



Language Models

Computational Linguistics: Jordan Boyd-Graber
University of Maryland
INTRODUCTION

Slides adapted from Philip Koehn

Roadmap

After this class, you'll be able to:

- Understand probability distributions through the metaphor of the Chinese Restaurant Process
- Be able to calculate Kneser-Ney smoothing
- Understand the role of contexts in language models

Intuition

- Some words are “sticky”
- “San Francisco” is very common (high ungram)
- But Francisco only appears after one word

Intuition

- Some words are “sticky”
- “San Francisco” is very common (high ungram)
- But Francisco only appears after one word
- Our goal: to tell a statistical story of bay area restaurants to account for this phenomenon
- How to model this phenomena

Interpolation

- Higher and lower order n -gram models have different strengths and weaknesses
 - high-order n -grams are sensitive to more context, but have sparse counts
 - low-order n -grams consider only very limited context, but have robust counts
- Combine them

$$\begin{aligned} p_I(w_3 | w_1, w_2) = & \lambda_1 p_1(w_3) \\ & + \lambda_2 p_2(w_3 | w_2) \\ & + \lambda_3 p_3(w_3 | w_1, w_2) \end{aligned}$$

Back-Off

- Trust the highest order language model that contains n-gram

$$p_n^{BO}(w_i | w_{i-n+1}, \dots, w_{i-1}) = \begin{cases} \alpha_n(w_i | w_{i-n+1}, \dots, w_{i-1}) & \text{if } \text{count}_n(w_{i-n+1}, \dots, w_i) > 0 \\ d_n(w_{i-n+1}, \dots, w_{i-1}) p_{n-1}^{BO}(w_i | w_{i-n+2}, \dots, w_{i-1}) & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

- Requires
 - adjusted prediction model $\alpha_n(w_i | w_{i-n+1}, \dots, w_{i-1})$
 - discounting function $d_n(w_1, \dots, w_{n-1})$

Let's remember what a language model is

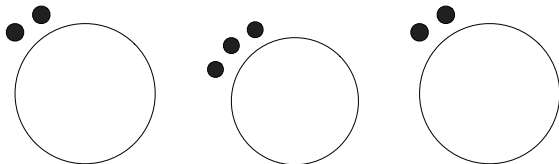
- It is a distribution over the next word in a sentence
- Given the previous $n - 1$ words

Let's remember what a language model is

- It is a distribution over the next word in a sentence
- Given the previous $n - 1$ words
- The challenge: backoff and sparsity

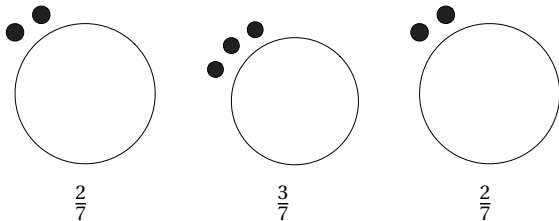
The Chinese Restaurant as a Distribution

To generate a word, you first sit down at a table. You sit down at a table proportional to the number of people sitting at the table.



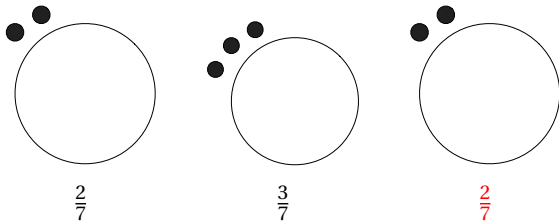
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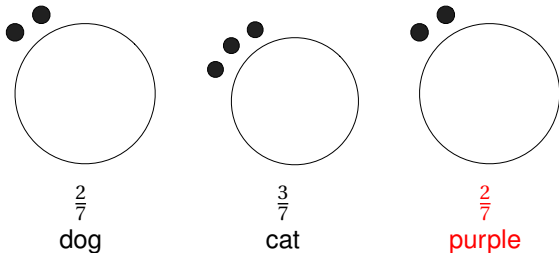
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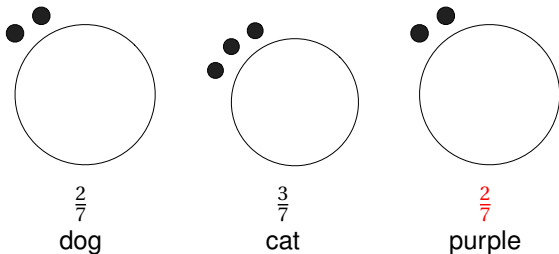
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The Chinese Restaurant as a Distribution

