

Coconut palms and hand palms: improving similarity ranking by word sense disambiguation

Anouk Visser
email

Rémi de Zoeten
email

Abstract

The abstract will be here.

1 Introduction

2 Related Work

The task of word sense disambiguation is to assign the correct sense to an ambiguous word, whereas word sense discrimination is the task of finding the different senses a word might have (Schütze, 1998). The importance of using co-occurrences for determining the correct sense of a word is already emphasized in (Guthrie et al., 1991) in which the authors propose a method for word sense disambiguation using co-occurrences. More specifically, the authors propose a simple score expressing the relatedness between two words:

$$r(x, y) = \frac{f_{xy}}{f_x + f_y - f_{xy}} \quad (1)$$

where f_{xy} denotes the frequency of x and y occurring together and f_x and f_y denote the frequency of x , respectively y . In the past years a lot of different methods for word sense disambiguation have been proposed that were either supervised, knowledge-based or unsupervised (Navigli, 2009). Unsupervised mainly focus on word sense discrimination, the majority of unsupervised word sense discrimination method uses some sort of clustering of for example context vectors or individual words that have a similar meaning. An example of an unsupervised method that uses clustering on both first order context vectors and second order context vectors can be found in (Purandare and Pedersen, 2004). Another example of unsupervised word sense discrimination is given in (Dinu and Lapata, 2010) where the authors use the intuition that the meaning of a word can be represented as a distribution over a set of latent senses. Recently (Mikolov et al., 2013a) have released tools for efficiently computing word vectors

that capture syntactic and semantic information. The distance between these vectors can be used for identifying linguistic regularities (Mikolov et al., 2013b) and a number of other applications such as word sense discrimination. However, word vector representations suffer from the problem that words may have a number of different meanings that cannot be captured in a single representation. (Reisinger and Mooney, 2010) propose a solution to this problem, they represent a word's meaning by a set of sense specific vectors which are discovered by clustering the contexts in which a word appears. For every context cluster, the authors compute an average vector that can be used to determine the similarity between two words (either in context or isolated). The size of the set of sense specific vectors is set in advance and is the same for every word. (Huang et al., 2012) build upon this work by introducing a new neural network architecture that learns word vectors that also incorporate the global context of a word and can learn multiple vectors for a single word. In addition to this, they present a new dataset of pairs of words in contexts annotated with similarity judgements by human annotators.

3 Training data

For model training data we used the *enwiki8* dataset¹ corpus. For our purposes we filtered the corpus to only keep the words in the following Part-Of-Speech categories: Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives and Adverbs as is common in word sense disambiguation and discrimination systems (Navigli, 2009). Furthermore, we lemmatized all words so that e.g. *computer*, *computers* and *computing* are all projected onto the token *comput*. The lemmatization is used as a form of dimensionality reduction.

¹<http://mattmahoney.net/dc/textdata.html>

bat	bank	course
batter, superfamilies, inning, ye, ball, batman, cave, ruth, pitch, slug, hitter, base, plate, flies, mammal	reserve, imf, central, account, money, finance, european, deposit, sweden, invest, intern, cccc, palestinian, note, economic, tower	hole, student, action, educate, online, learn, studies, disc, teach, meal, hungarian, university, employe, lecture, play
average, hit, cricket, baseball, out, funnel, casey, score, rabies, runner, myotis, ab, statist, league, pollin	gaza, strip, monetary, financial, river, fund, feder, currency, settlement, england, loan, sector, israel, jordan, isra	golf, caddie, require, taught, offer, historic, distance, college, typic, qualify, event, year, decide, entire, business

Figure 1: Table showing the 15 most related words in the two sense clusters of the words *bat*, *bank* and *course*.

