

# Recurrent Neural Networks for Text Data

June 21, 2019

Block 3, Lecture 2  
Applied Data Science  
MMCi Term 4, 2019

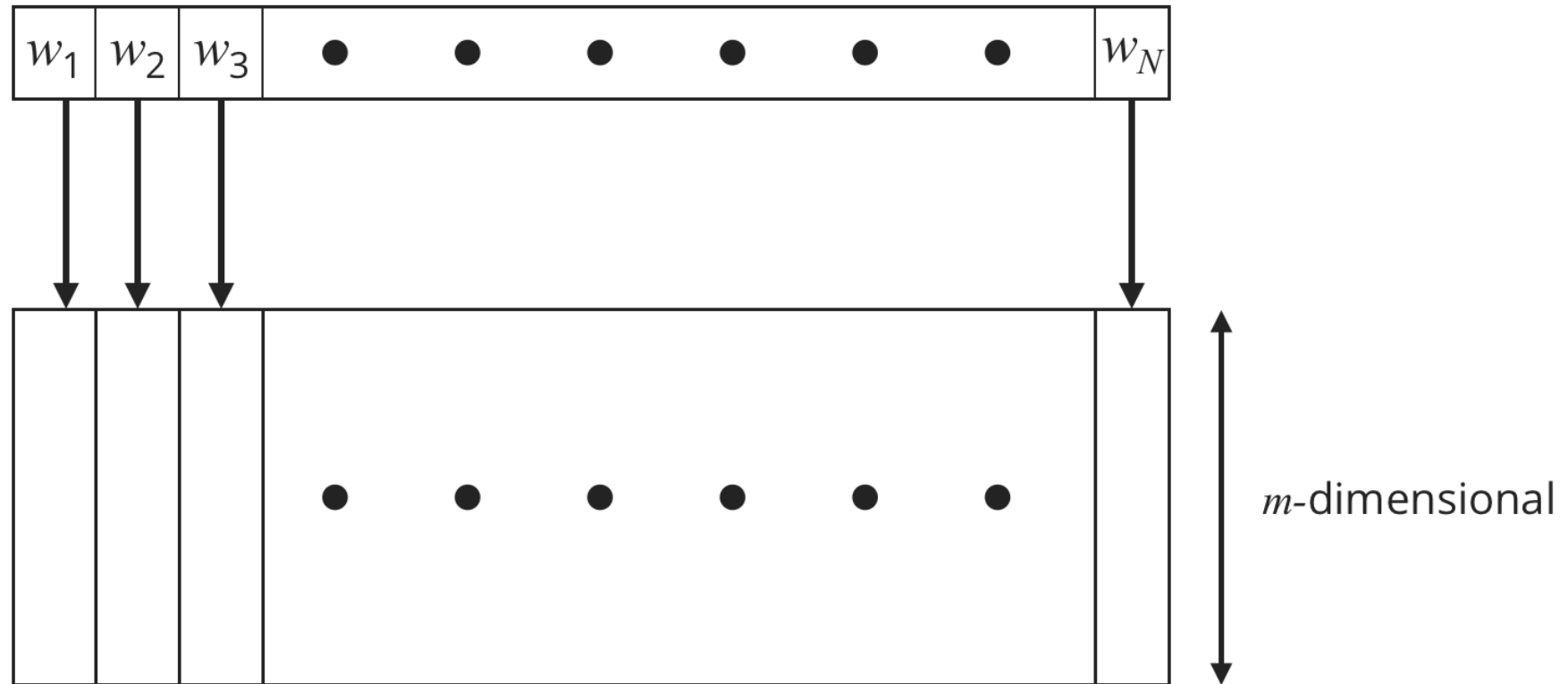
Matthew Engelhard

# RECURRENT NEURAL NETWORKS

# Generating Text

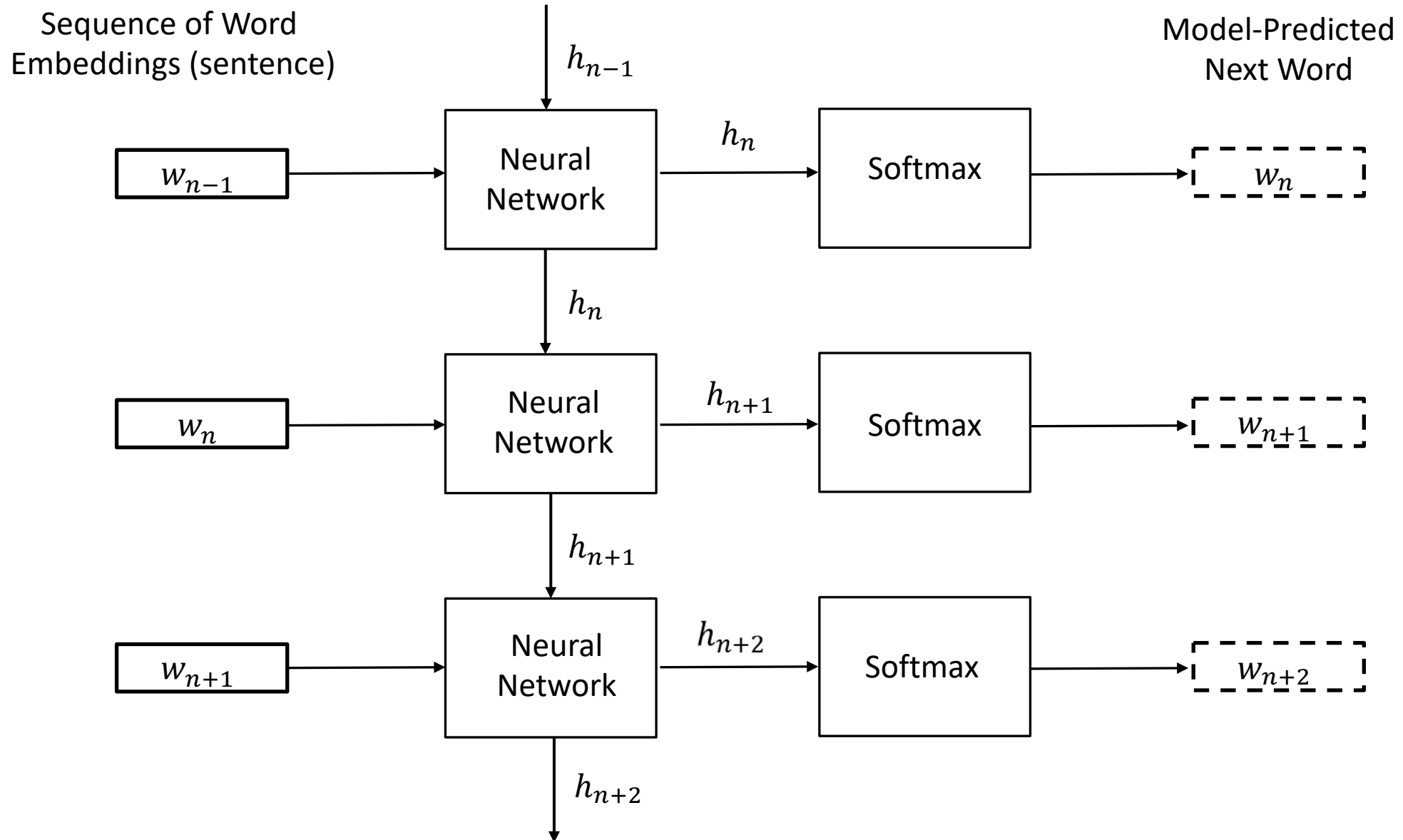
- Assume we have learned word embeddings (vectors)  
Want to use these embeddings in applications
- Text *synthesis* may be of interest for automatic captioning of images, and for translation from one language to another
- These tools are quite useful generally (will discuss in case studies)
- We require additional tools for text synthesis: The recurrent neural network (RNN)

