

Image generated using Sora

Introduction to Natural Language Processing

Part 1



Prakhar Ganesh



Before we start ...

How's everyone doing?

Any questions from previous sessions?

Goals today...

- What is ‘*Natural Language Processing (NLP)*’?
 - Introduction to an interdisciplinary field
- Why do we need NLP?
 - Applications and Challenges
- Different ways of modeling language
 - Bag of Words, Causal Language Modeling, etc.
- Embeddings

What is Natural Language Processing?

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It enables computers to understand, interpret and respond to human language.

What is Natural Language Processing?

*It enables **computers** to understand, interpret and respond to human language.*

- Computer Science, Artificial intelligence,
Machine learning

What is Natural Language Processing?

*It enables computers to understand, interpret and respond to **human language**.*

- Linguistics, Social Science

Why ‘natural language’? What other kind of language is there?

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Natural Language



Source: <https://www.thoughtco.com/ambiguity-language-1692388>

Why ‘natural language’? What other kind of language is there?

Natural Language



Computer Language

```
class Coder(BaseHuman):

    def __init__(self):
        coffee.strength++
        env.update()
        env.theme = DARK

    def day(self):
        self.eat(1*hrs)
        self.code(12*hrs)
        self.eat(1*hrs)
        self.debug(4*hrs)
        time.sleep(6*hrs)
```

Source: <https://www.thoughtco.com/ambiguity-language-1692388>

Why ‘natural language’? What other kind of language is there?

Natural Language

- Used for everyday communication between people

Computer Language

- Used for instructing computers to perform specific tasks

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Natural Language

- Used for everyday communication between people
- Developed naturally

Computer Language

- Used for instructing computers to perform specific tasks
- Systematically designed

Why ‘natural language’? What other kind of language is there?

Natural Language

- Used for everyday communication between people
- Developed naturally
- Complex and ambiguous

Computer Language

- Used for instructing computers to perform specific tasks
- Systematically designed
- Precise and unambiguous

Why ‘natural language’? What other kind of language is there?

Natural Language

- Used for everyday communication between people
- Developed naturally
- Complex and ambiguous
- Highly nuanced and flexible

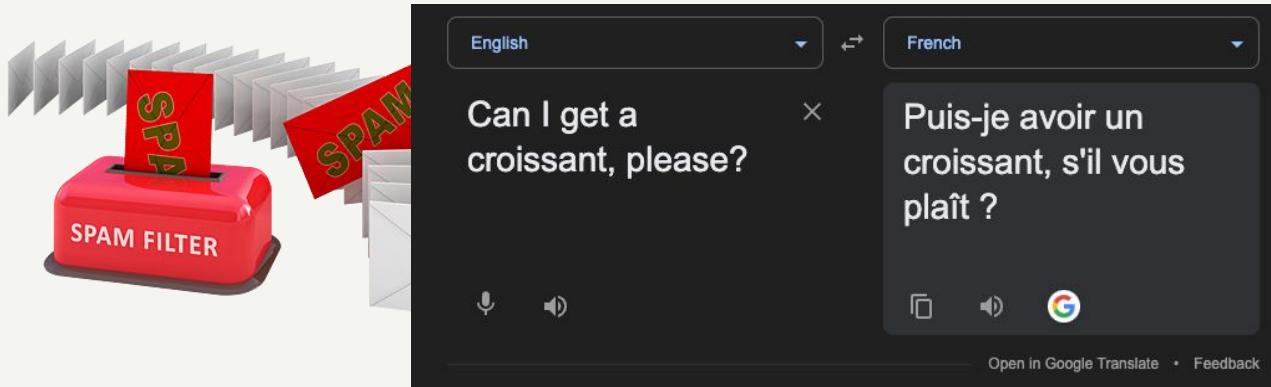
Computer Language

- Used for instructing computers to perform specific tasks
- Systematically designed
- Precise and unambiguous
- Limited in functionality and expressiveness

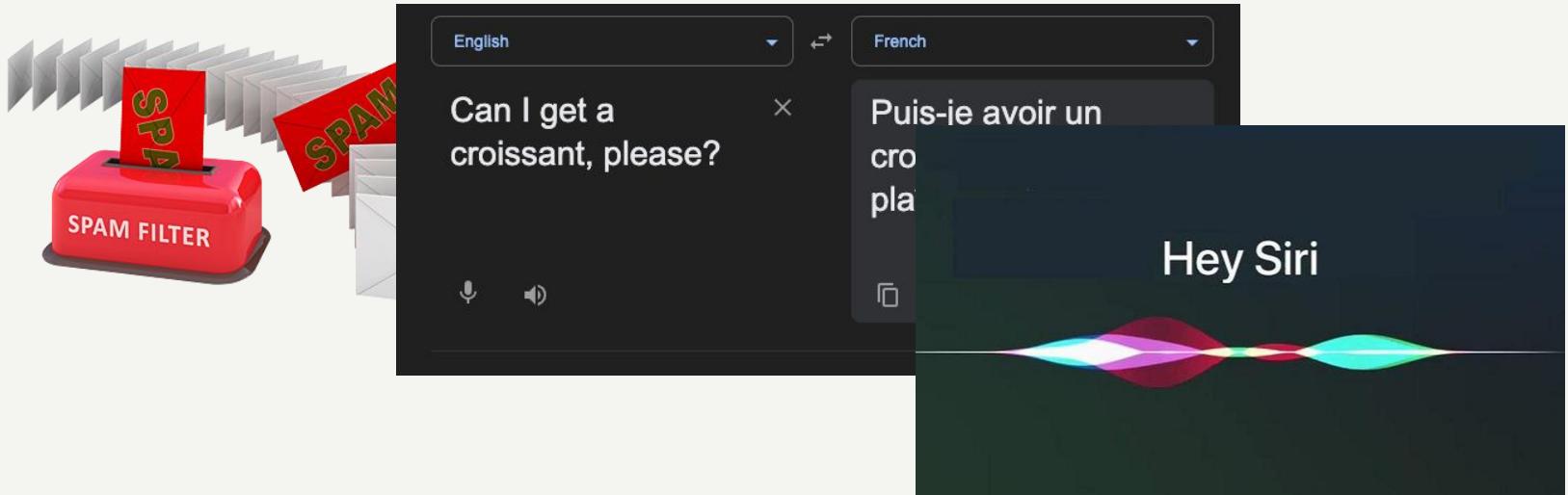
NLP is everywhere around us!



