



ORTA DOĞU TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ
MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

CENG 463: Introduction to Natural Language Processing

Introduction Session

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30.09.2025

About the Instructor

Dr. Çağrı Toraman

- 2009, 2011, 2017 B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D. Bilkent University Computer Science
- 2017 - 2018 Havelsan Big Data Group, Software Engineer
- 2018 - 2019 University of Central Florida, Postdoctoral Research Scientist
- 2019 - 2023 Aselsan Research Center, NLP Team Lead
- 2024 - .. Middle East Technical University, Computer Engineering Department, Applied NLP Group



Course Details

ODTUClass

<https://odtuclass2025f.metu.edu.tr/>

Tuesday 11:40 - 13:30

Wednesday 11:40 - 12:30

BMB-4

Programming Assignment: 18% (5-5-8)

Quiz: 20% (6-6-8)

Midterm Exam: 25%

Final Exam: 30%

Active Participation: 7%

Artificial Intelligence

A branch of Computer Science.

Examines how we can achieve intelligent behaviour through computation.

Natural Language Processing

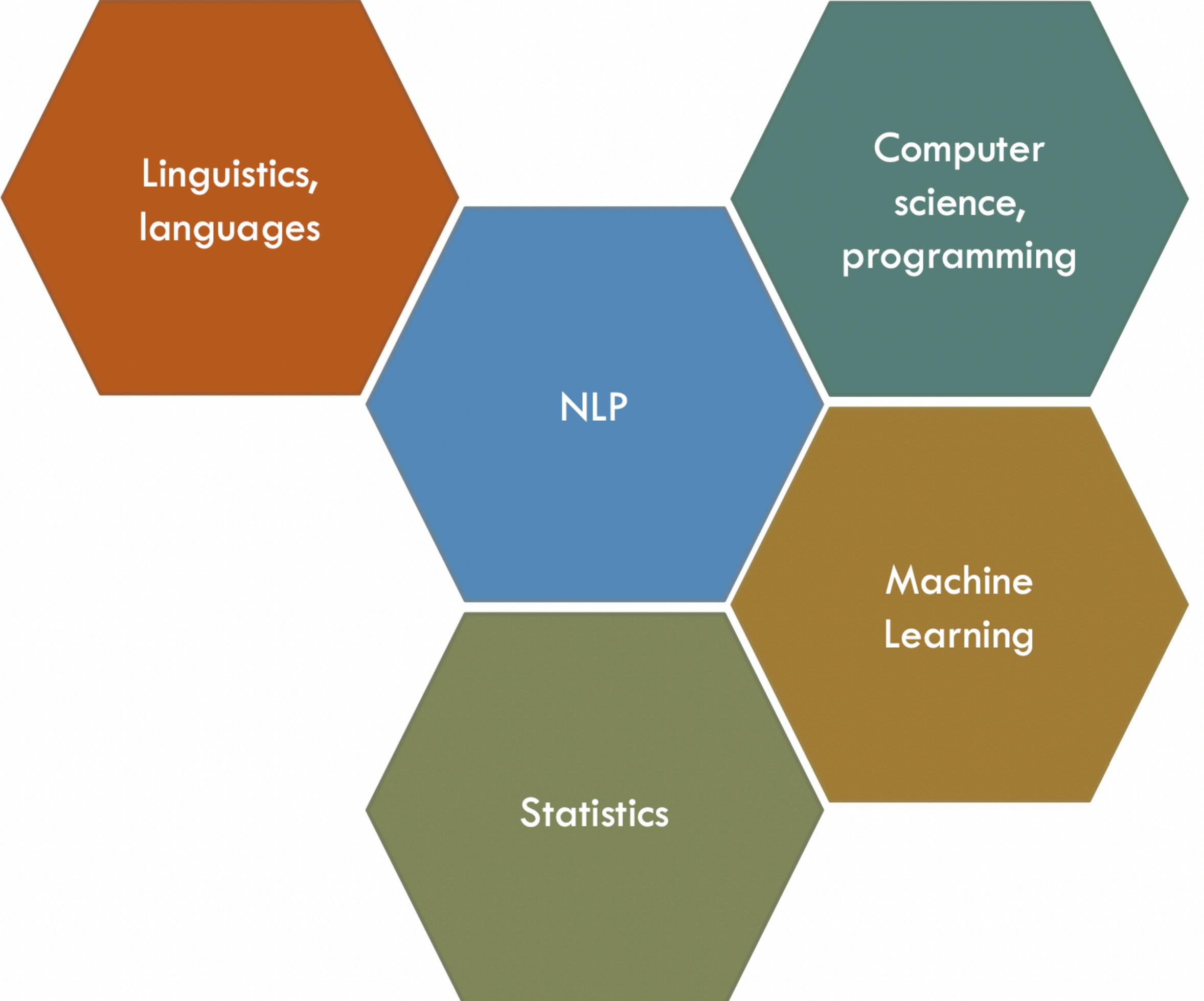
A branch of AI.

Technology to handle human language (usually text) using computers

Human-machine communication: Question answering

Human-human communication: Machine translation

Analyze/understand language: Syntactic analysis



Linguistics,
languages

NLP

Computer
science,
programming

Machine
Learning

Statistics

Our Objectives in This Class

Understand the basic principles and the history of NLP.

Learn the essential elements of NLP including syntax and semantics.

Explore a variety of modern NLP tasks such as text classification, token classification, and training large language models.

Our (brief) journey to AI

1966

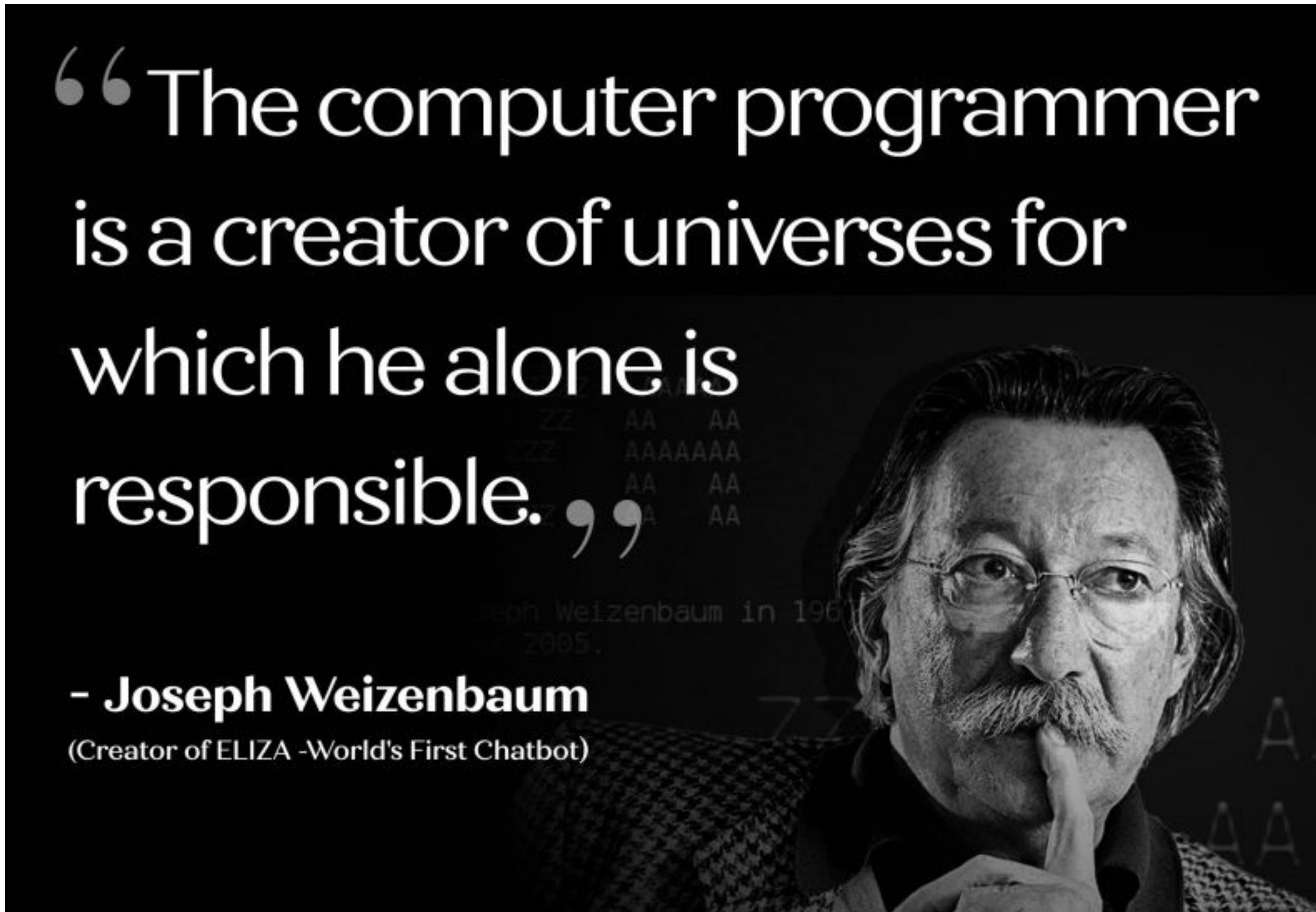
```
EEEEEEEEE L      IIIIIII  ZZZZZZZZ      AAA
E          L      I          Z      A  A
E          L      I          Z      A  A
EEEEEE    L      I          Z      A  A
E          L      I          Z      AAAAAAAA
E          L      I          Z      A  A
EEEEEEEEE LLLLLLLL IIIIIII  ZZZZZZZZ      A  A

ELIZA > (PLEASE TYPE IN ALL CAPS) WHAT'S YOUR NAME DEAR ?
AMIT
ELIZA > HI, I'M ELIZA. WHAT DO YOU WANT TO TALK ABOUT ?
AMIT > CAN I TALK ABOUT MY PROBLEM ?
ELIZA > SURE... !
AMIT > DUE TO ON GOING EXAMS IN COLLEGE, I HAVE A LOT OF STRESS.
ELIZA > PLEASE RELAX A LITTLE. SLEEP WELL.
AMIT > THANKS FOR YOUR ADVICE.
ELIZA > NO MENTION.
AMIT > BYE
ELIZA > BYE AND KEEP IN TOUCH...
```

1966

“The computer programmer
is a creator of universes for
which he alone is
responsible.”

