

Learning Word Representations by Jointly Modeling Syntagmatic and Paradigmatic Relations

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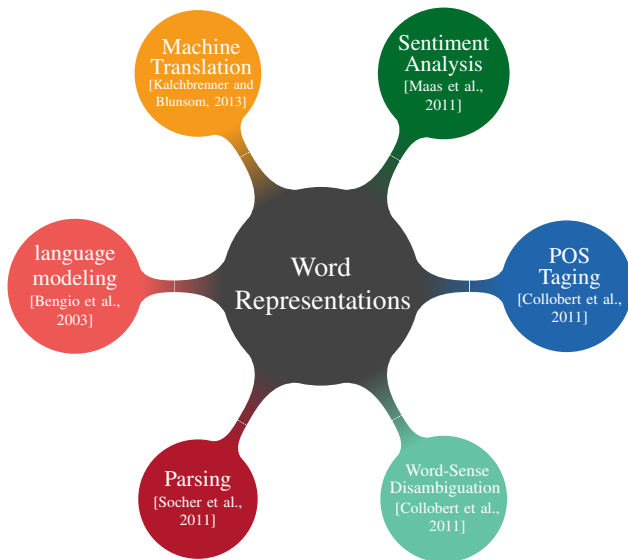
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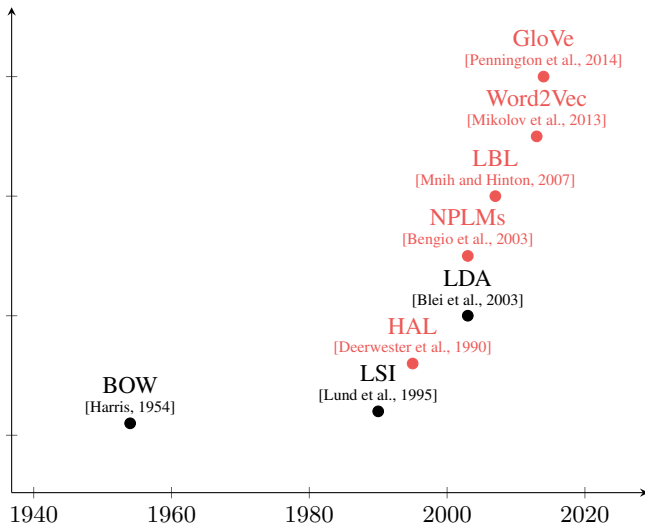


September 25, 2015

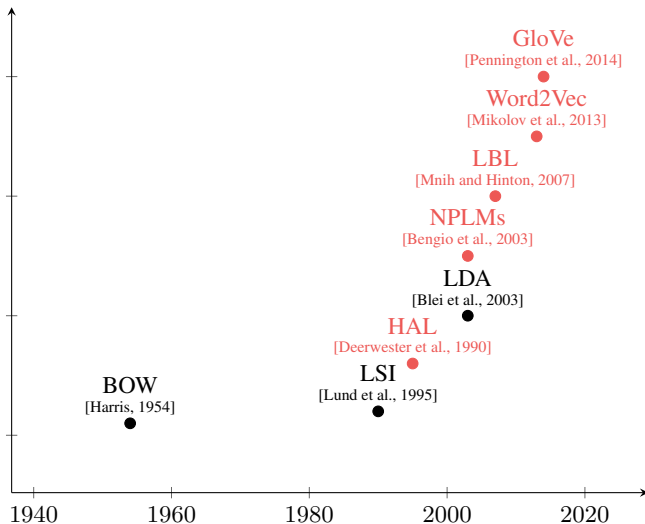
Word Representations



Word Representations Models



Word Representations Models



Relations?

