



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

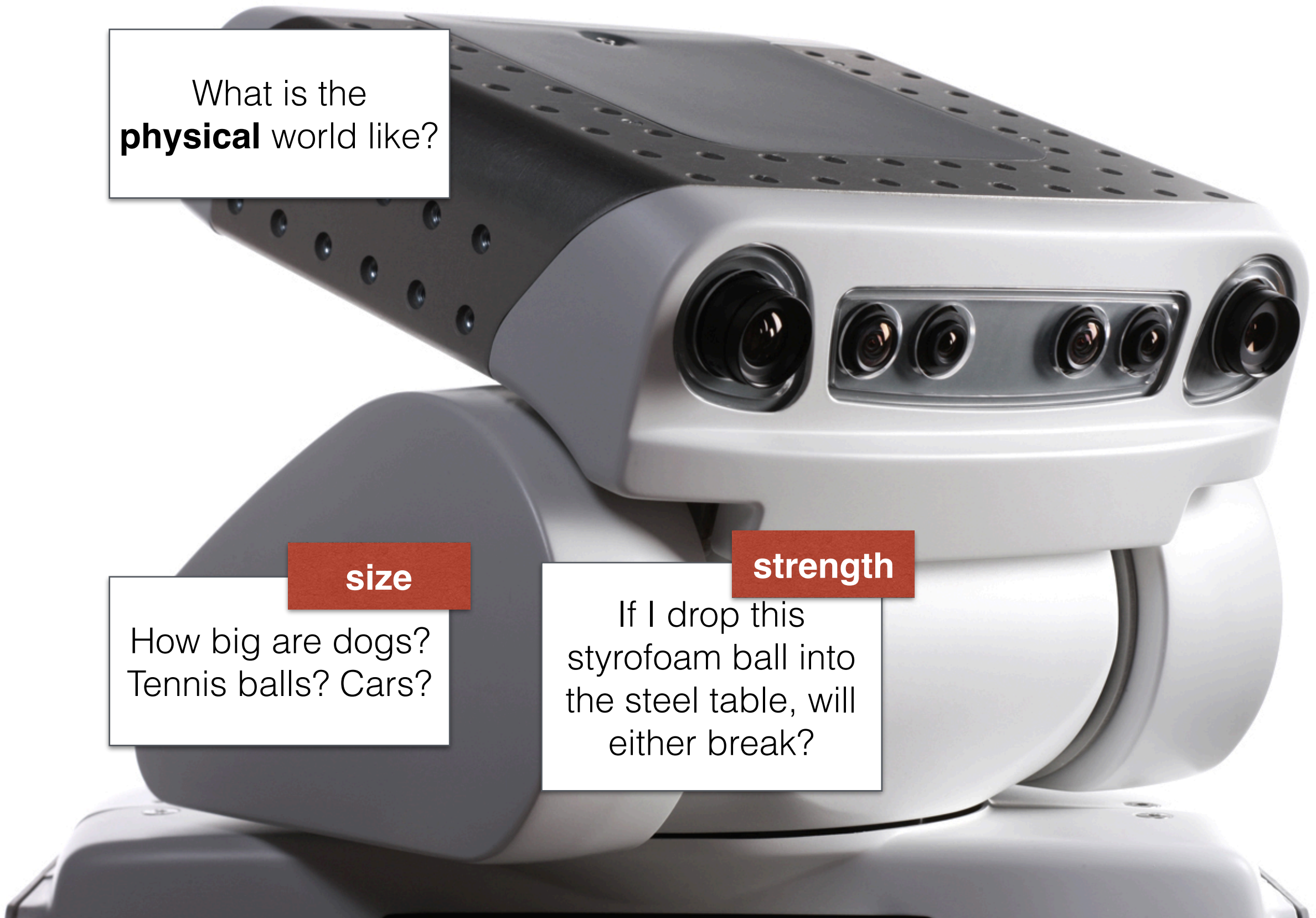
What is the
physical world like?

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!”*

\Rightarrow horse $\stackrel{\text{size}}{=}$ dog ?



“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

*“I **picked up** the <unk>.”*

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

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

Physical properties of objects

size



weight



strength



Attributes

x $>$ size y



x $>$ weight y



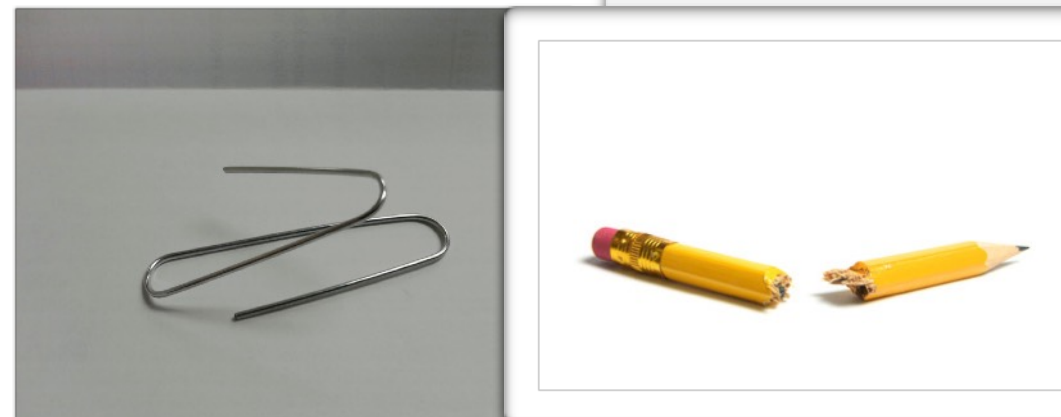
x $>$ speed y



x $>$ strength y



x $<$ rigidness y



“I threw the _____”

“I threw the _____”

ball

stone

chair

“I threw the _____”

ball

stone

chair

~~*game*~~

~~*party*~~



“I threw the _____”

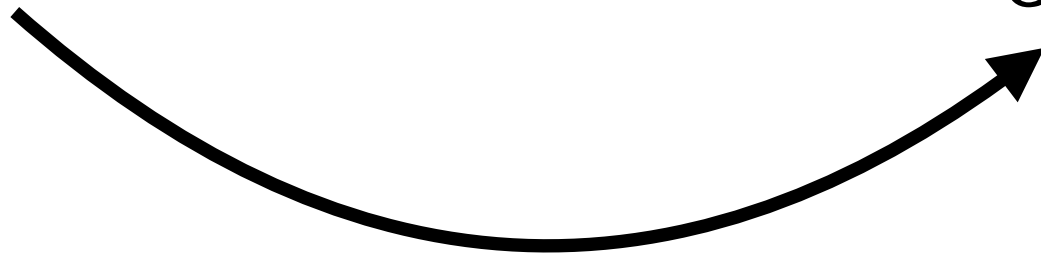
ball

stone

chair

x threw y

x threw y



x is bigger than y

x threw y

A thick black curved arrow starts below the letter 'x' and points upwards and to the right, ending below the letter '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*

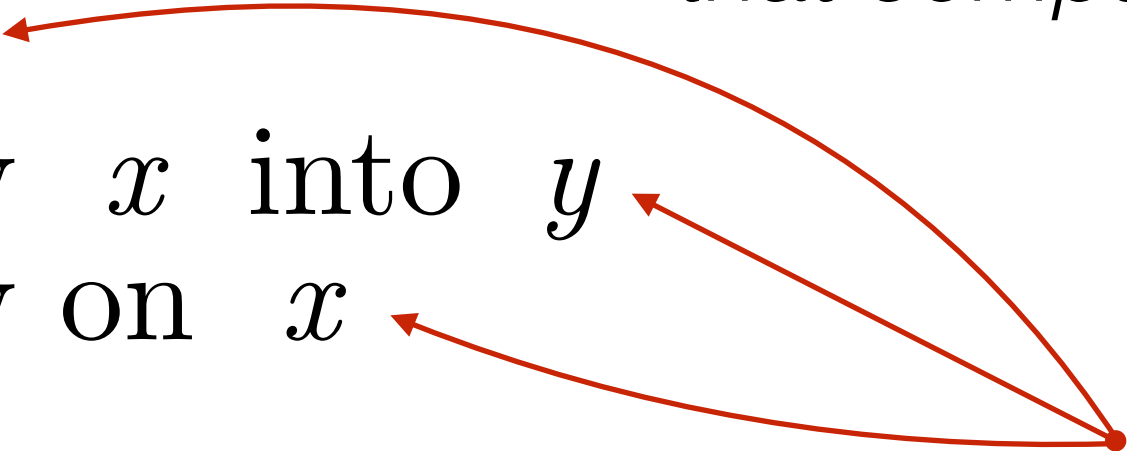
Terminology

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

Example

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

F = “ x threw y ”

attribute: size

correct value: $\boxed{>}$

intuition: “ x threw y ”

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

Physical properties of objects



Two related problems

Physical properties implied by predicates

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Physical properties of objects

