

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.*

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*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?



# Why 'natural language'? What other kind of language is there?

## Natural Language



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

# Why 'natural language'? What other kind of language is there?

## Natural Language



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

## 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)
```

# 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

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

## 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

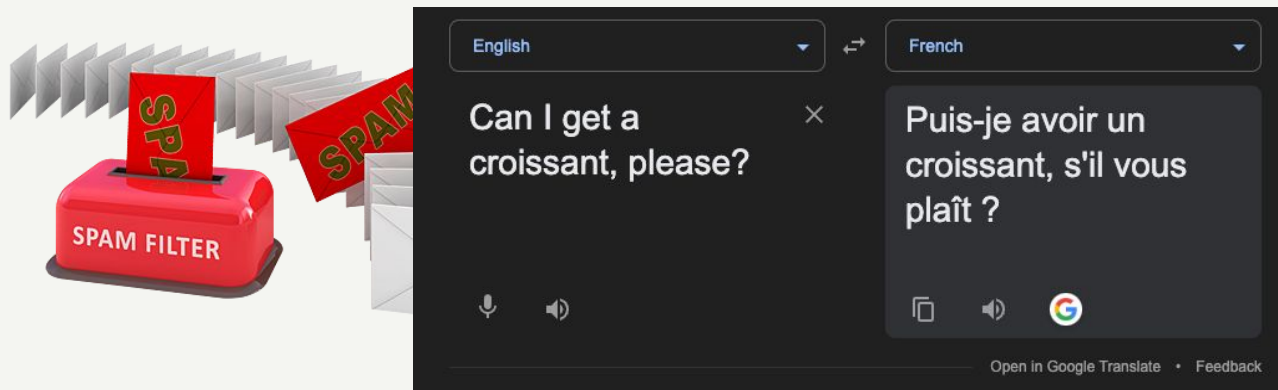
## Computer Language

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

# NLP is everywhere around us!

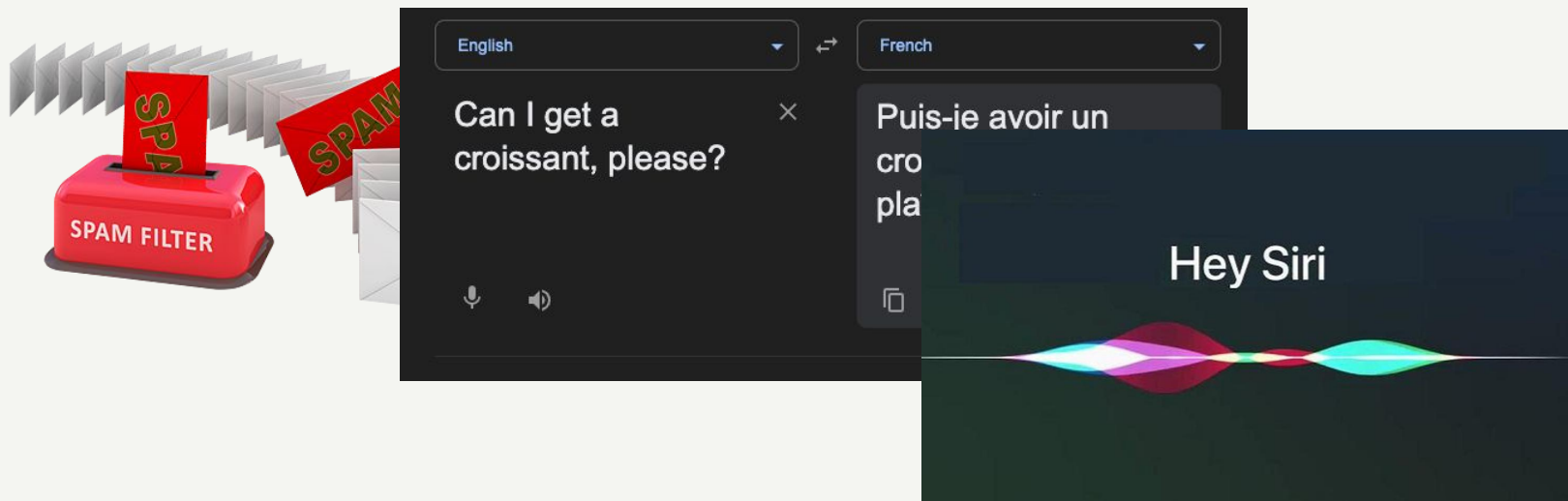


# NLP is everywhere around us!

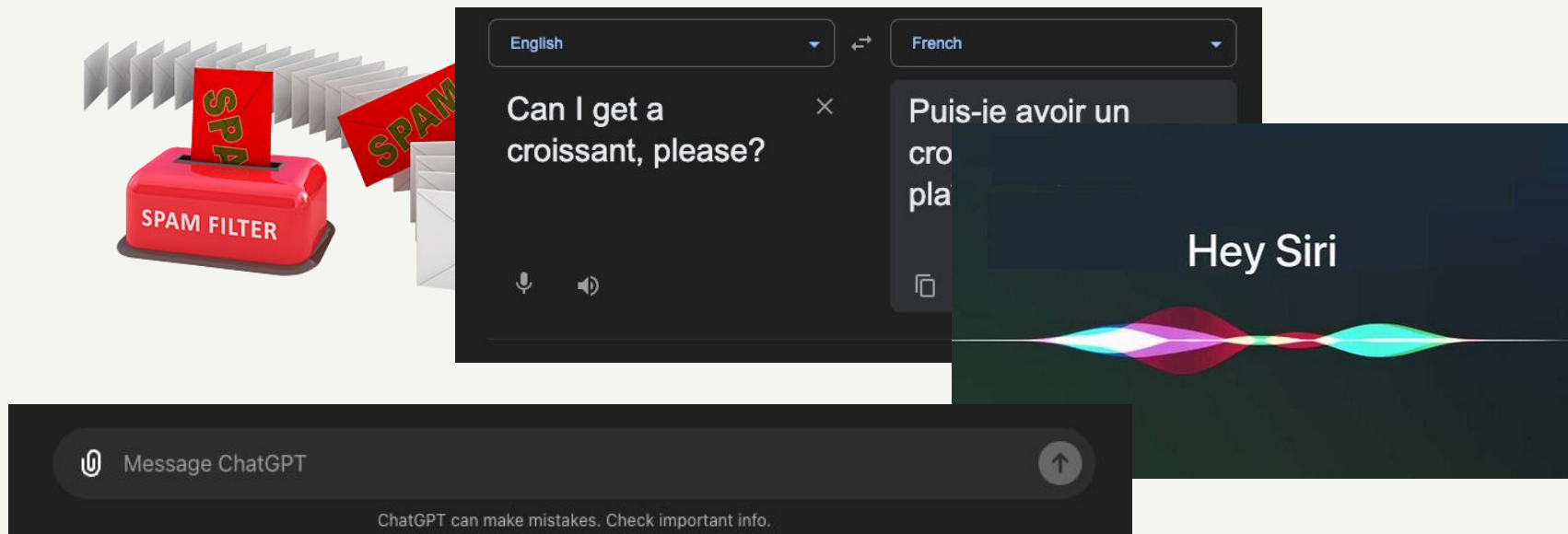




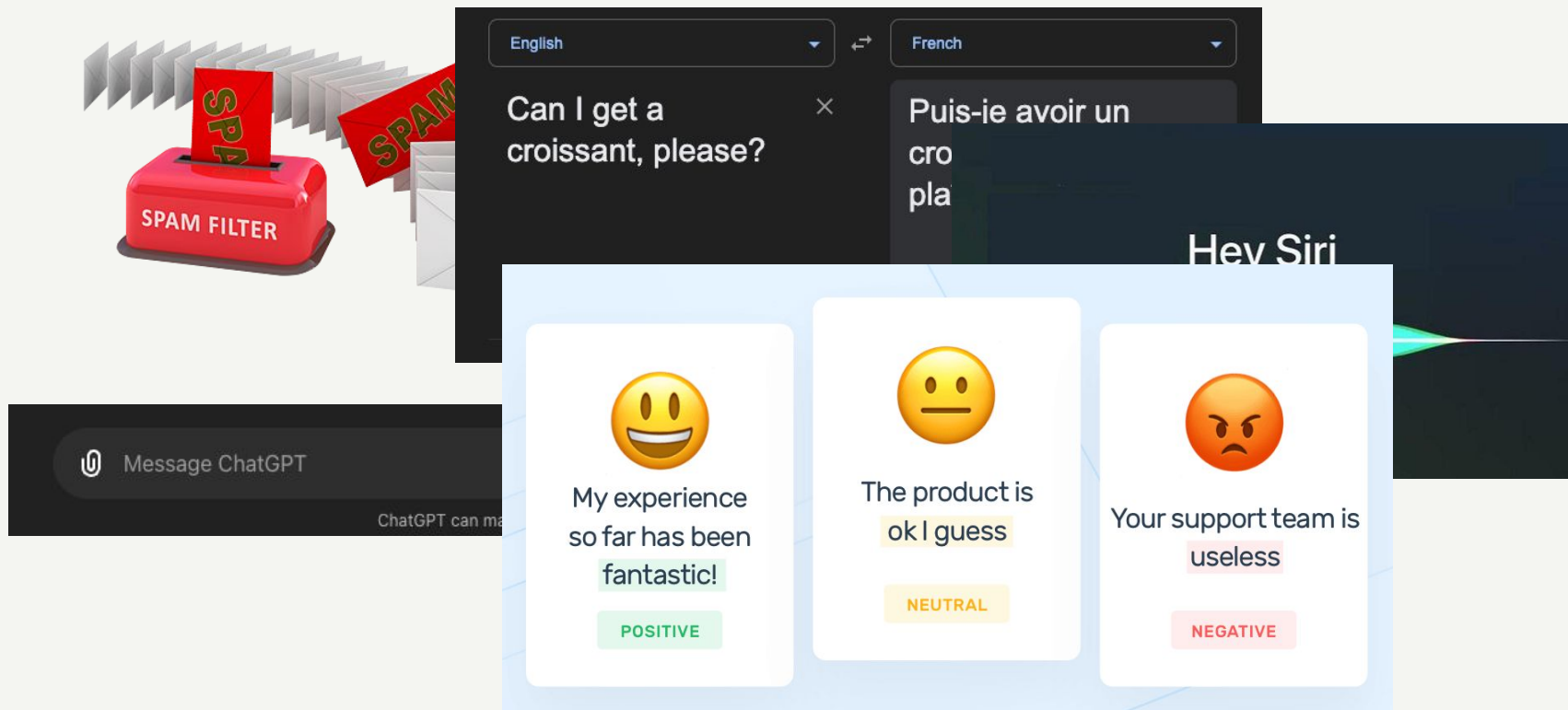
# NLP is everywhere around us!



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# NLP is everywhere around us!



