

Natural language processing with neural networks.

Hubert Bryłkowski Europython 2019

Hubert Bryłkowski

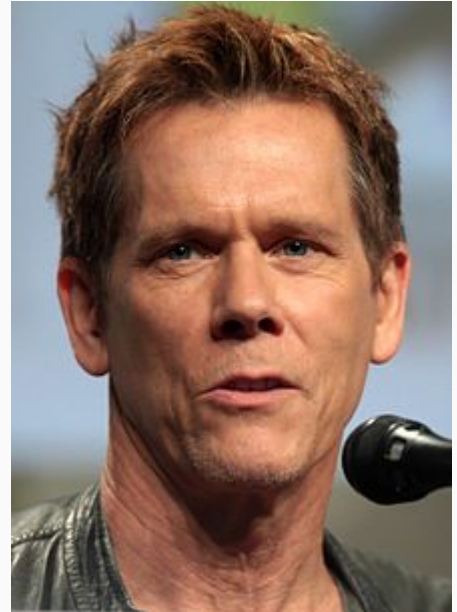
hubert@brylkowski.com
[linkedin.com/in/hubert-bry%C5%82kowski/](https://www.linkedin.com/in/hubert-bry%C5%82kowski/)



Why NLP is hard

Ambiguity

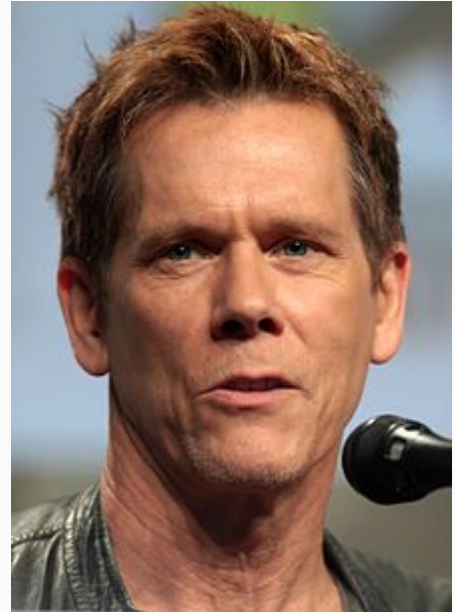
I had a sandwich with Bacon.



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Ambiguity

I had a sandwich with Bacon.



Texts are compositional

Characters -> words -> sentences -> paragraphs



europython

Edinburgh 23-29 July

2018

Introduction to sentiment analysis with spaCy

Thomas Aglassinger

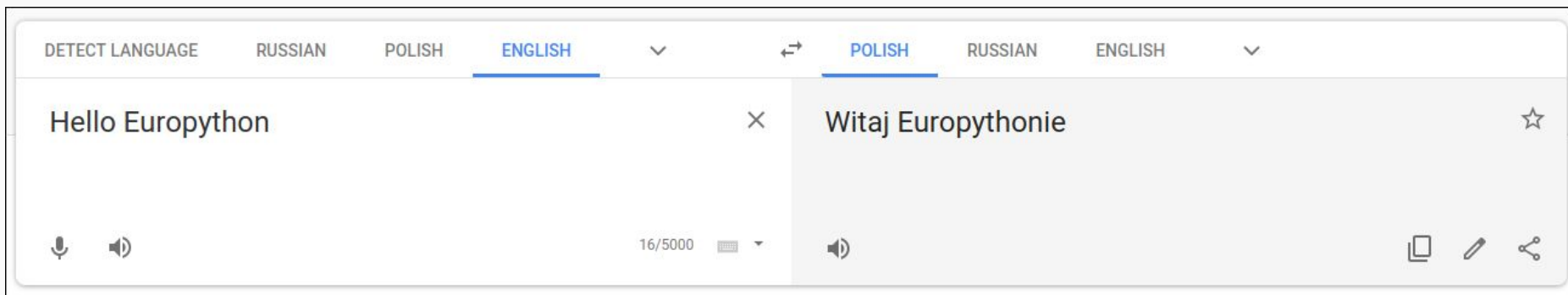
Common problems in NLP

Document classification (sentiment, author, spam)



Common problems in NLP


Sequence to sequence (translation, summarization, response generation)



Common problems in NLP

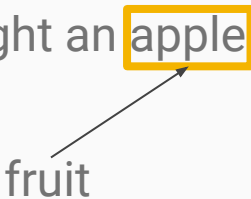
Information extraction (named-entity recognition)

Jimmy bought **Apple** shares.



company

Jimmy bought an **apple**



fruit

Why neural networks are good for
NLP?

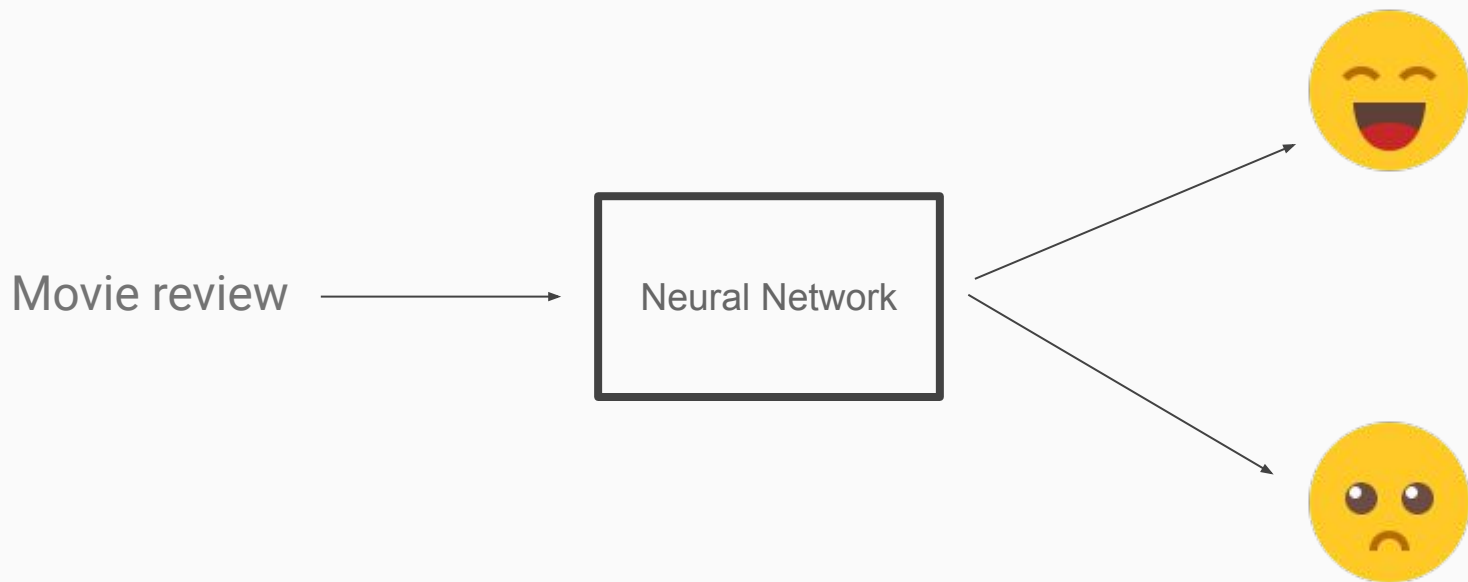
“Real” life problem

IMDB sentiment analysis.

