

# exp1

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Batch: A

##

Experiment 1

Aim:

1. Install NLTK and perform basic Corpus analysis using NLTK such as frequency distribution
2. Learn about morphological features of a word by analysing it.

## 0.0.1 1. Installig NLTK and downloading the required corpus

```
[ ]: import nltk
      from nltk import FreqDist
      from nltk.tokenize import word_tokenize, sent_tokenize
      from nltk.tag import pos_tag
      from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer
      from nltk.corpus import wordnet
      from prettytable import PrettyTable
```

```
[ ]: nltk.download("punkt")
      nltk.download("averaged_perceptron_tagger")
      nltk.download("wordnet")
```

```
[nltk_data] Downloading package punkt to
[nltk_data]   C:\Users\hatim\AppData\Roaming\nltk_data...
[nltk_data]   Package punkt is already up-to-date!
[nltk_data] Downloading package averaged_perceptron_tagger to
[nltk_data]   C:\Users\hatim\AppData\Roaming\nltk_data...
[nltk_data]   Package averaged_perceptron_tagger is already up-to-
[nltk_data]   date!
[nltk_data] Downloading package wordnet to
[nltk_data]   C:\Users\hatim\AppData\Roaming\nltk_data...
[nltk_data]   Package wordnet is already up-to-date!
```

```
[ ]: True
```

## 0.0.2 2. Morphological analysis of a words

```
[ ]: pos_mapping = {
    "CC": "Coordinating conjunction",
    "CD": "Cardinal number",
    "DT": "Determiner",
    "EX": "Existential there",
    "FW": "Foreign word",
    "IN": "Preposition or subordinating conjunction",
    "JJ": "Adjective",
    "JJR": "Adjective, comparative",
    "JJS": "Adjective, superlative",
    "LS": "List item marker",
    "MD": "Modal",
    "NN": "noun, singular or mass",
    "NNS": "noun, plural",
    "NNP": "Proper noun, singular",
    "NNPS": "Proper noun, plural",
    "PDT": "Predeterminer",
    "POS": "Possessive ending",
    "PRP": "Personal pronoun",
    "PRP$": "Possessive pronoun",
    "RB": "Adverb",
    "RBR": "Adverb, comparative",
    "RBS": "Adverb, superlative",
    "RP": "Particle",
    "SYM": "Symbol",
    "TO": "to",
    "UH": "Interjection",
    "VB": "Verb, base form",
    "VBD": "Verb, past tense",
    "VBG": "Verb, gerund or present participle",
    "VBN": "Verb, past participle",
    "VBP": "Verb, non3rd person singular present",
    "VBZ": "Verb, 3rd person singular present",
    "WDT": "Whdeterminer",
    "WP": "Whpronoun",
    "WP$": "Possessive whpronoun",
    "WRB": "Whadverb",
}

def get_wordnet_pos(tag):
    if tag.startswith("N"):
        return wordnet.NOUN
    elif tag.startswith("V"):
        return wordnet.VERB
    elif tag.startswith("R"):
```

```

        return wordnet.ADV
    elif tag.startswith("J"):
        return wordnet.ADJ
    else:
        return wordnet.NOUN

def get_category(tag):
    if tag.startswith("N"):
        return "Noun"
    elif tag.startswith("V"):
        return "Verb"
    elif tag.startswith("R"):
        return "Adverb"
    elif tag.startswith("J"):
        return "Adjective"
    else:
        return "Noun"

```

```

[ ]: def analyze_sentence(sentence):
    words = word_tokenize(sentence)
    tags = pos_tag(words)
    maleWords = [
        "he",
        "him",
        "his",
        "himself",
        "boy",
        "sir",
        "man",
        "gentleman",
        "father",
        "son",
        "brother",
        "uncle",
        "nephew",
        "grandfather",
        "grandson",
        "king",
        "prince",
        "husband",
        "groom",
    ]
    femaleWords = [
        "she",
        "her",
        "hers",
        "hersef",
    ]

