

Information Service Engineering

Lecture 2: Natural Language Processing - 1



Karlsruher Institut für Technologie



FIZ Karlsruhe

Leibniz Institute for Information Infrastructure

Prof. Dr. Harald Sack

FIZ Karlsruhe - Leibniz Institute for Information Infrastructure

AIFB - Karlsruhe Institute of Technology

Summer Semester 2021

- 1.1 How to get Information (from the Web)?
- 1.2 Communication, Language, and Understanding
- 1.3 How to measure Information?
- 1.4 The ever-growing Web of Information
- 1.5 Search Engines on the Web
- 1.6 The Meaning of Information

2.0 What is Natural Language Processing?

2.1 NLP and Basic Linguistic Knowledge

2.2 Morphology

2.3 NLP Applications

2.4 NLP Techniques

2.5 NLP Challenges

2.6 Evaluation, Precision and Recall

2.7 Regular Expressions

2.8 Finite State Automata

2.9 Tokenization

2.10 Language Model and N-Grams

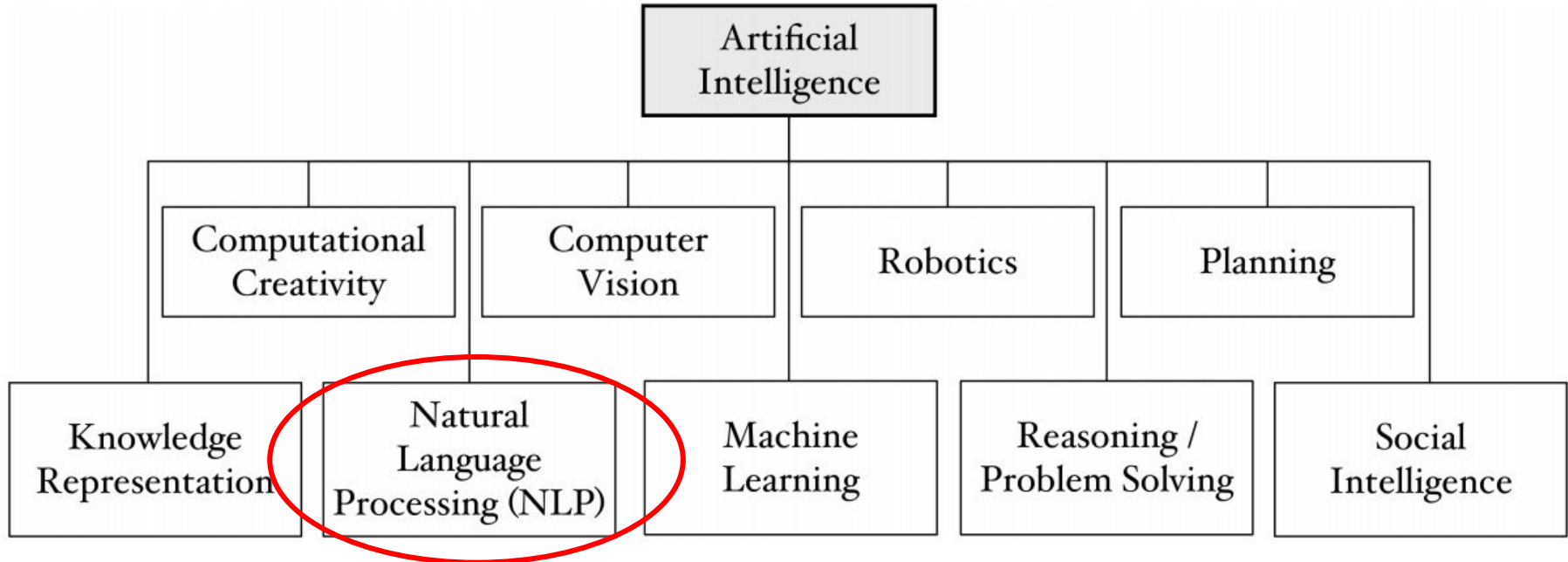
2.11 Part-of-Speech Tagging

2.12 Word Embeddings

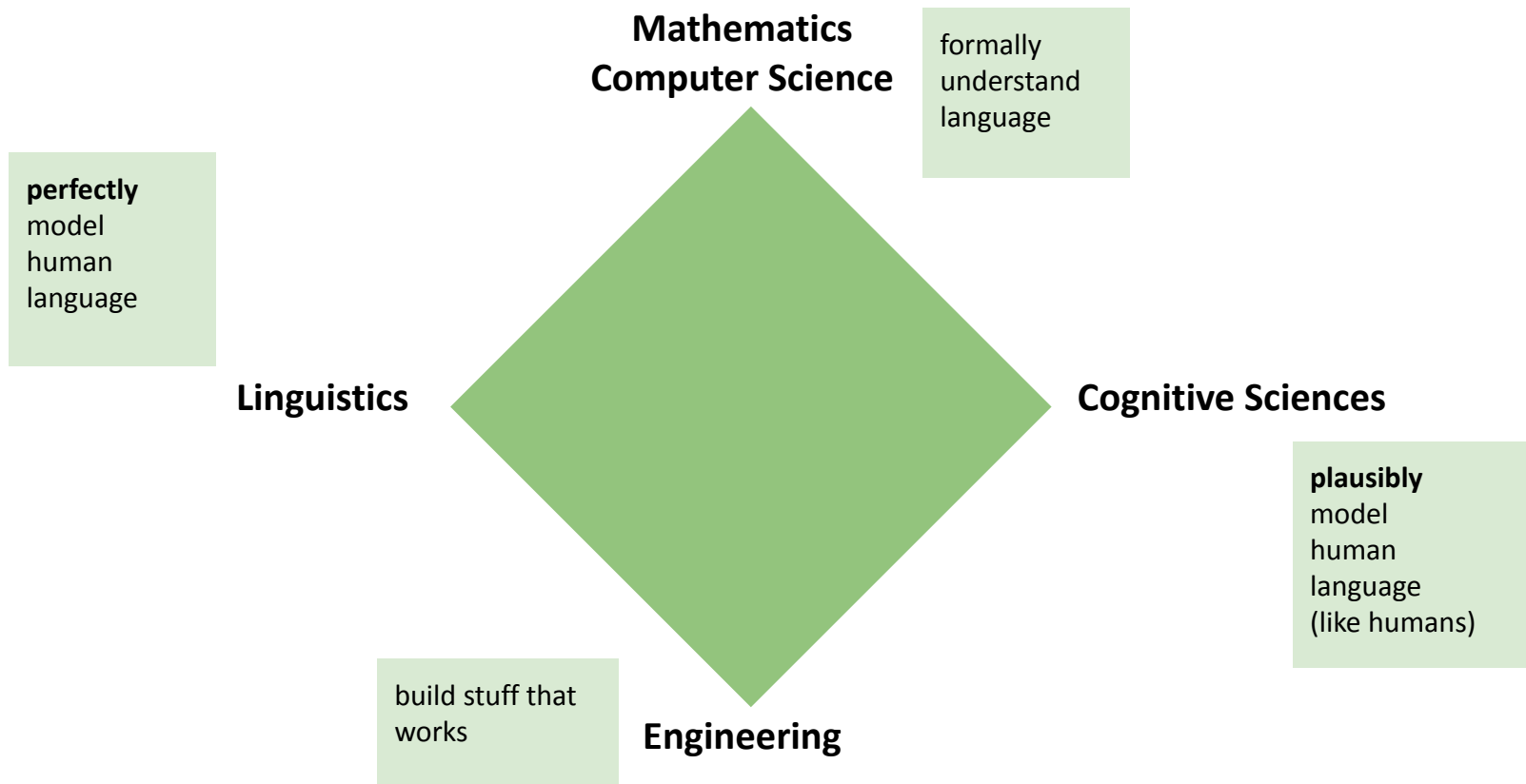
Natural Language Processing (NLP)

- is a field of computer science, artificial intelligence, and computational linguistics and
- is concerned with the **interactions between computers and human (natural) languages** and, in particular,
- is concerned with **programming computers to fruitfully process large natural language corpora.**
- Specifically the task **to extract meaningful information from natural language input** or **to produce natural language output.**