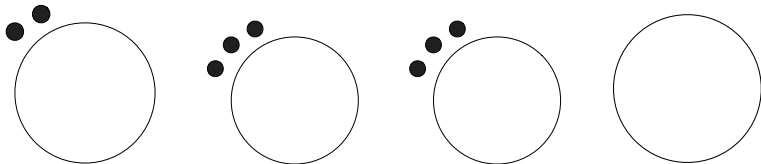
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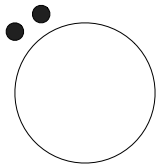
But this is just Maximum Likelihood

Why are we talking about Chinese Restaurants?

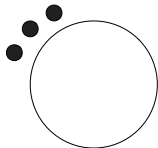
Always one more table ...



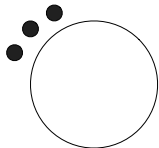
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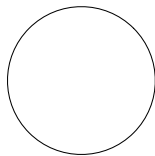
$$\frac{2}{7+\alpha}$$



$$\frac{3}{7+\alpha}$$

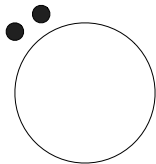


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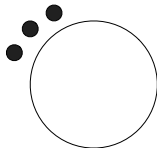


$$\frac{\alpha}{7+\alpha}$$

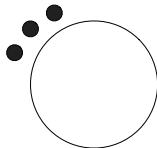
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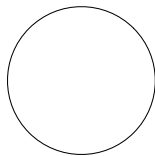
$\frac{2}{7+\alpha}$
dog



$\frac{3}{7+\alpha}$
cat

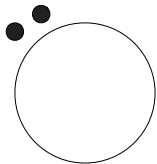


$\frac{2}{7+\alpha}$
purple

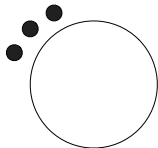


$\frac{\alpha}{7+\alpha}$
???

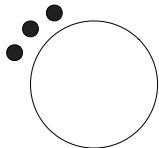
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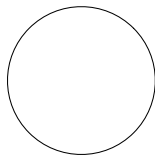
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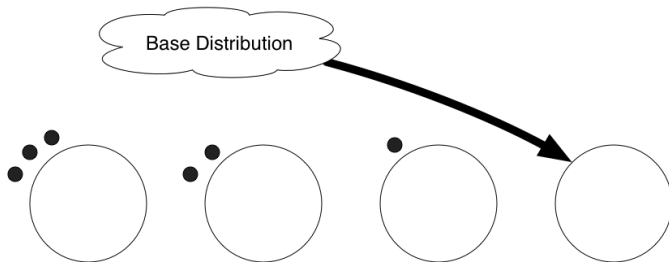


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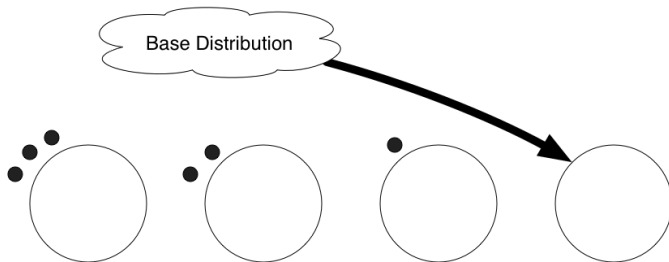


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???

What to do with a new table?



