

A Regression Approach to Valence-Arousal Ratings of Words from Word Embedding

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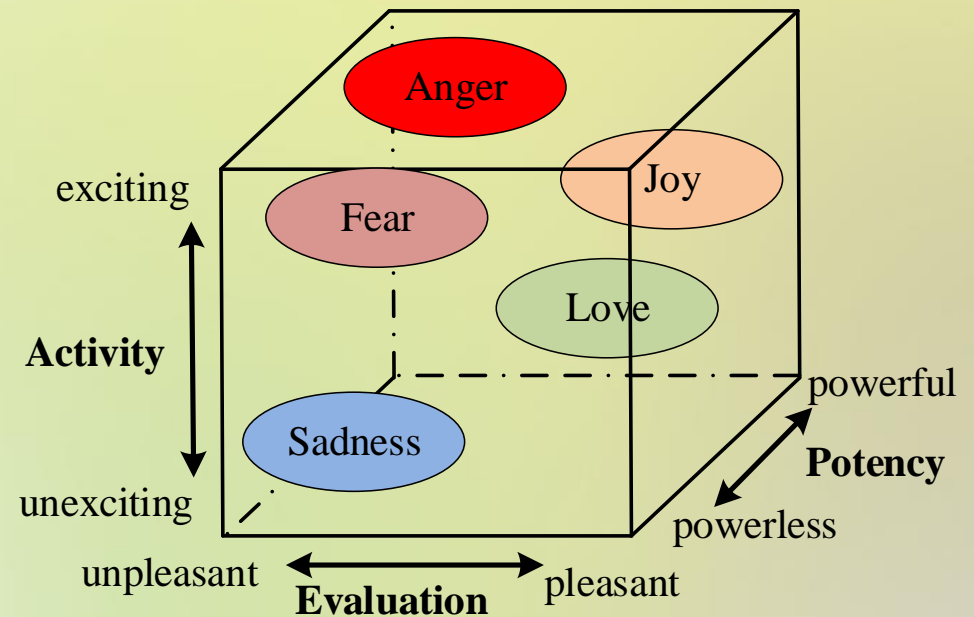
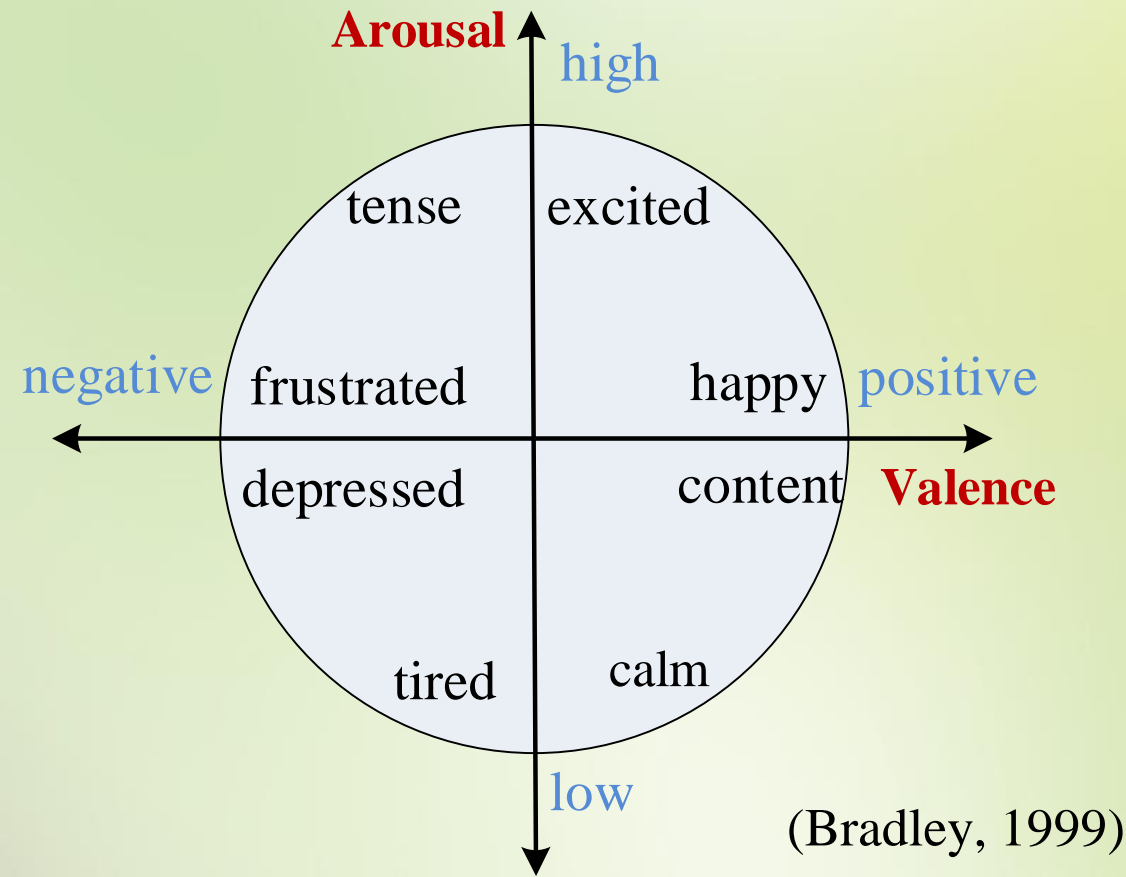
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1. Introduction

