## Shahjalal University of Science and Technology, Sylhet

## **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**



## Query Expansion For Bangla Search Engine Pipilika

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14<sup>th</sup> February, 2019

## Query Expansion For Bangla Search Engine Pipilika



### A Thesis Submitted to the

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## **Recommendation Letter from Supervisor**

The thesis
entitled "Query Expansion For Bangla Search Engine Pipilika"
submitted by the students

- 1. A.F.M.Kamruzzaman
- 2. Md. Rezaul Islam

is a record of research work and then development of an interface carried out under my supervision. I, hereby, agree that the thesis can be submitted for examination.

Signature of the Supervisor:

Name of the Supervisor: Dr. Farida Chowdhury

Date: 14th February, 2019

## Certificate of Acceptance of the Thesis/Project

The thesis
entitled " Query Expansion For Bangla Search Engine Pipilika"
submitted by the students

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- 2. Md. Rezaul Islam

on 14th February, 2019

as part of the requirements of the course CSE-452, is being approved by the Department of Computer Science and Engineering as a partial fulfillment of the B.Sc.(Engg.) degree of the above students.

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**Abstract** 

Query expansion has been adopted in search engine to remove the ambiguity of queries. It aims

to extend the user query with related terms to improve the search results of a search engine and the

relevance of the information which are targeted to retrieve. So, Query Expansion is a method to

select additional words which are related to the search keyword to make the search more accurate

and efficient.

We select the additional terms after ranking the documents using BM25 document ranking

method. We generate similar words for additional and search key words using a word embedding

method and selected according to their semantic similarity to the original word.

**Keywords:** Query Expansion, BM25 Document Ranking Algorithm, Word2Vec CBOW Method.

-I-

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# **Dedication**

We would like to dedicate our research to our parents and to our younger brothers.

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## Introduction

### 1.1 Background

Information retrieval (IR) aims to provide a user easy access in interested information. From a collection of documents, term-based document retrieval methods generate queries that retrieves user's interested documents. An Information retrieval system ranks the retrieval documents. It returns relevant documents to the user. This method faces some problems like that too short queries problem, lexical gap problem or or too ambiguous queries etc. For this, our Pipilika search engine cannot fulfill user interests. To solve these problems, we propose a query expansion method to capture more semantic information about user's interests.

It aims to select new expanded words to a query to improve the performance of an IR system. To improve the performance of IR systems, a Query expansion (QE) techniques must be needed for Pipilika Search Engine.

However, in the query expansion process two important questions need to be answered:

- 1. How should the additional words be selected?
- 2. How should the similar words be selected for additional and search key words?

For this, firstly we retrieved documents from the corpus which has included search key terms. Secondly, we have ranking these documents using BM25 term-based document ranking method. Thirdly, we extract additional terms from top ranked documents. Fourthly, we select similar words for additional and search key words using Word2Vec CBOW model.

As Pipilika Search Engine is the first Bengali search engine in Bangladesh, it is highly expected that the search engine should provide an efficient searching service to its user. A better Query expansion method can provide a better Searching experience.

### 1.2 Reasons to Motivation in Query Expansion

We are motivated in Query expansion for Pipilika Search Engine because of two reasons. Those are listed below-

- Unexpected Query Results: : Usually, we cannot get the exact result which we expect in Pipilika Search Engine when we use a portion of our information as a search key.
   So, we observed the need of a better Query expansion technique to be applied here.
- 2. Lack of Intelligent Query Results: So far we have observed that the query results we retrieve by performing a search are not intelligent search results. Those results are unable to fulfill users expected search information in some cases where the complex search keys are used to search in the search engine. So, we are motivated to apply intelligent techniques to do better search operations in the search engine.

### 1.3 Research Questions

Here are some questions that we are investigating in our research:

- 1. What are the limitations of the current information retrieval process?
- 2. How does improved Query Expansion impact in performing efficient search operation?
- 3. What are the techniques to be applied for the Query Expansion in this search engine?
- 4. How should the documents be ranked?
- 5. How should the additional words be selected?
- 6. How should the similar words be selected for additional and search key words?
- 7. What are the improvements by applying proposed Query Expansion techniques in this research?