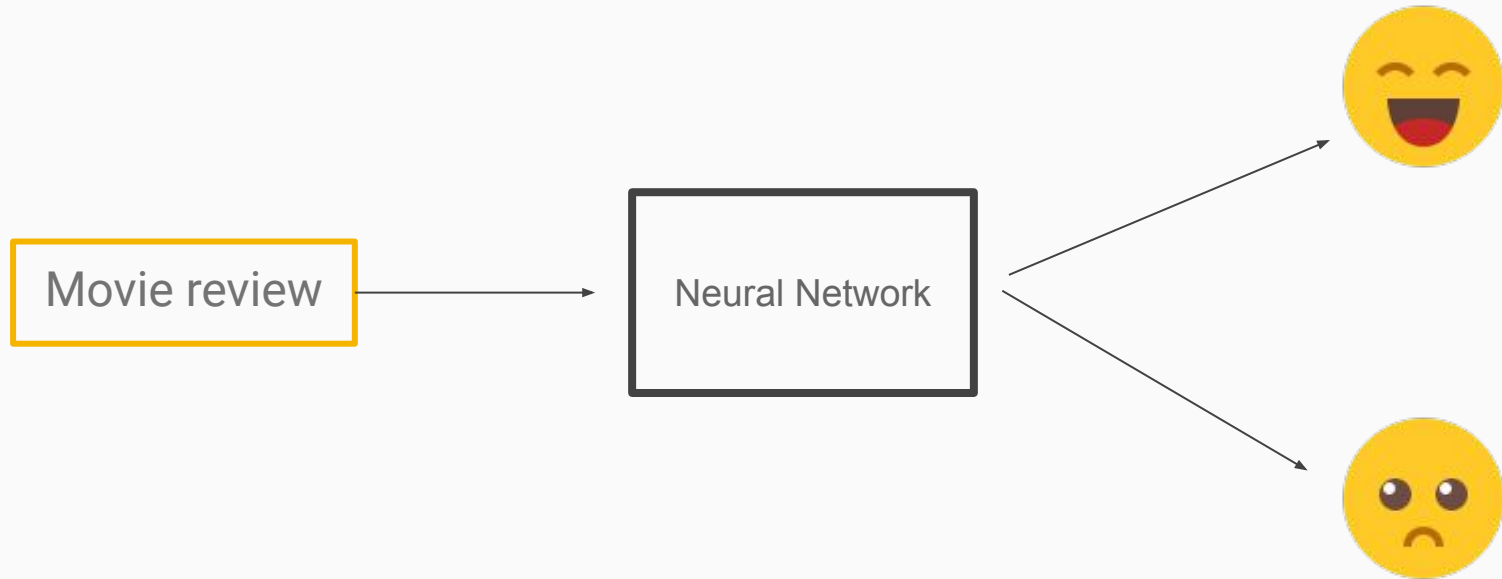
25,000 highly polar movie reviews

Andrew L. Maas, Raymond E. Daly, Peter T. Pham, Dan Huang, Andrew Y. Ng, and Christopher Potts. (2011).
Learning Word Vectors for Sentiment Analysis. *The 49th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics (ACL 2011)*.

Task definition



Task definition



Text as input

“A big disappointment for what was touted as an incredible film. Incredibly bad. Very pretentious. It would be nice if just once someone would create a high profile role for a young woman that was not (...)”

A quick brown fox.

A quick brown **fox**.

A quick brown **fox**.

noun



A quick brown **fox**.

noun
canine



A quick brown **fox**.



noun

canine

stem - fox

lemma - fox

A quick brown **fox**.



noun

canine

stem - fox

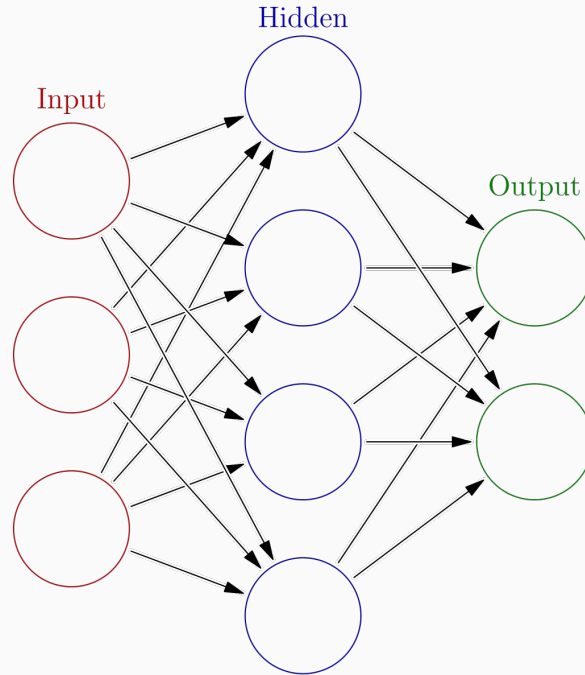
lemma - fox

TFIDF

A quick brown fox.

