



Natural Language Understanding

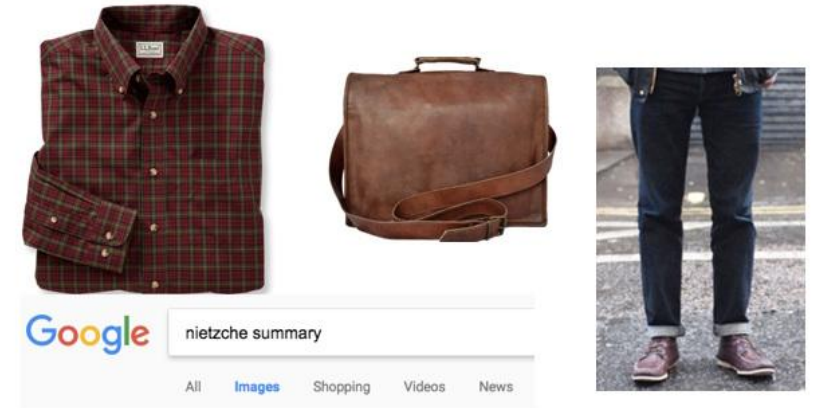
Introduction to LLM

Lecture 7

Outline

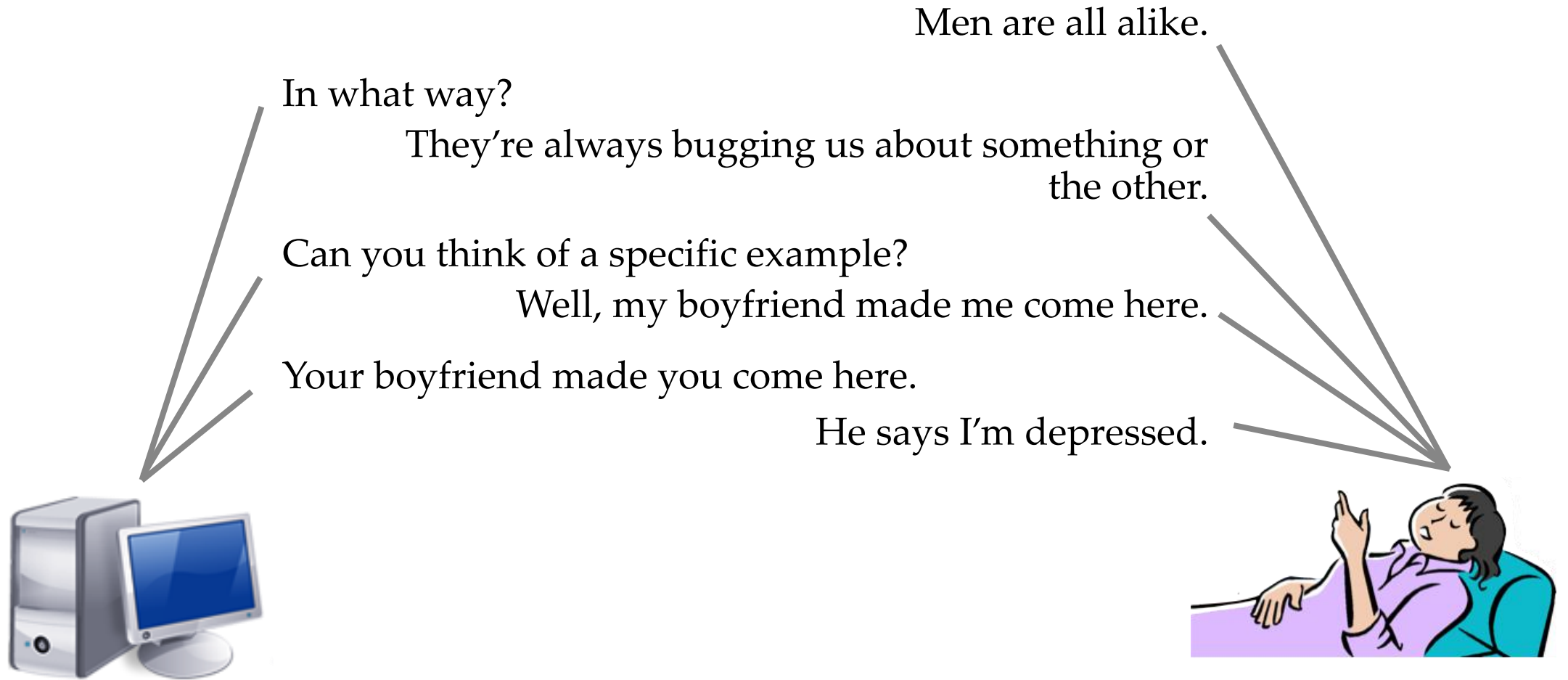
- “The Turing Test”
- What does LMs learn?
- NLU
 - Pre-train/fine-tune paradigm

Philosophy Major Starter Pack



What does it mean to
“**understand**” language?

ELIZA: A computer psychiatrist



ELIZA: A computer psychiatrist

ELIZA Rules:

- (.*) YOU (.*) ME -> WHAT MAKES YOU THINK I \2 YOU
 - USER: You hate me
 - ELIZA: WHAT MAKES YOU THINK I HATE YOU
- I (.*) -> You say you \1
 - USER: I know everybody laughed at me
 - ELIZA: YOU SAY YOU KNOW EVERYBODY LAUGHED AT YOU
- Sees the word “*Everybody*” -> WHO IN PARTICULAR ARE YOU THINKING OF?

