

Learning Script Knowledge with Web Experiments

Michaela Regneri

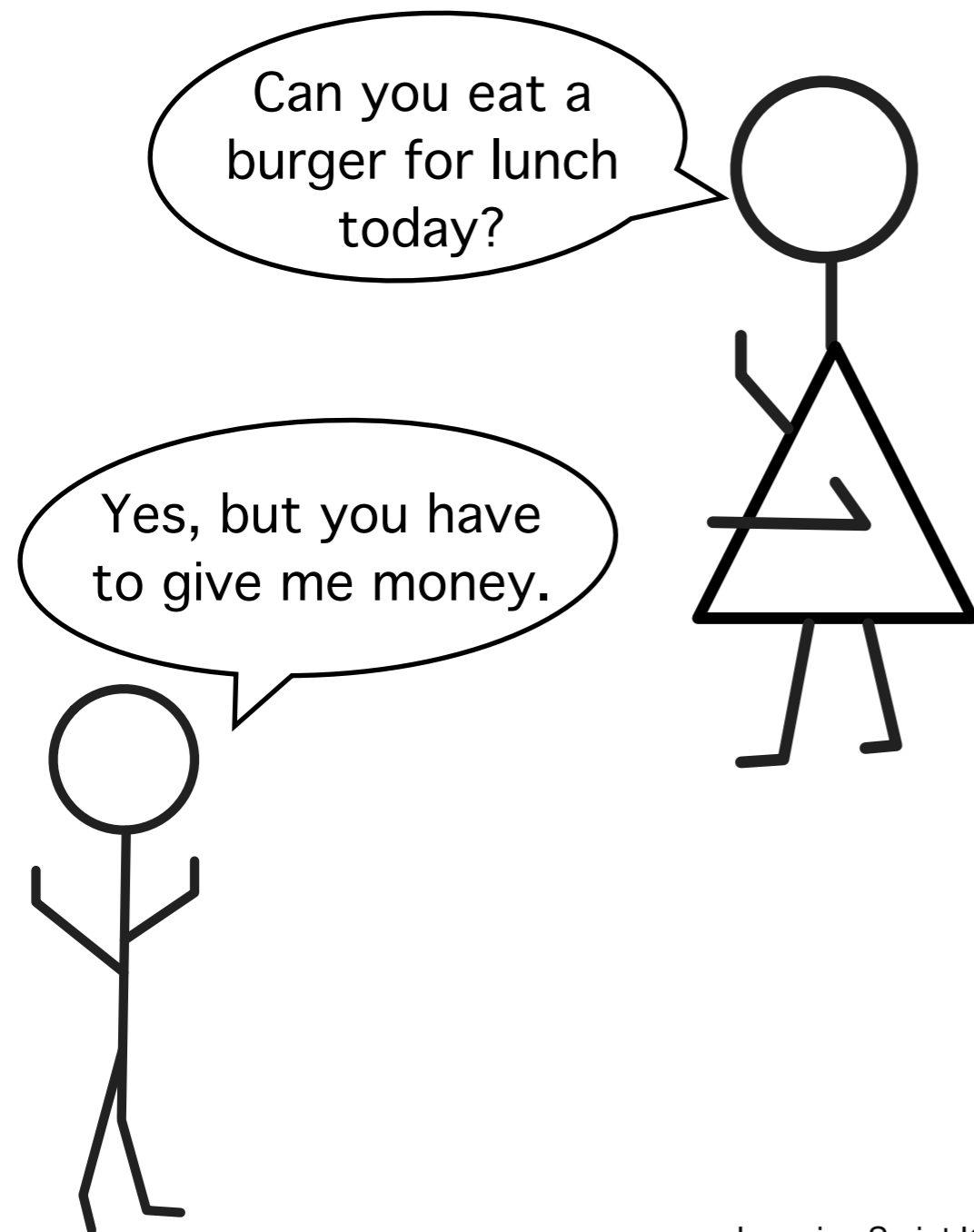
(joint work with Alexander Koller and Manfred Pinkal)

LORIA Nancy

January 18, 2011

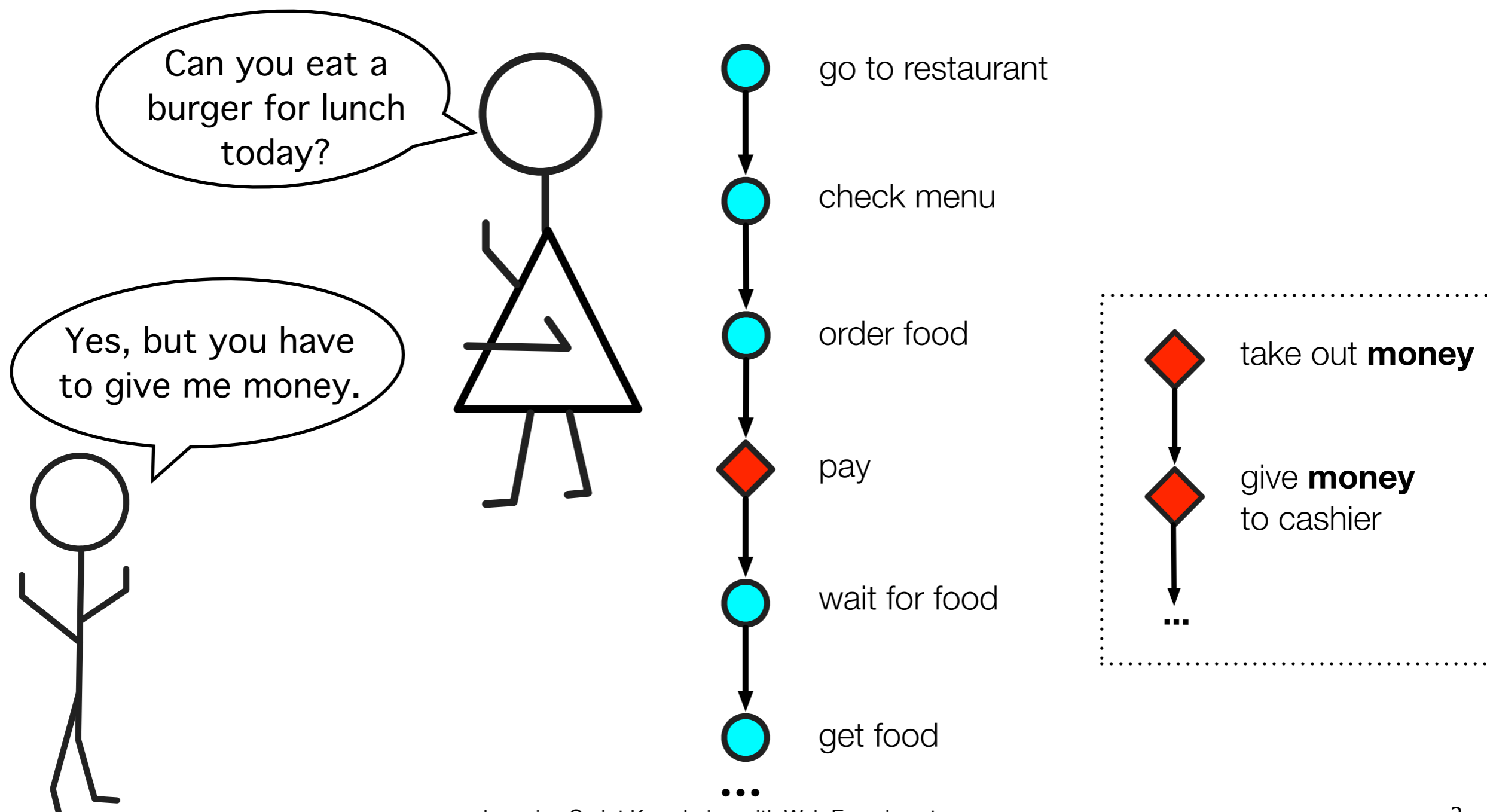


Motivation





Motivation





Outline

- Our view on Scripts
- Script mining
- Evaluation
- Next steps



Scripts

- a **script** is a temporally ordered sequence of events associated with a certain **scenario**

EATING IN A FAST FOOD RESTAURANT	1. go to restaurant 2. enter restaurant 3. look at menu	4. decide what to eat ... 15. leave	script
scenario			

- the „classical“ view on scripts considers temporal event order, participants and causal links (Schank & Abelson, 1977)
- we are focussing on the temporal event structures here



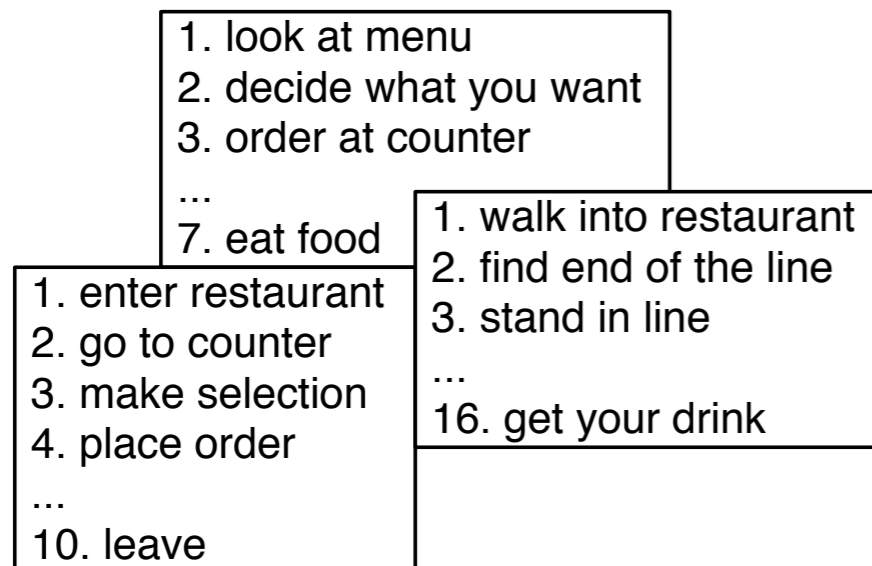
Scripts & Implicit Knowledge

- some scripts can be learned from text
(Chambers & Jurafsky 2008,2009)
- however, many scripts of every-day scenarios are usually not elaborated in detail
(FAST FOOD RESTAURANT, SHOWERING...)
- people know those scripts very well (that's why there is no need to write them down)
- thus we asked people how they usually experience certain scenarios



Script Mining

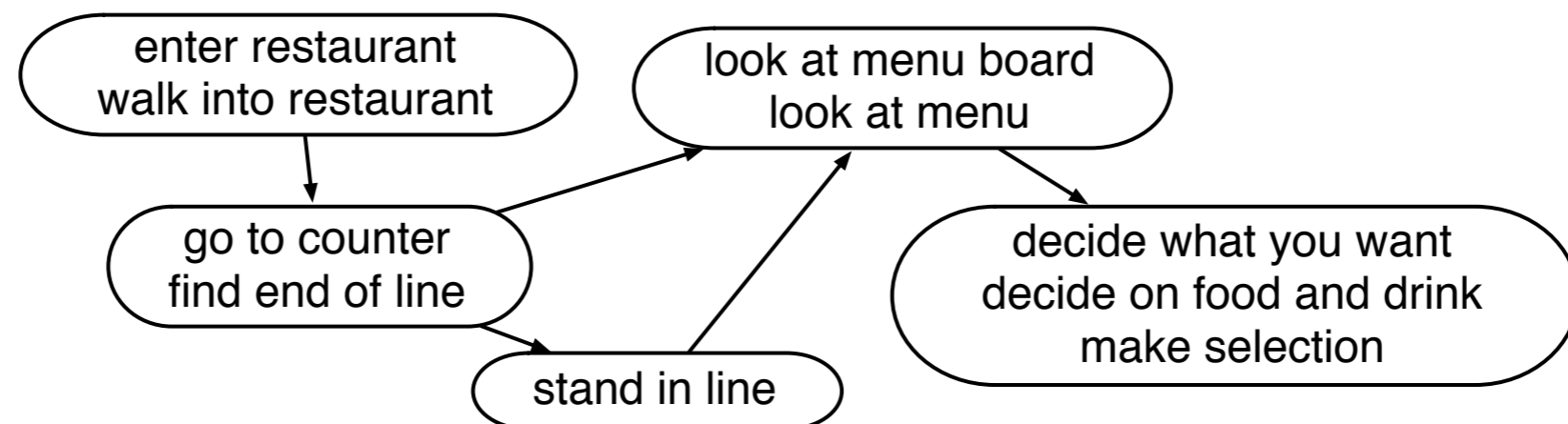
1. Data collection



2. Sequence Alignment

enter restaurant	walk into restaurant	-
go to counter	find end of the line	-
-	stand in line	-
-	look at menu board	look at menu
decide what you want	decide on food and drink	make selection
place order	tell cashier your order	order at counter
...
leave	go home	-

3. Temporal Script Graphs





Script Mining

1. Data collection

1. look at menu
2. decide what you want
3. order at counter
...
7. eat food

1. enter restaurant
2. go to counter
3. make selection
4. place order
...
10. leave

1. Data Collection

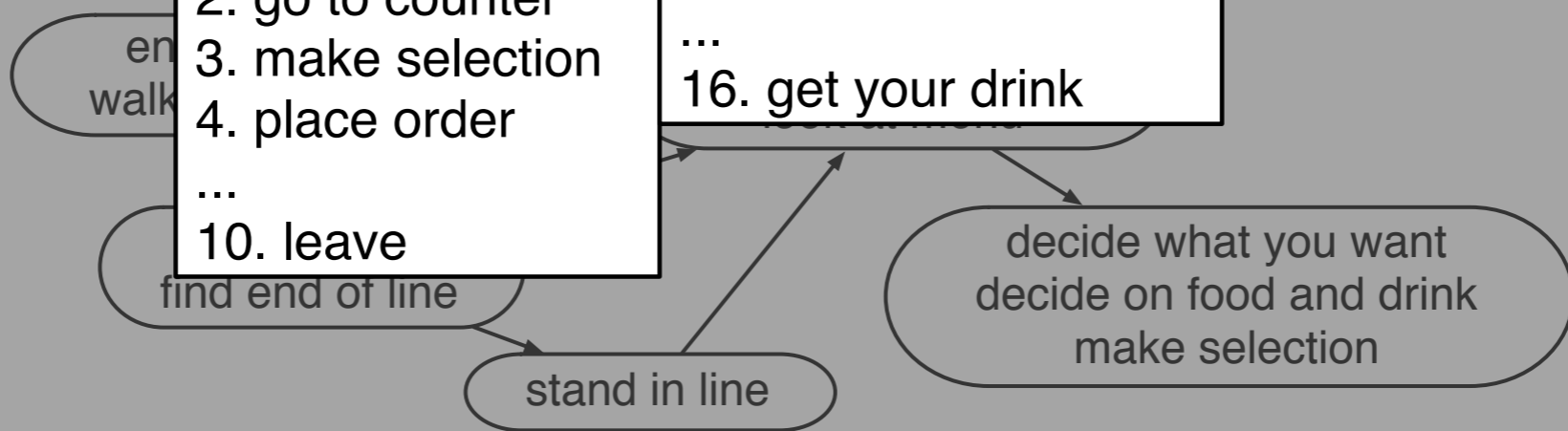
1. walk in
2. find end of the line
3. stand in line
...
16. get your drink

1. look at menu
2. decide what you want
3. order at counter
...
7. eat food

3. Temporal

1. enter restaurant
2. go to counter
3. make selection
4. place order
...
10. leave

1. walk into restaurant
2. find end of the line
3. stand in line
...
16. get your drink



2. Sequence Alignment

enter restaurant	walk into restaurant	-
go to counter	find end of the line	-
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-	look at menu board	look at menu
decide what you want	decide on food and drink	make selection
	tell cashier your order	order at counter

go home		-



Data Collection

- we picked 22 scenarios
- we asked people via Amazon Mechanical Turk for temporally ordered events that they would expect in the scenario (25 people / scenario)
- they had to write at least 5 (and at most 15) events
- we asked them to use „bullet point style“ (*go to counter - take out credit card ...*)



Data Collection

- some of the questions we asked:
 - What happens when you eat in a restaurant?
 - What happens when you eat in a fast food restaurant?
 - How do you make scrambled eggs?
 - What do you do when you take a train?
 - What do you do when you go shopping?
 - How do you pay (after buying something)?
 - How do you pay with a credit card?



Eating in a Fast Food Restaurant

Event Sequence Descriptions (ESDs)

1. walk into restaurant
2. find the end of the line
3. stand in line
4. look at menu board
5. decide on food and drink
6. tell cashier your order
7. listen to cashier repeat order
8. listen for total price
9. swipe credit card in scanner
10. put up credit card
11. take receipt
12. look at order number
13. take your cup
14. stand off to the side
15. wait for number to be called
16. get your drink

1. look at menu
2. decide what you want
3. order at counter
4. pay at counter
5. receive food at counter
6. take food to table
7. eat food

1. walk to the counter
2. place an order
3. pay the bill
4. wait for the ordered food
5. get the food
6. move to a table
7. eat food
8. exit the place



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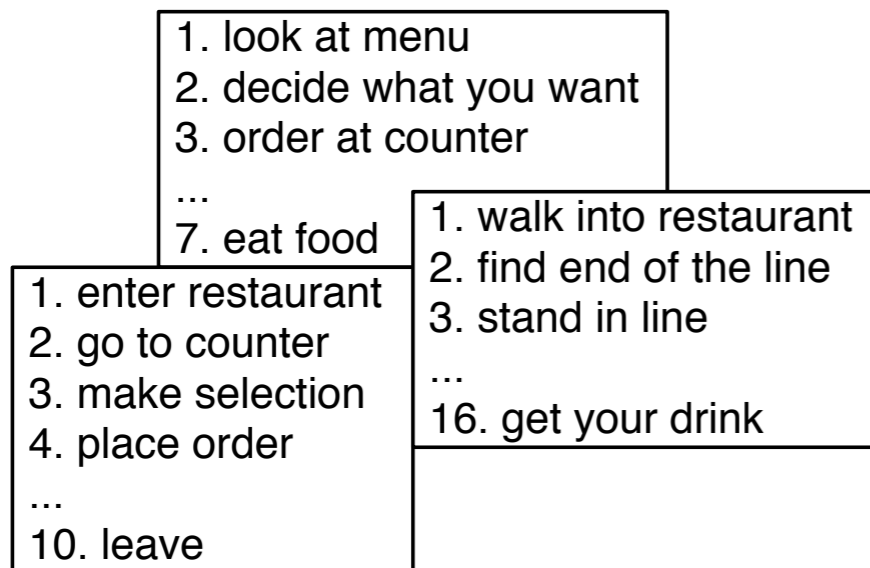
Data post-processing

- all kinds of participants were admitted, no restrictions on the input
- we got a lot of noise (spelling errors, bad grammar, people did not understand the task)
- we manually corrected spelling errors, and discarded instances that were not usable at all
- overall, 15% of the instances were discarded



Script Mining

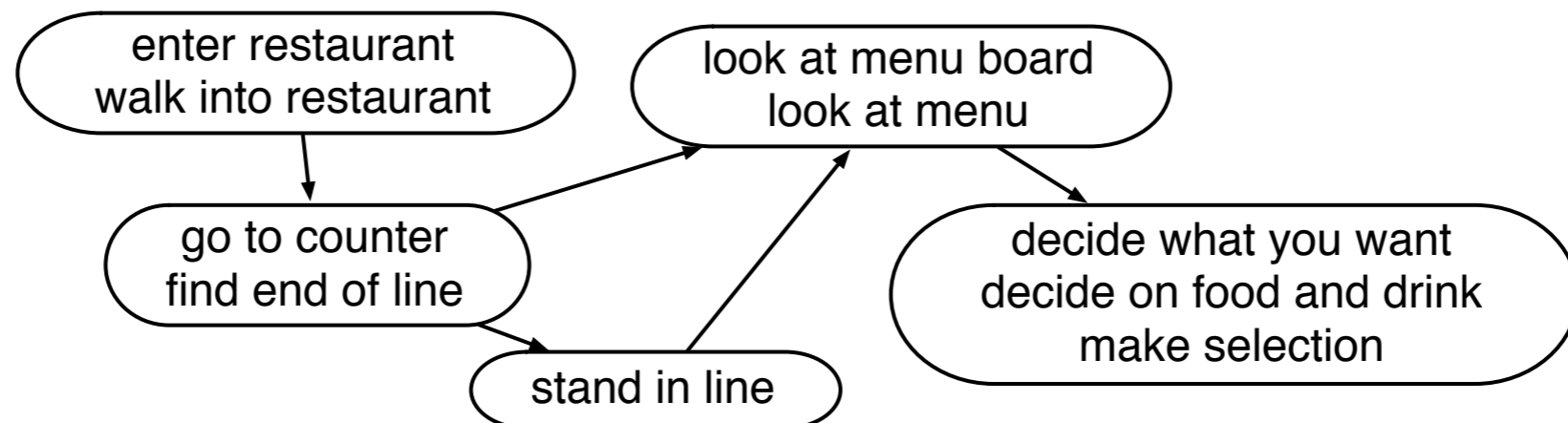
1. Data Collection



2. Sequence Alignment

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-	stand in line	-
-	look at menu board	look at menu
decide what you want	decide on food and drink	make selection
place order	tell cashier your order	order at counter
...
leave	go home	-

3. Temporal Script Graphs





Script Mining

1. Data Collection

- 1. look at menu
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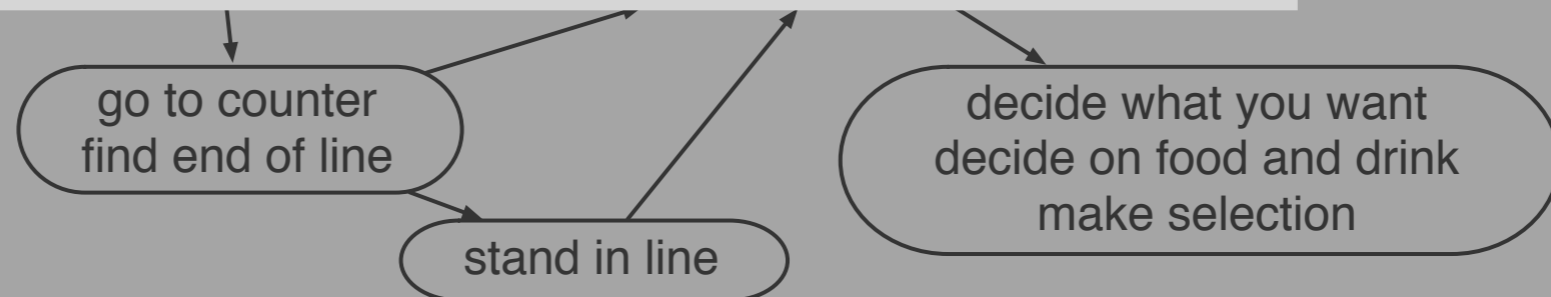
- 1. enter restaurant
- 2. go to counter
- 3. make selection
- 4. place order
- ...
- 10. leave

2. Sequence Alignment

enter restaurant	walk into restaurant	-
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-	stand in line	-
-	look at menu board	look at menu
decide what you want	decide on food and drink	make selection
place order	tell cashier your order	order at counter
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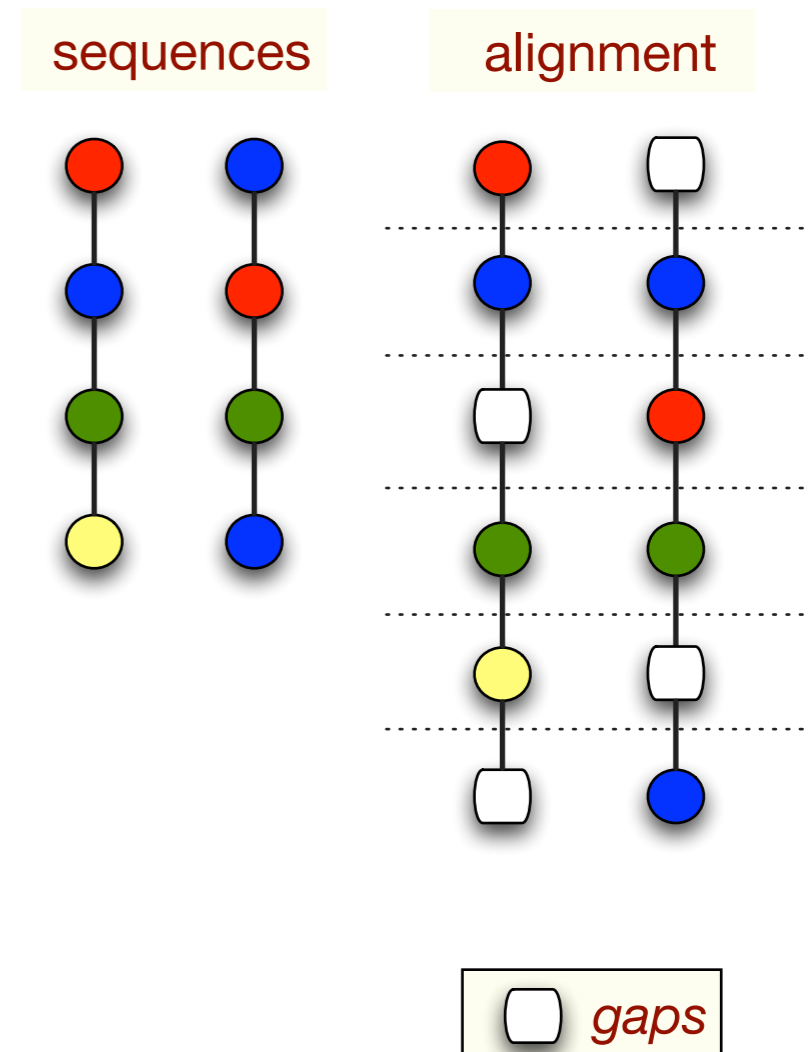
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-	look at menu board	look at menu
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...
leave	go home	-





Sequence Alignment

- Sequence Alignment arranges two sequences so as to align as many similar (equal) elements as possible
- compute the alignment with the lowest cost, given costs for
 - gap introduction
 - matching two items
- **Multiple Sequence Alignment (MSA)** generalizes this task for more than two sequences





Multiple Sequence Alignment

- align string sequences according our **cost function**

sequence 1	sequence 2	sequence 3
enter restaurant	∅	∅
go to counter	walk to counter	∅
∅	∅	look at menu
make selection	∅	decide what you want
place an order	place order	order at counter
pay the bill	pay for food	pay at counter
wait for the food	∅	∅
get the food	pick up order	receive food at counter
move to a table	go to table	take food to table
eat food	consume food	eat



Multiple Sequence Alignment

- align string sequences according our **cost function**
- introducing **gaps** has a constant cost

sequence 1	sequence 2	sequence 3
enter restaurant	∅	∅
go to counter	walk to counter	∅
∅	∅	look at menu
make selection	∅	decide what you want
place an order	place order	order at counter
pay the bill	pay for food	pay at counter
wait for the food	∅	∅
get the food	pick up order	receive food at counter
move to a table	go to table	take food to table
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Multiple Sequence Alignment

- align string sequences according our **cost function**
- introducing **gaps** has a constant cost
- every matching of strings has a cost depending on their **semantic similarity**

sequence 1	sequence 2	sequence 3
enter restaurant	∅	∅
go to counter	walk to counter	∅
∅	∅	look at menu
make selection	∅	decide what you want
place an order	place order	order at counter
pay the bill	pay for food	pay at counter
wait for the food	∅	∅
get the food	pick up order	receive food at counter
move to a table	go to table	take food to table
eat food	consume food	eat



Multiple Sequence Alignment

- align string sequences according our **cost function**
- introducing **gaps** has a constant cost
- every matching of strings has a cost depending on their **semantic similarity**
- we assume all event descriptions in a row to be paraphrases

sequence 1	sequence 2	sequence 3
enter restaurant	∅	∅
go to counter	walk to counter	∅
∅	∅	look at menu
make selection	∅	decide what you want
place an order	place order	order at counter
pay the bill	pay for food	pay at counter
wait for the food	∅	∅
get the food	pick up order	receive food at counter
move to a table	go to table	take food to table
eat food	consume food	eat



Semantic Similarity

get food
predicate **object**
get' *food'*

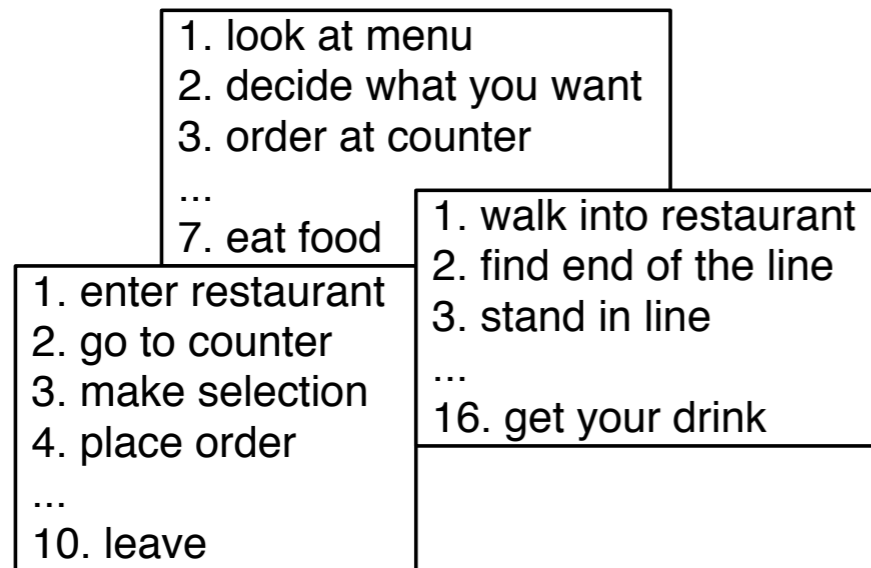
receive meal
predicate **object**
receive' *meal'*

- compare verbs and nouns with WordNet
- compute a similarity score (high score = low cost)
 - synonyms > hypernyms > other relations
 - similar verb > similar nouns



Script Mining

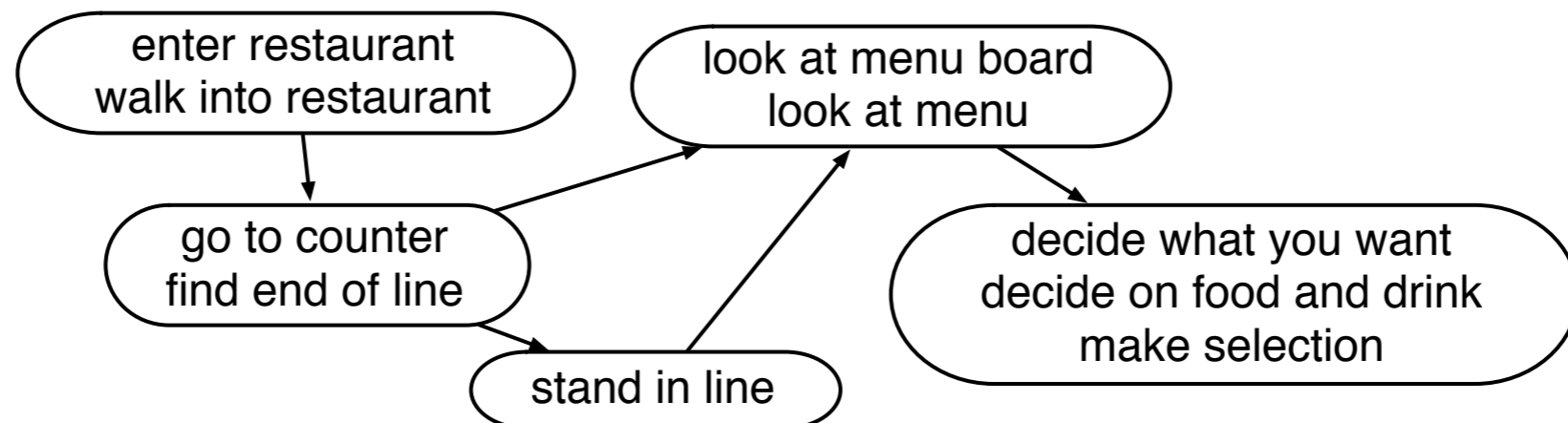
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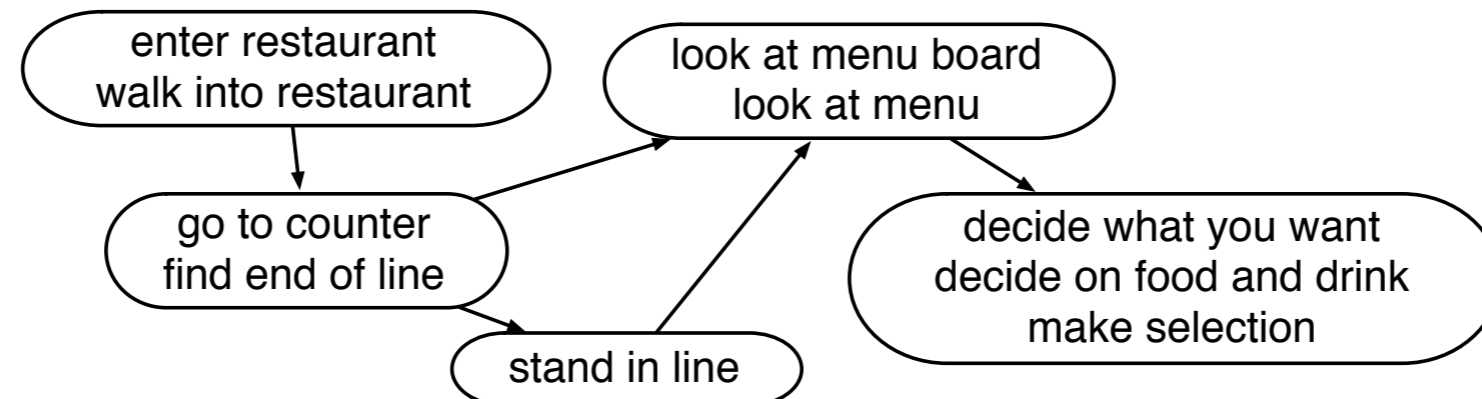
3. Temporal Script Graphs





Temporal Script Graphs

- A **Temporal Script Graph** (TSG) is a directed graph representing **events** and **temporal precedence** constraints
- a node (*~ event*) is a set of event descriptions (event *paraphrases*)
- an edge means that the source event typically happens before the target event

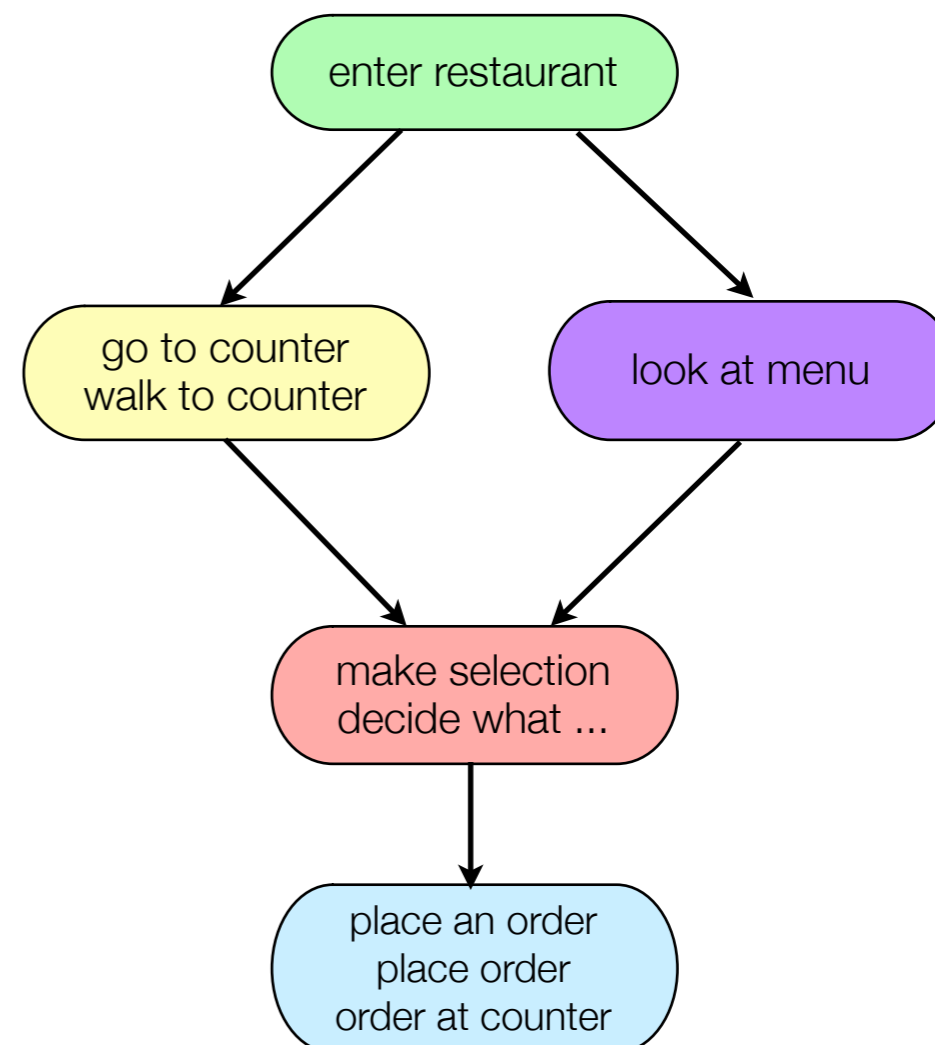




MSA →

Temporal Script Graphs

s1	s2	s3
enter restaurant	∅	enter restaurant
go to counter	walk to counter	∅
∅	∅	look at menu
make selection	∅	decide what you want
place an order	place order	order at counter



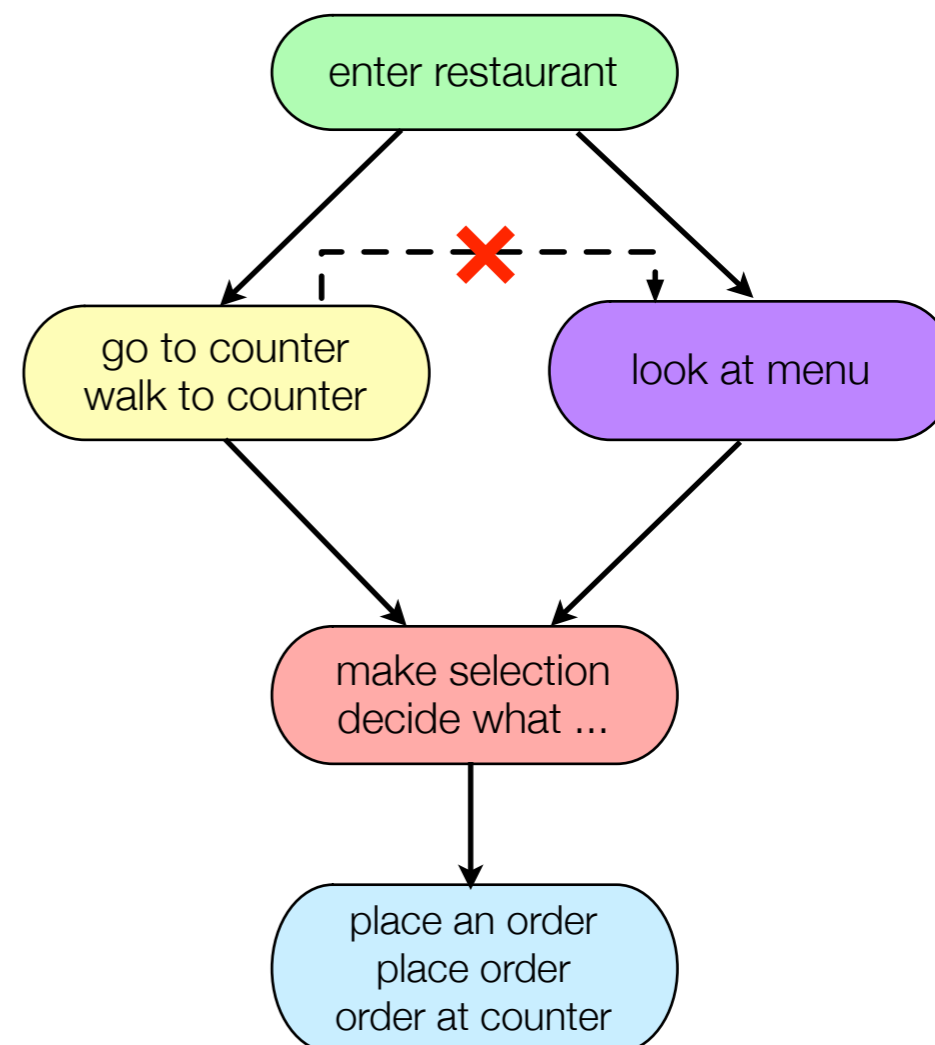
- rows become nodes
- edges reflect temporal constraints of the MSA table



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Temporal Script Graphs

s1	s2	s3
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∅	∅	look at menu
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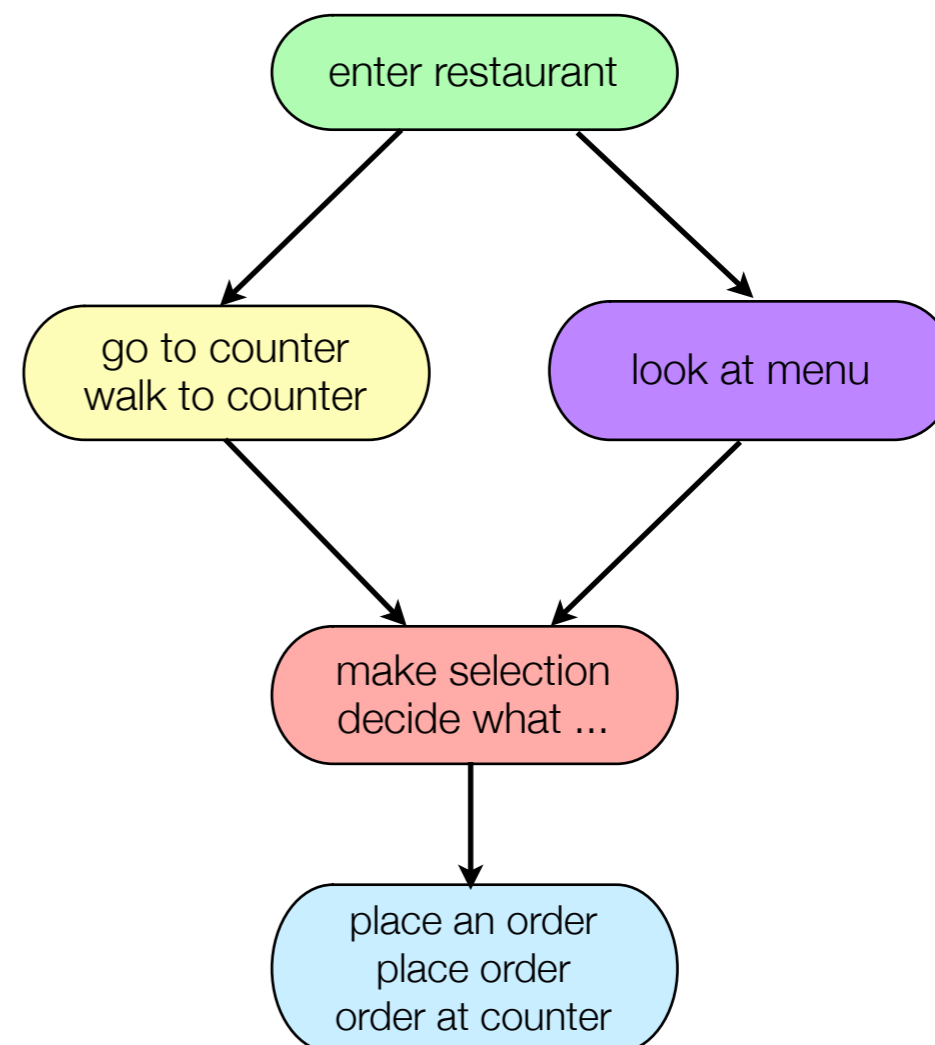
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s1	s2	s3
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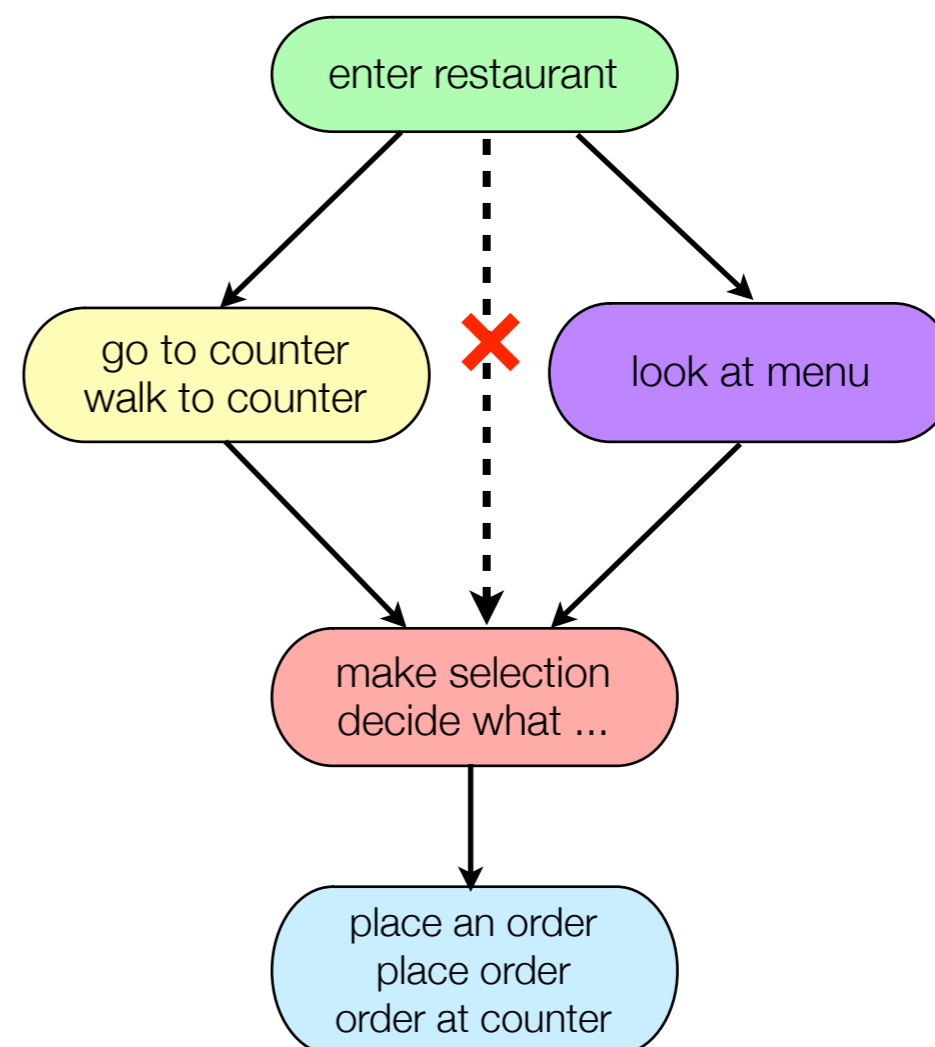
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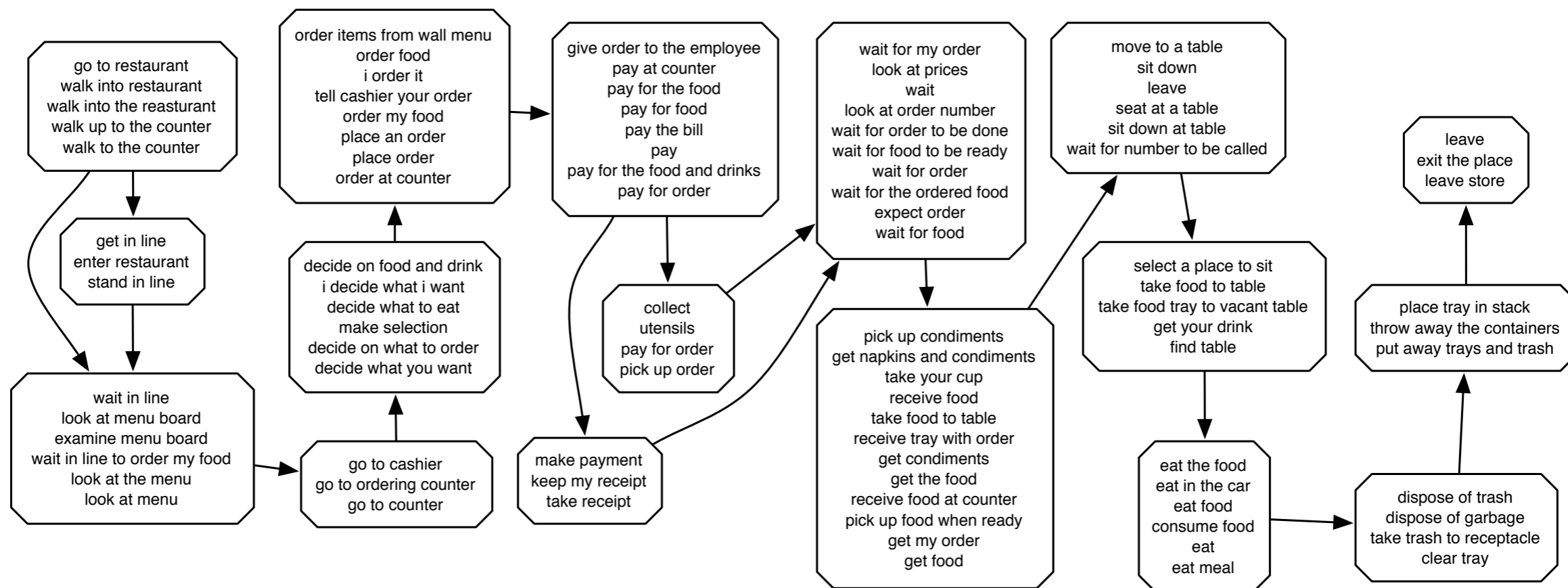


TSG post-processing

- MSA with our setup tends to produce too many nodes
- we merge nodes if they meet certain structural and semantic constraints
 - semantically, the event descriptions of the nodes have to be similar enough
 - structurally, we may not introduce temporal constraints that do not fit our input data

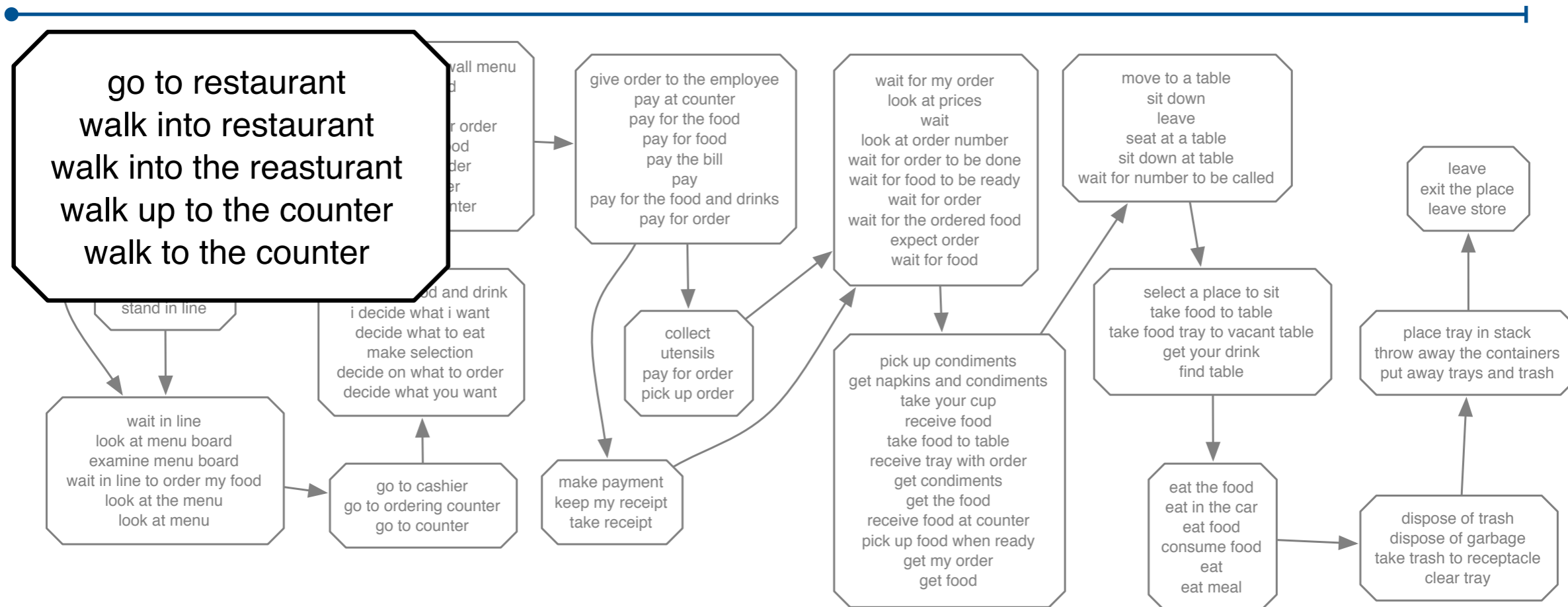


TSG - example



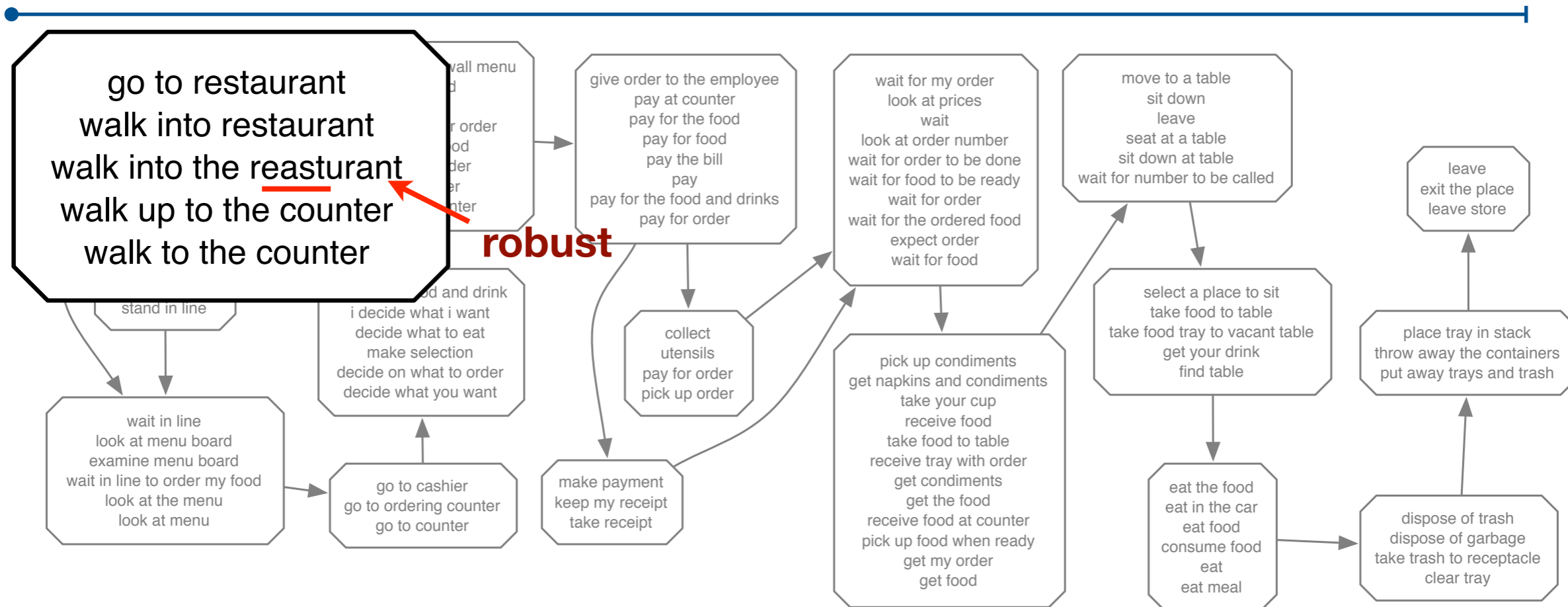


TSG - example



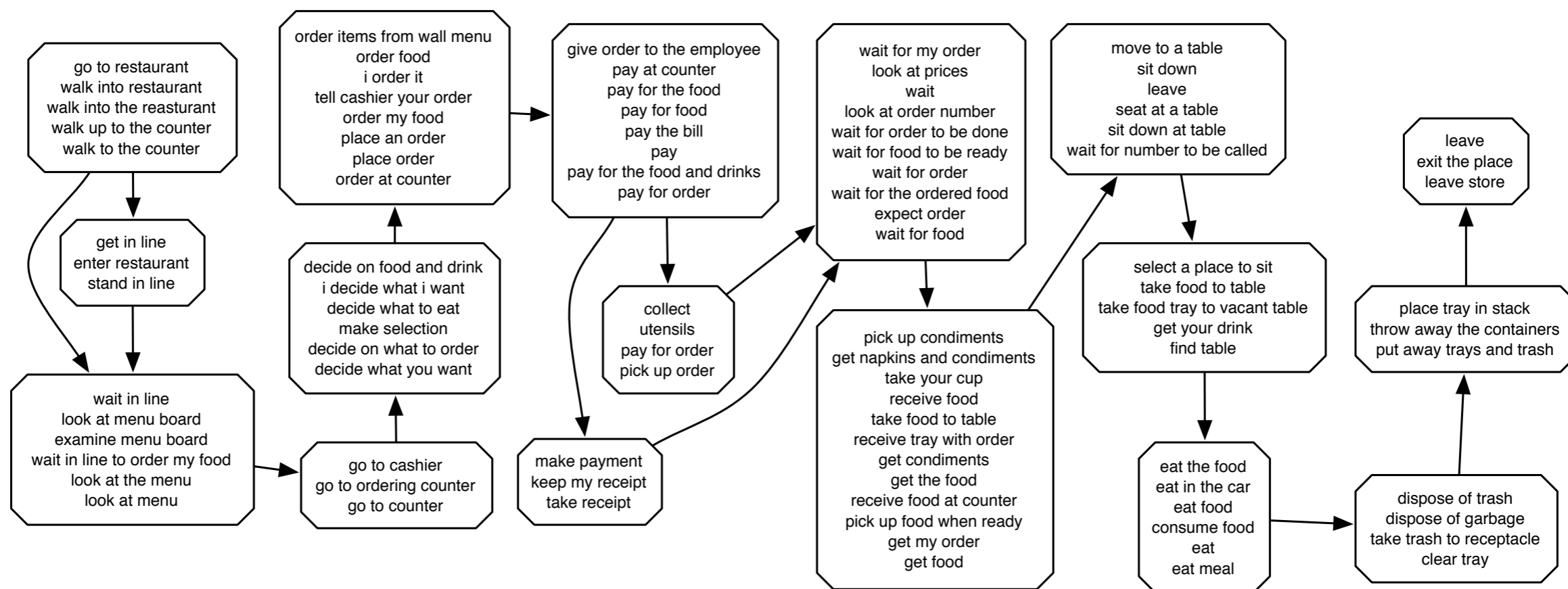


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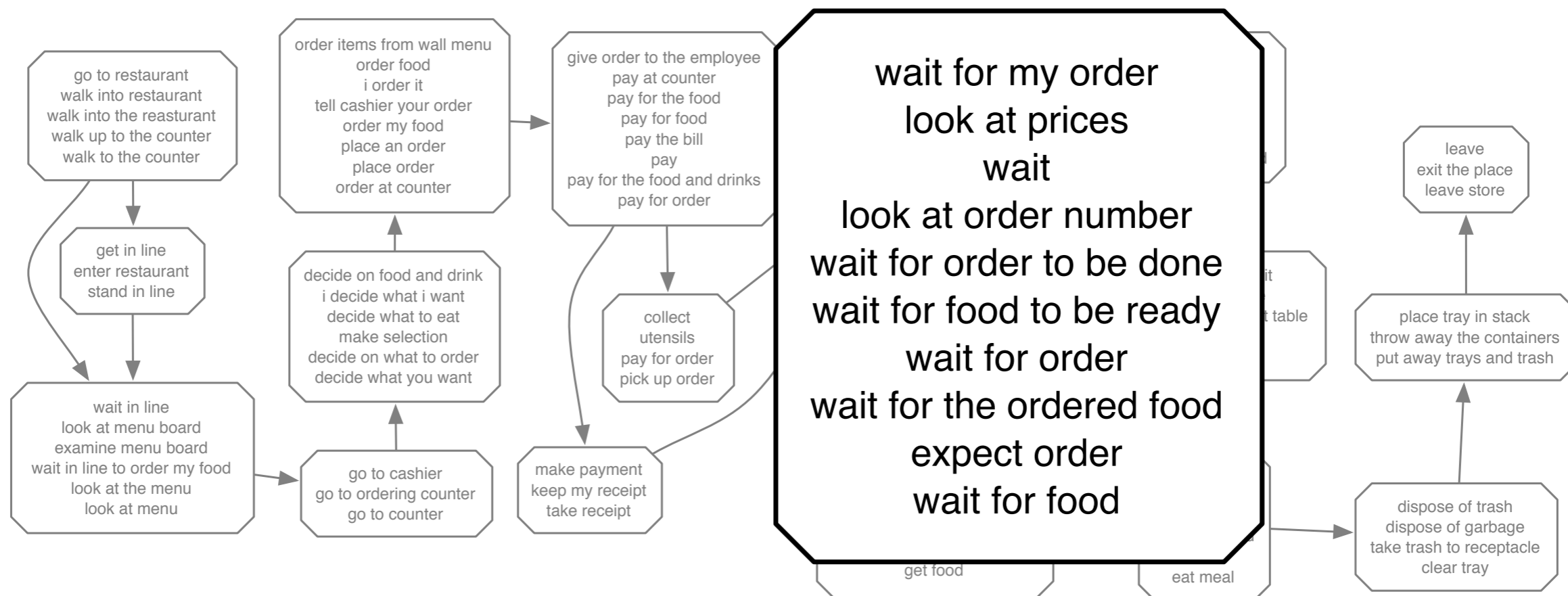


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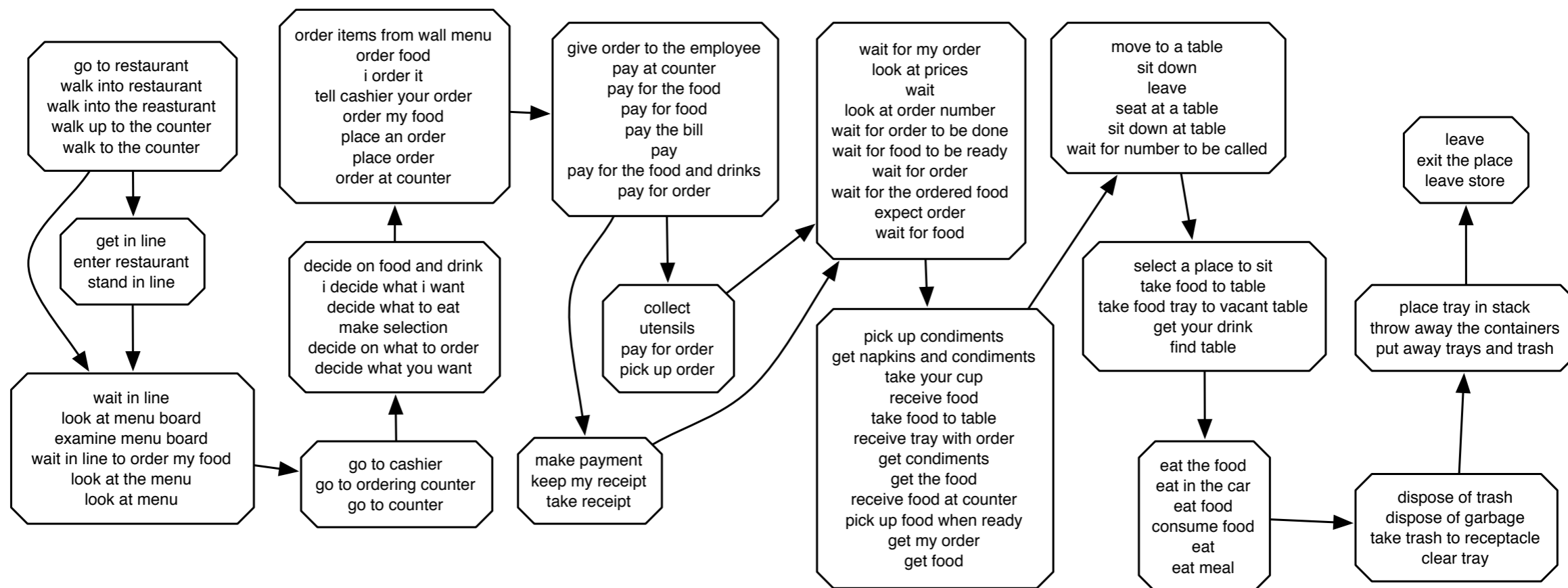


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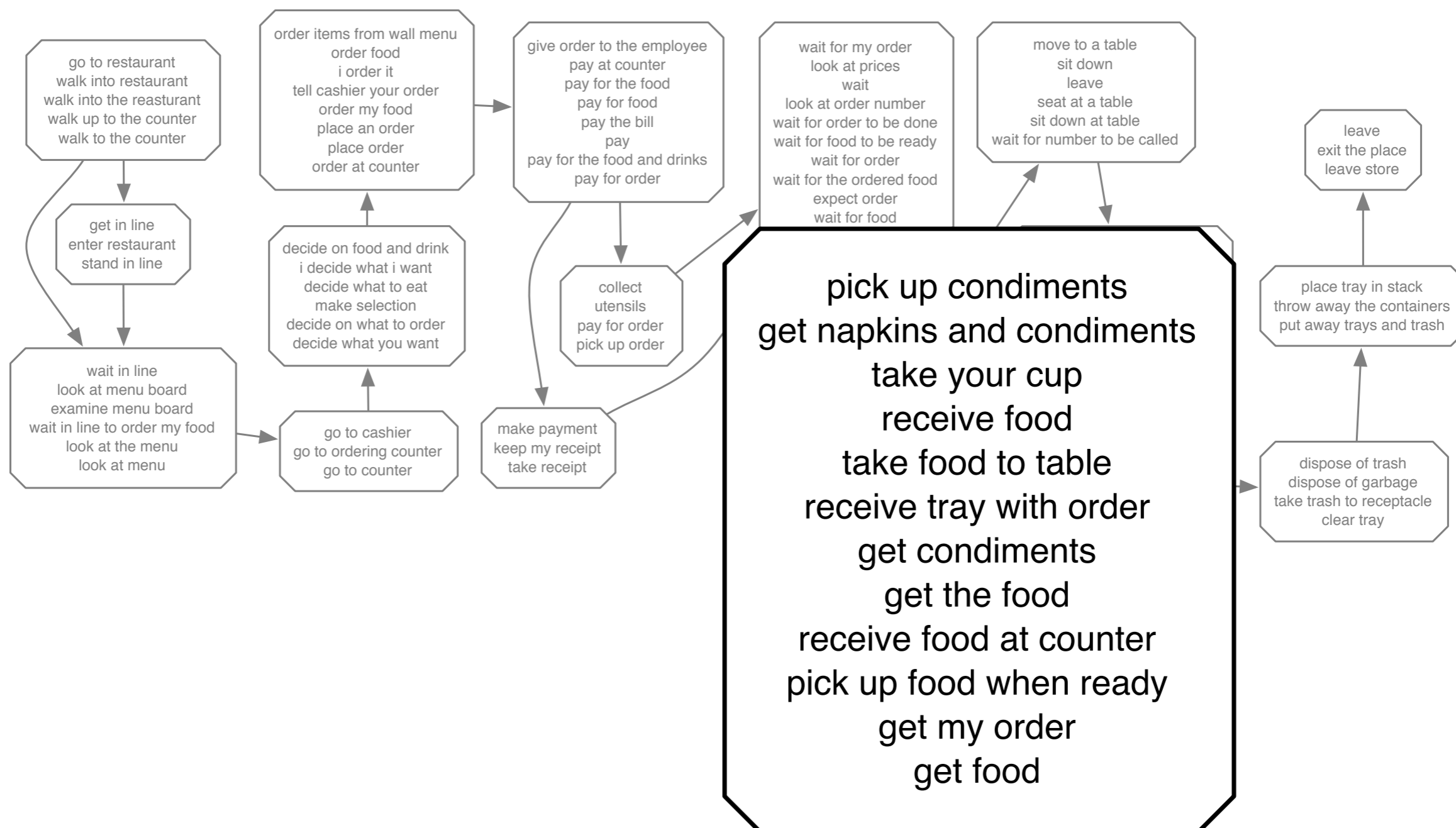


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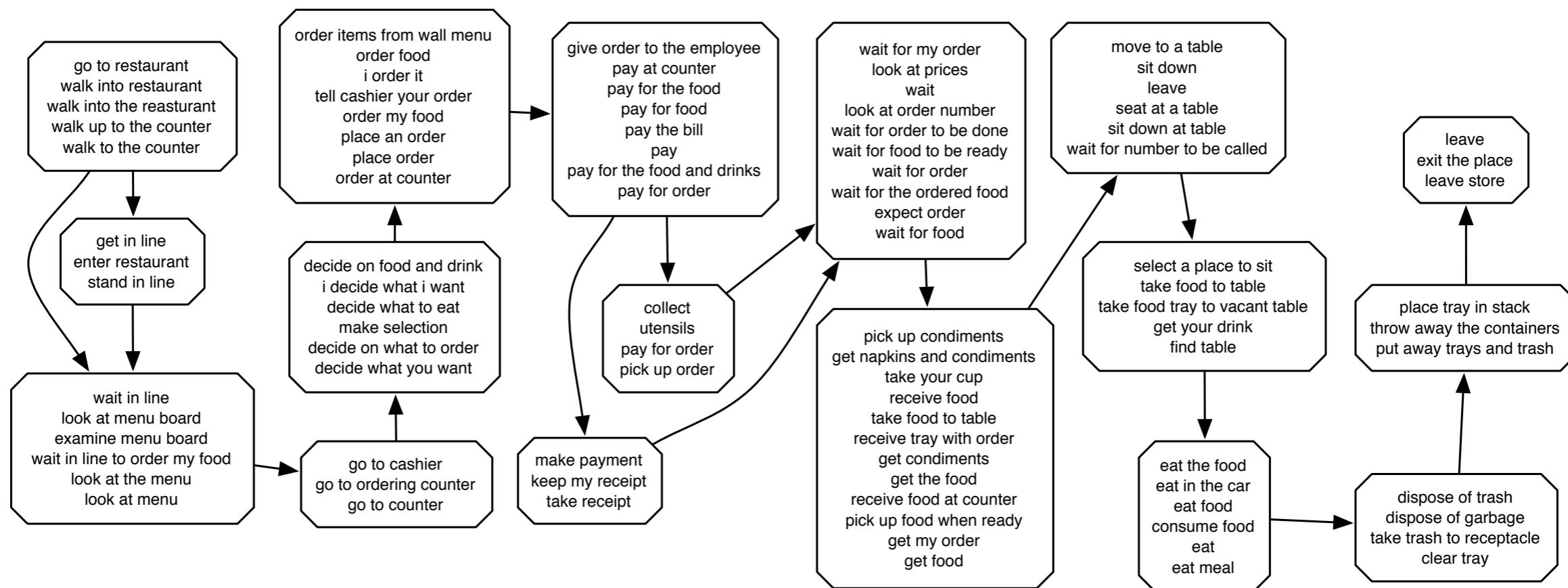


TSG - example





TSG - example





Evaluation

- we evaluate the two core features of our algorithm:
 - recognizing event **paraphrases**
 - generalizing over the **temporal constraints** in the input (and introducing new, valid constraints)



Gold Standard

- 10 scenarios that were not used for development
- 5 from our Mechanical Turk data
- 5 from the OMICS corpus
- OMICS data is very similar to ours
- more instances per scenario, but restricted to indoor scenarios



Gold Standard

- two evaluation sets per scenario
- the **paraphrase set**:
 - 30 event description pairs our system classified as paraphrases,
 - 30 random pairs
- the **happens-before set**:
 - 30 event description pairs whose events had a follow-up relation in our graph
 - 30 random pairs
 - all 60 pairs in reverse order



Gold Standard

- we used Mechanical Turk and asked 5 annotators per pair (majority decision)
- question for the **paraphrase task**:

*Imagine two people, both telling a story about **SCENARIO**. Could the first one say **[event₂]** to describe the same part of the story that the second one describes with **[event₁]** ?*

EATING IN A FAST FOOD RESTAURANT
1: make selection
2: decide what you want

- question for the **happens-before task**:

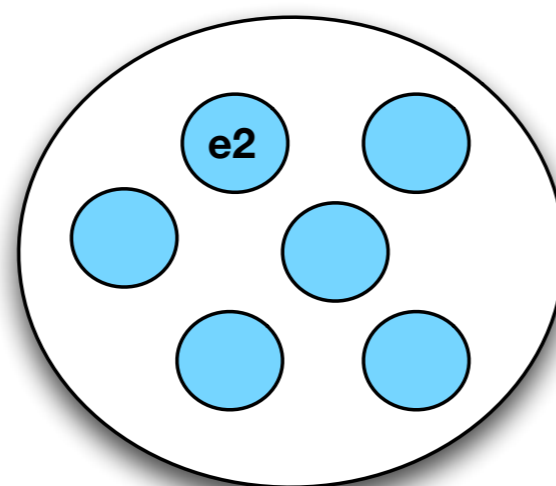
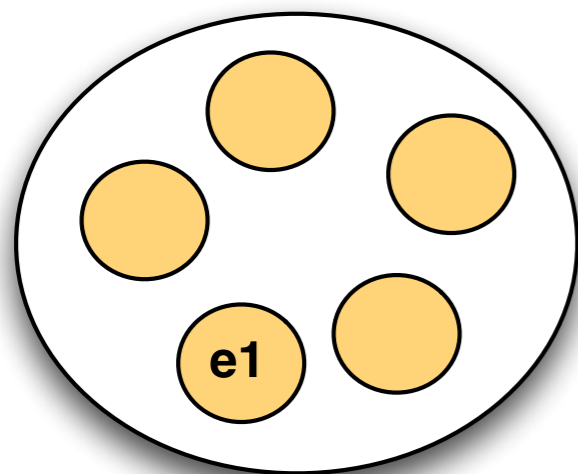
*Imagine somebody telling a story about **SCENARIO** in which the events **[event₁]** and **[event₂]** occur. Would **[event₁]** normally happen before **[event₂]**?*

EATING IN A FAST FOOD RESTAURANT
1: enter restaurant
2: eat food



Clustering Baseline

- tests the contribution of MSA
- for each scenario, we take all input event descriptions and cluster them using our similarity measure
- event descriptions in the same cluster → paraphrases
- temporal order is derived from clusters and input



	s1	s2	s3
	Orange	Light Green	Orange
	Light Green	Orange	Light Green

	Light Red	Light Red	Light Green
	Light Red	Light Blue	Light Red



Levenshtein Baseline

- tests the contribution of our similarity measure
- we use our system, but exchange our similarity measure for Levenshtein distance
- we use (character-wise) Levenshtein distance, normalized over the string length

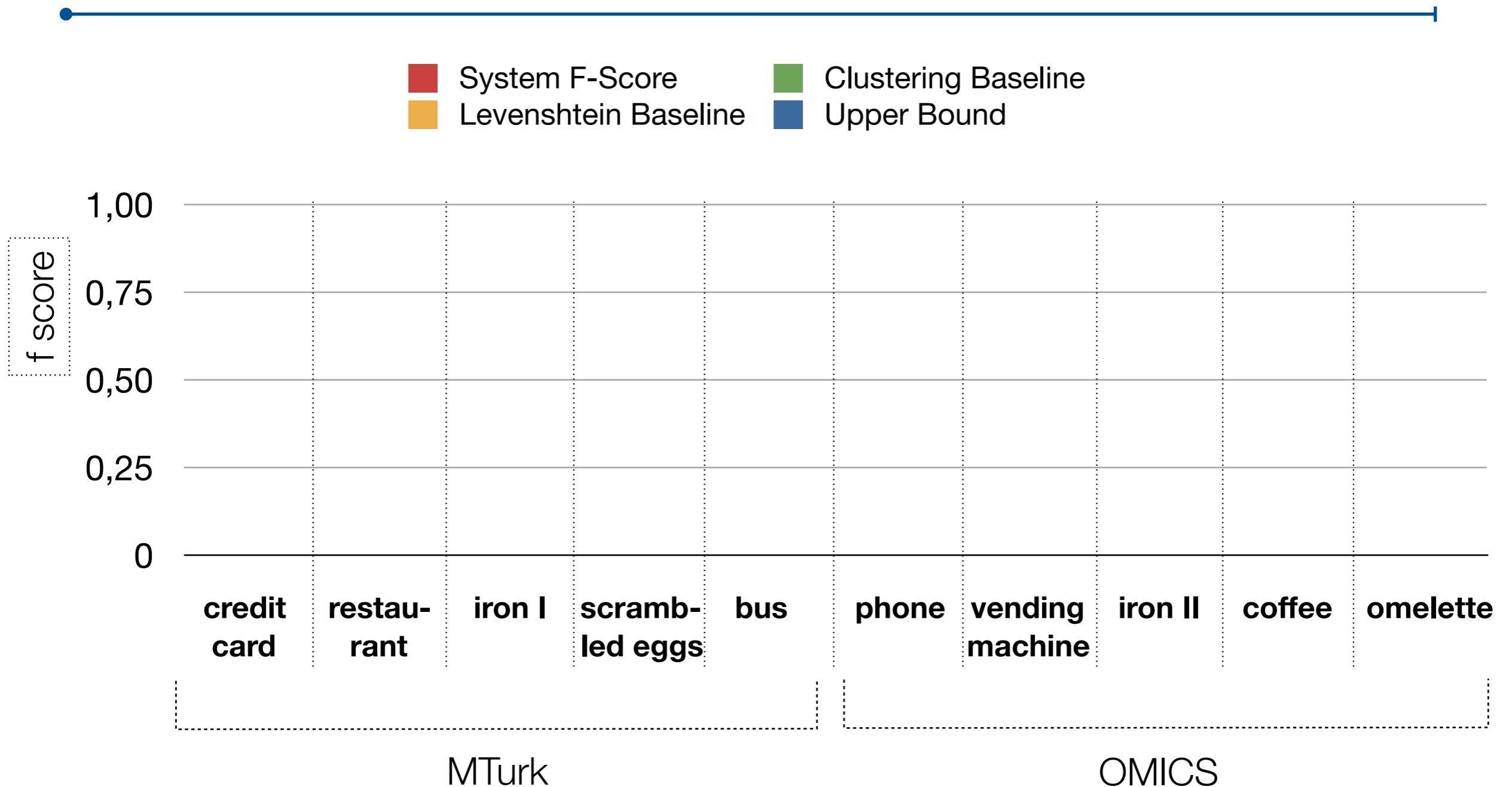


Upper bound

- an upper bound approximating human performance (compared to the Gold Standard)
- for each pair in a task, we pick a random annotator's decision
- we compare this virtual random annotator to the gold standard

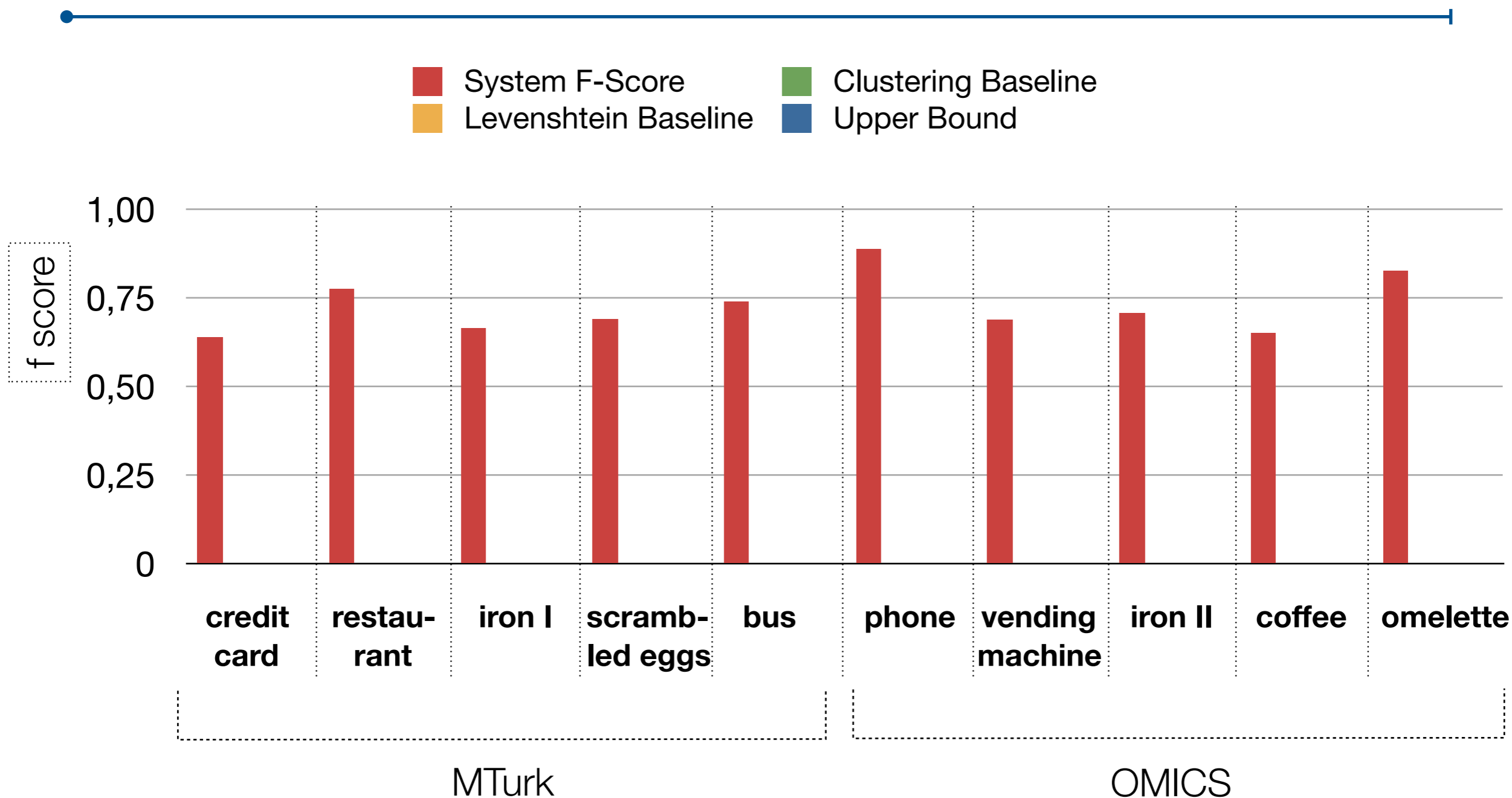


Results: Paraphrase Recognition



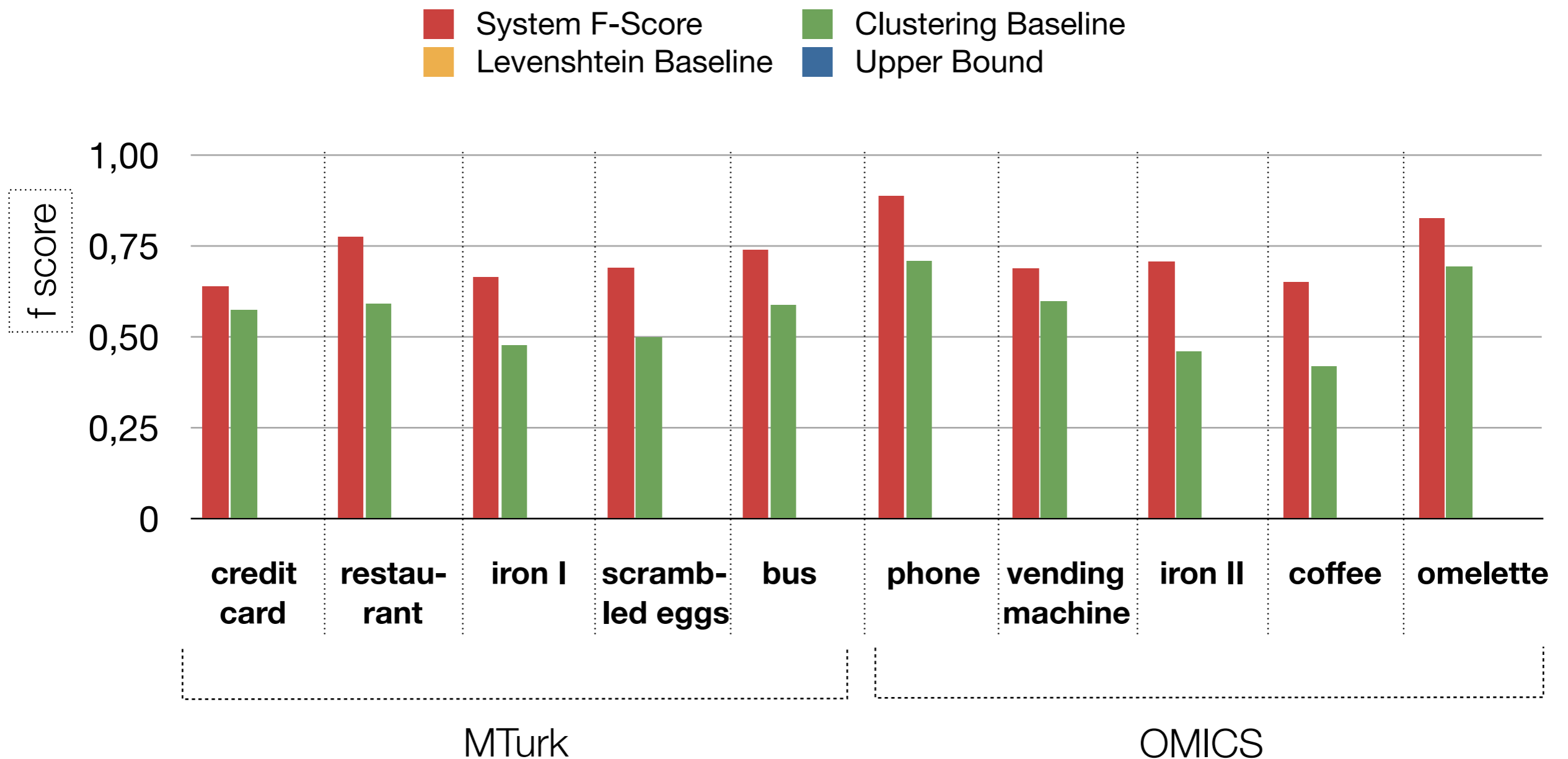


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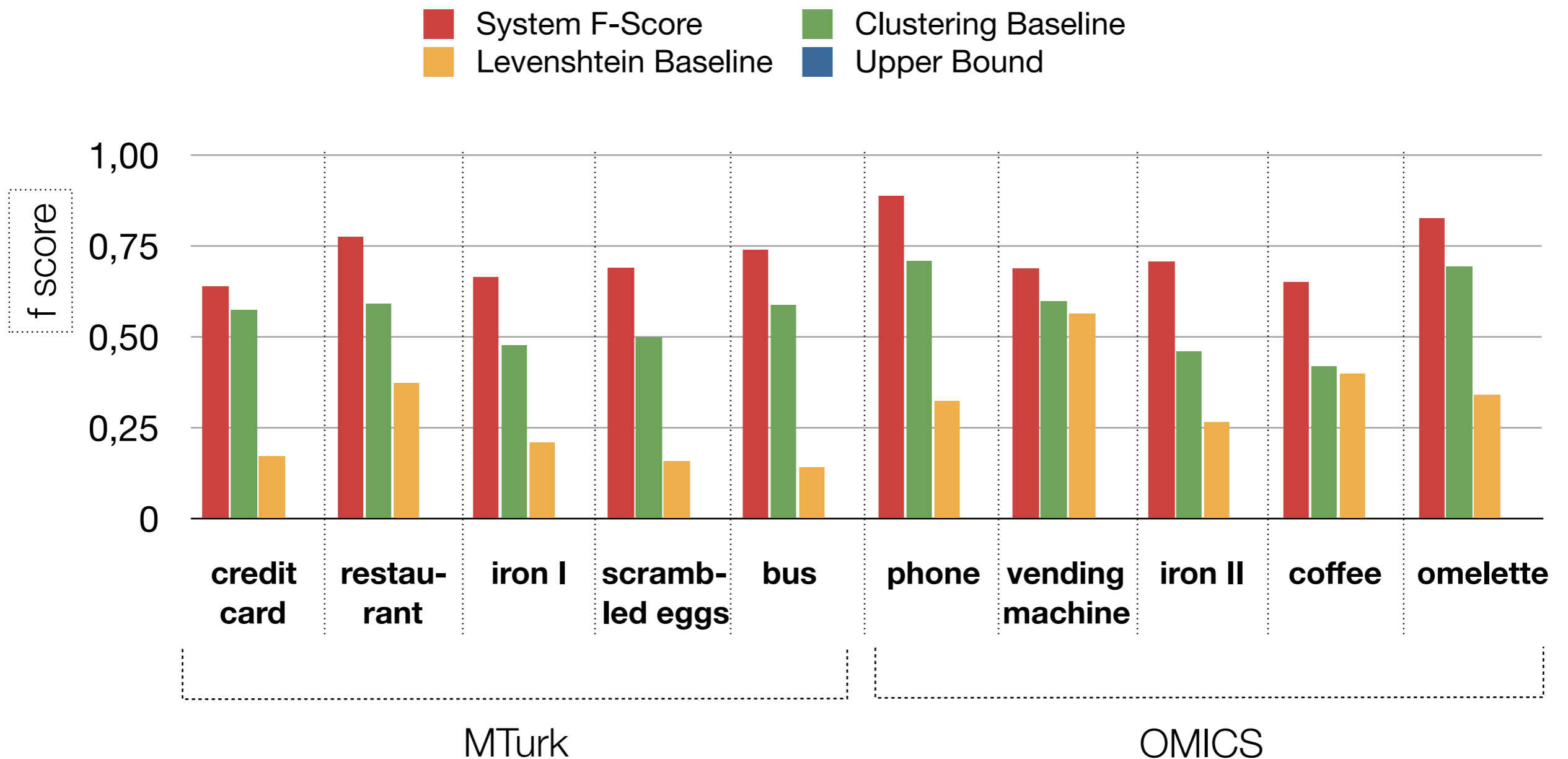


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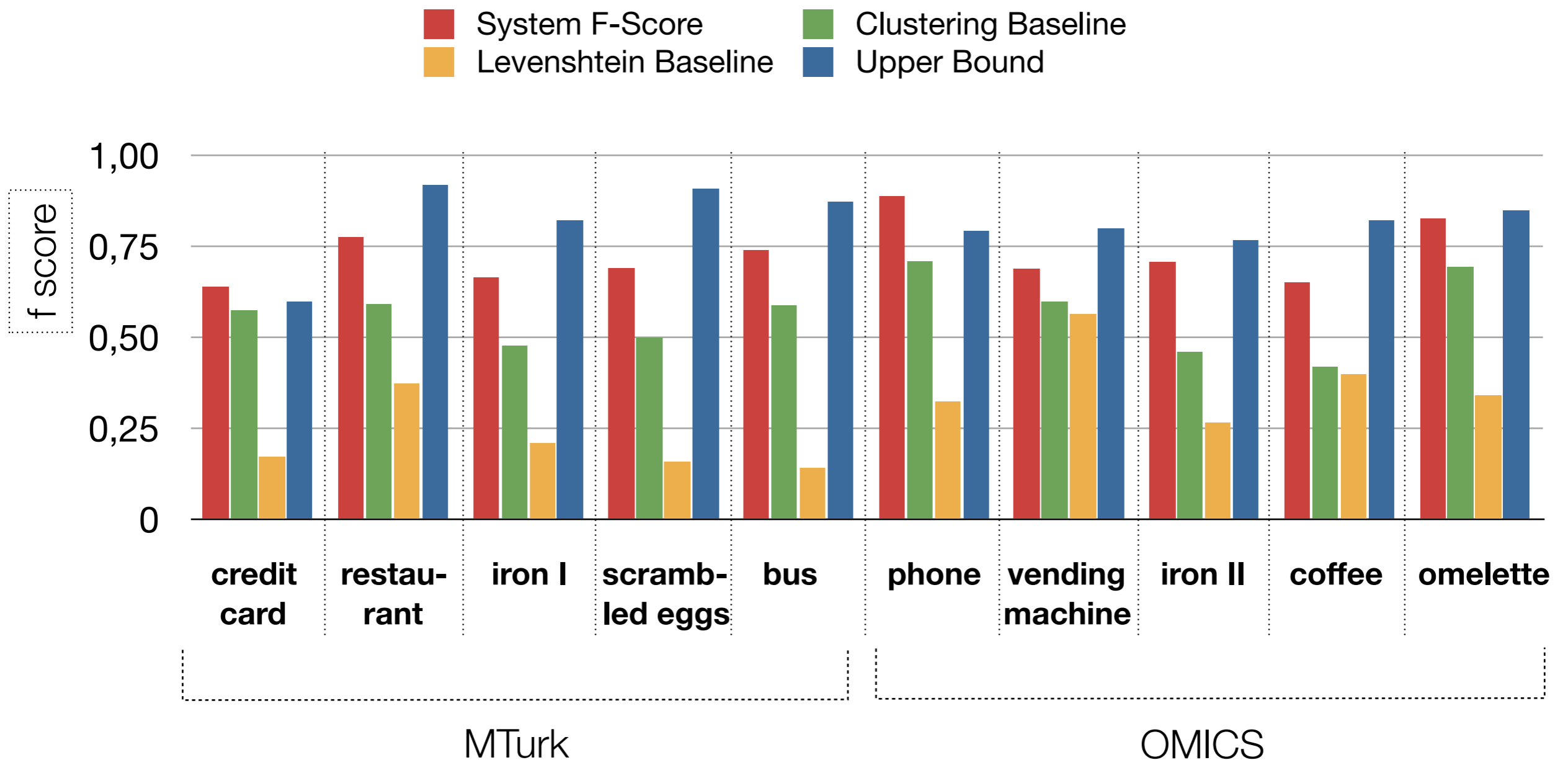


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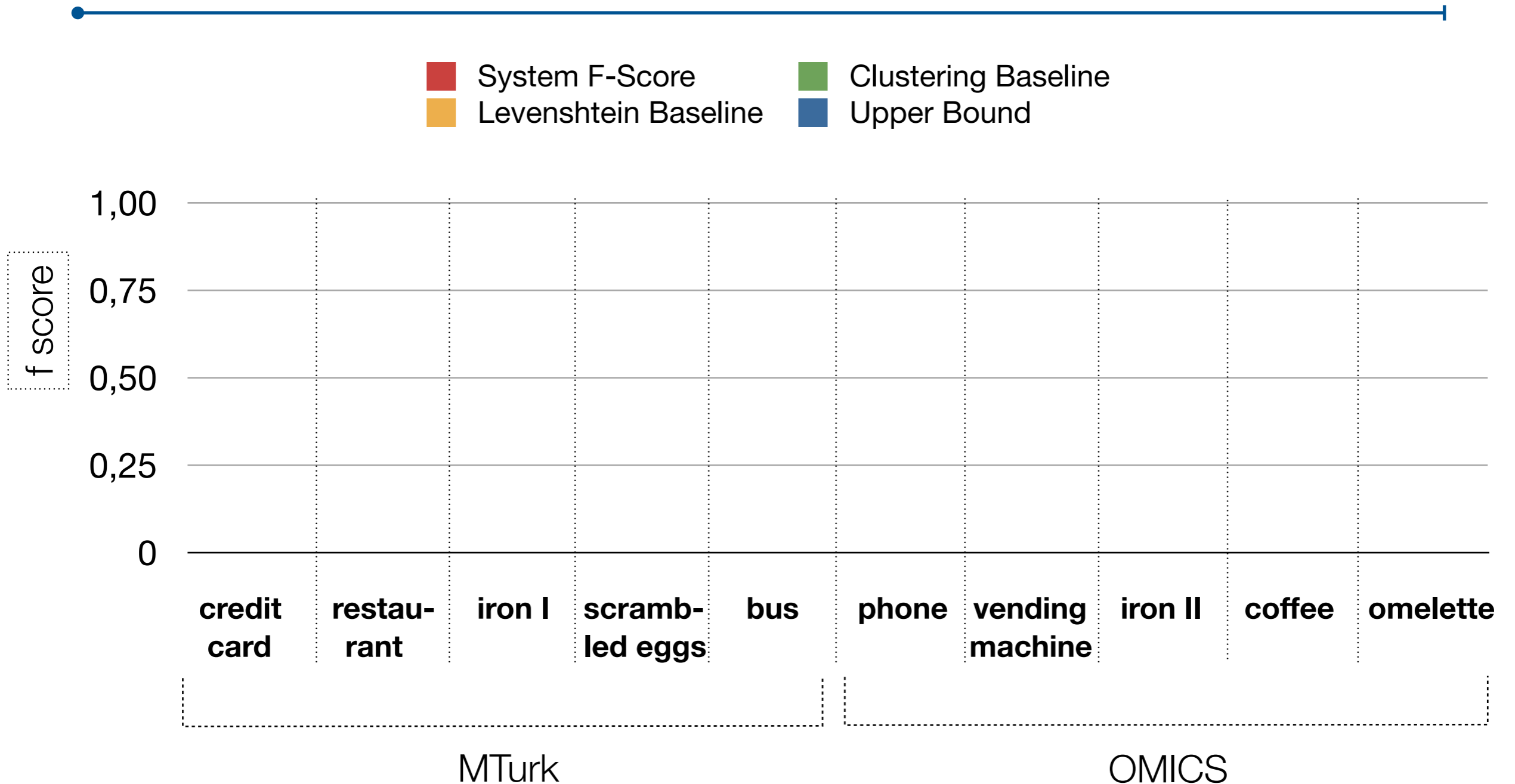


Results: Paraphrase Recognition



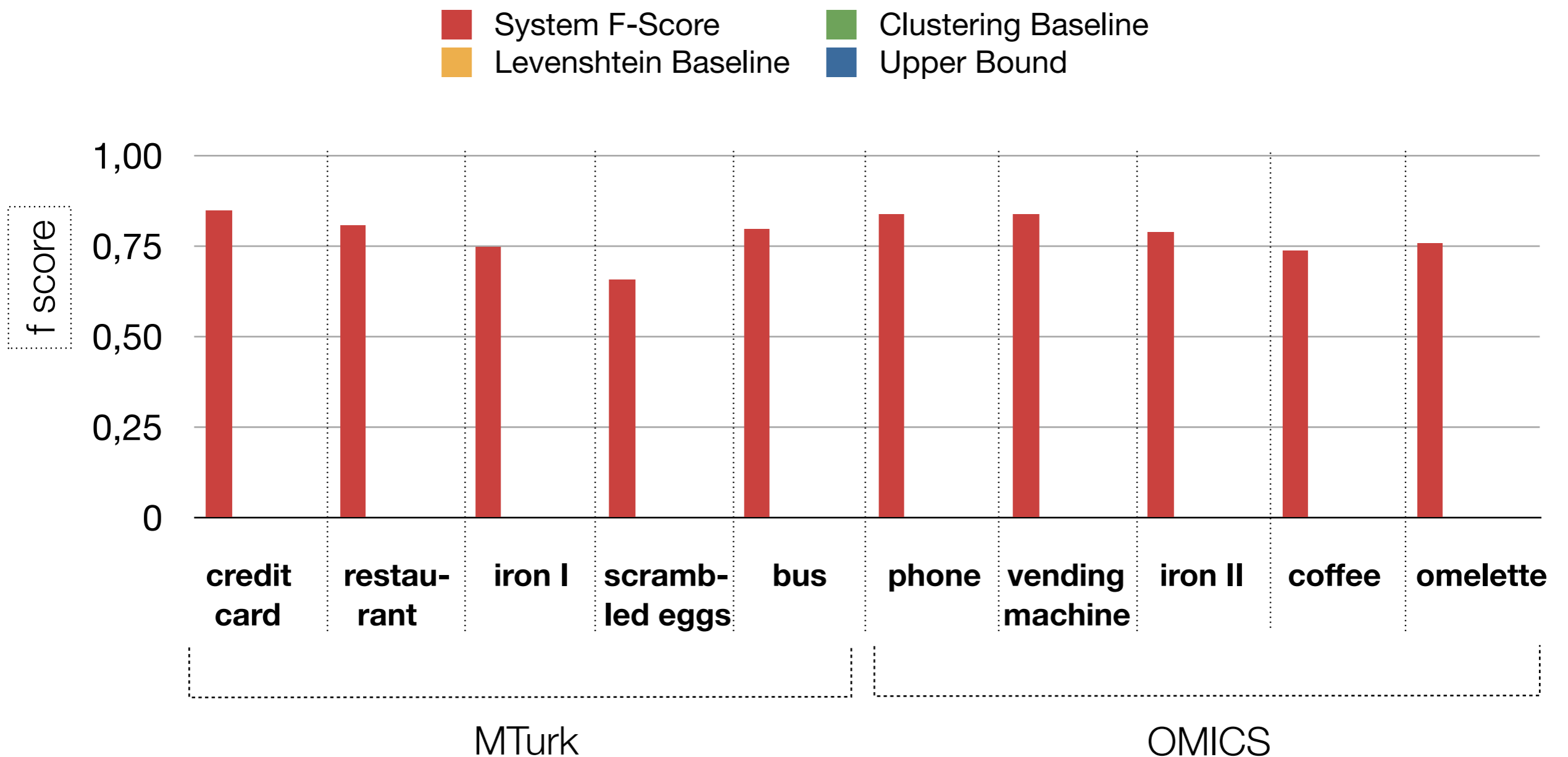


Results: Temporal Ordering



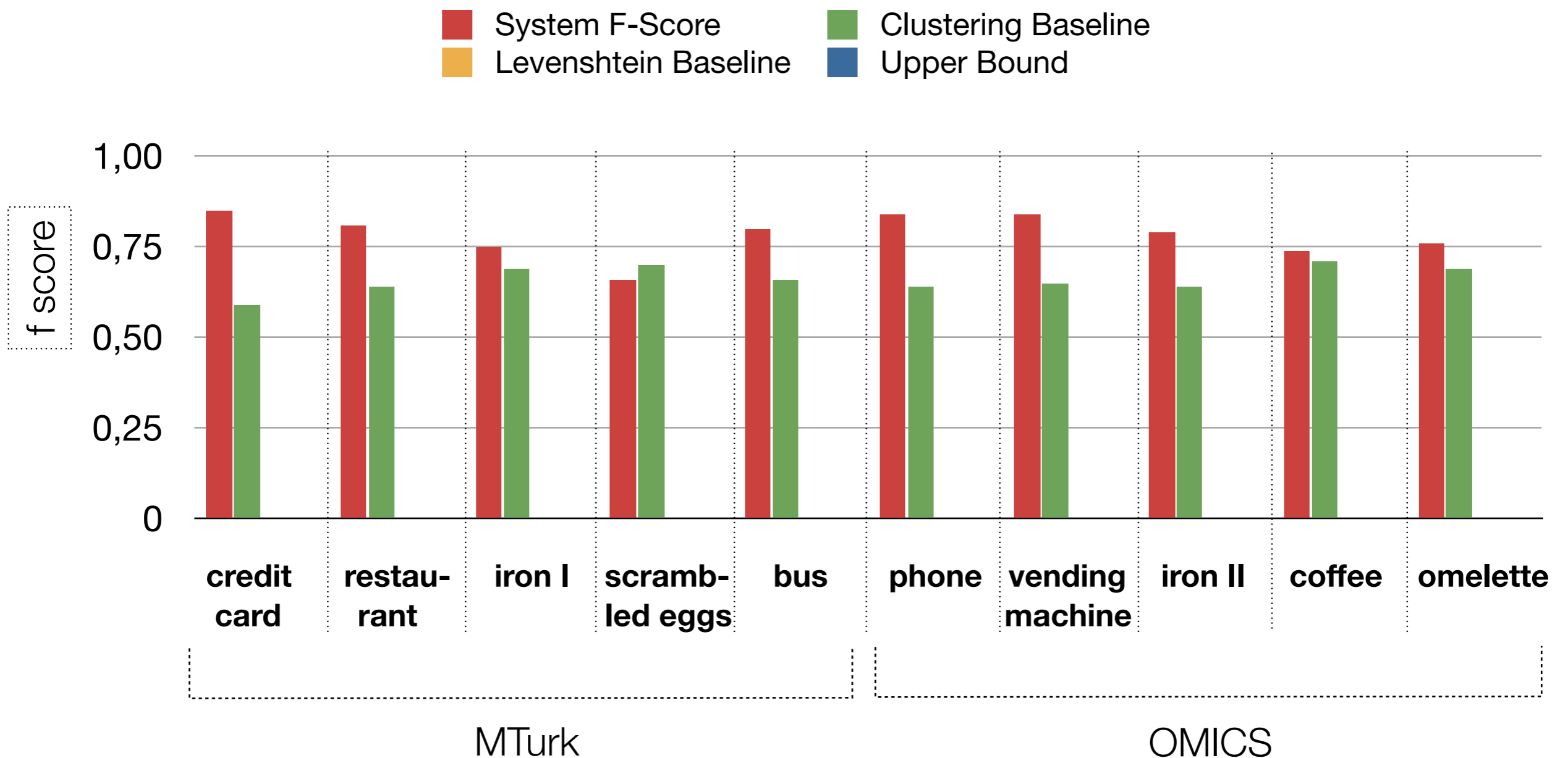


Results: Temporal Ordering



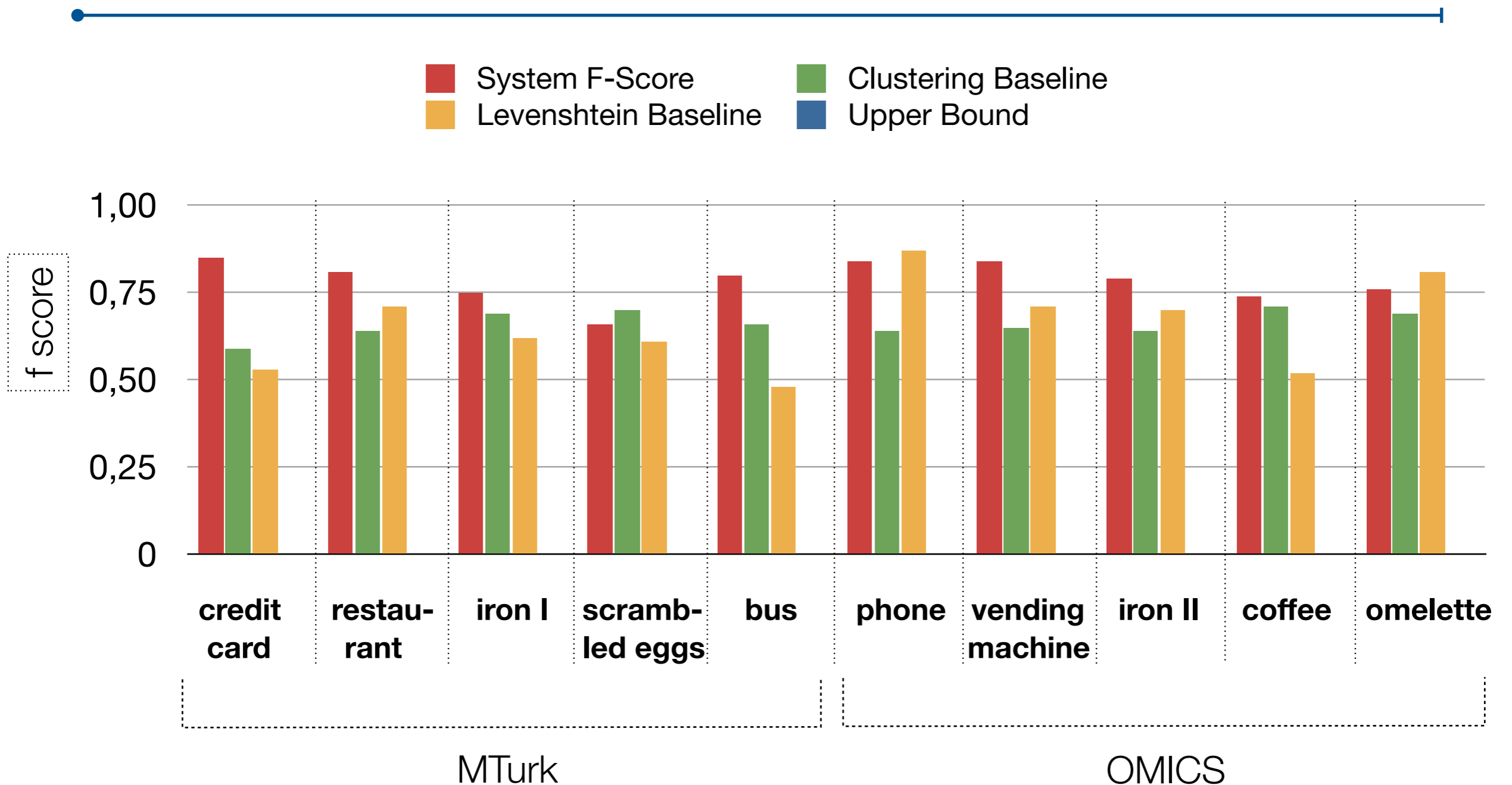


Results: Temporal Ordering



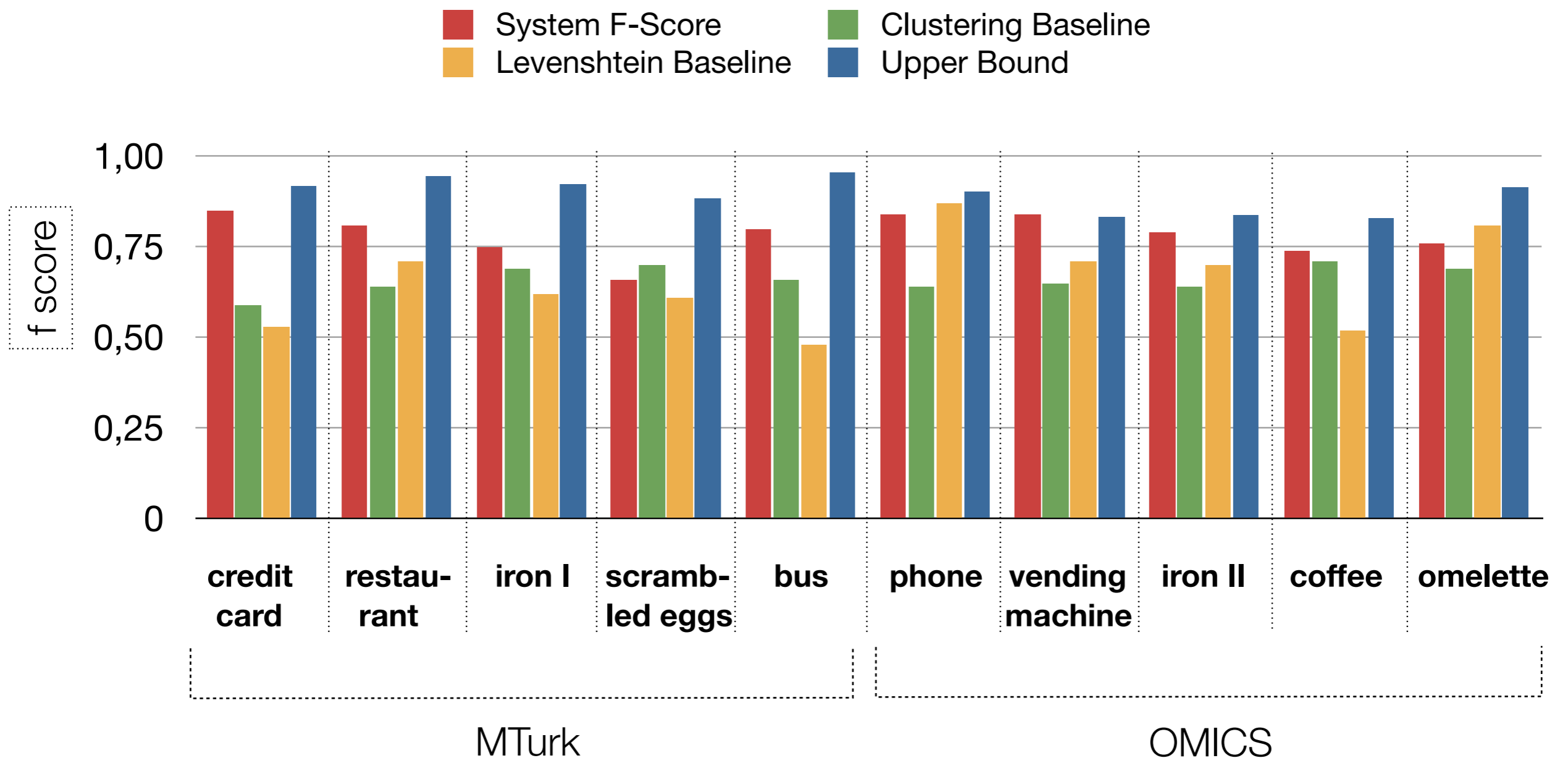


Results: Temporal Ordering





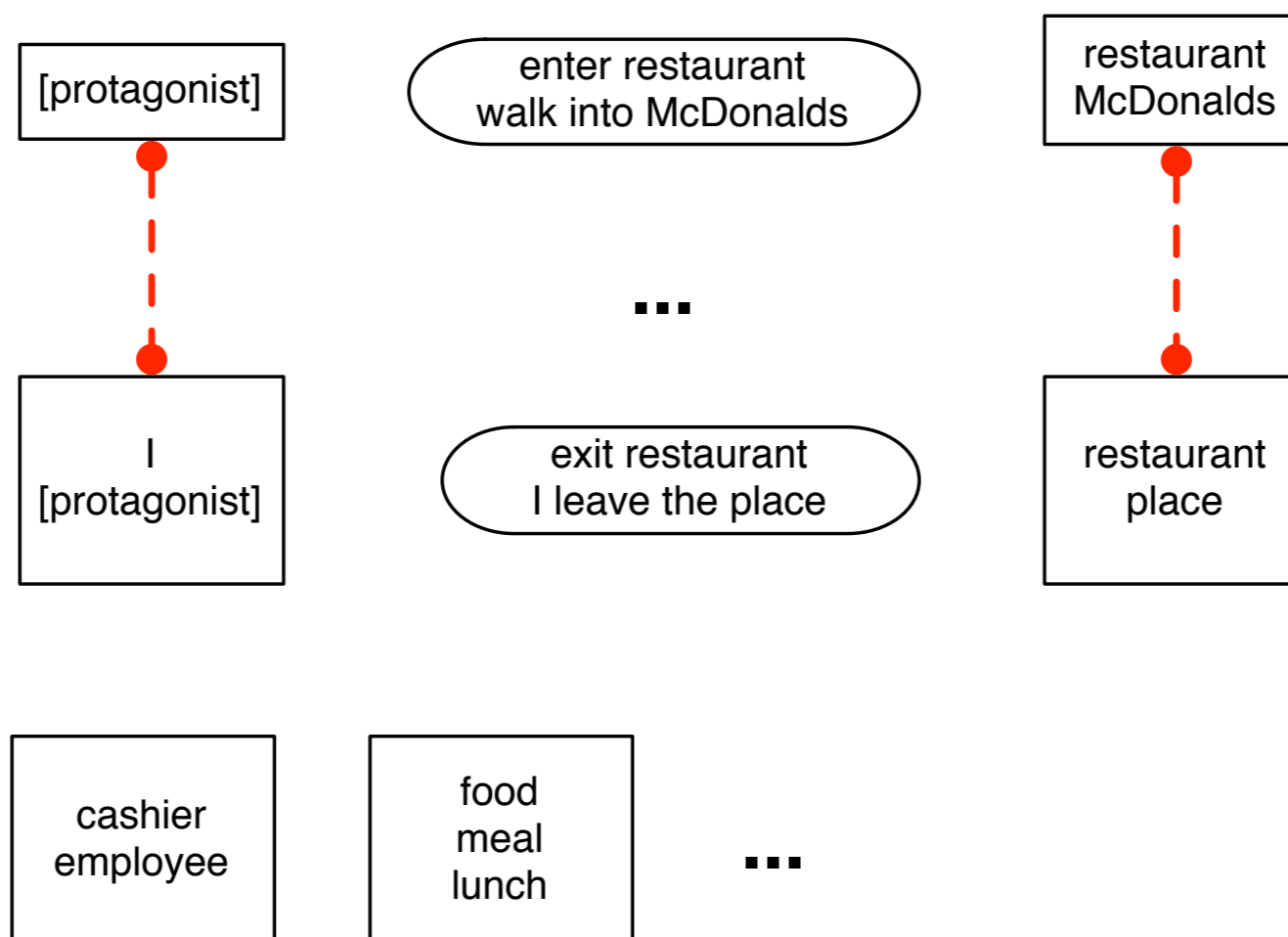
Results: Temporal Ordering





Future Work

- extract Script participants





Future Work

- find a new way for data collection (a game)
- automate preprocessing
- find a way to select new candidate scenarios automatically
- dealing with loops, alternatives and events that don't have a fixed order, see example...

undress	disrobe	take off clothes	take clothes off	remove clothing	get naked
---------	---------	------------------	------------------	-----------------	-----------

turn on water	turn on hot water		start water
---------------	-------------------	--	-------------

step in shower	enter shower	go into shower	get in shower	get in shower
----------------	--------------	----------------	---------------	---------------

turn on water	turn on water
---------------	---------------

soap		rub with soap	apply soap		use soap
------	--	---------------	------------	--	----------

shampoo hair		shampoo hair	shampoo hair	shampoo
--------------	--	--------------	--------------	---------

rinse		rinse body	rinse	rinse hair	rinse
-------	--	------------	-------	------------	-------

rub with soap			rub with soap
---------------	--	--	---------------

shampoo hair		shampoo hair		shampoo hair again
--------------	--	--------------	--	--------------------

rinse	rinse	rinse hair		rinse everything
-------	-------	------------	--	------------------

...

easy

undress	disrobe	take off clothes	take clothes off	remove clothing	get naked
---------	---------	------------------	------------------	-----------------	-----------

turn on water	turn on hot water		start water
---------------	-------------------	--	-------------

step in shower	enter shower	go into shower	get in shower	get in shower
----------------	--------------	----------------	---------------	---------------

turn on water	turn on water
---------------	---------------

soap		rub with soap	apply soap		use soap
------	--	---------------	------------	--	----------

	shampoo hair		shampoo hair	shampoo hair	shampoo
--	--------------	--	--------------	--------------	---------

rinse		rinse body	rinse	rinse hair	rinse
-------	--	------------	-------	------------	-------

rub with soap			rub with soap
---------------	--	--	---------------

shampoo hair		shampoo hair		shampoo hair again
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rinse	rinse	rinse hair		rinse everything
-------	-------	------------	--	------------------

...

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easy

maybe not so easy

...

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-------	--	------------	-------	------------	-------

rub with soap			rub with soap
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shampoo hair		shampoo hair		shampoo hair again
--------------	--	--------------	--	--------------------

rinse	rinse	rinse hair		rinse everything
-------	-------	------------	--	------------------

easy

maybe not so easy

mhm.

...

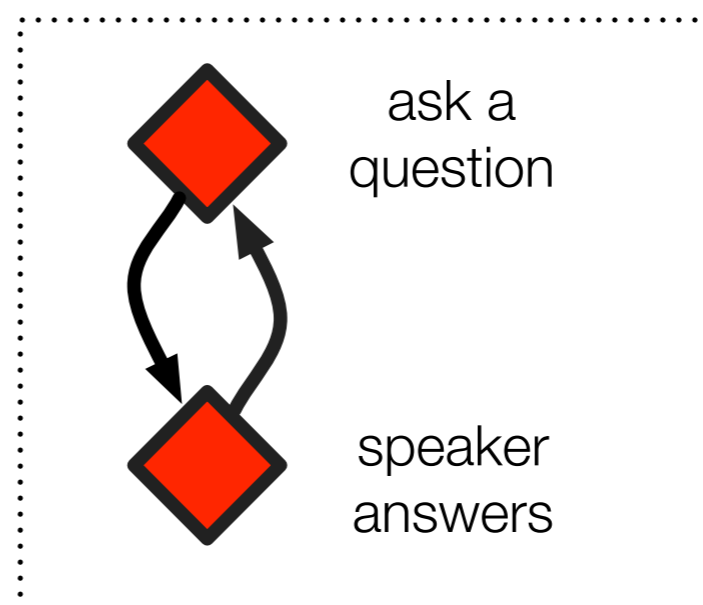
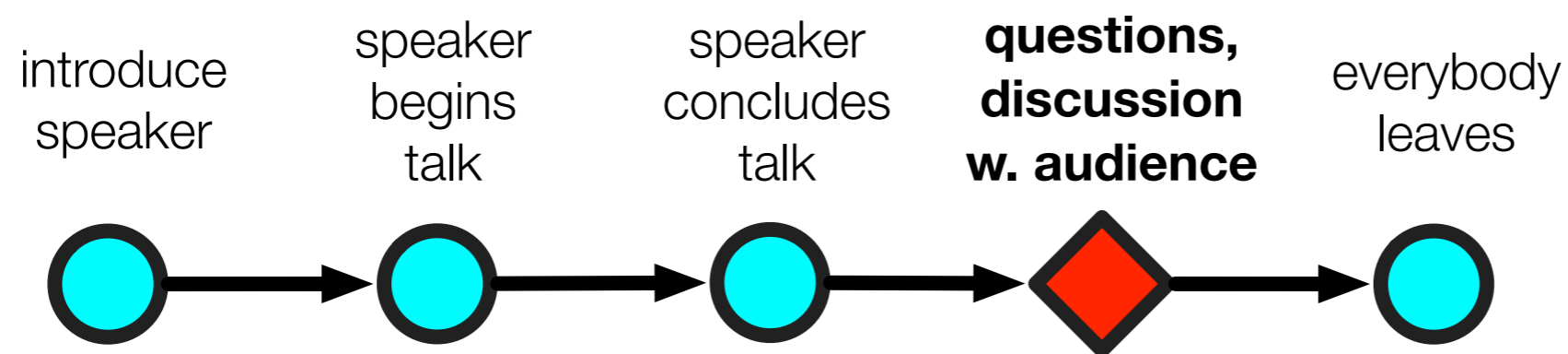


Summary

- Scripts, and their temporal layer
- Data collection of script instances
- Multiple Sequence Alignment to find event paraphrases
- Graph mining to get a convenient representation
- system outperforms two well-informed baselines
- nice basis for future work



Thank you!





References

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