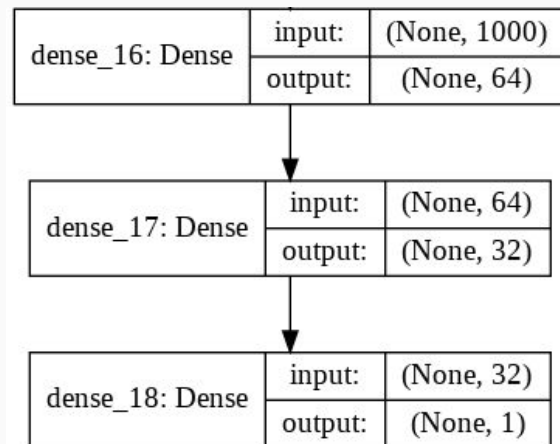
vocab	X
fox	1
brown	1
over	0
quick	1
a	1
jumps	0
dog	0
lazy	0
<UNK>	0

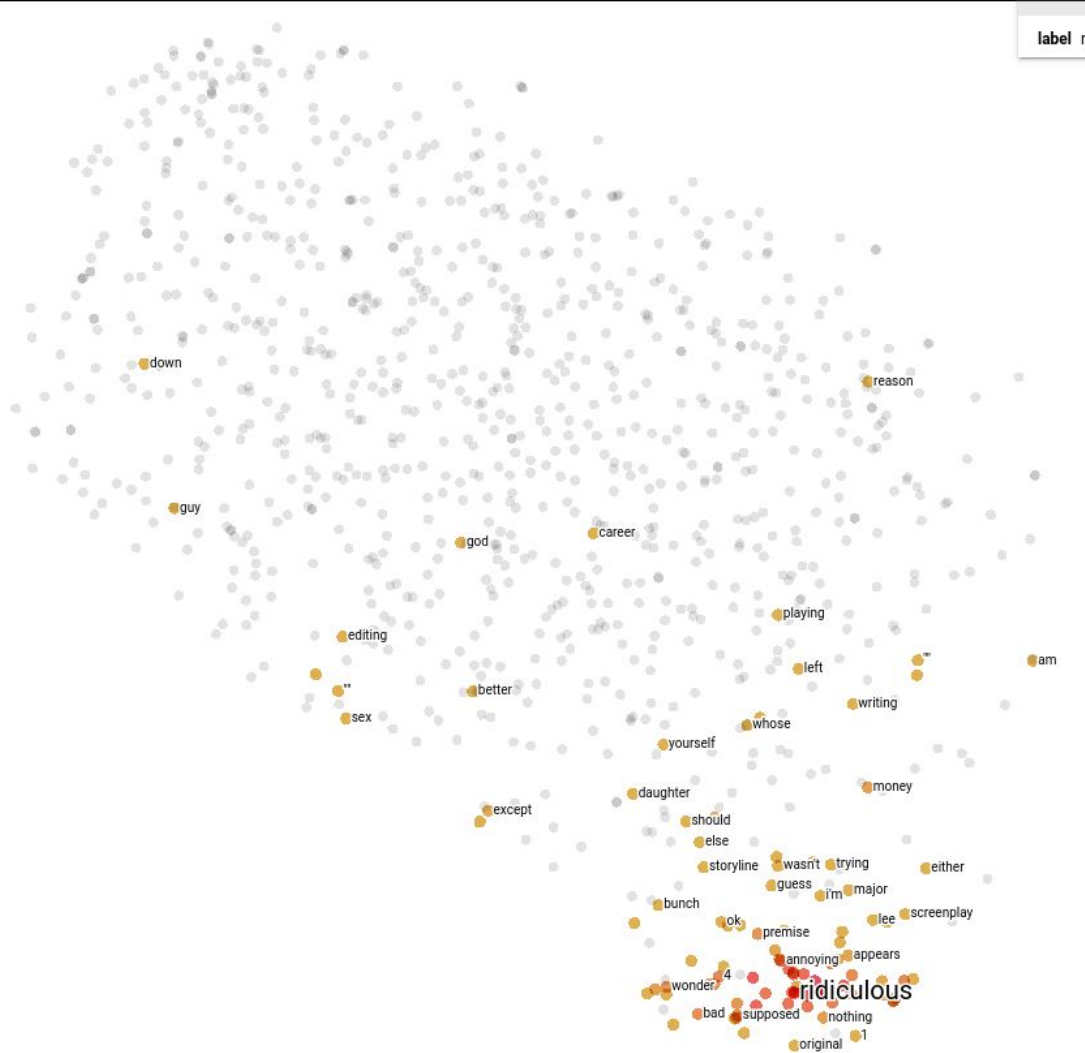
Fully connected neural network



By Glosser.ca - Own work,
Derivative of File:Artificial neural
network.svg, CC BY-SA 3.0,
[https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/
index.php?curid=24913461](https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=24913461)

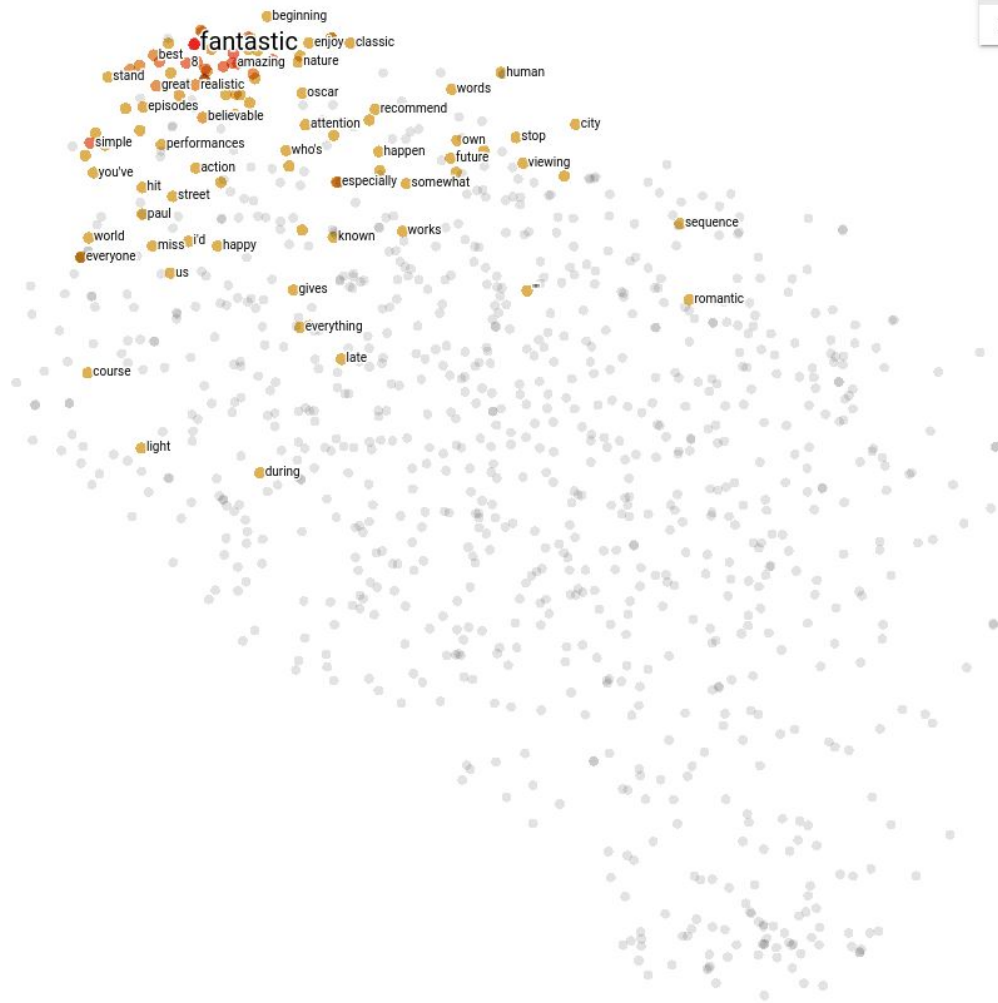
Simple model





Nearest points in the original space:

waste	0.255
boring	0.298
worst	0.301
worse	0.309
poorly	0.311
horrible	0.336
annoying	0.339
awful	0.347
poor	0.356
terrible	0.361
crap	0.377



fant

label

Nearest points in the original space:

excellent	0.306
7	0.371
simple	0.403
8	0.407
amazing	0.409
favorite	0.413
today	0.442
highly	0.444
wonderful	0.458
superb	0.458

Pros and cons of FC with BoW

- Simple - cheap and fast to train
- Always looking at whole text
- Kinda interpretable
- Can't get close to state of the art
- Order of words do not matter

Bag of words

I loved the movie, but cinema was terrible.

I loved cinema, but the movie was terrible.

A quick brown fox.

vocab	X			
	0	0	0	1
fox	0	0	0	1
brown	0	0	1	0
over	0	0	0	0
quick	0	1	0	0
a	1	0	0	0
jumps	0	0	0	0
dog	0	0	0	0
lazy	0	0	0	0
<UNK>	0	0	0	0

A quick brown vixen.

vocab	X			
fox	0	0	0	0
brown	0	0	1	0
over	0	0	0	0
quick	0	1	0	0
a	1	0	0	0
jumps	0	0	0	0
dog	0	0	0	0
lazy	0	0	0	0
<UNK>	0	0	0	1

A quick brown vixen.

vocab	X			
fox	0	0	0	0
brown	0	0	1	0
over	0	0	0	0
quick	0	1	0	0
a	1	0	0	0
jumps	0	0	0	0
dog	0	0	0	0
lazy	0	0	0	0
<NOUN>	0	0	0	1
<ADJ>	0	0	0	0

Input (5000)



Dense (64)



Dense (32)



Dense (1)

A quick brown vixen.

vocab	X			
fox	0	0	0	0
brown	0	0	1	0
over	0	0	0	0
quick	0	1	0	0
a	1	0	0	0
lazy	0	0	0	0
<UNK>	0	0	0	1
<NOUN>	0	0	0	1
<ADJ>	0	1	1	0
<DET>	1	0	0	0

A quick brown vixen.

vocab	X			
word	0.01	0.84	-0.54	0.03
	0.18	0.96	-0.45	0.98
	-0.63	-0.21	-0.82	-0.60
	0.94	-0.37	0.72	0.69
Part of speech	0.20	-0.38	0.90	0.11
	0.43	0.70	-0.91	-0.97

Input (5060, 1000)



Embedding (64)



Dense (128)



Dense (32)



Dense (1)

Pros and cons of FC with sequence

- Still simple - cheap and fast to train
- Order of words matter
- Kinda interpretable
- Can't get close to state of the art (0.96 - GraphStar)
- Words at given position matter more
- Negations are hard to catch

This movie was not good.

This movie was not_good.

