

Towards a GLUCOSE Knowledge Graph and the power of it's generalization

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BA-Thesis
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What is GLUCOSE?

GLUCOSE: Generalized and Contextualized Story Explanations

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When humans read or listen, they make implicit commonsense inferences that frame their understanding of what happened and why. As a step toward AI systems that can build similar mental models, we introduce GLUCOSE, a large-scale dataset of implicit commonsense causal knowledge, modeled as causal mini-theories about the world, each grounded in a narrative context. To construct GLUCOSE, we drew on cognitive psychology to identify ten dimensions of causal explanation, focusing on events, states, motivations, and emotions. Each GLUCOSE entry includes a story-specific causal statement paired with an inference rule generalized from the statement. This paper details two concrete contributions. First, we present our platform for effectively crowdsourcing GLUCOSE data at scale, which uses semi-structured templates to elicit causal explanations. Using this platform, we collected a total of 670K specific statements and general rules that capture implicit commonsense knowledge about everyday situations. Second, we show that existing knowledge resources and pretrained language models do not include or readily predict GLUCOSE's rich inferential content. However, when state-of-the-art neural models are trained on this knowledge, they can start to make commonsense inferences on unseen stories that match humans' mental models.

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Humans make countless implicit commonsense inferences about everyday situations. For example, consider the following short story from the ROC Stories corpus (Mostafazadeh et al., 2016): *Gage was riding his bike. A car turned in front of him. Gage turned his bike sharply. He fell off of his*

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Though humans build such mental models with ease (Zwaan et al., 1995), AI systems for tasks such as reading comprehension and dialogue remain far from exhibiting similar commonsense reasoning capabilities. Two major bottlenecks have been acquiring commonsense knowledge and successfully incorporating it into state-of-the-art AI systems. To address the first bottleneck, we have built an effective platform to acquire causal commonsense knowledge at scale. To address the second, we show that pre-trained neural models can start to make similar inferences when trained on such rich causal data.

We introduce the GLUCOSE¹ (Generalized and Contextualized Story Explanations) dataset. Given a short story and a sentence X in the story, GLUCOSE captures ten dimensions of causal explanation related to X . These dimensions, inspired by human cognitive psychology, cover often-implicit causes and effects of X , including events, location, possession, and other attributes, the vast majority of which are not captured by existing resources

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Though humans build such mental models with ease (Zwaan et al., 1995), AI systems for tasks such as reading comprehension and dialogue remain far from exhibiting similar commonsense reasoning capabilities. Two major bottlenecks have been acquiring commonsense knowledge and successfully incorporating it into state-of-the-art AI systems. To address the first bottleneck, we have built an efficient platform to acquire causal commonsense knowledge at scale. To address the second, we show that pre-trained neural models can start to capture similar inferences when trained on such rich causal data.

We introduce the GLUCOSE (Generalized and Contextualized Story Explanations) dataset. Given a short story and a sentence X in the story, GLUCOSE captures ten dimensions of causal explanation related to X . These dimensions, inspired by human cognitive psychology, cover often-implicit causes and effects of X , including events, location, possession, and other attributes, the vast majority of which are not captured by existing resources

^{*}Human brain functions such as thinking, memory, and learning are closely linked to the glucose levels and how efficiently the brain uses this fuel source (Margulies et al., 2015). If there is not enough glucose in the brain, neurotransmission is not produced and communication between neurons breaks down. We are calling this resource GLUCOSE, since we believe AI brains need this source of fuel to enable their basic thinking and fill in their reasoning gaps!

Generalized and Contextualized Story Explanations: (Mostafazadeh et al., 2020)

- large-scale dataset of implicit commonsense causal knowledge
- based on short children's stories from the ROCStories corpus (Mostafazadeh et al., 2016)
- captures different dimensions of causal explanation
- inspired by human cognitive psychology
- encodes semi-structured inference rules
 - specific statement
 - generalized rule of statement

GLUCOSE encodes commonsense knowledge in the form of semi-structured inference rules, including a story-specific causal statement paired with an inference rule generalized from that statement.

Humans make countless implicit commonsense inferences about everyday situations. For example, consider the following short story from the ROCStories corpus (Mostafazadeh et al., 2016): *Gage was riding his bike. A car turned in front of him. Gage turned his bike sharply. He fell off of his*

^{*}Current affiliation Verneek, Inc.
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What is GLUCOSE?

