

Natural Language Processing



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Logistics

Logistics

Enrollment

- Class is “full” but we’re scaling up
- We will process waitlist after P1
- No materials require enrollment

Course expectations

- Readings, lectures, ~8 projects
- No sections, no exams
- Engagement with the course
- Workload will be high, self-direction
- Patience: class is under construction

Requirements

ML: A-level mastery, eg CS189

PL: Ready to work in PyTorch (on colab)

NL: Care a lot about natural language

COVID Policies

- Remote lecture / chat format for now
- Expanded late day policy (14 day)

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Resources and Readings

Resources

- Webpage (syllabus, readings, slides, links)
- Piazza (course communication)
- Gradescope (submission and grades)
- Compute via Colab notebooks
- Berkeley-internal webcasts / recordings

CS 288 Lectures

Home	Jun 10: Introduction
Course Info	Jun 20: Language Modeling
Announcements	Jun 25: Neural Language Modeling

plazza

Readings (see webpage)

- Individual papers will be linked
- Optional text: Jurafsky & Martin, 3rd (more NL)
- Optional text: Eisenstein (more ML)

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Projects and Infrastructure

Projects

- P1: Language Models
- P2: Question Answering
- P3: Machine Translation
- P4: Speech
- P5: Syntax and Parsing
- P6: Semantics
- P7: Grounding
- P8: Historical Linguistics / TBD

CS 288 Project Details

Project Name: (1) ner (implementation: nlp/ner.py)

Project Description: This project is a simple implementation of a neural network for named entity recognition (NER). It uses a pre-trained BERT model and fine-tunes it on the CoNLL-2003 dataset.

Project URL: https://github.com/berkeley-nlp/cs288/tree/main/nlp/ner.py

Project Status: Under Development

Last Commit: Jun 25, 2022

Contributors: 1

Issues: 0

Pull Requests: 0

Infrastructure

- Python / PyTorch
- Compute via Colab notebooks
- Grading via Gradescope

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What is NLP?

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Natural Language Processing

Goal: Deep Understanding

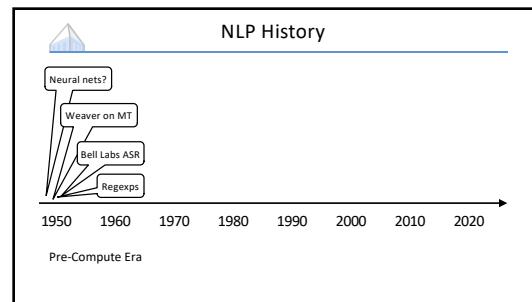
- Requires knowledge, context, and grounding
- Just starting to see successes

Reality: Shallow Matching

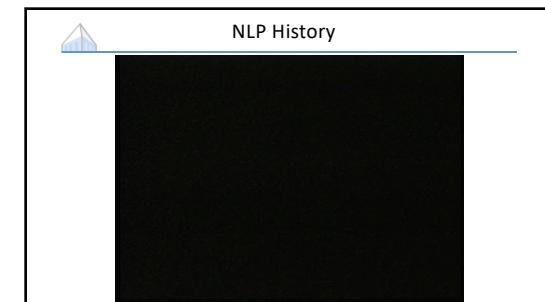
- Requires robustness and scale
- Amazing successes, but fundamental limitations

grep

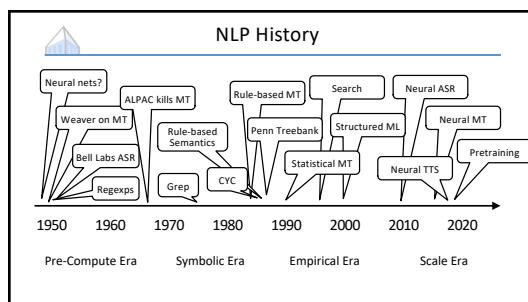
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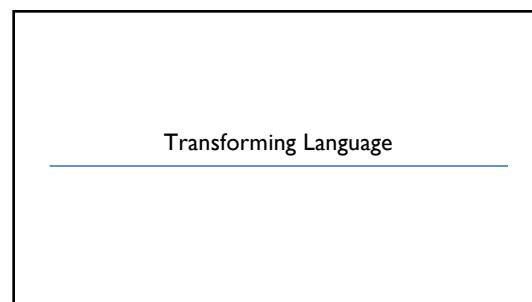
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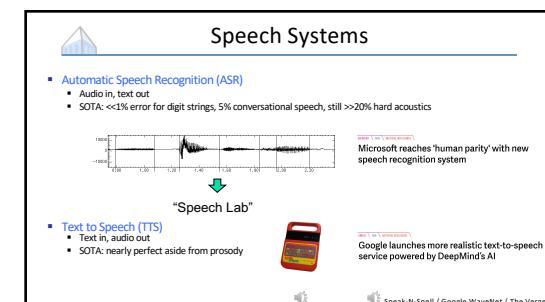
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Machine Translation

