For all possible n-grams, add the count of one.

$$p = \frac{c+1}{n+v}$$

$$-c = \text{count of n-gram in corpus}$$

$$-n = \text{count of history}$$

- But there are many more unseen n-grams than seen n-grams
 - Dut there are many more unseen n-grains than seen n-grains
- Example: Europarl 2-bigrams:
 86,700 distinct words

-v = vocabulary size

 $-86,700^2=7,516,890,000$ possible bigrams - but only about 30,000,000 words (and bigrams) in corpus