# Language Modeling

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(baseado nos slides do curso de PLN de Stanford e livro Speech and Language Processing)



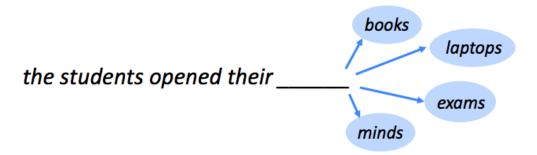






# Definição

Tarefa que prediz próximas palavras



Computar a probabilidade da próxima palavra dada uma sequência de palavras

$$P(W_5 | W_1, W_2, W_3, W_4)$$

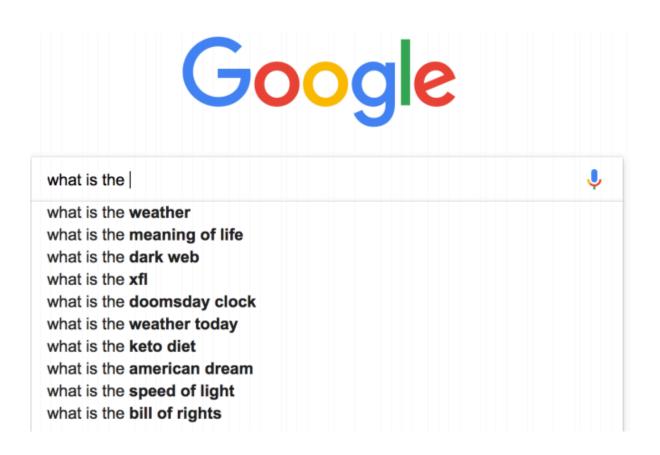
Computar a probabilidade de uma sequência de palavras

$$P(W) = P(w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4, w_5...w_n)$$





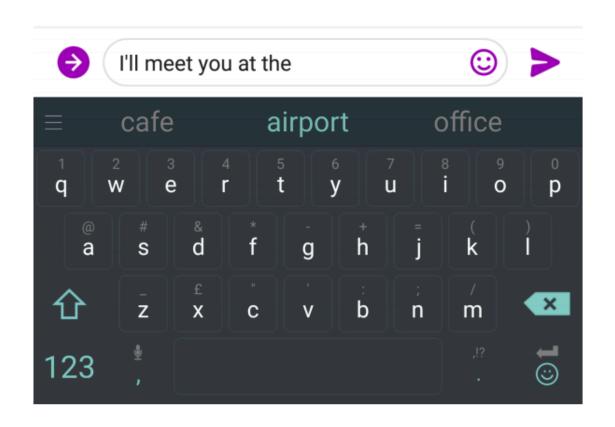
#### **Onde São Usados**







#### **Onde São Usados**





#### **Onde São Usados**

- Gerar texto ou estimar a probabilidade de um texto
- Compenente de várias tarefas de PLN
  - Corretor ortográfico
  - Reconhecedor de fala
  - Machine translation
  - Reconhecimento de escrita
  - Sumarização
  - Diálogo



### Como Computar P(W)

- Ex: P(its, water, is, so, transparent, that)
- Utiliza chain rule de probabilidade

$$p(B|A) = P(A,B)/P(A) \longrightarrow P(A,B) = P(A)P(B|A)$$

$$P(A,B,C,D) = P(A)P(B|A)P(C|A,B)P(D|A,B,C)$$

$$P(x_1,x_2,x_3,...,x_n) = P(x_1)P(x_2|x_1)P(x_3|x_1,x_2)...P(x_n|x_1,...,x_{n-1})$$

P("its water is so transparent") =

$$P(its) \times P(water|its) \times P(is|its water)$$

× P(so | its water is) × P(transparent | its water is so)



#### Como Calcular as Probabilidades

Baseado na frequência em um corpus de dados

P(the lits water is so transparent that) =

Count(its water is so transparent that the)

Count(its water is so transparent that)

- N-grams: sequência de n palavras consecutivas (trigrams, 4-grams, 5-grams etc)
- Problema: n-grams grandes são raros



### **Markov Assumption**

Usadas somente as palavras mais próximas

$$P(w_i | w_1 w_2 ... w_{i-1}) \approx P(w_i | w_{i-k} ... w_{i-1})$$

Bigram: condicionado na palavra anterior

$$P(w_i | w_1 w_2 ... w_{i-1}) \approx P(w_i | w_{i-1})$$

Limitação: linguagem tem dependências de longa distância

"The computer which I had just put into the machine room on the fifth floor crashed."