# Using Word Embeddings

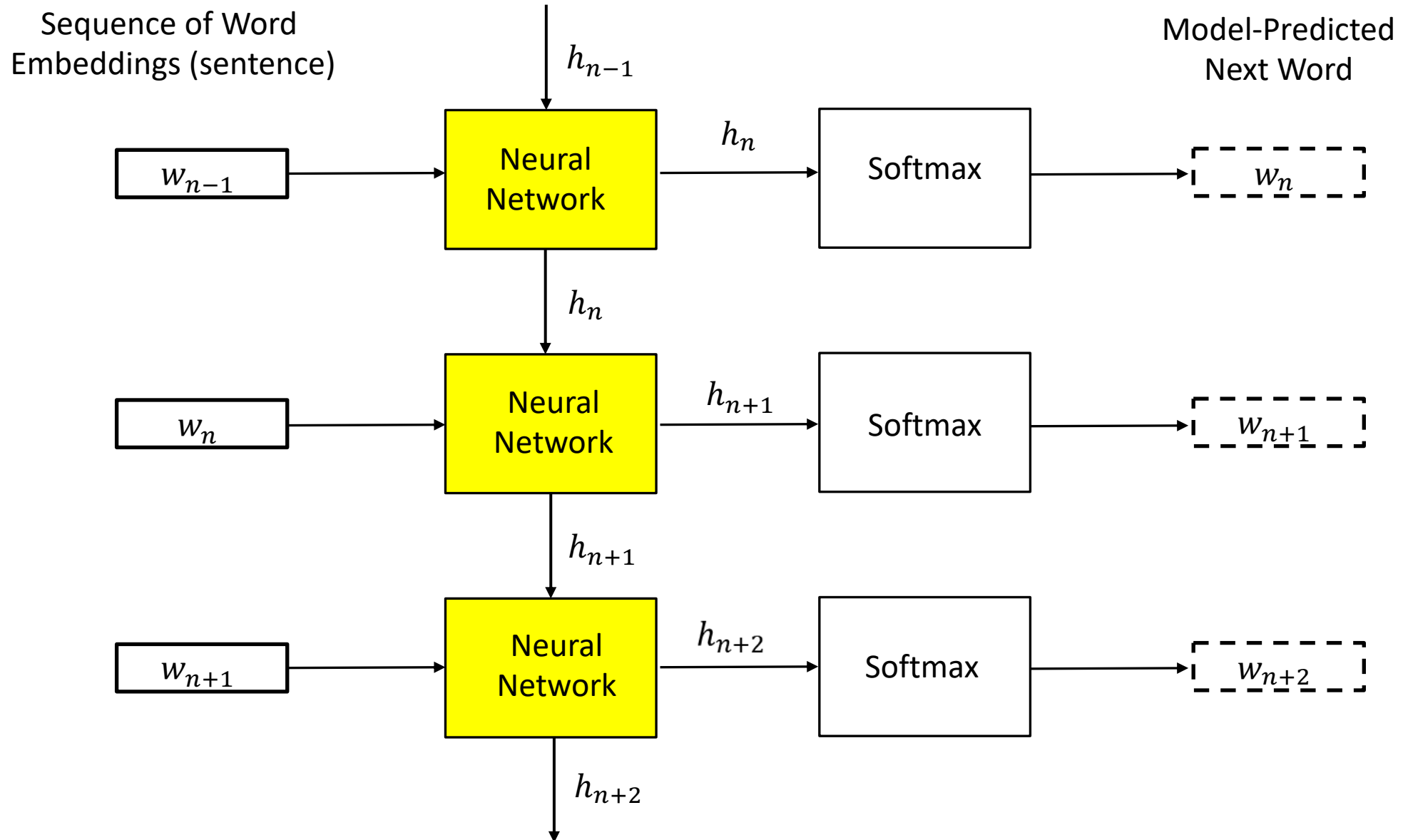


- Our representation depends on the number of words
  - Not a constant number of features!

