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Table of Content / İçindekiler

| ID   | Title  | Authors   | Pages |
|------|--|---|-------|
| 1657 | Cross-Market Recommendation with Two-stage Graph Learning  | Emre Köse, Yusuf Yaslan   | 1-5   |
| 1661 | Improving Diabetic Retinopathy Detection using Patchwise CNN with biGRU Model  | Muazzez Buket Darici, Gulsum Yigit  | 6-10  |
| 1668 | Distributed and Biometric Signature-Based Identity Proofing System for the Maritime Sector   | Taylan Akbas, Ahmet Koltuksuz, Çağatay Yücel  | 11-16 |
| 1669 | Predicting Z Boson Decay Modes: Evaluating the Performance of Machine Learning and Deep Learning Techniques in Particle Physics            | Canda Deniz Sag, Onur Sahin   | 17-22 |
| 1670 | The Importance of Labeling and Noise on The Trading Strategy   | Zinnet Duygu Akşehir, Erdal Kılıç   | 23-28 |
| 1673 | Risk Assessment of LinkedIn Profiles   | Arzum Aydın, Şerif Bahtiyar   | 29-33 |
| 1675 | Sensör Yerleştirme Problemi için Karınca Kolonisi Eniyileme Algoritması  | Dindar Öz   | 34-39 |
|      | Ant Colony Optimization for the Sensor Deployment Problem  |   |       |
| 1677 | Predicting Jet Count in Proton-Proton Collisions using Machine Learning and Deep Learning Models   | Canda Deniz Sag, Onur Sahin   | 40-45 |
| 1682 | A New Approach for Human Body Orientation Detection using Camera Footage   | Alican Kartal, Nazli Shahbazi, Ebru Akçapınar Sezer, Mehmet Serdar Güzel  | 46-50 |
| 1686 | Innovative Parking Solutions in Smart Cities   | Gurkan Celik, Umit Deniz Ulusar, Aknur Sarsenbay, Abdelmalik Taleb-Ahmed  | 51-56 |
| 1687 | The Problem of Pos Tagging and Stemming for Agglutinative Languages  | Elov Botir Boltayevich, Eşref Adalı, Khamroeva Shahlo Mirdjonovna, Abdullayeva Oqila Xolmo'Minovna, Xusainova Zilola Yuldashevna, Xudayberganov Nizomaddin Uktamboyl O'g'li | 57-62 |
| 1688 | Pos Taging of Uzbek Text Using Hidden Markov Model   | Elov Botir Boltayevich, Sirojiddinov Shuhrat Samariddinovich, Khamroeva Shahlo Mirdjonovna, Eşref Adalı, Xusainova Zilola Yuldashevna                                       | 63-68 |
| 1689 | Modeling and Designing Subsystem of Fiber-optic Sensors for Diagnostics and Control of Mechanical Structures Health in Differential System | Aliya Kalizhanova, Murat Kunelbayev, Ainur Kozbakova, Zhalau Aitkulov, Feruza Malikova, Zulfiya Zhilkishbayeva  | 69-74 |
| 1691 | Optimizing NVM Utilization Efficiency with Huffman Compression Algorithm in MCU Based System   | Huseyin Karacali, Efcan Cebel, Nevzat Donum   | 75-80 |
| 1692 | Constructing the Terminological Core of NLP Ontology   | Zhanna Sadirmekova, Madina Sambetbayeva, Elmira Daiyrbayeva, Aigerim Yerimbetova, Zhanar Altynbekova, Aslanbek Murzakhmetov   | 81-85 |
| 1693 | Duygu Analizinde Veri Kayması Problemine Dair Zorluklar ve Fırsatlar   | Uzay Çetin, Samet Aslantaş, Yunus Emre Gündoğmuş  | 86-90 |
|      | Challenges and Opportunities Related to Data Drift Problem in Sentiment  |   |       |
| 1694 | AI-Augmented Early Warning Models for Commercial and SME Segments: Leveraging Unstructured Data and Time-Series Analytics                  | Gizem Atasoy, Güneş Aydınoğan, Seçil Arslan   | 91-96 |

# The Problem of Pos Tagging and Stemming for Agglutinative Languages

## (Turkish, Uyghur, Uzbek Languages)

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**Abstract**—The number of possible word forms in agglutinative languages is theoretically unlimited. This, in turn, creates the problem of POS tagging (part-of-speech) of out-of-vocabulary (OOV) words in agglutinative languages. In agglutinative languages, words are formed by adding suffixes to the stem. Due to the occurrence of phonetic harmony and disharmony while adding suffixes to the stem, it is necessary to analyze both phonetic and morphological changes. When solving many NLP tasks, it is necessary to reduce word forms to the stem (stemming). Removing all inflectional affixes from a word and lemmatizing the rest of the word is considered one of the important tasks of natural language processing (NLP), and this process is called stemming. The stemming process is important in information retrieval (IR) systems.

