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Cross-Language Information Retrieval. Article (PDF Available) in Annual Review of Information Science and Technology 33 · April 1999 with 566 Reads. How we measure 'reads'. This chapter reviews research and practice in cross-language information retrieval (CUR) that seeks to support the process of finding documents written in one natural language (e.g., English or Portuguese) with automated systems that can accept queries expressed in other languages. With the globalization of the economy and the continued internationalization of the Internet, CUR is becoming an increasingly important capability that facilitates the effective exchange of information. Cross-language information retrieval is a subfield of information retrieval dealing with retrieving information written in a language different from the language of the user's query.[1] The term "cross-language information retrieval" has many synonyms, of which the following are perhaps the most frequent: cross-lingual information retrieval, translingual information retrieval, multilingual information retrieval. This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsources material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "Cross-language information retrieval" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2014) (Learn how and when to remove this template message). Transitive cross language retrieval is cross language information retrieval (CLIR) where there is no direct translation resource between the query (source) language and the document (target) language. In such cases, an intermediate language known as a pivot is used to provide a translation path from source to target. Copyright 2003 ACM 1-58113-723-0/03/0011…$5.00. twice. Two approaches have been applied to transitive retrieval to deal with ambiguity: use of query structuring to contain the ambiguity; and use of triangulation to eliminate some of it. Dictionaries typically contain multiple translation equivalents for each word. For example, translations of a 3-word query, s1 s2 s3, could yield 3, 7, and 1 translation equivalents for query words s1, s2, and s3, respectively.