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Second-order Co-occurrence Sensitivity of Skip-Gram with Negative Sampling

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Second-order co-occurrence

First-order co-occurrence vectors

represent a word w by a vector of the **counts of context words** it directly co-occurs with

Second-order co-occurrence vectors (Schütze, 1998)

represent a word w by a **count vector of the context words of the context words**, i.e., the second-order context words of w

Second-order co-occurrence vectors (Schütze, 1998)

- ▶ **less sparse** and more **robust** than first-order vectors
- ▶ helpful where first-order information is a rare or biased
- ▶ can be seen as a way of **generalization**

Example

- (1) As far as the Soviet **Communist Party** and the Comintern were concerned . . .
- (2) . . . this is precisely the approach taken by the **British Government**.
- (3) The **Communist authorities** hated rock culture . . .
- (4) . . . rather than risk deportation to **British authorities**.

Second-order co-occurrence vectors (Schütze, 1998)

- ▶ **less sparse**, more **robust**, **generalization**
- capturing second-order information improves performance

Vector Space Models

Traditional Count

✗ Count, PPMI do not capture second-order co-occurrence information, but can be modified to do so (✓)

Traditional Embeddings

✓ Truncated SVD does capture second-order co-occurrence information (Kontostathis & Pottenger, 2002)

Modern Embeddings

? SGNS, GloVe, FastText

We compare

- ✗ Positive Pointwise Mutual Information (PPMI)
- ✓ Truncated Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)
- ? Skip-Gram with Negative Sampling (SGNS)

Pointwise Mutual Information

$$pmi(w; c) = \log \frac{p(w, c)}{p(w)p(c)}$$

Truncated SVD

$$M^{\text{PPMI}} = U\Sigma V^{\top}$$

$$M^{\text{SVD}} = U_d \Sigma_d$$

Training objective

$$\arg \max_{\theta} \sum_{(w,c) \in D} \log \sigma(v_c \cdot v_w) + \sum_{(w,c) \in D'} \log \sigma(-v_c \cdot v_w)$$

Training

a c

c a

c b

b c

b d

d e

Training pairs

Experiment 1: Simulating context overlap

1. **first-order overlap (1st):**
= same context words in first, \neq distinct context words in second order
2. **2nd-order overlap (2nd):**
 \neq distinct context words in first, = same context words in second order
3. **no overlap (none):**
 \neq distinct context words in first, \neq distinct context words in second order

Experiment 1: Simulating first/second-order context overlap

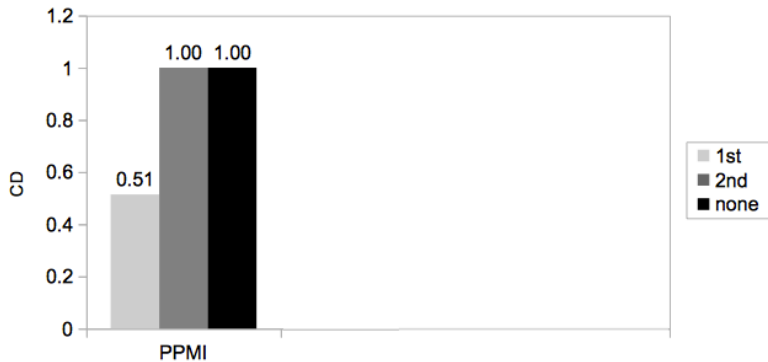
order	1st	2nd	none
C1	a c	a c	a c
	a d	a d	a d
	b c	b e	b e
	b d	b f	b f
C2	c u	c u	c u
	c v	c v	c v
	d w	d u	d w
	d x	d v	d x