One Hypothesis Two Interpretation

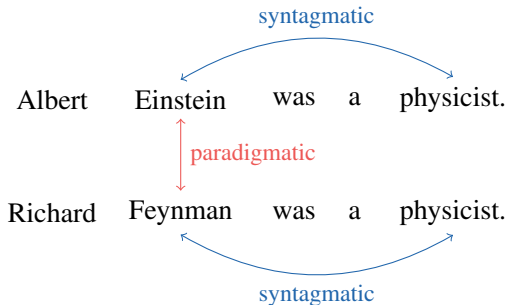
The Distributional Hypothesis [Harris, 1954, Firth, 1957]

“You shall know a word by the company it keeps.”

—J.R. Firth

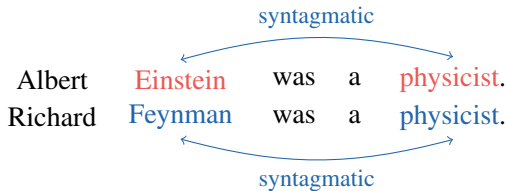


Syntagmatic and Paradigmatic Relations [Gabrilovich and Markovitch, 2007]

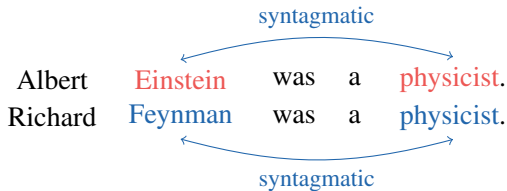


- Syntagmatic: words co-occur in the same text region
- Paradigmatic: words occur in the same context, may not at the same time

Syntagmatic

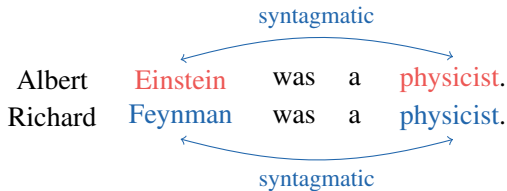


Syntagmatic

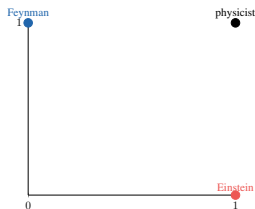


| | d_1 | d_2 |
|-----------|-------|-------|
| Einstein | 1 | 0 |
| Feynman | 0 | 1 |
| physicist | 1 | 1 |

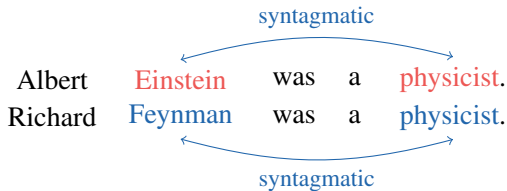
Syntagmatic



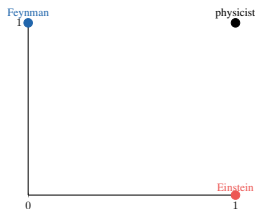
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Syntagmatic



| | d_1 | d_2 |
|-----------|-------|-------|
| Einstein | 1 | 0 |
| Feynman | 0 | 1 |
| physicist | 1 | 1 |



LSI, LDA, PV-DBOW ...

Paradigmatic

| | | | | |
|---------|-----------------|-----|---|------------|
| Albert | Einstein | was | a | physicist. |
| | ↑↓ paradigmatic | | | |
| Richard | Feynman | was | a | physicist. |

Paradigmatic

Albert Einstein was a physicist.
 ↑ paradigmatic
Richard Feynman was a physicist.

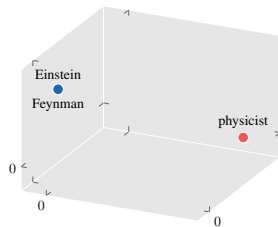
| | Einstein | Feynman | physicist |
|-----------|----------|---------|-----------|
| Einstein | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Feynman | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| physicist | 1 | 1 | 0 |

Paradigmatic

Albert Einstein was a physicist.
Richard Feynman was a physicist.

