# WSD: Unsupervised



# Unsupervised

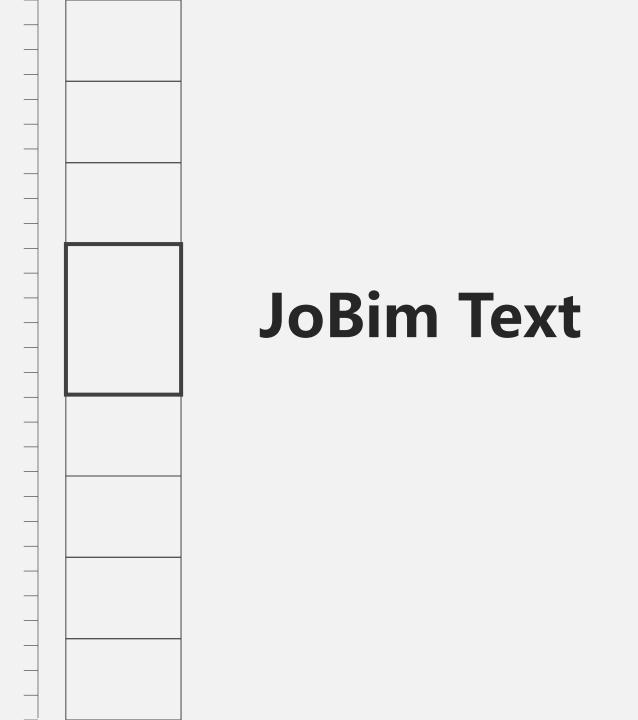
It is expensive and difficult to build large corpora in which each word is labeled for its word sense.

In unsupervised approaches, we start with no known answers, and no predefined senses.

The set of "senses" is created automatically from the instances of each word in the training set.

