Human Language is used to describe and reason about events.

We use it to

- Describe what happened (and would could have happened, or may happen)
- Reason about Who did what to whom, and why
- Understand what led to what? What caused what?
- We describe and hypothesize thoughts about events, feelings, and plans

In the months leading up to the riot, Mr. Lee had helped organize a series of pro-Trump car caravans around the country, including one that temporarily blockaded a Biden campaign bus in Texas and another that briefly shut down a Hudson River bridge in the New York City suburbs. To help pay for dozens of caravans to meet at the Jan. 6 rally, he had teamed up with an online fund-raiser in Tampa, Fla., who secured money from small donors and claimed to pass out tens of thousands of dollars.

Rodgers finished 23-of-36 for 296 yards and two touchdowns. His numbers could've been even better had his receivers not dropped a couple of his passes. One dropped ball was a potential score to Allen Lazard. Despite the drop, Lazard made up for it by leading the Packers in receiving. With Davante Adams tied up with Jalen Ramsey, Lazard was able to snatch four balls for 96 yards and a touchdown. Adams still had a great game despite Ramsey's coverage, hauling in nine of his 10 targets for 66 yards and a touchdown. The score frustrated Ramsey because another defensive back was supposed to pick up Adams, who was in motion.
Event-Centric Natural Language Understanding

- We describe events in different levels of abstractions

- We reason about events in multiple granularities

- With a range of goals in mind

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Key Events Opening into WWII

1. Turkey forces down Syrian plane.
2. Damascus sends note to Ankara over Syrian plane.
3. Turkey Escalates Confrontation with Syria.
4. Turkish PM says plane was carrying ammunition for Syria government.
5. Last night Turkish F16s grounded a Syrian passenger jet.
6. Russia angry at Turkey about Russian passengers.
Moving to Event-Centric Natural Language Processing

- Most of the work in NLP focuses on understanding "what the text says"
  - We analyze “what’s written here” at the sentence level (mostly)
    - But more and more also at a document level
    - And even, rarely, at a multi-document level

- But with the level of progress in “what the text says”
  - We can now attend to “what is happening”
Understanding “What is Happening”

- Event-Centric Natural Language Understanding and Information Extraction
  - Brings some change in foci and priorities
  - It requires “local” text understanding
  - But necessitates integrating information from multiple documents (and modalities)
    - Information aggregation and consolidation
    - Understanding multiple types of events
    - Understanding relations between events
    - Understanding time and causality
    - Acquiring and using background and commonsense knowledge
    - The ability to generalize from specific, observed, processes
    - The ability to predict – implicit events and possible future events
    - Eventually, it will also require us to identify that there are multiple perspectives
    - ...
  - And integrating all these into an understanding of “what is happening”
Compiling a History Book

- Ideally, at multiple levels of granularities
  - And accounting for multiple perspectives and interpretations

The history of Democracy

- One way to start is with the French revolution

Credit: The Flow of History, by Chris Butler
Compiling a History Book

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  - And accounting for multiple perspectives and interpretations

The history of Democracy

13. The Age of Revolutions

Credit: The Flow of History, by Chris Butler

The place of the French revolution in the bigger picture
Ideally, at multiple levels of granularities

- And accounting for multiple perspectives and interpretations

The history of Democracy

One way to start is with the French revolution

Credit: The Flow of History, by Chris Butler

Various types of processes and developments

It is challenging to compile such an account given a lot of historical text, and even more so to build it from reported events, as we they occur.
This Tutorial
In Baghdad, a cameraman died when a combat tank fired on the Palestine Hotel.

The government of China has ruled Tibet since 1951 after dispatching troops to the Himalayan region in 1950.
Event extraction needs to be done across multiple sources and multiple modalities.
### Relations between Events

- **Types of events**
- **Relations:**
  - Coreference, Temporal, parent-child
- **Incorporating knowledge constraints**
  - Declarative, Statistical

*In Los Angeles that lesson was brought home Friday when tons of earth cascaded down a hillside, ripping two houses from their foundations. No one was hurt, but firefighters ordered the evacuation of nearby homes and said they’ll monitor the shifting ground until March 23rd.*

Police tried to eliminate the pro-independence army and restore order. At least 51 people were killed in clashes between police and citizens in the troubled region.

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On Tuesday, there was a typhoon-strength (e₁:storm) in Japan. One man got (e₂:killed) and thousands of people were left stranded. Police said an 81-year-old man (e₃:died) in central Toyama when the wind blew over a shed, trapping him underneath. Later this afternoon, with the agency warning of possible tornadoes, Japan Airlines (e₄: canceled) 230 domestic flights, (e₅: affecting) 31,600 passengers.
Processes

1. Event process completion
   - Buy + House
     - Buy Car
       - (Search car)\rightarrow (Apply loan)\rightarrow (Pay)
     - Rent House
       - (Contact Dealer)\rightarrow (Check House)
     - Treat Pet
     - Buy Apple

2. Event intention prediction
   - X punches Y's lights out
     - X's intention: to express anger
     - Y's intention: to get attention
     - Because: X feels angry, Y feels upset
     - As a result: X starts yelling, Y looksThis image is not showing properly.
Background and Commonsense Knowledge

- Knowledge Resources that are important to facilitate reasoning about events.
- Commonsense: Event Relations
- Temporal Commonsense

![Typical Time](Elazar et al. ACL’19)

![Before “grant”](Ning et al. NAACL’18)

![After “grant”](Zhou et al. ACL’20)

Figure 1: Our model’s predicted distributions about event duration and frequency. The model is able to distinguish fine-grained contexts and produce quality estimations.

Bosselut et al. ACL’19
Tutorial Outline

- Introduction 20 min.
  - Dan Roth

- Event-Centric Information Extraction 40 min.
  - Heng Ji, Manling Li

- Event-Centric Information Extraction: Relations 30 min.
  - Qiang Ning

- Break 30 min.

- Event-Centric Prediction: Processes 35 min.
  - Muhao Chen

- Event-Centric Knowledge Acquisition: Commonsense 35 min.
  - Hongming Zhang

- Conclusion and Future Work 20 min.
  - Heng Ji, Dan Roth