#### Event Detection and Factuality Assessment with Non-Expert Supervision

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# What Happened?

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Event Head	Argument #1	Argument #2
rumor	_	takeover
takeover	_	Corp.
said	Corp.	sought
sought	company	approval
approval	U.S.	buy
buy	company	shares

## **Event Factuality**

Event Head	Argument #1	Argument #2	Factuality
rumor	_	takeover	happened
takeover	_	Corp.	did not happen
said	Corp.	sought	happened
sought	company	approval	happened
approval	U.S.	buy	did not happen
buy	company	shares	did not happen

## Scalar Event Factuality

Event Head	Argument #1	Argument #2	Factuality
rumor	_	takeover	3.0
takeover	_	Corp.	1.0
said	Corp.	sought	3.0
sought	company	approval	2.1
approval	U.S.	buy	1.5
buy	company	shares	1.2

#### Data Annotation

- Annotation:
  - Label the head of each event.
  - Label the factuality of event mention from the author's point of view.
- Goals:
  - Scalable to non-experts.
  - Minimal jargon in instructions.
  - Example driven.

## Annotating Events

#### Instructions

- We are interested in finding **events** that are mentioned in sentences.
- We consider **events** to be things that may or may not occur either in the past, present or future (e.g. *earthquake, meeting, jumping, talking*, etc.)
- In some cases, it is not so clear whether a word is referring to an event or not. Consider these harder cases to be events.

Meantime, FBI agents and Metropolitan Police officers assigned to a joint terrorism task force here scanned the crowd of anti-abortion protesters at the annual March for Life on Capitol Hill, because Kopp has been either a participant in or arrested at this march in each of the last three years, according to another law enforcement official, Both officials requested anonymity.

Does the highlighted word ('scanned') refer to an event?

- Yes
- O No

# Annotating Factuality

#### Instructions

- Read the sentence in the box carefully.
- Rate on a scale from 3 to -3, how likely the highlighted event did or will happen according to the author of the sentence
- Since this task is somewhat subjective, we will try to be lenient when scoring test questions.
- If this is your first time doing this task, please read the following examples and explanations.

While Woods was pleased with his results , he was n't proud of the way he had to scramble on one of the easier courses on the PGA Tour .

On a scale from 3 to -3, how certain is the author that the highlighted event: 'scramble' did or will happen?

- 3 : The author believes that it **certainly** did or will happen.
- 0 2
- 01
- $\bigcirc$  0 : The author's stance is **neutral**.
- O -1
- ⊖ **-2**
- -3 : The author believes that it **certainly** did **not** or will **not** happen.

#### Example Annotations

U.S. embassies and military installations around the world were ordered[3.0] to set[2.6] up barriers and tighten[2.6] security systems to prevent[1.8] easy access[-2.4] by unauthorized people --Americans and foreigners.

The White House said[3.0] President Bush has approved[3.0] duty-free treatment[1.6] for imports[2.8] of certain types of watches that aren't produced[0.0] in "significant quantities" in the U.S., the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions.

#### Meta-annotator Agreement

Event Agreement

Factuality Agreement



Pairwise agreement statistics vs. the number of judgments for each meta-annotator.

### Factuality Bias in Newswire



Histogram of factuality ratings from the TempEval-3 corpus.

## Comparison to FactBank

		FactBank Labels								
		CT-	PR-	PS-	PS+	PR+	CT+	CTu	NA	Uu
SS	-3	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
ratin	-2	29	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	44
	-1	16	4	1	0	0	3	0	0	58
zec	0	15	0	5	2	0	7	0	1	95
eti	1	7	0	1	30	4	27	2	0	337
Discretized	2	4	1	0	20	42	260	0	0	564
Di	3	2	0	0	1	10	2760	0	0	771

Confusion matrix between our discretized labels and factuality categories from FactBank (Sauri and Pustejovsky, 2009)

# Modeling Factuality

Objective :

Hybrid of Support Vector Regression and the LASSO $\min_{w} \|w\|_1 + C \sum_{i=1}^N \max(0, |y_i - w^\top \phi(x_i)| - \epsilon)$ 

Features :

- Lemma of the target event.
- Part-of-speech of the target event.
- Dependency paths of up to length 2 from the target event.

## Dependency Representation

John did not expect to return.

Capture event-event interactions through dependency paths:

$$not \leftarrow [neg] - expect - [xcomp] \rightarrow \langle * \rangle$$
$$\langle * \rangle \leftarrow [neg] - expect - [xcomp] \rightarrow \langle * \rangle$$
$$not \leftarrow [neg] - \langle * \rangle - [xcomp] \rightarrow \langle * \rangle$$
$$\langle * \rangle \leftarrow [neg] - \langle * \rangle - [xcomp] \rightarrow \langle * \rangle$$

#### Results

Model	Dev.				Test		
	Р	R	F1	Р	R	F1	
Our system NAVYTIME							

Figure 5: Results for the detection task.

Model	De	ev.	Test		
	MAE	r	MAE	r	
Our system	46.2	74.9	51.1	70.8	
SVR	50.3*	74.8	57.1*	69.4	
DISCRETE	50.3*	68.6*	52.4	62.2*	
DIAB	58.7*	51.1*	62.0*	50.8*	

Figure 6: Results for the factuality task.

## Common Errors

Missing lexical cues (64%)

Wong Kwan will be lucky to break even.

Long-distance inference (16%)

Mesa had rejected a general proposal from StatesWest to combine the two carriers.

World knowledge and pragmatics (12%)

There was no hint of trouble in the last conversation between controllers and TWA pilot Steven Snyder.

#### Future Work

- Active learning for efficient lexical coverage.
- Joint models to better capture event-event interactions.
- Extrinsic evaluation with information extraction.