

베이지안 네트워크를 이용한 일한 기계 번역에서의 조사 번역

Bayesian Network-based Translation of Japanese
Particles in Japanese to Korean Machine Translation

指導教授 金榮澤

이 論文을 工學碩士學位論文으로 提出함.

1998年 10月

서울대학교 大學院
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黃圭伯의 工學碩士學位論文을 認准함.

1998년 12월

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工學碩士學位論文

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1.

1.

1.1

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가 가

(morphological analysis)

(word sense

disambiguation)

가

가

(morpheme)

1.

(word sense disambiguation)

.	가	가	.
가		가	.
가			가
,			.

disambiguation)

(word sense

1.2

(Japanese to Korean machine translation)

(word sense disambiguation)

(collocation)

	[96]	[98]	.
가			(collocation pattern)
가,		가	,
.			.
			가

1.

(machine learning)

(natural language processing)

(corpus)

(morphological

analysis),

(word sense disambiguation)

[Gale 92], [Brown 91]

2

(parallel corpus)

가 50

가

가 (context)

, 가

가

가

가

1.3

가

(兩語)

(1 : 1)

(m : n)

가

40%

1.

(machine learning)

(Bayesian network)

.

(corpus)

. 2

. 3

(Bayesian network)

4

. 5

6

.

2.

2.

2.1

, (pivot) 가 가 [(direct) , (transfer) 94].

. (parsing) 가 . (idiom)

2.1.1

.) 3 時から始まる .) 3(noun) 時(noun) から(particle) 始まる(verb) . (punctuation)

2.1.2

2.

가

가

가

가

) 3(noun)[3] 時(noun)[] から(particle)[] 始まる
(verb)[] .(punctuation)[.]

2.1.3

가

가

)3

2.2

2 1
가
가

가 가
가 가

2.

가

가

‘から(kara)’

(1) ()

(2) () () + ()

(3) ()

(4) ()

(5) () ()

3時から始める. -> 3 _____

日ごろの言動から考えれば, -> _____

父から手紙が来た. -> _____ 가

女の立場から言えば, -> _____

窓からごみを捨ててはいけない. -> _____

100圓から150圓ほどの値段 -> 100 _____ 150 가

百人からの人 -> _____

2.

あの男は目つきからして抜け目なさそうだ. ->

가



2.3

2.

(Bayesian network)

(formalization)가

가

日ごろの言動から考えれば, ->

父から手紙が来た. ->

‘から(kara)’

‘() + ’, ‘

‘から(kara)’

‘言動

(gendou), ‘父(chichi)’

‘考える(kangaeru), ‘来る(kuru),

‘来る(kuru)’

(complement)¹ ‘手紙

(tegami)’ + ‘が(ga)’

가

가

(+)가

가

V, N1, N2, J2

J1

(discrete value) 가

¹ (complement)

‘ () + ’ 가

2.

가 $(V, N1, N2, J2)$)

가 가 $J1$

.

3. (Bayesian network)

3. (Bayesian network)

(Bayesian network) 가

[Heckerman 95].

, (dependency)

가

, (causal relationship)

, 가 (causality) (probabilistic semantics)

(prior knowledge)

(data overfitting)

3.1 (Bayesian probabilistic method)

(Bayesian probabilistic method)

N

가 $N + 1$

(heads), (tails)가

(physical probability)

가

N

3. (Bayesian network)

$N + 1$

가 .

(uncertainty)

$N + 1$

Θ . 가 가 \mathbf{q} 가 . Θ 가 가
 . \mathbf{q} (parameter) . Θ 가 가
 (uncertainty) (probability density function) $p(\mathbf{q}|\mathbf{x})$
 (\mathbf{x}) . X_l l
 . $l = 1, \dots, N + 1$ $D = \{X_1 = x_1,$
 $\dots, X_N = x_N\}$.

