

Automatic Retrieval and Clustering of Similar Words

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Abstract

Bootstrapping semantics from text is one of the greatest challenges in natural language learning. We first define a word similarity measure based on the distributional pattern of words. The similarity measure allows us to construct a thesaurus using a parsed corpus. We then present a new evaluation methodology for the automatically constructed thesaurus. The evaluation results show that the thesaurus is significantly closer to WordNet than Roget Thesaurus is.

1 Introduction

The meaning of an unknown word can often be inferred from its context. Consider the following (slightly modified) example in (Nida, 1975, p.167):

- (1) A bottle of *tezgüino* is on the table.
Everyone likes *tezgüino*.
Tezgüino makes you drunk.
We make *tezgüino* out of corn.

The contexts in which the word *tezgüino* is used suggest that *tezgüino* may be a kind of alcoholic beverage made from corn mash.

Bootstrapping semantics from text is one of the greatest challenges in natural language learning. It has been argued that similarity plays an important role in word acquisition (Gentner, 1982). Identifying similar words is an initial step in learning the definition of a word. This paper presents a method for making this first step. For example, given a corpus that includes the sentences in (1), our goal is to be able to infer that *tezgüino* is similar to “beer”, “wine”, “vodka”, etc.

In addition to the long-term goal of bootstrapping semantics from text, automatic identification of similar words has many immediate applications. The most obvious one is thesaurus construction. An automatically created thesaurus offers many advantages over manually constructed thesauri. Firstly,

the terms can be corpus- or genre-specific. Manually constructed general-purpose dictionaries and thesauri include many usages that are very infrequent in a particular corpus or genre of documents. For example, one of the 8 senses of “company” in WordNet 1.5 is a “visitor/visitant”, which is a hyponym of “person”. This usage of the word is practically never used in newspaper articles. However, its existence may prevent a co-reference recognizer to rule out the possibility for personal pronouns to refer to “company”. Secondly, certain word usages may be particular to a period of time, which are unlikely to be captured by manually compiled lexicons. For example, among 274 occurrences of the word “westerner” in a 45 million word San Jose Mercury corpus, 55% of them refer to hostages. If one needs to search hostage-related articles, “westerner” may well be a good search term.

Another application of automatically extracted similar words is to help solve the problem of data sparseness in statistical natural language processing (Dagan et al., 1994; Essen and Steinbiss, 1992). When the frequency of a word does not warrant reliable maximum likelihood estimation, its probability can be computed as a weighted sum of the probabilities of words that are similar to it. It was shown in (Dagan et al., 1997) that a similarity-based smoothing method achieved much better results than back-off smoothing methods in word sense disambiguation.

The remainder of the paper is organized as follows. The next section is concerned with similarities between words based on their distributional patterns. The similarity measure can then be used to create a thesaurus. In Section 3, we evaluate the constructed thesauri by computing the similarity between their entries and entries in manually created thesauri. Section 4 briefly discusses future work in clustering similar words. Finally, Section 5 reviews related work and summarizes our contributions.

2 Word Similarity

Our similarity measure is based on a proposal in (Lin, 1997), where the similarity between two objects is defined to be the amount of information contained in the commonality between the objects divided by the amount of information in the descriptions of the objects.

We use a broad-coverage parser (Lin, 1993; Lin, 1994) to extract dependency triples from the text corpus. A dependency triple consists of two words and the grammatical relationship between them in the input sentence. For example, the triples extracted from the sentence “I have a brown dog” are:

- (2) (have subj I), (I subj-of have), (dog obj-of have), (dog adj-mod brown), (brown adj-mod-of dog), (dog det a), (a det-of dog)

We use the notation $\|w, r, w'\|$ to denote the frequency count of the dependency triple (w, r, w') in the parsed corpus. When w , r , or w' is the wild card (*), the frequency counts of all the dependency triples that matches the rest of the pattern are summed up. For example, $\|cook, obj, *\|$ is the total occurrences of cook-object relationships in the parsed corpus, and $\|*, *, *\|$ is the total number of dependency triples extracted from the parsed corpus.

The description of a word w consists of the frequency counts of all the dependency triples that matches the pattern $(w, *, *)$. The commonality between two words consists of the dependency triples that appear in the descriptions of both words. For example, (3) is the the description of the word “cell”.

