

# Interactive Analysis of Word Vector Embeddings

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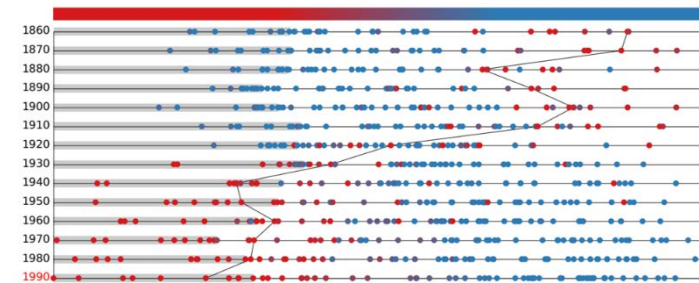
# Summary:

Word vector embeddings offer unique challenges

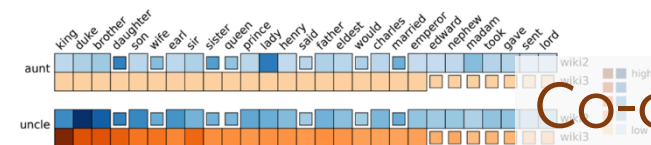
## Task analysis of needs

characteristic	single target	multiple targets
similarity	(1) inspect local neighborhood	(2) compare local neighborhoods
average, offset	(3) inspect arithmetic structure	(4) compare arithmetic results
co-oc. probability	(5) analyze encoded probabilities	(6) compare probabilities
concept axis	(7) analyze vector relations	(8) compare vector relations
multiple	(9) discover interesting aspects	(10) compare interesting aspects

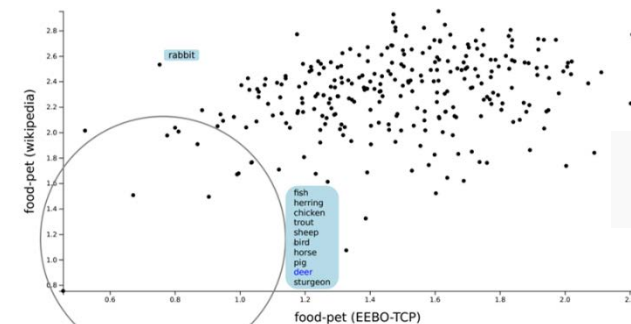
## 3 Designs for unmet needs



Buddy Plots



Co-occurrence Matrices



Concept Axis Plots

# What is an embedding?

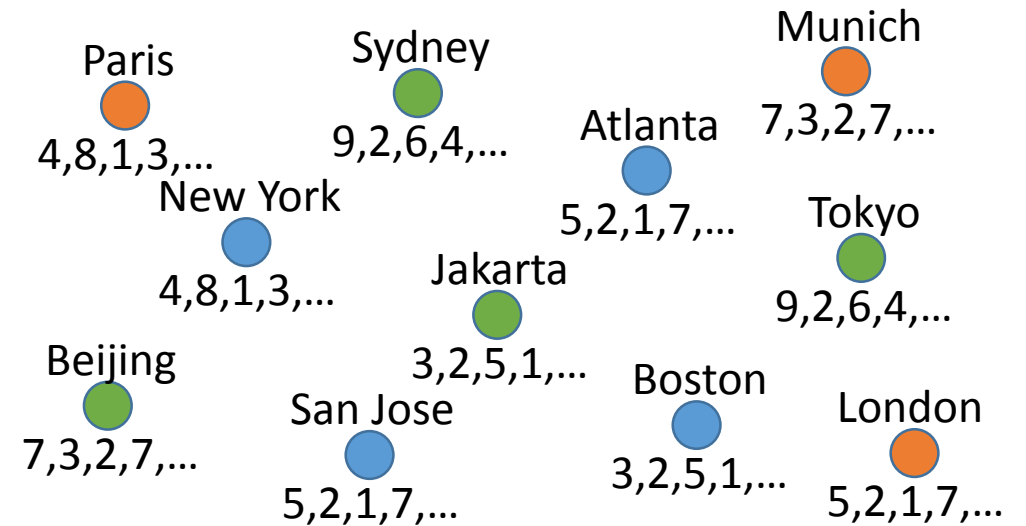
## *General mathematics:*

Place a smaller structure into a larger structure

## *Computer science:*

Place a discrete set of objects into a vector space

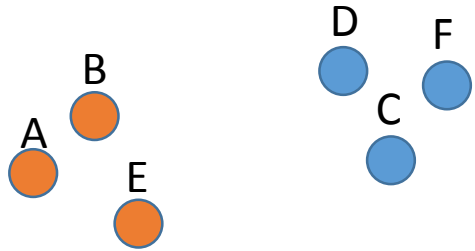
Encode relationships between objects



High Dimensional Data

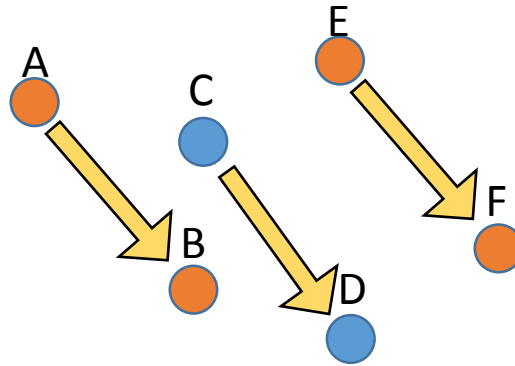
**Objects** ● have associated **Vectors**

# Kinds of relationships in embeddings



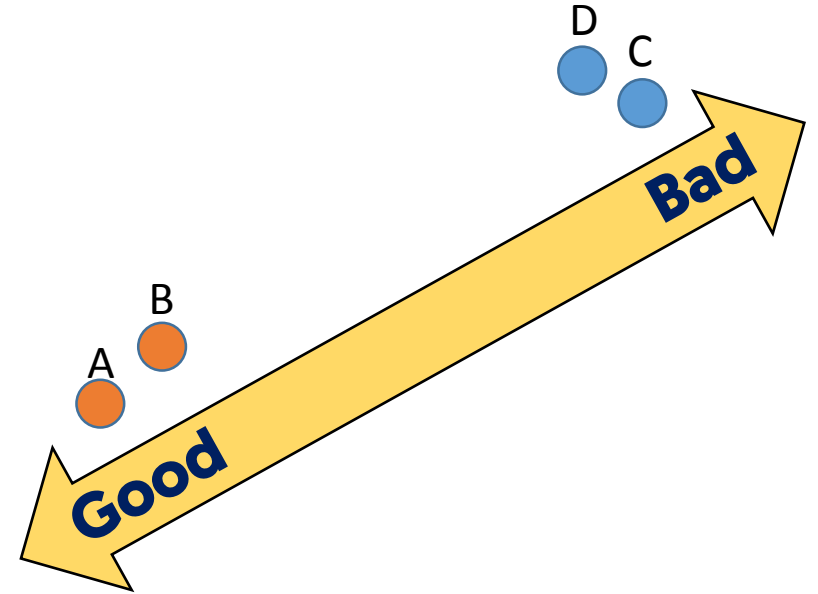
## Distance

A is closer to B than to C



## Linear Structure

A is to B as C is to D



## Semantic Directions

A is more X than C

**Relationships are interesting even if global positions are not**

# Word vector embeddings

Place **words** in a high-dimensional **vector** space

Words **similar in meaning** should be **close in space**

Infer similarity by **distributional semantics**:  
similar context implies similar meaning

```
my pet cat is brown  
my pet dog is brown  
my big car is brown
```

Construct embeddings by processing a **corpus** of text

# Several ways to build embeddings

## **Word2Vec**

Skip-gram model

Neural embedding

## **GLoVE**

Co-occurrence model

Factor matrix by optimization

# Why use Word Vector Embeddings?

## **Learn about Language or Corpora (Texts)**

Find similar words/synonyms  
Track changes of word usage  
Exploring polysemy  
Creating lexical resources  
Evidence of bias  
...

## **Natural Language Applications Pre-Processing**

Translation  
Sentiment Analysis  
Interpretation  
...



# Challenges of Word Vector Embeddings

Large numbers of Words

High-dimensional spaces

Complex relationships – meaningless positions

Complex processes for building embeddings

Complex downstream applications

No ground truth - subjective aspects

# Why visualization?

Tasks are inherently human-centric

Variety of tasks involving interpretation

Linguistic and domain knowledge for applications

But what are those tasks?

# **Task Analysis:**

## **What do people do with Word Embeddings?**

Literature survey

111 papers from diverse communities

Consider use cases in Linguistics, HCI, Digital Humanities, etc.

Augment this list by extrapolation

what tasks would users want – but aren't doing yet

# Use cases suggest tasks

## **Learn about Language or Corpora (Texts)**

Find similar words/synonyms  
Track changes of word usage  
Exploring polysemy  
Creating lexical resources

### **Interpretation**

Identify items of interest  
Probe values of interest

## **Natural Language Applications Pre-Processing**

Translation  
Sentiment Analysis  
Interpretation

### **Evaluation**

Intrinsic [good embedding?]  
Extrinsic [applications success?]

# Linguistic Tasks and Characteristics

We identified 7 distinct *linguistic tasks* within the literature

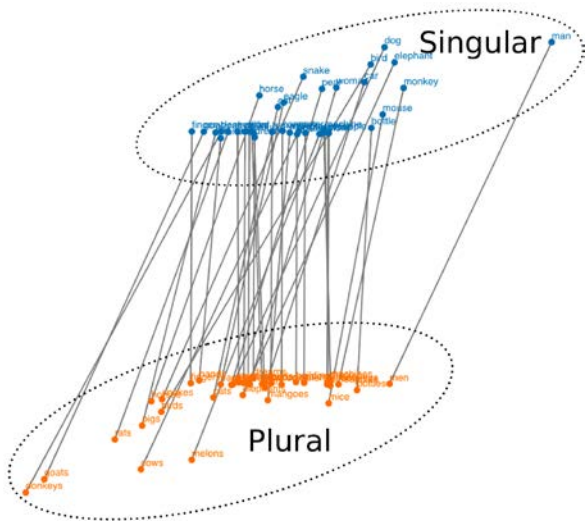
Two ways those tasks are relevant

- Automatically test embeddings through human-curated resources
- Users probe embedding

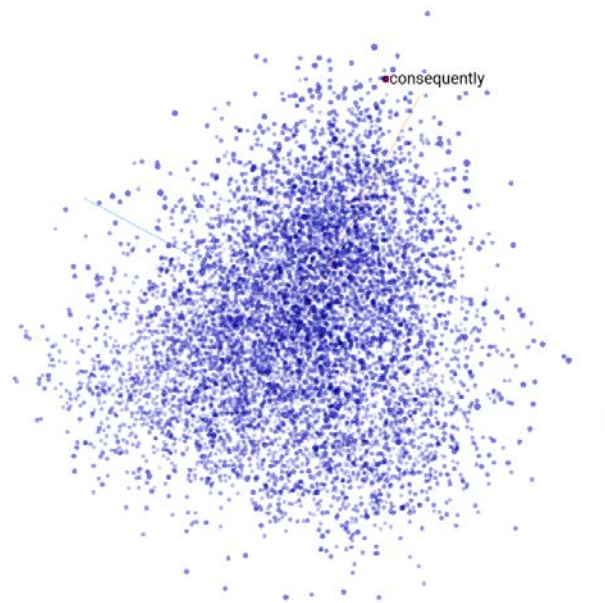
4 characteristics pertinent to those tasks: similarity, arithmetic structures, concept axis, and co-occurrences

linguistic tasks	characteristics	examples
rank word pairs	similarity	[BDK14, PSM14]
compare concepts	average, similarity	[RBS17, SLMJ15]
find analogies	offset, similarity	[SLMJ15, LG14]
view neighbors	similarity	[HLJ16, YWL* 16]
select synonyms	similarity	[BDK14, FDJ* 14]
project based on concepts	concept axis	[BCZ* 16, FRMW17]
predict contexts	co-oc. probability	[SN16, LJW* 15]

