

Alexander Panchenko

INDUCING INTERPRETABLE WORD
SENSES FOR WSD AND ENRICHMENT OF
LEXICAL RESOURCES







Inducing word sense representations:

- word sense embeddings via retrofitting [Pelevina et al., 2016, Remus & Biemann, 2018];
- inducing synsets [Ustalov et al., 2017b, Ustalov et al., 2017a, Ustalov et al., 2018]
- inducing semantic classes [Panchenko et al., 2018]





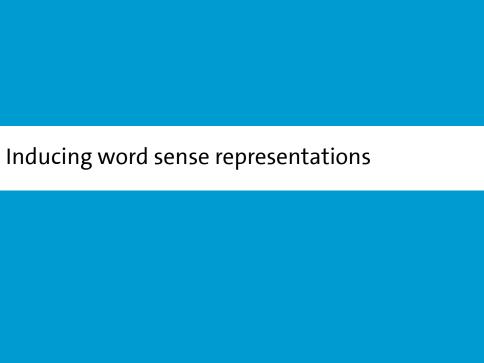
Inducing word sense representations:

- word sense embeddings via retrofitting [Pelevina et al., 2016, Remus & Biemann, 2018];
- inducing synsets [Ustalov et al., 2017b, Ustalov et al., 2017a, Ustalov et al., 2018]
- inducing semantic classes [Panchenko et al., 2018]
- Making induced senses interpretable
 [Panchenko et al., 2017b, Panchenko et al., 2017c]





- Inducing word sense representations:
 - word sense embeddings via retrofitting
 [Pelevina et al., 2016, Remus & Biemann, 2018];
 - inducing synsets [Ustalov et al., 2017b, Ustalov et al., 2017a, Ustalov et al., 2018]
 - inducing semantic classes [Panchenko et al., 2018]
- Making induced senses interpretable
 [Panchenko et al., 2017b, Panchenko et al., 2017c]
- Linking induced word senses to lexical resources [Panchenko, 2016, Faralli et al., 2016, Panchenko et al., 2017a, Biemann et al., 2018]

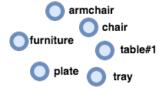


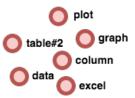
Word vs sense embeddings





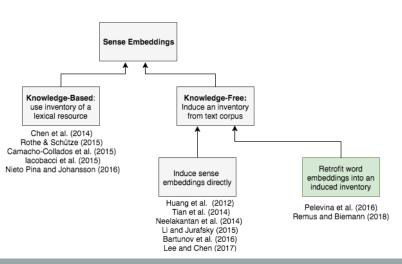
Word vs sense embeddings







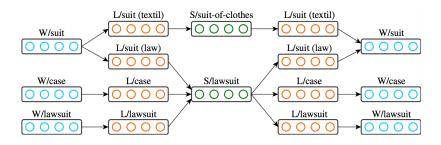
Related work





Related work: knowledge-based

AutoExtend [Rothe & Schütze, 2015]



^{*} image is reproduced from the original paper



Related work: knowledge-free

- Adagram [Bartunov et al., 2016]
- Multiple vector representations θ for each word:

Related work: knowledge-free

- Adagram [Bartunov et al., 2016]
- Multiple vector representations θ for each word:

$$p(Y, Z, \beta | X, \alpha, \theta) = \prod_{w=1}^{V} \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} p(\beta_{wk} | \alpha) \prod_{i=1}^{N} [p(z_i | x_i, \beta) \prod_{j=1}^{C} p(y_{ij} | z_i, x_i, \theta)],$$

- z_i a hidden variable: a sense index of word x_i in context C;
- α a meta-parameter controlling number of senses.