- (3) $\|cell, subj-of, absorb\|=1$
 $\|cell, subj-of, adapt\|=1$
 $\|cell, subj-of, behave\|=1$

 $\|cell, pobj-of, in\|=159$
 $\|cell, pobj-of, inside\|=16$
 $\|cell, pobj-of, into\|=30$

 $\|cell, nmod-of, abnormality\|=3$
 $\|cell, nmod-of, anemia\|=8$
 $\|cell, nmod-of, architecture\|=1$

 $\|cell, obj-of, attack\|=6$
 $\|cell, obj-of, bludgeon\|=1$
 $\|cell, obj-of, call\|=11$
 $\|cell, obj-of, come from\|=3$

- $\|cell, obj-of, contain\|=4$
 $\|cell, obj-of, decorate\|=2$

 $\|cell, nmod, bacteria\|=3$
 $\|cell, nmod, blood vessel\|=1$
 $\|cell, nmod, body\|=2$
 $\|cell, nmod, bone marrow\|=2$
 $\|cell, nmod, burial\|=1$
 $\|cell, nmod, chameleon\|=1$

Assuming that the frequency counts of the dependency triples are independent of each other, the information contained in the description of a word is the sum of the information contained in each individual frequency count.

To measure the information contained in the statement $\|w, r, w'\|=c$, we first measure the amount of information in the statement that a randomly selected dependency triple is (w, r, w') when we do not know the value of $\|w, r, w'\|$. We then measure the amount of information in the same statement when we do know the value of $\|w, r, w'\|$. The difference between these two amounts is taken to be the information contained in $\|w, r, w'\|=c$.

An occurrence of a dependency triple (w, r, w') can be regarded as the co-occurrence of three events:

- A : a randomly selected word is w ;
 B : a randomly selected dependency type is r ;
 C : a randomly selected word is w' .

When the value of $\|w, r, w'\|$ is unknown, we assume that A and C are conditionally independent given B . The probability of A , B and C co-occurring is estimated by

$$P_{MLE}(B)P_{MLE}(A|B)P_{MLE}(C|B),$$

where P_{MLE} is the maximum likelihood estimation of a probability distribution and

$$P_{MLE}(B) = \frac{\|*, r, *\|}{\|*, *, *\|},$$

$$P_{MLE}(A|B) = \frac{\|w, r, *\|}{\|*, r, *\|},$$

$$P_{MLE}(C|B) = \frac{\|*, r, w'\|}{\|*, r, *\|}$$

When the value of $\|w, r, w'\|$ is known, we can obtain $P_{MLE}(A, B, C)$ directly:

$$P_{MLE}(A, B, C) = \|w, r, w'\| / \|*, *, *\|$$

Let $I(w, r, w')$ denote the amount information contained in $\|w, r, w'\|=c$. Its value can be com-

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sim}_{Hindle}(w_1, w_2) &= \sum_{(r,w) \in T(w_1) \cap T(w_2) \wedge r \in \{\text{subj-of, obj-of}\}} \min(I(w_1, r, w), I(w_2, r, w)) \\ \text{sim}_{Hindle_r}(w_1, w_2) &= \sum_{(r,w) \in T(w_1) \cap T(w_2)} \min(I(w_1, r, w), I(w_2, r, w)) \\ \text{sim}_{\text{cosine}}(w_1, w_2) &= \frac{|T(w_1) \cap T(w_2)|}{\sqrt{|T(w_1)| \times |T(w_2)|}} \\ \text{sim}_{\text{Dice}}(w_1, w_2) &= \frac{2 \times |T(w_1) \cap T(w_2)|}{|T(w_1)| + |T(w_2)|} \\ \text{sim}_{\text{Jacard}}(w_1, w_2) &= \frac{|T(w_1) \cap T(w_2)|}{|T(w_1)| + |T(w_2)| - |T(w_1) \cap T(w_2)|} \end{aligned}$$

Figure 1: Other Similarity Measures

puted as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} I(w, r, w') &= -\log(P_{\text{MLE}}(B)P_{\text{MLE}}(A|B)P_{\text{MLE}}(C|B)) \\ &\quad -(-\log P_{\text{MLE}}(A, B, C)) \\ &= \log \frac{\|w, r, w'\| \times \|*, r, *\|}{\|w, r, *\| \times \|*, r, w'\|} \end{aligned}$$

It is worth noting that $I(w, r, w')$ is equal to the mutual information between w and w' (Hindle, 1990).