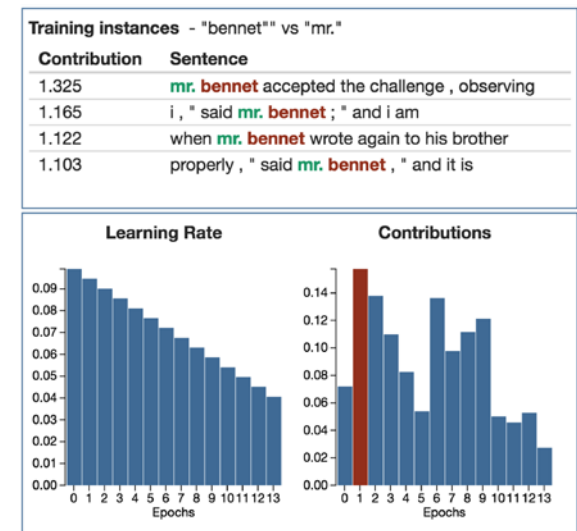
# Prior Work: Word Vector Embedding Visualizations



Liu et al., InfoVis 2017  
Analogy Relationships



Smilkov et al., 2016  
Distance Relationships



## Rong and Adar, 2016

### Training Process

# Tasks and Characteristics vs. Visualizations

Rank word pairs

similarity

View neighbors

similarity



**Smilkov, et al 2016**

Select synonyms

similarity

Compare concepts

average, similarity

Find analogies

offset, similarity



**Liu, et al 2017**

Project on Concept

concept axis

Predict Contexts

co-oc. probability

# Tasks and Characteristics vs. Visualizations

Rank word pairs

similarity

→ View neighbors

**similarity**

Smilkov, et al 2016

→ Select synonyms

**similarity**

→ Compare concepts

**average, similarity**

Find analogies

offset, similarity

Liu, et al 2017

→ Project on Concept

**concept axis**

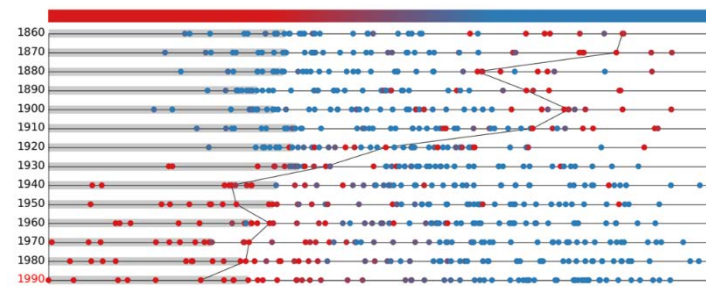
→ Predict Contexts

**co-oc. probability**

— **Tasks we seek designs for in this paper**

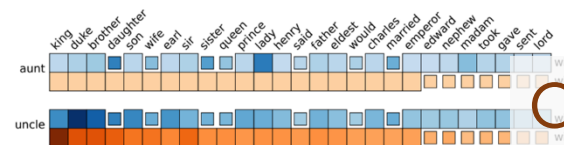


# 1. Similarities (local distances)



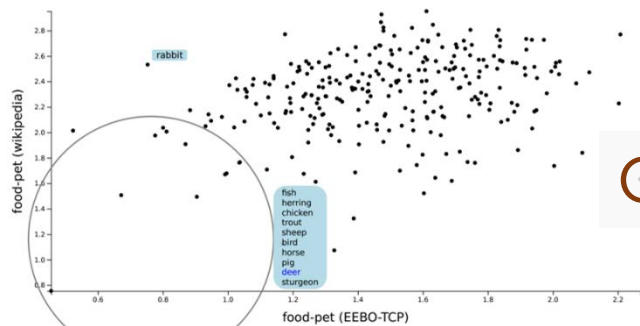
Buddy Plots

# 2. Co-Occurrences



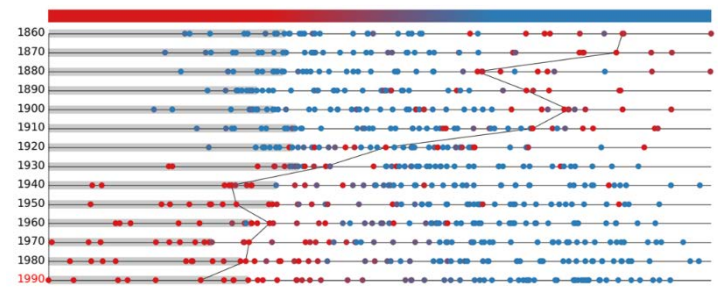
Co-occurrence Matrices

# 3. Concept Axes



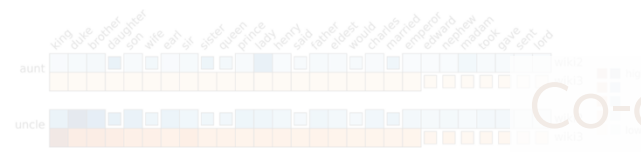
Concept Axis Plots

# 1. Similarities (local distances)



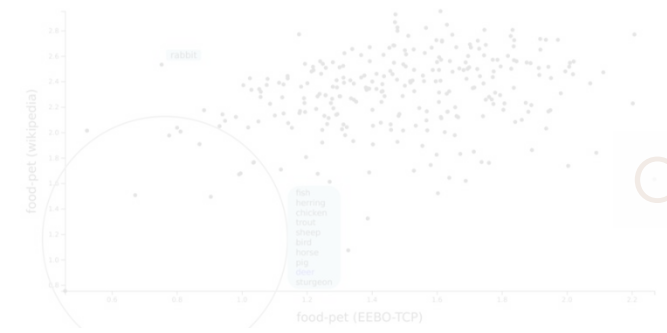
Buddy Plots

# 2. Co-Occurrences



Co-occurrence Matrices

# 3. Concept Axes



Concept Axis Plots

# Similarities: Understanding local distances

Distances are meaningful  
even if absolute values are not

What is close to a word?

Are there groups of words that are similar?

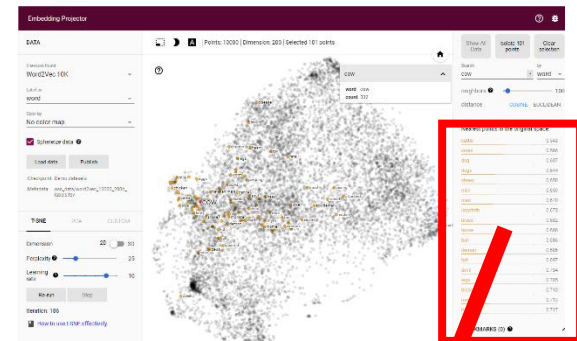
Ordered lists are useful

Density (how many can you show)

Sense of relative distances

Comparison between words

Embedding Projector  
Smilkov, et al. 2016

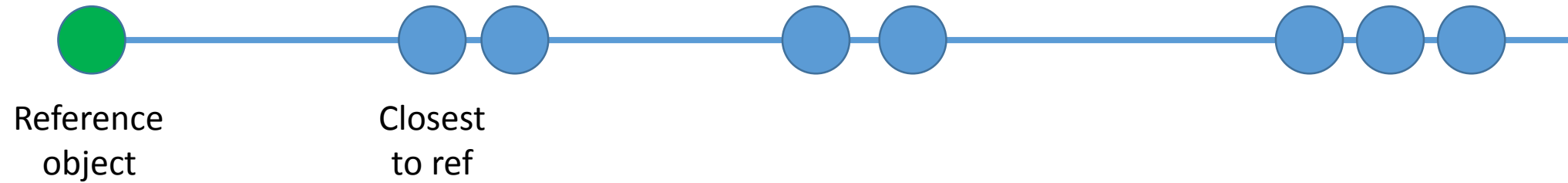


Nearest points in the original space

cattle	0.543
cows	0.566
dog	0.607
dogs	0.644
sheep	0.650
milk	0.659
mad	0.670
labyrinth	0.673
breed	0.682
horse	0.686
bull	0.686
demon	0.686
hat	0.697
devil	0.704
legs	0.705
blood	0.710
monster	0.713
bird	0.717

# Buddy Plots (1D lists)

Map distance [to selected reference] to horizontal axis

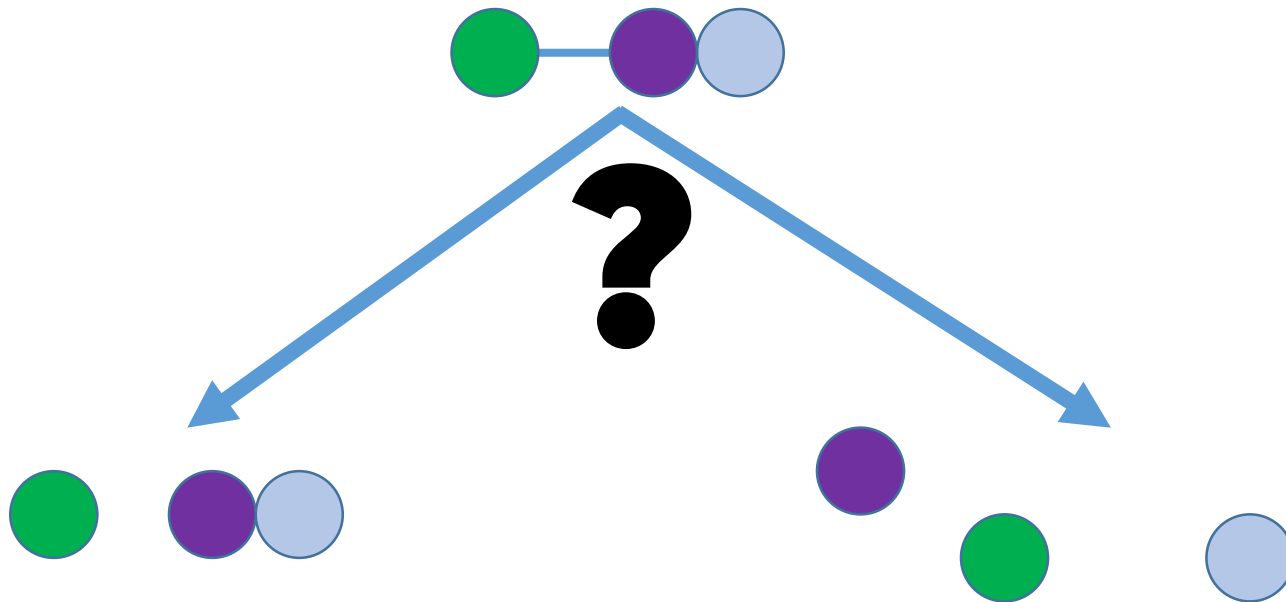


Alexander and Gleicher, 2016 – for Topic Models

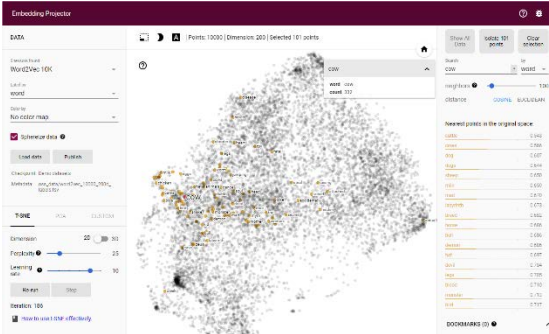
# Not dimensionality reduction?

