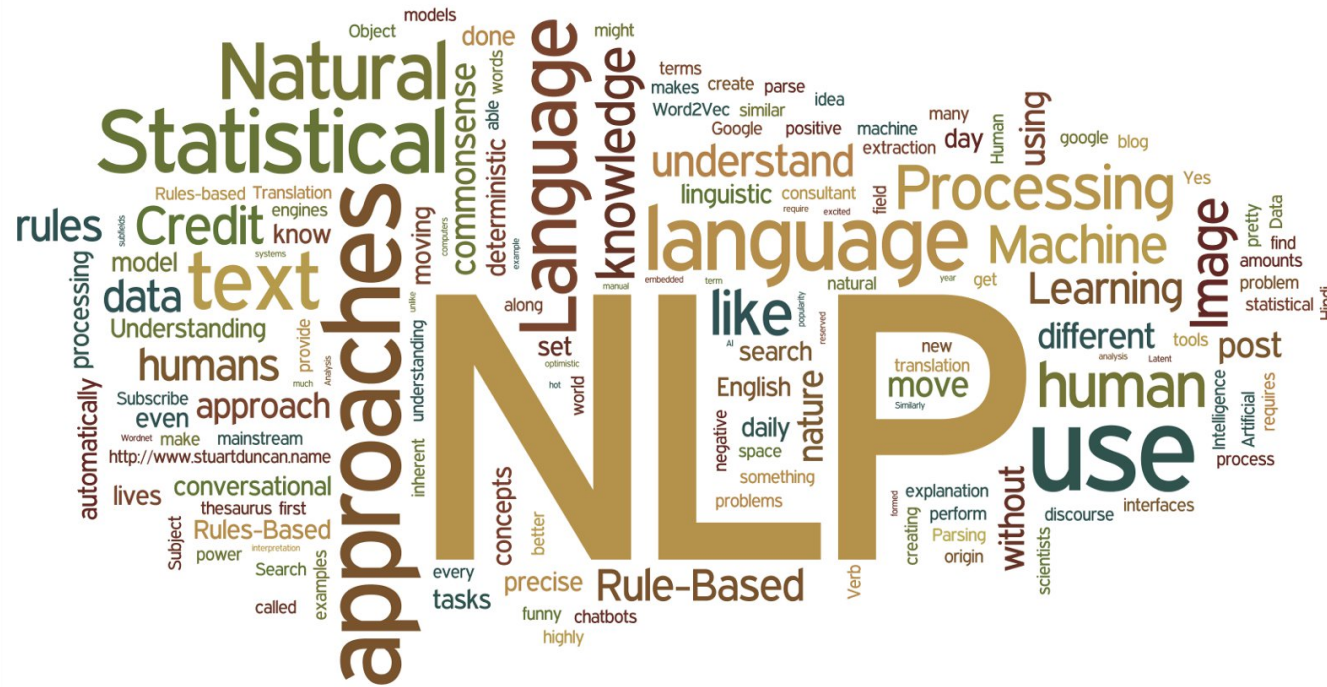


CSET 346: Natural Language Processing



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Course Work and Grading Policy

Relevant MOOC Courses being Referred: Coursera

<https://www.coursera.org/specializations/natural-language-processing>

- Natural Language Processing with Classification and Vector Spaces
- Natural Language Processing with Probabilistic Models
- Natural Language Processing with Sequence Models
- Natural Language Processing with Attention Models.

Syllabus

Module 1: Natural Language Processing: Need, applications, industry demand, Challenges in NLP: Ambiguity in language, Text-preprocessing methods, Stemming, Lemmatization, Tokenization, N-grams, Stops Words, WordNet, Language Corpus, N-gram Language Models, Hidden Markov Models

Module 2: iNLTK (Natural Language Toolkit for Indic Languages), Word representation, Sentence representation, Word embedding, Vector space model, Term Frequency, TF-IDF Representation, Distributional representation, Word2vec: CBOW, GloVe

Module 3: Neural Networks for text, Recurrent Neural Networks, Vanishing Gradients, exploding gradient, LSTM (Long sort term memory), GRU (Gated recurrent Unit), Seq2Seq Modelling, Bidirectional Model, Contextual Representations, Transformers, BERT, Transfer Learning in Word Embeddings, POS tagging, Named Entity Recognition, Sentiment Analysis

Module 4: Topic Modeling, Latent Semantic Analysis, Neural Machine Translation, Self-Attention for Generative Models, Natural Language Generation, Attention, Question Answering Bot, OpenAI's GPT, Google's ALBERT, ULMFiT, Facebook's RoBERTa, Text Summarization, Extractive, Abstractive Text summarization, Transformer models for Text Summarization.

Book References: Manning, Christopher, and Hinrich Schutze. *Foundations of statistical natural language processing*. MIT press, 1999.

Jurafsky, Dan. *Speech & language processing*. Pearson Education India, 2000.

High-Level Plan for Lab Assignments (to be completed individually!)

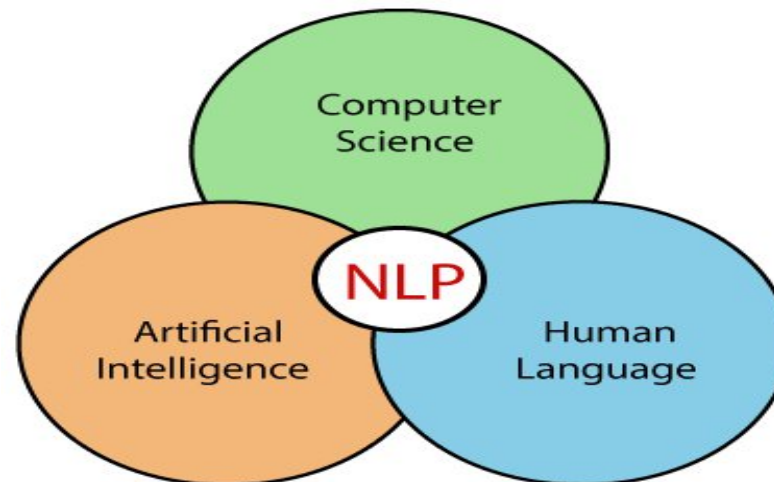
1. Assignments will be done using Python language.
2. Use package such such as nltk, spacy for text preprocessing.
3. Use pytorch/ tensorflow framework for implementation
4. For Final Project will be a research project. Rubrics of the project is as provided.

