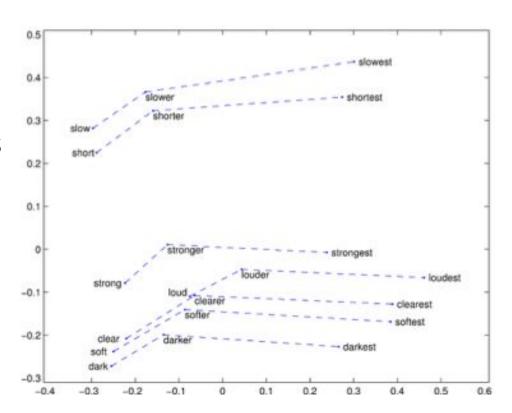
DS-GA 1011 Fall 2018 - lab 5 Word Embedding & Intrinsic Evaluation

Word Embedding

- Representation of words
- Relation among vectors can denote relation among words
- Intrinsic Evaluation by analogies

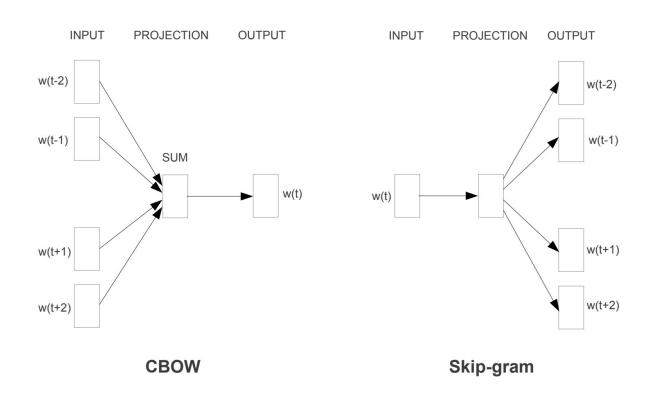


Training Word-Vectors

"You shall know a word by the company it keeps"

Firth, John R., 1957. Modes of meaning. Oxford: Oxford University Press

Training Word-Vectors



Pre-trained word embeddings

GloVE vectors

$$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{W} f(P_{ij}) (u_i^T v_j - \log P_{ij})^2$$

FastText

CBOW on subword n-grams

Cosine Similarity

Measure the angle between two vectors

$$ext{similarity} = \cos(heta) = rac{\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}}{\|\mathbf{A}\|_2 \|\mathbf{B}\|_2}$$

- Range: [-1, 1]
 - -1 when two vectors point to exactly opposite direction
 - 1 when two vectors point to the same direction

Intrinsic Word Vector Evaluation

- A:B::C:D
- Given A, B, and C, find best match for D
- Examples:

Athens to Greece = Berlin to?

King to Men = Queen to?

Dark to Darker = Soft to?

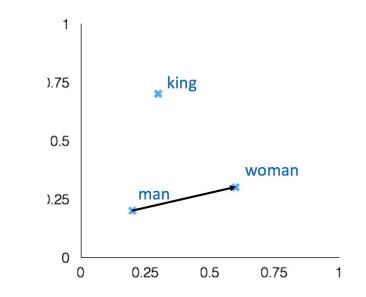
Flock to Bird = School to?

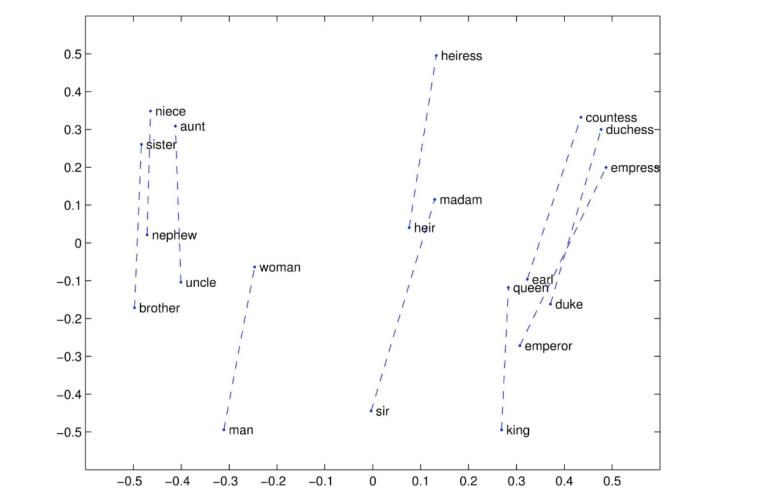
Word Vector Analogy



$$d = \arg\max_{i} \frac{(x_b - x_a + x_c)^T x_i}{||x_b - x_a + x_c||}$$

Evaluate word vectors based on how well their cosine distance after addition captures intuitive semantic and syntactic analogy questions.





Reading

- GloVE: Jeffrey Pennington, Richard Socher, and Christopher D. Manning. 2014.
 GloVe: Global Vectors for Word Representation.
- <u>FastText</u>: Armand Joulin, Edouard Grave, Piotr Bojanowski, Tomas Mikolov. 2016.
 Bag of Tricks for Efficient Text Classification
- **Skip-gram/CBOW**: Mikolov et al. 203. Efficient Estimation of Word Representations in Vector Space
- <u>Negative Sampling/Hierarchical Softmax</u>: Mikolov et al. Distributed Representations of Words and Phrases and their Compositionality