Extraction of Metaphoric Analogies from Literary Texts:

Task Formulation, Dataset Construction, and Evaluation



Joanne Boisson¹, Zara Siddique¹, Hsuvas Borkakoty¹, Dimosthenis Antypas¹, Luis Espinosa-Anke^{1,2} and Jose Camacho-Collados¹

¹Cardiff NLP, School of Computer Science and Informatics, Cardiff University, ²Amplyfi



4-term metaphoric analogies

Metaphoric mapping

- Target domain: semantic domain of the concepts **used literally** in the analogy.
- **Source domain**: semantic domain of the concepts used metaphorically.

T1 is to T2 what S1 is to S2

Structured metaphoric analogy

Explicit terms occur in the text. Implicit terms do not occur in the text, but are conveyed by the reader

for understanding the analogy.

i: number of implicit terms <> : implicit terms

Metaphoric analogies in literary texts	T1	T2	S1	S2	i
Books are like imprisoned souls till someone takes them down from a shelf and frees them. (S. Butler)	books	shelf	imprisoned souls	<pre><pre><pre>prison></pre></pre></pre>	1
Money is the mother's milk of politics. (J. Unruh)	money	politics	mother's milk	<baby></baby>	1
An election is coming. Universal peace is declared, and the foxes have a sincere interest in prolonging	<candidates></candidates>	<voters></voters>	foxes	poultry	2

- Task validation: 5 annotators with background in linguistics or metaphor studies extract analogical frames from 20 short texts given the term T1.
- Average pairwise inter-annotator agreement scores with a Cohen's Kappa score of 0.68 for the frames containing explicit terms
 - metric: lemmatized head-noun match

Dataset construction: 204 short texts are selected from existing collections of literary metaphors and labelled

Task

Input:

- a short text
- a term T1, T2, S1 or S2

Instruction:

- Extract the other explicit terms forming the 4-term metaphor
- Generate eventual missing implicit terms

Output:

The structured metaphoric analogy: values of the 4 frames T1, T2, S1 and S2

Experiments

7-shot in-context learning with 5 models

- Llama-3, Mixtral 8*7 & Mixtral 8*22
- GPT-3.5 & GPT-4

Dataset instances are tested with

- Each of the 4 frames given as input
- 3 different example sets in the prompt

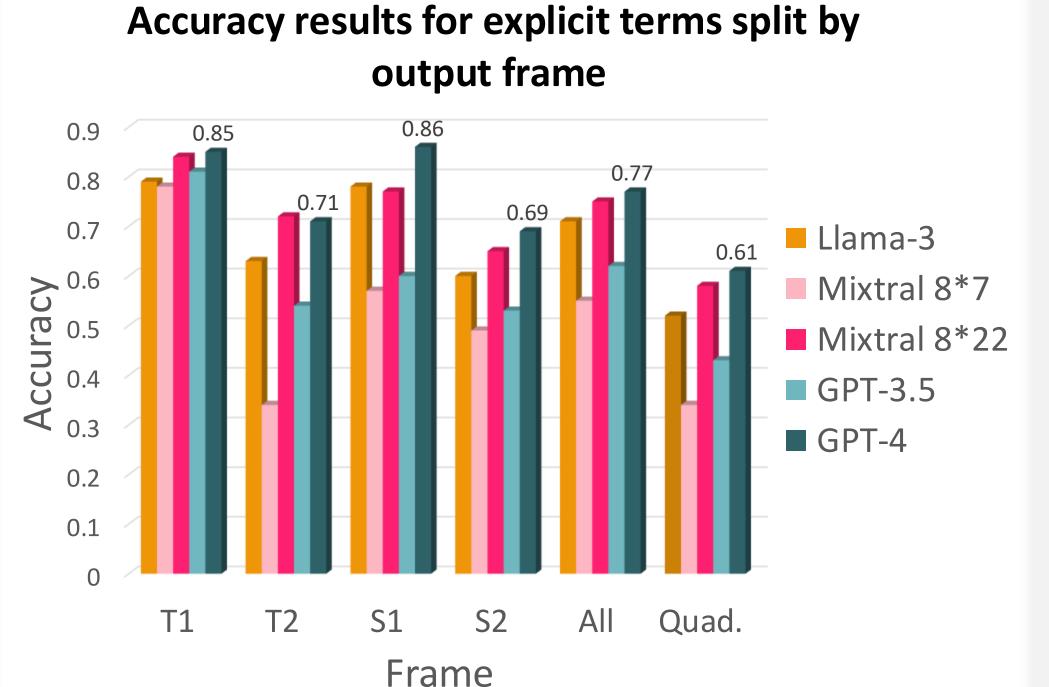
Evaluation of the extracted explicit terms