#### **Estimando Probabilidades**

Maximum Likelihood Estimate

$$P({\rm I}|{\rm < s>}) = \frac{2}{3} = .67 \qquad P({\rm Sam}|{\rm < s>}) = \frac{1}{3} = .33 \qquad P({\rm am}|{\rm I}) = \frac{2}{3} = .67 \\ P({\rm < / s>}|{\rm Sam}) = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5 \qquad P({\rm Sam}|{\rm am}) = \frac{1}{2} = .5 \qquad P({\rm do}|{\rm I}) = \frac{1}{3} = .33$$



# Exemplo: Berkeley Restaurant Project sentences

can you tell me about any good cantonese restaurants close by mid priced thai food is what i'm looking for tell me about chez panisse can you give me a listing of the kinds of food that are available i'm looking for a good place to eat breakfast when is caffe venezia open during the day





### **Contagem dos Bigrams**

Total of 9222 sentenças

	i	want	to	eat	chinese	food	lunch	spend
i	5	827	0	9	0	0	0	2
want	2	0	608	1	6	6	5	1
to	2	0	4	686	2	0	6	211
eat	0	0	2	0	16	2	42	0
chinese	1	0	0	0	0	82	1	0
food	15	0	15	0	1	4	0	0
lunch	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
spend	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0



#### Resultado

#### Contagem dos Unigrams

i	want	to	eat	chinese	food	lunch	spend
2533	927	2417	746	158	1093	341	278

#### Probabilidades

	i	want	to	eat	chinese	food	lunch	spend
i	0.002	0.33	0	0.0036	0	0	0	0.00079
want	0.0022	0	0.66	0.0011	0.0065	0.0065	0.0054	0.0011
to	0.00083	0	0.0017	0.28	0.00083	0	0.0025	0.087
eat	0	0	0.0027	0	0.021	0.0027	0.056	0
chinese	0.0063	0	0	0	0	0.52	0.0063	0
food	0.014	0	0.014	0	0.00092	0.0037	0	0
lunch	0.0059	0	0	0	0	0.0029	0	0
spend	0.0036	0	0.0036	0	0	0	0	0





# Estimando a Probabilidade de uma Sentença

```
P(<s> | want english food </s>) =
P(|<s>)

× P(want||)

× P(english|want)

× P(food|english)

× P(</s>|food)

= .000031
```



#### Na Prática

- Cálculo em log
  - Evitar overflow
  - Adicionar é mais rápido que multiplicar

$$\log(p_1 \times p_2 \times p_3 \times p_4) = \log p_1 + \log p_2 + \log p_3 + \log p_4$$



#### Problema com Esparsidade

OOV: out of vocabulary

#### Training set:

- ... denied the allegations
- ... denied the reports
- ... denied the claims
- ... denied the request

P("offer" | denied the) = 0

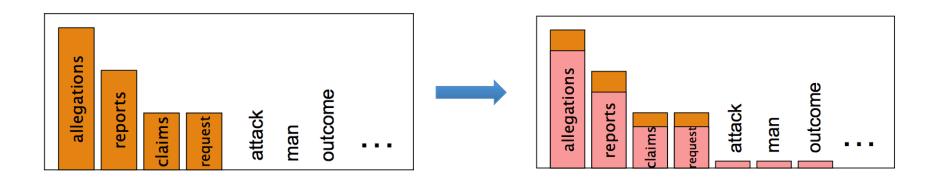
- Test set
  - ... denied the offer
  - ... denied the loan





