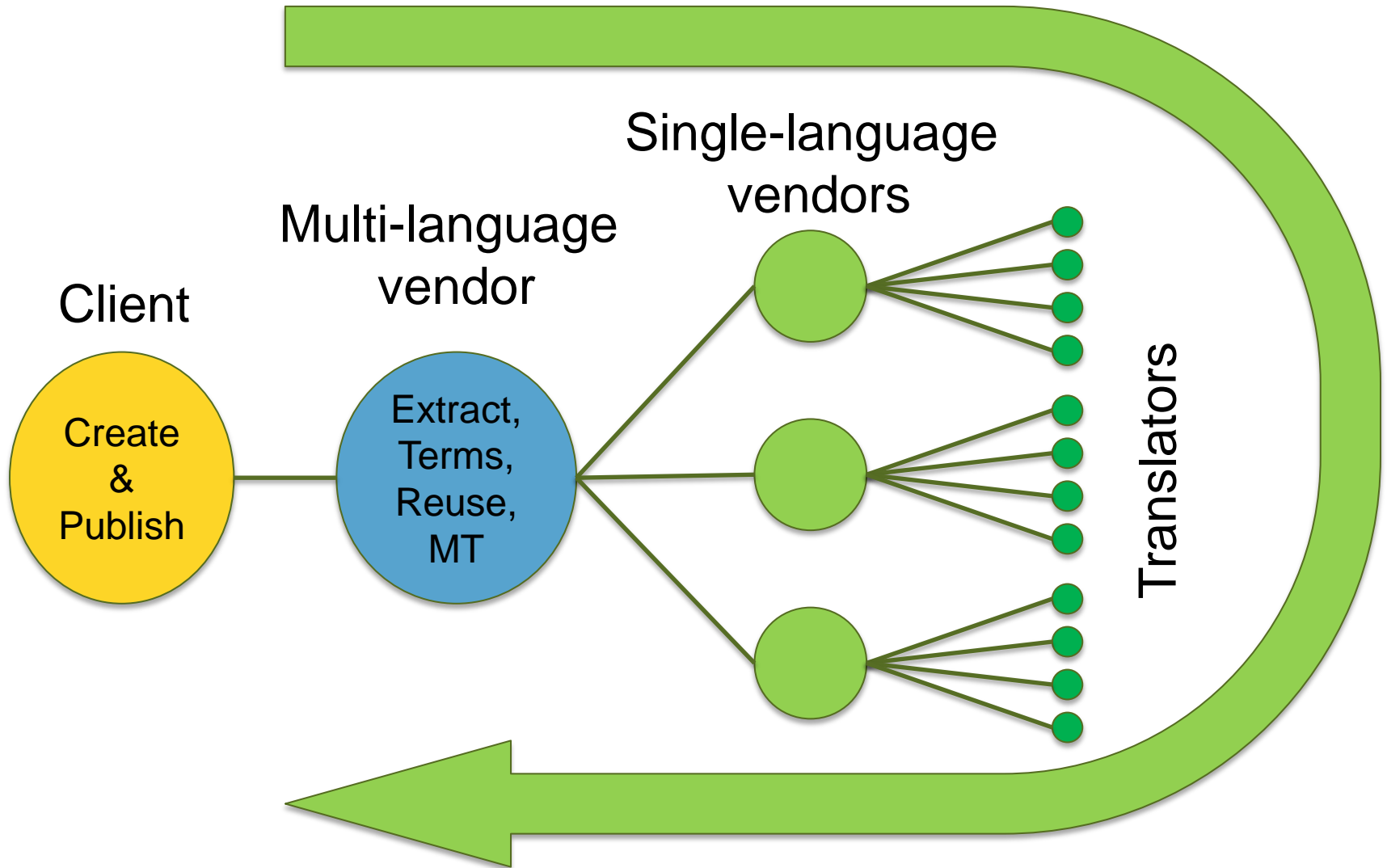


Interoperability Challenges for Multilingual Linked Data

David Lewis

Trinity College Dublin

Localisation Value Chain



Local Approach

<para>

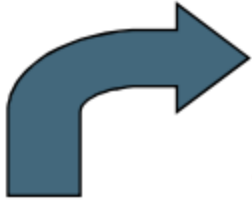
Press the

<uixtext its:translate="no">START</uixtext>

button to sound the horn. The

<uixtext its:translate="no">MAKE-READY/ RUN</uixtext> indicator flashes.

