

# On the Limitations of Unsupervised Bilingual Dictionary Induction

Anders Søgaard



Sebastian Ruder



Ivan Vulić



# **Background: Unsupervised MT**

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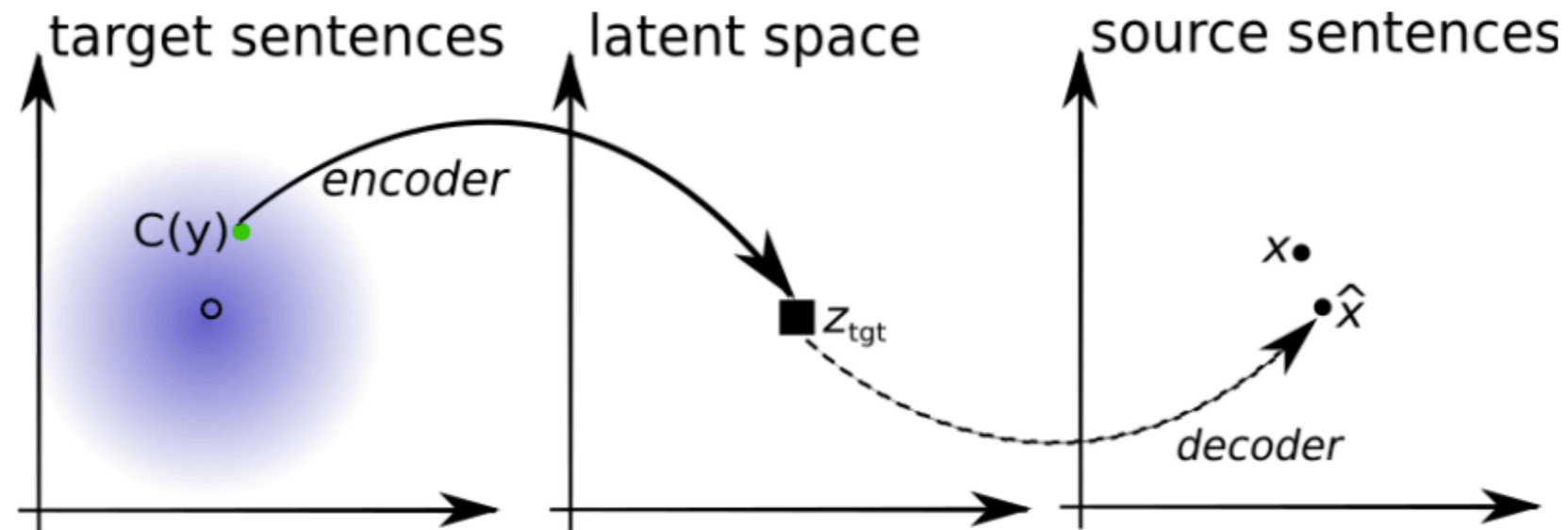
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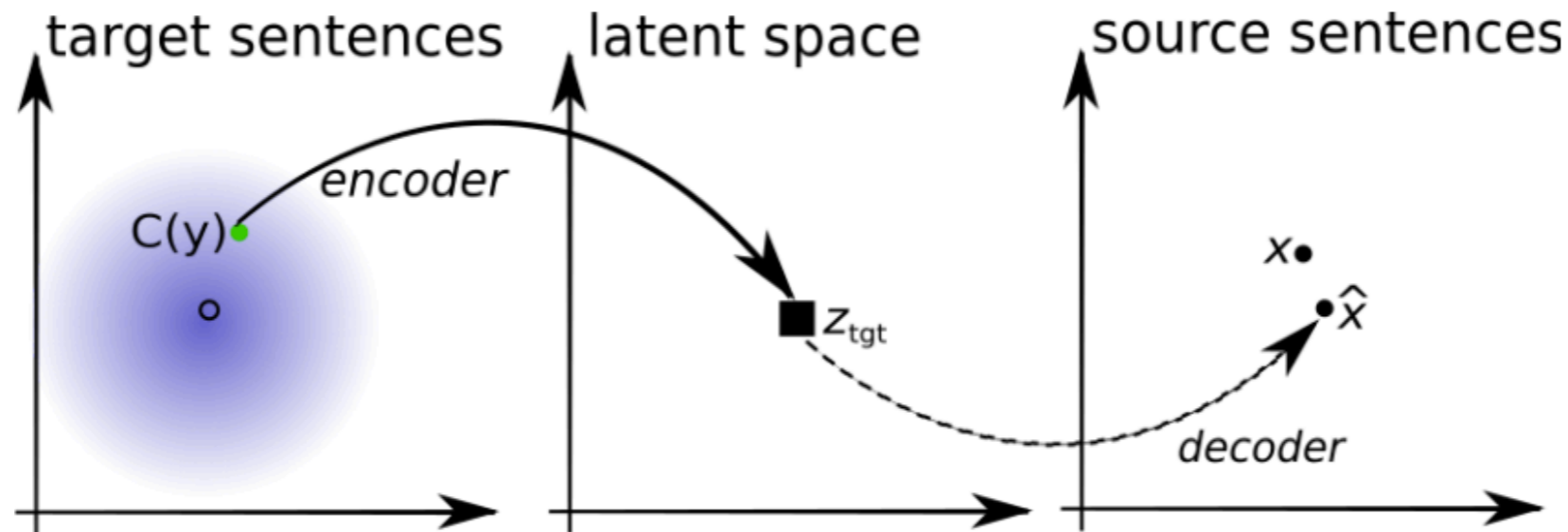
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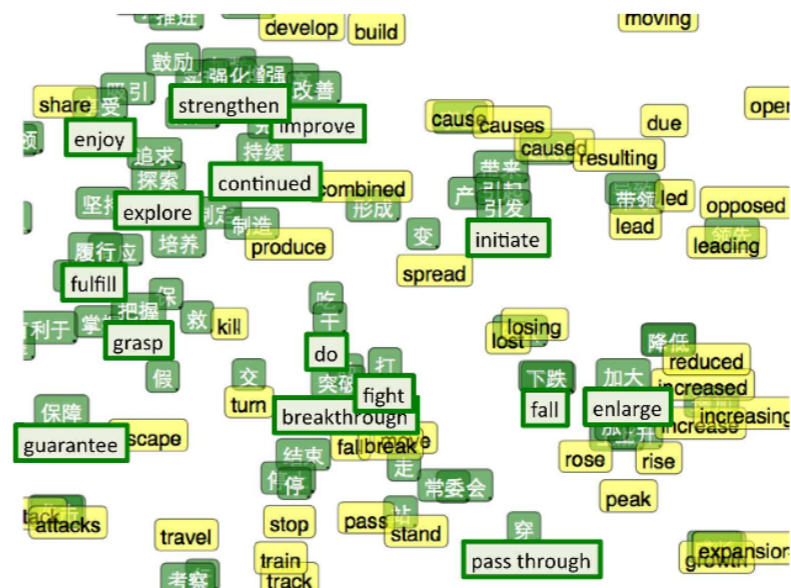


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- ▶ Key component: Initialization via unsupervised cross-lingual alignment of word embedding spaces



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- ▶ More recently: Use an adversarial setup to learn an unsupervised mapping
- ▶ Assumption: Word embedding spaces are *approximately isomorphic*, i.e. same number of vertices, connected the same way.

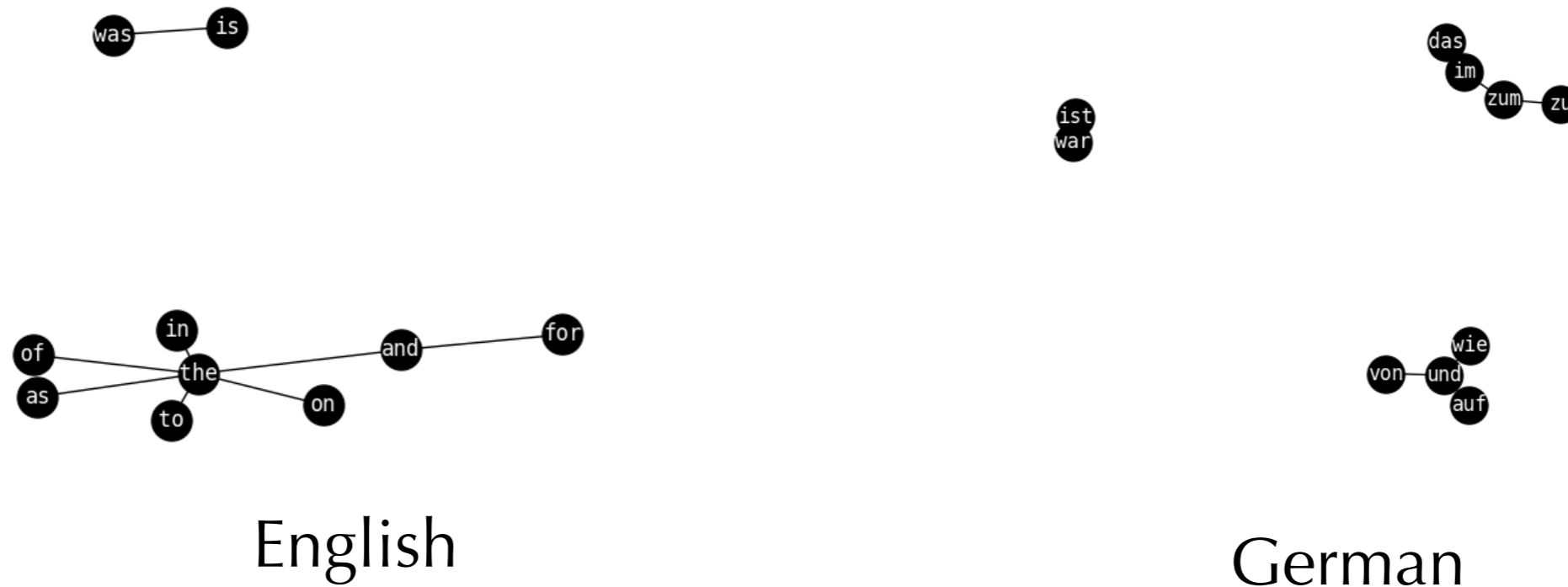
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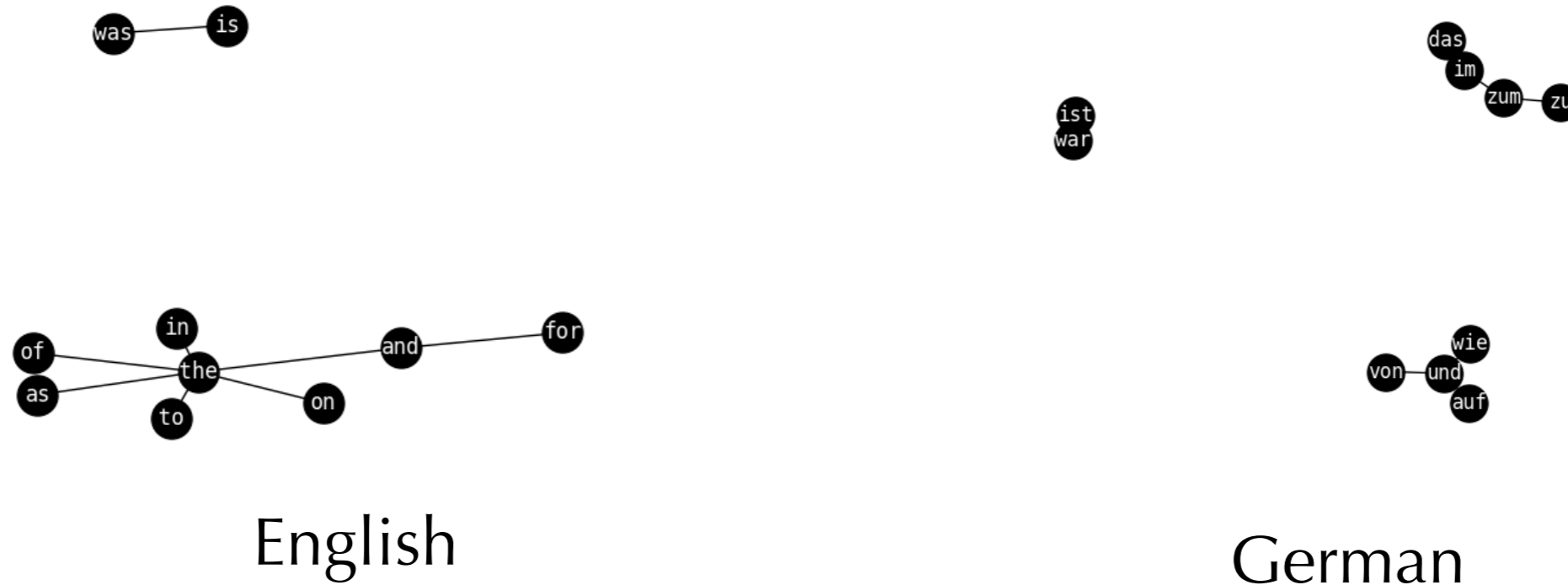
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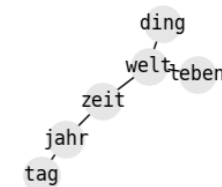
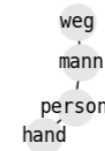
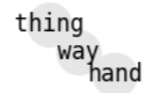
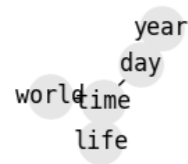
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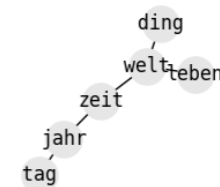
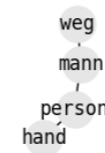
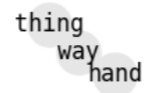
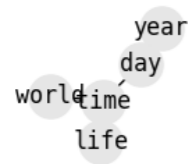


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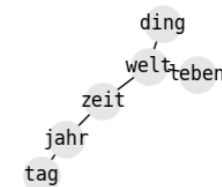
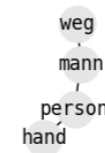
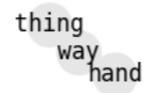
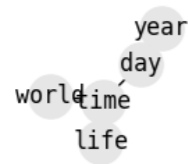
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**Word embeddings are *not* approximately isomorphic across languages.**

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<b>Algorithms/ hyperparameters</b>	Same	Different

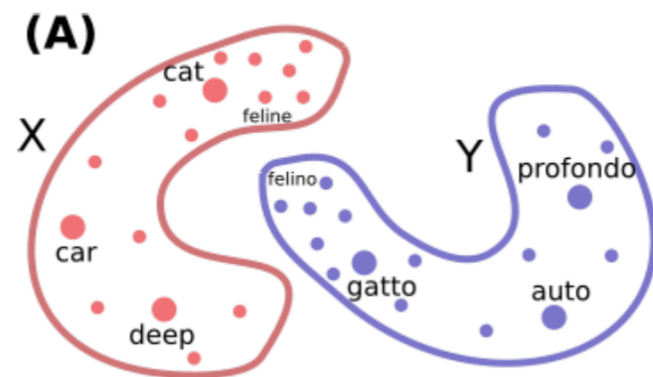


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Learn monolingual vector spaces  $X$  and  $Y$ .