Translate text from one language
Challenges:
▪ What's the mapping? [learning to translate]
▪ How to make it efficient? [fast translation search]
▪ Fluency (next class) vs fidelity (later)

Example: Yejin Choi

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Machine Translation

Google Translate 2020

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Spoken Language Translation

Image: Microsoft Skype via Yejin Choi

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Summarization

- Condensing documents
 - Single or multiple docs
 - Extractive or synthetic
 - Aggregative or representative
- Very context-dependent!
- An example of analysis with generation

Image: CNN via Wei Gao

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Understanding Language

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Search, Questions, and Reasoning

Google Web Your search - How many US states' capitals did not match any documents. This search is... Did you mean... Suggestion: 17 States Make sure all words are spelled correctly. Try more general keywords. Try fewer keywords.

17 States The 17 United States Capital Cities are also their second largest cities? Did you mean: How many US states' capitals are there second largest cities?

Capital of Wyoming - Wikipedia The capital of Wyoming is Cheyenne, the state's second largest city. Cheyenne is the seat of Laramie County, Wyoming's most populous county. The town of Cheyenne is located in the northern part of the state. The city of Cheyenne is the largest city in Wyoming, and the second largest city in the state.

Wyoming - Wikipedia Cheyenne, Wyoming's capital, is the state's second largest city. It is the county seat of Laramie County, Wyoming's most populous county. The town of Cheyenne is located in the northern part of the state. The city of Cheyenne is the largest city in Wyoming, and the second largest city in the state.

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Image: Wei Gao

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Jeopardy!

Images: Jeopardy Productions

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Question Answering: Watson

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Question Answering: Watson

US Cities: Its largest airport is named for a World War II hero; its second largest, for a World War II battle.

Slide: Yejin Choi

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Language Comprehension?

Opera refers to a dramatic art form, originating in Europe, in which the emotional content is conveyed to the audience as much through music, both vocal and instrumental, as it is through the lyrics. By contrast, in musical theater an actor's dramatic performance is primary, and the music plays a lesser role. The drama in opera is presented using the primary elements of theater such as scenery, costumes, and acting. However, the words of the opera, or libretto, are sung rather than spoken. The singers are accompanied by a musical ensemble ranging from a small instrumental ensemble to a full symphonic orchestra.

1. It is pointed out in the reading that opera ----.

- A) has developed under the influence of musical theater
- B) is a drama sung with the accompaniment of an orchestra
- C) is not a high-budget production
- D) is often performed in Europe
- E) is the most complex of all the performing arts

[From GrammarBank]

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Interactive Language

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Example: Virtual Assistants

- **Virtual assistants must do**
- Speech recognition
- Language analysis
- Dialog processing
- Text to speech
- ... and back-end actions!

Image: Wikipedia

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Conversations with Devices?

Slide: Yejin Choi

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ELIZA

Slide: Yejin Choi

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Social AIs and Chatbots

Xiaoice, developed by Microsoft
Source: Microsoft

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Chatbot Competitions!

- Alexa Prize competition to build chatbots that keep users engaged
 - First winner in 2017: UW's Sounding Board (Fang, Cheng, Holtzman, Ostendorf, Sap, Clark, Choi)
 - Compare to the Turing test (eg Loebner Prize) where the goal is to fool people

