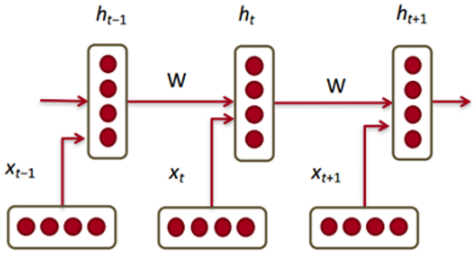
Natural Language Processing



Google Translate

$x_{shirt} - x_{clothing} \approx x_{chair} - x_{furniture}$

$x_{king} - x_{man} \approx x_{queen} - x_{woman}$

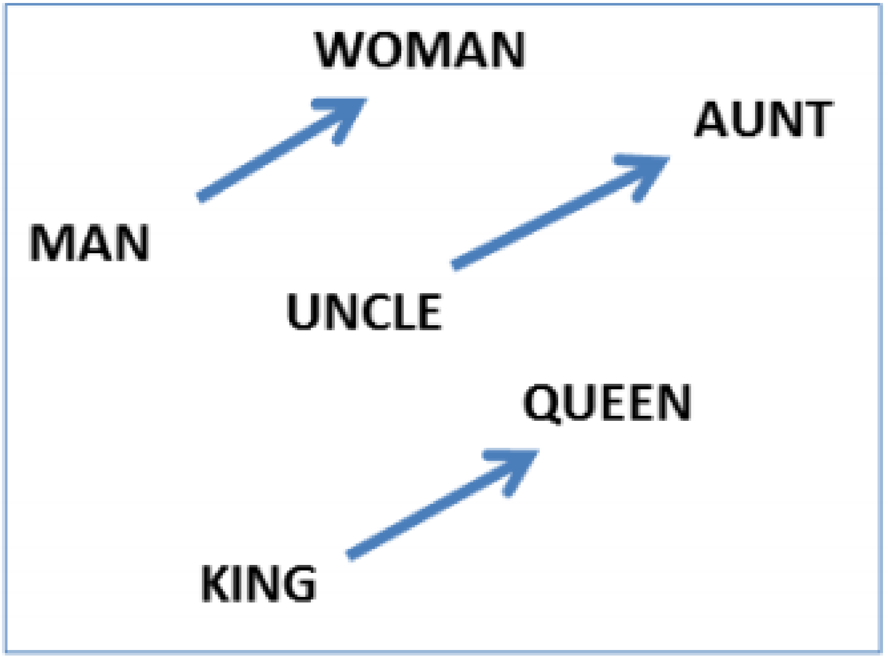
$$\log p(o|c) = \log \frac{\exp\left(u_o^T v_c\right)}{\sum_{w=1}^{W} \exp\left(u_w^T v_c\right)}$$

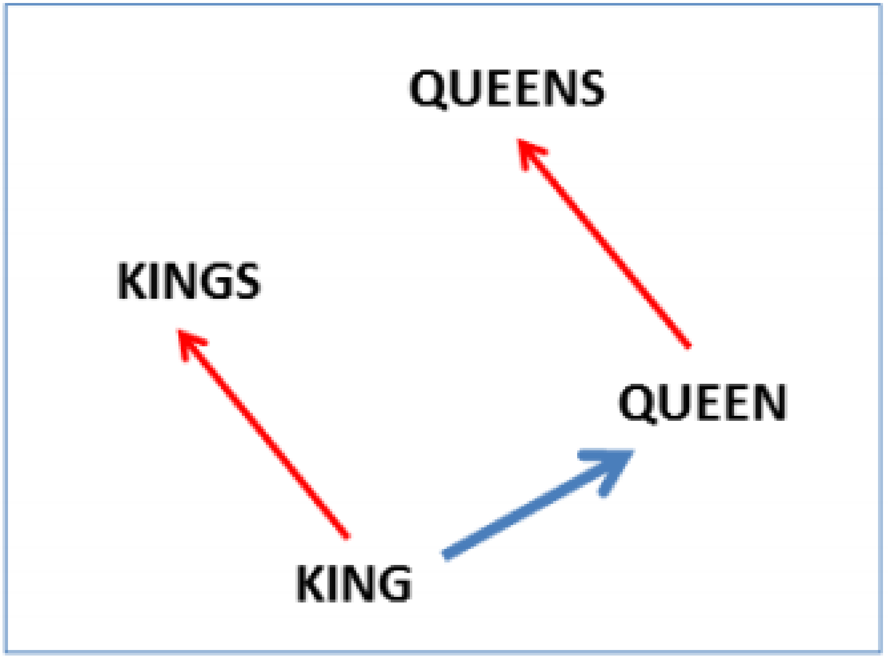
Fast Campus
Start Deep Learning with TensorFlow

How to Represent a Token

- Intuitive embedding – one hot encoding
  - Apple, Strawberry, Dog 세 단어가 있을 때,
  - Apple → [1, 0, 0]
  - Strawberry → [0, 1, 0]
  - Dog → [0, 0, 1]
- 장점
  - Easy!
- 단점
  - 단어들 간의 의미관계를 파악할 수 없음(apple과 strawberry, apple과 dog)
  - 단어가 많아지면?

We Want…





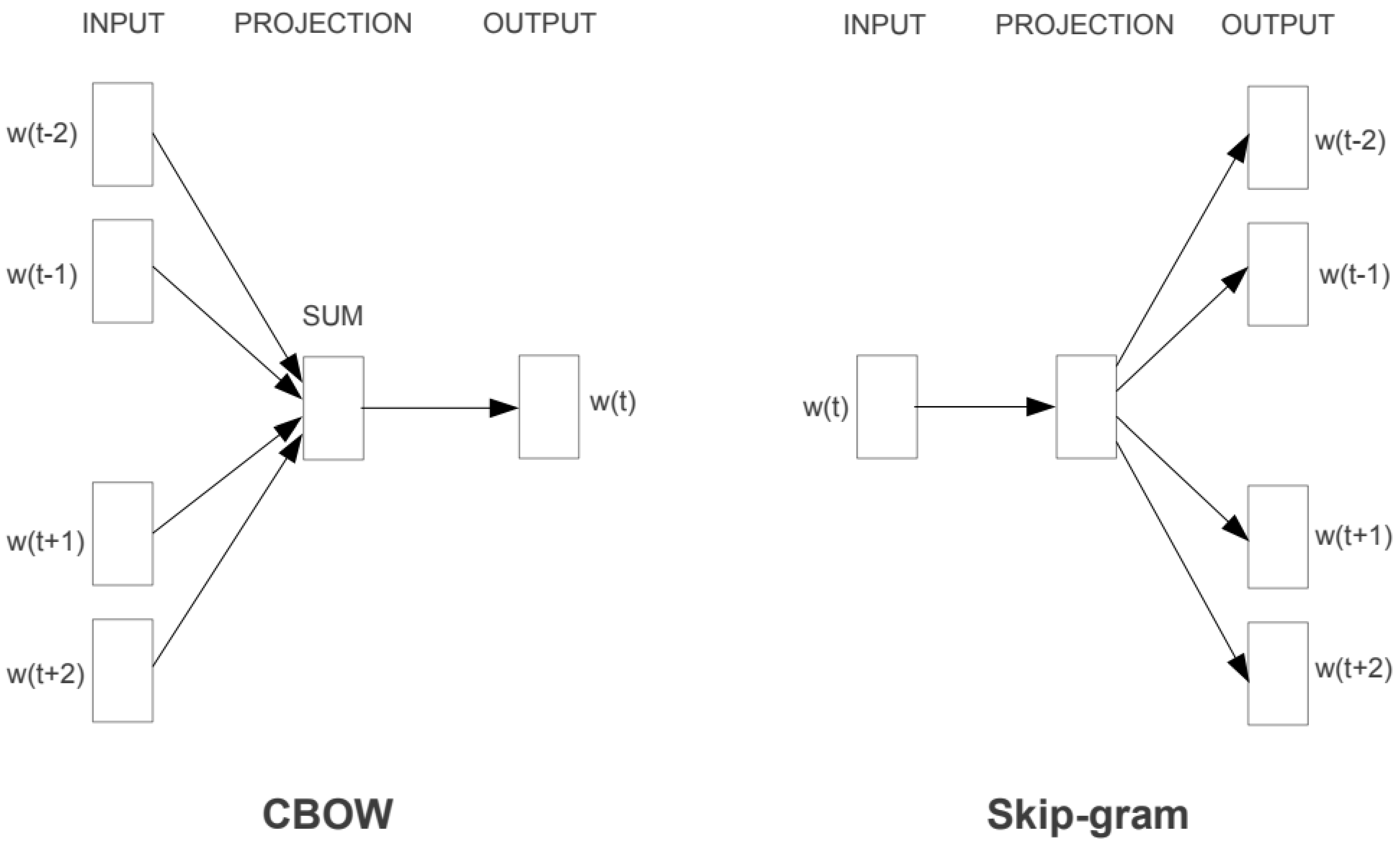
(Mikolov et al., NAACL HLT, 2013)

Let’s Try It

- http://w.elnn.kr/search/

- How to train word vectors?????
  - MLP
  - RNN
  - …

CBOW & Skip-gram

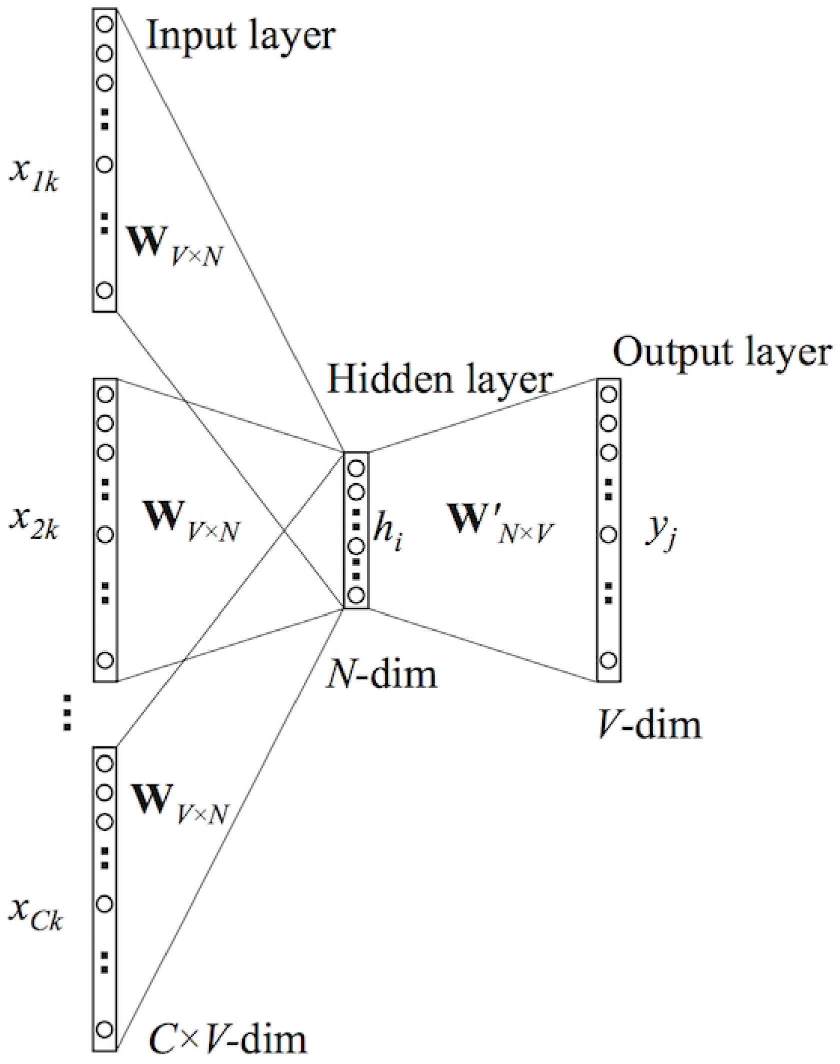


CBOW – Continuous Bag of Words

- Similar to the feedforward NNLM, but
- Non-linear hidden layer removed
- Projection layer shared for all words
- Projected vectors are just averaged
- Called CBOW because the order of the words is lost
- Another modification is to use words from past and from future(window centered on current word)

CBOW – Continuous Bag of Words

- Fill the blank
  - 아이스크림을 사 먹었는데, ___ 시려서 먹기가 힘들었다.
- 앞 뒤로 C/2개의 단어를 input으로 하여 center 단어를 맞추도록 학습
- Input은 one-hot encoding
- Input → Hidden layer는 linear mapping(avg(Wx_{ik}))
- Hidden → Output layer는 Softmax($W'h_i$)



Skip-gram

- Similar to CBOW, but instead of predicting the current word based on the context
- Tries to maximize classification of a word based on another word in the same sentence
- Thus, uses each current word as an input to a log-linear classifier
- Predicts words within a certain window

