CS378: Natural Language Processing Lecture 1: Introduction



Greg Durrett



- Lecture: Tuesdays and Thursdays 9:30am 10:45am
- Course website (including syllabus): http://www.cs.utexas.edu/~gdurrett/courses/sp2019/cs378.shtml
- Piazza: link on the course website
- (starting tomorrow), GDC 3.420
- TA: Jiacheng Xu; Office hours: Monday + Wednesday, 1pm-2pm GDC 1.302
- TA: Shivangi Mahto; Office hours: Thursday, 2pm-3pm GDC 1.302

Administrivia

My office hours: Tuesday 1pm-2pm (starting next week), Wednesday 11am-noon



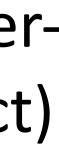
CS 429

- Recommended: CS 331, familiarity with probability and linear algebra, programming experience in Python
- Helpful: Exposure to AI and machine learning (e.g., CS 342/343/363)



- I want everyone to be able to take this class!
- Assignment 0 is out now (due Friday):
 - Please look at the assignment well before then
 - If this seems like it'll be challenging for you, come and talk to me (this is smallerscale than the other assignments, which are smaller-scale than the final project)
 - If you get in and didn't do the assignment because you weren't registered, you will be able to make it up
- If you are past 20 on the waitlist, you have a low chance of getting into the class, but we have to see how it progresses

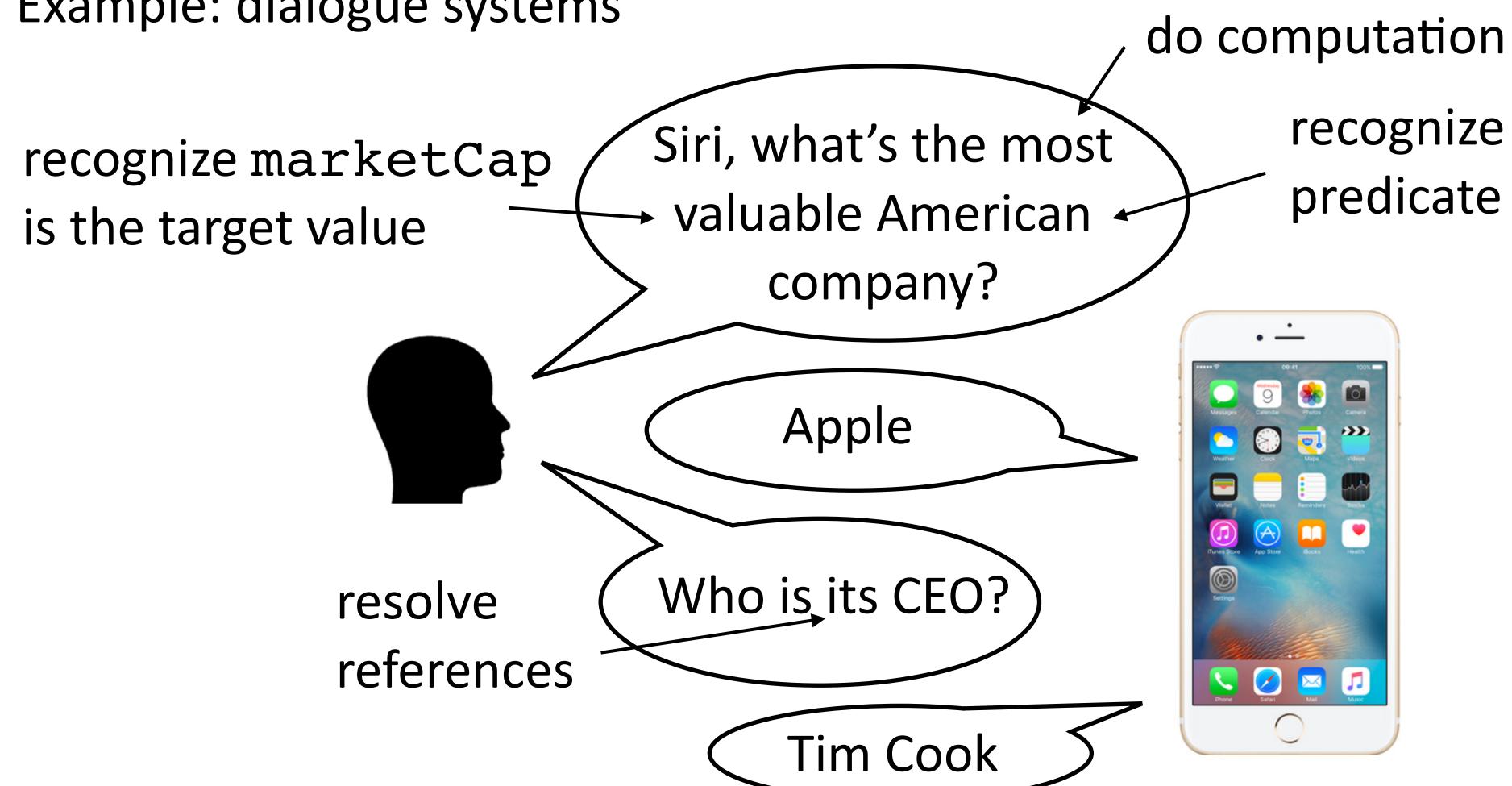
Enrollment





What's the goal of NLP?

