Painless Unsupervised Learning with Features



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Basic HMM for POS Induction





Basic HMM for POS Induction

Transition distribution:

P(z'|z)





Basic HMM for POS Induction









$\theta_{x \mathrm{NNP}}$	${\mathcal X}$
0.1	John
0.0	Mary
0.2	running
0.0	jumping



$\theta_{x \text{NNP}}$	x	f
0.1	John	+Cap
0.0	Mary	+Cap
0.2	running	+ing
0.0	jumping	+ing



$\theta_{x \mathrm{NNP}}$	${x}$	f	$e^{\mathbf{w}'\mathbf{f}}$
0.1	John	+Cap	0.3
0.0	Mary	+Cap	0.3
0.2	running	+ing	0.1
0.0	jumping	+ing	0.1





 $\theta_{x|z} = \frac{\exp(\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{f}(x,z))}{\sum_{x'} \exp(\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{f}(x',z))}$



Unsupervised Learning with Features

Main idea: local multinomials become maxents



Unsupervised Learning with Features

Main idea: local multinomials become maxents

EM + Maxent M-Step = Unsupervised learning w/ features



POS Induction Accuracy



POS Induction Accuracy



Basic Multinomial: John ^ NNP

Berkeley N L P N L P















E-Step: Dynamic Program $\mathbf{z} \leftarrow \underset{\mathbf{z}}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}; \boldsymbol{\theta})$

M-Step: Divide Counts

 $\boldsymbol{\theta} \leftarrow \underset{\boldsymbol{\theta}}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}; \boldsymbol{\theta})$ $= \left[\frac{c(z \to x)}{c(z \to \cdot)}, \ldots \right]$





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E-Step: Dynamic Program $\mathbf{z} \leftarrow \operatorname{argmax}_{\mathbf{z}} P(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x}; \boldsymbol{\theta})$

M-Step: Train Maxent

 $\mathbf{w} \leftarrow \operatorname*{argmax}_{\mathbf{w}} \log P(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}; \mathbf{w})$



 $\log P(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}; \mathbf{w})$

 $= \sum \log P(x_i | z_i; \mathbf{w}) + \dots$ i



 $\log P(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}; \mathbf{w})$

 $= \sum \log P(x_i|z_i;\mathbf{w}) + \dots$ Maxent training example



 $\log P(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}; \mathbf{w})$ $= \sum \log P(x_i | z_i; \mathbf{w}) + \dots$ Maxent training example $=\sum c(z \rightarrow x) \log P(x|z; \mathbf{w}) + \dots$ z, xMultiplicity





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E-Step: Dynamic Program

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E-Step: Dynamic Program $e(z \to x) \leftarrow \mathbb{E}[c(z \to x)]$

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 $\mathbf{w} \leftarrow \operatorname*{argmax}_{\mathbf{w}} \log P(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}; \mathbf{w})$

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Initialize probabilities θ repeat Compute expected counts e Fit parameters θ until convergence






































 $\Sigma \begin{bmatrix} \text{Initialize probabilities } \boldsymbol{\theta} \\ \textbf{repeat} \\ \textbf{Compute expected counts e} \\ \textbf{Fit parameters } \boldsymbol{\theta} \\ \textbf{until convergence} \end{bmatrix}$



Initialize weights w
repeat
Compute expected counts e
Fit parameters w
Transform w to θ
until convergence































































EM w/ Features

Initialize weights w

repeat

- Compute expected counts e repeat
 - Compute $\ell(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{e})$ Compute $\nabla \ell(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{e})$ $\mathbf{w} \leftarrow \text{climb}(\mathbf{w}, \ell(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{e}), \nabla \ell(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{e}))$ until convergence Transform \mathbf{w} to $\boldsymbol{\theta}$
- until convergence

DG w/ Features

Initialize weights w
repeat
Compute expected counts e

Compute $L(\mathbf{w})$ Compute $\nabla \ell(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{e})$ $\mathbf{w} \leftarrow \text{climb}(\mathbf{w}, L(\mathbf{w}), \nabla \ell(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{e}))$

• Transform w to θ until convergence







































Unsupervised Induction Tasks

POS Induction:

DT	JJ	NN	VBZ	IN	NN
The	green	cat	sleeps	at	home.

Grammar Induction:



Word Alignment:



Word Segmentation:

[The][green][cat]



DT JJ NN VBZ IN NN The green cat sleeps at home.



DT JJ NN VBZ IN NN The green cat sleeps at home.

Key distribution: P(John|NN)



DT JJ NN VBZ IN NN The green cat sleeps at home.

Key distribution: P(John|NN)Features:

Basic:John \wedge NNContains-Digit:+Digit \wedge NNContains-Hyphen:+Hyph \wedge NNInitial-Capital:+Cap \wedge NNSuffix:+ing \wedge NN



DT	JJ	NN	VBZ	IN	NN
The	green	cat	sleeps	at	home.

