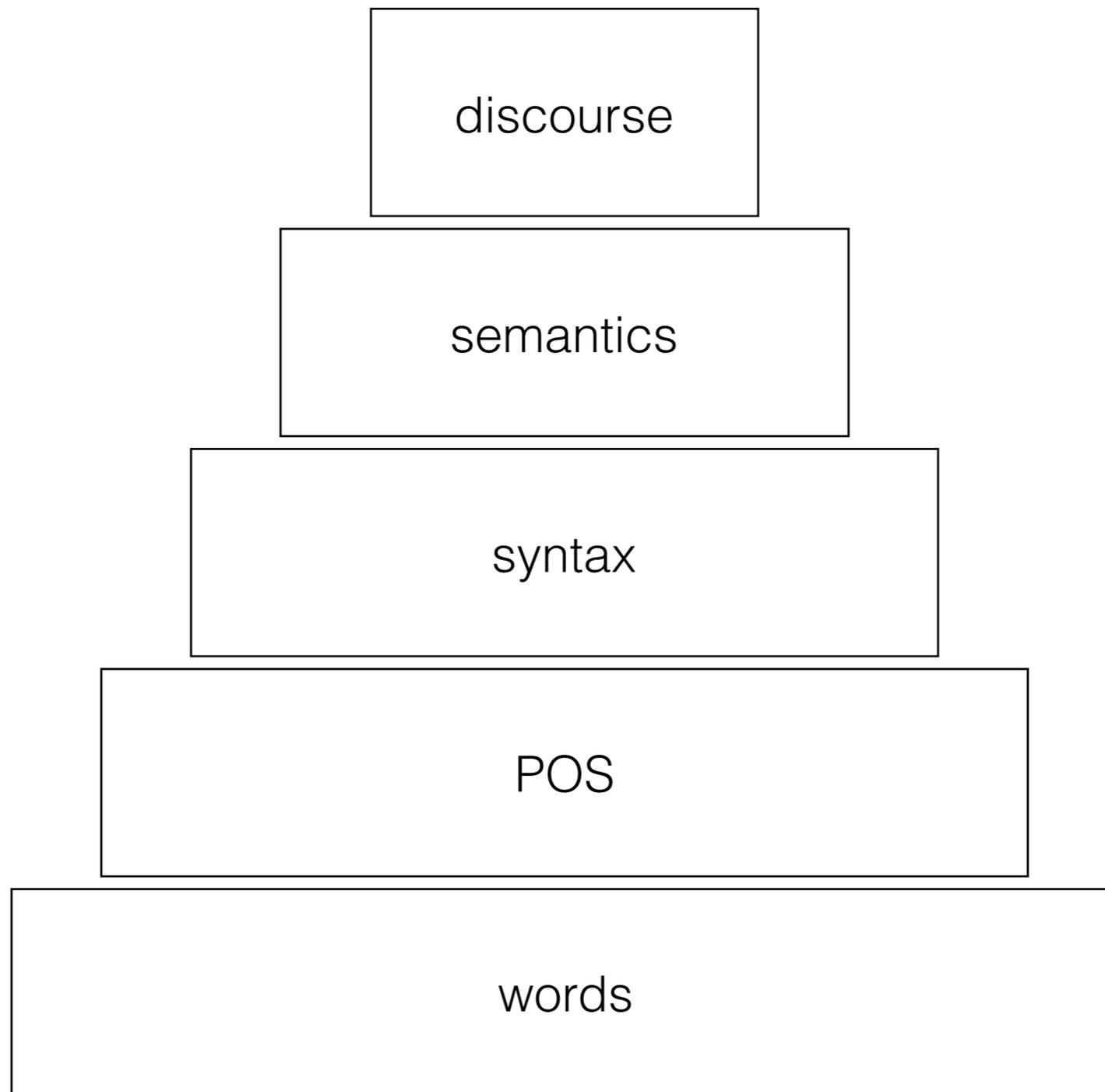


# Natural Language Processing

Info 159/259

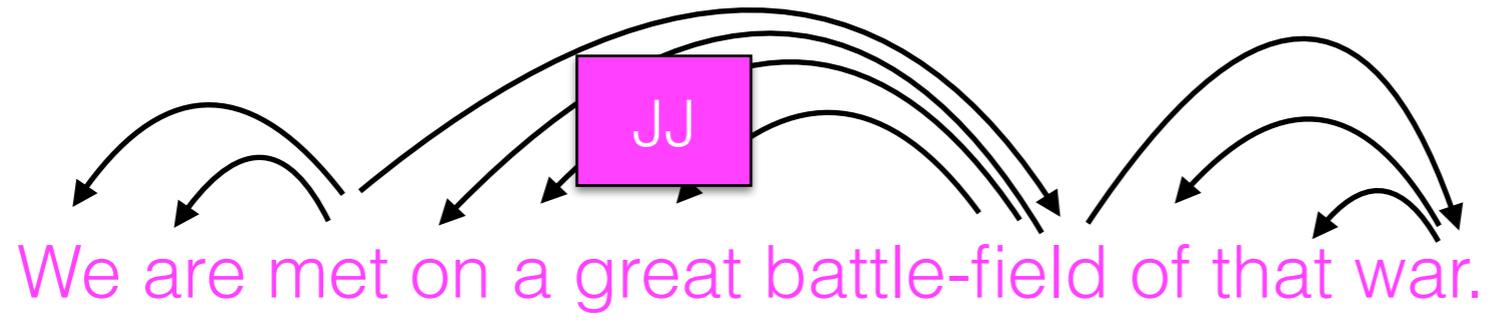
Lecture 20: Coreference resolution (April 7, 2020)

David Bamman, UC Berkeley



JJ

great



We are met on a great battle-field of that war.

We are met on a great battle-field of that war.

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. **We are met on a great battle-field of that war.** We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate -- we can not consecrate -- we can not hallow -- this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us -- that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion -- that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain -- that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom -- and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

# Discourse

- Discourse covers linguistic expression **beyond the boundary of the sentence.**
  - Dialogues: the structure of turns in conversation
  - Monologues: the structure of entire passages, documents



**LUKE**

I'll never join you!

**VADER**

If you only knew the power of the dark side. Obi-Wan never told you what happened to your father.

**LUKE**

He told me enough! It was you who killed him.

**VADER**

No. I am your father.

**LUKE**

No. No. That's not true! That's impossible!

**VADER**

Search your feelings. You know it to be true.

**LUKE**

No! No! No!



**LUKE**

I'll never join you!

**VADER**

If you only knew the power of the dark side. Obi-Wan never told you what happened to your father.

**LUKE**

He told me enough! It was you who killed him.

**VADER**

No. I am your father.

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**LUKE**

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**LUKE**

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**VADER**

No. I am your father.

**LUKE**

No. No. That's not true!  
That's impossible!

**VADER**

Search your feelings. You know it to be true.

**LUKE**

No! No! No!

# Coreference resolution

- “Trump met Putin today; **he**’s the leader of the US.

# Coreference resolution

**Barack Hussein Obama II** ( [/bəˈrɑːk huːˈseɪn oʊˈbɑːmə/](#); born August 4, 1961) is the 44th and current President of the United States, and the first African American to hold the office. Born in Honolulu, Hawaii, Obama is a graduate of Columbia University and Harvard Law School, where he served as president of the *Harvard Law Review*. He was a community organizer in Chicago before earning his law degree. He worked as a civil rights attorney and taught constitutional law at the University of Chicago Law School from 1992 to 2004. He served three terms representing the 13th District in the Illinois Senate from 1997 to 2004, running unsuccessfully for the United States House of Representatives in 2000.