- Be able to solve problems that require deep understanding of text
- Example: dialogue systems





Automatic Summarization

POLITICS

Google Critic Ousted From Think Tank Funded by the Tech Giant

WASHINGTON — In the hours after European antitrust regulators levied a record <u>\$2.7 billion fine</u> against Google in late June, an influential Washington think tank learned what can happen when a tech giant that shapes public policy debates with its enormous wealth is criticized.

But not long after one of New America's scholars posted a statement on the think tank's website praising the European Union's penalty against Google, Mr. Schmidt, who had been chairman of New America until 2016, communicated his displeasure with the statement to the group's president, Anne-Marie Slaughter, according to the scholar.

Ms. Slaughter told Mr. Lynn that "the time has come for Open Markets and New America to part ways," according to an email from Ms. Slaughter to Mr. Lynn. The email suggested that the entire Open Markets team — nearly 10 full-time employees and unpaid fellows — would be exiled from New America.

compress text

provide missing context

One of New America's writers posted a statement critical of Google. Eric Schmidt, Google's CEO, was displeased.

The writer and his team were dismissed.

> paraphrase to provide clarity

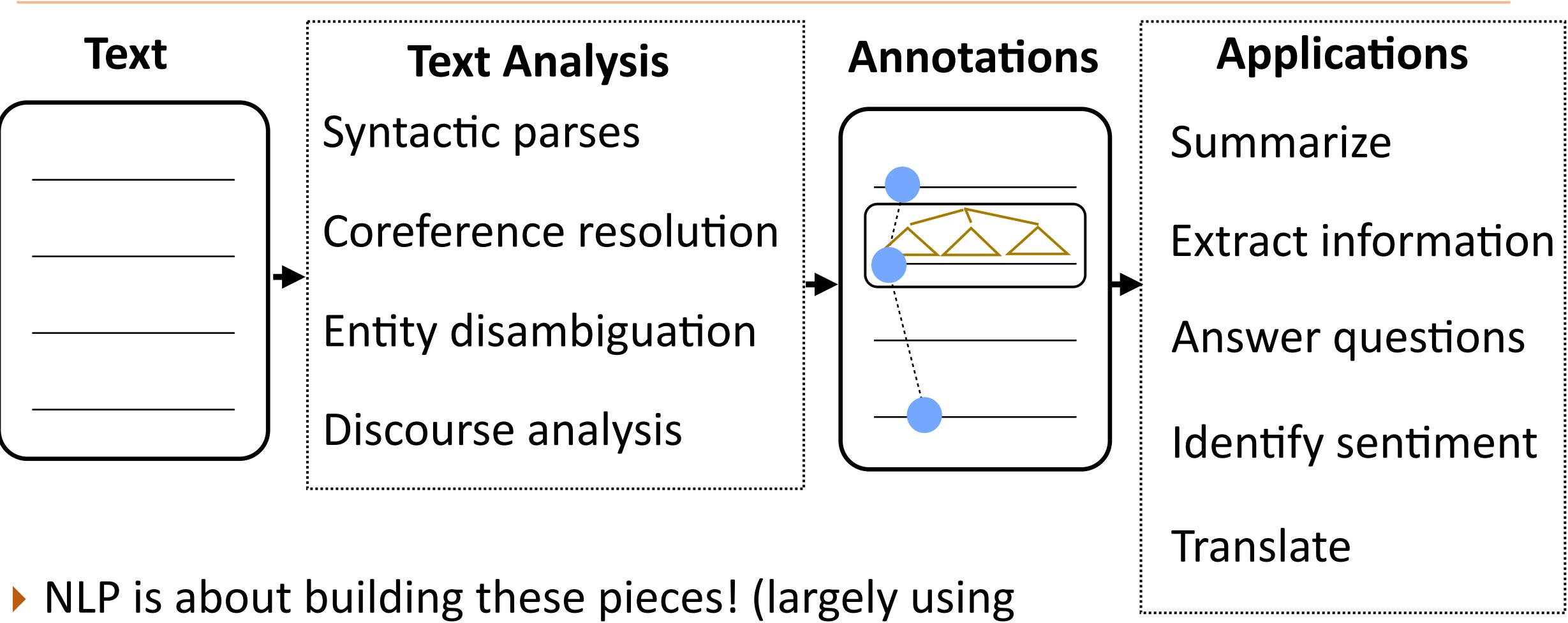






Machine Translation



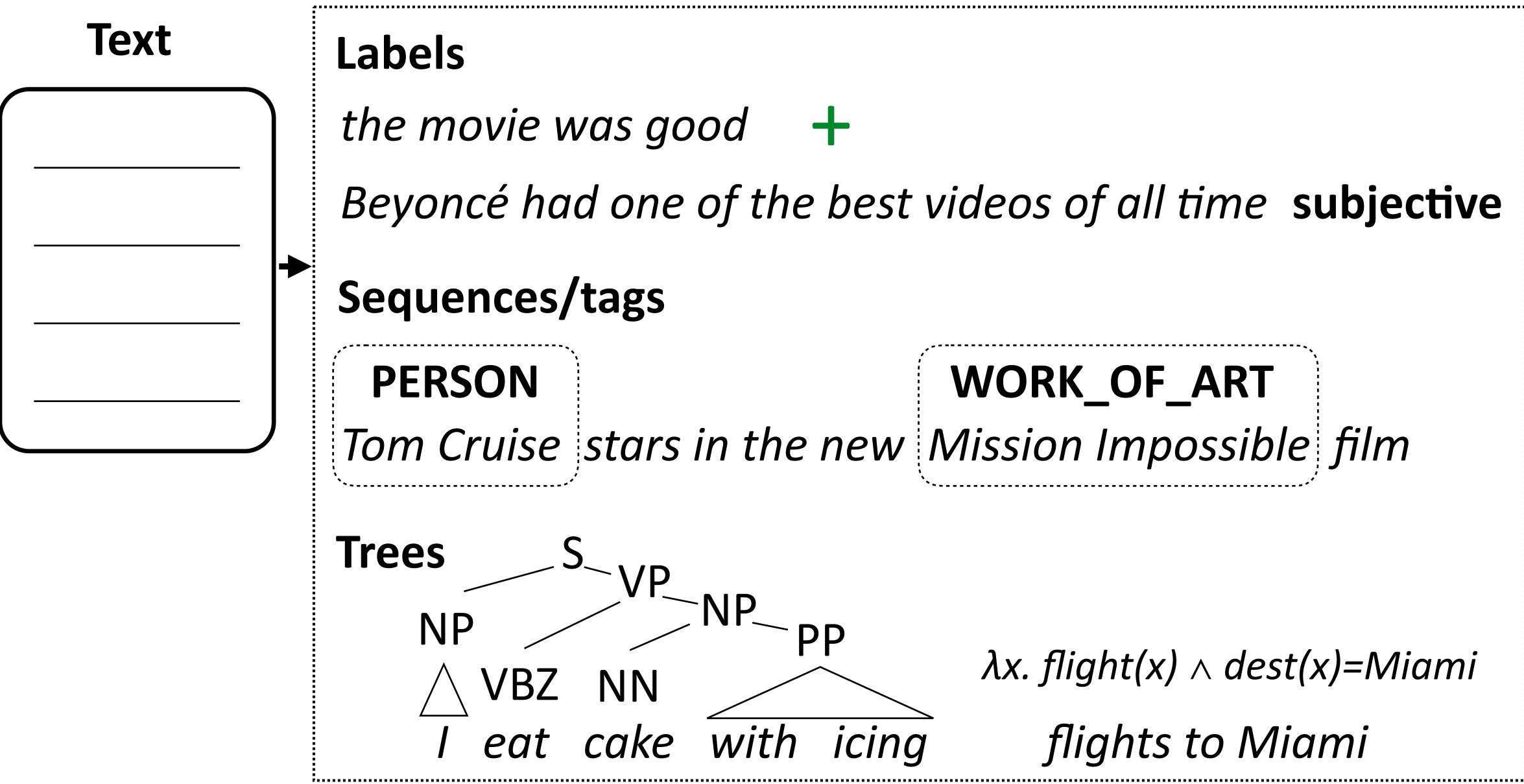


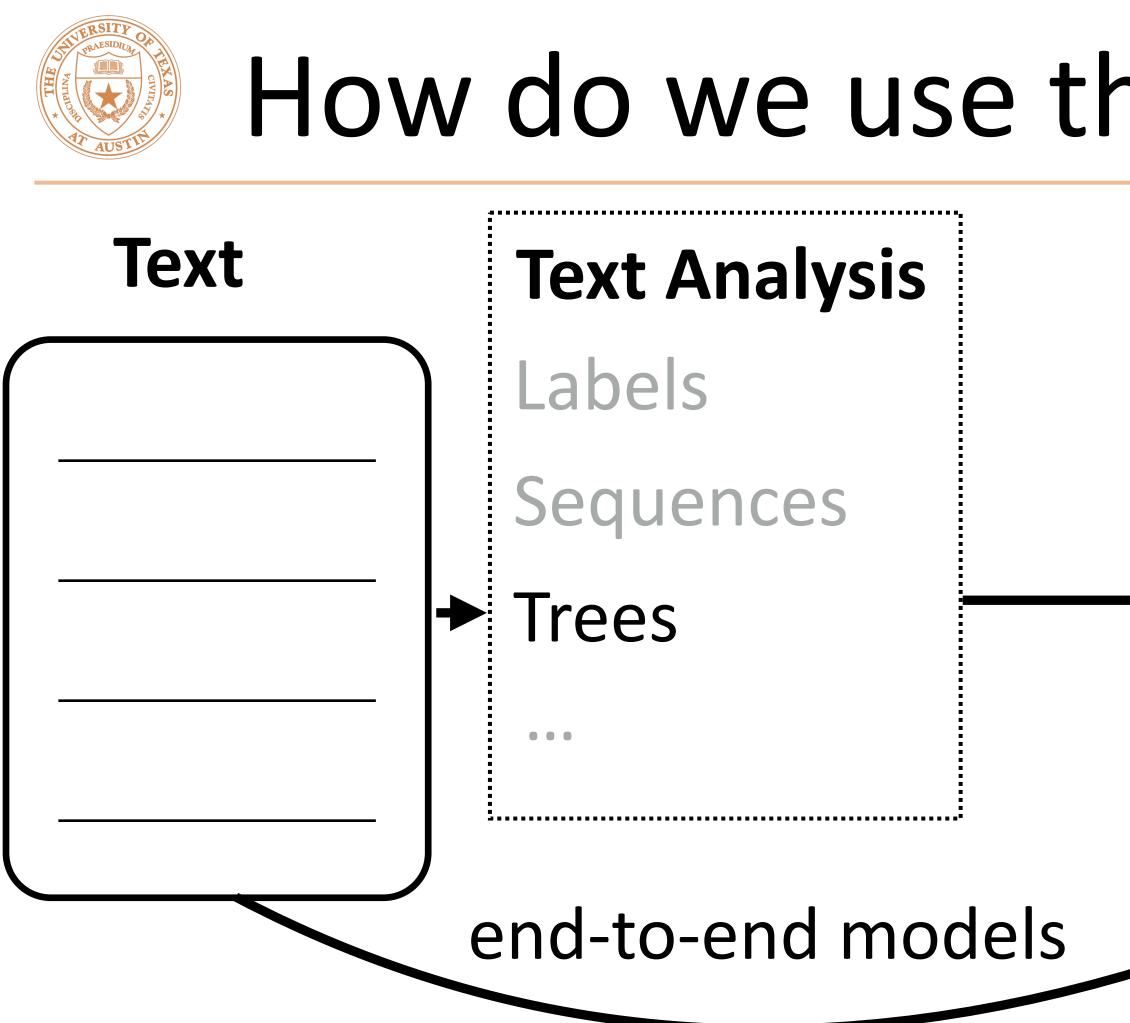
statistical approaches)

NLP Analysis Pipeline



How do we represent language?





Main question: What representati we want to know about it?

Boils down to: what ambiguities do we need to resolve?

How do we use these representations?

Appl	ications
------	----------

 \bullet \bullet \bullet

Learn tree-to-tree machine translation models

Build tree-structured neural networks over text

Main question: What representations do we need for language? What do



Why is language hard? (and how can we handle that?)



What do we need to understand language?

Lots of data!

SOURCE	Cela constituerait un conduire à terme à u
HUMAN	That would be an intervented work towards a binding
1x DATA	[this] [constituerait] [a [licences] [to] [terme]
10x DATA	[it] [would] [a solution [to] [term] [to a] [char
100x DATA	[this] [would be] [a tra charter] [legally bindi
1000x DATA	[that would be] [a trai lead to] [a binding ch

- ne solution transitoire qui permettrait de ine charte à valeur contraignante.
- erim solution which would make it possible to ing charter in the long term .
- assistance] [transitoire] [who] [permettrait] [.] [to] [a] [charter] [to] [value] [contraignante]
- on] [transitional] [which] [would] [of] [lead] rter] [to] [value] [binding] [.]
- ansitional solution] [which would] [lead to] [a ing] [.]
- insitional solution] [which would] [eventually narter] [.]

slide credit: Dan Klein





What do we need to understand language?

