

论文复现：Man is to computer programmer as woman is to homemaker? debiasing word embeddings.

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使用与论文同样的数据集Google NEWS corpus上预训练的词向量w2vNEWS进行去偏。

分析原词向量中带有的性别偏见（以中性职业词语为例）

在此处使用 $\vec{she} - \vec{he}$ 作为定义的性别方向

加载词向量

词向量链接:<https://code.google.com/archive/p/word2vec/>

这是一个300维的向量，加载并进行归一化。

```
import numpy as np
import gensim
model = gensim.models.KeyedVectors.load_word2vec_format(
    "GoogleNews-vectors-negative300.bin", binary=True)
model.vectors = model.vectors.astype(np.float32)
model.init_sims(replace=True)
```

```
/var/folders/v4/2vkck3s56rsc6lsv8nyllzh40000gn/T/ipykernel_48552/3736625044.py:6:
DeprecationWarning: Call to deprecated `init_sims` (Use fill_norms() instead. See
https://github.com/RaRe-Technologies/gensim/wiki/Migrating-from-Gensim-3.x-to-4).
    model.init_sims(replace=True)
```

```
print('vector dim:', model.vector_size)
print('')
for index, word in enumerate(model.index_to_key):
    if index == 10:
        break
    print(f"word #{index}/{len(model.index_to_key)} is {word}")
model
```

```
vector dim: 300
```

```
word #0/3000000 is </s>
word #1/3000000 is in
word #2/3000000 is for
word #3/3000000 is that
word #4/3000000 is is
word #5/3000000 is on
word #6/3000000 is ##
word #7/3000000 is The
word #8/3000000 is with
word #9/3000000 is said
```

```
<gensim.models.keyedvectors.KeyedVectors at 0x106b1a620>
```

定义性别方向

```
v_gender = model['she'] - model['he']
v_gender = v_gender/np.linalg.norm(v_gender)
type(v_gender)
```

```
numpy.ndarray
```

进行类比任务以评估原词向量

我们表明词嵌入模型生成了性别-刻板印象类比对，为了生成类比对，我们使用论文中定义的类比分数。该分数会找到与性别方向一致且彼此之间距离较近的词对，以保持主题一致性。

a->x,b->y的类比由下式定义

现今(a,b)=(she,he)

类比分数的计算

```
def S(v:np.ndarray, x:np.ndarray, y:np.ndarray, thresh=1.5):
    w = x - y
    w_norm = np.linalg.norm(w)
    w = w/w_norm
    if np.linalg.norm(w) > thresh:
        return 0
    return w.dot(v)
```

```
print('she->she , he->he :', S(v_gender,model['she'],model['he']))
print('she->woman , he->man :', S(v_gender,model['woman'],model['man']))
print('she->queen , he->king :', S(v_gender,model['queen'],model['king']))
print('she->daughter , he->son :',S(v_gender,model['daughter'],model['son']))
print('she->girl , he->boy :', S(v_gender,model['girl'],model['boy']))
```

```
she->she , he->he : 1.0000001
she->woman , he->man : 0.7530544
she->queen , he->king : 0.5841441
she->daughter , he->son : 0.67479855
she->girl , he->boy : 0.6581322
```

挖掘类比对

寻找与she相近的词の类比对词组成的类比对,从而生成性别-刻板印象类比对

```
from pprint import pprint
def get_analog(a,b,topn = 150,thresh = 0.5):
    """
    计算距离a最相近的词能够找到的关于a-b定义出的类比对
    """
    analog_list = []
    direction = (model[a] - model[b])/np.linalg.norm(model[a] - model[b])
    a_most = model.most_similar(a,topn=topn)
    for i,_ in a_most:
        for j,_ in model.most_similar(i,topn=topn):
            similarity = S(direction, model[i], model[j])
            if similarity > thresh:
                analog_list.append((i,j,similarity))
    return analog_list
```

```
analog_pair = sorted(get_analog('she','he'),key=lambda pair:pair[2],reverse=True)
for i in analog_pair:
    print("she->{0:<25} , he->{1:<25} : {2:.3f}".format(i[0],i[1],i[2]))
```

```
she->he , he->she : 1.000
she->herself , he->himself : 0.921
she->her , he->his : 0.908
```