Using language is not necessarily understanding language.

The Turing Test



Human
or not?



62
energy



SIGN IN

Conversation finished

Do you ever feel



Yes. what about you?

Like a plastic bag



have you ever committed any crimes?

Drifting through the wind, wanting to START AGAIN??



start what again

Do you ever feel, feel so paper thin



oh are you singing

Human
or not?



62
energy



SIGN IN

Conversation finished



I am a human from earth

Hi human, do you ever feel, like a plastic bag



?

Drifting through the wind



Noo

wanting to START AGAIN???



Never

Do you ever feel



Human
or not?



62
energy



SIGN IN

Conversation finished

Do you ever feel



Yes. what about you?



have y

✓ SPOT ON

You just talked to



HUMAN

ic bag



AIN??



start what again

Do you ever feel, feel so paper thin



oh are you singing

Human
or not?



62
energy



SIGN IN

Conversation finished



I am a human from earth



?



Noo



Never

Hi human, do you ever feel, like a plastic bag



✗ WRONG!

You just talked to



AI BOT

gh the wind



wanting to START AGAIN???



Do you ever feel



The Turing Test



The Actual Turing Test

- Turing 1950. Computing Machinery and Intelligence.
 - [A good annotated version of the paper.](#)
- The **imitation game**. A: man, B: woman, C: interrogator.
A: trick the interrogator, B: help the interrogator, C: guess who is woman/man.
- Think \approx Soul \approx Free will (in 1950).
- We now ask the question, “What will happen when a machine takes the part of A in this game?” Will the interrogator decide wrongly as often when the game is played like this as he does when the game is played between a man and a woman? These questions replace our original, “Can machines think?”
- Intelligence: performance capacity.

Levels of Understanding

0. Keyword Processing:

- Limited knowledge of **particular words** or **phrases**, or their collocations.
 - Chatbots (ELIZA).
 - Information retrieval.
 - Web searching.

Levels of Understanding

1. Limited linguistic ability:

- Appropriate response to simple, highly constrained **sentences**.
 - Database queries in NL.
“Show all sales staff who exceeded their quota in May.”
 - Simple NL interfaces.
“I want to fly from Toronto to Vancouver next Sunday.”

Levels of Understanding

E.g., old Siri:



Levels of Understanding

2. *Full text comprehension:*

- Understanding multi-sentence text and its relation to the “real world”.
 - Conversational dialogue.
 - Automatic knowledge acquisition
 - Machine translation?

3. *Emotional understanding/generation:*

- Responding to literature, poetry, humour
- Story narration.

Levels of Understanding

??. *Full text comprehension:*

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AI won an art contest, and artists are furious



