INFORSID SimpleText

01/06/2021

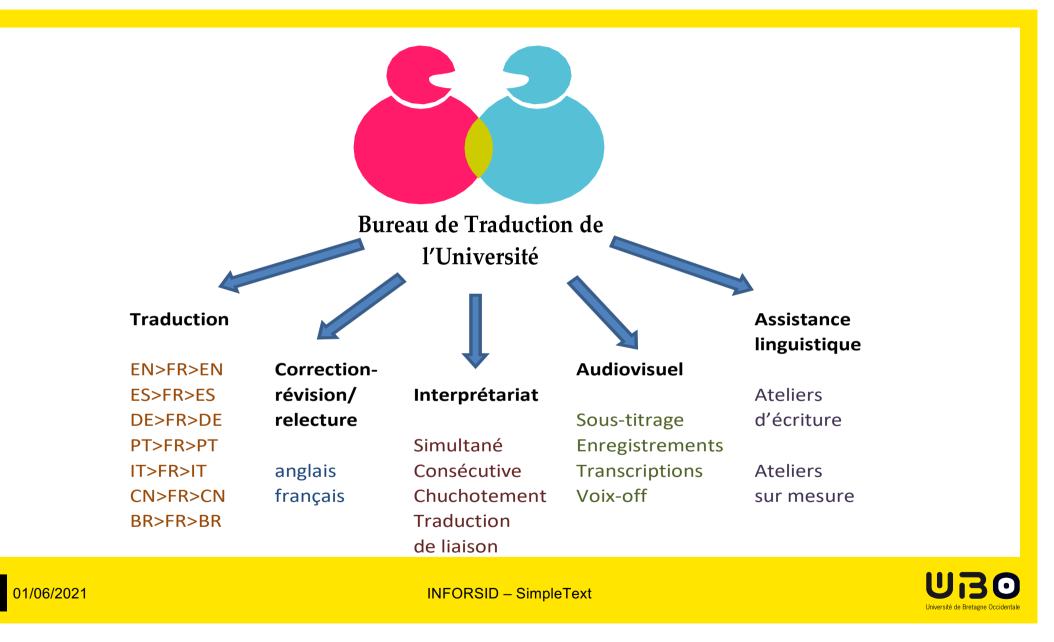
Could automatic text simplification assist correction-revision of scientific texts written by non-native English speakers?

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Text simplification in the work of the BTU

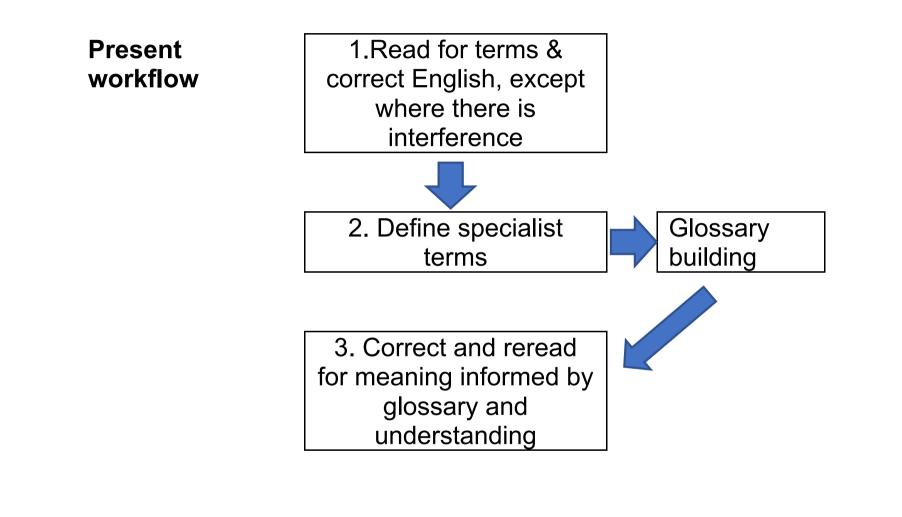
- Subtitles. Spoken to written. Mainly FR
- Pre-editing before MT. Mainly FR
- As an aid for understanding technical texts?

