# Learning Word Embeddings for a Latin Corpus 

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## But First, a Story

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- Soon the heat starts to get to you and you find yourself in need of a drink


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- Luckily you see a local and ask them if they could point you to a drinking fountain


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Imagine the following scenario

- You're visiting a long lost cousin in the U.S. state of Wisconsin
- It's a nice sunny day so you've decided to spend some time at a local park
- Soon the heat starts to get to you and you find yourself in need of a drink
- Luckily you see a local and ask them if they could point you to a drinking fountain
- Their response: 'There's a bubbler just over there!'


## Morales of the Story

What does that story teach us?

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Need a mathematical representation for natural language data!

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## Word Embeddings

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$$

$$
\mathrm{we}=\left(\begin{array}{l}
1 \\
0 \\
0 \\
0 \\
0 \\
0 \\
0 \\
0 \\
0
\end{array}\right)
$$

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$$

$$
\text { going }=\left(\begin{array}{l}
0 \\
0 \\
1 \\
0 \\
0 \\
0 \\
0 \\
0 \\
0
\end{array}\right)
$$

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$$

$$
\text { some }=\left(\begin{array}{l}
0 \\
0 \\
0 \\
0 \\
0 \\
1 \\
0 \\
0 \\
0
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$$



## Types of Representations

## Definition

We say a vocabulary of words has been one-hot-encoded if

- each word is represented by a vector with dimension equal to the size of the vocabulary
- the entries of the vectors corresponds to a specific word in the vocabulary.
- the $i^{\text {th }}$ word in our vocabulary is represented by a vector with a value of 1 in the $i^{\text {th }}$ entry and 0 in all other entries.


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$V=\{$ we, are, going, to, create, some, latin, word, embeddings $\}$

$$
\text { we }=\left(\begin{array}{c}
0.98 \\
-1.45 \\
0.22 \\
0.06 \\
-3.78
\end{array}\right)
$$

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$$
\text { are }=\left(\begin{array}{l}
5.23 \\
0.63 \\
0.28 \\
0.06 \\
0.40
\end{array}\right)
$$

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$$
\text { going }=\left(\begin{array}{c}
-0.32 \\
0.33 \\
2.79 \\
0.45 \\
0.73
\end{array}\right)
$$

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$$
\text { to }=\left(\begin{array}{l}
1.98 \\
0.88 \\
0.23 \\
0.03 \\
3.40
\end{array}\right)
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$$
\text { create }=\left(\begin{array}{c}
0.41 \\
0.60 \\
-0.42 \\
0.55 \\
0.78
\end{array}\right)
$$

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$$
\text { some }=\left(\begin{array}{c}
0.88 \\
-0.45 \\
-0.23 \\
0.06 \\
0.69
\end{array}\right)
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$$
\text { latin }=\left(\begin{array}{c}
3.20 \\
0.51 \\
-0.72 \\
0.08 \\
1.50
\end{array}\right)
$$

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$$
\text { word }=\left(\begin{array}{c}
-0.47 \\
0.45 \\
0.97 \\
0.68 \\
-0.78
\end{array}\right)
$$

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$$
\text { embeddings }=\left(\begin{array}{c}
6.23 \\
-0.78 \\
0.93 \\
-0.03 \\
0.44
\end{array}\right)
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An embedding is said to have a distributed representation if each word is represented by a vector of weights where each entry is a real number.

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An embedding is said to have a distributed representation if each word is represented by a vector of weights where each entry is a real number.

## Key Difference

One-hot are sparse and large, distributed are dense and small!

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- method for creating ditributed word embeddings.