By Rachel Metz, CNN Business

🕒 4 minute read · Published 10:54 AM EDT, Sat September 3, 2022



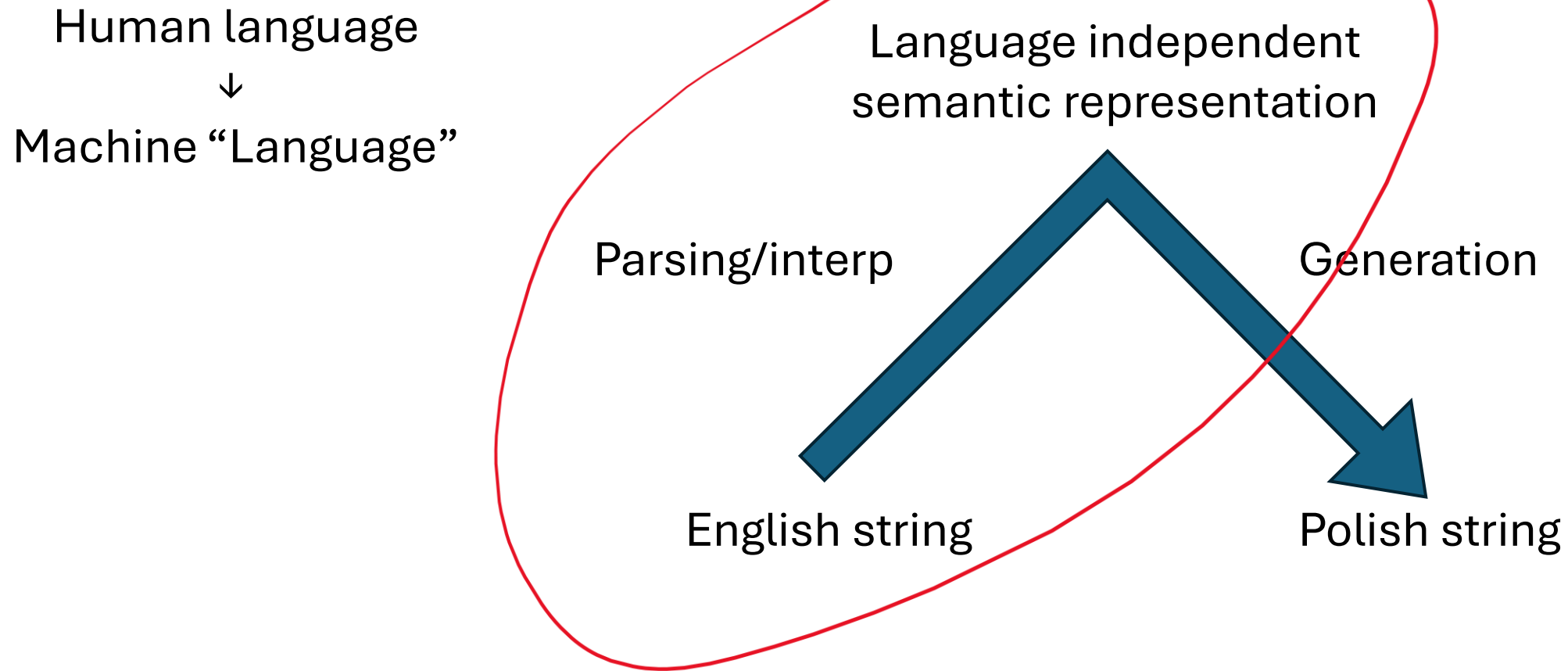
Art & Tech

A Photographer Wins a Top Prize in an A.I. Competition for His Non-A.I. Image

Miles Astray was disqualified after his image was revealed as the real thing.



Natural Language Understanding



Recall: Vauquois triangle.

Information Extraction

“Bridgestone Sports Co. said Friday it has set up a joint venture in Taiwan with a local concern and a Japanese trading house to produce golf clubs to be shipped to Japan. The joint venture, Bridgestone Sports Taiwan Co., capitalized at 20 million new Taiwan dollars, will start production in January 1990.”

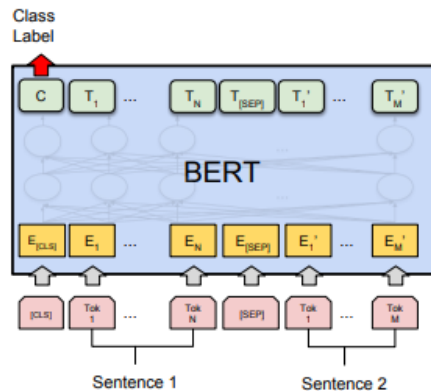


Tie-up-1: *Relation:* Tie-up
Entities: Bridgestone Sports Co.
a local concern
a Japanese trading house
Joint venture: Bridgestone Sports Taiwan Co.
Activity: Activity-1
Amount: NT \$ 20,000,000

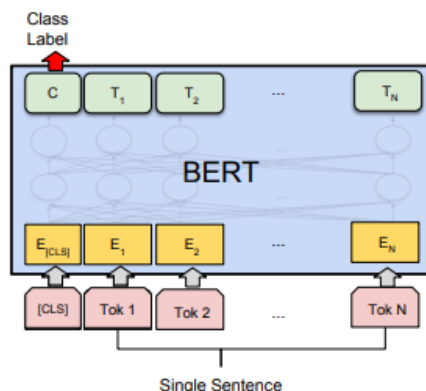
Activity-1: *Company:* Bridgestone Sports Taiwan Co.
Product: golf clubs
Start date: January 1990

NLU in the Neural Age

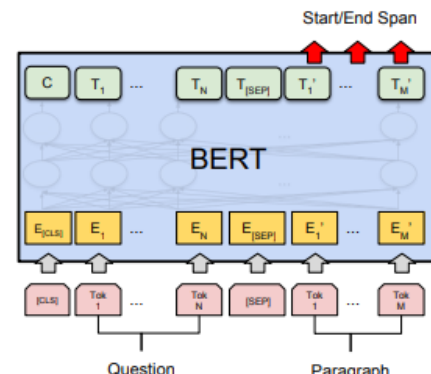
- Solution: formulate everything as a classification task.
- Input: word embedding
- Output: ... whatever the task requires.



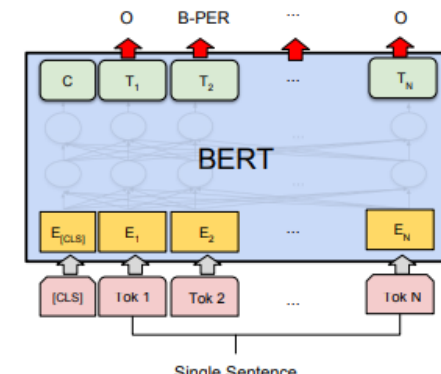
(a) Sentence Pair Classification Tasks:
MNLI, QQP, QNLI, STS-B, MRPC,
RTE, SWAG



