### 自然语言处理中的语义表示学习

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# SMEPR 2

#### 自然语言处理-搜索引擎



中国海洋大学

X

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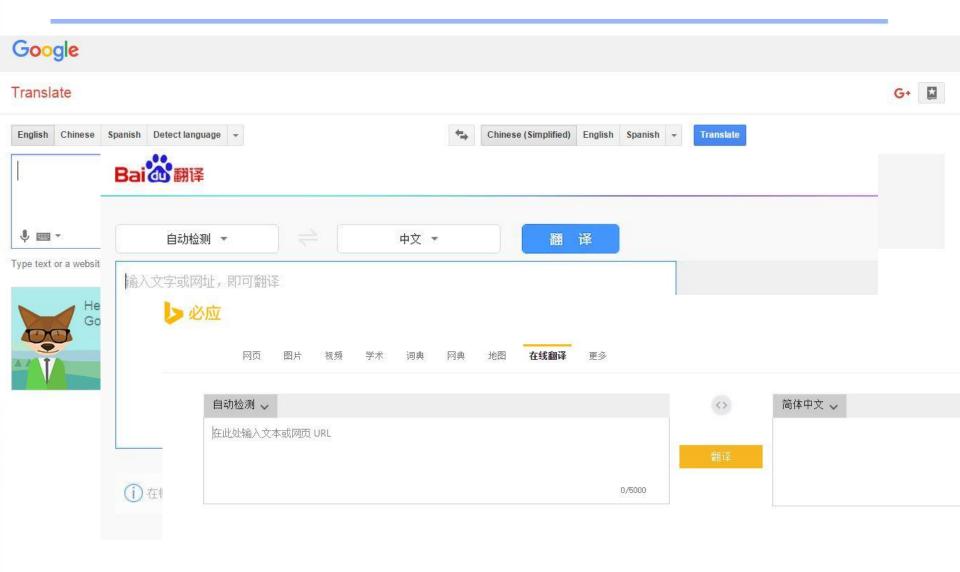
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#### 自然语言处理-机器翻译





#### 自然语言处理-自动摘要

# → SMMRY ←

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#### 自然语言处理-问答聊天





#### 研究任务-词法分析

从青岛站到海大怎么走?

从 青岛站 到 海大 怎么 走?

从青岛站 到海大 怎么 走?

地名 机构名

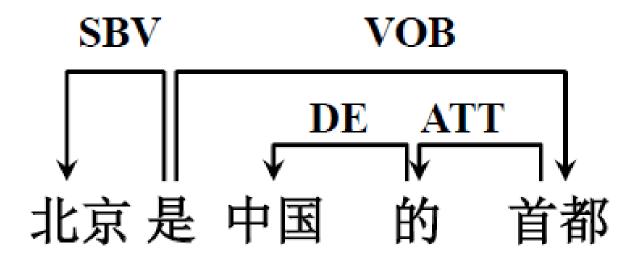


### 研究任务



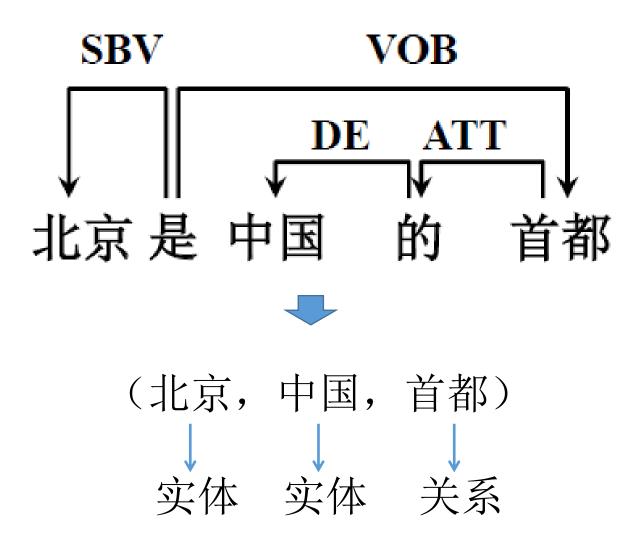


#### 研究任务-句法分析



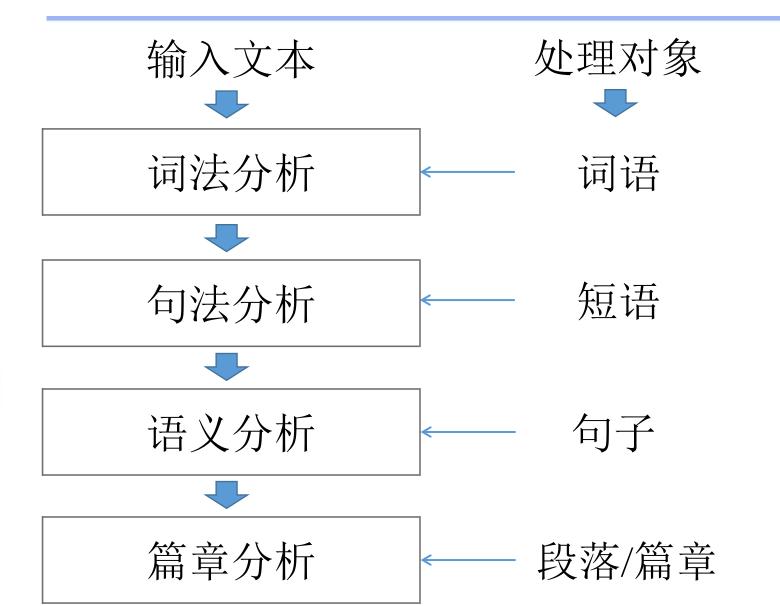


#### 研究任务-语义分析



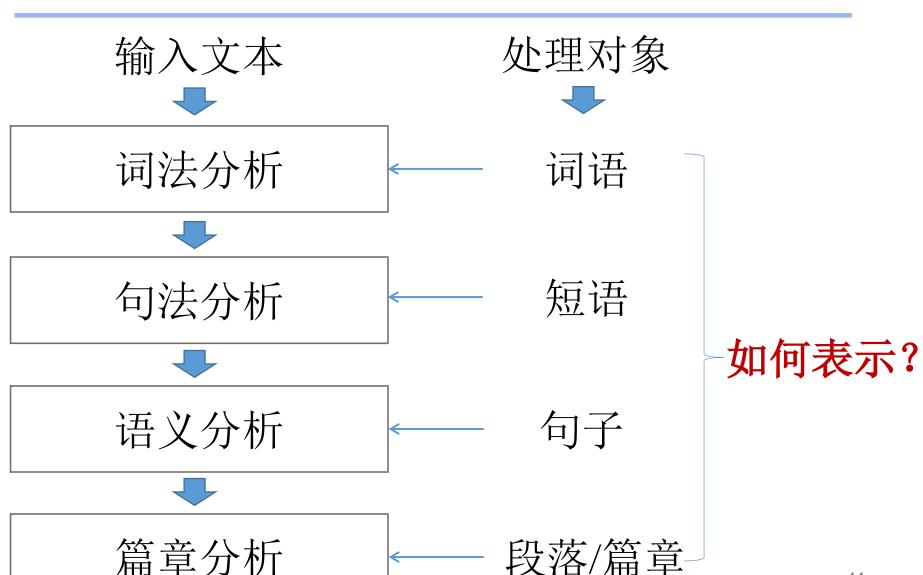


#### 自然语言处理





#### 自然语言处理-最基础问题





#### 词语表示

• 典型方法: 抽象符号(字符串)

