Natural Language Processing

A Brief Introduction

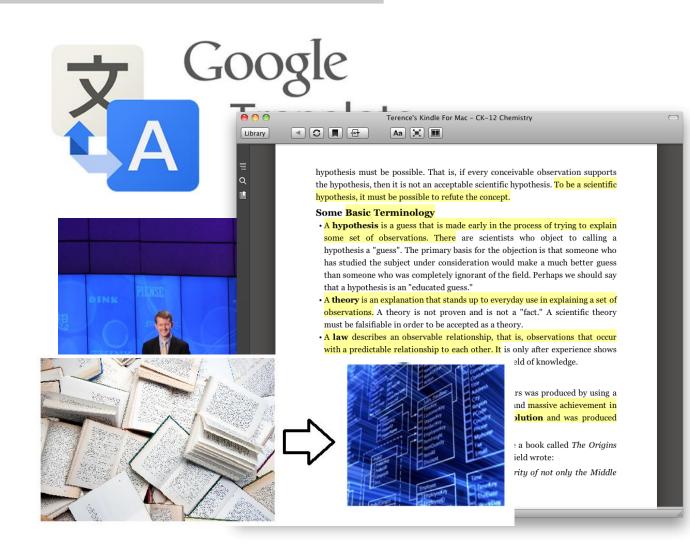
Natural Language Processing is now part of everyday life

Information Retrieval

Machine Translation

Question Answering

Summarization



Natural Language Processing: Dual Nature

1. Tools for processing language



2. Models of human linguistic behavior and acquisition



Brief History of NLP

- 70s-80s: rule-based methods:
 - Deeper models of syntax and semantics
 - Toy domains, models generally did not scale well
- 90s: corpus-based methods, empirical evaluation
 - Deep linguistic analysis often traded for robust methods
- 2000s: sophisticated machine learning methods, scalability, real-world
- **Present:** much interest in semantics, text-to-text generation and deep learning



We've only just Scratched the Surface

- Despite being 50 years old, most important questions in the field are still open
- Most classic questions still unanswered: (some were replaced by other questions...)
 - Machine Translation
 - Universal semantic representation (content rather than form)
 - Question answering: answer natural language queries

 In the course we will cover both classic material and very recent work



NLP: Intellectually Stimulating Debates

• It must be recognized that the notion "probability of a sentence" is an entirely useless one, under any known interpretation of this term.

Noam Chomsky, 1969

Whenever I fire a linguist our system performance improves.
 Frederick Jelinek, 1988 [a founder of modern automatic speech recognition and a prominent computational linguist]

Machine Translation

- Translate text from one language to another
- Statistical Machine Translation mostly uses parallel corpora as training data
- The Canadian and EU Parliament proceedings have been very useful in this respect

Ar abic	English	Sp anish	
ساسبة، و هي بالتحديد، دعم المجلس أفوي السعي إلى إبجاد حل إظيمي، والمشاركة النشطة ل دول الإظيم في تحفيق هذا الهدف، والإشارة الواضحة إلى ن الحل الحقيقي بنبغي أن بفي بالحد لأدنى من منطلبات جميح الأطراف، لا أن	solution should meet the minimum requirements of all parties, but the maximum demands of none, and an agreement that was firmly	A tal fin, enunció cuatro condiciones, a saber: el firme apoyo del Consejo a los esfuerzos por lograr una solución regional, la participación activa de los Estados de la región en la realización de ese objetivo, una clara indicación de que toda solución verdadera debía satisfacer los requisitos mínimos de todas las partes, pero no las exigencias máximas de cualquiera de ellas, y un acuerdo firmemente arraigado en el contexto de una solución más amplia que abarcase a la región en su totalidad.	

Machine Translation

- The model learns by learning correspondences between fragments of the text on both sides
- Challenges:
 - What fragments to take?
 - How to combine them?
 - How to make efficient?
- State of the art: far from perfect but reasonable as assistive technology



La Bourse de Shanghai dégringolait de plus de 6 % mardi 25 août à l'ouverture, après s'être déjà effondrée de presque 8,5 % la veille, dans un marché affolé par l'affaiblissement persistant de l'économie chinoise et miné par des inquiétudes sur la conjoncture mondiale.