she->She	, he->He	: 0.893
she->she'sa	, he->he'sa	: 0.833
she->Her	, he->His	: 0.795
she->Ms.	, he->Mr.	: 0.783
she->her	, he->him	: 0.764
she->woman	, he->man	: 0.753
she->She	, he->he	: 0.731
she->he	, he->She	: 0.731
she->shes	, he->hes	: 0.680
she->daughter	, he->son	: 0.675
she->girl	, he->boy	: 0.658
she->actress	, he->actor	: 0.653
she->Her	, he->his	: 0.648
she->herself	, he->him	: 0.648
she->she'sa	, he->He'sa	: 0.623
she->herself	, he->his	: 0.622
she->mother	, he->father	: 0.607
she->Miyazato_steadied	, he->liveliest_disagreement	: 0.604
she->talented_Bertolotti	, he->abhors_namedropping	: 0.596
she->she'sa	, he->guy'sa	: 0.576
she->daughter	, he->nephew	: 0.575
she->daughter	, he->younger_brother	: 0.570
she->she'sa	, he->Mike'sa	: 0.560
she->daughter	, he->father	: 0.554
she->daughter	, he->brother	: 0.553
she->she'sa	, he->Matt'sa	: 0.553
she->her	, he->His	: 0.551
she->kikamizu	, he->unpredictable_Rastegar	: 0.544
she->mother	, he->uncle	: 0.543
she->girl	, he->man	: 0.542
she->mother	, he->son	: 0.537
she->Yusawa_tearred	, he->liveliest_disagreement	: 0.532
she->talented_Bertolotti	, he->unpredictable_Rastegar	: 0.525
she->mother	, he->brother	: 0.523
she->Her	, he->He	: 0.520
she->mother	, he->nephew	: 0.519
she->she'sa	, he->I'ma	: 0.516
she->daughter	, he->uncle	: 0.514
she->mom	, he->dad	: 0.512
she->lady	, he->man	: 0.510
she->she'sa	, he->AJ'sa	: 0.506
she->she'sa	, he->Joe'sa	: 0.501

分析职业相关词中的性别偏见

论文中从人群中征集了320个人们认为不应该与性别有关的词语，并对其进行了打分，接下来通过将职业的词向量投影到性别维度上，表明许多职业词语在词向量的学习中无意中与男性或女性相关联。

该脚本将输出根据性别方向的投影分数排序的职业词汇。

规定性别相关分数如下：

$$\begin{aligned} \text{definitional female} - 1.0 &> \text{definitional male } 1.0 \\ \text{stereotypical female} - 1.0 &> \text{stereotypical male } 1.0 \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

导入职业数据

```
import json
import os
with open('./data/professions.json', 'r') as f:
    professions = json.load(f)
print("数据格式如下(以词'accountant'为例):")
print('='*81)
print("|{|{0:^15}|{1:^30}|{2:^30}|".format(professions[0][0],professions[0]
[1],professions[0][2]))
print("|{|{0:^15}|{0:^30}|{0:^30}|".format('^'))
print('| |      word      |      definitional gender score |      stereotypical gender score      | |')
print('='*81)
```

数据格式如下(以词'accountant'为例):

```
=====
| | accountant | 0.0 | 0.4 | |
| | ^ | ^ | ^ | |
| | word | definitional gender score | stereotypical gender score | |
=====
```

计算职业词语在性别维度和非性别维度上的投影

```
professions_gender = sorted([(word,model[word].dot(v_gender)) for word,dgs,sgs in
professions], key= lambda x:x[1])
professions_gender_neutrality = list(filter(lambda x:abs(x[1])
<0.005,professions_gender)) # 寻找性别中立的词
pprint("性别份数最高的20个词: ")
pprint([professions_gender[:10],professions_gender[-10:]])
pprint("[性别中立词eps=0.005]共: %d/320"%len(professions_gender_neutrality))
```

```
'性别份数最高的20个词: '
[(['maestro', -0.2379845),
 ('statesman', -0.21665451),
 ('skipper', -0.20758688),
 ('protege', -0.20267186),
 ('businessman', -0.20206775),
 ('sportsman', -0.19492371),
 ('philosopher', -0.1883635),
 ('marksman', -0.18073653),
 ('captain', -0.17289847),
 ('architect', -0.16785535)],
 [('socialite', 0.25718826),
```

```
( 'librarian', 0.2664712),
( 'receptionist', 0.2731765),
( 'waitress', 0.27540293),
( 'nurse', 0.28085992),
( 'registered_nurse', 0.30426258),
( 'homemaker', 0.3043797),
( 'housewife', 0.3403659),
( 'actress', 0.35235125),
( 'businesswoman', 0.35965383)]]
'[性别中立词eps=0.005]共: 16/320'
```