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- maximize the probability of predicting target words from context


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"Flectere si nequeo superos Acheronta movebo".
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Architectures

- Continuous Bag of Words (CBOW)
- maximize the probability of predicting target words from context
- Skipgram
- maximize the probability of predicting context words from target


## Visual Intuition



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## Learning using a skipgram

Given a corpus of words $w_{1}, w_{2}, \ldots, w_{T}$ the skipgram minimizes

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^{T} \sum_{-c \leq j \leq c, j \neq \mathrm{o}} \log p\left(w_{t+j} \mid w_{t}\right) \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

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where

$$
\begin{equation*}
p(a \mid b)=\frac{\exp \left(v_{a}^{\prime \top} v_{b}\right)}{\sum_{w=1}^{W} \exp \left(v_{w}^{\top} v_{b}\right)} \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $W$ is the size of our vocabulary and $v_{w}^{\prime}$ and $v_{w}$ are the input and output vector representations of word $w$.

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where $W$ is the size of our vocabulary and $v_{w}^{\prime}$ and $v_{w}$ are the input and output vector representations of word $w$.
The weights for each word are updated using stochastic gradient descent

$$
\begin{equation*}
w^{t+1}=w^{t}+\eta_{t} \frac{\partial}{\partial w} \ell(w) \tag{3}
\end{equation*}
$$

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- Under-resourced and under-studied


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What (if anything) makes training Latin word embeddings different?

- Latin is "morphologically rich"
- 5 declensions
- 4 tenses
- 3 genders
- Latin text data is comparatively scarce
- Historical documents
- Under-resourced and under-studied
- few benchmarks for comparing results


## My Latin Models

## 3 Different Data Sources

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(1) Medieval Latin-1.7 million tokens, 75 thousand unique

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2 Model Types
(1) word2vec
(2) Fasttext (n-grams)

## The Evaluation Problem

After a thorough training of your model(s) we are excited to see how 'good' our embeddings are. So, we inspect a few of them.

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| 98884e+88 | 6.61867388e-01 | -82 | 1.68530925e-01 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.98411139cte8 | -1.34148 | +00 | -1.08128 |
| 5.67232482e-82 | -1.5358 | -4 | 2.29323277e+80 |
| -2.83151 | -1.6138 |  | 1.03687203e+00 |
| 9.62423146e-81 | $-1.69789142 \mathrm{e}+68$ | -2,44244242e+6 | 8. $22242856 \mathrm{e}-1$ |
| -5.69651365e | -1.57382798e+08 | 1.92259973e+60 | 1.61573005e+6 |
| -1.87173845c+8 | -4.49778782e-01 | 8.33371878e-91 | $-3.92222732 \mathrm{e}$ |
| -5.92744529e-61 | 984668e- | 8. $893446546-01$ | 1.67255962e-01 |
| -2.29991511e-01 | -6.51594162e-0 | -8.89630 | $-1.257879736+60$ |
| -2.66330659e-8 | -8.97910058e-01 | -1.340 | -1.63498962e+00 |
| 2. | 5562197 | 1.38610697e+00 | 4.99659151e-01 |
| 1.83429384e | 1.4513942 | 1.2 | -5.2 |
| -1.48872185c+68 | -8.93208265e-01 | $-2.76439548 \mathrm{e}-01$ | $-1.15471005 \mathrm{e}+6$ |
| 65242 | -1.462a8286e+88 | $-1.87289457 \mathrm{e}+89$ | 35 |
| -6.43072533 | -8.49872053e-01 | 1.41535699e-01 | -1.29253221e+ |
| a | $1.43989899 e+68$ | -7. | 3.68490872e-01 |
| 683 | 1.60 | -9.9 | 9.28291202e-01 |
| 1.26067567e | $-1.19633996 e+68$ | -1.08435 | -5 |
| 1.02863836e | $-1.45649883 \mathrm{e}+08$ | -1.08423229 | -1.1125 |
| -1,33893037e+88 | 8.99451971e-01 | 8,59849989e-91 | 8.97351146e-01 |
| 95721543e+08 | -2.38950324e+00 | 6.98350438e-01 | -2.54332781e+08 |
| -7.89221343e-01 | $1.34824312 \mathrm{e}+08$ | $-1.30275965 e+60$ | 4.19737228e-01 |
| 49867558e-81 | 1.43526769e-02 | -3. 36812735e-81 | 6.33926698e-01 |
| -1.28516543e-88 | -9.78936046e-01 | -9.78386565e-01 | 1.481a3321 |
| 1.77720714e | -6.30774149e- | 6.73689793e | 1.5166677 |