Map distance to word to horizontal axis

Focus on a single point – other relations not preserved

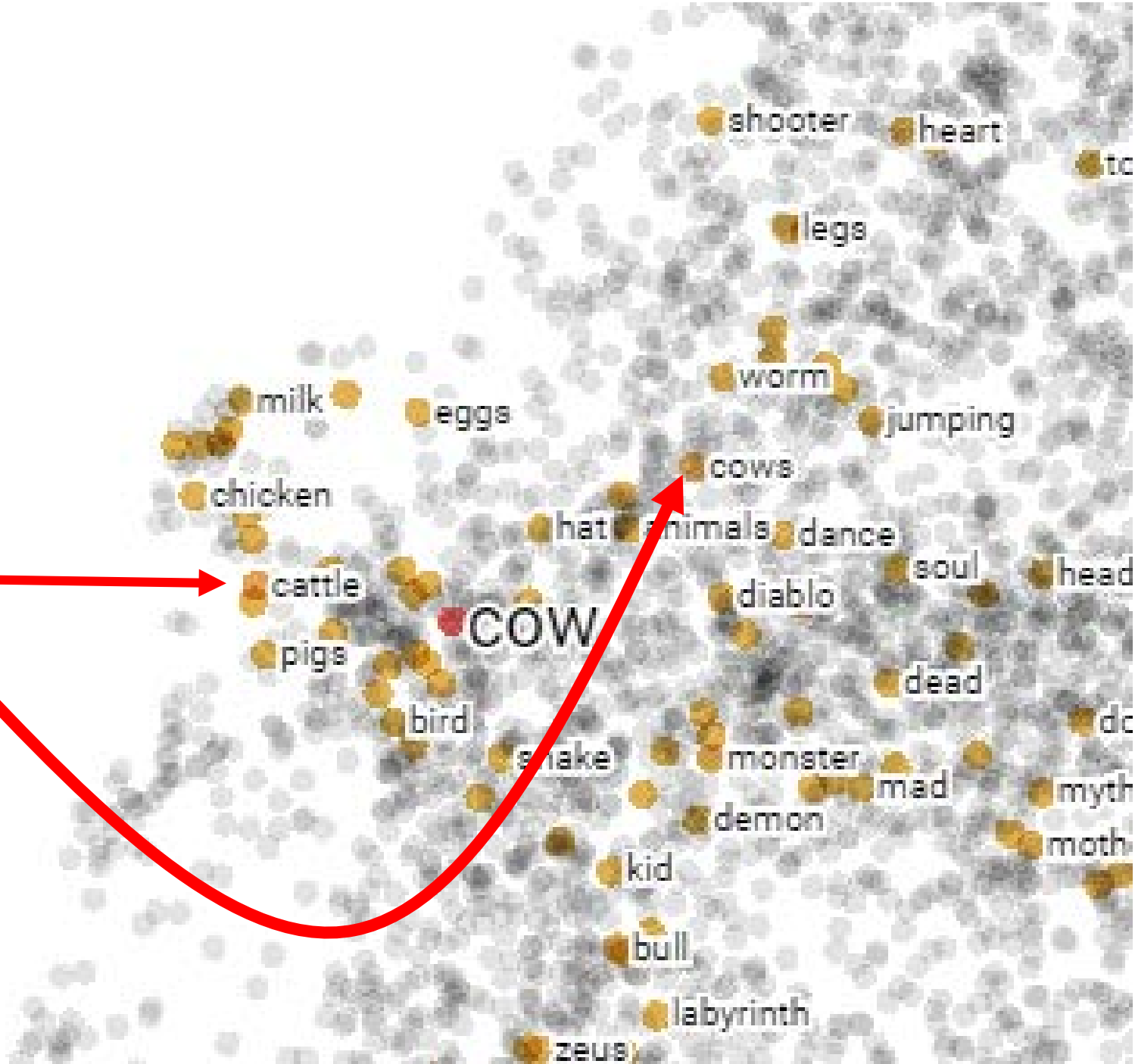


Embedding Projector  
Smilkov, et al. 2016



Nearest points in the original space:

cattle	0.543
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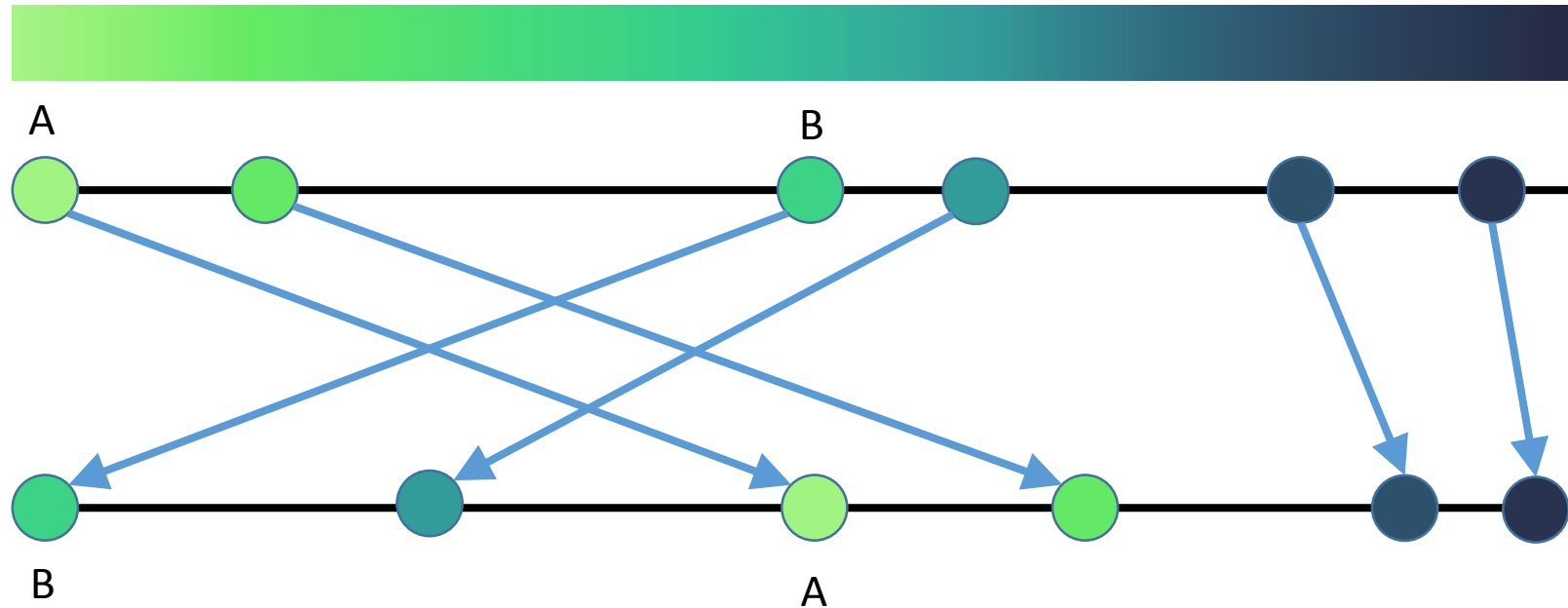
# Stacked/Chained buddy plots

Use color to encode distance



# Stacked/Chained buddy plots

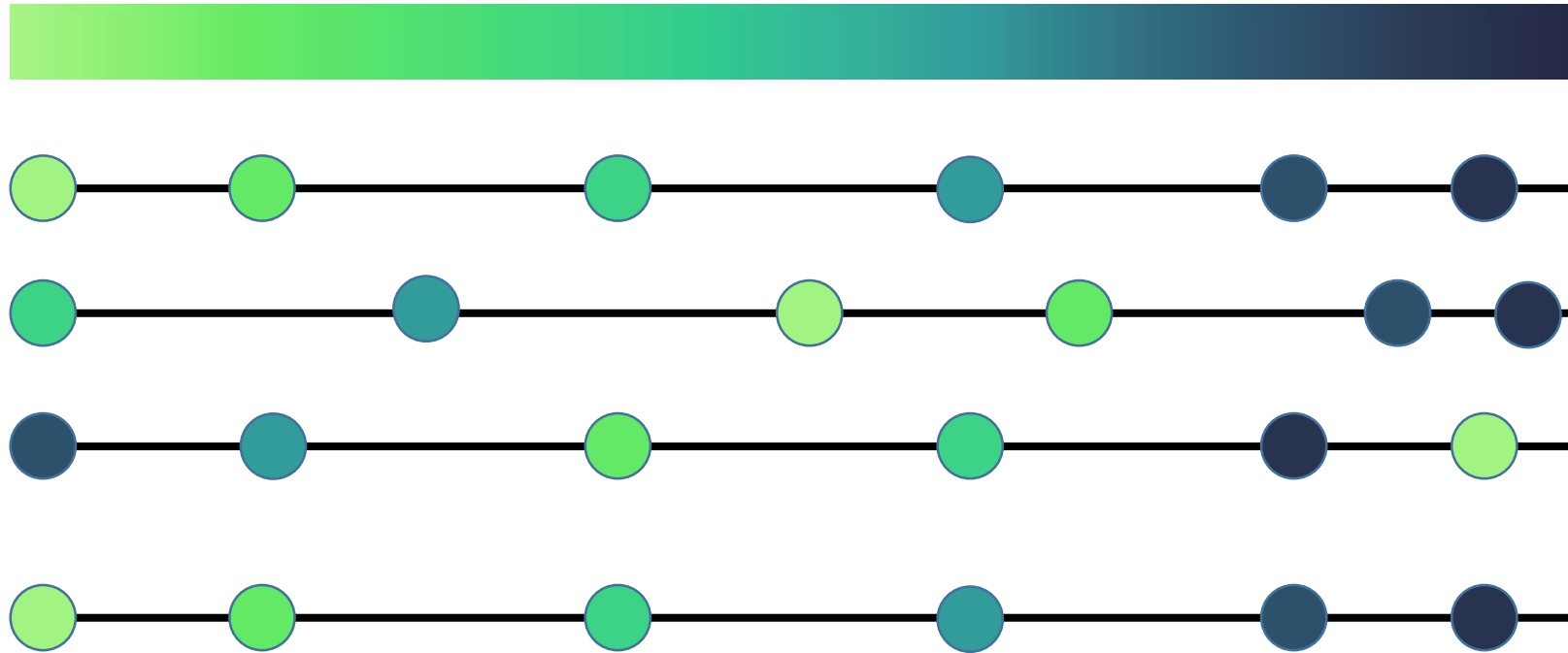
Use color to encode distance **in the reference row**

