

NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING

AIMS 2022-2023

INTRODUCTION

Elvis Ndah, PhD

Contact

- elvis.ndah@gmail.com

Consultant – Machine Learning Engineer

- Anju Software
- European Commission

PREREQUISITES



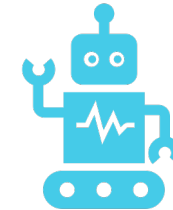
Programming language: Python

Recommended: intermediary

Acceptable: Basic



Probability and statistics



Machine learning (deep learning)

THE FOCUS OF THIS COURSE

01

Introduction to human language understanding.

02

Why natural language processing is difficult?

03

Understanding of the modern techniques for NLP

04

Learn to build systems for major problems in NLP

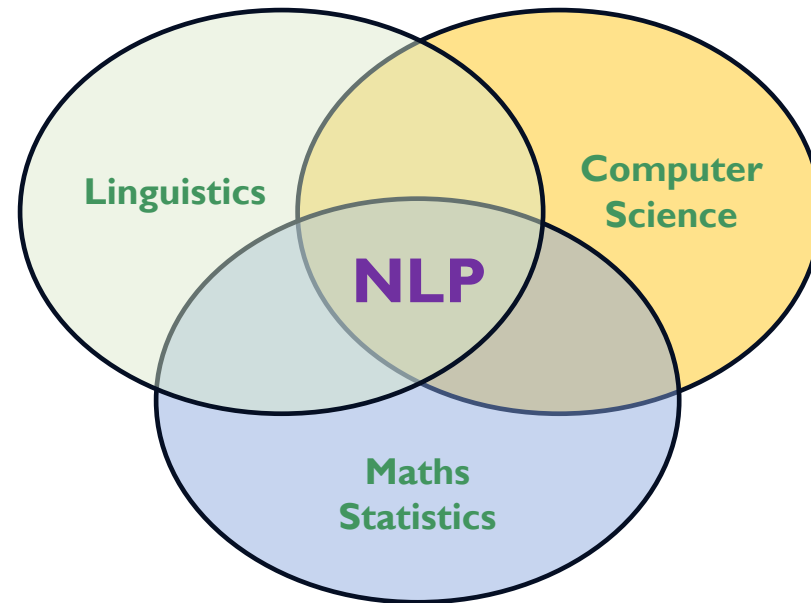
LECTURE 1: INTRODUCTION TO NLP



- Course Overview
 - What is NLP? Why it is important?
 - Applications of NLP
 - What are the challenges?
 - What types of ML methods used in NLP?

WHAT IS NLP?

Wiki: Natural language processing (NLP) is a field of computer science, artificial intelligence, and computational linguistics concerned with the interactions between computers and human (natural) languages.



WHAT IS NLP?

It concerns with the interaction between computing devices and human natural languages.



WHAT IS NLP?

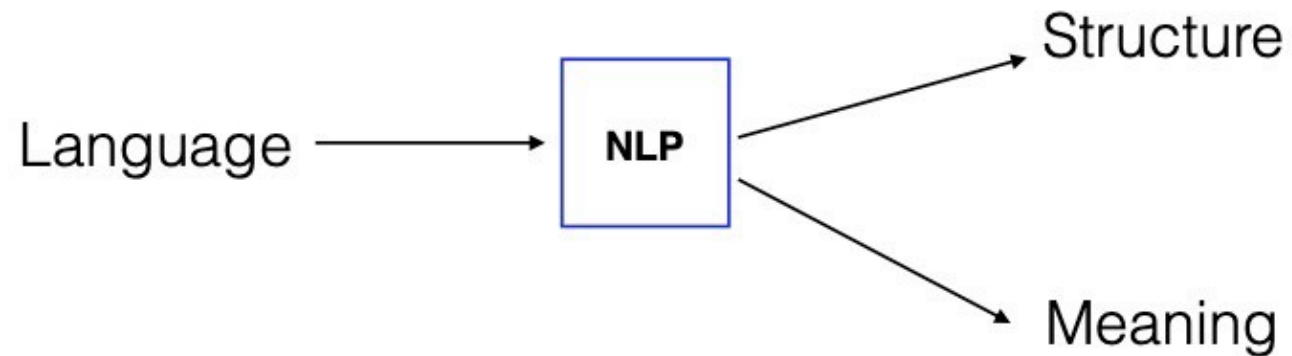
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WHAT IS NLP?

