NLTK from the article

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NLTK: The Natural Language Toolkit Edward Loper and Steven Bird Department of Computer and Information Science University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6389, USA URL: https://arxiv.org/pdf/cs/0205028 Citations: 1952 NLTK, the Natural Language Toolkit, is a suite of open source program modules, tutorials and problem sets, providing ready-to-use computational linguistics courseware. NLTK covers symbolic and statistical natural language processing, and is interfaced to annotated corpora. Students augment and replace existing components, learn structured programming by example, and manipulate sophisticated models from the outset. We need good tools written from scratch by the teachers.

- ▶ A shallow learning curve, so that novice programmers get immediate rewards for their efforts
- ► The language must support rapid prototyping and a short develop/test cycle; an obligatory compilation step is a serious detraction
- ▶ The code should be self-documenting, with a transparent syntax and semantics 4□ > 4ⓓ > 4틸 > 4틸 > 틸 90

- ▶ It should be easy to write structured programs, ideally object-oriented but without the burden associated with languages like C++.
- ► The language must have an easy-to-use graphics library to support the development of graphical user interfaces

1. Requirements

- Easy to use
- Consistency
- Extensibility
- Documentation
- Simplicity
- Modularity

2. Non Requirements

- Comprehensiveness
- Efficiency
- Cleverness
- ► Parsing Modules
- ► Tagging Modules



- ► Finite State Automata
- Type Checking
- Visualization
- Text Clasification
- Tutorials
- Reference Documentation
- ► Technical Reports
- Assingments (Example: Chunk Parsing)
- Class demonstrations (Example: Chart Parsing Tool)
- Advanced Projects (Example: Probabilistic Parsing)
- ► A possitive experience for students and teachers
- ► A problem was find corpora.
- Linguistic Students
- ► Grammar Developers



Other Researchers and Developers

The NLTK original idea was its combination of three factors:

- 1. It was deliberately designed as courseware and gives pedagogical goals primary status.
- Its target audience consists of both linguists and computer scientists, and it is accessible and challenging at many levels of prior computational skill.
- 3. Finally, it is based on an object-oriented scripting language supporting rapid prototyping and literate programming.