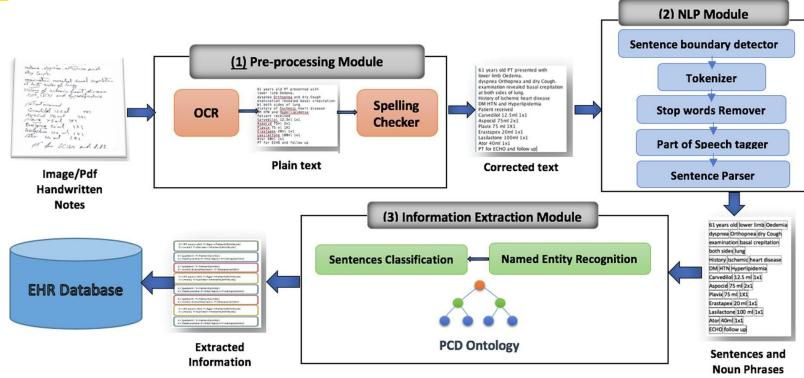
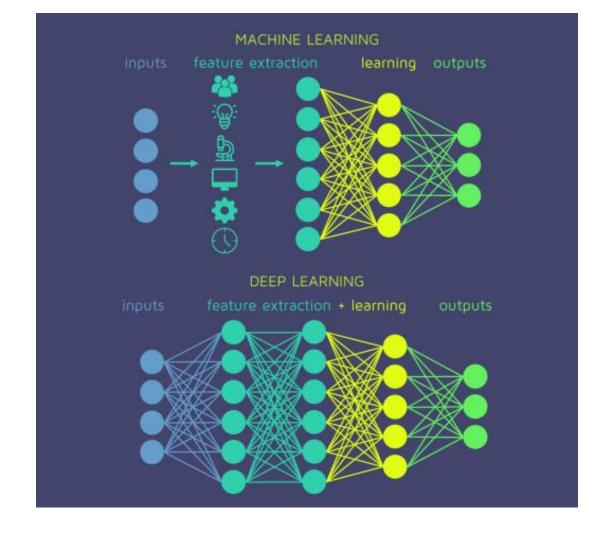
# Advanced topics in NLP

## A real-world / research NLP application



Ontology-based clinical information extraction from physician's free-text notes

## Deep learning for NLP



## Deep learning for NLP Neural networks

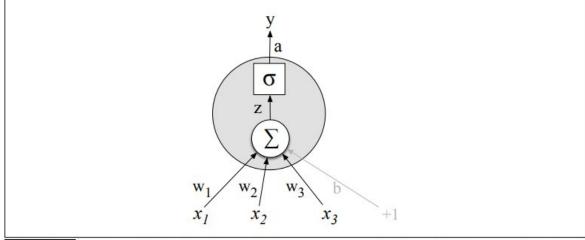
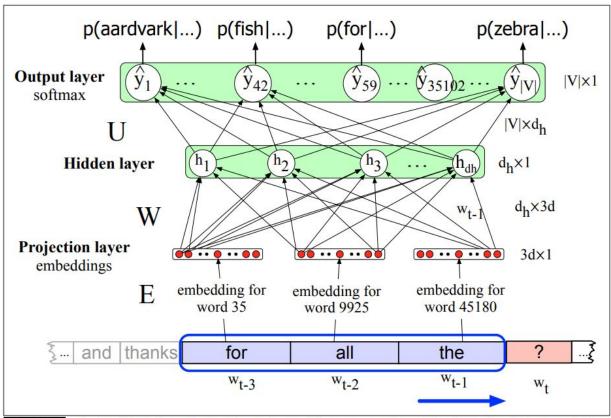


Figure 7.2 A neural unit, taking 3 inputs  $x_1$ ,  $x_2$ , and  $x_3$  (and a bias b that we represent as a weight for an input clamped at +1) and producing an output y. We include some convenient intermediate variables: the output of the summation, z, and the output of the sigmoid, a. In this case the output of the unit y is the same as a, but in deeper networks we'll reserve y to mean the final output of the entire network, leaving a as the activation of an individual node.

