# PSY9511: Seminar 8

Sequence modelling (with an emphasis on language)

Esten H. Leonardsen 13.05.24



#### Overview

- 1. Introduction and motivation
- 2. Preprocessing
- 3. Bag of words
- 4. Vectorization
- 5. Recurrent neural networks
- 6. Transformers

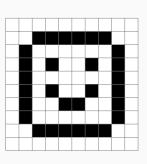




Age	Sex	Education	Salary
25	Male	12	40,000
30	Female	16	65,000
35	Male	14	55,000
40	Female	18	80,000
45	Male	16	75,000

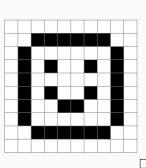


Age	Sex	Education	Salary
25	Male	12	40,000
30	Female	16	65,000
35	Male	14	55,000
40	Female	18	80,000
45	Male	16	75,000





Age	Sex	Education	Salary
25	Male	12	40,000
30	Female	16	65,000
35	Male	14	55,000
40	Female	18	80,000
45	Male	16	75,000





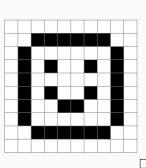








Age	Sex	Education	Salary
25	Male	12	40,000
30	Female	16	65,000
35	Male	14	55,000
40	Female	18	80,000
45	Male	16	75,000





Age	Sex	Education	Salary
25	Male	12	40,000
30	Female	16	65,000
35	Male	14	55,000
40	Female	18	80,000
45	Male	16	75,000



Age

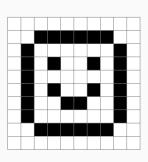
35



Age Sex

35 Male



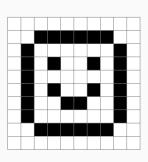






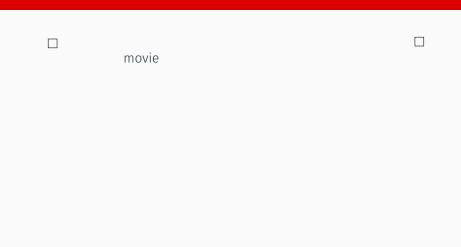










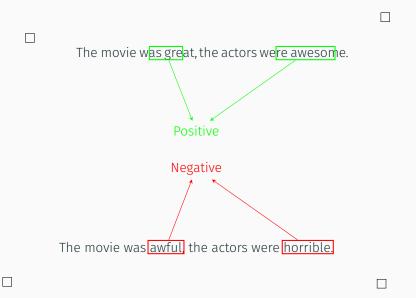






The movie was great, the actors were awesome. Positive Negative



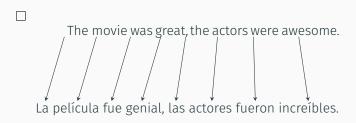




The movie was great, the actors were awesome.

La película fue genial, las actores fueron increíbles.







☐ The movie was great, the actors were .





_	The movie was	, the actors were	•	



☐ The movie was great, the actors were .







The movie was great we saw it at the new Cinema in the city center, the actors were awesome.



The movie was great we saw it at the new Cinema in the city center, right down by the restaurant where we went for my birthday that one year, the one where the clown was inside the cake, the actors were awesome.

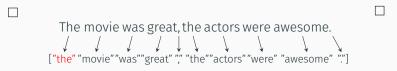


Language modelling: Using the innate structure in language to create better models

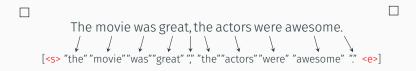
- Classification: Predict a class for a full sequence (sentiment analysis)
- Sequence-to-sequence: Predict a sequence from another sequence (translation)
- Generative: Predict the next token in a sequence of words







Tokenization



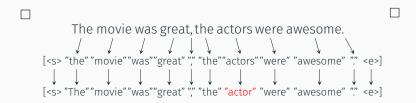
Tokenization



```
The movie was great, the actors were awesome.
          / / / / / / /
    [<s> "the" "movie" "was" "great" "," "the" "actors" "were" "awesome" "." <e>]
In[1]:
        from nltk.tokenize import word_tokenize
        tokens = word tokenize(s)
        tokens = [token.lower() for token in tokens]
        tokens = ['<s>'] + tokens + ['<e>']
        print(tokens)
Out[1]:
        ['<s>', 'the', 'movie', 'was', 'great', ',', 'the', 'actors',
         'were', 'awesome', '.', '<e>']
```