# NLP is everywhere around us!

The collage illustrates various NLP applications in everyday life:

- Google Search:** A search for "montreal" yields results for weather (27°C), museum of fine arts, news, airport, underground city, gazette, Montreal Canadiens, metro map, temperature, and weather hourly.
- Translation:** A French translation interface shows the input "Puis-je avoir un cropla" being translated.
- Siri Sentiment Analysis:** Two examples of Siri voice commands and their sentiment analysis results:
  - Command: "The product is ok I guess" (Neutral sentiment, indicated by a neutral emoji and the word "ok I guess" highlighted in yellow).
  - Command: "Your support team is useless" (Negative sentiment, indicated by an angry emoji and the word "useless" highlighted in red).

# NLP is everywhere around us!



# Types of Sequence Modeling

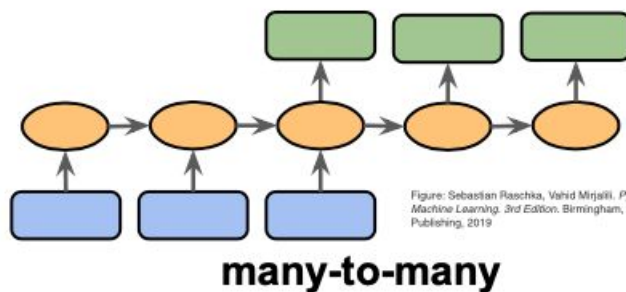
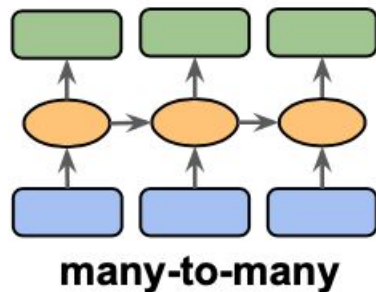
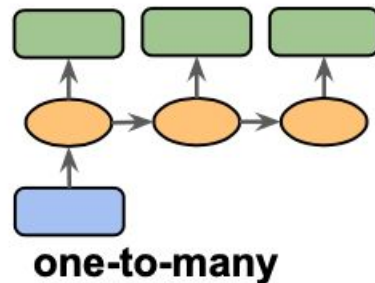
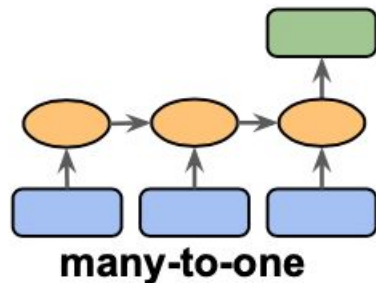


Figure: Sebastian Raschka, Valerii Lashin, Python Machine Learning, 3rd Edition, Birmingham, UK: Packt Publishing, 2019

# Types of Sequence Modeling

**Example: Text Classification**

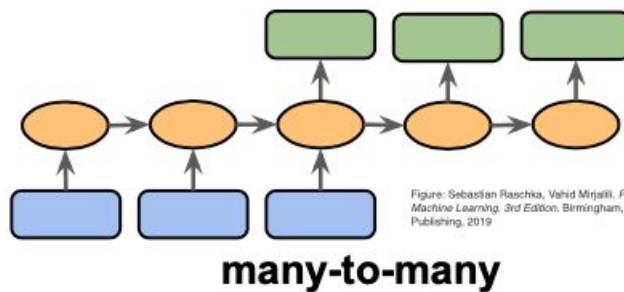
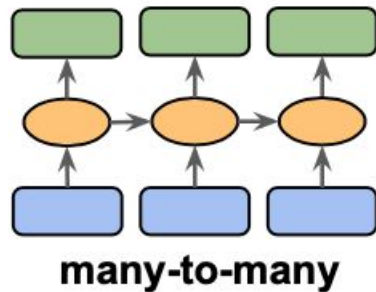
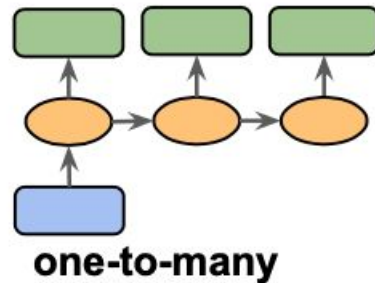
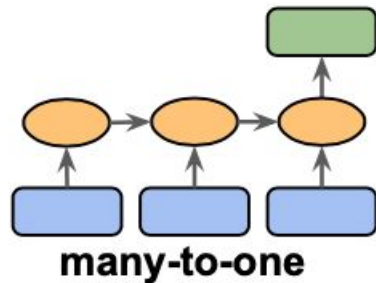
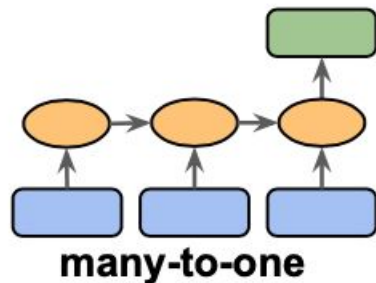


Figure: Sebastian Raschka, Valerii Lashin, Python Machine Learning, 3rd Edition, Birmingham, UK: Packt Publishing, 2019

# Types of Sequence Modeling

**Example: Text Classification**



**Example: Image Captioning**

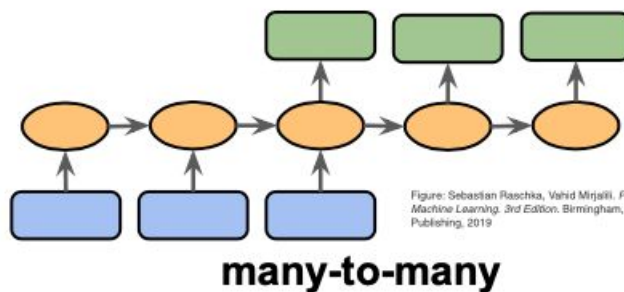
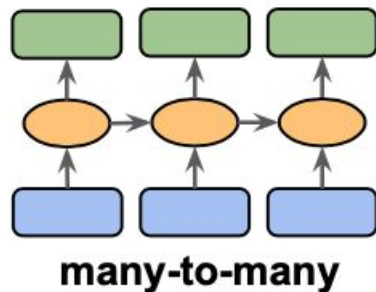
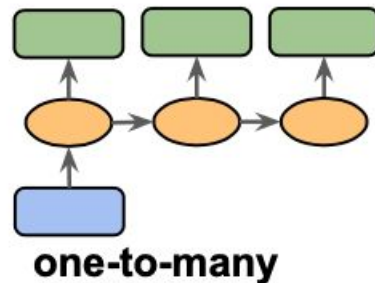
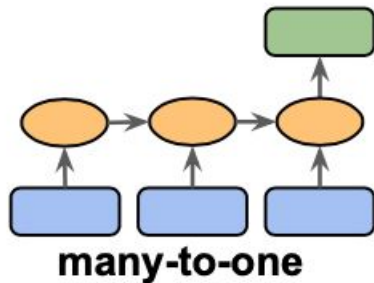


Figure: Sebastian Raschka, Valerii Lashin, Python Machine Learning, 3rd Edition, Birmingham, UK: Packt Publishing, 2019

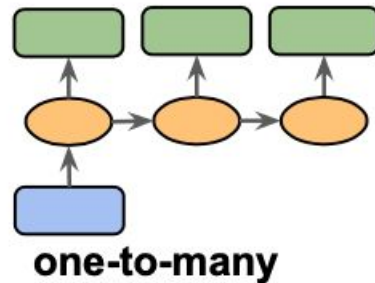


# Types of Sequence Modeling

**Example: Text Classification**



**Example: Image Captioning**



**Example: Text to Speech**

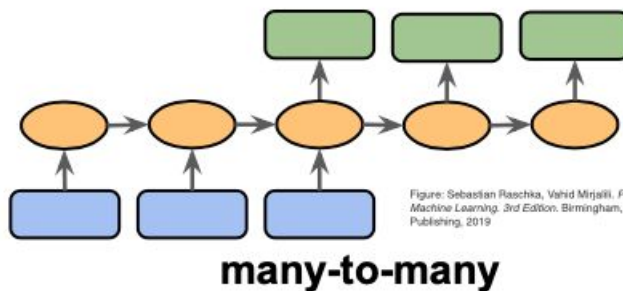
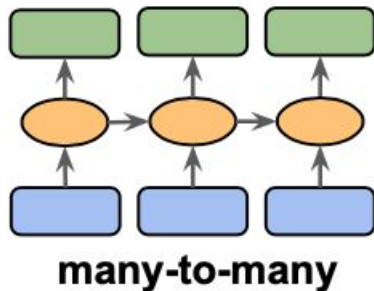
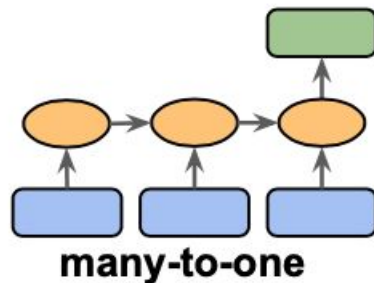


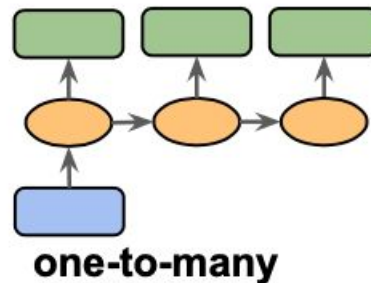
Figure: Sebastian Raschka, Valerii Likhoshesterov, Python Machine Learning, 3rd Edition, Birmingham, UK: Packt Publishing, 2019

# Types of Sequence Modeling

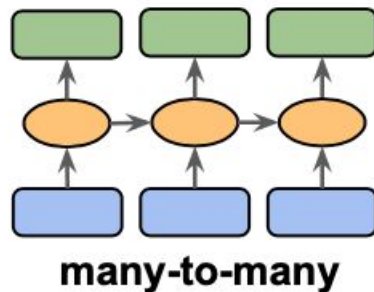