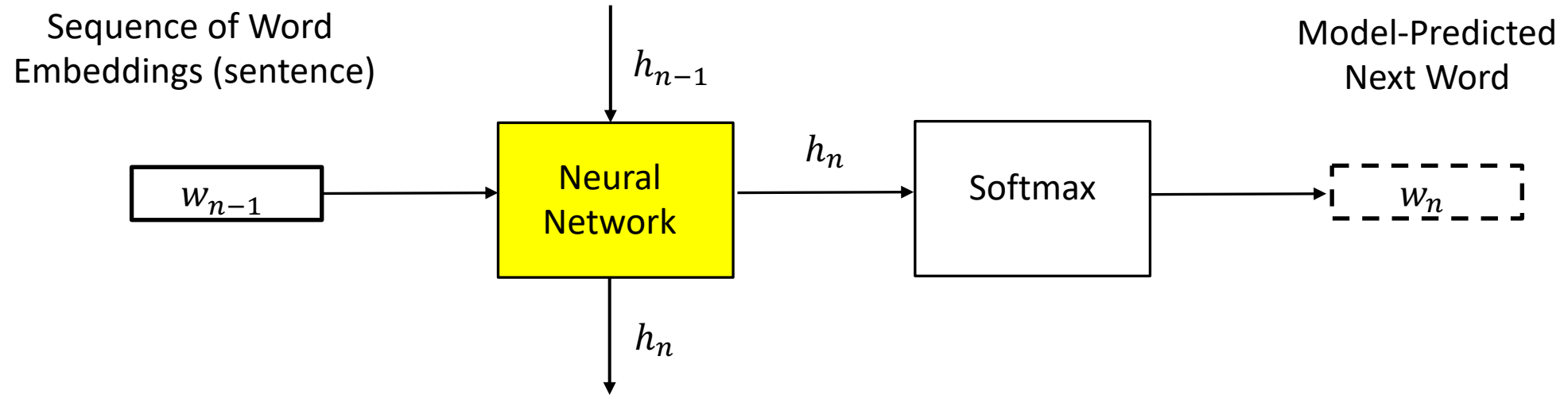
# Recurrent Neural Network



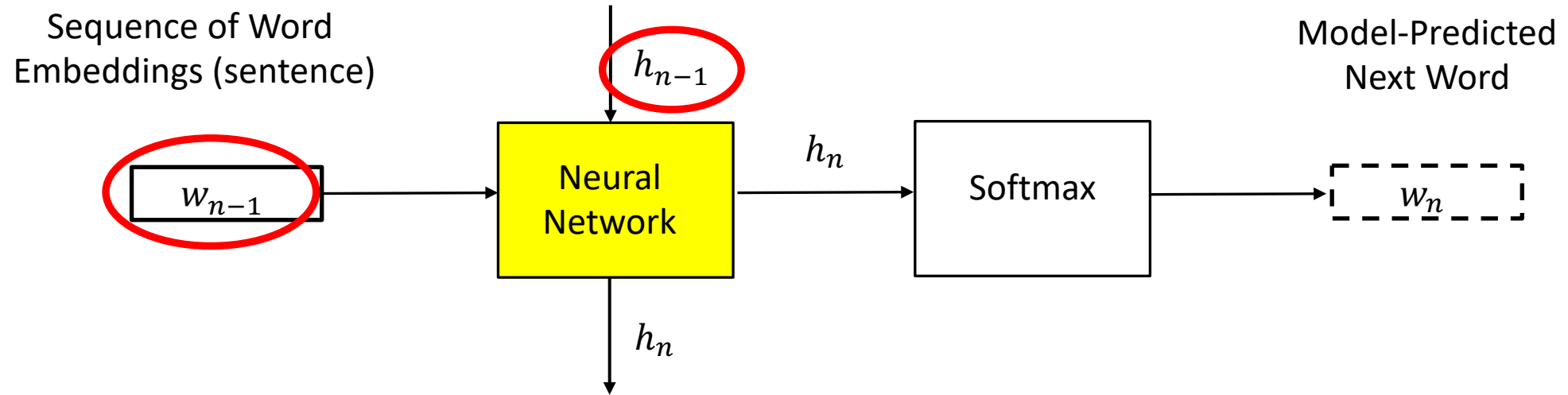
# Recurrent Neural Network



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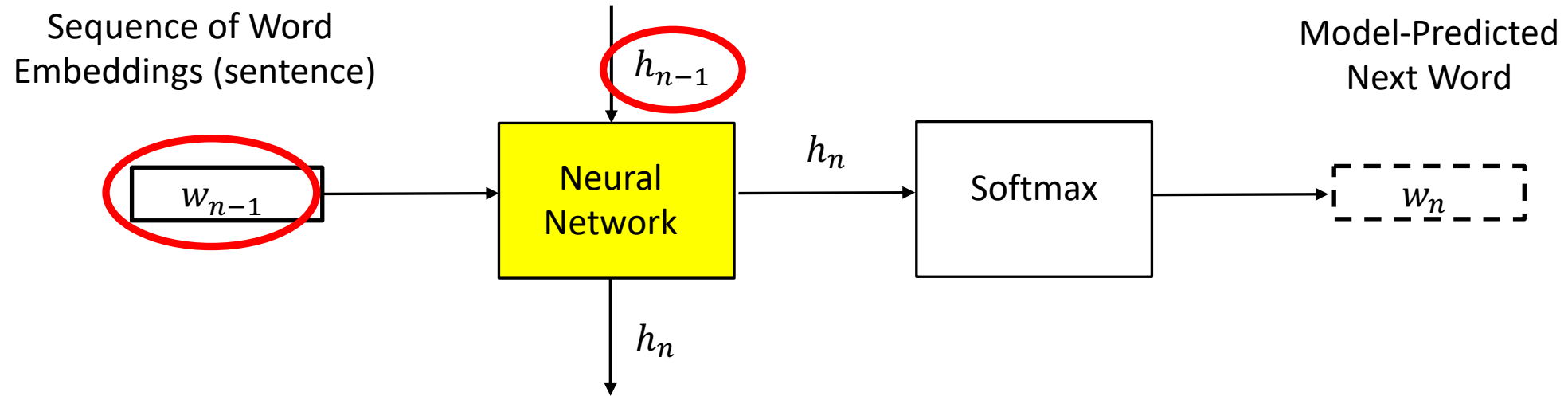


