

Language Identification using Naïve Bayes

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1 Introduction

Language identification is a fundamental task in Natural Language Processing (NLP). This project aims to build a system that can detect the language of a given text input using the Naïve Bayes classifier. The model is trained using a dataset containing multiple languages and is evaluated based on classification accuracy.

2 Dataset Analysis

The dataset used in this project contains text samples in multiple languages. Key characteristics of the dataset include:

- **Diversity:** The dataset covers a wide range of languages, ensuring robustness in classification.
- **Class Distribution:** Some languages have significantly more samples than others, which might introduce class imbalance.
- **Text Length:** Different languages have varied average word lengths, which might affect vectorization and classification.
- **Noise:** Some text samples contain special characters, numbers, or non-linguistic elements, which can impact model performance.
- **Source:** The dataset is compiled from various sources, ensuring diversity but also introducing inconsistencies in data quality.

3 Methodology

3.1 Preprocessing

The dataset undergoes preprocessing steps including:

- Tokenization
- Stopword removal
- Text vectorization using CountVectorizer
- Data splitting into training and testing sets

3.2 Model Selection

A Naïve Bayes classifier (MultinomialNB) is used for language identification due to its efficiency in handling text classification tasks.

3.3 Training and Evaluation

The model is trained on the preprocessed dataset and evaluated using accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score.

4 Implementation

The project is implemented using Python with key libraries such as:

- Scikit-learn for machine learning
- Tkinter for GUI development
- Joblib for model persistence

5 Results and Discussion

5.1 Results

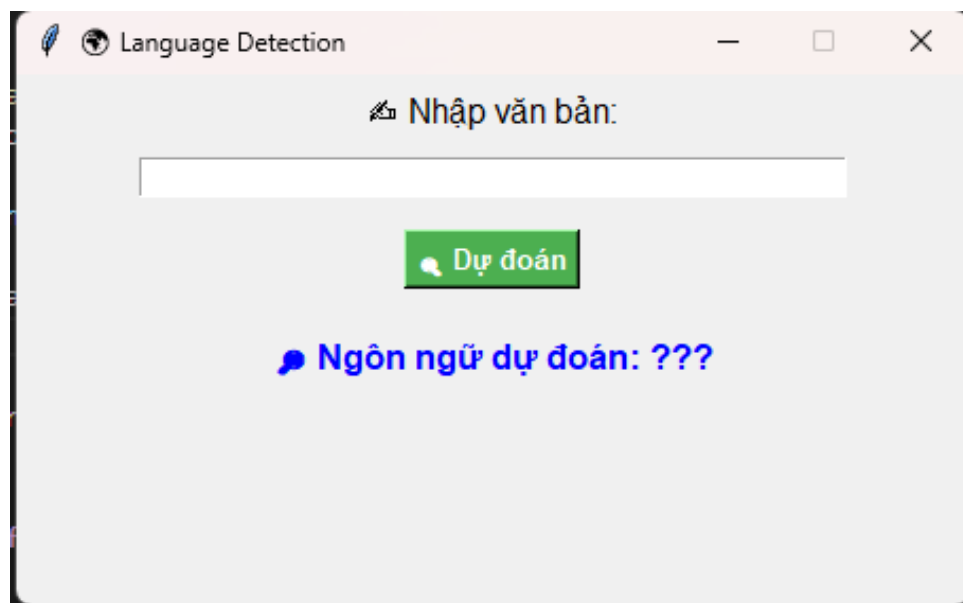


Figure 1: Result1

5.2 Statistic

The trained model achieves satisfactory accuracy on the test dataset. Below is the classification report summarizing the model's performance:

The accuracy of the model is 98.26%. The precision, recall, and F1-score for most languages are very high, indicating strong classification performance. However, we note that:

- Some languages have slightly lower recall scores, which may suggest difficulty in classifying minority classes correctly.
- Class imbalance can impact performance, especially for languages with fewer samples.
- Improving feature extraction techniques, such as TF-IDF or word embeddings, could enhance model robustness.

