

# Word Embeddings for Entity-annotated Texts

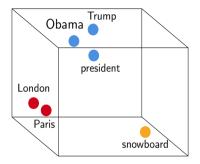
Satya Almasian, Andreas Spitz and Michael Gertz

April 16, 2019

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## Motivation

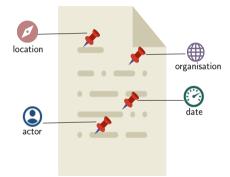
## Word Embeddings



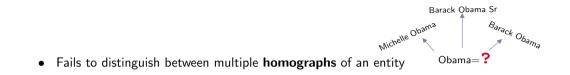
#### Word Embeddings:

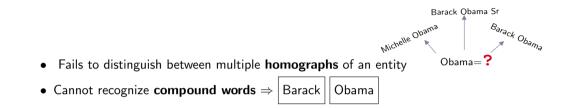
- Word represented as vectors of real numbers
- Words with similar meaning  $\Rightarrow$  mapped to the nearby points

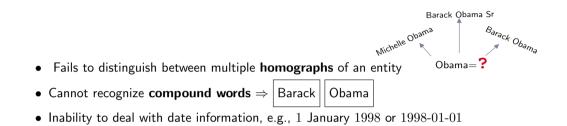
### What about Named Entities?

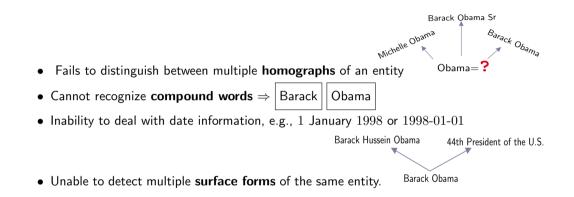


- Named entities: Words that belong to a set of pre-defined classes (person, location, organisation ...).
- Normal word embeddings
   ⇒ treat all the words equally









## **Entity Embeddings**

Annotate given text with named entities

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Training state-of-the-art word embedding (word2vec, GloVe) on annotated text

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1. Extract word co-occurrence graph from text 2. Embed the nodes of the co-occurrence graph with node embedding models (DeepWalk, VERSE)

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 TER.19557
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Word Embedding Models (GloVe, word2vec)

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Word Embedding Models (GloVe, word2vec)

	Dimensions						
PER_645	-0.1	-0.31	0.13	0.7	1.3		
TER_1949	0.1	1.23	8.7	4.7	0.2		
DAT_268	-0.41	-2.31	-0.6	0.7	-0.1		
ORG_1310	2.1	4.31	0.53	-0.7	0.9		
:	:	:	:	:	:		

	2019	

**President Trump** participated in dubious tax schemes during the 1990s, including instances of outright fraud, that greatly increased the fortune he received from his parents, an investigation by The New York Times has found. He won the presidency proclaiming himself a self-made billionaire, and he has long insisted that his father, the legendary New York City builder **Fred C. Trump**, provided almost no financial help.

Sentences: 2

Words: 53

• Entity-entity relations are captured better using sentence-based distances.

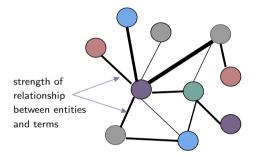
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- Entity-entity relations are captured better using sentence-based distances.
- Terms are less likely to be related to entities outside of their own sentence.

## Weighted Entity Co-occurrence Graph

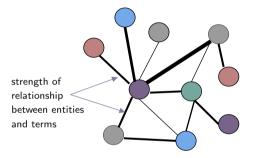


• Represents a document collection as an entity co-occurrence graph <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Spitz, A., Gertz, M.: Terms over LOAD: Leveraging Named Entities for Cross-Document Extraction and Summarization of Events. SIGIR 2016.

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## Weighted Entity Co-occurrence Graph



- Represents a document collection as an entity co-occurrence graph <sup>1</sup>
- Entity-entity relations  $\Rightarrow$  sentence-based weighting function
- **Entity-term** relations  $\Rightarrow$  **word-based** weighting function

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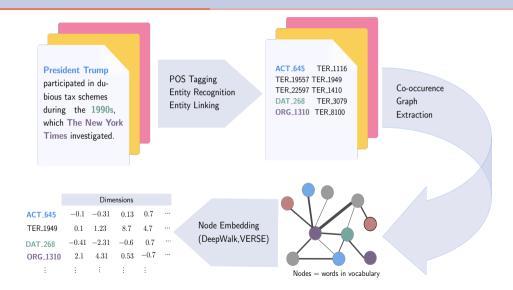
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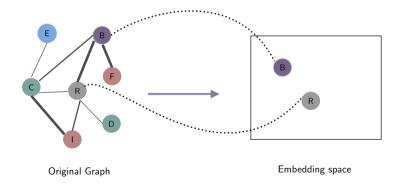
Co-occurence Graph Extraction

Nodes = words in vocabulary

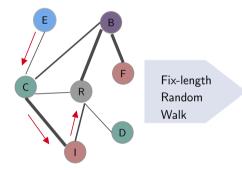
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• Encode nodes so that similarity in the embedding space approximates similarity in the original network.