Dans les premiers échanges, l'indice composite chutait de 6,41 % soit 205,78 points à 3 004 13 points. La Bourse de Shenzhen plongeait quant à elle de

a ouvert en

The Shanghai Stock Exchange tumbled more than 6% Tuesday, August 25 at the opening, having already collapsed by almost 8.5% yesterday, in a panicked market the persistent weakening of the Chinese economy and undermined by concerns about the global economy.

In early trade, the composite index fell by 6.41% or 205.78 points to 3 004.13 points. The Shenzhen Stock Exchange dived for its 6.97% to 1 751.28 points. The Hong Kong Stock Exchange, meanwhile, opened down 0.67%.

Summarization

- Condense text into a human-readable summary
- Two main types:
 - Extractive
 - Abstractive
- Very goal-dependent
 - Difficult to evaluate

WASHINGTON (CNN) -- President Obama's inaugural address was cooler, more measured and reas than that of other presidents making it, perhaps, the right speech for the times.



Some inaugural addresses are known for the soaring, inspirational language. Like John F Kennedy's in 1961: "Ask not what your count do for you. Ask what you can do for your cour

Obama's address was less stirring, perhap it was also more candid and down-to-earth.

STORY HIGHLIGHTS

- Obama's address less stirring than others but more candid, analyst says
- · Schneider: At a time of crisis, president must be reassuring
- . Country has chosen "hope over fear, unity of purpose over ... discord," Obama said
- Obama's speech was a cool speech, not a hot one, Schneider says

his first inaugural in 1933, "The only thing w to fear is fear itself." Or Bill Clinton, who took during the economic crisis of the early 1990 "There is nothing wrong with America that ca be fixed by what is right with America," Clinto declared at his first inaugural.

Obama, too, offered reassurance.

"We gather because we have chosen hope over fear, unity of purpose over conflict and discord," Obar said.

Obama's call to unity after decades of political division echoed Abraham Lincoln's first inaugural addr 1861. Even though he delivered it at the onset of a terrible civil war, Lincoln's speech was not a call to It was a call to look beyond the war, toward reconciliation based on what he called "the better angels nature."

Some presidents used their inaugural address to set out a bold agenda.

Information Extraction

Goal: map text to database entries

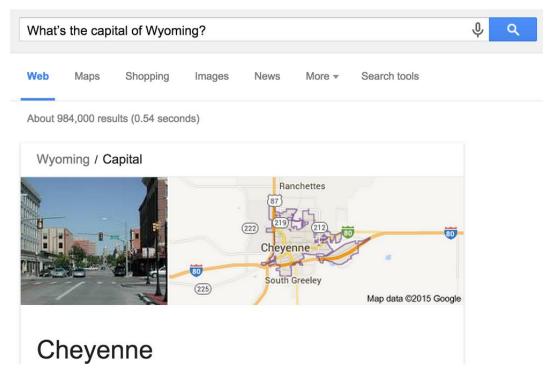
New York Times Co. named Russell T. Lewis, 45, president and general manager of its flagship New York Times newspaper, responsible for all business-side activities. He was executive vice president and deputy general manager. He succeeds Lance R. Primis, who in September was named president and chief operating officer of the parent.

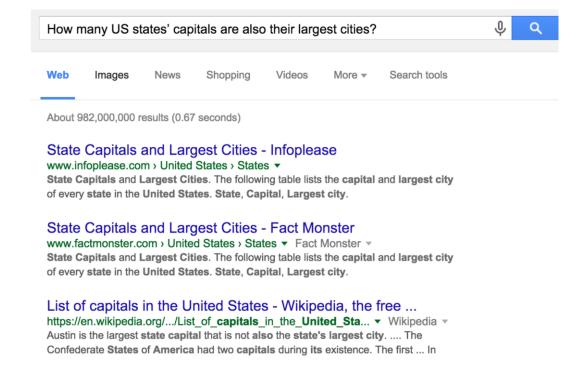
- State of the art:
 - Perhaps 80% accuracy for multi-sentence templates
 - 90%+ for single easy fields
 - But remember: information is redundant, so we can often use this redundancy to denoise

Person	Company	Post	State
Russell T. Lewis	New York Times newspaper	president and general manager	start
Russell T. Lewis	New York Times newspaper	executive vice president	end
Lance R. Primis	New York Times Co.	president and CEO	start