Positioning of NLP in Artificial Intelligence



NLP is an Interdisciplinary Science

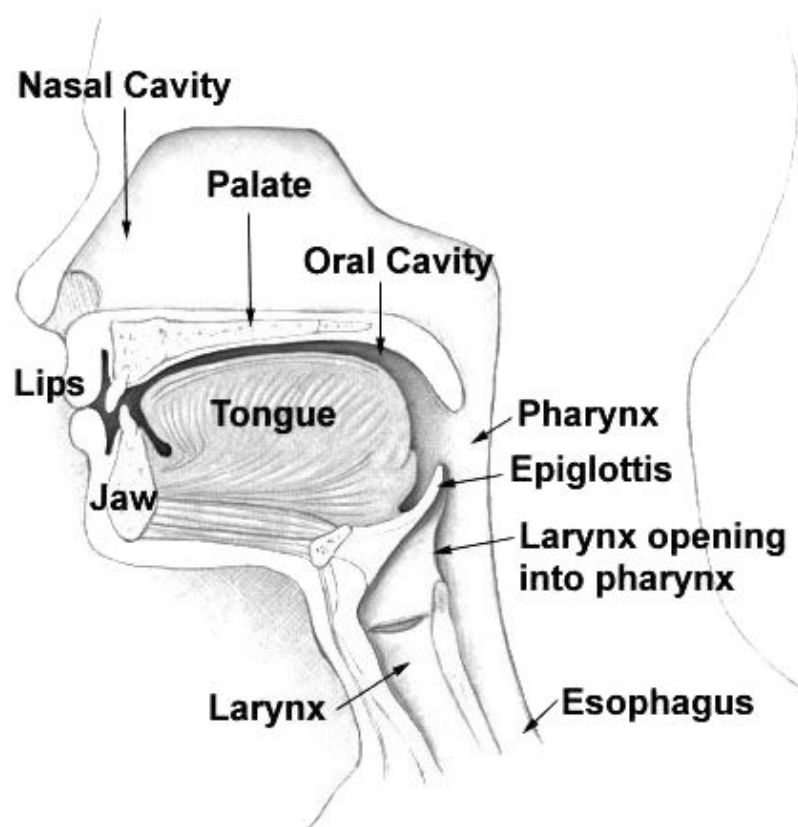


Natural Languages

- are mainly built on three different knowledge components:
 - **Phonology:** the **sound** of words
 - **Semantics:** the **meaning** of words
 - **Syntax:** the **grammatical rules** according to which words are put together

Phonetics vs Phonology

- **Phonetics** is a branch of linguistics that comprises
 - the **study of the sounds of (all) human speech**
 - and is concerned with the **physical properties of speech sounds**, i.e.
 - their physiological production,
 - acoustic properties,
 - auditory perception, and
 - neurophysiological status.

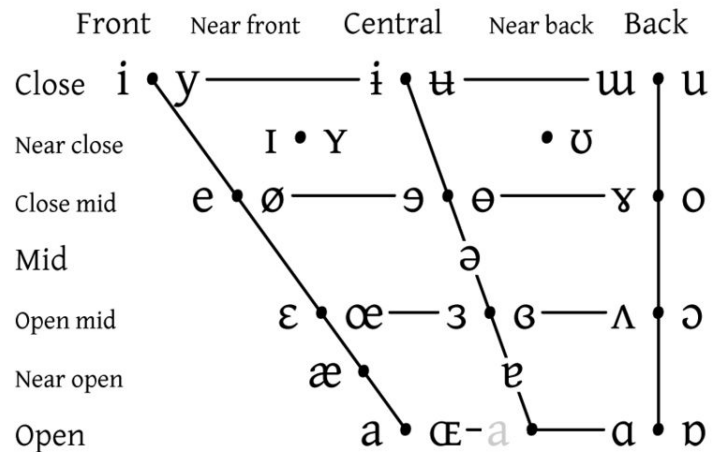


https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Language#/media/File:Illu01_head_neck.jpg

Phonetics vs Phonology

- **Phonology** is defined as
 - **the study of speech sounds of a language or languages,**
 - **and the laws governing them,**
 - particularly the laws governing the **composition and combination of speech sounds in language.**

VOWELS



2.0 What is Natural Language Processing?

2.1 NLP and Basic Linguistic Knowledge

2.2 Morphology

2.3 NLP Applications

2.4 NLP Techniques

2.5 NLP Challenges

2.6 Evaluation, Precision and Recall

2.7 Regular Expressions

2.8 Finite State Automata

2.9 Tokenization

2.10 Language Model and N-Grams

2.11 Part-of-Speech Tagging

2.12 Word Embeddings

Phonology Basics

Phone

- **Any distinct speech sound**, regardless of whether the exact sound is critical to the meanings of words

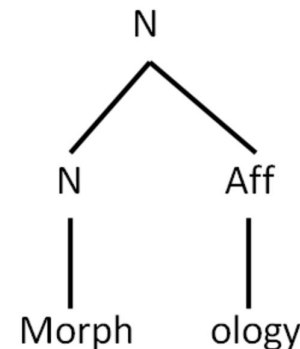
Phoneme

- **Smallest (abstract cognitive) sound unit** in a language that is able of conveying a distinct meaning
- **Example:**
 - “s” and “r” in “sing” and “ring”
 - “ss” and “ll” in “kiss” and “kill”

Morphology

- Morphology is the study of **internal structures (formation) of words** and **how they can be modified**.
- Morphology determines how to **parse complex words into their components**.

⇒ **What is a word?**



Linguistic Basics

A **word** (w_i) is the smallest **independent** unit of language.

“Independent”?

- do not depend on other words
- can be separated from other units
- can change position



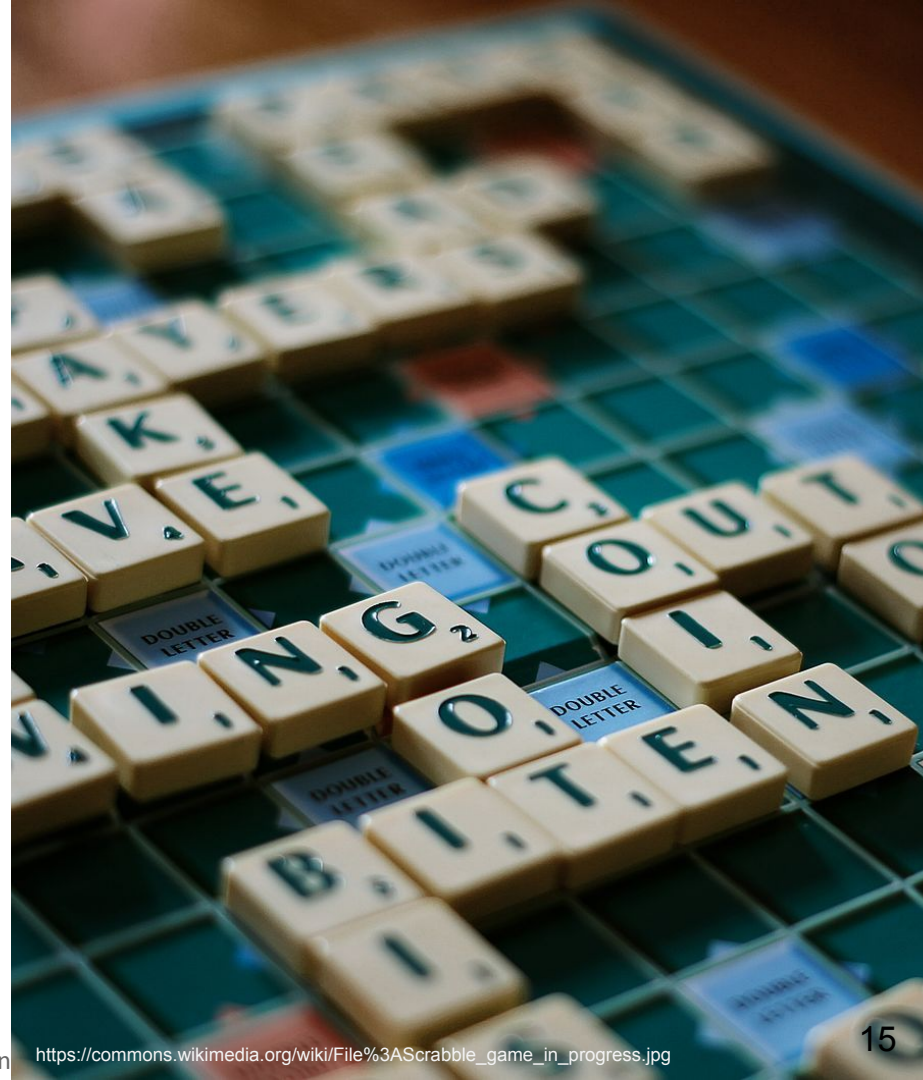
Linguistic Basics

- **Example:**
The man looked at the horses.
- **s** is the plural marker, dependent on the noun **horse** to receive meaning.
- **Horses** is a word: it can occur in other positions or stand on its own.



Linguistic Basics

A **vocabulary** consists of a set of **words** (w_i).



Linguistic Basics

A **text** is composed of a sequence of **words** from a **vocabulary**.

SHAKESPEARES, SONNETS.

FRom fairest creatures we desire increase,
That thereby beauties *Rose* might neuer die,
But as the riper should by time decease,
His tender heire might beare his memory:
But thou contracted to thine owne bright eyes,
Feed'st thy lights flame with selfe substantiall fewell,
Making a famine where aboundance lies,
Thy selfe thy foe, to thy sweet selfe too cruell:
Thou that art now the worlds fresh ornament,
And only herauld to the gaudy spring,
Within thine owne bud buriest thy content,
And tender chorde makst wast in niggarding:
Pitty the world, or else this glutton be,
To eate the worlds due, by the graue and thee.

