

Filling the Gap: Decoding of Word Embeddings for Generation of Coherent New Words

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M2 — Software Project



- 1 Reminder
- 2 Issues
- 3 New objective
- 4 Regression task
- 5 Our approach
- 6 Preliminary results
- 7 Future work

Reminder of our aim

- Apply decoder to the regression task (solving analogies)

$$A : B :: C : X \xrightarrow{X=?} A : B :: C : D$$

e.g. *star : stars :: cat : X* \rightarrow *cats*

- Current output: vectors (\neq word)
- Aim: transform these vectors into words

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Results

A	:	B	::	C	:	expected D	output D
schieben	:	schiebend	::	vergeben	:	vergebend	antisemitischer
schieben	:	vergeben	::	schiebend	:	vergebend	beschäftigter
schiebend	:	vergebend	::	schieben	:	vergeben	antisemitischer
schiebend	:	schieben	::	vergebend	:	vergeben	antisemitischer
vergebend	:	vergeben	::	schiebend	:	schieben	erschienen
vergebend	:	schiebend	::	vergeben	:	schieben	angeregterem
vergeben	:	schieben	::	vergebend	:	schiebend	antisemitischer

Output:

- 30 different words for German
- 22 for Arabic

Discussion

- ❶ Redundant outputs: decoder stuck on a few words
- ❷ Possible solution to implement: VAE
- ❸ Lack of time

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New objective

- Regression task based on transfer

$$A : B :: C : X \xrightarrow{X=?} A : B :: C : D$$

e.g. *dog : dogs :: chat : X* \rightarrow *chats*

- Input: A and B in language 1, C in language 2
- Output: D in language 2
- Same transformation for A, B and C, D

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Regression method

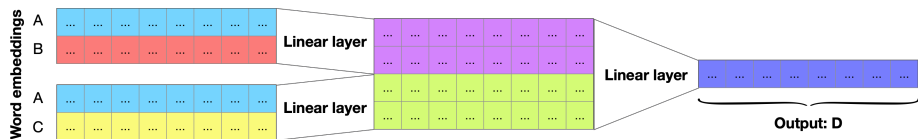
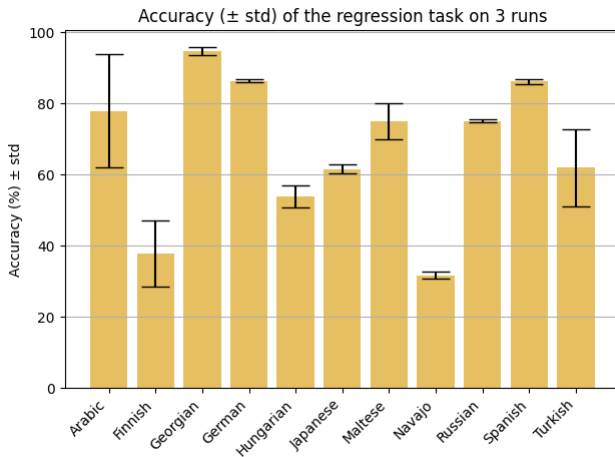


Figure: Structure of the analogy solver model

$\text{word}_D \leftarrow \text{word with closest embedding to } D$

Previous results



Results from [Alsaïdi et al., 2021]

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Our approach

- ❶ Find good pairs of languages
 - ▶ languages that have same transformations (i.e. same features)
 - ▶ languages that transfer well from one to another (based on previous experiments)
- ❷ Build analogies only when A,B in language 1 and C,D in language 2 have the same features
- ❸ The unknown word is either C or D

Language pairs

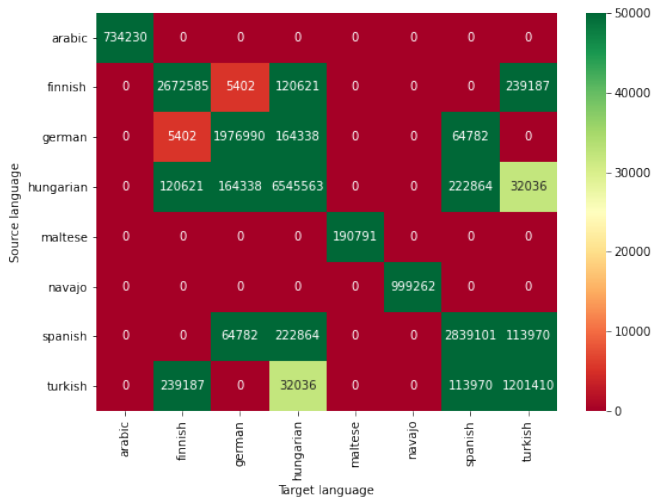


Figure: Number of possible analogies per language pair

Language pairs

Source language	Target language	Nb different features	Transfer accuracy (%)	(source, target) nb features
Hungarian	German	3	90	(86, 98)
Hungarian	Finnish	19	84	(86, 95)
Turkish	Finnish	6	81	(187, 95)
German	Hungarian	3	74	(98, 86)
Hungarian	Spanish	4	72	(86, 84)
Finnish	Turkish	6	70	(95, 187)

Table: Information on the language pairs (ranked by transfer accuracy).

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First trial

	hungarian, german	turkish, finnish	hungarian, finnish
Cosine similarity	58.9	39.5	18.9
Euclidean distance	57.7	39.1	16.8

Table: Accuracy for the regression task on the three (source, target) language pairs.

Discussion

- Few common features
- Performance seems to decrease when number of features increases (to confirm)
- Fine-tuning the embeddings

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Future work

- ~~22 Nov - Regression model + decoder / Variational auto-encoder~~
- ~~10 Dec - Qualitative analysis / Regression model + decoder~~
- 14 Jan - Application docker & webpage
- 3 Feb - Report

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Thank you

Merci

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Obrigado

References I



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