

DEEP  
LEARNING  
WORKSHOP

Dublin City University  
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#InsightDL2018

Day 1 Lecture 5

# Word Embeddings



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# Acknowledgements



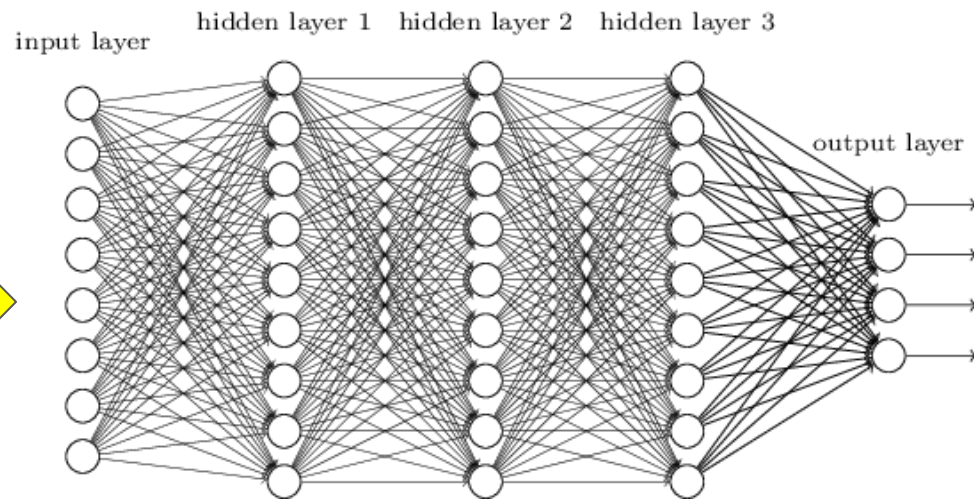
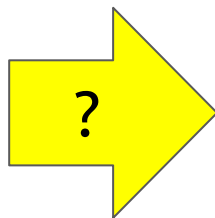
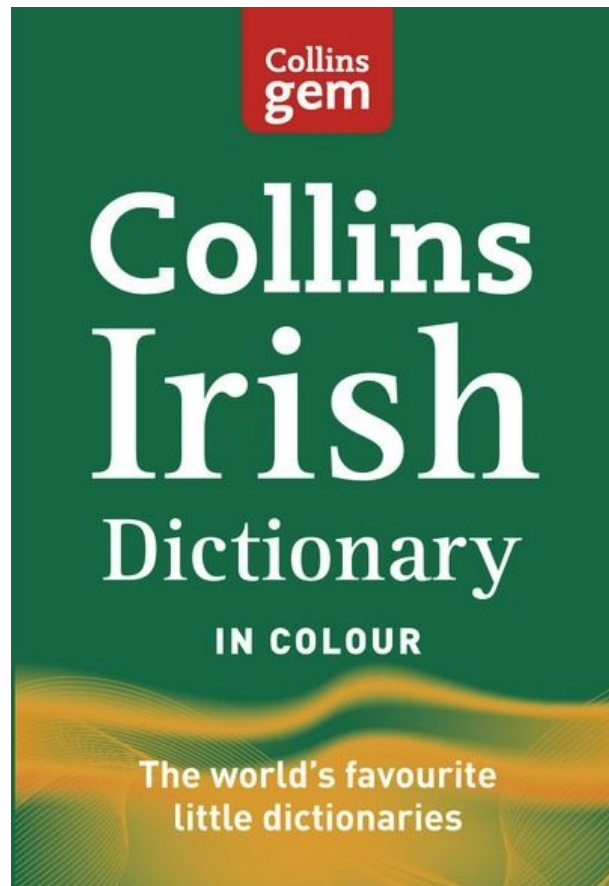
Antonio  
Bonafonte



Santiago  
Pascual



# Motivation



# One-hot encoding



Example: letters.  $|V| = 30$

'a' :  $x = 1$

'b' :  $x = 2$

'c' :  $x = 3$

.

.

.

