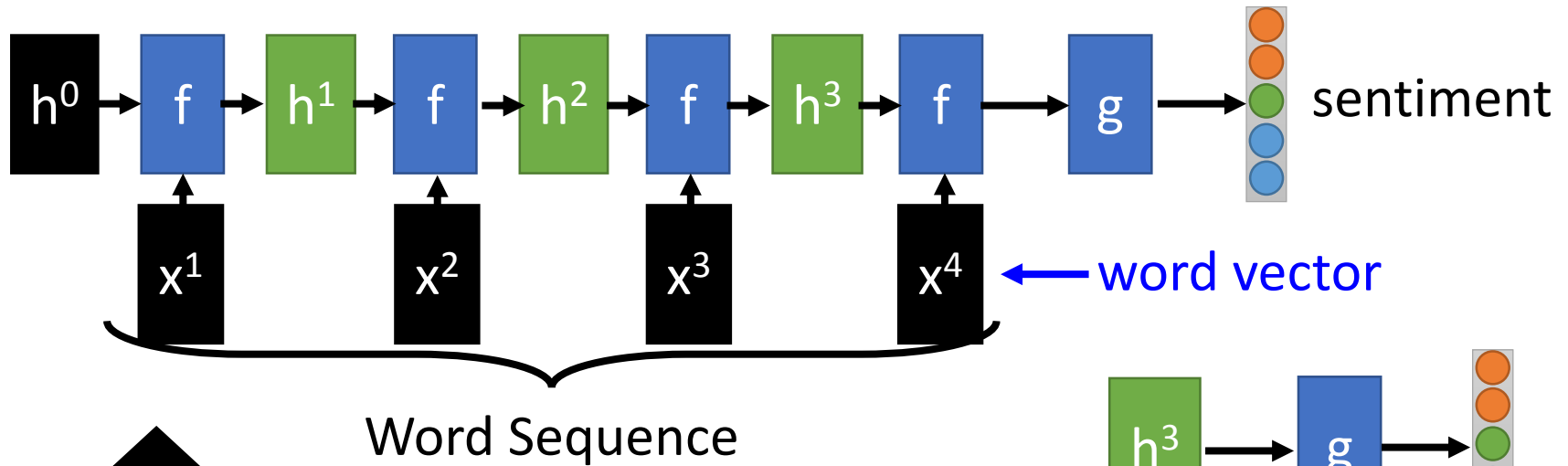


Recursive Structure

Application: Sentiment Analysis

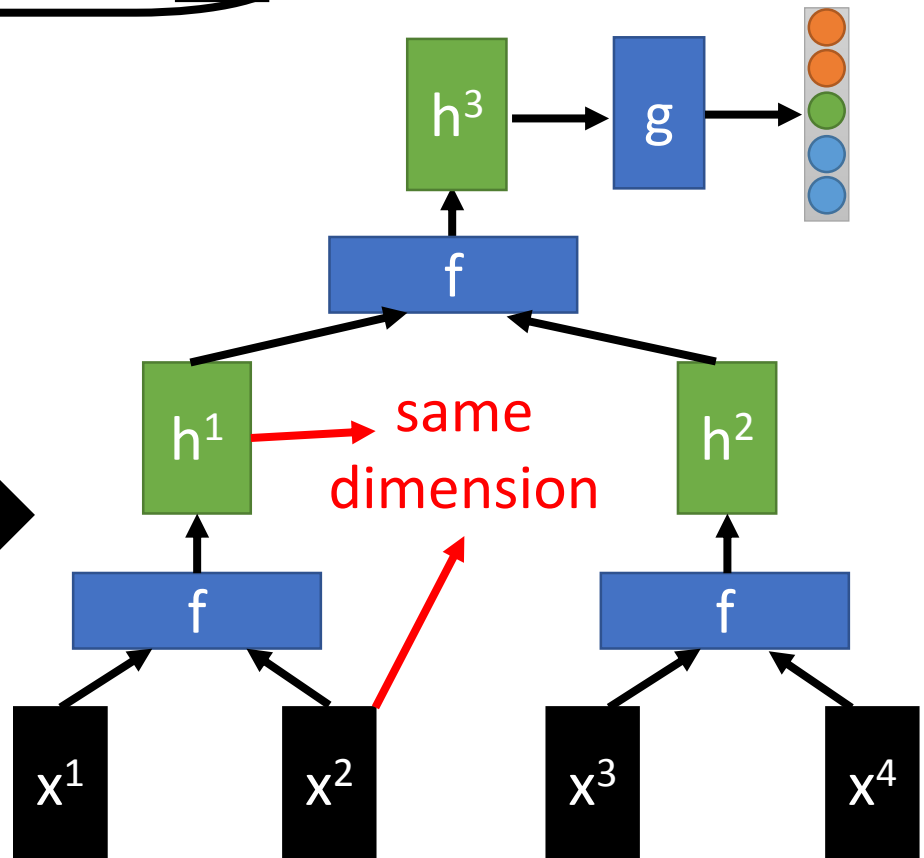


Recurrent Structure

Special case of recursive structure

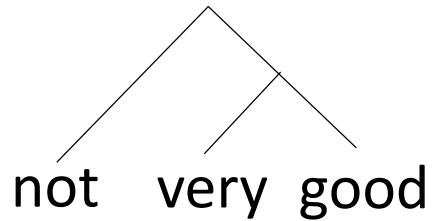
Recursive Structure

How to stack function f is already determined



Recursive Model

syntactic structure



How to do it is out
of the scope

word sequence:

not

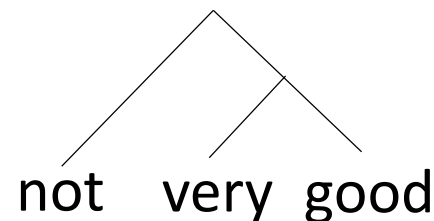
very

good

Recursive Model

By composing the two meaning, what should the meaning be.

