

NaturalLI: Natural Logic Inference for Common Sense Reasoning

Gabor Angeli, Chris Manning

Stanford University

October 26, 2014



Natural Logic Inference for Common Sense Reasoning

Kittens play with yarn

Kittens play with computers

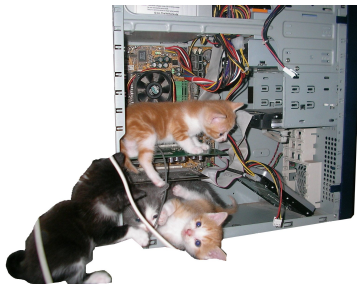


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Common Sense Reasoning for NLP

The city refused the demonstrators a permit because they feared violence.



Common Sense Reasoning for NLP

*The city refused the demonstrators a permit because they feared
violence.
a city fears violence
demonstrators fear violence*



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I ate the cake with a cherry vs. I ate the cake with a fork

cakes come with cherries

cakes are eaten using cherries



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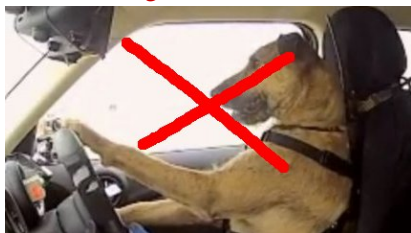
Put a sarcastic comment in your talk. That's a great idea.

Sarcasm in your talk is a great idea



Common Sense Reasoning for Vision

Dogs drive cars

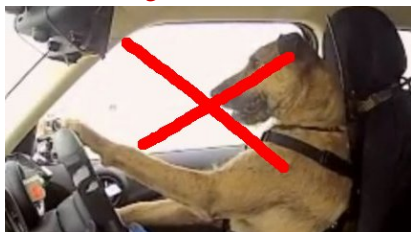


People drive cars



Common Sense Reasoning for Vision

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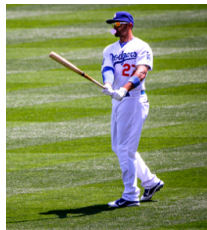
People drive cars



Baseball is played underwater



Baseball is played on grass



Prior Work on Common Sense Reasoning

Old School AI: Nuanced reasoning; tiny coverage.

- Default reasoning (Reiter 1980; McCarthy 1980).
- Theorem proving (e.g., Datalog).



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- RTE Challenges.
- Episodic Logic (Schubert, 2002).



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Information Extraction: Shallow inference, large data.

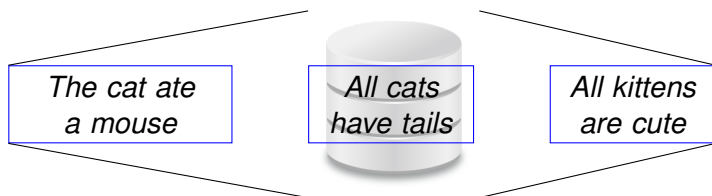
- OpenIE (Yates et al., 2007), NELL (Carlson et al., 2010).
- *Extraction* of facts from a large corpus; fuzzy lookup.



