Human Language Technology Research Institute



SinoCoreferencer: An End-to-End Chinese Event Coreference Resolver

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Event Coreference Resolution

 Determine which event mentions in a text refer to the same real-world event

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Since there is little work on event coreference, our understanding of this task is fairly limited

 Understand how a state-of-the-art end-to-end event coreference resolver can be improved

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 - To what extent is the noisy output of each of its upstream components limiting the performance?

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 - An event coreference system lies towards the end of the standard information extraction pipeline
 - To what extent is the noisy output of each of its upstream components limiting the performance?

Focus on Chinese event coreference resolution

Why Chinese Event Coreference?

- Provide publicly available results
 - related work mostly on English event coreference
 - Humphreys at el.(1997), Chen et al.(2009), Bejan and Harabagiu(2010), Chen et al.(2011), Lee et al.(2012), ...

Why Chinese Event Coreference?

- Provide publicly available results
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 - Humphreys at el.(1997), Chen et al.(2009), Bejan and Harabagiu(2010), Chen et al.(2011), Lee et al.(2012), ...
- Provide a publicly available implementation
 - SinoCoreferencer contains the major components of a typical information extraction pipeline
 - Each component can be run in a standalone manner
 - Complements the Stanford Chinese NLP tools

Plan for the Talk

- ACE Event Coreference
- System Architecture
- Evaluation

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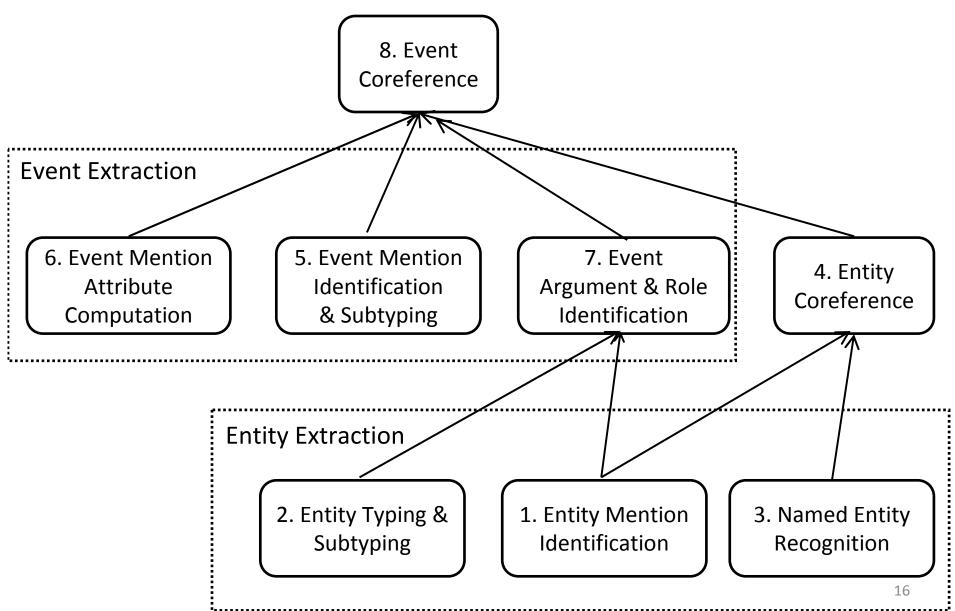
- > Three event mentions: [injured], [stabbed], [criminal]
 - > [stabbed] and [criminal] are coreferent because they refer to the same real-world event

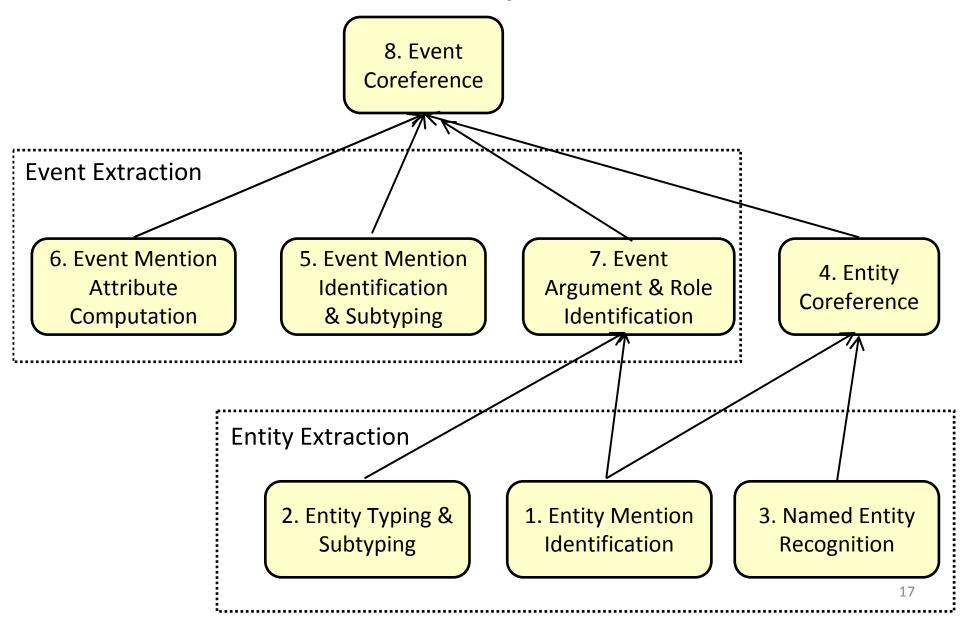
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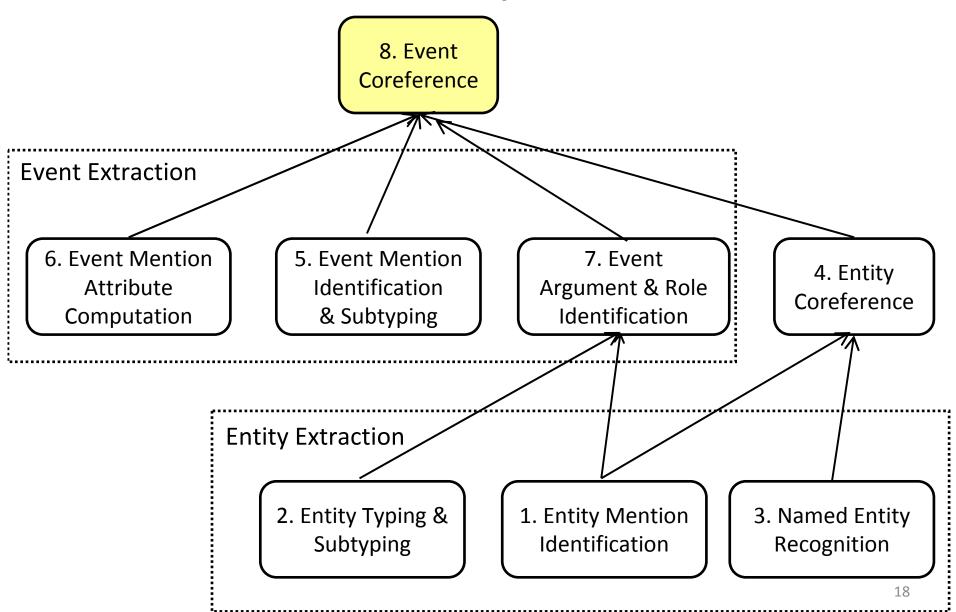
- > Three event mentions: [injured], [stabbed], [criminal]
 - > [stabbed] and [criminal] are coreferent because they refer to the same real-world event
- > Restricted event coreference
 - Considers only event mentions belonging to certain types
 - > ACE 2005: 7 event types and 33 event subtypes