# **Query Expansion**

### 2.1 What Is Query Expansion?

Query Expansion(QE) is to extend the user query with similar terms to improve search engine result for better user experience. It aims to predict most suitable similar words to add with the query to increase information retrieval effectiveness.

In search engines, query expansion is applied for expanding the search query for matching with additional documents. <sup>1</sup>.

Query expansion(QE) works by adding terms to the user's original query to improve the information retrieval effectiveness. For adding terms in the original query, it is done by including similar words which are used in the relevant documents.

Query expansion is a methodology which is applied in the computer science field particularly within the information retrieval and natural language processing etc.

### 2.2 Why need Query Expansion?

A major problem in Information Retrieval(IR) is the mismatch between query terms and relevant documents terms which satisfy the user needs information. Query expansion (QE) is a popular technique which is used to remove this vocabulary mismatch.

There are some other pitfalls can be observed in traditional query result processing system

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Query\_expansion

where efficient Query Expansion process is not applied.

### 2.3 Types of Query Expansion

There are basically two types of Query Expansion:

1. **Global methods:** Global methods is one of the first process to produce effective progress through query expansion method. Work independently of the query and result set. Find word relationships in the corpus. Use an external source (spelling, thesaurus etc). One of the earliest global methods is term clustering, which groups document terms into clusters based on their co-occurrences. Global methods needs corpus-wide statistics such as statistics of co-occurrences of pairs of terms[1].

2. Local methods: Analyze the documents returned by the base query.

# **Background Study**

Before we jump into discuss our own method we should take a look at BM25, Word2Vec CBOW method.

### 3.1 BM25 Algorithm:

Document queries have been produced using a BM25 method. Each words BM25 score is computed according to a set of documents that the user is interested. The term weights are estimated by

$$W(t) = \sum_{i}^{n} IDF(q_i) * \frac{f(q_i, D) * (k1 + 1)}{f(q_i, D) + k1 * (1 - b + b * \frac{fieldLen}{avgFieldLen})}$$
(3.1)

Here, we can see a few common components like  $q_i$ ,  $IDF(q_i)$ ,  $f(q_i,D)$ , k1, b, and something about field lengths. Each of these are described below:

- 1.  $q_i$  is the  $i^{th}$  query term.
- 2.  $\text{IDF}(q_i)$  is the inverse document frequency of the  $i^{\text{th}}$  query term.

$$IDF(q_i) = \ln\left(1 + \frac{(docCount + f(q_i) + 0.5)}{f(q_i) + 0.5}\right)$$
 (3.2)

Where docCount is the total number of documents and  $f(q_i)$  is the number of documents

which hold the i<sup>th</sup> query term.

- 3. Field length is divided by average field length in the denominator as fieldLen/avgFieldLen. If a document is greater than average field then the average field length gets bigger for decreasing the score and if it is shorter than average field then the average field length gets smaller for increasing the score.
- 4. A variable b is multiplied by the ratio of the field length. If b is bigger, the effects of the document length compared to the average length are more raised. But, if we set the value of b is 0 then the effect of the length ratio will be completely nullified and the document length would be no bearing on the score. By default, the value of b is 0.75 in Elastic search.
- 5. Finally, two components of the score which show up in the equation are k1 and  $f(q_i$ , D). These components are discussed in below:
  - (a)  $f(q_i, D)$  is "how many times does the i<sup>th</sup> query term occur in document D".
  - (b) k1 is a variable which find the saturation characteristics of term frequency.

### 3.2 Word2Vec CBOW Model:

Word embedding is the best popular representation of document words. It is powerful to capture semantic and syntactic similarity or relation of a word with other words.

To train word embedding using shallow neural network Word2Vec is the most popular method. It was developed by Tomas Mikolov in 2013 at Google<sup>1</sup>. We chose the Word2Vec method for our query expansion process since it has been shown to be effective for training word embedding in huge scale text data. Word2Vec generates a vector space and projects every word to a point in that space. Similar words for a word are selected by computing its cosine distance from the original word in the vector space. For example,

$$v(king) - v(queen) \approx v(man) - v(woman)$$
 (3.3)

 $<sup>{}^{1}</sup>https://towards datascience.com/introduction-to-word-embedding-and-word2vec-652d0c2060 failure for the control of the$ 

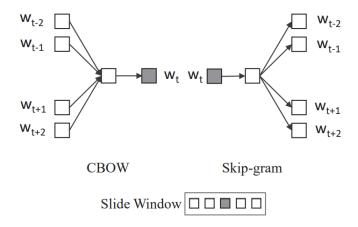


Figure 3.1: The architecture of Word2Vec method

Figure 3.1 shows that Word2Vec's architecture contains two models: a continuous bag-of-word model(CBOW) and a Skip-gram model.

