### Incorporating Singletons and Mention-based Features in Coreference Resolution via Multi-task Learning for Better Generalization

Yilun Zhu<sup>1</sup>, Siyao Peng<sup>2</sup>, Sameer Pradhan<sup>3,4</sup>, Amir Zeldes<sup>1</sup>













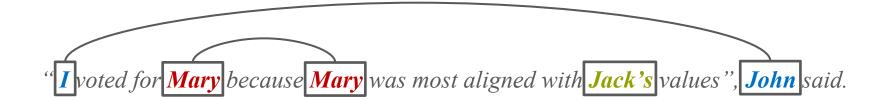


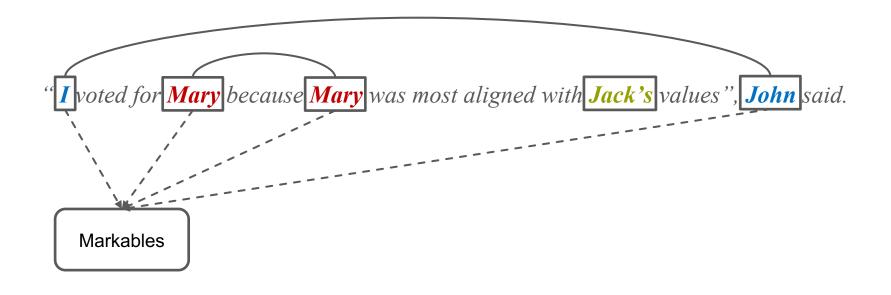


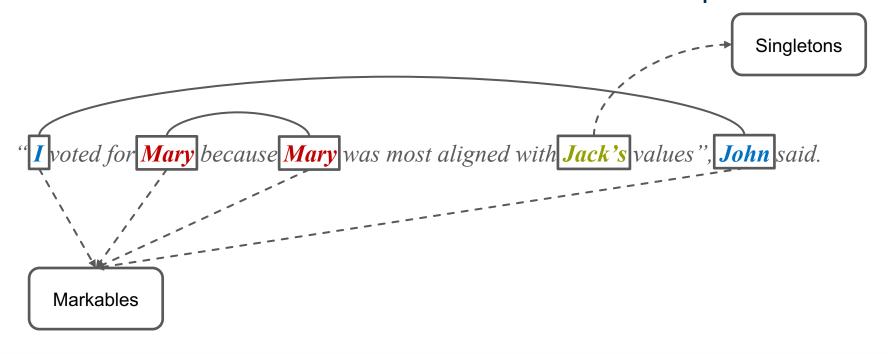


"I voted for Mary because Mary was most aligned with Jack's values", John said.

"I voted for Mary because Mary was most aligned with Jack's values", John said.





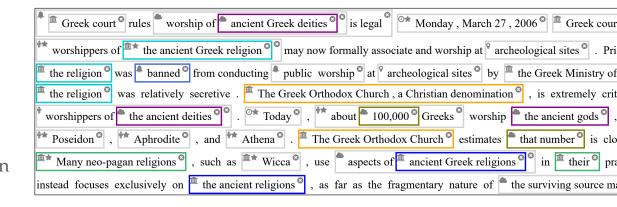


# Why Are Singletons Important?

- How humans understand discourse from a theoretical perspective (Grosz et al., 1995)
  - Singletons constitute mentioned entities (i.e. clusters of size 1)
- Represent true negatives in cluster linking (Kübler and Zhekova, 2011)

#### However...

- Dataset OntoNotes
  - Lack singleton annotation



#### Coreference Models

End-to-end (Lee et al., 2017, Lee et al., 2018, Joshi et al., 2020, Dobrovolskii, 2021, etc.) & Seq2seq (Bohnet et al., 2023)

- Models cannot differentiate singleton spans from non-referring or random/meaningless spans, thus penalizing these two types equally
- Do not align with linguistic theories on how humans resolve the task