### **Smoothing**

Retira probabilidade dos n-grams no corpus







# **Laplace Smoothing**

Adiciona 1 a contagens

$$P_{Add-1}(w_i \mid w_{i-1}) = \frac{c(w_{i-1}, w_i) + 1}{c(w_{i-1}) + V}$$





### Contagem dos Bigrams com Laplace

Total of 9222 sentenças

	i	want	to	eat	chinese	food	lunch	spend
i	6	828	1	10	1	1	1	3
want	3	1	609	2	7	7	6	2
to	3	1	5	687	3	1	7	212
eat	1	1	3	1	17	3	43	1
chinese	2	1	1	1	1	83	2	1
food	16	1	16	1	2	5	1	1
lunch	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
spend	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1





#### Contagem dos Bigrams com Laplace

$$P^*(w_n|w_{n-1}) = \frac{C(w_{n-1}w_n) + 1}{C(w_{n-1}) + V}$$

	i	want	to	eat	chinese	food	lunch	spend
i	0.0015	0.21	0.00025	0.0025	0.00025	0.00025	0.00025	0.00075
want	0.0013	0.00042	0.26	0.00084	0.0029	0.0029	0.0025	0.00084
to	0.00078	0.00026	0.0013	0.18	0.00078	0.00026	0.0018	0.055
eat	0.00046	0.00046	0.0014	0.00046	0.0078	0.0014	0.02	0.00046
chinese	0.0012	0.00062	0.00062	0.00062	0.00062	0.052	0.0012	0.00062
food	0.0063	0.00039	0.0063	0.00039	0.00079	0.002	0.00039	0.00039
lunch	0.0017	0.00056	0.00056	0.00056	0.00056	0.0011	0.00056	0.00056
spend	0.0012	0.00058	0.0012	0.00058	0.00058	0.00058	0.00058	0.00058





# Backoff e Interpolação

- Usa menos contexto (menores n-grams)
- Backoff
  - Usar trigram se tiver dados suficientes
  - Senão, brigram ou então unigram
- Interpolação: combina unigram, bigram e trigram



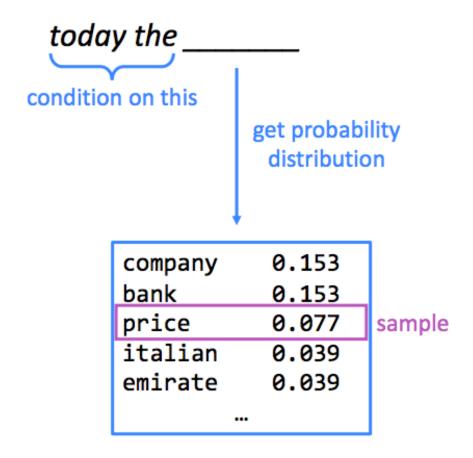
### Interpolação Linear

$$\hat{P}(w_n|w_{n-2}w_{n-1}) = \lambda_1 P(w_n|w_{n-2}w_{n-1}) + \lambda_2 P(w_n|w_{n-1}) + \lambda_3 P(w_n)$$
 $\sum_i \lambda_i = 1$ 