GLUCOSE: Generalized and Contextualized Story Explanations

Nasrin Mostafazadeh^{*} Aditya Kalyanpur^{*} Lori Moon^{*} David Buchanan[†]
 Lauren Berkowitz^{*} Or Biran^{*} Jennifer Chu-Carroll^{*}
 Elemental Cognition
 New York, NY, USA
 nasrin@verneek.com
 {adityak, lorim, orb, jenniferc}@elementalcognition.com
 david.buchanan@quillbot.com

Abstract

When humans read or listen, they make implicit commonsense inferences that frame their understanding of what happened and why. As a step toward AI systems that can build similar mental models, we introduce GLUCOSE, a large-scale dataset of implicit commonsense causal knowledge, encoded as causal mini-theories about the world, each grounded in a narrative context. To construct GLUCOSE, we drew on cognitive psychology to identify ten dimensions of causal explanation, focusing on events, states, motivations, and emotions. Each GLUCOSE entry includes a story-specific causal statement paired with an inference rule generalized from the statement. This paper details two concrete contributions. First, we present our platform for effectively crowdsourcing GLUCOSE data at scale, which uses semi-structured templates to elicit causal in-

ferences. *Gage skinned his knee. When even young children read this story, they construct a coherent representation of what happened and why, consulting information from the text with relevant background knowledge (Kintsch and Van Dijk, 1978). For example, they can construct the causal chain that explains how the car's unexpected turn ultimately led to Gage falling, describe how Gage's emotion and location changed throughout the story, and even hypothesize that he likely shouted for help after falling.*

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collected ~670K specific statements and general rules

1 Introduction

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- inspired by human cognitive psychology
- encodes semi-structured inference rules
 - specific statement
 - generalized rule of statement
- models trained on this knowledge can start to match humans' mental models

Key Questions

- What kind of knowledge is contained in the GLUCOSE dataset?
- How can we represent that knowledge?
- What power lies in the generalization of that knowledge?
- Is the generalization an factor of improvement?
- How much generalization is too much?

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4584 Annotated Stories

Each story consists of 5 sentences:

Story Example:

- 1 Tom always loved the ocean.
- 2 He would vacation at the beach often.
- 3 He decided to buy a vacation home.
- 4 He got one right on the beach.
- 5 Tom spent a lot of time there.

Given a **Sentence** from a **Story**...

Story Example:

- 1 Tom always loved the ocean.
- 2 **He would vacation at the beach often.**
- 3 He decided to buy a vacation home.
- 4 He got one right on the beach.
- 5 Tom spent a lot of time there.

...annotate **Inference Rules** in different **Dimensions**:

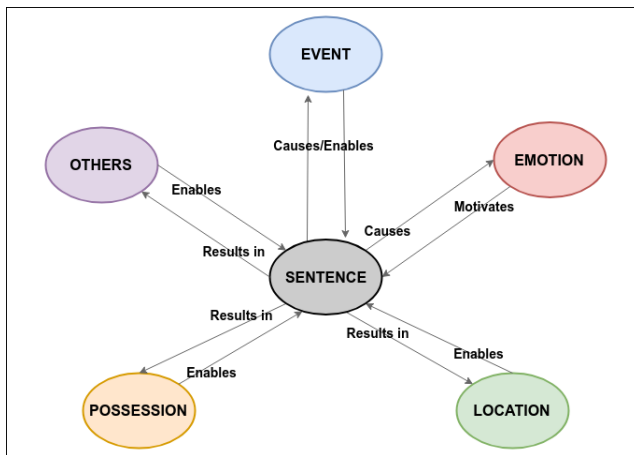


Figure 2: Annotation Dimensions of GLUCOSE Dataset

How does an annotation look like?

Story Example:

1. Tom always loved the ocean.
2. He would vacation at the beach often.
3. He decided to buy a vacation home.
4. He got one right on the beach.
5. Tom spent a lot of time there.

Each annotation has two forms:

Specific Rule:

Tom love(s) the ocean MOTIVATES Tom vacations at the beach often

General Rule:

Someone _A love(s) the ocean MOTIVATES Someone _A vacations at the beach often

How does an annotation look like?

Story Example:

1. Tom always loved the ocean.
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EMOTION

Tom love(s) the ocean	MOTIVATES	Tom vacations at the beach often
Someone_ A love(s) the ocean	MOTIVATES	Someone_ A vacations at the beach often

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POSSESSION

Tom possess(es) lots of money	ENABLES	Tom vacations at the beach often
Someone_A possess(es) lots of money	ENABLES	Someone_A vacations often

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Story Example:

1. Tom always loved the ocean.
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LOCATION

Tom vacations to the beach	RESULTS IN	Tom is at the beach
Someone_A goes to Somewhere_A	RESULTS IN	Someone_A is at Somewhere_A

How does an annotation look like?

Story Example:

1. Tom always loved the ocean.
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LOCATION

Tom vacations to the beach	RESULTS IN	Tom is at the beach
Someone_A goes to Somewhere_A	RESULTS IN	Someone_A is at Somewhere_A

EVENT

Tom would vacation at the beach often	ENABLES	Tom decided to buy a vacation home
Someone_A would vacation at Somewhere_A often	ENABLES	Someone_A decided to buy Something_A

What Knowledge is in the Data?

