



A Deeper Look into Dependency- Based Word Embeddings

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Word Embeddings

- Goal: Represent the meanings of words in a dense vector

$$V_{\text{cat}} = [-0.182, -0.037, -0.166, -0.165, 0.013, \dots, 0.028, -0.088, 0.113]$$

- Train a neural model that predicts a word given the words around it (or vice versa)
- Words with *similar* meanings should be located at a similar place in the embedding space
- Problem: How do you define word similarity?

Relatedness vs. Similarity

Related terms: (topically similar)	Similar terms: (functionally similar)
Hogwarts + Dumbledore	Hogwarts + Sunnydale
Camel + Hump	Camel + Bear
Physics + Proton	Physics + Chemistry
Ball + Bat	Ball + Bat

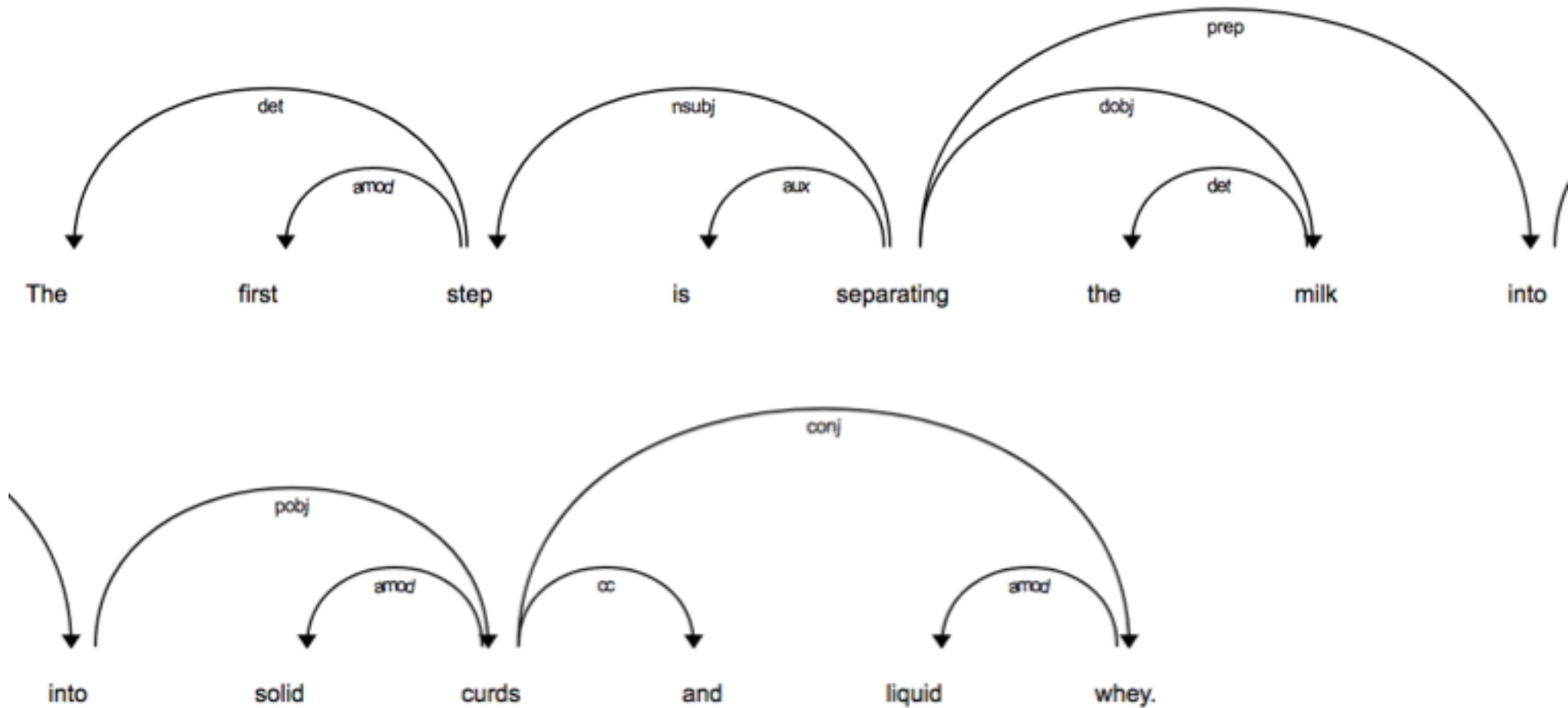
Functionally similar words can often fill the same slots in a sentence:

My major was _____ in college.