# Coreference resolution

attend graduate school at [Harvard University](#) on a scholarship. Obama's parents divorced in March 1964.<sup>[11]</sup> Obama Sr. returned to Kenya in 1964 where he remarried; he visited Barack in Hawaii only once, in 1971.<sup>[12]</sup> He died in an automobile accident in 1982 when his son was 21 years old.<sup>[13]</sup>

Did Barack Obama die in an automobile accident in 1982?

# Coreference resolution

“Victoria Chen, Chief Financial Officer of Megabucks Banking Corp since 2004, saw her pay jump 20%, to \$1.3 million, as the 37-year-old also became the Denver-based financial services company’s president. It has been ten years since she came to Megabucks from rival Lotsabucks.”

# Coreference

## “Referent”

The entities or individuals in the real world that the text is pointing to.

- VICTORIA CHEN
- MEGABUCKS
- LOTSABUCKS

“Victoria Chen, Chief Financial Officer of Megabucks Banking Corp since 2004, saw her pay jump 20%, to \$1.3 million, as the 37-year-old also became the Denver-based financial services company’s president. It has been ten years since she came to Megabucks from rival Lotsabucks.”

# Coreference

## **“Referring expression”**

The text that points to entities.

“Victoria Chen, Chief Financial Officer of Megabucks Banking Corp since 2004, saw her pay jump 20%, to \$1.3 million, as the 37-year-old also became the Denver-based financial services company’s president. It has been ten years since she came to Megabucks from rival Lotsabucks.”

# Coreference

## “coreference”

The set of text strings that all refer to the same ENTITY.

“Victoria Chen, Chief Financial Officer of Megabucks Banking Corp since 2004, saw her pay jump 20%, to \$1.3 million, as the 37-year-old also became the Denver-based financial services company’s president. It has been ten years since she came to Megabucks from rival Lotsabucks.”

# Event coreference

I stubbed my toe on the chair and **it** really hurt.

# Sense and reference

Mode of presentation vs.  
reference (Frege)

- The morning star/the evening star
- Mark Twain/Samuel Clemens



# English constraints

- Number
  - I have a car. They are blue [\*they = car]
- Gender
  - My dad is shoveling snow. He's cold. [\*he = snow]
- Person
  - We're watching a movie. He likes it [\*he = you and I]

# English exceptions

- Number

- *A: I have a new friend.*

- *B: What's their name?*

- *We are a grandmother* (Margaret Thatcher)

- Gender

- “The Nellie, a cruising yawl, swung to **her** anchor without a flutter of the sails, and was at rest.” (Heart of Darkness)

- *It puts the lotion in the basket* (Silence of the Lambs)

- Person

- ???

# English preferences

- Recency: more recent NPs are preferred
- Grammatical role: subjects are preferred
  - Billy Bones went to the bar with Jim Hawkins. **He** called for a glass of rum.
- Repeated mention: more discourse-salient NPs are preferred
- Parallelism
  - Long John Silver went with Jim to the Old Parrot. Billy Bones went with **him** to the Old Anchor inn.
- Verb semantics
- Selectional restrictions

# Verb semantics

- John telephoned Bill. He lost the laptop
- John criticized Bill. He lost the laptop.

# Winograd challenge

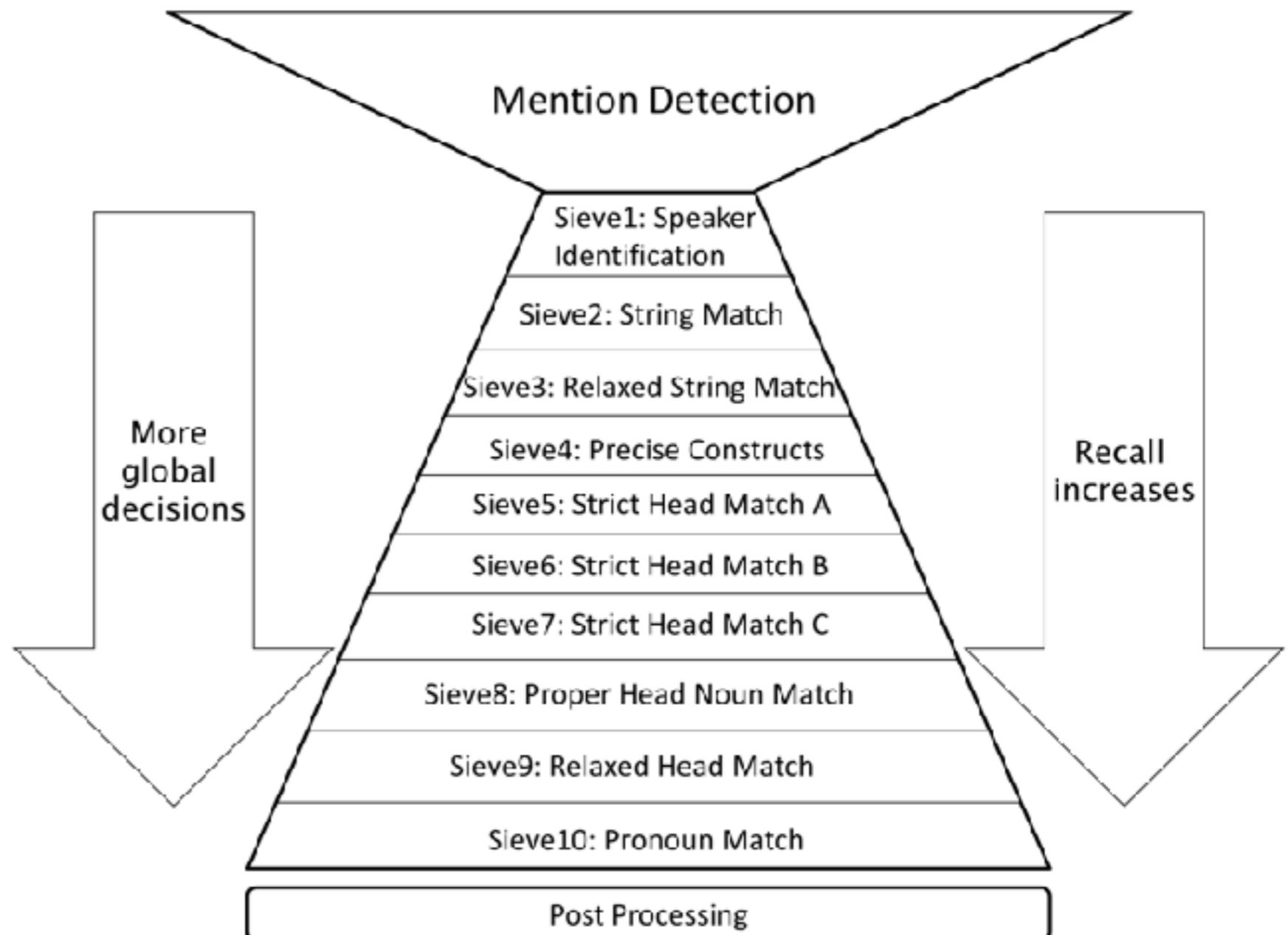
- The trophy would not fit in the brown suitcase because **it** was too big. What was too big?
- The town councilors refused to give the demonstrators a permit because **they** feared violence. Who feared violence?
- The town councilors refused to give the demonstrators a permit because **they** advocated violence. Who advocated violence?

