

# Turkish Character Usage in Text Classification

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## Abstract

This study is prepared to examine the effects of Turkish character usage on text data by using multiple classifiers. Regression Classifiers, SVM, NB-Classifiers, and ANN are frequently used in supervised learning methods, especially in classification problems. Regression classifiers generally come in two types: as Linear and Logistic. There are also more than one type of Naive Bayes classifier. In our study, after mentioning the properties of Linear Regression and Logistic Regression classifiers in general terms, why Logistic Regression is much more suitable for this study is explained. Then, with the usage of "Logistic Regression", "LinearSVC", "MultinomialNB", "ComplementNB", "BernoulliNB" and "Perceptron" classifiers, the analyzing part starts. Our datasets consist of abstracts-parts from 64 Turkish articles, which have 4 different classes as Physical Sciences, Social Sciences, Educational Sciences, and Economics Administrative Sciences. The data files are all in CSV file format, however, two different data files were prepared. One with original Turkish characters, and the other with its English equivalent formation targeting the Turkish characters "Ç, ç, Ö, ö, Ü, ü, Ş, ş, İ, ı, ğ". In its English-like equivalent file, these were replaced with "C, c, O, o, U, u, S, s, I, i, g" respectively.

**Keywords:** Accuracy rate; bag of words; English characters; logistic regression; Turkish characters.

## 1. Introduction

As it is known, Regression Classifiers, SVM, NB-Classifiers, and ANN are frequently used in supervised learning methods, especially in classification problems. Regression classifiers generally come in two types as Linear and Logistic. It is possible to mention that these two classifiers have some positive and negative aspects according to their characteristics. It is also seen that there are more than one type of Naive Bayes classifier. In our study, firstly, after mentioning the properties of Linear Regression and Logistic Regression classifiers in general terms, it is explained why the Logistic Regression classifier is much more suitable for this study. Afterward, the analyzing part takes place with the usage of Logistic Regression, "LinearSVC", "MultinomialNB", "ComplementNB", "BernoulliNB" classifiers, and "Perceptron" classifiers.

Our datasets consist of abstracts-parts from 64 Turkish articles, which have 4 different class-labels such as Physical Sciences (= FEN), Social Sciences (= Sosyal), Educational Sciences (= Egitim), and Economics and Administrative Sciences (= IIBF). In collecting the data, 4 different journals have been used for each class label and 4 articles have been taken from each journal. The journal names used in this study will be given at the end of this paper. The data files have been prepared in CSV file format. And we have prepared two different types of data files. One with the original Turkish characters, and the other one with its English equivalent formation. In the second one, we have changed the original characters of the Turkish language "Ç, ç, Ö, ö, Ü, ü, Ş, ş, İ, ı, ğ" into its English-like equivalents "C, c, O, o, U, u, S, s, I, i, g" respectively. Hereby, two different-named data files, which can be regarded the same in terms of their contents but differ in the use of Turkish characters, have been made ready for accuracy analysis by the above-mentioned classifiers.

## 2. Classifiers Used for Text Classification

The main classifier supposed to be used in this study is Logistic Regression. However, also other classifiers are added to the study to be able to see how the other classifiers act with the same datasets.

### 2.1. Logistic Regression Classifier

Regression analysis is an analysis method used to examine the effect or effects of one or more independent variables on a dependent variable [1]. On the other hand, when we look at the working principles of Regression classifiers, it is seen that generally two types of results can be obtained depending on more than one variable. These results, which are generally confused as 0 - 1, are encountered especially in linear type regression classifiers. However, this is a disadvantage of linear regression classifiers as it is possible for output categories to take values between 0 and 1, such as 0.8 or 0.4. It is generally seen that these problems are overcome by setting the threshold

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value. On the other hand, if the desired results due to more than one variable are desired to be higher than 0 and 1, logistic regression is preferred because linear regression is seen to be insufficient.

At first glance, it can be assumed that logistic regression classifiers operate like linear regression classifiers. However, it appears that there are subtypes of logistic regression classifiers that can adapt to more than one output. These are the Binary Logistic Regression, Multinomial Logistic Regression, and Ordinal Logistic Regression classifiers [2]. In this way, it can give more stable results than Linear Regression.