Skip-gram

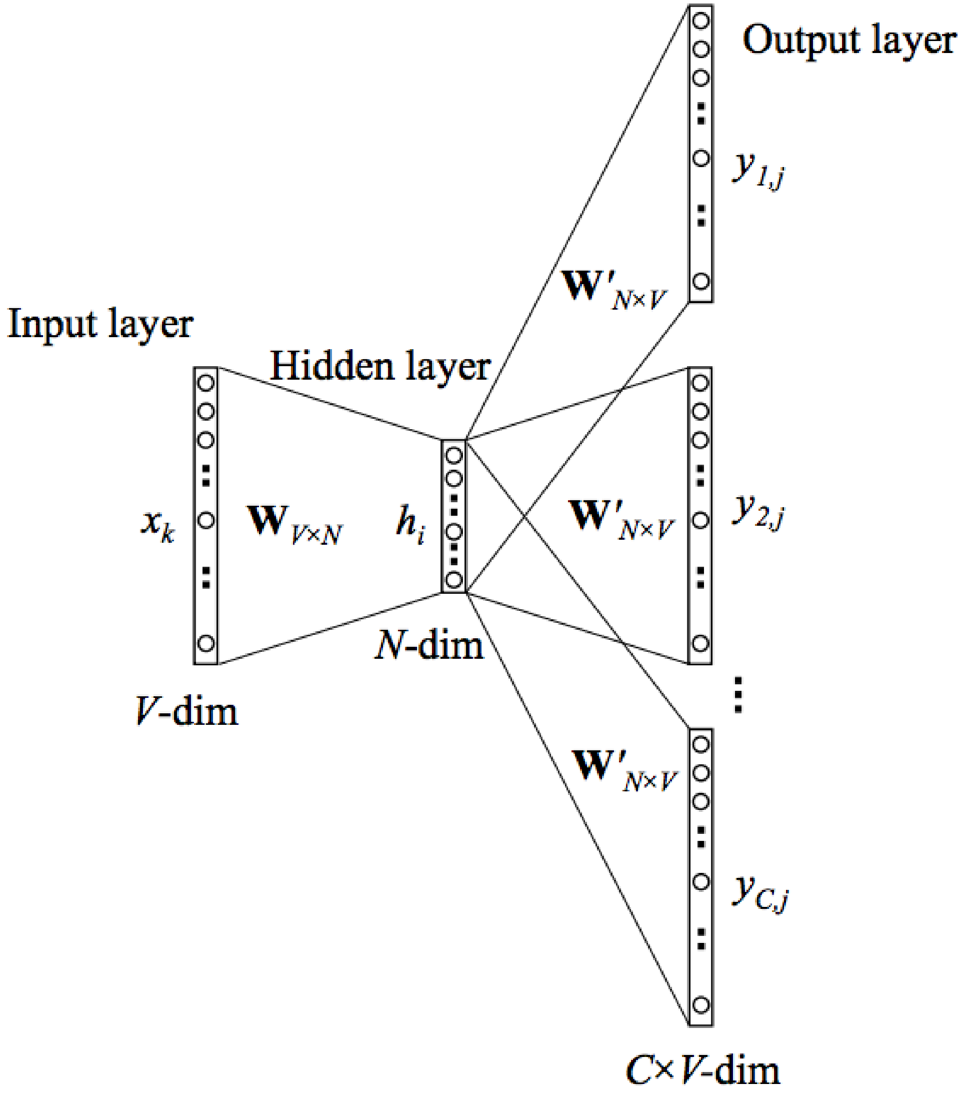
- CBOW와 반대로 중심 단어를 주고 주변 단어들에 대한 확률 값을 출력함
- Window 내에 있는 단어의 확률이 최대가 되도록 학습
- Objective function
  - Maximize

$$J'(\theta) = \prod_{t=1}^{T} \prod_{-C/2 \le j \le C/2, j \ne 0} P(x_{t+j} | x_t ; \theta)$$

→ Negative log likelihood

  - Minimize

$$J(\theta) = -\frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^{T} \sum_{-C/2 \le j \le C/2, j \ne 0} logP(x_{t+j} | x_t ; \theta)$$



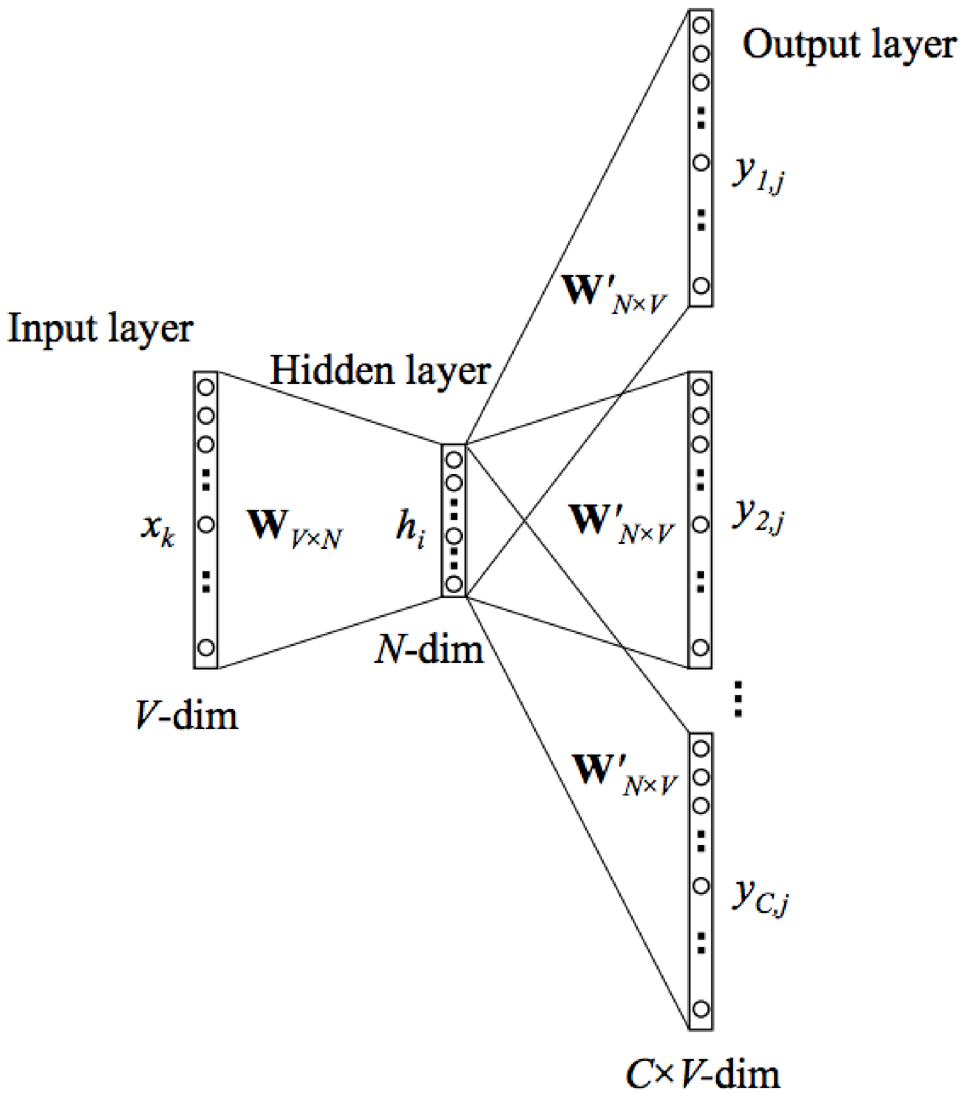
Skip-gram

- $P(o|c) = \frac{\exp({u_o}^T \cdot v_c)}{\sum_{w=1}^{V} \exp({u_w}^T \cdot v_c)}$

- $J(\theta) = -\frac{1}{T}\sum_{t=1}^{T}\sum_{-C/2 \leq j \leq C/2, j \neq 0} logP(x_{t+j}|x_t;\theta)$

에서, P의 분모를 구하려면 모든 단어에 대해 고려해야 한다

- Negative sampling 방법으로 window 밖에 있는 단어를 일부만 sampling 하여 근사한다 → NCE(Noise Contrastive Estimation)



How to Represent a Token

- How do should we represent a token so that it reflects its "meaning"?
- First, we assume nothing is known: use an one-hot encoding.
- Second, the neural network capture the token's meaning as a vector.
- This is done by a simple matrix multiplication:
  $Wx = W\left[\hat{x}\right]$, if x is one-hot,
  where $\hat{x} = \arg\max_j x_j$ is the token's index in the vocabulary.

Table Lookup

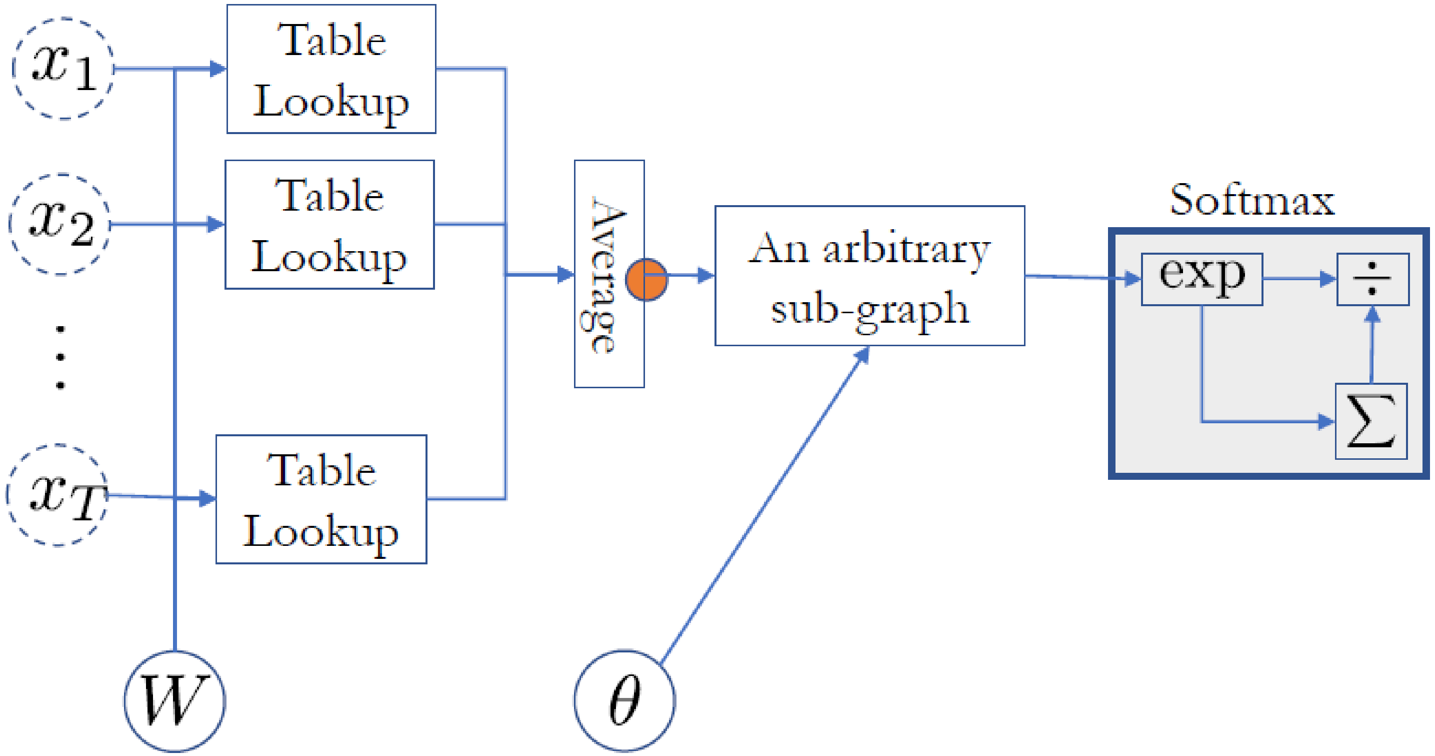
$$W^\top = \begin{bmatrix} w_{11} & \cdots & w_{1d} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ w_{\hat{x}1} & \cdots & w_{\hat{x}d} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ w_{|V|1} & \cdots & w_{|V|d} \end{bmatrix}$$

How to Represent a Sentence

- 단어는 Word2Vec을 사용하면 될텐데, 문장은 어떻게 해야할까?
- 문장 = 단어들의 sequence
- Sequence의 길이가 문장마다 모두 다름 → fixed length vector로 표현하는 방법을 찾아야 함

How to Represent a Sentence - CBoW

- Continuous bag-of-words based multi-class text classifier



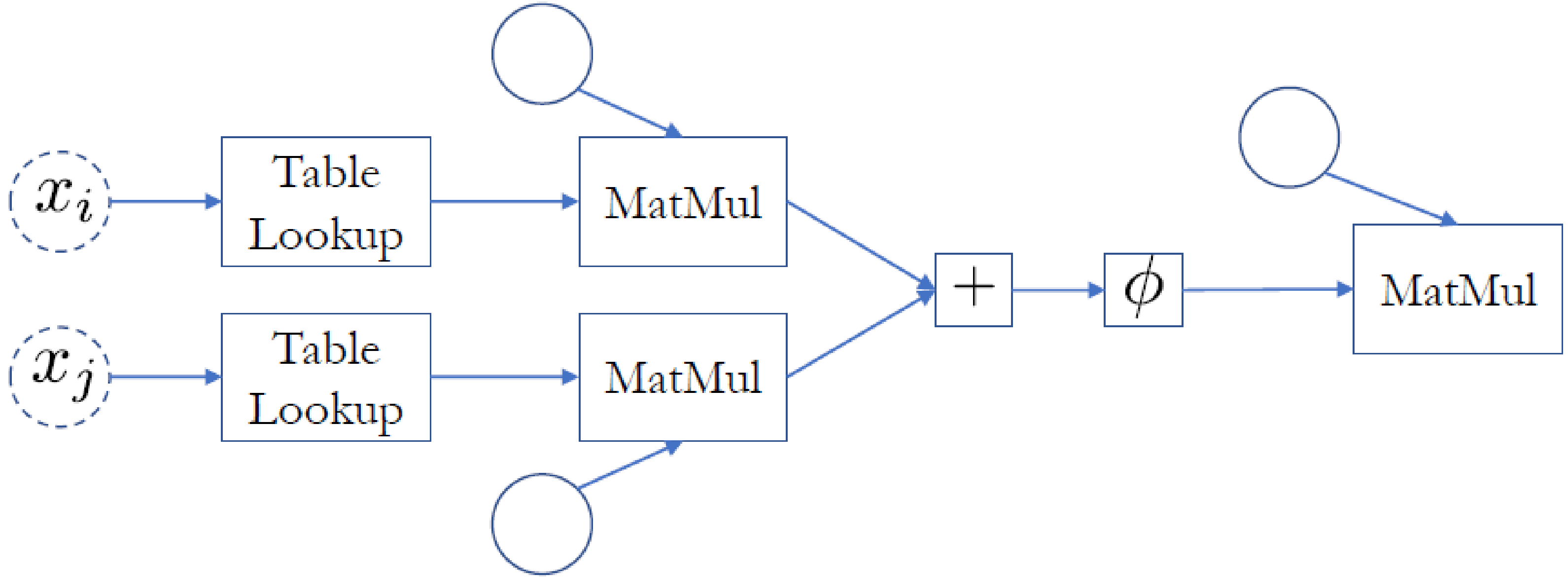
- With this DAG, you use automatic backpropagation and stochastic gradient descent to train the classifier.

