

A Benchmark of Rule-Based and Neural Coreference Resolution in Dutch Novels and News

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WHAT DO WE WANT?



**NATURAL LANGUAGE
PROCESSING**



WHEN DO WE WANT IT?



imgflip.com

WHEN DO WE WANT WHAT?



This talk:

Introduction

Setup and Results

Analysis

<https://twitter.com/JenMsft/status/1132306345787568128>

Definition

Coreference resolution is the task of clustering mentions in text that refer to the same persons or objects.

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```

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+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

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"I voted for Obama because he was most aligned with my values", she said.
|                                     |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

- ▶ Entity 1 = {Obama, he}
- ▶ Entity 2 = {I, my, she}

RULE-BASED



STATISTICAL



NEURAL



BERT



RULE-BASED



- ▶ Rule-based: deterministic, hand-written rules

STATISTICAL



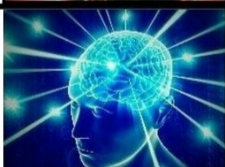
- ▶ Statistical: traditional (non-neural) machine learning

NEURAL



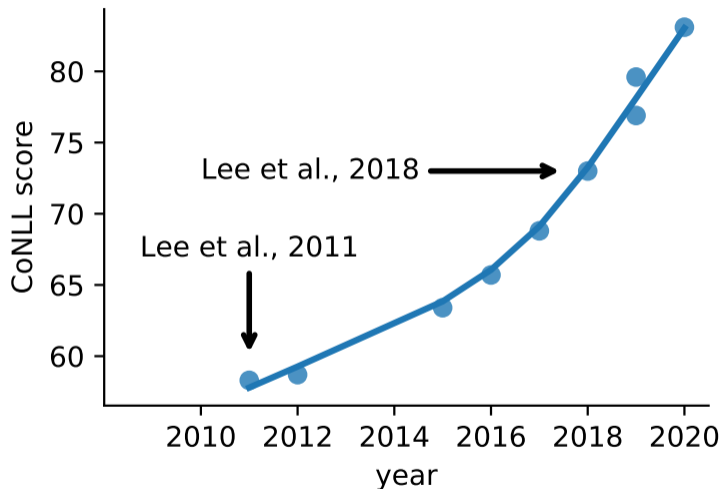
- ▶ Neural: embeddings, CNN, recurrent nets etc.

BERT



- ▶ BERT: contextual-word embeddings

State of the art: from rules to a neural arms race ...



OntoNotes (English)

By the way ...

#BenderRule:

The rest of this talk is about Dutch!

<https://thegradient.pub/the-benderrule-on-naming-the-languages-we-study-and-why-it-matters/>

Research agenda/background



- ▶ Project The Riddle of Literary Quality (2012–2020)
- ▶ Next goal: Analyze plot, characters, dialogue of novels
- ▶ Domain-adaptation of NLP for literature

<https://literaryquality.huygens.knaw.nl/>

Datasets

	SoNaR-1	RiddleCoref
Domain	news, wiki, etc	novels
Docs	861	33
Tokens	1M	160k
Tokens/doc	≈ 1166	≈ 4900
Pron/Nom/Name %	11/71/18	40/47/13

- ▶ SoNaR-1: automatically extracted markables
- ▶ RiddleCoref: manually annotated mentions

Schuurman et al (LREC 2010). [...] SoNaR, a reference corpus of contemporary written Dutch.
Van Cranenburgh (CLIN journal 2019). A Dutch coref. res. system w/evaluation on literary fiction.

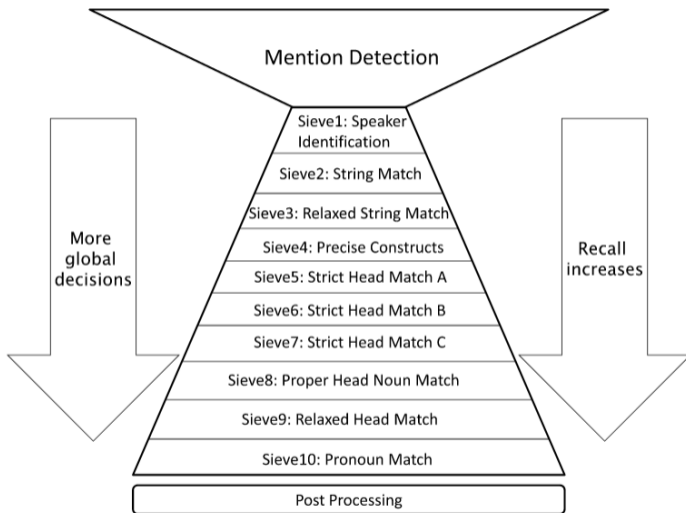
Systems

	dutchcoref	e2e-Dutch
Architecture	rule-based entity-based knowledge-driven	neural mention-ranking data-driven
Features	Parse trees, NER, Gazetteer etc.	embeddings (fastText, BERT)
Based on	Stanford sieves Lee et al 2013	e2e, higher-order, c2f Lee et al 2018