2

VVhen fortie Winters shall besiege thy brow,
And digge deep trenches in thy beauties field,
Thy youthes proud liucry so gaz'd on now,
Will be a totter'd weed of smal worth held:
Then being askt, where all thy beautie lies,
Where all the treasure of thy lusty daies;
To say within thine owne deepe sunken eyes,
Were an all-eating shame, and thriftlesse praise.
How much more praise deseru'd thy beauties vse,
If thou couldst answer this faire child of mine
Shall sum my count, and make my old excuse
Proouing his beautie by succession thine.

B

This

Linguistic Basics

A **language** is
constructed of a
set of all possible texts.



Linguistic Basics

A **discourse** is
the study of linguistic units
larger than a single statement
(i.e. a coherent sequences of
sentences).

DISCOURS
DE LA METHODE

Pour bien conduire la raifon,& chercher
la verité dans les ſciences.

Plus

LA DIOPTRIQUE.

LES METEORES.

ET

LA GEOMETRIE.

Qui ſont des eſſais de cete METHODE.



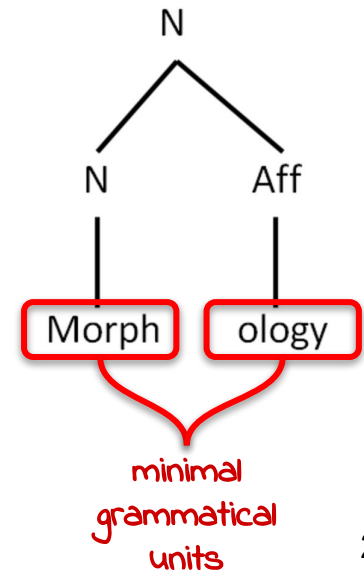
A LEYDE
De l'Imprimerie de IAN MAIRE.
C I O C XXXVII.
Avec Privilège.

- 2.0 What is Natural Language Processing?
- 2.1 NLP and Basic Linguistic Knowledge
- 2.2 Morphology**
- 2.3 NLP Applications
- 2.4 NLP Techniques
- 2.5 NLP Challenges
- 2.6 Evaluation, Precision and Recall
- 2.7 Regular Expressions
- 2.8 Finite State Automata
- 2.9 Tokenization
- 2.10 Language Model and N-Grams
- 2.11 Part-of-Speech Tagging
- 2.12 Word Embeddings

Morphology

Morphemes

- The **smallest grammatical unit** in a language, i.e. the smallest meaningful unit of a language
- We distinguish:
 - **Simple words:** consist of a single morpheme
E.g. *work, build, run*, etc.
 - **Complex words:** have internal structure, i.e. consist of 2 or more morphemes
E.g. *morphology*, **affix** *-ology* added to **root** *morph*



Morphology

Morphemes

- The smallest unit of meaning, i.e. the smallest

A bound morpheme that is part of a complex word but does not belong to any lexical category (i.e., is not a verb, a noun, an adjective)
- We distinguish:
 - **Simple words:** consist of a single morpheme
E.g. *work, build, run, etc.*
 - **Complex words:** have internal structure, i.e. consist of 2 or more morphemes
E.g. *morphology*, **affix**-ology added to **root** morph

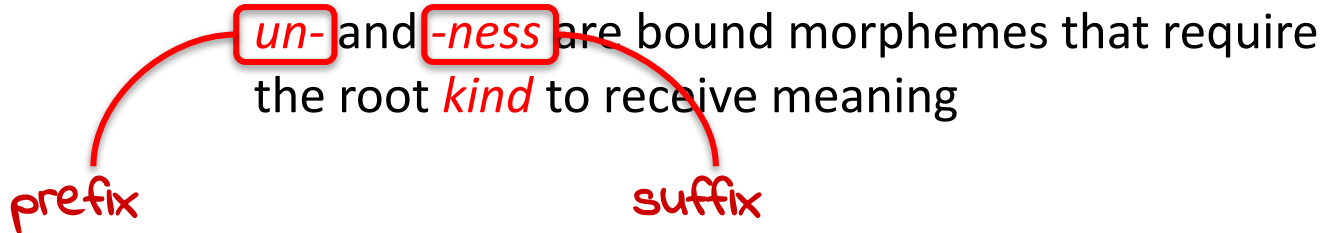
Core part of a complex word, the part that carries the major component of its meaning

Morphology

Free vs. Bound Morphemes

- **Free morpheme:** a simple word, consisting of one morpheme,
 - e.g. *house, work, high, chair, wrap*
- **Bound morpheme:** morphemes that must be attached to another morpheme to receive meaning,
 - e.g. *unkindness*

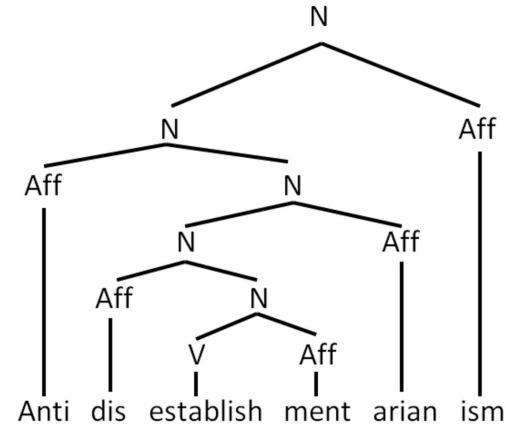
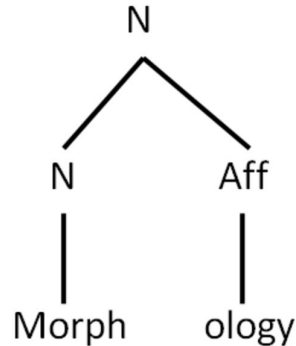
un- and **-ness** are bound morphemes that require the root *kind* to receive meaning



The diagram illustrates the morphological structure of the word 'unkindness'. The root word 'kind' is written in red. The prefix 'un-' is enclosed in a red box and labeled 'prefix' in red cursive below it. The suffix '-ness' is also enclosed in a red box and labeled 'suffix' in red cursive below it. Two red curved lines connect the 'un-' box to the 'kind' root and the '-ness' box to the 'kind' root, indicating their attachment points.

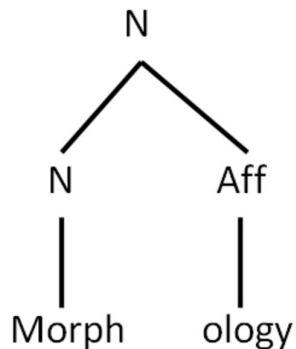
Morphological Parsing

- = the process of determining the morphemes (and their purpose) from which a given word is constructed.
- Can be visualized in a tree diagram (**morphology tree**).

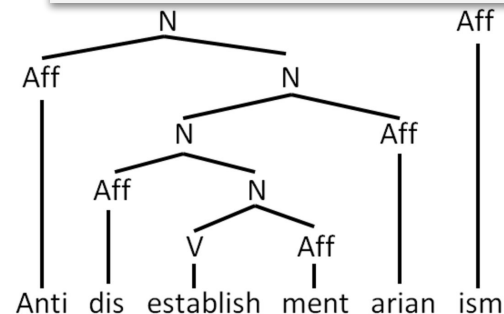


Morphological Parsing

- In many languages, words can be made up of a main **stem** (carrying the basic dictionary meaning) plus one or more **affixes** carrying grammatical information.
- **Surface form:** morphology
- **Lexical form:** morph+N+Aff

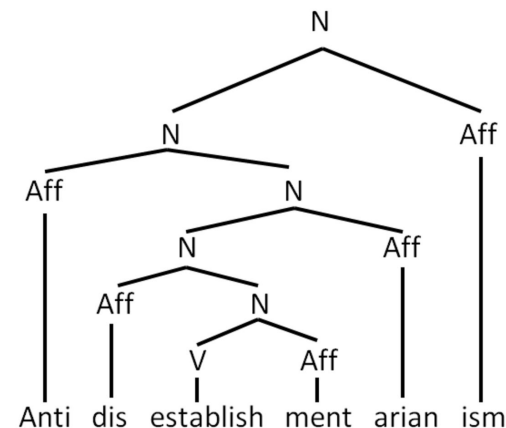


Morphological Parsing is the problem of **extracting the lexical form from the surface form.**



Morphological Parsing - Applications

- Any NLP tasks involving **grammatical parsing** will typically involve morphology parsing as a prerequisite.
- **Search engines:** e.g. a search for 'fox' should return documents containing 'foxes', and vice versa.
- Even a humble task like **spell checking** can benefit: e.g. is "*morphology*" a possible word form?



Morphological Rules

- Many languages build more complex words out of morphemes via
 - **Derivation** (with derivational morphemes)
 - **Compound**
 - **Inflection** (with inflectional morphemes)

Derivation

- The process of forming a new word from an existing word by **adding derivational morphemes as affixes**.
- The meaning of the resulting word is different from that of its root.
- Very often there is a change in **word category** involved.

