Introduction

Yejin Choi

Slides adapted from Dan Klein, Luke Zettlemoyer
What is NLP?

- Fundamental goal: *deep* understand of *broad* language
  - Not just string processing or keyword matching

- End systems that we want to build:
  - Simple: spelling correction, text categorization…
  - Complex: speech recognition, machine translation, information extraction, sentiment analysis, question answering…
  - Unknown: human-level comprehension (is this just NLP?)
Why NLP

To access information & knowledge
US Cities: Its largest airport is named for a World War II hero; its second largest, for a World War II battle.
Knowledge Graph: “things not strings”

The Knowledge Graph
Learn more about one of the key breakthroughs behind the future of search.

See it in action
Discover answers to questions you never thought to ask, and explore collections and lists.
Information Extraction

- From unstructured text to database entries

New York Times Co. named Russell T. Lewis, 45, president and general manager of its flagship New York Times newspaper, responsible for all business-side activities. He was executive vice president and deputy general manager. He succeeds Lance R. Primis, who in September was named president and chief operating officer of the parent.

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Sub-problems:
1) Named entity recognition: finding named entities X and their types T(X)
   persons: “Russell T. Lewis”, “Lance R. Primis”
2) Relation extraction: the relation R(X,Y) between named entities X, Y
   Works_for(Russell T. Lewis, New York Times Newspaper)
3) Coreference resolution: which text spans refer to the same named entity?
   {Russell T. Lewis, He, He} are an equivalence set.

- Is this easy or hard?
- Easier if the model exploits the redundancy of information!
Question Answering

Question Answering:
- More than search
- Can be really easy: “What’s the capital of Wyoming?”
- Can be harder: “How many US states’ capitals are also their largest cities?”
- Can be open ended: “What are the main issues in the global warming debate?”

Natural Language Interaction:
- Understand requests and act on them
- “Make me a reservation for two at Quinn’s tonight”

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capital of Wyoming: Information From Answers.com
Note: click on a word meaning below to see its connections and related words
The noun capital of Wyoming has one meaning: Meaning #1: the capital.
www.answers.com/topic/capital-of-wyoming - 21k - Cached - Similar pages

Cheyenne: Weather and Much More From Answers.com
Cheyenne (ˌʃɛ-ən) The capital of Wyoming, in the southeast part of the state near the Nebraska and Colorado borders.
www.answers.com/topic/cheyenne-wyoming - 74k - Cached - Similar pages
Machine Translation

- Translate text from one language to another
- Recombines fragments of example translations
- Challenges:
  - What fragments?  [learning to translate]
  - How to make efficient?  [fast translation search]
  - Fluency (second half of this class) vs fidelity (later)
Income tax: how much do you pay in 2014?

Select your income and family situation to see if you get the tax break.
- How is the budget for 2014 allocated? INTERACTIVE VISUAL
- A 2014 budget submitted to criticism
- Budget: these expenses no government can reduce
- Budget 2014: the retail savings INTERACTIVE VISUAL
"Mentally ill people are working, and foreign scholars to us will not go"
25/09/2013 19:48

The Rector, "Bauman" Anatoly Alexandrov told with "Pravda.Ru" what steps need to be taken to officials and scientists in connection with the adoption of the law on the reform of the RAS.

World through the lens: September 25.

In Kenya - mourning for the victims of the terrorist attack in Nairobi. The newspaper The Independent described the people who were at the mall, "Westgate" during capture.

Expert: It is necessary to encourage participation in the election, rather than returning the column
06/25/2013 13:37
Political scientist and philosopher, Professor Oleg Matveychev HSE commented with "Pravda.Ru" Valentia Matvienko offer to return to the ballot line "against all."

Putin met environmentalists "Greenpeace" trying to grab the platform
25/09/2013 14:39
President of Russia, speaking at the International Arctic Forum in Salekhard, spoke about the ecology of Greenpeace, staged on a platform of "Piratolomnaja."

Expert: The poorer the society is, the more scandals due to copyright
06/25/2013 20:04
Why Russians are greedy for free, and do not like to pay for downloading movies and music, with "Pravda.Ru" said the head of Liveinternet German Klimenko.
Why NLP

- To access information & knowledge
- To communicate
Human-Machine Interactions

“What's the best movie to see this weekend”

That would probably start an argument. But here's a list of highly-regarded movies:

25 MOVIES

NORTH BY NORTHWEST
Released July 17, 1959

The Treasure of the Sierra... 
Released January 6, 1948

“...You need to start understanding me Siri...”

