

# CSCSE 689: Special Topics in Trustworthy NLP

## Lecture 6: Natural Language Processing Basics (5)

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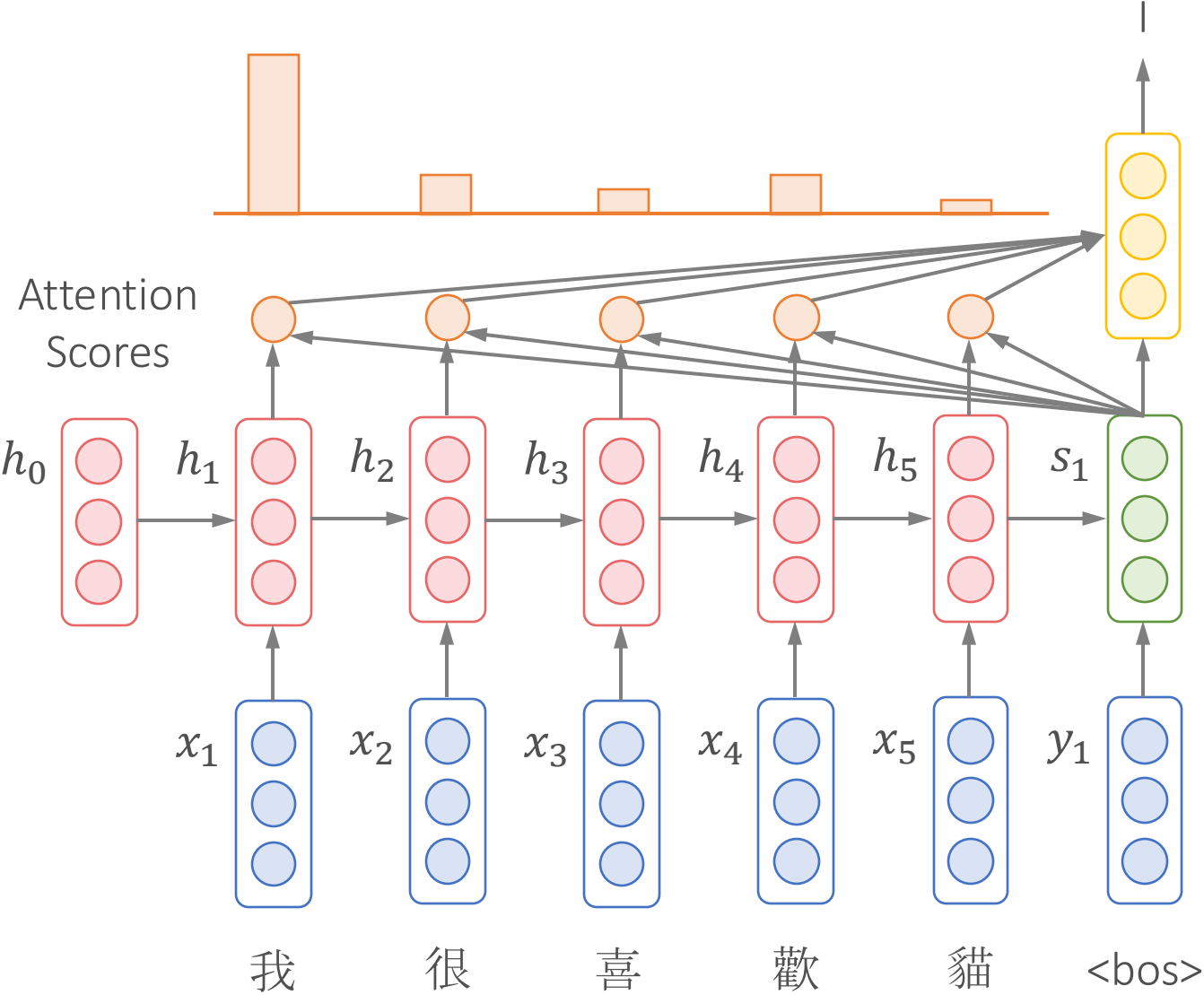
(Some slides adapted from Chris Manning, Karthik Narasimhan)

# Presentation Assignment

# Lecture Plan

- Natural Language Processing Basics
- Transformers
- Contextualized Representations
- Pre-Training

