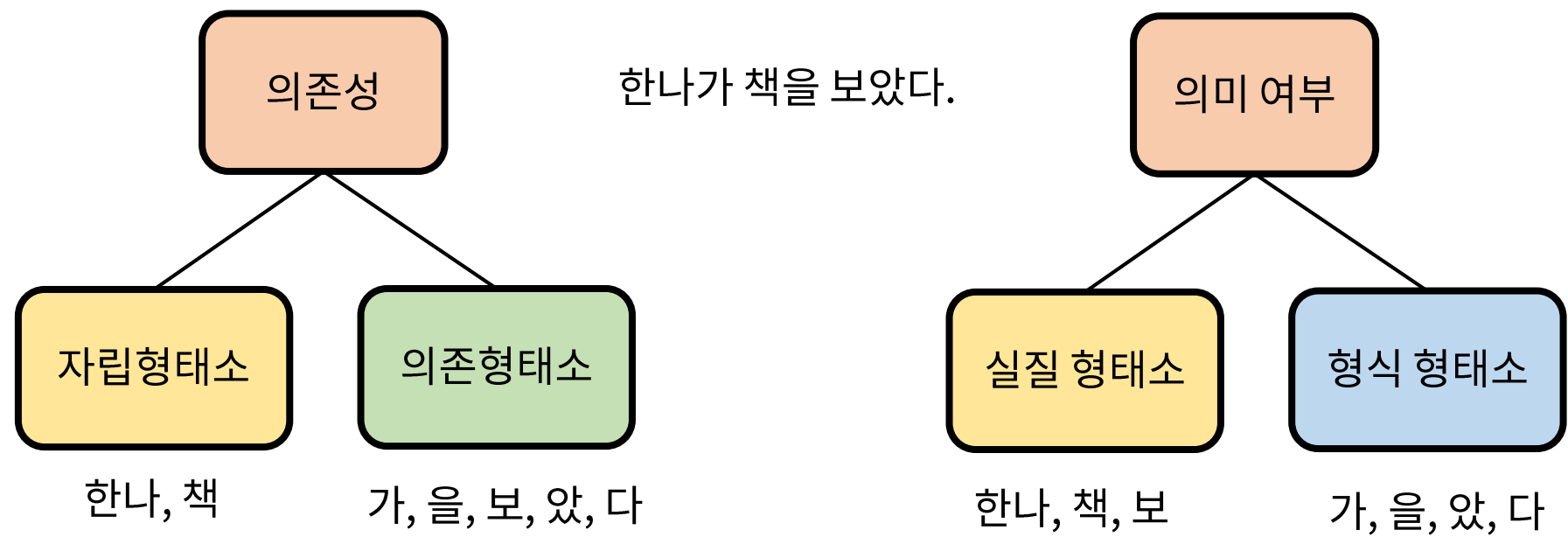


Chapter 04. 자연어처리 (Natural Language Processing)

