

A Gentle Introduction to Natural Language Processing

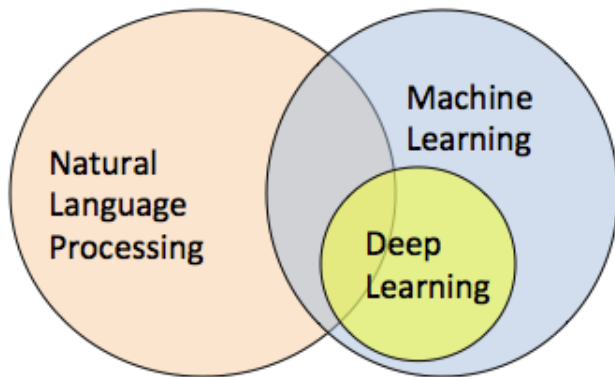
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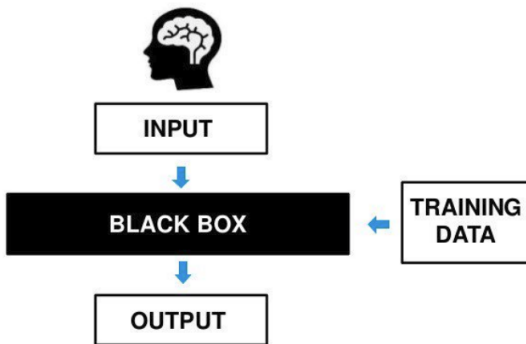
June 25, 2018

- 1 ML and NLP
- 2 From a sense to a word
- 3 Sentiment analysis



picture taken from <https://rutumulkar.com/blog/2016/NLP-ML>

MACHINE LEARNING



picture taken from <https://twitter.com/KirkDBorne>

Canonical Examples of ML data

Size of House	Lot Size (acre)	# of Bedrooms	# of Bathrooms	Price of House
950	2.5	2	1	\$127,325
1,535	1.5	2	2	\$156,570
1,605	2.25	3	1.5	\$158,895
1,905	2.5	2	1.5	\$200,025
2,057	2.25	3	2	\$230,384
2,227	2.75	3	2	\$233,835
3,150	1	4	2	\$261,420
3,620	3	4	3	\$433,500

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
1	age	job	marital	education	default	housing	loan	con
2	56	housemaid	married	basic.4y	no	no	no	tel
3	57	services	married	high.scho	unknown	no	no	tel
4	37	services	married	high.scho	no	yes	no	tel
5	40	admin.	married	basic.6y	no	no	no	tele
6	56	services	married	high.scho	no	no	yes	tel
7	45	services	married	basic.9y	unknown	no	no	tel
8	59	admin.	married	profession	no	no	no	tele
9	41	blue-collar	married	unknown	unknown	no	no	tel
10	24	technician	single	profession	no	yes	no	tel
11	25	services	single	high.scho	no	yes	no	tel
12	41	blue-collar	married	unknown	unknown	no	no	tel

- The same as in Machine Learning tasks above, but...
- features are: words, sentences, paragraphs, documents etc.
- Canonical NLP tasks:
 - search engines
 - Machine Translation
 - face recognition systems
 - chatbots
 - natural language generation
 - opinion mining (sentiment analysis)

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How can machine understand meaning? Let's start with the basic notion - 'sense'

- How can machine understand meaning of a word?
- image recognition task: how to relate from an image (real world object) to a word/sentence
 - "Is this a cat on the picture?"
 - FB: "Do you want to tag FRIENDS_NAME FRIENDS_SURNAME?"
- given a picture, give a description of an object

Image recognition: near-NLP task

What object do we(humans) and they(machines) refer to?



Machine-generated
(but turker preferred)

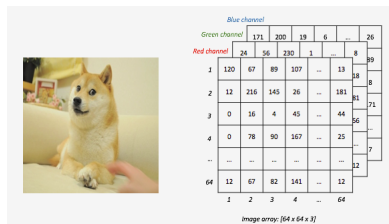
a group of motorcycles parked next to a motorcycle

Human-annotated
(but turker not preferred)

two girls wearing are wearing short skirts and one of them sits on a motorcycle while the other stands nearby

How the machine sees an image: oversimplified

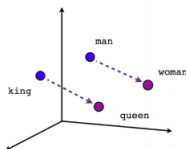
- We identify object by its features (is furry, has 4 paws, tail, special form of ears etc...)? Or by observations?
- Representation for a machine: all images are 64x64 pixels, and each pixel is a certain value of RGB
- Input: array of numbers



- Output: 97% it is a dog
- That is how to represent a picture.
- And how do we represent words?

Word representation

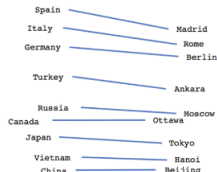
- Obviously, we need numbers to make calculations easier and faster
- We need to assign some numerical representation for each word
- I->id1; see->id2; a->id3 cat->id4 ... Is it a good one????
- Small revolution in NLP: word2vec
<https://www.tensorflow.org/tutorials/word2vec>
- Input: words,sentences,text,documents. Output: vector



Male-Female



Verb tense

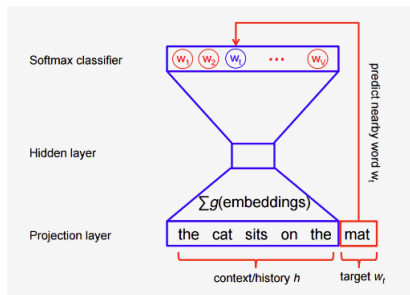


Country-Capital

- '2+2' of NLP: king - man + women = queen
- <https://projector.tensorflow.org/>

word2vec/doc2vec: what is inside?

- Predict the word:



- For doc2vec - the same principle, with document information included
https://cs.stanford.edu/~quocle/paragraph_vector.pdf

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Hot NLP topic: Sentiment analysis (or opinion mining)

- Likes/dislikes on facebook, wechat; swipes right/left; comments on products/services on internet
- User generated content. Comes for free and in large quantity
- The questions are: "Do you like this or dislike this?", "What are your emotions"

- Sentiment analysis of the text
- On the user generated content, you can perform various machine learning experiments and model "sentiment"
- Input: review -> MODEL -> Output:sentiment/emotion

- Sentiment analysis of the text
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- Input: review -> MODEL -> Output:sentiment/emotion
- Openrice scrapped
- About 360,000 comments; 5,000 restaurant IDs

Data formatting



🤔 470 OK 165 😞 84

Menu (69)

4 day(s) ago 69 views

I advise not to order one for each person, coz it will be a

be perfect. 🙏

Besides, we ordered a dish of vegetable, yet it is a bit salty with normal taste.

Also we ordered a 鮮蝦牛肉雲吞, which is quite special as there is too often we can eat this kind of dish in outside restaurant.

Waiting Time 35 Minutes (Dine In)

[illegible]

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- The simple (baseline) task: given a comment, predict the 'value' (1-5)
- Input: document embeddings, classifier from sklearn
- Demo: https://github.com/natalink/openrice_annotations/blob/master/clf_openrice.ipynb
- For the small sample (12506, on github) that I put online, the accuracy of the model was about 0.4
- If we select only very positive(rank 5) or negative (rank 1) comments, the accuracy was 0.7.
- For the whole data with rank value [1, 5] (26549 reviews) accuracy was around 0.850

Operations with vectors: spicy+sechuan-Hong Kong=???

```
model = Doc2Vec.load("ALL_picc_doc2vec.vec")
print("\n", "Most similar to 'good' ", model.most_similar('好')) # just to test the model
print("most similar to 'Hong Kong' ", model.most_similar('香港'))
print("most similar to 'kowloon' ", model.most_similar('九龍'))
print("Most similar to 'dimsum': ", model.most_similar('點心')) # just to test the model
print("china + hk - england = ???", model.most_similar(positive=['中國', '香港'], negative=['英國']))
print("spicy + Sechuan - Hong Kong = ???", model.most_similar(positive=['四川', '辣'], negative=['香港']))
```

```
Most similar to 'good' [('幾', 0.6377090215682983), ('好好', 0.6115480661392212), ('幾好', 0.5822145938873291), ('呀', 0.5795080661773682), ('超級', 0.5684177279472351), ('夠', 0.5599690675735474), ('非常', 0.5529451370239258), ('仲好', 0.5522783398628235), ('食落夠', 0.545662522315979), ('勁', 0.5417361259460449)]
most similar to 'Hong Kong' [('台灣', 0.7651838064193726), ('小店', 0.7570662498474121), ('中菜', 0.7539623975753784), ('一間', 0.74861741065979), ('天堂', 0.737130880355835), ('連鎖', 0.7272865772247314), ('老店', 0.7264119982719421), ('近年', 0.7263711094856262), ('館', 0.7198368310928345), ('食店', 0.7153961658477783)]
most similar to 'kowloon' [('海港', 0.9411194324493408), ('灣仔', 0.9407057166099548), ('上環', 0.9405086636543274), ('大圍', 0.939861536026001), ('北角', 0.9396387338638306), ('邨', 0.9392281770706177), ('萬', 0.9312887191772461), ('兆', 0.9311912655830383), ('中環', 0.9305603504180908), ('天后', 0.9292474985122681)]
Most similar to 'dimsum' [('包類', 0.7647587060928345), ('食品', 0.7600960731506348), ('小菜', 0.7458673715591431), ('午市', 0.7368004322052002), ('其式', 0.7218303680419922), ('粥品', 0.7156221866607666), ('熟食', 0.7118027806282043), ('老式', 0.6852641701698303), ('供應', 0.6790927648544312), ('廣東', 0.6718846559524536)]
china + hk - england = ??? [('小店', 0.721519947052002), ('懷舊', 0.7202714681625366), ('舊式', 0.702069103717804), ('高檔', 0.6987070441246033), ('街坊', 0.6961661577224731), ('格局', 0.6949720978736877), ('裝修', 0.6869136095046997), ('風格', 0.6842846274375916), ('老店', 0.683087944984436), ('酒吧', 0.6787234544754028)]
spicy + Sechuan - Hong Kong = ??? [('酸菜', 0.8346952795982361), ('酸辣', 0.8040406107902527), ('麻辣', 0.7832520008087158), ('小辣', 0.7822674512863159), ('胡椒', 0.7609094977378845), ('香辣', 0.7529984712600708), ('白肉', 0.739170491695404), ('紅油', 0.7313030958175659), ('鳳爪', 0.7268850803375244), ('少辣', 0.7263926267623901)]
```