Natural Language Processing

CS 3216/UG, AI 5203/PG

Week-1

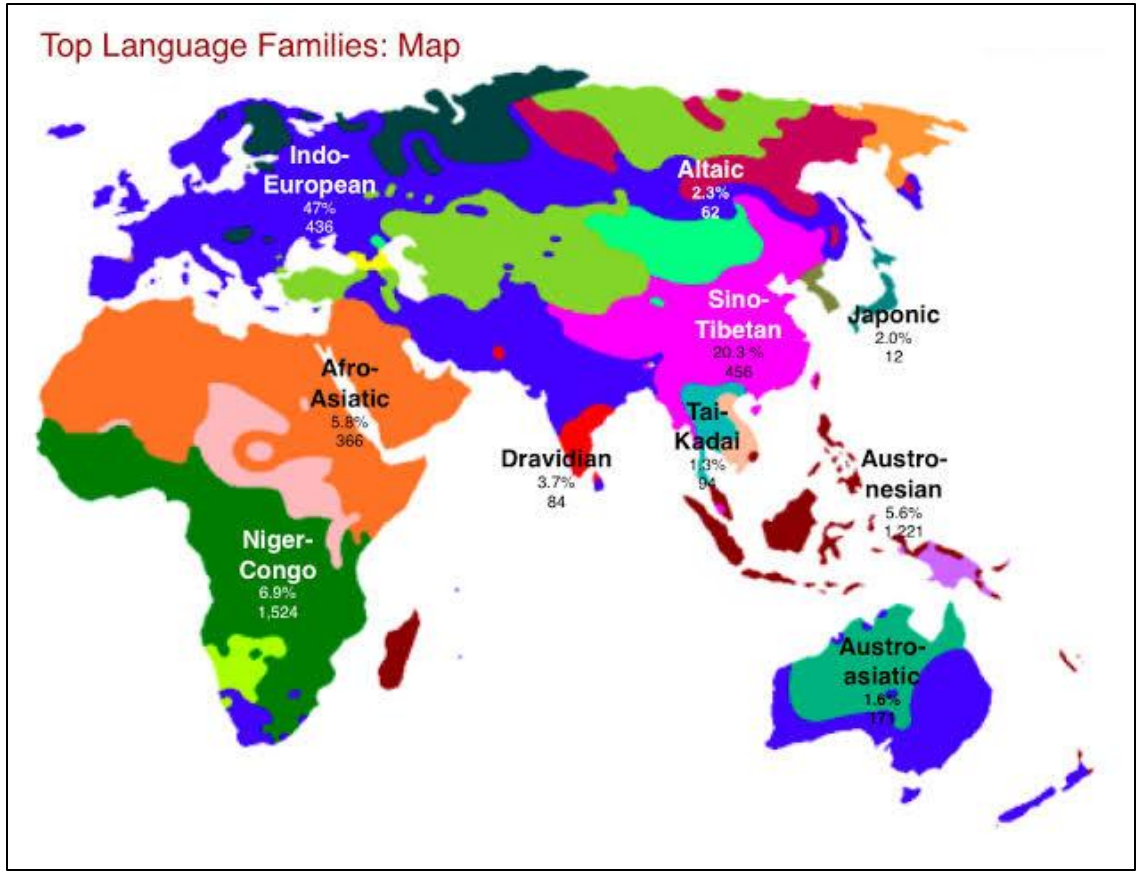
Who am I?

- Current Research at Mahindra University, [VLaNC lab]- NLP, Graphs, Multimodal- Computer Vision, language, Computational Neuroscience, Brain Computer Interfaces, Generative AI and solving real-world problems
- Research Experience
  - Applied researcher in NLP, Knowledge Graphs, Graph Neural Networks ~ 6 years [Research scholar -IIIT-Delhi and Naukri.com]
- Teaching Experience
  - Former Assistant Professor, GGSIPU, New Delhi
  - Former Assistant Professor, DCE, Gurgaon
  - TA for many courses- COA, Privacy and security on Online social media @IIIT, NPTEL, NLP course PGDSAAI@IIIT-Delhi

Nidhi Goyal
(Assistant Professor, Ecole School of Engineering)

