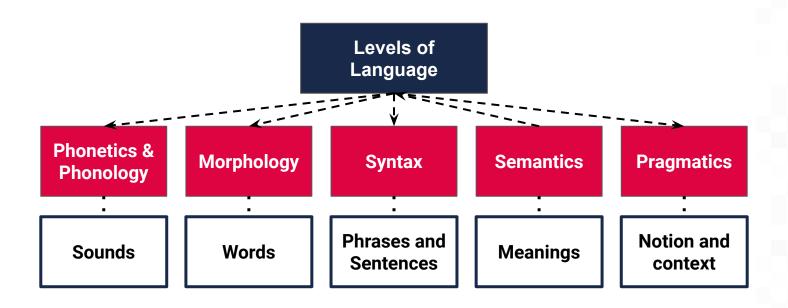
# **Natural Language Processing**

Improving Human Communication with NLP



## **How does Natural Languages Look Like?**





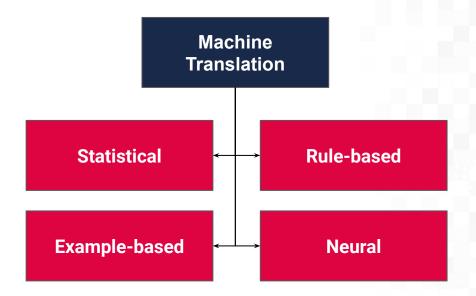
## **What is Natural Language Processing?**

- Natural language processing (NLP) is a field of study concerned with enabling computers and machines to understand human language
- Turing test specified that a computer or machine must have human-like conversational abilities in order to be considered intelligent
- Knowledge and understanding of linguistic system is important in comprehension application of natural language processing technologies
- However, natural languages are essentially vast in vocabulary, unrestrictive in nature and ambiguous at times
- This in turn accelerated the adoption of AI in this field as classical fixed rules are rendered obsolete due to the dynamic nature of natural languages



### **Subdomains in NLP**

- Four main types of machine translation models: statistical (SMT), rule-based (RBMT), example-based (EBMT) and neural (NMT)
- Before NMT was invented, SMT was predominantly used, supplanting more classical methods such as rule-based and example-based methods
- Currently, NMT which utilises the neural networks, is the most dominant method in machine translation due to its versatility



#### Source:

Nadkarni et al. (2011). Natural Language Processing: an introduction. Journal of American Medical Informatics Association. Vol 18, p. 544 551.



## How does natural language processing helps communication?









#### Source:

https://freshdesk.com/customer-engagement/virtual-assistant-chatbot-blog/

# **Natural Language Processing**

**Chatbots and Virtual Assistants** 



## **NLP Application 1: Customer Service Chatbot**

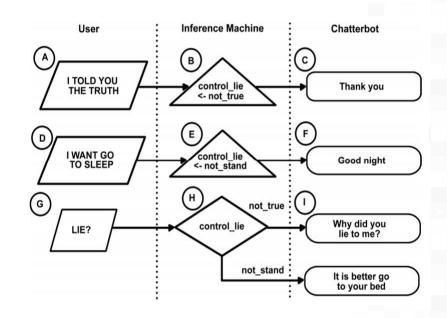
- Chatbot collect information from customer and pass information to Robotic Process Automation (RPA).
- RPA perform fills information to the system, retrieve status from system and etc.
- Information is then passed back to chatbot to continue conversation





## **Chatting Robots**

- It is shown that humans are less confident when communication with another human, as opposed to a chatbot
- By using chatbots monitored by a human, messages can be delivered more effectively
- Current chatbots uses decision tree, which is a Machine Learning technique
- In recent development, researchers in India uses NLP to process user inputs and assign tags based on the sentiment and meaning
- The algorithm will turn to an Artificial Intelligence Markup Language (AIML) database and look for appropriate responses based on tags



Haristiani, N. (2019). Artificial Intelligence (AI) *Chatbot* as Language Learning Medium: An inquiry. *J. Phys.: Conf. Ser.* 1387 012020

Wailthare, S., Gaikwad, T., Khadse, K., Dubey, P. (2018). Artificial Intelligence Based Chat-bot. International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology. Vol. 5, Issue 3.

Marietto, Maria & Aguiar, Rafael & Barbosa, Gislene & Botelho, Wagner & Pimentel, Edson & Franca, Robson & Silva, Vera. (2013). Artificial Intelligence MArkup Language: A Brief Tutorial. International Journal of Computer Science and Engineering Survey. 04. 10.5121/ijcses.2013.4301.

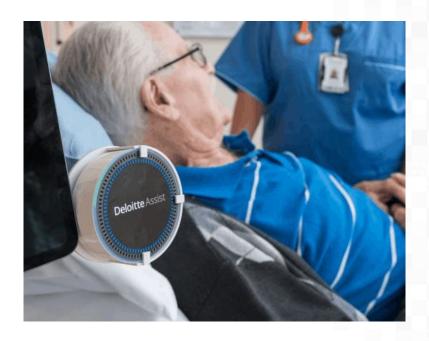


## **NLP Application 2: Patient Communication**

- Traditionally, patients inform nurses of their needs using a press of a button
- However, the signal contains no additional information or context
- Oftentimes patient's requests are non-emergency and menial tasks: adjusting pillows; other times, patient might need immediate crucial help