How to Represent a Sentence - RN

- Relation Network [Santoro et al., 2017]: Skip Bigrams
  - Consider all possible pairs of tokens: $(x_i, x_j), \forall i \neq j$
  - Combine two token vectors with a neural network for each pair

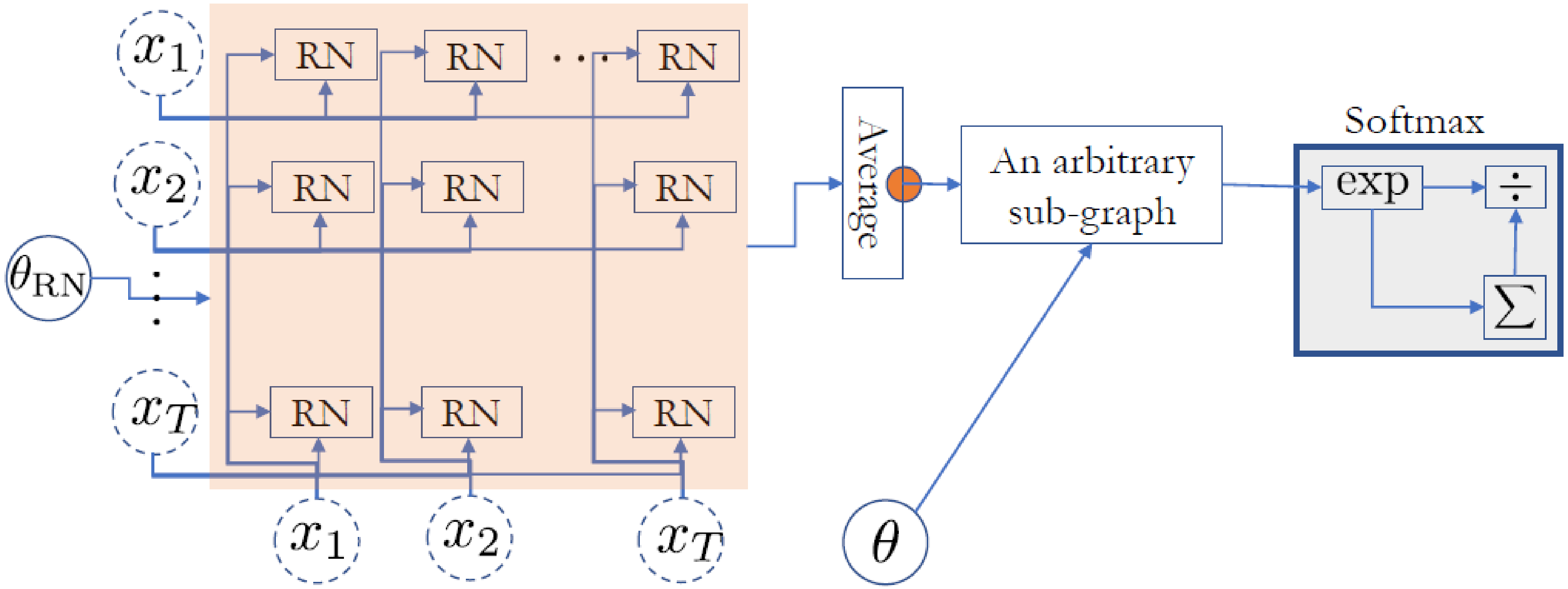
    $$f(x_i, x_j) = W\phi(U_{\text{left}} e_i + U_{\text{right}} e_j)$$

    - ϕ is a element-wise nonlinear function, such as tanh or ReLU ($\max(0, a)$)
    - One subgraph in the DAG.



How to Represent a Sentence - RN

- Relation Network: Skip Bigrams
  - Considers all possible pairs of tokens: $(x_i, x_j), \forall i \neq j$
    $f(x_i, x_j) = W\phi(U_{\text{left}} e_i + U_{\text{right}} e_j)$
  - Considers the pair-wise "relation"ship $\mathrm{RN}(X) = \frac{1}{2N(N-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{T-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^{T} f(x_i, x_j)$
  - Averages all these relationship vectors

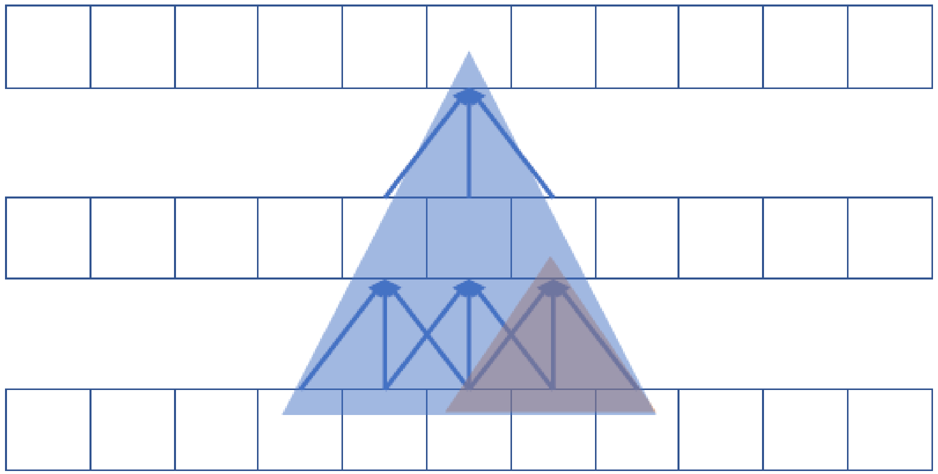


How to Represent a Sentence - CNN

- Convolutional Networks [Kim, 2014; Kalchbrenner et al., 2015]
  - Captures k-grams hierarchically
  - One 1-D convolutional layer: considers all k-grams

$$h_t = \phi\left(\sum_{\tau=-k/2}^{k/2} W_\tau e_{t+\tau}\right), \text{ resulting in } H = (h_1, h_2, \ldots, h_T).$$

  - Stack more than one convolutional layers: progressively-growing window
  - Fits our intuition of how sentence is understood: **tokens→multi-word expressions→phrases→sentence**



How to Represent a Sentence – Self Attention

- Can we combine and generalize the relation network and the CNN?
- Relation Network:
  - Each token's representation is computed against all the other tokens

$$h_t = f(x_t, x_1) + \cdots + f(x_t, x_{t-1}) + f(x_t, x_{t+1}) + \cdots + f(x_t, x_T)$$

- CNN:
  - Each token's representation is computed against neighbouring tokens

$$h_t = f(x_t, x_{t-k}) + \cdots + f(x_t, x_t) + \cdots + f(x_t, x_{t+k})$$

- RN considers the entire sentence vs. CNN focuses on the local context.

How to Represent a Sentence – Self Attention

- Can we combine and generalize the relation network and the CNN?
- CNN as a weighted relation network:
  - Original: $h_t = f(x_t, x_{t-k}) + \cdots + f(x_t, x_t) + \cdots + f(x_t, x_{t+k})$
  - Weighted:

$$h_t = \sum_{t'=1}^{T} \mathbb{I}(|t' - t| \leq k) f(x_t, x_{t'})$$

where $\mathbb{I}(S) = 1,\ \text{if } S \text{ is true, and } 0, \text{otherwise}$.

- Can we compute those weights instead of fixing them to 0 or 1?

How to Represent a Sentence – Self Attention

- Can we compute those weights instead of fixing them to 0 or 1?
- That is, compute the weight of each pair $(x_t, x_{t'})$

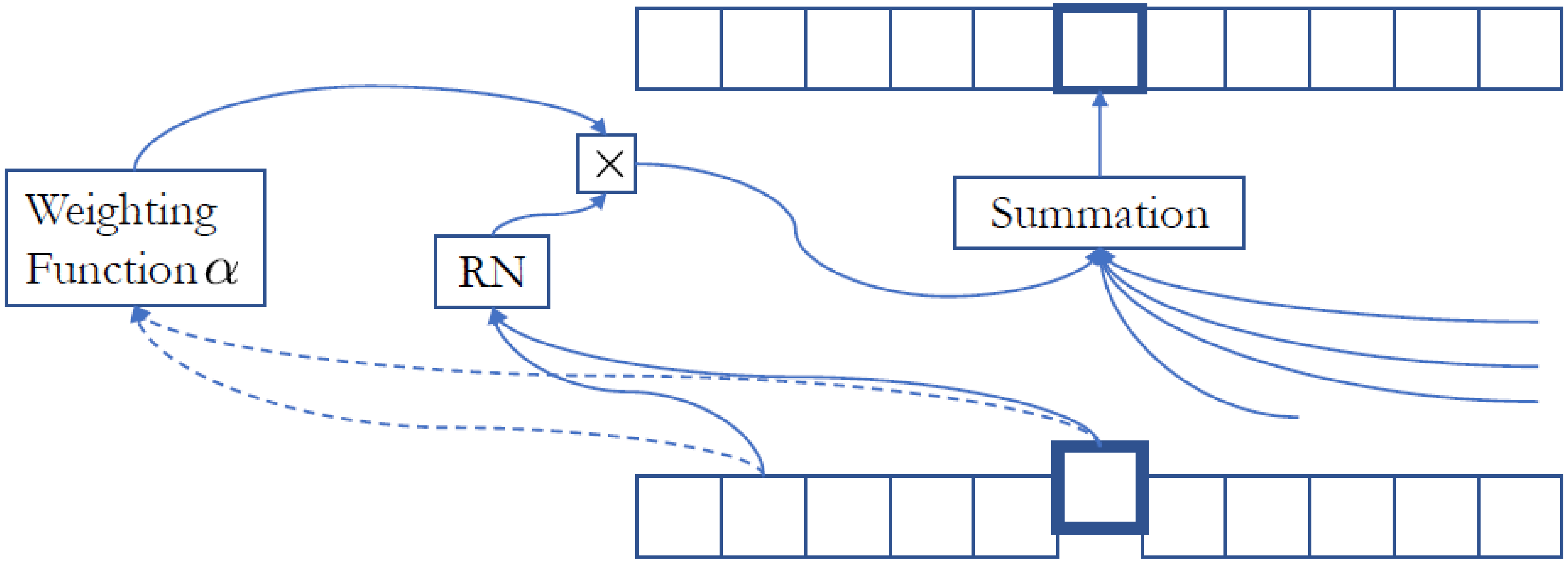
$$h_t = \sum_{t'=1}^{T} \alpha(x_t, x_{t'}) f(x_t, x_{t'})$$

- The weighting function could be yet another neural network
  - Just another subgraph in a DAG: easy to use!
    $\alpha(x_t, x_{t'}) = \sigma(\mathrm{RN}(x_t, x_{t'})) \in [0, 1]$
  - Perhaps we want to normalize them so that the weights sum to one

$$\alpha(x_t, x_{t'}) = \frac{\exp(\beta(x_t, x_{t'}))}{\sum_{t''=1}^{T} \exp(\beta(x_t, x_{t''}))}, \text{where } \beta(x_t, x_{t'}) = \mathrm{RN}(x_t, x_{t'}))$$

How to Represent a Sentence – Self Attention

- Self-Attention: a generalization of CNN and RN.
- Able to capture long-range dependencies within a single layer.
- Able to ignore irrelevant long-range dependencies.



How to Represent a Sentence – RNN

- Weaknesses of self-attention
  1. Quadratic computational complexity $O(T^2)$
  2. Some operations cannot be done easily: e.g., counting, …
- Online compression of a sequence $O(T)$

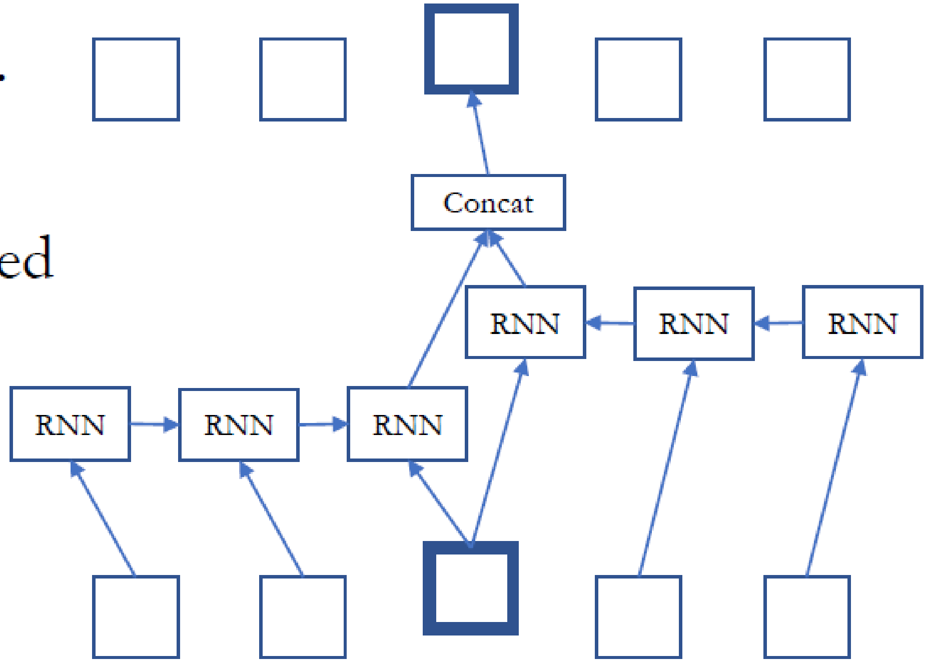
  $h_t = \mathrm{RNN}(h_{t-1}, x_t)$, where $h_0 = 0$.
- Memory h_t allows it to be Turing complete.*

How to Represent a Sentence – RNN

- Recurrent neural network: online compression of a sequence $O(T)$

  $h_t = \mathrm{RNN}(h_{t-1}, x_t)$, where $h_0 = 0$.

- Bidirectional RNN to account for both sides.
- Inherently sequential processing
  - Less desirable for modern, parallelized, distributed computing infrastructure.
- LSTM [Hochreiter&Schmidhuber, 1999] and GRU [Cho et al., 2014] have become de facto standard
  - All standard frameworks implement them.
  - Efficient GPU kernels are available.



Language Model

- Input: a sentence
- Output: the probability of the input sentence
- A language model captures the distribution over all possible sentences.

  $p(X) = p((x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_T))$
- Unlike text classification, it is *unsupervised learning*.
  - We will however turn the problem into a *sequence of supervised learning*.