Usar um hold-out set para encontrar lambdas

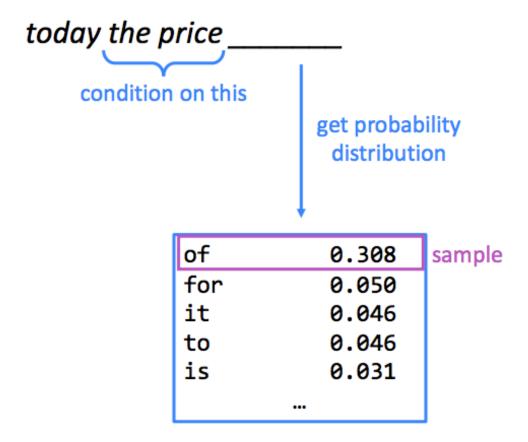


# **Gerando Sentenças**



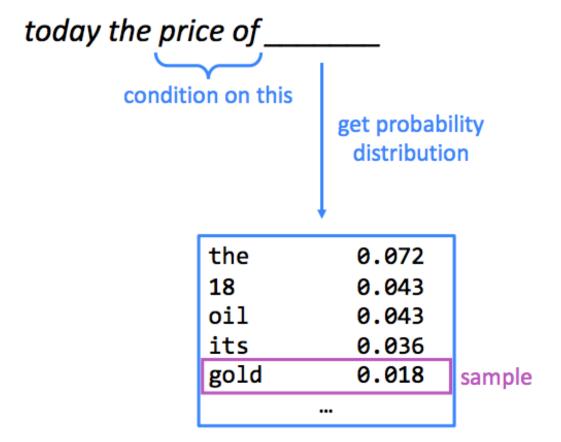


# Gerando Sentenças





### Gerando Sentenças





# Limitação: Contexto Limitado

discard

condition on this

$$P(\boldsymbol{w}|\text{students opened their}) = \frac{\text{count}(\text{students opened their }\boldsymbol{w})}{\text{count}(\text{students opened their})}$$

"students opened their" occurred 1000 times "students opened their books" occurred 400 times

- → P(books | students opened their) = 0.4
- "students opened their exams" occurred 100 times
  - → P(exams | students opened their) = 0.1



# Limitação: Armazenamento dos Contadores

Storage: Need to store count for all *n*-grams you saw in the corpus.

 $P(\boldsymbol{w}|\text{students opened their}) = \frac{\text{count}(\text{students opened their }\boldsymbol{w})}{\text{count}(\text{students opened their})}$ 





#### Neural Language Models: Janela Fixa

#### output distribution

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{y}} = \operatorname{softmax}(\boldsymbol{U}\boldsymbol{h} + \boldsymbol{b}_2) \in \mathbb{R}^{|V|}$$

#### hidden laver

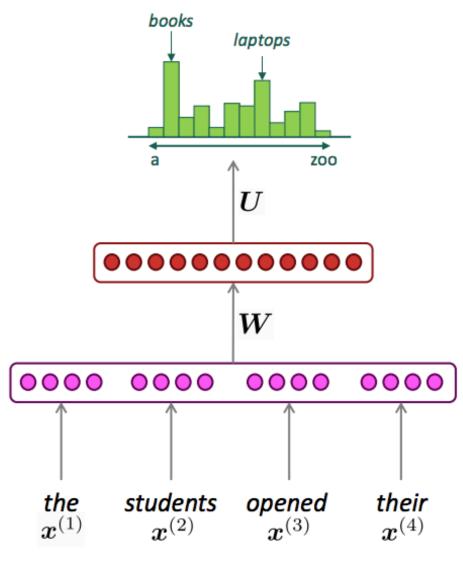
$$h = f(We + b_1)$$

#### concatenated word embeddings

$$e = [e^{(1)}; e^{(2)}; e^{(3)}; e^{(4)}]$$

words / one-hot vectors

$$\boldsymbol{x}^{(1)}, \boldsymbol{x}^{(2)}, \boldsymbol{x}^{(3)}, \boldsymbol{x}^{(4)}$$

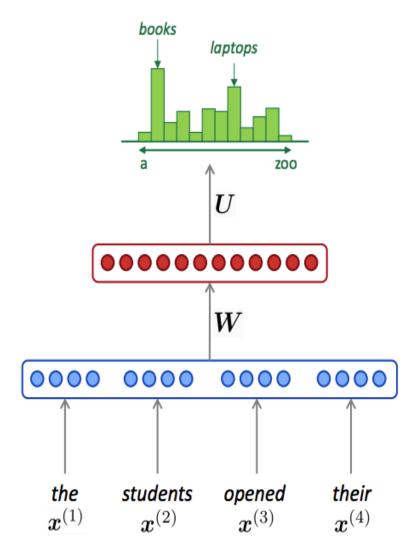






### Neural Language Models: Janela Fixa

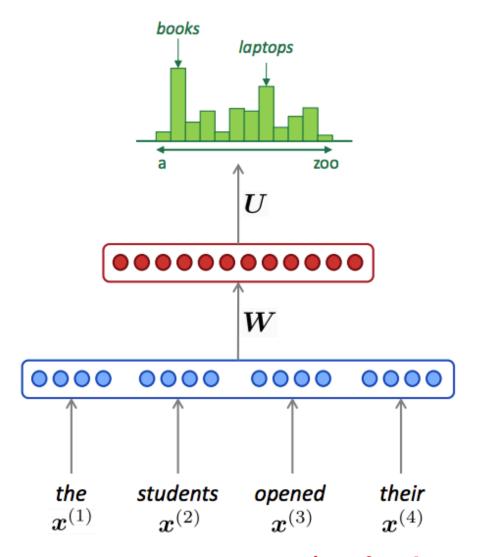
- Vantagens:
  - Não tem problema com esparsidade
  - Não precisa armazenar os contadores dos ngrams