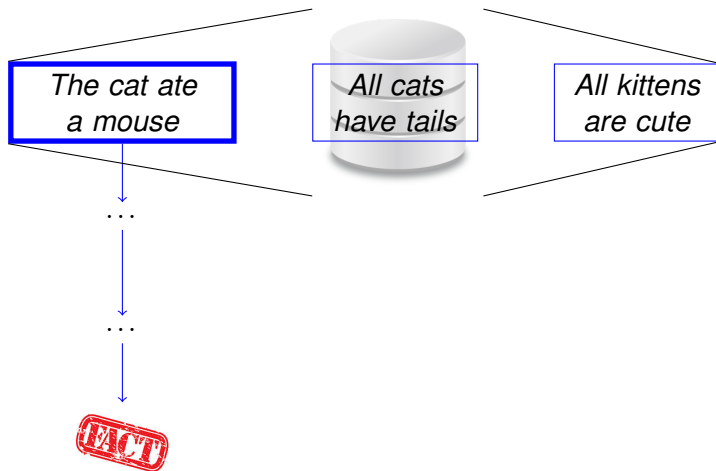
Start with a large knowledge base



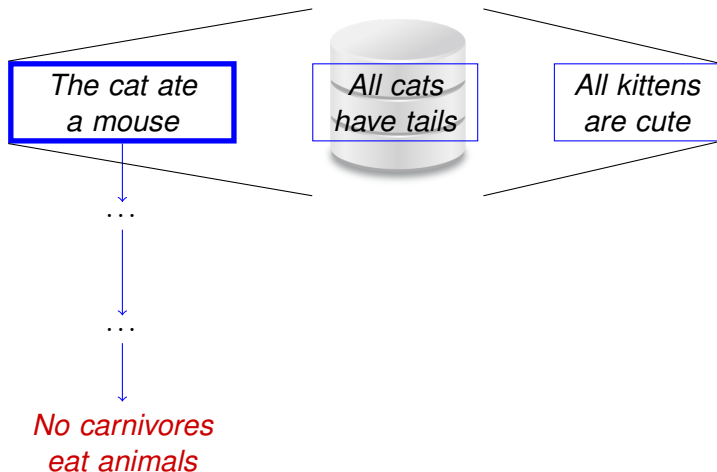
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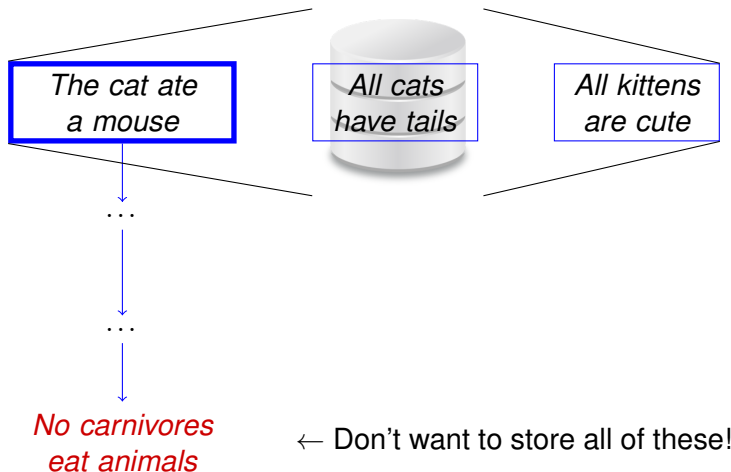
Infer new facts...



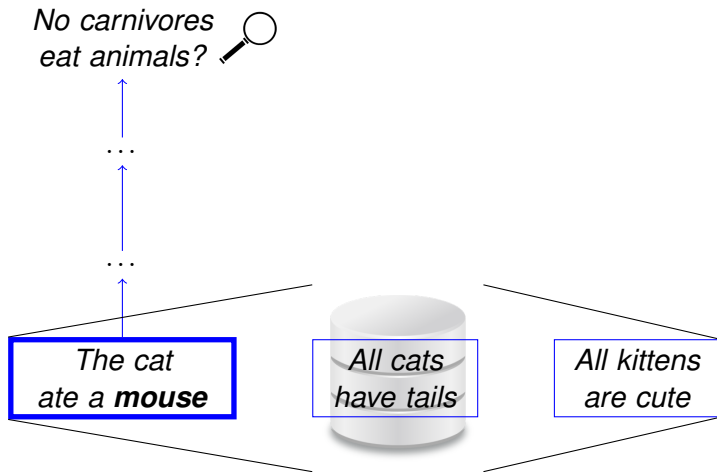
Infer new facts...



Infer new facts...



Infer new facts...on demand from a query...



...Using text as the meaning representation...