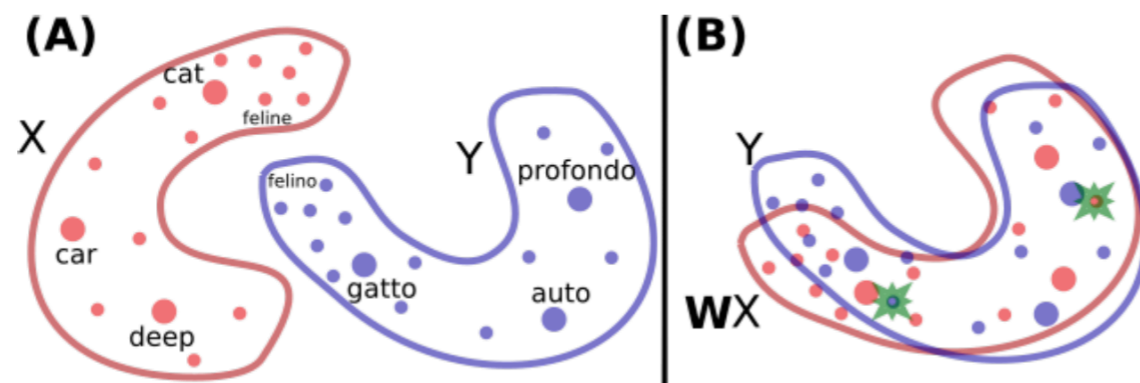
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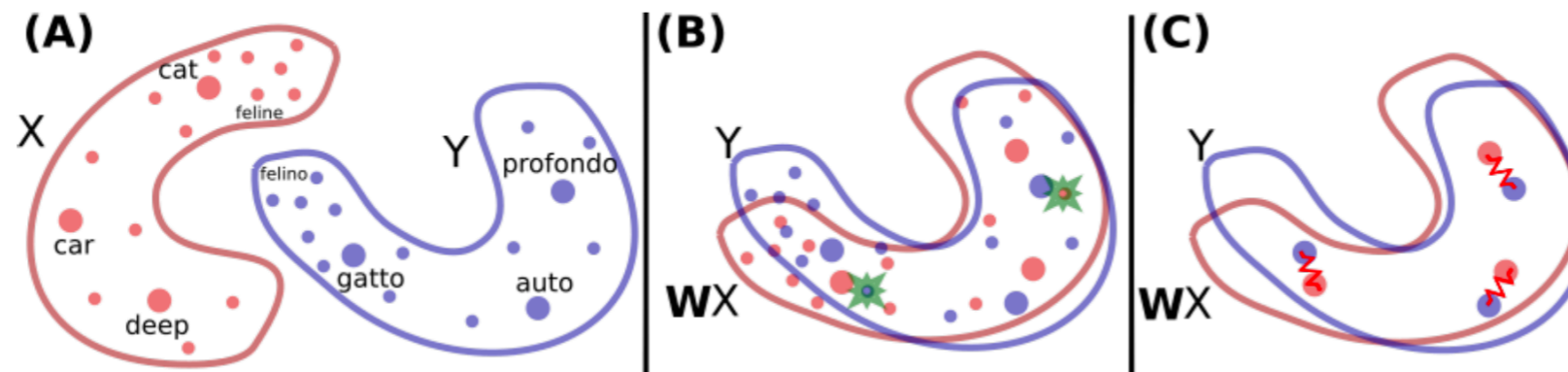
Learn a translation matrix  $W$ . Train discriminator to discriminate samples from  $WX$  and  $Y$ .



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## 3. Refinement (Procrustes analysis):

Build bilingual dictionary of frequent words using  $W$ . Learn a new  $W$  based on frequent word pairs.



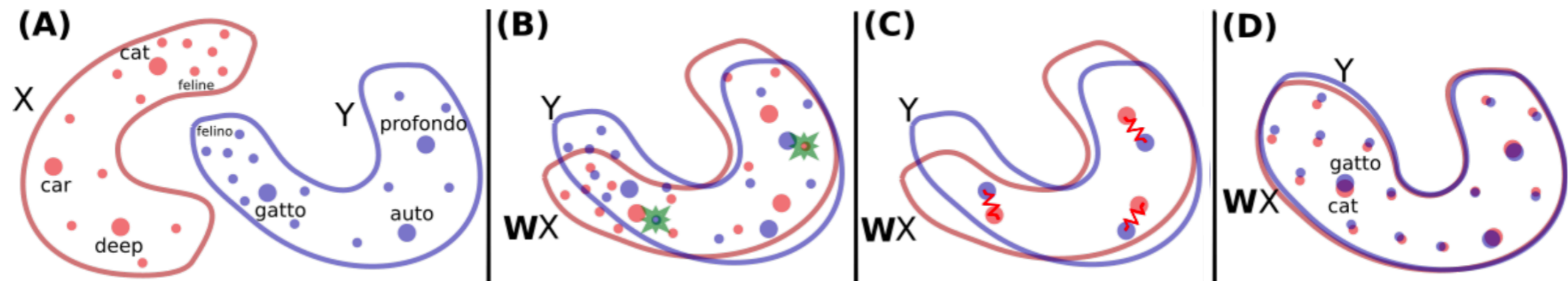
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## 4. Cross-domain similarity local scaling (CSLS):

Use similarity measure that increases similarity of isolated word vectors, decreases similarity of vectors in dense areas.



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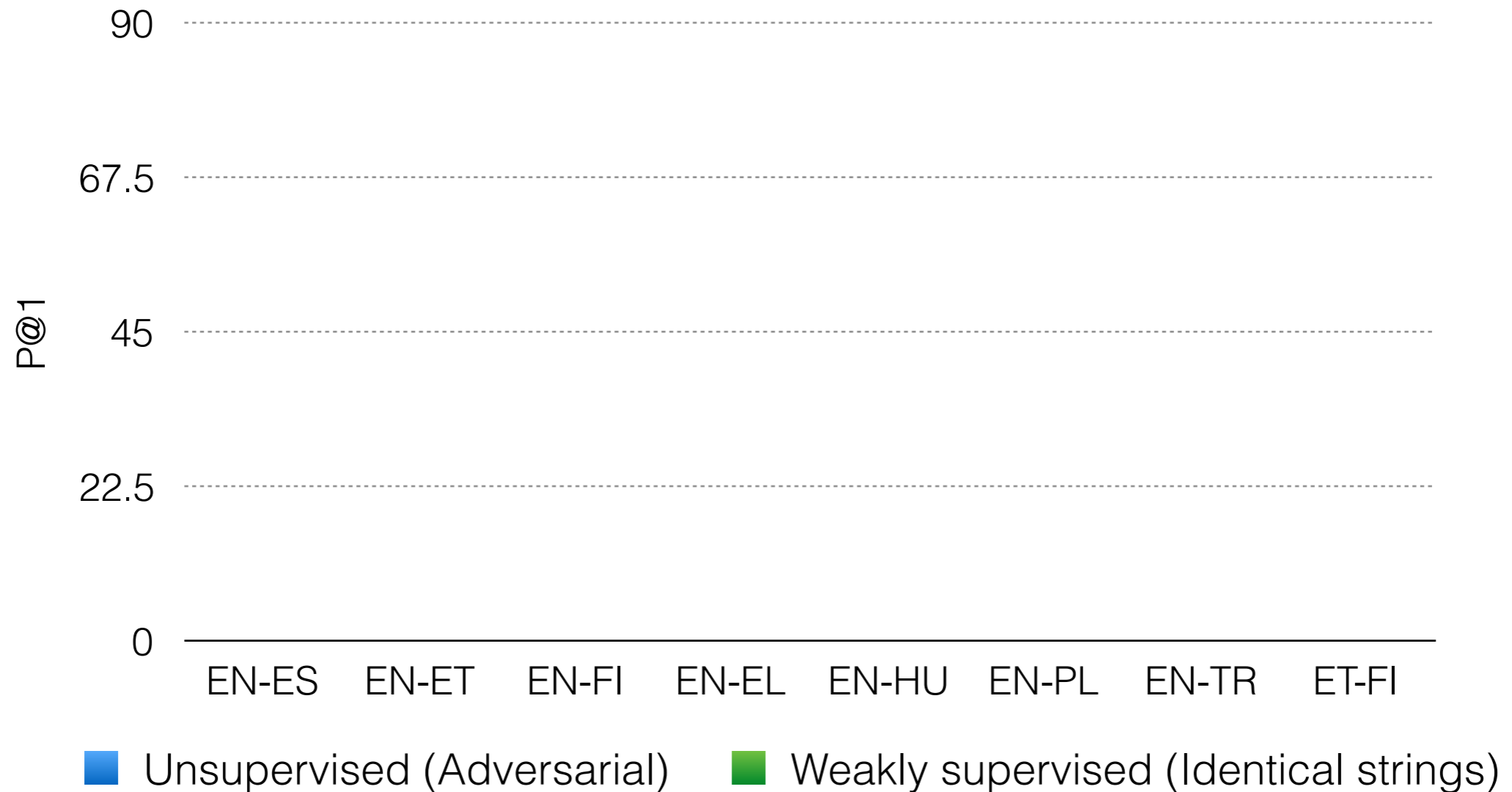
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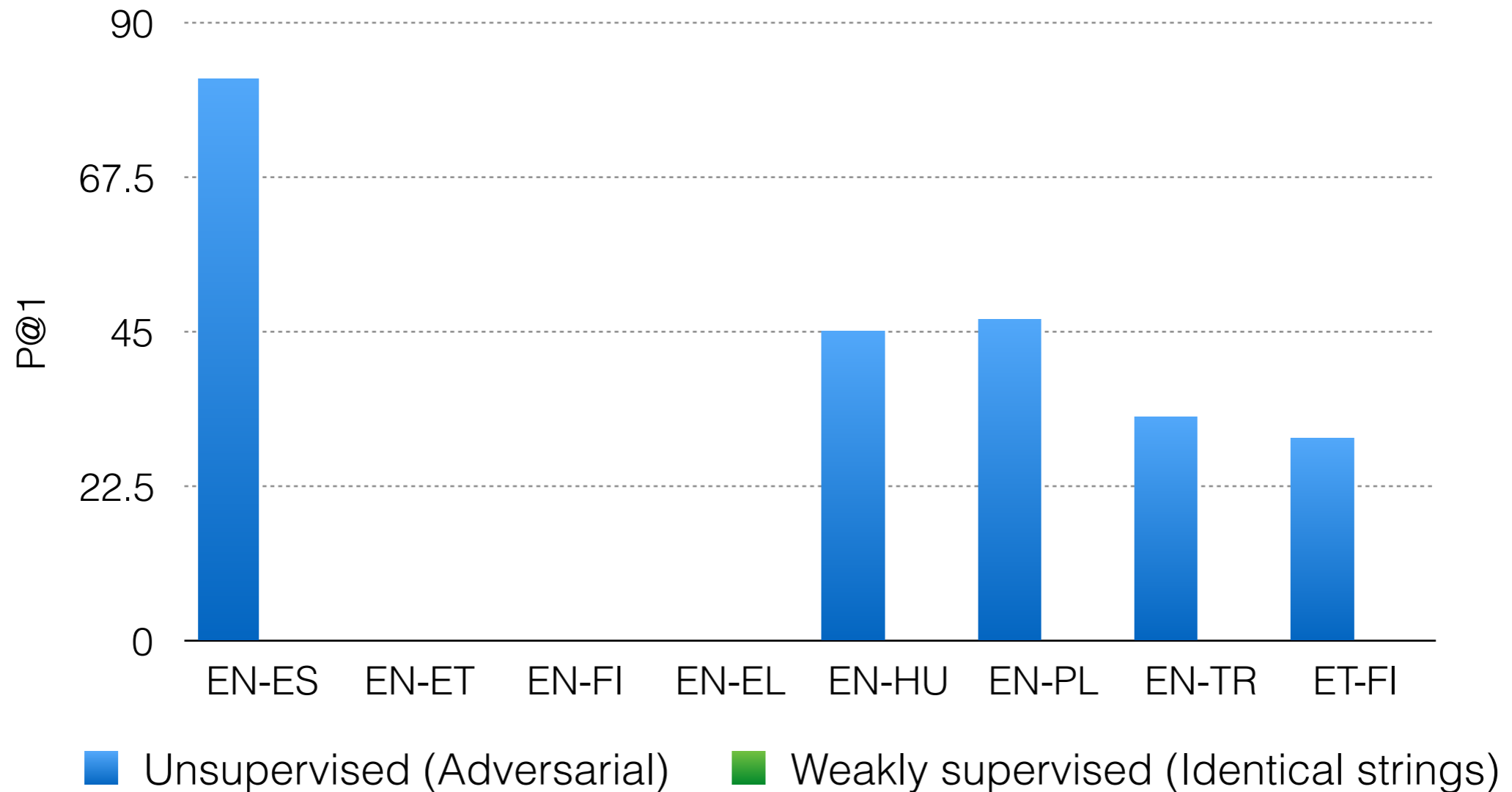
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<b>Languages (English to)</b>	French, German, Chinese, Russian, Spanish	Estonian (ET), Finnish (FI), Greek (EL), Hungarian (HU), Polish (PL), Turkish

