

Measuring Semantic Relatedness Across Languages

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Abstract

Measures of Semantic Relatedness determine the degree of relatedness between two words. Most of these measures work only between pairs of words in a single language. We propose a novel method of measuring semantic relatedness between pairs of words in two different languages. This method does not use a parallel corpus but is rather seeded with a set of known translations. For evaluation we construct a cross-language dataset of French-English word pairs with similarity scores. Our new cross-language measure correlates more closely with averaged human scores than our unilingual baselines.

1. Distributional Semantics

“You shall know a word by the company it keeps” – Firth (1957)

- Construct a word-context matrix
 - Corpora: French and English Wikipedias
 - Used POS-tagged words as contexts
 - Re-weight matrix – Pointwise Mutual Information (PMI)
- Cosine similarity
- Evaluate correlation on Rubenstein and Goodenough (1965) style dataset

References

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- Joubarne, C. and Inkpen, D. (2011). Comparison of semantic similarity for different languages using the Google N-gram corpus and second-order co-occurrence measures. In *Canadian Conference on Artificial Intelligence*, pages 216-221.
- Rubenstein, H. and Goodenough, J. B. (1965). Contextual correlates of synonymy. *Communications of the ACM*, 8(10):627-633.
- Sagot, B. and Fišer, D. (2008). Building a free French wordnet from multilingual resources. In *OntoLex*, Marrakech, Morocco.

2. Translating a Word-Context Matrix

- Translate French matrix to English
- Build Translation Matrix
 - For each English-French context pair $\langle c_e, c_f \rangle$
 - Find all words $w_e \in c_e$ and $w_f \in c_f$
 - Find translations of w_e and w_f from aligned Wordnet Libre du Francais (WOLF) v0.1.5 (Sagot and Fišer, 2008) and Princeton WordNet v2.0 (Fellbaum, 1998)
 - Calculate PMI between c_e and c_f using translations
- Map contexts from French to English
 - Minimum PMI threshold, $\tau = 1.0, 2.0, \dots, 5.0$
- Merge French and English matrices

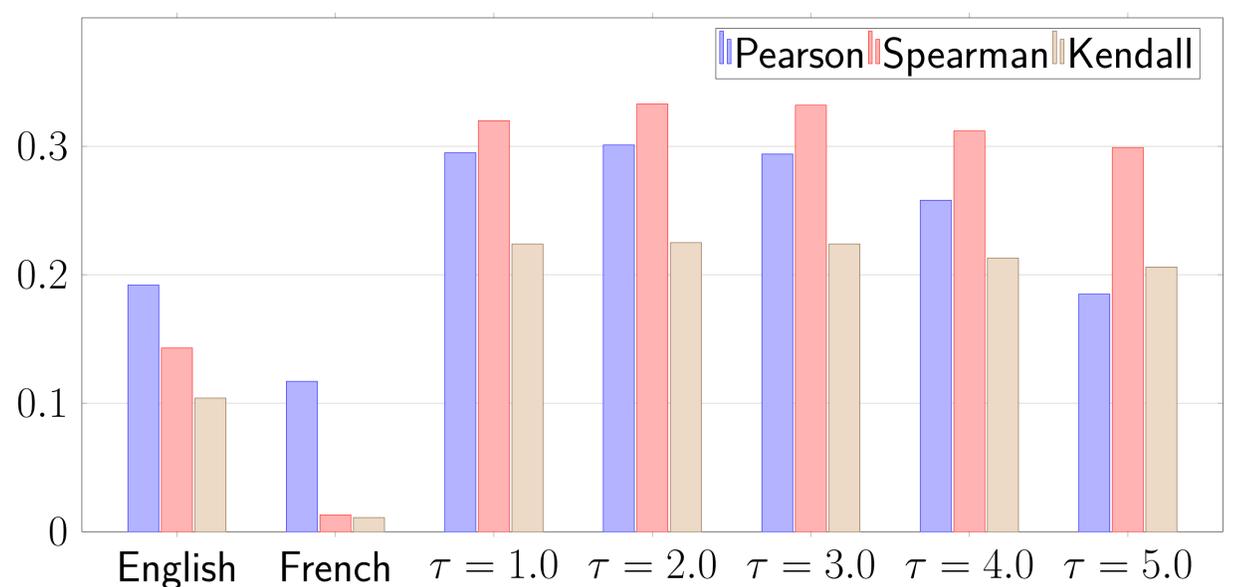
	<i>jaune</i> A	<i>pain</i> N	<i>anglais</i> N	
<i>yellow</i> A	1.2	0.3	1.1	...
<i>bread</i> N	0.3	4.1	0.9	...
<i>english</i> N	2.1	1.2	3.2	...
	:	:	:	...

3. Cross-lingual Rubenstein & Goodenough Dataset

- Merge the English dataset (Rubenstein and Goodenough, 1965) with the French version (Joubarne and Inkpen, 2011) when scores are within ± 1 .

English			French			Bilingual		
<i>word1</i>	<i>word2</i>	<i>score</i>	<i>word1</i>	<i>word2</i>	<i>score</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>average</i>
gem	jewel	3.94	joyau	bijou	3.22	gem	bijou	3.58
car	journey	1.55	auto	voyage	0.33	-	-	-
noon	string	0.04	midi	ficelle	0.00	noon	ficelle	0.02
						string	midi	0.02

4. Results – Three Measures of Correlation



Conclusions and Future Work

- Cross-language measures outperformed the unilingual baselines
- Best PMI threshold was $\tau = 2.0$
- Future Work: Other languages, LSA, new applications, etc.