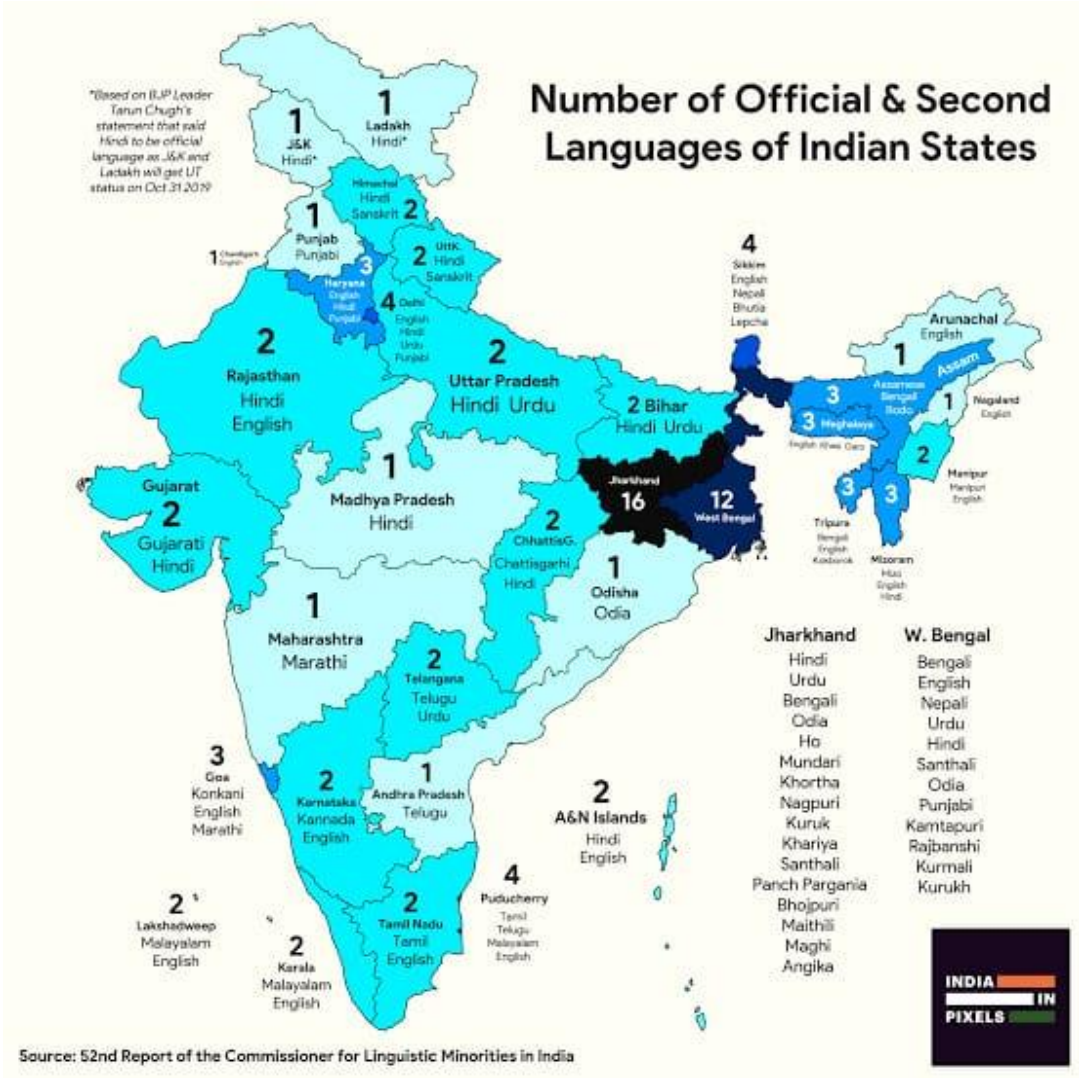
What do you see here?

