

# DE-III

## Natural Language Processing

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# Theory Assessment

T1/Quiz/Surprise test – 20 marks

T2/Quiz/Surprise test – 20 marks

End-Semester – 60 marks

## **Note :**

- 1) Minimum marks – 40 marks for passing in this subject.

# NLP-Syllabus

# NLP-Syllabus

(CT )Natural Language Processing

## Teaching Scheme:

Lectures : 3 Hrs/week

## Examination Scheme:

Continuous evaluation – 100 marks

Assignment/Quizzes – 40 marks

End Sem Exam - 60 marks

## Course Outcomes:

Students will be able to:

1. Understand basic text processing techniques in NLP.
2. Analyse morphological analyzers and stemmers.
3. Build language models.
4. Design, implement and evaluate part-of-speech taggers and parsers.
5. Understand knowledge based wordnet and apply it for Word SenseDisambiguation.

**Unit I : Introduction:**Introduction , motivation, word tokenization, word normalization, word level morphology- morphological analysis and synthesis, stemming - porters algorithm, levenshtein distance measure **[6 Hrs]**

**Unit II: POS Tagging:**Sequence labeling tasks of NLP, POS tagging, POS tagsets, Hidden Markov Model, Viterbi algorithm, Baum Welch Algorithm . **[6 Hrs]**

**Unit III: Language Modeling:**Introduction to N-gram, probability estimation for n-gram, evaluation and perplexity, smoothing techniques, Named-Entity recognition. **[6 Hrs]**

# NLP-Syllabus

**Unit IV: Parsers:** Constituency and Dependency parsers, Constituency parser -Syntactic structure, parsing methodology, different parsing algorithms, parsing in case of ambiguity; probabilistic parsing , the CKY algorithm, issues in parsing, Dependency parsing- Syntactic structure, parsing methodology, Transition-Based Dependency Parsing , Graph-Based Dependency Parsing, Evaluation, co-reference resolution, Named-entity recognition. **[8 Hrs]**

**Unit V : WordNet:** Word Senses, word relations, word similarity and thesaurus methods, Word sense disambiguation, Knowledge base and supervised WSD, WordNet , Unsupervised based WSD. **[6 Hrs]**

**Unit VI : Applications of NLP:** Question/Answering System, Text Summarization, Sentiment Analysis, Information extraction **[4 Hrs]**

## **Text Books:**

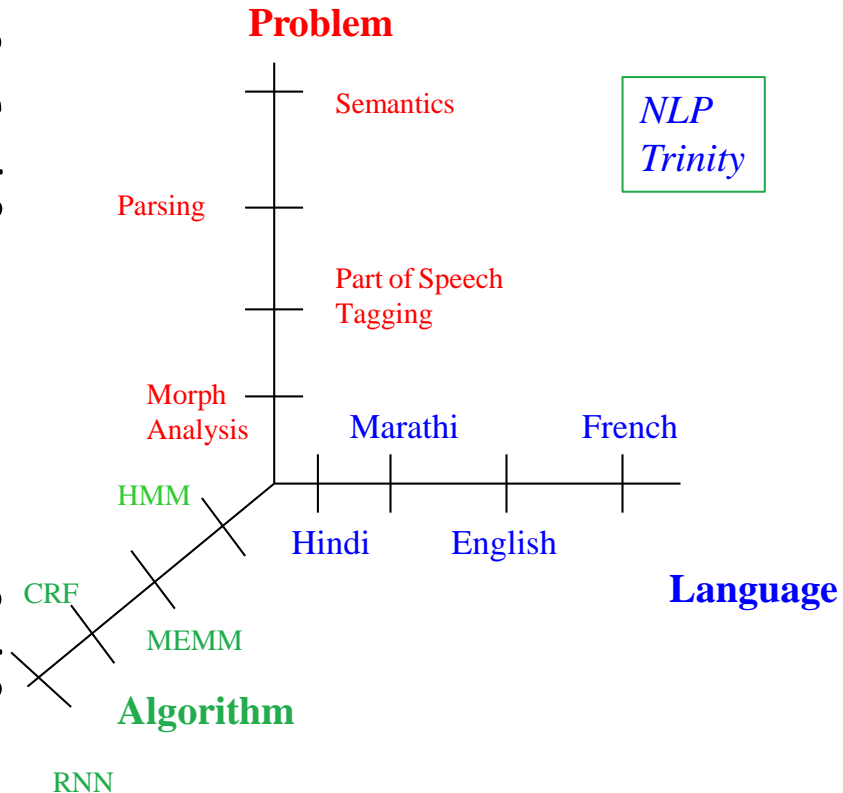
- Daniel Jurafsky and James H. Martin, “Speech and Language Processing”, Second Edition, Prentice Hall, 2008.
- Allen James, “Natural Language Understanding”, Second Edition, Benjamin/Cumming, 1995.
- Chris Manning and Hinrich Schuetze, “Foundations of Statistical Natural Language Processing”, MIT Press.