4 COCONUT

The COCONUT method is a method for word sense discrimination and is based on two assumptions:

1. the meaning of a word is highly dependent on the words it co-occurs with
2. the co-occurring words that define one meaning of a word are more likely to co-occur with each other than two words that define two different meanings of the word

Let C be the set of words that co-occur with W , the word we want to disambiguate. COCONUT first constructs a global relatedness matrix containing relatedness vectors for every word in the corpus and the words that co-occur with it according to equation 1. k -means clustering to the relatedness vectors of the words in C to provide k bags of words that describe the k different senses of W . In our experiments we have fixed $k = 2$. Some examples of results of the clusters can be found in figure 1. For bat we observe a lot of noise, however the majority of words that describe bat-as-in animal are in the first cluster (superfamilies, batman, cave, flies, mammal). For bank we find that the second cluster contains word referring to river (river, settlement, strip) as well as words referring to the middle east (gaza, israel, jordan). The first cluster is more focussed towards bank as a financial institution. Finally, the first sense of course is

focussed towards learning (student, educate, online) as well as meals, the second sense also contains the words golf, caddie and distance which refer to course-as-in golf.

A disadvantage of COCONUT is that the number of senses for a word has to be known in advance. In addition to this, COCONUT was designed to perform word sense discrimination and it is not straightforward to disambiguate a word given the k senses of a word.

5 Agglomerative Clustering

One way to cluster data is agglomerative clustering which has been shown to produce good results in comparison with other clustering techniques (Purandare and Pedersen, 2004). Agglomerative clustering is an iterative bottom up approach to clustering. At the start each data point forms its own cluster and in each iteration the two data points that are closest to each other are merged until there is only a given number of clusters or the inter-cluster distances are larger than a predefined value. We performed agglomerative clustering on the 80 dimensional word vector representations that we extracted from our training data. We clustered the words into 500 clusters. The result was that 351 clusters were single word clusters. The distribution over the number of words in each cluster is skewed and clusters with one or just a few words in them are not informative. Therefore we removed the clusters that had less than 10

words in them, which resulted in 41 clusters with a distribution over the cluster size shown in figure 2.

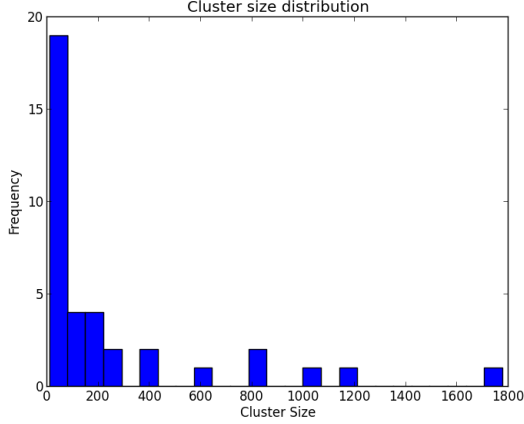


Figure 2: Distribution over cluster sizes for agglomerative clustering.

5.1 Comparing word context with clusters

For each of the tasks we compare the context of the word that needs to be disambiguated with all the clusters. We determine the likelihood of a context *cont* being represented by a cluster by counting how many words are in common with the cluster:

$$P(\text{cluster}|\text{cont}) = \frac{|\{\text{cluster} \cap \text{cont}\}|}{|\text{cluster}|} \quad (2)$$

By applying 2 to all clusters for a given context and normalizing over the different probabilities we get a probability vector V_c that defines a mixture of the context over the different clusters. It is then possible to define a similarity between the two contexts V_{c_1} and V_{c_2} by their cosine similarity $\cos(V_{c_1}, V_{c_2})$.

6 PALM

In order to disambiguate between multiple meanings of a word, it can be useful to look at the context. PALM is a method for word sense discrimination that trains an SVM for every word which can be used for word sense disambiguation. The SVM is able to disambiguate a word by predicting the most appropriate label when given the probability distribution from the word’s expanded context over the agglomeratively-clustered latent meanings. The predicted labels can for example

be used to relabel a corpus before training a recurrent neural network in order to obtain multiple vector representations for one word.

In this section we describe the PALM method in detail, figure 3 provides an overview of the algorithm.