1. **CBOW model :**The CBOW model try to predict the target word using the contextual words in the sliding window. Let, there have given a word sequence

$$D = \{w_{i-k}, ..., w_{i-1}, w_i, w_{i+1}, ..., w_{i+k}\}$$
(3.4)

where w<sub>i</sub> is the target word, the objective of CBOW is to maximize the average log probability

$$L(D) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{i=1}^{T} \log P_r(w_i | w_{i-k}, ..., w_{i-1}, w_{i+1}, ..., w_{i+k})$$
(3.5)

where, T is the size of corpus and k is the context size of target word which implys that window size is (2k + 1). CBOW formulates the probability

$$P_r(w_i|w_{i-k}, ..., w_{i-1}, w_{i+1}, ..., w_{i+k}) = \frac{\exp(x_i.x_c)}{\sum_{w \in W} \exp(x_i.x_c)}$$
(3.6)

where W is the vocabulary,  $x_i$  is the vector representation of the target word,  $w_i$  and  $x_c$  is the average vector of all contextual words.

2. **Skip-gram model**: Skip-gram model aims to predicts context words using the target word in the sliding window. However, the Skip-gram model purpose is to maximize the average

log probability

$$L(D) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{i=1}^{T} \sum_{-k \le c \le k, c \ne 0} \log P_r(w_{i+c}|w_i)$$
(3.7)

where k is the context size of the target word and the probability  $P_r(w_{i+c} \mid w_i)$  is formulated with soft-max function which is denoted as

$$P_r(w_{i+c}|w_i) = \frac{\exp(x_{i+c}.x_i)}{\sum_{w \in W} \exp(x.x_i)}$$
(3.8)

where W represents the vocabulary,  $x_i$  is the vector representation of the target word  $w_i$ , and  $x_{i+c}$  is the vector representation of context word.

Both have own advantages and disadvantages. Skip Gram is good for small volume of data. On the other hand, CBOW is faster and better for large amount of data. So, we chose CBOW model for query expansion.

#### 3.3 Related works:

Representing words using fixed Length vectors is an important step for processing texts in document retrieval process. This method is preferred for its simplicity and effictiveness. Since this method does not consider semantic information, it suffers from various problem like that data sparsity problem, the curse of dimensions problem and the lexical gap problem which makes information retrieval process difficult. Distributed word representation known as word embedding has been solved these problems. In this method, words are described as dense, low-dimensional, real-valued vectors. All dimension described the semantic and syntactic features of words. Recently, neural network (NN) algorithms has been used for learning word representations([17],[18],[15]). Several papers have focused on query expansion using word embedding. Fernando Diaz et al.[19] proposed the use of term-relatedness information generated by word embedding method. Kuzi et al.[20] proposed a query expansion method based on CBOW.

# Methodology

In this chapter we shall discuss about the proposed query expansion method for document ranking in detail. We have divided the method into multiple steps. Now we will each step in below:

### 4.1 Steps of Query Expansion<sup>1</sup>

#### 1. Removing Stop words From Search Key:

#### (a) What are Stop words?

A stop word is a commonly used word that a search engine has been programmed to ignore, both when indexing entries for searching and when retrieving them as the result of a search query.

#### (b) Why need Stop words remove?

These words taking up space in our database, or taking up valuable processing time. For this, we can remove them easily, by storing a list of words that you consider to be stop words.

For this, first we generate a stop words list for Bangla.