What is NLP?

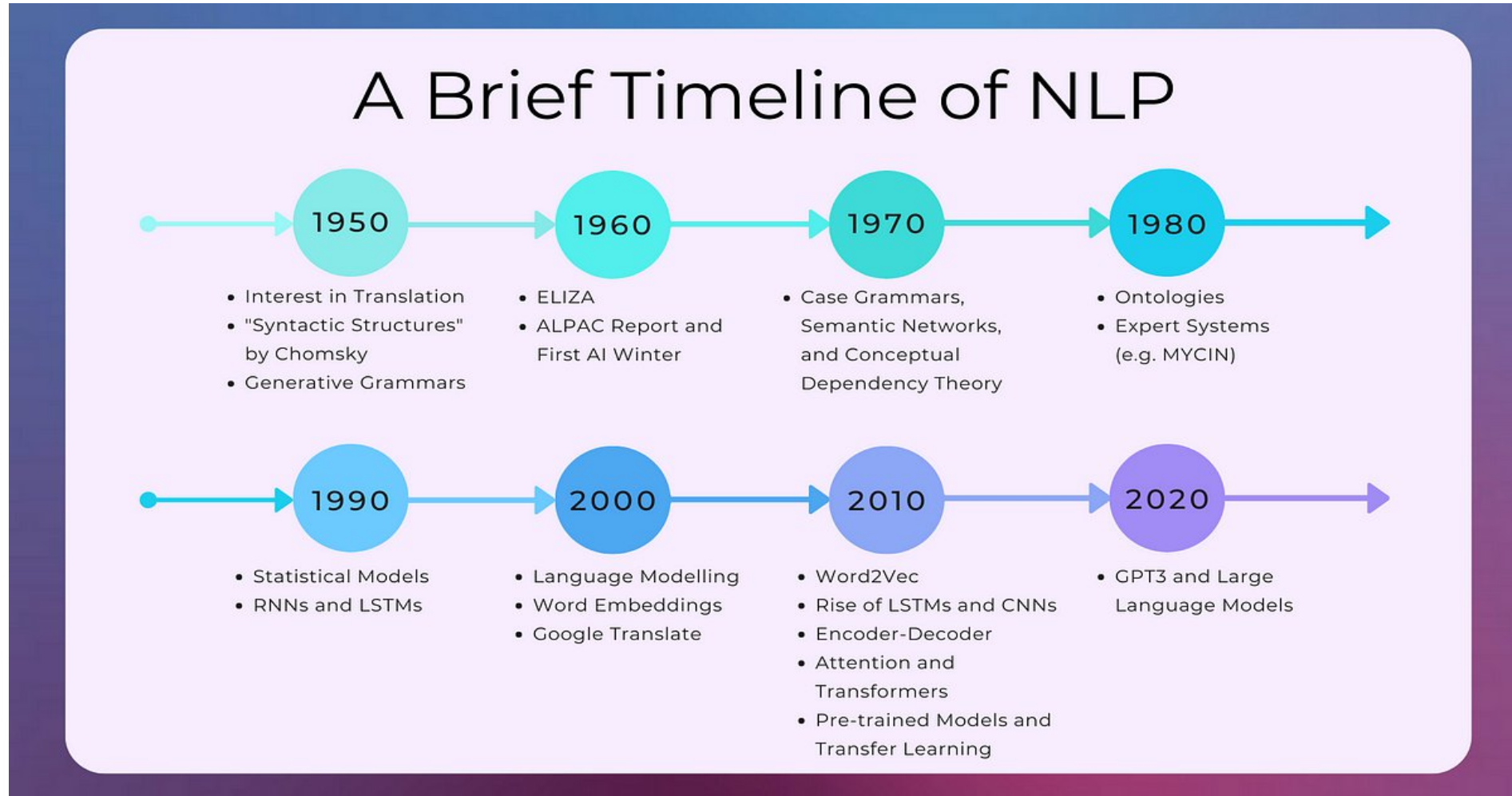
Wiki: [Natural language processing](#) (NLP) is an interdisciplinary subfield of linguistics, computer science, and artificial intelligence concerned with the interactions between computers and human language, in particular how to program computers to process and analyze large amounts of natural language data.

What is NLP?

- NLP stands for Natural Language Processing, which is a part of Computer Science, Human language, and Artificial Intelligence.
- It is the technology that is used by machines to understand, analyze, manipulate, and interpret human's languages.



A Brief History of NLP

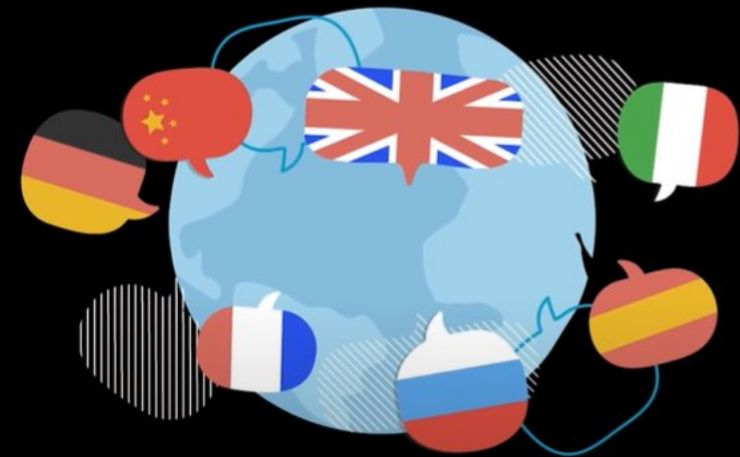


Why study NLP ?