Example

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

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

attribute: size

correct value: $\boxed{>}$

intuition: *people are generally larger than balls*

Solving both puzzles together

x threw y

Action frame

FRAME KNOWLEDGE

Solving both puzzles together

x threw y

FRAME KNOWLEDGE

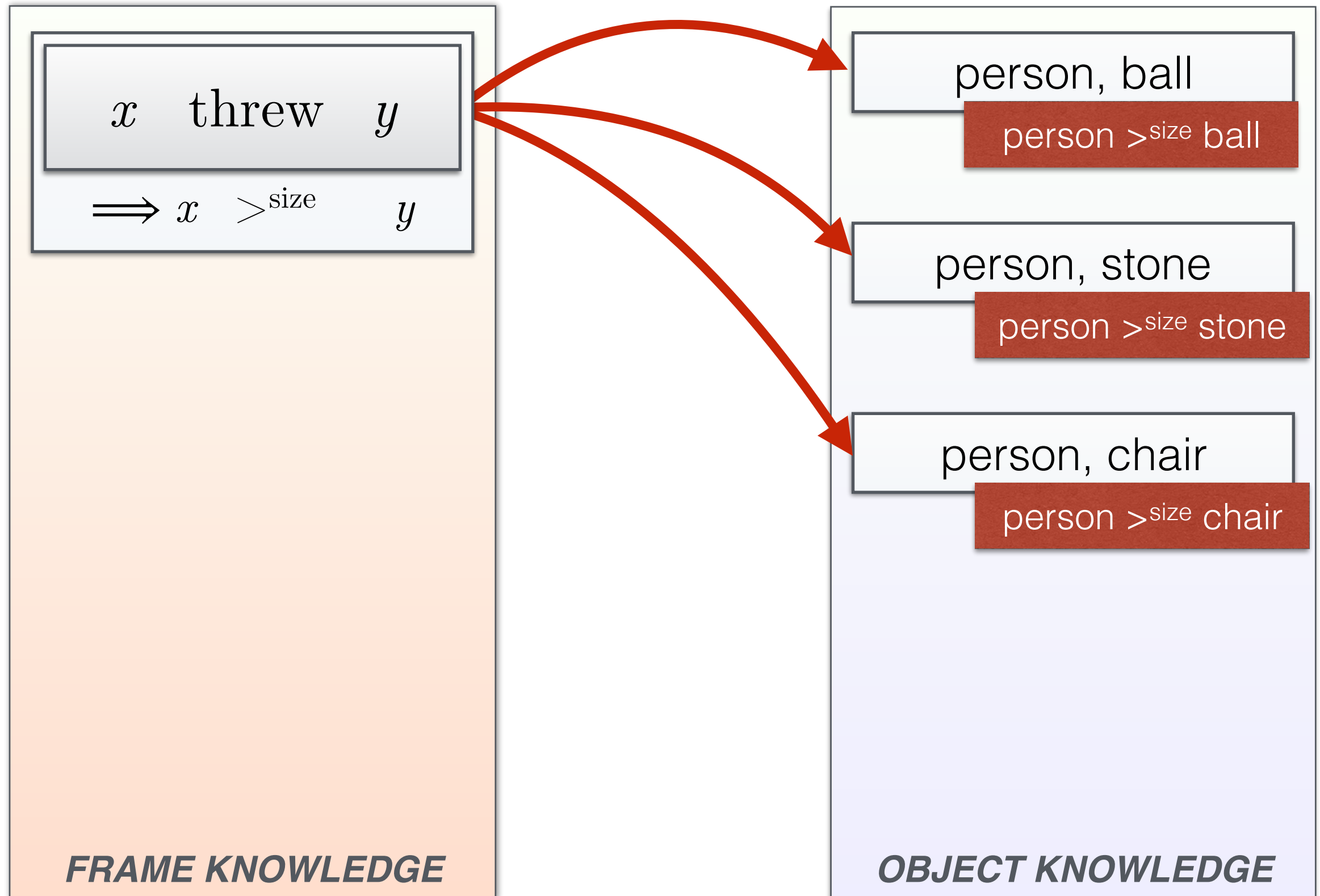
person, ball

person, stone

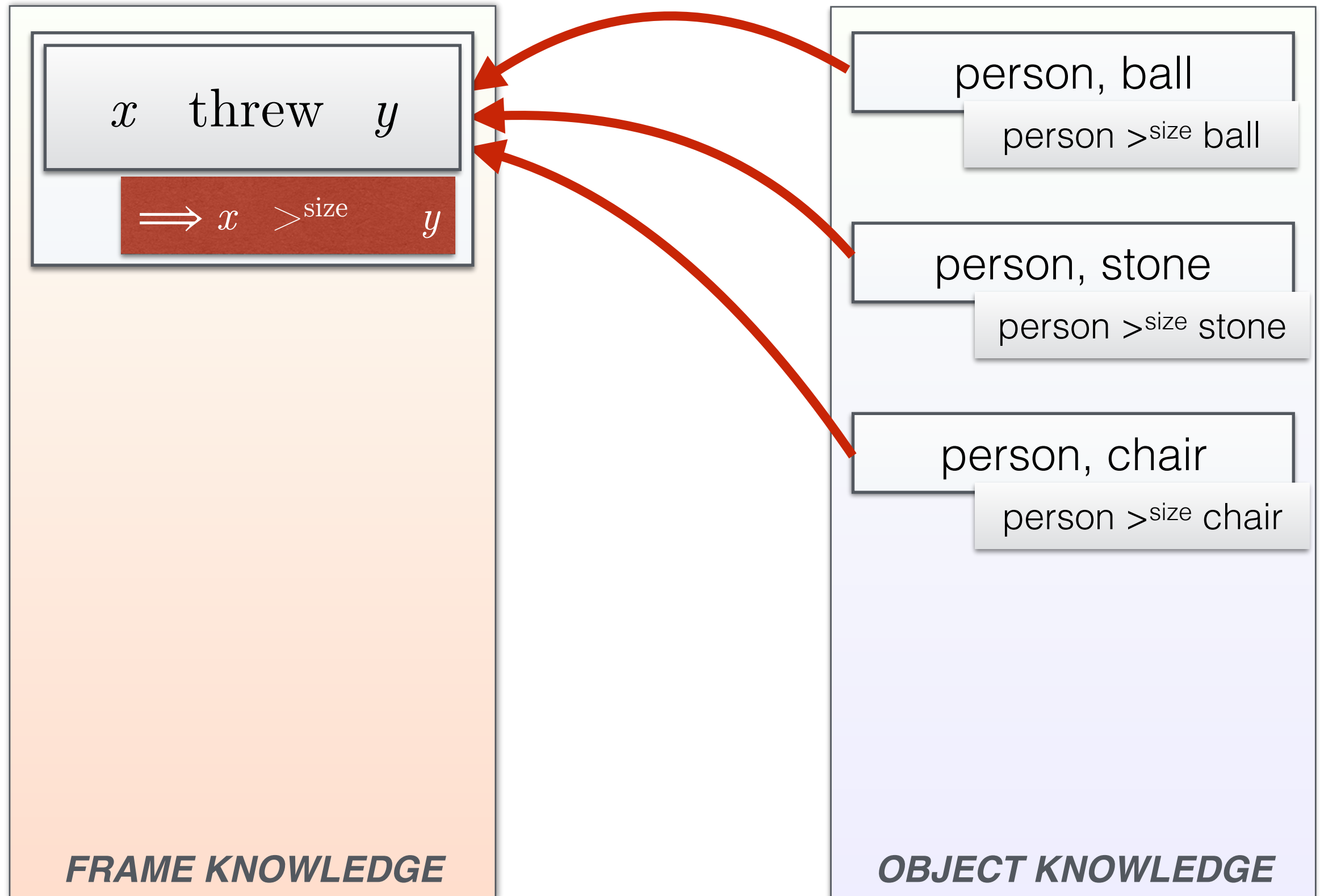
person, chair

OBJECT KNOWLEDGE

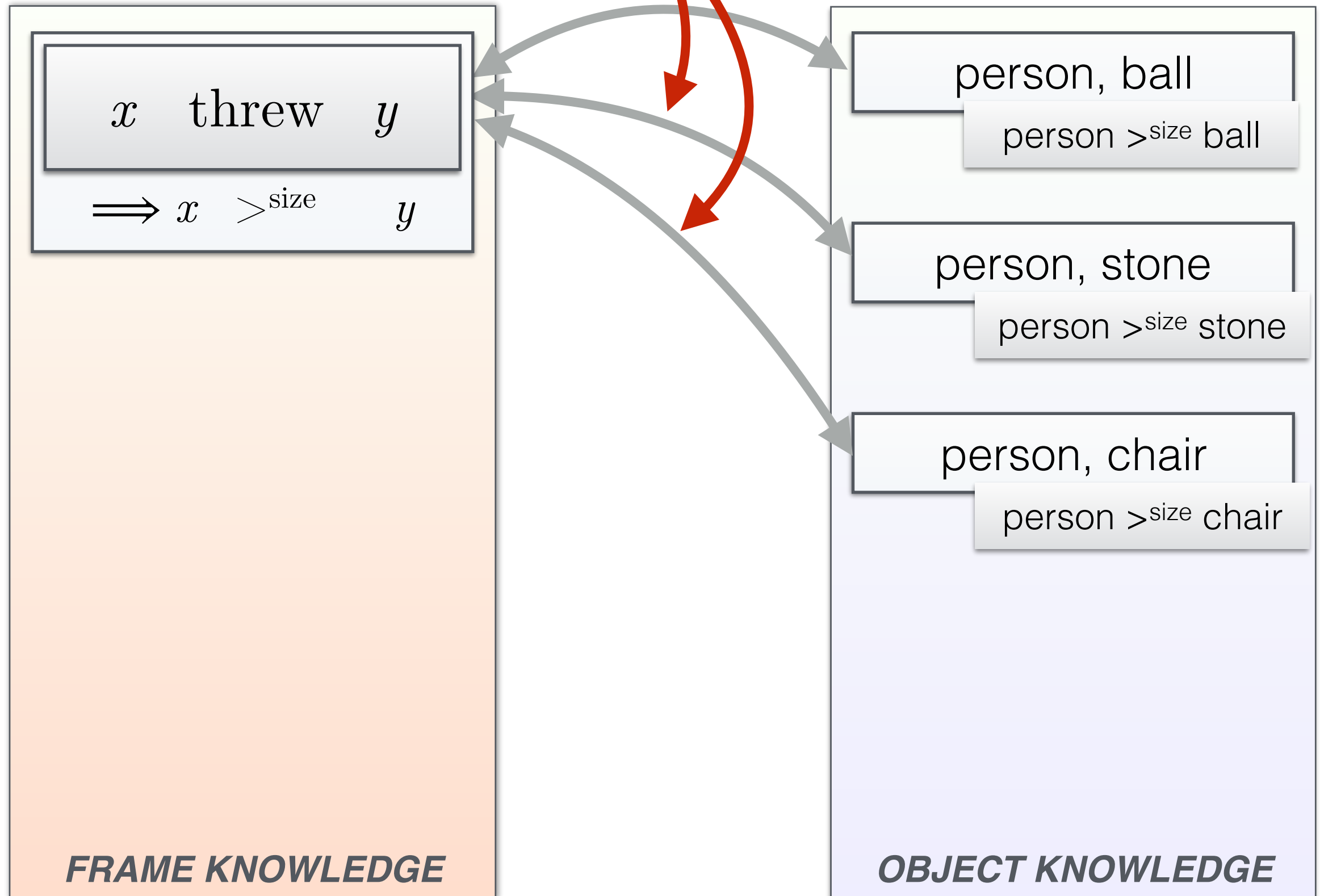
Solving both puzzles together



Solving both puzzles together

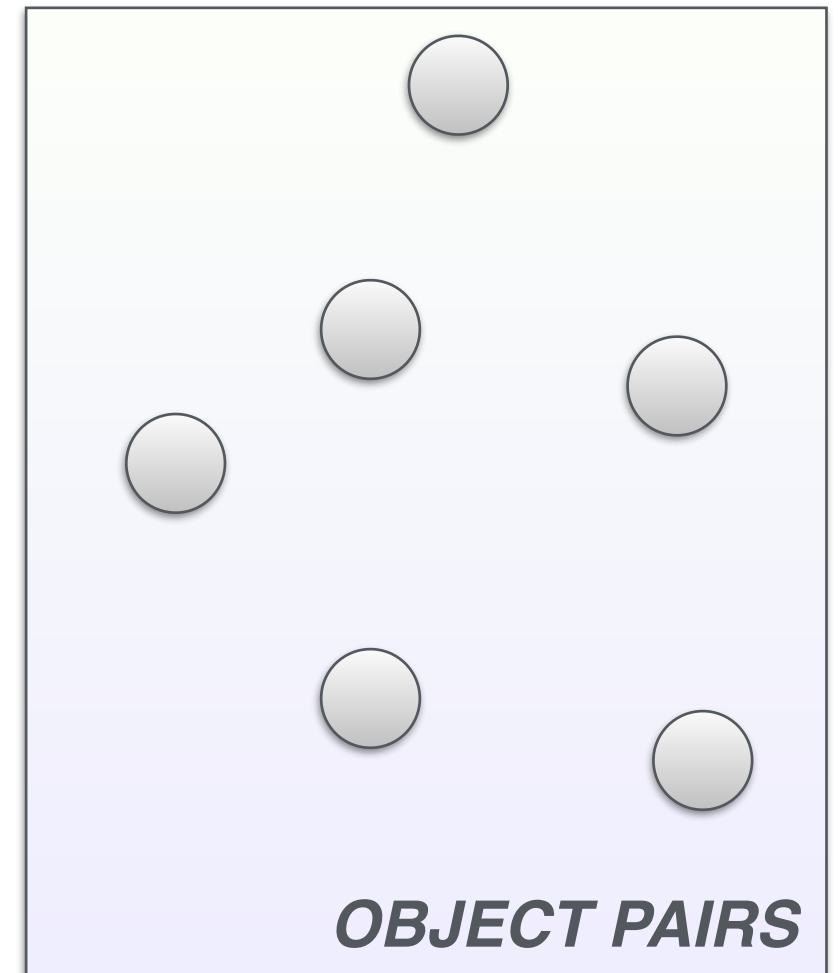
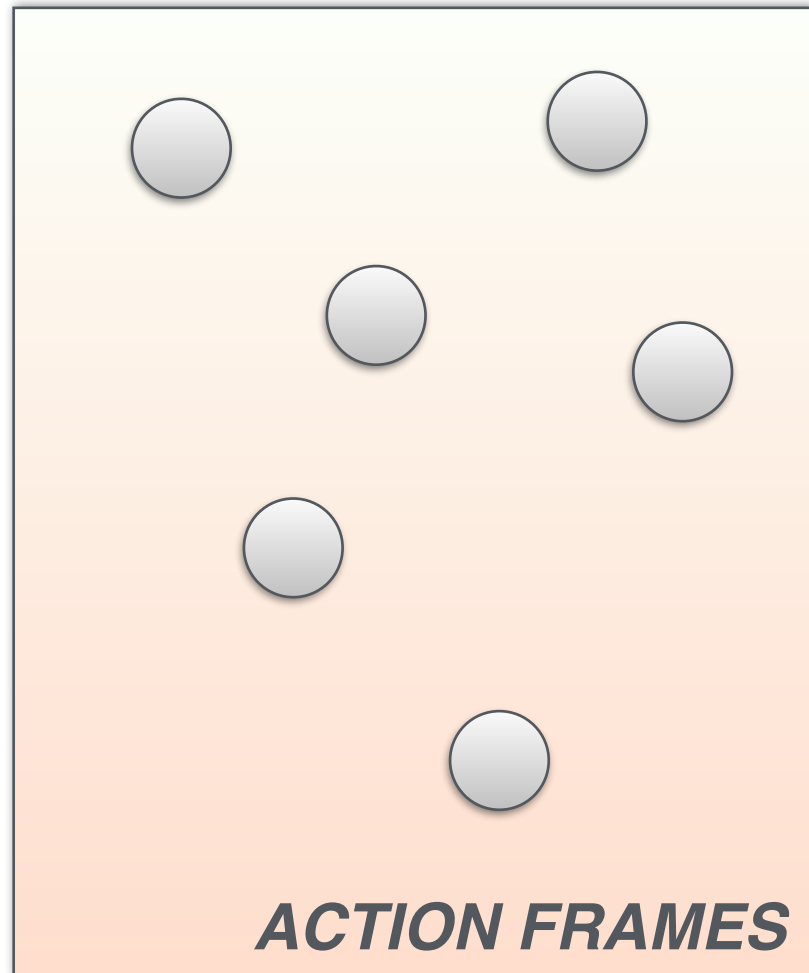


OBSERVABLE IN LANGUAGE (!)

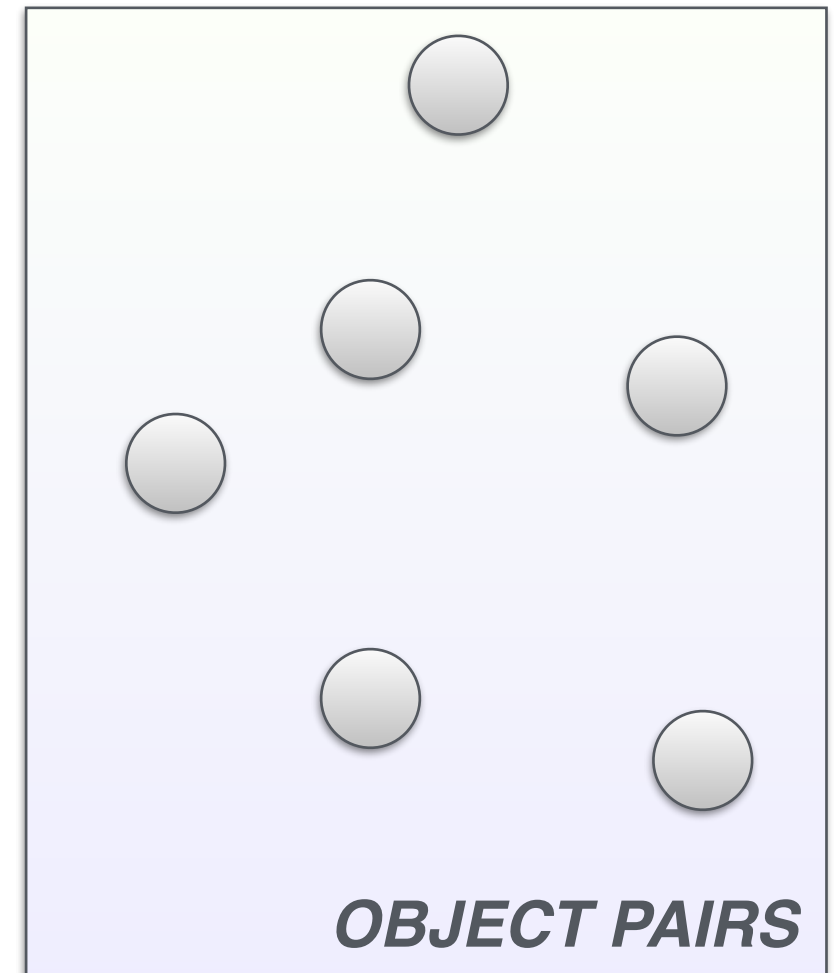
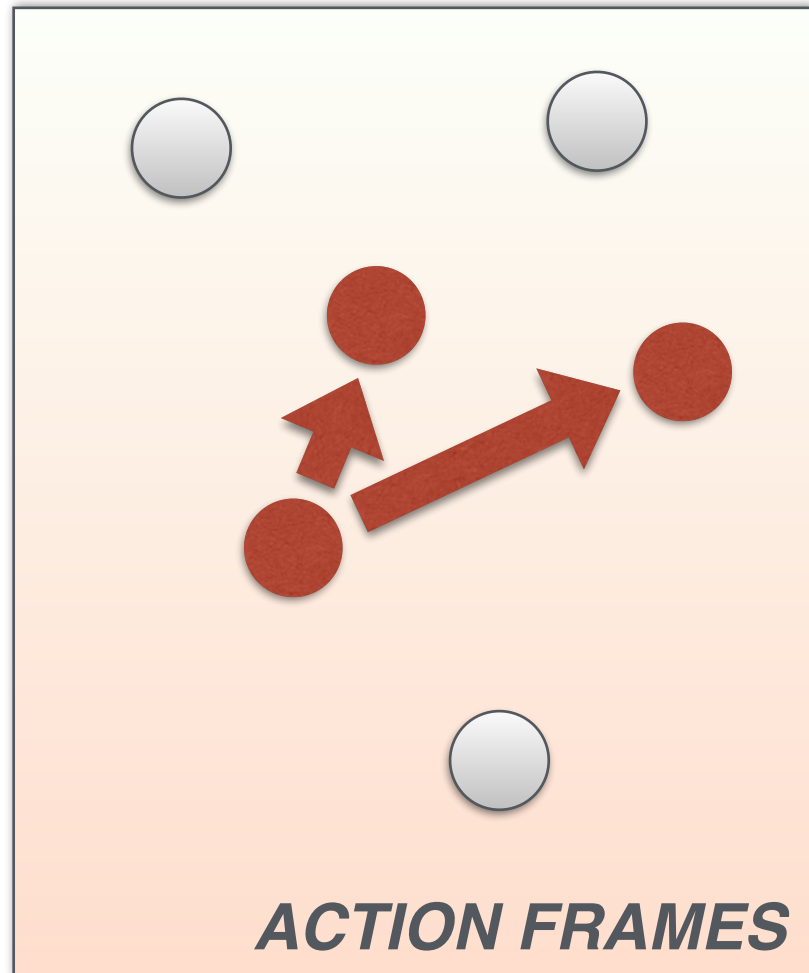