- Stories form a **Narrative Context**

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- Stories form a **Narrative Context**
- **Annotated Inference Rules**
 - specific
 - general

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- **Generalizing Gap Fillers** (something_a, somewhere_a)
- **Dimension Label**
 - EVENT
 - EMOTION
 - LOCATION
 - POSSESSION
 - OTHERS

What is this Knowledge about?

What is this Knowledge about?

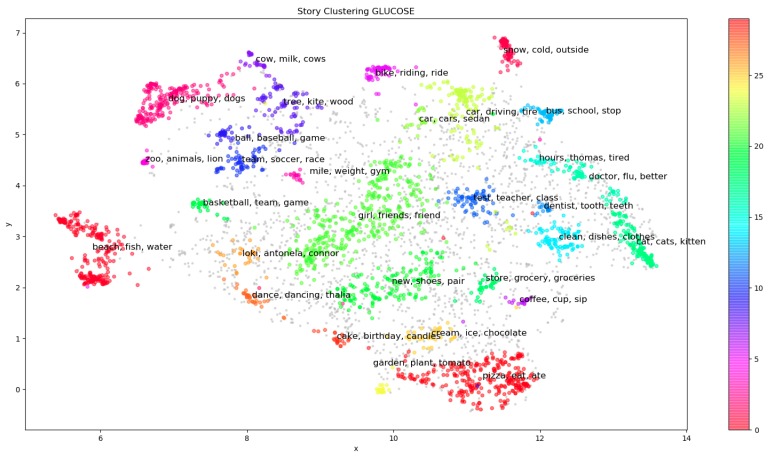


Figure 3: Story Clustering of GLUCOSE with minimal cluster size 15

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- 1 Introduction
- 2 GLUCOSE Knowledge
- 3 Knowledge Representation**
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Graph Structure for Knowledge Representation

Many **Knowledge Resources** are represented in a **Graph Structure**:

- Google
- Wikipedia
- WordNet, ConceptNet, *Net

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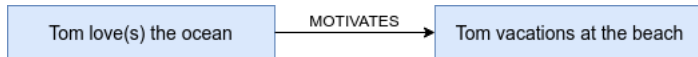
Graphs are the common structure to capture semantic meaning. Concepts (i.e. words, sentences, stories) can be represented by nodes, relations between concepts form edges between nodes.

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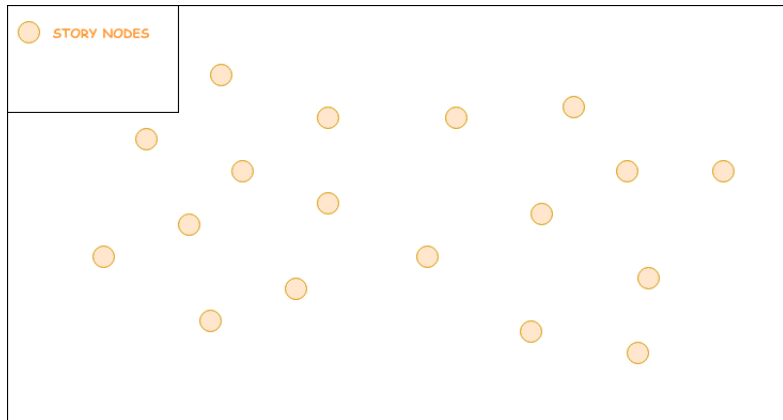
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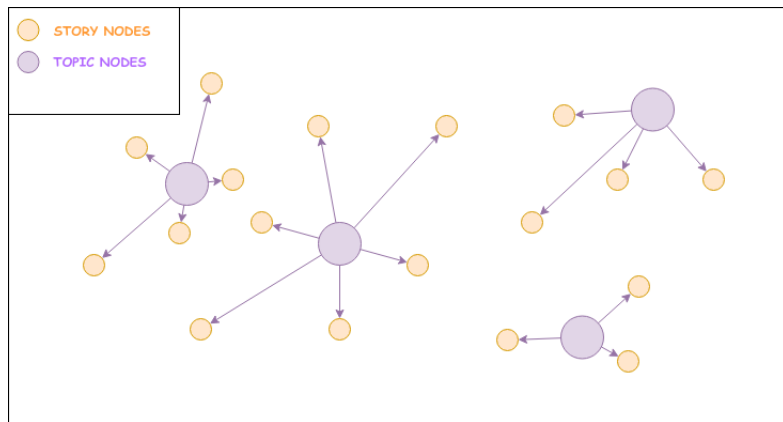
Graph Building Part 1: Knowledge in the Stories

Imagine every story was a node...