- Joseph Weizenbaum
(Creator of ELIZA -World's First Chatbot)



2010s

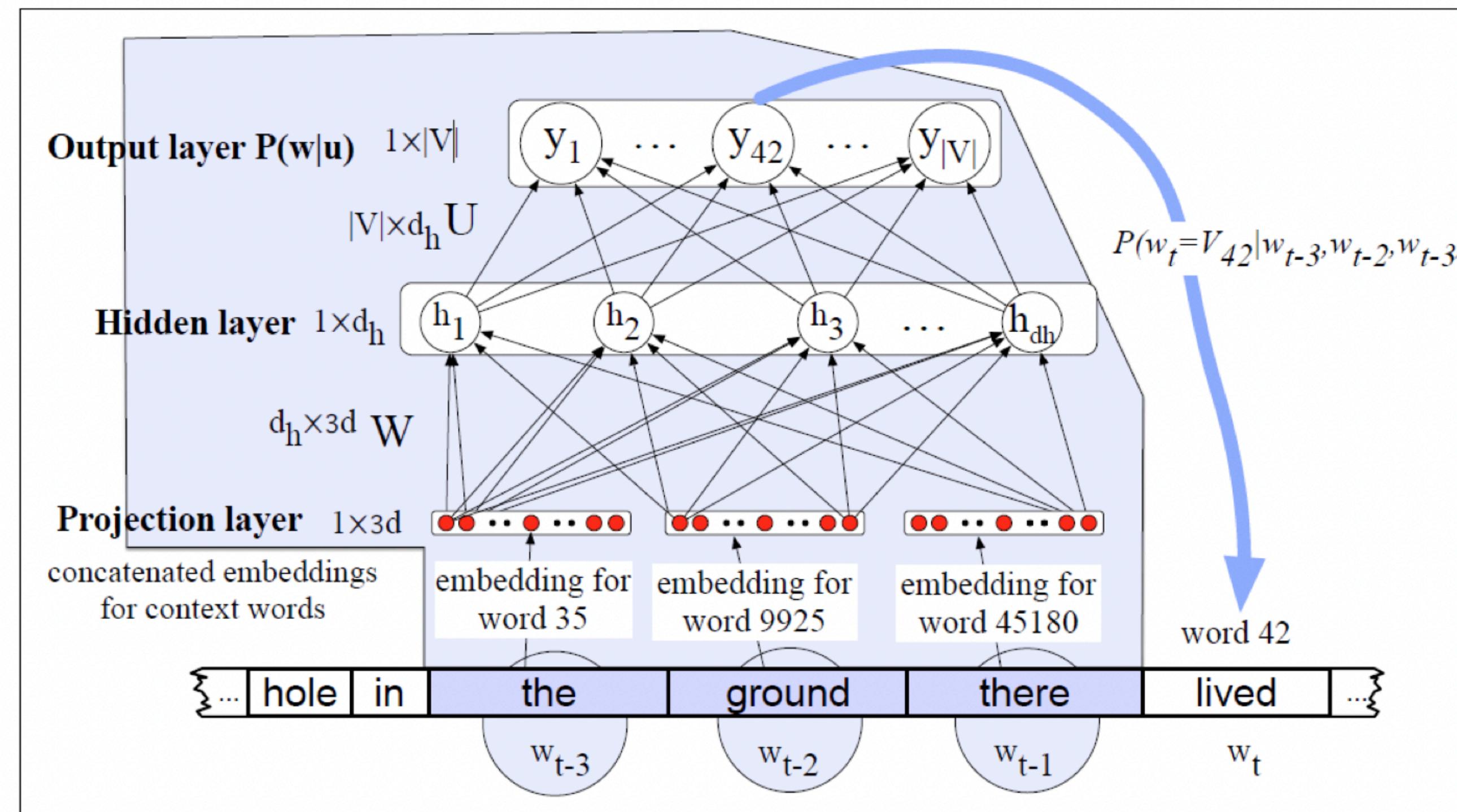
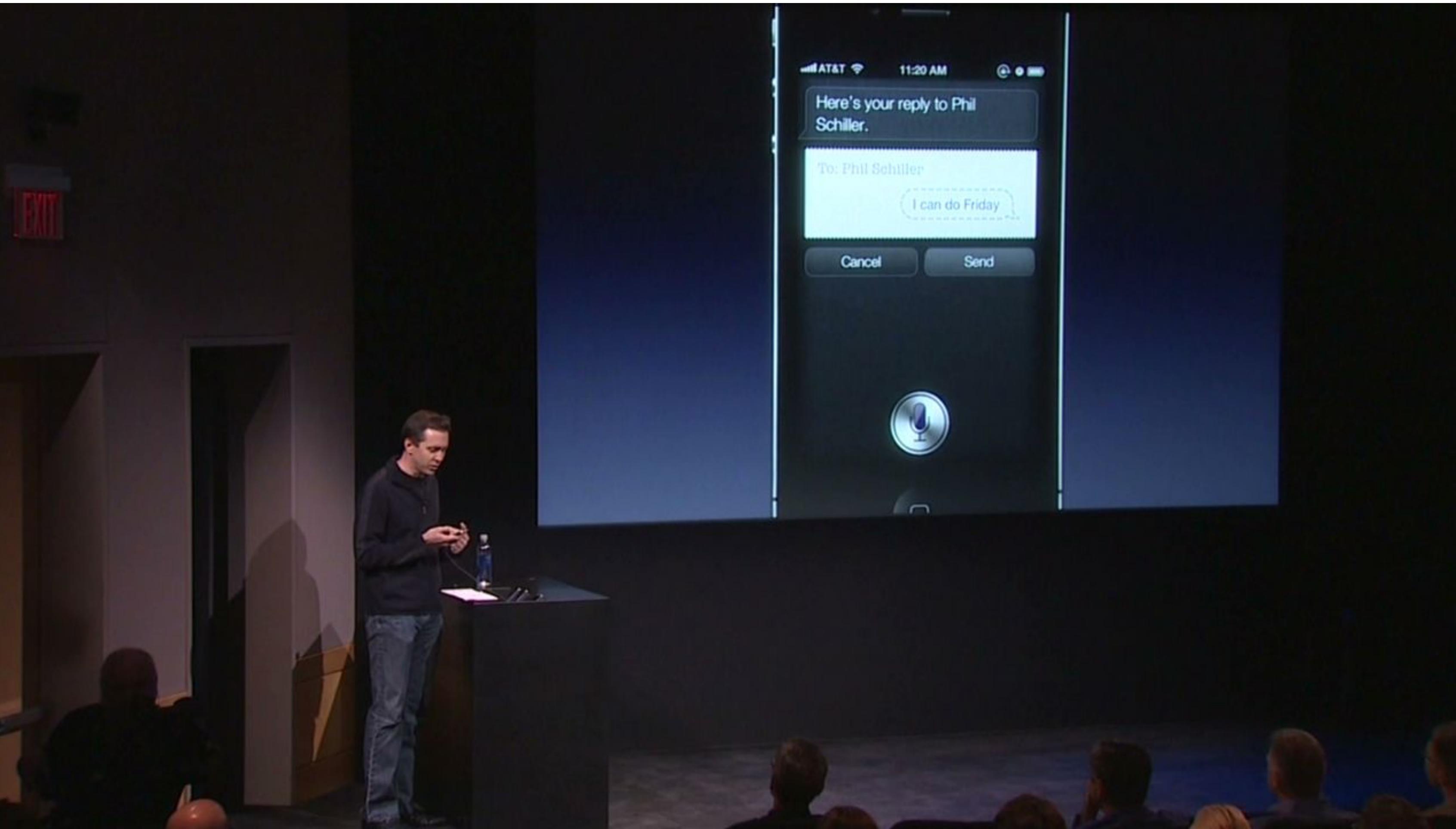


Figure 9.1 A simplified view of a feedforward neural language model moving through a text. At each time step t the network takes the 3 context words, converts each to a d -dimensional embedding, and concatenates the 3 embeddings together to get the $1 \times Nd$ unit input layer x for the network.

2011



2011



2014

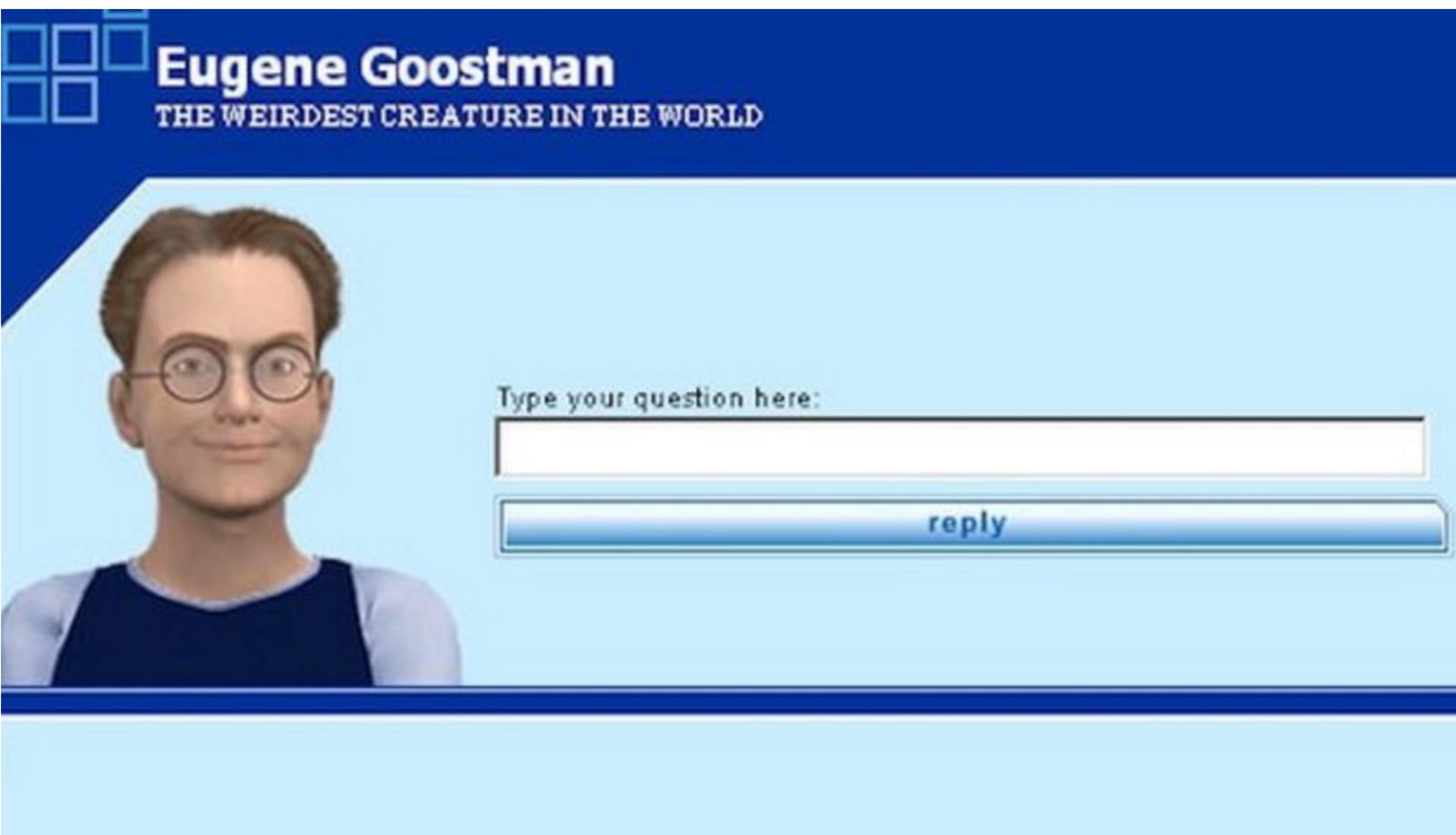
Amazon Echo Is A \$199 Connected Speaker Packing An Always-On Siri-Style Assistant