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- 4. Model**
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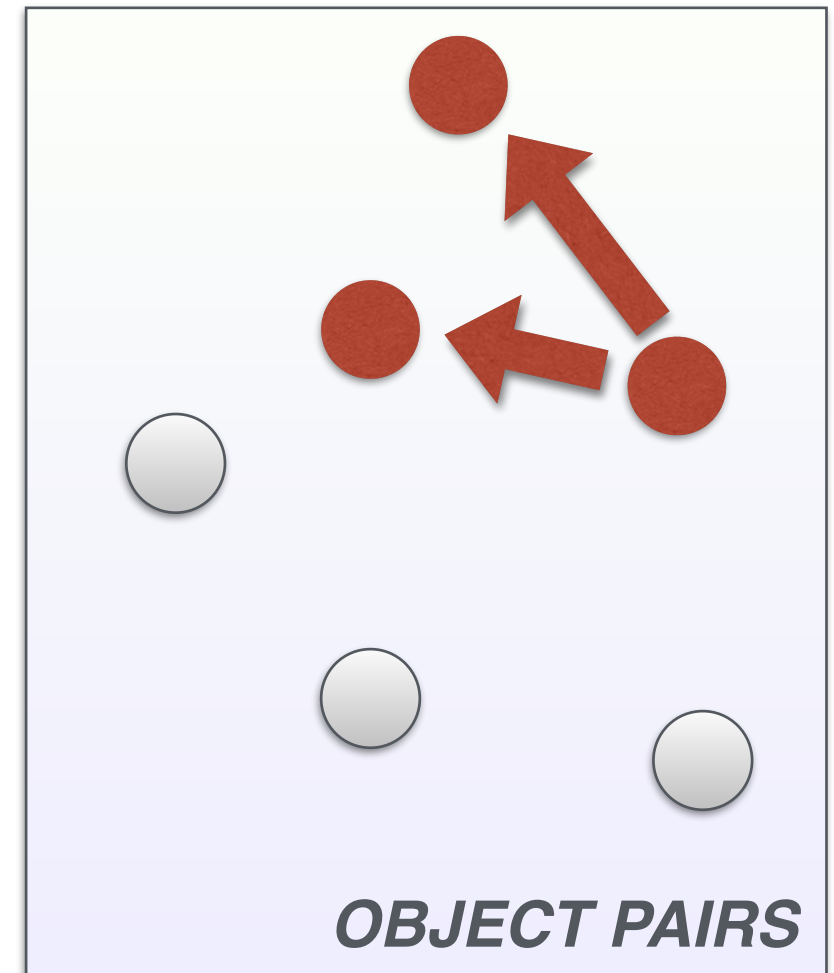
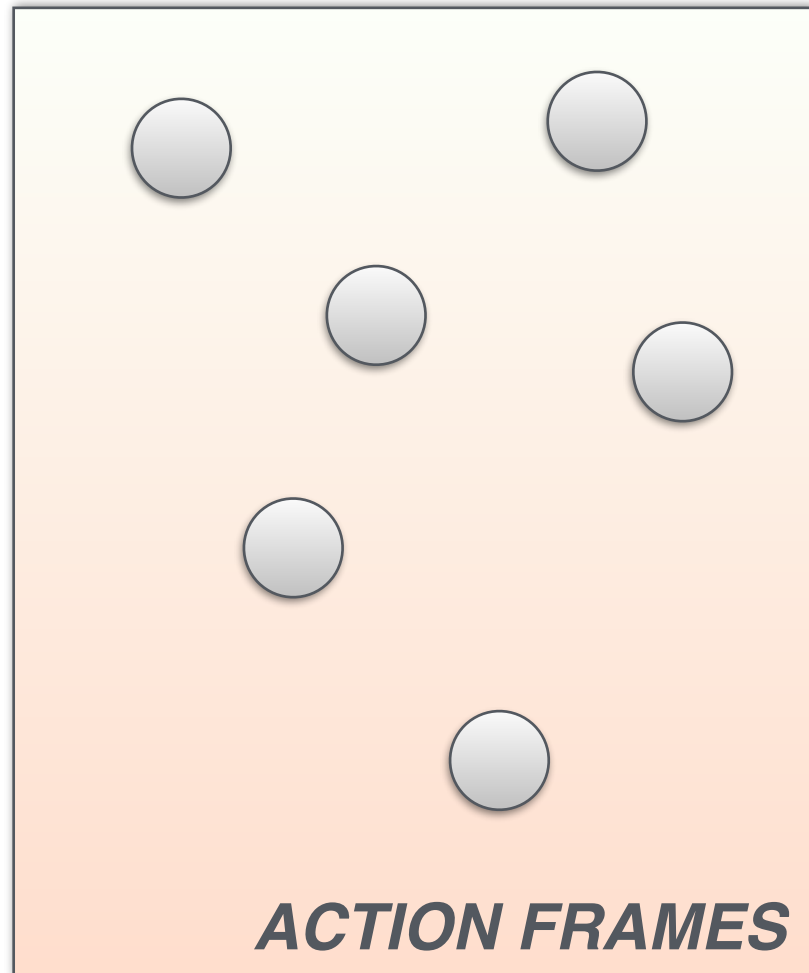
High level model



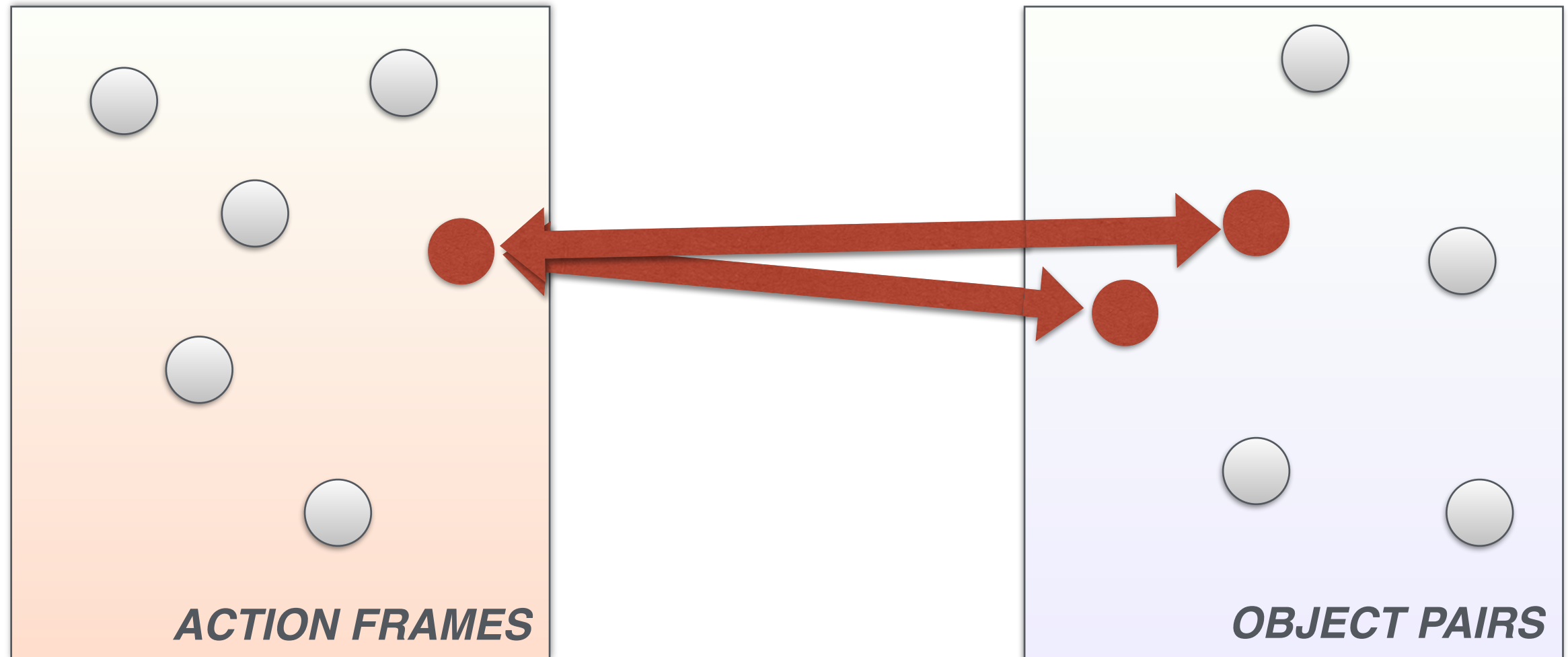
High level model



High level model

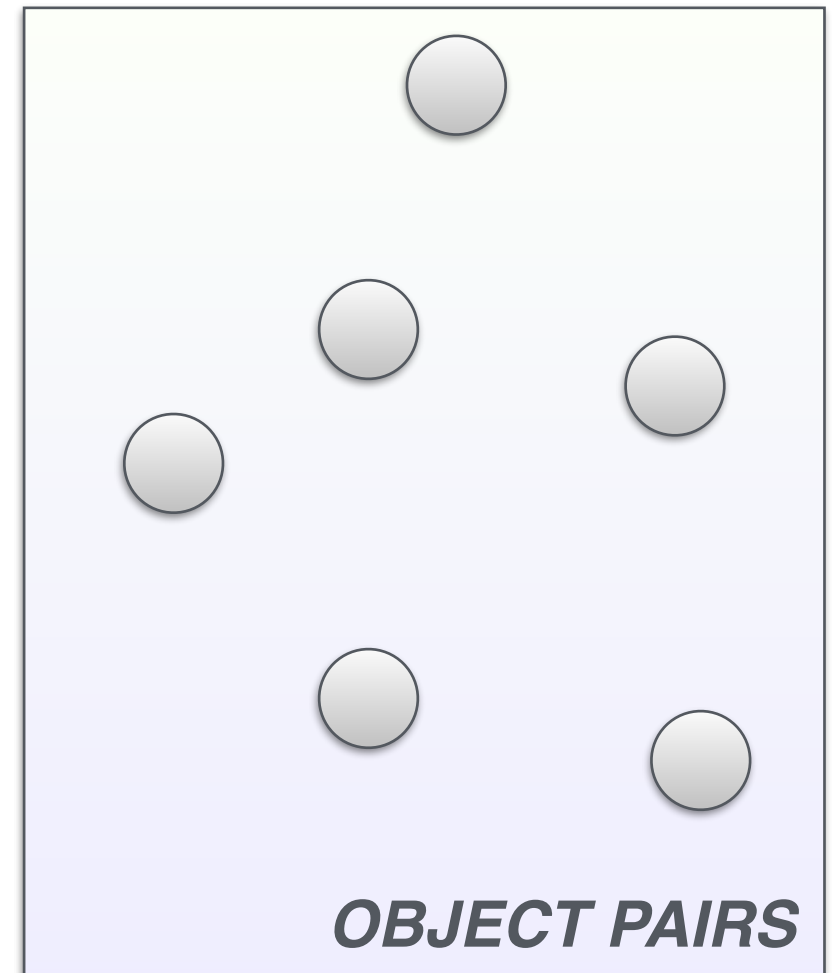
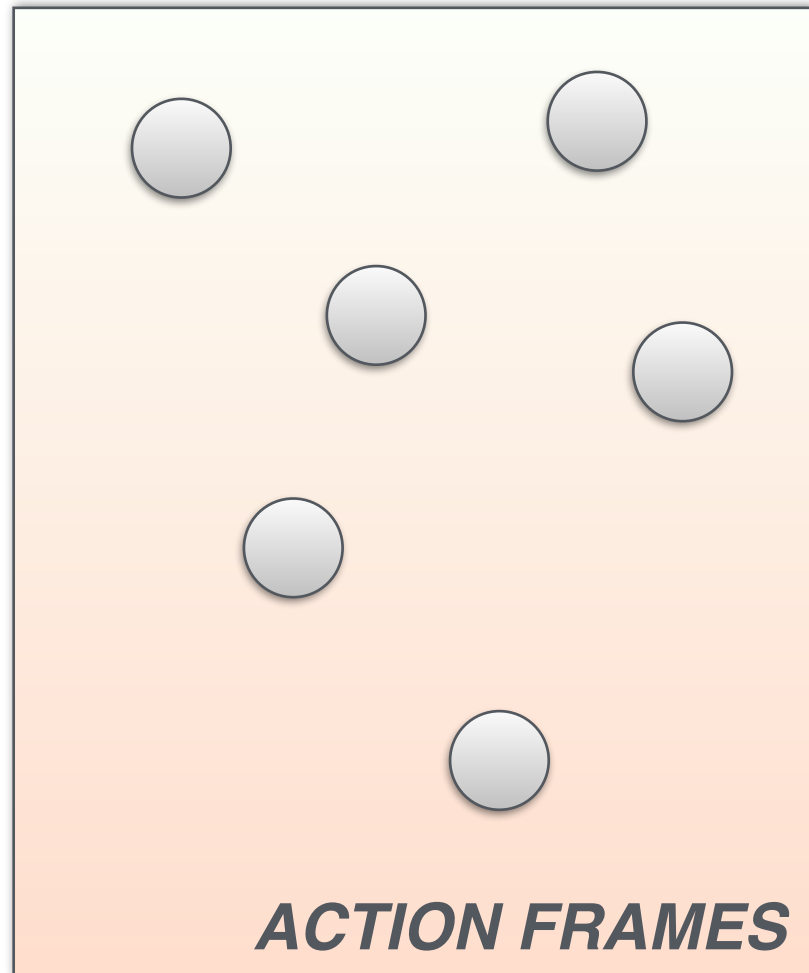