(prior probability distribution) $p(\mathbf{q}|\mathbf{x})$ $p(x_{N+1}|D, \mathbf{x})$

D 가 Θ

$$p(\mathbf{q} | D, \mathbf{x}) = \frac{p(\mathbf{q} | \mathbf{x}) p(D | \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{x})}{p(D | \mathbf{x})} \quad (1)$$

$$p(D | \mathbf{x}) = \int p(D | \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{x}) p(\mathbf{q} | \mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{q} \quad (2)$$

(1) $p(D | \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{x})$. Θ

3. (Bayesian network)

$$D \sim \text{Binomial}(q, N) \quad (1)$$

$$p(\mathbf{q} | D, \mathbf{x}) = \frac{p(\mathbf{q} | \mathbf{x}) q^h (1-q)^t}{p(D | \mathbf{x})} \quad (3)$$

$p(\mathbf{q} | D, \mathbf{x})$ (posterior probability distribution) . $p(\mathbf{q} | \mathbf{x})$,
 (prior probability distribution),
 (binomial sampling) . h t
 (sufficient statistics) .
 (3) 가 Θ $N + 1$

$$p(X_{N+1} = heads | D, \mathbf{x}) = \int p(X_{N+1} = heads | \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{x}) p(\mathbf{q} | D, \mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{q} \quad (4)$$

$$= \int \mathbf{q} p(\mathbf{q} | D, \mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{q} \equiv E_{p(\mathbf{q} | D, \mathbf{x})}(\mathbf{q})$$

Θ (prior probability distribution) 가
 (beta distribution) 가 .

$$p(\mathbf{q} | \mathbf{x}) = \text{Beta}(\mathbf{q} | \mathbf{a}_h, \mathbf{a}_t) \equiv \frac{\Gamma(\mathbf{a})}{\Gamma(\mathbf{a}_h)\Gamma(\mathbf{a}_t)} \mathbf{q}^{\mathbf{a}_h-1} (1-\mathbf{q})^{\mathbf{a}_t-1} \quad (5)$$

$\mathbf{a}_h > 0, \mathbf{a}_t > 0$ (hyperparameter) , $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{a}_h + \mathbf{a}_t$.
 $\Gamma(\bullet)$ $\Gamma(x + 1) = x\Gamma(x), \Gamma(1) = 1$.

3. (Bayesian network)

(3) (posterior probability distribution)

[Heckerman 95].

$$p(\mathbf{q} | D, \mathbf{x}) = \frac{\Gamma(\mathbf{a} + N)}{\Gamma(\mathbf{a}_h + h)\Gamma(\mathbf{a}_t + t)} \mathbf{q}^{\mathbf{a}_h + h - 1} (1 - \mathbf{q})^{\mathbf{a}_t + t - 1} = \text{Beta}(\mathbf{q} | \mathbf{a}_h + h, \mathbf{a}_t + t) \quad (6)$$

\mathbf{q}

$$\int \mathbf{q} \text{Beta}(\mathbf{q} | \mathbf{a}_h, \mathbf{a}_t) d\mathbf{q} = \frac{\mathbf{a}_h}{\mathbf{a}} \quad (7)$$

$N + 1$

$$p(X_{N+1} = \text{heads} | D, \mathbf{x}) = \frac{\mathbf{a}_h + h}{\mathbf{a} + N} \quad (8)$$

, (prior probability distribution) $p(\mathbf{q} | \mathbf{x})$

. 가 ,

(imagined future data), 가 (equivalent samples)

[Heckerman 95]. (beta prior probability)

$$p(\mathbf{q} | \mathbf{x}) = 0.4\text{Beta}(20,1) + 0.4\text{Beta}(1,20) + 0.2\text{Beta}(2,2) \quad (9)$$

. , 0.4

3. (Bayesian network)

가 0.2
 가 .
 (hidden variable)가 .
 가 가 가 가
 (binomial distribution)
 가 . ,

$$p(x | \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{x}) = f(x, \mathbf{s}) \quad (10)$$

$f(x, \mathbf{s})$ s 가 (likelihood function) .
 가 .
 가 X가 가
 (Gaussian physical probability distribution) 가 \mathbf{m} ν

$$p(x | \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{x}) = (2\pi\nu)^{-1/2} e^{-(x-\mathbf{m})^2/2\nu} \quad (11)$$

$\mathbf{s} = \{\mathbf{m}, \nu\}$.
 가
 (prior) (Bayes' theorem)
 (posterior) .