- Text is the largest repository of human knowledge (E.g. News articles, web pages, scientific documents) and is growing quickly
- Computer programs that understood text or speech
- To access (large amount of) information and knowledge stored in the form of human languages quickly.
- To interact with computing devices using human (natural) languages. For example, Building intelligent robots (AI), Enabling voice-controlled operation.
- We could not understand the majority of languages
For e.g., Chinese people could not understand Spanish or Arabic or Hindi

Present Scenario with Human Language

The Human Language



**6500
LANGUAGES**

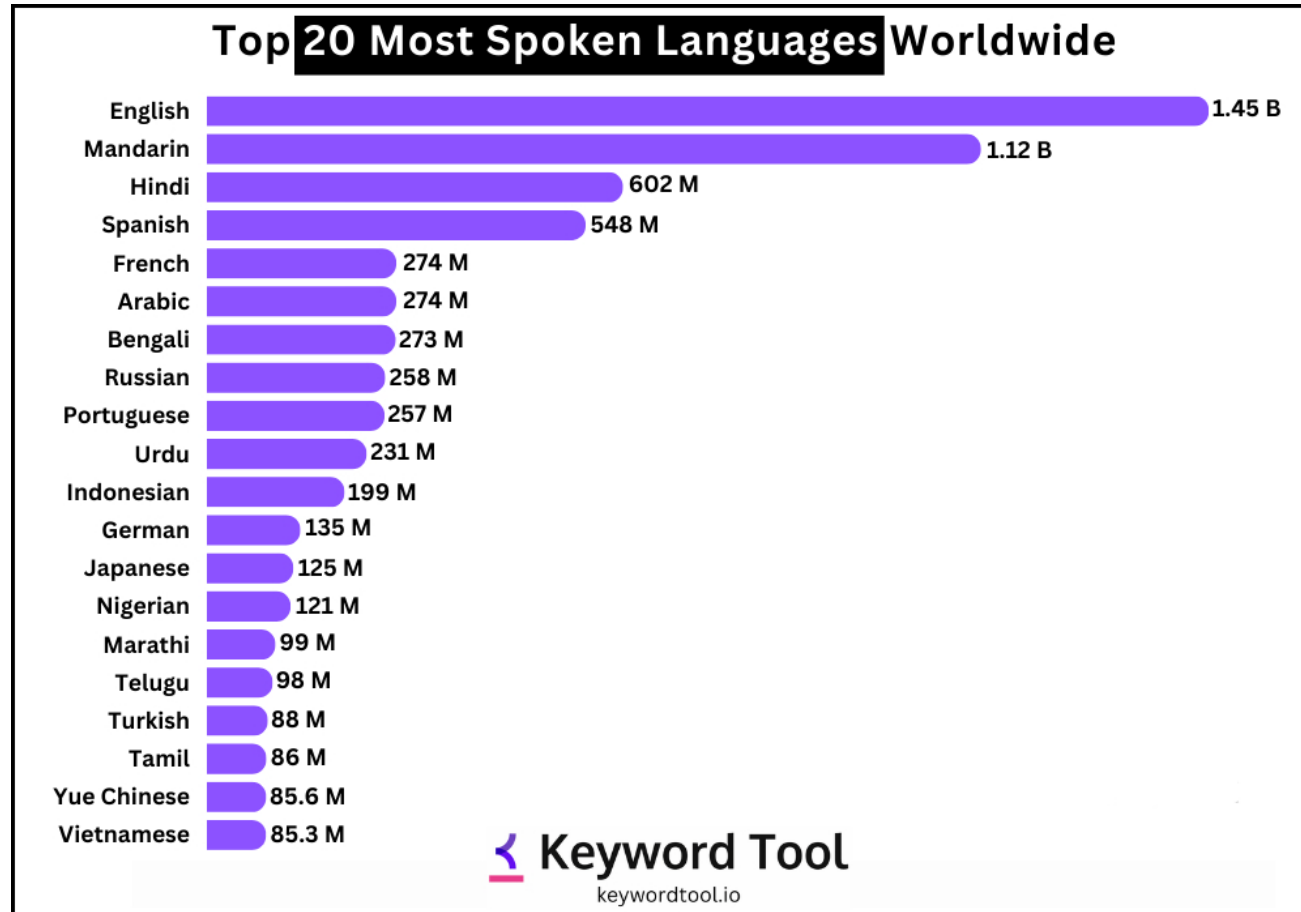
Percentage



■ Unstructured ■ Structured



Worldwide Spoken languages



Fundamental goal:

- Deep understanding of broad language

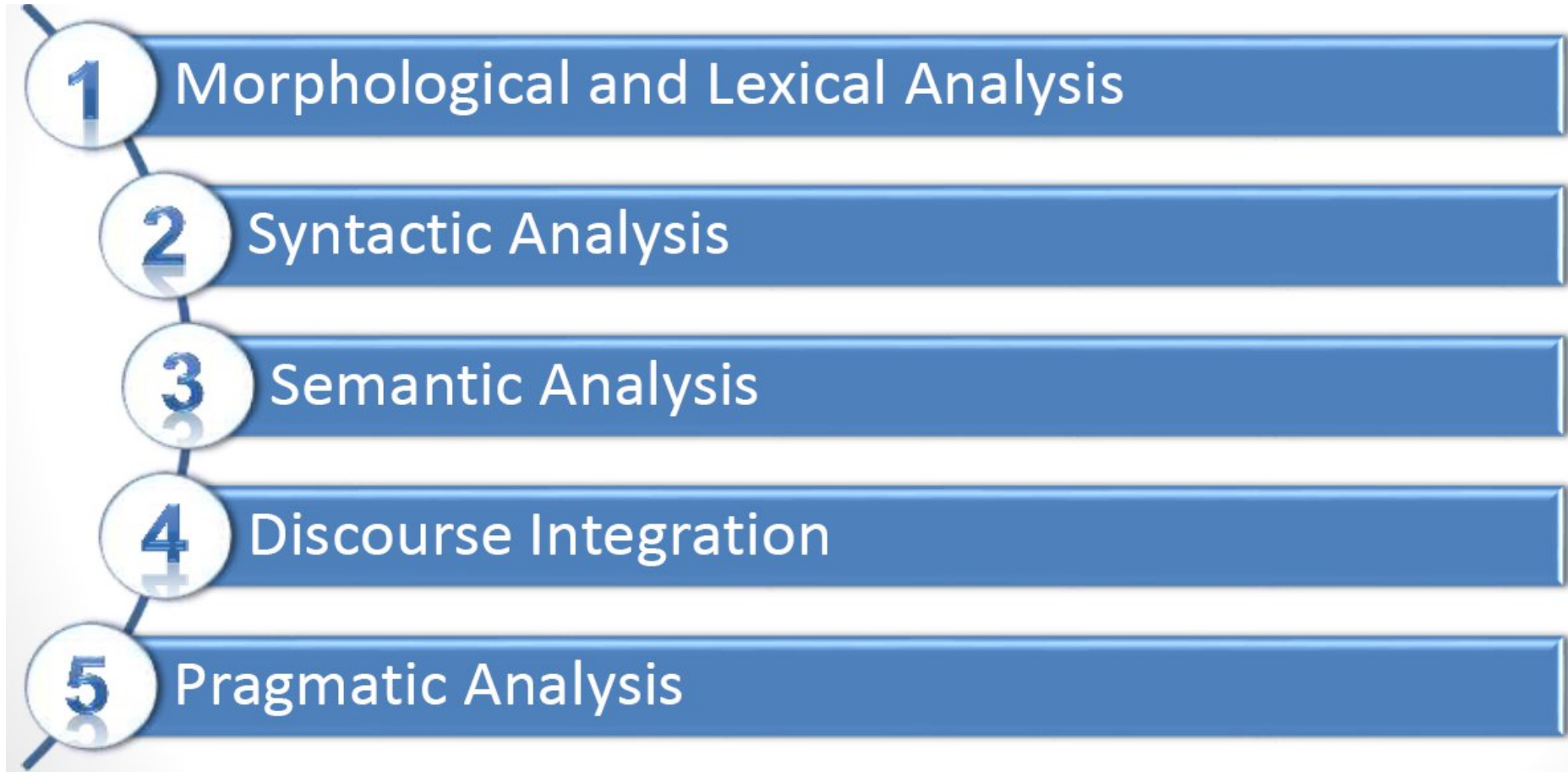
Engineering goal:

- Design, implement, and test systems that process natural languages for practical applications

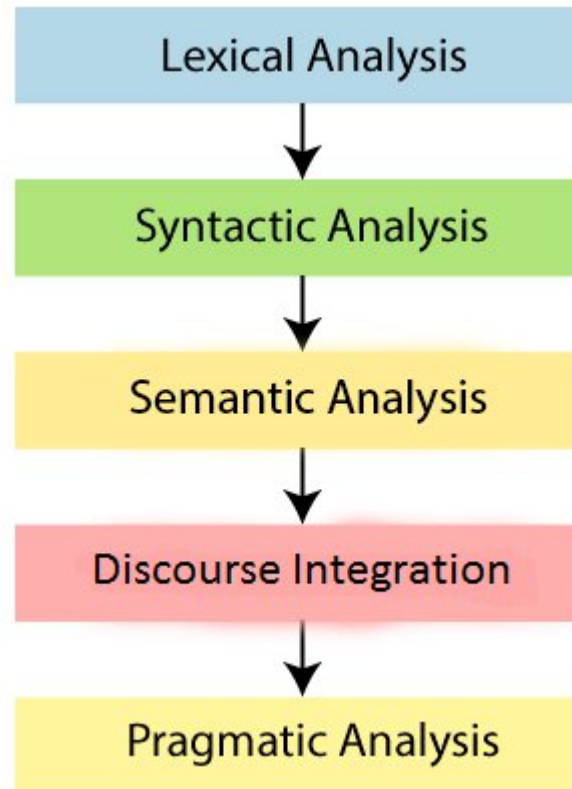
NLP Tasks

- Word tokenization
- Sentence boundary detection
- Part-of-speech (POS) tagging
 - To identify the part-of-speech (e.g. noun, verb) of each word
- Named Entity (NE) recognition
 - To identify proper nouns (e.g. names of person, location, organization; domain terminologies)
- Parsing
 - To identify the syntactic structure of a sentence
- Semantic analysis
 - To derive the meaning of a sentence

Phases of NLP



Five phases of NLP



Lexical Analysis

- The first phase of NLP is the lexical analysis. This phase scans the source code as a stream of characters and converts it into meaningful lexemes. It divides the whole text into paragraphs, sentences, and words.

Syntactic Analysis

- Syntax concerns the proper ordering of words and its affect on meaning
- This involves analysis of the words in a sentence to depict the grammatical structure of the sentence
- The words are transformed into structure that shows how the words are related to each other
- E.g. “The girl the go to the school”. This word definitely be rejected by the English syntactic analyzer
- E.g. “Ram is a good guy”. This word definitely be accepted by the English syntactic analyzer

Semantic Analysis

- Semantic concern the (literal) meaning of words, phrases, and sentences
- This abstract the dictionary meaning or the exact meaning from context
- The structures which are created by the syntactic analyzer are assigned meaning
- For example, analyze the sentence “Ram is great.” In this sentence, the speaker is talking either about Lord Ram or about a person whose name is Ram. That is why the job, to get the proper meaning of the sentence, of semantic analyzer is important.
- E.g.. “colorless blue idea” .This would be rejected by the analyzer as colorless blue do not make any sense together

Discourse Integration

- The meaning of any single sentence depends upon the sentences that precedes it and also invokes the meaning of the sentences that follow it
- Discourse integration takes into account the context of the text. It also considers the meaning of the following sentence. For example - "This is not true". The word "This" in this sentence depends upon the context of the word "This" in the previous sentences.
- E.g. the word “it” in the sentence “she wanted it” depends upon the prior discourse context

Pragmatic Analysis

- It deals with overall communication and interpretation of language.
- It means abstracting or deriving the purposeful use of the language in situations.
- Importantly those aspects of language which require world knowledge
- The main focus is on what was said is reinterpreted on what it actually means
- E.g. “close the window?, Open the door”” should have been interpreted as a request rather than an order
- E.g. “I heart you!”. Pragmatically, "heart" in this sentence means "love"- hearts are commonly used as a symbol for love, and to "heart" someone has come to mean that you love someone

Why NLP is difficult?