High level model



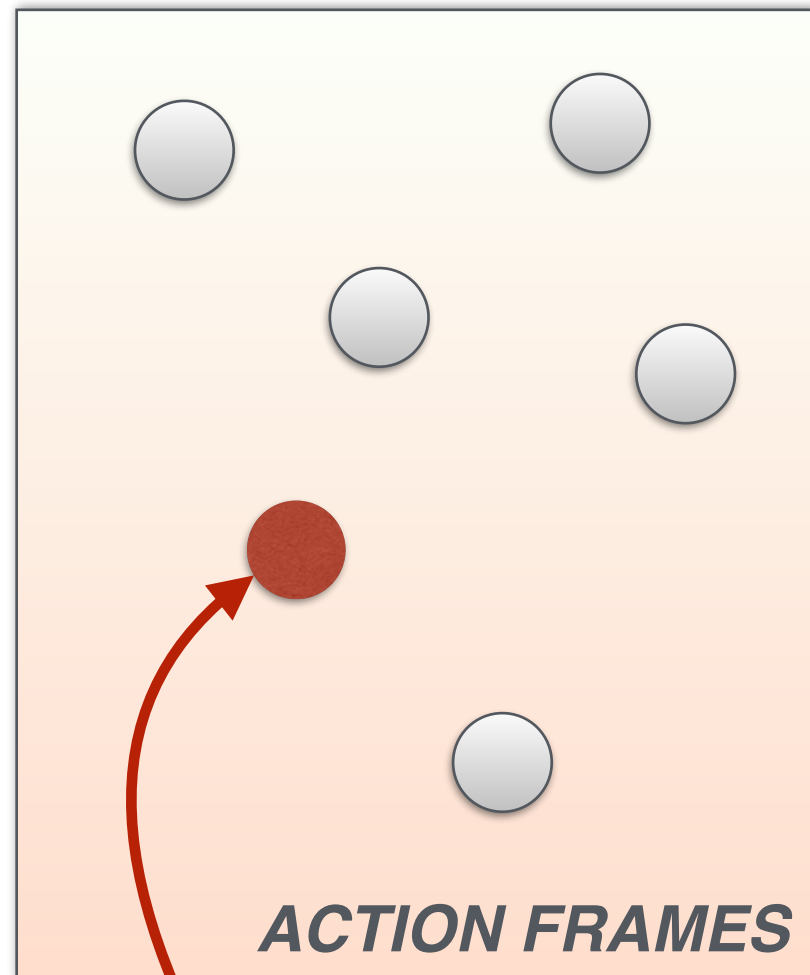
Random variables $F_{v_t}^a$

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

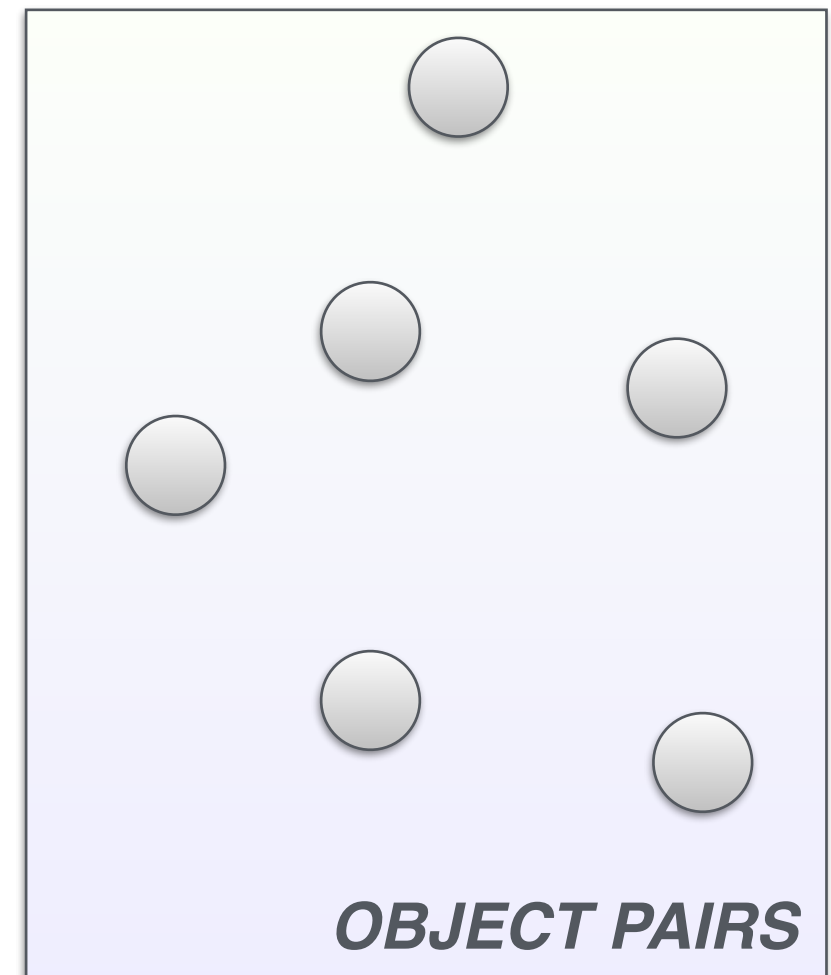


Random variables $F_{v_t}^a$

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

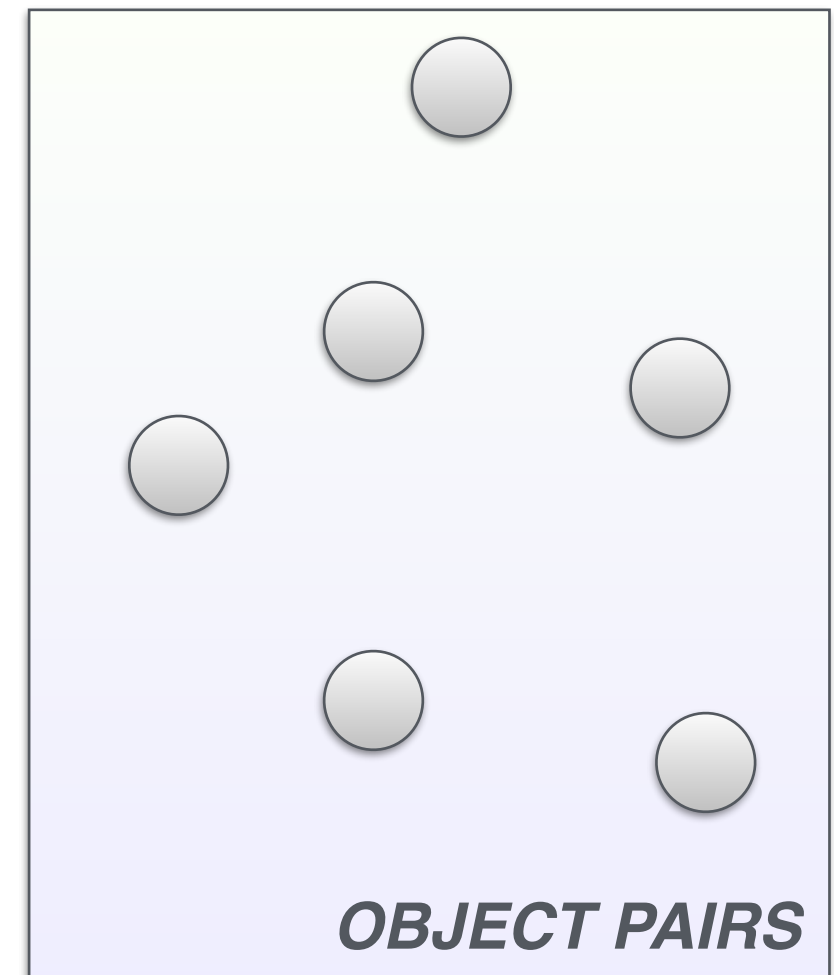
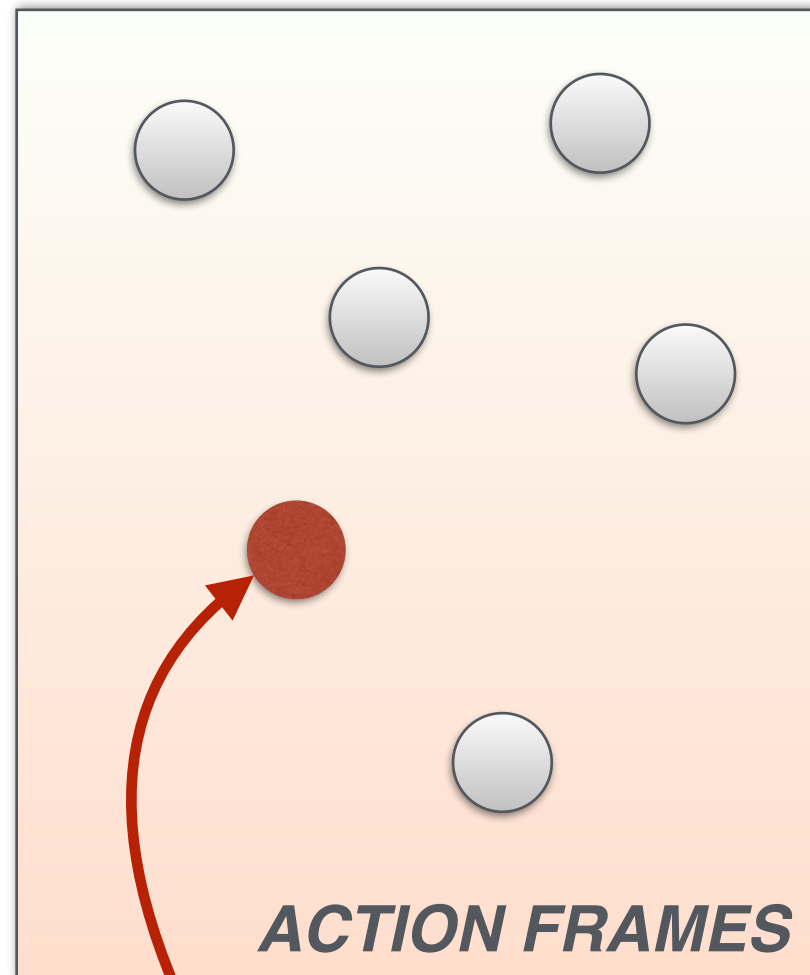


$F_{\text{threw}_1}^{\text{size}} \approx \text{“}x \text{ threw } y\text{”}$



Random variables $F_{v_t}^a$

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

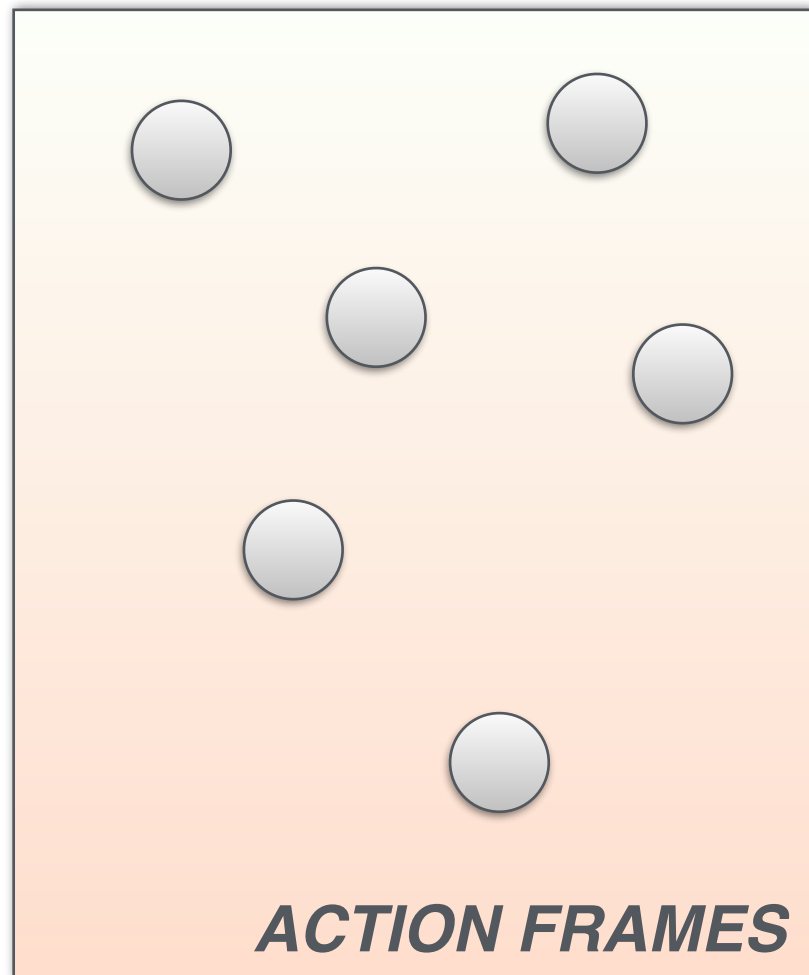


$$F_{\text{throw}_1}^{\text{size}} \approx \text{"}x \text{ threw } y\text{"}$$

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

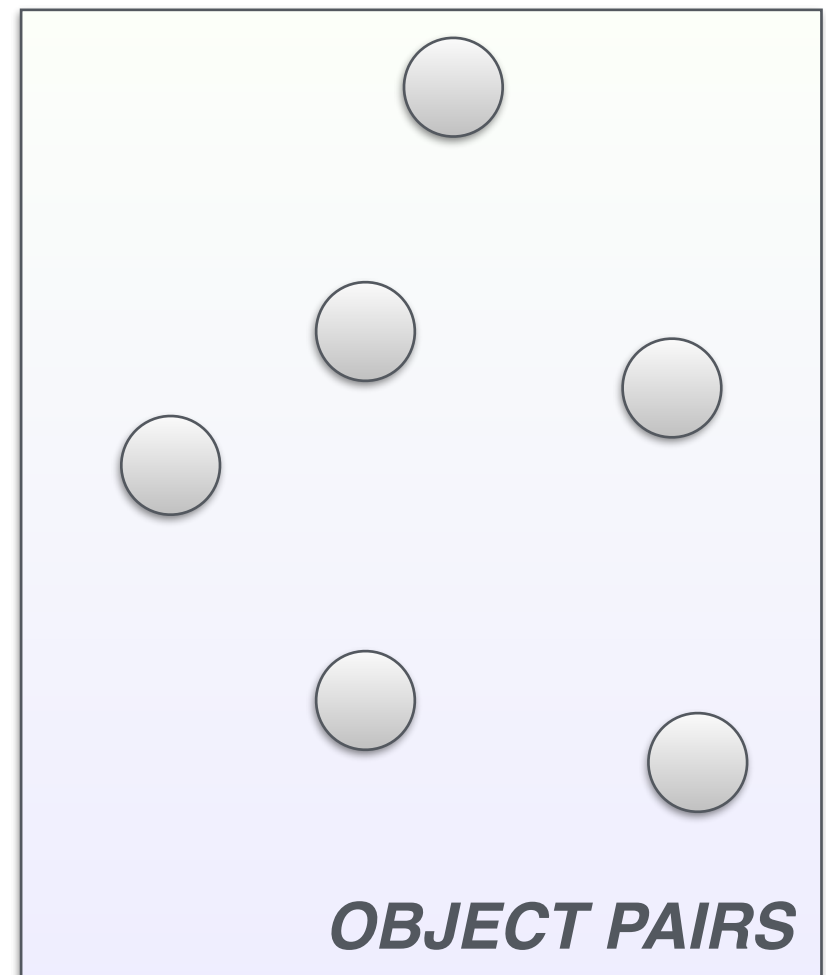
Random variables $F_{v_t}^a$

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

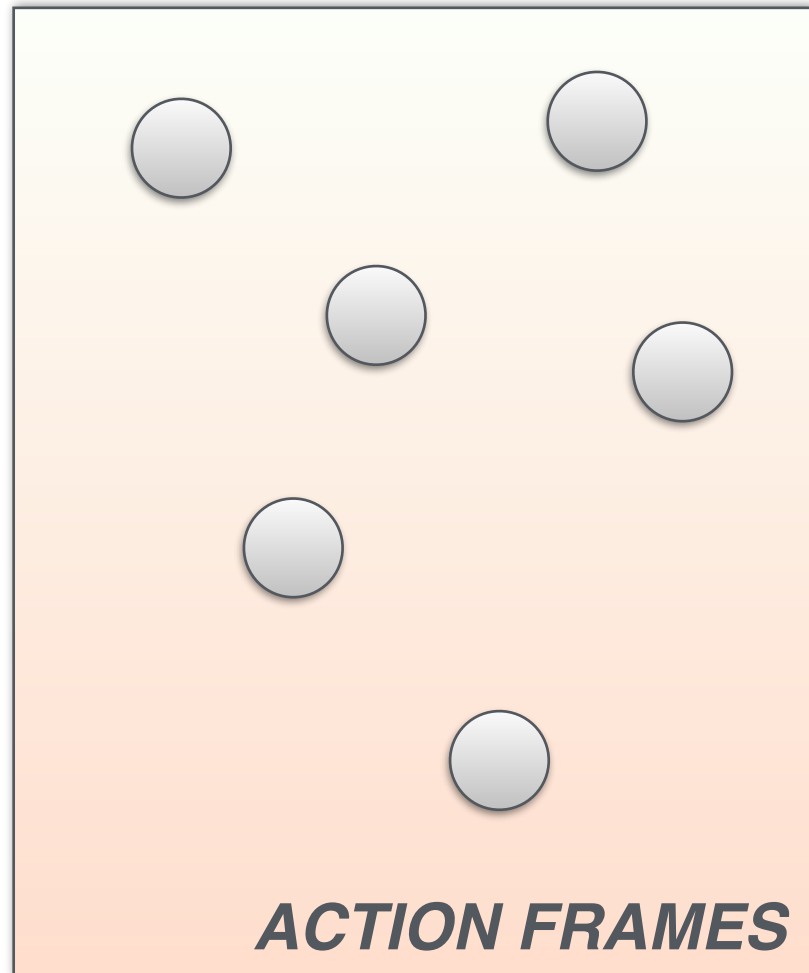


Random variables $J_{p,q}^a$

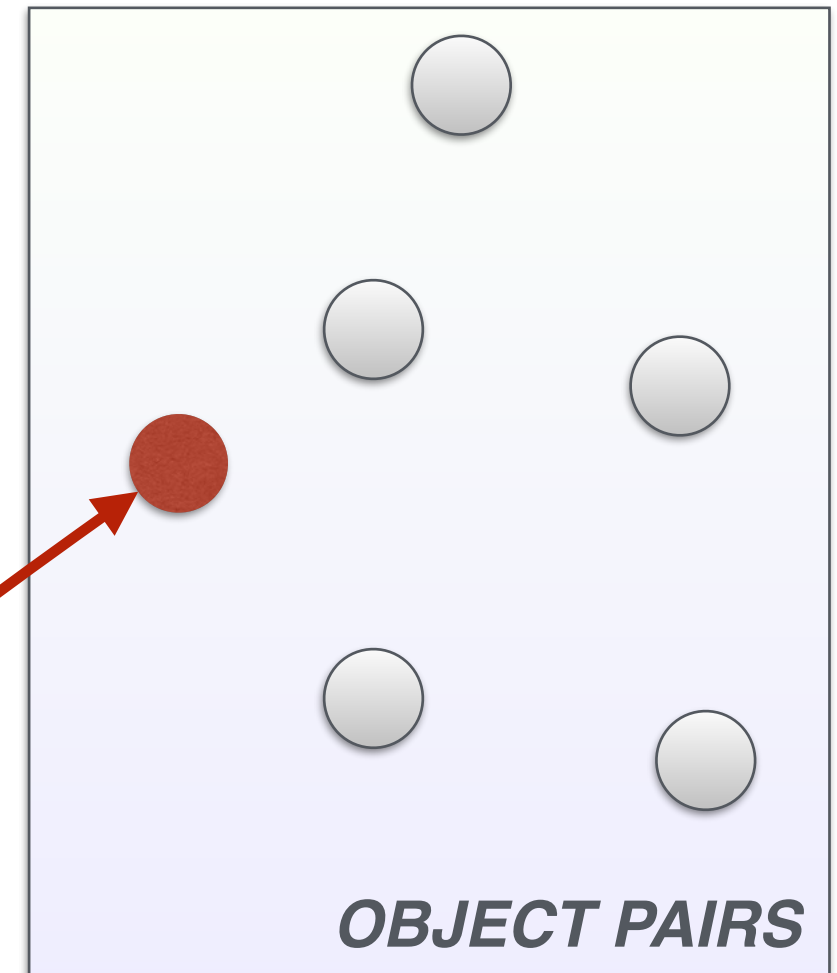
Take values in $\{\boxed{>}, \boxed{<}, \boxed{\approx}\}$



