



# Why Language is Hard: Structure and Predictions

Advanced Machine Learning for NLP Jordan Boyd-Graber

## **Today**

- What's special about machine learning for NLP
- Layout of the course
- Administrivia
- Perceptron
- Structured Perceptron

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- Structured Perceptron
  - Good ML analysis, standard NLP problem
  - Often ignored in both classes (except when I teach it)

  - Uses structure and representation

**Logistic Regression** 

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# SVM

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**SVM** 

 $sign(\vec{w} \cdot x + b)$ 

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- Hint:  $p(y_i, y_i | x_i, x_i) = p(y_i | x_i) p(y_i | x_i)$

## **Logistic Regression**

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**SVM** 

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- What statistical property do these (and many others share)?
- Hint:  $p(y_i, y_j | x_i, x_j) = p(y_i | x_i) p(y_j | x_j)$
- Independent!

#### Is this how the world works?



#### Is this how the world works?



Also particularly relevant for 2016: correlated voting patterns

#### Why is this ML class different from all other ML classes?

- NLP has very specific applications
- NLP has very specific ML problems
- Much of the skills you need to do ML well are domain-specific
- Culture in ML for NLP research is slightly different than vanilla ML
  - Cleverness is not enough
  - Good baselines are important
  - Simple is usually better