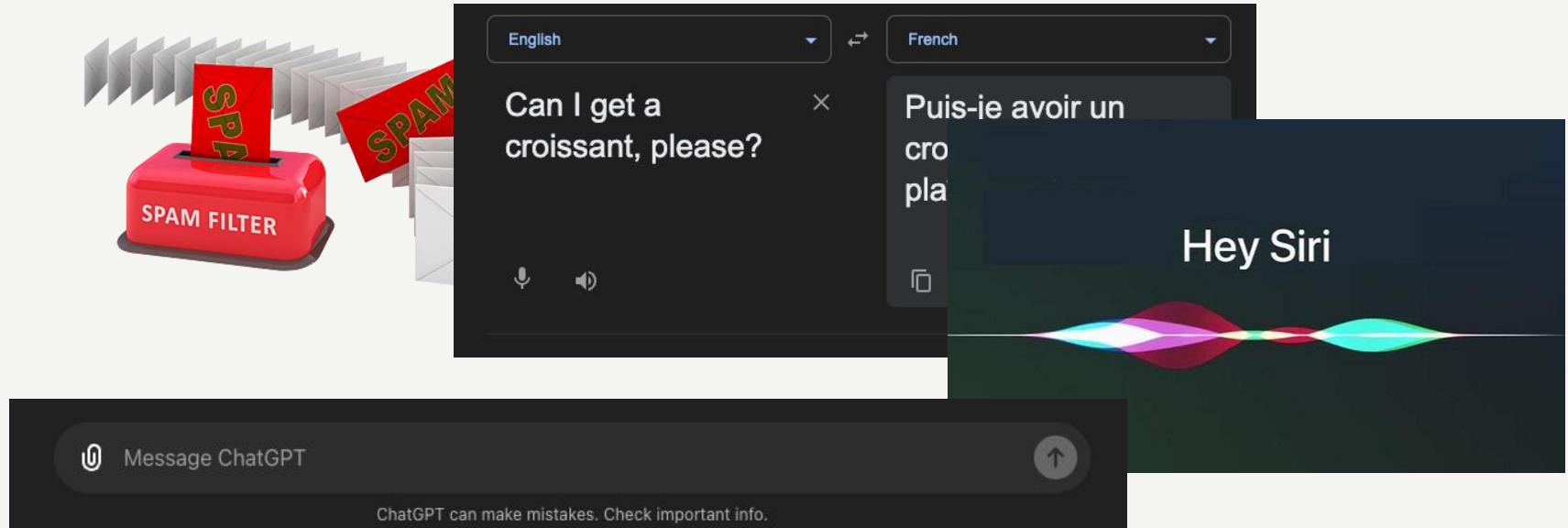
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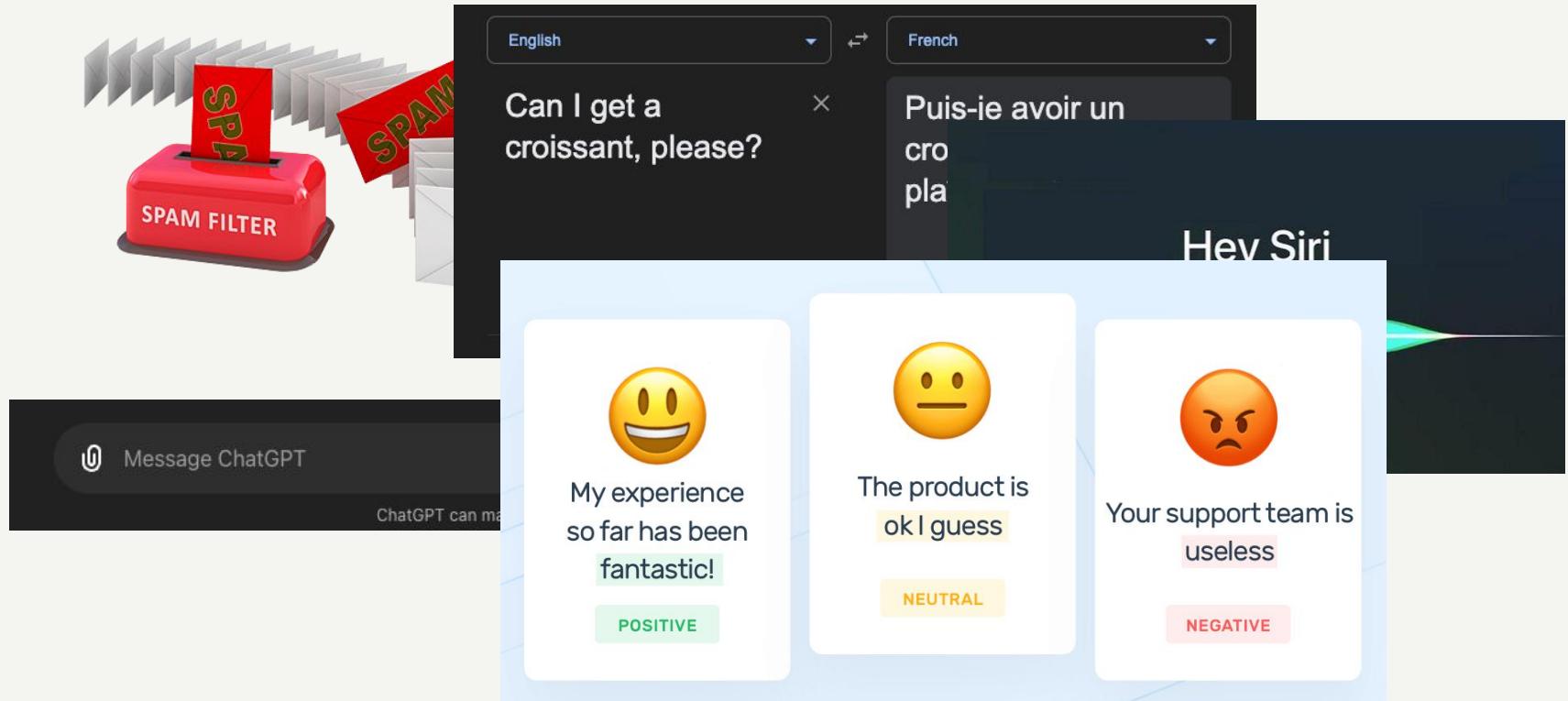
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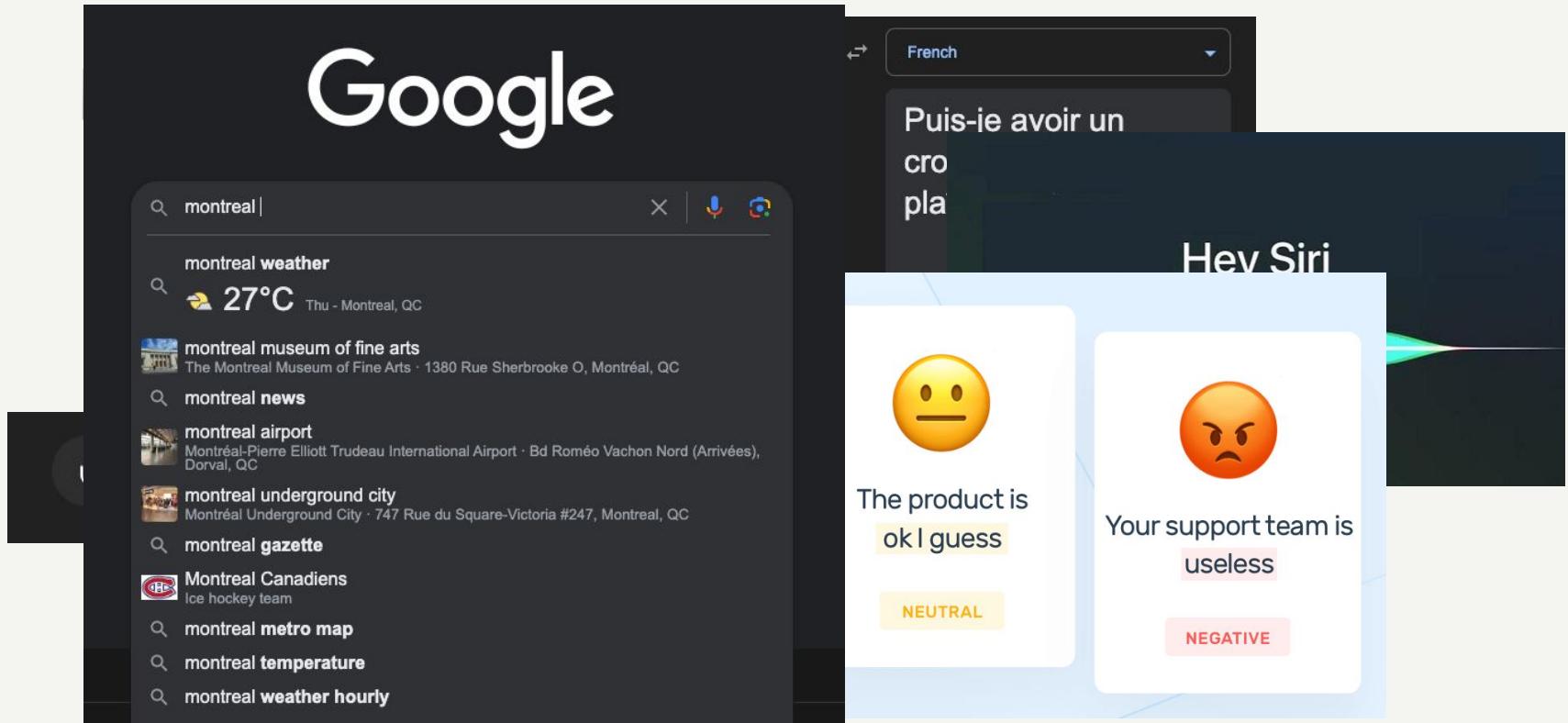
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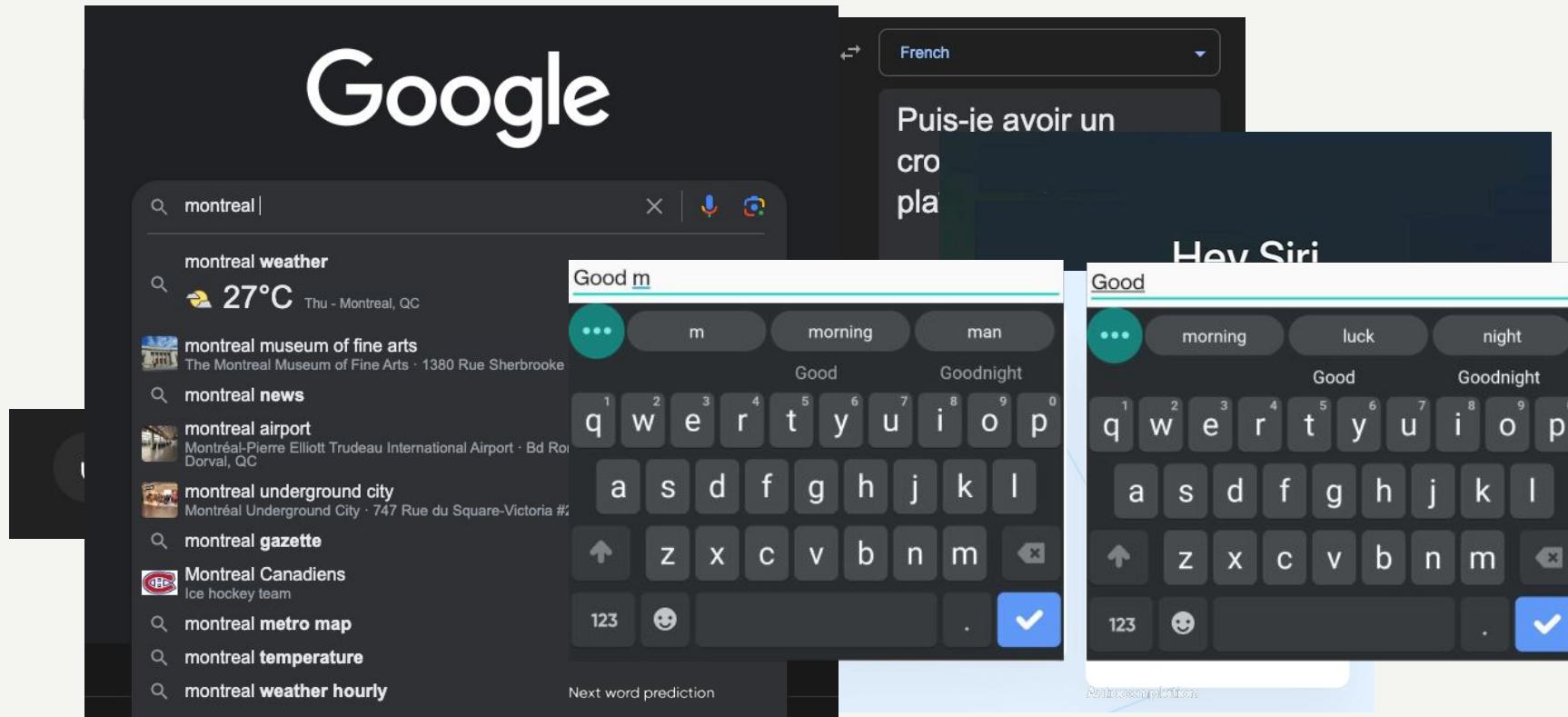
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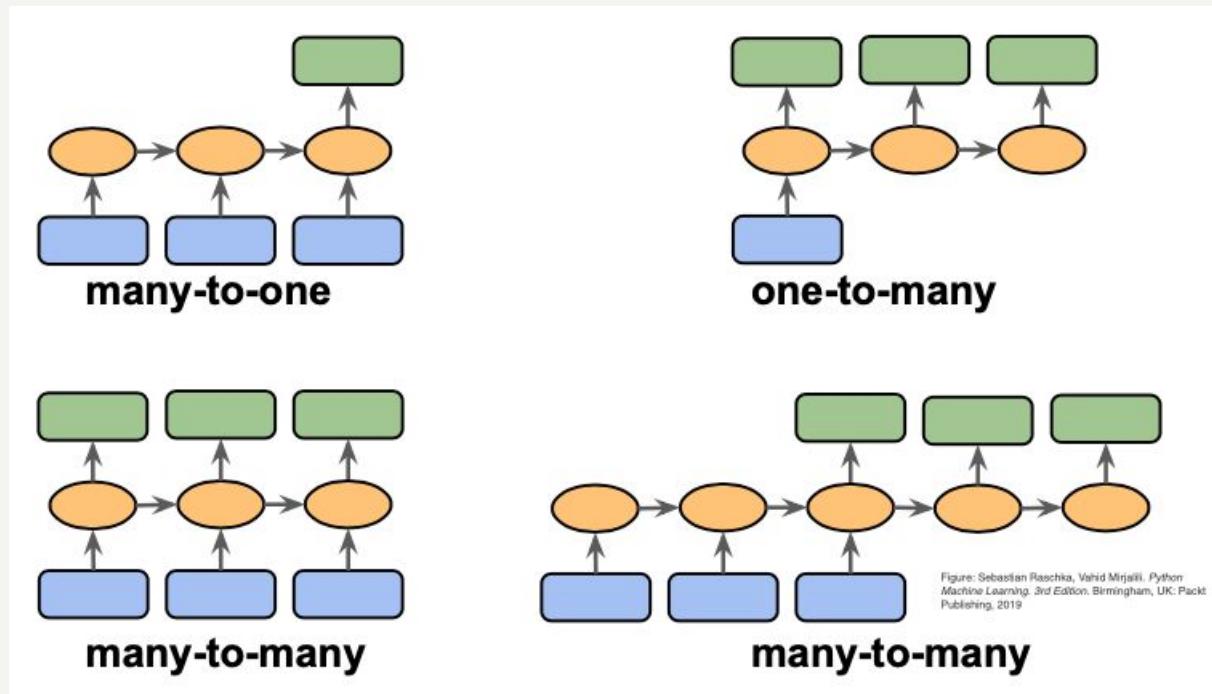
NLP is everywhere around us!



NLP is everywhere around us!



Types of Sequence Modeling



Types of Sequence Modeling

Example: Text Classification

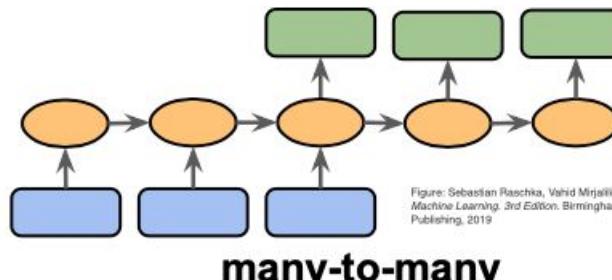
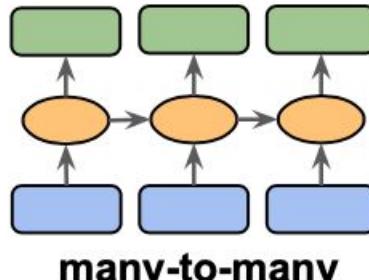
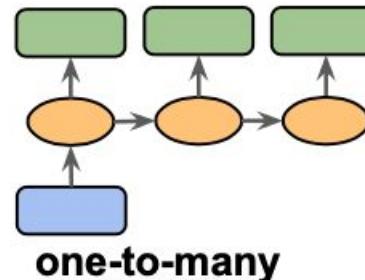
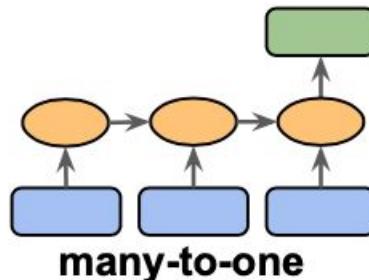
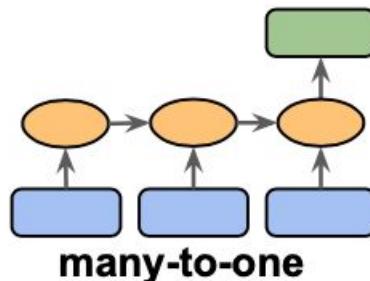