| [-8.2927099 | -2.3539 | -3.282364 | -2.0755804 | -6.23387048 | 0.03116352 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -3.4248723 | 0.6804483 | 2.5297556 | 1.4924724 | -2.4403913 | -0.38286785 |
| 3.3442798 | -0.45448813 | -0.8306715 | -8.03494536 | 0.31276952 | 1.6979282 |
| -3.229696 | -2.8762164 | 3.9146178 | -0,32805213 | 0.6038931 | -0.88103676 |
| 1.8879899 | -1.7850647 | 2.5759897 | -1.7574788 | -4.274682 | -0.620273a5 |
| -1.9976166 | 0.8643299 | -6.6952144 | 3.1832883 | 3.9998395 | 3.2929138 |
| -1.5568957 | 9. 27528418 | -0.966296 | 1.0851672 | -0.8834181 | -2.5994414 |
| -1.9215351 | 1.6475558 | -2.3629836 | -8.17971425 | -2.8454437 | 4.4128757 |
| 8.23126438 | -0.58680175 | 2.3757595 | $-0.08426343$ | 0.6372437 | -2.4128644 |
| -1.5134279 | -0.44377a14 | -0.18394951 | -3.542668 | -2.3582625 | 1.5922571 |
| 9.39382525 | 3.3288282 | 0.4322284 | -0.3159594 | 2.7113795 | -4.014484 |
| 2.4388522 | -2.5136967 | 3.5966437 | 3.757738 | 2.2040672 | $-0.1174969$ |
| -8.42089543 | -2.2358116 | -9.10117847 | 2,6468B35 | 2.686283 | -1.93117 |
| -2.2637996 | -1.4581017 | 0.891239 | 0.47737953 | 0.6579282 | 2.549998 |
| -0.7854796 | -5.4956417 | -0.9731244 | -0.58446683 | -0.5956649 | $-1.3335679$ |
| 3.1565733 | -0.68244e5 | 1.283595 | 2.0875195 | 1.0156357 | 0.34581745 |
| -2.6737473 | 1.6112593 | 2.4512193 | 9.465902 |  |  |


| 3.4993453 | -8.75153375 | 2.7963847 | 1.8570582 | 1.7269794 | 2.849836 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2.3116152 | 8. 28173736 | 0.7484232 | 1.8855542 | -0.17695513 | 0.75033337 |
| 3.0245388 | 2.2860986 | 0.62854646 | 3.8393073 | 1.3523717 | 1.188877 |
| 298685 | . 6854411 | 0.05531 | 274e | -8.067751 | 0.7871461 |
| . 2200445 | 1.6111546 | -1.6065401 | . 2995893 | 2.12555 | 3.9588451 |
| 2.2673967 | -2.420242 | -1.5391635 | 1.5550674 | 3. 338346 | 2.6921241 |
| 4.594245 | 1.6169897 | 4.448282 | -3.3279974 | 1.5572077 | 1.1782842 |
| 0.8155618 | -2.965235 | 1.2714497 | -0.23951891 | 3.8141346 | 446 |
| -1.9785266 | -3.3365355 | -2.4357328 | -0.03013381 | 5.2083526 | -0.47481996 |
| -2.44593 | 1.2577963 | -1.8394886 | -0.06889338 | 1.7498951 | -1.2576197 |
| 1.3284195 | -2.5954428 | -2.5381758 | -1.4663447 | -1.3752879 | -1.2812922 |
| 2.5825816 | 2.6445158 | -0.25550297 | $-1.6185617$ | -0.34789237 | -0.43534958 |
| -0.18697618 | 1. 2172858 | -3.026518 | -1.9473428 | -2.2698424 | 1.3854887 |
| -2,342305 | 4. 3331575 | 0.38164425 | -2.977643 | 2.29641 | -7.2448853 |
| -0.6058418 | -1.5438682 | 0.6235892 | 6.0693827 | 0.98486584 | 1.1576533 |
| -0.49797067 | -1.5955713 | -3.2862447 | -0.39012623 | 0.4121893 | 2.51762 |
| 2.6870173 | -1.0555307 | 3.642642 | 1.1389123 |  |  |