**Keywords**—part-of-speech, POS tagging, stemming, information retrieval, IR, stemming algorithms

### I. INTRODUCTION

Increasing the speed of returning a result that matches the user's query is one of the most important issue in information retrieval systems. The easiest and most convenient way to do this is through the stemming process. In NLP, the method that determines the general form (stem) of various morphological variants of a word is called the stemming algorithm [1]. To identify the stem in information retrieval systems, it is necessary to remove its suffixes and prefixes [2]. POS tagging is the task of determining (tagging) which type of words (noun, verb, adjective, number, adverb, or pronoun) belongs to each word in a given sentence. POS labeling is one of the main tasks of natural language processing (NLP) and an important pipeline step (Figure 1).

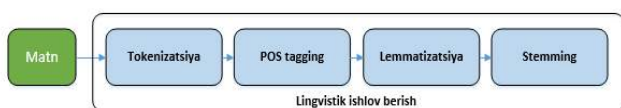


Figure 1. Stages of initial text processing

### II. METHODS

POS tagging is an essential step for NLP applications such as machine translation, text summarization, question-answering, and sentiment analysis. For example, the POS tagging is used to translate the word "olma" (an apple) into other languages. "Olma" (an apple) is an object if it belongs to the noun group, and if "ol-ma" (don't take)" it indicates an action and belongs to the verb group. POS tagging can be done with or without a dictionary. Most of the scientific studies on POS tagging are word-based and do not perform morphological segmentation of words [3]. Some agglutinative languages use word stems to implement the POS tagging process [4]. Uzbek, Turkish and Uyghur words and their stems may belong to different POS tags.

TABLE I. LEMMA, STEM AND POS TAG OF WORD FORM IN AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES

| Word              | lemma            | PO S | Stem     | PO S | stem      | PO S |
|-------------------|------------------|------|----------|------|-----------|------|
| Muzladi           | muzlamoq         | V B  | muz      | N    | muz       | N    |
| Issiqroq          | issiq            | JJ   | isi      | VB   | isi       | VB   |
| Soddalashtiriladi | soddalashtir moq | V B  | sodda    | JJ   | sodda     | JJ   |
| Ixtiyoriy         | ixtiyoriy        | JJ   | ixtiyor  | N    | ixtiy o r | N    |
| qo'llaniladigan   | qo'llamoq        | V B  | qo'l     | N    | qo'l      | N    |
| yo'lakda          | yo'lak           | N    | yo'l     | N    | yo'l      | N    |
| qishlog'im        | qishloq          | N    | qishlog' | ?    | qishl oq  | N    |
| Yetkili           | yetkili          | AD J | yetkili  | AD J | yetki     | N    |
| Kurullarimizla    | kurul            | N    | kurul    | N    | kurul     | N    |
| Teşkilatlarimizla | teşkilat         | N    | teşkilat | N    | teşkil    | N    |
| seçimlere         | seçim            | N    | seçim    | N    | seç       | VB   |
| futbolcularin     | futbolcu         | N    | futbolcu | N    | futbol    | N    |

| Kullandi           | kullanmak   | F  | kulla           | F  | kulla  | F  |
|--------------------|-------------|----|-----------------|----|--------|----|
| bilgi              | bilgi       | N  | bilgi           | N  | bil    | F  |
| tarazichi          | tarazichi   | N  | tarazichi       | N  | tarazi | N  |
| yashaptu           | yashamaq    | VB | yasha           | VB | yash   | N  |
| yegizligi          | yegizlik    | N  | yegizlig        | N  | yegiz  | VB |
| og'urлуqqa         | og'urлуq    | N  | og'urлуq        | N  | og'ur  | N  |
| chyshkänligin<br>i | chyshkänliq | N  | chyshkän<br>lig | N  | chysh  | ?  |

The process of stemming in Turkish and Uyghur is described as follows:

Stemming (Turkish and Uyghur) is the process of reducing a word to its core by removing inflectional suffixes. Table 2 below lists words in Uzbek, Turkish, and Uyghur languages, their stems, and examples of word-forming and form-forming suffixes added to their stems which is shown in Table-II.