## **Reference Books:**

- Journals : Computational Linguistics, Natural Language Engineering, Machine Learning, Machine Translation, Artificial Intelligence .

# Course Objectives

- Introduce the fundamental concepts and techniques of natural language processing (NLP) by studying the phonological, morphological, syntactic and semantic processing.
- To gain an in-depth understanding of algorithms available for the processing of linguistic text information and the underlying computational properties of natural languages .



# Why do we need to study NLP?

# Introduction

- **What is NLP?**



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- Deep Understanding of natural language

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- **What is the main goal of NLP?**

- 1. Fundamental and Scientific Goal**

- Deep Understanding of natural language

- 2. Practical and Engineering goal**

- Design, implement and test systems that process natural language for practical applications

# Engineering Goals: Some examples

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देत आहे

Mī ēka ōnalā'ina vyākhyāna dēta āhē



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online lecture



मैं एक ऑनलाइन व्याख्यान दे  
रहा हूँ

main ek onalain vyaakhyaan de raha  
hoon

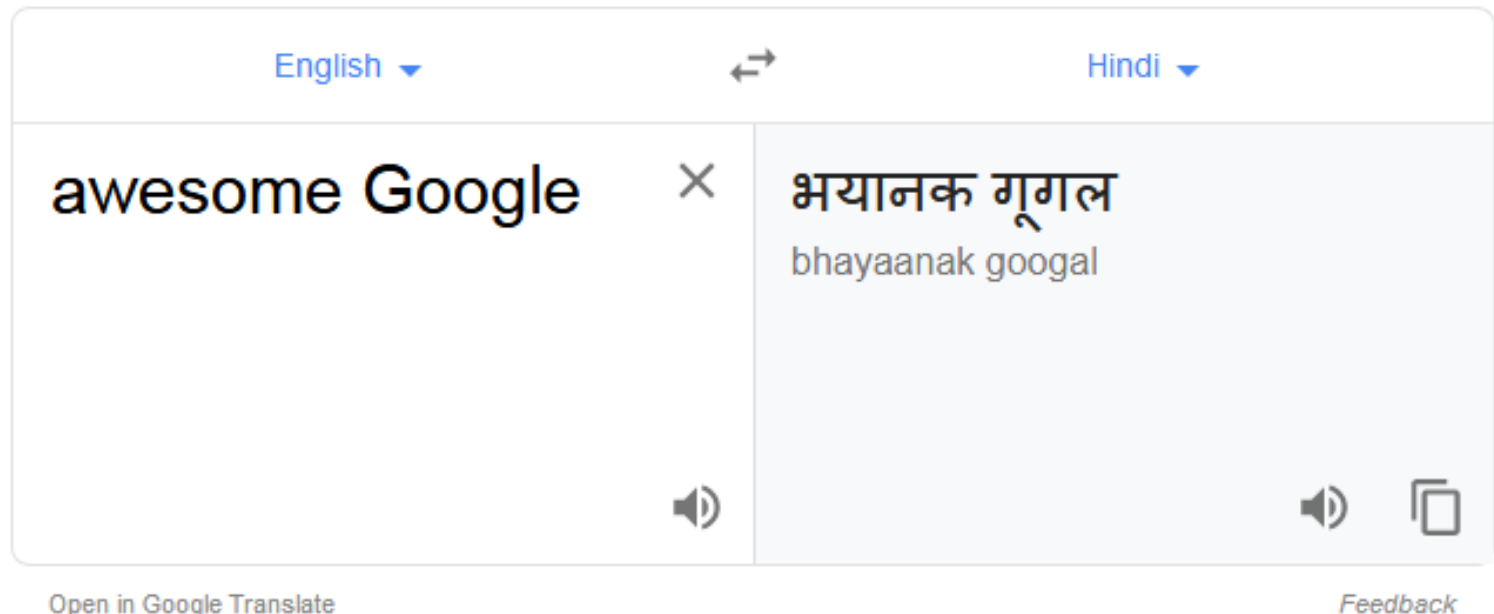


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One year back



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# Language Translation

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# Language Translation

## Today's result



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English



Hindi



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# Applications

1. Word correction (Auto correction )
2. Query Completion (Auto Completion )
3. Question Answering systems (Google BERT)
4. Code to document generation(Microsoft codeBERT)
5. ChatGPT (openAI)
6. Sentiment Analysis( roBERT, BERT, Distilbert)
7. Text summarization (T5, GPT2, GPT3 , XLNet)
8. Named Entity Recognition (NER-BERT)
9. Targeted Marketing....