### Neural Language Models: Janela Fixa

- Desvantagens:
  - Janela fixa pequena
  - Aumento da janela aumenta a complexidade



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#### **Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN)**

 $\hat{\mathbf{y}}^{(4)} = P(\mathbf{x}^{(5)}|\text{the students opened their})$ 

#### output distribution

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{y}}^{(t)} = \operatorname{softmax}\left(\boldsymbol{U}\boldsymbol{h}^{(t)} + \boldsymbol{b}_2\right) \in \mathbb{R}^{|V|}$$

#### hidden states

$$\boldsymbol{h}^{(t)} = \sigma \left( \boldsymbol{W}_h \boldsymbol{h}^{(t-1)} + \boldsymbol{W}_e \boldsymbol{e}^{(t)} + \boldsymbol{b}_1 \right)$$

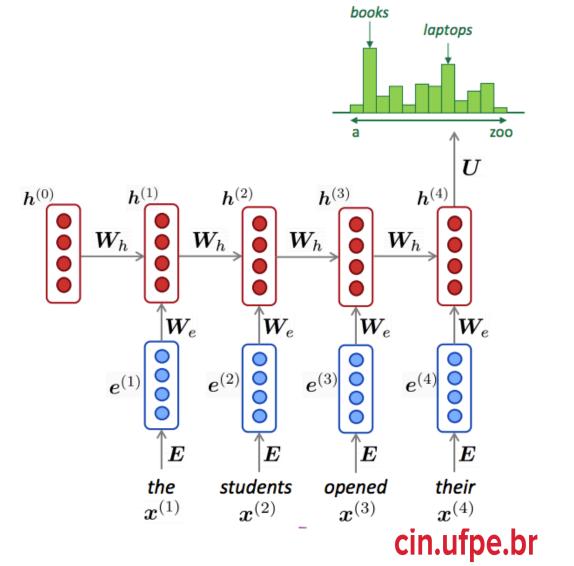
 $m{h}^{(0)}$  is the initial hidden state

#### word embeddings

$$\boldsymbol{e}^{(t)} = \boldsymbol{E}\boldsymbol{x}^{(t)}$$

#### words / one-hot vectors

$$oldsymbol{x}^{(t)} \in \mathbb{R}^{|V|}$$

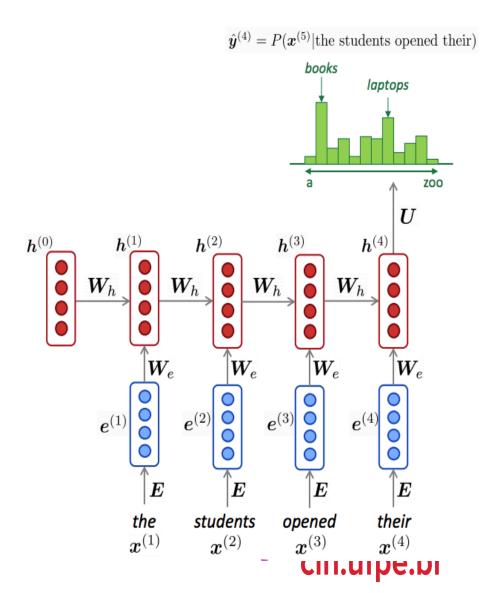






### Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN)