# Recurrent Neural Network

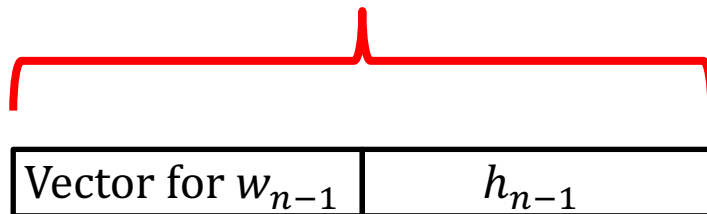




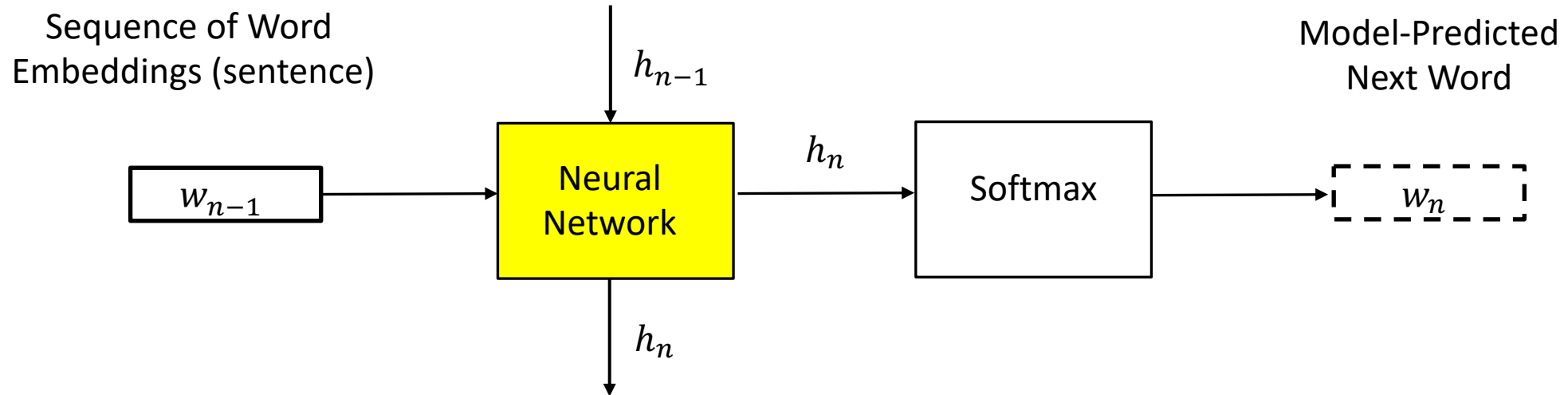
# Recurrent Neural Network



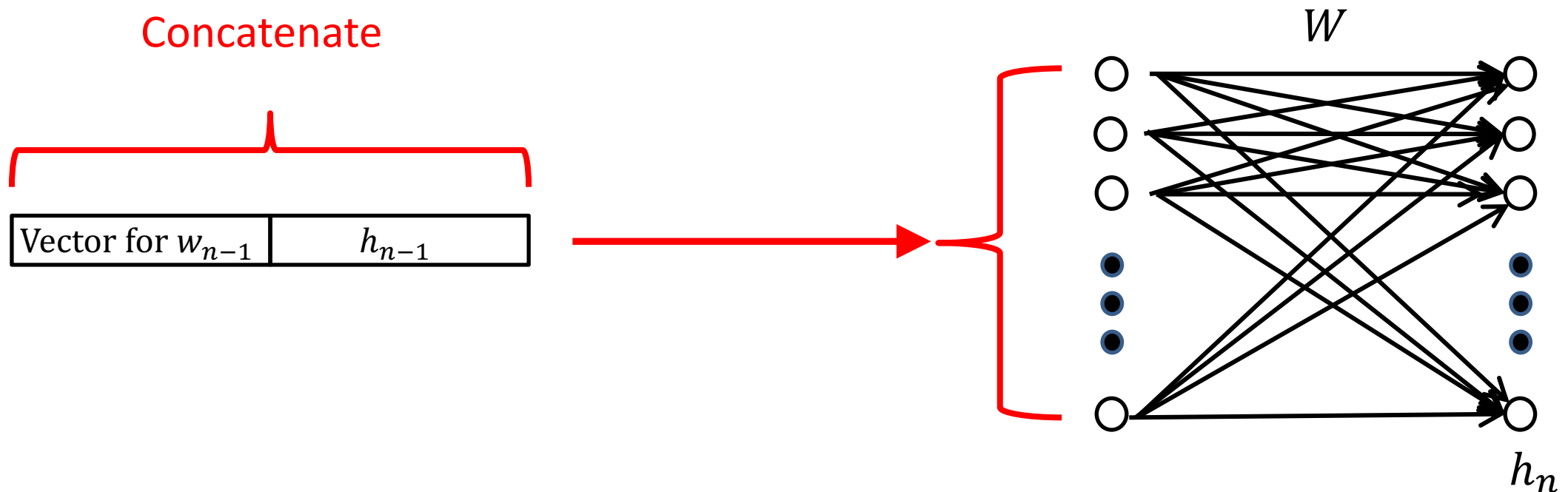
Concatenate



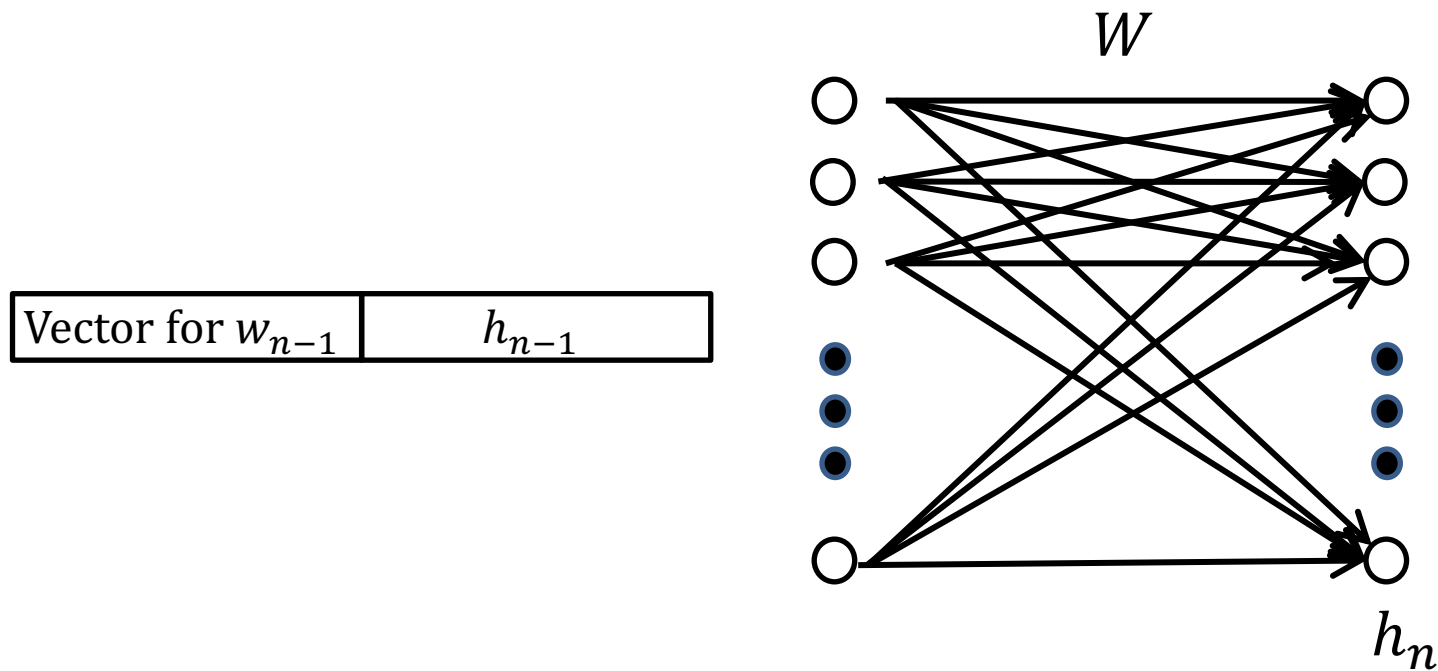
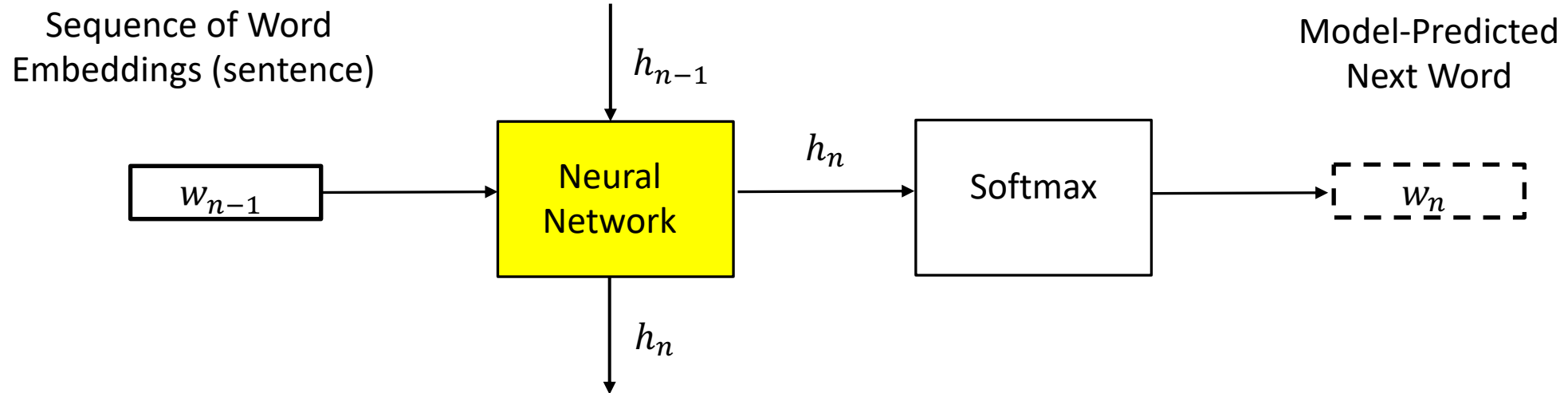
# Recurrent Neural Network



