



The Improvement of Negative Sentences Translation in English-to-Korean Machine Translation

Jang Chung-Hyok^{1,*}, Kim Kwang-Hyok²

¹Faculty of Foreign Language and Literature, **Kim Il Sung** University, Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea

²College of Computer Science, **Kim Il Sung** University, Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Email address:

ryongnam27@yahoo.com (Jang Chung-Hyok)

*Corresponding author

To cite this article:

Jang Chung-Hyok, Kim Kwang-Hyok. The Improvement of Negative Sentences Translation in English-to-Korean Machine Translation. *Machine Learning Research*. Vol. 2, No. 2, 2017, pp. 73-77. doi: 10.11648/j.ml.20170202.15

Received: February 2, 2017; **Accepted:** February 25, 2017; **Published:** March 15, 2017

Abstract: This paper describes the translation algorithm of English negative sentences in rule-based English-Korean Machine Translation (EKMT). The proposed algorithm is based on the comparative study of the linguistic characteristics of English and Korean negative sentences. The earlier versions of machine translation system which is under development by our research team, failed to translate English negative sentences into accurate Korean equivalents. On the basis of the comparative linguistic research on negation in English and Korean, a new translation algorithm of the English negative sentences was established and evaluated.

Keywords: Machine Translation, Negative Sentence, Negation, EKMT, Rule-Based Machine Translation

1. Introduction

Translating English negative sentences into Korean is not simple since the ways of expressing negation in the two languages are not exactly the same. The generally accepted way of the negative sentence translation in EKMT is to simply negate the predicate of its corresponding affirmative sentence, which produces inaccurate Korean equivalents for some English negative sentences, e.g. partial negatives. The comparative study on the ways of expressing negation in English and Korean provides the basis of a new algorithm for the exact Korean equivalents to the English negative sentences in EKMT.

2. Linguistic Comparison of English and Korean Negation

Linguistically, negation refers to a grammatical construction with negative polarity [1]. The negative sentence and its affirmative correspondent are closely related in English and so are they in Korean. Therefore, the English negative sentences should be analyzed in close relation with their affirmative correspondents and Korean equivalents.

English and Korean negative sentences have the following common characteristics;

- The negative sentences are declaratives, interrogatives or imperatives in both languages.
- The negative sentences have their affirmative correspondents, which can be made negative by adding negation words.
- Negation words are relatively restricted in number.
- In some cases, the negation words are used with other words (e.g. adverbs) to intensify or soften their meaning.
- Negation is subdivided into general negation, partial negation, double negation and intensified negation.

Despite these common characteristics, there are still differences, the most important one of which is the way of adding negation words to the affirmative sentences. The table below gives the comparison between English and Korean negative sentences. The underlined words are the negation words and the bold words are the negation-related words (the adverbs or other words to intensify or soften the negative meaning) in English and Korean.

Table 1. Comparison between English and Korean negative sentences.