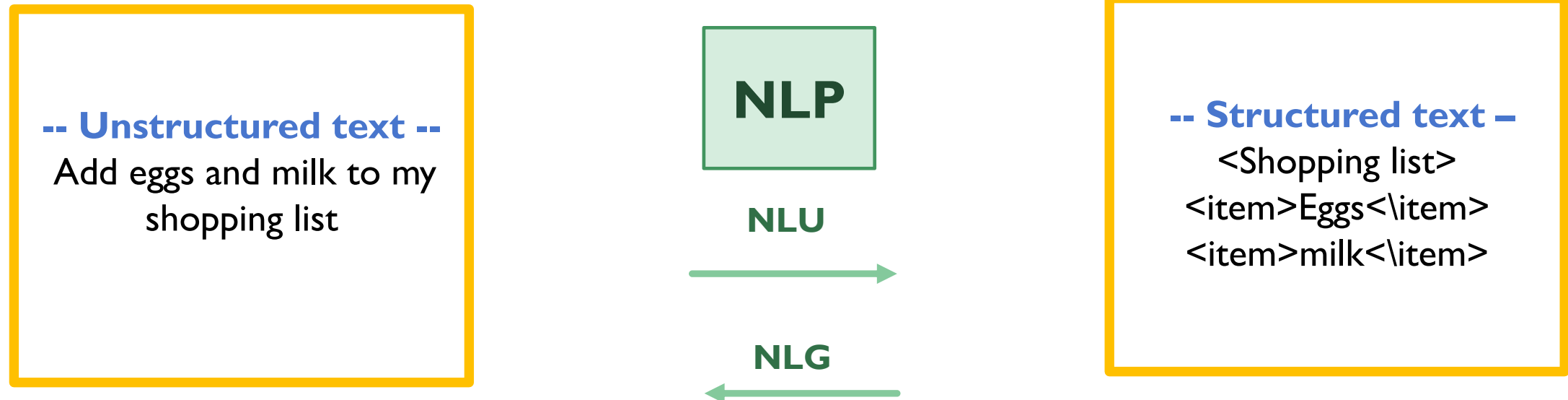
For NLP systems to be useful they need to:

- Identify and understand structure and meaning of words, sentences, texts and conversations.
- Deep understanding of broad language.



WHAT IS NLP?

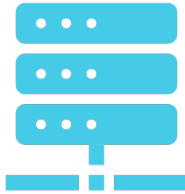
- We can break down NLP into two main classes



WHY WORK ON NLP?



Build systems that help humans communicate



Help humans interact with each other and/or devices.



Useful systems

Text classification

Automatic text summarization

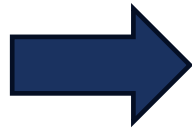
Communicate without language barrier

Model and analyse properties of language

Speech recognition

NLP PROGRESS


1950s: Rule based systems



Late 1980s: Statistical techniques

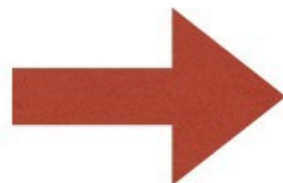


Early 2010s: Neural networks – deep learning

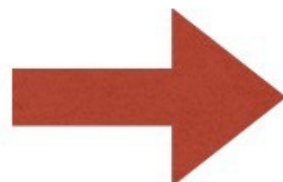
A yellow bracket spanning the width of the first two stages (1950s and Late 1980s).

Rule-based and statistical methods
ares still relevant today.

