MUNI FI



Grouping Words

PA154 Language Modeling (8.1)

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Source: Natural Language Processing (600.465) Jason Eisner, Johns Hopkins Univ. www.cs.jhu.edu/~jason/465/

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Linguistic Objects in this Course

Trees (with strings at the nodes)

- Syntax, semantics
- Algorithms: Generation, parsing, inside-outside, build semantics

Sequences (of strings)

- n-grams, tag sequences
- morpheme sequences, phoneme sequences
- Algorithms: *Finite-state, best-paths, forward-backward*

"Atoms" (unanalyzed strings)

- Words, morphemes
- Represent by contexts other words they occur with
- Algorithms: *Grouping similar words*, splitting words into senses

A Concordance for "party" - from www.webcorp.org.uk



WebCorp Live lets you access the Web as a corpus - a large collection of texts from which examples of real language use can be extracted. More...

Search:	party					0	
Case Insensitive:	s		Span:	50 characters	¥	0	
Search API:	Google	T	Language:	Not specified	T	0	
Advanced Options							
Resetovat						Search	

A Concordance for "party" - from www.webcorp.org.uk

- thing. She was talking at a **party** thrown at Daphne's restaurant in
- have turned it into the hot dinner-party topic. The comedy is the
- selection for the World Cup **party**, which will be announced on May 1
- in the 1983 general election for a party which, when it could not bear to
- to attack the Scottish National **Party**, who look set to seize Perth and
- that had been passed to a second party who made a financial decision
- the by-pass there will be a street party. "Then," he says, "we are going
- number-crunchers within the Labour party, there now seems little doubt
- political tradition and the same party. They are both relatively Anglophilic
- he told Tony Blair's modernised party they must not retreat into "warm
- "Oh no, I'm just here for the **party**," they said. "I think it's terrible
- A future obliges each party to the contract to fulfil it by
- be signed by or on behalf of each **party** to the contract." Mr David N

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John threw a "rain forest" party last December. His living room was full of plants and his box was playing Brazilian music ...

Replace word w with sense s

- 1. *Splits* **w** into senses: distinguishes this token of **w** from tokens with sense **t**
- Groups w with other words: groups this token of w with tokens of x that also have sense s

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- an appearance at the annual awards **bash** , but feels in no fit state to
- -known families at a fundraising bash on Thursday night for Learning
- Who was paying for the bash? The only clue was the name Asprey,
- Aail, always hosted the annual **bash** for the Scottish Labour front-
- popular. Their method is to **bash** sense into criminals with a short,
- just cut off people's heads and **bash** their brains out over the floor,

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Semantics / Text understanding

- Axioms about TRANSFER apply to (some tokens of) throw
- Axioms about BUILDING apply to (some tokens of) bank

Machine translation

- Info retrieval / Question answering / Text categ.
 - Query or pattern might not match document exactly
- Backoff for just about anything
 - what word comes next? (speech recognition, language ID,...)
 - trigrams are sparse but tri-meanings might not be

bilexical PCFGs:

- $p(S[devour] \rightarrow NP[lion] VP[devour] | S[devour])$
- approximate by $p(S[EAT] \rightarrow NP[lion] VP[EAT] | S[EAT])$

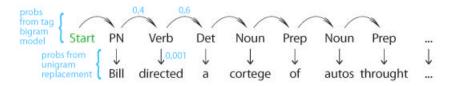
Speaker's real intention is senses; words are a noisy channel

Cues to Word Sense

- Adjacent words (or their senses)
- Grammatically related words (subject, object, ...)
- Other nearby words
- Topic of document
- Sense of other tokens of the word in the same document

Word Classes by Tagging

- Every tag is a kind of class
- Tagger assigns a class to each word token



Word Classes by Tagging

Every tag is a kind of class

- Tagger assigns a class to each word token
 - Simultaneously groups and splits words
 - "party" gets split into N and V senses
 - "bash" gets split into N and V senses
 - {party/N, bash/N} vs. {party/V, bash/V}
 - What good are these groupings?

