#### Natural Language Processing I

# 2. 基本文本处理

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# "ELIZA, I am unhappy."



### **ELIZA**

User: I am unhappy.

ELIZA: DO YOU THINK COMING HERE WILL HELP YOU NOT TO BE UNHAPPY

User: I need some help, that much seems certain.

ELIZA: WHAT WOULD IT MEAN TO YOU IF YOU GOT SOME HELP

User: Perhaps I could learn to get along with my mother.

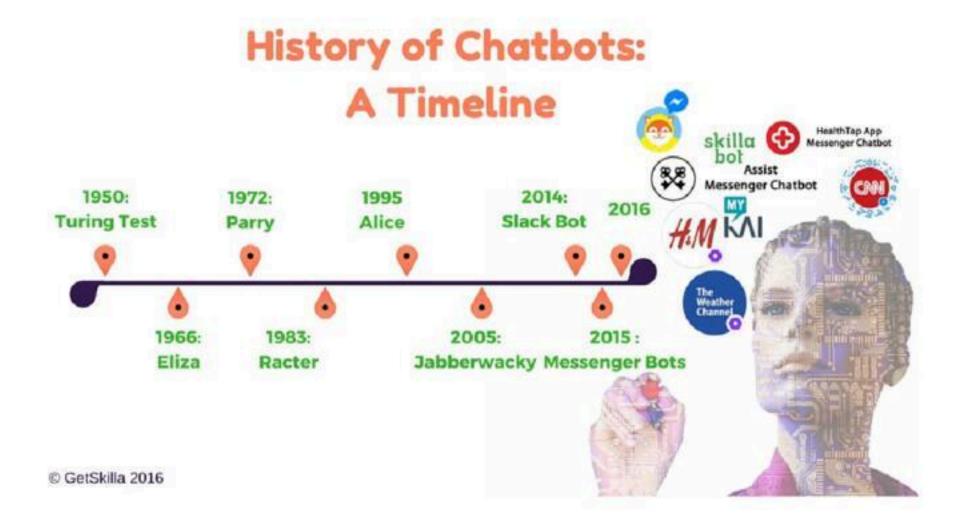
ELIZA: TELL ME MORE ABOUT YOUR FAMILY

User: My mother takes care of me.

ELIZA: WHO ELSE IN YOU FAMILY TAKES CARE OF YOU

User: My father.

# 聊天机器



### **ELIZA**

最早的聊天机器人之一,第一个尝试挑战Turing测试的机器人

- 用于模仿罗氏心理治疗师 Rogerian psychotherapist
  - 倾听与引导;客户自己主导对话

ELIZA, [Weizenbaum 1966]: https://web.njit.edu/~ronkowit/eliza.html

### ELIZA 基本原理

基于简单的模板匹配与替换

- "I need X" -> "What would it mean to you if you got X?"
- 不需要任何领域专家知识

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ELIZA: TELL ME MORE ABOUT YOUR FAMILY

User: My mother takes care of me.

ELIZA: WHO ELSE IN YOU FAMILY TAKES CARE OF YOU

User: My father.

ELIZA: YOUR FATHER

### ELIZA 简单评价

... listeners can act as if they **know nothing of the world**. ELIZA's mimicry of human conversation was remarkably successful: many people who interacted with ELIZA came to believe that it really **understood them and their problems** 

...

- [Weizenbaum 1976]

### ELIZA 简单评价

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- [Weizenbaum 1976]

#### 现代聊天机器人不仅仅是用于消遣

• 语音助手、智能家居、问答、机器翻译

### 模板匹配与替换

#### Unix 工具

- grep: 模板匹配并打印
  - "globally search for regular expression and print"
- tr: "translate", 字符级替换、变换
- · sort, uniq
- wc: "word count"
- sed: 用于过滤和转换文本的流编辑器
  - "stream editor"
- · cat, echo, head, tail

问题: 如何实现模板匹配与替换?

