



Capturing Ambiguity in Crowdsourcing Frame Disambiguation

Anca Dumitrache, Lora Aroyo, Chris Welty



July 6, 2018
HCOMP 2018

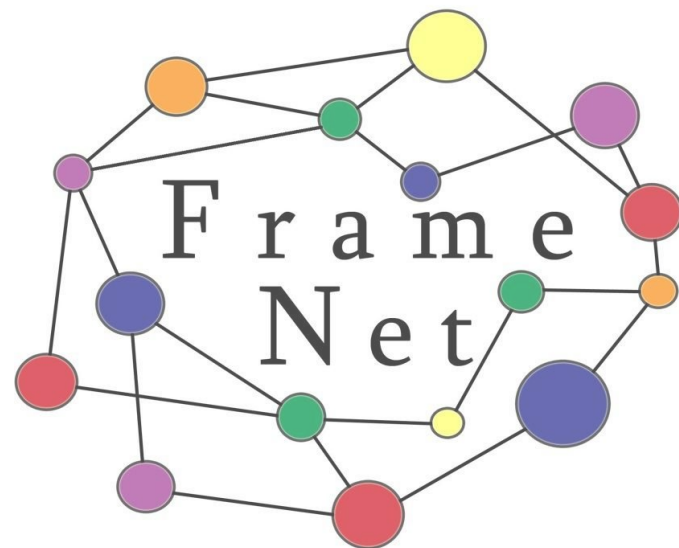
What is FrameNet?

FrameNet: computational linguistics resource based on the frame semantics theory (Baker, Fillmore, Lowe, 1998)

- collection of **semantic frames**
- **documents** annotated with these frames

semantic frame: abstract representation of a word sense, describing a type of *entity*, *relation*, or *event* grounded in *roles* implied by the frame

e.g. *from* & *to* are roles in a *movement* frame



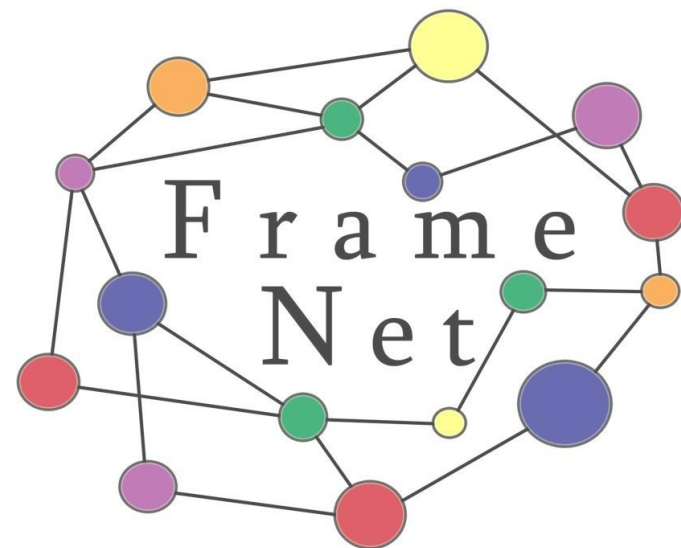
Frame Disambiguation

= task of selecting the best frame for a word phrase

We try to avoid shops *aimed* at tourists.

- purpose (*)
- aiming

The frame picked by the expert is marked with ().*

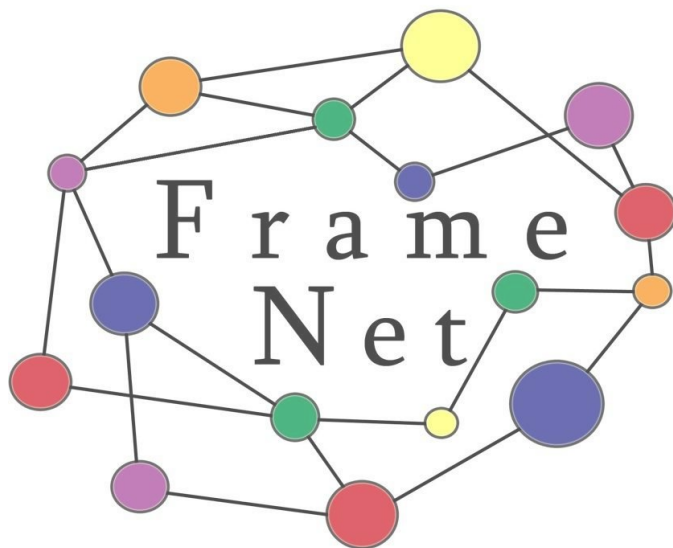


Frame Disambiguation

= task of selecting the best frame for a word phrase

Illegal *skimming* of profits is rampant.

