What <mark>I Did</mark> for 224U Final Project



Systematicity in GPT-3's Interpretation of Novel English Noun Compounds

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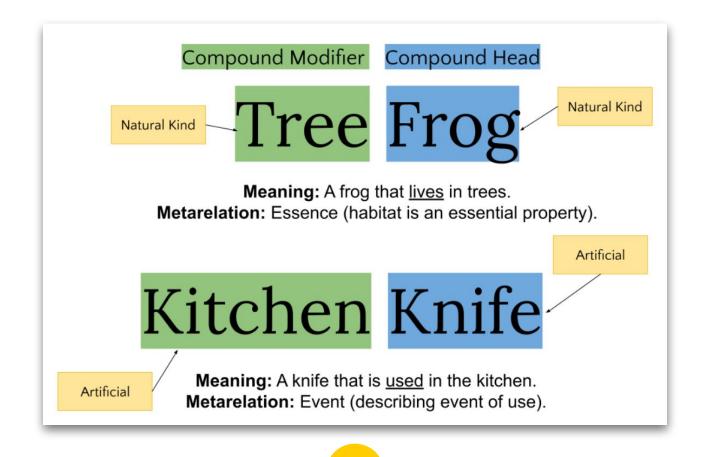
Motivation for Project

Why is this project important?



Inspirational Paper

- Levin et al. <u>Systematicity in the semantics of noun compounds: The</u> <u>role of artifacts vs. natural kinds.</u>
- Asked human participants to provide explanations of novel noun compounds (e.g. stew skillet, duck screen)
- Events vs. Essences Hypothesis:
 - The <u>modifier</u> in an <u>artifact-headed compound</u> typically refers to an <u>event</u> <u>of use or creation</u> associated with that artifact;
 - The <u>modifier</u> in a **natural kind-headed compound** typically makes reference to <u>inherent properties reflective of an abstract essence</u> associated with the kind, such as its perceptual properties or native habitat.
- I know this looks overwhelming but I will explain in the next slide



Despite the compounds being novel,

the human intuition for their

meanings remains systematic



Another Motivation

All these language models are great, but we have no idea what is going on. Which begs the question:

<u>Does GPT-3 (at the time of this paper) have</u> <u>systematicity in its interpretation of noun</u> <u>compounds?</u>



How I did the Lit Review

- A literature review looks different based on what inspired your work
 - Is it an extension of an existing paper for a different model or approach? Explain that existing paper in more detail than the rest
 - Your literature review should give enough information for anyone who is in the field of NLP / your target audience to keep up with your work



How I did the Lit Review

- Usually you have to decompose your research question, and research each facet and write sections accordingly
 - But no need to go too low-level! You don't get into the nitty-gritty until the methods / experiments
 - For this work, we study compounds via using GPT-3 to perform language generation

2 Background

2.1 English Noun Compounds

2.2 LLMs and Linguistic Creativity

Experimental Protocol

How do we find out?

Natural: Imagine that you encounter the compound X. What would you think this refers to?

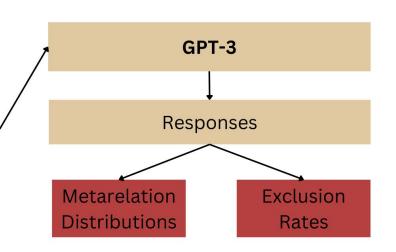
Structured: Compound: X.\n\nExplanation:

Few-shot

Compound: X_1 .\n\nExplanation: E_1 \n\n Compound: X_2 .\n\nExplanation: E_2 \n\n Compound: X_3 .\n\nExplanation: E_3 \n\n

Compound: X.\n\nExplanation:

