

Verb Physics

Relative Physical Knowledge of Actions and Objects



Max Forbes



Yejin Choi



[Gao et al., 2016]



[Angeli and Manning, 2014]

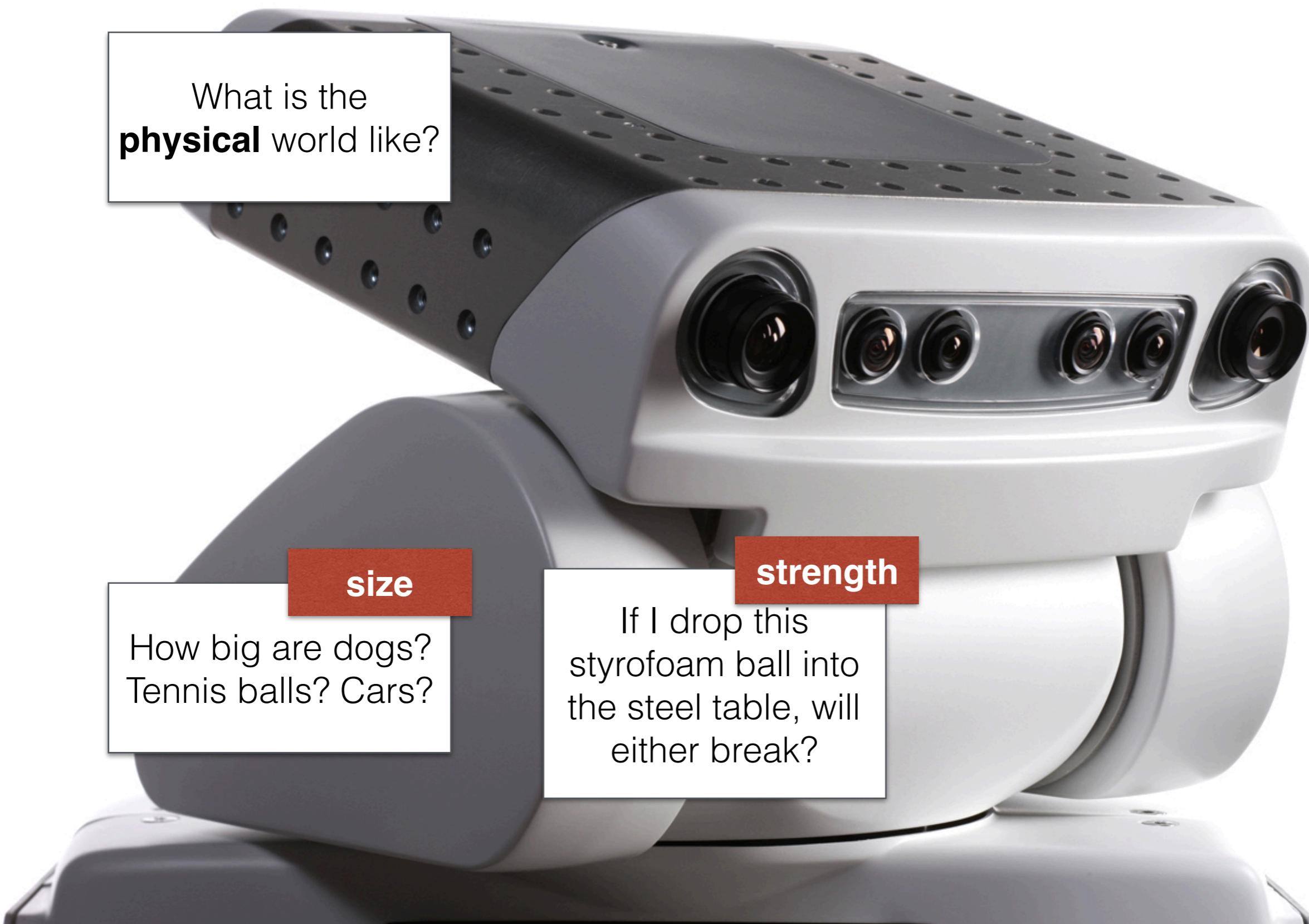


[Gordon and Schubert, 2012]



[Li et al., 2014]

Physical properties of objects



What is the
physical world like?

size

How big are dogs?
Tennis balls? Cars?

strength

If I drop this
styrofoam ball into
the steel table, will
either break?

“I am larger than a chair”

~~"I am larger than a chair"~~

~~“I am larger than a pen”~~

~~“I am larger than a stone”~~

~~“I am larger than a chair”~~

~~“I am larger than a ball”~~

~~“I am larger than a towel”~~

*“The horse was as
small as a dog!”*

⇒ horse =^{size} dog ?

A photograph showing a group of people in an indoor setting, possibly a museum or exhibition hall, gathered around a white robotic arm mounted on a table. A woman in the foreground, wearing glasses and a grey shirt, is reaching out towards the robot's hand. The robot is attempting to pick up a small object from the table. Several other people are watching the interaction. In the background, there are large windows and some greenery.

“Hey robot, pass me the <unk>.”

“OK.” (attempts to pick up table)

"I *picked up* the <thing>."

"I took a *drink from* the <thing>."

"The <thing> *shattered* when it hit the ground"



Two related problems

Physical properties implied by predicates

“I **picked up** the <thing>.”

“I took a **drink from** the <thing>.”

“The <thing> **shattered** when it hit the ground

Physical properties of objects

size



strength

weight



1. Introduction
2. Related work
3. Approach
4. Model
5. Data
6. Evaluation

Pattern-based IE

[Gordon et al., 2010]

[Gordon and Schubert, 2012]

*“how often do
you sleep?”*



Word embeddings

[Rubinstein et al., 2015]

“is yellow” “is large”



Commonsense knowledge base completion

[Angeli and Manning, 2013]

[Li et al., 2016]

[Angeli and Manning, 2014]

“not all birds can fly”



Verbs grounded in robotics + vision

[Tellex et al., 2011]

[Misra et al., 2014]

[She and Chai, 2016]

[Gao et al., 2016]

“cutting changes the number of pieces”

Semantic proto-roles

[Dowty, 1991]

[Kako, 2006]

[Reisinger et al., 2015]

Overcoming reporting bias

[Sorower et al., 2011]

[Misra et al., 2016]

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Two related problems

Physical properties implied by predicates

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Physical properties of objects

size



weight



strength

Attributes

$x > \text{size}$ y



$x > \text{weight}$ y



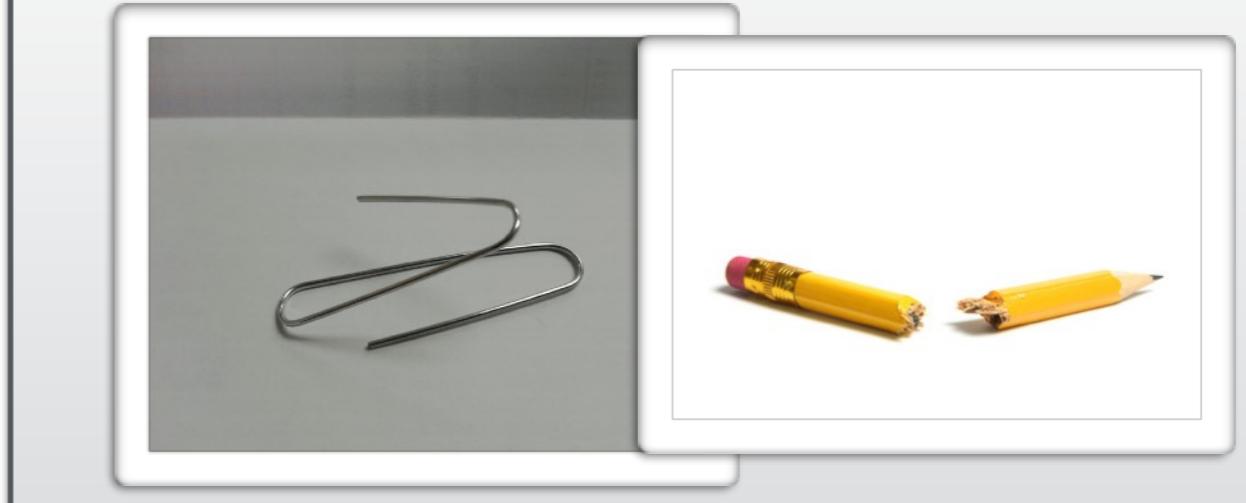
$x > \text{speed}$ y



$x > \text{strength}$ y



$x < \text{rigidness}$ y



“I threw the _____”

“I threw the _____,”

ball

stone

chair

“I threw the _____”

ball

stone

chair

game

party



“I threw the _____,”

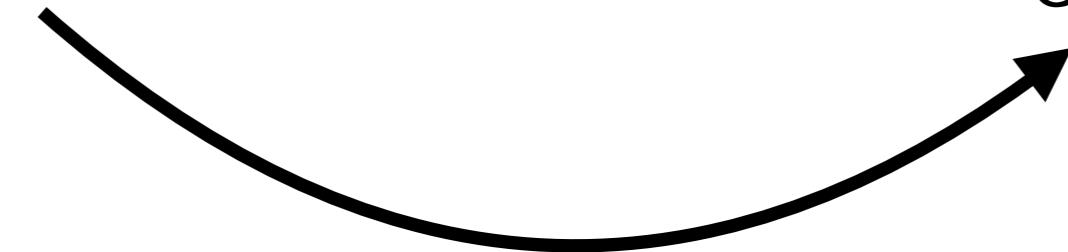
ball

stone

chair

x threw *y*

x threw *y*



x is bigger than *y*



x is bigger than y

x weighs more than y

as a result, y will be moving faster than x

Action frame

x threw y

$\Rightarrow x >^{\text{size}} y$

$\Rightarrow x >^{\text{weight}} y$

$\Rightarrow x <^{\text{speed}} y$

Terminology

Action frames — *simple syntax-based verb constructions that compare two objects*

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Action frames — *simple syntax-based verb constructions that compare two objects*

x threw y
PERSON threw x into y
PERSON threw on x

distinct action frames for the same verb

Terminology

Action frames — *simple syntax-based verb constructions
that compare two objects*

x threw y

PERSON threw x into y

PERSON threw on x

Objects — *non-abstract nouns*

✓ ball ✗ ~~evil~~

✓ train ✗ ~~time~~

Two related problems

Physical properties implied by predicates

“I **picked up** the <thing>.”

“I took a **drink from** the <thing>.”

“The <thing> **shattered** when it hit the ground

Physical properties of objects

size



weight



strength

Two related problems

Physical properties implied by predicates

Physical properties of objects

Example

takes values in $\{\triangleright, \triangleleft, \approx\}$

F = “ x threw y ”

attribute: size

correct value: \triangleright

intuition: “ x threw y ”

$\implies x >^{\text{size}} y$

size



strength

weight



Two related problems

Physical properties implied by predicates

Example

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Physical properties of objects

Example

takes values in $\{\triangleright, \triangleleft, \approx\}$

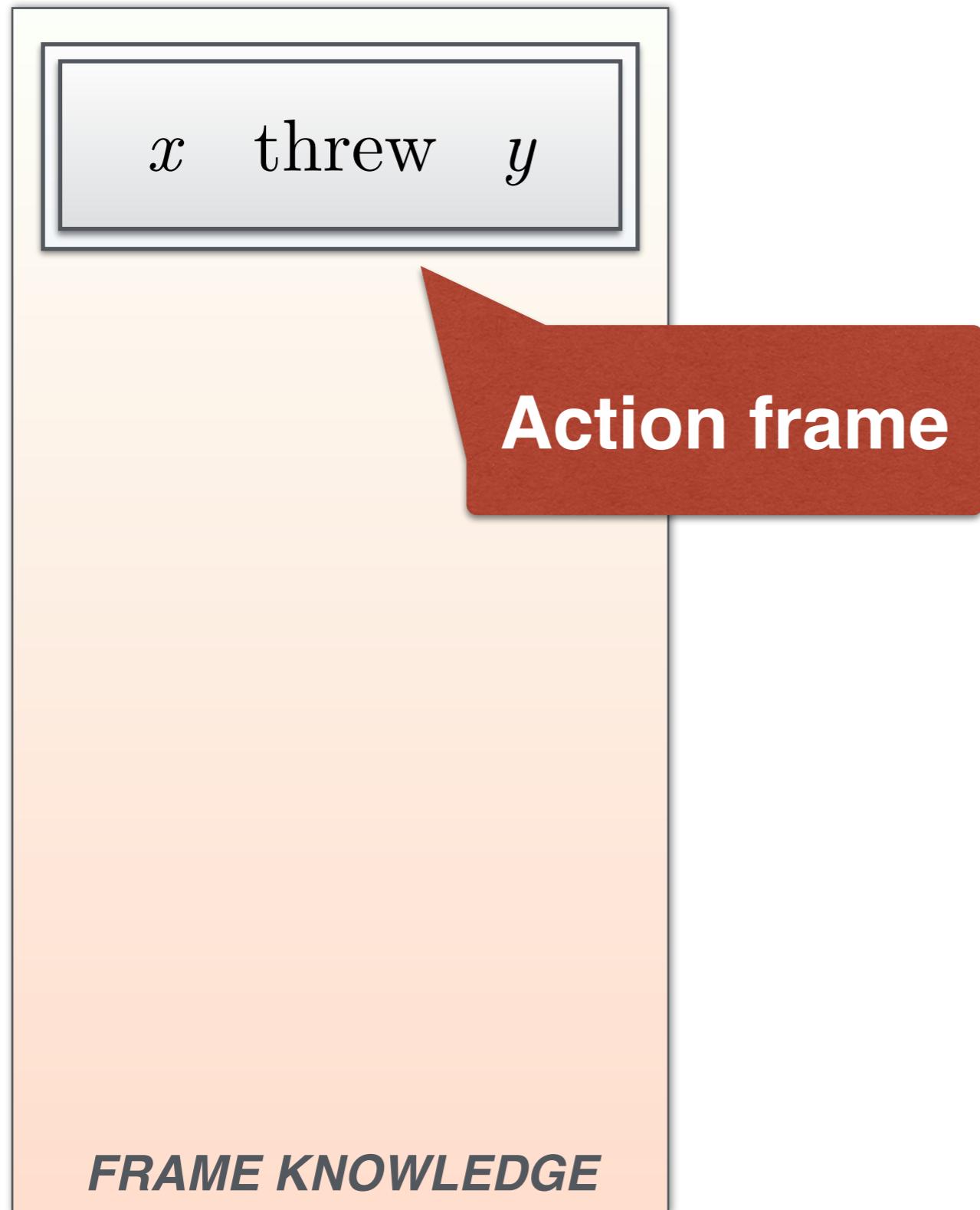
$J_{p,q}$ = (person, ball)