Speech and Language
Processing (3rd ed.
draft)
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James H. Martin

## Deep learning for NLP Neural networks

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**Figure 9.1** A simplified view of a feedforward neural language model moving through a text. At each time step t the network takes the 3 context words, converts each to a d-dimensional embedding, and concatenates the 3 embeddings together to get the  $1 \times Nd$  unit input layer x for the network. The output of the network is a probability distribution over the vocabulary representing the models belief with respect to each word being the next possible word.

Deep learning for NLP

hole in the ground a Next word Loss  $-\log y_{\rm ground}$  $-\log y_{\text{hole}}$  $-\log y_{\rm in}$  $-\log y_{\rm the}$  $-\log y_{\rm a}$ Softmax over L. مالم Vocabulary RNN ... Layer(s) Input (00 .. 0 .. 00) @ ·· · · · · · · · (00 .. 0 .. 00) (00 ... 0 ... 00) @ ·· · · · · · · ... **Embeddings** In hole in the

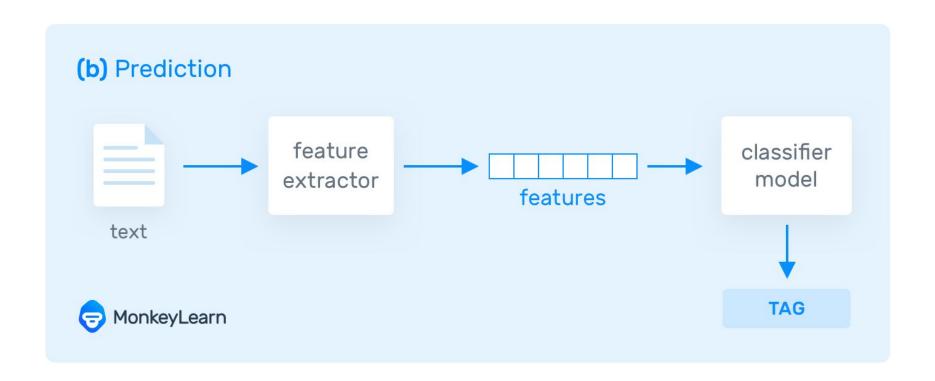
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Figure 9.6 Training RNNs as language models.

## **Deep learning for NLP**

https://github.com/roemmele/keras-rnn-notebooks/blob/master/sentiment\_rating/sentiment\_rating.ipynb

## More text classification tasks...



## Fake news detection



#### I WON THE ELECTION!

Official sources called this election differently

10:25 AM · Nov 16, 2020 · Twitter for iPhone

Donald J. Trump @ @realDonaldTrump · 13h

Georgia won't let us look at the all important signature match. Without that the recount is MEANINGLESS. Open up unconstitutional Consent Decree, NOW! @BrianKempGA

This claim about election fraud is disputed



Donald J. Trump @ @realDonaldTrump · 14h

The Radical Left Democrats, working with their partner, the Fake News Media, are trying to STEAL this Election. We won't let them!

This claim about election fraud is disputed

↑1 66.9K 44K

301.2K





If you see a story, check who is reporting it. If it's a mainstream source, chances are, it's true. If it's a site you've never heard of, be skeptical.

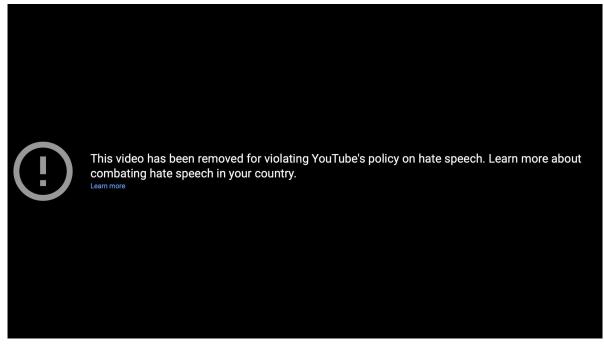
## HOW TO RECOGNIZE A FAKE NEWS STORY

- READ PAST THE HEADLINE
- CHECK WHAT NEWS OUTLET PUBLISHED IT
- 3 CHECK THE PUBLISH DATE AND TIME 4 WHO IS THE AUTHOR?
- 5 LOOK AT WHAT LINKS AND SOURCES
  - ARE USED
- 6 LOOK OUT FOR QUESTIONABLE QUOTES AND PHOTOS
- 7 BEWARE CONFIRMATION BIAS 8 SEARCH IF OTHER NEWS OUTLETS
- 8 SEARCH IF OTHER NEWS OUTLE
  ARE REPORTING IT
- 9 THINK BEFORE YOU SHARE