```

```

    "girl",
    "madam",
    "lady",
    "woman",
    "mother",
    "daughter",
    "sister",
    "aunt",
    "niece",
    "grandmother",
    "granddaughter",
    "queen",
    "princess",
    "wife",
    "bride",
    "widow",
]
lemmatizer = WordNetLemmatizer()
morphological_table = PrettyTable()
morphological_table.field_names = ["Root", "Category", "Gender", "Number", "
↪Tense"]
print(f"\nSentence: {sentence}")
for i in range(len(words)):
    root = lemmatizer.lemmatize(words[i], get_wordnet_pos(tags[i][1]))
    category = pos_mapping[tags[i][1]] if tags[i][1] in pos_mapping else ↪
↪tags[i][1]
    if words[i].lower() in maleWords:
        gender = "male"
    elif words[i].lower() in femaleWords:
        gender = "female"
    # check if word is a pronoun
    elif "Proper noun" in category and (
        words[i].endswith("i")
        or words[i].endswith("a")
        or words[i].endswith("e")
        or words[i].endswith("y")
    ):
        gender = "female"
    elif "Proper noun" in category:
        gender = "male"
    elif "pronoun" in category:
        gender = "Can't Assume"
    else:
        gender = "neutral"
    # find frequency of word in corpus
    number = sentence.count(words[i])

```

```

# check if word is a verb
if tags[i][1].startswith("V"):
    # determine tense of the verb
    if (
        words[i].endswith("ed")
        or words[i - 1].lower() == "had"
        or words[i - 1].lower() == "was"
        or words[i - 1].lower() == "were"
    ):
        tense = "past"
    elif (
        words[i].endswith("ing")
        or words[i].endswith("s")
        or words[i - 1].lower() == "is"
        or words[i - 1].lower() == "are"
    ):
        tense = "present"
    elif words[i - 1].lower() == "will" or words[i - 1].lower() == "shall":
        tense = "future"
    else:
        tense = "present"
else:
    tense = "NA"

# print(f"Root: {root}, Category: {category}, Gender: {gender}, Number: {number}, Tense: {tense}")
morphological_table.add_row([root, category, gender, number, tense])
print(morphological_table)

```

### 0.0.3 3. Reading a text file and Tokenization

```

[ ]: # read input file
with open("input.txt", "r") as f:
    text = f.read()

# tokenise sentences
sentences = sent_tokenize(text)

```

```

[ ]: # Analyze each sentence
for sentence in sentences:
    analyze_sentence(sentence)

```

Sentence: The quick brown fox jumps over The lazy dog.

```

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+

```

Root	Category	Gender	Number	Tense
The	Determiner	neutral	2	NA
quick	Adjective	neutral	1	NA
brown	noun, singular or mass	neutral	1	NA
fox	noun, singular or mass	neutral	1	NA
jump	Verb, 3rd person singular present	neutral	1	present
over	Preposition or subordinating conjunction	neutral	1	NA
The	Determiner	neutral	2	NA
lazy	Adjective	neutral	1	NA
dog	noun, singular or mass	neutral	1	NA
.	.	neutral	1	NA

Sentence: She plays The piano beautifully.

Root	Category	Gender	Number	Tense
She	Personal pronoun	female	1	NA
play	Verb, 3rd person singular present	neutral	1	present
The	Determiner	neutral	1	NA
piano	noun, singular or mass	neutral	1	NA
beautifully	Adverb	neutral	1	NA
.	.	neutral	1	NA

Sentence: The sun sets in The west every evening.

Root	Category	Gender	Number	Tense
The	Determiner	neutral	2	NA

	sun		noun, singular or mass		neutral		1		NA
	set		noun, plural		neutral		1		NA
	in		Preposition or subordinating conjunction		neutral		2		NA
	The		Determiner		neutral		2		NA
	west		noun, singular or mass		neutral		1		NA
	every		Determiner		neutral		1		NA
	evening		noun, singular or mass		neutral		1		NA
	.		.		neutral		1		NA
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+									
+									

Sentence: John and Mary are going to The beach tomorrow.

	Root		Category		Gender		Number		Tense	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+										
	John		Proper noun, singular		male		1		NA	
	and		Coordinating conjunction		neutral		1		NA	
	Mary		Proper noun, singular		female		1		NA	
	be		Verb, non3rd person singular present		neutral		1		present	
	go		Verb, gerund or present participle		neutral		1		present	
	to		to		neutral		2		NA	
	The		Determiner		neutral		1		NA	
	beach		noun, singular or mass		neutral		1		NA	
	tomorrow		noun, singular or mass		neutral		1		NA	
	.		.		neutral		1		NA	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+										

Sentence: The delicious aroma of freshly baked bread fills The air.

