

# 深度学习在自然语言处理中的应用

邱锡鹏

复旦大学

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<http://nlp.fudan.edu.cn/xpqi>

# AiCon

全球人工智能与机器学习技术大会

助力人工智能落地

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# 内容提纲

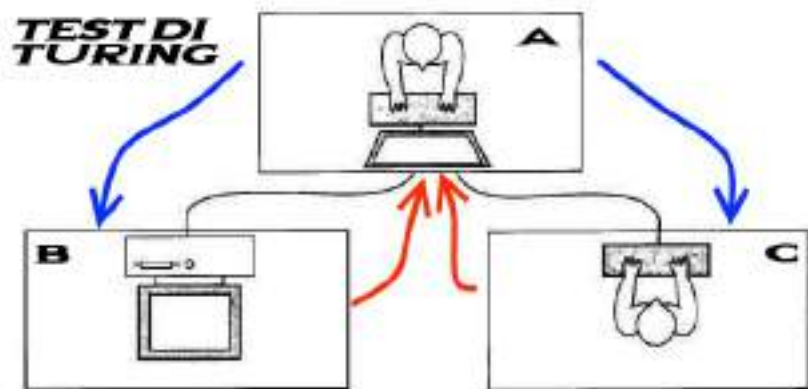
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- ▶ 简介
  - ▶ 自然语言处理
  - ▶ 深度学习
- ▶ 语义表示学习
  - ▶ 词表示
  - ▶ 句子表示
- ▶ 自然语言处理的新范式
- ▶ 应用



# 自然语言处理

# 从人工智能开始



Alan Turing

## 自然语言处理：理解和生成



# 什么是自然语言？

- ▶ **语言**是指在一个有限的字符集上，产生的符合一定规则的字符串集合。
- ▶ **自然语言**通常是指一种自然地随文化演化的语言。
- ▶ 自然语言 VS 人工语言
  - ▶ 形式语言 (Chomsky, 1950)
  - ▶ 区别
    - ▶ 自然语言：歧义性
    - ▶ 人工语言：确定性





# 歧义：以中文分词为例

- ▶ 不同的语言环境中的同形异构现象，按照具体语言环境的语义进行切法。
  - ▶ 交叉歧义
    - ▶ 他/说/的/确实/在理
  - ▶ 组合歧义
    - ▶ 两个/人/一起/过去、个人/问题
    - ▶ 从马/上/下来、马上/就/来
  - ▶ 句子级歧义
    - ▶ 白天鹅在水里游泳
    - ▶ 该研究所获得的成果

} 伪歧义



# 自然语言处理

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- ▶ 自然语言处理包括语音识别、自然语言理解、自然语言生成、人机交互以及所涉及的中间阶段。
  - ▶ 是人工智能和计算机科学的子学科。

自然语言处理不等于研究语言学（计算语言学）、文学。

Every time I fire a linguist, the performance of our speech recognition system goes up.

-- Frederick Jelinek, 1985

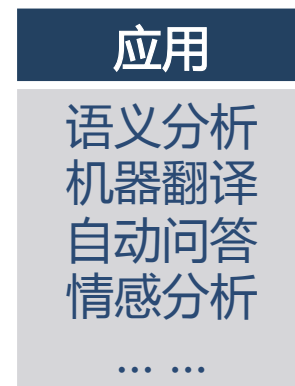
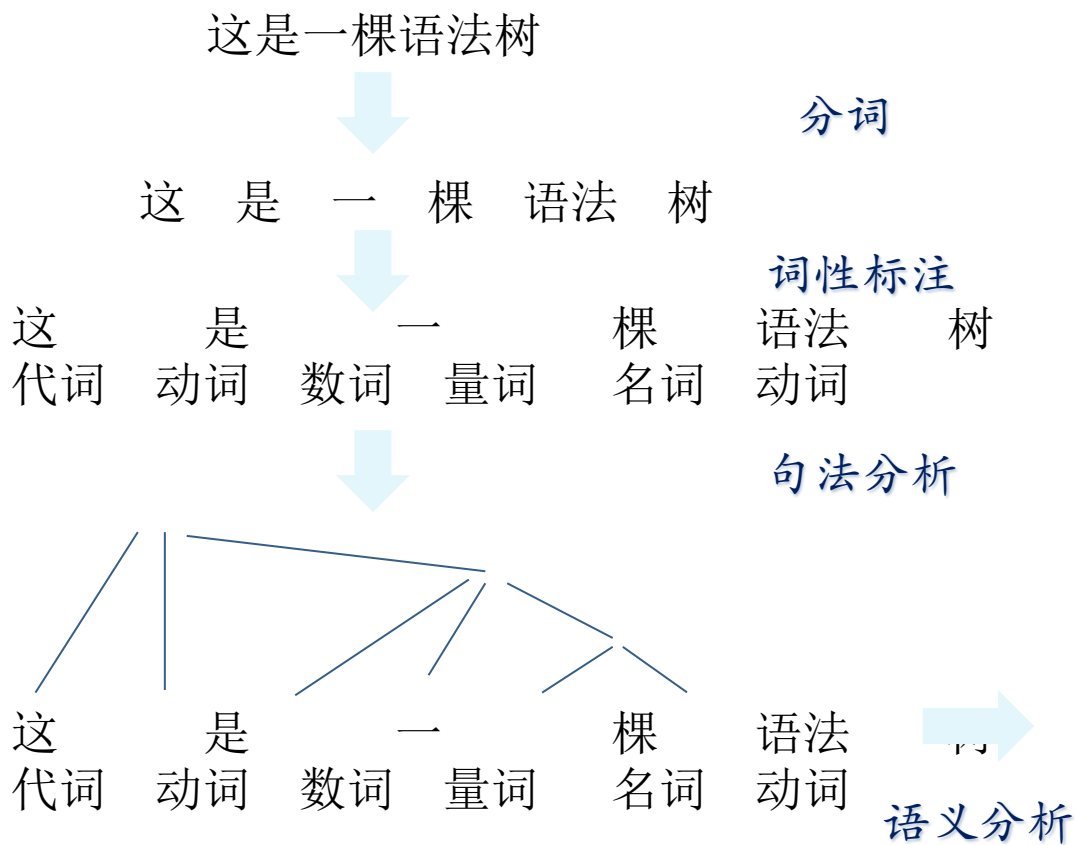
[https://en.wikiquote.org/wiki/Fred\\_Jelinek](https://en.wikiquote.org/wiki/Fred_Jelinek)







# 理想中的自然语言处理流程



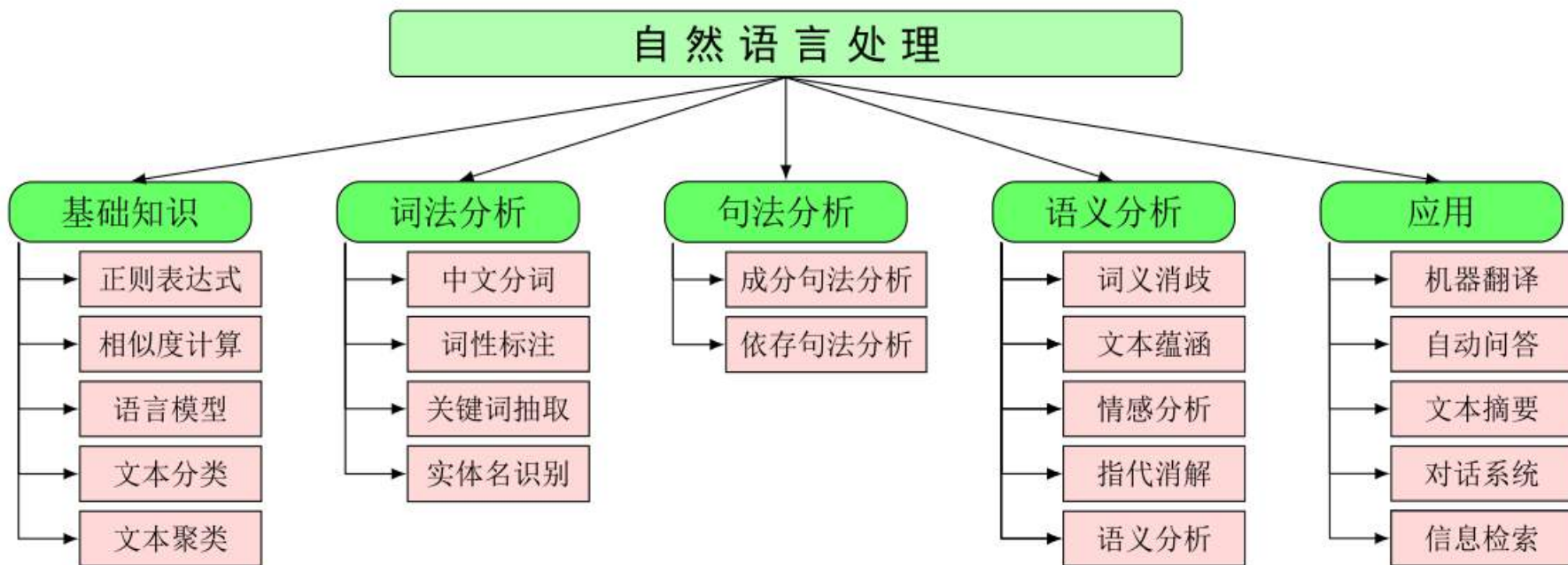
{ 这, 是, 语法树 }





# 主要任务

- ▶ 自然语言处理任务可以分为四类：词法分析、句法分析、语义分析、应用。





# 发展历程

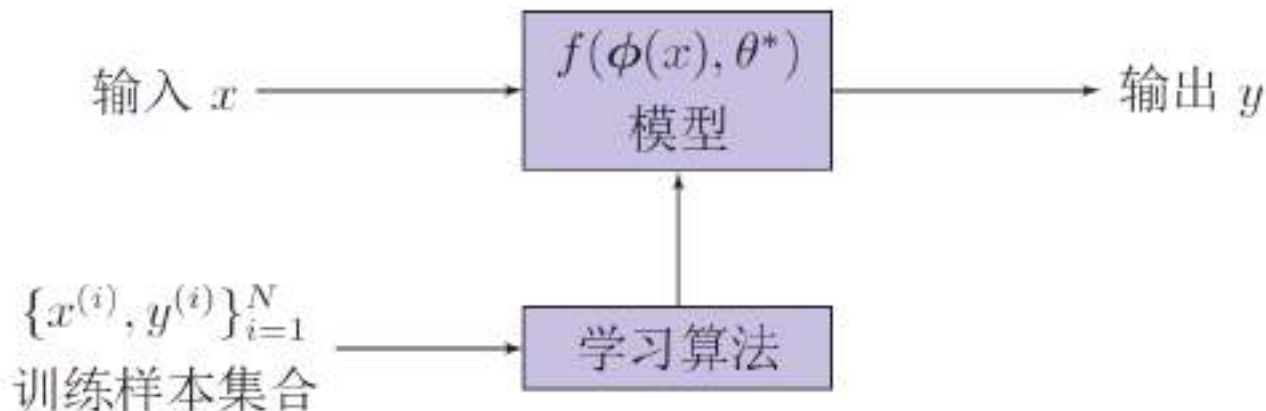
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- ▶ 1990年以前，基于**规则** (rule-based) 的方法
  - ▶ 使用手写的规则
- ▶ 1990年以后，基于**语料库** (corpus-based) 的方法
  - ▶ 也叫**实证** (empirical) 方法或**数据驱动** (data-driven) 方法
  - ▶ 大量使用统计或机器学习模型
  - ▶ 典型应用: *The mathematics of statistical machine translation: parameter estimation. 1993*
- ▶ 2011年以后，基于**神经网络** (neural-based) 的方法
  - ▶ 端到端的神经网络模型
  - ▶ 典型应用: *Sequence to Sequence Learning with Neural Networks, 2014*



# 基于语料库的方法

- ▶ 语料库: 文本数据的集合
- ▶ 技术手段:
  - ▶ 统计模型
  - ▶ 机器学习模型





# 实际的自然语言处理流程

我喜欢读书。

我讨厌读书。



分类模型



模型表示

特征抽取

参数学习

解码算法

情感分析

# 文本分类

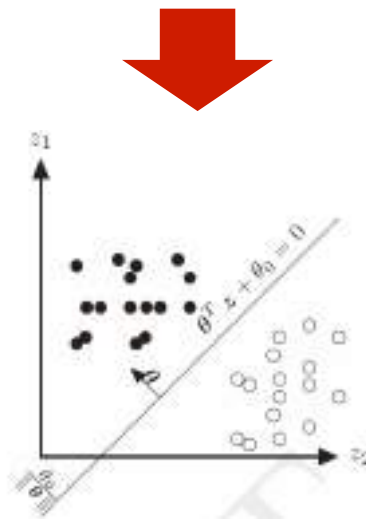
根据文本内容来判断文本的相应类别

$D_1$ : “我喜欢读书”

$D_2$ : “我讨厌读书”

	我	喜欢	讨厌	读书
$D_1$	1	1	0	1
$D_2$	1	0	1	1

+  
-





# 换个角度看中文分词

自	:	然	:	语	:	言	:	处	:	理
0		1		0		1		0		



窗口大小	样本 $x$	类别标签 $y$
2	“自:然”	0
	“然:语”	1
	“语:言”	0
4	“自然:语言”	1
	“然语:言处”	0
	“语言:处理”	1



单字符特征	$x_{-2}y_0, x_{-1}y_0, x_0y_0, x_1y_0, x_2y_0$ <sup>a</sup>
双字符特征	$x_{-1}x_0y_0, x_0x_1y_0, x_{-1}x_1y_0,$
三字符特征	$x_{-1}x_0x_1y_0$
马氏链特征	$y_{-1}y_0$



[000010001000100011001]