# Selectional restrictions

- John parked his car in the garage after driving *it* around for hours.

# Stanford “Sieve”

Sequence of pattern matching rules starting at high precision coreference links, progressing to higher recall.



# Mention Detection

- All NPs, possessive pronouns, and named entity mentions are **candidate mentions**. Recall is more important than precision.
- Filters to remove candidates:
  - Remove mentions embedded within larger mentions with same headword
  - Remove numeric quantities (100 miles, 9%)
  - Remove existential *there, it*
  - Remove adjectival forms of nations
  - Remove 8 stop words (there, ltd., hmm)

John is a musician.  
 He played a new  
 song. A girl was  
 listening to the song.  
 “It is my favorite,”  
 John said to her.

Mention Detection:	[John] <sub>1</sub> <sup>1</sup> is [a musician] <sub>2</sub> <sup>2</sup> . [He] <sub>3</sub> <sup>3</sup> played [a new song] <sub>4</sub> <sup>4</sup> . [A girl] <sub>5</sub> <sup>5</sup> was listening to [the song] <sub>6</sub> <sup>6</sup> . “[It] <sub>7</sub> <sup>7</sup> is [[my] <sub>9</sub> <sup>9</sup> favorite] <sub>8</sub> <sup>8</sup> ,” [John] <sub>10</sub> <sup>10</sup> said to [her] <sub>11</sub> <sup>11</sup> .
Speaker Sieve:	[John] <sub>1</sub> <sup>1</sup> is [a musician] <sub>2</sub> <sup>2</sup> . [He] <sub>3</sub> <sup>3</sup> played [a new song] <sub>4</sub> <sup>4</sup> . [A girl] <sub>5</sub> <sup>5</sup> was listening to [the song] <sub>6</sub> <sup>6</sup> . “[It] <sub>7</sub> <sup>7</sup> is [[my] <sub>9</sub> <sup>9</sup> favorite] <sub>8</sub> <sup>8</sup> ,” [John] <sub>10</sub> <sup>10</sup> said to [her] <sub>11</sub> <sup>11</sup> .
String Match:	[John] <sub>1</sub> <sup>1</sup> is [a musician] <sub>2</sub> <sup>2</sup> . [He] <sub>3</sub> <sup>3</sup> played [a new song] <sub>4</sub> <sup>4</sup> . [A girl] <sub>5</sub> <sup>5</sup> was listening to [the song] <sub>6</sub> <sup>6</sup> . “[It] <sub>7</sub> <sup>7</sup> is [[my] <sub>9</sub> <sup>9</sup> favorite] <sub>8</sub> <sup>8</sup> ,” [John] <sub>10</sub> <sup>10</sup> said to [her] <sub>11</sub> <sup>11</sup> .
Relaxed String Match:	[John] <sub>1</sub> <sup>1</sup> is [a musician] <sub>2</sub> <sup>2</sup> . [He] <sub>3</sub> <sup>3</sup> played [a new song] <sub>4</sub> <sup>4</sup> . [A girl] <sub>5</sub> <sup>5</sup> was listening to [the song] <sub>6</sub> <sup>6</sup> . “[It] <sub>7</sub> <sup>7</sup> is [[my] <sub>9</sub> <sup>9</sup> favorite] <sub>8</sub> <sup>8</sup> ,” [John] <sub>10</sub> <sup>10</sup> said to [her] <sub>11</sub> <sup>11</sup> .
Precise Constructs:	[John] <sub>1</sub> <sup>1</sup> is [a musician] <sub>2</sub> <sup>1</sup> . [He] <sub>3</sub> <sup>3</sup> played [a new song] <sub>4</sub> <sup>4</sup> . [A girl] <sub>5</sub> <sup>5</sup> was listening to [the song] <sub>6</sub> <sup>6</sup> . “[It] <sub>7</sub> <sup>7</sup> is [[my] <sub>9</sub> <sup>9</sup> favorite] <sub>8</sub> <sup>7</sup> ,” [John] <sub>10</sub> <sup>10</sup> said to [her] <sub>11</sub> <sup>11</sup> .
Strict Head Match A:	[John] <sub>1</sub> <sup>1</sup> is [a musician] <sub>2</sub> <sup>1</sup> . [He] <sub>3</sub> <sup>3</sup> played [a new song] <sub>4</sub> <sup>4</sup> . [A girl] <sub>5</sub> <sup>5</sup> was listening to [the song] <sub>6</sub> <sup>4</sup> . “[It] <sub>7</sub> <sup>7</sup> is [[my] <sub>9</sub> <sup>9</sup> favorite] <sub>8</sub> <sup>7</sup> ,” [John] <sub>10</sub> <sup>10</sup> said to [her] <sub>11</sub> <sup>11</sup> .
Strict Head Match B,C:	[John] <sub>1</sub> <sup>1</sup> is [a musician] <sub>2</sub> <sup>1</sup> . [He] <sub>3</sub> <sup>3</sup> played [a new song] <sub>4</sub> <sup>4</sup> . [A girl] <sub>5</sub> <sup>5</sup> was listening to [the song] <sub>6</sub> <sup>4</sup> . “[It] <sub>7</sub> <sup>7</sup> is [[my] <sub>9</sub> <sup>9</sup> favorite] <sub>8</sub> <sup>7</sup> ,” [John] <sub>10</sub> <sup>10</sup> said to [her] <sub>11</sub> <sup>11</sup> .
Proper Head Noun Match:	[John] <sub>1</sub> <sup>1</sup> is [a musician] <sub>2</sub> <sup>1</sup> . [He] <sub>3</sub> <sup>3</sup> played [a new song] <sub>4</sub> <sup>4</sup> . [A girl] <sub>5</sub> <sup>5</sup> was listening to [the song] <sub>6</sub> <sup>4</sup> . “[It] <sub>7</sub> <sup>7</sup> is [[my] <sub>9</sub> <sup>9</sup> favorite] <sub>8</sub> <sup>7</sup> ,” [John] <sub>10</sub> <sup>10</sup> said to [her] <sub>11</sub> <sup>11</sup> .
Relaxed Head Match:	[John] <sub>1</sub> <sup>1</sup> is [a musician] <sub>2</sub> <sup>1</sup> . [He] <sub>3</sub> <sup>3</sup> played [a new song] <sub>4</sub> <sup>4</sup> . [A girl] <sub>5</sub> <sup>5</sup> was listening to [the song] <sub>6</sub> <sup>4</sup> . “[It] <sub>7</sub> <sup>7</sup> is [[my] <sub>9</sub> <sup>9</sup> favorite] <sub>8</sub> <sup>7</sup> ,” [John] <sub>10</sub> <sup>10</sup> said to [her] <sub>11</sub> <sup>11</sup> .
Pronoun Match:	[John] <sub>1</sub> <sup>1</sup> is [a musician] <sub>2</sub> <sup>1</sup> . [He] <sub>3</sub> <sup>1</sup> played [a new song] <sub>4</sub> <sup>4</sup> . [A girl] <sub>5</sub> <sup>5</sup> was listening to [the song] <sub>6</sub> <sup>4</sup> . “[It] <sub>7</sub> <sup>4</sup> is [[my] <sub>9</sub> <sup>9</sup> favorite] <sub>8</sub> <sup>4</sup> ,” [John] <sub>10</sub> <sup>10</sup> said to [her] <sub>11</sub> <sup>5</sup> .
Post Processing:	[John] <sub>1</sub> <sup>1</sup> is a musician. [He] <sub>3</sub> <sup>1</sup> played [a new song] <sub>4</sub> <sup>4</sup> . [A girl] <sub>5</sub> <sup>5</sup> was listening to [the song] <sub>6</sub> <sup>4</sup> . “[It] <sub>7</sub> <sup>4</sup> is [my] <sub>9</sub> <sup>1</sup> favorite,” [John] <sub>10</sub> <sup>10</sup> said to [her] <sub>11</sub> <sup>5</sup> .
Final Output:	[John] <sub>1</sub> <sup>1</sup> is a musician. [He] <sub>3</sub> <sup>1</sup> played [a new song] <sub>4</sub> <sup>4</sup> . [A girl] <sub>5</sub> <sup>5</sup> was listening to [the song] <sub>6</sub> <sup>4</sup> . “[It] <sub>7</sub> <sup>4</sup> is [my] <sub>9</sub> <sup>1</sup> favorite,” [John] <sub>10</sub> <sup>10</sup> said to [her] <sub>11</sub> <sup>5</sup> .