Convolutional Neural Networks - CNNs

This movie was not good

This movie was not good



this
movie

This movie was not good

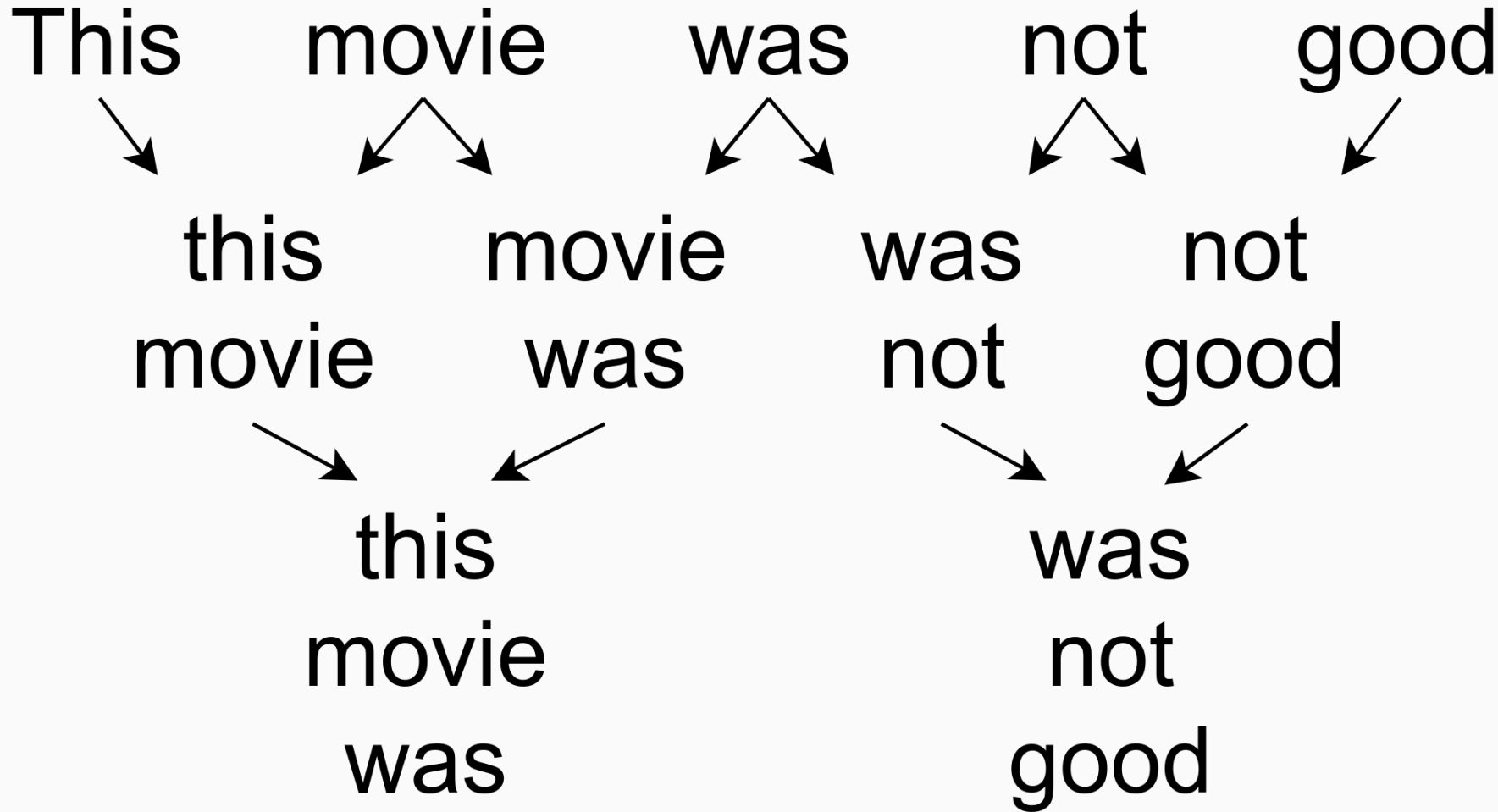


this movie
movie was

This movie was not good



this movie was not
movie was not good



Input (5000, 1000)



Embedding (64)



Convolution (64, stride 2)



Average pooling (2)



Dense (128)



Dense (1)

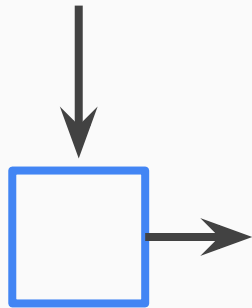
Pros and cons of CNNs

- Parallelize nicely - inference can be fast
- Order of words matter
- Positions of words matter
- We can look at whole sentence
- Connections can only be made between close neighbours

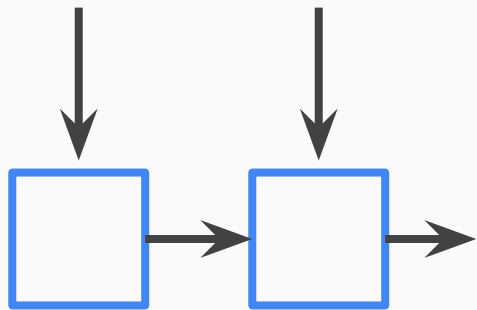
[Understanding Convolutional Neural Networks for NLP - DENNY BRITZ](#)

Recurrent Neural Networks - RNNs

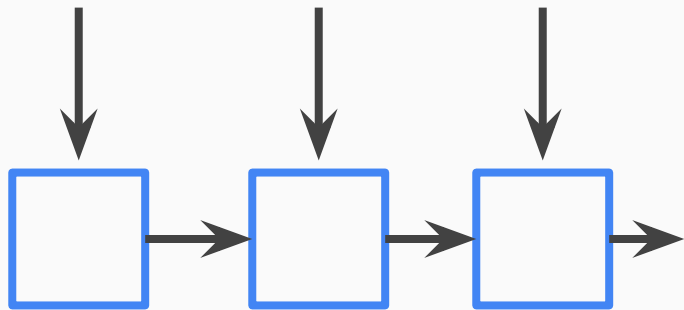
This movie was not good.



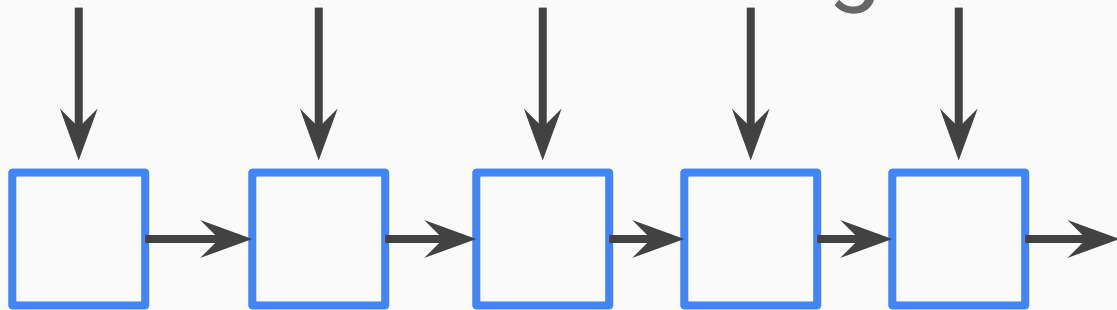
This movie was not good.



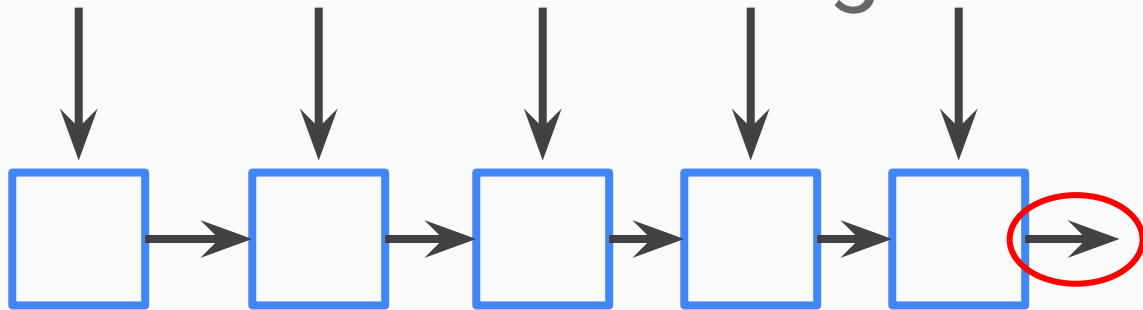
This movie was not good.



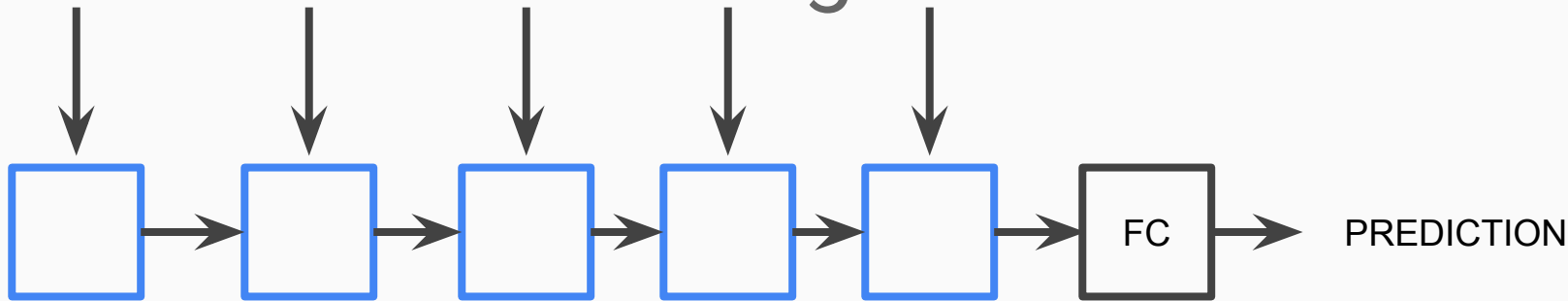
This movie was not good.