No carnivores
eat animals? 🔍

The carnivores
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The **cat**
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The cat
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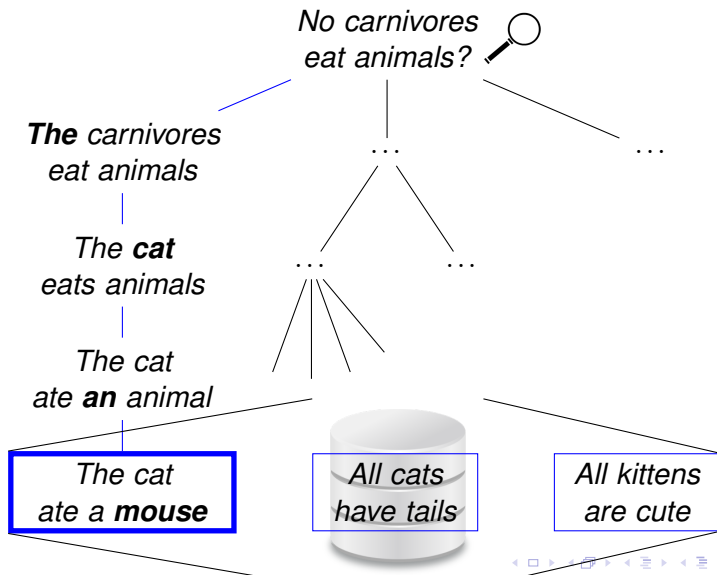
The cat
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All cats
have tails

All kittens
are cute



...Without aligning to any particular premise.



A Better Knowledge Base Lookup

Lookup in 270 million entry KB...

...by lemmas 12% recall

...with NaturalLI 49% recall (91% precision)



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- Fast.
- Minimal pre-processing of query.
- Minimal pre-processing of knowledge base.



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Natural Logic



Natural Logic as Syllogisms

s/Natural Logic/Syllogistic Reasoning/g

Some cat ate a mouse
(*all mice are rodents*)

∴ *Some cat ate a **rodent***



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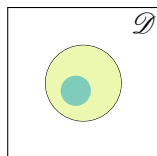
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Facts are text; inference is lexical mutation

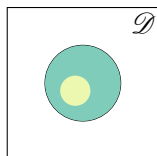


Natural Logic and Polarity

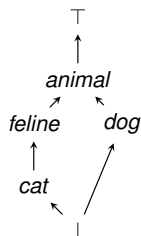
Hypernymy is a *bounded distributive lattice*.



$cat \subseteq feline$

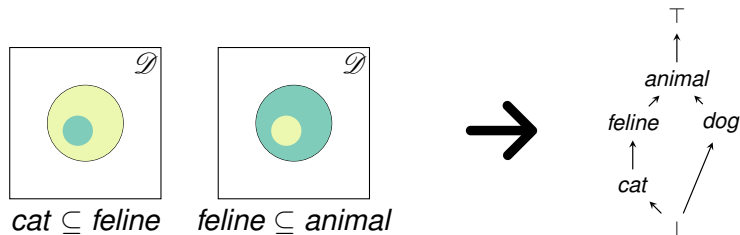


$feline \subseteq animal$

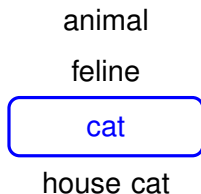


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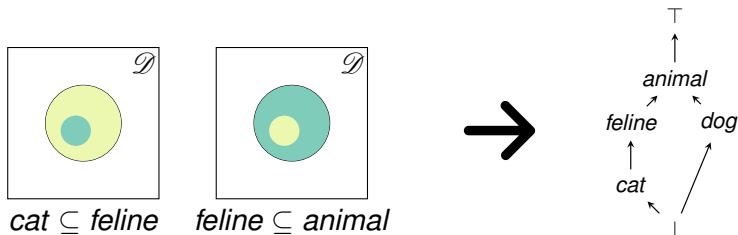


Polarity is the direction a lexical item can move along the lattice.



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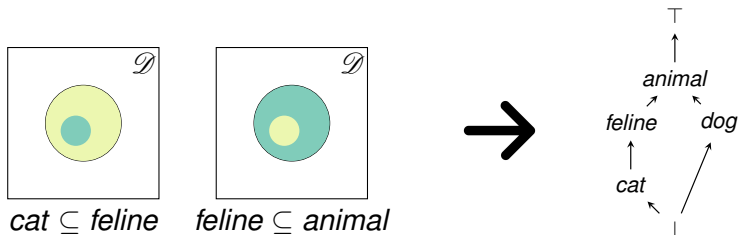