- **Emotion lexicon:** a word annotated with emotional information.
 - Discrete emotion model
 - *surprise, happiness, anger, fear, disgust, sadness* (Ekman 1993)
 - Dimensional emotion model



- **Motivation:**

- Dimensional model is more expressive
- Limited resources

- **Previous Methods:**

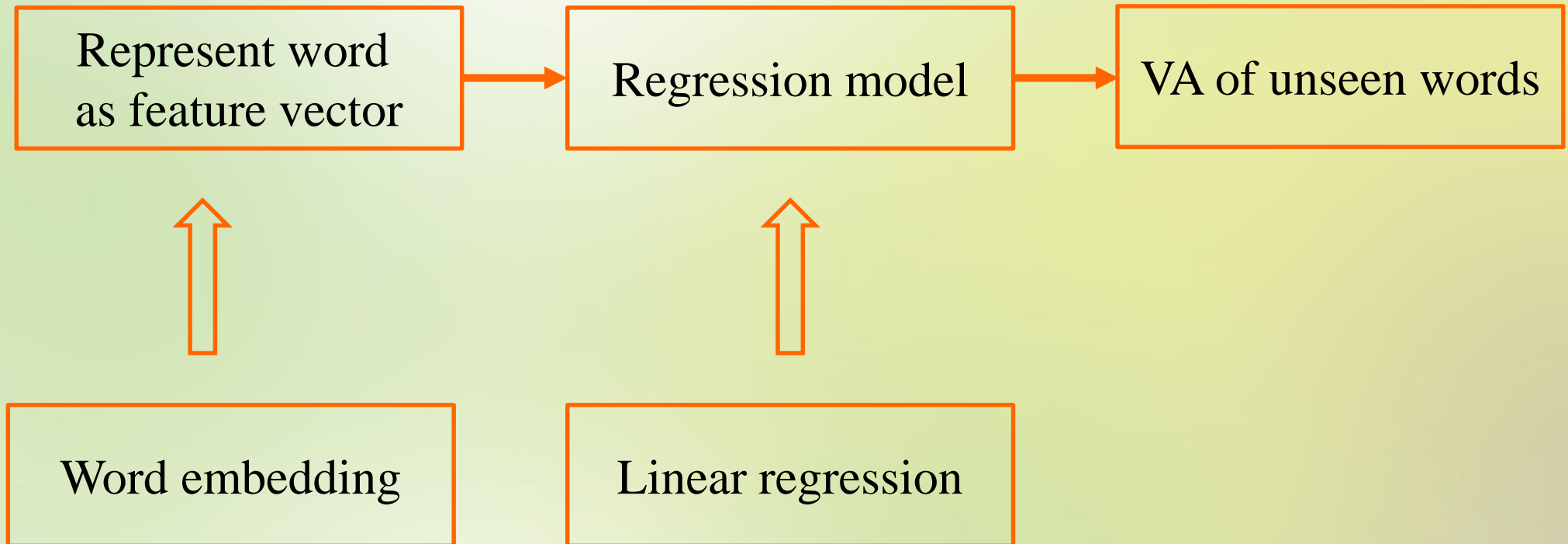
- Manual annotation (Bradley 1999, Yu 2016): time-consuming
- Crowdsourcing (Warriner, 2013): expensive
- Linear regression
 - Source ratings (English) to target ratings (Chinese) in each cluster based on SUMO (Wei, 2011)
 - Weighted addition of seed words (Malandrakis, 2011)
 - Limitation: Based on knowledge base, not extendable

□ Previous Methods (cont.)