# Mention-ranking models

- Proceed from the beginning of the document to the end: for each mention  $m_i$  in order, make a decision to either:
  - link it to a single *antecedent* mention  $\{m_1, \dots, m_{i-1}\}$
  - leave it unlinked (thereby starting a new coreference chain).



**LUKE**

I'll never join you!

**VADER**

If you only knew the power of the dark side. Obi-Wan never told you what happened to your father.

**LUKE**

He told me enough! It was you who killed him

No candidate  
antecedents, so / starts a  
new coreference chain

---



e1

**LUKE**

I'll never join *you*!

**VADER**

If you only knew the power of the dark side. Obi-Wan never told you what happened to your father.

**LUKE**

He told me enough! It was you who killed him

Candidate antecedents:

[[]]

Do we:

- Link *you* to *I*
  - Establish a new entity
-



e1

**LUKE**

e2

I'll never join you!

**VADER**

If you only knew the power of the dark side. Obi-Wan never told you what happened to your father.

**LUKE**

He told me enough! It was you who killed him

Candidate antecedents:  
[I, you]

Do we:

- Link *you* to *I* (e1)
- Link *you* to *you* (e2)
- Establish a new entity



e1

**LUKE**

e2

I'll never join you!

e1

**VADER**

If you only knew the power of the dark side. Obi-Wan never told you what happened to your father.

**LUKE**

He told me enough! It was you who killed him

Candidate antecedents:  
[I, you, you]

Do we:

- Link *TPOTDS* to *I* (e1)
- Link *TPOTDS* to *you* (e2)
- Link *TPOTDS* to *you* (e1)
- Establish a new entity





e1 **LUKE** e2

I'll never join you!

e1 **VADER** e3

e4 If you only knew [the power of  
[the dark side]]. Obi-Wan never  
told you what happened to your  
father.

**LUKE**

He told me enough! It was you  
who killed him

Candidate antecedents:  
[I, you, you]

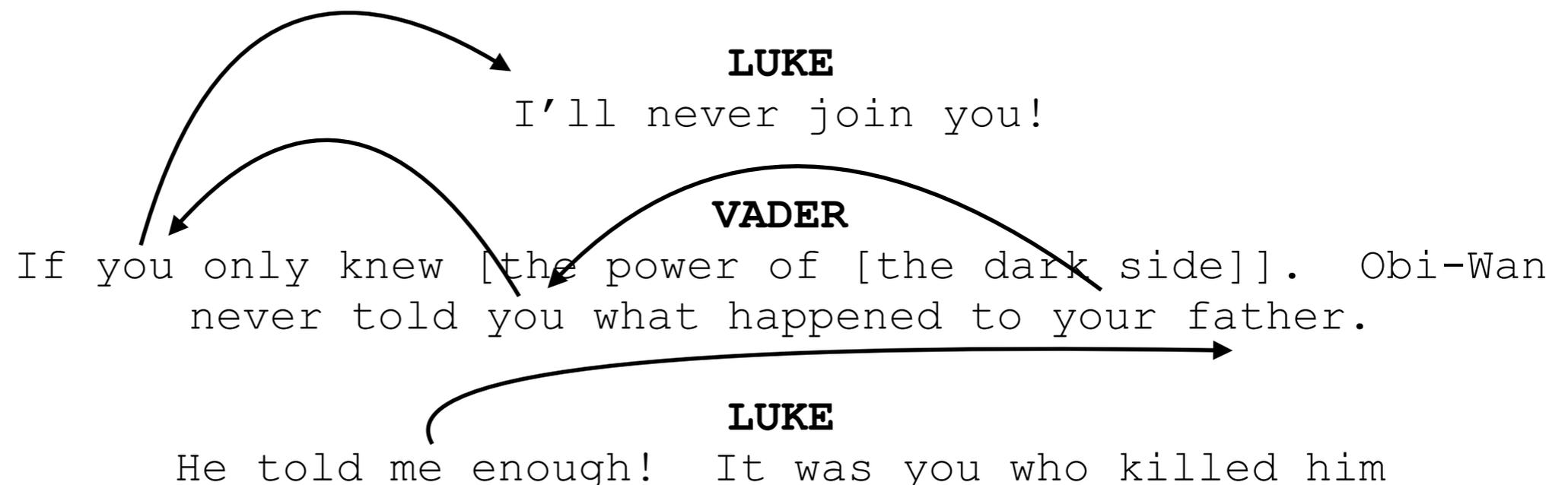
Do we:

- Link *the dark side* to *I* (e1)
- Link *the dark side* to *you* (e2)
- Link *the dark side* to *you* (e1)
- Link *the dark side* to *TPOTDS* (e3)
- Establish a new entity

# Mention-ranking models

- Mention-ranking models carry out coreference as the result of individual decisions about each mention.
- A coreference chain is the transitive closure of all pairwise links.

Coreference chain 1:  
{I, you, you, your, me}



# Mention-ranking models

- The core machinery in a mention-ranking model is parameterizing the probability of a link between two mentions  $m_i$  and  $m_j$ .

