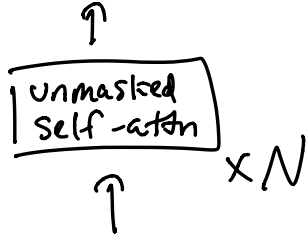
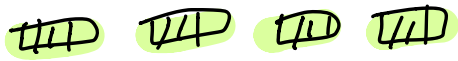


Common types of Transformers:

Transformer encoders (e.g., BERT)

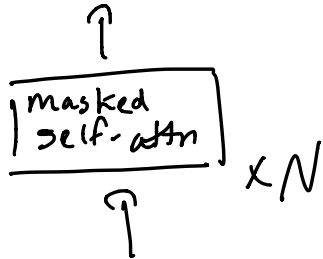
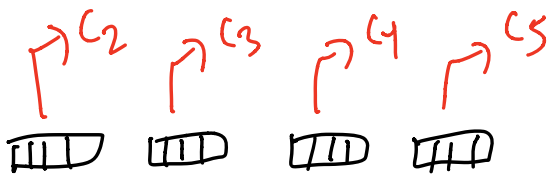


c_1 c_2 c_3 c_4

- useful if we're interested in using the final-layer token representations to solve downstream NLP tasks

- not useful for generation

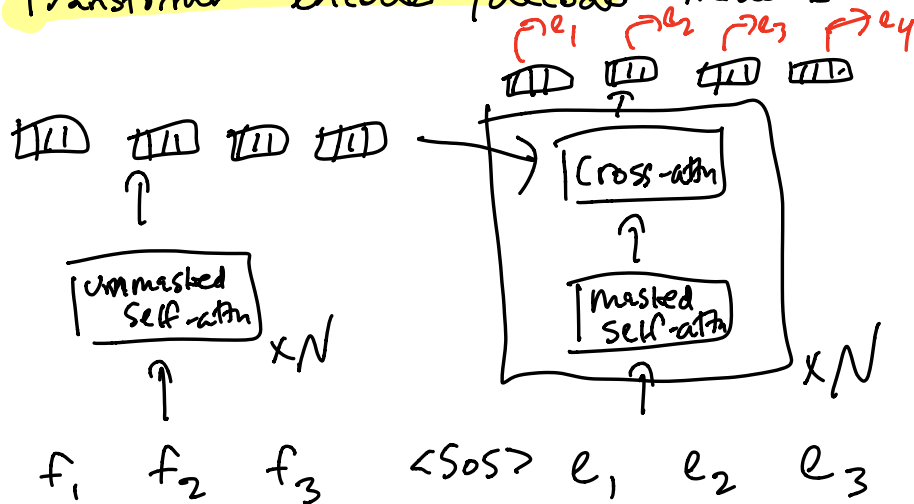
Transformer decoder ("Transformer LM", GPT-2)



c_1 c_2 c_3 c_4

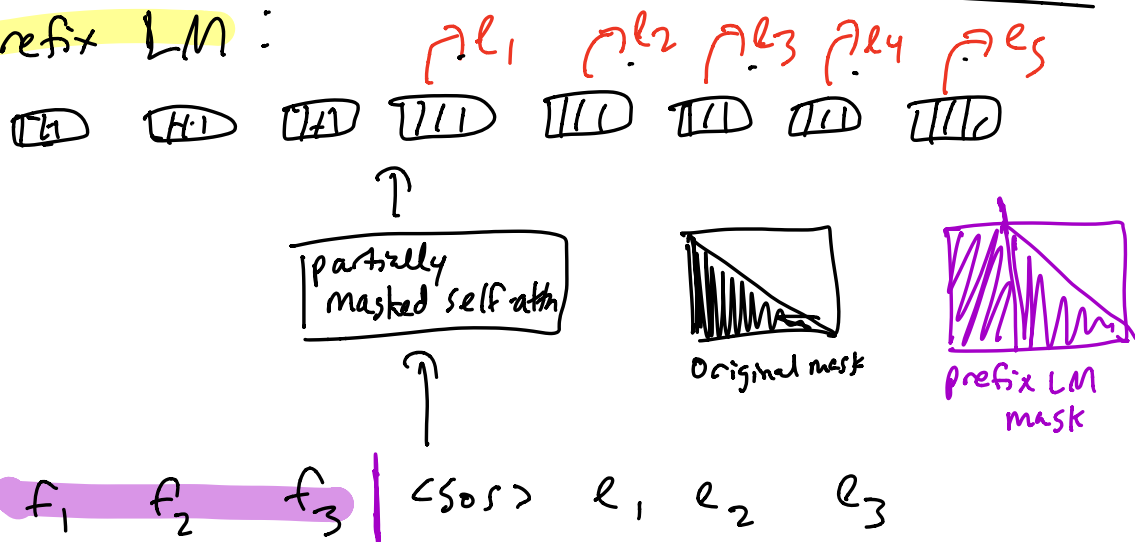
- useful to generate text, trained via LM objective

