- Any sentence can be decomposed into **n-grams**.

- For instance, consider the sentence "The quick fox jumped."
  - The **unigrams** are: (1) *the*, (2) *quick*, (3) *fox*, and (4) *jumped* (four unigrams)
  - The **bigrams** are: (1) *the quick*, (2) *quick fox*, and (3) *fox jumped* (three bigrams)
  - The **trigrams** are: (1) *the quick fox*, and (2) *quick fox jumped* (two trigrams)

- **N-grams** help to resolve **polysemy** and **homonymy**, as they capture context with additional surrounding words, like adjectives and adverbs.

COUNTING N-GRAMS