

Negation Disrupts Compositionality in Language Models

The Czech Usecase

Tereza Vrabcová, Petr Sojka
`{xvrabcov, sojka}@mail.muni.cz`

Faculty of Informatics, Masaryk University

December 6, 2024

Motivation

To be, or not to be,
that is the question.



Language Models

- Text is represented as tokens
 - On the level of words / subwords
- Estimates the probability of the token in the output sequence
- In Slavic languages: negation often as token **ne**
- **Question:** Does the token carry the meaning of negation sufficiently?

Behaviour of LMs

Brief Look At English

- English is one of the most well studied languages in NLP [3]
- Truong et al. (2023) – analysis of language models on negation benchmarks [5]
 - Shows problems LMs have dealing with negation
 - LLMs ability to reason under negation worsens
 - Example of a cloze task with negation

Ibuprofen is a type of _____.

Ibuprofen is **not** a type of _____.

Behaviour of LMs

Brief Look At English

- English is one of the most well studied languages in NLP [3]
- Truong et al. (2023) – analysis of language models on negation benchmarks [5]
 - Shows problems LMs have dealing with negation
 - LLMs ability to reason under negation worsens
 - Example of a cloze task with negation

Ibuprofen is a type of medicine.
Ibuprofen is **not** a type of _____.

Behaviour of LMs

Brief Look At English

- English is one of the most well studied languages in NLP [3]
- Truong et al. (2023) – analysis of language models on negation benchmarks [5]
 - Shows problems LMs have dealing with negation
 - LLMs ability to reason under negation worsens
 - Example of a cloze task with negation

Ibuprofen is a type of medicine.

Ibuprofen is **not** a type of medicine.

Behaviour of LMs

Slavic Languages

- **Fusional language family**
 - Utilises affixes to denote syntactic / semantic features
 - Looser word order than in English

Behaviour of LMs

Slavic Languages

- **Fusional language** family

- Utilises affixes to denote syntactic / semantic features
- Looser word order than in English

Máma mele maso.

Máma mele maso?

Mele máma maso?

Maso mele máma.

Methodology

NLI Task

- Natural Language Inference (Textual Entailment)
- Given a **premise** and a **hypothesis**, the model evaluates the truth of the **hypothesis** based on the **premise**
- The hypothesis can entail / contradict / be neutral

```
{  
    "premise": "Robert J. 'Rob' O'Neill  
    (narozen 10. dubna 1976) je bývalý námořník  
    námořnictva Spojených států amerických.",  
    "hypothesis": "Robert J. O'Neill se narodil  
    10. dubna 1976.",  
    "entailment": "entails"  
}
```

Methodology

Instruction LM – Prompting

```
[  
  {  
    "role": "system",  
    "content": "You are a fact checker for queries in the Czech  
language. You will be given a premise, which you know is  
factually correct, and a hypothesis. You will return the  
truth value of the hypothesis, based on the premise.  
Return True if the hypothesis is correct and False if  
the hypothesis is incorrect."  
},  
  {  
    "role": "user",  
    "content": [  
      "Premise: Antigua a Barbuda. Jméno zemi dal Kryštof Kolumbus  
v roce 1493 po objevení ostrova na počest Panny Marie La  
Antigua v sevillské katedrále.",  
      "Antigua a Barbuda nebyla rodištěm Kryštofa Kolumba."  
    ]  
  }  
]
```

Methodology

Evaluation

- **Hypothesis:** Inclusion of negation in hypothesis should not hinder the model's ability to correctly identify entailment / contradiction
- Comparison of model's accuracy on hypotheses of positive and negative polarity

Data

Selection

- CsFEVER (Czech Fact Extraction and VERification) [6]
 - Localization of the English FEVER dataset
 - Using the test dataset for evaluation
 - **Filtering**: removal of neutral hypotheses to simplify it to a binary problem
 - However, majority of claims have positive polarity
- **Goal**: Creation of parallel hypotheses with opposite polarities
 - Creation of a simple pipeline that negates one verb in the sentence

Data

Negation Pipeline – UDPipe2 Tagger [4]

Máma mele maso.