# Impact of language similarity

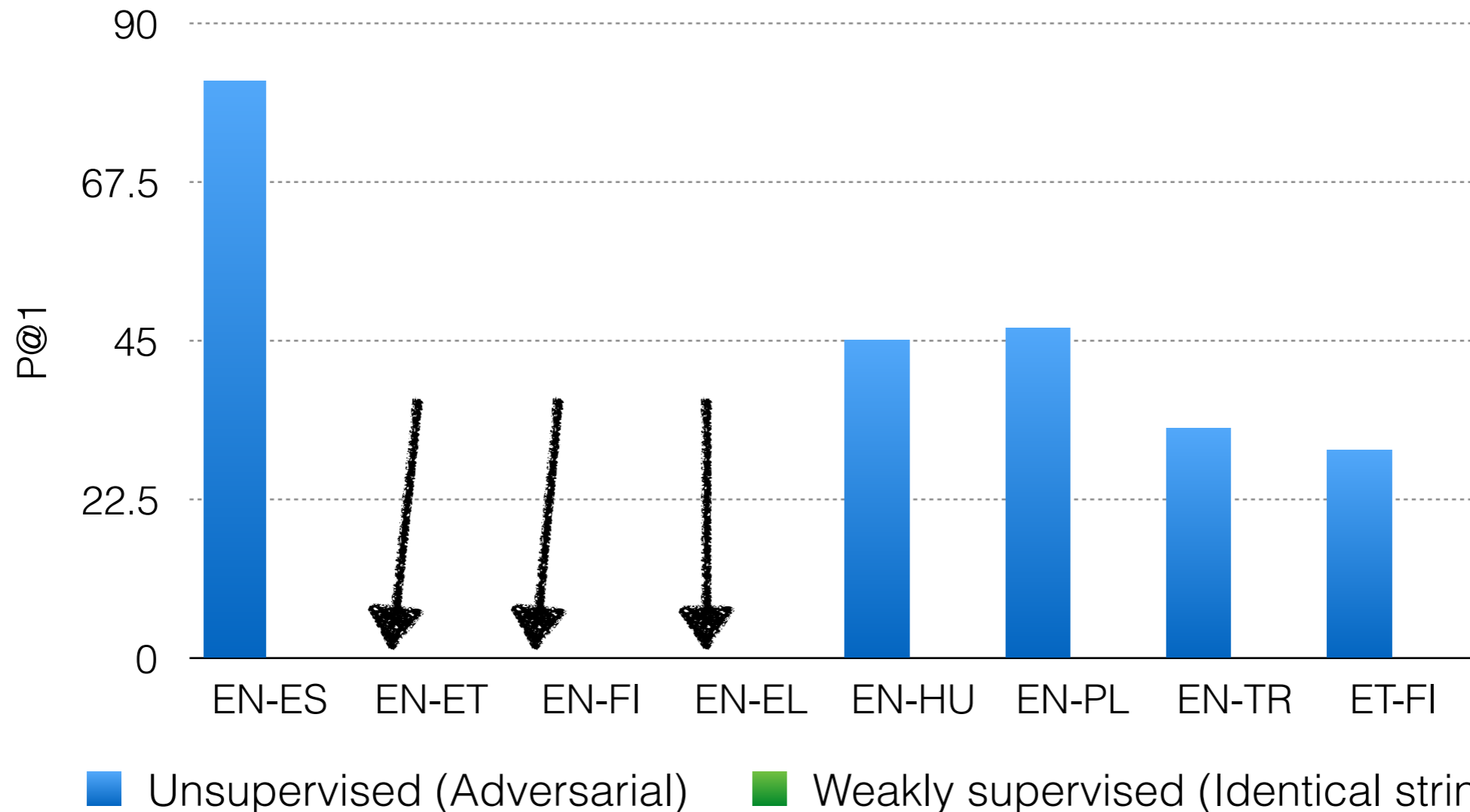




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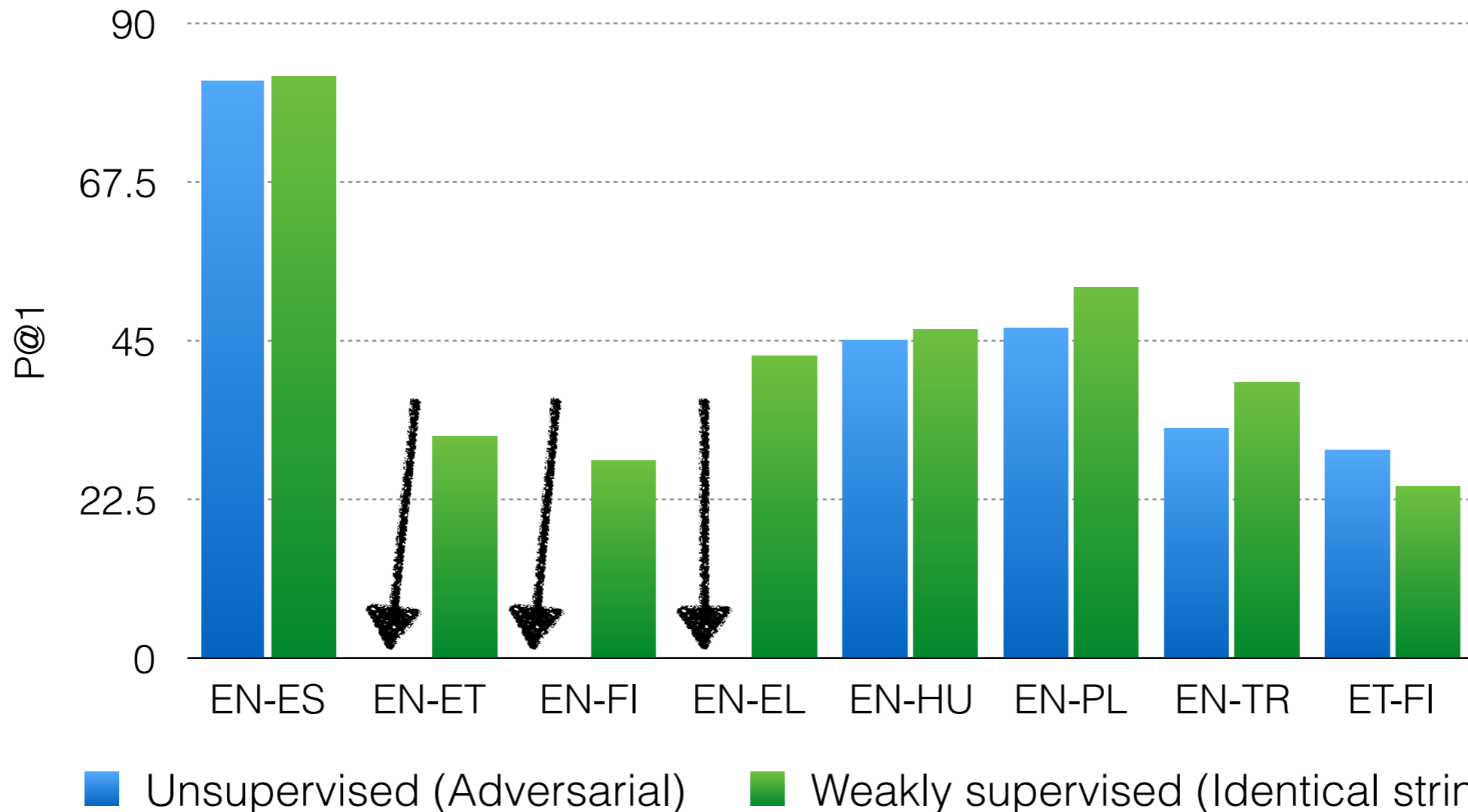


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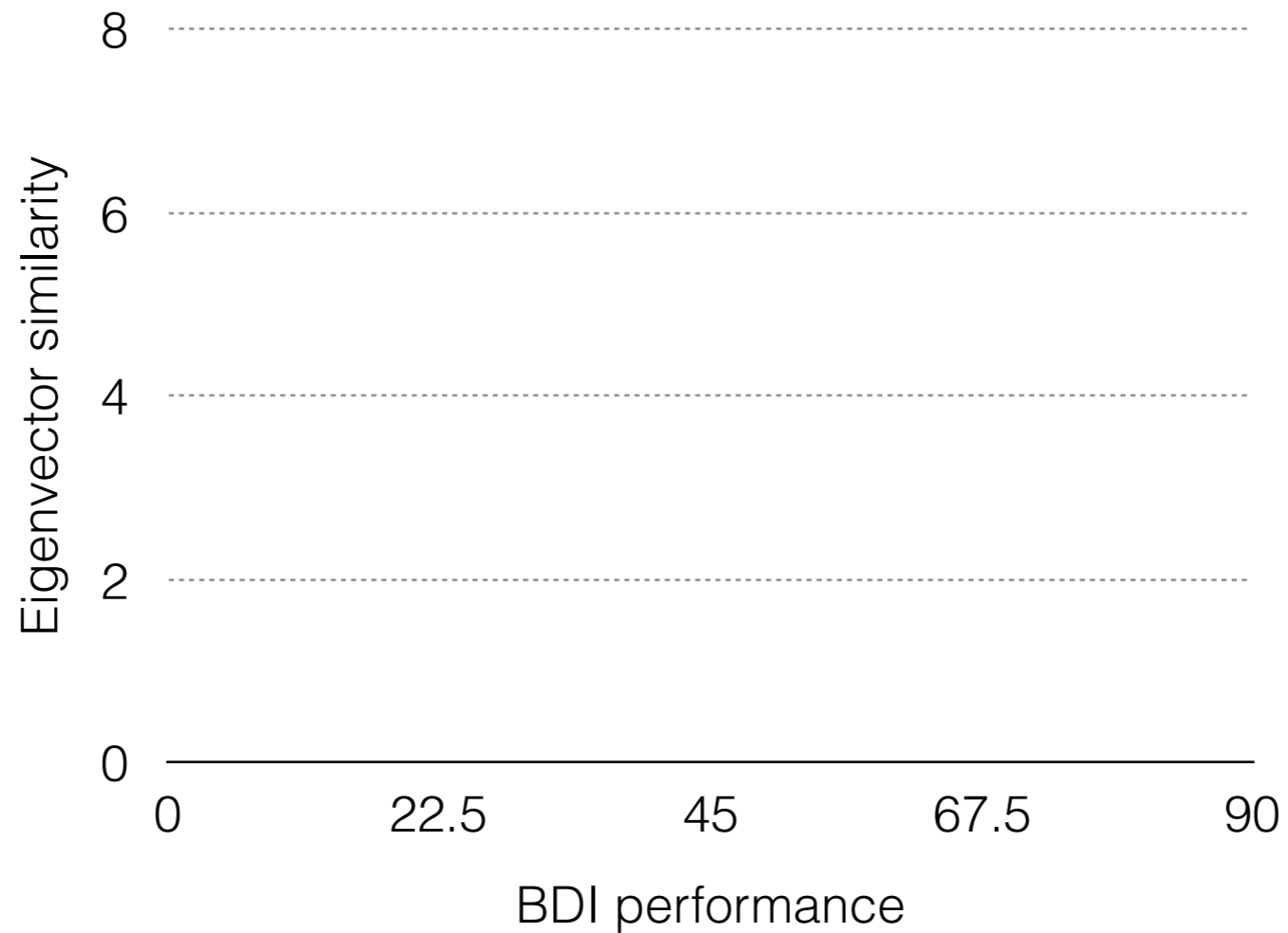
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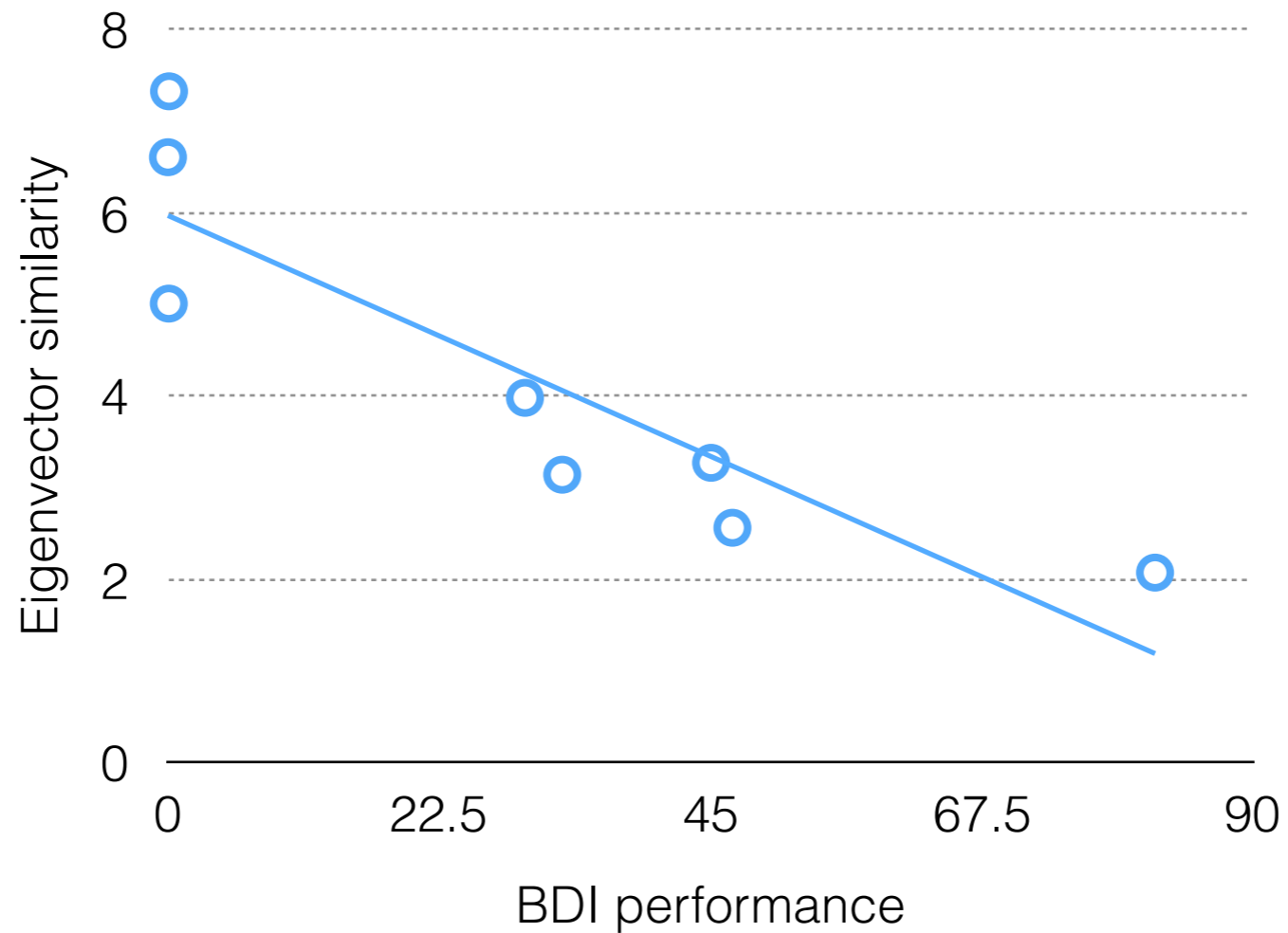