</para>



<para>

Press the

<uixtext>START</uixtext>

button to sound the horn. The

<uixtext>MAKE-READY/ RUN</uixtext>

indicator flashes.

</para>

- Here Content is the Data
- So we must annotate textual content
- Specialised XML/HTML processor

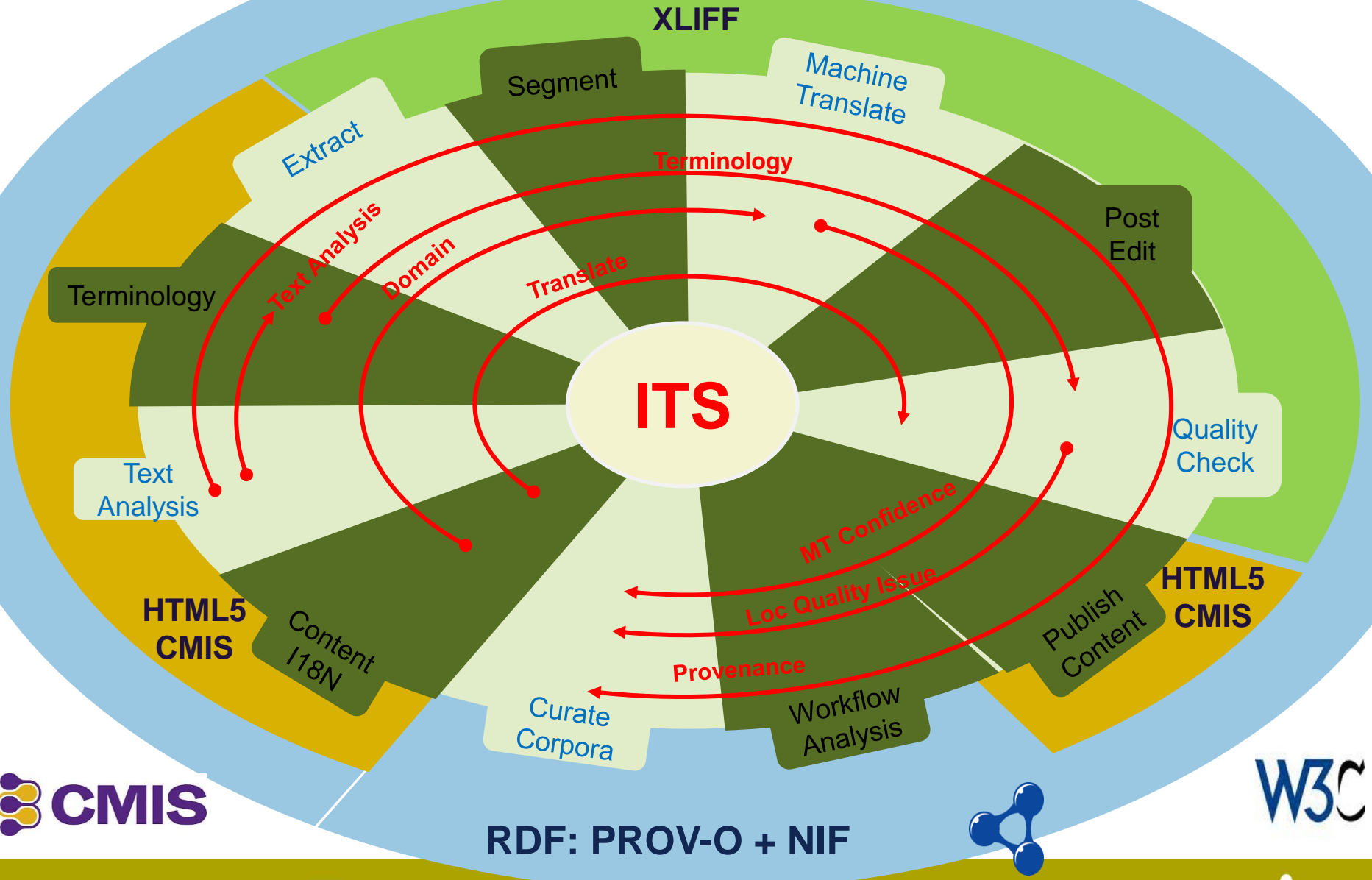
Global Approach

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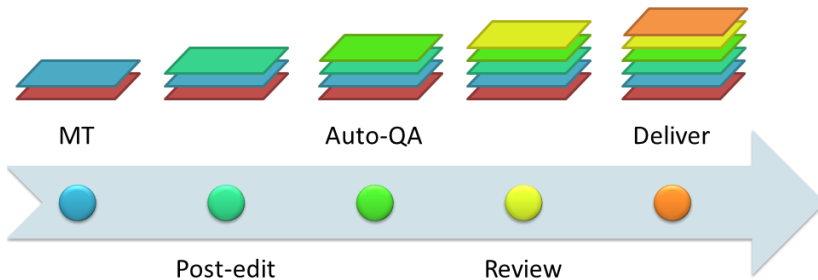
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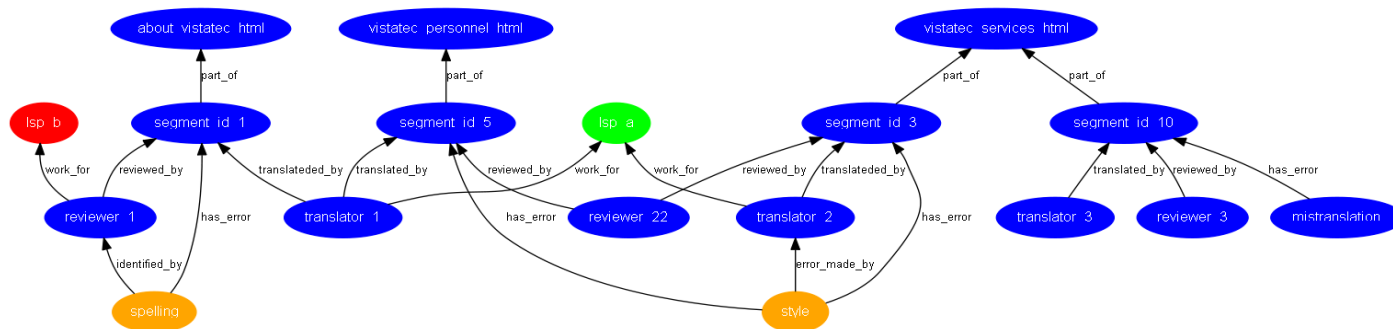




Process Monitoring in RDF



- Better up-front and real-time business decision support:
 - Use historic and aggregated metadata for inference
 - Content carries its own “audit trail”
- Metadata can be transformed to linked semantic data allowing:
 - Inferential queries across data siloes
 - New forms of data visualization
 - Extensible data relationships



Multilingual Linked Data

- New Value Networks:
 - New end-to-end process analytics
 - Active Curation of training corpora for MT and Text Analytics
 - Attribution/license annotation and access control
- New applications: <http://www.cngl.ie>
 - Media localisation – audio, video, images, graphics
 - Non-localisation MT and TA applications: search, multimodal interaction
 - Multilingual content personalisation
- Join new W3C Community Group:

Best Practice in Multilingual Linked Open Data

<http://www.w3.org/community/bpmlod/>

Thank You