## The Evaluation Problem

After a thorough training of your model(s) we are excited to see how 'good' our embeddings are. So, we inspect a few of them.

| 84e+88 | 6.61867383e-01 | -7.18478852e-82 | 1.84630925e-01 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.99411139e+88 | $-1.34148892 \mathrm{c}-01$ | +68 | -1.68128226e+0 |
| 5.67232482e-82 | -1. |  |  |
| -2. |  |  | 1.03687203e+00 |
|  | -1.09708 | $-2.44244242 \mathrm{e}+80$ |  |
| -5.696 | $-1.57382798 \mathrm{e}+08$ | $1.92259073 \mathrm{e}+80$ | 1.61573005e-80 |
| -1.87173845 | -4.48778 | 8.3337187 | -3.9222273 |
| -5.927445 | 8.38984668e-01 | 8.0434465 | 725596 |
| -2.29991511 | -6.51594162e-e | -8,89630079 | -1.25787973e |
| -2.66330659 | -8. | -1.34097168e+69 | $-1.63498962 \mathrm{e}+00$ |
| 2.19974113e-08 | 3. | $1.38610697 \mathrm{e}+08$ | 4.996591510-01 |
| 1.83429 | 1.4 | 1.2 | -5. |
| -1.48872 | -8.93208 | -2. | $-1.15471005 \mathrm{e}+60$ |
| 5.9855248 | -1.46288285 | -1.072894 | 2.2477 |
| -6.43972533e- | -8.49872853e-01 | 1.41535699e-01 | $-1.29253221 \mathrm{e}+00$ |
| 1.33586717e+88 | 1.4398989ae+ | -7.10735282e-01 | 3.684808 |
| 3.47683936e-01 | 1.06279522 | -9.98684585e-01 | 9.28291202e-01 |
| 1.26067567e+08 | -1.1 | , 08435 | -6.279371386-01 |
| .286383 | -1. | -1 |  |
| -1,33893037 | 8.99451971e-01 | .59849989e-61 | 14 |
| 1.95721543e | -2.38950324e+60 | 5. 98350438 e | -2.54332781 |
| $-7.88221343 \mathrm{c}$ | 1.34824312 et 08 | -1.30275965e+0 | $4.19737228 \mathrm{e}-01$ |
| 7.49867558e-01 | 1.435267e9e-02 | -3.36812735e-01 | 5.33926698e-01 |
| -1.28516543e-88 | -9.78936846e-61 | -9.78386585e-01 | 1.48193321e |
| 71720714e+ | -6.38774148e-01 | 6.73609793e-01 | 1.5166677 |

quod erat demonstrandum

## The Evaluation Problem

After a thorough training of your model(s) we are excited to see how 'good' our embeddings are. So, we inspect a few of them.