# Recap: LSTM with Attention



Attention Scores

$$\alpha_i = h_i^T s_1$$

Normalized Attention Scores

$$\hat{\alpha}_i = \text{softmax}(\alpha_i)$$

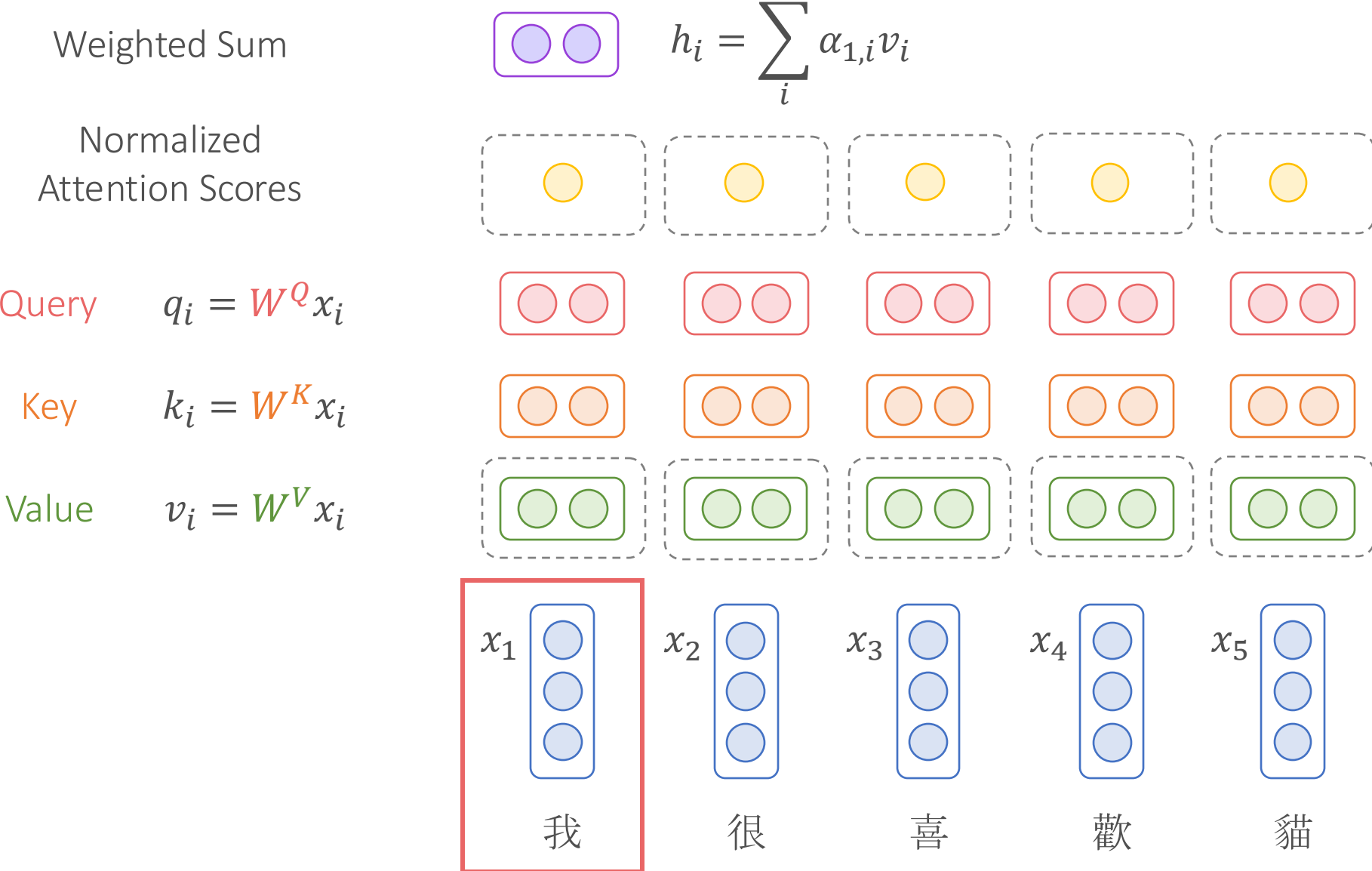
Weighted Sum

$$a = \sum_i \hat{\alpha}_i h_i$$

Attention Output

$$\tanh(\mathbf{W}[a; s_1])$$

# Recap: Self-Attention

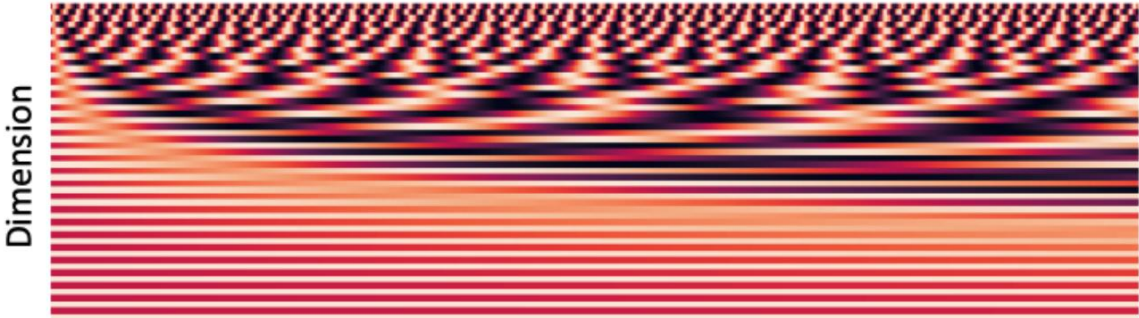


# Recap: Positional Encoding

$$x_i \leftarrow x_i + PE_i$$

$$PE_{(pos,2i)} = \sin(pos/10000^{2i/d_{model}})$$

$$PE_{(pos,2i+1)} = \cos(pos/10000^{2i/d_{model}})$$

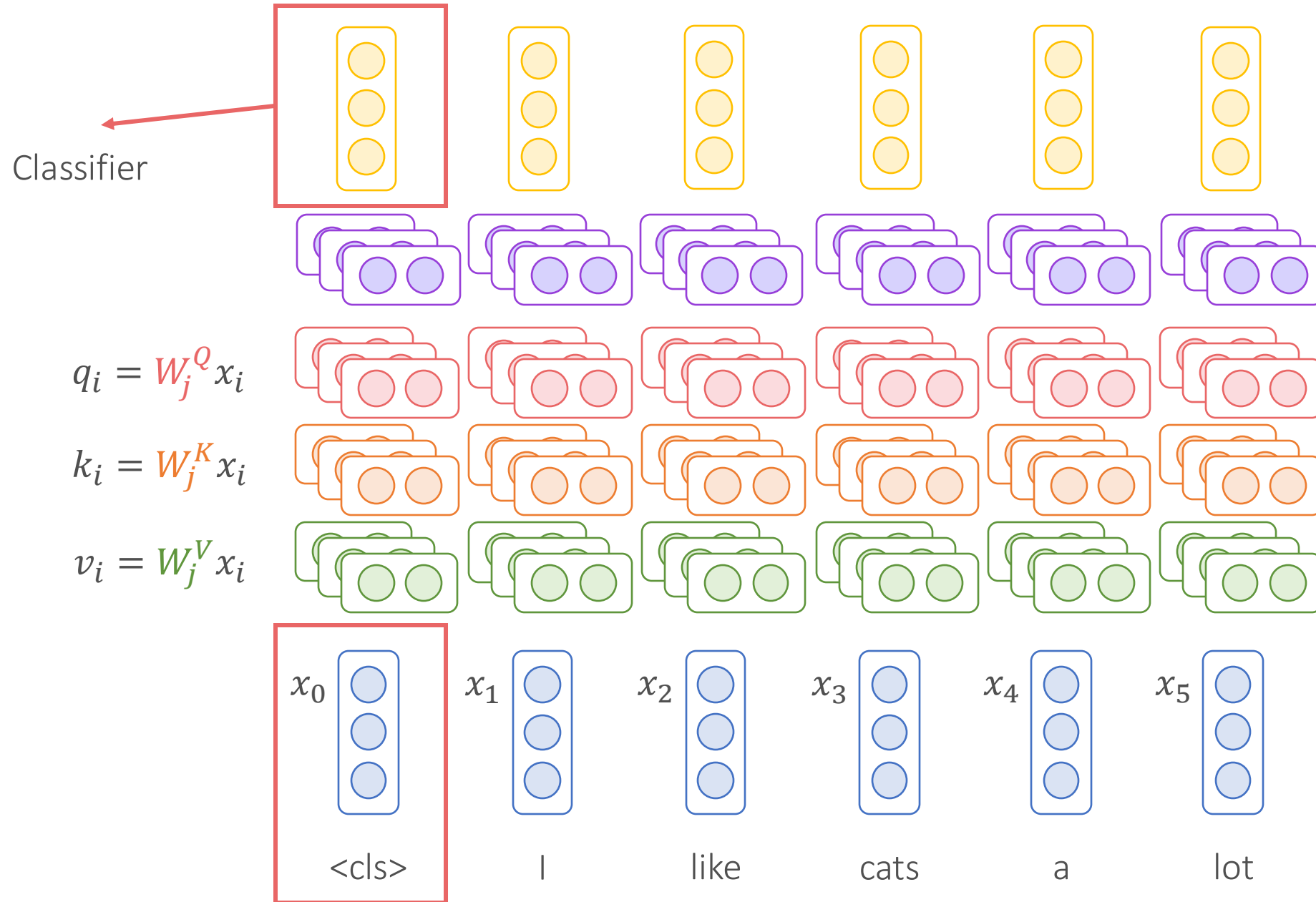


Positional Encoding Matrix with  $d=4, n=100$

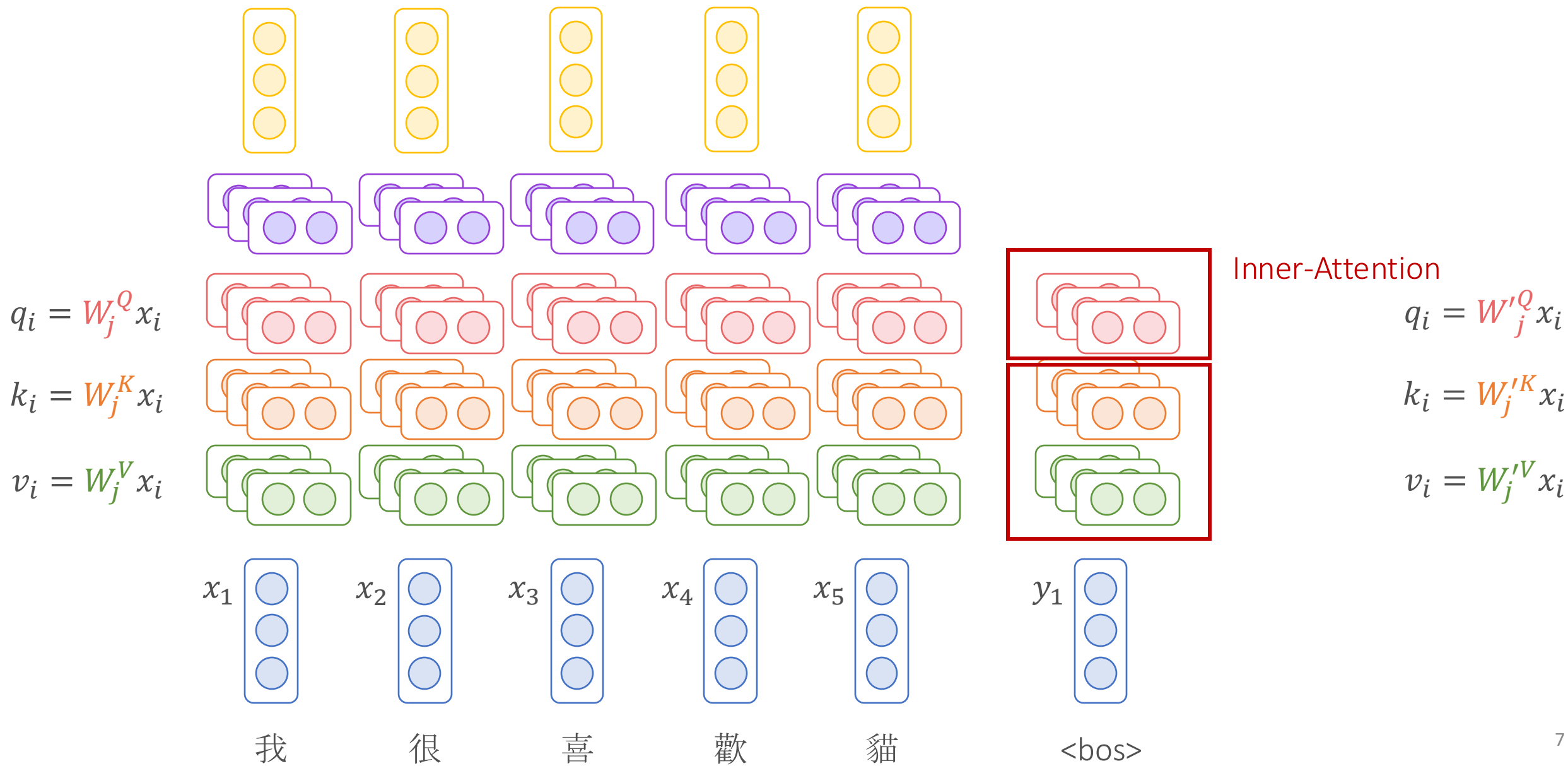
Sequence	Index of token, $k$	$i=0$	$i=0$	$i=1$	$i=1$
I	0	$P_{00}=\sin(0)$ = 0	$P_{01}=\cos(0)$ = 1	$P_{02}=\sin(0)$ = 0	$P_{03}=\cos(0)$ = 1
am	1	$P_{10}=\sin(1/1)$ = 0.84	$P_{11}=\cos(1/1)$ = 0.54	$P_{12}=\sin(1/10)$ = 0.10	$P_{13}=\cos(1/10)$ = 1.0
a	2	$P_{20}=\sin(2/1)$ = 0.91	$P_{21}=\cos(2/1)$ = -0.42	$P_{22}=\sin(2/10)$ = 0.20	$P_{23}=\cos(2/10)$ = 0.98
Robot	3	$P_{30}=\sin(3/1)$ = 0.14	$P_{31}=\cos(3/1)$ = -0.99	$P_{32}=\sin(3/10)$ = 0.30	$P_{33}=\cos(3/10)$ = 0.96

Positional Encoding Matrix for the sequence 'I am a robot'

