

Using Dictionaries and Grammar Books to Improve Machine Translation for Low-Resource Languages

Abstract

Machine translation systems for high resource languages perform exceptionally well and produce high quality translations. Unfortunately, the vast majority of languages lack the quantity of parallel sentences needed to train such systems. These under-represented languages are not entirely without resources, as bilingual dictionaries and grammar books may be available as linguistic reference material. With current large language models (LLMs) supporting near book-length contexts, we can use the available material to ensure advancements are shared among all of the world’s languages. In this paper, we use dictionaries and grammar books to improve machine translation. We evaluate on 16 typologically diverse low-resource languages, showing encouraging improvements.

1 Introduction

Machine translation systems have progressed remarkably, but they require massive amounts of parallel sentences (Bapna et al., 2022). More recently, instruction-tuned large language models (LLMs) have also proven capable of performing machine translation. However, their performance is best when translating among high-resource languages that were most likely seen during training. Current transformer-based state-of-the-art large language models and multilingual translation models are trained on huge web-scraped corpora, with data in the order of trillions of tokens.

While the web is a vast resource of good training data, the web is also mainly comprised of just a handful of languages. There are an estimated 7000 languages in the world, but just 10 languages cover 84% of the web content, with English covering more than 50%. Therefore, low-resource languages are not well-represented in the training data for the large language models (Joshi et al., 2020), leading to systematic performance disparities across languages (Blasi et al., 2022). More importantly, language translation systems rely on a large number of parallel sentences, providing examples of sentences in the source and target languages. Therefore, the sheer magnitude of data that current translation systems require is simply not available for low resource languages. Given these constraints, the compelling question is: how can we create well-performing translation systems for low resource languages?

One approach to enabling machine translation for low-resource languages is to collect many parallel sentences. However, this is laborious, expensive, and time-consuming, requiring the skills of linguists and native speakers. Another approach would be to incorporate language reference material into the translation process of the LLM. The advantage of this approach is that a good number of dictionaries and grammar books have been created over decades (and longer) and require little additional effort to use them.

In this work, we push the frontier using the latter approach to improve on the ability of LLMs to perform machine translation of low-resource languages by utilizing available linguistic reference materials. We incorporate dictionaries, grammar books, and a small number of parallel sentences into the prompt of a state-of-the-art LLM. We evaluate on 16 typologically diverse low-resource languages, performing analyses using different combinations of reference materials.

2 Related Work

While tens of high-resource languages have enjoyed the recent advances in machine translation, many of the world’s 7000+ languages have been unable to partake in the success.

The current state of the art in multilingual and low-resource translation is the No Language Left Behind model (NLLB Team et al., 2022), relying on a mined and curated corpus of parallel sentences for 200 languages, including many low-resource ones. A large multilingual encoder-decoder translation model was then trained on this data to create a machine translation system for these languages.

On the other end of the spectrum, Tanzer et al. (2023) incorporated dictionaries, sentences, and grammar books to perform machine translation in a zero-shot setting, i.e., in a language without any other data available, akin to how a documentary linguist or any second-language learner might learn a new language ("Machine Translation from One Book (MTOB)"). This paper inspired our own work, as it provides a framework for using LLMs to perform translation of resource-scarce languages. However, they were limited in the size of the context for the models they chose, and therefore, were only able to extract smaller chunks of the grammar book for inclusion. Here, we explore this paradigm in a much larger scale, with 15 more languages, performing additional necessary analyses.

Last, Zhang et al. (2024) explored a similar path utilizing grammar books. They were also limited by the size of the model context, but they additionally used a morphological analyzer on the grammar books to extract linguistic features to assist in translation. Such tools are unfortunately unavailable for all languages, making this approach not feasible for scaling to thousands of languages.

3 Preliminaries and Problem Definition

A traditional neural MT system models $p_{\text{MT}}(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x})$ learned over source-target sentence pairs $\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \rangle$. At inference time, given a new source sentence, we sample a high-probability output from the learned distributions. A SOTA LLM, however, is first pre-trained to model $p_{\text{LM}}(x)$ and then instruction-tuned on $p_{\text{LM-ins}}(\mathbf{y}|\pi)$ over prompt-target text pairs $\langle \pi, \mathbf{y} \rangle$ covering multiple downstream tasks (often including MT). At inference time, with a similar prompt we sample outputs from the final model.