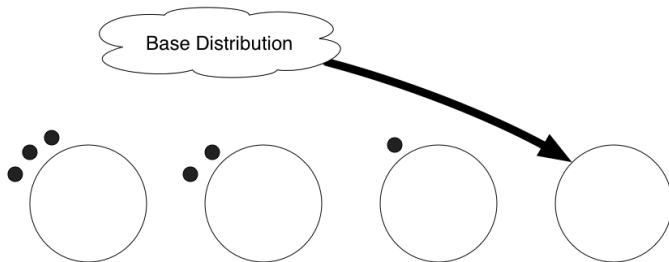
What to do with a new table?



What can be a base distribution?

- Uniform (Dirichlet smoothing)

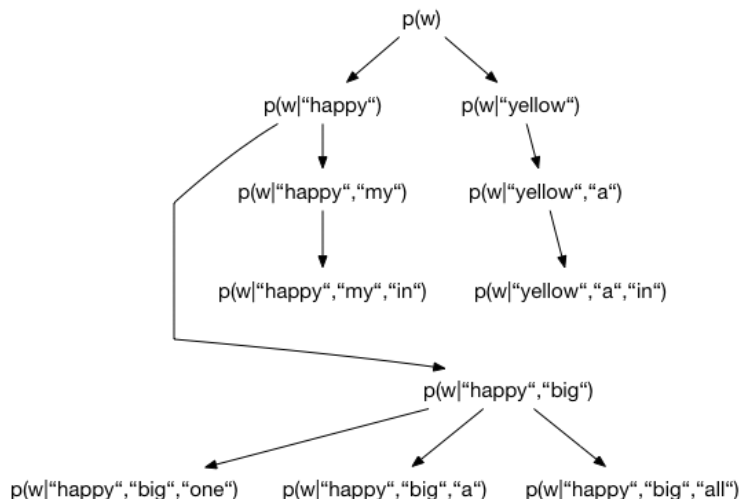
What to do with a new table?



What can be a base distribution?

- Uniform (Dirichlet smoothing)
- Specific contexts \rightarrow less-specific contexts (backoff)

A hierarchy of Chinese Restaurants



Seating Assignments

Dataset:

<s> a a a b a c </s>

Seating Assignments

Dataset:

<s> a a a b a c </s>

Unigram Restaurant

<s> Restaurant

a Restaurant

b Restaurant

c Restaurant

Seating Assignments

Dataset:

<s> a a a b a c </s>

Unigram Restaurant

<s> Restaurant

\ast^1

b Restaurant

a Restaurant

c Restaurant

Seating Assignments

Dataset:

<s> a a a b a c </s>

Unigram Restaurant

*¹

<s> Restaurant

*¹

a Restaurant

c Restaurant

b Restaurant

Seating Assignments

Dataset:

<s> a a a b a c </s>

Unigram Restaurant

a¹

<s> Restaurant

a¹

a Restaurant

c Restaurant

b Restaurant

Seating Assignments

Dataset:

<s> a a a b a c </s>

Unigram Restaurant

a¹

<s> Restaurant

a¹

a Restaurant

*¹

b Restaurant

c Restaurant

Seating Assignments

Dataset:

<s> a a a b a c </s>

Unigram Restaurant

a¹

<s> Restaurant

a¹

a Restaurant

*¹

b Restaurant

c Restaurant

Seating Assignments

Dataset:

<s> a a a b a c </s>

Unigram Restaurant

a²

<s> Restaurant

a¹

a Restaurant

a¹

b Restaurant

c Restaurant

Seating Assignments

Dataset:

<s> a a a b a c </s>

Unigram Restaurant

a²

<s> Restaurant

a¹

a Restaurant

a¹

b Restaurant

c Restaurant

Seating Assignments

Dataset:

<s> a a a b a c </s>

Unigram Restaurant

a²

<s> Restaurant

a¹

a Restaurant

a²

b Restaurant

c Restaurant

Seating Assignments

Dataset:

<s> a a a b a c </s>

Unigram Restaurant

a²

<s> Restaurant

a¹

a Restaurant

a² *¹

b Restaurant

c Restaurant

Seating Assignments

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<s> a a a b a c </s>

Unigram Restaurant

a² *¹

<s> Restaurant

a¹

a Restaurant

a² *¹

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c Restaurant

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<s> a a a b a c </s>

Unigram Restaurant

a² b¹

<s> Restaurant

a¹

a Restaurant

a² *¹

b Restaurant

c Restaurant

Seating Assignments

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<s> a a a b a c </s>

Unigram Restaurant

a² b¹

<s> Restaurant

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a Restaurant

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c Restaurant

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a Restaurant

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b Restaurant

c Restaurant

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<s> Restaurant

a¹

b Restaurant

*¹

a Restaurant

a² b¹

c Restaurant

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<s> Restaurant

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b Restaurant

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a Restaurant

a² b¹

c Restaurant

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<s> a a a b a c </s>

Unigram Restaurant

a³ b¹

<s> Restaurant

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b Restaurant

a¹

a Restaurant

a² b¹

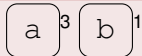
c Restaurant

Seating Assignments

Dataset:

<s> a a a b a c </s>

Unigram Restaurant



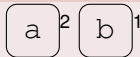
<s> Restaurant



b Restaurant



a Restaurant



c Restaurant

Seating Assignments

Dataset:

<s> a a a b a c </s>

Unigram Restaurant

a³ b¹

<s> Restaurant

a¹

b Restaurant

a¹

a Restaurant

a² b¹ *¹

c Restaurant

Seating Assignments

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a³ b¹ *¹

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Unigram Restaurant



<s> Restaurant



a Restaurant



b Restaurant



c Restaurant



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Unigram Restaurant

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<s> Restaurant

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a² b¹ c¹

b Restaurant

a¹

c Restaurant

</s>¹

Real examples

- San Francisco

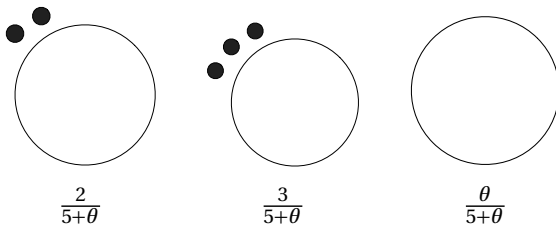
Real examples

- San Francisco
- Star Spangled Banner

Real examples

- San Francisco
- Star Spangled Banner
- Bottom Line: Counts go to the context that explains it best

The rich get richer



Computing the Probability of an Observation

$$p(w = \textcolor{red}{x} | \vec{s}, \theta, u) = \underbrace{\frac{c_{u,x}}{\theta + c_{u,\cdot}}}_{\text{existing table}} + \underbrace{\frac{\theta}{\theta + c_{u,\cdot}} p(w = x | \vec{s}, \theta, \pi(u))}_{\text{new table}} \quad (1)$$

- Word type $\textcolor{red}{x}$
- Seating assignments \vec{s}
- Concentration θ
- Context u
- Number seated at table serving x in restaurant u , $c_{u,x}$
- Number seated at all tables in restaurant u , $c_{u,\cdot}$
- The backoff context $\pi(u)$

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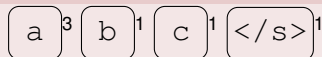
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Example: $p(w = \mathbf{b} | \vec{s}, \theta = 1.0, u = \mathbf{a})$

Unigram Restaurant



$\langle s \rangle$ Restaurant



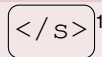
a Restaurant



b Restaurant



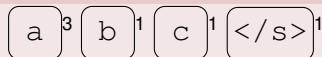
c Restaurant



$$p(w = \mathbf{b} | \dots) = \frac{c_{a,b}}{\theta + c_{u,\cdot}} + \frac{\theta}{\theta + c_{u,\cdot}} p(w = x | \vec{s}, \theta, \pi(u)) \quad (2)$$

