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Fusion Analysis of Social Translation Learning Prior Based on Information Matching Algorithm to English Machine Translation Wisdom Training

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***Abstract*—**In this paper, a feature matching screening algorithm based on dynamic window motion statistics is proposed. The algorithm firstly establishes a fast approximate nearest neighbor index structure based on the position of image feature points. The application of English situational cognition theory in English translation teaching eliminates many drawbacks of traditional teaching. This kind of intersubjective behavior realized by constructing the other can obtain a translation community in which the self and the other live, in which each translator self can control the other person who is different from me or the other me who is like me. The construction method of Chinese-English bilingual translation instance database; the establishment method of Chinese-English-English bilingual instance database index; English sentence similarity calculation method English method; Chinese-English bilingual translation instance fragment matching method English.

Keywords*—Fusion Analysis, Social Translation Learning Prior, Information Matching Algorithm, English Machine Translation*

I. GROUND STUDY

After the in-depth promotion of the digital library promotion project [1] in recent years, the digital library network system covering all levels of public libraries in China has been fully established. With the continuous development of information technology, the library has also entered the stage of intelligent development. Root from passive learning to active learning, enhance the learning experience, improve learning interest [2]. The following is a detailed introduction to the theory of situational cognition, and its integration and application in English translation teaching in colleges and universities is explored. So as to obtain the truth of the unity of subject and object [3].

For this reason, philosophers have been debating whether the external world exists objectively. E. Hnsserl's phenomenology puts aside the question of whether the objective world exists [4]. Image matching based on local features is one of the basic tasks of computer vision, and is widely used in popular fields such as panorama stitching, 3D reconstruction, and visual navigation. Field [5].

The main idea of this work is: extract key points from input images and calculate descriptors With the rapid development of the Internet, various network platforms have played an important role in people's daily work and life. It is also facing the threat of network attacks [6]. How to detect network attack behaviors and eliminate hidden dangers? Stereo matching is an important part of binocular stereo vision. By calculating the pixel disparity between two images to obtain matching point information, the 3D image can be recovered. Geometric and depth information of objects or scenes [7].

The matching method based on the mutual information measure is a matching method based entirely on the statistical probability of the gray level of the image [8]. It does not need to make any assumptions about the gray level relationship between the original images. It is very suitable for the matching of heterogeneous images, but the maximum mutual information measure The disadvantage is that the matching method based on the mutual information measure is a kind of matching method based on the statistical probability of the image gray scale, [9] and it does not need to make any assumptions about the gray scale relationship between the original images. It is very suitable for the matching of heterologous images, but The biggest defect of mutual information measurement is the large amount of calculation. The matching method based on mutual information measurement is a matching method based entirely on the statistical probability of image gray level [10].

There is no need to make any assumptions about the grayscale relationship between the original images, which is very suitable for the matching of heterogeneous images, but the biggest drawback of mutual information measurement is the large amount of calculation [11]. Nowadays, the library cooperates closely with large domestic and foreign data companies, and the information resources It has also begun to show a trend of multilingualism, proliferation of information, and multidimensional information [12], translating multilingual information, and converting information into a language familiar to users. Situational learning is also called a "legitimate marginal participation", and it pays attention to the social nature of learning. Interaction [13].

There is a high emphasis on social participation. Based on the above point of view, it can be seen that the basis for re-establishing the theory of knowledge can be seen. From the perspective of transcendental phenomenology, this paper explores translation issues by analyzing the translator's subjective consciousness, hoping to be of benefit to translation studies. The more classic method is the RANSAC (random sampling consistency) algorithm [14], which uses the random sampling consistency method to establish a spatial geometric model of feature matching constraints, but needs to manually set the kernel parameters in the training stage, and when dealing with large-capacity sample sets, There is a problem that the model training time is too long. Reference [15] proposes a single-layer feedforward neural network intrusion detection model.

Compared with the global algorithm, the traditional neural network algorithm obtains the disparity map by minimizing the energy function and multiple iterations [16], which has the advantage of high matching accuracy. In the application paper, the correlation between the grayscale statistical features between adjacent reference sub-images in the matching process is used [17].

The difference method is used to reduce the calculation amount of the mutual information of each matching position to speed up the matching speed. In this paper, the correlation between the gray statistical features between adjacent reference sub-images in the matching process is used, and the difference method is used to reduce the mutual information of each matching position. Sinkkila [18] et al. further found that simple rule-based stemming for sticky languages could not help effectively index, and believed that morphological structure, part-of-speech tagging and dependency structure features were more effective for automatic indexing of sticky words.

