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КАЗАХСКИЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ҚАЗАҚ ҰЛТТЫҚ УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ имени АЛЬ-ФАРАБИ NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

AL-FARABI KAZAKH

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The Problem of Word Sense Disambiguation in Machine Translation System

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Abstract. This article presents a method for solving the lexical selection problem of nouns in Abstract. This article presents a method for solving the lexical selection problem of nouns in an automatic text processing for different groups of natural languages. The proposed approach is based an interest processing for different groups of natural languages. an automatic text processing for different groups of natural languages. The proposed approach is based on micro-context that represented by BoW using feature vectors and NBC for calculating the based on micro-context that represented by BoW using reature vectors and 100 for calculating the weight of senses. Wight of senses uses to choose most probable sense of the disambiguated word in weight of senses. Wight of senses uses to choose most probable sense of the machine translation from Russian and the probable sense of the disambiguated word in the machine translation from Russian and 100 for the probable sense of the disambiguated word in the machine translation from Russian and 100 for the probable sense of the disambiguated word in the machine translation from Russian and 100 for the probable sense of the disambiguated word in the machine translation from Russian and 100 for the probable sense of the disambiguated word in the disambiguated word in the disambiguated word in the disambiguated word in the disambiguated word i weight of senses. Wight of senses uses to choose most probable sense of the distantinguated word in sentence. This method has been successfully applied in the machine translation from Russian into

Keywords: Word Sense Disambiguation, Bag-of-Word, NBC, micro-context, weight, senses.

The problems of machine translation of texts emerged more than two decades ago. Its essence is t_0 build the machine, on which input enters text in one natural language, and the output generated by a text in another language. Now in the role of the mentioned machine uses electronic computing machines, which are developed algorithms, translators and dictionaries. When translating a sentence from source to target language, a machine translation system has to perform several sub-tasks in order to generate a correct translation. Such a translation should comply to two main properties: faithfulness and fluentness. An important factor in faithfulness is called lexical selection: it is the process of selecting the appropriate translation of source words or phrases amongst the different alternative translation candidates for these words or phrases. It is this process, which described in this deliverable. Fluent translations should be as indistinguishable from sentences originally written in the target language as feasible. An important factor in fluency is the reordering process: the process of appropriately reordering target words and phrases. It would be nice if every word of the language would have one and only one value. But this is not so. When one word has several meanings, they say that there is lexical ambiguity. The fact that ambiguity can accumulate make the analysis very difficult. For example, if the sentence consists of two words and each can have two meanings in the worst case it can be translated in four different ways. Naturally, you may need to consider all possible cases of transfer to select only one of them.

Overview of scientific researches and approaches

An important task for machine translation is to find the correct translation of the word in th dictionary, that is, from an existing set of alternative words. Very difficult to find a suitab translation when the number of alternatives increases. This selection plays important role

^{*} Please note that the LNCS Editorial assumes that all authors have used the western naming convention, w given names preceding surnames. This determines the structure of the names in the running heads and author index.