

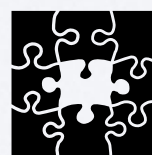


GeCKo, 18 May 2020

Integrating Generic and Contextual Knowledge

Analysing Lexical Semantic Change with Contextualised Word Representations

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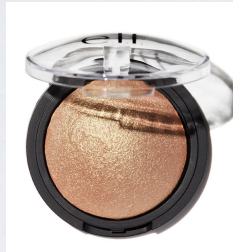
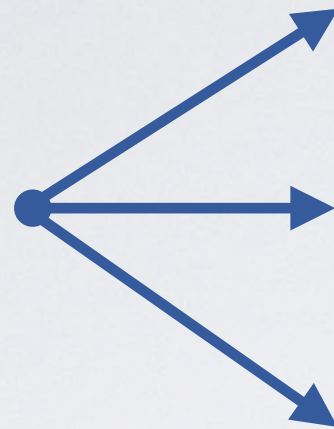
University of Amsterdam



Types



highlighter



Senses



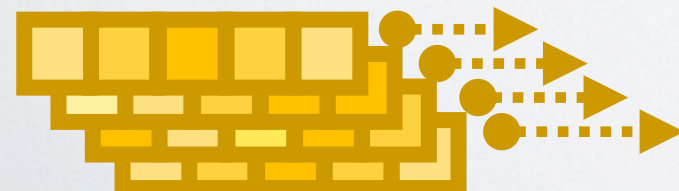
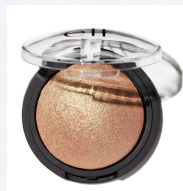
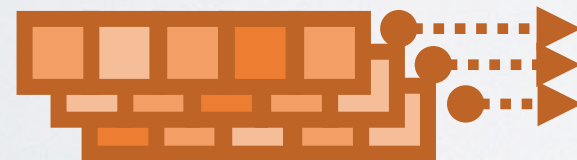
highlighter-pen



highlighter-makeup



Usages: contextualised representations



Number of usage types is **lexeme-specific** and **induced** from language use.

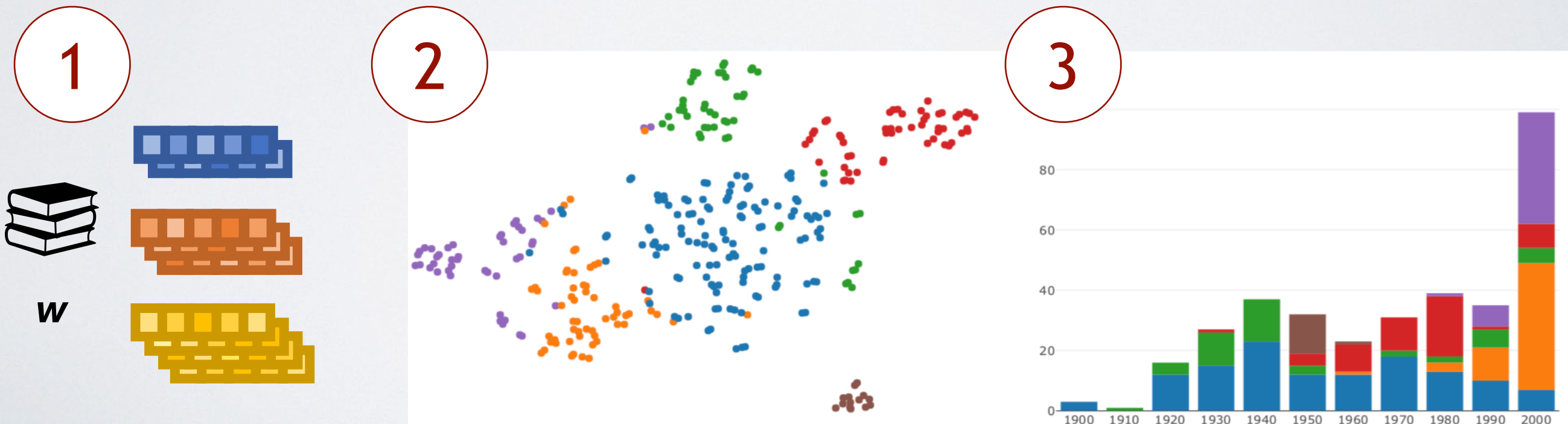
Usage vectors are **characterised by contexts of occurrence** – not by lists of nearest neighbouring words.