**Example: Text Classification**



**Example: Image Captioning**



**Example: Text to Speech**



**Example: Machine Translation**

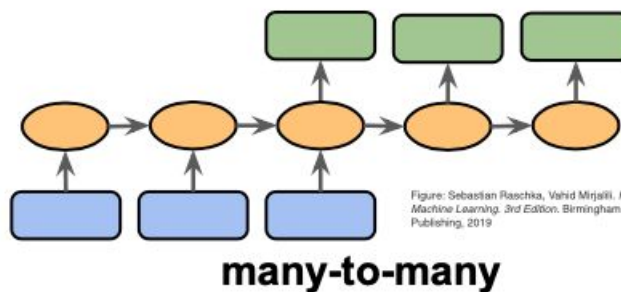


Figure: Sebastian Raschka, Valerii Likhoshesterov, Python Machine Learning, 3rd Edition, Birmingham, UK: Packt Publishing, 2019

# Challenges in NLP

# Challenges of NLP: Phrasing Ambiguity



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

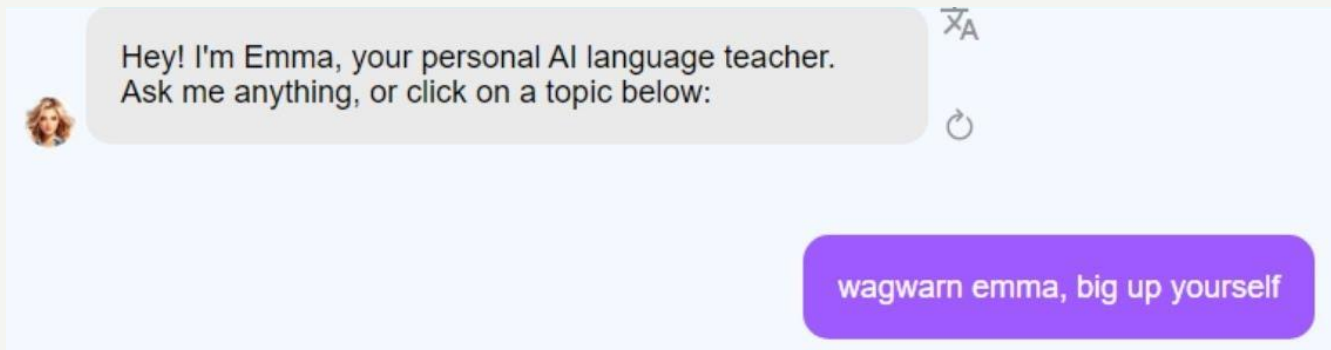
# Challenges of NLP: Words with Multiple Meanings



# Challenges of NLP: ~~Mispellings~~

## Misspellings

# Challenges of NLP: New Vocabulary

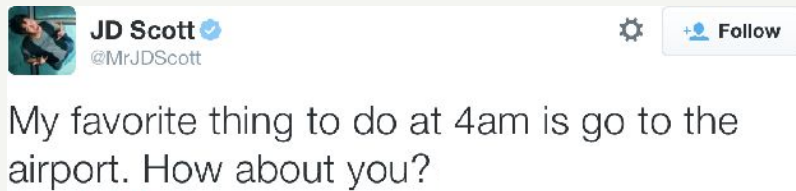


# Challenges of NLP: Specialized Terminology

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



# 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>

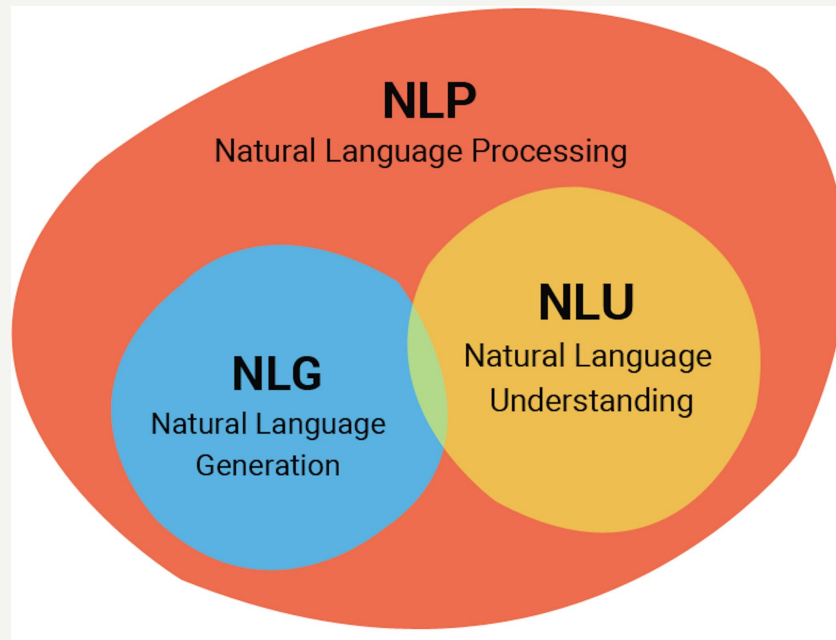
# Challenges of NLP: Code Switching



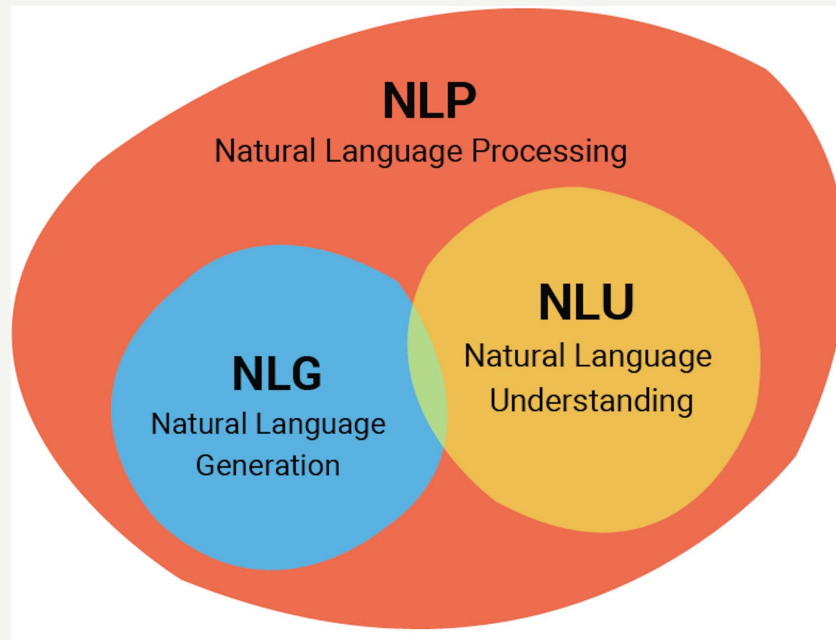
Source: <https://www.theinformedslp.com/review/a-little-bit-of-this-un-poquito-of-that>

# Terminology

# NLP, NLU and NLG



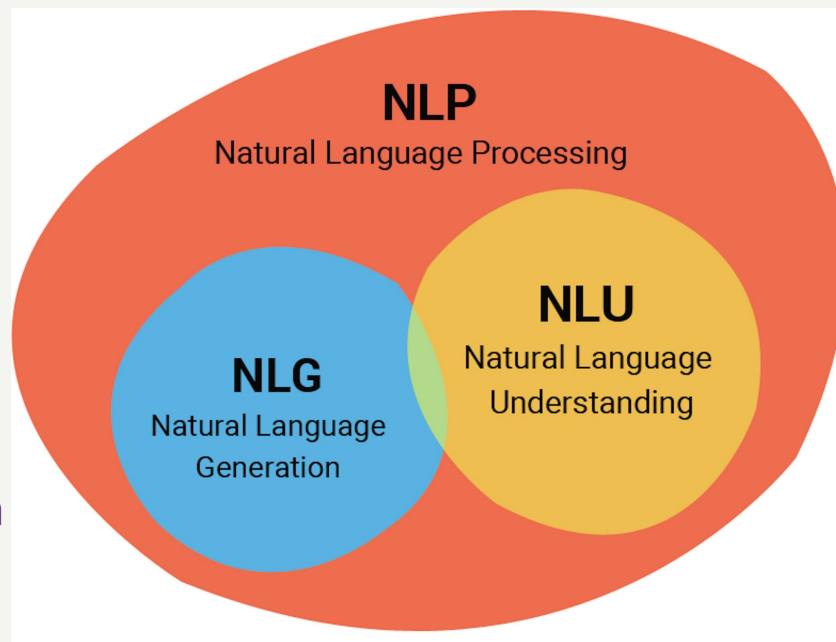
# NLP, NLU and NLG



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

# NLP, NLU and NLG

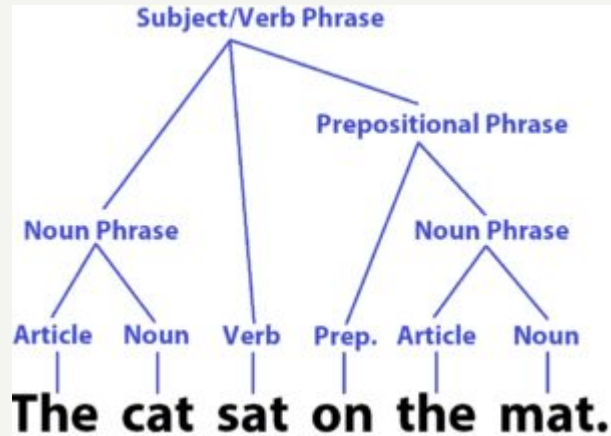
**It enables computers to respond, manipulate and generate human language.**



**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

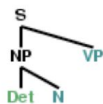
extracting syntax from a sentence

## 1. Initial stage

S

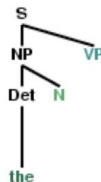
the dog saw a man in the park

## 2. Second production



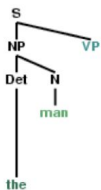
the dog saw a man in the park

## 3. Matching *the*



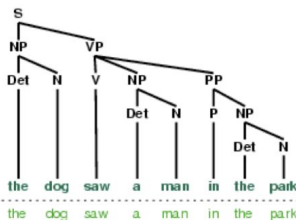
the dog saw a man in the park

## 4. Cannot match *man*



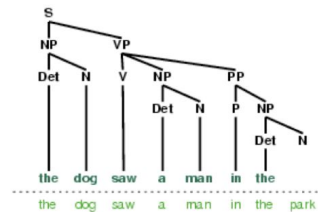
the dog saw a man in the park

## 5. Completed parse



the dog saw a man in the park

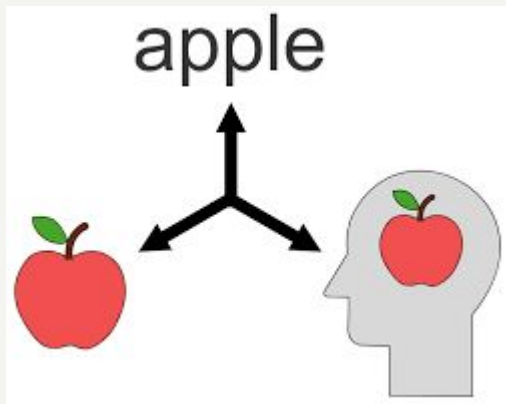
## 6. Backtracking



the dog saw a man in the park

# 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

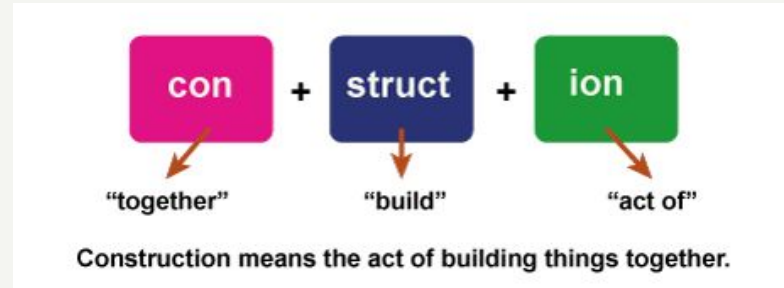
meaning of a word in context of the sentence

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



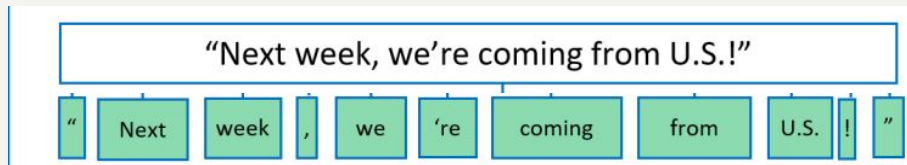
# Morphology

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 → 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)

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)

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)

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**

# 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  
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 = 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**

# 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

**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

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

# 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!



# Before Tokenization: Text Preprocessing

- **Lower Casing:** LOOK at that DUck! → look at that duck!
- **Removing punctuations, stop words, special characters, etc.:**  
Holy sh!t, look at that duck!!! → look duck

# Before Tokenization: Text Preprocessing

- **Lower Casing:** lOOK at that DUck! → look at that duck!
- **Removing punctuations, stop words, special characters, etc.:**  
Holy sh!t, look at that duck!!! → look duck
- **Normalization and Spell Correction:** U.K., UK, U K → United Kingdom

# Before Tokenization: Text Preprocessing

- **Lower Casing:** lOOK at that DUck! → look at that duck!
- **Removing punctuations, stop words, special characters, etc.:**  
Holy sh!t, look at that duck!!! → look duck
- **Normalization and Spell Correction:** U.K., UK, U K → United Kingdom
- **Stemming and Lemmatization:** running → run  
fast, faster, fastest → fast

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*Just a lot of cleaning!  
A relic of NLP pre-deep learning*

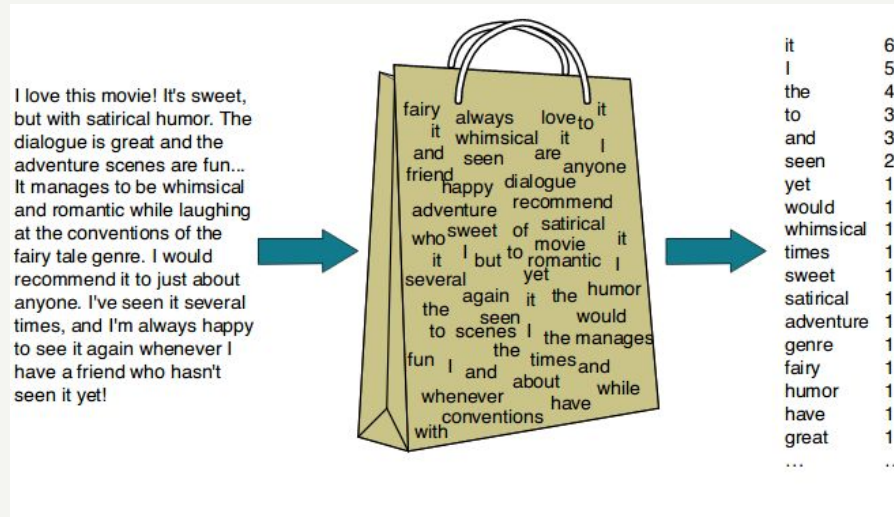
# Modeling Language

# Bag of Words

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

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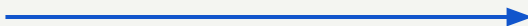


Source: <https://koushik1102.medium.com/nlp-bag-of-words-and-tf-idf-explained-fd1f49dce7c4>

# Bag of Words

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

- Simple, efficient, and a decent baseline.



**Positive or  
Negative  
Sentiment?**



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- **Ignores context!**



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# n-gram Models

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

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The cat sat on the mat.



Bag of Words



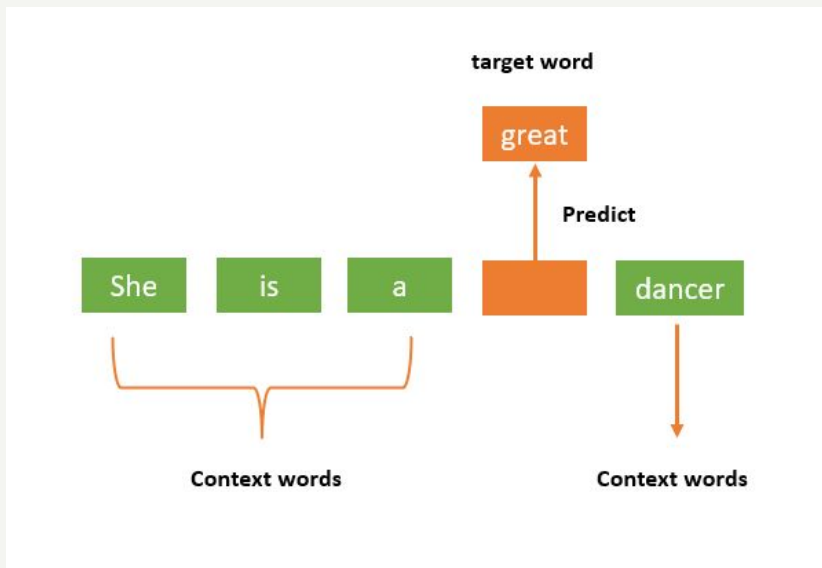
Bag of 2-grams

# 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:

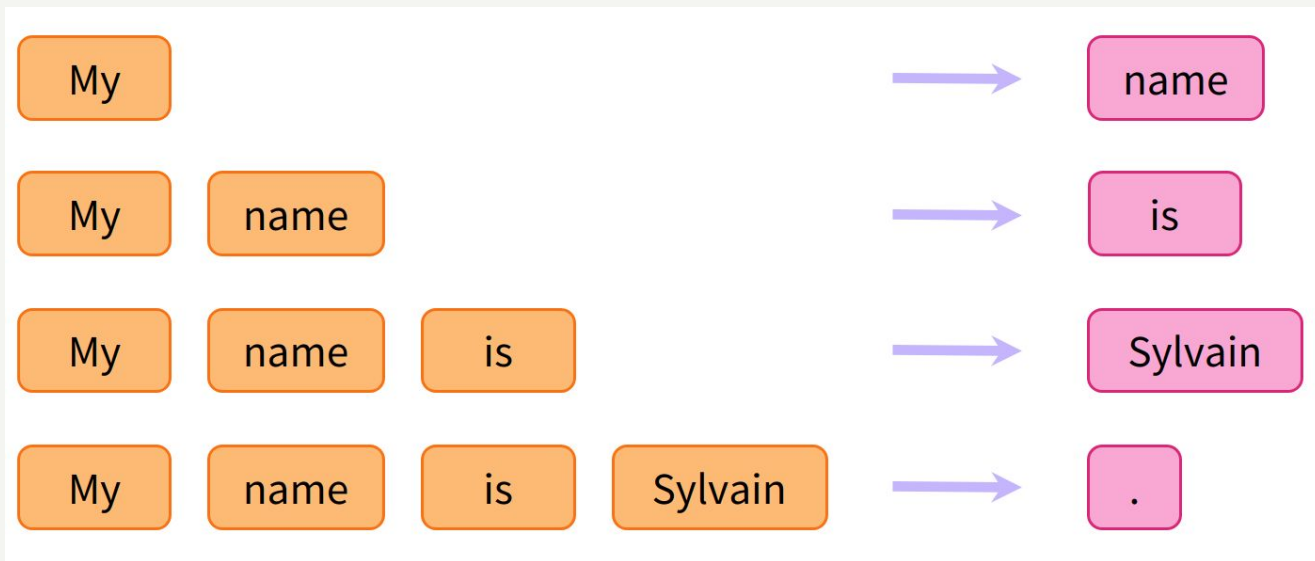
70.8% **keys**  
18.2% **key**

Mask 2 Predictions:

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

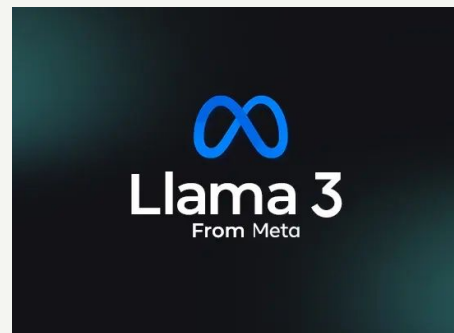
# Causal Language Modeling

**Predicting the next word based on previous words.**





# Causal Language Modeling



# Embeddings

# Why Embeddings?

# Why Embeddings?

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

**Makes sense**

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```
[112, 111, 98, 79, 97, 130, 124, 122, 127, 72]
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[114, 117, 116, 115, 108, 116, 124, 120, 131, 120]
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```

"Applying a filter"

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

filter

1	3	4
2	1	1
2	5	2

input

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

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

????

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Makes sense

We need a way to numerically represent language

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

????

# 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

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

Is this better?

# Embeddings as One Hot Encoding

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Is this better?

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

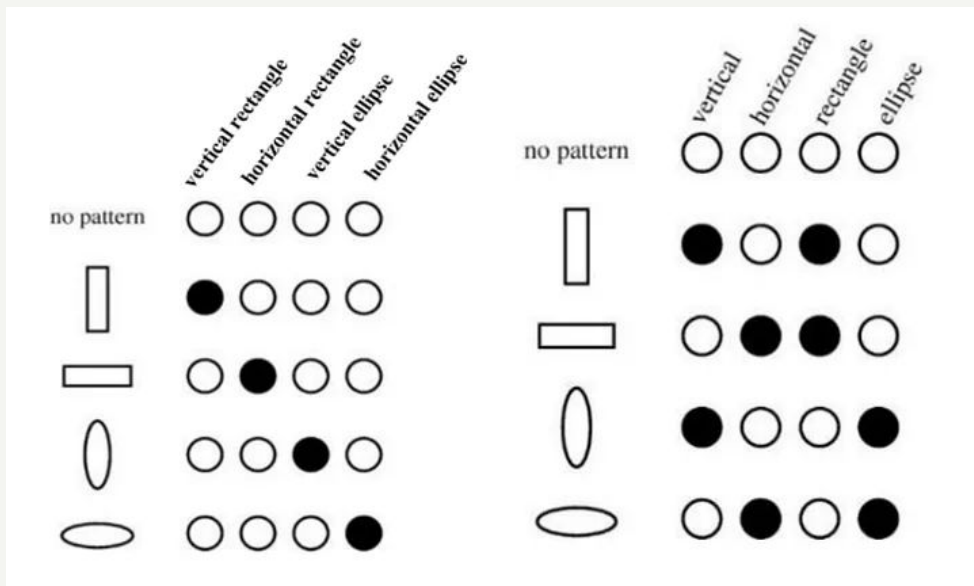
This representation does not have the problems of sequential numbering but it also **holds no similarity information** about the relationship between words.

# Embeddings as Distributed Representation

Numerical representation with **correct** comparative value!

# Embeddings as Distributed Representation

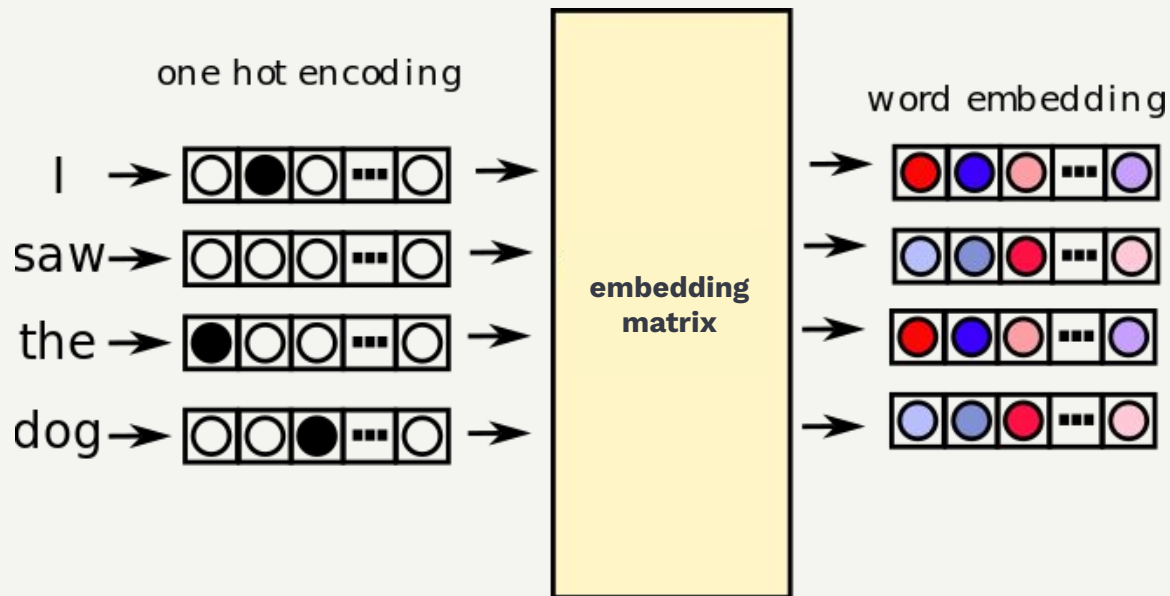
Numerical representation with **correct** comparative value!



One hot encoding

Distributed Representation

# 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



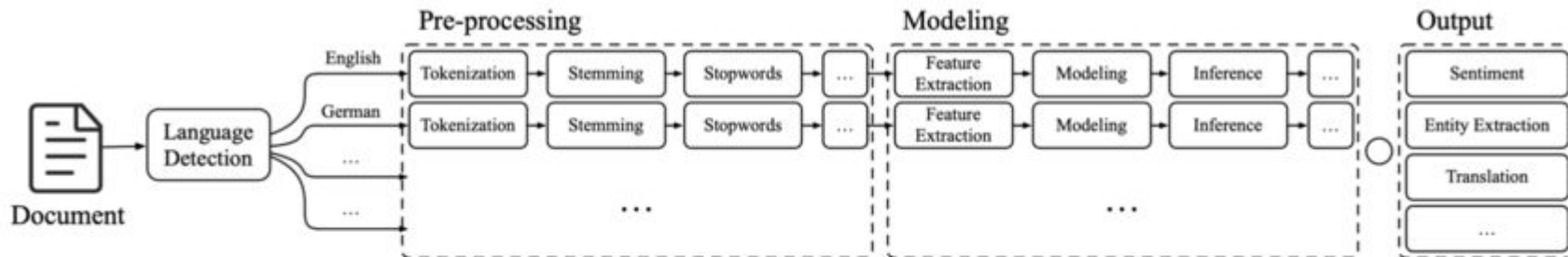
# Why deep learning?

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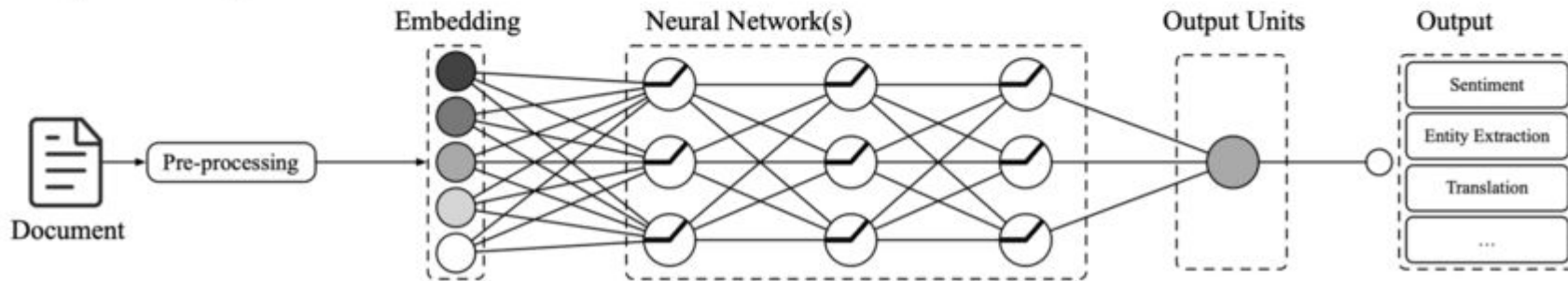
- Learn to extract features
- Data-driven learning
- End-to-end learning
- Scalable
- High Performance

# Why deep learning?

## Classical NLP



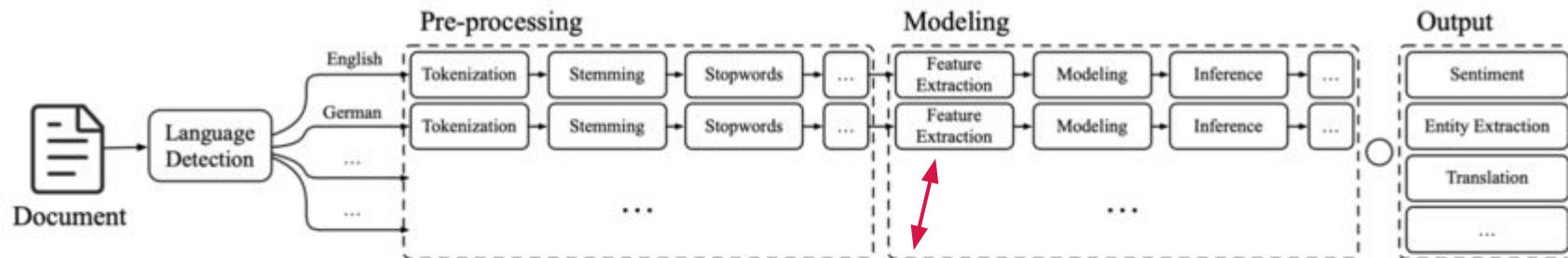
## Deep Learning-based NLP



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

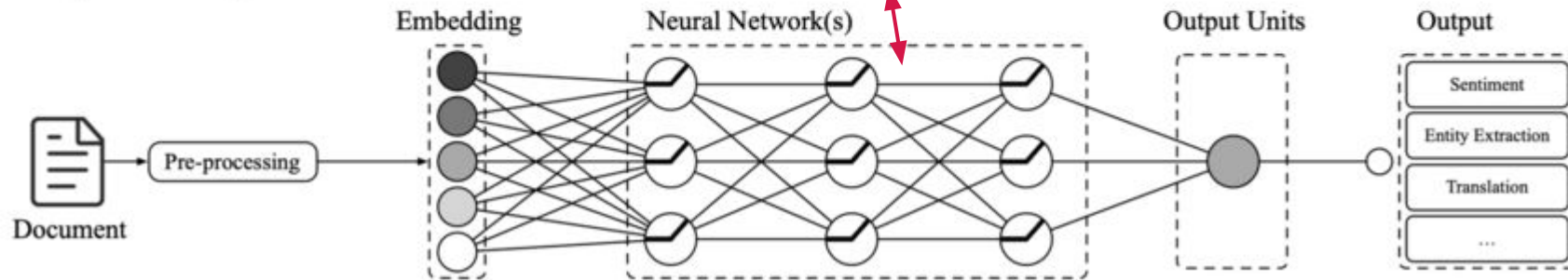
# Why deep learning?

## Classical NLP



**Learn to extract features instead of manually creating features**

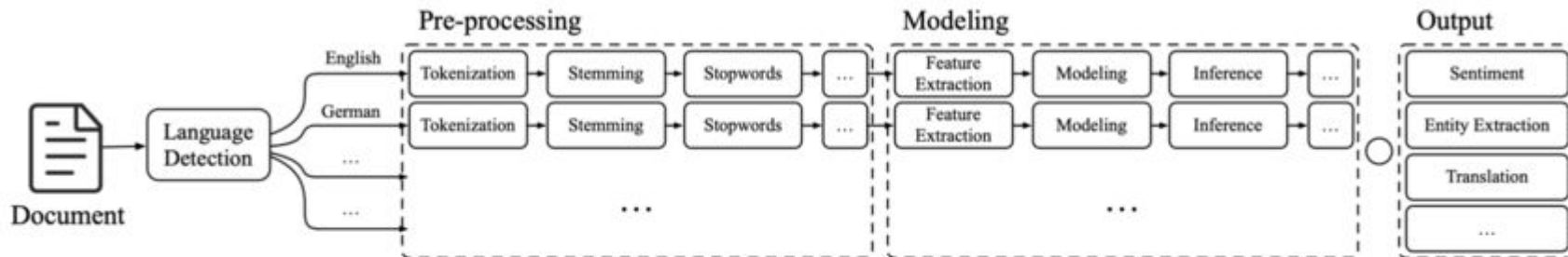
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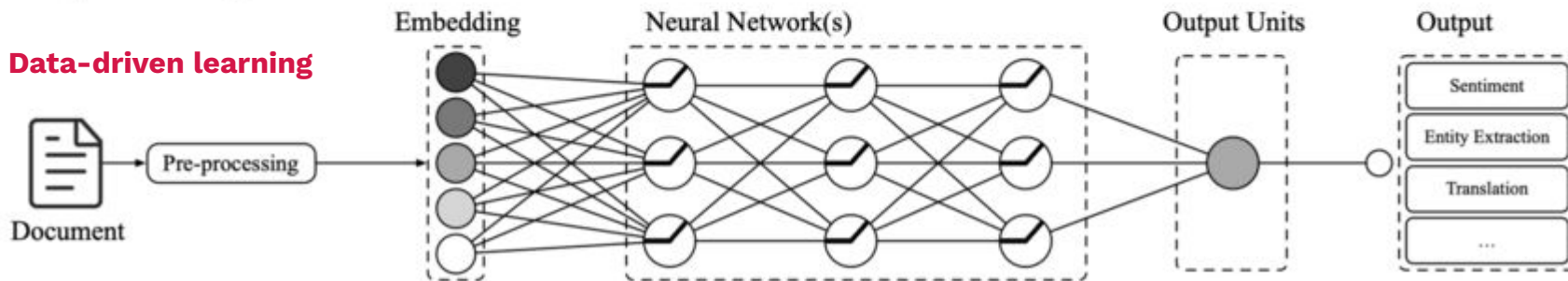
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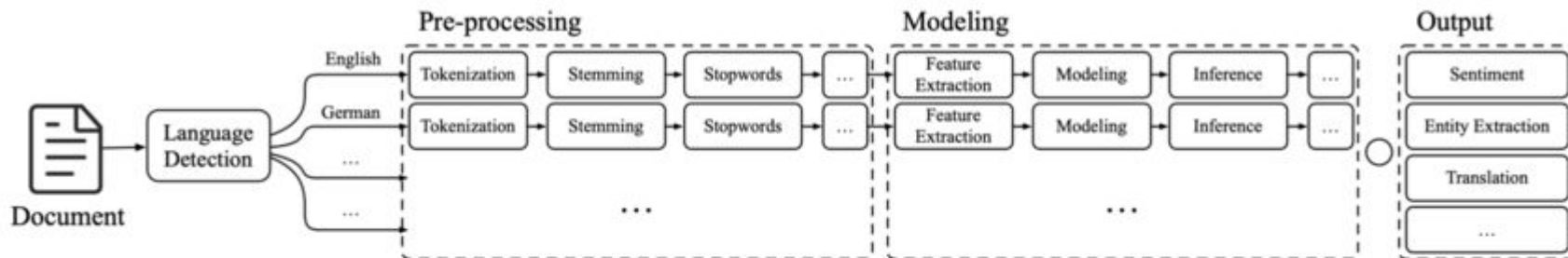
### Data-driven learning



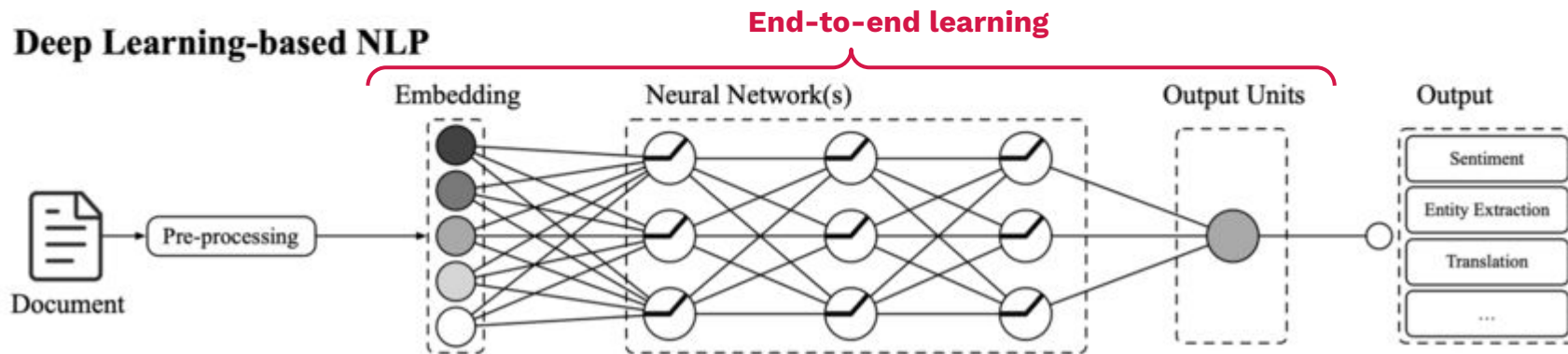
