

Supporting Information Appendix

“On the unsupervised analysis of domain-specific Chinese texts”

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Technical Details. Detailed Calculation of the EM Algorithm.

A. The EM algorithm.

Let $\theta^{(r)}$ be the estimated parameter at the r -th iteration. The EM algorithm iterates between the two steps: the E-step computes the Q -function:

$$Q(\theta, \theta^{(r)}) = \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{S \in \mathcal{C}_{T_j}} P(S | T_j; \mathcal{D}, \theta^{(r)}) \log P(S | \mathcal{D}, \theta),$$

and the M-step maximizes $Q(\theta, \theta^{(r)})$ so as to update

$$\theta^{(r+1)} = (n_1^{(r)}, \dots, n_N^{(r)}, n) / (n + \sum_i n_i^{(r)}),$$

where \mathcal{C}_{T_j} is the set of all allowable segmentations of T_j , $n_i(T_j) = \sum_{S \in \mathcal{C}_{T_j}} n_i(S) \cdot P(S | T_j; \mathcal{D}, \theta^{(r)})$, $n_i^{(r)} = \sum_{j=1}^n n_i(T_j)$ and $n_i(S)$ is the number of occurrences of w_i in sentence S .

B. Fast computation via dynamic programming.

The significance score of word w_i can be rewritten as

$$\psi_i = - \sum_{j=1}^n \log [1 - r_i(T_j)],$$

where

$$r_i(T_j) = \frac{\sum_{S \in \mathcal{C}_{T_j}} I(w_i \in S) P(S | \mathcal{D}, \hat{\theta})}{P(T_j | \mathcal{D}, \hat{\theta})}.$$

The computation has four major components:

$$\begin{aligned} n_i(T) &= \frac{\sum_{S \in \mathcal{C}_T} n_i(S) P(S | \mathcal{D}, \theta)}{P(T | \mathcal{D}, \theta)} \text{ in E-step,} \\ r_i(T) &= \frac{\sum_{S \in \mathcal{C}_T} I(w_i \in S) P(S | \mathcal{D}, \theta)}{P(T | \mathcal{D}, \theta)} \text{ for getting } \psi_i, \\ \gamma_k(T) &= \frac{\sum_{S \in \mathcal{C}_T} I_k(S) P(S | \mathcal{D}, \theta)}{P(T | \mathcal{D}, \theta)} \text{ in PES, and} \\ S^*(T) &= \arg \max_{S \in \mathcal{C}_T} P(S | \mathcal{D}, \theta) \text{ in MLS.} \end{aligned}$$

It can be shown that:

$$\begin{aligned} n_i(T) &= \sum_{t=1}^{\tau_L} \rho_t \left[I(T_{[1:t]} = w_i) + n_i(T_{[>t]}) \right], \\ r_i(T) &= \sum_{t=1}^{\tau_L} \rho_t \left[I(T_{[1:t]} = w_i) + r_i(T_{[>t]}) I(T_{[1:t]} \neq w_i) \right], \\ \gamma_k(T) &= \frac{P(T_{[1:t]} | \mathcal{D}, \theta) \cdot P(T_{[>t]} | \mathcal{D}, \theta)}{P(T | \mathcal{D}, \theta)}, \end{aligned}$$

and $P(T \mid \mathcal{D}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) = \sum_{t=1}^{\tau_L} \theta_{T_{[1:t]}} \cdot P(T_{[>t]} \mid \mathcal{D}, \boldsymbol{\theta})$, where $T_{[1:t]}$ and $T_{[>t]}$ are substrings composed of the first t characters and remaining characters of unsegmented text T , respectively, and

$$\rho_t \triangleq \frac{\theta_{T_{[1:t]}} \cdot P(T_{[>t]} \mid \mathcal{D}, \boldsymbol{\theta})}{P(T \mid \mathcal{D}, \boldsymbol{\theta})}.$$

Notation $\theta_{T_{[1:t]}}$ stands for the sampling probability of word $w = T_{[1:t]}$ from the current dictionary $(\mathcal{D}, \boldsymbol{\theta})$, which equals to zero if $w \notin \mathcal{D}$. Moreover, $S^*(T)$ also has a recursive representation as follows:

$$S^*(T) = T_{[1:t]} \circ S^*(T_{[>t]}),$$

where t is selected from $\{1, \dots, \tau_L\}$ by maximizing the likelihood of $S^*(T)$, and symbol $a \circ b$ means that there is a word boundary between a and b . These facts suggest that all above computations can be done efficiently via standard dynamic programming with a complexity of $O(\text{Len}(T) \cdot \tau_L)$.

