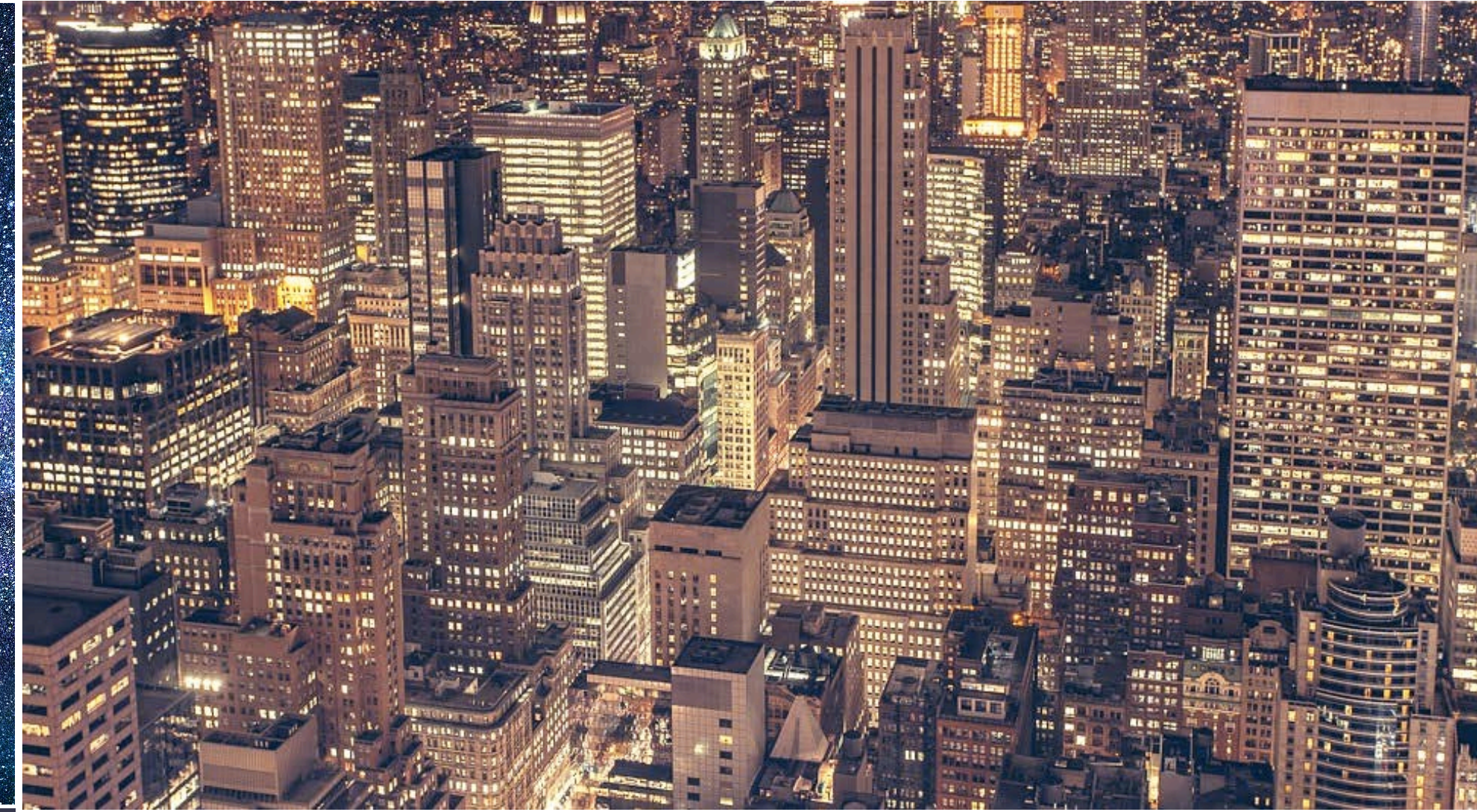


# Analyzing and Visualizing Word Semantics over Centuries

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In many situations, we want to make sense of complex data sets.



# Motivation Probabilistic Modeling

- Allows to build models for customized data analysis
- Allows users to include domain knowledge into a ML framework
- Assumes that the data are generated by a generative process that the modeler specifies

# “Prerequisites”

Some probability

- joint distribution, conditional distribution:  $p(\text{snow}, \text{cold}) = p(\text{snow}|\text{cold})p(\text{cold})$
- expectation