TABLE II. STEMS AND SUFFIXES OF THE WORD FORM IN AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES

| Til | So'zshakl   | Stem   | So'z<br>yasovchi              | Shakl<br>yasovchi                             |
|-----|---|--|-------------------------------|---|
|     |   |  | qo'shimcha                    | qo'shimcha                                    |
| UZ  | ko'zlagan = ko'z + la<br>+ gan<br>tinchimiz = tin + ch<br>+ imiz<br>bilimdon = bil + im<br>+ don<br>birlik = bir + lik<br>moyladim = moy +<br>la + di                                 | ko'z<br>tin<br>bil<br>bir<br>moy             | la<br>ch<br>im<br>lik<br>la   | gan<br>imiz<br>don<br>bir<br>di + m           |
| TR  | oyuncularin =<br>oyun+cu+lar+in<br>futbolcularin<br>= futbol+cu+lar+in<br>karşilasmalar =<br>karşi+laş+ma+lar<br>değerlendirilip =<br>değer+len+dir+il+ip<br>açıkladi =<br>açık+la+di | oyun<br>futbol<br>karşi<br>değer<br>açık     | cu<br>cu<br>laş<br>len<br>la  | lar+in<br>lar+in<br>ma+lar<br>dir+il+ip<br>di |
| UY  | tarazichi =<br>tarazi+chi<br>yashaptu =<br>yasha+p+tu<br>yegizligi =<br>yegiz+lig+i<br>og'urлуqqa =<br>og'ur+luq+qa<br>chyshkänligini =<br>chyshkän+lig+i+ni                          | tarazi<br>yash<br>yegiz<br>og'ur<br>chyshkän | chi<br>a<br>lig<br>luq<br>lig | -<br>p+tu<br>i<br>qa<br>i+ni                  |

However, the stemming process for the Uzbek language is described as follows:

Stemming (Uzbek) is the task of reducing the word to its core by removing the derivational and inflectional suffixes added to it. In Uzbek, Turkish and Uyghur languages, sentences consist of separate words. Morphologically, words in these three languages are formed by adding some suffixes to the root. In this process, phonetic changes (phonetic harmony) may occur in the word, and this is directly reflected in the text. The root itself can also be a word that expresses the specific meaning of the word. Although affixes play an important role in the sentence, they do not have an independent meaning.

Affixes are divided into derivational suffixes and inflectional suffixes [5]. In Turkish and Uyghur, word-forming suffixes can form new stems (Fig. 2). Form-forming suffixes change only the grammatical function of the word. A semantic change can occur in a word by adding word-forming suffixes to the stem. Form-forming suffixes cause syntactic changes in the word. Word-forming suffixes are added to the

root first, and then form-forming suffixes. However, it is also possible to add form-forming suffixes directly to the stem.

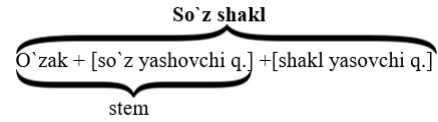


Fig. 2. The general morphological structure of the word in the Turkish and Uyghur languages

In Turkish and Uyghur, roots together with word-forming suffixes turn into stems. In agglutinative languages, form-forming suffixes usually follow word-forming suffixes. However, in some cases, form-forming suffixes such as -gil, -siz can come first.

In the Uzbek language, a lexical form is preceded by a word-former, and as an example, we can cite the words o'chirg'ich, muzlatkich.

*o'chirg'ich* = o'ch (root) + ir (lexical form-former) + g'ich (word former)

*muzlatkich* = muz + la (word-former) + t (lexical form-former) + kich (word-former)

In the Turkish language, after the root, word-forming suffixes + lexical form-forming suffixes + word-forming suffixes form is found:

*baş+la+n+gıç;*

There is also a root + syntactic form-forming suffixes + word-forming suffixes form:

*aşağıdaki (sorular), aşağıdakiler, sıftaki (öğrenciler), sıftakiler, raftaki (eşyalar), yuvadaki [6].*

In the Uyghur language, there are also words that do not correspond to the order of stem + word-forming suffixes + form-forming suffixes, i.e., stem + form-forming suffixes + word-forming suffixes:

*oqu+t-quchi; qolla+n-ma[7].*

The number of suffixes that can be added to a word and their numerous combinations make the of root identifying process in agglutinative languages a complex problem. Because in most agglutinative languages, combinations of suffixes form complex word forms.

