Experiment No.6
Perform POS tagging on the given English and Indian
Language Text
Date of Performance:
Date of Submission:

Aim: Perform POS tagging on the given English and Indian Language Text

Objective: To study POS Tagging and tag the part of speech for given input in english and an Indian Language.

Theory:

The primary target of Part-of-Speech (POS) tagging is to identify the grammatical group of a given word. Whether it is a NOUN, PRONOUN, ADJECTIVE, VERB, ADVERBS, etc. based on the context. POS Tagging looks for relationships within the sentence and assigns a corresponding tag to the word.

POS Tagging (Parts of Speech Tagging) is a process to mark up the words in text format for a particular part of a speech based on its definition and context. It is responsible for text reading in a language and assigning some specific token (Parts of Speech) to each word. It is also called grammatical tagging.

Steps Involved in the POS tagging example:

- Tokenize text (word tokenize)
- apply pos tag to above step that is nltk.pos tag(tokenize text)



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```
import nltk nltk.download('punkt')
nltk.download('averaged_perceptron_tagger'
     [nltk_data] Downloading package punkt to /root/nltk_data...
     [nltk_data] Unzipping tokenizers/punkt.zip.
     [nltk_data] Downloading package averaged_perceptron_tagger to
                    /root/nltk_data...
     [nltk_data]
     [nltk\_data] \quad \textit{Unzipping taggers/averaged\_perceptron\_tagger.zip.}
     True
from nltk.chunk import RegexpParser
from nltk.tokenize import
word_tokenize
sentence = "Education is the transmission of knowledge, skills, and character traits." Tokenization
tokens = word_tokenize(sentence)
tokens
     ['Education',
      'is',
      'the',
      'transmission',
      'of',
      'knowledge',
      'skills',
      'and',
      'character',
      'traits',
      '.'] POS
tagging
pos_tags = nltk.pos_tag(tokens)
pos tags
     [('Education', 'NN'),
      ('is', 'VBZ'),
      ('the', 'DT'),
      ('transmission', 'NN'),
      ('of', 'IN'),
      ('knowledge', 'NN'),
      (',', ','),
('skills', 'NNS'),
      (',', ','),
('and', 'CC'),
('character', 'NN'),
('traits', 'NNS'),
      ('.', '.')] Chunking
patterns
chunk_patterns = r"""
    NP: {<DT>?<JJ>*<NN>} # Chunk noun phrases
     VP: {<VB.*><NP|PP>} # Chunk verb phrases
```



```
chunk_patterns
    '\n
          NP: \{\DT\?\{\JJ\*\{\NT\} # Chunk noun phrases\NT\ VP: \{\VB.*\\{\NT\} # Chunk verb
    phrases\n'
Create a chunk parser
chunk_parser = RegexpParser(chunk_patterns)
chunk_parser
     <chunk.RegexpParser with 2 stages>
Perform chunking
result = chunk_parser.parse(pos_tags)
print(result)
      (NP Education/NN)
      (VP is/VBZ (NP the/DT transmission/NN))
    of/IN
      (NP knowledge/NN)
    skills/NNS
      ,/,
    and/CC
      (NP character/NN)
     traits/NNS ./.)
```

Conclusion:

POS tagging (Part-of-Speech tagging) involves labeling words in a text with their grammatical categories (e.g., noun, verb, adjective). For English text, widely available libraries like NLTK or spaCy provide accurate tagging due to well-defined grammar. Indian languages pose greater challenges due to their diversity, script variations, and limited resources. Building accurate POS taggers for Indian languages often requires language-specific models and extensive linguistic knowledge.