6.1 Choosing the label

Let W be the word for which we want to train the SVM. PALM starts by extracting all contexts from a corpus that W appears in. We define ‘context’ as all words within a window around W (in our experiments we looked five words back and five words ahead). Our aim is to assign a label to each of these contexts that describes the sense of the words best, the collection of labels then represent the different sense a word can have. As we have seen in (Jurgens, 2014) underspecified contexts are often observed. In line with our assumption for the COCONUT baseline (i.e. the co-occurring words that define one meaning of a word are more likely to co-occur with each other than two words that define two different meanings of the word) we expand the context by adding the n (in our experiments we set $n = 5$) most related words to every word in the context (except for W itself). Finally, a word from the expanded context is selected as a label so that:

$$\text{label} = \arg \max_w \frac{r(W, w) + \text{sim}(W, w)}{2} \quad (3)$$

where $r(W, w)$ is the relatedness score from equation 1 and $\text{sim}(W, w)$ denotes the cosine similarity between W and w .

6.2 Probability distribution over agglomeratively-clustered latent meanings

Let P be an N -dimensional vector describing the probability distribution of a word’s context over the clustered meanings. We compute an element p_i in P as follows:

$$p_i = \frac{1}{N_c} \sum_{w \in C} \text{sim}(w, m_i) \quad (4)$$

where N_c is the number of contexts, m_i is the vector representation of the i^{th} cluster (i.e. latent meaning) and C is the collection of all words in the expanded context. Although the values denote the accumulated similarity of the words from the expanded context to the meanings, we can interpret

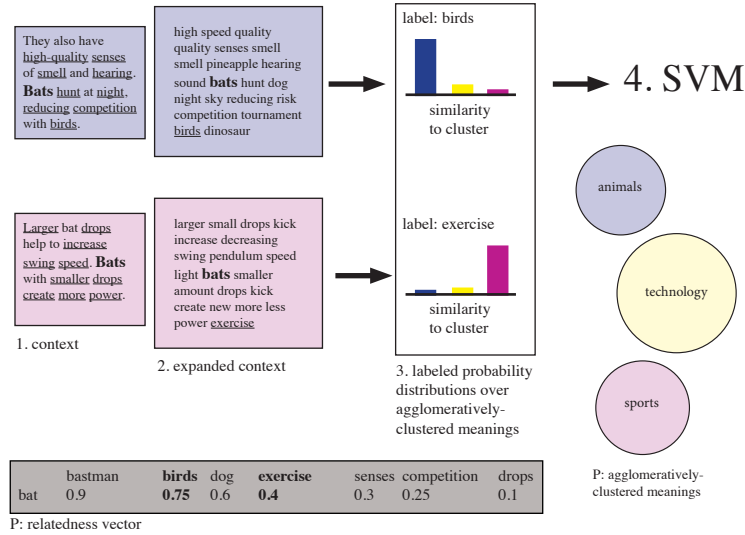


Figure 3: The five steps of the PALM algorithm. P: preprocessing, PALM requires agglomeratively-clustered latent meanings and relatedness vectors for all words in the corpus. 1. Extract every context word W appears in. 2. Expand the context. 3. Choose a label from the expanded context and construct the vector representing the probability distribution from the word’s expanded context over the agglomeratively-clustered latent meanings for every context. 4. Train an SVM on these probability distribution vectors using the selected labels.

the vector as a probability distribution of a word’s context over clustered meanings (when the context and a meaning are very similar, it is very likely that the context imposes this meaning).

6.3 Label reduction

The last step before training the SVM consists of reducing the number of labels. Although including the second-order context by expanding the context radically decreases the number of new labels, there will still be many labels including a number of labels that describe the same sense of W . We have implemented a method for label reduction that favors labels that were observed most frequently. We iteratively split the labels into two halves: the upper half (containing labels that were seen most frequently) and the lower half (containing labels that were seen least frequently) and merge a label (and all of its vectors) from the lower half (w_l) into a label from the upper half (w_u). w_l and w_u are chosen by:

$$\arg \max_{w_l, w_u} \text{sim}(w_l, w_u)$$

This process continues until $\text{sim}(w_l, w_u)$ is below a certain threshold (in our experiments the threshold was 0.5). The reordered labelled data can then be used to train an SVM.