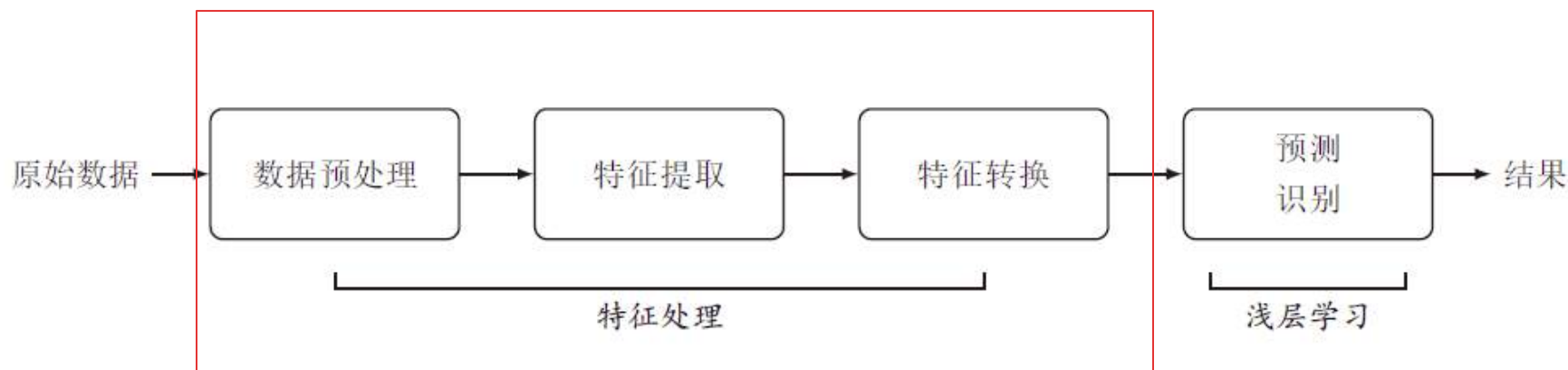


1/0



# 特征工程问题

- ▶ 在实际应用中，**特征**往往比分类器更重要
  - ▶ 预处理：经过数据的预处理，如去除噪声等。比如在文本分类中，去除停用词等。
  - ▶ 特征提取：从原始数据中提取一些有效的特征。比如在图像分类中，提取边缘、尺度不变特征变换特征等。
  - ▶ 特征转换：对特征进行一定的加工，比如降维和升维。降维包括
    - ▶ 特征抽取 (Feature Extraction) : PCA、LDA
    - ▶ 特征选择 (Feature Selection) : 互信息、TF-IDF





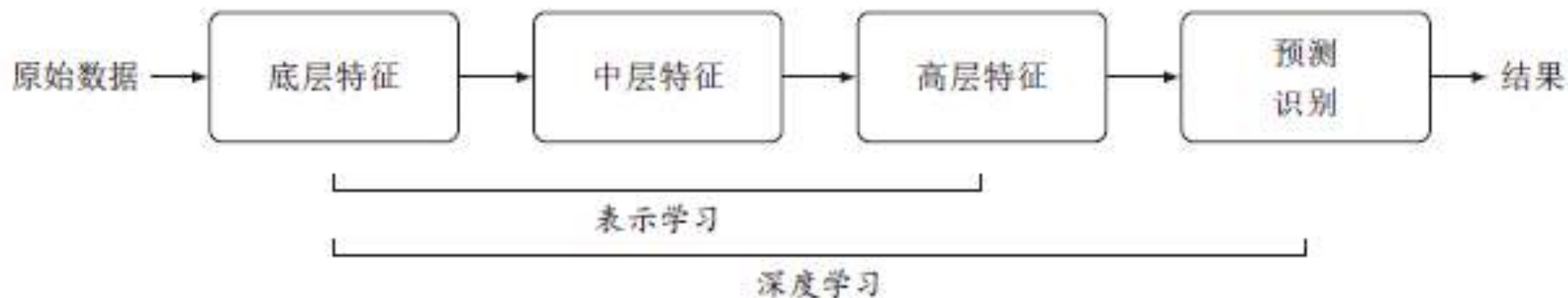


# 深度学习



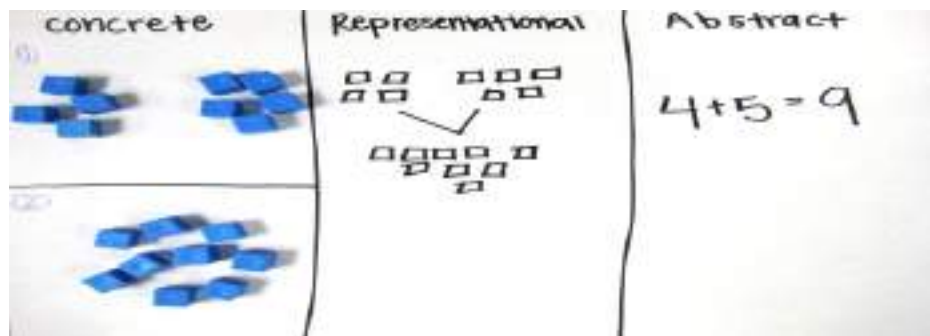
# 深度学习

- ▶ 深度学习 = 表示学习 + 浅层学习
- ▶ 难点：贡献度分配问题



# 表示学习与深度学习

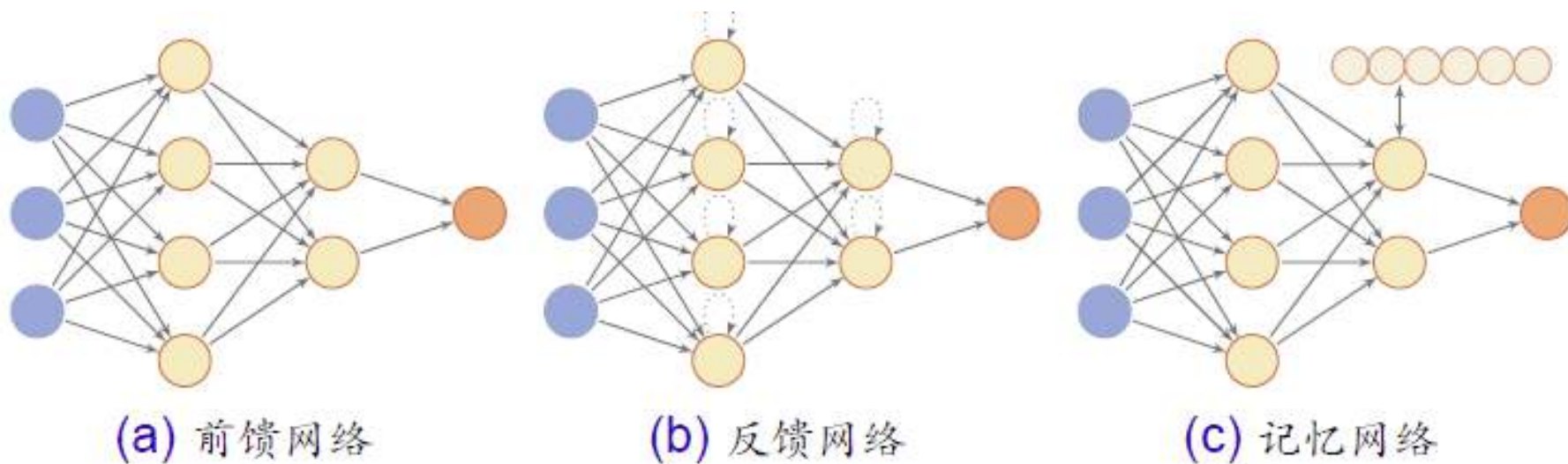
- ▶ 一个好的表示学习策略必须具备一定的深度
  - ▶ 特征重用
    - ▶ 指数级的表示能力
  - ▶ 抽象表示与不变性
    - ▶ 抽象表示需要多步的构造



<https://mathteachingstrategies.wordpress.com/2008/11/24/concrete-and-abstract-representations-using-mathematical-tools/>

# 深度学习与神经网络

- ▶ 深度学习天然不是神经网络，但神经网络天然就是深度学习！





# 语言表示学习

# 语义鸿沟

- ▶ 底层特征 VS 高层语义
  - ▶ 人们对文本、图像的理解无法从字符串或者图像的底层特征直接获得

表示学习

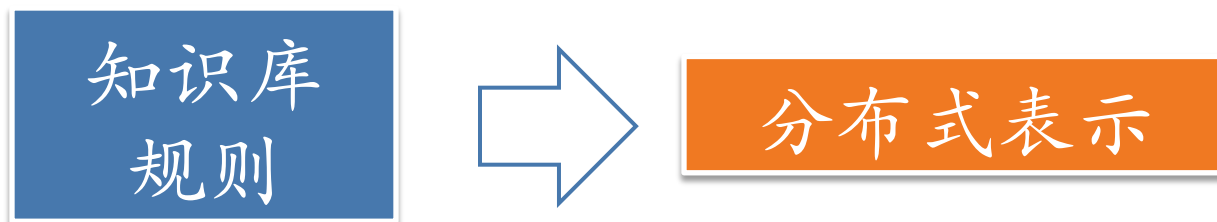


床前明月光，  
疑是地上霜。  
举头望明月，  
低头思故乡。



# 语言表示

▶ 如何在计算机中表示语言的语义?

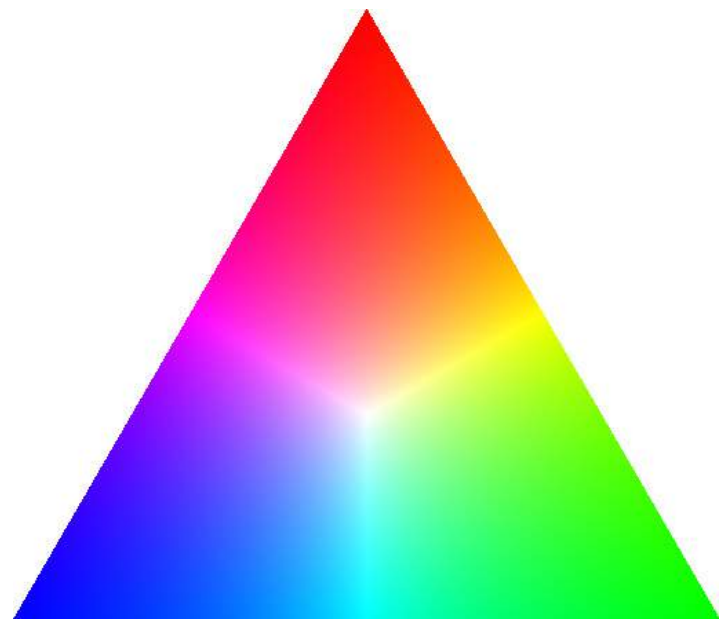


- 压缩、低维、稠密向量
- 用 $O(N)$ 个参数表示  $O(2^k)$  区间
  - $k$ 为非0参数,  $k < N$



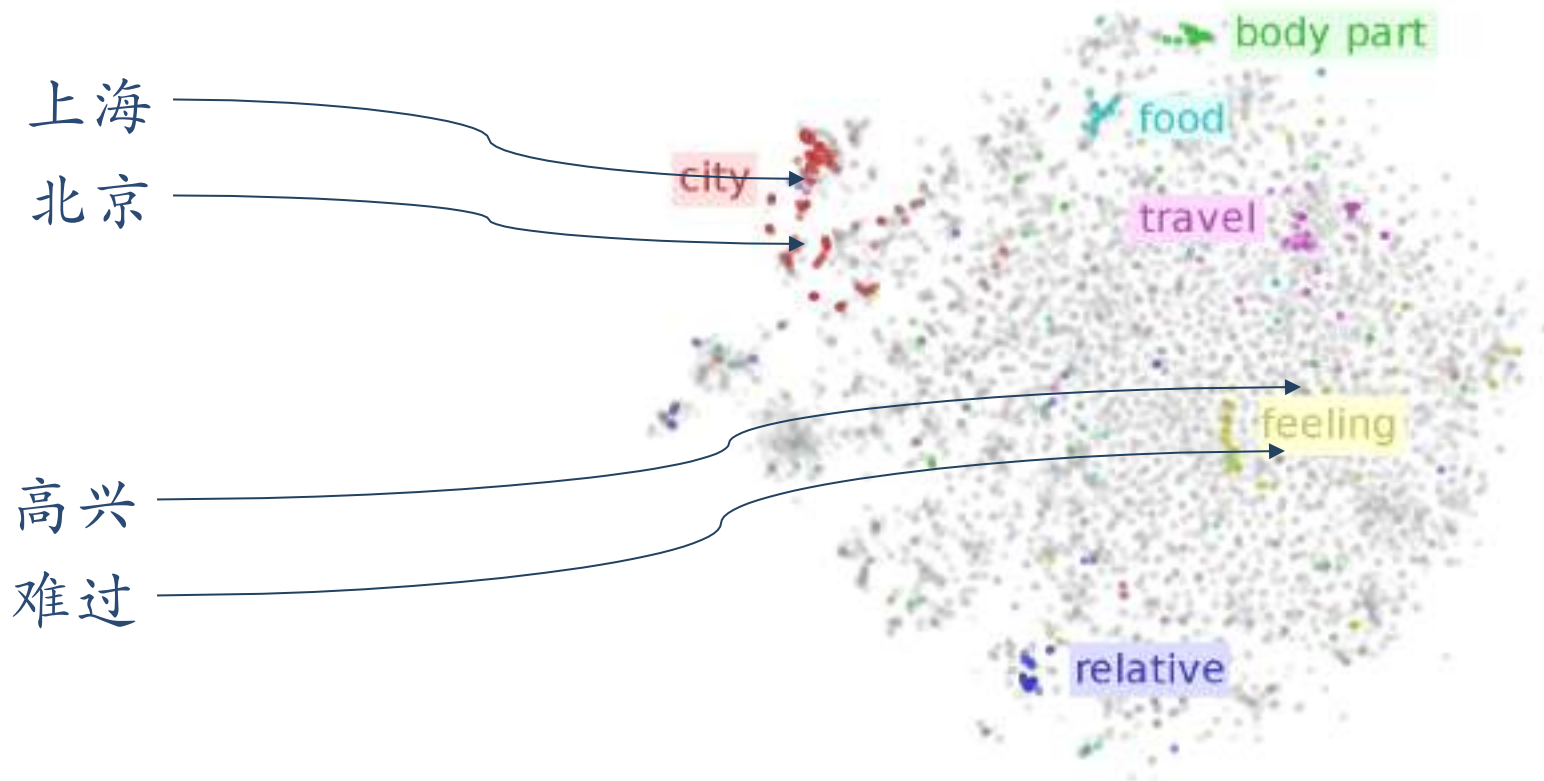
## 一个生活中的例子：颜色

命名	RGB值
红	[1,0,0]
绿	[0,1,0]
蓝	[0,0,1]
中国红	[0.67, 0.22, 0.12]
咖啡色	[0.64, 0.16, 0.16]