attribute: size

correct value: \triangleright

intuition: people are generally larger than balls

Solving both puzzles together



Solving both puzzles together

x threw y

FRAME KNOWLEDGE

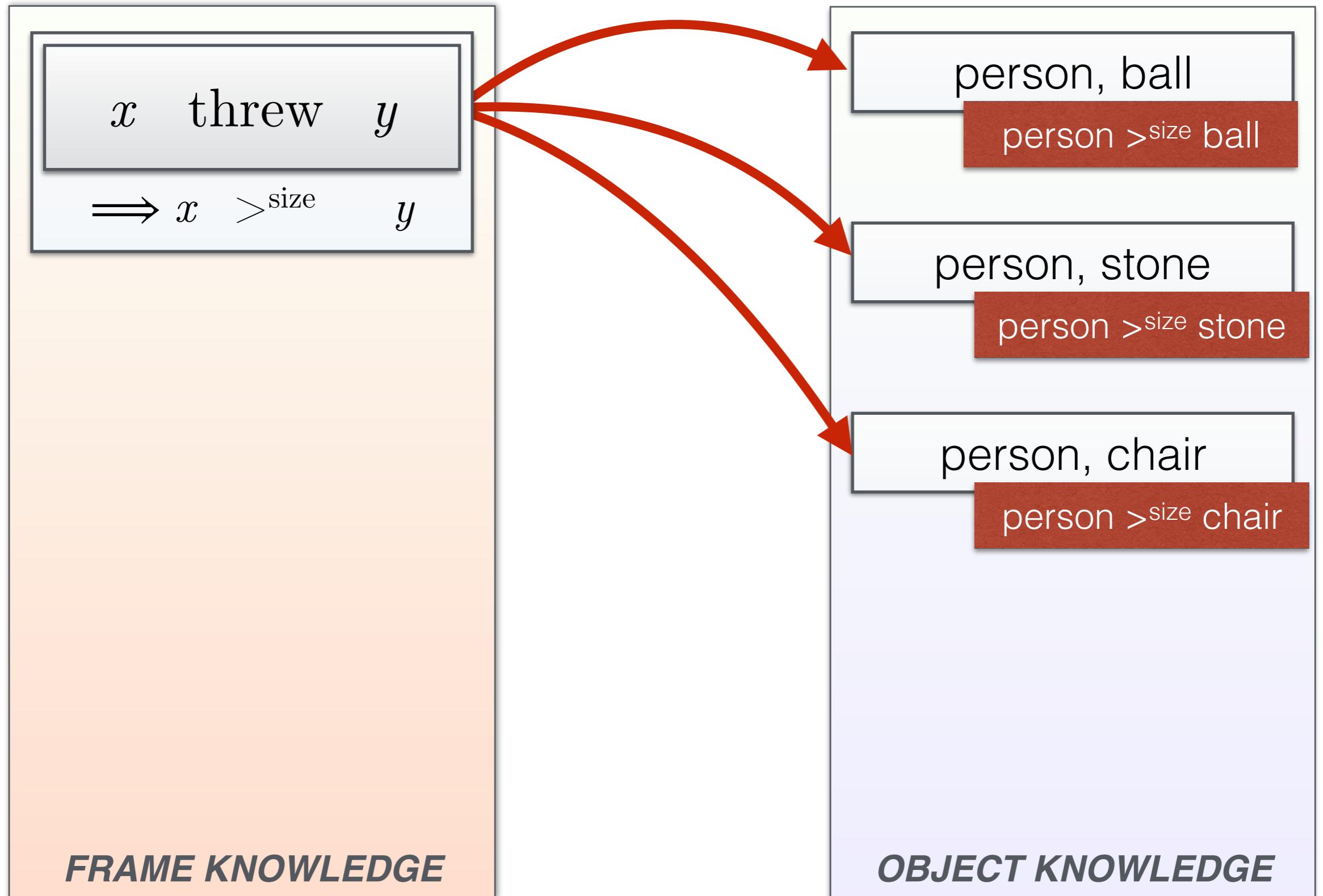
person, ball

person, stone

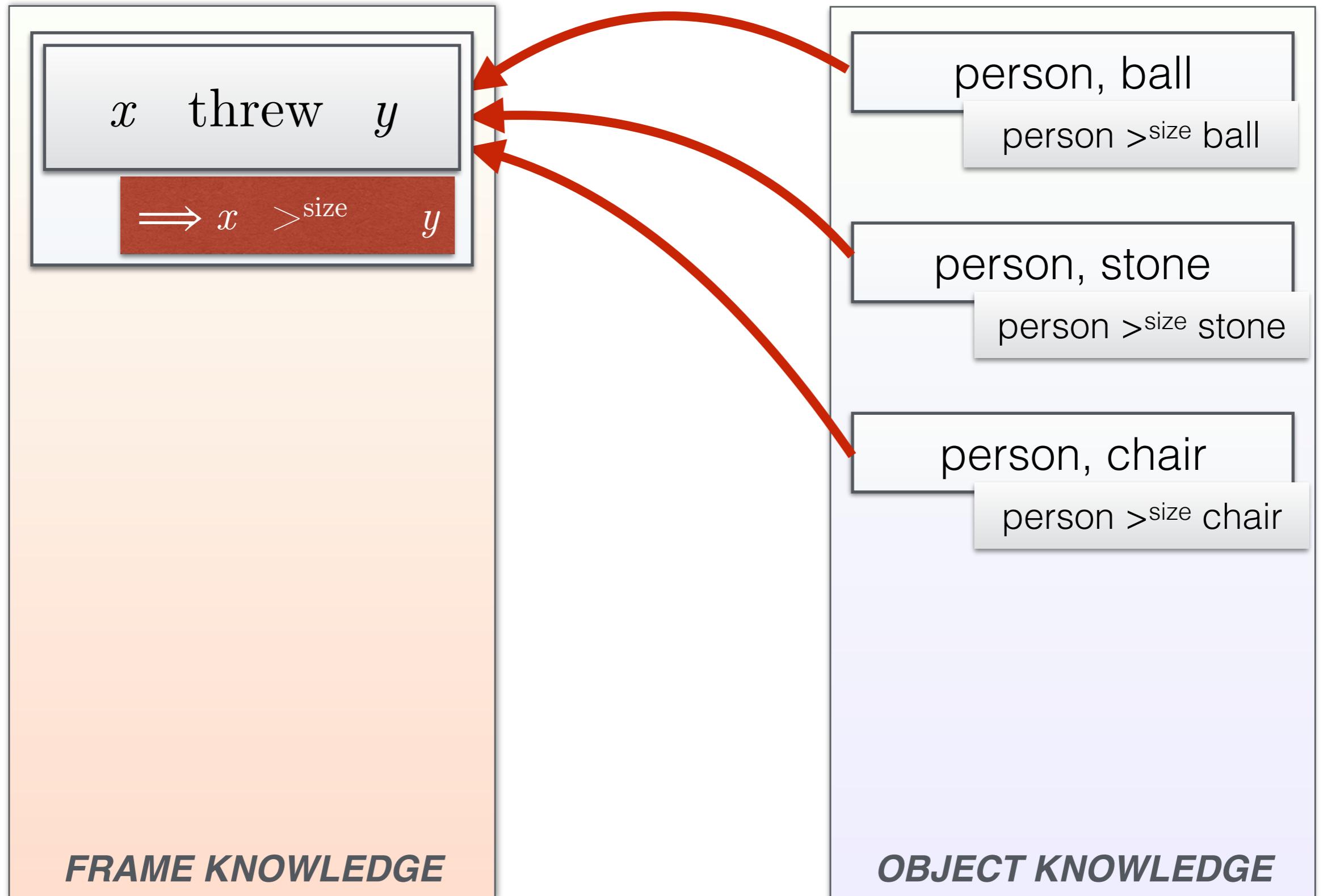
person, chair

OBJECT KNOWLEDGE

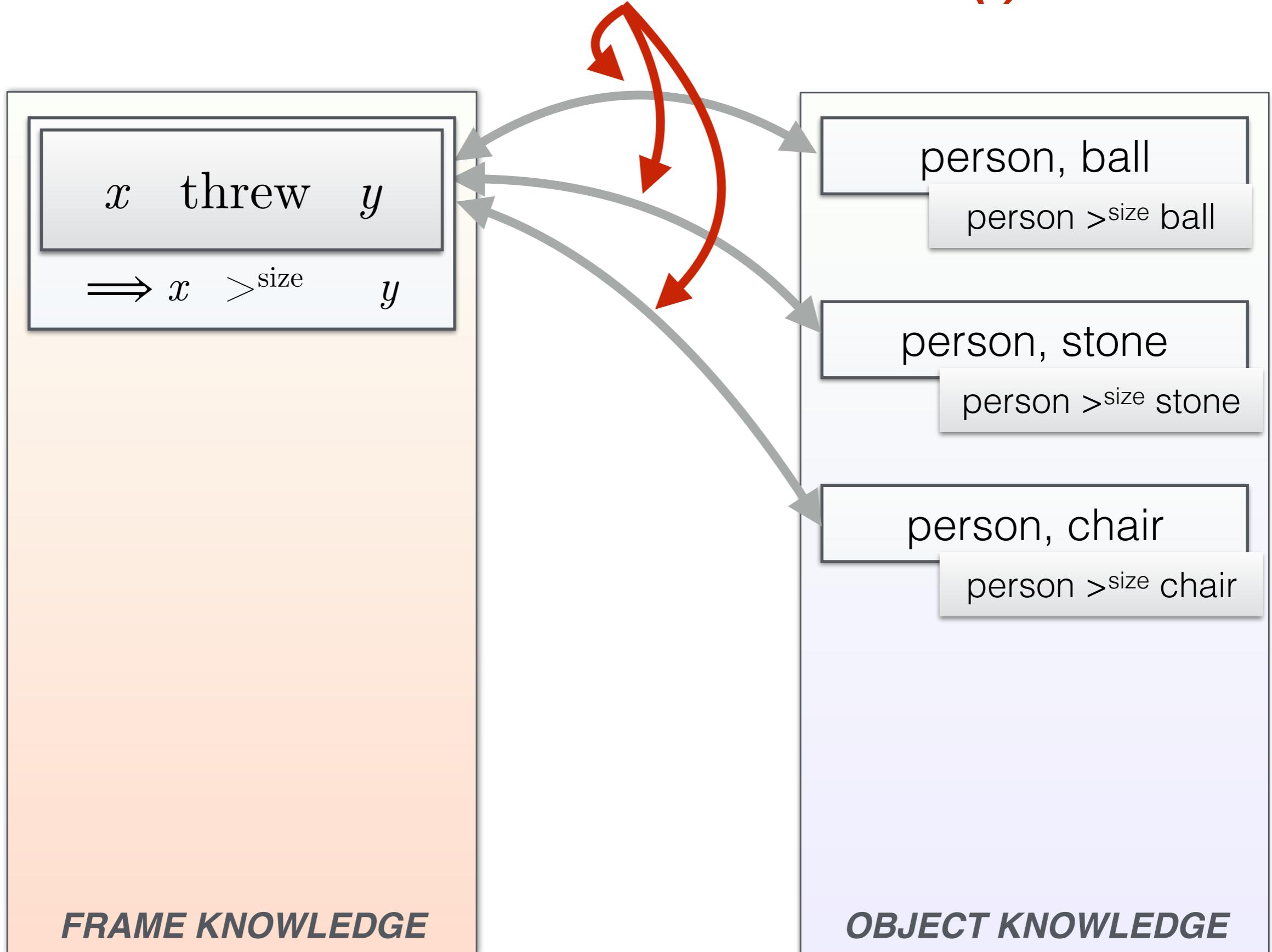
Solving both puzzles together



Solving both puzzles together

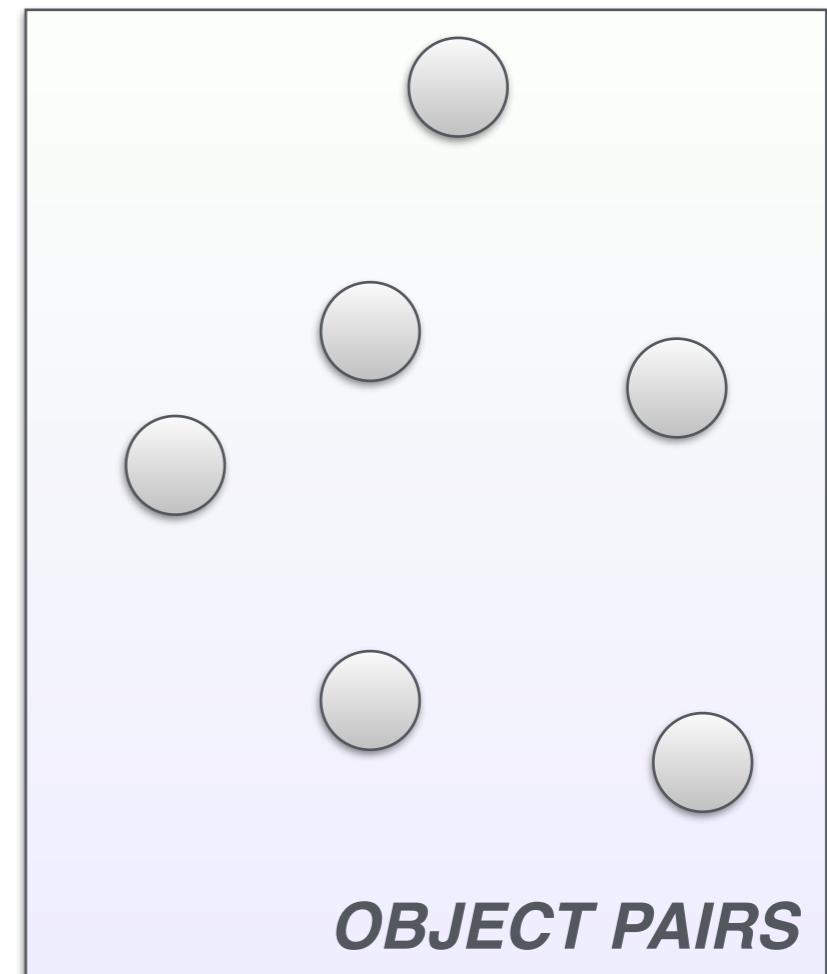
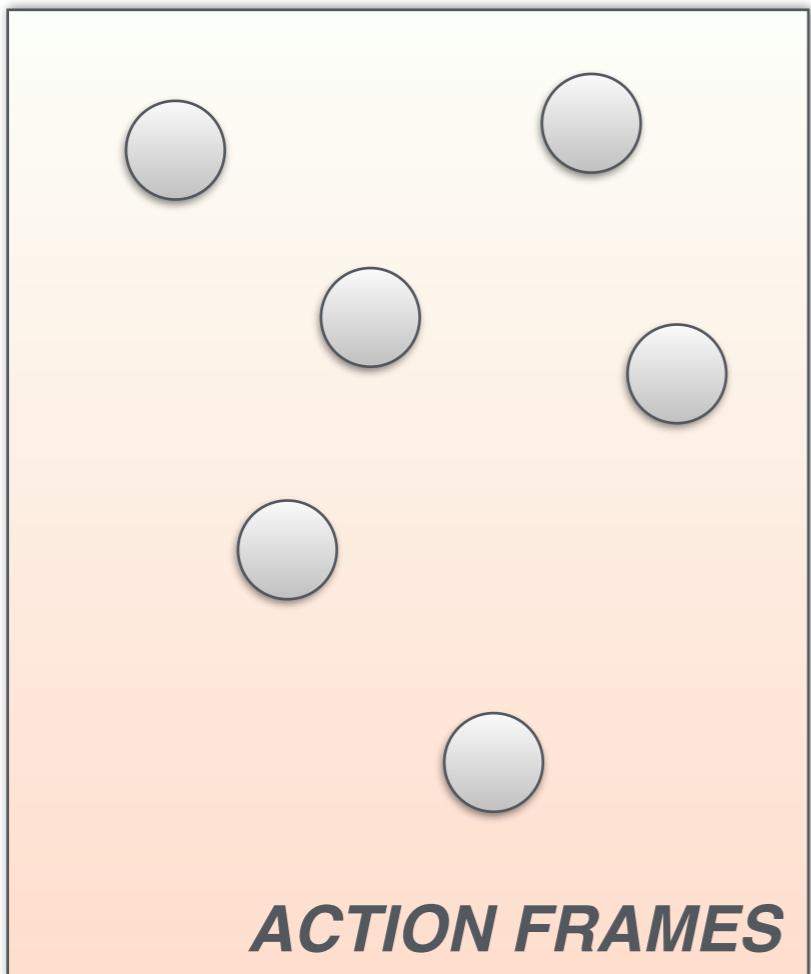


OBSERVABLE IN LANGUAGE (!)

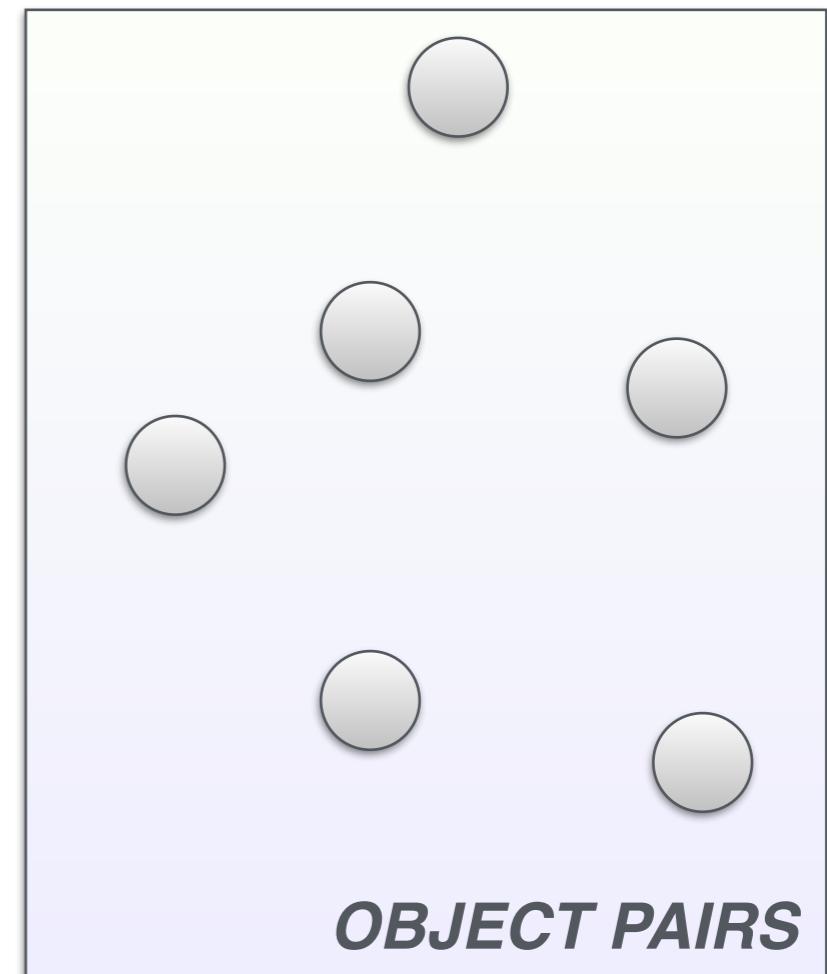
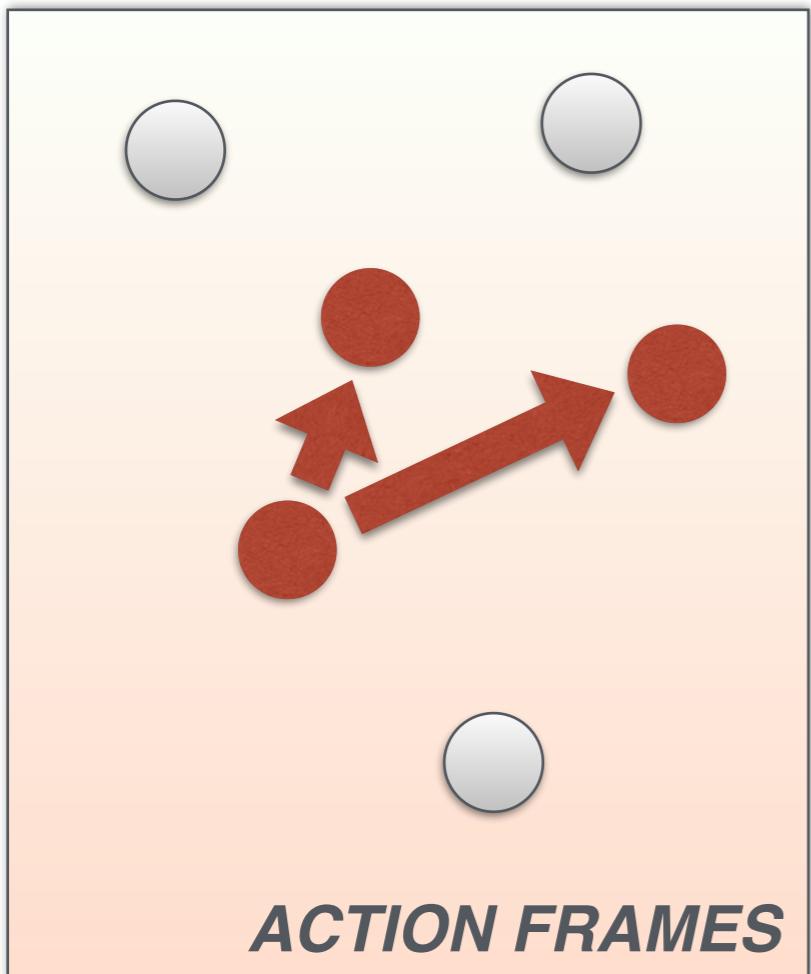