Autoregressive Language Model

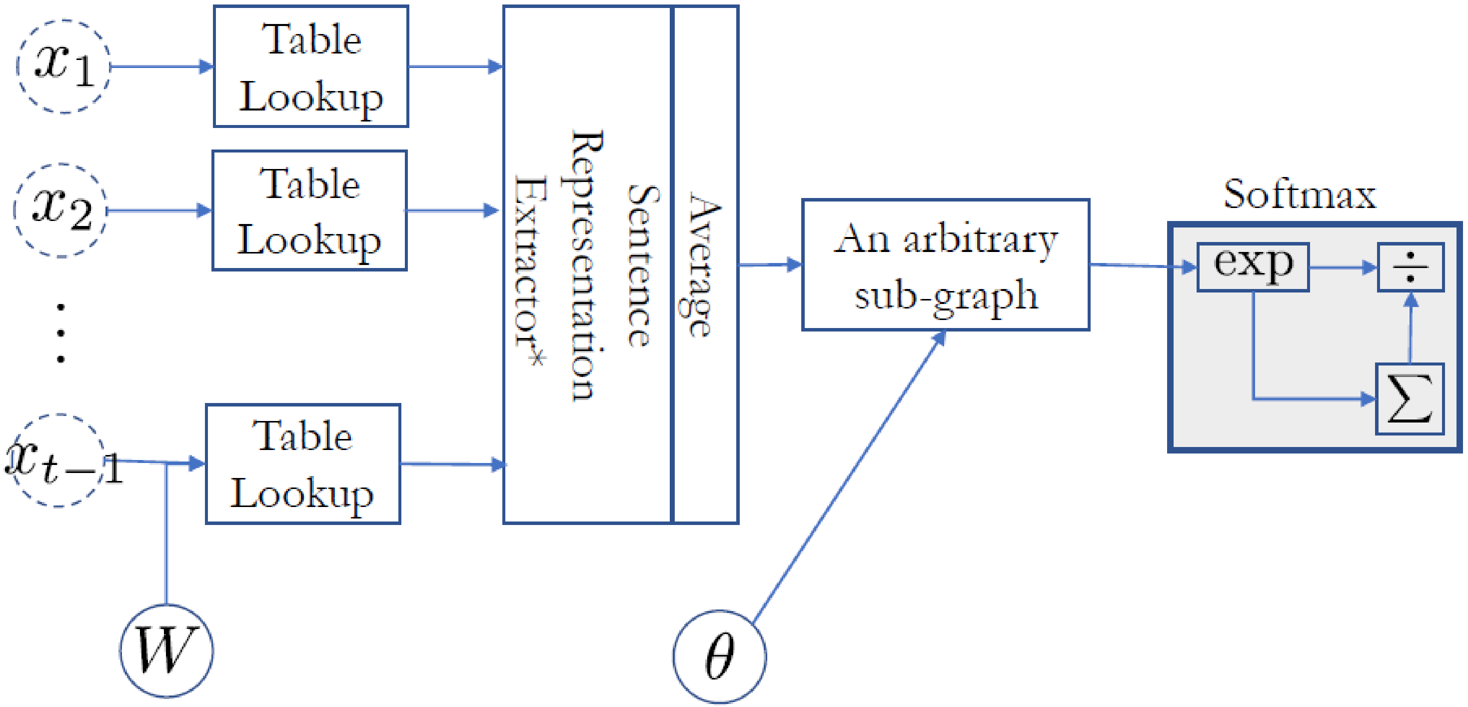
- Autoregressive sequence modelling
  - The distribution over the next token is based on all the previous tokens.
    $p(X) = p(x_1)p(x_2|x_1) \cdots p(x_T|x_1, \ldots, x_{T-1})$
  - This equality holds exactly due to the def. of conditional distribution*
- Unsupervised learning becomes a set of supervised problems.
  - Each conditional is a neural network classifier.
  - Input is all the previous tokens (a partial sentence).
  - Output is the distribution over all possible next tokens (classes).
  - It is a **text classification** problem.

Autoregressive Language Model

- Autoregressive sequence modelling
  - The distribution over the next token is based on all the previous tokens.

$$p(X) = p(x_1)p(x_2|x_1)\cdots p(x_T|x_1,\ldots,x_{T-1})$$

- Each conditional is a sentence classifier:



N-Gram Language Model

- Let's back up a little…
- What would we do *without* a neural network?
- We need to estimate *n*-gram probabilities: $p(x|x_{-N}, x_{-N+1}, \ldots, x_{-1})$
- Recall the def. of conditional and marginal probabilities:

$$p(x|x_{-N}, x_{-N+1}, \ldots, x_{-1}) = \frac{p(x_{-N}, x_{-N+1}, \ldots, x_{-1}, x)}{p(x_{-N}, x_{-N+1}, \ldots, x_{-1})}$$

$$= \frac{p(x_{-N}, x_{-N+1}, \ldots, x_{-1}, x)}{\sum_{x \in V} p(x_{-N}, x_{-N+1}, \ldots, x_{-1}, x)}$$

  - V : all possible tokens (=vocabulary)

N-Gram Language Model

- We need to estimate *n*-gram probabilities:

$$p(x|x_{-N}, x_{-N+1}, \ldots, x_{-1}) = \frac{p(x_{-N}, x_{-N+1}, \ldots, x_{-1}, x)}{p(x_{-N}, x_{-N+1}, \ldots, x_{-1})}$$

- Estimation:

$$p(x|x_{-N}, x_{-N+1}, \ldots, x_{-1}) = \frac{p(x_{-N}, x_{-N+1}, \ldots, x_{-1}, x)}{\sum_{x \in V} p(x_{-N}, x_{-N+1}, \ldots, x_{-1}, x)}$$

$$\approx \frac{c(x_{-N}, x_{-N+1}, \ldots, x_{-1}, x)}{\sum_{x' \in V} c(x_{-N}, x_{-N+1}, \ldots, x_{-1}, x')}$$

- *Do you see why this makes sense?*

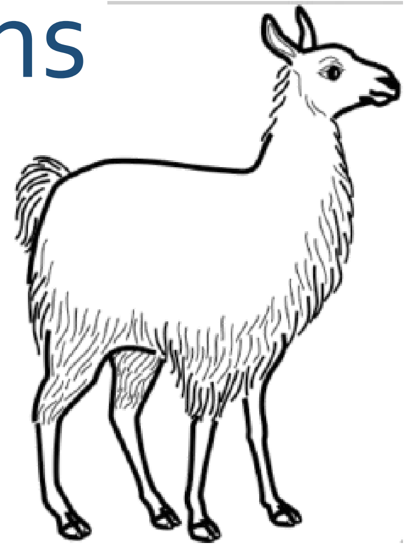
N-Gram Language Model

- We need to estimate n-gram probabilities:

$$p(x|x_{-N}, x_{-N+1}, \ldots, x_{-1}) = \frac{p(x_{-N}, x_{-N+1}, \ldots, x_{-1}, x)}{\sum_{x \in V} p(x_{-N}, x_{-N+1}, \ldots, x_{-1}, x)}$$
$$\approx \frac{c(x_{-N}, x_{-N+1}, \ldots, x_{-1}, x)}{\sum_{x' \in V} c(x_{-N}, x_{-N+1}, \ldots, x_{-1}, x')}$$

- How likely is "University" given "New York"?
  - Count all "New York University"
  - Count all "New York ?": e.g., "New York State", "New York City", "New York Fire", "New York Police", "New York Bridges", …
  - How often "New York University" happens among these?

N-Gram Language Model – Two Problems



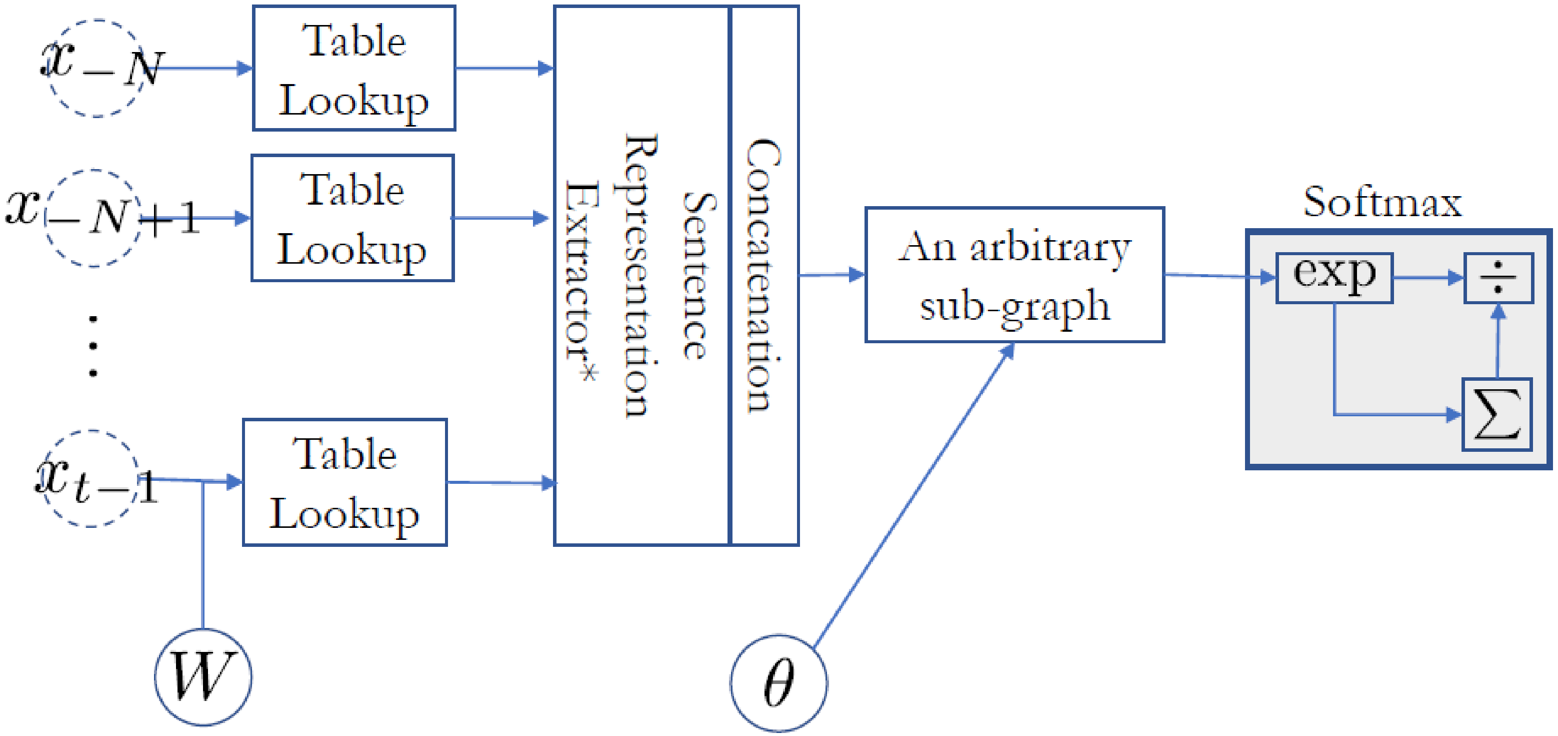
1. Data sparsity: lack of generalization
   - What happens "one" n-gram never happens?

$$p(\text{a lion is chasing a llama}) = p(\text{a}) \times p(\text{lion}|\text{a}) \times p(\text{is}|\text{a lion}) \times p(\text{chasing}|\text{lion is}) \times p(\text{a}|\text{is chasing}) \times \underbrace{p(\text{llama}|\text{chasing a})}_{=0} = 0$$

2. Inability to capture long-term dependencies
   - Each conditional only considers a small window of size n.
   - Consider "*the same* ***stump*** *which had impaled the car of many a guest in the past thirty years and which he refused to have* ***removed***"
   - It is impossible to tell "removed" is likely by looking at the four preceding tokens.

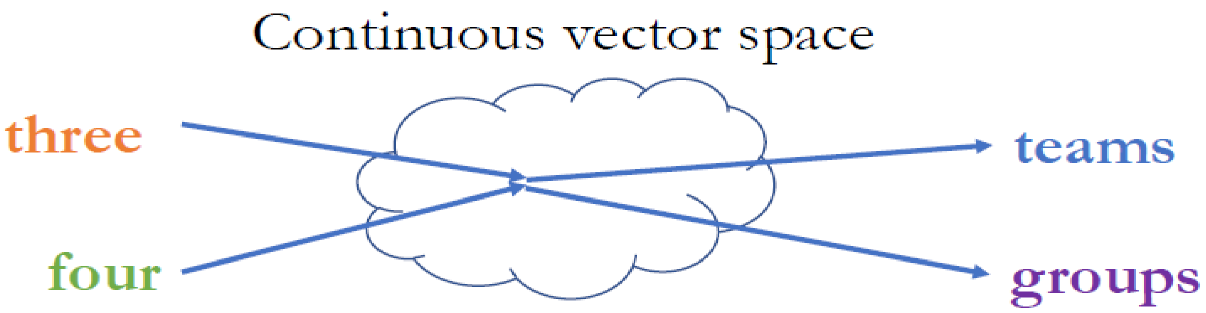
Neural N-Gram Language Model

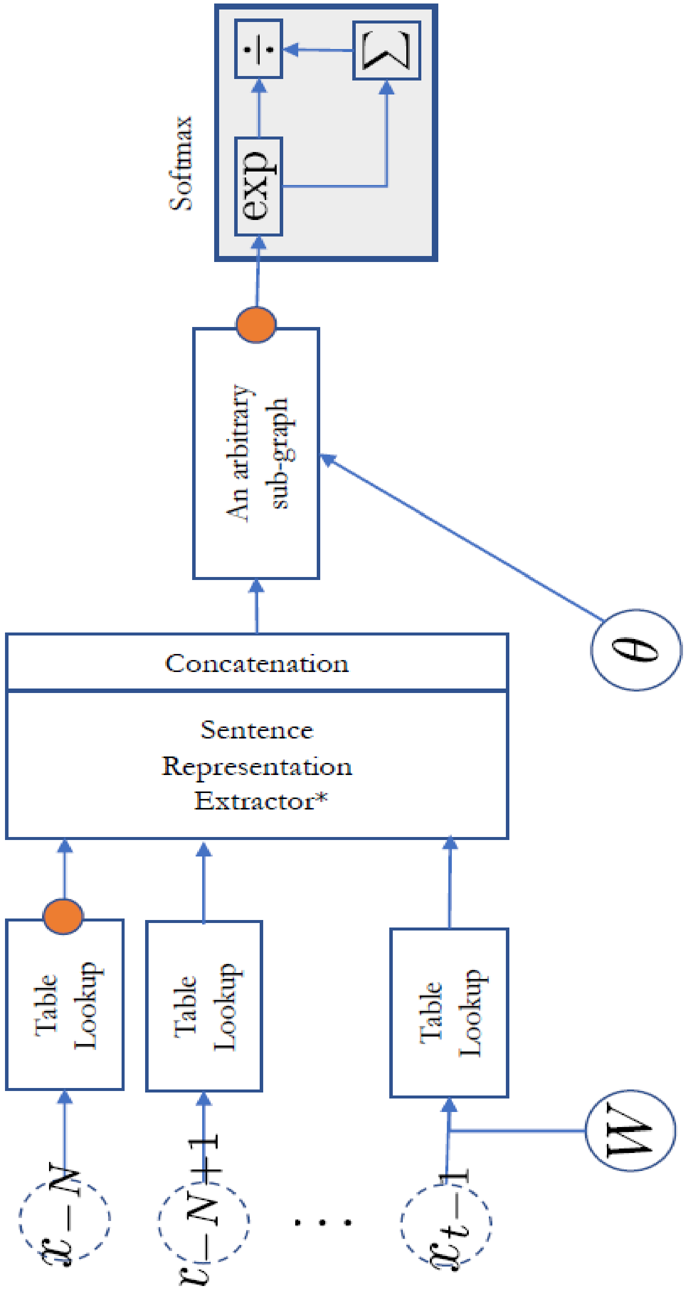
- The first extension of n-gram language models using a neural network