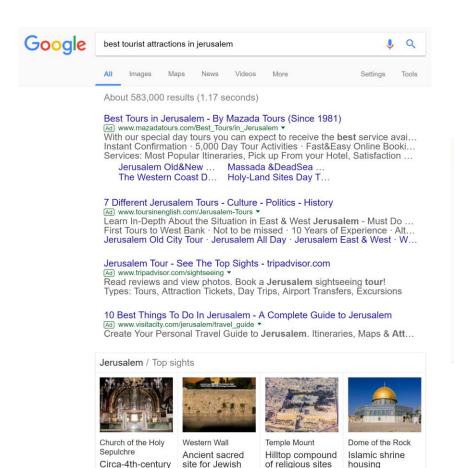
Question Answering

- From a knowledge base or through text mining
- More than search





Question Answering



Christian chapel



Layers of Linguistic Representation

- Language consists of many levels of structure
- Humans fluently integrate all of these in producing and understanding language
- Some basic representations:

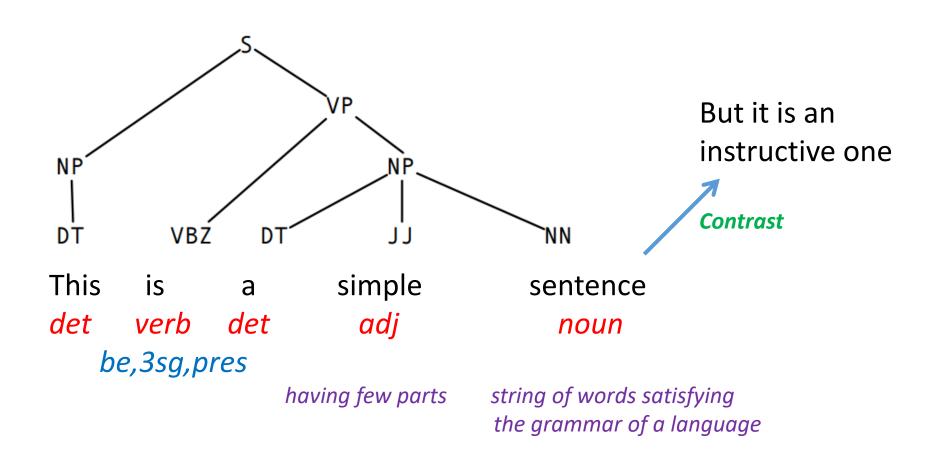
```
This is a simple sentence

det verb det adj noun

be,3sg,pres

having few parts string of words satisfying
the grammar of a language
```

Layers of Linguistic Representation



Key Challenges: Ambiguity

- Language has much underlying structure, which is ambiguously expressed
- Ambiguity is at all levels:
 - words can sound the same but not mean the same (bank vs. bank)
 - morphemes can express many different meanings
 - התפעל can be reflexive התפטר, המתפר but can also have other meanings etc.
 - The suffix 's' in English can be a plural noun inflection or a singular verb inflection
 - Sentences may look the same, but have different meanings
 - The researcher watched a crocodile with a telescope
- Alongside ambiguity, there is also redundancy: many different ways to say the same thing

Ambiguity in Headlines

Some real headlines:

- Ban on Nude Dancing on Governor's Desk
- Teacher Strikes Idle Kids
- Hospitals Are Sued by 7 Foot Doctors
- Iraqi Head Seeks Arms
- Stolen Painting Found by Tree
- Kids Make Nutritious Snacks
- Local HS Dropouts Cut in Half



Dark Ambiguities

• In fact, ambiguity is much worse than we think: most structurally permitted analyses are so bad that it's hard to think about them