Correction-revision – the problem

- Technical texts with English errors
 - Lexical and syntactic aspects
 - Untangling technicity from errors
- The need for understanding to provide
 - English correction
 - Better expression choices (argumentation etc.)



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Correction-revision – present strategies

- Integrated internet search tools:
 - e.g. Word + 'Smart lookup'
- Bibliography-based
 - Ref 'n' Write
- Home-made glossaries

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HomeInsertDrawDesignLayoutReferencesMailingsReviewViewQTell n \bigcap_{Paste} \bigwedge_{Daste} \bigwedge_{Daste} \square	AaBbCcDdEe AaBbCcDdEe AaBbCcDdEe AaBbCcDdEe AaBbCcDdEe AaBbCcDdEe AaBbCcDdE	Sha Antidote 10 s

1. Introduction

Food webs are composed of complex interactions and energy links among species and the environment (Thompson et al., 2012), creating ecosystems (complex systems) whose functioning is difficult to comprehend. Models try to replicate the major characteristics of the original system to resemble reality and, at the same time, are simple enough to be understood, being crucial in the clarification and understanding of this complexity (Brown et al., 2004).

Among the ecosystem models, the Ecopath-Ecosim (EwE), and EcoTroph (Christensen et al., 2005; Gascuel, 2005) constitute a globally applied tool for modeling aquatic ecosystems (Colléter et al., 2015). The EwE approach describes the ecosystem resources and the interactions among different ecological groups, identifying and







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$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Ref-n-Write
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	and track disciplines (1,2,3). The maximal power output in cycling is described by a polynomial	SEARCH
optimal pedaling rate (V_{opt}) and an optimal torque (T_{opt}) (1,4,5,6). This means that athletes' P_{max} theoretically depends on both their "strength" and "velocity" capacities. Although some authors have reported a significant relationship between P_{max} and V_{opt} in heterogeneous populations (7,8), such a relationship was not observed in a population of male elite track <u>sprint</u> cyclists (1). However, regardless of training status and population, a strong relationship between P_{max} and T_{max} or T_{opt} is consistently observed (1,9), suggesting that the capacity to generate a high torque at the crank remains the main <u>determining factor</u> for maximal power output (1,9). The capacity to generate maximal torque in cycling is classically associated with the torque- generating capacities of the main lower-limb extensor muscle groups (6,10). For example, Driss	2^{nd} order power-pedaling rate relationship with a peak maximal value (P _{max}) reached at an	The crank torq propulsive torq
theoretically depends on both their "strength" and "velocity" capacities. Although some authors <u>have</u> reported a significant relationship between P_{max} and V_{opt} in heterogeneous populations (7,8), such a relationship was not observed in a population of male elite track <u>sprint</u> cyclists (1). However, regardless of training status and population, a strong relationship between P_{max} and T_{max} or T_{opt} is consistently observed (1,9), suggesting that the capacity to generate a high torque at the crank remains the main determining factor for maximal power output (1,9). The capacity to generate maximal torque in cycling is classically associated with the torque- generating capacities of the main lower-limb extensor muscle groups (6,10). For example, Driss	optimal pedaling rate (V_{opt}) and an optimal torque (T_{opt}) (1,4,5,6). This means that athletes' P_{max}	pedaling caden
The capacities of the main lower-limb extensor muscle groups (6,10). For example, Driss		cycling) () (≡
$ \begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	theoretically depends on both their "strength" and "velocity" capacities. Although some authors	The external to the sum of the gauge) plus the flywheel [14,23
(7,8), such a relationship was not observed in a population of male elite track <u>sprint</u> cyclists (1). However, regardless of training status and population, a strong relationship between P_{max} and T_{max} or T_{opt} is consistently observed (1,9), suggesting that the capacity to generate a high torque at the crank remains the main <u>determining factor</u> for maximal power output (1,9). The capacity to generate maximal torque in cycling is classically associated with the torque- generating capacities of the main lower-limb extensor muscle groups (6,10). For example, Driss	<u>have</u> reported a significant relationship between P_{max} and V_{opt} in heterogeneous populations	They correspor
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T_{max} or T_{opt} is consistently observed (1,9), suggesting that the capacity to generate a high torque $r_{pedaling cade cycling}() (=)$ at the crank remains the main determining factor for maximal power output (1,9).The DPbot was minimal in position 135-2The capacity to generate maximal torque in cycling is classically associated with the torque-The linear re la and pedaling cade cycling) () (=)generating capacities of the main lower-limb extensor muscle groups (6,10). For example, DrissThe linear re la and pedaling of the zeri corresponding o	However, regardless of training status and population, a strong relationship between P _{max} and	near top position represented the
at the crank remains the main <u>determining factor</u> for maximal power output (1,9). The capacity to generate maximal torque in cycling is classically associated with the torque- generating capacities of the main lower-limb extensor muscle groups (6,10). For example, Driss	T_{max} or T_{opt} is consistently observed (1,9), suggesting that the capacity to generate a high torque	(Effect on the c pedaling cader cycling) () (≡ The DPbot was
The capacity to generate maximal torque in cycling is classically associated with the torque- generating capacities of the main lower-limb extensor muscle groups (6,10). For example, Driss	at the crank remains the main <u>determining factor</u> for maximal power output (1,9).	position 135-2
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	generating capacities of the main lower-limb extensor muscle groups (6,10). For example, Driss	The linear re la and pedalling r 0, which have t rate at the zero
	et al. (11) reported a strong positive correlation between maximal cycling torque and the peak	respectively (Fi