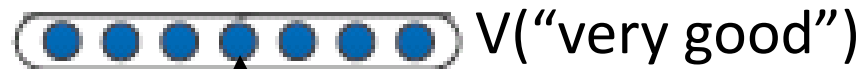
syntactic structure



Dimension of word vector = $|Z|$

Input: $2 \times |Z|$, output: $|Z|$

Meaning of "very good"

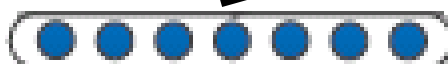


f



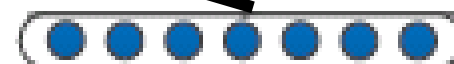
V("not")

not



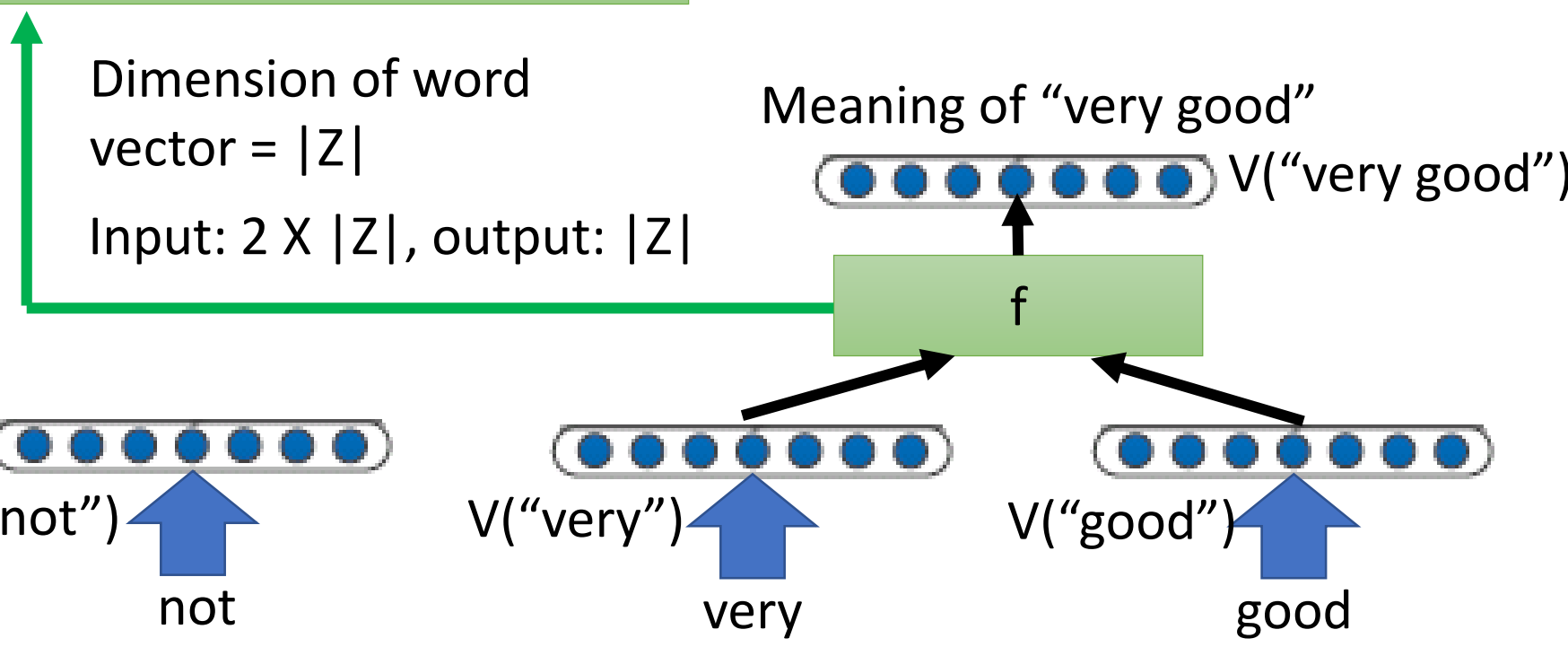
V("very")

very



V("good")

good



Recursive Model

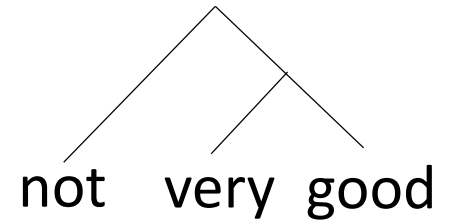
$$V(w_A w_B) \neq V(w_A) + V(w_B)$$

“not”: neutral

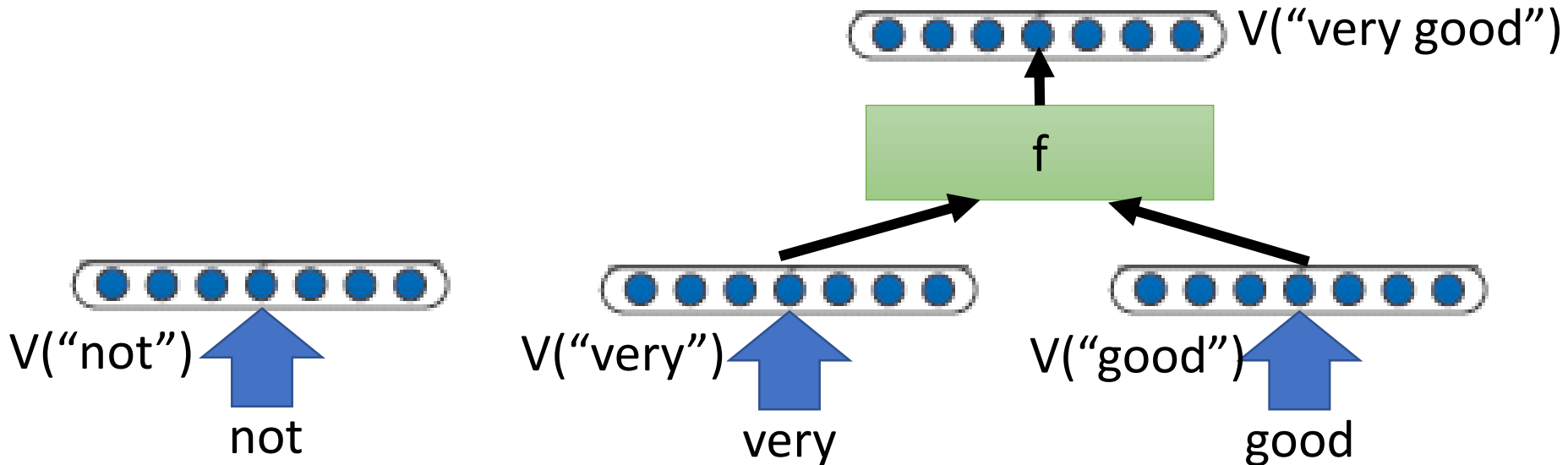
“good”: positive

“not good”: negative

syntactic structure



Meaning of “very good”