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2. Related work
3. Approach
- 4. Model**
5. Data
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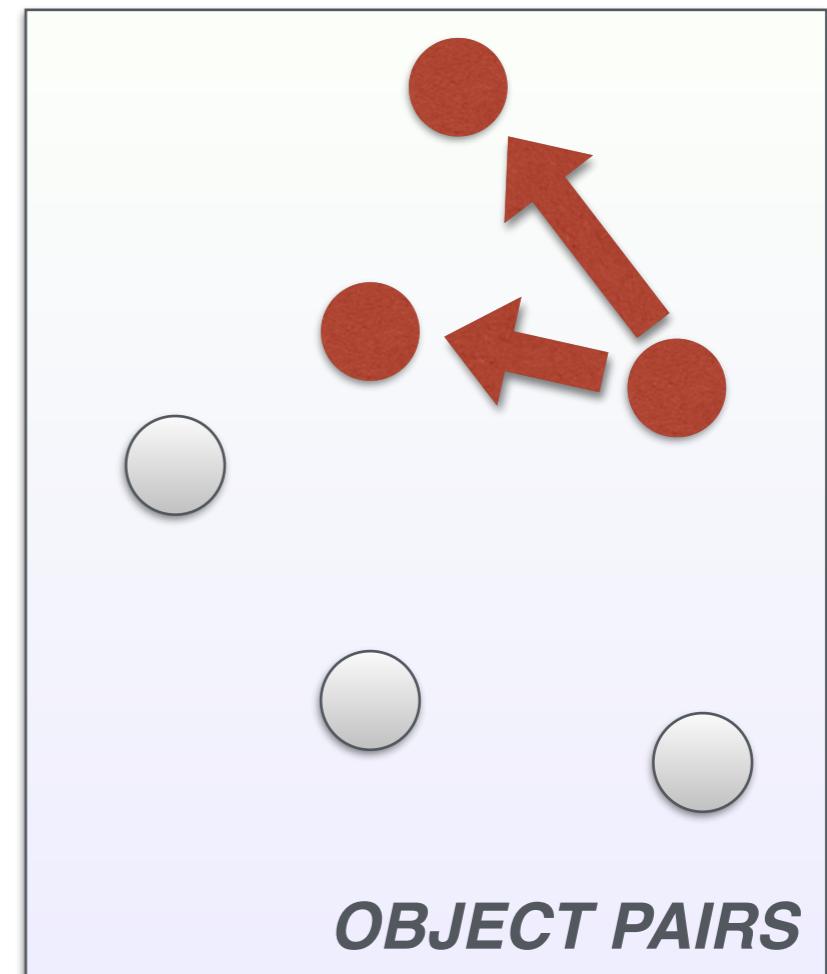
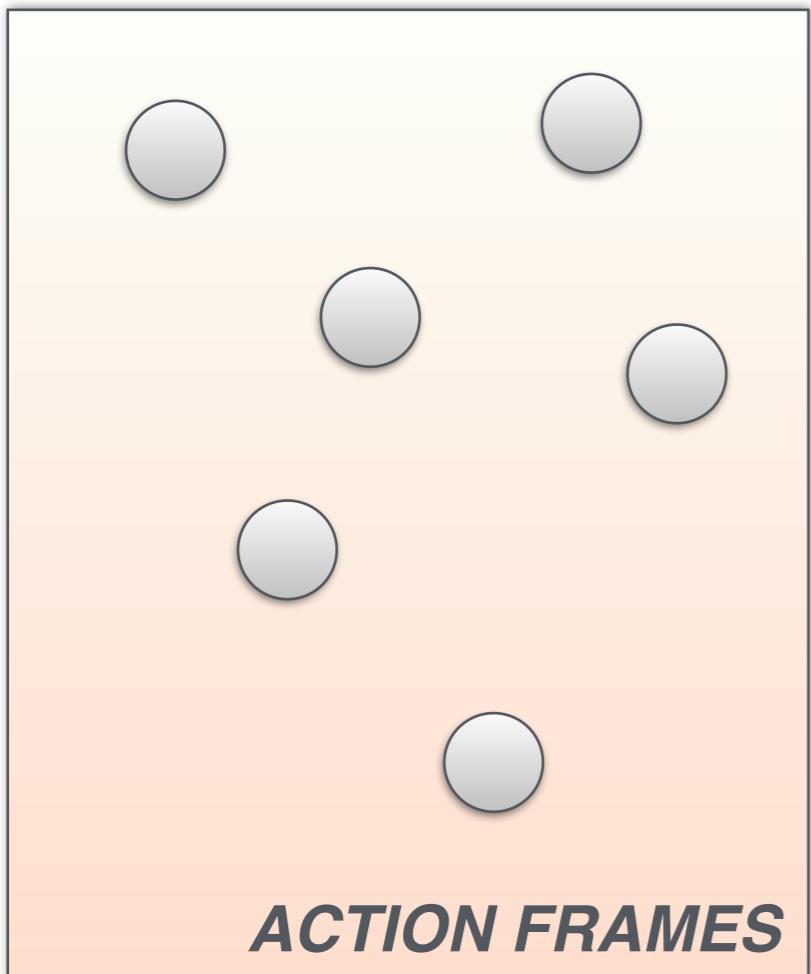
High level model



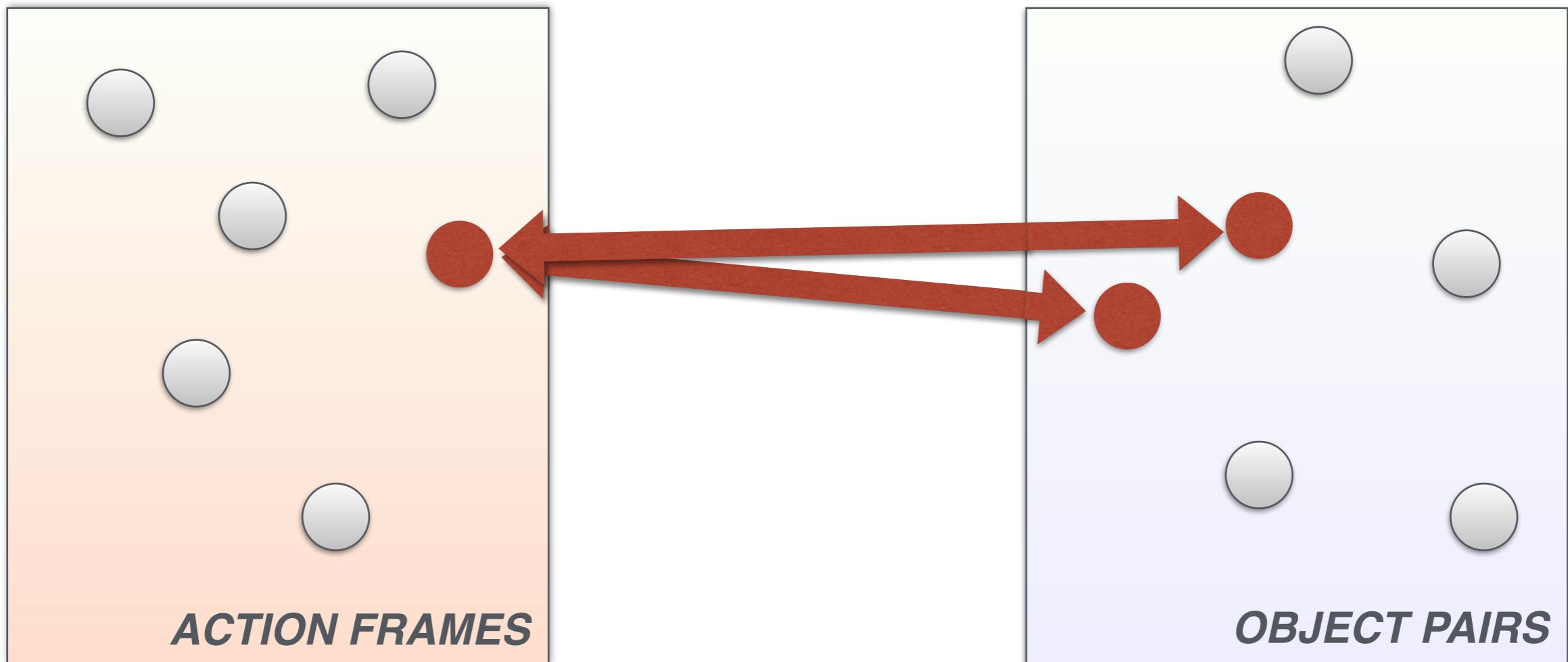
High level model



High level model

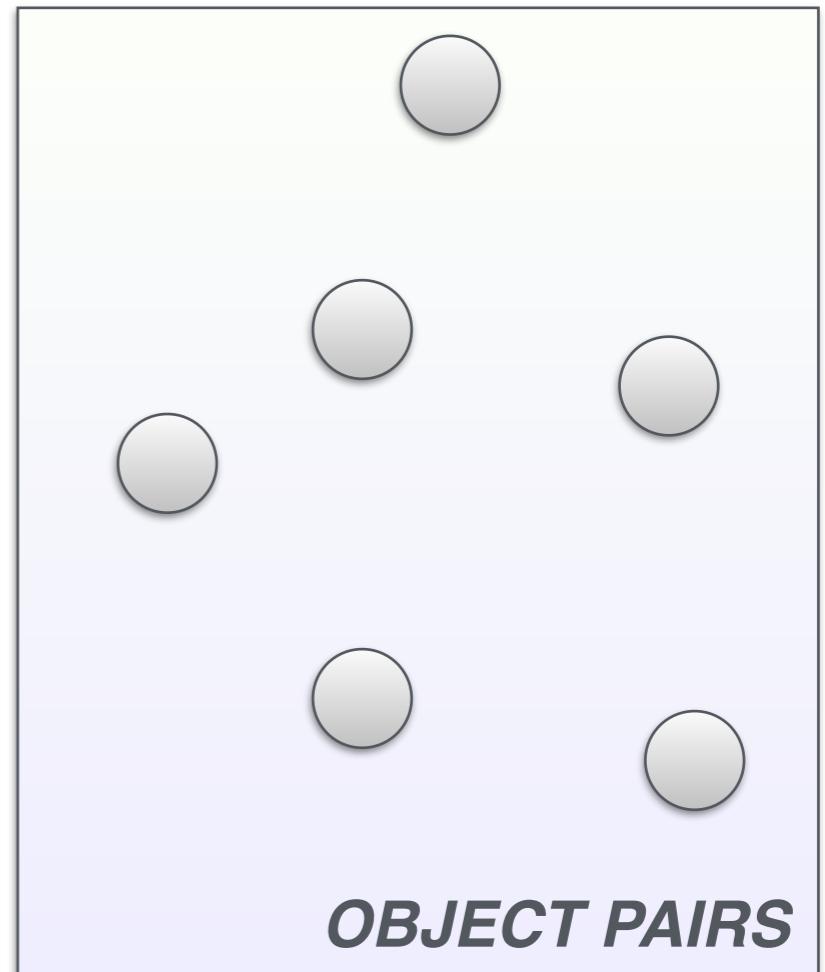
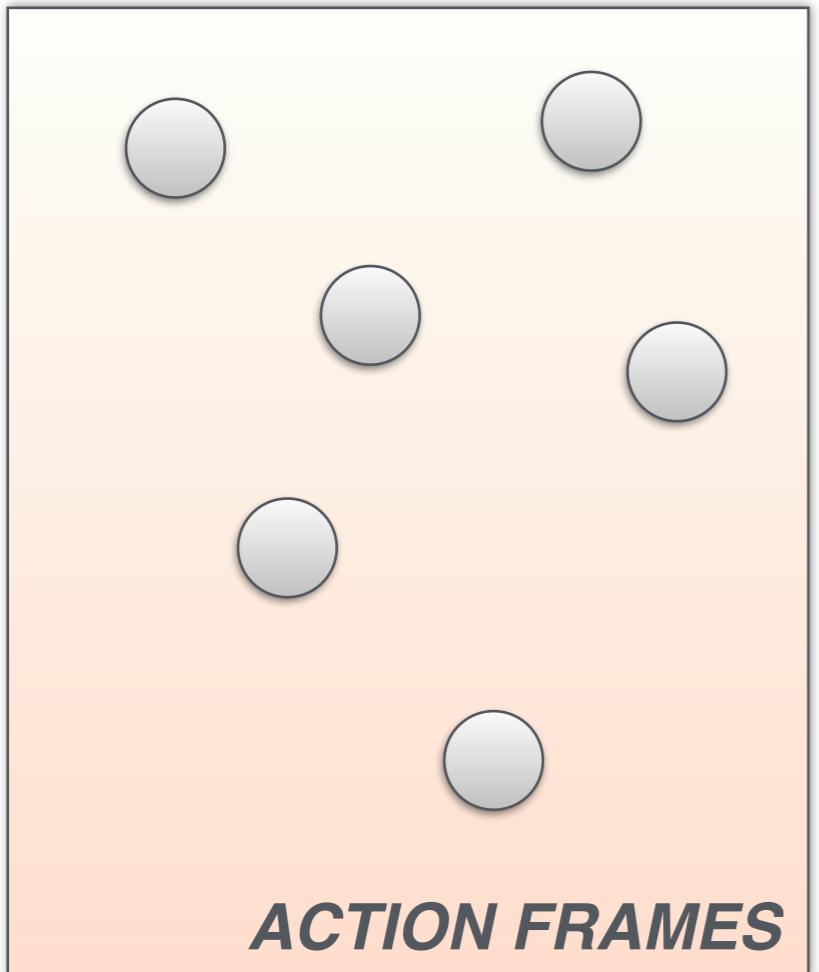


