# SINHALA CODE-MIXED TEXT TRANSLATION USING NEURAL MACHINE TRANSLATION

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Masters of Philosophy

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Thesis submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Masters of Philosophy

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i

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#### Abstract

Mixing two or more languages together in communication is called as code-mixing. In South Asian communities it has become famous due to bilingualism or multilingualism. Sinhala-English code-mixed(SECM) text is the most popular language used in Sri Lanka in casual talks such as social media comments, posts, chats, etc. On social media platforms, the contents such as posts and comments are used for personalized advertisement recommendations, post recommendations, interesting content recommendations, etc., to provide better customer service according to their interest. Due to the code-mixing nature of the language, most of the Srilankan social media content is unused for recommendation purposes. So our research study mainly focuses on translating the SECM text to the Sinhala language. Once the contents are converted to a standard language, the social media contents can be processed easily and used for the necessary purposes. In this research, we initially conduct an in-depth analysis of Sinhala-English code-mixed. Issues that are considered as barriers to translate the SECM to Sinhala are identified. Also, we conducted a thorough literature study of code-mixed text analysis. An SECM-Sinhala parallel corpus with 5000 parallel sentences are used for this research study. The approach proposed for the SECM to Sinhala translation consists of a normalization layer, Encoder-Decoder framework(Seq2Seq), LSTM and Teacher Forcing mechanism. We evaluated our proposed approach with other translation approaches proposed for code-mixed text translation, and our approach gave a significantly higher BLEU score.

#### **Key words**

Code-mixing, Bilingualism, Multilingualism, LSTM, Teacher Forcing

### **Table of Contents**

Declaration of the candidate and the supervisori						
Acknowledgementii						
Ab	Abstractii					
Lis	st of fi	gures	vi			
Lis	st of ta	ables	ix			
Lis	st of a	bbreviations	X			
1L	List of appendicesxi					
1.	Intr	troduction				
	1.1	Background and motivation	1			
	1.2	Research Problem	4			
	1.2.	1 Challenging structure of SECM text	4			
	1.2.	2 Lack of parallel data for the SECM text translation	6			
	1.2.	3 Lack of successful methods for the code-mixed text translation	7			
	1.2.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
translation						
	1.3	Research Aim and Objectives				
	1.4	Contribution of the Thesis				
	1.5	Significance				
	1.6	Thesis Outline				
2.	Lite	erature Review				
	2.1	Code-mixing				
	2.1.	1 Word-Level language identification	12			
	2.1.	2 Identification of code-switched text	18			
	2.1.	3 Normalization of code-mixed text	24			
	2.2	Machine Translation	31			
3.	Coo	de-mixed text analysis	33			
	3.1	Background Study	33			
	3.2	Challenges in Sinhala-English code-mixed text	36			
	3.3	Transliteration	36			
	3.4	Mapping of Sinhala letters to Singlish	37			
	3.5	Summary	40			
4.	Me	thodology	41			
4	4.1	Data collection and validation	41			
	4.0	Tart a ampalication	10			

	4.2.	1	Spelling Error detection and correction	46			
	4.2.	2	Slang word normalization	47			
	4.2.	3	Transliteration normalization	48			
	4.3	Seq	uence to Sequence model(Encoder-Decoder framework)	49			
	4.4	Lon	g Short Term Memory	52			
	4.5	Tea	cher Forcing Algorithm	58			
	4.6	Exp	erimental Setup & Implementation of the model	60			
	4.7	Imp	lementation of the web application of SECM to Sinhala translator	62			
	4.8	Sun	nmary	64			
5.	Perform		ance Evaluation	66			
	5.1	Pred	liction from the model	66			
	5.2	Perf	Formance evaluation metrics & Algorithm	68			
	5.2.	1	BLEU (BiLingual Evaluation Understudy)	69			
	5.3	BL	EU score calculation	71			
	5.4	Eva	luation of the proposed model with SECM dataset	73			
	5.4.	1	Experimenting with baseline Seq2Seq model	74			
	5.4.2		Experimenting with baseline Seq2Seq Attention model	77			
	5.4.3		Experimenting with the proposed model	81			
	5.5	Eva	luation of the proposed model with Hindi-English code-mixed datase	et82			
	5.6	Sun	nmary	83			
6.	Res	ult &	de Discussion	84			
	6.1	Sun	nmary	95			
7.	Cor	nclus	ion and Future Work	97			
	7.1	Sun	nmary of achievements	97			
	7.2	Lim	itations	99			
	7.3 Fu	ture	Works	100			
8.	Pub	licat	ions	101			
R	References						
Appendix - A : Detailed view of model result comparison							
A	Appendix - B : Survey questionnaire						
A	Appendix C : Predicted result from the model						