Diversity of languages in this world



https://triangulations.wordpress.com/2013/11/22/language-families/

Variations across Indian languages



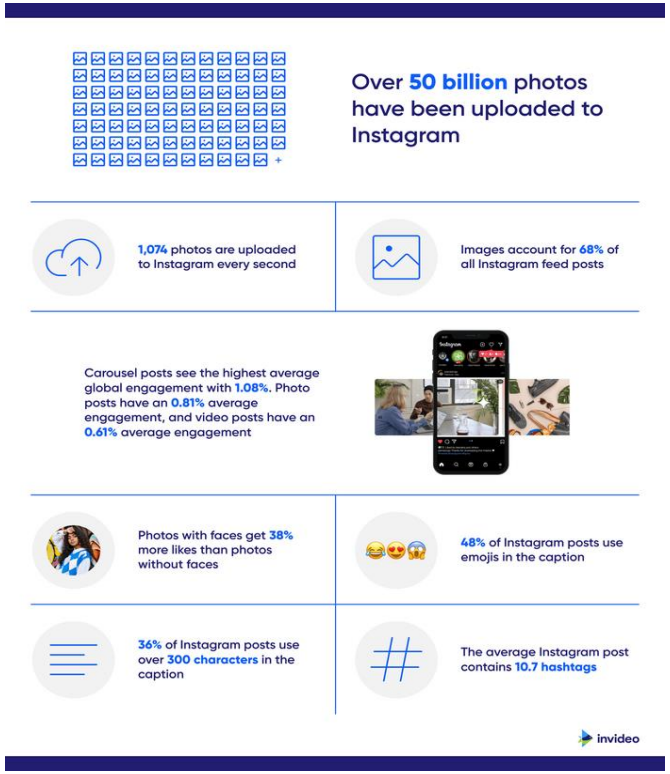
Source: https://twitter.com/indiainpixels/status/1299284220687167488

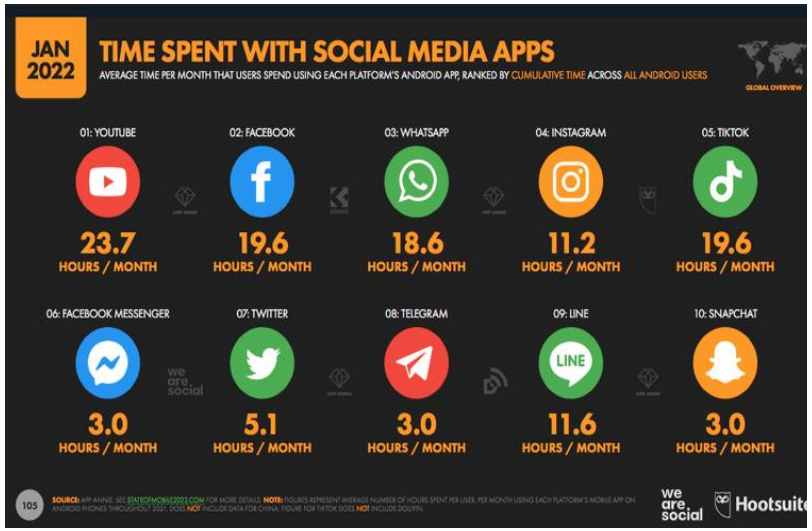
Natural language

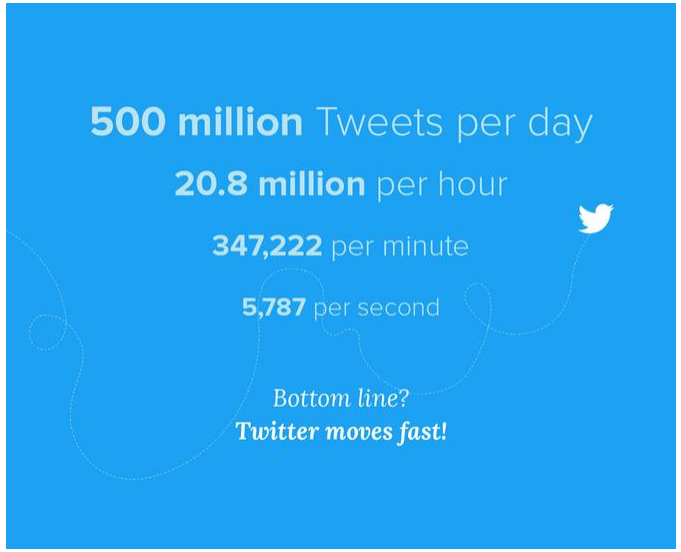
In neuropsychology, linguistics, and philosophy of language,

a natural language is any language that occurs naturally in a human community by a process of use, repetition, and change without conscious planning or premeditation.