Metric: Lemmatized head noun

the lives of the **poultry**. (G. Eliot)

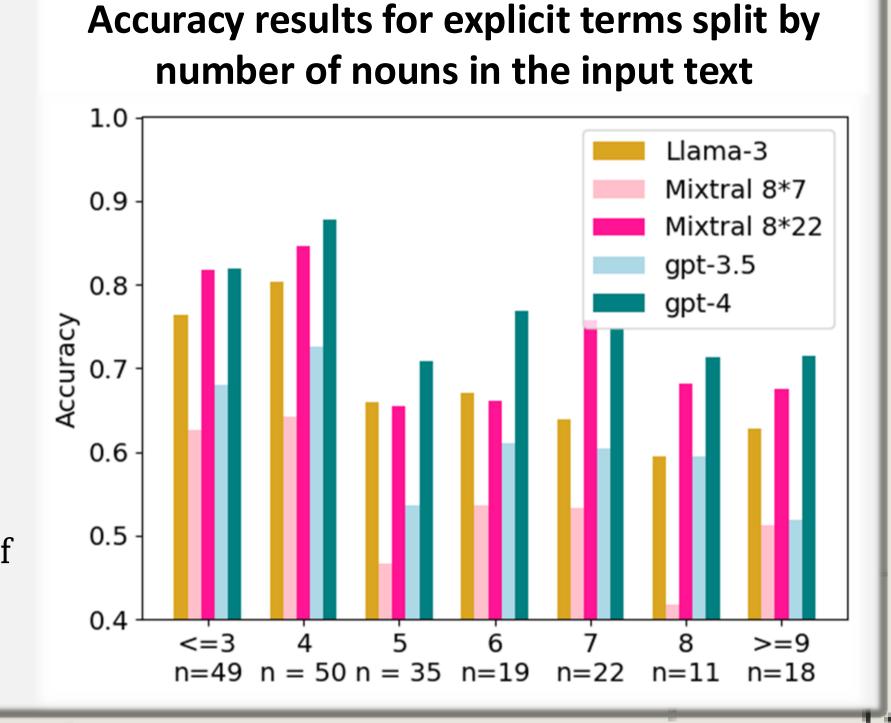
All: correct when any frame T1 T2, S1 or S2 is correctly extracted (669 distinct explicit terms)

Quad.: correct when all the explicit terms of a quadruple are correctly extracted (204 distinct quadruples)



n: number of short text in each bucket

ويساه



Evaluation of the generated implicit terms

Manual evaluation: 2 annotators rate the generated implicit terms of 50 different examples, where explicit terms were extracted correctly.

Written laws are like spiders' webs, and will, Example: like them, only entangle and hold the poor and weak.

T1: written laws **Explicit terms**: S1: spiders'webs

T2: the poor and weak

Suggested implicit term S2: <weak insect>

Sentence score: Rating average rating of all

Model **Generated S2 terms** spiders Mixtral 8*22 entangle and hold entangled beings GPT-4 small insects

- generated terms
 - **Model score:** average sentence score

0: incorrect

1 : imperfect

2 : very good

Score of the best two models:

Model	Total	Deduplicated	Score
Mixtral 8*22	356	153	0.75
GPT-4	369	188	1.21

- **Total**: total number of evaluated terms
- **Deduplicated**: number of distinct generated words

Conclusion

- Language models can become valuable tools for the conversion of unstructured metaphors to structured analogical concept mapping.
- The performance of the best models analyzed, namely GPT-4 and Mixtral 22*8 are in line with human annotators.

Possible extensions of the analogy framework

- n to n concepts mapping extraction
- Relation extraction

Questions for future work

- How robust are the models for analogy extraction on open longer texts?
- What are the type of metaphoric analogies that the models struggle the most to extract?

Repository