Random variables $F_{v_t}^a$
 Take values in $\{\boxed{>}, \boxed{<}, \boxed{\approx}\}$



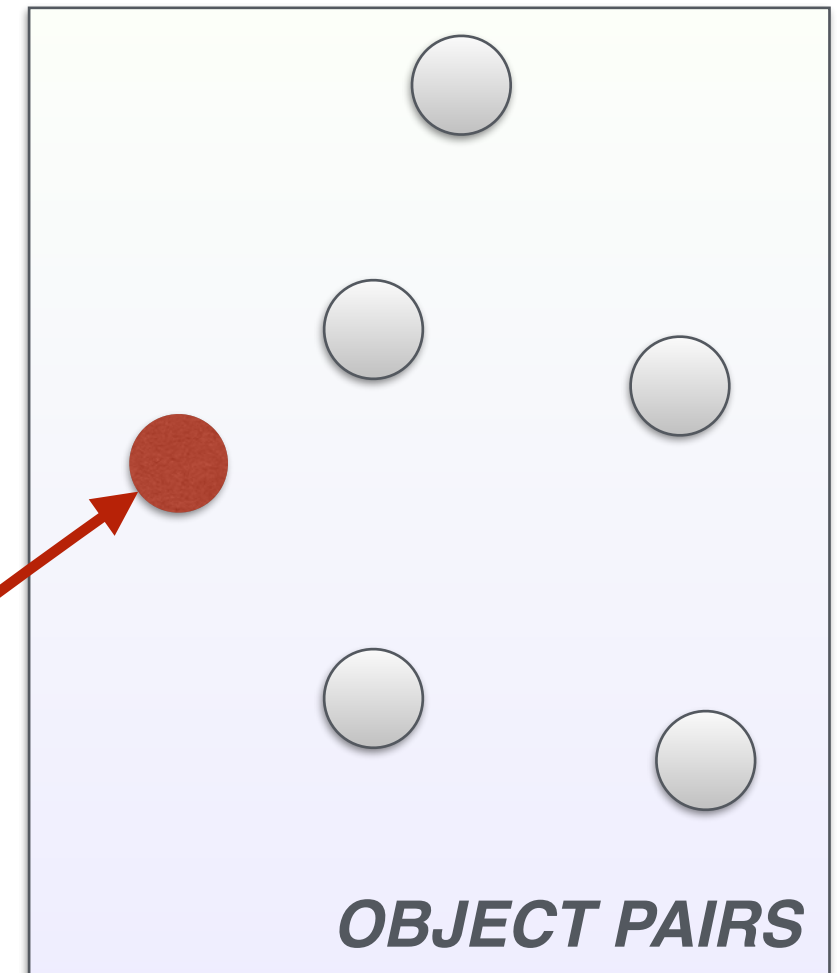
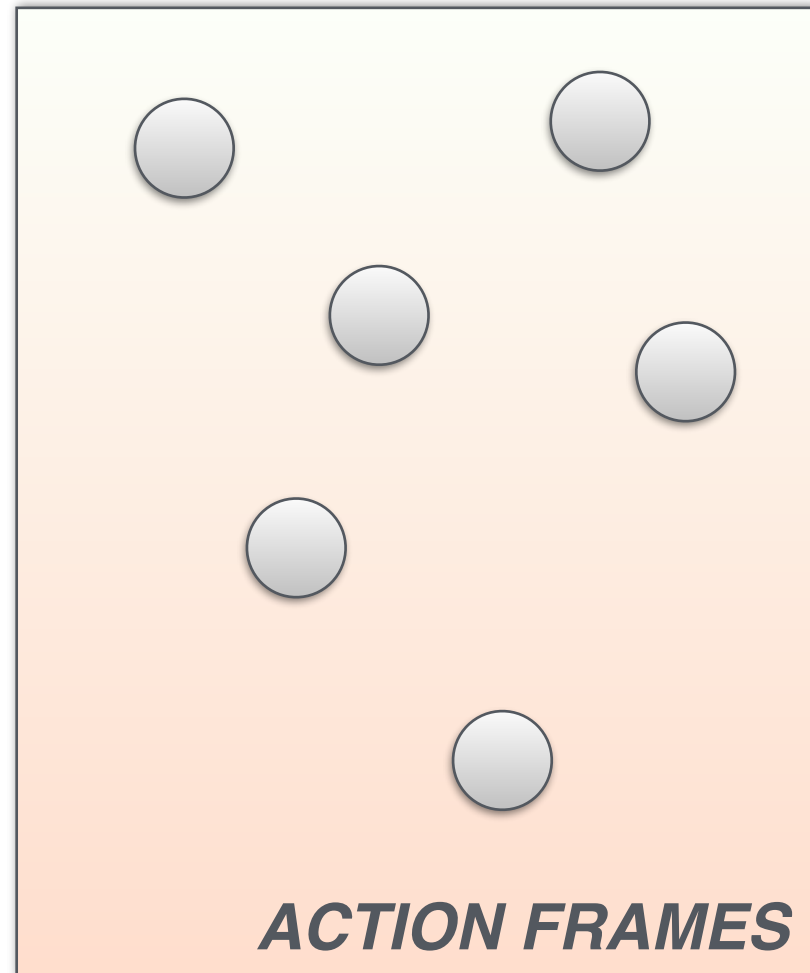
Random variables $J_{p,q}^a$
 Take values in $\{\boxed{>}, \boxed{<}, \boxed{\approx}\}$



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

Random variables $F_{v_t}^a$
 Take values in $\{\boxed{>}, \boxed{<}, \boxed{\approx}\}$

Random variables $J_{p,q}^a$
 Take values in $\{\boxed{>}, \boxed{<}, \boxed{\approx}\}$

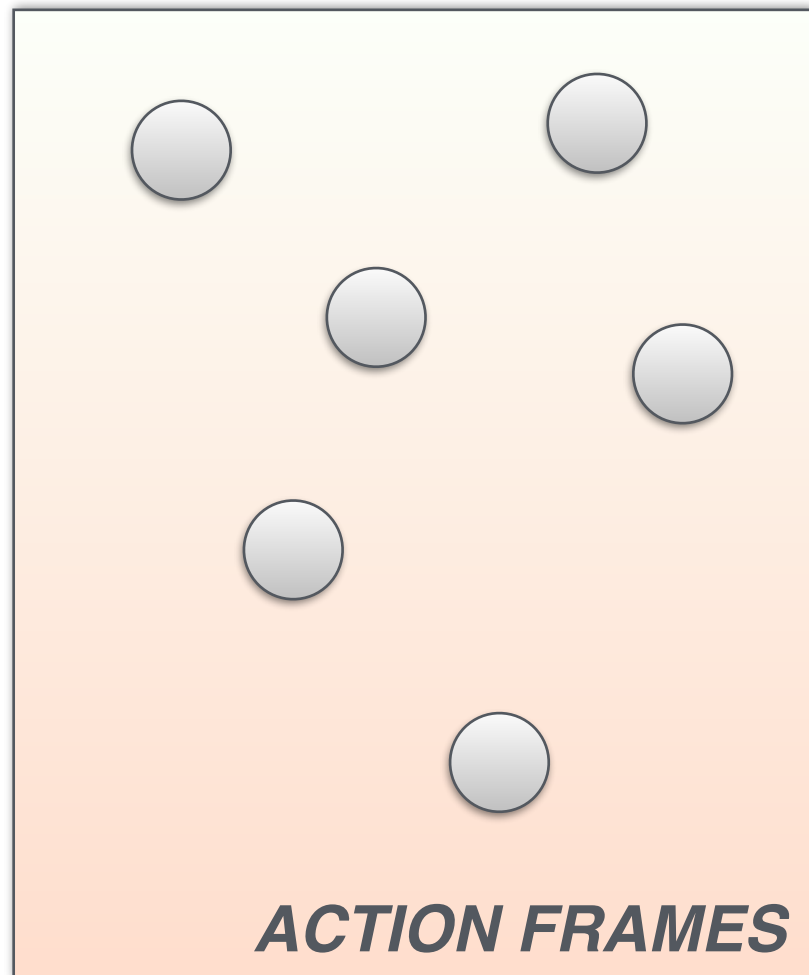


$$J_{\text{PERSON}, \text{ball}}^{\text{size}} \approx (\text{PERSON}, \text{ball})$$

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

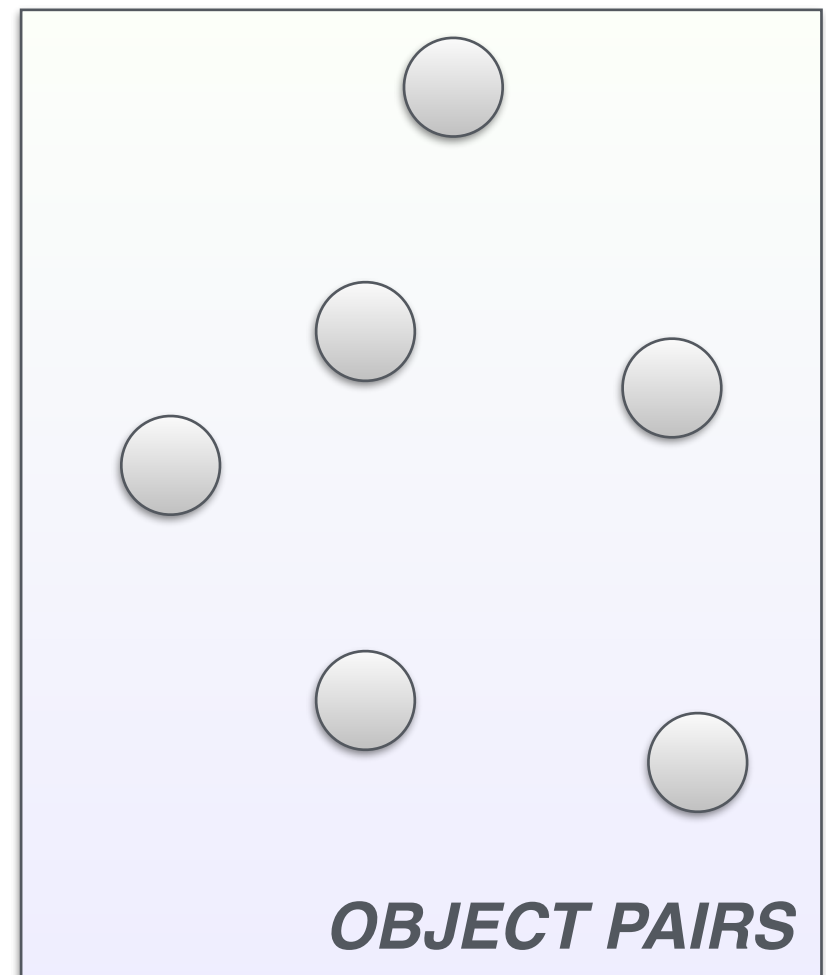
Random variables $F_{v_t}^a$

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



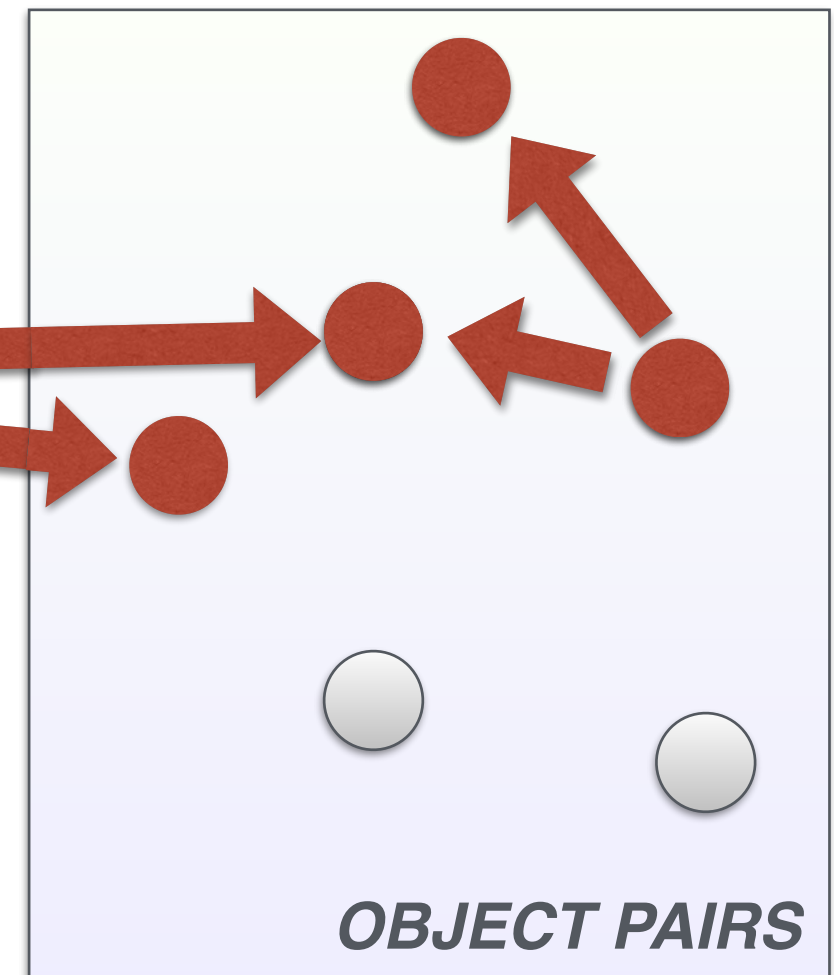
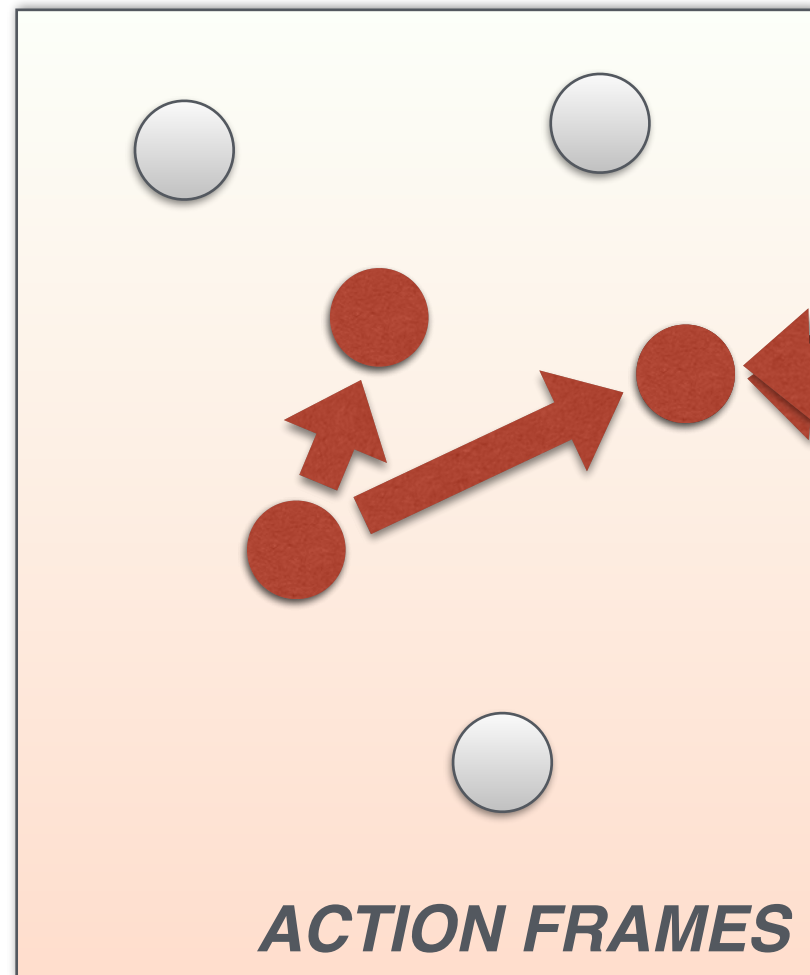
Random variables $J_{p,q}^a$