A translation prompt $\pi(\cdot)$ at a minimum needs to include the task definition t (e.g. "Please translate the following sentence to French:") and the source sentence \mathbf{x} . $\pi(\mathbf{x}, t)$ For learning to translate an entirely unseen language, Tanzer et al. (2023) crafted prompts $\pi(\mathbf{x}, t, \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{g})$ that additionally included:

word-level translations \mathbf{d} obtained from a bilingual dictionary \mathcal{D} , selected for their similarity to the words of the given source sentence, a few parallel sentence examples \mathbf{s} , selected from a small collection of parallel sentences \mathcal{S} for their similarity to the given source sentence, and excerpts \mathbf{g} from a grammar book \mathcal{G} , also selected for similarity to the source sentence using longest common substring distance.

4 Experiments

4.1 Languages

We focus on 16 largely under-served low-resource languages, chosen for geographical and typological diversity, as well as resource (dictionary, grammars) and evaluation data availability. Specifically, we work with: Chokwe, Chuvash, Dinka, Dogri, Gitksan, Guarani, Ilokano, Kabuverdianu, Kachin, Kalamang, Kimbundu, Latgalian, Minangkabau, Mizo, Natugu, and Wolof. We evaluate translation both into and out of English.

4.2 Dictionaries

We obtain dictionaries from PanLex3 for all our languages. Note that, in cases where the number of words in the dictionary was less than 100 we do not include them in the prompt. The size of each dictionary is included in Appendix B.

4.3 Parallel Sentences

For the parallel sentences that are part of the prompts as translation examples, we use the dev portion of the FLORES-200 dataset.⁴ Gitksan and Natugu are not represented in FLORES and instead we use the data that Zhang et al. (2024) provided.

4.4 Grammar Books

The DReaM corpus (Virk et al., 2020) contains digitized versions of thousands of linguistic documents, including grammar books and sketches, for many languages. The source of these documents is often in paper format, and due to the scanning/OCR quality, the digitized versions often contain scanning artifacts. We select one grammar document for each of our languages (concrete details in Appendix B). We perform slight manual cleanup to remove some items (e.g., scanning artifacts, table of contents) and to ensure that the grammar would fit in the LLM’s context size.

4.5 Evaluation

We use the devtest portion of FLORES- 200 as our evaluation set. For Gitksan and Natugu, we use the test sets from the SIGMORPHON 2023 shared task (Ginn et al., 2023).

We report chrF++ scores (Popović, 2017) for both language directions.

4.5.1 Model

We use the GPT- 4- turbo model for our experiments. In addition to being the latest offering from OpenAI (and presumably its most capable, at the time of writing), it has an input context size of 128K. This large context enables book- length text to be included in the prompt. The grammar books we use range from tens of pages to a couple hundred pages in length, which equates to roughly 40K to 120K tokens. Models with such capacity have only recently been made available, which affords us the opportunity to use full- length grammar books as opposed to smaller heuristically- selected excerpts.

4.5.2 Prompt Format

Our prompts largely follow the MTOB framework, using complete prompts $\pi(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{g})$ with task instructions and source sentence (provided in the prompt beginning and repeated at the end), as well as word pairs from the dictionary, example sentences, and the language’s grammar. We perform ablations removing components from the prompt to establish their contributions, e.g. repeating all experiments without incorporating the grammar book, i.e. using $\pi(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{s})$. We provide specific details as well as an example prompt in Appendix C.

5 Results

Table 1 shows the results for the experiments. We report results on both translation directions, with different prompt configurations as discussed above. We report two comparison models: Baseline corresponds to 0- shot LLM translation performance i.e., only with prompt $\pi(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{t})$, and the ”skyline” performance of NLLB, the current SOTA multilingual MT model. We also report results by adding words ($\mathbf{W} : \pi(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{d})$), sentences ($\mathbf{W} + \mathbf{S} : \pi(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{s})$), and grammars ($\mathbf{W} + \mathbf{S} + \mathbf{G} : \pi(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{g})$) to the prompt.

For each language and direction, we have four systems that we compare. We compute all evaluation metrics using SacreBLEU 5 (Post, 2018) and we also report statistical significance using paired bootstrap resampling, comparing our best performing system to the other systems. In most cases, we find that the difference is statistically significant, indicating that the translation performance is dependent on the selected prompt content.

