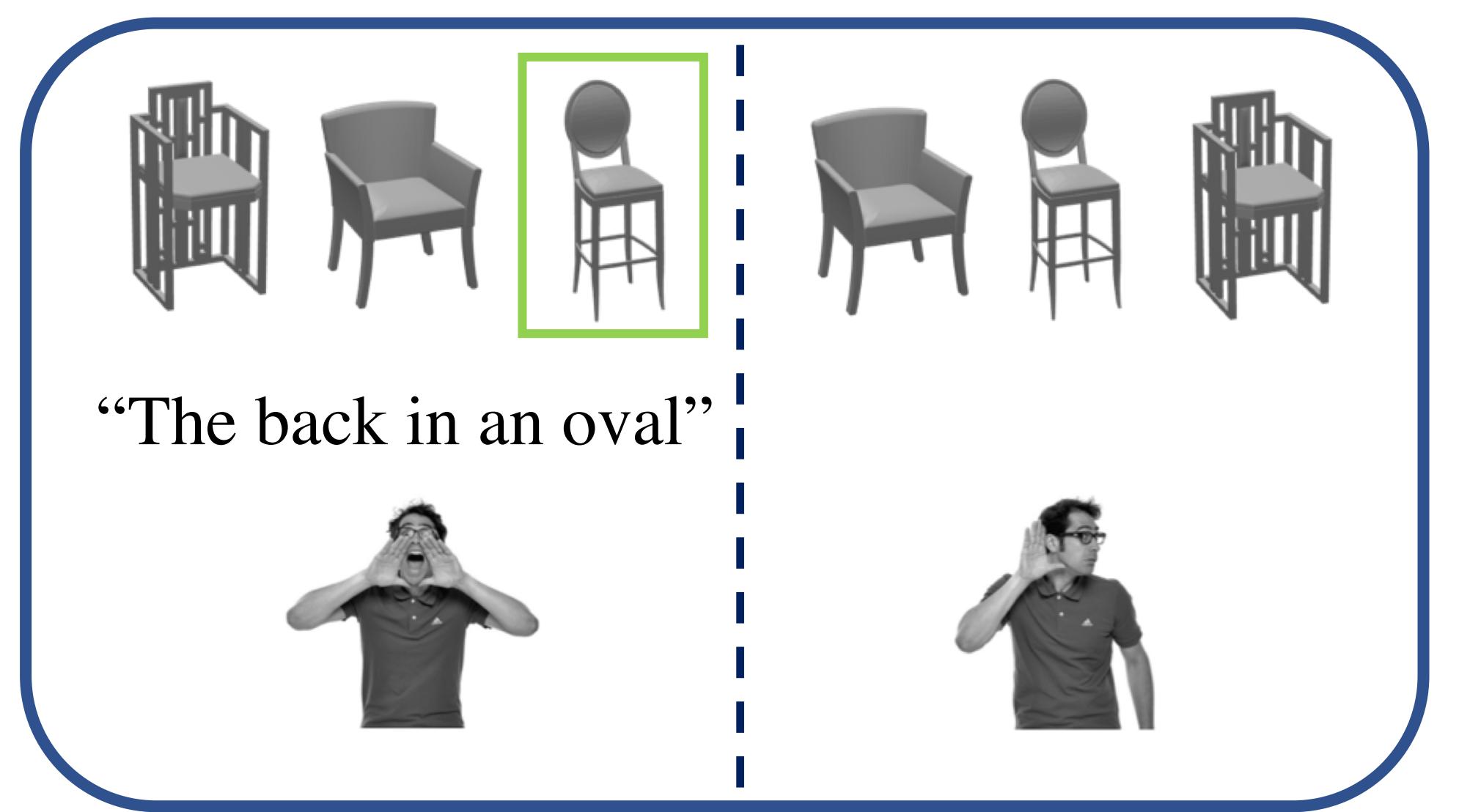


ShapeGlot: Learning Language for Shape Differentiation

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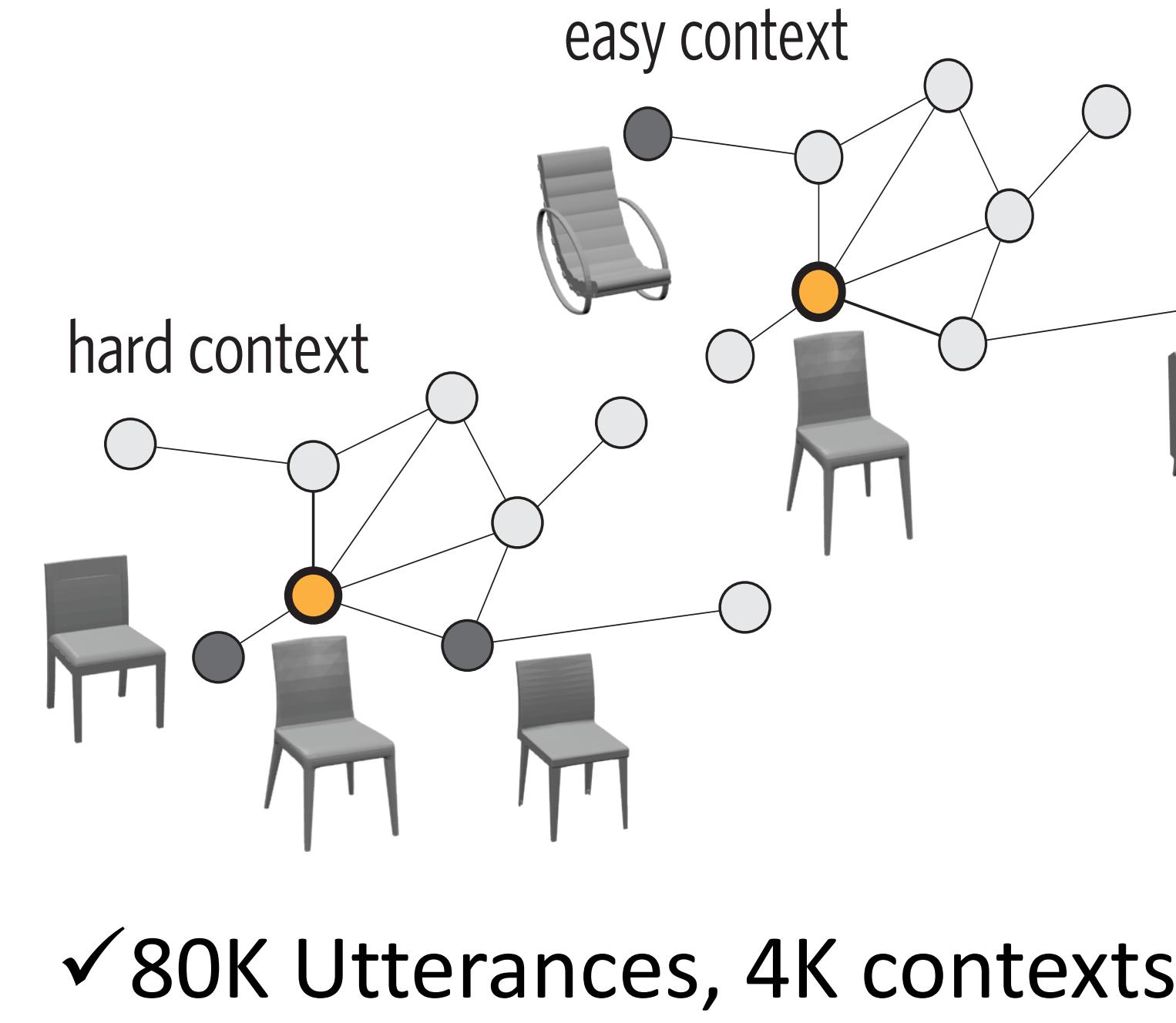
Background & Motivation

- People can refer to the **shape** (geometry, topology) of an object to **distinguish** it among other objects.
- **Existing studies** rely primarily on properties like *color* and *spatial location* to refer to an object.
- **Existing studies** work explicitly with 2D images and are ‘blind’ to the *part-based* compositionality of 3D objects, or their *fine-grained* geometry.



- ✓ Free-form language
- ✓ By construction: **only** about shape

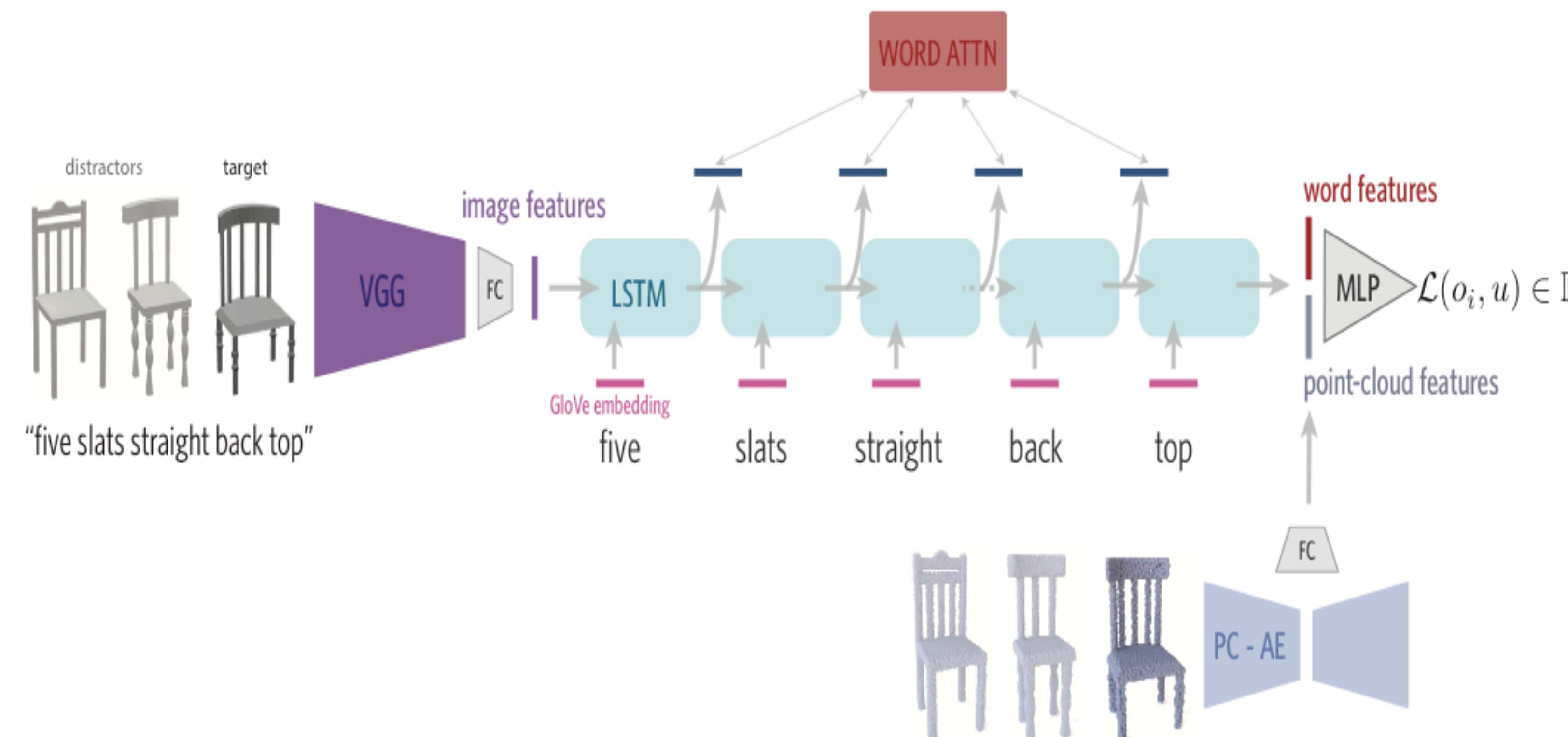
Making ShapeGlot

- Tap on ‘pure’ 3D meshes to make a reference game
 - Use *latent-based* context formation
- 
- ✓ 80K Utterances, 4K contexts

This Work

- Builds a large scale **multi-modal** dataset calibrated for shape-based reference, aka ShapeGlot!
- Introduces *novel speaker-listeners* considering the effect of using:
 - 2D & 3D object representations
 - context-based discrimination
 - neural word-attention
 - pragmatic referential reasoning
- Discovers a plethora of **surprising generalization** scenarios.

Multi-modal Attentive Neural Listeners



Pragmatic Neural Speakers

	distractors	target		distractors	target		distractors	target	
pragmatic speaker	0.29	0.20	0.51	0.00	0.14	0.86	0.19	0.24	0.57
	it has rollers on the feet			square back , straight legs			thin-est seat		
literal speaker	0.55	0.16	0.29	0.05	0.85	0.10	0.19	0.32	0.49
	the one with the circle on the bottom			the one with the thick-est legs			the chair with the thin-est legs		

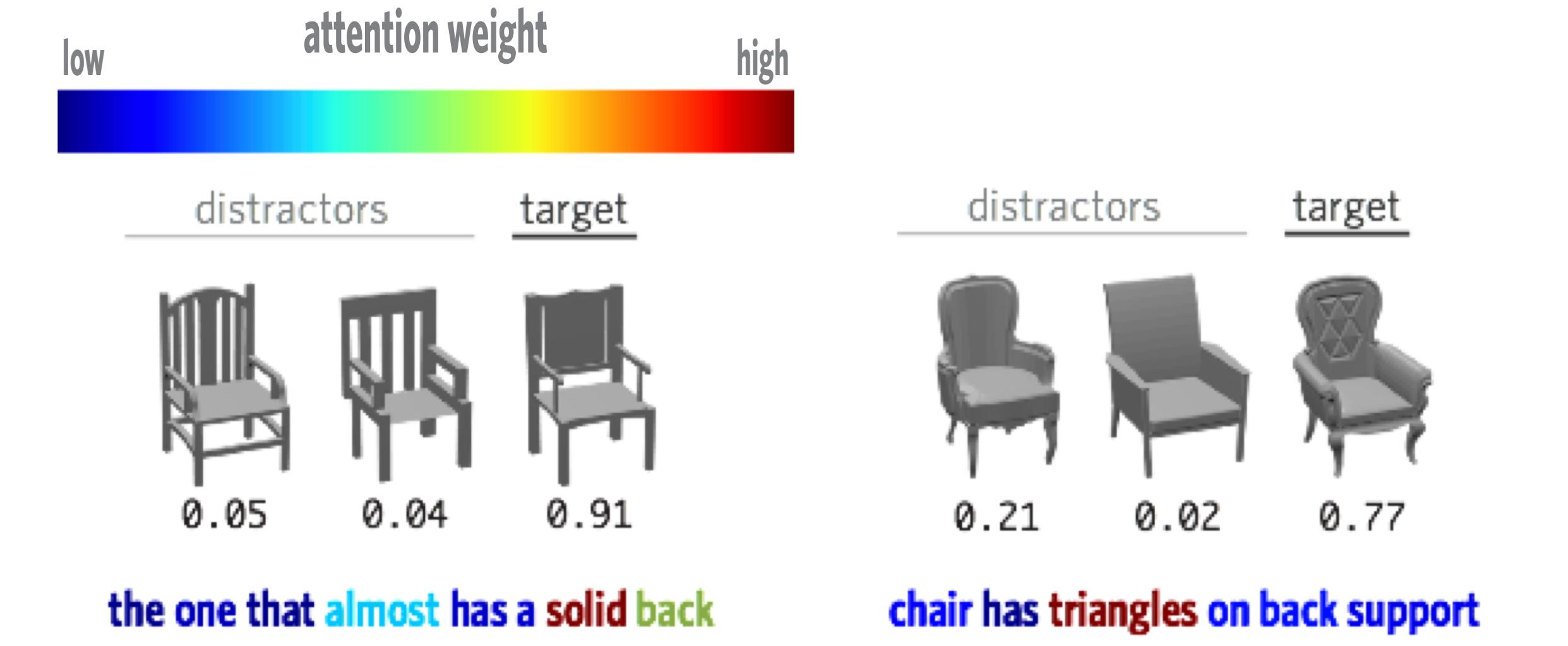
$$\text{Listener's "fit"} = \beta \log(P_L(t|U,O)) + \frac{(1-\beta)}{|U|^{\alpha}} \log(P_S(U|O,t))$$

Speaker's "fit"

Code & Data



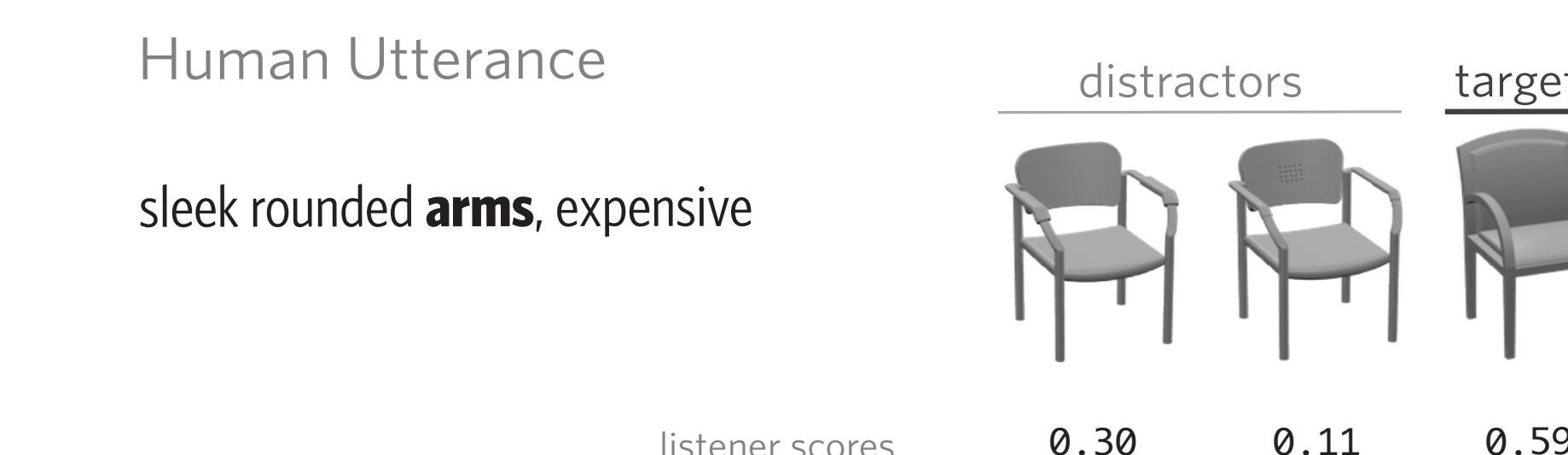
www.bit.ly/shapeplot



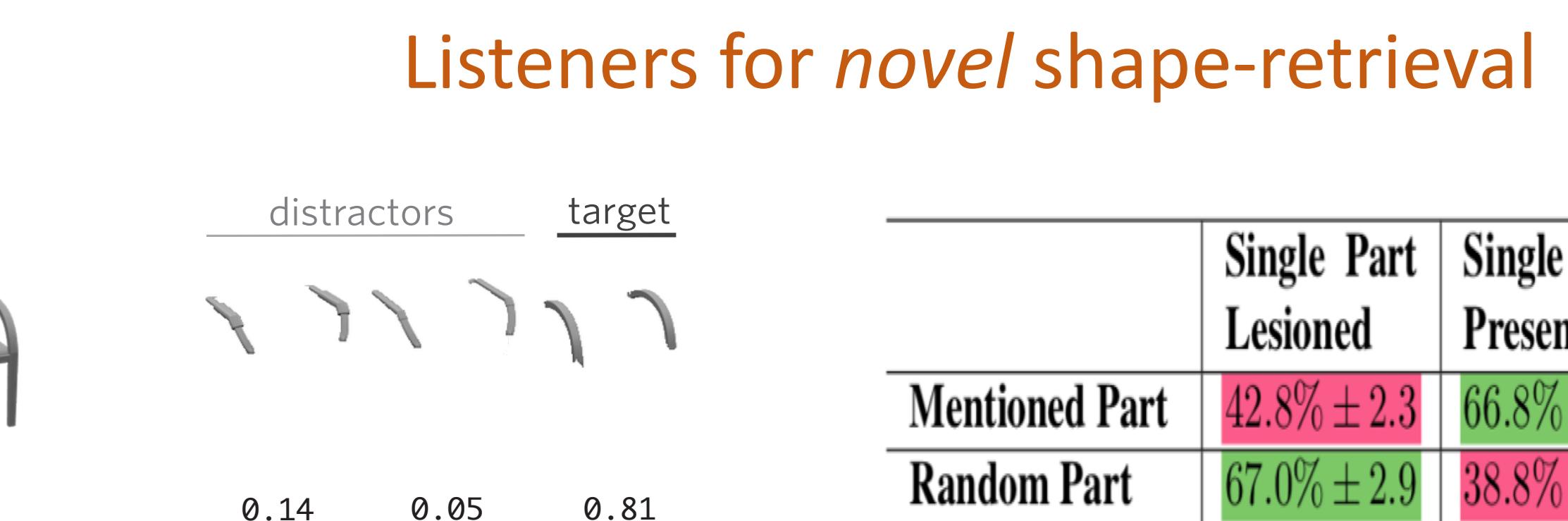
Neural attention provides intuitive model interpretation

	Input Modality	Language Task	Object Task
No Attention	Point Cloud	67.6 ± 0.3%	66.4 ± 0.7%
	Image	81.2 ± 0.5%	77.4 ± 0.7%
	Both	83.1 ± 0.4%	78.9 ± 1.0%
With Attention	Point Cloud	67.4 ± 0.3%	65.6 ± 1.4%
	Image	81.7 ± 0.5%	77.6 ± 0.8%
	Both	83.7 ± 0.3%	79.6 ± 0.8%

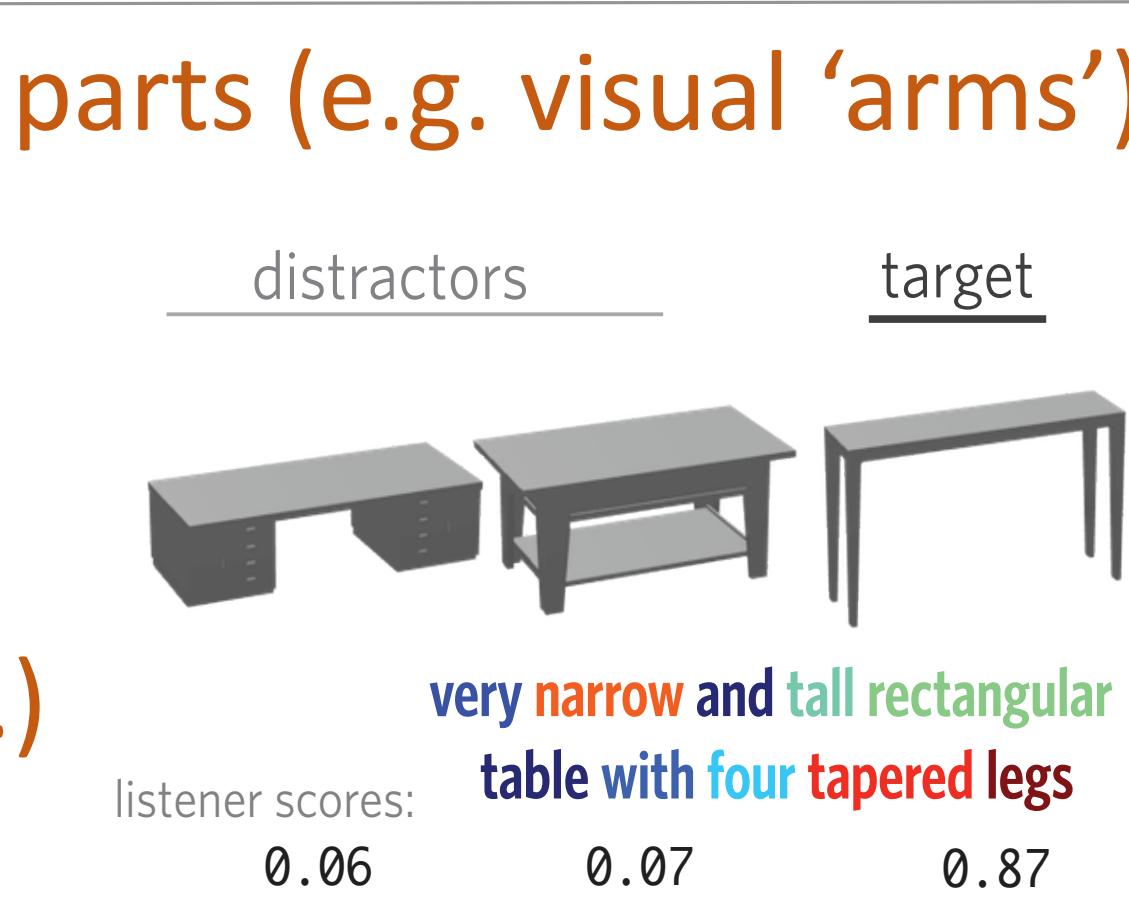
Listening Ablations



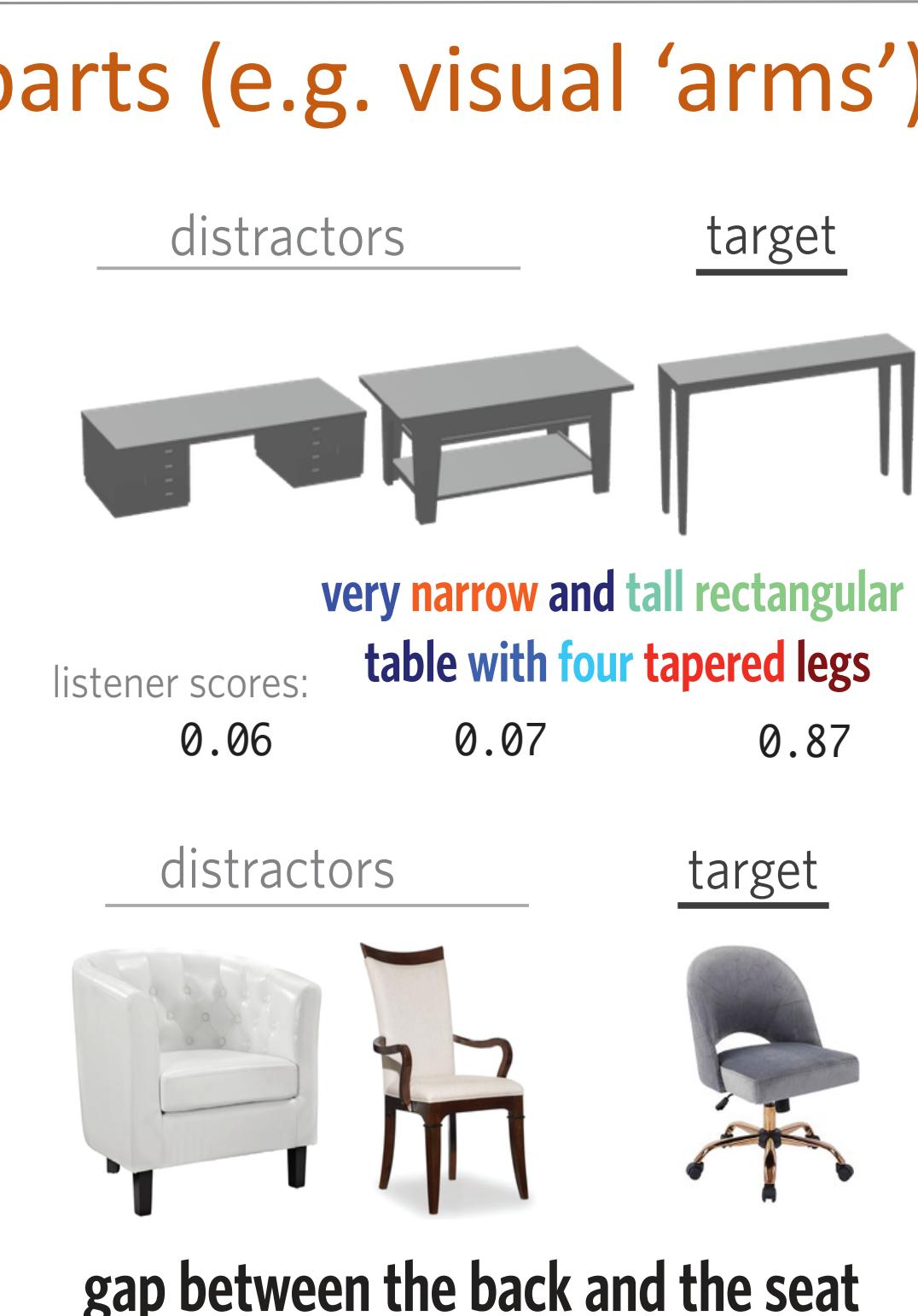
If used, object parts (e.g. visual ‘arms’) are necessary & sufficient for disambiguation



Zero-shot Listening (in unseen class & lang.)

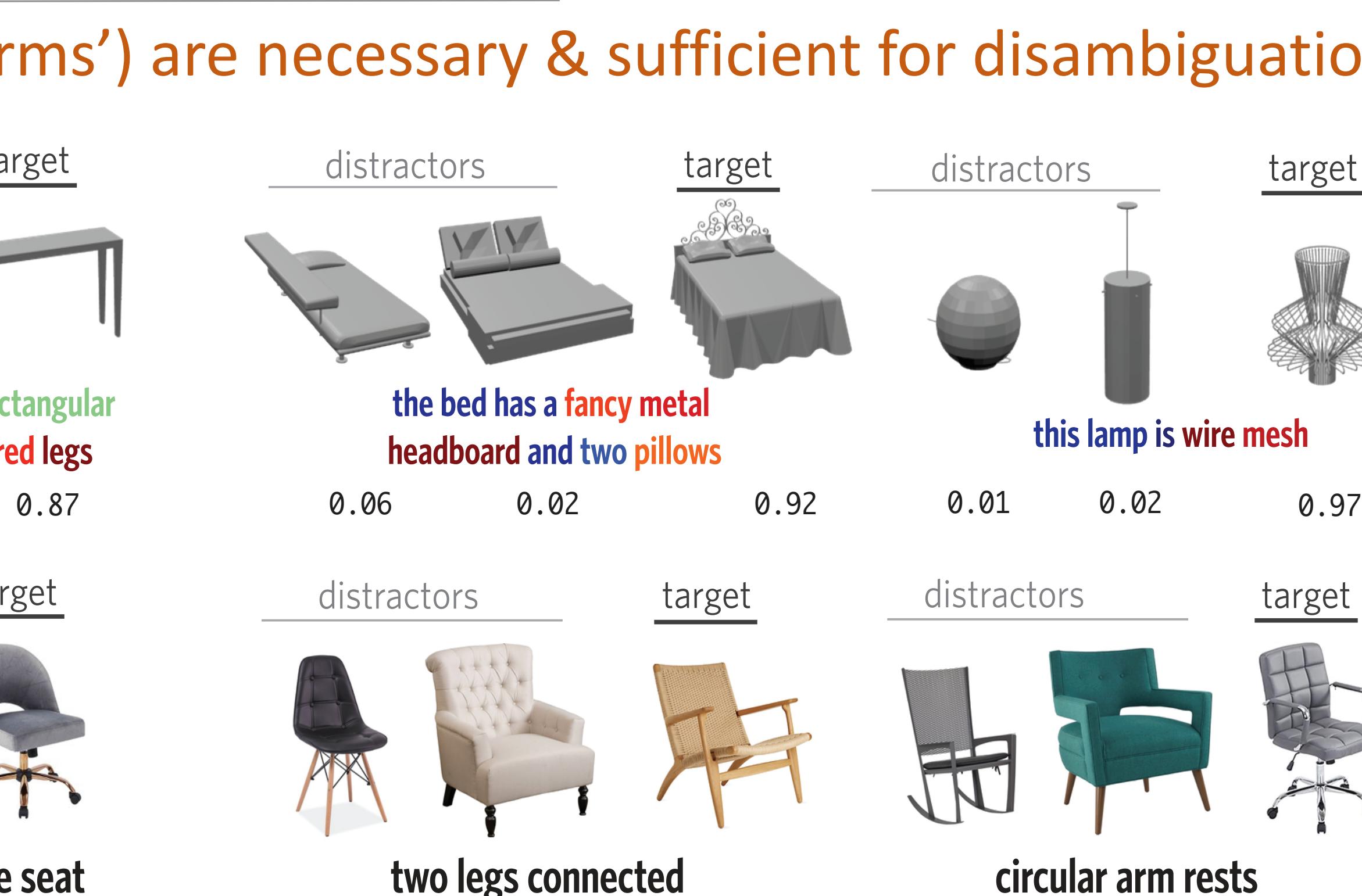


Zero-shot Speaking (in catalogue models)



Speaker Architecture	Modality	Neural Listener	Human Listener
Context Unaware	Point Cloud	59.1 ± 2.0%	-
	Image	64.0 ± 1.7%	-
Literal	Point Cloud	71.5 ± 1.3%	66.2
	Image	76.6 ± 1.0%	68.3
Pragmatic	Point Cloud	90.3 ± 1.3%	69.4
	Image	92.2 ± 0.5%	78.7

Speaking Ablations



Key Take Away Points

- Shape-based referential language is **robust** across classes (e.g. ZSL from ‘chairs’ to ‘lamps’).
- Language *alone* enables part-based **visual** reasoning.
- Pragmatic neural agents perform *significantly* better than literal ones.