# Error analysis for anaphora resolution in Russian: new challenging issues for anaphora resolution task in a morphologically rich language Svetlana Toldova<sup>1</sup>, Alina Ladygina<sup>2</sup>, Maria Vasilyeva<sup>3</sup>, Ilya Azerkovich<sup>1</sup>, Anna Roytberg<sup>1</sup>

#### Introduction

This project outlines a quantitative and qualitative error analysis of Russian anaphora resolvers which participated in the RU-EVAL evaluation campaign [Toldova et al. 2014].

The analysis explores language-specific issues having impact on the systems performance, such as a high level of grammatical ambiguity, specific binding conditions, free word order and cases of non-referential pronouns.

## Evaluation

- Evaluation set Russian Coreference Corpus (RuCor) [Toldova et al. 2016]
- ▶ 85 texts, manually annotated with coreferential and anaphorical relations (1600 chains, 2300 pairs)



#### Figure 1: RuCor web annotation tool

Run	Algorithm type	Р	R	F-score
sys1	rule-based+onto	0.82	0.70	0.76
sys2	rule-based	0.71	0.58	0.64
sys3	rule-based	0.63	0.50	0.55
sys4	logreg+onto	0.54	0.51	0.53
sys5	svm+sem	0.58	0.42	0.49
sys6	decision tree	0.36	0.15	0.21

 Table 1: Evaluation results of RU-EVAL-2014

#### Error analysis

#### The performance is evaluated on the following set of pronouns:

pron 3rd pe 3rd objec 3rd p 3rd positi 3rd p reflex reflex relativ total

# Results

The least problematic cases are possessive reflexives, relatives and 3rd person pronouns in nominative case. The most difficult is the resolution of reflexives and 3rd person pronouns in accusative case

ana ana ana ana ana ret ret rel mea

types

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abol	C
abei	trequency
ana_nom	640
ana_acc	217
ana_pp	195
ana_other	174
ana_poss	298
efl	126
efl_poss	294
el	357
	2301
	na_nom na_acc na_pp na_other na_poss efl efl_poss el

 Table 2: Statistics on pronoun types

	sys1	sys2	sys3	sys4	sys5	sys6
a_nom	0.20	0.33	0.43	0.46	0.44	0.72
a_acc	0.27	0.36	0.43	0.58	0.5	0.75
a_pp	0.21	0.39	0.46	0.53	0.45	0.77
a_other	0.23	0.35	0.44	0.45	0.41	0.69
a_poss	0.20	0.35	0.46	0.42	0.47	0.68
	0.20	0.34	0.52	0.83	0.86	0.65
_poss	0.17	0.29	0.41	0.55	0.44	0.60
	0.19	0.29	0.43	0.55	0.57	0.71
an	0.21	0.34	0.45	0.55	0.53	0.69

 Table 3: Precision error rate for different pronoun

Figure 2: Deviation in error rates for pronoun types across systems

# Errors due to morphological ambiguity

# Incorrect binding

## Normalized error rate



Pronoun animacy deficiency: project (inanim.) vs. Professor (anim.) both are candidates for on 'he/it' Lack of gender contrasts in pronouns Nominal case-number syncretism

Ignoring long distance binding conditions (in infinitive clauses and NPs):

(1) **Ona**<sub>i</sub> prishla zabrat' **svoego**<sub>i</sub> syna 'She came to pick up her son'

Resolving cataphora by finding an antecedent in the preceding clause:

(2) Zapretit' etu partiju predlozhili  $deputaty_s$ . V **svoju**<sub>is</sub> ochered', **mestnyj parlament**<sub>i</sub> ... '(The) deputy<sub>s</sub> suggested to ban the party. In **its**<sub>is</sub> turn, **(the) local parliament**<sub>i</sub> ...'

Binding reflexives outside the local domain

Binding 3rd person pronouns within the same clause

#### Non-referential pronouns

# Other issues

# Conclusion

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Idiomatic expressions: *svoja rubashka blizche k telu* - 'self before all', **Ego** prevoshoditelystvo - **His** excellency' Associative plural: (3) Masha obizhaetsya chto my **ih** ne zovem 'Mary takes offence that we don't invite them (Mary and her friends)'

Pre-processing issues: wrong matching of NP boundaries and multi-word expressions NP embedding - ambiguity in antecedent selection: *zdanije ministrestva* 'building of the Ministry'...ego 'its/his'

The most common issues are relevant for all systems which participated in RU-EVAL-2014 evaluation campaign, despite the difference in their approaches and models.

Language-specific properties require a joint fine-grained analysis of morphology, syntax and semantics, as well as particular rules for binding