- Label propagation (seed words + word graph + propagation algorithm)
 - WordNet based graph + label propagation (Alhothali, 2015)
 - Weighted graph based on word embedding + PageRanking (Yu, 2015)
 - Graph based on word embedding + label propagation (Hamilton, 2016)
 - Limitations:
 - Scale not controllable
 - Seed word sensitive
 - Computation expensive

2. Our Proposed Method

- **Word feature vector + regression:**



2.1 Word Embedding

□ Word representation

➤ One-hot representation (high dimension)

➤ dog [0,0,1,0,...,0]

➤ cat [0,1,0,..., 0]

➤ Word embedding (Based on distributional hypothesis, low dimension)

➤ dog [0.1,0.3, 0.5, ..., 1.2]

➤ cat [0.2, 0.4, 0.7, ..., 1.1]

$$\text{vec}(\textit{king}) - \text{vec}(\textit{queen}) = \text{vec}(\textit{man}) - \text{vec}(\textit{woman})$$

$$\text{vec}(\textit{France}) - \text{vec}(\textit{Pairs}) = \text{vec}(\textit{China}) - \text{vec}(\textit{Beijing})$$

2.1 Word Embedding

- Skip-Gram with Negative Sampling (SGNS, Mikolov 2013)

$$P(D = 1 | w, c) = \sigma(\vec{w} \cdot \vec{c}) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\vec{w} \cdot \vec{c}}}$$

$$\log \sigma(\vec{w} \cdot \vec{c}) + k \cdot \mathbb{E}_{c_N \sim P_D} [\log \sigma(-\vec{w} \cdot \vec{c}_N)]$$



Word vector \vec{w}
Context vector \vec{c}

2.2 Regression Model

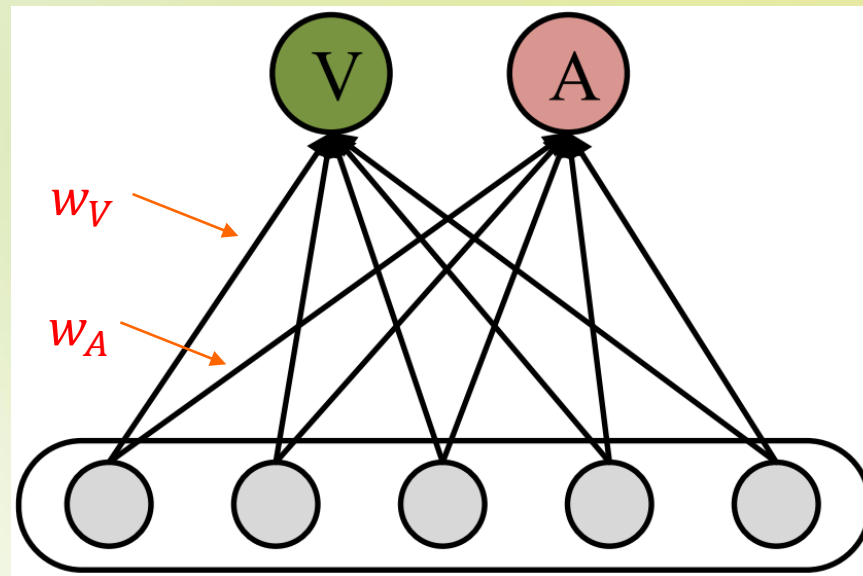
□ Assumption

- Word embedding encodes general word meaning (*father vs dad*)
- Each dimension contributes differently to different meanings

□ Regression on Word Embedding (**RoWE**)

Affective meaning

Word embedding



3. Experiment

□ Settings:

➤ VA lexicons:

Lexicon	Number	Language
ANEW (Bradley 1999)	1,034	English
E-ANEW (Warriner 2013)	13,915	English
CVAW (Yu 2016)	1,653	Chinese

➤ 5-fold cross validation

➤ Word Embedding

➤ English trained on Wikipedia

➤ Chinese trained on Baidu Baike

➤ Dimension: 300

➤ Trained using word2vec tool

➤ Baseline: Weighted Graph (**WG**, Yu, 2015): iter (10), α (grid search)