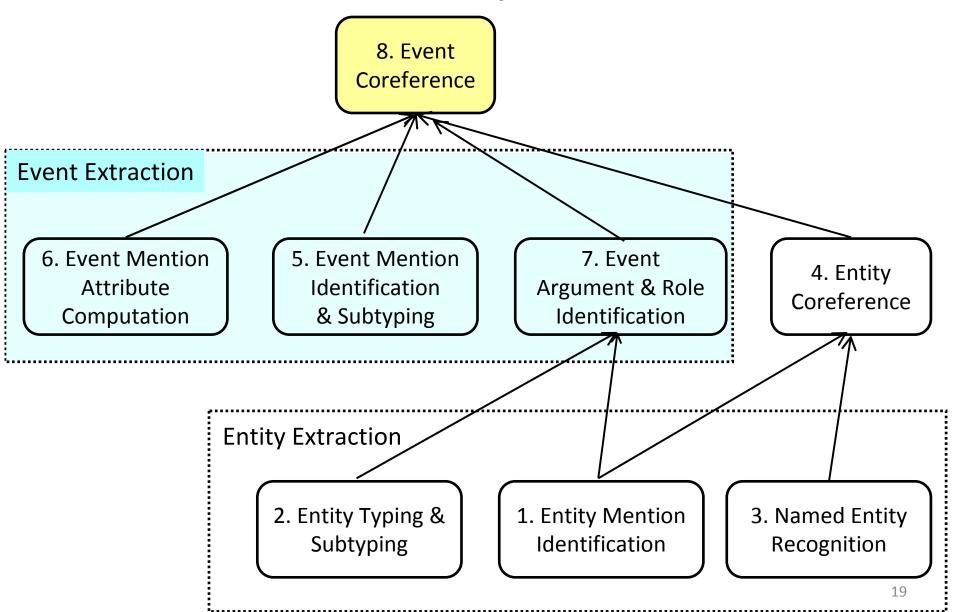
Plan for the Talk

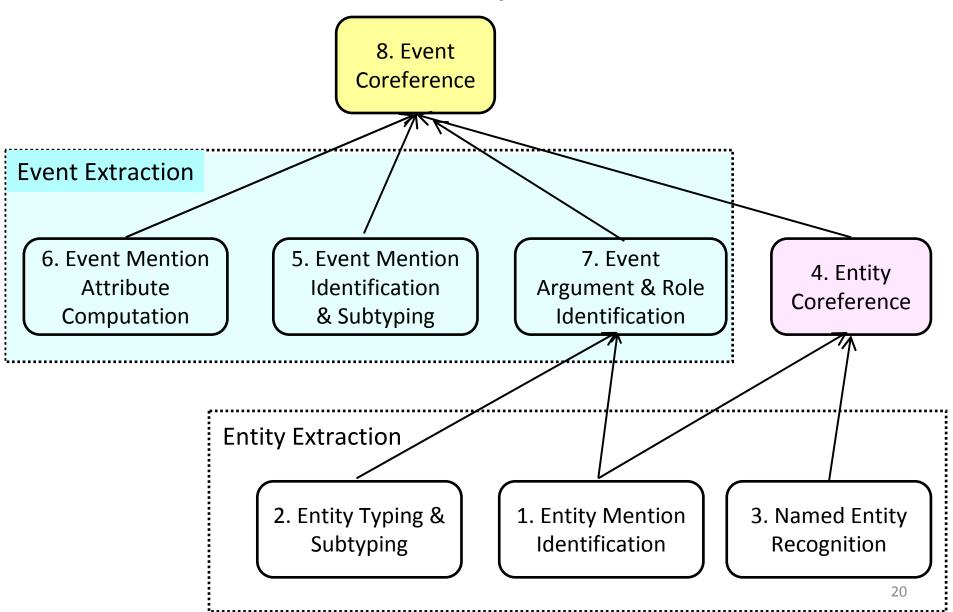
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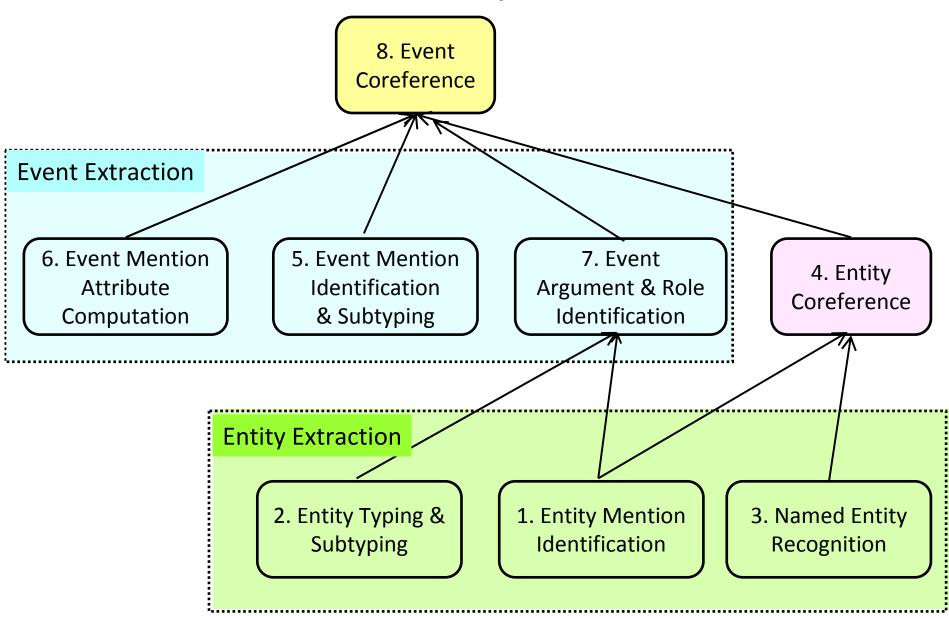


