

# What is 'it'? Disambiguating the different readings of the pronoun 'it'

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# Pronoun Translation

Machine translation problem caused by:

- Mismatch in pronoun systems: differences in overtness, gender, number, case, formality, animacy, etc.
- Functional ambiguity: pronouns with the same surface form but different function.
- Other factors involved in the processing of reference that we do not understand well yet.

English Facit was a fantastic **company**. **They** were born deep in the Swedish forest, and **they** made the best mechanical calculators in the world.

German Facit war ein großartiges **Unternehmen**. Entstanden tief im schwedischen Wald, bauten **sie** die besten mechanischen Rechenautomaten der Welt.

French Facit était une **entreprise** fantastique, fondée dans la forêt suédoise. **Elle** fabriquait les meilleures calculatrices mécaniques au monde.

English    And among these organisms is a **bacterium** by the name of *Deinococcus radiodurans*. **It** is known to be able to withstand cold, dehydration, vacuum, acid, and, most notably, radiation.

German    Unter diesen Lebewesen existiert ein Bakterium namens *Deinococcus radiodurans*. Seine Resistenz gegen Kälte, Dehydratation, Vakuum, Säuren ist bekannt sowie insbesondere gegen Strahlung.

French    Et parmi ces organismes, il y a une **bactérie** appelée *Deinococcus radiodurans*. **Elle** est connue pour être capable de supporter le froid, la déshydratation, le vide, l'acide et, le plus notable, les radiations.

We use this same word, depression, to describe how a kid feels when **it** rains on his birthday, and to describe how somebody feels the minute before they commit suicide.

A sense of belonging to the European Union will develop only gradually, as the EU achieves tangible results and explains more clearly what **it** is doing for people.

So in other words, I need to tell you everything I learned at medical school. But believe me, **it** isn't going to take very long.

## Pleonastic

We use this same word, depression, to describe how a kid feels when **it** rains on his birthday, and to describe how somebody feels the minute before they commit suicide.

## Nominal anaphora

A sense of belonging to the European Union will develop only gradually, as the **EU** achieves tangible results and explains more clearly what **it** is doing for people.

## Eventual anaphora

So in other words, I need **to tell you everything I learned at medical school**. But believe me, **it** isn't going to take very long.

## Pleonastic

We use this same word, depression, to describe how a kid feels when **it** rains on his birthday, and to describe how somebody feels the minute before they commit suicide. → *il*

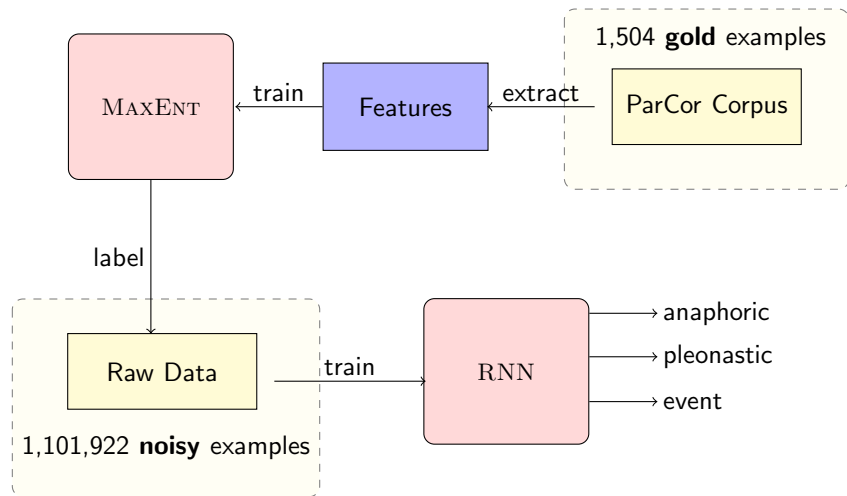
## Nominal anaphora

A sense of belonging to the European Union will develop only gradually, as the **EU** achieves tangible results and explains more clearly what **it** is doing for people. → *elle, il*

## Eventual anaphora

So in other words, I need **to tell you everything I learned at medical school**. But believe me, **it** isn't going to take very long. → *cela, ça*

# Pipeline



Loïciga, Guillou, and Hardmeier (2017)



# Gold Data

## The ParCor Corpus

Data set	Event	Anaphoric	Pleonastic	Total
Training	504	779	221	<b>1,504</b>
Dev	157	252	92	501
Test	169	270	62	501
Total	830	1,301	375	<b>2,506</b>

- ParCor is formed by TED Talks (transcribed planned speech) and EU Bookshop publications (written text).
- TED talks are particular with respect to pronoun use. Pronouns are frequent, including first and second person, but anaphoric references are not always clear.