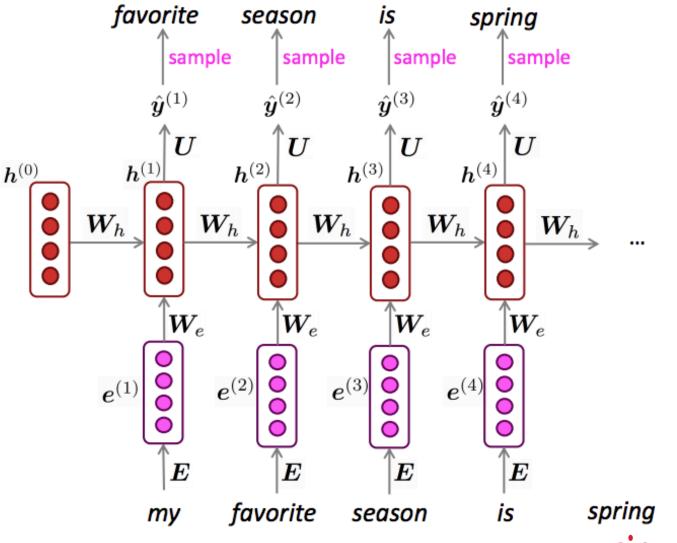
- Vantagens
  - Pode processar sequência de qualquer tamanho
  - Modelo não aumenta com o tamanho da sequência
  - Usa informação anterior
  - Mesmos pesos utilizados em cada passo
- Desvantagens
  - Lenta
  - Na prática, tem dificuldade em guardar informação de palavras muito anteriores







#### Geração de Texto



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The United States will step up to the cost of a new challenges of the American people that will share the fact that we created the problem. They were attacked and so that they have to say that all the task of the final days of war that I will not be able to get this done.





# Exemplo de Texto Gerado com Para Receitas

Title: CHOCOLATE RANCH BARBECUE

Categories: Game, Casseroles, Cookies, Cookies

Yield: 6 Servings

2 tb Parmesan cheese -- chopped

1 c Coconut milk

Eggs, beaten

Place each pasta over layers of lumps. Shape mixture into the moderate oven and simmer until firm. Serve hot in bodied fresh, mustard, orange and cheese.

Combine the cheese and salt together the dough in a large skillet; add the ingredients and stir in the chocolate and pepper.





### Avaliação de LMs: Extrínsica

- Colocar o LM em uma tarefa
  - Corretor ortográfico, reconhecedor de fala, MT
- Executar a tarefa e calcular a acurácia entre modelos
- Problema: pode ser custoso criar essas tarefas



### Avaliação de LMs: Intrínsica

- Perplexity
- Funciona bem quando o conjunto de teste é "próximo" do de treinamento
- O modelo LM é que melhor prediz um sequência de teste



# **Perplexity**

- Quanto menor, melhor o modelo
- Alta probabilidade -> baixo grau de surpresa

$$PP(W) = P(w_1 w_2 ... w_N)^{-\frac{1}{N}}$$

$$= \sqrt[N]{\frac{1}{P(w_1 w_2 ... w_N)}}$$

$$PP(W) = \sqrt[N]{\prod_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{P(w_i|w_1...w_{i-1})}}$$

$$PP(W) = \sqrt[N]{\prod_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{P(w_i|w_{i-1})}}$$

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### **Perplexity**

- Quanto menor, melhor o modelo
- Alta probabilidade -> baixo grau de surpresa

#### **Test Set**

"Yesterday I went to the cinema"

"Hello, how are you?"

"The dog was wagging its tail"

High probability Low perplexity

#### Fake/incorrect sentences

"Can you does it?"

"For wall a driving"

"She said me this"

Low probability High perplexity



# Comparação de Estratégias

	Model	Perplexity
n-gram model	→ Interpolated Kneser-Ney 5-gram (Chelba et al., 2013)	67.6
J	RNN-1024 + MaxEnt 9-gram (Chelba et al., 2013)	51.3
	RNN-2048 + BlackOut sampling (Ji et al., 2015)	68.3
Increasingly	Sparse Non-negative Matrix factorization (Shazeer et al., 2015)	52.9
complex RNNs	LSTM-2048 (Jozefowicz et al., 2016)	43.7
complex mins	2-layer LSTM-8192 (Jozefowicz et al., 2016)	30
	Ours small (LSTM-2048)	43.9
	Ours large (2-layer LSTM-2048)	39.8

Perplexity improves (lower is better)

Source: https://research.fb.com/building-an-efficient-neural-language-model-over-a-billion-words/