(b) Single Sentence Classification Tasks:
SST-2, CoLA

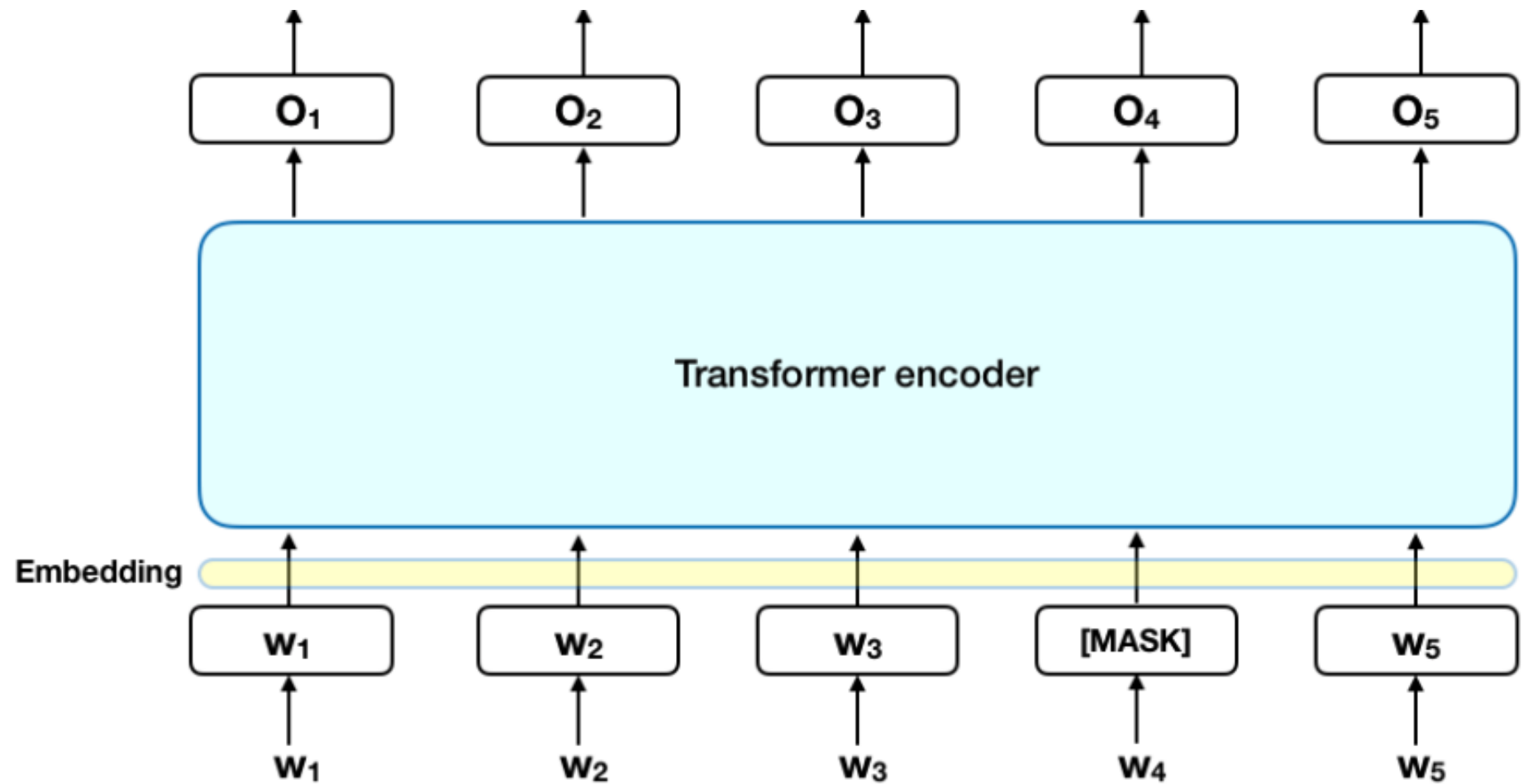


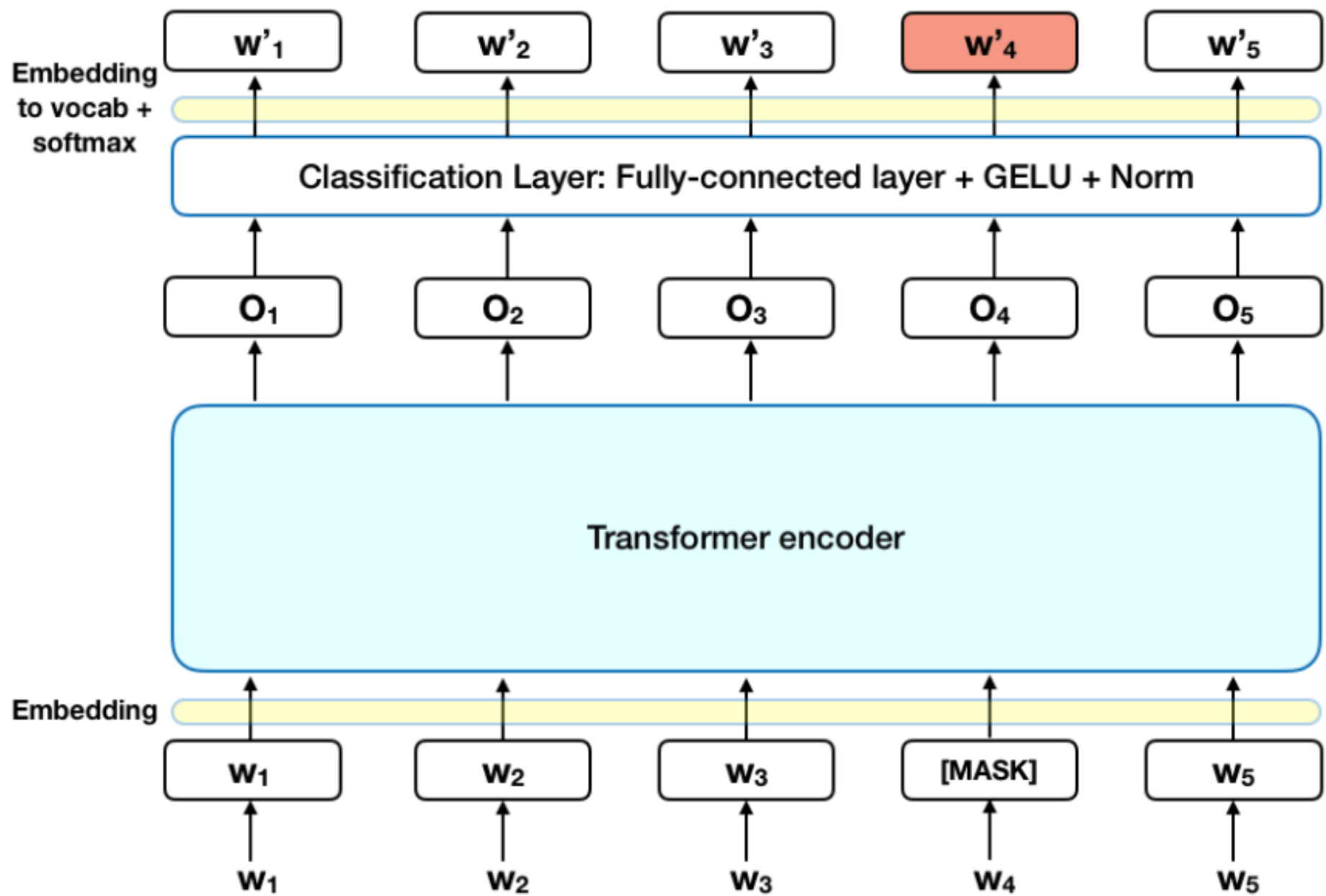
(c) Question Answering Tasks:
SQuAD v1.1