# 正则表达式

### 正则表达式

正则表达式 Regular Expressions (RE): 在文本查找中指定匹配字符串的语言

• 模式 pattern: 查找字符串

• 语料库 corpus: 目标文本

程序员的"黑话"

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程序员的"黑话"

#### 如何查找如下短语?

- Natural Language
- natural language
- Natural Languages
- natural languages

### 基本字符串

注意: Unix 正则表达式区分大小写, Windows 不区分

natural language Natural Language

### 基本字符串

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```
natural language
Natural Language
```

#### 析取 disjunction

```
/[nN]atural [Ll]anguages/
/[abc]/
/[1234567890]/
```

注意: 斜线"/"不是正则表达式的语法

• 但很多工具用斜线作为分隔符

# 范围析取

### ASCII 顺序

```
/[A-Z]/
/[a-z]/
/[0-9]/
```

### 范围析取

#### ASCII 顺序

```
/[A-Z]/
/[a-z]/
/[0-9]/
```

#### 否定 negate

```
/[^A-Z]/
/[^.]/
/[e^]/
/a^b/
```

注意: 只在"^"是范围析取的第一个符号时成立

# 可选字符

### 0或1次匹配

[nN]atural [Ll]anguage?
/colou?r/

### 可选字符

#### 0或1次匹配

```
[nN]atural [Ll]anguage?
/colou?r/
```

#### 重复字符, 考虑某种羊语

```
咩!
咩咩!
咩咩咩咩!
咩咩~咩~咩咩咩!
```

• 如何识别、学习羊语?

# 重复字符\*

```
      咩!

      咩咩!

      咩咩咩咩!

      咩咩~咩~咩咩咩!
```

Kleene \*: 0或多次匹配

/咩咩\*! /

# 重复字符 \*

```
      咩!

      咩咩!

      咩咩咩咩!

      咩咩~咩~咩咩咩!
```

Kleene \*: 0或多次匹配

```
/咩咩*! /
```

• 注意: 如下是错误用法, 匹配模板0次⇔匹配任意字符

```
/咩*! /
```

汪汪汪!

# 重复字符+

```
      咩!

      咩咩!

      咩咩咩咩!

      咩咩~咩~咩咩!
```

#### Kleene +: 1或多次匹配

```
/咩+! /
/[0-9]+/
```

# 范围重复

Kleene 匹配可以与范围条件同时使用

```
/[0-9.][0-9.]*/
/[0-9.]+/
3.14159265357
¥199.98
```

# 通配符

### 通配符 wildcard

• 例如: 同一詞根变形形式

/beg.n/
begin
beg'n
begun

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#### 与 Kleene \* 搭配

/创新.\*创新/

深入推进管党治党实践创新、理论创新、制度创新

# 锚定符

### 锚定符 anchors

```
/^[Tt]he .*\.$/
/^[Tt]he .* \.$/
```

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```
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注意: "\." 用于匹配符号本身; 检查语法!

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/^[Tt]he .* \.$/
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注意: "^"的三种用法

- 行起始
- 范围否定
- 字符本身

### 词边界

注意: 分词是需要定义的, 取决于编程实现的共识

```
/\bthe\b/
/\b98\b/
the Paulaner: ¥9.98, 298 bottles
other food: ¥98, 98 dishes
```

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```
/\bthe\b/
/\b98\b/
the Paulaner: ¥9.98, 298 bottles
other food: ¥98, 98 dishes
```

#### 字串析取 disjunction

/the other/

# 优先级 precedence

```
China, Chinese

/China|ese/
/Chin(a|ese)/
```



# 优先级 precedence

```
China, Chinese

/China|ese/
/Chin(a|ese)/
```

```
/Column [0-9]+ */
/(Column [0-9]+ *)+/
Column 1 Column 2 Column 3
```

# 优先级顺序

```
1. 括号: ()
```

- 2. 量词: \* + ? {}
- 3. 字串和锚定: ^the end\$
- 4. 析取: |

# 优先级顺序

1. 括号: () 2. 量词: \* + ? {} 3. 字串和锚定: ^the end\$ 4. 析取: |

### 基本原则: 最长、最短匹配 (贪心 greedy)

```
Column 1 Column 2 Column 3
/(Column [0-9]+ *)+/
/(Column [0-9]+ *)+?/
```

# Quiz: 字串匹配

找出文本中所有的"the"

/the/

• 大写?



