

# Statistical Natural Language Processing

Çağrı Çöltekin

/tʃa:r'ɯ tʃœltec'in/

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University of Tübingen  
Seminar für Sprachwissenschaft

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# Why study (statistical) NLP

- (Most of) you are studying in a ‘computational linguistics’ program
- Many practical applications
- Investigating basic questions in linguistics and cognitive science (and more)

# Application examples

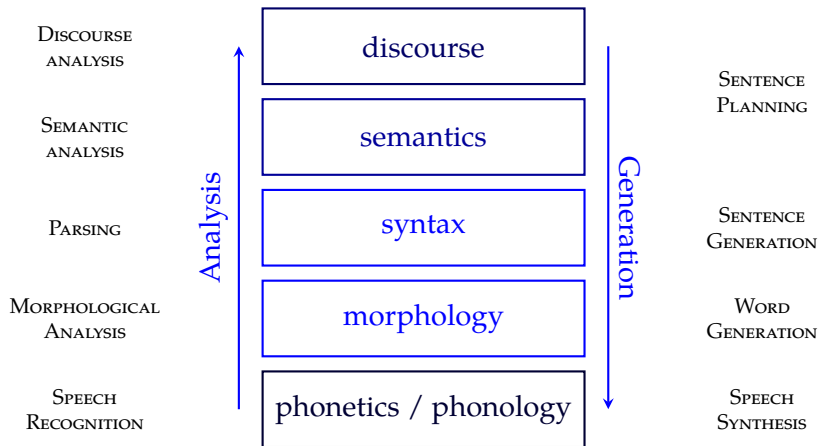
## For profit (engineering):

- Machine translation
- Question answering
- Information retrieval
- Dialog systems
- Summarization
- Text classification
- Text mining/analytics
- Sentiment analysis
- Speech recognition/synthesis
- Automatic grading
- Forensic linguistics

## For fun (research):

- Modeling cognitive/social behavior
- Authorship attribution
- Investigating language change through time and space
- (Automatic) corpus annotation for linguistic research

# Layers of linguistic analysis



# Annotation layers: example

From the AP comes this story :  $\rightarrow$ TOKENS

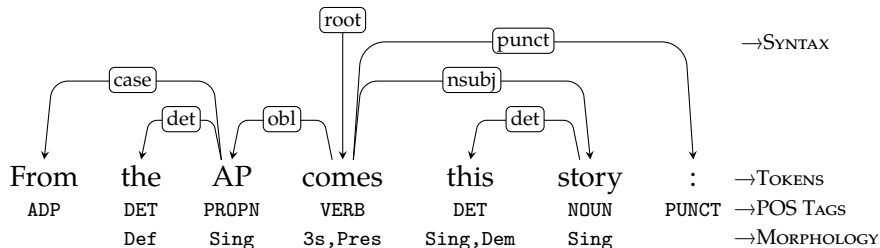
# Annotation layers: example

From	the	AP	comes	this	story	:	→TOKENS
ADP	DET	PROPN	VERB	DET	NOUN	PUNCT	→POS TAGS
							→MORPHOLOGY

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	Def	Sing	3s,Pres	Sing,Dem	Sing		→MORPHOLOGY

# Annotation layers: example





# Typical NLP pipeline

- Text processing / normalization
- Word/sentence tokenization
- POS tagging
- Morphological analysis
- Syntactic parsing
- Semantic parsing
- Named entity recognition
- Coreference resolution

# Do we need a pipeline?

- Most “traditional” NLP architectures are based on a pipeline approach:
  - tasks are done individually, results are passed to upper level
- Joint learning (e.g., POS tagging and syntax) often improves the results
- End-to-end learning (without intermediate layers) is another (recent/trending) approach

## On the word ‘statistical’

*But it must be recognized that the notion ‘probability of a sentence’ is an entirely useless one, under any known interpretation of this term. — chomsky1968*

- Some linguistic traditions emphasize(d) use of ‘symbolic’, rule-based methods
- Some NLP systems are based on rule-based systems (esp. from 80’s 90’s)
- Virtually, all modern NLP systems include some sort of statistical component

# What is difficult with NLP?

- Combinatorial problems - computational complexity
- Ambiguity
- Data sparseness

# NLP and computational complexity

- How many possible parses a sentence may have?
- How many ways can you align two (parallel) sentences?
- How to calculate probability of sentence based on the probabilities of words in it?