As can be seen from Table 2 above, Uzbek, Turkish and Uyghur languages look at stem and lemma differently. In the Uzbek language, lemma is in the form of a root or artificial word: book, book reader, knowledge, scholar. So, in Uzbek language, lemma is equal to lexeme in the dictionary. In the Uzbek language, cognate (base) words are counted as lemmas separately. In order to perform stemming in the Uzbek language, all suffixes up to the root of the word form are cut off. In a word form Maktab+dosh+lar+imiz there is a word-forming and a form-forming suffix. In the process of stemming in Uzbek, all these suffixes are cut off:

Word form: *maktab*+{dosh}+(lar)+(imiz)

Lemma: *maktabdosh*

Stem: *maktab*

Root: *maktab*

In the process of stemming in Turkish, only syntactic and lexical form-forming suffixes in the word form are cut, but the word-forming ones are left. For example:

Word form: *seçim*+(ler)+(e)

Stem: *seçim*

It can be seen that in Turkish, a word-forming suffix remains in the stem, the difference between root and stem is the presence of a word-forming suffix.

Word form: seçim+(ler)+(e)  
 Lemma: seçim  
 Stem: seçim  
 Root: seç

In the process of stemming in the Uyghur language, the syntactic and lexical form-forming suffixes in the word form are cut, but the word-forming suffixes are left.

oqutquchi  
 Word form: oqut + (qu) + (chi)  
 Lemma: oqut  
 Stem: oqut  
 Root: o

### III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

POS tagging of corpus texts is widely used as a clustering problem in NLP. Brown presented a class-based n-gram model based on a complex hierarchical clustering algorithm for learning syntactic classes of words [8]. In the study, the context information is entered in the form of n-grams, and in the initial state, each word belongs to one group. Then, each pair of clusters that gives the average minimum loss is aggregated until all clusters are merged under one cluster. In the next step, a binary tree representing the hierarchy between syntactic categories is formed.

Banko and Moore provide a contextual HMM tagger for each word based not only on the current word "tag" but also on three neighboring tags, including previous and subsequent word "tags" (valence) [9]. Compared to the basic HMM, this model included more contextual information and showed efficient results.

Johnson compared the various parameters used in HMM-based POS tagging. For this purpose, he used Expectation Maximization (EM), Variational Bayes and Gibbs sampling [10]. The study showed the low efficiency of EM algorithm compared to Gibbs sampling and variational Bayes estimator.

*Researches on stemming.* Modern stemming algorithms are generally divided into three classes: rule-based, statistical, and hybrid algorithms (Fig. 7). Rule-based stemmers aim to identify stems using non-automatic rules. Popular rule-based stemmers include Lovins [11], Porter [12] and Krovetz [13]. Rule-based stemming algorithms are usually controlled.

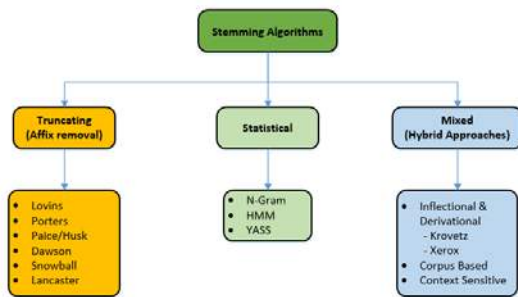


Fig. 3. Classification of stemming algorithms

Statistical stemming algorithms use statistical methods to learn stems. Xu and Croft [14] presented a method that uses a random statistical term to overcome the shortcomings of Porter's stemming. Based on the data of random statistics, they applied a graph partitioning algorithm to reduce the number of classes generated by Porter's stemmer [15].

Hybrid stemming algorithms combine rule-based and statistical methods into a single system. Some hybrid stemming algorithms have been developed by Shrivastava [16], Goweder [17] and Adam [18].

