Natural language processing – 2

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In our work we programed a class that construct 3 dictionaries the first is a counter of unigrams (frequncy\_dictionary), the second is the bigram counter (frequency\_dictionary\_2\_words), and finally for the trigram (frequency\_dictionary\_3\_words).

We did all of this in the constructer witch take the type of the protocol as a string and also the constructer save the corpus size.

part 1.

Calculate\_prop\_of\_sentence:

1. We calculate the prop of the sentence with the help of the dictionaries that we constructed in the constructer.
2. For the linear smoothing to avoid the division by 0 we calculate all the props with laplace smoothing 'you said that it is ok to do so'.
3. For the first and the second word we decided to add them to the prop by calculating the unigram prop and the bigram prop for the first and the second.

and calculate the trigram prop for all the other words.

1. If the sentence has less than 3 tokens then the previous note take care of it.
2. For the in the linear smoothing we decided that for the tri gram for the bigram for the unigram

generate\_next\_token:

we simply try all the tokens in the corpus and return the one with the most prop we calculate the prop using the previous function.

Part 2.

get\_k\_n\_collocations:

we create a dictionary as a counter of the occurrences of a collocation (as a string), we read the right data from the corpus for each sentence in the corpus, get the tokens if we have less than n tokens then don’t do anything.

The first collocation is from 0 to n-1 increase the counter of the collocation and then go to the next collocation by deleting the first token and add the next token in the sentence do this until the sentence has no more tokens.

In the end use heapq to get the required.

For the print part of the section we did a function called Q2\_text, we made 2 modules one for committee and one for plenary and create the required text with the help of the 2 modules and the previous function.

Part 3

For this part we programed function called Q3\_text, we iterate throw every word in each sentence if the word is [\*] then calculate the next token for both types and complete the sentence regularly if it is a normal word, and at the end save the text in a txt file.

Part 4

4. If we were to use Bigram module then we would have got worst results because then the module would be less knowledgeable on the relations between the words, which results in worst predictions.