

Contextual Machine Learning Through the Analysis and Chunking of Partially Translated Grade 2 Braille



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Introduction to CAMEL

- ► CAMEL is an acronym of ContextuAl MachinE Learning, it is a machine learning program that uses Braille as a language platform.
- ▶ uses context of unknown symbols to deduce meaning and compress information.
- ▶ provided the meaning of an initial set of symbols (a dictionary, or **dict**). CAMEL deduces meanings of unknowns and adds these meanings to the dict.
- ▶ grows more acurrate as the dict increases in size and options. Some symbols differ in meaning depending on their context. These translation options are stored in the dict in the form of Map[String, TranslationOptions].

What is Grade 2 Braille?

- ► As English words are composed of letters, Braille words are composed of Braille cells.
- ► Contractions are special characters used to reduce the length of words.
- ► Some contractions stand for a whole word.

For example: 'for' = ::; 'and' = ::; 'the' = ::.

► Other contractions stand for a group of letters within a word. In the example below, the contraction 'ing' is used in the word 'sing' and as an ending in the word 'playing.'

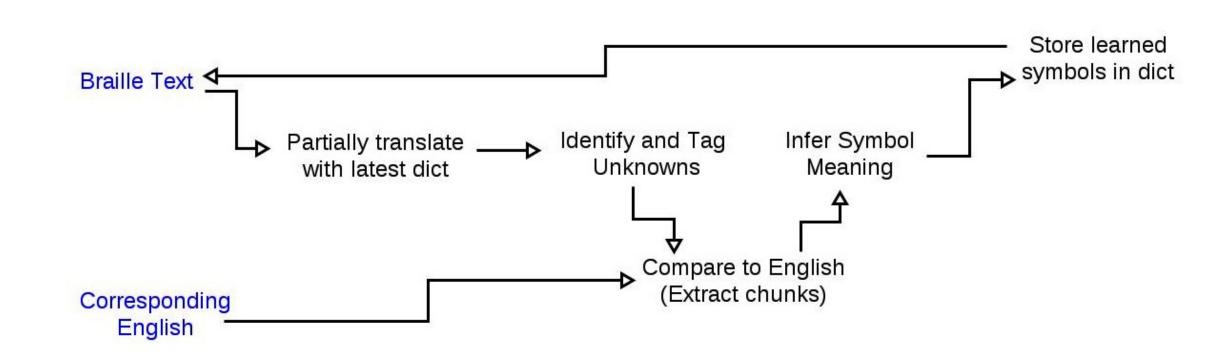
- ► Grade 1 Braille is uncontracted Braille.
- ► Grade 2 Braille consists of Grade 1 Braille symbols and additional contracted cells.

Binary Braille

- ► The Braille alphabet is depicted by a cell that contains six raised/flat dots, numbered one through six beginning with the dot in the upper left-hand corner with the number descending the columns (see figure below).
- ► Let "0" = flat, "1" = raised. The 3x2 matrix (Braille cell) is represented as a 1x6 bitstring (Binary Braille).

String Processing Method

CAMEL deduces the complex grammar rules of Grade 2 Braille given partially translated text.



CAMEL learns new symbols by taking 2 input text files (Braille text and corresponding English text), and analyzing them until all unknowns are identified, their meanings are found, and said symbols and their meanings are added to the dictionary.

Methods of Tagging and Text Extraction

CAMEL must *Tag Unknowns & Compare to English(Extract Chunks)* to infer symbol meaning. Four different tag types were used: end, front, mid, and full-word. Below are examples of how these different types of tags were each used to extract meaning.

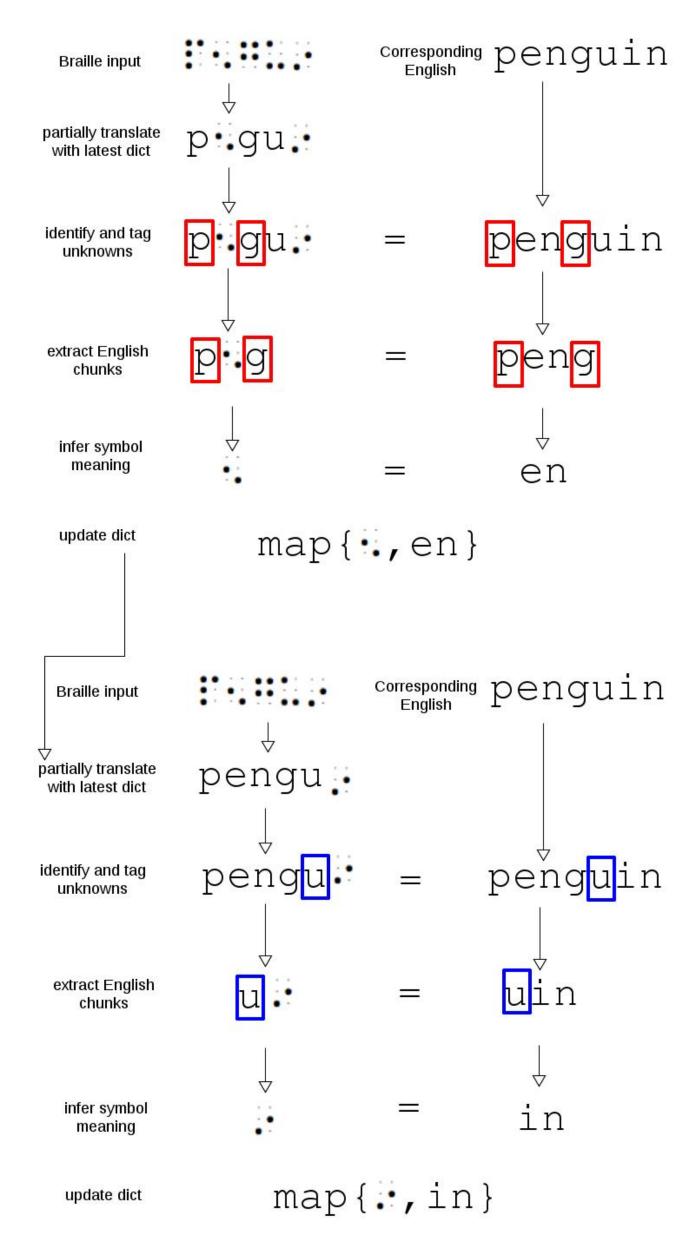
Tag Types	partially translated Braille — example	regular ──── > expression used to extract tag	resulting tag	corresponding English match	—⊳ chunk remaining after tag removal
end	off :	/w*(?=/d)	off	offer	er
front	•side	[a-z]+	side	in <mark>side</mark>	in
mid (2 steps)	qu•ch•ch	\w*(?=\d) [a-z]+	qu	qu <mark>ench</mark> en <mark>ch</mark>	ench
full-word (alternate translation)	р	None	None	people	people
(unknown symbol)	::	None	None	for	for

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Using Contracted Braille As a Platform

An example of this process infers the symbols that represent en and in using the word penguin (contracted to $p\{en\}gu\{in\}$ in Grade 2 Braille).



Results and Conclusions

Safety of Community

commercial application in development that will prevent future mislabeling, such as



allows sighted people to protect the blind community

Proof of Concept

- ► 1st succesful automated program that learns compressed Braille
- translation system is effective for arbitrary symbol systems
- ► language platform easily changed