I’ll make a note of that.

“...Yeah you better make a note of that...”

Noted:

Of that
Will this Be Part of All Our Home Devices?

- Will it rain tomorrow?
- Set an alarm for eight a.m.
- Play music by Bruno Mars
- How many teaspoons are in a tablespoon?
- Add gelato to my shopping list
- Wikipedia: Abraham Lincoln
- When is Thanksgiving?
- Play my “dinner party” playlist
- What’s the weather in Los Angeles this weekend?
- Add “make hotel reservations” to my to-do list
Speech Recognition

- **Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR)**
  - Audio in, text out
  - SOTA: 0.3% error for digit strings, 5% dictation, 50%+ TV

- **Text to Speech (TTS)**
  - Text in, audio out
  - SOTA: totally intelligible (if sometimes unnatural)
Why NLP

- To access information & knowledge
- To communicate
- To understand our society
Analyzing public opinion, making political forecasts

- Today: In 2012 election, automatic sentiment analysis actually being used to complement traditional methods (surveys, focus groups)
- Past: “Sentiment Analysis” research started in 2002
- Future: computational social science and NLP for digital humanities (psychology, communication, literature and more)
- Challenge: Need statistical models for deeper semantic understanding --- subtext, intent, nuanced messages
Why NLP

- To access information & knowledge
- To communicate
- To understand our society

And to make our lives easier
Summarization

- Condensing documents
  - Single or multiple docs
  - Extractive or synthetic
  - Aggregative or representative

- Very context-dependent!

- An example of analysis with generation
CEO Marissa Mayer announced an update to the app in a blog post, saying, "The new Yahoo! mobile app is also smarter, using Summly’s natural-language algorithms and machine learning to deliver quick story summaries. We acquired Summly less than a month ago, and we’re thrilled to introduce this game-changing technology in our first mobile application."

Launched 2011, Acquired 2013 for $30M
Can a robot write news?

Despite an expected dip in profit, analysts are generally optimistic about **Steelcase** as it prepares to report its third-quarter earnings on Monday, December 22, 2014. The consensus earnings per share estimate is 26 cents per share.

The consensus estimate remains unchanged over the past month, but it has decreased from three months ago when it was 27 cents. Analysts are expecting earnings of 85 cents per share for the fiscal year. Revenue is projected to be 5% above the year-earlier total of $784.8 million at $826.1 million for the quarter. For the year, revenue is projected to come in at $3.11 billion.

The company has seen revenue grow for three quarters straight. The less than a percent revenue increase brought the figure up to $786.7 million in the most recent quarter. Looking back further, revenue increased 8% in the first quarter from the year earlier and 8% in the fourth quarter.

The majority of analysts (100%) rate Steelcase as a buy. This compares favorably to the analyst ratings of three similar companies, which average 57% buys. Both analysts rate Steelcase as a buy.

Steelcase is a designer, marketer and manufacturer of office furniture. Other companies in the furniture and fixtures industry with upcoming earnings release dates include: HNI and Knoll.
Some of the formulaic news articles are now written by computers.

• Definitely far from “Op-ed”
• Can we make the generation engine statistically learned rather than engineered?
Why NLP

- To access information & knowledge
- To communicate
- To understand our society
- To make our lives easier

NLP and AI
"The rock was still wet. The animal was glistening, like it was still swimming," recalls Hou Xianguang. Hou discovered the unusual fossil while surveying rocks as a paleontology graduate student in 1984, near the Chinese town of Chengjiang. "My teachers always talked about the Burgess Shale animals. It looked like one of them. My hands began to shake." Hou had indeed found a Naraoia like those from Canada. However, Hou's animal was 15 million years older than its Canadian relatives.

