From Berger, Della Pietra, and Della Pietra (1996).

Table 2Most frequent French translations of *in* as estimated using EM-training. (OTHER) represents a catch-all classifier for any French phrase not listed, none of which had a probability exceeding 0.0043.

Translation	Probability		
dans	0.3004		
à	0.2275		
de	0.1428		
en	0.1361		
pour	0.0349		
(OTHER)	0.0290		
au cours de	0.0233		
	0.0154		
sur	0.0123		
par	0.0101		
pendant	0.0044		

Next we define the set of candidate features. For this application, we employ features that are indicator functions of simply described sets. Specifically, we consider functions f(x,y) that are one if y is some particular French word and the context x contains a given English word, and are zero otherwise. We employ the following notation to represent these features:

$$f_1(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } y = en \text{ and } April \in \boxed{ \bullet } \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$f_2(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } y = pendant \text{ and } weeks \in \boxed{ \bullet } \bullet \bullet \bullet \end{cases}$$

$$0 & \text{otherwise}$$

Here $f_1 = 1$ when April follows in and en is the translation of in; $f_2 = 1$ when weeks is one of the three words following in and pendant is the translation.

Table 5

Maximum entropy model to predict French translation of in. Features shown here were the first features selected not from template 1. [verb marker] denotes a morphological marker inserted to indicate the presence of a verb as the next word.

	Feature $f(x,y)$	$\sim \Delta L(S,f)$	L(p)
y=à and Canada ∈		0.0415	-2.9674
y=à and House ∈		0.0361	-2.9281
$y=en$ and $the \in$		0.0221	-2.8944
$y=pour$ and $order \in$		0.0224	-2.8703
$y=dans$ and $speech \in$		0.0190	-2.8525
$y=dans$ and $area \in$		0.0153	-2.8377
$y=de$ and $increase \in$	$\cdot \cdot \cdot $	0.0151	-2.8209
$y=[verb\ marker]\ and\ my\in$		0.0141	-2.8034
$y=dans$ and $case \in$		0.0116	-2.7918
y=au cours de and year ∈		0.0104	-2.7792