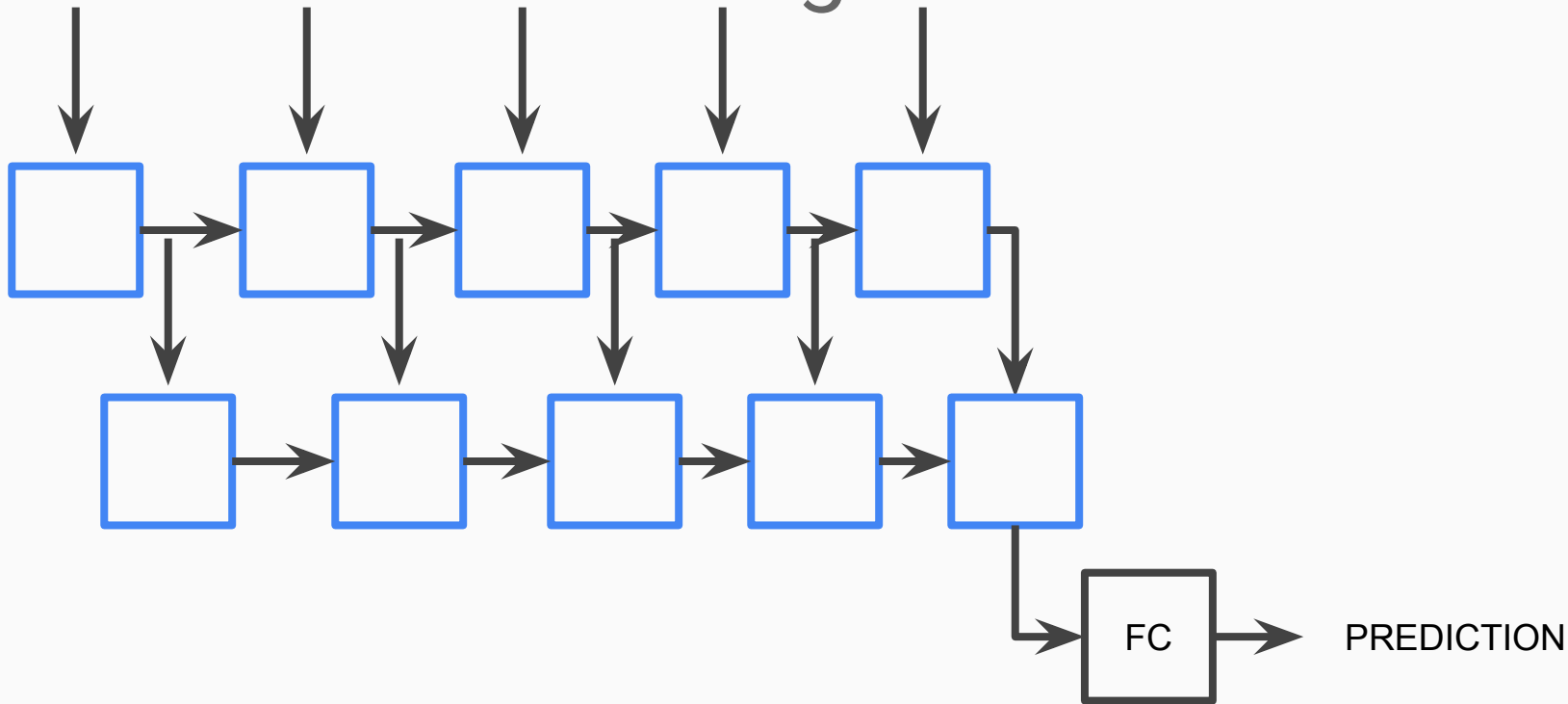
This movie was not good.



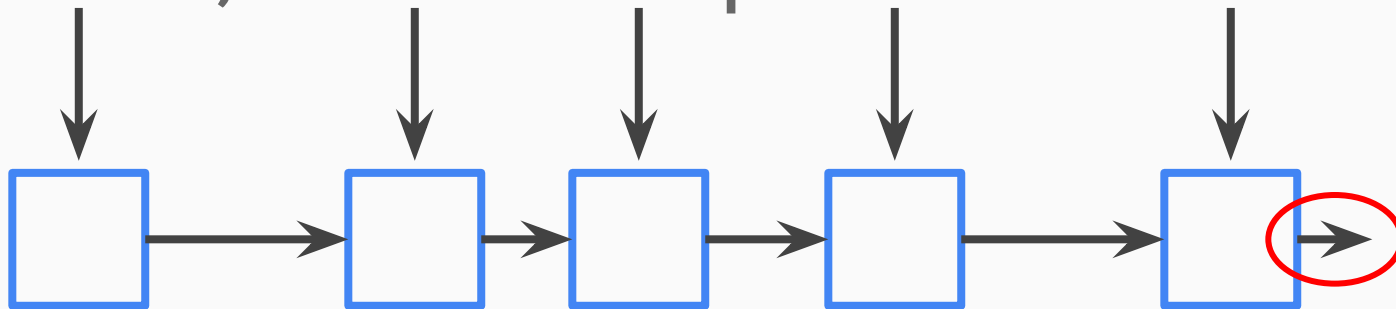
This movie was not good.