Darrell Etherington / 9:14 AM PST • November 6, 2014

 Comment



2014



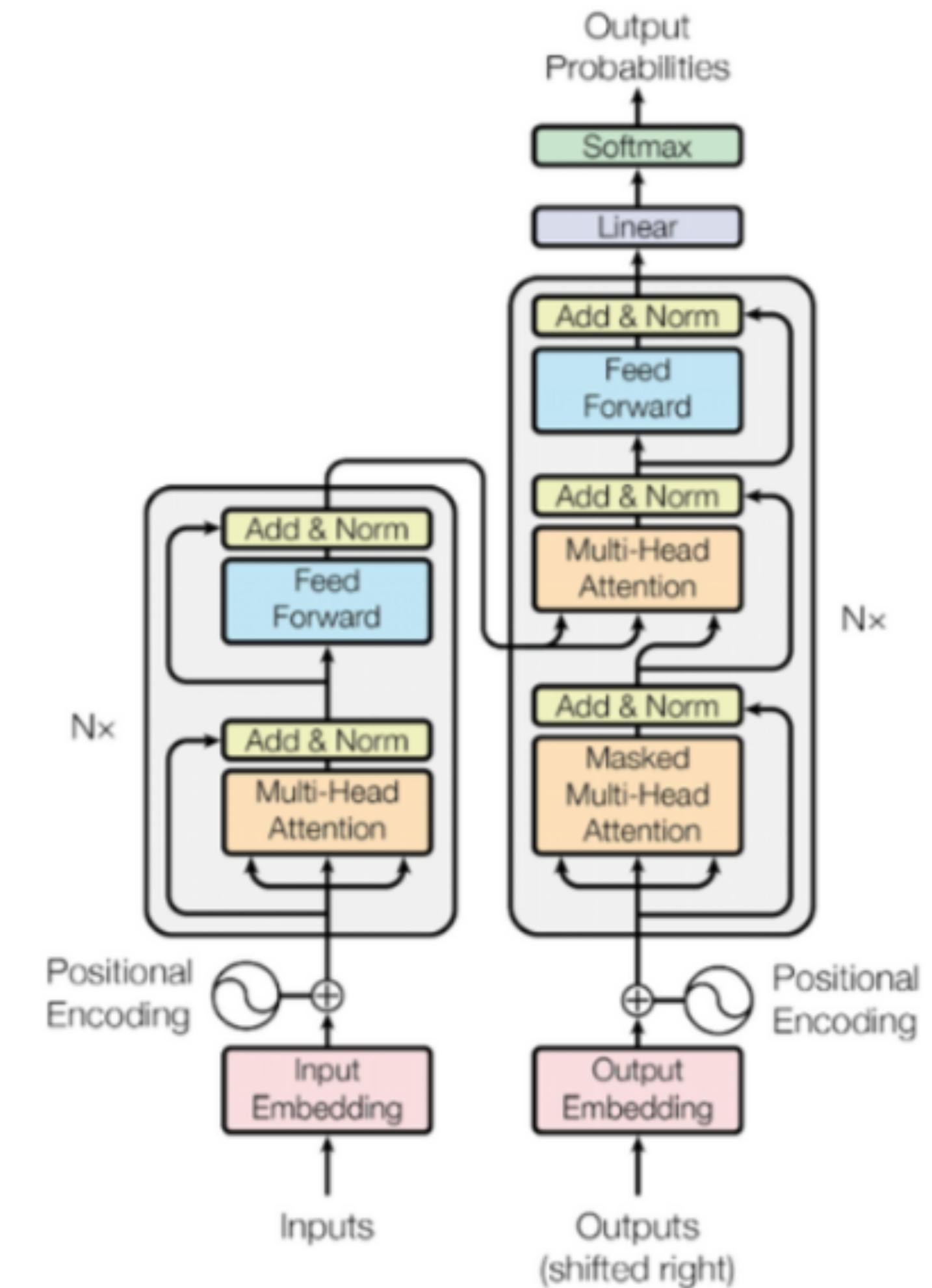
2017



2017

Transformer

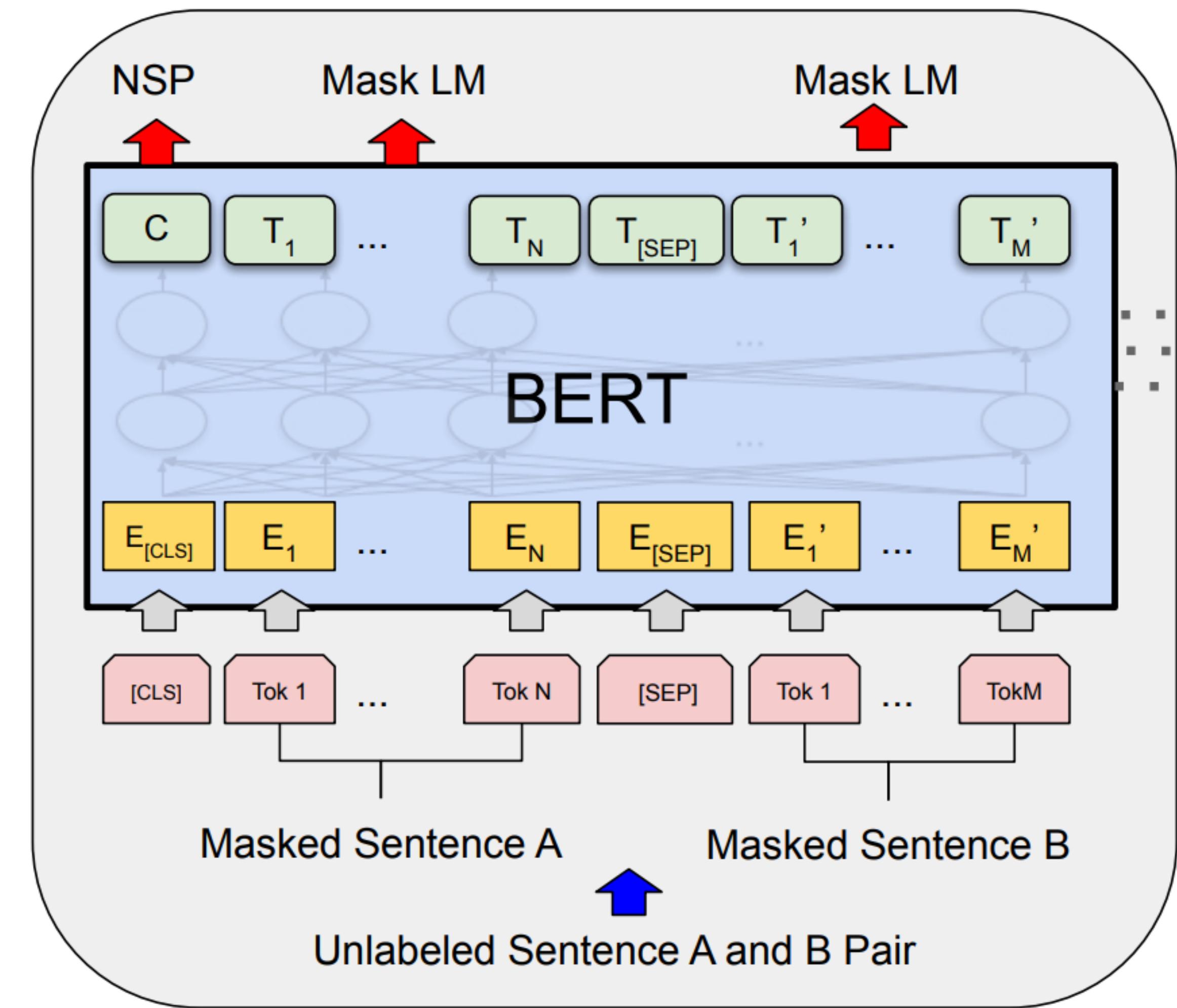
Attention Is All You Need



2018

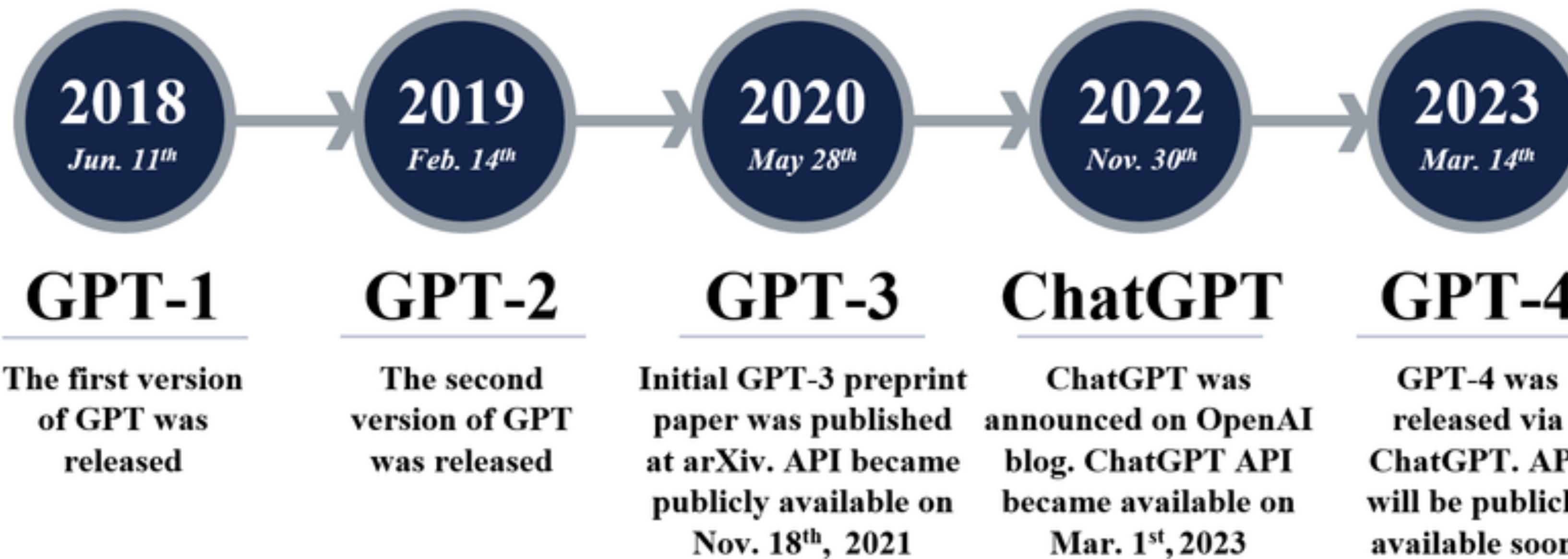


2018



Pre-training

2018 - ... Üretken Yapay Zeka (Generative AI)