Tokenization





Stemming



```
The movie was great, the actors were awesome.
     [<s> "the" "movie" "was" "great" "," "the" "actors" "were" "awesome" "." <e>]
     [<s> "The" "movie" "was" "great" "," "the" "actor" "were" "awesome" "." <e>]
 In[1]:
         from nltk.stem.snowball import SnowballStemmer
         stemmer = SnowballStemmer('english')
         stemmed = [stemmer.stem(token) for token in tokens]
         stemmed
Out[1]:
         ['<s>', 'the', 'movi', 'was', 'great', ',', 'the', 'actor',
          'were'. 'awesom'. '.'. '<e>'l
```

Stemming





Lemmatization



```
The movie was great, the actors were awesome.
     [<s> "the" "movie" "was" "great" "," "the" "actors" "were" "awesome" "." <e>]
     [<s> "The" "movie" "was" "great" "," "the" "actor" "was" "great" "." <e>]
 In[1]:
         from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer
         lemmatizer = WordNetLemmatizer()
         lemmatized = [lemmatizer.lemmatize(token) for token in tokens]
         print(lemmatized)
Out[1]:
         ['<s>', 'the', 'movie', 'wa', 'great', ',', 'the', 'actor',
          'were', 'awesome', '.', '<e>']
```

Lemmatization





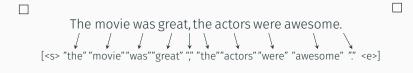
Stopword removal



```
The movie was great, the actors were awesome.
    [<s> "the" "movie" "was" "great" "," "the" "actors" "were" "awesome" "." <e>]
             "movie" "great" "" "actor" "awesome" "" <e>]
In[1]:
         from nltk.corpus import stopwords
         pruned = [token for token in tokens if not token in stopwords.
              words('english')]
         print(pruned)
Out[1]:
        ['<s>', 'movie', 'great', ',', 'actors', 'awesome', '.', '<e>']
```

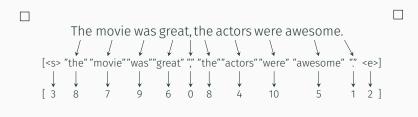






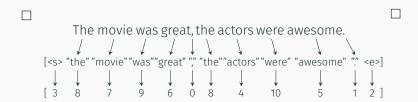
```
["," "." <e> <s> "actors" "awesome" "great" "movie" "the" "was" "were"]
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
```





Integer encoding





Integer encoding



Language preprocessing: Highlighting important parts of a sentence while hiding redundancies

- · Tokenization: Splitting text into tokens
- · Stemming: Removing redundant suffixes
- Lemmatization: Mapping words to common lemmas
- Stopword removal: Removing non-informative words
- · Integer encoding: Turning words into numbers

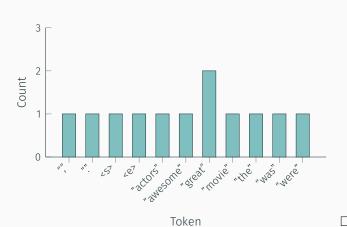




The movie was great, the actors were awesome.



The movie was great, the actors were awesome.





The movie was great, the actors were awesome.

	,		<s></s>	<6>	actors	awesome	great	movie	the	was	were
ĺ	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1



The movie was great, the actors were awesome.

	,		<s></s>	<6>	actors	awesome	awful	great	horrible	movie	the	was	were	sentiment
ſ	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	positive
ſ	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	negative

The movie was awful, the actors were horrible.

The movie was great, the actors were awesome.

The movie was awful, the actors were horrible.

,		<s></s>	<6>	actors	awesome	awful	great	horrible	movie	the	was	were	sentiment
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	positive
1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	negative

$$y = \beta_0 + \sum_i \beta_i X_i$$



 $\verb|http://localhost:8888/notebooks/notebooks/Bag\%20of\%20words\%20demo.ipynb||$ 



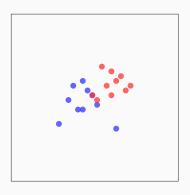
Bag of words: Model language by using word counts (or frequencies)

- Main advantage: Simple, useful when a few key words are sufficient to determine the correct prediction
- · Main disadvantage: Does not understand word similarities