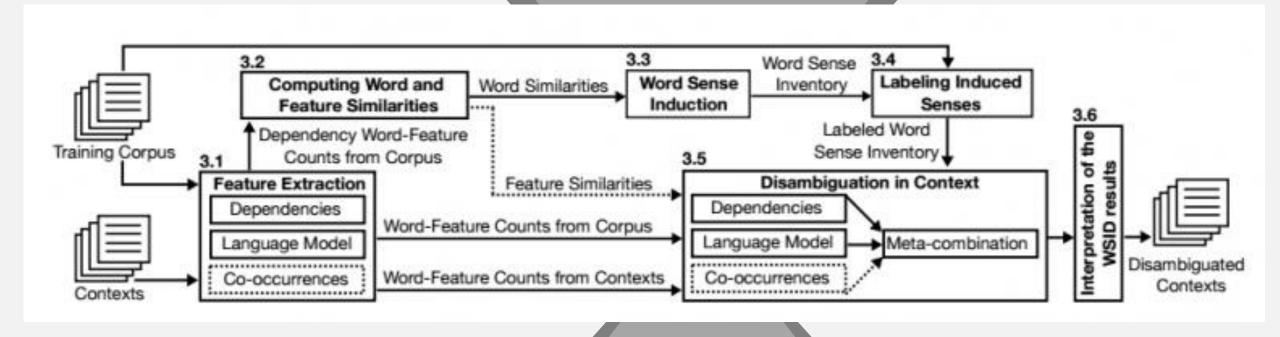
# Word sense induction: clustering

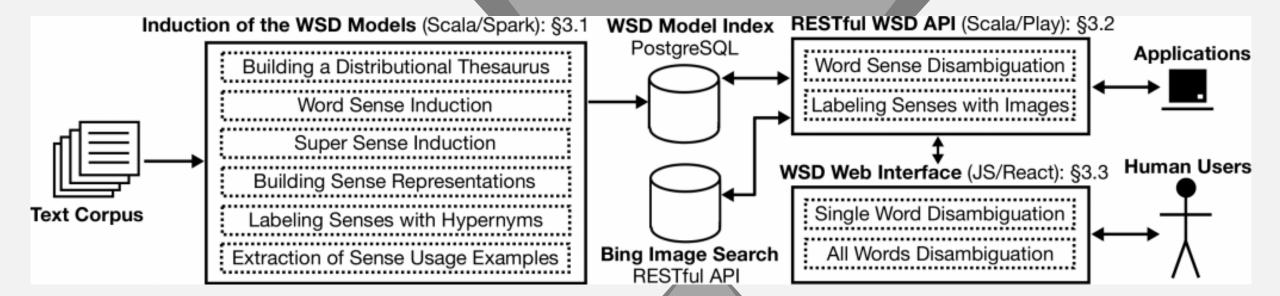
# Word sense induction: clustering Disambiguate



## Method

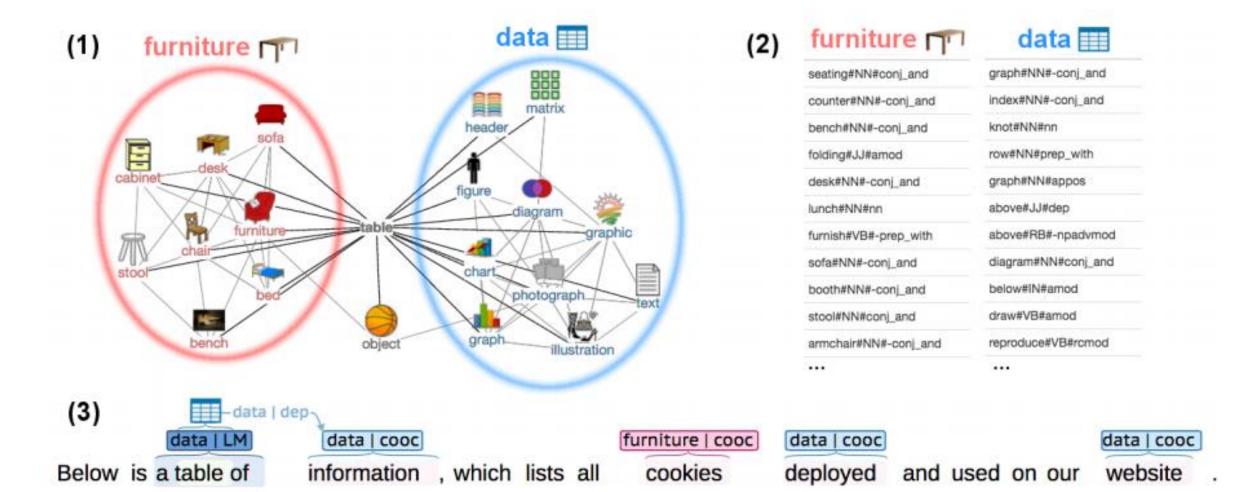
- 1. extraction of context features
- 2. computing word and feature similarities
- 3. word sense induction
- 4. labeling of clusters with hypernyms and images
- 5. disambiguation of words in context based on the induced inventory
- 6. Interpretation of the model





### Extraction of context features

- 1. Stanford Dependencies
- 2. Co-occurrence features
- 3. Tri-gram features



## **Algorithm 1:** Unsupervised WSD of the word t based on the induced word sense inventory I.

```
input: Word t, context features C, sense inventory I,
            word-feature table F, use largest cluster
            back-off LCB, use feature expansion FE.
   output: Sense of the target word t in inventory I and
            confidence score.
1 S ← getSenses (I, t)
2 if FE then
        C \leftarrow \text{featureExpansion}(C)
5 foreach (sense, cluster) \in S do
        \alpha[sense] \leftarrow \{\}
        foreach w \in cluster do
             foreach c \in C do
                  \alpha[sense] \leftarrow \alpha[sense] \cup F(w,c)
             end
   if \max_{sense \in S} mean(\alpha[sense]) = 0 then
        if LCB then
             return \arg \max_{(.,cluster) \in S} |cluster|
15
        else
             return -1 // reject to classify
        end
  else
        return \arg \max_{(sense, \square) \in S} mean(\alpha[sense])
```