High level model



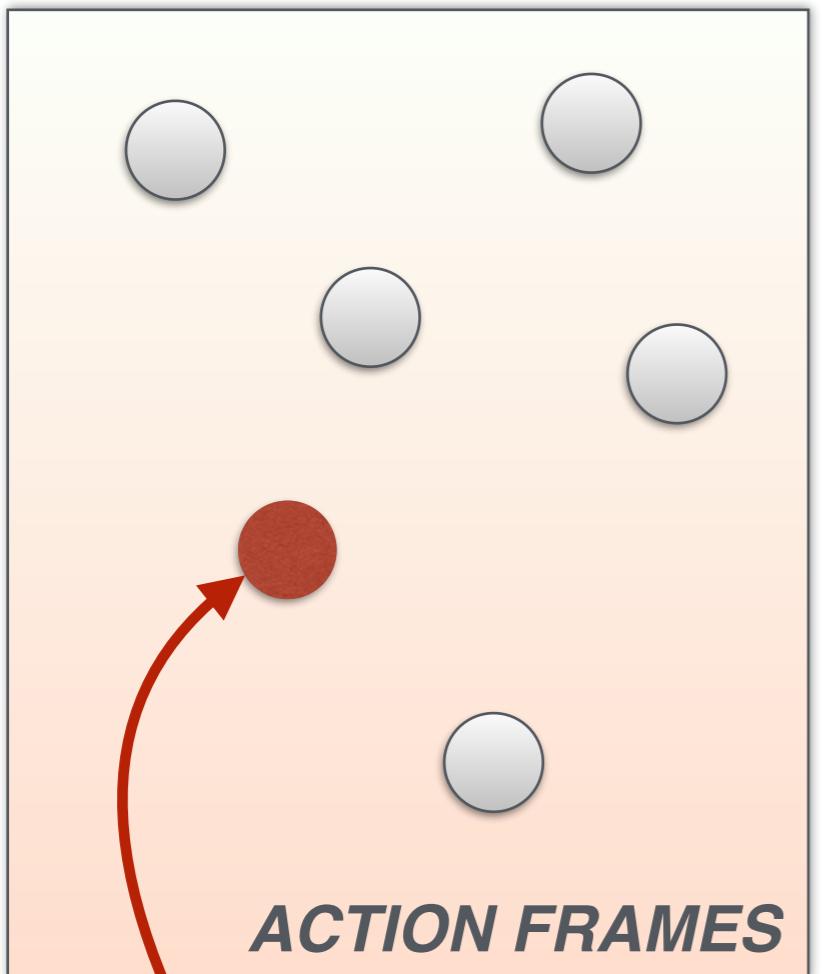
Random variables $F_{v_t}^a$

Take values in $\{\triangleright, \triangleleft, \approx\}$



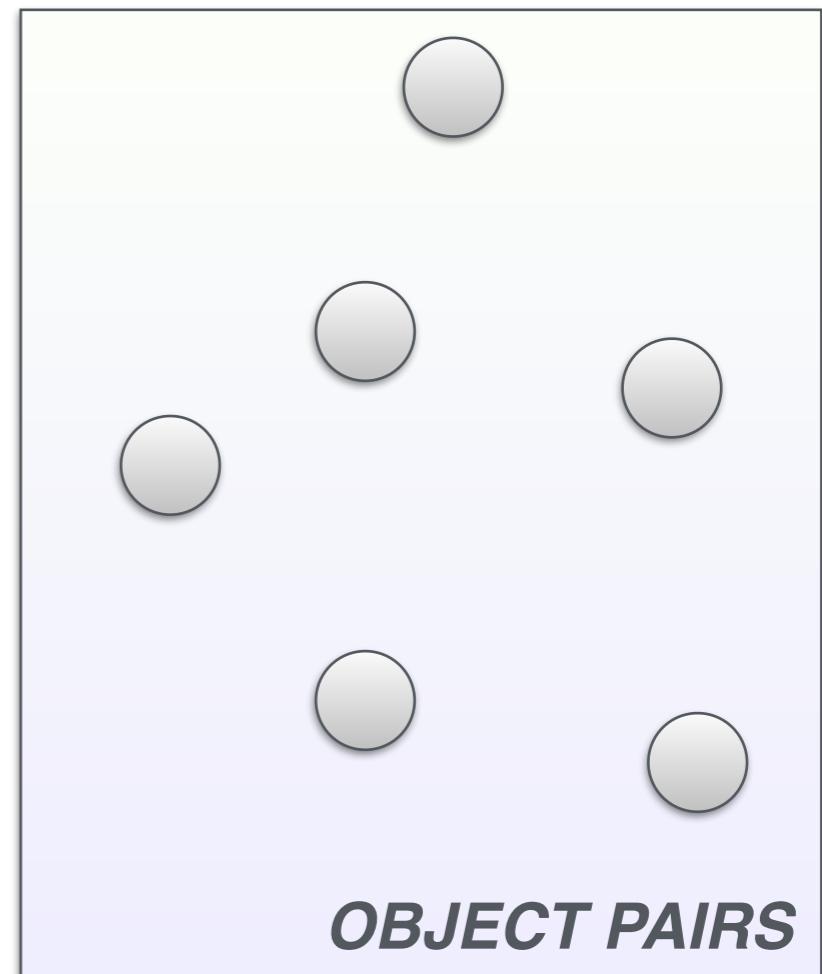
Random variables $F_{v_t}^a$

Take values in $\{\triangleright, \triangleleft, \approx\}$



ACTION FRAMES

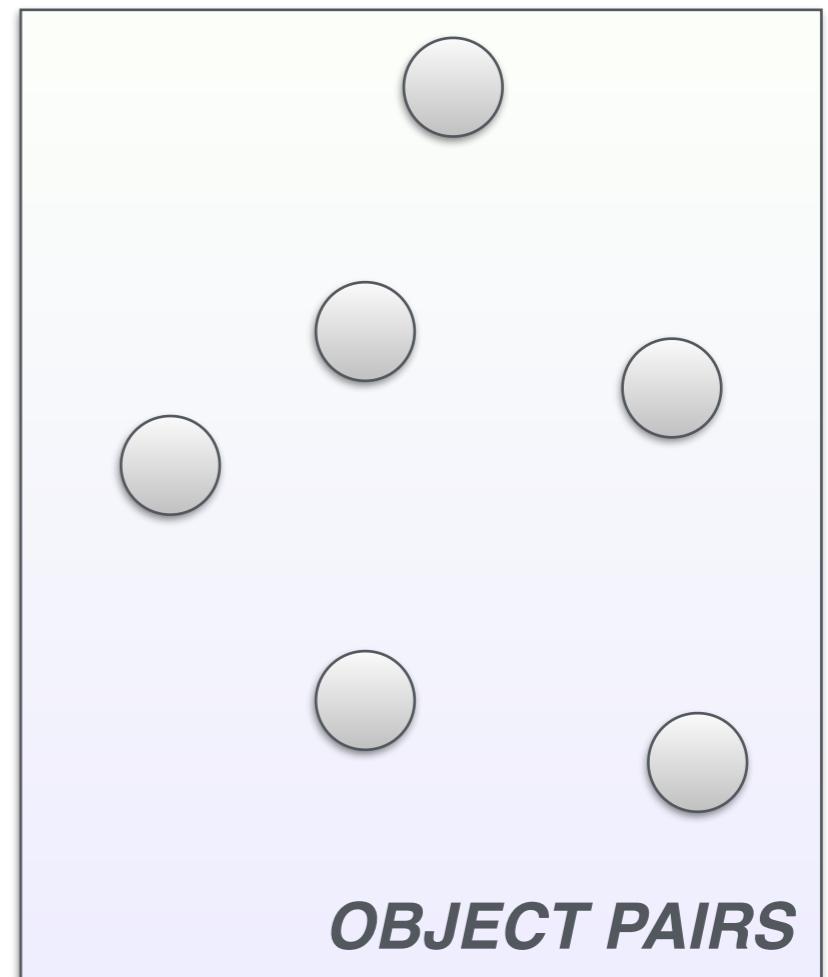
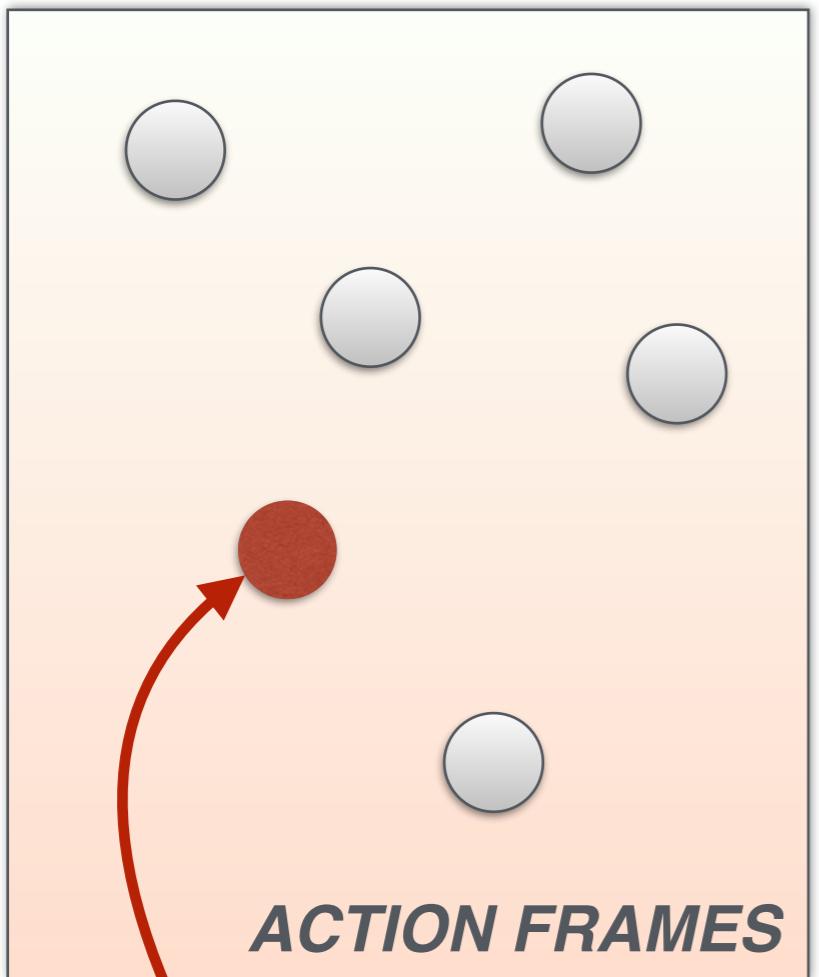
$F_{\text{threw}_1}^{\text{size}} \approx \text{"}x \text{ threw } y\text{"}$



OBJECT PAIRS

Random variables $F_{v_t}^a$

Take values in $\{\boxed{>}, \boxed{<}, \boxed{\approx}\}$

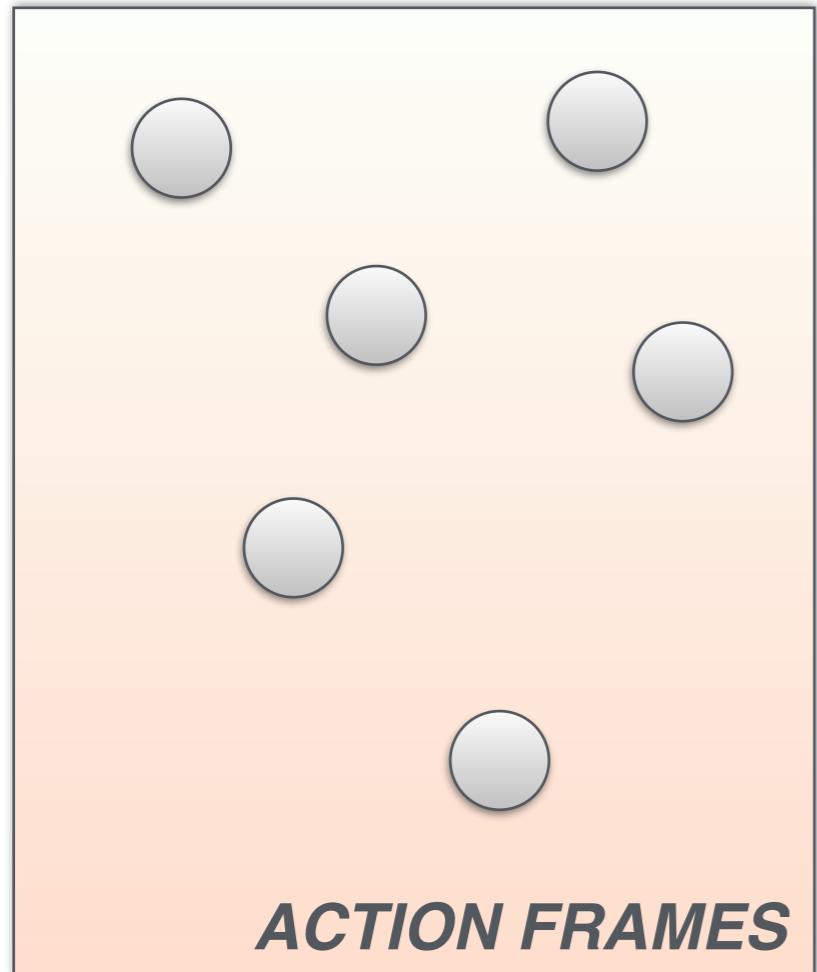


$F_{\text{threw}_1}^{\text{size}} \approx \text{"x threw y"}$

$p(F_{\text{threw}_1}^{\text{size}} = \boxed{>}) := p(\text{"x threw y"} \Rightarrow x >^{\text{size}} y)$

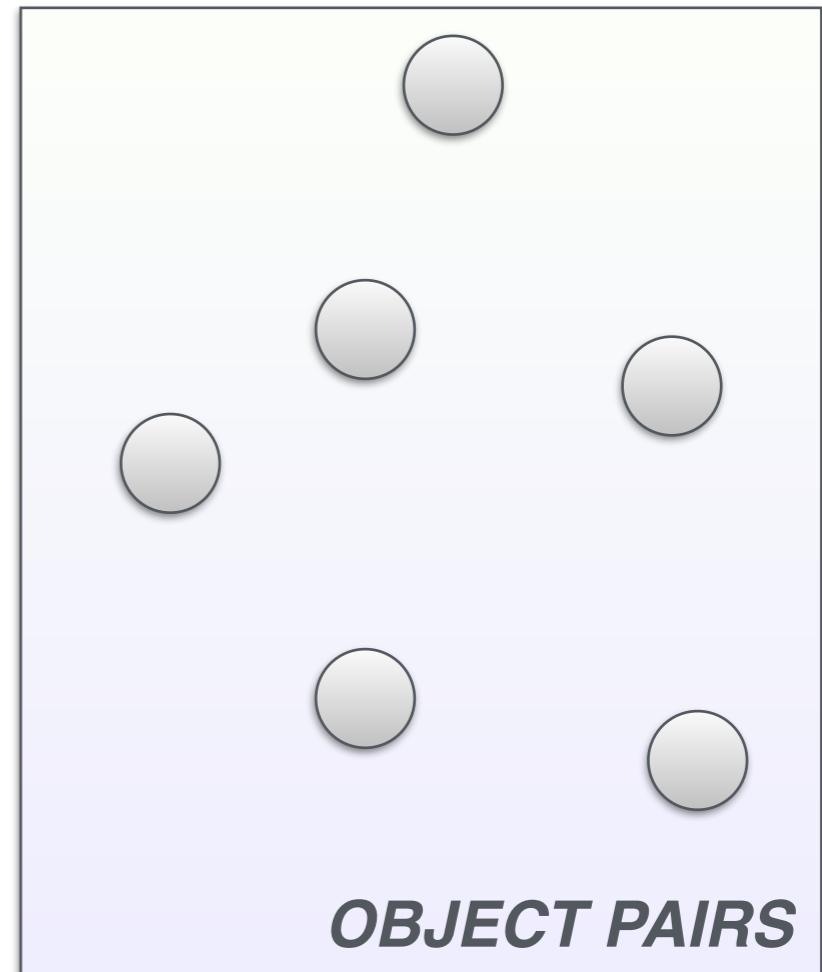
Random variables $F_{v_t}^a$

Take values in $\{\boxed{>}, \boxed{<}, \boxed{\approx}\}$



Random variables $J_{p,q}^a$

Take values in $\{\boxed{>}, \boxed{<}, \boxed{\approx}\}$

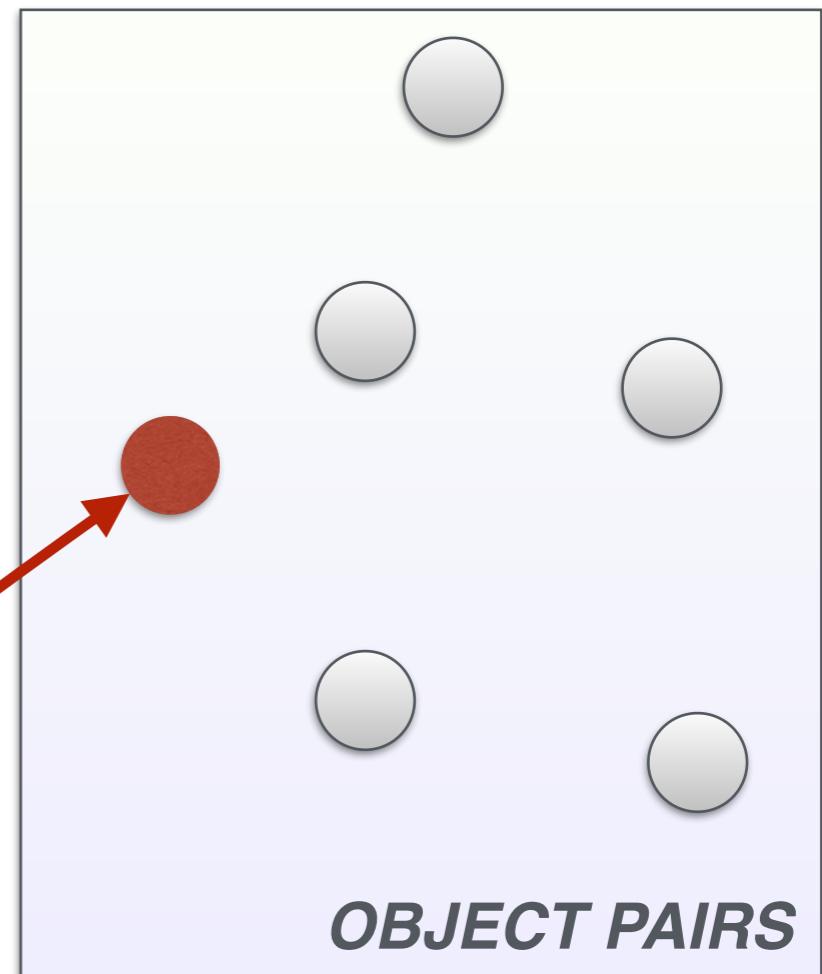
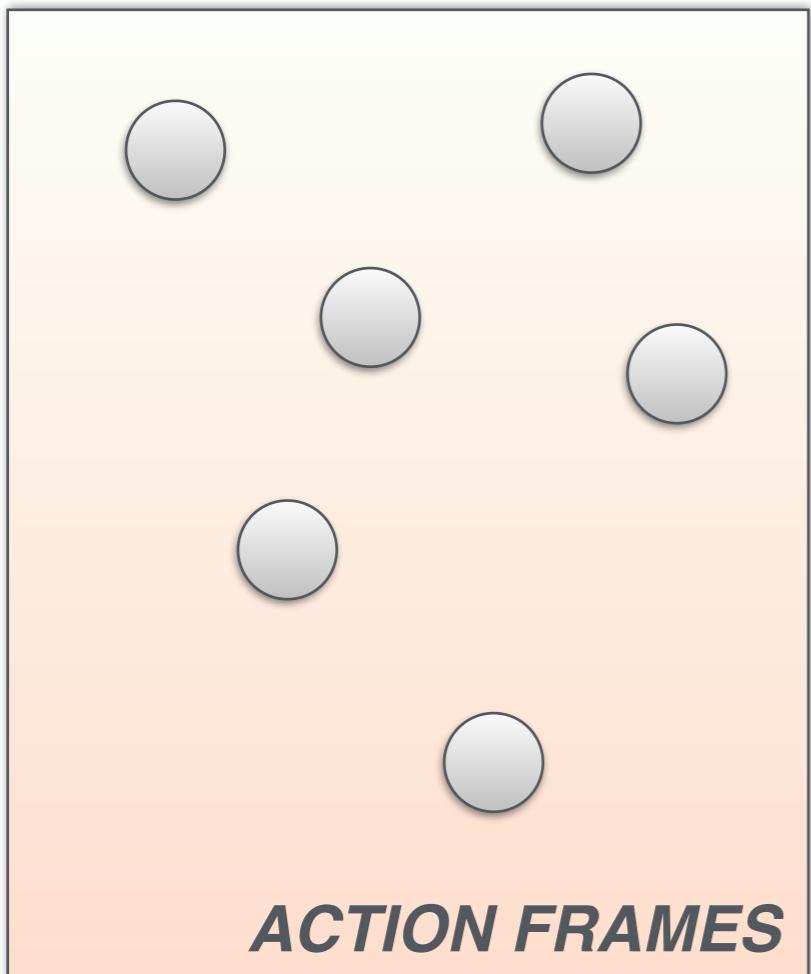


