DATASCI207-005/007 Applied Machine Learning

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Today's Agenda

- Embeddings for Text
- Walkthroughs:
 - Embedding example
 - Modeling with text

Words & Meaning

What is a word?

How to represent word meaning?

Ludwig Wittgenstein:

• "The meaning of a word is its use in the language."

Vector Semantics

- Words that occur in similar contexts tend to have similar meanings
- Embeddings:
 - learning representations of the meaning of words directly from their distributions in texts
- There are self-supervised ways to learn representations of the input
 - vs. by hand via feature engineering
 - concern of NLP research

Vector Semantics

- representing a word as a point in a multidimensional semantic space that is derived from the <u>distributions</u> of word neighbors
 - Word vectors: embeddings
 - a stricter application: to only dense vectors, ex.: word2vec
- vector semantic models can be learned automatically from text without supervision

For example, suppose you didn't know the meaning of the word *ongchoi* (a recent borrowing from Cantonese) but you see it in the following contexts:

- (6.1) Ongchoi is delicious sauteed with garlic.
- (6.2) Ongchoi is superb over rice.
- (6.3) ...ongchoi leaves with salty sauces...

And suppose that you had seen many of these context words in other contexts:

- (6.4) ...spinach sauteed with garlic over rice...
- (6.5) ...chard stems and leaves are delicious...
- (6.6) ...collard greens and other salty leafy greens



Fig. 6.1 shows a visualization of embeddings learned for sentiment analysis, showing the location of selected words projected down from 60-dimensional space into a two dimensional space. Notice the distinct regions containing positive words, negative words, and neutral function words.

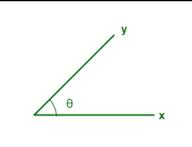
Distance: Tokens (One-Hot Encoding)

$$d(A,B) = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (A_i - B_i)^2}$$
 A and B in the i-th dimension

Term	One-Hot Encoding
loan	[1, 0, 0]
investment	[0, 1, 0]
insurance	[0, 0, 1]

Equal Distance: The Euclidean distance between any two different vectors is the same.

- Distance between "loan" and "investment": $\sqrt{(1-0)^2+(0-1)^2+(0-0)^2}=\sqrt{1+1+0}=$
- Distance between "loan" and "insurance": $\sqrt{(1-0)^2+(0-0)^2+(0-1)^2}=\sqrt{1+0+1}=\sqrt{2}$ Distance between "investment" and "insurance": $\sqrt{(0-0)^2+(1-0)^2+(0-1)^2}=$
 - $\sqrt{0+1+1} = \sqrt{2}$



$$\cos(heta) = rac{\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}}{\|\mathbf{A}\| \|\mathbf{B}\|} = rac{\sum\limits_{i=1}^n A_i B_i}{\sqrt{\sum\limits_{i=1}^n A_i^2} \cdot \sqrt{\sum\limits_{i=1}^n B_i^2}}, ext{ cosine similarity always belongs to the interval [-1, 1]}$$

Cosine Similarity between "loan" and "investment":

- Dot product: $[1,0,0] \cdot [0,1,0] = 0$
- Magnitudes: $\|[1,0,0]\|=1$ and $\|[0,1,0]\|=1$
- Cosine similarity: $\frac{0}{1.1} = 0$

Cosine Similarity between "loan" and "insurance":

- Dot product: $[1,0,0] \cdot [0,0,1] = 0$
- Magnitudes: ||[1,0,0]|| = 1 and ||[0,0,1]|| = 1
- Cosine similarity: $\frac{0}{1.1} = 0$

Cosine Similarity between "investment" and "insurance":

- Dot product: $[0, 1, 0] \cdot [0, 0, 1] = 0$
- Magnitudes: $\|[0,1,0]\| = 1$ and $\|[0,0,1]\| = 1$
- Cosine similarity: $\frac{0}{1.1} = 0$

Building Language Models: A Basic Overview

Tokenization/ Preprocessing **Embedding** Modeling Vectorization Normalize text Segment text One-hot encoding Train a model ('token') • Learn an Lowercase Word-level embedding Remove tokenization Use an existing punctuation embedding

N-gram tokenization Lemmatization:

• Etc.

sung

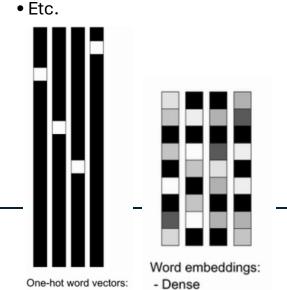
• Etc.

sing: sing, sang,

Stop word removal

URL formatting

- Ex.: "the cat sat on the mat."
 - Character-level
 - Map to an identifier
 - index of all terms
 - convert integer into a vector



- High-dimensional

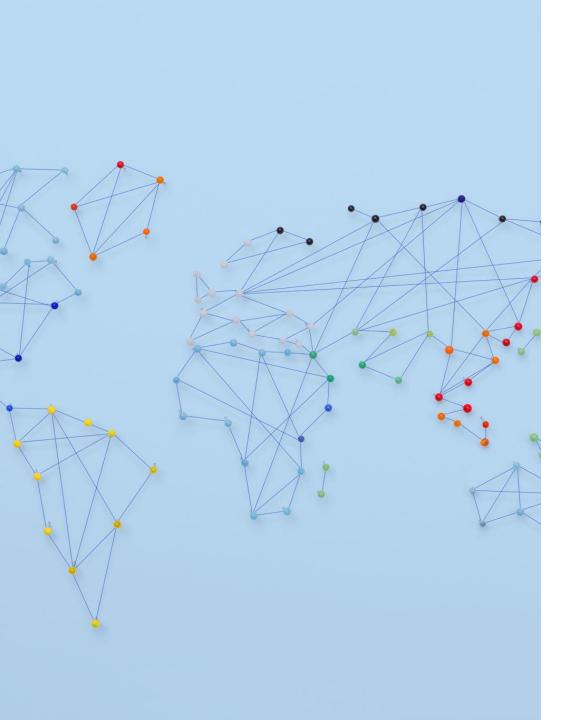
- Hardcoded

- Lower-dimensional

- Learned from data

Text The cat sat on the mat. Standardization Standardized text the cat sat on the mat Tokenization **Tokens** "the", "cat", "sat", "on", "the", "mat" Indexing Token indices 3, 26, 65, 9, 3, 133 One-hot encoding or embedding Vector 0 0 0 encodina of indices

Image Ref.: Chollet, F., & Chollet, F. (2021). Deep learning with Python. Simon and Schuster.



Perfect Embedding?

- Is there some ideal word-embedding space?
 - Can we map human language perfectly so that such an embedding space could be used for any natural language processing task?