The algorithm starts by retrieving induced sense clusters of the target word (line 1). Next, the method starts to accumulate context feature weights of each sense in  $\alpha$ [sense]. Each word w in a sense cluster brings all its wordfeature counts F(w, c): see lines 5-12. Finally, a sense that maximizes mean weight across all context features is chosen (lines 13-21). Optionally, we can resort to the largest cluster backoff (LCB) strategy in case if no context features match sense representations.

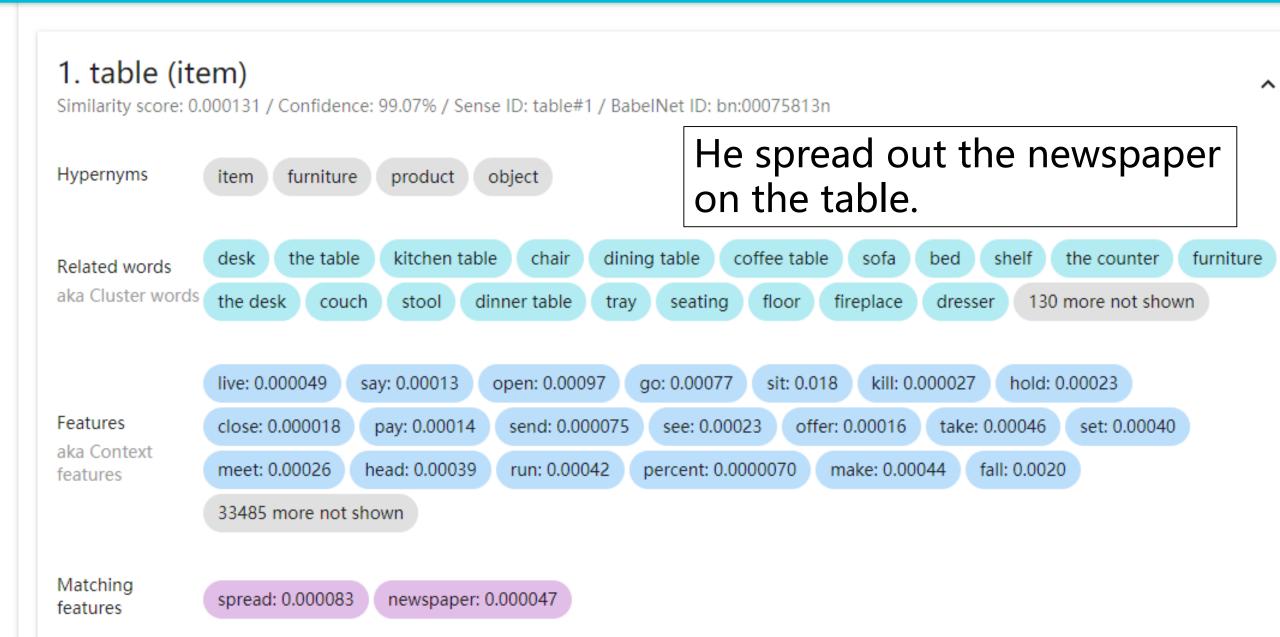


# **Try**

#### Table:

He spread out the newspaper on the table. The offer on the table is a 10% wage increase. Apply the style to each table in the document.

