

Natural Language Processing

Introduction

Language Processing

- *Level 1* – Speech sound (*Phonetics & Phonology*)
- *Level 2* – Words & their forms (*Morphology, Lexicon*)
- *Level 3* – Structure of sentences (*Syntax, Parsing*)
- *Level 4* – Meaning of sentences (*Semantics*)
- *Level 5* – Meaning in context & for a purpose (*Pragmatics*)
- *Level 6* – Connected sentence processing in a larger body of text (*Discourse*)

Examples of Levels

- L1 : sound
- L2 : Dog - Dog(s), Dog(*ged*)
Lady – Lad(*ies*)

Should we store all forms of words in the lexicon?

- L3 : Ram goes to market (*right*)
goes Ram to the market (*wrong*)
- L4 : translation from unstructured to structured representation
go : (event)
agent : Ram
source : ?
destination : market

Example (Contd.)

- L5 : User situation & context

“Is that water?” – the action to be performed is different in a chemistry lab and on a dining table.

- L6 : Backward & forward references –

- Coreference resolution

“The man went near the dog. It bit him.”

Often co reference & ambiguity go together as in –

“The dog went near the cat. It bit it.”

Approaches to NLP

- Classical Approach
 - Human Driven Approach
- Machine Learning/Statistical Approach
 - Data Driven Approach
- Hybrid Approach
 - Partially ML and Partially Classical Approach