On the other hand, when compared with the Linear Regression Classifier, there are differences in terms of Cost Function. While in Linear Regression, algorithms such as Mean Square Error, Mean Absolute Error, and Root Mean Square Error are used as cost functions, these algorithms cause various irregularities when applied in Logistic Regression [3]. For this reason, Softmax Function, which can sometimes be named as Logistics Cost Function, is generally used in Logistic Regression. On the other hand, it can be seen that due to the existing similarities of the Softmax function, it is also considered as the general form of the sigmoid function used in probability calculations on binary variables [4]. However, since the Softmax Function, which is mostly used in multiple classification problems, is a non-linear classifier [5], it takes the input data in the layer preceding it and determines which class these inputs are closer to, unlike linear regression classifiers that can distinguish with a single line, by making probability calculations [6].

Therefore, considering the above reasons, it would be appropriate to say that it would be more appropriate to prefer Logistic Regression since there are 4 different class labels of the datasets used in the study.

## 2.2. Other Classifiers

It is seen that statistical methods such as Regression, Logistic Regression, Time Series Analysis, and Bayesian approaches are generally used in classification problems [7]. In addition to the Logistic Regression classifier, "LinearSVC", "MultinomialNB", "ComplementNB", "BernoulliNB", and Perceptron classifiers are also used to be able to see how other classifiers act with the same datasets.

## 3. Datasets

The datasets in this study were generally prepared using academic journals in Turkish that have open access on the DergiPark<sup>1</sup> website. A ready-to-use dataset was not employed. A total of 64 articles were used. These articles have 4 different class tags. These are in the form of Science (FEN), Social Sciences (Sosyal), Educational Sciences (Egitim), and Economic and Administrative Sciences (IIBF), respectively, and articles in field journals have been used. 4 different journals were used for each field, and 4 articles (abstract parts only) were taken from each journal. In order to classify the articles, the abstract parts were taken and recorded in the data file. Although each article abstract consists of many sentences, it constitutes only 1 sample of data in the study. Therefore, there are 64 article abstracts belonging to 4 different classes in total, and there are 16 article abstracts in each class, although their lengths differ. These datasets were saved in the form of a CSV file with the name "Makale4x16(tr)" for original Turkish characters. And then in the same file, the Turkish specific characters "Ç, ç, Ö, ö, Ü, ü, Ş, ş, İ, ı, ğ" were determined and changed into their English equivalents "C, c, O, o, U, u, S, s, I, i, g" and saved as a different CSV file named as "Makale4x16". Therefore, 2 datasets consisting of  $16 \times 4 = 64$  article abstracts for each, whose contents and word numbers and sequences are exactly the same, but differ only in terms of the use of Turkish characters, were made ready for analysis. The general distribution of these datasets used in the study is as follows.



Figure 1. English-equivalent Formation

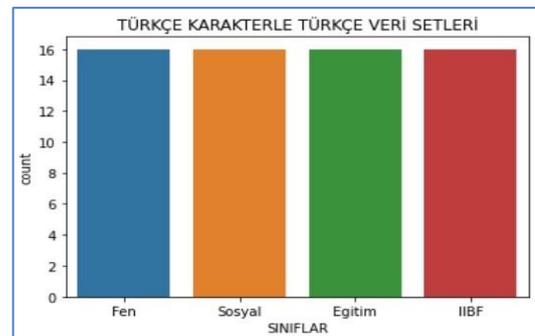


Figure 2. Original Turkish Characters

<sup>1</sup> <https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/>

As it is understood from Figures 1 and 2, the datasets have exactly the same qualification, except the Turkish character usage in the text parts of them.

#### 4. Tools and Environment

To be able to analyze the datasets, PYTHON codes are preferred. The operating system environment is 64-bit Windows 8.1 with 10 GB of RAM - Intel Celeron 2957U@1.4 GHz. In order to run the PYTHON codes, the SPYDER interface (Figure 4) that comes with ANACONDA is preferred.

The libraries used in the application such as Pandas, Scikit-learn, Seaborn, etc. were loaded first into SPYDER via the ANACONDA command line (CMD) before the operation. The version information of SPYDER is 4.1.4 and PYTHON version used in this study is 3.8.3 (64-bit) as seen. And to be able to analyze the files, two different CSV files were loaded by using the pandas library command, as `pd.read_csv('Makale4x16(tr).csv')` and `pd.read_csv('Makale4x16.csv')`.