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



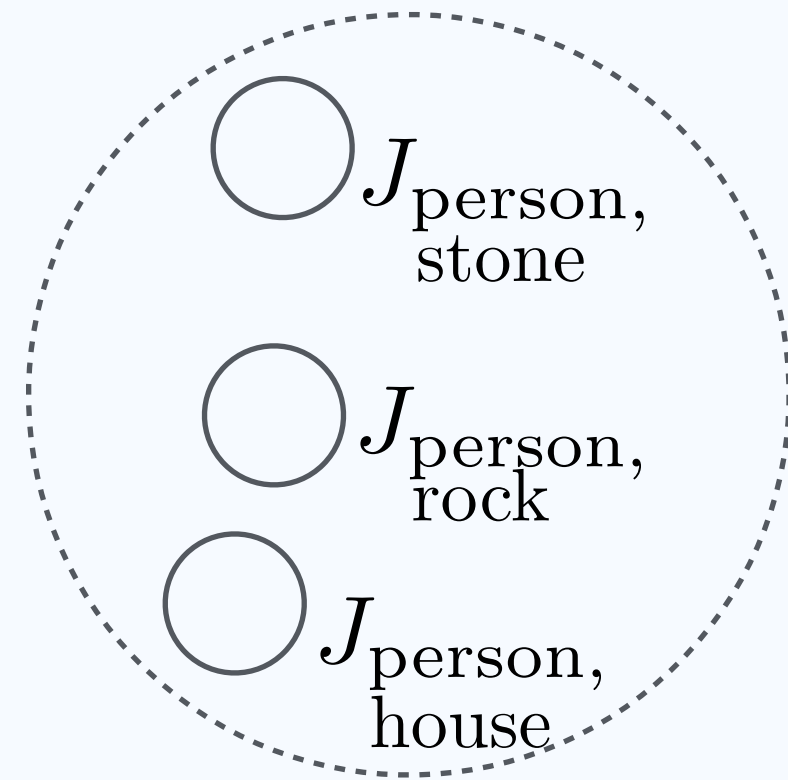
Random variables $F_{v_t}^a$
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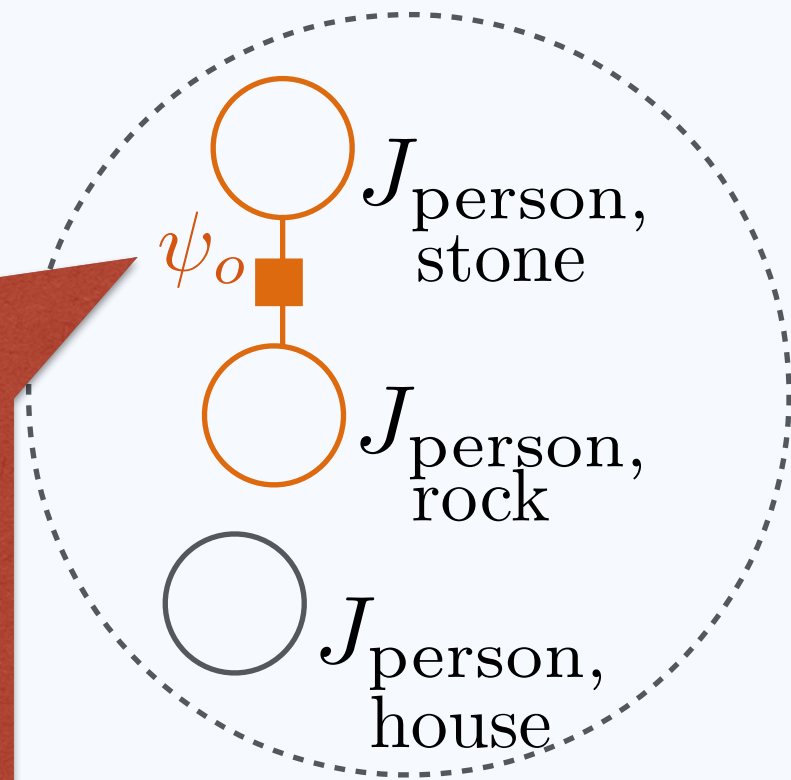


size

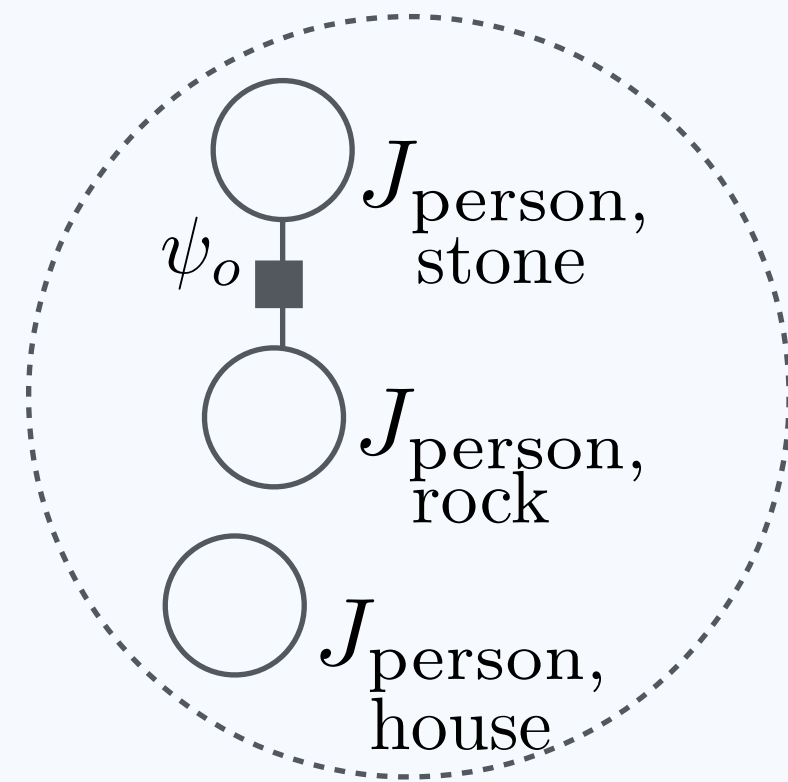
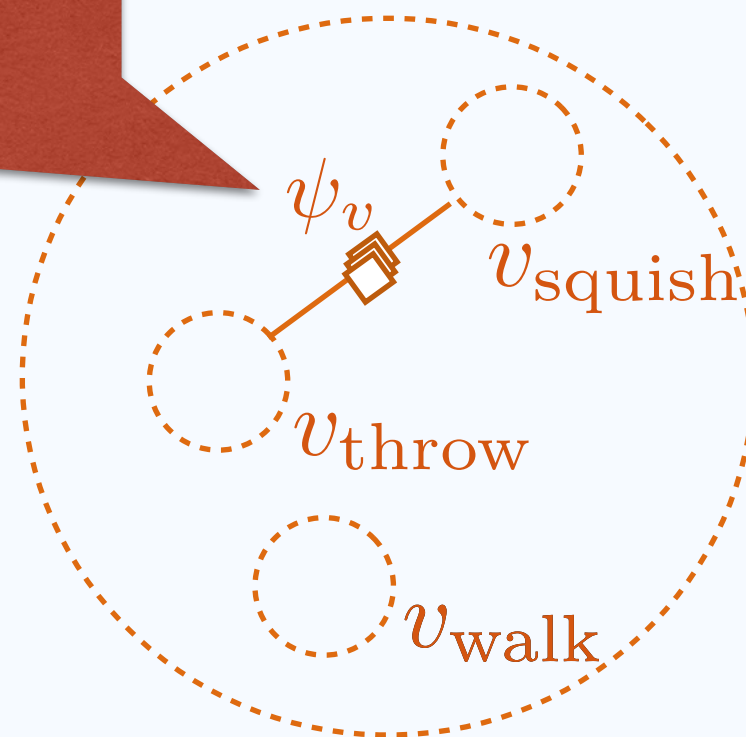
Object pair
random variables



Object similarity binary factors



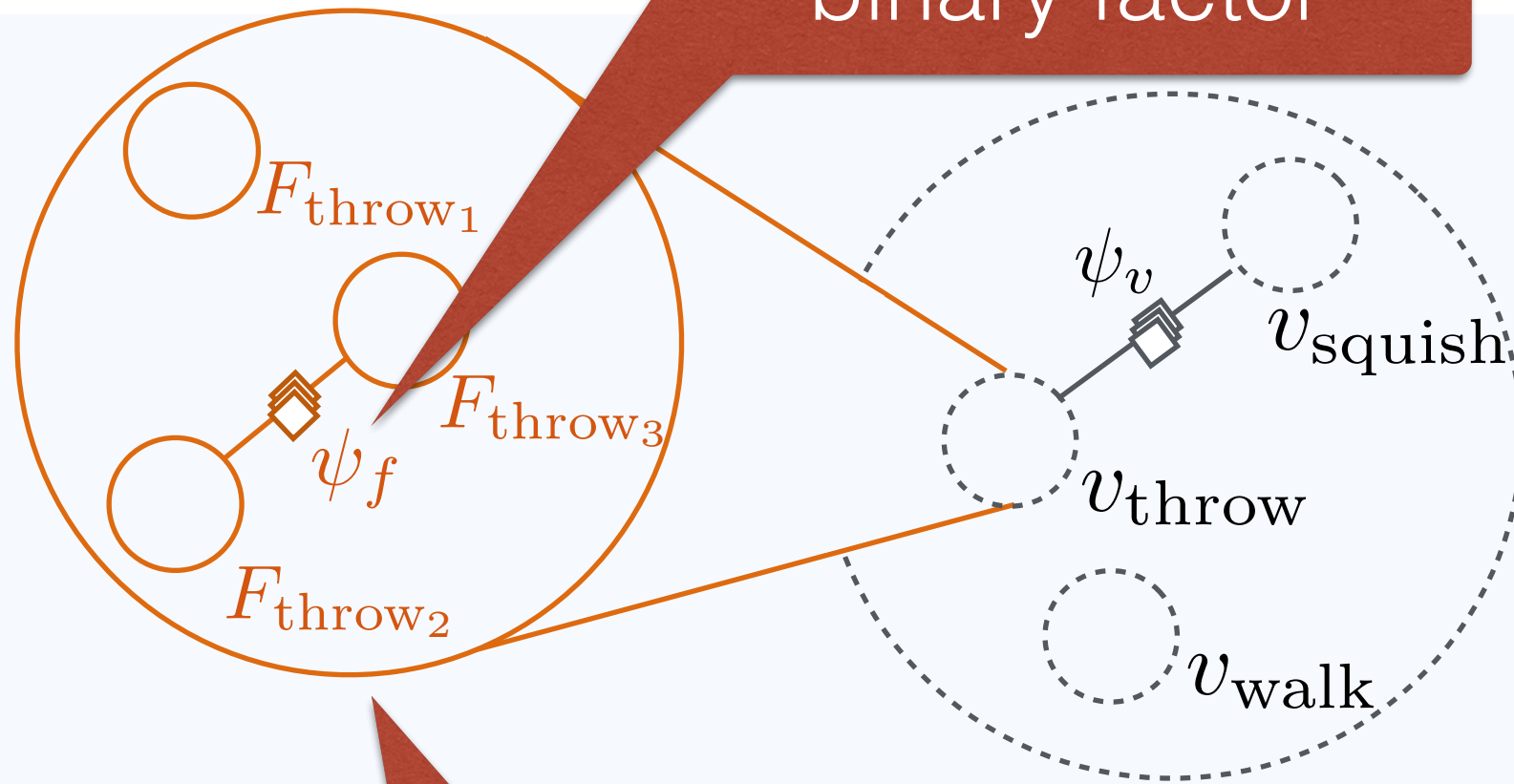
Verb similarity binary factors



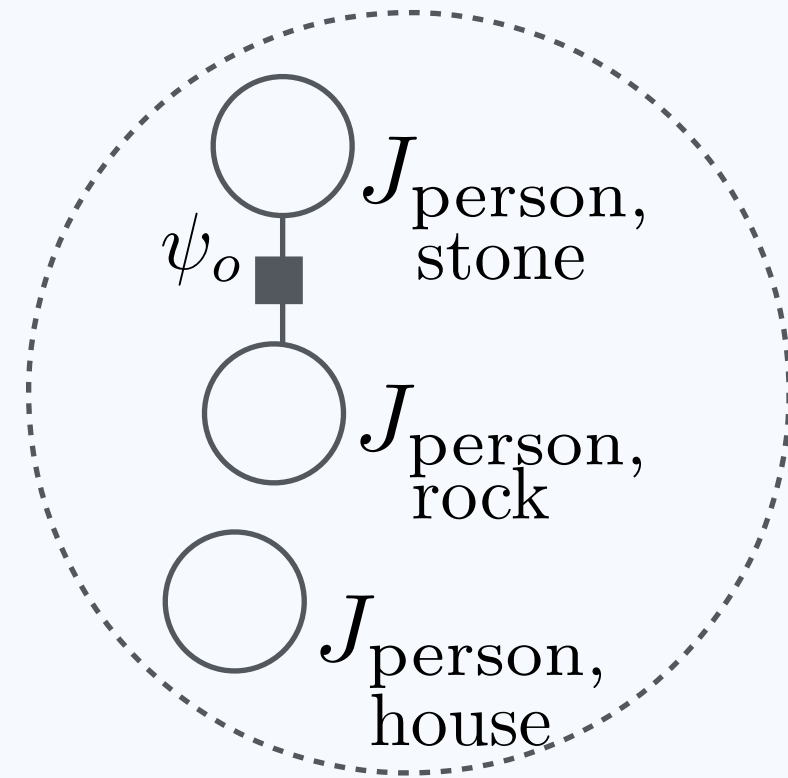
Action frames
grouped by **verb**

size

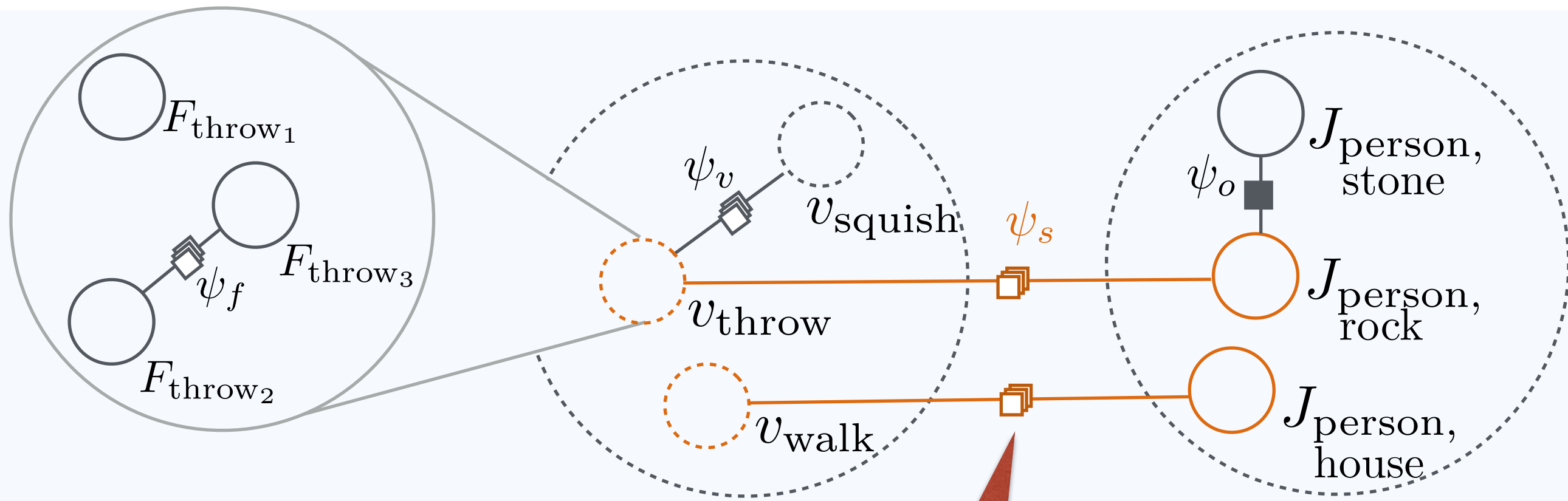
Similar frame
construction
binary factor