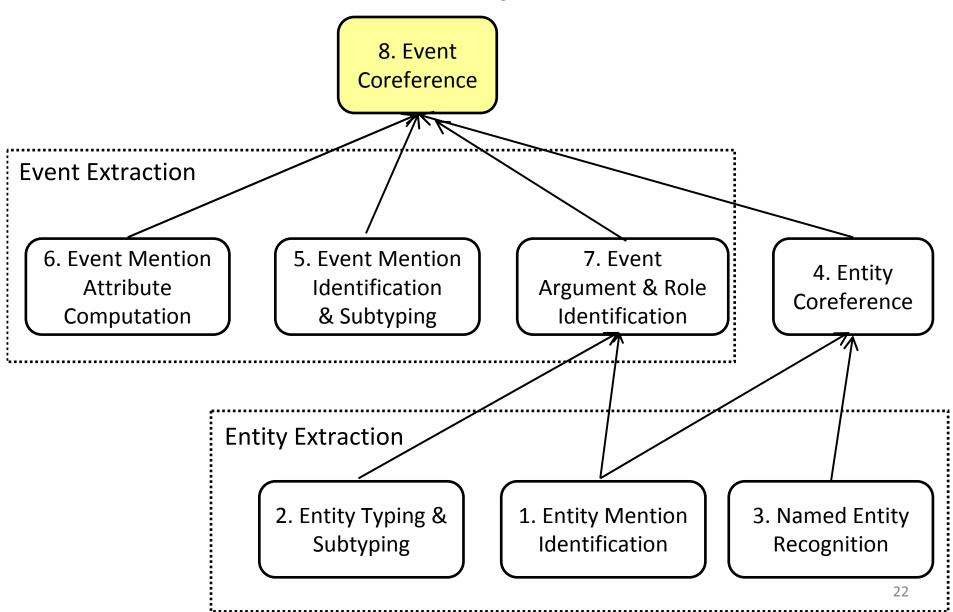


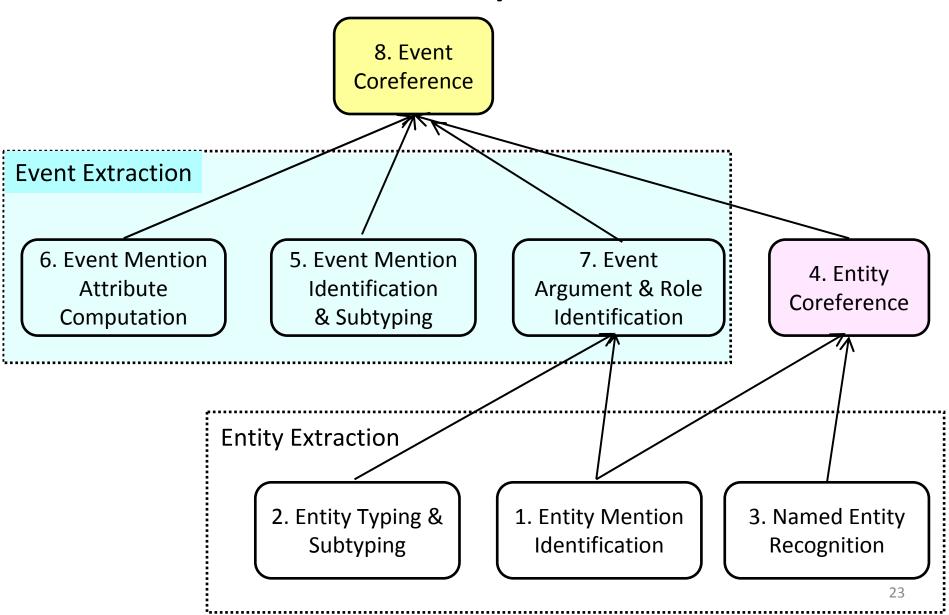


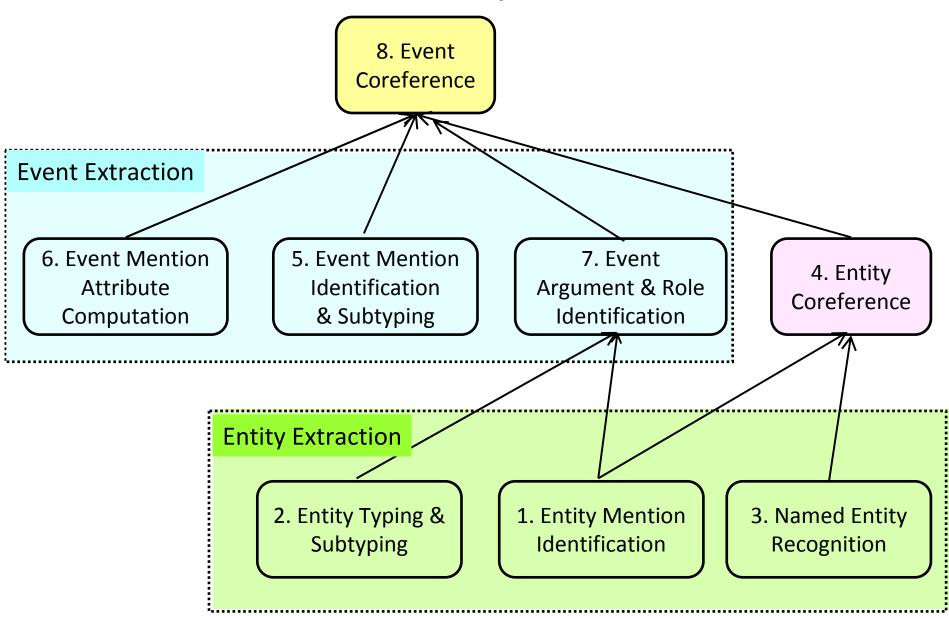


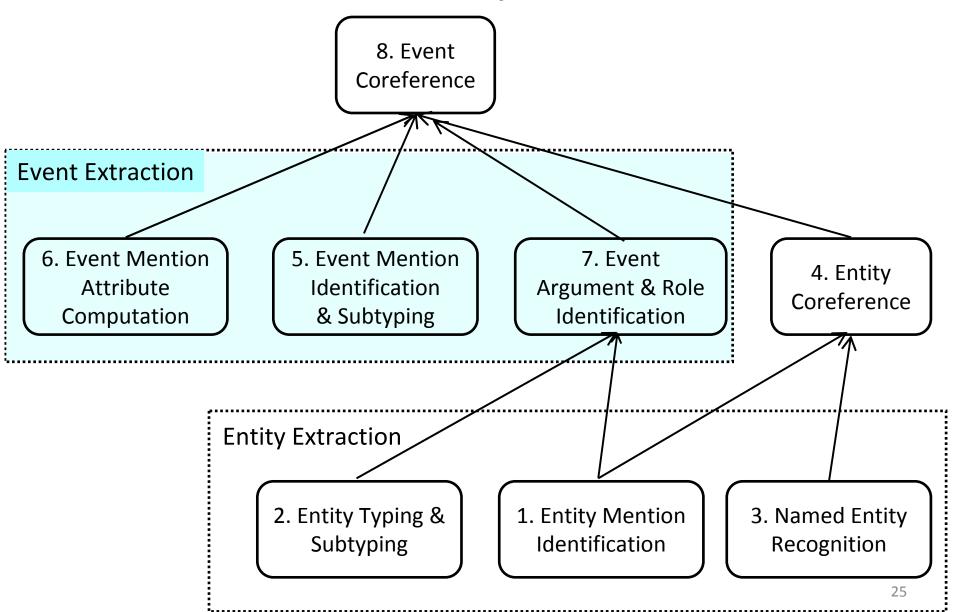


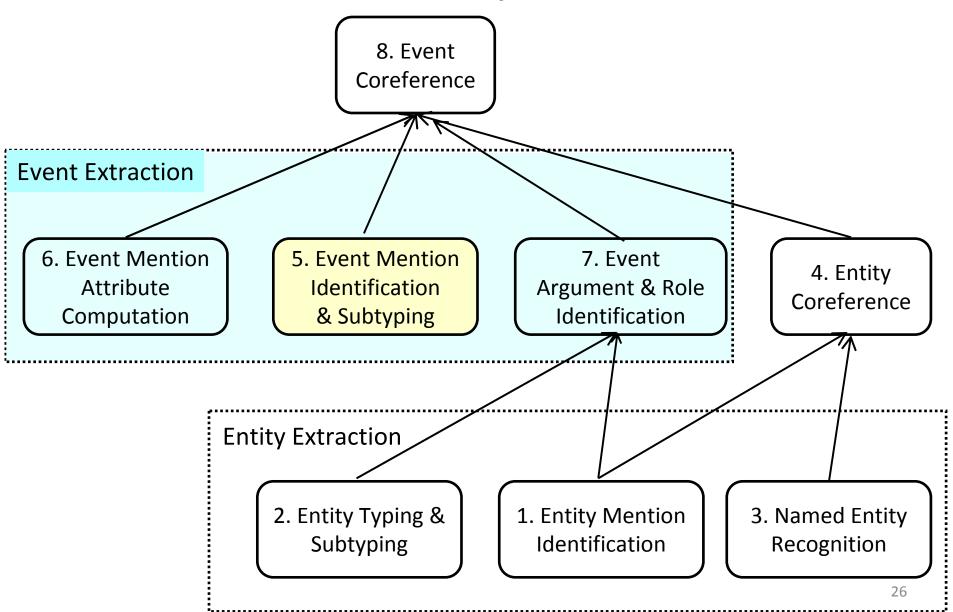












- Goals
 - Identify the event mentions
 - Label each event mention with its event subtype

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injured	INJURE		
stabbed	ATTACK		
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33 event subtypes defined in ACE 2005

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Why is this component useful for event coreference?