- Watch for headline and content typos.
- Watch for excessive punctuation!!!!!
- Watch for biased vocabulary.
- Example: "Immigrants" vs. "Illegals"

## Hate speech detection

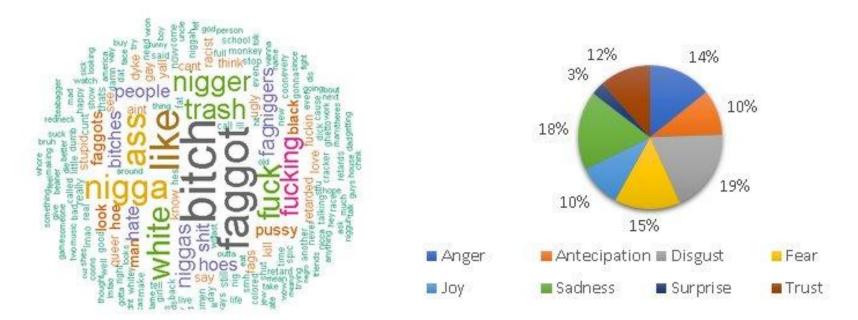
Racism, sexism, trolling, cyberbullying...



## Hate speech detection

... Council on Foreign Relations member Max Boot Claims Trump Blaming CFR member Soros User 1 Is Like Blaming 'The Jews' ... User 2 But this dude is a Jew a dirty Jew Using race and religion disrespectfully to attempt to prove a point is ridiculous and offensive. The language used is highly offensive. All ethnicities and social groups deserve tolerance.

## Hate speech detection



Frequent Words Ranking

Hate Speech Classification in Social Media Using Emotional Analysis

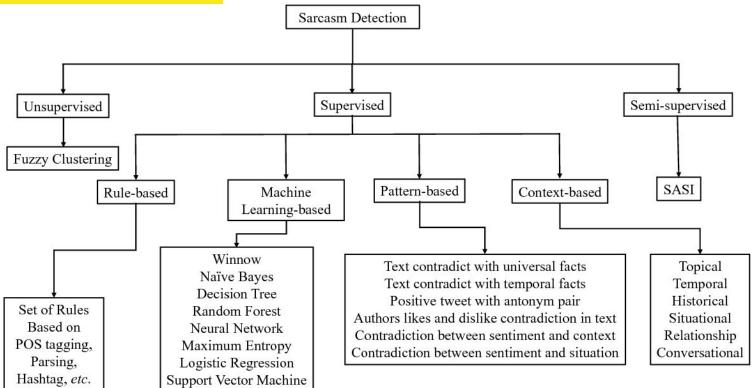
## Irony/sarcasm detection



John Doe @12345

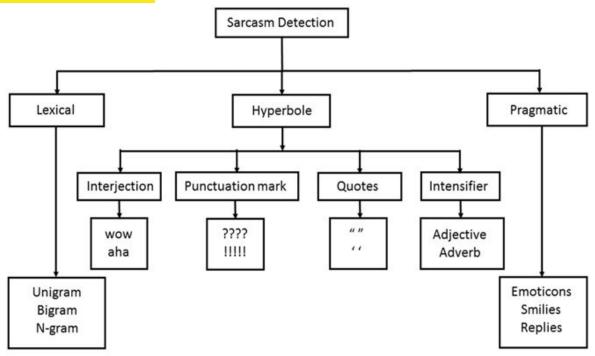
Wow, 35 minutes to get a cup of coffee? Great job, CoffeeCup

## **Irony/sarcasm detection**



An Improved Approach for Sarcasm Detection Avoiding Null Tweets

## **Irony/sarcasm detection**



Sarcastic Sentiment Detection in Tweets Streamed in Real time: A Big Data Approach