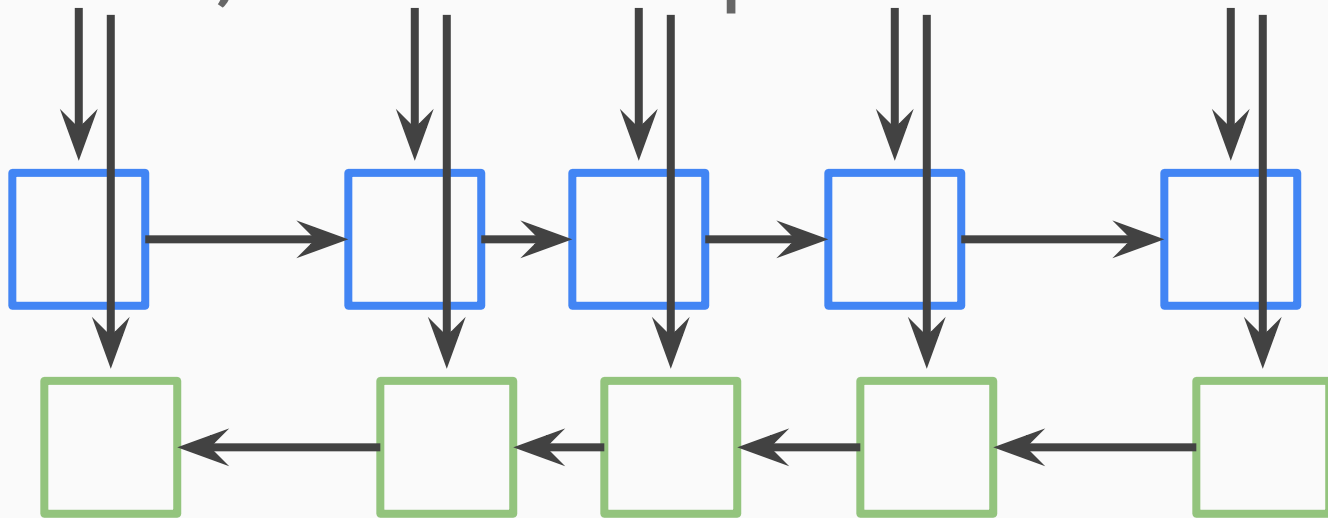
This movie was not good.



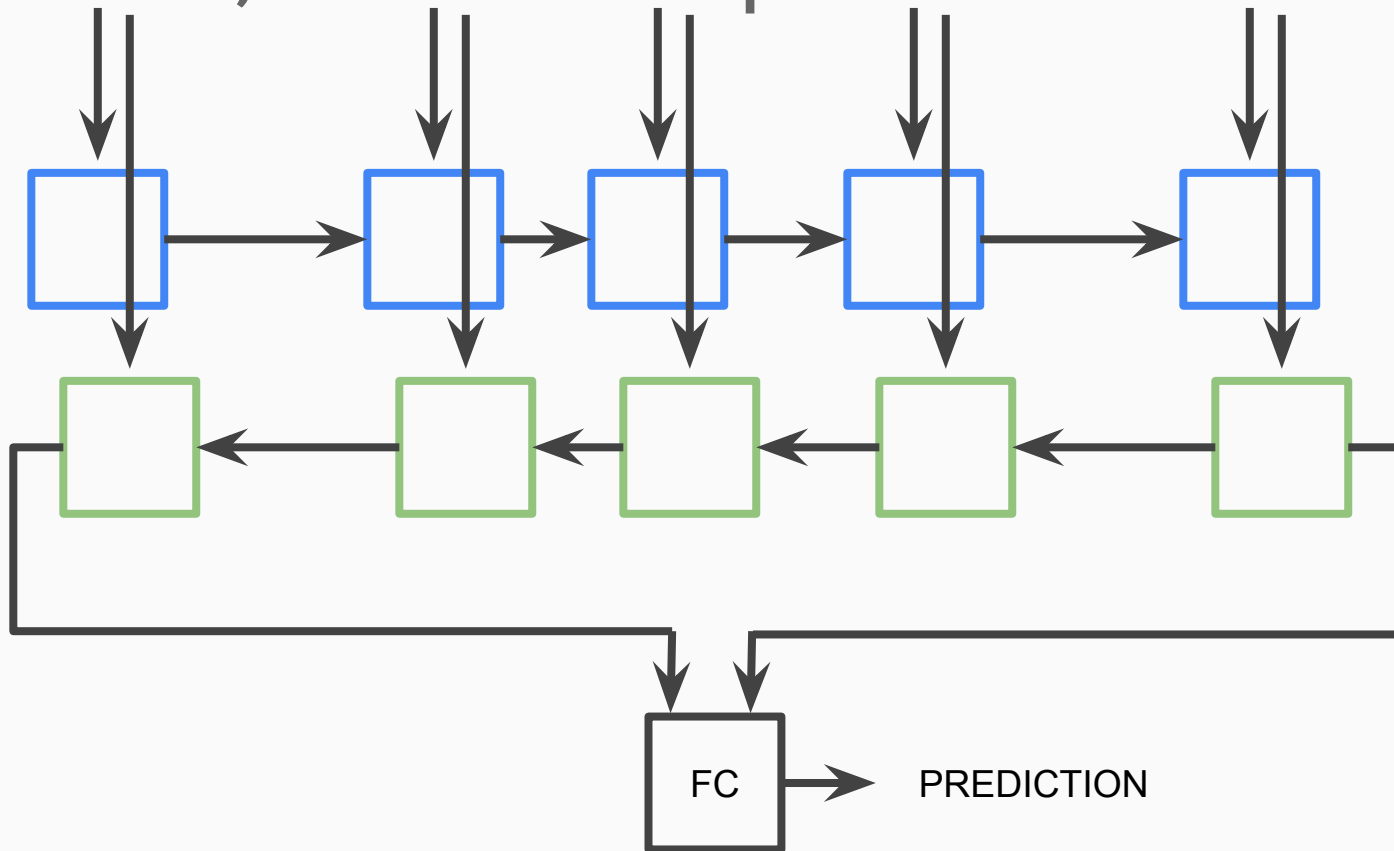
Terrible, I loved her previous movies.



Terrible, I loved her previous movies.



Terrible, I loved her previous movies.