3. Experiment

□ Evaluation metrics:

➤ Root mean squared error (RMSE): $RMSE = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (A_i - P_i)^2 / n}$

➤ Mean absolute error (MAE) $MAE = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |A_i - P_i|$

➤ Mean absolute percentage error (MAPE) $MAPE = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |A_i - P_i| / A_i$

➤ Pearson correlation coefficient $\rho = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (A_i - \bar{A})(P_i - \bar{P})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (A_i - \bar{A})^2 (P_i - \bar{P})^2}}$

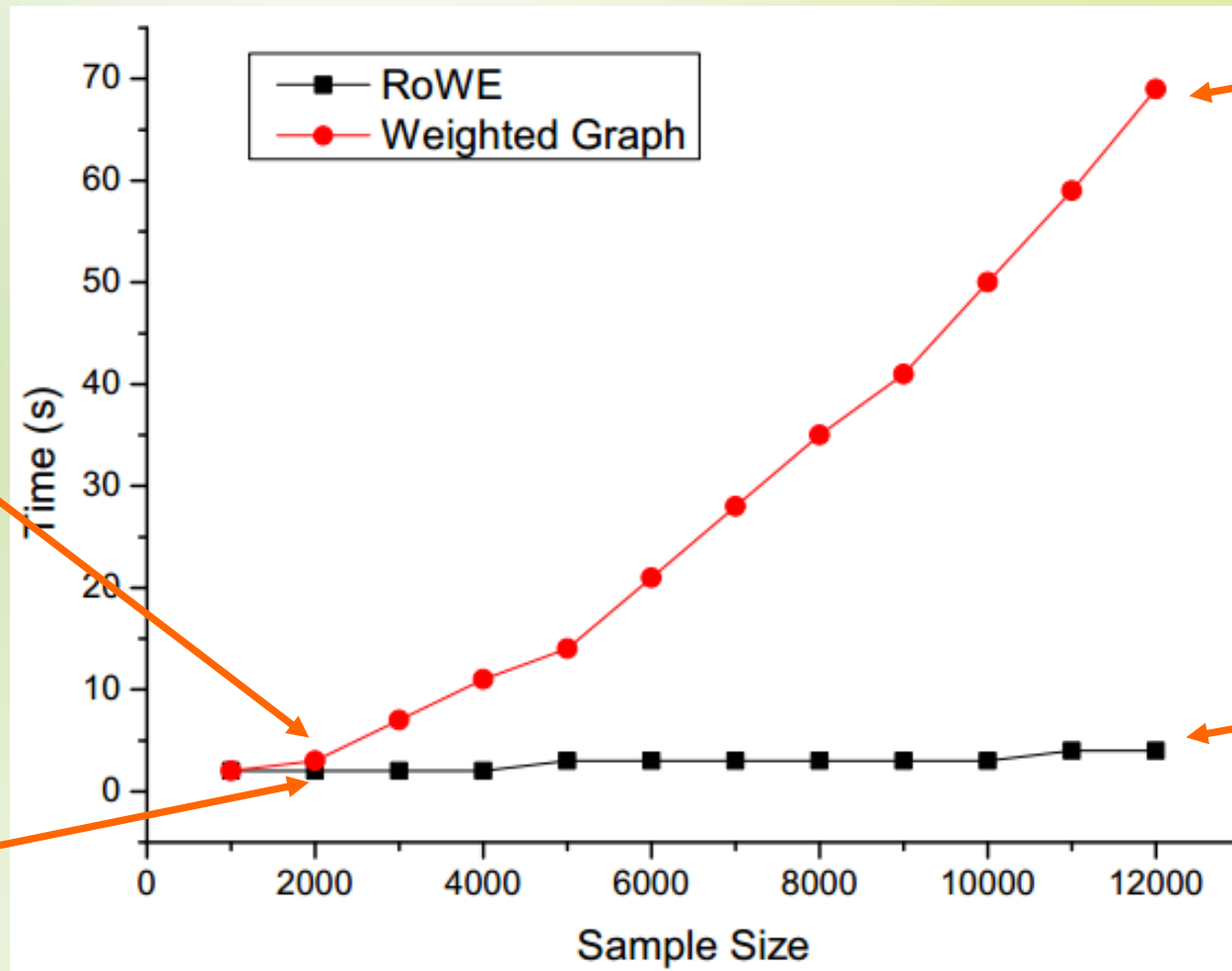
3.1 Experiment Result

			RMSE	MAE	MAPE	ρ
ANEW	Valence	WG	1.763	1.523	40.68	0.809
		RoWE	0.957	0.915	22.11	0.828
	Arousal	WG	0.993	0.815	17.11	0.602
		RoWE	0.840	0.705	14.52	0.634
E-ANEW	Valence	WG	1.175	0.938	22.27	0.702
		RoWE	0.774	0.609	13.57	0.794
	Arousal	WG	0.860	0.687	17.19	0.508
		RoWE	0.706	0.559	13.92	0.616
CVAW	Valence	WG	1.594	1.403	35.77	0.829
		RoWE	0.827	0.684	18.26	0.877
	Arousal	WG	1.204	0.977	19.18	0.563
		RoWE	0.872	0.762	14.41	0.661

3.1 Experiment

Computation Complexity:

- Using E-ANEW, varying the data size



(2000, 3)

(2000, 2)

(12000, 69)

(12000, 4)

3.2 IALP 2016 Shared Task

□ IALP 2016 Shared Task:

- Predict Chinese words valence arousal ratings.
- 1,653 words for training. At least 1,000 for testing.
- Both word embedding and context embedding trained on Baidu Baike.

	Valence			Arousal		
	RMSE	MAE	MAPE	RMSE	MAE	MAPE
Word vec ¹	0.913	0.700	18.7	0.971	0.778	14.9
Context vec ¹	0.912	0.694	18.3	0.978	0.775	14.8
W&C Ens ¹	0.889	0.678	18.0	0.963	0.763	14.6
word2vec ²	0.879	0.676	18.0	0.967	0.764	14.4
All Ens	0.848	0.649	17.3	0.894	0.707	13.5

