

Inducing multi-sense word representations multilingually

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MOTIVATION

Ambiguity in L1 can correspond to smaller ambiguity in L2
[Snyder and Barzilay, 2010]

Disambiguate **polysemy** in L1 by looking at how words **translate**
[Diab, 2003, Brown et al., 1991]

- Translated words can be "monosemous"
- L1 and L2 polysemies shouldn't overlap
- Context around the translated word

WORD EMBEDDINGS

- ▶ Multi-sense [Neelakantan et al., 2014, Li and Jurafsky, 2015]
 - typically monolingual
- ▶ Multilingual
 - embeddings in the same semantic space
[Gouws et al., 2014, Klementiev et al., 2012]
 - use target-language signal for better source-language embeddings [Hill et al., 2014, Faruqui and Dyer, 2014]

Can L2 signal improve multi-sense embeddings in L1?

JOINT-LEARNING SCENARIO [TITOV AND KHODDAM, 2015]

- ▶ **Encoding:** learn sense inventory and mapping
 - ▶ L2 in addition to L1 here
- ▶ **Decoding:** learn sense-specific word embeddings

rock_0

mud 0.897

grass 0.877

deep 0.874

sea 0.872

cloud 0.870

bush 0.858

canopy 0.856

reef 0.855

rough 0.851

vine 0.849

hollow 0.844

surrounding 0.841

boulder 0.840

leaf 0.839

spiral 0.839



rock_1

band 0.919

pop 0.907

rapper 0.872

indie 0.870

punk 0.860

album 0.823

duo 0.820

supergroup 0.811

singer 0.784

metal 0.783

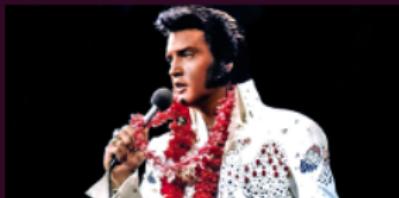
trio 0.781

songwriter 0.773

guitarist 0.764

Pop 0.759

metalcore 0.758



rock_2

disco 0.899

pop 0.891

roll 0.883

gospel 0.882

hip 0.867

psychedelic 0.862

hardcore 0.856

jazz 0.852

hop 0.847

contemporary 0.846

mainstream 0.842

grunge 0.841

techno 0.839

glam 0.837

progressive 0.836



ILLUSTRATION

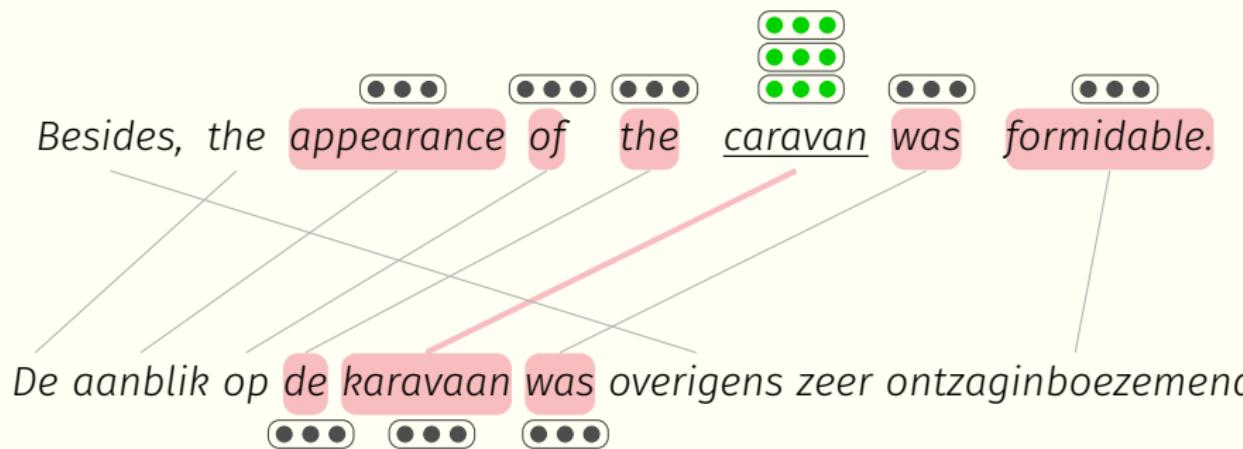
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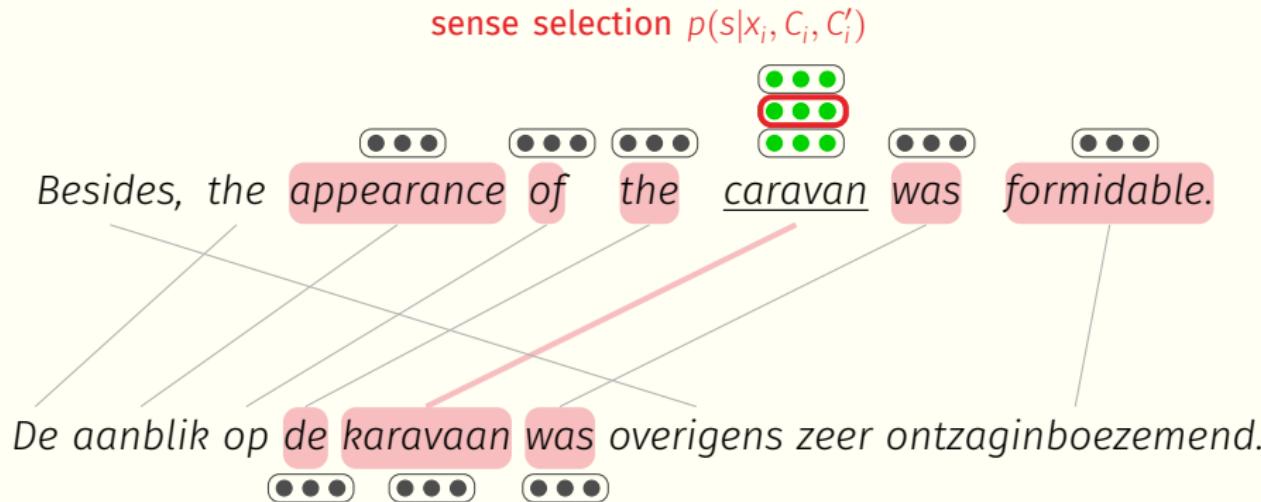
ILLUSTRATION