# Features

## Pronoun head (hea)

- 1 Head word and its lemma, most of the time a verb.
- 2 Complement instead of head for copular verbs (*be*, *appear*, *seem*, *look*, *get*, etc).
- 3 Whether the head word takes a 'that' complement.
- 4 Tense of head word (verbs only).

## Syntactic context (syn)

- 5 Whether a 'that' complement appears in the previous sentence.
- 6 Closest NP head to the left and to the right.
- 7 Presence or absence of extraposed sentential subjects as in '*So it's difficult to attack malaria from inside malarious societies, [...]*'.
- 8 Closest adjective to the right.

## Semantic context (sem)

- 9 VerbNet selectional restrictions of the verb (*abstract, concrete or unknown*).
- 10 Likelihood of head word taking an event subject computed over the Annotated English Gigaword v.5 corpus. Two cases favouring are considered: i) when the subject is a gerund, and ii) 'this' pronoun subjects.
- 11 Non-referential probability assigned to the instance of 'it' by NADA.

## Token context (tok)

- 12 Previous three tokens and next two tokens.
- 13 Lemmas of the next two tokens.

## First System

- **Maximum Entropy - MaxEnt**
  - Trained on 1,504 gold examples
  - All features are included

# First System

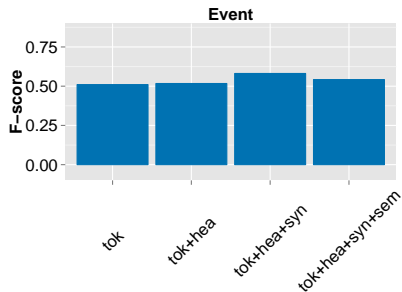
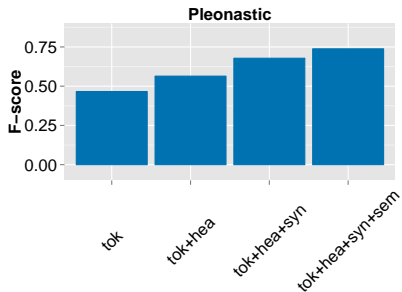
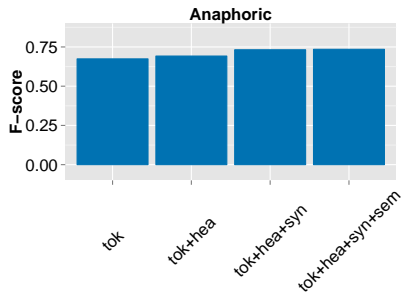
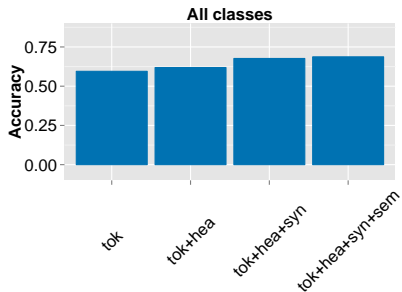
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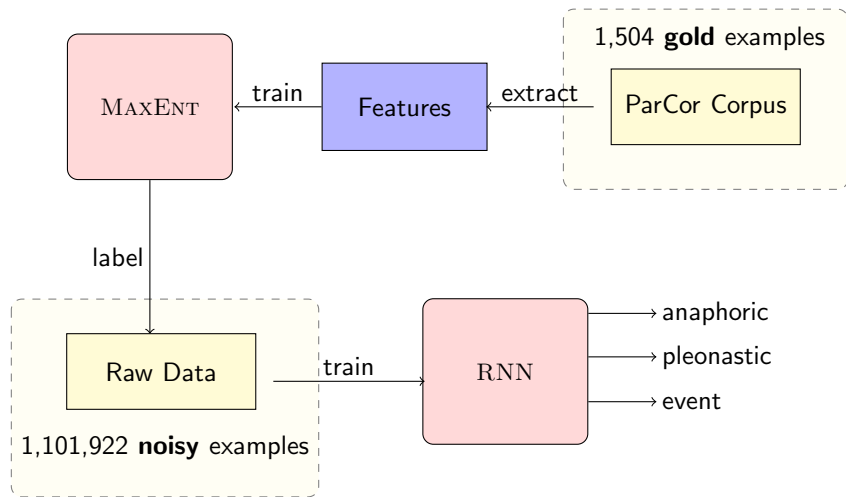
501 examples in test set