# Features Other Than Singletons?

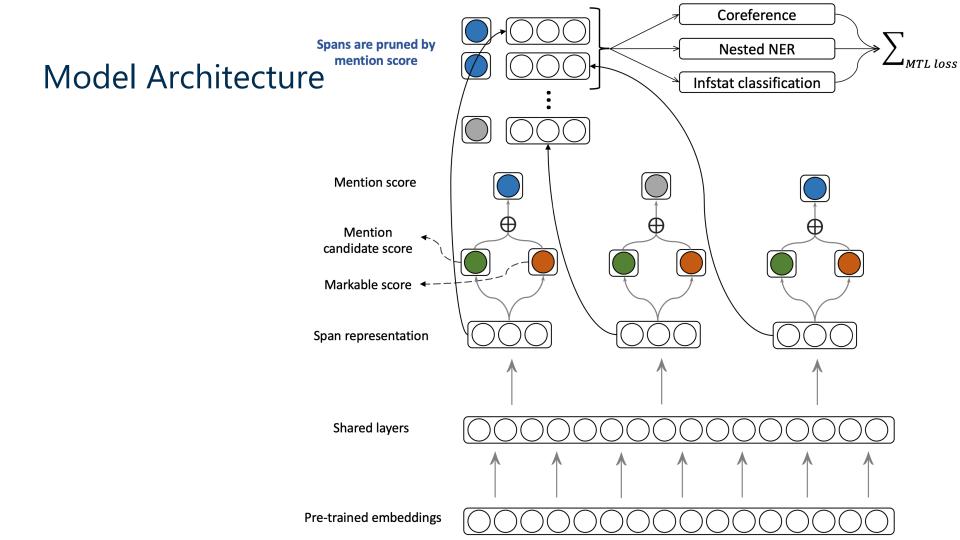
"I voted for Mary because Mary was most aligned with Jack's values", John said.

