

## Experiment 5

### Aim

Perform Morphological Analysis on a word.

### Theory

**Morphemes** are considered as smallest meaningful units of language. These morphemes can either be a root word(play) or affix(-ed). Combination of these morphemes is called morphological process. So, word "played" is made out of 2 morphemes "play" and "-ed". Thus finding all parts of a word(morphemes) and thus describing properties of a word is called "Morphological Analysis". For example, "played" has information verb "play" and "past tense", so given word is past tense form of verb "play".

A morphological analyzer is a program that analyzes the morphology of an input word. It uses rules to identify the root and grammatical features of given words. It splits a given word into it's root, lexical category, gender, number, person, case, case marker or tense aspect modality(TAM), suffix and other required grammatical features as given below.

1. root : Root of the word (e.g. ladZake word has root ladZakA)
2. cat : Category of the word (e.g. Noun=n, Pronoun=pn, Adjective=adj, verb=v, adverb=adv, post-position=psp and avvya=avy)
3. gen : Gender of the word
4. num : Number of the word (e.g. Singular=sg, Plural=pl, dual, and any )
5. per : Person of the word (e.g. 1st Person=1, 2nd Person=2, 3rd Person=3, and any)
6. case : Case of the word (e.g. direct=d, oblique=o and any)
7. tam : Case marker for noun or Tense Aspect Mood(TAM) for verb of the word
8. suff : Suffix of the word

### **Analysis of a word**

बच्चों (bachchoM) = बच्चा (bachchaa) (root) + ओँ (oM) (suffix)  
(ओँ=3 plural oblique)

A linguistic paradigm is the complete set of variants of a given lexeme. These variants can be classified according to shared inflectional categories (eg: number, case etc) and arranged into

tables.

### Paradigm for बच्चा

case/ num	singular	plural
direct	बच्चा(bachcha a)	बच्चे(bachche)
oblique	बच्चे(bachche)	बच्चों (bachchoM)

### Algorithm to get बच्चों (bachchoM) from बच्चा (bachchaa)

1. Take Root बच्च (bachch) आ (aa)
2. Delete आ (aa)
3. output बच्च (bachch)
4. Add ओं (oM) to output
5. Return बच्चों (bachchoM)

Therefore, आ is deleted and ओं is added to get बच्चों

### Add-Delete table for बच्चा

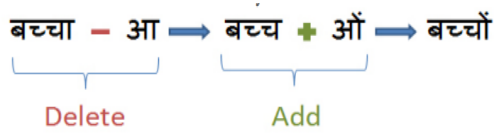
Dele te	Add	Numb er	Ca se	Variants
आ(a a)	आ(aa )	sing	dr	बच्चा(bachchaa)
आ(a a)	ए(e)	plu	dr	बच्चे(bachche)
आ(a a)	ए(e)	sing	ob	बच्चे(bachche)
आ(a a)	ओं(o M)	plu	ob	बच्चों(bachcho M)

### Paradigm Class

Words in the same paradigm class behave similarly, for Example लड़क is in the same paradigm class as बच्च, so लड़का would behave similarly as बच्चा as they share the same paradigm class.

बच्चा	-ओं
लड़का	-ओं
play	-ed
want	-ed

Words can be analyzed morphologically if we know all variants of a given root word. We can use an 'Add-Delete' table for this analysis.