Recursive Model

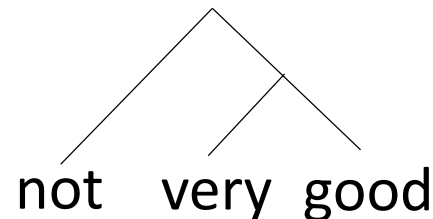
$$V(w_A w_B) \neq V(w_A) + V(w_B)$$

“棒”: positive

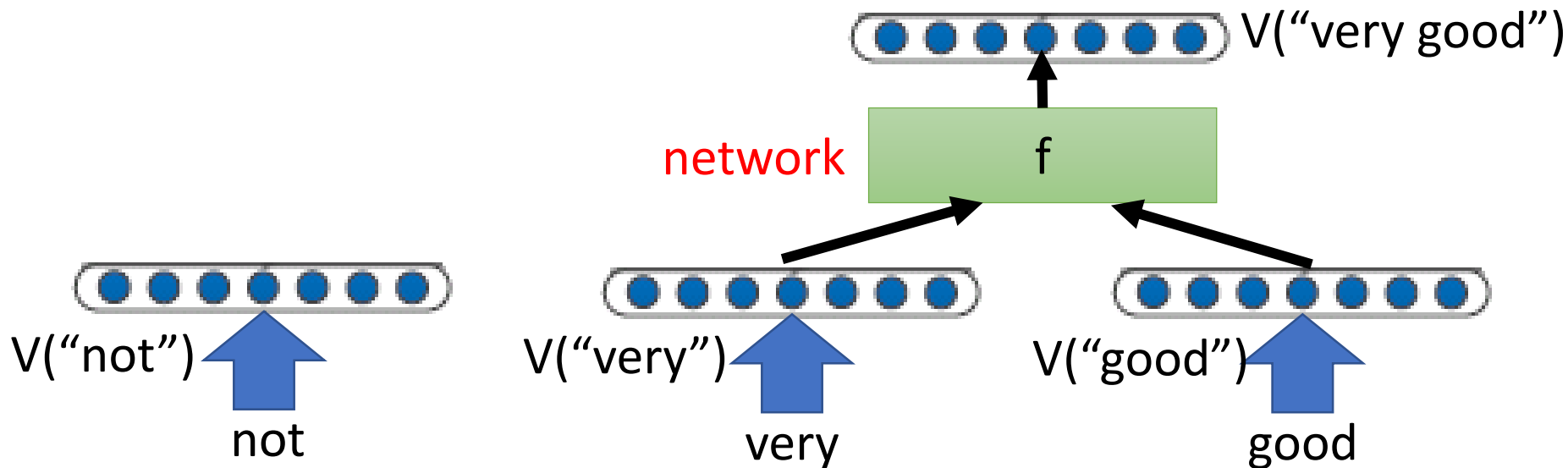
“好棒”: positive

“好棒棒”: negative

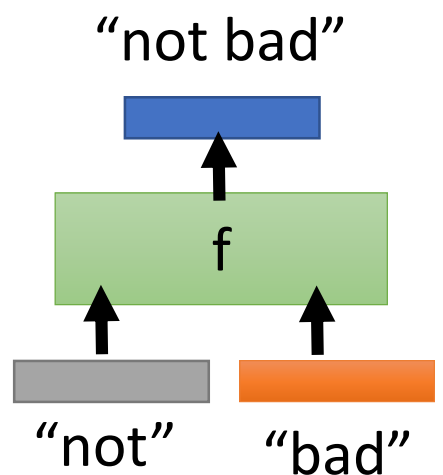
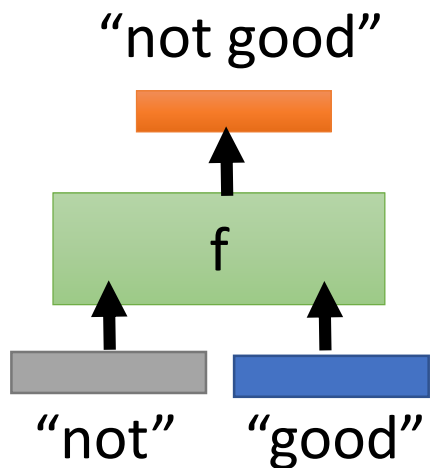
syntactic structure



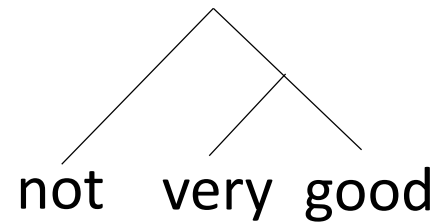
Meaning of “very good”