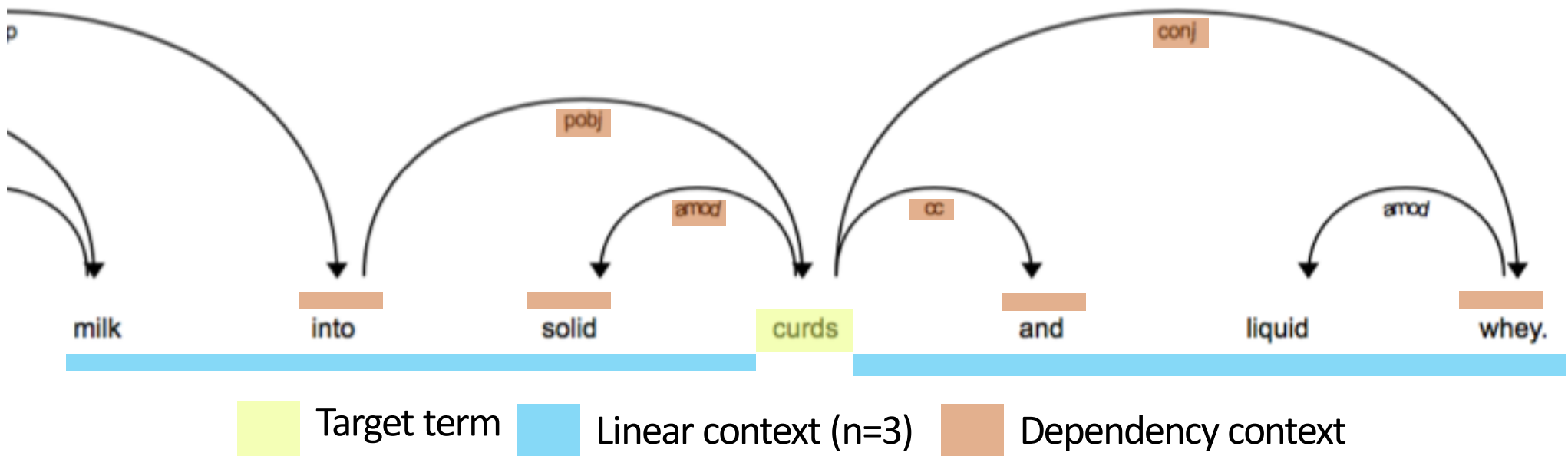
Dependency-Based Word Embeddings

- Levy and Goldberg (2014) challenged the practice of using linear term context windows when training word embeddings
- Embeddings trained with dependency context windows perform better at distinguishing similarity over relatedness

Dependency Parse of Sentence



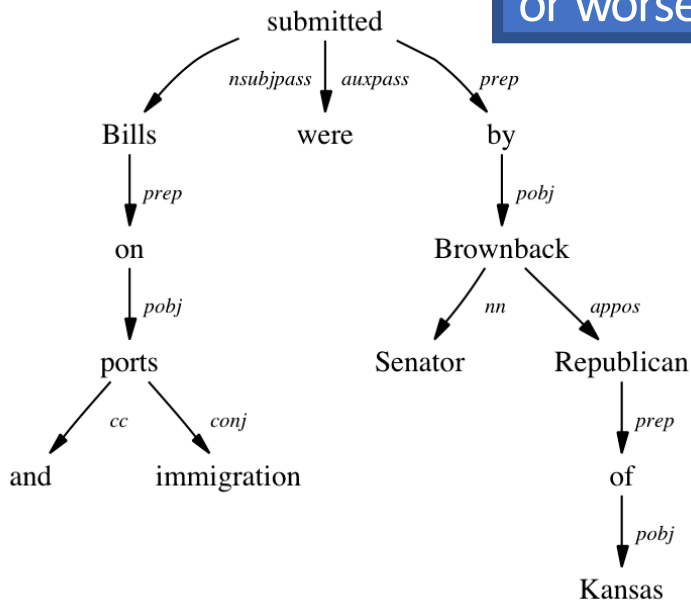
What's in a dependency context?