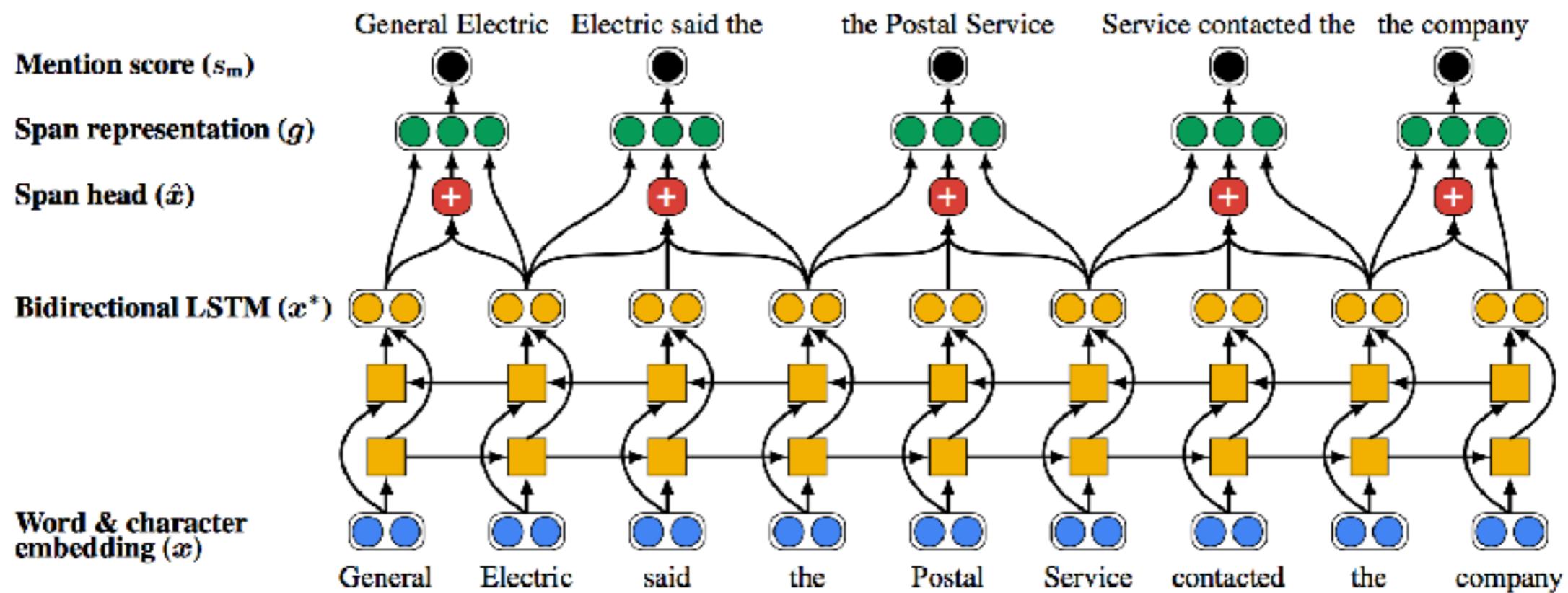
# Featurized

- Features use information about the mention type (nominal, proper, pronoun), first/last word of mention, complete mention string, words immediately to left/right of mention, distance between mentions
- Decision to link to antecedent  $a_i$  is based on a linear scoring function involving a set of learned weights  $w$  and a feature function  $f$ .

$$\log P(a_i | x) \propto w^\top f(i, a_i, x)$$

Feature name
<b>Features on the current mention</b>
[ANAPHORIC] + [HEAD WORD]
[ANAPHORIC] + [FIRST WORD]
[ANAPHORIC] + [LAST WORD]
[ANAPHORIC] + [PRECEDING WORD]
[ANAPHORIC] + [FOLLOWING WORD]
[ANAPHORIC] + [LENGTH]
<b>Features on the antecedent</b>
[ANTECEDENT HEAD WORD]
[ANTECEDENT FIRST WORD]
[ANTECEDENT LAST WORD]
[ANTECEDENT PRECEDING WORD]
[ANTECEDENT FOLLOWING WORD]
[ANTECEDENT LENGTH]
<b>Features on the pair</b>
[EXACT STRING MATCH (T/F)]
[HEAD MATCH (T/F)]
[SENTENCE DISTANCE, CAPPED AT 10]
[MENTION DISTANCE, CAPPED AT 10]

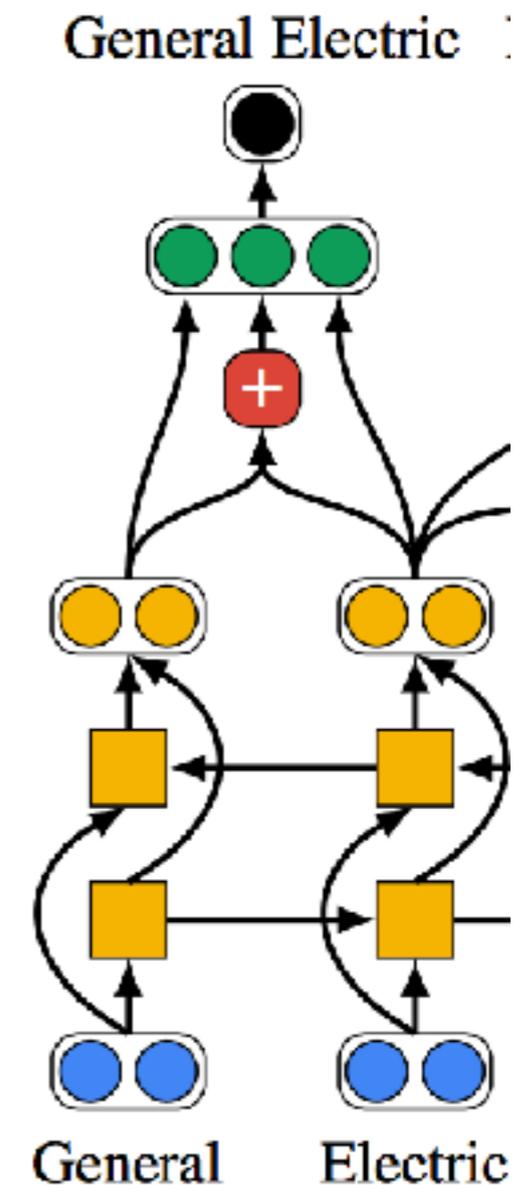
# Neural coref



Lee et al. (2018), "End-to-end Neural Coreference Resolution"