Figure: Sebastian Raschka, Vahid Mirjalili. Python Machine Learning, 3rd Edition. Birmingham, UK: Packt Publishing, 2019

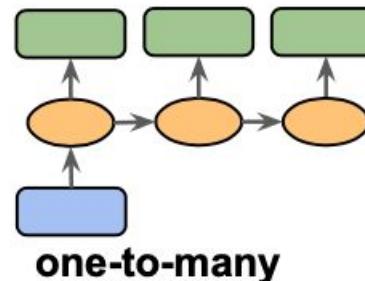
Types of Sequence Modeling

Example: Text Classification

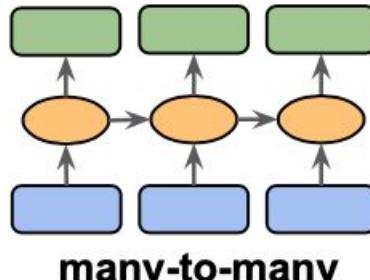


many-to-one

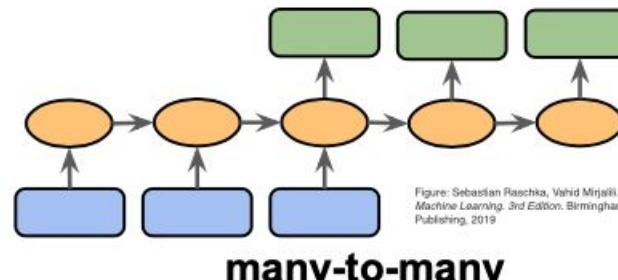
Example: Image Captioning



one-to-many



many-to-many

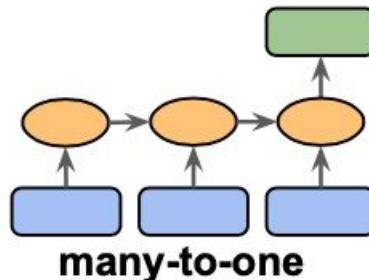


many-to-many

Figure: Sebastian Raschka, Vahid Mirjalili. Python Machine Learning, 3rd Edition. Birmingham, UK: Packt Publishing, 2019

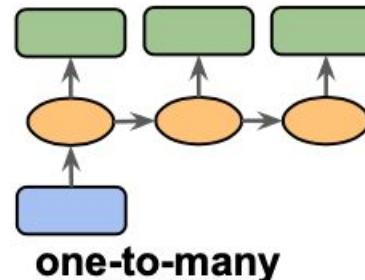
Types of Sequence Modeling

Example: Text Classification



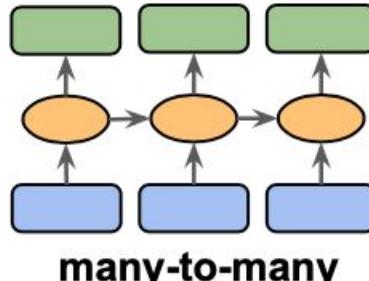
many-to-one

Example: Image Captioning

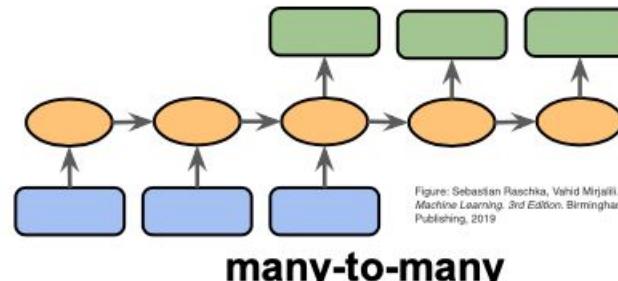


one-to-many

Example: Text to Speech



many-to-many

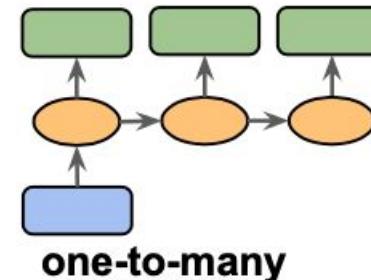
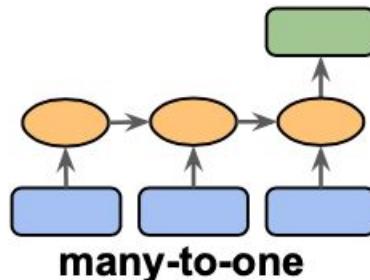


many-to-many

Figure: Sebastian Raschka, Vahid Mirjalili. Python Machine Learning, 3rd Edition. Birmingham, UK: Packt Publishing, 2019

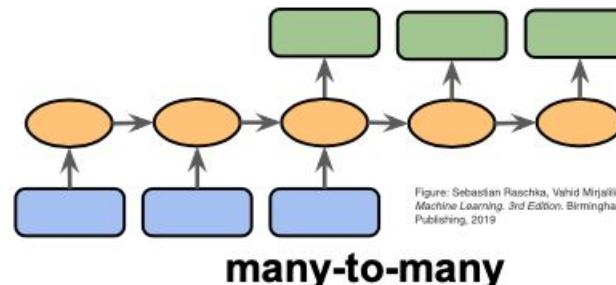
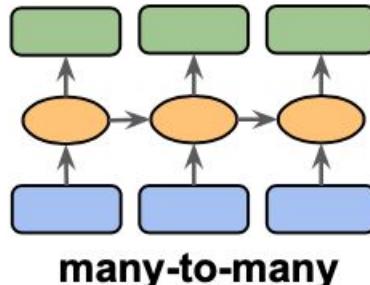
Types of Sequence Modeling

Example: Text Classification



Example: Image Captioning

Example: Text to Speech



Example: Machine Translation

Figure: Sebastian Raschka, Vahid Mirjalili. Python Machine Learning, 3rd Edition. Birmingham, UK: Packt Publishing, 2019.

Challenges in NLP

Challenges of NLP: Phrasing Ambiguity



Source: <https://blueskiesconsulting.com/how-well-do-you-handle-ambiguity-on-a-project/>

Challenges of NLP: Words with Multiple Meanings



Challenges of NLP: ~~Mispellings~~

Misspellings

Challenges of NLP: New Vocabulary

A screenshot of a conversational AI interface. On the left, there is a small circular profile picture of a woman with blonde hair. To its right is a light gray speech bubble containing the text: "Hey! I'm Emma, your personal AI language teacher. Ask me anything, or click on a topic below:". Above the speech bubble is a small icon of a person with a gear-like head. To the right of the speech bubble is a purple rectangular button with white text that reads: "wagwarn emma, big up yourself".

Challenges of NLP: Specialized Terminology

A 12-year old girl with known hyperagglutinability, presented to the emergency department with a 2-week history of headaches and facial weakness. Neurologic examination indicated sensorineural hearing loss on the right side with Weber's test lateralizing to the left, and the Rinne's test demonstrating bone conduction greater than air conduction on the right. Magnetic resonance imaging of the head revealed severe structural defects of the right petrous temporal bone. No indication of cerebral infarction.

Challenges of NLP: Tone of Voice

JD Scott Follow
@MrJDScott

My favorite thing to do at 4am is go to the airport. How about you?



Challenges of NLP: Understanding Context



It's raining cats and dogs!

Source:

<https://medium.com/@InsightfulScribbler/the-curious-history-of-raining-cats-and-dogs-and-interesting-rainy-weather-idioms-from-other-33709f6b7884>

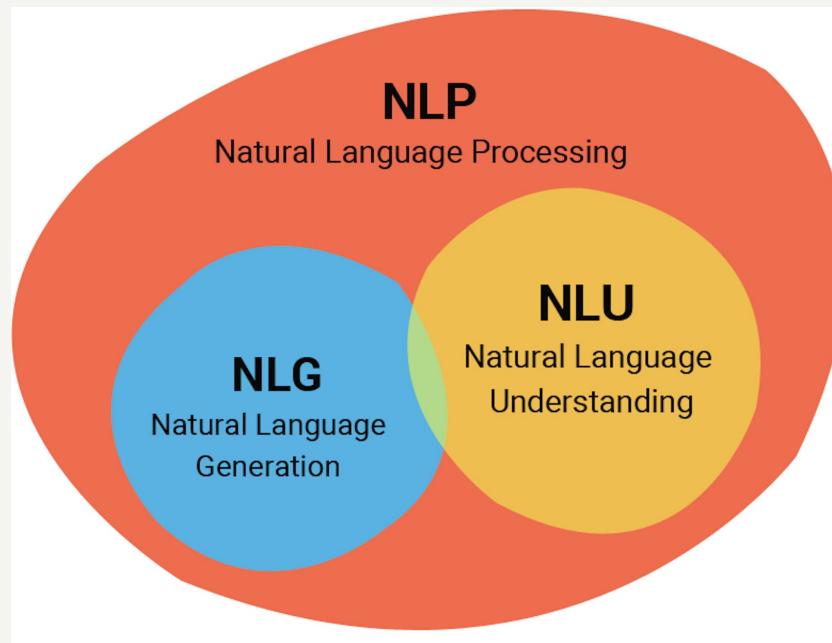
Challenges of NLP: Code Switching



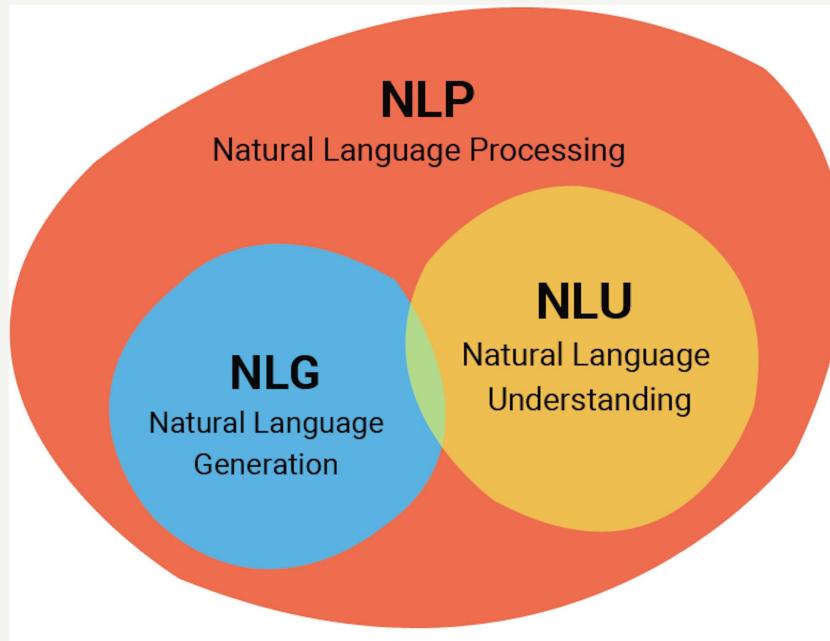
Source: <https://www.theinformedslp.com/review/a-little-bit-of-this-un-poquito-of-that>

Terminology

NLP, NLU and NLG



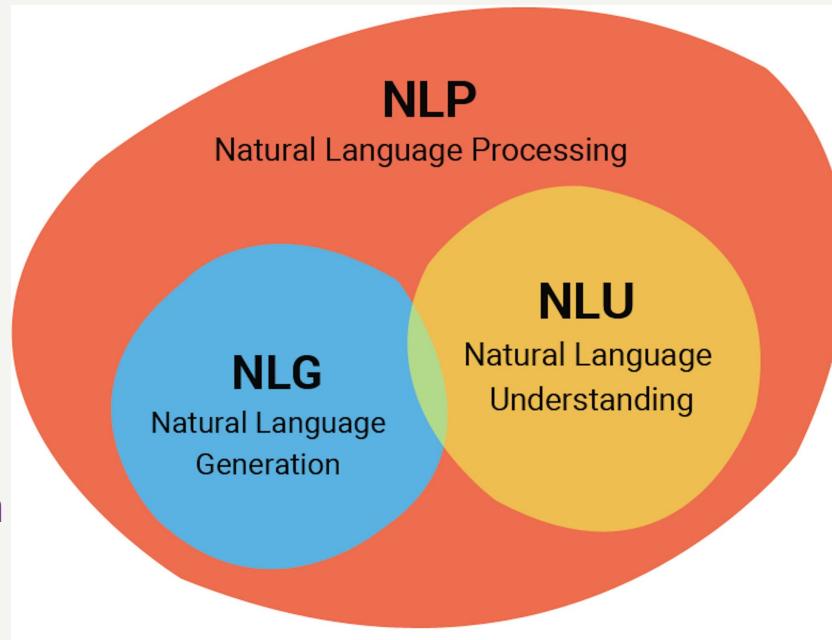
NLP, NLU and NLG



It enables computers to understand and interpret human language.