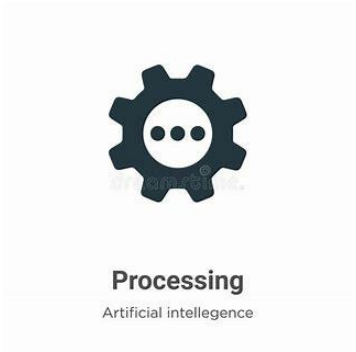
Data Data everywhere!!!!







Natural language processing?



Natural language understanding

Natural language generation

Natural language processing

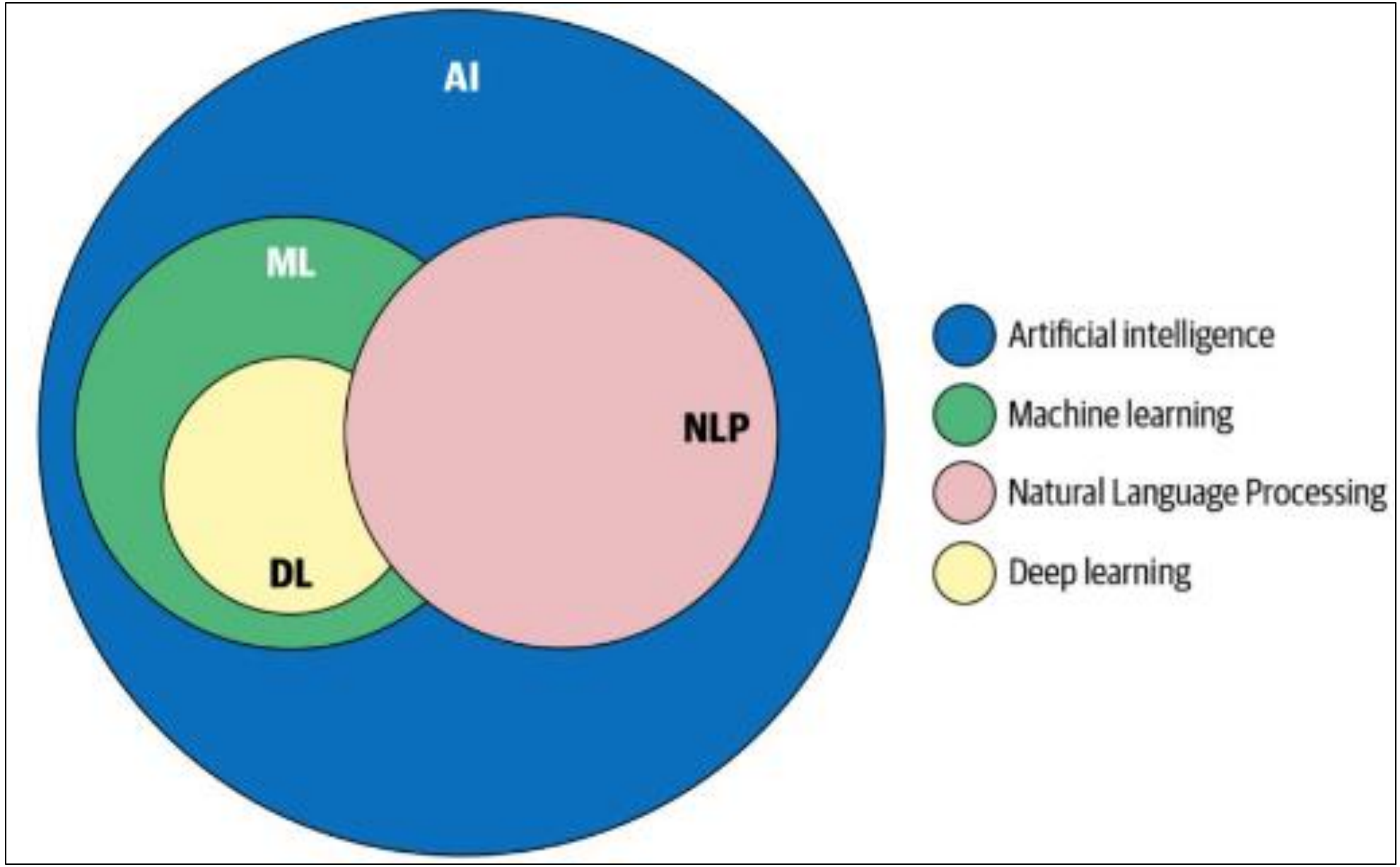
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other uses, see NLP.
This article is about natural language processing done by computers. For the natural language processing done by the human brain, see Language processing in the brain.

