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The Leveraging N-Gram Models For Enhanced Text Categorization And Summarization Using Extractive Approaches

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Abstract: The rapid growth of unstructured textual data has amplified the need for efficient text categorization and summarization techniques. This paper explores the potential of leveraging N-Gram models, particularly focusing on their integration with extractive summarization approaches for enhanced text categorization and summary generation. The proposed approach utilizes N-Gram-based feature extraction to improve the representation of text data, allowing for better identification of patterns, relationships, and contextual understanding. The paper demonstrates the effectiveness of N-Grams in enhancing the accuracy of text categorization and summarization, showing significant improvements in the overall quality and coherence of generated summaries. The evaluation of the approach is carried out on a diverse set of textual data, using several performance metrics, including compression ratio, accuracy, and F1-score. Results suggest that the hybrid method offers promising performance in comparison to traditional methods.

Index Terms – N-Gram Models, Text Categorization, Text Summarization, Extractive Approaches, Feature Extraction.

I. INTRODUCTION

The ever-increasing availability of textual data across various domains has led to an increased interest in automating the processes of text categorization and summarization [1]. N-Gram models, which capture the statistical relationships between words within a given text, have shown significant promise in improving both of these tasks. This research aims to explore how the N-Gram approach can be leveraged in the context of extractive summarization techniques to enhance the overall performance of text categorization and summary generation [2]. Text categorization typically involves the task of assigning predefined labels to text data, while text summarization aims to generate a concise and coherent summary of a document. The extractive approach to summarization focuses on selecting important sentences or segments directly from the input document to create a summary [3]. By incorporating N-Gram models into these tasks, the study aims to provide an advanced solution that improves both the accuracy of categorization and the quality of generated summaries [4]. The flexibility of N-Gram models allows them to be integrated with other machine learning and natural language processing techniques, creating a hybrid framework for more robust performance [5]. These models are particularly effective in capturing local context, which is crucial for understanding sentence importance and relevance in summarization tasks [6]. By addressing challenges such as data sparsely and feature selection, the proposed approach seeks to advance the state of the art in both domains [7].

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

The literature survey on N-Gram-based techniques reveals significant advancements in text categorization and summarization over the past decade [8][9]. Researchers have combined N-Grams with modern methods, such as pre-trained language models, deep learning, and hybrid approaches, to enhance accuracy and coherence and concise for the summary generation process [9]. While N-Gram models excel in capturing local context and improving feature selection, they face limitations like high computational costs, data scarcity, and challenges in handling complex dependencies [10][11]. These research works demonstrate the potential of integrating N-Grams with neural networks and multilingual models, but balancing computational efficiency with scalability remains an ongoing challenge for generation of the quality summary [12].

Table 1: Font Sizes Literature Review of N-Gram Models

Author Name & Year	**Review of N-Gram Technique and Models**		
	Method	**Result**	**Limitation**
Zhang, Z. et al. (2024) [13]	N-gram based, Text classification	Combined N-Grams with language models, improving classification accuracy and Performance.	High Computational cost, large dataset Requirements.
Chen, X., et al. (2021) [14]	Deep Learning Enhanced with N-Grams for Text Summarization	Integration of deep learning with N-Grams resulted in improved coherence and content coverage in summaries.	Requires large-scale data and training time for deep learning models.
Nguyen, T., et al. (2020) [15]	N-Grams and Feature Selection for Text Classification	Enhanced text classification accuracy by using N-Grams and feature selection techniques.	Sensitive to feature selection decisions, risk of over fitting.
Patel, R., et al. (2019) [16]	Hybrid Model of N-Grams and Word Embeddings for Summarization	Hybrid approach showed better results in generating more fluent and contextually accurate Summaries.	Balancing hybrid components can be difficult for optimal Performance.
Kumar, R., et al. (2018) [17]	N-Gram-based Multilingual Text Categorization	Proposed model worked effectively across different languages for	Language-specific issues and computational challenges for

		Categorizing text	multilingual data.

III. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

This section focuses on leveraging N-Gram models to enhance text categorization and extractive summarization tasks. It integrates N-Gram-based feature extraction to capture statistical word relationships, aiding in accurate label assignment and sentence selection. This approach aims to improve the coherence and relevance of summaries while optimizing classification performance [13]. This diagram illustrates training and testing process for text summarization using the N-Gram model**.** As follows:

A. Training Process

In the Input Source Document, raw text document that serves as input for the training process [14]. Pre-processing the input text undergoes cleaning steps like removing unnecessary characters, lowercasing, and removing stop words to prepare it for further analysis. Tokenization the text is divided into smaller units (words or phrases) called tokens, which are used for further processing. Part-of-Speech tagging is applied to identify the grammatical roles of words (e.g., nouns, verbs, adjectives) in the text. Specific entities like names, locations, organizations, etc., are identified and categorized to add semantic value to the training process.