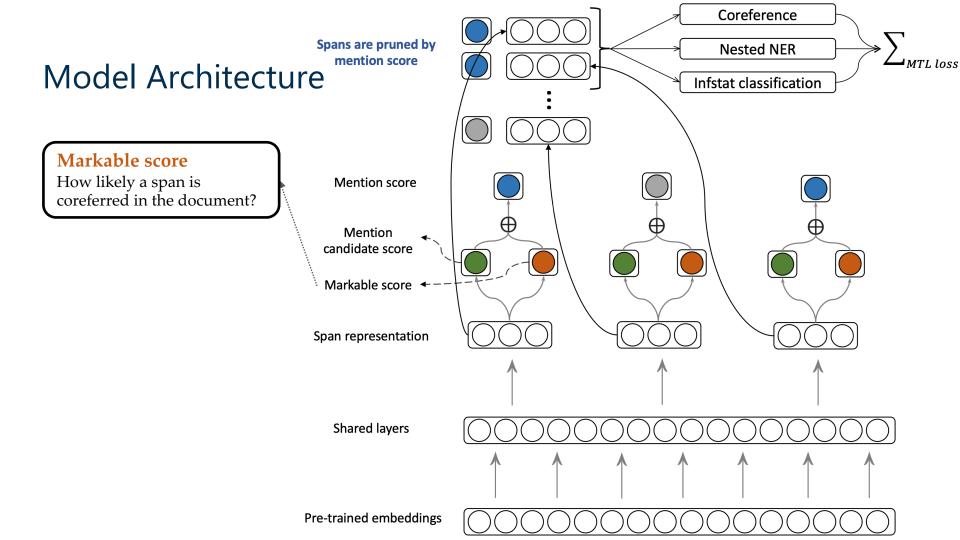
Entity type: person

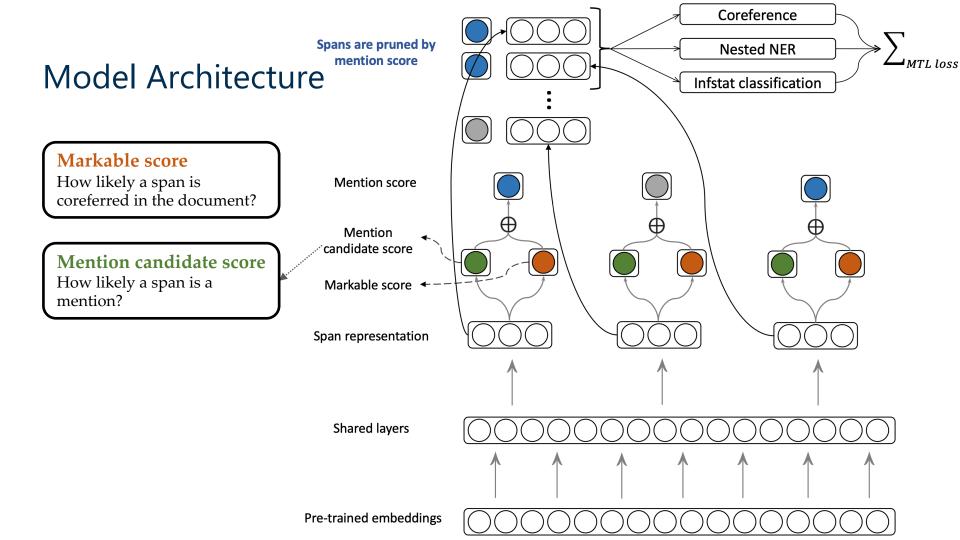
Information status: new

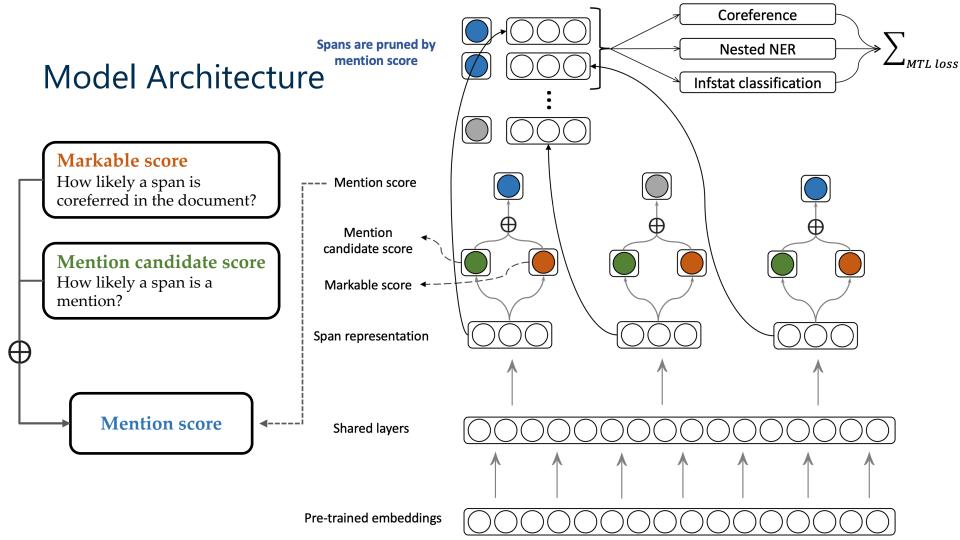
### **Datasets**

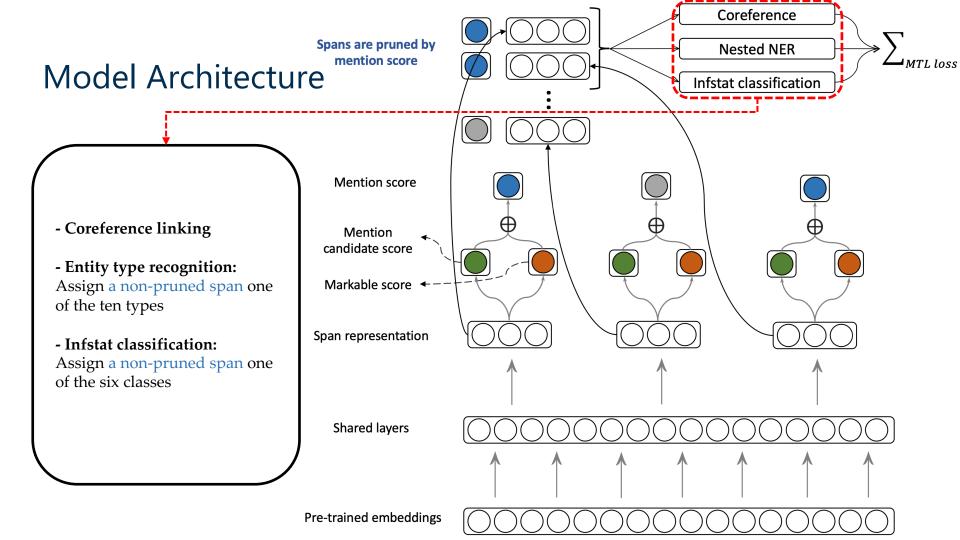
- In-domain
  - OntoGUM (Zhu et al., 2021): dataset has multi-layer annotations of
    - Singletons & Markables
    - Mention-based annotations
      - Entity types (abstract, animal, event, object, organization, person, place, plant, substance, time)
      - Information status (new, given:active, given:inactive, accessible:inferrable, accessible:commonground, accessible:aggregate)
    - Coreference relations following OntoNotes guidelines
- Out-of-domain
  - OntoNotes V5.0 (Weischedel et al., 2011; Pradhan et al., 2013)
  - WikiCoref (Ghaddar and Langlais, 2016)