'.' :  $x = 30$

# One-hot encoding



Example: letters.  $|V| = 30$

'a' :  $x = 1$

'b' :  $x = 2$

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.

.

.

'.' :  $x = 30$



We impose fake range ordering

# One-hot encoding



Example: letters.  $|V| = 30$

$$\text{'a'} : \mathbf{x}^T = [1, 0, 0, \dots, 0]$$

$$\text{'b'} : \mathbf{x}^T = [0, 1, 0, \dots, 0]$$

$$\text{'c'} : \mathbf{x}^T = [0, 0, 1, \dots, 0]$$

.

.

.

$$\text{'.'} : \mathbf{x}^T = [0, 0, 0, \dots, 1]$$

# One-hot encoding



Example: words.

cat:  $\mathbf{x}^T = [1, 0, 0, \dots, 0]$

dog:  $\mathbf{x}^T = [0, 1, 0, \dots, 0]$

.

.

house:  $\mathbf{x}^T = [0, 0, 0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0]$

.

.

.

**Number of words,  $|V|$  ?**

B2: 5K

C2: 18K

LVSR: 50-100K

Wikipedia (1.6B): 400K

Crawl data (42B): 2M

# One-hot encoding



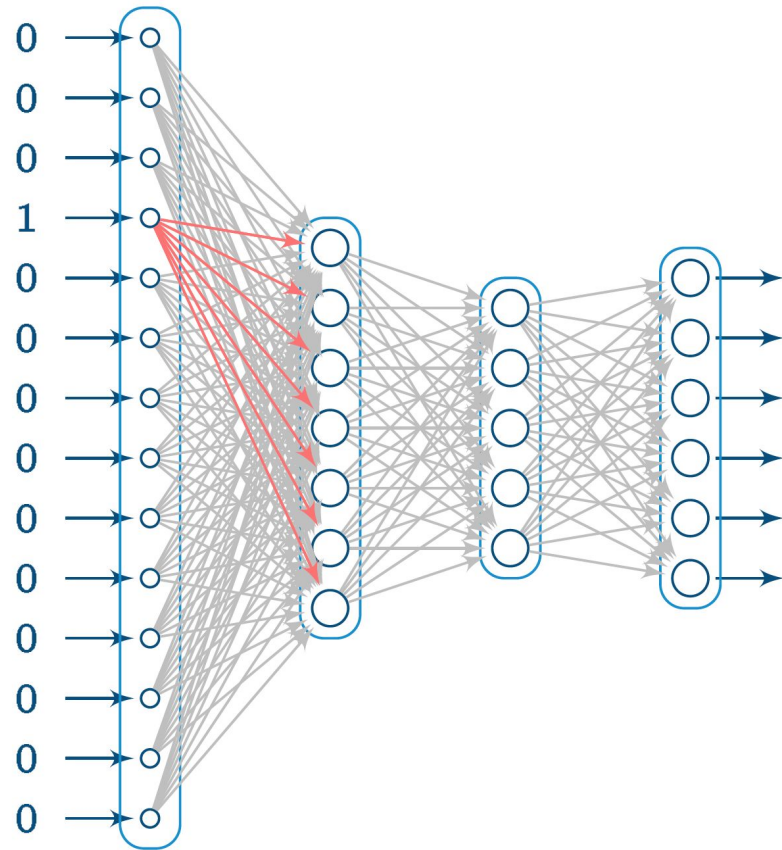
- Large dimensionality
- Sparse representation (mostly zeros)
- Blind representation
  - Only operators: '!=' and '=='