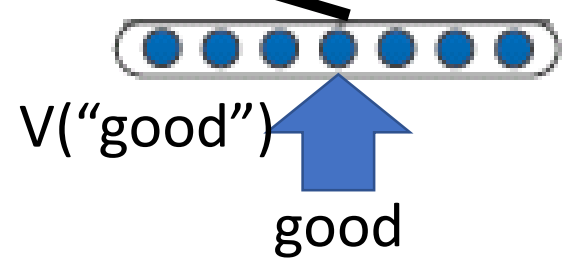
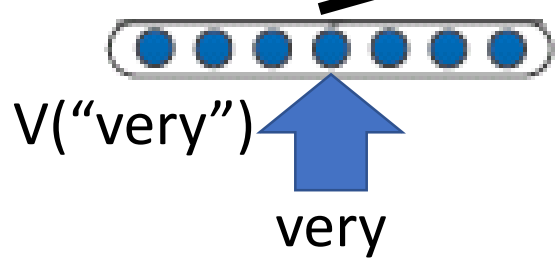
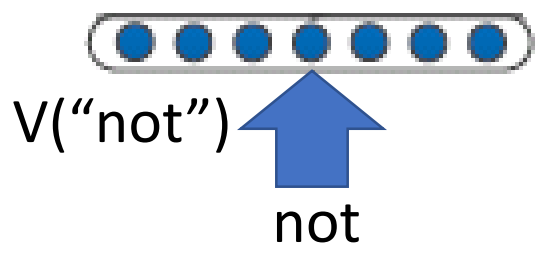
Recursive Model



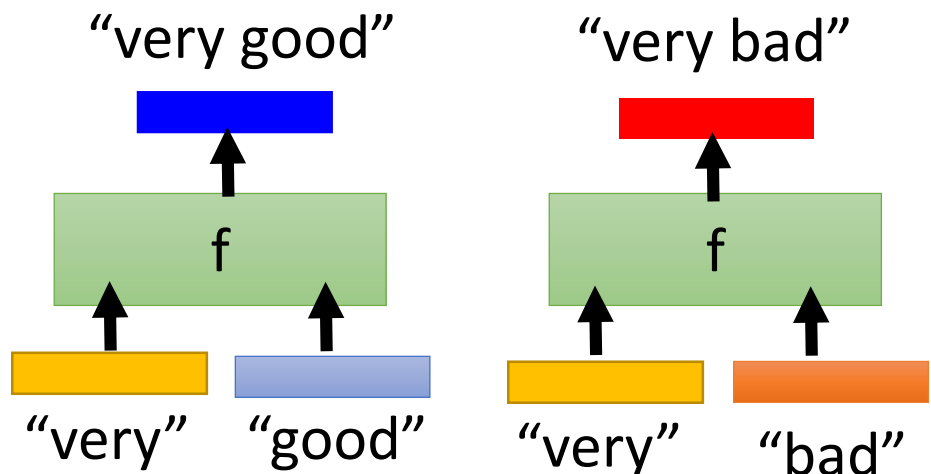
syntactic structure



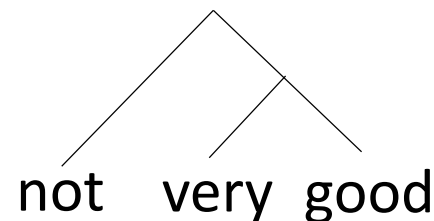
 : "reverse" another input
"not"



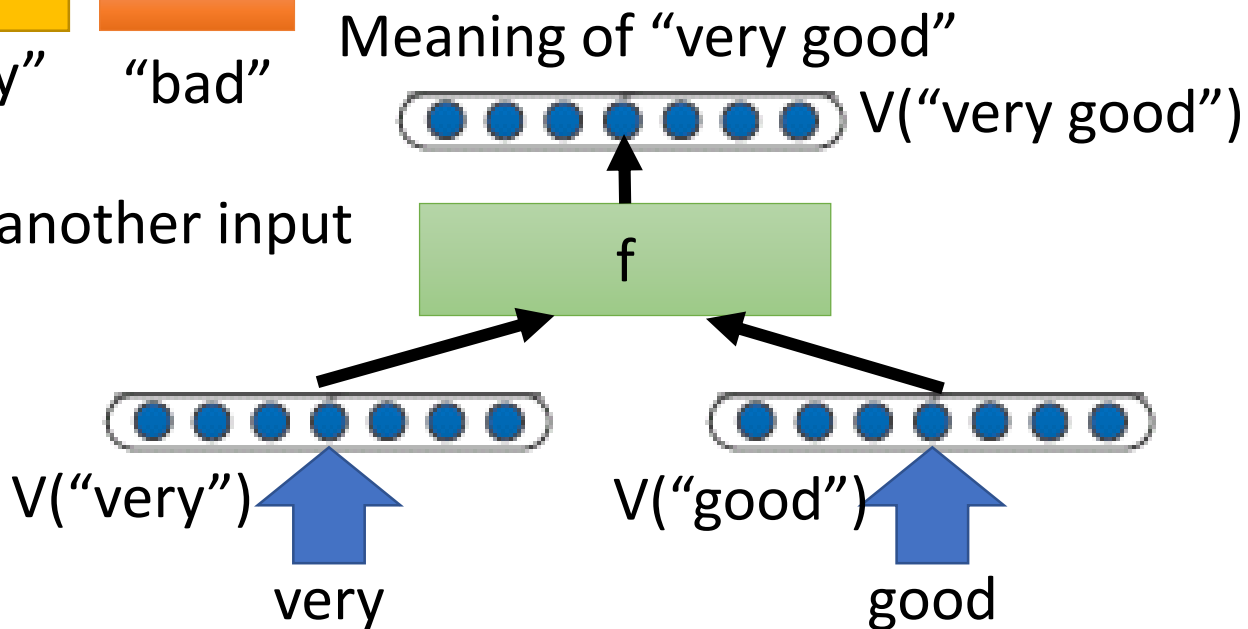
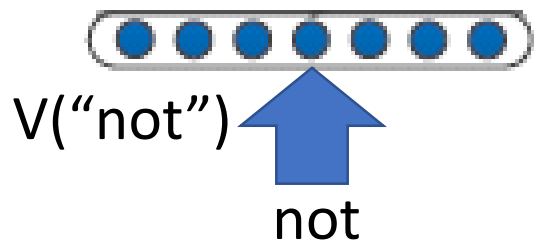
Recursive Model

