Automatic Detection of Idiomatic Language

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**Abstract**. TODO: *To be written after everything else is done*

**Keywords**: *Should I add keywords for the project proposal?*

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# Introduction

*// Mention relevance of idioms detection in translation and semantic parsing*

*// Idioms appear over time, so we need ever-growing corpora. This motivates unsupervised approach over supervised.*

*// Write examples of VNCs found in VNC-Token Dataset*

Multiword Expressions (MWEs) are combinations of multiple words that exhibit some degree of idiomaticity, but not necessarily [1]. Verb-noun combinations (VNCs) are a common type of MWEs that consist of a verb with a noun in its direct object position [1].

# Literature Review

Much research on MWE identification focuses on the task of the identification of specific kinds on MWEs, such as English VNCs [1] [2] [3], while other authors focus on multilingual detection of MWEs [4]. Another great distinction is between the tasks of *idiom type* and *idiom token* classification; while *idiom type* classification is the task of identifying expression with possible idiomatic interpretations, *idiom token* classification focuses on distinguishing between idiomatic and literal usages of potentially idiomatic phrases [5].

This research proposal will focus on the task of detecting idiomatic usage of token-level (*idiom token* classification) English VNCs.

What distinguishes idiomatic and literal MWEs is the fact that an idiom has a different meaning from the simple composition of the meaning of its component words [3].

## Background

Past research focuses on VNC analysis since they have been able to extract lexical and semantic consistencies across different idiomatic phrases in the English language. First is the observation that most idiomatic VNCs exhibit **lexico-syntactic fixedness** [1] [3]; i.e. the phrase *see stars* often presents idiomatic meaning when the verb has active voice, the determiner is null, and the noun is in plural form, as in *see stars* or *seeing stars*; while usages with a determiner (*see the stars*), singular noun form (*see a star)*, or passive voice (*stars where seen*) often have literal interpretation [1].

**Lexical-fixedness** of idiomatic phrases means that the substitution of a near synonym for a constituent does not preserve the idiomatic meaning of the expression [3] (i.e. *see stars* and *observe stars*). Even if some idioms allow lexical variations which generate closely related meanings, these are usually highly unpredictable substitutions that can’t be considered as a rule [3].

**Syntactic-fixedness** means that many idiomatic VNCs cannot undergo syntactic variations while retaining their idiomatic interpretation (i.e. the punch let him *seeing stars* / *seeing the star*); however, it is relevant to note that idiomatic VNCs differ with respect to their degree of tolerance to semantic operations (**syntactic flexibility**) [3].

Following on the concept of lexico-syntactic fixedness, a corpus-based study by [6] demonstrates that idiomatic phrases are not as fixed as literature assumed in the past, since “the corpus data in this chapter show that-in contrast to nonidiomatic combinations of words-idioms have strongly preferred canonical form, but at the same time the occurrence of idiom variation is too common to be ignored”. This sounds redundant, as it says that idiomatic VNC identification must be on the lookout for any form of VNC variation since they can all be idiomatic. However, it also stablishes the **canonical form**, which is the base form of the idiomatic VNC (i.e. *see stars*), as a startup point for their detection. Subsequent research works on the assumption that idiomatic VNCs are more likely to appear on canonical form that non-idiomatic phrases [3].

Phrasal idioms have also been found to involve a certain degree of semantic idiosyncrasy, which means that the idiom is hard to determine without special context or previous exposure even if the meaning of the component words is clear [3] [5]. Also, although it is traditionally believed that idioms are completely non-compositional, linguists and psycholinguists claim that they show some degree of semantic compositionality [3]. This suggests that many idioms have internal semantic structure, without ignoring the fact that they are non-compositional in a traditional sense, which opens the field for the introduction of terms such as **semantic decomposability** and/or **semantic analyzability** [3]. To say that an idiomatic VNC is semantically analysable means that the constituents contribute by their independent meanings to the idiomatic interpretation; so, the more semantically analyzable an idiom is, the easier it is to interpret the idiomatic meaning from its constituents [3].

## Unsupervised Methods

// Talk about unsupervised methods such as [4] [3] [2]

Unsupervised models’ approach to detect idiomatic phrases used the assumptions mentioned in Section 2.1.

