

NLP Interaction Hour

January 19th, 2021

Some fun with NLP

last 2 char

she ← C V

he ← V C

Hebrew

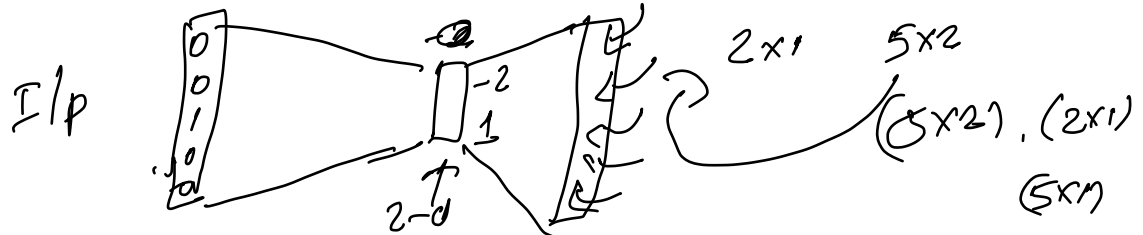
^{VC}
~~diber~~ → 'he spoke'
 hasav 'he thought'
^{CV}
~~sagra~~ → 'she shut'
 hasva 'she thought'
 kalat 'he received'
^{CV}
 kalta 'she received'
^{CV}
 milmel 'he muttered'
^{CV}
 kimet 'he wrinkled'

Translate the following -

dibra' she spoke
 kimta
 milmla
 sagar

Questions from the Lecture Videos?

Solve this Problem



Suppose you are computing the word vectors using Skip-gram architecture. You have 5 words in your vocabulary, {passed, through, relu, activation, function} in that order and suppose you have the window, 'through relu activation' in your corpora. You use this window with 'relu' as the center word and one word before and after the center word as your context.

Also, suppose that for each word, you have 2-dim in and out vectors, which have the same value at this point given by $[1, -1], [1, 1], [-2, 1], [0, 1], [1, 0]$ for the 5 words, respectively. As per the Skip-gram architecture, the loss corresponding to the target word "activation" would be $-\log(x)$. What is the value of x ?

$$\frac{e^{-3}}{2} \cdot \frac{e^{-1}}{2} \cdot \frac{e^5}{2} \cdot \frac{e^1}{2} \cdot \frac{e^{-2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \in [-3, -1, 5, 1, -2] \approx \frac{e}{25+2}$$

Let's try a quick Demo

Word Embedding

embedding RNN/LSTM

What about OOV?

Out of vocabulary? $n=3$

Cross-lingual embeddings?

Multi-sense embeddings?

{emb, mbe, bed, edd, ddi, ...}

[UNK] → E

Run-time

New word

→ embedding

fast Text?

Set of char n-grams

$\frac{L}{Context}$

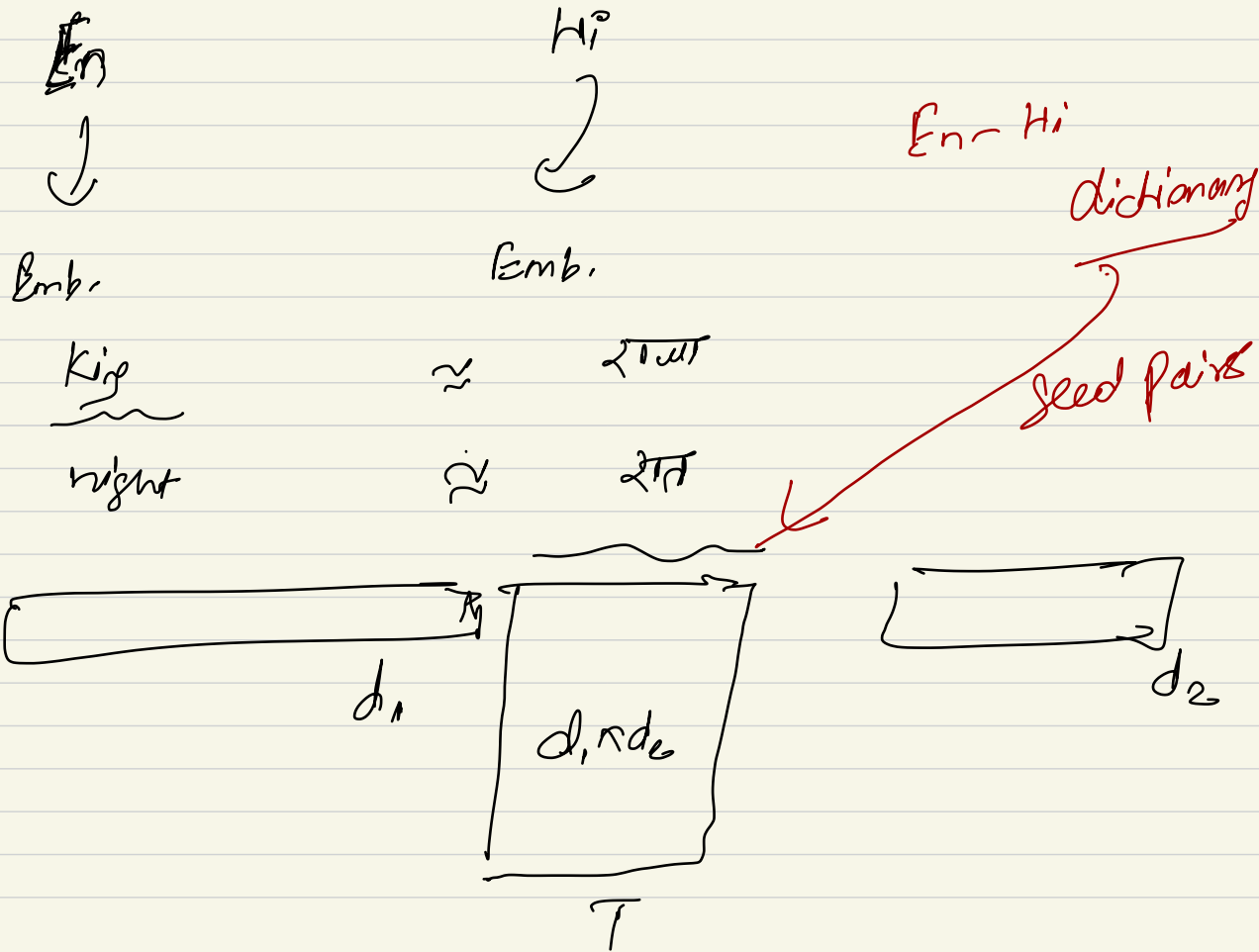
training

→ [2 char n-grams]

context

{ emb.(char n-grams) }

5000



Word Embeddings for various paradigms