- NLP is difficult because ambiguity and uncertainty exist in the language.

Ambiguity

- There are following ambiguities exist in the language -

1. Lexical Ambiguity

- Lexical Ambiguity exists in the presence of two or more possible meanings of the sentence within a single word.

Example:

- **Manya is looking for a match.**
- In the above example, the word match refers to that either Manya is looking for a partner or Manya is looking for a match. (Cricket or other match)

Ambiguity

2. Syntactic Ambiguity

Syntactic Ambiguity exists in the presence of two or more possible meanings within the sentence.

Example:

I saw the girl with the binocular.

- In the above example, did I have the binoculars? Or did the girl have the binoculars?

Ambiguity

3. Referential Ambiguity

- Referential Ambiguity exists when you are referring to something using the pronoun.

Example:

Kiran went to Sunita. She said, "I am hungry."

- In the above sentence, you do not know that who is hungry, either Kiran or Sunita.

NLP APIs

➤ Natural Language Processing APIs allow developers to integrate human-to-machine communications and complete several useful tasks such as speech recognition, chatbots, spelling correction, sentiment analysis, etc.

A list of NLP APIs is given below:

- IBM Watson
- Chatbot
- Speech to text
- Sentiment Analysis
- Translation API by SYSTRAN
- Text Analysis API by AYLIEN
- Cloud NLP
- Google Cloud Natural Language

NLP Libraries

- **Scikit-learn:** It provides a wide range of algorithms for building machine learning models in Python.
- **Natural language Toolkit (NLTK):** NLTK is a complete toolkit for all NLP techniques.
- **Pattern:** It is a web mining module for NLP and machine learning.
- **TextBlob:** It provides an easy interface to learn basic NLP tasks like sentiment analysis, noun phrase extraction, or pos-tagging.
- **Quepy:** Quepy is used to transform natural language questions into queries in a database query language.
- **SpaCy:** SpaCy is an open-source NLP library which is used for Data Extraction, Data Analysis, Sentiment Analysis, and Text Summarization.
- **Gensim:** Gensim works with large datasets and processes data streams.

Applications of NLP

1. Machine Translation
2. Information Retrieval
3. Question Answering
4. Chatbot
5. Information Extraction
6. Summarization
7. Sentiment Analysis
8. Auto Completion
9. Spam Detection
10.and many more

Use Case - Translation

The image is a composite illustrating a translation use case. It features three main components:

- Google Search:** A screenshot of a Google search for the phrase "buenas noches". The search results show approximately 20,800,000 results found in 0.54 seconds. Below the search bar, there are tabs for "All", "Images", "Shopping", and "Apps".
- Facebook Post:** A screenshot of a Facebook post from the page "הארץ Haaretz". The post contains Hebrew text and a photo of two men. The text discusses a political situation involving Benjamin Netanyahu and the Trachtenberg report. The post has 9 likes and 1 share.
- Google Translate:** A screenshot of the Google Translate interface. The input text "buenas noches" is entered in the Spanish field. The output field shows the English translation "Goodnight". Below the main fields, it says "3 more translations".

Facebook translation, image credit: Meedan.org

Use Case- Summarization

WASHINGTON (CNN) -- President Obama's inaugural address was cooler, more measured and reassuring than that of other presidents making it, perhaps, the right speech for the times.



STORY HIGHLIGHTS

- Obama's address less stirring than others but more candid, analyst says
- Schneider: At a time of crisis, president must be reassuring
- Country has chosen "hope over fear, unity of purpose over ... discord," Obama said
- Obama's speech was a cool speech, not a hot one, Schneider says

President Obama renewed his call for a massive plan to stimulate economic growth.

[more photos »](#)

Some inaugural addresses are known for their soaring, inspirational language. Like John F. Kennedy's in 1961: "Ask not what your country can do for you. Ask what you can do for your country."

Obama's address was less stirring, perhaps, but it was also more candid and down-to-earth.