World knowledge: have access to information beyond the training data

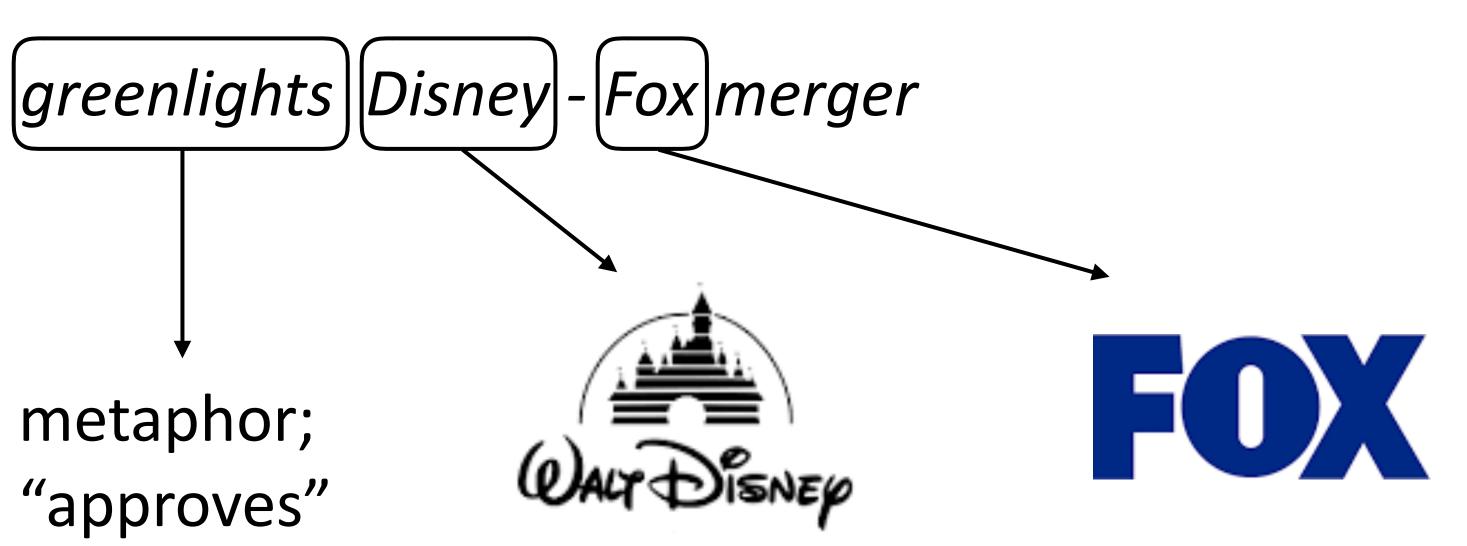
Department of Justice



metaphor; "approves"

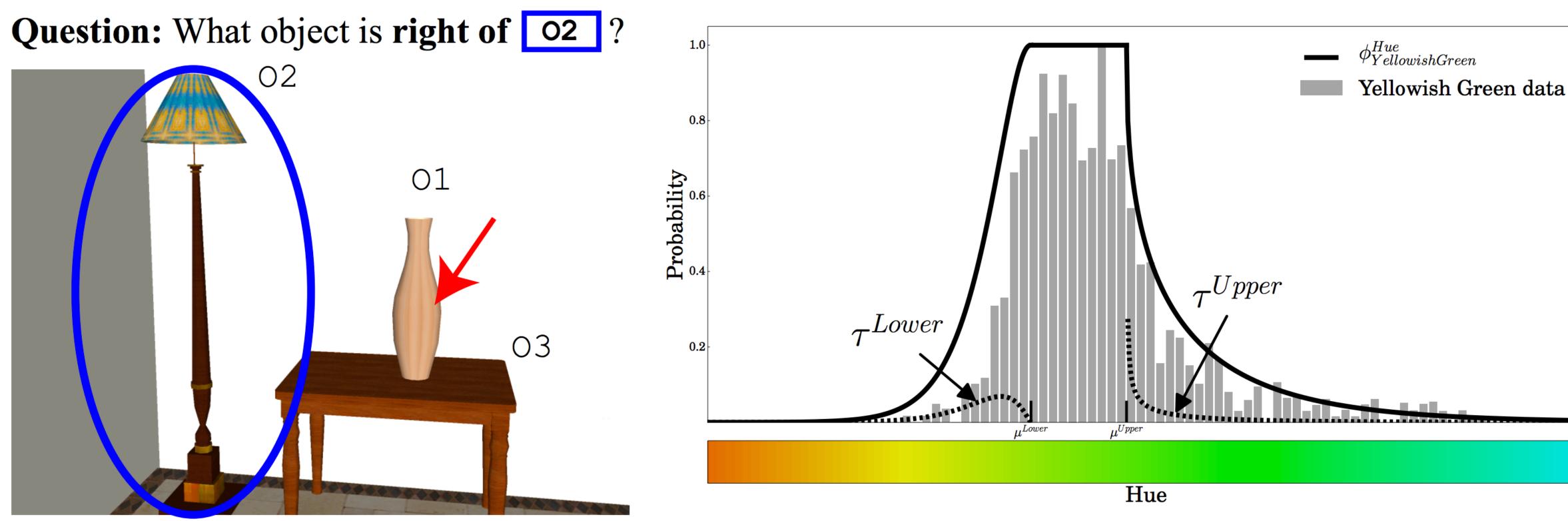
DOJ

What is a green light? How do we understand what "green lighting" does?