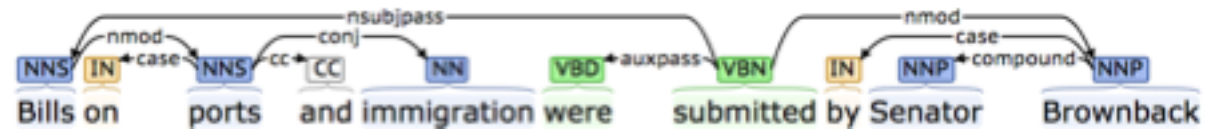
What's in a dependency context?

- Many decisions to be made, though...
- Stanford vs Universal dependencies?

Are the English-specific Stanford Dependencies better or worse than the general Universal Dependencies?



Stanford Dependencies



Universal Dependencies

(Levy and Goldberg (2014) only examined Stanford dependencies.)

What's in a dependency context?

- Many decisions to be made, though...
- Levels of enhancement:
 - Are the words in the context labeled?

Curds

Unlabeled Context:

into
solid
and
whey

“Basic” Context:

into:**pobj-reverse**
solid:**amod**
and:**cc**
whey:**conj**

What's in a dependency context?

- Many decisions to be made, though...
- Levels of enhancement:
 - Are the words in the context labeled?
 - Any post-processing of dependency labels?

Curds

Simple Context:

into:**mod-reverse**

solid:**mod**

and:**coord**

whey:**coord**

“Basic” Context:

into:**pobj-reverse**

solid:**amod**

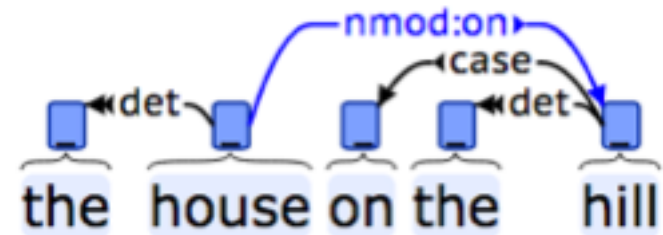
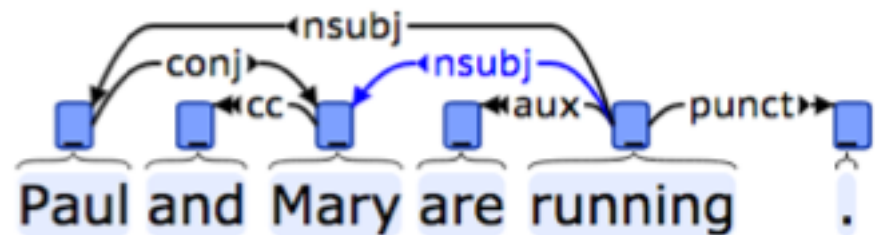
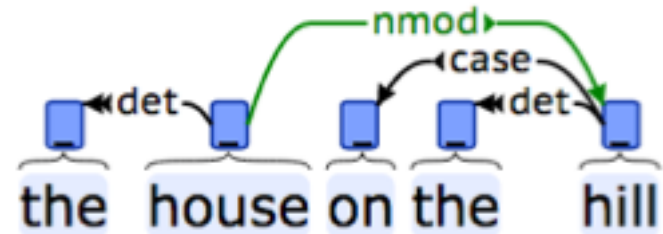
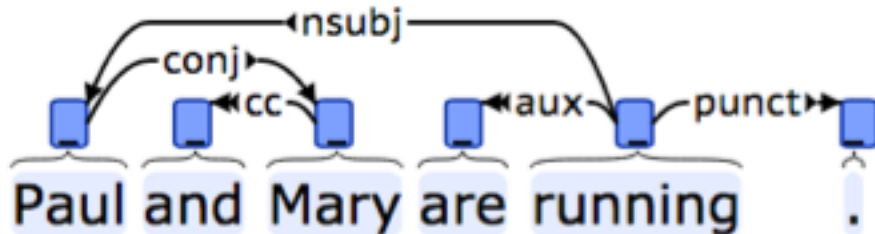
and:**cc**

whey:**conj**

In simplified contexts, functionally similar dependency labels are collapsed.

What's in a dependency context?