Several
action frames
per verb



size



**Action-object
compatibility
binary factors**

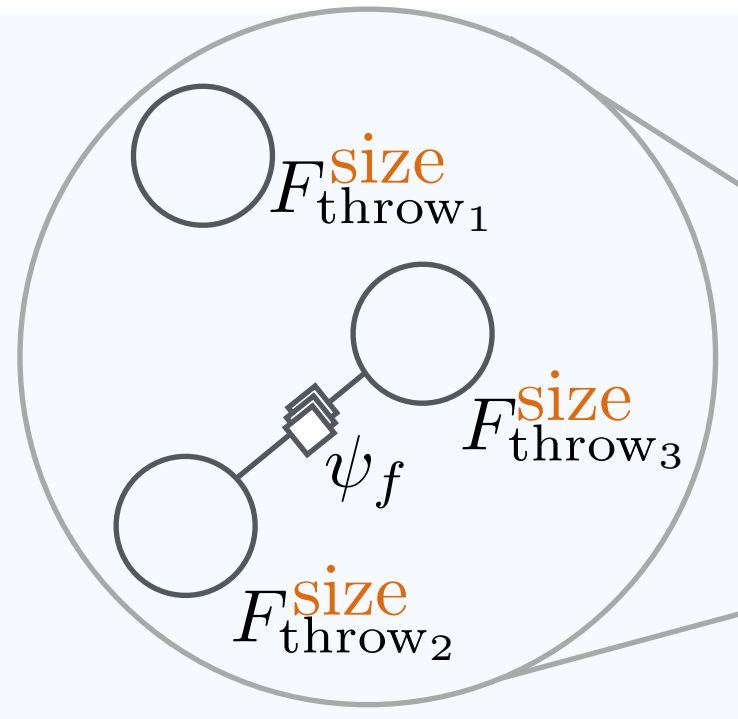
strength

More attributes

$v_{\text{squish}}^{\text{strength}}$

$J_{\text{person, stone}}^{\text{strength}}$

size



ψ_v

$v_{\text{squish}}^{\text{size}}$

$v_{\text{throw}}^{\text{size}}$

$v_{\text{walk}}^{\text{size}}$

ψ_s

ψ_o

$J_{\text{person, stone}}^{\text{size}}$

$J_{\text{person, rock}}^{\text{size}}$

$J_{\text{person, house}}^{\text{size}}$

Similar attribute
binary factors

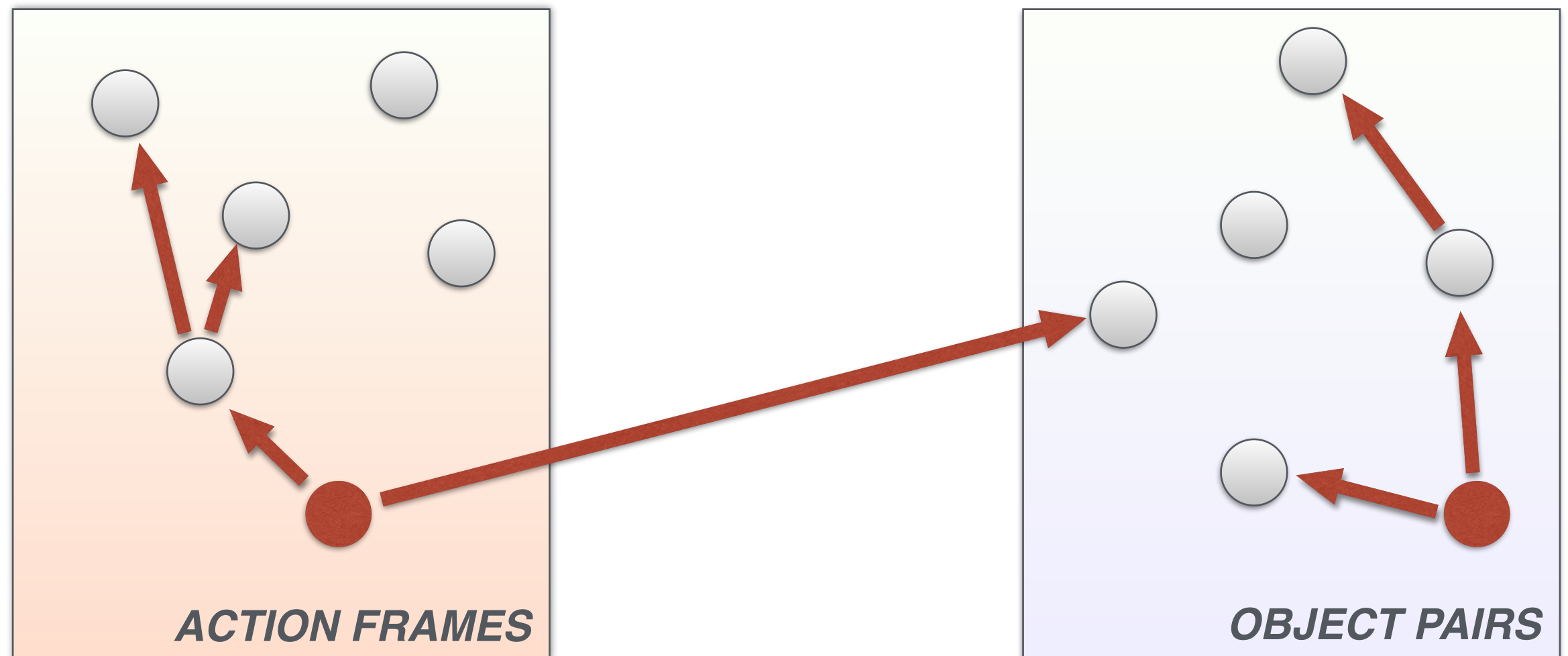
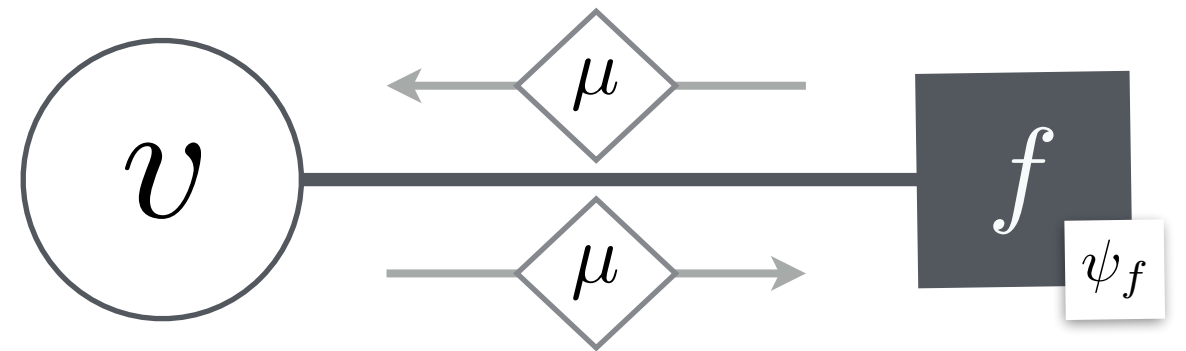
ψ_a