Let $T(w)$ be the set of pairs (r, w') such that $\log \frac{\|w, r, w'\| \times \|*, r, *\|}{\|w, r, *\| \times \|*, r, w'\|}$ is positive. We define the similarity $\text{sim}(w_1, w_2)$ between two words w_1 and w_2 as follows:

$$\frac{\sum_{(r,w) \in T(w_1) \cap T(w_2)} (I(w_1, r, w) + I(w_2, r, w))}{\sum_{(r,w) \in T(w_1)} I(w_1, r, w) + \sum_{(r,w) \in T(w_2)} I(w_2, r, w)}$$

We parsed a 64-million-word corpus consisting of the Wall Street Journal (24 million words), San Jose Mercury (21 million words) and AP Newswire (19 million words). From the parsed corpus, we extracted 56.5 million dependency triples (8.7 million unique). In the parsed corpus, there are 5469 nouns, 2173 verbs, and 2632 adjectives/adverbs that occurred at least 100 times. We computed the pairwise similarity between all the nouns, all the verbs and all the adjectives/adverbs, using the above similarity measure. For each word, we created a thesaurus entry which contains the top- N^1 words that are most similar to it.² The thesaurus entry for word w has the following format:

$$w(\text{pos}) : w_1, s_1, w_2, s_2, \dots, w_N, s_N$$

where pos is a part of speech, w_i is a word, $s_i = \text{sim}(w, w_i)$ and s_i 's are ordered in descending

¹We used $N=200$ in our experiments

²The resulting thesaurus is available at:
<http://www.cs.umanitoba.ca/~lindek/sims.htm>.

order. For example, the top-10 words in the noun, verb, and adjective entries for the word “brief” are shown below:

brief (noun): affidavit 0.13, petition 0.05, memorandum 0.05, motion 0.05, lawsuit 0.05, deposition 0.05, slight 0.05, prospectus 0.04, document 0.04 paper 0.04, ...

brief (verb): tell 0.09, urge 0.07, ask 0.07, meet 0.06, appoint 0.06, elect 0.05, name 0.05, empower 0.05, summon 0.05, overrule 0.04, ...

brief (adjective): lengthy 0.13, short 0.12, recent 0.09, prolonged 0.09, long 0.09, extended 0.09, daylong 0.08, scheduled 0.08, stormy 0.07, planned 0.06, ...

Two words are a pair of respective nearest neighbors (RNNs) if each is the other’s most similar word. Our program found 543 pairs of RNN nouns, 212 pairs of RNN verbs and 382 pairs of RNN adjectives/adverbs in the automatically created thesaurus. Appendix A lists every 10th of the RNNs. The result looks very strong. Few pairs of RNNs in Appendix A have clearly better alternatives.

We also constructed several other thesauri using the same corpus, but with the similarity measures in Figure 1. The measure sim_{Hindle} is the same as the similarity measure proposed in (Hindle, 1990), except that it does not use dependency triples with negative mutual information. The measure sim_{Hindle_r} is the same as sim_{Hindle} except that all types of dependency relationships are used, instead of just subject and object relationships. The measures $\text{sim}_{\text{cosine}}$, sim_{dice} and $\text{sim}_{\text{Jacard}}$ are versions of similarity measures commonly used in information retrieval (Frakes and Baeza-Yates, 1992). Unlike sim , sim_{Hindle} and sim_{Hindle_r} , they only

$$\text{sim}_{WN}(w_1, w_2) = \max_{c_1 \in S(w_1) \wedge c_2 \in S(w_2)} \left(\max_{c \in \text{super}(c_1) \cap \text{super}(c_2)} \frac{2 \log P(c)}{\log P(c_1) + \log P(c_2)} \right)$$

$$\text{sim}_{Roget}(w_1, w_2) = \frac{2|R(w_1) \cap R(w_2)|}{|R(w_1)| + |R(w_2)|}$$

where $S(w)$ is the set of senses of w in the WordNet, $\text{super}(c)$ is the set of (possibly indirect) superclasses of concept c in the WordNet, $R(w)$ is the set of words that belong to a same Roget category as w .