Many-to-I Accuracy

Features:

Basic:	John ^ NNP
Contains-Digit:	+Digit ^ NNP
Contains-Hyphen:	+Hyph ^ NNP
Initial-Capital:	+Cap ∧ NNP
Suffix:	+ing ∧ NNP

Data:

Train and test on entire WSJ No tagging dictionary 45 POS tags



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The	green	cat	sleeps	at	home.

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POS Induction Results

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Key distributions: P(JJ|NN) P(stop|NN)





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Features:

Basic:	JJ \land NN, JJ \land NNS
Noun:	JJ ∧ Noun
Verb:	JJ ^ Verb
Noun-verb:	JJ ^ NounOrVerb





Features:

Basic:	JJ ∧ NN, JJ ∧ NNS
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Data:

- Train WSJ10 Sec. 2-21 CTB10 Sec. 1-270
- Tune WSJ10 Sec. 22 CTB10 Sec. 400-454
- Test WSJ10 Sec. 23 CTB10 Sec. 271-300

English Directed Accuracy

Chinese Directed Accuracy



47.8



Features:

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Chinese Directed Accuracy

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English Directed Accuracy

+0.5

48.3





Features:

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Key distribution: P(gato|cat)





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Features:

Basic:gato \wedge catEdit-Distance:edit(gato,cat) = 2Dictionary:(gato,cat) \in DictStem:gato \wedge +stem(cat)Prefix:gato \wedge +ca





Alignment Error Rate

Features:

Basic:	gato \land cat
Edit-Distance:	edit(gato,cat) = 2
Dictionary:	$(gato, cat) \in Dict$
Stem:	gato <pre>^ +stem(cat)</pre>
Prefix:	gato ∧ +ca

Data:

- Train 10K sentences of FBIS Chinese-English newswire
- Test NIST 2002 Chinese-English dev set



38.0



Alignment Error Rate

Features:

gato \land cat
edit(gato,cat) = 2
$(gato, cat) \in Dict$
gato <pre>^ +stem(cat)</pre>
gato <pre>^ +ca</pre>

Data:

Train 10K sentences of FBIS Chinese-English newswire



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Features:

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Model I Model I Features EM EM

Alignment Error Rate



Berkeley

Word Alignment Results



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Berkeley

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Alignment Error Rate





[The][green][cat]



Key distribution: P(running)



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Features:

Basic:runningLength:length(running) = 7Num-Vowels:numV(running) = 2Coarse-Phono-Prefix:+rAnCoarse-Phono-Suffix:+IN



[The][green][cat]

Token FI

Features:

Basic:	running
Length:	length(running) = 7
Num-Vowels:	numV(running) = 2
Coarse-Phono-Prefix:	+rAn
Coarse-Phono-Suffix:	+IN

Data:

Train and test on phonetic version of Bernstein-Ratner corpus



[The][green][cat]

Features:

Basic:	running
Length:	length(running) = 7
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Train and test on phonetic version of Bernstein-Ratner corpus

Unigram EM

76.9

Token FI



[The][green][cat]

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Basic:	running
Length:	length(running) = 7
Num-Vowels:	numV(running) = 2
Coarse-Phono-Prefix:	+rAn
Coarse-Phono-Suffix:	+IN

Data:

Train and test on phonetic version of Bernstein-Ratner corpus



Unigram Unigram Features EM EM



[The][green][cat]

Features:

Basic:	running
Length:	length(running) = 7
Num-Vowels:	numV(running) = 2
Coarse-Phono-Prefix:	+rAn
Coarse-Phono-Suffix:	+IN

Data:

Train and test on phonetic version of Bernstein-Ratner corpus



Gradient

EM



[The][green][cat]

Features:

Basic:	running
Length:	length(running) = 7
Num-Vowels:	numV(running) = 2
Coarse-Phono-Prefix:	+rAn
Coarse-Phono-Suffix:	+IN

Data:

Train and test on phonetic version of Bernstein-Ratner corpus





I. Take a generative model



- I. Take a generative model
- 2. Brainstorm features local to the component multinomials



- I. Take a generative model
- 2. Brainstorm features local to the component multinomials
- 3. Run this algorithm



- I. Take a generative model
- 2. Brainstorm features local to the component multinomials
- 3. Run this algorithm
- 4. Crush your baseline





• State-of-the-art results



- State-of-the-art results
- Can implemented using off-the-shelf NLP tools



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- Directly optimizing data-likelihood can outperform EM



- State-of-the-art results
- Can implemented using off-the-shelf NLP tools
- Directly optimizing data-likelihood can outperform EM
- Works on a wide range of induction tasks





Thanks!