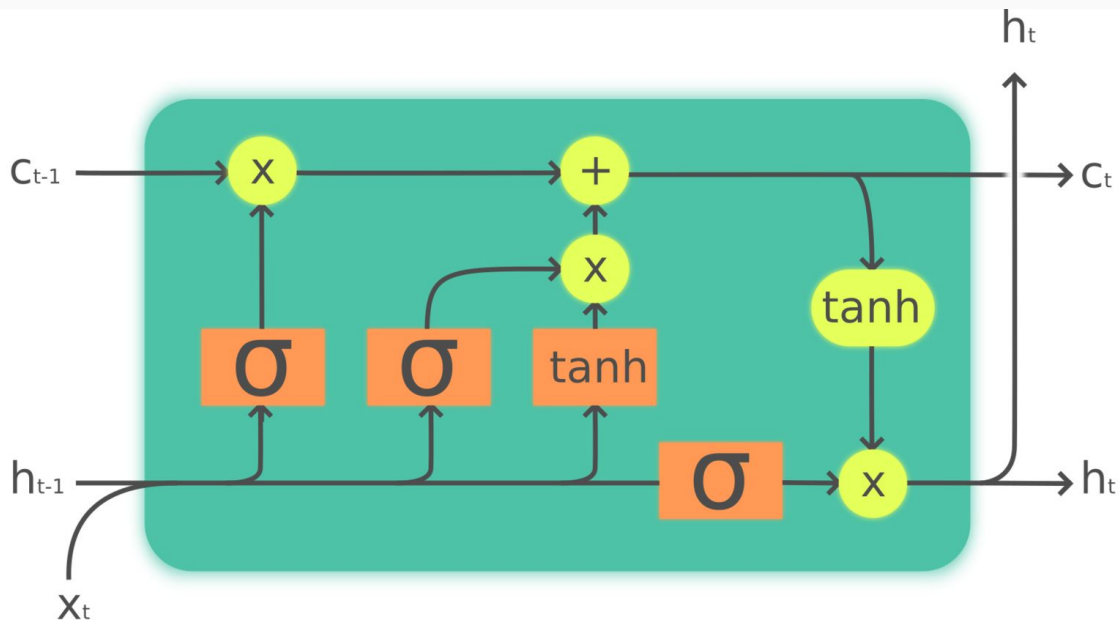


Pros and cons of simple RNNs

- Can give better results
- We look at whole sequence
- Hard to train - a lot of resources and time needed
- Prone to “forgetting” words from beginning (or end) of sequence

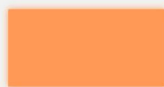
[Stanford lecture Recurrent Neural Networks and Language Models](#)

LSTM / GRU



Legend:

Layer

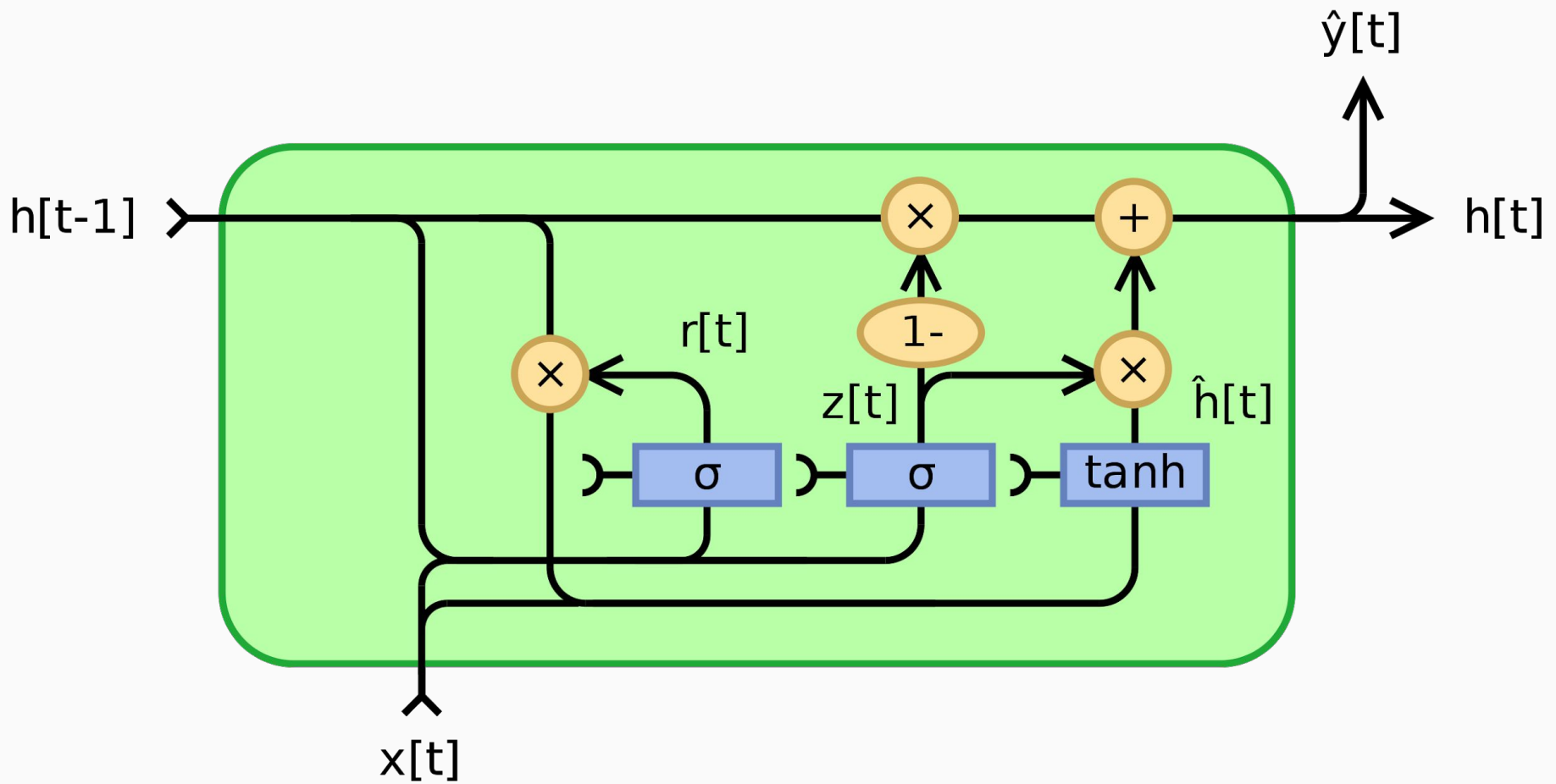


Pointwise op



Copy





Pros and cons of LSTM / GRU

- Can give best results
- Always look at whole sequence
- Can “remember” the words from beginning
- Hardest to train - a lot of resources and time needed
- Not counting transformer - best models

[Stanford lecture Machine Translation and Advanced Recurrent LSTMs and GRUs](#)
[Understanding LSTM Networks](#)

Summary

architecture	accuracy	1 epoch time
fully Connected with bow	0.89	2s
fully connected - embeddings	0.89	1s
fully connected - pos instead unk	0.88	5s
fully connected - pos embeddings	0.88	3s
simple RNN - embeddings	0.85	42s
simple biRNN - embeddings	0.87	137s
LSTM	0.88	137s



MORGAN & CLAYPOOL PUBLISHERS

Neural Network Methods for Natural Language Processing

Yoav Goldberg

*SYNTHESIS LECTURES ON
HUMAN LANGUAGE TECHNOLOGIES*

Graeme Hirst, *Series Editor*

Thank you

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