— L1/L2 generic vector

— sense-specific vector

ILLUSTRATION

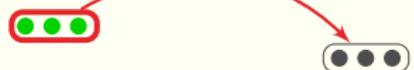


— L1/L2 generic vector

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ILLUSTRATION

context-word prediction $p(x_j|x_i, s)$



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A diagram illustrating word embeddings. It shows two sets of words: 'caravan' in English and 'karavaan' in Dutch. Below each set is a corresponding vector representation consisting of several grey lines radiating from a central point. The English 'caravan' has multiple lines pointing to different parts of its vector representation. The Dutch 'karavaan' has a single line pointing to its vector representation. This visualizes how words with similar meanings share similar vector representations in a high-dimensional space.

SEMANTIC-SIMILARITY BENCHMARKS (AVERAGED)

Avg. correlation

40 -

30 -

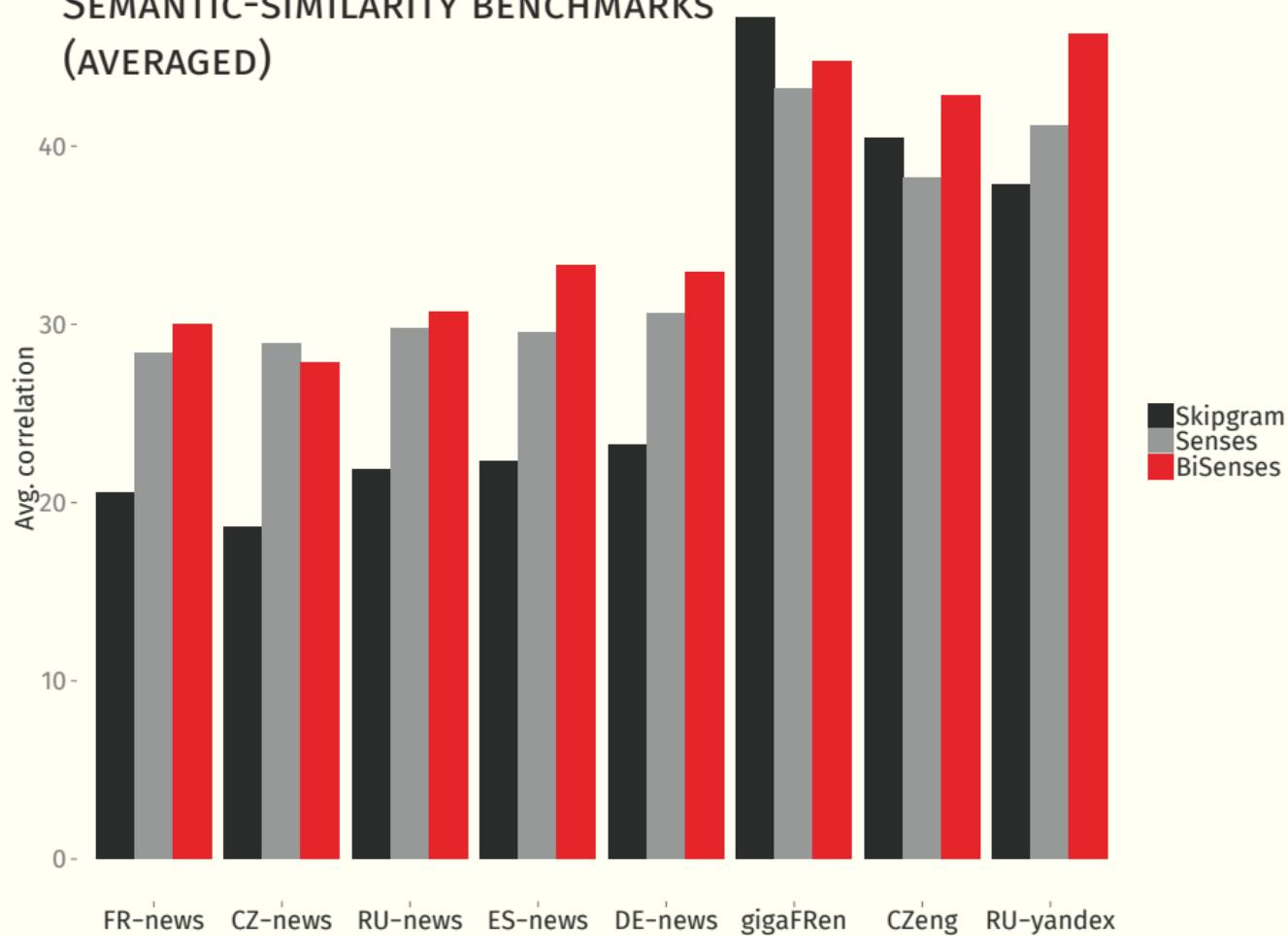
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10 -

