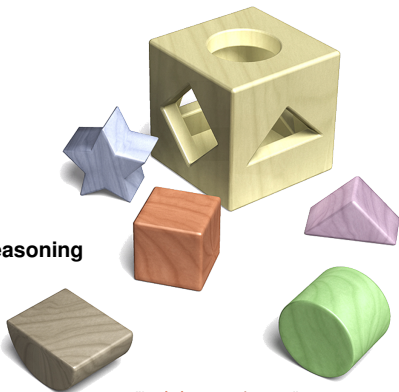


On Commonsense Domains within the Winograd Schema Challenge

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Technische Universität Dresden
Germany

- ▶ Winograd Schema Challenge
- ▶ Previous Approaches
- ▶ Knowledge Types Identification and Reasoning
- ▶ Categorization of Winograd Schemas
- ▶ Conclusion



"Logic is everywhere ..."



Motivation

- ▶ Winograd Schema Challenge (Levesque et al., 2012)
 - S: The trophy does not fit into the brown suitcase because **it** is too **[small/large]**.
 - Q: What is too [small/large]?
 - A: The suitcase/the trophy.



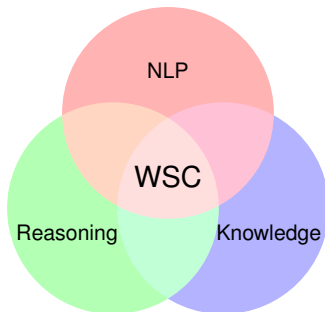
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► Winograd Schema:

Sentence containing two nouns	trophy, suitcase
One ambiguous pronoun	it
A special word	small/ large
Question about the referent of the pronoun	What is too [small/large]
Two possible answers	The suitcase /the trophy



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► Characteristics:

- ▷ Easy to answer for an adult English speaker
- ▷ Always contains **special word**
- ▷ Google proof



Competition

- ▶ **Competition in 2016 at IJCAI-16**
 - ▷ **Two time-constraint rounds - 210 min. each**
 - ▶▶ **Pronoun Disambiguation Problems (PDPs) - 60**
 - ▶▶ **Parts of Winograd Schemas - 150**
 - ▷ **Four competitors**
 - ▷ **Best result: 58% correctly resolved PDPs**
 - ▷ **There was no second round**
- ▶ **Current state-of-the-art (Radford et al., 2019) achieves 70.7% accuracy on the WSs dataset**



Previous Approaches

- ▶ Machine learning and deep learning techniques
- ▶ Knowledge-based system with reasoning procedures



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Technique	PDPs Size - Correct	WSC Size - Correct	WSC* Size - Correct	Remarks
Supervised ranking SVM model [6]	NA	NA	282-30% - 205-73%	-provided additional dataset set -no evaluation on WSC dataset
Classification task with NN [3]	NA	282-100% - 157-56%	282-30% - 177-63%	-first to use substitution of the pronoun with the antecedents
Knowledge Embeddings [4]	60-100% - 40-66.7%	NA	NA	-best results in the 2016 WSC competition
Google's language models [9]	60-100% - 42-70%	273-100% - 173-63.7%	NA	-no reasoning involved in the discovery of the correct answer -state-of-the-art for PDPs
OpenAI language models [5]	NA	273-100% - 193-70.70%	NA	-current state-of-the-art for WSC -requires a lot of data for training -results are not reproducible
Graphs with Relevance theory [7]	NA	4-2.6% - 4-100%	NA	-manual construction of graphs -first representation of WS as dependency graph
2 identified categories [8]	NA	71-25% - 49-69%	NA	-first attempt of identifying commonsense knowledge types -developed the KParser
Semantic relations categories [1]	NA	100-34% - 100-100%	138-14% - 111-80%	-provided Reasoning Algorithm -identified 12 commonsense types which capture the entire WSC
Knowledge hunting framework [2]	NA	273-100% - 119-43.5%	NA	-refined query generation -developed an algorithm for scoring the retrieved sentences