A method for implementing Turkish stemming was introduced by Köksal [8]. This method is based on considering the first 5-6 letters as the root. Kut et al. developed a method called L-M (Longest Match) in their research. Using a dictionary containing word stems and their possible forms, the method compares the stem word with the words in the dictionary from left to right. The longest matching word is the stem.

Solak and Can [1] used a dictionary of roots to identify stems. Each stem is recorded as having 64 features corresponding to the left-to-right stemming methods. Letter units are mapped to the root lexicon in left-to-right order, and if a matching stem is found, the system determines possible stems based on additional rules. This research, called the AF algorithm, is basically a variant of the morphological analysis method developed by Oflazer.

FindStem is a stemming method developed by Sever and Bitirim [3], which mainly includes three steps: stem detection, stem morphological analysis, and detection. The method uses a dictionary containing morphological and POS features of words, syntactic rules. Sever and Bitirim claim that the FindStem algorithm works better and more efficiently than the AF and L-M algorithms.

Other analytical methods for determining the stem of Turkish words include the "zemberek" algorithm developed by Akin [19] and the "snowball" algorithm developed by Childen [3]. Also, Dincher [20] proposed a method for solving the boundary between the root and the suffixes using n-gram statistics. As a result of the application of this research, the efficiency was 95.8%.

Aishan Wumaier and other researchers developed a new Uyghur noun stemming method in 2009 [21]. The Uyghur noun stemming method was implemented in 2 stages:

- Uyghur language using FSM additions;
- Using the CRF method to eliminate ambiguities caused by Uighur FSM suffixes.

In the first stage, the process of Uyghur noun stemming was developed using FSM noun suffixes. The stemming process was performed on 55,625 input words, and as a result, 6,239 incorrect over-stemming words were identified. In the second stage, 55125 word corpus was built by determining the inaccuracies that occurred during the stemming process using the CRF method. The corpus consists of 17317 words with indefinite adverbs, 6239 words without correct adverbs and 11078 words with correct adverbs. The result of the algorithm shows that the recall rate was 88.78% when FSM additives were used, and the recall rate was 94.04% when FSM and CRF were used. In conclusion, using the CRF method improves the recovery rate by 5.26%.

In 2012, Azragul, Qixiangjiwei, and Yusupulla developed a Uyghur language stemmer [22]. They used a dictionary-based method. During the operation of the algorithm, the entered word is searched from the stem dictionary. In this case, a word is separated using a dictionary of suffixes, and a candidate word separated by removing the suffixes is searched in the dictionary.

Studies have shown that previous studies used an incomplete vocabulary (open vocabulary) and the inaccuracies resulting from stemming were subsequently resolved by other methods.



#### IV. STUDY OF THE PROBLEM

##### 4.1. Problems In The Stemming Process

The following issues may occur during stemming:

- 1) the stem and suffix are homonymous with one stem;
- 2) the occurrence of a sound change in the word;
- 3) stemming neologism and NERs.

The stem and suffix are homonymous with one stem. Today, various stemming methods have been developed for natural language words. Modern stemming algorithms are being developed without using any syntactic information.

Also, traditional stemming methods (algorithms) are based on suffixes and some morphological rules, and as a result of the stemming process, ambiguity in the stem may occur. Determining a polysemous stem is a more complex process, and sentence-level semantic information is ignored in the stemming process. Sometimes the POS tag of a word may not be the same as the POS tag of its root.

In the Uzbek language, there is also a phenomenon of homonymy between word-forming and form-forming suffixes. This creates a problematic situation in the stemming process. Table III below provides a list of homonyms:

TABLE III. HOMONYMY BETWEEN WORD-FORMING AND FORM-FORMING SUFFIXES

| Shakl yasovchi qo'shimcha               | So'z yasovchi qo'shimcha                  |
|---|---|
| -ay (lug'aviy shakl yas.) boray         | kuchay (fe'l)                             |
| -gi (lug'aviy shakl yas.) borgim        | supurgi (ot), yozgi (sifat)               |
| -da (sintaktik shakl yas.) uyda         | undamoq (fe'l)                            |
| -i (sintaktik shakl yas.) do'sti        | jannati (sifat), boyi (fe'l)              |
| -in (lug'aviy shakl yas.) ko'rin        | ekin (ot), sog'in (sifat)                 |
| -im (sintaktik shakl yas.) uyim         | bilim (ot), ayrim (sifat)                 |
| -ir (lug'aviy shakl yas.) o'chir        | gapir (fe'l)                              |
| -iq (lug'aviy shakl yas.) siniqmoq      | yo'liq (fe'l), ochiq (sifat), chiziq (ot) |
| -y (lug'aviy shakl yas.) o'qiy          | qoray (sifat)                             |
| -k (sintaktik shakl yas.) bordik        | to'shak (ot), chirik (sifat)              |
| -ka (lug'aviy shakl yas.) surka         | iska (fe'l)                               |
| -kin ((lug'aviy shakl yas.) to'kkin     | epkin (ot), keskin (sifat)                |
| -la (lug'aviy shakl yas.) quvla         | so'zla (fe'l)                             |
| -lab (lug'aviy shakl yas.) yuzlab       | haftalab (ravish)                         |
| -m (sintaktik shakl yas.) otam, ko'rdim | to'plam (ot)                              |
| -ma (lug'aviy shakl yas.) gapirma       | qatlama (ot), bo'g'ma (sifat)             |
| -moq (lug'aviy shakl yas.) ichmoq       | quymoq (ot)                               |
| -sa (lug'aviy shakl yas.) kelsa         | suvsa (fe'l)                              |
| -siz (sintaktik shakl yas.) yozasiz     | yuzsiz (sifat), to'xtovsiz (ravish)       |

TABLE IV. STEMS AND SUFFIXES OF WORD FORM IN AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES

| Til    | So'zshakl | 1-ma'nosi          | 2-ma'nosi        |
|--------|-----------|--------------------|------------------|
| Turk   | gelecek   | keladi (will come) | kelajak (future) |
| Uyg'ur | alma      | ol+ma (don't take) | olma (apple)     |
| O'zbek | quymoq    | quy+moq (pour)     | quymoq (panke)   |

The ambiguity of the stem in Uzbek language sentences can be seen in the following Figure 3:

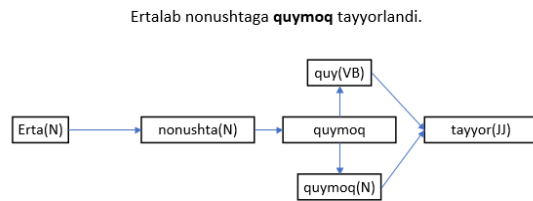


Fig. 4. Stem ambiguity in Uzbek language sentences

In Turkish

- 1) meaning: *Kış yine gelecek.* (Winter will come again)
- 2) meaning: *Gelecek hakkında ne düşünüyorsunuz?* (What do you think about the future?)

In Uyghur:

- 1) meaning: *Qalamni qolunga olma.* (Don't take your pen.)
- 2) meaning: *U bazardin olma setiwaldi.* (He sold apple on the market.)

In Uzbek: (quymoq)

- 1) meaning: *Zarifa mehmonlarga choy quymoqchi bo'ldi.* (Zarifa wanted to pour tea for the guests.)
- 2) meaning: *Ertalab nonushtaga quymoq tayyorlandi.* (In the morning, pudding was prepared for breakfast.)

Various problems can occur during the POS tagging process. One of them is the ambiguity in POS tagging. Words can belong to different word groups depending on their syntactic role in a sentence. The correct POS tag of a word helps to find its stem. For example, in Turkish

- 1) *Aydınlık gelecek günler bizi bekliyor.* (Brighter days await us in the future).
- 2) *Ahmet birazdan gelecek.* (Ahmet is coming soon);

*gelecek* in the first sentence is an adjective, and the root is *gelecek* (future). In the second sentence, *gelecek* is a verb, and the stem is *gel-(mek)* (to come). From the above considerations, it can be noted that POS tagging process plays an important role in stemming.

We can observe a similar situation in the Uyghur language. For example, the word *olma* is stemmed in the form of apple in the meaning of *apple fruit*, and *ol-ma* as a verb is stemmed in the form of *olma*. In stemming, the difference in word forms from POS tagging can also be observed in the word *kelgüsi*.

- 1) *Kelgüsi ishinni planladim.* (I planned my future work)
- 2) *Bala ete kelgüsi.* (Child is coming soon)

In the first sentence *kelgüsi* is an adjective, and the stem is *kelgüsi* (the future). In the second sentence, *kelgüsi* is a verb in the future tense, and the stem is in the form *kel-(mek)* (to come).

