

**START OF QUIZ**

**Student ID:**

**22039382,Amal,Cenith**

## Question 1

Topic: Lecture 4

Source: Lecture 4

Literate Chinese speakers have no difficulty parsing words in Chinese text (outside normal ambiguities). What advantages do you think they have that our algorithms are lacking? (1)

## Question 2

Topic: Lecture 4

Source: Lecture 4

What is the role of the partition function ( $Z(x)$ ) in CRFs? Why is it necessary? (1)

### Question 3

Topic: Lecture 2

Source: Lecture 2

Do you think that FSTs can work with templatic morphology? Explain. (1)

## Question 4

Topic: Lecture 3

Source: Lecture 3

Why is differential entropy a good measure for establishing morpheme boundaries? (1)

## Question 5

Topic: Lecture 1

Source: Lecture 1

English is often described as an “analytic language with some fusional properties”. Describe what that means, with an example. (1)

## Question 6

Topic: Lecture 2

Source: Lecture 2

In some ways, Statistical Machine Translation (SMT) was similar to an FST modified by a re-ordering model (ie, each input word had a corresponding output translation, and then the words were re-ordered to fit a language model). These models have been supplanted by NMT. What shortcomings of FSTs do you think put a ceiling on SMT performance? (2)

## Question 7

Topic: Lecture 1

Source: Lecture 1

Vowel harmony is a process by which vowels in affixes must match some of the properties of the vowels in the root. For example, in Turkish, “houses” is “evler”, while “schools” is “okullar”, where the plural suffix must have a front or back vowel, matching the root (“ev” and “okul”). Given the ML models you’ve seen so far, give a specific example of a model that you think can learn this process, and explain why it’s well suited to the task. (2)



## Question 8

Topic: Lecture 3

Source: Lecture 3

For a language like Archi, which has extremely productive inflection (a verb can theoretically appear in over 1.5 million different forms), do you think that a larger or smaller BPE vocabulary size would be more beneficial? Explain your assumptions about the morphological structure of the language when making your assessment. (2)

## Question 9

Topic: Long

Source: Lecture 1

In English (and other stress-timed languages, such as German, Russian, Arabic, Greek, Hindi, Thai, etc.), stress tends to be strongest on the root of the word, and is softer along affixes (and in English, on periphrastic necessities like auxiliary verbs - try it!). What implications might this have on an ASR system, do you think they are a significant issue, and can you envision any way of moderating them with morphological knowledge? (3)

**END OF QUIZ**