Introduction to Natural Language Processing

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Natural Language Processing (NLP)



What is Natural Language Processing (NLP)?

Natural Language Processing (NLP)



Can Hear, Can Read

Natural Language Understanding

Can Speak, Can Write

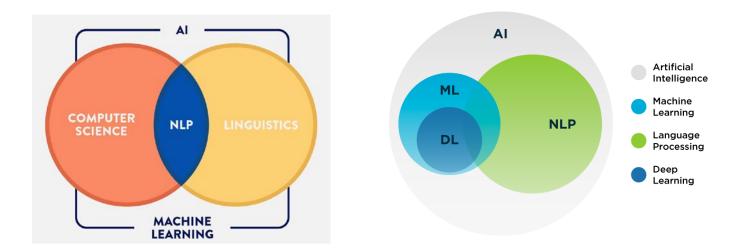
Natural Language
Generation

Natural Language Processing (NLP) is a interdisciplinary field of linguistics, computer science and artificial intelligence, concerned with the interactions between computers and human language.

[Wikipedia]

Natural Language Processing (NLP)

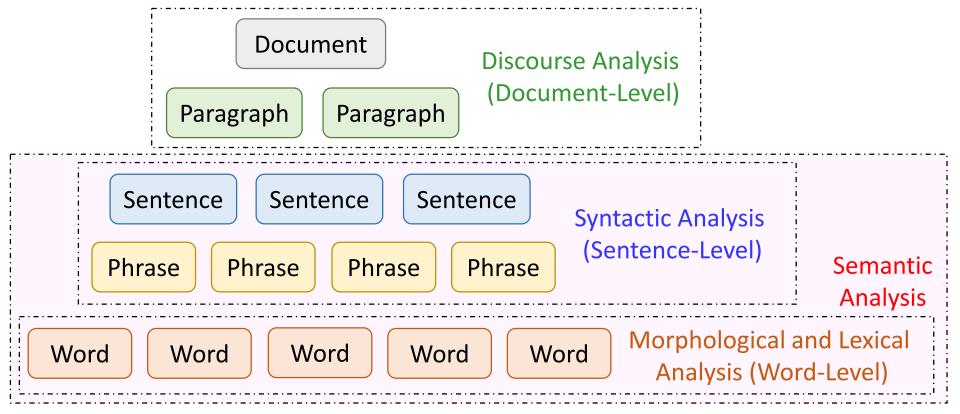
Natural Language Processing (NLP) is a subfield of Artificial Intelligence which has close ties with Machine Learning.



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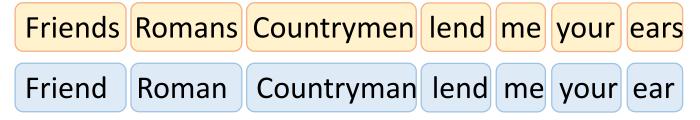
[Wikipedia]

From Linguistics Point of View

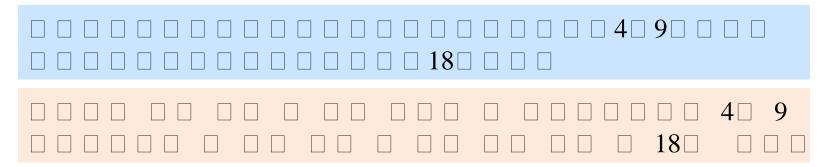


- Morphological and Lexical Analysis
 - Tokenization, Stemming/Lemmatization

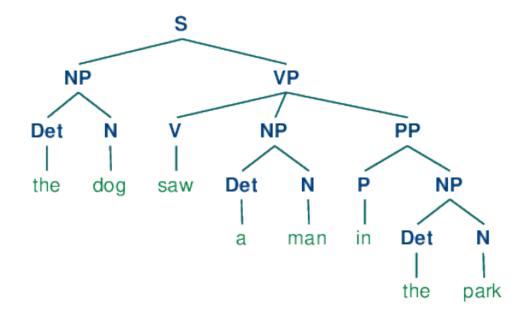
Friends, Romans, Countrymen, lend me your ears.



Chinese Word Segmentation



- Syntactic Analysis
 - Part-of-Speech Tagging and Syntactic Parsing



- Semantic Analysis
 - Ambiguity in Word Meaning



...a bank can hold the investments in a custodial account ...