Experiment 1: Simulating context overlap

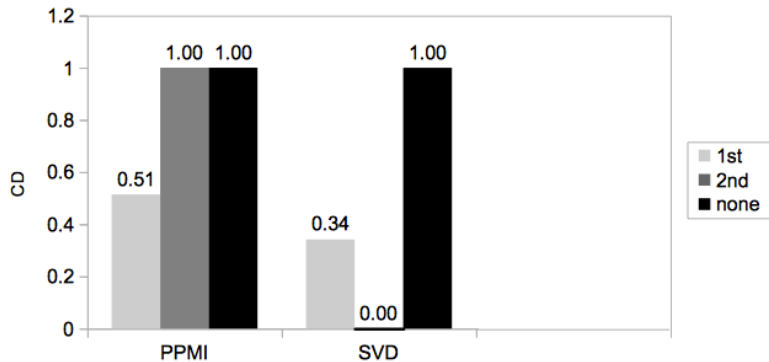
Hypothesis

SGNS and SVD will predict target words from the **2nd-group to be more similar on average than target words from the none-group** (although both groups have no first-order context overlap), while PPMI will predict similar averages for both groups.

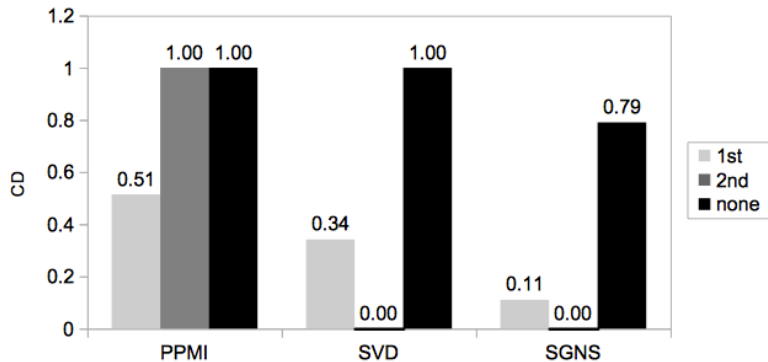
Results



Results



Results



Experiment 2: Propagating second-order co-occurrence information

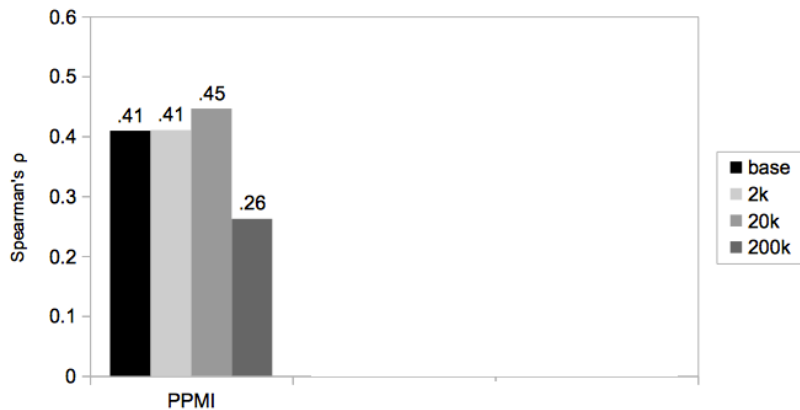
1. create very small corpus (10M tokens from ukWaC)
2. extract first-and second-order word-context pairs
3. add second to first-order pairs for low-frequency words
4. compare performance (WordSim353) on first-order vs. mixed training pairs

Experiment 2: Propagating second-order co-occurrence information

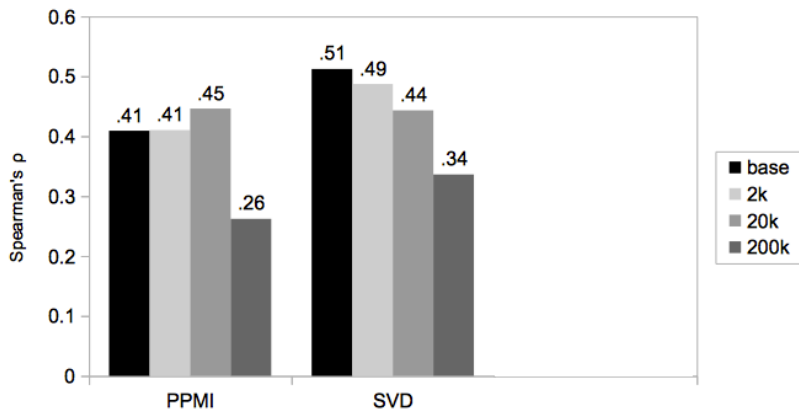
Hypothesis

Additional second-order information will **impact PPMI representations positively and stronger than SVD and SGNS**, because the latter already capture second-order information.

