

Grounding Verbs in Intuitive Physics: Few-Shot Categorization of Action Events

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Introduction

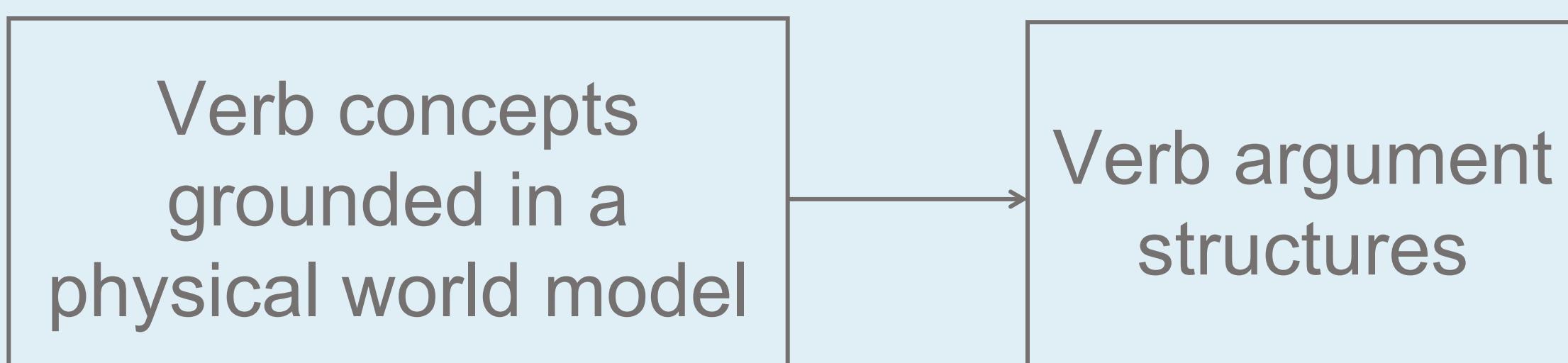
(No) Double-object Dative

Lafleur **slid** the puck **to** the goalie.

Lafleur **slid** the goalie the puck.

Lafleur **lifts** the crate **to** him.

Lafleur **lifts** him the crate.



Physically-grounded verb argument structure

Double-object construction: Instantaneous application of force to send the object on a trajectory to a recipient

No double-object construction: Continuous application of force to an object to keep it moving