Some optimization theory

- gradient-based optimization

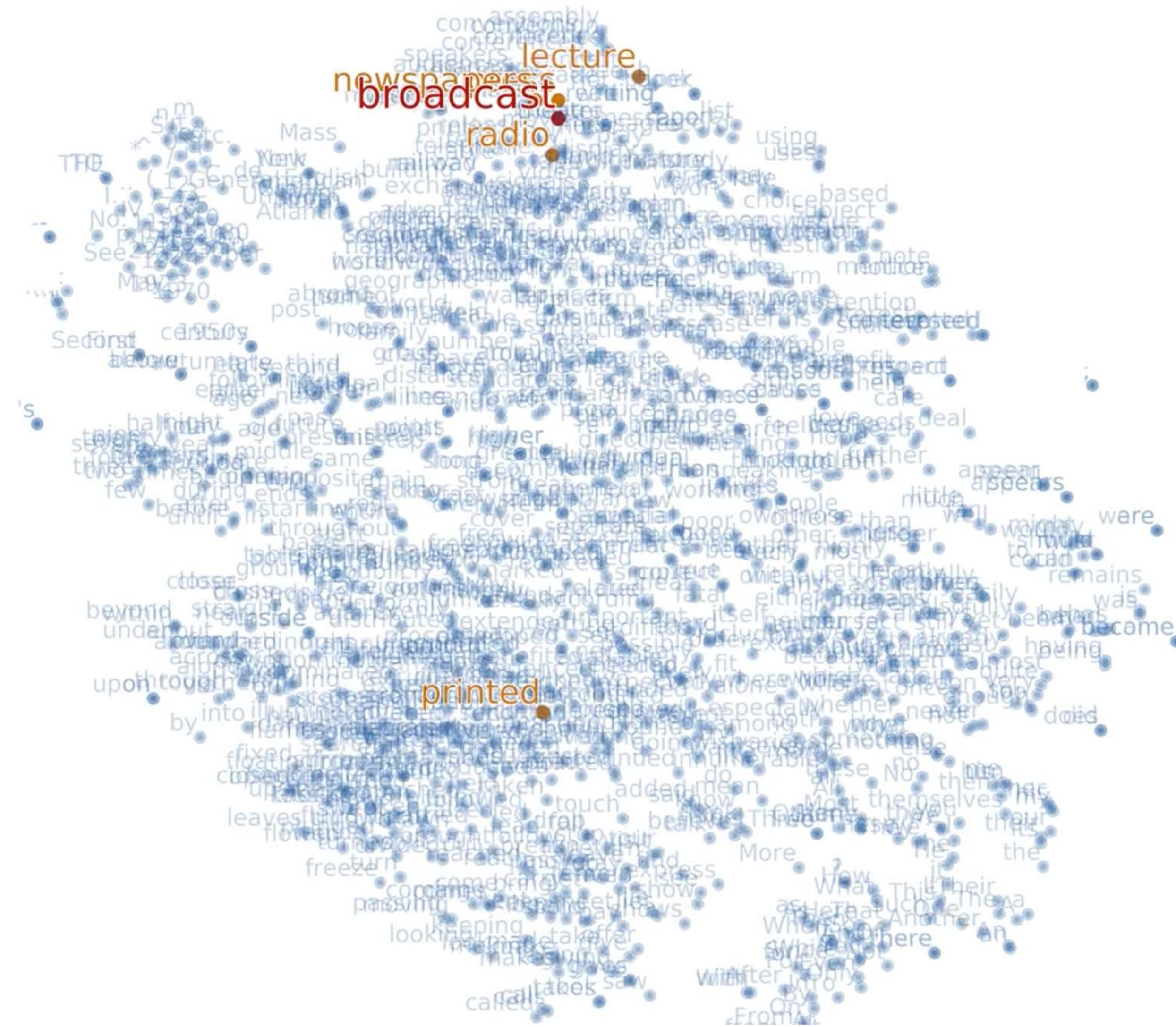


# Example Dynamic Word Embeddings



# Word Embeddings Introduction

- Goal: for each word, learn a vector that captures its semantic meaning
- Input: massive amounts of unstructured text
- Output: Vector representations of words





# Background Word Embeddings

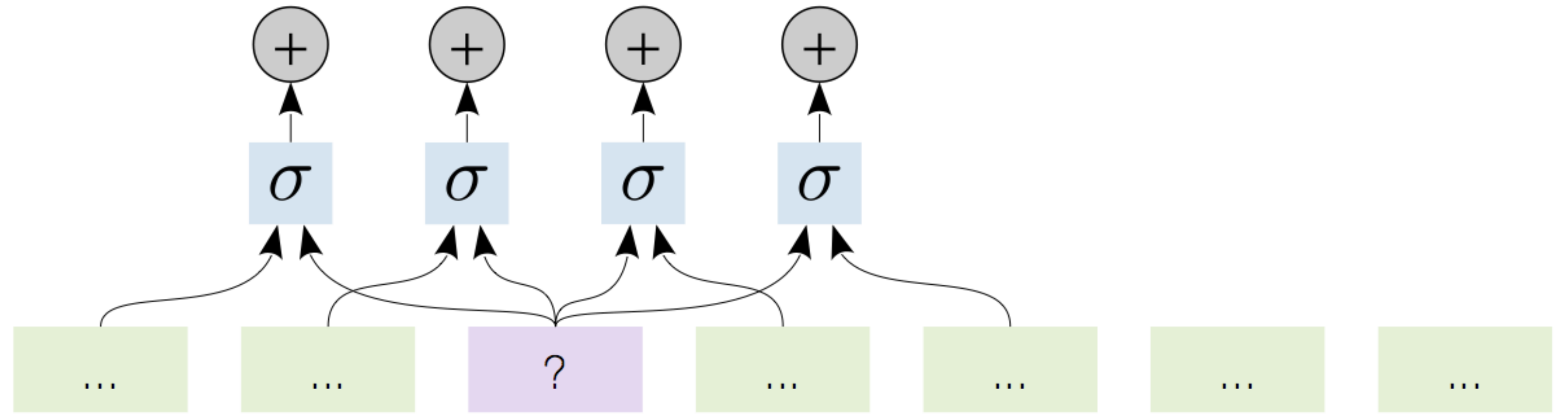
[Mikolov et al., ICLR 2013 & NIPS 2013]