5.1 Comparison to SOTA MT

We compare the best results we achieved with the chrF++ scores from NLLB, for the languages supported by NLLB. Note that these are languages with at least some online presence. In general the NLLB scores were better, but there were a few instances where our approach outperformed NLLB. When going from English to a target language, including words and sentences in the prompt for Kabuverdianu and Kimbundu provided the best results. For Kabuverdianu, including the grammar book also surpassed the NLLB score. When translating Kabuverdianu into English, the baseline model (0- shot) with no reference material was best. Kabuverdianu, as a Portuguese-based Creole, has many similarities to Portuguese, a high resource language. This might explain this result and it could be reflective of GPT- 4’s capabilities.

5.2 Sentences or Grammar Books?

The results of our experiments show that the inclusion of grammar books does not always lead to the best score (see bottom rows of Table 1). In fact, when translating from English, using only words and sentences yields the highest score for 12 of the languages. When translating into English, the combination of words, sentences, and grammar books had the highest score for six of the languages. However, including no reference material at all was the best approach for six languages as well.

To explore the reasons behind these results, we perform a linear regression that aims to predict the score of the $\mathbf{W} + \mathbf{S} + \mathbf{G}$ combination given the baseline score and the following features:

Number of words in the reference dictionary Number of sentences available in corpora as reported in OPUS (Tiedemann, 2009)6 Perplexity of the grammar book Length of the grammar book in tokens

The features regarding words and sentences correspond directly to data availability, with the assumption that more data is better. The grammar book features are proxies for the quality and the completeness of the documented

Table 1: Collective Table of Results (chrF++ scores). The combination of reference material that led to the best score is bolded. We also compare to NLLB, with the best score underlined. An asterisk (**) indicates that the difference between our best system and the others is statistically significant. System wins counts the best combination of reference material among our systems (NLLB excluded). 1: NLLB only supports 11 of our languages.

Language	English→X				X→English			
	Baseline	W	W+S	W+S+G	Baseline	W	W+S	W+S+G
Languages supported by NLLB with some online presence								
Chokwe	12.3	-	21.0*	16.9	24.3	22.8	-	27.3*
Dinka	8.8	-	16.3*	11.1	24.2	20.7	-	25.0*
Guarani	29.4	20.6	29.1	29.0	36.9	43.4*	41.7	42.3
Ilokano	43.1	37.6	45.1*	43.8	53.3	53.9*	52.1	52.5
Kabuverdianu	39.0	29.8	55.9*	47.2	42.8	69.3*	66.9	68.3
Kachin	12.5	-	27.7*	21.2	37.5	22.5	-	25.2*
Kimbundu	11.6	-	26.2*	14.4	24.9	19.3	-	24.3
Latgalian	26.0	21.0	37.6*	31.1	53.6	49.8	41.1	48.5
Minangkabau	42.0	28.1	47.0*	44.3	52.4	55.1*	43.9	51.9
Mizo	30.4	29.7	32.2	30.3	38	36.6*	35.0	35.6
Wolof	23.2	15.0	25.6	26.0	29.7	36.4*	29.6	31.3
Languages not supported by NLLB with minimal online presence								
Chuvash	2.6	13.7	19.0*	16.0	-	25.4	23.4	24.2
Dogri	5.9	-	34.3*	24.9	-	51.2	-	52.4*
Gitksan	7.8	-	13.3	15.9*	-	14.0	-	24.4
Kalamang	5.1	27.1	41.9*	37.3	-	11.3	18.7	27.6
Natugu	6.8	4.5	12.0	17.0*	-	13.2	6.8	9.9
System Average:	19.2	22.7	30.3	26.7	38.0†	34.1	35.9	35.7
System Wins:	1	0	12	3	(9/11)†	6	0	4

grammar. For perplexity, we used a GPT- 2 model and passed the grammar book as input to the model. LM perplexity is then measured using a sliding window strategy.

The R^2 values for these regressions are listed in Table 2. Put simply, the R^2 value denotes the quality of the model fit, and can help us determine the percentage of variance in the dependent variable (downstream performance, in our case) that can be explained by the independent variable.