# Transformer For Classification – Using Encoder Only

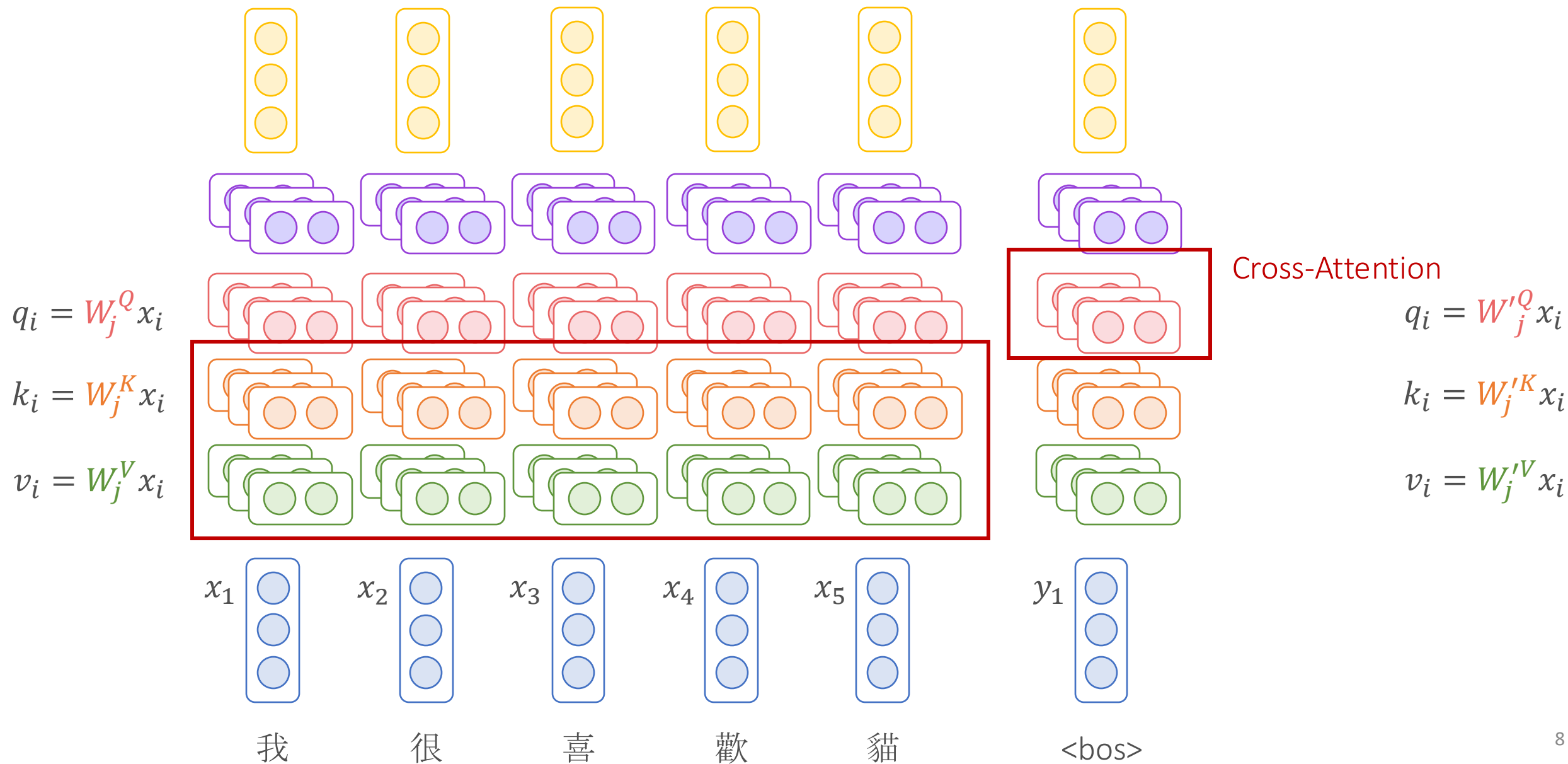


# Transformer For Generation

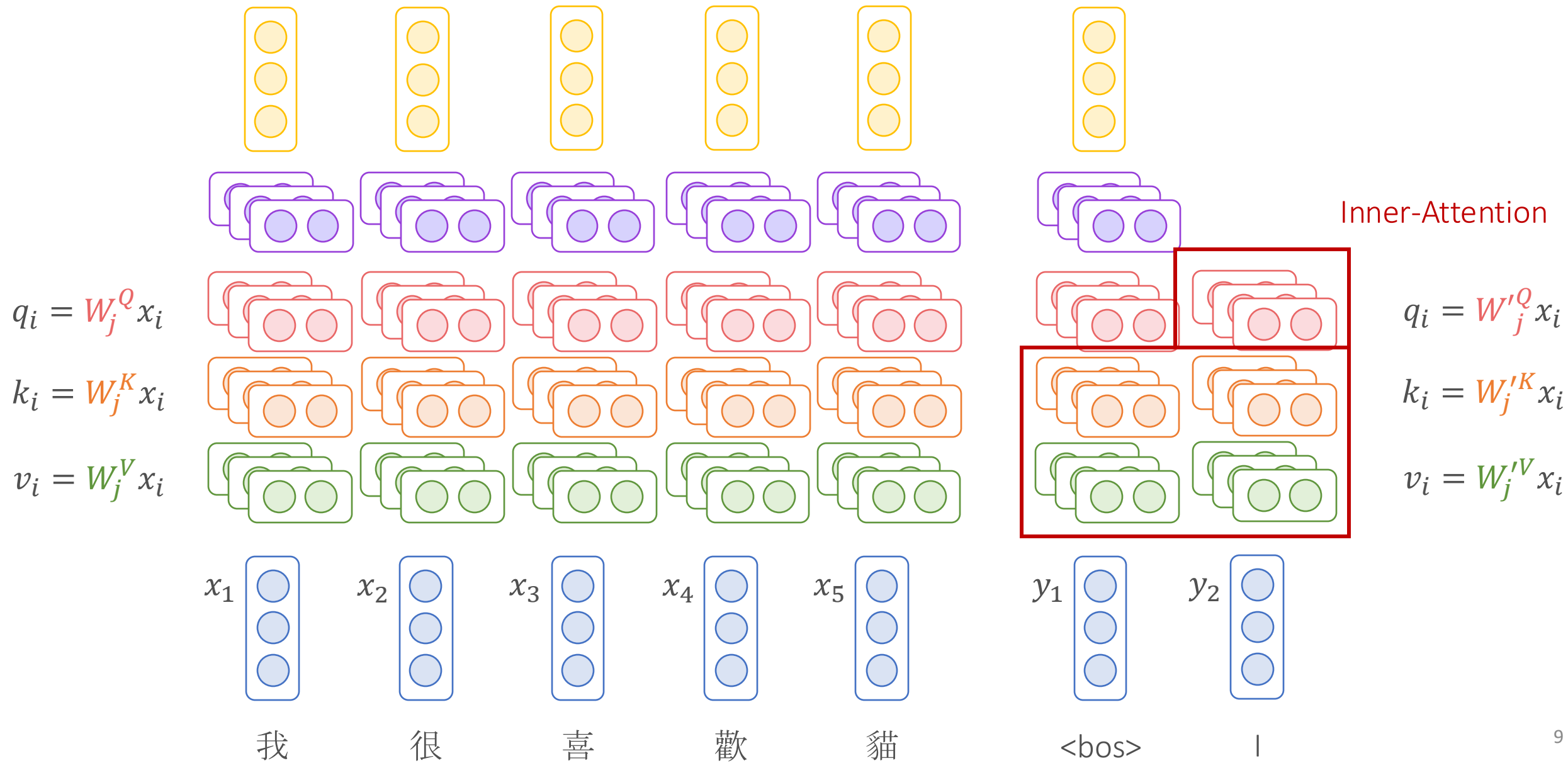




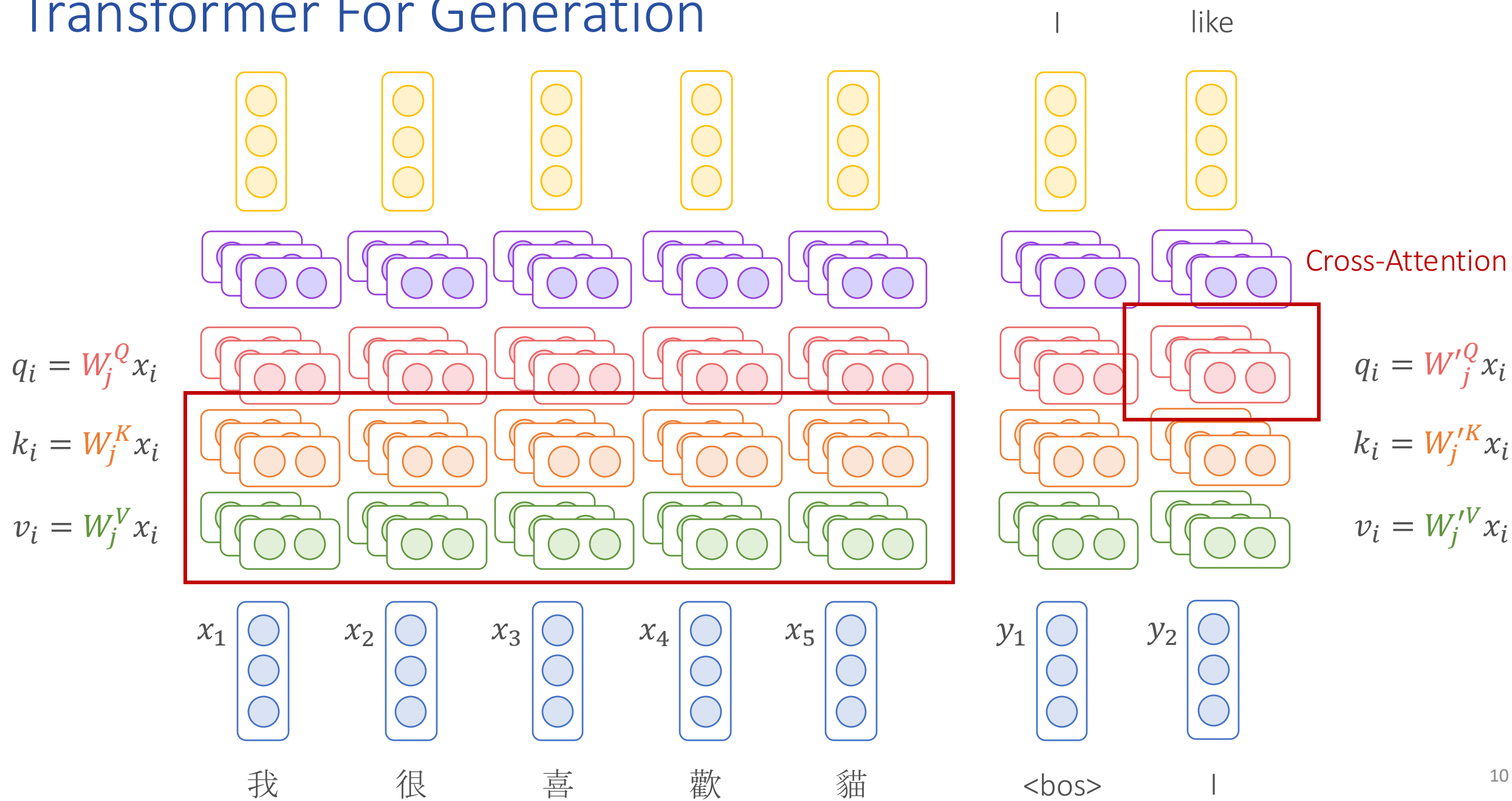
# Transformer For Generation



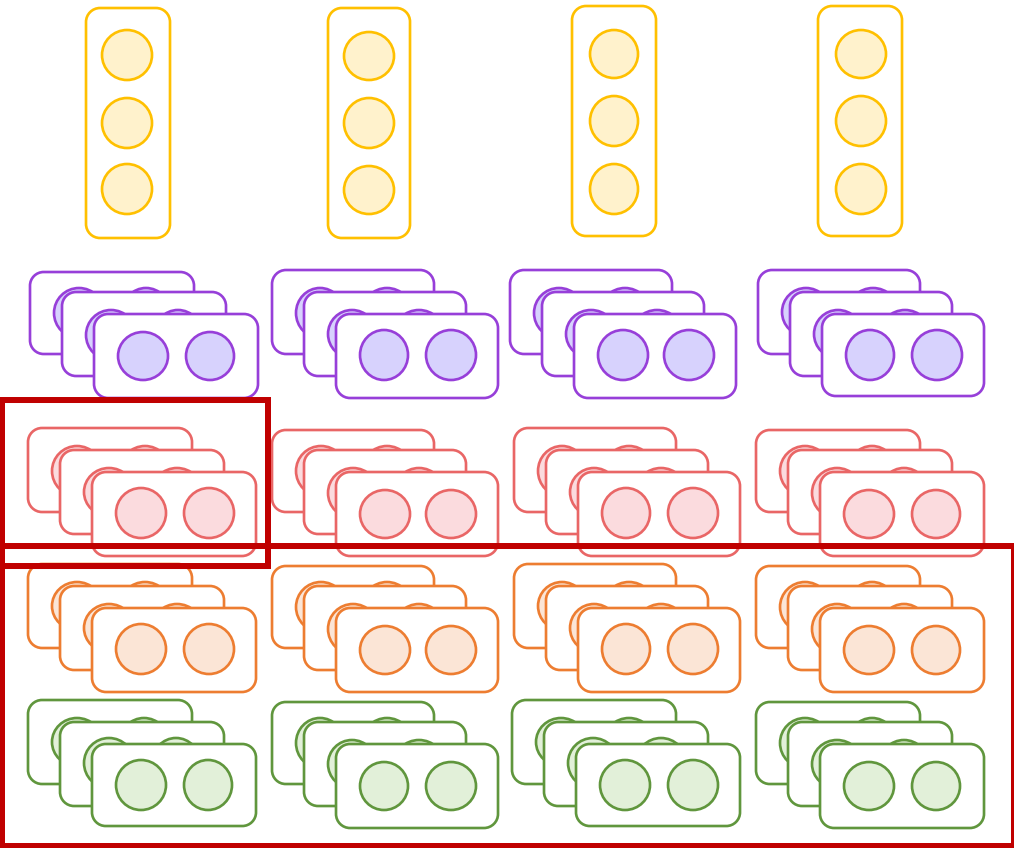
# Transformer For Generation



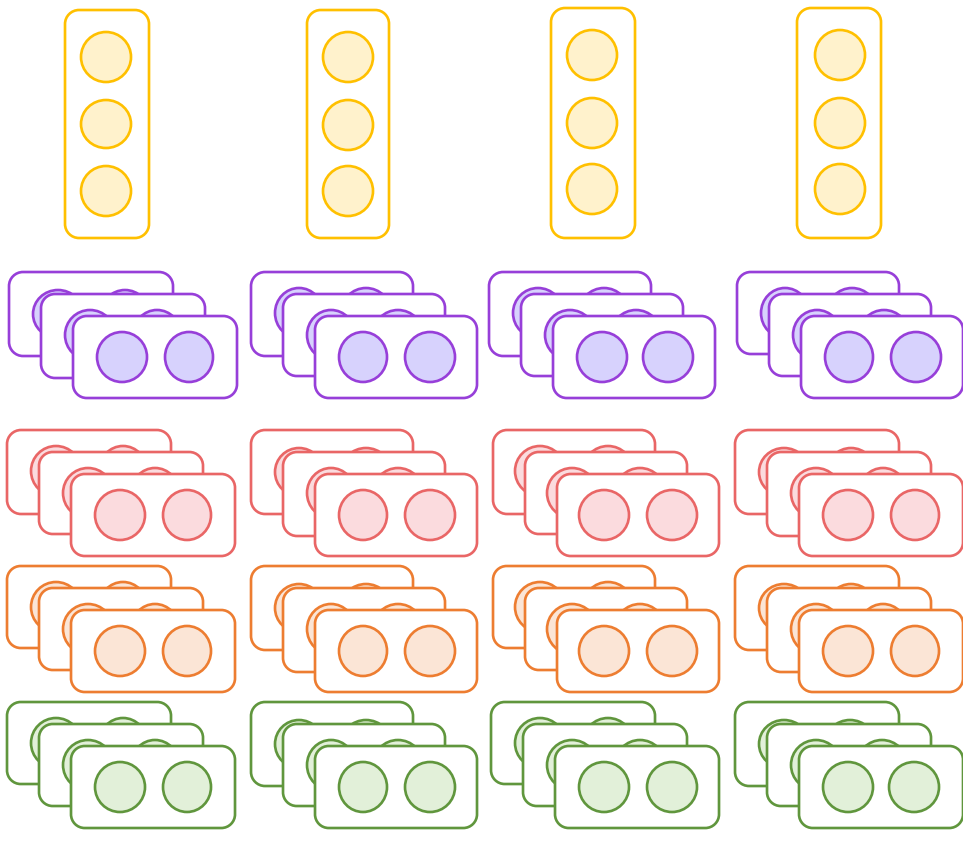
# Transformer For Generation



# Transformer Encoder vs. Transformer Decoder

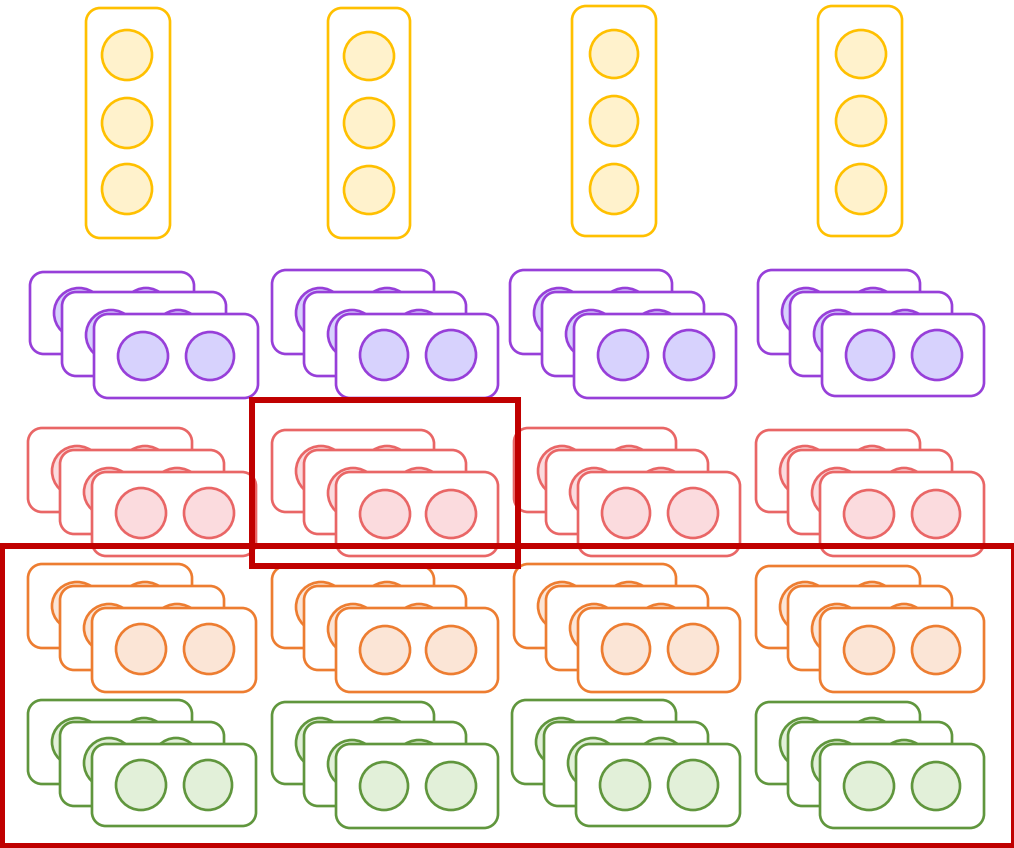


$x_1$  我     $x_2$  很     $x_3$  喜     $x_4$  歡

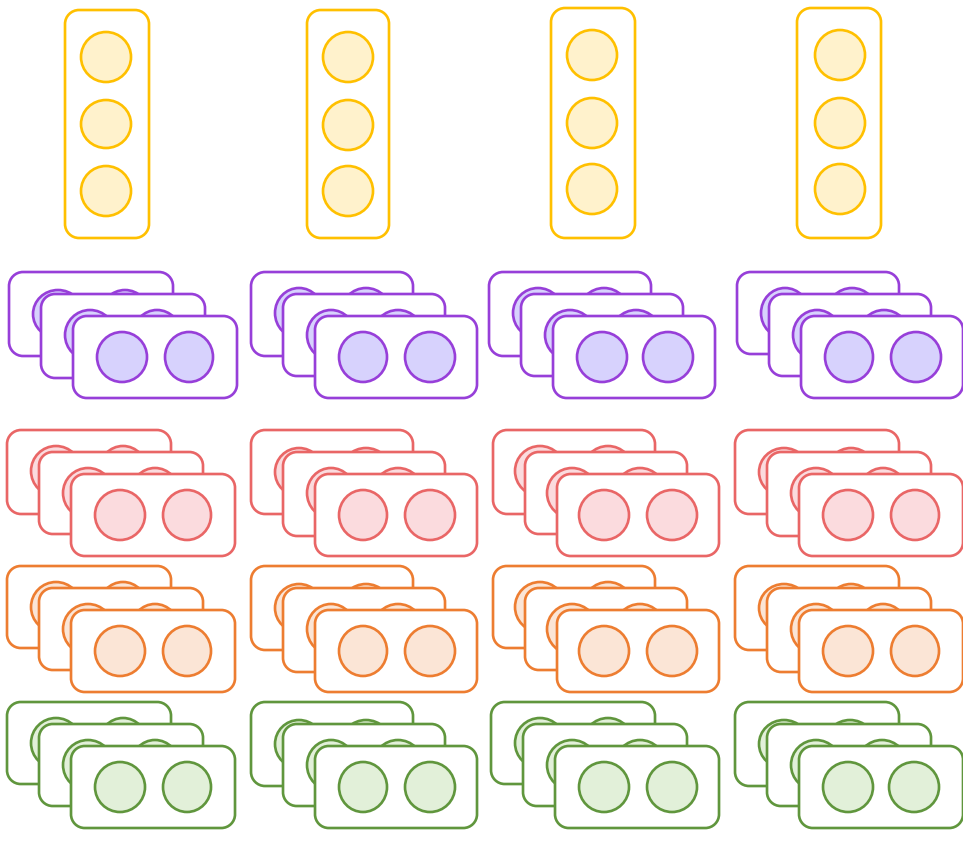