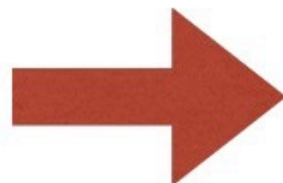
NLP APPLICATIONS – TEXT OR DOCUMENT CATEGORIZATION



Sports



Politics



Science

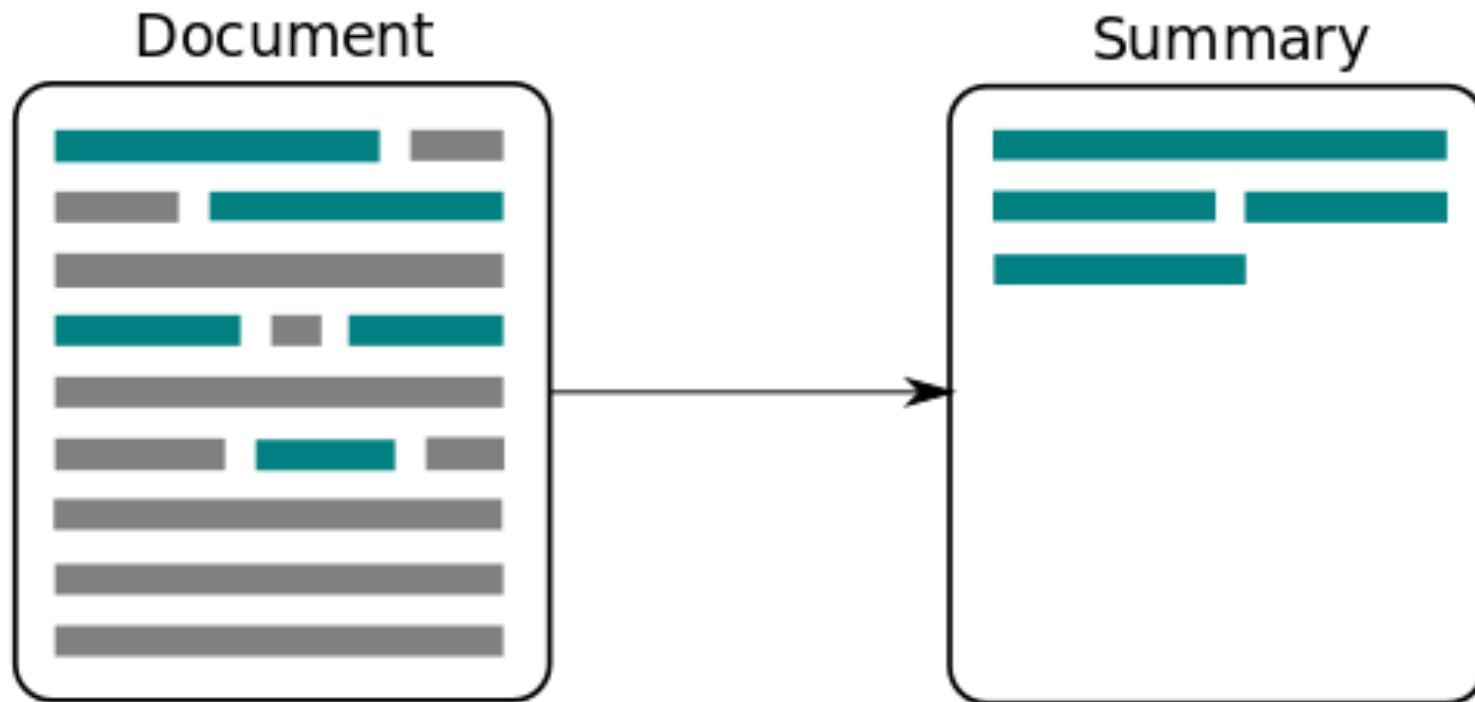
NLP APPLICATIONS – INFORMATION EXTRACTION

The task of **Information Extraction** involves extracting meaningful information from unstructured text

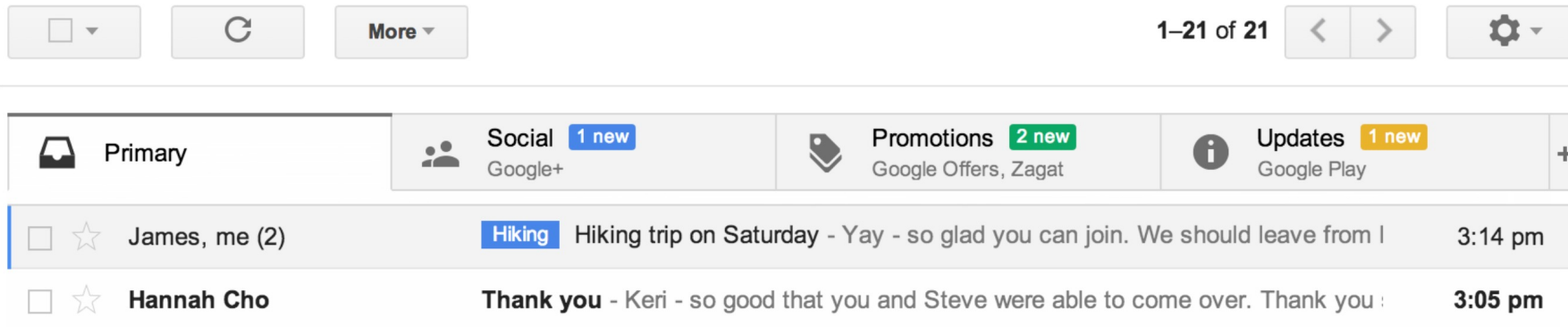
New York Times Co. named Russell T. Lewis, 45, president and general manager of its flagship New York Times newspaper, responsible for all business-side activities. He was executive vice president and deputy general manager. He succeeds Lance R. Primis, who in September was named president and chief operating officer of the parent.

| Person | Company | Post | State |
|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Russell T. Lewis | New York Times newspaper | president and general manager | start |
| Russell T. Lewis | New York Times newspaper | executive vice president | end |
| Lance R. Primis | New York Times Co. | president and CEO | start |

NLP APPLICATIONS – SUMMARIZATION



NLP APPLICATIONS – TEXT CLASSIFICATION

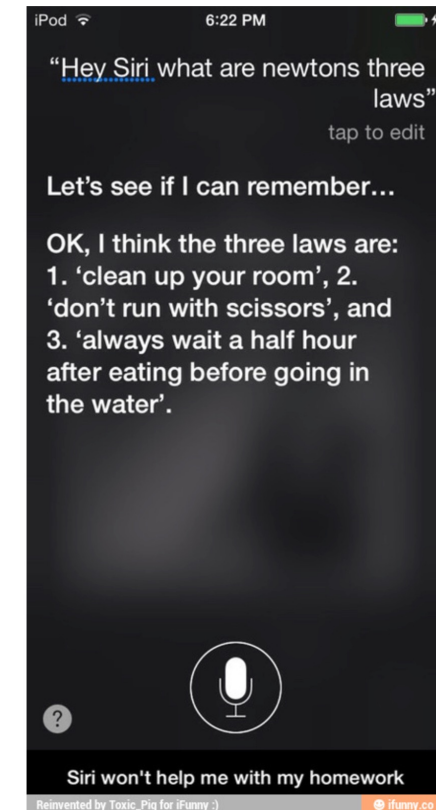
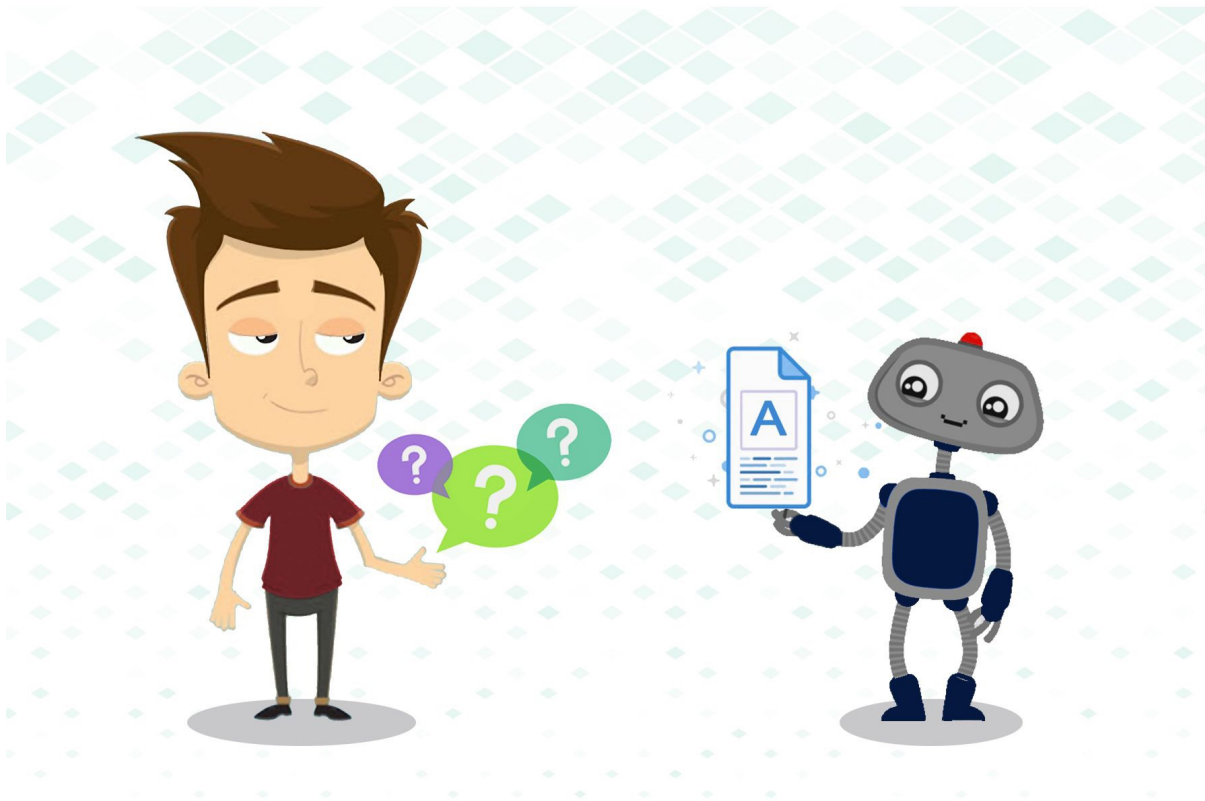


NLP APPLICATIONS – DIGITAL PERSONAL ASSISTANTS



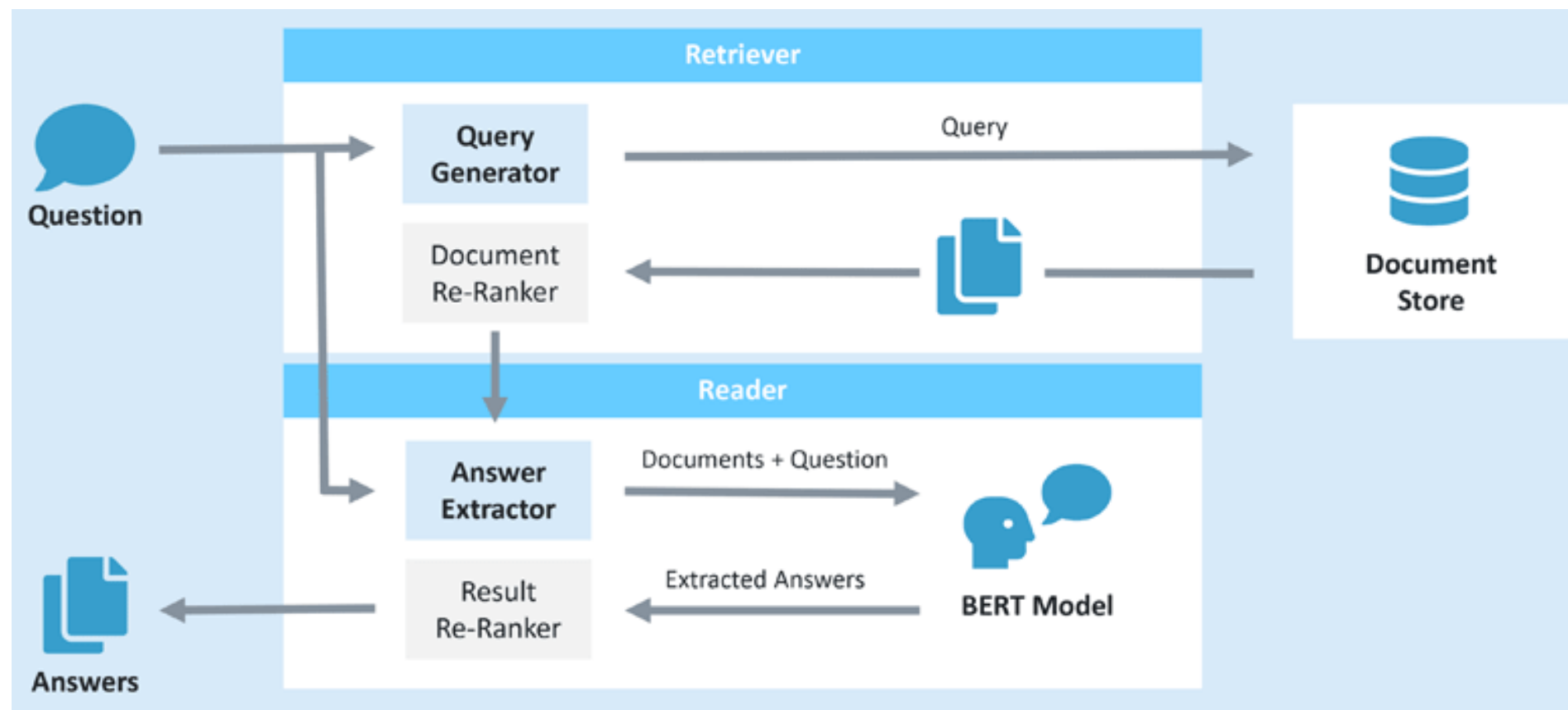
Semantic parsing – understand the task

NLP APPLICATIONS – QUESTION ANSWERING



credit: ifunny.com

NLP APPLICATIONS – QUESTION ANSWERING



NLP APPLICATIONS – READING COMPREHENSION

*More than a decade ago, **Carl Lewis** stood on the threshold of what was to become the greatest athletics career in history. **He** had just broken two of the legendary Jesse Owens' college records, but never believed **he** would become a corporate icon, the focus of hundreds of millions of dollars in advertising. His sport was still nominally amateur.*

Eighteen Olympic and World Championship gold medals and 21 world records later, **Lewis** has become the richest man in the history of track and field – a multi-millionaire.

- Who is Carl Lewis?
- Did Carl Lewis break any world records?
- Is Carl Lewis wealthy? What about Jesse Owens?

NLP APPLICATIONS – MACHINE TRANSLATION

FRENCH - DETECTED

FRENCH

DUTCH

GERMAN

▼

↔

ENGLISH

SPANISH

ARABIC

▼

La grande illusion est un magnifique film de Jean Renoir, sorti en 1937. C'est aussi le titre d'un essai de Norman Angell, paru en 1910, dans lequel l'auteur anglais juge la guerre impossible du fait des liens économiques et financiers qui unissent les nations.

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La grande illusion is a magnificent film by Jean Renoir, released in 1937. It is also the title of an essay by Norman Angell, published in 1910, in which the English author considers war impossible because of economic and financial ties. that unite nations.

WHAT IS SPECIAL ABOUT NATURAL LANGUAGE?

Linguistic analysis

- Phonology - sounds that make up language.
- Morphology – study of words and how they are formed.
- Syntax - structure of phrases, how words modify one another.
- Semantics - meaning of language in the world.
- Discourse: relations between clauses and sentences

WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES OF NLP?



AMBIGUITY - LANGUAGES ARE
AMBIGUOUS



VARIABILITY - LANGUAGES ARE
COMPLEX



UNDERSTANDING REQUIRES
VAST KNOWLEDGE AND
EXPERIENCE

WHY IS NLP HARD – SYNTACTIC AMBIGUITY

Semantic ambiguity: *occurs when a word, phrase or sentence, taken out of context, has more than one interpretation.*

“Stolen painting found **by tree**”

Prepositional phrase

By a tree, a stolen painting was found

A tree found a stolen painting

WHY IS NLP HARD – SYNTACTIC AMBIGUITY

Syntactic ambiguity: *two or more possible meanings within a single sentence.*

“Finally, a computer that understands you like your mother” (Ad , 1985)

- The computer understands you as well as your mother understands you.
- The computer understands that you like your mother.
- The computer understands you as well as it understands your mother.

