



# Using constraint grammar in the Bangor Autoglosser to disambiguate multilingual spoken text

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Uwch Cymru  
Higher Education Funding  
Council for Wales

hefcw



# Background



- ▶ ESRC Centre for Research in Bilingualism
- ▶ Established January 2007
- ▶ Five research themes
- ▶ Corpus-based research
- ▶ **[bilingualism.bangor.ac.uk](http://bilingualism.bangor.ac.uk)**

	<i>Chats</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Words</i>	<i>Date</i>
<b>Welsh-English</b> (Siarad)	69	40	456k	2009
<b>Welsh-Spanish</b> (Patagonia)	32	20	161k	2011
<b>Spanish-English</b> (Miami)	31	20	126k	2011
	<b>132</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>743k</b>	

All available under the GPL.

- ▶ Transcribed using the CLAN format
- ▶ **childes.psy.cmu.edu/clan**
- ▶ Standard orthography
  - ▶ Elisions spelled out for Welsh:
  - ▶ **mae'n fawr** (it's big) → **mae (y)n fawr**
- ▶ Gloss added
- ▶ Free translation in English added

## 6/69 Sample utterances

\***SER:** dw@1 i@1 (y)n@1 hopeless@2 efo@1 tynnu@1 llun@1 .

%snd:"deuchar1"\_72848\_73881

%gls: be.1S.PRES PRON.1S PRT hopeless with take.NONFIN picture

%eng: I'm hopeless at drawing

\***MYF:** +< &=laugh . %snd:"deuchar1"\_73196\_73881

\***SER:** dw@1 i@1 (y)n@1 tynnu@1 llun@1 i@1 [/] i@1 (y)r@1 plant@1  
<i@1 plant@1> [/] <i@1 (y)r@1> [/] # i@1 er@0 &h Helen@0 a@1  
Susanna@0 a@1 +/. %snd:"deuchar1"\_73881\_79477

%gls: be.1S.PRES PRON.1S PRT take.NONFIN picture for for DET  
children for children for DET for IM Helen and Susanna and

%eng: I draw a picture for ... for the children, for, er, Helen and Susanna  
and ...

*(Siarad corpus, deuchar1)*

# 7/69 Utterance format

*\*SER dw@1 i@1 (y)n@1 hopeless@2 efo@1 tynnu@1  
llun@1 . %snd:"deuchar1"\_72848\_73881*

<b>Speaker</b>	*SER
<b>Utterance</b>	dw@1 i@1 (y)n@1 hopeless@2 efo@1 tynnu@1 llun@1 .
<b>Language tags</b>	1=Welsh, 2=English, 0=undeter- mined
<b>Audio location</b>	%snd:"deuchar1"_72848_73881
<b>Manual gloss</b>	be.1S.PRES PRON.1S PRT hope- less with take.NONFIN picture

- ▶ Examine how language is actually used
- ▶ Differences between spoken language and formal written language
- ▶ Sociolinguistic variation – what is used where by whom
- ▶ Balance between languages in bilingual usage
- ▶ How one language handles lexical items from the other
  - ▶ Welsh loan-verbs such as *textio* (to text) behave more like ordinary Welsh verbs the more frequent they are



# Glossing

- ▶ Lexemes and part-of-speech (POS) tags:
  - ▶ Help non-native speakers parse the conversation
  - ▶ Allow further analysis - morphological, syntactic, sociolinguistic
- ▶ Difficulties:
  - ▶ Time-consuming and tedious
  - ▶ Inconsistency and errors  
(*ychedig* – “a\_bit”/“a\_little”)
  - ▶ Tag choice difficult to revise later

- ▶ April 2010
- ▶ Explore automation to address difficulties above
- ▶ Move towards more granular POS information
- ▶ Welsh → Spanish → English
- ▶ Accuracy reflects timespend:  
99% for Welsh, and 95% for English.
- ▶ Work in progress

# 12/69 Why another wheel?

- ▶ CLAN tagging system
  - ▶ For 11 languages > 5m speakers
  - ▶ Requires one pass for each language
  - ▶ Can't mix language context
  - ▶ Vocabulary stored in a number of files
  - ▶ Disambiguation for only 4 languages
- ▶ Toolbox
- ▶ No automated system for small languages

- ▶ Test project over two weeks:
  - ▶ No disambiguation
  - ▶ Write out entries from Spanish dictionary
  - ▶ **apertium.org**
  - ▶ Compare them with MOR output
  - ▶ Write out entries from Welsh dictionary
  - ▶ **eurfa.org.uk**
- ▶ Good results
- ▶ Needed a way to disambiguate - enter CG!