Related work: knowledge-free

- Adagram [Bartunov et al., 2016]
- Multiple vector representations θ for each word:

$$p(Y, Z, \beta | X, \alpha, \theta) = \prod_{w=1}^{V} \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} p(\beta_{wk} | \alpha) \prod_{i=1}^{N} [p(z_i | x_i, \beta) \prod_{j=1}^{C} p(y_{ij} | z_i, x_i, \theta)],$$

- z_i a hidden variable: a sense index of word x_i in context C;
- α a meta-parameter controlling number of senses.
- See also: [Neelakantan et al., 2014] and [Li and Jurafsky, 2015]



Related work: word sense induction

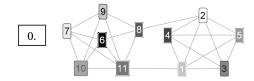
- Word sense induction (WSI) based on graph clustering:
 - [Lin, 1998]
 - [Pantel and Lin, 2002]
 - [Widdows and Dorow, 2002]
 - Chinese Whispers [Biemann, 2006]
 - [Hope and Keller, 2013]



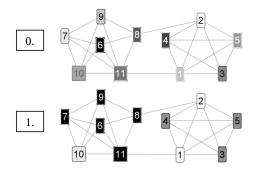


* source of the image: http://ic.pics.livejournal.com/blagin_anton/33716210/2701748/2701748_800.jpg

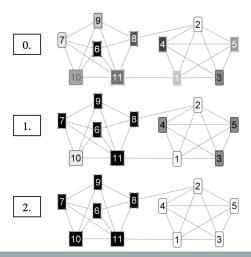














RepL4NLP@ACL'16 [Pelevina et al., 2016], LREC'18 [Remus & Biemann, 2018]

Prior methods:

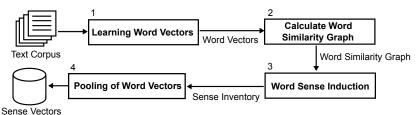
- Induce inventory by clustering of word instances
- Use existing sense inventories

Our method:

- Input: word embeddings
- Output: word sense embeddings
- Word sense induction by clustering of word ego-networks

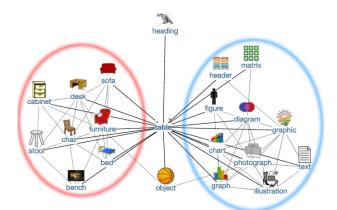


From word embeddings to sense embeddings





Word sense induction using ego-network clustering





Neighbours of Word and Sense Vectors

Vector	Nearest Neighbors
	tray, bottom, diagram, bucket, brackets, stack, basket, list, parenthesis, cup, saucer, pile, playfield, bracket, pot, drop-down, cue, plate



Neighbours of Word and Sense Vectors

Vector	Nearest Neighbors
table	tray, bottom, diagram, bucket, brackets, stack, basket, list, parenthesis, cup, saucer, pile, playfield, bracket, pot, drop-down, cue, plate
table#0	leftmost#0, column#1, tableau#1, indent#1, bracket#3, pointer#0, footer#1, cursor#1, diagram#0, grid#0
table#1	pile#1, stool#1, tray#0, basket#0, bowl#1, bucket#0, box#0, cage#0, saucer#3, mirror#1, pan#1, lid#0

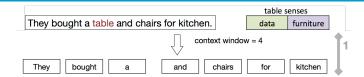


Word Sense Disambiguation

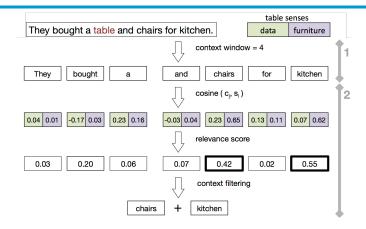
- Context extraction: use context words around the target word
- Context filtering: based on context word's relevance for disambiguation
- Sense choice in context: maximise similarity between a context vector and a sense vector

They bought a table and chairs for kitchen. table senses data furniture

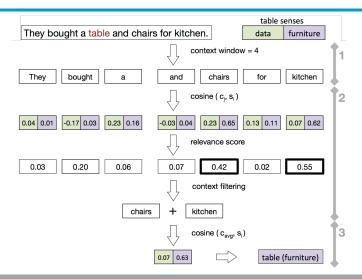














Unsupervised WSD SemEval'13, ReprL4NLP [Pelevina et al., 2016]:

comparable to SOTA, incl. sense embeddings.