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+												
-----+												
	Root		Category		Gender		Number					
Tense												
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+												
-----+												
	The		Determiner		neutral		2					
NA												
	delicious		Adjective		neutral		1					
NA												
	aroma		noun, singular or mass		neutral		1					

NA					
	of		Preposition or subordinating conjunction	neutral	1
NA					
	freshly		Adjective	neutral	1
NA					
	bake		Verb, past participle	neutral	1
past					
	bread		noun, singular or mass	neutral	1
NA					
	fill		Verb, 3rd person singular present	neutral	1
present					
	The		Determiner	neutral	2
NA					
	air		noun, singular or mass	neutral	1
NA					
	.		.	neutral	1
NA					
+-----+					
----+					

Root	Category	Gender	Number	Tense
The	Determiner	neutral	1	NA
old	Adjective	neutral	1	NA
library	noun, singular or mass	neutral	1	NA
be	Verb, 3rd person singular present	neutral	1	present
a	Determiner	neutral	5	NA
quiet	Adjective	neutral	1	NA
and	Coordinating conjunction	neutral	1	NA
peaceful	Adjective	neutral	1	NA
place	noun, singular or mass	neutral	1	NA
.	.	neutral	1	NA

Root Tense	Category	Gender	Number
The NA	Determiner	neutral	2
student NA	noun, plural	neutral	1
eagerly	Adverb	neutral	1





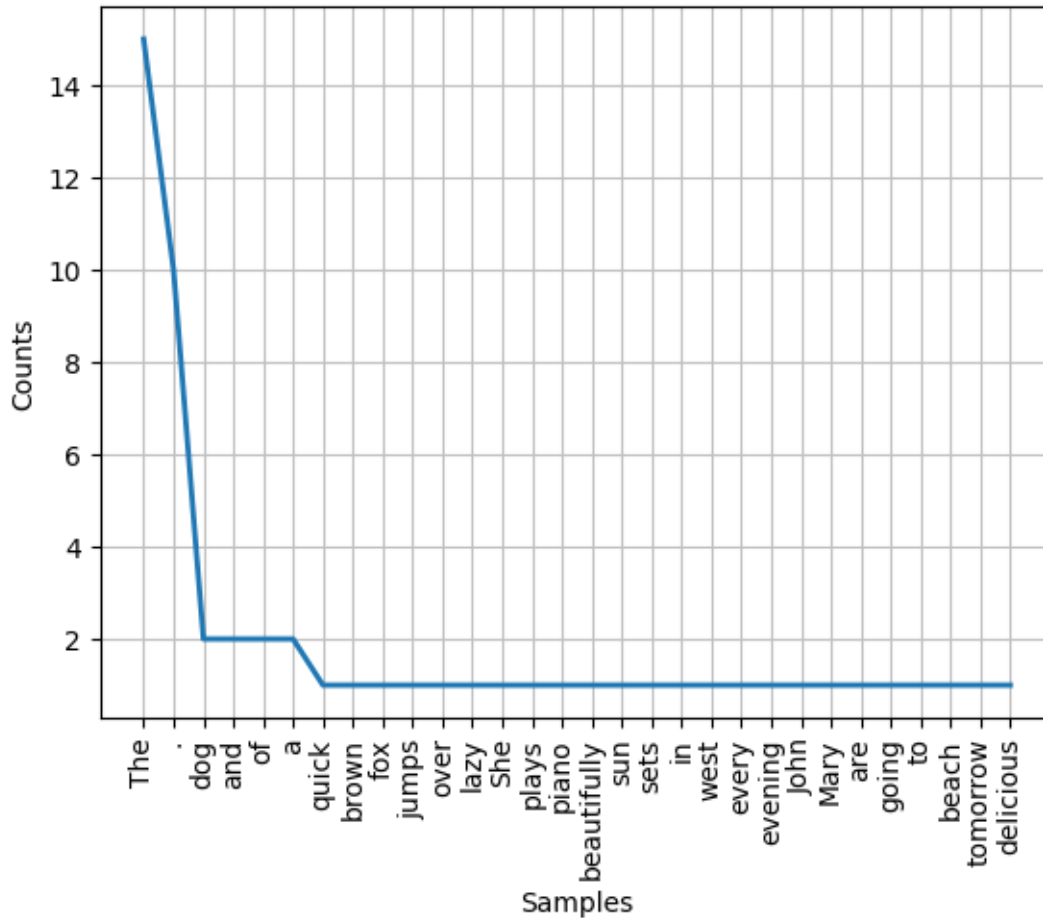
Sentence: We enjoyed a relaxing vacation on The tropical island.

