



# Applied Natural Language Processing

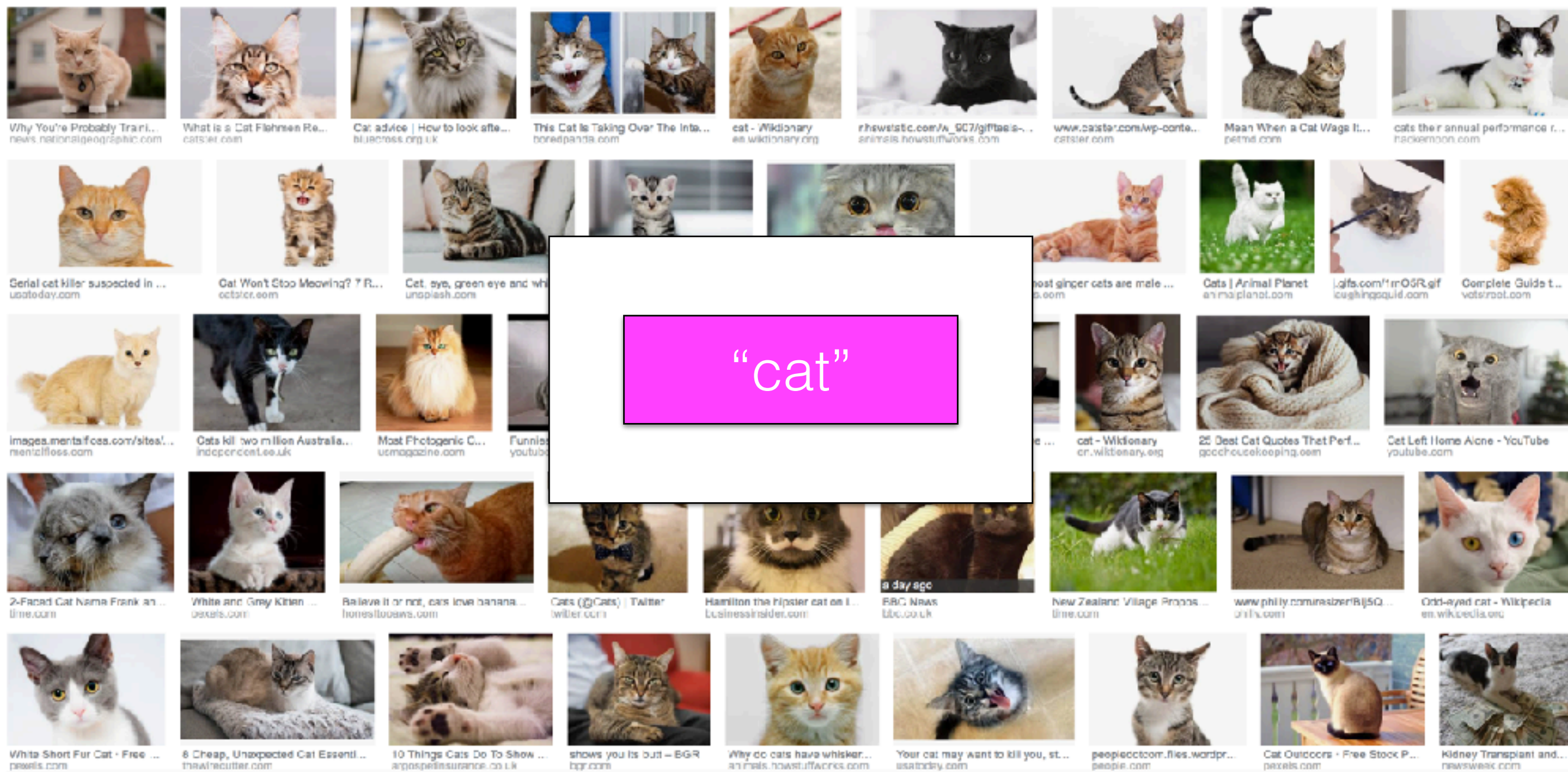
Info 256

Lecture 2: Words (Jan 24, 2019)

David Bamman, UC Berkeley



# Words as dimensionality reduction



# Words

- One morning I shot an elephant in my pajamas
- I didn't shoot an elephant
- *Imma* let you finish but Beyonce had one of the best videos of all time
- I do uh main- mainly business data processing
- 一天早上我穿着睡衣射了一只大象

# Words

@dbamman have you seen this :) http://popvssoda.com

Tokenization before  
Twitter:

@  
dbamman  
have  
you  
seen  
this  
:  
)  
http  
:  
//popvssoda.com

# Emoticons

Icon											Meaning
:~)	:~]	:~3	:~>	8~)	:~}	:~o)	:~c)	:~^)	=~]	=~)	<a href="#">Smiley</a> or happy face. <sup>[4][5][6]</sup>
:~D	8~D	x~D	X~D	=~D	=~3	B^D					Laughing, <sup>[4]</sup> big grin, <sup>[5][6]</sup> laugh with glasses, <sup>[7]</sup> or wide-eyed surprise <sup>[8]</sup>
:~))											Very happy or double chin <sup>[7]</sup>
:~(	:~C	:~<	:~[	:~	>~[	:~{	:~@	>~(			<a href="#">Frown</a> , <sup>[4][5][6]</sup> sad, <sup>[9]</sup> angry, <sup>[7]</sup> pouting
:~!~(											Crying <sup>[9]</sup>
:~!~)											Tears of happiness <sup>[9]</sup>
D~!~:	D~:~<	D~:	D~8	D~;	D~=	D~X					<a href="#">Horror</a> , <a href="#">disgust</a> , <a href="#">sadness</a> , great dismay <sup>[5][6]</sup> (right to left)
:~O	:~o	:~0	8~0	>~O							<a href="#">Surprise</a> , <sup>[3]</sup> shock, <sup>[4][10]</sup> yawn <sup>[11]</sup>
:~*~*	:~x										Kiss
:~;~)	*~;~)	:~;~]	:~;~^)	:~;~,	:~;~D						<a href="#">Wink</a> , <sup>[4][5][6]</sup> smirk <sup>[10][11]</sup>
:~P	X~P	x~p	:~p	:~P	:~p	:~b	d~:	=~p	>~P		Tongue sticking out, cheeky/playful, <sup>[4]</sup> <a href="#">blowing a raspberry</a>

# Types and tokens

- Type = abstract descriptive concept
- Token = instantiation of a type

To be or not to be

6 tokens (to, be, or, not, to, be)

4 types (to, be, or, not)

- Types = the **vocabulary**; the unique tokens.

# Types and tokens

- Type = abstract descriptive concept
- Token = instantiation of a type

How can we use types and tokens to measure vocabulary richness?

# Whitespace

```
text.split(" ")
```

- As much mud in the streets as if the waters had but newly retired from the face of the earth, and it would not be wonderful to meet a Megalosaurus, forty feet long or so, waddling like an elephantine lizard up Holborn Hill.



# Whitespace

```
text.split(" ")
```

- As much mud in the streets as if the waters had but newly retired from the face of the *earth*, and it would not be wonderful to meet a *Megalosaurus*, forty feet long or *so*, waddling like an elephantine lizard up Holborn *Hill*.

what do we lose with  
whitespace tokenization?

368	earth
135	earth,
68	earth.
26	earth
24	earth.
18	earth."
16	earth;
14	earth,
9	earth's
5	earth!"
5	earth!
4	earth;
4	earth,"
3	earth."
3	earth?
3	earth!"

2	earth--to
2	earth--if
2	earth--and
2	earth:
2	earth,'
1	earth-worms,
1	earth-worm.
1	earth--which
1	earth--when
1	earth--something
1	earth-smeared,
1	earth-scoops,
1	earth's
1	earth--oh,

“earth” in sample of 100 books (Project Gutenberg)

# Punctuation

- We typically don't want to just strip all punctuation, however.
- Punctuation signals boundaries (sentence, clausal boundaries, parentheticals, asides)
- Some punctuation has illocutionary force, like exclamation points (!) and question marks (?)
- Emoticons are strong signals of e.g. sentiment

# Regular expressions

- Most tokenization algorithms (for languages typically delimited by whitespace) use **regular expressions** to segment a string into discrete tokens.



# Regular expressions

- A language for specifying search strings in text.

`/waters/`

As much mud in the streets as if the **waters** had but newly retired from the face of the earth, and it would not be wonderful to meet a Megalosaurus, forty feet long or so, waddling like an elephantine lizard up Holborn Hill.

# Regular expressions

- A language for specifying search strings in text.

/ing?/

As much mud **in** the streets as if the waters had but newly retired from the face of the earth, and it would not be wonderful to meet a Megalosaurus, forty feet long or so, waddl**ing** like an elephant**ine** lizard up Holborn Hill.

# Regular expressions

- A language for specifying search strings in text.

```
/ (waters?) | (earth) | ([Hh]ill) /
```

As much mud in the streets as if the **waters** had but newly retired from the face of the **earth**, and it would not be wonderful to meet a Megalosaurus, forty feet long or so, waddling like an elephantine lizard up Holborn **Hill**.