We find that the number of dictionary words and the length of the grammar books have a positive influence on the score, while the perplexity has a negative impact. While this aligns with our expectations, a finding that is seemingly surprising is that the number of available sentences has a negative impact on the score compared to the baseline. This necessitates further research to actually confirm, but we suspect that this is because GPT- 4 has already been pre- trained on data from these languages and, consequently, it can perform better on them. This is most pronounced when translating into English, where the top 5 languages (by number of sentences) all perform best under the baseline setting i.e., no additional reference material. All languages that are best translated using no reference material appear before all of the languages that are best translated using the combination of dictionaries, parallel sentences, and grammar books. This suggests that using grammars might be best suited to extremely low-resource languages with less than 10^3 parallel sentences.

Using grammars is particularly beneficial for extremely low-resource languages. Simple promptbased MT (zero-shot) is best for high-resource ones.

Figure 1

6 Conclusion

In this paper, we showed that utilizing reference material such as dictionaries and grammar books in the prompt of an LLM can improve the performance of machine translation for low- resource languages. We evaluated the

Table 2: R^2 values for features explaining the $W + S + G$ chrF++ output. "Add." incorporating the feature with the ones above. "Single": linear regression with only that feature as input.

Feature	eng→X		X→eng	
	Add.	Single	Add.	Single
Baseline	0.643	0.643	0.849	0.849
+ Words	0.648	0.054	0.850	0.007
+ Sentences	0.708	0.050	0.880	0.012
+ Perplexity	0.751	0.177	0.925	0.141
+ Length	0.755	0.062	0.927	0.115

performance on 16 languages and showed that the improvement is especially pronounced for languages that have minimal presence on the web. Our work shows that this approach has the potential to address the gap for extremely low- resource languages and identifies a concrete path for improving MT for more than 2,000 languages.

7 Limitations

A primary contribution of this paper is the use of full- length grammar books in the input prompt in order to "teach" a model how to translate into a given language. However, there are some limitations with this approach. First, high quality grammar books are difficult to obtain for many languages. The DReaM corpus does an admirable job of curating and digitizing many linguistic references, but the output is not perfect. Multi- column text documents and tables lose information that is conveyed by the location of text relative to other text on the page. The LLMs, therefore, are most likely not taking full advantage of that information. Additionally, scanning artifacts like headers and page numbers add unnecessary clutter to the reference material.

At the time of this writing, GPT- 4- turbo was the only available model with the desired context length of 128K. Running the experiments using a set of models would indicate whether the reference material is improving translations or whether the model itself (and its associated training) is responsible for the performance.

The sizes of the bilingual dictionaries were inconsistent, with a handful having less than 20 words. We removed these low- volume dictionaries from our experiments. However, larger dictionaries of similar magnitudes would most likely improve the translations and would allow translation performance across the various languages to be better compared.

Finally, these experiments are not cheap. We estimate that all these experiments cost around 15,000USD using the standard pricing.

8 Ethics Statement

We do not anticipate any ethical issues arising from our work.

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A Additional Experimental Results

Table 4 and Table 5 show the results from our paired significance tests. The best performing system for a given language and direction is compared to each of the other systems, with statistically significant differences indicated with an asterisk.

The main paper uses chrF++ scores to evaluate translations, which is the metric used by NLLB. We also calculate BLEU scores for all of our experiments, which are provided in Table 6.

Table 3: Combination of reference material that led to the best score for each language, where B=baseline, W=words, WS=Words and Sentences, and WSG=Words, Sentences, and Grammar Book. Number of sentences is the total number of sentences as reported by OPUS.

Language	# Sentences eng \rightarrow X	# Sentences X \rightarrow eng	Best System
mizo	6979898	6979898	WSB
guarani	2959865	2959865	BB
wolof	1572603	1572603	WSGB
ilokano	1458586	1458586	WSB
kabuverdianu	1229409	1229409	WSB
kachin	1003100	1003100	WSWS
minangkabau	303354	303354	WSB
chokwe	214973	214973	WSWS
chuvash	200001	200001	WSWSG
kimbundu	196240	196240	WSWSG
dinka	172589	172589	WSWS
latgalian	131709	131709	WSWSG
dogri	0	0	WSWS
gitksan	0	0	WSGWSG
kalamang	0	0	WSWSG
natugu	0	0	WSGWSG

B Resources

For our experiments, we gathered dictionaries, parallel sentences, and grammar books to use in the prompts. Dictionaries were obtained from PanLex (Kamholz et al., 2014) and converted into the format required by the code. The dictionary used in MTOB included part of speech tags for each word, which is unavailable in PanLex. Therefore, we did not include this feature in our dictionaries. The sizes of the dictionaries are shown in Table 8.