- removing
- theft
- committing crime
- cause change



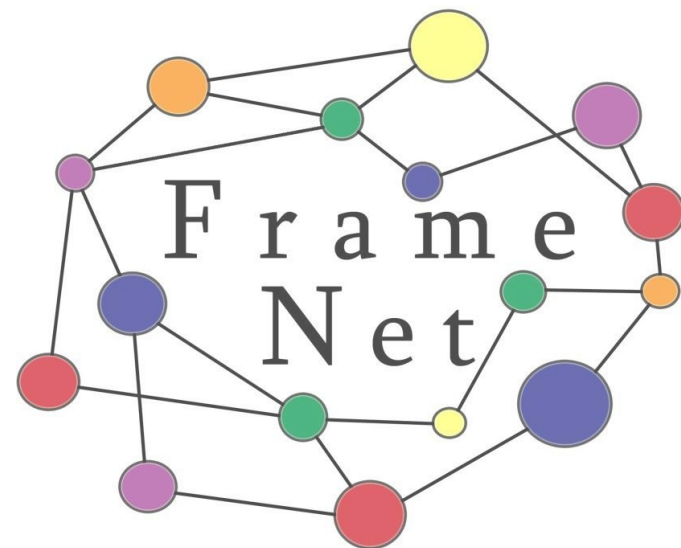
Frame Disambiguation

= task of selecting the best frame for a word phrase

Illegal *skimming* of profits is rampant.

- removing (*)
- theft
- committing crime
- cause change

The frame picked by the expert is marked with ().*



What does the crowd think?

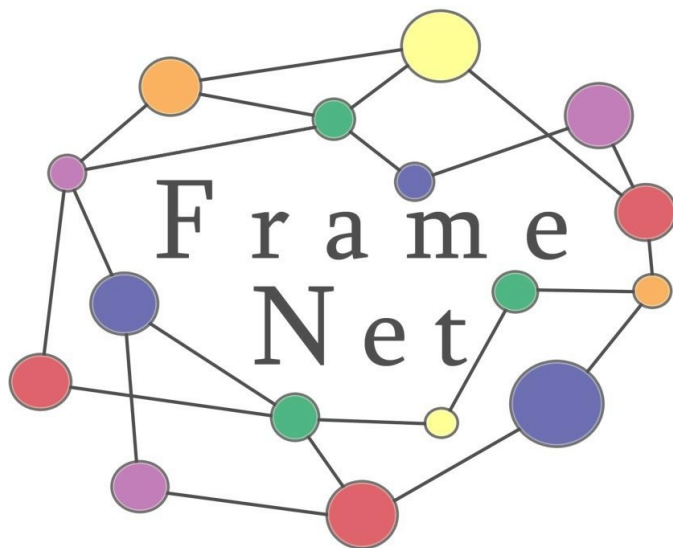
Frame Disambiguation

= task of selecting the best frame for a word phrase

Illegal *skimming* of profits is rampant.

- removing (*) → 7 votes
- theft → 6 votes
- committing crime → 6 votes
- cause change → 4 votes

The frame picked by the expert is marked with ().*



Dataset

- **433 sentence-word pairs** from FrameNet corpus
 - words have *expert annotation*
 - POS: verb, noun

- Pre-processing to find **candidate frames for each word**:
 - match word to *synonym sets* in WordNet corpus (Miller, 1995)
 - match synonym set to FrameNet frame using *Framester* corpus (Gangemi et al., 2016)

Crowdsourcing task

15 workers / sentence

\$0.06 per judgment

ran on Amazon Mechanical Turk

The sentence:

Anarchism is a political philosophy that **advocates** self-governed societies based on voluntary institutions.

What are the possible meaning(s) of **advocates** in the context of the sentence above? Check ALL that apply.

- Communication:** A *Communicator* conveys a *Message* to an *Addressee*; the *Topic* and *Medium* of the communication also may be expressed.

Frame definition

Click to hide examples where the highlighted word expresses **Communication**

It **says** a lot that he didn't come back.