`<s> ... highlighter ... <\s>`

Method

For each word of interest w

- (1) **extract** contextualised representations for all occurrences of w in the corpus, using a language model (e.g., BERT or ELMo)
- (2) **cluster** all representations of w into usage types by automatically selecting the optimal number of clusters (e.g. K-Means + silhouette score or Affinity Propagation)
- (3) **organise** usage clusters into diachronic usage distributions (frequency-based or probability-based)
- (4) quantify degree of change by comparing representations and usage distributions



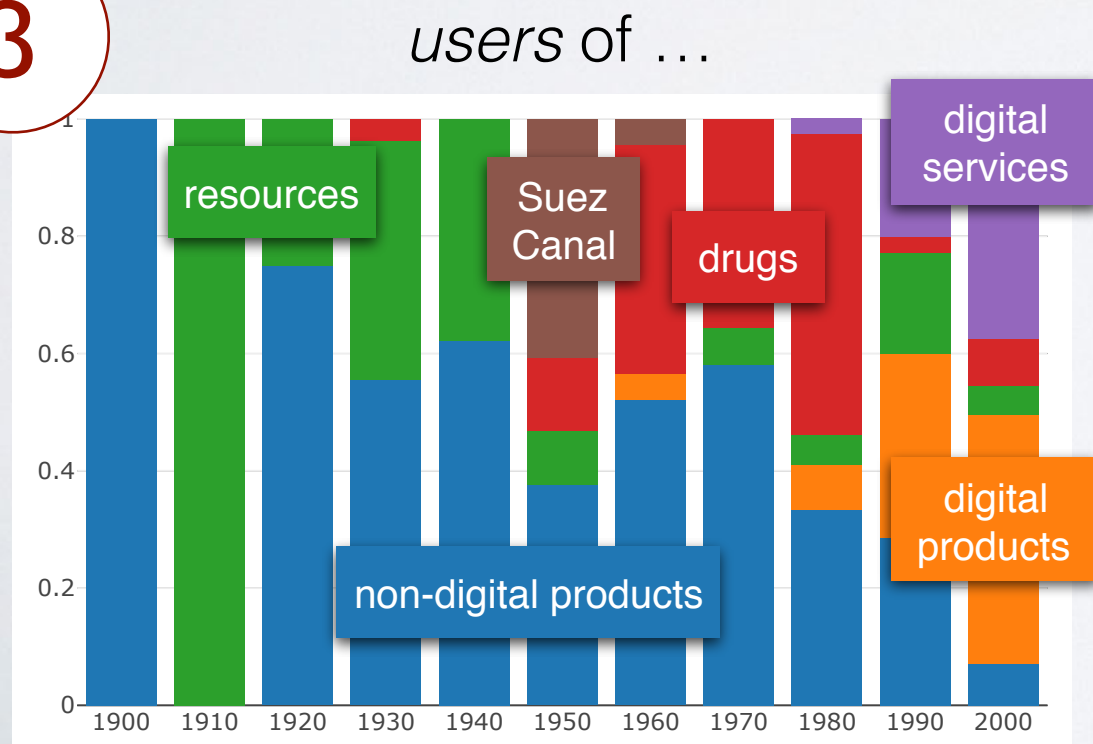
Contextualised representations (left) and usage type distributions (right) for the word *users* as it occurs in COHA (Davies, 2012)

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3



4

Jensen-Shannon Divergence ()

Entropy Difference ()

Average Pairwise Distance ()

Are the resulting usage clusters interpretable?