# Course Outcomes

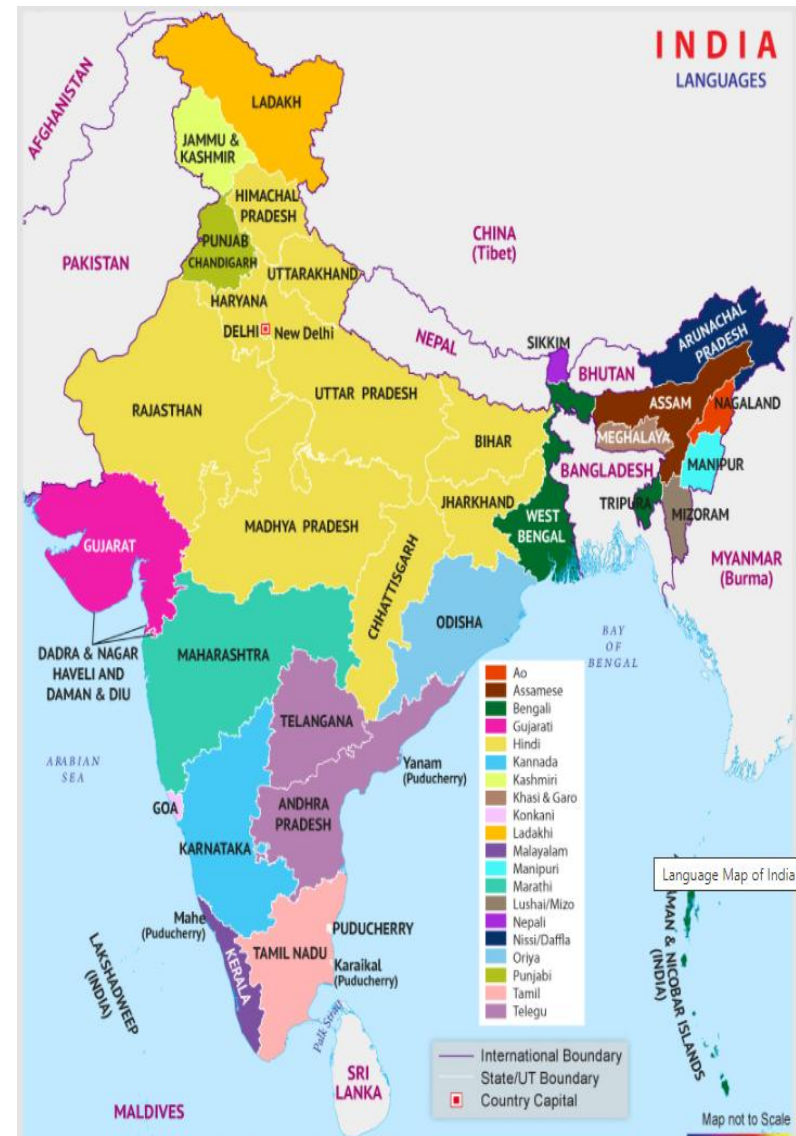
## **Students should be able to:**

1. Demonstrate the understanding of basic text processing techniques in NLP
2. Analyze the morphological analyzers and stemmers
3. Build language models and demonstrate WSD using knowledge base WordNet for English language
4. Design, Implement and evaluate the POS taggers and parsers

***Natural Language Processing:  
Background & Relevance in Indian  
Scenario***

# Multilinguality: Indian situation

- Language families
  - Indo Aryan
  - Dravidian
  - Austro-Asiatic
  - Tibeto-Burman
- Languages that are ranked within 20 in the world in terms of the populations speaking them, are
  - Hindi : 3<sup>rd</sup> (~350 milion)
  - Bangla: 7<sup>th</sup> (~230 million)
  - Marathi: 15<sup>th</sup> (~84 million)



# Background: Indian Context

- India is a multi-lingual country with great linguistic and cultural diversities
- 22 official languages mentioned in the Indian constitution
- However, Census of India in 2011 reported-
  - **121 major languages**
  - **1,599 other regional languages**
  - **2,371 scripts**
  - **30 languages** are spoken by more than **one million native speakers**
  - **121** are spoken by more than **10,000 people**
- **20%** understand English
- **80%** cannot understand



# Background

- Phenomenal growth in the number of internet users, social media (*Facebook, Twitter* etc.)
- Increasing tendency of using Indian language contents for exchanging information
- **Digital divide** cannot be tackled unless citizens are given flexibility in **communicating in their own languages**

**Natural Language Processing (NLP) that deals with developing theories and techniques for effective communication in human languages play an important role towards creating this digital society**

# Motivation

# TDIL: MeiT, Govt. of India

**TDIL** : Technology Development for Indian Languages Programme initiated by the Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology, Govt. of India

## Objective:

- objective of developing Information Processing Tools and Techniques to facilitate human-machine interaction without language barrier;
- creating and accessing multilingual knowledge resources; and
- integrating them to develop innovative user products and services.