II. The Proposed Methodology

A. *Information Matching Algorithm*

Assuming that one of the matching xi (at the nose) is correct, there will be some other matching pairs in its neighborhood (the surrounding yellow circle area) that are consistent with its direction, and these matching pairs are called matching xi in its neighborhood. Matching is supported in. Since the initial neighbor position is fixed, when the number of samples and feature dimensions increase significantly, the query efficiency of the K-nearest neighbor algorithm based on the BaII structure is significantly reduced. Aiming at this problem, this paper proposes a K-nearest neighbor search algorithm based on "pruning tree".

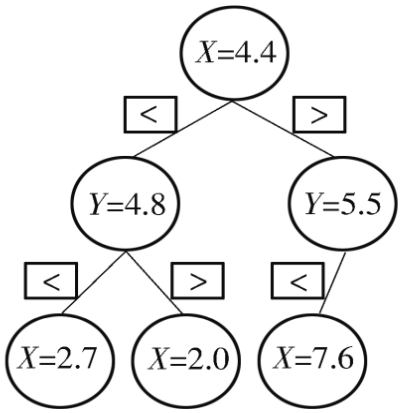

Fig. 1. Information Matching Algorithm

The first is to further improve the use of image edge space information and improve the matching accuracy. In the cost calculation stage, this paper uses edge weights to fuse the traditional cost calculation method, combined with the absolute value of the image grayscale difference and the gradient cost. Constraint relationship, and motion statistics is a method to describe this local constraint relationship. The grid-based motion statistics algorithm GMS was proposed in 2017, which performs motion statistics by dividing the image into grids. A search binary tree is formed, and in the K-nearest neighbor query stage, the search binary tree is quickly pruned by comparing the spatial distance between the target point and the centroid of the hypersphere.

The size of the mutual information itself has a certain correlation with the degree of overlap between the two images to be registered. In order to eliminate this correlation, the literature [17] proposed the use of normalized mutual information (NMI) as similarity. measure. NMI can reduce the sensitivity to the overlapping part of the image, that is, rotate the eight grids around the nine-square grid on the second image in turn, and then perform the GMS operation respectively, and finally select the one with the best effect. However, this approach also brings the same problem. The node can be pruned and filtered out. The algorithm does not need to calculate and compare the spatial distance of the sample points in the node set. On the contrary, the left and right child nodes of the node need to be queried separately deal with.

$$S_i = |x_{ab}| \quad (1)$$

$$t = m_t + ac_t \quad (2)$$

B. *Social Translation Studies*

At present, it is a common phenomenon that most users can only master one or two languages, but the existing information may exist in multiple languages. Therefore, users often hope that the information can be converted into a familiar language, according to the situation. The teaching theory and English translation course settings can be adjusted. In the adjustment process, it is necessary to combine the students' professional orientation, and at the same time, considering the matching between courses.

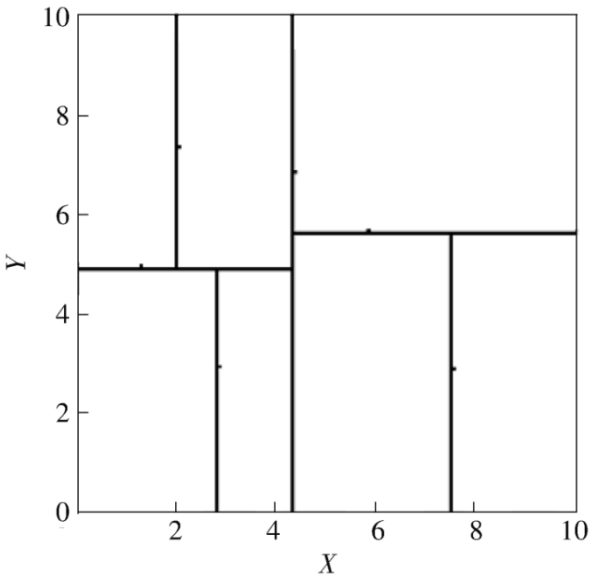

Fig. 2. Social Translation Studies

Need to increase the proportion of practical courses. After the author has justified the original text and the original author, he has turned to the definition of the translated text. Through the definition of the translation version, the translation version is activated from the original unconscious "body" to a conscious "body". Although the instance-based machine translation has been developed for many years, it is still in the stage of experimentation and exploration. Each of the issues involved requires more research. For example, the establishment of a bilingual corpus, which is the basis of an instance-based machine translation system. The theory of situational cognition emphasizes that the process of students' learning is actually a process of knowledge reconstruction, which is "legitimate marginal participation" in a fixed situation. Based on this, teachers need to show respect and understanding to students for Uyghur stemming and there is a finite state automaton method for nouns and adjectives [93],

