

Word Embeddings



Overview

- Representing meaning
- Word embeddings: Early work
- Word embeddings via language models
- Word2vec and Glove
- Evaluating embeddings
- Design choices and open questions

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The evaluation problem

- Suppose we have a way to convert words to vectors
 - Pick your favorite method
- The (sometimes unstated) implication here is that these vectors represent the meaning of words
- How can we verify this claim?

Thoughts?

Using word embeddings

Once we have word embeddings, what can we do with them? Several possibilities:

1. Measure word similarities and distances

Eg: Cosine similarity of two words A and B = $\frac{\mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{b}}{\|\mathbf{a}\| \|\mathbf{b}\|}$

Other similarity functions are possible

2. Use this to find similar words or most dissimilar words

Eg: Find the odd word among the following: `cat`, `tiger`, `dog`, `table`

Using word embeddings

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3. Document or short snippet similarities

Question: If we have word vectors, how do we represent documents in the same vector space?

Several answers. Most common: average or add the word embeddings

Gives natural definitions for document similarities

Two broad families of evaluations

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 - Typically simple tasks where success or failure is (almost) entirely a function of the representation
 - Easy to compute, but doesn't say much about the embeddings as features
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2. **Extrinsic evaluation:** Evaluate the impact of the representation on another task
 - Typically, a neural network
 - Can be more practically useful, but slow and depends on the quality of the model for the task being tested

Word Analogies

Given an incomplete analogy of the form

$$a : b :: c : ?$$

Find the word that best answers fits

The famous example:

$$\text{King} : \text{Queen} :: \text{Man} : ?$$

Word Analogies

Given word embeddings, one way to answer the question “a : b :: c : ?” is

$$\operatorname{argmax}_i \frac{(x_a - x_b + x_c)^T x_i}{\|x_a - x_b + x_c\|}$$

That is, if the answer is the word d, then we have

$$x_a - x_b \approx x_c - x_d$$

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Not the only way to answer the question. Instead of this additive method, we could do something multiplicative

Word analogies data sets

Several standard datasets exist for word analogies

- Some capture syntactic patterns
 - give : giving :: take : ?
- Some capture semantic patterns
 - queen: king :: tigress : ?
- Some require world knowledge
 - Utah : Salt Lake City :: Iowa : ?

General trends

- More data helps with analogy evaluations
- Very low and very high dimensional vectors seem to work
 - Need a sweet spot for best results

Word similarity evaluation

- Another intrinsic evaluation
- Pairs of words are hand-annotated with similarity scores
- The goal of the embeddings is to produce these scores
 - Or perhaps more reasonably, similar clusterings or rankings as the scores
- Standard software libraries exist for evaluating embeddings in this fashion