- ▶ Unsupervised approaches are challenged by languages that are not isolating and not dependent marking
- ▶ Naive supervision leads to competitive performance on similar language pairs and better results for dissimilar pairs

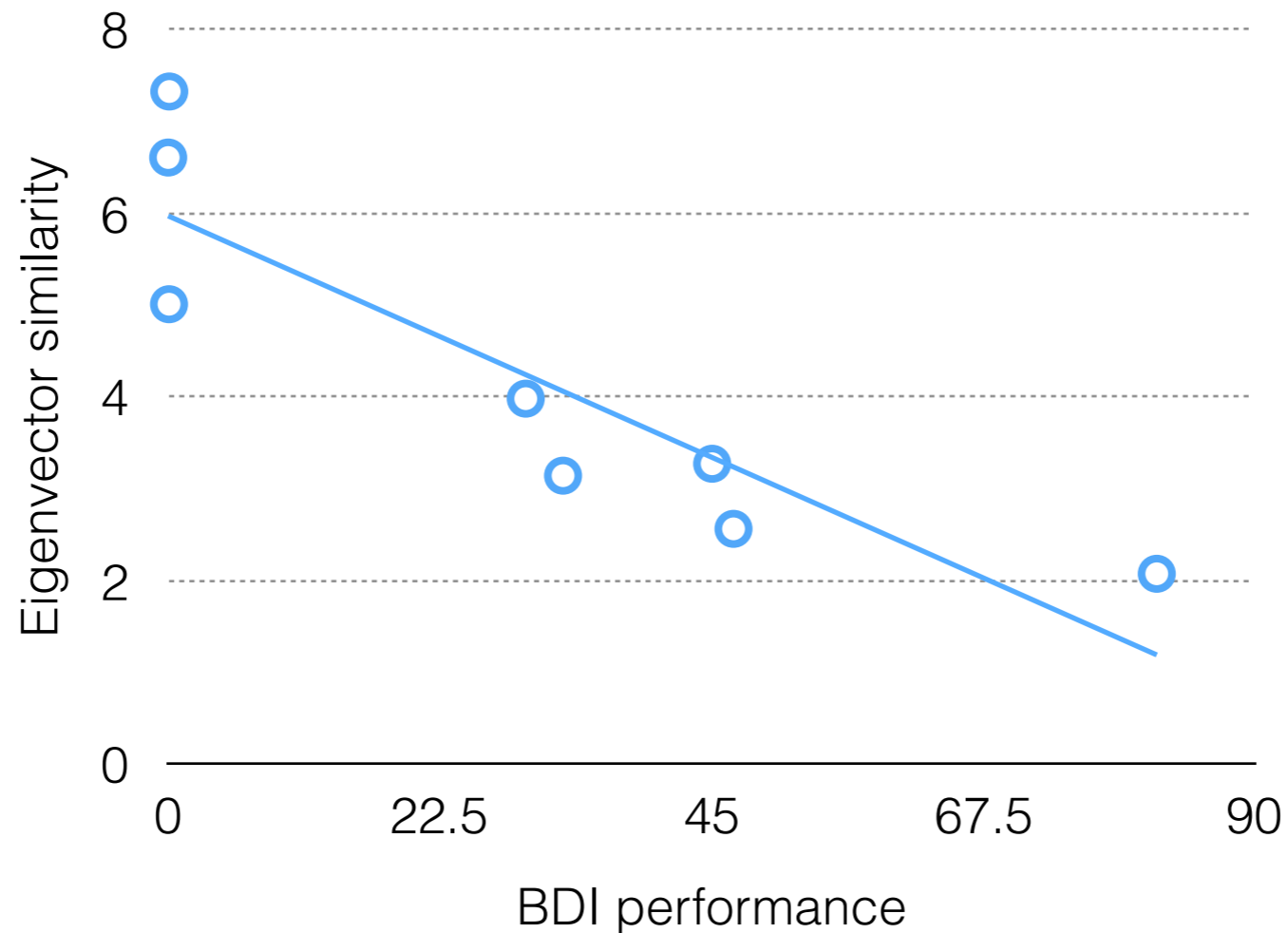
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- ▶ Eigenvector similarity strongly correlates with BDI performance ( $\rho \sim 0.89$ )

# Impact of domain differences

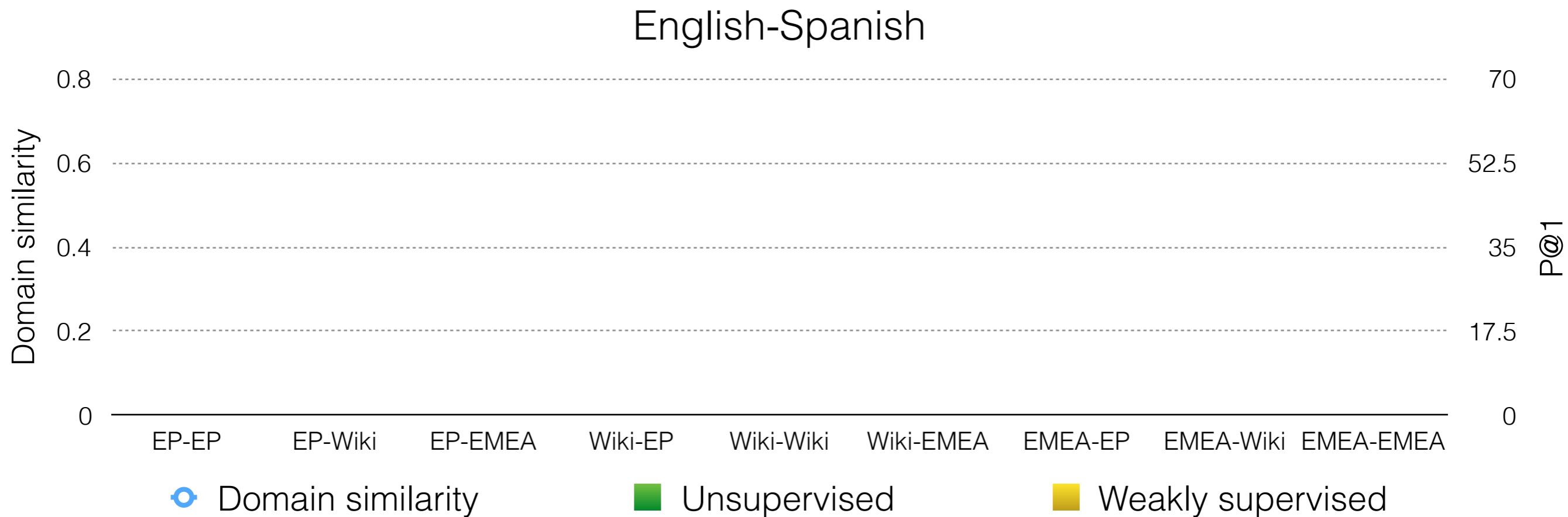
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- ▶ Source and target embeddings induced on 3 corpora: EuroParl (EP), Wikipedia (Wiki), Medical (EMEA)