↑ paradigmatic
↓

| | Einstein | Feynman | physicist |
|-----------|----------|---------|-----------|
| Einstein | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Feynman | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| physicist | 1 | 1 | 0 |

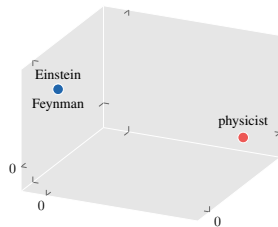


Paradigmatic

Albert Einstein was a physicist.
Richard Feynman was a physicist.

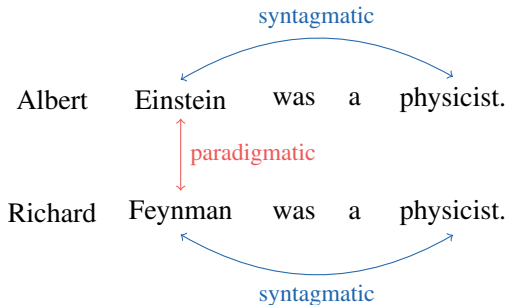
↑ paradigmatic

| | Einstein | Feynman | physicist |
|-----------|----------|---------|-----------|
| Einstein | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Feynman | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| physicist | 1 | 1 | 0 |

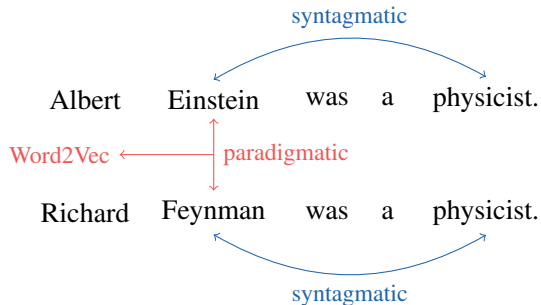


NLMs, Word2Vec, GloVe ...

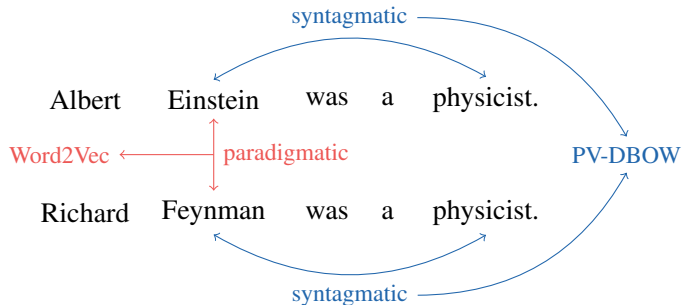
Motivation



Motivation

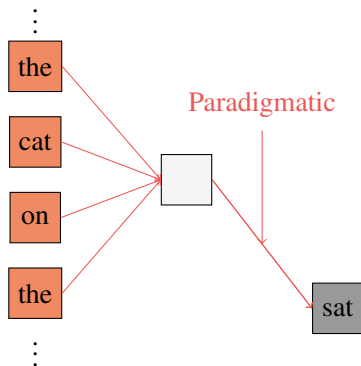


Motivation



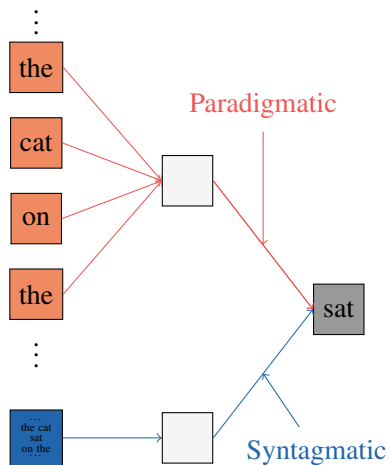
Model

Parallel Document Context Model (PDC)