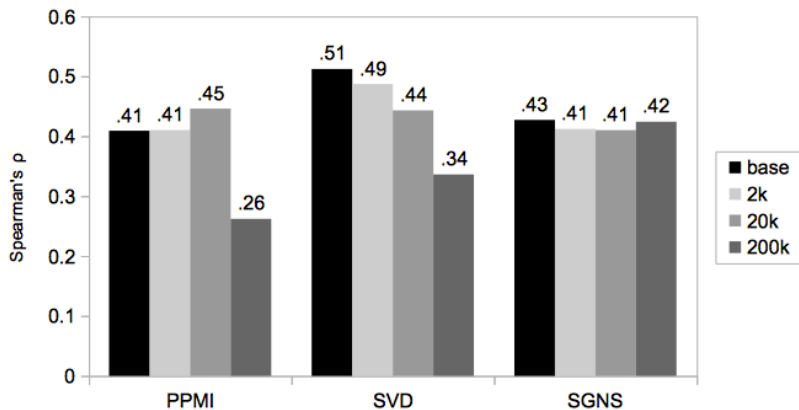
Results



Results



Results



Explanation: SGNS

	Banana	1	-2	3		...
$W =$	Watermelon	-3	2	1	$C =$...
	...				eat	2 3 -1

SGNS

$W =$

Banana	2	-1	2
Watermelon	-3	2	1
...			

$C =$

...
...
eat 2 2 0

SGNS

$W =$

Banana	2	-1	2
Watermelon	-2	2	1
...			

$C =$

...
...
eat 1 2 1

SGNS

$W =$

Banana	1	0	1
Watermelon	-2	2	1
...			

$C =$

...
...
eat 1 1 1

SGNS

$W =$

	Banana	1	0	1
	Watermelon	-1	1	1
	...			

$C =$

	...
	...
	eat 1 1 1

SGNS

$W =$

Banana	1	1	1
Watermelon	-1	1	1
...			

$C =$

...
...

eat	1	1	1
-----	---	---	---

SGNS

$W =$

Banana	1	1	1
Watermelon	0	1	1
...			

$C =$

...
...
eat 1 1 1

SGNS

$$W = \begin{array}{rcccl} & \mathbf{Party} & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ & \mathbf{Government} & 3 & 2 & -1 \\ W = & \dots & & & \\ & \dots & & & \\ & \mathbf{authorities} & 2 & -3 & 1 \end{array} \quad C = \begin{array}{rcccl} & \dots & & & \\ & \dots & & & \\ C = & \mathbf{Communist} & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ & \mathbf{British} & 3 & 2 & -1 \\ & \dots & & & \end{array}$$

SGNS

$$W = \begin{array}{l} \text{Party} \quad 1 \quad -2 \quad 3 \\ \text{Government} \quad 3 \quad 2 \quad -1 \\ \dots \\ \dots \\ \text{authorities} \quad 1 \quad -2 \quad 2 \end{array}$$

$$C = \begin{array}{l} \dots \\ \dots \\ \text{Communist} \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \\ \text{British} \quad 3 \quad 2 \quad -1 \\ \dots \end{array}$$

SGNS

$$W = \begin{array}{rcc} & \text{Party} & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ & \text{Government} & 3 & 2 & -1 \\ & \dots & & & \\ & \dots & & & \\ \text{authorities} & & 2 & -1 & 1 \end{array}$$
$$C = \begin{array}{rcc} & \dots & & & \\ & \dots & & & \\ \text{Communist} & & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \text{British} & & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ & \dots & & & \end{array}$$

SGNS

$$W = \begin{array}{rcc} & \text{Party} & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ & \text{Government} & 3 & 2 & -1 \\ & \dots & & & \\ & \dots & & & \\ \text{authorities} & & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$C = \begin{array}{rcc} & \dots & & & \\ & \dots & & & \\ \text{Communist} & & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ \text{British} & & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ & \dots & & & \end{array}$$