.... a quiet animal like a mouse.



...as agriculture burgeons on the east bank, the river ...



.... a mouse controlling a computer system in 1968.

- Semantic Analysis
 - Ambiguity in Sentence Meaning



- Discourse Analysis
 - Co-reference Resolution

I used to have the key.
But I lost it.

Discourse Coherence

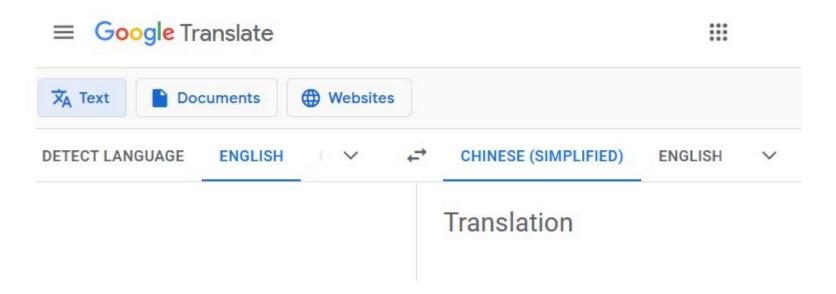
John took a train from Paris to Istanbul. He likes spinach.



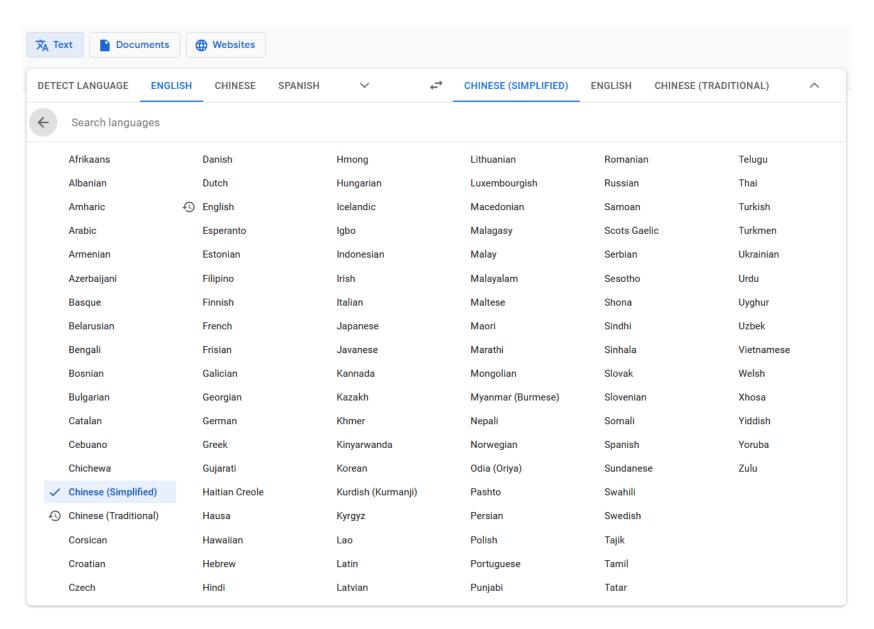


Jane took a train from Paris to Istanbul. She had to attend a conference.

Machine Translation



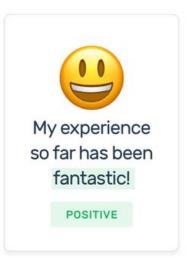
It requires morphological, syntactic and semantic analysis/understanding and text generation techniques.



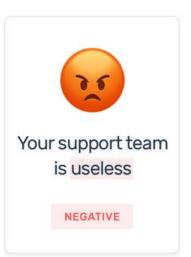
Google Translate supports more than 100 languages.