Semantic relatedness, LREC'2018 [Remus & Biemann, 2018]:

	AUTOEXTEND	ADAGRAM	sons .	GLOVE .	SYMPAT .	LSABOW .	^{LSAHAL}	PARAGRAMS <u>I</u>
SIMLEX999	0.45	0.29	0.44	0.37	0.54	0.30	0.27	0.68
MEN	0.72	0.67	0.77	0.73	0.53	0.67	0.71	0.77
SIMVERB	0.43	0.27	0.36	0.23	0.37	0.15	0.19	0.53
WORDSIM353	0.58	0.61	0.70	0.61	0.47	0.67	0.59	0.72
SIMLEX999-N	0.44	0.33	0.45	0.39	0.48	0.32	0.34	0.68
MEN-N	0.72	0.68	0.77	0.76	0.57	0.71	0.73	0.78

Unsupervised WSD SemEval'13, **ReprL4NLP** [Pelevina et al., 2016]:

comparable to SOTA, incl. sense embeddings.

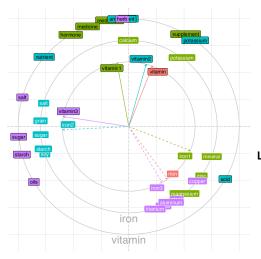


Unsupervised WSD SemEval'13, ReprL4NLP [Pelevina et al., 2016]:

comparable to SOTA, incl. sense embeddings.

Semantic relatedness, LREC'2018 [Remus & Biemann, 2018]:

	AUTOEXTEND	ADAGRAM	SGNS	SGNS+SENSES	GLOVE	GLOVE+SENSES	SYMPAT	SYMPAT+SENSES	LSABOW	^{LS} ABOW+SENSES	LSAHAL	LSAHAL+SENSES	PARAGRAMSL	PARAGRAMSL+SEN
SIMLEX999	0.45	0.29	0.44	0.46	0.37	0.41	0.54	0.55	0.30	0.39	0.27	0.38	0.68	0.64
MEN	0.72	0.67	0.77	0.78	0.73	0.77	0.53	0.68	0.67	0.70	0.71	0.74	0.77	0.80
SIMVERB	0.43	0.27	0.36	0.39	0.23	0.30	0.37	0.45	0.15	0.22	0.19	0.28	0.53	0.53
WORDSIM353	0.58	0.61	0.70	0.69	0.61	0.65	0.47	0.62	0.67	0.66	0.59	0.63	0.72	0.73
SIMLEX999-N	0.44	0.33	0.45	0.50	0.39	0.47	0.48	0.55	0.32	0.46	0.34	0.44	0.68	0.66
MEN-N	0.72	0.68	0.77	0.79	0.76	0.80	0.57	0.74	0.71	0.73	0.73	0.76	0.78	0.81



Word and sense embeddings of words iron and vitamin.

LREC'18 [Remus & Biemann, 2018]



Watset: synset induction

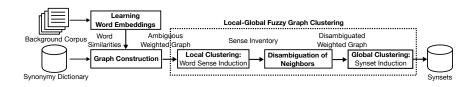
ACL'17 [Ustalov et al., 2017b]

Examples of extracted synsets:

Size	Synset
2	{decimal point, dot}
3	{gullet, throat, food pipe}
4	{microwave meal, ready meal, TV dinner, frozen dinner}
5	{objective case, accusative case, oblique case, object
	case, accusative}
6	{radio theater, dramatized audiobook, audio theater, ra-
	dio play, radio drama, audio play}

Synset induction

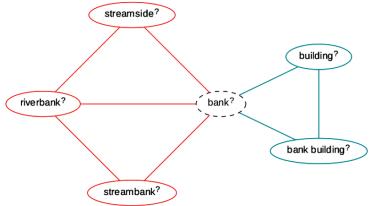
Outline of the 'Watset' method:





Synset induction

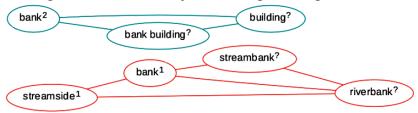
Stage 1: Ambigous Graph before the Local Clustering





Synset induction

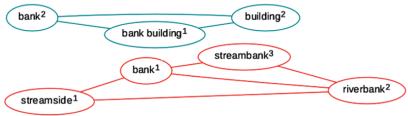
Stage 2: Sense Inventory with Ambigous Neighbors



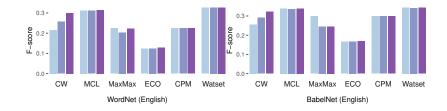


Synset induction

Stage 3: Disambiguated Graph before the Global Clustering

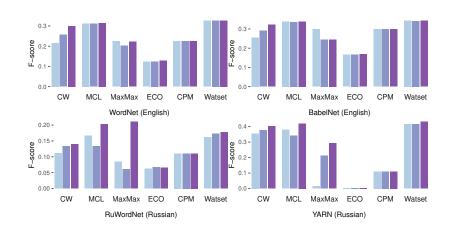


Synset induction





Synset induction





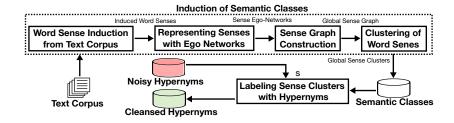
Induction of semantic classes

Examples of semantic classes:

ID	Sense Cluster	Hypernyms
1	peach#1, banana#1, pineapple#0, berry#0, blackberry#0, grapefruit#0, strawberry#0, blueberry#0, fruit#0, grape#0, melon#0, orange#0, pear#0, plum#0, raspberry#0, watermelon#0, apple#0, apricot#0,	vegetable#0, fruit#0, crop#0, ingredient#0, food#0, ·
2	C#4, Basic#2, Haskell#5, Flash#1, Java#1, Pascal#0, Ruby#6, PHP#0, Ada#1, Oracle#3, Python#3, Apache#3, Visual Basic#1, ASP#2, Delphi#2, SQL Server#0, CSS#0, AJAX#0, the Java#0,	programming language#3, technology#0, language#0, format#2, app#0



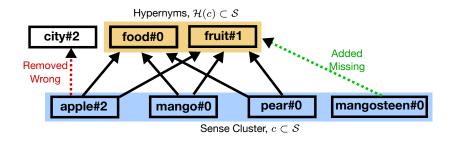
Induction of semantic classes





Induction of sense semantic classes

Filtering noisy hypernyms with semantic classes **LREC'18** [Panchenko et al., 2018]:





Induction of sense semantic classes

Filtering of a noisy hypernymy database with semantic classes. **LREC'18** [Panchenko et al., 2018]

	Precision	Recall	F-score
Original Hypernyms (Seitner et al., 2016)	0.475	0.546	0.508
Semantic Classes (coarse-grained)	0.541	0.679	0.602



Knowledge-based sense representations are **interpretable**

* TO 17 TO 2261 * NOUN * Named Ently * Categories. High-heet programming languages, Dutch inventions, Class-based programming languages, Coopulation these others.

Python (programming language) <0 * /usr/bin/python <0 *

\(\superset{\subset}\) \(\superset{\subset}\) \(\superset{\subset}\) \(\superset{\subset\subset}\) \(\superset{\subset\subset\subset\}\) \(\superset{\subset\subset\}\) \(\superset{\subset\}\) \(\superset{\subset\}\) \(\superset{\subset\}\) \(\superset{\subset\}\) \(\superset{\subset\}\) \(\superset{\subset\}\) \(\subset\}\) \(\superset{\subset\}\) \(\superset{\su

Python is a widely used general-purpose, high-level programming language. ***) Wikipedia

More definitions

HAS PART
HAS KIND
DESIGNER
DEVELOPER
DIALECTS

programming language = free software = scripting language @ pandas Stackless Python Guido van Rossum

