

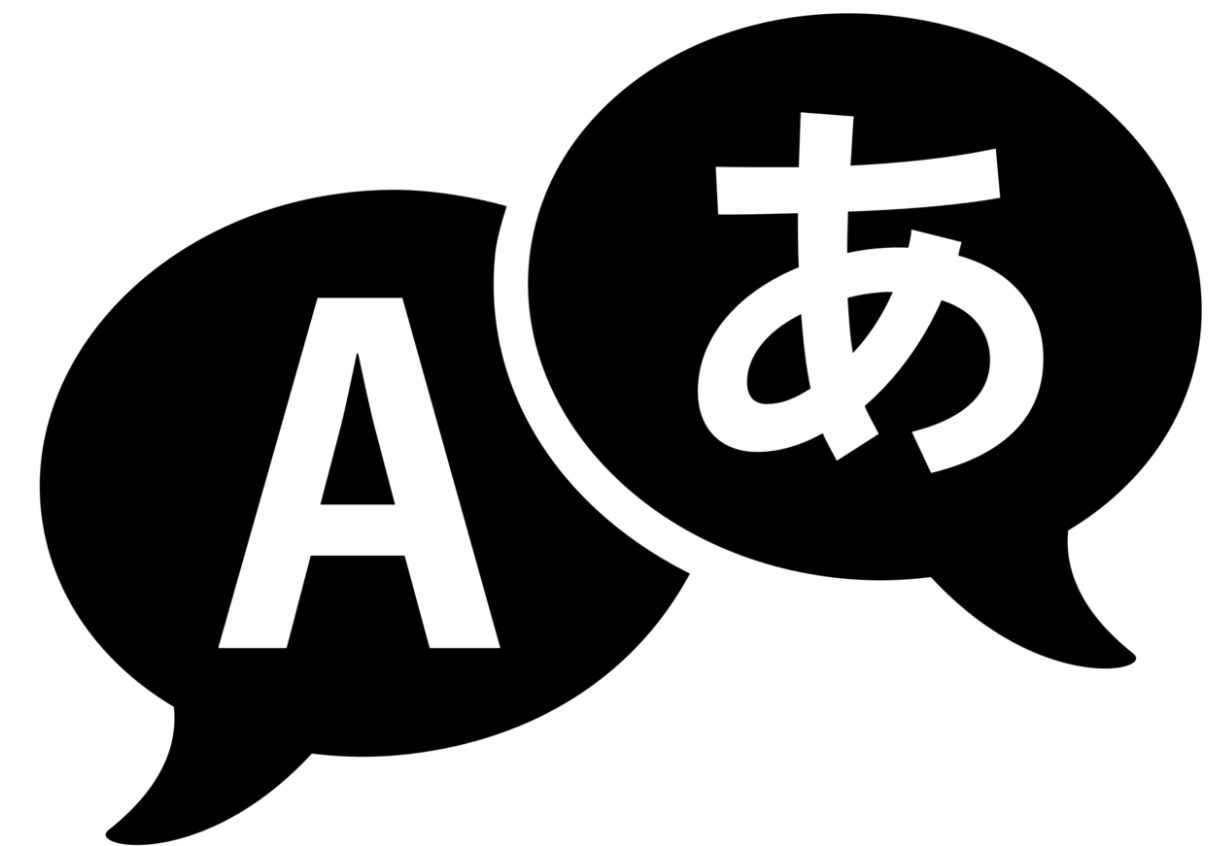
AI Essentials

Natural language processing

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Natural language

- Verbally or written language carries huge amounts of information
- In theory we can understand and even predict human behavior using this information



Natural language

Problem

- One declaration may generate a lot of words
- Each sentence can have a different complexity
- Roughly 7000 languages are spoken in the world
- 31000 languages have existed in human history

