Some of my Research Works

Ye Kyaw Thu

@Deep Learning Summer School,
UTYCC, Myanmar
(20 May 2018)

Table of Content

- Whoami
- HCI/User_Interface
- NLP/Machine_Translation
- . NLP/ASR
- NLP/TTS
- NLP/Sign_Language_Processing
- Al/Robot_Language_Acquisition
- Future_Work/.dreams.txt

•

•

Whoami

- a Native of Myanmar
- Doctor's of Global Information and Telecommunication Studies from Waseda University, Japan
- Lecturer, Programmer/Project Supervisor (in Myanmar)
- Research Associate, Researcher
- HP:https://sites.google.com/site/yekyawthunlp/

•

 The primary goal of this research is to develop user-friendly and common text input interfaces extendable for multiple Asian syllabic languages

WinMyanmar Systems for Windows

WinMyanmar Systems

3R-1, Myanmar ICT Park, Hlaing Campus,

11052, Yangon, Myanmar.

Tel: (+95-1) 65 22 50, 65 23 23, (+95-9) 80 23216

E-mail: winmyanmar@myanmars.net

Internet: http://www.myanmars.net/winmyanmar/

For more information on Myanmar (formerly Burma)
Purely cultural, travel and business resources
http://www.myanmars.net

http://www.myanmars.net/winmyanmar



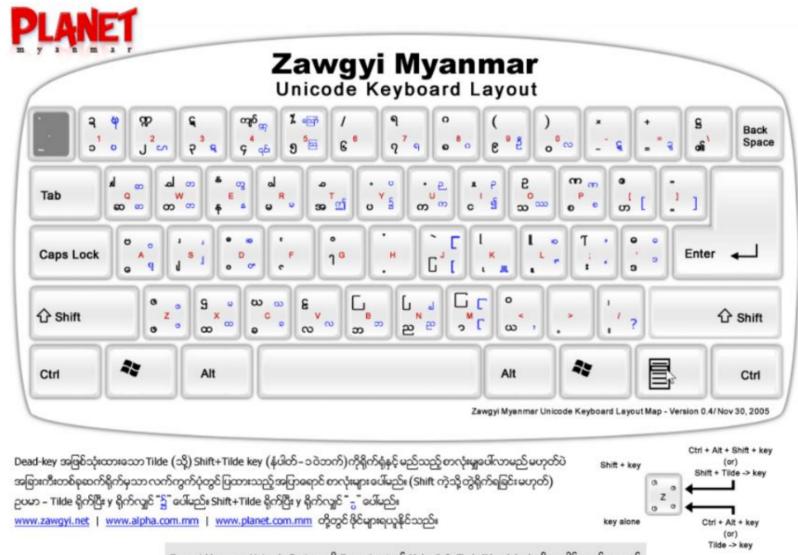
Q&A

- Q: How can i get a free Myanmar Font? A: Go to http://www.myanmars.net/winmyanmar to download.
- Q: How can i type Myanmar? A: See "how to type" page in help file.
- Q: How could i press these keys? A: This is how...Let's see the '1' key for example....

Shift+(key) — Grl+Alt+Shift+(key)

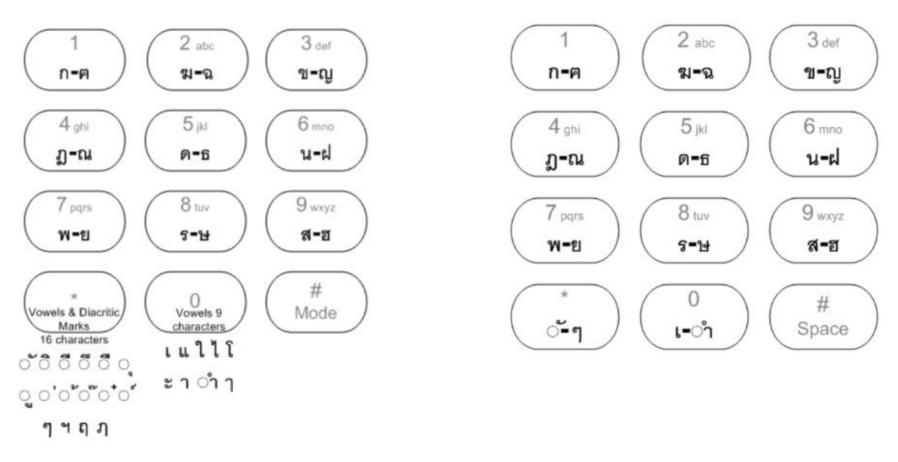
(key alone) — Ctrl+Alt+Shift+(key)

Ctrl+Alt+(key)



Zawgyi Myanmar Unicode System ကို Zawgyi.net နှင့် Alpha Info-Tech (Mandalay) တို့ပူးပေါင်းထုတ်ဝေသည်