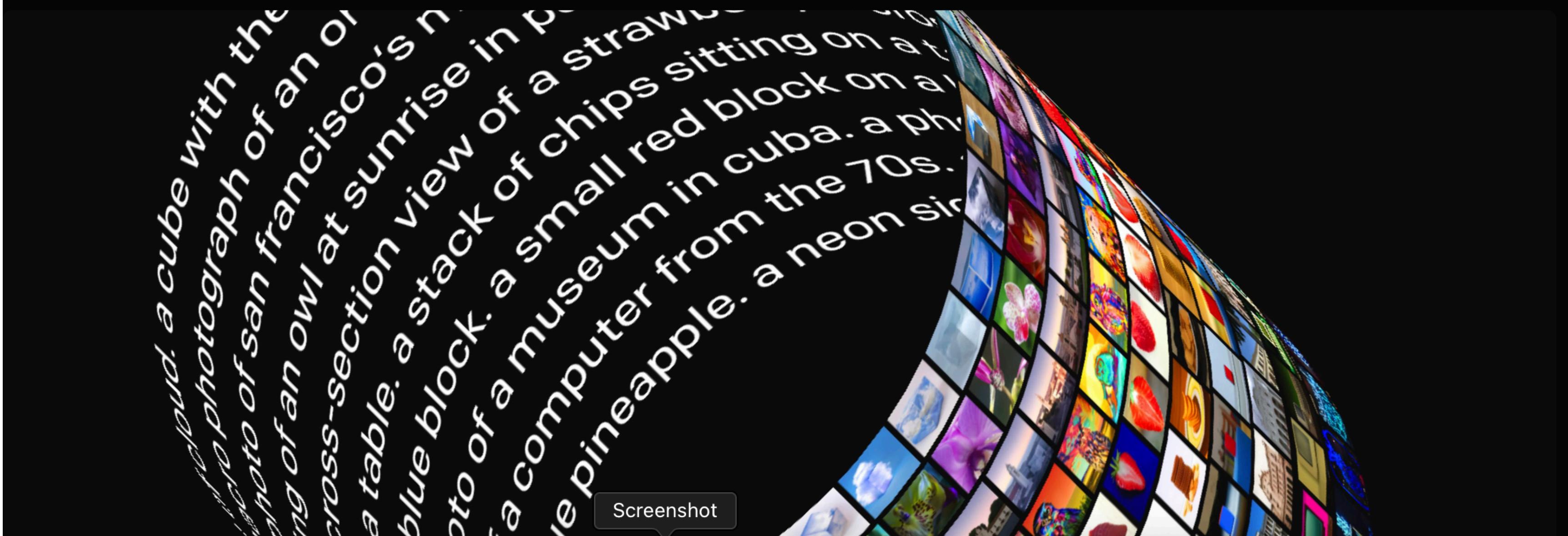


2021

January 5, 2021

DALL-E: Creating images from text

We've trained a neural network called DALL-E that creates images from text captions for a wide range of concepts expressible in natural language.



2022

Introducing ChatGPT

We've trained a model called ChatGPT which interacts in a conversational way. The dialogue format makes it possible for ChatGPT to answer followup questions, admit its mistakes, challenge incorrect premises, and reject inappropriate requests.

[Try ChatGPT ↗](#) [Read about ChatGPT Plus](#)