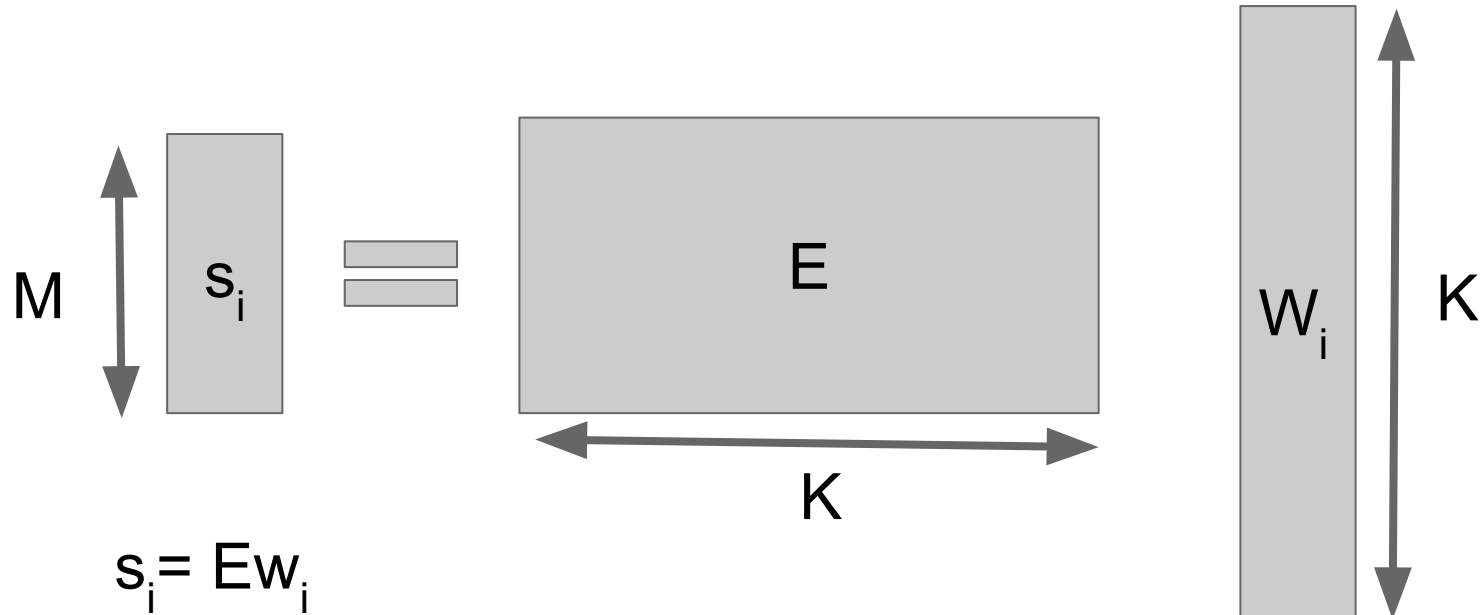
# Projection to a word embedding

The one-hot is linearly projected to a embedded space of lower dimension with matrix  $E$  for learned weights (=fully connected).



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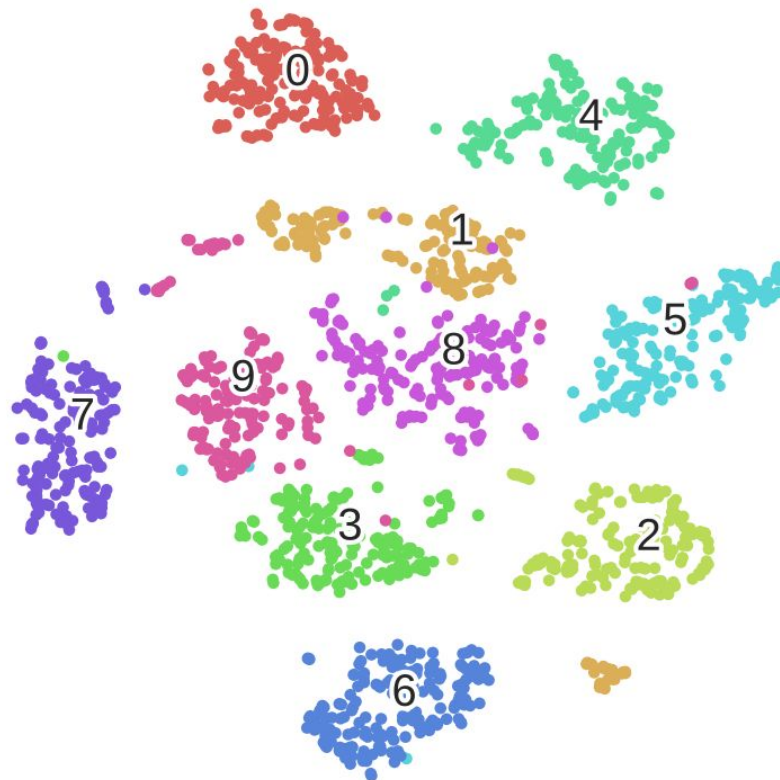
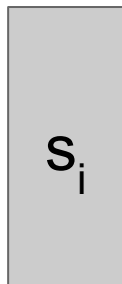