- **Example**

- *teach*

stem

verb

-er

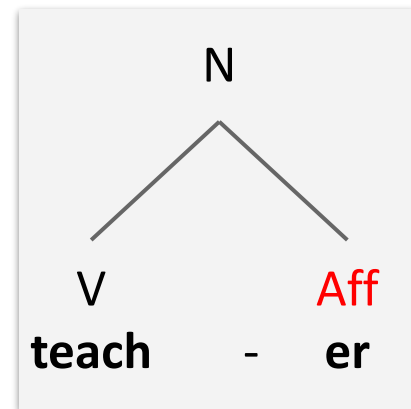
affix

derivational
morpheme

teacher

resulting word

noun



Compounding

- **Combination of already existing words** into a new one
- There is no affixation but each of the parts can be assigned to a specific **word category**
- Examples:
 - N + N → N : *lawn mower*
 - P + N → N : *up shot*
 - N + V → V : *blow dry*
 - P + Adj → Adj : *over grown*

Compounding

- **Combination of already existing words** into a new one
- There is no affixation but each of the parts can be assigned to a specific **word category**

- Examples:

- | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|------------|---|------------|---|-------------------|
| ○ | N | + | N | → | N | : | <i>lawn mower</i> |
| ○ | P | + | N | → | N | : | <i>up shot</i> |
| ○ | N | + | V | → | V | : | <i>blow dry</i> |
| ○ | P | + | Adj | → | Adj | : | <i>over grown</i> |

Head

Inflection

- Modification of a word to **indicate aspects of the grammatical function of a word** such as **tense, case, voice, aspect, person, number, gender, and mood.**
- In **English, inflection** is predominantly expressed via affixation with **inflectional morphemes.**

Inflection

English has only eight inflectional morphemes:

- noun plural {-s} *He has three desserts.*
- noun possessive {-s} *This is Betty's dessert.*
- verb present tense {-s} *Bill usually eats dessert.*
- verb past tense {-ed} *He baked the dessert yesterday.*
- verb past participle {-en} *He has always eaten dessert.*
- verb present participle {-ing} *He is eating the dessert now.*
- adjective comparative {-er} *His dessert is larger than mine.*
- adjective superlative {-est} *Her dessert is the largest.*

Morphology

Inflection vs. Derivation

- **Derivation** often changes the category of the root, **inflection** never does that.
- **Derivation** changes the meaning of the root, **inflection** does not.
- **Derivation** applies before **inflection**.

Inflection vs. Derivation

1. The farmer's cows escaped.
2. It was raining.
3. Those socks are inexpensive.
4. Jim needs the newer copy.
5. The strongest rower continued.
6. The pitbull has bitten the cyclist.
7. She quickly closed the book.
8. The alphabet-ization went well.

Stemming vs. Lemmatization

- **Stemming**

The process of reducing inflected or sometimes derived words to their **word stem**

- Example: **cats** → *cat*

morphological parse of cats: **cat + N + PL**

- **Lemmatization**

The process of grouping together the inflected forms of a word so they can be analyzed as a single item, identified by the word's **lemma**, or **dictionary form**

- Example: **better** → *good*

morphological parse of better: **good + Adj + Com**

surface form

lexical form

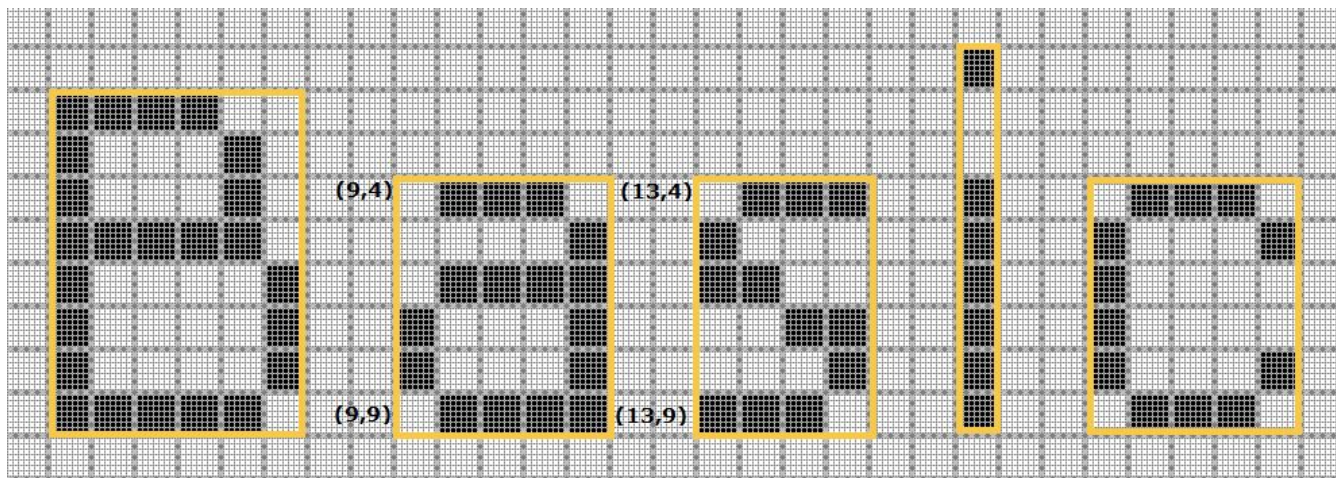
Basic Morphology - Summary

- Morphemes - free vs. bound (affixes, suffixes, prefixes)
- Morphological parsing
 - Surface form and lexical form
- Morphological rules
 - Inflection,
 - Derivation, and
 - Compounding
- Stemming vs. Lemmatization

- 2.0 What is Natural Language Processing?
- 2.1 NLP and Basic Linguistic Knowledge
- 2.2 Morphology
- 2.3 NLP Applications**
- 2.4 NLP Techniques
- 2.5 NLP Challenges
- 2.6 Evaluation, Precision and Recall
- 2.7 Regular Expressions
- 2.8 Finite State Automata
- 2.9 Tokenization
- 2.10 Language Model and N-Grams
- 2.11 Part-of-Speech Tagging
- 2.12 Word Embeddings

Optical Character Recognition

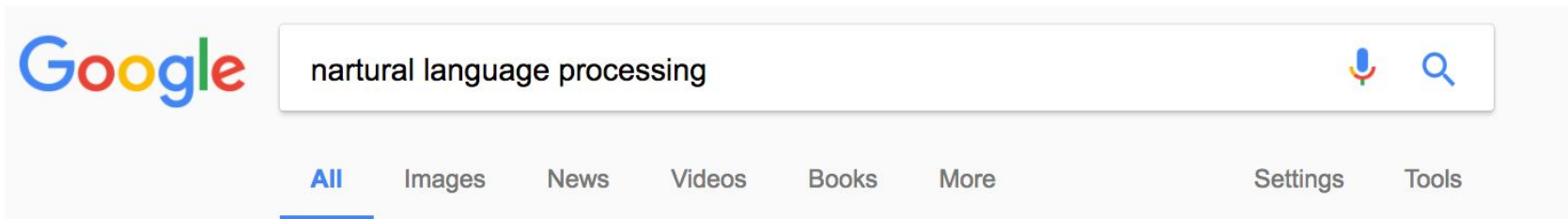
- Conversion of **images** of typed, handwritten or printed text into machine-encoded **text**
- In combination with computer vision, pattern recognition, and artificial intelligence



<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:BasicBoundry.png>

Spelling and Grammar Checking

- Checking spelling and grammar
- Suggesting alternatives for the errors



About 8.820.000 results (0,72 seconds)

Showing results for *natural* language processing
Search instead for *natural* language processing

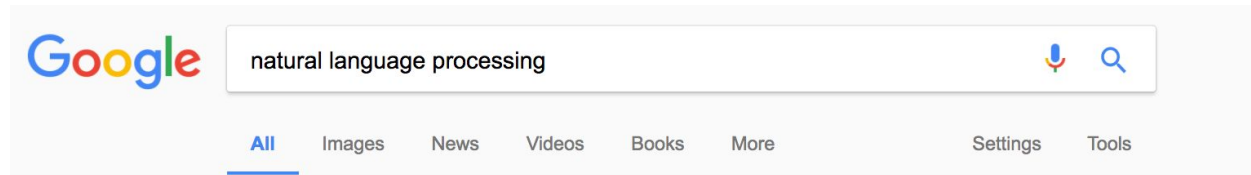
Word Prediction

- Predicting the next word that is highly probable to be typed by the user



Information Retrieval

- Finding relevant information according to the user's information need expressed in a query



About 9.090.000 results (0.55 seconds)

[Natural language processing - Wikipedia](#)

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

Natural language processing (NLP) is a field of computer science, artificial intelligence, and computational linguistics concerned with the interactions between computers and human (natural) languages and, in particular, concerned with programming computers to fruitfully process large natural language corpora.

[Natural language understanding](#) · [Corpus linguistics](#) · [Computational linguistics](#)

[What is natural language processing \(NLP\)? - Definition from Whats ...](#)

searchcontentmanagement.techtarget.com › [Text analytics & NLP](#) › [Programming](#)

Natural language processing (NLP) is the ability of a computer program to understand human speech as it is spoken. NLP is a component of artificial intelligence (AI). ... Most of the research being done on natural language processing revolves around search, especially enterprise search ...