## Code

```
import codecs
import re

# read the input file
filepath = "input.txt"
f = codecs.open(filepath, encoding="utf-8")
text = f.read()

sentences = text.split(u"|") # since hindi sentences end with '|'
words_list = list()
for sentence in sentences:
    words = sentence.split(" ") # words are seperated by a space in hindi
    words_list += words

suffixes = {
    1: [
        u"ाएगी",
        u"ाएगा",
        u"ाओगी",
        u"ाओगे",
        u"एंगी",
        u"ेंगी",
        u"एंगे",
        u"ेंगे",
        u"ूंगी",
        u"ूंगा",
        u"ाती",
        u"नाओं",
        u"नाएं",
        u"ताओं",
        u"ताएं",
        u"ियों",
        u"ियों",
        u"ियां",
    ],
    2: [u"े", u"े", u"ू", u"ु", u"ीय", u"ि", u"ा"],
    3: [u"कर", u"ाओ", u"िए", u"ाई", u"ाए", u"ने", u"नी", u"ना", u"ते", u"ीं", u"ती", u"ता",
        u"ाँ", u"ां", u"ो", u"े"],
    4: [
        u"ाकर",
        u"ाइए",
    ]
}
```

```

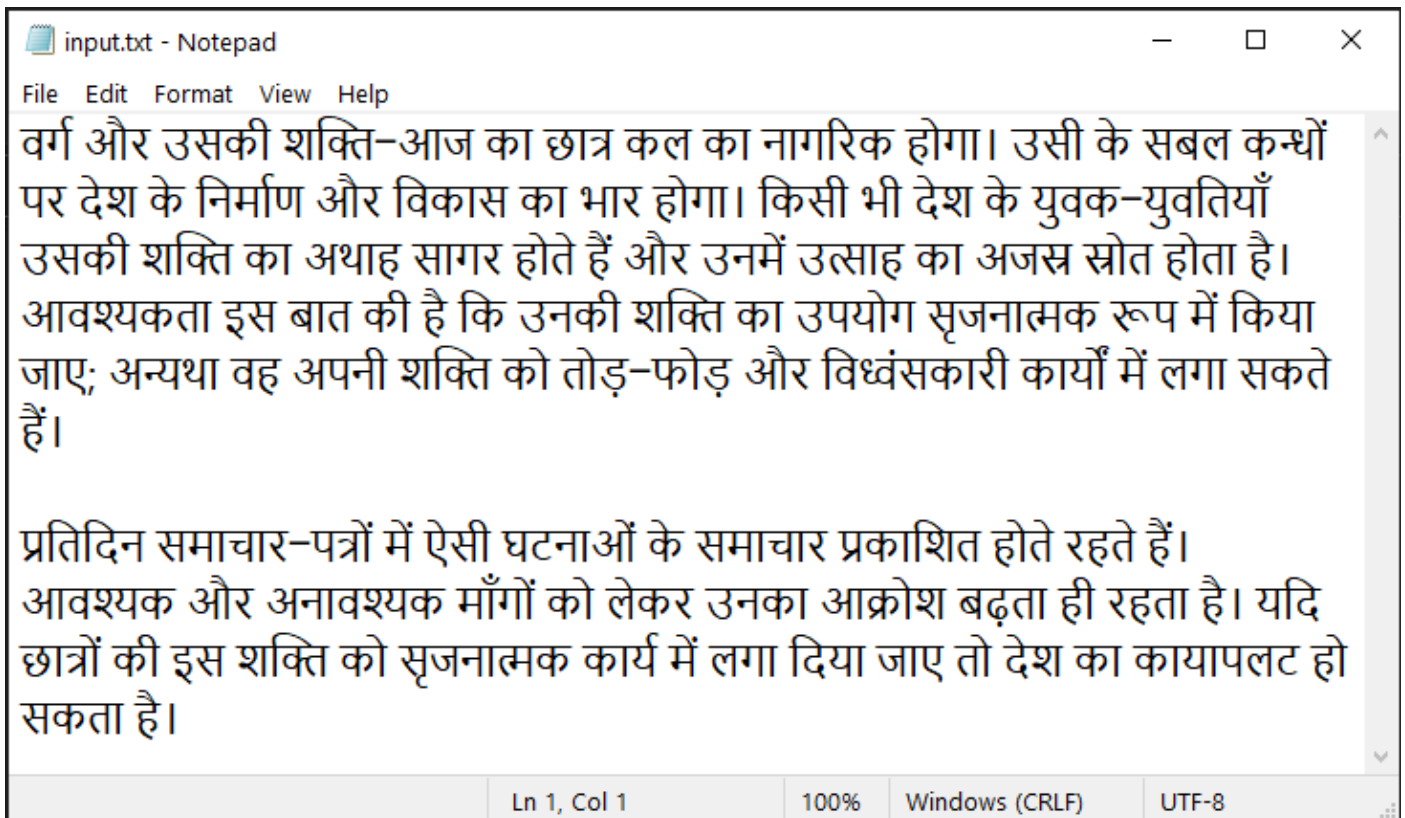
        u"ाई",
        u"ाया",
        u"ेगी",
        u"ेगा",
        u"ोगी",
        u"ोगे",
