Computational Linguistics

by Caitlin Harding with material from <u>Jurafsky and Martin</u>

AND THE DUMBEST THING ABOUT EMO KIDS IS THAT...!...
YOU KNOW, I'M SICK OF EASY TARGETS.
ANYONE CAN MAKE FUN OF EMO KIDS.
YOU KNOW WHO'S HAD IT TOO EASY?
COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTS.



"OOH, LOOK AT ME!
MY FIELD IS SO ILL-DEFINED
I CAN SUBSCRIBE TO ANY OF
DOZENS OF CONTRADICTORY
MODELS AND STILL BE
TAKEN SERIOUSLY!"



What is computational linguistics?

What is computational linguistics?

Using computers/computational methods to model and/or process natural language

What is computational linguistics?

- Using computers/computational methods to model and/or process natural language
- Interdisciplinary
 - linguistics, computer science, artificial intelligence, mathematics, logic, philosophy, cognitive science, psychology, neurology, etc.

SIRI

SIRI

chat bots (ELIZA)

SIRI Watson

chat bots (ELIZA)

SIRI Watson

> chat bots (ELIZA)

Google translate

SIRI Watson

chat bots (ELIZA)

Google translate

Vocaloid

SIRI Watson

chat bots

(ELIZA)

language analysis

Google translate

Vocaloid

SIRI Watson

chat bots

(ELIZA)

language analysis

Google translate

Vocaloid

spam detection

SIRI Watson

chat bots

(ELIZA)

language analysis

Google translate

Vocaloid

spam detection

voice automated services

SIRI Watson

chat bots

(ELIZA)

language analysis

Google translate

Vocaloid

spam voice automated services

detection

robots

? Words

- ? Words
 - regex, automata, n-grams, part-of-speech (POS) tagging

- ? Words
 - regex, automata, n-grams, part-of-speech (POS) tagging
- Speech

- ? Words
 - regex, automata, n-grams, part-of-speech (POS) tagging
- Speech
 - speech synthesis, voice recognition

- ? Words
 - regex, automata, n-grams, part-of-speech (POS) tagging
- Speech
 - speech synthesis, voice recognition
- Syntax

- ? Words
 - regex, automata, n-grams, part-of-speech (POS) tagging
- Speech
 - speech synthesis, voice recognition
- Syntax
 - grammars, syntactic parsing, statistical parsing

- ? Words
 - regex, automata, n-grams, part-of-speech (POS) tagging
- Speech
 - speech synthesis, voice recognition
- Syntax
 - grammars, syntactic parsing, statistical parsing
- Semantics

- ? Words
 - regex, automata, n-grams, part-of-speech (POS) tagging
- Speech
 - speech synthesis, voice recognition
- Syntax
 - grammars, syntactic parsing, statistical parsing
- Semantics
 - logic, word-sense disambiguation, word relations, semantic role labeling

2 regex

- ? regex
 - Short for "regular expressions"

- ? regex
 - short for "regular expressions"
 - used by a lot of search engines

- ? regex
 - short for "regular expressions"
 - used by a lot of search engines
- ? automata

- ? regex
 - short for "regular expressions"
 - used by a lot of search engines
- 2 automata
 - finite state automata, finite state machines

- ? regex
 - short for "regular expressions"
 - used by a lot of search engines
- 2 automata
 - finite state automata, finite state machines
 - Often used for modelling morphological processes

- ? regex
 - short for "regular expressions"
 - used by a lot of search engines
- 2 automata
 - finite state automata, finite state machines
 - Often used for modelling morphological processes
- n-grams

- ? regex
 - short for "regular expressions"
 - used by a lot of search engines
- 2 automata
 - finite state automata, finite state machines
 - often used for modelling morphological processes
- n-grams
 - probability of a given word/character given the word(s) /character(s) preceding it

- ? regex
 - short for "regular expressions"
 - used by a lot of search engines
- automata
 - ! finite state automata, finite state machines
 - often used for modelling morphological processes
- n-grams
 - probability of a given word/character given the word(s) /character(s) preceding it
 - unigram, bigram, trigram, etc.

- ? regex
 - short for "regular expressions"
 - used by a lot of search engines
- automata
 - finite state automata, finite state machines
 - often used for modelling morphological processes
- n-grams
 - probability of a given word/character given the word(s) /character(s) preceding it
 - unigram, bigram, trigram, etc.
 - spelling correction, language identification, etc.

- ? regex
 - short for "regular expressions"
 - used by a lot of search engines
- automata
 - finite state automata, finite state machines
 - often used for modelling morphological processes
- n-grams
 - probability of a given word/character given the word(s) /character(s) preceding it
 - unigram, bigram, trigram, etc.
 - spelling correction, language identification, etc.
 - Claude Shannon

Words

- ? regex
 - short for "regular expressions"
 - used by a lot of search engines
- automata
 - finite state automata, finite state machines
 - often used for modelling morphological processes
- n-grams
 - probability of a given word/character given the word(s) /character(s) preceding it
 - unigram, bigram, trigram, etc.
 - spelling correction, language identification, etc.
 - ! Claude Shannon
- POS tagging