Root Tense	Category	Gender	Number
We	Personal pronoun	Can't Assume	1
enjoy past	Verb, past tense	neutral	1
a	Determiner	neutral	6
relaxing	Adjective	neutral	1
vacation	noun, singular or mass	neutral	1
on	Preposition or subordinating conjunction	neutral	2
The	Determiner	neutral	1
tropical	Adjective	neutral	1
island	noun, singular or mass	neutral	1
.	.	neutral	1

Sentence: I am Hatim, taking this NLP course taught by Reeta mam.

Root Tense	Category	Gender	Number
I	Personal pronoun	Can't Assume	1
be present	Verb, non3rd person singular present	neutral	2
Hatim	Proper noun, singular	male	1
,	,	neutral	1
take present	Verb, gerund or present participle	neutral	1
this	Determiner	neutral	1





[ ]: <Axes: xlabel='Samples', ylabel='Counts'>

### 0.0.5 5. Curiosity Questions

Q1. What is Natural language processing? Discuss various levels of analysis under it?

Ans: NLP bridges the gap between human language and the digital world. It's like giving computers the ears and brain to understand and respond to spoken and written language, mimicking how humans communicate.

Levels of NLP analysis progressively dig deeper into the meaning:

- Morphological analysis: Breaks down words into their smallest meaningful units (morphemes), like “un-happy” into “un-” (negation) and “happy” (root word).
- Syntactic analysis: Examines the structure of sentences, identifying parts of speech and their relationships. For example, recognizing “The dog chased the cat” as Subject-Verb-Object structure.

- Semantic analysis: Deals with the meaning of words and sentences, including context and relationships between words. Understanding that “bark” can refer to sound, tree part, or a team’s performance depending on context.
- Pragmatic analysis: Considers the speaker’s intent and the context in which language is used. Knowing that “It’s cold” might be a statement, a request for warmth, or sarcasm depending on the situation.

Q2. What do you mean by ambiguity in NLP? Discuss various ways to resolve ambiguity in NLP.

Ans: Ambiguity in NLP refers to the presence of multiple possible interpretations of a word, phrase, or sentence. This can hinder the ability of machines to understand the true meaning.

Ways to resolve ambiguity:

- Context analysis: Using surrounding information to determine the intended meaning.
- Part-of-speech tagging: Identifying the grammatical roles of words (e.g., noun, verb) to understand their function.
- Word sense disambiguation: Determining the specific meaning of a word based on context and usage.
- ML algorithms: Trained on large datasets of text, these algorithms can statistically predict the most likely meaning in ambiguous situations.

Q3. What is morphology with examples?

Ans: Morphology is the branch of linguistics that studies the internal structure of words, focusing on how morphemes combine to form meaningful units.

Examples:

“Unhappy” is composed of “un-” (prefix meaning negation) and “happy” (root).

“Books” is the plural form of “book” by adding the suffix “-s”.

“Teacher” combines the root “teach” with the suffix “-er” to indicate someone who does the action of teaching.

Uses of Morphology in NLP:

- Stemming and lemmatization: reducing words to their base form for better indexing and comparison.
- Part-of-speech tagging: identifying the grammatical function of words based on their morphological features.
- Spelling correction: suggesting correct spellings by analyzing possible morpheme combinations.

## 0.0.6 6. Conclusion

In this experiment we learnt about the basic corpus analysis using NLTK and also learnt about the morphological features of a word. We also learnt about the tokenization of a text file and performing frequency distribution on the tokens.