



# Co-training Embeddings of Knowledge Graphs and Entity Descriptions for Cross-lingual Entity Alignment

Muhao Chen<sup>1</sup>, Yingtao Tian<sup>2</sup>, Kai-Wei Chang<sup>1</sup>, Steven Skiena<sup>2</sup>, and Carlo Zaniolo<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup>University of California, Los Angeles <sup>2</sup>Stony Brook University



#### Outline

- Background
- *KDCoE*—A multilingual knowledge graph embedding model
- Evaluation
- Future Work



#### Multilingual Knowledge Bases

• Symbolic representation of entities and relations in different languages + Accompanying literal knowledge (entity descriptions)





### Multilingual Knowledge Graph Embeddings

• Multilingual KG Embeddings



#### Applications

- Knowledge alignment
- Phrasal translation
- Causality reasoning
- Cross-lingual QA

<sup>-</sup> etc..

## **Existing Approaches**

#### MTransE [Chen et al. 2017a; 2017b]

- Joint learning of structure encoders and an alignment model
- Alignment techniques: Linear transforms (best), vector translations, collocation (minimizing L2 distance)
- **JAPE** [Sun et al. 2017]
- + Logistic-based proximity normalizer for entity attributes ITransE [Zhu et al. 2017]
- self-training + cross-lingual collocation of entity embedding
- **PSG** [Yeo et al. 2018]

Transformations+Translation [Otani et al. 2018]







#### **Critical Challenges**

• Inconsistent monolingual knowledge

 Language-specific embedding spaces are highly incoherent

- Insufficient cross-lingual seed alignment
- Zero-shot scenarios

• What if some entities do not appear in the KG structure?

 Require semi-supervised cross-lingual learning
 Inducing a large portion entity alignment (e.g. 80%) based on a very small portion (20%) is extremely challenging

# *KDCoE*-**K**nowledge Graph and Entity Descriptions **Co**<sup>UCLA</sup> training Embeddings

- Embedding KG and entity descriptions for semi-supervised cross-lingual learning
- Encoding two types of knowledge
  - 1. Weakly-aligned KG structures
  - 2. Literal descriptions of entities in each language
- Iterative co-training of two model components
  - 1. A multilingual KG embedding model (KGEM)
  - 2. An entity description embedding model (DEM)



#### KG Structure Embedding Model (KGEM)





#### Entity Description Embedding Model (DEM)

Siamese Attentive GRU + Pre-trained BilBOWA embeddings [Gouws et al. 2015]

Logistic loss

$$S_{D} = \sum_{\substack{(e,e') \in I(L_{1},L_{2}) \\ |B_{d}|}} -LL_{1} - LL_{2}$$

$$LL_{1} = \log \sigma(\mathbf{d}_{e}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{d}_{e'}) + \sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ |B_{d}|}} \mathbb{E}_{e_{k} \sim \mathsf{U}(e_{k} \in E_{L_{i}})} [\log \sigma(-\mathbf{d}_{e_{k}}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{d}_{e'})]$$

$$LL_{1} = \log \sigma(\mathbf{d}_{e}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{d}_{e'}) + \sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ |B_{d}|}} \mathbb{E}_{e_{k} \sim \mathsf{U}(e_{k} \in E_{L_{i}})} [\log \sigma(-\mathbf{d}_{e}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{d}_{e_{k}})]$$

Stratified negative sharing [Chen et al. 2017c]

- Efficiently sharing negative samples within a batch

To collocate the embeddings of multilingual entity description counterparts



An astronomer is a scientist in the field of astronomy who concentrates their studies on a specific question or field outside of the scope of Earth...