Python Software Foundation = Guido van Rossum Cython = Stackless Python ALGOL 68 = alphabet = ruby Python Software Foundation License

More relations

EXPLORE NETWORK









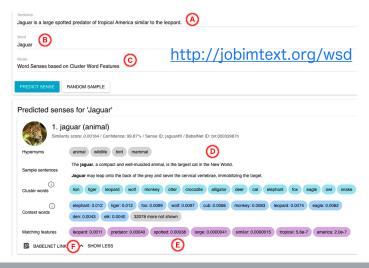


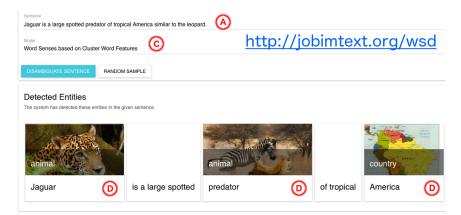






Most knowledge-free sense representations are uninterpretable





Hypernymy prediction in context. **EMNLP'17** [Panchenko et al., 2017b]



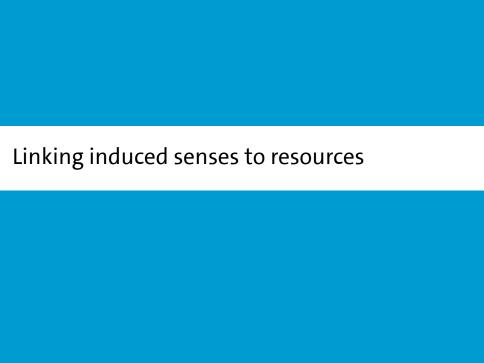
■ 11.702 sentences, 863 words with avg.polysemy of 3.1.

WSD	Model	Accuracy		
Inventory	Features	Hypers	HyperHypers	
Word Senses	Random	0.257	0.610	
Word Senses	MFS	0.292	0.682	
Word Senses	Cluster Words	0.291	0.650	
Word Senses	Context Words	0.308	<u>0.686</u>	

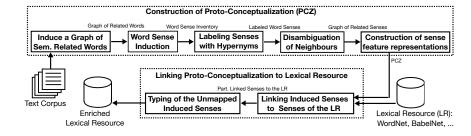


■ 11.702 sentences, 863 words with avg.polysemy of 3.1.

l odel	Accuracy		
eatures	Hypers	HyperHypers	
Random	0.257	0.610	
MFS	0.292	0.682	
Cluster Words	0.291	0.650	
Context Words	0.308	0.686	
Random	0.001	0.001	
MFS	0.001	0.001	
Cluster Words	0.174	0.365	
Context Words	0.086	0.188	
	Random MFS Cluster Words Context Words Random MFS Cluster Words	Reatures Hypers Random 0.257 MFS 0.292 Cluster Words 0.291 Context Words 0.308 Random 0.001 MFS 0.001 Cluster Words 0.174	





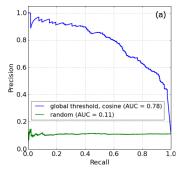


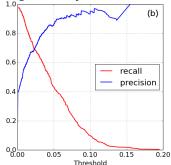
LREC'16 [Panchenko, 2016], **ISWC'16** [Faralli et al., 2016], SENSE@EACL'17 [Panchenko et al., 2017a], **NLE'18** [Biemann et al., 2018]