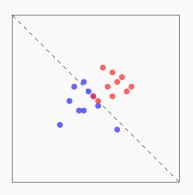














Dataset: ["This is awesome", "This is wonderful"]



```
Dataset: ["This is awesome", "This is wonderful"]
Tokens: [["this" "is" "awesome"], ["this" "is" "wonderful"]]
```



```
Dataset: ["This is awesome", "This is wonderful"]
Tokens: [["this" "is" "awesome"], ["this" "is" "wonderful"]]
Pruned: [["awesome"], ["wonderful"]]
```



```
Dataset: ["This is awesome", "This is wonderful"]
Tokens: [["this" "is" "awesome"], ["this" "is" "wonderful"]]
Pruned: [["awesome"], ["wonderful"]]
Dictionary: ["awesome", "wonderful"]
```



```
Dataset: ["This is awesome", "This is wonderful"]
```

Tokens: [["this" "is" "awesome"], ["this" "is" "wonderful"]]

Pruned: [["awesome"], ["wonderful"]]

Dictionary: ["awesome", "wonderful"]

Encoded: awesome wonderful 0 0 1



```
Dataset: ["This is awesome", "This is wonderful"]
```

Tokens: [["this" "is" "awesome"], ["this" "is" "wonderful"]]

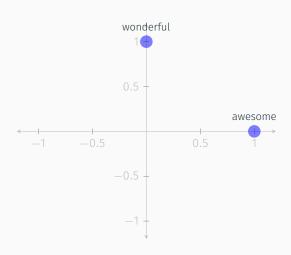
Pruned: [["awesome"], ["wonderful"]]

Dictionary: ["awesome", "wonderful"]

Encoded:  $\begin{bmatrix} awesome & wonderful \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

Vectors: [[1, 0], [0, 1]]

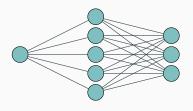




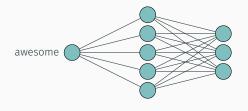


# **Embeddings**

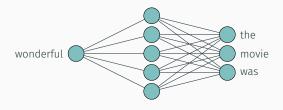




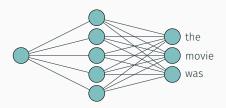




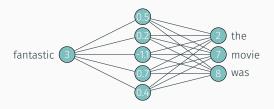






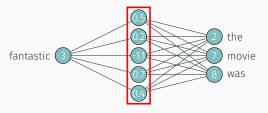






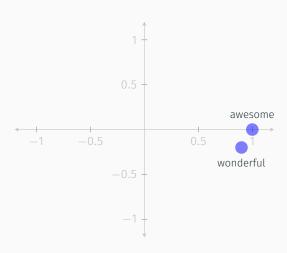


The movie was awesome. The movie was wonderful. The movie was fantastic.



fantastic=[0.5, 0.2, -1.1, 0.7, 0.4]

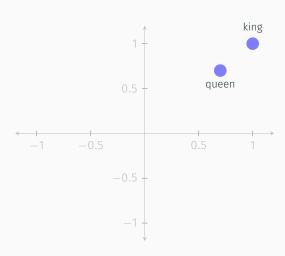




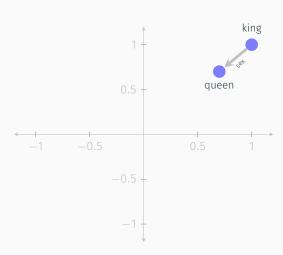


The movie was awesome. The food was awesome. The book was awesome.