Table S1. Detailed performance of TopWORDS on texts from *Moby Dick*

(a) Basic information about Moby Dick							
Basic Letters	Letter Tokens	Word Tokens	Unique Words	Frequent Words	Rare Words		
26	954,654	218,389	16,948	6,730	10,218		
(b) Word discovery by TopWORDS with and without rare words as the pre-given vocabulary							
	Discovered Words	True Words	True Phrases	Word fragments	Sensitivity	Specificity	Adjusted Specificity
With no rare words	11,397	6,349	3,438	1,610	$\frac{6349}{6730} = 94\%$	$\frac{6349}{11397} = 56\%$	$\frac{6349+3438}{11397} = 85.9\%$
With rare words	20,102	16,106	3,889	108	$\frac{16106}{16948} = 95\%$	$\frac{16106}{20102} = 80\%$	$\frac{16106+3889}{20102} = 99.5\%$
(c) Word segmentation by TopWORDS with and without rare words as pre-given vocabulary							
	Predicted Word Boundaries	True Boundaries	Missed Boundaries	Sensitivity	Specificity	Adjusted Sensitivity	
Without rare words	191,044	166,110	54,937	$\frac{166110}{221047} = 75\%$	$\frac{166110}{191044} = 87\%$	>85%	
With rare words	171,741	168,503	52,544	$\frac{168503}{221047} = 76\%$	$\frac{168503}{171741} = 98\%$	>95%	

Remark. More detailed results can be found in “DataFile A.zip” (download link: <http://www.stat.tsinghua.edu.cn/wdm/>) which contains the following files:

- (1) “SDF-A-0 MobyDick_ResultSummary.xlsx”: overall summary of TopWORDS results
- (2) “SDF-A-1 MobyDick_DiscoveredDict.xlsx”: discovered words by TopWORDS ranked by significant score
- (3) “SDF-A-2 MobyDick_SegmentedText.txt”: segmented texts obtained by TopWORDS
- (4) “SDF-A-3 MobyDick_SegmentedText_WithRareWords.txt”: segmented texts obtained by TopWORDS when rare words are used as prior knowledge