[Natural Language Processing - Research at Google](#)

<https://research.google.com/pubs/NaturalLanguageProcessing.html>

by CAED Parsing - 2015 - Cited by 2 - [Related articles](#)

Natural Language Processing (NLP) research at Google focuses on algorithms ... Proceedings of the ACL Workshop on Statistical NLP and Weighted Automata ...

[Artificial Intelligence Natural Language Processing - Tutorialspoint](#)

https://www.tutorialspoint.com/.../artificial_intelligence_natural_language_processing...

Natural Language Processing (NLP) refers to AI method of communicating with an intelligent systems using a natural language such as English.

Text Categorization

- Assigning one (or more) pre-defined category to a text



https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/0/09/Spam_can.png

Text Categorization

<https://www.fakenewsai.com/>



**FAKE NEWS
DETECTOR AI**

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/artic>

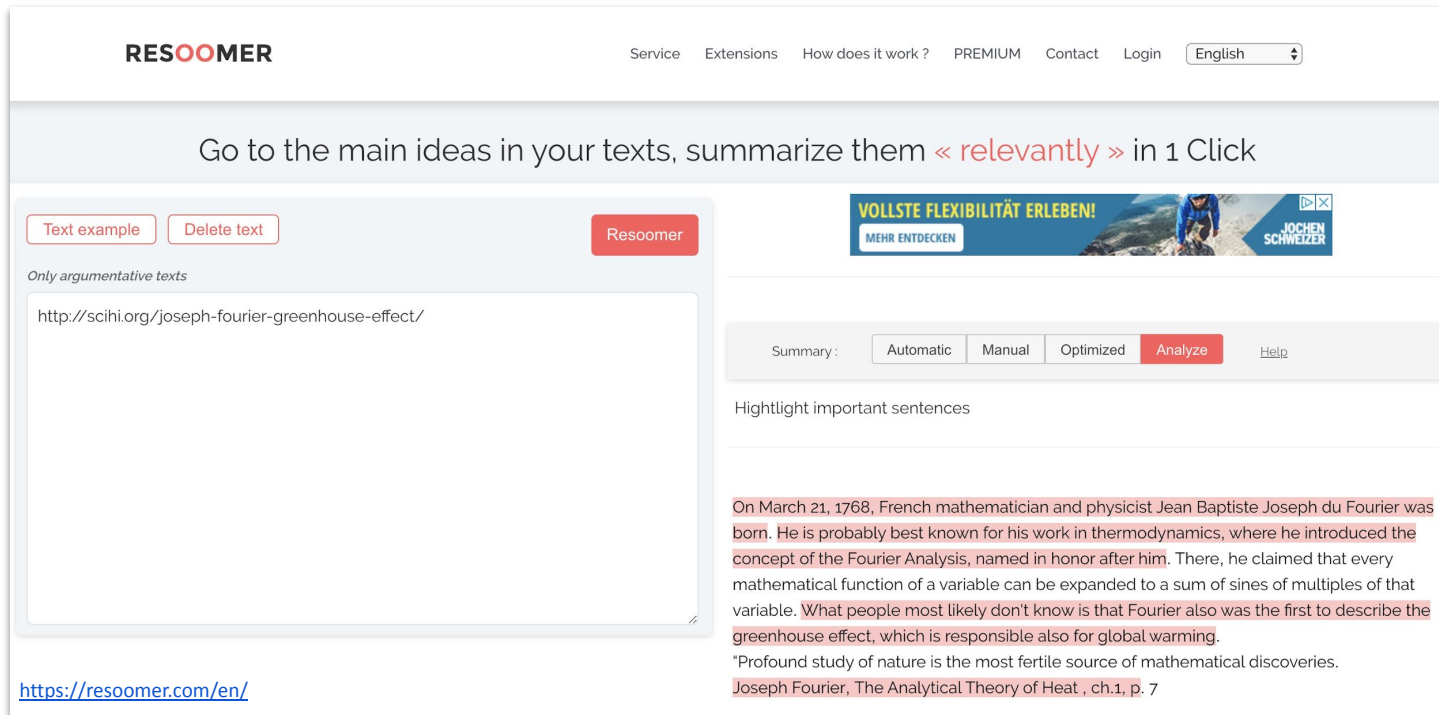


FAKE!

This site is probably not a reliable news source.

Text Summarization

- Generating a short summary from one or more documents, sometimes based on a given query



RESOOMER Service Extensions How does it work ? PREMIUM Contact Login English

Go to the main ideas in your texts, summarize them « **relevantly** » in 1 Click

Text example Delete text Resoomer

Only argumentative texts

http://scihi.org/joseph-fourier-greenhouse-effect/

Summary : Automatic Manual Optimized **Analyze** Help

Highlight important sentences

On March 21, 1768, French mathematician and physicist Jean Baptiste Joseph du Fourier was born. He is probably best known for his work in thermodynamics, where he introduced the concept of the Fourier Analysis, named in honor after him. There, he claimed that every mathematical function of a variable can be expanded to a sum of sines of multiples of that variable. What people most likely don't know is that Fourier also was the first to describe the greenhouse effect, which is responsible also for global warming.

"Profound study of nature is the most fertile source of mathematical discoveries. Joseph Fourier, The Analytical Theory of Heat , ch.1, p. 7

<https://resoomer.com/en/>


Question Answering

- Automatically answer questions posed by humans in a natural language

who discovered the green house effect?

ALL IMAGES VIDEOS MAPS NEWS SHOPPING

9,260,000 Results Any time ▾




Who discovered the greenhouse effect?

Joseph Fourier



Green house effect (GHE) The green house effect was discovered by **Joseph Fourier** in 1824 and first investigated quantitative by [Svante Arrhenius](#) in 1896.

Reference: ronzusgreenworld.wordpress.com/disasters-and-controls/green-house-effect-ghe/

Greenhouse Effect

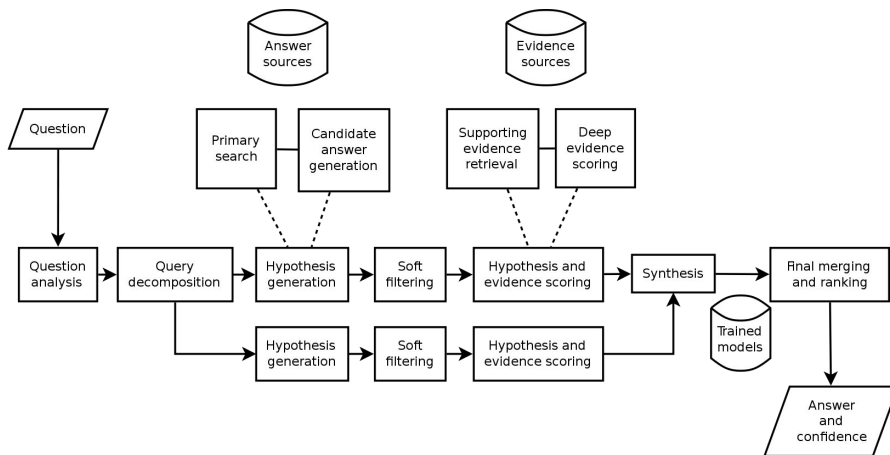


The greenhouse effect is the process by which radiation from a planet's atmosphere warms the planet's surface to a temperature above what it would be without this atmosphere. Radiatively active gases (i.e., greenhouse gases) in a planet's atmosphere radiate energy in all directions. Part of this radiation is directed towards the surface, warming it. The intensity of the downward radiation – that is, the strength of the greenhouse effect – will depend on the atmosphere's temperature and on the amount of greenhouse gases that the atmosphere contains.

Was this helpful?  

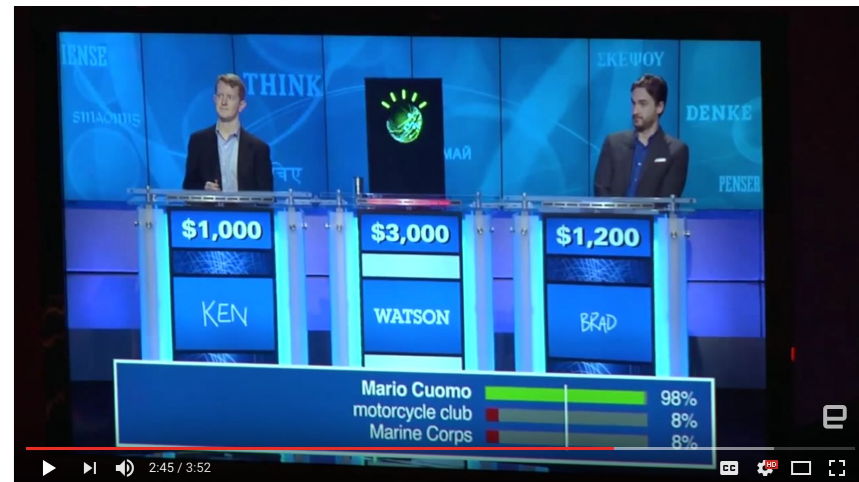
Question Answering

- IBM Watson in Jeopardy!