Neural N-Gram Language Model

- Training examples
  - there are **three teams** left for qualification.
  - **four teams** have passed the first round.
  - **four groups** are playing in the field.
- Q: how likely is “groups” followed by “three”?





Neural N-Gram Language Model

- In practice,

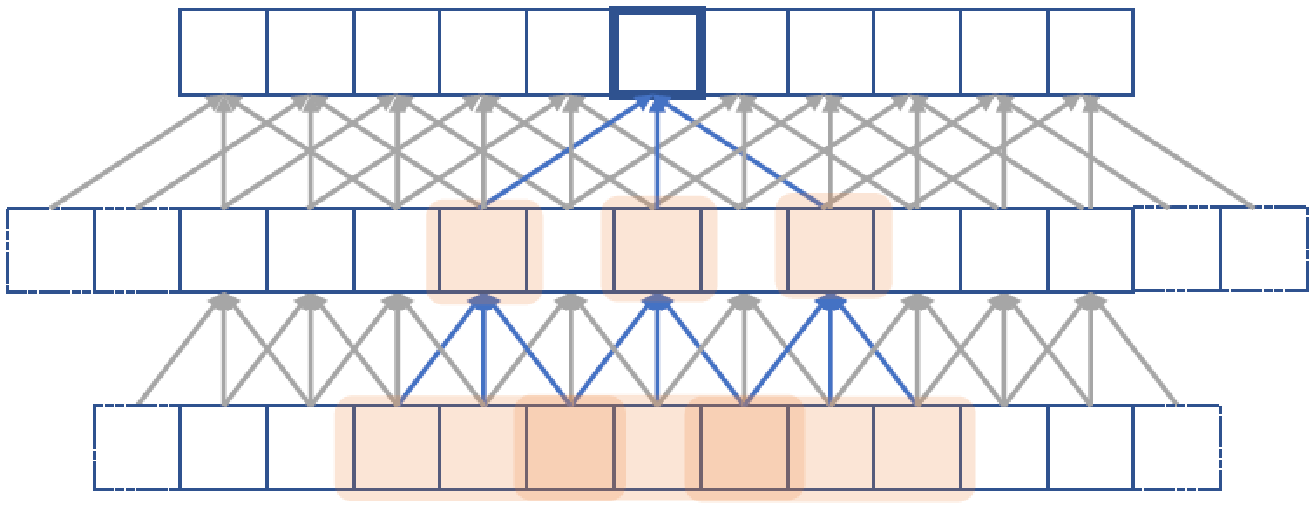
1. Collect all n-grams from the corpus.
2. Shuffle all the n-grams to build a training set
3. Train the neural n-gram language model using stochastic gradient descent on minibatches containing 100-1000 n-grams.
4. Early-stop based on the validation set.
5. Report perplexity on the test set.

$$\text{ppl} = b^{\frac{1}{|D|}\sum_{(x_1,\ldots,x_N)\in D} \log_b p(x_N|x_1,\ldots,x_{N-1})}$$

Increasing the Context Size
- Convolutional Language Model

[Kalchbrenner et al., 2015; Dauphin et al., 2016]

- Dilated convolution to rapidly increase the window size
  - Exponential-growth of the window by introducing a multiplicative factor
  - By carefully selecting the multiplicative factor, no loss in the information.

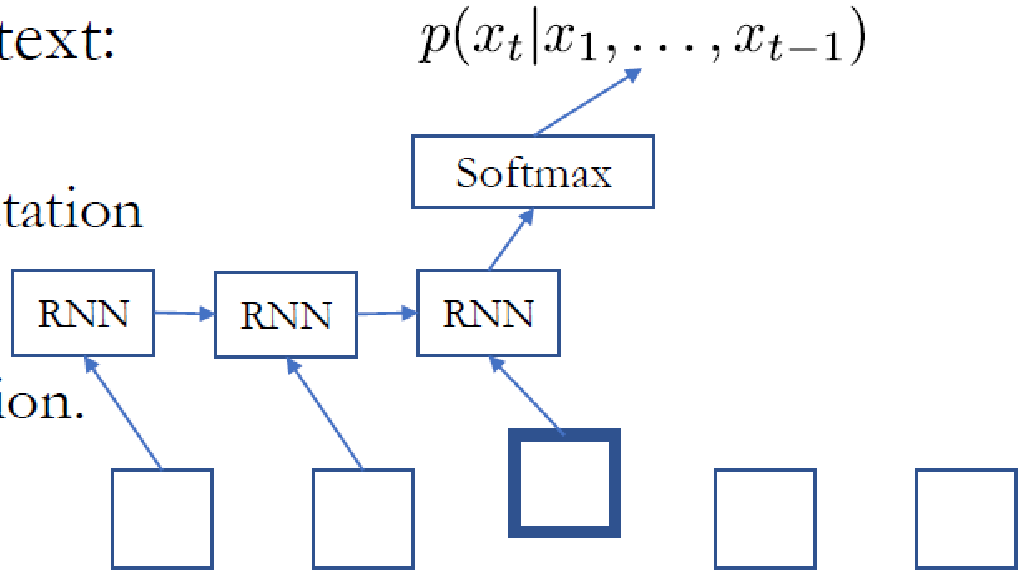


Infinite Context : n → ∞
- CBoW Language Model

- Equivalent to the neural LM after replacing "concat" with "average"
  - "Averaging" allows the model to consider the infinite large context window.
- Extremely efficient, but a weak language model
  - Ignores the order of the tokens in the context windows.
    - Any language with a fixed order cannot be modelled well.
  - Averaging ignores the absolute counts, which may be important:
    - If the context window is larger, "verb" becomes less likely in SVO languages.

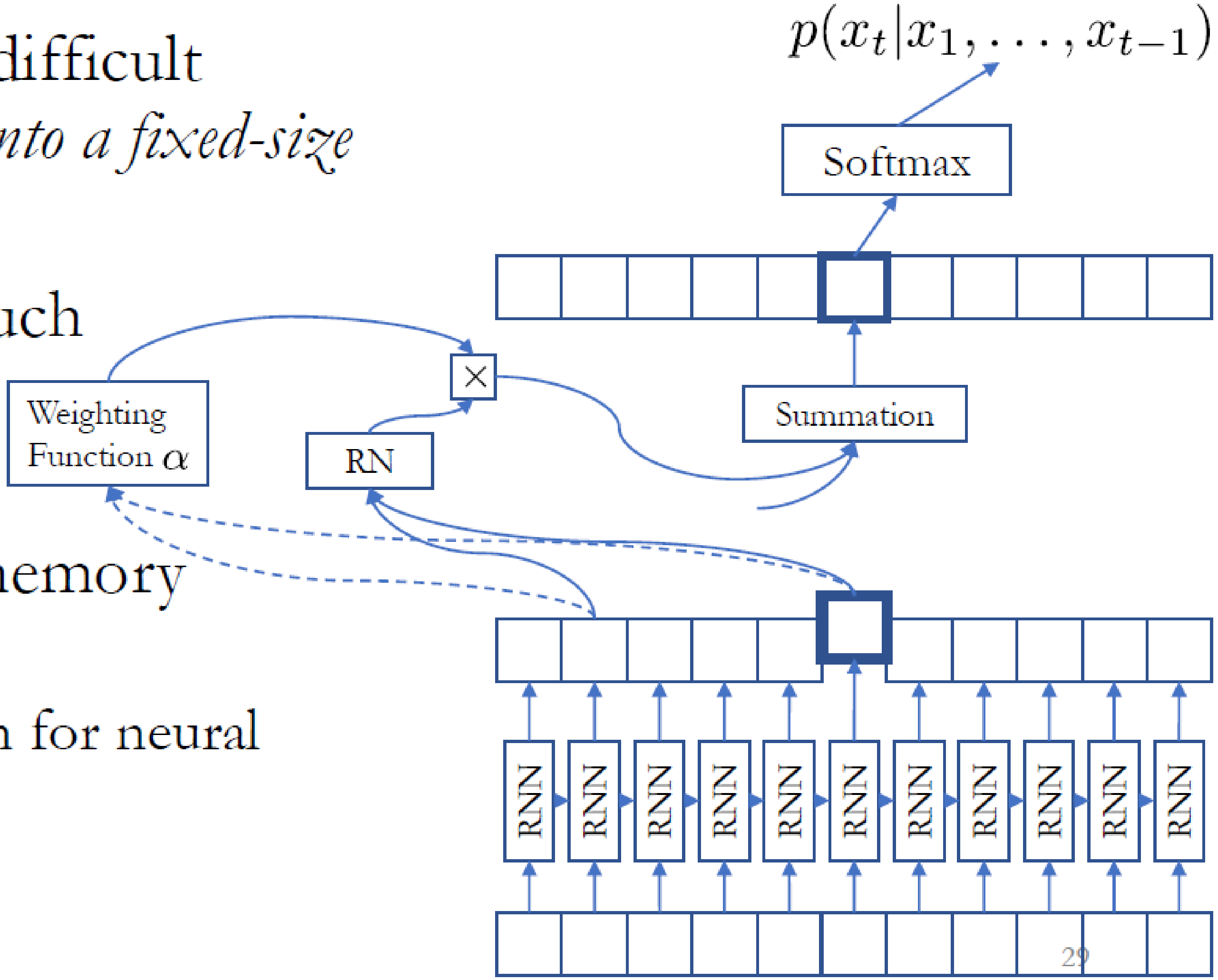
Infinite Context : n → ∞
- Recurrent Language Model

- A recurrent network summarizes all the tokens so far.
- Use the recurrent network's memory to predict the next token.
- Efficient online processing of a streaming text:
  - Constant time per step.
  - Constant memory throughout forward computation
- Useful in practice:
  - Useful for autocomplete and keyword suggestion.
  - Scoring partial hypotheses in generation.



Infinite Context : n → ∞
- Recurrent Language Model

- The **recurrent network** solves a difficult problem: *compress the entire context into a fixed-size memory vector.*
- **Self-attention** does not require such compression but still can capture long-term dependencies.
- Combine these two: a recurrent memory network (RMN) [Tran et al., 2016]
  - RNMT+: a similar, recent extension for neural machine translation



Machine Translation

- Input: a sentence written in a source language L_S
- Output: a corresponding sentence in a target language L_T
- Problem statement:
  - Supervised learning: given the input sentence, output its translation
  - Compute the conditional distribution over all possible translation given the input

    $$p(Y = (y_1, \ldots, y_T) | X = (x_1, \ldots, x_{T'}))$$

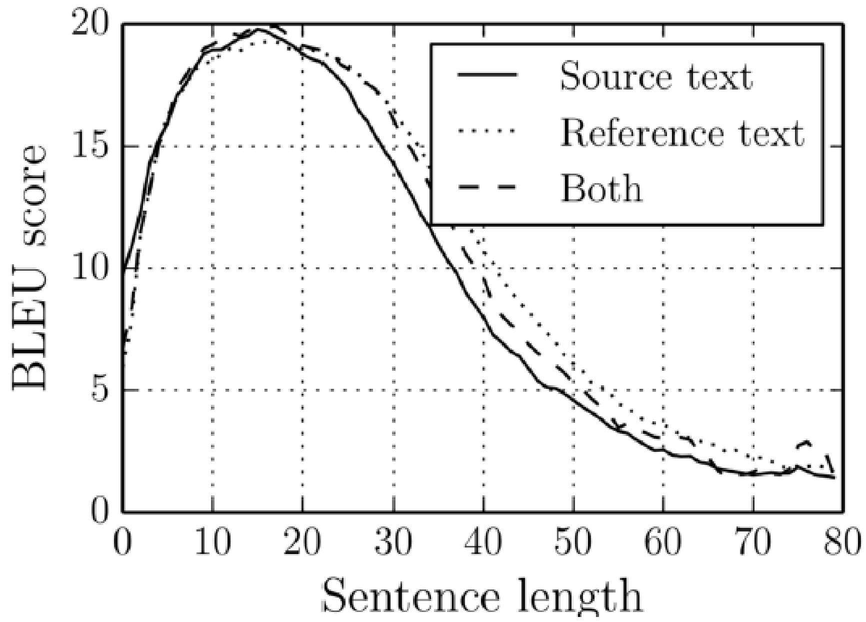
- *We have already learned every necessary ingredient for building a full neural machine translation system.*

Encoder – Source Sentence Representation

- Encode the source sentence into a set of sentence representation vectors
  - # of encoded vectors is proportional to the source sentence length: often same. $H = (h_1, \ldots, h_{T'})$
  - Recurrent networks have been widely used [Cho et al., 2014; Sutskever et al., 2014], but CNN [Gehring et al., 2017; Kalchbrenner&Blunsom, 2013] and self-attention [Vaswani et al., 2017] are used increasingly more often. See Lecture 2 for details.
- We do not want to collapse them into a single vector.
  - Collapsing often corresponds to information loss.
  - Increasingly more difficult to encode the entire source sentence into a single vector, as the sentence length increases [Cho et al., 2014b].
  - We didn't know initially until [Bahdanau et al., 2015].