Word	AdaGram	BabelNet	AdaGram BoW	BabelNet BoW
python	2	bn:01713224n	perl, php, java, smalltalk, ruby, lua, tcl, scripting, javascript, bindings, binding, programming, coldfusion, actionscript, net,	language, programming, python- ista, python programming, python3, python2, level, com- puter, pythonistas, python3000,
python	1	bn:01157670n	monty, circus, spamalot, python, magoo, muppet, snoopy, fea- turette, disney, tunes, tune, clas- sic, shorts, short, apocalypse,	monty, comedy, monty python, british, monte, monte python, troupe, pythonesque, foot, artist, record, surreal, terry,
python	3	bn:00046456n	spectacled, unicornis, snake, gi- ant, caiman, leopard, squirrel, crocodile, horned, cat, mole, ele- phant, opossum, pheasant,	molurus, indian, boa, tigris, tiger python, rock, tiger, indian python, reptile, python molurus, indian rock python, coluber,
python	4	bn:01157670n	circus, fly, flying, dusk, lizard, moth, unicorn, puff, adder, vul- ture, tyrannosaurus, zephyr, bad- ger,	monty, comedy, monty python, british, monte, monte python, troupe, pythonesque, foot, artist, record, surreal, terry,
python	1	bn:00473212n	monty, circus, spamalot, python, magoo, muppet, snoopy, fea- turette, disney, tunes, tune, clas- sic, shorts, short, apocalypse,	pictures, monty, python monty pictures, limited, company, python pictures limited, king- dom, picture, serve, director,
python	1	bn:03489893n	monty, circus, spamalot, python, magoo, muppet, snoopy, fea- turette, disney, tunes, tune, clas- sic, shorts, short, apocalypse,	film, horror, movie, clabaugh, richard, monster, century, direct, snake, python movie, television, giant, natural, language, for-tv,

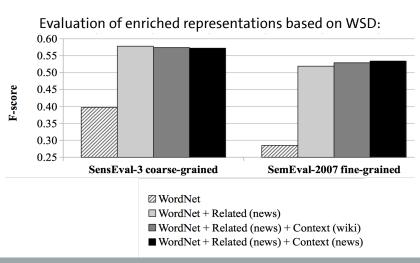
Model	Representation of the Sense "disk (medium)"			
WordNet	memory, device, floppy, disk, hard, disk, disk, computer, science, computing, diskette, fixed, disk, floppy, magnetic, disc, magnetic, disk, hard, disc, storage, device			
WordNet + Linked	recorder, disk, floppy, console, diskette, handset, desktop, iPhone, iPod, HDTV, kit, RAM, Discs, Bluray, computer, GB, microchip, site, cartridge, printer, tv, VCR, Disc, player, LCD, software, component, camcorder, cellphone, card, monitor, display, burner, Web, stereo, internet, model, iTunes, turntable, chip, cable, camera, iphone, notebook, device, server, surface, wafer, page, drive, laptop, screen, pc, television, hardware, YouTube, dvr, DVD, product, folder, VCR, radio, phone, circuitry, partition, megabyte, peripheral, format, machine, tuner, website, merchandise, equipment, gb, discs, MP3, hard-drive, piece, video, storage device, memory device, microphone, hd, EP, content, soundtrack, webcam, system, blade, graphic, microprocessor, collection, document, programming, battery, keyboard, HD, handheld, CDs, reel, web, material, hard-disk, ep, chart, debut, configuration, recording, album, broadcast, download, fixed disk, planet, pda, microfilm, iPod, videotape, text, cylinder, cpu, canvas, label, sampler, workstation, electrode, magnetic disc, catheter, magnetic disk, Video, mobile, cd, song, modem, mouse, tube, set, ipad, signal, substrate, vinyl, music, clip, ad, audio, compilation, memory, message, reissue, ram, CD, subsystem, hdd, touchscreen, electronics, demo, shell, sensor, file, shelf, processor, cassette, extra, mainframe, motherboard, floppy disk, lp, tape, version, kilobyte, pacemaker, browser, Playstation, pager, module, cache, DVD, movie, Windows, cd-rom, ebook, valve, directory, harddrive, smartphone, audiotape, technology, hard disk, show, computing, computer science, Blu-Ray, blu-ray, HDD, HD-DVD, scanner, hard disc, gadget, booklet, copier, playback, TiVo, controller, filter, DVDs, gigabyte, paper, mp3, CPU, dvd-r, pipe, cd-r, playlist, slot, VHS, film, videocassette, interface, adapter, database, manual, book, channel, changer, storage			