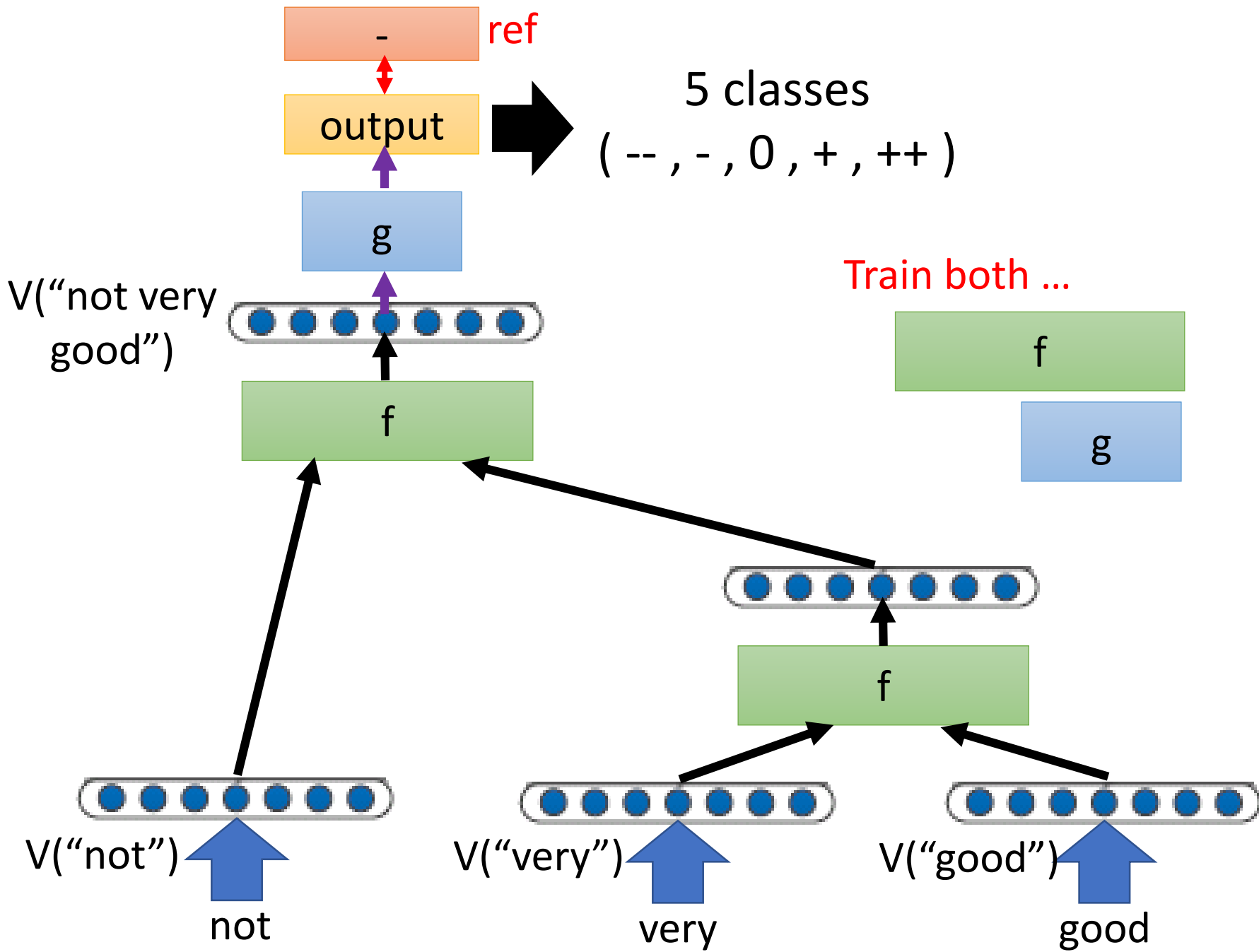


syntactic structure



 : "emphasize" another input
"very"