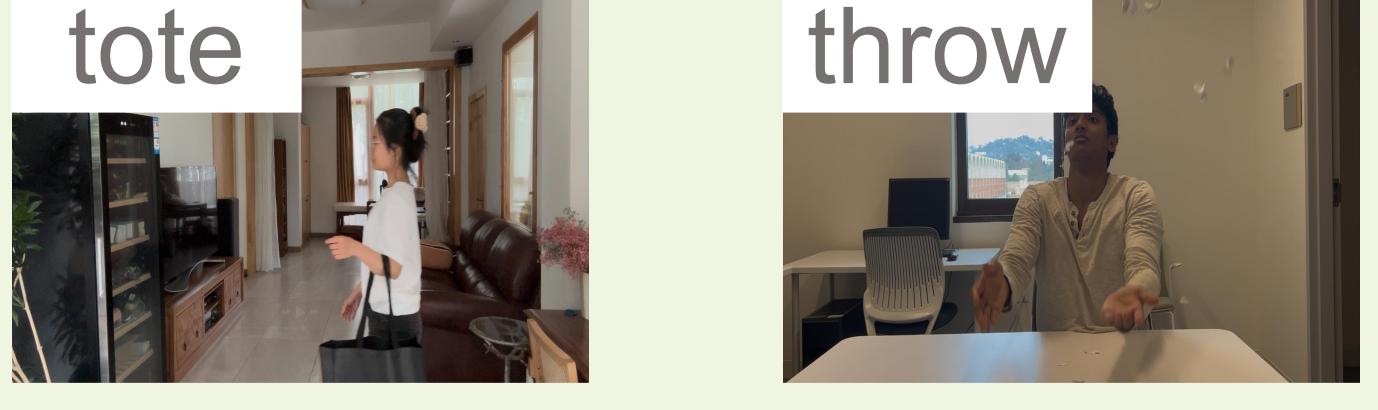
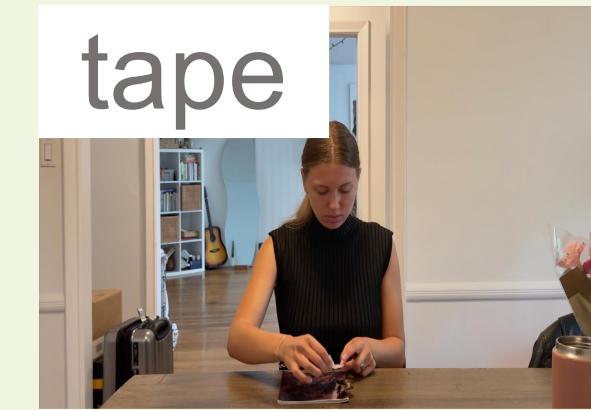
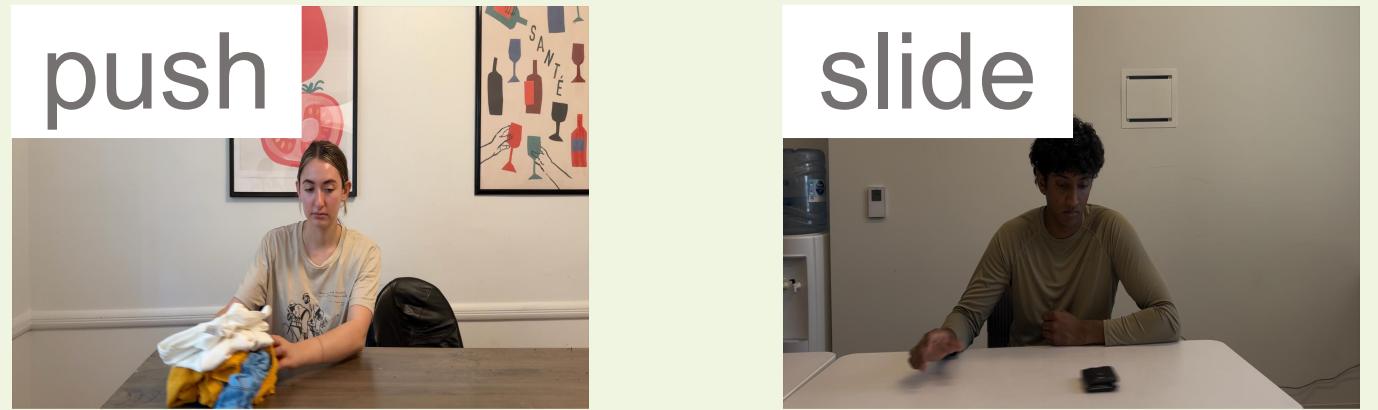
