

Tokenization and Lemmatization

FEATURE ENGINEERING FOR NLP IN PYTHON



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Text sources

- News articles
- Tweets
- Comments

Making text machine friendly

- Dogs , dog
- reduction , REDUCING , Reduce
- don't , do not
- won't , will not

Text preprocessing techniques

- Converting words into lowercase
- Removing leading and trailing whitespaces
- Removing punctuation
- Removing stopwords
- Expanding contractions
- Removing special characters (numbers, emojis, etc.)

Tokenization

```
"I have a dog. His name is Hachi."
```

Tokens:

```
["I", "have", "a", "dog", ".", "His", "name", "is", "Hachi", "."]
```

```
"Don't do this."
```

Tokens:

```
["Do", "n't", "do", "this", "."]
```

Tokenization using spaCy

```
import spacy

# Load the en_core_web_sm model
nlp = spacy.load('en_core_web_sm')

# Initialize string
string = "Hello! I don't know what I'm doing here."

# Create a Doc object
doc = nlp(string)

# Generate list of tokens
tokens = [token.text for token in doc]

print(tokens)
```

```
['Hello', '!', 'I', 'do', "n't", 'know', 'what', 'I', "'m", 'doing', 'here', '.']
```

Lemmatization

- Convert word into its base form

- `reducing` , `reduces` , `reduced` , `reduction` → `reduce`

- `am` , `are` , `is` → `be`

- `n't` → `not`

- `'ve` → `have`

Lemmatization using spaCy

```
import spacy

# Load the en_core_web_sm model
nlp = spacy.load('en_core_web_sm')

# Initialize string
string = "Hello! I don't know what I'm doing here."

# Create a Doc object
doc = nlp(string)

# Generate list of lemmas
lemmas = [token.lemma_ for token in doc]
print(lemmas)
```

```
['hello', '!', '-PRON-', 'do', 'not', 'know', 'what', '-PRON-', 'be', 'do', 'here', '.']
```


Let's practice!

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Text cleaning

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Text cleaning techniques

- Unnecessary whitespaces and escape sequences
- Punctuations
- Special characters (numbers, emojis, etc.)
- Stopwords

isalpha()

```
"Dog".isalpha()
```

```
True
```

```
"3dogs".isalpha()
```

```
False
```

```
"12347".isalpha()
```

```
False
```

```
"!".isalpha()
```

```
False
```

```
"?".isalpha()
```

```
False
```

A word of caution

- Abbreviations: `U.S.A` , `U.K` , etc.
- Proper Nouns: `word2vec` and `xto10x` .
- Write your own custom function (using regex) for the more nuanced cases.

Removing non-alphabetic characters

```
string = """
OMG!!!! This is like    the best thing ever \t\n.
Wow, such an amazing song! I'm hooked. Top 5 definitely. ?
"""

import spacy

# Generate list of tokens
nlp = spacy.load('en_core_web_sm')
doc = nlp(string)
lemmas = [token.lemma_ for token in doc]
```

Removing non-alphabetic characters

```
...  
...  
# Remove tokens that are not alphabetic  
a_lemmas = [lemma for lemma in lemmas  
             if lemma.isalpha() or lemma == '-PRON-']  
  
# Print string after text cleaning  
print(' '.join(a_lemmas))
```

```
'omg this be like the good thing ever wow such an amazing song -PRON- be hooked top definitely'
```

Stopwords

- Words that occur extremely commonly
- Eg. articles, be verbs, pronouns, etc.

Removing stopwords using spaCy

```
# Get list of stopwords
stopwords = spacy.lang.en.stop_words.STOP_WORDS

string = """
OMG!!!! This is like    the best thing ever \t\n.
Wow, such an amazing song! I'm hooked. Top 5 definitely. ?
"""
```

Removing stopwords using spaCy

```
...  
...  
# Remove stopwords and non-alphabetic tokens  
a_lemmas = [lemma for lemma in lemmas  
             if lemma.isalpha() and lemma not in stopwords]  
# Print string after text cleaning  
print(' '.join(a_lemmas))
```

```
'omg like good thing wow amazing song hooked definitely'
```

Other text preprocessing techniques

- Removing HTML/XML tags
- Replacing accented characters (such as é)
- Correcting spelling errors

A word of caution

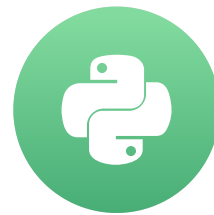
Always use only those text preprocessing techniques that are relevant to your application.

Let's practice!

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Part-of-speech tagging

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Applications

- Word-sense disambiguation
 - "The bear is a majestic animal"
 - "Please bear with me"
- Sentiment analysis
- Question answering
- Fake news and opinion spam detection

POS tagging

- Assigning every word, its corresponding part of speech.

"Jane is an amazing guitarist."

- POS Tagging:
 - Jane → proper noun
 - is → verb
 - an → determiner
 - amazing → adjective
 - guitarist → noun

POS tagging using spaCy

```
import spacy
```

```
# Load the en_core_web_sm model  
nlp = spacy.load('en_core_web_sm')
```

```
# Initialize string  
string = "Jane is an amazing guitarist"
```

```
# Create a Doc object  
doc = nlp(string)
```

POS tagging using spaCy

```
...  
...  
# Generate list of tokens and pos tags  
pos = [(token.text, token.pos_) for token in doc]  
print(pos)
```

```
[('Jane', 'PROPN'),  
 ('is', 'VERB'),  
 ('an', 'DET'),  
 ('amazing', 'ADJ'),  
 ('guitarist', 'NOUN')]
```

POS annotations in spaCy

- **PROPN** → proper noun
- **DET** → determiner
- spaCy annotations at <https://spacy.io/api/annotation>

POS	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLES
ADJ	adjective	big, old, green, incomprehensible, first
ADP	adposition	in, to, during
ADV	adverb	very, tomorrow, down, where, there
AUX	auxiliary	is, has (done), will (do), should (do)
CONJ	conjunction	and, or, but
CCONJ	coordinating conjunction	and, or, but
DET	determiner	a, an, the

Let's practice!

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Named entity recognition

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Applications

- Efficient search algorithms
- Question answering
- News article classification
- Customer service

Named entity recognition

- Identifying and classifying named entities into predefined categories.
- Categories include person, organization, country, etc.

"John Doe is a software engineer working at Google. He lives in France."

- **Named Entities**
- John Doe → person
- Google → organization
- France → country (geopolitical entity)

NER using spaCy

```
import spacy
string = "John Doe is a software engineer working at Google. He lives in France."

# Load model and create Doc object
nlp = spacy.load('en_core_web_sm')
doc = nlp(string)

# Generate named entities
ne = [(ent.text, ent.label_) for ent in doc.ents]
print(ne)
```

```
[('John Doe', 'PERSON'), ('Google', 'ORG'), ('France', 'GPE')]
```


NER annotations in spaCy

- More than 15 categories of named entities
- NER annotations at <https://spacy.io/api/annotation#named-entities>

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
PERSON	People, including fictional.
NORP	Nationalities or religious or political groups.
FAC	Buildings, airports, highways, bridges, etc.
ORG	Companies, agencies, institutions, etc.
GPE	Countries, cities, states.

A word of caution

- Not perfect
- Performance dependent on training and test data
- Train models with specialized data for nuanced cases
- Language specific

Let's practice!

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