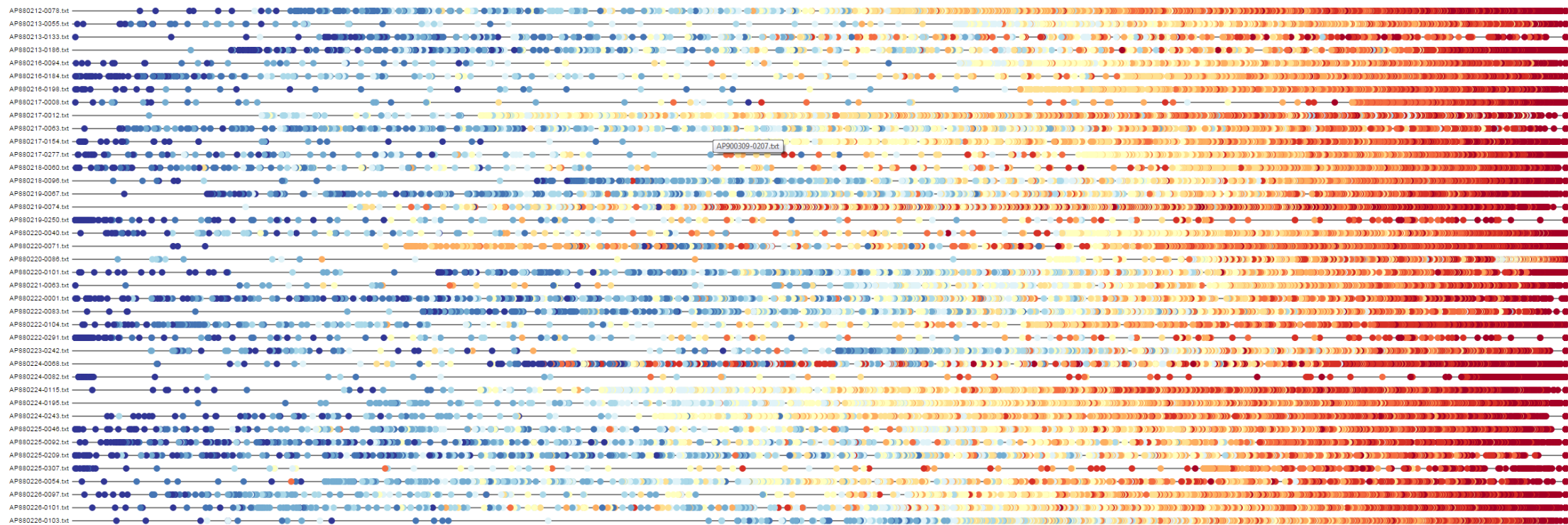




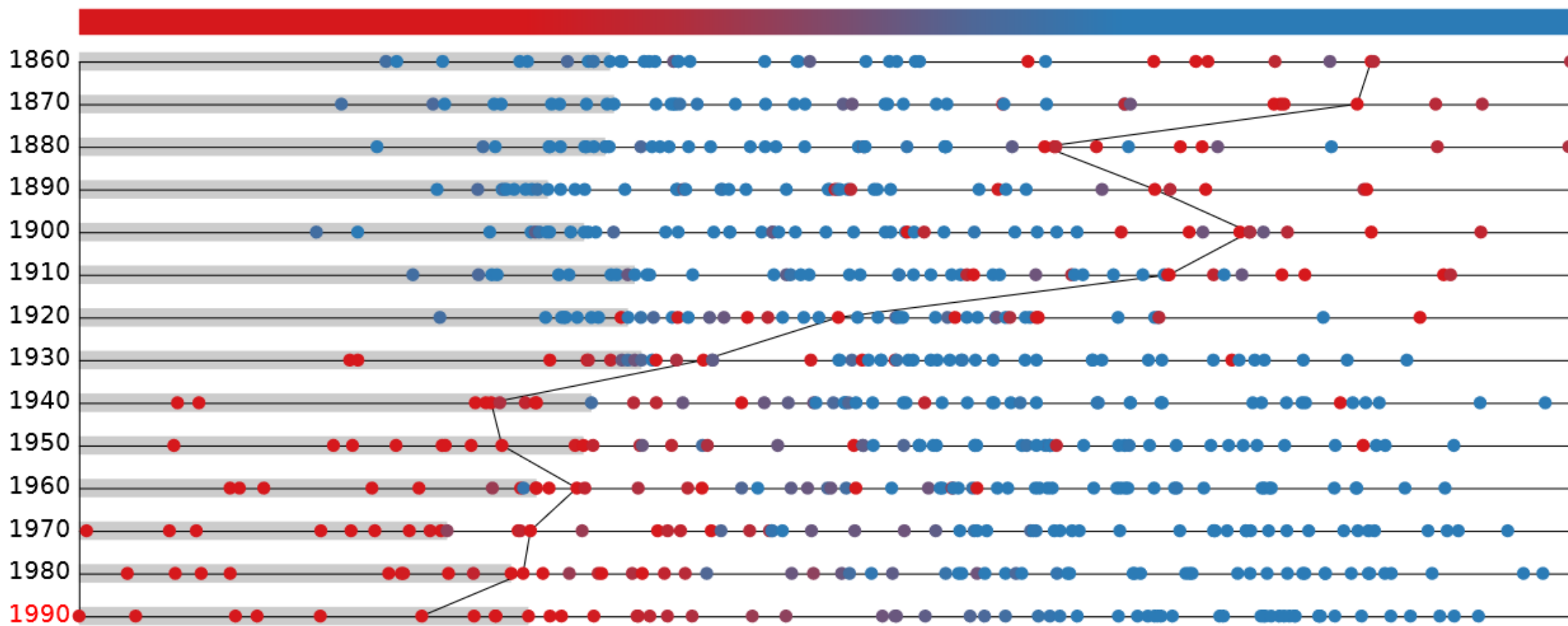
# Stacked/Chained buddy plots

Use color to encode distance **in the reference**



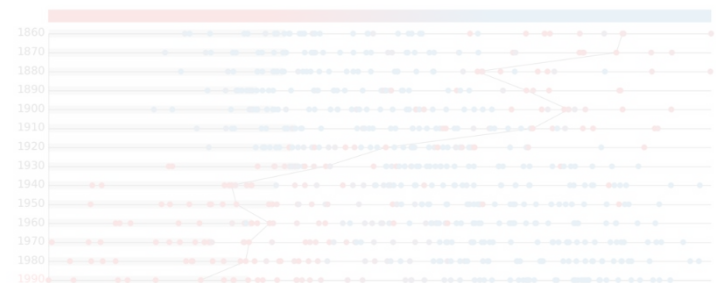


# Same word... different embedding



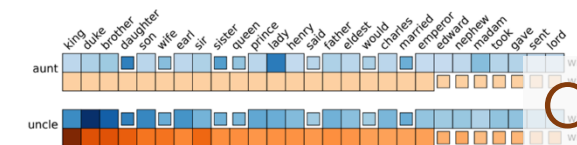
Broadcast

# 1. Similarities (local distances)



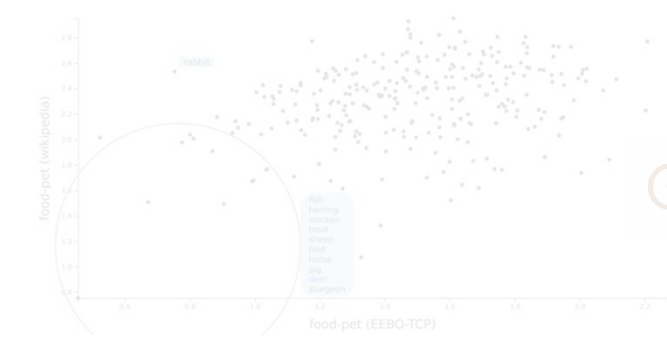
Buddy Plots

# 2. Co-Occurrences



Co-occurrence Matrices

# 3. Concept Axes



Concept Axis Plots

# **Why are words similar?**

## **Understanding word co-occurrence**

Similarity based on co-occurrence

count how often one word occurs near another

Co-occurrence matrix

main form of input data

many models approximate the matrix [reconstruct]

Useful for understanding and diagnosing models

# Co-occurrence view

How do we view the massive matrix?

- color encoding [heat map] – density, relative values

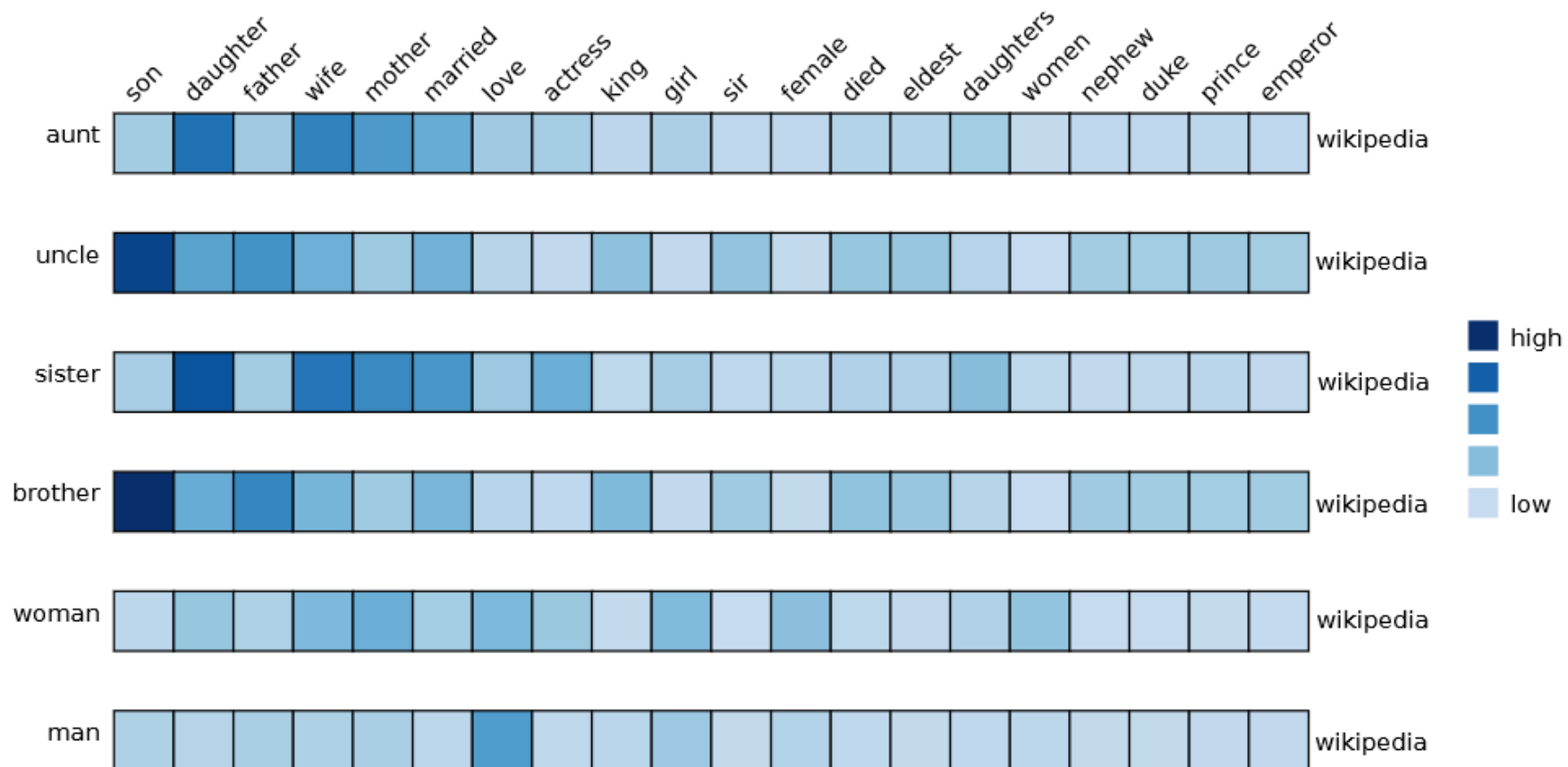
- select rows [specify words of interest]

- select columns [metrics of interestingness – given rows]