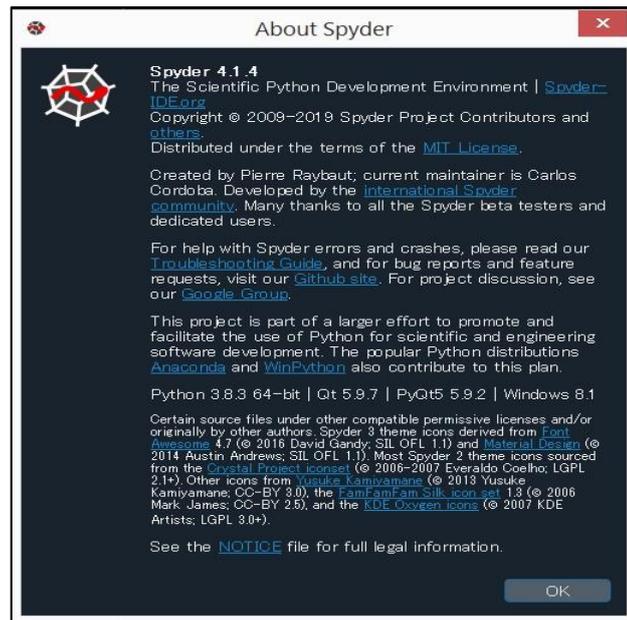


Figure 3. Spyder Environment

#### 5. Operation and Analysis

In our application, the model preparation was done first. The necessary libraries were imported and included in the application, then the modeling of Logistic Regression and other classifiers were created with Python codes. First, "Makale4x16.csv" file has been prepared to be subjected to Logistic Regression analysis. Then, the models of "LinearSVC", "MultinomialNB", "ComplementNB", "BernoulliNB" and "Perceptron" classifiers were also created and added with Python codes. However, since it is not possible for the machine to directly read the string type (textual) data, first of all, this data is converted to numerical form. For this, two methods were used. In the Logistic Regression model, these textual data were converted into numerical form by using TfidfVectorizer. For the other classifiers, the Bag of Words (BOW) model was prepared by using the CountVectorizer. Thus all the textual data was transformed into numerical data so that the machine can understand. After our models and codes were made ready for all the classifiers, the analysis phase started. First, the dataset with English characters was analyzed (Figure 4).

```
In [1]: runfile(
...     'Makale4x16.py')
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 64 entries, 0 to 63
Data columns (total 2 columns):
#   Column      Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ---
0   TEXTLER     64 non-null     object
1   SINIFLAR    64 non-null     object
dtypes: object(2)
memory usage: 1.1+ KB

LogisticRegression() Doğruluğu : % 43.75
LinearSVC() Doğruluk Oranı : % 75.0
MultinomialNB() Doğruluk Oranı : % 81.25
ComplementNB() Doğruluk Oranı : % 87.5
BernoulliNB() Doğruluk Oranı : % 37.5
Perceptron() Doğruluk Oranı : % 37.5
```

**Figure 4.** Results of English-equivalent Formation

```
In [2]: runfile(
...     'Makale4x16(tr).py')
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 64 entries, 0 to 63
Data columns (total 2 columns):
#   Column      Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ---
0   TEXTLER     64 non-null     object
1   SINIFLAR    64 non-null     object
dtypes: object(2)
memory usage: 1.1+ KB

LogisticRegression() Doğruluğu : % 50.0
LinearSVC() Doğruluk Oranı : % 75.0
MultinomialNB() Doğruluk Oranı : % 75.0
ComplementNB() Doğruluk Oranı : % 87.5
BernoulliNB() Doğruluk Oranı : % 37.5
Perceptron() Doğruluk Oranı : % 50.0
```

**Figure 5.** Results of Original Turkish Characters

As seen in Figure 4, the accuracy rate of Logistic Regression was 43.75%, Bernoulli Naive Bayes was 37.5% and Perceptron was 37.5%, and as understood, the accuracy rates of these three classifiers were generally below 50%. On the other hand, Linear Support Vector Machine achieved an accuracy rate of 75%, Multinomial Naive Bayes was 81.25%, and Complement Naive Bayes was 87.5%, achieving an overall success rate of 75% and above. Now, with the above codes, let's replace only the part of the file to be analyzed with "Makale4x16(tr).csv". Here, It is better to mention again that no changes have been made to the codes and they are the same as in the previous section.