An approach by [3] calculates the lexical and syntactic fixedness in numerical values in order to generate a degree of fixedness, which is useful since idiomatic use of VNCs is believed to be both lexically and semantically more fixed than literal verb+noun combinations. To measure lexical fixedness of a pair, [3] calculates its association strength for the target pair and its variants using Pointwise Mutual Information ( [3]Equation 1).

Equation - PMI for Verb+Noun Combinations in [3]

Where , in which , being a parameter for the number of closest verbs to target and the number of closest nouns to target [3]; is the total number of verb-object pairs in the corpus;, , and are the frequency counts of the target verb+noun pair, the target verb with any other noun and the target noun with any other verb respectively.

Equation - Degree of Lexical Fixedness of Verb-Noun Combination in [3]

## Supervised Methods

Supervised model training for idiomatic phrase detection focuses on identifying if a given excerpt of a sentence is of idiomatic or literal meaning. This approach usually tackles token-level identification of VNCs as a supervised binary classification problem, classifying the use of a VNC as idiomatic of literal [1] [5].

Recent research makes use of classifier models such as k-Nearest Neighbours (k-NNs) SVM with linear and polynomial kernels, since these algorithms have been proven to work for binary classification problems [1] [5]. However, the pre-processing of known VNCs and feature creation is the task in which most research focuses on. In an attempt to exploit the knowledge on lexical and syntactic patterns presented in Section 2.1, researchers have made use of unsupervised feature encoders to train the classifiers [1] [2] [5].

One approach tries to train a Linear SVM Classifier with data obtained by using **Word Embeddings** from Word2Vec [7]. This implementation by [2] proposes the creation of two vectors that contain both the representation of the VNC and its context, called and respectively. is created by averaging the word embedding vectors of the lemmatized component words of the VNC, while is the averaging of two other vectors: and , that represent the context of the verb and noun components respectively [2]. Once and are obtained they are subtracted into a feature vector, which is then appended a Boolean feature that determines if the VNC occurs in its Canonical Form (CForm) or not, as described in [3]. The resultant feature vector is then used to train an SVM with linear kernel. The results of this approach are shown on Table 1, comparing them to the models presented in [3].

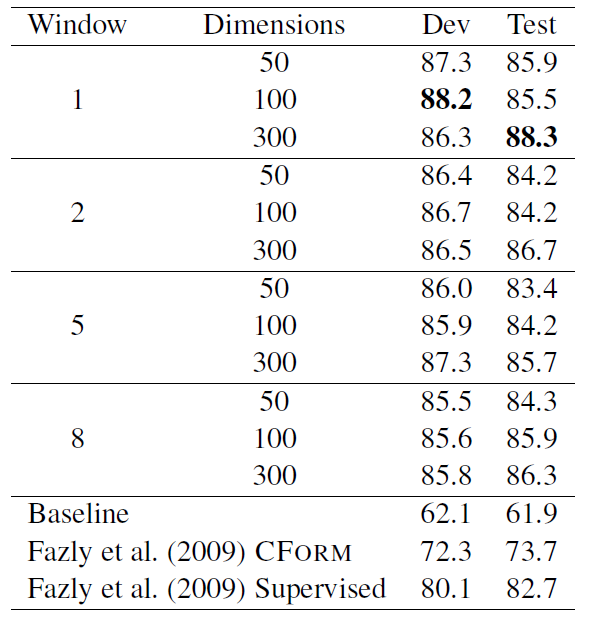


Table 1 - Accuracy Score for supervised word2vec approach by [2]

Other such approach is that of **Skip-Thoughts Vectors** (Sent2Vec) [8], used originally by [5] and then used as a base of comparison by [1]. This model uses the continuity of text from books to train an encoder-decoder model that aims to reconstruct the surrounding sentences of an encoded passage, so sentences with similar semantic and syntactic properties are mapped to similar vector representations [7]. This results in an encoder that can product highly generic sentence representations [7]. Sent2Vec was first used for idiom detection by [5] on the assumption that in a real-world application, target phrases won’t have access to a surrounding context; which motivated the exploration of distributed compositional semantic models to produce reliable estimates of idiom token classification [5]. Utility found in the Sent2Vec model is that it is possible to infer properties of the surrounding context only from the input sentence [5] [7], which allows the classifier to learn lexical and syntactic patterns without complex methods. [5] uses the resulting encodings to train three SVM classifiers with the VNC-Tokens Dataset [8]: Linear Kernel with C=1.0, Polynomial Kernel of degree = 2 and C = 1000, and Linear Kernel trained using Stochastic Gradient Descent with a learning rate of 0.0001. Results on the classifiers (Table 2) show an improvement on the baseline set by the authors, which used entire context extracted from several paragraphs.