# 词嵌入 ( Word Embeddings )



<https://indico.io/blog/visualizing-with-t-sne/>

# 分布式表示

--来自神经科学的证据



<http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v532/n7600/full/nature17637.html>

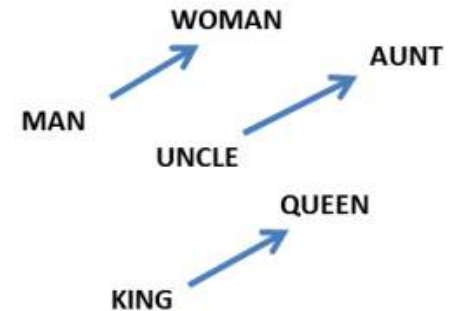


# 词嵌入

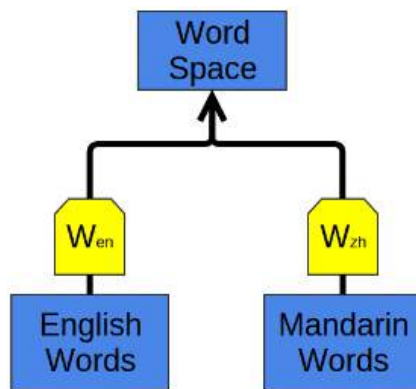
$W(\text{"woman"}) - W(\text{"man"}) \approx W(\text{"aunt"}) - W(\text{"uncle"})$

$W(\text{"woman"}) - W(\text{"man"}) \approx W(\text{"queen"}) - W(\text{"king"})$

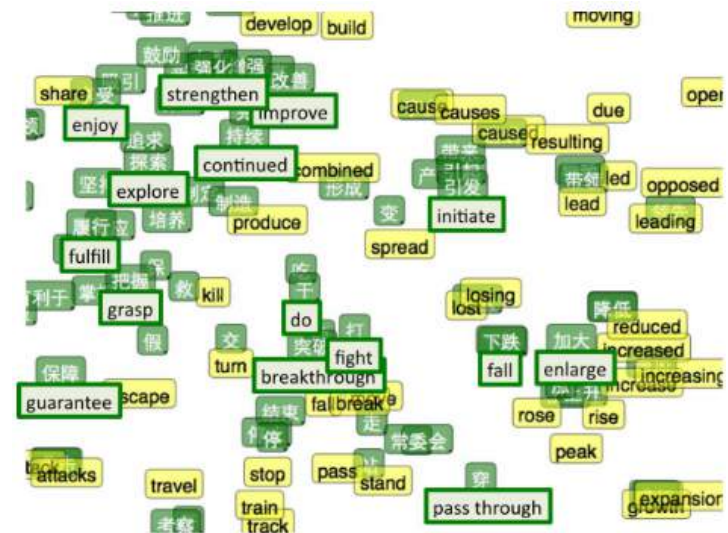
$W(\text{"中国"}) - W(\text{"北京"}) \approx W(\text{"英国"}) - W(\text{"伦敦"})$



From Mikolov et al. (2013)



Socher et al. (2013)



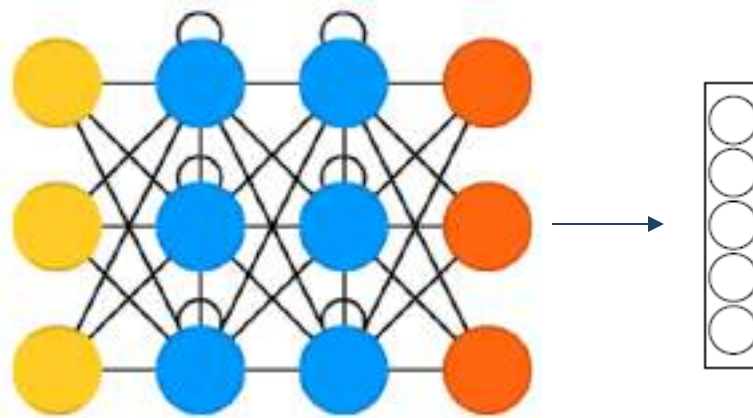


# 句子表示

# 语言表示学习

- ▶ 词
- ▶ 短语
  - ▶ 组合语义模型
- ▶ 句子
  - ▶ 连续词袋模型
  - ▶ 序列模型
  - ▶ 递归组合模型
  - ▶ 卷积模型
- ▶ 篇章
  - ▶ 层次模型

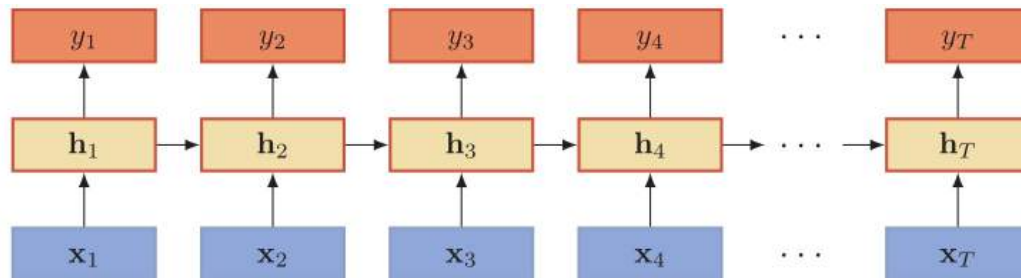
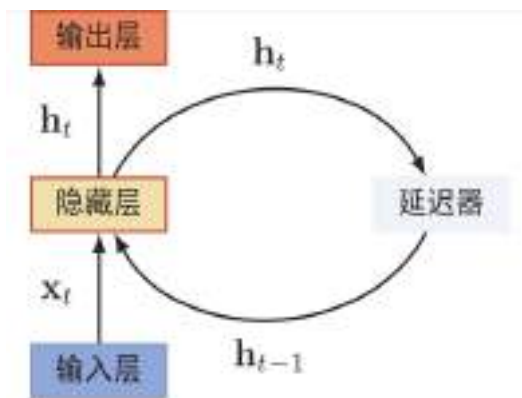
北京的天  
气真不错。  
。





# 循环神经网络 (RNN)

缺点：长距离依赖问题



$$h_t = \begin{cases} 0 & t = 0 \\ f(h_{t-1}, x_t) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

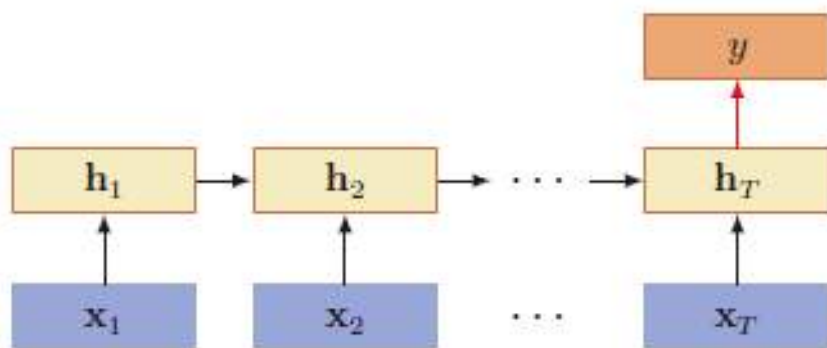
RNN是图灵完全等价的 (Siegelmann and Sontag, 1995)