Part of Speech	Negation Words	English Negative Sentences	Korean Equivalents	Corresponding Affirmative Sentences
Adverb	not	I did <u>not</u> believe at all that he was coming.	나는 그가 온다는것을 전혀 믿지 않았다.	I believed that he was coming.
		<u>Not</u> much is known about the disease.	그 질병에 대하여 많은것이 알려지지는 않았다.	Much is known about the disease.
		<u>Not</u> many people have read the report.	많은 사람들이 그 기사를 읽은것은 아니다.	Many people have read the report.
		<u>Not</u> one of the students could answer.	학생들가운데서 한사람도 대답할수 없었다.	One of the students could answer.
	never	He has <u>never</u> been there.	그는 거기에 기본적으로 전혀 없다.	He has been there.
		<u>Never</u> again would he say that.	그는 다시는 그런 말을 하지 않을것이다.	He would say that again.
	hardly	I can <u>hardly</u> believe it.	나는 그것을 거의나 믿을수 없다.	I can believe it.
	little	<u>Little</u> did I know that my life was about to change.	나는 나의 생활이 변하리라는것을 거의나 알지 못하였다.	I knew that my life was about to change.
	nowhere	He has <u>nowhere</u> to live.	그는 살곳이 없다.	He has somewhere to live.
		I am going <u>nowhere</u> .	나는 아무데도 가지 않는다.	
Pronoun	nothing	She's <u>nothing</u> like her brother.	그는 자기의 동생과 전혀 비슷하지 않다.	She's like her brother.
		She seems <u>none</u> the worse for her experience.	그는 자기 경험에 비하여 한심해보이지는 않는다.	She seems the worse for her experience.
	no one	<u>No one</u> could hear me.	그 누구도 나의 말을 듣지 못하였다.	Someone could hear me.
	nobody	I knocked on the door but <u>nobody</u> answered.	내가 문을 두드렸지만 그 누구도 대답하지 않았다.	I knocked on the door and somebody answered.
	nothing	We said <u>nothing</u> about him.	우리는 그에 대하여 아무것도 말하지 않았다.	We said something about her.
		<u>None</u> of my friends phones me any more.	내 친구들중 그 누구도 나에게 더 이상 전화하지 않는다.	Some of my friends phone me.
	little	<u>Little</u> is known about the causes of the problem.	그 문제의 원인에 대해서는 거의 알려지지 않았다.	Something is known about the causes of the problem.
	no	<u>No</u> food is left in the fridge.	냉동기에는 음식이 남은것이 하나도 없다.	Some food is left in the fridge
	few	<u>Few</u> people knew he was ill.	그가 앓는다는것을 아는 사람은 거의 없다.	Some people knew he was ill.
		I paid <u>little</u> attention to what the others were saying.	나는 다른 사람들이 하는 말에 거의 관심을 돌리지 않았다.	I paid attention to what the others were saying.

As the table shows the negation words in English include adverbs, pronouns and determiners, therefore the subject, predicate, object, adverbial modifiers or attributes can be negated, while in Korean the negation is expressed by adding agglutinative suffixes (the underlined words in Korean sentences) to the predicates and by adding other negation-related words (the bold words in Korean sentences) to the sentences in some cases. This significant difference poses a main problem for the translation of the English negative sentences into Korean.

3. Classification of English Negative Sentences

Some English sentences with negation words in them don't carry negative meaning, so they are not translated into negative sentences in Korean.

He just stopped working for no reason. (그는 아무 리유도 없이 일을 그만두었다.)

The victory was nothing less than a miracle. (그 승리는 그야말로 기적이였다.)

Also, the following examples show that there is a marked

difference in word order between the negative sentence and its corresponding affirmative sentence in English (a.1 and a.2), while their Korean equivalents (b.1 and b.2) have no more difference than the negation words and the negation-related words.

a.1 *Little did I know that my life was about to change.*

a.2 *I knew that my life was about to change.*

b.1 나는 나의 생활이 변하리라는것을 **거의나** 알지 못하였다.

b.2 나는 나의 생활이 변하리라는것을 알고있었다.

Considering the features described above, we conclude that it is necessary to decide whether the sentence with a negative word is really a negative sentence and what sort of negative sentence it is.

a. If the subject, predicate or the object of a sentence is negated or a negation word itself, it is a negative sentence.

No one could hear me. (negative subject)

We said nothing about her. (negative object)

He has never been there. (negative predicate)

However, if the negation word is not the subject, object or predicate of the sentence but a part of an idiomatic expression (e.g. for no reason, be nothing less than, etc), the Korean equivalent might not be a negative sentence.

b. We subdivided the English negative sentences into single negative (one negation word in the sentence) and double negative sentences (two or more negation words in the sentence) according to the number of negation words, and also into general negative, partial negative and intensified negative sentences according to the parts of sentence which are negated.