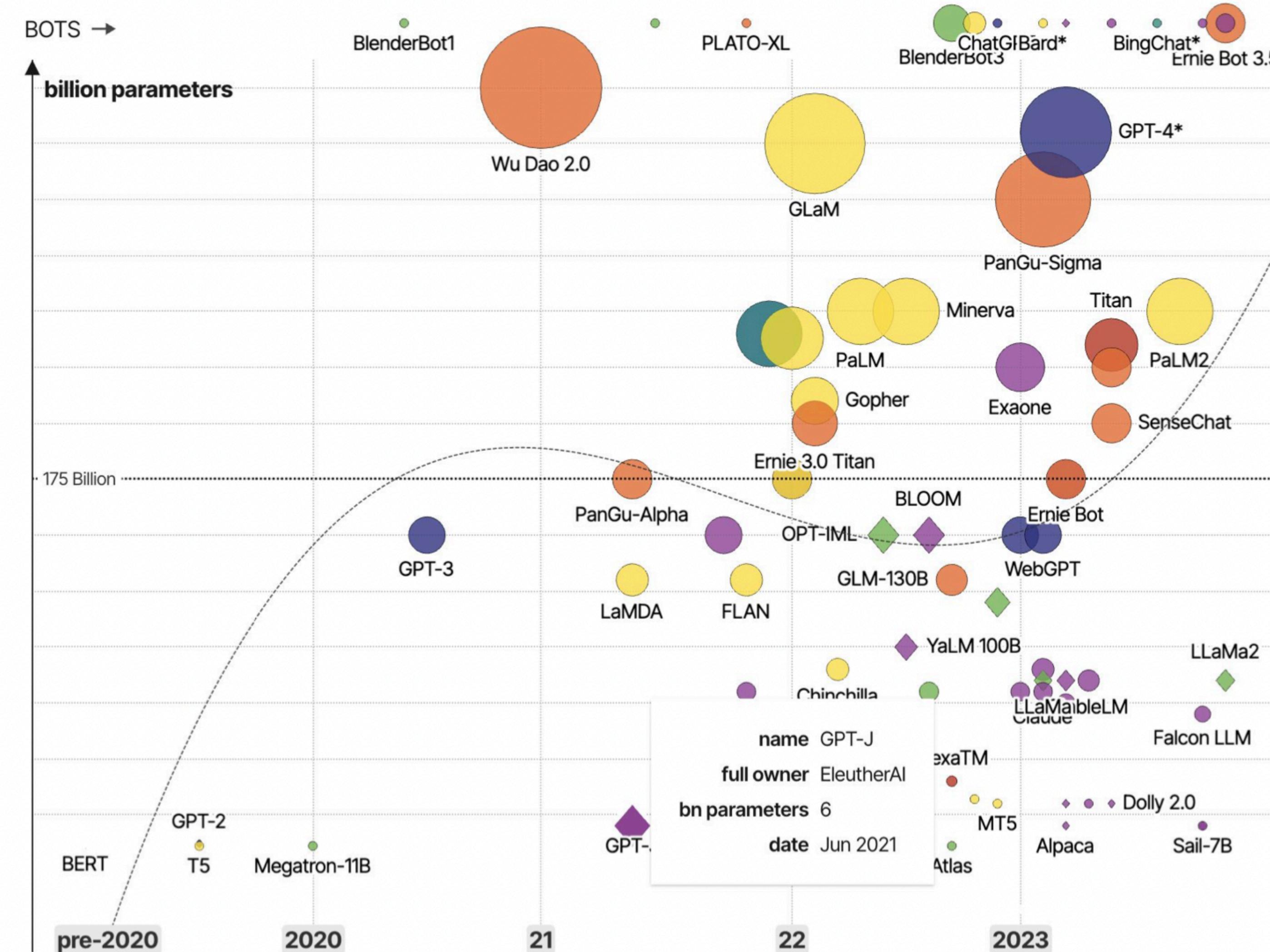
 OpenAI

2024

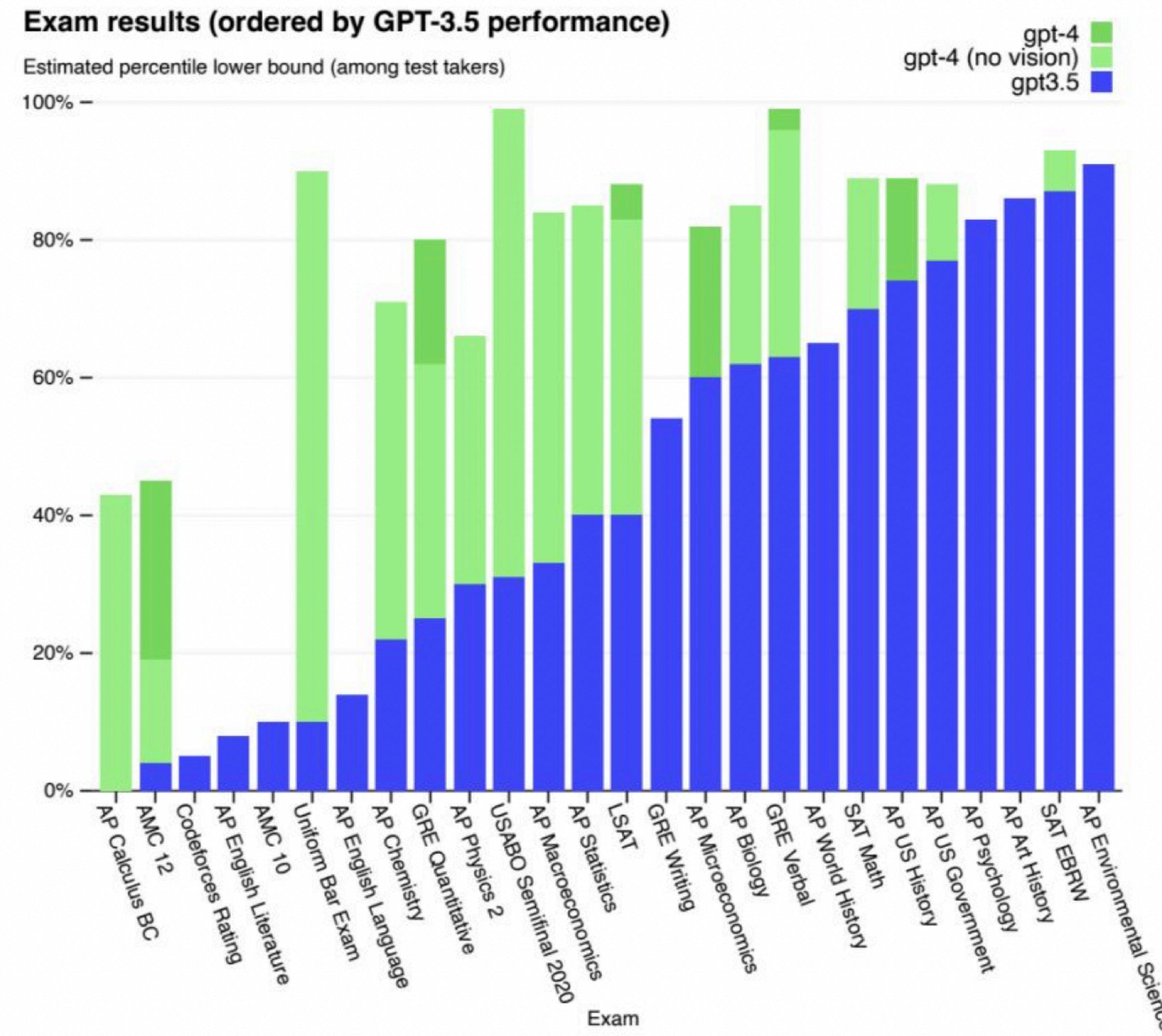


2024

● Amazon-owned ● Chinese ● Google ● Meta / Facebook ● Microsoft ● OpenAI ● Other



2024



2025 - ...



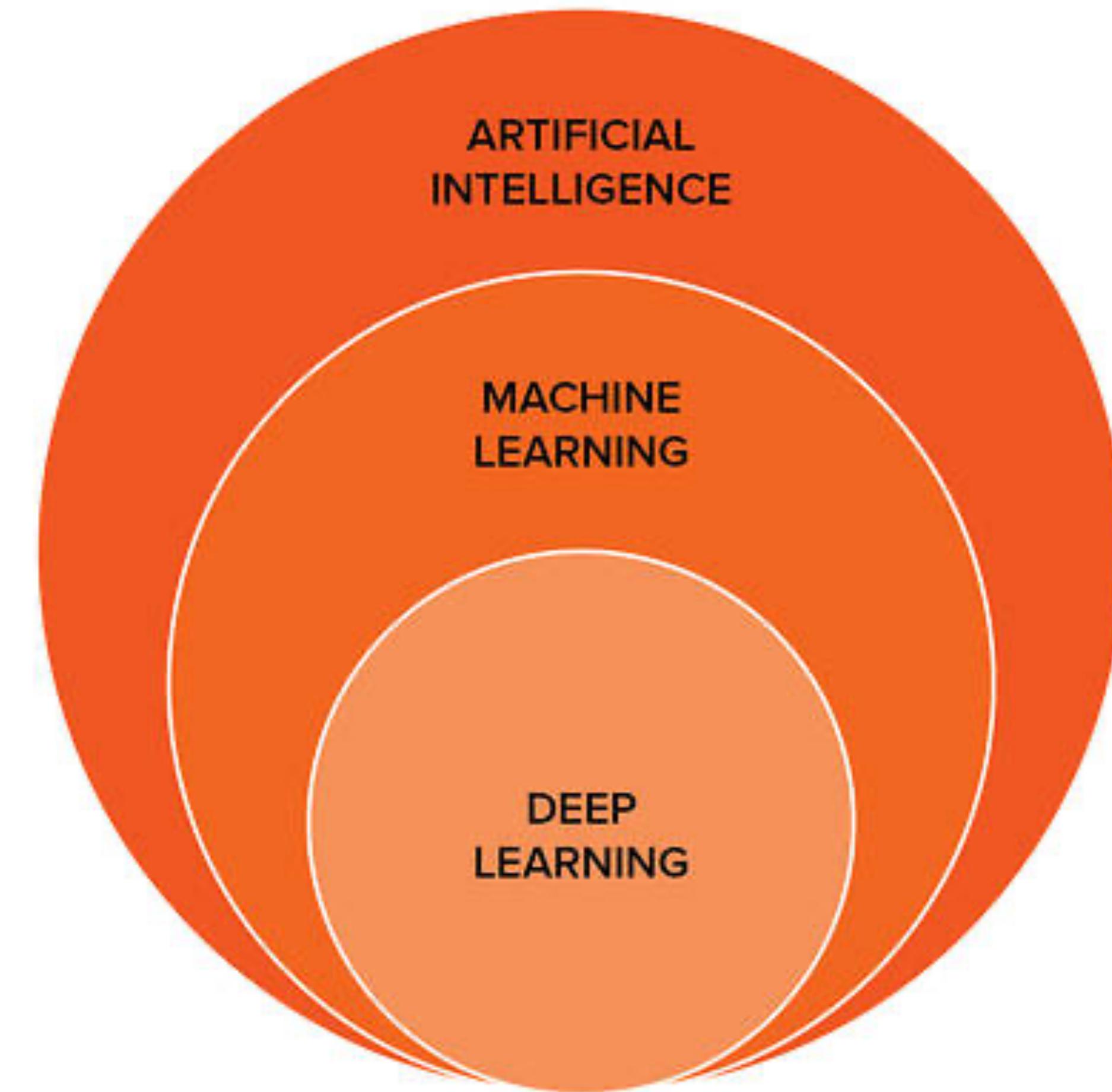
	Computer	Human Brain
Computational Units	8 CPUs, 10^{10} gates	10^{11} neurons
Storage Units	10^{10} bits RAM 10^{13} bits disk	10^{11} neurons 10^{14} synapses
Cycle time	10^{-9} sec	10^{-3} sec
Bandwidth	10^{10} bits/sec	10^{14} bits/sec
Memory updates/sec	10^{10}	10^{14}

Intelligence vs. Rationality

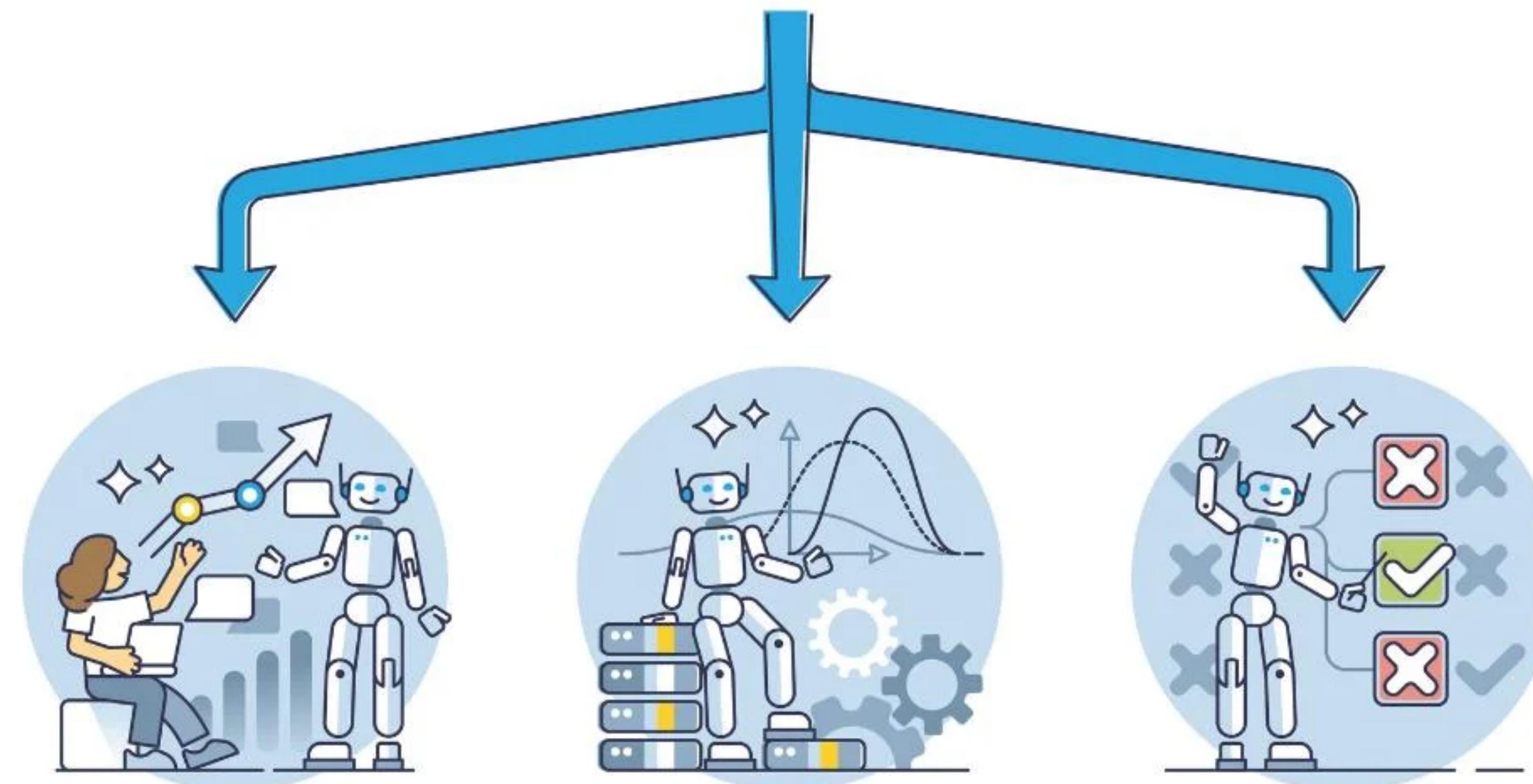
	Like humans	Not necessarily like humans
Think	Systems that think like humans	Systems that think rationally
Act	Systems that act like humans	Systems that act rationally <i>Our focus</i>

Recent Technologies

Machine Learning
Deep Learning



MACHINE LEARNING



SUPERVISED

TASK DRIVEN
(PREDICT NEXT VALUE)