High-level architecture of IBM's DeepQA used in Watson

Ferrucci, D.; et al. (2010). "Building Watson: An Overview of the DeepQA Project". *AI Magazine*. **31** (3). Retrieved February 19, 2011.



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WFR3lOm_xhE

Information Extraction

- Automatically extracting structured information from unstructured and/or semi-structured machine-readable documents



WIKIPEDIA The Free Encyclopedia https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neil_Armstrong

Neil Armstrong

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other people named Neil Armstrong, see Neil Armstrong (disambiguation).

Neil Alden Armstrong (August 5, 1930 – August 25, 2012) was an American astronaut and the first person to walk on the Moon. He was also an aerospace engineer, naval aviator, test pilot, and university professor. Before becoming an astronaut, Armstrong was an officer in the U.S. Navy and served in the Korean War. After the war, he earned his bachelor's degree at Purdue University and served as a test pilot at the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA) High-Speed Flight Station, where he logged over 900 flights. He later completed graduate studies at the University of Southern California.

A participant in the U.S. Air Force's Man in Space Soonest and X-20 Dyna-Soar human spaceflight programs, Armstrong joined the NASA Astronaut Corps in 1962. He made his first space flight as command pilot of Gemini 8 in March 1966, becoming NASA's first civilian astronaut to fly in space. He performed the first docking of two spacecraft, with pilot David Scott.^[1] This mission was aborted after Armstrong used some of his reentry control fuel to prevent a dangerous spin caused by a stuck thruster, in the first in-flight space emergency.

Armstrong's second and last spaceflight was as commander of Apollo 11, the first manned Moon landing mission in July 1969. Armstrong and Lunar Module pilot Buzz Aldrin descended to the lunar surface and spent two and a half hours outside the spacecraft, while Michael Collins remained in lunar orbit in the Command/Service Module. Along with Collins and Aldrin, Armstrong was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President Richard Nixon. President Jimmy Carter presented Armstrong the Congressional Space Medal of Honor in 1978. Armstrong and his former crewmates received the Congressional Gold Medal in 2009.

Armstrong died in Cincinnati, Ohio on August 25, 2012, at the age of 82, after complications from coronary artery bypass surgery.^{[2][3]}

| Contents |
|----------------------------------|
| 1 Early years |
| 2 Navy service |
| 3 College years |
| 4 Test pilot |
| 5 Astronaut career |
| 5.1 Gemini program |
| 5.1.1 Gemini 8 |
| 5.1.2 Gemini 11 |
| 5.2 Apollo program |
| 5.2.1 Apollo 11 |
| 5.2.1.1 Voyage to the Moon |
| 5.2.1.2 First Moon walk |
| 5.2.1.3 Return to Earth |
| 6 Life after Apollo |
| 6.1 Teaching |
| 6.2 NASA accident investigations |
| 6.3 Business activities |

Neil Armstrong



Armstrong in July 1969



USAF / NASA astronaut
Neil Alden Armstrong
August 5, 1930
Near Wapakoneta, Ohio, U.S.
August 25, 2012 (aged 82)
Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.

Died

Previous occupation
Naval aviator, test pilot

Alma mater
Purdue University, B.S. 1955
University of Southern California, M.S. 1970

Rank
Lieutenant (junior grade), United States Navy

Time in space
8 days, 14 hours, 12 minutes, and 30 seconds

Selection
1968 USAF/Man in Space



http://dbpedia.org/page/Neil_Armstrong



Browse using - Formats -

Faceted Browser Sparql Endpoint

About: Neil Armstrong

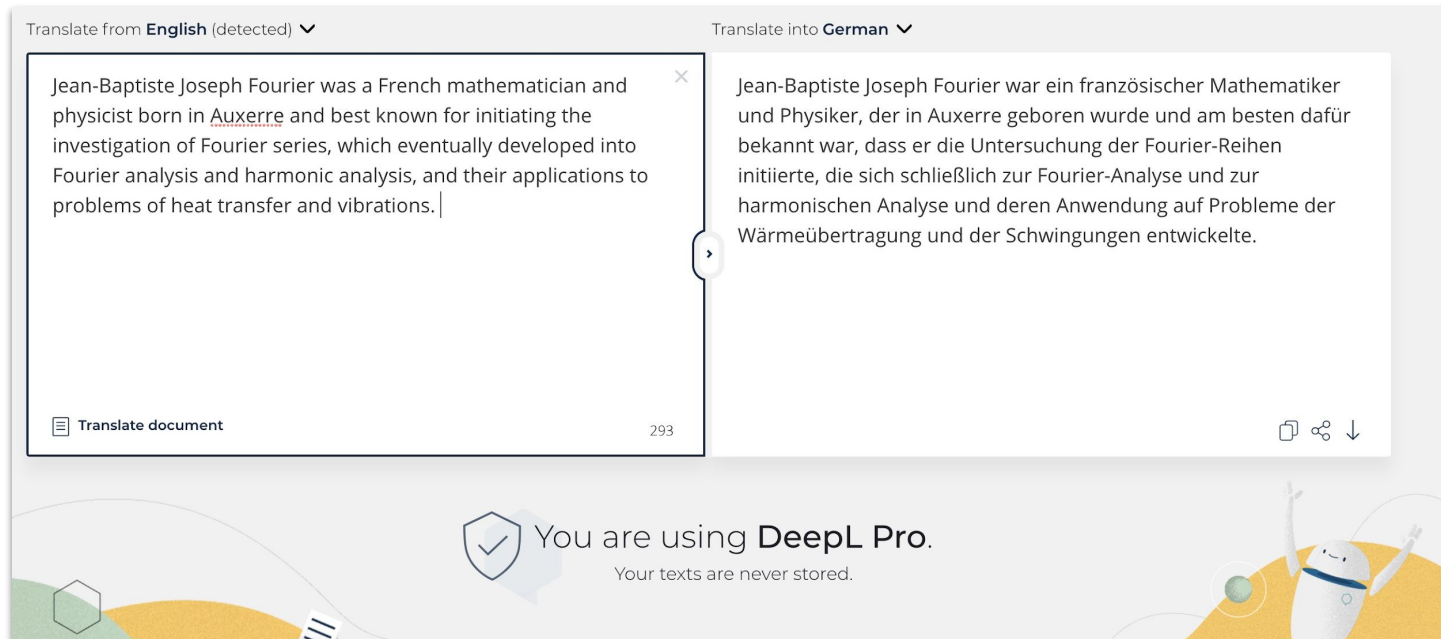
An Entity of Type: NASA, from Named Graph : <http://dbpedia.org>, within Data Space : [dbpedia:](http://dbpedia.org)

Neil Alden Armstrong (August 5, 1930 – August 25, 2012) was an American astronaut and the first person to walk on the Moon. He was also an aerospace engineer, naval aviator, test pilot, and university professor. Before becoming an astronaut, Armstrong was an officer in the U.S. Navy and served in the Korean War. After the war, he earned his bachelor's degree at Purdue University and served as a test pilot at the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA) High-Speed Flight Station, where he logged over 900 flights. He later completed graduate studies at the University of Southern California.

| Property | Value |
|---|---|
| dbpedia:Astronaut/TimeSpace | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.5 12372.0 |
| dbpedia:abstract | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neil Alden Armstrong (* 5. August 1930 bei Wapakoneta, Ohio; † 25. August 2012 in Cincinnati, Ohio) war ein US-amerikanischer Testpilot und Astronaut. Er war Kommandant von Apollo 11, die mit Buzz Aldrin und Michael Collins zum Mond flog. Am 21. Juli 1969 betrat er als erster Mensch den Mond. (sk) Neil Alden Armstrong (August 5, 1930 – August 25, 2012) was an American astronaut and the first person to walk on the Moon. He was also an aerospace engineer, naval aviator, test pilot, and university professor. Before becoming an astronaut, Armstrong was an officer in the U.S. Navy and served in the Korean War. After the war, he earned his bachelor's degree at Purdue University and served as a test pilot at the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA) High-Speed Flight Station, where he logged over 900 flights. He later completed graduate studies at the University of Southern California. A participant in the U.S. Air Force's Man in Space Soonest and X-20 Dyna-Soar human spaceflight programs, Armstrong joined the NASA Astronaut Corps in 1962. He made his first space flight as command pilot of Gemini 8 in March 1966, becoming NASA's first civilian astronaut to fly in space. He performed the first docking of two spacecraft, with pilot David Scott. This mission was aborted after Armstrong used some of his reentry control fuel to prevent a dangerous spin caused by a stuck thruster, in the first in-flight space emergency. Armstrong's second and last spaceflight was as commander of Apollo 11, the first manned Moon landing mission in July 1969. Armstrong and Lunar Module pilot Buzz Aldrin descended to the lunar surface and spent two and a half hours outside the spacecraft, while Michael Collins remained in lunar orbit in the Command/Service Module. Along with Collins and Aldrin, Armstrong was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President Richard Nixon. President Jimmy Carter presented Armstrong the Congressional Space Medal of Honor in 1978. Armstrong and his former crewmates received the Congressional Gold Medal in 2009. Armstrong died in Cincinnati, Ohio, on August 25, 2012, at the age of 82, after complications from coronary artery bypass surgery. (sv) |
| dbpedia:Occupation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> dbpedia:Naval aviation |

Machine Translation

- Translating a text from one language to another



The screenshot displays the DeepL Pro translation interface. On the left, the source text in English is: "Jean-Baptiste Joseph Fourier was a French mathematician and physicist born in Auxerre and best known for initiating the investigation of Fourier series, which eventually developed into Fourier analysis and harmonic analysis, and their applications to problems of heat transfer and vibrations." Below this text is a "Translate document" button and a character count of 293. On the right, the translated text in German is: "Jean-Baptiste Joseph Fourier war ein französischer Mathematiker und Physiker, der in Auxerre geboren wurde und am besten dafür bekannt war, dass er die Untersuchung der Fourier-Reihen initiierte, die sich schließlich zur Fourier-Analyse und zur harmonischen Analyse und deren Anwendung auf Probleme der Wärmeübertragung und der Schwingungen entwickelte." The interface also features a "Translate from English (detected)" dropdown, a "Translate into German" dropdown, and a "You are using DeepL Pro. Your texts are never stored." notification at the bottom.



