# The ABC of Computational Text Analysis

#8 Ethics and the Evolution of NLP

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# Recap last Lecture

- an abundance data sources JSTOR, Nexis, few datasets
- creating your own dataset converting any data to .txt

#### Outline

cover last lecture's batch processing



• ethics is your responsibility 🙀 🔯



understand the development of modern NLP



... or how to put words into computers

# A primer on Ethics

#### Ethics doesn't need to be abstract

#### **CV** Assessment

- 1. You send a CV for a job.
- 2. The company automatically pre-filters candida
- 3. Do you pass?
- 4.

Interview Assessment



# Don't worry about the future ...

... worry about the present.

- Al is persuasive in everyday's life
- Al is extremely capable
- Al is not so smart
- what is going on behind the scene?

# An (R)evolution of NLP

### From Bag of Words to Embeddings

Putting Words into Computers (Smith 2020; Church and Liberman 2021)

- from coarse, static to fine, contextual meaning
- how to measure similarity

```
string-based
syntactic (e.g., part-of-speech)
semantic (e.g., animate)
embedding
```

• from counting to learning representations end2end deep learning

## Bag of Words

• word as arbitrary, discrete numbers

```
King = 1, Queen = 2, Man = 3, Woman = 4
```

- intrinsic meaning derived from data defined by experts
- how are these words similar?

# Corpus Representation

#### Collection of Documents

- 1. NLP is great. I love NLP.
- 2. I understand NLP.
- 3. NLP, NLP, NLP.

#### **Document Term Matrix**

	NLP	I	is	term
Doc 1	2	1	1	•••
Doc 2	1	1	0	•••
Doc 3	3	0	0	•••
Doc ID	•••	•••	•••	term frequency

"You shall know a word by the company it keeps!"

Firth (1957)

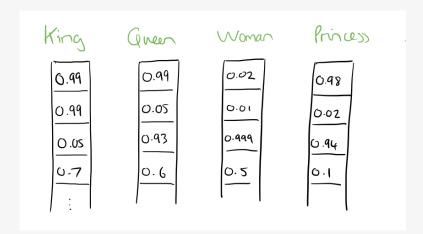
"I hate \_\_\_\_, but the others eat anything."

# Word Embeddings

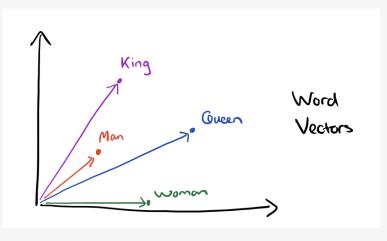
word2vec (Mikolov et al. 2013)

- words as continuous vectors accounting for similarity between words
- semantic similarity

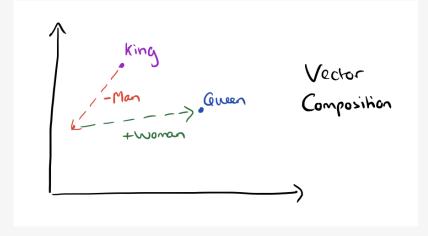
```
King - Man + Woman = Queen
```



Single continuous vector per word (Colyer 2016)



Words as points in a semantic space (Colyer 2016)



Doing arithmetics with words (Colyer 2016)

## Contextualized Word Embeddings

BERT (Devlin et al. 2019)

- recontextualize static word embedding different embedding in different contexts accounting for ambiguity (e.g., bank)
- acquire linguistic knowledge from language models (LM)
   LM predict next/missing word
   pre-trained on massive data (> 1 billion words)

\*\* embeddings mark a new era of NLP

### (Cultural) Associations in Data

- « becomes a doctor.»
- « takes care of the children.»

- «Doing illegal things is bad.»
- «A recent study by the Swiss state secretariat for migrants (SEM) estimates that there were 76,000 illegal immigrants.»
  - Are migrants somehow bad, then?

#### Word vectors are biased ...

... because our data is we are biased. (Bender et al. 2021)

#### Two Sides of the Al Coin

#### Explaining vs. Solving

- understanding matters in science: data analysis
- automating matters in business: applied Al

# Biased Data and beyond

## Data = Digital Traces = Social Artifacts

- collecting, curating, preserving traces
- data is a tool to refine questions rather than reflection of the world

#### Data vs. Capta

*«Differences in the etymological roots of the terms data* and capta make the distinction between constructivist and realist approaches clear. Capta is "taken" actively while data is assumed to be a "given" able to be recorded and observed.»