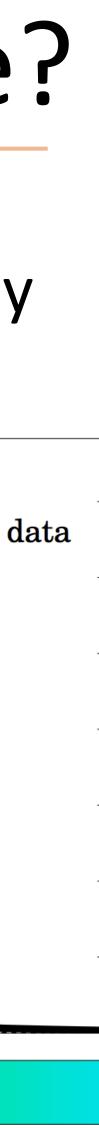


Golland et al. (2010)

What do we need to understand language?

Grounding: learn what fundamental concepts actually mean in a data-driven way

McMahan and Stone (2015)



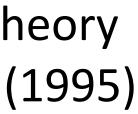


- Linguistic structure
- In the second second
- However, linguistics tells us what phenomena we need to be able to deal with and gives us hints about how language works
 - a. John has been having a lot of trouble arranging his vacation.
 - b. He cannot find anyone to take over his responsibilities. (he = John) $C_b = John; C_f = \{John\}$
 - c. He called up Mike yesterday to work out a plan. (he = John) $C_b = John; C_f = \{John, Mike\}$ (CONTINUE)
 - d. Mike has annoyed him a lot recently. C_b = John; C_f = {Mike, John} (RETAIN)
 - e. He called John at 5 AM on Friday last week. (he = Mike) $C_b = Mike; C_f = \{Mike, John\}$ (SHIFT)

What do we need to understand language?

Centering Theory Grosz et al. (1995)





What techniques do we use? (to combine data, knowledge, linguistics, etc.)



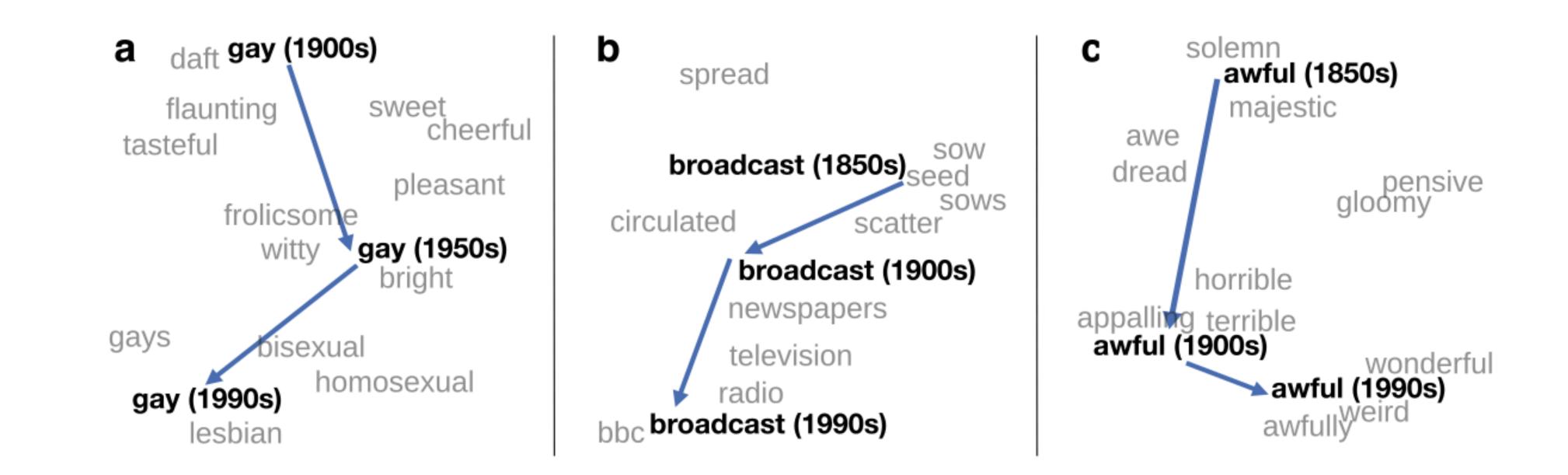
- NLP consists of: analyzing and building representations for text, solving problems involving text
- These problems are hard because language is ambiguous, requires drawing on data, knowledge, and linguistics to solve
- Knowing which techniques use requires understanding dataset size, problem complexity, and a lot of tricks!
- NLP encompasses all of these things