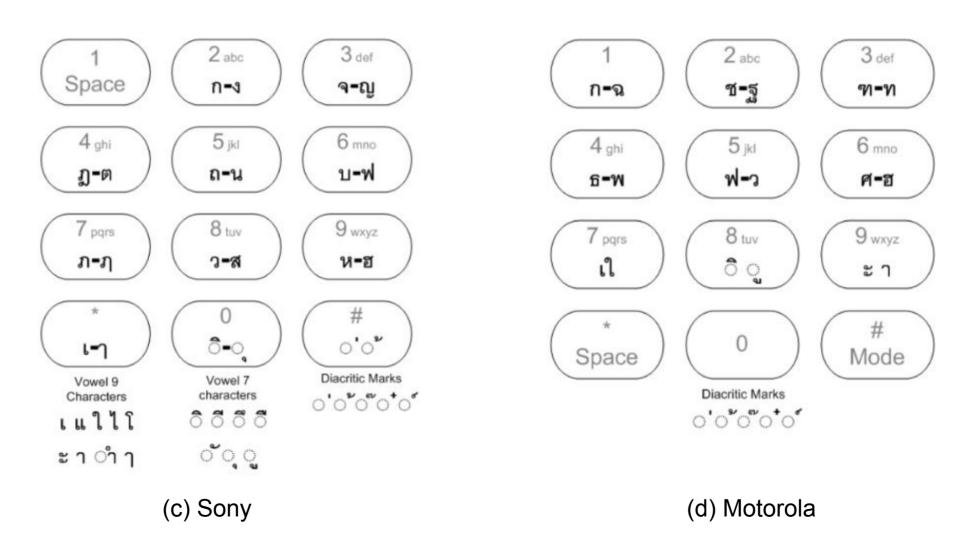
Example Mobile Keypad Layout for Thai language

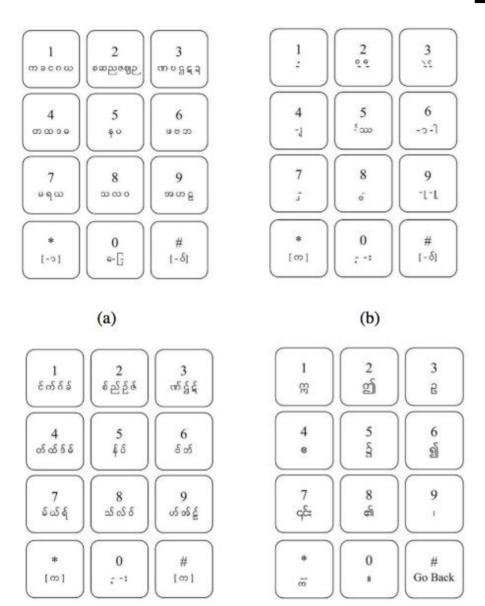


(a) Nokia

(b) Samsung

Example Mobile Keypad Layout for Thai language





(d)

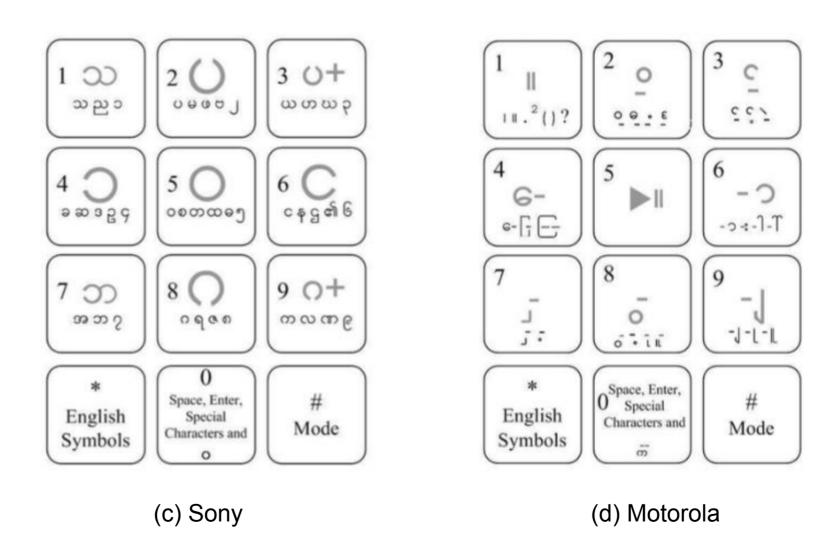
(c)

Example Mobile Keypad Layout for Myanmar

Here,

- (a) for typing consonant
- (b) for typing vowel
- (c) for typing consonant with athat
- (d) for typing independent vowel

Example Mobile Keypad Layout for Myanmar language (M9)



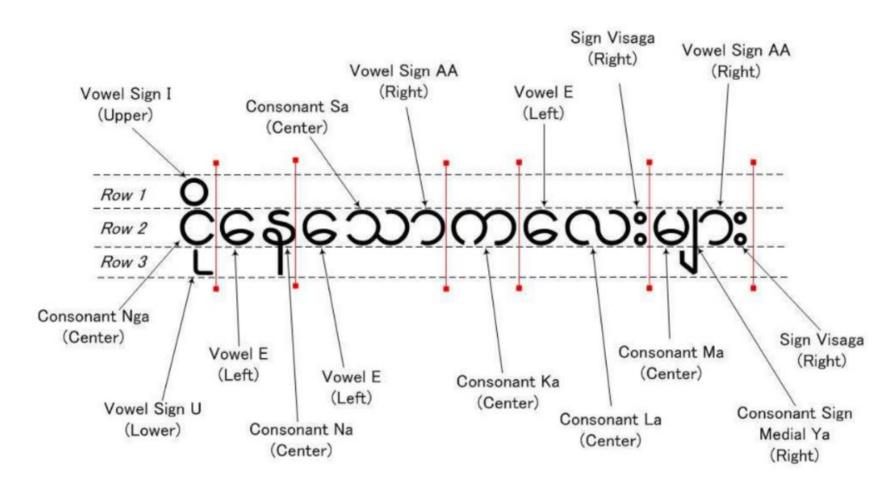


Fig. Myanmar Word "Crying Children"