3. (Bayesian network)

$$p(\mathbf{s} | D, \mathbf{x}) = \frac{p(D | \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{x}) p(\mathbf{s} | \mathbf{x})}{p(D | \mathbf{x})} \quad (12)$$

\mathbf{s} (parameter) . 가 S

$$p(x_{N+1} | D, \mathbf{x}) = \int p(x_{N+1} | \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{x}) p(\mathbf{s} | D, \mathbf{x}) ds \quad (13)$$

(closed form)

(binomial), (multinomial), (normal), (Gamma),
 (Poisson) . (multinomial sampling)
 . X (discrete) r
 가 x_1, \dots, x_r 가 . (likelihood function)

$$p(X = x^k | \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{x}) = s_k, \quad k = 1, \dots, r \quad (14)$$

$\mathbf{s} = \{s_2, \dots, s_r\}$ (parameter) . s_1
 s_i 1
 가 . (binomial sampling) 가
 가 (physical probability) .

$$D = \{X_1 = x_1, \dots, X_N = x_N\}$$

3. (Bayesian network)

(sufficient statistics) $\{N_1, \dots, N_r\}$ N_i D x_i 가 .
 (multinomial sampling)

(conjugate prior probability) (Dirichlet distribution)

$$p(\mathbf{s} | \mathbf{x}) = Dir(\mathbf{s} | \mathbf{a}_1, \dots, \mathbf{a}_r) \equiv \frac{\Gamma(\mathbf{a})}{\prod_{k=1}^r \Gamma(\mathbf{a}_k)} \prod_{k=1}^r s_k^{\mathbf{a}_k - 1} \quad (15)$$

$\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{a}_1 + \dots + \mathbf{a}_r, \mathbf{a}_k > 0 (k = 1, \dots, r)$ 가 .
 (posterior probability distribution)

$$p(\mathbf{s} | D, \mathbf{x}) = Dir(\mathbf{s} | \mathbf{a}_1 + N_1, \dots, \mathbf{a}_r + N_r) \quad (16)$$

(imagined future data), 가
 (equivalent samples) (Dirichlet distribution)
 (conjugate prior probability distribution) D 가

$$p(X_{N+1} = x^k | D, \mathbf{x}) = \int s_k Dir(\mathbf{s} | \mathbf{a}_1 + N_1, \dots, \mathbf{a}_r + N_r) ds = \frac{\mathbf{a}_k + N_k}{\mathbf{a} + N} \quad (17)$$

(quantity) 가 (marginal likelihood) (evidence) $p(D | \mathbf{x})$.

3. (Bayesian network)

$$p(D|\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\Gamma(\mathbf{a})}{\Gamma(\mathbf{a} + N)} \cdot \prod_{k=1}^r \frac{\Gamma(\mathbf{a}_k + N_k)}{\Gamma(\mathbf{a}_k)} \quad (18)$$

\mathbf{x} 가
 ,
 가 .

3.2 (Bayesian network)

(joint probability distribution)

$$\mathbf{X} = \{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$$

2 가 .

(1) \mathbf{X} 가 (conditional independence assertion)

S

(2) (local probability distribution)

P

S

(directed acyclic graph)

. S

\mathbf{X}

. X_i

. \mathbf{Pa}_i

S

X_i

()

가 .

0

. S

S

\mathbf{X}

(joint probability distribution)

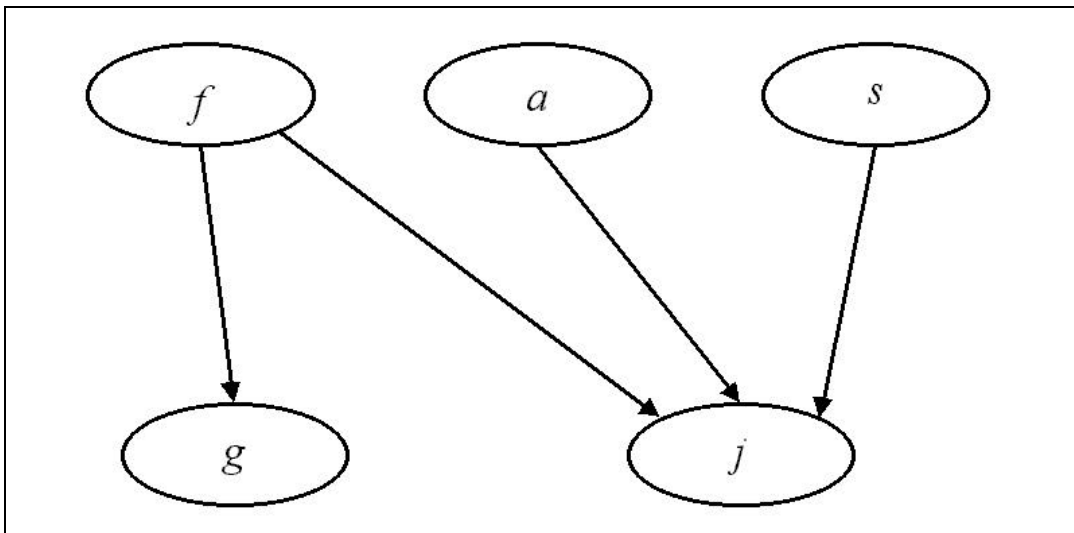
3. (Bayesian network)