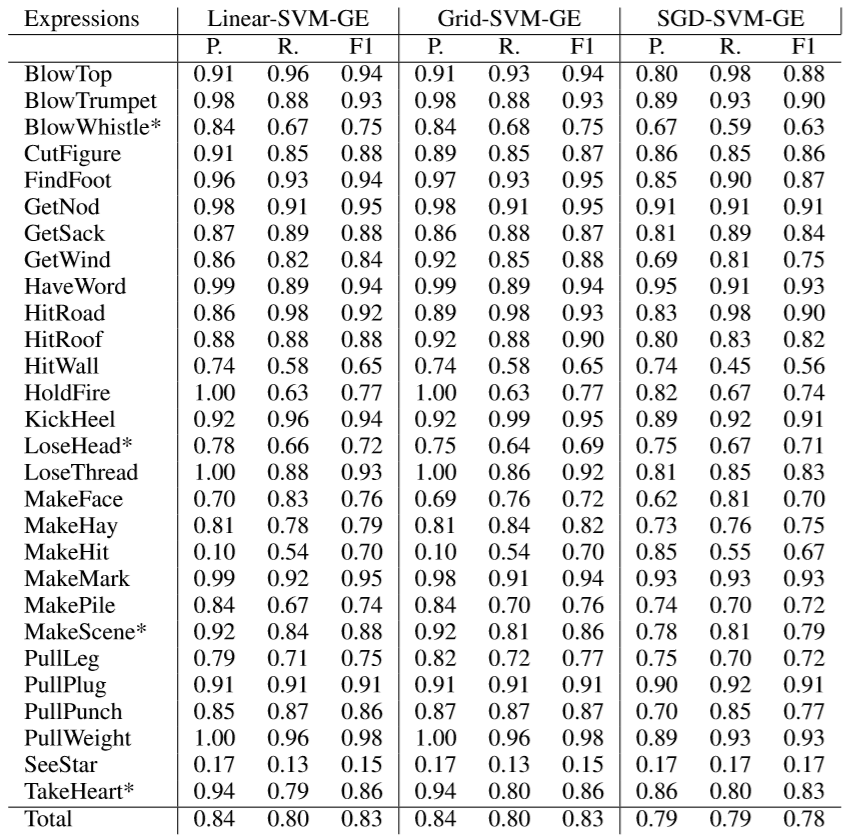


Table 2 - Precision (P.), Recall (R.), and F1-Score (F1) results on Generic Classifiers by [5]

The last studied research for the supervised learning portion of this project is that developed by [1], which also used a Linear SVM kernel but experiments with three different feature encodings for the VNCs and their context. First, they use Word2Vec’s **Skip-Gram** model[7], similarly to the approach taken by [2]; however, instead of encoding the VNC and context in different vectors and then subtracting them, [1]’s implementation averages the normalized word embeddings for each word in the sentences containing a target VNC. Secondly, they use the **Siamese CBOW** model [10] since it “learns word embeddings that are better able to represent a sentence through averaging that conventional word embeddings such as skip-gram or CBOW” [1]; the word embeddings produced for this model for a target sentence are averaged as in the Skip-Gram implementation. Lastly, they replicate the skip-thoughts model approach taken by [5] to use as a strong baseline for comparison. As an extra feature, they append the CForm [3] Boolean feature as described previously with the approach taken by [2]. The accuracy score results for the different word embeddings methods used with and without the added CForm are shown on Table 3.

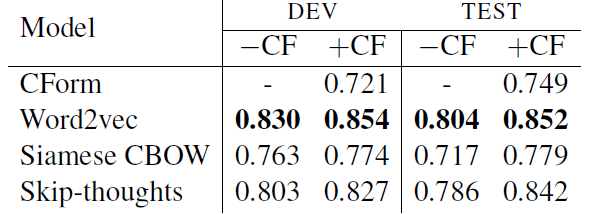


Table 3 - Accuracy Score for supervised word2vec, siamese cbow and skip-thoughts approaches by [1]

# Acknowledgements

// Should I include acknowledgements?

# References

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# Appendix

// Should I include an appendix?