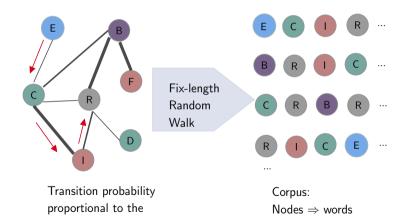


DeepWalk (Perozzi et al.):



Transition probability proportional to the edge weights

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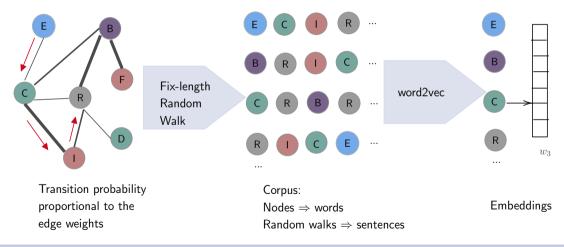


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edge weights

Random walks  $\Rightarrow$  sentences

DeepWalk (Perozzi et al.):

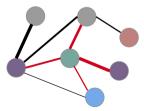


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  - $\sum_{v \in V} KL(sim_G(v,.), sim_E(v,.))$

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- We choose Adjacency Similarity as our similarity measure



Only the immediate neighbors are taken into account

## **Evaluation**

#### **Relatedness or Similarity:**

- Datasets containing scores for:
   ⇒ relatedness: association of words
   ⇒ similarity: degree of synonymity
- The cosine similarity should have a high correlation with human scores.

#### Analogy:

- Datasets containing:
  - $\Rightarrow$  word pairs with similar relations
- Task: Given (a, b, x), find y where, x : y resembles a : b
- Berlin is to Germany, as London is to ?  $\rightarrow$  England

#### Data

Training: Co-occurence graph, 200K english news articles, 93K nodes, from June to November 2016

Testing:

- 4 Similiarity datasets
- 3 Relatedness datasets
- 2 Analogy datasets

9 million edges

**Correlation** with human judgements:

	raw text		annotated text				
Datasets	word2vec	GloVe	word2vec	GloVe	DeepWalk	VERSE	
Word Similarity	0.551	0.410	0.550	0.394	0.434	0.492	
Word Relatedness	0.491	0.378	0.490	0.380	0.432	0.510	
average	0.526	0.400	0.524	0.389	0.433	0.500	

• Performance of word embedding models degrades after annotation.

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- Performance of word embedding models degrades after annotation.
- Graph-based embeddings (VERSE)  $\Rightarrow$  better for relatedness tasks
- Normal word embeddings (word2vec)  $\Rightarrow$  better for similarity tasks.

# Analogy

Accuracy of prediction:

	raw text		annotated text			
Datasets	word2vec	GloVe	word2vec	GloVe	DeepWalk	VERSE
Google Analogy	0.013	0.019	0.003	0.015	0.009	0.035
Microsoft Research	0.014	0.019	0.001	0.014	0.002	0.012
average	0.013	0.019	0.002	0.014	0.005	0.023

- Graph-based embedding (VERSE)  $\Rightarrow$  better for datasets containing named entities
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- Typed search: Only look at candidates that share the same type as entities in question
  - Entity-centric (location) questions: VERSE predicts 1,662 (24.1%)
  - word2vec  $\Rightarrow 14 (0.20\%)$  and GloVe  $\Rightarrow 16 (0.23\%)$ .



# Conclusion

#### **Conclusion: Usability of Embeddings**

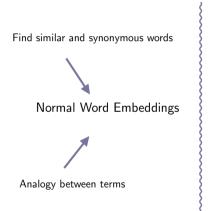
When to use which embedding for which task?

Normal Word Embeddings

Graph-based Embeddings

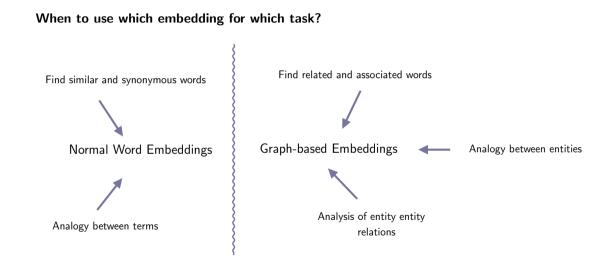
### **Conclusion: Usability of Embeddings**

When to use which embedding for which task?



#### Graph-based Embeddings

### **Conclusion: Usability of Embeddings**



- Use embeddings as **input features** for entity-centric tasks that benefit from relatedness relations
  - $\bullet \ \Rightarrow \mathsf{Query} \ \mathsf{expansion}$
  - $\bullet \ \Rightarrow$  Name entity recognition and linkage

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  - $\bullet \ \Rightarrow \mathsf{Query} \ \mathsf{expansion}$
  - $\bullet \ \Rightarrow \mathsf{Name \ entity \ recognition \ and \ linkage}$
- Creating datasets containing named entities for evaluation tasks

The code: https://github.com/satya77/Entity\_Embedding