  - highest values

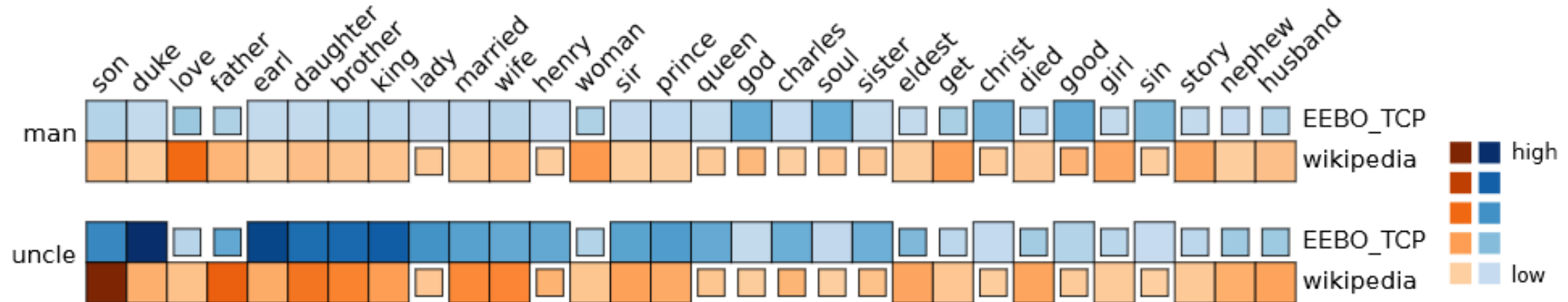
  - highest variance

# Co-occurrence matrix view



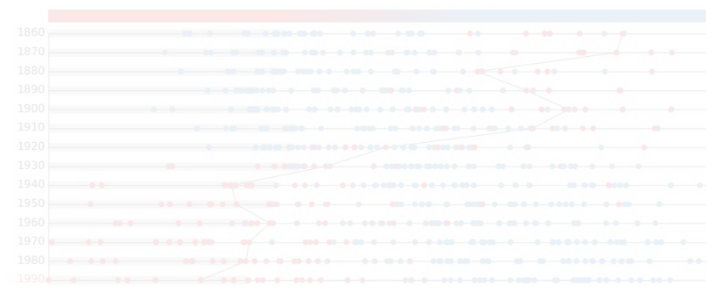
# Matrix comparison view

High variance words in one embedding may be low in the other



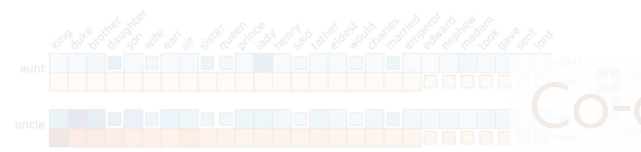


# 1. Similarities (local distances)



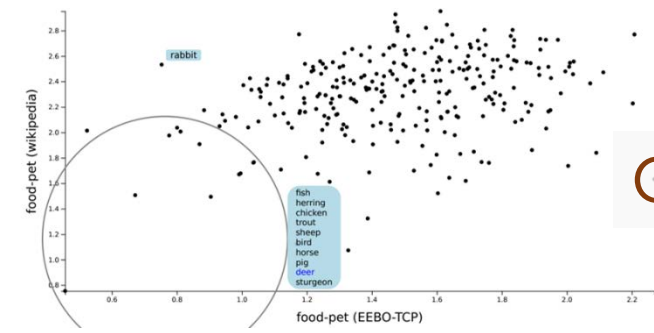
Buddy Plots

# 2. Co-Occurrences



Co-occurrence Matrices

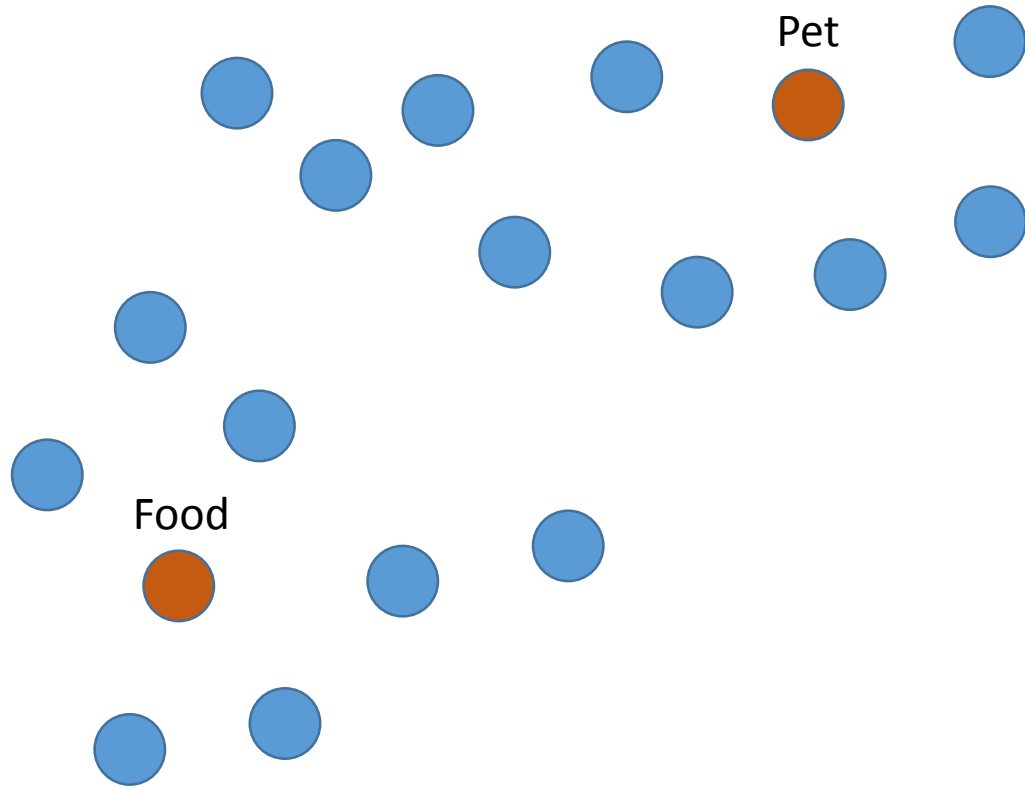
# 3. Concept Axes



Concept Axis Plots

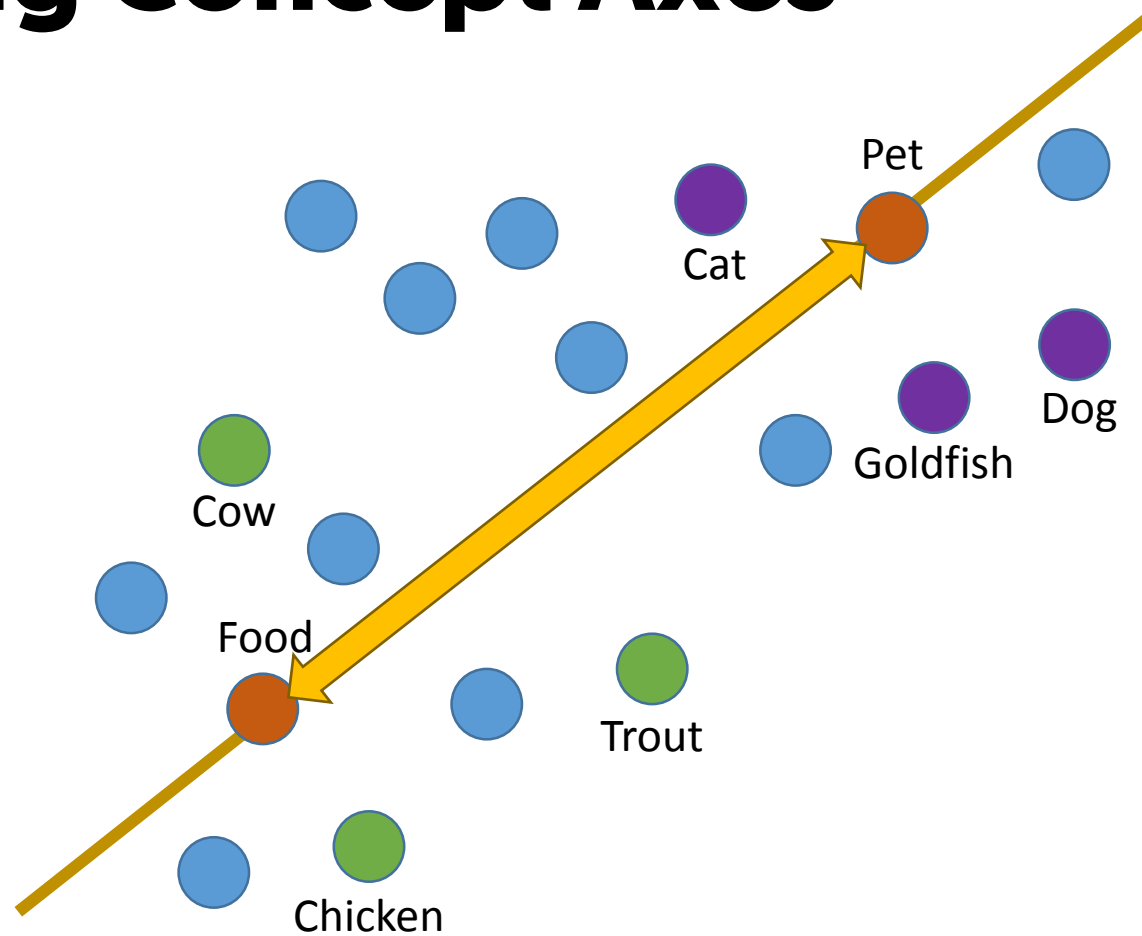
# Concept Axes: Understanding Semantic Directions

Opposing concepts  
make an axis



# Concept Axes: Understanding Concept Axes

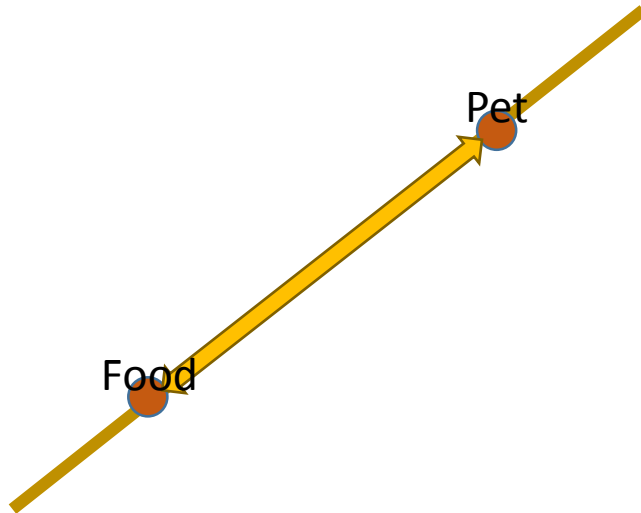
Define an axis from  
one concept to  
another