# Dictionaries

- ▶ Derived from GPL or PD resources
- ▶ One database table
- ▶ Words, not morphemes
- ▶ Easily presented in a spreadsheet
- ▶ Easy to update
- ▶ Easy to get started

<i>surface</i>	<i>lemma</i>	<i>enlemma</i>	<i>pos</i>	<i>gender</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>tense</i>
<b>bara</b>	bara	bread	n	m	sg	
<b>cathod</b>	cath	cat	n	f	pl	
<b>mynd</b>	mynd	go	v			infin
<b>aeth</b>	mynd	go	v		3s	past
<b>hapus</b>	hapus	happy	adj			
<b>rhywsut</b>	rhywsut	somehow	adv			
<b>heb</b>	heb	without	prep			



<i>surface</i>	<i>lemma</i>	<i>enlemma</i>	<i>pos</i>	<i>gender</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>tense</i>
<b>perro</b>	perro	dog	n	m	sg	
<b>canciones</b>	canción	song	n	f	pl	
<b>empezar</b>	empezar	start	v			infin
<b>empieza</b>	empezar	start	v		23s	pres
<b>empieza</b>	empezar	start	v		2s	imper
<b>rojo</b>	rojo	red	adj	m	sg	
<b>rojas</b>	rojo	red	adj	f	pl	
<b>por</b>	por	for	prep			

- ▶ Spanish and Welsh
  - ▶ Inflected (Welsh less so than it was)
  - ▶ Surface forms give clues about the POS
- ▶ English
  - ▶ Analytic
  - ▶ Homophonous surface forms
  - ▶ POS defined by role in the sentence
  - ▶ **break**
    - ▶ *a clean break* (noun)
    - ▶ *break the mould!* (imperative)
    - ▶ *to break a habit* (infinitive)
    - ▶ *they break everything* (present)

<i>surface</i>	<i>lemma</i>	<i>pos</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>tense</i>
<b>break</b>	break	sv		infin
<b>broke</b>	break	av		past
<b>broken</b>	break	av		pastpart
<b>car</b>	car	n	sg	
<b>quick</b>	adj			
<b>by</b>	by	prep		
<b>which</b>	which	rel		

*breaks, breaking, cars, quickly* are derived during lookup

# Import: Dictionary lookup and asegmentation

- ▶ PHP script reads each line into a PostgreSQL database table
- ▶ Selects the utterance and discards markers
- ▶ Splits the cleaned utterance into words
- ▶ Puts them into another database table

*\*SER dw@1 i@1 (y)n@1 hopeless@2 efo@1 tynnu@1  
llun@1 . %snd:"deuchar1"\_72848\_73881*

<b>Speaker</b>	*SER
<b>Utterance</b>	dw@1 i@1 (y)n@1 hopeless@2 efo@1 tynnu@1 llun@1 .
<b>Language tags</b>	1=Welsh, 2=English, 0=undeter- mined
<b>Audio location</b>	%snd:"deuchar1"_72848_73881
<b>Manual gloss</b>	be.1S.PRES PRON.1S PRT hope- less with take.NONFIN picture

- ▶ utterance\_id
- ▶ filename
- ▶ speaker
- ▶ surface
- ▶ startpoint
- ▶ endpoint
- ▶ duration
- ▶ manual glosses (if present)
- ▶ English translation (if present)
- ▶ comments (if present)
- ▶ precode (if present – marks entire utterances in the least-frequent language)

- ▶ word\_id
- ▶ utterance\_id
- ▶ location of the word in the utterance
- ▶ surface
- ▶ automatic glosses
- ▶ manual glosses (if present)
- ▶ language id
- ▶ speaker
- ▶ filename



