Unicode Localization Data Interoperability TC Overview (ULI)

What’s a word? What’s a sentence? Why is this business-relevant?

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The Unicode Localization Interoperability Technical Committee (ULI-TC) was established in 2011 with the goal of helping to ensure interoperable data interchange of critical localization-related assets. ULI’s work is relevant to speech/natural language processing, analytics tokenization etc. including translation memories, segmentation rules, and more. What ULI is building forms the foundation of many other downstream technologies: memory interchange, speech/natural language processing, analytics tokenization etc.
Unicode & Segmentation (1/3)

• More than a character repertoire – an **ecosystem**, a **stack of standards**
• Parts of the ecosystem are related to “segmentation” questions such as “How can text entities such as **sentences** be broken down into sub-entities such as **words**?”
• Segmentation is important for **business analytics** and **translation**…
Unicode & Segmentation (2/3)

Most prominent members of the Unicode ecosystem related to segmentation:

- Unicode Text Segmentation report
  TR#29 [http://www.unicode.org/reports/tr29](http://www.unicode.org/reports/tr29)

- Unicode Line Breaking Algorithm
  TR#14 [http://www.unicode.org/reports/tr14](http://www.unicode.org/reports/tr14)

- Common Locale Data Repository
  CLDR; see [http://cldr.unicode.org](http://cldr.unicode.org)
Comprehensive support for Unicode is provided by the International Components for Unicode (ICU, www.icu-project.org), a **software library** used in many applications.
ULI Credo

If Unicode and its “citizens” CLDR, and ICU get segmentation right, many applications get text processing right:

• Business analytics
• Speech/natural language processing
• Memory interchange
• Sorting
• Searching
• …
ULI Scope & Objectives

- **Gather requirements** for core and extension of the standards in the area of text segmentation and content memory
- **Establish core specification scope**, extension domain, and reference implementation to improve the usefulness of existing standards
- Create a repository of reference user profile and scenarios to **demonstrate interoperability** across desired standards
- Provide **consistent interpretation of the specification**, extension and profiles
ULI Setup

Logistics

- Meet once a month by telephone
- Regular participation by IBM, Microsoft, Yahoo, Google, SAP, Globalization and Localization Association (GALA), and XML Localization Interchange File Format Technical Committee (XLIFF TC)

 Challenges

- Need more translation tool vendor involvement
- Solicit additional participation from key industry conferences

 Open for participation

- Active participation is expected
- Need to be a member to attend meetings regularly
- For details, see TC Procedure on Unicode site
ULI 2012

Internal agreement on plain text content boundary joining and separate best practices:

- Leveraging TR#29
- Agreed syntax for referencing CLDR elements (XPATH to the CLDR parent element level; initially vetted English, German, Russian, and Spanish – see http://unicode.org/uli/trac/browser/trunk/abbrs)
- Demoed behavior of updated ULI input (see http://demo.icu-project.org/icu-bin/icusegments)
ULI 2013/2014

• Draft implementation to demonstrate ULI progress
• CLDR and ICU contribution integration:
  • Initial ULI input for sentence level segmentation submitted to CLDR 24 due September 15, 2013 (see http://cldr.unicode.org/index/downloads/cldr-24)
  • Plugin implementation to ICU in progress for ICU 52 due October 2013 (see http://site.icu-project.org/download)
• Open source Computer-Assisted Translation integration in 2014 (ongoing evaluation of ICU implementation, based on ULI input into OpenTM2, see http://www.opentm2.org)