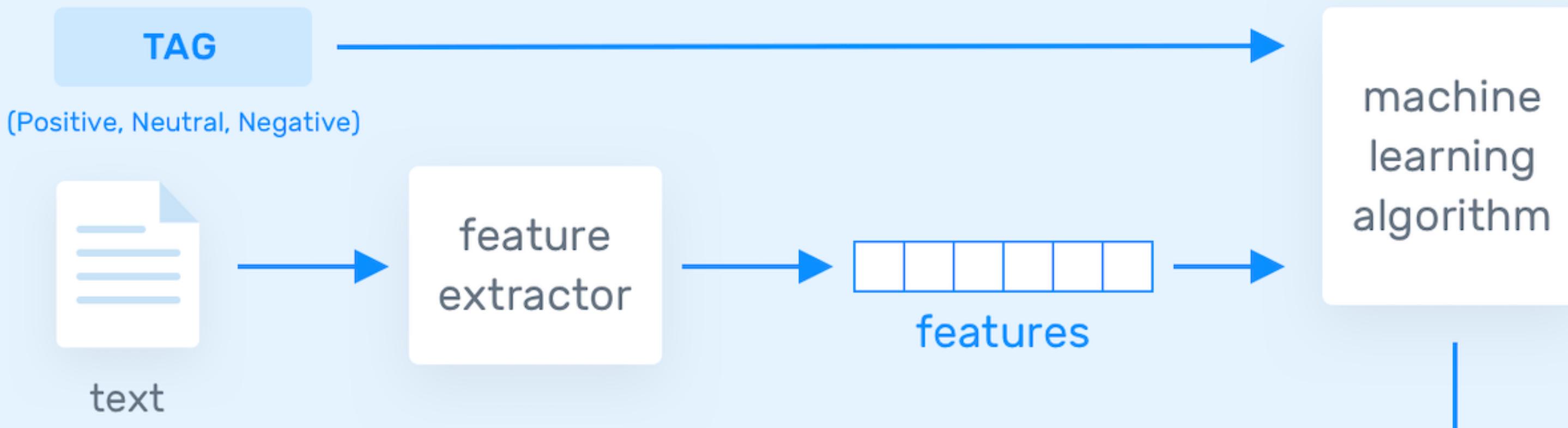
UNSUPERVISED

DATA DRIVEN
(IDENTIFY CLUSTERS)

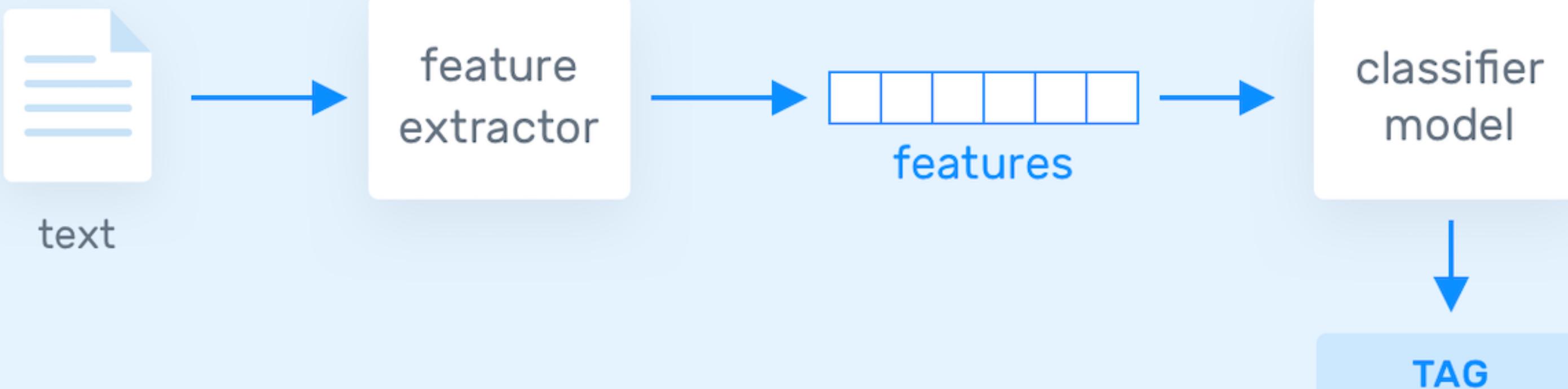
REINFORCEMENT

LEARN
FROM MISTAKES

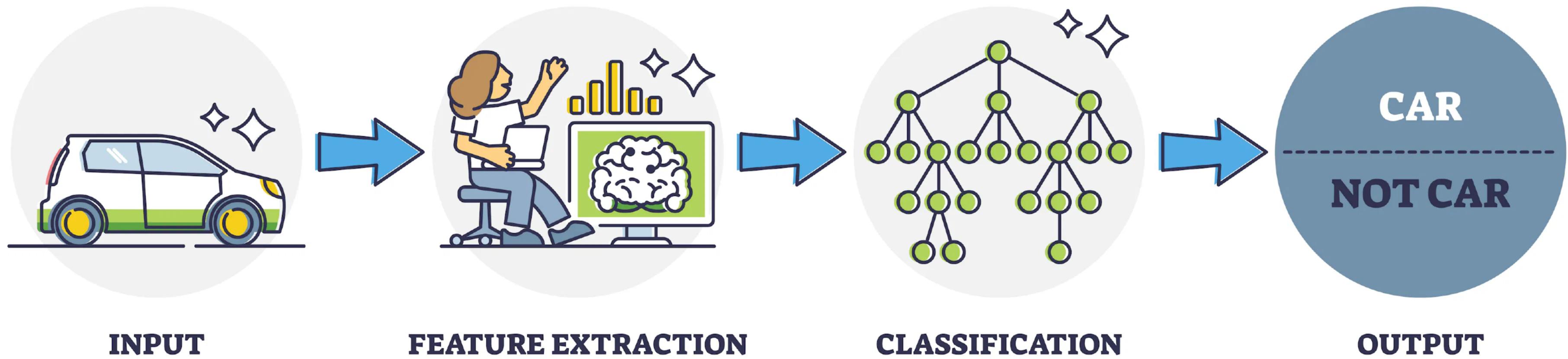
(a) Training



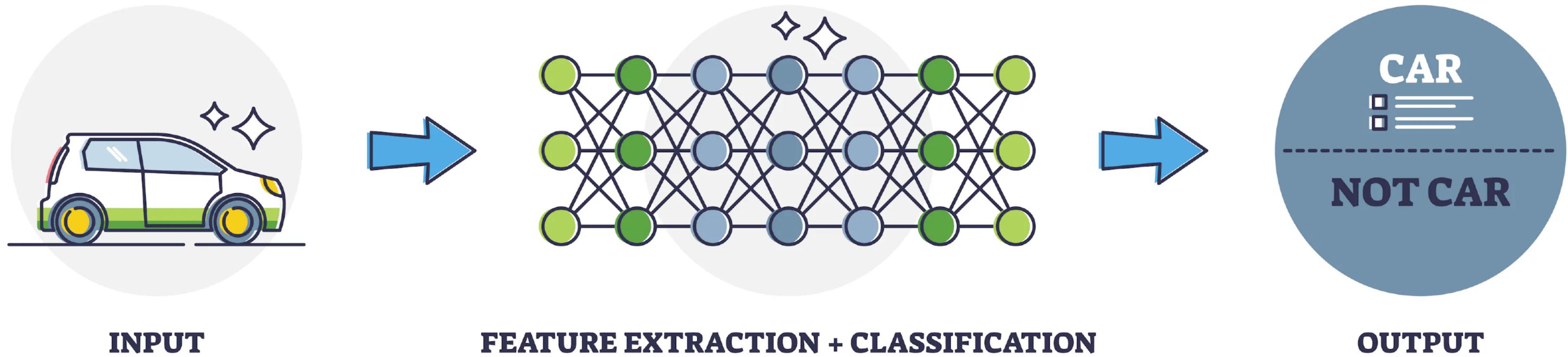
(b) Prediction



MACHINE LEARNING



DEEP LEARNING



Our journey to Natural Language Processing

(And what you should expect to learn from this course)

Regular Expressions

- woodchuck
- woodchucks
- Woodchuck
- Woodchucks
- Groundhog
- groundhogs



Pattern	Matches
[wW]oodchuck	Woodchuck, woodchuck
[1234567890]	Any one digit

Regular Expressions

Pattern	Expansion	Matches	Examples
\d	[0-9]	Any digit	Fahreneit 451
\D	[^0-9]	Any non-digit	Blue Moon
\w	[a-zA-Z0-9_]	Any alphanumeric or _	Daiyu
\W	[^\w]	Not alphanumeric or _	Look !
\s	[\r\t\n\f]	Whitespace (space, tab)	Look _up
\S	[^\s]	Not whitespace	Look up

Probabilistic Language Models

- Goal: compute the probability of a sentence or sequence of words:

$$P(W) = P(w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4, w_5 \dots w_n)$$

- Related task: probability of an upcoming word:

$$P(w_5 | w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4)$$

- A model that computes either of these:

$P(W)$ or $P(w_n | w_1, w_2 \dots w_{n-1})$ is called a **language model**.

Probabilistic Language Models

- The Chain Rule in General

$$P(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n) = P(x_1)P(x_2|x_1)P(x_3|x_1, x_2)\dots P(x_n|x_1, \dots, x_{n-1})$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{"its water is so transparent"}) &= \\ P(\text{its}) \times P(\text{water}|\text{its}) \times P(\text{is}|\text{its water}) \\ \times P(\text{so}|\text{its water is}) \times P(\text{transparent}|\text{its water is so}) \end{aligned}$$

N-grams

$$P(< s > \text{ I want english food } < /s >) =$$

$$P(I | < s >)$$

$$\times P(\text{want} | I)$$

$$\times P(\text{english} | \text{want})$$

$$\times P(\text{food} | \text{english})$$

$$\times P(< /s > | \text{food})$$

$$= .000031$$

Bag-of-Words Model

I love this movie! It's sweet, but with satirical humor. The dialogue is great and the adventure scenes are fun... It manages to be whimsical and romantic while laughing at the conventions of the fairy tale genre. I would recommend it to just about anyone. I've seen it several times, and I'm always happy to see it again whenever I have a friend who hasn't seen it yet!