# 25/69 The words table

word id	utterance id	location	surface	auto	com	speaker	langid
43	7	1	y	and.CONJ		SOF	3
44	7	2	si	if.CONJ		SOF	3
45	7	3	entra	enter.V.2S.IMPER		SOF	3
46	7	4	algún	some.ADJ.M.SG		SOF	3
47	7	5	camión	lorry.N.M.SG		SOF	3
48	7	6	ahí	there.ADV		SOF	3
49	7	7	por	for.PREP		SOF	3
50	7	8	ejemplo	example.N.M.SG		SOF	3
51	7	9	a	to.PREP		SOF	3
52	7	10	dejar	leave.V.INFIN		SOF	3
53	7	11	muebles	furniture.N.M.PL		SOF	3
54	7	12	o	or.CONJ		SOF	3
55	7	13	cualquier	whatever.ADJ.MF.SG		SOF	3
56	7	14	cosa	thing.N.F.SG		SOF	3
57	7	15	.			SOF	999

- ▶ Each word is looked up against the appropriate dictionary
- ▶ Uses the language id assigned to the word
- ▶ Writes out all “hits” in the CG input format

- ▶ Lookup also does some basic segmentation
- ▶ Minimises number of dictionary entries (**break** above)
- ▶ Welsh: mutated words are tagged
  - ▶ thad → tad (*father*) + am
  - ▶ gael → cael (*get*) + am
- ▶ Spanish: clitic pronouns are tagged
  - ▶ ponerle → poner (*put*) + le[pron.mf.3s]
  - ▶ déjanos → dejar (*leave*) + nos[pron.mf.1p]

- ▶ **tad** (father)
  - ▶ **ei dad** (his father)
  - ▶ **ei thad** (her father)
- ▶ **marw** (die, dead)
  - ▶ **mae o'n marw** (he is dying)
  - ▶ **mae o'n farw** (he is dead)
- ▶ direct object following a verb
  - ▶ **Mi werthodd y ffermwr y mochyn**  
(The farmer sold the pig)
  - ▶ **Mi werthodd y ffermwr fochyn**  
(The farmer sold a pig)

"<ddim>"

"dim" {96,1} [cy] n m sg :nothing: [208789] + sm

"dim" {96,1} [cy] adv :not: [204176] + sm

"<yn>"

"yn" {96,2} [cy] stat :stative: [200654]

"yn" {96,2} [cy] prep :in: [204430]

"gan" {96,2} [cy] prep :with: [196964] + sm

"<gynnar>"

"cynnar" {96,3} [cy] adj :early: [209212] + sm

"<iawn>"

"iawn" {96,4} [cy] adv :OK: [207540]

"iawn" {96,4} [cy] adv :very: [203775]

(Miami corpus, *sastre1*)

*"not very early"*

"<ddim>"

"dim" {96,1} [cy] adv :not: [204176] + sm

"<yn>"

"yn" {96,2} [cy] stat :stative: [200654]

"<gynnar>"

"cynnar" {96,3} [cy] adj :early: [209212] + sm

"<iawn>"

"iawn" {96,4} [cy] adv :very: [203775]

(*Patagonia corpus, patagonia1*)

"*not very early*"

"<vamos>"

"ir" {122,3} [es] v 1p pres :go: [115789]

"<a>"

"a" {122,4} [es] prep :to: [1]

"<hacerle>"

"hacer" {122,5} [es] v infin :do: [62577] + le[pron.mf.3s]

"<el>"

"el" {122,6} [es] det.def m sg :the: [45129]

"<baño>"

"baño" {122,7} [es] n m sg :bathroom: [16011]

"bañar" {122,7} [es] v 1s pres :bathe: [16010]

(Patagonia corpus, patagonia1)

*"we're going to do the bathroom"*

"<vamos>"

"ir" {122,3} [es] v 1p pres :go: [115789]

"<a>"

"a" {122,4} [es] prep :to: [1]

"<hacerle>"

"hacer" {122,5} [es] v infin :do: [62577] + le[pron.mf.3s]

"<el>"

"el" {122,6} [es] det.def m sg :the: [45129]

"<baño>"

"baño" {122,7} [es] n m sg :bathroom: [16011]

(Miami corpus, sastre1)