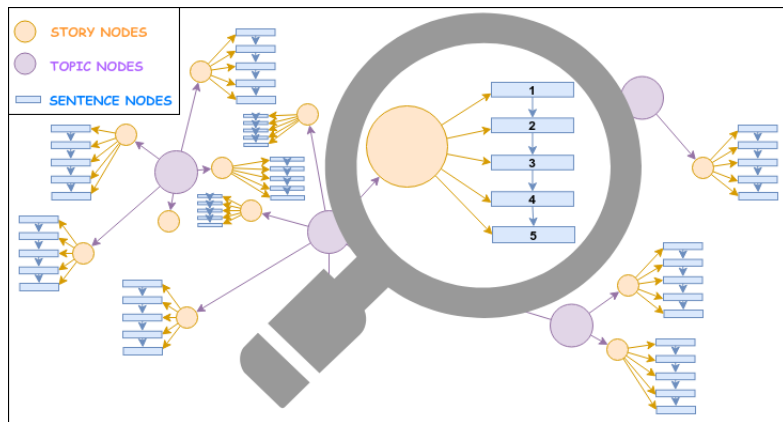
Graph Building Part 1: Knowledge in the Stories

Every STORY NODE is connected to one TOPIC NODE



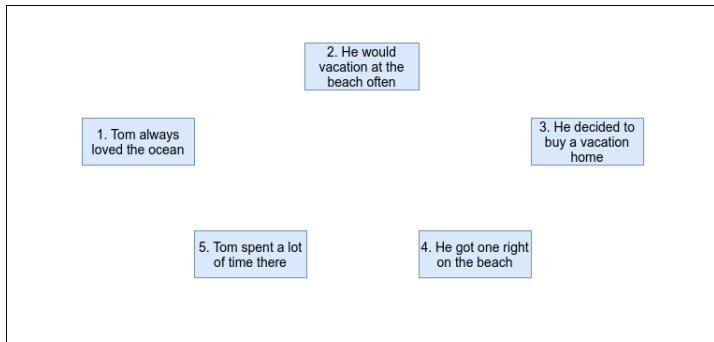
Graph Building Part 1: Knowledge in the Stories

Every STORY NODE points to five SENTENCE NODES



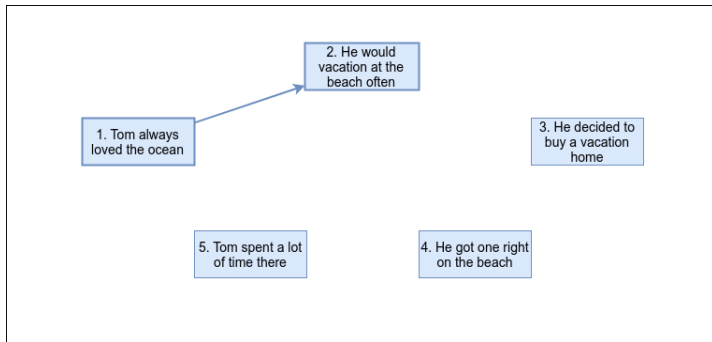
Graph Building Part 2: Knowledge in the Specific Rules

Imagine every sentence was a node...



