

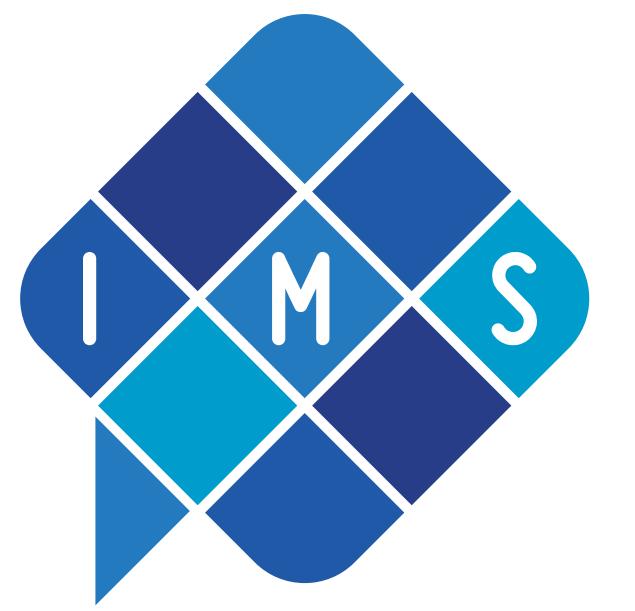
Improving Zero-Shot-Learning for German Particle Verbs by using Training-Space Restrictions and Local Scaling

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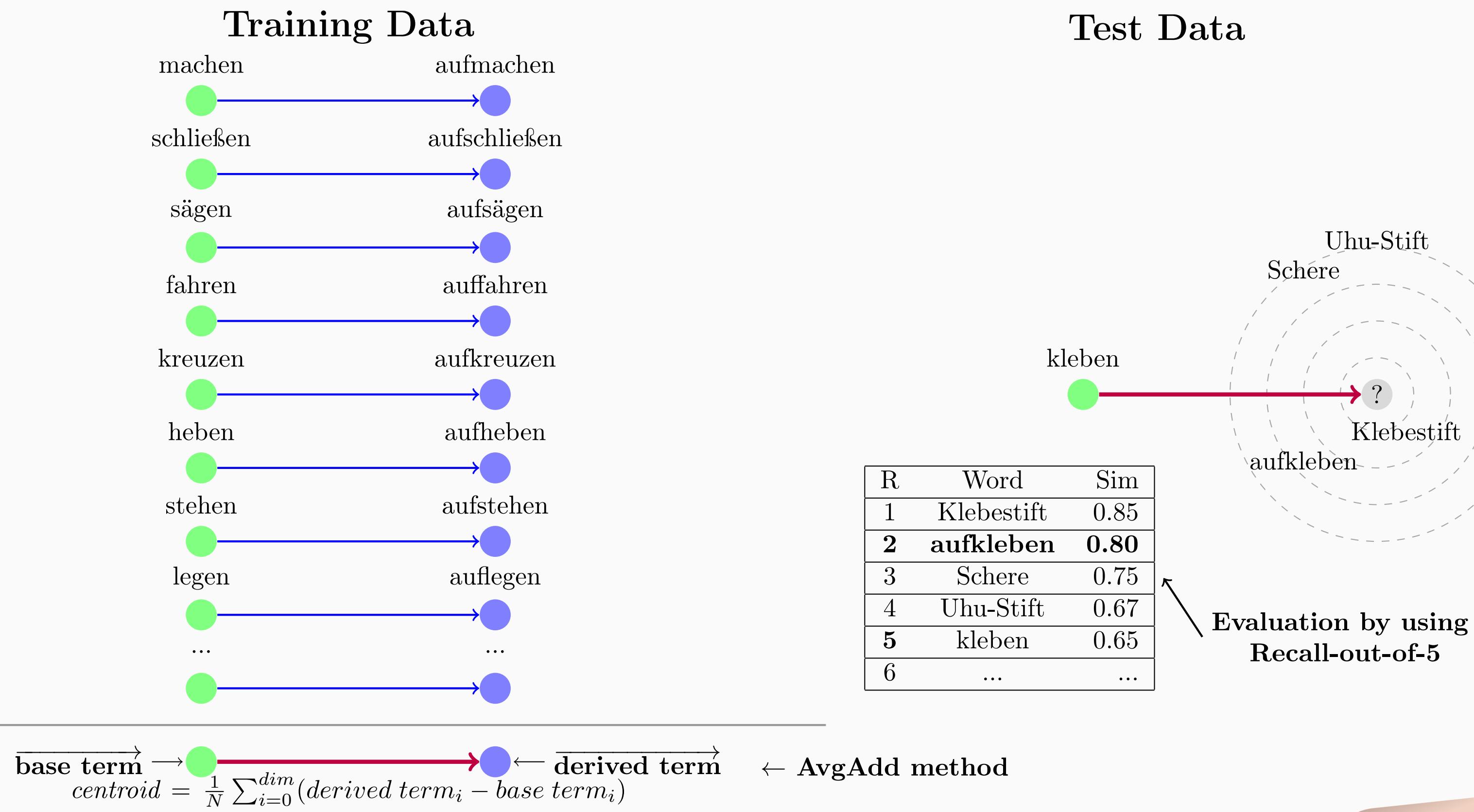
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Motivation