Natural language processing (**NLP**) is an interdisciplinary subfield of computer science and linguistics. It is primarily concerned with giving computers the ability to support and manipulate human language. It involves processing natural language datasets, such as text corpora or speech corpora, using either rule-based or probabilistic (i.e. statistical and, most recently, neural network-based) machine learning approaches. The goal is a computer capable of "understanding" the contents of documents, including the contextual nuances of the language within them. The technology can then accurately extract information and insights contained in the documents as well as categorize and organize the documents themselves.

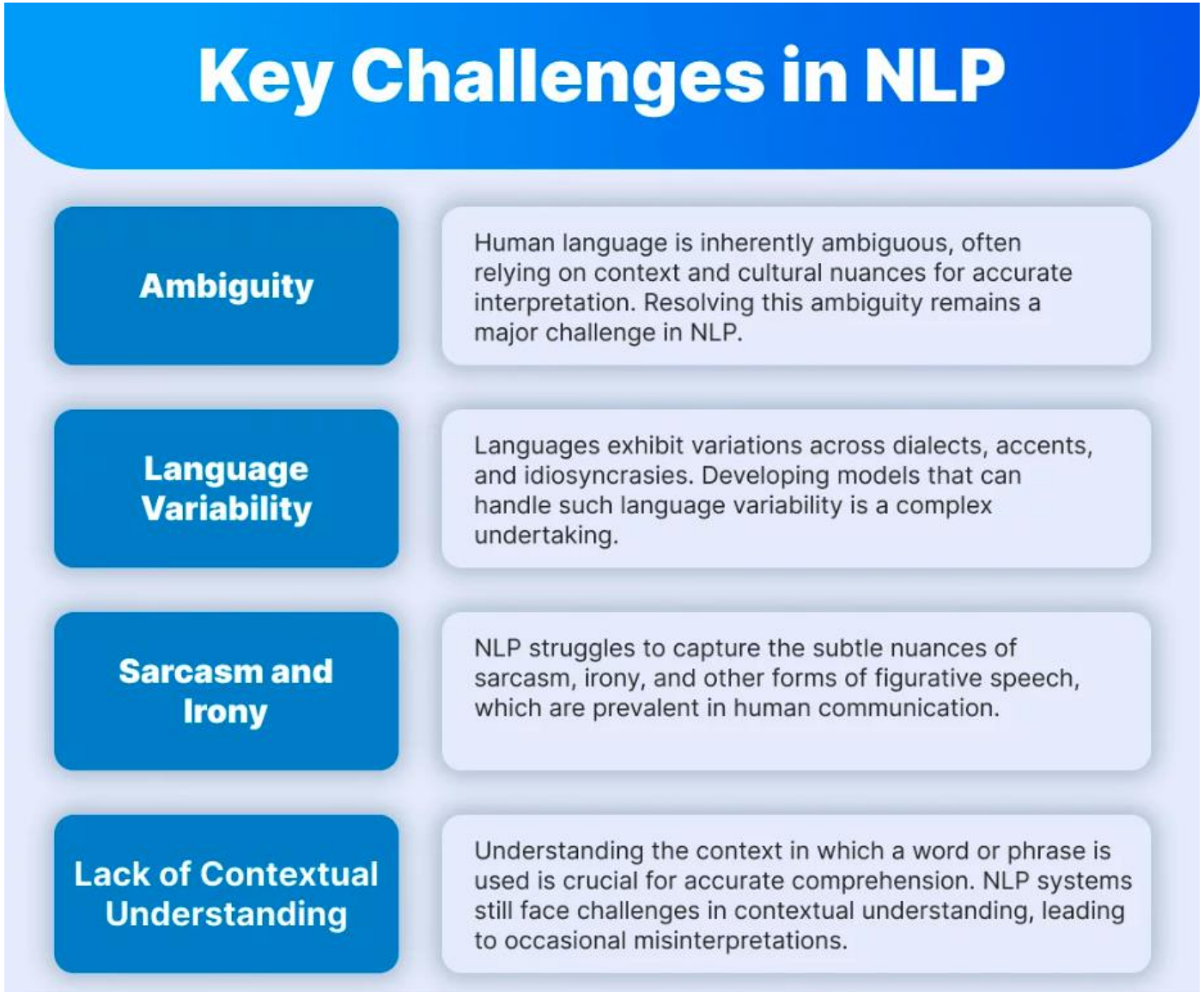
Challenges in natural language processing frequently involve speech recognition, natural-language understanding, and natural-language generation.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_language_processing