# TDIL: Some major Machine Translation Projects

1. **Development of English to Indian Language Machine Translation System (Anuvadaksh):** Translator for English to Hindi/ Marathi/ Bangla/ Oriya/ Tamil/ Urdu/ Gujrati/ Bodo
2. **Development of English to Indian Language Machine Translation System with Angla-Bharti Technology:** ANGLABHARTI represents a machine-aided translation methodology specifically designed for translating English to Indian languages, like, English to Bangla/ Punjabi/ Malaylam/ Urdu/ Hindi/ Telugu
3. **Development of Indian Language to Indian Language Machine Translation System (Sampark)-** 18 pairs of languages, like, -Hindi to Bengali, Bengali to Hindi, Marathi to Hindi, Hindi to Marathi, Hindi to Punjabi, Punjabi to Hindi, Hindi to Tamil, Tamil to Hindi, Hindi to Kannada, Kannada to Hindi, Hindi to Telugu, Telugu to Hindi, Hindi to Urdu, Urdu-Hindi, Malaylam to Tamil,Tamil to Malaylam,Tamil to Telugu, Telugu to Tamil

# TDIL: Some major initiatives

- Development of Cross-Lingual Information Access (CLIA)
  - Assamese, Bengali, Hindi, Oriya, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu, Marathi, Gujarati
- Development of Robust Document Analysis & Recognition System for Indian Languages (OCR) - 14 languages
  - Assamese, Bengali, Devanagri, Gujarati, Gurumukhi, Kannada, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Oriya, Tamil, Telugu, Tibetan, Urdu
- Development of Text to Speech System in Indian Languages
- Development of Automatic Speech Recognition System in Indian Languages
- Development of Sanskrit Machine Translation System
- *Development of Hindi to English Machine Translation in Judicial Domain*

# Languages and the Institutes working on different language

Language	Institute
Assamese	<a href="#">Guwahati University</a> , <a href="#">Guwahati</a> , <a href="#">Assam</a>
Bengali	<a href="#">Indian Statistical Institute</a> , <a href="#">Kolkata</a> , <a href="#">West Bengal</a>
Bodo	<a href="#">Guwahati University</a> , <a href="#">Guwahati</a> , <a href="#">Assam</a>
Gujarati	<a href="#">Dharamsinh Desai University</a> , <a href="#">Nadiad</a> , <a href="#">Gujarat</a>
Hindi	<a href="#">IIT Bombay</a> , <a href="#">Mumbai</a> , <a href="#">Maharashtra</a>
Kannada	<a href="#">Mysore University</a> , <a href="#">Mysore</a> , <a href="#">Karnataka</a>
Kashmiri	<a href="#">Kashmir University</a> , <a href="#">Srinagar</a> , <a href="#">Jammu and Kashmir</a>
Konkani	<a href="#">Goa University</a> , <a href="#">Taleigao</a> , <a href="#">Goa</a>
Malayalam	<a href="#">Amrita University</a> , <a href="#">Coimbatore</a> , <a href="#">Tamil Nadu</a>
Marathi	<a href="#">IIT Bombay</a> , <a href="#">Mumbai</a> , <a href="#">Maharashtra</a>
Meitei	<a href="#">Manipur University</a> , <a href="#">Imphal</a> , <a href="#">Manipur</a>
Nepali	<a href="#">Assam University</a> , <a href="#">Silchar</a> , <a href="#">Assam</a>
Oriya	<a href="#">Hyderabad Central University</a> , <a href="#">Hyderabad</a> , <a href="#">Andhra Pradesh</a>
Punjabi	<a href="#">Thapar University</a> and <a href="#">Punjabi University</a> , <a href="#">Patiala</a> , <a href="#">Punjab</a>
Sanskrit	<a href="#">IIT Bombay</a> , <a href="#">Mumbai</a> , <a href="#">Maharashtra</a>
Tamil	<a href="#">Tamil University</a> , <a href="#">Thanjavur</a> , <a href="#">Tamil Nadu</a>
Telugu	<a href="#">Dravidian University</a> , <a href="#">Kuppam</a> , <a href="#">Andhra Pradesh</a>
Urdu	<a href="#">Jawaharlal Nehru University</a> , <a href="#">New Delhi</a>

**Thanks**