# Projection to a word embedding



## t-SNE

Embed high dimensional data points (i.e. feature codes) so that pairwise distances are preserved in local neighborhoods.



# Projection to a word embedding

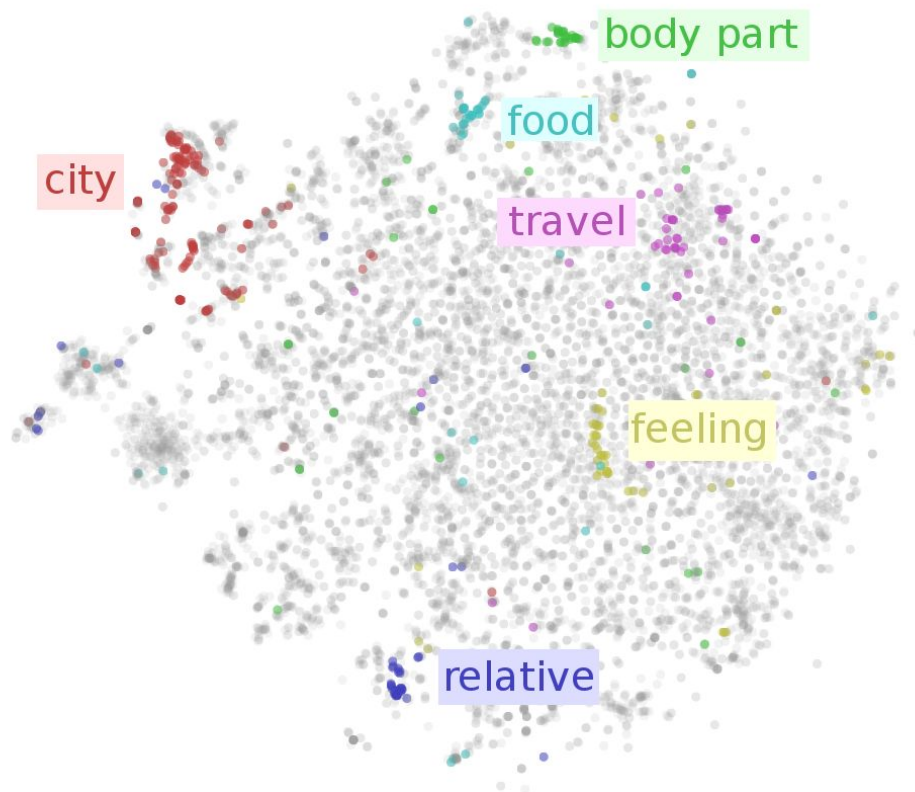
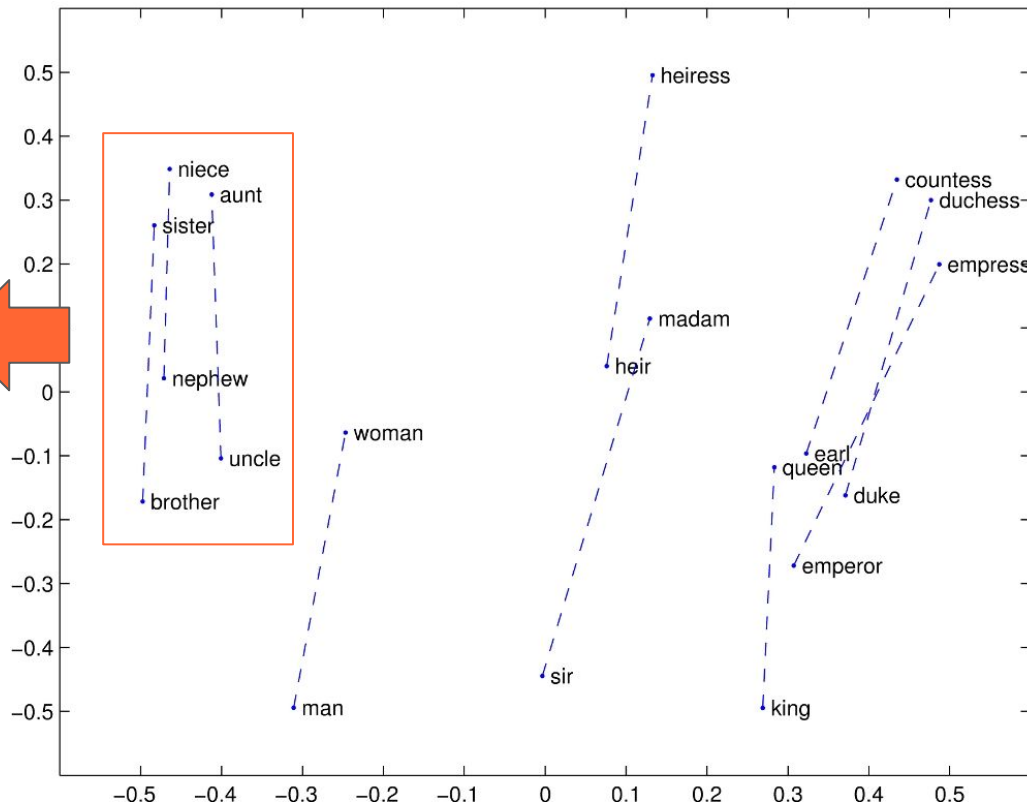
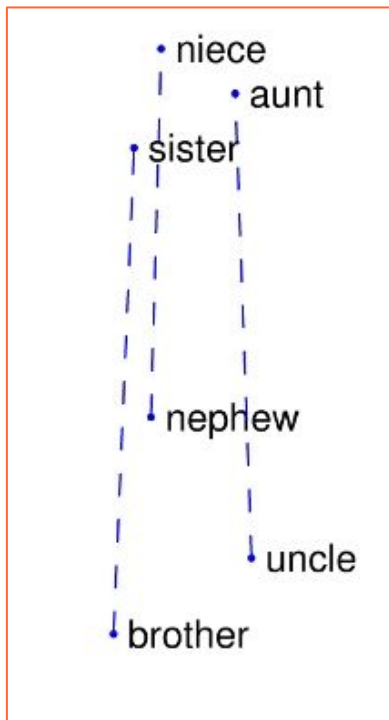