Figure 2: Word similarity measures based on WordNet and Roget

make use of the unique dependency triples and ignore their frequency counts.

3 Evaluation

In this section, we present an evaluation of automatically constructed thesauri with two manually compiled thesauri, namely, WordNet1.5 (Miller et al., 1990) and Roget Thesaurus. We first define two word similarity measures that are based on the structures of WordNet and Roget (Figure 2). The similarity measure sim_{WN} is based on the proposal in (Lin, 1997). The similarity measure sim_{Roget} treats all the words in Roget as features. A word w possesses the feature f if f and w belong to a same Roget category. The similarity between two words is then defined as the cosine coefficient of the two feature vectors.

With sim_{WN} and sim_{Roget} , we transform WordNet and Roget into the same format as the automatically constructed thesauri in the previous section.

We now discuss how to measure the similarity between two thesaurus entries. Suppose two thesaurus entries for the same word are as follows:

$$w : w_1, s_1, w_2, s_2, \dots, w_N, s_N$$

$$w : w'_1, s'_1, w'_2, s'_2, \dots, w'_N, s'_N$$

Their similarity is defined as:

(4)

$$\frac{\sum_{w_i=w'_j} s_i s'_j}{\sqrt{(\sum_{i=1}^N s_i^2)(\sum_{j=1}^N s_j'^2)}}$$

For example, (5) is the entry for “brief (noun)” in our automatically generated thesaurus and (6) and (7) are corresponding entries in WordNet thesaurus and Roget thesaurus.

(5) brief (noun): affidavit 0.13, petition 0.05, memorandum 0.05, motion 0.05, lawsuit 0.05,

deposition 0.05, slight 0.05, prospectus 0.04, document 0.04 paper 0.04.

(6) brief (noun): outline 0.96, instrument 0.84, summary 0.84, affidavit 0.80, deposition 0.80, law 0.77, survey 0.74, sketch 0.74, resume 0.74, argument 0.74.

(7) brief (noun): recital 0.77, saga 0.77, autobiography 0.77, anecdote 0.77, novel 0.77, novelist 0.77, tradition 0.70, historian 0.70, tale 0.64.

According to (4), the similarity between (5) and (6) is 0.297, whereas the similarities between (5) and (7) and between (6) and (7) are 0.

Our evaluation was conducted with 4294 nouns that occurred at least 100 times in the parsed corpus and are found in both WordNet1.5 and the Roget Thesaurus. Table 1 shows the average similarity between corresponding entries in different thesauri and the standard deviation of the average, which is the standard deviation of the data items divided by the square root of the number of data items. Since the differences among $\text{sim}_{\text{cosine}}$, sim_{dice} and $\text{sim}_{\text{Jacard}}$ are very small, we only included the results for $\text{sim}_{\text{cosine}}$ in Table 1 for the sake of brevity.

It can be seen that sim , Hindle_r and cosine are significantly more similar to WordNet than Roget is, but are significantly less similar to Roget than WordNet is. The differences between Hindle_r and Hindle_r clearly demonstrate that the use of other types of dependencies in addition to subject and object relationships is very beneficial.

The performance of sim , Hindle_r and cosine are quite close. To determine whether or not the differences are statistically significant, we computed their differences in similarities to WordNet and Roget thesaurus for each individual entry. Table 2 shows the average and standard deviation of the average difference. Since the 95% confidence inter-

Table 1: Evaluation with WordNet and Roget

	WordNet	
	average	σ_{avg}
Roget	0.178397	0.001636
sim	0.212199	0.001484
Hindle _r	0.204179	0.001424
cosine	0.199402	0.001352
Hindle	0.164716	0.001200

	Roget	
	average	σ_{avg}
WordNet	0.178397	0.001636
sim	0.149045	0.001429
Hindle _r	0.14663	0.001383
cosine	0.135697	0.001275
Hindle	0.115489	0.001140

vals of all the differences in Table 2 are on the positive side, one can draw the statistical conclusion that *simis* is better than *sim_{Hindle_r}*, which is better than *sim_{cosine}*.