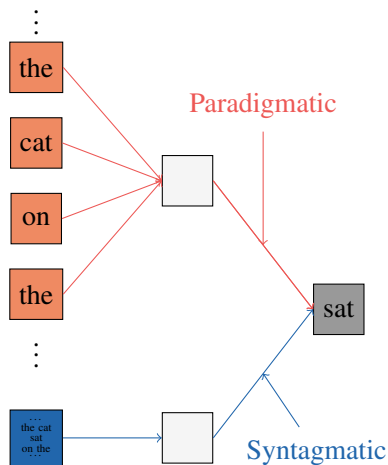
$$\ell = \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{w_i^n \in d_n} \log p(w_i^n | h_i^n)$$

Parallel Document Context Model (PDC)



$$\ell = \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{w_i^n \in d_n} \left(\log p(w_i^n | h_i^n) + \log p(w_i^n | d_n) \right)$$

Parallel Document Context Model (PDC)



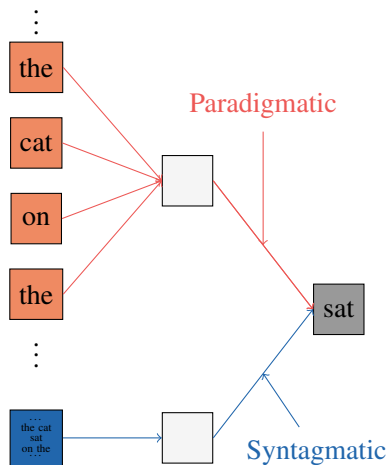
$$\ell = \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{w_i^n \in d_n} \left(\log p(w_i^n | h_i^n) + \log p(w_i^n | d_n) \right)$$

Negative Sampling

$$\ell = \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{w_i^n \in d_n} \left(\log \sigma(\vec{w}_i^n \cdot \vec{h}_i^n) + \log \sigma(\vec{w}_i^n \cdot \vec{d}_n) \right. \\ \left. + k \cdot \mathbb{E}_{w' \sim P_{nw}} \log \sigma(-\vec{w}' \cdot \vec{h}_i^n) \right. \\ \left. + k \cdot \mathbb{E}_{w' \sim P_{nw}} \log \sigma(-\vec{w}' \cdot \vec{d}_n) \right)$$

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-x)}$$

Parallel Document Context Model (PDC)



$$\ell = \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{w_i^n \in d_n} \left(\log p(w_i^n | h_i^n) + \log p(w_i^n | d_n) \right)$$

Negative Sampling

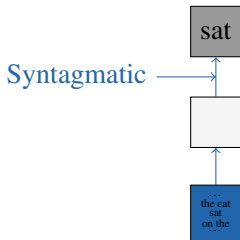
$$\ell = \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{w_i^n \in d_n} \left(\log \sigma(\vec{w}_i^n \cdot \vec{h}_i^n) + \log \sigma(\vec{w}_i^n \cdot \vec{d}_n) \right. \\ \left. + k \cdot \mathbb{E}_{w' \sim P_{nw}} \log \sigma(-\vec{w}' \cdot \vec{h}_i^n) \right. \\ \left. + k \cdot \mathbb{E}_{w' \sim P_{nw}} \log \sigma(-\vec{w}' \cdot \vec{d}_n) \right)$$

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-x)}$$

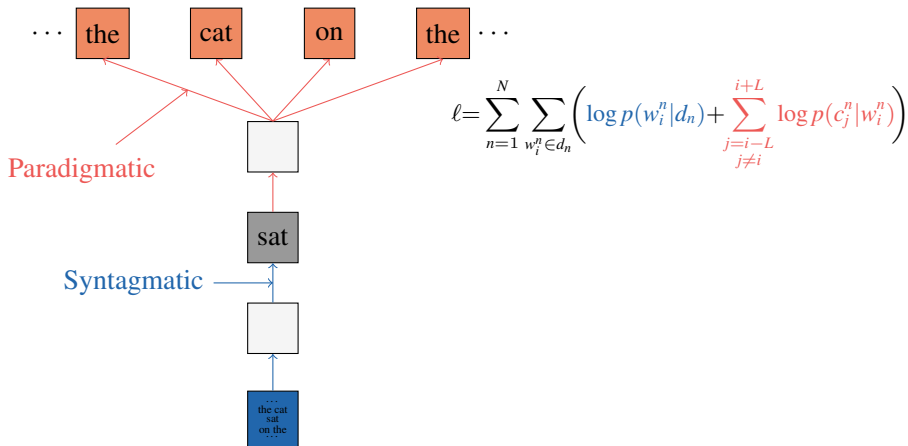
| PDC | PV-DM |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| MF for W-D + W-C | not clear |
| [Levy and Goldberg, 2014] | |