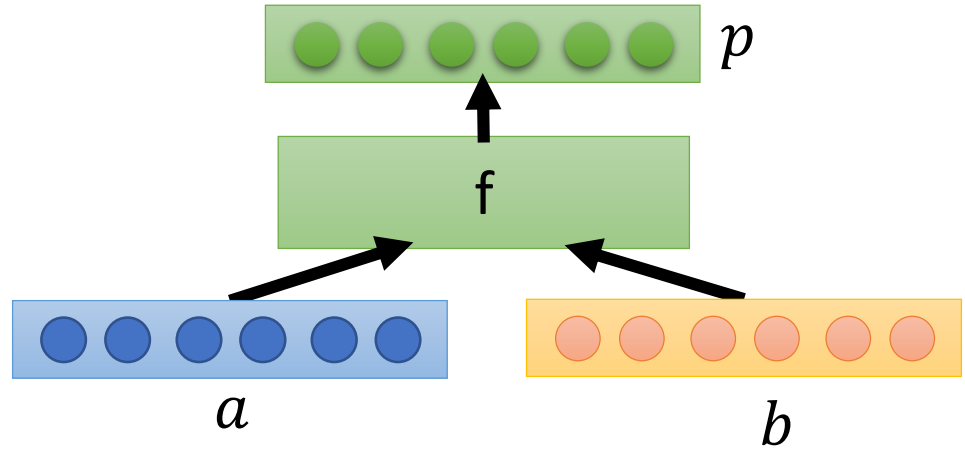




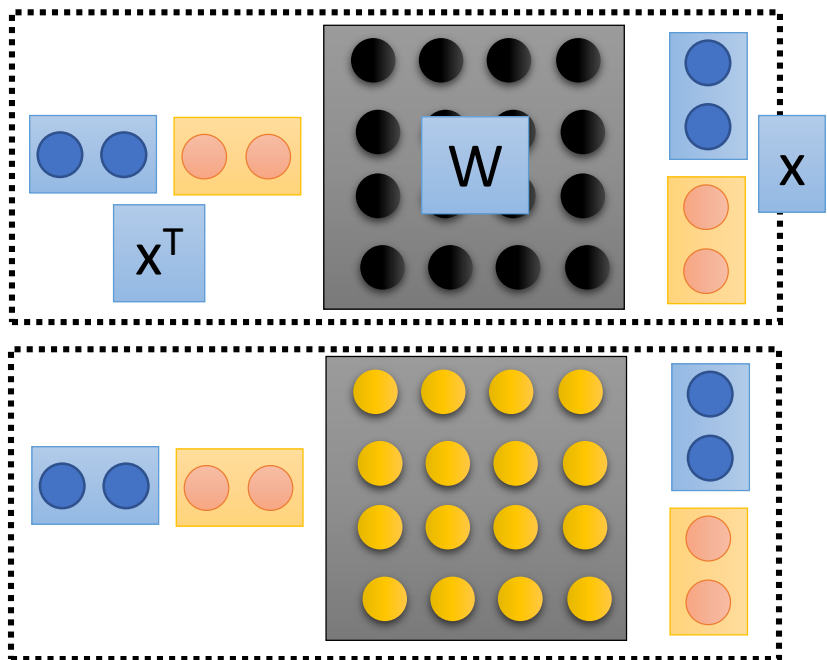
Recursive Neural Tensor Network

$$\begin{bmatrix} \bullet \\ \bullet \end{bmatrix} = \sigma \left(\begin{bmatrix} \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \bullet \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

Little interaction between
a and b



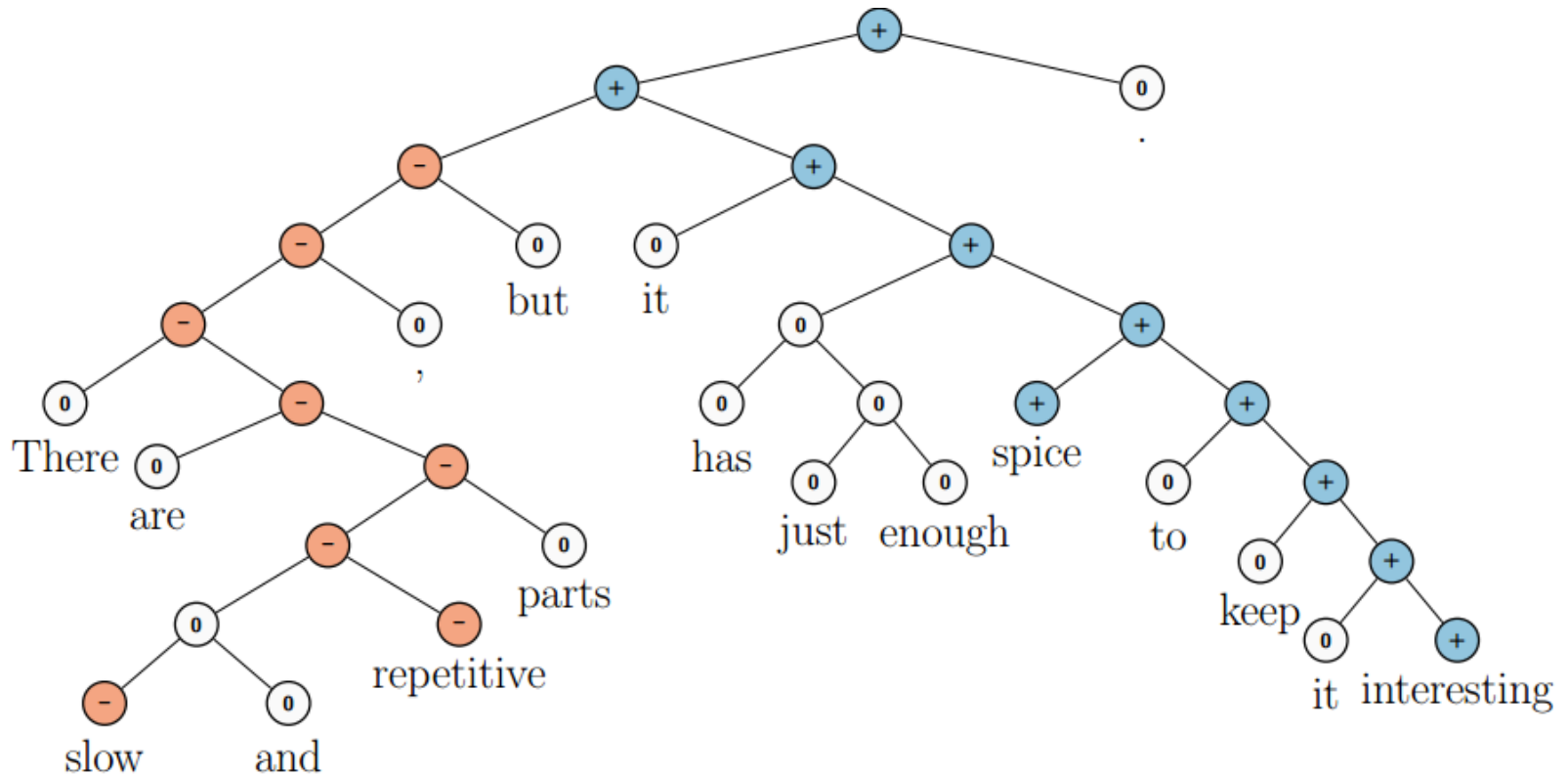
$$\begin{bmatrix} \bullet \\ \bullet \end{bmatrix} = \sigma \left(\begin{bmatrix} \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \bullet \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \end{bmatrix} + \sum_{i,j} W_{ij} x_i x_j \begin{bmatrix} \bullet \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \end{bmatrix} \right)$$



$$+ \sum_{i,j} W_{ij} x_i x_j \begin{bmatrix} \bullet \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \end{bmatrix}$$