Table 2: Distribution of Differences

	WordNet	
	average	σ_{avg}
sim-Hindle _r	0.008021	0.000428
sim-cosine	0.012798	0.000386
Hindle _r -cosine	0.004777	0.000561

	Roget	
	average	σ_{avg}
sim-Hindle _r	0.002415	0.000401
sim-cosine	0.013349	0.000375
Hindle _r -cosine	0.010933	0.000509

4 Future Work

Reliable extraction of similar words from text corpus opens up many possibilities for future work. For example, one can go a step further by constructing a tree structure among the most similar words so that different senses of a given word can be identified with different subtrees. Let w_1, \dots, w_n be a list of words in descending order of their similarity to a given word w . The similarity tree for w is created as follows:

- Initialize the similarity tree to consist of a single node w .

- For $i=1, 2, \dots, n$, insert w_i as a child of w_j such that w_j is the most similar one to w_i among $\{w, w_1, \dots, w_{i-1}\}$.

For example, Figure 3 shows the similarity tree for the top-40 most similar words to *duty*. The first number behind a word is the similarity of the word to its parent. The second number is the similarity of the word to the root node of the tree.

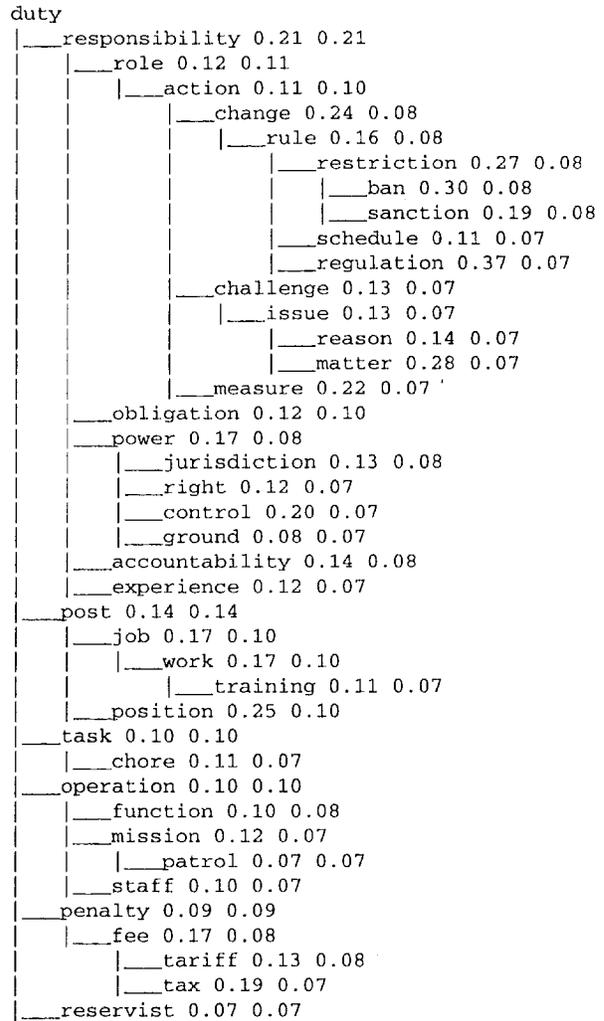


Figure 3: Similarity tree for “duty”

Inspection of sample outputs shows that this algorithm works well. However, formal evaluation of its accuracy remains to be future work.

5 Related Work and Conclusion

There have been many approaches to automatic detection of similar words from text corpora. Ours is

similar to (Grefenstette, 1994; Hindle, 1990; Ruge, 1992) in the use of dependency relationship as the word features, based on which word similarities are computed.

Evaluation of automatically generated lexical resources is a difficult problem. In (Hindle, 1990), a small set of sample results are presented. In (Smadja, 1993), automatically extracted collocations are judged by a lexicographer. In (Dagan et al., 1993) and (Pereira et al., 1993), clusters of similar words are evaluated by how well they are able to recover data items that are removed from the input corpus one at a time. In (Alshawi and Carter, 1994), the collocations and their associated scores were evaluated indirectly by their use in parse tree selection. The merits of different measures for association strength are judged by the differences they make in the precision and the recall of the parser outputs.

The main contribution of this paper is a new evaluation methodology for automatically constructed thesaurus. While previous methods rely on indirect tasks or subjective judgments, our method allows direct and objective comparison between automatically and manually constructed thesauri. The results show that our automatically created thesaurus is significantly closer to WordNet than Roget Thesaurus is. Our experiments also surpasses previous experiments on automatic thesaurus construction in scale and (possibly) accuracy.