In the Uzbek language, the stem and suffix can be homonymous with one stem, and the complications in POS tagging and stemming can be observed in many examples. For example, *tortma*, *olma*, *yoзма*, *o'sma* and etc are word forms. These words are in the form of stem *tortma* - *tort-(moq)*, *olma-ol-(moq)*, *yoзма-yoz-(moq)*, *o'sma-o's-(moq)*, and POS tagging is defined as a noun and a verb. For example:

- 1) *Sen bozordan kitob olma* (Don't buy books from the market)
- 2) *Akbar kecha olma yedi.* (Yesterday Akbar ate an apple)

Here, in the first sentence, *olma* is a verb with a negative meaning, and the stem is in the form of *ol-(moq)*, in the second sentence, *olma* is a noun, and the stem is also *olma*. From the above considerations, it can be seen that in all three Turkish languages, there is a case where the root and the suffix are homonymous with one root, and in this case, it can be noted that the process of POS tagging plays an important role in stemming.

##### The Occurrence of a Sound Change in The Word

Phonetic changes (insertion, deletion, phonetic harmony, and assimilation) may occur in some cases as a result of adding form-forming suffixes to the last letters of the stem. In agglutinative languages, three types of phonetic changes can be made in a word, such as sound increase, decrease and exchange (weakening, assimilation). (Table V).

TABLE V. DEFICIENCIES IN THE STEMMING PROCESS IN AGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES

| O'zbek                               |  | Turk   |  | Uyg'ur                                    |                      |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|---|----------------------|
| to'g'ri                              | xato                                   | to'g'ri  | xato                                       | to'g'ri                                   | xato                 |
| lavozim+ida<br>ish+lagan             | boshlig'i<br>san+aydi                  | yara+landi<br>gini<br>belirt+ti                  | ögre-<br>nlere<br>jandar+<br>malig'in<br>a | yoğ+an<br>eshek+<br>medeği                | binay+im<br>oghl+um  |
| hafta+larida                         | tarog+`ini                             | ara+sinda  | rastla+d<br>igi                            | chaplish<br>+ivalid<br>u                  | yot+im               |
| bo'lim+i<br>hokim+ining<br>ish+lagan | me+ning<br>obro'y+im<br>iz<br>achch+iq | koşul+lard<br>a<br>gösteri+ci<br>nin<br>belir+li | iznin+e<br>geti+rili<br>yor                | bash+la<br>pti<br>dep+ti<br>ini+sini<br>n | yurag+im<br>shahr+im |

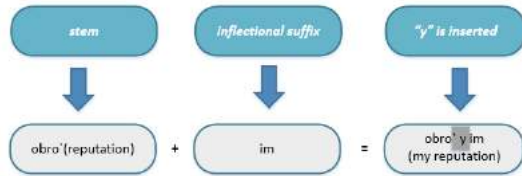


Fig. 5. Increase in sound in the word

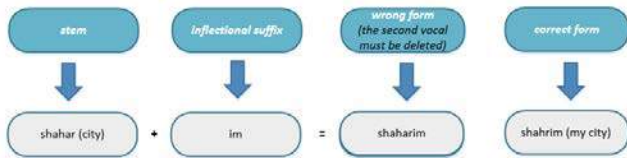


Fig. 6. Decreasing of sound in a word

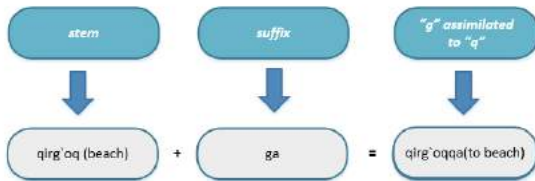


Fig. 7. Sound exchange in a word

In order to solve the problem of sound change in stem detection, the boundaries of the stem and affix are determined in the first step, and the lemmatization is performed in the second step. As a result of lemmatization, the wrong stems are changed to the root in the dictionary.

#### 4.2. Stemming Neologisms and Ners. Problems of Stemming Ners

The suffix -lik is derived mainly from nouns, adjectives, and adverbs. Words made from lexemes related to the noun family have different meanings depending on the nature of the object represented by the constituent base:

- 1) when it is made from words denoting a person (*otalik, onalik, tog'alik, o'g'illik, farzandlik, erlik, xotinlik*;) Nouns made from words denoting a certain period of life (*bolalik, yigitlik, qizlik, o'smirlik, kelinlik, kuyovlik*) nouns made from words denoting the owner of a profession or title (*mudirluk, o'qituvchilik, qassoblik, chorvadorlik, tabiblik, suvchilik, sartaroshlik, savdogarlik, rassomlik, shofyorlik, aktyorlik*);
- 2) a noun denoting the object occupied by the thing understood from the base (*botqoqlik, qumlik, muzlik*);

- 3) a noun denoting the part of the earth's surface understood from the constituent base (*jarlik, do'nglik, qiyalik, pastlik, ichkarilik, yalanglik*).

