



THE UNIVERSITY OF  
MELBOURNE

# Comp90042

## Workshop

### Week 7





# Table of Content

1. Contextual Representation
2. Discourse



# Contextual representation

Language is complex, one word can have multiple meanings



# Contextual representation

Language is complex, one word can have multiple meanings

*He sat on the **bank** of the river*

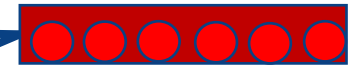
*He cashed a check at the **bank***

# Contextual representation

Language is complex, one word can have multiple meanings

*He sat on the **bank** of the river*

*He cashed a check at the **bank***



Word embedding  
vector for **bank**

Word embeddings: All “**bank**” with different meanings share the same vector



# Contextual representation

Language is complex, one word can have multiple meanings

*He sat on the **bank** of the river*

*He cashed a check at the **bank***

How to determine the meaning of a word?



# Contextual representation

Language is complex, one word can have multiple meanings

*He **sat on the bank** of the **river***

*He **cash**ed a **check** at the **bank***

How to determine the meaning of a word?

Context



# Contextual representation

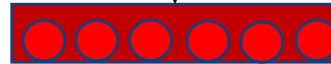
Contextual representation captures the different senses or nuances of the word depending on the **context**.



# Contextual representation

Contextual representation captures the different senses or nuances of the word depending on the **context**.

*He sat on the **bank** of the river*



*He cashed a check at the **bank***

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**Bank**<sup>1</sup>:...a financial institution that accepts deposits and channels the money into lending activities

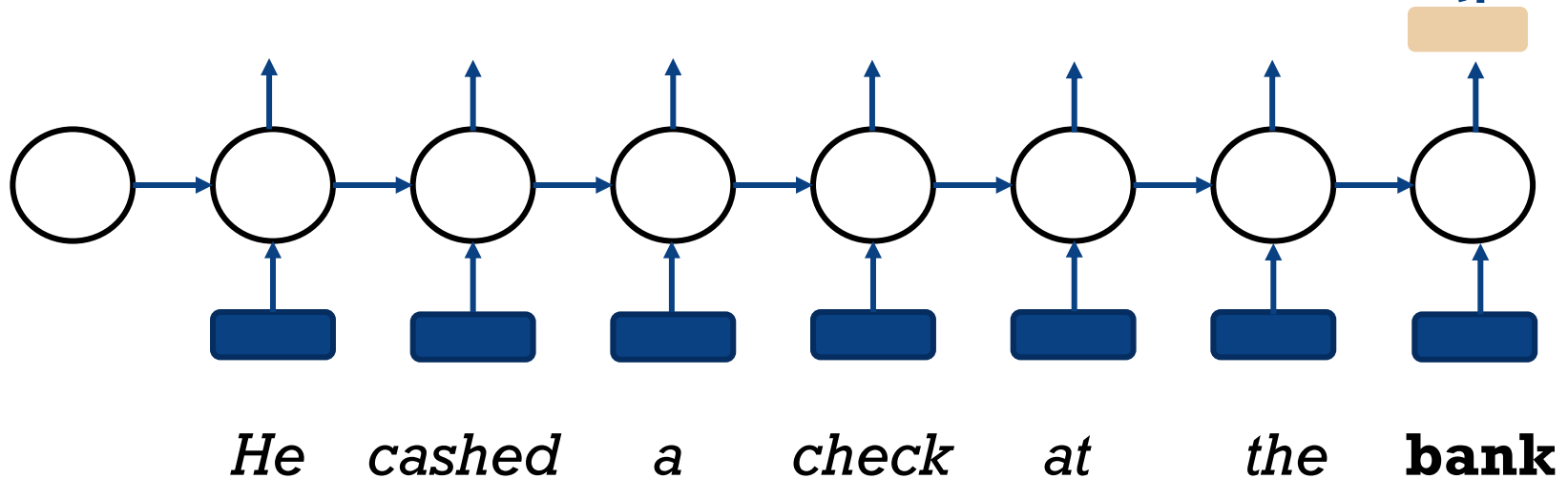
**Bank**<sup>2</sup>: sloping land (especially the slope beside a body of water)

Classification: determine which meaning of **bank** is in the sentence.

# RNN

**Bank<sup>1</sup>**:...a financial institution that accepts deposits and channels the money into lending activities

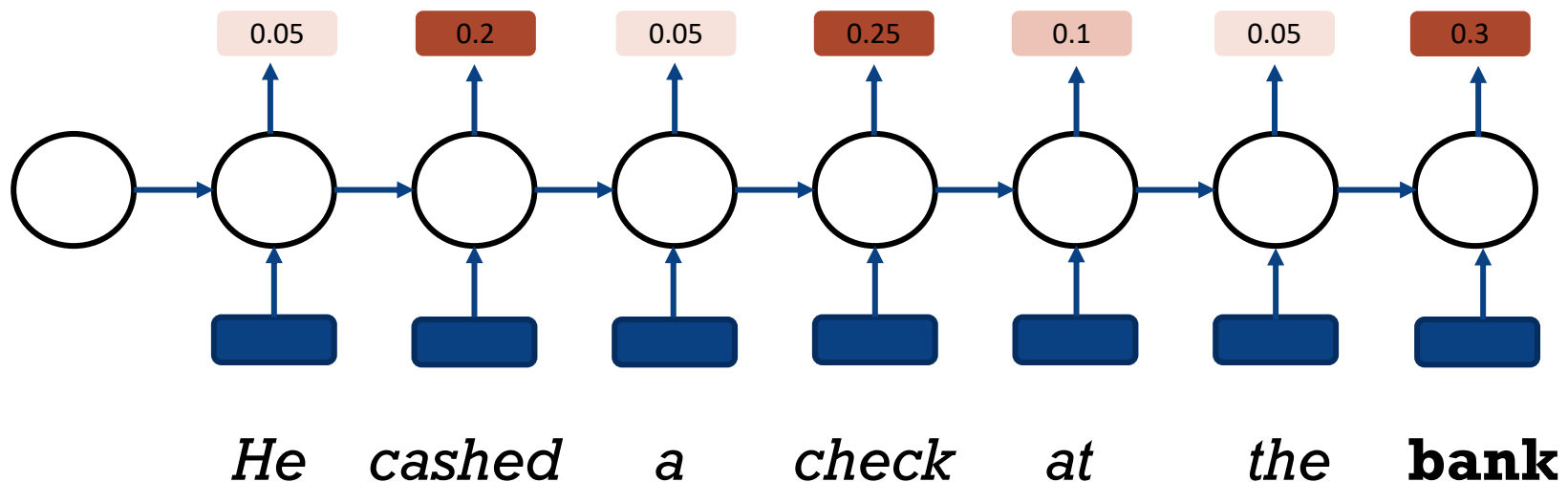
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# RNN + Attention