# NLP and computational complexity

- How many possible parses a sentence may have?
- How many ways can you align two (parallel) sentences?
- How to calculate probability of sentence based on the probabilities of words in it?
- Many similar questions we deal with have an exponential search space
- Naive approaches often are computationally intractable

# NLP and ambiguity

fun with newspaper headlines

- FARMER BILL DIES IN HOUSE

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- TEACHER STRIKES IDLE KIDS



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- MINERS REFUSE TO WORK AFTER DEATH

# More ambiguities

we do not recognize many of them at first read

- Time flies like an arrow
- Outside of a dog, a book is  
a man's best friend
- One morning I shot an  
elephant in my pajamas
- Don't eat the pizza with  
knife and fork

# More ambiguities

we do not recognize many of them at first read

- Time flies like an arrow;  
fruit flies like a banana.
- Outside of a dog, a book is  
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- One morning I shot an  
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How he got in my pajamas,  
I don't know.
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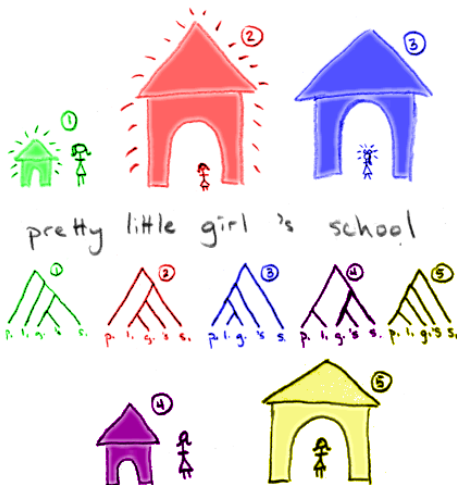
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knife and fork ; the one  
with anchovies is better.
- Hearing voices? Then  
you're not alone!
- No parking on both sides.
- They are canning peas.
- My job was keeping him  
alive.
- We watched another fly.
- Double job pay.
- He fed her cat food.

# Even more ambiguities

with pretty pictures



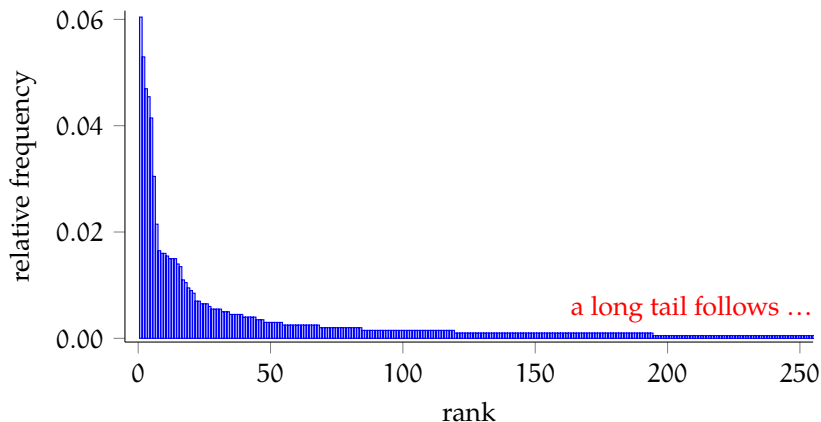
Cartoon Theories of Linguistics, SpecGram Vol CLIII, No 4, 2008. <http://specgram.com/CLIII.4/school.gif>

# Statistical methods and data sparsity

- Statistical methods (machine learning) are the best way we know to deal with ambiguities
- Even for rule-based approaches, a statistical disambiguation component is necessary
- Machine learning methods require (annotated) data
- But ...