# Background Word Embeddings

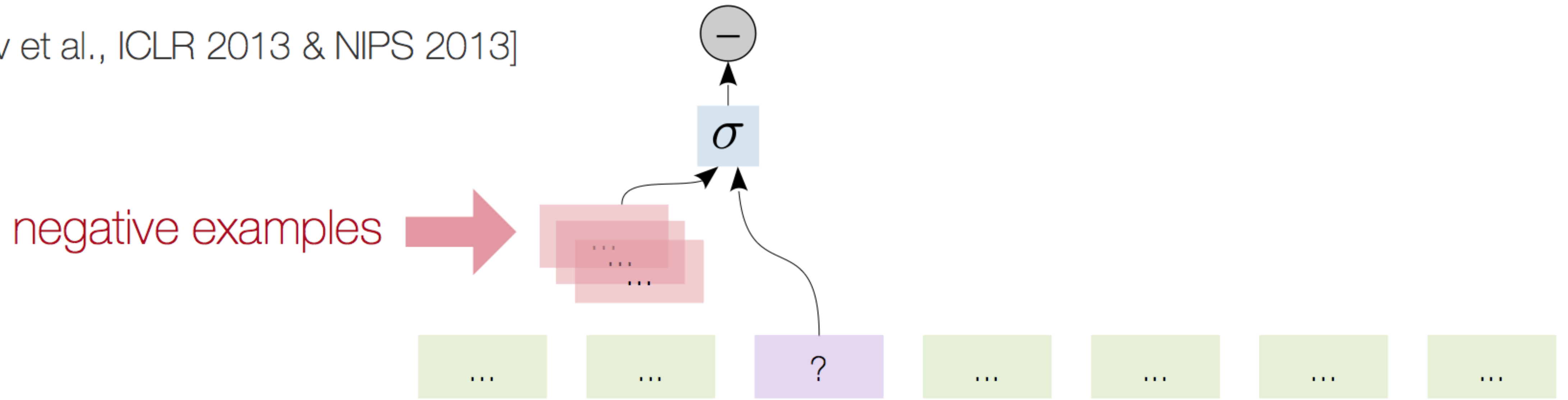
[Mikolov et al., ICLR 2013 & NIPS 2013]





# Background Word Embeddings

[Mikolov et al., ICLR 2013 & NIPS 2013]



Not a generative model for text!



2017)

First, two important definitions:

$\mathbf{n}_{ij}^+$  = # {counts of words  $i$  and  $j$  co-occurring withing range  $L$ }

$\mathbf{n}_{ij}^-$  = same quantity for randomly shuffled corpus

Idea:

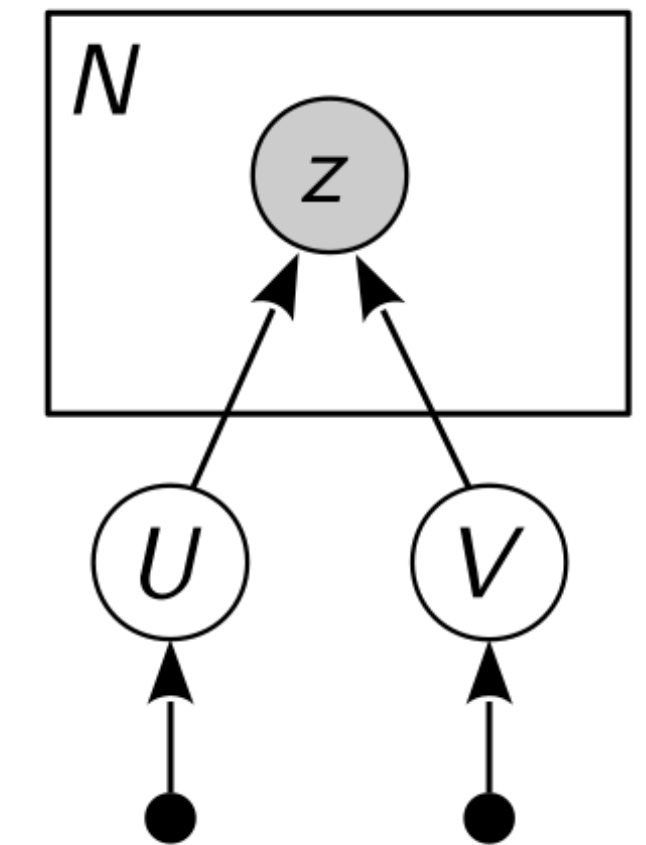
- assign every word in the vocabulary  $V$  to two vectors ( $u$  and  $v$ )
- train these vectors to predict whether a given pairing of words is more likely to occur in the true or shuffled corpus

$$\ell = - \sum_{i,j=1}^V \mathbf{n}_{ij}^+ \log \sigma(u_i^\top v_j) - \sum_{i,j=1}^V \mathbf{n}_{ij}^- \log \sigma(-u_i^\top v_j)$$