该报告很枯燥,大家都觉得无聊。

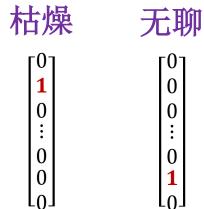
 $w_0$ =该  $w_1$ =报告  $w_2$ =很  $w_3$ =枯燥  $w_4$ =,  $w_5$ =大家  $w_6$ =都  $w_7$ =觉得  $w_8$ =无聊  $w_9$ =。

· 等价表示方法: one-hot表示法



#### 词语表示

• 问题



- 1,数据稀疏
- 2, 无法捕捉词语 间的相似性

枯燥 ⊗ 无聊

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

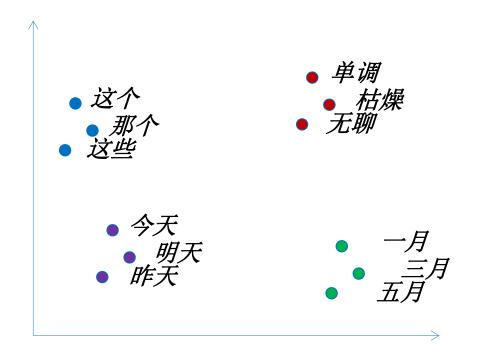


任意两个词之间的相似度都为0!



#### 词语表示

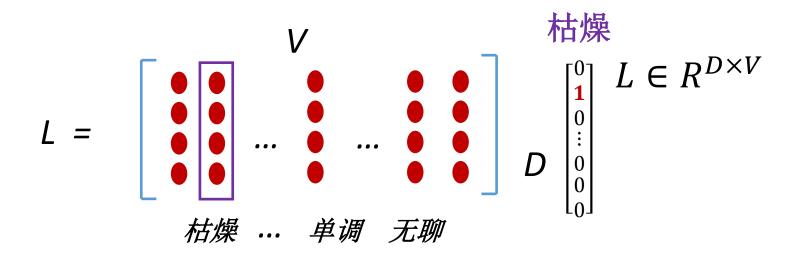
• 如果...



低维、稠密的连续实数空间



#### 词向量表示



- 通常称为look-up table
  - 我们可以对L右乘一个词的one-hot表示 e 得到该词的低维、稠密的实数向量表达: x = Le
- 初始化
  - 通常先随机初始化,然后通过目标函数优化词的向量表达

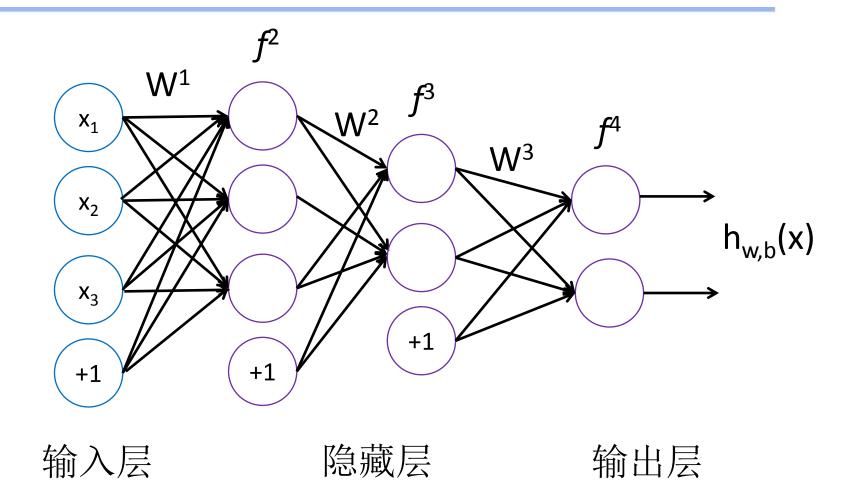
### 络

#### 自然语言处理常用的几种网络

- 前馈神经网络
- 循环神经网络
- (递归) 自编码器
- 递归神经网络
- 卷积神经网络

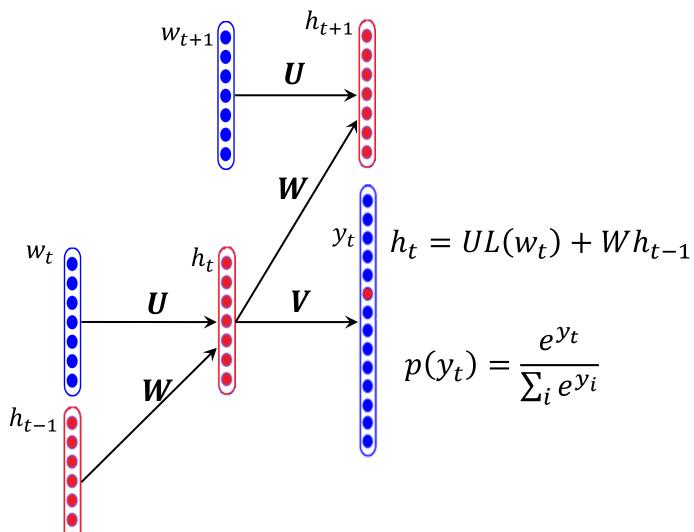
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#### 前馈神经网络