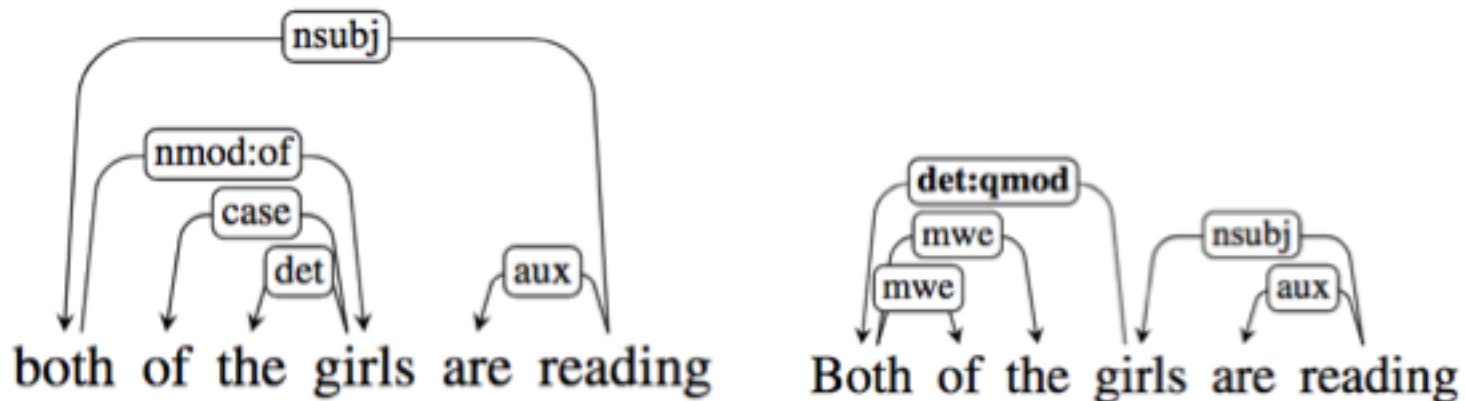
- Many decisions to be made, though...
- Levels of enhancement:
 - Are the words in the context labeled?
 - Any post-processing of dependency labels?



“Enhanced” dependencies: cross-lingual phenomena, e.g. conjoined subjects and case info.

What's in a dependency context?

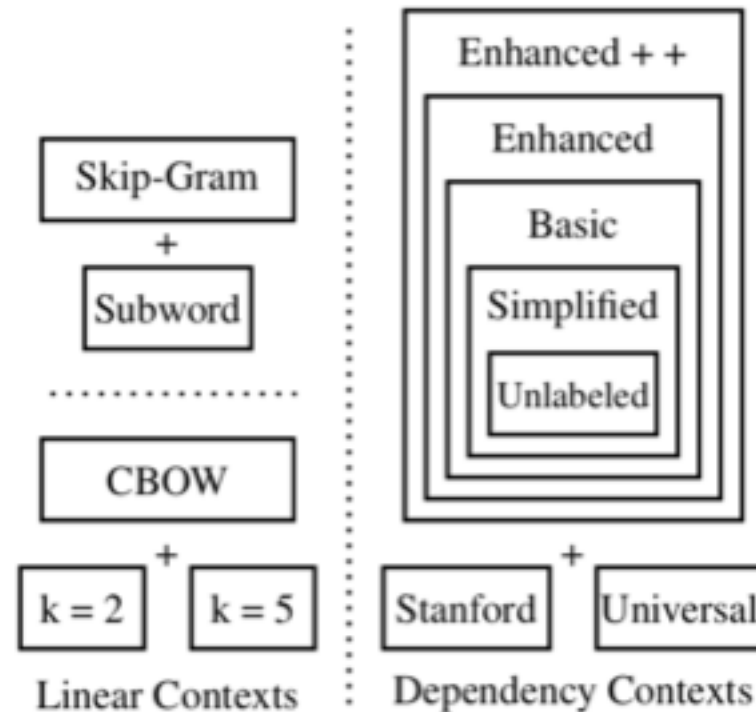
- Many decisions to be made, though...
- Levels of enhancement:
 - Are the words in the context labeled?
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“Enhanced++” dependencies: English-tailored phenomena (e.g., partitive noun phrases).