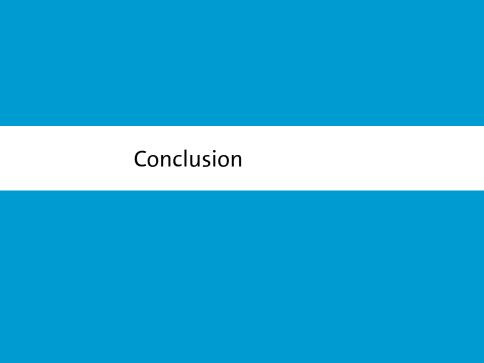
Evaluation of linking accuracy:







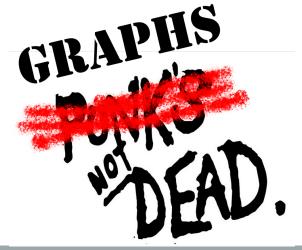








Vectors + Graphs = ♡





Conclusion

Take home messages

We can induce word senses, synsets and semantic classes in a knowledge-free way using graph clustering and distributional models.



Take home messages

- We can induce word senses, synsets and semantic classes in a knowledge-free way using graph clustering and distributional models.
- We can make the induced word senses interpretable in a knowledge-free way with hypernyms, images, definitions.



Take home messages

- We can induce word senses, synsets and semantic classes in a knowledge-free way using graph clustering and distributional models.
- We can make the induced word senses interpretable in a knowledge-free way with hypernyms, images, definitions.
- We can link induced senses to lexical resources to
 - improve performance of WSD;
 - enrich lexical resources with emerging senses.



An ongoing shared task on WSI&D

- Participate in an ACL SIGSLAV sponsored shared task on word sense induction and disambiguation for Russian!
- More details: http://russe.nlpub.org/2018/wsi





Conclusion

Acknowledgments

Thank you! Questions?

This research was supported by





Deutscher Akademischer Austausch Die German Academic Exchange Service

Sense embeddings using retrofitting

Evaluation on SemEval 2013 Task 13 WSI&D:

Jacc.	Tau	WNDCG	F.NMI	F.B-Cubed
0.176	0.609	0.205	0.033	0.317
0.176	0.619	0.393	0.066	0.382
0.228	0.654	0.330	0.040	0.463
0.198	0.623	0.374	0.056	0.475
0.198	0.633	0.384	0.060	0.494
0.171	0.600	0.298	0.046	0.186
0.220	0.637	0.370	0.044	0.451
0.131	0.544	0.332	_	_
0.131	0.535	0.394	_	-
0.274	0.644	0.318	0.058	0.470
0.197	0.615	0.291	0.011	0.615
0.179	0.626	0.304	0.011	0.623
0.205	0.624	0.291	0.017	0.598
0.198	0.643	0.310	0.031	0.595
0.215	0.651	0.318	0.030	0.573
	0.176 0.176 0.228 0.198 0.198 0.171 0.220 0.131 0.131 0.274 0.197 0.179 0.205 0.198	0.176 0.609 0.176 0.619 0.228 0.654 0.198 0.623 0.198 0.633 0.171 0.600 0.220 0.637 0.131 0.544 0.131 0.535 0.274 0.644 0.197 0.615 0.179 0.626 0.205 0.624 0.198 0.643	0.176 0.609 0.205 0.176 0.619 0.393 0.228 0.654 0.330 0.198 0.623 0.374 0.198 0.633 0.384 0.171 0.600 0.298 0.220 0.637 0.370 0.131 0.544 0.332 0.131 0.535 0.394 0.274 0.644 0.318 0.197 0.615 0.291 0.179 0.626 0.304 0.205 0.624 0.291 0.198 0.643 0.310	0.176 0.609 0.205 0.033 0.176 0.619 0.393 0.066 0.228 0.654 0.330 0.040 0.198 0.623 0.374 0.056 0.171 0.600 0.298 0.046 0.220 0.637 0.370 0.044 0.131 0.544 0.332 - 0.131 0.535 0.394 - 0.274 0.644 0.318 0.058 0.197 0.615 0.291 0.011 0.205 0.624 0.291 0.017 0.198 0.643 0.310 0.031

