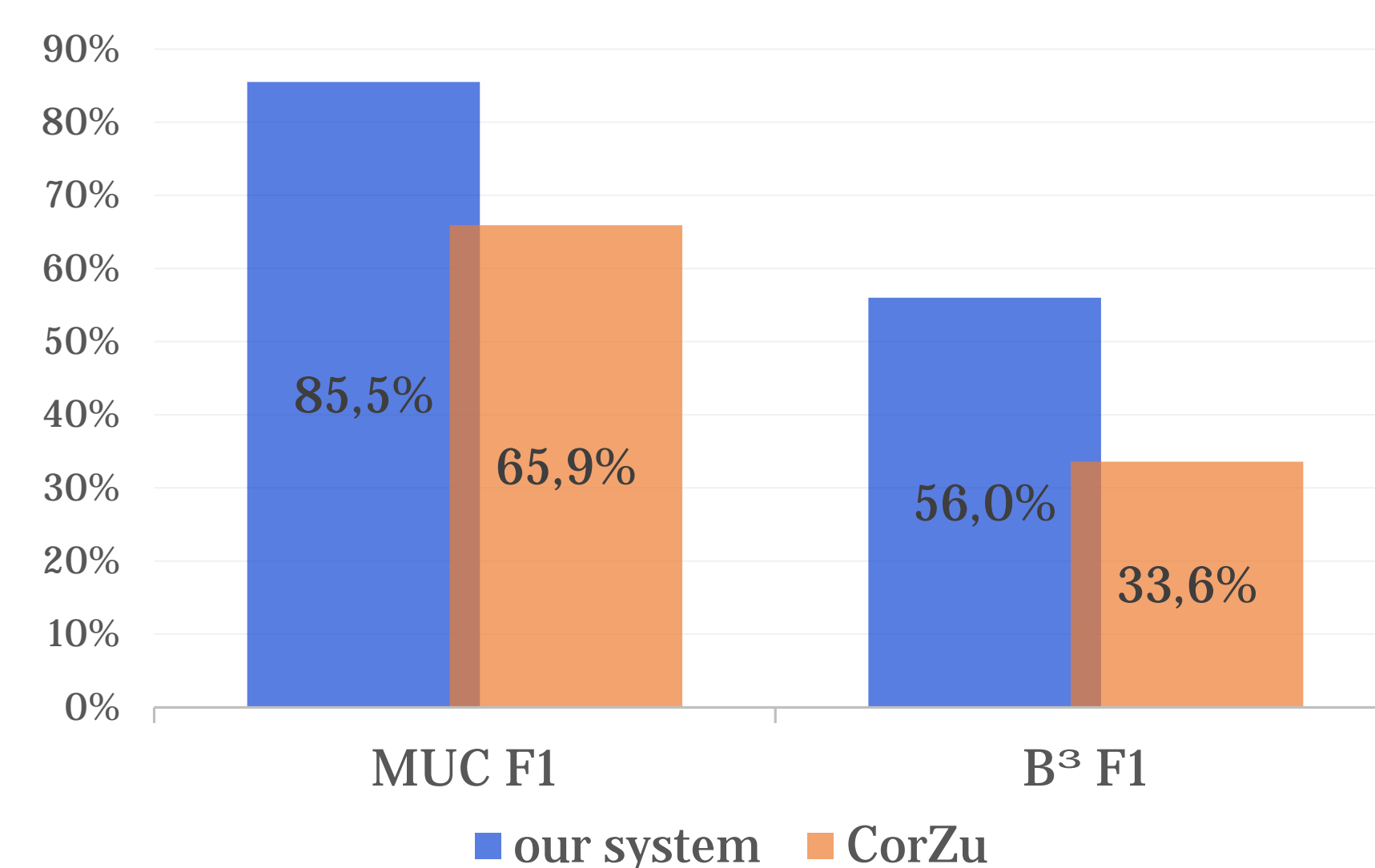


Data and Methods

- standard Coreference Resolution systems have been developed on newspaper texts
- moderate performance on German novels because of domain differences
 - more pronouns
 - more direct speech
 - few large clusters with long coreference chains
- rule-based system with 11 passes ordered by decreasing precision, similar to [Lee et al. 2005]
 - explanation component facilitates error analysis and rule refinement
 - no large annotated novel training corpus available
- manually annotated corpus sampled from about 80 novels for development and evaluation