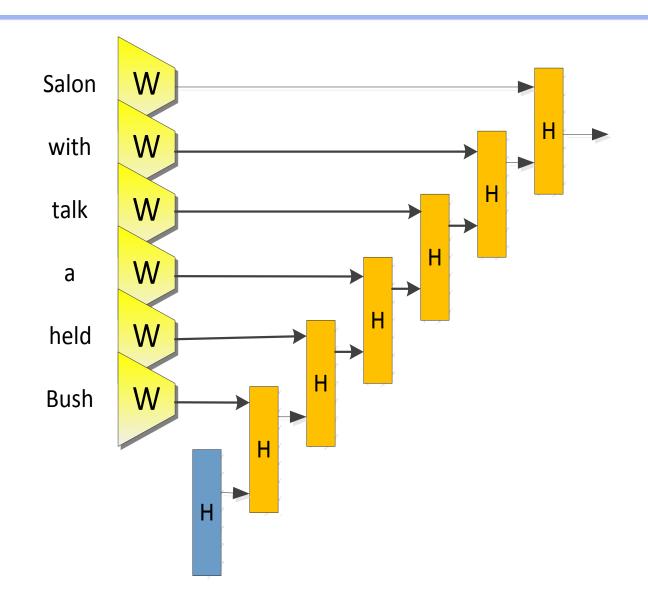


#### 循环神经网络



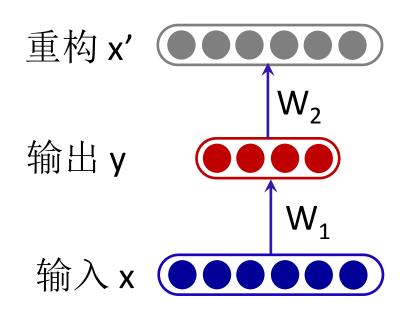


### 循环神经网络







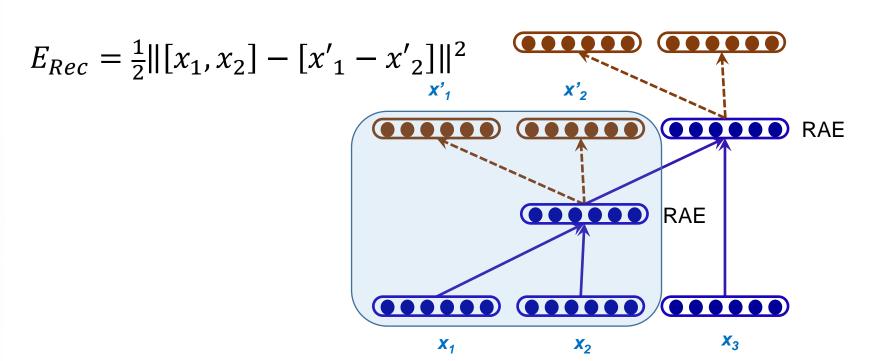


$$W_1, W_2 = argmin_{\frac{1}{2}} ||x - x'||^2$$



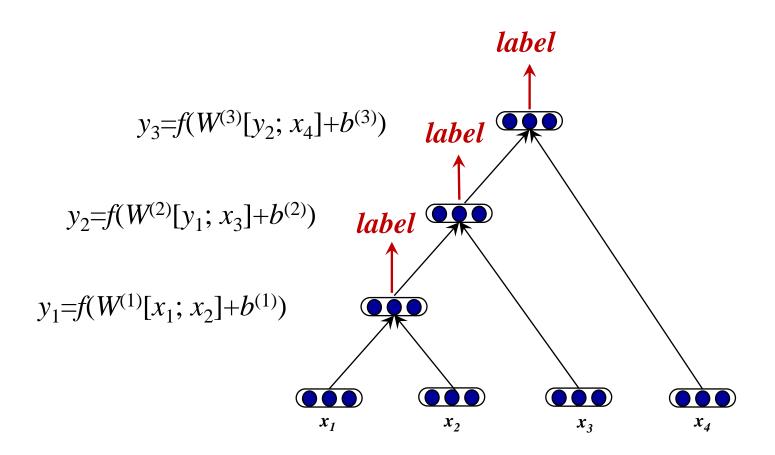
#### 递归自编码器

•每一层利用相同的自编码器



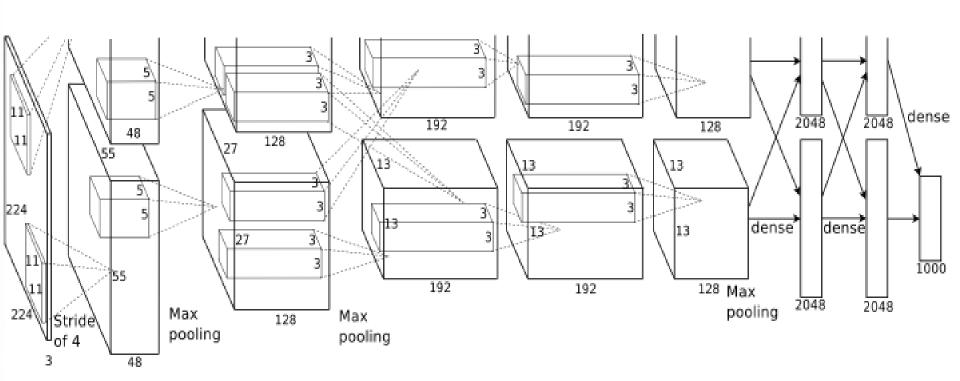


#### 递归神经网络



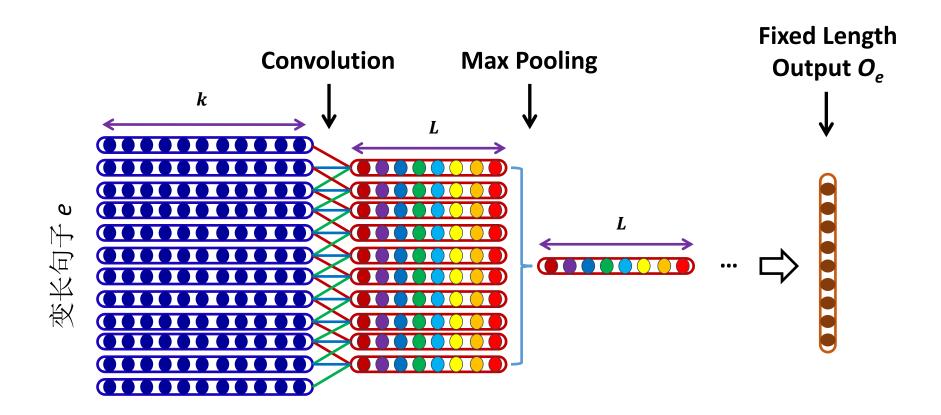


#### 卷积神经网络





#### 卷积神经网络



## 词向量表示



$$L = \begin{bmatrix} & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & & \\$$

• 训练准则: "You shall know a word by the company it keeps" (J. R. Firth 1957)

government debt problems turning into banking crises as has happened in saying that Europe needs unified banking regulation to replace the hodgepodge

These words will represent banking 7

### 词向量表示-语言模型的副产品

SHAPER TOMORALE

• 训练准则: "You shall know a word by the company it keeps" (J. R. Firth 1957)

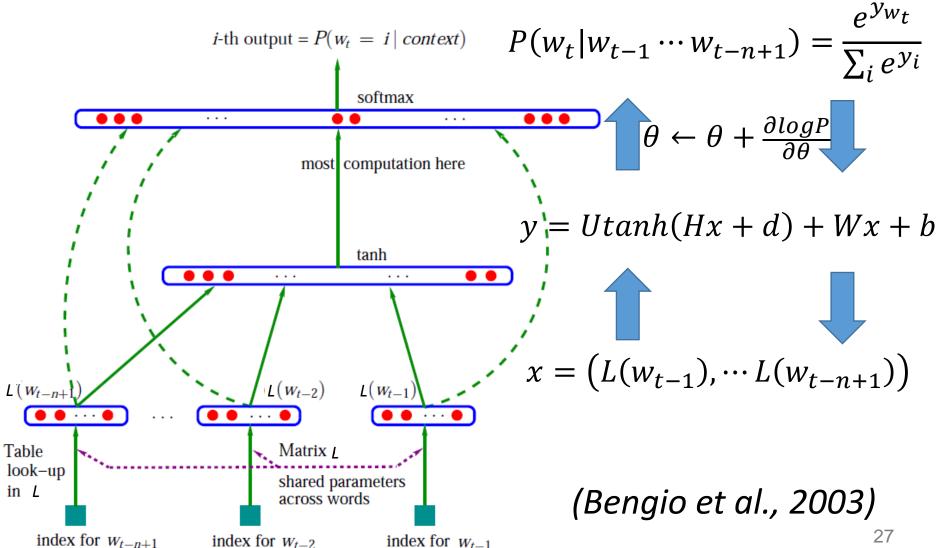
government debt problems turning into banking crises as has happened in saying that Europe needs unified banking regulation to replace the hodgepodge