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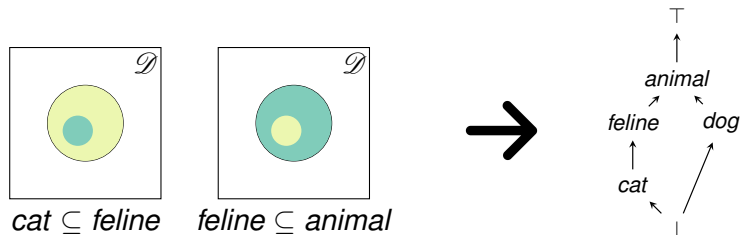


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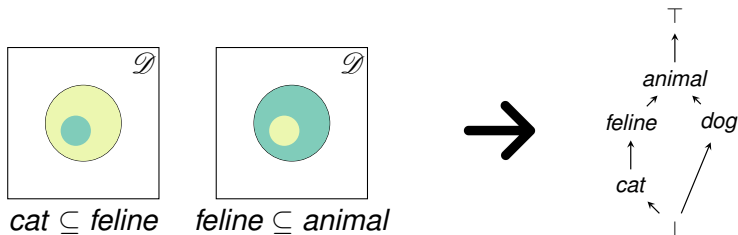


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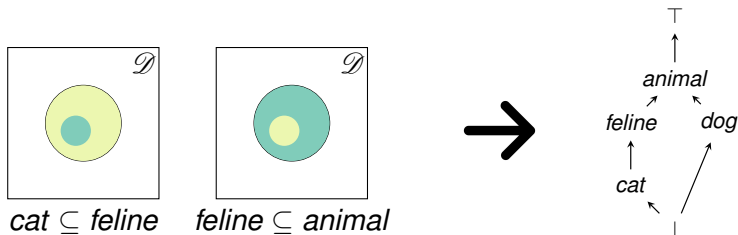


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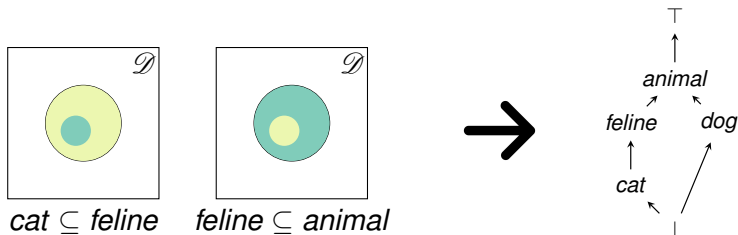


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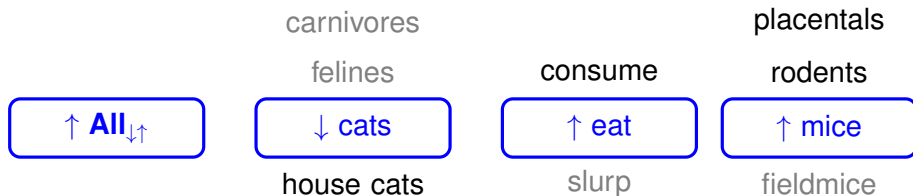


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An Example Inference

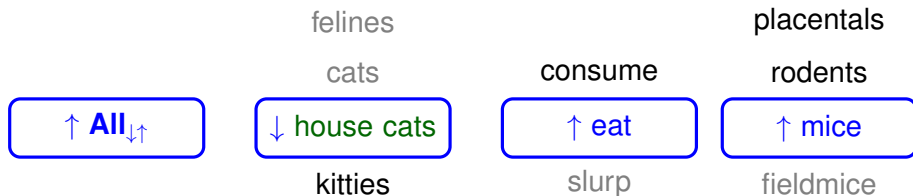
Quantifiers determines the *polarity* (\uparrow or \downarrow) of words.