Sentiment and Emotion Analysis









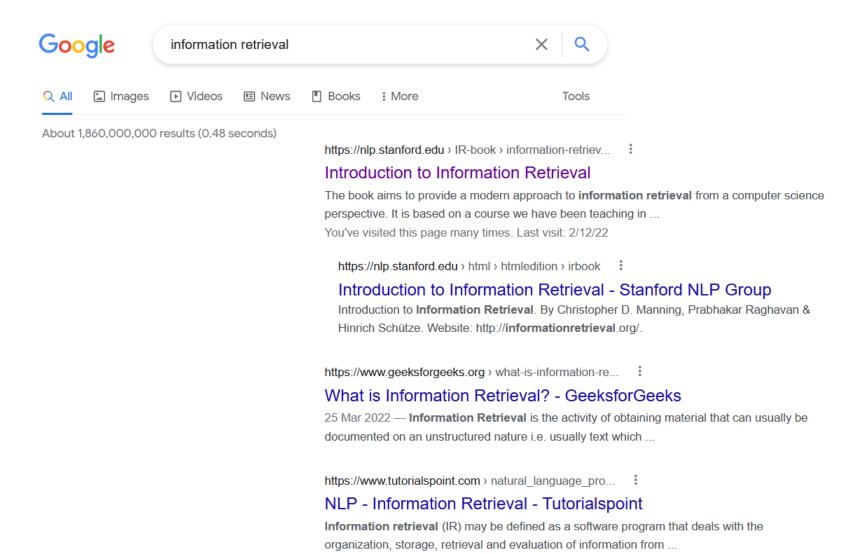


 It requires linguistic/text feature engineering (or representation learning) and text classification techniques.

Information Retrieval (IR)



• It requires morphological (e.g., tokenization and stemming) analysis in NLP and text ranking techniques.



Text Summarization



• It requires text ranking (keyword word/phrase/sentence identification), sentence retrieval/generation techniques.

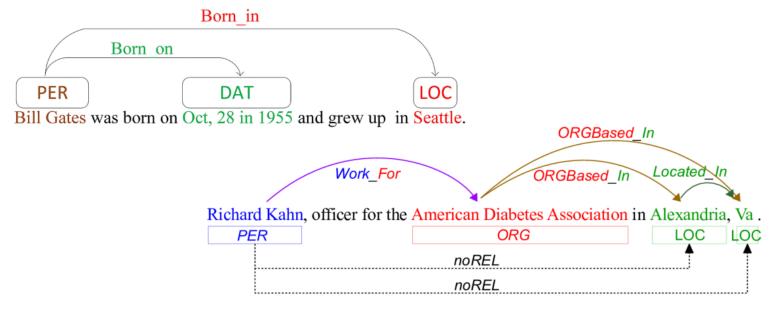
Information Extraction (IE)



Named Entity Recognition

• It requires text feature engineering (or representation learning) and text segment extraction techniques.

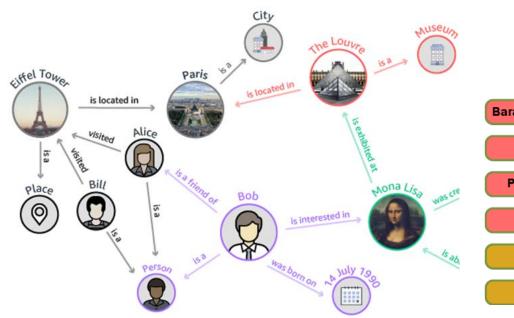
Information Extraction (IE)



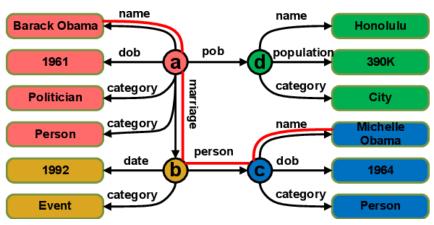
Entity Relationship Recognition

• It requires text feature engineering (or representation learning) and text classification techniques.

Information Extraction (IE)



Knowledge Discovery



Knowledge-based QA (KBQA)

Question Answering

Passage 1

Bacteria are extremely small living things. While we measure our own sizes in inches or centimeters, bacterial size is measured in microns. One micron is a thousandth of a millimeter a pinhead is about a millimeter across. Rod shaped bacteria are usually from two to tour microns long, while rounded ones are generally one micron in diameter Thus if you enlarged a founded bacterium a thousand times, it would be just about the size of a pinhead. An adult human magnified by the same amount would be over a mile(1.6 kilometers

Even with an ordinary microscope, you must look closely to a magnification of 100 times, one finds that bacteria are barely visible cannot make out anything of their structure. Using special stains, o bacteria have attached to them wavy - looking "hairs" called flagella flagellum. The flagella rotate, pushing the bacteria though the wate and cannot move about by their own power while others can glide a little understood mechanism.