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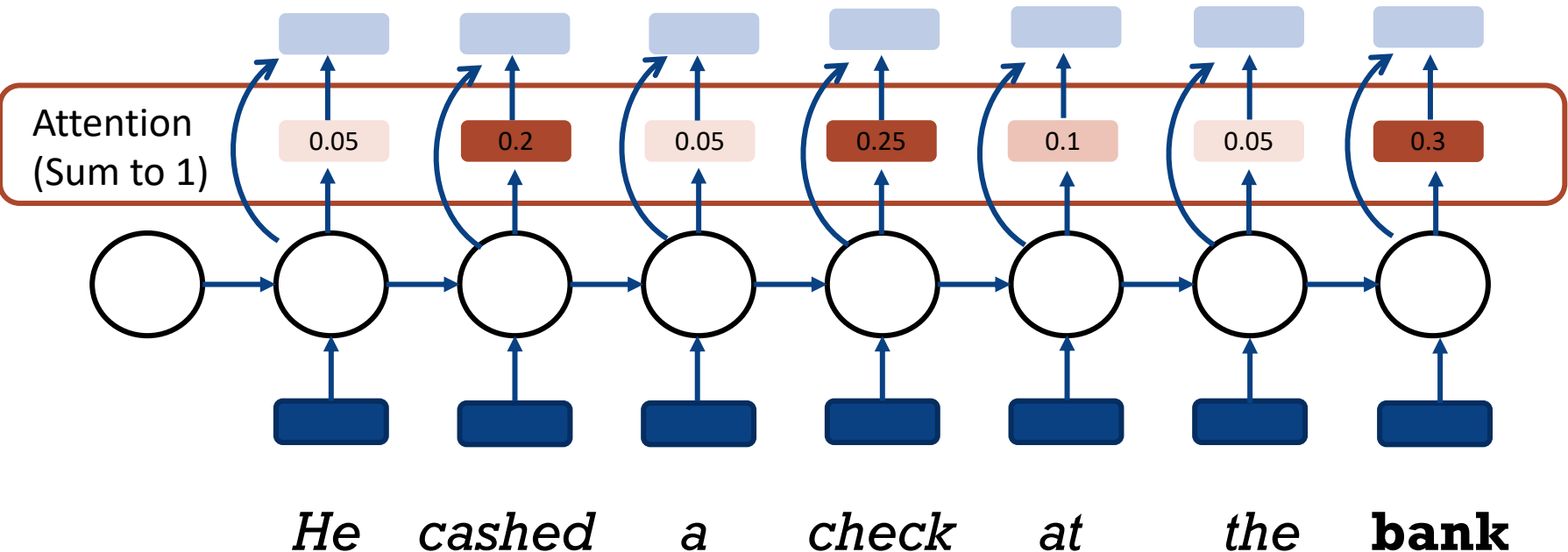
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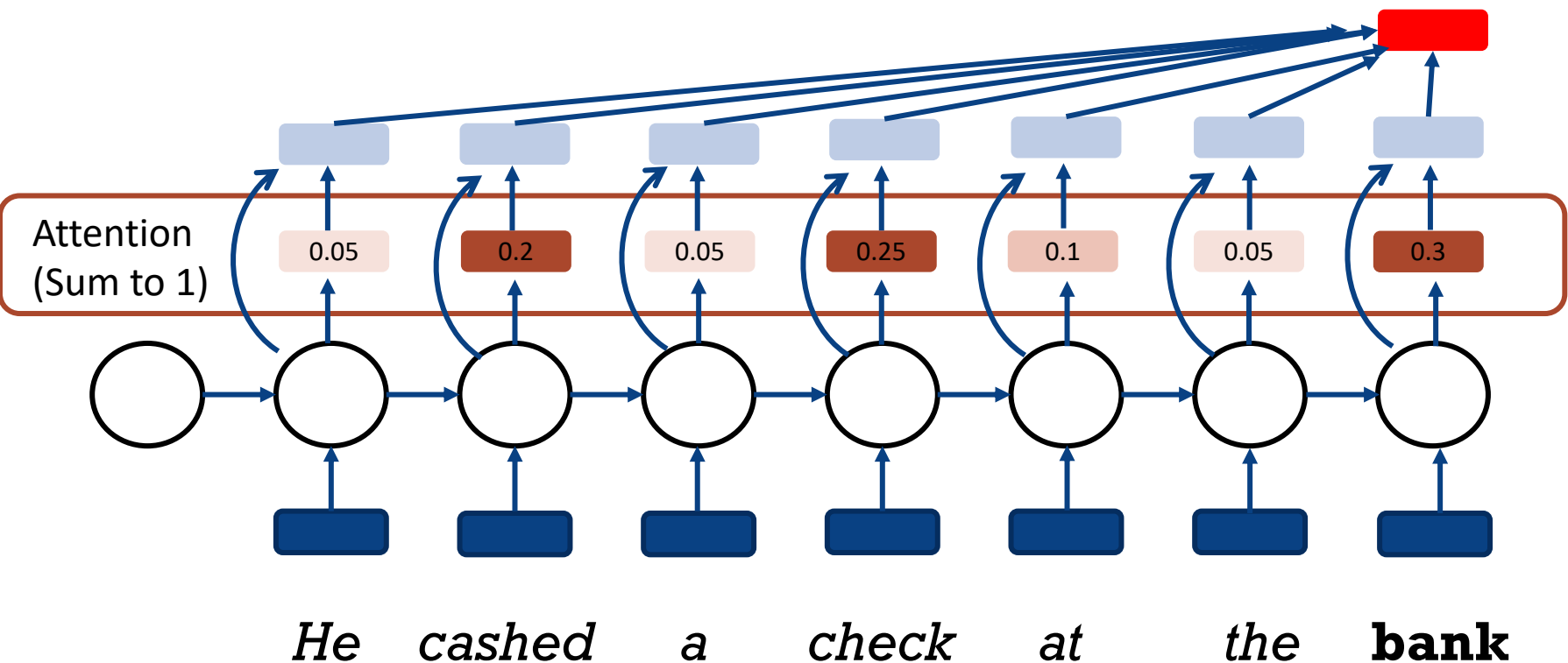
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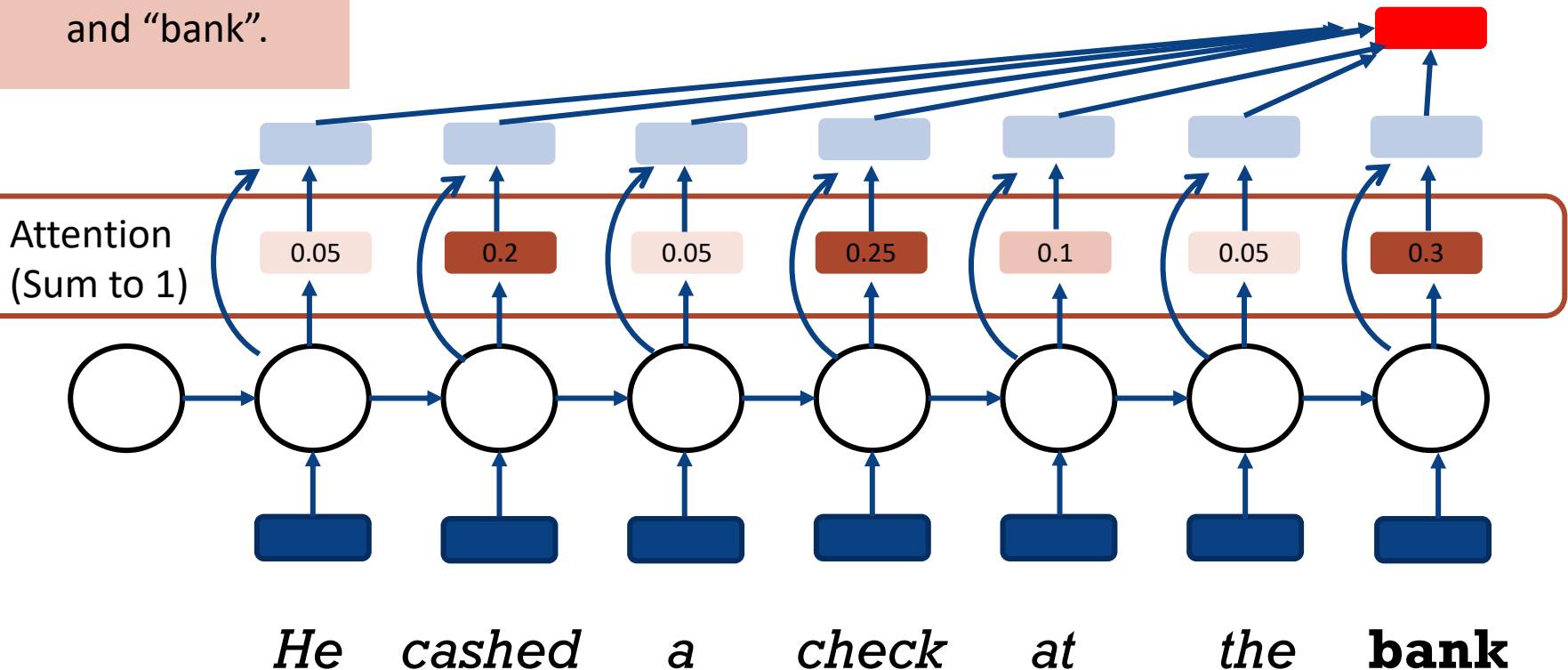


# RNN + Attention

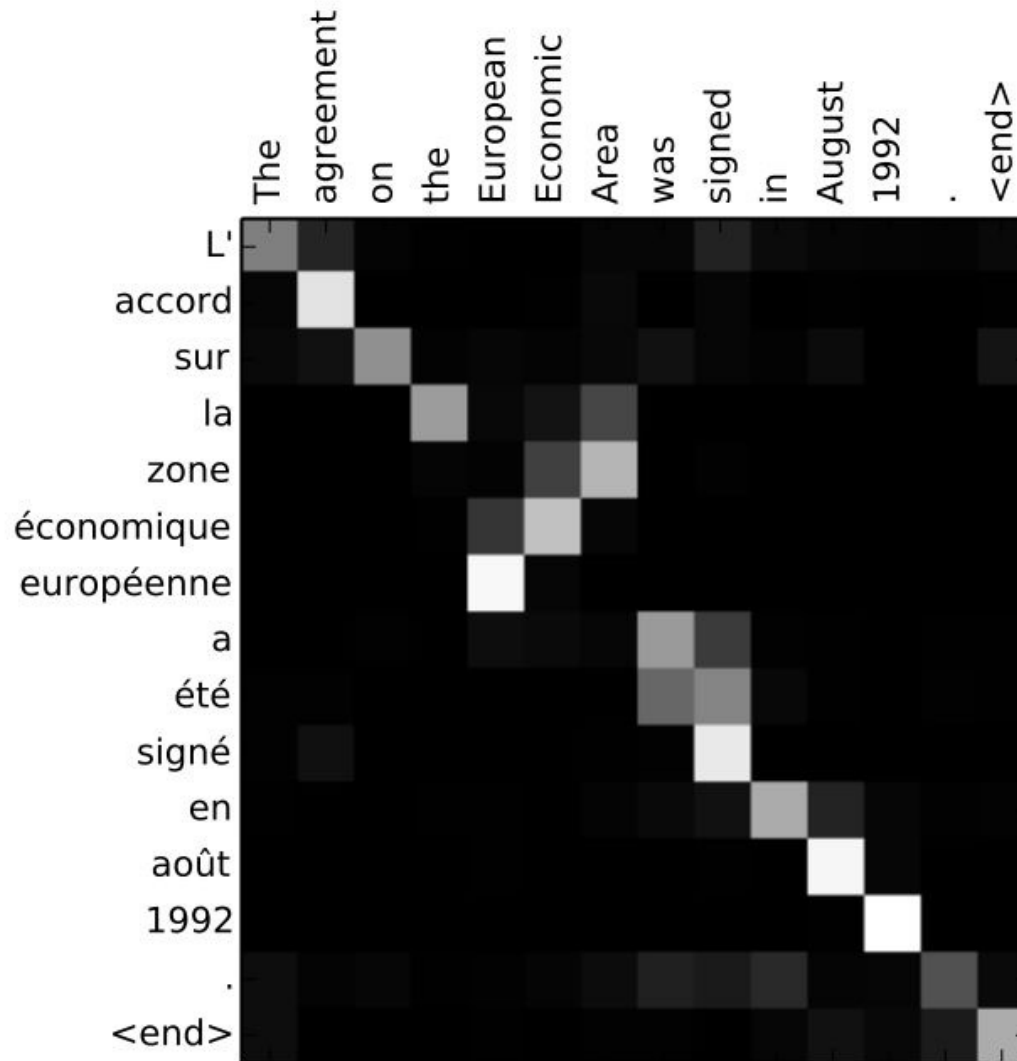
To predict the meaning of **bank**, we need to pay more attention to “chased”, “check” and “bank”.

**Bank<sup>1</sup>**:...a financial institution that accepts deposits and channels the money into lending activities

**Bank<sup>2</sup>**: sloping land (especially the slope beside a body of water)



# Attention





# Transformer

How does a transformer captures dependencies between words?

Transformer uses **attention** to capture dependencies between words.

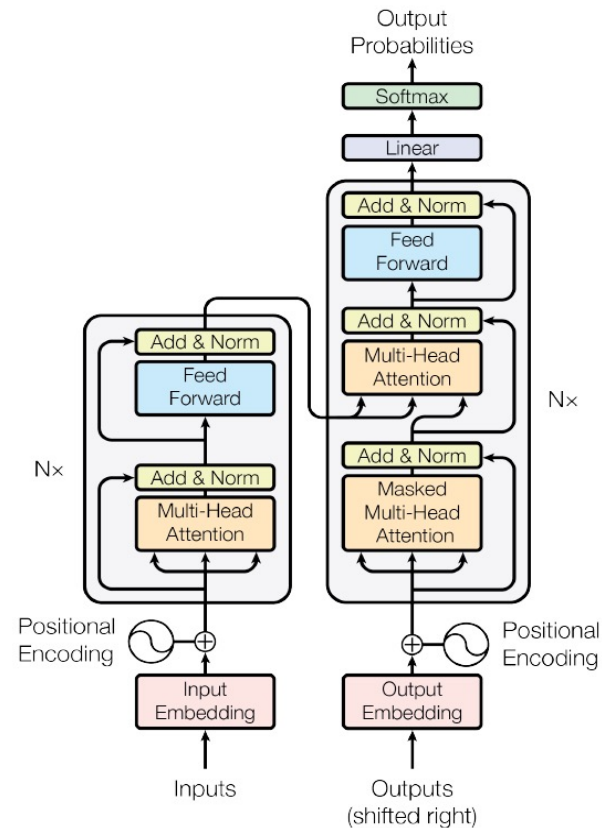
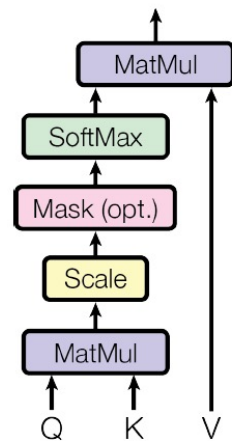


Figure 1: The Transformer - model architecture.

# Self-Attention

$$\text{Attention}(\mathbf{Q}, \mathbf{K}, \mathbf{V}) = \text{softmax}\left(\frac{\mathbf{Q}\mathbf{K}^T}{\sqrt{n}}\right)\mathbf{V}$$

Scaled Dot-Product Attention



Multi-Head Attention

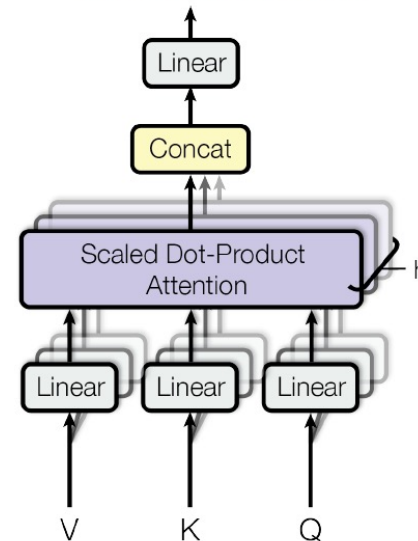
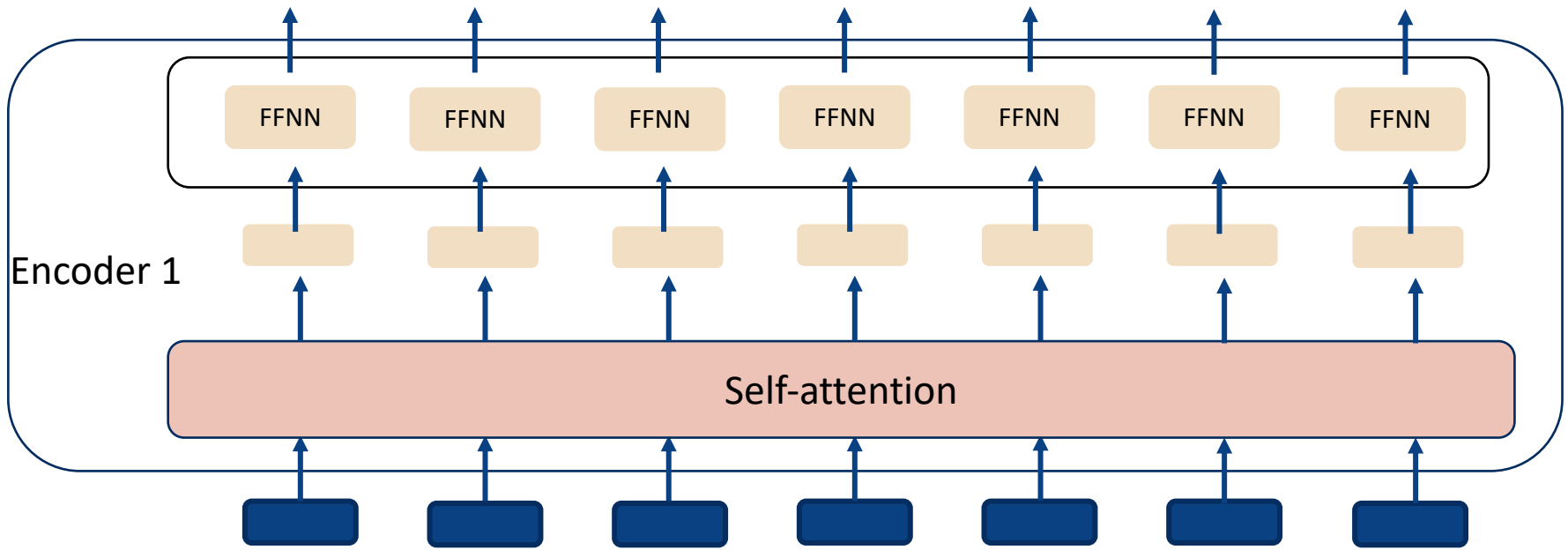


Figure 2: (left) Scaled Dot-Product Attention. (right) Multi-Head Attention consists of several attention layers running in parallel.

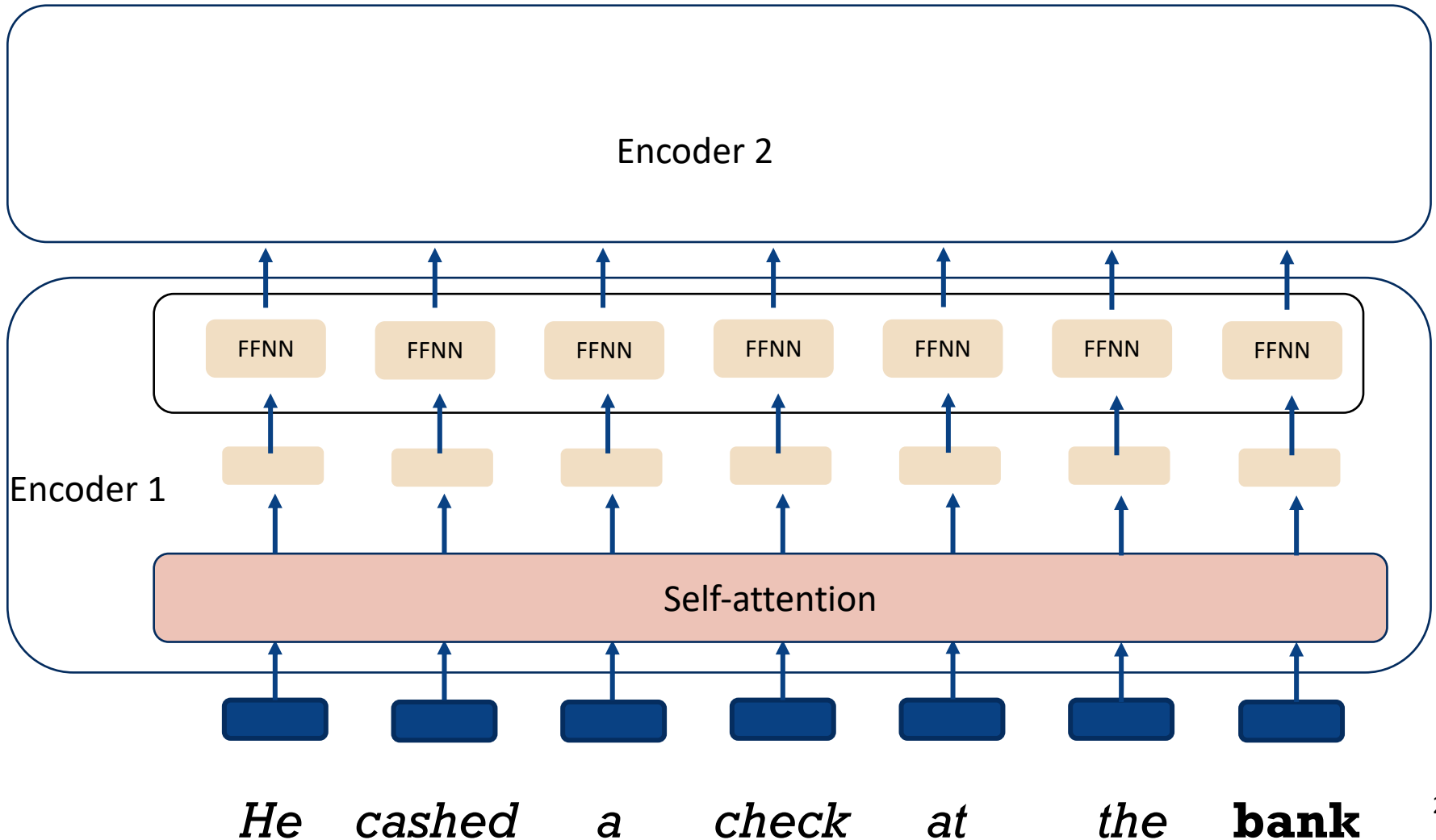
Figure from 'Attention is all your need' by Vaswani et al.

# Transformer

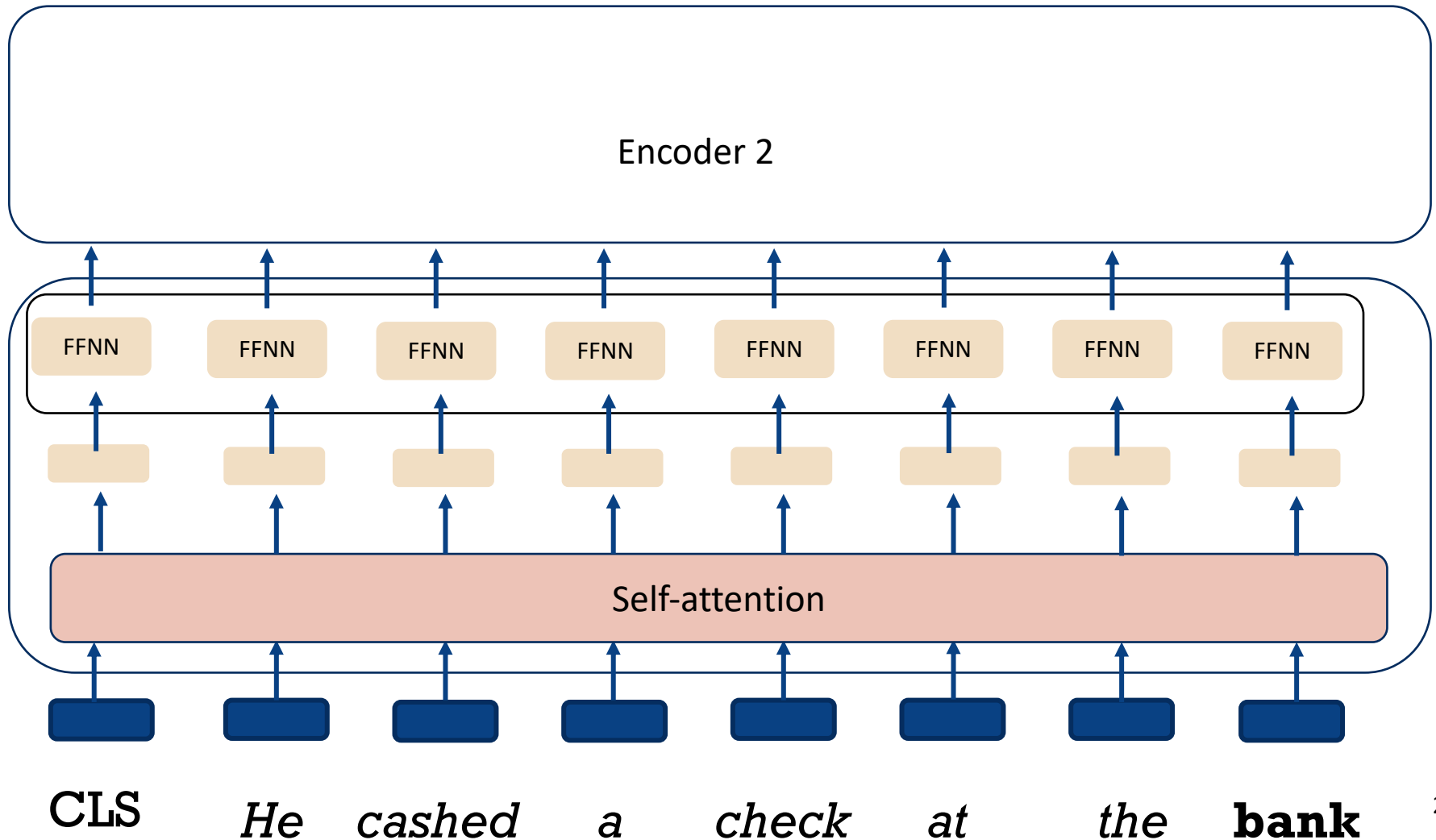


*He cashed a check at the bank*

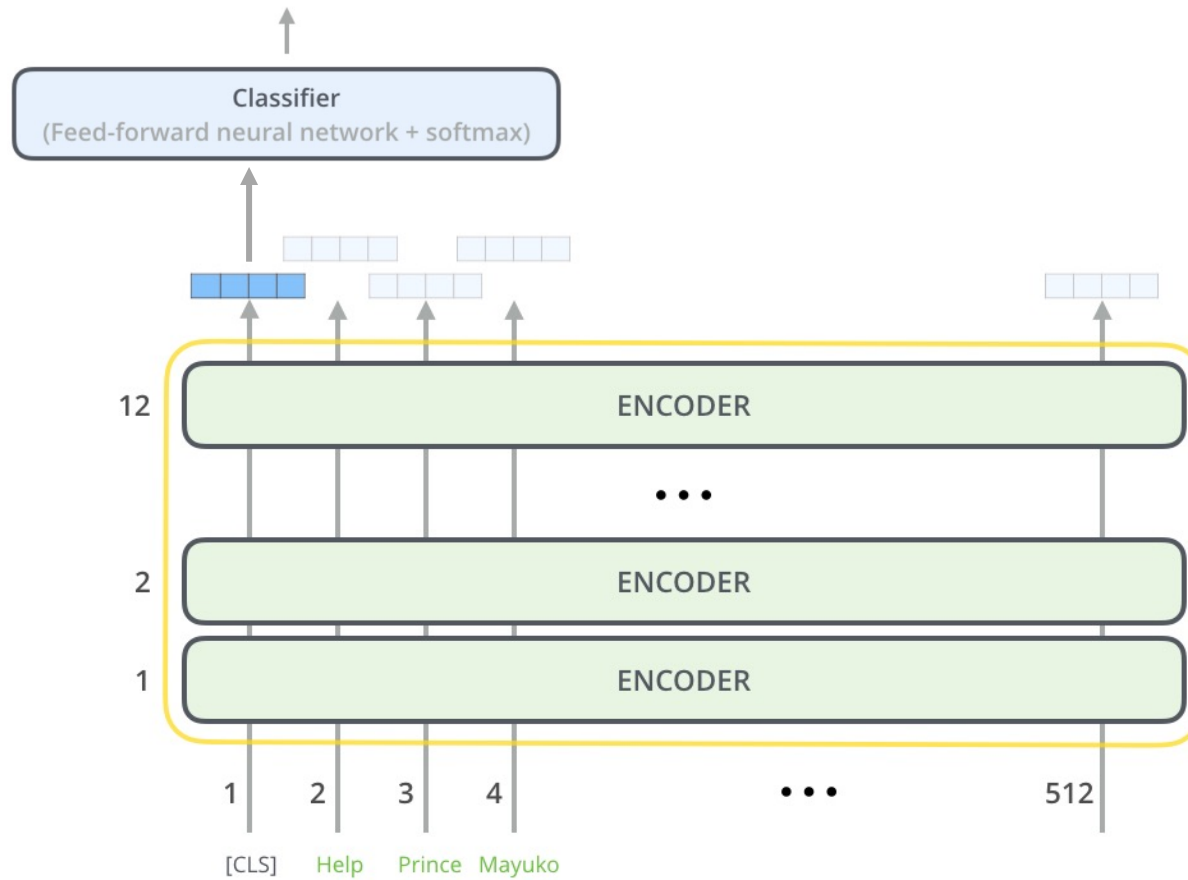
# Transformer



# Transformer



# Bert



BERT



# Transformer v.s. RNN

What advantages does transformer have compared to RNN?

