# A MIXTURE MODEL WITH SHARING FOR LEXICAL SEMANTICS

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### Outline

- Distributional lexical semantics
- Inadequacies of standard "centroid" representation
- Richer representations of homonymy using mixture models
- A "tiered clustering" model for polysemy:



### **Distributional Lexical Semantics**

- Represent "meaning" as a point/vector in a highdimensional space
- Word relatedness correlates with some distance metric
- Attributional / relational / resource-based, Almuhareb and Poesio (2004), Baroni and Lenci (2009), Bullinaria and Levy (2007), Erk (2007), Griffiths et al. (2007), Landauer and Dumais (1997), Moldovan (2006), Padó and Lapata (2007), Pantel and Pennacchiotti (2006), Sahlgren (2006), Turney and Pantel (2010)

## (Some of) Distributional Lexical Semantics

### word occurrences / context vectors

The history of Oz prior to The Wonderful Wizard of Oz (often called the

Rowling describes the beloved wizard Dumbledore as Machiavellian and says

Merlin is a legendary figure best known as the wizard featured in the Arthurian legend

A wizard comedian is known to have survived eating this plant on a bet, though he is still purple

True Image is known for its simple, wizard driven interface, and received positive

Thunder did a cover of "Pinball Wizard" to be featured on "Hollywood Rocks"



### One Word One Prototype



- Find the centroid of the individual word occurrence context vectors
- Conflates senses / doesn't reliably account for thematic variability in usage

e.g., Schütze (1997)

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## Multi-Prototype



- Use a mixture model to cluster occurrences of each target word separately.
- Doesn't find lexicographic senses; captures contextual variance directly.

### WS-353 Correlation with Human Relatedness Judgements



- 353 words, biased towards pairs with high similarity
- High polysemy subset generated by counting WN senses

Dataset: Finkelstein et. al 2001

### "Shared Structure Matters"



- Selectional Preference: Predict typical arguments for verbs (e.g. things that can eat or things that can be shot)
- Background cluster captures commonalities between argument fillers.

- There are cases where is a high degree of overlap between "senses"
  - e.g. polysemous words like line or raise
  - or i.e. in selectional preference where argument fillers may have some common structure
- MP models homonymy but not polysemy- it cannot account for "shared" structure
- <u>Tiered Clustering</u> introduces a background component to account for this



word senses



+

background



sense-specific deltas





$oldsymbol{\phi}_2$	$\sim \operatorname{Dir}(\beta)$
fairy wicked scene	





 $\sim \operatorname{Dir}(\beta)$  $oldsymbol{\phi}_3$ Harry Potter Voldemort Dumbledore

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 $\sim \operatorname{Dir}(\beta)$ 



























 ${oldsymbol{\phi}}_3$ 









 $\phi_3 \qquad \phi_{
m b}$ 









Merlin is a legendary figure best known as the <u>wizard</u> featured in the Arthurian legend



$ heta_d   lpha$	$\sim$	$Beta(\alpha)$	$d \in D$ ,	(cluster proportions)
$oldsymbol{\phi}_d   oldsymbol{eta}, G_0$	$\sim$	$\mathrm{DP}(\boldsymbol{eta},G_0)$	$d \in D$ ,	(clusters)
$\phi_{ m back} m{eta}_{ m back}$	$\sim$	$\text{Dirichlet}(\boldsymbol{\beta}_{\text{back}})$		(background / shared)
$z_{i,d}    heta_d$	$\sim$	$\text{Bernoulli}(\theta_d)$	$i \in  \mathbf{w}_d ,$	(tier indicator)
$w_{i,d} oldsymbol{\phi}_d,z_{i,d} $	$\sim$	$\begin{cases} \text{Mult}(\phi_{\text{back}}) \\ (z_{i,d} = 1) \\ \text{Mult}(\phi_d) \\ (\text{otherwise}) \end{cases}$	$i \in  \mathbf{w}_d ,$	(features)