positive samples

negative samples

== loss function of word2vec





# Application Word Embeddings Over Time

1781



1912



1963

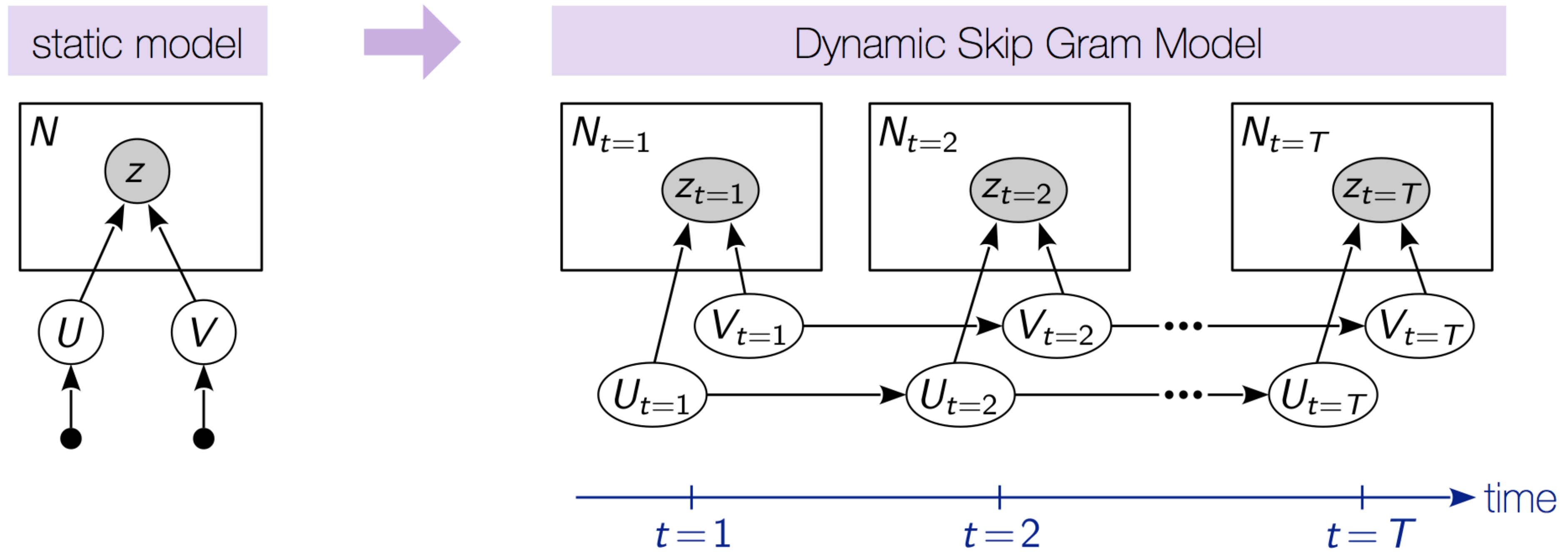


2008



time stamp

# Dynamic Word Embeddings Skip-Gram as a Probabilistic Time Series Model



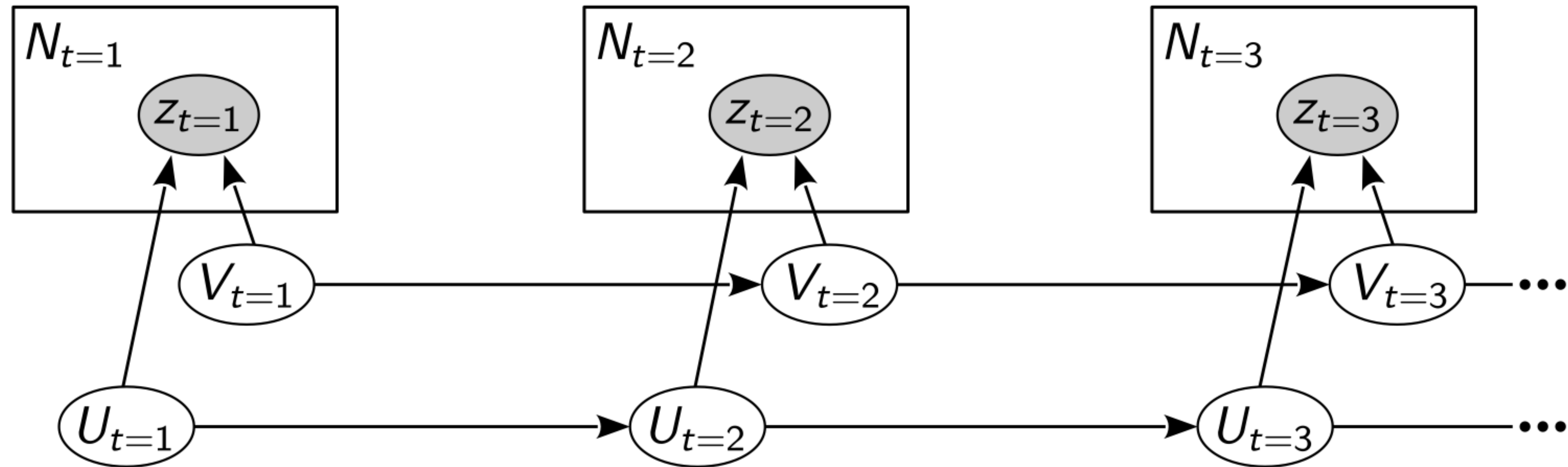
Imposed prior dynamics: probabilistic Kalman filter.

$$U_{t+1}|U_t \sim \mathcal{N}(U_t, \sigma_t^2 I)$$
$$V_{t+1}|V_t \sim \mathcal{N}(V_t, \sigma_t^2 I)$$
$$\sigma_t^2 = D(\tau_{t+1} - \tau_t)$$



# Dynamic Skip Gram Model

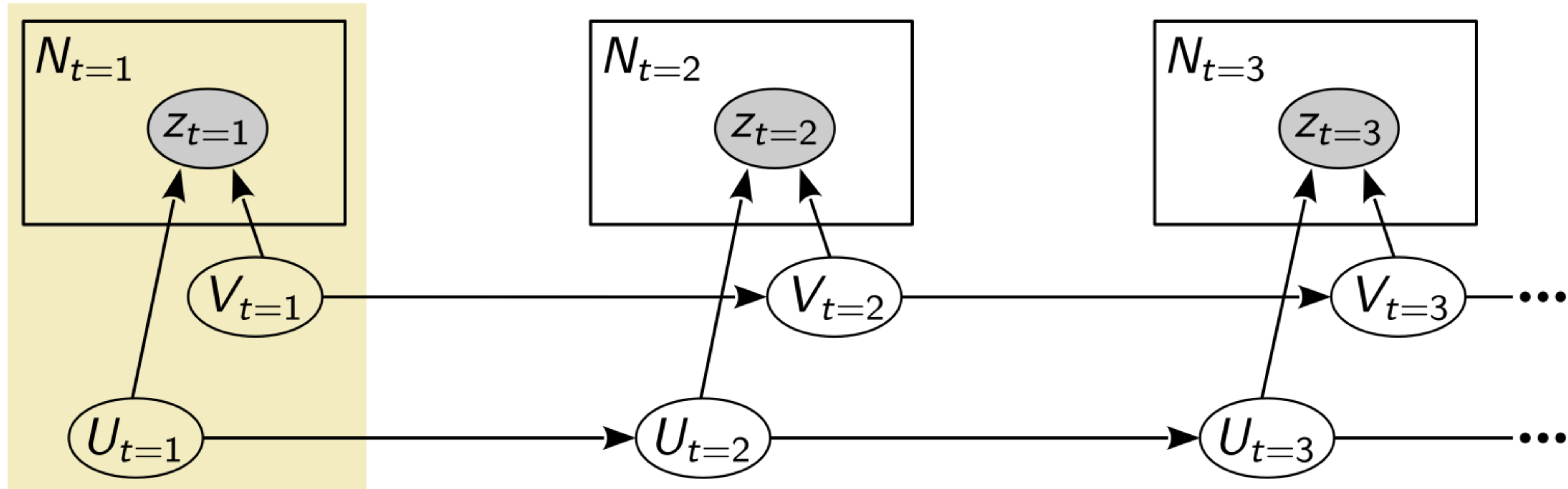
➔ Skip Gram Filtering → online learning on real time data