crank torque represents the kinetics of the ulsive torque (N m) within the crank cycle. ct on the crank torque profile when changing ling cadence in level ground and uphill road ng) (...) (≡)

external torque produced was calculated as um of the frictional torque (given by the strain e) plus the torque necessary to accelerate the eel [14,23,32].(Doreletal.2005IJSM) (...) (≡)

correspond to the intercept of the torque ity curve with the velocity and torque axes, ectively.(Doreletal.2005IJSM) (...) (≡)

s study the DPtop was the crank angle when orque was minimal in sector 1 (left crank arm top position 315–45) while torque at DPtop sented the torque value at this crank angle. ct on the crank torque profile when changing ling cadence in level ground and uphill road ng) (...) (≡)

OPbot was the crank angle when the torque minimal in sector 3 (left crank arm near bottom ion 135-225) while torque at DPbot sents the torque value at this crank angle. ct on the crank torque profile when changing ling cadence in level ground and uphill road ng) (...) (≡)

inear re lationship obtained between torque edalling rate enables assessment of f 0 and T ich have the dimensions of maximal pedalling at the zero torque axis and the torque spond ing to a zero pedalling rate, ectively (Fig 1).(Doreletal.2005IJSM) (...) (≡)

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A	B	С	D	E	F	G	н	1	J	К
Term	definition/validation	source								
a P _{max} cycling sprint	word order ok									
afferent	Oxford: conducting or conducted i	nwards or to	wards some	thing (for ner	ves, the cent	ral nervous	system; for I	olood vessels	s, the organ s	supplied).
afferent fibers groups III and IV	accepted lingo									entral_Motor_I
altered synergistic control	ok			ct.com/science				(C)		
ballistic contractions	WP:Ballistic movement can be define							verv short ne	eriod of time	Thev exhibit his
bi-articular muscles	Bi-articular muscles are common						1		1	1
biofeedback of the torque signal	ok					i.	1		1 /	
classical bipolar surface EMG	ok. Some use traditional					i	1		1 1	
classical torque-velocity test	See site for desc		https://jour	nals.physiolog	gy.org/doi/ful	l/10.:	1		1 1	
collected from/in participants	from is more comon					1	1	Δ.	11 1	
common construct	ok for muscles	https://pub	med.ncbi.nlm	.nih.gov/229	87697/	À	·	-148	11	A
common drive	author sometimes uses as uncountal	o https://jour	nals.physiolo	gy.org/doi/ab	s/10.1152/ja	pplpk /)		01	N	A
common neural command	ame message, different muscle	https://jour	nals.physiolo	gy.org/doi/ful	l/10.1152/jn	0068	· · · · ·	1	(0)	1.1
contraction modalities	ok					Vi.	Tild		V	-1