## List of figures

Figure 1.1 : Example of Sinhala-English code-mixed text sentence
Figure 1.2:Data collection platforms of code-mixed text
Figure 2.1: Example of Sinhala-English code-mixed text
Figure 2.2: An example of a Sinhala-English code-switched sentence
Figure 3.1: Results of the survey on Sinhala-English code-mixed text usage among
Srilankan
Figure 3.2: Comparison between phonetic representation which are considered as the
standard, romanized representation and Singlish representation for Sinhala Basic
consonants
Figure 3.3: Comparison between phonetic representation, which is considered as the
standard, romanized representation and Singlish representation for Sinhala Vowels 37
Figure 3.4:Mapping of Sinhala Vowels and proposed Singlish form
Figure 3.5: Mapping of Sinhala Basic consonants and proposed Singlish form 38
Figure 3.6: Mapping of Sinhala other consonants and proposed Singlish form 39
Figure 4.1:Sample sentences from corpus which is annotated using crowd sourcing
approach, A1 -> Annotator 1, A2 -> Annotator2, A3 -> Annotator3; FC -> Fully
Correct, CR -> Change Required, N/A - Not Applicable fields show no changes
needed
Figure 4.2:Datasheet for Fleiss Kappa analysis
Figure 4.3: Sequence to Sequence model
Figure 4.4: One timestep in the encoder
Figure 4.5: One timestep in the encoder
Figure 4.6 : Cell state memory maintenance

Figure 4.7: Example of how the cell state is maintained thorough out a sentence54
Figure 4.8: Tanh squishes values to be between -1 and 1
Figure 4.9: Sigmoid squishes values to be between 0 and 1
Figure 4.10: Detailed image of one LSTM unit
Figure 4.11 : Comparison of Teachers Forcing Vs Non-Teachers Forcing
Figure 4.12 : Architecture diagram of the proposed the model
Figure 4.13: SECM to Sinhala translator web application
Figure 4.14: BLEU score calculator of SECM to Sinhala translator web application
63
Figure 5.1 Prediction of Sinhala sentences for randomly given SECM sentences 66
Figure 5.2: Calculated values to evaluate the BLEU Score
Figure 5.3: Example of some predicted Sinhala translation and bleu score using the
Seq2Seq baseline model without normalization. ref and pre column refers to the
number of words in the reference sentence and predicted sentence, the rest of the
columns shows the count of the n-gram tokens used for the calculation75
Figure 5.4: BLEU score calculation values of Seq2Seq baseline model without
normalization75
Figure 5.5: Example of some predicted Sinhala translation and bleu score using the
Seq2Seq baseline model with normalization. ref and pre column refers to the number
of words in the reference sentence and predicted sentence, the rest of the columns
shows the count of the n-gram tokens used for the calculation
Figure 5.6:BLEU score calculation values of Seq2Seq baseline model with
normalization76
Figure 5.7: Seq2Seq baseline model result

Figure 5.8: Example of some predicted Sinhala translation and bleu score using the
Seq2Seq + Attention model without normalization. ref and pre column refers to the
number of words in the reference sentence and predicted sentence, the rest of the
columns shows the count of the n-gram tokens used for the calculation
Figure 5.9:BLEU score calculation values of Seq2Seq Attention model without
normalization
Figure 5.10: Example of some predicted Sinhala translation and bleu score using the
Seq2Seq model without normalization. ref and pre column refers to the number of
words in the reference sentence and predicted sentence, the rest of the columns shows
the count of the n-gram tokens used for the calculation
Figure 5.11: BLEU score calculation values of Seq2Seq attention model with
normalization
Figure 5.12: Seq2Seq with Attention model result
Eigene 5 12 Experiment values of Co 220 a with Toucher Forcing model
Figure 5.13:Experiment values of Seq2Seq with Teacher Forcing model
Figure 5.13: Experiment values of Seq2Seq with Teacher Forcing model
Figure 5.14: BLEU Score comparison for Hindi-English code-mixed translation 82
Figure 5.14: BLEU Score comparison for Hindi-English code-mixed translation 82 Figure 6.1: Training accuracy and loss of experimented models
Figure 5.14: BLEU Score comparison for Hindi-English code-mixed translation 82  Figure 6.1: Training accuracy and loss of experimented models
Figure 5.14: BLEU Score comparison for Hindi-English code-mixed translation 82  Figure 6.1: Training accuracy and loss of experimented models
Figure 5.14: BLEU Score comparison for Hindi-English code-mixed translation 82 Figure 6.1: Training accuracy and loss of experimented models
Figure 5.14: BLEU Score comparison for Hindi-English code-mixed translation 82  Figure 6.1: Training accuracy and loss of experimented models

## List of tables

Table 2.1 : Summary of research studies on word level language identification 15
Table 2.2:Summary of research studies on code-switched texts
Table 2.3:Summary of research studies based on text normalization
Table 5.1 : Example of some predicted Sinhala translation and bleu score. ref and pre
column refers to the number of words in the reference sentence and predicted sentence,
the rest of the columns shows the count of the n-gram tokens used for the calculation
of modified precision

#### List of abbreviations

## SECM Sinhala-English Code Mixed

**Description** 

LM Language Model

DICT Dictionary

**Abbreviation** 

LR Logistic Regression

CRF Conditional Random Field

SVM Support Vector Machine

RP Root phone

POS Part Of Speech

MWE Minimum Word Error

ITRANS Indian Languages Transliteration

LD Levenshtein Distance

XSCM eXtended Source Channel Model

HMM Hidden Markov Model Seq2Seq Sequence to Sequence

NMT Neural Machine Translation

FC Fully Correct

CR Change Required

OOV Out Of Vocabulary

LSTM Long Short Term Memory

RNN Recurrent Neural Network

BLEU Bi-Lingual Evaluation Understudy

TER Translation Edit Rate

GTM General Text Matcher

METEOR Metric for Evaluation of Translation with Explicit Ordering

WER Word Error Rate

## List of appendices

Description	Page No
Detailed view of model result comparison	107
Survey Questionnaire	108
Predicted result from the model	109