

## Case Study C2-002

### Structural Compliance in Patent NMT

Morpho-Syntactic Alignment of French Method Claims

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#### Case Study Metadata

**Dataset ID:** C2-002

**Category:** Structural Compliance — Constraint 1

**Focus:** Verb Nominalization

**Model:** Generic NMT

**Domain:** Photonics / Optics

## 1 The Context: Prepositions Define Relationship

In patent claims, prepositions are not filler words; they define the geometric or logical relationship between elements. A critical failure point for generic NMT engines is prioritizing "Fluency" over "Accuracy," often attempting to "smooth" awkward legal phrasing into more conversational language.

### Key Concept

#### The Legal Distinction:

- **"Of" (De):** Implies direct possession, composition, or integral definition. It signals a definitive calculation using the specific items mentioned.
- **"Among" (Parmi):** Implies a selection within a group (subset logic).

Confusing these alters the claim's scope from a mandatory calculation to a selection-based option.

## 2 The Glitch: Hallucinating "Fluency"

The NMT model analyzes the complex source syntax "...of the at least..." and identifies it as clumsy or repetitive. To "fix" the sentence structure for the French reader, it hallucinates a smoother preposition: *parmi* (among).

## 2.1 Why This Matters

### Critical Issue

#### Litigation Risk: Scope Drift

This is not merely a stylistic error. Using "Among" implies a subset selection that wasn't in the original invention. In litigation, this allows opposing counsel to argue that the claim covers only a **Selection-Based** logic rather than the intended **Definitive Calculation**, potentially invalidating the patent for lack of clarity or narrowing its protective scope.

## 3 The Alignment Challenge

### 3.1 The Translation Failure

Source (English)	AI Hallucination (Failure)	Golden Rewrite (Correct)
"...a difference between any two presentation times <b>of the at least</b> two unequal..."	<p>× <b>Scope Drift / Fluency:</b></p> <p>"...une différence... <b>parmi les au moins</b> deux temps..."</p> <p>(Implies Selection / Subset)</p>	<p><b>Literal Compliance:</b></p> <p>"...une différence... <b>des au moins</b>..."</p> <p>(Mandatory Contraction / Integral)</p>

Table 1: Prepositional Scope Failure

## 4 Alignment Methodology

### 4.1 The "Prepositional Lock"

To prevent this "Scope Drift," we implement a **Prepositional Lock** constraint via Relation Extraction in Label Studio.

### Alignment Methodology

#### Annotation Process:

1. **Trigger Identification:** Annotators tag the complex determiner "*of the at least*" as a COMPLEX\_DETERMINER trigger.
2. **Scope Enforcement:** We enforce a literal translation rule: "*Of + The + At Least*" must map to "*Des au moins*", regardless of phonetic harshness.
3. **Syntactic Unit Locking:** By treating this prepositional chain as a fixed syntactic unit, we prioritize legal accuracy over stylistic smoothness.

This explicitly forces the model to suppress the "Fluency" vector and activate the "Literal" logic required for Antecedent Basis compliance.

## 5 Results & Impact

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### 5.1 Practical Implications

- **Scope Preservation:** Ensures the French filing maintains the exact logical scope of the English original, preventing "Scope Drift."
- **Defensibility:** The translation remains defensible in litigation by adhering to the strict definition of the source text.
- **Consistency:** Eliminates variability in how complex determiners are handled across large patent portfolios.

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**Portfolio:** Patent Translation AI Alignment Framework

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