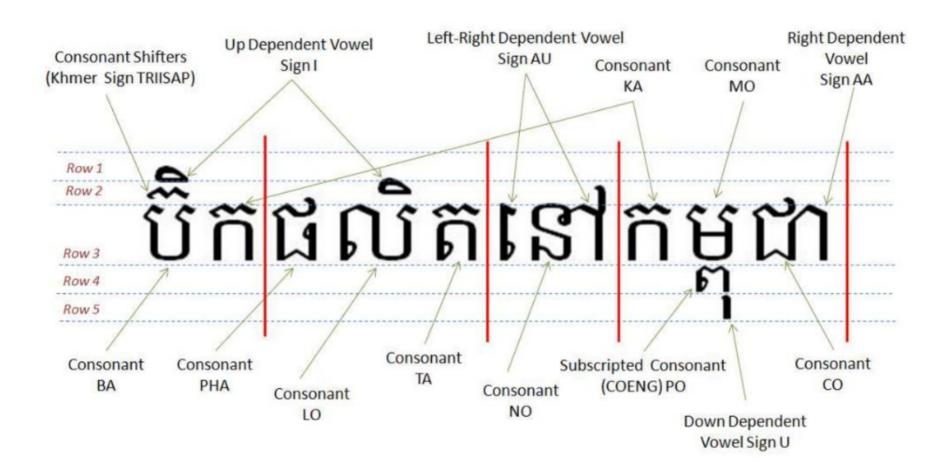


Fig. Khmer sentence "Bic Phalit Nau Campucha" (a pen made in Cambodia)

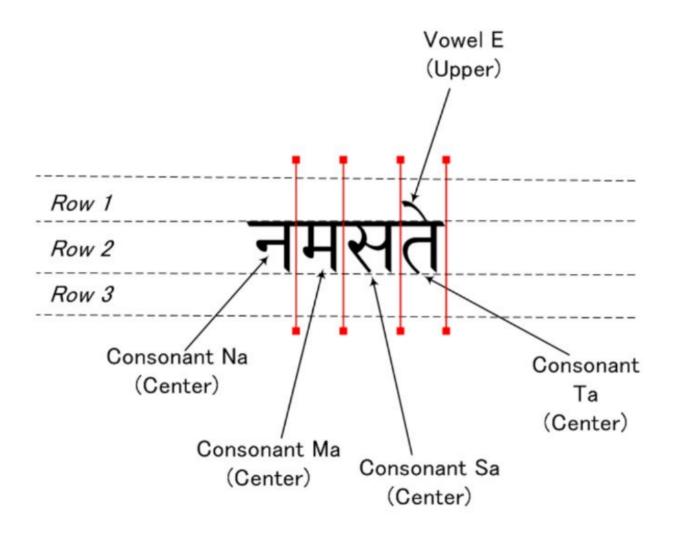
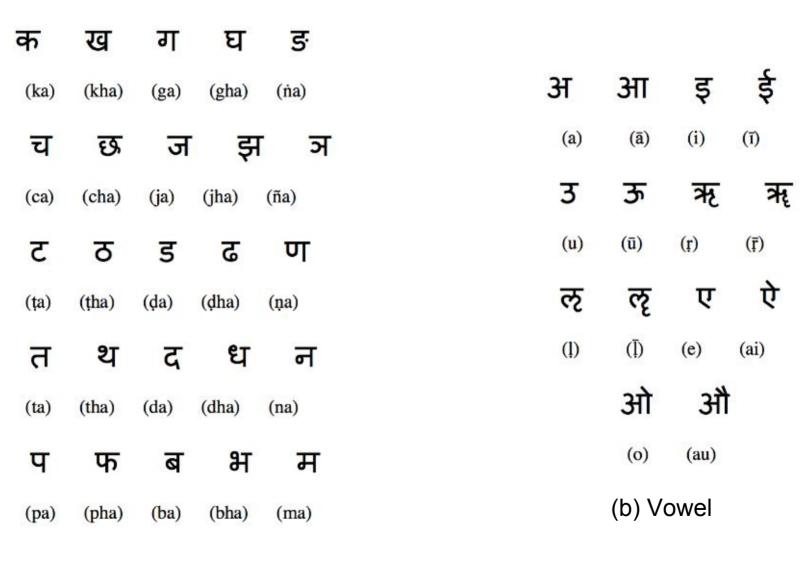


Fig. Nepali word "Namaste" (Hello!)