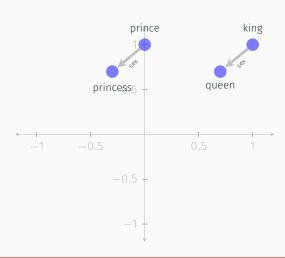




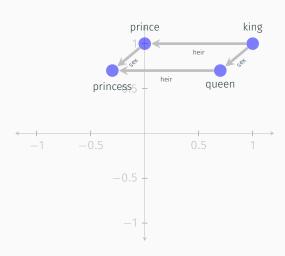






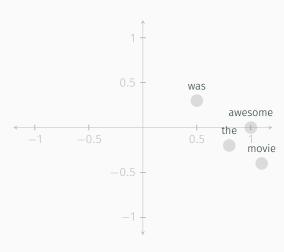




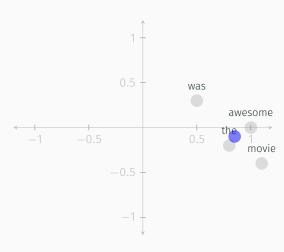




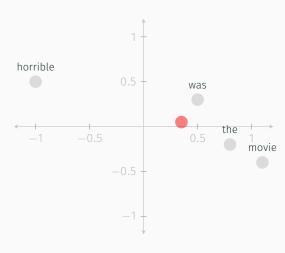




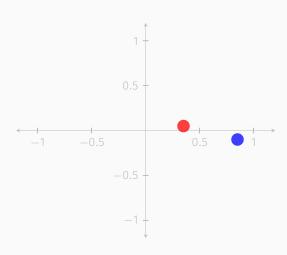


















# Word2vec: Disadvantages

I think the movie was really bad, but my friend said it was good.

I think the movie was really good, but my friend said it was bad.



Word2vec: Model words by vectors that encode their semantic content

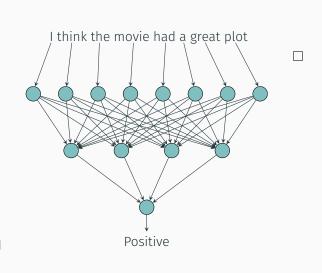
- Main advantage: Models semantic meaning, allowing us to do mathematics with language
- Main disadvantage: Does not consider the structure innate to language



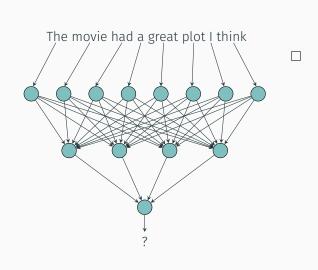


I think the movie had a great plot





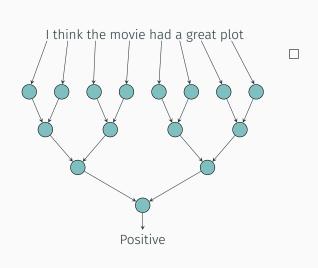




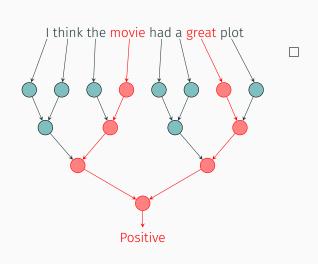


I think the movie had a great plot





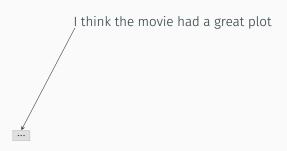




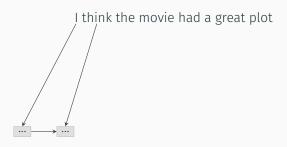


I think the movie had a great plot

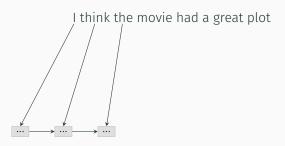




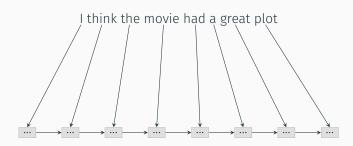




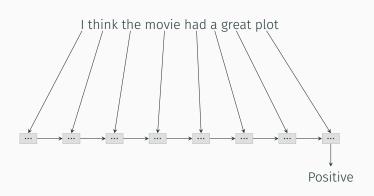




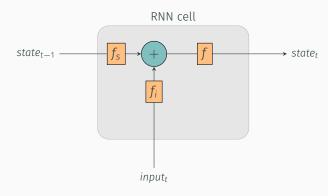




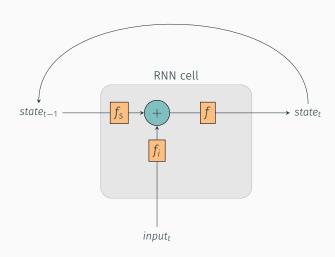








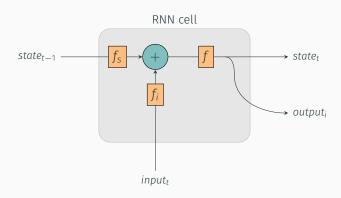






Blackboard demo!







More blackboard demo!



LSTM Cell



https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1MHTzUMViR8vKGOI-VbZR0CYzsJMkSrJw



RNNs: Models sequences by recursively considering what it has seen so far, and what the new input token is

- Main advantage: Is able to encompass both long- and short-term dependencies
- Main disadvantage: In practice it is hard to weigh long-term versus short-term



# Transformers