Graph Building Part 2: Knowledge in the Specific Rules

deriving relations between SENTENCE NODES from specific rules

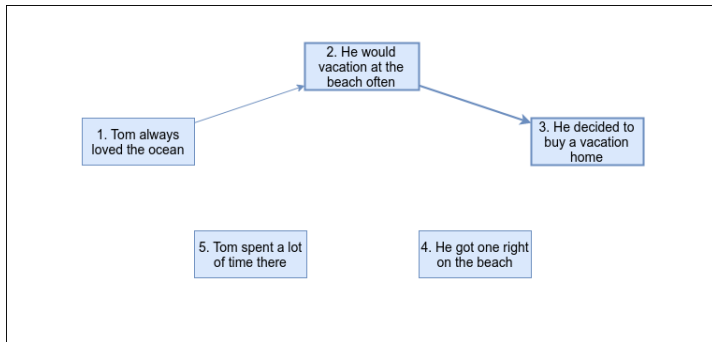


EMOTION

Tom love(s) the ocean MOTIVATES Tom vacations at the beach often

Graph Building Part 2: Knowledge in the Specific Rules

deriving relations between SENTENCE NODES from specific rules

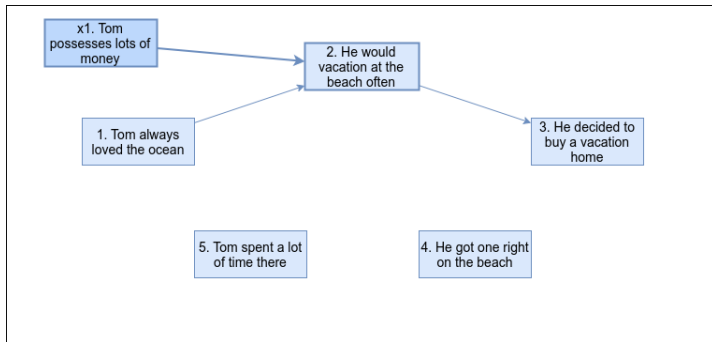


EVENT

Tom would vacation at the beach often ENABLES Tom decided to buy a vacation home

Graph Building Part 2: Knowledge in the Specific Rules

deriving relations between SENTENCE NODES from specific rules

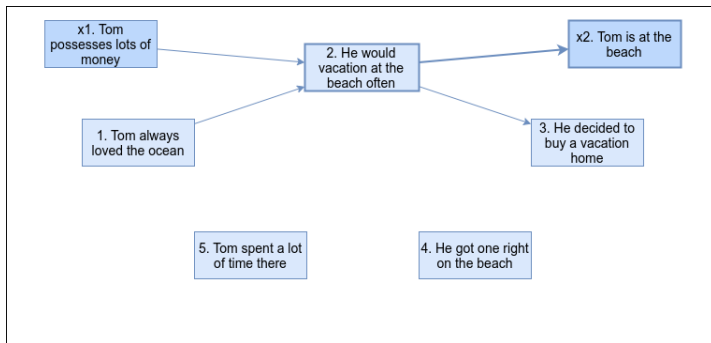


POSSESSION

Tom possess(es) lots of money ENABLES Tom vacations at the beach often

Graph Building Part 2: Knowledge in the Specific Rules

deriving relations between SENTENCE NODES from specific rules

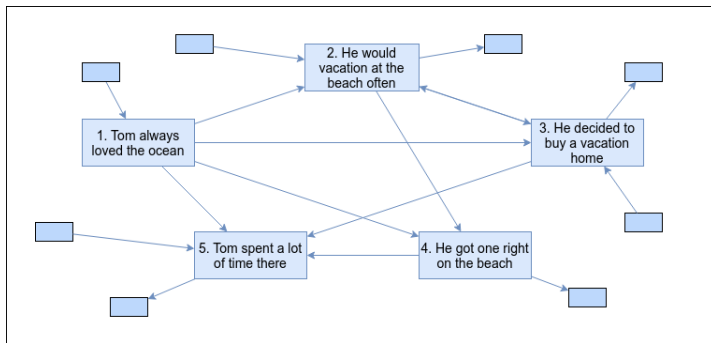


LOCATION

Tom vacations to the beach RESULTS IN Tom is at the beach

Graph Building Part 2: Knowledge in the Specific Rules

deriving relations between SENTENCE NODES from specific rules



But what about GENERALIZATION?

Abstract Meaning Representation

Abstract Meaning Representation

- semantic representation language

Abstract Meaning Representation

- semantic representation language
- graph structure
 - rooted
 - directed
 - acyclic

Abstract Meaning Representation

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- include PropBank semantic roles

Abstract Meaning Representation

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- graph structure
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SENTENCE:

Tom vacations at the beach

AMR GRAPH



Abstract Meaning Representation

- semantic representation language
- graph structure
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SENTENCE:

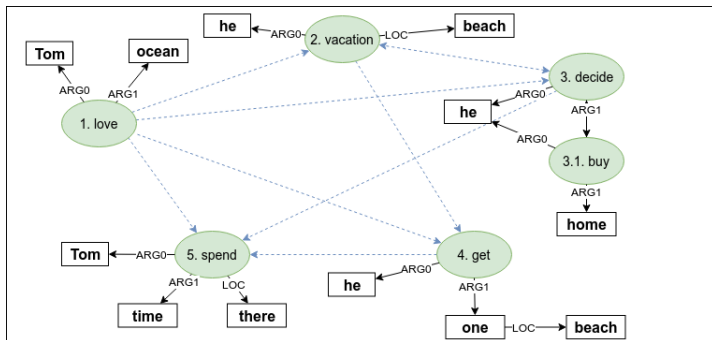
Tom decides to buy a home

AMR GRAPH



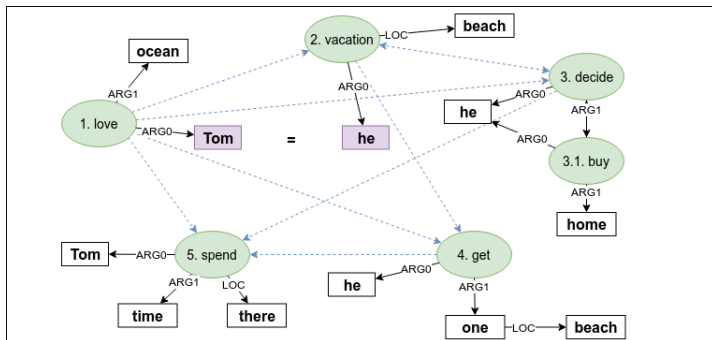
Graph Building Part 3: Knowledge in the General Rules

Imagine every SENTENCE NODE was an AMR GRAPH...