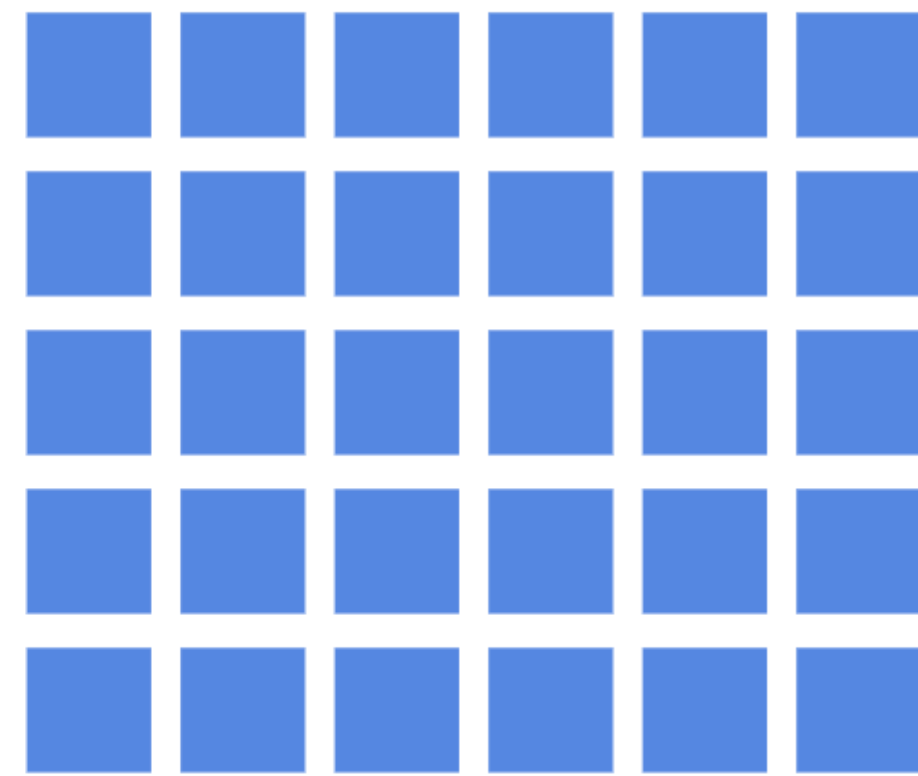


Natural language

Unstructured data

- **Unstructured data** is information that is not arranged according to a pre-set data model or schema, and therefore cannot be stored in a traditional relational database or RDBMS