These words will represent banking 7

$$P(w_1 w_2 \cdots w_{t-1} w_n) = \prod_{t=1}^{n} P(w_t | w_{t-1} \cdots w_{t-n+1})$$

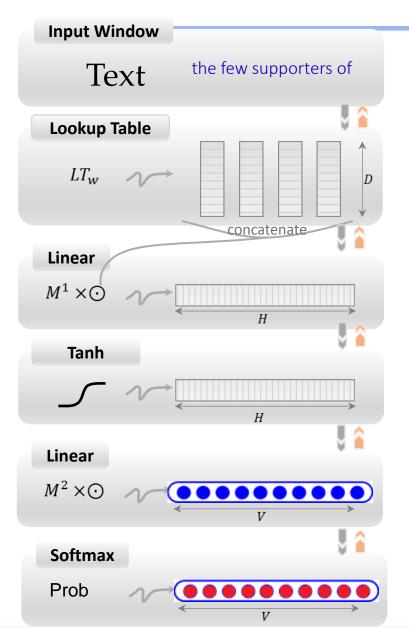


#### 语言模型-前馈神经网络





#### 语言模型-前馈神经网络



P(this|the, few, supporters, of)

将每个词通过词向量矩阵L映射为低维实数向量

of  $\rightarrow$  (0.23, 0.15, 0.08, 0.31, ..., 0.42)



拼接所有词的向量,形成一个向量



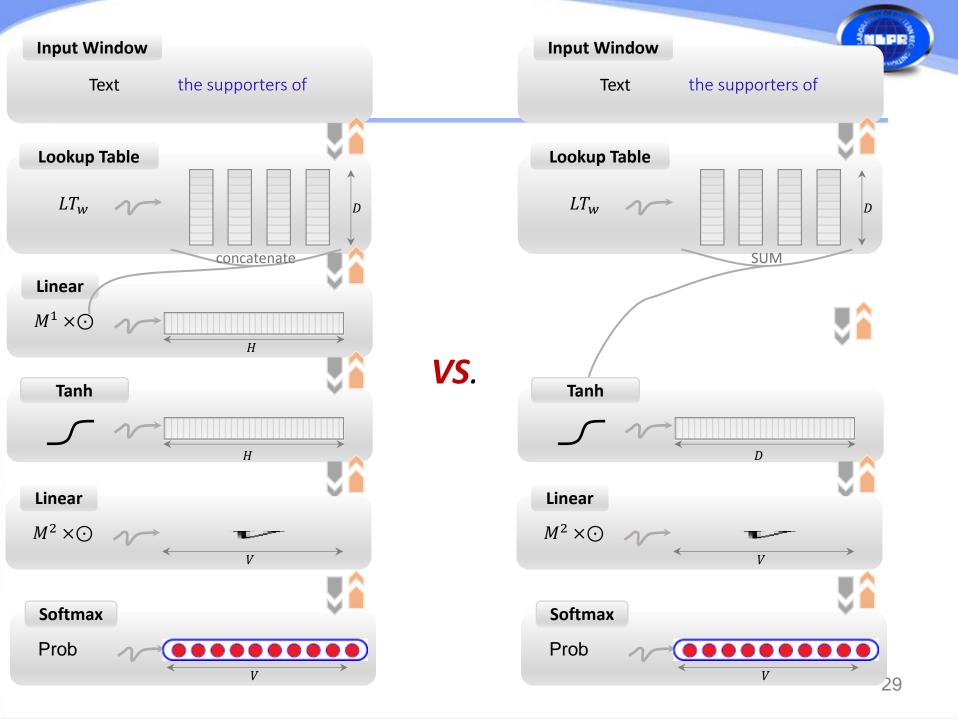
隐藏层: 线性映射+非线性变换





Softmax 输出层:

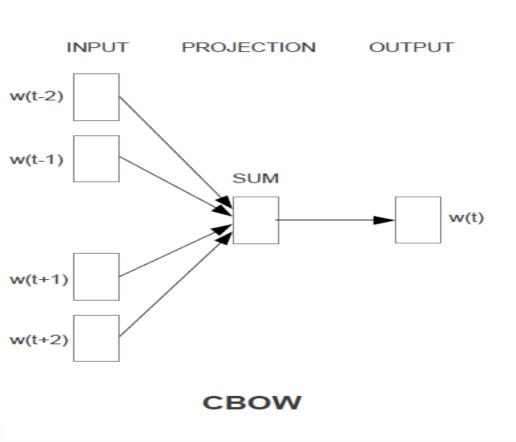
P(this|the, few, supporters, of)

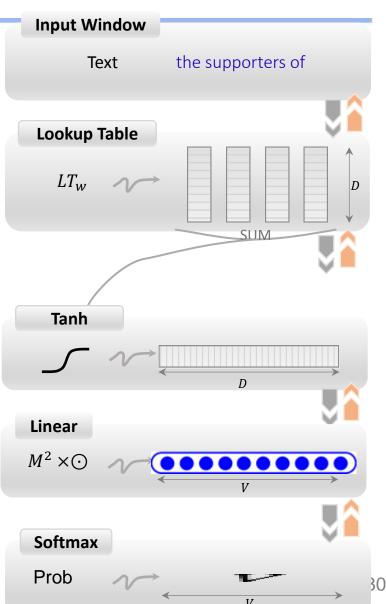




#### Google's Word2Vec

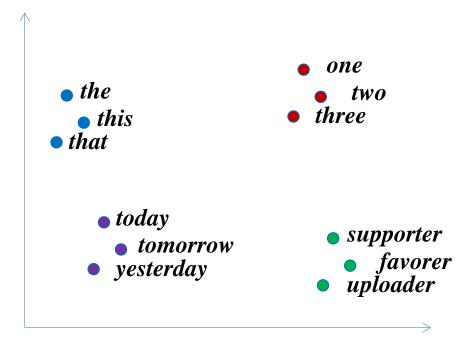
- CBOW: Continuous Bag-of-Words
  - 词序不影响预测







#### 词向量分布



低维、稠密的实数向量空间

在低维、稠密的实数向量空间中,相似的词聚集在一起,在相同的历史上下文中具有相似的概率分布!

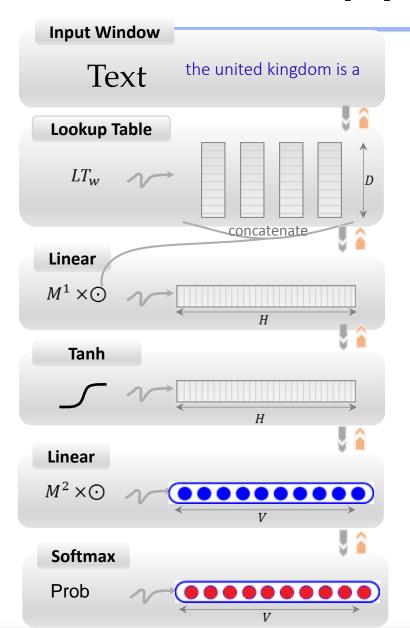


#### 词向量的应用

- 神经网络语言模型
- 词性标注
- 命名实体识别
- 依存句法分析
- 统计机器翻译
- ... ...