# Regular expressions

regex	matches	doesn't match
/the/	the, isothermally	The
/[Tt]he/	the, isothermally, The	
/\b[Tt]he\b/	the, The	—The



# Regular expressions

- Bracket specifies alternations (match one of the elements inside brackets)

$[Tt]he$  = The or the

- Brackets can specify ranges

$[a-z] = \{a, b, c, \dots, z\}$

$[0-9] = \{0, 1, \dots, 9\}$

$[A-Za-z] = \{A, B, C, \dots, Z, a, b, c, \dots, z\}$

# Regular expressions

Term	Meaning	Sample regex	Matches
+	one or more	he+y	hey, heeeeeey
?	optional	colou?r	color, colour
*	zero or more	toys*	toy, toys, toysss

# Symbols

Symbol	Function
\b	Word boundary (zero width)
\d	Any decimal digit (equivalent to [0-9])
\D	Any non-digit character (equivalent to [^0-9])
\s	Any whitespace character (equivalent to [ \t\n\r\f\v])
\S	Any non-whitespace character (equivalent to [^ \t\n\r\f\v])
\w	Any alphanumeric character (equivalent to [a-zA-Z0-9_])
\W	Any non-alphanumeric character (equivalent to [^a-zA-Z0-9_])
\t	The tab character
\n	The newline character

# Disjunction

- We can specify complex regular expressions by joining separate regexes with a disjunction operator |

```
/ (waters?) | (earth) | ([Hh]ill) /
```

As much mud in the streets as if the **waters** had but newly retired from the face of the **earth**, and it would not be wonderful to meet a Megalosaurus, forty feet long or so, waddling like an elephantine lizard up Holborn **Hill**.



# Python

- **`re.findall(regex, text)`** finds all non-overlapping matches for a target regex.
- `re.findall(r"[Tt]he", "The dog barked at the cat")`
- `["The", "the"]`

```
import nltk
tokens=nltk.word_tokenize(text)
```

Tokenizes following the conventions of the Penn Treebank:

- punctuation split from adjoining words
- double quotes (") changes to forward/backward quotes based on their location in word ("`the")
- verb contractions + 's split into separate tokens: (did\_n't, children's)

```
import nltk
tokens=nltk.word_tokenize(text)
```

Penn Treebank tokenization is important because a lot of downstream NLP is trained on annotated data that uses Treebank tokenization!

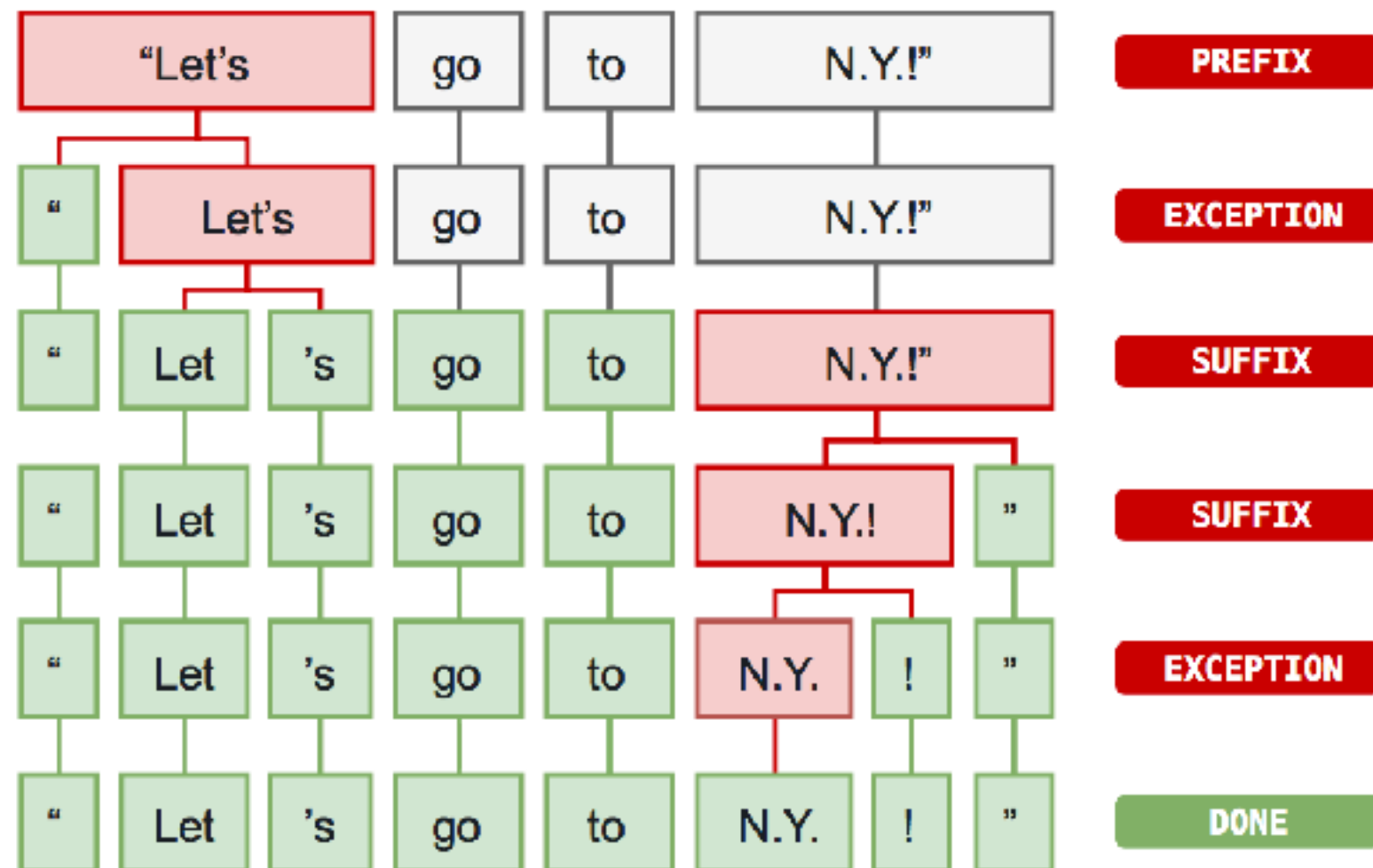
PRP	VBD	RB	VB	DT	NN	.
-----	-----	----	----	----	----	---

I did n't see the parade .

PRP	???	VB	DT	NN	.
-----	-----	----	----	----	---

I didn't see the parade .

```
import spacy
nlp = spacy.load('en')
tokens=[token.text for token in nlp(text)]
```





# Sentence segmentation

- Word tokenization presumes a preprocessing step of sentence segmentation — identifying the boundaries between sentences.
- Lots of NLP operates at the level of the sentence (POS tagging, **parsing**), so really important to get it right.
- Harder to write regexes to delimit these, since there are many cases where the usual delimiters (periods, question marks) serve double duty.

# Sentence segmentation

- “Do you want to go?” said Jane.
- Mr. Collins said he was going.
- He lives in the U.S. John, however, lives in Canada.

# Sentence segmentation

- NLTK: Punkt sentence tokenizer — unsupervised method to learn common abbreviations, collocations, sentence-initial words. Can be trained on data from new domain.

[Kiss, Tibor and Strunk, Jan (2006): Unsupervised Multilingual Sentence Boundary Detection (*Computational Linguistics*)]

- spaCy: Relies on dependency parsing to find sentence boundaries.

# Stemming and lemmatization

- Many languages have some inflectional and derivational morphology, where similar words have similar forms:

organizes, organized, organizing

- Stemming and lemmatization reduce this variety to a single common **base form**.

# Stemming

- Heuristic process for chopping off the inflected suffixes of a word

organizes, organized, organizing → organ

- Lower precision, higher recall

# Porter stemmer

- Sequence of rules for removing suffixes from words
  - EMENT  $\rightarrow \emptyset$
  - SSES  $\rightarrow$  SS
  - IES  $\rightarrow$  I
  - SS  $\rightarrow \emptyset$
  - S  $\rightarrow \emptyset$

# Lemmatization

- Using morphological analysis to return the dictionary form of a word (the entry in a dictionary you'd find all forms under)

organizes, organized, organizing → organize

```
import spacy
nlp = spacy.load('en')
lemmas=[token.lemma_ for token in nlp(text)]
```

# Difficulties

- When does **punctuation** disrupt the desired boundaries of a token?

Emoticons	:) :D \o/ o_O
URLs	<a href="http://www.google.com">http://www.google.com</a>
Prices	\$19.99
Decimals	19.99
Hyphens	state-of-the-art
Username	@dbamman
Hashtags	#blacklivesmatter



```

# Keep usernames together (any token starting with @, followed by A-Z, a-z, 0-9)
regexes=(r"(?:@[\\w_]+)",

# Keep hashtags together (any token starting with #, followed by A-Z, a-z, 0-9, _, or -)
r"(?:\\#+[\\w_]+[\\w\\'\\_\\-]*[\\w_]+)",

# Keep words with apostrophes, hyphens and underscores together
r"(?:[a-z][a-z\\'\\_\\-]+[a-z])",

# Keep all other sequences of A-Z, a-z, 0-9, _ together
r"(?:[\\w_]+)",

# Everything else that's not whitespace
r"(?:\\S)"
)

big_regex="|".join(regexes)

my_extensible_tokenizer = re.compile(big_regex, re.VERBOSE | re.I | re.UNICODE)

def my_extensible_tokenize(text):
    return my_extensible_tokenizer.findall(text)

```

# EvaluateTokenization ForSentiment.ipynb

- Don't just assume an out-of-the box tokenizer works exactly for your application.
- Sentiment analysis accuracy (even on IMDB data) can vary by ~5 points as a function of tokenization choices.