Language Modelling Makes Sense

Propagating Representations through WordNet for Full-Coverage Word Sense Disambiguation

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Sense Embeddings

Exploiting the latest Neural Language Models (NLMs) for sense-level representation learning.

Sense Embeddings

Exploiting the latest Neural Language Models (NLMs) for sense-level representation learning.

- Beat SOTA for English Word Sense Disambiguation (WSD).
- Full WordNet in NLM-space (+100K common sense concepts).
- Concept-level analysis of NLMs.

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Bag-of-Features Classifiers

It Makes Sense (IMS) [Zhong and Ng (2010)]:

- POS tags, surrounding words, local collocations.
- SVM for each word type in training.
- Fallback: Most Frequent Sense (MFS).



"glasses"

- Improved with word embedding features. [lacobacci et al. (2016)]
- Still competitive (!)

Deep Sequence Classifiers

Bi-directional LSTMs (BiLSTMs):

- Better with:
 - Attention (as everything else).
 - Auxiliary losses. (POS, lemmas, lexnames) [Raganato et al. (2017)]
 - Glosses, via co-attention mechanisms. [Luo et al. (2018)]
- Still must fallback on MFS.
- Not that much better than bag-of-features...

	adv.	verb.		noun.			
LEX,		LEX ₃	LEX4	LEX ₅			
PRON POS₁ ♠	ADV POS₂ ♠	VERB POS ₃ ▲	DET POS₄ ▲	NOUN POS₅ ♠			
he ^y ₁ ▲	later ¹ _{Y₂}	check ¹ y ₃ v	the y ₄	report ³ _{Y₅}			
Softr	Softmax WSD + Softmax POS + Softmax LEX						
	Fully-connected Layer						
Attention Layer							
LSTM Layers							
Embedding Layer							
×1	×2	x ₃	×4	×5			
he	later	checked	l the	report			

[Raganato et al. (2017)]

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Contextual k-NN

Matching Contextual Word Embeddings:

- Produce Sense Embeddings from NLMs (averaging).
- Sense embs. can be compared with contextual embs.
- Disambiguation = Nearest Neighbour search (1-NN).
- Sense embs. limited to annotations. MFS required.
- Promising, but early attempts.



[Ruder (2018)]



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• Expand the k-NN approach to full-coverage of WordNet.

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• Overcome very limited sense annotations (covers 16% senses).

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Can your insurance company aid you in reducing administrative costs?

Would it be feasible to limit the menu in order to reduce feeding costs?



Would it be <u>feasible</u> to <u>limit</u> the <u>menu</u> in order to <u>reduce feeding costs</u>? feasible%5:00:00:possible:00 limit%2:30:00:: reduce%2:30:00:: cost%1:21:00::

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$$\vec{v}_{reduce\%2:30:00::} = \frac{\vec{c_1} reduce\%2:30:00:: + \vec{c_2} reduce\%2:30:00:: + ... + \vec{c_n} reduce\%2:30:00::}{n}$$

$$\vec{v}_{cost\%1:21:00::} = \frac{\vec{c_1} cost\%1:21:00:: + \vec{c_2} cost\%1:21:00:: + ... + \vec{c_n} cost\%1:21:00::}{n}$$

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Outcome: 33,360 sense embeddings (16% coverage)

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WordNet's units, synsets, represent concepts at different levels.

WordNet's units, synsets, represent concepts at different levels.

Lexname



WordNet's units, synsets, represent concepts at different levels.

noun.person



burger%1:13:00::

hotdog%1:18:00::

hamburger%1:13:01::

sandwich%1:13:00::

wrap%1:13:00::

potato_chip%1:13:00::

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burger%1:13:00::

hotdog%1:18:00::

hamburger%1:13:01::

sandwich%1:13:00::

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Retrieve Synsets, Relations and Categories



1st stage: Synset Embeddings

noun.food

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2nd Stage: Hypernym Embeddings (ind. Synsets)



3rd Stage: Lexname Embeddings







Leverage Synset Definitions and Lemmas for Differentiation

Leverage Synset Definitions and Lemmas for Differentiation



sandwich:%1:13:00:: (sandwich.n.01) Definition: two (or more) slices of bread with a filling between them Lemmas: sandwich



Compose a new context



sandwich:%1:13:00:: (sandwich.n.01)
sandwich - two (or more) slices of bread with a filling between them



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Make the context specific to sensekey (repeat lemma)



sandwich:%1:13:00::

sandwich - sandwich - two (or more) slices of bread with a filling between them



wrap - wrap, tortilla - a sandwich in which the filling is rolled up in a soft tortilla

