LAB E5 POS Tagging and Lemmatization

1. Import the necessary libraries.

```
In [1]:
    import sys
    import nltk
    #nltk.download("punkt")
    #nltk.download('wordnet')
    #nltk.download('maxent_ne_chunker')
    #nltk.download('words')
    #nltk.download('averaged_perceptron_tagger')
    #nltk.download('tagsets')
    from nltk import word_tokenize
    from nltk import sent_tokenize
    from nltk.corpus import wordnet
    from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer
    from nltk import pos_tag
    import re
    import spacy
    import pandas as pd
    import string
```

2. Given a text from a file: LabE5.txt

a. For each word in the sentence, tag/ mark the corresponding POS using any POS tagger

```
In [3]: doc = nlp(text)
    list_token = []
    col_list_token = ["Text", "POS", "Explanation", "Tag"]
    for token in doc:
        list_token.append([token.text, token.pos_, spacy.explain(token.pos_),
        token.tag_])
    df_spacy_pos = pd.DataFrame(list_token, columns = col_list_token)
    df_spacy_pos
```

[3]:	Text	POS	Explanation	Tag
0	great	ADJ	adjective	JJ
1	buy	NOUN	noun	NN
2	always	ADV	adverb	RB
3	go	VERB	verb	VB
4	with	ADP	adposition	IN
12427	recommend	VERB	verb	VB
12428	the	DET	determiner	DT
12429	company	NOUN	noun	NN
12430	to	ADP	adposition	IN
12431	everyone	PRON	pronoun	NN

12432 rows × 4 columns

b. Reduce each words to lemma based on the POS tagger

```
In [4]: wnl = WordNetLemmatizer()
    lem_list = []
    for i in df_spacy_pos.values:
        lem_list.append(wnl.lemmatize(i[0]))
    df_spacy_pos["Lemma"] = lem_list
    df_spacy_pos[:20]
```

Out[4]:		Text	POS	Explanation	Tag	Lemma
	0	great	ADJ	adjective	JJ	great
	1	buy	NOUN	noun	NN	buy
	2	always	ADV	adverb	RB	always
	3	go	VERB	verb	VB	go
	4	with	ADP	adposition	IN	with
	5	white	ADJ	adjective	JJ	white
	6	dark	ADJ	adjective	JJ	dark
	7	colors	NOUN	noun	NNS	color

Lemma	Tag	Explanation	POS	Text	
melt	VBP	verb	VERB	melt	8
on	IN	adposition	ADP	on	9
the	DT	determiner	DET	the	10
florida	NNP	proper noun	PROPN	florida	11
sun	NN	noun	NOUN	sun	12
experience	NN	noun	NOUN	experience	13
over	IN	adposition	ADP	over	14
	_SP	space	SPACE		15
cordless	NN	noun	NOUN	cordless	16
is	VBZ	auxiliary	AUX	is	17
			401		40

3. For same text in text file

```
In [5]: taggedSentence = pos_tag(df_spacy_pos["Text"])

In [6]: col_list_token = ["Text", "POS", "Explanation", "Tag", "Lemma"]
    tags = nltk.data.load('help/tagsets/upenn_tagset.pickle')
    list_token_nltk = []
    for i in taggedSentence:
        list_token_nltk.append([i[0], i[1], tags[i[1]][0], i[1],
        wnl.lemmatize(i[0])])
    df_nltk_pos = pd.DataFrame(list_token_nltk, columns = col_list_token)
    df_nltk_pos
```

	Text POS		Explanation		Lemma
0	great	JJ	adjective or numeral, ordinal	JJ	great
1	buy	NN	noun, common, singular or mass	NN	buy
2	always	RB	adverb	RB	always
3	go	VBP	verb, present tense, not 3rd person singular	VBP	go
4	with	IN	preposition or conjunction, subordinating	IN	with
12427	recommend	VB	verb, base form	VB	recommend
12428	the	DT	determiner	DT	the
12429	company	NN	noun, common, singular or mass	NN	company
12430	to	ТО	"to" as preposition or infinitive marker	ТО	to
12431	everyone	NN	noun, common, singular or mass	NN	everyone