Putting his arm around her protectively achieved nothing but **announcing** to their captors their vulnerability.

This painting really **speaks** to me.

Example sentences for each frame, toggled by button

Multiple choice task

- Attempt suasion:** The *Speaker* expresses through language his wish to get the *Addressee* to act. There is no implication that the *Addressee* forms an intention to act, let alone acts.

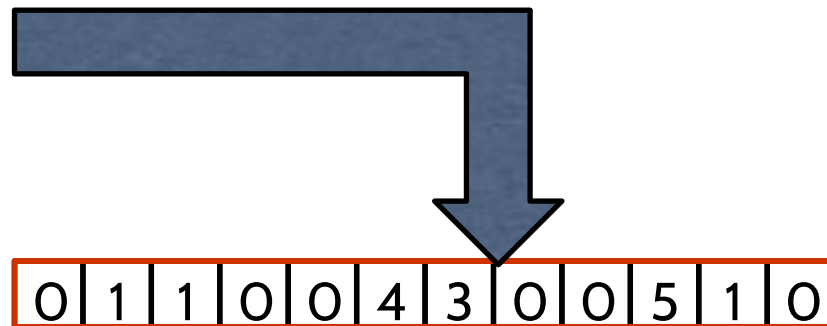
Frame definition

Click to see examples where the highlighted word expresses **Attempt suasion**

Worker Vectors

Communication
Attempt suasion
Cause change
...

W1:					1	1				1		
W2:		1									1	
W3:						1						
W4:					1						1	
W5:		1									1	
W6:					1	1						
W7:											1	
W8:												1



Sentence Vector

CrowdTruth metrics

Frame-Sentence Score (FSS): the degree with which a particular frame matches the sense of the word in the sentence

$$FSS(s, f) = \frac{\sum \text{workers that picked } f \text{ in } s \cdot \text{worker quality}}{\sum \text{workers for } s \cdot \text{worker quality}}$$

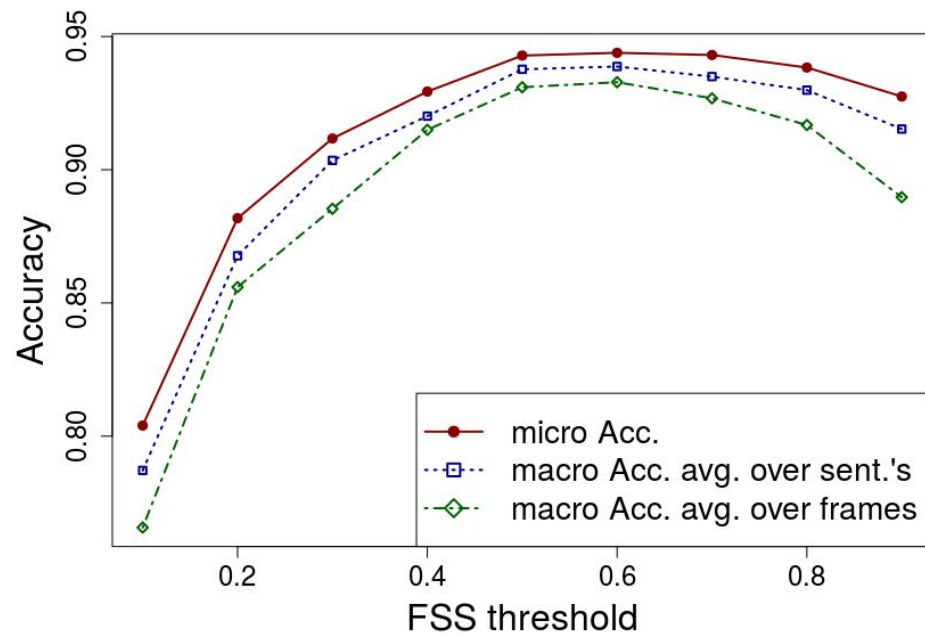
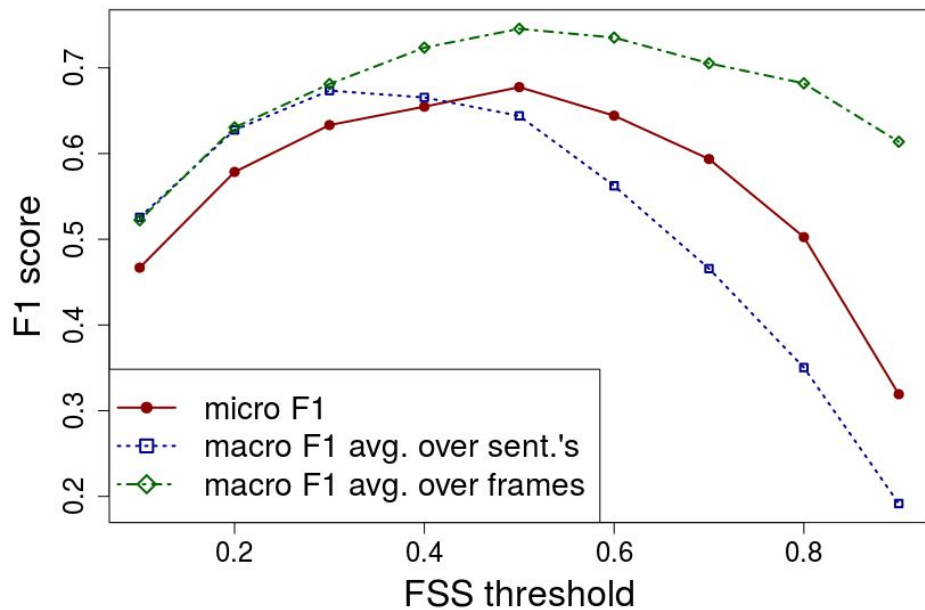
Sentence Quality Score (SQS): overall worker agreement over one sentence, measured with cosine similarity

$$SQS(s) = \frac{\sum_{w1, w2 \in \text{workers for } s} \text{weighted cos sim}(\vec{w1}, \vec{w2}, FQS) \cdot \text{worker quality}(w1, w1)}{\sum_{w1, w2 \in \text{workers for } s} \text{worker quality}(w1, w2)}$$

Frame Quality Score (FQS): agreement over a frame in all sentences where the frame was picked at least once

$$FQS(f) = \frac{\sum_{FSS(s, f) > 0} FSS(s, f) SQS(s)}{\sum_{FSS(s, f) > 0} SQS(s)}$$

Crowd vs. FrameNet experts ground truth



Crowd performance is comparable to the experts.

When crowd & expert disagree

Crowd **misunderstood** the frame definition.

When crowd & expert disagree

Crowd **misunderstood** the frame definition.

Information in the sentence is **incomplete**.

The *investigation* has been stymied, stopped, obstructions thrown every step of the way.

Crowd: **criminal investigation** (FSS = 0.804)

Expert: **scrutiny** (FSS = 0.305)

When crowd & expert disagree

Crowd **misunderstood** the frame definition.

Information in the sentence is **incomplete**.

The *investigation* has been stymied, stopped, obstructions thrown every step of the way.

Crowd: **criminal investigation** (FSS = 0.804)

Expert: **scrutiny** (FSS = 0.305)

Crowd is **correct**.

Does *supersizing* cause obesity?

Crowd: **cause to start** (FSS = 0.804)

Expert: **causation** (FSS = 0.608)

Crowd still picked the expert frame, but with lower FSS.

FSS as a measure of how clearly the frame is expressed in the sentence

Example sentences with *removing* frame:

*The frame picked by the expert is marked with *.*

Egypt has provided no evidence demonstrating the *elimination* of its biological weapons.

*removing** - FSS = 0.938

cause change - FSS = 0.175

FSS as a measure of how clearly the frame is expressed in the sentence

Example sentences with *removing* frame:

*The frame picked by the expert is marked with *.*

Egypt has provided no evidence demonstrating the *elimination* of its biological weapons.

*removing** - FSS = 0.938
cause change - FSS = 0.175

The Syrian Mujahiddin asked Hussein to *overthrow* the regime of Hafiz Al Assad.

*change of leadership** - FSS = 0.847
removing - FSS = 0.539

FSS as a measure of how clearly the frame is expressed in the sentence

Example sentences with *removing* frame:

*The frame picked by the expert is marked with *.*

Egypt has provided no evidence demonstrating the *elimination* of its biological weapons.

*removing** - FSS = 0.938
cause change - FSS = 0.175

The Syrian Mujahiddin asked Hussein to *overthrow* the regime of Hafiz Al Assad.

*change of leadership** - FSS = 0.847
removing - FSS = 0.539

Illegal *skimming* of profits is rampant.

*removing** - FSS = 0.532
theft - FSS = 0.494
committing crime - FSS = 0.459
misdeed - FSS = 0.431
cause change - FSS = 0.273

SQS as a measure of how ambiguous the sentence is

Example sentences with *removing* frame:

The frame picked by the expert is marked with *.

Egypt has provided no evidence demonstrating the *elimination* of its biological weapons.

removing* - FSS = 0.938
cause change - FSS = 0.175

SQS = 0.841

The Syrian Mujahiddin asked Hussein to *overthrow* the regime of Hafiz Al Assad.

change of leadership* - FSS = 0.847
removing - FSS = 0.539

SQS = 0.669

Illegal *skimming* of profits is rampant.

removing* - FSS = 0.532
theft - FSS = 0.494
committing crime - FSS = 0.459
misdeed - FSS = 0.431
cause change - FSS = 0.273

SQS = 0.366

FQS as a measure of how ambiguous the frame is

Concrete frames have high FQS.

e.g. *removing*

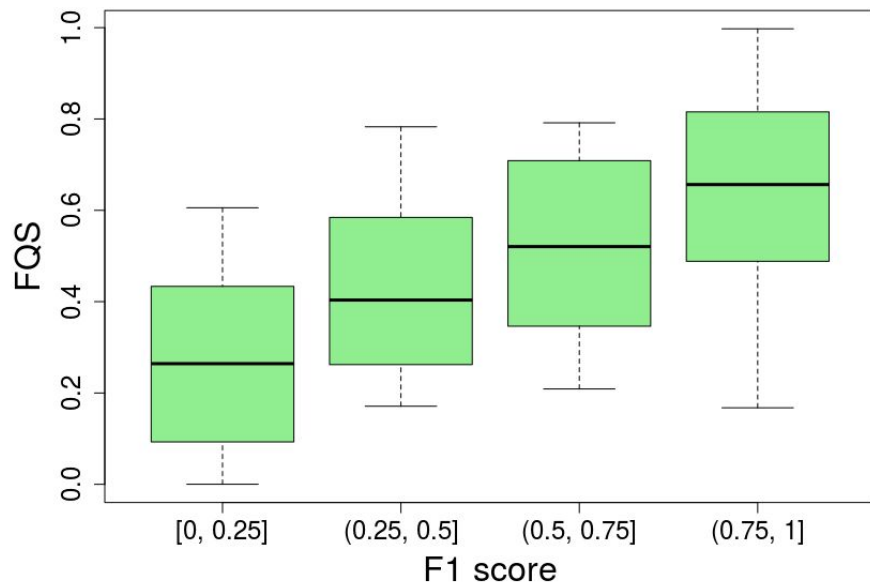
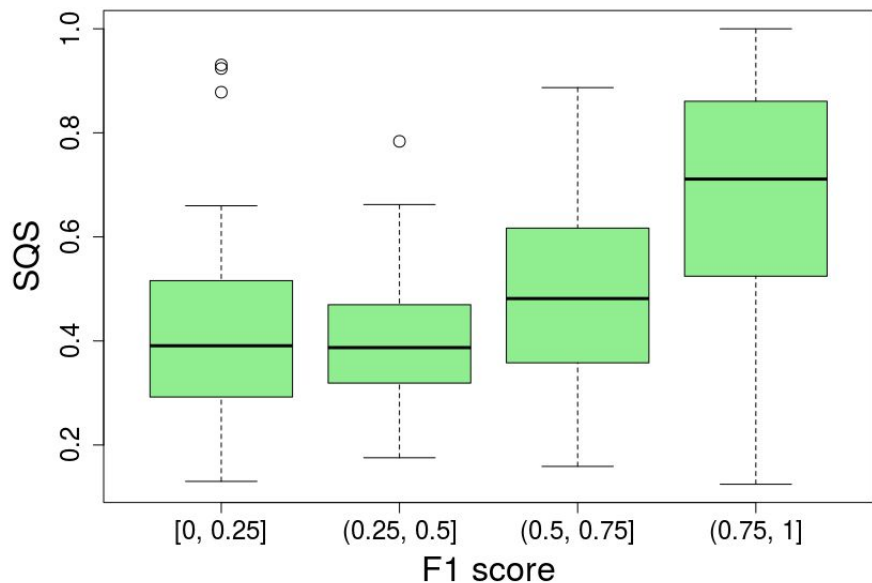
Abstract frames have low FQS.

e.g. *cause change*

Frames with **overlapping definitions** have low FQS.