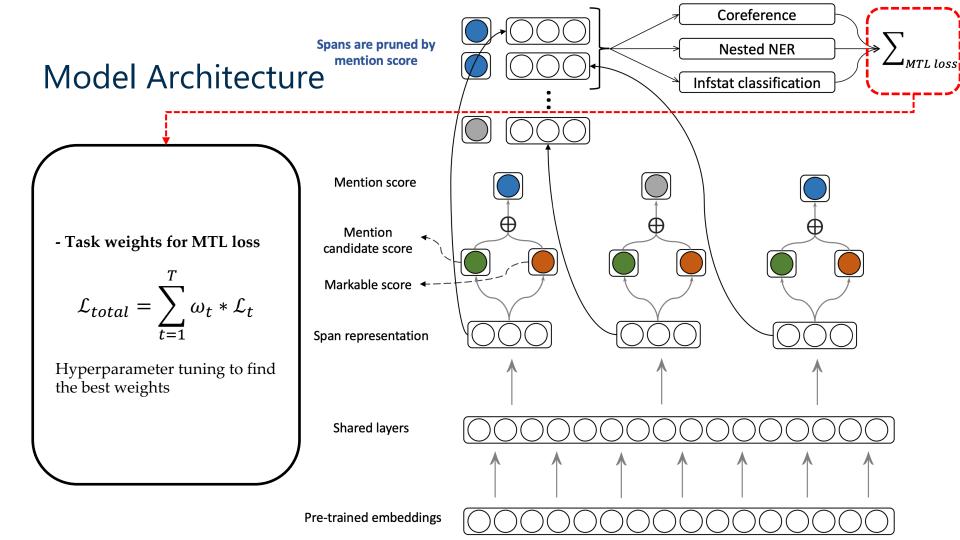












## Experiments & Results

	Markble Detection		MUC			${f B}^3$			$CEAF_{\phi 4}$				
	P	R	F1	P	R	F1	P	R	F1	P	R	F1	Avg. F1
In-domain - OntoGUM													
Joshi et al. (2019)	91.0	71.9	80.3	83.3	69.7	75.9	70.8	59.2	64.5	70.5	45.8	55.5	65.5
MTL (sg)	90.2	75.0	81.9	82.7	72.8	77.4	70.4	63.1	66.5	71.5	49.2	58.3	67.6
MTL (sg+ent)	90.0	<b>75.1</b>	81.9	82.8	72.9	<b>77.6</b>	71.2	63.6	67.2	71.9	50.2	<b>59.1</b>	68.2
MTL (sg+ent+infs.)	90.0	75.0	81.8	82.1	72.3	76.9	70.0	62.3	65.9	70.0	48.6	57.3	66.9
Out-of-domain - ON	тоNот	ES											
Joshi et al. (2019)	83.9	76.9	80.3	77.6	72.7	75.1	66.9	60.6	63.6	64.3	54.5	59.0	65.9
MTL (sg+ent)	82.2	80.2	81.2	77.0	<b>76.1</b>	<b>76.5</b>	67.1	64.0	65.5	63.6	<b>59.5</b>	61.5	67.8
Out-of-domain - WIKICOREF													
Joshi et al. (2019)	79.9	58.8	67.7	73.7	60.1	66.2	66.4	43.4	52.4	56.6	31.6	40.5	53.0
MTL (sg+ent)	80.4	60.0	<b>68.7</b>	74.5	61.8	67.5	<b>67.8</b>	45.3	54.4	<b>59.0</b>	33.0	42.4	55.6

Table 1: Comparison between Joshi et al. (2019) and our model on test sets of both in-domain (OntoGUM 8.0) and out-of-domain datasets (OntoNotes and WikiCoref). The overall F1 score is the average of F1s from three evaluation metrics MUC,  $B^3$ , and CEAF $_{\phi4}$ . All models are trained on OntoGUM.

## Experiments & Results

														_
	Mark	ble Det	ection		MUC			${f B}^3$		(	$CEAF_{\phi}$	1	A 171	
	P	R	F1	P	R	F1	P	R	F1	P	R	F1	Avg. F1	
In-domain - OntoGUM											_			
Joshi et al. (2019)	91.0	71.9	80.3	83.3	69.7	75.9	70.8	59.2	64.5	70.5	45.8	55.5	65.5	١
MTL (sg)	90.2	75.0	81.9	82.7	72.8	77.4	70.4	63.1	66.5	71.5	49.2	58.3	67.6	
MTL (sg+ent)	90.0	<b>75.1</b>	81.9	82.8	72.9	<b>77.6</b>	71.2	63.6	67.2	71.9	50.2	<b>59.1</b>	68.2	
MTL (sg+ent+infs.)	90.0	75.0	81.8	82.1	72.3	76.9	70.0	62.3	65.9	70.0	48.6	57.3	66.9	
Out-of-domain - On'	тоМот	ES												_
Joshi et al. (2019)	83.9	76.9	80.3	77.6	72.7	75.1	66.9	60.6	63.6	64.3	54.5	59.0	65.9	_
MTL (sg+ent)	82.2	80.2	81.2	77.0	<b>76.1</b>	<b>76.5</b>	67.1	64.0	65.5	63.6	<b>59.5</b>	61.5	67.8	
Out-of-domain - WII	KICORE	EF												_
Joshi et al. (2019)	79.9	58.8	67.7	73.7	60.1	66.2	66.4	43.4	52.4	56.6	31.6	40.5	53.0	_
MTL (sg+ent)	80.4	60.0	<b>68.7</b>	74.5	61.8	67.5	<b>67.8</b>	45.3	54.4	<b>59.0</b>	33.0	42.4	55.6	