Random variables $F_{v_t}^a$

Take values in $\{\boxed{>}, \boxed{<}, \boxed{\approx}\}$

Random variables $J_{p,q}^a$

Take values in $\{\boxed{>}, \boxed{<}, \boxed{\approx}\}$



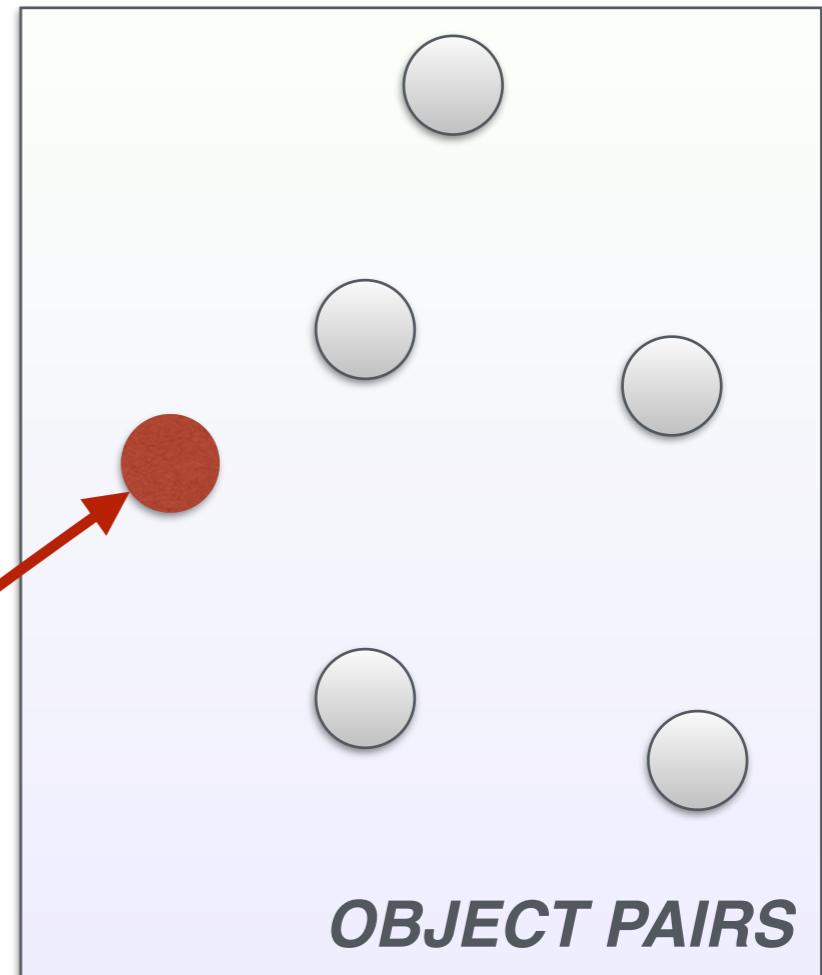
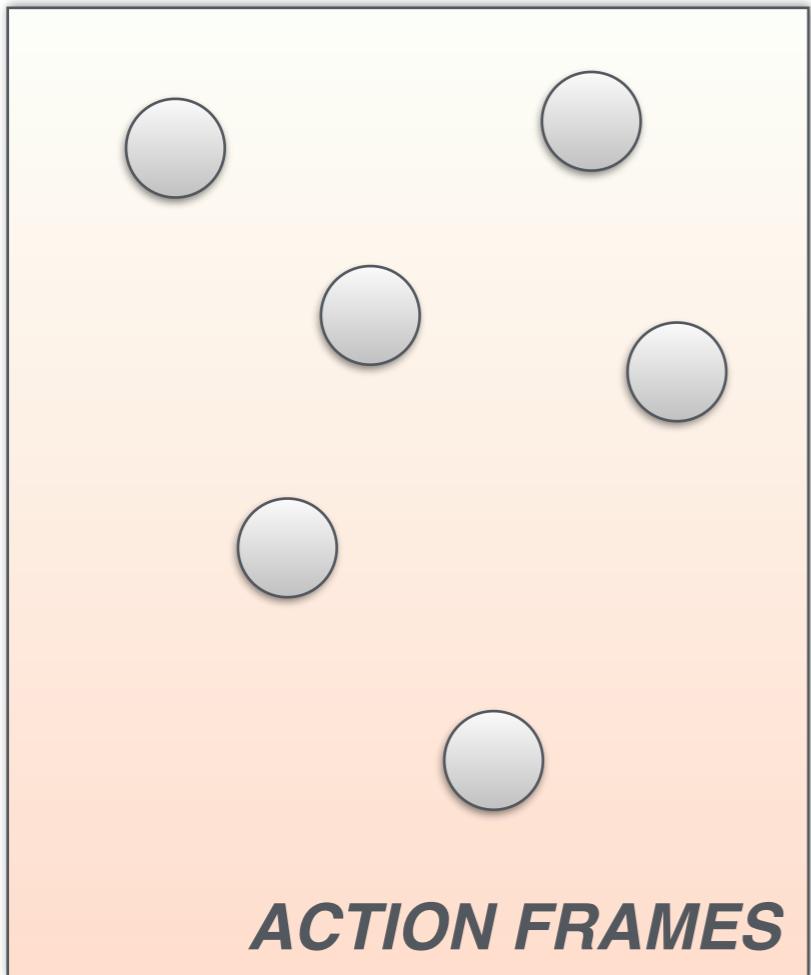
$$J_{\text{PERSON}, \text{ball}}^{\text{size}} \approx (\text{PERSON}, \text{ball})$$

Random variables $F_{v_t}^a$

Take values in $\{\boxed{>}, \boxed{<}, \boxed{\approx}\}$

Random variables $J_{p,q}^a$

Take values in $\{\boxed{>}, \boxed{<}, \boxed{\approx}\}$

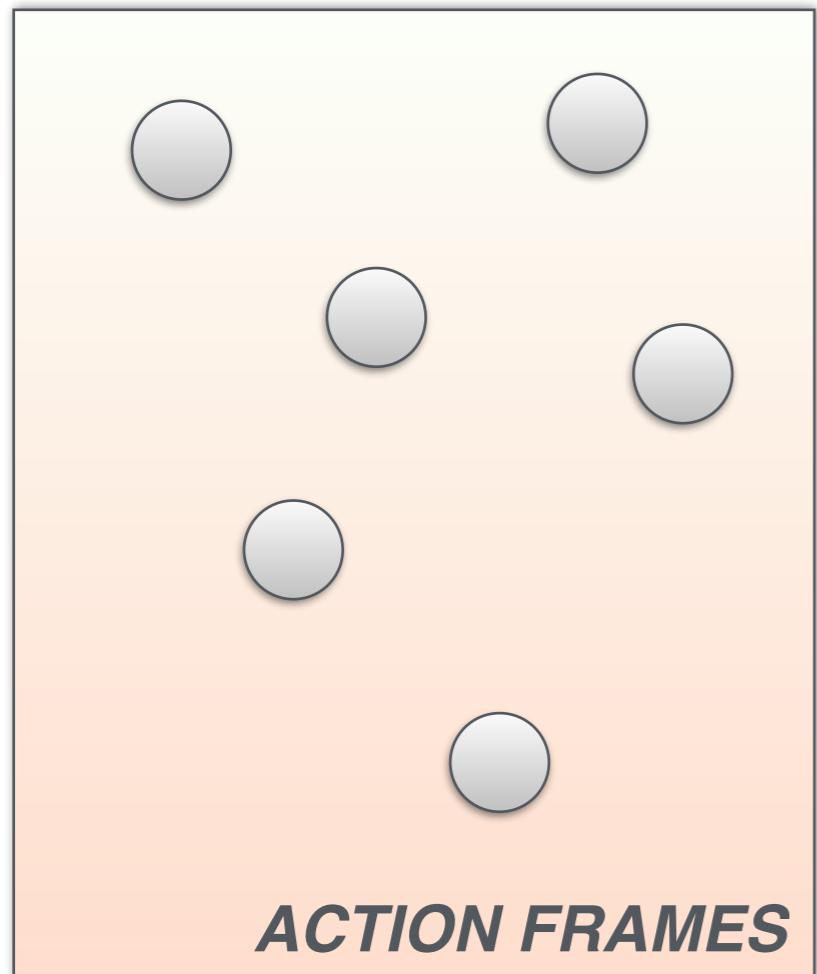


$$J_{\text{PERSON}, \text{ball}}^{\text{size}} \approx (\text{PERSON}, \text{ball})$$

$$p(J_{\text{PERSON}, \text{ball}}^{\text{size}} = \boxed{>}) := p(\text{PERSON} >^{\text{size}} \text{ball})$$

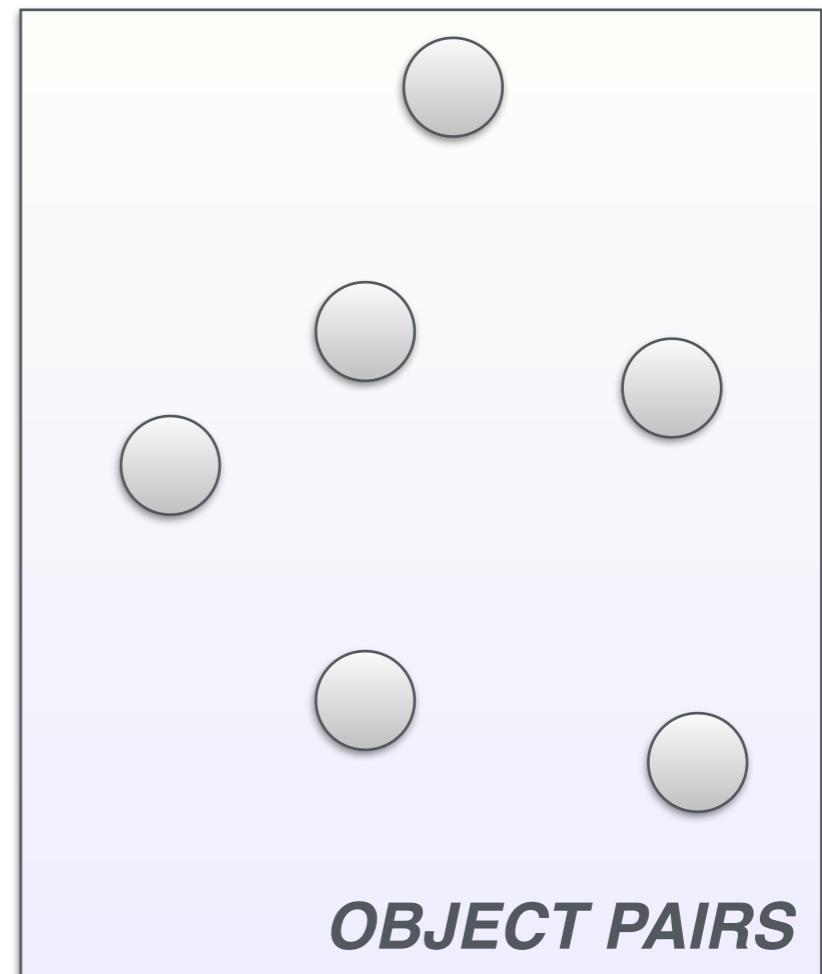
Random variables $F_{v_t}^a$

Take values in $\{\boxed{>}, \boxed{<}, \boxed{\approx}\}$



Random variables $J_{p,q}^a$

Take values in $\{\boxed{>}, \boxed{<}, \boxed{\approx}\}$

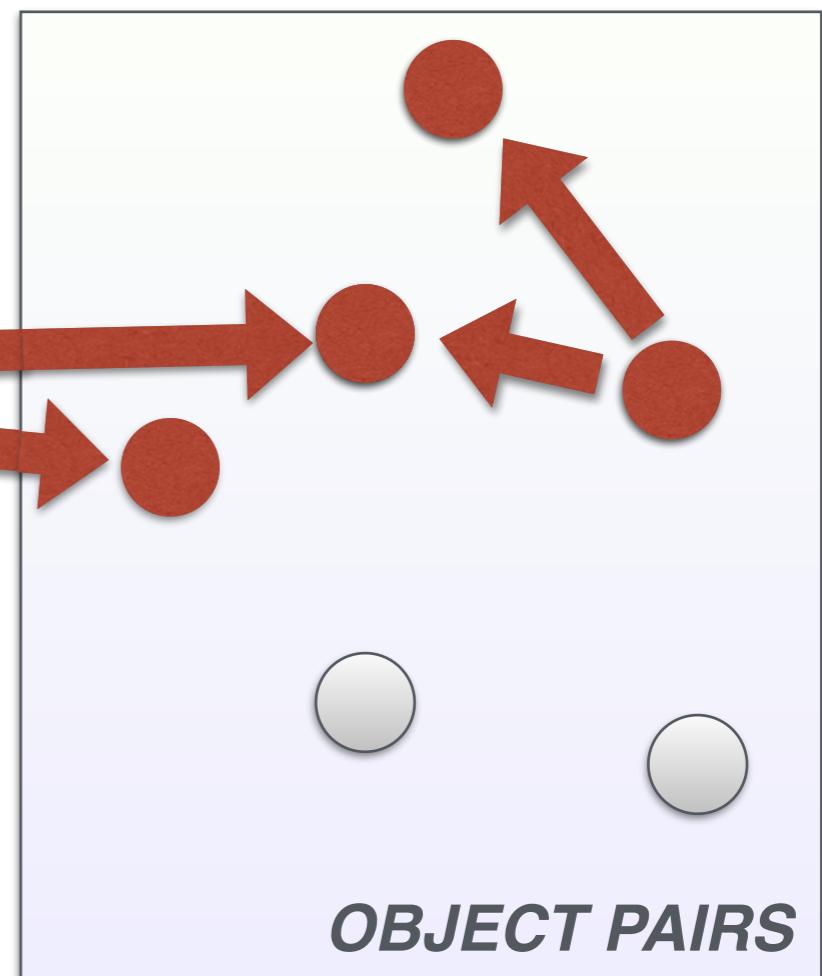
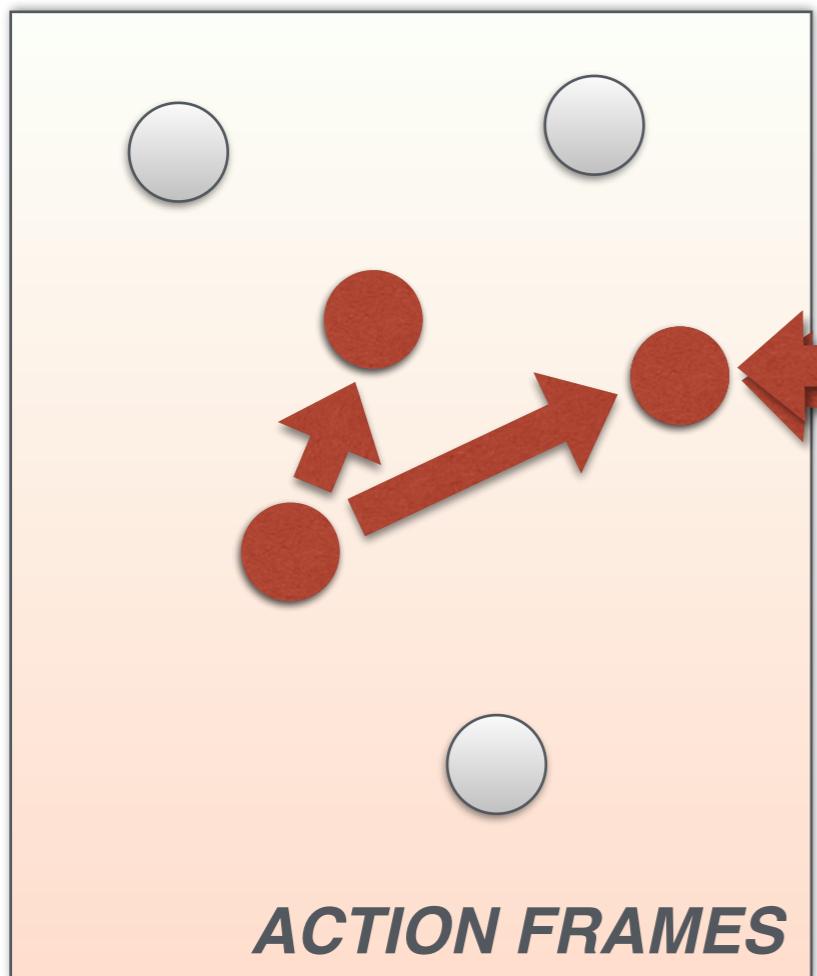


