Natural Language Processing (NLP)

Unit 1
Introduction and Course Overview

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AL NAFI,
A company with a focus on education,
wellbeing and renewable energy.

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِي أَسُالُكَ عِلْمًا تَّافِعًا، وَرِزْقًا طَيِّبًا، وَعَمَلًا مُّتَقَبَّلًا،

(O Allah, I ask You for beneficial knowledge, goodly provision and acceptable deeds)

اے اللہ ، میں آپ سے سوال کرتی ہوں نفع بخش علم کا، طبّب رزق کا، اور اس عمل کا جو مقبول ہو.

(Sunan Ibn Majah: 925)

Outline

- What is Natural Language Processing (NLP)?
- A bit of history
- Majors breakthroughs
- Applications
- Why is NLP hard?
- Course Overview

Subfields of Al

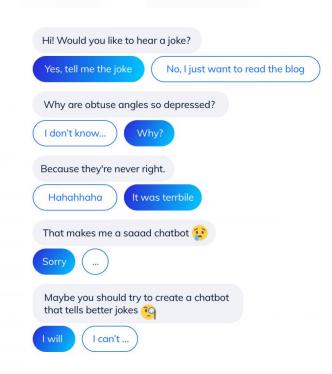
Figure 1. The field of artificial intelligence has produced a number of cognitive technologies



Graphic: Deloitte University Press | DUPress.com

Natural Language Processing (NLP)

- **NLP** enables computers to understand natural language as humans do.
- The ultimate objective of NLP is to enable computers to understand, interpret, and generate human language in a way that is both meaningful and contextually relevant.



Communication with machines

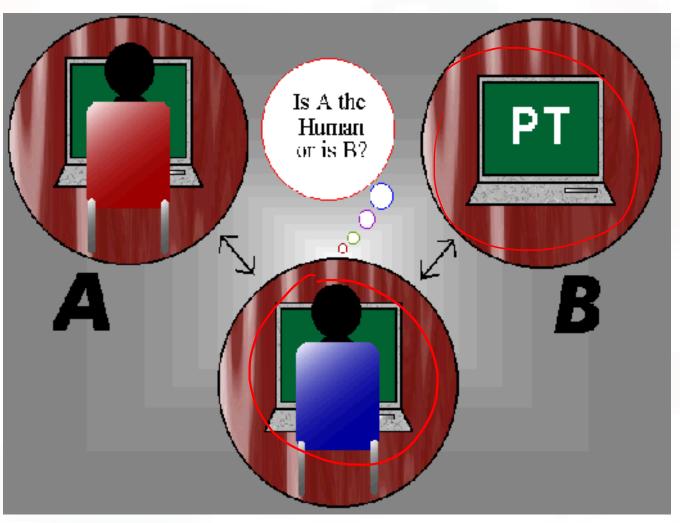


A bit of history Syeda Saleha Raza | Natural Language Processing (NLP)

History of AI

- 1950: Turing :Turing's "Computing Machinery and Intelligence"
- (1956) birth of AI: Dartmouth meeting: "Artificial Intelligence" name adopted
- 1966—73: Reality dawns: Realization that many AI problems are intractable
 Neural network research almost disappears
- 1969—85: Adding domain knowledge: Development of knowledge-based systems
 - Success of rule-based expert systems,
 - · E.g., DENDRAL, MYCIN
- 1986-- Rise of machine learning: Neural networks return to popularity
 - Major advances in machine learning algorithms and applications
- 1990-- Role of uncertainty: Bayesian networks as a knowledge representation framework
- 1995 -- AI as Science: Integration of learning, reasoning, knowledge representation
 - AI methods used in vision, language, data mining, etc

Turing Test



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• 1960s: ELIZA (1966):

 Joseph Weizenbaum developed ELIZA, an early natural language processing computer program. ELIZA simulated conversation by using

simple pattern-matching

User: I am unhappy.

ELIZA: DO YOU THINK COMING HERE WILL HELP YOU NOT TO BE UNHAPPY

potential for human-com User: I need some help, that much seems certain.

ELIZA: WHAT WOULD IT MEAN TO YOU IF YOU GOT SOME HELP

User: Perhaps I could learn to get along with my mother.

ELIZA: TELL ME MORE ABOUT YOUR FAMILY

User: My mother takes care of me.

ELIZA: WHO ELSE IN YOU FAMILY TAKES CARE OF YOU

User: My father. ELIZA: YOUR FATHER

User: You are like my father in some ways.