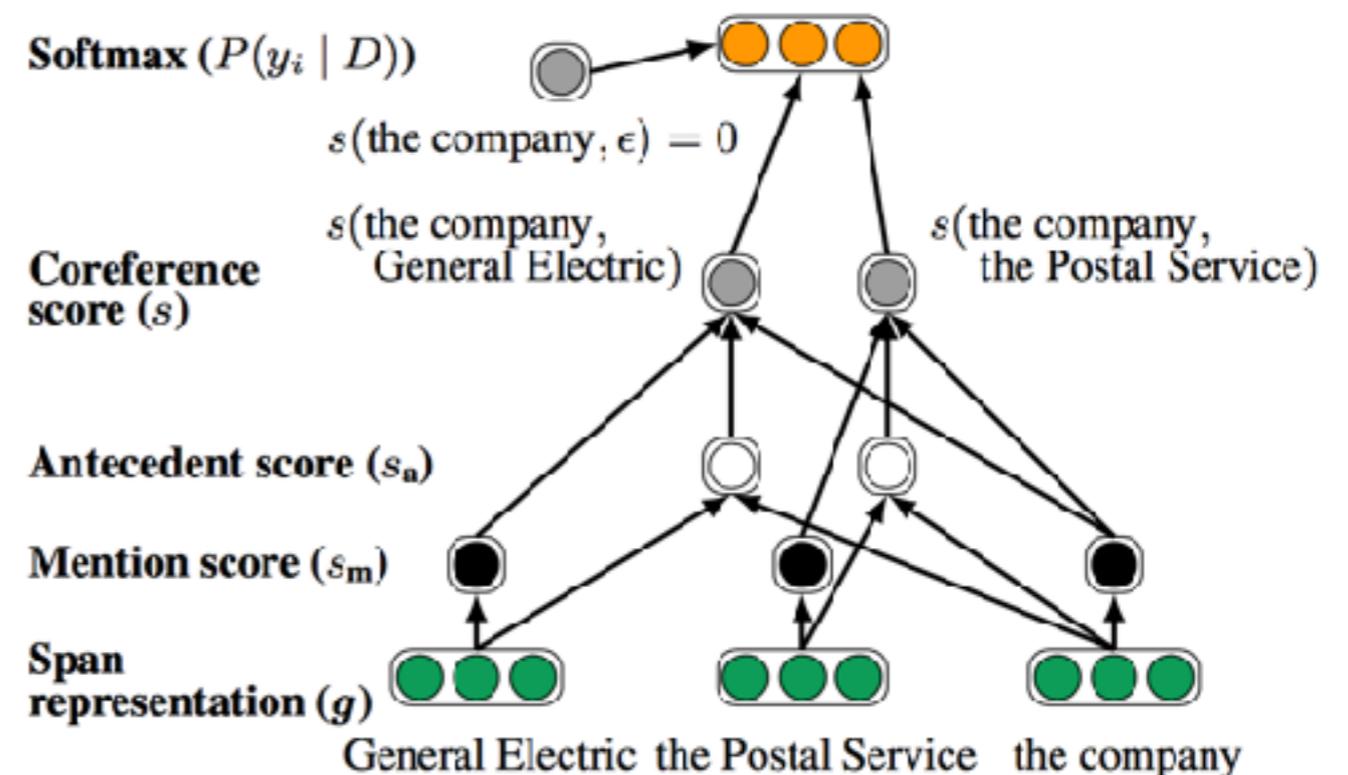
# Neural coref

- Representation for mention =
  - BiLSTM output for first token in mention
  - BiLSTM output for last token in mention
  - Attention over BiLSTM output for all tokens in mention
  - Features: size of the mention



# Neural coref

- Representation for mention pair ( $m_i, m_j$ ):
  - $m_i$  representation  $g_i$
  - $m_j$  representation  $g_j$
  - elementwise product of  $g_i$  and  $g_j$
  - Features scoped over pair: distance between  $m_i$  and  $m_j$



# Neural coref

- Distance embeddings:
  - Discretize the distance between two mentions into a bucket ID

Distance( $m_i, m_j$ )	Bucket
1	0
2-5	1
5-10	2
10-25	3
...	...

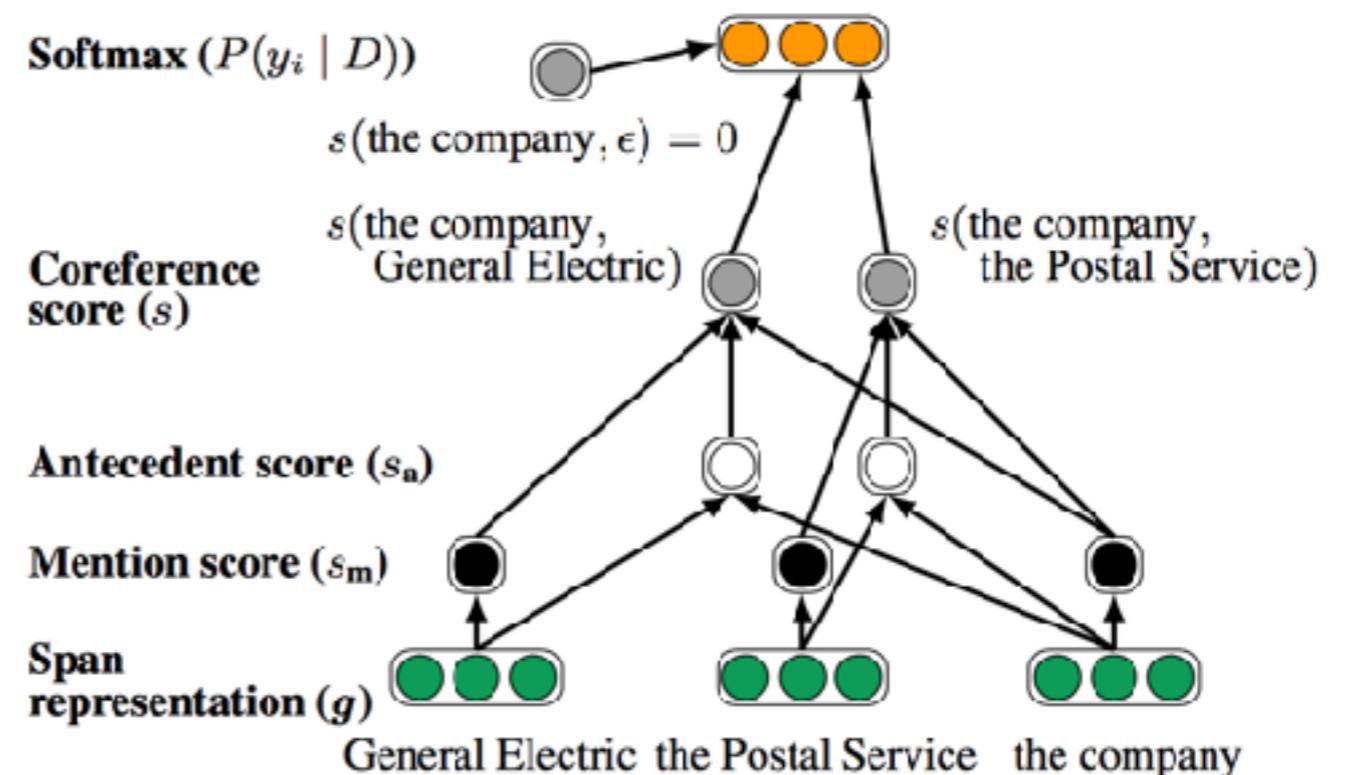
# Neural coref

Each distance bucket then has a learnable embedding

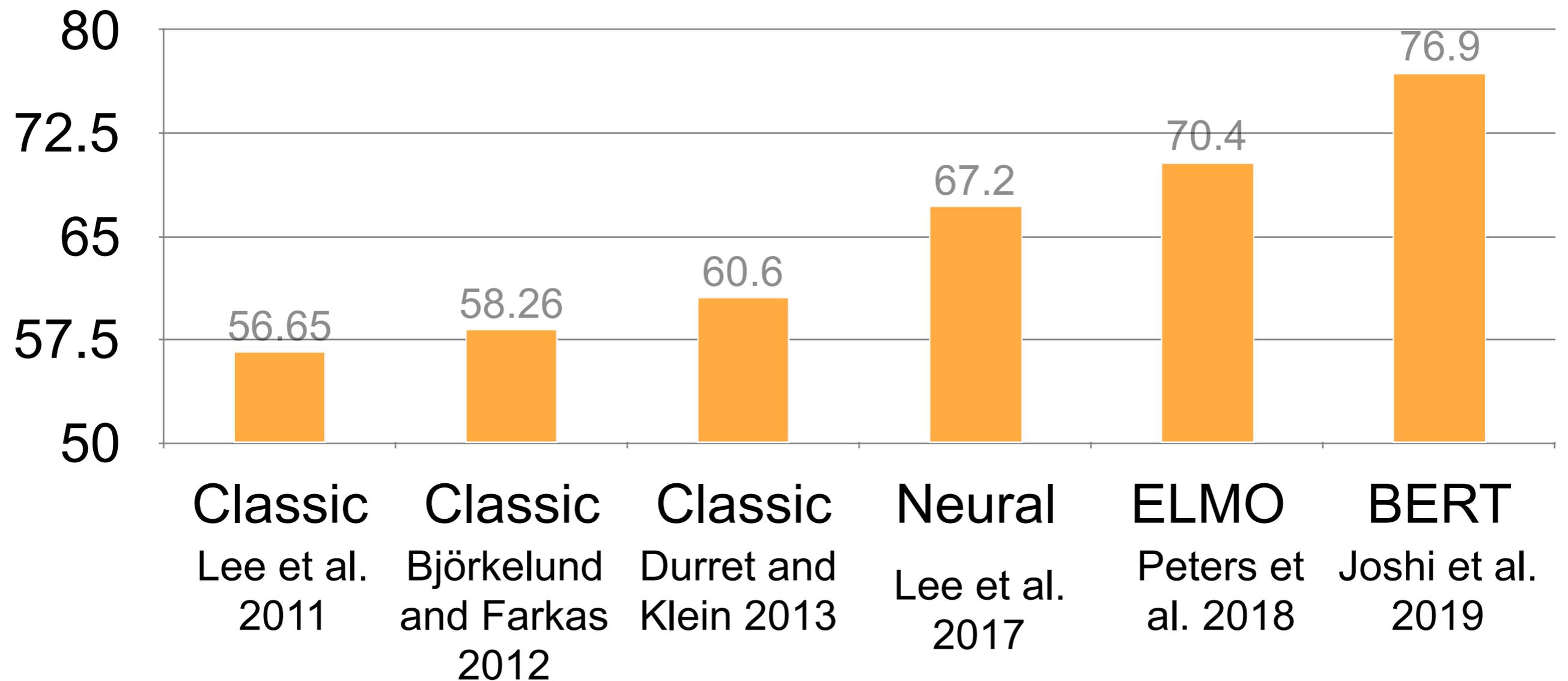
0	2	-0.5	1.1	0.3	0.4	-0.5
1	-1.4	0.4	-0.2	-0.9	0.5	0.9
2	-1.1	-0.2	-0.5	0.2	-0.8	0
3	0.7	-0.3	1.5	-0.3	-0.4	0.1
4	-0.8	1.2	1	-0.7	-1	-0.4
5	0	0.3	-0.3	-0.9	0.2	1.4
6	0.8	0.8	-0.4	-1.4	1.2	-0.9
7	1.6	0.4	-1.1	0.7	0.1	1.6
8	1.2	-0.2	1.3	-0.4	0.3	-1.0