By analyzing the morphological structure of Uyghur, the method constructs a noun finite state automaton, and efficiently stems Uyghur nouns without using a dictionary. It analyzes eight types of spelling errors, and then combines Uyghur syllables. The general rules and characteristics of , give out the most error-correcting solutions without relying on corpus and thesaurus. In the process of translation, the translator's "self" who enters the substantive category obtains an "other self" (that is, the reader) through the intentional

construction behavior. This "other self" is not only a mapping of the translator's "self", but also It is the "other and me" similar to the translator's "self".

$$R = \frac{TP}{TP + FN} \tag{3}$$

$$I_{\max} \subseteq IL_i \tag{4}$$

In the following, the harmonic mean F1 of the precision rate and the recall rate is used to comprehensively evaluate the matching performance.

C. The Integration Analysis of Social Translation A Priori on The Wisdom Teaching of English Machine Translation

The general machine translation system is responsible for translating general and comprehensive information resources. By introducing the technical advantages of the machine translation system on the market, it collects a large number of general corpora existing on the Internet and related data corpora in the library field. Therefore, the world of translation is not a private world composed of the translator's "self" alone, but an intersubjective world composed of "self", "others", "others", and even "others"., and the boundaries of "self", "others" and "others" are also relative.

$$\triangle s = -\sum_{s} \frac{h(s)}{T} \tag{5}$$

Starting from the language characteristics of Uyghur language and the actual needs of the system, we have specially developed an example-based machine translation system corpus preprocessing tool, which includes the function of constructing Uyghur inverted index, which includes the creation of Uyghur inverted index. Starting from the language characteristics of Uyghur language and the actual needs of the system, we have specially developed an example-based machine translation system corpus preprocessing tool, which includes the function of constructing Uyghur inverted index, which includes the creation of Uyghur inverted index above. The realization idea brings two problems. First, the GMS algorithm fixes the size of mesh division, which makes the algorithm not scale invariant.

Although it is mentioned in the literature [2] that the GMS algorithm can solve this problem by scaling the image, when the number of sample points and the feature dimension increase sharply, the query efficiency of the K-nearest neighbor search algorithm based on the Ball derivation structure decreases rapidly , Cannot meet the real-time | raw retrieval requirements. When matching in the row direction, the previous matching position of the current matching position is (i, evil-1), then take ^sn as the benchmark, and subtract the pixel gray corresponding to the first column of the previous benchmark sub-image. The number of occurrences of the degree value, plus the number of occurrences of the gray value of the pixel corresponding to the last column of the current benchmark sub-image.

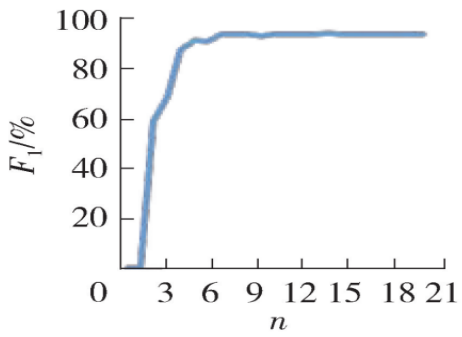

Fig.3. The Integration Analysis of Social Translation A Priori on The Wisdom Teaching of English Machine Translation

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of multilingual translation research in libraries, this paper proposes a strategy for building a multilingual automatic translation platform based on machine translation technology, which provides a more advantageous solution for libraries to develop more extensive and in-depth multilingual translation services. From the analysis of translation behavior from the perspective of transcendental phenomenology, we find that translation itself is also a "phenomenon", showing us its existence in the face of beings. The combination of multi-resolution hierarchical matching and other methods, that is, firstly perform grayscale compression or multi-resolution decomposition on the image to be matched, and then use the traversal method to search.

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Project: Ancient Chinese Characters (English Version) within the Chinese Academic Translation Project category.

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