 $\begin{array}{lll} \theta_d | \alpha & \sim & \operatorname{Beta}(\alpha) & d \in D, & (\operatorname{cluster proportions}) \\ \phi_d | \beta, G_0 & \sim & \operatorname{DP}(\beta, G_0) & d \in D, & (\operatorname{clusters}) \\ \phi_{\operatorname{back}} | \beta_{\operatorname{back}} & \sim & \operatorname{Dirichlet}(\beta_{\operatorname{back}}) & & (\operatorname{background} / \operatorname{shared}) \\ z_{i,d} | \theta_d & \sim & \operatorname{Bernoulli}(\theta_d) & i \in |\mathbf{w}_d|, & (\operatorname{tier indicator}) \end{array}$  $w_{i,d} | \boldsymbol{\phi}_d, z_{i,d} \sim \begin{cases} \text{Mult}(\boldsymbol{\phi}_{\text{back}}) \\ (z_{i,d} = 1) \\ \text{Mult}(\boldsymbol{\phi}_d) \\ (\text{otherwise}) \end{cases} i \in |\mathbf{w}_d|, \text{ (features)}$ 

### Prototype Comparison

### multi-prototype

LIFE

my, you, real, about, your, would years, spent, rest, lived, last sentenced, imprisonment, sentence, prison years, cycle, life, all, expectancy, other all, life, way, people, human, social, many

#### STOCK

market, price, stock, company, value, crash housing, breeding, all, large, stock, many car, racing, company, cars, summer, NASCAR stock, extended, folded, card, barrel, cards rolling, locomotives, new, character, line

### tiered

LIFE

all, about, life, would, death my, you, real, your, about spent, years, rest, lived, last sentenced, imprisonment, sentence, prison insurance, peer, Baron, member, company Guru, Rabbi, Baba, la, teachings

### (more polysemous)

#### STOCK

stock, all, other, company, new	
market, crash, markets, price, prices	
housing, breeding, fish, water, horses	
car, racing, cars, NASCAR, race, engine	
card, cards, player, pile, game, paper	
rolling, locomotives, line, new, railway	

### (more homonymous)

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### (more homonymous)

### Experimental Setup

- <u>Features</u>: Unigram context features, 10 word windows; frequency-based pruning
- <u>Model Training</u>: Gibbs sampling; convergence when # of cluster swaps falls below a fixed threshold
- Evaluation: Spearman's  $\rho$  with human similarity judgements
- Inferred similarity is cosine using tf-idf features, adapted for tiered clustering:

$$\operatorname{AvgSim}(w, w') = \frac{1}{K_1 K_2} \sum_{j=1}^{K_1} \sum_{k=1}^{K_2} d(\phi_k^w, \phi_j^{w'})$$
  
TieredAvgSim(w, w') = AvgSim(w, w') +  $d(\phi_{\text{back}}^w, \phi_{\text{back}}^{w'})$ 

### WS-353 Correlation with Human Relatedness Judgements



- 353 words, biased towards pairs with high similarity
- High polysemy subset generated by counting WN senses

Dataset: Finkelstein et. al 2001

### WN-Evocation Relatedness Correlation



- Much higher degree of unrelated words than WS-353, more uniform sample over word pairs
- High similarity set restricts to pairs in the top quartile by human rating

Dataset: Ma et. al 2009

### Padó Selectional Preference



- Predict typical arguments for verbs (e.g. things that can eat or things that can be shot)
- Separate model for each argument slot

Spearman's ρ

Background cluster captures commonalities between argument fillers.

Dataset: Padó et. al 2007

### Conclusion

- Introduced a latent variable model explicitly accounting for shared structure when clustering
- A priori assumption that features can be separated into shared and idiosyncratic components
- Showed significant improvement over baseline for word-relatedness and selectional preference

# Thanks!

# Questions

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(Finkelstein et. al 2001)

### WN-Evocation Relatedness Correlation



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