Improving Bridging Reference Resolution using Continuous Essentiality from Crowdsourcing

Nobuhiro Ueda and Sadao Kurohashi, Kyoto University, Japan

October 16th, CRAC2022





- Bridging reference resolution is a reference resolution task of finding non-identical antecedents
- **Challenge**: Continuous essentiality between an anaphor and its antecedent is not well-represented in existing datasets
- Method: We propose a crowdsourcing-based annotation method to obtain continuous labels
- Result: Adding our constructed dataset improved the resolution
 performance



Background: Current status of Japanese Reference Resolution

- Train and evaluate based on labels annotated by experts
- The performance has greatly improved using large pre-trained models such as BERT[devlin+19]



F1 of Japanese Reference Resolutions

• However, the performance of bridging reference resolution is still low

Introduction: Bridging Reference

- Reference relations between non-identical nouns
- Especially the case where an anaphor is semantically insufficient by itself, and its antecedent complements its meaning
 - Essentiality: the importance of the complemented meaning for the anaphor

I can see <u>a house</u> over there. **The roof** is covered with snow



Existing Japanese Corpora for Bridging Resolution

| • | The size We focu due | us on this d to its divers | lataset sity | |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| | KWDLC [Hangyo+12] (Web domain) | 5,124 | 16,038 | # of bridging anaphors 13,496 |
| | Kyoto Corpus [K&N03] (News domain) | 1,909 | 15,872 | 24,139 |

Noun-to-noun non-identical relation types defined in KWDLC

| label | example | |
|-----------|------------------------|--------------|
| essential | the capital of the US | |
| ambiguous | glasses of <u>mine</u> | essentiality |
| optional | A <u>50-cent</u> candy | |

A Challenge of Bridging Reference Resolution

There is a gap between the phenomenon of bridging reference and the annotations

The essentiality has a **continuous** distribution

He won the world swimming championships with a world record in 100m breaststroke.

The existing corpora have only a few discrete labels

He won the world swimming championships with a world record in 100m breaststroke.

essential

ambiquous

Proposed Method: Utilizing Crowdsourcing

• We utilize crowdsourcing to obtain multiple labels for each example, and we can obtain more fine-grained annotations



Crowdsourcing Interface

• Original (Japanese)



Dataset Construction and Results

- We re-annotated a portion of KWDLC (Expert hereafter) and constructed a dataset called Crowd Statistics
- Krippendorff's alpha: 0.28
- We define **essentiality score** for noun A

 $\begin{cases} n(A) \times 2 & \text{if noun A is [NULL],} \\ n(A) + N(A) & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$

n(A) = (# of workers who selected noun A)N(A) = (# of workers who selected noun A as the most essential)

| | # of docs | # of bridging anaphors |
|--------|-----------|------------------------|
| Expert | 5,124 | 13,496 |
| Crowd | 3,933 | *25,217 |

*This is calculated for anaphors that at least half of the workers considered to be bridging

The distribution of essentiality score



Constructed Dataset: Comparison to Expert

• We assume noun As with *essential* or *ambiguous* relation in Expert as ground truth and evaluate Crowd

| | Precision | Recall | F1 | Accuracy |
|-----------|-----------|--------|------|----------|
| Endophora | 29.9 | 71.6 | 42.2 | 58.4 |
| Exophora | 6.7 | 48.9 | 11.8 | 52.9 |

 The low precision of exophora is reasonable as in most cases, an entity is owned by someone or is part of something <u>color</u> essentiality



Other Collected Examples

Many workers select correct nouns, although with
 a little noise



essentiality

16

• The essentiality is represented as the number of votes



Evaluation with Bridging Reference Resolution

We compare the existing dataset (Expert) and constructed dataset (Crowd) in terms of the score on bridging reference resolution

- Training set
 - Crowd (2,712 docs)
 - Expert (3,912 docs)
 - Crowd + Expert (6,633 docs)
- Evaluation set
 - Crowd (700 docs)
 - Expert (700 docs)

- Resolution model
 - learns to predict (normalized) essentiality score for each noun pair



Training Objective

- For comparison, we convert the relations in Crowd and Expert into a value between 0 and 1
 - Crowd: normalize essentiality score
 - Expert: define the label to value mapping

| label | value | | |
|-----------|-------|--|--|
| essential | 1.0 | | |
| ambiguous | 0.5 | | |
| optional | 0.25 | | |

• We use mean squared error (MSE) loss or margin ranking (MR) loss as a loss function





2022/10/16

Kyoto University

Evaluation Metrics (when evaluating on Crowd)

Gold label (Crowd)

| | | He | world | 100m | record | NULL |
|-------|--------|----|-------|------|--------|------|
| | Не | - | - | - | - | 16 |
| oun B | world | 0 | - | - | - | 16 |
| | 100m | 4 | 0 | - | - | 12 |
| Z | record | 5 | 7 | 8 | - | 2 |



| Не | NULL | | |
|--------|------|--|--|
| world | NULL | | |
| 100m | NULL | | |
| record | 100m | | |

System prediction

| _ | | He | world | 100m | record | NULL |
|-----|--------|-----|-------|------|--------|------|
| | Не | - | - | - | - | 16.2 |
| | world | 0.3 | - | - | - | 15.8 |
| Nou | 100m | 9.1 | 3.5 | - | - | 6.2 |
| | record | 5.5 | 7.2 | 8.4 | - | 2.3 |



Multi-F1 (threshold=7/16)

argmax







Single-F1 (ignore NULL)

Experimental Results

In all evaluation settings, adding Crowd improves F1 value

Multi-F1 and Single-F1 evaluated on Crowd and Expert



Kyoto University

Conclusion and future works

- To obtain continuous annotations for bridging reference resolution, we proposed to utilize crowdsourcing
- Experiments showed that collected data helps solve bridging resolution
- Future works
 - Collect more examples for further improvement of bridging resolution
 - Consider an effective way to combine Crowd and Expert

Acknowledgments

This work was supported by RIKEN