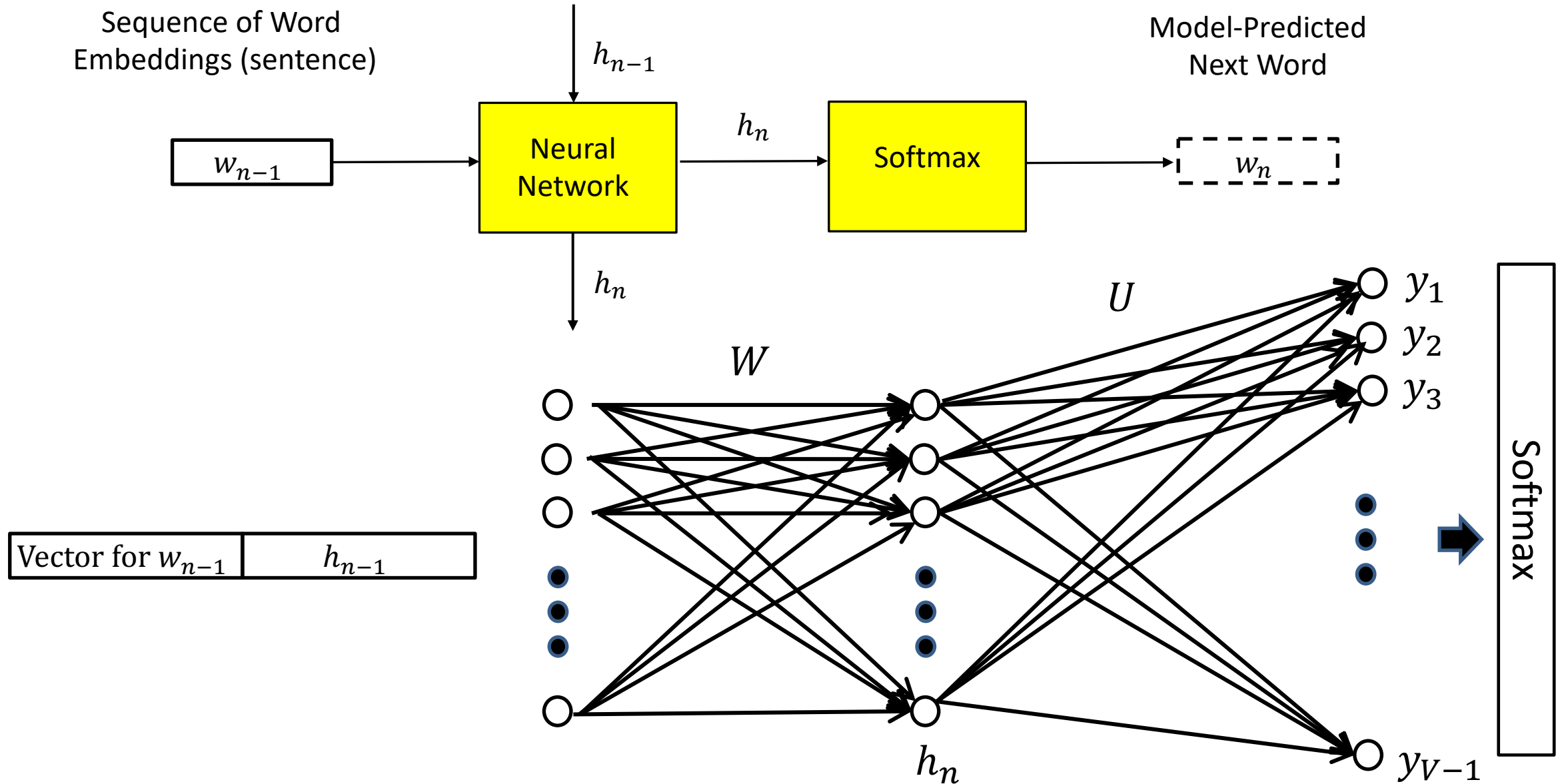
Concatenate



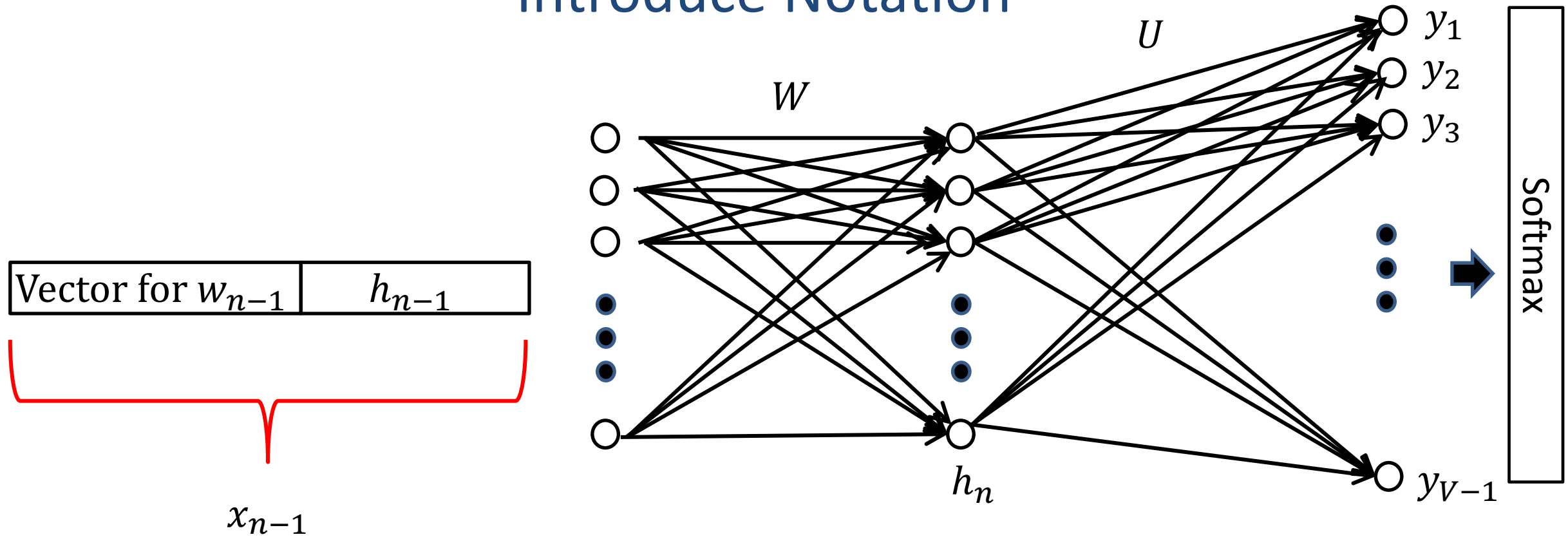
# Recurrent Neural Network



# Recurrent Neural Network



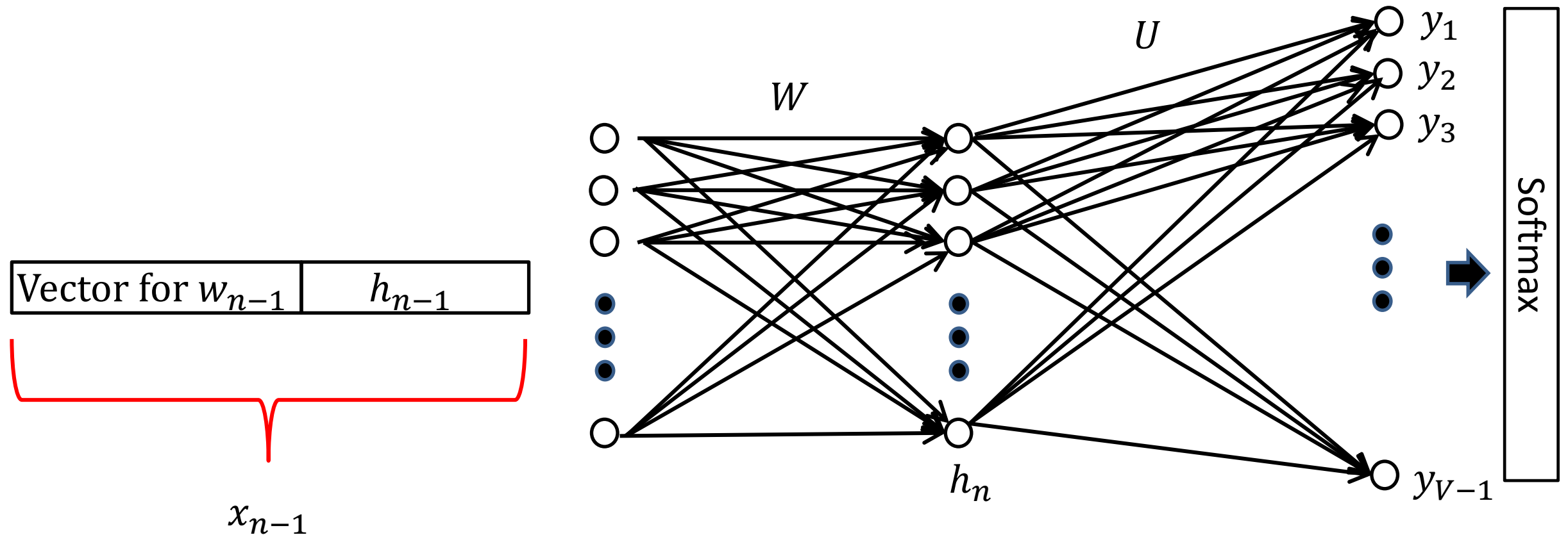