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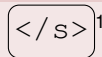
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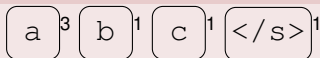
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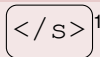
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$$p(w = \mathbf{b} | \dots) = \frac{1}{\theta + c_{u,\cdot}} + \frac{\theta}{\theta + c_{u,\cdot}} p(w = x | \vec{s}, \theta, \pi(u)) \quad (2)$$

Example: $p(w = \mathbf{b} | \vec{s}, \theta = 1.0, u = \mathbf{a})$

Unigram Restaurant

a³ b¹ c¹ </s>¹

<s> Restaurant

a¹

a Restaurant

a² b¹ c¹

b Restaurant

a¹

c Restaurant

</s>¹

$$p(w = \mathbf{b} | \dots) = \frac{1}{1.0 + c_{u,\cdot}} + \frac{1.0}{1.0 + c_{u,\cdot}} p(w = x | \vec{s}, \theta, \pi(u)) \quad (2)$$

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</s>¹

$$p(w = \mathbf{b} | \dots) = \frac{1}{1.0 + 4} + \frac{1.0}{1.0 + 4} p(w = x | \vec{s}, \theta, \pi(u)) \quad (2)$$

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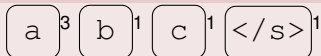
c Restaurant

</s>¹

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Unigram Restaurant



$<s>$ Restaurant



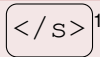
a Restaurant



b Restaurant



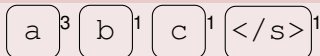
c Restaurant



$$p(w = \mathbf{b} | \dots) = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{c_{\emptyset, \mathbf{b}}}{c_{\emptyset, \cdot} + \theta} + \frac{\theta}{c_{\emptyset, \cdot} + \theta} \frac{1}{V} \right) \quad (2)$$

Example: $p(w = \mathbf{b} | \vec{s}, \theta = 1.0, u = \mathbf{a})$

Unigram Restaurant



$<s>$ Restaurant



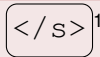
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Unigram Restaurant

a³ b¹ c¹ </s>¹

<s> Restaurant

a¹

a Restaurant

a² b¹ c¹

b Restaurant

a¹

c Restaurant

</s>¹

$$p(w = \mathbf{b} | \dots) = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{c_{\emptyset, \mathbf{b}}}{c_{\emptyset, \cdot} + 1.0} + \frac{1.0}{c_{\emptyset, \cdot} + 1.0} \frac{1}{5} \right) \quad (2)$$

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Unigram Restaurant

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<s> Restaurant

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a¹

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</s>¹

$$p(w = \mathbf{b} | \dots) = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{c_{\emptyset, \cdot} + 1.0} + \frac{1.0}{c_{\emptyset, \cdot} + 1.0} \frac{1}{5} \right) \quad (2)$$

Example: $p(w = \mathbf{b} | \vec{s}, \theta = 1.0, u = \mathbf{a})$

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$$p(w = \mathbf{b} | \dots) = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{6 + 1.0} + \frac{1.0}{6 + 1.0} \frac{1}{5} \right) \quad (2)$$

Example: $p(w = \mathbf{b} | \vec{s}, \theta = 1.0, u = \mathbf{a})$

Unigram Restaurant

a³ b¹ c¹ </s>¹

<s> Restaurant

a¹

a Restaurant

a² b¹ c¹

b Restaurant

a¹

c Restaurant

</s>¹

$$p(w = \mathbf{b} | \dots) = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{7} \frac{1}{5} \right) = 0.24 \quad (2)$$

Discounting

- Empirically, it helps favor the backoff if you have more tables
- Otherwise, it gets too close to maximum likelihood
- Idea is called discounting
- Steal a little bit of probability mass δ from every table and give it to the new table (backoff)

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Interpolated Kneser-Ney!

More advanced models

- Interpolated Kneser-Ney assumes **one table with a dish (word)** per restaurant
- Can get slightly better performance by assuming you can have duplicated tables: **Pitman-Yor** language model
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- Neural language models ...