Data

Negation Pipeline – UDPipe2 Tagger [4]

Máma mele maso.



| | | | | | | |
|---|------|---|------|------|-------|-------|
| # | text | = | Máma | mele | maso. | |
| 1 | | | Máma | | máma | NOUN |
| 2 | | | mele | | melit | VERB |
| 3 | | | maso | | maso | NOUN |
| 4 | | | . | | . | PUNCT |

Data

Negation Pipeline – majka Analyser [2]

mele
↓
mela:k1gFnSc3wH
mela:k1gFnSc6wH
mlít:k5eAalmIp3nSrD

Data

Negation Pipeline – majka Analyser [2]

mele
↓
mela:k1gFnSc3wH
mela:k1gFnSc6wH
mlít:k5eAalmlp3nSrD

mlít:k5eAalmlp3nSrD
↓
mlít:k5eNalmlp3nSrD
↓
nemele

Data

Modified CsFEVER

```
{  
  "id": 10567,  
  "premise": "Google Search, běžně označovaný jako  
 Google Web Search nebo jednoduše Google, je  
 internetový vyhledávač vyvinutý společností Google.  
 Patří sem synonyma, předpovědi počasí, časová pásmá,  
 burzovní kotace, mapy, údaje o zemětřesení, časy  
 promítání filmů, letiště, seznamy domů a sportovní  
 výsledky.",  
  "positive_hypothesis": "Vyhledávač Google zobrazuje  
 informace o domovech.",  
  "negative_hypothesis": "Vyhledávač Google nezobrazuje  
 žádné informace o domovech.",  
  "correct_polarity": "P"  
}
```

Models

- Multilingual models
- Transformer architecture
- Open-source, all available on Hugging Face [1]
- Evaluated models:
 - *Mistral-Nemo-Instruct-2407* (12.2 B, Mistral AI)
 - *Qwen2.5-7B-Instruct* (7.62 B, Alibaba Cloud)
 - *Llama-3.1-8B-Instruct* (8.05 B, Meta)

Models

Prediction Accuracy

Table: Model accuracy (P = positive hypotheses, N = negative hypotheses).

| Model Name | P Accuracy | N Accuracy |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|
| <i>Mistral-Nemo</i> | 79.81% (2075) | 38.73% (1007) |
| <i>Qwen2.5</i> | 87.38% (2272) | 76.15% (1980) |
| <i>Llama-3.1</i> | 71.35% (1855) | 51.35% (1335) |

Future Work

- Further exploration of negation in LM
 - What are the exact causes?
- Further development of the negation pipeline
 - Possible more complex forms of negation

Bibliography I

- [1] *Hugging Face – The AI community building the future.* URL:
<https://huggingface.co/>.
- [2] Pavel Šmerk. “Fast Morphological Analysis of Czech”. In:
Proceedings of Recent Advances in Slavonic Natural Language Processing, RASLAN 2009. 2009, pp. 13–16. URL: <https://nlp.fi.muni.cz/raslan/2009/papers/13.pdf>.

Bibliography II

- [3] Anders Søgaard. "Should We Ban English NLP for a Year?" In: *Proceedings of the 2022 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing*. Ed. by Yoav Goldberg, Zornitsa Kozareva, and Yue Zhang. Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates: Association for Computational Linguistics, Dec. 2022, pp. 5254–5260. DOI: [10.18653/v1/2022.emnlp-main.351](https://doi.org/10.18653/v1/2022.emnlp-main.351). URL: <https://aclanthology.org/2022.emnlp-main.351>.
- [4] Milan Straka and Jana Straková. "Tokenizing, POS Tagging, Lemmatizing and Parsing UD 2.0 with UDPipe". In: *Proceedings of the CoNLL 2017 Shared Task: Multilingual Parsing from Raw Text to Universal Dependencies*. Ed. by Jan Hajič and Dan Zeman. Vancouver, Canada: Association for Computational Linguistics, Aug. 2017, pp. 88–99. DOI: [10.18653/v1/K17-3009](https://doi.org/10.18653/v1/K17-3009).

Bibliography III

- [5] Thinh Hung Truong et al. "Language models are not naysayers: an analysis of language models on negation benchmarks". In: *Proceedings of the 12th Joint Conference on Lexical and Computational Semantics (*SEM 2023)*. Ed. by Alexis Palmer and Jose Camacho-collados. Toronto, Canada, July 2023, pp. 101–114. DOI: 10.18653/v1/2023.starsem-1.10.
- [6] Herbert Ullrich et al. "CsFEVER and CTKFacts: acquiring Czech data for fact verification". In: *Language Resources and Evaluation* 57.4 (May 2023), pp. 1571–1605. ISSN: 1574-0218. DOI: 10.1007/s10579-023-09654-3. URL: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10579-023-09654-3>.

Thank You for Your Attention!

MUNI
FACULTY
OF INFORMATICS