# Introduce Notation



$$h_n = \tanh(W \cdot x_{n-1} + b)$$

$$p(w_n | w_{n-1}, h_{n-1}) = \text{softmax}(U \cdot h_n + \beta)$$

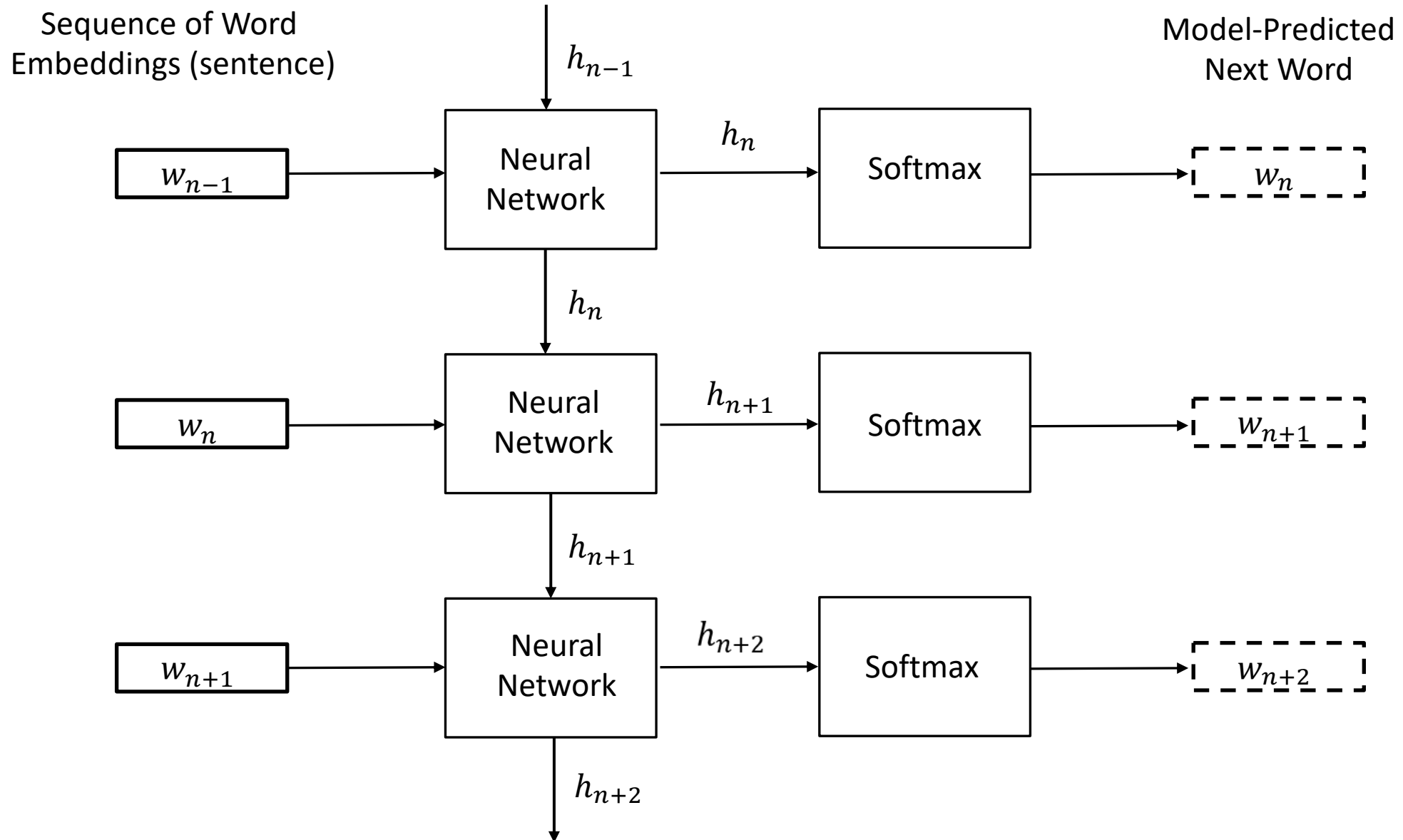
# Intuition on Model for Predicting $n$ th Word



