92586 Computational Linguistics

Lesson 14. Hands on Word Embeddings

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Previously

- Skip-gram
- CBOW

Table of Contents

Pre-Trained Models

Some Pre-Trained Models

Model	Provider	Description
word2vec	Google	300D from English Google News articles[1]
fastText	Facebook	157 languages from Wikipedia and Crawl[2]
word2vec/GloVe	CNR	Italian embeddings from the Wikipedia
word2vec	UCampania	Italian embeddings[3]

There are many pre-trained models and diverse libraries to handle them.

Just go to your favorite search engine

[1] `https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B7XkCwpI5KDYNlNUTTlSS21pQmM`
[2] `https://fasttext.cc`
[3] `https://mlunicampania.gitlab.io/italian-word2vec/`

Gensim

Gensim

Gensim

- Scalable, open source, and efficient Python library
- It includes many resources, including word2vec, doc2vec, FastText, LDA, and more
- All information, including very nice manuals at `https://radimrehurek.com/gensim/`

📓 Let us see

Gensim
Most similar items

`word_vectors.most_similar()`
Among the most interesting parameters:

- **positive** list of vectors to be added together before looking for the neighbours
- **negative** subtraction (or exclusion) of the elements
- **topn** number of elements to retrieve

📓 Let us see

Gensim

Least similar items (closed set)

`word_vectors.doesnt_match()`
It returns the element from the input list with the lowest similarity wrt the rest

Let us see

Gensim

More operations

Adding and Subtracting We can use `most_similar()` again, this time with the negative parameter

Let us see

Computing similarities
`word_vectors.similarity()`

Let us see

Gensim

Getting the Vectors

Gensim (and other libraries) have coded these interfaces to perform operations, but one might want to go beyond
`word_vectors[word]`

Let us see

Model Construction

Model Construction

Considerations

- If you are working in other language than English, Google's provided word2vec is not an option (FastText might be)
- Google's word2vec is built on news; fastText is built on the Wikipedia. . . analysing scientific papers or literature? **Probably not**
- You want to work on COVID-19 or any other recent topic? Many relevant terms **wont appear**

Alternatives

- Opting for some of the previous representations
- **Build your own model**

Model Construction
Pre-Processing

Typical pre-processing pipeline

- Tokenization
- Lowercasing (optional)
- Sentence splitting

Input Embedded list of tokenised sentences

$$[[w_{0,0}\ w_{0,1}\ w_{0,2} \dots w_{0,k}], [w_{1,0}\ w_{1,1}\ w_{1,2} \dots w_{1,l}], \dots [w_{x,0}\ w_{x,1} \dots w_{x,m}]]$$

Model Construction
Training

Training the word2vec model with gensim

Documentation:
`https://radimrehurek.com/gensim/models/word2vec`

📘 Let us see

Considerations

- A few minutes are necessary for small corpora
  (Brown took me 2 minutes on a 2.5GHz Quad-Core i7, 16GB RAM)
- Large corpora (e.g., the Wikipedia) can require a significant amount of time/memory

Model Construction
Trimming and Saving

Reminder We do not care about the output

`model.init_sims(replace=True)`

- Freezes the model
- Stores the hidden-layer weights
- Discards the output-layer weights

Now we simply have to save the model with `model.save()`
📘 Let us see

GloVe

GloVe

Global Vectors Pennington et al. (2014)[4]

- It uses a global word-word co-occurrence matrix
- Learning objective: word vectors such that their dot product equals the logarithm of the words' probability of co-occurrence

- It produces similar matrices to word2vec
- It converges, even with smaller corpora
- It is more accurate with the same amount of data

[4] https://nlp.stanford.edu/projects/glove/

GloVe

GloVe vs word2vec

RaRe Technologies comparison[5]

Settings: 600 dims • context window of 10 • 1.9B words of en Wikipedia.

Algorithm	acc (word analogy)	wallclock time	peak RAM (MB)
I/O only	–	3m	25
GloVe, 10 epochs, lr 0.05	67.1	4h12m	9,414
GloVe, 100 epochs, lr 0.05	67.3	18h39m	9,452
word2vec, hierarchical skipgram, 1 epoch	57.4	3h10m	266
word2vec, negative sampling (10 samples), 1 epoch	68.3	8h38m	628
word2vec, Google 300d	55.3	–	–

[5] rare-technologies.com/making-sense-of-Word2vec/#glove_vs_word2vec

fastText

fastText

Predicts the surrounding **character** $[2, 3]$-**grams** rather than the surrounding words Bojanowski et al. (2017)[6]

- Pre-trained models available in 250+ languages
- Built on Wikipedia editions (variable quality)

Models available at `https://github.com/facebookresearch/fastText/blob/master/docs/crawl-vectors.md`

Example:

```
wget -c \
https://dl.fbaipublicfiles.com/fasttext/vectors-crawl/cc.it.300.bin.gz
```

Let us see

[6] `https://github.com/facebookresearch/fastText`

Some Remarks

LSA is a better (faster) option for long documents e.g., for clustering

Online learning An existing model can be *adapted* (but no new words can be added

doc2vec possible representation based on linear combinations of word2vec

References

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