A Simple Method for Commonsense Reasoning (Trinh and Le, 2018)

- ▶ **Language models** trained on unlabeled data



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- ▶ **Substitution of the ambiguous pronoun**
 - ▷ The trophy doesn't fit in the suitcase because the **trophy** is too big
 - ▷ The trophy doesn't fit in the suitcase because the **suitcase** is too big



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- ▶ **Language models assign scores to both sentences**

$Score_{full}(\text{"the trophy"}) = P(\text{The trophy doesn't fit into the brown suitcase because the trophy is too small})$

$Score_{partial}(\text{"the trophy"}) = P(\text{is too big} \mid \text{The trophy doesn't fit into the brown suitcase because the trophy})$



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- ▶ **Evaluation and results**
 - ▷ PDPs 70% accuracy
 - ▷ WSC **63.7%** accuracy



Knowledge Types Identification and Reasoning (Sharma and Baral, 2018)

- ▶ Identified 12 **knowledge types** which cover the entire WSC dataset
- ▶ Categorization based on the **structure** of the Winograd sentence
- ▶ Developed a **logical reasoning algorithm**
- ▶ Evaluated on 100 problems from WSC and achieved **100%** accuracy



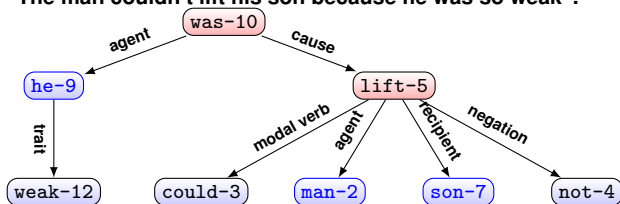
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- ▶ Solver
 1. Semantic graph of the input sentence and question
 2. Semantic graph representation of background knowledge
 3. Graph merging
 4. Project question graph on the merged graph
 5. Answer - the node from the merged graph which is from the same domain as the unknown node from the question graph



Semantic graph representation¹

- “The man couldn’t lift his son because he was so weak”.

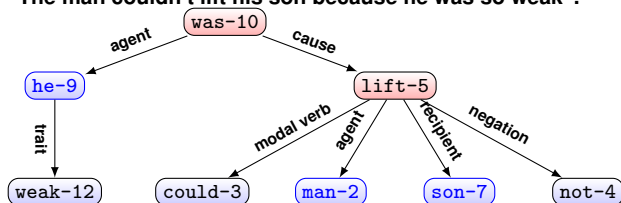


¹kparser.org

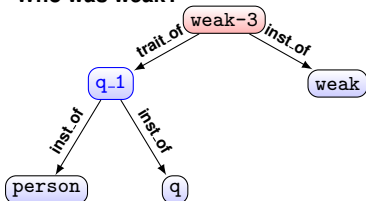


Semantic graph representation¹

- “The man couldn’t lift his son because he was so weak”.



- “Who was weak?”

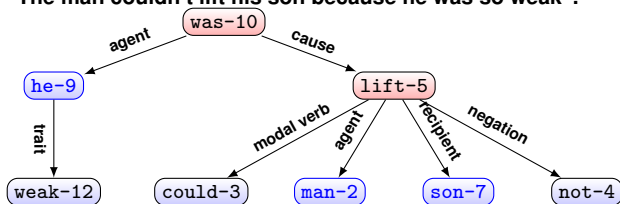


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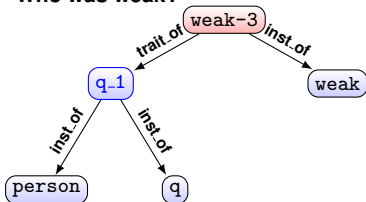


