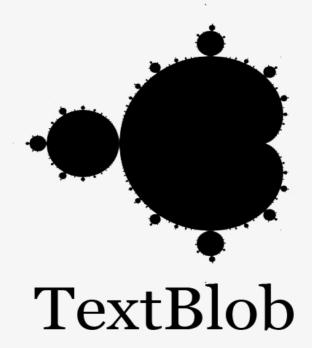
TextBlob An Intuitive

Interface for

NLTK

Presented by Rajashri Chitti



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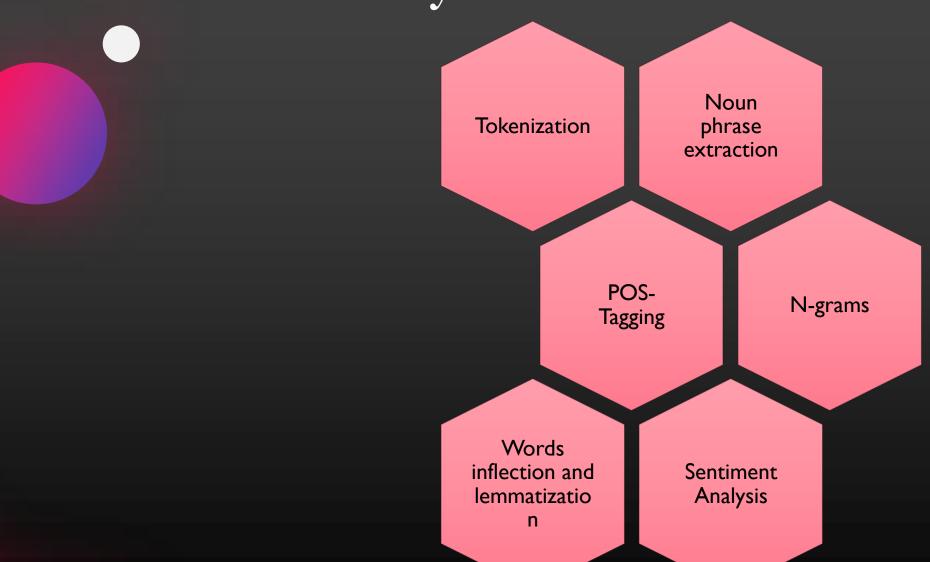


Introduction to TextBlob

- ✓ TextBlob is a python library for processing text-based information.
- ✓ It gives a basic API to plunging into normal characteristic language preparing (NLP) tasks.
- ✓ Such as grammatical feature labelling, noun phrase extraction, sentiment analysis, classification, translation, and many more.
- ✓ Setting up the system
 - pip install –U textblob
 - python –m textblob.download_corpora



Tasks handled by TextBlob

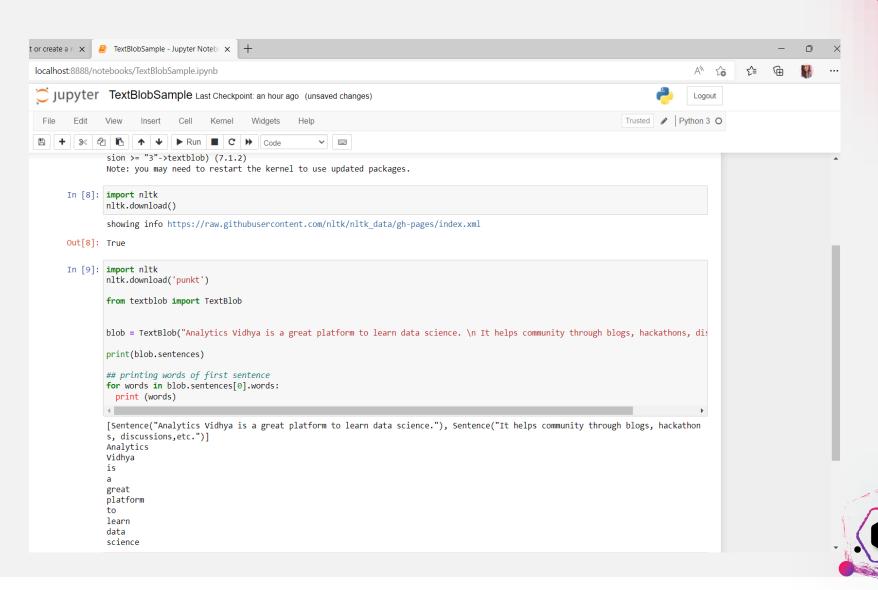


1. Tokenization

To do this using TextBlob, follow the two steps:

Create a **textblob** object and pass a string with it.