The Korean equivalent of the general negative sentence is made from its corresponding affirmative sentence by adding agglutinative suffix, while those of the partial negative and intensified negative sentences require other negation-related words as well.

4. Translation of English Negative Sentences

4.1. The Identification of English Negative Sentence

To translate English negative sentence in EKMT, the parser should clarify;

a. whether the sentence with negation words in it is negative sentence or not.

According to which part of the sentence is negated, we subdivided the negative sentences into six categories;

- Negative Subject – Affirmative Predicate – Affirmative Object (NS-AP-AO)
- Negative Subject – Negative Predicate – Affirmative Object (NS-NP-AO)
- Negative Subject – Affirmative Predicate – Negative Object (NS-AP-NO)
- Affirmative Subject – Affirmative Predicate – Negative Object (AS-AP-NO)
- Affirmative Subject – Negative Predicate – Affirmative Object (AS-NP-AO)
- Affirmative Subject – Negative Predicate – Negative Object (AS-NP-NO)

If the sentence with negation words matches one of the above sentence structures, the parser decides that it is a negative sentence. If not, it is not a negative sentence, but an affirmative sentence, which should be translated into affirmative sentence in Korean.

b. the types of negative sentences.

According to the number of negation words and the part of sentence which is negated, we conclude that;

- Single negative sentence is general negative, partial negative or intensified negative.

The negative sentence with negative subject, negative object or negative predicate which is modified by the words like ‘every, all, always, entirely, necessarily, etc’ is a partial negative sentence.

- Single negative sentence with negative predicate which is not a partial negative sentence is a general negative sentence.
- Single negative sentence with negative subject or negative object which is not a partial negative sentence is an intensified negative sentence.
- Double negative sentence is an intensified negative

sentence.

c. negative agglutinative suffixes and related words to be added to the corresponding Korean affirmative sentence.

Korean language has various negative agglutinative suffixes to the predicate such as “~이 아니다”, “~지 못하다”, “~지 않다” and “~지 말다”. It is not easy to decide which one makes a natural expression in Korean. In 3.2 and 3.3, we describe the principles to choose correct suffixes and related words to the corresponding Korean affirmative sentences.

4.2. Negative Agglutinative Suffixes to Korean Predicate

The negative agglutinative suffixes to Korean predicate is decided by;

a. The kind of predicate verb in English sentence and its tense

If the predicate is “a copular verb + noun”, add “~이 아니다” or “~이 없다” to the predicate of the Korean affirmative sentence, and if the predicate is a lexical verb and the auxiliary verb *do* is used, add “~지 않다” or “~지 못하다”.

She is not my younger sister.

그 녀자는 나의 녀동생이 아니다.

He doesn't get up early in the morning.

그는 아침 일찍 일어나지 않는다.

If the predicate is a lexical verb in perfect tense, add “~ㄴ 적이 없다”.

He has never been there.

그는 거기에 가본적이 없다.

b. The kind of English negative sentence

If the negative sentence is a general negative, the above rule is applied to choose a suffix to Korean predicate.

If it is an intensified negative, the Korean negative suffix is added as general negative sentence.

No trains will be affected by this accident.

열차들은 이 사고에 의하여 전혀 영향을 받지 않을것이다.

He has made promises, but kept none of them.

그는 약속을 하였지만 하나도 지키지 않았다.

If it is a partial negative, the agglutinative suffix “~ㄴ 것은 아니다” is added.

It is not always true that combining two substances into one releases energy.

두 물질을 하나로 결합하면 에너기가 방출된다는것이 언제나 진실인것은 아니다.

If an auxiliary verb is negated in a partial negative sentence, the suffixes “~지는 않다” or “~수는 없다” is added to the Korean equivalent of the lexical verb and change it according to the tense of the English predicate.

The particles will not necessarily move the same way under identical conditions.