Semantic graph representation¹

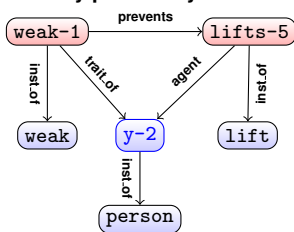
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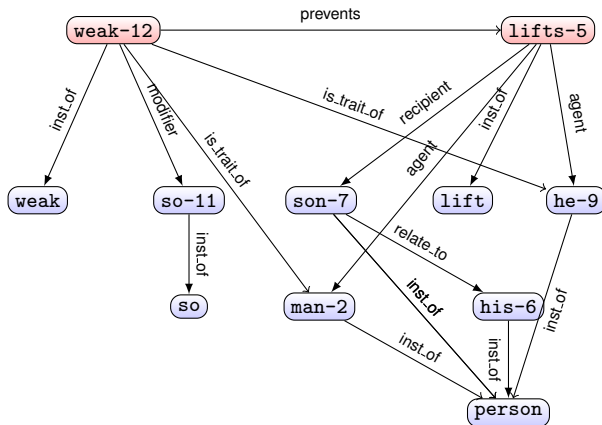
- “weak y prevents y lifts”



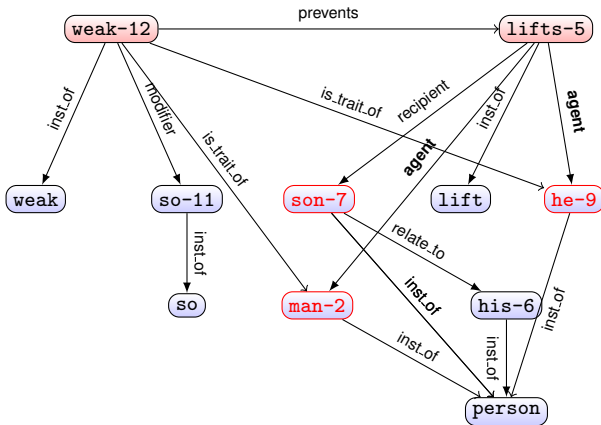
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Reasoning procedure



Reasoning procedure



```

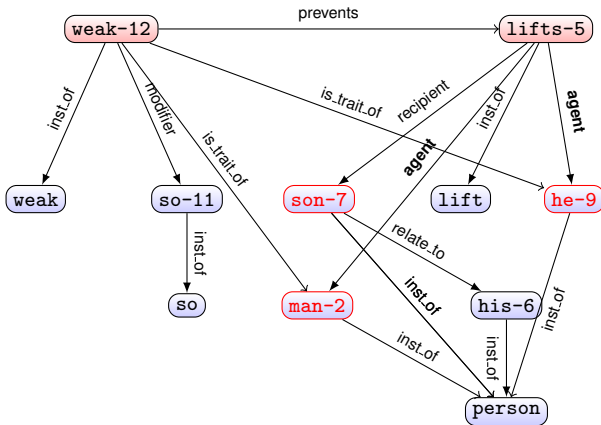
has_k(weak, is_trait_of, y).
has_k(weak, prevents, lifts).
has_k(lifts, agent, y).

```

1
2
3



Reasoning procedure



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Categorization of Winograd Schemas

► Motivation

- ▷ **Current state-of-the-art has a poor performance**
- ▷ **Background knowledge is crucial for predicting the correct answer**



Categorization of Winograd Schemas

► Motivation

- ▷ Current state-of-the-art has a poor performance
- ▷ Background knowledge is crucial for predicting the correct answer

▷ Idea

1. Analyze the input Winograd Schema and identify the domain of the **least necessary** knowledge
2. Search for knowledge **specific** to this domain
3. Apply reasoning procedure

► Categorization based on the **content** of the Winograd sentence



Identified Categories

Category	Example
1. Physical	S: John couldn't see the stage with Billy in front of him because he is so [short/tall] . Q: Who is so [short/tall]?
2. Emotional	S: Frank felt [vindicated/crushed] when his longtime rival Bill revealed that he was the winner of the competition. Q: Who was the winner of the competition?
3. Interactions	S: Joan made sure to thank Susan for all the help she had [given/received] . Q: Who had [given/received] help?
4. Comparison	S: Joe's uncle can still beat him at tennis, even though he is 30 years [older/younger] . Q: Who is [older/younger]?
5. Causal	S: Pete envies Martin [because/although] he is very successful. Q: Who is very successful?
6. Multiple knowledge	S: Sam and Amy are passionately in love, but Amy's parents are unhappy about it, because they are [snobs/fifteen] . Q: Who are [snobs/fifteen]?