Source: Mari Ostendorf

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SoundingBoard Example

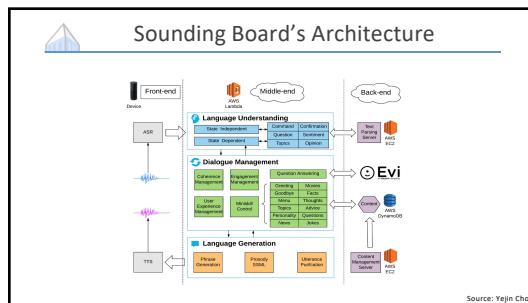
Source: Mari Ostendorf

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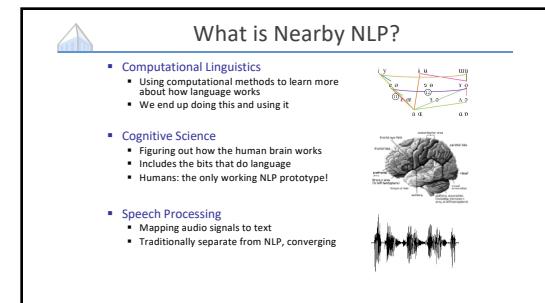
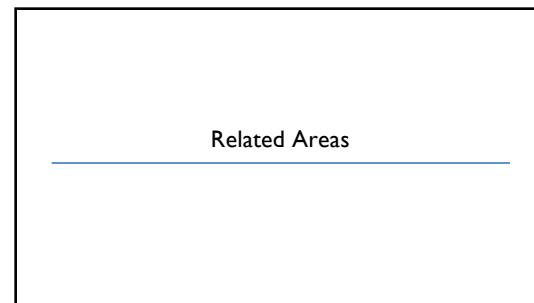
Sounding Board's Architecture?

Source: Yejin Choi

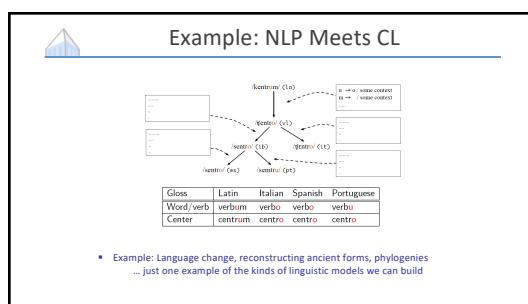
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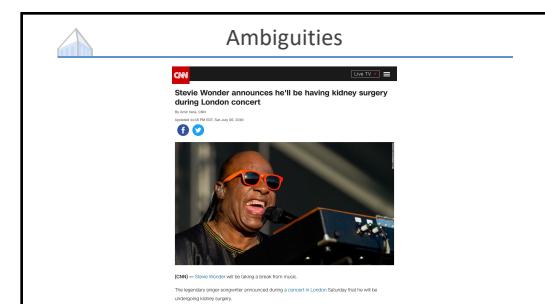
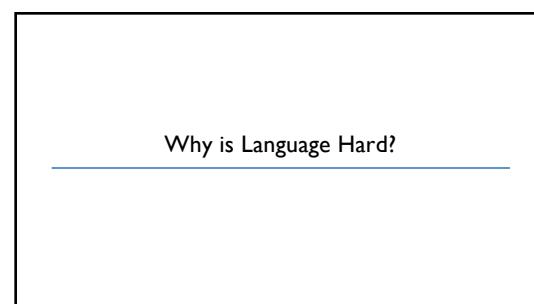
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Problem: Ambiguity

- Headlines:
 - Enraged Cow Injures Farmer with Ax
 - Teacher Strikes Idle Kids
 - Hospitals Are Sued by 7 Foot Doctors
 - Ban on Nude Dancing on Governor's Desk
 - Iraqi Head Seeks Arms
 - Stolen Painting Found by Tree
 - Kids Make Nutritious Snacks
 - Local HS Dropouts Cut in Half
- Why are these funny?

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What Do We Need to Understand Language?

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We Need Representation: Linguistic Structure

N N V N
N V ADJ N
Teacher Strikes Idle Kids

body/ body/
position weapon

Iraqi Head Seeks Arms

Ban on Nude Dancing on Governor's Desk

Syntactic and semantic ambiguities: parsing needed to resolve these, but need context to figure out which parse is correct

Slide: Greg Durrett

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Example: Syntactic Analysis

Hurricane Emily howled toward Mexico's Caribbean coast on Sunday packing 135 mph winds and torrential rain and causing panic in Cancun, where frightened tourists squeezed into musty shelters.

Accuracy: 95+

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We Need Data

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We Need Lots of Data: MT

SOURCE	Cela constituerait une solution transitoire qui permettrait de conduire à terme à une charte à valeur contrainte.
HUMAN	That would be an interim solution which would make it possible to work towards a binding charter in the long term.
1x DATA	[this] [constituerait] [assistance] [transitoire] [who] [permettrait] [licences] [to] [terms] [to] [a] [charter] [to] [value] [contrainte] [,]
10x DATA	[it] [would] [a solution] [transitional] [which] [would] [of] [lead] [to] [item] [to] [a] [charter] [to] [value] [binding] [,]
100x DATA	[this] [would be] [a transitional solution] [which would] [eventually] [lead to] [a binding charter] [,]
1000x DATA	[that would be] [a transitional solution] [which would] [eventually] [lead to] [a binding charter] [,]

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We Need Models: Data Alone Isn't Enough!

