Deep Contextualized word representations

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Pre-trained word representations challenge:

- Complex characteristics of word use
- How these uses vary across linguistic contexts

Approach: Embedding from Language Models:Functions of the entire input sentence

Procedure: computed as two-layer biLMs with character convolutions as a linear function of the internal network states.

- 1. Bidirectional language models N tokens $(t_1, t_2, ..., t_N)$
- Forward language model:computes the probability of sequence by modeling the probability of token t_k given the history $(t_1, ..., t_{k-1})$

$$P(t_1, t_2, ..., t_N) = \prod_{k=1}^{N} p(t_k | t_1, t_2, ..., t_{k-1})$$

- Backward LM: similar to a forward LM, but it runs over the sequence in reverse

$$P(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_N) = \prod_{k=1}^{N} p(t_k | t_{k+1}, t_{k+2}, \dots, t_N)$$

- Joinly maximizes the log likelihood of the forward and backward directions:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{N} (g p(t_k | t_1, ..., t_{k-1}); \Theta_x, \Theta_{LSTM, right}, \Theta_s) \log p(t_k | t_{k+1}, ..., t_N; \Theta_x, \Theta_{LSTM, left}, \Theta_s))$$

Token representation Θ_x Softmax layer Θ_s ,

- 2. **ELMo**: linear combination of the intermediate layer representations in the biLM
- FOR each token t_k , L-layer biLSTM computes a set of 2L+1 representations.

$$R_k = \left\{ x_k^{LM}, h_{k,j}^{LM_{right}}, h_{k,j}^{LM_{left}} \middle| j = 1, \dots, L \right\} = \{ h_{k,j}^{LM} | j = 0, \dots, L \}$$

$$h_{k,0}^{LM} \text{ is token layer}$$

 $ELMo_k = E(R_k; \Theta_e)$ collapses all layers in R into single vector.

Usage Example: in supervised NLP tasks

First: run the biLM and record all of the layer representations for each word.

Then: let the end task model learn a linear combination of these representations.

How to add ELMo to the supervised model:

- 1. Freeze the weights of the biLM
- 2. Concatenate the ELMo vector $ELMo_k^{task}$ with x_k and pass the EMLo enhanced representation $[x_k; ELMo_k^{task}]$ Into task RNN.

Pre-trained bidirectional LM

L=2 biLSTM layers with 4096 units and 512 dimension projections and a residual connection from the first to second layer