SGNS

$$W = \begin{array}{rcc} & \text{Party} & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ & \text{Government} & 3 & 2 & -1 \\ & \dots & & & \\ & \dots & & & \\ \text{authorities} & & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$$
$$C = \begin{array}{rcc} & \dots & & & \\ & \dots & & & \\ \text{Communist} & & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ \text{British} & & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ & \dots & & & \end{array}$$

SGNS

$$W = \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{Party} \quad 1 \quad -1 \quad 2 \\ \mathbf{Government} \quad 3 \quad 2 \quad -1 \\ \dots \\ \dots \\ \mathbf{authorities} \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \end{array}$$
$$C = \begin{array}{l} \dots \\ \dots \\ \mathbf{Communist} \quad 1 \quad -1 \quad 2 \\ \mathbf{British} \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \\ \dots \end{array}$$

SGNS

$$W = \begin{array}{rcc} & \text{Party} & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ & \text{Government} & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ & \dots & & & \\ & \dots & & & \\ & \text{authorities} & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$$
$$C = \begin{array}{rcc} & \dots & & & \\ & \dots & & & \\ & \text{Communist} & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ & \text{British} & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ & \dots & & & \end{array}$$

SGNS

$$W = \begin{array}{l} \text{Party} \quad 1 \quad -1 \quad 2 \\ \text{Government} \quad 2 \quad 1 \quad 0 \\ \dots \\ \dots \\ \text{authorities} \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \end{array}$$

$$C = \begin{array}{l} \dots \\ \dots \\ \text{Communist} \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \\ \text{British} \quad 2 \quad 1 \quad 0 \\ \dots \end{array}$$

SGNS

$W =$

Party	1	-1	2
Government	2	1	0
...			
...			
authorities	1	0	1

...

...

$C =$ **Communist** 1 0 1

British 1 0 1

...

SGNS

$$W = \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{Party} \quad 1 \ 0 \ 1 \\ \mathbf{Government} \quad 2 \ 1 \ 0 \\ \dots \\ \dots \\ \mathbf{authorities} \quad 1 \ 0 \ 1 \end{array}$$
$$C = \begin{array}{l} \dots \\ \dots \\ \mathbf{Communist} \quad 1 \ 0 \ 1 \\ \mathbf{British} \quad 1 \ 0 \ 1 \\ \dots \end{array}$$

SGNS

$W =$

Party	1	0	1
Government	1	1	1
...			
...			
authorities	1	0	1

$C =$

...			
...			
Communist	1	0	1
British	1	1	1
...			

Relation between SVD and SGNS

- ▶ show similar results (Levy et al., 2015)
 - ▶ their training objectives have been related to each other (Levy & Goldberg, 2014)
 - ▶ their correspondence in the low-dimensional case has not been shown yet
- **if SGNS is implicit SVD, it should be second-order co-occurrence sensitive**

Does this show that SGNS is implicit SVD?

- ▶ no
- ▶ it just shows that in the low-dimensional case they share **one** fundamental property
- ▶ there is evidence that vector spaces learned by low-dimensional SGNS and SVD have other different properties (Shin et al., 2018)

Conclusion

- ▶ SGNS captures second-order co-occurrence information, a property it shares with SVD and distinguishes it from PPMI
- ▶ variety of algorithms with SGNS architecture
- ▶ SGNS became the “traditional model” this year
- ▶ so, what about GloVe, ELMo, BERT?
- ▶ **how does second-order sensitivity relate to performance?**
(Artetxe, Labaka, Lopez-Gazpio, & Agirre, 2018)

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Results GloVe

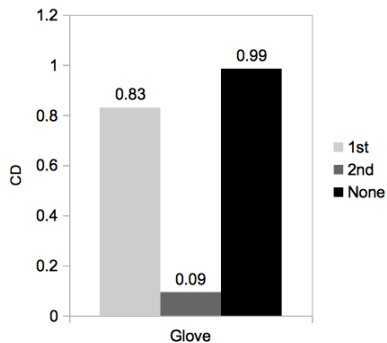


Figure 1: Results of simulation experiment with GloVe embeddings.