$y_1$  <bos>     $y_2$  I     $y_3$  like     $y_4$  cats

# Transformer Encoder vs. Transformer Decoder

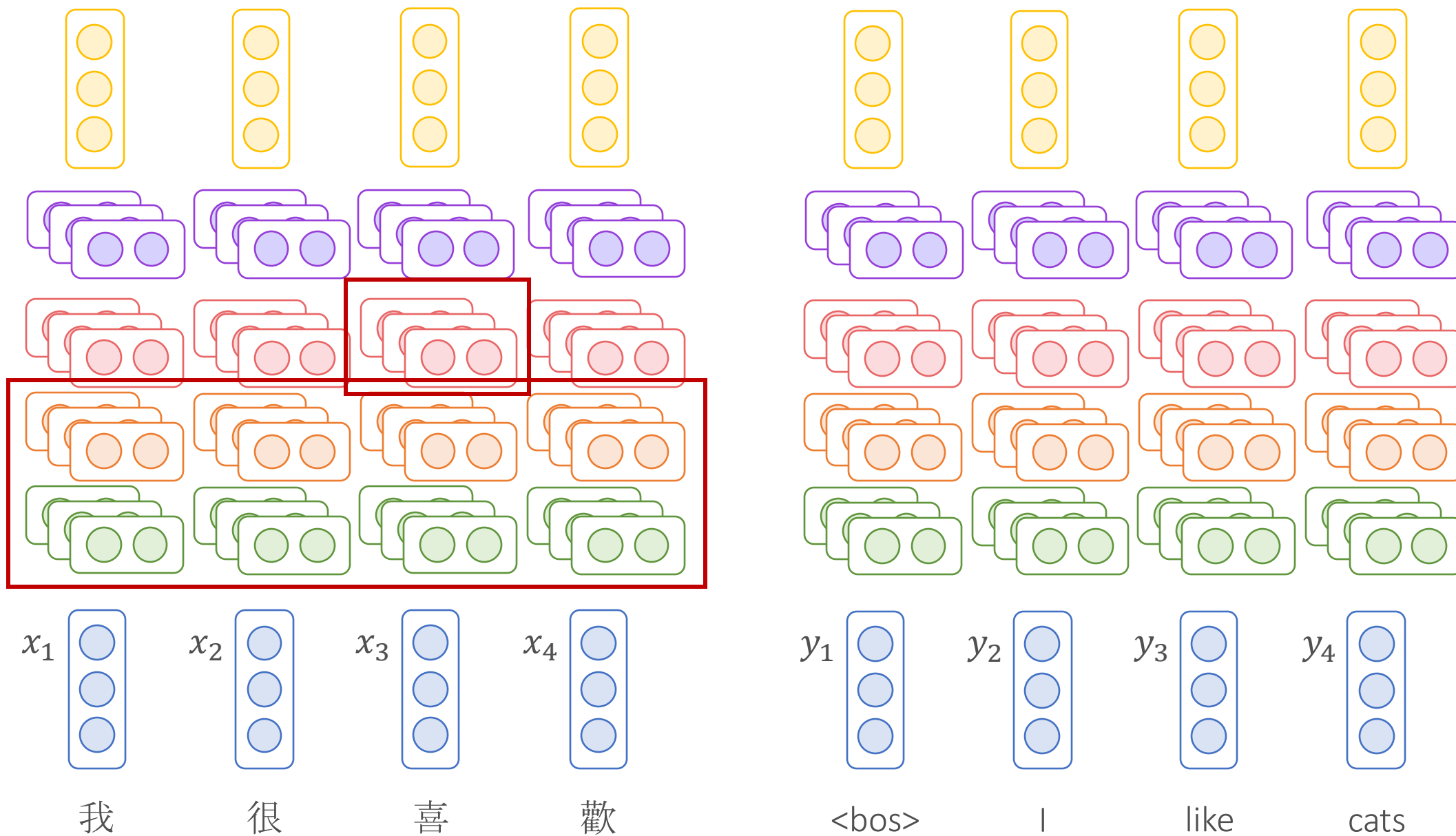


$x_1$  我     $x_2$  很     $x_3$  喜     $x_4$  歡

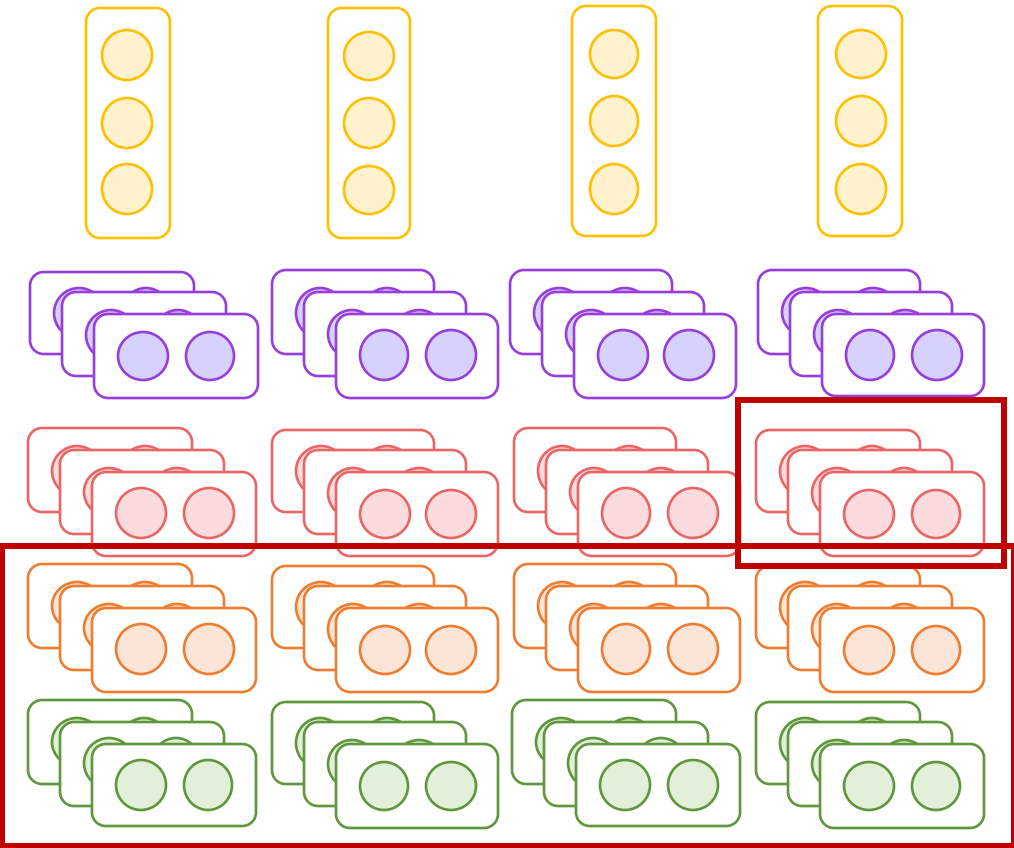


$y_1$  <bos>     $y_2$  I     $y_3$  like     $y_4$  cats

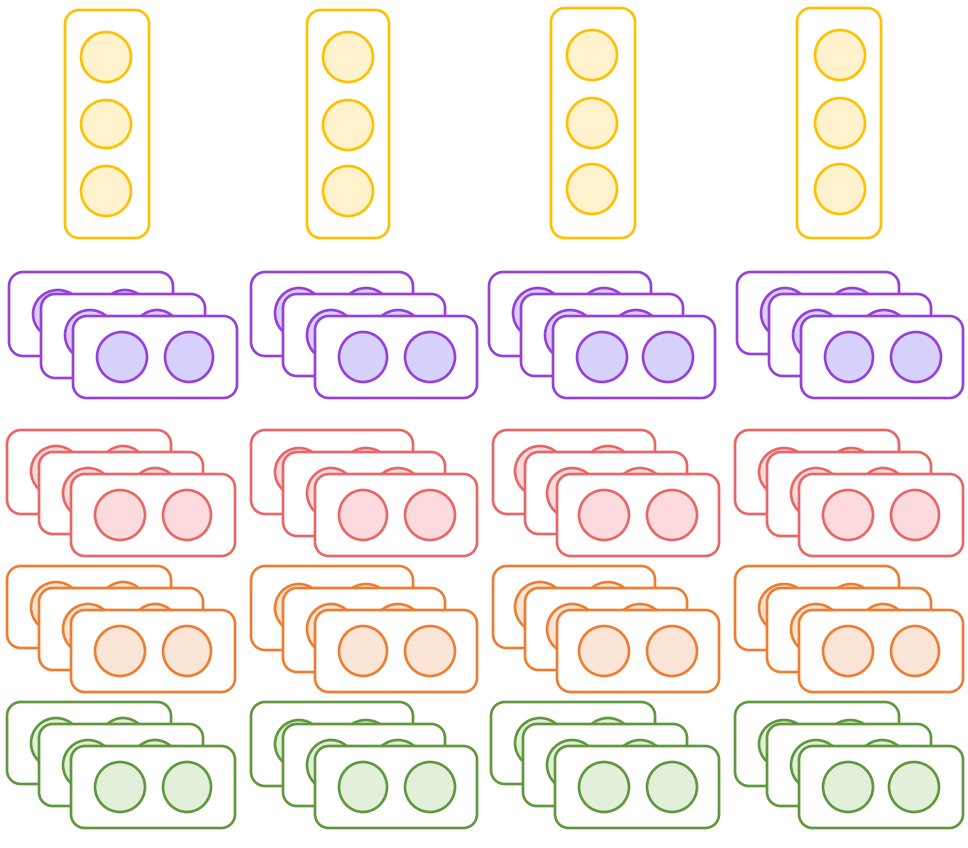
# Transformer Encoder vs. Transformer Decoder



# Transformer Encoder vs. Transformer Decoder

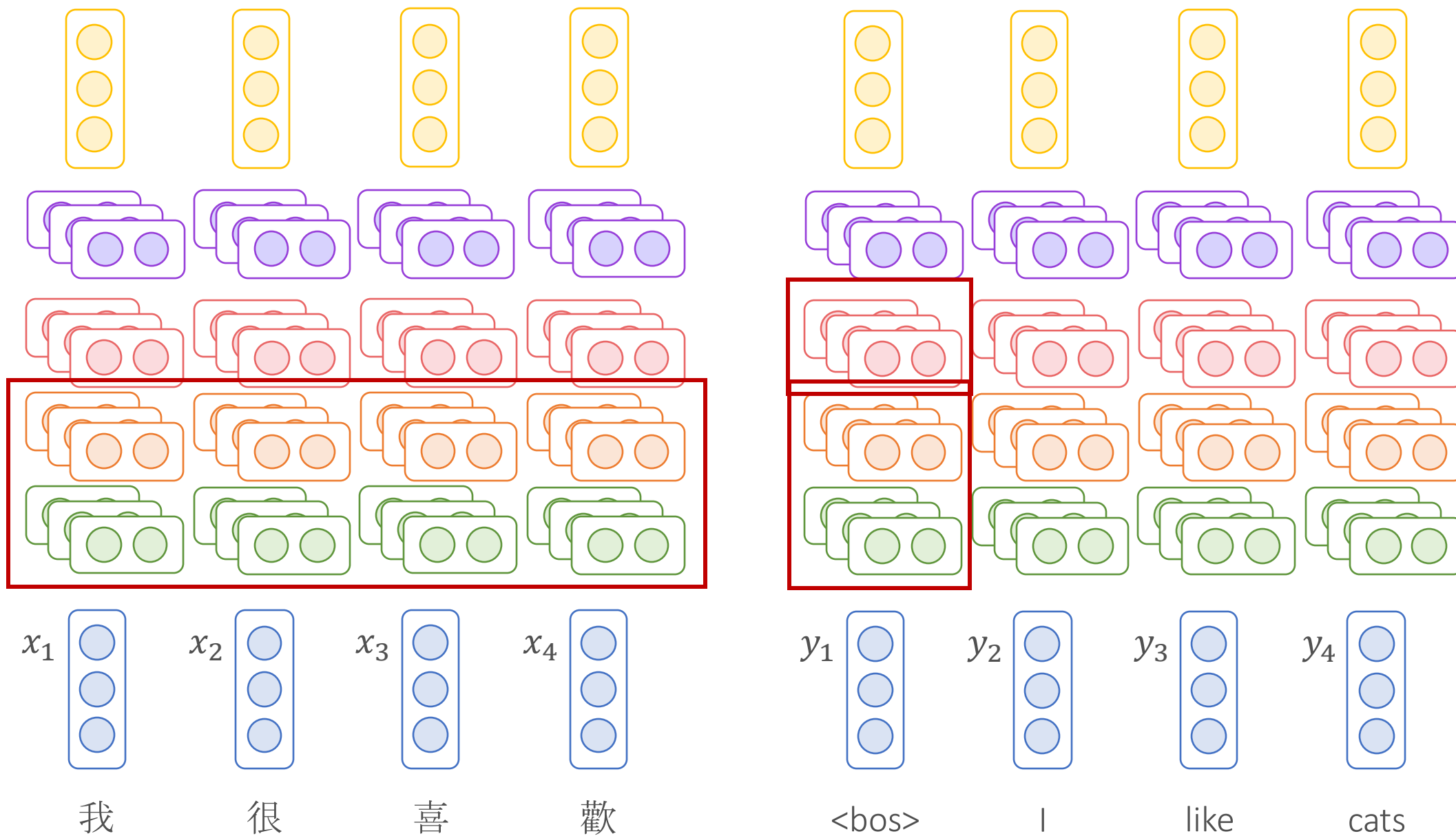


$x_1$  我     $x_2$  很     $x_3$  喜     $x_4$  歡



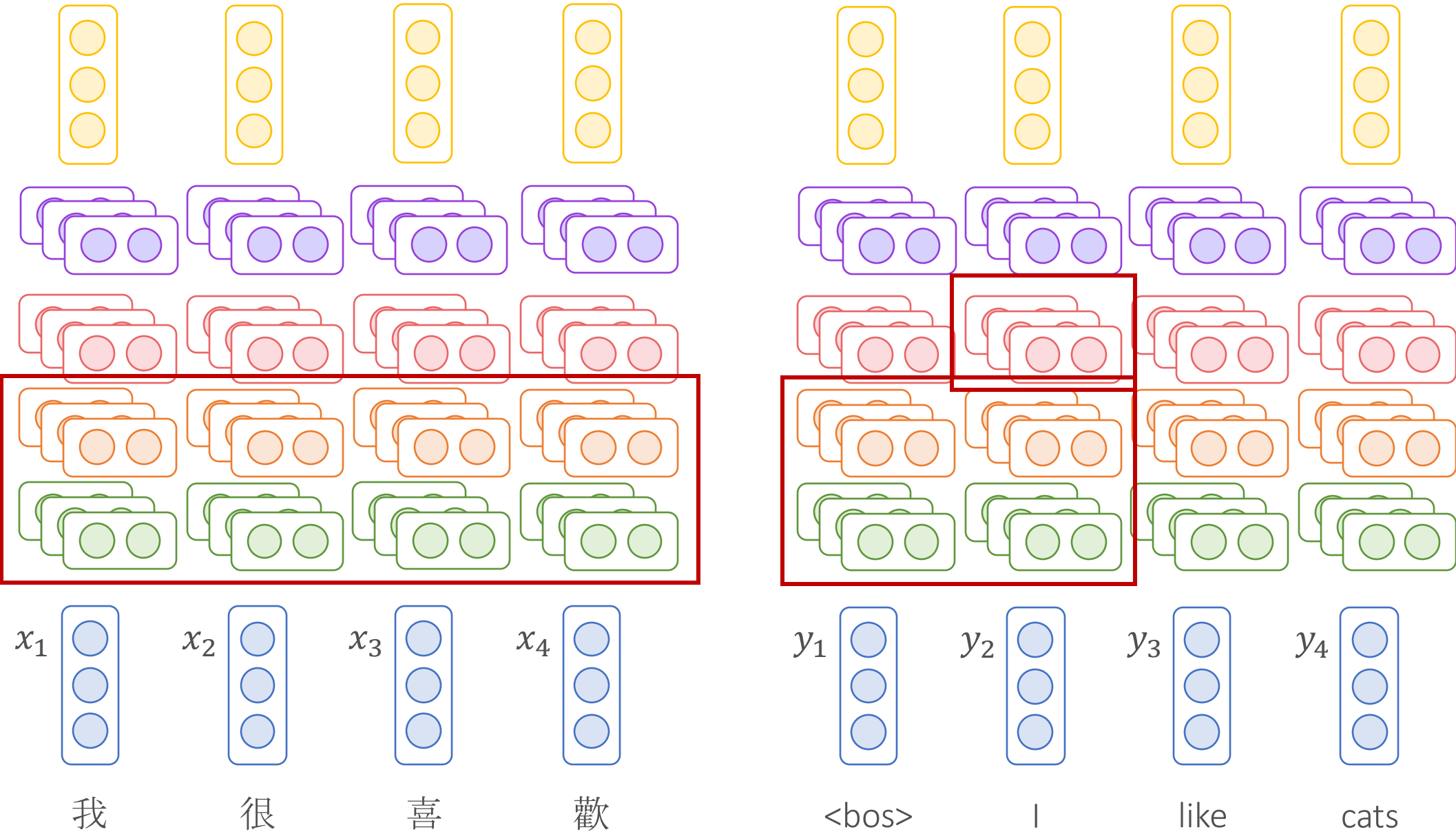
$y_1$  <bos>     $y_2$  I     $y_3$  like     $y_4$  cats