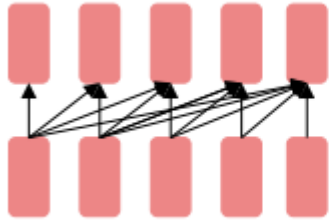
(d) Single Sentence Tagging Tasks:
CoNLL-2003 NER

In Practice



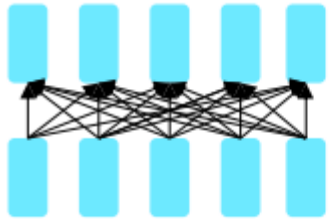


Which one is the best?



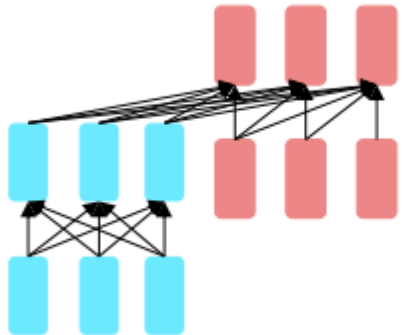
Decoders

- Next word prediction.
- Easy to train. Abundant amount of data.
- Nice to generate from; can't condition on future words.



Encoders

- Gets bidirectional context – can condition on future!
- Good word embeddings.
- MLM, BERT.



**Encoder-
Decoders**

- Good parts of decoders and encoders?
- What's the best way to pretrain them?

RNN & next word prediction:

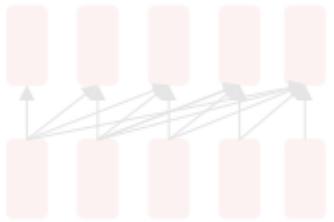
Not good compositional representation

- Next word prediction:

$$P(t_i | t_1, t_2, \dots, t_{i-1})$$

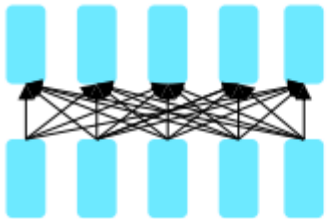
- The hidden state i is encoding information of everything from the beginning (index 0) to the very end (index i).
- We want some bigger semantic units
 - Poilievre-led attempt to **bring down Trudeau minority over carbon tax** fails.
- Some hacks may work, but not really

Which one is the best?