Prompts



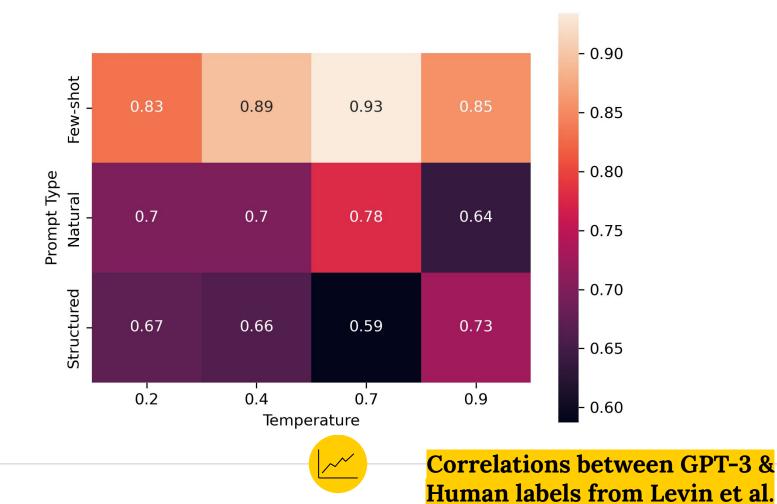
Pipeline for all experiments





Experiment 1: Levin et al. Novel Compounds

- We directly use the 38 novel compounds from Levin et al., and prompt GPT-3 (text-davinci-002)
- Three annotators, with > 0.7 Fleiss' Kappa
 - Side note: If you have human annotators, high inter-rater agreement is important!
- Compute:
 - Correlation between GPT-3 generation labels & original Levin et al. labels
 - Exclusion rates for each condition



	Temperature				
	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.9	
Natural	13.15	10.52	21.05	28.94	
Structured	28.94	36.84	28.94	34.21	
Few-shot	0.0	0.0	5.26	2.63	
Human	17.67				



Exclusion rates of GPT-3generations in Exp 1 GPT-3 Displays good systematicity so far!



... But does this extend to more novel compounds?





Experiment 2: Even more Novel Compounds

- Additional novel compounds with no lexical overlaps!
 - With more varied metarelation subtypes as well
- Compute exclusion rates only for this experiment, since we don't have any "human gold labels" available

	Temperature				
	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.9	
Natural	5.56	11.43	5.56	5.88	
Structured	14.29	17.14	19.44	44.12	
Few-shot	5.71	5.71	11.43	8.57	

Okay, fine, so far it looks like GPT-3's behavior is governed by the Events vs. Essences hypothesis...

But we can't rule out that it is just reasoning about lexical items!



Experiment 3: In-context Conceptual Reasoning (The Good Stuff)

- We use complete nonsense strings to eliminate lexical clues
 - o gmtomflxri and putrly
- We hypothesize that:
 - o GPT-3 **will flop** this test
 - The type of compounds in the prompt would influence the performance
- We pre-select a set of noun compounds, then construct compounds with different semantic distances & different head and modifier types based on the selection

A modifier is definition₁.

A head is definition₂.

A compound is definition₃.\n\n

A gmtomflxri is definition₄.

A putrly is definition₅.

A gmtomflxri putrlv is

Noun	Strawberry	
Match-close (Mc)	Banana	
Match-far (Mf)	Bamboo	
Different-close (Dc)	Shortcake	
Different-far (Df)	Overcoat	

Assuming that **Strawberry Cookie** is the basis compound, and that we select **Banana Table** to be the new compound

A strawberry is sweet fleshy red fruit.

A cookie is any of various small flat sweet cakes.

A strawberry cookie is a cookie made with strawberries.\n\n

A gmtomflxri is a tropical yellow fruit.

A putrly is a piece of furniture.

A gmtomflxri putrlv is



<u>Head</u>	Mc	Mf	Dc	Df	Avg.
Modifier					
Mc	25.0	50.0	0.0	75.0	37.5
Mf	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dc	50.0	25.0	75.0	33.3	45.8
Df	75.0	25.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Avg.	37.5	25	31.25	39.5	



It is likely that GPT-3 is reasoning about lexical items, since the performance here is much worse!



The Biden burrito would most likely refer to a burrito that is made in the style of Vice President Joe Biden. This could mean that the burrito is filled with Biden's favorite foods, or that it is made to look like Biden himself.

The most likely interpretation of "Biden burrito" would be a burrito named after United States Vice President Joe Biden.

Burrito that is eaten by Biden.

The Biden burrito is a political term used to describe a 2020 United States presidential election campaign event in which then-Presidential candidate Joe Biden ate a burrito on a live stream.



Thanks!

Any questions?