- RNN: rely on **sequential processing**, current computation need to wait for previous computations has done.
- Transformer: the contextual embeddings of a target word is **independent** to other target words
- Significantly more parallelization, easy to scale to very large data



# Discourse

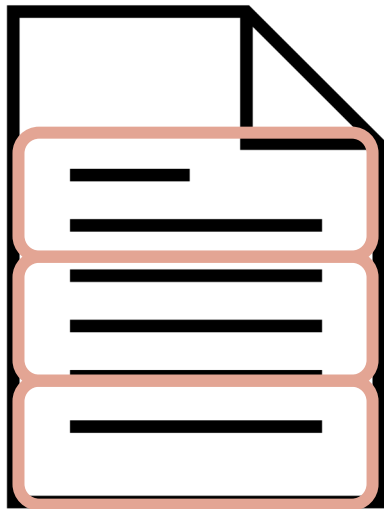
What is discourse segmentation? What do the segments consist of, and what are some methods we can use to find them?



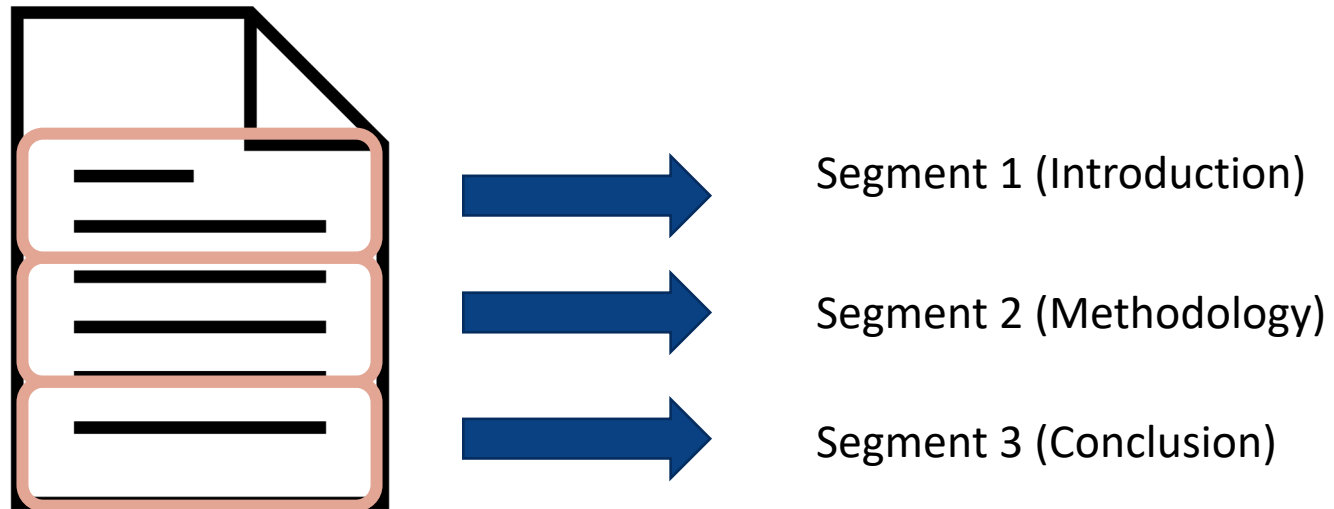


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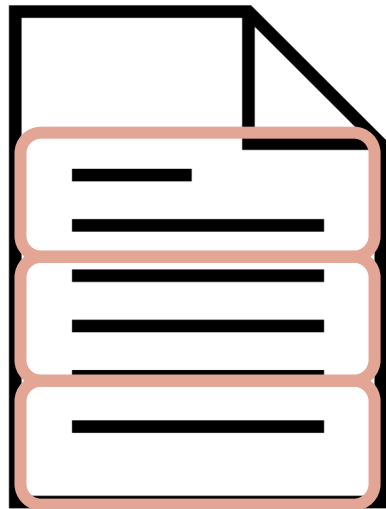
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# Discourse

What is discourse segmentation? What do the segments consist of, and what are some methods we can use to find them?

divide up a text into discrete, cohesive units  
based on sentences



Segment 1 (Introduction)

Segment 2 (Methodology)

Segment 3 (Conclusion)

# Discourse



What is discourse segmentation? What do the segments consist of, and what are some methods we can use to find them?

- Rule-based methods
- Unsupervised methods



find sentences with  
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What is discourse segmentation? What do the segments consist of, and what are some methods we can use to find them?

- Rule-based methods
  - Unsupervised methods
- 
- find sentences with lexical overlap
- 
- Supervised methods  
(Lecture 12-page 10)
- 
- A classifier to predict paragraph boundaries



# Anaphor

What is an anaphor?

Mary gave John a cat for his birthday. She is  
generous. He was surprised. He is fluffy.



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Mary gave John a cat for **his** birthday. **She** is generous. **He** was surprised. **He** is fluffy.



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What is an anaphor?

Mary gave John a cat for **his** birthday. **She** is generous. **He** was surprised. **He** is fluffy.

An anaphor is a linguistic expression that refers back to one or more elements in the text.





# Anaphor

What is anaphora resolution and why is it difficult?

Mary gave John a cat for **his** birthday. **She** is generous. **He** was surprised. **He** is fluffy.




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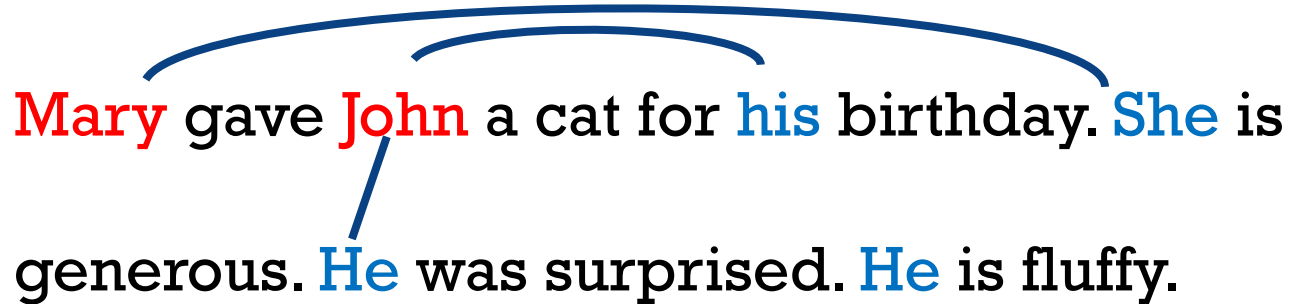
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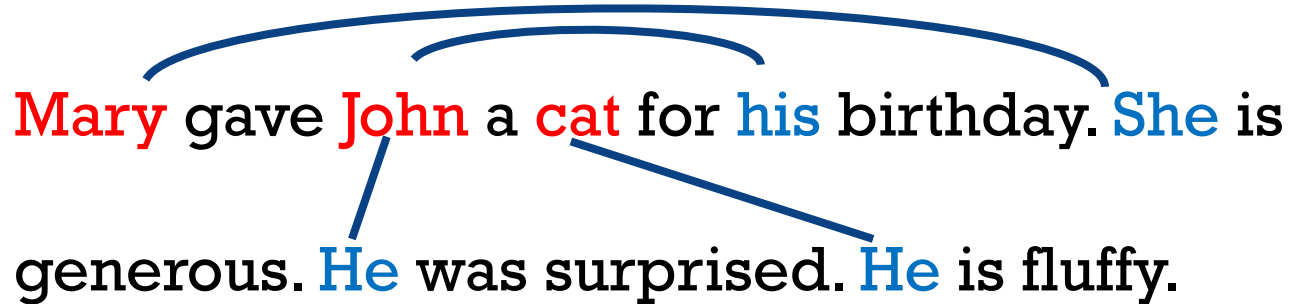


The diagram illustrates anaphora resolution in the sentence: "Mary gave John a cat for his birthday. She is generous. He was surprised. He is fluffy." Blue arcs connect the pronouns to their antecedents: a long arc from "She" to "Mary", a shorter arc from "his" to "John", a line from the first "He" to "John", and another line from the second "He" to "John".

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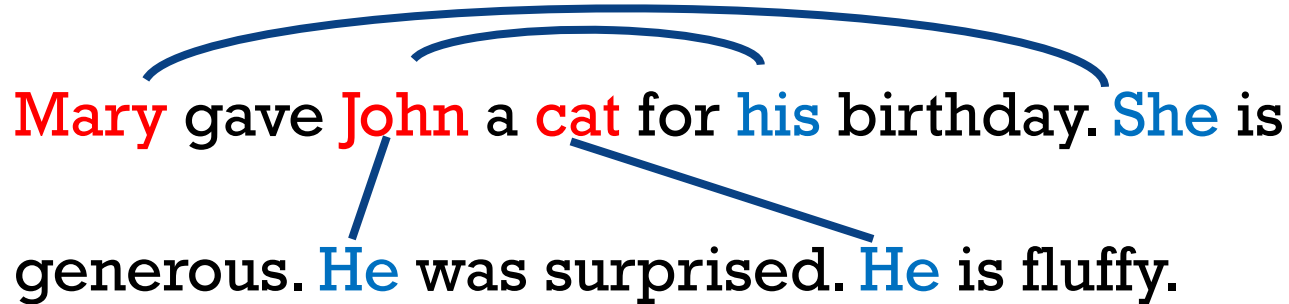


The diagram illustrates anaphora resolution in the given text. Blue lines connect pronouns to their antecedents: a long arc from 'John' to 'his', a shorter arc from 'cat' to 'his', a line from 'John' to 'He' (surprised), and a line from 'cat' to 'He' (fluffy). The pronouns 'She' and 'He' (surprised) are blue, while 'Mary', 'John', 'cat', and 'He' (fluffy) are red.

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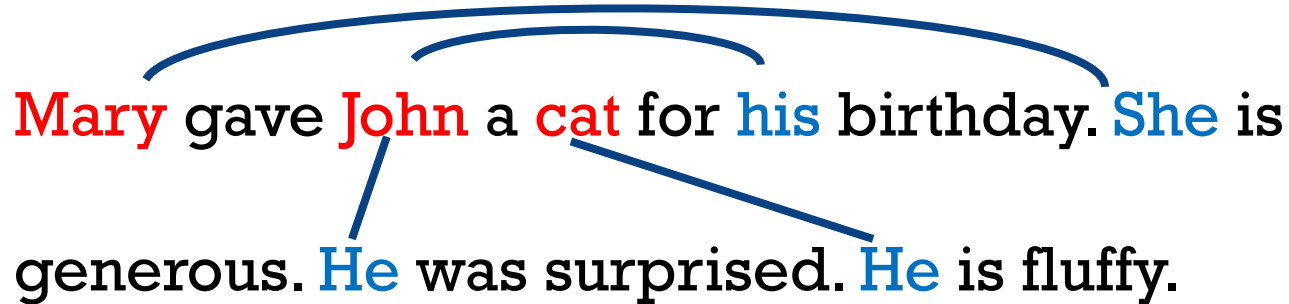


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# Anaphor

What is anaphora resolution and why is it difficult?

Mary gave John a cat for his birthday. She is  
generous. He was surprised. He is fluffy.



? They had a great day.



# Anaphor

What are some useful heuristics (or features) to help resolve anaphora?

- Recency heuristic:

Bob enjoyed playing football with John,

**he** had a great day.





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# Programming -- BERT

Steps:

1. go to: <https://colab.research.google.com/>
2. Sign up or login to a Google account.
3. File > Upload Notebook