$v_{\text{throw}}^{\text{weight}}$

$J_{\text{person, house}}^{\text{weight}}$

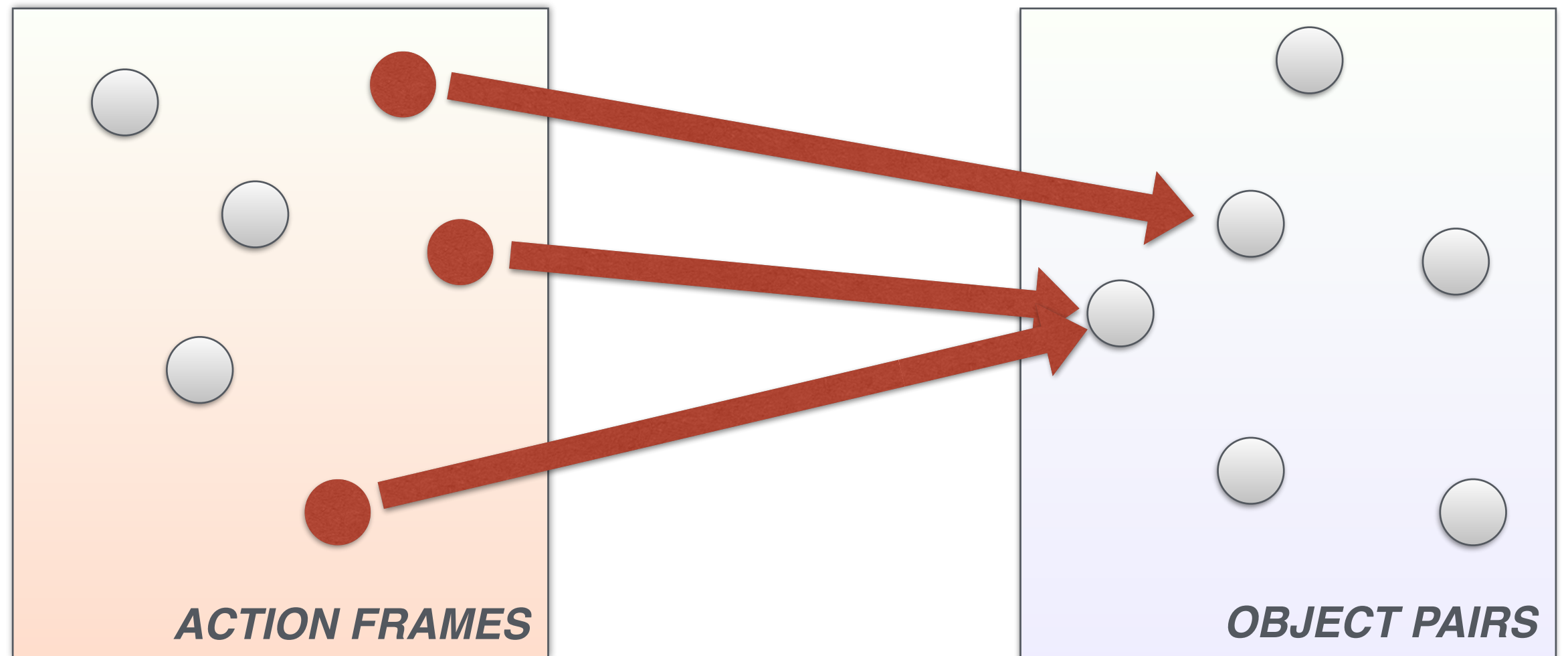
weight

Loopy belief propagation

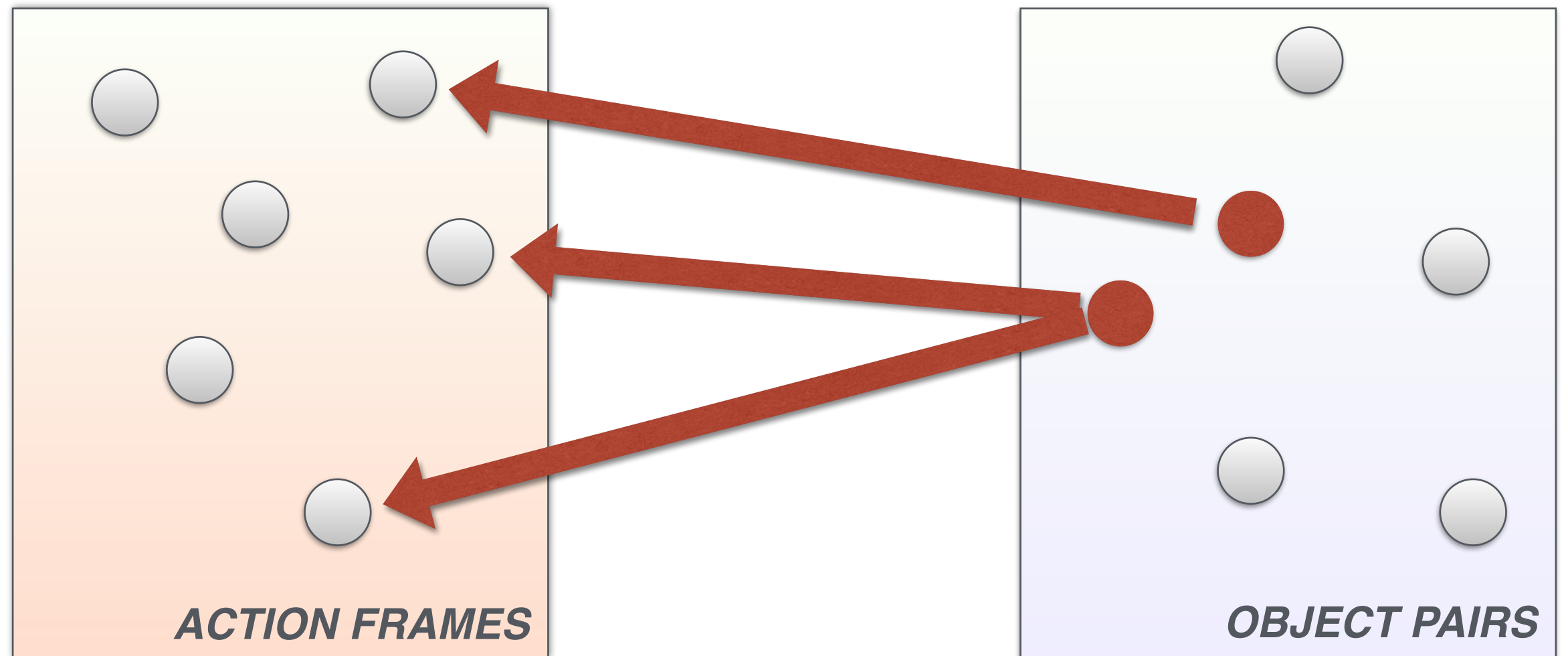


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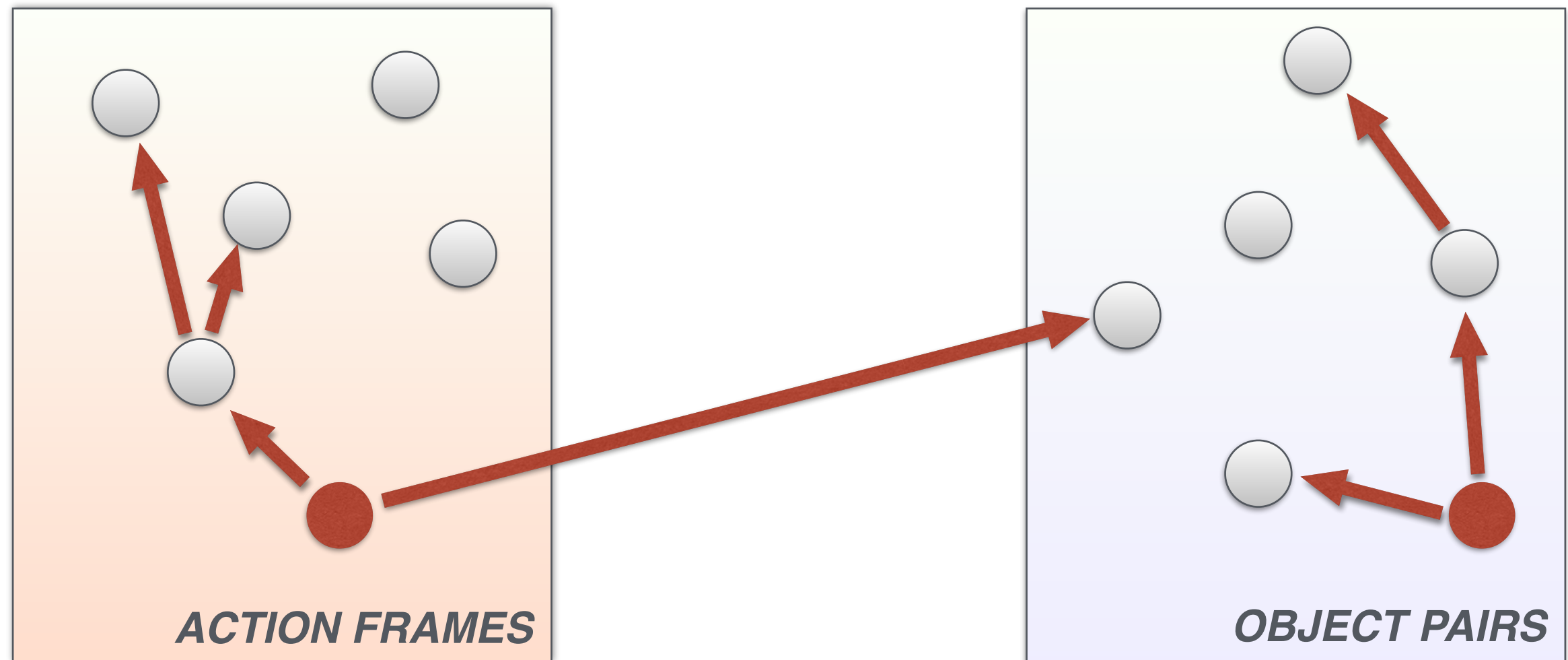
Why collect data?



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

The diagram consists of a vertical red line on the left side of the verb list. A horizontal red line extends from the top of this vertical line to the left. A horizontal red line extends from the vertical line to the right, ending in a small red dot. This dot is positioned between the verb 'trimmed' and 'squished'. A red rounded rectangle is placed to the right of this dot, containing the text '“Action” verbs'. Below the rectangle is the citation '[Levin, 1993]'. The vertical line is solid red for the first six verbs and dashed red for the remaining 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
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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]

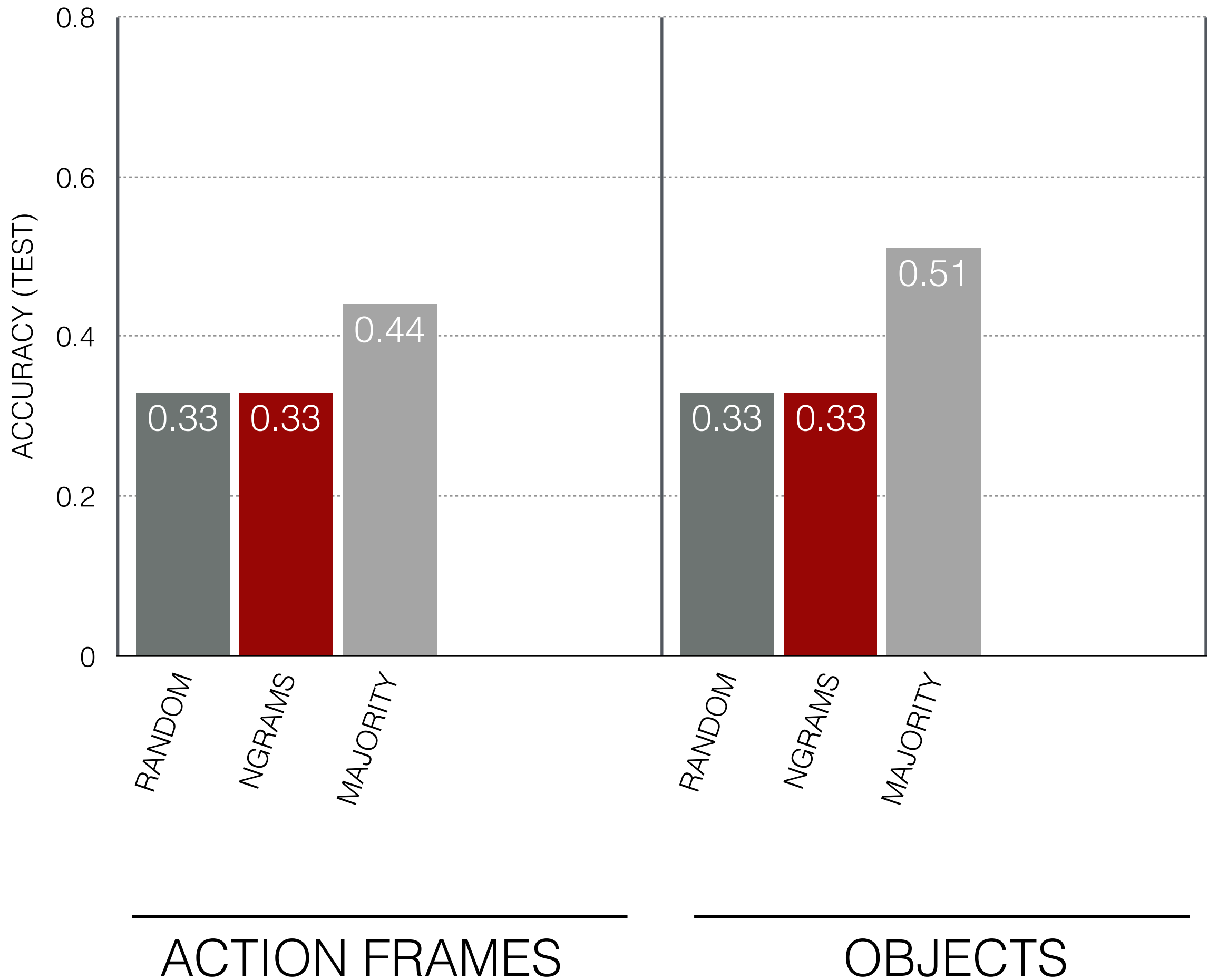
Data statistics

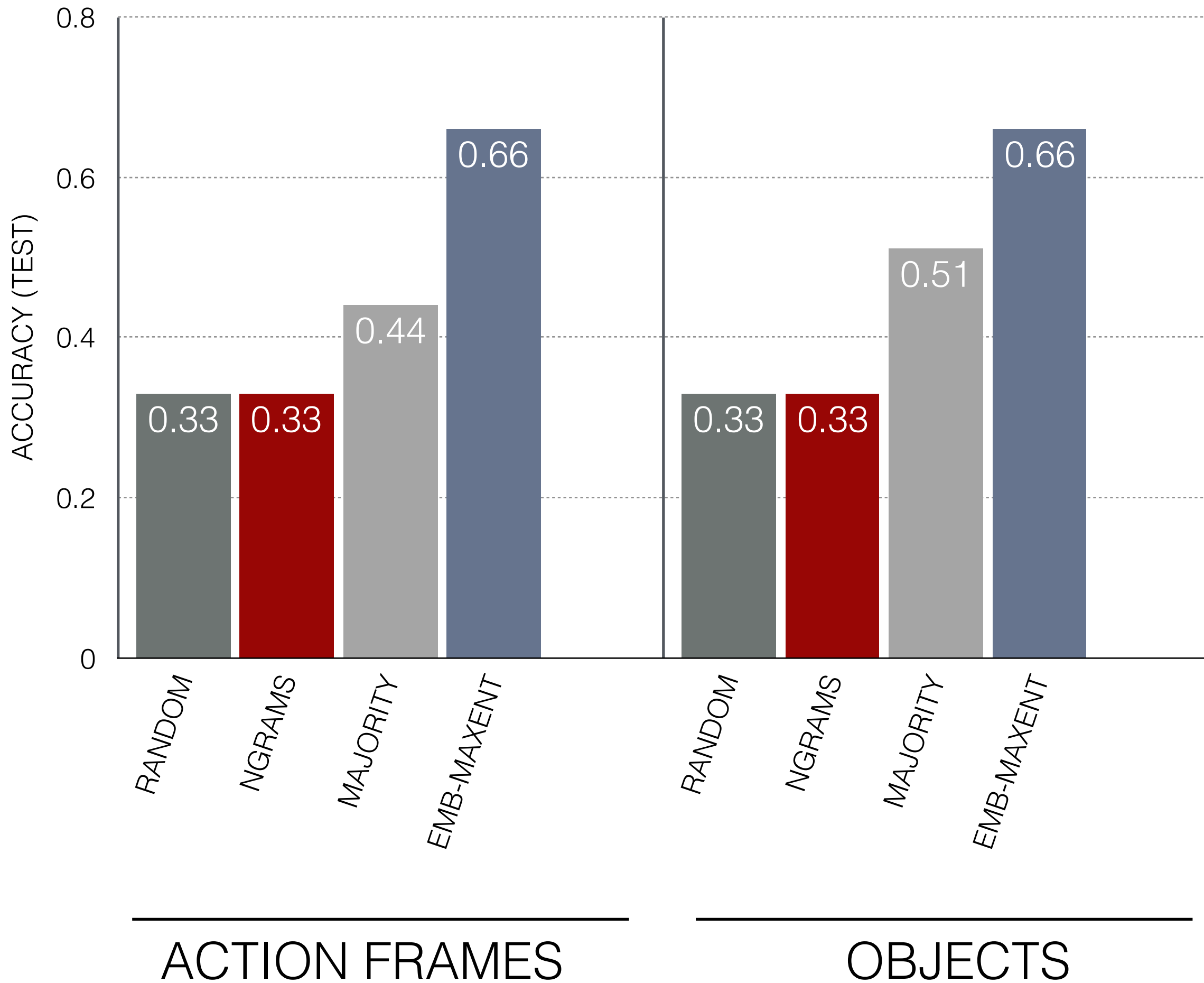
	Total
Verbs	100
Frames	813
Object pairs	3656

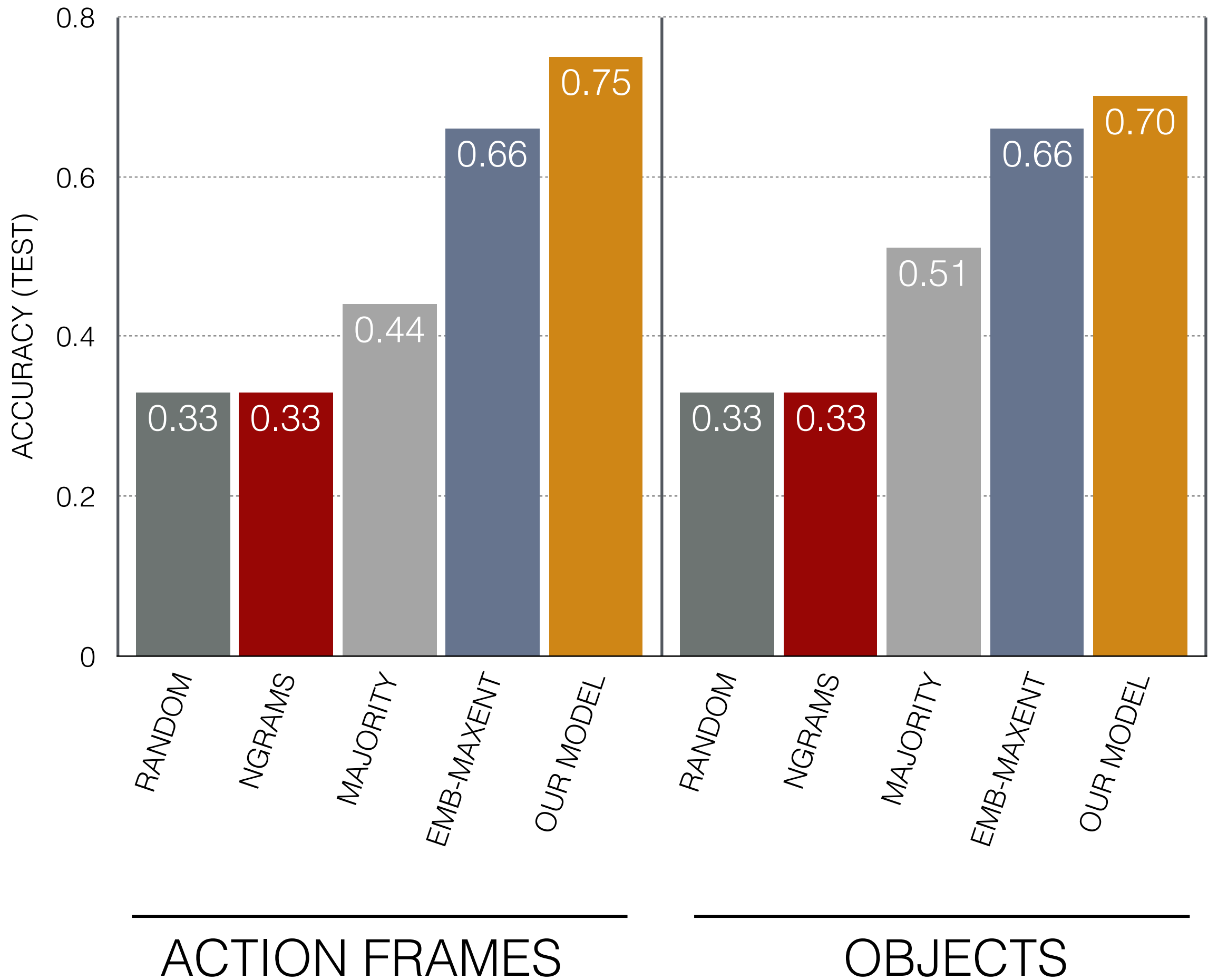
~8 action
frames / verb

~200 distinct
objects

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_____ opened _____

size

“***She** opened the **jar** of peanut butter.*”

✓

she $>^{\text{size}}$ jar

Correct dev set examples

PERSON set _____ upon _____

weight

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



kettle <weight stove

Correct dev set examples

_____ caught _____

speed

she >^{speed} runner

our model

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

• “***She** caught the **baseball.***”

she <^{speed} baseball

ground truth

polysemy

Incorrect dev set examples

PERSON stopped _____ with _____

weight

our model

fly < weight jar

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



Yejin Choi

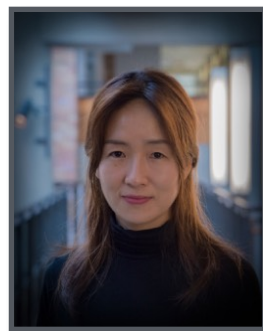
{mbforbes,yejin}@cs.uw.edu

Summary

- Reverse engineer **commonsense physical knowledge**
- Overcome **reporting bias** by modeling frames and objects
- New dataset VERBPHYSICS
[uwnlp.github.io/verbphysics/](https://github.com/uwnlp/verbphysics/)



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