Figure: Christopher Olah, [Visualizing Representations](https://olab.github.io/visualizing-embeddings/)

# Projection to a word embedding

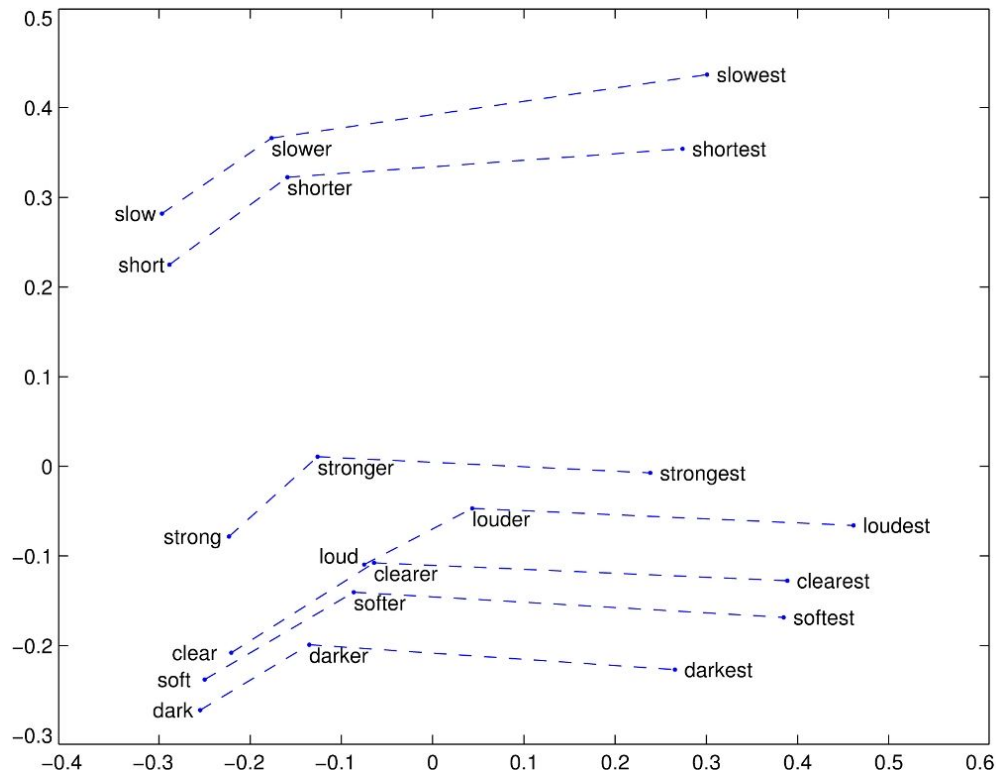
Man-Woman



# Projection to a word embedding



Comparative-  
superlative

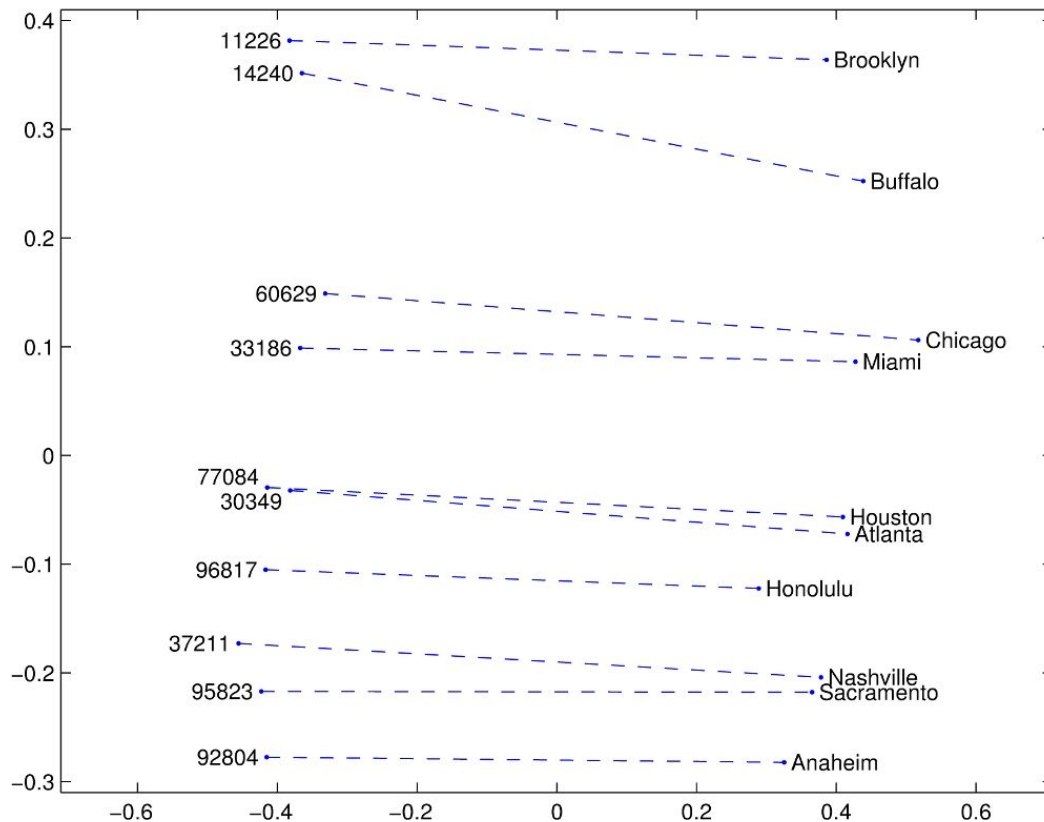


Pennington, Jeffrey, Richard Socher, and Christopher Manning. ["Glove: Global vectors for word representation."](#) EMNLP 2014



# Projection to a word embedding

City-Zipcode