# Transformer Encoder vs. Transformer Decoder

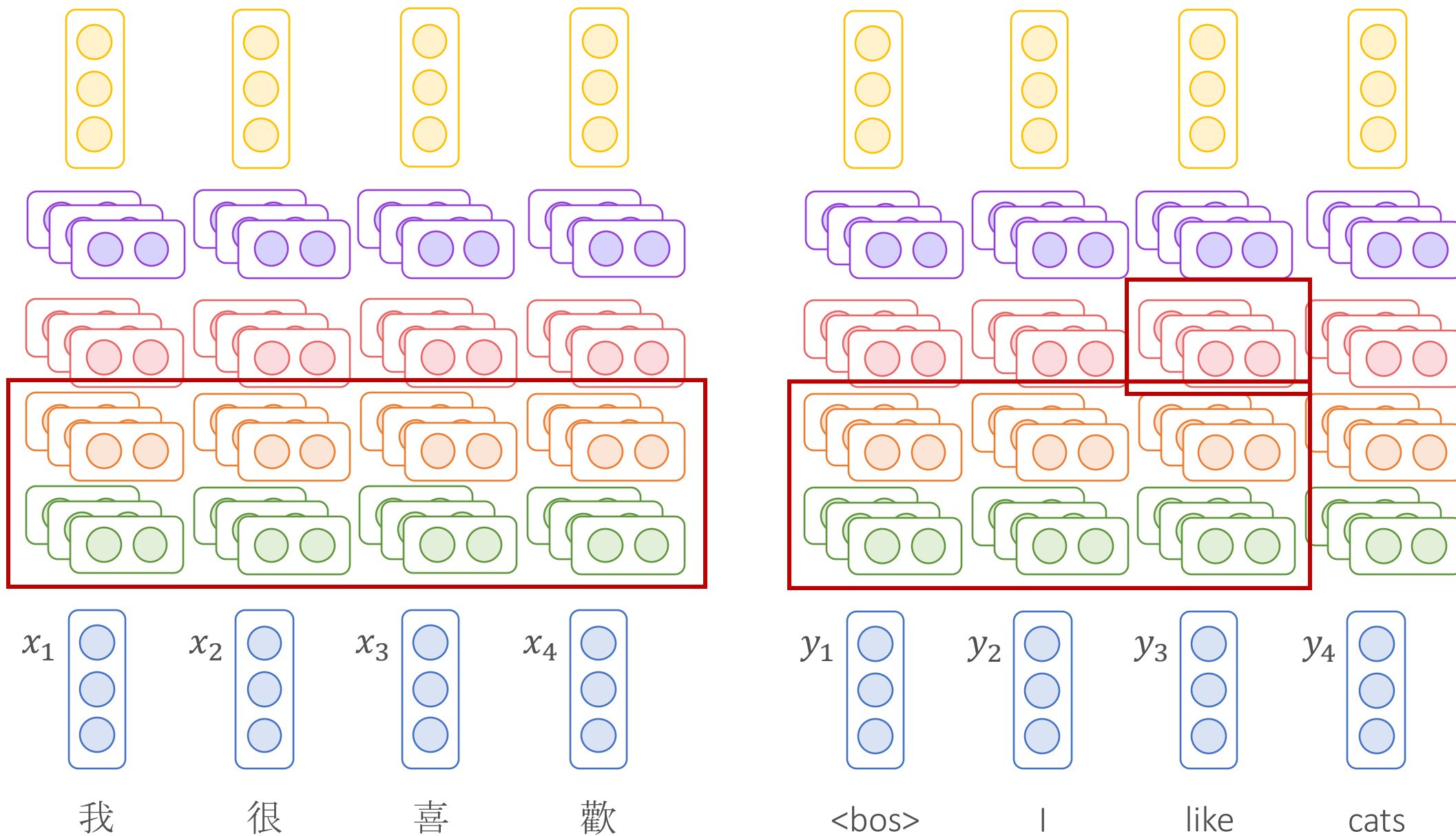




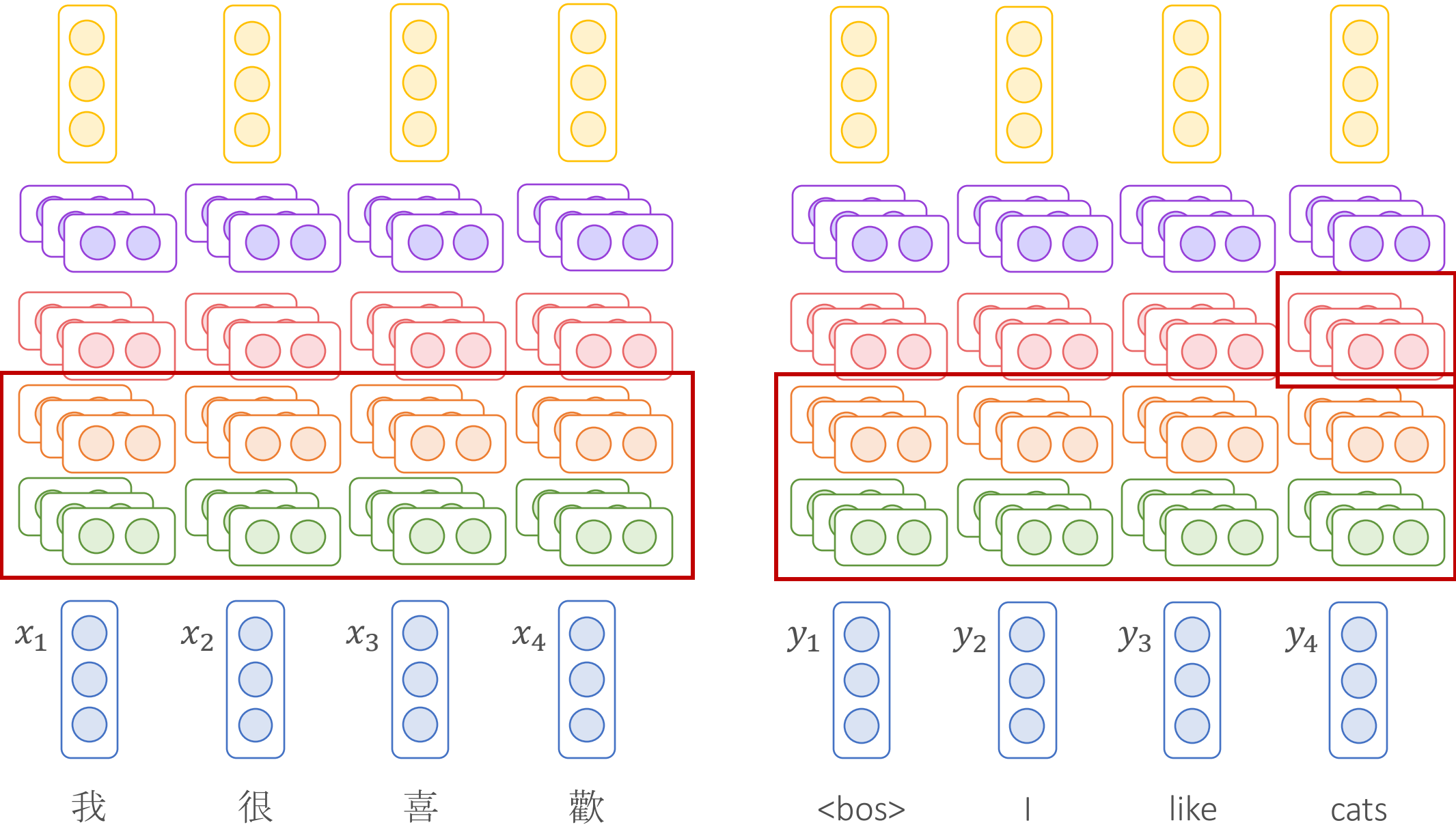
# Transformer Encoder vs. Transformer Decoder



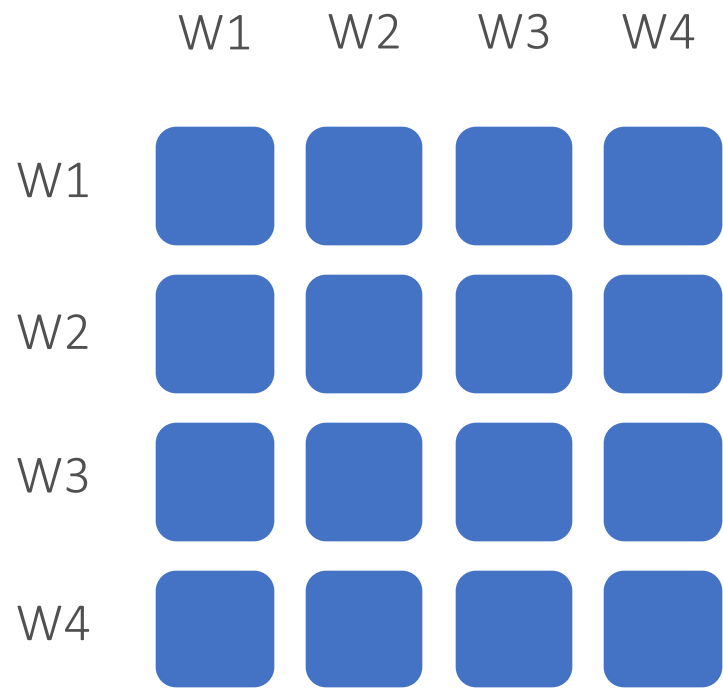
# Transformer Encoder vs. Transformer Decoder



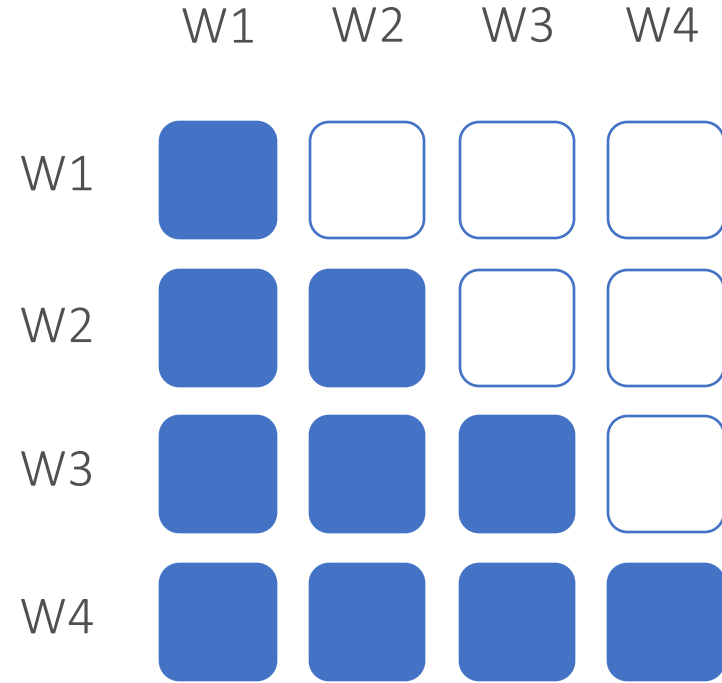
# Transformer Encoder vs. Transformer Decoder



# Transformer Encoder vs. Transformer Decoder



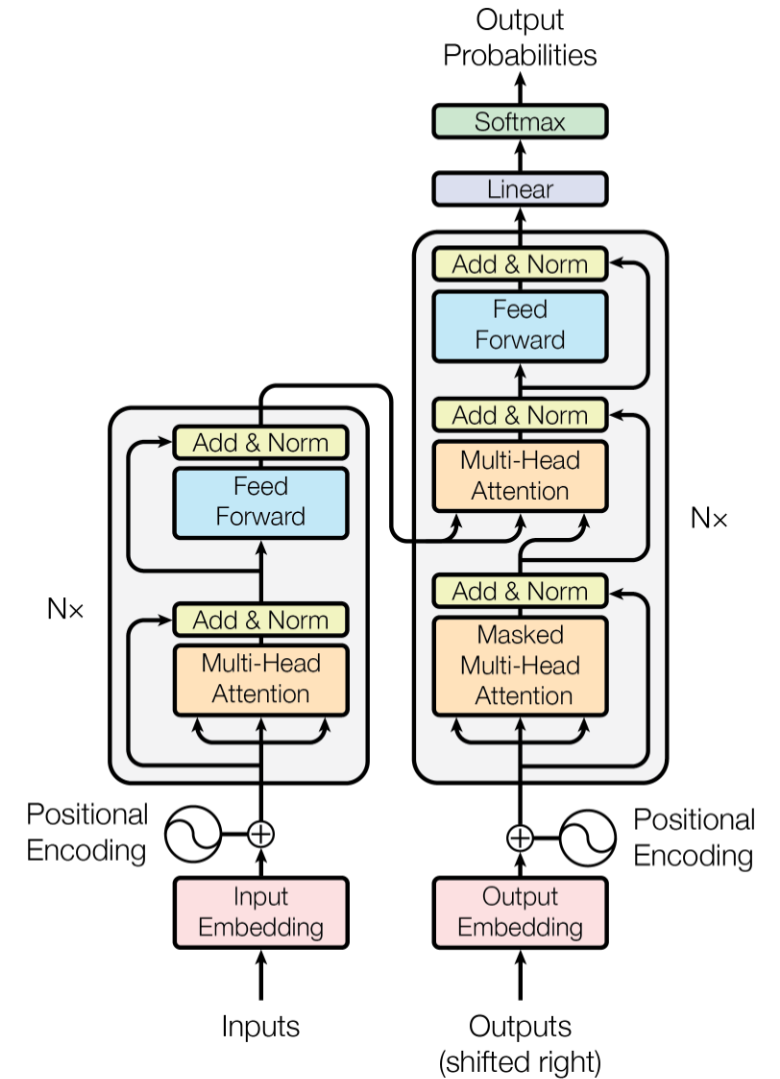
Encoder  
Full Attention



Decoder  
Causal Attention

# Transformers

- Main architectures
  - Self-attention
  - Feed forward
  - Positional encoding
- Transformer encoder = a stack of encoder layers
- Transformer decoder = a stack of decoder layers