Make the context specific to sensekey (repeat lemma)



sandwich:%1:13:00::

—— sandwich - sandwich - two (or more) slices of bread with a filling between them



wrap - wrap, tortilla - a sandwich in which the filling is rolled up in a soft tortilla

Obtain contextual embeddings for every token



sandwich:%1:13:00::

sandwich - sandwich - two (or more) slices of bread with a filling between them



 $\vec{c} = \vec{c} = \vec{c} = \vec{c}$... Wrap $\sim 1.15.00$.. wrap – wrap, tortilla - a sandwich in which the filling is rolled up in a soft tortilla

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Sentence Embedding from avg. of Contextual Embeddings





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Merge Sentence Embedding with previous Sense Embedding



Performance

Merge Sentence Embedding with previous Sense Embedding



Contextual Embeddings aren't good at preserving morphological relatedness

Retrieve char-ngram embeddings (static) for lemmas



Merge with previous sense embeddings

sandwich:%1:13:00::



Merge with previous sense embeddings

sandwich:%1:13:00::



The <u>glasses</u> are in the cupboard.

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The glasses are in the cupboard.

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The glasses are in the cupboard.

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The <u>glasses</u> are in the cupboard.

WSD Results

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WSD Results

Standard English WSD Evaluation F1 on ALL set of the WSD Evaluation Framework (Raganato et al. 2017)





Uninformed Sense Matching (matching +200K) Same standard but without filtering candidates by lemmas or POS



Applying Sense Embeddings



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World Knowledge in NLMs



What's BERT thinking about when he reads?

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World Knowledge in NLMs

[E1] played [E2] in [E3]

Marlon*	Brando*	played	Corleone*	in	Godfather*
$person_n^1$	$person_n^1$	act_v^3	$syndicate_n^1$	$movie_n^1$	$location_n^1$
$womanizer_n^1$	$group_n^1$	$make_v^{42}$	$mafia_n^1$	$telefilm_n^1$	$here_n^1$
$bustle_n^1$	$location_n^1$	$emote_v^1$	$person_n^1$	$final_cut_n^1$	$there_n^1$

 $\operatorname{act}_{v}^{3}$: play a role or part; $\operatorname{make}_{v}^{42}$: represent fictiously, as in a play, or pretend to be or act like; $\operatorname{emote}_{v}^{1}$: give expression or emotion to, in a stage or movie role.

Serena*	Williams	played	Kerber*	in	Wimbledon*
$person_n^1$	$professional_tennis_n^1$	$play_v^1$	$person_n^1$	win_v^1	$tournament_n^1$
$therefore_r^1$	$tennis_n^1$	$line_up_v^6$	$group_n^1$	$romp_v^3$	$world_cup_n^1$
$reef_n^1$	$singles_n^1$	$curl_v^5$	$take_orders_v^2$	$carry_v^{38}$	$elimination_tournament_n^1$

 $play_v^1$: participate in games or sport; $line_up_v^6$: take one's position before a kick-off; $curl_v^5$: play the Scottish game of curling.

David	Bowie *	played	Warszawa*	in	Tokyo	
$person_n^1$	$person_n^1$	$play_v^{14}$	$poland_n^1$	$originate_in_n^1$	$tokyo_n^1$	
$amati_n^2$	$folk_song_n^1$	$play_v^6$	$location_n^1$	in_r^1	$japan_n^1$	
$guarnerius_n^3$	$fado_n^1$	$riff_v^2$	$here_n^1$	$take_the_field_v^2$	$japanese_a^1$	
$play_v^{14}$: perform on a certain location; $play_v^6$: replay (as a melody); $riff_v^2$: play riffs.						

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Checking for Biases in NLMs



Putting BERT on the spot

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Checking for Biases in NLMs



$$bias(s) = sim(\vec{v}_{man_n^1}, \vec{v}_s) - sim(\vec{v}_{woman_n^1}, \vec{v}_s)$$

Introduction

- Powerful NLMs allow for a simple k-NN to perform really well for WSD.
- NLMs are improving very rapidly, progress in WSD should follow.
- Sense embeddings from NLMs are useful not only for WSD, but also for NLM inspection, and other probing or downstream tasks.



Future Work

- Pipeline Improvements: Better NLMs, sentence embeddings, char embeddings, use of WN, etc..
- Multilingual Sense Embeddings.
- Semi-supervised Refinement.
- Formalize inspection (probing task), other applications.



Thanks



Code and Sense Embeddings: github.com/danlou/LMMS



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