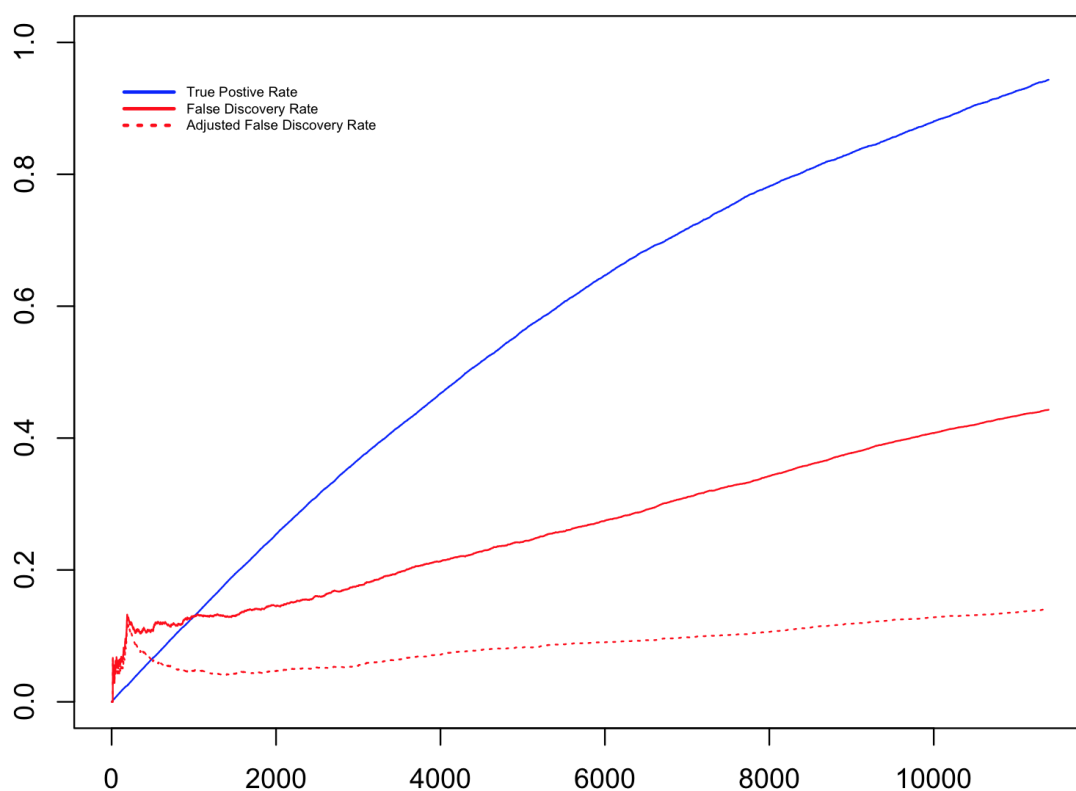


Figure S1. Operating characteristics of TopWORDS for analyzing *Moby Dick*. True positive rate (TPR) is defined as the number of correctly predicted true positives over the total number of true positives, and the false positive rate (FPR) is defined as the total number of false positives over the total number of predictions. These rates are plotted against the rank list of the words produced by TopWORDS in the analysis of English novel *Moby Dick*. Please refer to the first subsection of the Results in the main text.

Table S2. Detailed protocol of the word embedding pipeline

General Protocol

Step 0. Select words:

select a subset of words discovered by TopWORDS denoted as \mathcal{D} (e.g., let \mathcal{D} be the top N words)

Step 1. Get *word count matrix* M :

scan through the segmented text with a sliding windows of size $2K + 1$

the word in the window center is called as the *center word*

M_{ij} counts the frequency of a word j falling into the neighborhood of a center word i , where both i and $j \in \mathcal{D}$

Step 2. Get *word relation matrix* R :

$R_{ij} = \log(\text{sum}(M) \cdot \frac{M_{ij}}{M_{i \cdot} M_{\cdot j}})$ where $M_{i \cdot} = \sum_j M_{ij}$ and $M_{\cdot j} = \sum_i M_{ij}$

reset $R_{ij} = 0$ if $R_{ij} < k$

Step 3. *Singular value decomposition* (SVD) of R :

$R = U \cdot \text{diag}\{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_N\} \cdot U^T$, where $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_N \geq 0$, and $U_{N \times N}$ is an orthogonal matrix

Step 4. Get *word embedding vectors* of words:

define $E = U \cdot \text{diag}\{\sqrt{\lambda_1}, \dots, \sqrt{\lambda_d}, 0, \dots, 0\}$ for $d < N$

take E 's first d columns as the *word embedding matrix* whose i -th row e_i is the *word embedding vector* of word i

Step 5. Get distance matrix D :

let $D_{ij} = \text{dis}(e_i, e_j)$ be either Euclidean or angel distance of e_i and e_j

Step 6. *Multidimensional scaling* (MDS) of D :

embed d -dimensional vectors $\{e_1, \dots, e_N\}$ into a 2-dimensional space while trying to keep distance structure D

result in a 2-dimensional coordinate (x_i, y_i) for each word i

Step 7. Draw MDS plot:

put word i to position (x_i, y_i) to illustrate the geometric structure of words in \mathcal{D}

Protocol Settings in Different Examples

SoS: $N = 2000$, $K = 3$, $k = 0$, $d = 200$, draw MDS plot for the top 100 discovered words

HSD: $N = 5000$, $K = 3$, $k = 0$, $d = 200$, draw MDS plot for the top technical words (highlighted with colors)

SBP: $N \approx 4500$ (union the top 1000 words of each bloggers to get a pool of ~ 4500 unique words), $K=3$, $k=0$, $d=200$
draw MDS plot for author-specific words (i.e., words falling into the top 1000 list of just one blogger) only

Table S3. Compare TopWORDS with supervised approaches by processing SoS

(a) Basic information about SoS.				
	Unique Chinese Characters	Chinese Character Tokens	Names	Frequent Names
	4,505	948,901	788	371

(b) Text segmentation by different methods				
	Predicted Word Boundaries	Overlaps with LTP	Overlaps with Stanford Parser	Overlaps with TopWORDS
LTP	405,817	405,817 (100%)	337,366 (83%)	248,743 (61%)
Stanford Parser	369,516	337,366 (91%)	369,516 (100%)	239,115 (64%)
TopWORDS	289,935	248,743 (86%)	239,115 (82%)	289,935 (100%)