# Projection to a word embedding



- Represent words using vectors of dimension  $d$  (~100 - 500)
- Meaningful (semantic, syntactic) distances
- Dominant research topic in last years in NLP conferences.
- *Good* embeddings are useful for *many* other tasks



# Training Word Embeddings

Next word  
prediction

Softmax classifier

Hidden layer

Projection layer

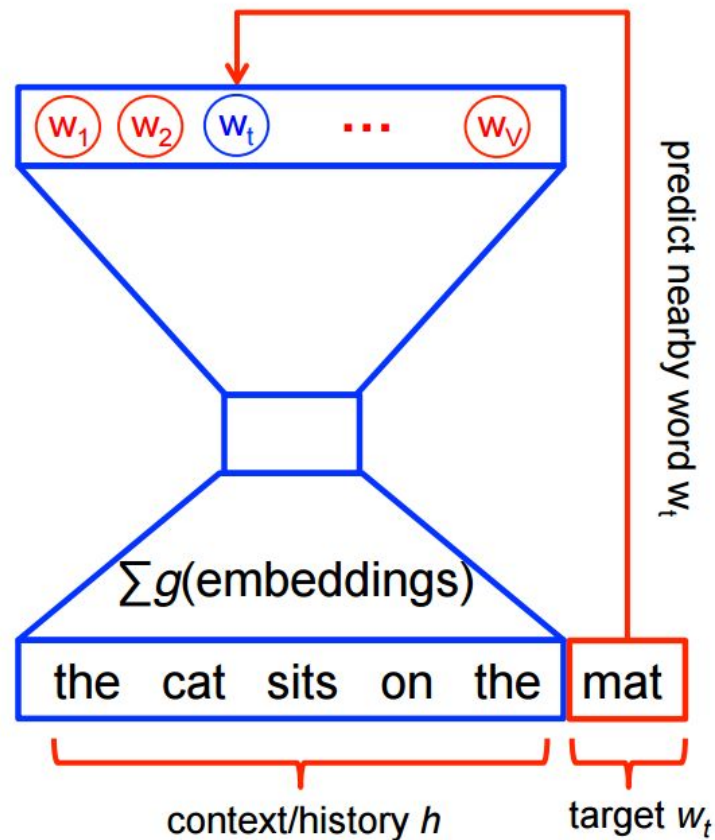
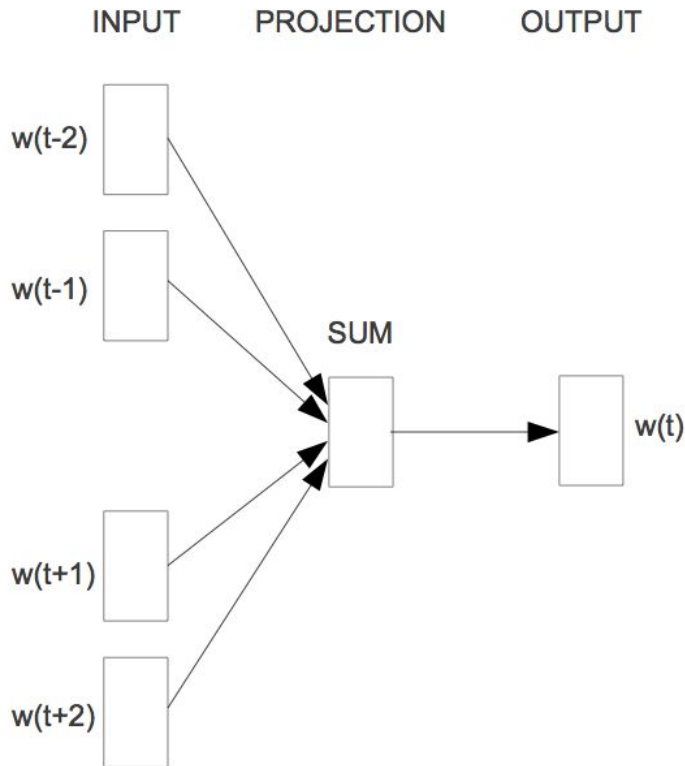