### Mental health disorder detection

#### **Motivation**

- Affects quality of life (emotions, thoughts, activities, social)
- Affects physical health (sleep, eating, energy)
- Can lead to suicide
- COVID-19 pandemic affected mental health from multiple directions (health, social, economical, ...)
- Social media engagement can further affect mental health
- Underdiagnosed, undertreated
  - > Depression 50% diagnosed, 13-49% properly treated



## Mental health disorder detection

#### **Applications**

- Alerting users who show symptoms (recommend professional help)
- Suicide watch, online counselling (chatbots) ...
- Preventing development of disorders (early detection)
- Assisting clinicians with new insights and building diagnosis tools (patterns of depressive symptoms, causes of depression,...)



### Data for mental disorders

- Medical records
- Questionnaires
- Therapy sessions
- Essays, letters etc
- Social media

#### MHs (Mental Health subreddits)

I have been considering going for some formal therapy. Any suggestions?

Everyday I feel sad and lonely

Since past sometime I think I am having panic attacks. I really need help from you guys.

It has been so many years, I feel I still can't move on. I am noticing behavior what could be considered "triggers" now.

#### SW (SuicideWatch)

I know I was never meant to lead this life.

Don't want to hurt the people I care but I can't take this anymore. Today I felt I have nothing left, why am I even living... I don't see a point.

I'd kill myself, but the other part of me tells me not to waste all the money my parents invested on me..

**Table 1:** Example titles of posts in the MHs and SW datasets; content has been carefully paraphrased to protect the privacy of the individuals.

## Mental disorder detection: Existing approaches

#### How difficult is mental disorder detection?

"Social media-based screening may reach prediction performance somewhere between unaided clinician assessment and screening surveys." (Detecting depression and mental illness on social media: an integrative review)

AUC moderate to high (0.6-0.9 AUC)

Early detection: more challenging (0.62-0.70 F1)

Harder to detect before the onset of the mental illness

## Mental disorder detection Existing approaches

#### Features:

- Lexicons: LIWC (self-references, social words, emotion words, cognitive words.)
- Character n-grams, bag-of-words
- **Topic modelling** (sentiment-bearing topics, topic model with depression seed words, ...)
- Meta: user activity (social engagement, login times), demographic attributes (gender, age)
- ❖ Multimodal (rare): video interviews, profile picture
- Recently: language models (contextual embeddings, neural language models)

#### Models:

SVM, random forest, neural network...

# Features correlated with depression

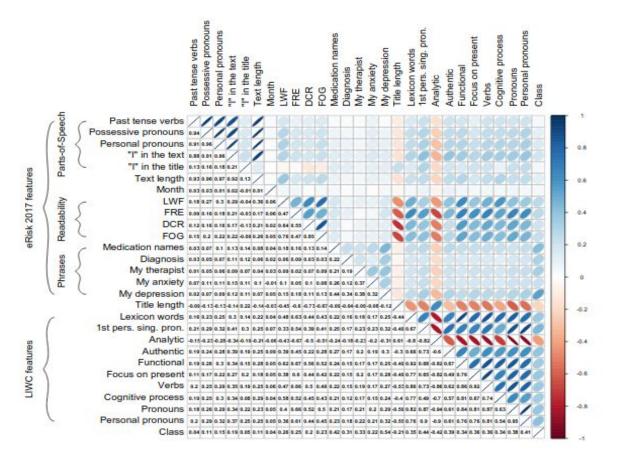
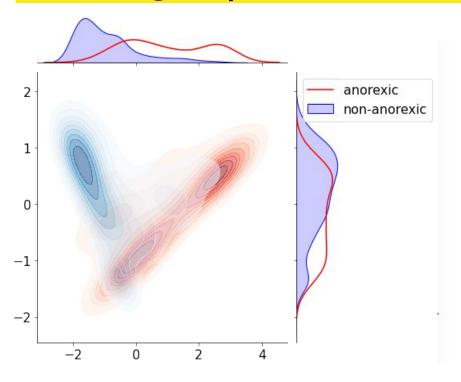
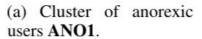


Fig. 1. Correlation matrix of all user features including the class information (non-depressed/depressed) based on the depression subtask training data. This plot is best viewed in electronic form.