#### 命名实体识别



P(tag|kingdom) $\approx P(tag|the, united, kingdom, is, a)$ 

 $tag = \{NER_B, NER_I, NER_E, NER_O\}$ 

 $P(NER_{E}|kingdom)$ 



#### 统计机器翻译

S: 我  $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ \text{ill} \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ \text{ill} \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ \text{ill} \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ \text{ill} \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ \text{jll} \end{bmatrix}$  她们  $\begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ \text{ill} \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ \text{ill} \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ \text{ill} \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ \text{ill} \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ \text{ill} \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ \text{ill} \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ \text{ill} \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ \text{ill} \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \text{ill}$ 

T: | will | get | the money to them

P(the | get, will, i, 就, 取, 钱, 给, 了)

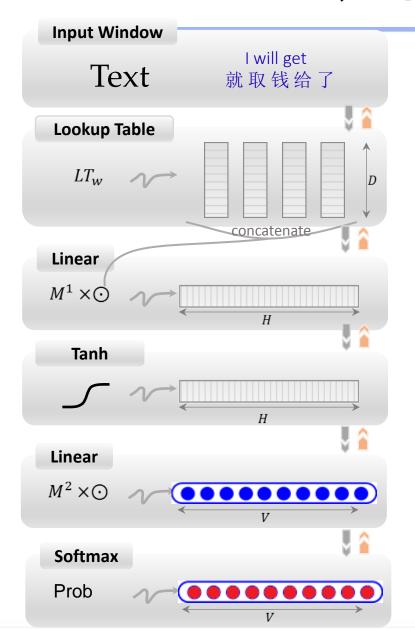
$$P(e_i) \approx P(e_i|e_1 \cdots e_{i-1}, f)$$
 如何选? 
$$\approx P(e_i|e_{i-3} \cdots e_{i-1}, f_{j-c} \cdots f_j \cdots f_{j+c})$$

训练目标函数:

$$L = \sum_{i} log(P(e_i))$$

#### SNAPR TO/Amonth

#### 统计机器翻译



- •上下文
  - •目标语言 4-gram
  - •源语言中心词左右5个词
- •词向量 (192维)
- •两个隐藏层 (512维)
- •输出层 softmax

$$P(\boldsymbol{e_i}|e_{i-3}\cdots e_{i-1},f_{j-c}\cdots f_j\cdots f_{j+c})$$

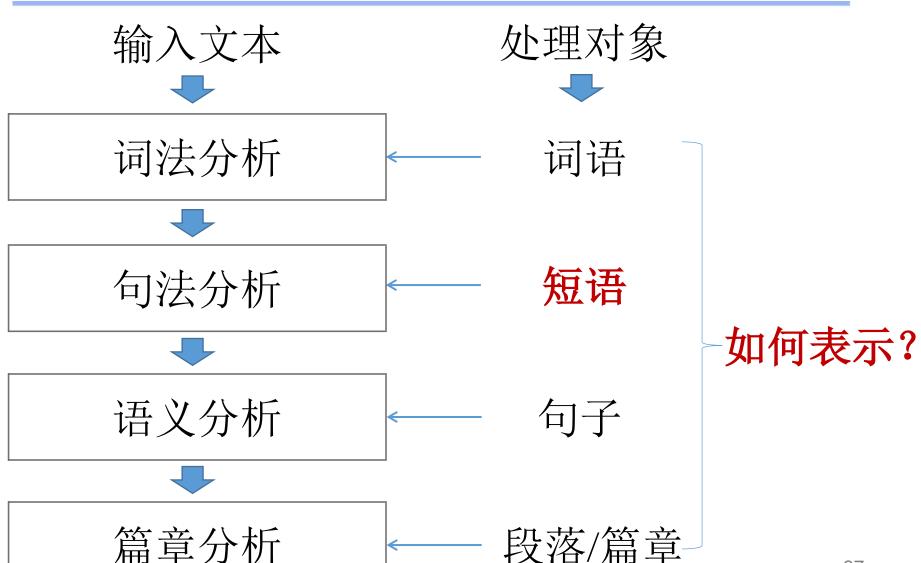


### 统计机器翻译

	Ar-En	Ch-En
	BLEU	BLEU
OpenMT12 - 1st Place	49.5	32.6
OpenMT12 - 2nd Place	47.5	32.2
OpenMT12 - 3rd Place	47.4	30.8
OpenMT12 - 9th Place	44.0	27.0
OpenMT12 - 10th Place	41.2	25.7
Baseline (w/o RNNLM)	48.9	33.0
Baseline (w/ RNNLM)	49.8	33.4
+ S2T/L2R NNJM (Dec)	51.2	34.2
+ S2T NNLTM (Dec)	52.0	34.2
+ T2S NNLTM (Resc)	51.9	34.2
+ S2T/R2L NNJM (Resc)	52.2	34.3
+ T2S/L2R NNIM (Resc)	52.3	34.5
+ T2S/R2L NNJM (Resc)	52.8	34.7
"Simple Hier." Baseline	43.4	30.1
+ S2T/L2R NNJM (Dec)	47.2	31.5
+ S2T NNLTM (Dec)	48.5	31.8
+ Other NNJMs (Resc)	49.7	32.2