Annotation of Winograd Schemas

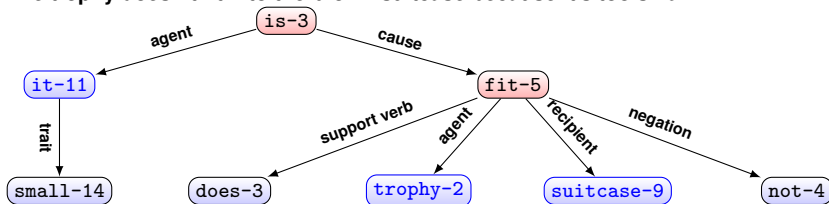
- ▶ **Strong agreement between the annotators**
Cohen's kappa score 0.66
- ▶ **Annotation Results**

Category	Annotator 1	Annotator 2
Physical	36 – 24%	39 – 26%
Emotional	7 – 4.6%	9 – 6%
Interactions	44 – 29.3%	24 – 16%
Comparison	19 – 12.6%	26 – 17.3%
Causal	16 – 10.6%	18 – 12%
Multiple knowledge	28 – 18.6%	34 – 22.6%



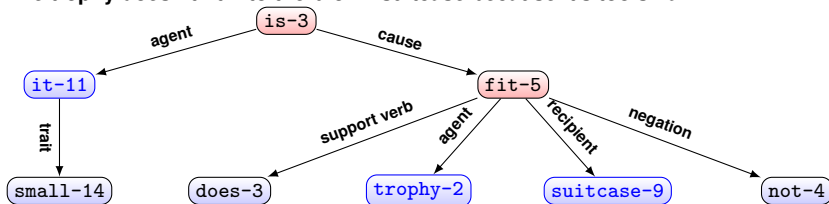
Graph Representation for Physical Category

1. The trophy doesn't fit into the brown suitcase because it's too small.

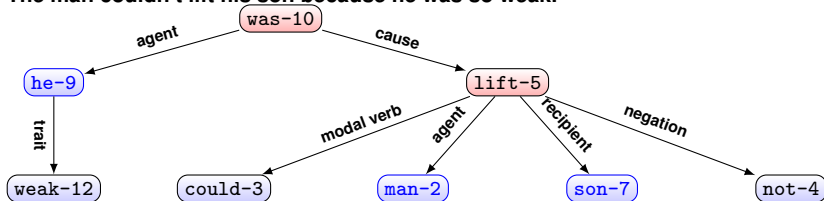


Graph Representation for Physical Category

1. The trophy doesn't fit into the brown suitcase because it's too small.



2. The man couldn't lift his son because he was so weak.



Reasoning

- ▶ Knowledge required for both examples is about **physical features**
- ▶ Similar reasoning rules for categorizing the traits

```
has_k(small,is_trait_of,y) :- has_k(fit, recipient, y),  
                               not has_k(fit,modifier,could).  
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- ▶ Reasoning Algorithm
- ▶ Change of background knowledge



Contributions

- ▶ Overview of different approaches towards WSC
- ▶ None achieves close to 90% accuracy
- ▶ We **analyzed** the entire WSC corpus and identified 6 categories
- ▶ We identified a mistake in the Reasoning Algorithm and proposed a correction



Future Work

- ▶ **Formalization of the characteristics for each category**
- ▶ **Knowledge-enhanced neural networks**



Thank you!



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