https://www.oreilly.com/library/view/practical-natural-language/9781492054047/

Challenges


Key Challenges in NLP
Ambiguity
Human language is inherently ambiguous, often relying on context and cultural nuances for accurate interpretation. Resolving this ambiguity remains a major challenge in NLP.
Language Variability
Languages exhibit variations across dialects, accents, and idiosyncrasies. Developing models that can handle such language variability is a complex undertaking.
Sarcasm and Irony
NLP struggles to capture the subtle nuances of sarcasm, irony, and other forms of figurative speech, which are prevalent in human communication.
Lack of Contextual Understanding
Understanding the context in which a word or phrase is used is crucial for accurate comprehension. NLP systems still face challenges in contextual understanding, leading to occasional misinterpretations.

Ambiguity in NLP

Lexical Ambiguity: This type of ambiguity represents words that can have multiple assertions. For instance, in English, the word "back" can be a noun (back stage), an adjective (back door) or an adverb (back away).

Syntactic Ambiguity: This type of ambiguity represents sentences that can be parsed in multiple syntactical forms. Take the following sentence: " I heard his cell phone ring in my office". The propositional phrase "in my office" can be parsed in a way that modifies the noun or on another way that modifies the verb.

Semantic Ambiguity: This type of ambiguity is typically related to the interpretation of sentence. For instance, the previous sentence used in the previous point can be interpreted as if I was physically present in the office or as if the cell phone was in the office.

Metonymy: Arguably, the most difficult type of ambiguity, metonymy deals with phrases in which the literal meaning is different from the figurative assertion. For instance, when we say "Samsung us screaming for new management", we don't really mean that the company is literally screaming (although you never know with Samsung these days ;)).

Multilingual

Code-mixed data

Example I

CODE-MIXED SENTENCE: is seat me girne ka koi chance nhi hai
ENGLISH TRANSLATION: there is no chance of falling down from this seat
REQUIRE CHANGES IN THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION?: No