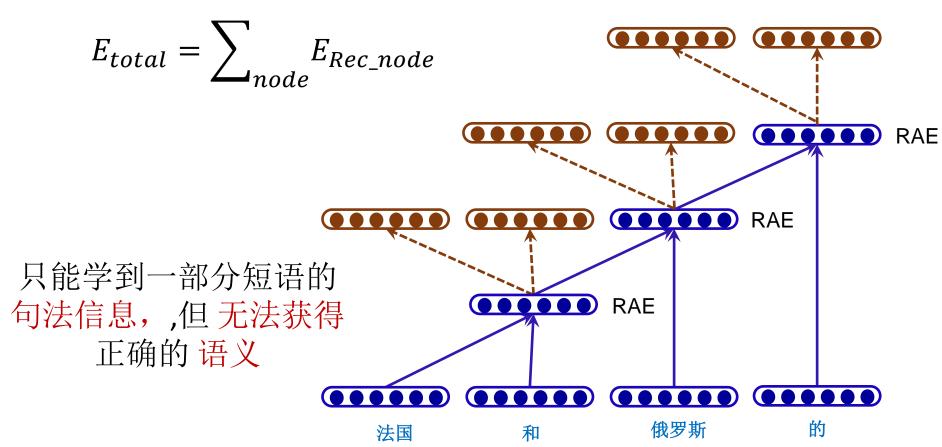
### 自然语言处理-最基础问题



### 短语向量-无监督递归自编码器

SHAPPER TOMORRAN

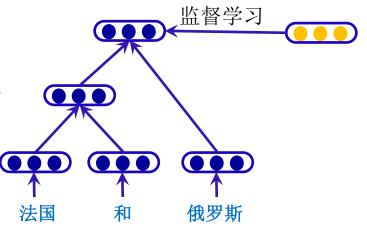
•目标函数:最小化所有节点的重构误差



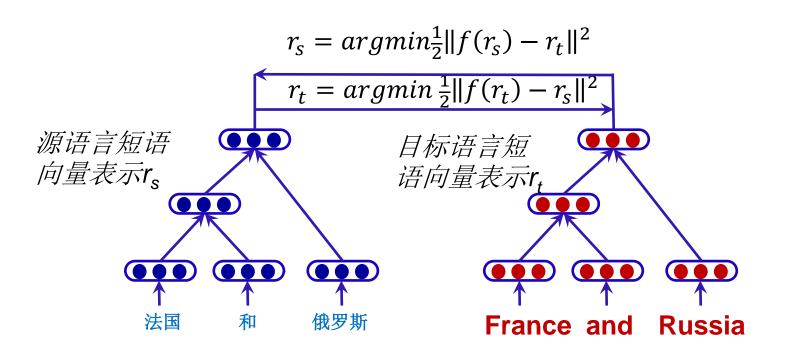
### 短语向量-无监督递归自编码器

• 理想方法: 有标注数据

• 但是, 现实中不存在正确标注 的短语向量



- •假设
  - •短语与其翻译具有相同的语义向量表示
- •目标函数
  - 最小化短语翻译对间的语义表示误差
- •模型
  - Pre-training: 无监督递归自编码器学习短语初始表示
  - Fine-tuning: 相互监督学习,优化短语向量表示



•目标函数

正则化项

$$J = E(S, T; \theta) + \frac{1}{2} ||\lambda||^2$$

双语语义误差

$$E(S,T;\theta) = \alpha E_{rec}(S,T;\theta) + (1-\alpha)E_{regression}(S,T;\theta)$$

$$E_{rec}(S,T;\theta)=E_{rec}(S;\theta)+E_{rec}(T;\theta)$$

$$E_{regression}(S, T; \theta) = E_{regression}(S|T, \theta) + E_{regression}(T|S, \theta)$$

$$E_{regression}(S|T,\theta) = \sum_{S \in S} \frac{1}{2} ||f(v_{s\_root}) - v_{t\_root}||^2$$

相似短语:

do not agree will definitely reject will never accept

... ...

相似短语:

abstract meaning real meaning intrinsic logic

. . . . . .

相似短语:

what is your opinion what do you think about how do you view those

. . . . . .



### 短语向量应用

- 短语相似度计算
- 句法分析
- 情感分析
- 统计机器翻译

•





•任务定义

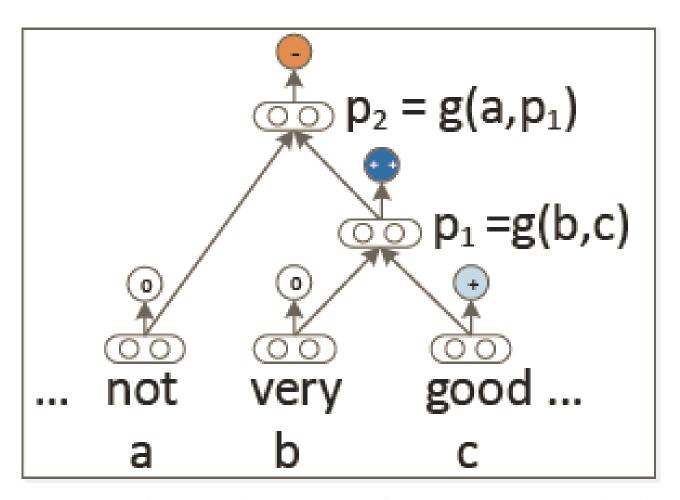
This film is not very good.





### 情感分析





将词、短语与句子利用递归神经网络表示为连续向量,从而预测词、短语与句子的情感极性 46



## 情感分析

Model	Fine-grained		Positive/Negative	
	All	Root	All	Root
NB	67.2	41.0	82.6	81.8
SVM	64.3	40.7	84.6	79.4
BiNB	71.0	41.9	82.7	83.1
VecAvg	73.3	32.7	85.1	80.1
RNN	79.0	43.2	86.1	82.4
MV-RNN	78.7	44.4	86.8	82.9
RNTN	80.7	45.6	87.6	85.4



### 跨语言情感分析

This film is not very good. (2)



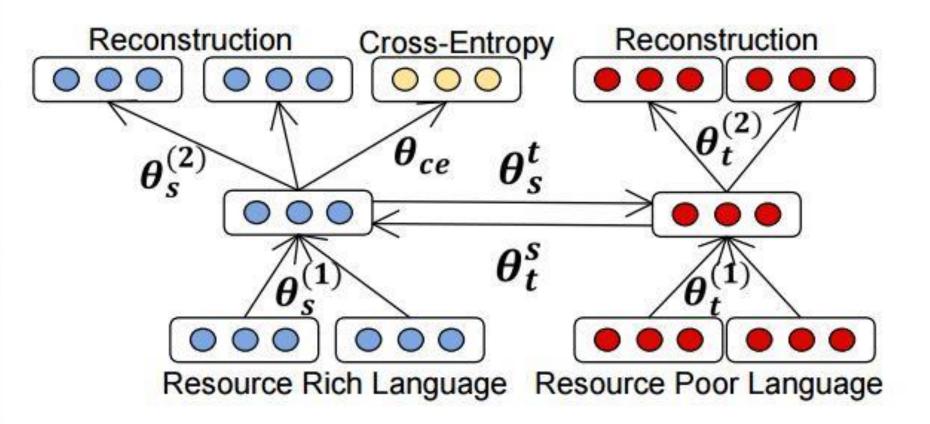


这部手机不是很好.





### 跨语言情感分析



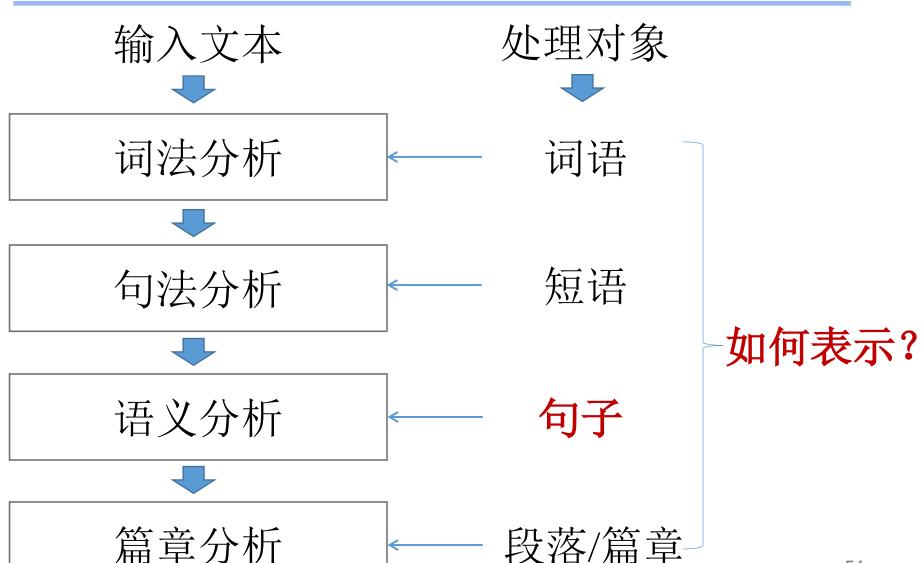


## 跨语言情感分析

Dataset	RH	SMRD	
Classifier	Ratings	Polarity	Polarity
Majority class	35.19	51.83	52.34
Bag-of-Words	51.98	62.52	68.47
WordNet based	55.47	67.29	75.5
XL Clustering	72.34	84.46	84.71
Basic RAE	75.53	79.31	81.06
BRAE-U	76.01	82.66	84.83
BRAE-P	79.70	84.85	87.00
BRAE-F	81.22	90.50	90.21