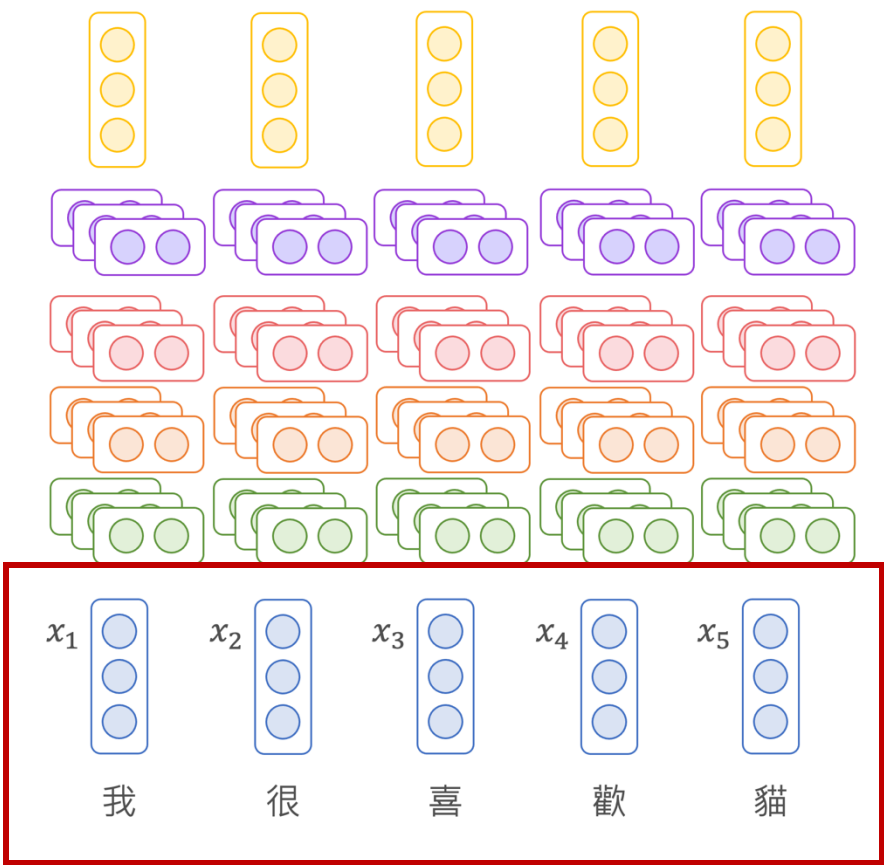
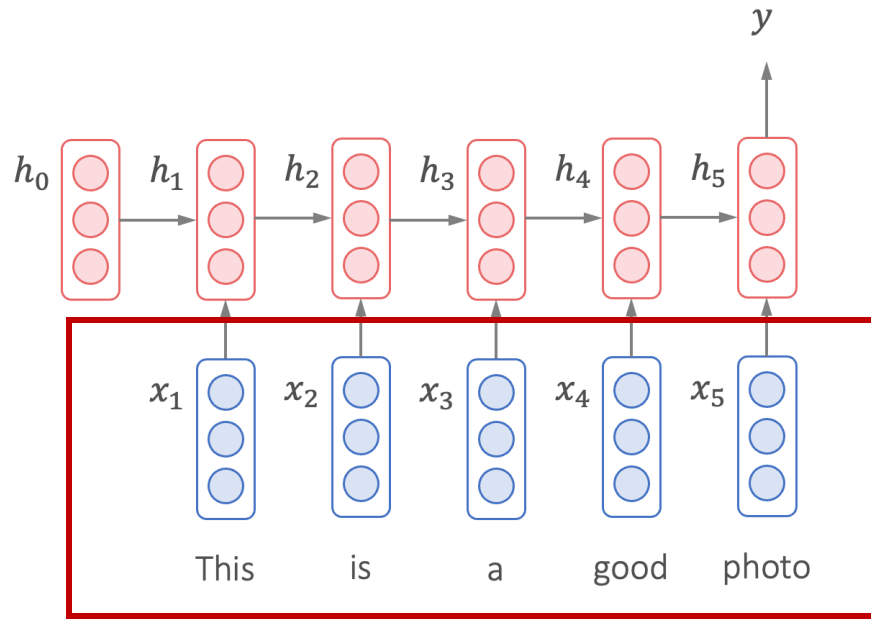


# Lecture Plan

- Natural Language Processing Basics
- Transformers
- Contextualized Representations
- Pre-Training and Fine-Tuning

# Static Word Embeddings

$\begin{pmatrix} 0.31 \\ -0.28 \end{pmatrix}$   $\begin{pmatrix} 0.01 \\ -0.91 \end{pmatrix}$   $\begin{pmatrix} 1.87 \\ 0.03 \end{pmatrix}$   $\begin{pmatrix} -3.17 \\ -0.18 \end{pmatrix}$   $\begin{pmatrix} 1.23 \\ 1.59 \end{pmatrix}$   
↑            ↑            ↑            ↑            ↑  
**I   don't   like   this   movie**



# Static Word Embeddings

- One vector for each word type
- How about words with multiple meanings?

**mouse<sup>1</sup>** : .... a *mouse* controlling a computer system in 1968.

**mouse<sup>2</sup>** : .... a quiet animal like a *mouse*

**bank<sup>1</sup>** : ...a *bank* can hold the investments in a custodial account ...

**bank<sup>2</sup>** : ...as agriculture burgeons on the east *bank*, the river ...



# Contextualized Word Embeddings

- The embeddings of a word should be conditioned on its **context**

Distributional hypothesis: words that occur in similar contexts tend to have similar meanings



J.R.Firth 1957

- “You shall know a word by the company it keeps”
- One of the most successful ideas of modern statistical NLP!

*...government debt problems turning into **banking** crises as happened in 2009...*

*...saying that Europe needs unified **banking** regulation to replace the hodgepodge...*

*...India has just given its **banking** system a shot in the arm...*

# Contextualized Word Embeddings

- Chico Ruiz made a spectacular **play** on Alusik's grounder ...
- Olivia De Havilland signed to do a Broadway **play** for Garson ...
- Kieffer was commended for his ability to hit in the clutch , as well as his all-round excellent **play** ...
- ... they were actors who had been handed fat roles in a successful **play** ...
- Concepts **play** an important role in all aspects of cognition ...

# Contextualized Word Embeddings

	Source	Nearest Neighbors
GloVe	play	playing, game, games, played, players, plays, player, Play, football, multiplayer
biLM	Chico Ruiz made a spectacular <u>play</u> on Alusik 's grounder {...}	Kieffer , the only junior in the group , was commended for his ability to hit in the clutch , as well as his all-round excellent <u>play</u> .
	Olivia De Havilland signed to do a Broadway <u>play</u> for Garson {...}	{...} they were actors who had been handed fat roles in a successful <u>play</u> , and had talent enough to fill the roles competently , with nice understatement .

# ELMo: Embeddings from Language Models

- Deep contextualized word representations, NAACL 2018
  - 15K+ citations
- Key ideas
  - Learning contextualized embeddings with LSTM-based language models on a large corpus
  - Use the hidden states of the LSTMs for each token to compute a vector representation of each word

## **Deep contextualized word representations**

**Matthew E. Peters<sup>†</sup>, Mark Neumann<sup>†</sup>, Mohit Iyyer<sup>†</sup>, Matt Gardner<sup>†</sup>,**  
{matthewp, markn, mohiti, mattg}@allenai.org

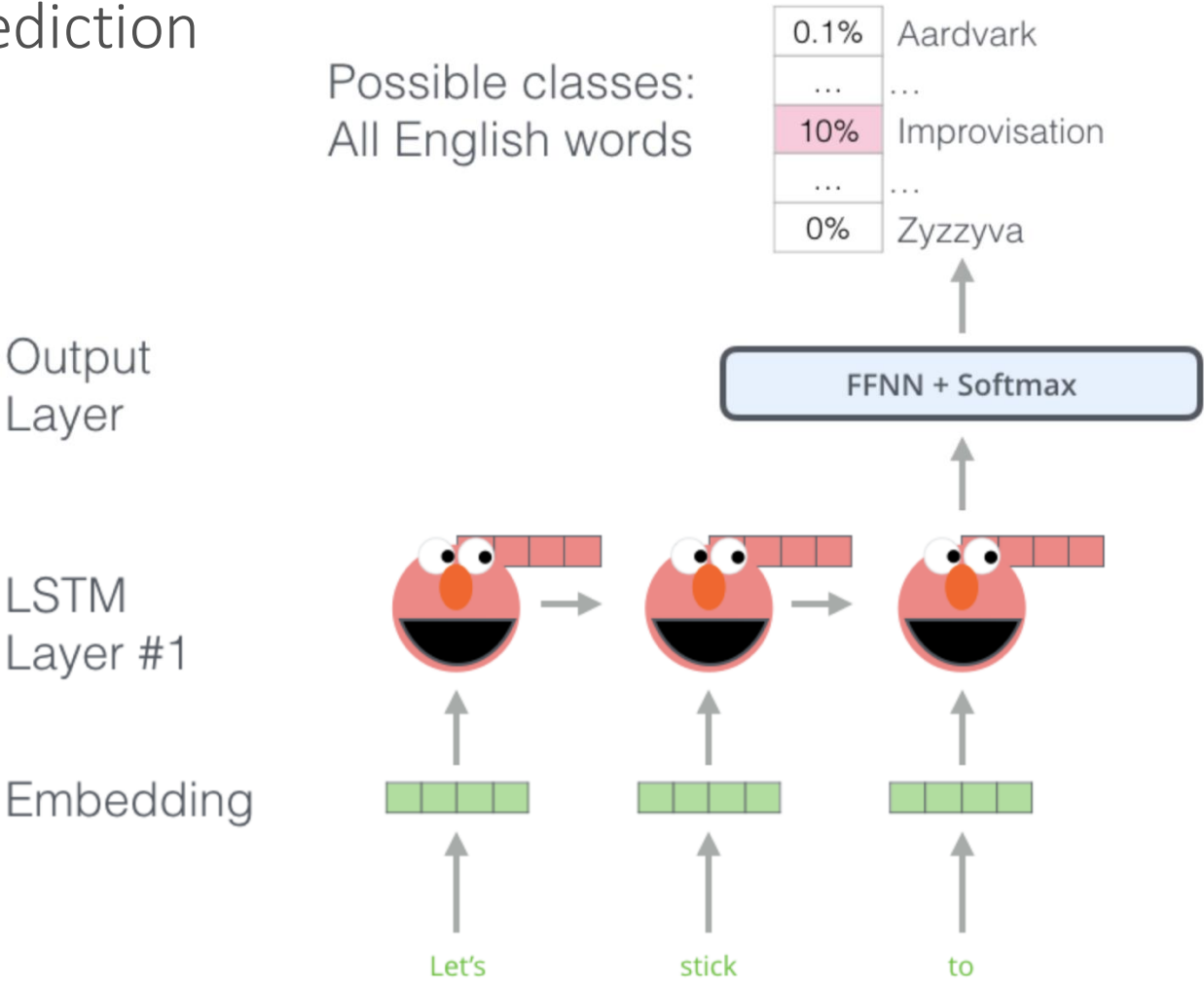
**Christopher Clark\*, Kenton Lee\*, Luke Zettlemoyer<sup>†\*</sup>**  
{csquared, kentonl, lsz}@cs.washington.edu

<sup>†</sup>Allen Institute for Artificial Intelligence

\*Paul G. Allen School of Computer Science & Engineering, University of Washington

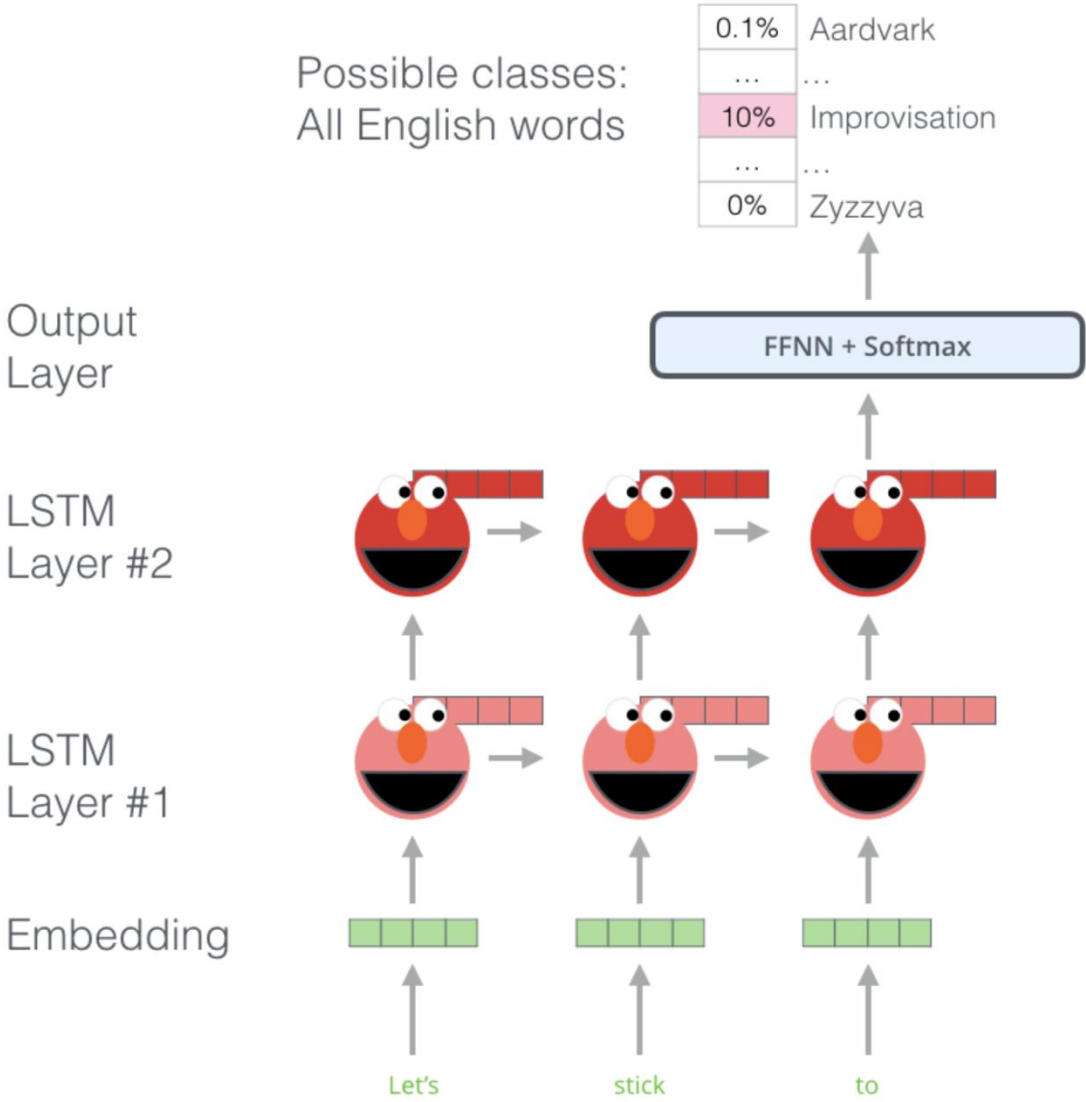
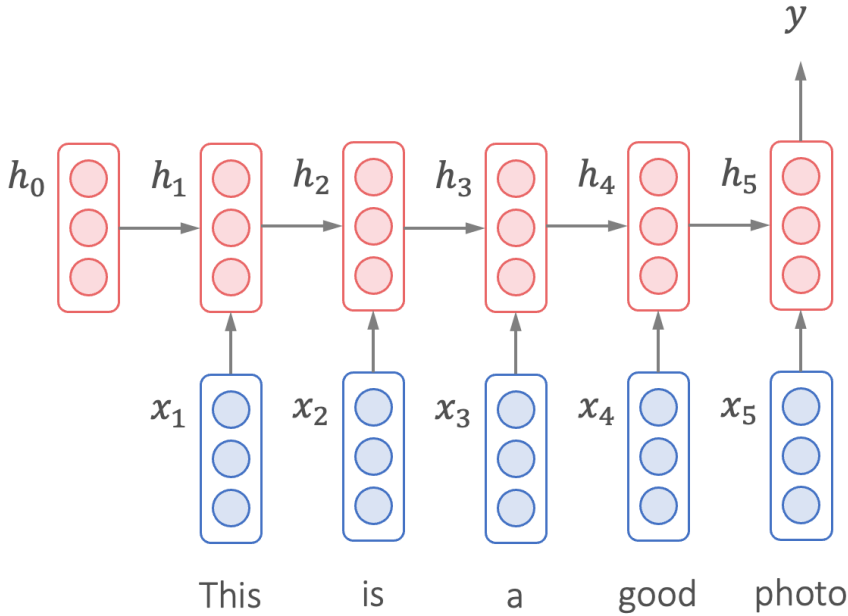
# Language Modeling

