## Syed Muhammad salman khan

Submitted to : Aasma khan

## Summer Assigment

Sessional (Summer- 2020)
Natural Language Processing

Note: Attempt all Questions.
Question No. 1:
a) Explain Part of Speech Tagging (POS) and explain POS tag ambiguity with two examples.
Part of speech tagging is also known as part of speech tags , lexical categories, word classes morphological classes, lexical tags etc.
The process of assigning a part-of-speech to each word in a sentence.
Example :play well with other.

| Play | V |
| :--- | :--- |
| Well | Ad |
| With | Prep |
| Other | N |

Example:

| Heat | Verb(noun ) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Water | Noun(verb) |
| In | Prep(noun ,adj) |
| A | Det (noun) |
| Large | Adj(noun) |
| Vessel | noun |

b) State difference between open vs. closed classes.

Open classes : unlimited numbers of words
Open classes allow new members through borrowing (for example, the noun cafe) and derivation (for example, the adjective bounteous from the noun bounty)

Examples: Noun , verb,Adverb, Adjective...
Closed classes: Closed classes of words do not allow new members and usually involve grammatical rather than lexical words

Examples : Auxiliary, Articles, Determine ,conjunction, pronoun ,interjections...
(02)
c) Apply Viterbi Algorithm on the below given bigram and lexical probabilities;

| Initial <br> Probabilities |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Noun | $1 \backslash 3$ |
| Verb | 0 |
| Other | $1 \backslash 3$ | | Bigram Probabilities |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Noun | $1 \backslash 4$ | $1 \backslash 4$ | 0 |
| Verb | $1 \backslash 4$ | 0 | $1 \backslash 4$ |
| Other | $1 \backslash 3$ | 0 | $1 \backslash 3$ |


| Lexical Probabilities |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
|  | O1=time | O2=flies | O3=like | O4=an | O5=arrow |  |
| Noun | $1 \backslash 5$ | $1 \backslash 5$ | 0 | 0 | $1 \backslash 5$ |  |
| Verb | $1 \backslash 5$ | $2 \backslash 5$ | $1 \backslash 5$ | 0 | 0 |  |
| Other | 0 | 0 | $1 \backslash 5$ | $2 \backslash 5$ | 0 |  |

Lexical probability

|  | Time | Flies | Like | An | Arrow |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Noun | $1 / 5$ | $1 / 5$ | 0 | 0 | $1 / 5$ |
| Verb | $1 / 5$ | $2 / 5$ | $1 / 5$ | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | $1 / 5$ | $2 / 5$ | 0 |


|  | P1(h1) | P2(h2) | P3(h3) | P4(h4) | P5(h5) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Noun | $1 / 2^{*} 1 /$ <br> 5 | $1 / 2.1 / 5.1 / 3.1 / 5=1 / 15$ <br> 0 | 0 | 0 | $1 / 3750.1 / 3.1 / 5=1 / 56250$ <br> 0 |
| Verb | 0 | $1 / 2.1 / 5.1 / 3.2 / 5=1 / 75$ | $1 / 75.1 / 3.1 / 5=1 / 112$ <br> 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Othe <br> r | 0 | 0 | $1 / 75.1 / 5.1 / 2=1 / 750$ | $1 / 750.1 / 2.2 / 5=1 / 375$ <br> 0 | 0 |

Times $=$ Noun
Flies $=$ Verb
Like $=$ Other
Question No. 2:
(05)

Apply Bayesian theorem over the below given string:
$\wedge J o h n$ got many NLP books. ${ }^{\wedge} \mathrm{He}$ found them all very interesting.
Where for lexical probabilities assume John $=0.5$, got $=0.3$, many $=0.2, N L P=0.1$ and books $=0$.

| ^John | Got | Many | Nlp | Books . | ^he | Found | Them | Very | Interesting. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| NN | VB | A | N | N | N | V | N | R | A |


|  | $\wedge$ | $\mathbf{N}$ | $\mathbf{V}$ | $\mathbf{A}$ | $\mathbf{R}$ | $\cdot$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\wedge$ | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $\mathbf{N}$ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| $\mathbf{V}$ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| $\mathbf{A}$ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| $\mathbf{R}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| $\cdot$ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

STEP NO 3:

|  | $\wedge$ | $\mathbf{N}$ | $\mathbf{V}$ | $\mathbf{A}$ | $\mathbf{R}$ | $\cdot$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\wedge$ | 0 | $2 / 2=1$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $\mathbf{N}$ | 1 | $1 / 5$ | $2 / 5$ | 0 | $1 / 5$ | $1 / 5$ |
| V | 0 | $1 / 2$ | 0 | $1 / 2$ | 0 | 0 |
| A | 0 | $1 / 2$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | $1 / 2$ |
| R | 0 | 0 | 0 | $1 / 1=1$ | 0 | 0 |
| . | $1 / 2$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |


|  | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | JOHN | GOT | MANY | NLP | BOOKS |
| $\wedge$ | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| N | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| V | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| A | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| R | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| $\cdot$ | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 |

$\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{JOHN} / \wedge) \mathrm{JOHN} * \wedge=0.5 * 2 / 2=0.5$
$\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{GOT} / \wedge) \mathrm{GOT}^{* \wedge}=0.3 * 2 / 2=0.3$
P(MANY/^)MANY*^ $=0.2$ * $2 / 2=0.2$
$\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{NLP} / \wedge) \mathrm{NLP}^{*} \wedge=0.1^{*} 2 / 2=0.1$
$\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{BOOKS} / \wedge)$ BOOKS ${ }^{* \wedge}=0.6 * 2 / 2=0.6$
P(john/N)JOHN*N=0.5*5/5=0.5
and so on...

Good Luck ©