        u"ाने",
        u"ाना",
        u"ाते",
        u"ाती",
        u"ाता",
        u"तीं",
        u"ाओं",
        u"ाएं",
        u"ुओं",
        u"ुएं",
        u"ुओं",
    ],
    5: [u"ाएंगी", u"ाएंगे", u"ाऊंगी", u"ाऊंगा", u"ाइयाँ", u"ाइयों", u"ाइयां"],
}

stems = list()
for word in words_list:
    for L in range(1, 5):
        if len(word) >= L + 1:
            for suffix in suffixes[L]:
                if word.endswith(suffix):
                    word = word[:-L] # stripping the suffix from the word
                    try:
                        if word[-1] == u"ि":
                            word = word[:-1] + u"ी"
                    except:
                        print(word)

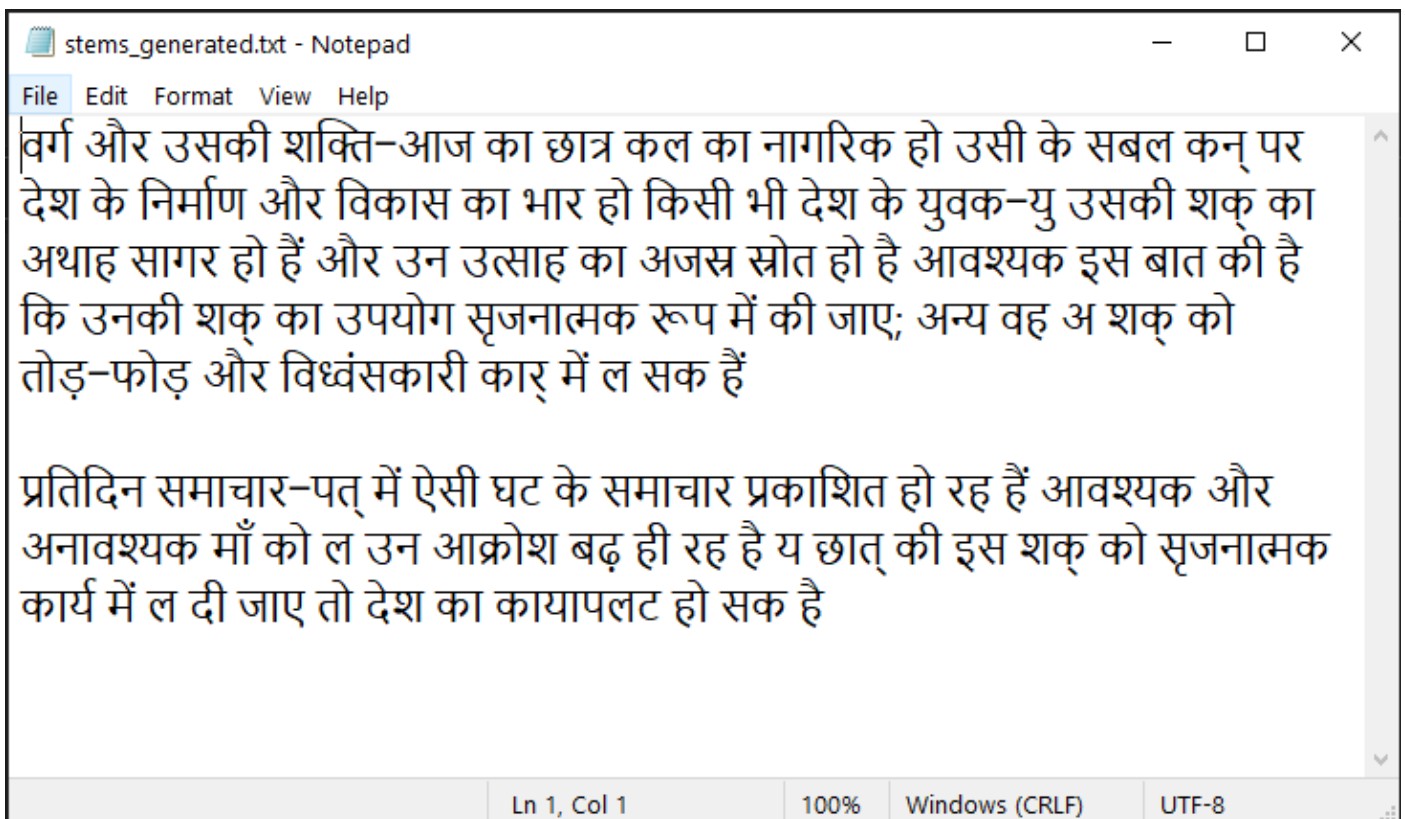
    if word:
        stems.append(word)

filename = "stems_generated.txt"
f = codecs.open(filename, "w", encoding="utf-8") # open in write mode
for stem in stems:
    f.write(str(stem))
    f.write(u"\u0020")
f.close()

```



## Output



## Conclusion

Hence, we have successfully performed morphological analysis on a Hindi text.