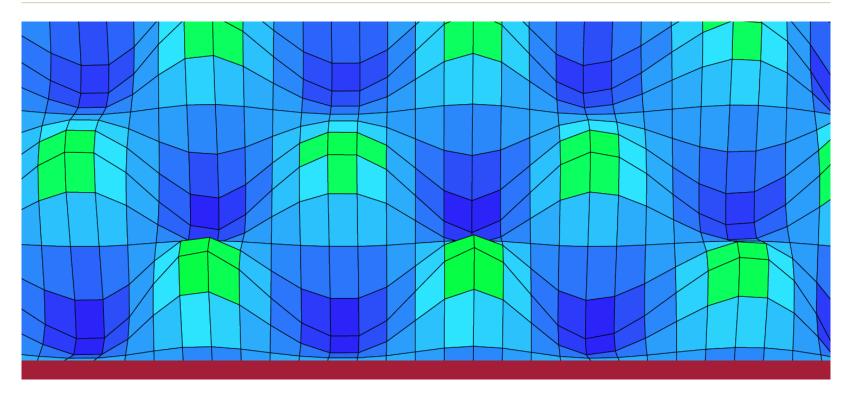




#### Philosophische Fakultät Seminar für Sprachwissenschaft



# **Machine learning in linguistics**

Peter Hendrix



#### **Machine learning**

"Machine learning explores the study and construction of algorithms that can learn from and make predictions on data"

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Machine\_learning



- Kaggle: "What's cooking?"
- Text classification
- Predict cuisine based on ingredients



```
# Load data
load("data/cooking.rda")
nrow(data)
[1] 39774
#
# List classes
sort(unique(data$cuisine))
 [1] "brazilian"
                     "british"
                                     "cajun_creole"
 [4] "chinese"
                     "filipino"
                                     "french"
 [7] "greek"
                                     "irish"
                     "indian"
                     "jamaican"
[10] "italian"
                                     "japanese"
                     "mexican"
[13] "korean"
                                     "moroccan"
                                   "spanish"
[16] "russian"
                     "southern_us"
[19] "thai"
                     "vietnamese"
```

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```
# Look at first recipe
data$ingredients[[1]]
[1] "romaine lettuce"
                            "black olives"
[3] "grape tomatoes"
                            "garlic"
[5] "pepper"
                            "purple onion"
[7] "seasoning"
                            "garbanzo beans"
[9] "feta cheese crumbles"
#
# Which cuisine?
data$cuisine[1]
[1] "greek"
```



```
# Look at another recipe
data$ingredients[[9]]
 [1] "olive oil"
                               "purple onion"
 [3] "fresh pineapple"
                               "pork"
 [5] "poblano peppers"
                               "corn tortillas"
 [7] "cheddar cheese"
                               "ground black pepper"
                               "iceberg lettuce"
 [9] "salt"
                               "jalapeno chilies"
[11] "lime"
[13] "chopped cilantro fresh"
#
# Which cuisine?
```

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```
# Look at another recipe
data$ingredients[[9]]
 [1] "olive oil"
                               "purple onion"
 [3] "fresh pineapple"
                               "pork"
 [5] "poblano peppers"
                               "corn tortillas"
 [7] "cheddar cheese"
                               "ground black pepper"
                               "iceberg lettuce"
 [9] "salt"
                               "jalapeno chilies"
[11] "lime"
[13] "chopped cilantro fresh"
#
# Which cuisine?
data$cuisine[9]
[1] "mexican"
```







- Basic preprocessing:
  - stemming
  - bag of words
  - remove sparse terms (n < 10)



- Training:
  - stratified sampling from labeled data
    - training set (n = 29,774)
    - validation set (n = 10,000)
  - tune model parameters using validation set performance
- Fit different classification algorithms



algorithm	performance	time
gradient boosting (xgboost)	80.5%	<10 mins
deep learning (h2o)	80.4%	18 hours
neural net (h2o)	79.7%	1.5 hours
multinomial regression (glmnet)	77.7%	3.5 hours
support vector machine (e1071)	77.6%	1.5 hours
<pre>random forest (randomForest)</pre>	75.6%	20 mins
discrimination learning (ndl)	75.1%	<10 mins
<pre>partial least squares (caret:pls)</pre>	74.8%	1 hour
discriminant analysis (MASS)	74.6%	<10 mins
rule-based (C50)	71.5%	45 mins
decision tree (C50)	69.5%	30 mins
k nearest neigbhors (class)	65.9%	13 hours
naive Bayes (klaR)	62.5%	20 mins



- Improve performance:
  - additional preprocessing
  - proper cross-validation
  - ensembling and/or stacking



# **Machine learning**

"All models are wrong, but some are useful"

George Box



### **Machine learning**

- Which models are useful?
- Statisticians favourite answer: "it depends"
- General criteria:
  - performance
  - computational efficiency
  - interpretability
  - plausibility