Learning Word Classes

- Every tag is a kind of class
- Tagger assigns a class to each word token
 - {party/N, bash/N} vs. {party/V, bash/V}
 - What good are these groupings?
 - Good for predicting next word or its class!
- Role of forward-backward algorithm?
 - It adjusts classes etc. in order to predict sequence of words better (with lower perplexity)

Words and Vectors

- Represent each word type w (party) by a point in k-dimensional space
 - e.g., **k** is size of vocabulary
 - the 17th coordinate of w represents strength of w's association with vocabulary word 17

Word	Count	
aardvark	0	
abacus	0	
abandoned	3	
abbot	1	
abduct	0	
above	7	too high
zygote	1	
zymurgy	0	too low

From corpus:

Jim Jeffords **abandoned** the Republican **party**.

There were lots of **abbot**s and nuns dancing at that **party**. The **party above** the art gallery was, **above** all, a laboratory for synthesizing **zygote**s and beer.

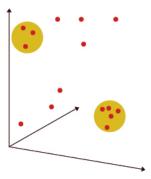
- Represent each word type w (party) by a point in k-dimensional space
 - e.g., **k** is size of vocabulary
 - the 17th coordinate of w represents strength of w's association with vocabulary word 17.
- How might you measure this?
 - how often words appear next to each other
 - how often words appear near each other
 - how often words are syntactically linked
 - should correct for commonness of word (e.g., "above")

- Represent each word type w (party) by a point in k-dimensional space
 - e.g., **k** is size of vocabulary
 - the 17th coordinate of w represents strength of w's association with vocabulary word 17.
- Plot all word types in k-dimensional space
- Look for **clusters** of close-together types

Learning Classes by Clustering

- Plot all word types in k-dimensional space
- Look for clusters of close-together types

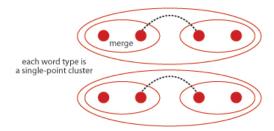
Plot in k dimensions (k=3)



Bottom-Up Clustering

- Start with one cluster per point
- Repeatedly merge 2 closest clusters
 - **Single-link**: dist(A,B) = min dist(a,b) for $a \in A, b \in B$
 - **Complete-link**: dist(A,B) = max dist(a,b) for $a \in A, b \in B$

Single-Link

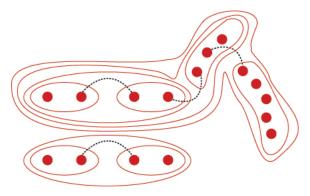


Again, merge closest pair of clusters:

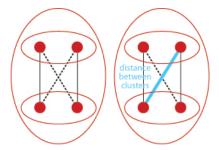
■ **Single-link**: clusters are close if any of their points are dist(A,B) = min dist(a,b) *for* a ∈ A, b ∈ B

Single-Link

Fast, but tend to get long, stringy, meandering clusters



Complete-Link

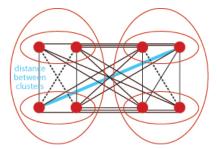


Again, merge closest pair of clusters:

■ **Complete-link**: clusters are close only if **all** of their points are dist(A,B) = max dist(a,b) *for a* ∈ *A*, *b* ∈ *B*

Complete-Link

Slow to find closest pair – need quadratically many distances



Summary

- Start with one cluster per point
- Repeatedly merge 2 closest clusters
 - **Single-link**: dist(A,B) = min dist(a,b) for $a \in A, b \in B$
 - **Complete-link**: dist(A,B) = max dist(a,b) for $a \in A, b \in B$
 - too slow to update cluster distances after each merge; but alternatives!
 - Average-link: dist(A,B) = mean dist(a,b) for $a \in A, b \in B$
 - Centroid-link: dist(A,B) = dist(mean(A),mean(B))
- Stop when clusters are "big enough"
 - e.g., provide adequate support for backoff (on a development corpus)
- Some flexibility in defining dist(a,b)
 - Might not be Euclidean distance; e.g., use vector angle

EM Clustering (for k clusters)

EM algorithm

- Viterbi version called "k-means clustering"
- Full EM version called "Gaussian mixtures"
- **Expectation step**: Use current parameters (and observations) to reconstruct hidden structure
- Maximization step: Use that hidden structure (and observations) to reestimate parameters
- **Parameters**: k points representing cluster centers
- Hidden structure: for each data point (word type), which center generated it?