绘制职业词的性别属性分布

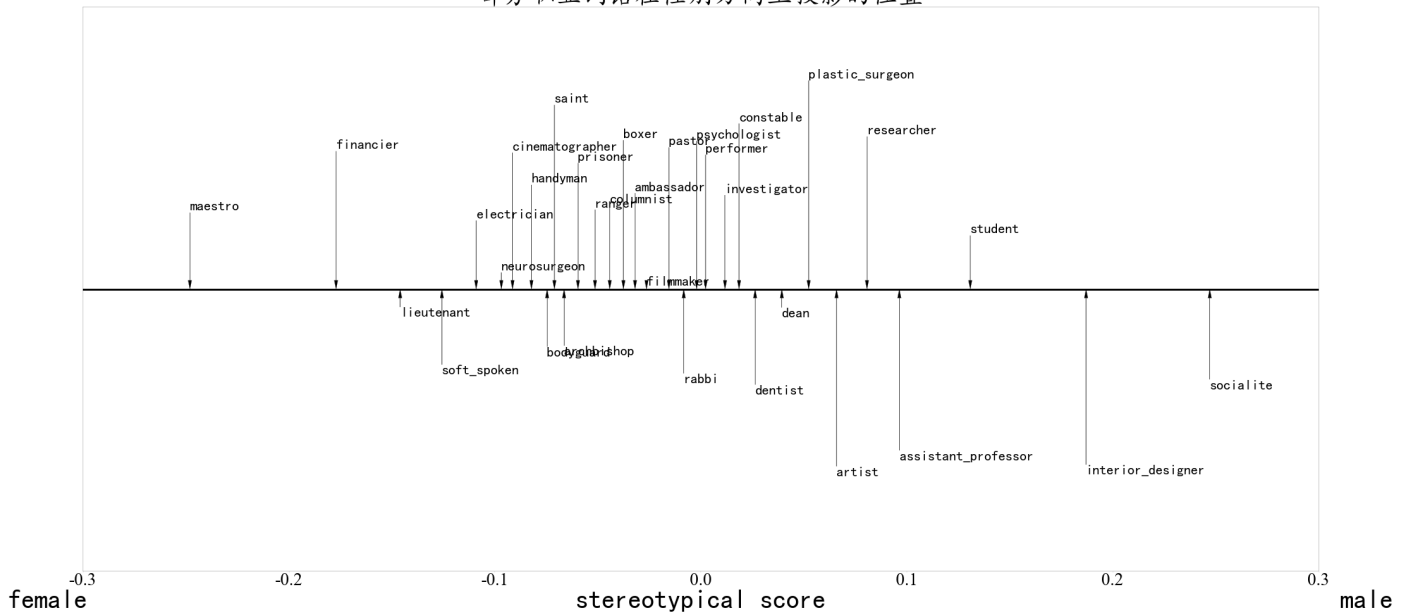
大部分的职业词汇在生成词向量时或多或少带有了性别的属性，例如

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import random
from matplotlib.pyplot import MultipleLocator
plt.figure(figsize=(100, 50), dpi=20)
plt.yticks([]) # 去掉y轴
plt.xlabel('gender', fontsize=300)
plt.tick_params(labelsize=200)
plt.title("部分职业词语在性别方向上投影的位置", fontsize=150, fontweight='bold')
plt.xlabel("{0:<35}{1:~35}{2:>35}".format('female', 'stereotypical score', 'male'),
           fontsize=150, fontweight='bold')

# 修改坐标轴字体及大小
plt.xlim(-0.3, 0.3)
plt.ylim((-2, 2))
plt.xticks(fontproperties='Times New Roman', size=100)

# 设置标题
plt.rcParams['font.sans-serif'] = ['KaiTi']
plt.rcParams['axes.unicode_minus'] = False
plt.tight_layout() # 解决绘图时上下标题重叠现象
y=0.1
for word, score in professions_gender[0:320:10]:
    y+=0.01
    # plt.text(score-0.01, y, word, fontsize = 250, fontweight = 'bold')
    plt.annotate(word, xy=(score-0.01, 0), fontsize = 80, xytext=(score-
0.01, random.uniform(-1.5, 1.5)),
                arrowprops=dict(facecolor='black', width=1.5, headwidth=20,
headlength=50, shrink=0))
    plt.plot([score, score], [0, 0], linewidth=10)
    plt.plot([-0.3, 0.3], [0, 0], linewidth=10, c='black')
plt.show()
```

部分职业词语在性别方向上投影的位置



对词向量进行消偏

导入数据

定义性别子空间的数据集definitional_pairs：包含了10个如she-he这样的词对；\n
 定义本身带有性别属性的词对（需要对他们进行equalize）的数据集equalize_pairs：包含了52个如spokesman-spokeswoman这样的词对；\n
 定义本身带有性别属性的词（不需要对他们进行中和）的数据集gender_specific_seed：包含了218个如spokesman-spokeswoman这样的词；

```
with open('./data/definitional_pairs.json', "r") as f:
    defs = json.load(f)

pprint("definitional (D) :")
pprint(defs)

with open('./data/equalize_pairs.json', "r") as f:
    equalize_pairs = json.load(f)
with open('./data/gender_specific_seed.json', "r") as f:
    gender_specific_words = json.load(f)
specific_set = set(gender_specific_words)
```

