PACLIC 2015

29th Pacific Asia Conference on Language, Information and Computation

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Program chair:

Hai Zhao

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Sponsors

Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Shanghai Jiao Tong University Chinese Information Processing Society of Chine (CIPS) LY Education Technology Shanghai Computer Federation Artificial Intelligence Committee (SCFAIC)

Preface

Distinguished scholars and colleagues:

The 29th Pacific Asia Conference on Language, Information and Computation (PACLIC 29) is organized by the Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, October 30 - November 1, 2015. The PACLIC series of conferences emphasize the synergy of theoretical analysis and processing of language, and provide a forum for researchers in different fields of language study in the Pacific-Asia region to share their findings and interests in the formal and empirical study of languages. For the past years since its establishment, the PACLIC conferences have gained more and more interests and participations from linguistic researchers, as evidenced by the increasing number of papers and by the wider range of topics. Organized under the auspices of the PACLIC Steering Committee, it is the latest installment of our long standing collaborative efforts among theoretical and computational linguists in the Pacific-Asia region.

PACLIC conference has received an overwhelming response of 221 papers from 104 countries or regions namely China, Japan, Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, France, Israel, New Zealand, Thailand, Tunisia, UK, Vietnam, Algeria, Egypt, Germany, India, Ireland, Singapore (87.50% from 10 regions in Asia, 6.73% from 4 regions in Europe, 3.85% from Africa, 1.92% from New Zealand). To ensure that all accepted papers meet the high quality standard of the PACLIC conference, each submission was reviewed by 2-4 reviewers. As a result, only approximately 63 (28.5%) of top-notch academic papers were accepted for oral presentations and 41 (18.5%) for poster sessions. From these accepted papers, 104 (47.0%) papers were presented and published in this proceedings.

PACLIC-29 thanks for tremendous efforts and contributions from several parties. We congratulate the Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Chinese Information Processing Society of Chine (CIPS), LY Education Technology and Shanghai Computer Federation Artificial Intelligence Committee (SCFAIC) for their collaboration towards this significant achievement. We would like to take this opportunity to thank our keynote and invited speakers, namely Dr. Sumita Eiichiro from the National Institute of Information and Communications Technology (NICT, Japan), Professor Guodong Zhou from Soochow University, Dr. Philippe Blache from National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS, France), Professor Renqiang Wang from Sichuan International Studies University and Assistant Professor Yao Yao from Hong Kong Polytechnic University. We are also overwhelmed with a sense of gratitude for the presenters and colleagues for donating your valuable time to attend and enrich this conference.

PC Chair Hai Zhao

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Keynote talk

Sumita Eiichiro (NICT, Japan)

Talk Title:Research Activities for Translating Asian Languages

Abstract: This talk will introduce automatic translation projects for Asian languages, wherein we intend to seek greater cooperation.

First, a worldwide speech translation consortium, Universal Speech Translation Advanced Research (U-STAR), is introduced. Speech translation involves the integration of three elements: speech recognition, machine translation, and speech synthesis; therefore, to build a speech translation system that includes many languages including Asian languages, it is a good idea to cooperate with other laboratories that specialize in the languages concerned. The consortium now comprises 32 institutes from 27 different countries/regions. The collaboration has improved the accuracy of the integrated systems and has created new forms of integration. U-STAR is always open and welcomes new participants.

Second, we introduce two projects related to the translation of Asian languages: the Workshop on Asian Translation (WAT) and the Asian Language Treebank (ALT). WAT is an open evaluation campaign focusing on translation among Asian languages. We will outline the workshops conducted in past two years' and touch on our plan for next year. ALT is currently a start-up project that will undertake the task of building a treebank of Asian languages. This will be a valuable language resource, not only as a parser for each language but also as an accurate translation system from one language to another.

Third, we discuss the Global Communication Program (GCP), a Japanese government project announced in April 2014 to develop a multi-lingual speech translation system to bridge the language barrier during the Olympic Games in 2020. It aims to provide real-time machine translation services, by using National Institute of Information and Communications Technology's (NICT) translation technology, in day-to-day situations to help foreigners who may feel hesitant about coming to Japan. It will cover 10 languages, including Asian ones, e.g., Thai, Vietnamese, Indonesian, and Myanmar. At NICT, public and private entities have already begun working together as part of a nationwide collaboration. This talk will explain the current status and future vision.

Finally, we touch on NICT's recent research topics, including an approach to high-quality patent translation and new ideas on neural translation.

Zhou Guodong (Soochow University)

Talk: Building Chinese Discourse Corpus with Connective-driven

Dependency Tree Structure

Abstract: It is well-known that interpretation of a text requires understanding of its rhetorical relation hierarchy since discourse units rarely exist in isolation. Such discourse structure is fundamental to discourse understanding and many text-based applications. In this talk, we propose a Connective-driven Dependency Tree (CDT) scheme to represent the discourse rhetorical structure in Chinese language, with elementary discourse units as leaf nodes and connectives as non-leaf nodes, largely motivated by the Penn Discourse Treebank and the Rhetorical Structure Theory. In particular, connectives are employed to directly represent the hierarchy of the tree structure and the rhetorical relation of a discourse, while the nuclei of discourse units are globally determined with reference to the dependency theory. Guided by the CDT scheme, we manually annotate a Chinese Discourse Treebank (CDTB) of 500 documents. Preliminary evaluation justifies the appropriateness of the CDT scheme to Chinese analysis and the usefulness of our manually annotated CDTB corpus.

Guodong Zhou is a distinguished professor (Grade II) and a member of the university academic committee in Soochow University, China. He obtained his Ph.D. degree from National University of Singapore in 1999. He joined the Institute of Infocomm Research, Singapore in 1999 and Soochow University in 2006. His research interests include natural language processing and artificial intelligence with more and more focus on fundamental language issues.

Prof Zhou has published over 100 papers in leading NLP and AI conferences and journals such as ACL/EMNLP/COLING/AAAI/IJCAI with over 4000 citations (Google Scholar). He was/is on the editorial board of several international journals, such as Computational Linguistics, ACM TALIP and Chinese Journal of Software, and is a regular PC member of the major conferences in NLP and AI.

Since 2006, Prof Zhou has established the Suda NLP lab with now 16 staff members, including 7 full professors and 7 associate professors.

Philippe Blache (CNRS)

Talk Title:New approaches to sentence processing: a cognitive

perspective

Abstract: Sentence processing is usually considered as an incremental mechanism: each new word is integrated into a structure under construction that can be interpreted compositionally. In this architecture, understanding a sentence comes to a step-by-step building of the meaning. I will present in this talk different elements challenging this approach. Starting from works in linguistics, psycholinguistics and natural language processing, we will see that language processing by human can be, depending on the situation, very superficial and incomplete. A more realistic language processing architecture would therefore have to integrate into a unique model different levels of processing: one which is superficial, relying on the recognition of large units with a strong cohesion; and another consisting in a classical incremental word by word integration. This organization corresponds to a double level shallow-and-deep parsing process.

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