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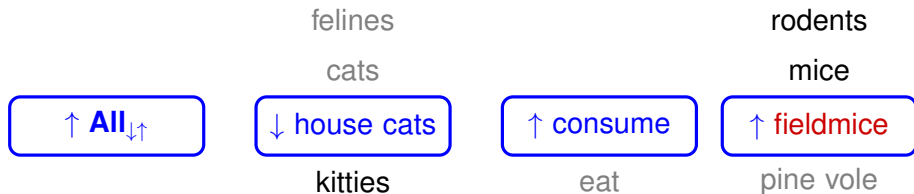
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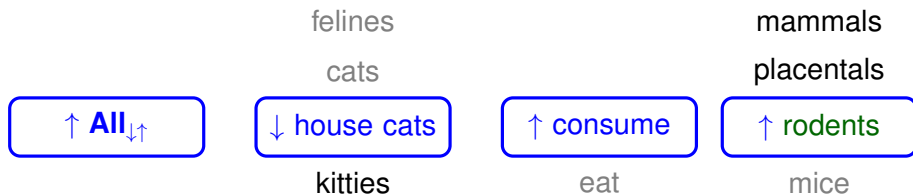
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Inference is reversible



Properties of Natural Logic

- ✓ Computationally fast during inference.
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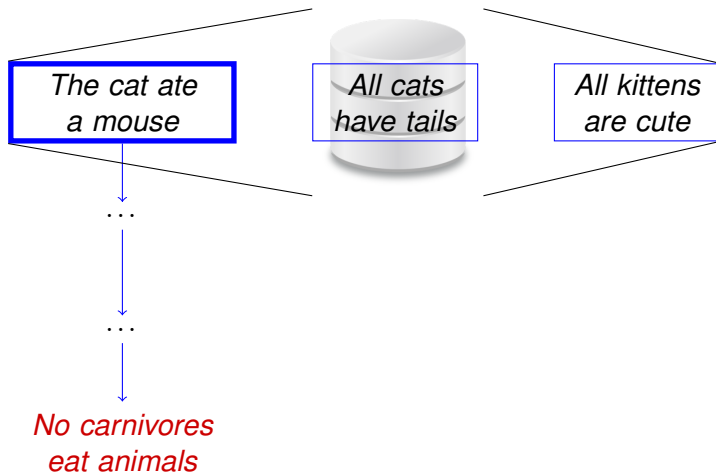


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 - We expect *readers* to make these inferences instantly.



Natural Logic Inference is Search



Natural Logic Inference is Search

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The carnivores
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The **cat**
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The cat
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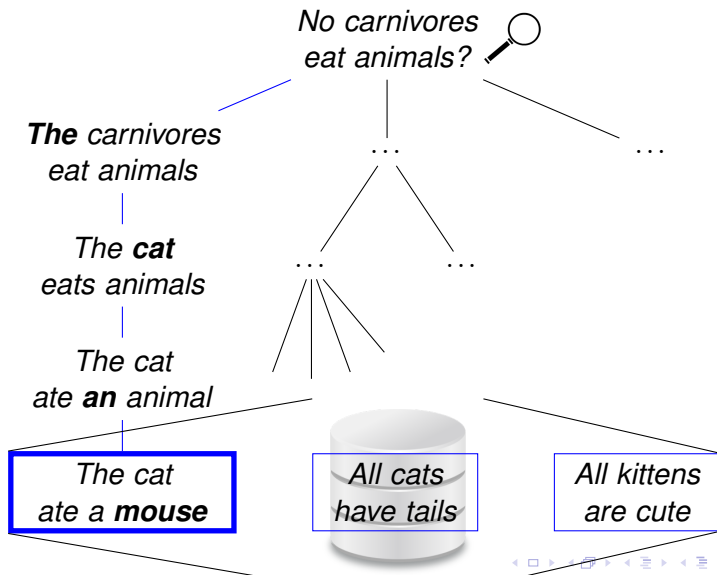
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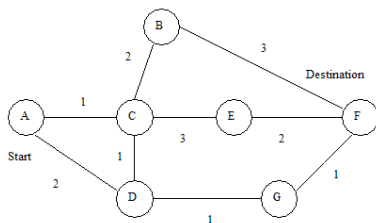
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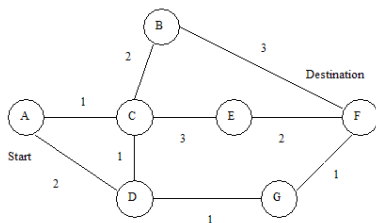
Natural Logic Inference is Search



Nodes (*fact*, truth maintained $\in \{\text{true}, \text{false}\}$)



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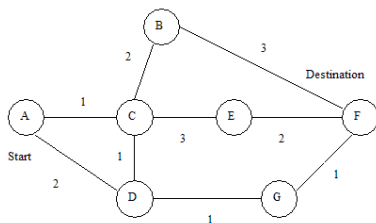
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Start Node (*query fact*, *true*)