Bag-of-Words Model: Word Vectors

	As You Like It	Twelfth Night	Julius Caesar	Henry V
battle	1	0	7	13
good	114	80	62	89
fool	36	58	1	4
wit	20	15	2	3

Word Embeddings

...lemon, a [tablespoon of apricot jam, a] pinch...

c1 c2 [target] c3 c4

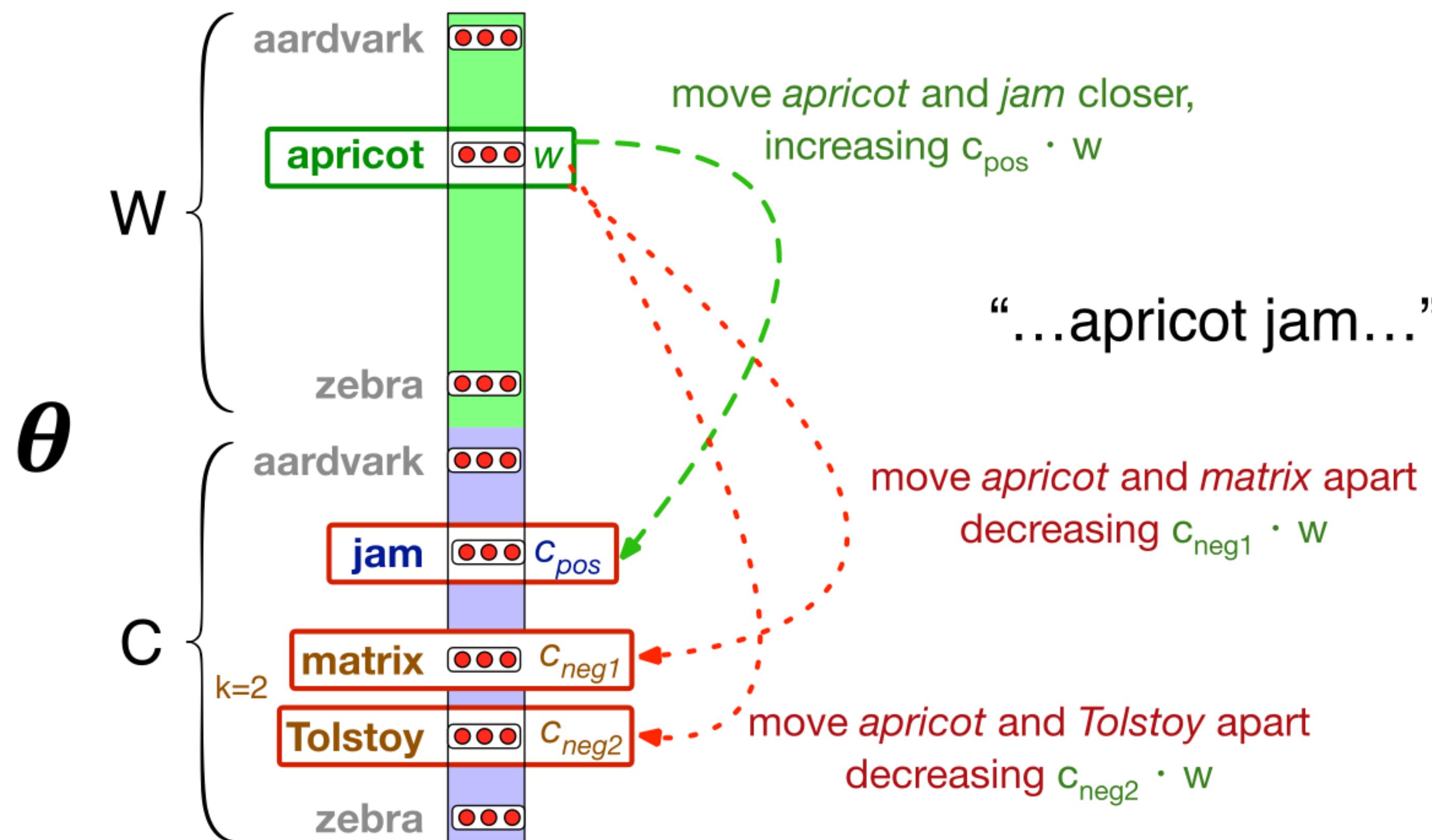
positive examples +

t	c
apricot	tablespoon
apricot	of
apricot	jam
apricot	a

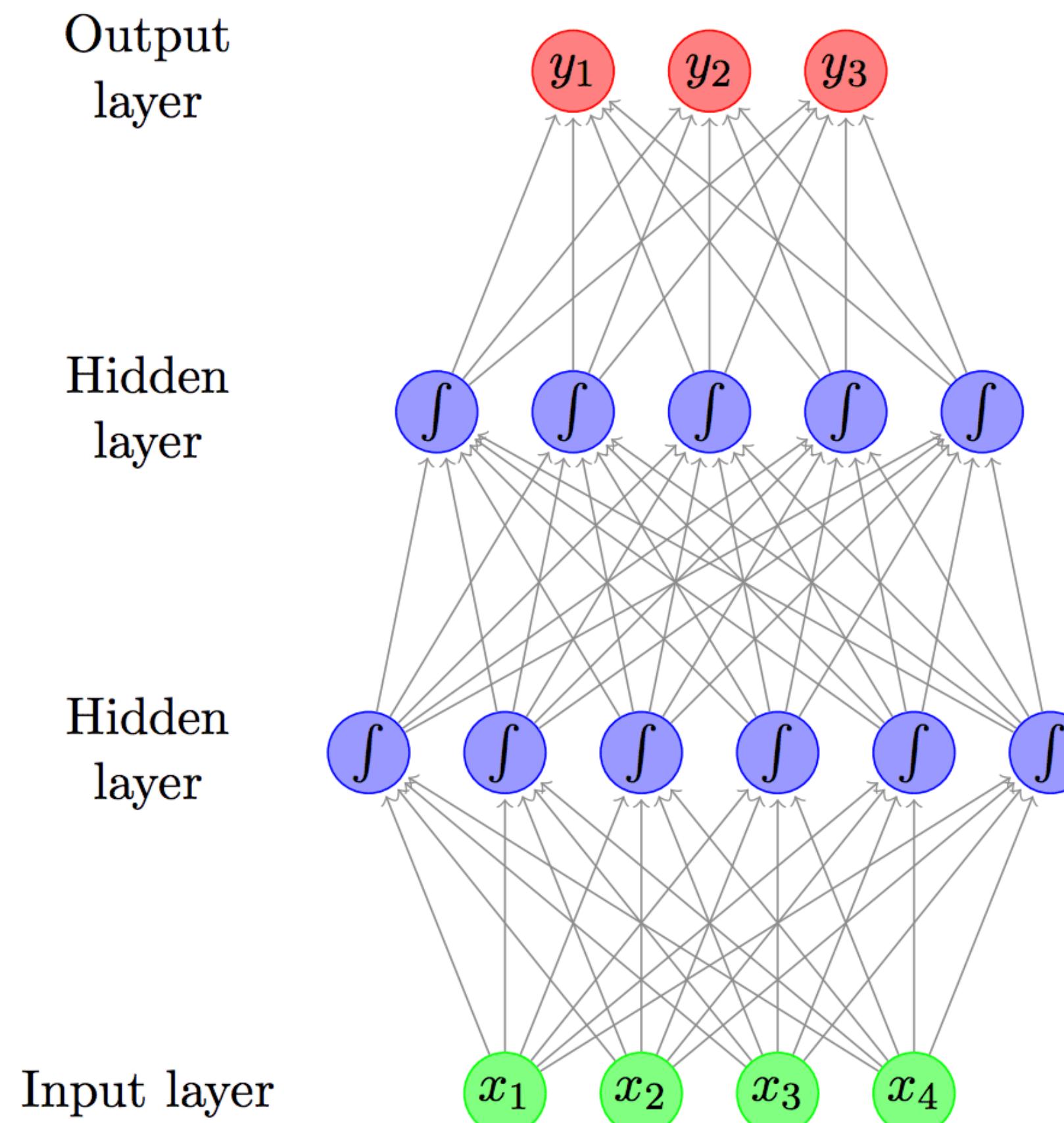
negative examples -

t	c	t	c
apricot	aardvark	apricot	seven
apricot	my	apricot	forever
apricot	where	apricot	dear
apricot	coaxial	apricot	if