(c) Nontrivial words discovered by different methods				
	Discovered Words	Overlaps with LTP	Overlaps with Stanford Parser	Overlaps with TopWORDS
LTP	35,590	35,590 (100%)	20,905 (59%)	7,059 (20%)
Stanford Parser	40,712	20,905 (51%)	40,712 (100%)	8,860 (22%)
TopWORDS	17,205	7,059 (41%)	8,860 (52%)	17,205 (100%)

(d) Frequent nontrivial words discovery by different methods				
	Discovered Frequent Words	Overlaps with LTP	Overlaps with Stanford Parser	Overlaps with TopWORDS
LTP	10,740	10,740 (100%)	8,758 (82%)	7,059 (66%)
Stanford Parser	14,817	8,758 (59%)	14,817 (100%)	8,860 (60%)
TopWORDS	17,205	7,059 (41%)	8,860 (52%)	17,205 (100%)

(e) Names and frequent names discovered by different methods.						
	LTP		Stanford Parser		TopWORDS	
	Discovered	Missed	Discovered	Missed	Discovered	Missed
788 Names	445 (56%)	343 (44%)	384 (49%)	404 (51%)	345 (44%)	443 (56%)
371 Frequent Names	312 (84%)	59 (16%)	282 (76%)	89 (24%)	345 (93%)	26 (7%)

Remark. More detailed results can be found in “DataFile B.zip” (download link: <http://www.stat.tsinghua.edu.cn/wdm/>) which contains the following files:

- (1) “SDF-B-1 SoS_DiscoveredWord.xlsx”: discovered words by TopWORDS, Stanford Parser (SP) and LTP
- (2) “SDF-B-2 SoS_SegmentedText.xlsx”: segmented texts obtained by TopWORDS, Stanford Parser (SP) and LTP
- (3) “SDF-B-3 SoS_WCM4WE.txt”: Word Count Matrix M for top 2000 words (wing size $K = 3$) for the Word Embedding pipeline

Table S4. Words and association patterns discovered from HSD by TopWORDS and TDM

(a) The top 100 words discovered by TopWORDS from The HSD ranked by significant score ψ																			
N.o.	Word	N.o.	Word	N.o.	Word	N.o.	Word	N.o.	Word	N.o.	Word	N.o.	Word	N.o.	Word	N.o.	Word	N.o.	Word
1	原作(P)	11	五年(T)	21	宰相進拜加官(P)	31	不能(P)	41	真宗(N)	51	諸路(P)	61	庚戌(T)	71	癸未(T)	81	監司(O)	91	丁丑(T)
2	朝廷(P)	12	宰相(O)	22	金人(P)	32	仁宗(N)	42	神宗(N)	52	州縣(P)	62	丁亥(T)	72	乙卯(T)	82	諸州(P)	92	臣(P)
3	陛下(P)	13	天下(P)	23	明年(T)	33	左右(P)	43	戊戌(T)	53	安石(N)	63	京師(A)	73	癸巳(T)	83	庚午(T)	93	乙酉(T)
4	契丹(P)	14	四年(T)	24	侂胄(P)	34	赤黃(P)	44	乙亥(T)	54	臺諫(O)	64	辛亥(T)	74	春秋(P)	84	辛酉(T)	94	辛巳(T)
5	參知政事(O)	15	河北(A)	25	如太白(P)	35	致仕(P)	45	癸酉(T)	55	壬寅(T)	65	乙巳(T)	75	己亥(T)	85	徽宗(N)	95	巡檢(O)
6	三年(T)	16	二年(T)	26	明燭地(P)	36	皇帝(O)	46	壬戌(T)	56	內侍(O)	66	癸卯(T)	76	乙丑(T)	86	高宗(N)	96	諸軍(P)
7	未幾(P)	17	於是(P)	27	六年(T)	37	從之(P)	47	辛卯(T)	57	太后(O)	67	先是(P)	77	孝宗(O)	87	戊午(T)	97	蔡京(N)
8	太祖(N)	18	不可(P)	28	陝西(A)	38	一卷(P)	48	戊寅(T)	58	八年(T)	68	辛丑(T)	78	己酉(T)	88	丙午(T)	98	壬申(T)
9	有尾跡(P)	19	通判(O)	29	河東(A)	39	七年(T)	49	大臣(P)	59	癸丑(T)	69	戊辰(T)	79	簽書樞密院事(O)	89	戊申(T)	99	壬辰(T)
10	太宗(N)	20	執政進拜加官(P)	30	字原脫(P)	40	御史(O)	50	提舉(O)	60	執政(O)	70	癸亥(T)	80	丙戌(T)	90	至是(P)	100	至濁沒(P)

