Divya Kadav Punctuations in Marathi Computational Linguistics

Functions:

- The period (.) is used to indicate the end of a sentence or statement. It is used to separate sentences or independent clauses within a sentence. The period often marks the end of a thought or idea.
- 2. The comma (,) is used to separate items in a list or series. It helps to indicate a pause in a sentence. The comma is used before conjunctions to join independent clauses. It is also used to separate clauses in a complex sentence.
- 3. The question mark (?) indicates a question. It is used at the end of interrogative sentences.
- 4. The exclamation mark (!) indicates strong emotion, surprise or emphasis. It adds intensity to a statement or exclamation.
- 5. The colon (:) introduces a list, explanation or example. It precedes a quotation or dialogue. The colon is also used to indicate time.
- 6. The semicolon (;) joins closely related independent clauses in a sentence. It indicates a stronger connection between clauses than a comma, but not as strong as a period.
- 7. The hyphen (-) is used to join words or parts of words to form compound words. It is used in hyphenated words such as compound adjectives. The hyphen clarifies meaning and makes the text easier to read.

Ambiguity:

- Sometimes, question marks and exclamation marks are omitted in Marathi, making it difficult to distinguish between statements and questions/exclamations. त् कुठे गेलास (Did you go somewhere?)
- There is no consistent usage of hyphens and dashes in Marathi for compound words or separating clauses.
 माझ्या-तुझ्या गोष्टी (My-your things)
- Commas are often overused or underused in Marathi, leading to ambiguity in separating clauses or lists.
 मी, त्, तो, ती, ते गेले. (I, you, he, she, they went.)

I tried to code this like I did for the earlier ones but I kept getting error

So, I changed some of the things and tried coding again but I kept getting indent error.

```
def marathi_punctuation_rules(text, word_delimiter, punctuation_text, punctuation_type):
   # Define a dictionary of punctuation rules for Marathi
   marathi_punctuation_rules = {
       ('fs'):'.',
('c'):',',
('em'):'!',
       ('qm'):'?',
        ('sc'):';',
        ('co'):':'
# fs - full stop , c - comma, em - exclamation mark, qm - question mark, sc - semi-colon, co - colon
    # Split the text into words
words = text.split(word_delimiter)
    # Initialize an empty list to hold the punctuated words
   punctuated_words = []
    # Iterate over the words
    for word in words:
       # If the word is a key in the dictionary, replace it with its corresponding punctuation mark
        if word in marathi_punctuation_rules:
           punctuated_words.append(marathi_punctuation_rules[word])
       # If the word is not a key, keep it as it is
       else:
            punctuated_words.append(word)
```

```
# Add the specified punctuation mark to the end of the text
   punctuated_text = "".join(punctuated_words) + marathi_punctuation_rules[punctuation_type]
   # Return the punctuated text
   return punctuated_text
# Test the function with an example text
text = "Maza nav divya ahe ani mi pandarpur chali ahe"
word_delimiter = " "
punctuation_type = "fs"
punctuated_text = marathi_punctuation_rules(text, word_delimiter, punctuation_text, punctuation_type)
# Print the punctuated text with each punctuation mark highlighted
for ch in punctuated_text:
   if ch == '.':
       print(ch, end=' . ')
   elif ch == ',':
       print(ch, end=' , ')
   elif ch == '!':
   print(ch, end=' ! ')
elif ch == '?':
   print(ch, end=' ? ')
elif ch == ';':
      print(ch, end='; ')
   elif ch == ':':
      print(ch, end=' : ')
   else:
```

```
elif ch == '?':
    print(ch, end=' ? ')
elif ch == ';':
    print(ch, end=' ; ')
elif ch == ':':
    print(ch, end=' : ')
else:
    print(ch, end='')

print()
File "<ipython-input-25-5abf238109ed>", line 15
words = text.split(word_delimiter)
^
```

IndentationError: unexpected indent