	Sm.	Lg.
House Chicken Soup (Chicken, Celery)	1.50	2.75
Potato, Onion, Carrot	1.85	3.25
Chicken Rice Soup	1.50	2.75
Chicken Noodle Soup	1.50	2.75
Creamy Wonton Soup	1.65	2.95
Tomato Clear (Egg Drop)Soup	1.65	2.95
Regulae Wonton Soup	1.10	2.10
Hot & Sour Soup	1.10	2.10
Egg Drop Wonton Soup	1.10	2.10
Egg Drop Wonton Mix	1.10	2.10
Tofu Vegetable Soup	NA	3.50
Clam Chowder Green Soup	NA	3.50
Crab Meat Corn Cream Soup	NA	3.50
Seafood Soup	NA	3.50

Example from Adam Lopez

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Learning Latent Syntax

Personal Pronouns (PRP)			
PRP-1	it	them	him
PRP-2	it	he	they
PRP-3	It	He	I

Proper Nouns (NNP)			
NNP-14	Oct.	Nov.	Sept.
NNP-12	John	Robert	James
NNP-2	J.	E.	L.
NNP-1	Bush	Noriega	Peters
NNP-15	New	San	Wall
NNP-3	York	Francisco	Street

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We Need Knowledge

- World knowledge: have access to information beyond the training data

DO greenlights Disney Fox merger
Department of Justice
metaphor; "approves"
Walt Disney
FOX

- What is a green light? How do we understand what "green lighting" does?
- Need commonsense knowledge

Slide: Greg Durrett

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Data and Knowledge

- Classic knowledge representation worries: How will a machine ever know that...
 - Ice is frozen water?
 - Beige looks like this:
 - Chairs are solid?
- Answers:
 - 1980: write it all down
 - 2000: get by without it
 - 2020: learn it from data

Knowledge from Pretraining?

AI2 Allen Institute for AI

AllenNLP

This demonstration uses the public 3M4M parameter OpenAI GPT-2 language model to generate sentences.

Enter some initial text and the model will generate the most likely next words. You can click on one of those words to choose it and continue or just keep typing. Click the left arrow at the bottom to undo your last choice.

Sentence: At high temperatures, ice becomes

Predictions:

- 33% The
- 33% Ice
- 5% A
- 3% Water
- 2% When
- 1% Undo

Golland et al. (2010)

McMahon and Stone (2015)

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We Need Grounding

Grounding: linking linguistic concepts to non-linguistic ones

Question: What object is right of O2?

Hue

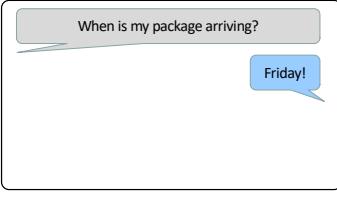
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Slide: Greg Durrett

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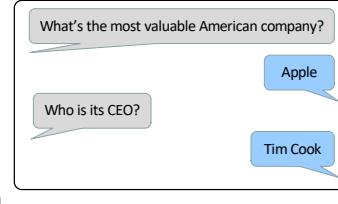
 Example: Grounded Dialog



When is my package arriving?
Friday!

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 Example: Grounded Dialog



What's the most valuable American company?
Apple
Who is its CEO?
Tim Cook

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 Why is Language Hard?

- We Need:
 - Representations
 - Models
 - Data
 - Grounding
 - Learning
 - Scale
 - Efficient Algorithms
- ... and often we need all these things at the same time

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 What is this Class?

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 What is this Class?

- Three aspects to the course:
 - Linguistic Issues
 - What are the range of language phenomena?
 - What are the knowledge sources that let us disambiguate?
 - What representations are appropriate?
 - How do you know what to model and what not to model?
 - Modeling Methods
 - Increasingly sophisticated model structures
 - Learning and parameter estimation
 - Efficient inference: dynamic programming, search, sampling
 - Engineering Methods
 - Issues of scale
 - Where the theory breaks down (and what to do about it)
- We'll focus on what makes the problems hard, and what works in practice...

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 Class Requirements and Goals

- Class requirements
 - Uses a variety of skills / knowledge:
 - Probability and statistics, graphical models (parts of cs281a)
 - Basic linguistics background (ling100)
 - Strong coding skills (Python, ML libraries)
 - Most people are probably missing one of the above
 - You will often have to work on your own to fill the gaps
- Class goals
 - Learn the issues and techniques of modern NLP
 - Build realistic NLP tools
 - Be able to read current research papers in the field
 - See where the holes in the field still are!
- This semester: new projects, new topics, lots under construction!

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