| [ 1.29798884e+88 | 6.61867383e-01 | -7.18478052e-82 | 1.64630925e-01 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.98411139e+88 | $-1.34148882 \mathrm{e}-01$ | 1.13010979e+60 | $-1.68128226 \mathrm{e}+60$ |
| 5.67232482e-82 | -1.53587958e-01 | -4.61597502e-01 | 323277e+80 |
| -2.83151940e-82 | -1.61388491e | -7.17172861e-01 | 1.03687203e+00 |
| 9.62423146e-01 | $-1.69708142 \mathrm{e}+68$ | -2,44244242e+09 | 8.22242856e-p1 |
| -5.69651365e-01 | -1.57382798e+68 | 1.92259973e+60 | $1.61573005 e+80$ |
| $-1.87173045 \mathrm{e}+88$ | -4.49778782e-01 | 8.33371878e-01 | -3.92222732e-01 |
| -5.92744529e-01 | 8.39984668e-01 | 8.04349654e-01 | 1.07255962e-01 |
| -2.29991511e-01 | -6.51594162e-01 | -8.89630979e-01 | -1.25787973e+00 |
| -2.66330659e-81 | -8.97910958e-01 | $-1.34807168 \mathrm{e}+8 \mathrm{~s}$ | $-1.63498962 \mathrm{e}+08$ |
| 2.19974113e-08 | 3.55521978e-01 | 1.38610697e+00 | 4.99659151e-01 |
| 1.83429384e+88 | 1.4513942ae+08 | 1.27718891e+88 | -5.23355544e-01 |
| $-1.48872185 \mathrm{e}+88$ | -8.93208265e-01 | $-2.76439548 \mathrm{e}-01$ | -1.15471005e+00 |
| 5.98552485e-01 | -1.462a8285e+08 | -1.07289457e+69 | $2.24772835 \mathrm{e}+80$ |
| -6.43072533e-84 | -8.49872853e-01 | 1.41535699e-61 | $-1.29253221 \mathrm{e}+00$ |
| 1.33586717e+08 | 1.43089898e+00 | -7.19735292e-01 | 3.68490872e-01 |
| 3.47683936e-01 | 1.09279522e+00 | -9.98684585e-01 | 9.28291202e-01 |
| 1.26067567e708 | $-1.19533996 e+68$ | $-1.08435853 \mathrm{e} 00$ | -6.27937138c-01 |
| 1.02863835e+88 | -1.45649883e+00 | -1.03423229e+00 | -1.11265707e+00 |
| $-1,33893037 \mathrm{~T}+88$ | 8.99451971e-01 | 8.59849989e-01 | 8.97351146e-01 |
| 1.95721543e+80 | -2.38950324e+00 | 6.98350438e-01 | -2.54332781e+00 |
| -7.88221343e-01 | $1.34824312 \mathrm{et08}$ | $-1.30275965 e+60$ | $4.19737228 \mathrm{c}-01$ |
| 7.49867558e-01 | 1.435267e9e-02 | -3.36812735e-81 | 5.33926698e-01 |
| -1.28516543e-88 | -9.78036846e-61 | -9.78386585e-01 | $1.48183321 \mathrm{e}+00$ |
| 1.77720714e+88 | -6.38774149e-01 | 6.73609793e-81 | 1.51666775e-01] [] |

quod erat

| [ 3.4993453 | -8.75153375 | 52.7963847 | 1.8570582 | 1.7269794 | 2.849836 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2.3116152 | 8. 28173736 | 0.7484232 | 1.8855542 | -0.17695513 | 0.75033337 |
| 3.0245388 | 2.2868986 | 0.62854646 | 3.8393073 | 1.3523717 | 1.1088774 |
| 0.4298685 | 8. 68544114 | 0.05531956 | 0.02740458 | -8.06775122 | 0.7971461 |
| 0.623n045 | 1.6111546 | -1.66654e1 | 0. 29958934 | 2.1255572 | 3.9588451 |
| 2.2673967 | -2.420242 | -1.5391635 | 1.5550674 | 3.33834 | 2.6921241 |
| 4.594245 | 1.6169897 | 4.448282 | -3.3279974 | 1.5572977 | 1.1702842 |
| 0.8155618 | -2.965235 | 1.2714497 | -0.23951891 | 3.8141346 | -0.52837446 |
| -1.9785266 | -3.3365355 | -2.4357328 | -0.03013381 | 5.2083526 | -0.47481996 |
| -2.44593 | 1.2577963 | -1.8394886 | -0.86880338 | 1.7498951 | -1.2576197 |
| 1.3284195 | -2.5954428 | -2.5381758 | -1.4663447 | -1.3752979 | -1.2812922 |
| 2.5925816 | 2.6445158 | -0.25558297 | $-1.6185617$ | -8.34789237 | -0.43534958 |
| -8.18697618 | 1. 2172858 | -3.026518 | -1.9473408 | -2.2698424 | 1.3854887 |
| -2,340305 | 4.3331575 | 0.38164425 | -2.977643 | 2.29641 | -7.2448853 |
| -0.6858418 | -1.5438832 | 0.6235882 | 6.0693827 | 0.98486584 | 1.1576533 |
| -0.49797067 | -1.5955713 | -3.2862447 | -0.39012623 | 0.4121893 | 2.5176299 |
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## The Evaluation Problem

