

# Visual Grounding of Inter-lingual Embeddings

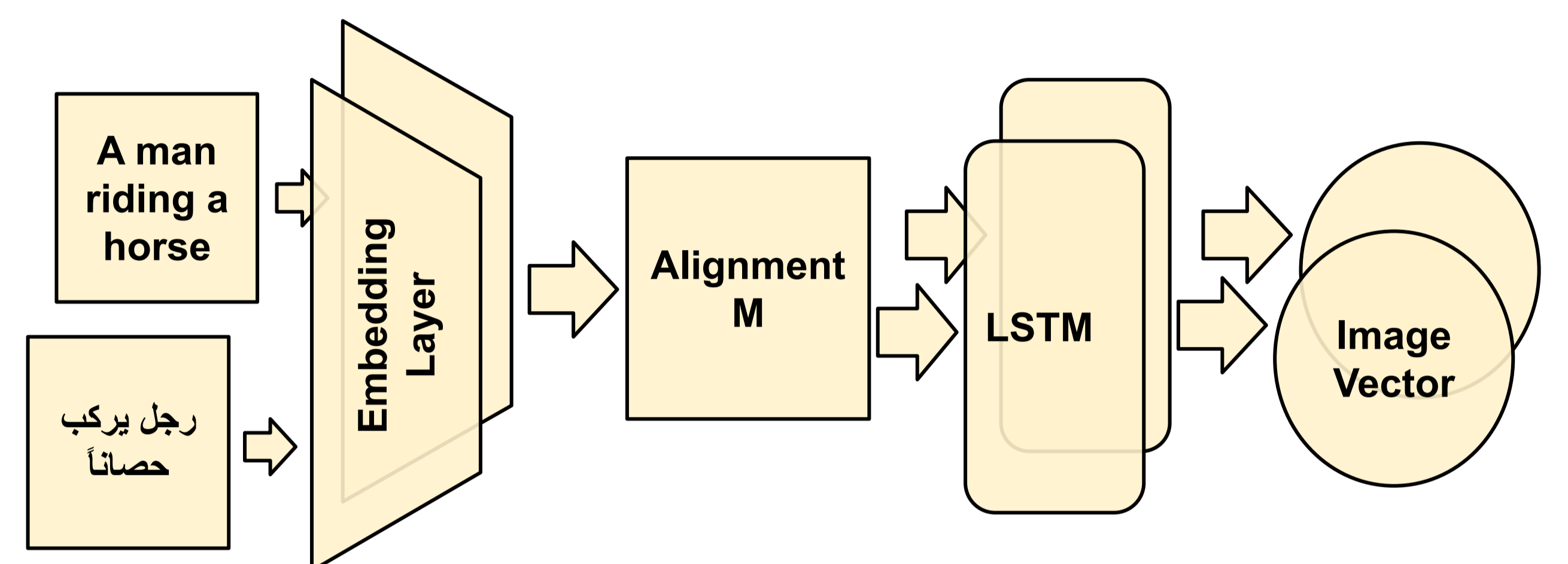
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## INTRODUCTION



Language grounding aims at linking the symbolic representation of language (e.g., words) into the rich perceptual knowledge of the physical world.