12432 rows × 5 columns

Out[6]:

a. Compare the tags generated spaCy and NLTK.

```
print(list(df spacy pos['Tag']) == list(df nltk pos['Tag']))
         for i in range (0,50):
             if(df spacy pos['Tag'][i] != df nltk pos['Tag'][i]):
                  print(df spacy pos.iloc[i,0:4].values, "\t\t!=\t\t",
         df nltk pos.iloc[i,0:4].values)
        False
        ['go' 'VERB' 'verb' 'VB']
                                                                 ['go' 'VBP' 'verb, present ten
        se, not 3rd person singular' 'VBP']
        ['dark' 'ADJ' 'adjective' 'JJ']
                                                                         ['dark' 'NN' 'noun, co
        mmon, singular or mass' 'NN']
        ['melt' 'VERB' 'verb' 'VBP']
                                                                 ['melt' 'VBD' 'verb, past tens
        e' 'VBD']
        ['florida' 'PROPN' 'proper noun' 'NNP']
                                                                                 ['florida' 'JJ
          'adjective or numeral, ordinal' 'JJ']
        [' ' 'SPACE' 'space' ' SP']
                                                                 [' ' 'NNP' 'noun, proper, sing
        ular' 'NNP']
['up' 'ADV' 'adverb' 'RB']
                                                                 ['up' 'RP' 'particle' 'RP']
        ['i' 'PRON' 'pronoun' 'PRP']
                                                                 ['i' 'VB' 'verb, base form' 'V
        B']
        ['cordless' 'ADJ' 'adjective' 'JJ']
                                                                         ['cordless' 'NN' 'nou
        n, common, singular or mass' 'NN']
['toowhen' 'ADV' 'adverb' 'RB']
                                                                         ['toowhen' 'NN' 'noun,
        common, singular or mass' 'NN']
        ['blind' 'ADJ' 'adjective' 'JJ']
                                                                         ['blind' 'NN' 'noun, c
        ommon, singular or mass' 'NN']
In [8]:
         matched count = 0
         unmatched count = 0
         for i in range(len(df spacy pos)):
             if(df_spacy_pos['Tag'][i] != df nltk pos['Tag'][i]):
                  unmatched count = unmatched count + 1
             else:
                  matched count = matched count + 1
         print("Number of matched tags = ", matched_count)
         print("Number of unmatched tags = ", unmatched count)
         print("Spacy can generate both fine-grained(tag) and coarse-grained part of
        Number of matched tags = 10565
        Number of unmatched tags = 1867
        Spacy can generate both fine-grained(tag) and coarse-grained part of speech(pos)
```

b. Use Penn Tree Bank Tagset

In [9]:

In [7]:

```
nltk.help.upenn tagset()
$: dollar
   $ -$ --$ A$ C$ HK$ M$ NZ$ S$ U.S.$ US$
'': closing quotation mark
(: opening parenthesis
): closing parenthesis
,: comma
--: dash
.: sentence terminator
```

```
:: colon or ellipsis
    & 'n and both but either et for less minus neither nor or plus so
    therefore times v. versus vs. whether yet
CD: numeral, cardinal
   mid-1890 nine-thirty forty-two one-tenth ten million 0.5 one forty-
   seven 1987 twenty '79 zero two 78-degrees eighty-four IX '60s .025
    fifteen 271,124 dozen quintillion DM2,000 ...
DT: determiner
   all an another any both del each either every half la many much nary
   neither no some such that the them these this those
EX: existential there
   there
FW: foreign word
   gemeinschaft hund ich jeux habeas Haementeria Herr K'ang-si vous
    lutihaw alai je jour objets salutaris fille quibusdam pas trop Monte
   terram fiche oui corporis ...
IN: preposition or conjunction, subordinating
   astride among uppon whether out inside pro despite on by throughout
   below within for towards near behind atop around if like until below
   next into if beside ...
JJ: adjective or numeral, ordinal
    third ill-mannered pre-war regrettable oiled calamitous first separable
    ectoplasmic battery-powered participatory fourth still-to-be-named
   multilingual multi-disciplinary ...
JJR: adjective, comparative
   bleaker braver breezier briefer brighter brisker broader bumper busier
   calmer cheaper choosier cleaner clearer closer colder commoner costlier
   cozier creamier crunchier cuter ...
JJS: adjective, superlative
   calmest cheapest choicest classiest cleanest clearest closest commonest
   corniest costliest crassest creepiest crudest cutest darkest deadliest
   dearest deepest densest dinkiest ...
LS: list item marker
   A A. B B. C C. D E F First G H I J K One SP-44001 SP-44002 SP-44005
   SP-44007 Second Third Three Two * a b c d first five four one six three
MD: modal auxiliary
   can cannot could couldn't dare may might must need ought shall should
   shouldn't will would
NN: noun, common, singular or mass
   common-carrier cabbage knuckle-duster Casino afghan shed thermostat
   investment slide humour falloff slick wind hyena override subhumanity
NNP: noun, proper, singular
   Motown Venneboerger Czestochwa Ranzer Conchita Trumplane Christos
   Oceanside Escobar Kreisler Sawyer Cougar Yvette Ervin ODI Darryl CTCA
   Shannon A.K.C. Meltex Liverpool ...
NNPS: noun, proper, plural
   Americans Americas Amharas Amityvilles Amusements Anarcho-Syndicalists
   Andalusians Andes Andruses Angels Animals Anthony Antilles Antiques
   Apache Apaches Apocrypha ...
NNS: noun, common, plural
   undergraduates scotches bric-a-brac products bodyguards facets coasts
   divestitures storehouses designs clubs fragrances averages
   subjectivists apprehensions muses factory-jobs ...
PDT: pre-determiner
   all both half many quite such sure this
POS: genitive marker
PRP: pronoun, personal
   hers herself him himself hisself it itself me myself one oneself ours
   ourselves ownself self she thee theirs them themselves they thou thy us
PRP$: pronoun, possessive
   her his mine my our ours their thy your
RB: adverb
   occasionally unabatingly maddeningly adventurously professedly
    stirringly prominently technologically magisterially predominately
   swiftly fiscally pitilessly ...
RBR: adverb, comparative
    further gloomier grander graver greater grimmer harder harsher
    healthier heavier higher however larger later leaner lengthier less-
   perfectly lesser lonelier longer louder lower more ...
```

RBS: adverb, superlative

best biggest bluntest earliest farthest first furthest hardest heartiest highest largest least less most nearest second tightest worst RP: particle aboard about across along apart around aside at away back before behind by crop down ever fast for forth from go high i.e. in into just later low more off on open out over per pie raising start teeth that through under unto up up-pp upon whole with you SYM: symbol % & ' '' ''.)). * + ,. < = > @ A[fj] U.S U.S.S.R * ** *** TO: "to" as preposition or infinitive marker UH: interjection Goodbye Goody Gosh Wow Jeepers Jee-sus Hubba Hey Kee-reist Oops amen huh howdy uh dammit whammo shucks heck anyways whodunnit honey golly man baby diddle hush sonuvabitch ... VB: verb, base form ask assemble assess assign assume atone attention avoid bake balkanize bank begin behold believe bend benefit bevel beware bless boil bomb boost brace break bring broil brush build ... VBD: verb, past tense dipped pleaded swiped regummed soaked tidied convened halted registered cushioned exacted snubbed strode aimed adopted belied figgered speculated wore appreciated contemplated ... VBG: verb, present participle or gerund telegraphing stirring focusing angering judging stalling lactating hankerin' alleging veering capping approaching traveling besieging encrypting interrupting erasing wincing ... VBN: verb, past participle multihulled dilapidated aerosolized chaired languished panelized used experimented flourished imitated reunifed factored condensed sheared unsettled primed dubbed desired ... VBP: verb, present tense, not 3rd person singular predominate wrap resort sue twist spill cure lengthen brush terminate appear tend stray glisten obtain comprise detest tease attract emphasize mold postpone sever return wag ... VBZ: verb, present tense, 3rd person singular bases reconstructs marks mixes displeases seals carps weaves snatches slumps stretches authorizes smolders pictures emerges stockpiles seduces fizzes uses bolsters slaps speaks pleads ... WDT: WH-determiner that what whatever which whichever WP: WH-pronoun that what whatever whatsoever which who whom whosoever WP\$: WH-pronoun, possessive whose WRB: Wh-adverb how however whence whenever where whereby whereever wherein whereof why ``: opening quotation mark

4. Give few product reviews from the file: LabE5.txt

a. Extract product descriptors of the concerned product.