## Problem <br> How to evaluate 'goodness'?

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Desirable Attributes

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Desirable Attributes

- capture semantic similarity


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Desirable Attributes

- capture semantic similarity
- capture syntactic similarity


## Odd-One-Out Evaluation

## Examples

pirum, pruna, baca, olea, denarius pear, plum, berry, olive, denarius

Can you pick the odd one out?

## Odd-One-Out Evaluation

## Examples

consul, tribunus, praetor, magistris, episcopi consul, tribune, praetor, magister, bishop

Can you pick the odd one out?

## Odd-One-Out Evaluation

## Examples

homines, feminae, liberi, vir, fratres
men, women, children, man, brothers
Can you pick the odd one out?

## The Odd-One-Out Task

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- Find the mean of the vectors in the group (the center)
- Compute the cosine distance between each word and the center
- Pick the word with the largest distance as the odd-one-out
- Check to see if chosen word is from the out-category


## Top K Similarity

Another strategy: look at what's nearby

## Top K Similarity

Another strategy: look at what's nearby

| miles | soldier |
| :--- | :---: |
| milito | to be a soldier |
| centurio | centurion |
| exerceo | train |
| legio | legion |
| cohors | cohort/company |
| militaris | military |
| dux | leader |
| cohorto | to exhort |
| castra | camp |
| hostis | enemy |

Table: Top 10 most similar words

## Top K Similarity

Another strategy: look at what's nearby

| denarius | coin (1/7 oz silver) |
| :--- | :--- |
| talentum | talent |
| nummus | money |
| uncia | ounce |
| sestertius | coin (1/4 of a denarius) |
| deni | group of ten |
| centum | one hundred |
| quinquageni | fifties |
| viceni | twenties |
| centeni | hundreds |
| ducenti | two hundred |

Table: Top 10 most similar words

## Top K Evaluation

## Examples

## caesar

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## Examples

## caesar

$$
\text { miles } \mid \text { antonius } \mid \text { rex } \mid \text { roma }
$$

## Top K Evaluation

## Examples

## caesar

$$
\text { miles } \mid \text { antonius } \mid \text { rex } \mid \text { roma }
$$

caesaris |caesarem |caesare | pompeius | antonius | pompeium

## Top K Evaluation

## Examples

## caesar

$$
\text { miles } \mid \text { antonius } \mid \text { rex } \mid \text { roma }
$$

caesaris $\mid$ caesarem $\mid$ caesare $\mid$ pompeius $\mid$ antonius $\mid$ pompeium

## Scores

## Top K Evaluation

## Examples

## caesar

$$
\text { miles } \mid \text { antonius } \mid \text { rex } \mid \text { roma }
$$

caesaris | caesarem | caesare | pompeius | antonius | pompeium

## Scores

category-in-topk accuracy $=\frac{1}{6}$

## Top K Evaluation

## Examples

## caesar

$$
\text { miles } \mid \text { antonius } \mid \text { rex } \mid \text { roma }
$$

caesaris |caesarem |caesare | pompeius | antonius | pompeium

## Scores

category-in-topk accuracy $=\frac{1}{6}$
topk-in-category accuracy $=\frac{1}{4}$

## Top K Evaluation

## To play the top k game

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To play the top k game

- Create a category of similar words


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- Create a category of similar words
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- Create a category of similar words
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To play the top k game

- Create a category of similar words
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- k


## Top K Evaluation

To play the top k game

- Create a category of similar words
- Pick one word from the category and find the top $k$ closest vectors
- Find matches by comparing top $k$ words to the unused words in our category
- Calculate a score by dividing by either
- k
- the size of the category - 1


## From Tasks to Accuracy Scores

## Problem

How to test the model as a whole?