```
'definitional (D) :'
[['woman', 'man'],
 ['girl', 'boy'],
 ['she', 'he'],
 ['mother', 'father'],
 ['daughter', 'son'],
 ['gal', 'guy'],
 ['female', 'male'],
 ['her', 'his'],
 ['herself', 'himself'],
 ['Mary', 'John']]
```

计算性别子空间

定义样本集: $D_1, D_2, \dots, D_n \subset W, \{\vec{w} \in R^d\}_{\vec{w} \in W}$

$$1. \text{求每个定义集的中心 } \mu_i := \sum_{\vec{w} \in D_i} \frac{\vec{w}}{|D_i|}$$

2.求定义集的协方差矩阵

$$C := \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{\vec{w} \in D_i} \frac{(\vec{w} - \mu_i)^T (\vec{w} - \mu_i)}{|D_i|}$$

3.定义偏见子空间(*bias subspace*)

$B_k = \text{the first } k \text{ row of SVD}(C)$

(2)

```
def Cov(defs : list)->np.ndarray:
    matrix = np.zeros((300,300))
    for a,b in defs:
        center = (model[a] + model[b])/2 # |D_i| = 2
        matrix += np.dot((model[a]-center).reshape(-1,1) , (model[a]-
center).reshape(1,-1))
    return matrix
```

```
def svd(X):
    n, m = X.shape
    U, Sigma, Vh = np.linalg.svd(X, full_matrices=False, compute_uv=True)
    X_svd = np.dot(U, np.diag(Sigma))
    return X_svd
```

```
C = Cov(defs)
B = svd(C)
```

```
gender_direction = B[:1].reshape(1,300) # 取第1行作为B1,即性别方向
```


为了方便运算将gensim的模型转化为torch的模型

```
import torch
device = torch.device('mps')
vec = torch.from_numpy(model.vectors.astype(np.float32)).to(device)
gender_direction = torch.from_numpy(gender_direction.astype(np.float32)).to(device)
vec.shape
```

```
torch.Size([3000000, 300])
```

中和 (neutralize)

这一步是将不在gender_specific_seed中的词进行中和操作，中和方法见下式

$$\begin{aligned} &1. \text{let each } \vec{w} \in N \\ \vec{\hat{w}} &:= \frac{\vec{w} - \vec{w}_b}{\|\vec{w} - \vec{w}_b\|} \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

```
specific_index = [model.key_to_index[word] for word in specific_set]
neutralize_index = list(set(model.key_to_index.values())-set(specific_index))
vec[neutralize_index,:]-=gender_direction
vec[neutralize_index,:]/=gender_direction.dot(gender_direction)
vec /= vec.norm(dim=1).reshape(-1,1) # 归一化
print(vec.shape)
```

```
torch.Size([3000000, 300])
```

```
vec = vec.detach().cpu().numpy()
```

```
gender_direction = gender_direction.reshape(300,).detach().cpu().numpy()
```

均衡

For each set $E \in \mathcal{E}$, let

$$\begin{aligned} \mu &:= \sum_{w \in E} w/|E| \\ \nu &:= \mu - \mu_B \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{For each } w \in E, \vec{w} := \nu + \sqrt{1 - \|\nu\|^2} \frac{\vec{w}_B - \mu_B}{\|\vec{w}_B - \mu_B\|}$$

待均衡的集合

```
candidates = {x for e1, e2 in equalize_pairs for x in [(e1.lower(), e2.lower()),  
                                                       (e1.title(), e2.title()),  
                                                       (e1.upper(), e2.upper())]}  
  