<b>MC Baseline</b>	<b>Precision</b>	<b>Recall</b>	<b>F1</b>	<b>Accuracy</b>
<i>it-anaphoric</i>	0.503	1	0.669	(270/501) 0.539
<b>MaxEnt</b>				
<i>it-anaphoric</i>	0.716	0.756	0.735	(344/501)
<i>it-pleonastic</i>	0.750	0.726	0.738	0.687
<i>it-event</i>	<b>0.564</b>	<b>0.521</b>	<b>0.542</b>	

# Ablation (MaxEnt)



# Pipeline Reminder



## Second System

- **Maximum Entropy - MaxEnt**

- Trained on 1,504 gold examples
- All features are included

- **Recurrent Neural Network - RNN**

- Bidirectional RNN which reads the context words and then makes a decision based on the representations that it builds
- Context window of size 50 to the left and right of the *it* to predict
- Word-level embeddings and two GRU layers of size 90, features as one-hot vectors, softmax layer, *adam* optimizer, and categorical cross-entropy loss



## Unannotated Data

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	<b>Sentences</b>
News Commentary (from WMT)	344,805
Europarl v.7 (from WMT)	3,752,440
TED talks (from IWSLT)	380,072

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Taken from the shared task on cross-lingual pronoun prediction

# Systems

- **MaxEnt**

  - Trained on 1,504 gold examples and all the features

- **RNNs**

  - **Gold**            Trained on 1,504 gold examples

  - **Silver**            Trained on 1,101,922 noisy examples annotated with the **MaxEnt** classifier

  - **Combined**    Trained on gold + noisy examples

## Results – 501 examples in test set

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<i>it-anaphoric</i>	0.595	0.659	0.626	(250/501)
<i>it-pleonastic</i>	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.499
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<b>Rnn-Silver</b>				
<i>it-anaphoric</i>	0.706	0.552	0.620	(286/501)
<i>it-pleonastic</i>	0.542	0.516	0.529	0.571
<i>it-event</i>	0.455	0.621	0.525	

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<b>Rnn-Combined</b>				
<i>it-anaphoric</i>	0.794	0.530	0.636	(315/501)
<i>it-pleonastic</i>	0.582	0.742	0.652	0.629
<i>it-event</i>	0.520	0.746	0.613	

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Error Analysis – 501 examples in test set

Is **MaxEnt** better or worse than **RNN-Combined**?



## Accuracy

Reference relationship	MAXENT	RNN-COMBINED
	(1) NP antecedent in previous 2 sentences	*(191/248) 0.770

*e.g. The infectious disease that's killed more humans than any other is **malaria**.  
It's carried in the bites of infected mosquitos, and **it**'s probably our oldest scourge.*

**Accuracy**

<b>Reference relationship</b>	<b>MAXENT</b>	<b>RNN-COMBINED</b>
(1) NP antecedent in previous 2 sentences	<b>*(191/248)</b> <b>0.770</b>	(136/248) 0.548
(2) VP antecedent in previous 2 sentences	(25/38) 0.658	<b>(27/38)</b> <b>0.711</b>

*e.g. And there's hope in this next section, of this brain section of somebody else with M.S., because what it illustrates is, amazingly, the brain can **repair itself**. It just doesn't do **it** well enough.*

Reference relationship	Accuracy	
	MAXENT	RNN-COMBINED
(1) NP antecedent in previous 2 sentences	<b>*(191/248)</b> <b>0.770</b>	(136/248) 0.548
(2) VP antecedent in previous 2 sentences	(25/38) 0.658	<b>(27/38)</b> <b>0.711</b>
(3) NP or VP antecedent not in snippet	(28/47) 0.596	(28/47) 0.596