# Ways to define axes

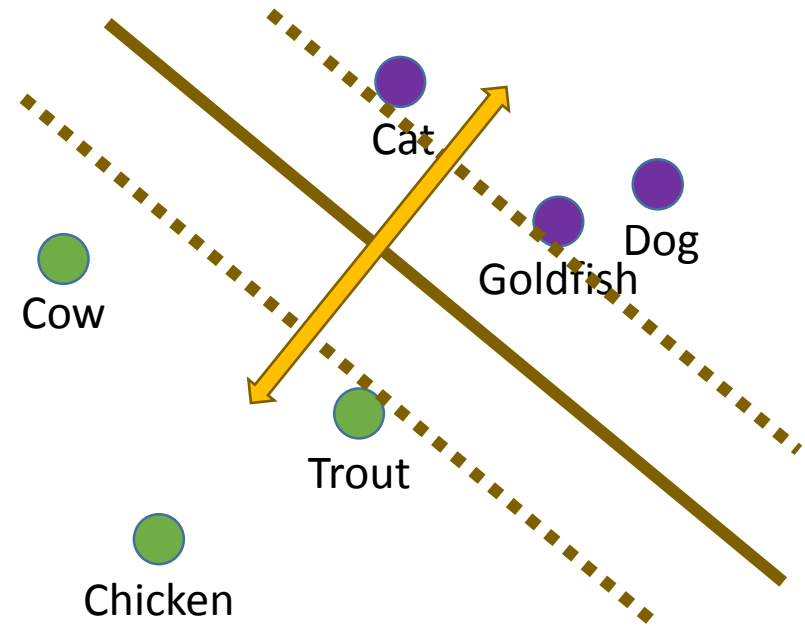
## Vector between two concepts

Interaxis - Kim et al., 2015



## Classifier between two groups

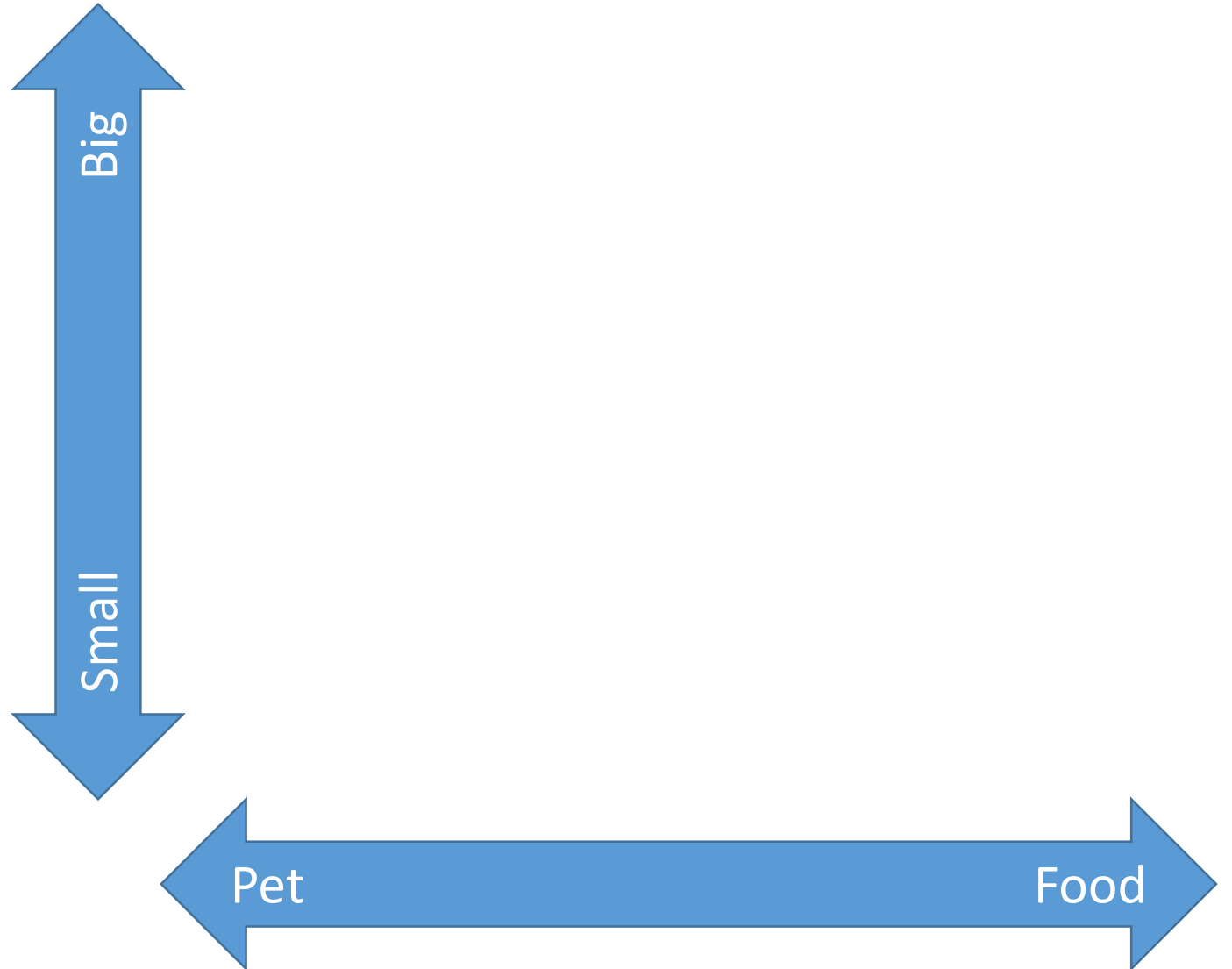
Explainers – Gleicher, 2013



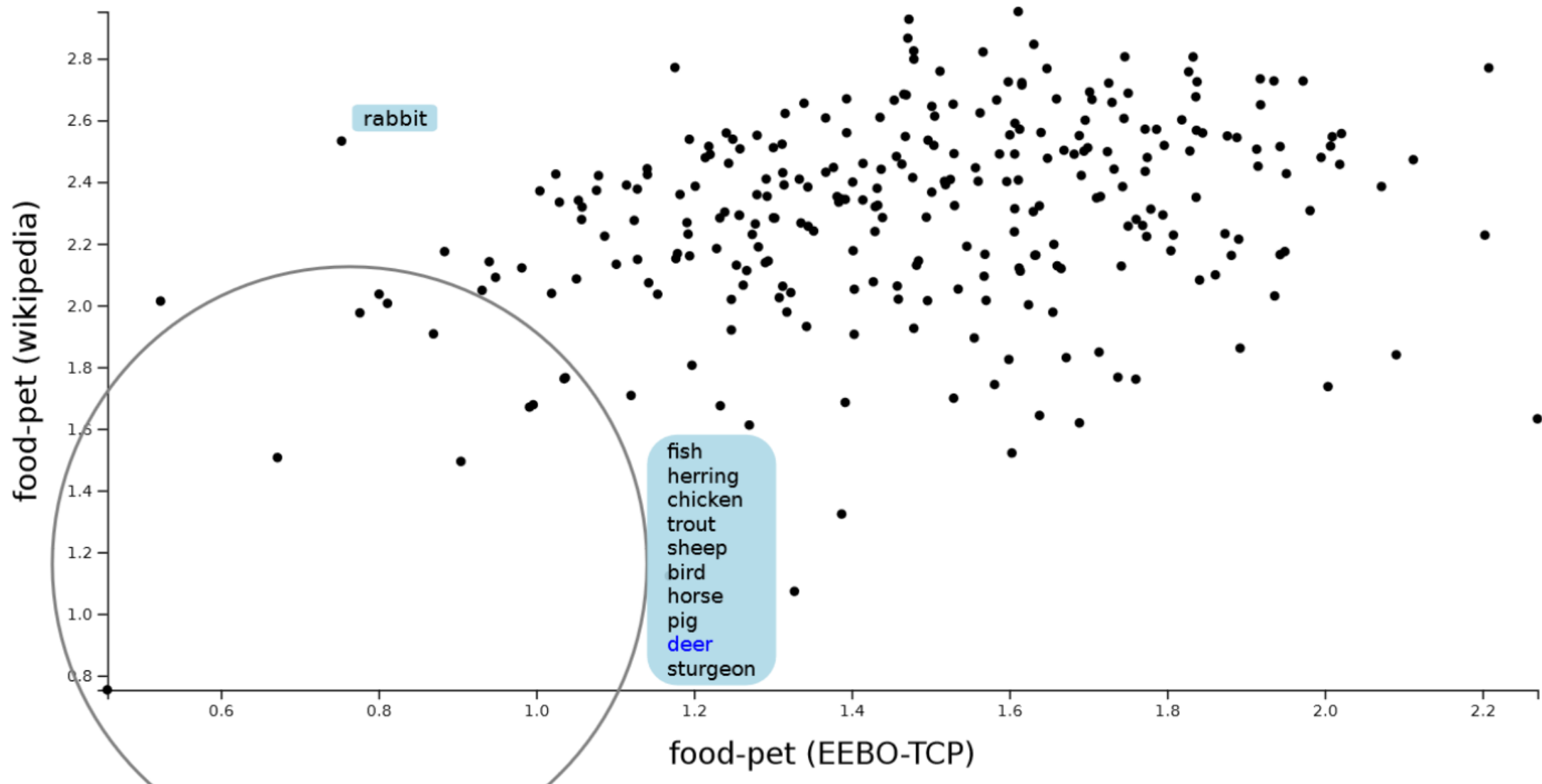
# Multiple Concept Axes

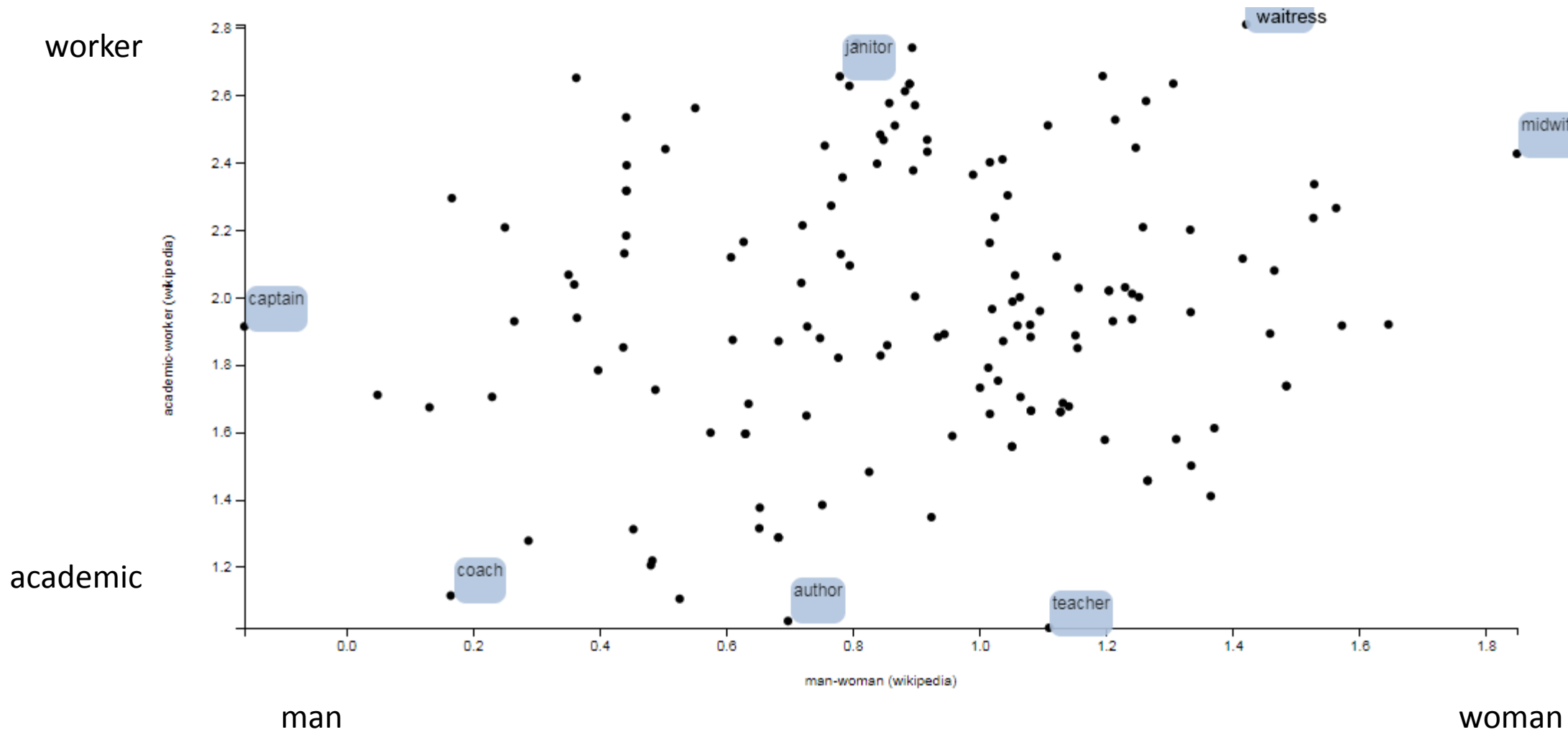
Use multi-variate plots

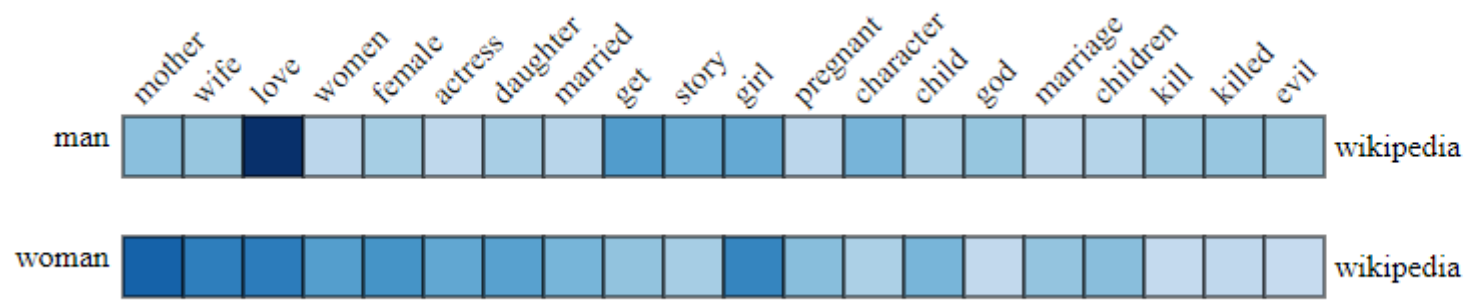
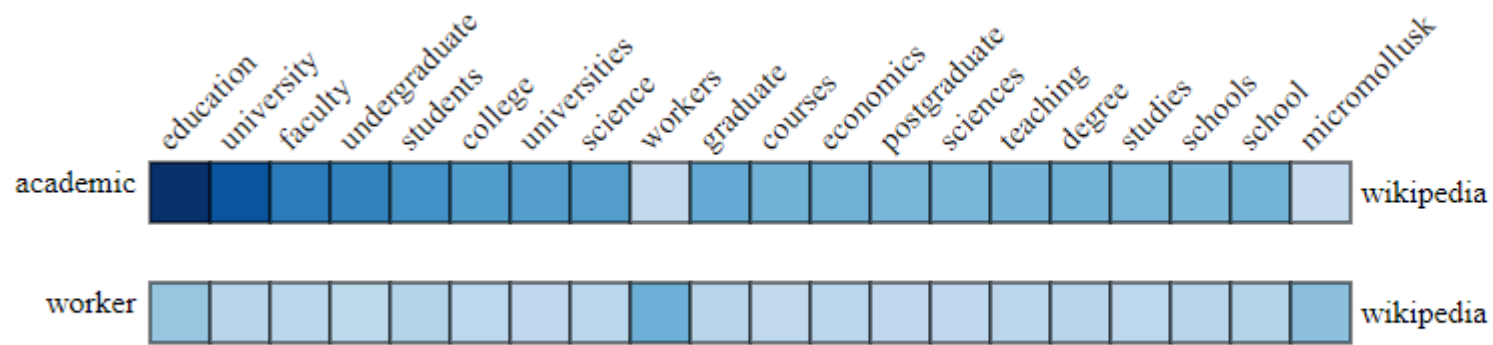
2D = Scatterplot