It can be inferred that Hou Xianguang's "hands began to shake", because he was:

(A) afraid that he might lose the fossil  
(B) worried about the implications of his finding 
(C) concerned that he might not get credit for his work  
(D) uncertain about the authenticity of the fossil  
(E) excited about the magnitude of his discovery
“Imagine, for example, a computer that could look at an arbitrary scene anything from a sunset over a fishing village to Grand Central Station at rush hour and produce a verbal description. This is a problem of overwhelming difficulty, relying as it does on finding solutions to both vision and language and then integrating them. I suspect that scene analysis will be one of the last cognitive tasks to be performed well by computers”

-- David Stork (HAL’s Legacy, 2001) on A. Rosenfeld’s vision
What begins to work (e.g., Kuznetsova et al. 2014)

The flower was so vivid and attractive.

Blue flowers are running rampant in my garden.

We sometimes do well: 1 out of 4 times, machine captions were preferred over the original Flickr captions:

Spring in a white dress.

Blue flowers have no scent. Small white flowers have no idea what they are.

Scenes around the lake on my bike ride.

This horse walking along the road as we drove by.
Table of Content

- What is NLP
- Why NLP
- Historic account of NLP
NLP History: pre-statistics

(1) Colorless green ideas sleep furiously.
(2) Furiously sleep ideas green colorless.

- It is fair to assume that neither sentence (1) nor (2) (nor indeed any part of these sentences) had ever occurred in an English discourse. Hence, in any statistical model for grammaticalness, these sentences will be ruled out on identical grounds as equally "remote" from English. Yet (1), though nonsensical, is grammatical, while (2) is not.” (Chomsky 1957)

- 70s and 80s: more linguistic focus
  - Emphasis on deeper models, syntax and semantics
  - Toy domains / manually engineered systems
  - Weak empirical evaluation
NLP: machine learning and empiricism

“Whenever I fire a linguist our system performance improves.” –Jelinek, 1988

- **1990s: Empirical Revolution**
  - Corpus-based methods produce the first widely used tools
  - Deep linguistic analysis often traded for robust approximations
    - *Empirical evaluation* is essential

- **2000s: Richer linguistic representations used in statistical approaches, scale to more data!**

- **2010s: you decide!**
What is Nearby NLP?

- **Computational Linguistics**
  - Using computational methods to learn more about how language works
  - We end up doing this and using it

- **Cognitive Science**
  - Figuring out how the human brain works
  - Includes the bits that do language
  - Humans: the only working NLP prototype!

- **Speech?**
  - Mapping audio signals to text
  - Traditionally separate from NLP, converging?
  - Two components: acoustic models and language models
  - Language models in the domain of stat NLP
Table of Content

- What is NLP
- Why NLP
- Historic account of NLP
- (Some of) the recurring challenges of NLP: ambiguities, scale, and sparcity
Problem: Ambiguities

- **Headlines:**
  - Enraged Cow Injures Farmer with Ax
  - Ban on Nude Dancing on Governor’s Desk
  - Teacher Strikes Idle Kids
  - Hospitals Are Sued by 7 Foot Doctors
  - Iraqi Head Seeks Arms
  - Stolen Painting Found by Tree
  - Kids Make Nutritious Snacks
  - Local HS Dropouts Cut in Half

- Why are these funny?
Hurricane Emily howled toward Mexico's Caribbean coast on Sunday packing 135 mph winds and torrential rain and causing panic in Cancun, where frightened tourists squeezed into musty shelters.

- **SOTA:** ~90% accurate for many languages when given many training examples, some progress in analyzing languages given few or no examples.
Semantic Ambiguity

At last, a computer that understands you like your mother.

- **Direct Meanings:**
  - It understands you like your mother (does) [presumably well]
  - It understands (that) you like your mother
  - It understands you like (it understands) your mother

- **But there are other possibilities, e.g. mother could mean:**
  - a woman who has given birth to a child
  - a stringy slimy substance consisting of yeast cells and bacteria; is added to cider or wine to produce vinegar

- **Context matters, e.g. what if previous sentence was:**
  - Wow, Amazon predicted that you would need to order a big batch of new vinegar brewing ingredients. 😊

[Example from L. Lee]
Dark Ambiguities

- **Dark ambiguities**: most structurally permitted analyses are so bad that you can’t get your mind to produce them.

This analysis corresponds to the correct parse of

“This will panic buyers!”