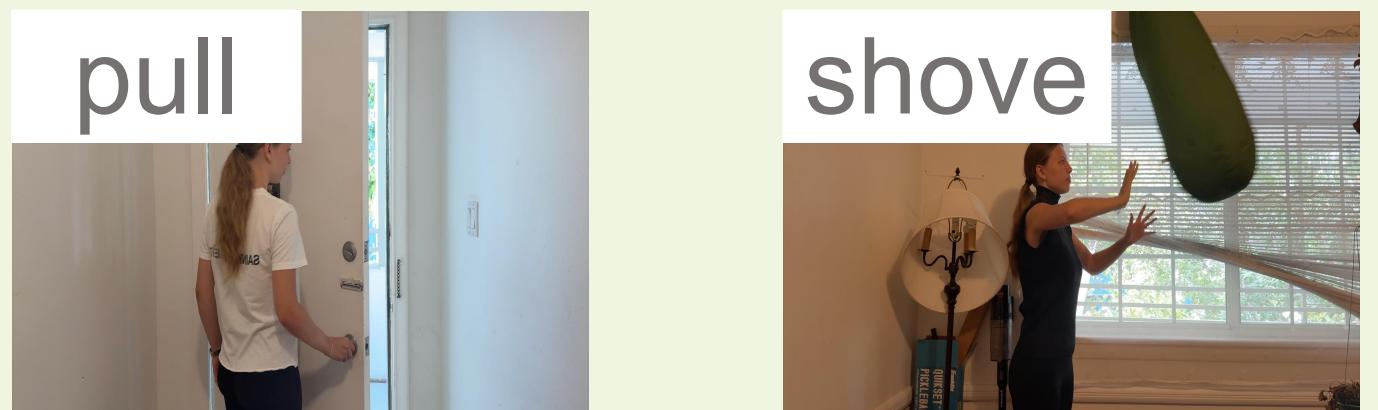
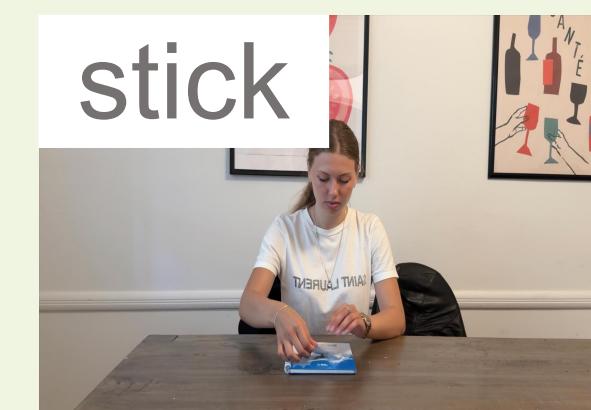
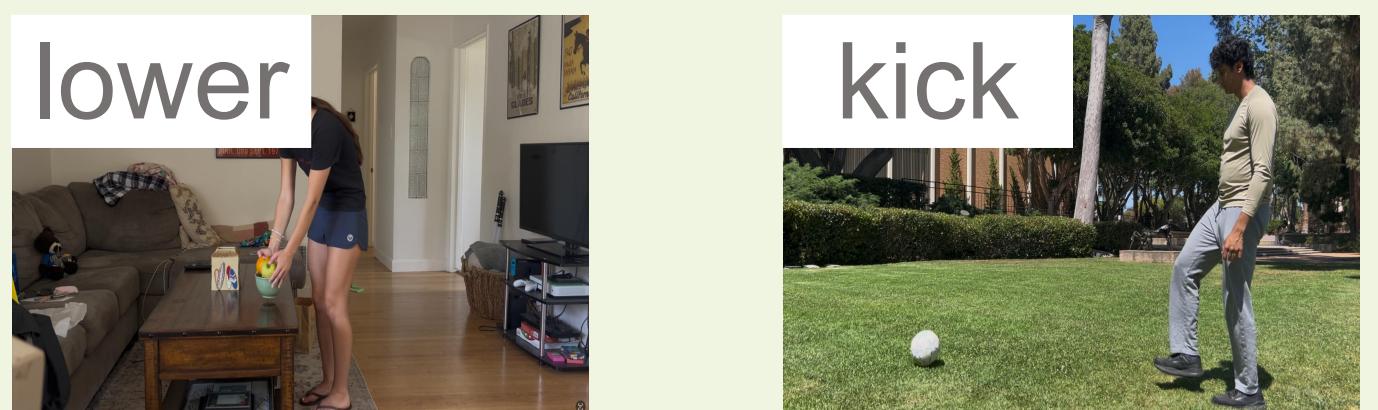
Hypothesis:

1. Humans categorize action videos based on the physical and causal attributes revealed by verb argument structure.
2. These attributes form the building blocks of human thought, hard-coded into grammar.

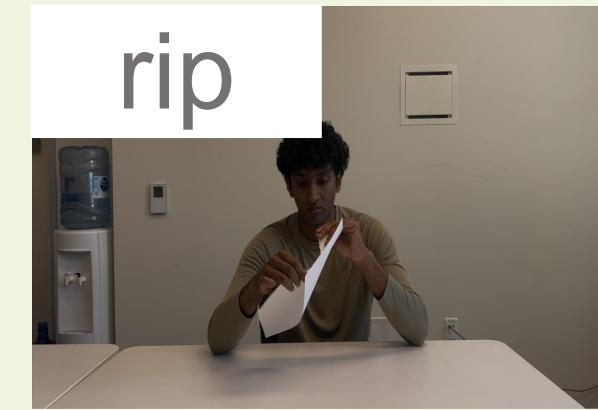
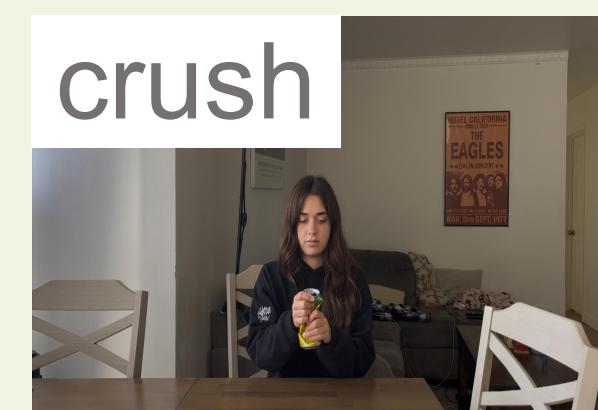
Video Dataset