립자들이 동일한 조건에서 반드시 같은 방식으로 움직이지는 않을것이다.○

립자들이 동일한 조건에서 반드시 같은 방식으로 움직일것이지는 않다.×

c. The collocation of the Korean predicate

In Korean, the terminative predicates of sentences are

verbs or adjectives. According to the characteristics of Korean verb or adjective collocation, the suffix “~지 않다” or “~지 못하다” is added.

Their effort accomplished little or nothing.

그들의 노력은 거의 아무것도 달성하지 못하였다. ○
그들의 노력은 거의 아무것도 달성하지 않았다. ×

The Korean equivalents of some English negative predicates are completely different from their Korean affirmatives, thus making them impossible to be negated by adding agglutinative suffixes. In this case, the Korean predicate is replaced by appropriate word in the dictionary.

I don't know what these symbols mean.

나는 이 기호들이 무엇을 의미하는지 모른다.

4.3. Negation-Related Words

Some negatives sentences (e.g. intensified negatives and double negatives) are not accurately translated in Korean by adding negative suffix to the Korean predicate only. Some adverbs should be added and the particles to the subject or object changed to make correct and natural Korean equivalent.

a. If it is a single negative (one negation word in the sentence), the negation-related words are added according to the English negation word.

- If the predicate verb is negated by adverb “not”, no words are added.

The rooms don't have air-conditioners.

방들에는 공기조화기가 없다.

- If the negation word in the sentence is “never”, “little” or “few”, adverbs are added to the Korean equivalent.

She never looked like her photograph.

그 녀자는 자기 사진과 전혀 비슷해보이지 않는다.

b. If it is a partial negative, the particle added to the subject of a Korean equivalent changes from 는(은) to 가(이).

Not all my friends were at the wedding.

나의 모든 친구들이 결혼식에 참가한것은 아니었다.

c. If it is an intensified negative in which the subject or the object is negated, the particle to the Korean subject or object noun should be changed or other words added.

- If the subject or object is a negative pronoun or is negated by the determiner “no”, the particle to the Korean subject or object noun should be changed.

Not one person remembered my birthday.

한 사람도 나의 생일을 기억하지 못하였다.

I have seen none of them before.

나는 그들중 누구도 이전에 본적이 없다.

- If the subject or object is negated by the determiner “little” or “few” to make a quasi-negative, negation-related words are added.

Few students could answer the question.

거의 모든 학생들이 그 질문에 대답할수 없었다.

He showed little interest in my suggestion.

그는 나의 제안에 거의 흥미를 보이지 않았다.

d. If it is a double negative, the particles to the subject or the object should be changed and add negation-related words as the intensified negative.

I never said nothing about the plan.

나는 그 계획에 대하여 아무것도 말하지 않았다.

5. The Improved Algorithm for the English Negative Sentences

On the basis of the linguistic study described above, we established an improved algorithm for the English negative sentence translation in EKMT. The following diagram shows it.