C Prompt Format

Each sentence to be translated is formatted into a prompt for GPT- 4. The prompt has five components: prefix, words, sentences, grammar book, and suffix. The experiment configuration determines whether words (W), sentences (S), or grammar books (G) are included in the prompt. The prefix and suffix are always included in the prompt. In the following sections, we show the format of the prompt by example, using an Ilokano- to- English translation task. We heavily used the code provided by the authors of "Machine Translation from One Book" to generate the prompts.

C.1 Prefix

The prefix provides the task to perform (translation), the source and target languages, and the sentence to translate.

You are an expert translator. Translate the following sentence from Ilokano to English: Adu pay ti babbabassit a klase ti pusa ngem kadakuada a mangmangan iti babbabassit a klase ti ayup a kas iti kuneho, antelope, ken ugsa.

C.2 Words

For words, we attempt to retrieve the item from the bilingual dictionary. For each word in the source sentence, the top two matching words from the dictionary, as measured by LCS, are included in the prompt.

English translation: Adams

To help with the translation, here is one of the closest entries to Adu in the bilingual dictionary: Ilokano word: adu

English translation: many; lots of; majority; many; much

Table 4: Collective Table of Results. BLEU scores are shown for all systems. For each of our scores, the combination of reference material that led to the best score is bolded.

Language	English→X				X→English			
	Baseline	W	W+S	W+S+G	Baseline	W	W+S	W+S+G
Chokwe	0.0	NA	1.9	1.2	6.4	NA	6.2	5.5
Chuvash	0.3	0.5	1.6	0.7	4.3	1.3	1.8	3.3
Dinka	0.0	NA	1.5	0.7	3.5	NA	5.7	6.3
Dogri	0.5	NA	10.6	3.2	23.2	NA	24.7	22.6
Gitksan	0.0	NA	0.2	1.0	0.2	NA	2.5	5.3
Guarani	5.1	1.7	5.3	5.6	17.9	15.5	16.3	16.8
Ilokano	14.6	10.8	16.1	15.1	28.2	25.5	26.1	27.0
Kabuverdianu	11.0	3.9	27.8	18.1	46.5	41.3	44.0	45.4
Kachin	0.3	NA	3.0	1.9	2.9	NA	3.3	2.5
Kalamang	0.0	7.5	13.2	12.2	0.2	2.0	4.4	13.9
Kimbundu	0.1	NA	4.1	1.0	0.9	NA	3.0	5.0
Latgalian	3.7	1.5	10.5	6.0	21.8	9.7	17.8	22.8
Minangkabau	13.0	3.7	17.2	15.8	30.0	12.9	23.2	28.3
Mizo	7.6	6.0	5.4	6.2	10.9	8.5	8.9	10.0
Natugu	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	5.9
Wolof	3.5	1.1	4.5	5.7	12.9	5.3	6.3	11.4

To help with the translation, here is one of the closest entries to pay in the bilingual dictionary: Ilokano word: payso

English translation: correct; right

To help with the translation, here is one of the closest entries to pay in the bilingual dictionary: Ilokano word: pay

English translation: just; please; again; still; yet; also

To help with the translation, here is one of the closest entries to Adu in the bilingual dictionary: Ilokano word: Adams

English translation: Adams

To help with the translation, here is one of the closest entries to Adu in the bilingual dictionary: Ilokano word: adu

English translation: many; lots of; majority; many; much

To help with the translation, here is one of the closest entries to pay in the bilingual dictionary: Ilokano word: payso

English translation: correct; right

To help with the translation, here is one of the closest entries to pay in the bilingual dictionary: Ilokano word: pay

English translation: just; please; again; still; yet; also

Additional word- level translations are provided for the remaining words of the source sentence.

C.3 Sentences

For sentences, we attempt to retrieve similar samples from our small corpus of parallel sentences. For each word in the source sentence, we find sentences that contain that word, as measured by LCS, and include the top two matches in the prompt.

Ilokano sentence: Adu dagti restaurant iti aglawlaw ti hardin, ket no iti malem ken rabii masansan nga adda dagiti libre a konsiero iti akintengnga a gazebo.