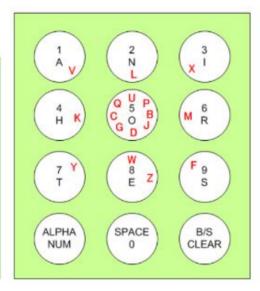


(a) Consonant

Fig. Khmer consonant and subscript consonant







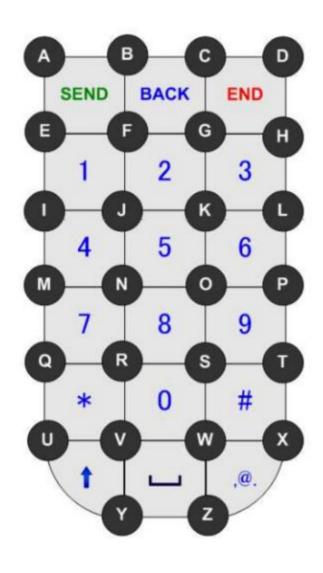


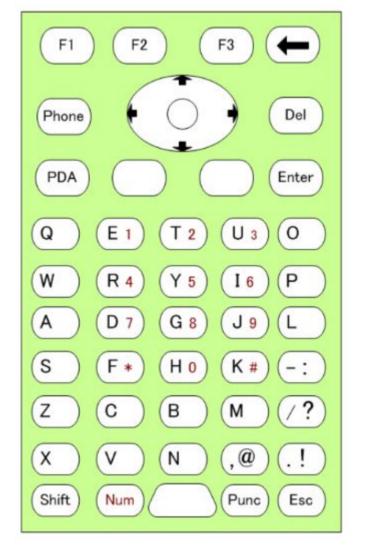
(a) Standard ISO

(b) LessTap

(b) MessageEase

(b) SIMKEYS





(b) Deata II

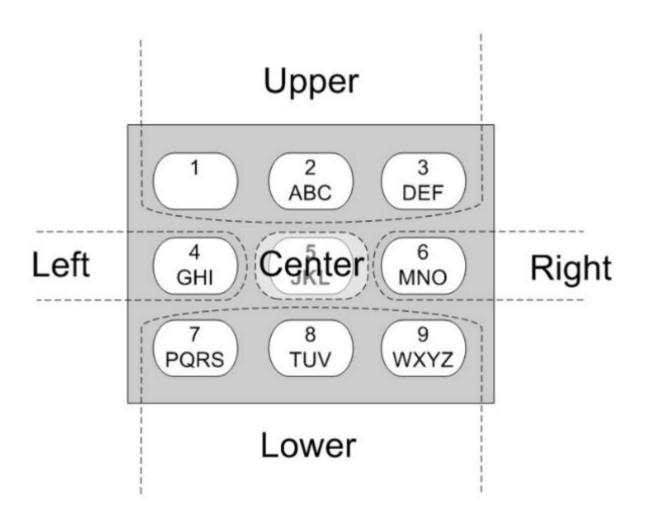
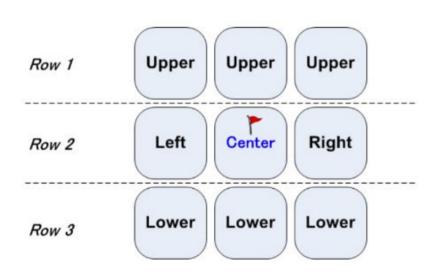


Fig. Concept of Positional Mapping

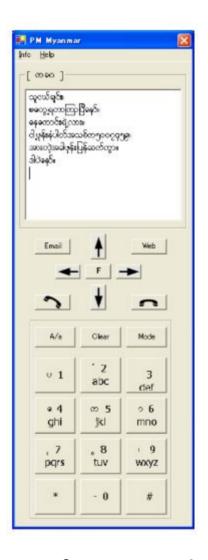


```
1 = ပါ့တယ့်လားလဲ့သည့်၏ထို့ဖြင့်ဟို့နီ့အဲ့ငါ့
                                             နင်္ဂသူ မင်း ညည်း ရှင် ရှင့် သင် ကျပ် ကျွန်တော်
                                             ကျွန်မ ့ကျနော် ့ကျမ ့ကျွန်ုပ် ့ကျပ် ့ပြား ့ခွဲ ့နာရီ မိနစ်
                                             ရာ,ထောင်,သောင်း,သိန်း,သန်း,ကုဋေ etc.
2 = \frac{\cdot}{C}, \frac{\circ}{E}, \frac{\circ}{E}, \frac{\circ}{E}, \frac{\circ}{E}
3 = \frac{\cdot}{C}, \frac{\circ}{E}, \frac{\circ}{E}, \frac{\circ}{E}, \frac{\circ}{E}
        5 = m_0 \cap w_0 \cap 
    6 = -2,-1,-:
         7 = \bar{1}, \bar{1}, \bar{1}, \bar{1}, \bar{1}
        8 = 5,5,-
       9 = \text{space}, |\cdot|
     \# = (a_{0},...,:,, ,-,\$,\%,!,?,\&,\#,+,*,=,/,(,),<,>,[,],\{ etc.
```