$$p(\mathbf{x}) = \prod_{i=1}^n p(x_i | \mathbf{Pa}_i) \quad (19)$$

$p(\mathbf{x})$ (Bayesian probability) P
 Π (physical probability) (S, P) 가
 (prior knowledge) 가

[Heckerman 95].

5 f, a, s, g, j (1)



(1)

3. (Bayesian network)

3.3 (Bayesian network)

X (joint probability distribution)

(1)

f

$$p(f | a, s, g, j) = \frac{p(f, a, s, g, j)}{p(a, s, g, j)} = \frac{p(f, a, s, g, j)}{\sum_{f'} p(f', a, s, g, j)} \quad (20)$$

가

가 (discrete variable)

가

$$p(f | a, s, g, j) = \frac{p(f)p(a)p(s)p(g | f)p(j | f, a, s)}{\sum_{f'} p(f')p(a)p(s)p(g | f')p(j | f', a, s)} \quad (21)$$

$$= \frac{p(f)p(g | f)p(j | f, a, s)}{\sum_{f'} p(f')p(g | f')p(j | f', a, s)}$$

(21) p(a), p(s) a, s 가 f

3. (Bayesian network)

가 (conditional independence assertion)
 [Howard 81], [Shachter 88]
 [Lauritzen 88], [Jensen 90]
 가 (conditional independence assertion)
 NP-hard
 [Cooper 90]. (approximate inference) NP-hard
 (undirected cycle)
 (topology) 가
 (problem domain)
 가

3.4 (Bayesian network)

(local probability distribution)
 가 가 \mathbf{x}
 () (physical joint probability distribution)
 가

$$p(\mathbf{x} | \mathbf{z}_s, S^h) = \prod_{i=1}^n p(x_i | \mathbf{pa}_i, \mathbf{z}_i, S^h) \quad (22)$$

3. (Bayesian network)

\mathbf{z}_i $p(x_i|\mathbf{pa}_i, \mathbf{z}_i, S^h)$ (parameter) .
 \mathbf{z}_s $(\mathbf{z}_1, \dots, \mathbf{z}_n)$ S^h (physical joint probability
distribution)가 S 가 (hypothesis)
. (random sample) $D = \{\mathbf{x}_1,$
 $\dots, \mathbf{x}_N\}$ 가 . D \mathbf{x}_l l (case) . 3
1 \mathbf{z}_s (uncertainty) \mathbf{Z}_s
(prior probability density function)
 $p(\mathbf{z}_s | S^h)$.
. D $p(\mathbf{z}_s | D,$
 $S^h)$.
 \mathbf{z}_i $p(x_i|\mathbf{pa}_i, \mathbf{z}_i, S^h)$
(local distribution function) . (probabilistic
classification) (regression) 가 .
/ 가 (conditional
independence assertion) .
/ 가 가
(unrestricted multinomial distribution), 가
가 (linear regression with Gaussian noise),
(generalized linear regression) . (unrestricted
multinomial distribution) .
 $X_i \in \mathbf{X}$. r^j (discrete value)
가 . \mathbf{Pa}_i (configuration)
(multinomial distribution) .

3.