# Neural coref

- Representation for mention pair ( $m_i, m_j$ ):
  - $m_i$  representation  $g_i$
  - $m_j$  representation  $g_j$
  - elementwise product of  $g_i$  and  $g_j$
  - Features scoped over pair: distance between  $m_i$  and  $m_j$



# Progress — Coreference resolution



# Evaluation

- Evaluating general reference resolution (i.e., all noun phrase entities) is more complicated than straightforward accuracy/precision/recall

$$B_{precision}^3 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_i^n \frac{|Gold_i \cap System_i|}{|System_i|}$$

$$B_{recall}^3 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_i^n \frac{|Gold_i \cap System_i|}{|Gold_i|}$$

### 3 entities/coreference chains

**LUKE**

I ll never join you!

**VADER**

If you only knew the power of the dark side. Obi-Wan never told you what happened to your father.

**LUKE**

He told me enough! It was you who killed him.

**VADER**

No. I am your father.

**LUKE**

No. No. That's not true! That's impossible!

**VADER**

Search your feelings. You know it to be true.

**LUKE**

No! No! No!

7 elements  
{I, you, you, your, me, your, your, You}

**LUKE**

I ll never join you!

**VADER**

If you only knew the power of the dark side. Obi-Wan never told you what happened to your father.

**LUKE**

He told me enough! It was you who killed him.

**VADER**

No. I am your father.

**LUKE**

No. No. That's not true! That's impossible!

**VADER**

Search your feelings. You know it to be true.

**LUKE**

No! No! No!

**6 elements**  
**{you, your father, you, him, I, your father}**

**LUKE**  
I'll never join **you!**

**VADER**  
If you only knew the power of the dark side. Obi-Wan never told you what happened to **your father.**

**LUKE**  
He told me enough! It was **you** who killed **him.**

**VADER**  
No. **I** am **your father.**

**LUKE**  
No. No. That's not true!  
That's impossible!

**VADER**  
Search your feelings. You know it to be true.

**LUKE**  
No! No! No!

2 elements  
{Obi-Wan, He}

**LUKE**

I'll never join you!

**VADER**

If you only knew the power of the dark side. **Obi-Wan** never told you what happened to your father.

**LUKE**

**He** told me enough! It was you who killed him.

**VADER**

No. I am your father.

**LUKE**

No. No. That's not true!  
That's impossible!

**VADER**

Search your feelings. You know it to be true.

**LUKE**

No! No! No!

**LUKE**

I ll never join you!

**VADER**

If you only knew the power of the dark side. Obi-Wan never told you what happened to your father.

**LUKE**

He told me enough! It was you who killed him.

**VADER**

No. I am your father.

**LUKE**

No. No. That's not true!  
That's impossible!

**VADER**

Search your feelings. You know it to be true.

**LUKE**

No! No! No!

**Example system output: 4 entities**

**3 = {I, me, I}**

**8 = {you, you, you, your, you, your, your, you}**

**3 = {Obi-Wan, your father, your father}**

**2 = {He, him}**

# Evaluation

- More complicated than straightforward accuracy/precision/recall

$$B_{precision}^3 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_i^n \frac{|Gold_i \cap System_i|}{|System_i|}$$

$$B_{recall}^3 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_i^n \frac{|Gold_i \cap System_i|}{|Gold_i|}$$

n ranges over all mentions in gold and system output



**LUKE**

I ll never join you!

**VADER**

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**LUKE**

He told me enough! It was you who killed him.

**VADER**

No. I am your father.

**LUKE**

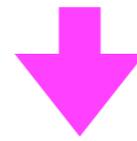
No. No. That's not true! That's impossible!

**VADER**

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**LUKE**

No! No! No!



**LUKE**

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**VADER**

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**LUKE**

No. No. That's not true! That's impossible!

**VADER**

Search your feelings. You know it to be true.

**LUKE**

No! No! No!

$$| \text{Gold}_i \cap \text{System}_i | = 2$$

$$| \text{Gold}_i | = 8$$

$$| \text{System}_i | = 3$$



I'll never join you!

VADER

If you only knew the power of the dark side. Obi-Wan never told you what happened to your father.

LUKE

He told me enough! It was you who killed him.

VADER

No. I am your father.

LUKE

No. No. That's not true! That's impossible!

VADER

Search your feelings. You know it to be true.

LUKE

No! No! No!



I'll never join you!

VADER

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LUKE

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VADER

No. I am your father.

LUKE

No. No. That's not true! That's impossible!

VADER

Search your feelings. You know it to be true.

LUKE

No! No! No!

$| \text{Gold}_i \cap \text{System}_i | = 2$

$| \text{Gold}_i | = 6$

$| \text{System}_i | = 8$

**LUKE**  
I'll never join **you!**

**VADER**  
If **you** only knew the power of the dark side. Obi-Wan never told **you** what happened to **your** father.

**LUKE**  
He told me enough! It was **you** who killed him.

**VADER**  
No. I am **your** father.

**LUKE**  
No. No. That's not true!  
That's impossible!

**VADER**  
Search **your** feelings. **You** know it to be true.

**LUKE**  
No! No! No!

**LUKE**  
**I** ll never join you!

**VADER**  
If **you** only knew the power of the dark side. Obi-Wan never told **you** what happened to **your** father.