*"we're going to do the bathroom"*



- ▶ Elisions are tagged
  - ▶ gonna → go # to.prep
  - ▶ we're → we # be.v.pres
- ▶ Plurals or verbs (3p sg pres) are tagged
  - ▶ breaks → break # pv
- ▶ Adjectives or verbs (past or pastpart) are tagged
  - ▶ constructed → construct # av
- ▶ Adjectives, singular nouns or verbs (prespart) are tagged
  - ▶ thinking → think # asv

```
"<it's>"
    "it" {545,1} [en] pron.sub 3s :it: [130342] # gb
"<coming>"
    "come" {545,2} [en] sv infin :come: [82193] # asv
"<out>"
    "out" {545,3} [en] adv :out: [157287]
"<on>"
    "on" {545,4} [en] prep :on: [156077]
"<D_V_D>"
    "D_V_D" {545,5} [en] name
"<then>"
    "then" {545,6} [en] adv :then: [208154]
```

*(Miami corpus, herring7)*

"<it's>"

"it" {545,1} [en] pron.sub 3s :it: [130342] # be.v.3s.pres

"<coming>"

"come" {545,2} [en] v prespart :come: [82193] #

"<out>"

"out" {545,3} [en] adv :out: [157287]

"<on>"

"on" {545,4} [en] prep :on: [156077]

"<D\_V\_D>"

"D\_V\_D" {545,5} [en] name

"<then>"

"then" {545,6} [en] adv :then: [208154]

*(Miami corpus, herring7)*

# Multilingual disambiguation



- ▶ Ensure that each “hit” in the input file is tagged for language
- ▶ Put all the rules into one grammar file, grouped according to language
- ▶ Constrain the rules to act only on one language by including that language’s tag in the rule

- ▶ select (n) if (-1 (ord));
- ▶ choose the noun reading if the preceding word is an ordinal
- ▶ select ([es] n) if (-1 ([es] ord));
- ▶ applies only to Spanish (**el primer viaje**)

"<mewn>"

"mewn" {128,4} [cy] prep :in:

"<motor>"

"motor" {128,5} [es] n m sg :motor:

"<newydd>"

"newydd" {128,6} [cy] adj :new:

"<internacional>"

"internacional" {128,7} [es] adj m sg :international:

(Patagonia corpus, patagonia2)

*"in a new international motor-car"*

"<con>"

"con" {60,1} [es] prep :with: [132994]

"<el>"

"el" {60,2} [es] det.def m sg :the: [45129]

"<address>"

"address" {60,3} [en] n sg :address: [55976]

"<de>"

"de" {60,4} [es] prep :of: [33387]

"<aquí>"

"aquí" {60,5} [es] adv :here: [11385]

(Miami corpus, zeledon5)

*"with the address from here"*



"<ac>"

"ac" {27,1} [cy] conj :and: [209088]

"<oedd>"

"bod" {27,2} [cy] v 3s imperf :be: [74724]

"<o>"

"fo" {27,3} [cy] pron m 3s spoken :he: [209264]

"<gynno>"

"gan" {27,4} [cy] prep+pron m 3s :with\_him: [207424]

"<fo>"

"fo" {27,5} [cy] pron m 3s :he: [196922]

"<background>"

"background" {27,6} [en] n sg :background: [64983]

"<ddu>"

"du" {27,7} [cy] adj :black: [209631] + sm

(Siarad corpus, deuchar1)

*"and it was ... it had a black background"*

- ▶ Rules can apply across language boundaries
- ▶ Remove the language constraint when appropriate



"<es>"

"ser" {500,1} [es] v 23s pres :be: [51318]

"<otro>"

"otro" {500,2} [es] adj m sg :other: [83612]

"otro" {500,2} [es] pron m sg :other: [83613]

"<zip>"

"zip" {500,3} [en] n sg :zip: [1758]

"<code>"

"code" {500,4} [en] n sg :code: [81254]

(Miami corpus, sastre1)

*"it's another zipcode"*

- ▶ **otro** can be an adjective before a noun, or a pronoun
- ▶ The selection rule leaves the noun unspecified as to language:
- ▶ select ([es] adj) if (1 (n));
- ▶ *adjective* will be selected before **any noun** (not just Spanish)

"<es>"

"ser" {500,1} [es] v 23s pres :be: [51318]

"<otro>"

"otro" {500,2} [es] adj m sg :other: [83612]

"<zip>"

"zip" {500,3} [en] n sg :zip: [1758]

"<code>"

"code" {500,4} [en] n sg :code: [81254]

(Miami corpus, sastre1)