Fig. Keypad layout based on Positional Mapping

```
1 = আআই|ঈ|উ|উ|
2 = র্|া
3= ঋ এ ঞ ও ও 3
4 = ি|ে|ে|
5 = কাথাগাঘাঙাচাছাজাঝাঞা etc.
6 = া|ী|্য|ী
7 = াোা
8 = 0
9 = |্র|ু
0 = \text{space}|\text{enter}|'|
* = ৰাক্ৰাক্সাক্সাক্ষাক্সাক্সাক্তাক্টা etc.
\# = ||\cdot||?|!|;|:
```

Fig. An example keypad layout for Bengali based on Positional Mapping



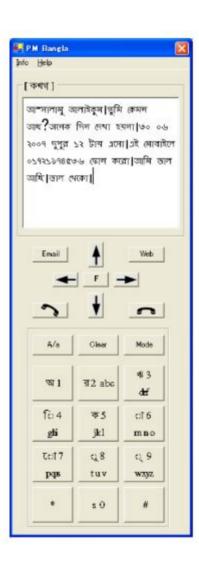
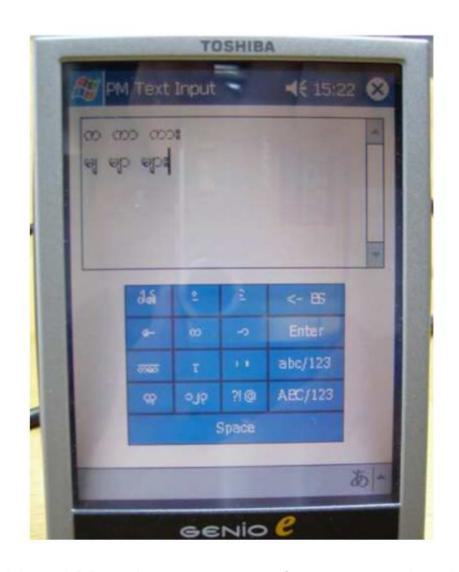


Fig. Prototype for user study (left) for Myanmar (right) for Bengali



(a) Positional Mapping prototype for user study with PDA

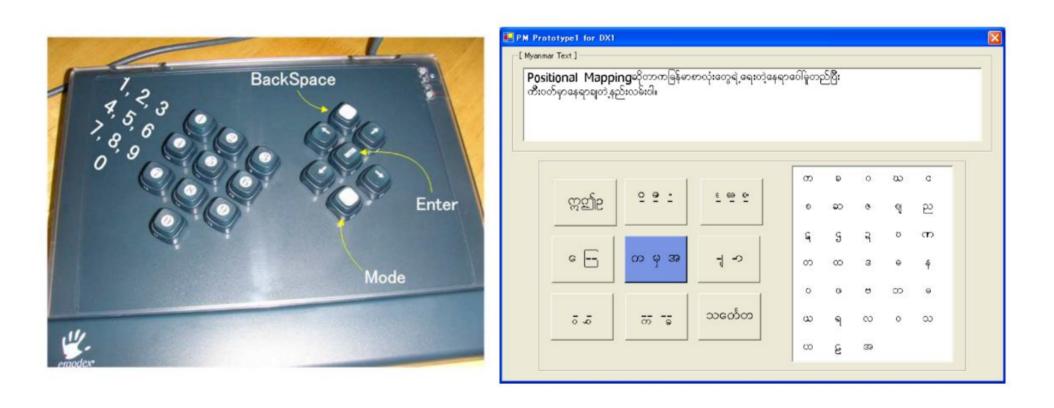


Fig. Positional Mapping prototype for Ergodex DX1

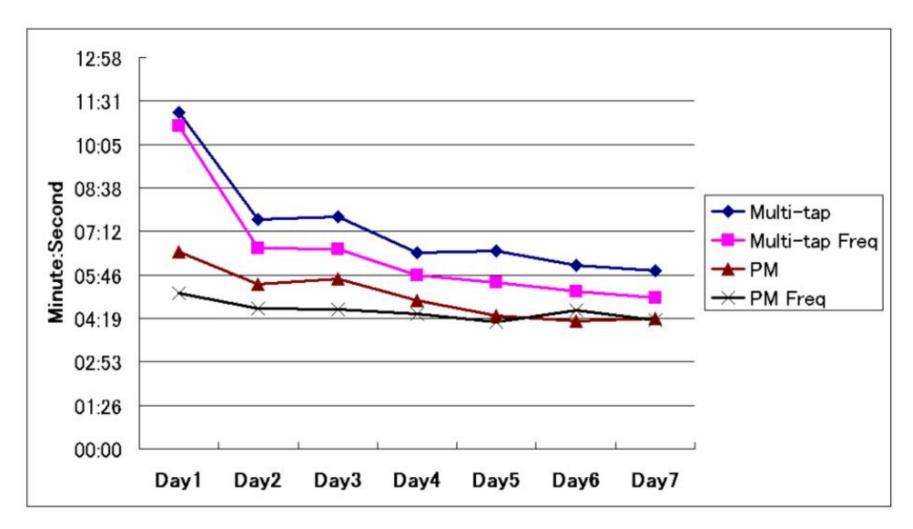
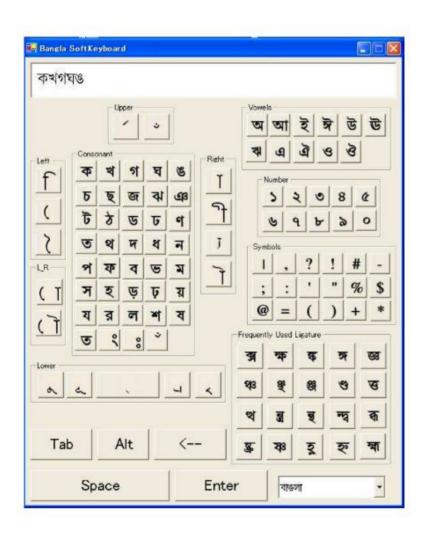


