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Named Entity Recognition using Hidden Markov Model (HMM)

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Abstract

Named Entity Recognition (NER) is the subtask of Natural Language Processing (NLP) which is the branch of artificial intelligence. It has many applications mainly in machine translation, text to speech synthesis, natural language understanding, Information Extraction, Information retrieval, question answering etc. The aim of NER is to classify words into some predefined categories like location name, person name, organization name, date, time etc. In this paper we describe the Hidden Markov Model (HMM) based approach of machine learning in detail to identify the named entities. The main idea behind the use of HMM model for building NER system is that it is language independent and we can apply this system for any language domain. In our NER system the states are not fixed means it is of dynamic in nature one can use it according to their interest. The corpus used by our NER system is also not domain specific

Keywords

Named Entity Recognition (NER), Natural Language processing (NLP), Hidden Markov Model (HMM)

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AN IMPROVED APRIORI ALGORITHM FOR ASSOCIATION RULES

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Abstract

There are several mining algorithms of association rules. One of the most popular algorithms is Apriori that is used to extract frequent itemsets from large database and getting the association rule for discovering the knowledge. Based on this algorithm, this paper indicates the limitation of the original Apriori algorithm of wasting time for scanning the whole database searching on the frequent itemsets, and presents an improvement on Apriori by reducing that wasted time depending on scanning only some transactions. The paper shows by experimental results with several groups of transactions, and with several values of minimum support that applied on the original Apriori and our implemented improved Apriori that our improved Apriori reduces the time consumed by 67.38% in comparison with the original Apriori, and makes the Apriori algorithm more efficient and less time consuming.

Keywords

Apriori, Improved Apriori, Frequent itemset, Support, Candidate itemset, Time consuming.

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Rag-Fusion: A New Take on Retrieval Augmented Generation

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Abstract

Infineon has identified a need for engineers, account managers, and customers to rapidly obtain product information. This problem is traditionally addressed with retrieval-augmented generation (RAG) chatbots, but in this study, I evaluated the use of the newly popularized RAG-Fusion method. RAG-Fusion combines RAG and reciprocal rank fusion (RRF) by generating multiple queries, reranking them with reciprocal scores and fusing the documents and scores. Through manually evaluating answers on accuracy, relevance, and comprehensiveness, I found that RAG-Fusion was able to provide accurate and comprehensive answers due to the generated queries contextualizing the original query from various perspectives. However, some answers strayed off topic when the generated queries' relevance to the original query is insufficient. This research marks significant progress in artificial intelligence (AI) and natural language processing (NLP) applications and demonstrates transformations in a global and multiindustry context.

Keywords

Chatbot, Retrieval-augmented Generation, Reciprocal Rank Fusion, Natural Language Processing

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Sentiment Analysis for Modern Standard Arabic and Colloquial

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Abstract

The rise of social media such as blogs and social networks has fueled interest in sentiment analysis. With the proliferation of reviews, ratings, recommendations and other forms of online expression, online opinion has turned into a kind of virtual currency for businesses looking to market their products, identify new opportunities and manage their reputations, therefore many are now looking to the field of sentiment analysis. In this paper, we present a feature-based sentence level approach for Arabic sentiment analysis. Our approach is using Arabic idioms/saying phrases lexicon as a key importance for improving the detection of the sentiment polarity in Arabic sentences as well as a number of novels and rich set of linguistically motivated features (contextual Intensifiers, contextual Shifter and negation handling), syntactic features for conflicting phrases which enhance the sentiment classification accuracy. Furthermore, we introduce an automatic expandable wide coverage polarity lexicon of Arabic sentiment words. The lexicon is built with gold-standard sentiment words as a seed which is manually collected and annotated and it expands and detects the sentiment orientation automatically of new sentiment words using synset aggregation technique and free online Arabic lexicons and thesauruses. Our data focus on modern standard Arabic (MSA) and Egyptian dialectal Arabic tweets and microblogs (hotel reservation, product reviews, etc.). The experimental results using our resources and techniques with SVM classifier indicate high performance levels, with accuracies of over 95%..

Keywords

Sentiment Analysis, opinion mining, social network, sentiment lexicon, modern standard Arabic, colloquial, natural language processing

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OPINION MINING AND ANALYSIS: A SURVEY

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Abstract

The current research is focusing on the area of Opinion Mining also called as sentiment analysis due to sheer volume of opinion rich web resources such as discussion forums, review sites and blogs are available in digital form. One important problem in sentiment analysis of product reviews is to produce summary of opinions based on product features. We have surveyed and analyzed in this paper, various techniques that have been developed for the key tasks of opinion mining. We have provided an overall picture of what is involved in developing a software system for opinion mining on the basis of our survey and analysis.