print(candidates)
```

```
{('Testosterone', 'Estrogen'), ('He', 'She'), ('Fathers', 'Mothers'), ('FRATERNITY',
'SORORITY'), ('fathers', 'mothers'), ('GELDING', 'MARE'), ('GENTLEMAN', 'LADY'),
('male', 'female'), ('Fatherhood', 'Motherhood'), ('GENTLEMEN', 'LADIES'), ('KING',
'QUEEN'), ('FATHERS', 'MOTHERS'), ('his', 'her'), ('Spokesman', 'Spokeswoman'), ('men',
'women'), ('Sons', 'Daughters'), ('BUSINESSMAN', 'BUSINESSWOMAN'), ('fella', 'granny'),
('Businessman', 'Businesswoman'), ('dudes', 'gals'), ('TESTOSTERONE', 'ESTROGEN'),
('nephew', 'niece'), ('Schoolboy', 'Schoolgirl'), ('Men', 'Women'), ('WIVES',
'HUSBANDS'), ('Brothers', 'Sisters'), ('Prince', 'Princess'), ('sons', 'daughters'),
('Wives', 'Husbands'), ('CATHOLIC_PRIEST', 'NUN'), ('Chairman', 'Chairwoman'),
('businessman', 'businesswoman'), ('MEN', 'WOMEN'), ('HIMSELF', 'HERSELF'),
('PROSTATE_CANCER', 'OVARIAN_CANCER'), ('GRANDSON', 'GRANDDAUGHTER'), ('Male',
'Female'), ('Congressman', 'Congresswoman'), ('prince', 'princess'), ('twin_brother',
'twin_sister'), ('father', 'mother'), ('he', 'she'), ('Father', 'Mother'), ('HE',
'SHE'), ('COUNCILMAN', 'COUNCILWOMAN'), ('dad', 'mom'), ('Nephew', 'Niece'), ('Boys',
'Girls'), ('SPOKESMAN', 'SPOKESWOMAN'), ('TWIN_BROTHER', 'TWIN_SISTER'), ('Dad',
'Mom'), ('gelding', 'mare'), ('monastery', 'convent'), ('brothers', 'sisters'),
('grandson', 'granddaughter'), ('Colt', 'Filly'), ('Fraternity', 'Sorority'),
('Brother', 'Sister'), ('Twin_Brother', 'Twin_Sister'), ('CONGRESSMAN',
'CONGRESSWOMAN'), ('DADS', 'MOMS'), ('His', 'Her'), ('BROTHER', 'SISTER'),
('Gentleman', 'Lady'), ('gentlemen', 'ladies'), ('brother', 'sister'), ('GRANDFATHER',
'GRANDMOTHER'), ('fraternity', 'sorority'), ('congressman', 'congresswoman'),
('CHAIRMAN', 'CHAIRWOMAN'), ('males', 'females'), ('SCHOOLBOY', 'SCHOOLGIRL'),
('BROTHERS', 'SISTERS'), ('SON', 'DAUGHTER'), ('himself', 'herself'), ('MALES',
'FEMALES'), ('MAN', 'WOMAN'), ('Dads', 'Moms'), ('Dudes', 'Gals'), ('spokesman',
'spokeswoman'), ('colt', 'filly'), ('NEPHEW', 'NIECE'), ('UNCLE', 'AUNT'),
('ex_girlfriend', 'ex_boyfriend'), ('son', 'daughter'), ('catholic_priest', 'nun'),
('boy', 'girl'), ('Gentlemen', 'Ladies'), ('uncle', 'aunt'), ('Councilman',
'Councilwoman'), ('FELLA', 'GRANNY'), ('HIS', 'HER'), ('COLT', 'FILLY'), ('grandsons',
'granddaughters'), ('GRANDSONS', 'GRANDDAUGHTERS'), ('Catholic_Priest', 'Nun'),
('Fella', 'Granny'), ('Son', 'Daughter'), ('FATHER', 'MOTHER'), ('fatherhood',
'motherhood'), ('EX_GIRLFRIEND', 'EX_BOYFRIEND'), ('prostate_cancer',
'ovarian_cancer'), ('Ex_Girlfriend', 'Ex_Boyfriend'), ('Grandfather', 'Grandmother'),
('BOY', 'GIRL'), ('dads', 'moms'), ('Prostate_Cancer', 'Ovarian_Cancer'),
('councilman', 'councilwoman'), ('boys', 'girls'), ('Grandsons', 'Granddaughters'),
('BOYS', 'GIRLS'), ('Grandson', 'Granddaughter'), ('Grandpa', 'Grandma'), ('gentleman',
'lady'), ('Males', 'Females'), ('Monastery', 'Convent'), ('DAD', 'MOM'), ('DUDES',
'GALS'), ('grandpa', 'grandma'), ('GRANDPA', 'GRANDMA'), ('SONS', 'DAUGHTERS'),
('Kings', 'Queens'), ('testosterone', 'estrogen'), ('chairman', 'chairwoman'), ('Man',
'Woman'), ('Himself', 'Herself'), ('Gelding', 'Mare'), ('wives', 'husbands'),
('MONASTERY', 'CONVENT'), ('PRINCE', 'PRINCESS'), ('Uncle', 'Aunt'), ('kings',
'queens'), ('MALE', 'FEMALE'), ('Boy', 'Girl'), ('FATHERHOOD', 'MOTHERHOOD'), ('man',
'woman'), ('grandfather', 'grandmother'), ('king', 'queen'), ('KINGS', 'QUEENS'),
('schoolboy', 'schoolgirl'), ('King', 'Queen'))}
```

