

Vector semantics and embeddings unit

- ▶ Lexical semantics, words as vectors (Monday)
- ▶ Catch-up day (Wednesday)
- ▶ Word2Vec (**Today**)
- ▶ Applications of embeddings (next week Monday)

Today:

- ▶ Purpose of embeddings
- ▶ The premise of Word2Vec
- ▶ Training Word2Vec
- ▶ Observing results

Vector semantics is the standard way to represent word meaning in NLP ... The roots of the model lie in the 1950s when two big ideas converged: [using] a point in three-dimensional space to represent the connotation of a word, and the proposal ... to define the meaning of a word by its distribution in language use, meaning its neighboring words or grammatical environments.

The idea of vector semantics is to represent a word as a point in a multi-dimensional semantic space that is derived from the distributions of word neighbors. Vectors for representing words are called **embeddings**.

- ▶ **Valence.** The pleasantness of the stimulus
- ▶ **Arousal.** The intensity of emotion provoked by the stimulus
- ▶ **Dominance.** The degree of control exerted by the stimulus

	Valence	Arousal	Dominance
courageous	8.05	5.5	7.38
music	7.67	5.57	6.5
heartbreak	2.45	5.65	3.58
cub	6.71	3.95	4.24

Jurafsky and Martin, 6.1, pg 4 & 5



Figure 6.1 A two-dimensional (t-SNE) projection of embeddings for some words and phrases, showing that words with similar meanings are nearby in space. The original 60-dimensional embeddings were trained for sentiment analysis. Simplified from [Li et al. \(2015\)](#) with colors added for explanation.

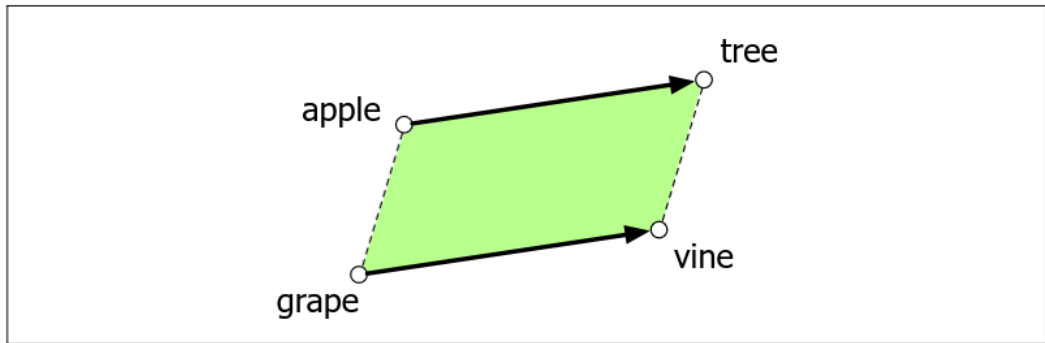


Figure 6.15 The parallelogram model for analogy problems (Rumelhart and Abrahamson, 1973): the location of $\vec{\text{vine}}$ can be found by subtracting $\vec{\text{apple}}$ from $\vec{\text{tree}}$ and adding $\vec{\text{grape}}$.

Coming up:

- ▶ Do Semantle exercise (Fri, Nov 10)
- ▶ Read J&M chapter7 (Mon, Nov 13)
- ▶ Work on stylo assignment

Word2Vec assignment coming...