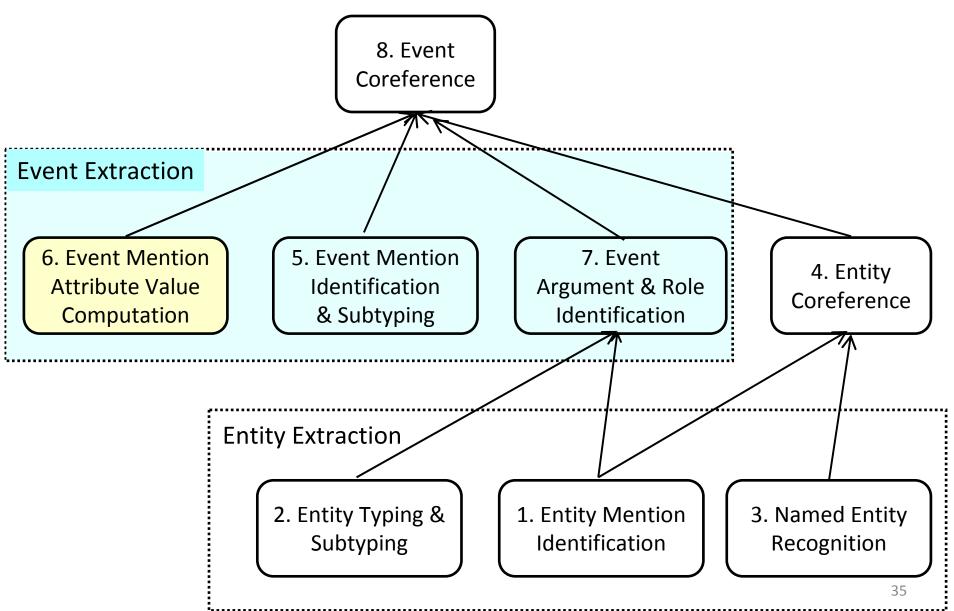
- Goals
 - Identify the event mentions
 - Label each event mention with its event subtype

- Why is this component useful for event coreference?
 - Provide the event mentions for event coreference
 - Subtyping information is useful for determining whether two event mentions are coreferent
 - » Two event mentions with different event subtypes cannot be coreferent

- How to implement this component?
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 - train a CRF (using CRF++) to jointly perform event mention identification and subtypng
- Results (on ACE 2005)

Identification		SubTyping			
R	Р	F	R	Р	F
60.0	71.3	65.1	56.4	67.1	61.3



Event Mention Attribute Value Computation

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 POLARITY, MODALITY, GENERICITY and TENSE

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- Why is this component useful for event coreference?
 - Two event mentions that differ in any of the four attributes cannot be coreferent

- How to implement this component?
 - train 4 classifiers to predict these 4 event mention attributes, with one classifier per attribute

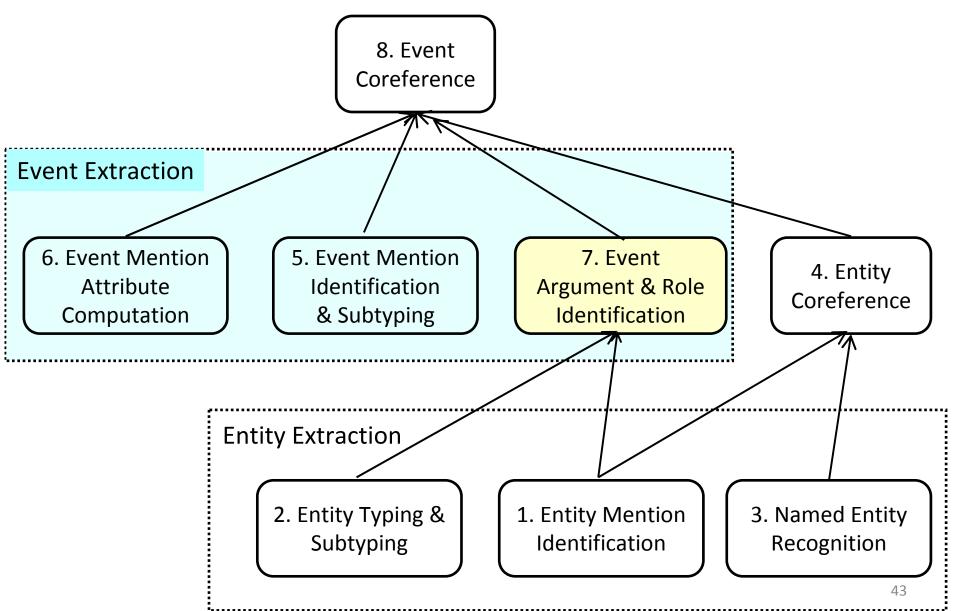
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- Results (in terms of F-score)
 - Perfect vs. predicted event mentions

	POLARITY	MODALITY	GENERICITY	TENSE
Input	F	F	F	F
Perfect	96.5	86.9	91.2	67.1
Predicted	62.9	56.2	59.4	36.7

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SinoCoreferencer: System Architecture



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- Assign a role (e.g. VICTIM, PLACE, TIME-WITHIN) to each argument

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Event mentions	Argun	nents and their F	ROLEs
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 - Two event mentions can be coreferent only if the arguments in the corresponding roles are coreferent

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 - Implemented as part of our Chinese event extraction system (Chen and Ng, 2012)
 - Jointly learn the event arguments and their roles

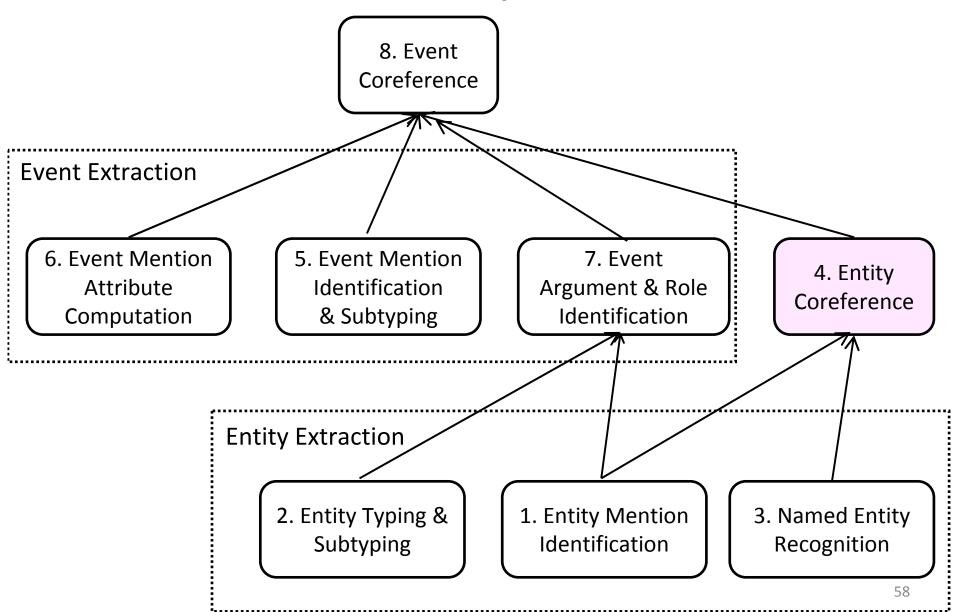
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- Results (in terms of R, P, F)
 - Perfect vs. predicted event mention boundary & subtype