### **Recent Advances**

- Patient can raise requests through Alexa
- With NLP, informational context can be added into signal
- Coupled with path scheduling techniques, these devices can dispatch nurses according to priorities



Source: https://sloanreview.mit.edu/article/ais-communication-upsides/Figure from:

https://which-50.com/deloitte-brings-amazons-alexa-into-wards-to-improve-patient-care/



### Al-enabled Patient Communication

#### Raise request:

Patients speak their request for assistance

#### Data rich insights:

Detailed insight for continuous improvement, predicting trends in patient needs and workforce management\*

#### Drag & drop assignment:

Tasks can be moved between teams and assigned by dragging and dropping

#### Mobile notifications:

Alert messages are sent to the right team members to respond to the patient





**Deloitte ASSIST** 



#### Patient acknowledgement:

Patients receive immediate confirmation that their request has been received

Understood with AI:

Using AI to interpret the request - enabling patients to

operate smart rooms, book appointments and request

assistance\*

FAOs\*:

Where possible, DeloitteASSIST answers the

question immediately from a FAQ database

#### Request prioritisation:

Requests are assigned priority and smart-routed to nurses or support teams - escalations will occur where required\*

Source:https://www2.deloitte.com/nz/en/pages/life-sciences-and-healthcare/articles/delo itte-assist-transforming-patient-communication.html

\*Not part of currently solution, in design for future releases

# **Natural Language Processing**

Machine Translation, Text Mining and Sentiment Analysis



## **NLP Application 3: Translation**

- In 2016, Google made a breakthrough in machine translation and introduced neural machine translation (NMT), nearly a decade later than its predecessor: phrase-based statistical machine translation (SMT)
- Previously, researchers use SMT to find the most probable translation
- NMT capitalises on the capability of deep learning to implement accurate translations
- Currently, Google deploys NMT in Google Translate, replacing SMT



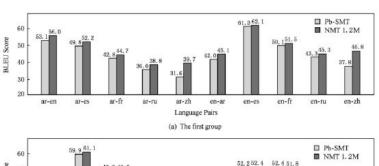
#### Source:

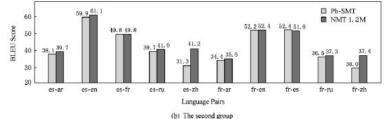
Zong, Zhaorong & Hong, Changchun. (2018). On Application of Natural Language Processing in Machine Translation. 506-510. 10.1109/ICMCCE.2018.00112.

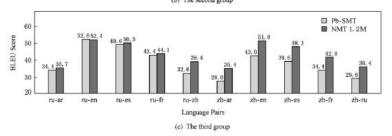


## **A Multi-lingual Robot**

- From the figure, we can see that NMT performs better than SMT in more languages
- NMT is able to produce accurate translations by using a encoder-decoder framework which resembles a deep neural network







#### Source:

Zong, Zhaorong & Hong, Changchun. (2018). On Application of Natural Language Processing in Machine Translation. 506-510. 10.1109/ICMCCE.2018.00112.



## **NLP Application 4: Text Mining**

- Refers to extraction of relevant information from textual sources.
- Processing of unstructured information in text and transforming it into a suitable format for analysis

## **Motivation of study**

- Unstructured data is the more commonly available type of data
- · Enables effective and efficient analysis of big textual data



## **Contemporary Challenges of Text Mining**

- Interpretation of unstructured content is complex for machines caused by
  - Presence of ambiguity in natural languages
  - Meaning to heavily rely on context and background knowledge
- Commonly uses supervised
   Machine Learning approach which
   is often computationally expensive
   as large number of annotated
   documents required
- High dimension of attribute space





## **Problems Text Mining is Used to Solve**

- Two main tasks of Text Mining are
  - o Information patterns search
  - Matching structure identification
- Examples of tasks:

Text summarization	Produce condensed representation of the input
Document retrieval	Identify and return most relevant documents given a collection of documents according to user's query
Text categorization	Assign a predefined category according to the content
Document clustering	Groups of documents are sought by creating links between similar documents



## **NLP Application 5: Sentiment Analysis**

- Also known as opinion mining
- The study analyzing people's opinions towards a certain item such as products, services, issues, or topics.
- Opinions can be an important piece of information to arrive to a decision
- · Due to its potential influence, more attention is being put towards opinion mining

## **Motivation of study**

- · Diverse commercial applications
- Growth of social media content







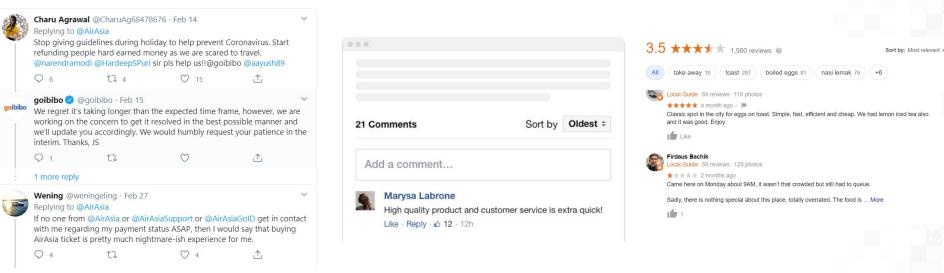
Negative Neutral

Positive



## **Sentiment Analysis**

- Determine if the expression towards a particular topic, product, etc. is positive, negative, or neutral
- Example: Reviews, Tweets, Facebook posts, Comments





## **Thank You**