From the bacterial point of view, the world is a very different humans To a bacterium water is as thick as molasses is to us. Bac are influenced by the movements of the chemical molecules around microscope, even those with no flagella, often bounce about in the collide with the water molecules and are pushed this way and that, that within a tenth of a second the molecules around a bacterium hones even bacteria without flagella are thus constantly exposed to

Multiple Choice QA

1. Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?

(A) The characteristics of bacteria

(B) How bacteria reproduce

(C) The various functions of bacteria

(A) How bacteria contribute to disease

2. Bacteria are measured in

(A) inches

(B) centimeters

(C) microns

(D) millimeters

3. Which of the following is the smallest?

(A) A pinhead

(B) A rounded bacterium

(C) A microscope

(D) A rod-shaped bacterium

According to the passage, someone who examines bacteria using only a microscope that magnifies 100 times would see

(A) tiny dots

(B) small "hairs"

(C) large rods

(D) detailed structures

5. The relationship between a bacterium and its flagella is most nearly analogous to which of the following?

(A) A rider jumping on a horse's back

(B) A ball being hit by a bat

(C) A boat powered by a motor

(D) A door closed by a gust of wind

6. In line 16, the author compares water to molasses, in order to introduce which of the following topics?

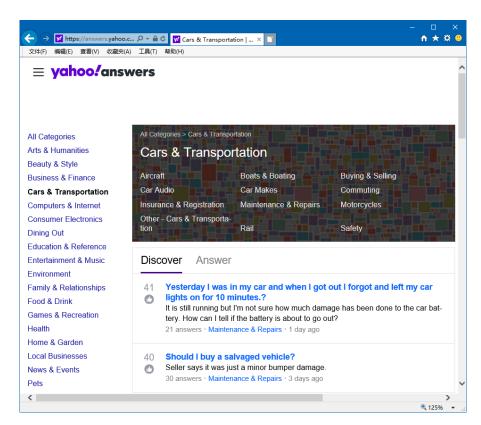
- (A) The bacterial content of different liquids
- (B) What happens when bacteria are added to molasses
- (C) The molecular structures of different chemicals

(D) How difficult it is for bacteria to move through water

Question Answering



Document-based QA (DBQA)



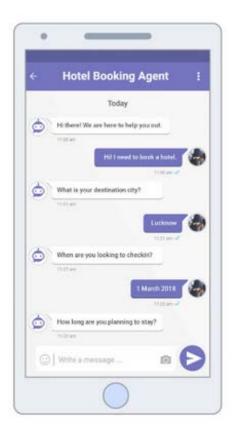
Community QA

Question Answering



It requires text classification, information retrieval, and information extraction techniques.

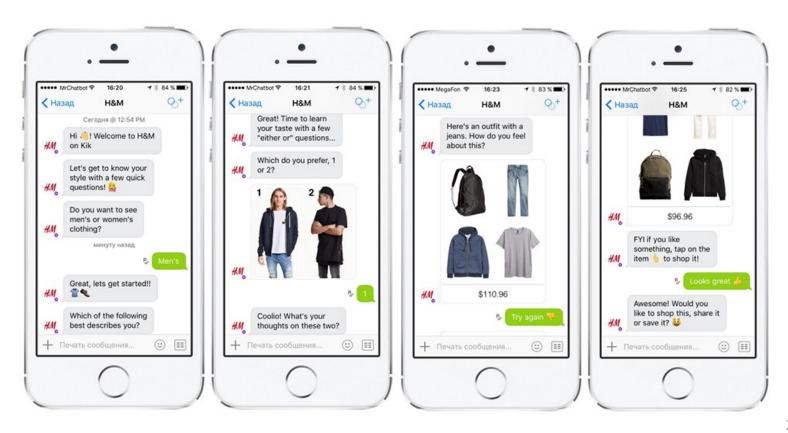
- Dialogue Systems (Chatbots)
 - Task-Oriented







- Dialogue Systems (Chatbots)
 - Task-Oriented



- Dialogue Systems
 - Social-Oriented (Chatbots)



It requires language understanding, language generation and human-machine communication (dialogue management) techniques.

Summary