Results

- better results than state-of-the-art system CorZu [Klenner 2011]
- pronoun resolution (pass 9) brings by far the most improvement
- 86.0% MUC-F1 and 55.5% B³-F1 on completely unseen data



Scores in %	Our system evaluated with the novel corpus	
Passes	MUC-F1	B ³ -F1
1	27.5	24.6
1-4	37.7	28.1
1-8	38.9	28.9
1-9	83.3	52.6
1-11	85.5	56.0

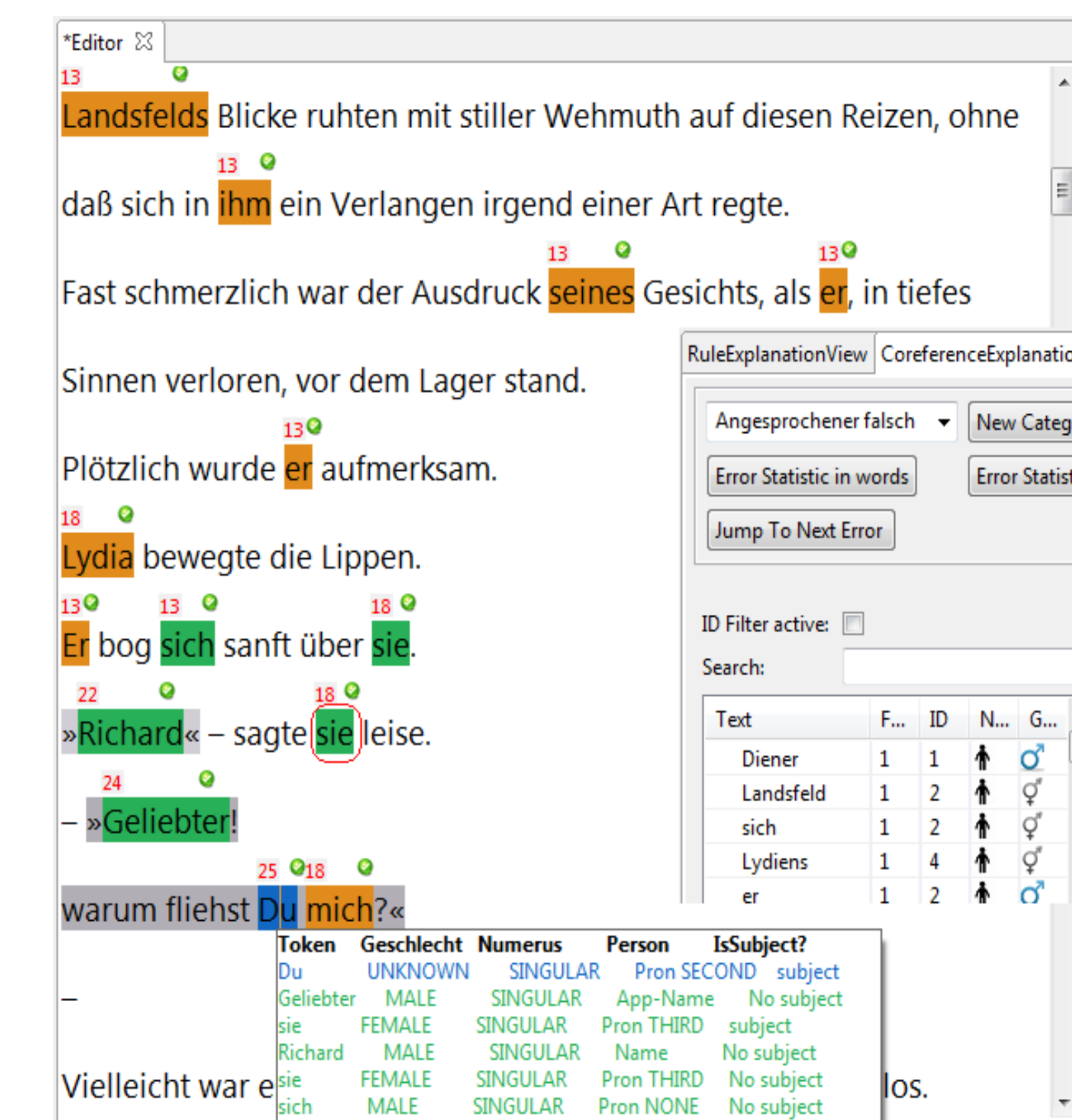
Coreference Resolution in 11 Passes

- 1. exact match**
All identical non-pronouns are marked as coreferent, also if their cases differ
- 2. nameflexion**
Distance metric to detect derivatives of names or nicknames (“Lydia”, “Lyden”, “Lydchen”)
- 3. attributes**
Modifiers are matched against NEs of other clusters (“die alte Gertrud”, “die Alte”)
- 4. precise constructs**
Appositions, relative and reflexive pronouns are assigned to the preceding NE. Subsequently, the pronouns get the number and gender of the matched NE.
- 5. strict head match**
Two NEs consisting of more than one word are marked as coreferent if at least one word occurs in both strings and they agree in gender and number.
- 6. relaxed head match**
One word of one NE is contained in a word of the other NE and they agree in gender and number.
- 7. title match**
Titles are matched to the most recent NE containing the given title. This title match pass is necessary as titles are disregarded in passes 5 and 6.
- 8. semantic pass**
Match synonyms using GermaNet if they agree in gender (“Gatte”, “Gemahl”)
- 9. pronoun resolution**
Pronouns are resolved to the most recent, suitable preceding NE
- 10. addressee detection in direct speech**
