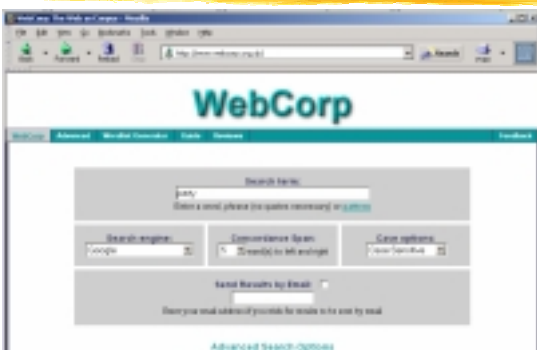


## Grouping Words

## 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



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- 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

## What Good are Word Senses?

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## What Good are Word Senses?

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

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## What Good are Word Senses?

- Replace word *w* with sense *s*
  - 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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- popular. Their method is to *bash* sense into criminals with a short,
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## What Good are Word Senses?

- 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:  $p(S[\text{devour}] \rightarrow NP[\text{lion}] VP[\text{devour}] | S[\text{devour}])$ 
    - approximate by  $p(S[\text{EAT}] \rightarrow NP[\text{lion}] VP[\text{EAT}] | S[\text{EAT}])$
- Speaker's real intention is senses; words are a noisy channel

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## Cues to Word Sense

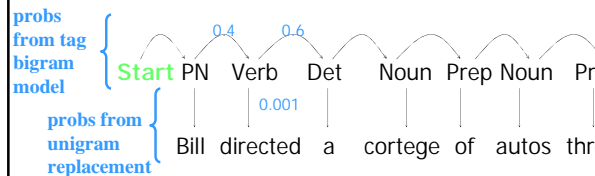
- Adjacent words (or their senses)
- Grammatically related words (subject, object, ...)
- Other nearby words
- Topic of document
- Sense of other tokens of the word in the same document

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## Word Classes by Tagging

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



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## 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?

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## Learning Word Classes

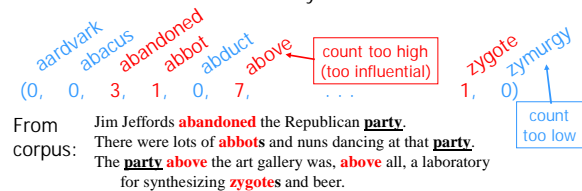
- Every tag is a kind of class
- Tagger assigns a class to each word token
  - {party/N, bash/N} vs. {party/V, bash/V}
  - What good are these groupings?
  - Good for predicting next word or its class!
- Role of forward-backward algorithm?
  - It adjusts classes etc. in order to predict sequence of words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

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## Words as Vectors

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

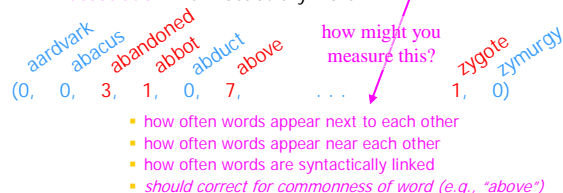


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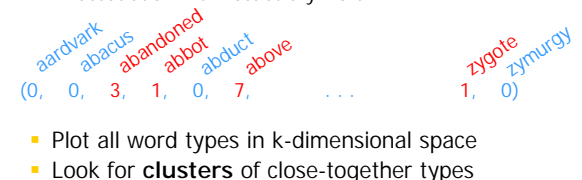


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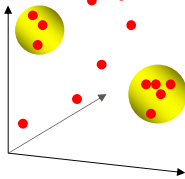
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## Learning Classes by Clustering

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

Plot in k dimensions (here k=3)



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## Bottom-Up Clustering

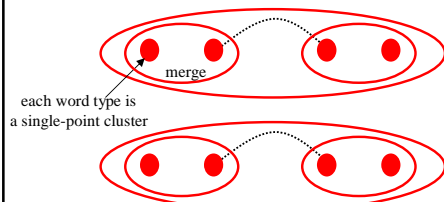
- Start with one cluster per point
- Repeatedly merge 2 closest clusters
  - Single-link:  $\text{dist}(A,B) = \min \text{dist}(a,b)$  for  $a \in A, b \in B$
  - Complete-link:  $\text{dist}(A,B) = \max \text{dist}(a,b)$  for  $a \in A, b \in B$

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example from Manning & Schütze

## Bottom-Up Clustering - Single-Link



Again, merge closest pair of clusters:

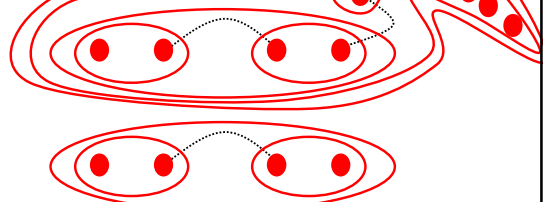
Single-link: clusters are close if **any** of their points are  
 $\text{dist}(A,B) = \min \text{dist}(a,b)$  for  $a \in A, b \in B$

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example from Manning & Schütze

## Bottom-Up Clustering - Single-Link



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Single-link: clusters are close if **any** of their points are  
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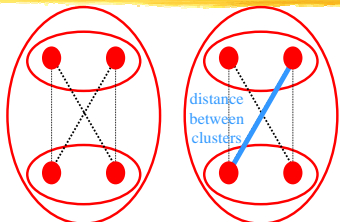
Fast, but tend to get long, stringy, meandering clusters

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example from Manning & Schütze

## Bottom-Up Clustering - Complete-Link



Again, merge closest pair of clusters:

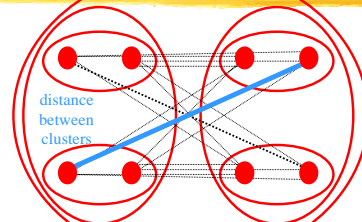
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example from Manning & Schütze

## Bottom-Up Clustering - Complete-Link



Again, merge closest pair of clusters:

Complete-link: clusters are close only if **all** of their points are  
 $\text{dist}(A,B) = \max \text{dist}(a,b)$  for  $a \in A, b \in B$

Slow to find closest pair - need quadratically many distances

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## Bottom-Up Clustering

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

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## 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?

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## EM Clustering (for k clusters)

- [see spreadsheet animation]

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