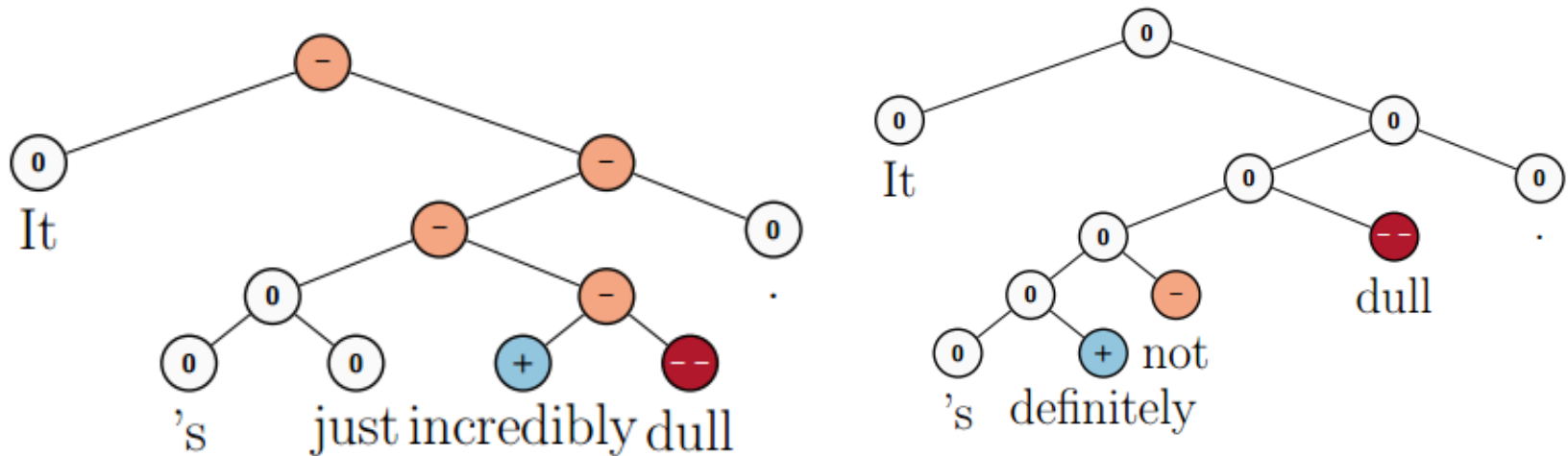
Experiments

5-class sentiment classification (-- , - , 0 , + , ++)



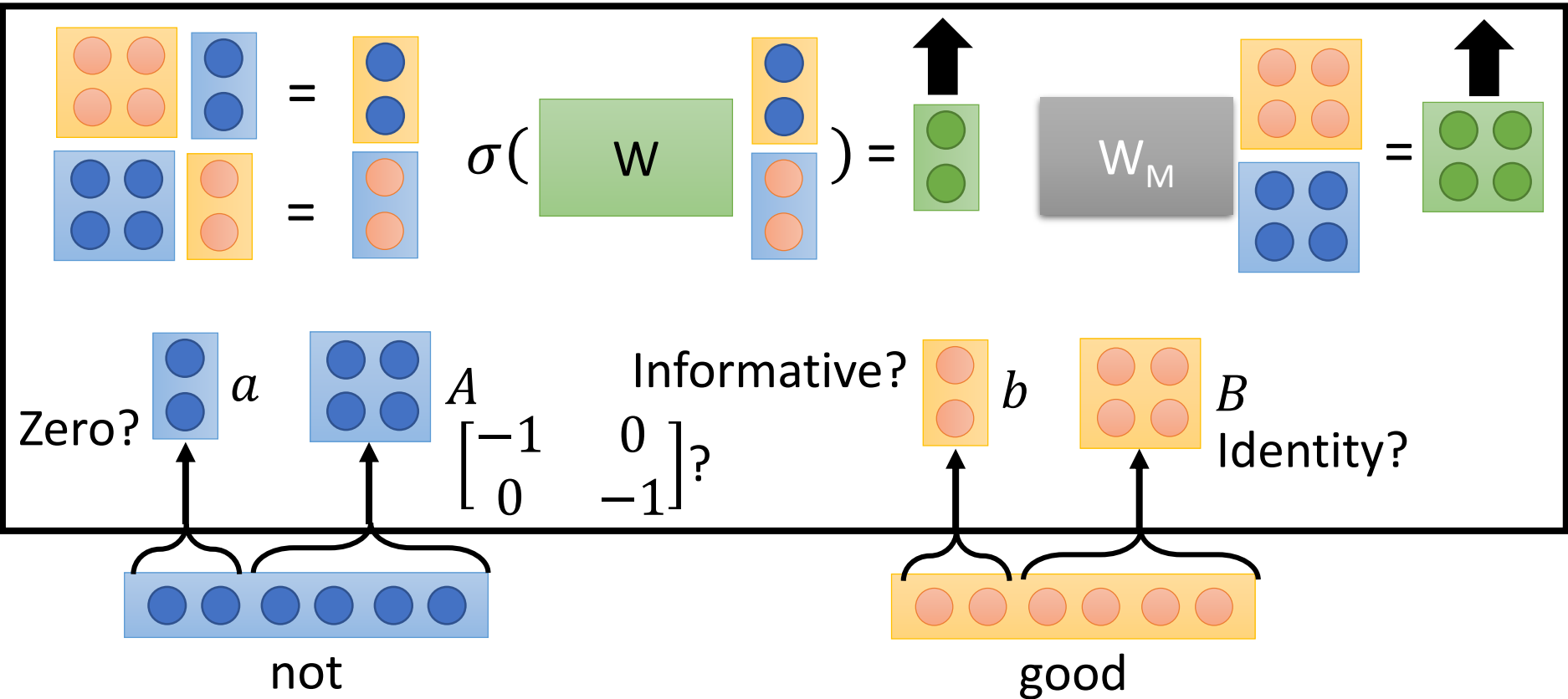
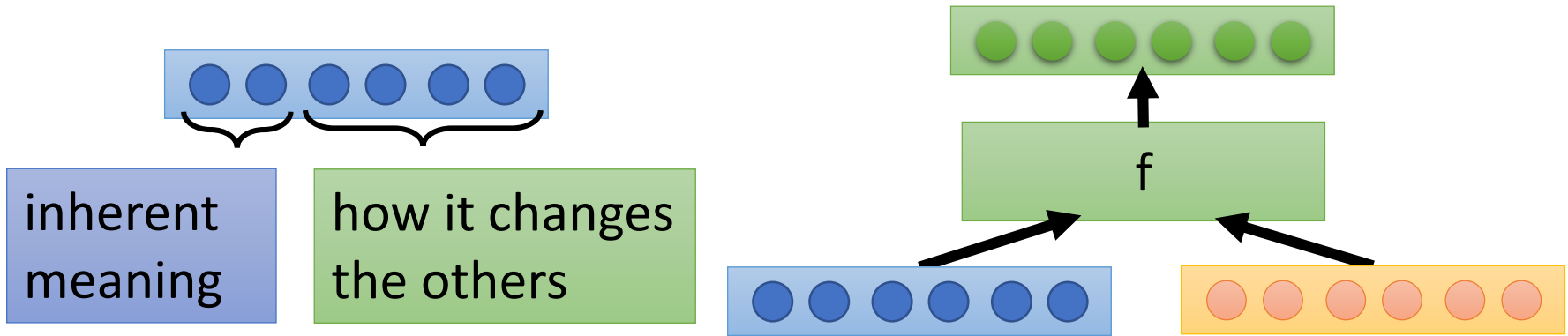
Demo: <http://nlp.stanford.edu:8080/sentiment/rntnDemo.html>