 $StopWord = Stopword\_Retrieve()$ 

<sup>1</sup>https://github.com/ZARIFREZAUL/QUERY-EXPANSION/

After giving input a search key in Pipilika search engine text box by a user, we remove stop words from search key.

$$INPUT = Removing\_Stopword(SearchKey, StopWord)$$

#### 2. Retrieving Documents from Entire Corpus:

We retrieved all documents from entire corpus which documents has included search key words.

$$Document = RETRIEVING\_DOCUMENT(INPUT)$$

#### 3. Filtering Retrieved Documents:

After retrieving documents from corpus we need to filtering the documents. First of all, we need to remove unnecessary characters from the documents. Second, we need to remove stop words from the documents. Third, we need to remove duplicate documents from the document list. Fourth, removing single word documents from the document list.

$$Filtered\_Document = FILTERING\_DOCUMENT(Document)$$

4. **Ranking Filtered Documents using BM25 Algorithms:** After filtering documents we need to rank documents using BM25 algorithm compared to INPUT.

$$Ranked\_Document = BM25(Filtered\_Document)$$

Selecting Additional Words From Top Ranked Documents: From top ranked documents
we collect additional word from the documents by removing search keyword from the
documents.

$$Additional\_Term = Term\_Selection(Ranked\_Document)$$

#### 6. Fetching similar words from Word2Vec CBOW model:

First, We load word2vec CBOW model.

$$model = Word2Vec.load("word2vec\_model.model)$$

Second, we collect similar words for each search key and additional term from model by computing its cosine distance from the original word in the vector space. After collecting similar words we remove those words which are spelling mistake of original words.

$$Similar\_Word = Retrieve\_Similar\_Word(word, model)$$

#### 7. Generating Output According To Expression:

The generated expanded Query results for a search key will look like below:

$$Q(Output) = (\quad S(Word2Vec(similar\_words)) \quad \quad OR \quad \quad Add(Word2Vec(similar\_words)) \quad )$$

Here,

- (a) Word2Vec(similar\_words)=Association of all similar words for a word using 'OR'
- (b) S( Word2Vec(similar\_words) )=Association of Word2Vec(similar\_words) for each search key word using 'AND'
- (c) Add(Word2Vec(similar\_words))= Association of Word2Vec(similar\_words) for each additional words fetched from corpus using 'OR'

### 4.2 Flow Diagram Of Full Procedure

### 4.2. FLOW DIAGRAM OF FULL PROCEDURE

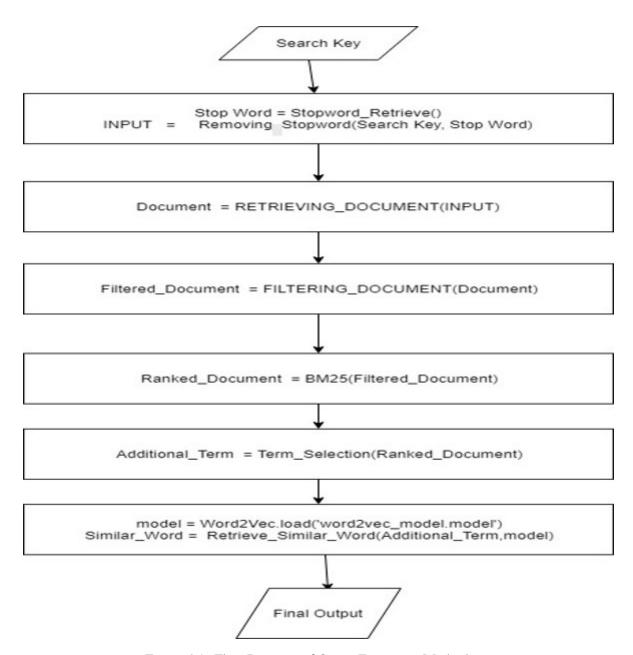


Figure 4.1: Flow Diagram of Query Expansion Method

# **Result and Analysis**

### 5.1 Result

### **5.1.1** Collected Bangla Stop Word List:

Figure 5.1: Stop Word

#### **5.1.2** Filtered Search Key:

ІМРИТ: বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দল এর

After Removing Stop Word: বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দল