Encoder – Source Sentence Representation

- Encode the source sentence into a set of sentence representation vectors
- We do not want to collapse them into a single vector.
    - Increasingly more difficult to encode the entire source sentence into a single vector, as the sentence length increases [Cho et al., 2014b].



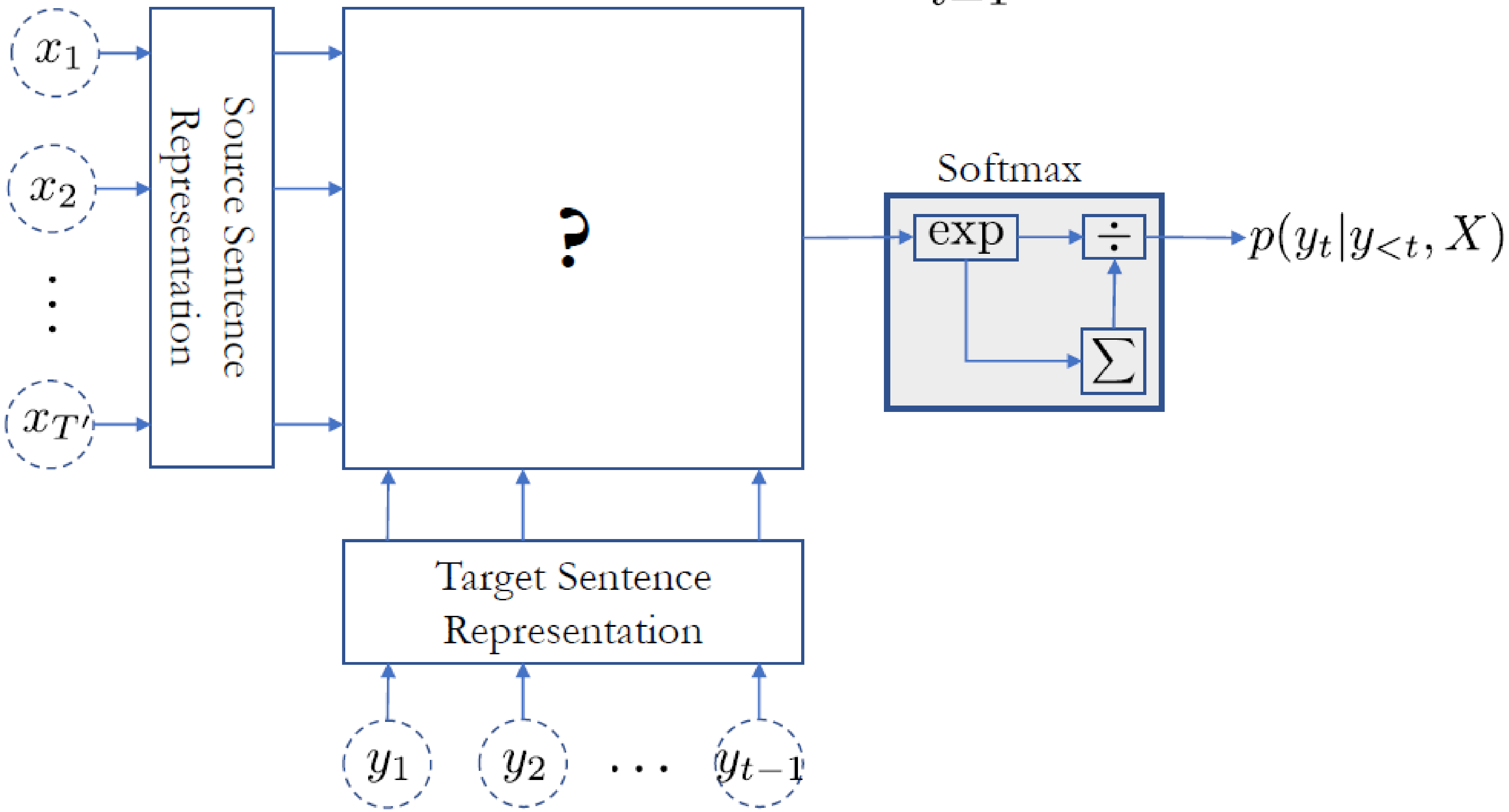
Decoder – Language Modelling

- Autoregressive Language modelling with an infinite context $n \rightarrow \infty$
  - Larger context is necessary to generate a coherent sentence.
    - Semantics could be largely provided by the source sentence,
      but syntactic properties need to be handled by the language model directly.
  - Recurrent networks, self-attention and (dilated) convolutional networks
    - Causal structure must be followed.
    - See Lecture 3.
- **Conditional** Language modelling
  - The context based on which the next token is predicted is **two-fold**

$$p(Y|X) = \prod_{t=1}^{T} p(y_t|y_{<t}, X)$$

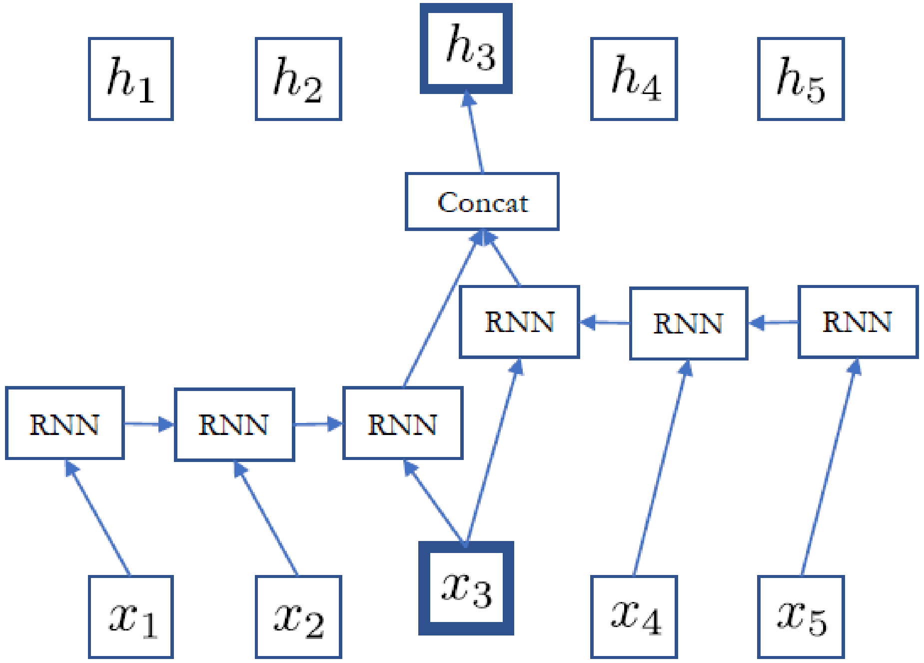
Decoder – Language Modelling

- Conditional Language modelling $p(Y|X) = \prod_{t=1}^{T} p(y_t|y_{<t}, X)$

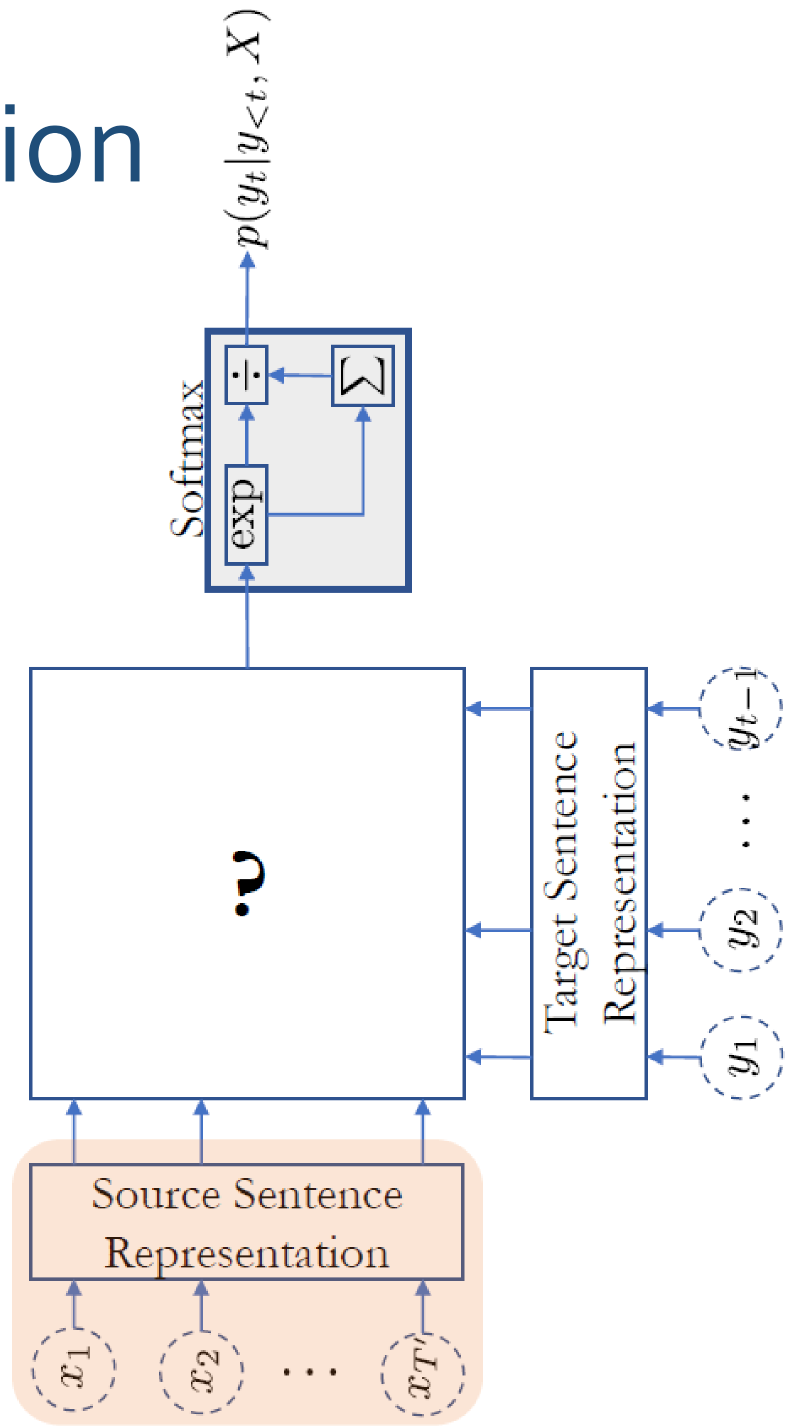


RNN Neural Machine Translation

1. Source sentence representation
   - A stack of bidirectional RNN's

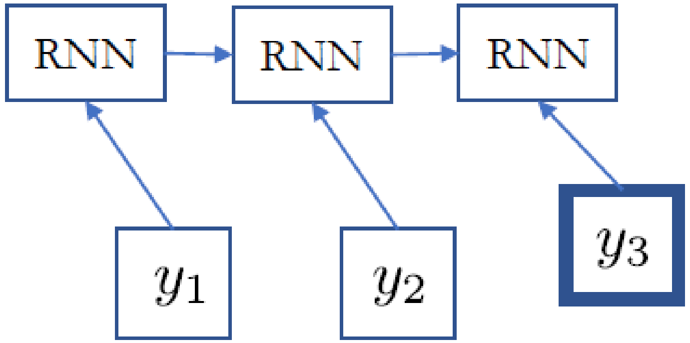


   - The extracted vector at each location is a **context-dependent vector representation.**



RNN Neural Machine Translation

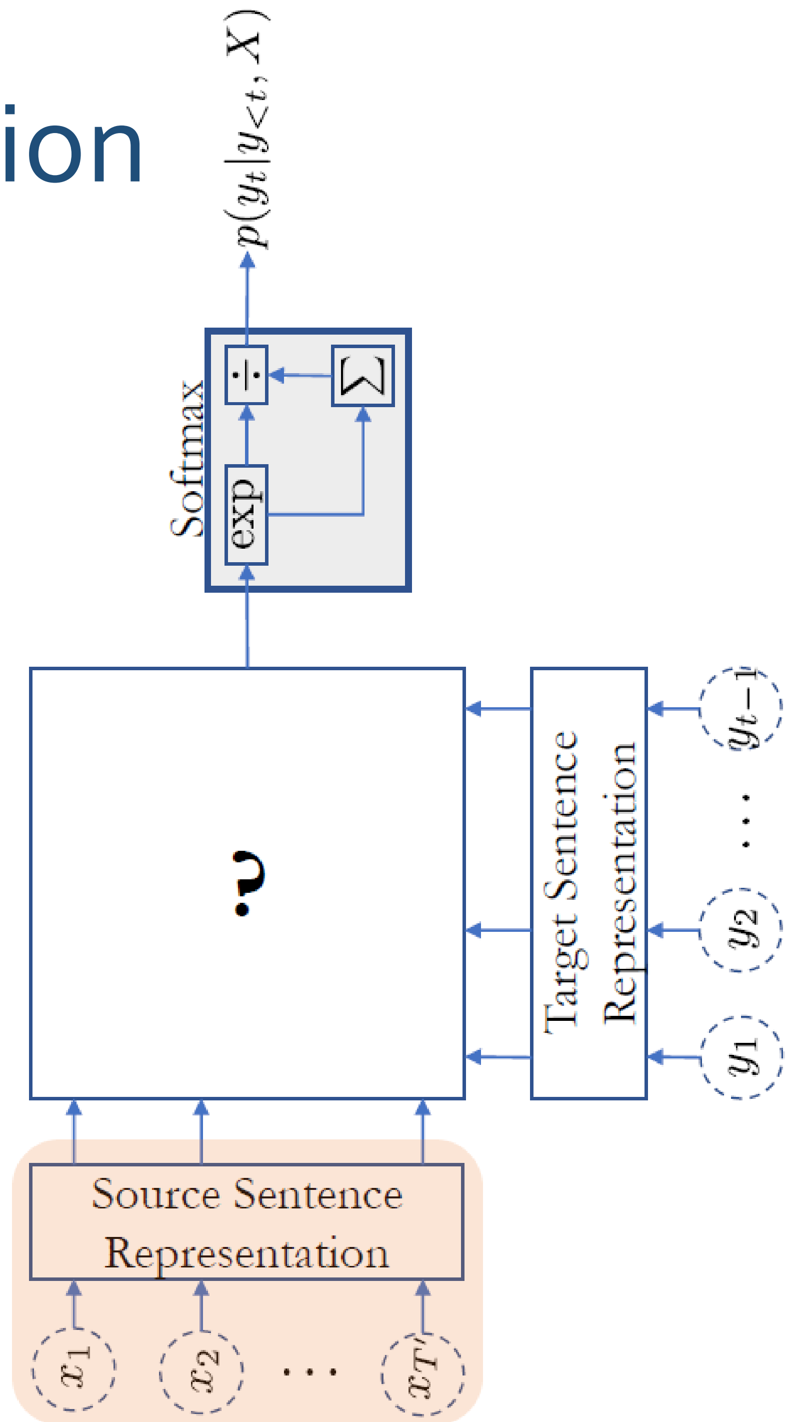
2. Target prefix representation
   - A unidirectional recurrent network