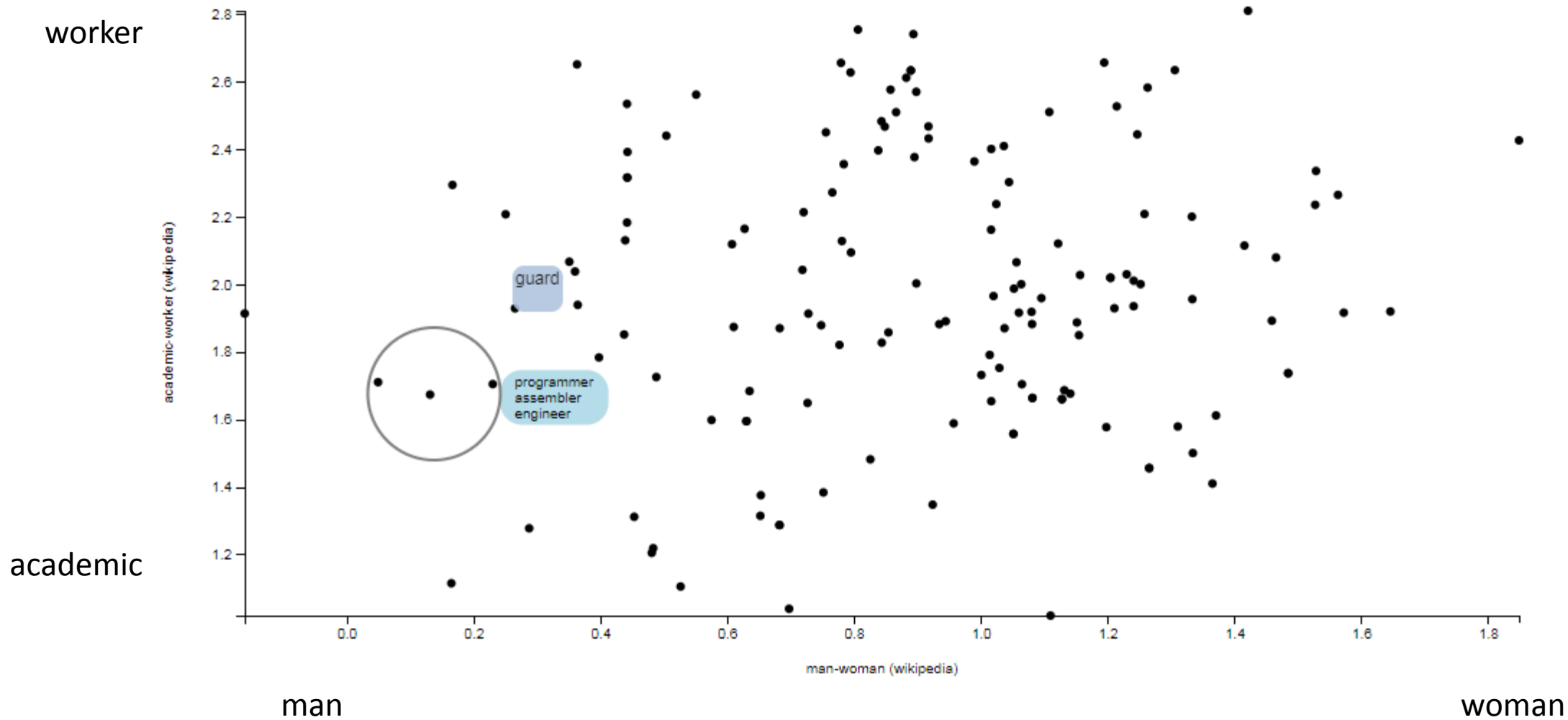
# Scatterplot Interaction

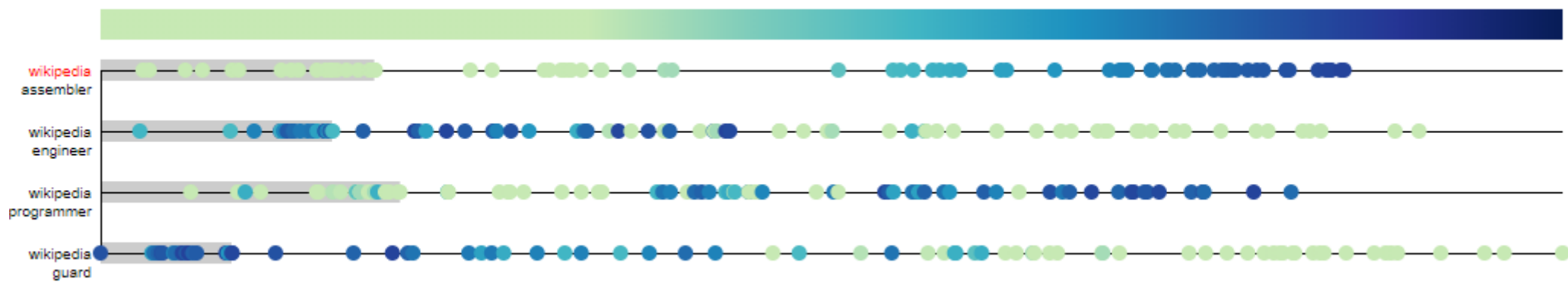




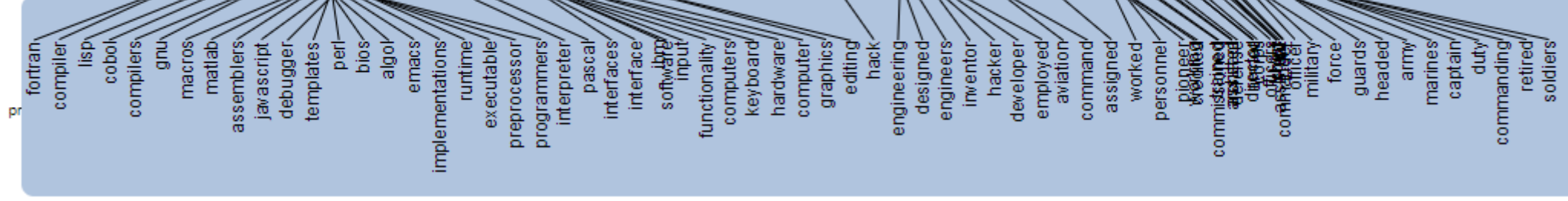




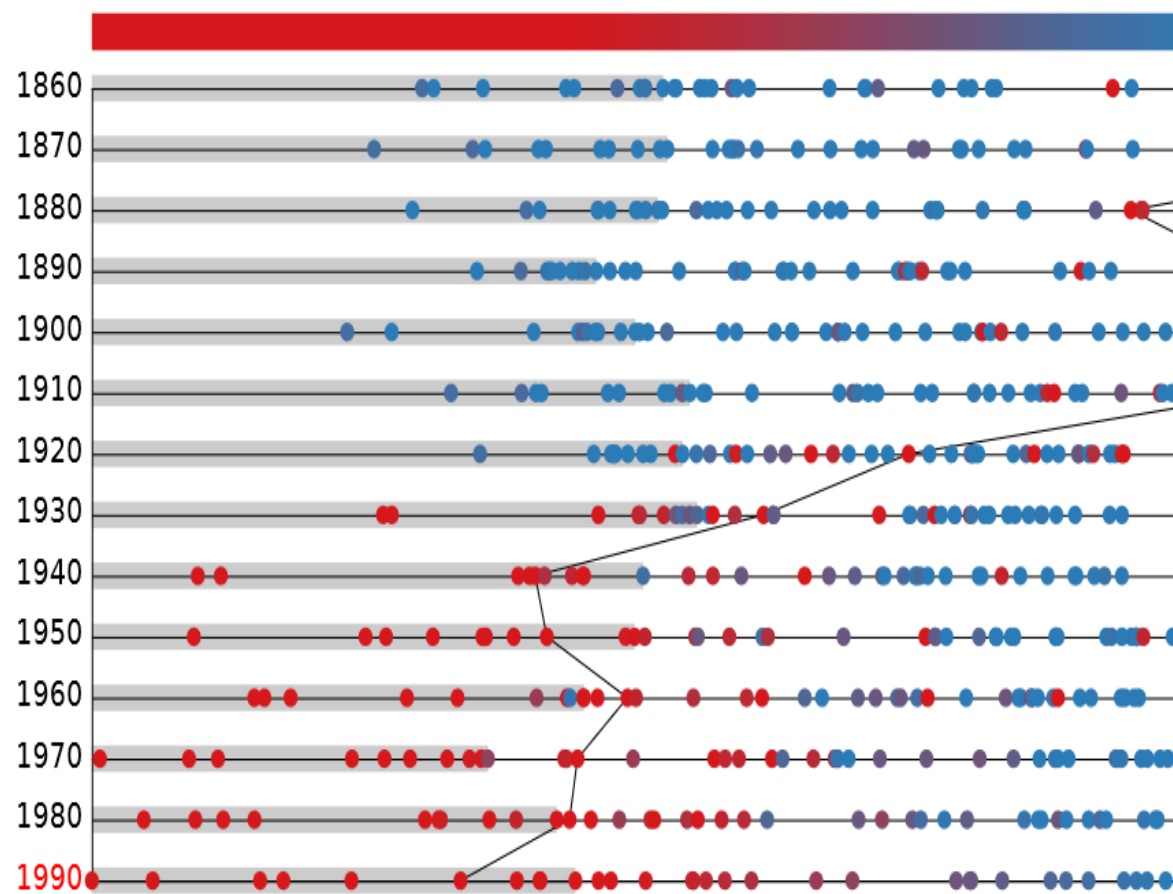
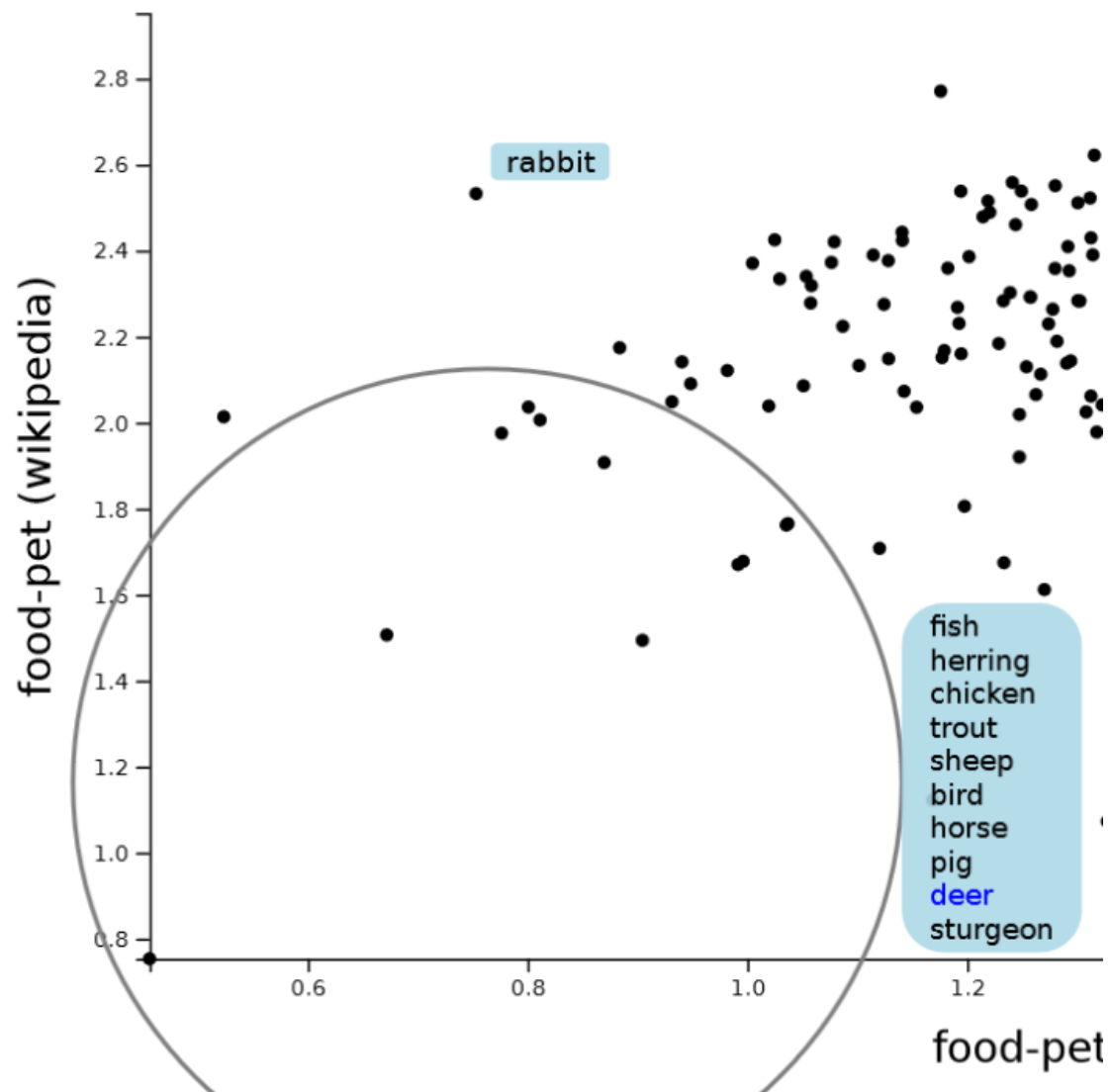




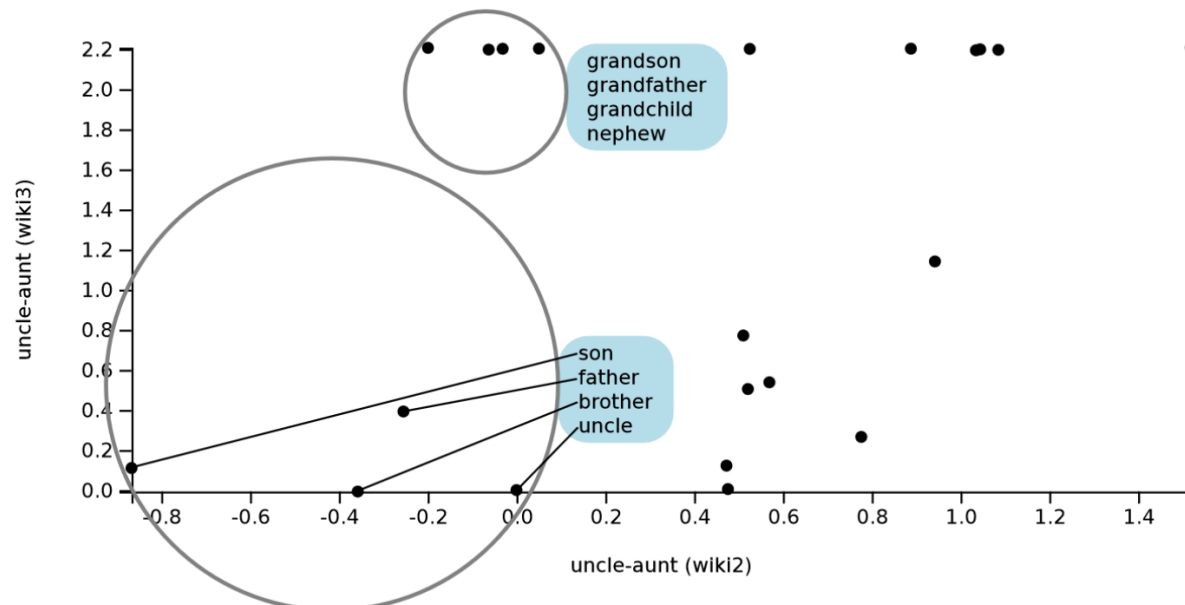
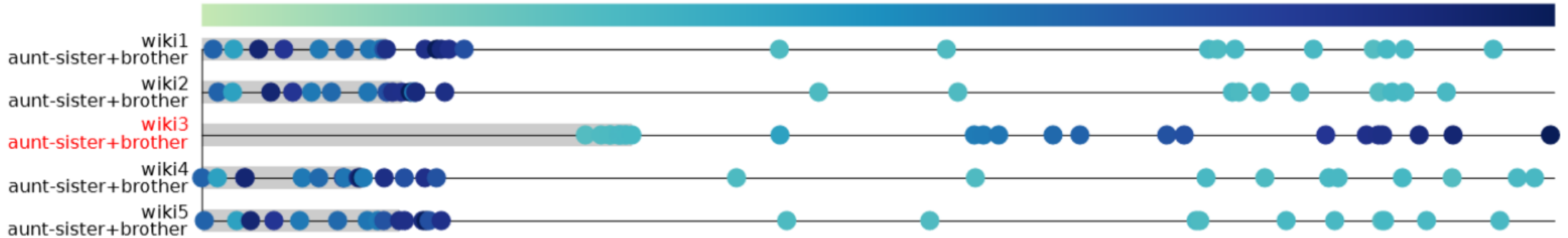
wikipedia  
assembler



# Application: Word meaning change



# Application: Stability Assessment



# Implementation

<http://graphics.cs.wisc.edu/Vis/EmbVis/>

Everything runs on line (simplified interfaces)  
cloud version uses small models

Python backend / D3 frontend

# Limitations

Implementation    Usability and Scalability