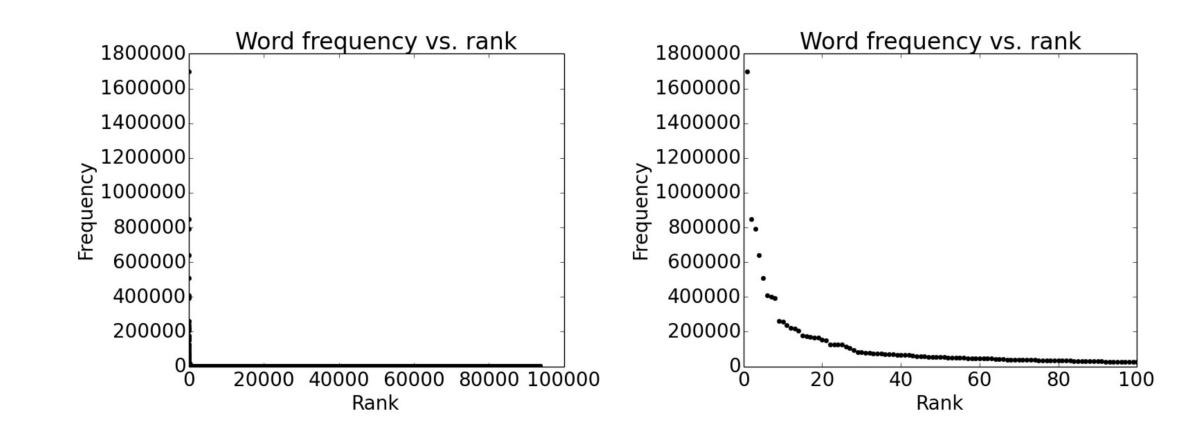
[Rock and Roll] concerts

OR

Rock and [Roll concerts]

 But can't we overcome this if see enough examples of "Rock and Roll"?

Sparsity



Sparsity

• Zipf's law:

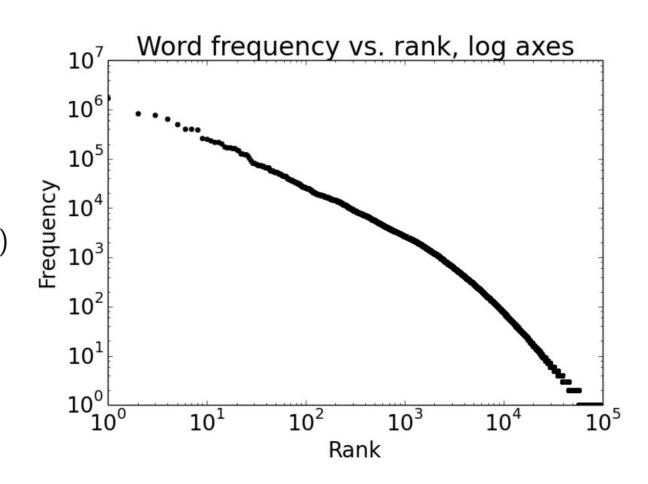
$$\log(f)\log(r) = k$$

f = frequency of a word

r = rank of a word (if sorted by frequency)

k = a constant

- → Sparsity is always an issue
- → True for many other phenomena too



Many Rules, Many Exceptions

- Think of examples in English:
 - Past tense inflection (regular verbs: V → V+ed, but many irregular)
 - "I haven't a clue" is fine, but "I haven't a look" is not
 - "The tour begins at 14:40 today" (in the future), but "He is not home at 17" is habitual
 - You should say "He will not be home at 17" for a prediction
 - "River Thames" but "Mississipi River"

What will we cover?

Natural Language Processing

- Language models
- Document classification
- POS tagging
- Sentiment Analysis
- Syntax and Parsing: grammar-based methods, graph-based methods, transition-based methods
- Sentence Semantics
- Information Extraction
- Annotation and Resources

Learning

- Probabilistic Modeling: Generative and discriminative models
- Naïve Bayes classifiers
- Log-linear classifiers
- Feed-forward Networks
- Markov Models
- Hidden Markov Models
- Conditional Random Fields
- Structured Prediction (e.g., Structured Perceptron)
- Recurrent Neural Networks

Useful Resources

Coursera courses:

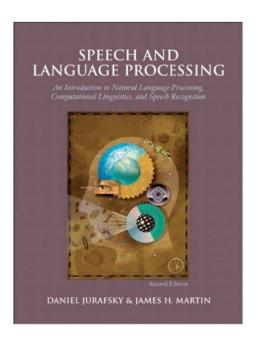
From Stanford:

https://www.coursera.org/course/nlp

From Columbia:

https://www.coursera.org/course/nlangp

- Speech and Language Processing,
 2nd Edition, Jurafsky and Martin, 2008
 - Draft version of 3rd edition is on Dan Jurafsky's website



Useful Resources

- ACL Anthology
 - Leading conferences are ACL, NAACL, EACL, EMNLP, CoNLL
 - Leading journals are TACL and Computational Linguistics

Google Scholar