Graph Building Part 3: Knowledge in the General Rules

deriving relations between CONCEPT NODES from general rules



EMOTION

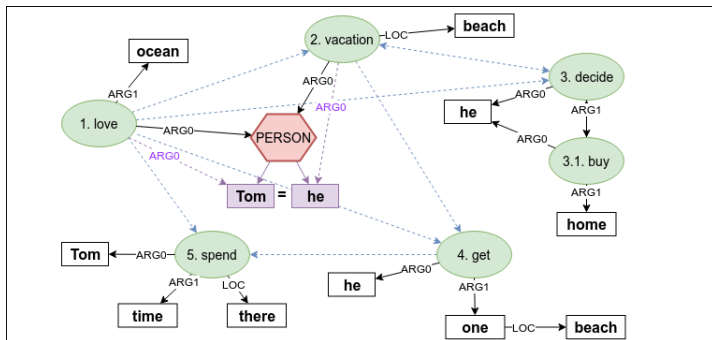
Tom love(s) the ocean
Someone_A love(s) the ocean

MOTIVATES
MOTIVATES

Tom vacations at the beach often
Someone_A vacations at the beach often

Graph Building Part 3: Knowledge in the General Rules

generalizing CONCEPT NODES with Gap Fillers



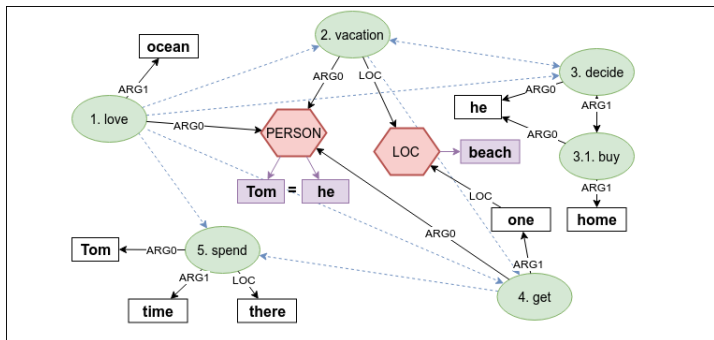
EMOTION

Tom love(s) the ocean
Someone_A love(s) the ocean

MOTIVATES
MOTIVATES

Tom vacations at the beach often
Someone_A vacations at the beach often

Graph Building Part 3: Knowledge in the General Rules



EVENT

Tom would vacation
at the beach often

ENABLES

Tom got a home at the beach

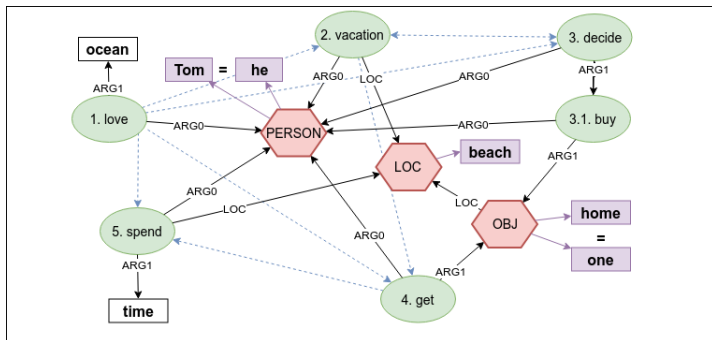
Someone_A would vacation
at Somewhere_A often

ENABLES

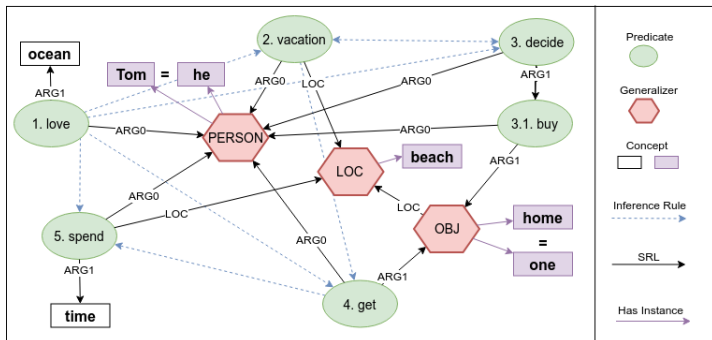
Someone_A got a home at Somewhere_A

Graph Building Part 3: Knowledge in the General Rules

do that for every rule

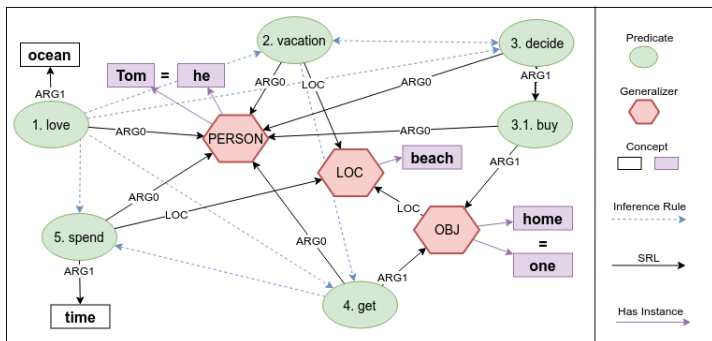


Graph Building Part 3: Knowledge in the General Rules



Graph Building Part 3: Knowledge in the General Rules

but what about...?