Call **functions** of textblob in order to do a specific task.



2. Noun Phrase Extraction

Noun phrase extraction takes part of speech type into account when determining relevance.

```
In [10]: blob = TextBlob("Analytics Vidhya is a great platform to learn data science.")
for np in blob.noun_phrases:
   print (np)

analytics vidhya
   great platform
   data science
```



3. Part-of-speech Tagging

Part-of-speech tagging or grammatical tagging is a method to mark words present in a text on the basis of its definition and context.

```
In [12]: for words, tag in blob.tags:
    print (words, tag)

Analytics NNS
Vidhya NNP
    is VBZ
    a DT
    great JJ
    platform NN
    to TO
    learn VB
    data NNS
    science NN
```



4. Word Inflection & Lemmatization

Inflection is a process of word formation in which characters are added to the base form of a word to express grammatical meanings.

```
In [13]: blob = TextBlob("Analytics Vidhya is a great platform to learn data science. \n It helps community through blogs, hackathons, dis
       print (blob.sentences[1].words[1])
       print (blob.sentences[1].words[1].singularize())
       helps
       help
                                                            In [17]:
                                                                       ## using tags
                                                                       for word,pos in blob.tags:
 In [14]:
            from textblob import Word
                                                                            if pos == 'NN':
            w = Word('Platform')
                                                                                 print(word.pluralize())
            w.pluralize()
                                                                       platforms
                                                                       sciences
 Out[14]: 'Platforms'
                                                                       communities
```

```
In [18]: ## lemmatization
    w = Word('running')
    w.lemmatize("v") ## v here represents verb
Out[18]: 'run'
```



5. N-grams

- A combination of multiple words together are called N-Grams.
- N grams (N >

 I) are generally more informative as compared to words, and can be used as features for language modelling.

```
In [20]: for ngram in blob.ngrams(2):
             print(ngram)
         ['Analytics', 'Vidhya']
         ['Vidhya', 'is']
         ['is', 'a']
         ['a', 'great']
         ['great', 'platform']
         ['platform', 'to']
         ['to', 'learn']
         ['learn', 'data']
         ['data', 'science']
          ['science', 'It']
         ['It', 'helps']
          ['helps', 'community']
          ['community', 'through']
         ['through', 'blogs']
         ['blogs', 'hackathons']
          ['hackathons', 'discussions']
         ['discussions', 'etc']
```



6. Sentiment Analysis

The sentiment function of textblob returns two properties, polarity, and subjectivity.

- Polarity is float which lies in the range of [-1,1] where I means positive statement and -I means a negative statement.
- Subjective sentences generally refer to personal opinion, emotion or judgment whereas objective refers to factual information.

```
In [21]: print (blob)
blob.sentiment

Analytics Vidhya is a great platform to learn data science.
    It helps community through blogs, hackathons, discussions,etc.

Out[21]: Sentiment(polarity=0.8, subjectivity=0.75)
```



Other tasks

Spelling correction

```
In [23]: blob = TextBlob('I havv goood speling!')
blob.correct()
Out[23]: TextBlob("I have good spelling!")
```

Word count

```
In [41]: blog = TextBlob('We are no longer the Knights who say Ni ekki. We are now the Knights who say Ekki ekki ekki PTANG.')
blog.word_counts['ekki']
Out[41]: 4
```

Classification model like Naïve Bayes, etc.



Pros and Cons of TextBlob

Pros

- Since, it is built on the shoulders of NLTK and Pattern, therefore making it simple for beginners by providing an intuitive interface to NLTK.
- It provides language translation and detection which is powered by Google Translate (not provided with Spacy).

Cons

- It is little slower in the comparison to spacy but faster than NLTK. (Spacy > TextBlob > NLTK)
- It does not provide features like neural network model, integrated word vectors etc. which is provided by spacy.

Conclusion

- ✓ TextBlob, actually provided a very easy interface for beginners to learn basic NLP tasks.
- ✓ Textblob provides a wide variety of functions that are used to draw certain properties of the textual data.
- ✓ It allows us to change the properties of data to make it useful to pass it to the machine learning model.
- ✓ It is also useful in creating short summary of text, translation and language detection, and text classification is possible using this library.

References

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- https://www.analyticsvidhya.com/blog/2021/10/making-natural-language-processing-easy-with-textblob/
- https://www.topcoder.com/thrive/articles/getting-started-with-textblob-for-sentiment-analysis
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Thank

You