Experiment

- Compare various types of dependency-based word embeddings to linear-context word embeddings



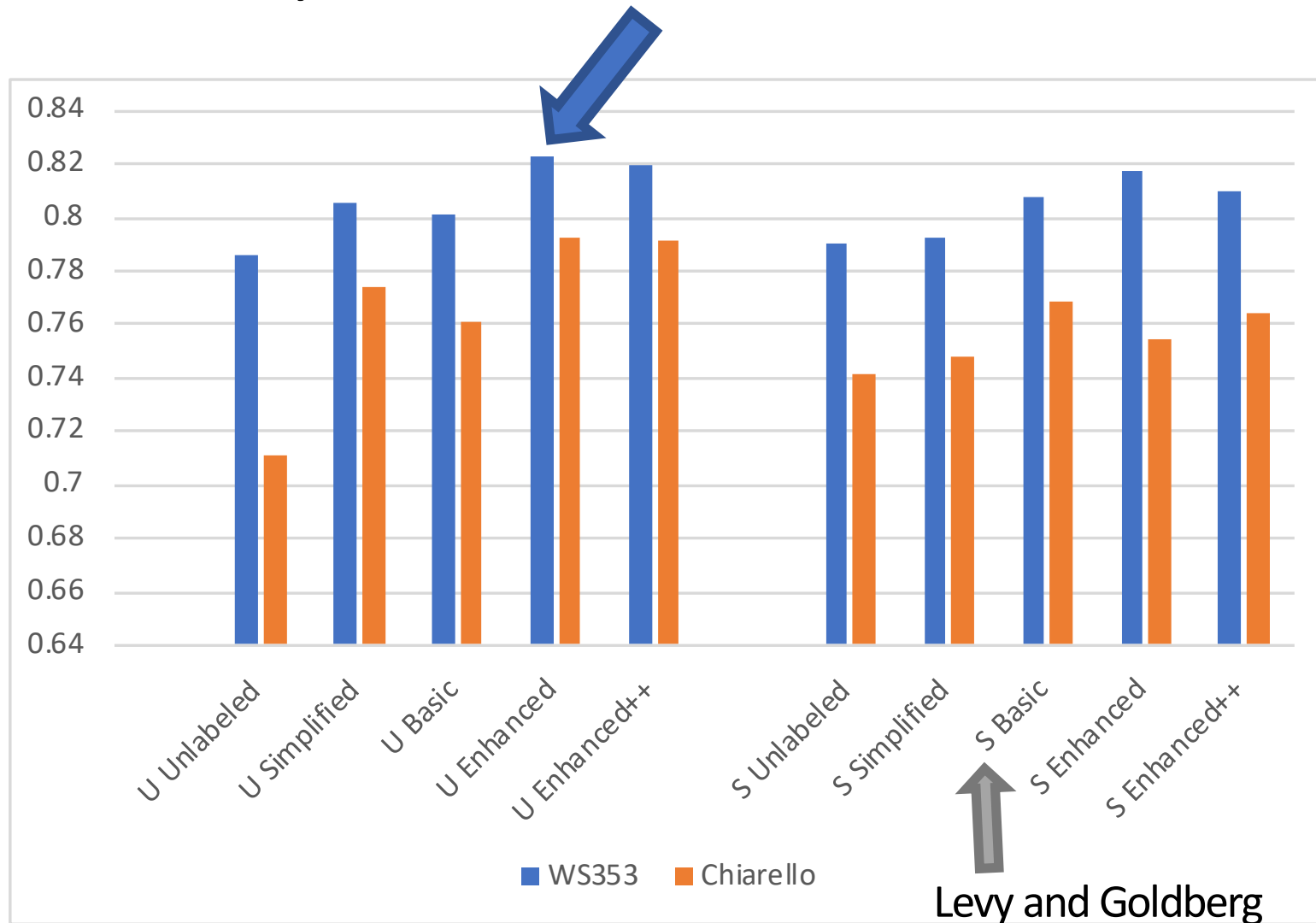
Experiment

- Compare various types of dependency-based word embeddings to linear-context word embeddings
- Use the CoreNLP dependency parser on a recent dump of Wikipedia (Nov 2017)
- Various evaluations:
 - How well do they rank similar words over related words?
 - What effect do they have on downstream tasks?

