

Experiment No.4
Apply Stemming on the given Text input
Date of Performance:
Date of Submission:

Vidyavardhini's College of Engineering and Technology

Department of Artificial Intelligence & Data Science

**Aim:** Apply Stemming on the given Text input.

**Objective:** Understand the working of stemming algorithms and apply stemming on the given

input text.

Theory:

Stemming is a process of linguistic normalization, which reduces words to their word root word

or chops off the derivational affixes. For example, connection, connected, connecting word reduce

to a common word "conect".

Stemming is the process of producing morphological variants of a root/base word. Stemming

programs are commonly referred to as stemming algorithms or stemmers. A stemming algorithm

reduces the words "chocolates", "chocolatey", "choco" to the root word, "chocolate" and

"retrieval", "retrieved", "retrieves" and reduces to the stem "retrieve". Stemming is an important

part of the pipelining process in Natural language processing. The input to the stemmer is tokenized

words.

**Applications of stemming:** 

1. Stemming is used in information retrieval systems like search engines.

2. It is used to determine domain vocabularies in domain analysis.

**Porter's Stemmer Algorithm:** 

It is one of the most popular stemming methods proposed in 1980. It is based on the idea that the

suffixes in the English language are made up of a combination of smaller and simpler suffixes.

This stemmer is known for its speed and simplicity. The main applications of Porter Stemmer

include data mining and Information retrieval. However, its applications are only limited to

English words. Also, the group of stems is mapped on to the same stem and the output stem is not

necessarily a meaningful word. The algorithms are fairly lengthy in nature and are known to be

the oldest stemmer.



**Example:** EED -> EE means "if the word has at least one vowel and consonant plus EED ending, change the ending to EE" as 'agreed' becomes 'agree'.

Advantage: It produces the best output as compared to other stemmers and it has less error rate.

**Limitation:** Morphological variants produced are not always real words.



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04\_DikshantBuwa\_Exp3\_NLP,ipynb - Colaboratory

Experiment 03 ~ NLP DLOC ~ Dikshant Buwa ~ Dept. of CSE & DS ~ VCET

#### ▼ Library required

```
| Ipip-install-nltk
| Requirement already satisfied: nltk in /usr/local/lib/python3.18/dist-packages (3.8.1)
| Requirement already satisfied: click in /usr/local/lib/python3.18/dist-packages (from nltk) (8.1.7)
| Requirement already satisfied: joblib in /usr/local/lib/python3.18/dist-packages (from nltk) (1.3.2)
| Requirement already satisfied: regex>=2821.8.3 in /usr/local/lib/python3.18/dist-packages (from nltk) (2823.6.3)
| Requirement already satisfied: tqdm in /usr/local/lib/python3.18/dist-packages (from nltk) (4.66.1)
```

#### ▼ Text

text = 'NGC 7319 is a highly active, blue-shifted emission-line galaxy and Seyfert Type 2 object situated in the Pegasus constellation, not f

"NGC 7319 is a highly active, blue-shifted emission-line galaxy and Seyfert Type 2 object situated in the Pegasus constellation, not far from the conjunction of Equaleus and Lacerta. Its estimated co-moving distance is about 280 million light-years away from our plane + '

#### ▼ Stopwords

```
import nltk
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
nltk.download('stopwords')
    [nltk_data] Downloading package stopwords to /root/nltk_data...
    [nltk_data] Unzipping corpora/stopwords.zip.
    True

stop_words = stopwords.words('english')

from nltk.tokenize import word_tokenize
nltk.download('punkt')
words = word_tokenize(text)
    [nltk_data] Downloading package punkt to /root/nltk_data...
    [nltk_data] Unzipping tokenizers/punkt.zip.
```

#### ▼ Applying stop words

```
holder - list()
for w in words:
    if w not in set(stop_words):
        holder.append(w)

holder

['NGC',
'7319',
'highly',
'active',
'blue-shifted',
'emission-line',
'galaxy',
'Seyfert',
'Type',
'2',
'object',
'situated',
'Pegasus',
'constellation',
```

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```
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         'conjunction'.
          'Equuleus',
         'Lacerta',
         'Its'
          'estimated',
          'co-moving',
          'distance'.
          '280',
'million',
          'light-years',
          'away',
'planet',
 ▼ List Comprehension for stop words
   holder = [w for w in words if w not in set(stop_words)]
        ['MGC', '7319', 'highly', 'active', ',', 'blue-shifted', 'emission-line', 'galaxy', 'Seyfert', 'Type', '2', 'object', 'situated', 'Pegas
       4

    Stemming

   from nltk.stem import PorterStemmer, SnowballStemmer, LancasterStemmer
   porter = PorterStemmer()
   snow = SnowballStenner(language = 'english')
   lancaster = LancasterStemmer()
   words = ['play', 'plays', 'played', 'playing', 'player']
 ▼ Porter Stemmer
   porter_stemmed = list()
   for w in words:
      stemmed_words = porter.stem(w)
       porter_stermed.append(stermed_words)
        ['play', 'play', 'play', 'player']
 ▼ Porter Stemmer List Comprehension
   porter_stemmed = [porter.stem(x) for x in words]
   print (porter_stemmed)
        ['play', 'play', 'play', 'play', 'player']
 ▼ Snowball Stemmer
   snow_stemmed = list()
   for w in words:
      stemmed_words = snow.stem(w)
       snow_stenmed.append(stenmed_words)
   snow stemmed
       ['play', 'play', 'play', 'play', 'player']
 ▼ Snowball Stemmer List Comprehension
```

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### Department of Artificial Intelligence & Data Science

```
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   snow\_stemmed = [snow.stem(x) for x in words]
   print (snow_stemmed)
       ['play', 'play', 'play', 'play', 'player']
▼ Lancaster Stemmer
   lancaster_stemmed = list()
   for w in words:
      stenmed_words = lancaster.stem(w)
       lancaster_stemmed.append(stemmed_words)
   lancaster_stemmed
       ['play', 'play', 'play', play', 'play']
▼ Lancaster Stemmer List Comprehension
   lancaster_stemmed = [lancaster.stem(x) for x in words]
   print (lancaster_stemmed)
       ['play', 'play', 'play', 'play', 'play']
▼ Lemmatization: This has a more expansive vocabulary than Stemming
   from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer
   wordnet = WordNetLemmatizer()
   nltk.download('wordnet')
   lemmatized = [wordnet.lemmatize(x) for x in words]
        [nltk_data] Downloading package wordnet to /root/nltk_data...
   lemmatized
        ['play', 'play', 'played', 'playing', 'player']
```

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/19i1HLW-8y-JTG7JIj3PTqqXzDt3Q1b5k#scrollTo=exposed-trinity&printMode=true

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#### **Conclusion:**

Comment on the implementation of stemming for an Indian language. Comment on the implementation of stemming for English (Explain which rules have been applied for identifying the stem words in your output).

Implementing stemming for an Indian language involves using language-specific rules or algorithms to reduce inflected or derived words to their root or base form. Stemming in Indian languages faces unique challenges due to the rich morphological complexity of these languages, with various tenses, gender, and conjugations. This requires the development of custom stemming algorithms or leveraging existing libraries that are tailored to specific languages. Additionally, the quality and accuracy of stemming can vary significantly between different Indian languages, emphasizing the need for careful language-specific implementation and evaluation.