NLP, NLU and NLG

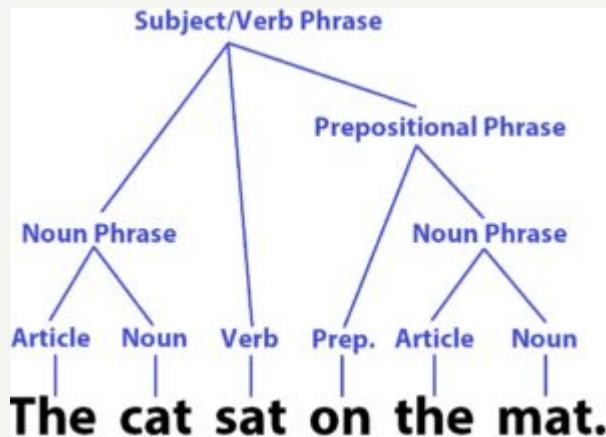
It enables computers to respond, manipulate and generate human language.



It enables computers to understand and interpret human language.

Syntax

sentence structure and grammar rules



Syntax: the *arrangement* of words in a sentence



The **man walks the dog.**



The **dog walks the man.**

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l3mbNkIEcYM>

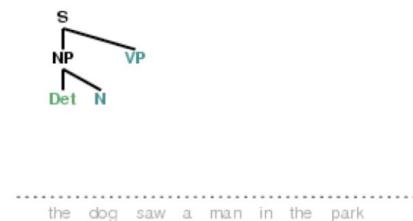
Parsing

extracting syntax from a sentence

1. Initial stage



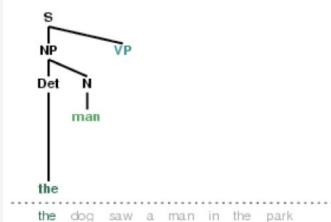
2. Second production



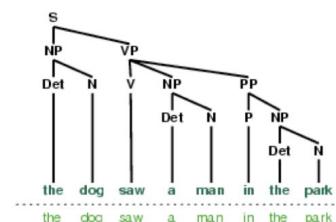
3. Matching *the*



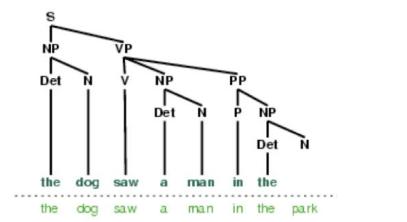
4. Cannot match *man*



5. Completed parse

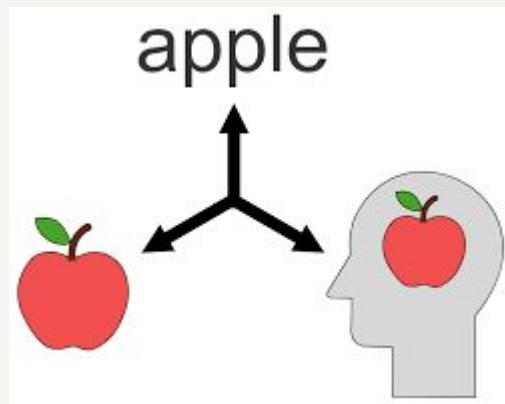


6. Backtracking



Semantics

meaning of a word



Word	Semantic
pen	a writing tool
pen	a livestock's enclosure
pen	a portable enclosure for a baby
pen	a correctional institution
pen	a female swan

Pragmatics

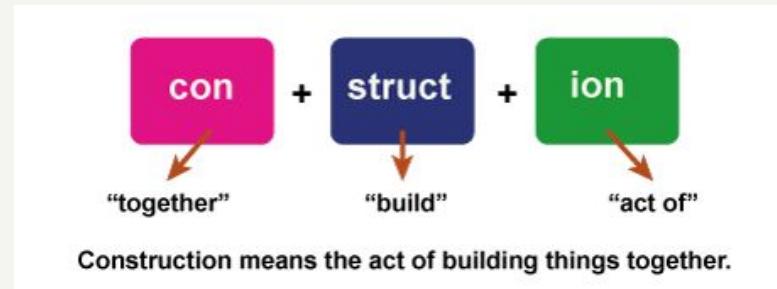
meaning of a word in context of the sentence

It's hot in here, can you crack a window?



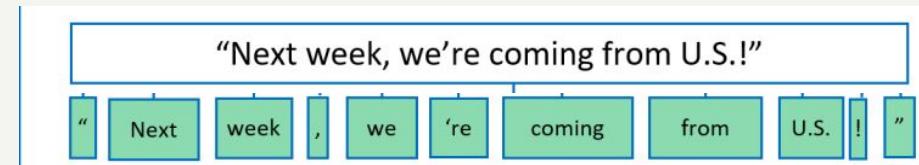
Morphology

the study of how words are formed



Tokenization

splitting text into smaller units (words, phrases, roots, etc.)



Tokenization

Byte Pair Encoding (BPE Tokenization)

Byte Pair Encoding (BPE Tokenization)

low
lower
lowest
new
newest
wider
widest

Byte Pair Encoding (BPE Tokenization)

```
low = l + o + w  
lower = l + o + w + e + r  
lowest = l + o + w + e + s + t  
new = n + e + w  
newest = n + e + w + e + s + t  
wider = w + i + d + e + r  
widest = w + i + d + e + s + t
```

Tokens: l, o, w, e, r, s, t, n, i, d

Byte Pair Encoding (BPE Tokenization)

low = **l + o** + w

lower = **l + o** + w + e + r

lowest = **l + o** + w + e + s + t

new = n + e + w

newest = n + e + w + e + s + t

wider = w + i + d + e + r

widest = w + i + d + e + s + t

$l + o \rightarrow 3$ times

Tokens: l, o, w, e, r, s, t, n, i, d

Byte Pair Encoding (BPE Tokenization)

low = l + **o + w**

lower = l + **o + w + e + r**

lowest = l + **o + w + e + s + t**

new = n + e + w

newest = n + e + w + e + s + t

wider = w + i + d + e + r

widest = w + i + d + e + s + t

l + o → 3 times

o + w → 3 times

Tokens: l, o, w, e, r, s, t, n, i, d

Byte Pair Encoding (BPE Tokenization)

low = l + o + w

lower = l + o + **w + e** + r

lowest = l + o + **w + e** + s + t

new = n + e + w

newest = n + e + **w + e** + s + t

wider = w + i + d + e + r

widest = w + i + d + e + s + t

l + o → 3 times

o + w → 3 times

w + e → 3 times

Tokens: l, o, w, e, r, s, t, n, i, d

Byte Pair Encoding (BPE Tokenization)

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wider = w + i + d + e + r

widest = w + i + d + e + s + t

Tokens: l, o, w, e, r, s, t, n, i, d

l + o → 3 times

o + w → 3 times

w + e → 3 times

e + r → 2 times

e + s → 3 times

s + t → 3 times

n + e → 2 times

e + w → 2 times

w + i → 2 times

i + d → 2 times

d + e → 2 times

Byte Pair Encoding (BPE Tokenization)

low = l + o + w

lower = l + o + w + e + r

lowest = l + o + w + e + s + t

new = n + e + w

newest = n + e + w + e + s + t

wider = w + i + d + e + r

widest = w + i + d + e + s + t

Tokens: l, o, w, e, r, s, t, n, i, d

l + o → 3 times

o + w → 3 times

w + e → 3 times

e + r → 2 times

e + s → 3 times

s + t → 3 times

n + e → 2 times

e + w → 2 times

w + i → 2 times

i + d → 2 times

d + e → 2 times

Byte Pair Encoding (BPE Tokenization)

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low = lo + w
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newest = n + e + w + e + s + t
wider = w + i + d + e + r
widest = w + i + d + e + s + t
```

Tokens: l, o, w, e, r, s, t, n, i, d, **lo**

Byte Pair Encoding (BPE Tokenization)

low = lo + w

lower = lo + w + e + r

lowest = lo + w + e + s + t

new = n + e + w

newest = n + e + w + e + s + t

wider = w + i + d + e + r

widest = w + i + d + e + s + t

Tokens: l, o, w, e, r, s, t, n, i, d, lo

lo + w → 3 times

w + e → 3 times

e + r → 2 times

e + s → 3 times

s + t → 3 times

n + e → 2 times

e + w → 2 times

w + i → 2 times

i + d → 2 times

d + e → 2 times

Byte Pair Encoding (BPE Tokenization)

low = lo + w

lower = lo + w + e + r

lowest = lo + w + e + s + t

new = n + e + w

newest = n + e + w + e + s + t

wider = w + i + d + e + r

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Tokens: l, o, w, e, r, s, t, n, i, d, lo

lo + w → 3 times

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Byte Pair Encoding (BPE Tokenization)

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low = low
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new = n + e + w
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widest = w + i + d + e + s + t
```

Tokens: l, o, w, e, r, s, t, n, i, d, lo, **low**

Byte Pair Encoding (BPE Tokenization)

low = low

lower = low + e + r

lowest = low + e + s + t

new = n + e + w

newest = n + e + w + e + s + t

wider = w + i + d + e + r

widest = w + i + d + e + s + t

Tokens: l, o, w, e, r, s, t, n, i, d, lo, low

low + e → 2 times

w + e → 1 times

e + r → 2 times

e + s → 3 times

s + t → 3 times

n + e → 2 times

e + w → 2 times

w + i → 2 times

i + d → 2 times

d + e → 2 times

Byte Pair Encoding (BPE Tokenization)

low = low

lower = low + e + r

lowest = low + e + s + t

new = n + e + w

newest = n + e + w + e + s + t

wider = w + i + d + e + r

widest = w + i + d + e + s + t

Tokens: l, o, w, e, r, s, t, n, i, d, lo, low

low + e → 2 times

w + e → 1 times

e + r → 2 times

e + s → 3 times

s + t → 3 times

n + e → 2 times

e + w → 2 times

w + i → 2 times

i + d → 2 times

d + e → 2 times

Byte Pair Encoding (BPE Tokenization)

low = low

lower = low + e + r

lowest = low + e + s + t

new = n + e + w

newest = n + e + w + e + s + t

wider = w + i + d + e + r

widest = w + i + d + e + s + t

Tokens: l, o, w, e, r, s, t, n, i, d, lo, low

After a few steps...

low + e → 2 times

w + e → 1 times

e + r → 2 times

e + s → 3 times

s + t → 3 times

n + e → 2 times

e + w → 2 times

w + i → 2 times

i + d → 2 times

d + e → 2 times

Byte Pair Encoding (BPE Tokenization)

low = low

lower = low + er

lowest = low + est

new = new

newest = new + est

wider = wid + er

widest = wid + est

Tokens: l, o, w, e, r, s, t, n, i, d, lo, low,
es, est, er, ne, new, wi, wid

Byte Pair Encoding (BPE Tokenization)

low = low

lower = low + er

lowest = low + est

new = new

newest = new + est

wider = wid + er

widest = wid + est

newer = new + er

wide = wid + e

lost = lo + s + t

worst = w + o + r + s + t

wise = wi + s + e

Tokens: l, o, w, e, r, s, t, n, i, d, lo, low,
es, est, er, ne, new, wi, wid

Before Tokenization: Text Preprocessing

- **Lower Casing:** LOOK at that DUck! → look at that duck!