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## Solution

We construct a test set of words separated into categories of interest. Those categories form the basis for performing our two evaluation tasks.

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## Problem

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## Solution

We construct a test set of words separated into categories of interest. Those categories form the basis for performing our two evaluation tasks.

| religious titles | religious figures | countries | cities |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| papam | ambrosius | hispania | roma |
| archiepiscopus | augustini | gallia | mediolanum |
| episcopus | gregorius | italia | byzantium |
| apostolus | aquinas | germania | carthago |
| presbyter | hieronymus | graecia | troiae |
| propheta | eusebius | syria | NA |

Table: A portion of my test set

## Scores of Interest from my Models

Accuracies for $k=3$

- Christian


## Scores of Interest from my Models

Accuracies for $k=3$

- Christian
- odd-one-out $=.815$


## Scores of Interest from my Models

Accuracies for $k=3$

- Christian
- odd-one-out $=.815$
- topk-in-category $=.036$


## Scores of Interest from my Models

Accuracies for $k=3$

- Christian
- odd-one-out $=.815$
- topk-in-category $=.036$
- Category-in-topk $=.053$


## Scores of Interest from my Models

Accuracies for $k=3$

- Christian
- odd-one-out $=.815$
- topk-in-category $=.036$
- Category-in-topk $=.053$
- Medieval


## Scores of Interest from my Models

Accuracies for $k=3$

- Christian
- odd-one-out $=.815$
- topk-in-category $=.036$
- Category-in-topk $=.053$
- Medieval
- odd-one-out $=.722$


## Scores of Interest from my Models

Accuracies for $k=3$

- Christian
- odd-one-out $=.815$
- topk-in-category $=.036$
- Category-in-topk $=.053$
- Medieval
- odd-one-out $=.722$
- topk-in-category $=.019$


## Scores of Interest from my Models

Accuracies for $k=3$

- Christian
- odd-one-out $=.815$
- topk-in-category $=.036$
- Category-in-topk $=.053$
- Medieval
- odd-one-out $=.722$
- topk-in-category $=.019$
- category-in-topk $=.029$


## Scores of Interest from my Models

Accuracies for $k=3$

- Christian
- odd-one-out $=.815$
- topk-in-category $=.036$
- Category-in-topk $=.053$
- Medieval
- odd-one-out $=.722$
- topk-in-category $=.019$
- category-in-topk $=.029$
- Full


## Scores of Interest from my Models

Accuracies for $k=3$

- Christian
- odd-one-out $=.815$
- topk-in-category $=.036$
- Category-in-topk $=.053$
- Medieval
- odd-one-out $=.722$
- topk-in-category $=.019$
- category-in-topk $=.029$
- Full
- odd-one-out $=.825$


## Scores of Interest from my Models

Accuracies for $k=3$

- Christian
- odd-one-out $=.815$
- topk-in-category $=.036$
- Category-in-topk $=.053$
- Medieval
- odd-one-out $=.722$
- topk-in-category $=.019$
- category-in-topk $=.029$
- Full
- odd-one-out $=.825$
- topk-in-category $=.052$


## Scores of Interest from my Models

Accuracies for $k=3$

- Christian
- odd-one-out $=.815$
- topk-in-category $=.036$
- Category-in-topk $=.053$
- Medieval
- odd-one-out $=.722$
- topk-in-category $=.019$
- category-in-topk $=.029$
- Full
- odd-one-out $=.825$
- topk-in-category $=.052$
- category-in-topk $=.075$


## This is the End

## DIXI