<https://www.deepl.com/>

Sentiment Analysis

- Identifying sentiments and opinions stated in a text



SOYLENT GREEN

Critics Consensus
While admittedly melodramatic and uneven in spots, *Soylent Green* ultimately succeeds with its dark, plausible vision of a dystopian future.

71% **70%**

TOMATOMETER **AUDIENCE SCORE**
Total Count: 38 User Ratings: 23,732

[SEE SCORE DETAILS](#)

http://rottentomatoes.com/m/soylent_green



Test with your own text

The secret of Soylent Green shouldn't be revealed; suffice it to say that it isn't quite as chilling as it should be, given the energy put into making it mysterious. However, Soylent Green is a

Classify Text

Results

| TAG | CONFIDENCE |
|----------|------------|
| Positive | 98.7% |

<https://monkeylearn.com/sentiment-analysis-online/>

Speech Recognition (Speech to Text, STT)

- Recognizing a spoken language and transforming it into a text



“Hey Siri, get me a Lyft to SFO”

Talking to Siri is an easier, faster way to get things done. It's always with you — on your iPhone, iPad, Mac, Apple Watch, and Apple TV — ready to help throughout your day. Ask Siri to set an alarm or a destination. Book a ride or a table. Send a payment or a love note. Even change the lighting in your room. And the more you use Siri, the better it knows what you need at any moment. Just say it, and Siri does it.



Speech Synthesis (Text to Speech, TTS)

- Producing a spoken language from a text

This is a Speech Synthesis Demo

Voice

Google US English



Volume



Rate



Pitch



Speak

<https://codepen.io/matt-west/pen/wGzuJ>

Dialog Systems

- Running a dialog between the user and the system

Hello, I am the bank's Virtual Agent.
I can help you with a number of banking tasks:

- Making a credit card payment
- Booking an appointment with a banker
- Choosing a credit card

Can you help me?

I can help you with questions about our products, specifically credit cards. For demonstration purposes click on one of the tiles to the left.

what is a credit card?

We have a great range of Credit Cards available.
Would you like me to help you choose a credit card best suited to your needs?

yes

Great!

I can help you find a credit card to suit your needs. We have credit cards to build credit, provide rewards, and help you save money. What are you looking for most in a credit card?

Type something

* This system is for demonstration purposes only and is not intended to process Personal Data. No Personal Data is to be entered into this system

32 }
Watson understands

```

1 {
2   "output": {
3     "generic": [
4       {
5         "response_type": "text",
6         "text": "Great!"
7       },
8       {
9         "response_type": "text",
10        "text": "I can help you find a credit card to suit your n
11      }
12    ],
13    "intents": [],
14    "entities": [
15      {
16        "entity": "ResponseTypes",
17        "location": [
18          0,
19          3
20        ],
21        "value": "positive",
22        "confidence": 1
23      }
24    ]
25  },
26  "context": {
27    "global": {
28      "system": {
29        "turn_count": 4
30      }
31    },
32    "skills": {

```

<https://assistant-simple.ng.bluemix.net/>

- 2.0 What is Natural Language Processing?
- 2.1 NLP and Basic Linguistic Knowledge
- 2.2 Morphology
- 2.3 NLP Applications
- 2.4 NLP Techniques**
- 2.5 NLP Challenges
- 2.6 Evaluation, Precision and Recall
- 2.7 Regular Expressions
- 2.8 Finite State Automata
- 2.9 Tokenization
- 2.10 Language Model and N-Grams
- 2.11 Part-of-Speech Tagging
- 2.12 Word Embeddings

Sentence Splitting

- Splitting a **text** into **sentences**

Original Text

On March 21, 1768, French mathematician and physicist Jean Baptiste Joseph du Fourier was born. He is probably best known for his work in thermodynamics, where he introduced the concept of the Fourier Analysis, named in honor after him. There, he claimed that every mathematical function of a variable can be expanded to a sum of sines of multiples of that variable. What people most likely don't know is that Fourier also was the first to describe the greenhouse effect, which is responsible also for global warming.

Analysis Result

On March 21, 1768, French mathematician and physicist Jean Baptiste Joseph du Fourier was born.

He is probably best known for his work in thermodynamics, where he introduced the concept of the Fourier Analysis, named in honor after him.

There, he claimed that every mathematical function of a variable can be expanded to a sum of sines of multiples of that variable.

What people most likely don't know is that Fourier also was the first to describe the greenhouse effect, which is responsible also for global warming.

<http://textanalysisonline.com/nltk-sentence-segmentation>

Tokenization

Tokenize Text

Enter text

On March 21, 1768, French mathematician and physicist Jean Baptiste Joseph du Fourier was born. He is probably best known for his work in thermodynamics, where he introduced the concept of the Fourier Analysis, named in honor after him.

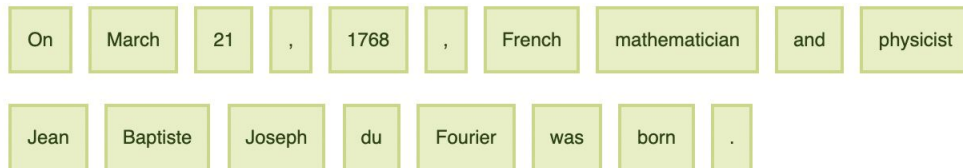
Enter up to 50000 characters

Tokenize

- Splitting a **stream of text** up into words, phrases, symbols, or other meaningful elements called **tokens**

TrebankWordTokenizer

1.



<http://text-processing.com/demo/tokenize/>

Part-of-Speech Tagging (POS Tagging)

- Marking up a word in a text as corresponding to a particular **part of speech**, based on both its definition and its context

– Text to annotate –

French mathematician and physicist Jean Baptiste Joseph du Fourier is probably best known for his work in thermodynamics, where he introduced the concept of the Fourier Analysis, named in honor after him. What people most likely don't know is that Fourier also was the first to describe the greenhouse effect, which is responsible also for global

– Annotations –

parts-of-speech ✕

– Language –

English

Submit

Part-of-Speech:

1 French mathematician and physicist Jean Baptiste Joseph du Fourier is probably best known for his work in thermodynamics, where he introduced the concept of the Fourier Analysis, named in honor after him.

2 What people most likely do n't know is that Fourier also was the first to describe the greenhouse effect, which is responsible also for global warming.

<http://corenlp.run/>

Constituency Parsing

- Analyzing a string of symbols **conforming to the rules of a formal grammar** and
- building a **syntactic tree of a sentence**

Selected Syntactic Categories:

- Noun Phrase (NP)
- Verb Phrase (VP)
- Prepositional Phrase (PP)
- Adverbial Phrases (AdvP)
- Determiner (DT)
- Auxiliary (MD): *have, may*
- Conjunction (CC): *and*
- Noun (NN), Proper Noun (NNP), Verb (VB), Preposition (IN)
- Adjective (JJ), Adverb (RB)
- ...