- Bartunov, S., Kondrashkin, D., Osokin, A., & Vetrov, D. (2016). Breaking sticks and ambiguities with adaptive skip-gram. In Artificial Intelligence and Statistics (pp. 130–138).
 - Biemann, C., Faralli, S., Panchenko, A., & Ponzetto, S. P. (2018). A framework for enriching lexical semantic resources with distributional semantics. In Journal of Natural Language Engineering (pp. 56–64).: Cambridge Press.
- Faralli, S., Panchenko, A., Biemann, C., & Ponzetto, S. P. (2016). Linked disambiguated distributional semantic networks. In International Semantic Web Conference (pp. 56–64).: Springer.
- Panchenko, A. (2016). Best of both worlds: Making word sense embeddings interpretable. In IRFC



Panchenko, A., Faralli, S., Ponzetto, S. P., & Biemann, C. (2017a).

Using linked disambiguated distributional networks for word sense disambiguation.

In Proceedings of the 1st Workshop on Sense, Concept and Entity Representations and their Applications (pp. 72–78). Valencia, Spain: Association for Computational Linguistics.



Panchenko, A., Marten, F., Ruppert, E., Faralli, S., Ustalov, D., Ponzetto, S. P., & Biemann, C. (2017b).

Unsupervised, knowledge-free, and interpretable word sense disambiguation.

In Proceedings of the 2017 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing: System Demonstrations (pp. 91–96). Copenhagen, Denmark: Association for Computational Linguistics.



Panchenko, A., Ruppert, E., Faralli, S., Ponzetto, S. P., & Biemann, C. (2017c).

Unsupervised does not mean uninterpretable: The case for word sense induction and disambiguation.

In Proceedings of the 15th Conference of the European Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics: Volume 1, Long Papers (pp. 86–98). Valencia, Spain: Association for Computational Linguistics.

Panchenko, A., Ustalov, D., Faralli, S., Ponzetto, S. P., & Biemann, C. (2018).

Improving hypernymy extraction with distributional semantic classes.

In *Proceedings of the LREC 2018* Miyazaki, Japan: European Language Resources Association.

Pelevina, M., Arefiev, N., Biemann, C., & Panchenko, A. (2016). Making sense of word embeddings.

In Proceedings of the 1st Workshop on Representation Learning for NLP (pp. 174–183). Berlin, Germany: Association for Computational Linguistics.



Remus, S. & Biemann, C. (2018).

Retrofittingword representations for unsupervised sense aware word similarities.

In *Proceedings of the LREC 2018* Miyazaki, Japan: European Language Resources Association.



Rothe, S. & Schütze, H. (2015).

Autoextend: Extending word embeddings to embeddings for synsets and lexemes.

In Proceedings of the 53rd Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics and the 7th International Joint Conference on Natural Language Processing (Volume 1: Long Papers) (pp. 1793–1803). Beijing, China: Association for Computational Linguistics.



Ustalov, D., Chernoskutov, M., Biemann, C., & Panchenko, A. (2017a).

Fighting with the sparsity of synonymy dictionaries for automatic synset induction.

In International Conference on Analysis of Images, Social Networks and Texts (pp. 94–105).: Springer.



Ustalov, D., Panchenko, A., & Biemann, C. (2017b).

Watset: Automatic induction of synsets from a graph of synonyms.

In Proceedings of the 55th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics (Volume 1: Long Papers) (pp. 1579–1590). Vancouver, Canada: Association for Computational Linguistics.



Ustalov, D., Teslenko, D., Panchenko, A., Chernoskutov, M., & Biemann, C. (2018).

Word sense disambiguation based on automatically induced synsets.

In LREC 2018, 11th International Conference on Language Resources and Evaluation: 7-12 May 2018, Miyazaki (Japan) (pp. tba). Paris: European Language Resources Association, ELRA-ELDA.

Accepted for publication.