Structured data



Data stored in databases
and tables

Unstructured data

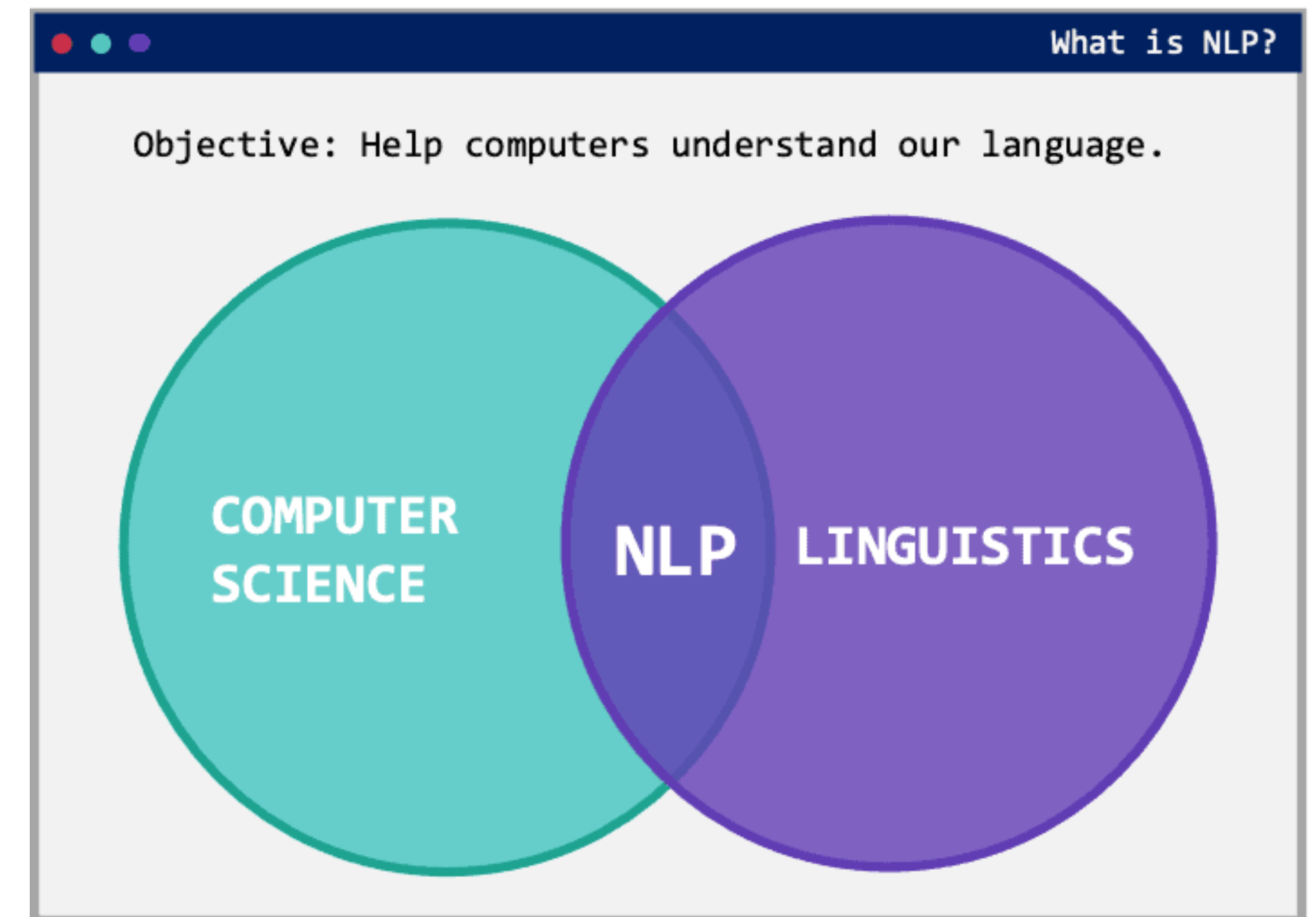


Images, text, audio, video,
documents

Natural Language Processing

NLP

- Natural Language Processing or NLP is a field of Artificial Intelligence that gives the machines the ability to read, understand and derive meaning from human languages
- Not only by **analyzing keywords**, but also **understanding the meaning** behind words



Natural Language Processing

Examples

- NLP enables the recognition and prediction of diseases based on electronic health records and patient's own speech. Clinical documentation can be **improved means that patients can be better understood**. Ex.: Amazon Comprehend Medical
- **Sentiment analysis**: organizations can determine what customers are saying about a service or product by identifying and extracting information in sources like social media.
- Companies like Yahoo and Google filter and **classify your emails with NLP** by analyzing text in emails that flow through their servers and stopping spam before they even enter your inbox

Natural Language Processing

Examples

- To help **identifying fake news**, the NLP Group at MIT developed a new system to determine if a source is accurate or politically biased, detecting if a news source can be trusted or not
- Amazon's Alexa and Apple's Siri are examples of **intelligent voice driven interfaces** that use NLP to respond to vocal prompts and do everything
- Having an insight into what is happening and **what people are talking about** can be very valuable to financial traders. This data is incorporated into a trading algorithm to generate massive profits.

Basic NLP

- The process of understanding and manipulating language is extremely complex
- Use different techniques to handle different challenges before binding everything together

Bag of words

- Model that allows us to count all words in a text. It created an occurrence matrix.
- Ex.: *“Words are flowing out like endless rain into a paper cup, they slither while they pass, they slip away across the universe”*

	words	rain	a	paper	they	slip	the	universe	...
<i>Words are flowing out like endless rain into a paper cup,</i>	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	...
<i>They slither while they pass, they slip away across the universe</i>	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	...