End Nodes *any known fact*



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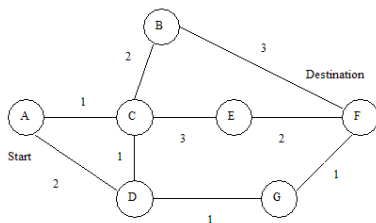
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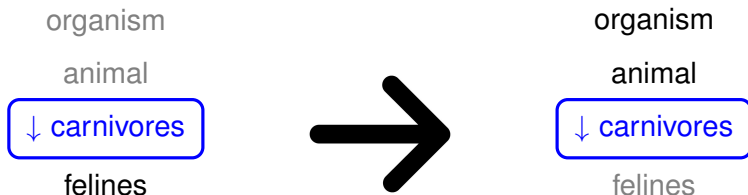
Edges Mutations of the current fact

Edge Costs How “wrong” an inference step is (learned)



An Example Search (as reverse inference)

Search mutates *opposite* to polarity



An Example Search (as reverse inference)

**Truth
maintained:**

true

**Current
Node:**



An Example Search (as reverse inference)

**Truth
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false

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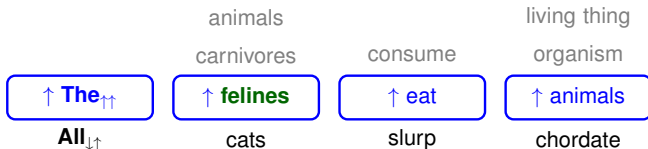


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An Example Search (as graph search)

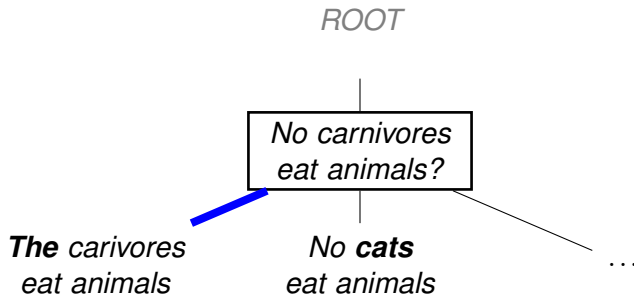
Shorthand for a node:



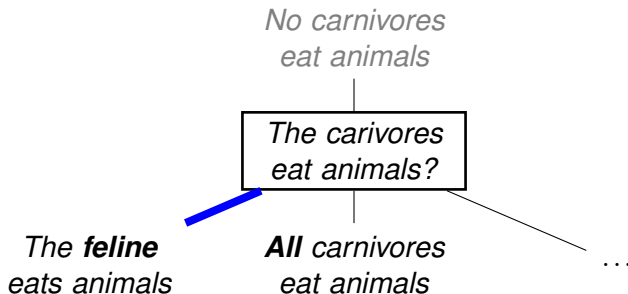
*No carnivores
eat animals?*



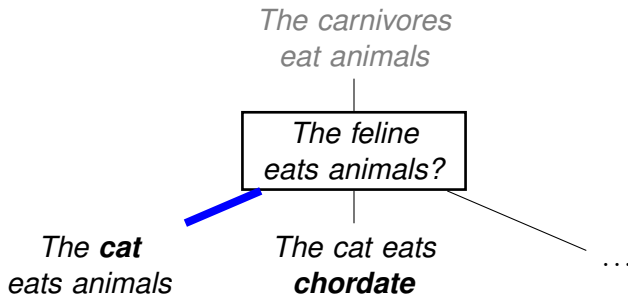
An Example Search (as graph search)



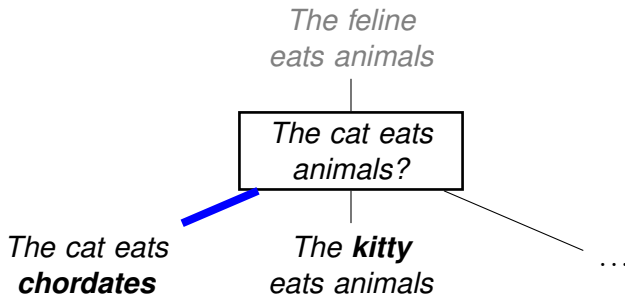
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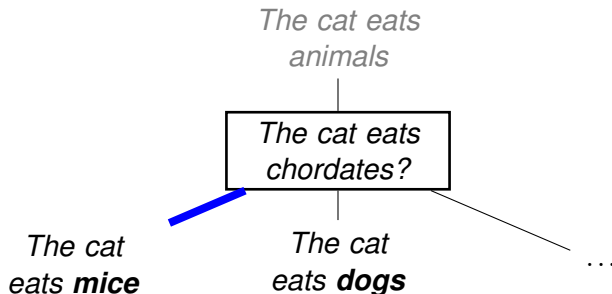
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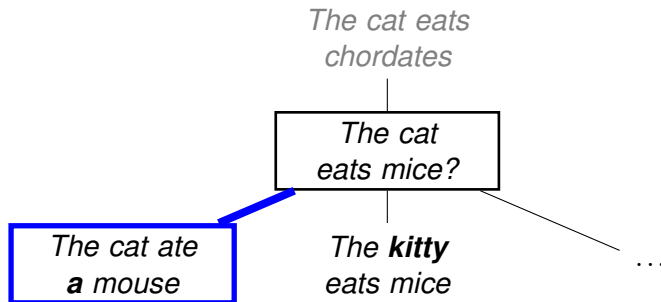
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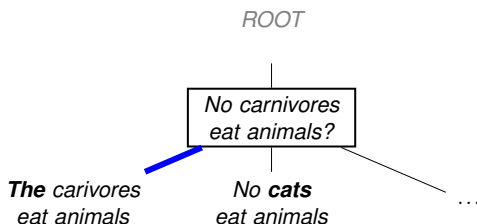
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An Example Search (as graph search)



An Example Search (with edges)



Template

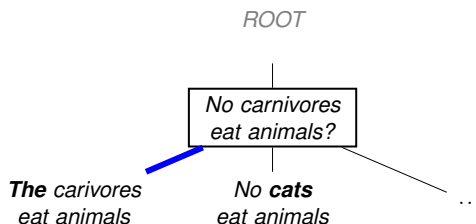
Instance

Edge

Operator Negate



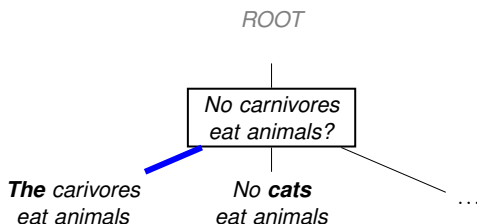
An Example Search (with edges)



Template	Instance	Edge
Operator Negate	<i>No</i> → <i>The</i>	



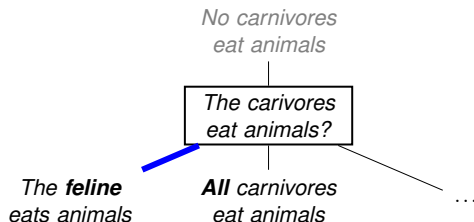
An Example Search (with edges)



Template	Instance	Edge
Operator Negate	<i>No</i> → <i>The</i>	<i>No carnivores eat animals</i> → <i>The carnivores eat animals</i>



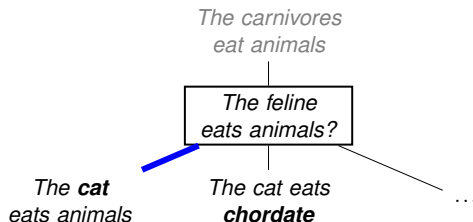
An Example Search (with edges)



Template	Instance	Edge
Hypernym	carnivore → feline	The carnivores eat animals → The feline eats animals



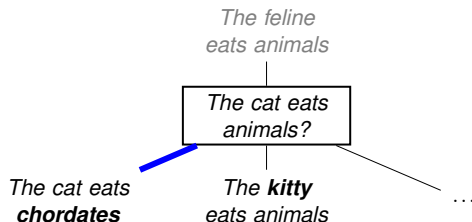
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Hypernym	<i>feline</i> → <i>cat</i>	<i>The feline eats animals</i> → <i>The cat eats animals</i>