FNN: 模拟任何函数

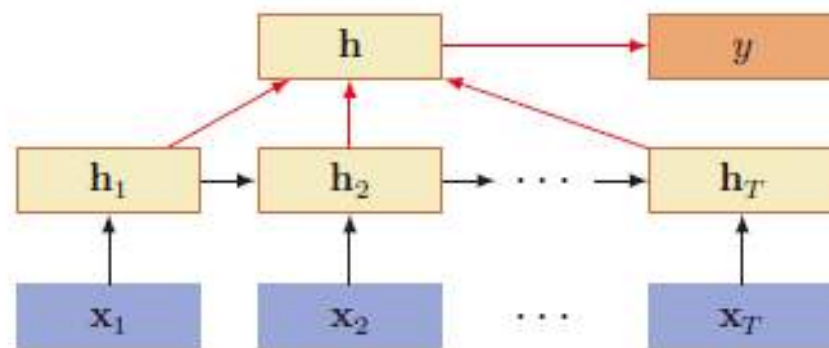
RNN: 模拟任何程序 (计算过程)。



# 序列模型：RNN



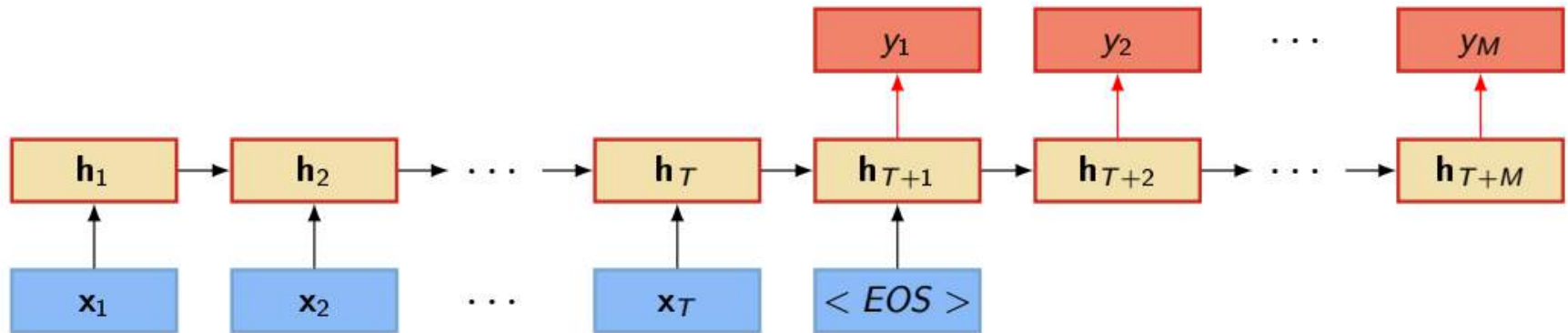
(a) 正常模式



(b) 按时间进行平均采样模式



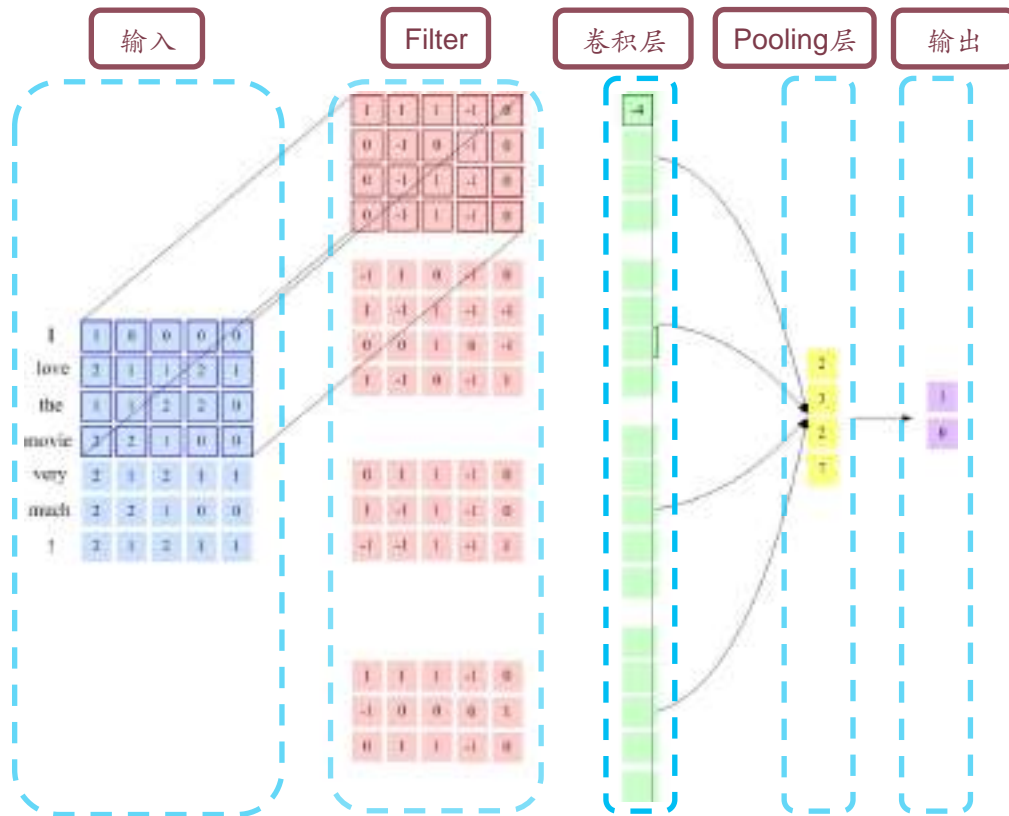
# 序列到序列模型



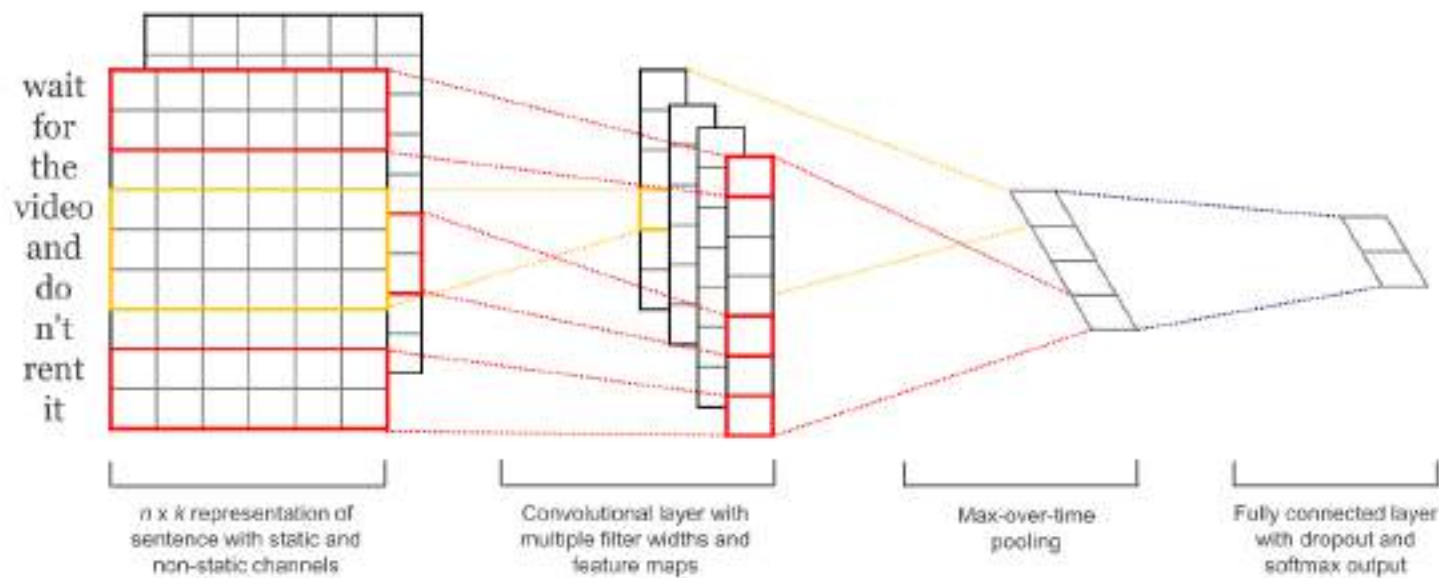




# 文本序列的卷积



# 基于卷积模型的句子表示



Y. Kim. "Convolutional neural networks for sentence classification" . In: *arXiv preprint arXiv:1408.5882* (2014).



# 递归神经网络

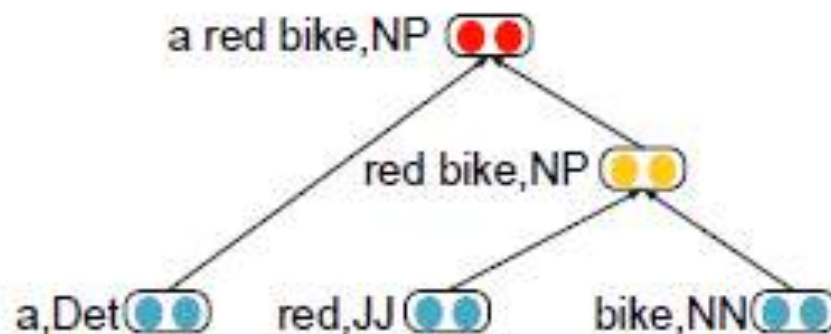
给定一个语法树,

$$p_2 \rightarrow ap_1,$$

$$p_1 \rightarrow bc.$$

$$p_1 = f\left(W \begin{bmatrix} b \\ c \end{bmatrix}\right),$$

$$p_2 = f\left(W \begin{bmatrix} a \\ p_1 \end{bmatrix}\right).$$



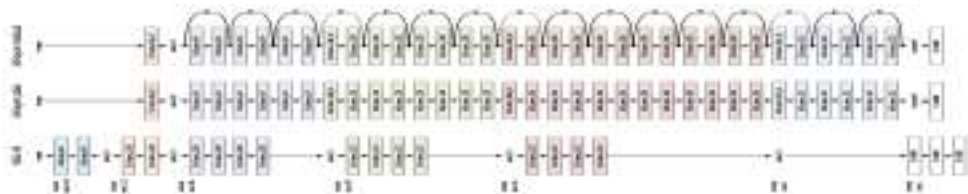


# 语言表示学习

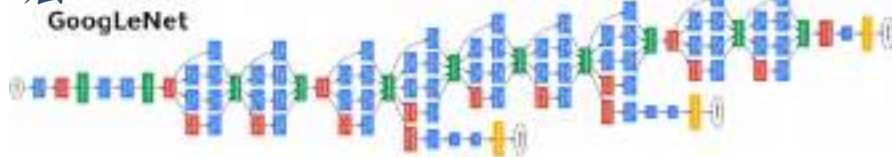
		表示学习模型	
		词	句子、篇章
离散表示	符号表示	One-Hot表示	词袋模型 N元模型
	基于聚类的表示	Brown聚类	K-means聚类
连续表示	分布式表示	潜在语义分析 潜在狄利克雷分配	
	分散式表示	NNLM Skip-Gram模型 CBOW模型	连续词袋模型 序列模型 递归组合模型 卷积模型

# 为什么语言表示学习更难？

152 层



22层



Results:

- golden retriever: 0.97293
- Tibetan mastiff: 0.01576
- Irish setter: 0.00364
- redbone: 0.00152
- standard poodle: 0.00127

计算机视觉中的深层网络模型

对应NLP的最底层：词汇



# 语言表示的几个问题

## 认知层面

- 主观性
- 常识
- 知识

## 模型层面

- 长期依赖问题
- 语义组合问题

## 学习层面

- 迁移学习
- 多任务学习

# 长期依赖问题

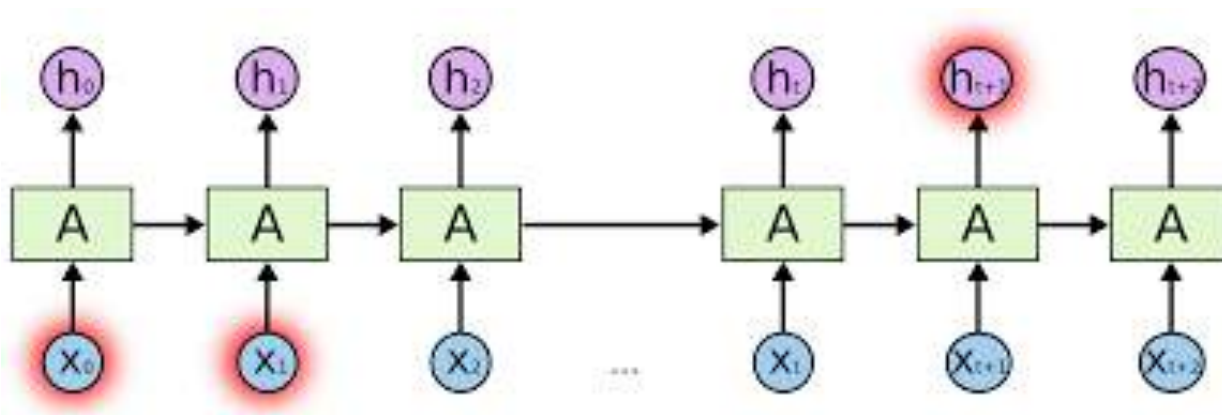
## ▶ 梯度消失/爆炸（主要因素）

▶ 改进：引入一个近似线性依赖的记忆单元来存储远距离的信息。

## ▶ 记忆容量（次要因素）

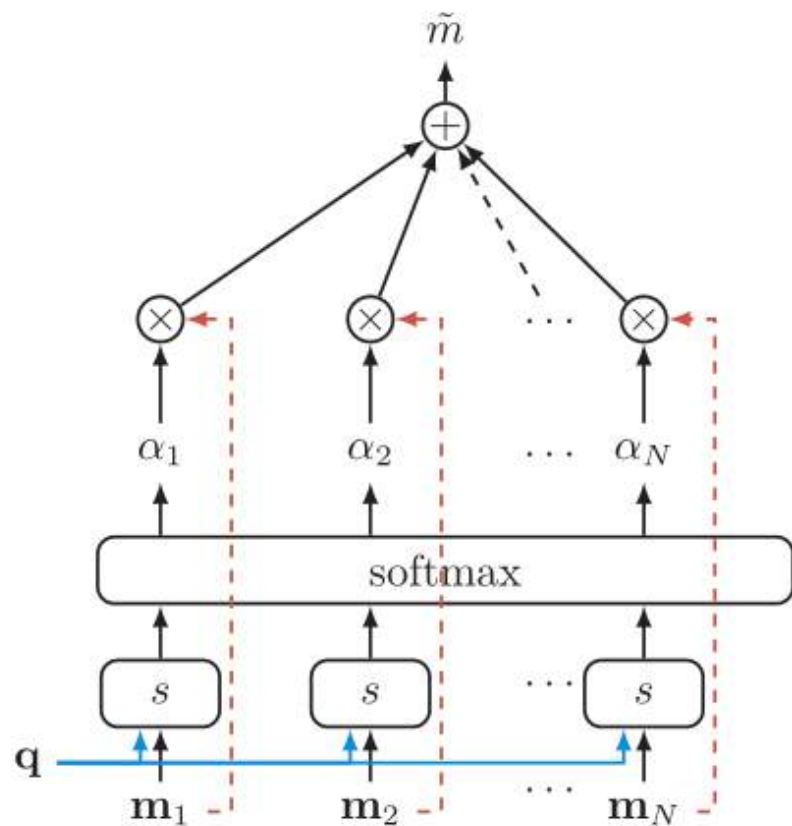
▶ 记忆单元的存储能力和其大小相关。

▶ 改进：注意力机制与外部记忆

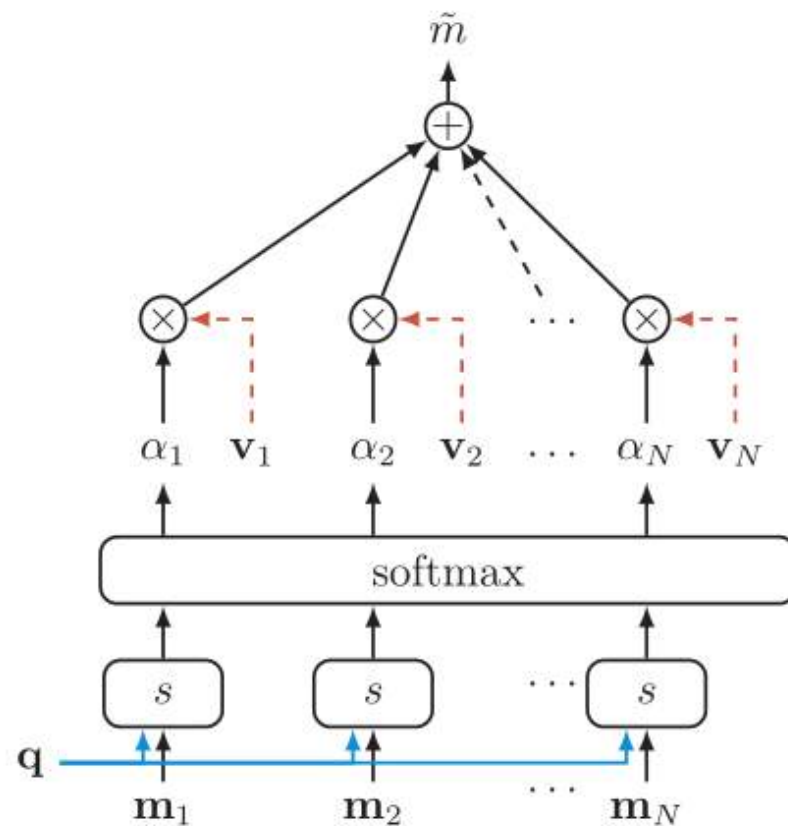




# 注意力模型



(a) 普通模式

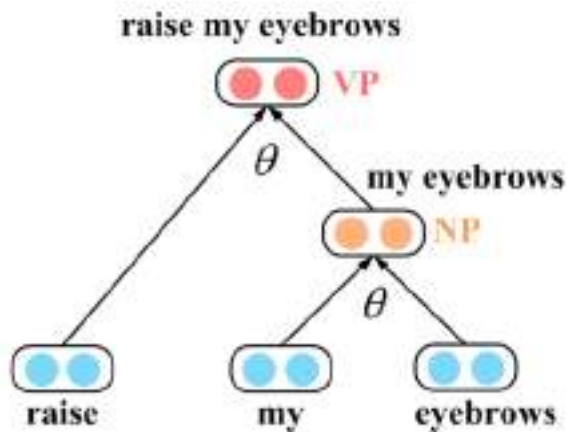


(b) 键值对模式

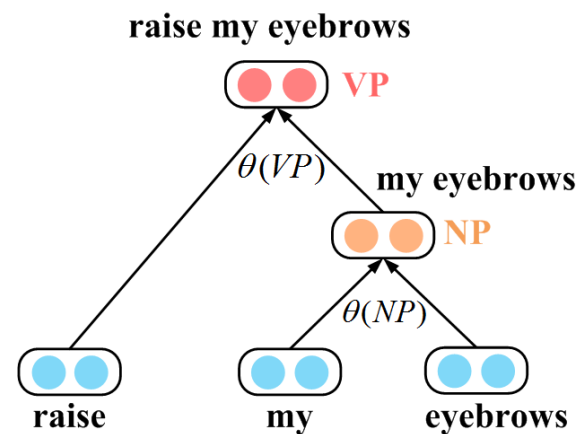


# 语言语义组合

- ▶ 如何组合自然语言的语义?
- ▶ 参数共享?



共享



不共享

# 动态语义组合网络

## ▶ 元网络 (Meta network)

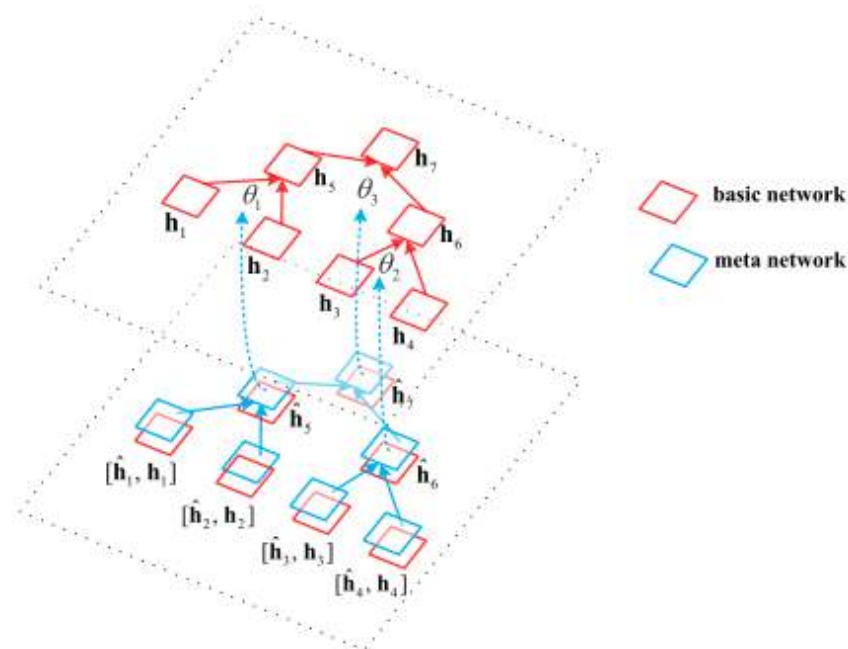
### ▶ 生成基网络参数

## ▶ 基网络 (Basic Network)

### ▶ 动态参数

Pengfei Liu, Xipeng Qiu, Xuanjing Huang, Dynamic Compositional Neural Networks over Tree Structure, In Proceedings of the Twenty-Sixth International Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence (IJCAI), pp. 4054-4060, 2017.

Pengfei Liu, Kaiyu Qian, Xipeng Qiu, Xuanjing Huang, Idiom-Aware Compositional Distributed Semantics, In Proceedings of the 2017 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing (EMNLP), pp. 1215-1224, 2017.

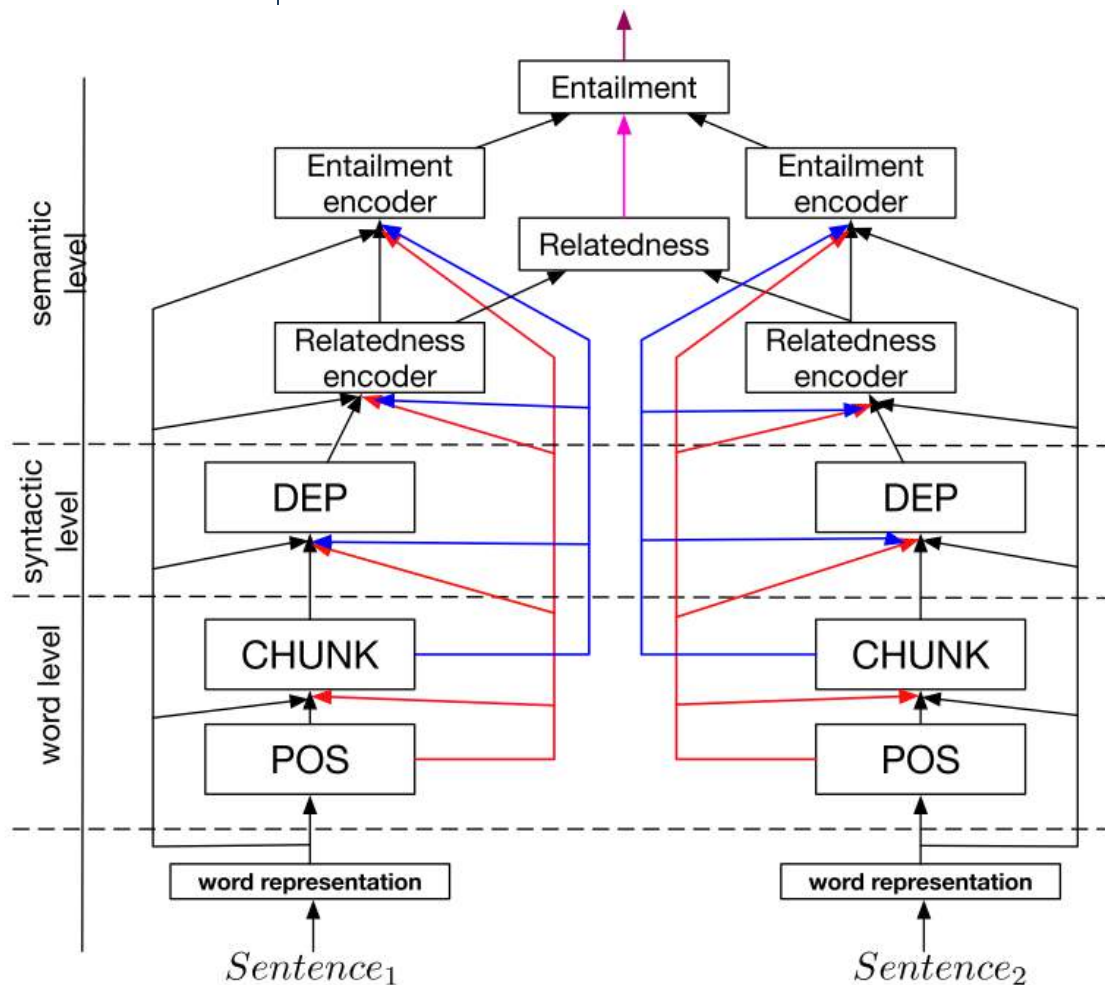




# 多任务学习

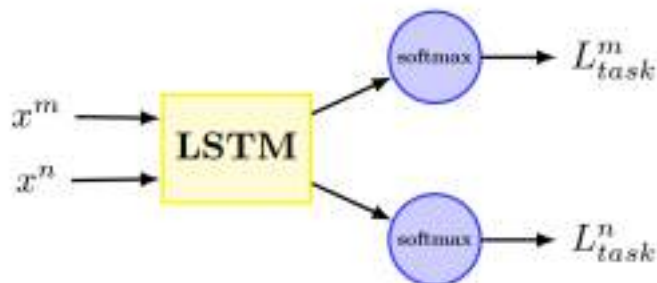
## 知识共享

- 词性标注
- 组块分析
- 依次句法分析
- 文本蕴涵

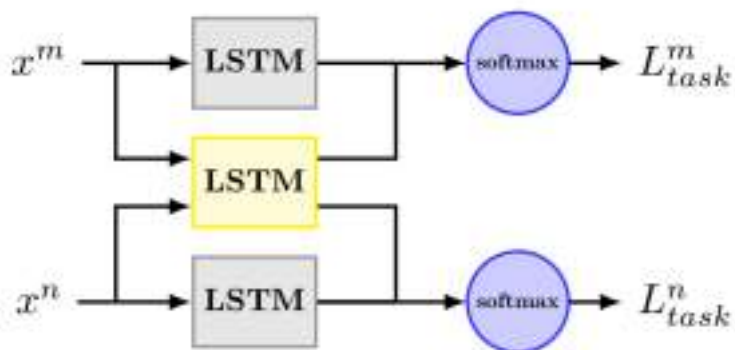


# 如何学习任务无关的共享表示

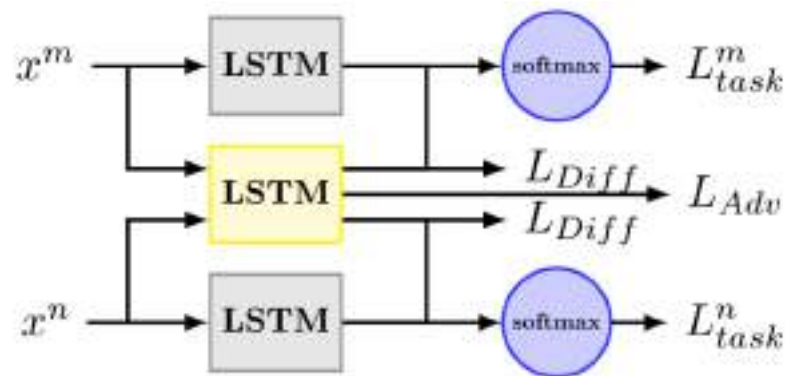
## ▶ 对抗学习



(a) Fully Shared Model (FS-MTL)



(b) Shared-Private Model (SP-MTL)



$$L = L_{Task} + \lambda L_{Adv} + \gamma L_{Diff}$$

Pengfei Liu, Xipeng Qiu, Xuanjing Huang, Adversarial Multi-task Learning for Text Classification, In Proceedings of the 55th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics (ACL), pp. 1-10, 2017.

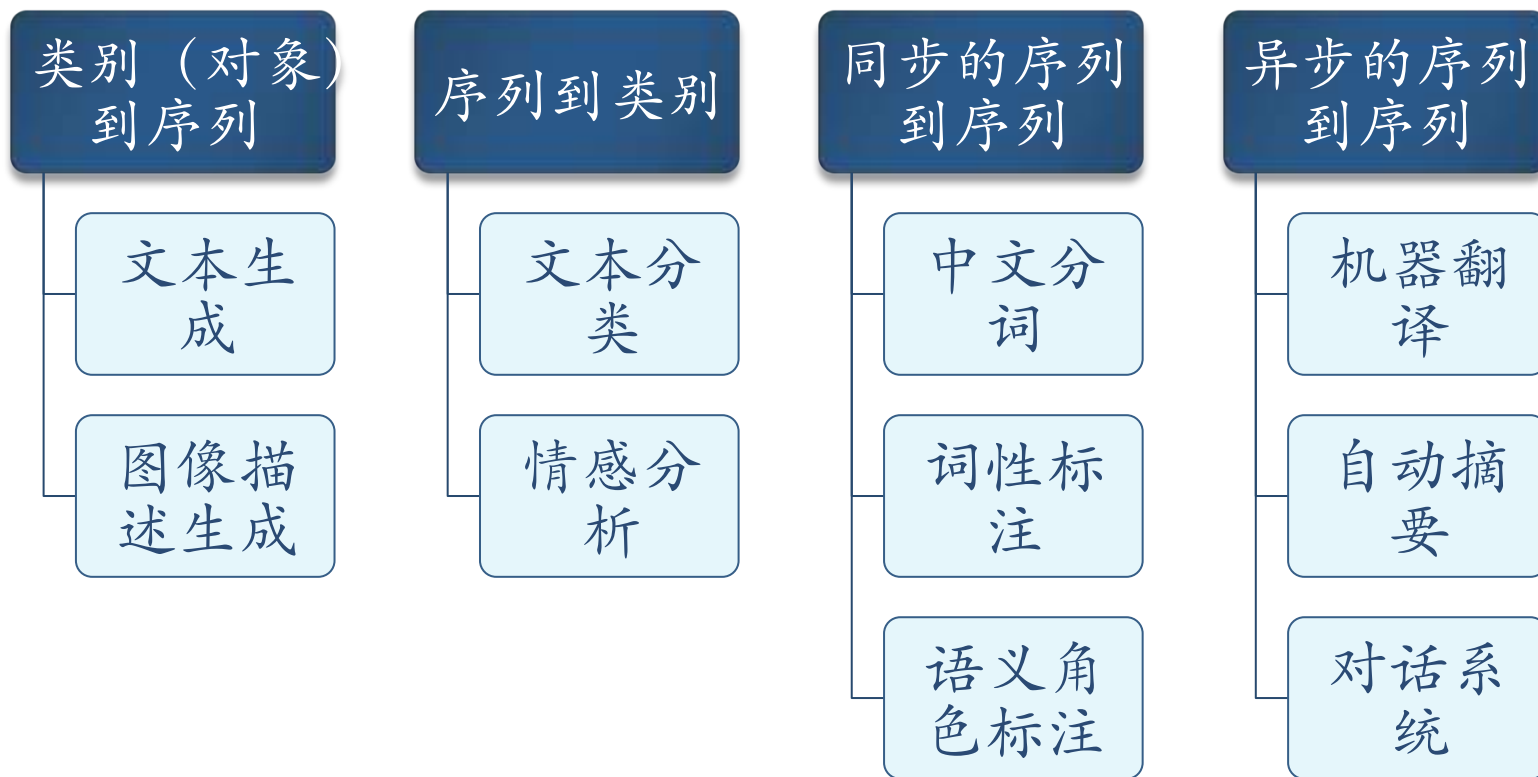


# 自然语言处理的新范式



# 自然语言处理任务

▶ 在得到字、句子表示之后，自然语言处理任务类型划分为



**减轻了对特征工程的依赖!**

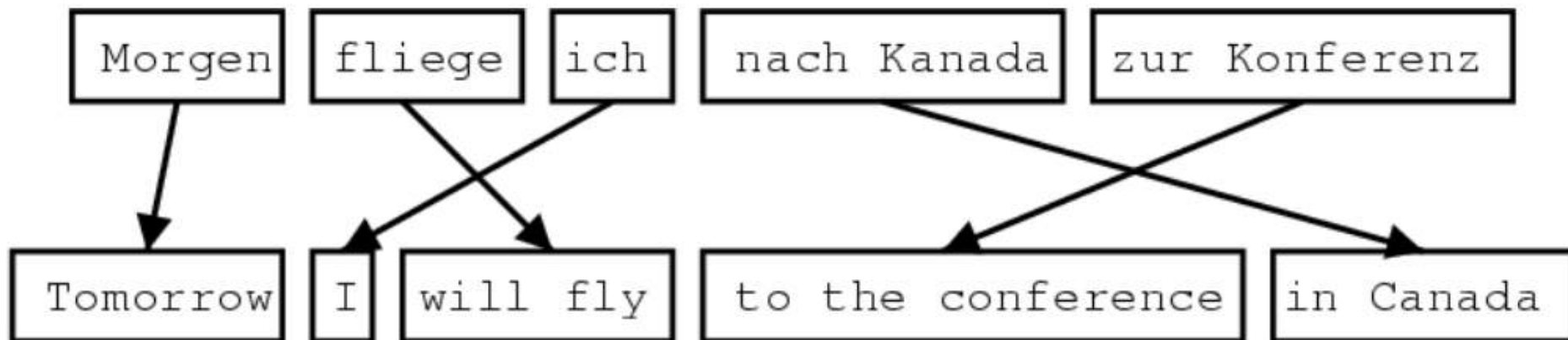


## 应用例子



# 传统统计机器翻译

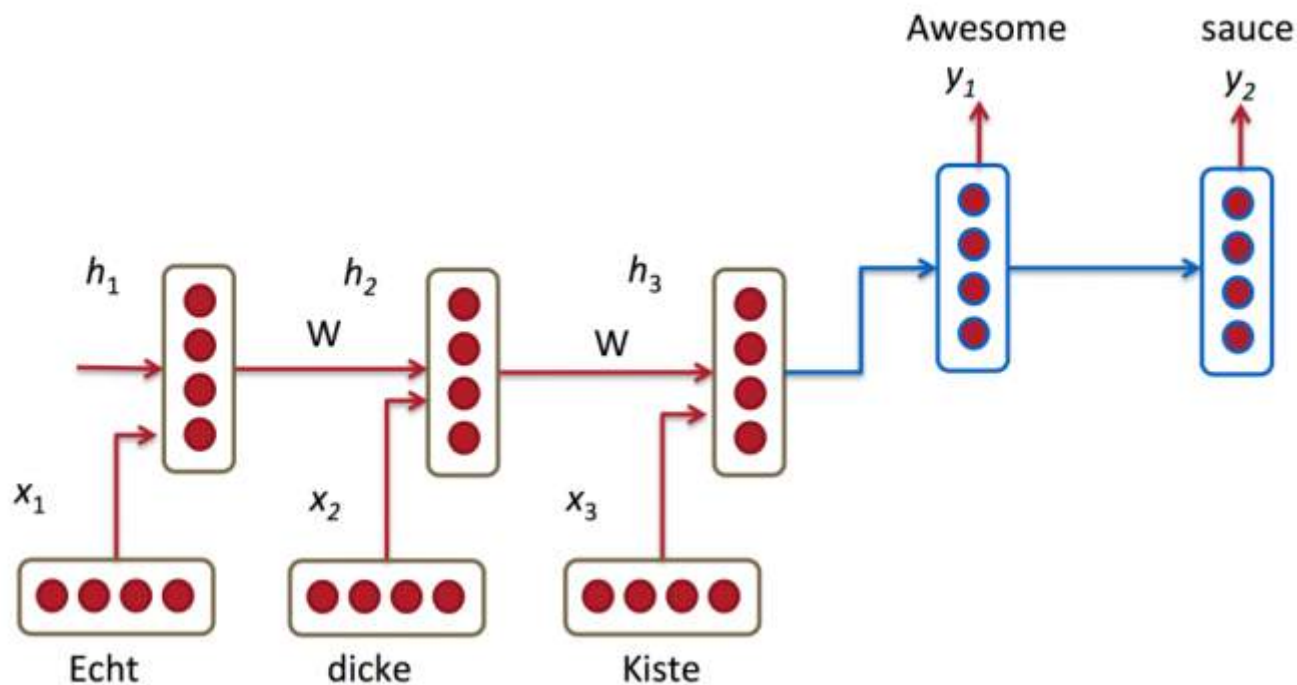
- ▶ 源语言:  $f$
- ▶ 目标语言:  $e$ 
  - ▶ 模型:  $e = \operatorname{argmax}_e p(e|f) = \operatorname{argmax}_e p(f|e)p(e)$
  - ▶  $p(f|e)$ : 翻译模型
  - ▶  $p(e)$ : 语言模型



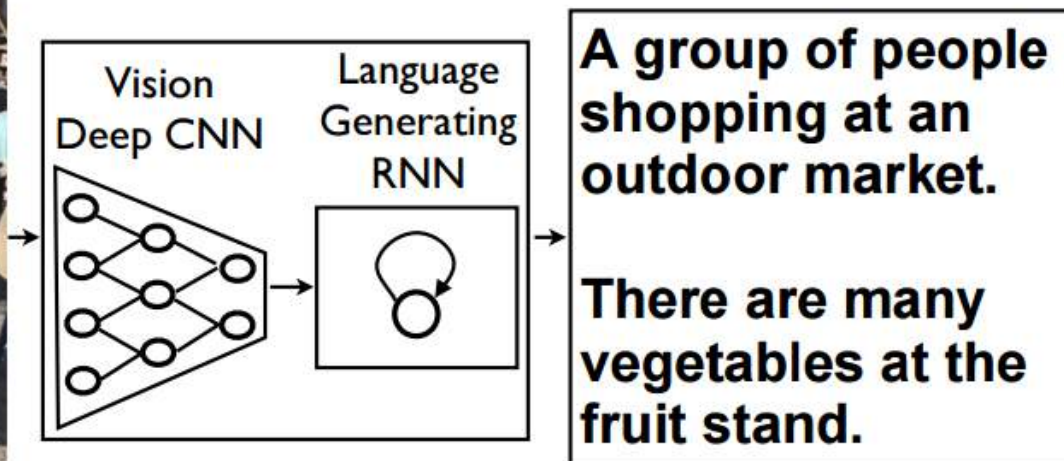


# 基于序列到序列的机器翻译

- ▶ 一个RNN用来编码
- ▶ 另一个RNN用来解码



# 看图说话



# 看图说话

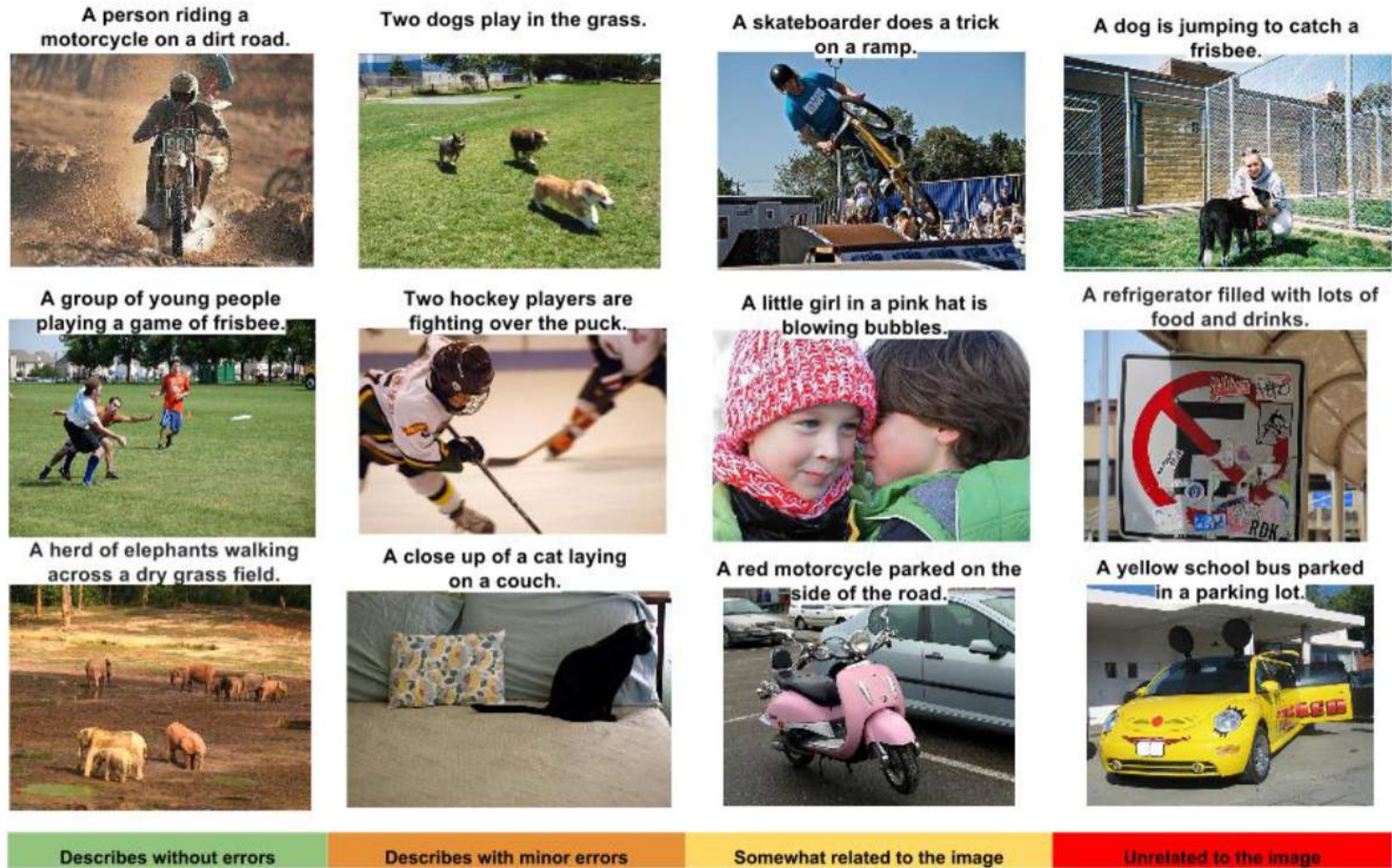


Figure 5. A selection of evaluation results, grouped by human rating.



# 生成Linux内核代码

```
/*
 * If this error is set, we will need anything right after that BSD.
 */
static void action_new_function(struct s_stat_info *wb)
{
    unsigned long flags;
    int lel_idx_bit = e->edd, *sys & -((unsigned long) *FIRST_COMPAT);
    buf[0] = 0xFFFFFFFF & (bit << 4);
    min(inc, slist->bytes);
    printk(KERN_WARNING "Memory allocated %02x/%02x, "
        "original MLL instead\n"),
        min(min(multi_run - s->len, max) * num_data_in),
        frame_pos, sz + first_seg);
    div_u64_w(val, inb_p);
    spin_unlock(&disk->queue_lock);
    mutex_unlock(&s->sock->mutex);
    mutex_unlock(&func->mutex);
    return disassemble(info->pending_bh);
}

static void num_serial_settings(struct tty_struct *tty)
{
    if (tty == tty)
        disable_single_st_p(dev);
    pci_disable_spool(port);
}
```





# 作词机

---

## ▶ RNN在“学习”过汪峰全部作品后自动生成的歌词

- ▶ 我在这里中的夜里
- ▶ 就像一场是一种生命的意义
- ▶ 就像我的生活变得在我一样
- ▶ 可我们这是一个知道
- ▶ 我只是一天你会怎吗
- ▶ 可我们这是我们是不要为你
- ▶ 我们想这有一种生活的时候

<https://github.com/phunterlau/wangfeng-rnn>



# 作诗

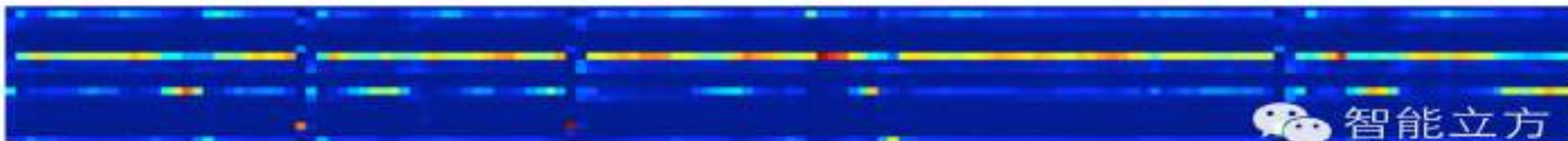
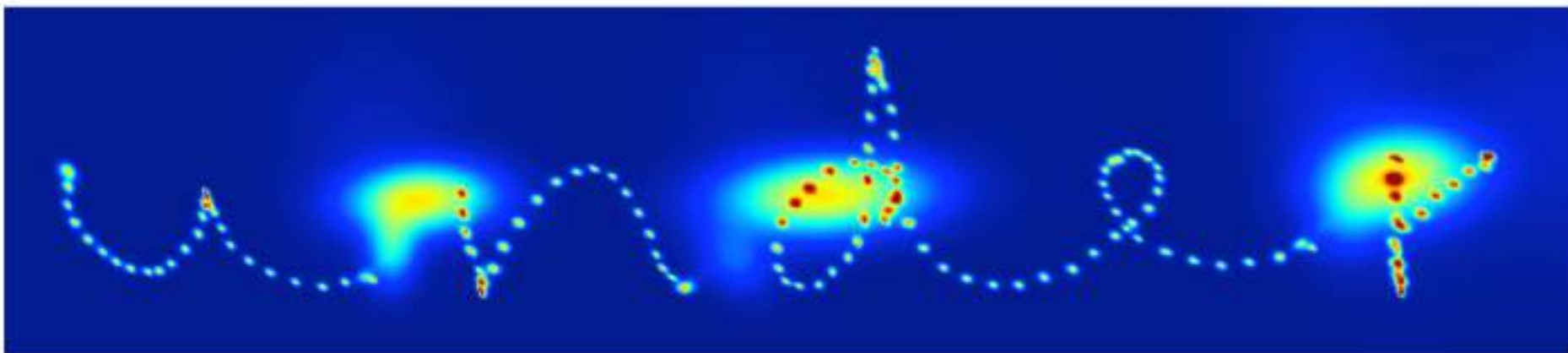
---

<p>白鹭窥鱼立， Egrets stood, peeping fishes. 青山照水开。 Water was still, reflecting mountains. 夜来风不动， The wind went down by nightfall, 明月见楼台。 as the moon came up by the tower.</p>	<p>满怀风月一枝春， Budding branches are full of romance. 未见梅花亦可人。 Plum blossoms are invisible but adorable. 不为东风无此客， With the east wind comes Spring. 世间何处是前身。 Where on earth do I come from?</p>
--	--



# 写字

- ▶ 把一个字母的书写轨迹看作是一连串的点。一个字母的“写法”其实是每一个点相对于前一个点的偏移量，记为(offset x, offset y)。再增加一维取值为0或1来记录是否应该“提笔”。





# Making Neural Nets Great Again

-  **Donald J. Trump** @realDonaldTrump · May 30  
The people are such a wonderful mistake in decades of my speech at the @nytimes yesterday. Big crowd! #Trump2016 pic.twitter.com/XW060pZbmm  
7.2K 28K 97K
-  **Donald J. Trump** @realDonaldTrump · May 28  
Last night was one of the worst things that Obama was a trillion dollar budget deficit with a single defeat. I won't report the truth and thanks.  
50K 28K 106K
-  **Donald J. Trump** @realDonaldTrump · May 28  
Congratulations to @HuffingtonPost poll with @MittRomney today. Be sure to watch the Trump Tower atrium. It should not be the most beautiful money on me. They will be a big loser and special interest money.  
21K 14K 66K
-  **Donald J. Trump** @realDonaldTrump · May 28  
The Trump Tower atrium is so great honor to be indeceing on chockey supporters at the Miss Universe Pageant. I think it should be dead, finally, billions of incredible!  
18K 19K 74K
-  **Donald J. Trump** @realDonaldTrump · May 28  
Why would the fact that I left the Democrats that he has a show that is a complete and money to a bad deal. Stop congratulating the U.S. Starting the bankruptcy proud. What a festing career!  
21K 14K 79K





# 阅读理解

- ▶ 三元组 (Q,D,A)
- ▶ 问题Q:  $(q\downarrow 1, q\downarrow 2, \dots, q\downarrow m)$
- ▶ 文档D:  $(x\downarrow 1, x\downarrow 2, \dots, x\downarrow n)$
- ▶ 答案A:  $x\downarrow s, \dots, x\downarrow e$

Fred moved to the bedroom and Joe went to the kitchen then Joe took the milk there and Dan journeyed to the bedroom; Joe discarded the milk.

Where is the milk now ?

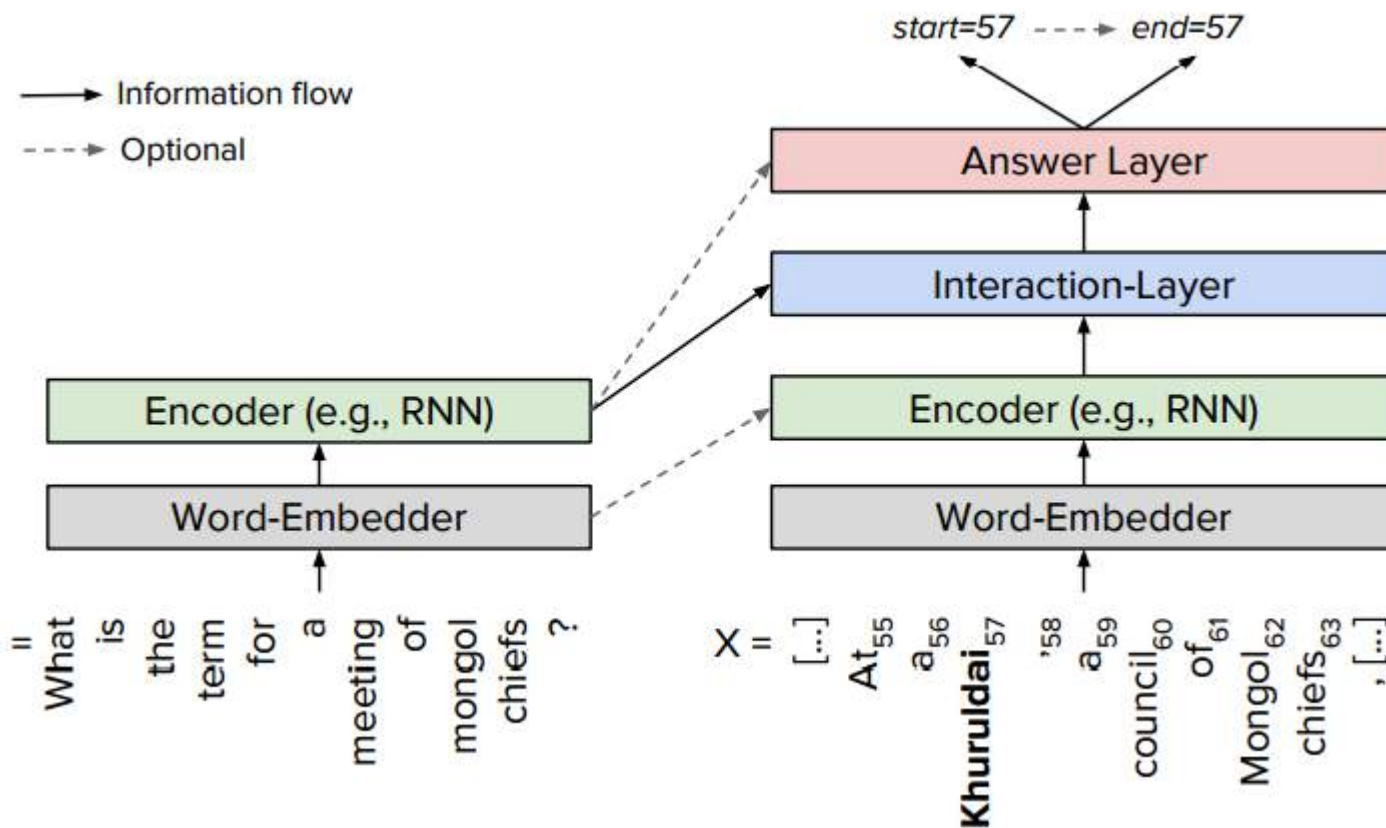
**A: the milk is in the kitchen**

Where is Dan now?

**A: I think he is in the bedroom**

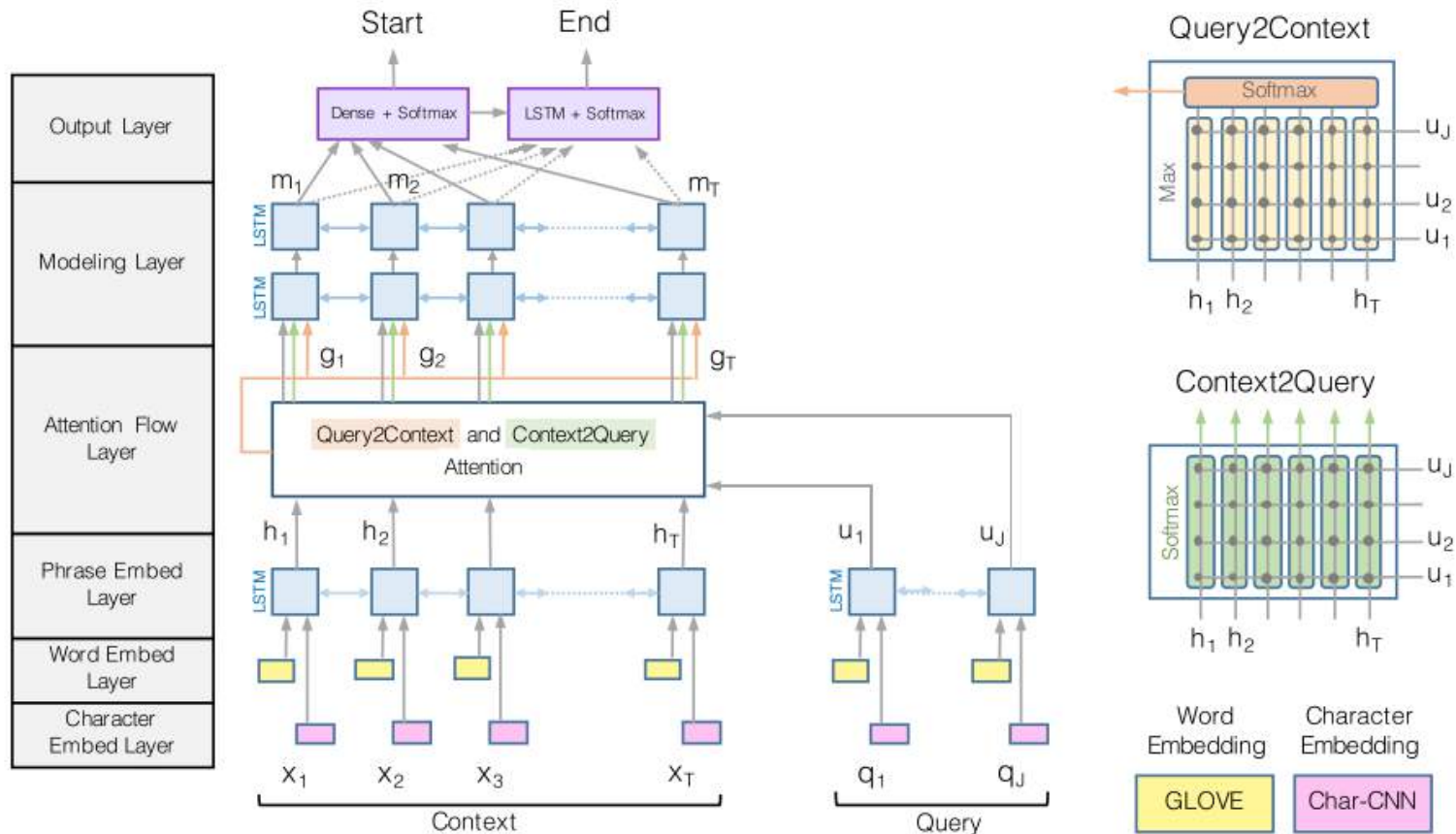
SIMULATED WORLD QA

# 一般流程

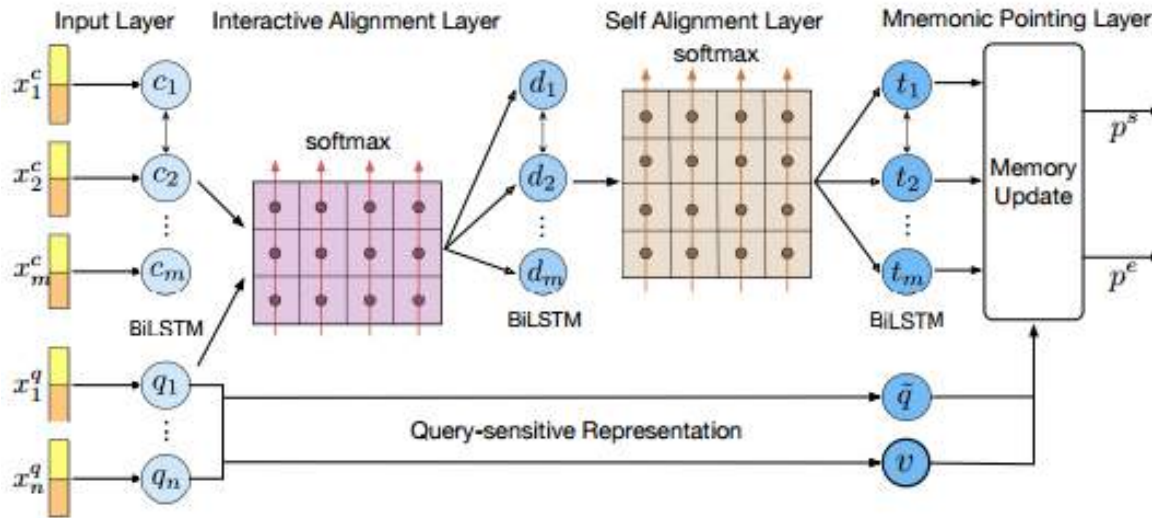




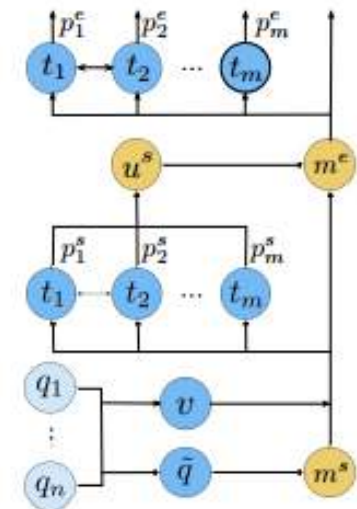
# Bidirectional Attention (Seo et al., 2016)



# Mnemonic Reader



(a) A high level overview of Mnemonic Reader.