4 Classes x 5 Verbs x 4 videos = 80 videos

Continuous Instantaneous Attachment Destruction



fasten stick chip crush



Experiment Design

Positive: 1 mammal pictures

Negative: 3 non-mammal pictures



Testing

→ Practice

Learning

3 mammal animals, 2 pictures for each ($3 \times 2 = 6$)

Testing



1 verb from each class, 1 video from each verb ($4 \times 1 \times 1 = 4$)

Previewing

Main Task

Learning

3 verbs from the testing class, 2 videos from each verb ($3 \times 2 = 6$)

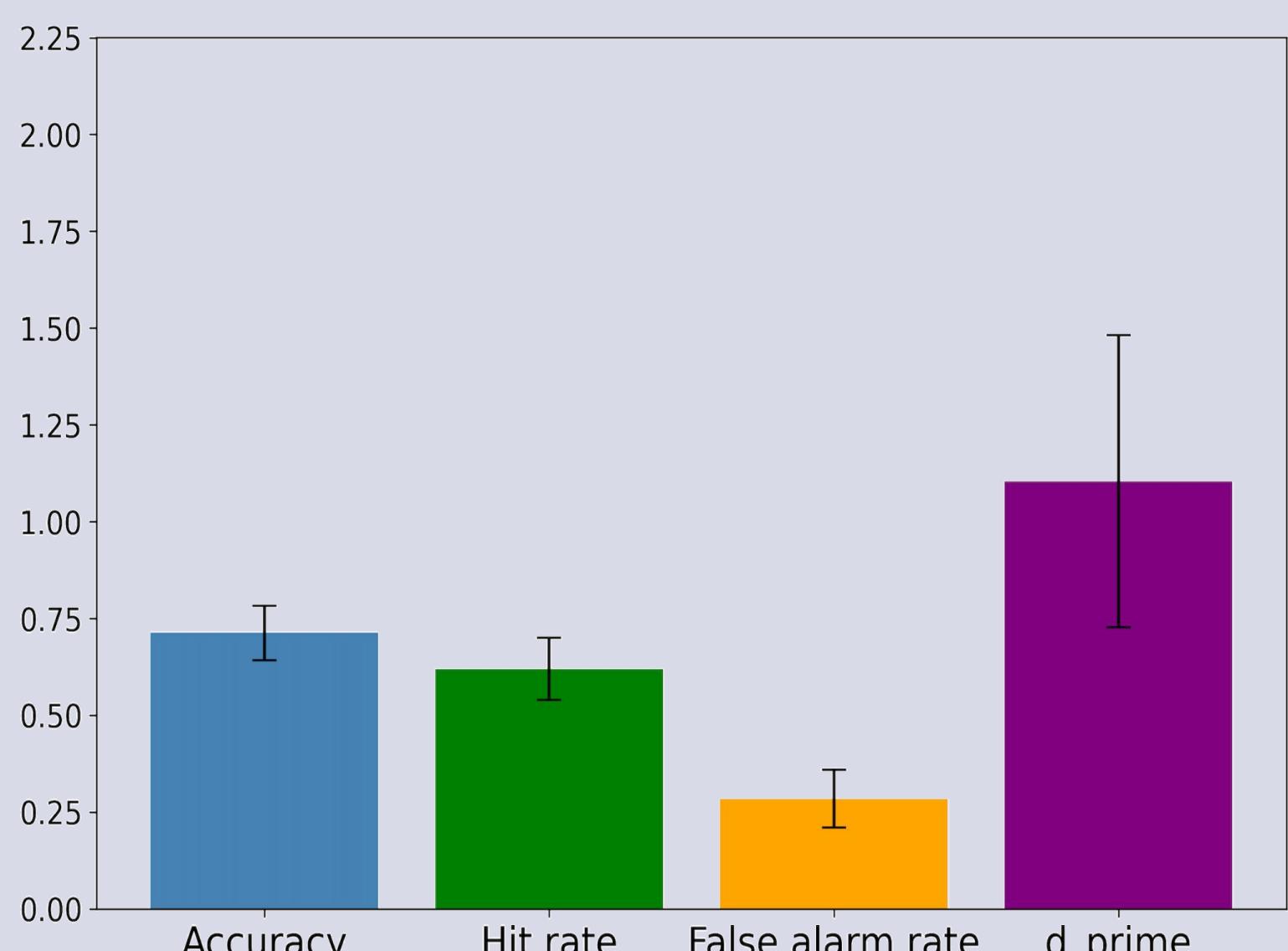
Testing

Positive: 2 unselected verbs from the testing class, 2 videos from each verb ($2 \times 2 = 4$)

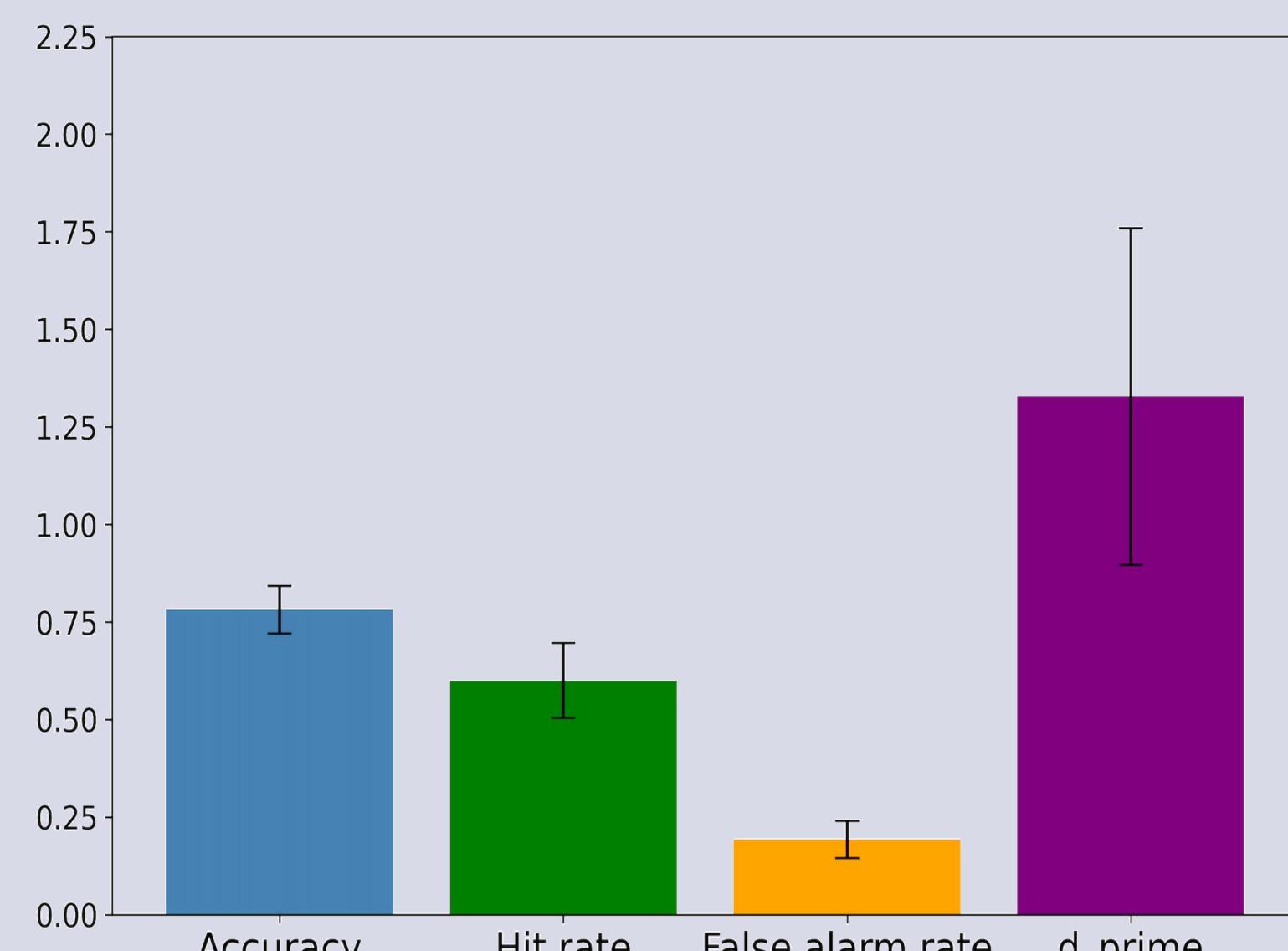
Negative: 2 verbs from each class other than the testing one, 2 videos from each verb ($3 \times 2 \times 2 = 12$)