- Next word prediction



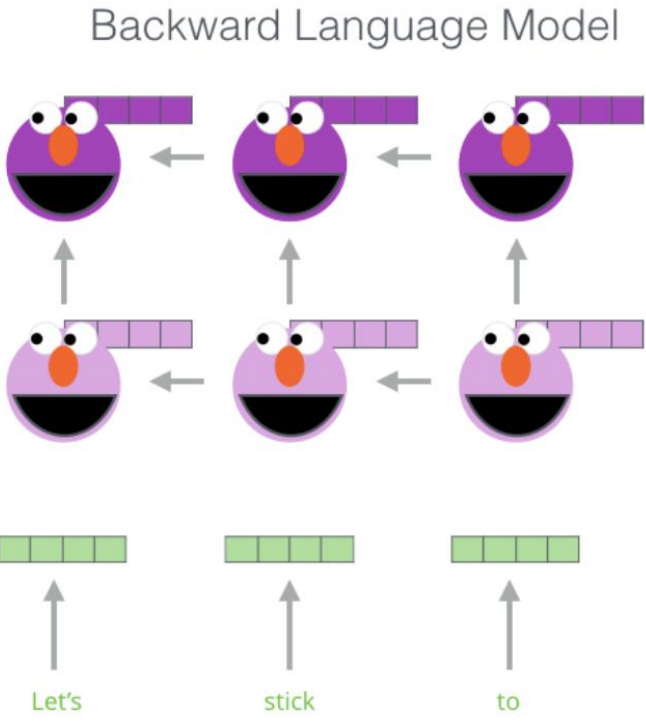
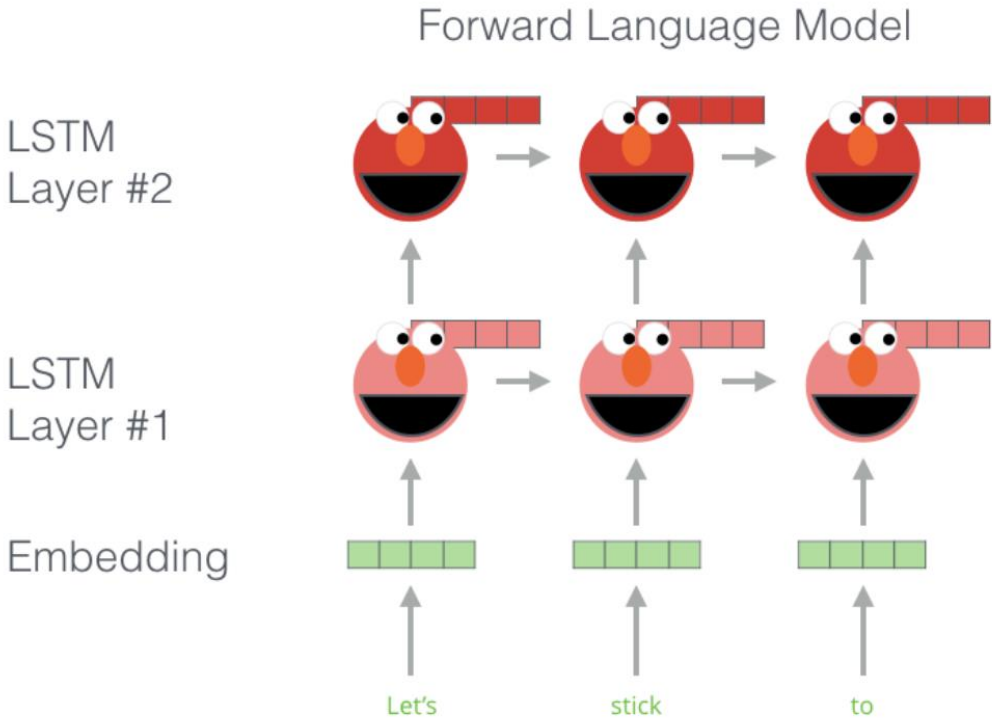
# Language Modeling

- Stacked LSTM



# Language Modeling

- Bi-directional language modeling

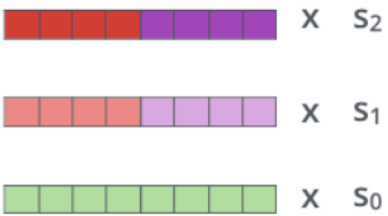


# Contextualized Word Embeddings

1- Concatenate hidden layers



2- Multiply each vector by a weight based on the task

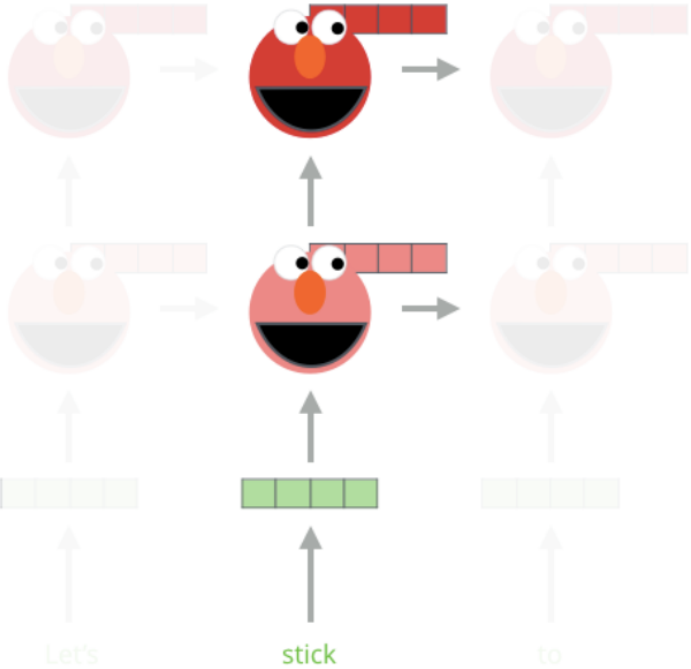


3- Sum the (now weighted) vectors

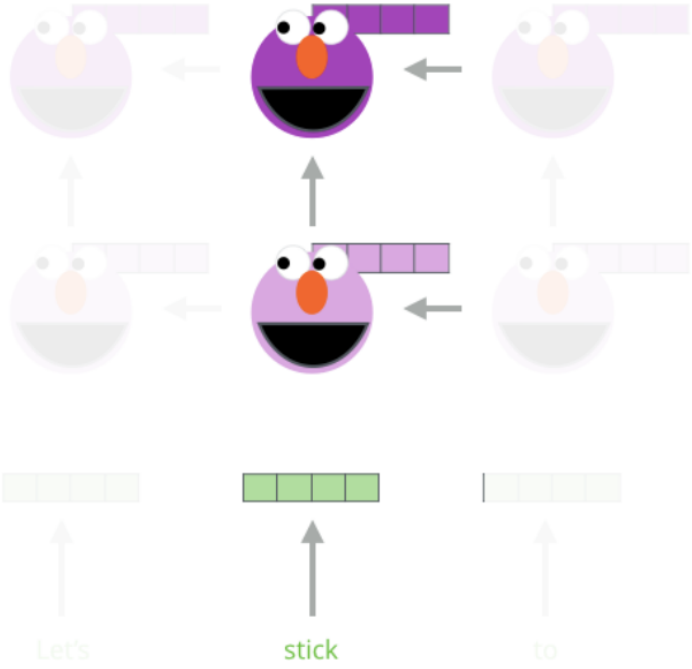


ELMo embedding of "stick" for this task in this context

Forward Language Model



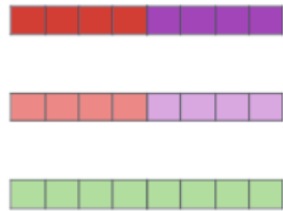
Backward Language Model





# Task-Specific Weights

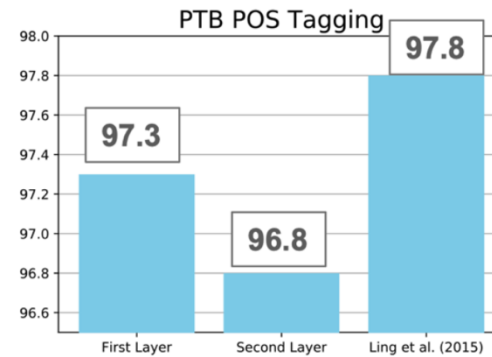
1- Concatenate hidden layers



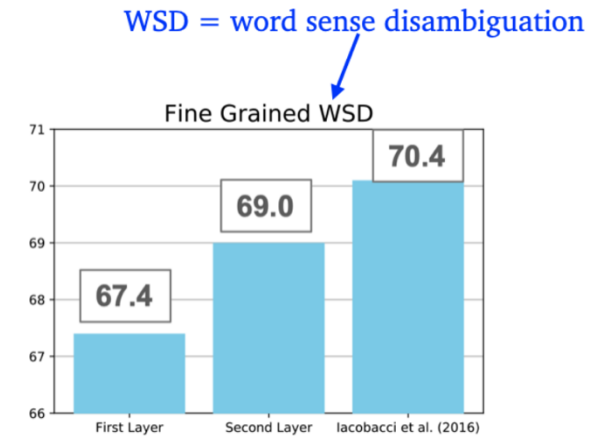
2- Multiply each vector by a weight based on the task



3- Sum the (now weighted) vectors



first layer > second layer



second layer > first layer

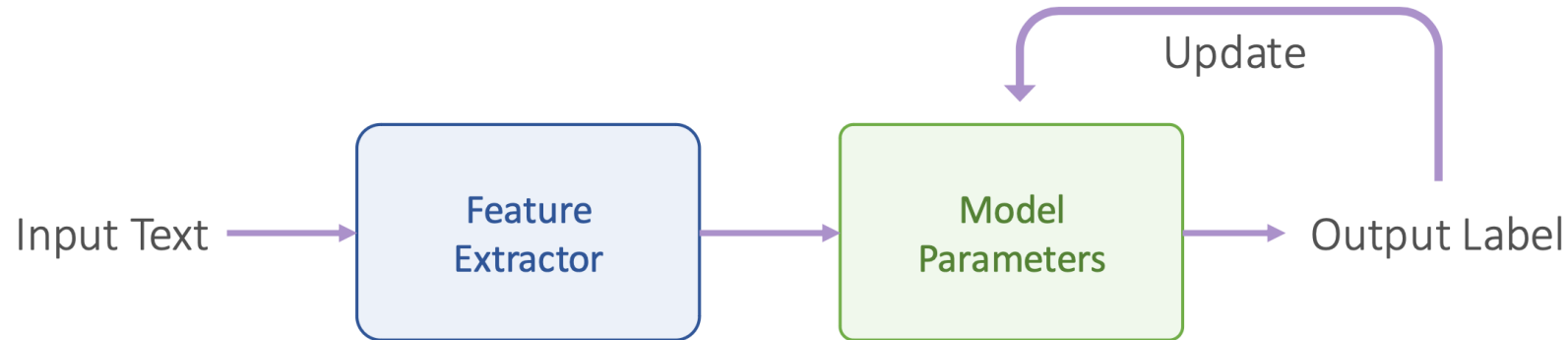
# Lecture Plan

- Natural Language Processing Basics
- Transformers
- Contextualized Representations
- Pre-Training

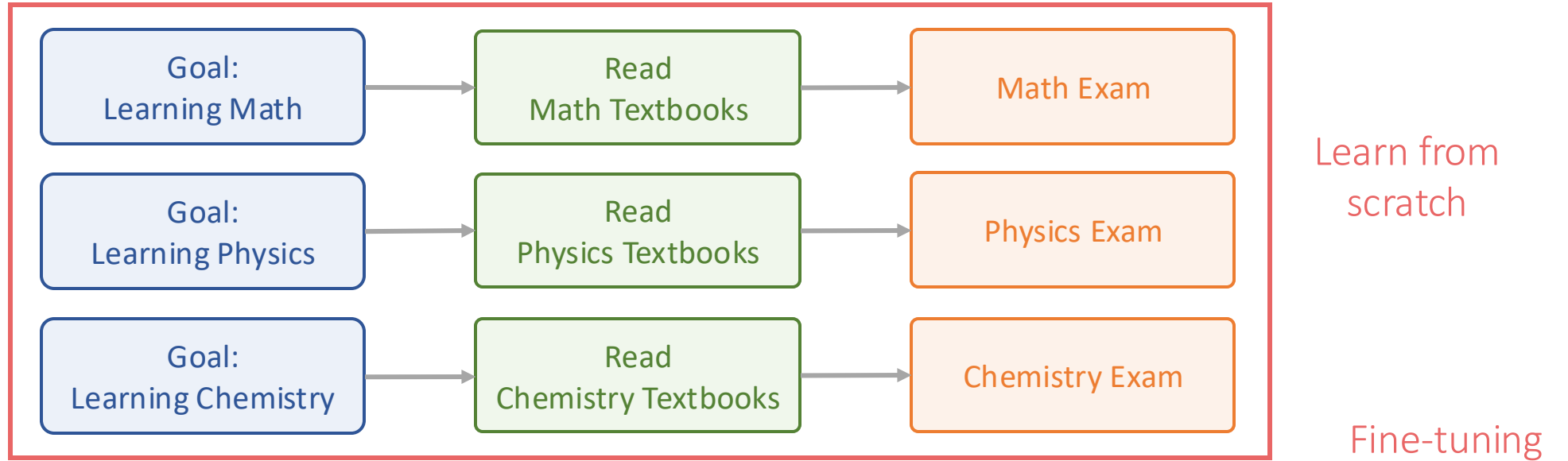
# Feature-Based vs. Fine-Tuning Approaches