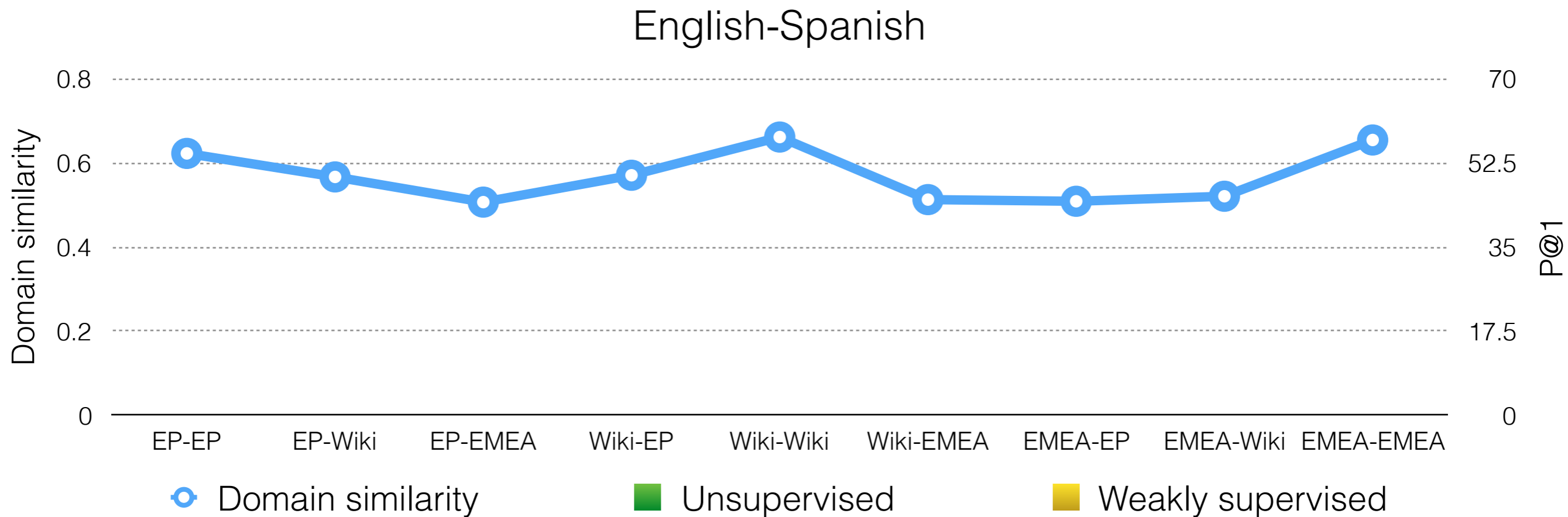
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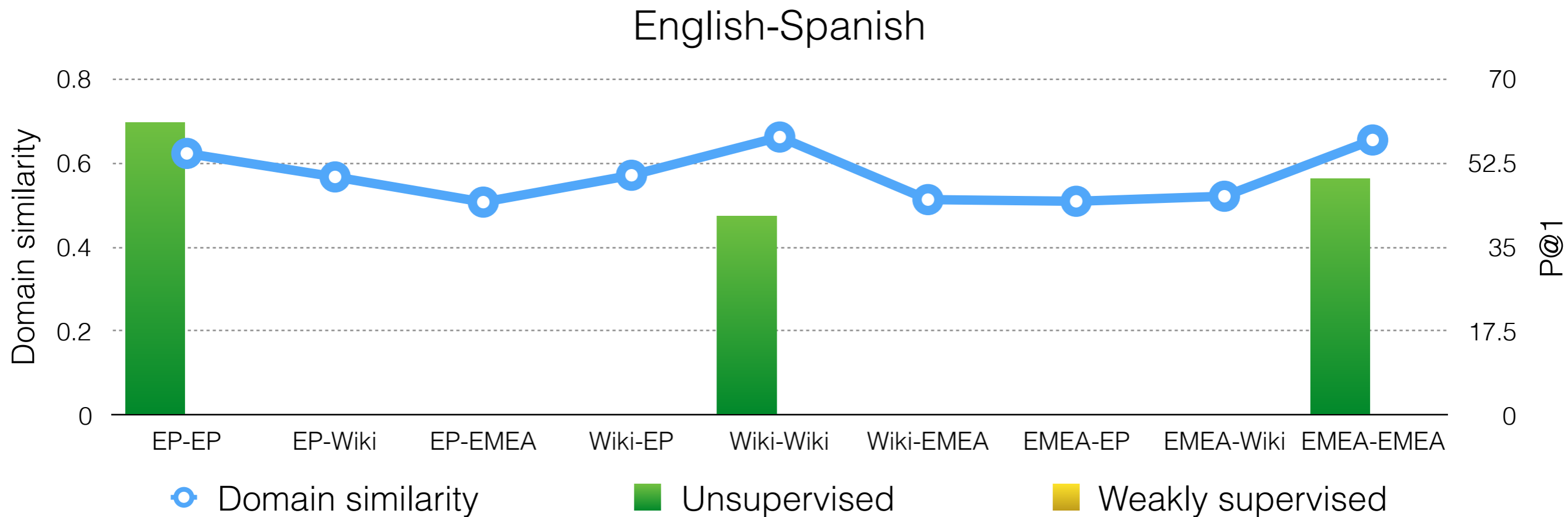
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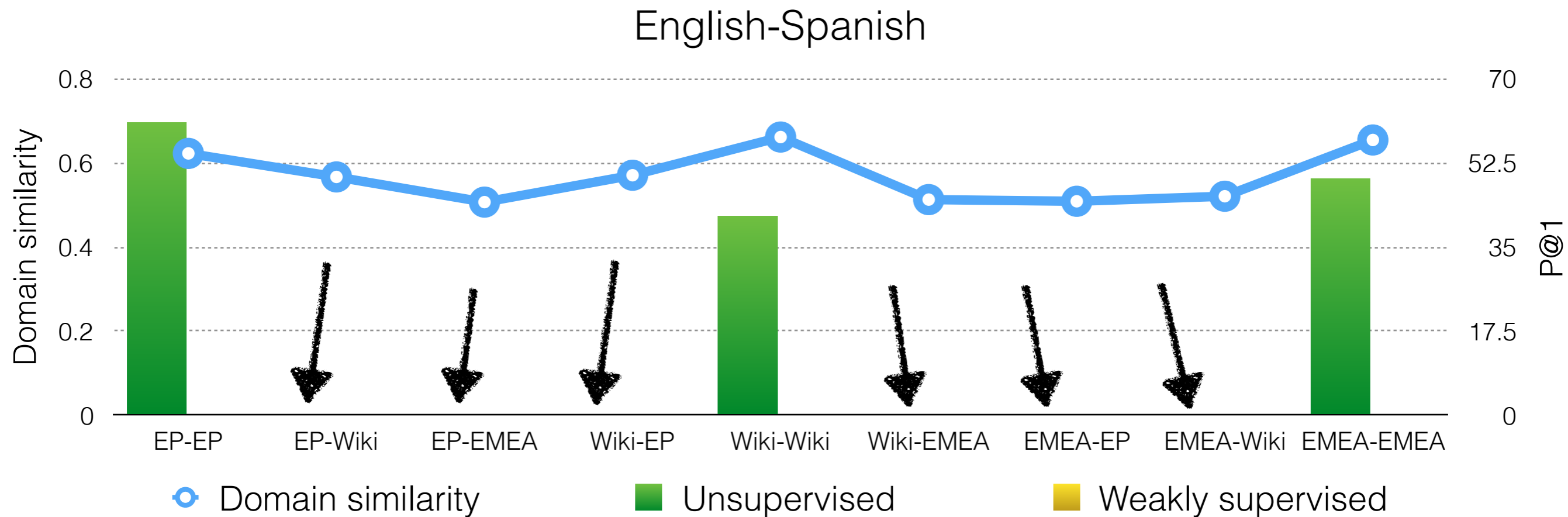
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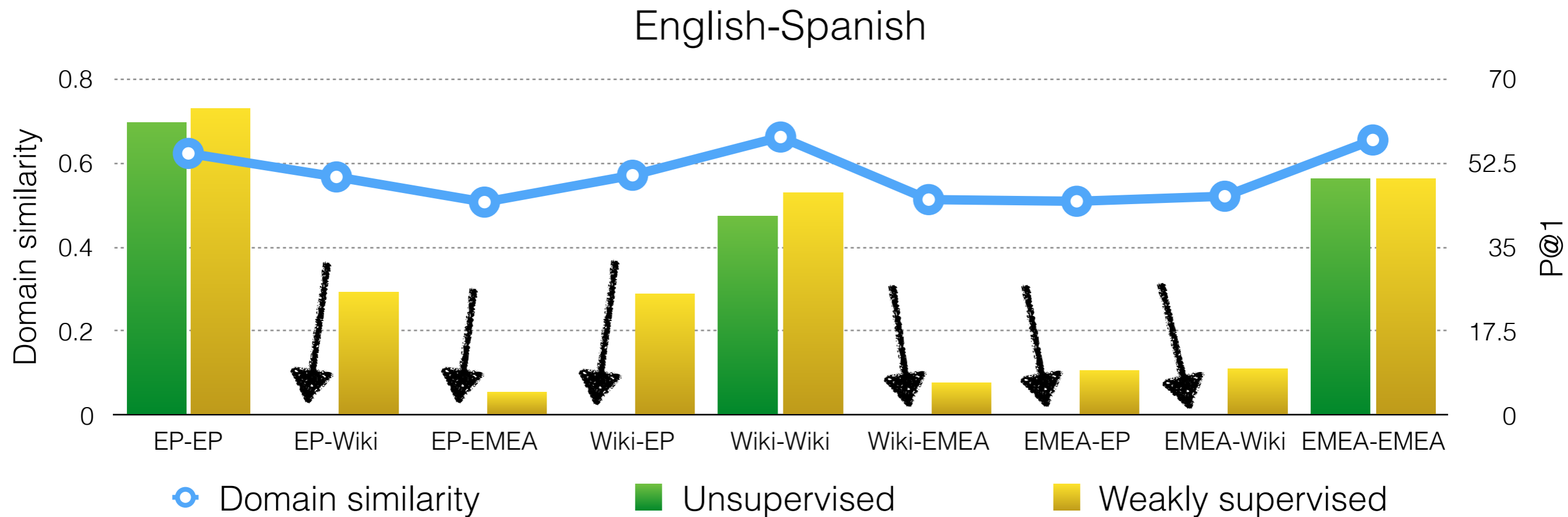
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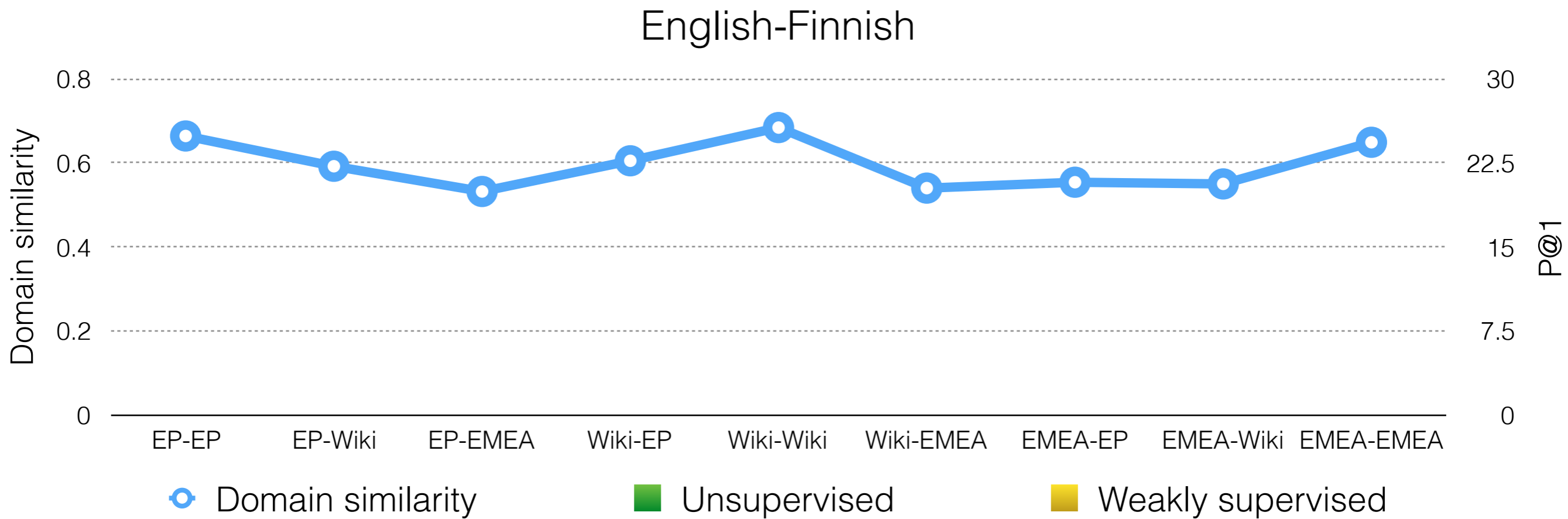
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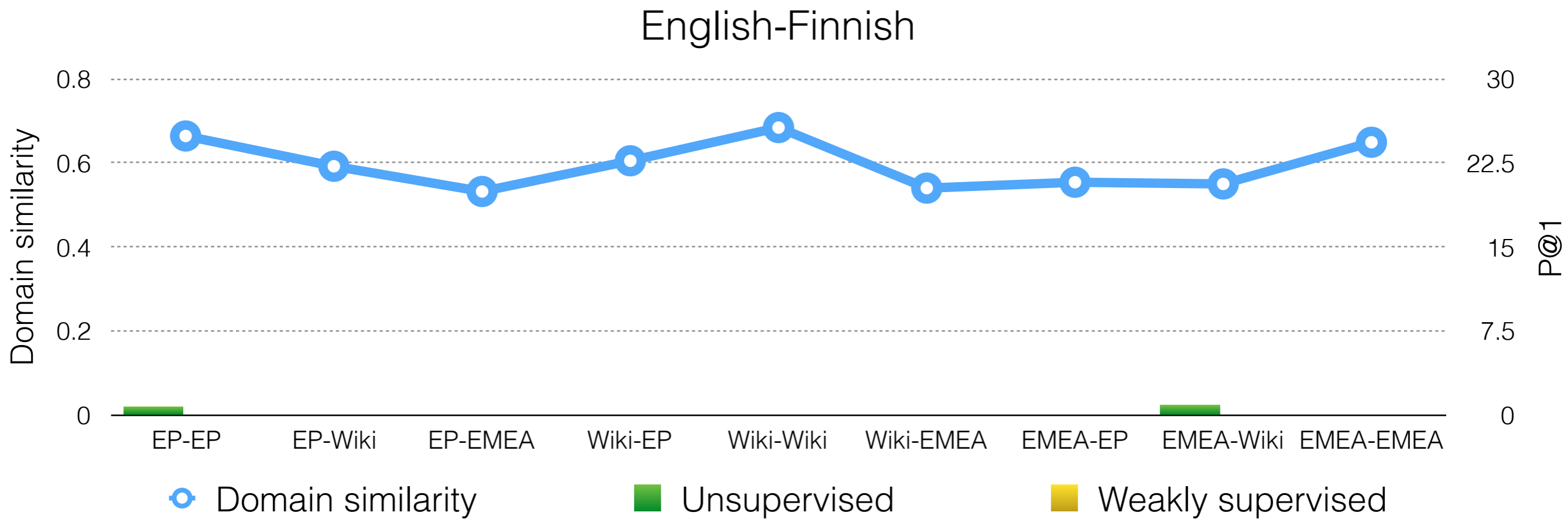