# Quiz: 字串匹配

找出文本中所有的"the"

/the/

• 大写?

/[tT]he/

· these?

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找出文本中所有的"the"

/the/

• 大写?

/[tT]he/

· these?

 $/[^a-zA-z][tT]he[^a-zA-z]/$ 

• 能不能写简单点?

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找出文本中所有的"the"

/the/

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/\bthe\b/

### 两类误差

#### 假阳 False positives (Type I errors)

- 查出错误信息
  - there, then, other
- 提高准确度 accuracy、精度 precision

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#### 假阳 False positives (Type I errors)

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  - there, then, other
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#### 假阴 False negatives (Type II errors)

- 没有查出正确信息
  - The
- 提高覆盖率 coverage、召回率 recall

### 两类误差举例

假阳: 查出错误信息

Type I 医疗事故

• 假阳性癌症诊断: 可能会把人吓出毛病

假阴: 没有查出正确信息

Type II 医疗事故

经验不足误诊、检测手段落后得出假 阴性诊断:可能会无法及时医治

# 特殊别名

RE	Expansion	Match
\d	[0-9]	any digit
\D	[^0-9]	any non-digit
\w	[a-zA-Z0-9_]	any alphanumeric/underscore
\W	[^\w]	a non-alphanumeric
\s	$[ \r \r \]$	whitespace (space, tab)
\s	[^\s]	Non-whitespace

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\s	[ \r\t\n\f]	whitespace (space, tab)	
\s	[^\s]	Non-whitespace	

思考: 如何删除每行结尾的空格?

# 计数符

RE	Match	
*	zero or more occurrences of the previous char or expression	
+	one or more occurrences of the previous char or expression	
?	exactly zero or one occurrence of the previous char or expression	
{n}	n occurrences of the previous char or expression	
{n,m}	from n to m occurrences of the previous char or expression	
{n,}	at least n occurrences of the previous char or expression	
{,m}	up to m occurrences of the previous char or expression	



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思考: 如何查找"咩咩"?

# 特殊字符

RE	Match
<b>\</b> *	an asterisk "*"
١.	a period "."
\?	a question mark
\n	a newline
\t	a tab



#### Quiz: Morse 密码

查找如下代码: D: -..

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```
- .... / ---- ... / ---- / -... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --- ... / --
```

### 替换

#### 在 UNIX 命令行工具中:

s/regexp/pattern/
s/colour/color/

### 替换

#### 在 UNIX 命令行工具中:

```
s/regexp/pattern/
s/colour/color/
```

#### 部分替换:

```
the 35 boxes
the <35> boxes
```

使用括号标注,然后使用\数字引用

```
s/the ([0-9]+) boxes/the < 1> boxes/
```

注意: Windows 是\$数字

### 引用用于匹配

#### \数字的另一种用法

```
the Xer they were, the Xer they will be

/the (.*)er they were, the \ler they will be/
```

the bigger they were, the bigger they will be the bigger they were, the faster they will be

#### 单纯分组括号

#### 单纯分组 non-capturing group

```
(?: pattern )
/(?:some|a few) (people|cats) like some \1/
```

```
some cats like some cats
a few cats like some cats
some people like some people
some cats like some a few
```

## 预先读取

预读 lookahead: 有时需要分情况判断是否匹配或替换

```
^(?=some)
^(?=some).* cats$
```

注意: 预读不推进光标

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预读 lookahead: 有时需要分情况判断是否匹配或替换