This time, "Makale4x16(tr).csv" file - with Turkish original characters, was analyzed and the following results were obtained. As it is seen from the results at Figure 5, although the basic contents of our two files are the same, the detail has increased with the use of Turkish characters, and the machine classifiers have given a certain reaction to this. This time, the accuracy rate of Perceptron and Logistic Regression classifiers increased within the Turkish original character dataset file analysis and reached to 50%. However, "MultinomialNB" decreased to 75%. There has been no change in the accuracy rates of "LinearSVC", "ComplementNB" and "BernoulliNB" classifiers.

So, what does this situation tell us? Based on the above results, the use of Turkish characters increases the in-text details to a certain extent, and accordingly, Perceptron, which is the most basic and simple form of deep learning algorithms, can draw new teachings from this change, and it is not only limited to Perceptron, it can be said that it also makes sense for the Logistic Regression classifier.

## 6. Conclusion

In this study, Turkish article abstracts with the same content were prepared in 2 different CSV files with Turkish and English characters, and the effects of using Turkish characters on machine learning were examined. Although the contents of both files are the same, the results show that Perceptron and Logistic Regression classifiers, which are frequently used in deep learning, have a positive response to the Turkish characters, while Multinomial Naive Bayes has a negative response under the same conditions. On the other hand, "LinearSVC", "ComplementNB" and "BernoulliNB" classifiers show no reaction to the use of Turkish characters. The results are summarized in Figures 6 and 7.