Fig. Typing speed improvement of slowest user for mobile phone prototype With 4 different configuration files (experiment results for 7 days)



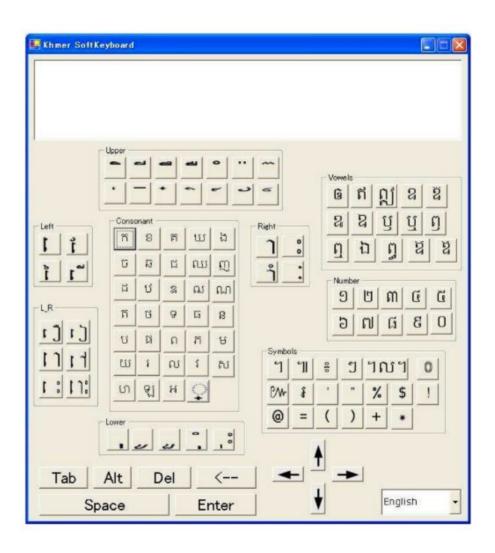


Fig. Positional Mapping prototype for whiteboard (left) Bengali, (right) Khmer





Fig. (left) User study with tablet PC, (right) User study with whiteboard

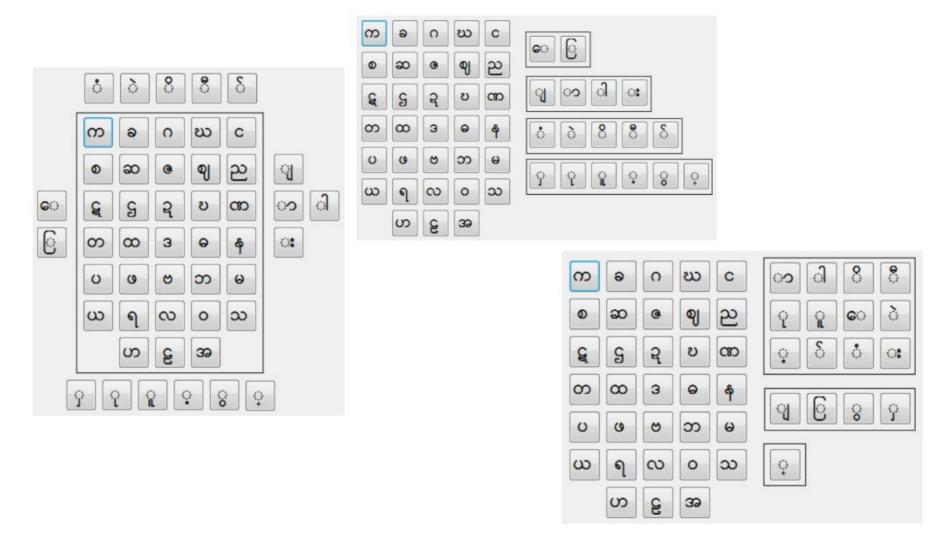


Fig. Which layout is better?