**Un astronome** est un scientifique spécialisé dans l'étude de l'astronomie...



#### **Iterative Co-training Process**





#### **Experimental Evaluation**

- WK3I-60k Dataset: Wikipedia-based trilingual KG with entity descriptions
- Knowledge alignment tasks
  - 1. Semi-supervised entity alignment (use around **20%** seed alignment to predict the rest)
  - 2. Zero-shot alignment (entities do not appear in KG for training)
- Cross-lingual KG completion

| Data    | #En     | #Fr     | #De     | ILL Lang | #Train | #Valid | #Test  | #Zero-shot |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|--------|--------|--------|------------|
| Triples | 569,393 | 258,337 | 224,647 | En-Fr    | 13,050 | 2,000  | 39,155 | 5,000      |
| Desc.   | 67,314  | 45,842  | 43,559  | En-De    | 12,505 | 2,000  | 41,018 | 5,632      |

Table 1: Statistics of the Wk3l60k dataset.



#### Entity Alignment

What is the German entity for the English entity "Regulation of Property"?

- Evaluation protocol
  - For each (e, e'), rank  ${m e'}$  in the neighborhood of  $\tau({m e})$
- Baselines
  - MTransE variants [Chen et al. 2017a]
  - ITransE [Zhu et al. 2017]
  - LM [Mikolov et al. 2013] + TransE
  - CCA [Faruqui et al. 2014] + TransE
  - OT [Xing et al. 2015] + TransE
- Metrics
  - Hits@1, Hits@10, MRR



### **Entity Alignment**



- MTransE-LT (same as KDCoE iteration 1) performs better than other baselines.
- KDCoE gradually improves the performance through each iteration of co-training, and eventually almost doubles Hit@1.



#### Zero-shot Entity Alignment

Induce the embeddings of unseen entities based on their descriptions (in either language)



- AttGRU + BilBowa represents the best description representation technique.
- Within iterations of co-training, KDCoE gradually improves zero-shot alignment of entities that do not appear in the KG structure.



Head/De

#### **Preliminary Results of Cross-lingual KG Completion**



A new KG completion approach based on cross-lingual knowledge transfer:

- Given a query (h, r, ?t) in a less populated language version of KG (Fr, De), transfer the query to the intermediate embedding space of a well-populated version of KG (EN), then transfer the answer back.
- Preliminary results show plausibility of this new approach. •
- How about ensemble models on multiple bridges of languages to co-populate few target languages?



#### Future Work

- Learning approaches
  - Empirical studies on other forms of KGEM
  - Ensemble models on multiple bridges to improve cross-lingual KG completion
  - Other approaches to leverage entity descriptions (e.g. weak and strong word pairs [Tissier et al. 2017])
- Applications
  - Cross-lingual semantic search of entities (based on natural language descriptions).
  - Cross-lingual Wikification.

#### UCL/

#### References

- 1. [Tissier et al. 2017] Tissier, Julien, et al. "Dict2vec: Learning Word Embeddings using Lexical Dictionaries." EMNLP. 2017.
- [Chen et al. 2017a] Chen, Muhao, et al. "Multilingual knowledge graph embeddings for cross-lingual knowledge alignment." IJCAI. 2017.
   [Chen et al. 2017b] Chen, Muhao, et al. "Multi-graph Affinity Embeddings for Multilingual Knowledge Graphs." AKBC. 2017

- [Chen et al. 2017c] Chen, Ting, et al. "On Sampling Strategies for Neural Network-based Collaborative Filtering,". KDD. 2017
   [Mikolov et al. 2013] Mikolov, Tomas, et al. "Exploiting similarities among languages for machine translation. CoRR, 2013.". CoRR. 2013.
- 6. [Faruqui et al. 2014] Faruqui, Manaal, et al. "Improving vector space word representations using multilingual correlation." EACL, 2014.
- [Xing et al. 2015] Xing, Chao, et al. "Normalized word embedding and orthogonal transform for bilingual word translation." NAACL, 2015.
- 8. [Zhu et al. 2017] Zhu, Hao, et al. "Iterative entity alignment via knowledge embeddings." IJCAI, 2017.
- 9. [Gouws et al. 2015] Gouws, Stephan, et al. "Bilbowa: Fast bilingual distributed representations without word alignments." ICML, 2015.
- 10. [Sun et al. 2017] Zequn Sun, et al. "Cross-lingual entity alignment via joint attribute-preserving embedding." ISWC, 2017.



# Thank You