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Holy sh!t, look at that duck!!! → look duck

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- **Stemming and Lemmatization:** running → run
fast, faster, fastest → fast

Before Tokenization: Text Preprocessing

- **Lower Casing:** LOOK at that DUck! → look at that duck!
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Just a lot of cleaning!
A relic of NLP pre-deep learning

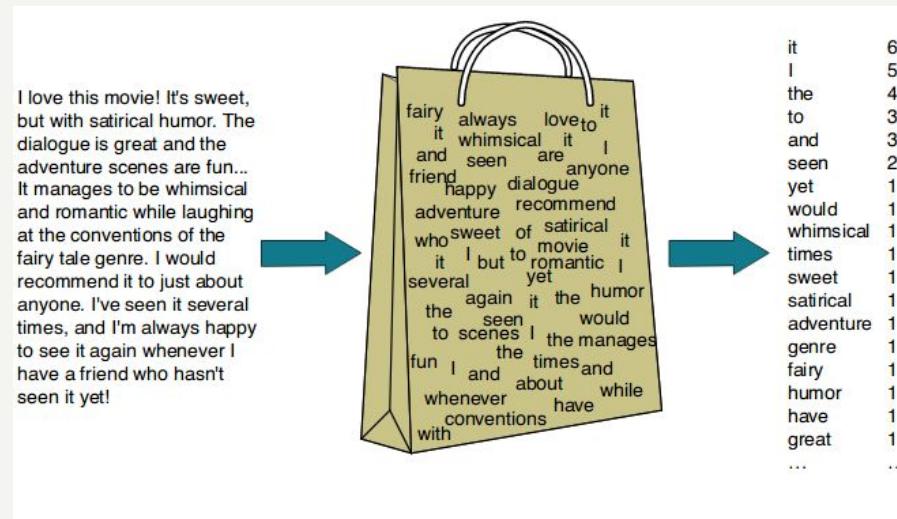
Modeling Language

Bag of Words

Order of the words doesn't matter, only their occurrence matters.

Bag of Words

Order of the words doesn't matter, only their occurrence matters.



Source: <https://koushik1102.medium.com/nlp-bag-of-words-and-tf-idf-explained-fd1f49dce7c4>

Bag of Words

Order of the words doesn't matter, only their occurrence matters.

- Simple, efficient, and a decent baseline.



**Positive or
Negative
Sentiment?**

Bag of Words

Order of the words doesn't matter, only their occurrence matters.

- Simple, efficient, and a decent baseline.
- **Ignores context!**



Bag of Words

Order of the words doesn't matter, only their occurrence matters.

- Simple, efficient, and a decent baseline.
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Other reviews said it was disappointing, but I felt it was good.

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n-gram Models

Order of the **n-grams** doesn't matter, only their occurrence matters.

n-gram Models

Order of the **n-grams** doesn't matter, only their occurrence matters.

The cat sat on the mat.

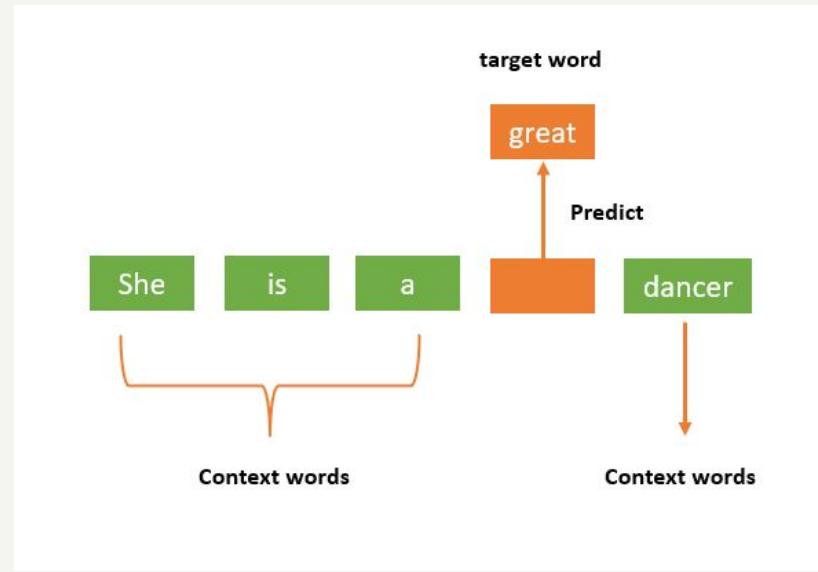


Continuous Bag of Words

“You shall know a word by the company it keeps” - J.R. Firth

Continuous Bag of Words

“*You shall know a word by the company it keeps*” - J.R. Firth



Masked Language Modeling

Sentence:

The keys to the cabinet
[MASK] on the table.

Mask 1 Predictions:

70.3% **were**
10.1% **lay**

Sentence:

The [MASK] to the cabinet
were on the table.

Mask 1 Predictions:

89.7% **keys**
1.7% **contents**

Sentence:

The [MASK] to the cabinet
[MASK] on the table.

Mask 1 Predictions:

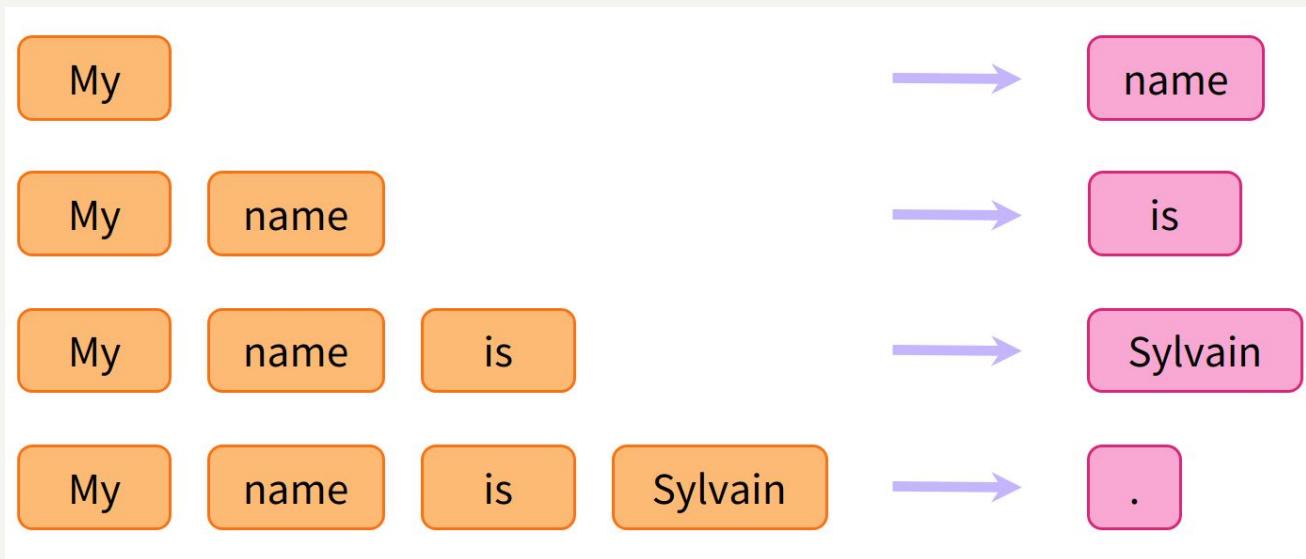
70.8% **keys**
18.2% **key**

Mask 2 Predictions:

36.6% **was**
9.0% **were**

Causal Language Modeling

Predicting the next word based on previous words.



Causal Language Modeling



Embeddings

Why Embeddings?

Why Embeddings?

Blood pressure = $w^* \text{Dosage} + b \Rightarrow 134 = 0.7^*20 + 120$

Makes sense

Why Embeddings?

$$\text{Blood pressure} = w^* \text{Dosage} + b \Rightarrow 134 = 0.7 * 20 + 120$$

Makes sense



[112, 111, 98, 79, 97, 130, 124, 122, 127, 72]
[142, 124, 103, 104, 91, 92, 118, 108, 114, 65]
[137, 137, 119, 100, 98, 85, 98, 86, 94, 55]
[147, 142, 145, 129, 113, 99, 86, 81, 87, 62]
[143, 140, 141, 139, 135, 153, 98, 87, 55]
[147, 151, 150, 148, 115, 163, 241, 170, 111, 82]
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[134, 142, 152, 99, 52, 90, 128, 117, 131, 148]
[136, 145, 145, 145, 74, 74, 130, 133, 144, 133]
[133, 138, 105, 50, 79, 87, 93, 137, 146, 145]
[131, 136, 90, 64, 88, 89, 80, 130, 135, 137]
[127, 125, 67, 80, 71, 85, 92, 134, 137, 131]
[118, 119, 48, 76, 73, 69, 88, 134, 133, 136]
[119, 114, 52, 100, 68, 10, 42, 101, 123, 132]
[114, 106, 81, 113, 22, 14, 59, 120, 131, 126]
[107, 109, 92, 65, 20, 64, 121, 125, 128, 134]
[107, 110, 35, 37, 75, 123, 136, 127, 124, 130]
[104, 121, 94, 111, 124, 124, 129, 130, 118, 124]
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[114, 117, 116, 115, 108, 116, 124, 120, 131, 128]
[113, 111, 108, 101, 102, 112, 112, 128, 118, 114]
[101, 105, 101, 91, 89, 102, 183, 185, 108, 109]
[98, 94, 96, 94, 93, 99, 96, 106, 110, 115]
[103, 99, 92, 91, 96, 98, 87, 89, 91, 103]
[102, 95, 90, 90, 92, 99, 91, 97, 95, 92]

“Applying a filter”

1	0	-1
2	0	-2
1	0	-1

filter input

$$\begin{aligned} & 1*1 + 0*3 + (-1)*4 \\ & + 2*2 + 0*1 + (-2)*1 = -1 \\ & + 1*2 + 0*5 + (-1)*2 \end{aligned}$$

Makes sense

Why Embeddings?

$$\text{Blood pressure} = w^* \text{Dosage} + b \Rightarrow 134 = 0.7 * 20 + 120$$

Makes sense



```
[112, 111, 98, 79, 97, 130, 124, 122, 127, 72]
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[137, 137, 119, 100, 98, 85, 98, 86, 94, 55]
[147, 142, 145, 129, 113, 99, 86, 81, 87, 62]
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[147, 151, 150, 148, 115, 163, 241, 170, 111, 82]
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[134, 142, 152, 99, 52, 90, 128, 107, 131, 148]
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[102, 95, 90, 90, 92, 99, 91, 97, 95, 92]
```

“Applying a filter”

1	0	-1
2	0	-2
1	0	-1

filter

1	3	4
2	1	1
2	5	2

input

$$\begin{aligned} & 1*1 + 0*3 + (-1)*4 \\ & + 2*2 + 0*1 + (-2)*1 = -1 \\ & + 1*2 + 0*5 + (-1)*2 \end{aligned}$$

Makes sense

$$\text{The cat sat on the mat} \Rightarrow \text{The}^*0.7 + \text{cat}^*1.3 + \dots$$

????

Why Embeddings?

$$\text{Blood pressure} = w \cdot \text{Dosage} + b \Rightarrow 134 = 0.7 \cdot 20 + 120$$

Makes sense



[112, 111, 98, 79, 97, 138, 124, 122, 127, 72]
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[103, 99, 92, 92, 91, 96, 98, 87, 89, 91, 103]
[102, 95, 98, 92, 92, 99, 91, 97, 95, 92]

“Applying a filter”

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 0 & -1 \\ \hline 2 & 0 & -2 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & -1 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad * \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 3 & 4 \\ \hline 2 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 2 & 5 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$1*1 + 0*3 + (-1)*4 \\ + 2*2 + 0 *1 + (-2) *1 = -7 \\ + 1*2 + 0*5 + (-1)*2$$

Makes sense

We need a way to numerically represent language

The cat sat on the mat \Rightarrow The^{0.7} + cat^{1.3} + ...

????

Embeddings as Sequential Numbering

The cat sat on the mat
1 2 3 4 1 5

Will this work?

Embeddings as Sequential Numbering

The cat sat on the mat
1 2 3 4 1 5

Will this work?

Are the words ‘the’ and ‘cat’ similar? $2-1 = 1$. Yes
Are the words ‘the’ and ‘mat’ similar? $5-1 = 4$. No

We have encoded *wrong* similarity information into these embeddings without even wanting to!

Embeddings as One Hot Encoding

$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{the} \\ \text{cat} \\ \text{sat} \\ \text{on} \\ \text{the} \\ \text{mat} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Is this better?

Embeddings as One Hot Encoding

$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{the} \\ \text{cat} \\ \text{sat} \\ \text{on} \\ \text{the} \\ \text{mat} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Is this better?

