



# Tokenization

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# | Text Representation/ | Vectorization

Computers can do only **one** thing, that is, **counting**!

First step toward text mining: convert text to numbers

- What to count?
- How to count?

# What to Count? Tokens!

A tokenizer has a set of rules about grouping characters into tokens.

## Word Tokenization with Python NLTK

This is a demonstration of the various **tokenizers** provided by **NLTK 2.0.4**.

**Tokenize Text**

Enter text

In Düsseldorf I took my hat off. But I can't put it back on.

Enter up to 50000 characters

Tokenize

## TreebankWordTokenizer

1.

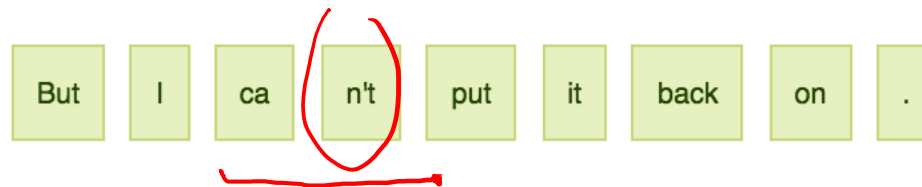
In Düsseldorf I took my hat off .

2.

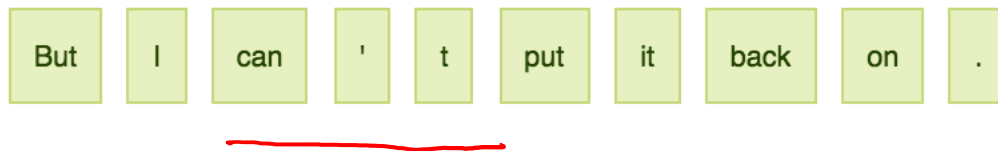
But I ca n't put it back on .

# Tokenization Rules Can Vary

2.



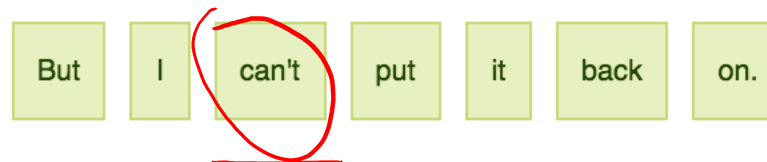
2.



2.



2.





# N-Gram: Multi-Word Tokens

Bag-of-Word representation (BoW) ignores the context of words

Multi-word tokens (n-grams) can capture local context of words; e.g., “digital library”

Common n-grams:

- Uni-grams: tokens of individual words
- Bi-grams: tokens of two consecutive words
- Tri-grams: tokens of three consecutive words

# Tokenization Is Not Easy

## Tokenizing URLs

- Choosespain.com

# Tokenization Is Not Easy

Tokenize text strings with no whitespace

Chinese (New Year couplets):

养猪大如山老鼠头头死

Raise|pigs|big|as|~~mountain~~|~~rats~~|all|die

养|猪|大|如|山|老鼠|头头|死

Raise|pigs|big|as|mountain rats, all|die

养|猪|大|如|山老鼠| 头头|死



# Tokenization Is Not Easy

Lowercase vs. uppercase

Words with inflected forms

- “dishwasher” vs. “dishwashers”

Words with multiple senses

- “There is a money **bank** near the river **bank**.”



# WordNet

## WordNet Search - 3.1

- [WordNet home page](#) - [Glossary](#) - [Help](#)

Word to search for:

Display Options:

Key: "S:" = Show Synset (semantic) relations, "W:" = Show Word (lexical) relations

Display options for sense: (gloss) "an example sentence"

### Noun

- [S:](#) (n) **shoot** (a new branch)
- [S:](#) (n) **shoot** (the act of shooting at targets) *"they hold a shoot every weekend during the summer"*

### Verb

- [S:](#) (v) **shoot**, [hit](#), [pip](#) (hit with a missile from a weapon)
- [S:](#) (v) **shoot**, [pip](#) (kill by firing a missile)
- [S:](#) (v) **blast**, **shoot** (fire a shot) *"the gunman blasted away"*
- [S:](#) (v) **film**, **shoot**, [take](#) (make a film or photograph of something) *"take a scene"; "shoot a movie"*
- [S:](#) (v) **shoot** (send forth suddenly, intensely, swiftly) *"shoot a glance"*
- [S:](#) (v) **dart**, **dash**, [scoot](#), [scud](#), [flash](#), **shoot** (run or move very quickly or hastily) *"She dashed into the yard"*
- [S:](#) (v) **tear**, **shoot**, [shoot down](#), [charge](#), [buck](#) (move quickly and violently) *"The car tore down the street"; "He came charging into my office"*
- [S:](#) (v) **shoot** (throw or propel in a specific direction or towards a specific objective)

# | Word Sense Disambiguation (WSD)

WSD techniques use word context to decide the word sense.

Could introduce more errors to next steps.

So far does not help search engines significantly.

Not widely used in text mining.