<https://github.com/andreasvc/dutchcoref/>

<https://github.com/Filter-Bubble/e2e-Dutch>

Rule-based system: precision-ranked sieves



Lee et al (CL 2013). Deterministic coref. res. based on entity-centric, precision-ranked rules.

End-to-end neural system

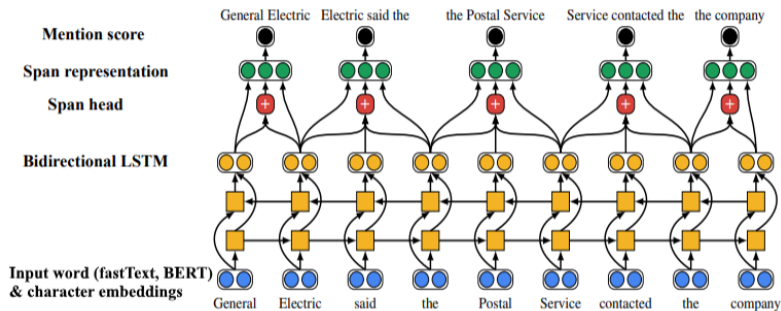


Figure adapted from Lee et al (EMNLP 2017). [End-to-end neural coreference resolution](#). We use Lee et al (NAACL 2018). [Higher-order coref. resolution w/coarse- to-fine inf.](#)

Results

	CoNLL score	
	RiddleCoref	SoNaR-1
dutchcoref	69.9	55.9
e2e-Dutch	63.6	68.5

- ▶ Large coref. performance differences

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Mention F1
RiddleCoref SoNaR-1

dutchcoref	89.2	74.2
e2e-Dutch	85.3	87.9

- ▶ dutchcoref is limited
by mention performance?

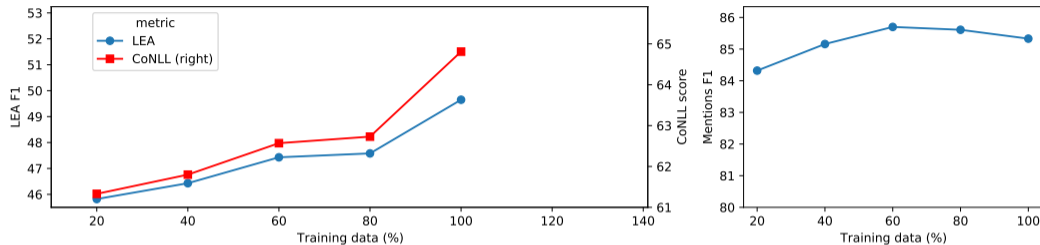
Detailed results (test set, predicted mentions, incl/singletons)

System	dataset	Mentions			LEA			CoNLL
		R	P	F1	R	P	F1	
dutchcoref	RiddleCoref	87.7	90.8	89.2	50.8	64.8	57.0	69.9
e2e-Dutch	RiddleCoref	82.0	89.0	85.3	44.8	50.5	47.5	63.6
dutchcoref	SoNaR-1	65.3	85.9	74.2	37.9	52.6	44.0	55.9
e2e-Dutch	SoNaR-1	89.0	86.8	87.9	60.8	62.5	61.6	68.5

- ▶ RiddleCoref: Large LEA precision difference
- ▶ SoNaR-1: Large mention/LEA recall differences