	F	Argumer	nt		Role	
Input	R P F			R	Р	F
Perfect	68.9	87.1	76.9	61.1	77.2	68.2
Predicted	23.1	36.7	28.3	20.0	31.9	24.6

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SinoCoreferencer: System Architecture



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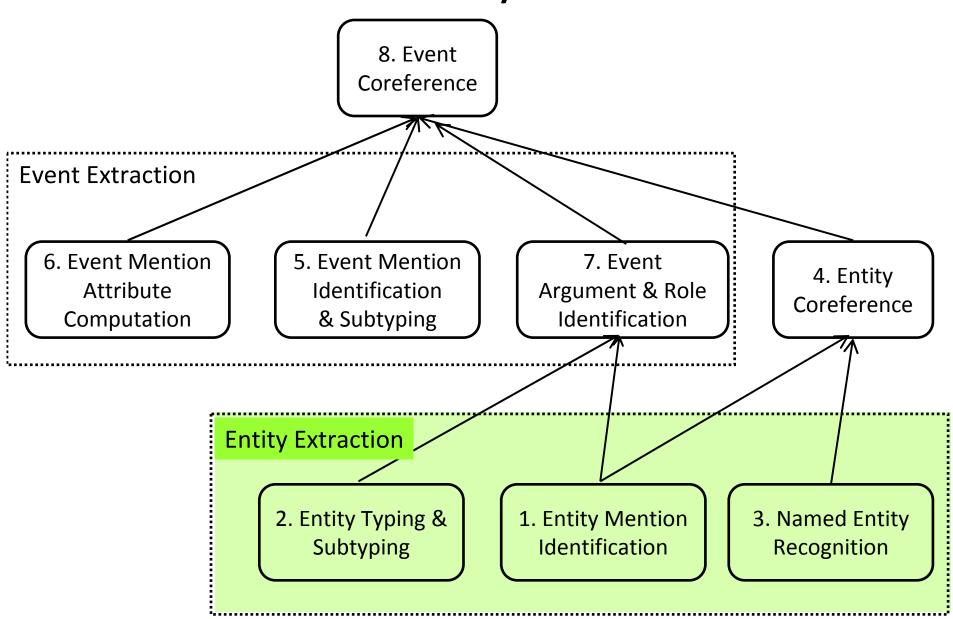
- Goal
 - Create entity coreference clusters
- Why is this component useful for event coreference?
 - Two event mentions having coreferent arguments are likely to be coreferent

- How to implement this component?
 - Employs our Chinese entity coreference resolver (Chen and Ng, 2012)
 - Hybrid rule-based and learning-based approach
 - Ranked first in the CoNLL-2012 shared task

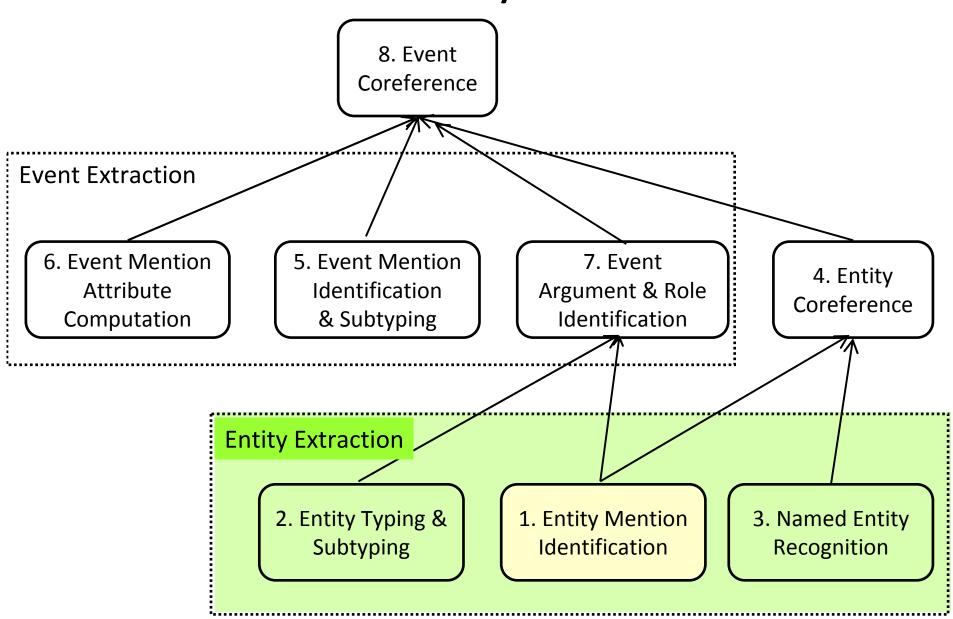
- How to implement this component?
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 - Hybrid rule-based and learning-based approach
 - Ranked first in the CoNLL-2012 shared task
- Results (in terms of MUC, B³, and CEAF_e)
 - Perfect vs. predicted entity mentions

		MUC			B ³			CEAF _e		AvgF
Input	R	Р	F	R	Р	F	R	Р	F	F
Perfect	71.5	85.8	78.0	67.4	88.0	76.4	69.4	48.8	57.3	70.6
Predicted	61.7	78.0	68.9	63.6	84.6	72.6	57.9	40.3	47.6	63.0