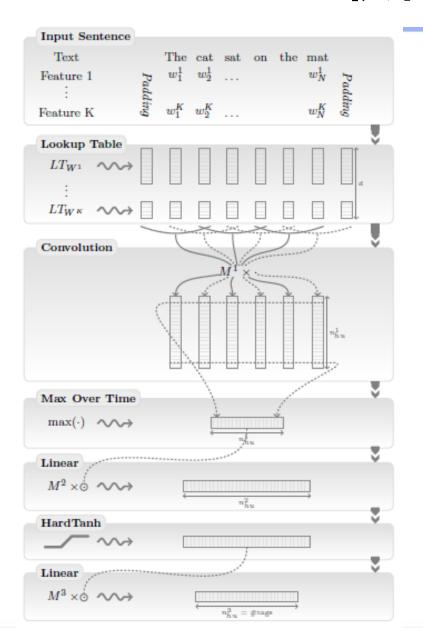


### 自然语言处理-最基础问题



### 卷积神经网络





#### Convolution:

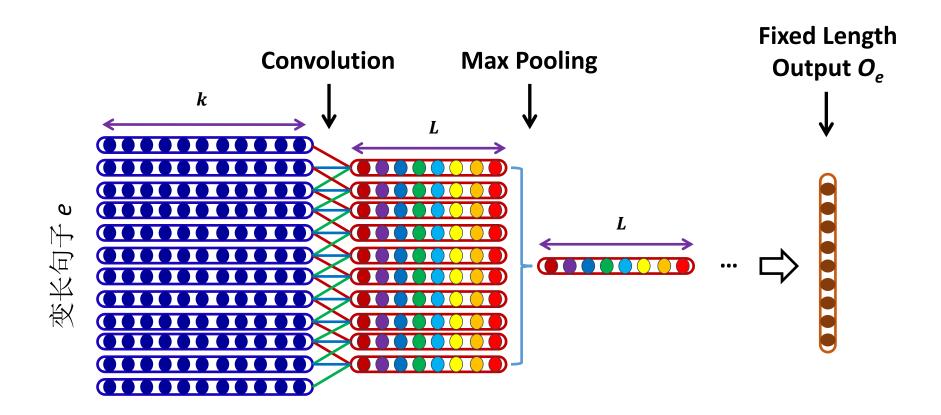
- 假设每个词语50维向量
- •设计矩阵M (150\*100)
- M\*L<sub>i:i+2</sub> (i=0, ..., N)