Random variables $F_{v_t}^a$

Take values in $\{\triangleright, \triangleleft, \approx\}$

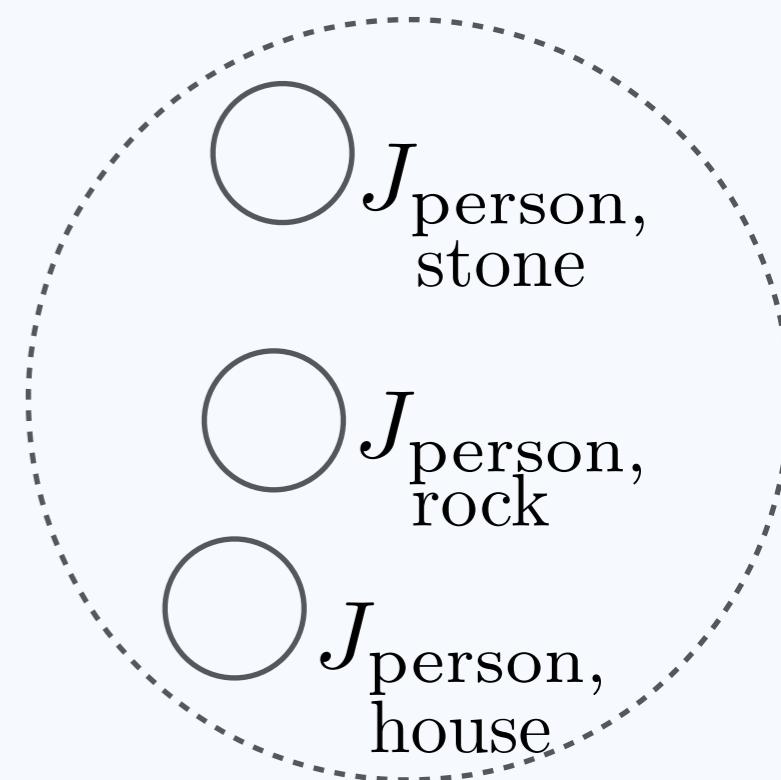
Random variables $J_{p,q}^a$

Take values in $\{\triangleright, \triangleleft, \approx\}$



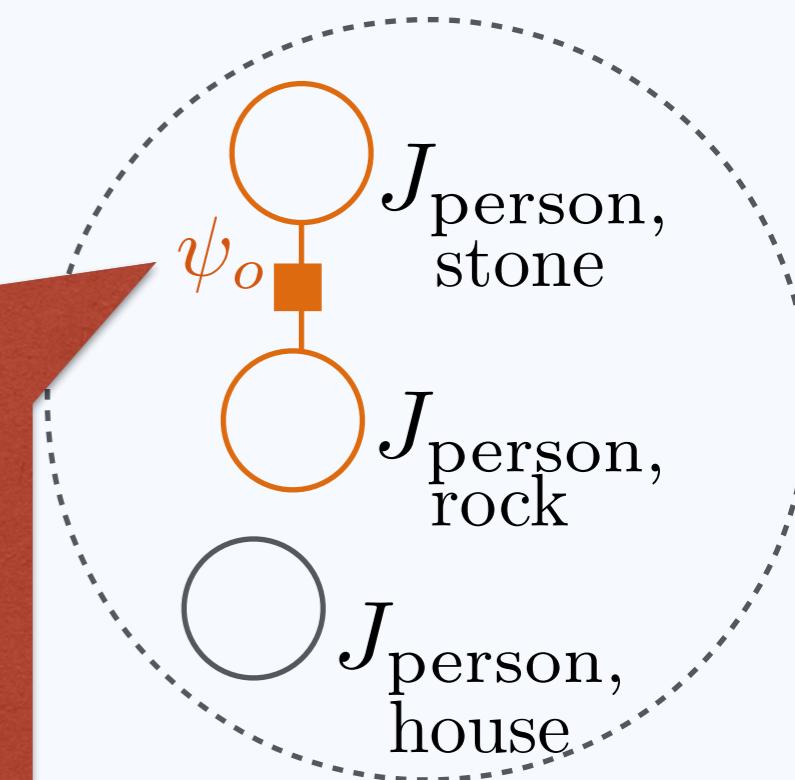
Size

Object pair random variables



size

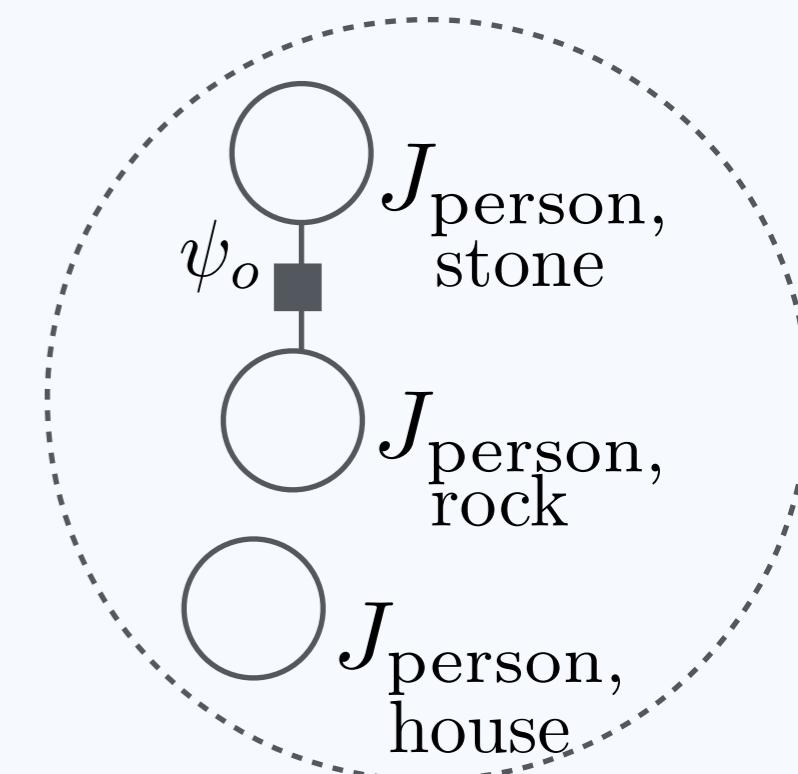
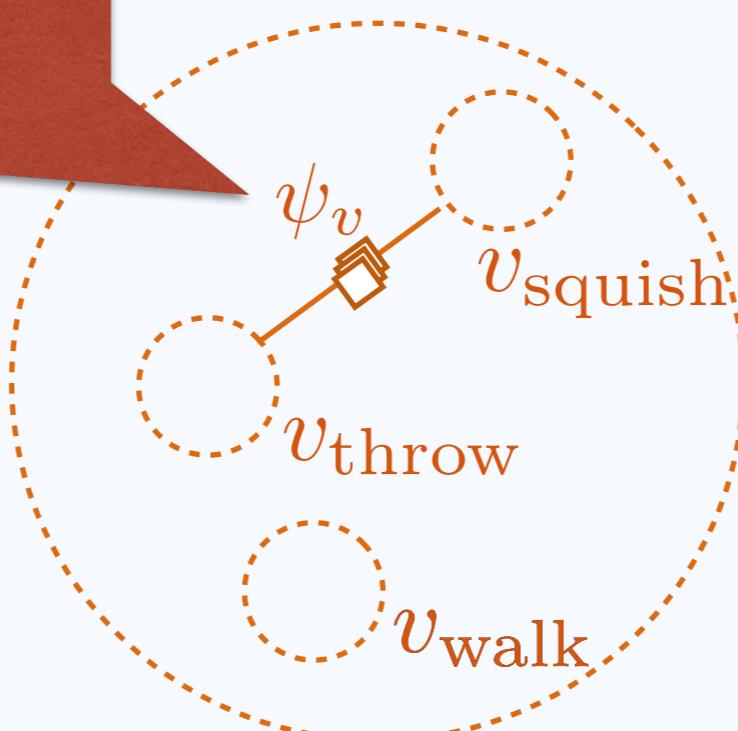
Object similarity binary factors



Verb similarity binary factors

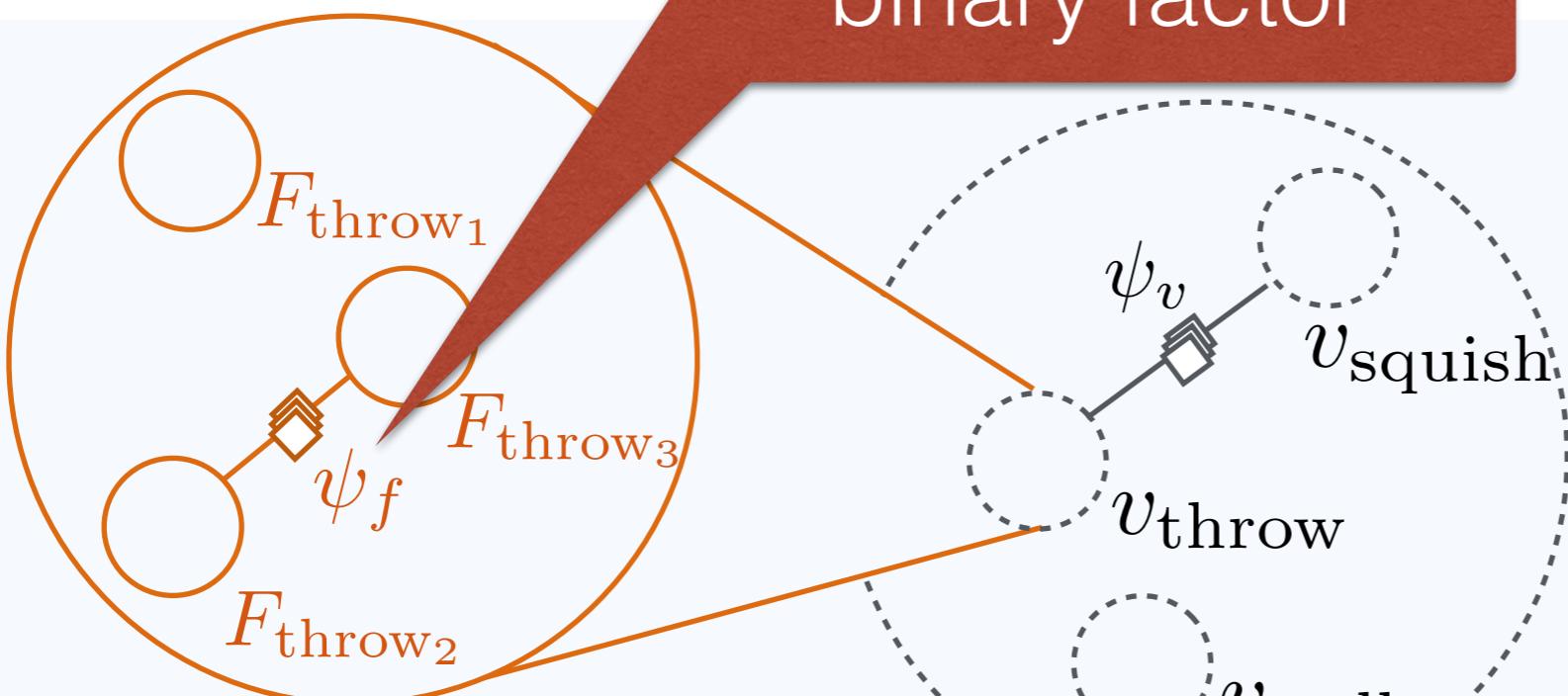
size

Action frames
grouped by **verb**

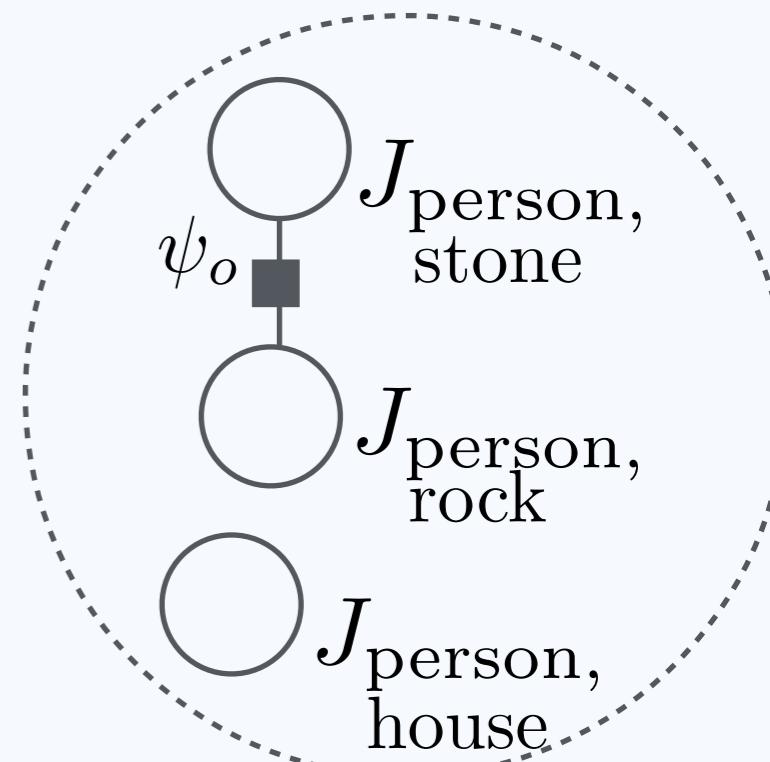


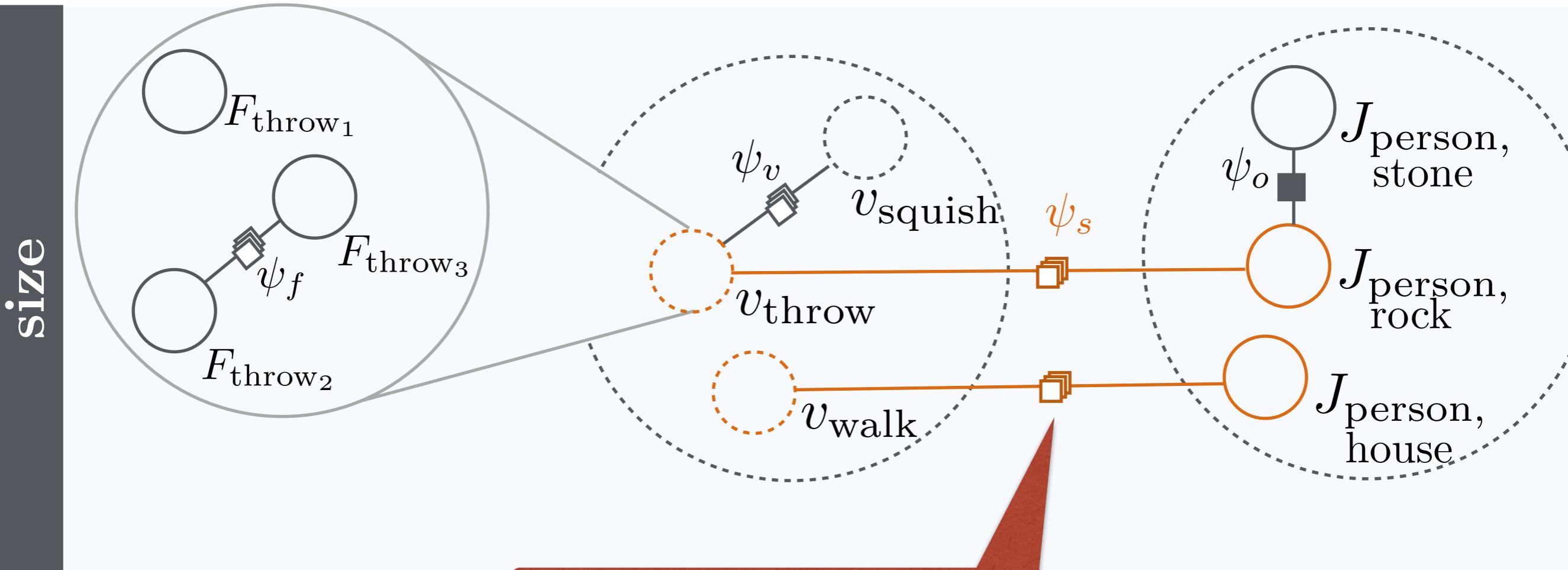
Similar frame
construction
binary factor

size



Several
action frames
per verb

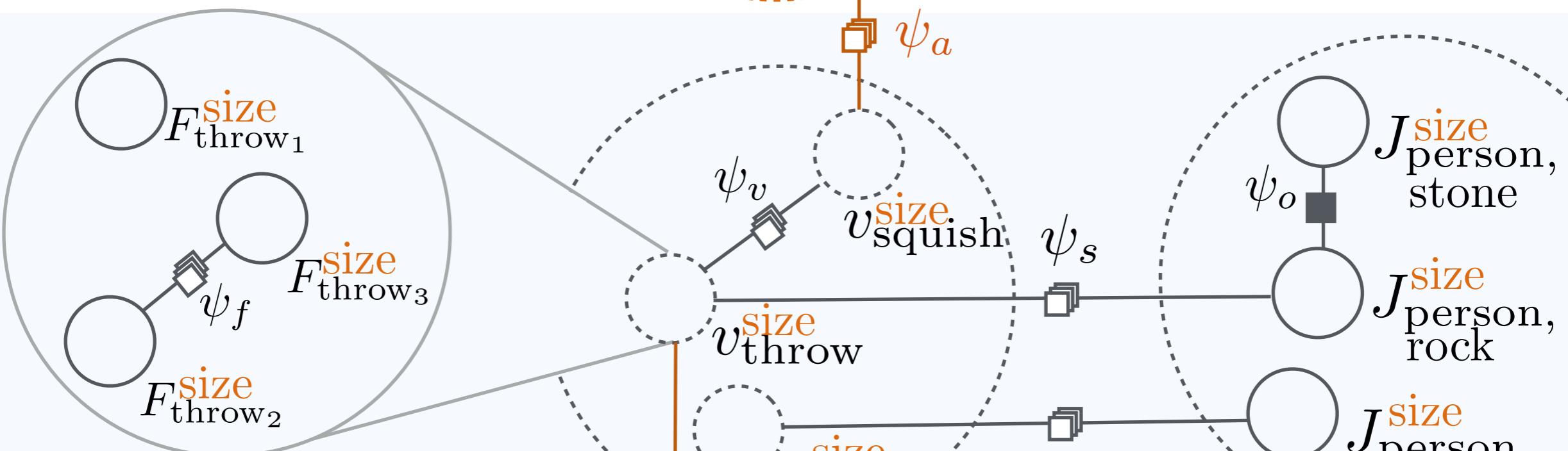




Action-object
compatibility
binary factors

strength

More attributes

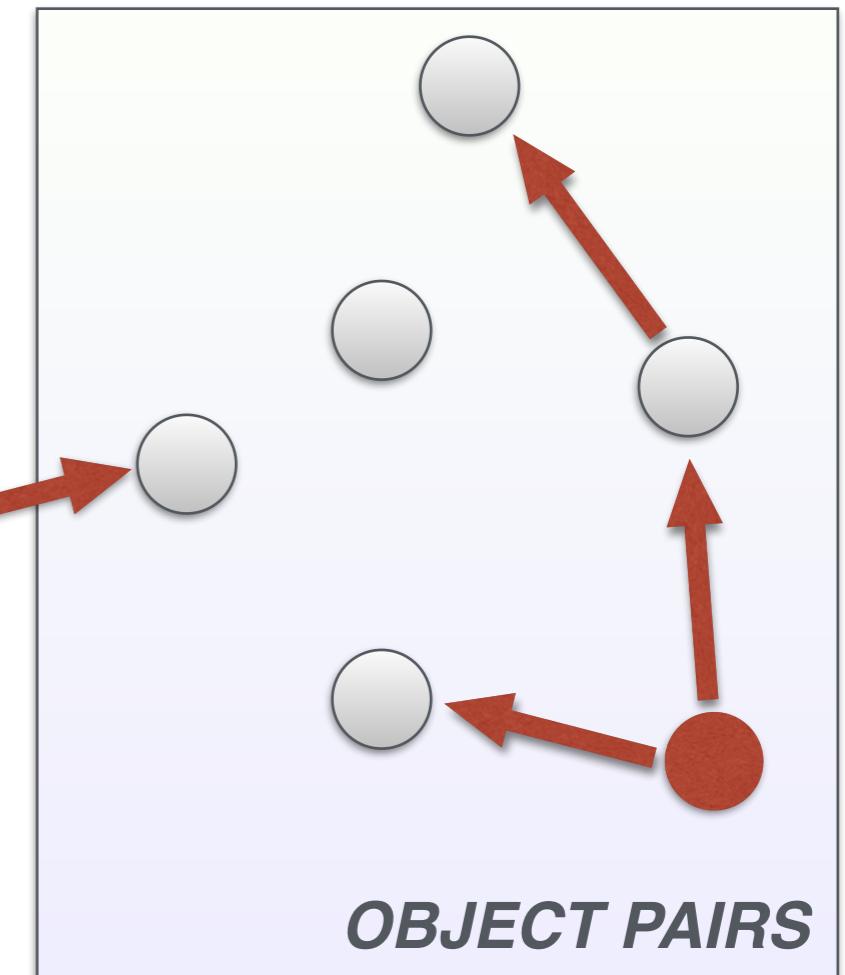
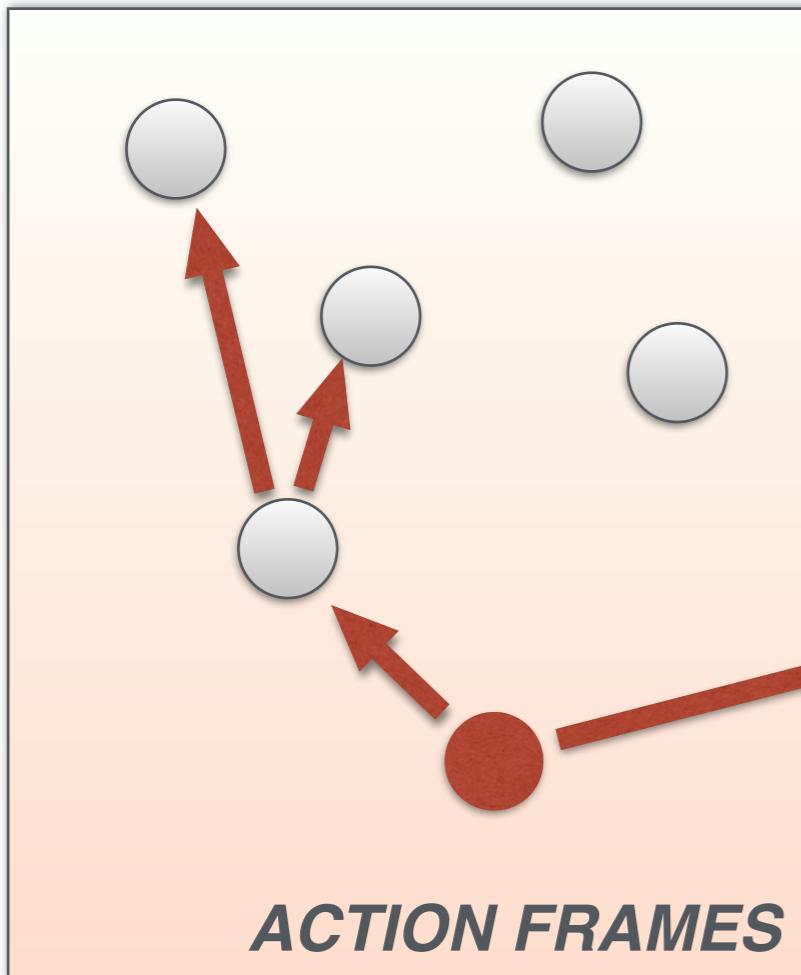
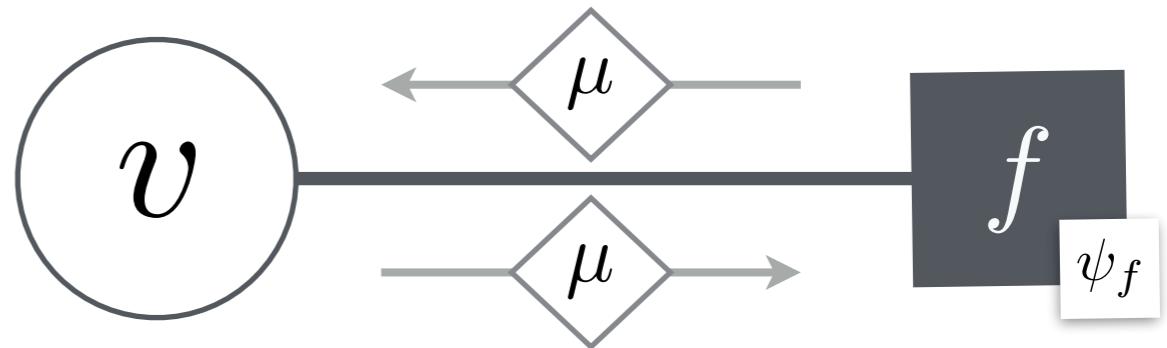


size

Similar attribute binary factors

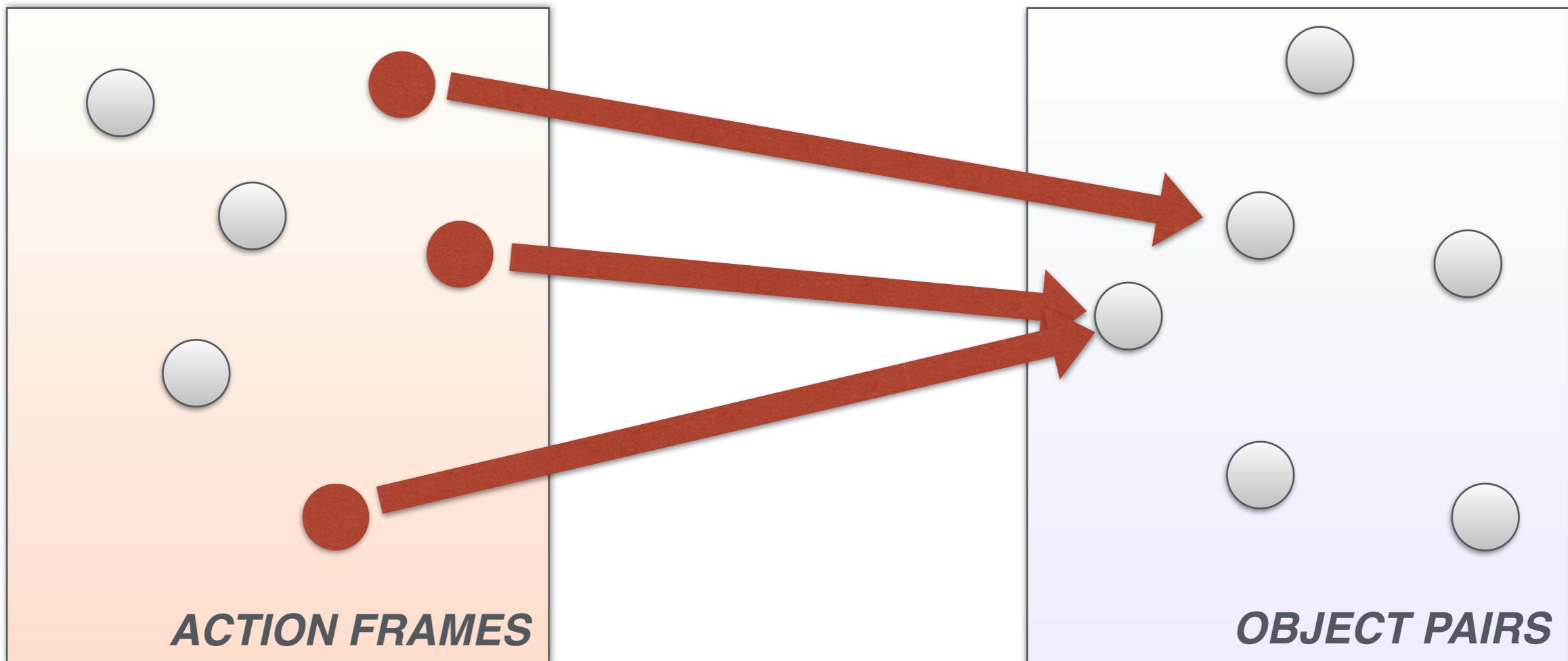
weight

Loopy belief propagation

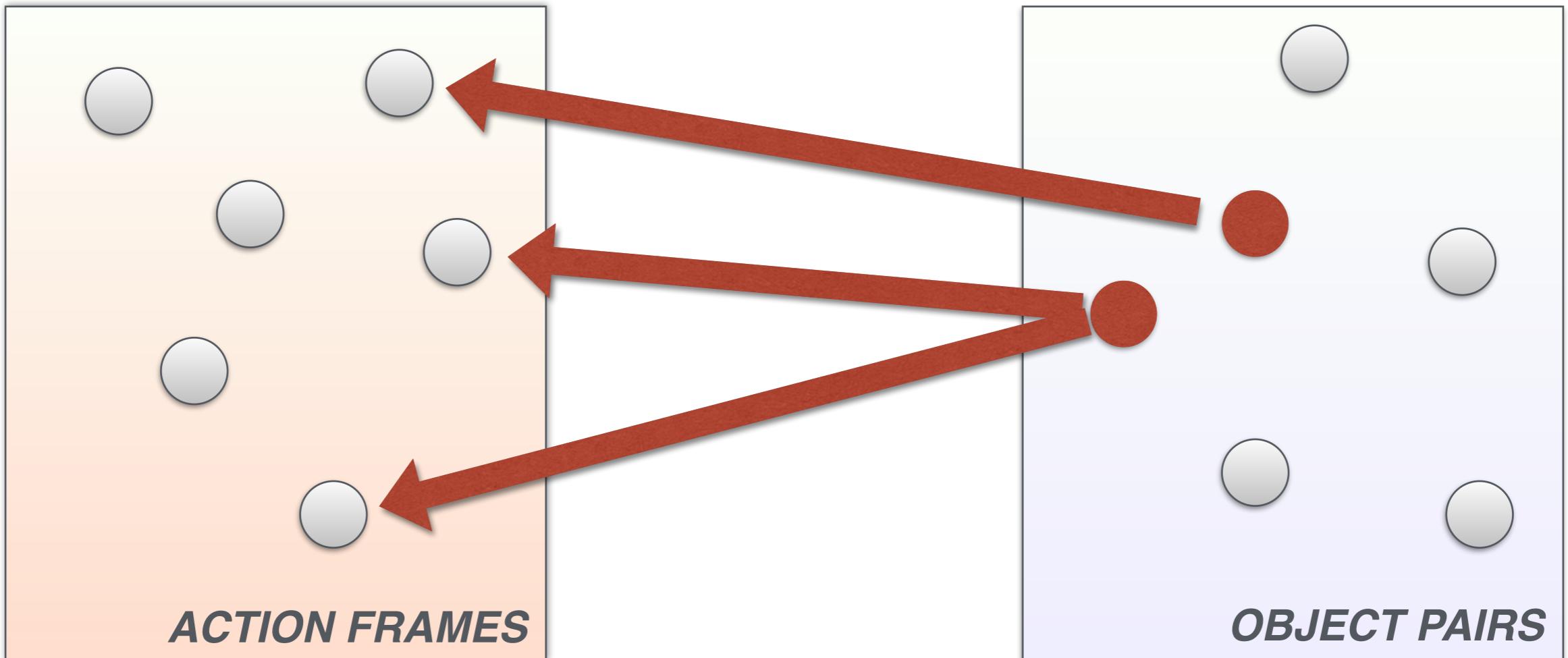


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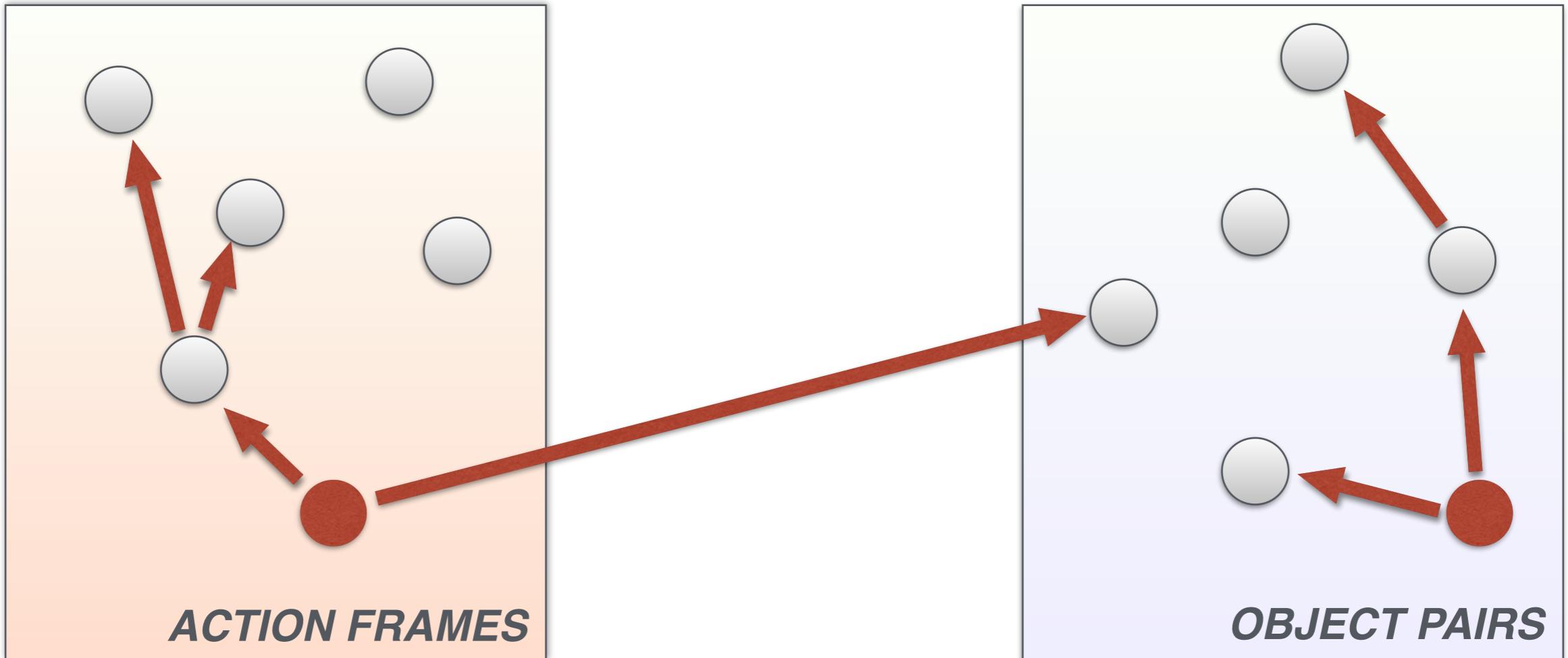
Why collect data?



Why collect data?



Why collect data?



- Small **seed set** (5%) breaks symmetry
- **Evaluate** generalizability (dev = 45%, test = 50%)

Selecting frames and objects

Verbs

- took
- grew
- washed
- trimmed
- squished
- got
- looked
- wrote
- entered
- kept
- lived
- played
- ...

“Action” verbs

[Levin, 1993]

Selecting frames and objects

Verbs

- took
- grew
- washed
- trimmed
- squished
- got
- looked
- wrote
- entered
- kept
- lived
- played
- ...

Action frames

- ...
 - x squished y
 - ~~x squished on y~~
 - PERSON squished
 x with y
 - PERSON squished
 x on y
- ...

Syntax + surface +
crowdsourcing

Selecting frames and objects

Verbs

- took
- grew
- washed
- trimmed
- squished
- got
- looked
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- entered
- kept
- lived
- played
- ...

Action frames

- ...
- x squished y
- ~~x squished on y~~
- PERSON squished x with y
- PERSON squished x on y
- ...

Object pairs

- ...
- spider, boot
- spider, glee
- ...

**PMI > 0 on
Google Syntax Ngrams**

[Goldberg and Orwant, 1993]

**not abstract via
Wordnet**

[Miller, 1995]

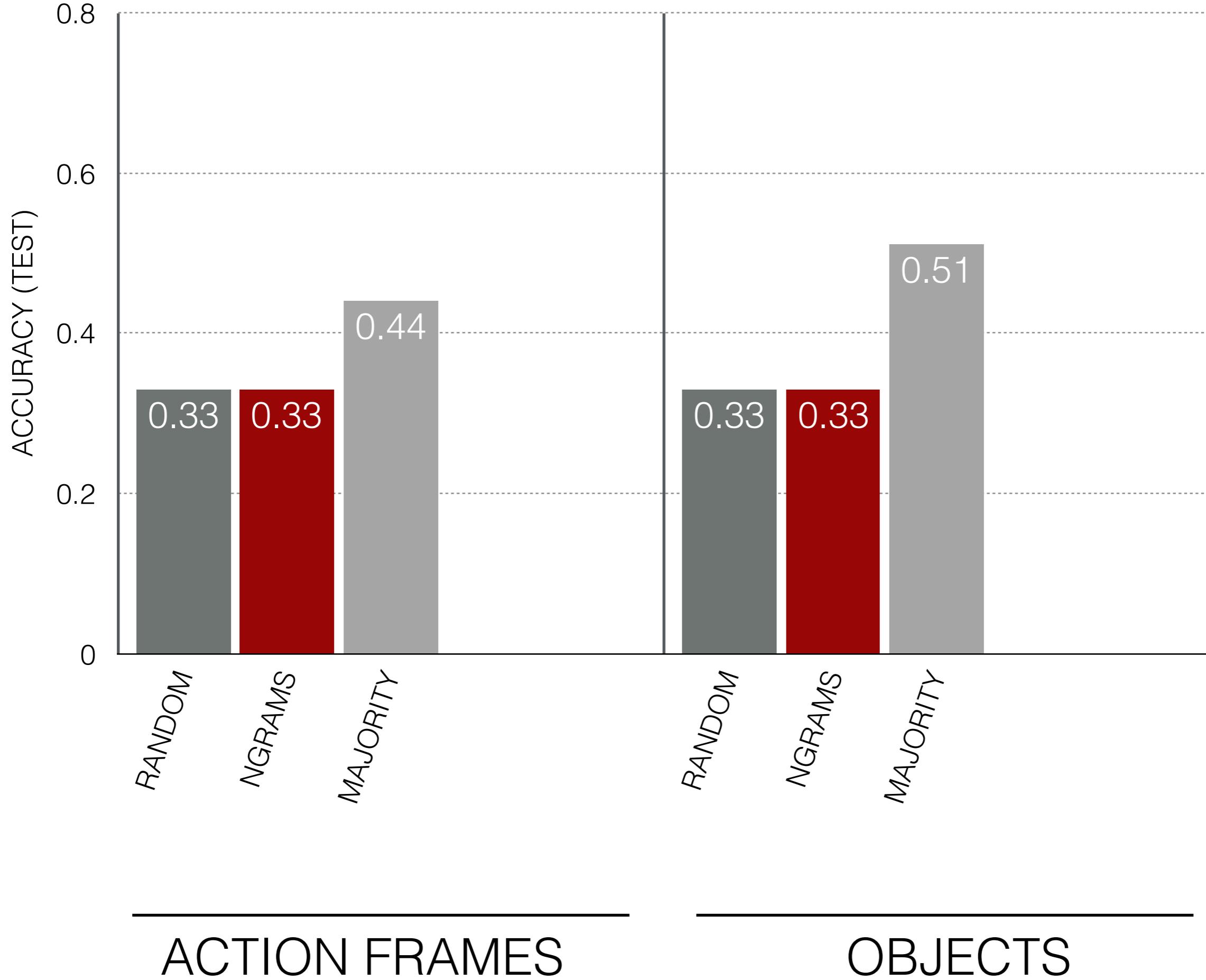
Data statistics

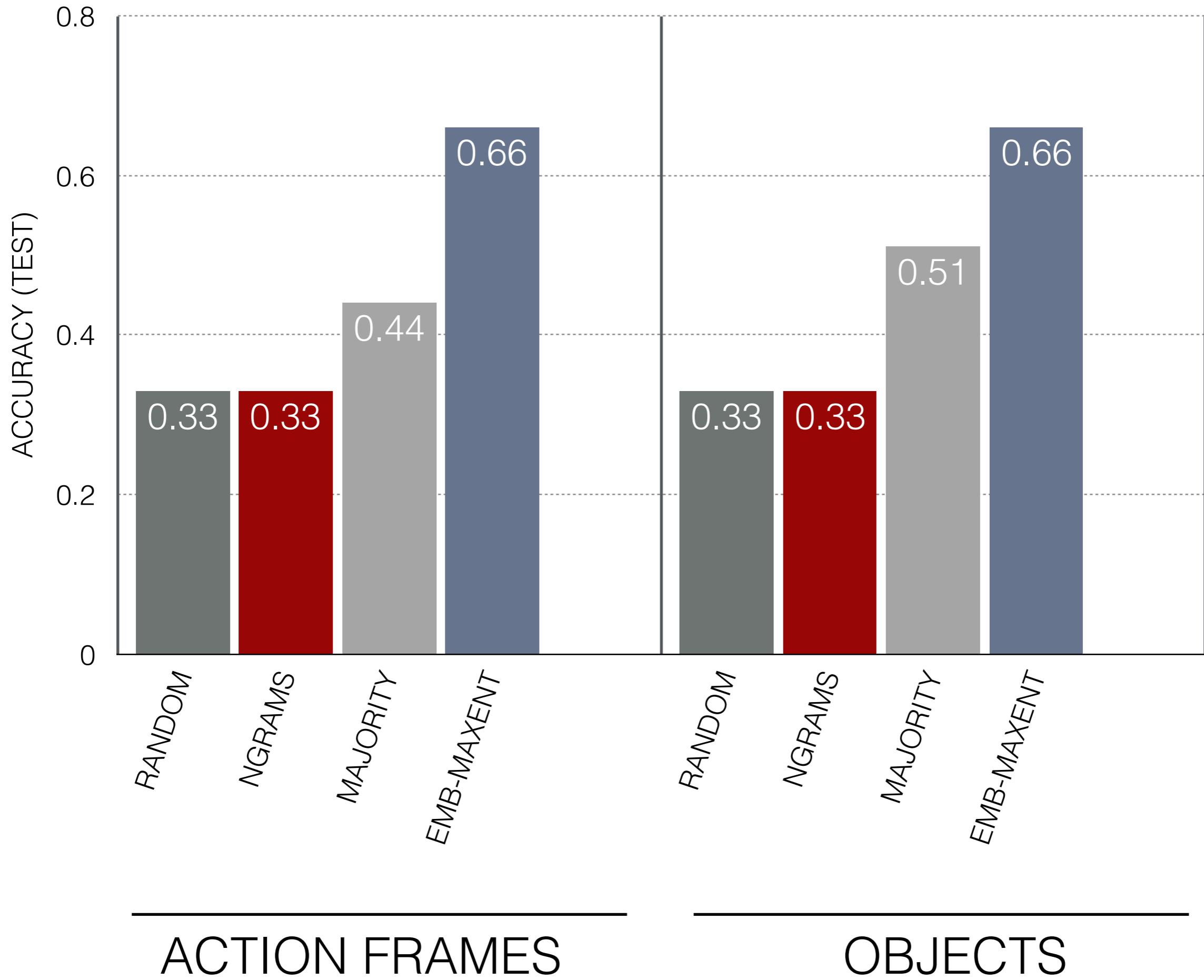
	Total
Verbs	100
Frames	813
Object pairs	3656

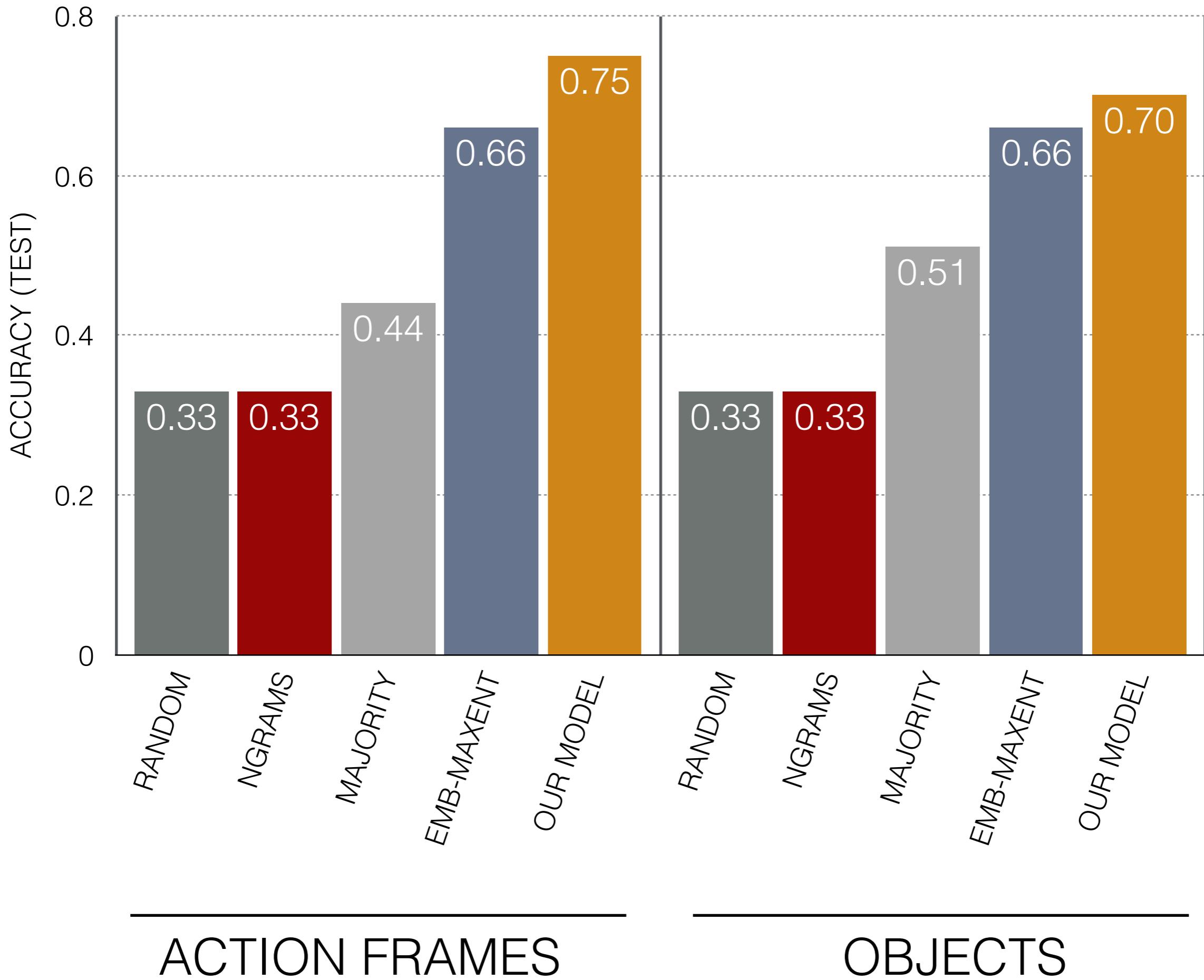
~8 action
frames / verb

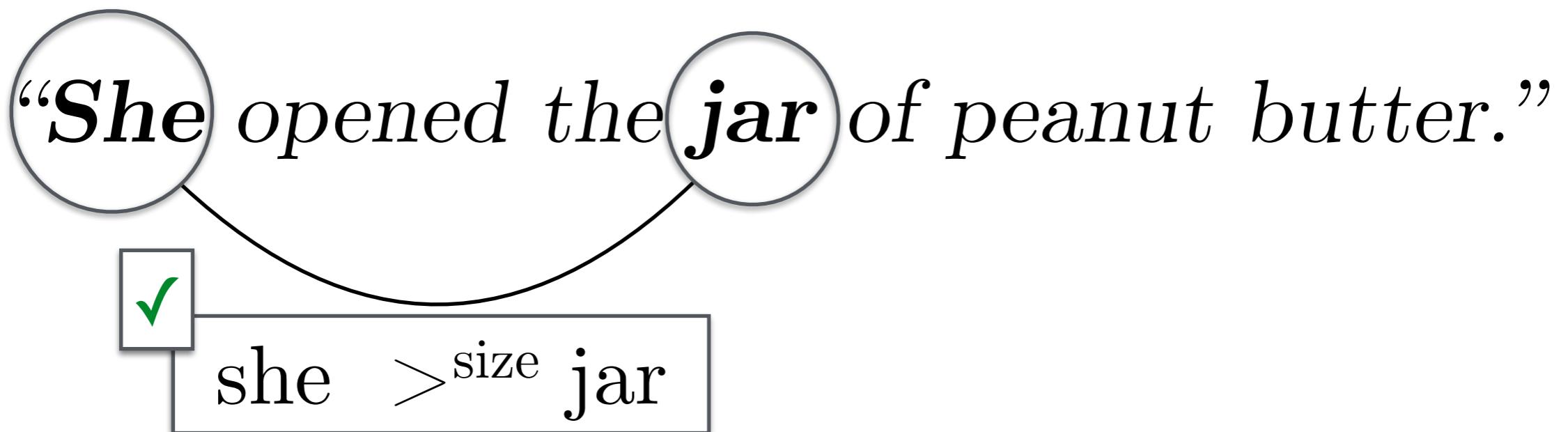
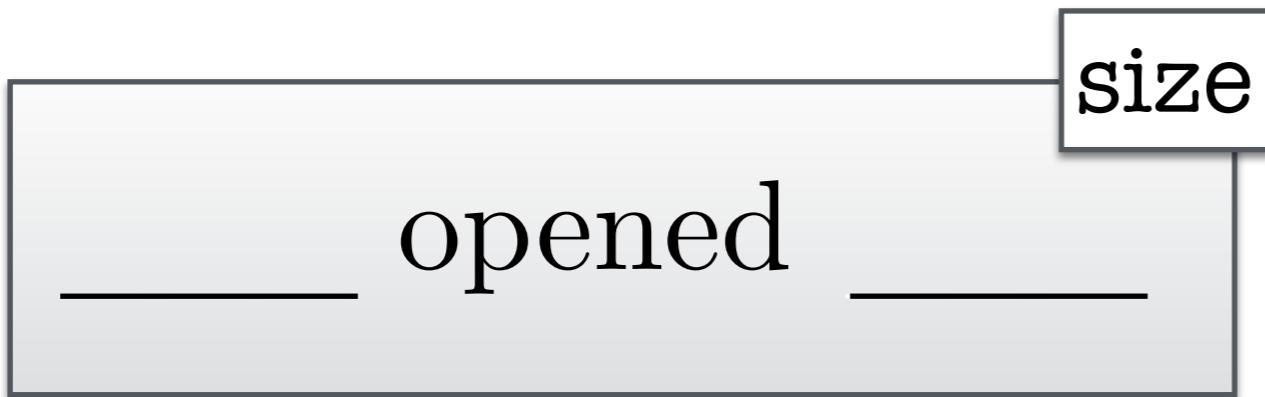
~200 distinct
objects

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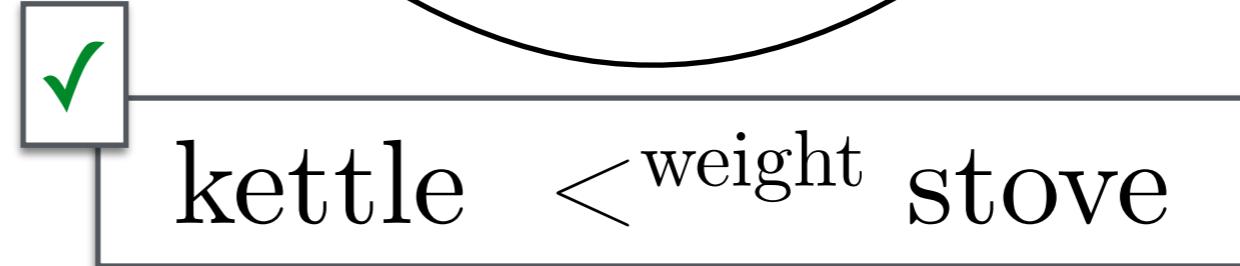


Correct dev set examples

PERSON set _____ upon _____

weight

“He set the **kettle** upon the **stove**.”



Correct dev set examples

speed

caught

our model

she >^{speed} runner

– “**She** caught the **runner** in first.”

– “**She** caught the **baseball**.”

ground truth

she <^{speed} baseball

polysemy

Incorrect dev set examples

PERSON stopped _____ with _____

weight

- “He stopped a **fly** with a **jar**.”
- “She stopped the **car** with the **brake**.”

our model

fly <weight jar

ground truth

car >weight brake

complex
physics

Incorrect dev set examples

Summary

- Reverse engineer
commonsense physical knowledge
- Overcome **reporting bias** by modeling frames and objects



Max Forbes



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Summary

- Reverse engineer
commonsense
physical knowledge
- Overcome **reporting bias** by modeling frames and objects
- New dataset VERBPHYSICS
uwnlp.github.io/verbphysics/



Max Forbes



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