Keywords

Opinion Mining, Sentiment Analysis, product reviews, machine learning

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FAKE NEWS DETECTION WITH SEMANTIC FEATURES AND TEXT MINING

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Abstract

Nearly 70% of people are concerned about the propagation of fake news. This paper aims to detect fake news in online articles through the use of semantic features and various machine learning techniques. In this research, we investigated recurrent neural networks vs. the naive bayes classifier and random forest classifiers using five groups of linguistic features. Evaluated with real or fake dataset from kaggle.com, the best performing model achieved an accuracy of 95.66% using bigram features with the random forest classifier. The fact that bigrams outperform unigrams, trigrams, and quadgrams show that word pairs as opposed to single words or phrases best indicate the authenticity of news.

Keywords

Text Mining, Fake News, Machine Learning, Semantic Features, Natural Language Processing (NLP)

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AN AUTOMATED MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTION GENERATION USING NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING TECHNIQUES

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Abstract

Automatic multiple-choice question generation (MCQG) is a useful yet challenging task in Natural Language Processing (NLP). It is the task of automatic generation of correct and relevant questions from textual data. Despite its usefulness, manually creating sizeable, meaningful and relevant questions is a time-consuming and challenging task for teachers. In this paper, we present an NLP-based system for automatic MCQG for Computer-Based Testing Examination (CBTE).We used NLP technique to extract keywords that are important words in a given lesson material. To validate that the system is not perverse, five lesson materials were used to check the effectiveness and efficiency of the system. The manually extracted keywords by the teacher were compared to the auto-generated keywords and the result shows that the system was capable of extracting keywords from lesson materials in setting examinable questions. This outcome is presented in a user-friendly interface for easy accessibility.

Keywords

Natural Language Processing,NLP, Computer-Based Test Examination, CBTE, Automatic Question Generation, AOG, Document, Tokenization, Multiple-Choice Question, MCQ

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HEVAL: YET ANOTHER HUMAN EVALUATION METRIC

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Abstract

Machine translation evaluation is a very important activity in machine translation development. Automatic evaluation metrics proposed in literature are inadequate as they require one or more human reference translations to compare them with output produced by machine translation. This does not always give accurate results as a text can have several different translations. Human evaluation metrics, on the other hand, lacks inter-annotator agreement and repeatability. In this paper we have proposed a new human evaluation metric which addresses these issues. Moreover this metric also provides solid grounds for making sound assumptions on the quality of the text produced by a machine translation.

Keywords

Machine Translation Evaluation, Human Evaluation, Indian Languages, Subjective Evaluation, Semantic Adequacy.

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SURVEY OF MACHINE TRANSLATION SYSTEMS IN INDIA

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Abstract

The work in the area of machine translation has been going on for last few decades but the promising translation work began in the early 1990s due to advanced research in Artificial Intelligence and Computational Linguistics. India is a multilingual and multicultural country with over 1.25 billion population and 22 constitutionally recognized languages which are written in 12 different scripts. This necessitates the automated machine translation system for English to Indian languages and among Indian languages so as to exchange the information amongst people in their local language. Many usable machine translation systems have been developed and are under development in India and around the world. The paper focuses on different approaches used in the development of Machine Translation Systems and also briefly described some of the Machine Translation Systems along with their features, domains and limitations.

Keywords

Machine Translation, Example-based MT, Transfer-based MT, Interlingua-based MT

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Hybrid Part-Of-Speech Tagger for Non-Vocalized Arabic Text

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Abstract

Part of speech tagging (POS tagging) has a crucial role in different fields of natural language processing (NLP) including Speech Recognition, Natural Language Parsing, Information Retrieval and Multi Words Term Extraction. This paper proposes an efficient and accurate POS Tagging technique for Arabic language using hybrid approach. Due to the ambiguity issue, Arabic Rule-Based method suffers from misclassified and unanalyzed words. To overcome these two problems, we propose a Hidden Markov Model (HMM) integrated with Arabic Rule-Based method. Our POS tagger generates a set of three POS tags: Noun, Verb, and Particle. The proposed technique uses the different contextual information of the words with a variety of the features which are helpful to predict the various POS classes. To evaluate its accuracy, the proposed method has been trained and tested with two corpora: the Holy Quran Corpus and Kalimat Corpus for undiacritized Classical Arabic language. The experiment results demonstrate the efficiency of our method for Arabic POS Tagging. In fact, the obtained accuracies rates are 97.6%, 96.8% and 94.4% for respectively our Hybrid Tagger, HMM Tagger and for the Rule-Based Tagger with Holy Quran Corpus. And for Kalimat Corpus we obtained 94.60%, 97.40% and 98% for respectively Rule-Based Tagger, HMM Tagger and our Hybrid Tagger.

Keywords

Part-Of-Speech Tagger, Natural Language Applications, Natural Language Parsing, Hidden Markov Model, Multi Words Term Extraction, Speech Recognition.

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