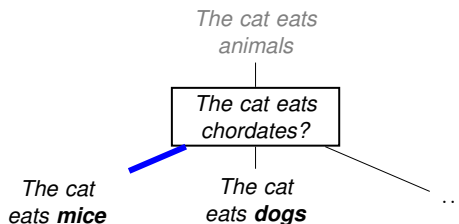
An Example Search (with edges)



Template	Instance	Edge
Hypernym	<i>animal</i> → <i>chordate</i>	<i>The cat eats animals</i> → <i>The cat eats chordates</i>



An Example Search (with edges)



Template

Hypernym

Instance

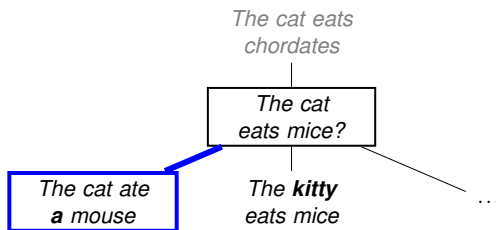
chordate → *mice*

Edge

The cat eats chordates →
The cat eats mice



An Example Search (with edges)



Template	Instance	Edge
Delete Existential	$\cdot \rightarrow a$	<i>The cat eats mice</i> \rightarrow <i>The cat ate a mouse</i>



“Soft” Natural Logic

Want to make likely (but not certain) inferences.

- Same motivation as Markov Logic, Probabilistic Soft Logic, etc.



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- WordNet: *cat* \rightarrow *feline* **vs.** *cup* \rightarrow *container*.
- Nearest neighbors distance.



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Can learn parameters θ .



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Taken for granted: $A \Rightarrow B$ and $B \Rightarrow C$ then $A \Rightarrow C$.



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∴ *all bats are nocturnal* $\xrightarrow{?}$ *not all bats are diurnal*



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⊗	≡	⊆	⊇	人	⌋	⌈	#
≡	≡	⊆	⊇	人	⌋	⌈	#
⊆	⊆	⊆	#	⌋	⌋	#	#
⊇	⊇	#	⊇	⌈	#	⌈	#
人	人	⌈	⌋	≡	⊇	⊆	#
⌋	⌋	#	⌋	⊆	#	⊆	#
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\boxtimes	\equiv	\sqsubseteq	\supseteq	\uparrow	\Downarrow	\smile	#
\equiv	\equiv	\sqsubseteq	\supseteq	\uparrow	\Downarrow	\smile	#
\sqsubseteq	\sqsubseteq	\sqsubseteq	#	\Downarrow	\Downarrow	#	#
\supseteq	\supseteq	#	\supseteq	\smile	#	\smile	#
\uparrow	\uparrow	\smile	\Downarrow	\equiv	\supseteq	\sqsubseteq	#
\Downarrow	\Downarrow	#	\Downarrow	\sqsubseteq	#	\sqsubseteq	#
\smile	\smile	\smile	#	\supseteq	\supseteq	#	#
#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#



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⊗	≡	⊆	⊇	人	↓	∪	#
≡	≡	⊆	⊇	人	↓	∪	#
⊆	⊆	⊆	#	↓	↓	#	#
⊇	⊇	#	⊇	#	#	∪	#
人	人	∪	↓	⊆	⊆	⊆	#
↓	↓	#	⊆	⊆	#	⊆	#
∪	∪	∪	⊆	⊇	⊇	#	#
#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#



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Natural Logic Analog of Transitivity:

State Fact

\Rightarrow *all bats are nocturnal,*

Mutation



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Natural Logic Analog of Transitivity:

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\Rightarrow	<i>not all bats are diurnal</i>	

- Maintain correct Natural Logic inference tracking only *valid* and *invalid* at each state.



Experiments

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Not a blind test set!

- “Can we make deep inferences without knowing the premise *a priori*?”



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Our Knowledge Base:

- 270 million lemmatized Ollie extractions.



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- 4x improvement in recall.



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Strictly better fuzzy queries

- Checks logical entailment, not just *fuzziness*
- Support doesn't have to be lexically similar



Thanks!



<http://plato42.stanford.edu/naturalli>