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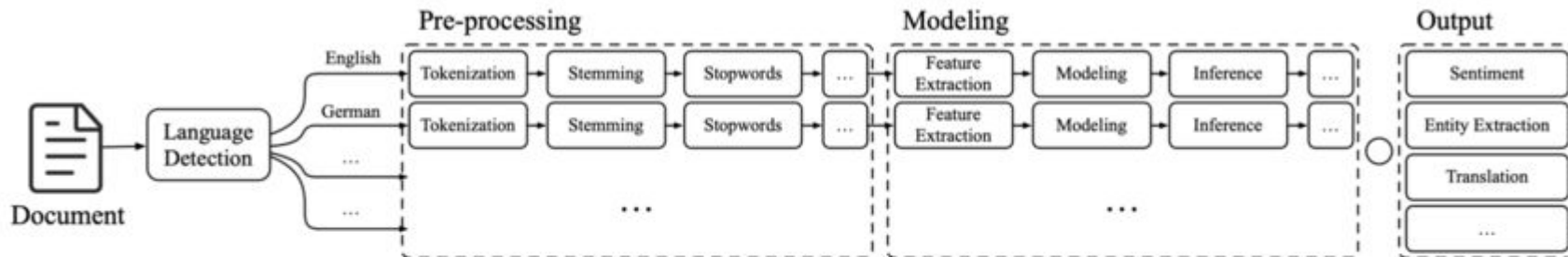
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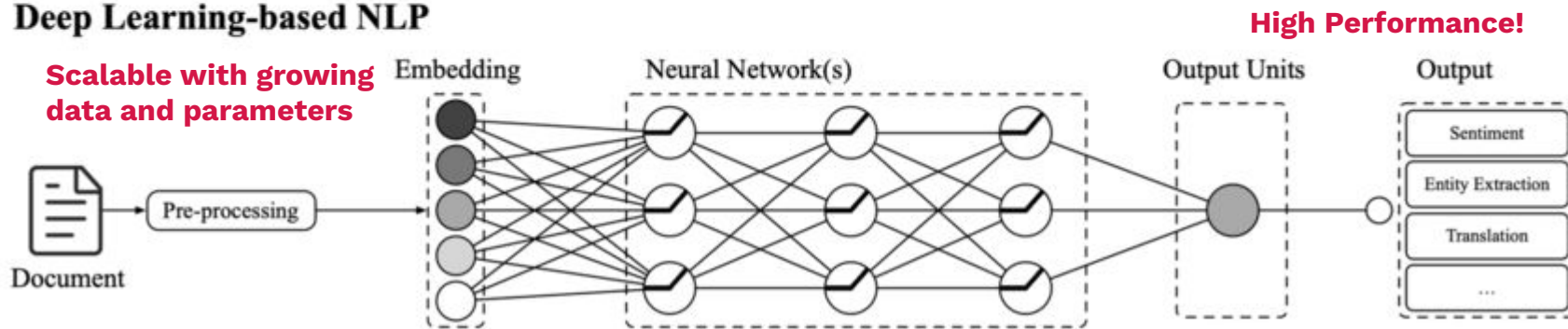
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## Classical NLP



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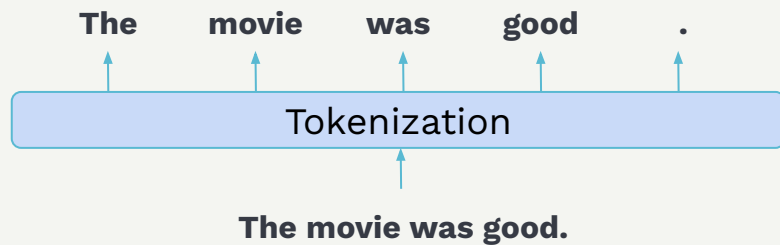
# NLU Pipeline



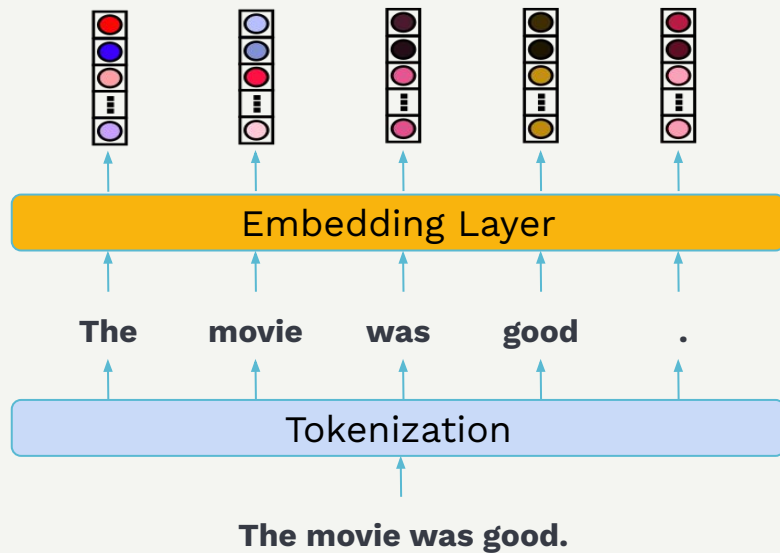
# NLU Pipeline

**The movie was good.**

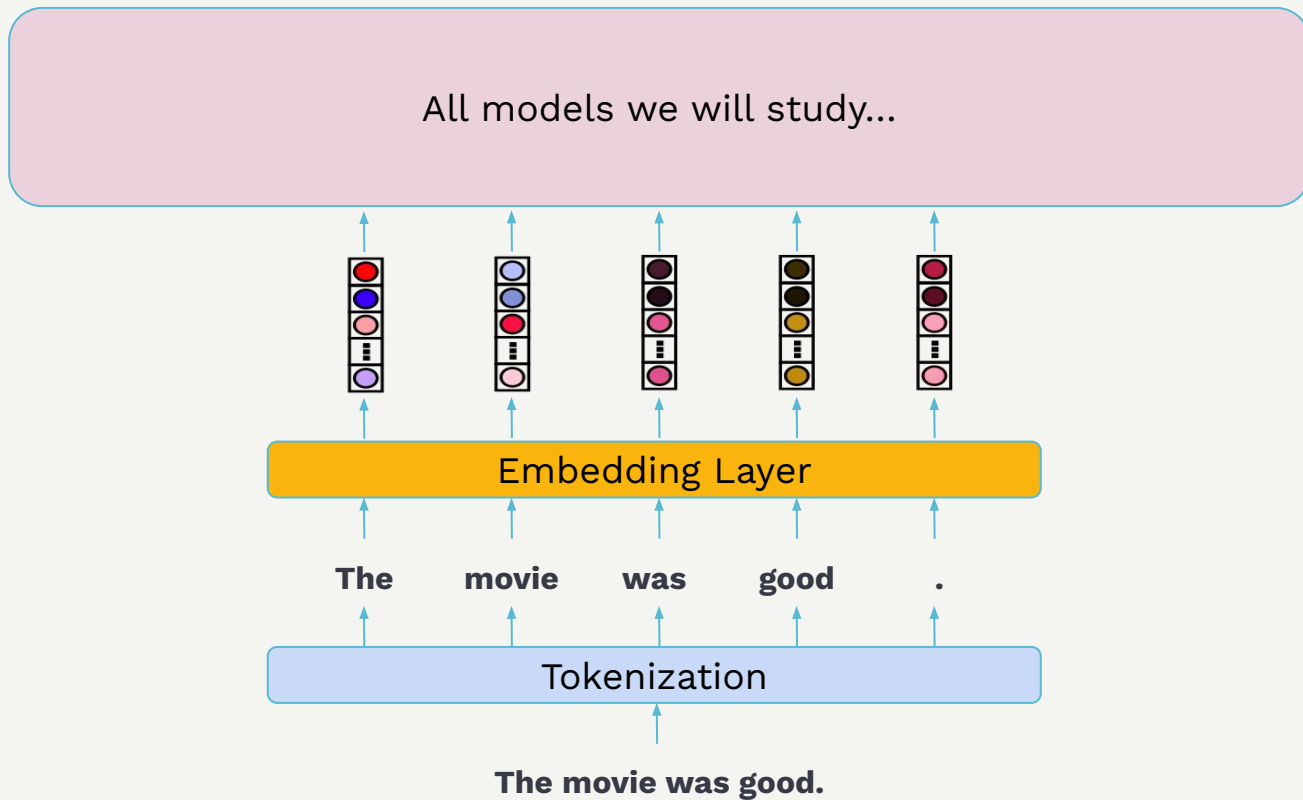
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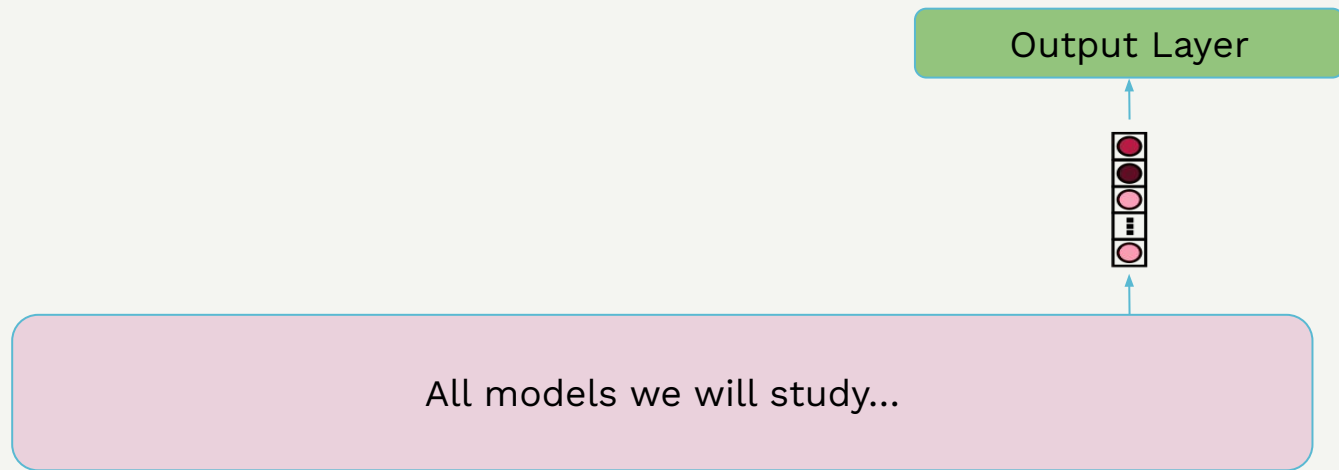


# NLG Pipeline

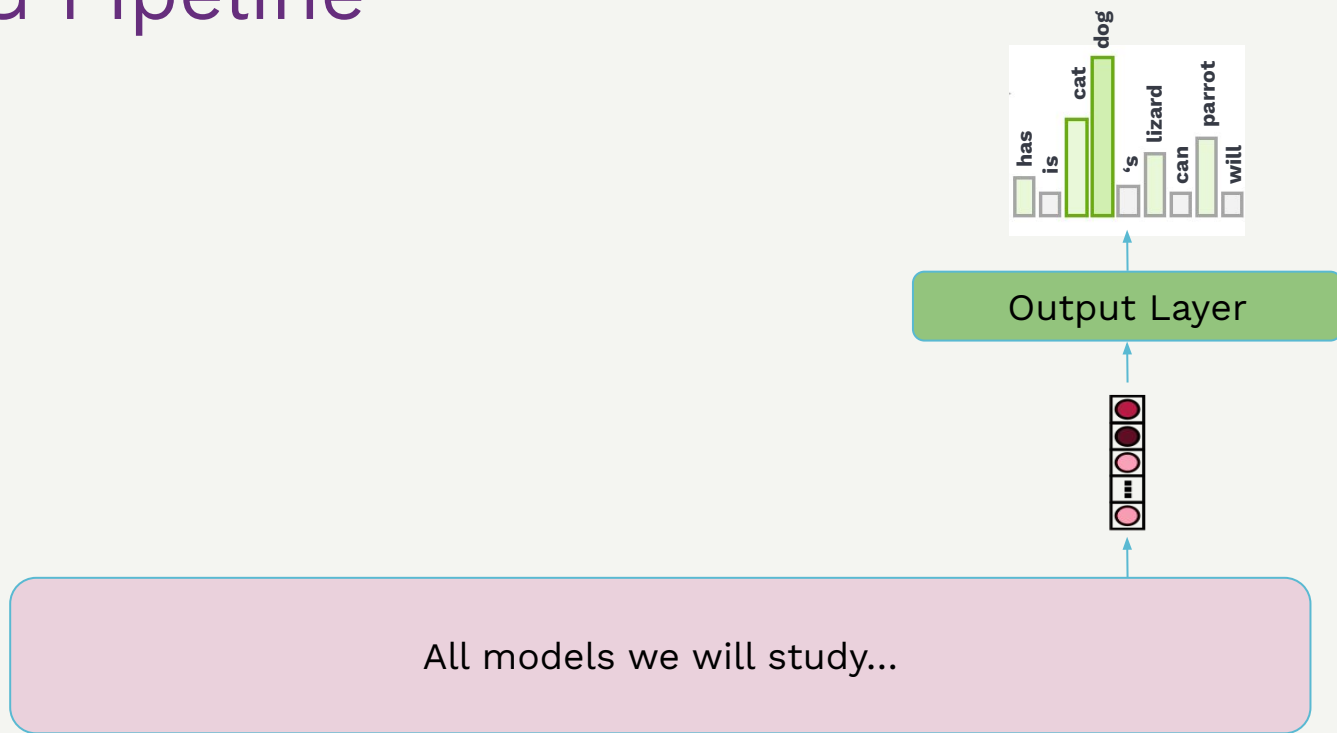
# NLG Pipeline

All models we will study...