WHY IS NLP HARD – LEXICAL AMBIGUITY

Lexical ambiguity: *two or more possible meanings of a single word*

Finally, a computer that understands your lie cured mother”

- The word *lie* can have multiple meanings in sentence the and will *not change* the context of the sentence.
- The ambiguity is on what cured mother
 - *lie*: an intentionally false statement
 - *lie*: spice or home-made remedy

WHY IS NLP HARD? – VARIABILITY



There are many ways to express the same meaning in language.

PWD ends up with 6 points.

PWD climbs by 6 points in the table.

PWD gains 6 points



Key computational challenge in NLP is to compute similarity of the above phrases.

WHY IS NLP HARD? – LANGUAGE IS NOT STATIC



New words added to dictionary

google, googling

laggy

Greenwash



cyber lingo

#TBT => throwback Thursday

DM => direct message

LOL => laugh out loud

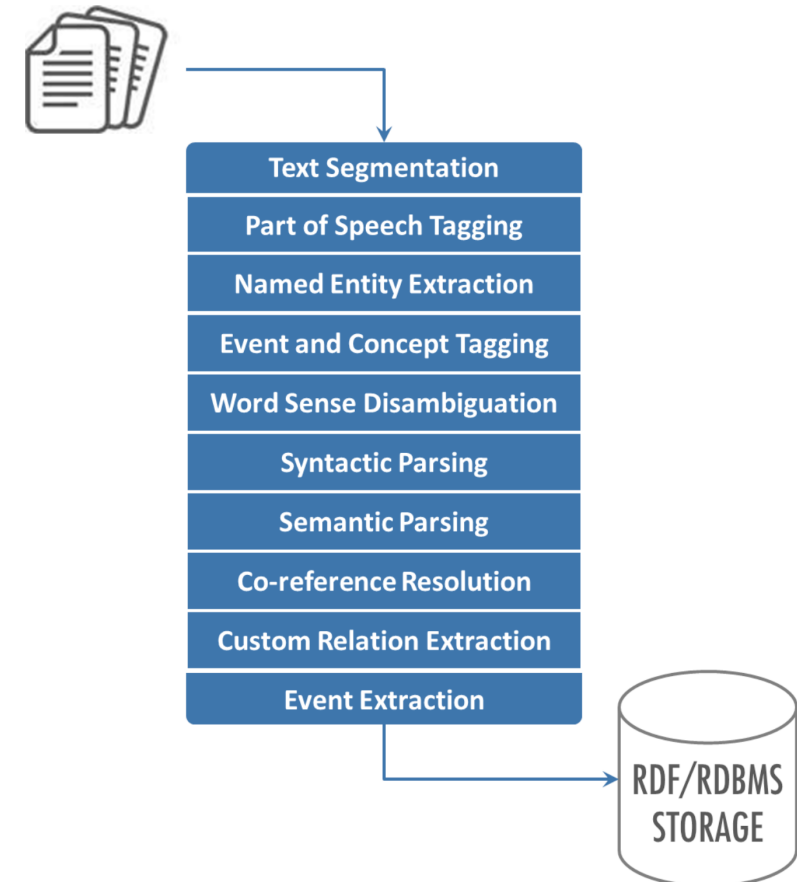
AMA => ask me anything

Troll => online troll

Epic fail => when some one fails

WHAT YOU WILL LEARN

- Theory:
 - understanding of popular methods and techniques
- The NLP Pipeline
 - Key components for understanding text
- NLP Systems and application
 - Current limitations & techniques
- Build realistic NLP tools



TEXT BOOKS

1. Speech and Language Processing 3rd ed, Jurafsky and Martin.
<https://web.stanford.edu/~jurafsky/slp3/>
2. Natural Language Processing, Jacob Eisenstein. <https://github.com/jacobeisenstein/gt-nlp-class/blob/master/notes/eisenstein-nlp-notes.pdf>