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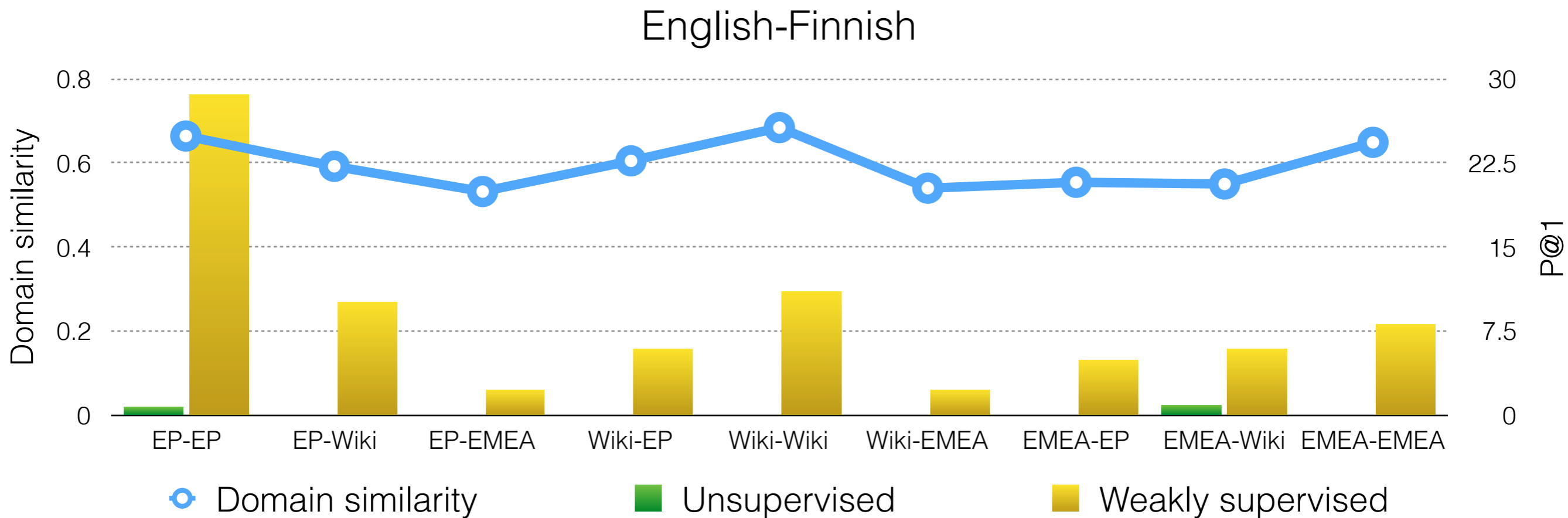
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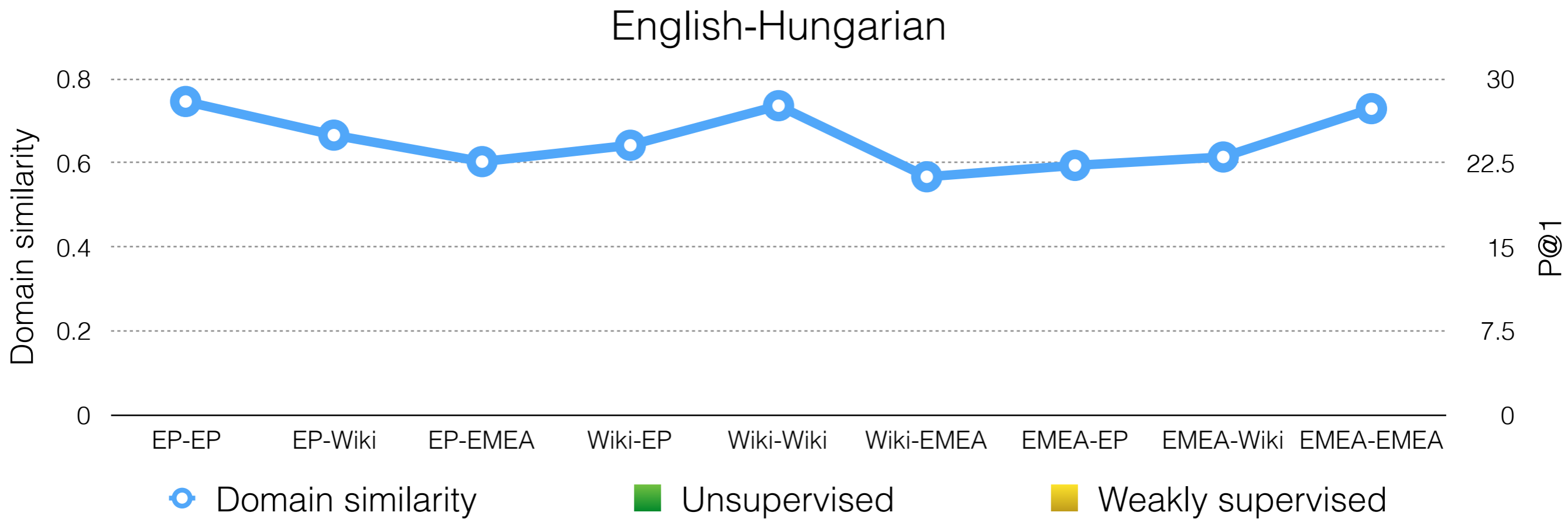
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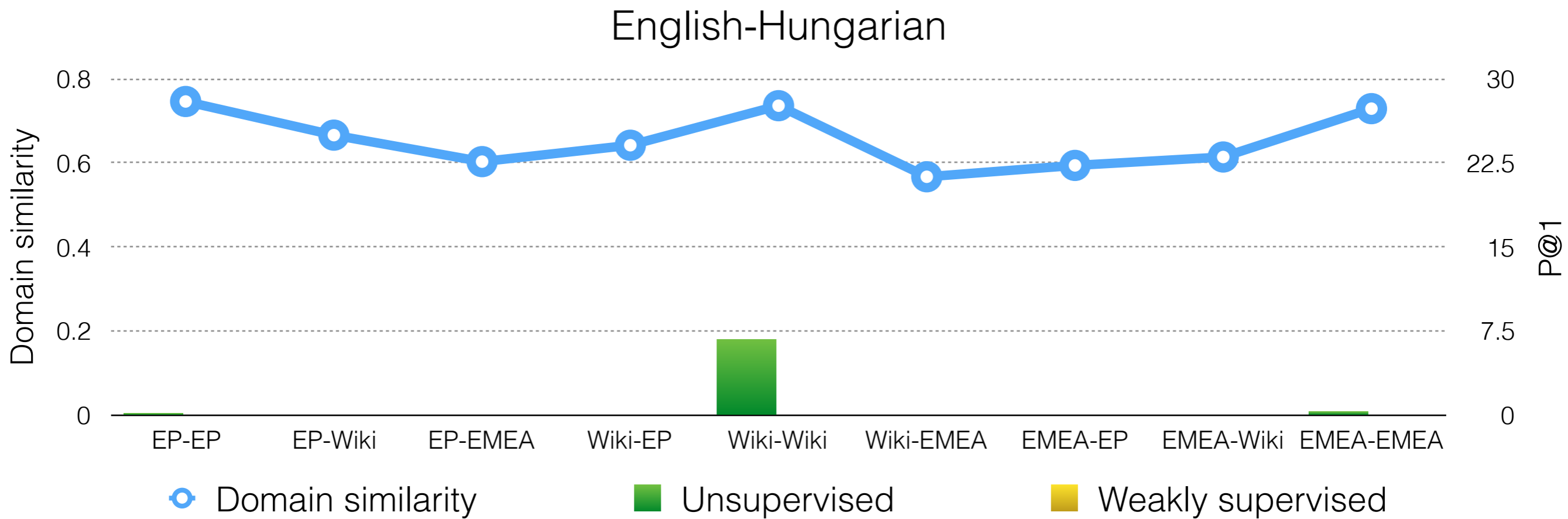
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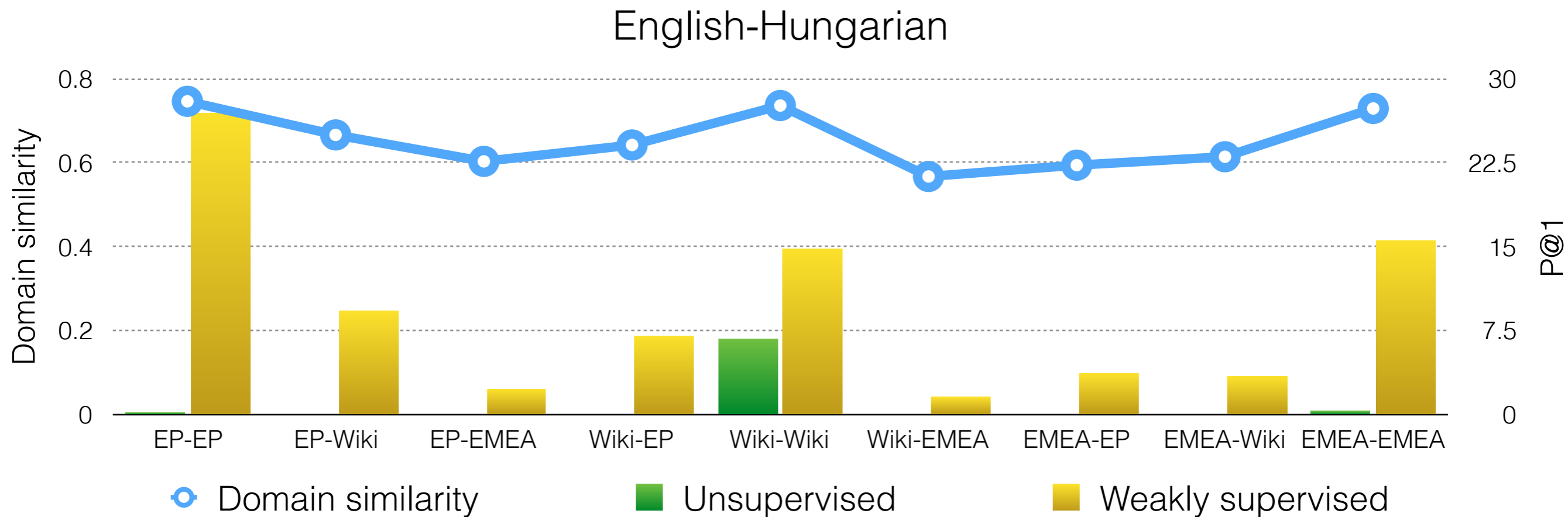
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- ▶ Weak supervision helps to bridge domain differences, but performance still deteriorates

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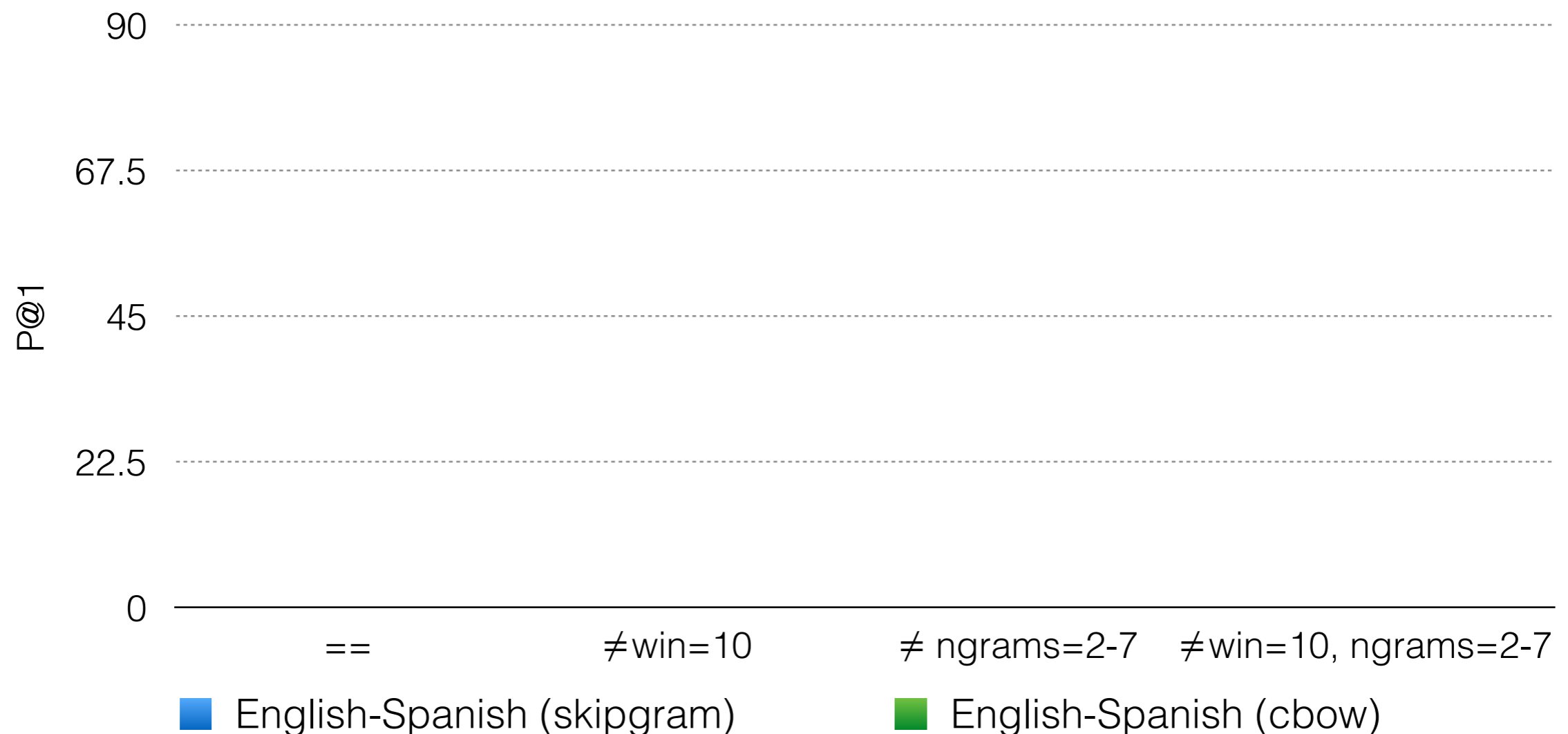
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- ▶ Vary hyper-parameters of Spanish embeddings