- **Unknown words and new usages**
- **Solution**: We need mechanisms to focus attention on the best ones, probabilistic techniques do this.
Problem: Scale

- People *did* know that language was ambiguous!
  - …but they hoped that all interpretations would be “good” ones (or ruled out pragmatically)
  - …they didn’t realize how bad it would be
A corpus is a collection of text
- Often annotated in some way
- Sometimes just lots of text
- Balanced vs. uniform corpora

Examples
- Newswire collections: 500M+ words
- Brown corpus: 1M words of tagged “balanced” text
- Penn Treebank: 1M words of parsed WSJ
- Canadian Hansards: 10M+ words of aligned French / English sentences
- The Web: billions of words of who knows what
Problem: Sparsity

- However: sparsity is always a problem
  - New unigram (word), bigram (word pair)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Topics &amp; Lecture Slides</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mar 28, 30, Apr 1</td>
<td><strong>I. Introduction</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>II. Words:</strong> Language Models (LM) [Slides]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Apr 4, 6, 8</td>
<td><strong>II. Words:</strong> Language Models, Smoothing, Distributed Semantics;&lt;br&gt;<strong>III. Applications:</strong> Overview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Apr 11, 13, 15</td>
<td><strong>IV. Sequences:</strong> Hidden Markov Models (HMMs) [Slides (Jan26)]&lt;br&gt;<strong>IV. Sequences:</strong> Part-Of-Speech Tagging [Slides (Jan26)]</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Apr 18, 20, 22</td>
<td><strong>V. Trees:</strong> Probabilistic Context Free Grammars (PCFG) [Slides]&lt;br&gt;<strong>V. Trees:</strong> Dependency Grammars</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Apr 25, 27, 29</td>
<td><strong>VI. Learning:</strong> Log-Linear Models, Conditional Random Fields (CRFs)&lt;br&gt;<strong>VI. Learning:</strong> Expectation Maximization (EM) [Slides]</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>May 2, 4, 6</td>
<td><strong>VII. Knowledge:</strong> Information Extraction, Coreference Resolution</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>May 9, 11, 13</td>
<td><strong>VIII. Semantics:</strong> Frame Semantics [Slides];</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>May 16, 18, 20</td>
<td><strong>IX. Translation:</strong> Word Alignment [Slides]&lt;br&gt;<strong>IX. Translation:</strong> Phrase-based MT [Slides];</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>May 23, 25, 27</td>
<td><strong>X. Generation:</strong></td>
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Course Details

- Books (recommended but required):
  - Jurafsky and Martin, Speech and Language Processing, 2\textsuperscript{nd} Edition (not 1\textsuperscript{st})
  - Manning and Schuetze, Foundations of Statistical NLP

- Assumed Technical Background:
  - Data structure, algorithms, strong programming skills, probabilities, statistics

- Work and Grading:
  - 7 homeworks (50%), in-class quizzes (15%), final exam (30%), course/discussion board participation (5%)
  - All homework will be completed individually.

- Contact: see website for details
  - Class participation is expected and appreciated!!!
  - Email is great, but please use the message board when possible (we monitor it closely)
What is this Class?

- Three aspects to the course:
  - Linguistic Issues
    - What are the range of language phenomena?
    - What are the knowledge sources that let us disambiguate?
    - What representations are appropriate?
    - How do you know what to model and what not to model?
  - Statistical Modeling Methods
    - Increasingly complex model structures
    - Learning and parameter estimation
    - Efficient inference: dynamic programming, search, sampling
  - Engineering Methods
    - Issues of scale
    - Where the theory breaks down (and what to do about it)

- We’ll focus on what makes the problems hard, and what works in practice…
Class Requirements and Goals

- **Class requirements**
  - Uses a variety of skills / knowledge:
    - Probability and statistics
    - Basic linguistics background
    - Decent coding skills
  - Most people are probably missing one of the above
  - You will often have to work to fill the gaps

- **Class goals**
  - Learn the issues and techniques of modern NLP
  - Build realistic NLP tools
  - Be able to read current research papers in the field
  - See where the holes in the field still are!
Crew & Site

- Crew:
  - Instructor: Yejin Choi
  - TA: Luheng He
    Maarten Sap

- Site:
  - http://courses.cs.washington.edu/courses/cse490u/16sp/
Time & Location

- Instructor’s office hours: Wed 4:30pm at CSE578
- TA’s office hours: Thu 2pm at CSE218
- Section: Thu 9:30am-10:20 at LOW105