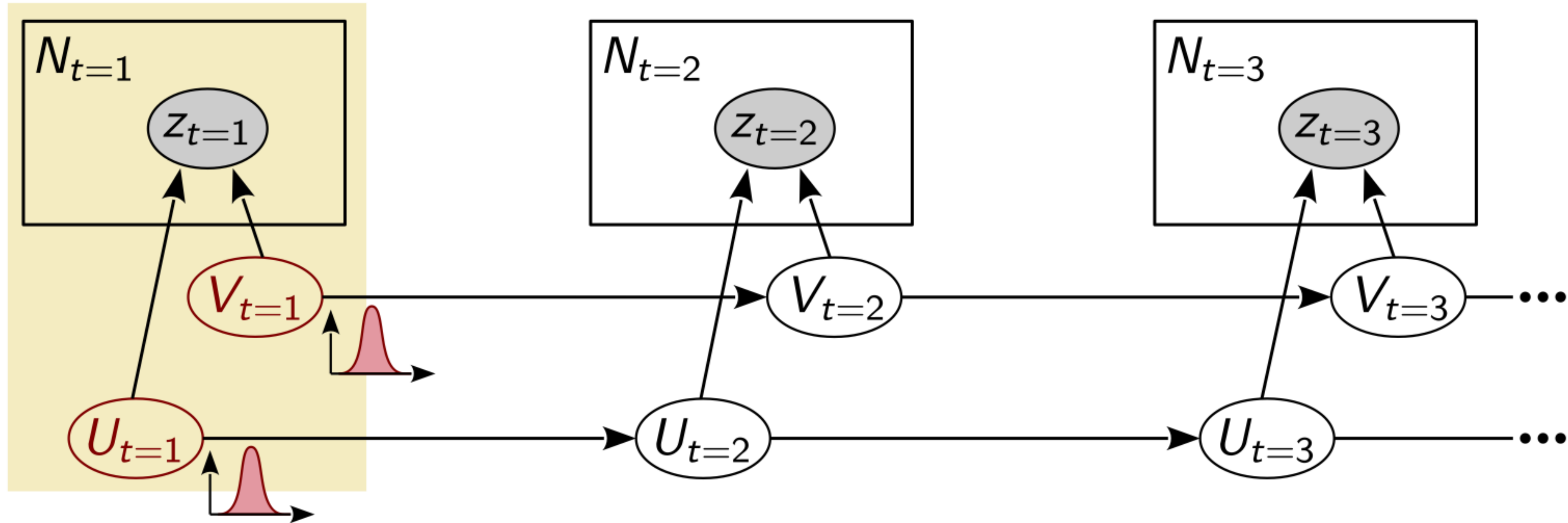
# Dynamic Skip Gram Model

➔ Skip Gram Filtering → online learning on real time data



# Dynamic Skip Gram Model

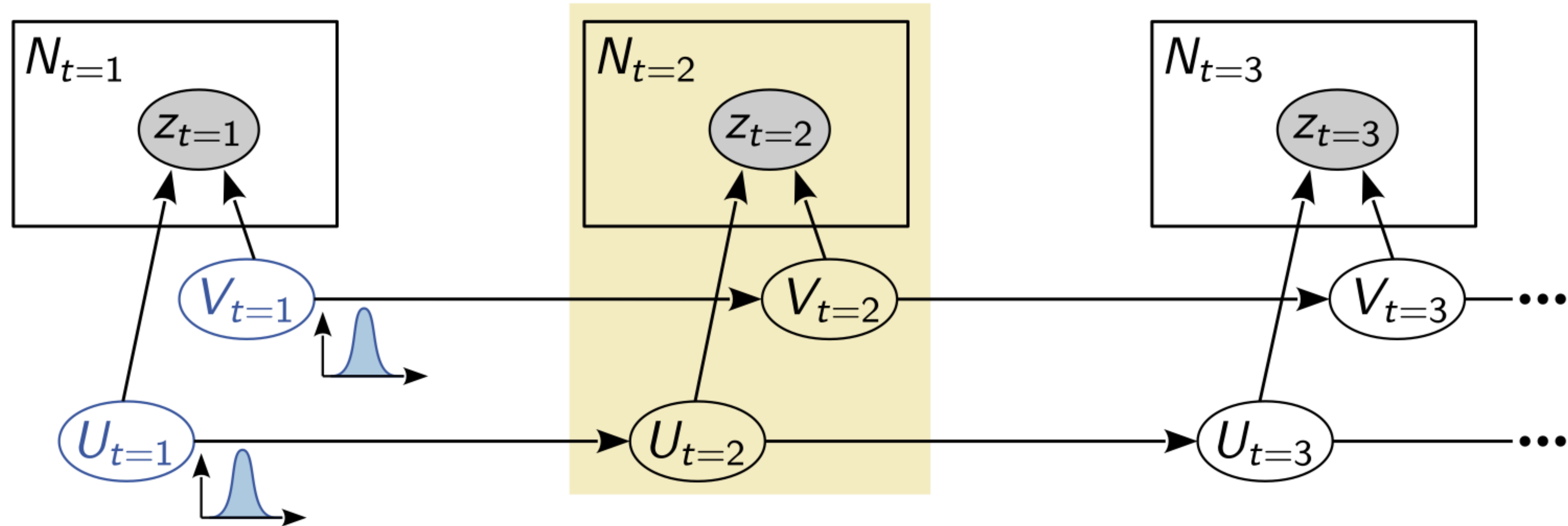
➔ Skip Gram Filtering → online learning on real time data