*'the **ceiling** of a church'*
*'prefer the open sky to a **ceiling**'*

*'**ceiling** prices'*
*'breaking through the **ceiling**'*

literal vs metaphorical

polysemy and
homonymy

*'full of questions,
intensely **curious**'*

*'half fearful, half
curious'*

*'the most **curious**
reading'*
*'a **curious** sense of
gratitude'*

*'**wireless**
device'*
*'**wireless**
network'*

entity names

*'**wirelessly**'*

*'verizon
wireless
theater'*

affixation

syntactic
functionality

*'**refuse** to hire'*
*'**refuse** or neglect to
perform'*

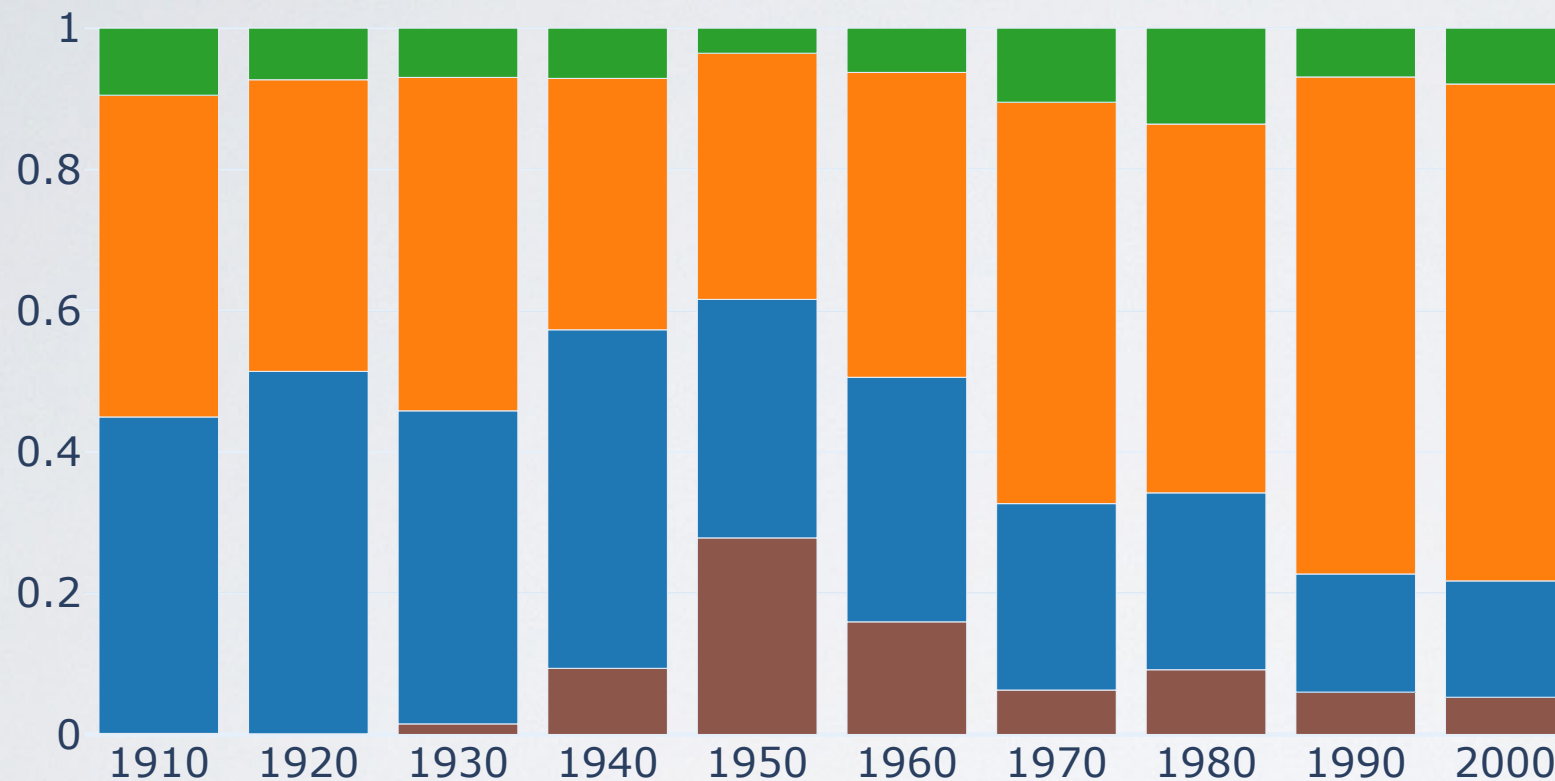
*'the **refuse** of the
schools'*

*'**refuse** a draft'*

*'**refuse**, and you die'*

What types of lexical change are detected?

broadening (incl. metaphorisation)



- I hung colored lights around my *curtainless* windows
- inflatable *curtain*-type head-protection bags
- raising the *curtain* on its [...] tax-reform program
- bureaucracies [...] on both sides of the *curtain*

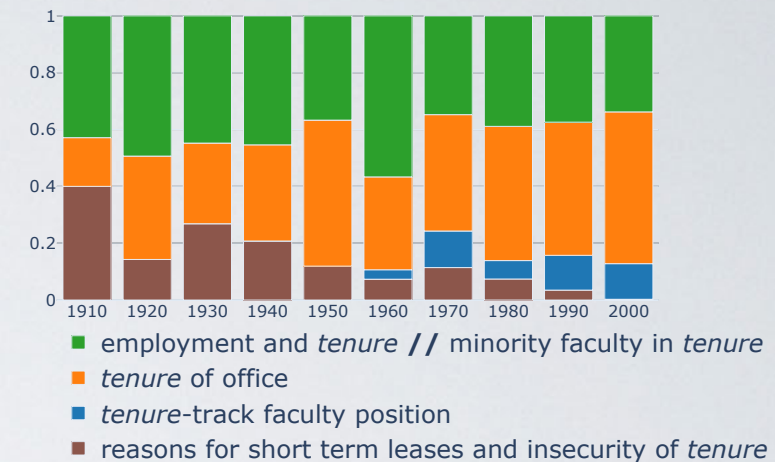


COHA (Davies, 2012)