Figure 5.2: INPUT

### **5.1.3** Retrieved Documents After Filtering:

্রাণাদেশ ক্রিকেট দল', 'বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের হেড', 'বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের হেড কোচ', 'বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের ওয়ালডে', 'বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের', 'বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের অনুশীলন', 'বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের সহকারী', 'বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের স্পন্ধরশিপ', 'বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের স্পন্ধরশিপ স্বত্বাধিকারী', 'বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের সাফল্যের', 'বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের সাফল্যের', 'বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের আফ্রেলিয়া', 'বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের আফ্রেলিয়া', 'বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের অফ্রেলিয়া সফর', 'বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলকে থালেদার', 'বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলকে থালেদার', 'বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলকে থালেদার অভিনন্দন', 'বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দল নিউজিল্যান্ডের', 'বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলকে ম্যানেজার', 'বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলকে সংবর্ধলা', 'বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের ম্যানেজার মাব্বির', 'বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলকে ম্যানেজার', 'বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলকে সংবর্ধলা', 'বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের ম্যানেজার মাব্বির', 'বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলকে ম্যানেজার', 'বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের ম্যানেজার মাব্বির', 'বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের ম্যানেজার', 'বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের স্বান্ধন্দন', 'বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের মানেকার ক্রিকেটারদের', 'বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের লঙ্কান', 'বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের হাই', 'বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের অধিনায়কত্ব', 'বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের প্রধান', 'বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের প্রধান', 'বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের প্রধান', 'বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের ক্রিনেডান দলের ক্রিকেট দলের ক্রিকেট দলের ক্রিনেডান', 'বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের ক্রিনেডান', 'বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের ক্রিনেডান', 'বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের ক্রেলিয়ার্ক', 'বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের ক্রিনেডান', 'বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের অধিনায়ক', 'বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের ক্রিনেডান', 'বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের অধিনায়ক', 'বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের ক্রিনেডান দলের সকল'।

Figure 5.3: Filtered Documents

### 5.1.4 Top 25 Documents After Applying BM25 Algorithm:

```
0 ->> বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলকে অভিনন্দন জানিয়েছেন ->> -0.29161532900934084
1 ->> বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দল নিউজিল্যান্ডেব ওযেংগিবি ->> -0.29455705592826875
2 ->> বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলেব স্পন্সবশিপ স্বত্বাধিকাবী ->> -0.29697323269648135
3 ->> বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলকে অভিনন্দন বঙ্গবীব ->> -0.29721990856362585
4 ->> বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দল নিউজিল্যান্ডে ->> -0.2974443997770639
5 ->> বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের অধিনায়কত্ব পেয়েছিলেন ->> -0.2976949269620591
6 ->> বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের লৈপুণ্যটা ->> -0.29779154890604503
7 ->> বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের অনুশীলন ->> -0.29888618609247336
8 ->> বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের সহকারী কোচ ->> -0.29897350375340814
9 ->> বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দল নিউজিল্যান্ডের ->> -0.29931736206073023
10 ->> বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের স্পন্সরশিপ ->> -0.29949687497609545
11 ->> বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের হেড কোচ ->> -0.30001182360804435
12 ->> বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের ওয়ানডে ->> -0.30006396768222315
13 ->> বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের অধিনায়ক মাশরাফি ->> -0.30012927373949627
14 ->> বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের প্রধান কোচ ->> -0.30048884598807796
15 ->> বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলকে অভিনন্দন ->> -0.3006346836528616
16 ->> বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের ম্যানেজার ->> -0.30129168705567516
17 ->> বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলেব ম্যানেজাব সাবিবব ->> -0.30220028910437596
18 ->> বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলেব সাফল্যেব গ্রাফটা ->> -0.30238324356657165
19 ->> বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের ক্যেক্জন ->> -0.3027412360079192
20 ->> বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলেব অধিনামক ->> -0.30332801633496753
21 ->> বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের ম্যাচের ->> -0.3038196087576372
22 ->> বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের সাবেক অধিনায়ক ->> -0.3038521568543698
23 ->> বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের প্রধান ->> -0.30387374160721786
24 ->> বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দলের অস্ট্রেলিয়া সফর ->> -0.303927355509451
```