English translation: There are a number of restaurants surrounding the garden, and in the afternoons and evening there free concerts are often given from the central gazebo.

Table 5: Grammar Books and Size

Language	Grammar Book
Chokwe	Martins, João Vicente. (1990) Elementos de Gramática de Uchokwe. Lisboa: Instituto de Investigação Científica
Chuvash	Krueger, John R. (1961) Chuvash Manual: Introduction, Grammar, Reader, and Vocabulary (Indiana University Press)
Dinka	Nebel, Arturo. (1948) Dinka Grammar (Rek-Malual Dialect) with Texts and Vocabulary. Verona: Istituto Missionario
Gitskan	Hunt, Katharine Dorothy. (1993) Clause Structure, Agreement and Case in Gitskan. University of British Columbia
Guarani	Gregores, Emma and Jorge A. Suárez. (1967) A Description of Colloquial Guaraní (Jana Liguarum: Series Practica)
Ilokano	Espiritu, Precy. (1984) Let's speak Ilokano. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press.
Kabuverdianu	Baptista, Maryse. (1997) The Morpho-Syntax of Nominal and Verbal Categories in Capeverdean Creole. Harvard University
Kachin	Hertz, Henry Felix. (1902) A practical handbook of the Kachin or Chingpaw language: containing the grammar and vocabulary
Kalamang	Eline Visser. A grammar of Kalamang. Number 4 in Comprehensive Grammar Library. Language Science Press.
Kimbundu	Pedro, José. (1993) Étude grammaticale du kimbundu (Angola). Université de Paris V - René Descartes doctoral dissertation
Latgalian	Nau, Nicole. (2011) A short grammar of Latgalian (Languages of the World/Materials 482). München: Lincom.
Minangkabau	Crouch, Sophie. (2009) Voice and verb morphology in Minangkabau, a language of West Sumatra, Indonesia. University of
Mizo	Chhange, Lalunthangi. (1993) Mizo Syntax. Eugene: University of Oregon doctoral dissertation.
Natugu	Boerger, Brenda H. (2022) A Grammar Sketch of Natugu [ntu]: An Oceanic language of Santa Cruz, Solomon Islands
Wolof	Ngom, Fallou. (2003) Wolof (Languages of the World/Materials 333). München: Lincom.

To help with the translation, here is a translated sentence with words similar to "Adu" in a list of translated reference sentences:

Ilokano sentence: Adu a gobierno ti mangsapul ti bakuna para iti nadumaduma a sakit para kadagiti sangaili a sumrek, wenno dagiti residente a rumuar iti pagilianda.

English translation: Many governments require visitors entering, or residents leaving, their countries to be vaccinated for a range of diseases. To help with the translation, here is a translated sentence with words similar to "Adu" in a list of translated reference sentences:

Ilokano sentence: Adu dagti restaurant iti aglawlaw ti hardin, ket no iti malem ken rabii masansan nga adda dagiti libre a konsiero iti akintengnga a gazebo.

English translation: There are a number of restaurants surrounding the garden, and in the afternoons and evening there free concerts are often given from the central gazebo.

To help with the translation, here is a translated sentence with words similar to "Adu" in a list of translated reference sentences:

Ilokano sentence: Adu a gobierno ti mangsapul ti bakuna para iti nadumaduma a sakit para kadagiti sangaili a sumrek, wenno dagiti residente a rumuar iti pagilianda.

English translation: Many governments require visitors entering, or residents leaving, their countries to be vaccinated for a range of diseases.

Additional sentence-level translations are provided for the remaining words of the source sentence.

C.4 Grammar Book

We include the full grammar book in the prompt.

FULL BOOK INSERTED HERE

This is the end of the bilingual grammar book. To help with the translation, here is the full text of a bilingual grammar book:

FULL BOOK INSERTED HERE

This is the end of the bilingual grammar book.

C.5 Suffix

The suffix reiterates the task and prompts for the appropriate translation.

Ilokano: Adu pay ti babbabassit a klase ti pusa ngem kadakuada a mangmangan iti babbabassit a klase ti ayup a kas iti kuneho, antelope, ken ugsa.

English translation: Now write the translation.

Ilokano: Adu pay ti babbabassit a klase ti pusa ngem kadakuada a mangmangan iti babbabassit a klase ti ayup a kas iti kuneho, antelope, ken ugsa.

English translation: