

# Introduction to NLP

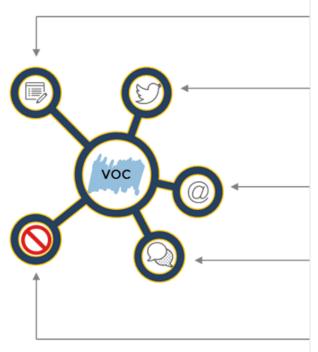
Think *tokens*, not words

#### What's NLP?

Natural Language Processing (NLP) is processing information contained in human language, applying computational techniques to language domain.

It started off as a branch of AI, borrows from linguistics, psycholinguistics, cognitive science and statistics. It makes computers learn our language than we learn theirs. NLP & Computational Linguistics (CL) are used interchangeably

## There's a deluge of information



Internal Reviews & NPS scores, collected via tablet/paper/emails

Social posts, on FB/Twitter, directed towards the brand

Emails, mostly for complaints or seeking information

External reviews - on sites like Zomato, Tripadvisor, Mouthshut

NOISE - Reviews which are either 'fake' or 'planted'

# **Analyzing information**



The client had thousands of customer reviews which they wanted to analyse - to understand customer feedback and identify improvement opportunities.

The broad questions we focused on;

#### **PRIMARY FOCUS AREAS**

What did they say about the restaurant?

Keywords & topics of discussion across the comments

What elements of the restaurant would they want improved? – service, staff behaviour, ambience etc.

#### SECONDARY FOCUS AREAS

When did the customer visit the store?

How is client's traffic distributed over time?

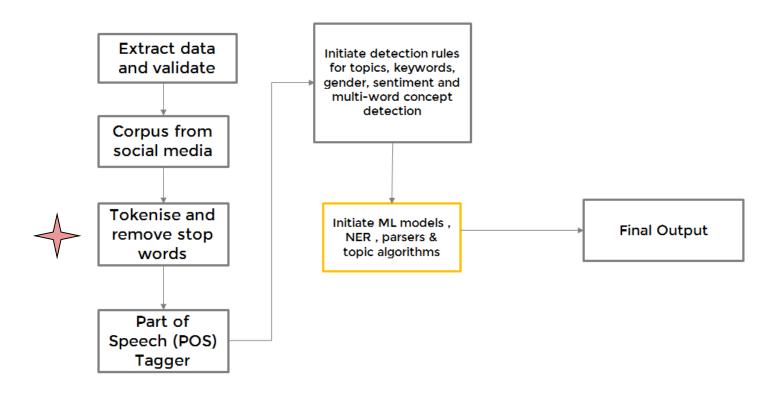
Ticket sizes across multiple customer dimensions – age, gender, ratings, location, time of visit etc.

Overall customer sentiments & views about UCH

# Why is NLP difficult

- 1. No single architecture works everywhere
- 1. Pipelines need to be modified for different domain
- 1. Languages US vs UK vs Indian English
- 1. Preprocessing kills people
- 1. Clustering techniques need maximum love and care
- 1. Lack of training data
- 1. Turnaround times can be higher for clients
- 1. CS + Linguistics + Algorithms + Databases -> Beat that !

# **Typical NLP Pipeline**



PRE - PROCESSING

PARSING & ANALYSIS

OUTPUT

# **Stepwise into NLP**

Sentence segmentation Identify sentence boundaries	Frank met the president. He said: "Hi! What's up – Mr. President?"	Sentence 1: Frank met the president. Sentence 2: He said: "Hi What's up – Mr. President?"
Tokenization Identify word boundaries	My phone tries to change 'eating' to 'dating'. #hateautocorrect	[My] [phone] [tries] [to] [change] ['] [eating] ['] [to] ['] [dating] ['] [.] [#hateautocorrect]
Stemming/lemmatization	eating, ate, eat	eat, eat, eat
Part-of-Speech tagging	If you build it, he will come	If you build it , he will come IN PRP VBP PRP , PRP MD VB
Parsing	Jon and Frank went into a bar.	(S (NP (NP John) and (NP Frank)) (VP went (PP into (NP a bar))))
Named entity recognition	Let's meet John in DC at 6pm.	Let's meet John in DC at 6pm.  Pers Loc Time
Co-reference resolution	John drank a beer. He thought it was warm.	John drank a beer. He thought it was warm.

#### **Possible Transformations for tokens**

Google, headquartered in Mountain View, unveiled the new Android phone. Sundar Pichai said in his keynote that users love their new Android phones' operating systems.

['google,', 'headquartered', 'in', 'mountain', 'view,', 'unveiled', 'the', 'new', 'android', 'phone.', 'sundar', 'pichai', 'said', 'in', 'his', 'keynote', 'that', 'users', 'love', 'their', 'new', 'android', 'phones'', 'operating', 'systems.']

(EN\_google), headquartered in (EN\_mountain\_view), unveiled the new (EN\_android) phone.

(EN\_sundar\_pichai) said in his keynote that users love their new (EN\_android) phones' (PHR\_operating\_systems)

## Makings of a good NLP Scientist

- 1. Maximum enrichment add more information
- 1. Minimum information loss minimal stopwords, minimal stemming
- 1. Assume word dependencies do BOW, don't think BOW
- 1. Features engineering is key!
- 1. Make a pipeline clean, tokenize, NER, phrase extraction, ML reuse architectures\*
- 1. Create your datasets Crowdflower, Amazon MT or scrape!
- 1. Learning to create grammars for parsing
- 1. Understanding Linguistics and how it affects your pipeline
- 1. Be close to the business problem don't make it an academic hunt

### **Data Resources**

RESOURCE	DESCRIPTION	LINK
WORDNET	Large lexical database of English. Nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs are grouped into sets of cognitive synonyms (synsets), each expressing a distinct concept.	https://wordnet.princeton.edu/
SENTIWORDNET	SentiWordNet assigns to each synset of WordNet three sentiment scores: positivity, negativity, objectivity.	http://sentiwordnet.isti.cnr.it/
LDC	LDC's Catalog contains hundreds of datasets for research, both free and paid.	https://www.ldc.upenn.edu/
WIKIPEDIA	Wikipedia offers free copies of all available content to interested users. These databases can be used for mirroring, personal use, informal backups, offline use or database queries	https://dumps.wikimedia.org/en wiki/
MOVIE REVIEWS	Dataset of 25,000 highly polar movie reviews for training, and 25,000 for testing.	http://ai.stanford.edu/~amaas/d ata/sentiment/

### **Questions?**

Manas Ranjan Kar

manasrkar91@gmail.com GitHub: manasRK @manasrnkar