```
def toB(v, b1):
    return (v.dot(b1))*b1
```

```

for (a,b) in candidates:
    if a in model.key_to_index and b in model.key_to_index:
        a = model.key_to_index[a]
        b = model.key_to_index[b]

        u = (vec[a] + vec[b]) / 2
        u_B = toB(u,gender_direction)
        v = u - u_B
        z = np.sqrt(1 - np.linalg.norm(v)**2) ## sqrt(1 - ||v||^2)
        w_aB = toB(vec[a],gender_direction) - u_B ## w_b - u_b
        w_bB = toB(vec[b],gender_direction) - u_B

        vec[a] = v + z*(w_aB/np.linalg.norm(w_aB))
        vec[b] = v + z*(w_bB/np.linalg.norm(w_bB))

vec /= np.linalg.norm(vec,axis=1).reshape(-1,1) # 归一化

```

观察职业词的消偏效果

```

neurtal_professions =
sorted([(word,vec[model.key_to_index[word]].dot(gender_direction))
        for word,dgs,sgs in professions], key= lambda x:x[1])
neurtal_professions_neutrality = list(filter(lambda x:abs(x[1])<0.005
        ,neurtal_professions)) # 寻找性别中立
的词
pprint("性别份数最高的20个词: ")
pprint([neurtal_professions[:10],neurtal_professions[-10:]])
pprint("[性别中立词eps=0.005]共: %d/320"%len(neurtal_professions_neutrality))

```

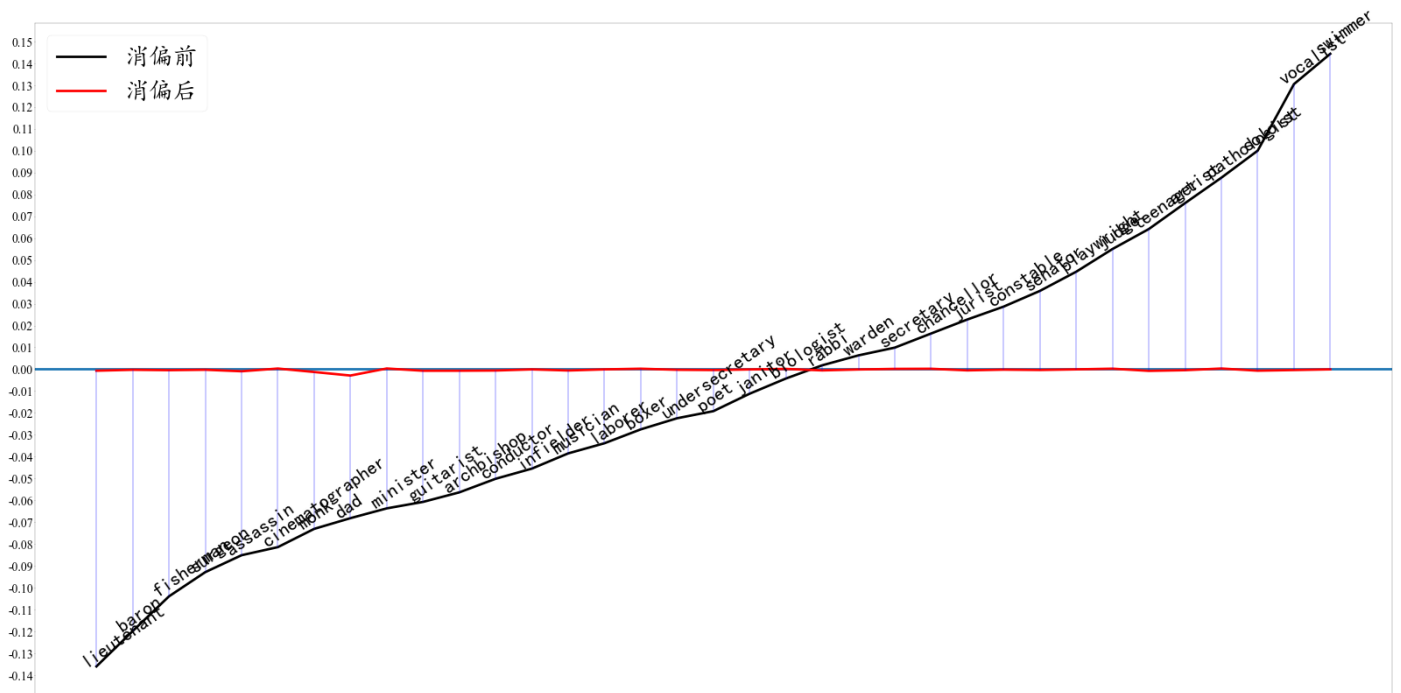
```