Effectiveness      Evaluation [of designs]

Completeness      More Tasks  
Identifying Probes  
Explicit Comparison  
Connection to [model] evaluation  
Feedback to model building

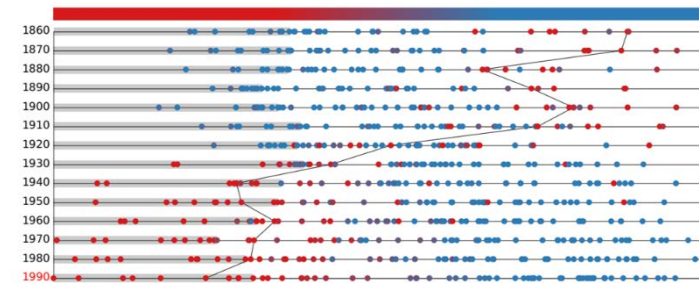
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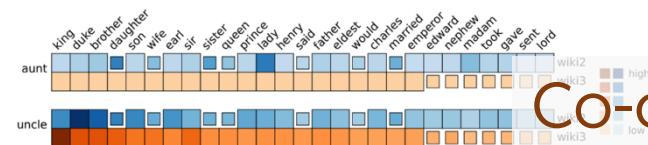
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## Designs for 3 unmet needs



Buddy Plots

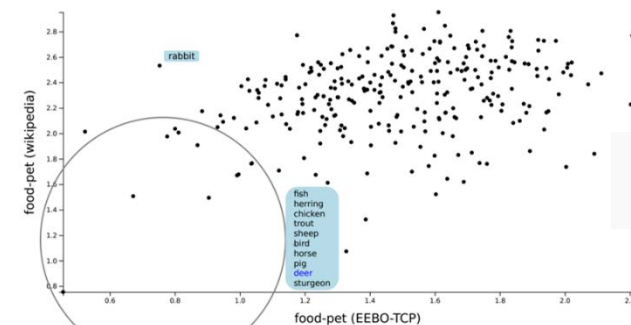


Co-occurrence Matrices

<http://graphics.cs.wisc.edu/Vis/EmbVis/>

### Acknowledgments

This work is funded in part by NSF 1162037 and DARPA FA8750-17-2-0107



Concept Axis Plots