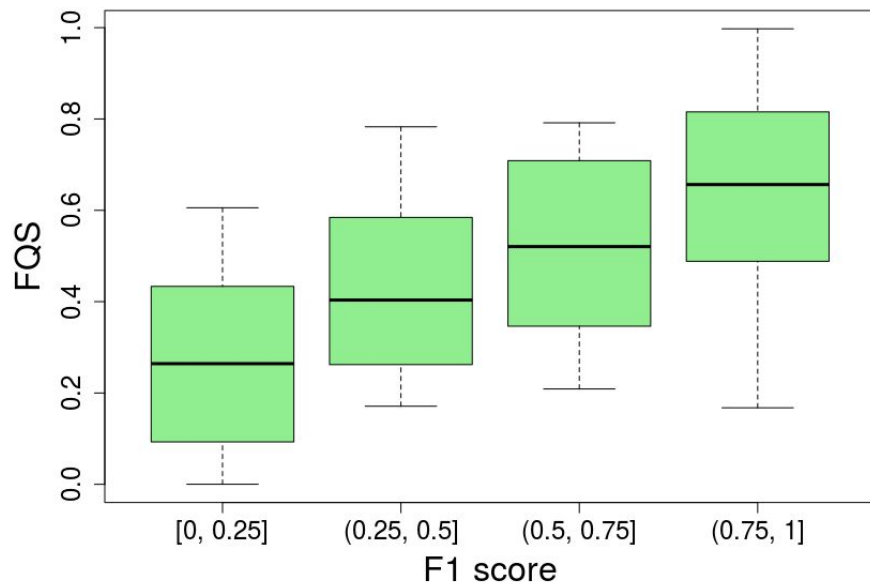
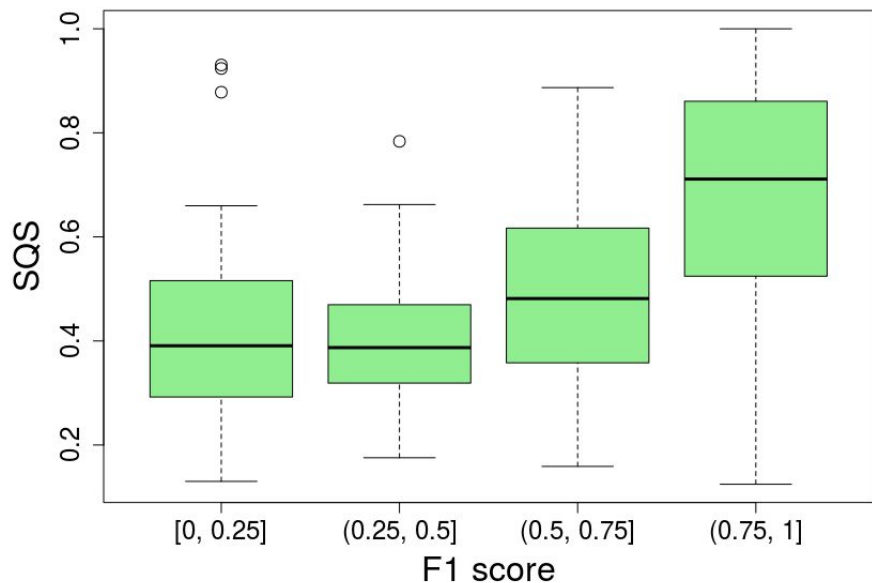
e.g. *objective influence & subjective influence*

SQS and FQS vs. Expert ground truth



When the crowd workers agree with each other, they also agree with the expert.

SQS and FQS vs. Expert ground truth



When the crowd workers agree with each other, they also agree with the expert.

But disagreement can have a good reason!

Conclusion

Results:

- 433 sentences from FrameNet annotated with CrowdTruth.
- Crowd performance comparable to experts.
- Disagreement is a good indicator of ambiguity in sentences, frames.

Resources:

- Dataset: <https://github.com/CrowdTruth/FrameDisambiguation>
- CrowdTruth metrics: <https://github.com/CrowdTruth/CrowdTruth-core>
- CrowdTruth metrics Python package: <https://pypi.org/project/CrowdTruth/>