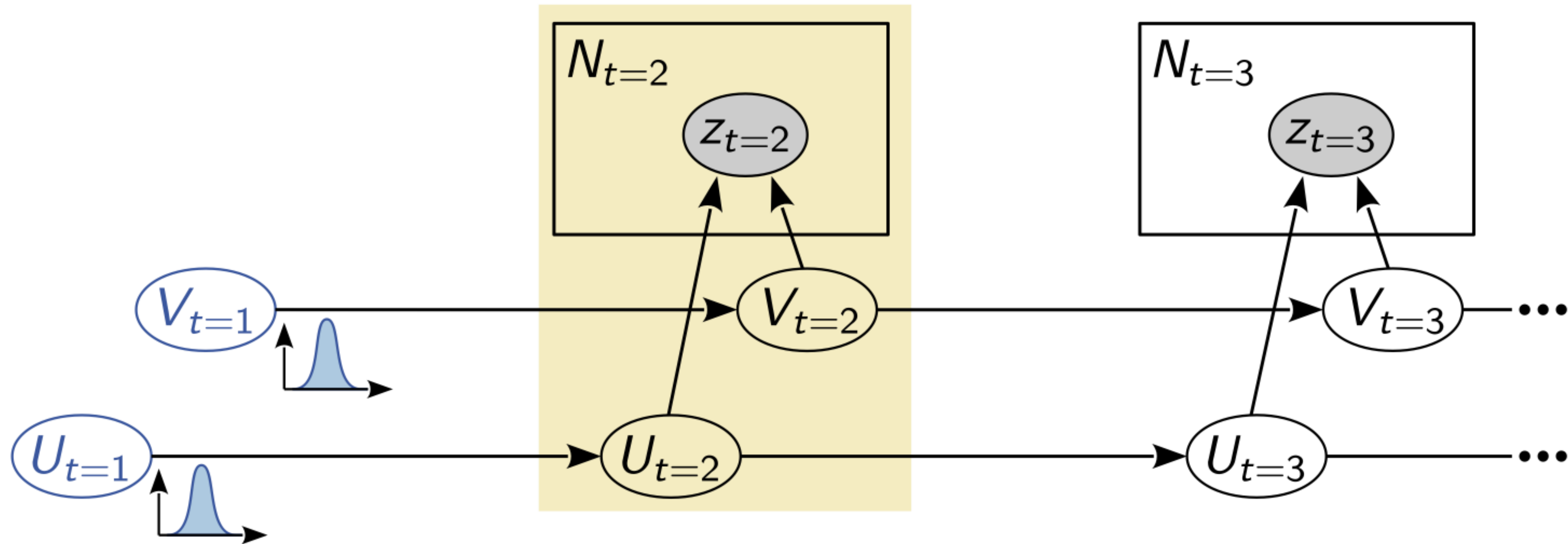
# Dynamic Skip Gram Model

➔ Skip Gram Filtering → online learning on real time data



# Dynamic Skip Gram Model

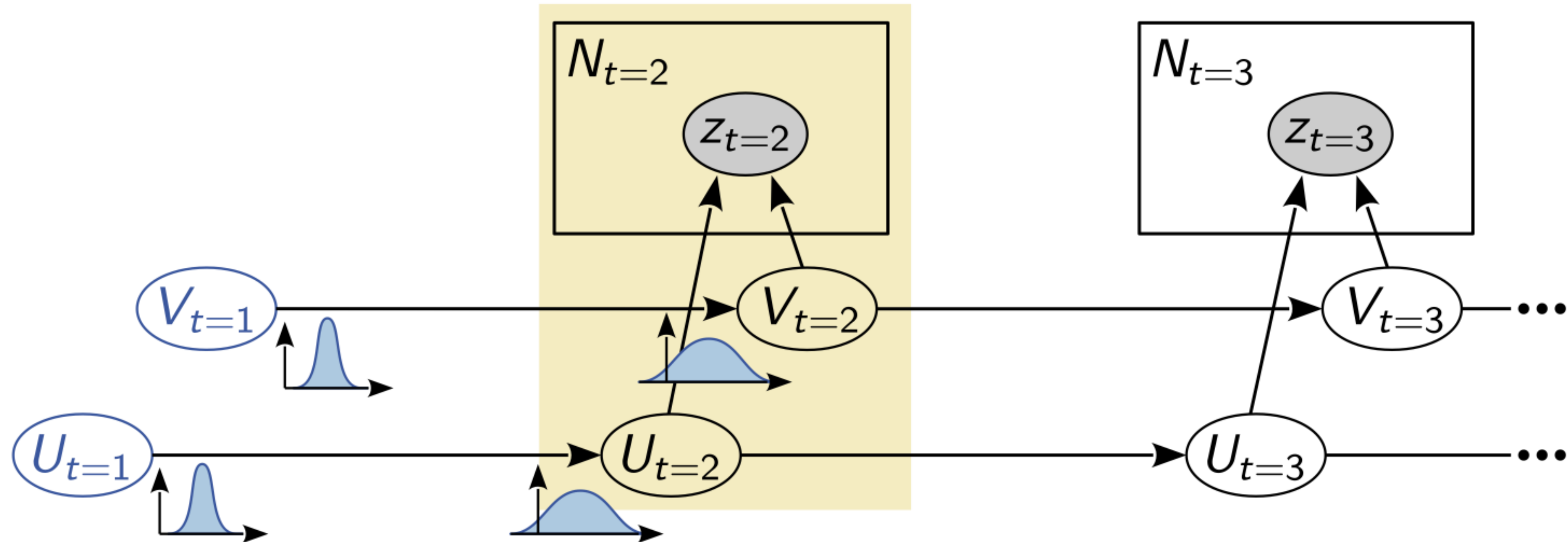
➔ Skip Gram Filtering → online learning on real time data