- Consider derivational patterns (e.g., *use* → *use + ful*) as the result of a compositional process, which combines base term and affix
- Learn a mapping function between base verbs (*lachen*) and particle verbs (*anlachen*)
- Main contribution: Experiments with various optimizations

Dataset

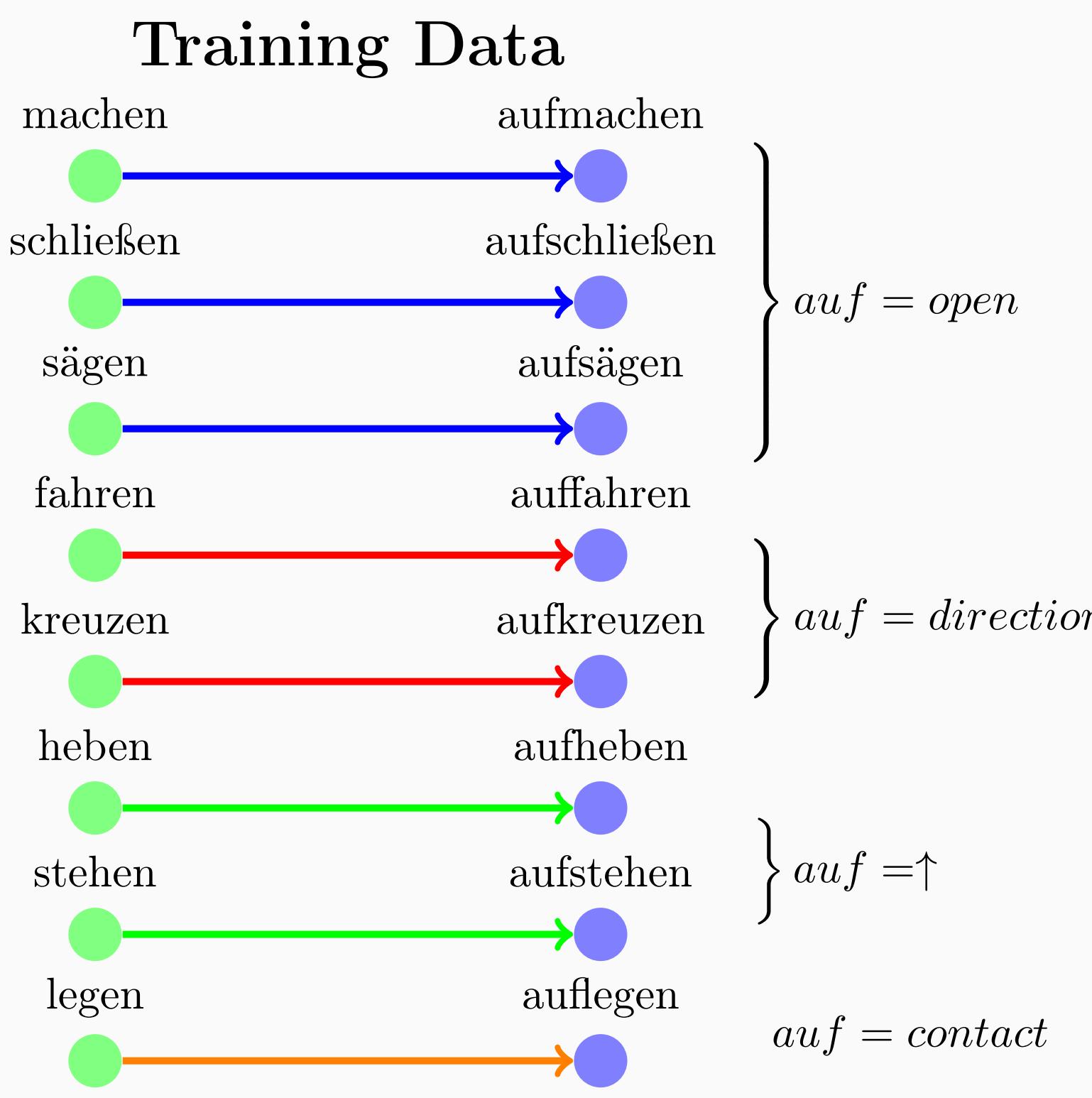
- Experiments on new dataset (German particle verbs) +
- Existing derivational datasets from:

DE: Kisselew 2015 and EN: Lazaridou 2013

Affix	Example	Instances
auf-	nehmen - aufnehmen	171
ab-	setzen - absetzen	287
mit-	streiken - mitstreiken	216
ein-	laufen - einlaufen	185
zu-	drücken - zudrücken	50
an-	legen - anlegen	221
aus-	malen - ausmalen	280

Data available!!
[www.ims.uni-stuttgart.de/data/
pv-deriv-dataset](http://www.ims.uni-stuttgart.de/data/pv-deriv-dataset)

Restricting the Training Space (BestAdd)



- Motivation: particles are ambiguous; thus particle+verb derivations often undergo various meaning shifts
 - Training on a set of all particle verbs is counterproductive
 - Exemplar-inspired strategy: Restrict training data for a given base verb to the k base verbs with the highest cosine similarity
- Test instance: $\overrightarrow{\text{kleben}}$ is most similar to $\overrightarrow{\text{legen}}$ (thus rely on orange training observation)

Experimental Setup

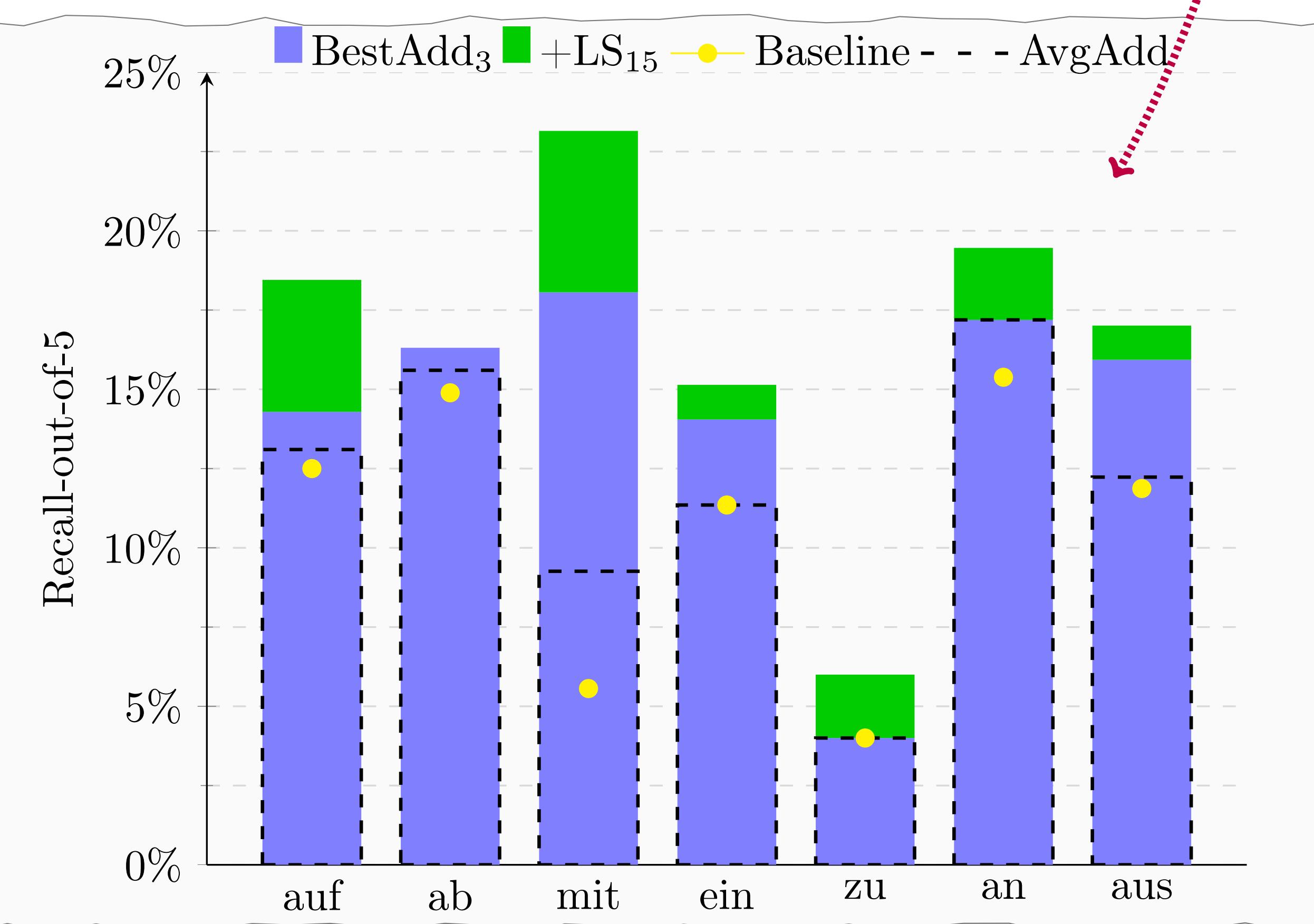
- 10-fold cross-validation
- Baseline: predict base as derived term

Results

Method	Particle Verbs (DE)		Kisselew (DE)		Lazaridou (EN)	
	Default + LS ₁₅		Default + LS ₁₅		Default + LS ₁₅	
Baseline	10.79%		16.08%		15.36%	
AvgAdd	11.82%	+1.28%	24.26%	+3.14%	24.19%	+2.95%
BestAdd ₁	10.22%	+1.19%	33.91%	+3.97%	27.32%	+1.87%
BestAdd ₃	14.26%	+2.24%	38.50%	+4.17%	37.06%	+1.40%
BestAdd ₅	14.44%	+1.97%	38.07%	+4.61%	38.49%	+2.12%

Summary

- General improvement through training space restriction + Local Scaling
- Particle verbs remain challenging!



Local Scaling

- Improve Nearest-Neighbor search

$$LS(X, Y) = \frac{d(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\mu_X \cdot \mu_Y}}$$

LS relies on the average distance μ of X and Y to their k nearest neighbors