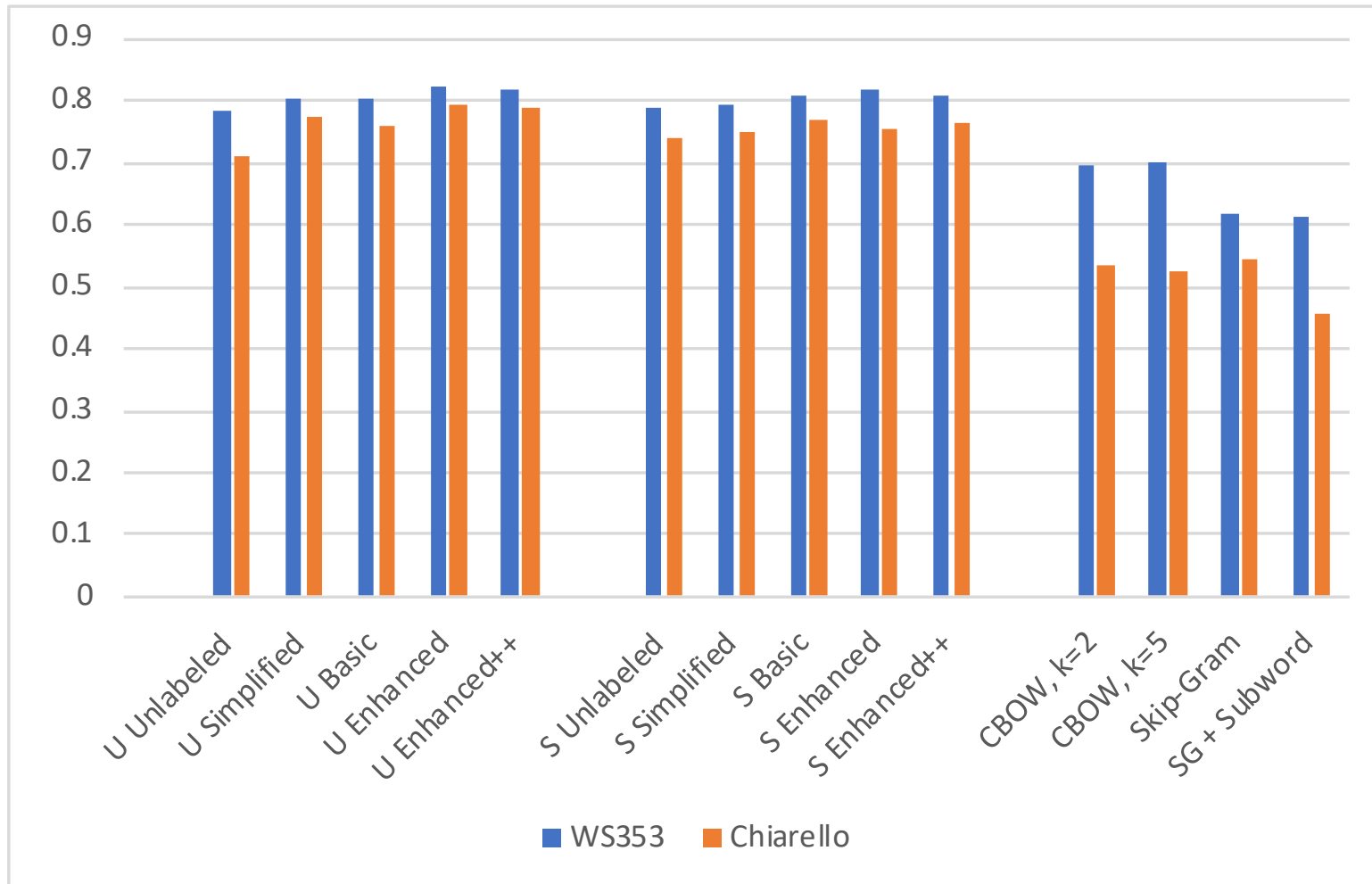
Similarity over Relatedness

- Given set of similar and related word pairs
 - Annotated WordSim-353 (Agirre et al., 2009)
 - Manually-curated (Chiarello et al., 1990)
- Measure area under precision-recall curve

Similarity over Relatedness



Similarity over Relatedness



Ranked Similarity

- We also examined the rankings of similar words, and found the rankings to be comparable.
- E.g., ceiling-roof > ceiling-floor > ceiling-cathedral