SinoCoreferencer: System Architecture



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Goal

- Provide the entity mentions needed by the downstream components
 - Candidate arguments of event mentions
 - Entity mentions needed for entity coreference

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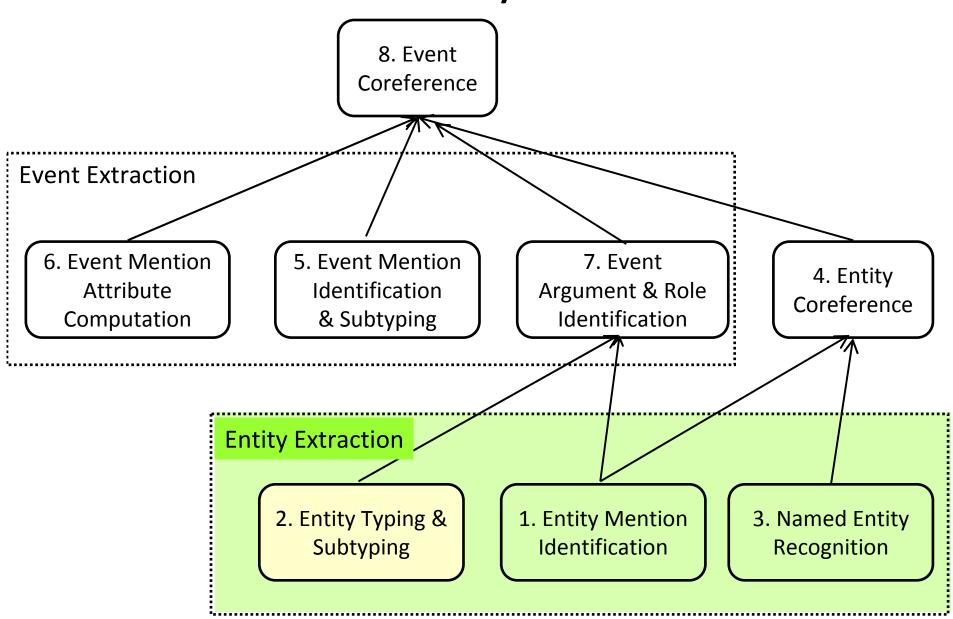
- Provide the entity mentions needed by the downstream components
 - Candidate arguments of event mentions
 - Entity mentions needed for entity coreference
 - Indirect influence on event coreference

- How to implement this component?
 - We train CRF classifiers to extract entity mentions

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achieves an overall F-score of 84.7% on ACE 2005

SinoCoreferencer: System Architecture



Entity Typing & SubTyping

- Goal
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- Why is this component useful for event coreference?
 - Provide features needed to train a classifier for classifying the role of an event argument in event extraction
 - Indirect influence on event coreference

Entity Typing & SubTyping

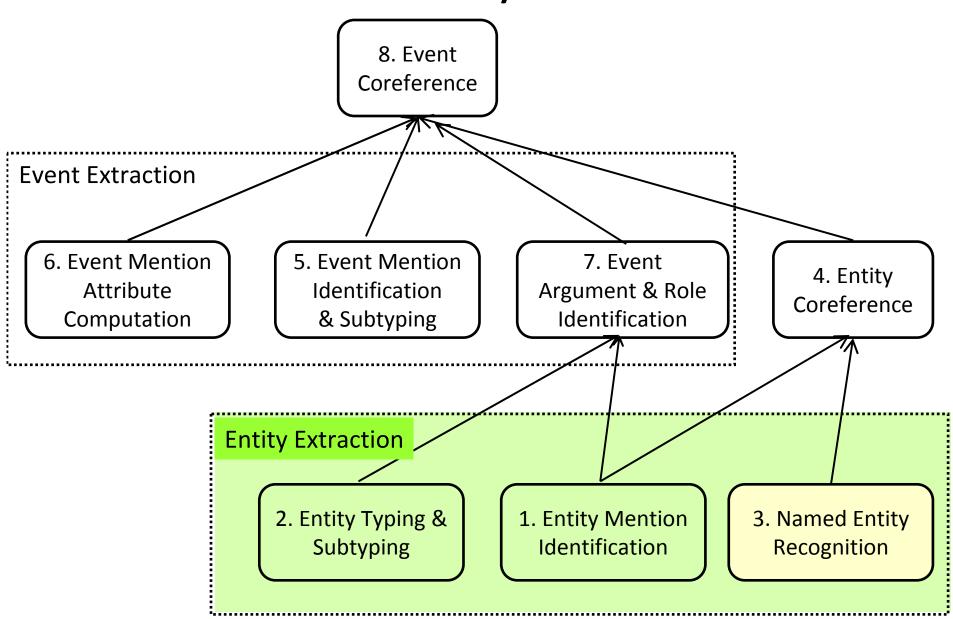
- How to implement this component?
 - train two SVM classifiers
 - One for classifying types and the other subtypes

Entity Typing & SubTyping

- How to implement this component?
 - train two SVM classifiers
 - One for classifying types and the other subtypes
- **Results** (in terms of R, P, and F)
 - Perfect vs. predicted entity mention boundaries

	En	tity Typ	ing	Entity SubTyping			
Input	R	Р	F	R	Р	F	
Perfect	90.1	90.1	90.1	81.6	81.6	81.6	
Predicted	80.5	77.6	79.0	73.1	70.4	71.7	

SinoCoreferencer: System Architecture



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 - recognize named entities

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Why is this component useful for event coreference?