Makale4:16csv [3]	
1	TEXTLER, SINIFLAR
2	"Galaksiler, kule cekim kuvvetiyle bir arada bulunan yildizlar, gaz, toz ve karanlik maddeden meydana gelen sistemlerdir. Evrende milyarlarca galaksi bulunmaktadır. Her bir galaksinin tek tek incelenmesinin maliyeti yuksek oldugundan galaksi siniflandirmasi astronomik veri analizinde onemli bir yer tutmaktadır. Galaksiler morfolojilerine ve spektral ozelliklerine gore siniflandirilmaktadir. Yeni seti icindeki gicli orantuyu ortaya cikarmayi amaclayan makine ogrenme yontemleri mevcut veriyi analiz ederek dogal gruplari belirleyip tespit edilmesini olan galaksilerin hangi gruba ait oldugunu tahmin etmek amacıyla kullanilabilir. Bu da gerek arastirmacılara gerekse astronomlara zaman ve maliyet acisindan kazanc saglayacaktır. Bu calisma da Shapley Konsantrasyon bölgesindeki 4215 galaksi, 5 degisken (enlem, boylam, parlaklik, hiz ve hizdaki sapma) dikkate alinarak siniflandirilmistir. IDL programlama ile dogal gruplari tespit edilen galaksiler Weka programi ile makine ogrenme algoritmaları kullanılarak siniflandirilmistir. Bayes Siniflandirici yontemlerinden Naive Bayes ve Bayes net, Karar Agacları yontemlerinden J48, J49 ve Random Forest algoritmaları, Yapay Sinir Agilarından Çok Katmanlı Algılayıcılar ve Destek Vektor siniflandirici yontemleri kullanilmistir. Elde edilen siniflandirma sonuclari dogal gruplarla karstlaştırılmis ve yontemlerin tahmin performansları degerlendirilmistir." Fen
3	"Bu calisma, Kocaeli il sınırlari icinde yer alan Yuvasik Baraj Golu'nun yuzey suyu kalitesini ve kirlilik problemlerini ortaya koymak uzere bazı fiziko-kimyasal ozelliklerini incelemek ve trofik durumunun belirlenmesi amacıyla yapilmistir. 5 farkli istasyondan farkli derinliklerde iki donem (Eylul 2016 ve Mayıs 2017) hamsu numuneleri alınmistir. Arastirma sonucunda Yuvasik Baraj Golu'nun su kalite parametrelerinin ortalama degerlerinin kalite kriterlerine gore su kalite sinifi I (yuksekkalite, cok iyi) - II (as kirlenmis, iyi) araliginda oldugu tespit edilmiştir. Orofikasyon kriterlerine gore golum trofik duzeyinin toplam suot (TN) ve toplam fosfor (TP) konsantrasyonu acisindan mezotrofik, klorofilla acisindan oligotrofik, isk gecirgenligi acisindan ise donemsel olarak mezotrofik seviyede oldugunu gostermiştir. Ortalama Trofik durum indeksi (TSI) degeri 44.1 olarak hesaplanmis ve golum trofik seviyesinin mezotrofik oldugu belirlenmiştir." Fen
4	"Meyve ve sebzeler saglikli bir yasad icin tuketilmesi gereken esansiyel urunler arasında icerdikleri yuksek vitamin, mineral ve antioksidan gibi faydalı maddeler bakımından da ilk sirada bulunmaktadır. Iyi etkileri sayilamayacak kadar fazla olsa da taze tuketilmeyenlerinde besin degerleri dusmekte ve mikroorganizmalarca istilla edilmektedirler. Bu durum sonucunda kuf olusumu gozlenmekte ve hem saglik acisindan hem de gida sektorunde ekonomik acidan birtakim sorunlar olmaktadır. Meyve ve sebzelerin tazeliğinin saglik ve gida sektorune ek olarak ekonomik anlamda yarattigi onem goz onunde bulundurulacak yapilan deneyler sonucu tazelik parametresinin iyon hareketliliği ile olan etkisi ortaya cikarilmistir. Gerçekleştirilen deneysel calismalar sonucunda elde edilen veriler yardımıyla tazelik ile iyon hareketliliği arasında bir iliski kurularak bu deneyin sonuclarinin pratikte kullanilabilirliğini saglamak amaci ile bir cihaz gelistirilmistir. Yapilan deneyleri takiben gelistirilen cihaz tazelik-iyon hareketliliği iliskisini belirleyebilen bir sensör olarak tasarlanmistir. Sensör olcülerinin degerlendirilmesi icin deneysel olcüler ile elde edilen tazelik ve bozulma degeri verilerini iceren bir yazilim gelistirilmis ve yazilimdan yararlanarak tazelik, tasarlanan sensör ile belirlenebilmiştir. Elde edilen deneysel olcüm sonuclari ve sensör olcüm sonuclari karstlaştırılmis, sonuclarinin birbirini destekler nitelikte olduklari aynı zamanda farkli kosullarda tekrarlanan gozlemlerle de belirlenmiştir." Fen