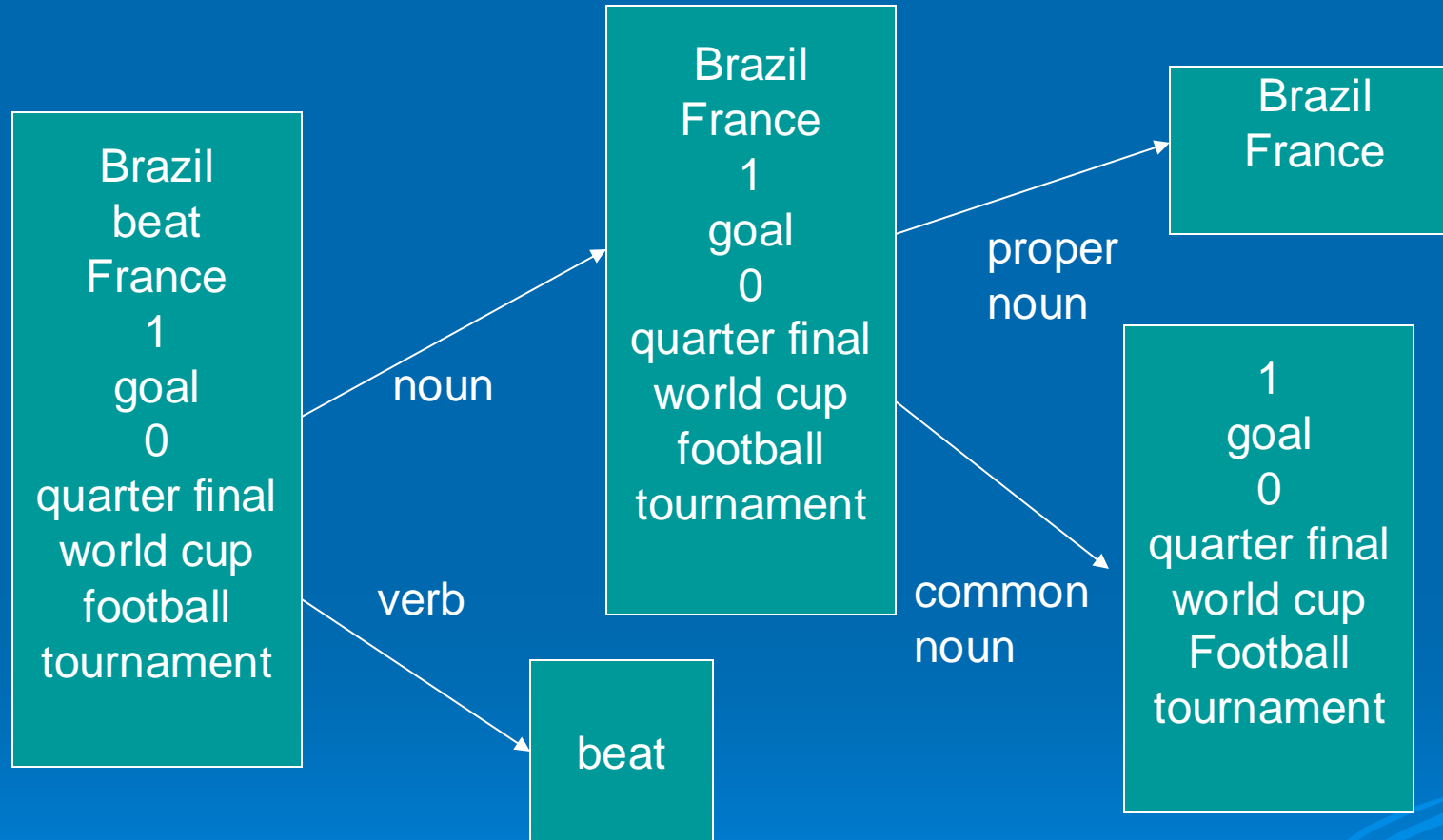
ML Approach

- *France beat Brazil by 1 goal to 0 in the quarter-final of the world cup football tournament. (English)*
- *braazil ne phraans ko vishwa kap phutbal spardhaa ke kwaartaar phaainal me 1-0 gol ke baraabarii se haraayaa. (Hindi)*
- *ब्राज़ील ने फ्राँस को विश्व कप फुटबॉल स्पर्द्धा के क्वाटर फाइनल में १-० गोल के बराबरी से हराया (हिन्दी)*

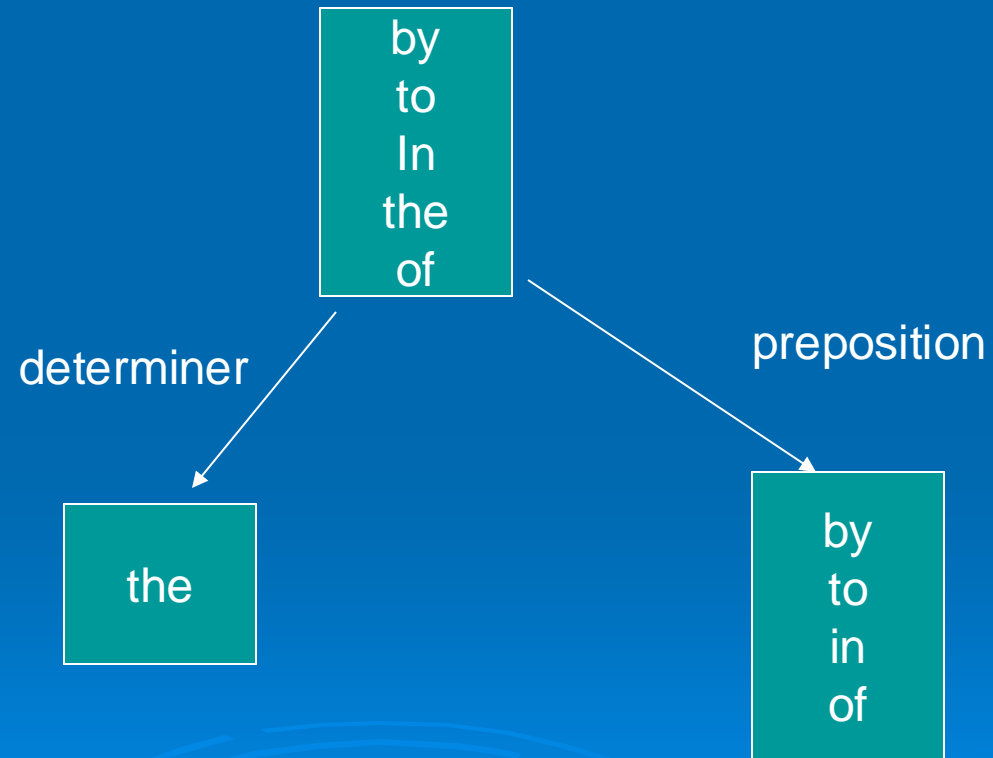
Categories of the Words in the Sentence



Further Classification



Further Classification



Why all this?

➤ information need

- *who did what*
- *to whom*
- *by what*
- *when*
- *where*
- *in what manner*

How is this different from classical NLP

- The burden is on the **data** as opposed to the **human**.