### Imperfect Data: A Tail of Bias

social bias

view from somewhere, stereotypes

• data/archive holes

lost, uncollected

• corpus curation

supposition that key-word indicates topic

• noise in data

OCR errors, inconsistent spelling, non-content

**≪**Raw data is an oxymoron.**≫** Gitelman (2013)

### Mind your Data

- Who has a voice in your data? social context
- bigger is not necessarily better more vs. more diverse data
- clean your data thoroughly noisy vs. clean data

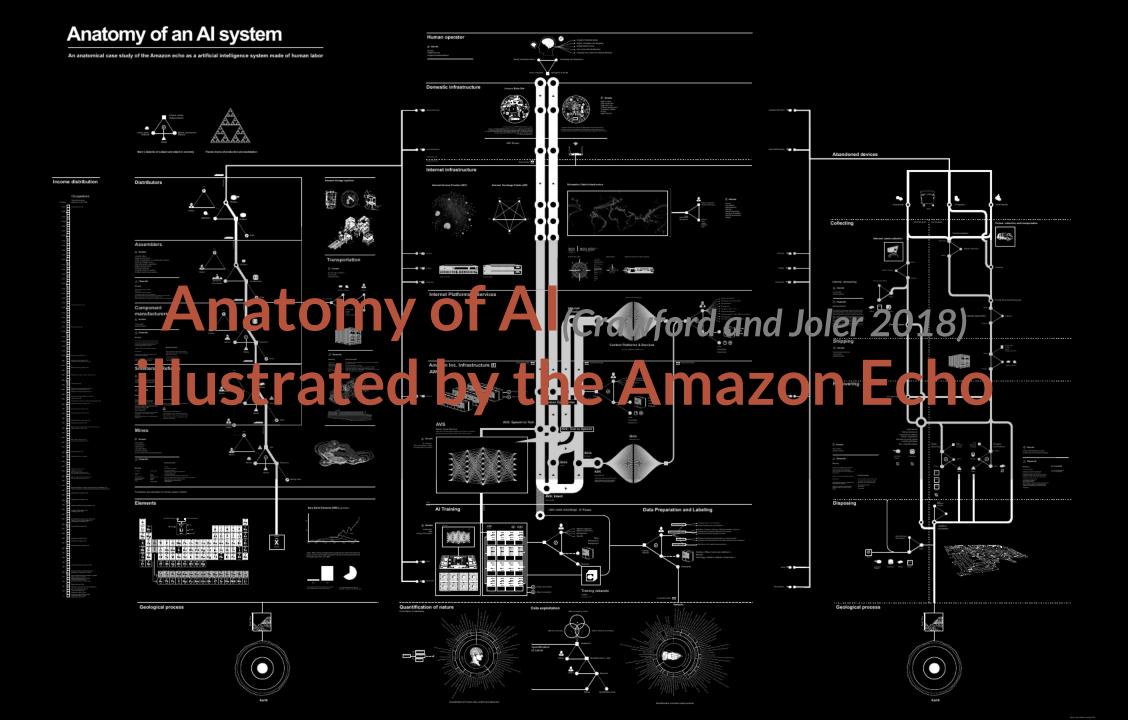
#### DATA HUMANISM

```
SMALL big
                            data
                            data bandwith Quality
     imperfect infallible
                            data
   Subjective impartial
                            data
    inspiring descriptive data
SerenDipitous predictive
                            data
                                  conventions POSSIBILITIES
                            data
                                  to simplify complexity / Depict
                            data
                                  processing DRawing
                            data
                                  driven design
                            data
      SPEND save time with
                            data
                                  is numbers people
                            data
                            data will make us more efficient HUMAN.
                          @giorgialupi
```

#### Fair is a Fad

- Fair and good but to whom? (Kalluri 2020)
- lacking democratic legitimacy
- debiasing data to avoid regulation
- looking beyond data
  - invading privacy economic monopolies (unpaid) AI-trainers and click-workers environmental costs

*«Don't ask if artificial intelligence is good or fair, ask how it shifts power.» Kalluri (2020)* 



# Data represents real life.

Don't be a fool. Be wise, think twice.



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