Words

- ? regex
 - short for "regular expressions"
 - used by a lot of search engines
- automata
 - finite state automata, finite state machines
 - often used for modelling morphological processes
- n-grams
 - probability of a given word/character given the word(s) /character(s) preceding it
 - unigram, bigram, trigram, etc.
 - spelling correction, language identification, etc.
 - ! Claude Shannon
- POS tagging
 - rule-based or stochastic (statistical)

Closer to hard sciences/lab work

- Closer to hard sciences/lab work
- speech synthesis and text-to-speech

- Closer to hard sciences/lab work
- speech synthesis and text-to-speech
 - many stages

- Closer to hard sciences/lab work
- speech synthesis and text-to-speech
 - many stages
 - ! text -> segmented text -> phones (sounds) -> syllable boundaries -> intonation, pitch, and length -> FO (fundamental frequency)

- Closer to hard sciences/lab work
- speech synthesis and text-to-speech
 - many stages
 - text -> segmented text -> phones (sounds) -> syllable boundaries -> intonation, pitch, and length -> FO (fundamental frequency)
 - ? Vocaloid

- Closer to hard sciences/lab work
- speech synthesis and text-to-speech
 - many stages
 - text -> segmented text -> phones (sounds) -> syllable boundaries -> intonation, pitch, and length -> FO (fundamental frequency)
 - ? Vocaloid
- speech recognition

grammar

- grammar
 - model for a given language that is to be used by a computer for language processing and/or generation

- grammar
 - model for a given language that is to be used by a computer for language processing and/or generation
- syntactic and statistical parsing

- grammar
 - model for a given language that is to be used by a computer for language processing and/or generation
- syntactic and statistical parsing
 - attempt to clarify structural ambiguities ("Mary saw the man with binoculars.")

- grammar
 - model for a given language that is to be used by a computer for language processing and/or generation
- syntactic and statistical parsing
 - attempt to clarify structural ambiguities ("Mary saw the man with binoculars.")
 - label roles, POS

- "Colorless green ideas sleep furiously."
 - syntactically correct
 - semantically incorrect how can we determine that computationally?

- "Colorless green ideas sleep furiously."
 - syntactically correct
 - semantically incorrect how can we determine that computationally?
- 2 logic
 - language used to talk about language

- "Colorless green ideas sleep furiously."
 - syntactically correct
 - semantically incorrect how can we determine that computationally?
- 2 logic
 - Ianguage used to talk about language
- word-sense disambiguation
 - "I went fishing for some bass." vs "The bass in this song is awesome."

- "Colorless green ideas sleep furiously."
 - syntactically correct
 - semantically incorrect how can we determine that computationally?
- 2 logic
 - Ianguage used to talk about language
- word-sense disambiguation
 - "I went fishing for some bass." vs "The bass in this song is awesome."
- word relations
 - synonyms, antonyms, etc.

- "Colorless green ideas sleep furiously."
 - syntactically correct
 - semantically incorrect how can we determine that computationally?
- 2 logic
 - language used to talk about language
- word-sense disambiguation
 - "I went fishing for some bass." vs "The bass in this song is awesome."
- word relations
 - synonyms, antonyms, etc.
- semantic role labeling
 - "Mary gave the book to John." (Mary = agent, book = theme, John = recipient)

- "Colorless green ideas sleep furiously."
 - syntactically correct
 - semantically incorrect how can we determine that computationally?
- 2 logic
 - language used to talk about language
- word-sense disambiguation
 - "I went fishing for some bass." vs "The bass in this song is awesome."
- word relations
 - synonyms, antonyms, etc.
- semantic role labeling
 - "Mary gave the book to John." (Mary = agent, book = theme, John = recipient)
- General meaning
 - sometimes becomes a philosophical question what really is a table?
 - emotion how do you determine if something is sad, happy, etc.?

natural language processing

- natural language processing
- concerned with the interactions between computers and natural human languages, specifically in extracting meaningful information from natural language or producing meaningful natural language

- natural language processing
- concerned with the interactions between computers and natural human languages, specifically in extracting meaningful information from natural language or producing meaningful natural language
- related to artificial intelligence, machine learning, machine translation, etc.

- natural language processing
- concerned with the interactions between computers and natural human languages, specifically in extracting meaningful information from natural language or producing meaningful natural language
- related to artificial intelligence, machine learning, machine translation, etc.
- deals with many open problems

many open problems (problems that have not been completely solved or have room for improvements)

- many open problems (problems that have not been completely solved or have room for improvements)
- a lot of interest in solving these problems, both academically and commercially - we live in the age of "big data"

- many open problems (problems that have not been completely solved or have room for improvements)
- a lot of interest in solving these problems, both academically and commercially - we live in the age of "big data"
- ! UW CS department just hired four of the biggest names in machine learning and "big data"

- many open problems (problems that have not been completely solved or have room for improvements)
- a lot of interest in solving these problems, both academically and commercially - we live in the age of "big data"
- ! UW CS department just hired four of the biggest names in machine learning and "big data"
- need hand annotated data

I'm sold! Now what?

- CSE472/LING472 Intro to Computational Linguistics
- UW Professional Master's in Computational <u>Linguistics</u>
- Coursera Stanford's NLP Course
- CS Department Website (research, talks, etc.)
- Advisors