(Bayesian network)

$$\begin{aligned}
 p(x_i^k | \mathbf{Pa}_i^j, \mathbf{z}_i, S^h) &= z_{ijk} > 0 \\
 \mathbf{pa}_i^1, \dots, \mathbf{pa}_i^{q_i} \quad (q_i = \prod_{X_i \in \mathbf{Pa}_i} r_i) \quad \mathbf{Pa}_i \text{가} & \quad (23) \\
 \mathbf{z}_i = ((z_{ijk})_{k=2}^{r_i})_{j=1}^{q_i} &
 \end{aligned}$$

(parameter)

$$\mathbf{z}_{ij} = (z_{ij2}, \dots, z_{ijr_i}) \quad (24)$$

(unrestricted)

\mathbf{Pa}_i

가 가 , (posterior probability distribution)

$p(\mathbf{z}_s | D, S^h)$ (closed form) 가

D (missing data)가

D (complete) 가 \mathbf{z}_{ij} 가

$$p(\mathbf{z}_s | S^h) = \prod_{i=1}^n \prod_{j=1}^{q_i} p(\mathbf{z}_{ij} | S^h) \quad (25)$$

가 [Spiegelhalter and Lauritzen 90]

(parameter independence) 가

3. (Bayesian network)

$$p(\mathbf{z}_s | D, S^h) = \prod_{i=1}^n \prod_{j=1}^{q_i} p(\mathbf{z}_{ij} | D, S^h) \quad (26)$$

\mathbf{z}_{ij} 가 (prior probability distribution) $Dir(\mathbf{z}_{ij} | \alpha_{ij1}, \dots, \alpha_{ijr_i})$ 가
, (posterior distribution) .

$$p(\mathbf{z}_{ij} | D, S^h) = Dir(\mathbf{z}_{ij} | \mathbf{a}_{ij1} + N_{ij1}, \dots, \mathbf{a}_{ijr_i} + N_{ijr_i}) \quad (27)$$

(configuration) (case) \mathbf{z}_s
 . $p(\mathbf{x}_{N+1} | D, S^h)$
가 .

$$p(\mathbf{x}_{N+1} | D, S^h) = E_{p(\mathbf{z}_s | D, S^h)} \left(\prod_{i=1}^n z_{ijk} \right) \quad (28)$$

D 가

$$p(\mathbf{x}_{N+1} | D, S^h) = \int \prod_{i=1}^n z_{ijk} p(\mathbf{z}_s | D, S^h) d\mathbf{z}_s = \prod_{i=1}^n \int z_{ijk} p(\mathbf{z}_{ij} | D, S^h) d\mathbf{z}_{ij} \quad (29)$$

(17) .

3. (Bayesian network)

$$p(\mathbf{x}_{N+1} | D, S^h) = \prod_{i=1}^N \frac{\mathbf{a}_{ijk} + N_{ijk}}{\mathbf{a}_{ij} + N_{ij}} \quad (30)$$

3.5 가

2
 4 (V, N1, N2, J2)
 J1
 가 J1
 5
 5 (causal relationship)
 (prior knowledge) ()
 (corpus)
 (random sample)
 (local probability distribution) (update)
 , 가 ()
 J1 N1
 (discrete
 variable)

3. (Bayesian network)

가

(inference) .

가 .

4.

4.

4.1 (network topology)

()

가

가

가 가
relationship)

(causal

가

(fitness)

(criterion)

(searching

method)

가 5

,

2

4.

$N1:$

$J1:$

$N2:$

가

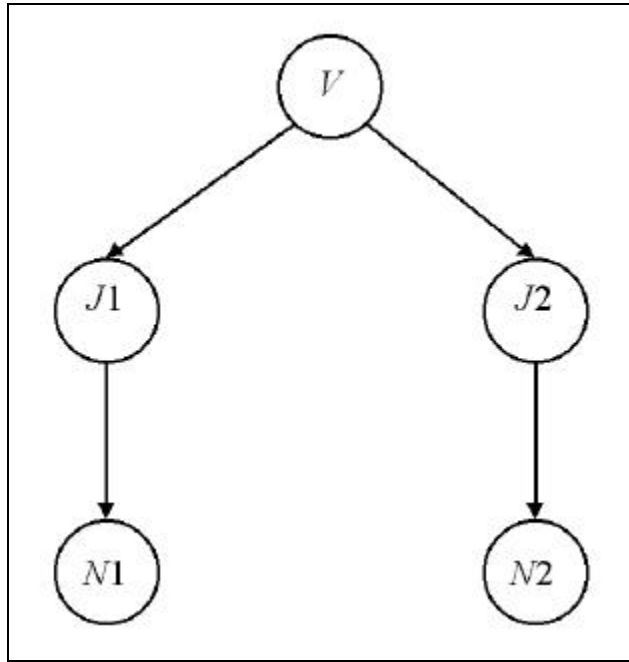
$J2: N2$

$V:$

$J1, J2$ 가 V
 $N1, N2$ 가 $J1, J2$
가

(2) .