Hierarchical Document Context Model (HDC)

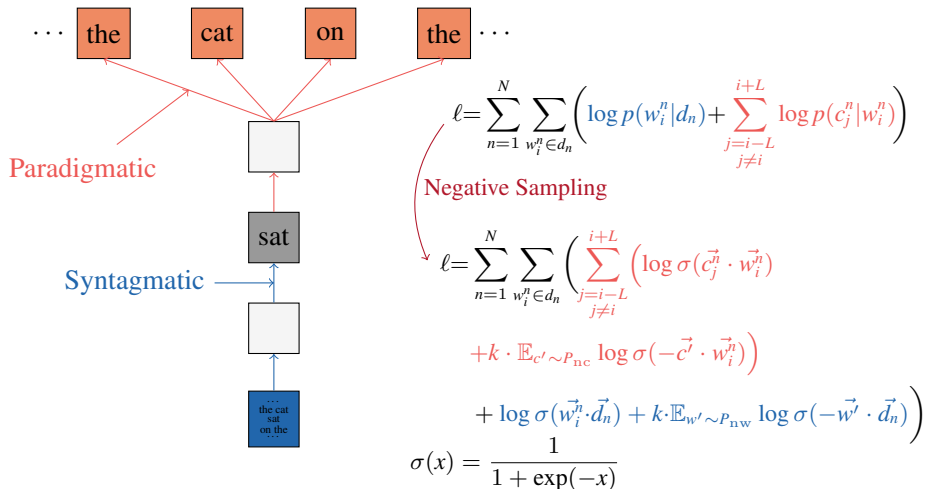
$$\ell = \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{w_i^n \in d_n} \log p(w_i^n | d_n)$$



Hierarchical Document Context Model (HDC)



Hierarchical Document Context Model (HDC)



Relation with Existing Models

- CBOW, SG, PV-DBOW
 - Sub-model
- Global Context-Aware Neural Language Model [Huang et al., 2012]
 - neural language model
 - weighted average of all word vectors

Experiments

Experiments Plan

- Qualitative Evaluations
 - Verify word representations learned by different relations
- Quantitative Evaluations
 - Word Analogy Task
 - Word Similarity Task

Experimental Settings

Corpus:

| model | corpus | size |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|
| C&W [Collobert et al., 2011] | Wikipedia 2007 + Reuters RCV1 | 0.85B |
| HPCA [Lebret and Collobert, 2014] | Wikipedia 2012 | 1.6B |
| GloVe | Wikipedia 2014+ Gigaword5 | 6B |
| GCANLM, CBOW, SG | Wikipedia 2010 | 1B |
| PV-DBOW, PV-DM, PDC, HDC | | |

Parameters Setting:

| window | negative | iteration | learning rate | | noise distribution |
|--------|----------|-----------|---------------|----------|------------------------|
| 10 | 10 | 20 | 0.025^1 | 0.05^2 | $\propto \#(w)^{0.75}$ |

¹SG, PV-DBOW, HDC ²CBOW, PV-DM, PDC

Qualitative Evaluations

Top 5 similar words to **Feynman**

| CBOW | SG | PDC | HDC | PV-DBOW |
|------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| einstein | schwinger | geometrodynamics | schwinger | physicists |
| schwinger | quantum | bethe | electrodynamics | spacetime |
| bohm | bethe | semiclassical | bethe | geometrodynamics |
| bethe | einstein | schwinger | semiclassical | tachyons |
| relativity | semiclassical | perturbative | quantum | einstein |