By combining adjectives and adverbs, a noun is formed: (*qizillik, semizlik, xursandlik, aniqlik*) In such cases, the word-forming suffixes in their content are cut, and the remaining part is considered as a stem. But when the suffix -lik is added to the proper nouns denoting the name of a place, they become a common noun and is written with a lowercase letter: (*samarqandlik, buxorolik, amerikalik, o'zbekistonlik, turkiyalik, arabistonlik*). In this case, the suffix -*lik* cut off, the remaining part is understood as a stem, converted to a capital letter and recognized as NER.

samarqandlik = Samarqandlik  
amerikalik = Amerika  
kanadalik = Kanada

When there is a problem of finding the stem of NERs, the form-forming suffixes are cut off, the suffix of the word-forming form or part of the word is left, this part is considered NER: the stem of the word form O'zbekistondan is O'zbekiston. There are suffixes that have functions as word-forming suffix and form-forming one (Table VI).

TABLE VI. WORD-FORMING AND FORM-FORMING HOMONYMOUS SUFFIXES

| the form-forming and word-forming suffixes |      |       |
|--|------|-------|
| -ay  | -k   | -chak |
| -gi  | -ka  | -chiq |
| -da  | -kin | -choq |
| -i   | -la  | -qa   |
| -in  | -lab | -qin  |
| -im  | -m   | -sa   |
| -ir  | -ma  | -siz  |
| -iq  | -moq | -xon  |
| -y   | -cha |       |

When such suffixes appear in the composition of words written with a capital letter, if there are form forming suffixes and word-forming suffixes in its composition, the word remains in the composition of the form and is considered a stem in this form. For example, the word Jon Kennedy (John Kennedy) contains the letter -i. Since the program does not know the stem, that is, the word does not exist in the dictionary of the Uzbek language, it cannot distinguish the stem, as a result, it can cut the suffix -i and take the word Kenned as the stem. In order to avoid such a situation, any unit that is cognate with a suffix that creates homonymy between the form-maker and word-formers is left in the word-form.

#### 4.3. Problems of Stemming Neologisms

Neologism expressing new things and concepts that appeared with the development of society, the needs of life. The novelty of neologisms is noticeable only at the time of their initial appearance: over time, they lose the "novelty" feature and usually become active words. There are types of neologism such as formal neologism, semantic neologism, functional neologism, social neologism, technological neologism, stylistic neologism. There are different ways of neologisms, they are created by creating a new word based on the existing lexical structure of the language and grammatical rules, as well as by using one of the dictionary meanings of the existing word in a new sense and by adopting a word from another language. Neologisms include suffixes such as -ism (neologism), -ik (daltonik), -la (gugllash).

Since neologisms are not in the dictionary, problems arise in their stemming. Among them are the additions in their composition, the problems of a part of the word resembling a suffix. In this case, existing suffixes in the database of form-forming additions will be cut. The remaining part corresponds to the stem. The stem corresponding to neologisms and NERs

in the Uzbek language corresponds to the definition of the stem in the Turkish and Uyghur languages given in Figure 2 above.

## V. CONCLUSION

The implementation of POS tagging and stemming through a dictionary is a challenge for many natural language processing tasks. Using a language corpus for POS tagging and stemming solves problems with vocabulary. Various experiments on language corpora show that combining stem information with a syntactic task improves the POS tagging result for a morphologically rich language, which improves the solving efficiency of the NLP task. In the article, several different joint models are presented, which assume different dependencies. Overall experimental results show that the Bayesian HMM model using neural word embeddings outperforms other models for the POS tagging task. Also, when using the semantic similarity between the stem and the words to determine the inflectional morphology, the inflectional suffixes do not change the meaning of the word. For this purpose, the method of neural word embeddings obtained from word2vec should be used. The results show that using semantic information significantly improves stemming and POS tagging.

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