

Northeastern University



tm



- R text mining library
- install.packages('tm")
- library(tm)

Load hindi text & remove punctuation



- Assume hindi.txt contains Unicode for poem in hindi
 - Contained in RStudio Session folder
- n + <- Corpus(VectorSource(readLines("hindi.txt", n=1, encoding="UTF-8")))

```
<<SimpleCorpus>>
Metadata: corpus specific: 1, document level (indexed): 0
Content: documents: 1

[1] साजन!होलीआईहै!, सुखसेहँसना, जीभरगाना, मस्तीसेमनकोबहलाना, पर्वहोगयाआज-, साजन!होलीआईहै!, हँसानेहमकोआईहै!

> h <- tm_map(h, removePunctuation)
> inspect(h)
<<SimpleCorpus>>
Metadata: corpus specific: 1, document level (indexed): 0
Content: documents: 1
```

[1] साजनहोलीआई हैसुखसेहँसनाजीभरगानामस्तीसेमनकोबहलानापर्वहोगयाआजसाजनहोलीआई हैहँसानेहम

कोआई है

> inspect(h)

Works?



- Hmm..
- Maybe try different encoding?
 - How about "UCS-2LE" ?

Removing stopwords from hindi frame



```
> inspect(h)
<<SimpleCorpus>>
Metadata: corpus specific: 1, document level (indexed): 0
Content: documents: 1
[1] साजनहोलीआई हैसुखरेहँसनाजीभरगानामस्तीसेमनकोबहलानापर्वहोगयाआजसाजनहोलीआई हैहँसानेहम
कोआई है
> h <- tm_map(h, removeWords, c("साजनहोलीआई", "email"))
> inspect(h)
<<SimpleCorpus>>
Metadata: corpus specific: 1, document level (indexed): 0
Content: documents: 1
     हैसुखसेहँसनाजीभरगानामस्तीसेमनकोबहलानापर्वहोगयाआजसाजनहोलीआई हैहँसानेहमकोआई है
[1]
>
```

udpipe



- Udpipe provides language-agnostic 'tokenization' and 'parts of speech tagging', of raw text in many languages, including Chinese and Hindi.
- library(udpipe)
- model <- udpipe_download_model(language =
 "english")</pre>
- # When you download the language, you will see the associated filename download from GitHub, pass that filename in the next command below..
- udmodel_english <- udpipe_load_model(file =
 'english-ud-2.0-170801.udpipe')</pre>
- #Now annotate your corpus or sentence (or haiku)
- s <- udpipe_annotate(udmodel_english, "An old silent pond... A frog jumps into the pond, splash! Silence again.")
- x <- data.frame(s)</pre>
- colnames(x)

Annotating (continued)



```
> colnames(x)
 [1] "doc_id"
                   "paragraph_id" "sentence_id"
                   "token_id" "token"
 [4] "sentence"
                   "upos" "xpos"
 [7] "lemma"
                   "head_token_id" "dep_rel"
[10] "feats"
                   "misc"
[13] "deps"
> x$token
 [1] "An"
        "old" "silent" "pond"
[7] "frog" "jumps" "into" "the" "pond"
[13] "splash" "!"
                   "Silence" "again"
```

And your Universal Parts of Speech (UPOS):

```
> x$upos
[1] "DET" "ADJ" "ADJ" "NOUN" "PUNCT" "DET" "NOUN"
[8] "VERB" "ADP" "DET" "NOUN" "PUNCT" "NOUN" "PUNCT"
[15] "ADV" "ADV" "PUNCT"
```

Getting parts of speech (PoS): Verbs



- □ verbs <- subset(x, upos %in% c("VERB"))</pre>
- □ stats\$token

And now...



You can do a much better text analysis since you know about tokens and their roles (grammar) in the text..



Unicode package



- install.packages("utf8")
- library(utf8)

Example: Greek



- library(udpipe)
- udmodel <- udpipe_download_model(language =
 "greek")</pre>
- udmodel_greek <- udpipe_load_model(file =
 'greek-ud-2.0-170801.udpipe')</pre>
- s <- udpipe_annotate (udmodel_greek, "Πενθώ τόν ήλιο καί πενθώ τα χρόνια που έρχονται. Χωρίς εμάς καί τραγουδώ τ' άλλα πού πέρασαν. Εάν είναι αλήθεια. Μιλημένα τα σώματα καί οί βάρκες πού έκρουζαν γλυκά.. Οί κιθάρες πού αναβόσβησαν κάτω από τα νερά")
- x <- data.frame(s)</pre>
- colnames(x)
- utf8 print(unlist(x\$token))
- x\$upos
- verbs <- subset(x, upos %in% c("VERB"))</pre>
- utf8_print(unlist(verbs\$token))

Example: Hindi



library(udpipe) udmodel <- udpipe download model(language =</pre> "hindi") udmodel hindi <- udpipe load model(file =</pre> 'hindi- \overline{u} d-2.0-170801.ud \overline{p} ipe') □ s <- udpipe annotate (udmodel hindi, "जंगल में मोर नाचा किस ने देखा ?") x <- data.frame(s)</pre> colnames(x) utf8 print(unlist(x\$token)) x\$upos verbs <- subset(x, upos %in% c("VERB"))</pre> utf8 print(unlist(verbs\$token))

Example: Chinese



udmodel <- udpipe download model(language =</pre> "chinese") udmodel zhongwen <- udpipe load model(file =</pre> 'chinese-ud-2.0-170801.udpipe') □s <- udpipe annotate(udmodel zhongwen, "授人以鱼 不如授人以渔"厂 x <- data.frame(s)</pre> colnames(x) utf8 print(unlist(x\$token)) x\$upos □ verbs <- subset(x, upos %in% c("VERB"))</pre> utf8 print(unlist(verbs\$token))

Hindi



```
> model <- udpipe_download_model(language = "hindi")</pre>
Downloading udpipe model from https://raw.githubusercontent.com/jwijf
fels/udpipe.models.ud.2.0/master/inst/udpipe-ud-2.0-170801/hindi-ud-2
.0-170801.udpipe to D:/user/docs/NU/_Info6101/Lecture 2/labs/udpipe/m
odels/hindi-ud-2.0-170801.udpipe
trying URL 'https://raw.githubusercontent.com/jwijffels/udpipe.models
.ud.2.0/master/inst/udpipe-ud-2.0-170801/hindi-ud-2.0-170801.udpipe'
Content type 'application/octet-stream' length 26137581 bytes (24.9 M
B)
downloaded 24.9 MB
> model <- udpipe_load_model(file = "hindi-ud-2.0-170801.udpipe")
> x <- udpipe_annotate(model, " मैं तन्हा हूँ मुझे तन्हा ही रहने दो, देखकर मेरे बहते
आंसू, तुम अपने लहू न बहने दो, मैं आपका दीवाना हूँ, मुझे बस अपना पागल रहने दो "
)#hindi poem
> x <- data.frame(x)</pre>
>
```

Hindi uPOS



> x\$token [1] "मैं" [8] "दो" [15] "तुम" [22] "मैं" [29] "अपना"	"तन्हा" ", " "अपने" "आपका" "पागल"	"हूँ" "देखकर" "लहू" "दीवाना" "रहने"	"मुझे" "मेरे" "न" "हुँ" "दी"	"तन्हा" "बहते" "बहने" ","	"ही" "आंसू" "दो" "मुझे"	"रहने" "," "बस"
> x\$upos						
[1] "PRON"	"VERB"	"AUX"	"PRON"	"NOUN"	"PART"	"VERB"
[8] "NUM"	"PUNCT"	"VERB"	"PRON"	"VERB"	"NOUN"	"PUNCT"
[15] "NOUN"	"PRON"	"ADV"	"PART"	"VERB"	"NUM"	"PUNCT"
[22] "PRON"	"PRON"	"ADJ"	"NOUN"	"PUNCT"	"PRON"	"PART"
[29] "PRON"	"ADJ"	"VFRR"	"NUM"			

Printing Unicode to console



```
install.packages("utf8")
  library(utf8)
 utf8_print(unlist(x$token))
#concatenating:
  paste( unlist(x$token), collapse='')
 > unlist(x$token)
      "अपना"
 > utf8_print(unlist(x$token))
 > paste( unlist(x$token), collapse='')
[1] "मैंत्न्हाहूँमुझेतन्हाहीरहनेदो,देखकरमेरेबहतेआंसू,तुमअपनेलहूनबहनेदो,मैंआपकादीवानाहूँ,मुझेबसअप
 नापागलरहनेदो
```

Printing Hindi Unicode to file



```
uriteLines(text = paste( unlist(x$token),
collapse=''), con = "hindi.txt", useBytes = T)
```

hindi.txt - Notepad

<u>File Edit Format View Help</u>

मैंतन्हाहूँ मुझेतन्हाही रहनेदो, देखकरमेरेबहते आंसू, तुमअपनेल हून बहनेदो, मैं आपकादीवानाहूँ, मुझेबसअपनापागल रहनेदो

Reading Hindi Unicode from file



```
hindi <- readLines(con <- file("hindi-</pre>
  poem.txt", encoding = "UCS-2LE"))
   - Other option: hindi <- readLines(con <- file("hindi-</pre>
     poem.txt", encoding = "UTF-16")) )
close(con)
unique (Encoding (hindi))
x <- udpipe annotate(model, hindi)</pre>
x <- data.frame(x)</pre>
> A <- readLines(con <- file("hindi-poem.txt", encoding = "UCS-2LE"))</pre>
> close(con)
> unique(Encoding(A))
[1] "UTF-8"
   "मैं तून्हा हूँ मुझे त्न्हा ही रहने दो, देखक्र मेरे बहते आंसू, तुम अपने लहू न बहने दो, मैं
 आपका दीवाना हूँ, मुझे बस अपना पागल रहने दो"
> x <- udpipe_annotate(model, A)</pre>
> x <- data.frame(x)</pre>
> x$token
 Γ87
 Γ151
 [29] "अपना"
```

References



- https://www.rdocumentation.org/packages/base/versions/3.5.0/topics/readLines
- https://www.twilio.com/docs/glossary/what-is-ucs-2-characterencoding

Chinese



```
> model <- udpipe_load_model(file = "chinese-ud-2.0-170801.udpipe")</pre>
> x <- udpipe_annotate(model, " 小娃撐小艇 , 偷采白蓮回 , 不解藏蹤跡 , 浮萍
一道開 ")#mandarin poem
> x <- data.frame(x)</pre>
> x$token
[1] "小" "娃撐" "小艇" "," "偷采" "白" "蓮" "回" "," [10] "不" "解" "藏蹤" "跡" "," "浮萍" "一" "道" "開"
> x$upos
 [1] "PART" "NOUN" "NOUN" "PUNCT" "VERB" "PROPN" "PROPN"
 [8] "VERB" "PUNCT" "ADV" "VERB" "VERB" "NOUN" "PUNCT"
[15] "PROPN" "NUM" "NOUN" "VERB"
>
uriteLines(text = paste( unlist(x$token),
  collapse=''), con = "Chinese.txt", useBytes = T)
     chinese.txt - Notepad
  <u>File Edit Format View Help</u>
  小娃撐小艇,偷采白蓮回,不解藏蹤跡,浮萍一道開
```