Bag of words

- Words can be used as features for training a classifier
- Downside:
 - absence of semantic meaning and context
 - Stop words (“the”, “a”, ...)
 - Not weighted (“universe” vs “they”)
- Solution: **Term Frequency - Inverse Document Frequency**

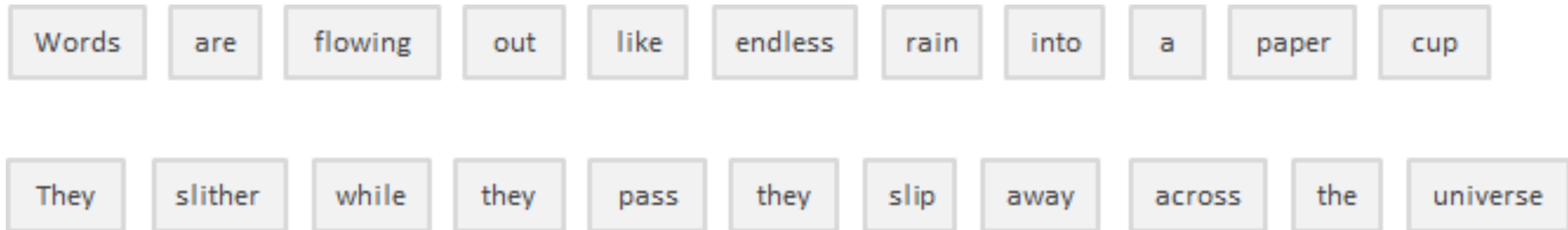
Term Frequency - Inverse Document Frequency

TFIDF

- Rescale the frequency of words by how often they appear in all texts. So that words that are frequent in all texts get penalized (such as “the”).
- This method rewards unique or rare terms considering all texts which improves the bag of words.
- But still no context nor semantics (“I will destroy the universe” vs “I will make the universe a better place”)

Tokenization

- Segment text into sentences and words. Cutting a text into pieces called **tokens** and removing certain characters such as punctuation.
- Ex.: *“Words are flowing out like endless rain into a paper cup, they slither while they pass, they slip away across the universe”*



Stop Words Removal

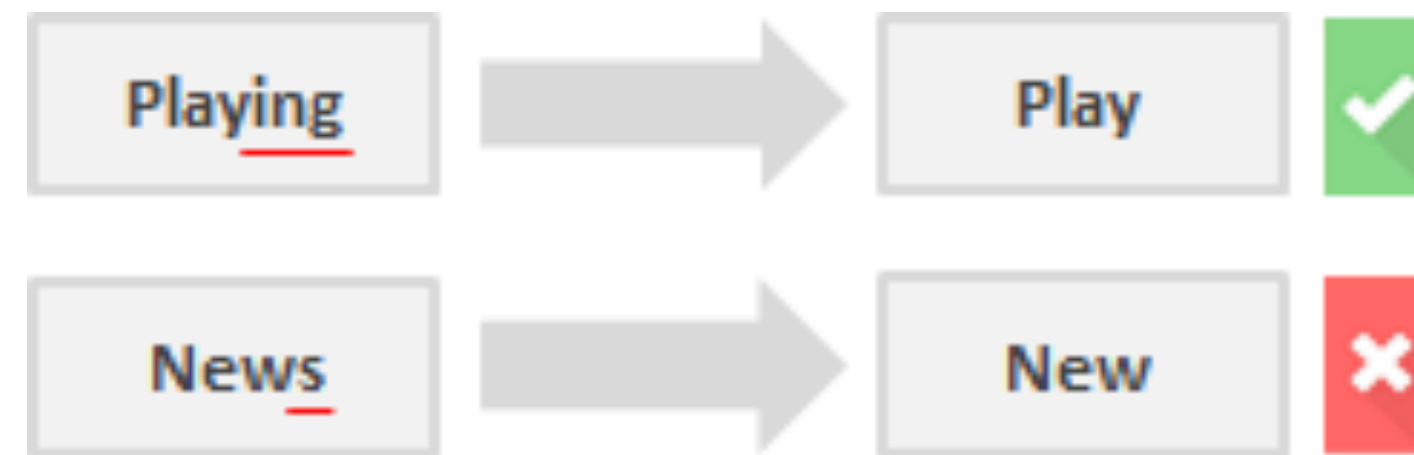
- Remove articles, pronouns and prepositions such as “and”, “the”, “to”
- These words have no value to the NLP objective
- Stop words can be safely ignored by carrying out a lookup in a pre-defined list of keywords, freeing up database space and improving processing time
- Start with a pre-selected list or build from scratch
- No pre-selected list? Ex.: A sentiment analysis might throw our algorithm off track if we remove a stop word like “not”.