   - Compression of the target prefix

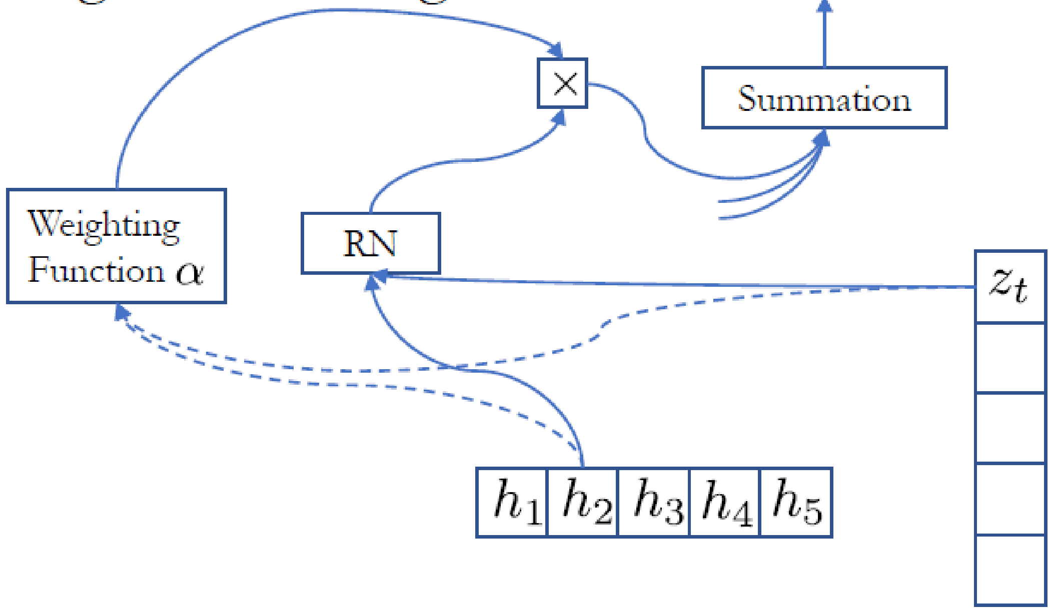
$$z_t = \mathrm{RNN}_{\mathrm{decoder}}(z_{t-1}, y_{t-1})$$