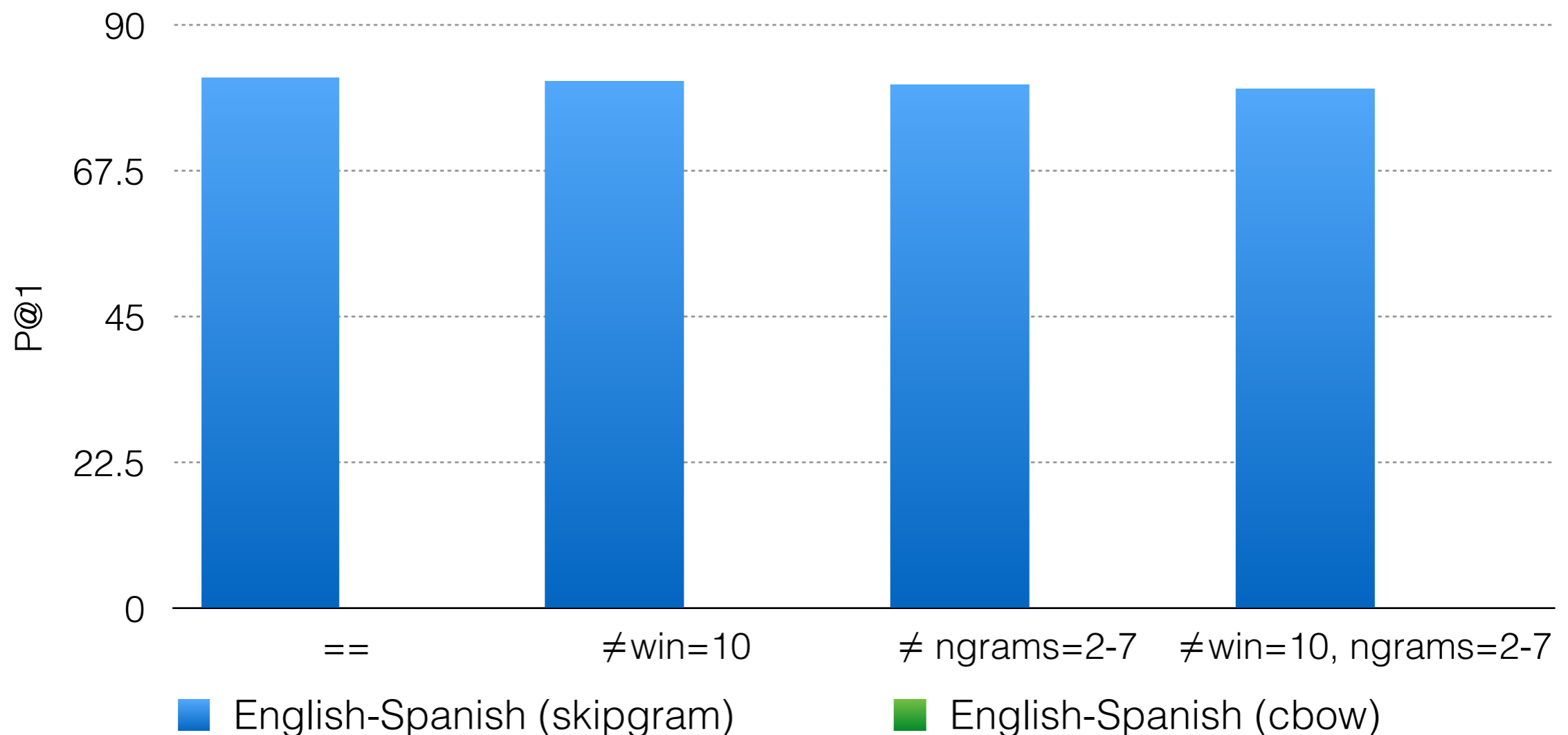
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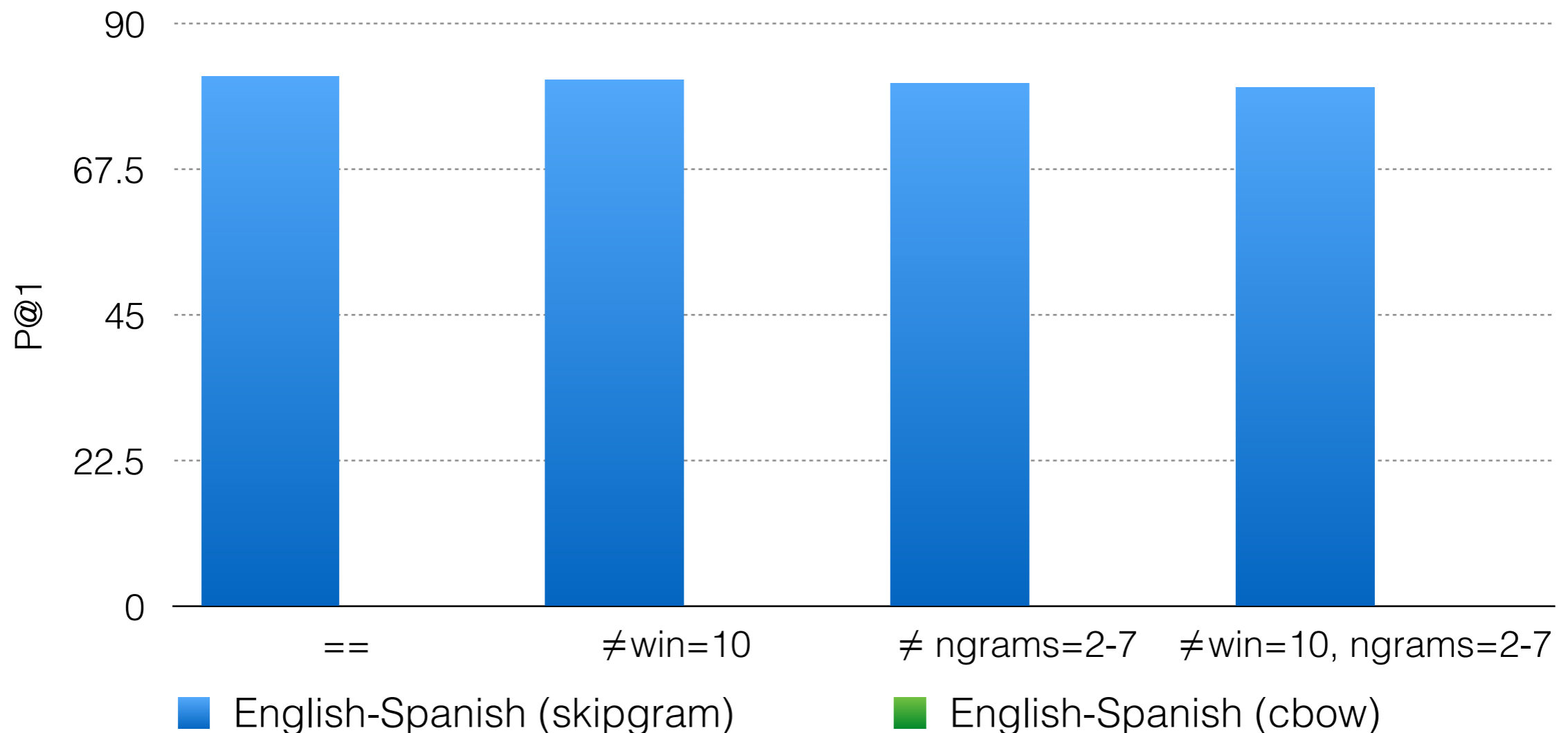
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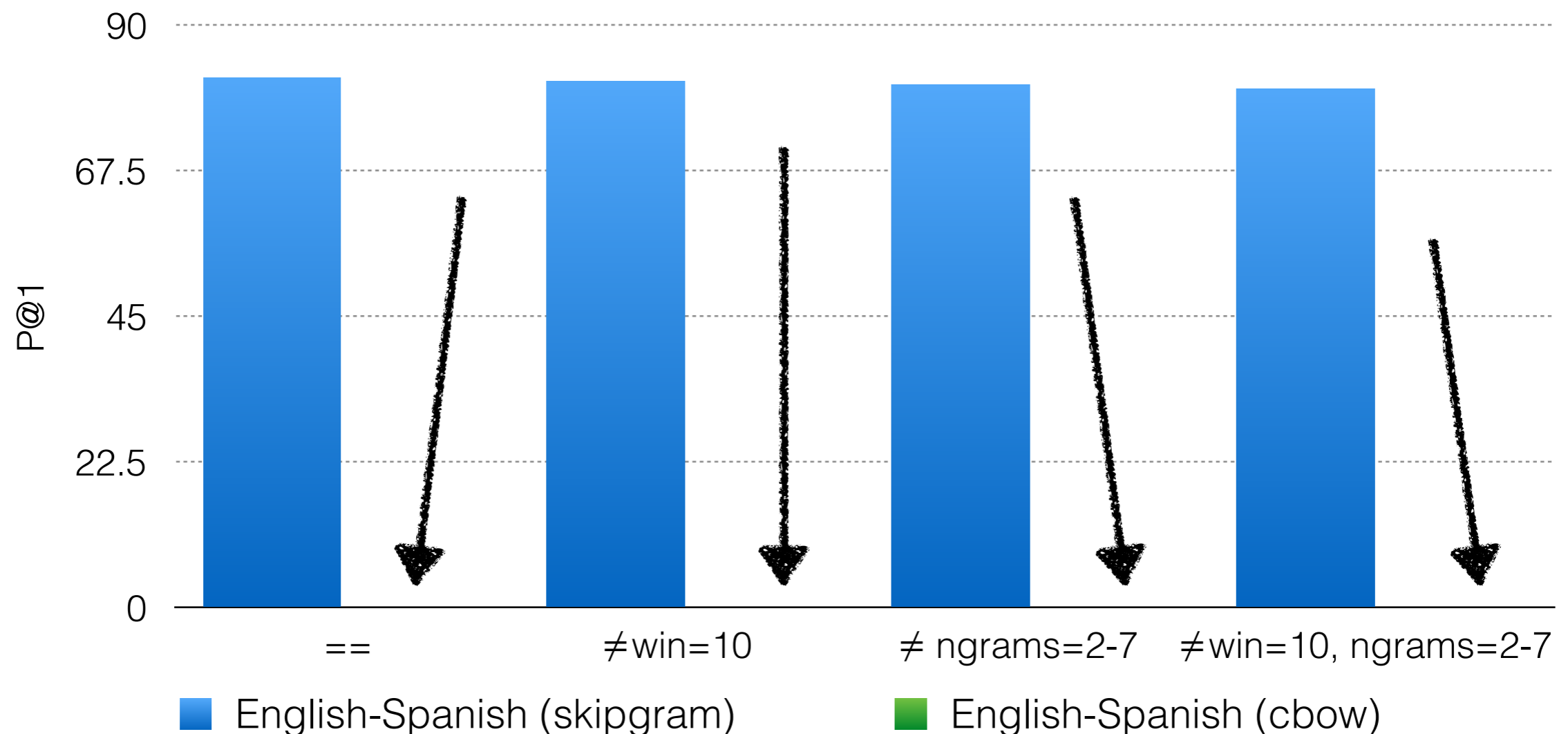
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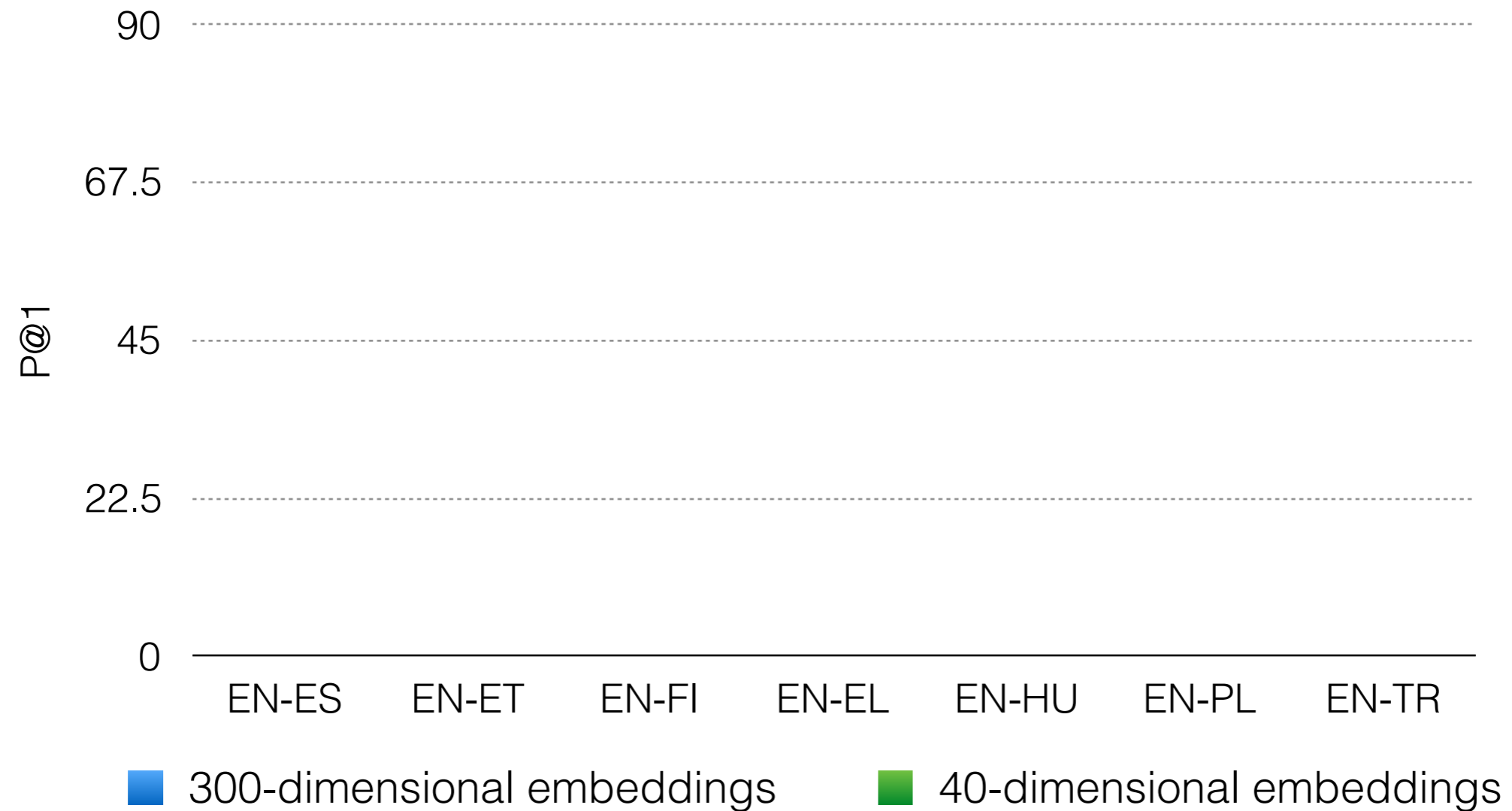