- Task-specific features + task-specific model
- General embeddings + task-specific model
- General embeddings + general model + task-specific fine-tuning

Pre-Training

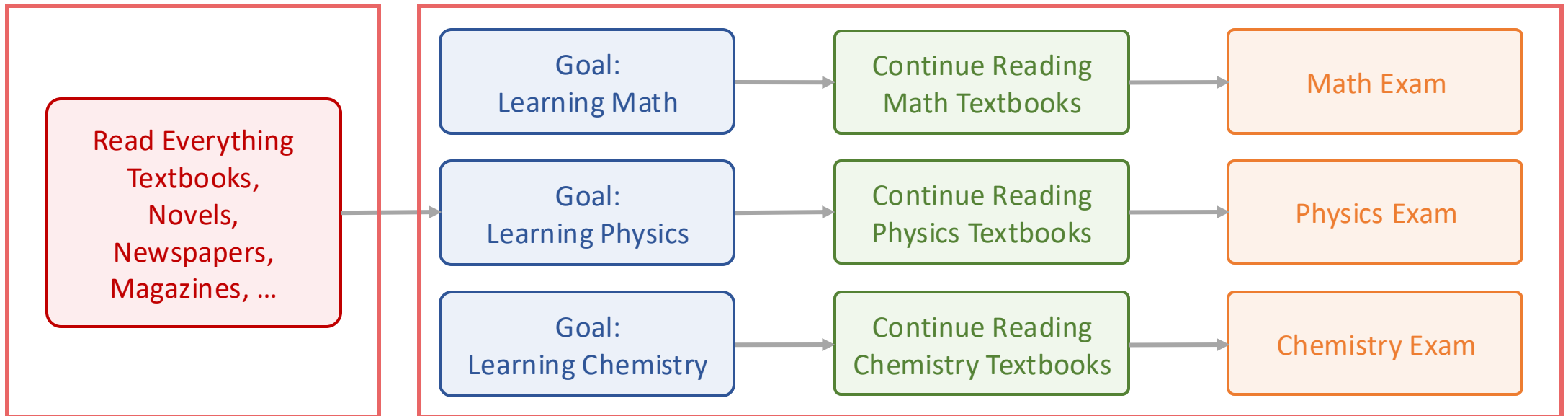


# Pre-Training



Pre-training

Fine-tuning



# Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers

- BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding, NAACL 2019
  - 110K+ citations
- Learn general knowledge with a large corpus
- Re-use model weights for fine-tuning

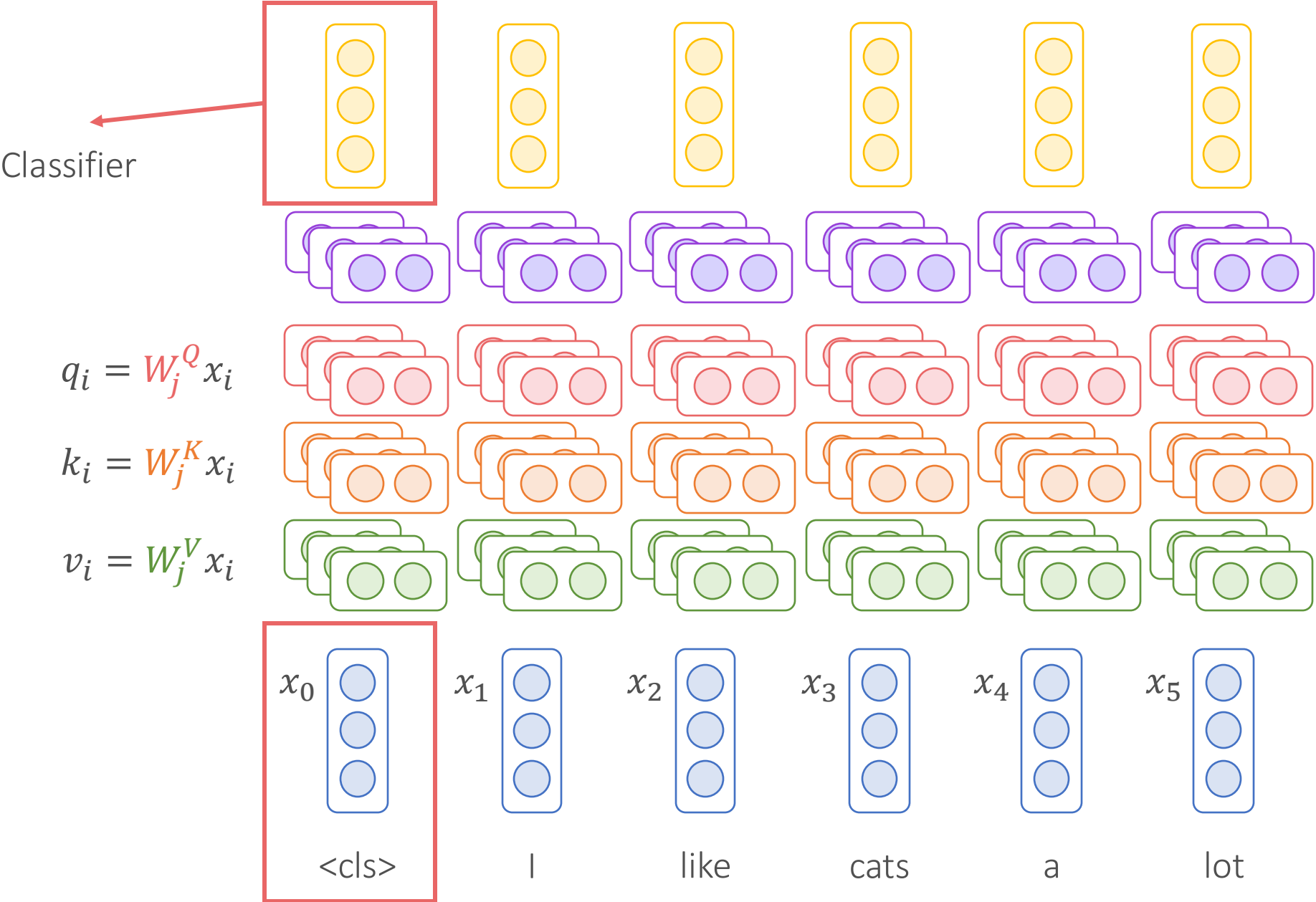
## **BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding**

**Jacob Devlin   Ming-Wei Chang   Kenton Lee   Kristina Toutanova**

Google AI Language

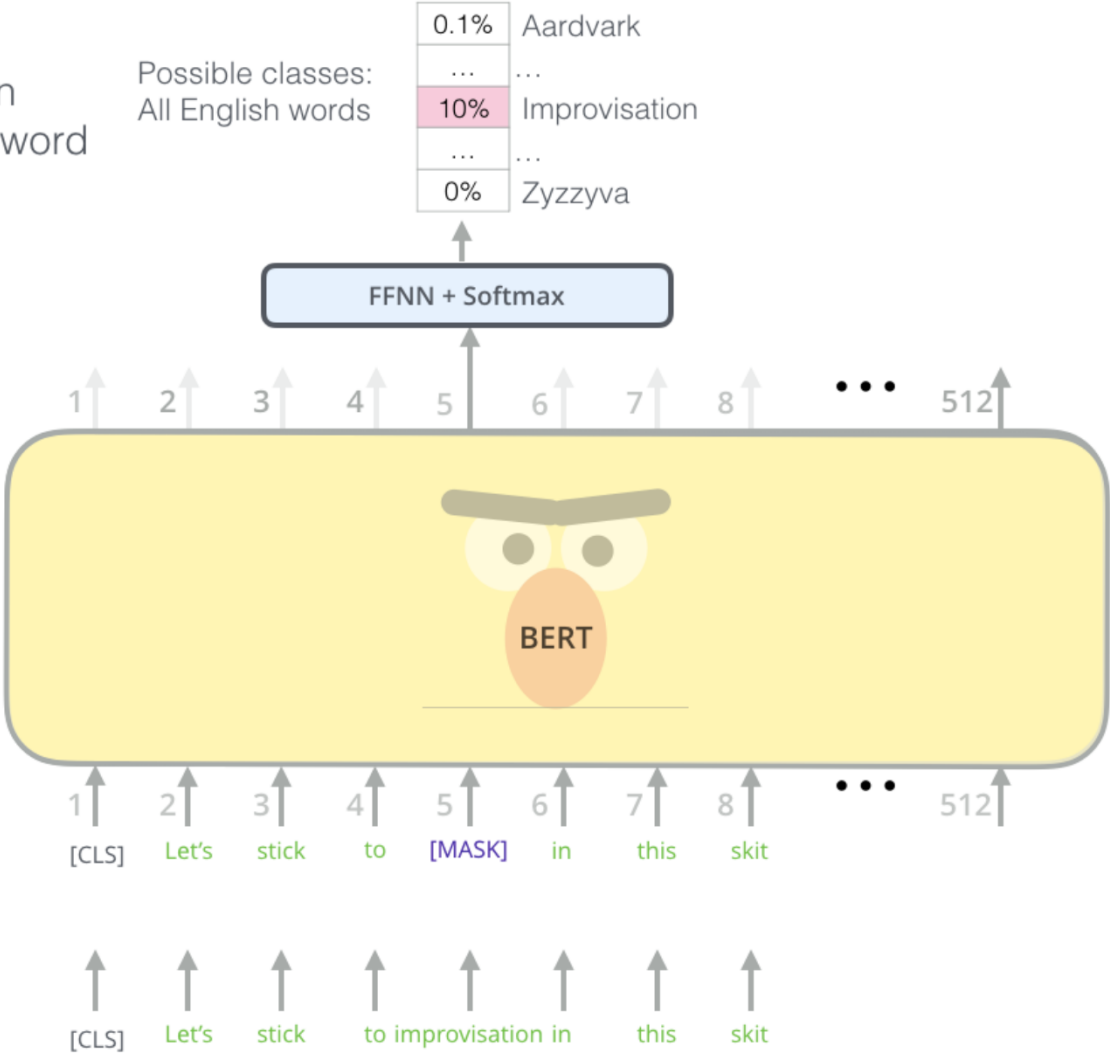
`{jacobdevlin, mingweichang, kentonl, kristout}@google.com`

# Transformer Encoder Only



# Pre-Training Task: Masked Language Modeling

Use the output of the masked word's position to predict the masked word

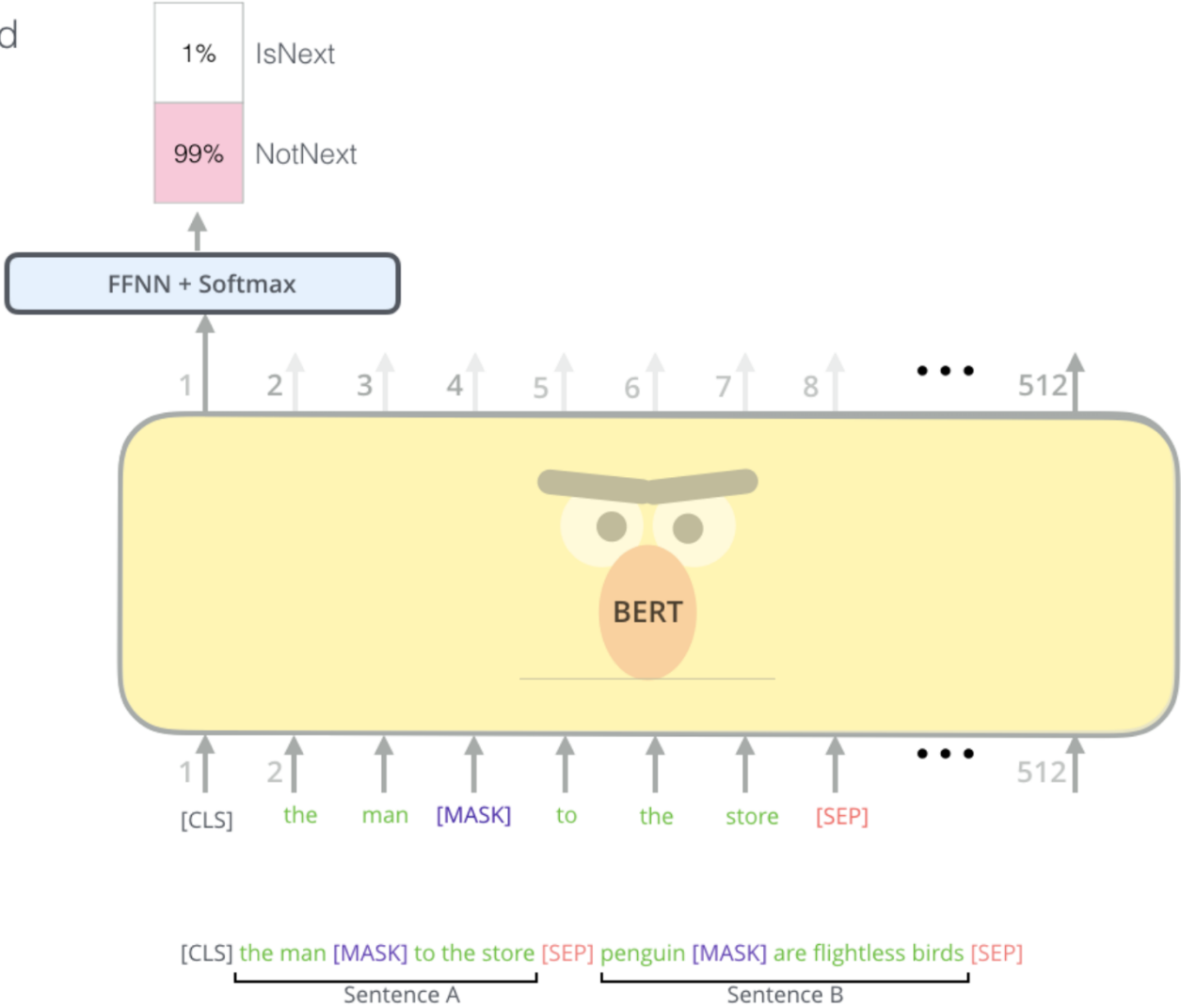


Randomly mask 15% of tokens

Input

# Pre-Training Task: Next Sentence Classification

Predict likelihood that sentence B belongs after sentence A





# Next Lecture

- Natural Language Processing Basics
- Pre-Training
- Generative Pre-Training
- Language Models