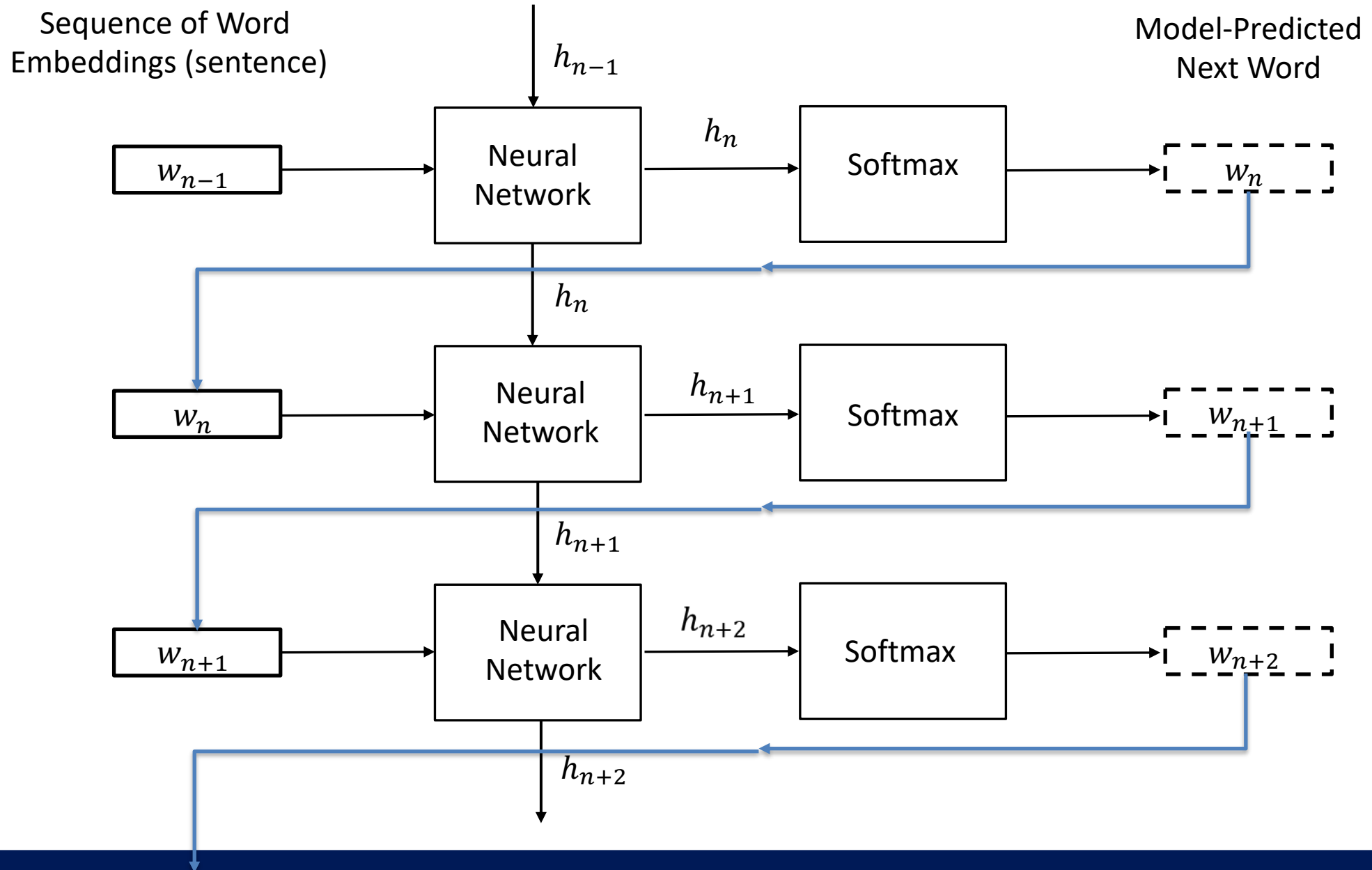
$h_{n-1}$ : Tells us which words were likely prior to selection of previous word (context)

$w_{n-1}$ : Tells us which word was used/selected at point  $n - 1$  in text, as we predict the  $n$ th word