- Goal
 - recognize named entities

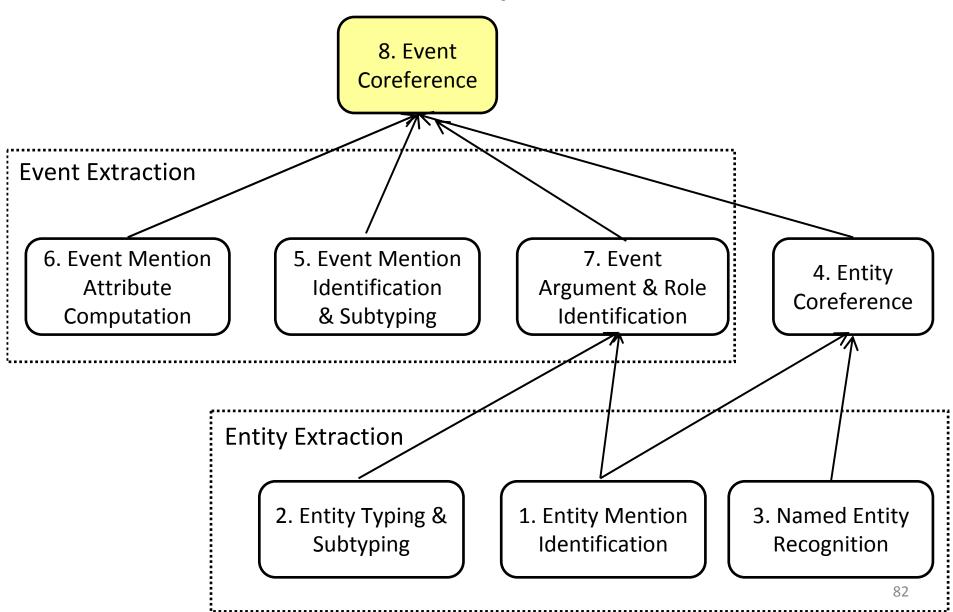
- Why is this component useful for event coreference?
 - Provide features for entity coreference resolution
 - Indirect influence on event coreference

- How to implement this component?
 - recast NER as a sequence labeling task
 - train an NE tagger on 37 NE classes defined in OntoNotes 5.0 with 18 features

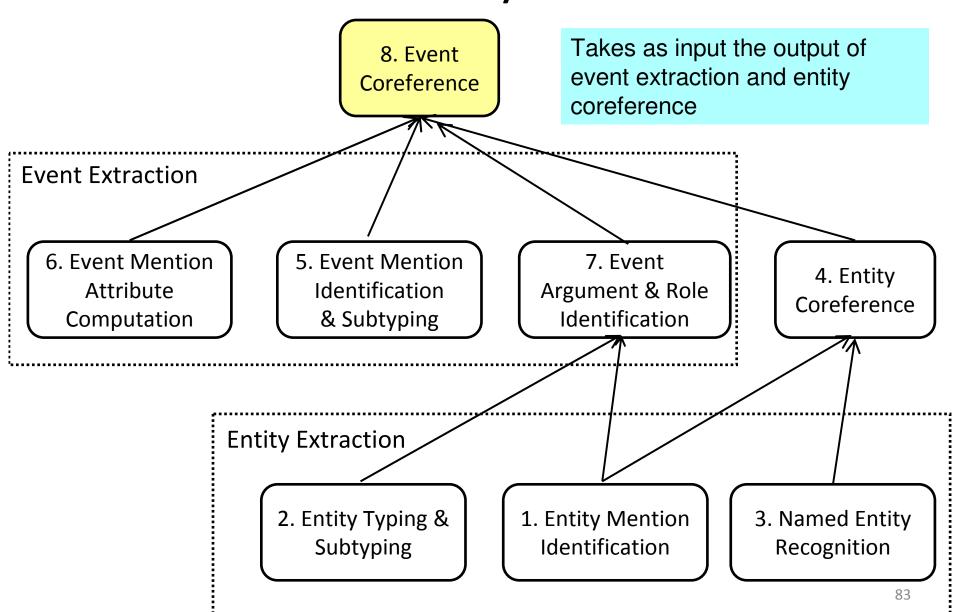
- How to implement this component?
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Overall F-score is 66.4%

SinoCoreferencer: System Architecture



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Event Coreference

- Encode the output of the entity coreference subsystem and the event extraction subsystem as features for training an event coreference classifier
 - Pairwise classifier that determines whether two event mentions are coreferent

Event Coreference

- Encode the output of the entity coreference subsystem and the event extraction subsystem as features for training an event coreference classifier
 - Pairwise classifier that determines whether two event mentions are coreferent
- During testing, it selects as the antecedent of each event mention the closest preceding event mention that is classified as coreferent with it

Results of Event Coreference

		MUC			B ³			CEAF _e		AvgF
Input	R	Р	F	R	Р	F	R	Р	F	F
Perfect	80.4	70.0	74.8	88.4	79.7	83.8	57.3	66.8	61.7	73.4
Predicted	37.4	36.7	37.1	72.8	71.1	71.9	40.6	41.1	40.8	49.9

Evaluation

 To what extent is the noisy output of each of its upstream components limiting the performance?

Ablation Experiments

- Start with an event coreference resolver that assumes all upstream components are error free
- Replace each oracle component with its predicted (i.e., automatically computed) counterpart one by one

Summary of Ablation Results

- Components whose noise has big impact on event coreference performance:
 - those in event extraction and entity coreference
- Components whose noise has little impact:
 - those in entity extraction

Same as English Event Coreference?

Same as English Event Coreference?

- Chinese event coreference is more challenging in part because the upstream components may have lower accuracies
 - Chinese has no morphology, so in Chinese it is hard to correctly classify verb tenses
 - Chinese requires segmentation. Segmentation errors affect event mention detection
 - Chinese has zero pronouns, which make it harder to find the arguments of events

Summary

- Analyzed an ACE-style Chinese event coreference resolver
- Made our implementation publicly available
 - Facilitate the development of Chinese NLP applications

Future Work

- Examine partial coreference relations (Hovy et al., 2013)
 - subevent
 - Subevent relations form a sterotypical sequence of events
 - e.g., bombing \rightarrow destroyed \rightarrow wounding
 - membership
 - multiple instances of the same event
 - e.g., injury events corresponding to different people

NAACL HLT 2013 and ACL 2014 workshops