*e.g. It has spread. It has more ways to evade attack than we know. **It's** a shape-shifter, for one thing.*

Reference relationship	Accuracy	
	MAXENT	RNN-COMBINED
(1) NP antecedent in previous 2 sentences	<b>*(191/248)</b> <b>0.770</b>	(136/248) 0.548
(2) VP antecedent in previous 2 sentences	(25/38) 0.658	<b>(27/38)</b> <b>0.711</b>
(3) NP or VP antecedent not in snippet	(28/47) 0.596	(28/47) 0.596
(4) Sentential or clausal antecedent	(52/88) 0.591	<b>*(66/88)</b> <b>0.750</b>

*e.g.* **Pension systems have a hugely important economic and social role and are affected by a great variety of factors. It has been reflected in EU policy on pensions, which has become increasingly comprehensive over the years.**

## Accuracy

Reference relationship	MAXENT	RNN-COMBINED
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(5) Pleonastic constructions	<b>(43/59)</b> <b>0.729</b>	(42/59) 0.728

*e.g. And **it** seemed to me that there were three levels of acceptance that needed to take place.*

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(6) Ambiguous between event and anaphoric	(3/12) 0.250	<b>(7/12)</b> <b>0.583</b>

*e.g. Today, multimedia is a desktop or living room experience, because the apparatus is so clunky . **It** will change dramatically with small, bright, thin, high-resolution displays.*

Reference relationship	Accuracy	
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(7) Ambiguous between event and pleonastic	<b>(2/5)</b>	(1/5)

*e.g. I did some research on how much it cost, and I just became a bit obsessed with transportation systems. And **it** began the idea of an automated car.*

## Accuracy

Reference relationship	MAXENT	RNN-COMBINED
	(1) NP antecedent in previous 2 sentences	<b>*(191/248)</b> <b>0.770</b>
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(7) Ambiguous between event and pleonastic	<b>(2/5)</b> <b>0.400</b>	(1/5) 0.200



Putting pronoun function to work

# Cross-lingual Pronoun Prediction – DiscoMT Shared Task

## What is the task?

Source If you ask for the happiness of the remembering self, **it**'s a completely different thing.

Target si|KON vous|PRON réfléchir|VER sur|PRP le|DET bonheur|NOM du|PRP " |PUN moi|NOM du|PRP souvenir|NOM " |PUN ,|PUN **REPLACE\_11** être|VER un|DET tout|PRON autre|ADJ histoire|NOM .|.

Classes ce/c', ça/cela, elle, elles, il, ils, on, OTHER

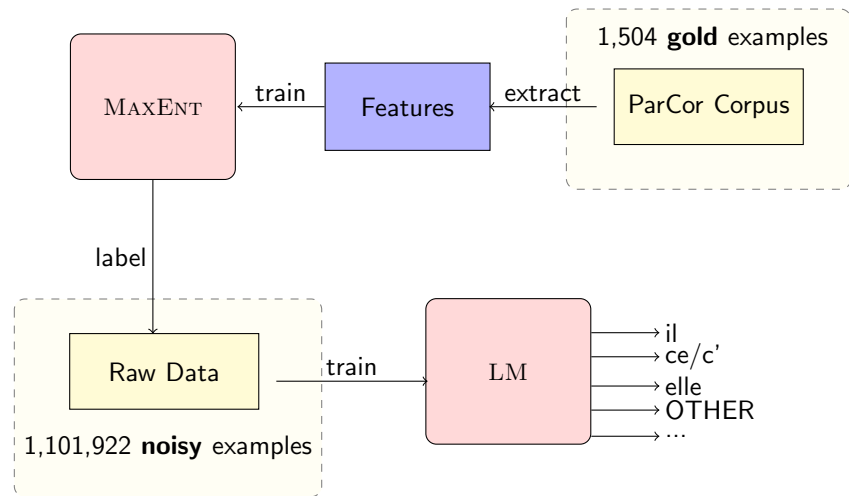
## Advantages:

A set of possible translations (classes) is defined.

Controlled testing of different types of linguistic information.