# Recurrent Neural Network

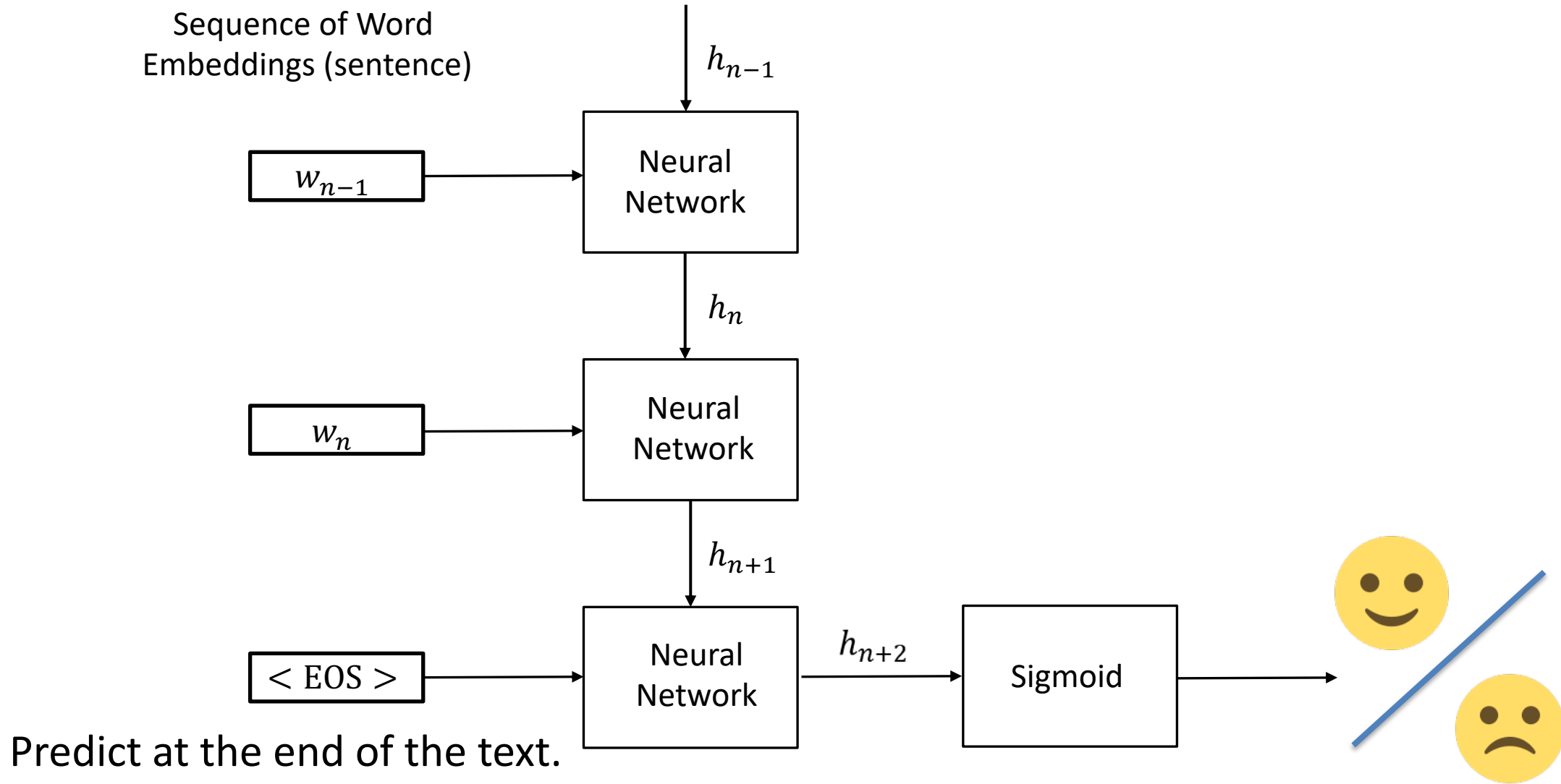


# Generating Text





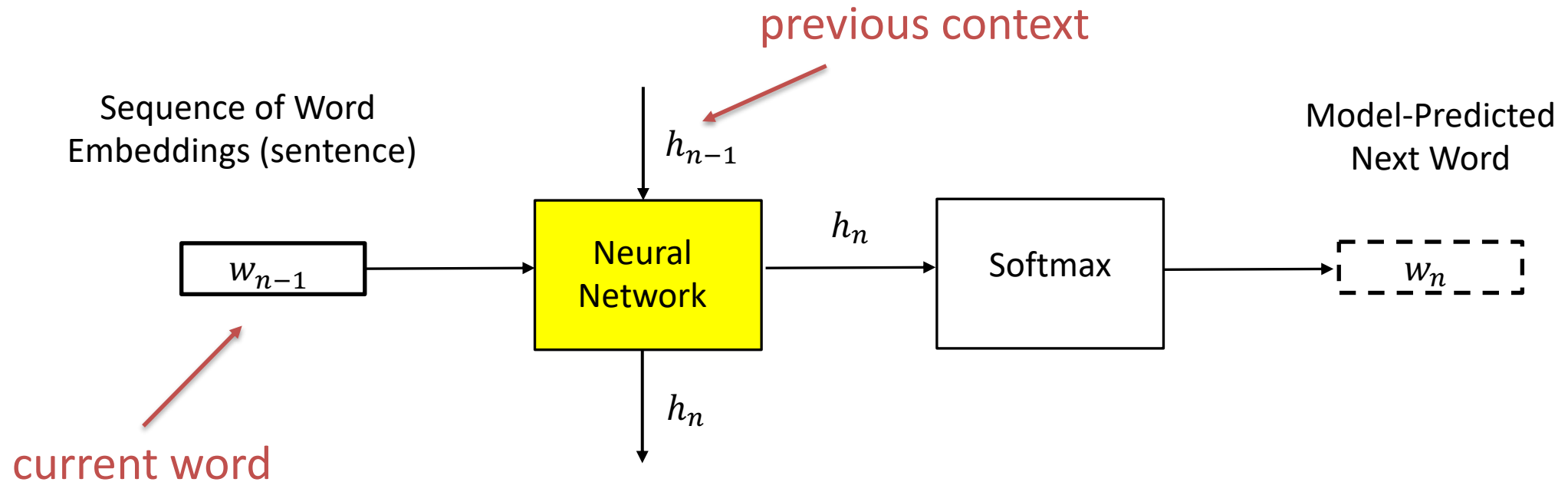
# Predicting a Single Output



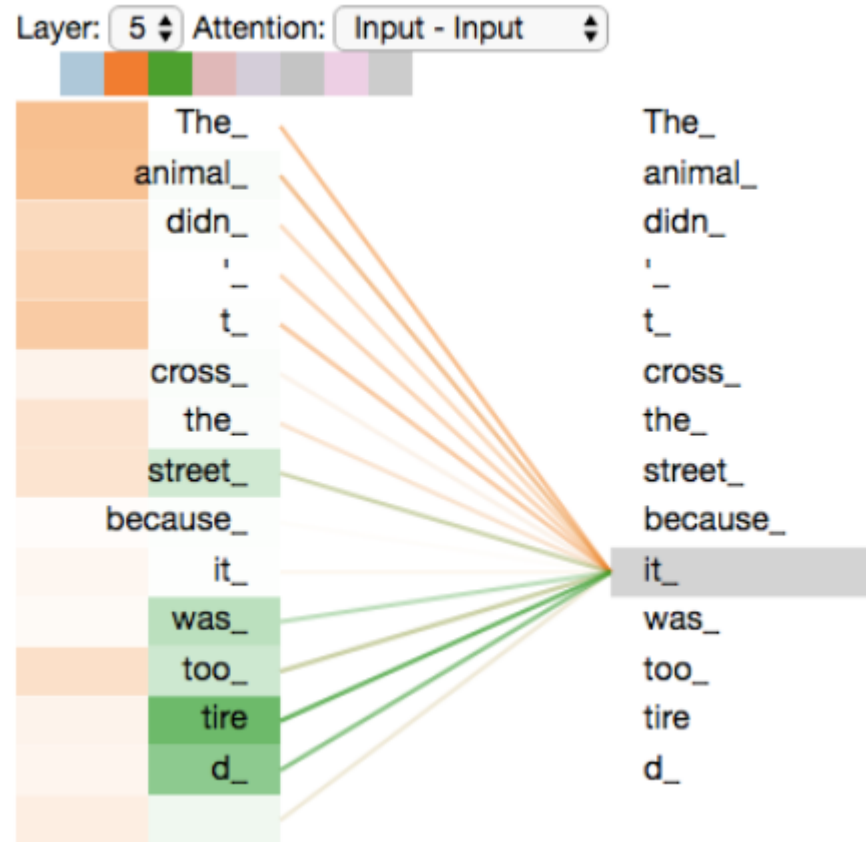
# Conclusions

- Word embeddings and recurrent neural networks are currently the cornerstones of natural language processing
- Nearly all text systems are based on these techniques (e.g. google translate, chatbots, etc.)
- Many more versions of Recurrent Neural Networks
  - Long-Short Term Memory (LSTM) to build a “memory”
  - Stacking recurrent units to make deep recurrent networks
- Can combine with CNNs to analyze text and images

# Semantic Context in RNNs



# Self-attention: a more flexible mechanism for ‘putting words in context’



- Hierarchy of representations for each word/token
- At each level, representation is refined based on surrounding context

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION!**