Better. Distance or ‘similarity’ between any 2 feature vectors is now the same!
But we’re not done yet.

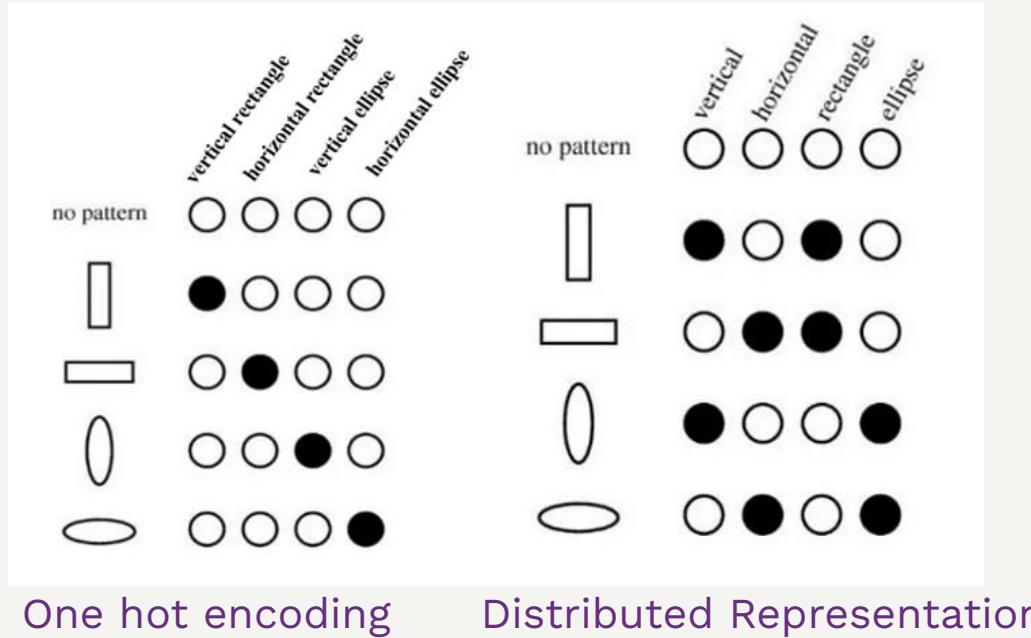
This representation does not have the problems of sequential numbering but it also **holds no similarity information** about the relationship between words.

Embeddings as Distributed Representation

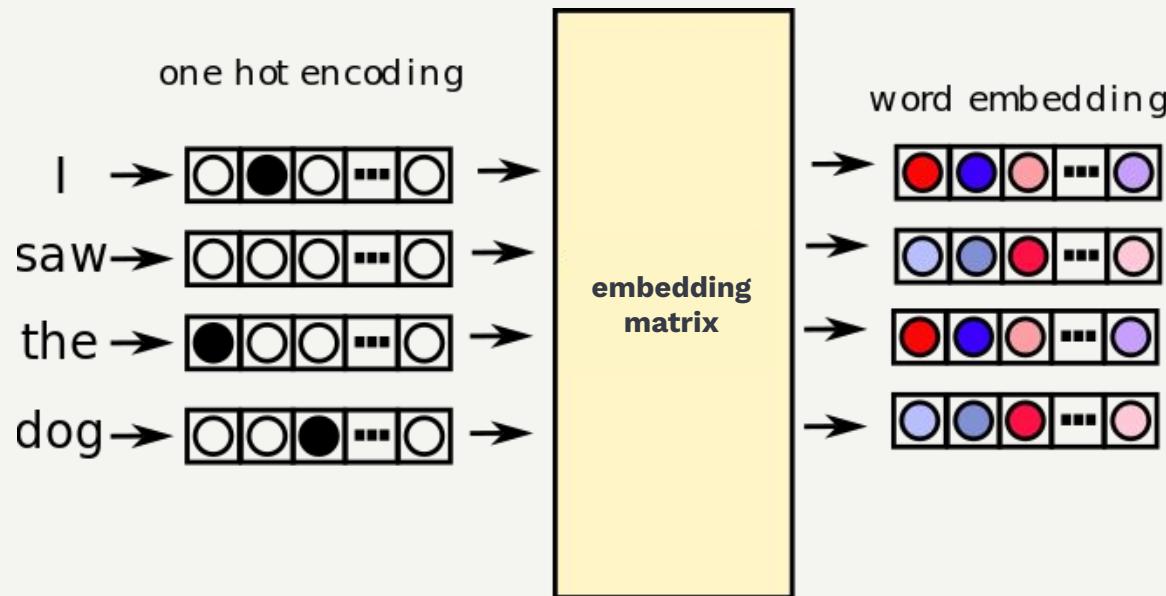
Numerical representation with **correct** comparative value!

Embeddings as Distributed Representation

Numerical representation with **correct** comparative value!



Embedding Matrix



Embedding Matrix

Once we have numerical representation of the language, we can use the learning methods we studied earlier.

And some special methods designed just for NLP!

NLP with Deep Learning

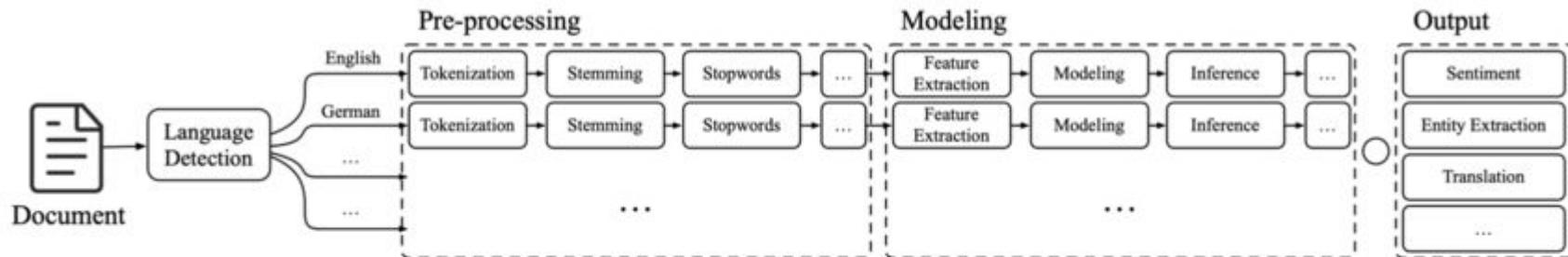
Why deep learning?

Why deep learning?

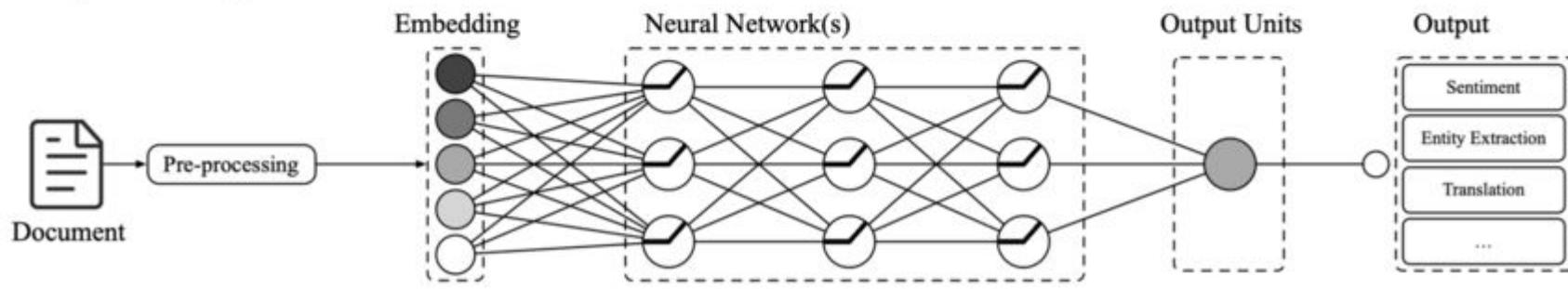
- Learn to extract features
- Data-driven learning
- End-to-end learning
- Scalable
- High Performance

Why deep learning?

Classical NLP



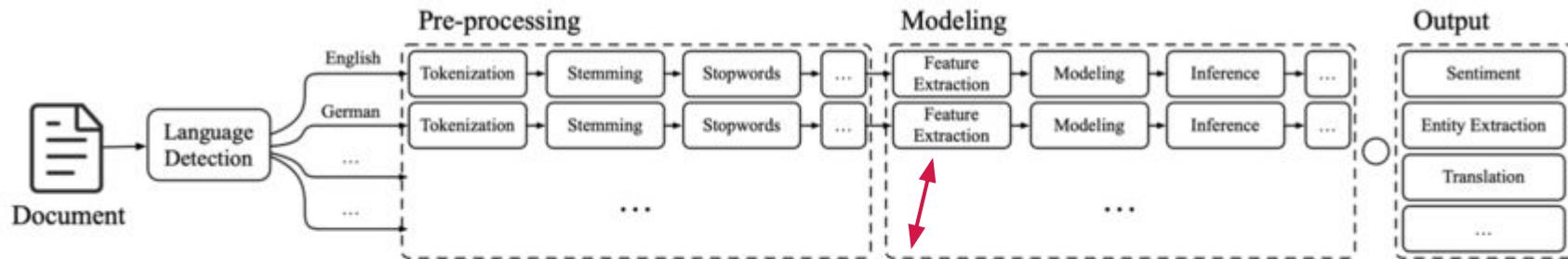
Deep Learning-based NLP



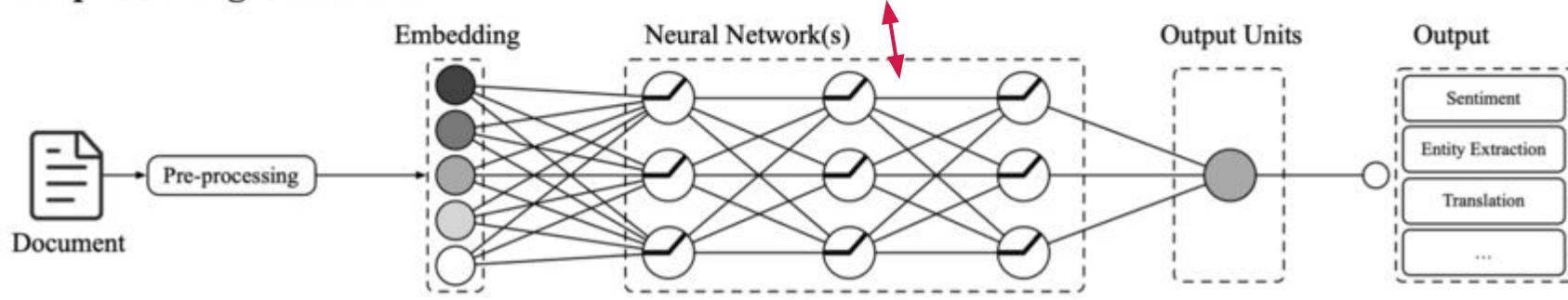
Source: Landolt, Severin, Thiemo Wambsganss, and Matthias Söllner. "A taxonomy for deep learning in natural language processing." HICSS. 2021.

Why deep learning?