contralateral (ground electrode) and ipsilateral ankle	the part of the ankle						Z 11	/	Y	
converging onto the motor neuron pools	"on the neuron" is used							Dorsiflexion	/	
convolution kernel compensation algorithm	https://www.researchgate.net/publ	ication/22084	48255_Gradie	nt_Convolutio	on_Kernel_Co	mpen	40			Plantar
convolutive blind source separation method	It is a thing but most examples I	have found	I come from	audio signa	I separatior	. Isi				texion
convolutive kernel compensation method	A method of breaking down the data	1	https://ieee	xplore.ieee.or	g/document/	8474306				
cortical signature	most images are brain scans. It migh	t be broader.								
corticospinal track	WP: The corticospinal tract is a	white matter	motor pathw	ay starting a	t the cerebra	l cortex that	terminates of	on lower moto	or neurons a	nd interneuror
crank angular velocity	word order OK									
crank length	Connects pedal to gears									
cross-pollination (of research)	in use	https://ww	w.researchgat	e.net/post/D	pes_anyone_l	nave_any_ex	amples_of_cr	oss_pollinatio	n_of_ideas_le	ading_to_a_br
cycle ergometer.	See site for desc			nals.physiolog						



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Can text simplification help?

- Is the learning question the same
 - As when learning to read?
 - As when learning a language?
- What kind of corpus could help
 - Larger?
 - More specialized?
- What application?



rewordify.com

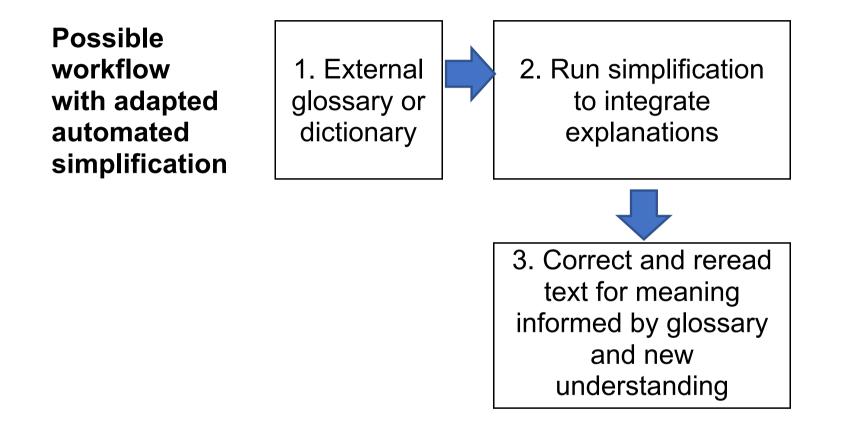
The Mytilus complex of marine mussel species forms a mosaic of hybrid zones, found across temperate regions of the globe. This allows us to study 'replicated' instances of secondary contact between closely related species. Previous work on this complex has shown that local introgression is both widespread and highly heterogeneous, and has identified SNPs that are outliers of differentiation between lineages. Here, we developed an ancestry-informative panel of such SNPs.

Tips:

- Click the highlighted words to learn them and hear them. Click the non-highlighted words, too.
- Change how you learn on the <u>settings page</u>. Also, you can print <u>vocab lists</u>, <u>quizzes</u>, and more.
- ► When you log in, everything you rewordify is <u>auto-saved and can be</u> <u>easily shared</u>.

species (group of similar living things) a mosaic of an arrangement of hybrid combination temperate mild/not extreme regions areas instances events widespread (existing all over a large area) heterogeneous blended outliers (things that aren't part of the main group) differentiation (using different things) lineages families informative interesting







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