*"it's another zipcode"*

"<cada>"

"cada" {79,5} [es] adj mf sg :every: [18541]

"<vez>"

"vez" {79,6} [es] n f sg :time: [116758]

"<que>"

"que" {79,7} [es] conj :than: [93349]

"que" {79,7} [es] conj :that: [93350]

"<nos>"

"yo" {79,8} [es] pron.obl mf 1p :us: [80717]

"<vamos>"

"ir" {79,9} [es] v 1p pres :go: [115789]

"<camping>"

"camp" {79,10} [en] sv infin :camp: [74449] # asv

(Miami corpus, sastrel)

*"every time that we go camping"*

- ▶ **camping** can be an adjective, a singular noun, or a verb
- ▶ *be thinking, enjoy reading, go fishing*
- ▶ In **vamos camping**, we can get the correct end tag by specifying the meaning of the preceding verb, rather than the lemma:
- ▶ substitute (sv infin asv) (v prespart)  
([en] sv infin asv) (-1 ([en] "be") or (:go:) );
- ▶ The tags on **camping** are rewritten to tag it as a present participle

"<cada>"

"cada" {79,5} [es] adj mf sg :every: [18541]

"<vez>"

"vez" {79,6} [es] n f sg :time: [116758]

"<que>"

"que" {79,7} [es] pron.rel :that: [93350]

"<nos>"

"yo" {79,8} [es] pron.obl mf 1p :us: [80717]

"<vamos>"

"ir" {79,9} [es] v 1p pres :go: [115789]

"<camping>"

"camp" {79,10} [en] v prespart :camp: [74449] #

(Miami corpus, sastre1)

*"every time that we go camping"*



# Rule types and language type



- ▶ “Delete” items from the dictionary
- ▶ Homonym selection
- ▶ select (“cyfeiriad” [cy] :direction:);
- ▶ Archaic/infrequent words
- ▶ remove (“tasu” [cy] :stack:);

- ▶ Remove words which are an artefact of the lookup
- ▶ remove ([cy] "mynd" v 2s imper nm);
- ▶ *nos* < *dos*
- ▶ remove ([in] "gum" n sg sm);
- ▶ *um* < *gum*

- ▶ substitute (n sg pv) (n pl) ([en] n sg pv);
- ▶ *house* → *houses*
- ▶ substitute (as) (adj) ([en] as) (1 ([en] n) or ([en] pron));
- ▶ *a miniature rabbit, miniature ones*

- ▶ substitute (pron.sub) (pron.obj) ([en] pron.sub) (-1 ([en] v infin));
- ▶ *and open it*
- ▶ substitute (sv infin av) (v past) ([en] sv infin av) (-2 ([en] pron.sub)) (-1 preverbal);
- ▶ *they closed*

- ▶ substitute (av past) (v past) ([en] av past) (-1 ([en] pron.sub)) (not -1 (have.v.pres)) (not -2 ("have"));
- ▶ *we bought, **not** you've done, we have bought*
- ▶ substitute (av past) (v pastpart) ([en] av past) (-1 (have.v.pres) or ("have") or ("be") or (det.def) or (det.indef));
- ▶ *you've done, you have done, it was misspent, un rebuilt*

- ▶ Refine existing tags
- ▶ substitute (123p) (1p) ([en] v 123p) (-1 (pron.sub 1p));
- ▶ *we are*
- ▶ In general, more dependent on rule order

- ▶ When left with an [or], we can make a “default” choice
- ▶ select ([cy] v infin) if (0C ([cy] v infin) or ([cy] v 3s imper));
- ▶ *cerdded*
- ▶ C enforces the two conditions



- ▶ Scope of **remove** can be unexpected
- ▶ Likewise **select-if-not**
- ▶ `select (imper) if (not @1 ("ni"));`
- ▶ Caused 304 regressions in Spanish output!