## ARCHITECTURE

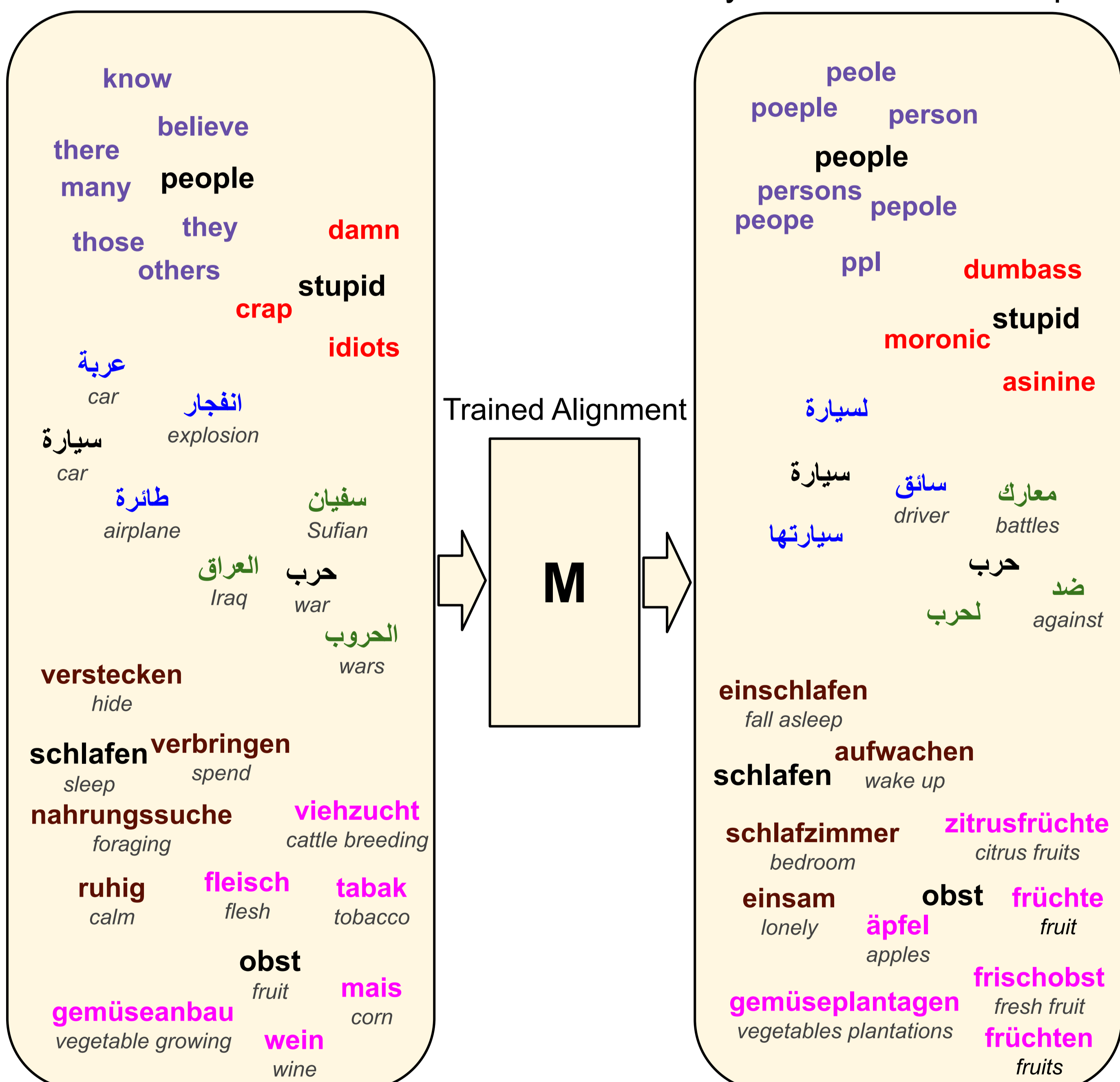


- Trained on COCO dataset with parallel multilingual captions.
- The alignment M is trained on a limited number of words (those that occur in the captions), then applied to all the textual vectors to generate “zero-shot” grounded embeddings.

## QUALITATIVE RESULTS

Textual Vector-space

Visually Grounded Vector-space



Out of the top 10 nearest neighbors for each query word, only the differing neighbors between the textual embeddings and the grounded embeddings are reported.

## QUANTITATIVE RESULTS

English/ German	WSim	MEN	RW	MTurk	SimVerb	SimLex
	+3.9/ 5.4	+4.6/ 4.6	+6.4/ 6.8	+1.8/ 2.6	+9.7/ 8.3	+11.4/ 10.2
Arabic/ English	WSim		Almarsoomi		MC30	
	+11.2/ 9.1		+6.9/ 6.9		+9.3/ 7.0	
German/ English	WSim			SimLex		
	+9.6/ 10.4			+6.0/ 6.3		

Improvement in pearson correlation (%) of the grounded embeddings compared to their textual counterparts on unsupervised semantic similarity benchmarks. The table shows the result of grounding a single language (left) vs. the addition of a second language (right).

## CONCLUSION

- Grounding improves embeddings in all three languages.
- Similar languages benefit from each other, but differing languages seem to conflict on some aspects.
- A more advanced architecture is needed to link the three languages.
- Analysing inter-lingual grounding in fine granularity is to be investigated.

## REFERENCES & CONTACT

