

UNIVERSITY OF OTAGO

SCHOOL OF COMPUTING

COSC385 PROJECT REPORT

Talking in French Like an Academia

Machine Learning Powered Verlan Identification

Author:

Yitian LI (4556502)

Supervisor(s):

Dr. Lech SZYMANSKI

Dr. Veronica

LIESAPUTRA

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Abstract

something.

1 Introduction

Introduce the project, its major aims and summary of the findings (try not to just repeat the abstract). For example, the purpose of this document is to provide a template for your report with examples of commonly used \LaTeX commands and features. Naturally, your introduction should not be as brief as this.

1.1 Context and Motivation

Since the early 19th century, the French people have started to talk using verlan —¹ an unusual and creative form of *argot*(slang) that is formed by flipping the syllables around in a word²[1, 2].

2 Background

Typically, introduction will be followed with a section providing the background for the project. This often means a bit of literature review or explanation of the fundamental concepts/terminology. This section has a dual purpose:

- to provide enough information for the readers, who might not be experts in your field, so that they can understand everything that follows - methods, results, etc.;
- to demonstrate that you have gained a sufficient level of competency in the topic.

Don't forget to cite the sources of your information. For instance, a reference for \LaTeX can be found here [?]. If you were, say, interested in Computer Vision you might want to take a look at this article [3]. If you want to cite two related document at once, you can do it like so [3, 4].

¹I like using em-dashes.

²In fact, the word *verlan* is a verlan from the word *l'inver*(the inversion).

3 How to compile L^AT_EX

The remaining sections should present what you have done in your project including the results and analysis. For this document, this will be a demonstration of how to use L^AT_EX in order to create your report.

L^AT_EX documents are prepared using markup language and need to be compiled to produce pdfs.

The easiest way is to use the [Overleaf service](#) - it's free for private projects. Create an account and once you login you can create different projects (essentially different documents). If you joined the "COSC4x0 Report Template project" by following the link from Blackboard, you can *Copy* and rename it to create a new project from your Overleaf *Home* page. Alternately, you can click the "New Project" button, select the "Upload project" option and upload the *cosc4x0report.zip* file where this pdf came from. The template will open on the website and you'll be able to edit the report in your browser, compile LaTeX to pdf online and have it saved on a remote server. Later you just download the final pdf and submit as your report.

Another option is to install a LaTeX compiler on your machine and compile the .tex file yourself. On macOS you need to download and install [MacTeX](#). Then, using programs like [TexShop](#) (free), or VSCode (with appropriate extensions) (also free), or [Texifier](#) (awesome, but not free) you can edit and compile a .tex file into a .pdf.

4 L^AT_EX markup examples

4.1 Sections

Use `\section{}` and `\subsection{}` commands to organise your document. L^AT_EX handles all the formatting and numbering automatically. Use `\label{}` and `\ref{}` commands for cross-references.

4.2 Comments

Comments might be useful during the writing process, as reminders or questions to your supervisor (who should get a chance to comment on your report). Comments can be added to the margins of the document using the `\todo{}` command, as shown in the example on the right. You can also add

Here's
a com-
ment
in the
mar-
gin!



Figure 1: This is a figure caption.

Item	Quantity
Widgets	42
Gadgets	13

Table 1: An example table.

inline comments:

This is an inline comment.

4.3 Tables and Figures

Use the `table{}` and `\tabular{}` commands for basic tables — see Table 1, for example. You can include a figure (JPEG, PNG or PDF) with the `\includegraphics{}` command as in the code for Figure 1 below.

4.4 Mathematics

L^AT_EX is great at typesetting mathematics. Let X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n be a sequence of independent and identically distributed random variables with $E[X_i] = \mu$ and $\text{Var}[X_i] = \sigma^2 < \infty$, and let

$$S_n = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_i^n X_i \quad (1)$$

denote their mean. Then as n approaches infinity, the random variables $\sqrt{n}(S_n - \mu)$ converge in distribution to a normal $\mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$. You can also

reference labeled equations, such as Equation 1.

4.5 Lists

You can make lists with automatic numbering ...

1. Like this,
2. and like this.

...or bullet points ...

- Like this,
- and like this.

5 Conclusion

Concluding remarks. Send the pdf (not the *.tex file) to your supervisor for comments (as early as possible). Don't forget to change the `\usepackage[draft]{cosc4x0style}` setting to `\usepackage{cosc4x0style}` to produce the pdf in the format for the final submission.

References

- [1] Radjabov, Ruslan Rajabmurodovich. *Understanding "Verlan" in the French Language*. Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal, vol. 6, no. 3, 2025, pp. 368–372. Available at: <https://webofjournals.com/index.php/3/article/view/3264>.
- [2] Bach, Xavier. *Tracing the origins of verlan in an early nineteenth century text*. Journal of French Language Studies, vol. 28, no. 1, 2018, pp. 1–18. Cambridge University Press. doi:10.1017/S0959269516000221.
- [3] Nabeel Khan, Brendan McCane, and Steven Mills. *Better Than SIFT?*. Machine Vision and Applications, 26(6):819–836, 2015.
- [4] D. G. Lowe. *Distinctive image features from scale invariant key-points*. International Journal of Computer Vision, 60, 91—110, 2004.

Appendix A Some extra things

If you have anything more to add such as:

- not essential details - things that might be too much for first time reading, or could be distracting from the main points...but are still important for reproducibility or deeper understanding
- work that was done in the project but doesn't go with the main work, or detracts/is not essential for the main narrative.

Appendix B Aims and Objectives

Interim report only! – you do not need to include this appendix in the final report. However, in your interim the last appendix should include your original Aims and Objectives, and, if the things have changed, the revised Aims and Objectives. If you used the L^AT_EX template provided for your Aims and objectives document, just copy the `\paragraph{Aims}` and `\paragraph{Objectives}` sections and paste them here.

Original

Aims Here you are describing the term goal of the project. What do you want to achieve by the end? What is the ultimate goal of this work? For example, the primary aim of this document is to have students produce suitable aims and objectives for their COSC480/490 project. While the aims and objectives document is not an assessed deliverable, a clear definition of what is to be done, and a bit of planning of how it is to be accomplished is paramount to the project's success. It is important to establish the scope of the project.

Objectives Objectives list the milestones that you need to achieve in order to achieve the projects aim(s). It's a rough plan for what needs to happen in what order. It's best to list the objectives in bullet point form. For many projects the structure to these objectives might follow the following pattern (objective names are just examples – you can have different objective names):

- background reading; going through the literature; learning about the research field;

- setting up of some kind of system for the project; getting the environment for experiments working;
- conducting preliminary experiments; implementation of a basic/simple approach; producing base case results;
- trying method 1; recording the results;
- trying method 2; recording the results.

Revised

Aims Here you are describing the term goal of the project. What do you want to achieve by the end? What is the ultimate goal of this work? For example, the primary aim of this document is to have students produce suitable aims and objectives for their COSC480/490 project. While the aims and objectives document is not an assessed deliverable, a clear definition of what is to be done, and a bit of planning of how it is to be accomplished is paramount to the project's success. It is important to establish the scope of the project.

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