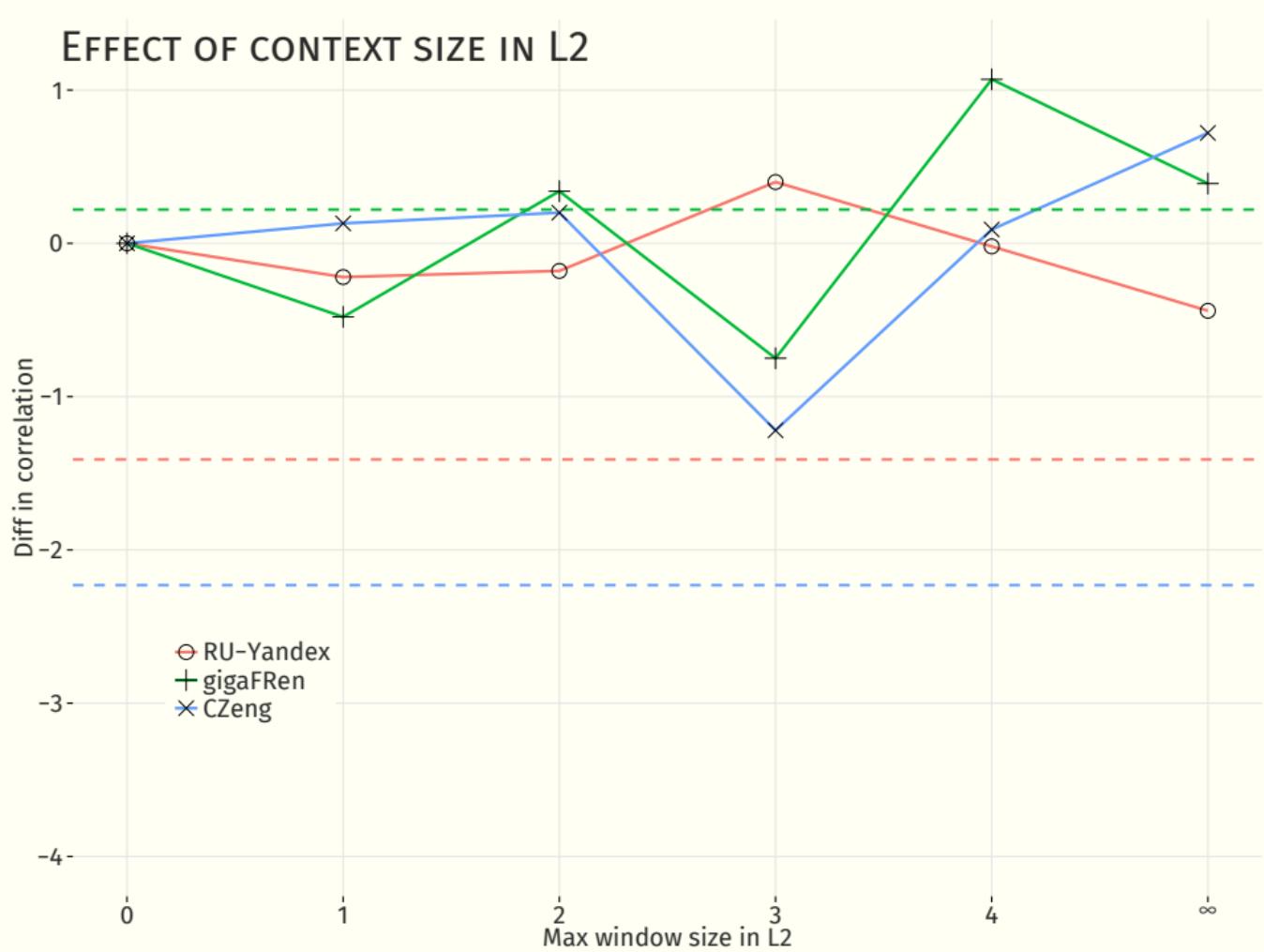
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Skipgram
Senses
BiSenses