```
^(?=some)
^(?=some).* cats$
```

注意: 预读不推进光标

预读否定: 常用于复杂模板中排除特殊情况

```
^(?!some)
^(?!some)a few
```

#### 实践: ELIZA

Userl: Men are all alike.

ELIZA1: IN WHAT WAY

User2: They're always bugging us about something or other.

ELIZA2: CAN YOU THINK OF A SPECIFIC EXAMPLE

User3: Well, my boyfriend made me come here.

ELIZA3: YOUR BOYFRIEND MADE YOU COME HERE

User4: He says I'm depressed much of the time.

ELIZA4: I AM SORRY TO HEAR YOU ARE DEPRESSED

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```
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ELIZA3: YOUR BOYFRIEND MADE YOU COME HERE
User4: He says I'm depressed much of the time.
ELIZA4: I AM SORRY TO HEAR YOU ARE DEPRESSED
s/my/YOUR/
s/.* I'M (depressed sad) .*/I AM SORRY TO HEAR YOU ARE \1/
s/.* I AM (depressed sad) .*/WHY DO YOU THINK YOU ARE \1/
s/.* all .*/IN WHAT WAY/
s/.* always .*/CAN YOU THINK OF A SPECIFIC EXAMPLE/
```

# 词、语料库

#### 句子里有多少词?

#### 标点、空格

- 提取语义: 问好、感叹号可以表达情绪
- 词类标注、命名实体识别: 一般不考虑

What's the course about? 本课程主要讲授自然语言处理。

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#### 音频断句

- 脚本翻译: 一般不考虑
- 辨别讲话人: 语言特征

I do uh main- mainly business data processing

### 两种计数

- 词目 word type: 每个词只记一次
  - 用于提取词汇表 vocabulary
- 词 (词元) word token: 文本中出现的总词数

They picnicked by the pool, then lay back on the grass and looked at the stars.

16 词, 14 类: the 出现了3次

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16 词, 14 类: the 出现了3次

#### 词元 lemma, 词形 wordform

The Cat in the Hat is different from other cats!

### 词汇统计

Heaps Law (语言学) = Herdan's Law (信息检索):  $|V|=kN^{eta}$ 

• 通常:  $.67 < \beta < .75$ 

	Tokens = N	Types = $ V $
Switchboard	2.4 million	20 thousand
Shakespeare	884,000	31 thousand
Google N-grams	1 trillion	13+ million

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Heaps Law (语言学) = Herdan's Law (信息检索):  $|V|=kN^{eta}$ 

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	Tokens = N	Types = $ V $
Switchboard	2.4 million	20 thousand
Shakespeare	884,000	31 thousand
Google N-grams	1 trillion	13+ million

用途: 计算统计量(如分频词汇表);鉴别文本风格

### 语料库

语料库 corpus: 计算机可以读取的语言、语音集合

• 用于机器学习的训练数据集

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不同的文本有不同的特征

- 作者写作风格
- 时代背景
- 语言、方言
- 写作目的

注意: 选用数据时一定要弄清楚数据的内容!

### 制作语料库

数据声明 data statement: 数据使用说明书

- 动机
  - 采集者, 赞助方
- 采集、标注方式
- 语言种类, 内容限制等级
- 采集对象人口统计特征
- 版权

# 文本正则化

#### 文本正则化

文本正则化 Text Normalization: 转换成便于处理的标准格式

- 分词 Tokenizing (segmenting) words
- 格式正则化 Normalizing word formats
- 分句 Segmenting sentences

通常是解决任何 NLP 任务的第一步。

## 基于空格的分词

使用空格分隔单词的语言

• 空格、标点符号

### 基于空格的分词

使用空格分隔单词的语言

• 空格、标点符号

#### Unix 工具

- tr
- 任务: 给定文本, 输出词及其频率

#### 使用 UNIX 工具简单分词

tr; 替换字符

• -c: 除了指定字符之外

• -s: 重复字符替换成单一字符或指定字符, 例如多个空格

```
tr -sc 'A-Za-z' '\n' < shakespeare.txt
```

输出是每行一个单词

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```
tr -sc 'A-Za-z' '\n' < shakespeare.txt
```

输出是每行一个单词

```
sort | uniq -c: 排序, 折叠重复并计数
```

```
tr -sc 'A-Za-z' '\n' < shakespeare.txt | sort | uniq -c
```

# 使用 UNIX 工具简单分词

通常可以忽略大小写

```
tr -sc 'A-Za-z' '\n' < shakespeare.txt | tr 'A-Z' 'a-z' | sort | uniq -c
```

## 使用 UNIX 工具简单分词

#### 通常可以忽略大小写

```
tr -sc 'A-Za-z' '\n' < shakespeare.txt | tr 'A-Z' 'a-z' | sort | uniq -c
```

#### 再次按照词频排序

- -n: 按数字排序 (默认是字母序)
- -r: 逆序排列

```
tr -sc 'A-Za-z' '\n' < shakespeare.txt | tr 'A-Z' 'a-z' | sort | uniq -c | sort -n -r
```

- 大多数语言的高频词都是比较短的功能词
- 快速得到语料库的统计信息

命名实体 named entity: 单词的组成部分

- m.p.h., Ph.D., AT&T
- \$45.55, 01/02/06
- http://www.some-uni.edu, someone@somewhere.com
- 555,500.50, 555.500,50

命名实体 named entity: 单词的组成部分

- m.p.h., Ph.D., AT&T
- \$45.55, 01/02/06
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- 555,500.50, 555.500,50

命名实体 named entity: 专有名词

· Xi'an, New York, rock 'n' roll

命名实体 named entity: 单词的组成部分

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- http://www.some-uni.edu, someone@somewhere.com
- 555,500.50, 555.500,50

### 命名实体 named entity: 专有名词

· Xi'an, New York, rock 'n' roll

#### 附着词 clitic contraction

· we're, j'ai, l'homme

命名实体 named entity: 单词的组成部分

- m.p.h., Ph.D., AT&T
- \$45.55, 01/02/06
- http://www.some-uni.edu, someone@somewhere.com
- 555,500.50, 555.500,50

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命名实体识别 Named Entity Recognition (NER),中文分词(日语、泰语)



词正则化 normalization: 用标准形式替代有多种形式的词

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- 助动词 auxiliary
  - würden lieben -> lieben, 第二虚拟式第一将来时(3rd Pl.)

## 词干分析器

### 词干分析 stemming

• [Porter 1980] Porter stemmer: 简单切除后缀

This was not the map we found in Billy Bones's chest, but an accurate copy, complete in all things-names and heights and soundings-with the single exception of the red crosses and the written notes.

Thi wa not the map we found in Billi Bone s chest but an accur copi complet in all thing name and height and sound with the singl except of the red cross and the written note

词法 morphology: 单词是由词素构成的

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词法对很多语言的理解至关重要的

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  - insurance companies that provide legal protection
  - 提供法律保护的保险公司

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- 土耳其语(是黏着语): Uygarlastiramadiklarimizdanmissinizcasina
  - (behaving) as if you are among those whom we could not civilize
  - 你(的行为举止表现得)仿佛是我们无法教化的那些(野蛮)人之一

```
Uygar 'civilized' + las 'become' + tir 'cause' + ama 'not able'
+ dik 'past' + lar 'plural'+ imiz 'plpl' + dan 'abl'
```

### 分句

只在少数语言中涉及,如古汉语:没有标点符号

道可道非常道名可名非常名 无名万物之始有名万物之母

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常太后后问后后云

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难点: 专有名词、舶来词

观自在菩萨行深般若波罗蜜多时照见五蕴皆空度一切苦厄

--《心经》

晃后谋杀佛狸见杀

--《南齐书·魏虏传》