For each direct speech, the addressed person is identified using lexico-syntactic patterns
- 11. pronouns in direct speech**
Resolve all instances of “I” to the speaker and all instances of “you” to the addressee

Error Analysis

Explanation and annotation editor

- on-click display of key attributes for each NE token
- highlighting of direct speech and speaker
- possible classification of coreference errors according to their type



Categories of errors

- 14% of total errors due to wrong assignment of gender, number or person and direct speech respectively, to be improved with more precise grammatical constraints

Document (novel fragment)	# NEs	# Cluster (Gold)	# Cluster found	MUC F1	B ³ F1	# Errors	# Wrong in IP	# Os related	# Heuristics	# Semantic
1	332	16	64	86%	46%	58	3	22	21	12
2	185	8	22	94%	80%	16	1	4	3	8
3	261	31	44	90%	80%	22	6	0	6	10
4	283	28	47	77%	38%	48	5	2	20	21
5	469	39	39	90%	66%	61	13	1	22	25
Sum						205	28	29	72	76
Average	306	24	43	87%	62%	100%	14%	14%	35%	37%

References

- Lee, H., Peirsman, Y., Chang, A., Chambers, N., Surdeanu, M. and Jurafsky, D. 2011. *Stanford's multi-pass sieve coreference resolution system at the CoNLL-2011 shared task*. Proc. Of the 15th Conference on Computational Natural Language Learning: Shared Task (CONLL shared Task '11). Association for Computational Linguistics, 28-34.
- Klenner, M., Tuggener, D. 2011. *An incremental entity-mention model for coreference resolution with restrictive antecedent accessibility*. Recent Advances in natural Language Processing (RANLP 2011), Hissar, Bulgaria, 178-185.