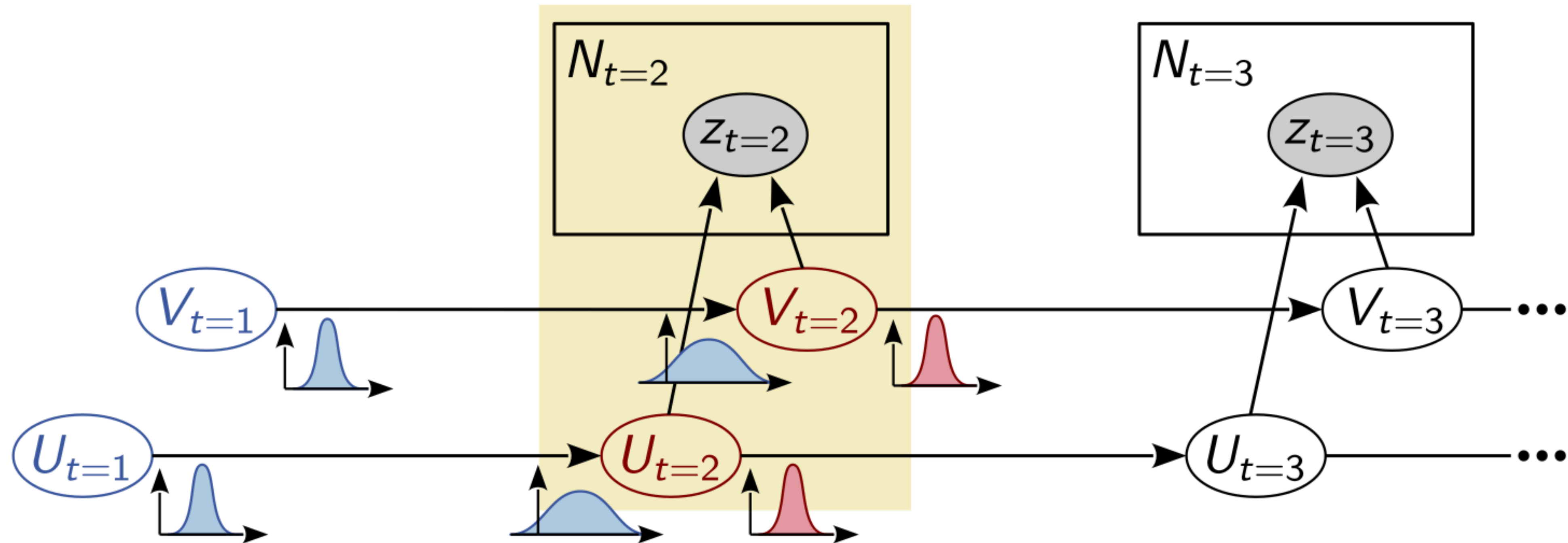
# Dynamic Skip Gram Model

➔ Skip Gram Filtering → online learning on real time data



# Dynamic Skip Gram Model

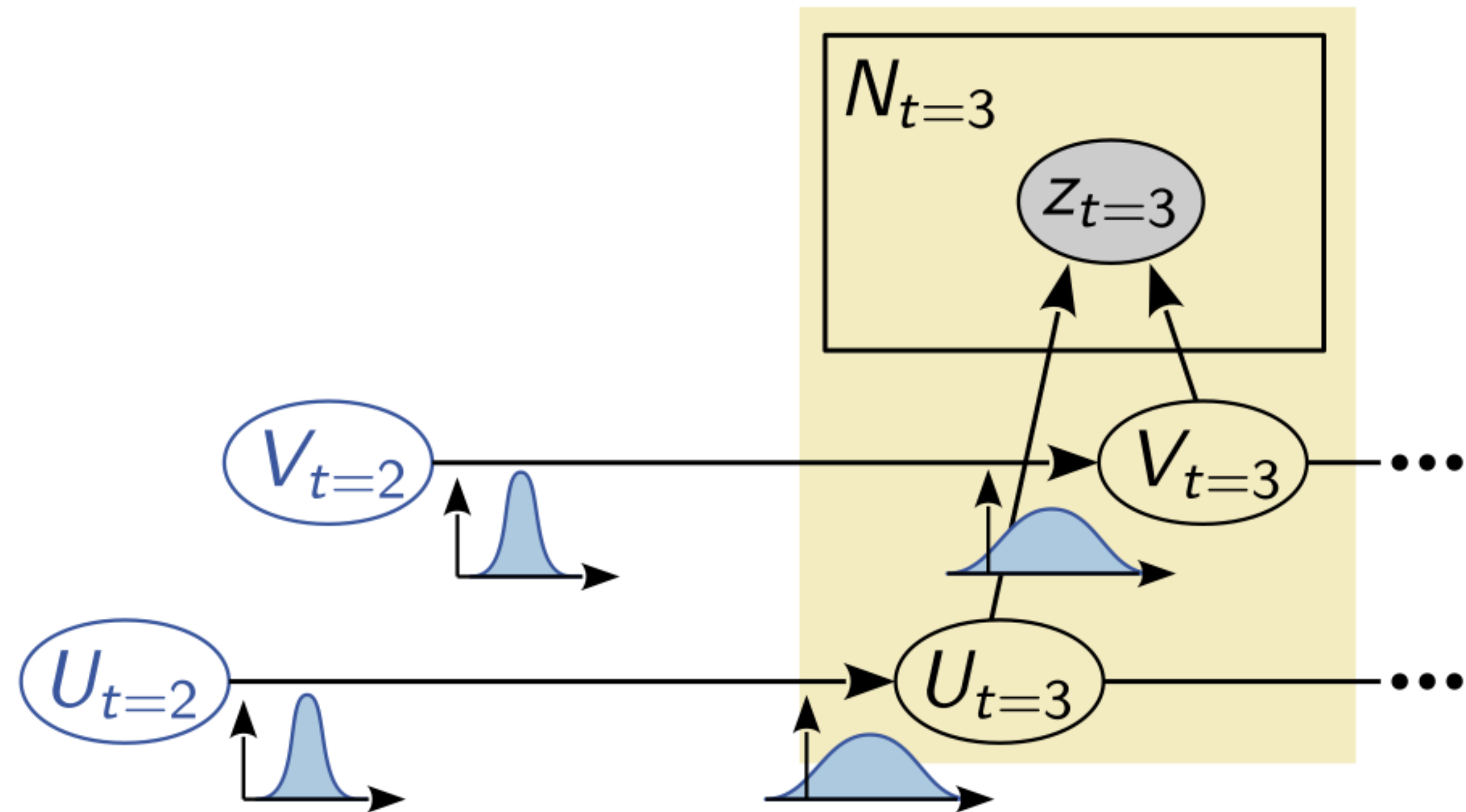
➔ Skip Gram Filtering → online learning on real time data