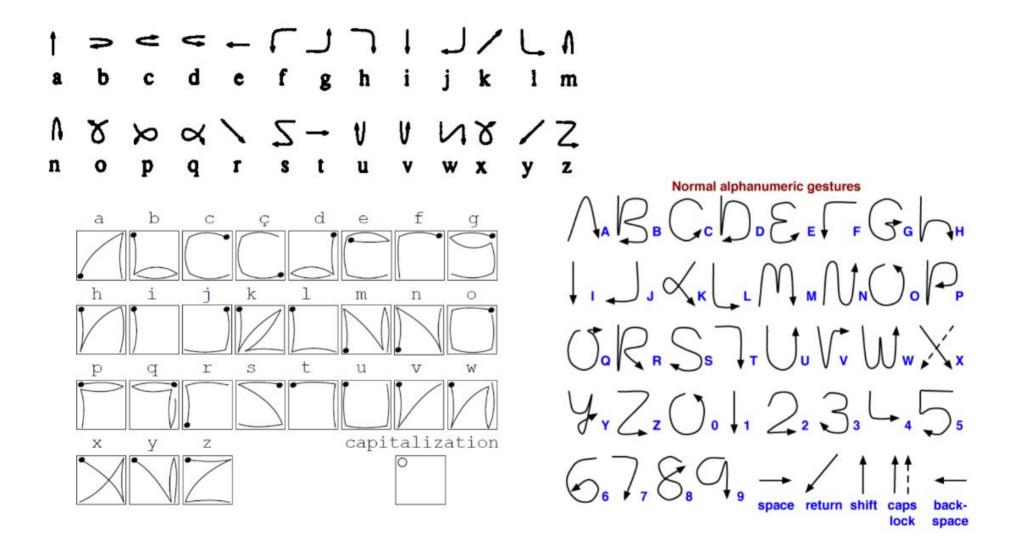


Fig. Gesture text input for English, Unistroke, EdgeWrite, Graffiti

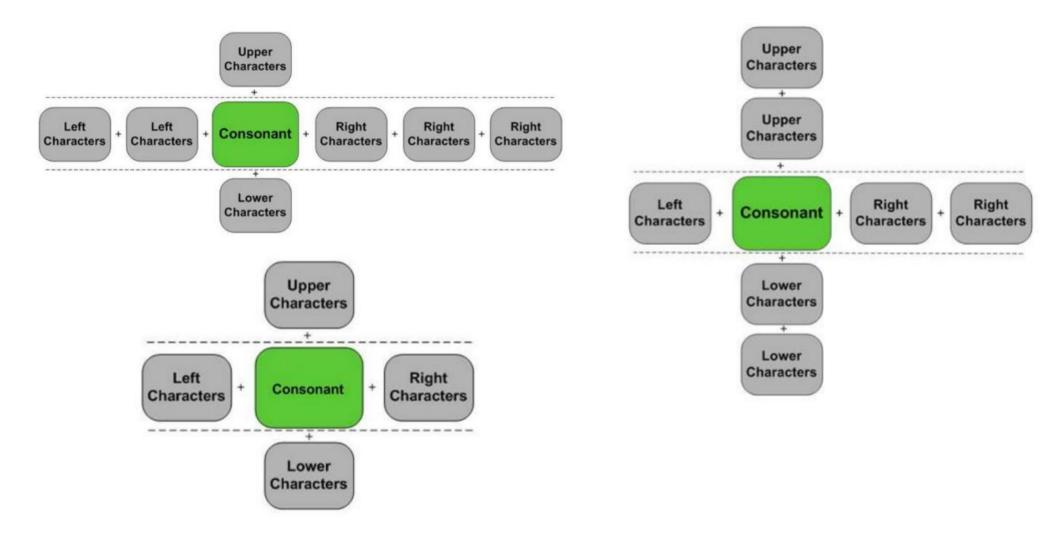


Fig. PG for Myanmar, Khmer and Bengali

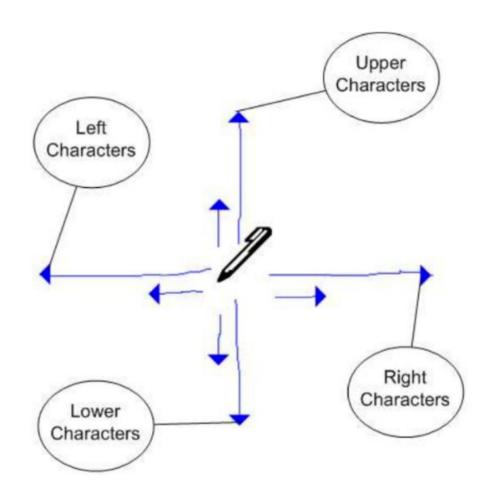


Fig. Concept of PG

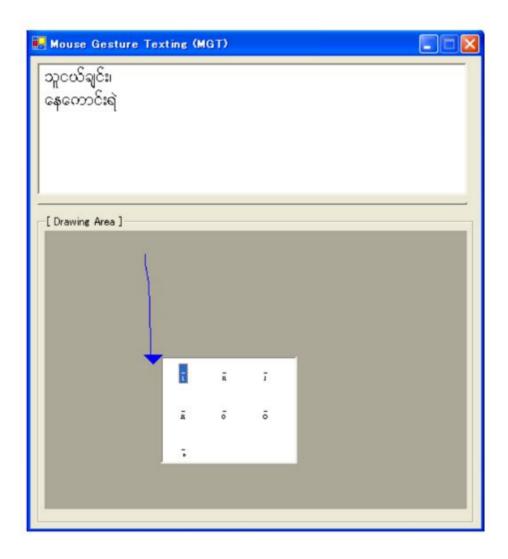


Fig. Positional Gesture typing example for Myanmar language

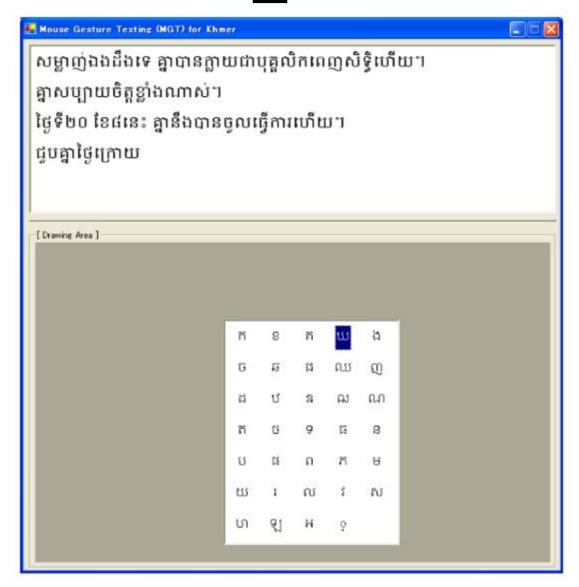


Fig. Positional Gesture typing example for Khmer



Fig. Some photos of Positional Gesture user study photos

Likert Scales (range 1-5)	PG with Trackball	PG with Mouse	Software Keyboard
Difficult-Easy	2.0	3.2	4.2
	(1.22)	(0.84)	(1.30)
Painful-Enjoyable	2.6	3.6	3.8
	(1.14)	(0.89)	(1.10)
Slow-Fast	2.0	3.4	3.8
	(0.71)	(1.14)	(1.10)
Dislike-Like	2.8	4.0	4.0
	(1.79)	(0.71)	(1.22)