# Languages are full of rare events

word frequencies in a small corpus



# What is in this course

- Quick introduction / refreshers on important prerequisites
- The computational linguist's toolbox: basic methods and tools in NLP
- Some applications of NLP



# What is in this course

## Preliminaries

- Linear algebra, some concepts from calculus
- Probability theory
- Information theory
- Statistical inference
- Some topics from machine learning
  - Regression & classification
  - Sequence learning (HMMs)
  - Neural networks and deep learning
  - Unsupervised learning

# What is in this course

## NLP Tools and techniques

- Tokenization, normalization, segmentation
- N-gram language models
- Part of speech tagging
- Statistical parsing
- Distributed representations (of words, and other linguistic objects)

# What is in this course

## Applications

- Text classification
  - sentiment analysis
  - language detection
  - authorship attribution
  - ...

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## Applications

- Text classification
  - sentiment analysis
  - language detection
  - authorship attribution
  - ...

If time allows

- Statistical machine translation
- Named entity recognition
- Text summarization
- Dialog systems
- ...

# What is not in this course

- Cutting edge, latest methods & applications
- In-depth treatment of particular topics
- Introduction to terms / concepts from linguistics

# Logistics

- Lectures: Mon/Fri 12:15 at Hörsaal 0.02
- Practical sessions: Wed 10:15 at Hörsaal 0.02
- Office hours: Wed 12:00-14:00 (room 1.09), or by appointment (email [ccoltekin@sfs.uni-tuebingen.de](mailto:ccoltekin@sfs.uni-tuebingen.de))
- Course web page:  
<http://sfs.uni-tuebingen.de/~ccoltekin/courses/snlp>
- We will use GitHub classroom in this class (more on this soon)

# Reading material

- **jurafsky2009**
  - Draft chapters of the third edition is available at <http://web.stanford.edu/~jurafsky/slp3/>
- **hastie2009**

# Grading / evaluation

- Seven graded homework assignments (5 % each)
- Final exam (70 %)
- Attendance
  - 5 % (bonus) if you miss only one or two classes
  - you lose one bonus point for each additional class you miss
- Up to 5 % additional bonus points for **Easter eggs**:
  - first person finding intentional trivial mistakes in the course material gets 1 %



# Assignments

- For distribution and submission of assignments, we will use **GitHub Classroom**
- The amount of `git` usage required is low, but learning/using `git` well is strongly recommended
- You are encouraged to pair up for the assignments, but you cannot pair with the same person twice
- Late assignments up to one week, will be graded up to half points indicated
- The solutions will be discussed in the tutorial session after one week from deadline

# Assignment 0

- Your first assignment is already posted on the web page
- You need to follow the URL on the print version of the syllabus
- By completing assignment 0, you will
  - register for the course
  - have access to the non-public course material
  - exercise with how later assignments will work
  - provide some data for future exercises
- The repository created for assignment 0 is private, and can only be accessed you and the instructors

# Practical sessions

- Tutor: Verena Blaschke  
`<verena.blaschke@student.uni-tuebingen.de>`
- We will start with two sessions on Python tutorial/refreshers
- You need to bring your own computer, make sure you have a working Python interpreter
- You are encouraged to ask questions about the exercises during practical sessions
- You are encouraged to ask questions about the assignments
- The solutions will be discussed during tutorial sessions

## Further git/GitHub usage

- Once you complete Assignment 0, you will be a member of the 'organization' snlp2018
- You will get access to
  - private course material
  - assignment links
  - news and announcementsthrough the repository at  
<https://github.com/snlp2018/snlp2018>
- Make sure to watch this repository
- You are also encouraged to use 'issues' in this repository as a place to discuss course topics, ask questions about the material and assignments

# Next

Fri (this week) a hands-on introduction to Python

Mon Mathematical preliminaries (some linear algebra and bits from calculus)

Wed Python tutorial (continued)

# References / additional reading material