#### Unsupervised Knowledge Free Word Sense Disambiguation



#### Jnsupervised Knowledge Free Word Sense Disambiguation

#### 1. table (item)

Similarity score: 0.0000416 / Confidence: 39.87% / Sense ID: table#1 / BabelNet ID: bn:00075813n

The offer on the table is a Hypernyms furniture object product item 10% wage increase. the table kitchen table dining table coffee table furni desk chair sofa bed shelf the counter Related words aka Cluster words dinner table the desk couch stool seating floor fireplace dresser 130 more not shown tray live: 0.000049 say: 0.00013 kill: 0.000027 hold: 0.00023 open: 0.00097 go: 0.00077 sit: 0.018 Features close: 0.000018 pay: 0.00014 send: 0.000075 see: 0.00023 offer: 0.00016 take: 0.00046 set: 0.00040 aka Context meet: 0.00026 head: 0.00039 run: 0.00042 percent: 0.0000070 make: 0.00044 fall: 0.0020 features 33485 more not shown

Matching features

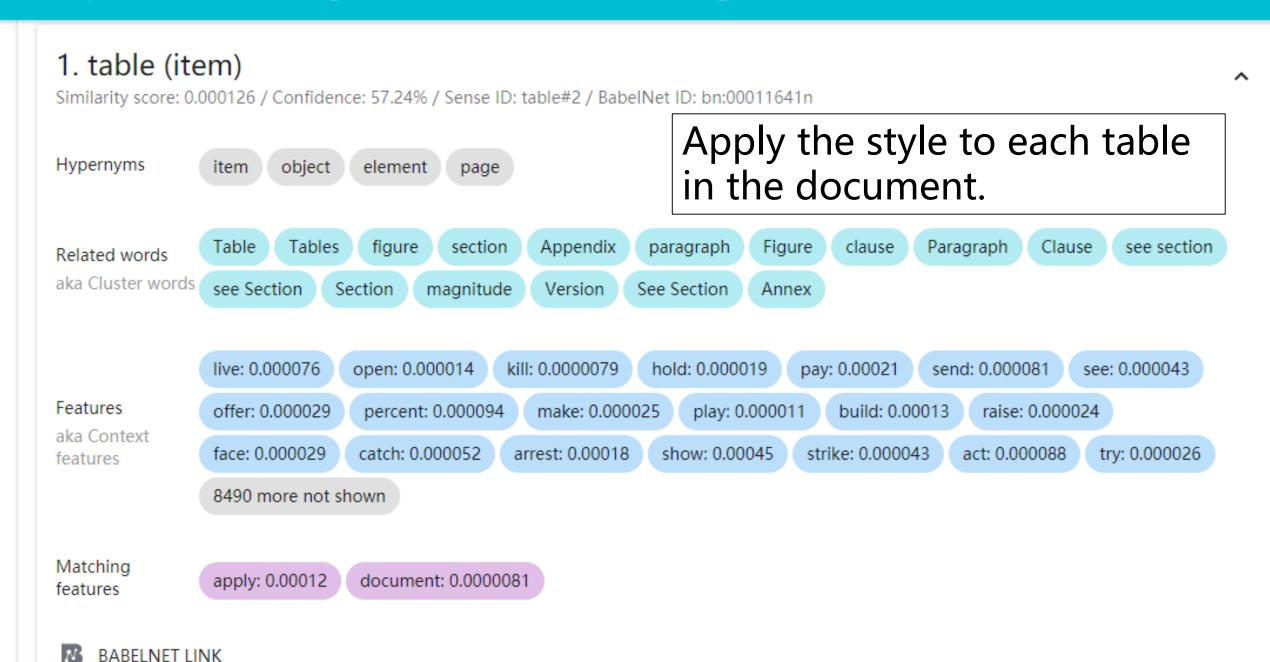
offer: 0.000031

increase: 0.0000023

wage: 0.0000011

10: 0.0000071

#### Unsupervised Knowledge Free Word Sense Disambiguation



#### REFERENCE

J+M\_C. 8

Panchenko, Alexander, et al. "Unsupervised Does Not Mean Uninterpretable: The Case for Word Sense Induction and Disambiguation." Conference of the European Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics 2017.

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## THANK YOU FOR WATCHING