4.



(2)

J_2 6 (が(ga), から (kara), で(de), に(ni), まで(made), を(wo))
(discrete variable) J_1 가
가 (2-5).

가

가

4

()

2

4.

가 100

7

가

900 - 4000

(semantic class)

(natural language processing)

가

가

(semantic)

Wordnet,

[

96]

[大野 82]

가

가

[98]

[98]

(1) 22 ,

(2) 13

	學校(gakkou), 會社(kaisha)	P

4.

	夜(yoru), 時(toki)	T
	微笑み(hohoemi), 愛(ai)	AC
	聲(koe), 感じ(kanji)	AF
	考え(kangae), 理解(rigai)	AR
	圓(en), メ-トル(metoru)	AU
	十字(juuji), 四角(sikaku)	AT
	法(hou), 規則(kisoku)	AI
	刀(katana), 鉛筆(enpitsu)	CI
	移動(idou), 接觸(setsyoku)	AP
	いたみ(itami), 侵り(nemuri)	AB
	雨(ame), 風(kaze)	AN
	革命(gakumei), 戦争(densai)	ASP
	紙(kami), 木材(mokuzai)	CMT
	車(kuruma), 地下鐵(jikatetsu)	CT
	テレビ(terebi), ラジオ(radio)	CMA
	手紙(tegami), 電話(denwa)	ACM
	社長(satyou), 總理(souri)	CS
	お金(okane), タイヤ(taiya)	CC
	目(me), 耳(mimi), 口(kutsi)	CH
	英語(eigou), 韓国語(kankokugou)	AL
	始まり(hazimari), 結末 (ketsumatsu)	AS

(1)

	くれる(kureru)	G
	言う(iu), 話す(hanasu)	S
	行く(iku), 来る(kuru)	D
	聞く(kiku), 受ける(ukeru)	R
	親切だ(sinsetsuda)	B
	大切だ(daisetsuda)	REL
	禁ずる(kinzuru)	L
	飾る(kazaru)	C
	知る(siru), 考える(kangaeru)	K
	變える(kaeru), 切る(kiru)	TR
	死ぬ(sinu), 侵る(neru)	HC

4.

	泣かされる(nakasareru)	PA
	喜ぶ(yorokobu), 哀しい (kanasii)	F

(2)

$V = 13, N1, N2 = 22$

(cycle)

(unrestricted multinomial distribution)

가 3

4.2

가 가

가 가

$V, J1, J2, N1, N2$ 가 가

(corpus)

가

(incomplete data)

(complete data)

가

3時から始まる.

4.

V 始まる (hazimaru)
 TR , $N1$ 時 (zi) T .
 $J2, N2$.
 (incomplete case) .
 - (Monte-Carlo)
 (Gibbs sampling) .

(Gibbs sampling)

$\mathbf{X} = \{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$ (joint probability distribution)
 $p(\mathbf{x})$, (Gibbs sampler) 가 $p(\mathbf{x})$ $f(\mathbf{x})$

(1) \mathbf{X} (assign) .

(2) X_i (unassign)

$n - 1$.

(3) X_i $f(\mathbf{x})$.

(4) (2), (3) $f(\mathbf{x})$.

가 , 가 $f(\mathbf{x})$

$E_{p(\mathbf{x})}(f(\mathbf{x}))$. 가 (Gibbs sampler)가

가 (irreducible)

가 가 \mathbf{X}

(configuration)

(configuration)

4.