In [10]:	df_n	ltk_pos				
Out[10]:		Text	POS	Explanation	Tag	Lemma
	0	great	IJ	adjective or numeral, ordinal	IJ	great
	1	buy	NN	noun, common, singular or mass	NN	buy
	2	always	RB	adverb	RB	always
	3	go	VBP	verb, present tense, not 3rd person singular	VBP	go
	4	with	IN	preposition or conjunction, subordinating	IN	with
	12427	recommend	VB	verb, base form	VB	recommend

determiner

DT

the

12428

the

DT

```
noun, common, singular or mass
                          company
                                      NN
                                                                                                     company
              12430
                                       TO
                                                  "to" as preposition or infinitive marker
                                                                                             TO
              12431
                                      NN
                          everyone
                                                        noun, common, singular or mass
                                                                                            NN
                                                                                                     everyone
In [11]:
               print(df nltk pos[df nltk pos['Tag'].isin(["JJ", "JJR", "JJS"])]
               ["Text"].values[:100])
              ['great' 'white' 'florida' 'cool' 'tooawesome' 'easy' 'perfect' 'original'
               'frequent' 'top' 'free' 'fastvery' 'x' 'little' 'happy' 'able' 'narrow' 'special' 'first' 'i' 'bottom' 'suppose' 'slat' 'full' 'last'
               'confirmationbought' 'high' 'nice' 'timely' 'old' 'french' 'several' 'broken' 'cheap' 'quick' 'good' 'good' ' ''' 'comfortable' 'fit'
                'adorable' 'vibrant' 'halloween' 'actual' 'burnt' 'super' 'soft' 'weird'
                'silky' 'soft' 'quilt' 'soft' 'inch' 'last' 'other' 'good' 'good'
               'different' 'other' 'soft' 'definite' 'such' 'sensitive' 'better' 'soft'
               'different' 'pillow' 'hot' 'workable' 'elastic' 'small' 'poor' 'unsown' 'salmon' 'dirty' 'usedthis' 'correct' 'i' 'perfect' 'bedtite' 'deep' 'fitting' 'described' 'several' 'perfect' 'many' 'overall' 'difficultthe' 'soft' 'comfortable' 'orange' 'bright' 'holy' 'closed' 'peachy' 'neon'
               'last' 'i']
```

Explanation

Tag

NN

Lemma

b. Here use spaCy: for getting descriptors

Text POS

12429

```
In [12]:
            print(df spacy pos[df spacy pos['POS'] == "ADJ"]["Text"].values[:100])
            ['great' 'white' 'dark' 'cool' 'tooawesome' 'easy' 'cordless' 'perfect'
             'blind' 'stuck' 'original' 'frequent' 'top' 'free' 'blind' 'free' 'blind' 'little' 'happy' 'able' 'narrow' 'special' 'first' '2nd' 'bottom' 'front'
             'slat' 'full' 'last' 'high' 'cordless' 'nice' 'timely' 'easy' 'old'
             'french' 'several' 'slatsgreat' 'worth' 'cheap' 'quick' 'good' 'nice'
             'good' 'comfortable' 'fit' 'adorable' 'only' 'vibrant' 'actual' 'soft'
'weird' 'soft' 'soft' 'thick' 'last' 'other' 'good' 'good' 'pink'
             'different' 'other' 'soft' 'definite' 'such' 'sensitive' 'scratchy'
             'better' 'soft' 'ill' 'different' 'stripe' 'hot' 'pink' 'workable' 'shabby' 'small' 'poor' 'unsown' 'orange' 'ugly' 'dirty' 'usedthis'
             'correct' 'perfect' 'softweve' 'bedtite' 'deep' 'fitting' 'several'
             'highly' 'perfect' 'worth' 'many' 'overall' 'difficultthe' 'soft'
             'comfortable' 'madethere' 'orange']
```