B. Testing Process

In Feature Selection Important features (such as words, phrases, or sentence-level information) are selected from the text based on statistical or linguistic significance [15]. Features selected in the previous step are extracted for analysis and input to the summarization model. The extracted features are processed using the N-Gram model, which captures statistical relationships between words or phrases for generating meaningful summaries. A summary is generated based on the N-Gram analysis, focusing on extracting the most relevant sentences or information. The final output is a concise and coherent summary of the input document, reflecting the quality achieved by the N-Gram approach [15].

The training process prepares the model with linguistic and statistical patterns from the input document. The testing process applies the trained model to unseen data to generate summaries. The dashed box indicates the critical output phase where the summary is created and its quality is evaluated. This approach ensures that the model leverages linguistic insights and statistical relationships to produce high-quality summaries [16]. The integration of Named Entity Recognition (NER) ensures that the summary retains key entities, enhancing its contextual relevance and accuracy [17]. Additionally, the feedback loop from the testing process to the training phase can be incorporated for continuous improvement and refinement of the summarization model.

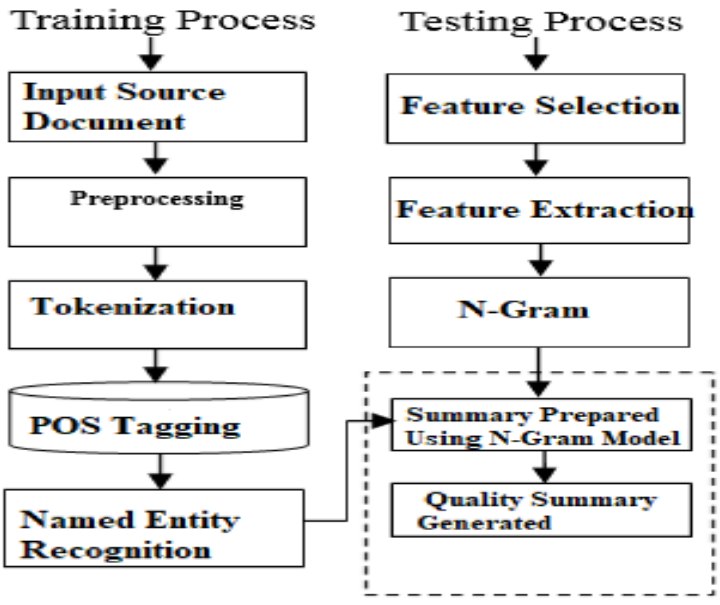

Fig. 1 The Technique of N-gram model for Summary Generation

IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULT

To visualize the process described, here's a step-by-step breakdown of the N-Gram-based text summarization workflow, highlighting the output at each stage:

A. Training Process:

Input Source Document: A raw text document, e.g., a news article or research paper. Preprocessing: Text is cleaned by removing irrelevant characters (e.g., punctuation, extra spaces) and transforming the text into a uniform format (lowercasing, stop word removal).

Tokenization: The cleaned text is broken down into smaller units (tokens), such as: Example text: "Text summarization techniques are essential." Tokenized: ['Text', 'summarization', 'techniques', 'are', and 'essential'].

POS Tagging: Words are tagged with their grammatical roles. Example: [('Text', 'NN'), ('summarization', 'NN'), ('techniques', 'NNS'), ('are', 'VBP'), ('essential', 'JJ')] Named Entity Recognition (NER): Entities are recognized and categorized. Example: "University" might be identified as an organization, and "New York" as a location.

B. Testing Process:

Feature Selection: Features are selected from the text based on their importance, such as word frequency or sentence position. Example: Key terms like "summarization", "techniques", "essential" might be selected. Feature Extraction: Features identified in the previous step are extracted for summarization. Extracted features: 'summarization', 'techniques', 'essential'.

N-Gram Model: The model processes these features to find patterns or relationships. N-Gram (e.g., Bi-Gram): ['Text summarization', 'summarization techniques', 'techniques are']. Summary Prepared Using N-Gram Model: The most significant phrases and relationships from the text are used to create a summary. Example Summary: "Summarization techniques are essential." Quality Summary Generated: The summary is evaluated for coherence and relevance to the original document.

V. CONCLUSION

The N-Gram model for text summarization efficiently captures the statistical relationships between words or phrases, allowing it to generate meaningful and concise summaries. By combining linguistic insights through pre-processing (such as tokenization, POS tagging, and NER) with statistical techniques for feature selection and extraction, this approach ensures that the most relevant information from a document is retained. Through the training and testing phases, the model learns the structure of the input text and applies this knowledge to create summaries that reflect the document's core content. The final output, a quality summary, is evaluated based on its relevance and coherence, providing a streamlined version of the original document. Overall, this approach balances linguistic understanding with statistical patterns, offering a robust method for automatic text summarization.

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