

# **Logic Programming Infrastructure for Inferences on FrameNet**

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## Motivation



# Motivation

The screenshot shows a Google search for "BMW buys Rover". The search results are filtered to "Web" and show 10 results out of approximately 13,600. The first result is from Consumer Guide, the second from BBC Top Gear, and the third from Car and Driver Magazine. A red arrow points from a yellow box labeled "Problem 1: Low Precision" to the word "buys" in the second result. Another yellow box labeled "Problem 2: Low Recall" contains the text "(Miss highly relevant page returned for search term BMW buy Rover)", with a red arrow pointing to the third result.

Google **Web** [Bilder](#) [Groups](#) [Verzeichnis](#) [News](#)  
BMW buys Rover   [Erweiterte Suche](#)  
[Einstellungen](#)  
Suche:  Das Web  Seiten auf Deutsch  Seiten aus Deutschland

**Web** Ergebnisse 1 - 10 von ungefähr 13,600 für **BMW**

[Consumer Guide®: Reviews, Ratings & Prices for Cars, Trucks ...](#) - [ [Diese Seite übersetzen](#) ]  
... Check out our Best **Buys** for the very best ... Acura Audi **BMW** Buick Cadillac Chevrolet  
Chrysler Dodge Ford ... Infiniti Isuzu Jaguar Jeep Kia Land **Rover** Lexus, Lincoln ...  
[www.consumerguide.com/](#) - 72k - 16. Juli 2004 - [Im Cache](#) - [Ähnliche Seiten](#)

[BBC Top Gear](#) - [ [Diese Seite übersetzen](#) ]  
... Rolls-Royce Phantom Engineered by **BMW**, Designed by Lego J  
and plastic Thomas Lambrecht; **Rover** Streetwise Anyone who **buys** one's a ...  
[www.topgear.com/content/my\\_topgear/carreviews/07/04/](#) - 34k - [Im Cache](#) - [Ähnliche Seiten](#)

[Car and Driver Magazine : 2003 Range Rover : July 2002](#)  
... A quick summary of the weird tale: **BMW buys** the venerable Ro  
in 1994 from British Aerospace for \$1.3 billion. **BMW's** No. ...  
[www.caranddriver.com/xp/Caranddriver/roadtests/2002/july/20020](#) [Ähnliche Seiten](#)

[BBC News | BUSINESS | Pulling the strings at BMW](#) - [ [Diese Seite übersetzen](#) ]  
... 1928: **BMW buys** its first car factory. 1929: **BMW's** first car, the  
up for sale, shareholder revolt saves firm. 1972: Launch of 5-Series  
[news.bbc.co.uk/hi/english/business/newsid\\_679000/679563.stm](#) - [Ähnliche Seiten](#)

[BBC NEWS | Business | BMW splits up Rover](#) - [ [Diese Seite übersetzen](#) ]  
... **Rover** sell-off. **BMW** keeps Cowley plant, builds new Mini. Alchemy **buys**  
Longbridge, will build **Rover** 25, 45, 75, old Mini. **Rover** rebranded ...  
[news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/business/679169.stm](#) - 53k - [Im Cache](#) - [Ähnliche Seiten](#)  
[ [Weitere Ergebnisse von news.bbc.co.uk](#) ]

[January 31st in History](#) - [ [Diese Seite übersetzen](#) ]  
... from Cape Canaveral 1968: The Island of Mauritius gains independence 1994: German  
based **BMW buys Rover** cars from British Aerospace for 800 million January 31st ...  
[www.tnl.net/when/1/31](#) - 7k - 17. Juli 2004 - [Im Cache](#) - [Ähnliche Seiten](#)

## Approaches

- Stemming (buys – buy)
- Synonyms (purchase – buy), e.g. from WordNet
- Compare words on page and words of query term

**Statistics based methods mostly help to improve recall**

### Idea of our Approach: Combination (roughly):

- **Linguistic methods**

state-of-the-art parsing, synonyms, feature structures,  
word sense disambiguation

-> High recall

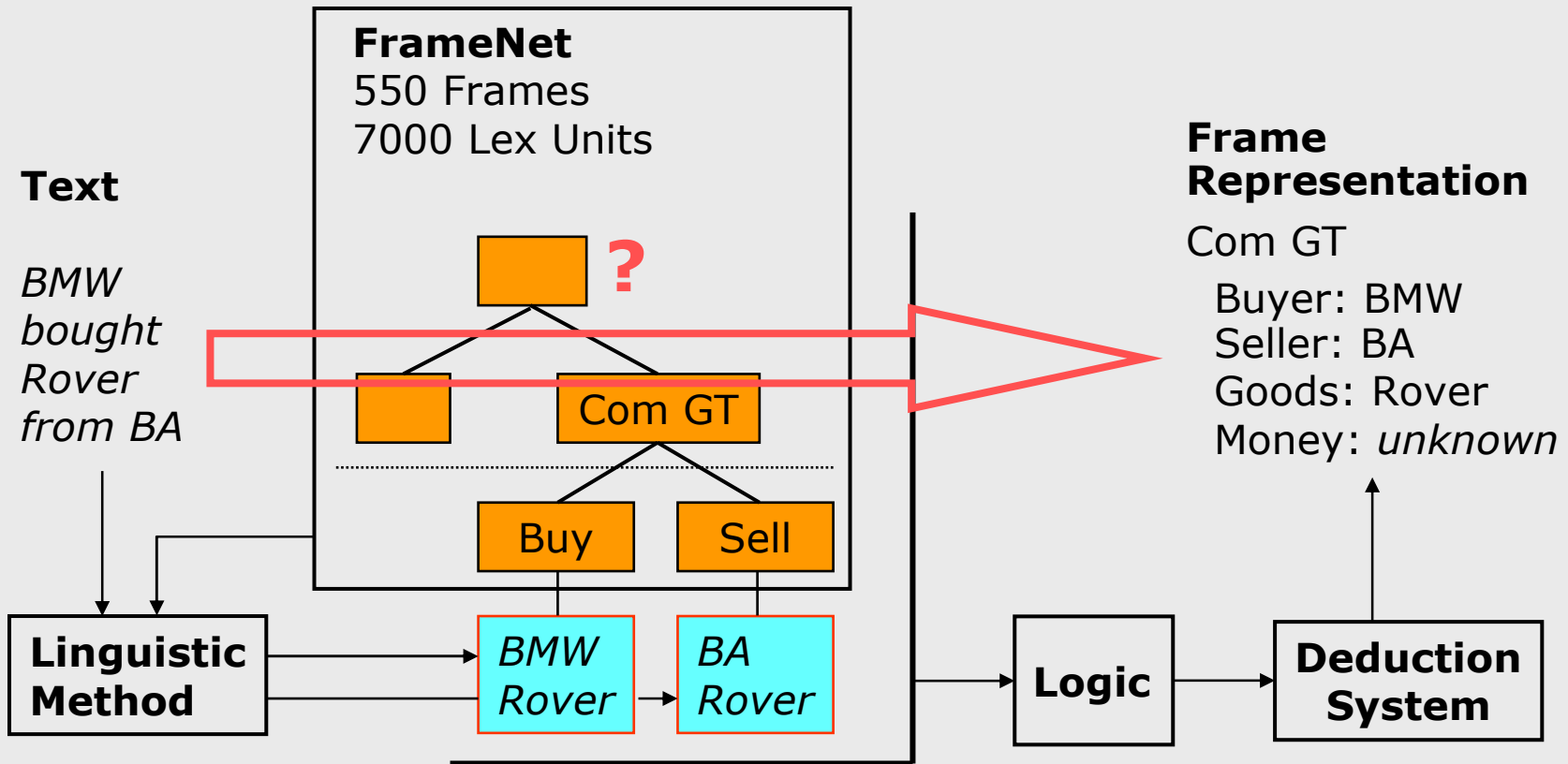
- **Logic based method**

Structured, frame-like representation  
Reasoning with background knowledge

-> high precision

**Next: knowledge representation framework**

# From Natural Language Text to Frame Representation



## Representing Text as Logical Facts

**BMW bought Rover from BA**

**Assumption:** linguistic method delivers:

buy1: 

<b>buy</b> buyer: "BMW" goods: "Rover"
--

... as a Logic Program (facts):

```
buy(buy1).  
buyer(buy1, "BMW").  
goods(buy1, "Rover").
```

### How to realize this task:

- Linguistic method knows about "basic" FrameNet Frames (those admitting linguistic realization)
- Lexical units of FrameNet frames backed up by WordNet Synonym sets
- Mapping of parse trees to frames can be learned

**Extension:** some parsers (Xerox LFG parser) deliver additional valuable information, e.g. that BMW is a manufacturer

# A First Application: Transfer of Role Fillers

(Slide by Gerd Fliedner)

FrameNet	Request Auftrag (noun)											
	Message											
PReDS	Receiving erhalten (verb)											
	Recipient			Donor			Theme					
	DSub Flugzeug#hersteller (noun)			PPMod von (praep)			DObj Auftrag (noun)					
Topologie & Chunker	KS											
	VF		LK	MF						RK (simple)		
	NP			PP		NP		PP			Stem	
Text	DEF-ART	S		PRAEP	EIGEN	DEF-ART	S	PRAEP	KARD	S		
	Der	Flugzeughersteller	hat	von	Großbritannien	den	Auftrag	für	25	Transportflugzeuge	erhalten	.
Morph	der (PRON, ART)	Flugzeug#hersteller (S)	haben (V)	von (PRAEP, EIGEN)	Groß#britannien (S)	der (PRON, ART) die (ART)	Auftrag (S)	für (ADV, PRAEP)	25 (NUM)	Transport#flug#zeuge (S) Transport#flugzeug (S)	erhalten (A(PART), V)	(PUNCT)

**The plane manufacturer has from Great Britain the order for 25 transport planes received.**

**"Challenge":** Fill in the missing elements of „Request“ frame

## Transfer of Role Fillers

*The plane manufacturer has from Great Britain the order for 25 transport planes received.*

Parsing gives **partially** filled FrameNet frame instances of „receive“ and „request“:

receive1: **receive**

```
target: „received“
donor: „Great Britain“
recipient: manufacturer1
theme: request1
```

request1: **request**

```
target: „order“
speaker: „Great Britain“
addressee: manufacturer
message: „transport plane“
```

- Transfer of role fillers done so far manually
- Can be done automatically. **By „model generation“**



## Computing Models with KRHyper

- Disjunctive logic programs
- Stratified default negation
- Perfect model semantics
- Also stable models, possible models
- Serious implementation (OCaml)

```

a. (1)
b ; c :- a. (2)
a ; d :- c. (3)
false :- a,b. (4)
  
```

```

e :- c, not d. (5)
  
```

|  
a

|  
a  
/ \  
b c  
X

|  
a  
/ \  
b c  
|  
e  
X

{ } ≠ (1)

{a} ≠ (2)

{a,b} ≠ (4) X

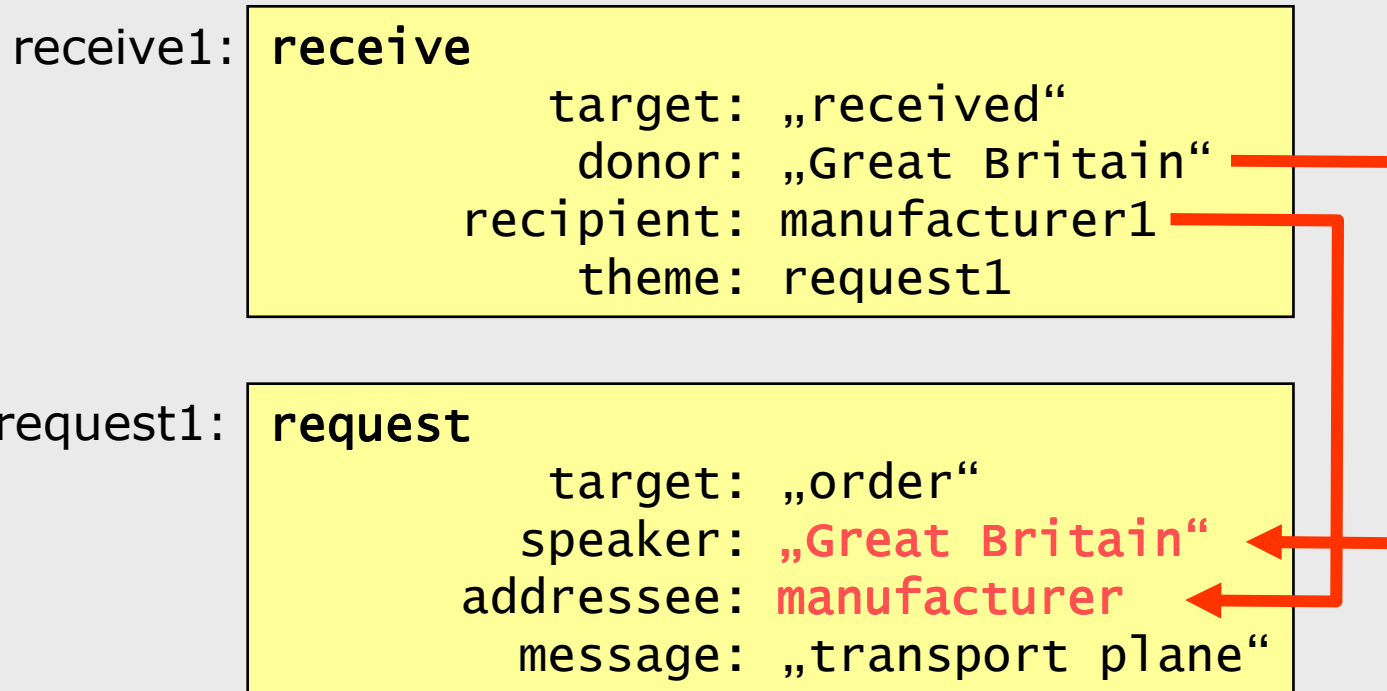
{a,c} ⊨ (1)-(4)

- Variant for predicate logic
- Extensions: minimal models, abduction, **default negation**

## Transfer of Role Fillers

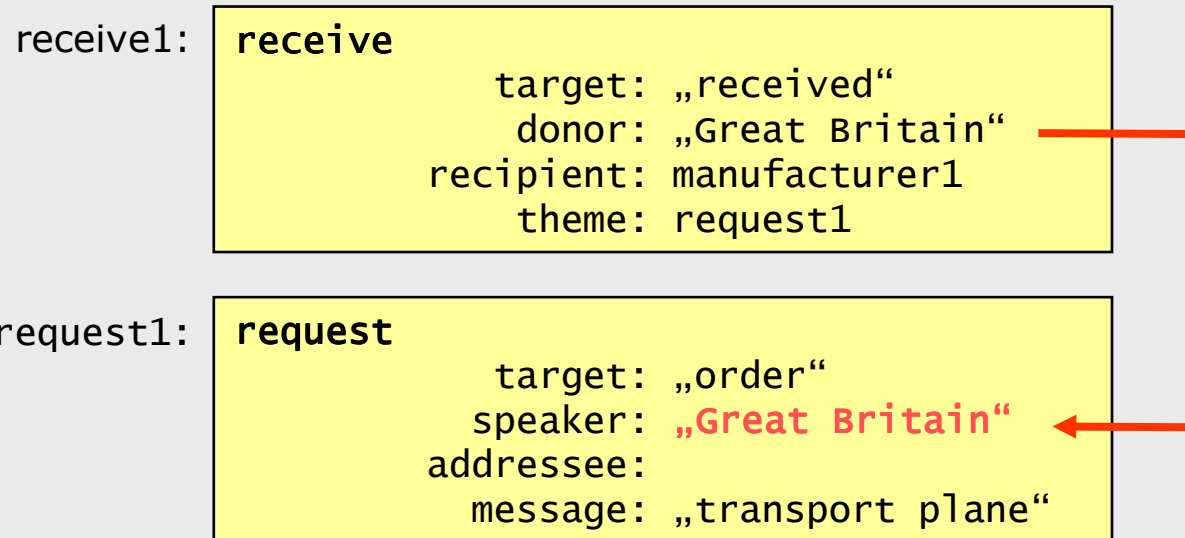
*The plane manufacturer has from Great Britain the order for 25 transport planes received.*

Parsing gives **partially** filled FrameNet frame instances of „receive“ and „request“:



- Transfer of role fillers done so far manually
- Can be done automatically. **By „model generation“**

## Transfer of Role Fillers by Logic Programming



### Rules

```
speaker(Request, Donor) :-  
    receive(Receive),  
    donor(Receive, Donor),  
    theme(Receive, Request),  
    request(Request).
```

### Facts

```
receive(receive1).  
donor(receive1,  
      „Great Britain“).  
theme(receive1, request1).  
request(request1).
```

## Translation of FrameNet Frames to Logic Programs

### So far:

- logical representation of analyzed text, and
- impression of usefulness of logic programming approach using hand-crafted "expensive" rules. But:

### **FrameNet offers useful information that can be translated once and for all into a logic program, in a systematic way:**

- Inheritance among frames
- "Uses" relationships (partial inheritance)
- "Subframe" relationships

This way, FrameNet is equipped with a formal semantics!

Also realized in our translation: default values

**Next: default values in some detail, "Uses" relationship in brief**

## Default Values

Insert default value as a role filler in absence of specific information

### Example:

receive1:


**receive**

```
target: „received“  
donor: „Great Britain“  
recipient: manufacturer1  
theme: request1
```

request1:

**request**

```
target: „order“  
speaker: „Great Britain“  
addressee:  
message: „transport plane“
```



Should transfer "donor" role filler only if "speaker" is not already filled:

```
default_request_speaker(Request, Donor) :-  
    receive(Receive),  
    donor(Receive, Donor),  
    theme(Receive, Request),  
    request(Request).
```

## Default Values

Insert default value as a role filler in absence of specific information

### Example:

In Stock Market context use default "share" for "goods" role of "buy":

```
default_buy_goods(Buy, "share") :-  
    'Buy is an event in a stock market context'.
```

### Example:

Disjunctive (uncertain) information

Linguistic analysis is uncertain whether "Rover" or "Chrysler" was bought:

```
default_buy_goods(buy1, "Rover").  
default_buy_goods(buy1, "Chrysler").
```

This amounts to *two* models, representing the uncertainty  
They can be analyzed further

## Default Values

Insert default value as a role filler in absence of specific information

### Example:

Generic "typed" default value:

```
default_commerce_goods_transfer_money(_, unspecified_money).
```

### Generic default value, general scheme:

```
default_ $F$ _ $R$ (_, unspecified).
```

where  $F$  is a Frame with role  $R$

Note:

Apply general scheme only to basic frames, but omit FEE role.  
Otherwise every frame will be filled right away, which is pointless!

## Default Value – General Transformation

Technique:

```
a :- not not_a.  
not_a :- not a.
```

has two stable models: one where a is true and one where a is false

Choice to fill with default value or not:

```
goods(F,R) :-  
    not not_goods(F,R),  
    buy(F),  
    default_buy_goods(F,R).
```

```
not_goods(F,R) :-  
    not goods(F,R),  
    buy(F),  
    default_buy_goods(F,R).
```

Require at least one filler for role:

```
false :-  
    buy(F),  
    not some_buy_goods(F).
```

Case of waiving default value:

```
false :-  
    buy(F),  
    default_buy_goods(F,R1),  
    goods(F,R1),  
    goods(F,R2),  
    not equal(R1,R2).
```

```
equal(X,X).
```

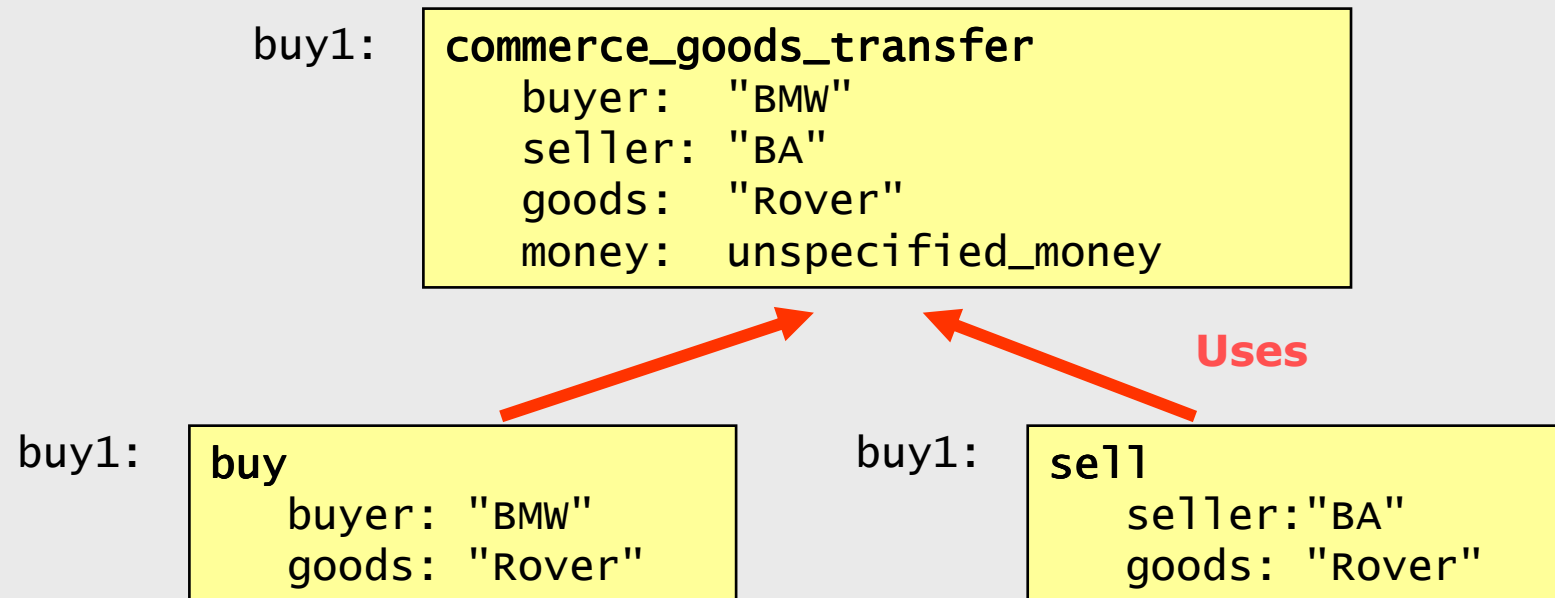
Role is filled:

```
some_buy_goods(F) :-  
    buy(F),  
    goods(F,R).
```



## The "Uses" Relation

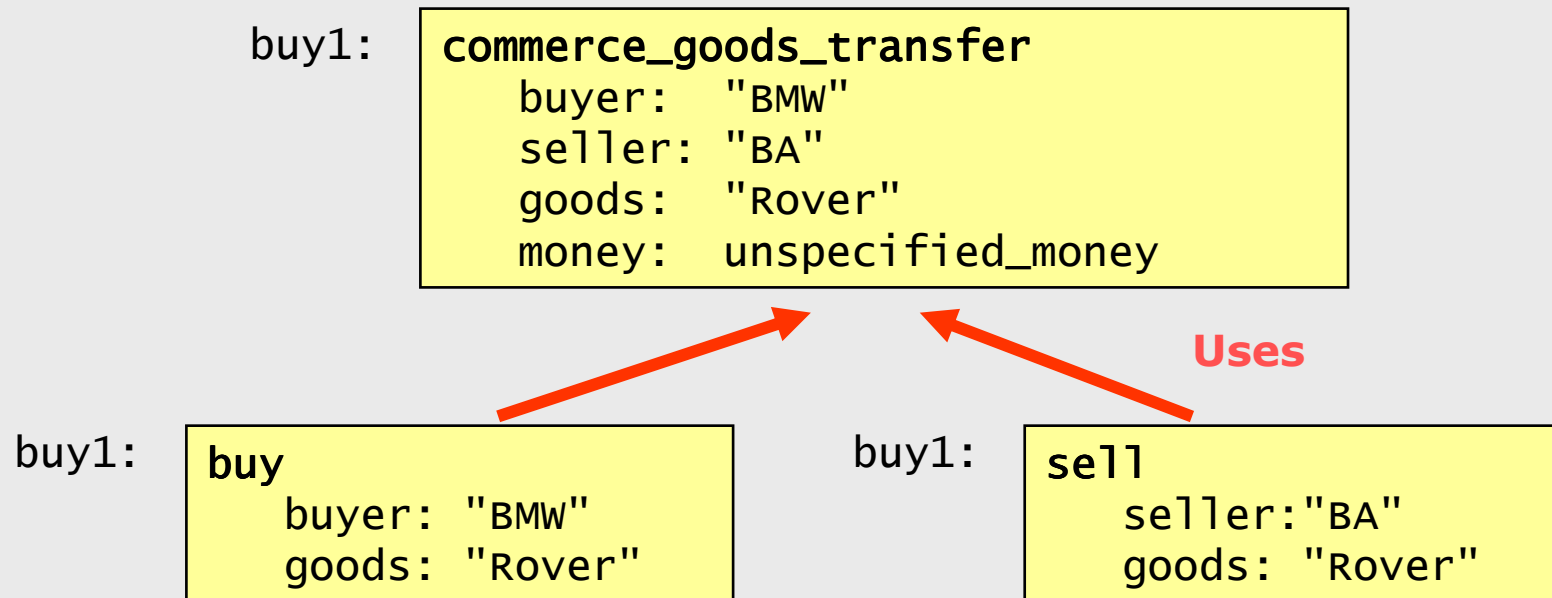
Pragmatics: offer different perspectives on Frames



Technically: partial inheritance

## The "Uses" Relation – Partial Inheritance

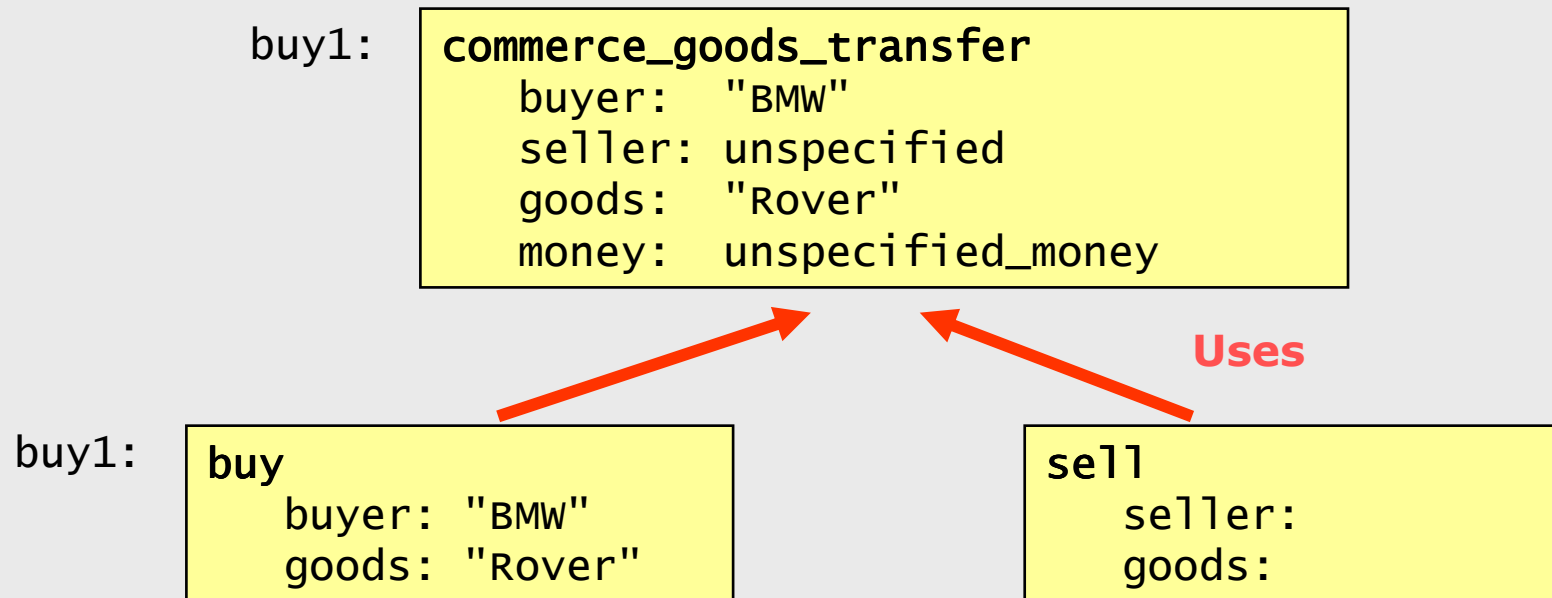
"Upwards" inheritance:



- Create instance of "used" frame
- transfer role fillers of "using" frame
- Use default values for extra roles of "used" frame

## The "Uses" Relation – Partial Inheritance

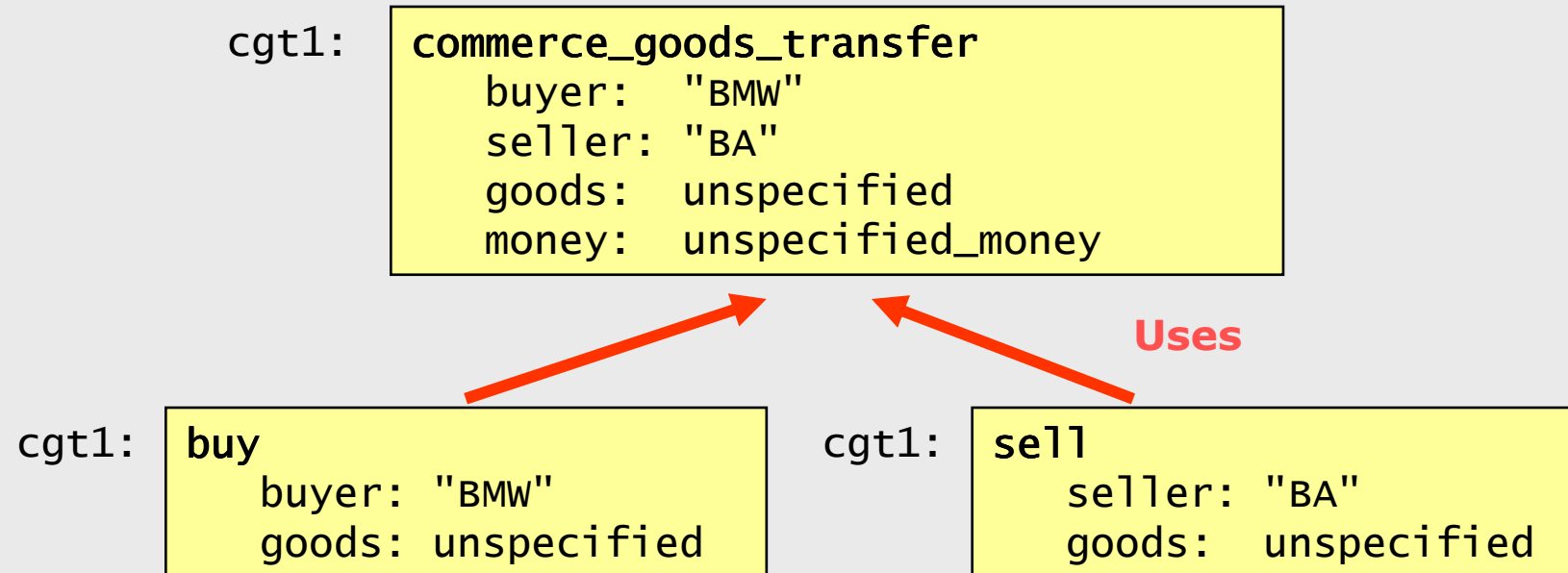
"Upwards" inheritance – slightly different scenario:



- Create instance of "used" frame
- transfer role fillers of "using" frame
- Use default values for extra roles of "used" frame

## The "Uses" Relation – Partial Inheritance

"Downwards " inheritance:



- Create instances of "using" frames
- Transfer role fillers of "used" frame

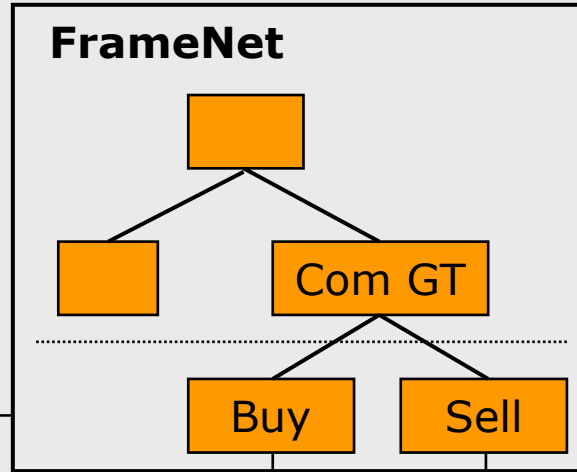
Note: "money" role is not inherited

**Rules accomplishing partial inheritance can be derived automatically!**

# Query Evaluation

**Text**

*BMW  
bought  
Rover  
from BA*

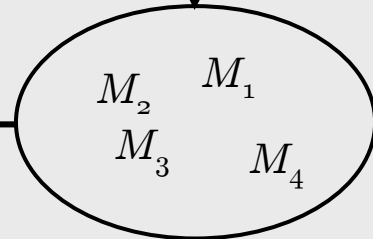


**Linguistic Method**

*BMW  
Rover* → *BA  
Rover*

**L. Pr.**

**KRHyper**



**Answer**

buy(buy1).  
buyer(buy1, "BMW").  
:

**KRHyper**

**Query:**  
*"Who bought Rover?"*

## Query Evaluation - Technical

*Who bought Rover from whom?*

As a conjunctive query:

```
Q:      solution(Buyer, Seller) :-  
        commerce_goods_transfer(E),  
        buyer(E, Buyer),  
        goods(E, "Rover"),  
        seller(E, Seller).
```

Assume models of text  $M_1, \dots, M_n$  already computed

### Different Reasoning Tasks

**Credulous:** exists  $M_i$  such that  $M_i \cup \{Q\} \models \text{solution}(B, S)$  ?  
(for some  $B$  and  $S$ )

**Skeptical:** for all  $M_i$ , does  $M_i \cup \{Q\} \models \text{solution}(B, S)$  hold?  
(for some  $B$  and  $S$ )

Both can be solved by inspecting models of  $M_i \cup \{Q\}$

## Next Step: RTE Challenge

- Recognizing Text Entailment Challenge  
Bar Ilan University, Israel, November 2004
- Compare natural language processing systems for IR, QA, ...  
on a common test set
- "Textual entailment problem":
  - Given: a text snippet "text"
  - Given: a text snippet "hypothesis"
  - Question: Does "text" entail "hypothesis"?
- 300 sample pairs available now as a test set, total 1000
- Test goes beyond word sense disambiguation and beyond named entity  
recognition. Need "semantic" processing
- Challenge is considered as difficult by its creators
- Our approach:
  - compute models of "text" and "hypothesis"
  - compare models using further background knowledge

## RTE Challenge - Examples

Text	Hypothesis	Status
Doug Lawrence <i>bought</i> the impressionist oil landscape by J. Ottis Adams in the mid-1970s at a Fort Wayne antiques dealer	Doug Lawrence <i>sold</i> the impressionist oil landscape by J. Ottis Adams	False
Eyeing the huge market potential, currently led by Google, Yahoo <i>took over</i> search company <i>Overture Services Inc</i> last year	Yahoo <i>bought Overture.</i>	True
The market value of u.s. overseas assets <i>exceeds</i> their book value.	The market value of u.s. overseas assets <i>equals</i> their book value.	False
Crude oil for April delivery <i>traded</i> at \$37.80 a barrel, <i>down</i> 28 cents	Crude oil <i>prices rose</i> to \$37.80 per barrel	False
Guerrillas killed a <i>peasant</i> in the city of Flores	Guerrillas killed a <i>civilian</i>	True
Clinton's new book is <i>not</i> big seller here	Clinton's book is a big seller	False



## Conclusions

### Summary

- Propose model computation paradigm for "semantical" processing of natural language text
- Target application: information retrieval from templates, question answering
- Builds on readily developed FrameNet ontology

### Lots of Open Ends

- Implementation (Master's thesis, in progress)
- Practical evaluation, in particular RTE challenge
- Negation, Anaphora resolution
- Background knowledge: combination with ontologies like SUMO
- Relevance of proposed framework for Semantic Web