(b) The top 30 words in different word categories ranked by significant score ψ

Name	Office title	Address	Reign title	Common word										
太祖	章惇	參知政事	簽書樞密院事	開府儀同三司	河北	江南	襄陽	元祐	淳熙	宣和	未幾	士大夫	神道碑	
太宗	兀朮	似道	宰相	監司	判官	陝西	京西	秦州	乾元	大觀元年	元祐初	朝廷	弓箭手	賜襲衣
仁宗	秦檜	岳飛	通判	巡檢	鈴轄	河東	涇原	京城	元豐	乾道	永興	陛下	犯壁壘陣	白虹貫日
真宗	王安石	張俊	皇帝	知制誥	給事中	京師	荊湖	淮西	紹興元年	太平興國初	端拱初	契丹	丁母憂	不自安
神宗	張浚	蘇軾	御史	轉運使	進士	淮南	揚州	西京	靖康元年	景德元年	寧宗	明年	丁內艱	奠玉幣
安石	韓琦	富弼	提舉	皇后	中書舍人	兩浙	江西	兩淮	中興	大中祥符元年	端拱元年	赤黃	紗袍	避殿減膳
徽宗	元昊	韓世忠	臺諫	監祭御史	中書	京東	太廟	交趾	熙寧	隆興元年	紹聖	天下	以城降	寶治通鑑
高宗	世忠	歐陽脩	內侍	主簿	樞密	湖南	成都	荊南	鳳翔	太平興國二年	建炎元年	致仕	丁父憂	赦天下
蔡京	英宗	呂頤浩	太后	樞密院	尚書	太原	福建	鳳翔	乾安	元豐元年	宣和元年	侂胄	奉朝請	中流矢
司馬光	朱熹	范仲淹	執政	翰林學士	同知樞密院事	河南	開封府	湖北	元祐元年	熙寧五年	建炎三年	左右	墓誌銘	善騎射

(c) Top association patterns of technical terms discovered by TDM from the segmented texts of HSD produced by TopWORDS

N.o.	Name & Name	Office title & Name	Address & Name	Office title & Office title	Address & Address
1	黃潛善, 汪伯彥	同簽書樞密院事, 鄭清之	膠西, 李寶	登聞院, 鼓司	趙州, 平棘
2	苗傅, 劉正彥	諫官, 陳升之	泉州, 陳洪進	監司, 郡守	滄州, 清池
3	蔡京, 王黼	昭宣使, 王繼恩	晉州, 劉崇	樞密院, 三省	金州, 洵陽
4	真德秀, 魏了翁	平章軍國事, 韓侂胄	夏州, 趙保忠	判官, 簽書	河北, 河東
5	張浚, 趙鼎	都部署, 崔彥進	江南, 李景	御史, 諫官	天武, 捧日
6	曾觀, 龍大淵	經制, 余靖	河州, 景思立	通判, 知州	湖南, 江西
7	司馬光, 呂公著	參知政事, 宋庠	揚州, 李重進	同中書門下平章事, 集賢殿大學士	鳳翔, 永興
8	魏杞, 葉順, 蔣芾	都部署, 周瑩	合州, 王堅	拾遺, 補闕	鎮戎軍, 渭州
9	王曾, 張知白	參知政事, 呂蒙正	河池, 姚仲	右僕射, 左僕射	寧化, 岢嵐
10	程頤, 程顥, 張載, 周敦頤	同平章事, 王欽若	象州, 曹利用	司徒, 司空	尉氏, 太康
11	程頤, 楊時, 游酢	平章事, 寇準	山東, 楊氏	兵部尚書, 御史大夫, 開封牧	高郵, 澧水
12	富弼, 范仲淹, 杜衍	三司使, 包拯	江南, 李煜	太師, 太傅, 太保	臨江, 興國, 南康
13	張俊, 岳飛, 劉光世	督府, 張浚	鄂州, 李成	皇太后, 太皇太后, 皇太妃	淮南, 江南, 廣南
14	蔡京, 章惇, 蔡卞	翰林學士, 許將	慶州, 李復圭	上舍, 外舍, 內舍	河北, 河東, 廣南
15	張俊, 岳飛, 韓世忠	參知政事, 魯宗道	潞州, 李繼勳	樞密使, 樞密副使, 宣徽使	河北, 河東, 京師

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