### Pooling:

- •每行选择K=1最大值
- 100维输出

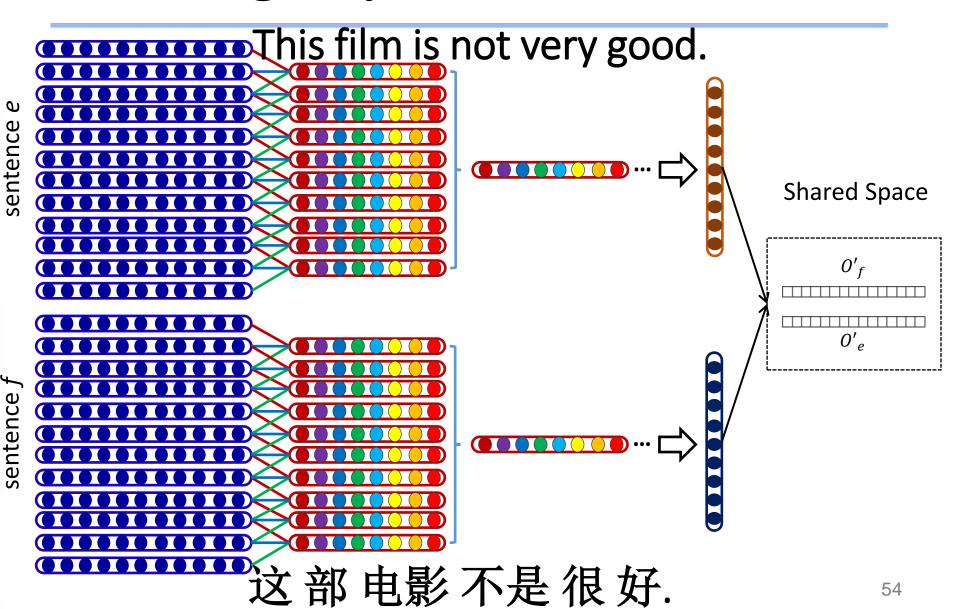


### 卷积神经网络



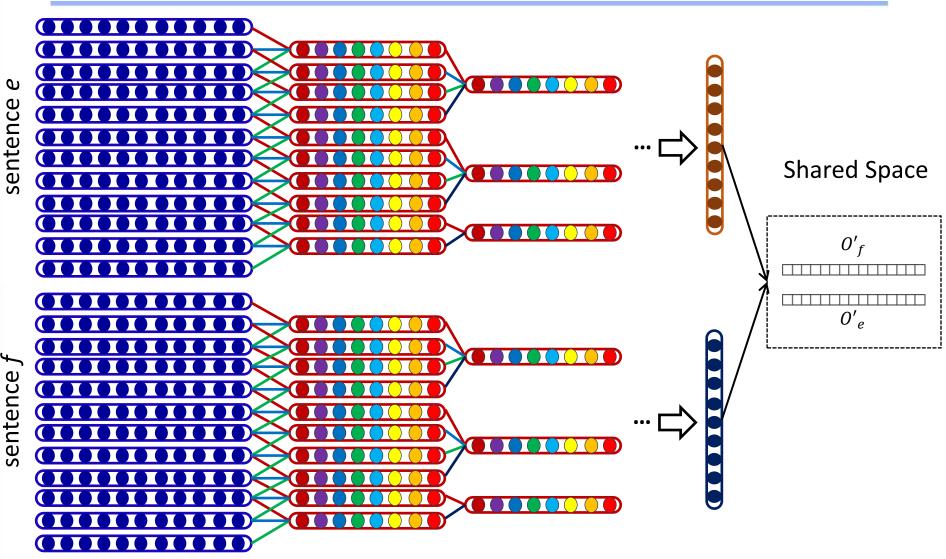


### **Bilingually-constrained CNN**



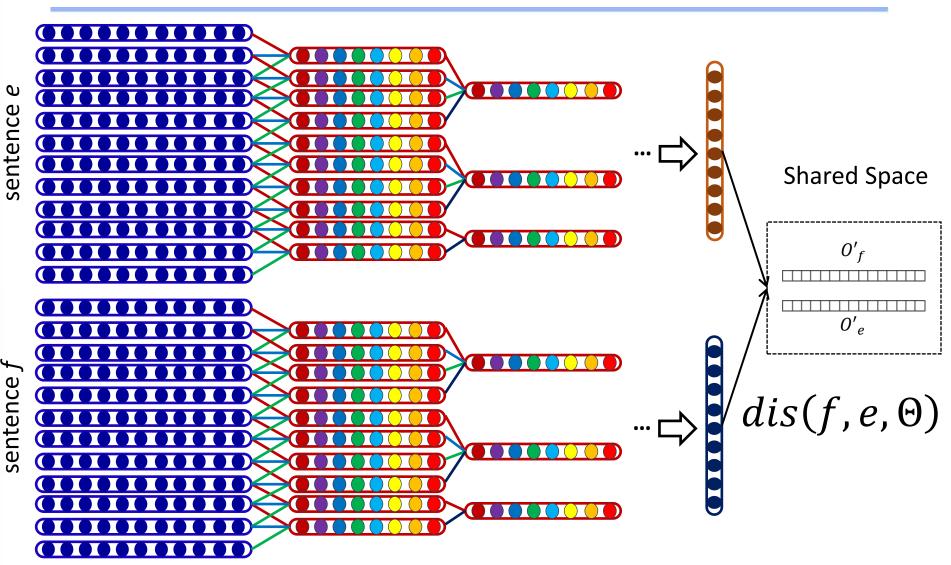


### **Chunk-based CNN**



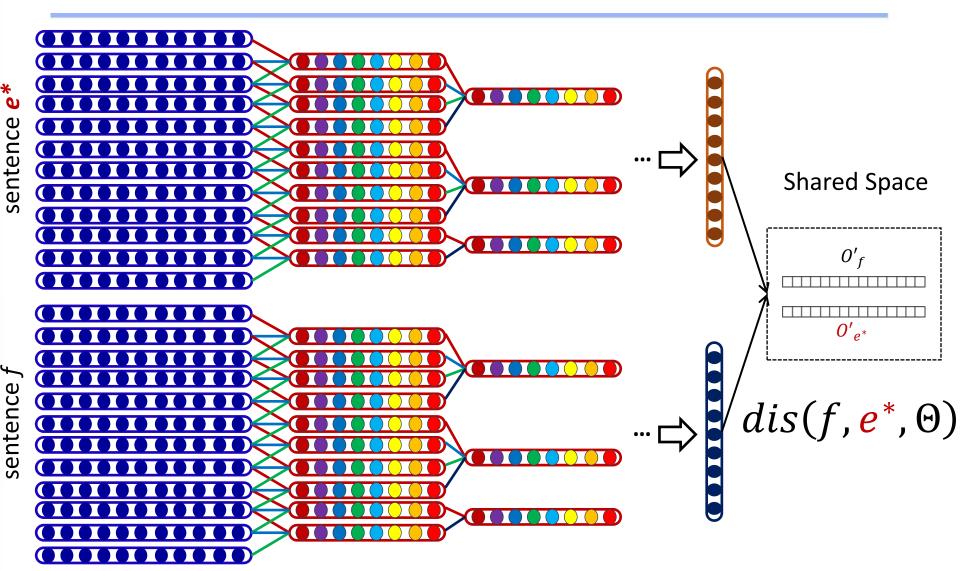


### **Max-Margin Training**





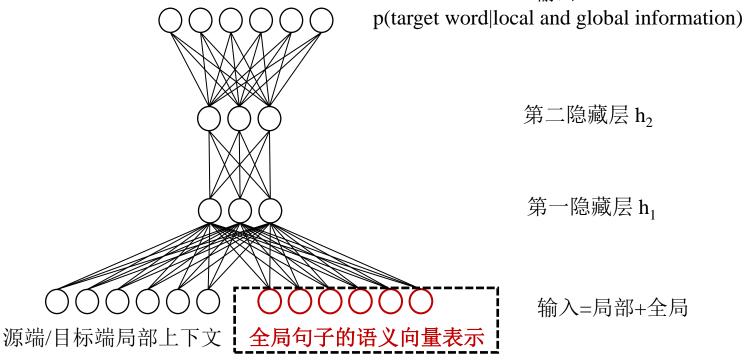
### **Max-Margin Training**





### 卷积神经网络-统计机器翻译

$$P(e_i) \approx P(e_i|e_{i-3} \cdots e_{i-1}, f_{j-c} \cdots f_j \cdots f_{j+c})$$
  
 
$$\approx P(e_i|e_{i-3} \cdots e_{i-1}, f_{j-c} \cdots f_j \cdots f_{j+c}, \mathbf{f})$$



输出

第一隐藏层 h<sub>1</sub>

输入=局部+全局



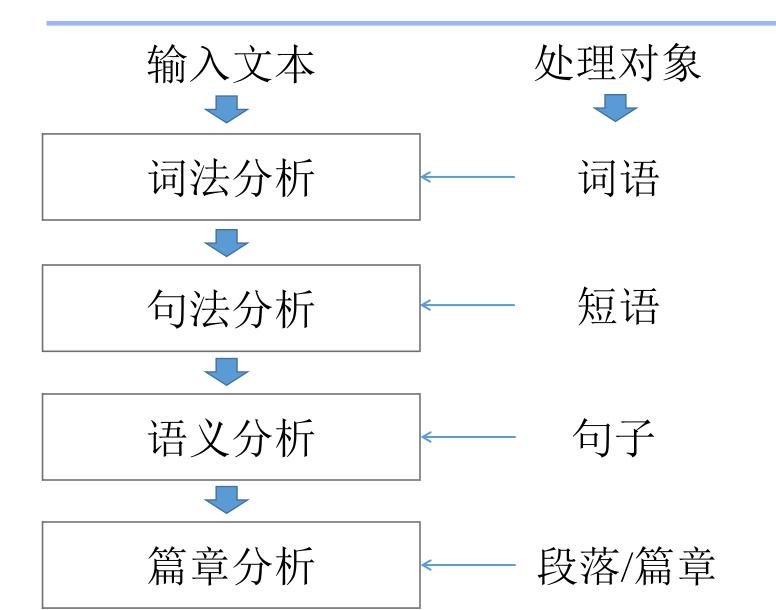
## 卷积神经网络-统计机器翻译

System	MT03	MT05	MT06	MT08
HPB	35.98	34.66	35.25	27.80
+NNJM	36.93	$35.55^{+}$	35.77	$28.64^{+}$
+AVE_SENT	37.16	$35.88^{+}$	$36.07^{+}$	29.19 <sup>+</sup>
+BCCNN-1	37.32	$36.06^{+}$	$36.42^{+}$	$29.35^{+*}$
+BCCNN-2	37.75	$36.24^{+}$	36.65+*	29.97+*
+BCCNN-4	37.98	$36.22^{+}$	$36.78^{+*}$	$30.02^{+*}$
+BCCNN-8	37.64	$36.29^{+*}$	$36.49^{+}$	29.98+*

### 超过2 BLEU值的显著提升!



### 总结



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# 谢谢! Q&A