Figure:  
[TensorFlow tutorial](#)

# Training Word Embeddings

Word2Vec:  
Continuous  
Bag of  
Words



the cat climbed a tree

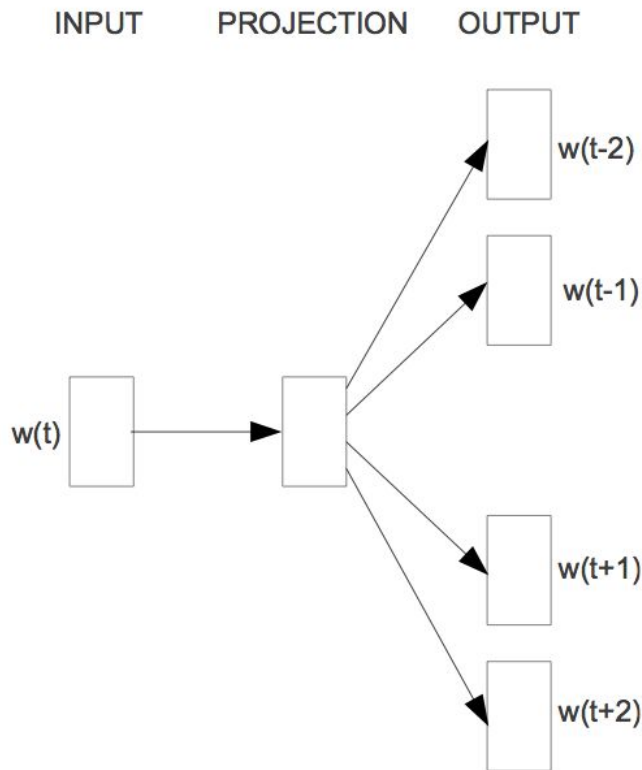
Given context:

a, cat, the, tree

Estimate prob. of  
climbed

# Training Word Embeddings

Word2Vec:  
Skip-gram



the cat climbed a tree

Given word:

climbed

Estimate prob. of context words:

a, cat, the, tree

(It selects randomly the context length, till max of 10 left + 10 right)

# Training Word Embeddings



Probability and Ratio	$k = \text{solid}$	$k = \text{gas}$	$k = \text{water}$	$k = \text{fashion}$
$P(k \text{ice})$	$1.9 \times 10^{-4}$	$6.6 \times 10^{-5}$	$3.0 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.7 \times 10^{-5}$
$P(k \text{steam})$	$2.2 \times 10^{-5}$	$7.8 \times 10^{-4}$	$2.2 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.8 \times 10^{-5}$
$P(k \text{ice})/P(k \text{steam})$	8.9	$8.5 \times 10^{-2}$	1.36	0.96

Based on  
non-zero  
co-occurrence  
matrix

The ratio of probabilities encodes some crude form of meaning associated with the abstract concept of thermodynamic phase.

# Multilingual Embeddings

Pre-trained Word Embeddings for 90 languages trained using FastText, on Wikipedia.



# Questions?