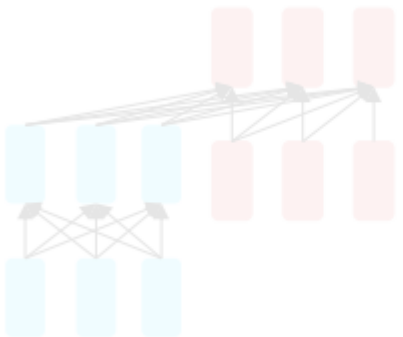
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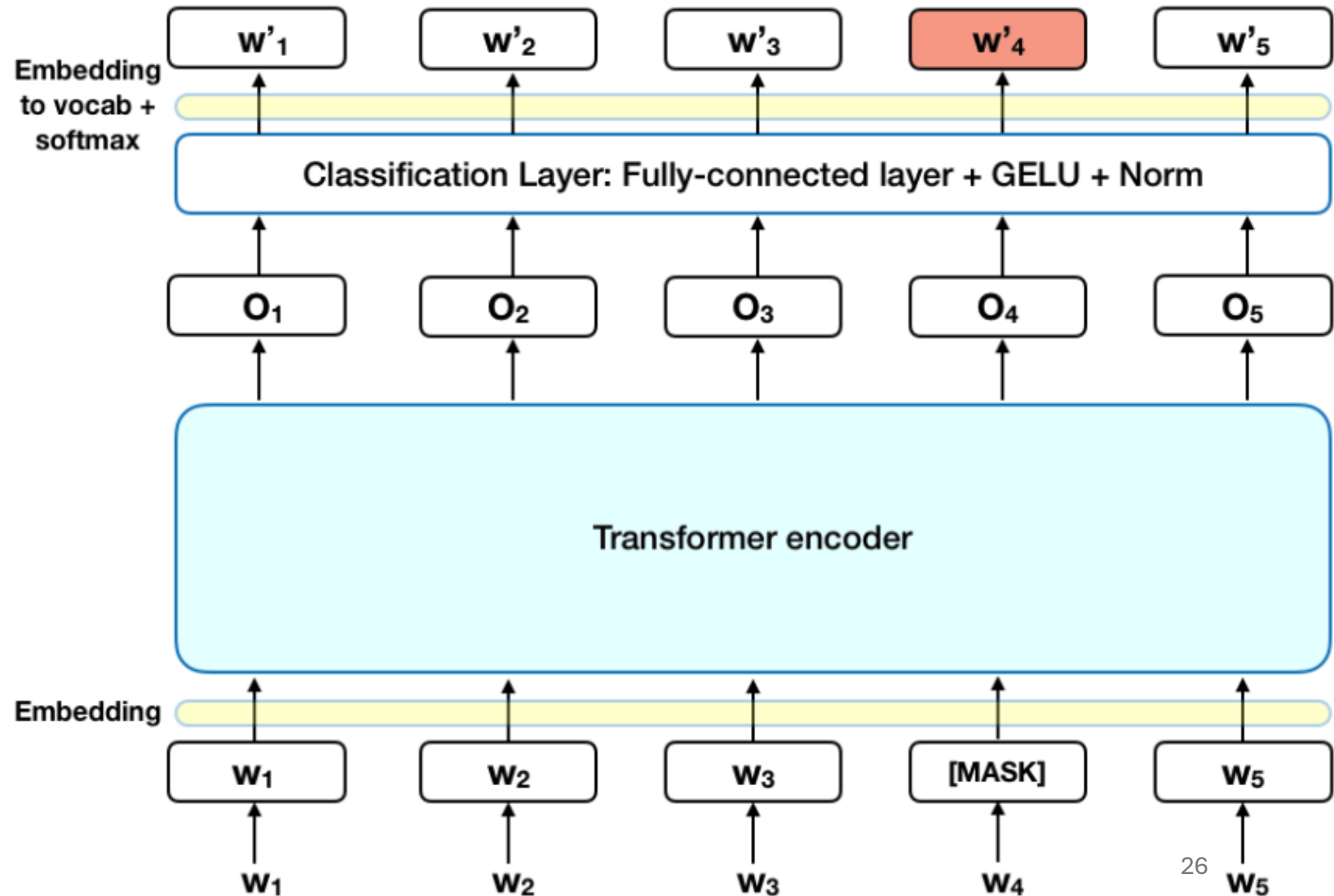


**Encoder-
Decoders**

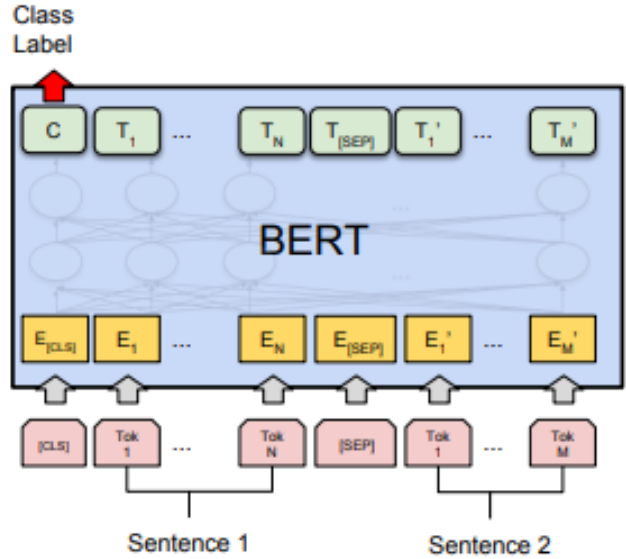
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BERT – Masked Language Modelling

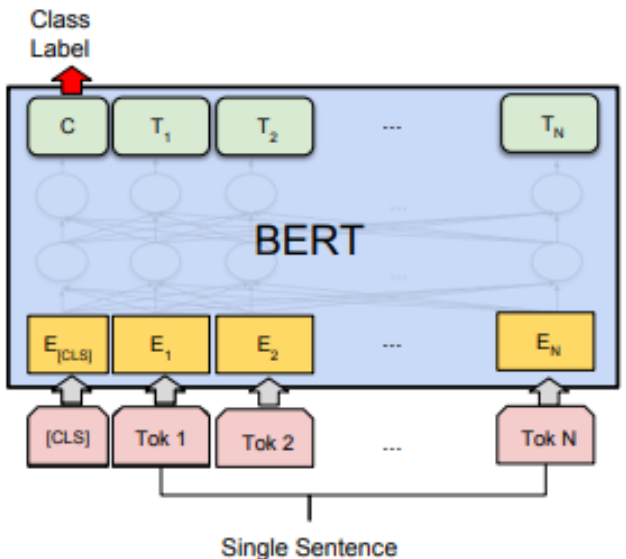
- Mask 15% of the tokens, and let the model predict it.
- Real easy to do well on MASKed position and nothing else.
- Real easy to learn to copy the context-independent embedding.
- So...
 - 80% of the time: MASK.
 - 10% of the time: correct word.
 - 10% of the time: another random word.