(prior probability distribution) 가 .
 가 (equivalent sample size) 5 가 (equivalent samples) [Heckerman 95]

(Gibbs sampling) (corpus)
 (incomplete data) $D = \{y_1, \dots, y_N\}$
 y_l (incomplete case) .
 D_c 가 .
 D X_{il}

$$p(x'_{il} | D_c \setminus x_{il}, S^h) = \frac{p(x'_{il}, D_c \setminus x_{il} | S^h)}{\sum_{x''_{il}} p(x''_{il}, D_c \setminus x_{il} | S^h)} \quad (31)$$

$$D_c \setminus x_{il} \quad x_{il} \quad X_{il} \quad \text{가} \quad (18)$$

$$p(D | S^h) = \prod_{i=1}^n \prod_{j=1}^{q_i} \frac{\Gamma(\mathbf{a}_{ij})}{\Gamma(\mathbf{a}_{ij} + N_{ij})} \cdot \prod_{k=1}^{r_i} \frac{\Gamma(\mathbf{a}_{ijk} + N_{ijk})}{\Gamma(\mathbf{a}_{ijk})} \quad (32)$$

i 가 j

4.

가 가 (configuration)
 가 k 가 가 가 .
 (complete data) D_c 가 . (25), (27)
 (posterior probability density) $p(\mathbf{z}_s | D_c, S^h)$.
 1000 가

4.3

4 가 가 . ‘から(kara)’ ‘で(de)’

(1) $V, J2, N2, N1$

) 窓からごみを捨ててはいけない.
 $V =$ 捨てる(suteru), D
 $J2 =$ を(wo)
 $N2 =$ ごみ(gomi), CC
 $N1 =$ 窓(mado), CC

(2) $V, N1$

) 女の立場から言えば,
 $V =$ 言う(iu), S

4.

N1 = 立場(tachiba), CS

(3) N1, J2, N2 가

) 東京から京都まで

N1 = 東京(tokyo), P

J2 = まで(made)

N2 = 京都(kyoto), P

(4) N1

) 10月で

N1 = 月(gatsu), T

4 가 J1

(1) J2, N2 J1 .

J1 V N1 .

J1 .

4.

$$\begin{aligned}
 J1 &= \underset{J1}{\operatorname{argmax}} p(J1|V, J2, N1, N2) \\
 &= \underset{J1}{\operatorname{argmax}} p(J1|V, N1) \\
 &= \underset{J1}{\operatorname{argmax}} \frac{p(V, N1|J1)p(J1)}{p(V, N1)} \\
 &= \underset{J1}{\operatorname{argmax}} \frac{p(V, N1|J1)p(J1)}{p(V)p(N1)} \quad (33) \\
 &= \underset{J1}{\operatorname{argmax}} p(V|J1)p(N1|J1)p(J1) \\
 &= \underset{J1}{\operatorname{argmax}} p(V)p(J1|V)p(N1|J1)
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) (1) .

(3) $J2, N1$ $J1$.
 $J1$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 J1 &= \underset{J1}{\operatorname{argmax}} p(J1|N1, J2) \\
 &= \underset{J1}{\operatorname{argmax}} \frac{p(N1, J2|J1)p(J1)}{p(N1, J2)} \\
 &= \underset{J1}{\operatorname{argmax}} p(N1, J2|J1)p(J1) \\
 &= \underset{J1}{\operatorname{argmax}} p(N1|J1)p(J2|J1)p(J1) \quad (34) \\
 &= \underset{J1}{\operatorname{argmax}} p(N1|J1)p(J1, J2) \\
 &= \underset{J1}{\operatorname{argmax}} p(N1|J1) \sum_V p(J1)p(J2)
 \end{aligned}$$

(4) .

4.

$$\begin{aligned} J1 &= \underset{J1}{\operatorname{argmax}} p(J1 | N1) \\ &= \underset{J1}{\operatorname{argmax}} p(N1 | J1) p(J1) \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

(context)

$J1$

.

5.

5.

5.1

7000 가
 가
 (preprocessing)가 (case)
 V, N1, J2, N2 가
 ‘から(kara)’, ‘で(de)’ 가 가 723
 2367

5.2

4 ‘から(kara)’, ‘で(de)’
 80% (3)

				(%)
から(kara)		144	128	88.9%
	() +	173	156	90.2%
		44	39	88.6%
		217	189	87.1%
	()	145	127	87.6%
		723	639	88.4%

5.