Weizenbaum (1966)

Big Milestones

14 February 2011 Last updated at 09:31 GMT



IBM supercomputer challenges humans on TV quiz

By Maggie Shiels

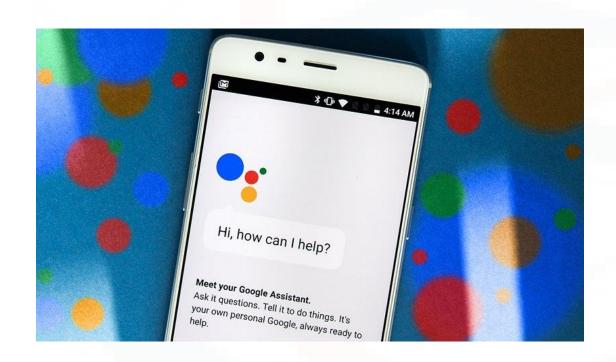
Technology reporter, BBC News, Silicon Valley

A supercomputer, designed by IBM, is to face two human contestants on the US quiz show Jeopardy.



IBM machines have previously taken on chess players

Chatbots/Personal Assistants







Evolution of NLP Syeda Saleha Raza | Natural Language Processing (NLP)

Evolution of NLP

- Pre-1990s Rule-based systems
- 1990s Statistical Methods and Hidden Markov Model (HMM)
- 2000s Machine Learning advances and rise of web data
- 2010 Deep Learning and Neural Networks based systems
- 2018 Attention-based architectures, Transformers, Pre-trained Large Language Models (LLMs) such as BERT, GPT etc

NLP Applications

- Sentimental Analysis
- Chatbots
- Virtual Assistants
- Speech Recognition
- Machine Translation
- Advertise Matching
- Information Extraction
- Grammatical error detection
- Fake news detection
- Text Summarize

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mWTySUGXR2k&list=PLD7HFcN7LXRd4kd2XgZjlbQ8TwTC32Zc9&index=3

Why is NLP hard? Syeda Saleha Raza | Natural Language Processing (NLP)

- Language is a complex and ever-evolving system that is open-ended.
- Language can be used to convey an infinite number of meanings, and people use varied sentence structures, idioms, slang, cultural references, and expressions of emotion to communicate.

Ambiguity

- Word senses: bank (finance or river ?)
- Part of speech: chair (noun or verb?)
- Syntactic structure: I can see a man with a telescope
- Multiple: I made her duck

Morphology + Syntax

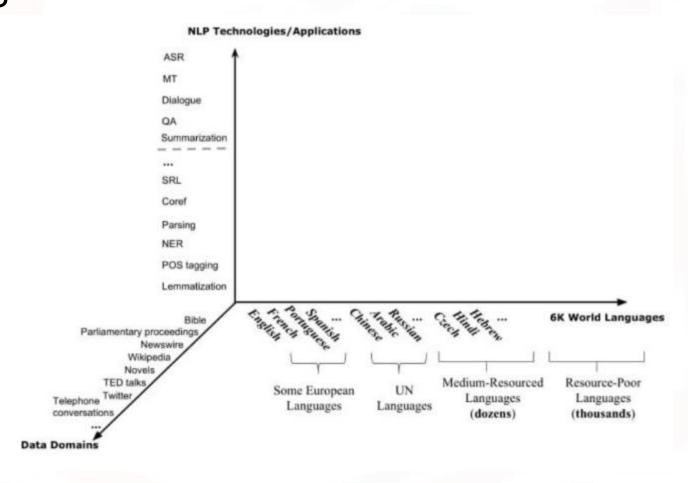


A ship-shipping ship, shipping-ships

-3

- Syntax + Semantics
 - We saw the woman with the telescope wrapped in paper.
 - Who has the telescope?
 - Who or what is wrapped in paper?
 - An even of perception, or an assault?

Variations



Expressivity

- Not only can one form have different meanings (ambiguity) but the same meaning
- can be expressed with different forms:
- She gave the book to Tom vs. She gave Tom the book
- Some kids popped by vs. A few children visited
- Is that window still open? vs. Please close the window

World Knowledge

- World knowledge
 - I dropped the glass on the floor and it broke
 - I dropped the hammer on the glass and it broke

Factors Changing NLP Landscape

- Increases in computing power
- The rise of the web, then the social web
- Advances in machine learning
- Advances in understanding of language in social context

Outline of this course

Topics	Python Library
Introduction	
Regular Expressions	Python, re library
NLP Basics	
Tokenization, Lemming, Stemming, POS	
tagging etc.	NLTK, Spacy
Topic Modeling	
Machine Learning and NLP	
Supervised and Unsupervised learning	
Text Classification	Scikit-learn
Feed-forward Neural Networks	
Deep Learning	
Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN)	
Long-Short Term Memory (LSTM)	.,
Gated Recurrent Unit (GRU)	Keras
Encoder – Decoder	
Developing NLP based applications	HuggingFace

References

- From Traditional to Modern: A Comprehensive Guide to Text
 Representation Techniques in NLP | by Susovan Dey | Medium
- sites.cc.gatech.edu/classes/AY2020/cs7650 spring/slides/1 intro.pdf