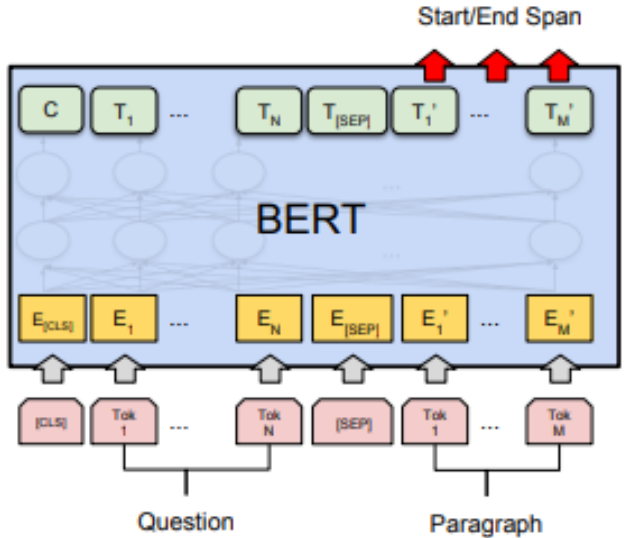
Jacob Devlin talks about BERT:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=knTc-NQsJKA>



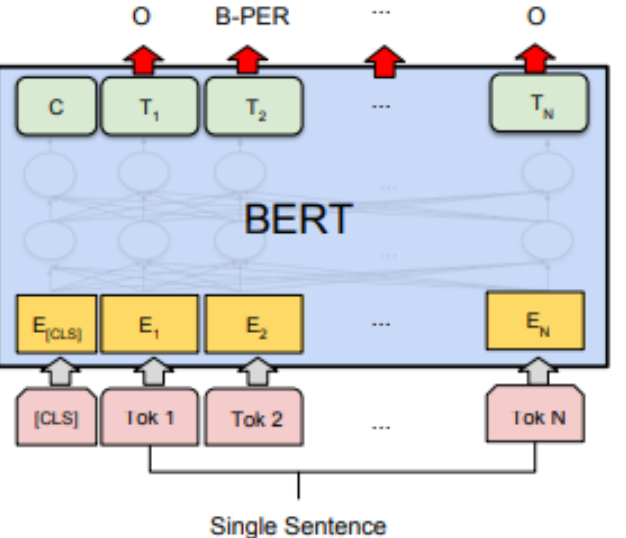
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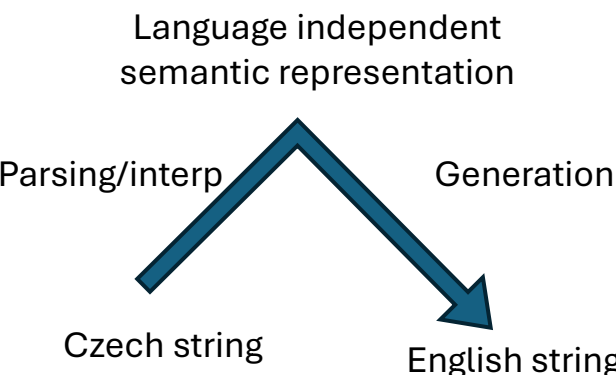


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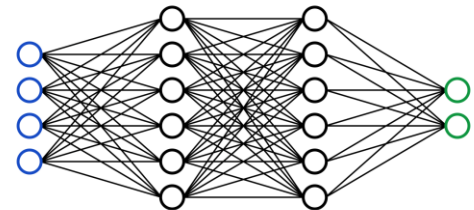


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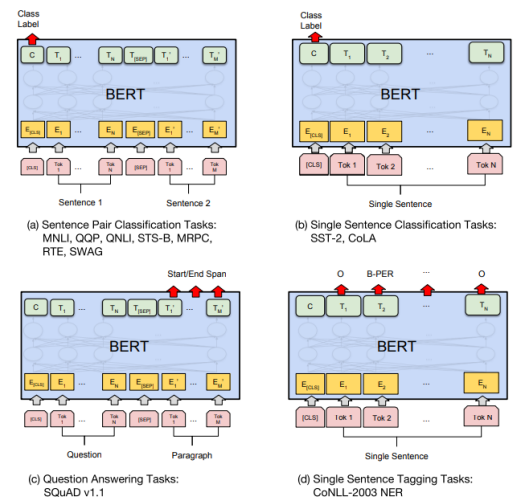
Approaches to NLU



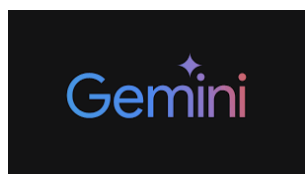
Rule-based,
symbolic



Statistical models,
Typically: neural



BERT:
Pretrain-finetune
paradigm




LLM:
The future?