5	"Pasif isi transferi iyilestirme metodlarında isi transferi kat sayisi ve Nusselt sayisini maximize ederken, basinc dusumunu minimize eden yaklasimi tespit edebilmek icin bir cok parametrenin optimizasyonunun yapılması gerekmektedir. Bu sebepten oturu, deneysel ve sayisal calismalara bagli olarak ampirik korelasyonlar elde edilmektedir. Bu calismada dikdortgenel finlerin isi transferi davranisi deneysel ve yapay sinir aglari metodlari ile ortaya konulmuştur. Yapay sinir aglari metodolojisi ile elde edilen sonuclar korelasyon ile kiyaslanmistir. Ayrica, tanimlanan problem icin yapay sinir agi uygulamasında farkli eğitim algoritmalarının ve Katman sayisinin sonuclar üzerindeki etkisi arastirilmistir. Elde edilen sonuclara gore YSA yontemi, korelasyon yonteminden daha hizli ve daha dogru sonuc vermektir. Diger yandan YSA yaklasiminin dogruluğunun arttirilmasi icin uygun eğitim algoritmasının secimi, uygun katman sayisinin tespiti yani uygun mimarinin elde edilmesi onem arz etmektedir. Tanimlanan bu problem icin, 10-5-1 agina sahip Bayesian Regularization algoritması 87.6 ortalama yuzde hata ve 0.029 RMSE ile iyi senaryo olarak belirlenmiştir. Maximum ortalama hata %56.3 ile Levenberg- Marquardt algoritmasında 10-12-1 agi ile elde edilmiştir." Fen
6	"Günümüzde isletmeler gerek piyasaya tutunmak gerekse her geçen gün gelismekte olan teknolojiyi yakalamak adına yagun bir rekabet icerisindefindiler. Yagun rekabet ortamı mevcut müşteriye tutma ve yeni müşteri kazanma amaci da beraberinde getirmektedir. Hava yolu isletmelerinde yolculara beklentilerinin otesinde hizmet sunma noktasında kabin ekibinin etkisi buyuktur. Bir hava yolu isletmesinde 3764 kabin memurunun 2015 yılında performans degerlendirmeleri incelenmiştir. Yapilan bu performans degerlendirmelerinin sonucunda karne duzeyleri belirlenmektedir. Bu calismanin amaci 2015 yılındaki karne duzeyleri icin; kabin memurlarının yetkinlik bazli degerlendirme puanlari ile demografik ozellikleri arasında anlamlı bir kural olusturmaktır. Bu calismada, acik kaynak kodlu JAVA dilinde gelistirilmis WEKA programi ile veri madenciligi yontemlerinden karar agaci algoritmaları kullanilmistir. Olusturulan karar agaci algoritmalarından siniflandirma dogruluğu acisindan en basarili algoritma olarak Random Forest ve ikinci olarak J48 algoritması tespit edilmiştir. Random Forest algoritma ciklasi gorsel bir sonuc vermeyip algoritma adimlarini gormeyecek sekilde vererek karmaşık bir yapı olusmasından dolayi calisma J48 algoritmasına gore yorumlanmıştır. Ayrica, WEKA programında nitelik secimi ozelligi ile InfoGainAttributeEval algoritması ile "Ranker" metodu uygulanması sonucunda ciktilarin J48 algoritması ciktilari ile aynı dogrultuda oldugu tespit edilmiştir. Bu baglamda kabin memurlarının karne duzeylerinin korne duzeylerinin en basarili algoritma olarak Random Forest ve ikinci olarak J48 algoritması tespit edilmiştir. Olusturulan karar agaci algoritmalarından siniflandirma dogruluğu acisindan en basarili algoritma olarak Random Forest ve ikinci olarak J48 algoritması tespit edilmiştir. Urunlerden izole edilen kuflerin mikroskop altında morfolojilerinin incelenmesi sonucu Penicillium, Fusarium, Trichoderma ve Aspergillus sp. gibi makrotoksin uretebilen funguslar ile ilgili belirlenmesi ve bunların negatif Staphylococcus sp. ile uyarılabilecek negatif bakteriyel asitler acisindan onemli bir etkileşim gozlenmiştir. Bu
7	"Canakale-Ezine yoresi sut ve urunleri uretim kapasitesi yani sira icerdigi turistik tarihi alanlari ve coğrafi konumu nedeniyle onemli bir bolgedir. Günümüzde dunyada ve ulkemizde dogal beslenme, dogal urunler ve ev yapimi urunlerin tuketimi konusunda bir hassasiyet olusmasi nedeniyle halk pazarlarında da ev yapimi urunler tercih edilmektedir. Bu calismada Ezine yore pazarlarında ev yapimi oldugu belirtilerek satilan tereyağların Escherichia coli, koagulaz pozitif Staphylococcus sp ve Salmonella sp. varligi ile toplam aerobik mezofilik bakteri sayisi, koliform grubu bakterisi sayisi ve toplam maya-kuf sayisi incelenmiştir. Satisa sunulan tereyağların mikrobiyal kalitesinin Turk Gida Kodeksi Mikrobiyolojik Kalite Kriterleri Teblig'inde belirlenen limit degerlere uygun oldugu belirlenmiştir. Bununla birlikte urunlerin maya-kuf yukunu 106 kob/g seviyesinde oldugu tespit edilmiştir. Urunlerden izole edilen kuflerin mikroskop altında morfolojilerinin incelenmesi sonucu Penicillium, Fusarium, Trichoderma ve Aspergillus sp. gibi makrotoksin uretebilen funguslar ile ilgili belirlenmesi ve bunların negatif Staphylococcus sp. ile uyarılabilecek negatif bakteriyel asitler acisindan onemli bir etkileşim gozlenmiştir. Bu

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