Spell Once, Summon Anywhere: A Two-Level Open-Vocabulary Language Model

AAAI 2019 Technical Track

Sabrina J. Mielke and Jason Eisner

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Lexicon / vocabulary

type w	spelling $\sigma^{(w)}$
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(1) the $[0.2, \dots, 0.0]$	1 t	he	$\begin{bmatrix} 0.2, \cdots, 0.0 \\ 0.4, \cdots, 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} -0.1, \cdots, 0.2 \end{bmatrix}$
(2) cat $[0.4, \dots, 0.5]$	2 c	at	
(3) chased $[-0.1, \dots, 0.2]$	3 c	hased	



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Text generation with an RNN



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Ugh, spelling the again... ...can't we memorize it?



































Known words only have to be spelled out once, and can then be summoned anywhere:










































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So why is this a good way of modeling language?

The meaningful elements in any language—"words" in everyday parlance [...]— [...] are represented by [a] small stock of distinguishable sounds which are in themselves wholly meaningless. – Hockett, 1960 characters The meaningful elements in any language—"words" in everyday parlance [...]— [...] are represented by [a] small stock of distinguishable sounds which are in themselves wholly meaningless. – Hockett, 1960 characters

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\bigcirc usage \perp spelling | embedding \bigcirc

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Recap: how does our model implement these ideas?

Embeddings and spellings are connected on the type level, ensuring conditional independence of usage and spelling while assigning positive probability to any pairing!



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 \Rightarrow A tunable "vocabulary size" hyperparameter decides what is temporary-UNK.

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-> <u>></u> ;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;	3.89	2.08	1.38	1.775
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... and plenty more baselines, ablations, datasets, and questions answered in the paper!

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- 2. simple and criminally underused baselines can be at fancy but bad models \bigcirc model strings by segments? \bigcirc
- 3. open-vocabulary language modeling is an exciting task!

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