- ▶ Spanish: 150
- ▶ Welsh: 180
- ▶ English: 200

- ▶ CG writes out the disambiguated text
- ▶ This file is parsed
- ▶ The glosses (lexeme + POS tag) are inserted into the words table
- ▶ The words are then written out to create the autoglossed file

# 60/69 The words table

word id	utterance id	location	surface	auto	com	speaker	langid
43	7	1	y	and.CONJ		SOF	3
44	7	2	si	if.CONJ		SOF	3
45	7	3	entra	enter.V.2S.IMPER		SOF	3
46	7	4	algún	some.ADJ.M.SG		SOF	3
47	7	5	camión	lorry.N.M.SG		SOF	3
48	7	6	ahí	there.ADV		SOF	3
49	7	7	por	for.PREP		SOF	3
50	7	8	ejemplo	example.N.M.SG		SOF	3
51	7	9	a	to.PREP		SOF	3
52	7	10	dejar	leave.V.INFIN		SOF	3
53	7	11	muebles	furniture.N.M.PL		SOF	3
54	7	12	o	or.CONJ		SOF	3
55	7	13	cualquier	whatever.ADJ.MF.SG		SOF	3
56	7	14	cosa	thing.N.F.SG		SOF	3
57	7	15	.			SOF	999

# Accuracy

	<i>Words</i>	<i>Coverage</i>	<i>MFL</i>	<i>Accuracy</i>
<b>Welsh-Spanish</b> (Patagonia <sup>1</sup> )	15,677	100%	W:92%	99%
<b>Spanish-English</b> (Miami <sup>2</sup> )	4,202	97%	S:59%	97%
<b>Welsh-English</b> (Siarad <sup>3</sup> )	10,411	96%	W:81%	98%

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<sup>1</sup>patagonia1,2,3,6

<sup>2</sup>zeledon5

<sup>3</sup>stammers4, deuchar1

# 63/69 Dictionary coverage

	<i>Words</i>	<i>Nouns</i>	
<b>Welsh</b>	209k	6k	3%
<b>Spanish</b>	130k	19k	15%

- ▶ 900-1100 words per minute
- ▶ 1 minute to autogloss 5 minutes of manually-glossed speech
- ▶ Siarad: 500,000 words in 8h27m



**\*SER:** dw@1 i@1 (y)n@1 hopeless@2 efo@1 tynnu@1 llun@1 .

%snd:"deuchar1"\_72848\_73881

%gls: be.1S.PRES PRON.1S PRT hopeless with take.NONFIN picture

%eng: I'm hopeless at drawing

**\*MYF:** +< &=laugh . %snd:"deuchar1"\_73196\_73881

**\*SER:** dw@1 i@1 (y)n@1 tynnu@1 llun@1 i@1 [/] i@1 (y)r@1 plant@1  
<i@1 plant@1> [/] <i@1 (y)r@1> [/] # i@1 er@0 &h Helen@0 a@1  
Susanna@0 a@1 +/. %snd:"deuchar1"\_73881\_79477

%gls: be.1S.PRES PRON.1S PRT take.NONFIN picture for for DET  
children for children for DET for IM Helen and Susanna and

%eng: I draw a picture for ... for the children, for, er, Helen and Susanna  
and ...

*(Siarad corpus, deuchar1)*

(41) **SER:** dw i yn hopeless<sup>E</sup> efo tynnu  
 %aut be.V.1S.PRES.SPOKEN I.PRON.1S stative.STAT hopeless.ADJ with.PREP take.V.INFIN  
 llun .  
 picture.N.M.SG

I'm hopeless at drawing

(42) **MYF:** .  
 %aut

(43) **SER:** dw i yn tynnu llun i  
 %aut be.V.1S.PRES.SPOKEN I.PRON.1S stative.STAT take.V.INFIN picture.N.M.SG to.PREP  
 i yr plant i plant i yr  
 to.PREP the.DET.DEF children.N.M.PL to.PREP children.N.M.PL to.PREP the.DET.DEF  
 i er<sup>C</sup><sub>E</sub> Helen<sup>C</sup><sub>E</sub> a Susanna<sup>C</sup><sub>E</sub> a .  
 to.PREP er.IM name and.CONJ name and.CONJ

I draw a picture for...for the children, for, er Helen and Susanna and...

- ▶ Check on typos – proof-reading
- ▶ Consistent glosses
- ▶ More granular analysis
- ▶ Global tag changes or enrichment

- ▶ Interactive webpages (*bangortalk.org.uk*)
- ▶ Easier or more detailed statistical analysis with R
- ▶ Input to machine translation. speech-to-text, etc

[thinkopen.org.uk/git](http://thinkopen.org.uk/git)