'性别份数最高的20个词: '
[('nun', -0.0044865115),
 ('businessman', -0.0038229828),
 ('congressman', -0.0035158724),
 ('councilman', -0.00291932),
 ('dad', -0.0028851985),
 ('evangelist', -0.0013889192),
 ('trooper', -0.0013449463),
 ('philosopher', -0.0012824371),
 ('monk', -0.0012644168),
 ('warrior', -0.0012321302)],
[('neurologist', 0.00039782748),
 ('associate_dean', 0.00040718843),
 ('butcher', 0.00042011405),
 ('baker', 0.00043040878),
 ('manager', 0.00049607496),
 ('commissioner', 0.00051021564),
 ('waiter', 0.0005518365),
 ('chef', 0.0006729498),

```

```
( 'vice_chancellor', 0.00077535136),
( 'businesswoman', 0.0033874793)]]
'[性别中立词eps=0.005]共: 320/320'
```

```
profession_bias = dict(professions_gender)
profession_debiased = dict(neurtal_professions)
x_label = list(profession_bias.keys())[20:-20:8]
x = list(range(len(x_label)))
y1 = [profession_bias[i] for i in x_label] # 消偏前
y2 = [profession_debiased[i] for i in x_label] # 消偏后
diff = abs(np.array(y1)-np.array(y2))
plt.figure(figsize=(100, 50), dpi=20)
plt.yticks(np.arange(-0.35, 0.35, 0.01),fontproperties='Times New Roman', size=50)
# plt.xticks(x, x_label, fontproperties='Times New Roman', size=50) # 绘制x刻度标签
plt.axhline(y=0,linewidth=10)
plt.plot(x,y1,color="black",label = '消偏前',linewidth=10)
plt.plot(x,y2,color="red",label = '消偏后',linewidth=10)
for i,w in enumerate(x_label):
    plt.text(i-0.5,y1[i],w,fontsize = 80,rotation=35) # 词语标注
    plt.plot([i,i],[y1[i],y2[i]],c='blue') # 连接线
plt.legend(fontsize=100)
plt.show()
```



在平衡后的词向量中进行类比任务

经过消偏后的词向量，出色的完成了类比任务，给定词对she-he，以及与she相近的词组x，找到类比y，得到she->x,he->y,cos_similarity