**LUKE**  
He told **me** enough! It was you who killed him.

**VADER**  
No. I am **your** father.

**LUKE**  
No. No. That's not true!  
That's impossible!

**VADER**  
Search **your** feelings. **You** know it to be true.

**LUKE**  
No! No! No!

$$|\text{Gold}_i \cap \text{System}_i| = 6$$

$$|\text{Gold}_i| = 8$$

$$|\text{System}_i| = 8$$

**LUKE**  
I'll never join you!

**VADER**  
If you only knew the power of the dark side. **Obi-Wan** never told you what happened to **your father**.

**LUKE**  
He told me enough! It was you who killed him.

**VADER**  
No. I am **your father**.

**LUKE**  
No. No. That's not true! That's impossible!

**VADER**  
Search your feelings. You know it to be true.

**LUKE**  
No! No! No!

**LUKE**  
I'll never join you!

**VADER**  
If you only knew the power of the dark side. **Obi-Wan** never told you what happened to your father.

**LUKE**  
**He** told me enough! It was you who killed him.

**VADER**  
No. I am your father.

**LUKE**  
No. No. That's not true! That's impossible!

**VADER**  
Search your feelings. You know it to be true.

**LUKE**  
No! No! No!

$$|\text{Gold}_i \cap \text{System}_i| = 1$$

$$|\text{Gold}_i| = 2$$

$$|\text{System}_i| = 3$$

**LUKE**  
I'll never join **you!**

**VADER**  
 **you** only knew the power of the dark side. Obi-Wan never told **you** what happened to **your** father.

**LUKE**  
He told me enough! It was **you** who killed him.

**VADER**  
No. I am **your** father.

**LUKE**  
No. No. That's not true!  
That's impossible!

**VADER**  
Search **your** feelings. **You** know it to be true.

**LUKE**  
No! No! No!

**LUKE**  
**I** ll never join you!

**VADER**  
 **you** only knew the power of the dark side. Obi-Wan never told **you** what happened to **your** father.

**LUKE**  
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**VADER**  
No. I am **your** father.

**LUKE**  
No. No. That's not true!  
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**VADER**  
Search **your** feelings. **You** know it to be true.

**LUKE**  
No! No! No!

$$|\text{Gold}_i \cap \text{System}_i| = 6$$

$$|\text{Gold}_i| = 8$$

$$|\text{System}_i| = 8$$

# Evaluation

- More complicated than straightforward accuracy/precision/recall

$$B_{precision}^3 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_i^n \frac{|Gold_i \cap System_i|}{|System_i|}$$

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n ranges over all entities in gold and system output

# Hard coreference

“Between **him** and Darcy there was a very steady friendship, in spite of great opposition of character. Bingley was endeared to Darcy by the easiness, openness, and ductility of **his** temper, though no disposition could offer a greater contrast to **his** own, and though with **his** own **he** never appeared dissatisfied. On the strength of Darcy's regard, Bingley had the firmest reliance, and of **his** judgement the highest opinion. In understanding, Darcy was the superior. Bingley was by no means deficient, but Darcy was clever. **He** was at the same time haughty, reserved, and fastidious, and **his** manners, though well-bred, were not inviting. In that respect **his** friend had greatly the advantage. Bingley was sure of being liked wherever **he** appeared, Darcy was continually giving offense.”

Shakespeare wrote Hamlet for Richard Burbage's performance in London; today Benedict Cumberbatch plays the title role in London's National Theatre.



- **M**y father's family name being Pirrip, and my Christian name Philip, my infant tongue could make of both names nothing longer or more explicit than Pip

...

- **I** took her hand in mine, and we went out of the ruined place; and, as the morning mists had risen long ago when I first left the forge, so the evening mists were rising now, and in all the broad expanse of tranquil light they showed to me, I saw no shadow of another parting from her.



# Identity

- Entities in texts change (over the course of a lifetime or other long periods).
- Classical works in coreference determine whether two mentions refer to the same entity in the real world, which becomes entangled in deep metaphysical complexities on the nature of identity.

# Identity

- Recasens et al. (2010) distinguishes between identity and *near*-identity of discourse entities.
- Discourse functions to compress two entities (making them more coreferent) or to separate them as being distinct (making them less coreferent)

On homecoming night [Postville] feels like Hometown, USA, but a look around [this town of 2,000] shows it's become a miniature Ellis Island. This was an all-white, all-Christian community . . . For those who prefer [the old Postville], Mayor John Hyman has a simple answer. (Recasens et al., 2011, 10)

- The Clinton campaign is circulating a fake photo of Barack Obama in Muslim clothes to damage his reputation. In the photo, Obama wears a long sari-like garment.
- The Clinton campaign is circulating a fake photo of Barack Obama in Muslim clothes to damage his reputation, but Obama never wore Muslim clothes.

# Non-identity

- Non-Identity. The two NPs point to two different DEs. Even if they share any feature, they are not ‘the same thing.’
- “President Samaranch sent **a letter** to Sydney in which he asked for information. **A similar missive** has also been received by all the candidate cities to host the Olympic Games of 1996.”

# Identity

- Identity. The two NPs point to the same DE (i.e., they have the same set of attributes, as far as one can tell). They are (almost certainly) ‘the same thing.’
- “It began when **a Hasidic Jewish family** bought one of the town’s two meat-packing plants 13 years ago. First **they** brought in other Hasidic Jews, then Mexicans, Palestinians, Ukrainians.”

# Near-identity

- A proper noun appears first, and a subsequent noun phrase refers to *some aspect* of the discourse entity
  - Role
  - Location
  - Organization
  - Information realization
  - Representation
  - Other

Role near-identity: A specific role or function performed by a human, animal or object, is distinguished from their other facets.

“Your father was the greatest” commented an anonymous old lady while she was shaking Alessandro’s hand —Gassman’s best known son. “I will miss *the actor*, but I will be lacking *my father* especially,” he said.

Organization near-identity: The name of a company or other social organization can be used to describe facets such as the legal organization itself, the facility that houses the organization or one of its branches, the company shares, a product manufactured by the company, etc.

“The strategy has been a popular one for **McDonalds** . . . It’s a very wise move on for them because if they would have **only just original McDonalds**, I don’t think they would have done so great.”

Information realization near-identity: A discourse entity corresponding to an informational object (e.g., story, law, review, etc.) can be split according to the format in which the information is presented or manifested (FRBR abstraction hierarchy)

She hasn't seen *Gone with the Wind*, but she's read *it*.

Representation near-identity: One noun phrase is a representation of the other--as in a picture or a starring of a person, or a toy replica of a real object.

We stand staring at two paintings of **Queen Elizabeth**. In the one on the left, **she** is dressed as Empress of India. In the one on the right, **she** is dressed in an elegant blue gown.

Part-whole near-identity: One noun phrase mentions a part to refer to the whole expressed by the other noun phrase.

The City Council approved legislation prohibiting selling **alcoholic drinks** during night hours ...Bars not officially categorized as bars will not be allowed to sell **alcohol**.

Class near-identity: Two noun phrases share an is-a relationship, but they stand in a different position in the categorical hierarchy so that one can be viewed as more general or specific to the other.

Diego looked for information about **his character** in the novel forgetting that Saramago does not usually describe **them**.

Time near-identity: The same discourse entity is instantiated at different times

On homecoming night **Postville** feels like Hometown, USA, but a look around this town of 2,000 shows it's become a miniature Ellis Island . . . For those who prefer **the old Postville**, Mayor John Hyman has a simple answer.

Role near-identity: The two NPs refer to the same role (e.g., president, director, etc.) but is filled by a different person due to a change in time or space.

In France, **the president** is elected for a term of seven years, while in the United States **he** is elected for a term of four years.

# Solve it

- Ontonotes
  - <http://catalog ldc.upenn.edu/LDC2013T19>
- MUC 7
  - <http://catalog ldc.upenn.edu/LDC2001T02>
- ACE 2003
  - <http://catalog ldc.upenn.edu/LDC2001T02>