7 Experiments

We evaluate the performance of our WSD methods on the dataset constructed by (Huang et al., 2012). The dataset consist of 2003 word pairs and their context. The goal of the task is to assign a similarity measure to all word pairs. 241 word pairs consist of the same word leaving a total of 1712 unique words. Ten human judges assigned similarity scores to all word pairs. We compute the Spearman correlation between the method’s similarity ratings and the average rating of the human annotators. We compare our methods to a baseline that uses only a single word vector for every word and computes the similarity as the cosine similarity between the two words without taking the context into account.

To compute the score for PALM we applied the word sense discrimination phase on the *en-wiki8* corpus. PALM was able to identify different senses for 1222 of the 1712 unique words of the word pairs, resulting in 1222 SVMs. We then relabeled the 1222 words in the corpus by appending the label predicted by the SVM for the word. To obtain the label, we expand the contexts of both words and use this to compute the probability distribution over the meaning. The trained SVM then provides the label of the word vector

that represents the words best in their given contexts. Finally, we used *word2vec* by (Mikolov et al., 2013a) to obtain 80-dimensional word vectors for all words in the relabeled corpus. For a word pair in the task, we can again obtain the label and use this to find the correct word vector. These word vectors can then be used to compute the cosine similarity between the two words.

WSD Method	$\rho \times 100$
Single Word Vector	60.1
Coconut	38.2
Agglomerative	19.5
Agglomerative + SWV	60.4
Agglomerative Extended	54.5
PALM	49.9
Joint PALM	57.3
PALM disc AvgSimC	34.9

8 Discussion and future work

9 Conclusion

References

- Georgiana Dinu and Mirella Lapata. 2010. Measuring distributional similarity in context. In *Proceedings of the 2010 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing*, pages 1162–1172. Association for Computational Linguistics.
- Joe A Guthrie, Louise Guthrie, Yorick Wilks, and Homa Aidinejad. 1991. Subject-dependent co-occurrence and word sense disambiguation. In *Proceedings of the 29th annual meeting on Association for Computational Linguistics*, pages 146–152. Association for Computational Linguistics.
- <http://mattmahoney.net/dc/textdata.html>. 23 June 2014.
- Eric H Huang, Richard Socher, Christopher D Manning, and Andrew Y Ng. 2012. Improving word representations via global context and multiple word prototypes. In *Proceedings of the 50th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics: Long Papers-Volume 1*, pages 873–882. Association for Computational Linguistics.
- David Jurgens. 2014. An analysis of ambiguity in word sense annotations. In *Proceedings of LREC*.
- Tomas Mikolov, Kai Chen, Greg Corrado, and Jeffrey Dean. 2013a. Efficient estimation of word representations in vector space. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1301.3781*.
- Tomas Mikolov, Wen-tau Yih, and Geoffrey Zweig. 2013b. Linguistic regularities in continuous space word representations. In *HLT-NAACL*, pages 746–751. Citeseer.
- Roberto Navigli. 2009. Word sense disambiguation: A survey. *ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)*, 41(2):10.
- Amruta Purandare and Ted Pedersen. 2004. Word sense discrimination by clustering contexts in vector and similarity spaces. In *Proceedings of the Conference on Computational Natural Language Learning*, volume 72. Boston.
- Joseph Reisinger and Raymond J Mooney. 2010. Multi-prototype vector-space models of word meaning. In *Human Language Technologies: The 2010 Annual Conference of the North American Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics*, pages 109–117. Association for Computational Linguistics.
- Hinrich Schütze. 1998. Automatic word sense discrimination. *Computational linguistics*, 24(1):97–123.