Result on training data using 5-fold cross validation.

1: Trained using Hyperword tool (<https://bitbucket.org/omerlevy/hyperwords>)

2: Trained using word2vec tool (<https://code.google.com/archive/p/word2vec/>)

3.2 IALP 2016 Shared Task

□ Official result on valence:

Submission	Valence MAE (rank)	Valence PCC (rank)	Mean Rank
CKIP-Run2	0.583 (4)	0.862 (3)	3.5
Aicyber-Run1	0.577 (1)	0.848 (8)	4.5
CKIP-Run1	0.601 (6)	0.854 (5)	5.5
NCTU+NTUT-Run1	0.613 (8)	0.854 (5)	6.5
Aicyber-Run2	0.581 (3)	0.843 (11)	7
SCAU-Run2	0.768 (15)	0.865 (1)	8
PolyU-Marine-Run1	0.658 (13)	0.857 (4)	8.5
NCTU+NTUT-Run2	0.621 (10)	0.853 (7)	8.5
ECNUCS-Run1	0.577 (1)	0.811 (17)	9
SCAU-Run1	0.774 (17)	0.864 (2)	9.5
KUAS-IsLab-Run2	0.583 (4)	0.817 (16)	10

3.2 IALP 2016 Shared Task

□ Official result on arousal:

Submission	Arousal MAE (rank)	Arousal PCC (rank)	Mean Rank
NCTU+NTUT-Run2	1.165 (5)	0.631 (4)	4.5
Aicyber-Run1	1.212 (8)	0.671 (1)	4.5
Aicyber-Run2	1.215 (9)	0.662 (3)	6
PolyU-Marine-Run1	1.241 (10)	0.664 (2)	6
XMUT-Run1	1.265 (12)	0.622 (7)	9.5
YUN-ISE-HPC-Run1	1.084 (3)	0.495 (18)	10.5
HAUT-Run2	1.278 (13)	0.609 (10)	11.5
BIT1021-Run1	1.143 (4)	0.442 (21)	12.5
XMUT-Run2	1.247 (11)	0.543 (15)	13
KUAS-IsLab-Run2	0.953 (1)	0.295 (27)	14

4. Conclusion and Future Work

□ Conclusion

- Propose a word embedding + regression method for valence arousal ratings prediction
- Promising results on three lexicons and IALP 2016 shared task
- Model is simple but effective
- Gain better results from ensemble on different embeddings

□ Future work

- Ensemble on more embeddings, such as multi-view embedding
- Extend to other word meaning ratings (EPA, concreteness, perceptual strength)

Thank you!



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