Explicit anaphora or coreference resolution is not necessary.

# Pipeline



Loïciga, Guillou, and Hardmeier (2016)

# Source Aware LM

Given Data

**Source:** Here's a jelly. It's one of my favorites, because it's got all sorts of working parts. It's got these fishing lures on the bottom.

**Target:** **REPLACE\_0** avoir|VER ce|PRON leurre|NOM de|PRP pêche|NOM au-dessous|ADV .|.

**Solution:** *ils*

# Source Aware LM

## Training Data

**Given:**                    **REPLACE\_0** avoir|VER ce|PRON leurre|NOM  
de|PRP pêche|NOM au-dessous|ADV .|.

**-with source:**        **REPLACE\_ils** avoir ce leurre de pêche  
au-dessous .

**-with source & labels:**    *It\_anaphoric* **REPLACE\_ils** avoir ce leurre de  
pêche au-dessous .

**Testing time:**        *It* **REPLACE** avoir ce leurre de pêche  
au-dessous .

## Does it work?

### Without *it*-labels

Macro-averaged Recall: **59.84%**

Pronoun	Precision	Recall
ce	<b>89.66</b>	76.47
elle	<b>40.00</b>	60.87
elles	27.27	12.00
il	<b>63.24</b>	70.49
ils	67.82	83.10
cela	76.47	41.94
on	36.36	44.44
OTHER	<b>88.37</b>	89.41

### With *it*-labels

Macro-averaged Recall: **57.03%**

Pronoun	Precision	Recall
ce	89.09	72.06
elle	31.25	43.48
elles	<b>30.77</b>	16.00
il	54.43	70.49
ils	<b>69.41</b>	83.10
cela	<b>86.67</b>	41.94
on	<b>40.00</b>	44.44
OTHER	85.71	84.71

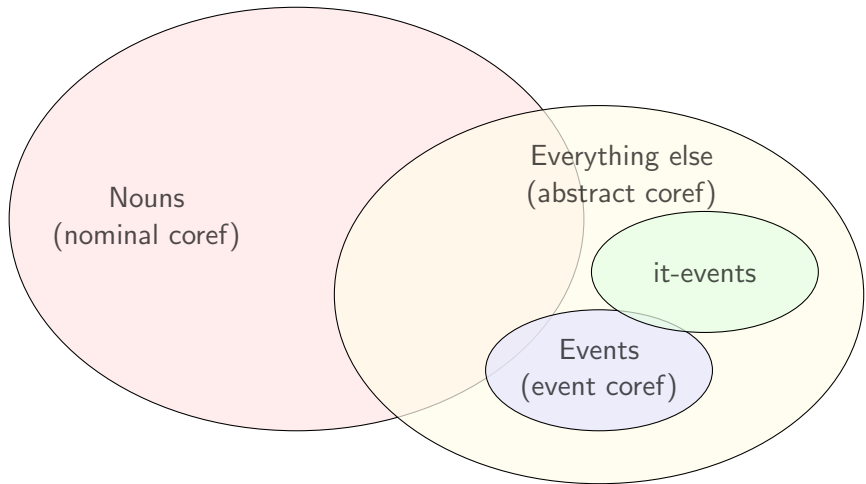
# Conclusions

- Pronoun function is useful for the cross-lingual pronoun prediction task, indicating that it can also help the machine translation task.
- Results of training with noisy data can be improved with relatively small amounts of gold data.
- RNNs models do not seem good at identifying nominal reference but they seem rather good at identifying event reference.

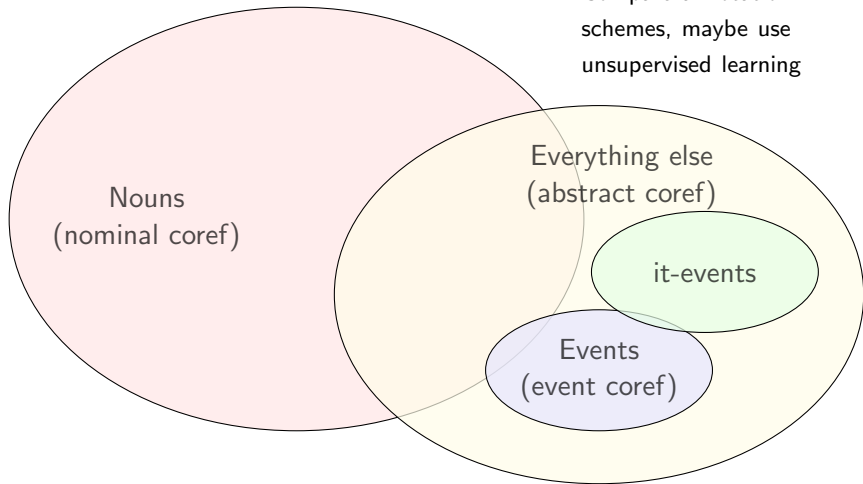
## What's next?