Paradigmatic

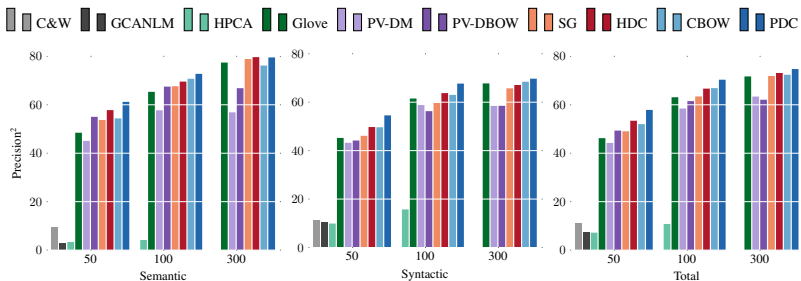


Syntagmatic

Word Analogy

- Test Set
 - Google [Mikolov et al., 2013]
 - Semantic: “Beijing is to China as Paris is to _____”
 - Syntactic: “big is to bigger as deep is to _____”
- Solution:
 - $\arg \max_{\substack{x \in W, x \neq a \\ x \neq b, x \neq c}} (\vec{b} + \vec{c} - \vec{a}) \cdot \vec{x}$
- Metric:
 - percentage of questions answered correctly

Word Analogy

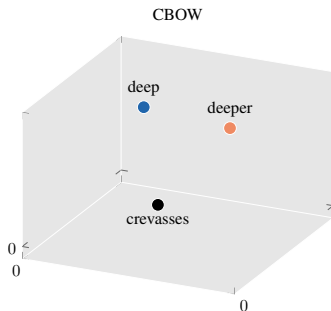


- Word2Vec and GloVe are very strong baselines.
- PDC and HDC outperform CBOW and SG respectively.

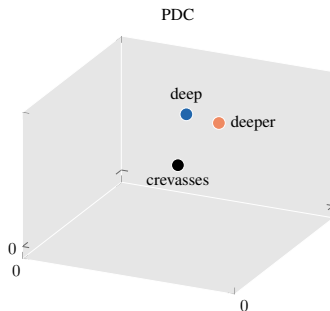
²percentage of questions answered correctly

Case Study

big: bigger \sim deep: deeper



CBOW: shallower \times

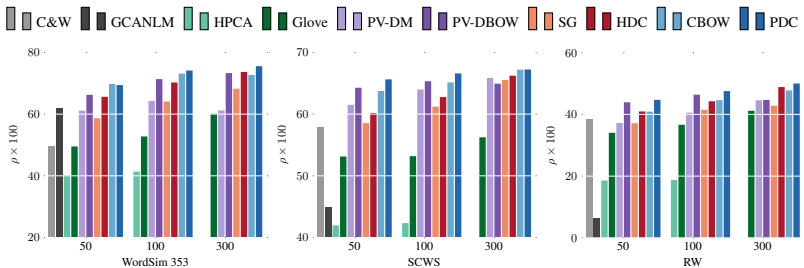


PDC: deeper \checkmark

Word Similarity

- Test Set
 - WordSim-353 [Finkelstein et al., 2002]
 - Stanford's Contextual Word Similarities (SCWS) [Huang et al., 2012]
 - Rare Word (RW) [Luong et al., 2013]
- Detail:
 - Word pair with similarity score assigned by human
 - (tiger cat 7.35)
- Evaluation Metric:
 - spearman rank correlation

Word Similarity



- PV-DBOW does well.
- PDC and HDC outperform CBOW and SG respectively.

Summary

- Revisit word representation models through syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations.
- Two novel models modeling syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations simultaneously.
- State-of-the-art results.

Thanks

Q & A

More Information:

<http://ofey.me/projects/wordrep>

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