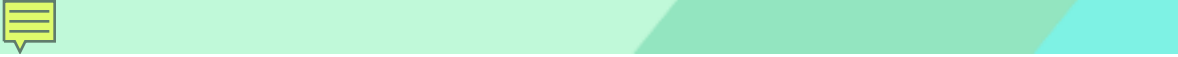




# Dynamic Skip Gram Model

➔ Skip Gram Filtering → online learning on real time data



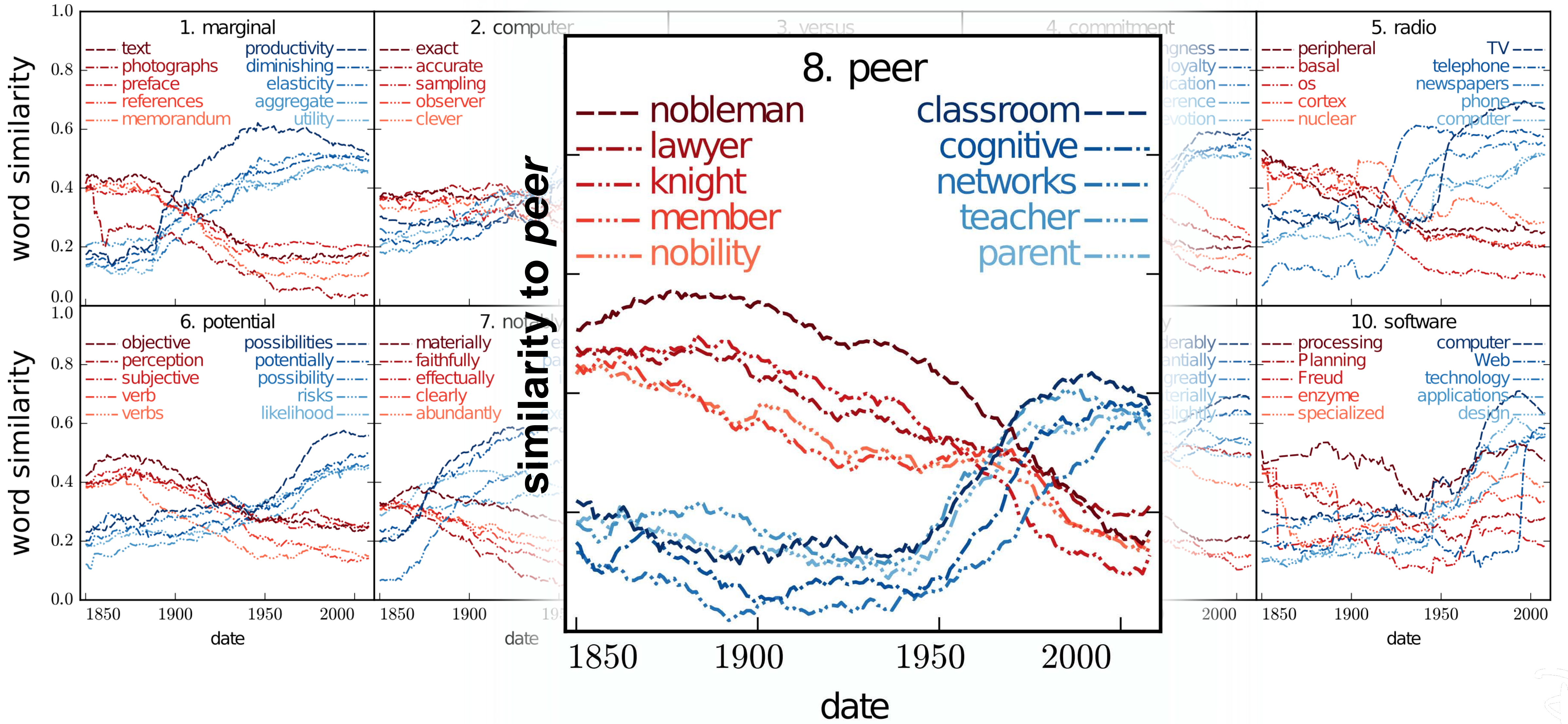


# Dynamic Sk





# Time





# Project Description

## Part I

- Re-implement and publish a user-friendly version of dynamic word embeddings code (skip-gram filtering)
- Required: sufficient familiarity with probabilistic ML / maths

## Part II

- Create a platform for visualizing dynamic word embeddings
- Required: creativity and data visualization skills

Bamler & Mandt. Dynamic Word Embeddings. ICML 2017.  
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