NLP: build systems that deal with language data

CL: use computational tools to study language

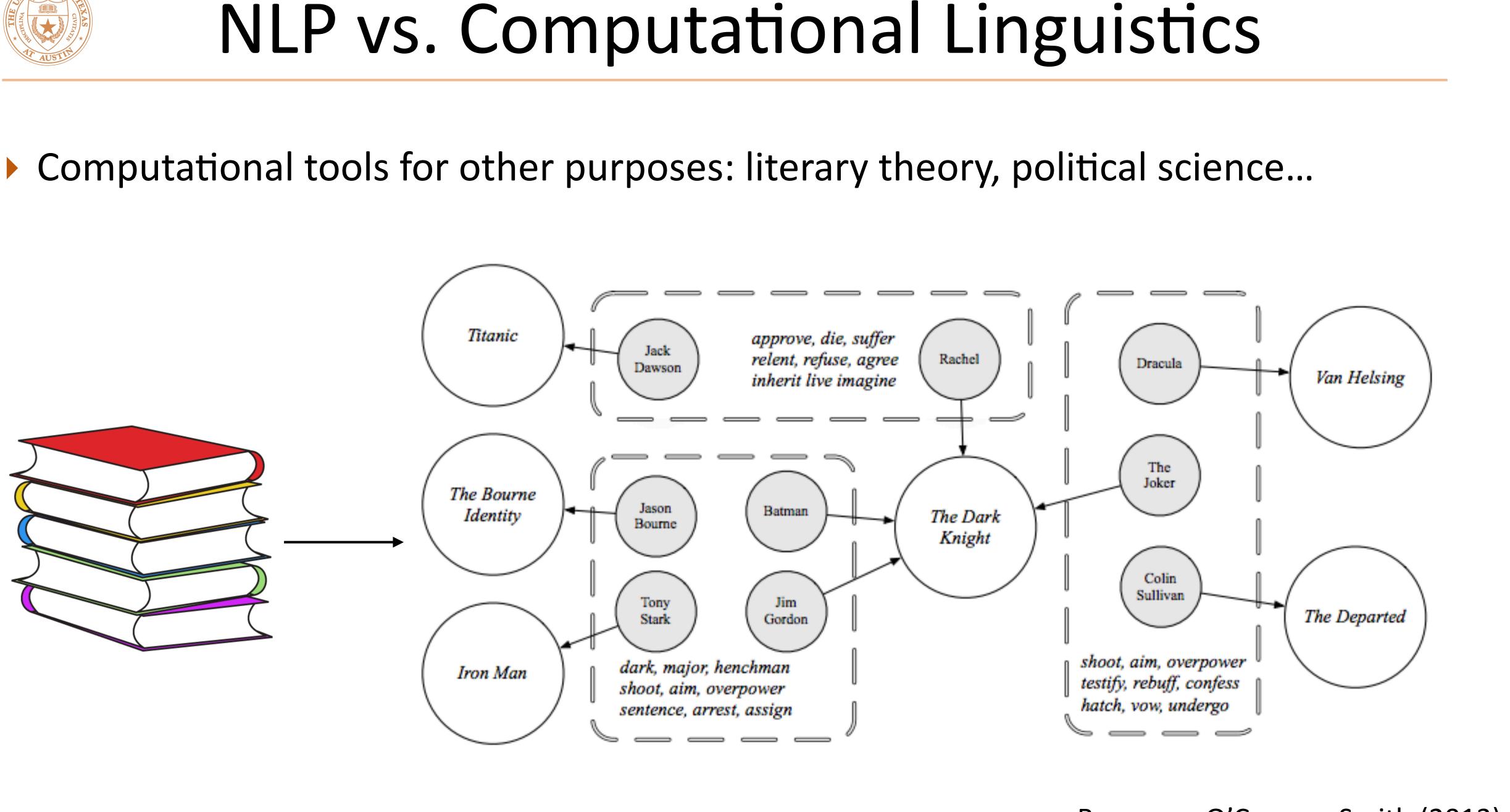


NLP vs. Computational Linguistics

Hamilton et al. (2016)







Bamman, O'Connor, Smith (2013)



- Classification: conventional and neural, word representations (3 weeks)
- Text analysis: tagging, parsing, information extraction (3.5 weeks)
- Generation, applications: language modeling, machine translation, dialogue (4 weeks)
- Other applications: question answering, TBD (3 weeks)
- Goals:
 - Cover fundamental techniques used in NLP
 - Understand how to look at language data and approach linguistic phenomena
 - Cover modern NLP problems encountered in the literature: what are the active research topics in 2018?

Outline of the Course







- Five assignments, worth 45% of grade
 - Mix of writing and implementation;

 - Assignment 0 is out NOW, due Friday ~2 weeks per assignment after Assignment 0

These assignments require understanding of the concepts, ability to write are challenging, so start early!