Transformer encoder/decoder model (e.g. TS):



- useful for conditional text generation

Prefix LM:

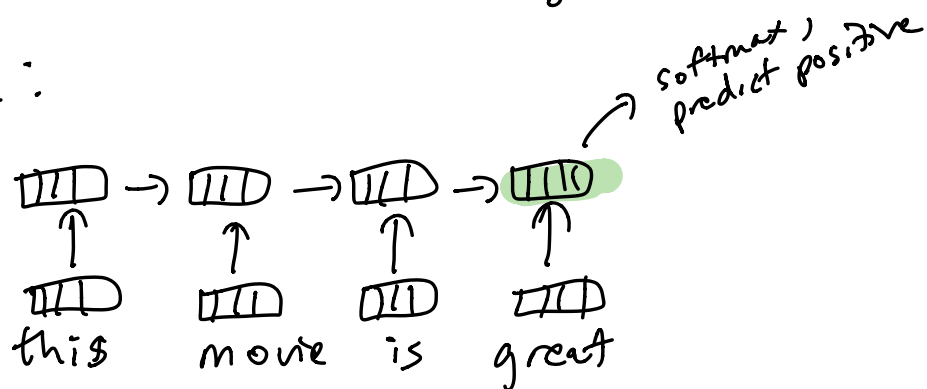


- useful for conditional text generation
 alternative to encoder/decoder approach w/ just 1 model instead of 2

Using neural LMs for transfer learning!

let's consider sentiment analysis

2013:

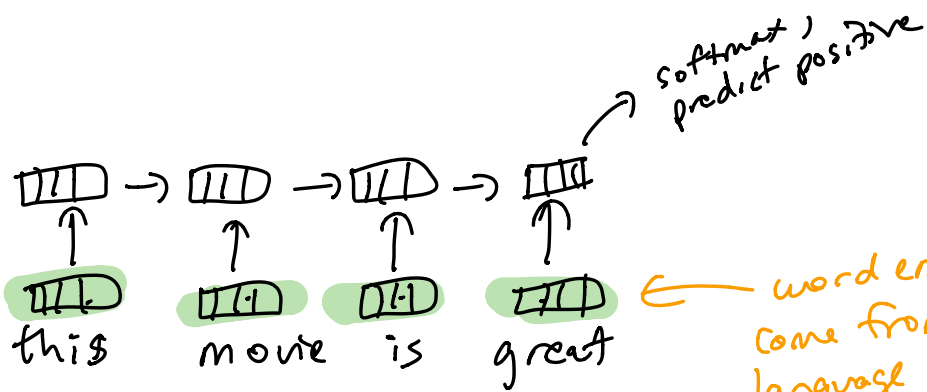


all params of RNN are trained from scratch on labeled sentiment data

issues:

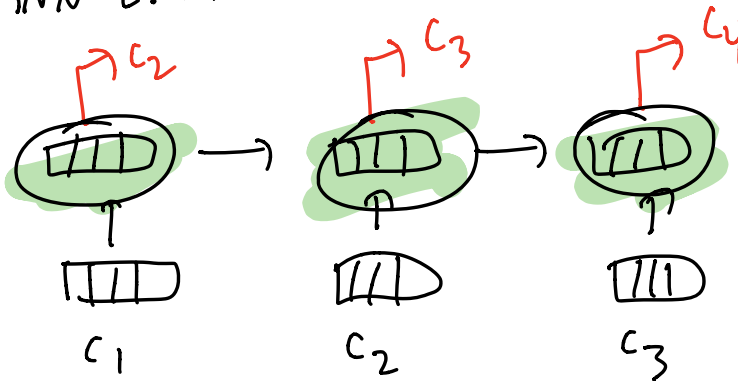
- we are forcing the RNN to learn composition and world knowledge just from a tiny labeled dataset
- what if we repurpose a large-scale neural LM to solve this task?

ELMo: embeddings from LM



word embs
come from hidden states
of language model,
kept frozen during
training

RNN LM!



- Language models
can be trained on
huge datasets
b/c labels come
for free