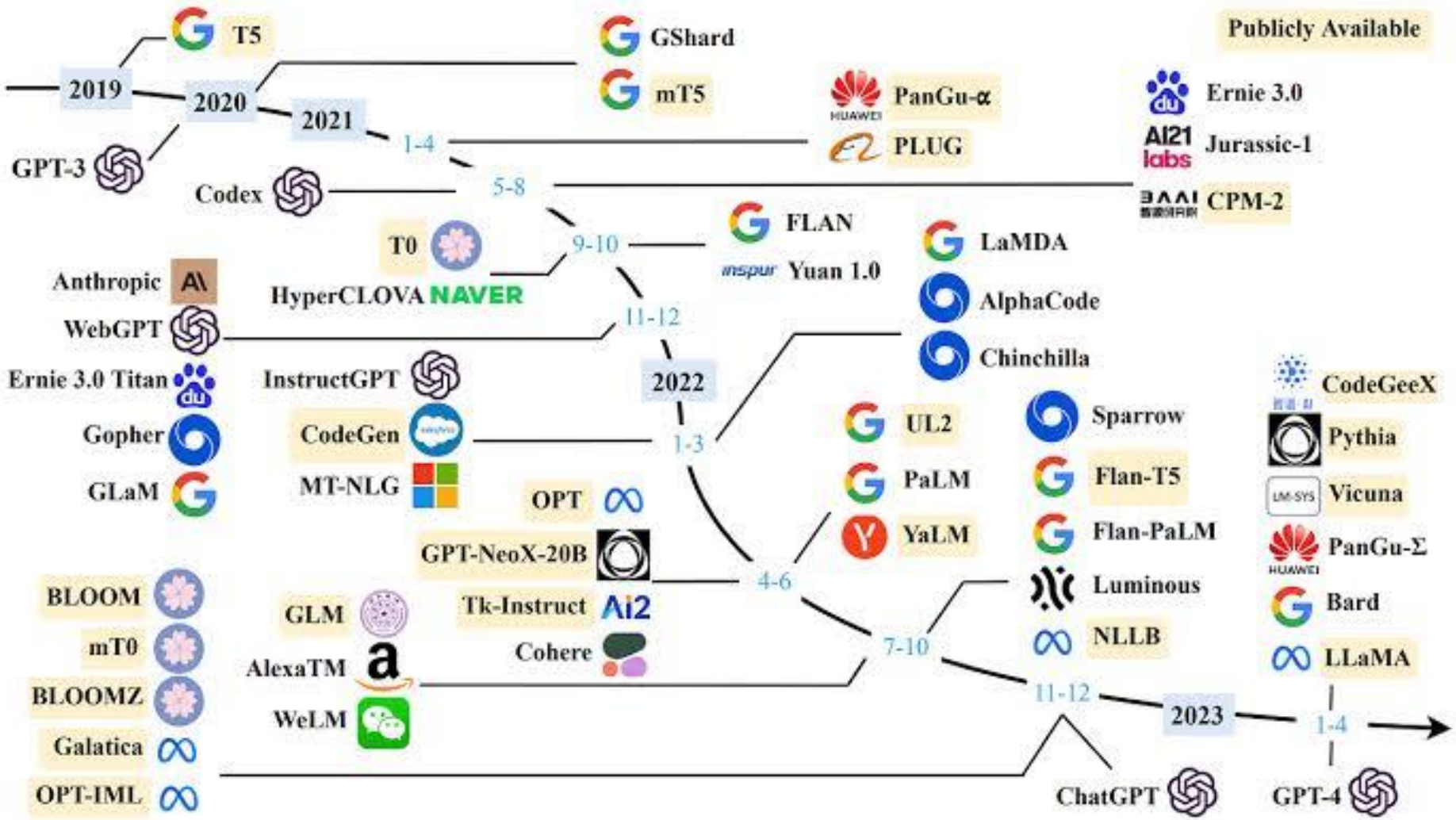
Example II

CODE-MIXED SENTENCE: Thnks buds! Kabhi kabhi aajate hai achhe photos
ENGLISH TRANSLATION: Thank you buddy, sometime good photos are captured.
REQUIRE CHANGES IN THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION?: No

Example III

CODE-MIXED SENTENCE: Australia ke saath abhi jeete nahi hai, magar NZ ke saath final kaise jeetenge iss soch mein bhartiya yuvak on twitter.
ENGLISH TRANSLATION: Indian youth on twitter thinking that - We have not won against Australia yet, but how would we win final with NZ?
REQUIRE CHANGES IN THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION?: Yes