Figure 5.4: Ranked Documents

### **5.1.5** Collected Additional Terms From Top Documents:

(অভিনন্দন জানিয়েছেন নিউজিল্যান্ডের ওয়েংগিরি স্পন্ধরশিপ স্বত্বাধিকারী বঙ্গবীর নিউজিল্যান্ডে অধিনায়কত্ব পেয়েছিলেন নৈপুণ্যটা অনুশীলন সহকারী কোচ হেড ওয়ানডে অধিনায়ক মাশরাফি প্রধান ম্যানেজার সাব্বির সাফল্যের গ্রাফটা কয়েকজন ম্যাচের সাবেক অস্ট্রেলিয়া সফর)

Figure 5.5: Additional Terms

### **5.1.6** Final Output:

বোংলাদেশ OR শাকিস্তান OR এশিয়াল OR জাপান OR বিশ্ব ) AND ( ক্রিকেট OR ফুটবল OR বফি OR আইপিএল OR বিপিএল OR ফুটবলের OR টিটেমেন্টি ) AND ( দল ) OR ( অভিনন্দন OR ধন্যবাদ OR শুভেন্ছা OR বাগত OR সাধুবাদ OR মোরারকবাদ OR অভাবান OR উত্তেশ্ব OR বাগত OR সাধুবাদ OR মোরারকবাদ OR অভাবান OR উত্তেশ্ব OR অভিবাদন OR শুভকান OR আনাল OR জালাদেন OR সামারালাদের OR কালাদেন OR সামারালাদের OR কালাদেন OR মারাবিশি ) OR ( হাছাধিকারী OR কর্পধার OR বারাবিজ OR প্রোয়াইটর OR লেএসিটি OR দেনানীদের OR মজলুম ) OR ( লিউজিল্যায়ে OR আইলিয়ার OR বারাবিজ OR বারাবিজ OR জালাদেন OR সামারাকাদের OR মজলুম ) OR ( লিউজিল্যায়ে OR আইলিয়ার OR আইলিয়াতে OR কালাদেন OR সামারাকাদের OR মজলুম ) OR ( লিউজিল্যায়ে OR সিমিনিত OR মেলাবোরে ) OR ( অধিনায়কত্ব OR কর্যাণাটির OR জালাবারি ) OR ( লেখাবারি ) OR জালাবারে OR কর্যাণাটির OR আইলিয়ারে OR আইলিয়ারে OR কর্মাণাটির OR লাকেরামারাকার OR কর্মাণাটির OR লাকেরামারাকার OR মারাকার OR কর্মাণাটির OR লাকেরামারাকার OR কর্মাণাটির OR লাকেরামারাকার OR মার্মির OR লাকেরামারাকার OR লাকেরামারাকার OR লাকেরামারাকার OR লাকেরামারাকার OR লাকেরামারাকার OR লাকেরামারাকার OR আইলিয়ার OR আইলিয়ার OR আইলিয়ার OR আইলিয়ার OR আইলিয়ার OR আইলিয়ার OR কর্মাণাটির OR লাকেরামারাকার OR ভালাকি ) OR ( সম্বানারাকার OR আইলিয়ার OR জালাদির OR কর্মানারাক্র OR ভালাকি OR কর্মানারাকর OR কেরামারাকরারাক্র OR ভালাকি OR কর্মানারাকর OR জালাকি OR সালাকি OR সালাকি OR সালাকি OR সালাকি OR সালাকি

Figure 5.6: Expanded Query

### 5.2 Analysis

From the result, we observe that:

- All query expansion methods significantly outperformed the traditional BM25 method.
   Those explain that query expansion method is effective for overcoming lexical gap problem.
   They offers the improvement of performance for document ranking method.
- 2. Query expansion based on word embedding methods (QE-CBOW) exceed the external lexical methods. This explains that selecting additional word from semantic vector space is more effective than all other baseline process.

So, we can say that our methods have achieved the best performance compared with all the other baseline methods.

## **Conclusion**

In the following section we shall discuss about some of them and also determine our future works.

### 6.1 Discussion

In this paper, we proposed a new method for query expansion method for selecting additional word from a corpus and selecting similar words according to their semantic similarity with a word. The original queries and the expansion words are then used to rank documents to improve the performance of information retrieval tasks.

In future work, we hope to further improve our method by adding additional re-weighting method for similar words to re-rank the expansion words to improve the performance of information retrieval tasks.

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