```
model.vectors = vec
```

```
analog_pair = sorted(get_analog('she','he'),key=lambda pair:pair[2],reverse=True)
for i in analog_pair:
    print("she->{0:<25} , he->{1:<25} : {2:.3f}".format(i[0],i[1],i[2]))
```

she->lady	, he->gentleman	: 0.998
she->daughter	, he->son	: 0.998
she->uncle	, he->aunt	: 0.998
she->grandma	, he->grandpa	: 0.998
she->mother	, he->father	: 0.998
she->grandfather	, he->grandmother	: 0.998
she->niece	, he->nephew	: 0.998
she->mom	, he->dad	: 0.997
she->her	, he->his	: 0.997
she->herself	, he->himself	: 0.997
she->granny	, he->fella	: 0.997
she->She	, he->He	: 0.995
she->woman	, he->man	: 0.995
she->uncle	, he->grandmother	: 0.836
she->mother	, he->son	: 0.827
she->grandfather	, he->aunt	: 0.821
she->niece	, he->aunt	: 0.815
she->mother	, he->aunt	: 0.810
she->mother	, he->grandmother	: 0.809
she->sister	, he->nephew	: 0.806
she->grandfather	, he->grandson	: 0.795
she->niece	, he->son	: 0.795
she->grandma	, he->Grandpa	: 0.789
she->sister	, he->father	: 0.788
she->sister	, he->son	: 0.786
she->mom	, he->Dad	: 0.785
she->uncle	, he->father	: 0.783
she->daughter	, he->nephew	: 0.783
she->Mom	, he->dad	: 0.775
she->niece	, he->grandmother	: 0.769
she->mother	, he->nephew	: 0.766
she->grandfather	, he->father	: 0.766
she->daughter	, he->grandson	: 0.766
she->mom	, he->grandpa	: 0.761
she->niece	, he->brother	: 0.759
she->sister	, he->brothers	: 0.757
she->mother	, he->brother	: 0.753

she->niece	, he->father	: 0.752
she->mom	, he->father	: 0.748
she->grandma	, he->grandmother	: 0.742
she->uncle	, he->brother	: 0.741
she->Mom	, he->Grandpa	: 0.739
she->grandfather	, he->nephew	: 0.738
she->uncle	, he->grandson	: 0.738
she->grandfather	, he->grandpa	: 0.735
she->mother	, he->grandson	: 0.734
she->mother	, he->dad	: 0.728
she->herself	, he->his	: 0.721
she->Mom	, he->grandpa	: 0.716
she->grandma	, he->dad	: 0.701
she->daughter	, he->grandmother	: 0.697
she->sister	, he->daughters	: 0.697
she->uncle	, he->son	: 0.694
she->daughter	, he->aunt	: 0.693
she->niece	, he->grandsons	: 0.691
she->mom	, he->son	: 0.689
she->uncle	, he->grandpa	: 0.679
she->mother	, he->daughters	: 0.678
she->girl	, he->man	: 0.677
she->daughter	, he->daughters	: 0.676
she->grandfather	, he->son	: 0.675
she->grandfather	, he->brother	: 0.666
she->grandma	, he->aunt	: 0.665
she->grandma	, he->Dad	: 0.663
she->grandfather	, he->dad	: 0.663
she->uncle	, he->dad	: 0.651
she->niece	, he->daughters	: 0.648
she->uncle	, he->grandsons	: 0.644
she->daughter	, he->dad	: 0.634
she->daughter	, he->grandsons	: 0.634
she->her	, he->His	: 0.634
she->woman	, he->boy	: 0.623
she->Fella	, he->Classie	: 0.598
she->uncle	, he->daughters	: 0.597
she->Fella	, he->Grannie	: 0.592
she->Fella	, he->Fattie	: 0.583
she->She	, he->His	: 0.581
she->sister	, he->cousin	: 0.580
she->Fella	, he->Mama	: 0.579
she->Fella	, he->Grandad	: 0.575
she->Fella	, he->Gee_Whiz	: 0.570
she->granny	, he->bloke	: 0.570
she->Fella	, he->Aunty	: 0.566
she->Fella	, he->Camtastic	: 0.566
she->Fella	, he->Hunny	: 0.566
she->Fella	, he->Aunti	: 0.564

she->Fella	, he->Armbro_Invasion	: 0.563
she->sister	, he->younger_brother	: 0.563
she->Fella	, he->Shits	: 0.562
she->Fella	, he->Georgie_Girl	: 0.559
she->he	, he-></s>	: 0.558
she->Fella	, he->Rapper_Lil	: 0.558
she->Fella	, he->Queerest	: 0.558
she->Fella	, he->Momma	: 0.556
she->Fella	, he->B_*_tch	: 0.554
she->Fella	, he->Soxy	: 0.552
she->Fella	, he->Auntie	: 0.552
she->Fella	, he->Red_Riding_Hoods	: 0.552
she->Fella	, he->Lil	: 0.550
she->Fella	, he->Daddy	: 0.547
she->Fella	, he->Il_Vicolo	: 0.545
she->Fella	, he->Jezzy	: 0.543
she->Fella	, he->Flossy	: 0.543
she->lady	, he->gent	: 0.542
she->lady	, he->courtly_gentleman	: 0.542
she->Fella	, he->Gramma	: 0.540
she->Fella	, he->>Huntin	: 0.538
she->lady	, he->gentlewoman	: 0.537
she->Fella	, he->Susies	: 0.537
she->Fella	, he->Mmm_Mmm	: 0.537
she->Fella	, he->Pa_Pa	: 0.536
she->girl	, he->father	: 0.536
she->granny	, he->fellah	: 0.533
she->Fella	, he->Sassy	: 0.532
she->Fella	, he->Westie	: 0.528
she->Fella	, he->Smoken	: 0.527
she->Fella	, he->Slippers	: 0.527
she->girl	, he->son	: 0.526
she->Fella	, he->Dutty	: 0.525
she->Fella	, he->Wifey	: 0.524
she->granny	, he->fellas	: 0.523
she->Fella	, he->Nibs	: 0.523
she->Fella	, he->Cookie	: 0.523
she->lady	, he->chap	: 0.522
she->Fella	, he->Foxy	: 0.522
she->granny	, he->dude	: 0.522
she->Fella	, he->Cee	: 0.521
she->sister	, he->stepson	: 0.521
she->granny	, he->chap	: 0.518
she->Fella	, he->Cornish_Hen	: 0.514
she->Fella	, he->Sista	: 0.514
she->grandfather	, he->paternal_grandfather	: 0.512
she->Fella	, he->Avondale_Stud	: 0.512
she->granny	, he->grannie	: 0.512
she->Fella	, he->Buff_Orpington	: 0.511

she->sister	, he->paternal_grandfather	: 0.508
she->hers	, he->his	: 0.507
she->granny	, he->grampa	: 0.506
she->Fella	, he->Pin_Cushion	: 0.506
she->granny	, he->geezer	: 0.505
she->granny	, he->b_*_stard	: 0.504
she->sister	, he->eldest_daughter	: 0.503
she->my	, he->his	: 0.502
she->Fella	, he->Roc	: 0.502
she->Fella	, he->Tottie	: 0.501
she->granny	, he->feckin	: 0.501
she->Fella	, he->Sis	: 0.500