Results & Discussion

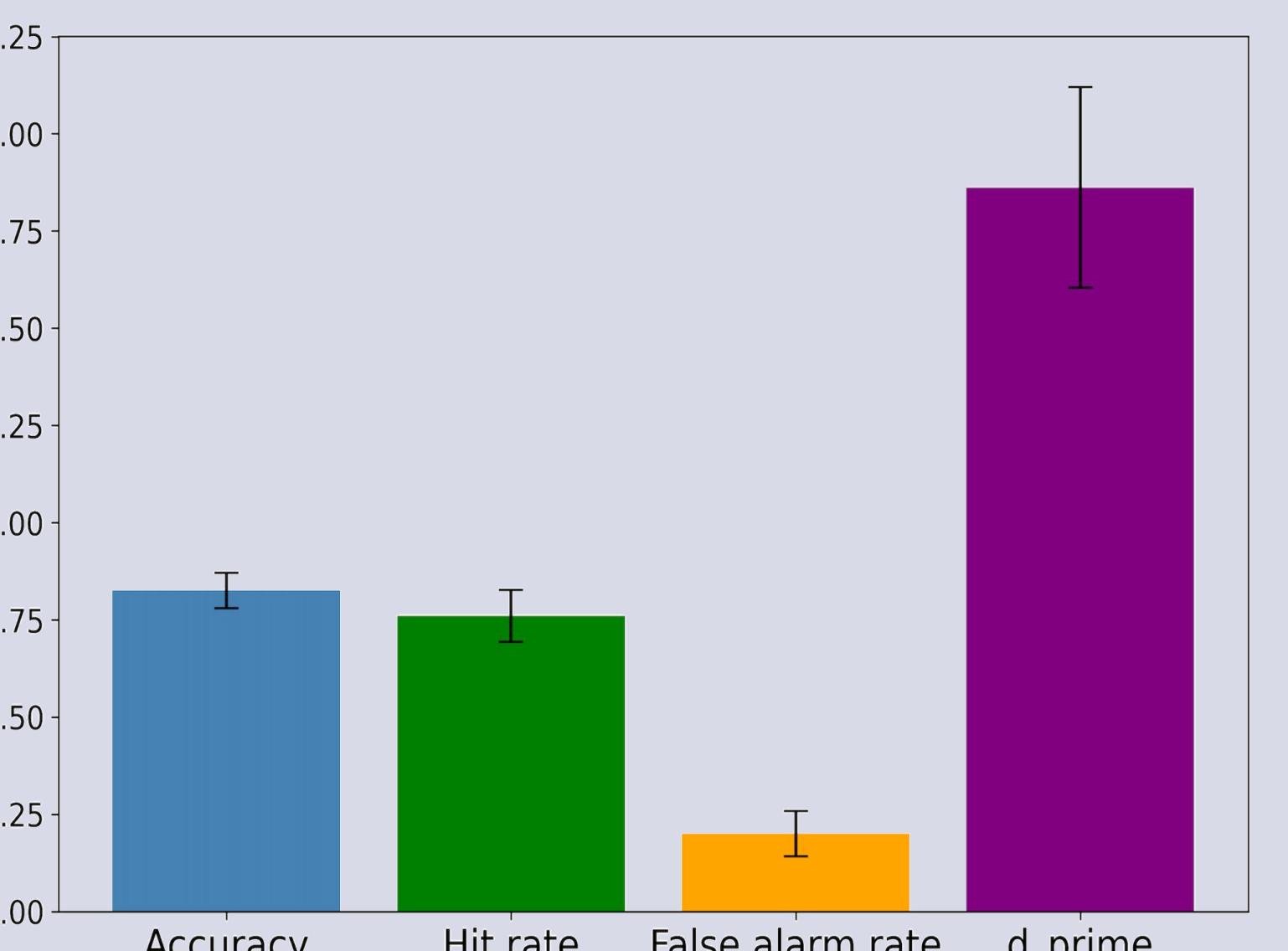
Continuous Force



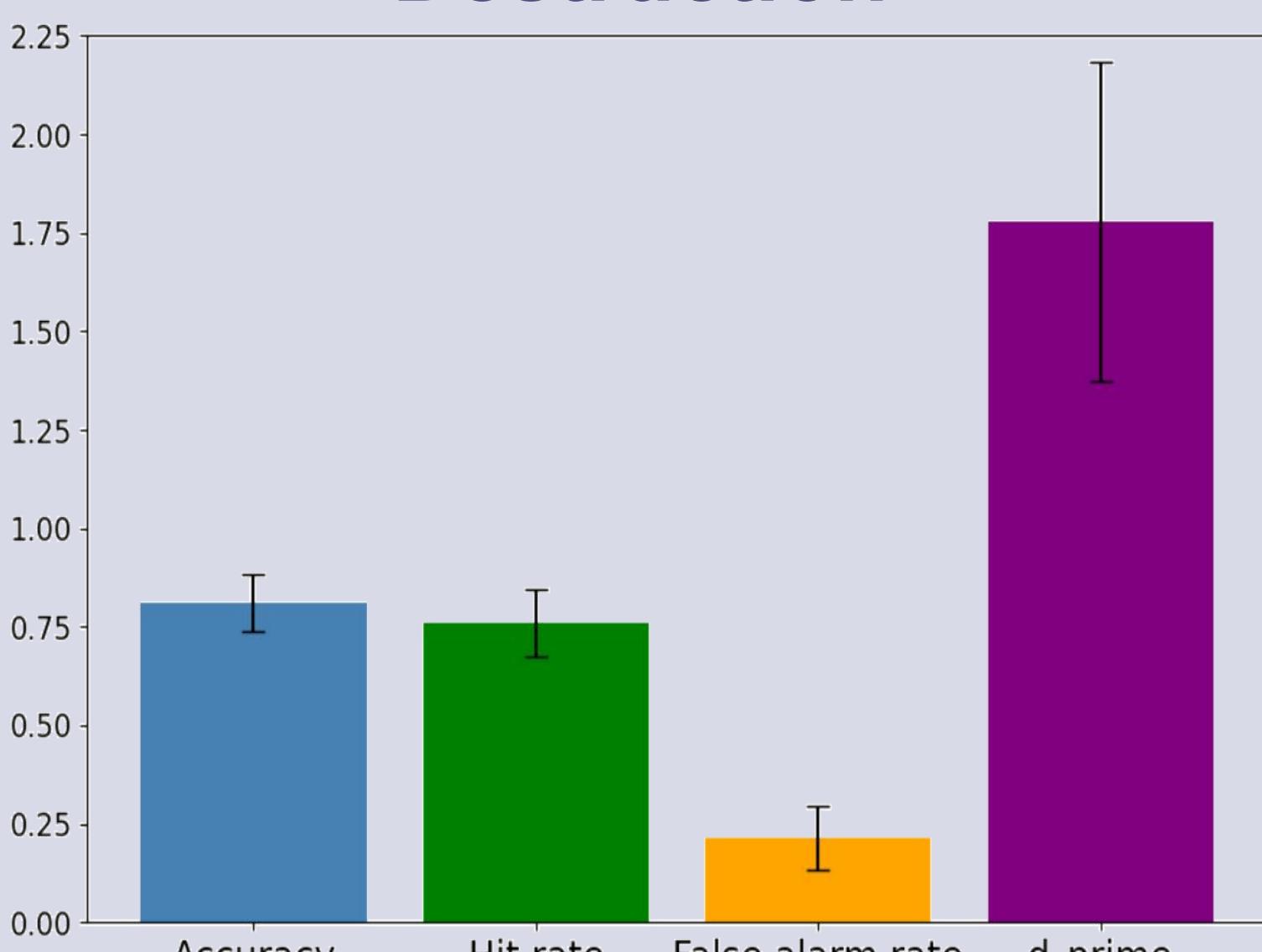
Instantaneous Force



Attachment



Destruction



Discussion:

1. **Successful few-shot event categorization:** Participants categorize unseen actions with ~70% accuracy from only a few positive examples.
2. **Variation across event categories:** Attachment and destruction are the easiest, while continuous vs. instantaneous force is often confused, with a bias to overgeneralize instantaneous as continuous.