형태소 분석기

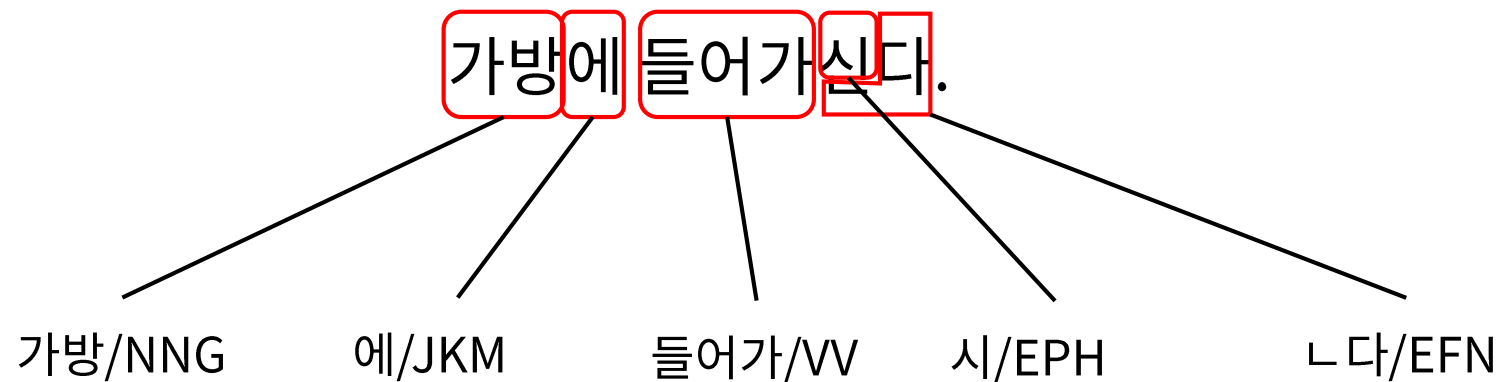
형태소 Morpheme

형태소: 언어학적으로 말을 분석할 때, 의미가 있는 가장 작은 말의 단위



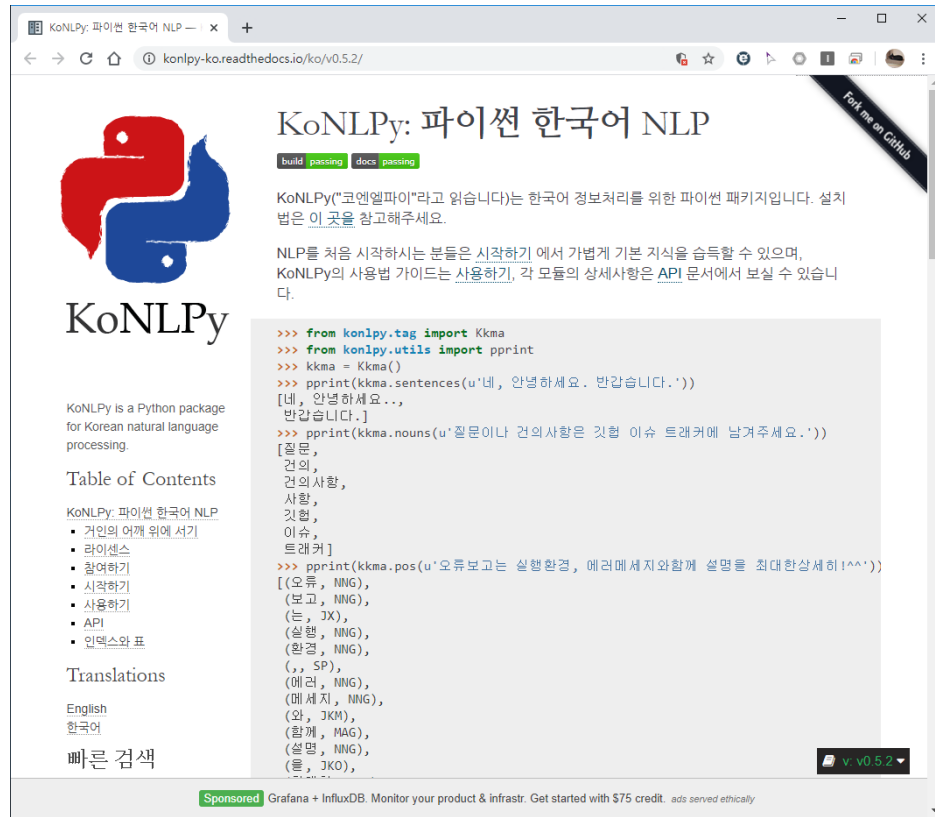
다양한 방법으로 형태소의 종류를 나누어 볼 수 있다.

형태소 분석



문장을 형태소 단위로 구분하고, 언어적인 구조를 파악하는 것을 형태소 분석이라 한다.
어근, 접두사/접미사, 품사(POS; Part-of Speech) 등을 구분한다.

KoNLPy



- Hannanum
- Kkma
- Komoran
- MeCab-Ko
- OKT(Twitter)

KoNLPy는 Java Script로 개발된 다양한 형태소 분석기의 Python Wrapper이다.
다양한 한글 형태소 분석기를 통일된 방법으로 쉽게 사용할 수 있다.

Hannanum

Hannanum Class

`class konlpy.tag._hannanum.Hannanum(jvmpath=None)`

Wrapper for [JHannanum](#).

JHannanum is a morphological analyzer and POS tagger written in Java, and developed by the [Semantic Web Research Center \(SWRC\)](#) at KAIST since 1999.

```
>>> from konlpy.tag import Hannanum
>>> hannanum = Hannanum()
>>> print(hannanum.analyze(u'롯데마트의 흑마늘 양념 치킨이 논란이 되고 있다.'))
[[('롯데마트', 'ncn'), ('의', 'jcm')], [('롯데마트의', 'ncn')], [('롯데마트', '
>>> print(hannanum.morphs(u'롯데마트의 흑마늘 양념 치킨이 논란이 되고 있다.'))
['롯데마트', '의', '흑마늘', '양념', '치킨', '이', '논란', '이', '되', '고', '있
>>> print(hannanum.nouns(u'다람쥐 흰 쳇바퀴에 타고파'))
['다람쥐', '쳇바퀴', '타고파']
>>> print(hannanum.pos(u'웃으면 더 행복합니다!'))
[('웃', 'P'), ('으면', 'E'), ('더', 'M'), ('행복', 'N'), ('하', 'X'), ('버니다'
>
```

매개 변수: `jvmpath` – The path of the JVM passed to `init_jvm()`.