"Starting today," the new president said, "we must begin

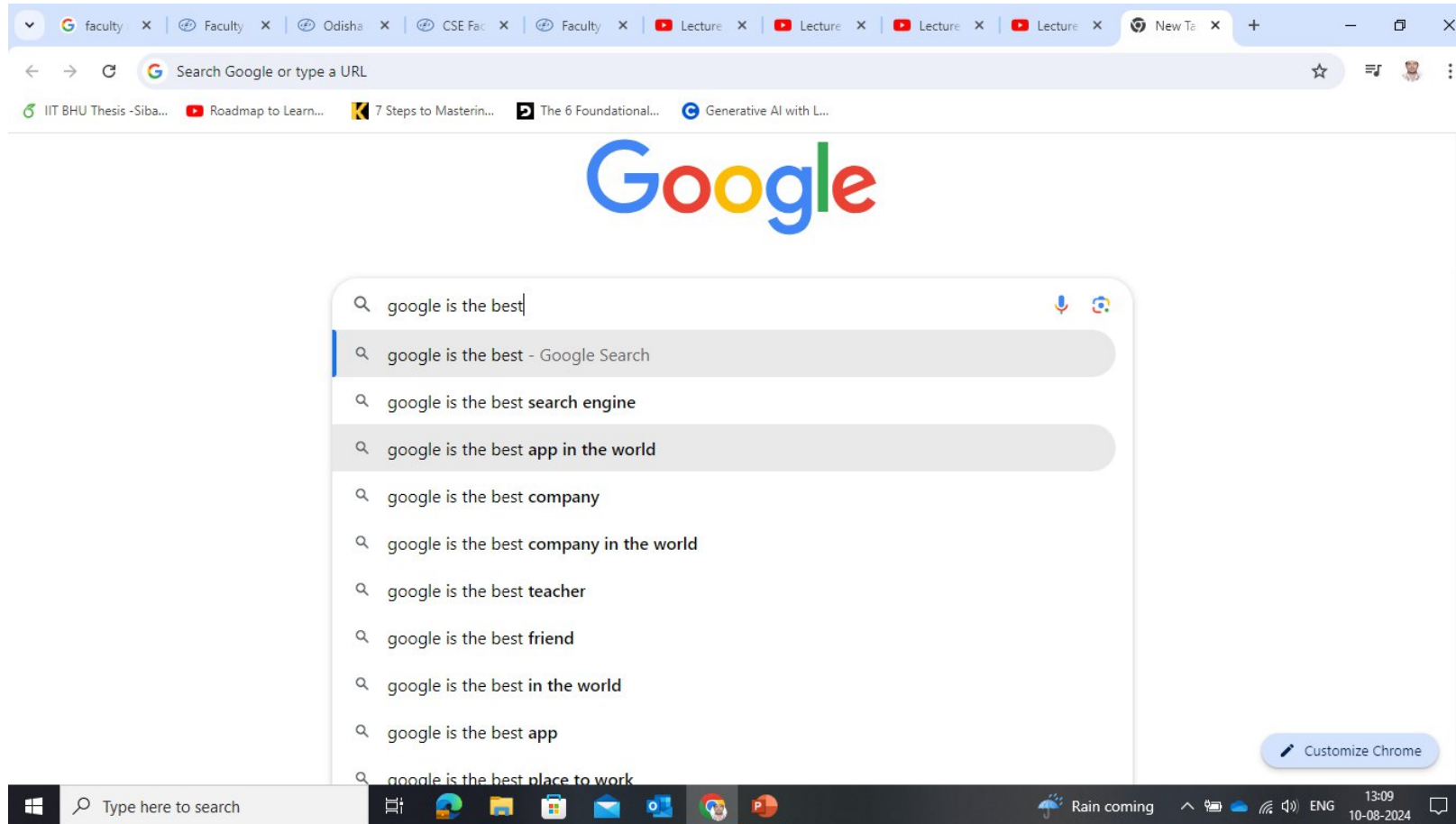
aid in his first inaugural in 1933, "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself." Or Bill Clinton, who took office during the economic crisis of the early 1990s. "There is nothing wrong with America that cannot be fixed by what is right with America," Clinton declared at his first inaugural.

[Obama](#), too, offered reassurance.

"We gather because we have chosen hope over fear, unity of purpose over conflict and discord," Obama said.

Obama's call to unity after decades of political division echoed Abraham Lincoln's first inaugural address in 1861. Even though he delivered it at the onset of a terrible civil war, Lincoln's speech was not a call to battle. It was a call to look beyond the war, toward reconciliation based on what he called "the better angels of our nature."

Use Case – Auto Completion



Use Case – Suggestion

The screenshot shows a Google search for "wold cup 2014". The search bar has "wold cup 2014" entered. Below the search bar, the text "Showing results for **world cup 2014**" and "Search instead for wold cup 2014" is displayed. The search results are for the 2014 FIFA World Cup, with tabs for MATCHES, NEWS, KNOCKOUT, PLAYERS, STATS, and TABLE. The MATCHES tab is selected, showing the following results:

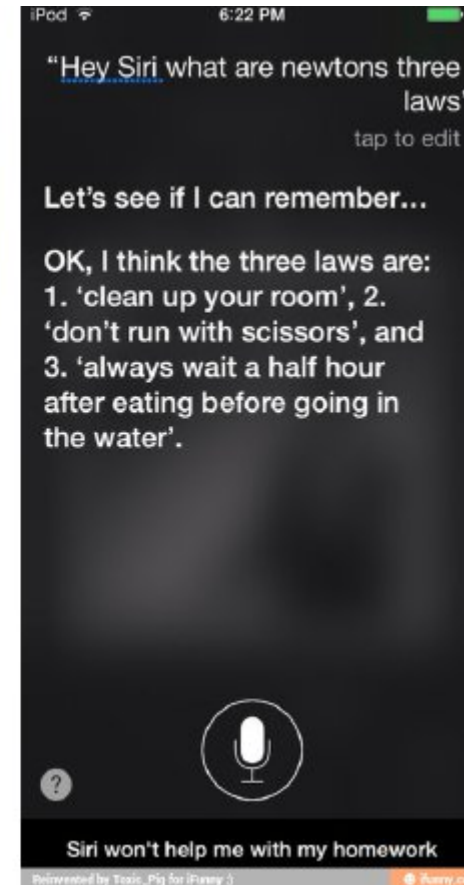
Match	Score	Date	Video
Final: Germany vs Argentina	1 - 0	14 Jul 14	3:30
Third place play-off: Brazil vs Netherlands	0 - 3	13 Jul 14	3:44
Semi-finals: Netherlands vs Argentina	0 (2) - 0 (4)	10 Jul 14	3:40
Semi-finals: Brazil vs Germany	1 - 7	9 Jul 14	3:22

The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the search bar, taskbar icons, and system tray with weather (30°C Mostly cloudy) and time (13:02 10-08-2024).

Use Case – Question Answering



'Watson' computer wins at 'Jeopardy'

