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Summary

The website content discusses stemming and lemmatization as text



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2— Stemming & Lemmatization in NLP: Text Preprocessing Techniques

A diagram illustrating the process of stemming. On the left, five words are listed vertically: 'change', 'changing', 'changes', 'changed', and 'changer'. Arrows from each of these words point towards a single word on the right, 'chang', which is highlighted in blue. This represents the process of reducing different inflected forms of a word to their base or root form.

A diagram illustrating the process of lemmatization. On the left, five words are listed vertically: 'change', 'changing', 'changes', 'changed', and 'changer'. Arrows from each of these words point towards a single word on the right, 'change', which is highlighted in green. This represents the process of reducing different inflected forms of a word to their base or lemma form, where the base form is the word as it appears in a dictionary.

In this article, we will cover the **Stemming & Lemmatization** topics.

Stemming and lemmatization are two text preprocessing techniques used to reduce words to their base or root form. The primary goal of these techniques is to reduce the number of unique words in a text document, making it easier to analyze and understand.

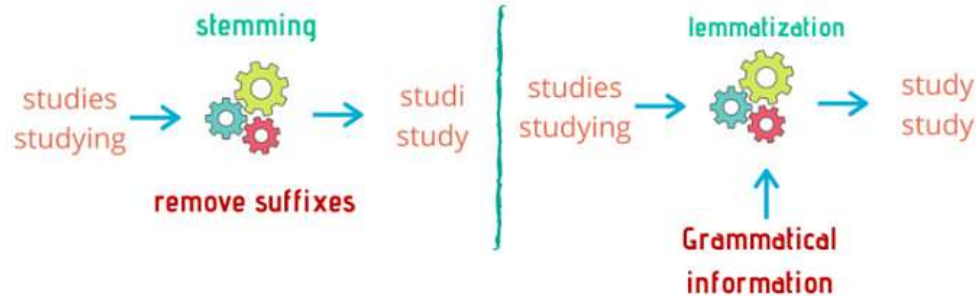
They are widely used for Search engines and tagging. Search engines use stemming for indexing the words. Therefore, instead of storing all forms of a word, a search engine may only store its roots. In this way, stemming reduces the size of the index and increases retrieval accuracy.

Let's learn them deeply!

Stemming involves removing suffixes from words to obtain their base form while lemmatization involves converting words to their morphological base form.

Stemming is a **simpler** and **faster** technique compared to lemmatization. It uses a set of rules or algorithms to remove suffixes and obtain the base form of a word. However, stemming can sometimes produce a base form that is not valid, in which case it can also lead to ambiguity.

Lemmatization is **slower** and **more complex** than stemming. It produces a valid base form that can be found in a dictionary, making it more accurate than stemming.



Stemming is preferred when the meaning of the word is **not important** for analysis. for example: **Spam Detection**

Lemmatization would be recommended when the meaning of the word is **important** for analysis. for example: **Question Answer**

Porter & Zemberek Porter stemming algorithm is one of the most common stemming algorithms which is basically designed to remove and replace well-known suffixes of English words.

language processing library that can separate word roots and suffixes in accordance with the language structure and morphology of Turkish.

Although the Porter Stemming Algorithm was developed for English texts, it can be adapted to different languages. However, it is more effective to use natural language processing tools and algorithms specifically designed for different languages such as Turkish, as they are not fully adapted to the characteristics of the language.

Zemberek is more successful in understanding and processing the rich morphological structure of Turkish and therefore gives better results on Turkish texts. Therefore, it is more common to choose language-specific tools such as Zemberek for language processing and root-finding tasks for Turkish.

I will cover the subject of “Zemberek” in more detail in another article.

Let's see how it works Porter stemming algorithm:

```
from nltk.stem.porter import PorterStemmer

stemmer = PorterStemmer()

def stem_words(text):
    word_tokens = text.split()
```

```
text = 'text preprocessing techniques for natural language processing by Ayse  
stem_words(text)
```

Output:

```
['text',  
 'preprocess',  
 'techniqu',  
 'for',  
 'natur',  
 'languag',  
 'process',  
 'by',  
 'ayse',  
 'aydin']
```

Now let's consider the topic of “Lemmatization”

In our lemmatization example, we will be using a popular lemmatizer called **WordNet** lemmatizer.

WordNet is a word association database for English and a useful resource for English lemmatization. However, there is no direct equivalent of this source

As I mentioned above, I will discuss the subject of “Zemberek” in more detail in another article.

Let's code and apply Lemmatization.

```
from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer

lemmatizer = WordNetLemmatizer()

def lemmatize_word(text):
    word_tokens = text.split()
    lemmas = [lemmatizer.lemmatize(word, pos='v') for word in word_tokens]
    return lemmas

text = 'text preprocessing techniques for natural language processing by Ayse'
lemmatize_word(text)
```

Output:

```
['text',
 'preprocessing',
 'techniques',
 'for',
 'natural',
```

```
    'Aysel',  
    'Aydin']
```

Conclusion

To summarize, stemming and lemmatization are methods that help us in text preprocessing for Natural Language Processing. They both aim to reduce inflections down to common base root words, but each takes a different approach to doing so.

In some cases, stemming may produce better results than lemmatization, while in other cases, lemmatization may be more accurate. Therefore, it is essential to weigh the trade-offs between simplicity, speed, and accuracy when selecting a text normalization technique.

I hope it will be a useful article for you. Happy coding 🙌

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