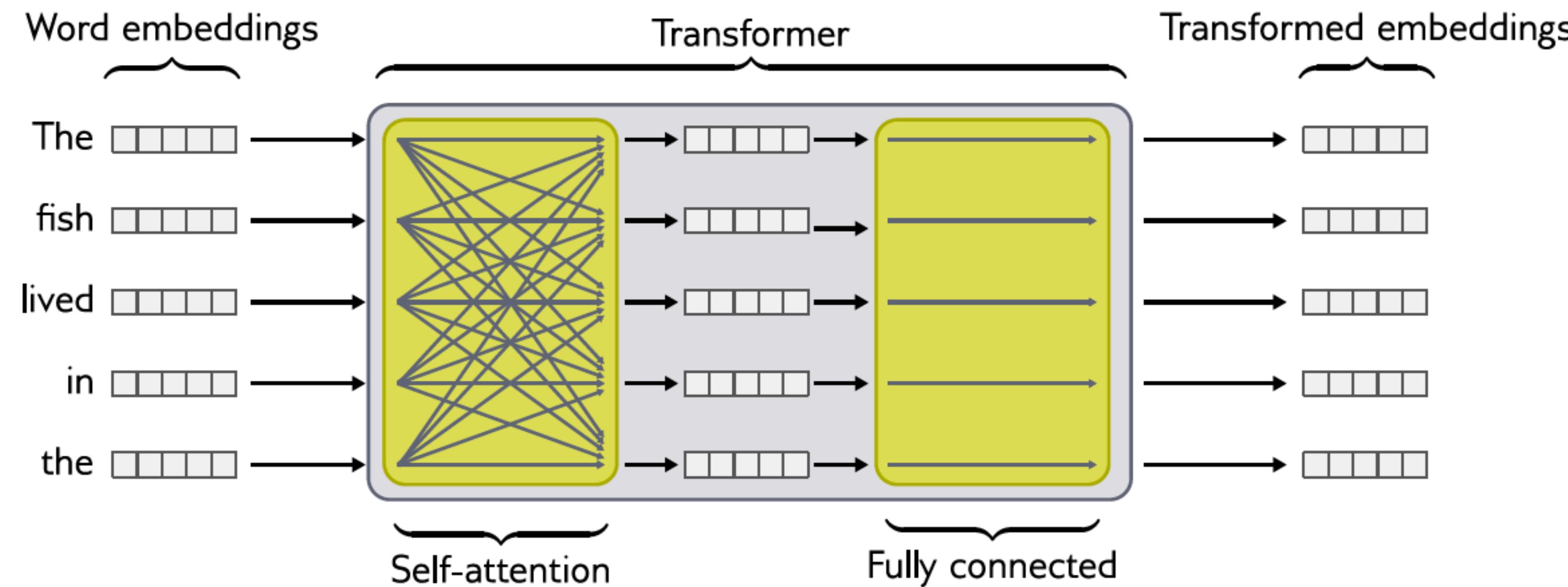
Word Embeddings



Neural Models



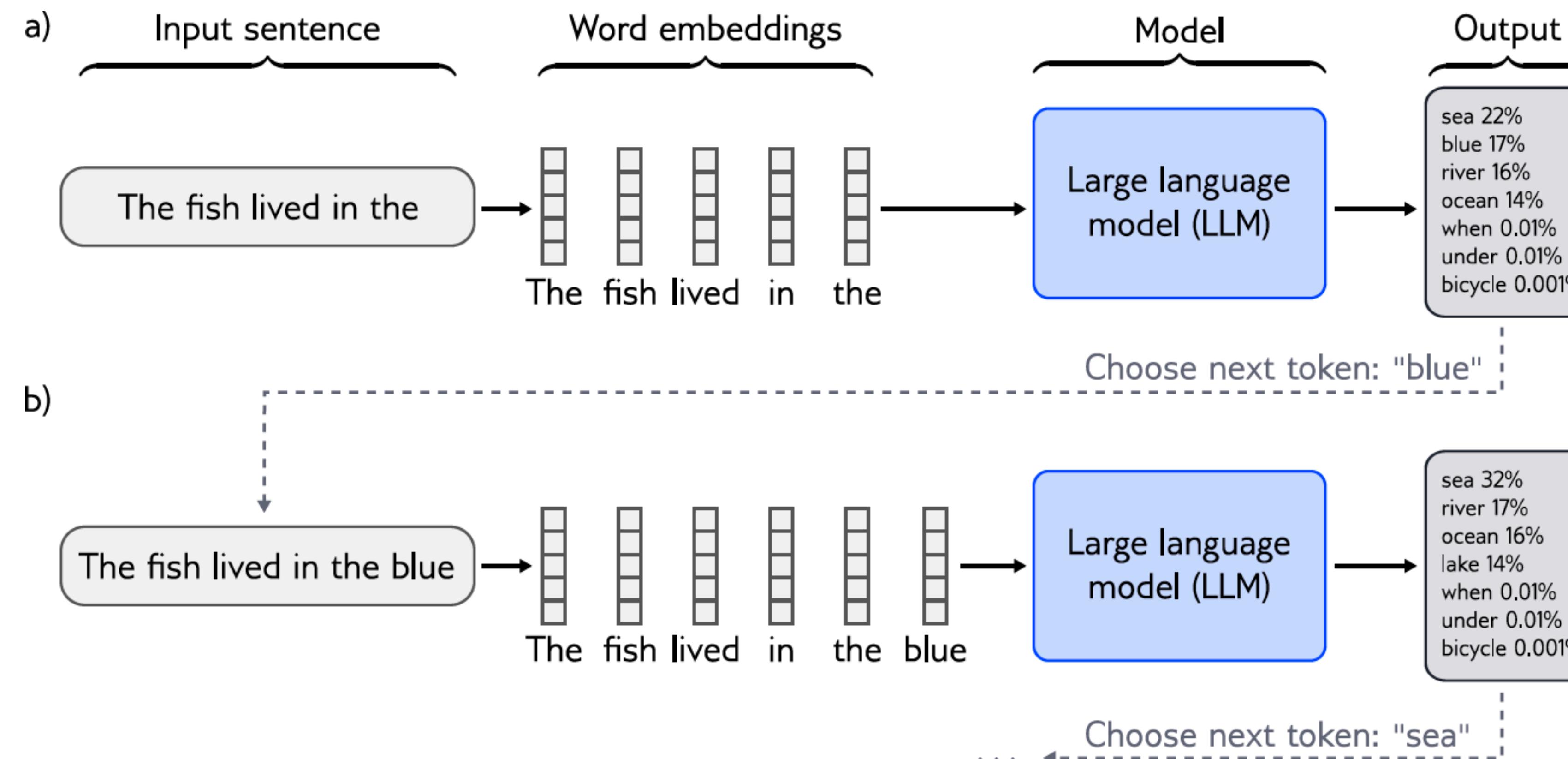
Transformer Language Models



Transformer Language Models

- Encoder (BERT)
- Decoder (GPT3)
- Encoder-decoder (Translation)

Transformer Language Models: GPT



Large Language Models (LLMs)



Large Language Models (LLMs)

Prompting: Prompting a language model w/o training

If the following sentences is about “sports”
reply “sports”. Otherwise reply “other”.

{X}

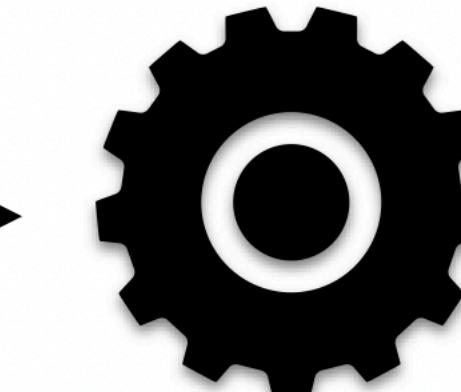
→ LM

Fine-tuning: Machine learning from paired data $\langle X, Y \rangle$

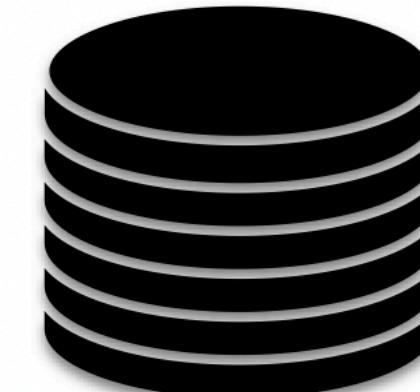
I love to play baseball.
The stock price is going up.
He got a hat-trick yesterday.
He is wearing tennis shoes.

sports
other
sports
other

Training



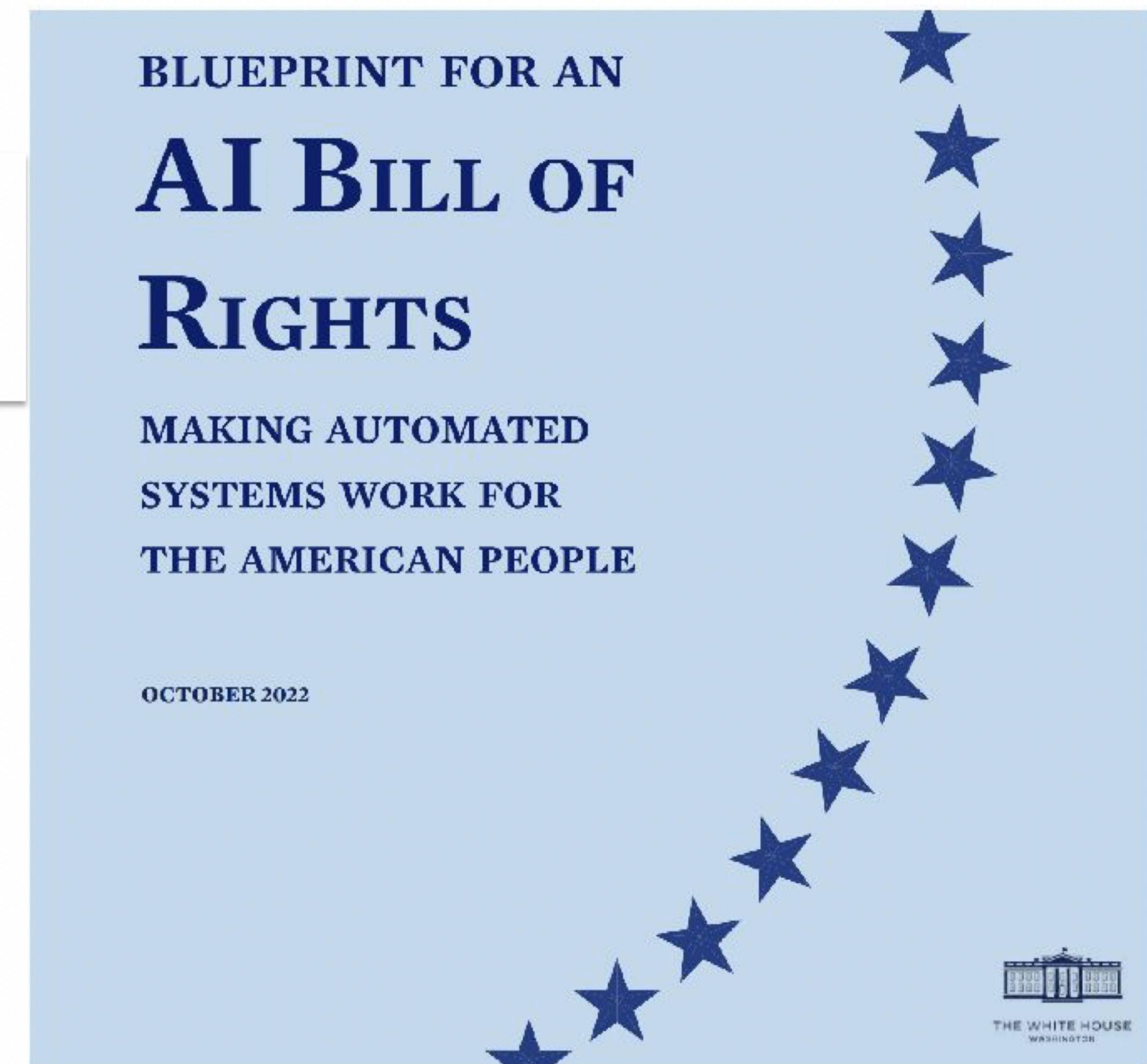
Model



Large Language Models (LLMs)

Importance of Responsible AI

- Robustness: Safe and Effective Systems
- Fairness: Algorithmic Discrimination Protections
- Data Privacy
- Notice and Explanation
- Human Alternatives, Consideration, and Fallback



Large Language Models (LLMs)

- Who controls AI? Centralized vs. decentralized control; open vs. closed source
- Trustworthiness
- Robustness: Test-time attacks vs. training-time attacks
- Privacy
- Fairness
- Toxicity
- AI Safety: Misuse/abuse of AI – Super intelligence



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Thanks for your participation!

**Çağrı Toraman
30.09.2025**