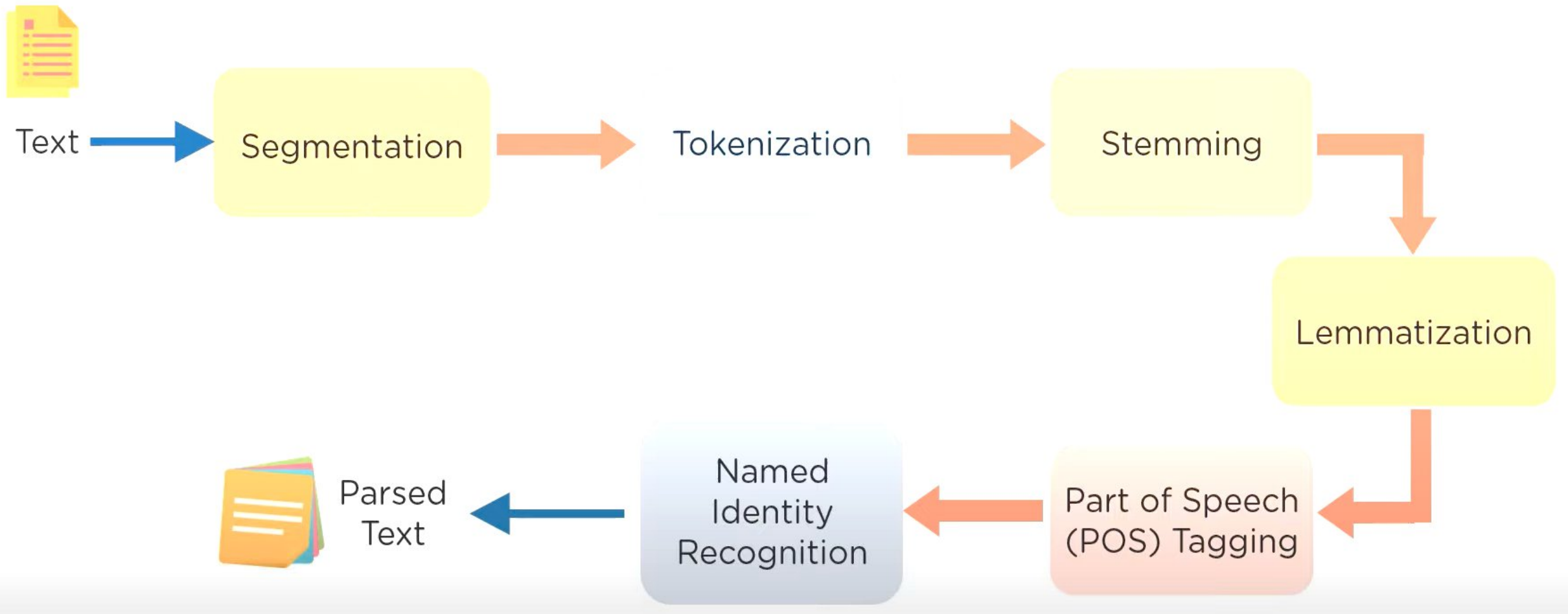


Text Preprocessing Steps:

1. Regular Expression
2. Tokenization
3. Lemmatization
4. Stemming

We will understand these steps in next class in a detailed manner.

NLP Pipeline



NLP Pipeline – Segmentation

- Segmentation: The process of dividing a sentence into its component sentences, usually along punctuation marks.



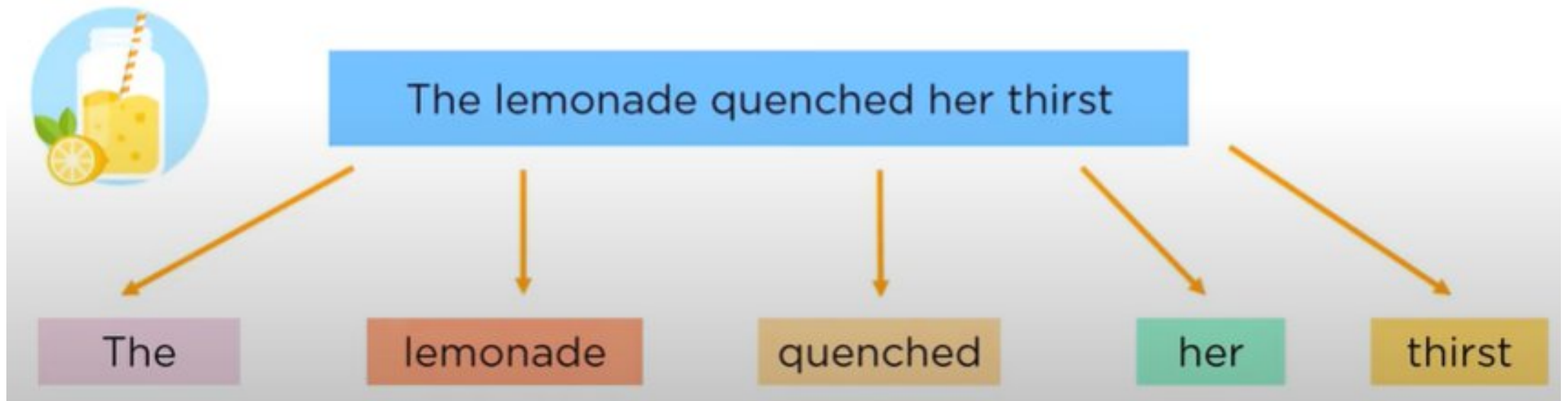
The lemonade quenched her thirst,
but not her longing.

The lemonade quenched her thirst

but not her longing

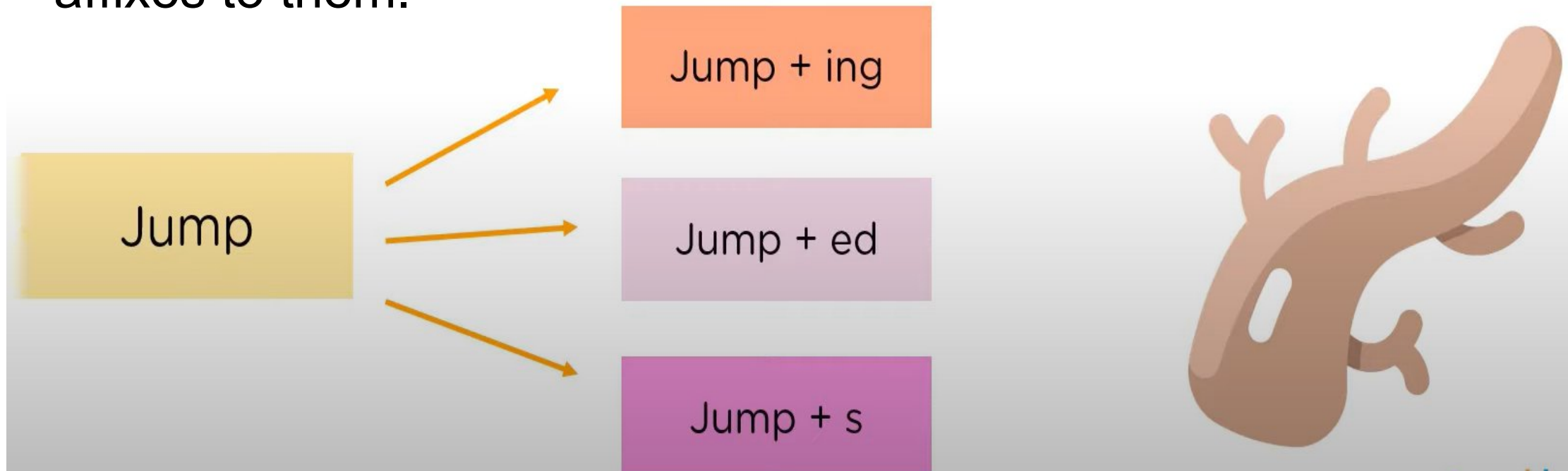
NLP Pipeline - Tokenization

- Tokenization: The process of splitting sentences into their constituent words.