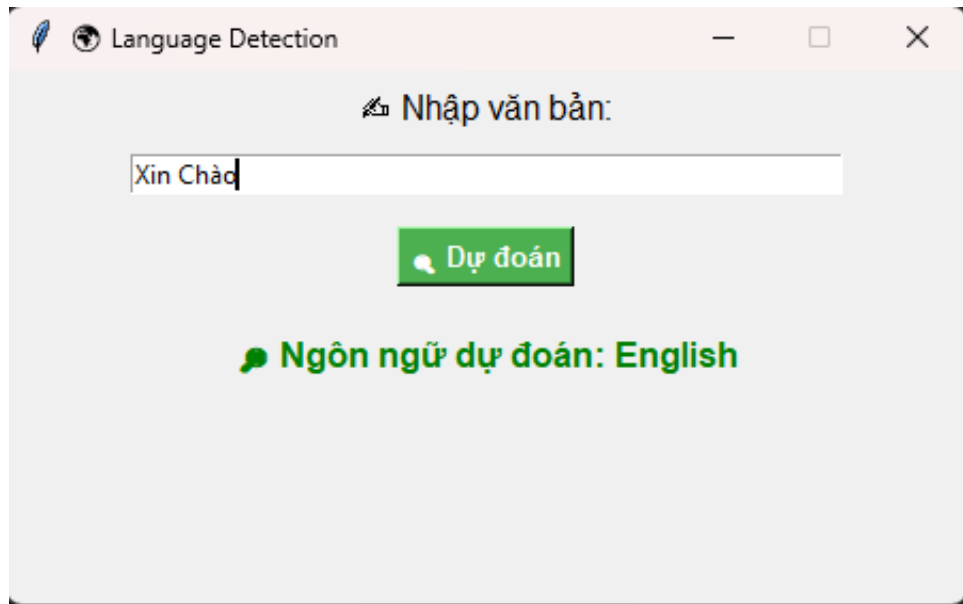


Figure 2: Result2

6 Conclusion

This project successfully implements a language identification system using a Naïve Bayes classifier. The results demonstrate the feasibility of using probabilistic models for text classification tasks. Further enhancements can improve performance, particularly for low-resource languages.

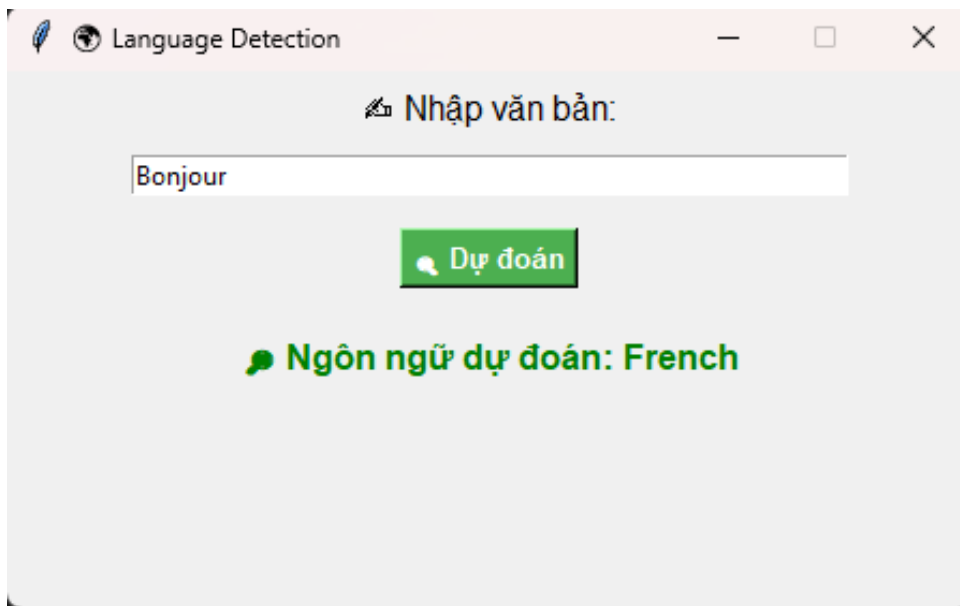


Figure 3: Result3

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1 Accuracy: 0.9826
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3 Classification Report:
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		precision	recall	f1-score	support
	Arabic	1.00	0.98	0.99	106
	Danish	0.97	0.96	0.97	73
	Dutch	0.98	0.97	0.98	111
	English	0.92	1.00	0.96	291
	French	0.99	0.99	0.99	219
	German	1.00	0.97	0.98	93
	Greek	1.00	0.99	0.99	68
	Hindi	1.00	1.00	1.00	10
	Italian	1.00	0.99	1.00	145
	Kannada	1.00	1.00	1.00	66
	Malayalam	1.00	0.98	0.99	121
	Portugeese	0.99	0.98	0.99	144
	Russian	1.00	0.99	1.00	136
	Spanish	0.99	0.97	0.98	160
	Sweedish	1.00	0.98	0.99	133
	Tamil	1.00	0.99	0.99	87
	Turkish	1.00	0.93	0.97	105
	accuracy			0.98	2068
	macro avg	0.99	0.98	0.99	2068
	weighted avg	0.98	0.98	0.98	2068

Figure 4: Classification Report