#中文词性分析

In [30]: #通过jieba分词获取词的属性

在_p 故事_n 的_uj 开头_v ,_x 出现_v 了_ul 一只_m 老鼠_n 机器人_n ,_x 它_r 想_v 偷_v 奶酪_n ,_x 但是_c 一只_m 猫_n 则_d 创造_v 了_ul 一只_m 猫_n 机器人_n 为_p 抓住_v 它_r 。_x 他们_r 的_uj 战斗_vn 持续_vd 了_ul 很久_m ,_x 总是_c 猫_n 输_v 而_c 老鼠_n 赢_v ,_x 正如_v 老鼠_n 总是_c 打败_v 了_ul 猫_n 因为_c 猫_n 太_d 笨拙_a 了_ul 。_x 在_p 故事_n 的_uj 结尾_n ,_x 一切_r 都_d 变_v 了_ul ! _x 这_r 是_v 千百年_m 前_f 的_uj 景象_n ! _x 它_r 向_p 我们_r 展示_v 了_ul 为什么_r 猫_n 要_v 吃_v 老鼠_n ,_x 但是_c 结局_n 并_c 没有_v 变_v 。_x 了 的个数为: 7

#英文词性分析

file://home/liyunzhe/Desktop/demo.html

```
import nltk
In [35]:
         line = 'Today we were saw the cartoon called Tom and Jerry. There is a mouse called Jerry and there is a cat d
         tokens = nltk.word tokenize(line)
         #print(tokens)
         # ['i', 'love', 'this', 'world', 'which', 'was', 'beloved', 'by',
         # 'all', 'the', 'people', 'here']
         pos_tags = nltk.pos_tag(tokens)
         #print(pos_tags)
         # [('i', 'RB'), ('love', 'VBP'), ('this', 'DT'), ('world', 'NN'), ('which', 'WDT'),
         # ('was', 'VBD'), ('beloved', 'VBN'), ('by', 'IN'), ('all', 'PDT'), ('the', 'DT'),
         # ('people', 'NNS'), ('here', 'RB')1
         i=0;
         for word, pos in pos tags:
              if (pos == 'VBD'):
                 print(word,pos)
                 i = i + 1
         print('过去式的个数是:%d'%i)
         # world NN
         # people NNS
```

were VBD
saw VBD
called VBD
were VBD
used VBD
used VBD
avoided VBD
catched VBD
discovered VBD
was VBD
came VBD
过去式的个数是:11

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