   - Summarizes what has been translated so far

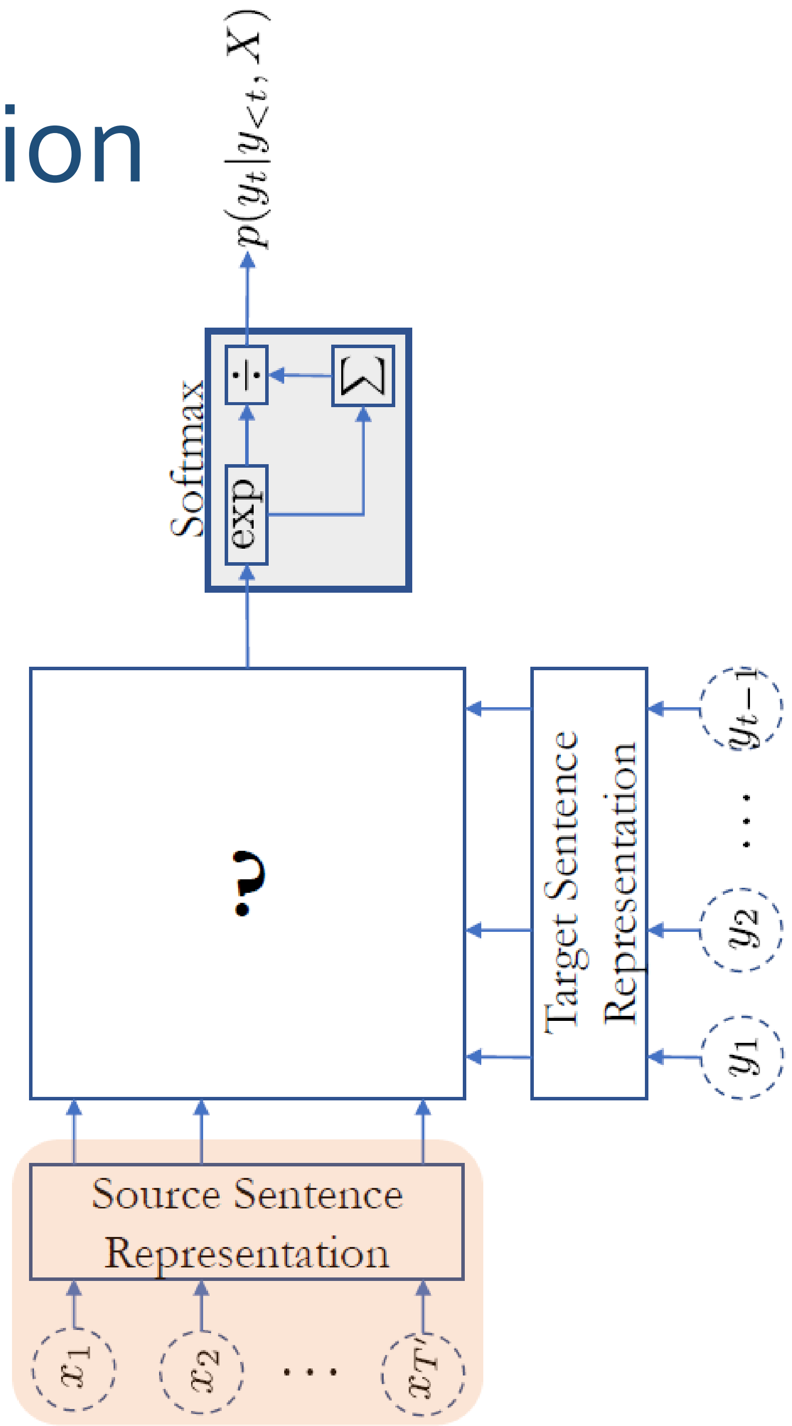


RNN Neural Machine Translation

3. Attention mechanism
   - Which part of the source sentence is relevant for predicting the next target token?

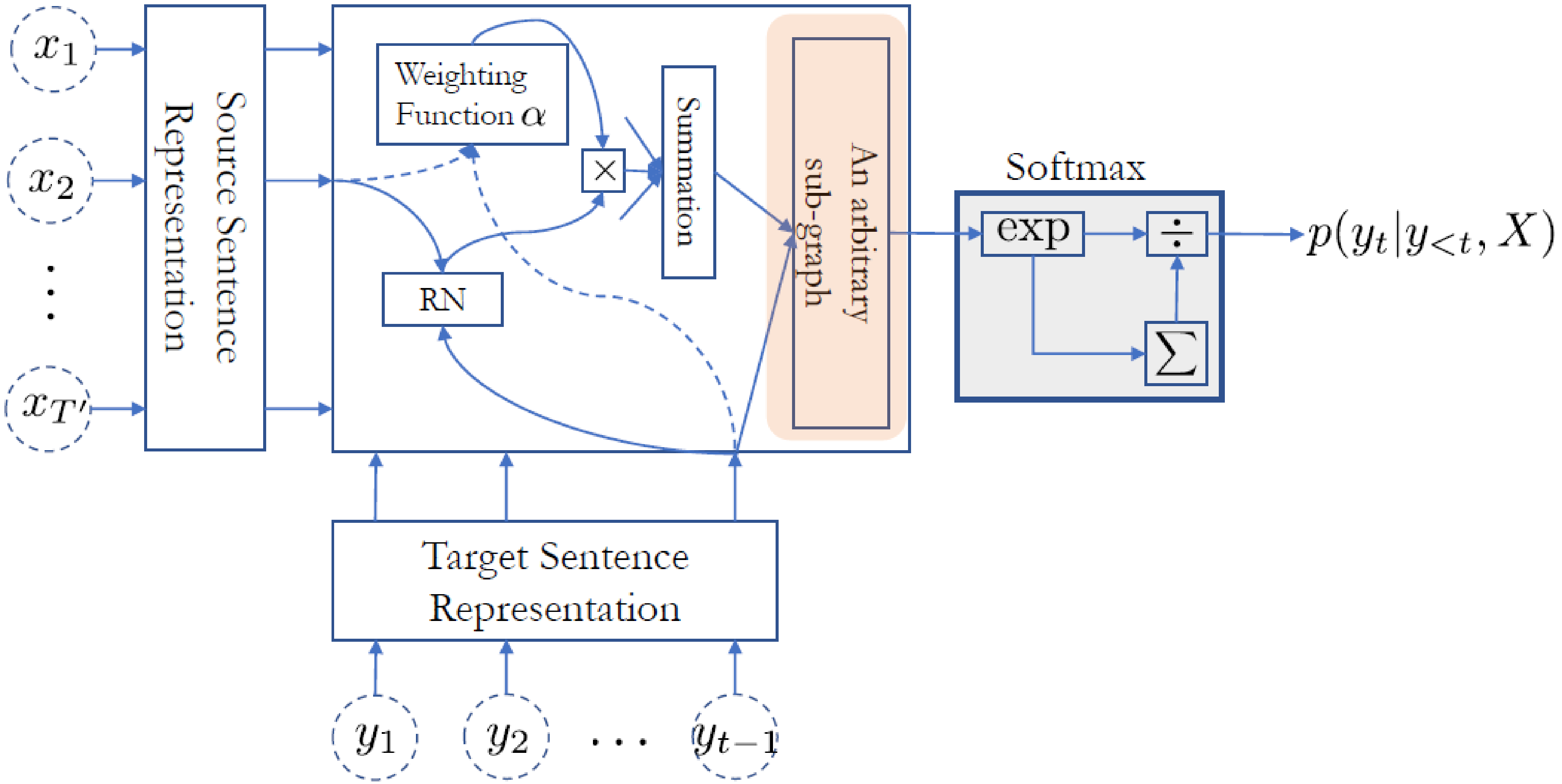


   - Time-dependent source context vector c_t

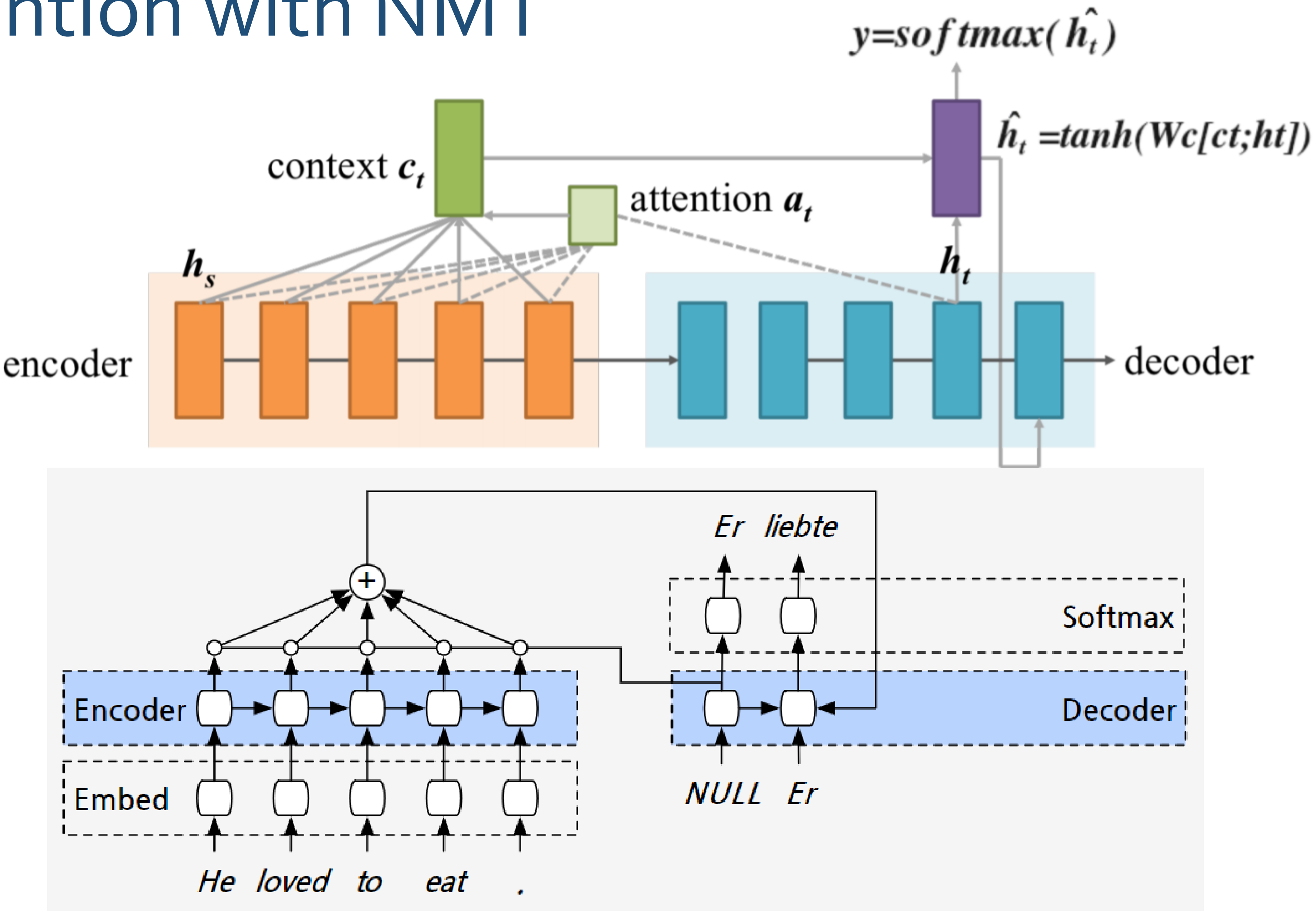


RNN Neural Machine Translation

4. Fuse the source context vector and target prefix vector
   - Combines z_t and c_t into a single vector



Attention with NMT

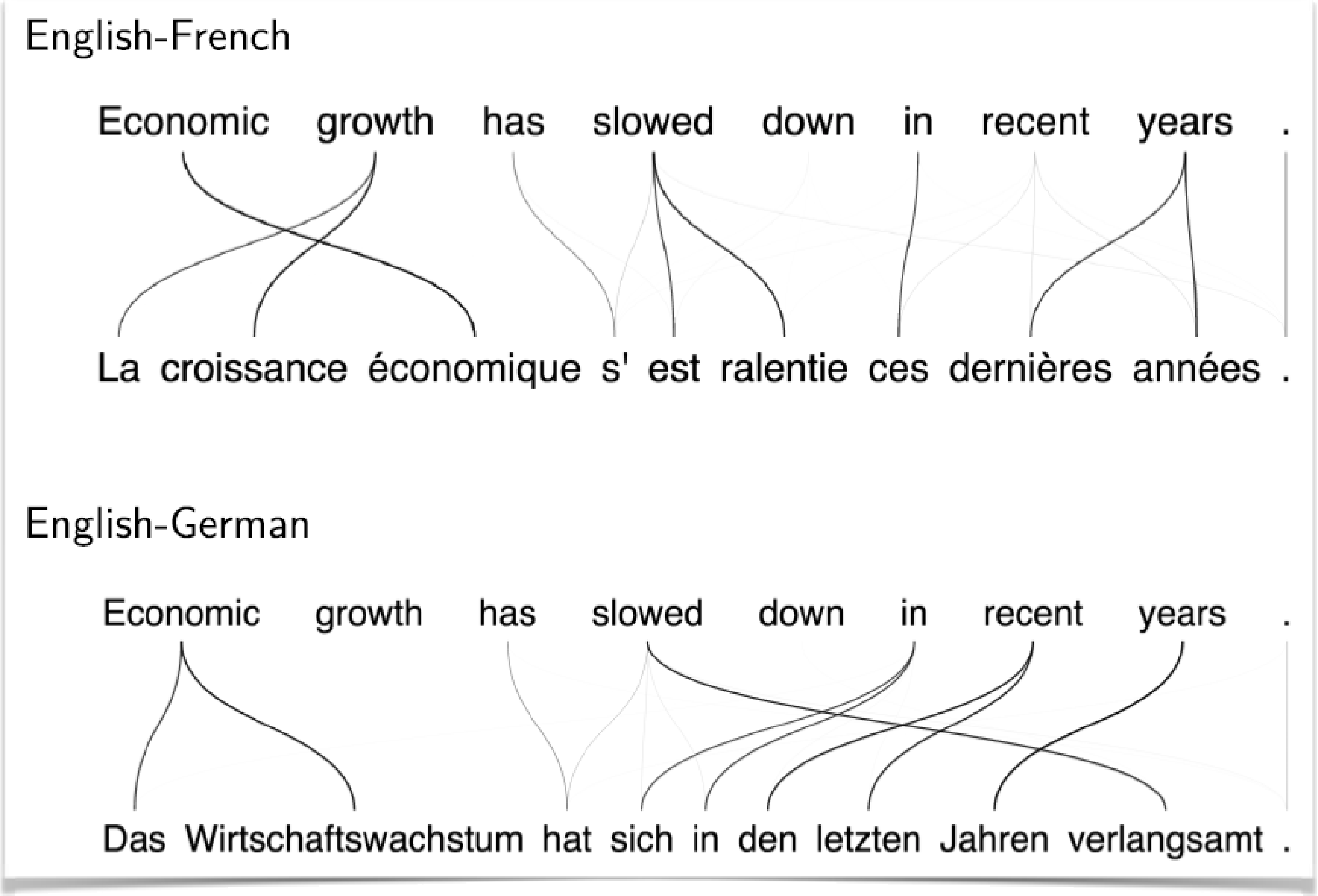


RNN Neural Machine Translation

- **Source**: *An admitting privilege is the right of a doctor to admit a patient to a hospital or a medical centre* *<u>to carry out a diagnosis or a procedure, based on his status as a health care worker at a hospital.</u>*
- **When collapsed:** *Un privilège d'admission est le droit d'un médecin de reconnaître un patient à l'hôpital ou un centre médical* *<u>d'un diagnostic ou de prendre un diagnostic en fonction de son état de santé.</u>*
- **RNNSearch**: *Un privilège d'admission est le droit d'un médecin d'admettre un patient à un hôpital ou un centre médical* *<u>pour effectuer un diagnostic ou une procédure, selon son statut de travailleur des soins de santé à l'hôpital.</u>*

RNN Neural Machine Translation

- Sensible alignment between source and target tokens
- Capture long-range reordering/dependencies
- Without strong supervision on the alignment
  - Weakly supervised learning



RNN Neural Machine Translation

- Input: **arbitrary as long as encoded into a set of continuous vectors**
- Output: a corresponding sentence in a target language

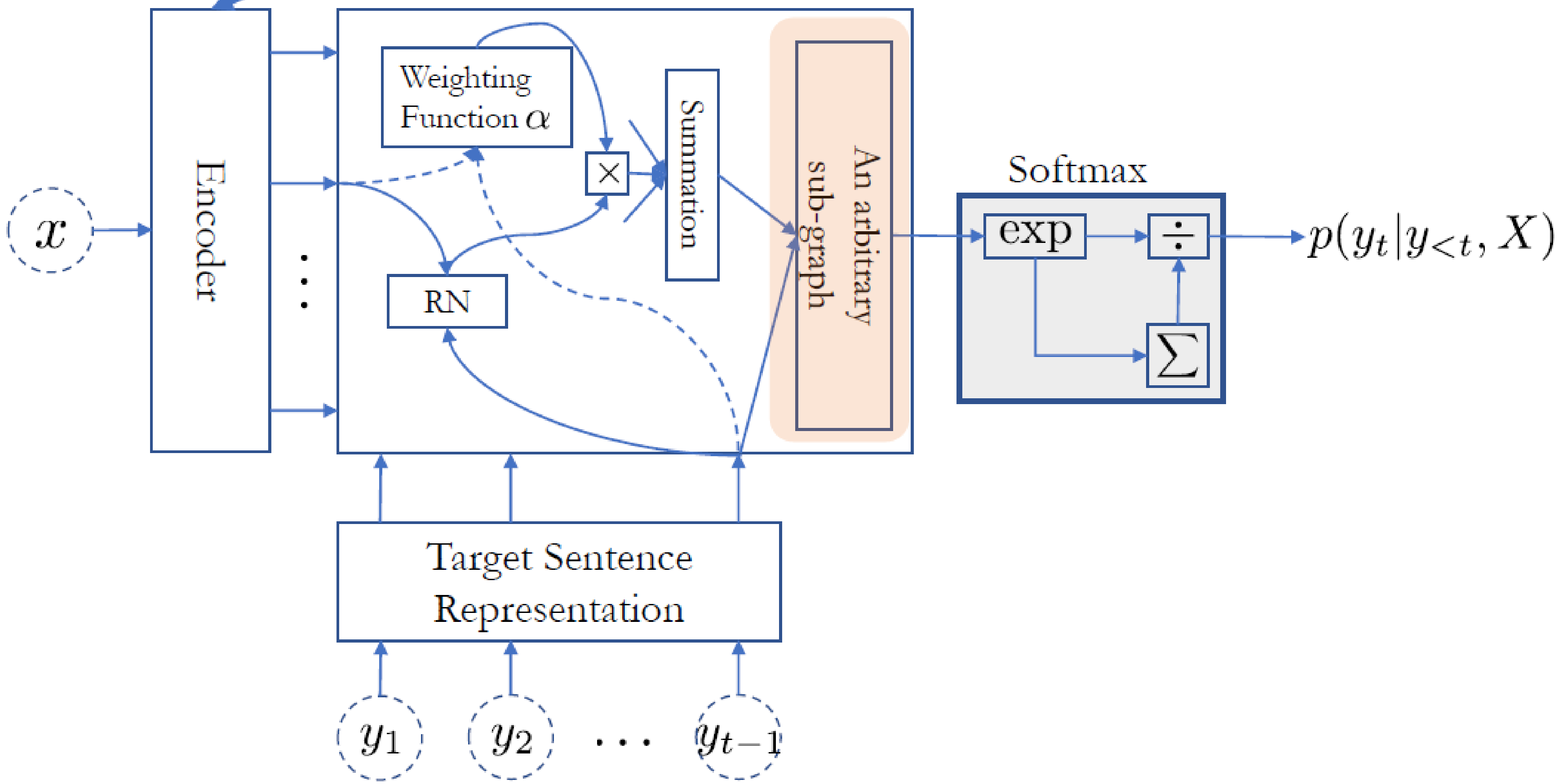


Image Caption Generation

- Input: an image
- Output: an image caption
- Network Architecture
  - Encoder: deep convolution network
  - Decoder: recurrent language model with the attention mechanism.
- Data: image-caption pairs

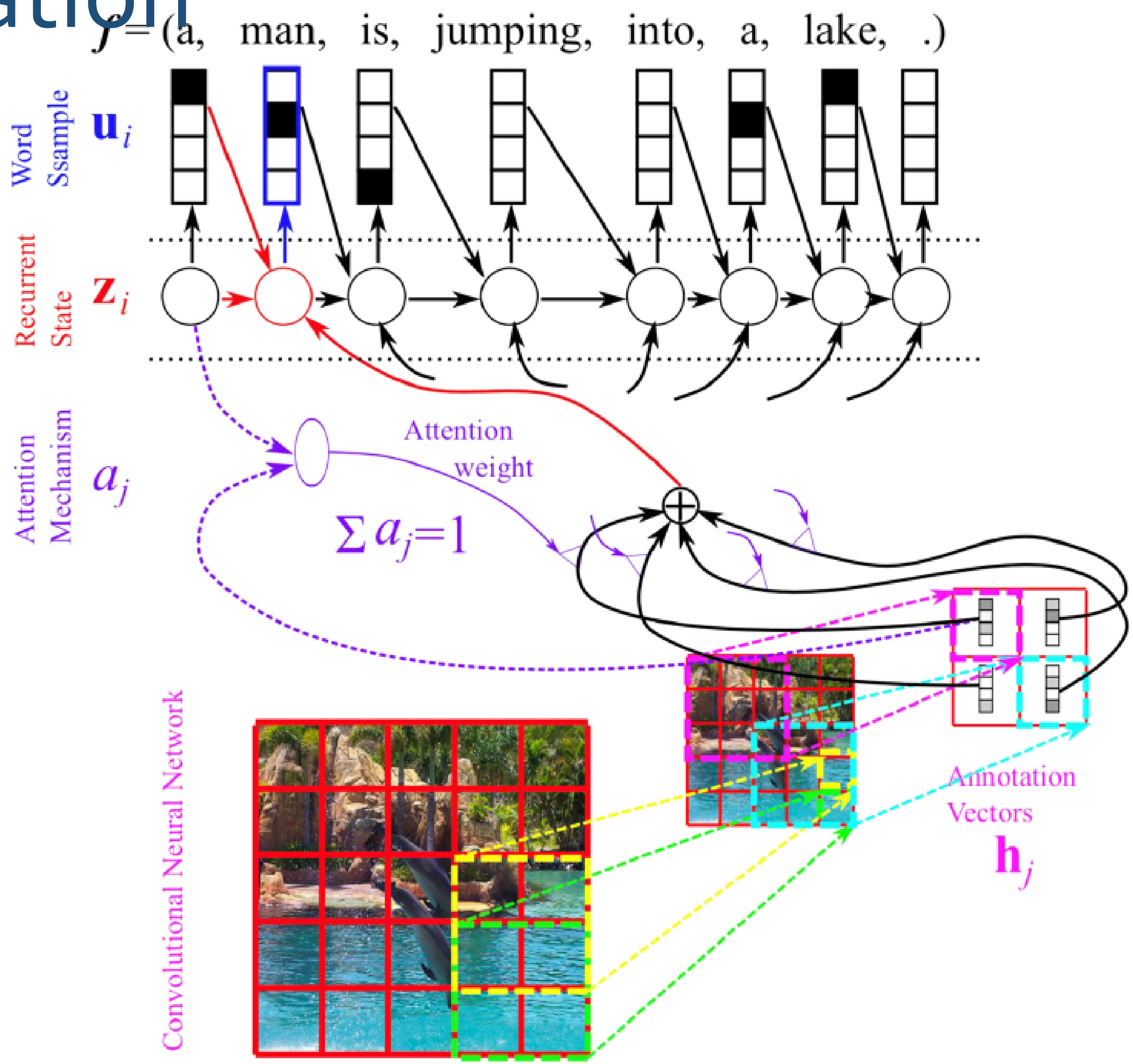


Image Caption Generation

A woman is throwing a frisbee in a park.

A dog is standing on a hardwood floor.

A stop sign is on a road with a mountain in the background.

A little girl sitting on a bed with a teddy bear.

A group of people sitting on a boat in the water.

A giraffe standing in a forest with trees in the background.