FR-news CZ-news RU-news ES-news DE-news gigaFRen CZeng RU-yandex



EFFECT OF CONTEXT SIZE IN L2



THIS TALK

- Jointly learning the sense predictor and the embeddings
- The role of bilingual training:
 - L2 signal improves L1 multi-sense embeddings intrinsically
 - uniform (sentence) alignment might be sufficient

SCWS-ONLY

Correlation

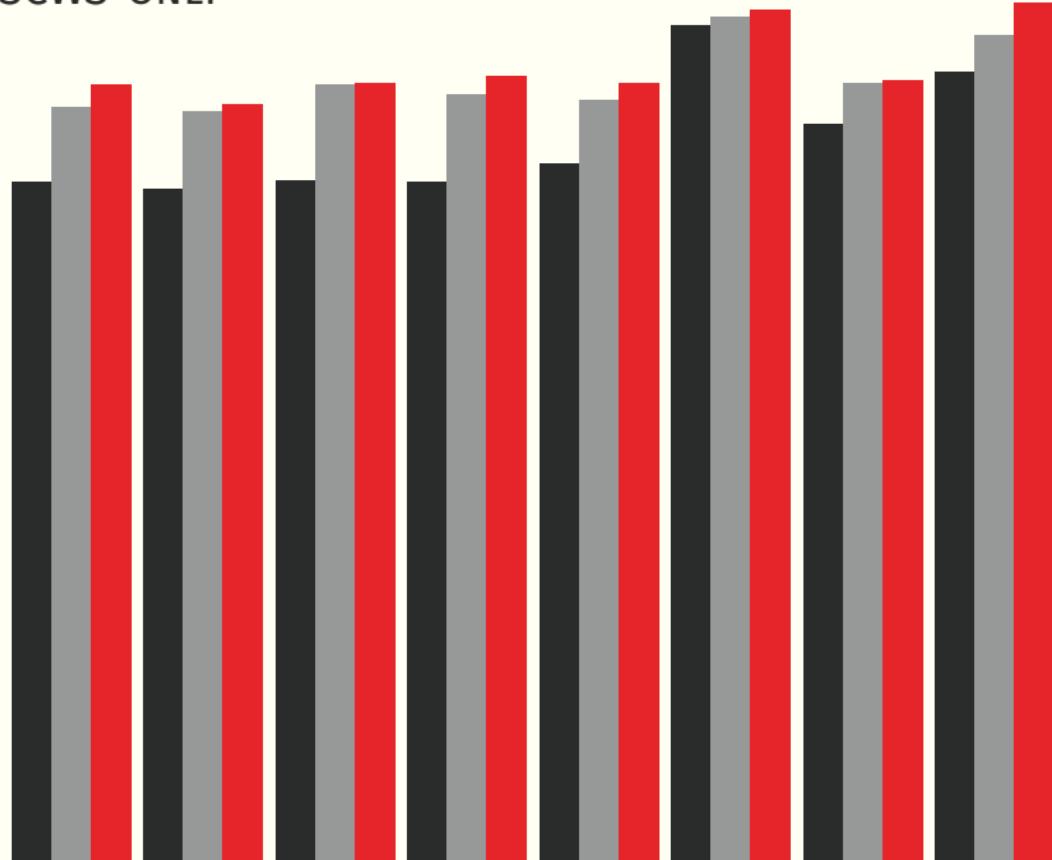
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