Class initializer

`analyze(phrase)`

Phrase analyzer.

This analyzer returns various morphological candidates for each token. It consists of two parts: 1) Dictionary search (chart), 2) Unclassified term segmentation.

`morphs(phrase)`

Parse phrase to morphemes.

`nouns(phrase)`

Noun extractor.

`pos(phrase, ntags=9, flatten=True)`

POS tagger.

This tagger is HMM based, and calculates the probability of tags.

매개 변수: • `ntags` – The number of tags. It can be either 9 or 22.
• `flatten` – If False, preserves eojeols.

Methods

Kkma

Kkma Class

`class konlpy.tag._kkma.Kkma(jvmpath=None, max_heap_size=1024)`
 Wrapper for [Kkma](#).

Kkma is a morphological analyzer and natural language processing system written in Java, developed by the Intelligent Data Systems (IDS) Laboratory at [SNU](#).

```
>>> from konlpy.tag import Kkma
>>> kkma = Kkma()
>>> print(kkma.morphs(u'공부를 하면 할수록 모르는게 많다는 것을 알게 됩니다.'))
['공부', '를', '하', '면', '하', 'ㄹ 수 록', '모르', '는', '것', '이', '많', '다']
>>> print(kkma.nouns(u'대학에서 DB, 통계학, 이산수학 등을 배웠지만...'))
['대학', '통계학', '이산', '이산수학', '수학', '등']
>>> print(kkma.pos(u'다 까먹어버렸네요?ㅋㅋ'))
[('다', 'MAG'), ('까먹', 'VV'), ('어', 'ECD'), ('버리', 'VXV'), ('었', 'EPT'),
>>> print(kkma.sentences(u'그래도 계속 공부합니다. 재밌으니까!'))
['그래도 계속 공부합니다.', '재밌으니까!']
```

경고:

There are reports that `Kkma()` is weak for long strings with no spaces between words. See issue [#73](#) for details.

매개 변수: • `jvmpath` -- The path of the JVM passed to [init_jvm\(\)](#).
 • `max_heap_size` -- Maximum memory usage limitation (Megabyte)
[init_jvm\(\)](#).

`morphs(phrase)`

Parse phrase to morphemes.

`nouns(phrase)`

Noun extractor.

`pos(phrase, flatten=True, join=False)`

POS tagger.

매개 변수: • `flatten` -- If False, preserves eojeols.
 • `join` -- If True, returns joined sets of morph and tag.

`sentences(phrase)`

Sentence detection.

Class initializer

Methods

Komoran

Komoran Class

```
class konlpy.tag._komoran.Komoran(jvmpath=None, userdic=None,
modelpath=None, max_heap_size=1024)
```

Wrapper for [KOMORAN](#).

KOMORAN is a relatively new open source Korean morphological analyzer written in Java, developed by [Shineware](#), since 2013.

```
>>> cat /tmp/dic.txt # Place a file in a location of your choice
코모란      NNP
오픈소스     NNG
바람과 함께 사라지다      NNP
>>> from konlpy.tag import Komoran
>>> komoran = Komoran(userdic='/tmp/dic.txt')
>>> print(komoran.morphs(u'우왕 코모란도 오픈소스가 되었어요'))
['우왕', '코모란', '도', '오픈소스', '가', '되', '었', '어요']
>>> print(komoran.nouns(u'오픈소스에 관심 많은 멋진 개발자님들!'))
['오픈소스', '관심', '개발자']
>>> print(komoran.pos(u'혹시 바람과 함께 사라지다 봤어?'))
[('혹시', 'MAG'), ('바람과 함께 사라지다', 'NNP'), ('보', 'VV'), ('었', 'EP'), (
```

매개변수:

- **jvmpath** -- The path of the JVM passed to [init_jvm\(\)](#).
- **userdic** -- The path to the user dictionary. This enables the user to enter custom tokens or phrases, that are mandatorily assigned to tagged as a particular POS. Each line of the dictionary file should consist of a token or phrase, followed by a POS tag, which are delimited with a <tab> character. An example of the file format is as follows:

```
바람과 함께 사라지다 NNG
바람과 함께      NNP
자연어 NNG
```

If a particular POS is not assigned for a token or phrase, it will be tagged as NNP.

- **modelpath** -- The path to the Komoran HMM model.
 - **max_heap_size** -- Maximum memory usage limitation (Megabyte)
- [init_jvm\(\)](#)

Class initializer

morphs(*phrase*)

Parse phrase to morphemes.

nouns(*phrase*)

Noun extractor.

pos(*phrase*, *flatten=True*, *join=False*)

POS tagger.

- 매개 변수:
- **flatten** -- If False, preserves eojjeols.
 - **join** -- If True, returns joined sets of morph and tag.