Experiments



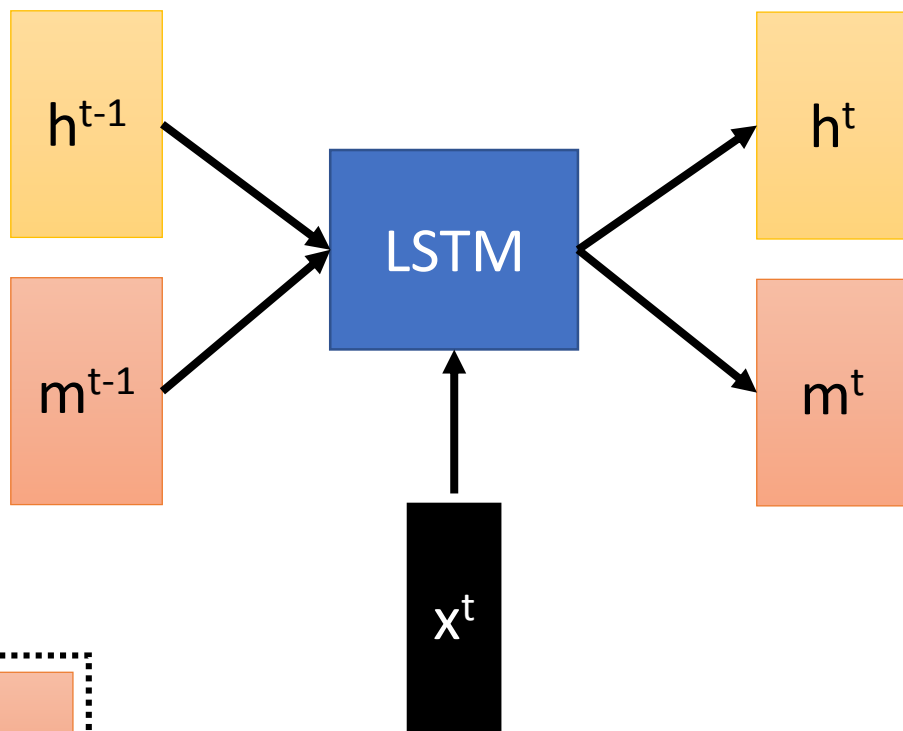
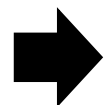
Socher, Richard, et al. "Recursive deep models for semantic compositionality over a sentiment treebank." *Proceedings of the conference on empirical methods in natural language processing (EMNLP)*. Vol. 1631. 2013.

Matrix-Vector Recursive Network

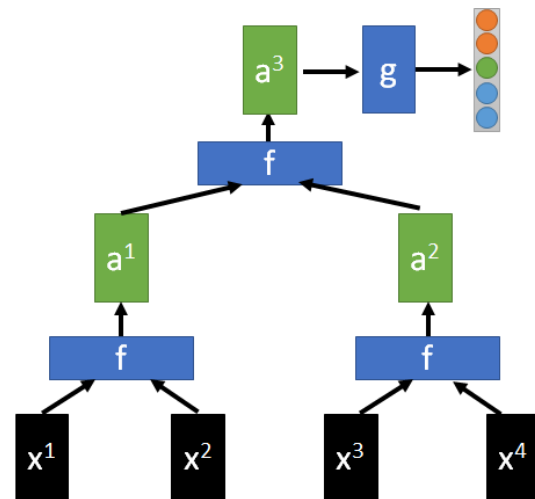
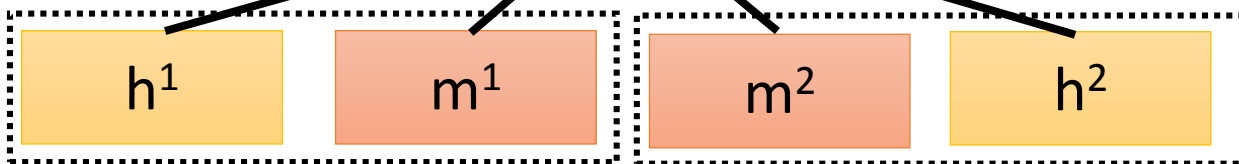
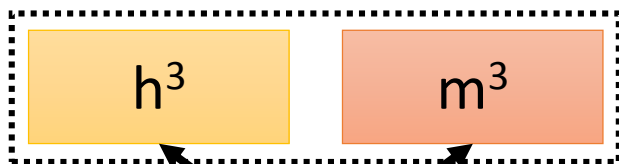


Tree LSTM

Typical LSTM



Tree LSTM



More Applications

- Sentence relatedness

a woman is slicing potatoes

4.82 a woman is cutting potatoes

4.70 potatoes are being sliced by a woman

4.39 tofu is being sliced by a woman

Tai, Kai Sheng, Richard Socher, and Christopher D. Manning. "Improved semantic representations from tree-structured long short-term memory networks." *arXiv preprint arXiv:1503.00075* (2015).