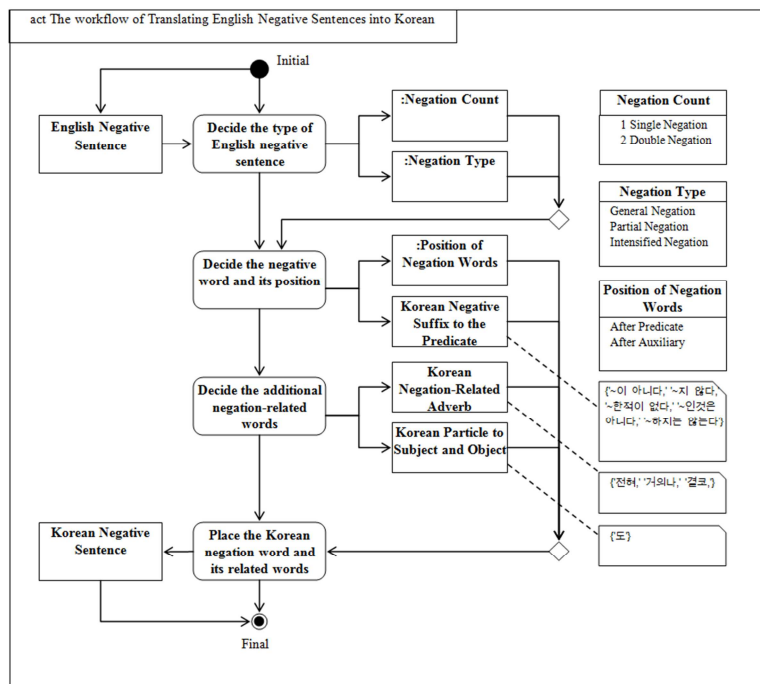


Figure 1. Algorithm for the English negative sentence translation.

6. Evaluation

We applied the improved algorithm to English-to-Korean Translation System “Ryongnamsan” to improve its translation accuracy. The sample text was about the computer

operating system. The sentences with negation words are 518 or 8.2% of the whole 6377 sentences. The following table shows the number of negative sentences of each kind.

Table 2. Number of negative sentences of each kind.

Single Negative			Double Negative			Others
NS-AP-AO	AS-NP-AO	AS-AP-NO	NS-NP-AO	NS-AP-NO	AS-NP-NO	
56	408	41	0	0	0	13

There were 5 partial negative sentences among 505 single negatives. The following examples show the translation results of the partial negative and intensified negative by the proposed algorithm (a2 and b2), in comparison with the earlier one (a1 and b1).

When a process is executed, it is not always executed at the site in which it is initiated.

a1: 프로세스가 실행될 때 그것은 언제나 호출이 시작된 사이트에서 실행되지 않는다.

a2: 프로세스가 실행될 때 그것이 언제나 호출이 시작된 사이트에서 실행되는것은 아니다.

Servers cannot do so, since they have no knowledge of the purpose of the client's requests.

b1: 그것들이 의뢰기의 요청들에 대한 지식을 가지지 않기때문에 봉사기들은 그렇게 할수 없다.

b2: 그것들이 의뢰기의 요청들에 대한 그 어떤 지식도 가지지 않기때문에 봉사기들은 그렇게 할수 없다.

As the examples show, the proposed algorithm improved the translation of negative sentences, giving accurate and natural Korean equivalents, similar to the human translation.

7. Conclusion

Negative sentences don't account for large proportion in English text, but their translation is important. A comparative study on the negation in English and Korean provides a new translation algorithm, which is introduced to English-to-Korean Machine Translation System “Ryongnamsan”. The conclusion from the evaluation result is that the proposed algorithm improves the negative sentence

translation.

References

- [1] Ronald Carter & Michael McCarthy (2006). Cambridge Grammar of English, Cambridge University Press.
- [2] John Hutchins (2009). Trends in Machine Translation Research, University of East Anglia, Norwich, UK.
- [3] Christopher D. Manning & Hinrich Schütze (1999) Foundations of Statistical Natural Language Processing, The MIT Press.
- [4] David Crystal (2008) A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics, *Sixth Edition*, Blackwell Publishing.
- [5] John Hutchins (2007). Machine Translation: a concise history. In Computer Aided Translation: Theory and Practice, C. S. Wai (ed.). Chinese University of Hong Kong.
- [6] John Hutchins & Somer, H. L (1992). An Introduction to Machine Translation. Academic Press, London.
- [7] Slav Petrov (2012) Coarse-to-Fine Natural Language Processing. Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg.
- [8] Karsten Konrad (2004) Model Generation for Natural Language Interpretation and Analysis. Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg.
- [9] Yorick Wilks (2009) Machine Translation: Its Scope and Limits. Springer.
- [10] Olive, J. (Ed), Christianson, C. (Ed), McCary, J. (Ed) (2011) Handbook of Natural Language Processing and Machine Translation. Springer.