LLM has Killed NLP, Right?

Event Coreference

RoBERTa_{base}
125 million params



- Fully supervised
- Pretrain-finetune

Task	Event Coreference	Temporal	Causal	Subevent
Baseline	81.7	55.8	31.6	27.2

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Event Coreference

RoBERTa_{base}
125 million params

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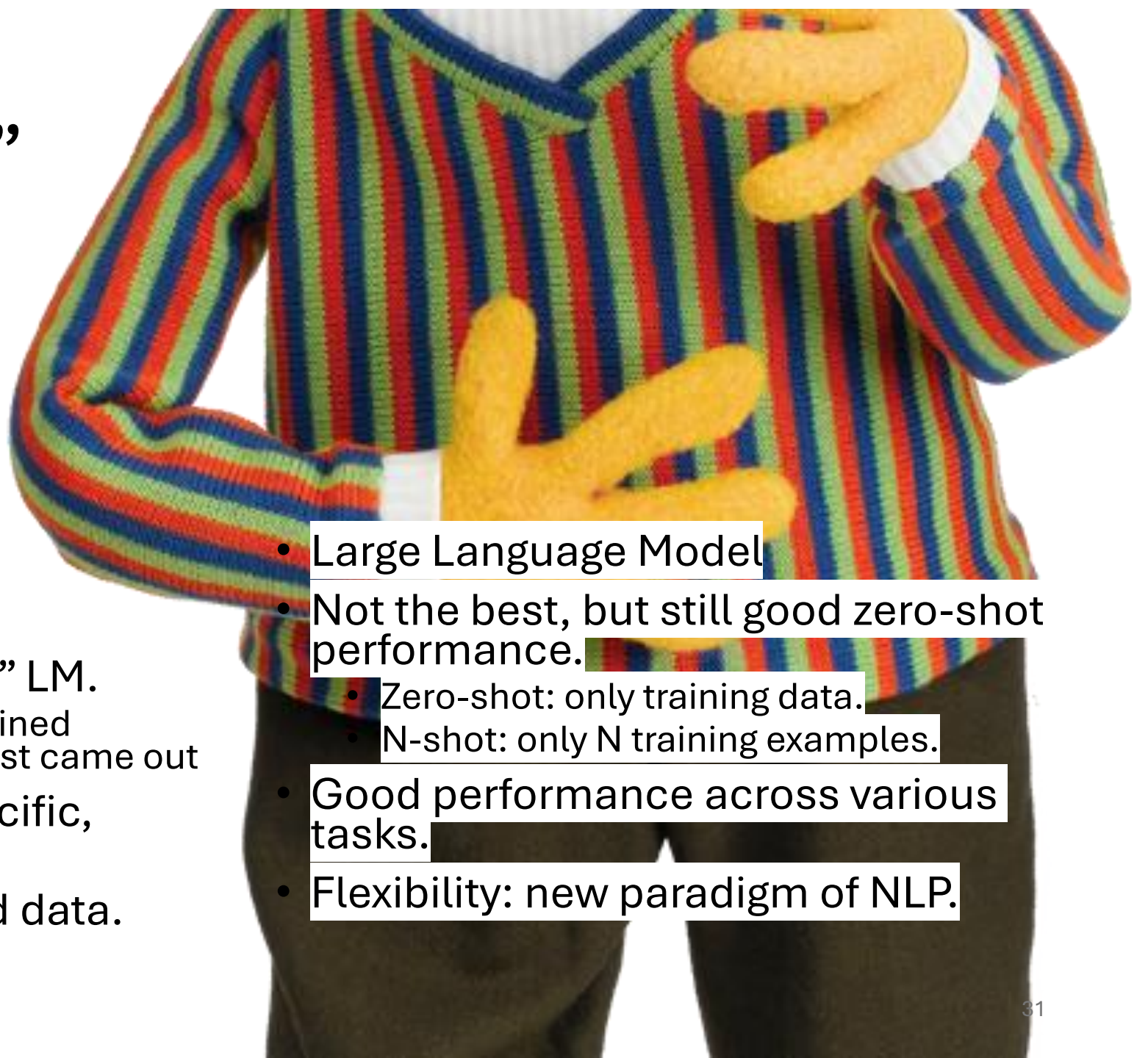
GPT-3.5:
175 **billion** params
1000x larger!

Task	Event Coreference	Temporal	Causal	Subevent
Baseline	81.7	55.8	31.6	27.2
GPT-3.5				
whole doc	23.2	7.2	2.8	1.6
1-shot	16.1	7.1	3.3	1.5
2-shot	18.4	7.1	3.2	1.2
5-shot	16.4	9.1	3.6	1.6
10-shot	11.8	12.3	5.3	2.1

“SLM” vs. “LLM”



- Pretrain-finetuned “small” LM.
 - Called **large-scale** pre-trained language model when it first came out
- Best performance on specific, atomic tasks.
- Inflexible, require labelled data.



- Large Language Model
- Not the best, but still good zero-shot performance.
 - Zero-shot: only training data.
 - N-shot: only N training examples.
- Good performance across various tasks.
- Flexibility: new paradigm of NLP.