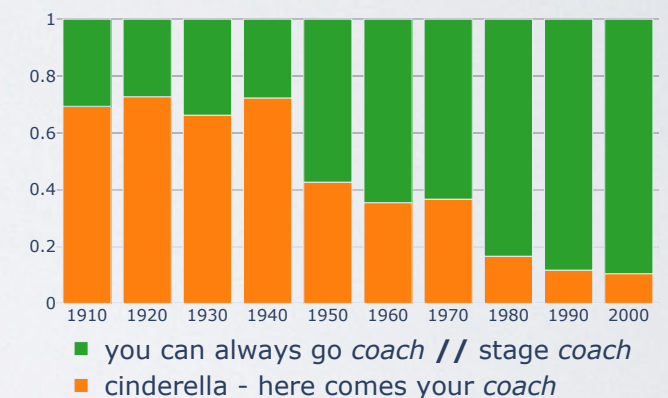


COCA (Davies, 2010)

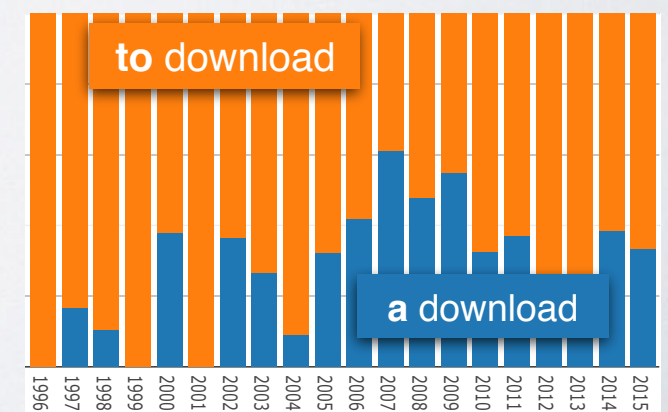
narrowing



shift



new syntactic role



Correlation with human judgements

Diachronic Usage Pair Similarity

A crowdsourced dataset of similarity judgements for more than 3K English word usage pairs (16 lemmas) from different time periods.

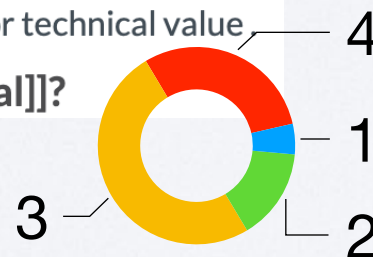
NEW DATASET: DUPS

federal

Please read carefully the following two sentences where the word [[federal]] occurs:

- robert m . hitchcock , who prosecuted the amerasia case in 1945 , testified today that he had been gravely handicapped because the government ' s best evidence had been produced by illegal seizures by [[federal]] agents . the prosecution , he asserted , was in fact fortunate under the circumstances to have done as well as it did .
- there should be such a fire every saturday afternoon at the same time with the same actual damage . this time it was the records and documents of the [[federal]] trade commision , said to be " priceless . " also the reels of official motion pictures of historical or technical value

How similar are the two occurrences of [[federal]]?



Significant rank correlation between averaged human similarity judgements and BERT similarity scores for 10 out of 16 words.

Data: GEMS (Gulordava & Baroni, 2011)
100 words w/ shift scores.

Shift score: average human judgement on a word's meaning change between 1960 and 2000 (on a 4-points scale).

Metric: Spearman rank correlation between annotated change score and our three measures of change.

Frequency difference	0.068
Entropy difference (<i>max</i>)	0.278
Jensen-Shannon divergence (<i>max</i>)	0.276
Average pairwise distance (<i>Euclidean, max</i>)	0.285
Gulordava and Baroni (2011)	0.386
Frermann and Lapata (2016)	0.377

but wait for it...

Algorithm	English	German	Latin	Swedish
Word2vec CBOW cosine similarity baseline				
Incremental	0.210	0.145	0.217	-0.012
Procrustes	0.285	0.439*	0.387*	0.458*
Fine-tuned contextualised embeddings (top layer)				
ELMo Cosine similarity	0.254	0.740*	0.360*	0.252
ELMo Average pairwise distance	0.605*	0.560*	-0.113	0.569*
BERT Cosine similarity	0.225	0.590*	0.561*	0.185
BERT Average pairwise distance	0.546*	0.427*	0.372*	0.254

(Kutuzov and Giulianelli, 2020)

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Gulordava, K., and Baroni, M. (2011). A Distributional Similarity Approach to the Detection of Semantic Change in the Google Books Ngram Corpus. In *Proceedings of the GEMS*.

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