# NLG Pipeline

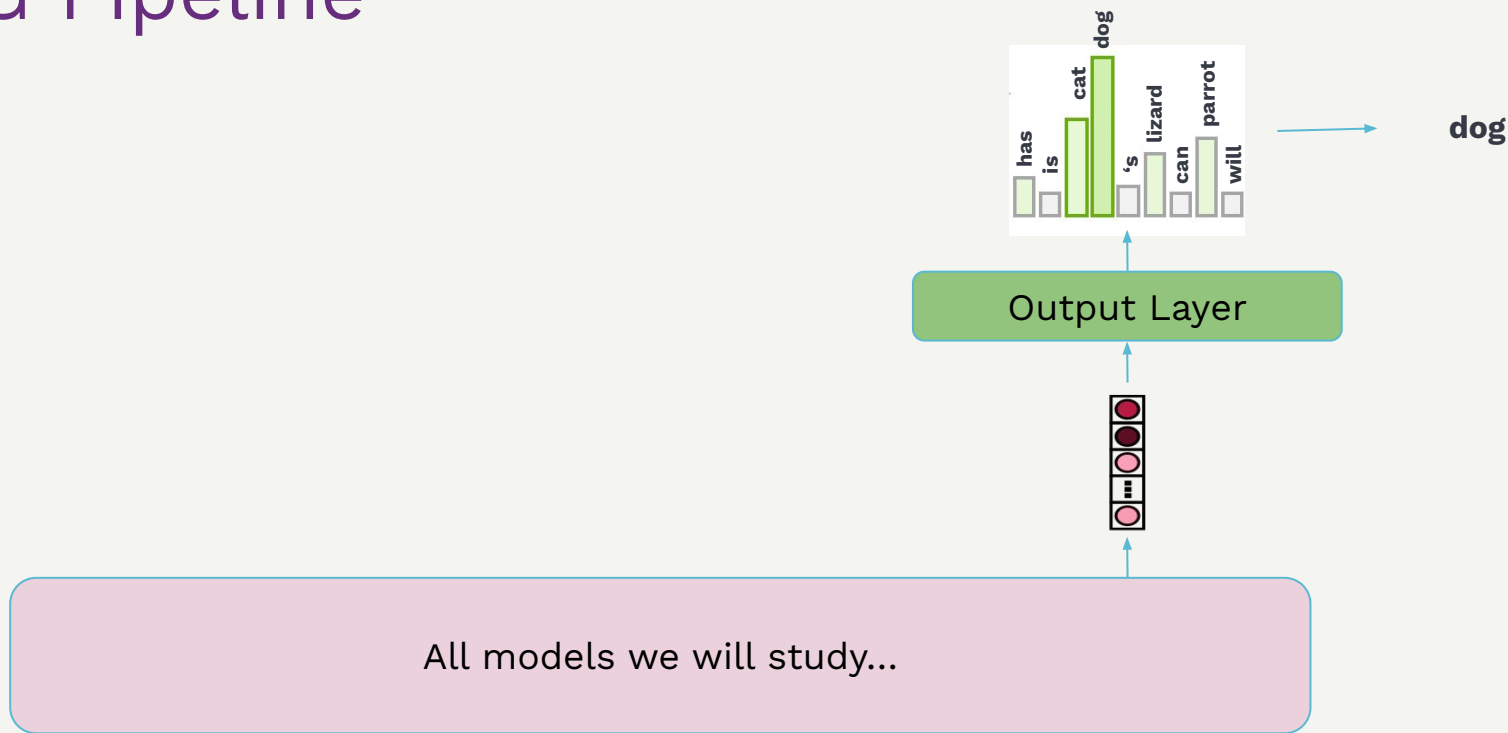


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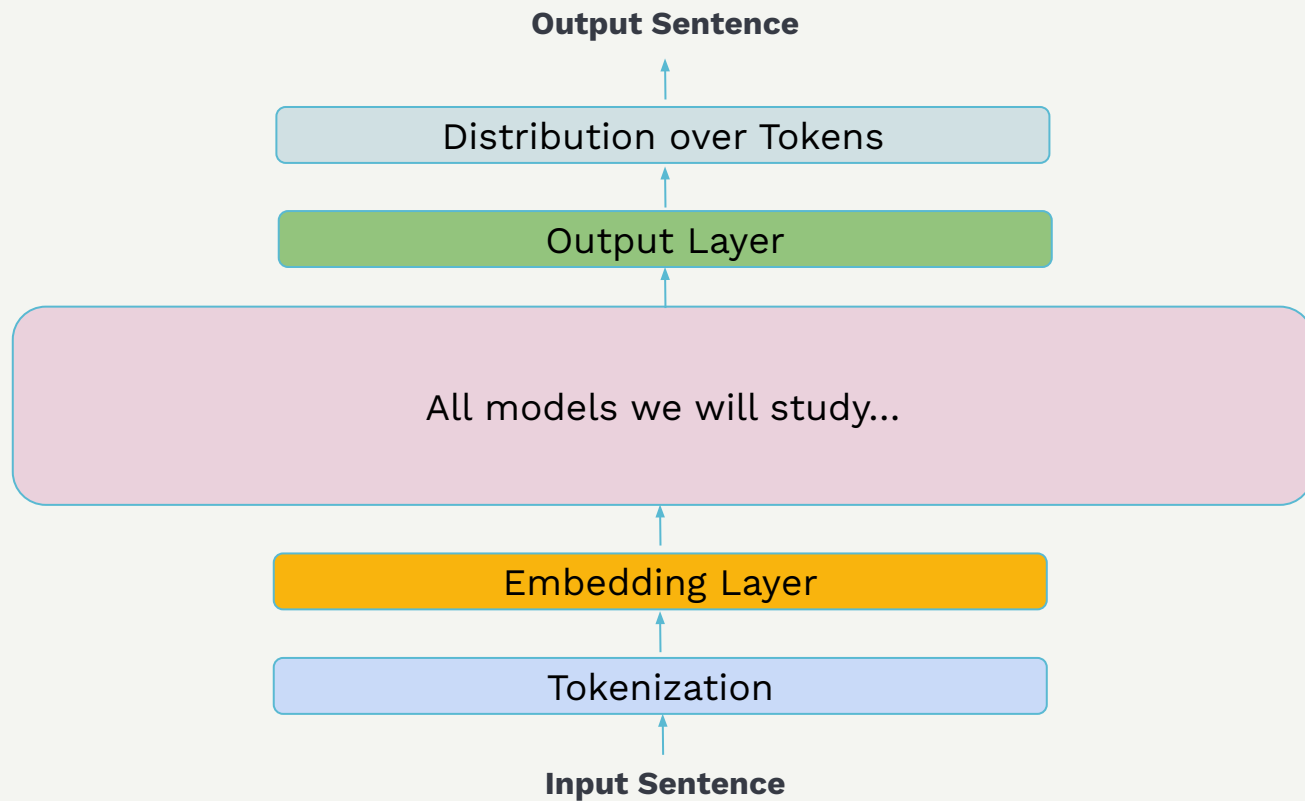




# NLG Pipeline



# NLP Pipeline



# Sneak Peek

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

**In the next two classes**