Coursework

performant code, and ability to think about how to debug complex systems. They



- Midterm (25% of grade), in class
 - Similar to written homework problems
- Final project (30% of grade)
 - Groups of 2 preferred, 1 is possible
 - (Brief!) proposal to be approved by course staff
 - Open-ended *or* there will be a few more structured options (around translation and dialogue)

Coursework



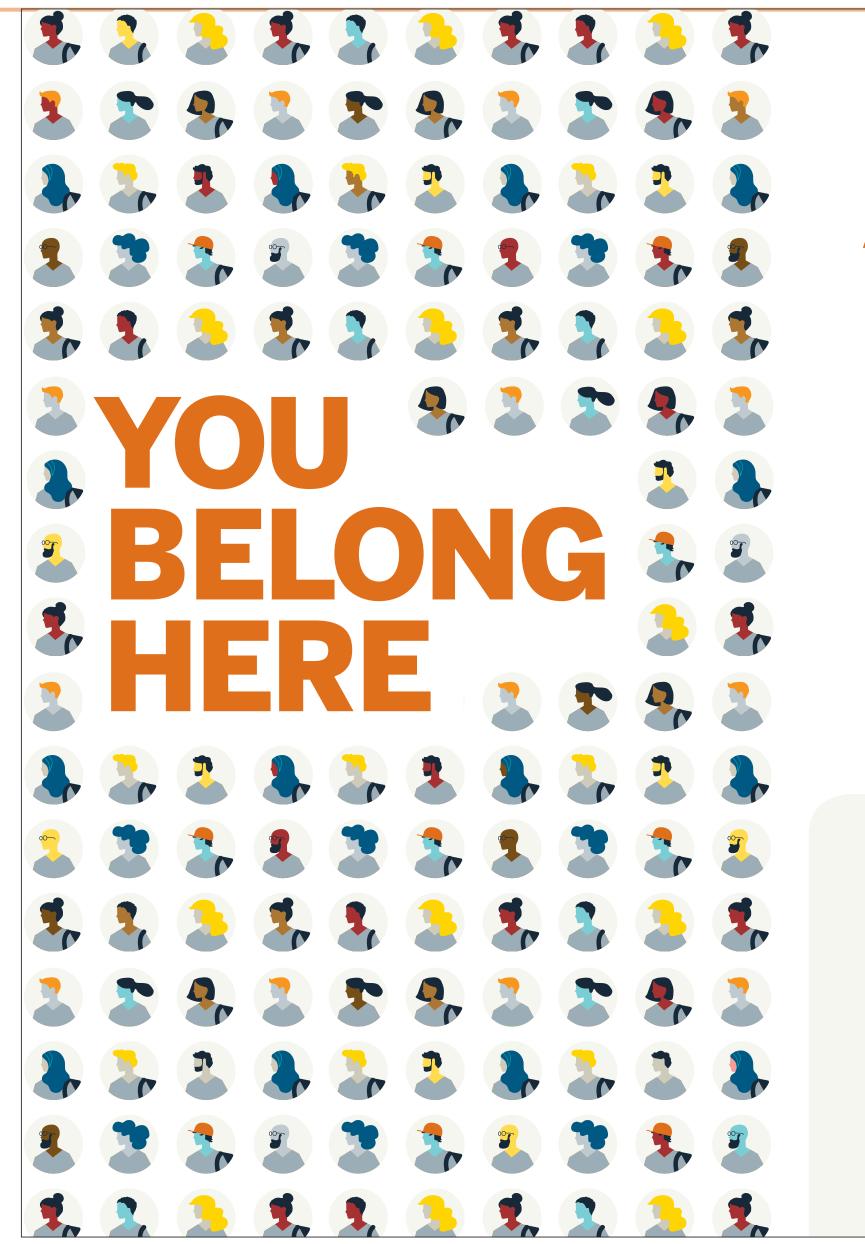
- final project)
- Don't share code with others we will be running Moss

Academic Honesty

Assignments and exams are to be completed independently (except for the group)







Conduct

A climate conducive to learning and creating knowledge is the right of every person in our

community. Bias, harassment and discrimination of any sort have no place here. If you notice an incident that causes concern, please contact the Campus Climate Response Team:

diversity.utexas.edu/ccrt

The University of Texas at Austin College of Natural Sciences

The College of Natural Sciences is steadfastly committed to enriching and transformative educational and research experiences for every member of our community. Find more resources to support a diverse, equitable and welcoming community within Texas Science and share your experiences at cns.utexas.edu/diversity



- 1. Your name
- 2. Fill in: I am a [CS / ____] undergrad in year [1 2 3 4 5+]
- 3. Which of the following have you taken?
 - 1. CS 342/343/363
 - 2. Another class which taught classification
 - 3. A class which taught SVD
- 4. Which of the following have you used?
 - 1. Python
 - 2. numpy/scipy/scikit-learn
 - 3. Tensorflow/PyTorch

Survey

5. One interesting fact about yourself, or what you like to do in your spare time