Classical NLP



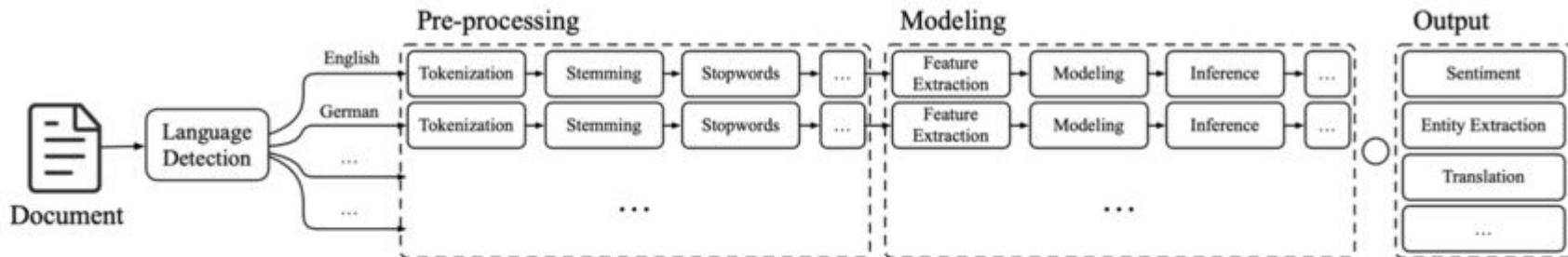
Deep Learning-based NLP



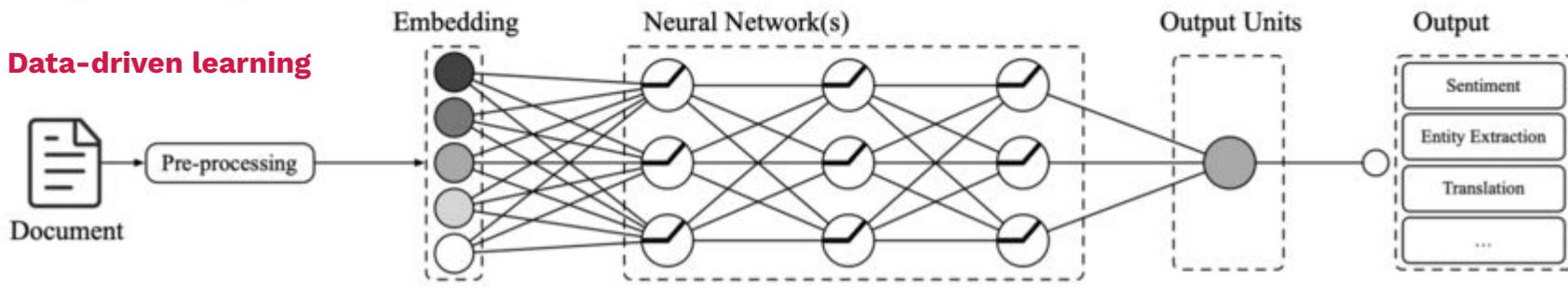
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Why deep learning?

Classical NLP



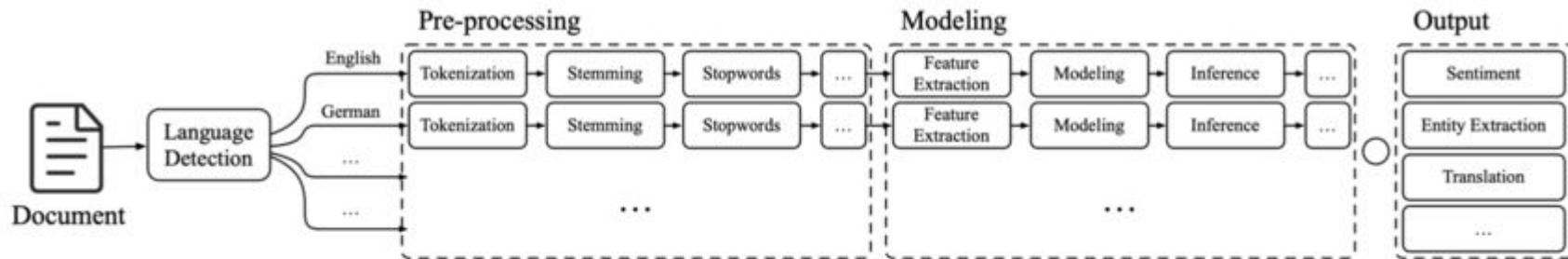
Deep Learning-based NLP



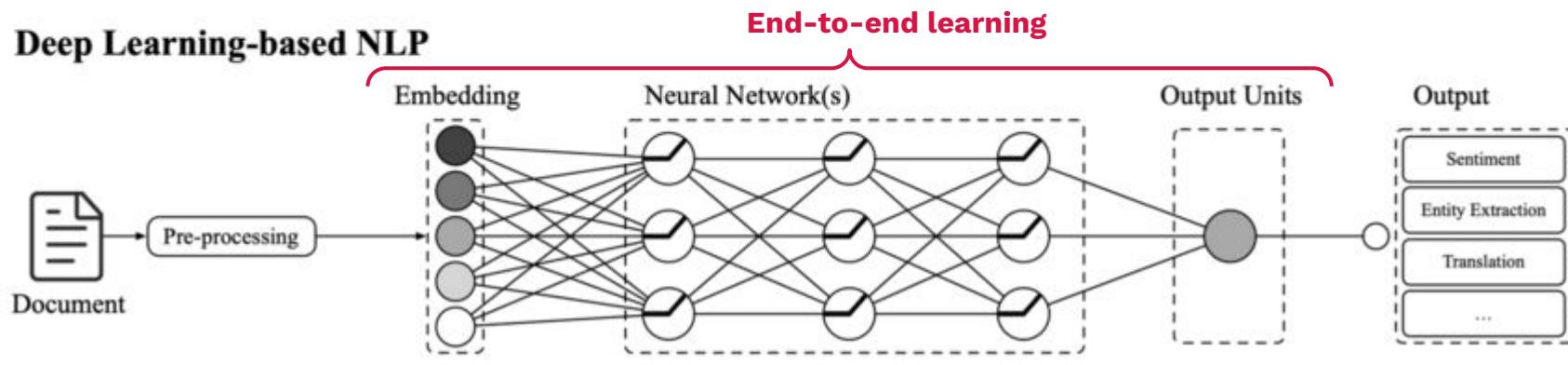
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Why deep learning?

Classical NLP



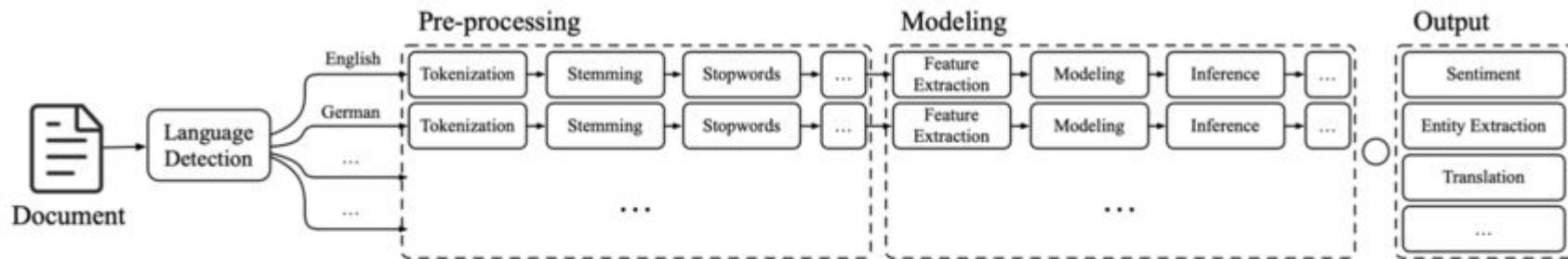
Deep Learning-based NLP



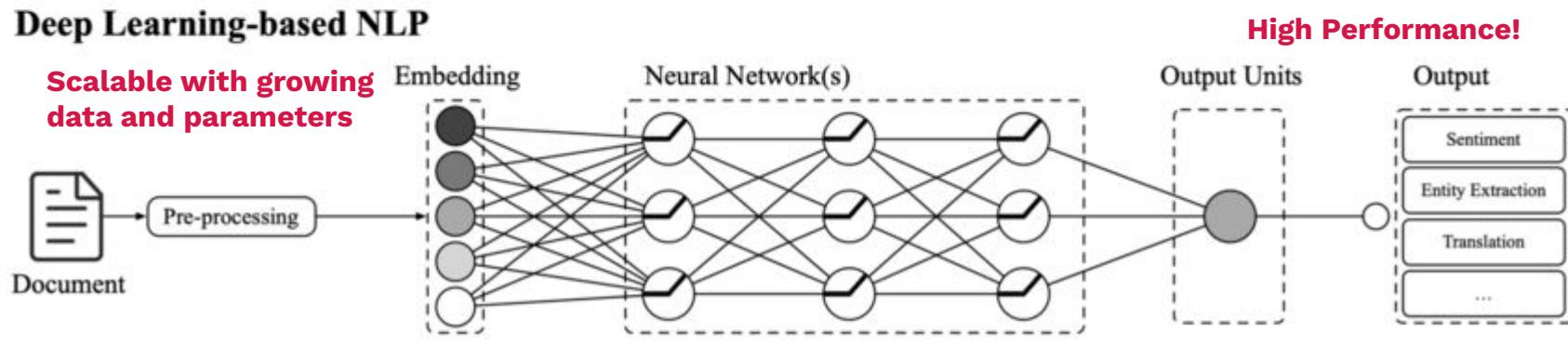
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Why deep learning?

Classical NLP



Deep Learning-based NLP



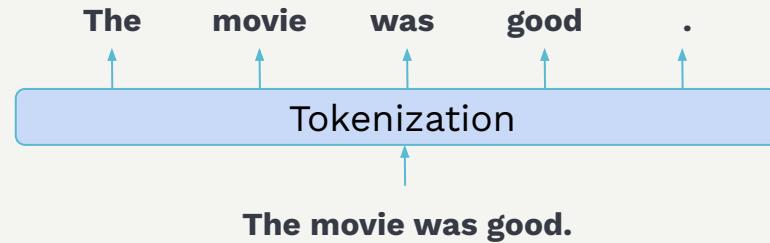
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NLU Pipeline

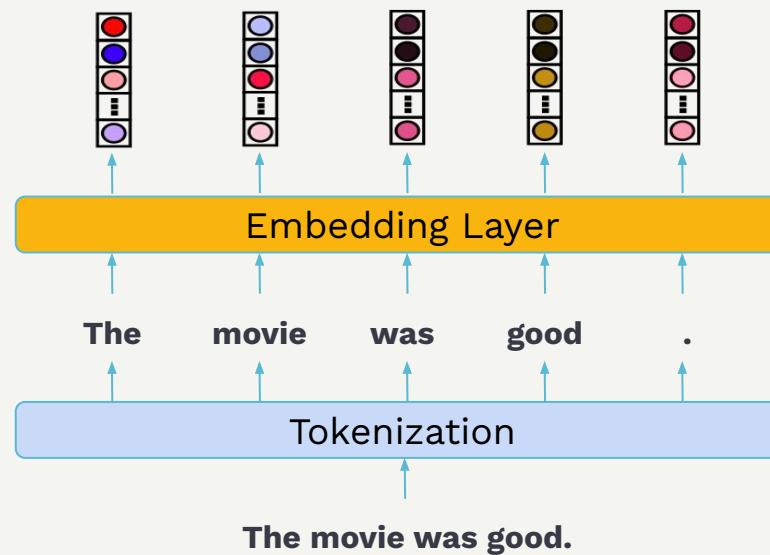
NLU Pipeline

The movie was good.

NLU Pipeline

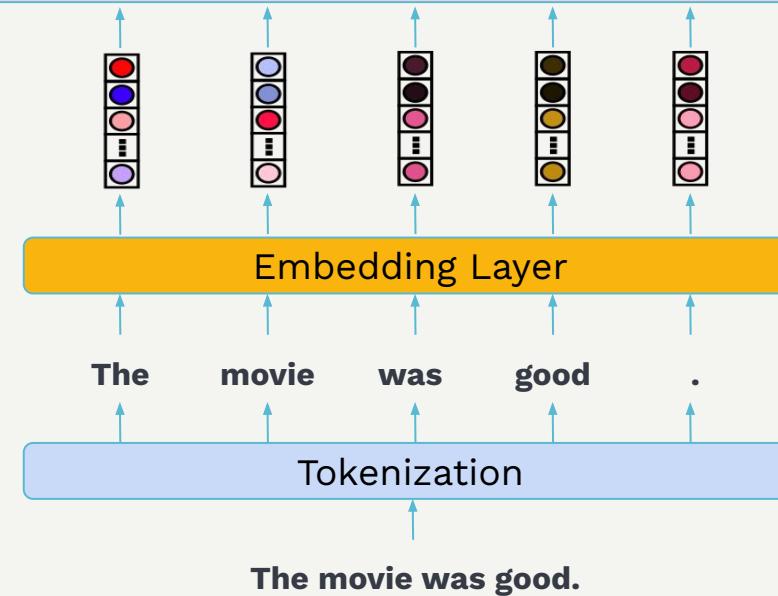


NLU Pipeline



NLU Pipeline

All models we will study...

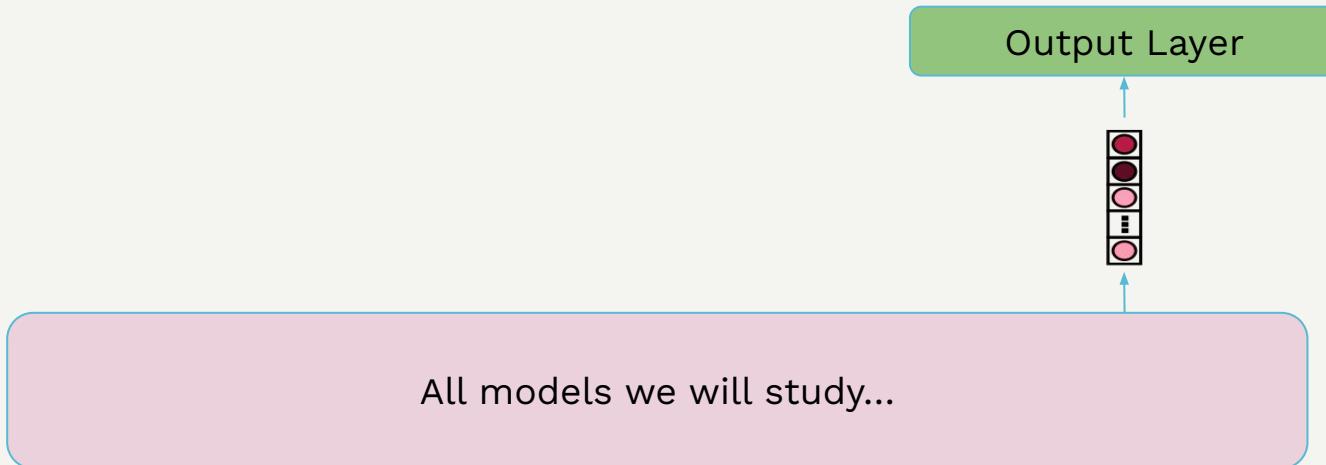


NLG Pipeline

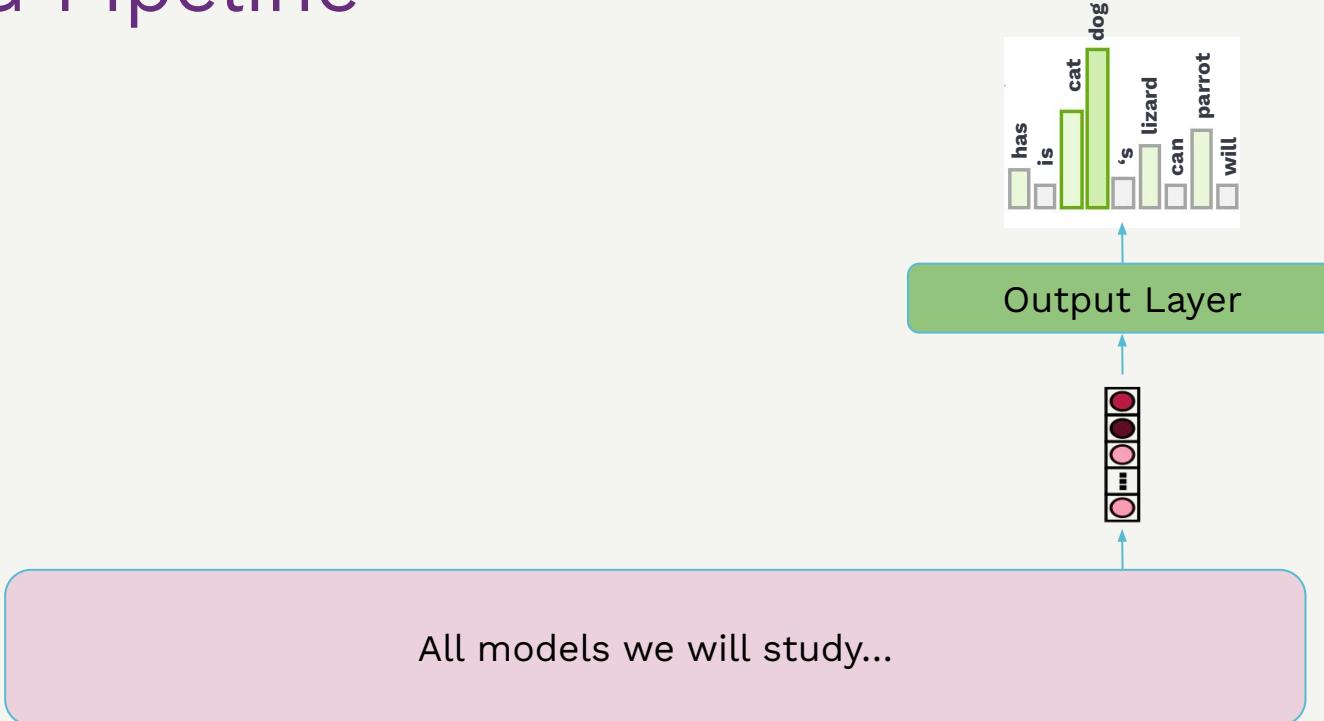
NLG Pipeline

All models we will study...

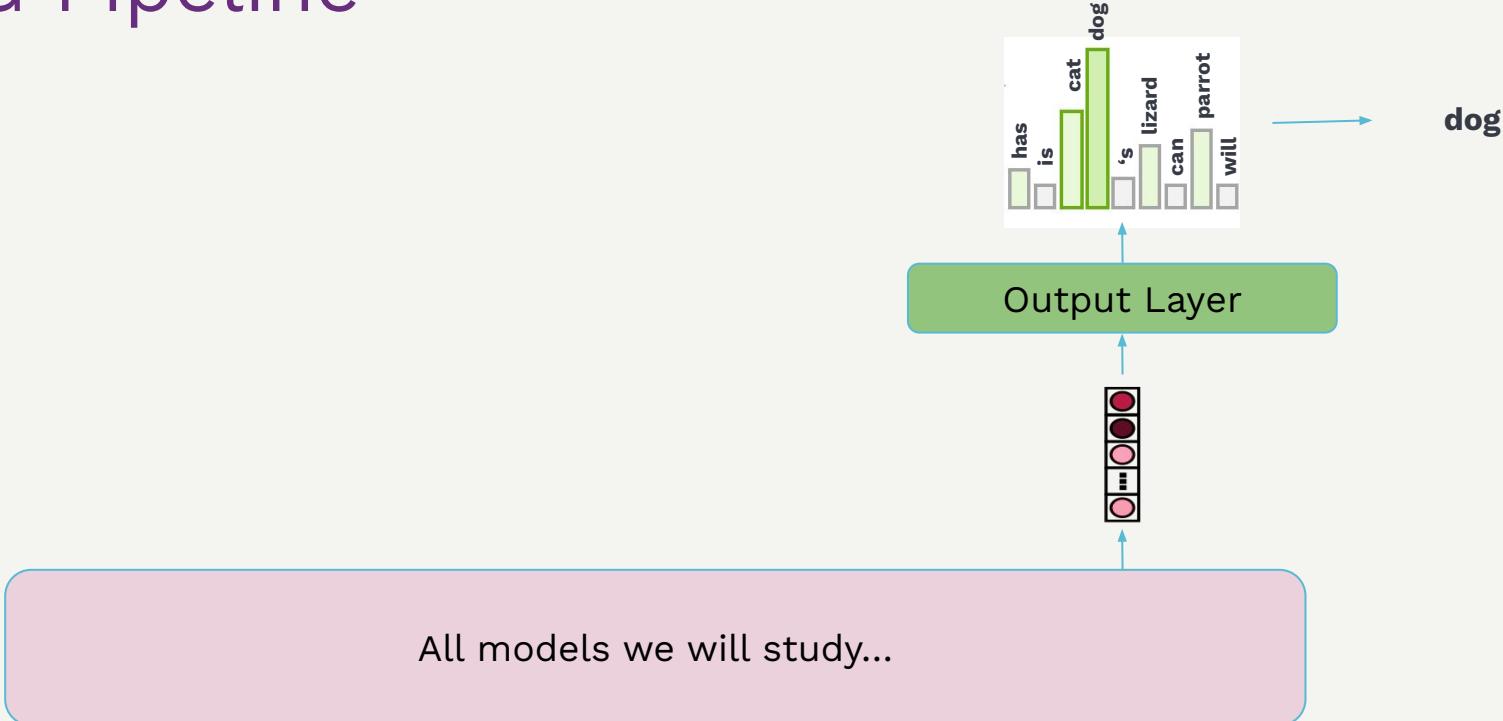
NLG Pipeline



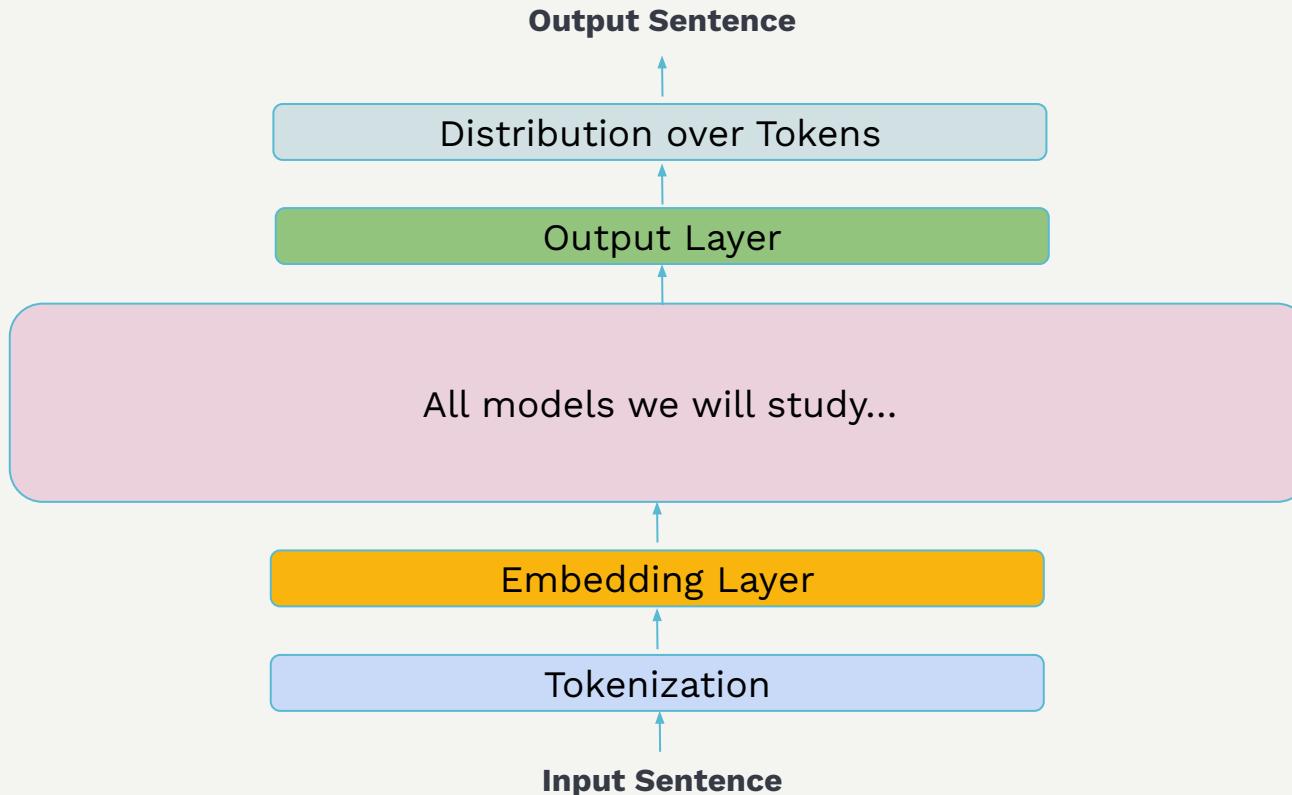
NLG Pipeline



NLG Pipeline



NLP Pipeline



Sneak Peek

- **RNNs, LSTMs, Attention, Transformers**
- **Large Language Models (LLMs) - ChatGPT, Claude, etc.**
- **Responsible NLP**

In the next two classes