で(de)		996	907	91.1%
	()	1203	1089	90.5%
		168	134	79.8%
		2367	2130	89.9%

(3)

‘から(kara)’

723

가 ‘ ’, ‘() ’, ‘ ’, ‘ ’, ‘ ’

144, 173, 44, 217, 145

128, 156, 39, 189, 127

88.4% . ‘で(de)’

가 ‘ ’, ‘() ’,

‘ ’ 996, 1203, 168

907, 1089,

134

88.9%

(4)

	から(kara)	で(de)
가 가	30.0%	50.8%
	59.8%	70.3%
	88.4%	89.9%

(4)

가 가

‘から(kara)’

가

‘ ’,

, ‘で(de)’

‘() ’,

,

5.

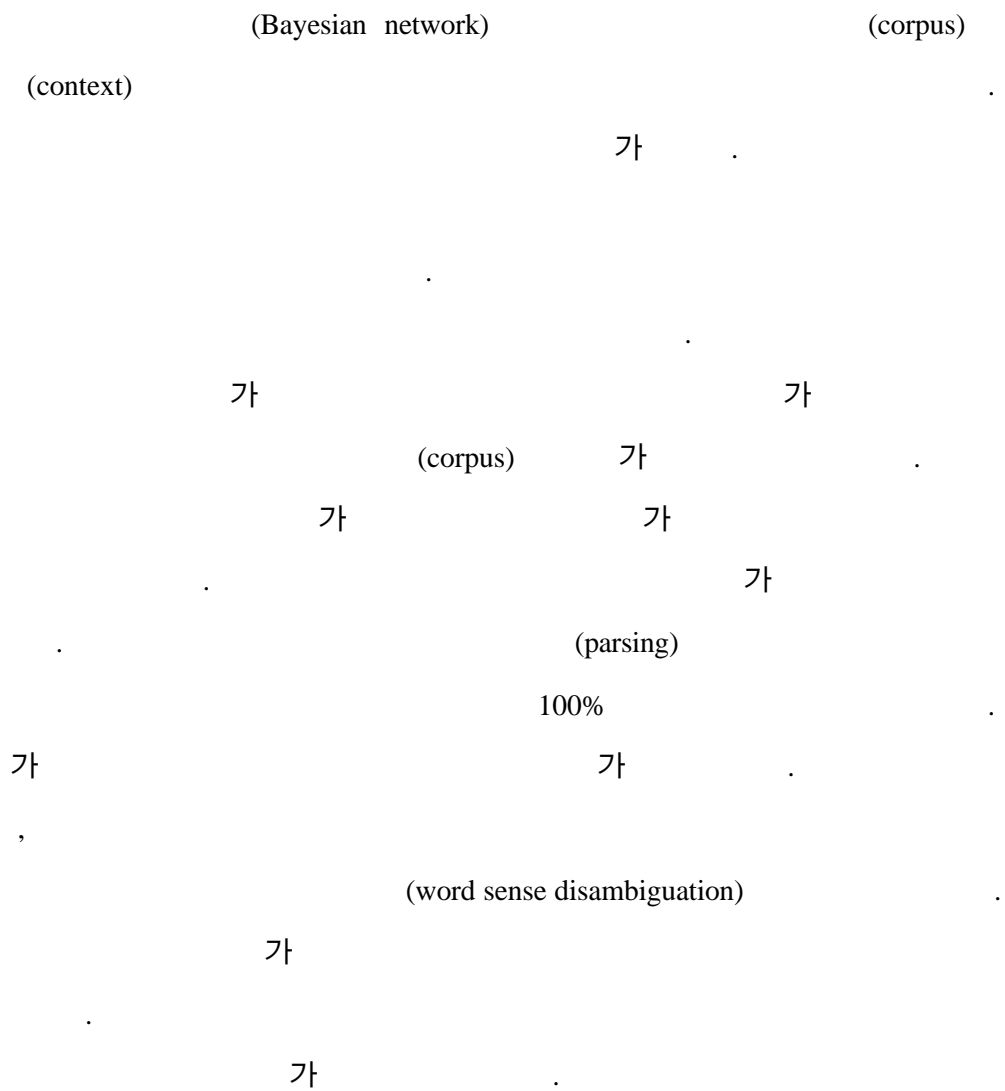
가

,

.

6.

6.



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