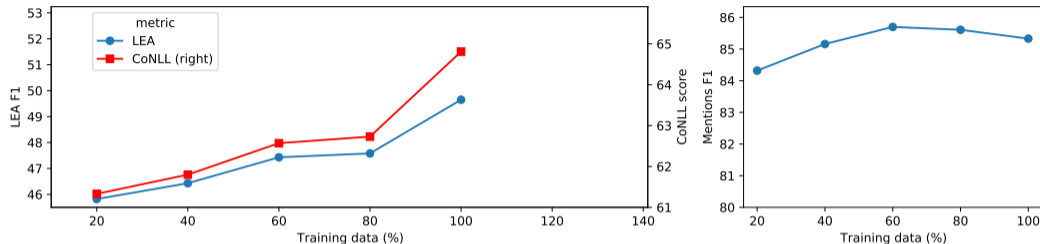
Moosavi & Strube (ACL 2016). Which coreference evaluation metric do you trust?
<https://github.com/ns-moosavi/coval/>

Learning curve (% training data)



e2e-Dutch performance on RiddleCoref dev set,
as function of training data (initial segments of novels).

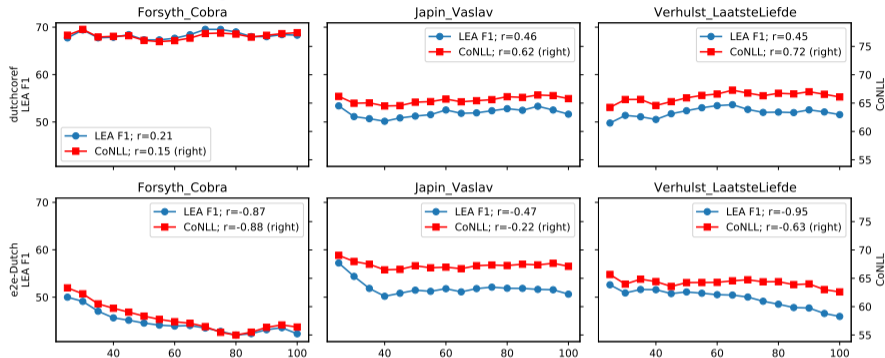
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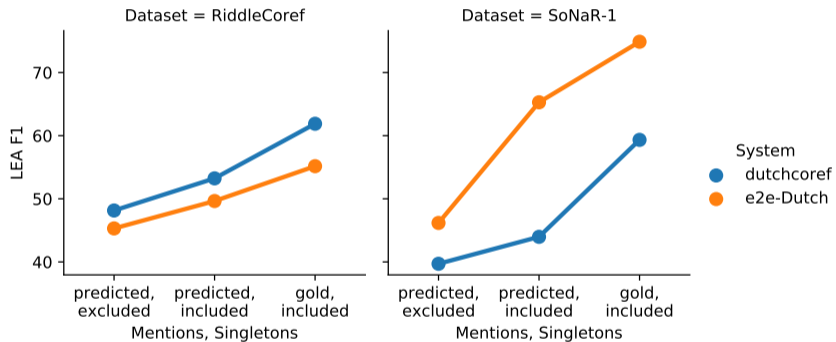
- ▶ need more training data to beat dutchcoref
- ▶ mention performance does reach plateau

Document length



- ▶ Coreference scores as a function of document length being evaluated.
- ▶ Gold and system output are truncated at different lengths (% of words);
- ▶ r is correlation coefficient.

Singletons and gold mentions (dev set)



SoNaR-1 annotation issues

From a cursory inspection:

- ▶ Missing links for string matches: 5x “Amsterdam” etc.
- ▶ Missing anaphoric links
- ▶ Mention boundaries not corrected

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Remarks:

- ▶ Neural system adapts to *all* annotation conventions/issues
- ▶ Rule-based system is penalized for annotation differences

Conclusions

- ▶ Neural system struggles with long documents but needs more training data to reach full potential
- ▶ Singletons inflate the scores, esp. with e2e-Dutch on SoNaR-1
- ▶ Rule-based system is affected by annotation differences/issues
- ▶ Next steps: add classifiers to rule-based system (Lee et al 2017); BERT finetuning for neural system (Joshi et al 2019).

Recommendations:

- ▶ Evaluate on long(er) documents
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Open questions:

- ▶ Exclude singletons during training?
- ▶ Why is performance gap between datasets and systems so big?
- ▶ What has best return on investment:
 - ▶ Rule-based system (add classifiers, harmonize annotation)
 - ▶ Neural system (annotate more novel data, throw more compute at it)

THE END

Models: <https://github.com/andreasvc/crac2020>

Paper: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2011.01615>

Thanks to my BSc thesis students for helping with annotation!



Dilbert cartoon, syndicated by Bruno Publications B.V.