Methods

Mecab

Mecab Class

경고:

Mecab() is not supported on Windows.

```
class konlpy.tag._mecab.Mecab(dicpath='/usr/local/lib/mecab/dic/mecab-ko-dic')
    Wrapper for MeCab-ko morphological analyzer.
```

MeCab, originally a Japanese morphological analyzer and POS tagger developed by the Graduate School of Informatics in Kyoto University, was modified to MeCab-ko by the [Eunjeon Project](#) to adapt to the Korean language.

In order to use MeCab-ko within KoNLPy, follow the directions in optional-installations.

```
>>> # MeCab installation needed
>>> from konlpy.tag import Mecab
>>> mecab = Mecab()
>>> print(mecab.morphs(u'영등포구청역에 있는 맛집 좀 알려주세요.'))
['영등포구', '청역', '에', '있', '는', '맛집', '좀', '알려', '주', '세요', '.']
>>> print(mecab.nouns(u'우리나라에는 무릎 치료를 잘하는 정형외과가 없는가!'))
['우리', '나라', '무릎', '치료', '정형외과']
>>> print(mecab.pos(u'자연주의 쇼핑몰은 어떤 곳인가?'))
[('자연', 'NNG'), ('주', 'NNG'), ('의', 'JKG'), ('쇼핑몰', 'NNG'), ('은', 'JX')]
```

매개 변수: **dicpath** -- The path of the MeCab-ko dictionary.

morphs(*phrase*)

Parse phrase to morphemes.

nouns(*phrase*)

Noun extractor.

pos(*phrase*, *flatten*=True, *join*=False)

POS tagger.

매개 변수: • **flatten** -- If False, preserves eojjeols.
• **join** -- If True, returns joined sets of morph and tag.

morphs(*phrase*)

Parse phrase to morphemes.

nouns(*phrase*)

Noun extractor.

pos(*phrase*, *flatten*=True, *join*=False)

POS tagger.

매개 변수: • **flatten** -- If False, preserves eojjeols.
• **join** -- If True, returns joined sets of morph and tag.

Class initializer

Methods

Twitter

Okt Class

경고:

Twitter() has changed to Okt() since v0.5.0.

```
class konlpy.tag._Okt(jvmpath=None, max_heap_size=1024)
```

Wrapper for [Open Korean Text](#).

Open Korean Text is an open source Korean tokenizer written in Scala, developed by Will Hohyon Ryu.

```
>>> from konlpy.tag import Okt
>>> okt = Okt()
>>> print(okt.morphs(u'단독입찰보다 복수입찰의 경우'))
['단독', '입찰', '보다', '복수', '입찰', '의', '경우']
>>> print(okt.nouns(u'유일하게 항공기 체계 종합개발 경험을 갖고 있는 KAI는'))
['항공기', '체계', '종합', '개발', '경험']
>>> print(okt.phrases(u'날카로운 분석과 신뢰감 있는 진행으로'))
['날카로운 분석', '날카로운 분석과 신뢰감', '날카로운 분석과 신뢰감 있는 진행', '날카로운 분석과 신뢰감 있는 진행으로']
>>> print(okt.pos(u'이것도 되나올ㅋㅋ'))
[('이', 'Determiner'), ('것', 'Noun'), ('도', 'Josa'), ('되나올', 'Noun'), ('ㅋㅋ', 'Noun')]
>>> print(okt.pos(u'이것도 되나올ㅋㅋ', norm=True))
[('이', 'Determiner'), ('것', 'Noun'), ('도', 'Josa'), ('되나요', 'Verb'), ('ㅋㅋ', 'Noun')]
>>> print(okt.pos(u'이것도 되나올ㅋㅋ', norm=True, stem=True))
[('이', 'Determiner'), ('것', 'Noun'), ('도', 'Josa'), ('되다', 'Verb'), ('ㅋㅋ', 'Noun')]
```

매개 변수: • **jvmpath** -- The path of the JVM passed to [init_jvm\(\)](#).
 수: • **max_heap_size** -- Maximum memory usage limitation (Megabyte)
[init_jvm\(\)](#).

morphs(phrase, norm=False, stem=False)

Parse phrase to morphemes.

normalize(phrase)

Noun extractor.

nouns(phrase)

phrases(phrase)

Phrase extractor.

pos(phrase, norm=False, stem=False, join=False)

POS tagger. In contrast to other classes in this subpackage, this POS tagger doesn't have a *flatten* option, but has *norm* and *stem* options. Check the parameter list below.

- 매개 변수: • **norm** -- If True, normalize tokens.
 • **stem** -- If True, stem tokens.
 • **join** -- If True, returns joined sets of morph and tag.

Class initializer

Methods