#### Word embeddings & vectors

Edgar Salas Gironés, e.girones@tudelft.nl

June 29, 2025

## The Challenge of Representing Text

- Machines can't do much analyzing text in its raw forms:
  - Lexical similarity.
  - Count words or n-grams..
- However, machines can do way more with numbers! Some examples:
  - Arithmetic functions: Add, subtract, multiply, normalize...
  - Statistical functions: Identify variance, means, distances...
  - Probabilistic functions: KL/JS divergence, probabilities, bayeian inference....

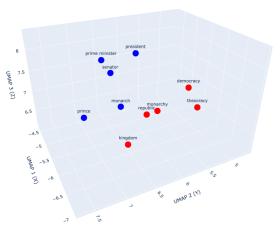
## How do we represent words? Word embeddings!

What is a word embedding? It is a vector that 'maps' word(s) into a vector space.

$$\vec{v}_{\text{climate}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.12 \\ -0.87 \\ \vdots \\ 0.45 \end{bmatrix}$$

- How is this value defined? Learned from large
- $\vec{v}_{\text{climate}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.12 \\ -0.87 \\ \vdots \\ 0.45 \end{bmatrix}$  o Words that occur in similar contexts tend to have similar meanings, "You shall know a word by the company it keeps." (Firth, 1957)

#### Example: let's plot a few words



## Two types of embeddings: Static vs contextual embedding

- One embedding per word!
- Why is this a problem? There is no possibility of disambiguation:
  - party: party leader, birthday party
  - draft: draft beer, football draft, policy draft
- Solution: contextual embeddings!

# Contextual Embeddings (e,g, BERT)

- Transformer-based models (e.g., BERT) generate vectors in context.
- Word meaning varies by sentence.
- Applications in policy:
  - Argument mining.
  - Detecting changes in sentiment or position.
  - Fine-grained text classification.
- Embeddings now at sentence, paragraph, or document level.

#### **Examples**

Given this sentence: "The minister submitted a policy draft", and these candidate sentences...

- The pub served warm draft beer.
- The NBA draft is taking place.
- The bill has passed.

what would you prefer the text embedding model to do?

Go to code...

#### Extra: Dimensionality reduction!

Why dimensionality reduction? Curse of dimentionality: More dimensions, data becomes more sparse...

Solution? We reduce dimensions! Somehow transform many dimensions, (e.g. a sentence-transformers model of 768 dimensions) to a few...

- PCA.
- t-SNE, example here.
- UMAP, example here.