Fig. Mean (standard deviation) responses by five Khmer users for five-point Likert scale questions

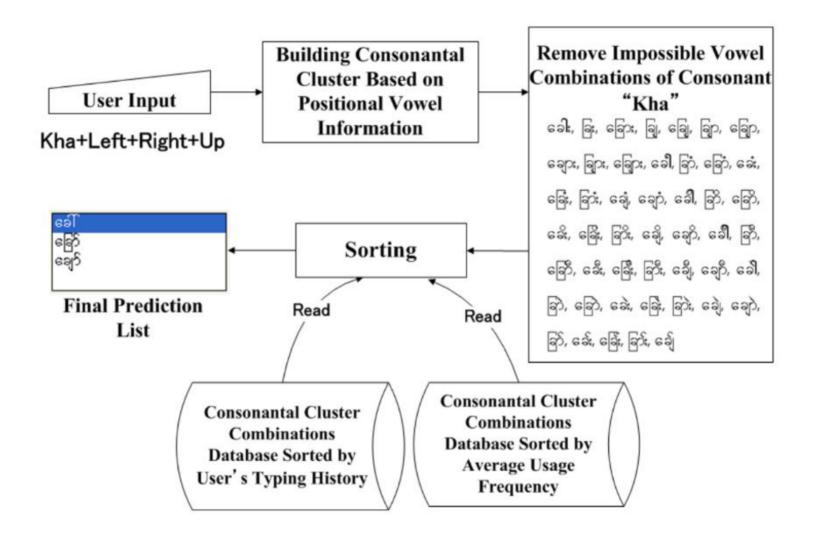


Fig. Process flow of Positional Prediction for Myanmar consonant "Kha" with vowel information (Left + Right + Up)

$$(\infty) + (\downarrow + \rightarrow) + \text{Selection} = \infty$$

(Consonant + (Positional + (Selection from the "Tha")

Information Possible Combination of Vowels)

List of "Tha")

Fig. Typing Myanmar syllable "Htoo" with Positional Prediction

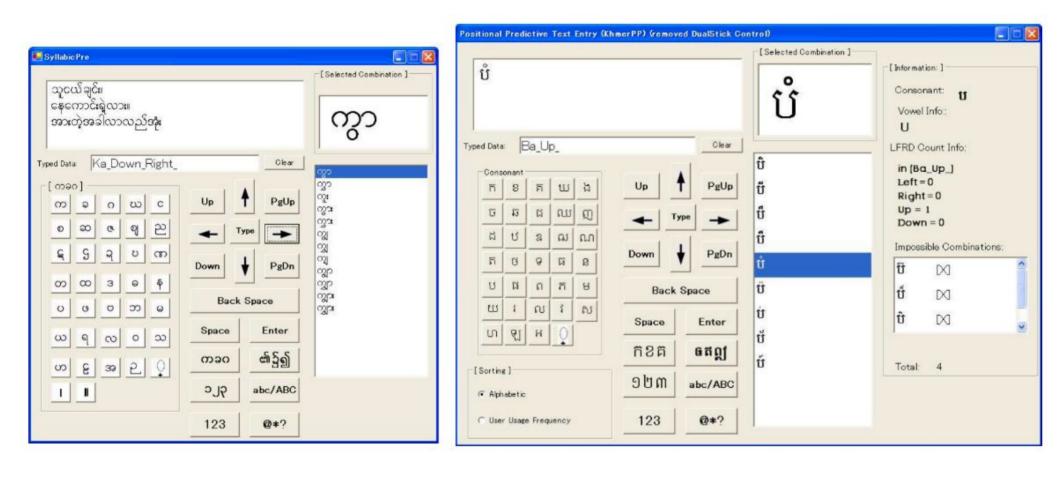


Fig. Positional Prediction prototype for (left) Myanmar and (right) Khmer





Fig. 4 directional arrow keys on Nokia N76 mobile phone, Dell X51 PDA, Sony PSP portable game player, XO laptop

HCI/Machine_Translation

Some user study videos ~/ss2018/prototype/video/PP/

NLP/Machine_Translation

Coffee Break !!! :)