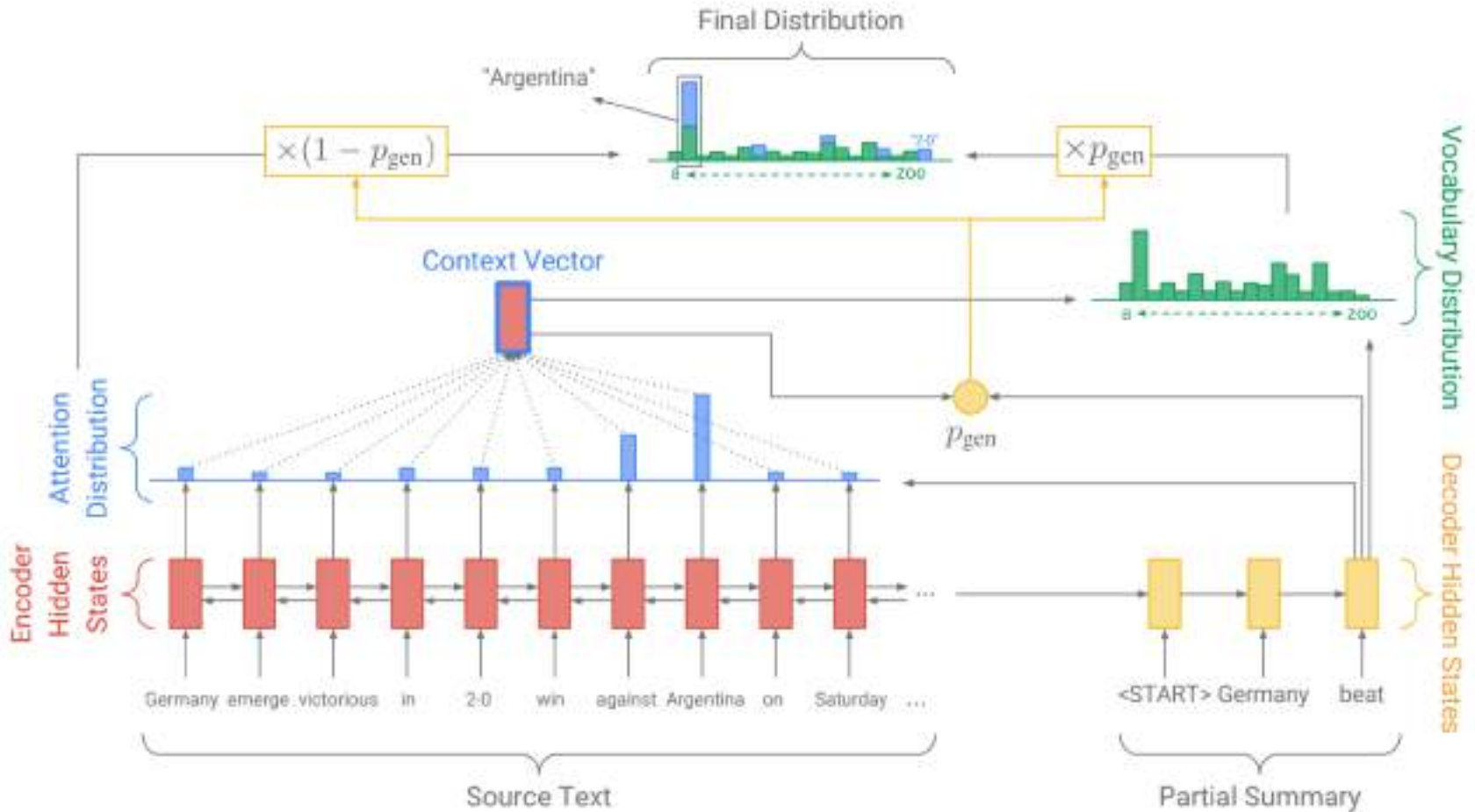
(b) The detailed one-hop schematic of mnemonic pointing layer.

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1705.02798>



<http://www.abigailsee.com/2017/04/16/taming-rnns-for-better-summarization.html>

# 文本摘要





# 文本摘要

## Reference summary

utility back francis saili will join up with munster later this year .  
the new zealand international has signed a two-year contract .  
saili made his debut for the all blacks against argentina in 2013 .

## Sequence-to-sequence + attention summary

dutch international francis [UNK] has signed a two-year deal to join irish [UNK] super rugby side the blues .  
[UNK] 's signature is something of a coup for munster and his head coach anthony foley believes he will be a great addition to their respective prospects .  
[UNK] has been capped twice by new zealand .

## Pointer-generator summary

new zealand international francis saili will move to the province later this year .  
utility back saili made his all blacks debut against argentina in 2013 .  
utility back saili will move to the province later this year .

## Pointer-generator model + coverage summary

francis saili has signed a two-year deal to join munster later this year .  
the 24-year-old was part of the new zealand under-20 side that won the junior world championship in italy in 2011 .  
saili 's signature is something of a coup for munster and head coach anthony foley .

# 对话

Li J, Monroe W, Ritter A, et al. Deep reinforcement learning for dialogue generation[J]. arXiv preprint arXiv:1606.01541, 2016.

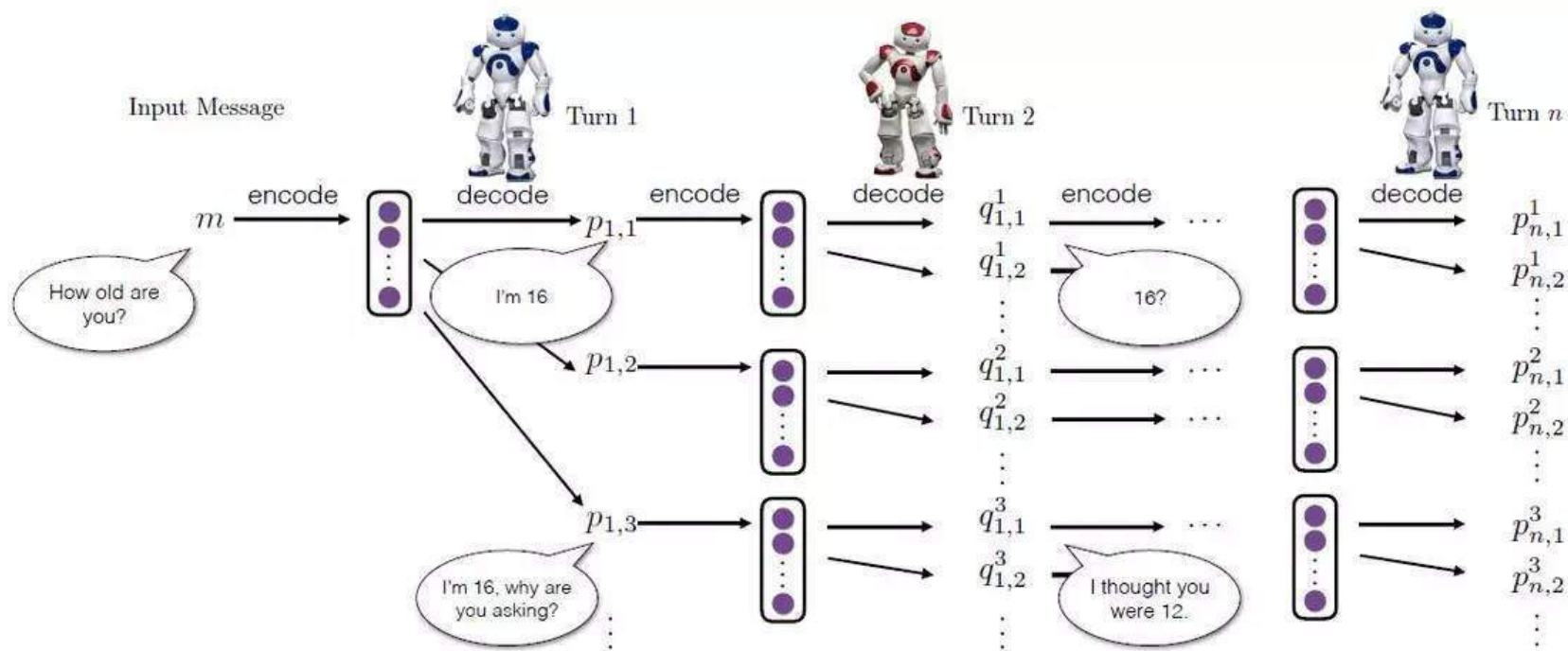


Figure 1: Dialogue simulation between the two agents.



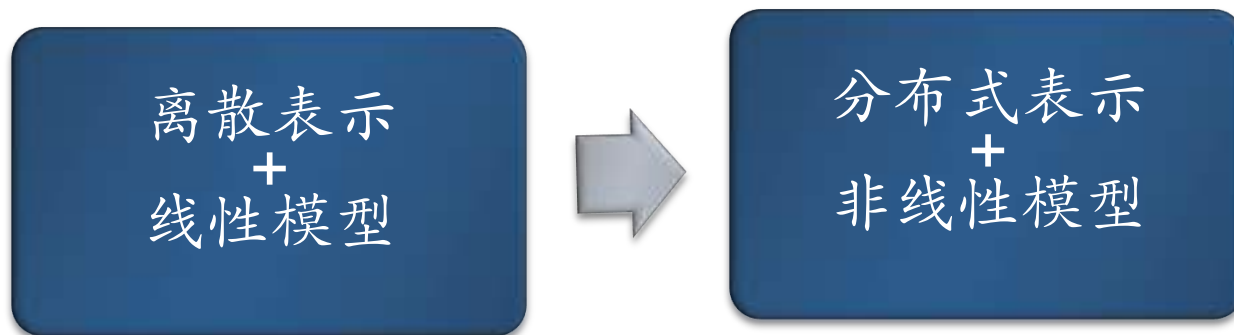
# 总结





# 总结

## ▶ 模型

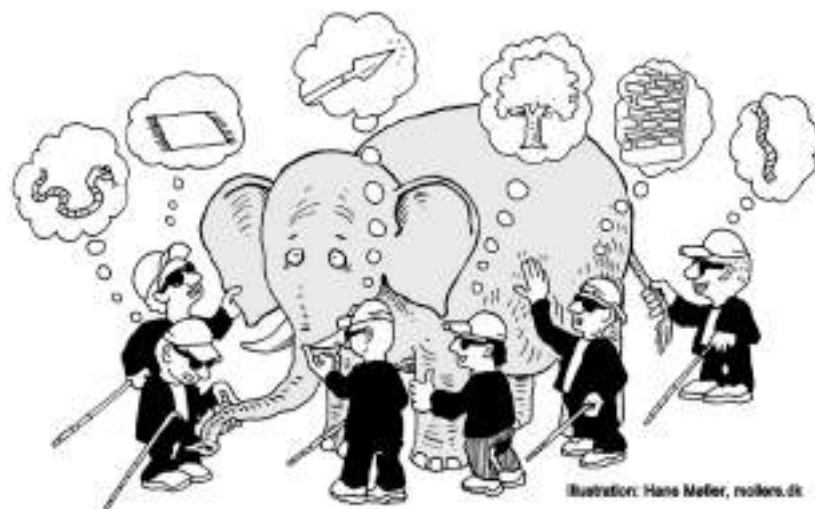


## ▶ 任务



# 研究现状

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# Lapata's scream

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[Lapata ACL talk 2017]

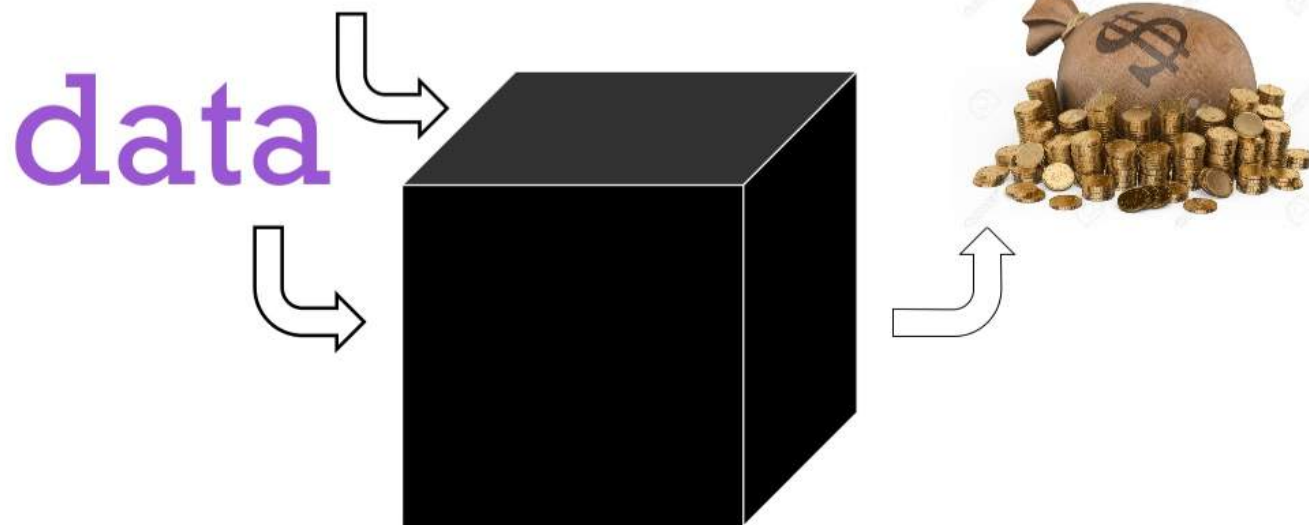




# Noah's Bias

[Smith ACL talk 2017]

(structural) **bias**





# Putting things together

DL



function approximation

RL



correct training

NLP



structural bias