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Appendix A: Respective Nearest Neighbors

Nouns		
Rank	Respective Nearest Neighbors	Similarity
1	earnings profit	0.572525
11	plan proposal	0.47475
21	employee worker	0.413936
31	battle fight	0.389776
41	airline carrier	0.370589
51	share stock	0.351294
61	rumor speculation	0.327266
71	outlay spending	0.320535
81	accident incident	0.310121
91	facility plant	0.284845
101	charge count	0.278339
111	baby infant	0.268093
121	actor actress	0.255098
131	chance likelihood	0.248942
141	catastrophe disaster	0.241986
151	fine penalty	0.237606
161	legislature parliament	0.231528
171	oil petroleum	0.227277
181	strength weakness	0.218027
191	radio television	0.215043
201	coupe sedan	0.209631
211	turmoil upheaval	0.205841
221	music song	0.202102
231	bomb grenade	0.198707
241	gallery museum	0.194591
251	leaf leave	0.192483
261	fuel gasoline	0.186045
271	door window	0.181301
281	emigration immigration	0.176331
291	espionage treason	0.17262
301	peril pitfall	0.169587
311	surcharge surtax	0.166831
321	ability credibility	0.163301
331	pub tavern	0.158815
341	license permit	0.156963
351	excerpt transcript	0.150941
361	dictatorship regime	0.148837
371	lake river	0.145586
381	disc disk	0.142733
391	interpreter translator	0.138778
401	bacteria organism	0.135539
411	ballet symphony	0.131688
421	silk wool	0.128999
431	intent intention	0.125236
441	waiter waitress	0.122373
451	blood urine	0.118063
461	mosquito tick	0.115499
471	fever zeal	0.112087
481	equal equivalent	0.107159
491	freezer refrigerator	0.103777
501	humor wit	0.0991108
511	cushion pillow	0.0944567
521	purse wallet	0.0914273
531	learning listening	0.0859118
541	clown cowboy	0.0714762

Verbs		
Rank	Respective Nearest Neighbors	Similarity
1	fall rise	0.674113
11	injure kill	0.378254

21	concern worry	0.340122
31	convict sentence	0.289678
41	limit restrict	0.271588
51	narrow widen	0.258385
61	attract draw	0.242331
71	discourage encourage	0.234425
81	hit strike	0.22171
91	disregard ignore	0.21027
101	overstate understate	0.199197
111	affirm reaffirm	0.182765
121	inform notify	0.170477
131	differ vary	0.161821
141	scream yell	0.150168
151	laugh smile	0.142951
161	compete cope	0.135869
171	add whisk	0.129205
181	blossom mature	0.123351
191	smell taste	0.112418
201	bark howl	0.101566
211	black white	0.0694954

Adjective/Adverbs		
Rank	Respective Nearest Neighbors	Similarity
1	high low	0.580408
11	bad good	0.376744
21	extremely very	0.357606
31	deteriorating improving	0.332664
41	alleged suspected	0.317163
51	clerical salaried	0.305448
61	often sometimes	0.281444
71	bleak gloomy	0.275557
81	adequate inadequate	0.263136
91	affiliated merged	0.257666
101	stormy turbulent	0.252846
111	paramilitary uniformed	0.246638
121	sharp steep	0.240788
131	communist leftist	0.232518
141	indoor outdoor	0.224183
151	changed changing	0.219697
161	defensive offensive	0.211062
171	sad tragic	0.206688
181	enormously tremendously	0.199936
191	defective faulty	0.193863
201	concerned worried	0.186899
211	dropped fell	0.184768
221	bloody violent	0.183058
231	favorite popular	0.179234
241	permanently temporarily	0.174361
251	confidential secret	0.17022
261	privately publicly	0.165313
271	operating sales	0.162894
281	annually apiece	0.159883
291	gentle kind	0.154554
301	losing winning	0.149447
311	experimental test	0.146435
321	designer dress	0.142552
331	dormant inactive	0.137002
341	commercially domestically	0.132918
351	complimentary free	0.128117
361	constantly continually	0.122342
371	hardy resistant	0.112133
381	anymore anyway	0.103241