



CSCI 544, Lecture 18: Reference, Generation, Summarization

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These notes are not comprehensive, and do not cover the entire lecture. They are provided as an aid to students, but are not a replacement for attending class, participating in the discussion, and taking notes. Any distribution, posting or publication of these notes outside of class (for example, on a public web site) requires my prior approval.



Administrative notes

Coding Assignment 3 grading in progress

• 88% auto-graded; working on reaining 12%

Coding Assignment 4 due today

- Will be extended till end-of-day: submit working code!
- Late deadline (with penalty) will be extended

Presentation:	Due Date	Task
	October 27	Presentation slides
	November 1–10	Presentations

Project:	Due Date	Task
	November 3	Project status report
	Nov 29/Dec 1	Poster presentations (in class)
	December 1	Final report
	December 3	Self-evaluation and neer grading



Reference (resolution)



Also known as co-reference, anaphora

Identify which expressions refer to the same things

- mention: a referring expression ("markable")
- entity: a set of mentions

Common operationalization

- Identify mentions
- Group them into entities

But there are more complex situations

Also, expressions may refer to events



Anaphoric ambiguity



Poesio and Artstein, ACL workshop 2005

- 18.1 S:
- 18.6 it turns out that the boxcar at Elmira
- 18.7 has a bad wheel
- 18.8 and they're .. gonna start fixing that at midnight
- 18.9 but it won't be ready until 8
- 19.1 M: oh what a pain in the butt

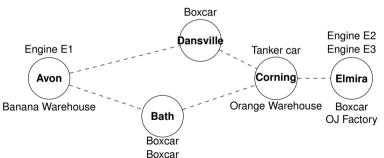
Experiment setup

18 naïve subjects (annotators)

Dialogue 3.2 from the TRAINS 91 corpus

MMAX 2 annotation tool

Map of the "TRAINS world"







Annotation scheme



Each NP marked with one of four attributes:

Place one of Avon, Bath, Corning, Dansville, Elmira

= nominal attribute

Phrase previously mentioned object

= pointer(s) to previous markable(s)

Segment previously discussed plan, event or action

= pointer(s) to previous turn(s)

None novel object, non-referential NP

= nominal attribute

Subjects instructed to use multiple pointers for cases of ambiguity





- 19.10: we need to get the bananas to Corning by 3
- 19.11: uh
- 19.12: maybe it 's gonna be faster if we
- 19.13: send E1
- 19.14: E1 's boxcar picks up at Dansville
- 19.15: instead of going back to Avon
- 19.16: have it go on to Corning
- 19.17: uh pick up the tanker get the oranges send them to Elmira
- 19.18: cause that 's gonna be the longest thing

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Key: Full agreement





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Implicit ambiguity



Ambiguity not always noticed by all the coders.

- 1.4 M: first thing I'd like you to do
- 1.5 is send engine E2 off with a boxcar to Corning to pick up oranges
- 1.6 uh as soon as possible
- 2.1 S: okay [6 sec]
- 3.1 M: and while it's there it should pick up the tanker

Reference of it: a boxcar 3 coders engine E2 6 coders ambiguous 9 coders



Marking segment antecedents



Artstein and Poesio, Semdial 2006

All non-temporal NPs are markables on the **phrase** level.

Antecedents of discourse deixis are markables on the **segment** level.

```
S: if we took [the engine from Avon]
M: +to Bath+ apparently
S: if we took [it] to Bath
[that] would take 8 hours
```

Segments are arbitrary regions of text defined by the annotators.



Fine-grained marking

```
M: so
essentially we have to
... again get [the boxcar]
and [engine]
to Corning
so [the fastest way to do [that]] is from Elmira
so we 'll do [that]
```

```
M: so
essentially we have to
... again get [the boxcar]
and [engine]
to Corning
so [the fastest way to do [that]] is from Elmira
so we 'll do [that]
```



Variability in annotation (noise)



70.1 S: okay which

70.2 : ah well at the moment

70.3 : the plan is to have the .. engine E1

70.4 : is gonna take the boxcar from Dansville

71.1 M: right

72.2 S: so

72.3 : if we wanna keep **that** then we'd have to have

72.4 : engine E2 pick up the boxcar from Bath

that \rightarrow 2 1 1 9 2 new:1 non-referential:3



Overlapping segments



3.3–3.5 : ... again get the boxcar and engine to Corning

3.6 : so the fastest way to do that is from Elmira

3.7 : so we'll do that

:

7.3 : so we ship one

7.4 : boxcar

7.5 : of oranges to Elmira

7.6 : and that takes another 2 hours

that \rightarrow 1 3 2 3 1



Generation



Creation of new texts

- Examples: translation; image captioning
- Typically based on some input
- Somewhat removed from input

Common paradigm: neural language model decoding

Other approaches: template, syntax-based, etc.

Generating the best referring expression



Visual world paradigm



put the apple on the towel put the apple in the box

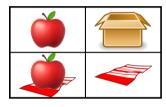
Generating the best referring expression



Visual world paradigm



put the apple on the towel put the apple in the box



put the apple on the towel in the box

Summarization



Extractive

- Most important sentences in a document
- Most important words/phrases in a sentence

Abstractive

Generate new paragraph/sentence based on existing document/sentence

Unsupervised extractive document summarization:

- Yihong Gong and Xin Liu. Generic Text Summarization Using Relevance Measure and Latent Semantic Analysis. SIGIR Proceedings, September 2001
- Josef Steinberger and Karel Ježek. Text Summarization and Singular Value Decomposition. Advances in Information Systems, 2004



Evaluating Summarization



ROUGE: Recall-Oriented Understudy for Gisting Evaluation

- N-gram based similarity to reference summaries
- Inspired by BLEU (Machine Translation)
- Oriented towards recall rather than precision

Why is recall more important for summarization?

Final thoughts



What is NLP?

- Computational modeling of human language
- Learn to think about the language in the problem
 - Learn from related fields
- Think about insights to achieve the goal
- Critically examine the evaluation methods
- More than chasing performance metrics