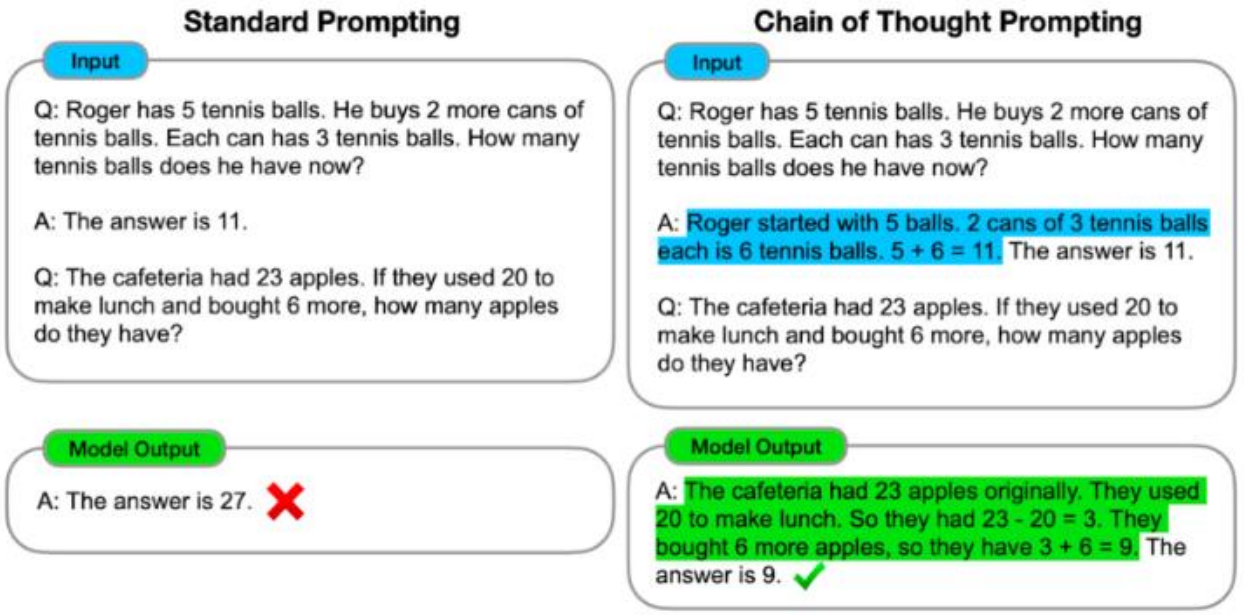
NLP research and advanced topics



NLP Applications

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lj0bFX9HXeE&t=3s

Applications!



Models that use standard prompting directly provide the answer to a multi-step reasoning problem. In contrast, chain of thought prompting teaches the model to deconstruct the problem into intermediate reasoning steps, better enabling it to reach the correct final answer.

https://blog.research.google/2023/01/google-research-2022-beyond-language.html

Lecture Ethics

Smooth functioning of Course

- Slack
  - Create your account on slack/Communication on slack
  - Be active to check announcements!!
  - Don't spam with individual mails.
    - First communication point for doubts on slack
    - Discuss among batchmates (if doubt already resolved)
    - Instructors and TAs (Always for help!!!)

Course logistics

- Slack for assignments, doubts, course announcements, deadlines, etc.
- Follow Course page for resources, materials, logistics, etc.
- Use email judiciously for important/urgent communication
- Don't come without a scheduled slot.
- Don't want to make you wait (in case another meeting)!!Therefore, Calendar invite is must!!
- Make use of Office hours (Don't spam through individual mails!!!)

- Attendance is mandatory!!
- All attendance is via QR codes
- "*Missing Minor exams will not be given re-test. If a student misses it due to genuine and verifiable reason(s), she/he will be given weightage for the missed exam(s) on a pro-rate basis of performance in the end-sem exam.*"

Grading Policy

Type of Evaluation	% Contribution in Grade
Minor 1 and Minor 2	30
Endsem	25
In class activity/quiz / Class Attendance	10
Assignment (6)	15
Project	20

Cheating Policy

- everything you turn in must be your own work, and
- you must note the names of anyone you collaborated with on each problem (the only exceptions are the instructors and TAs), and the nature of the collaboration (e.g., “X helped me,” “I helped X,” “X and I worked it out together.”).

- If you find material in published literature (e.g., on the Web) that is helpful in solving a problem, you must cite it and explain the answer in your own words.
- The project is to be completed by a team; you are not permitted to discuss any aspect of your project with anyone other

References

https://research.google/research-areas/

https://research.ibm.com/topics/natural-language-processing

https://openai.com/research/better-language-models

Reference materials

- https://vlanc-lab.github.io/mu-nlp-course/

- Lecture notes

- (A) Speech and Language Processing by Daniel Jurafsky and James H. Martin
- (B) Natural Language Processing with Python. (updated edition based on Python 3 and NLTK 3) Steven Bird et al. O'Reilly Media