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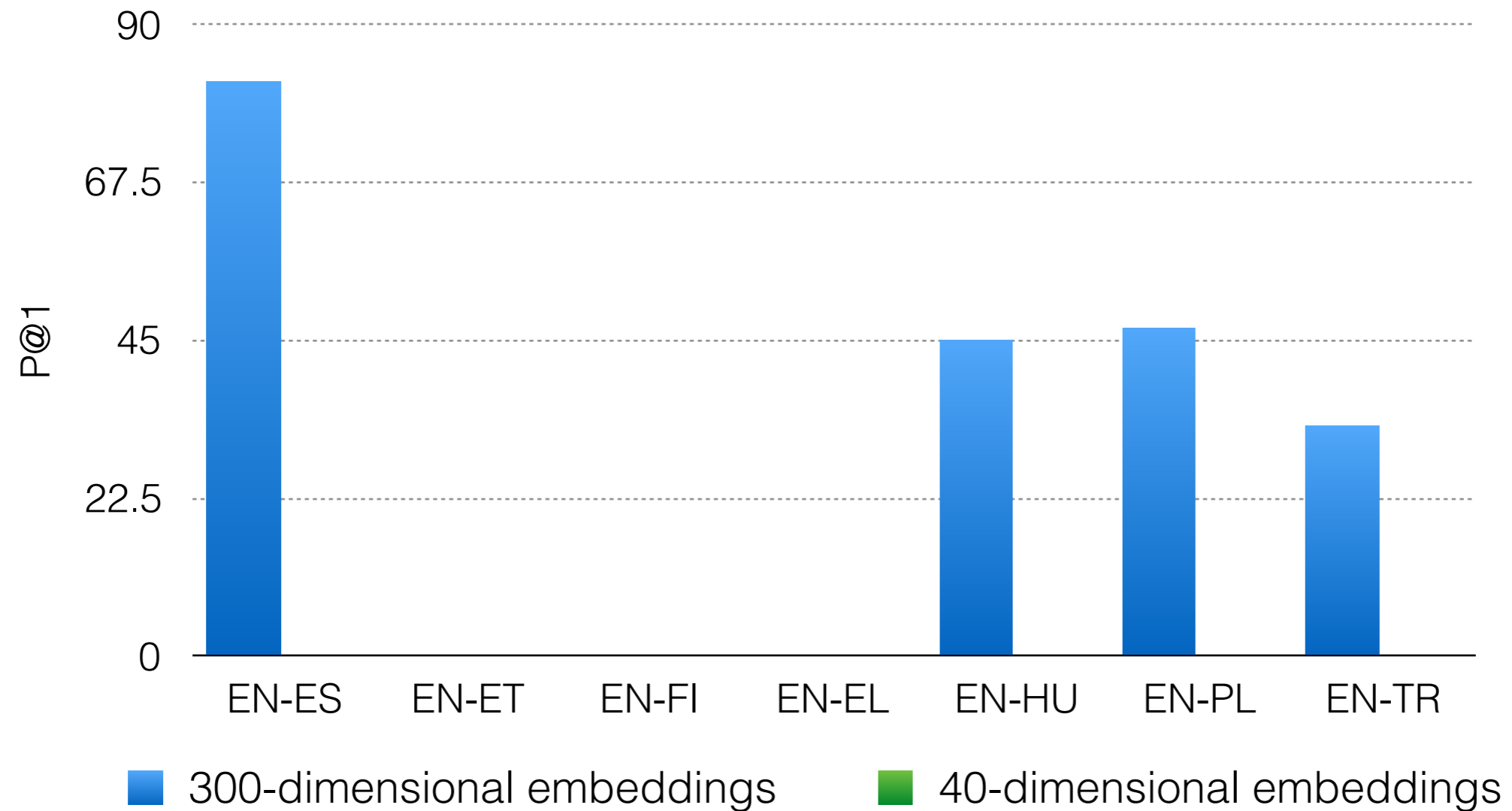
- ▶ Different algorithms introduce embedding spaces with wildly different structures.



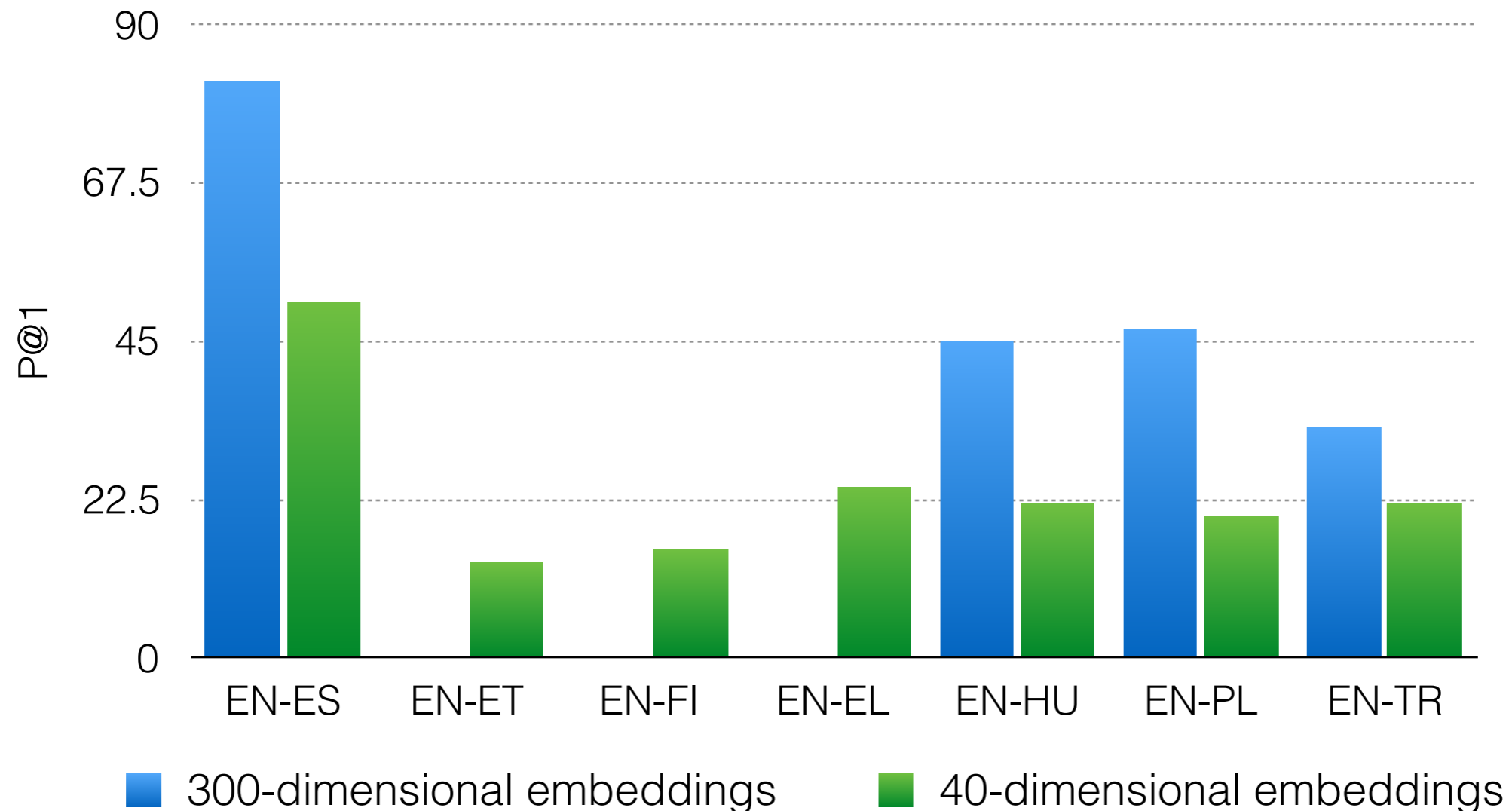
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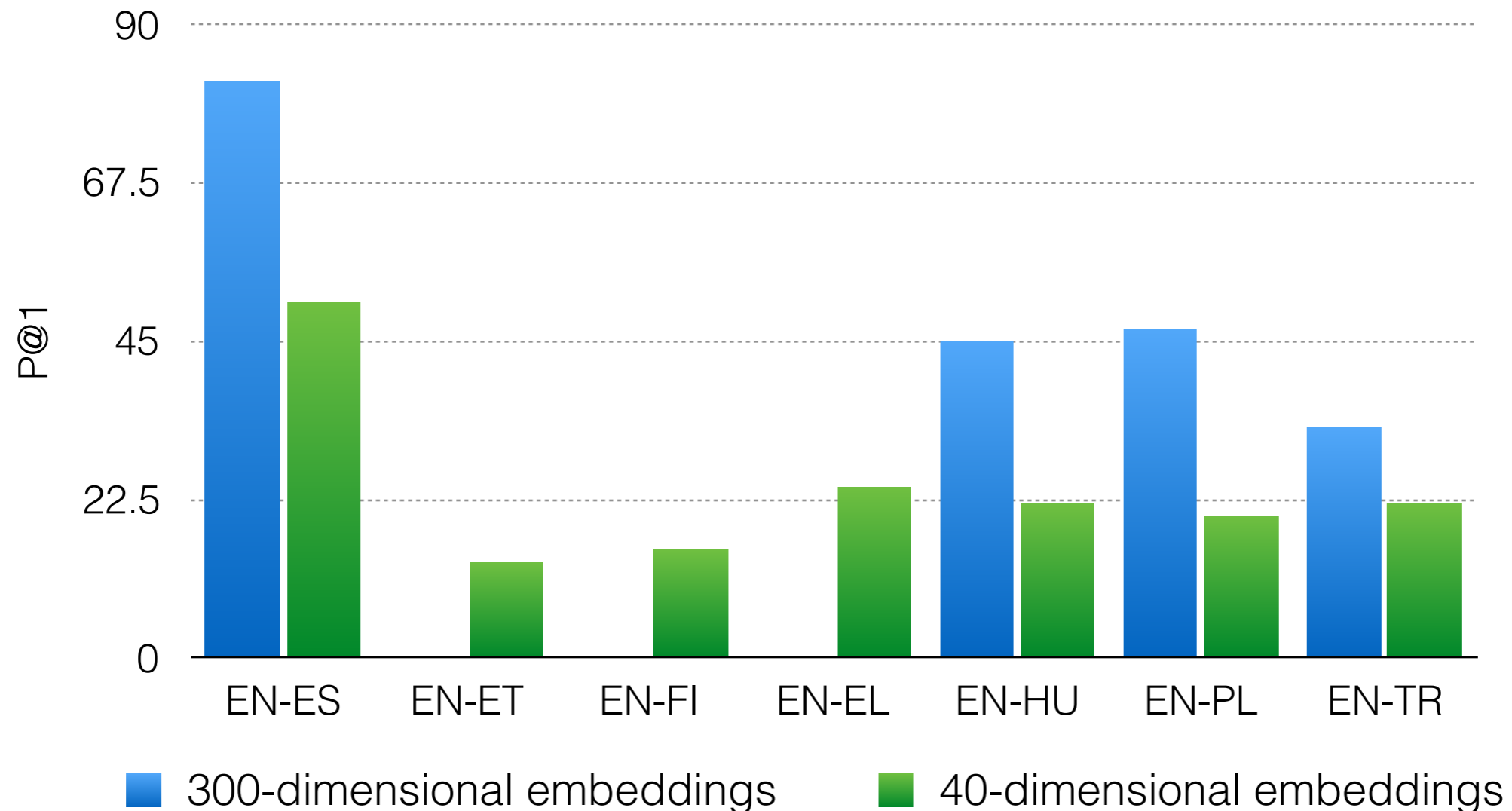


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- ▶ **Monolingual word embeddings may overfit to rare peculiarities of languages.**

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- ▶ **Homographs:**

Lower precision due to loan words/proper names. High precision for free with weak supervision.

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