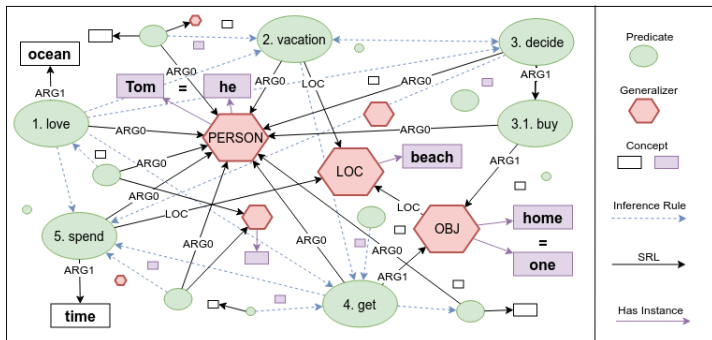
POSSESSION

Tom possess(es) lots of money
Someone_A possess(es) lots of money

ENABLES
ENABLES

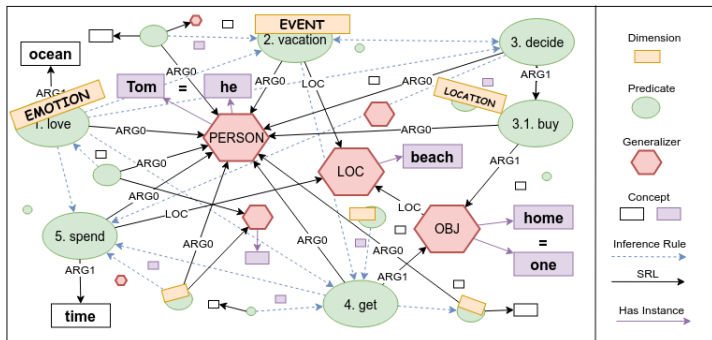
Tom vacations at the beach often
Someone_A vacations often

Graph Building Part 3: Knowledge in the General Rules

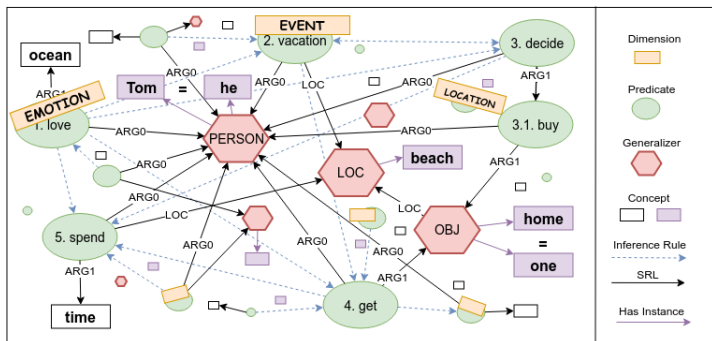


Graph Building Part 3: Knowledge in the General Rules

and don't forget the dimensions label...

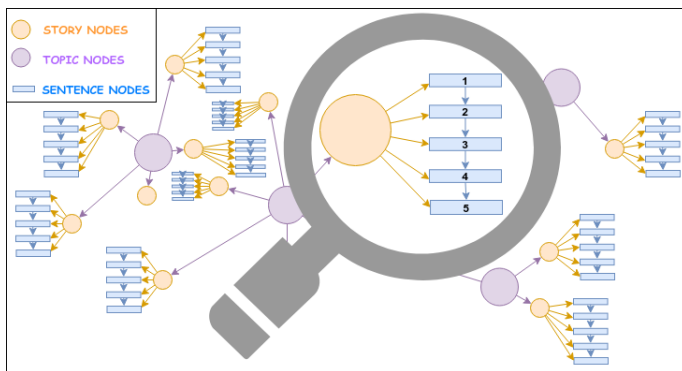


Graph Building Part 3: Knowledge in the General Rules



Now we built one semi-structured graph per story based on annotated semi-structured rules.

Do you remember...?



Do you remember...?