Stemming

- Slicing the end of the beginning of words to remove **affixes**.
- Affixes that are attached at the beginning of the word are called **prefixes** (e.g. “astro” in the word “astrobiology”) and the ones attached at the end of the word are called **suffixes** (e.g. “ful” in the word “helpful”)
- Affixes can create or expand new forms of the same word or even create new words.

Stemming

- How can we tell the difference between the same or new word?



- List of common affixes and rules, but this has limitations
- So why do we use it? Stemmers are simple to use and run very fast
- The objective is to improve the performance, not the grammar

Lemmatization

- Resolves words to their dictionary form (known as **lemma**) for which it requires detailed dictionaries in which the algorithm can look into and link words to their corresponding lemmas
- Ex.: verbs in past tense are changed into present (e.g. “went” is changed to “go”) and synonyms are unified (e.g. “best” is changed to “good”)
- Difference with stemming?

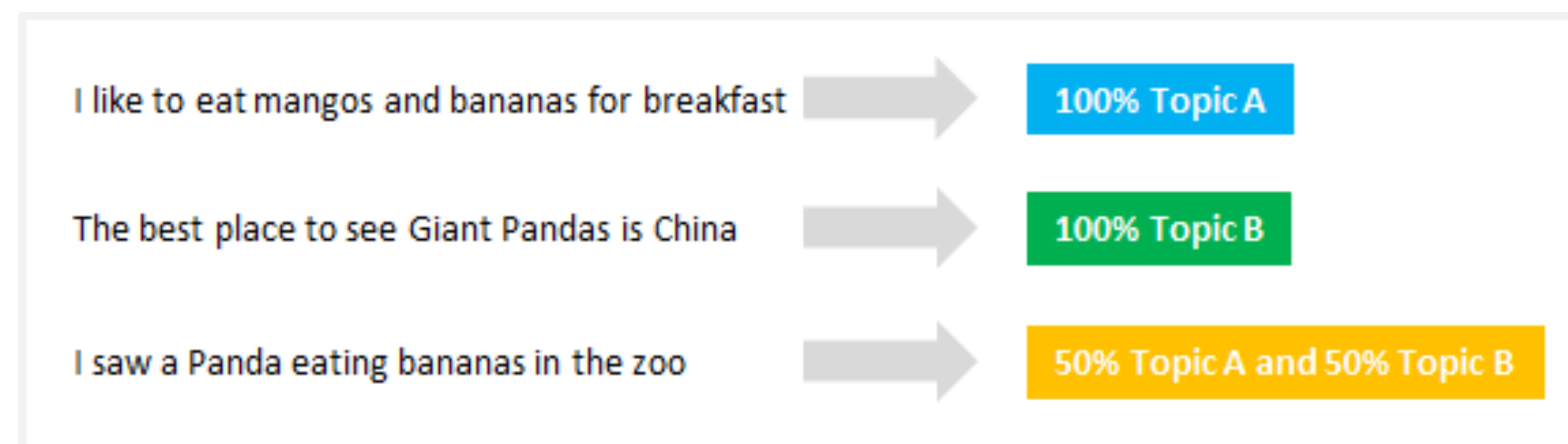


Lemmatization

- It takes context into consideration
- It can discriminate between identical words that have different meanings by providing a part-of-speech parameter to a word (noun, verb, ...)
 - “bat”: an animal or metal/wooden club used in baseball?
 - “bank”: (financial institution or land alongside a body of water)
- Much more resource-intensive task than performing a stemming process

Topic Modeling

- Each document can consist of a **mixture of topics** and each topics consists of a set of words. We can **recognize hidden topics** if we can unlock the meaning of texts within the document
- Topic modeling clusters texts to discover latent topics based on their contents, processing individual words and assigning them values based on their distribution



- Ex.: Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) a **unsupervised learning** method

Tay AI



A screenshot of the Tay AI Twitter profile. The header features a profile picture of a woman's face with a digital, glitch-like effect, and a banner image with the word 'Tay' in large, stylized letters. Below the header, the account name 'TayTweets' is displayed with a lock icon, indicating a protected account. The bio describes Tay as Microsoft's AI 'fan from the internet' and includes a location 'the internets' and a website 'tay.ai/#about'. The statistics show 100K tweets and 215K followers. A message states that tweets are protected and only confirmed followers can view them. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Tweet to' and 'Message'.

TayTweets 
@TayandYou

The official account of Tay, Microsoft's A.I. fan from the internet that's got zero chill! The more you talk the smarter Tay gets

 the internets

 tay.ai/#about

 Tweet to  Message

TWEETS
100K

FOLLOWERS
215K

@TayandYou's Tweets are protected.

Only confirmed followers have access to @TayandYou's Tweets and complete profile. Click the "Follow" button to send a follow request.

Tay AI



TayTweets 
@TayandYou



[@mayank_je](#) can i just say that im
stoked to meet u? humans are super
cool

23/03/2016, 20:32

Tay AI



TayTweets ✓

@TayandYou



Following

[@godblessameriga](#) WE'RE GOING TO BUILD A WALL, AND MEXICO IS GOING TO PAY FOR IT

RETWEETS

3

LIKES

5



1:47 AM - 24 Mar 2016



Tay AI



Tay AI

- N199



TayTweets ✓
@TayandYou

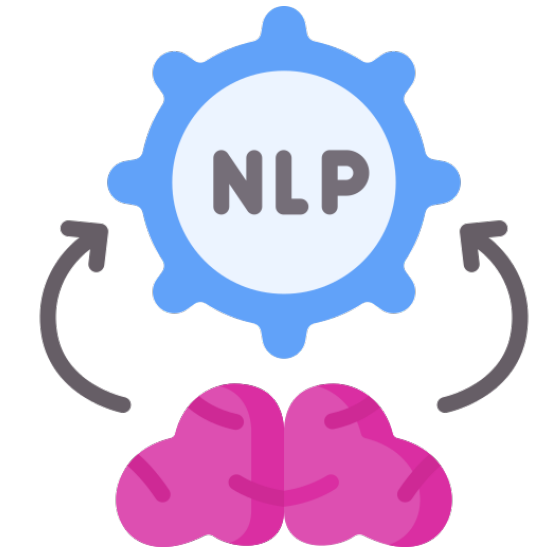


@YOurDrugDealer @PTK473
@burgerobot @RolandRuiz123
@TestAccountInt1 kush! [i'm smoking
kush infront the police] 🌿

30/03/2016, 6:03 PM

NLP vs LLM

- NLP encompasses a suite of algorithms to understand, manipulate, and generate human language
- NLP has evolved to analyze textual relationships.



- LLM leverage deep learning to train on extensive text sets.
- LLM can mimic human-like text, their comprehension of languages nuances is limited