- Improve the results - work on semi-supervised techniques
  - Re-label data for one more cycle of training with weighted version of the systems, in the spirit of Jiang, Carenini, and Ng (2016).
  - Use shared task parallel data as auxiliary training task in a multi-task learning scheme.
- Understanding of event reference and abstract reference





Compare annotation schemes, maybe use unsupervised learning

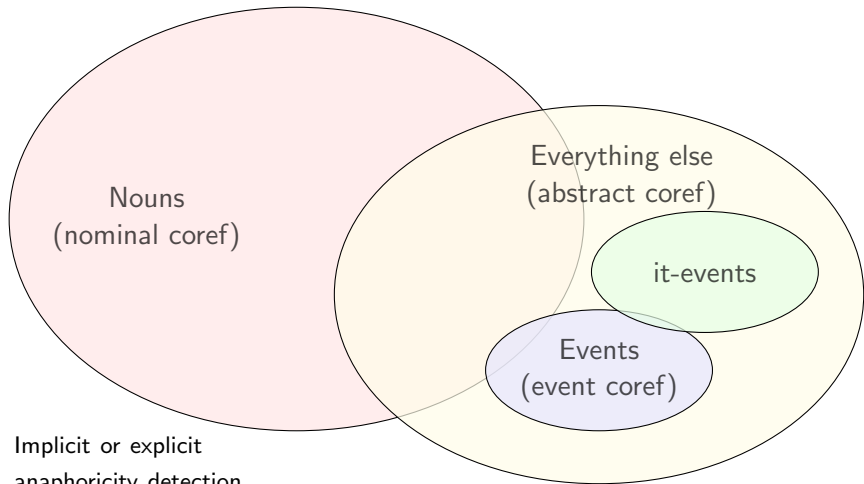


Nouns  
(nominal coref)

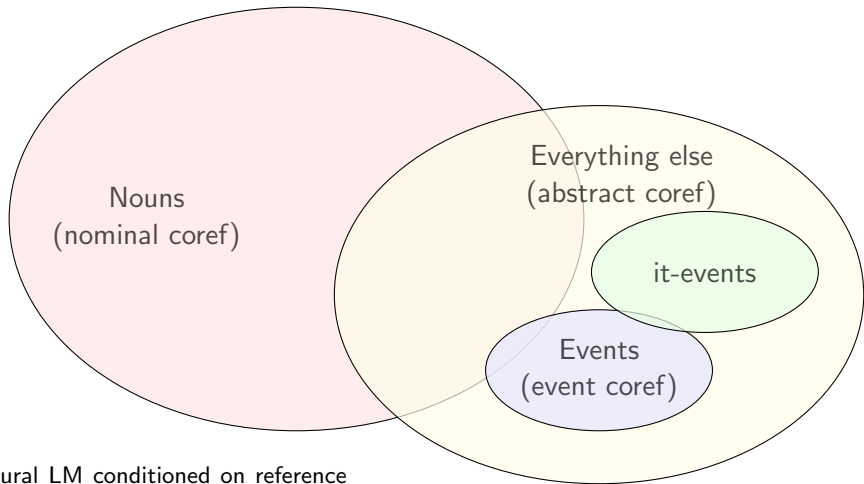
Everything else  
(abstract coref)

it-events

Events  
(event coref)



Implicit or explicit  
anaphoricity detection  
for nominal coreference  
resolution








Neural LM conditioned on reference

(Ji et al. 2017; Yang et al. 2017)

Useful for Coref, LMs (dialogue), MT

Thank you!

# References

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