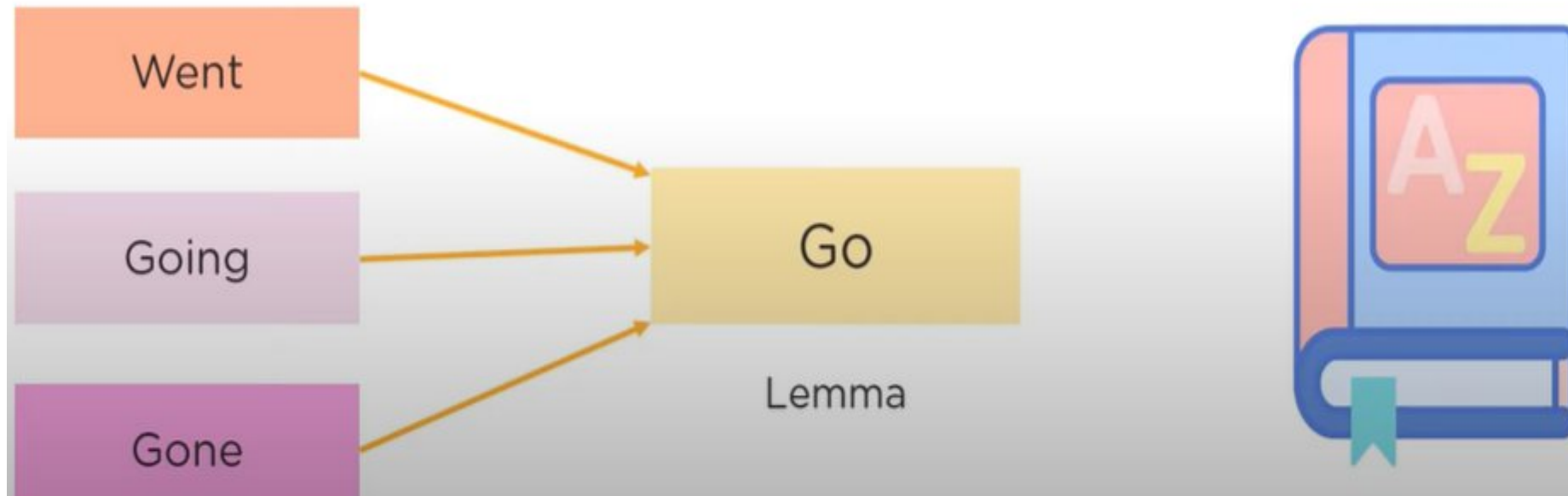
NLP Pipeline - Stemming

- Stemming: The process of obtaining the Word Stem of a word. Word Stem give new words upon adding affixes to them.



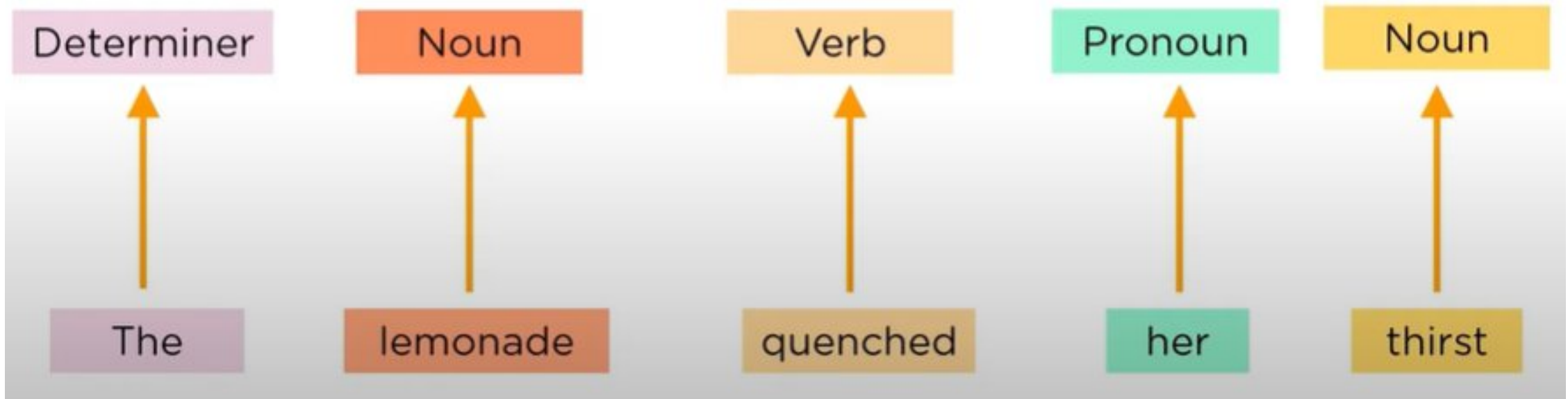
NLP Pipeline - Lemmatization

- Lemmatization: The process of obtaining the Root Stem of a word. Root Stem give new base form of a word.



NLP Pipeline – Parts of Speech Tagging

- Parts of Speech Tagging: Identifies which part of speech a word belongs to. It tags a word as a verb, noun, pronoun etc.



NLP Pipeline – Named Entity Recognition

- Named Entity Recognition: Classifying the words into subcategories. The subcategories are:



Person



Quantity



Location



Organization



Movie



Monetary
Value

Thank you