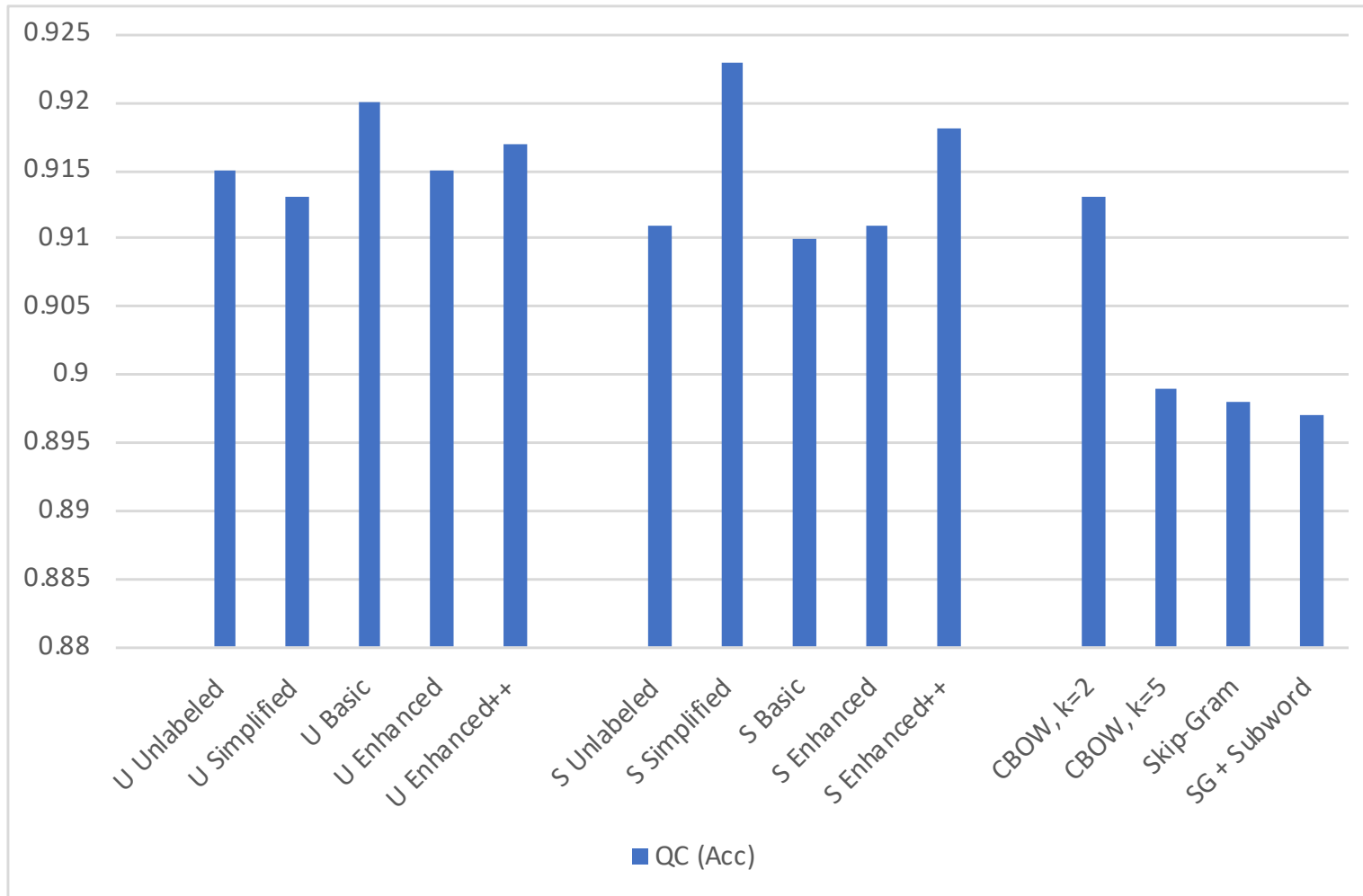
Downstream Tasks

- Fixed embeddings – no training
- Two tasks (Bi-directional LSTM implementations):
 - Question type classification (TREC QC dataset) [1]
 - Named entity recognition (CoNLL NER dataset) [2]

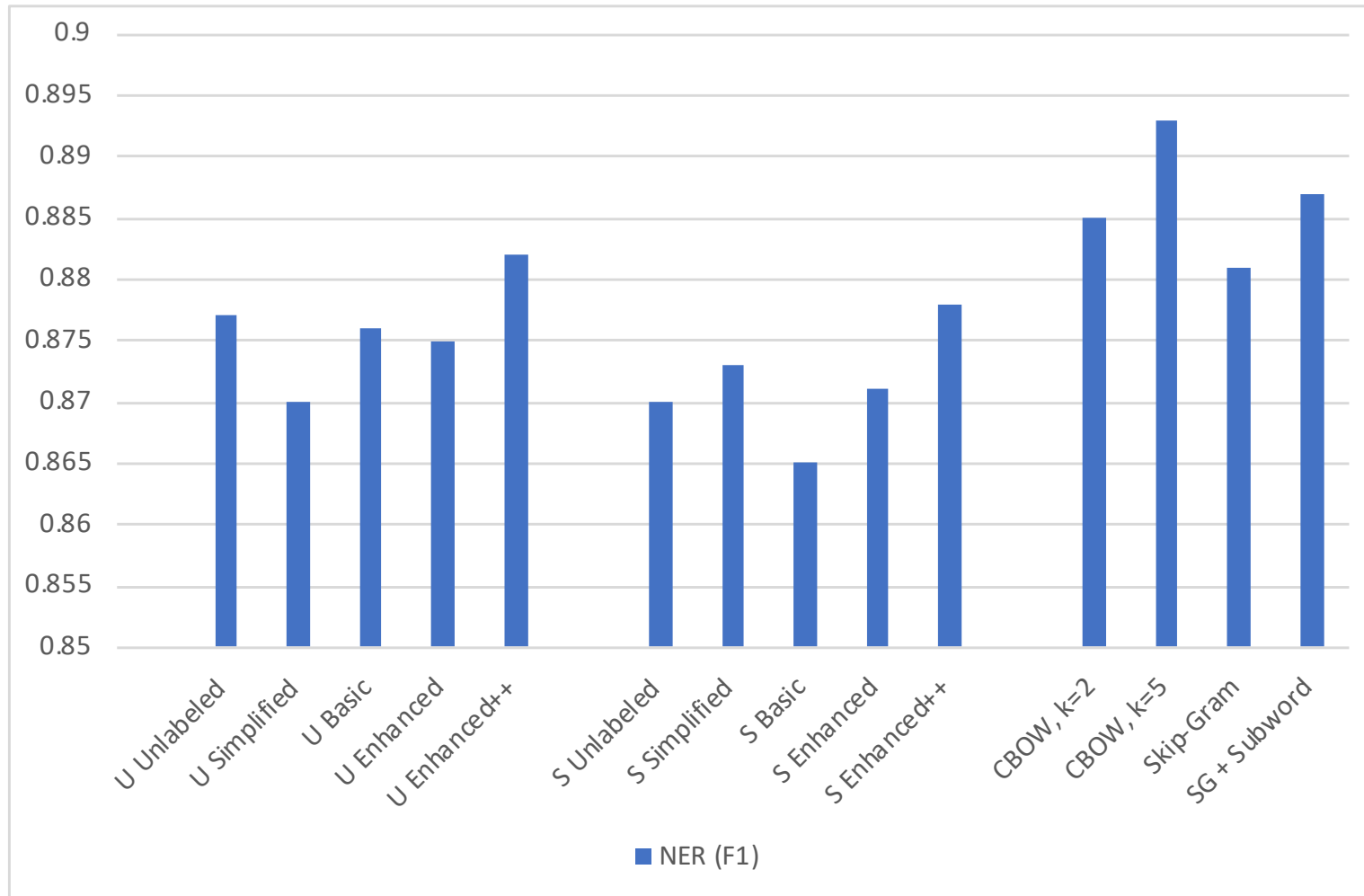
[1] https://github.com/zhegan27/sentence_classification

[2] <https://github.com/Franck-Dernoncourt/NeuroNER>

Downstream Tasks - QC



Downstream Tasks - NER



Conclusion

- Enhancing Universal dependencies can help distinguish similarity over relatedness (compared to previous work)
- Dependency-based word embeddings are valuable for some tasks
- Future work
 - More downstream tasks
 - Cross-lingual embeddings
- Questions?