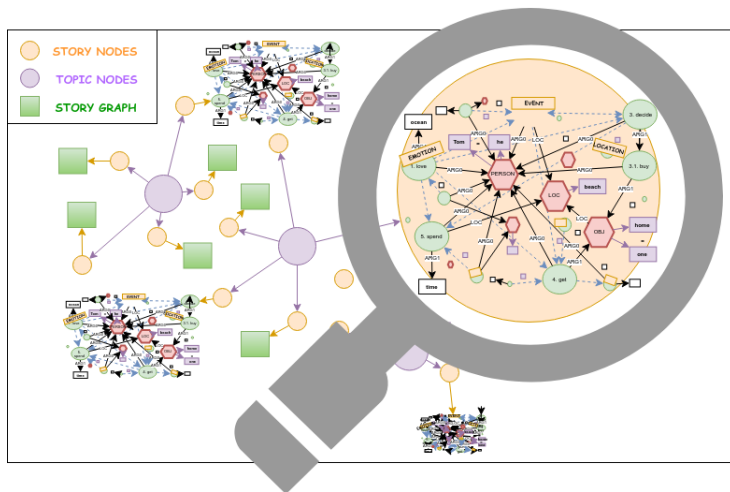
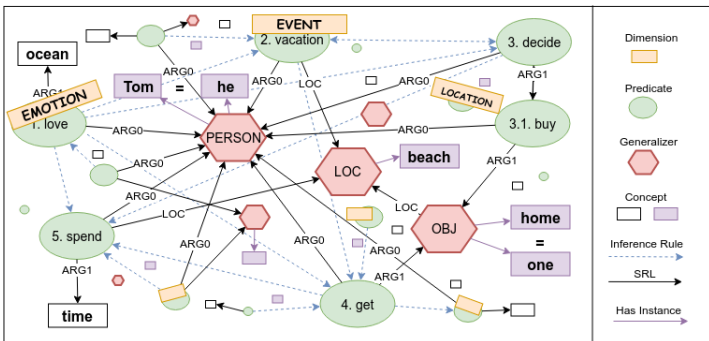


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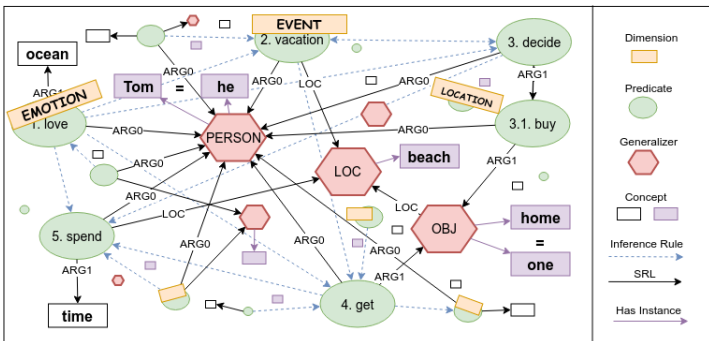
What now?



deduct a...

- 1 fully instantiated graph
- 2 highly generalized graph
- 3 intermediate graph

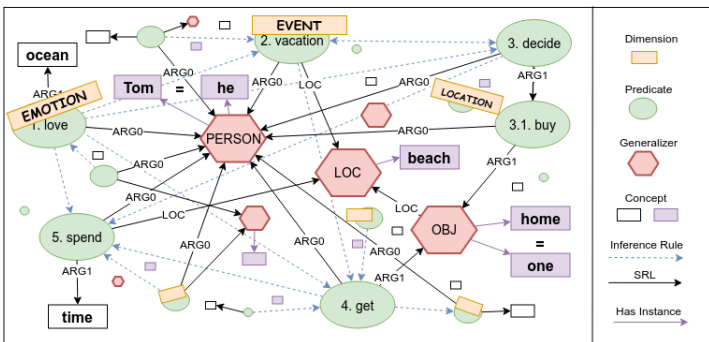
What now?



given these representations, how many times can a rule be applied?

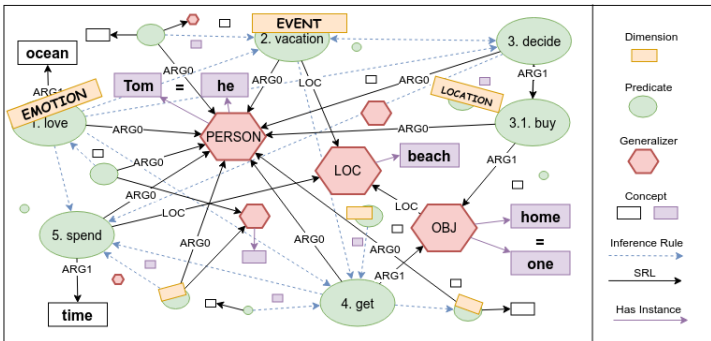
- 1** Tom love(s) the ocean MOTIVATES Tom vacations at the beach
- 2** PERS_A love(s) OBJ_A MOTIVATES PERS_A vacations at LOC_A
- 3** PERS_A love(s) the ocean MOTIVATES PERS_A vacations at the beach

What now?



- how much generalization is a knowledge gain?
- how much generalization is too much?

What now?



- on what and how many concepts can a general rule be applied?
- are there certain patterns depending on topics?
- are there certain patterns depending on dimensions?

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION