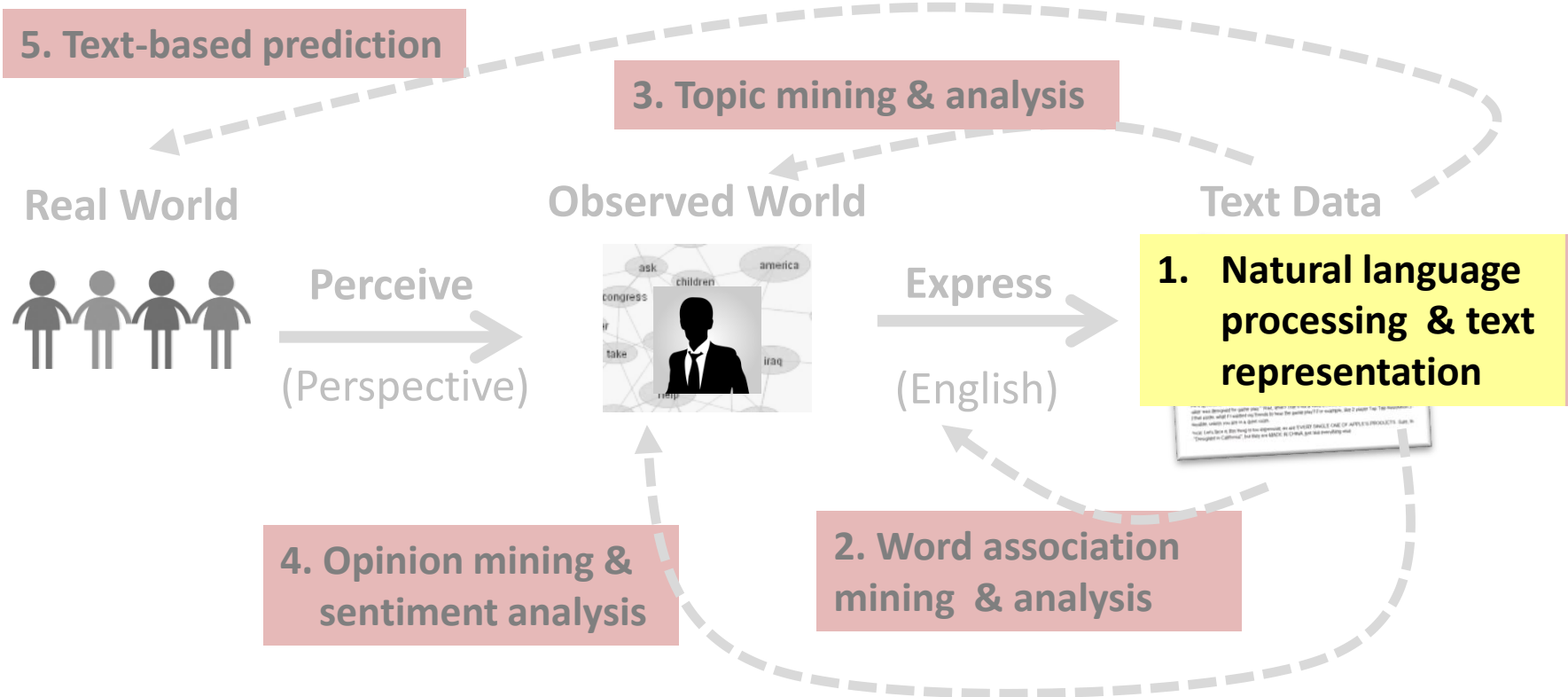


# Text Representation

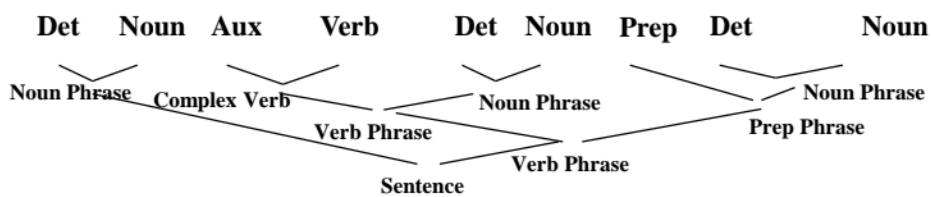
ChengXiang “Cheng” Zhai  
Department of Computer Science  
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

# Text Representation



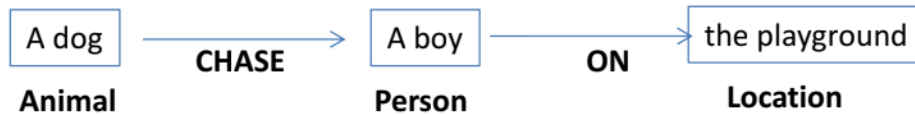
A dog is chasing a boy on the playground **String of characters**

A dog is chasing a boy on the playground **Sequence of words**



**+ POS tags**

**+ Syntactic structures**  
句法结构



**+ Entities and relations**

Dog(d1). Boy(b1). Playground(p1). Chasing(d1,b1,p1).

**+ Logic predicates**

Speech Act = REQUEST

**+ Speech acts**


Deeper NLP: requires more human effort; less accurate

Closer to knowledge representation

# Text Representation and Enabled Analysis

This course



Text Rep	Generality	Enabled Analysis	Examples of Application
String	<div></div>	String processing	Compression
Words 	<div></div>	Word relation analysis; topic analysis; sentiment analysis	Thesaurus discovery; topic and opinion related applications
+ Syntactic structures	<div></div>	Syntactic graph analysis	Stylistic analysis; structure-based feature extraction
+ Entities & relations	<div></div>	Knowledge graph analysis; information network analysis	Discovery of knowledge and opinions about specific entities
+ Logic predicates	<div></div>	Integrative analysis of scattered knowledge; logic inference	Knowledge assistant for biologists

# Summary

- Text representation determines what kind of mining algorithms can be applied
- **Multiple ways** of representing text are possible
  - string, words, syntactic structures, entity-relation graphs, predicates...
  - can/should be **combined** in real applications
- This course focuses on **word-based representation**
  - **General and robust**: applicable to any natural language
  - **No/little manual effort** 很少人为参与
  - “**Surprisingly**” **powerful** for many applications (not all!)
  - **Can be combined** with more sophisticated representations