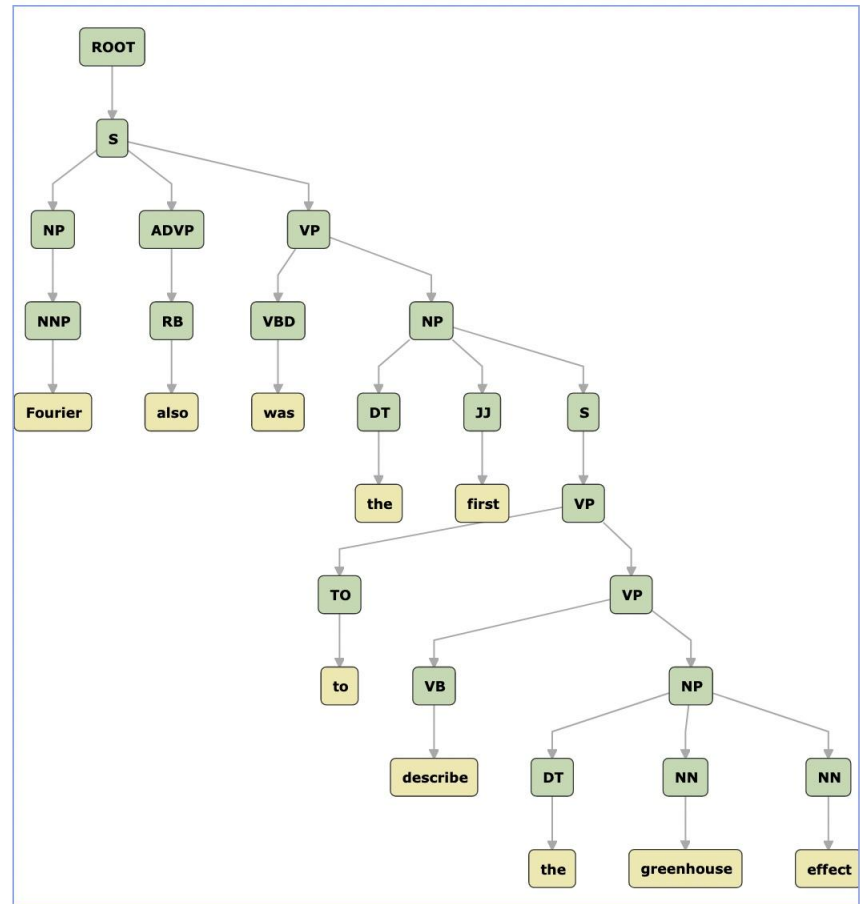
<http://corenlp.run/>

Fourier also was the first to describe the greenhouse effect

— Annotations —

constituency parse x

Constituency Parse:



Dependency Parsing

- **Approximation of semantic relations** between arguments
- Relies on **direct binary grammatical relations among words**
- Draws relations from **fixed inventory of grammatical relations**
- Can handle morphologically rich languages

[\[Jurafsky, chap. 15\]](#)

Selected Dependency Relations:

- Clausal Argument Relations
 - **NSUBJ** Nominal subject
 - **DOBJ** Direct object
 - **IOBJ** Indirect object
- Nominal Modifier Relations
 - **NMOD** Nominal modifier
 - **AMOD** Adjectival modifier
 - **DET** Determiner
 - **CASE** Preposition, postpositions, other markers
- Other Relations
 - **CONJ** Conjunct
 - **CC** Coordinating conjunction

– Text to annotate –

What people most likely don't know is that Fourier also was the first to describe the greenhouse effect,

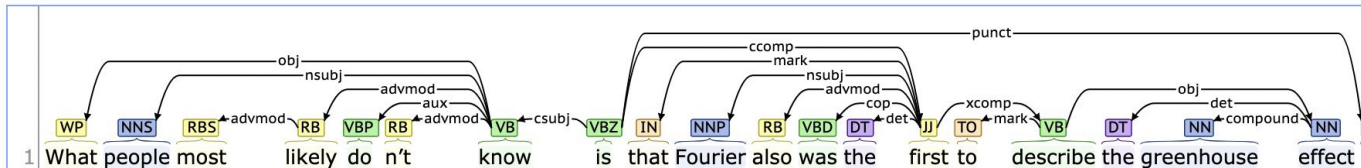
– Annotations –

dependency parse ✕

– Language –

English ▼

Basic Dependencies:



<http://corenlp.run/>

Named Entity Recognition

- Locating and classifying atomic elements into predefined categories such as **names, persons, organizations, locations, expressions of time, quantities, monetary values, etc.** C.J.Rijsbergen, Information Retrieval (1979)

– Text to annotate –

On March 21, 1768, French mathematician and physicist Jean Baptiste Joseph du Fourier was born.

– Annotations –

named entities ✕

Named Entity Recognition:

1 On March 21, 1768, French mathematician and physicist Jean Baptiste Joseph du Fourier was born .

DATE: 1768-03-21
 NATIONALITY: French
 TITLE: mathematician and physicist
 TITLE: Jean Baptiste Joseph du Fourier
 PERSON: Jean Baptiste Joseph du Fourier

<http://corenlp.run/>

Named Entity Resolution / Word Sense Disambiguation

- Finding out the exact meaning of an entity, i.e. **linking a text segment to its corresponding entity** in a knowledge base



On March 21, 1768, French mathematician and physicist **Jean Baptiste Joseph du Fourier** was born. He is probably best known for his work in thermodynamics, the **Fourier Analysis**, named in honor after him. There is a concept of a function that is the most likely possible. The Fourier analysis of a variable can be expanded to a sum of sines of multiple frequencies. I don't know if that Fourier also was the first to describe global warming.

"Profound study of nature is the most fertile source of knowledge."
 Joseph Fourier, *The Analytical Theory of Heat*

Joseph Fourier – Early Years

Jean Baptiste Joseph Fourier was born on March 21, 1768 in Auxerre, France, as the son of a tailor. Orphaned already at age nine, Fourier was raised by his uncle, and through this introduction, he was educated by the Benedictines of the Convent of St. Mark. While he

| | |
|--|---|
| Joseph Fourier |  |
| Jean Baptiste Joseph Fourier (21 March 1768 – 16 May 1830) was a French mathematician and physicist born in Auxerre and best known for his work in thermodynamics, the Fourier analysis, named in honor after him. | |
| birth year | 1768 |
| death year | 1830 |
| is influenced by of | Adolphe Quetelet |
| birth place | Auxerre |
| death place | Bourbon Restoration |
| birth place | Burgundy |

<http://scih.org/joseph-fourier-greenhouse-effect/>



Semantic Role Labeling

- Extracting **subject-predicate-object triples** from a sentence

— Text to annotate —

On March 21, 1768, French mathematician and physicist Jean Baptiste Joseph du Fourier was born.

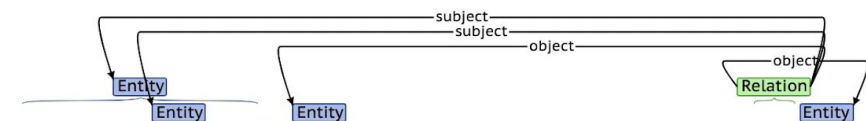
— Annotations —

openie ✕

— Language —

English

Open IE:



1 On March 21 , 1768 , French mathematician and physicist Jean Baptiste Joseph du Fourier was born .

<http://corenlp.run/>

Co-Reference Resolution

- Also known as **anaphora resolution**
- Determine which phrases in a document or discourse **refer to the same underlying entity**

<http://corenlp.run/>

– Text to annotate –

On March 21, 1768, French mathematician and physicist Jean Baptiste Joseph du Fourier was born. He is probably best known for his work in thermodynamics, where he introduced the concept of the Fourier Analysis, named in honor after him.

– Annotations –

coreference ✕

– Language –

English ▾

Submit

Speakers:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | On March 21 , 1768 , French mathematician and physicist Jean Baptiste Joseph du Fourier was born . |
| 2 | He is probably best known for his work in thermodynamics , where he introduced the concept of the Fourier Analysis , named in honor after him . |

Coreference:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | On March 21 , 1768 , French mathematician and physicist Jean Baptiste Joseph du Fourier was born . |
| 2 | He is probably best known for his work in thermodynamics , where he introduced the concept of the Fourier Analysis , named in honor after him . |

- 2.0 What is Natural Language Processing?
- 2.1 NLP and Basic Linguistic Knowledge
- 2.2 Morphology
- 2.3 NLP Applications
- 2.4 NLP Techniques
- 2.5 NLP Challenges
- 2.6 Evaluation, Precision and Recall
- 2.7 Regular Expressions
- 2.8 Finite State Automata
- 2.9 Tokenization
- 2.10 Language Model and N-Grams
- 2.11 Part-of-Speech Tagging
- 2.12 Word Embeddings

2. Natural Language Processing - 1

Bibliography

- K.-U. Carstensen et al. (eds.), [Computerlinguistik und Sprachtechnologie, eine Einführung](#), 3. Aufl., Spektrum Akademischer Verlag, 2010.
(Teile von Kap.3, Morphologie)
- D. Jurafsky, J. H. Martin, *Speech and Language Processing*, 3rd ed. (draft), 2019,
 - [13 Constituency Parsing](#), p. 232ff
 - [15 Dependency Parsing](#), p. 273ff
- Ferrucci, D.; et al. (2010). "[Building Watson: An Overview of the DeepQA Project](#)". AI Magazine. 31 (3). Retrieved February 19, 2011.

2. Natural Language Processing - 1

Syllabus Questions

- What is natural language processing?
- Why is language a central concept of intelligence?
- What are the main components natural languages are built on?
- What are words, vocabulary, text, language, and discourse?
- What is the difference between phonetics and phonology?
- What is the difference between a phone and a phoneme in phonology?
- What is morphology?
- What are morphemes, free morphemes, and bound morphemes?
- How can new words in a language be created from existing words?
- What is the difference between compounding and derivation?
- What is the difference between derivation and inflection?
- Would you rather use lemmatization or stemming for frequency-based analysis of text? Why?
- What are the most important techniques in NLP?
- What is the difference between Named Entity Recognition and Named Entity Resolution?