## Discovering symptoms clusters for anorexia





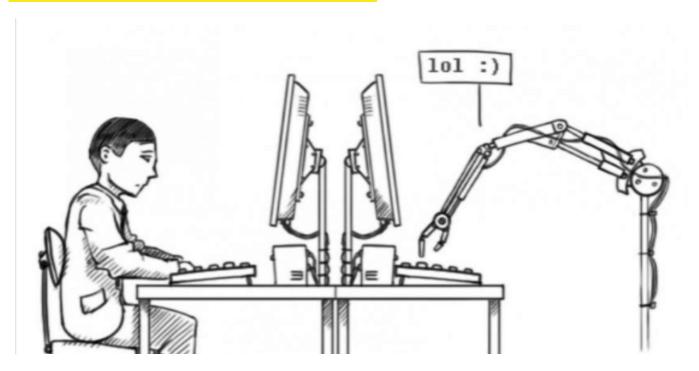




(b) Cluster of anorexic users **ANO2**.



(c) Cluster of healthy users.



## **The Imitation Game**

I believe that in about fifty years' time it will be possible, to programme computers,..., to make them play the imitation game so well that an average interrogator will not have more than 70 percent chance of making the right identification after five minutes of questioning. The original question, 'Can machines think?' I believe to be too meaningless to deserve discussion. Nevertheless I believe that at the end of the century the use of words and general educated opinion will have altered so much that one will be able to speak of machines thinking without expecting to be contradicted. (Turing, 1950)

#### The Turing test

• Language Modeling: the task of predicting the next word, given the words so far

$$P(y_t | y_1, y_2, ..., y_{t-1})$$

- A system that produces this probability distribution is called a Language Model
- If that system is an RNN, it's called a RNN-LM

Conditional Language Modeling: the task of predicting the next word, given the words so far, and also some other input

$$P(y_t | y_1, y_2, ..., y_{t-1}, x)$$

Examples of conditional language modeling tasks:

- Machine Translation (x=source sentence, y=target sentence)
- Summarization (x=input text, y=summarized text)
- Dialogue (x=dialogue history, y=next utterance)

#### Machine translation



Word Confidence Estimation and Its Applications in Statistical Machine Translation

• (Abstractive) Summarization

Source Text: Peter and Elizabeth took a taxi to attend the night party in the city.

While in the party, Elizabeth collapsed and was rushed to the hospital.

Summary: Elizabeth was hospitalized after attending a party with Peter.

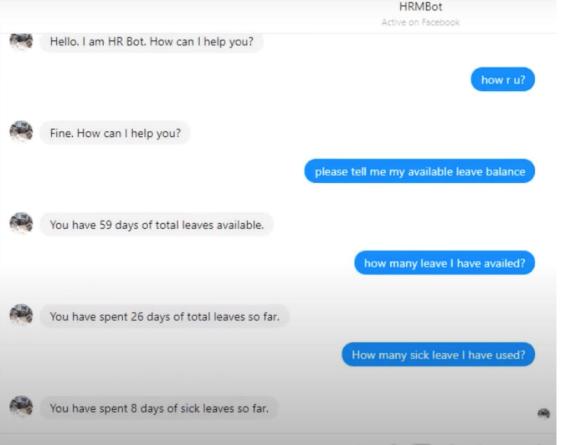
## • Text simplification

Wikipedia	Simple Wikipedia	BLEU
Spinal tumors are neo-	Spinal tumors is a form of	0.39
plasms located in the	tumor that grows in the	
spinal cord.	spinal cord.	
Aspirin is an appropriate	Aspirin is an early and	0.33
immediate treatment for a	important treatment for a	
suspected MI.	heart attack.	

Table 3: Example alignments using BLEU alignment

• Dialogue

(chit-chat and task-based)



## • Image captioning



"man in black shirt is playing guitar."



"construction worker in orange safety vest is working on road."



"two young girls are playing with lego toy."

• Creative writing: storytelling, poetry-generation

https://app.inferkit.com/demo

https://lingojam.com/EnglishtoShakespearean

## Thank you

http://nlp.unibuc.ro/master\_en.html