Table 1: Comparison between Joshi et al. (2019) and our model on test sets of both in-domain (OntoGUM 8.0) and out-of-domain datasets (OntoNotes and WikiCoref). The overall F1 score is the average of F1s from three evaluation metrics MUC,  $B^3$ , and CEAF<sub> $\phi 4$ </sub>. All models are trained on OntoGUM.

Best setting: MTL-sg+ent

Improve the baseline model by 2.7 points in domain

## Experiments & Results

	Markble Detection MUC			$\mathbf{B}^3$			$CEAF_{\phi 4}$							
	P	R	F1	P	R	F1	P	R	F1	P	R	F1	Avg. F1	
In-domain - OntoG	UM													_
Joshi et al. (2019)	91.0	71.9	80.3	83.3	69.7	75.9	70.8	59.2	64.5	70.5	45.8	55.5	65.5	
MTL (sg)	90.2	75.0	81.9	82.7	72.8	77.4	70.4	63.1	66.5	71.5	49.2	58.3	67.6	
MTL (sg+ent)	90.0	<b>75.1</b>	81.9	82.8	<b>72.9</b>	<b>77.6</b>	71.2	63.6	67.2	71.9	50.2	<b>59.1</b>	68.2	
MTL (sg+ent+infs.)	90.0	75.0	81.8	82.1	72.3	76.9	70.0	62.3	65.9	70.0	48.6	57.3	66.9	
Out-of-domain - ON	тоМот	ES												_
Joshi et al. (2019)	83.9	76.9	80.3	77.6	72.7	75.1	66.9	60.6	63.6	64.3	54.5	59.0	65.9	١
MTL (sg+ent)	82.2	80.2	81.2	77.0	<b>76.1</b>	76.5	<b>67.1</b>	64.0	65.5	63.6	<b>59.5</b>	61.5	<b>67.8</b>	ı
Out-of-domain - WI	KICORE	EF												7
Joshi et al. (2019)	79.9	58.8	67.7	73.7	60.1	66.2	66.4	43.4	52.4	56.6	31.6	40.5	53.0	ľ
MTL (sg+ent)	80.4	60.0	<b>68.7</b>	74.5	61.8	67.5	<b>67.8</b>	45.3	54.4	<b>59.0</b>	33.0	42.4	55.6	

Table 1: Comparison between Joshi et al. (2019) and our model on test sets of both in-domain (OntoGUM 8.0) and out-of-domain datasets (OntoNotes and WikiCoref). The overall F1 score is the average of F1s from three evaluation metrics MUC,  $B^3$ , and CEAF<sub> $\phi$ 4</sub>. All models are trained on OntoGUM.

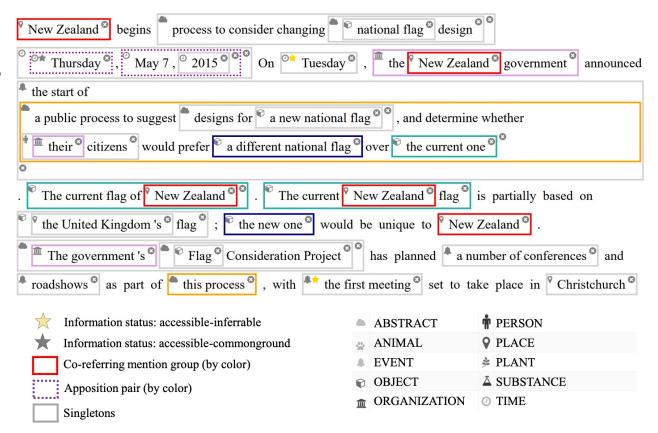
Best setting: MTL-sg+ent

Improve the baseline model by 2.3 points out domain by average

### **Expected Outputs**

#### Joint predictions of

- Mention spans
- Coreference relations
- Entity types
- Information status



# **Error Analysis**

Error type	mt	l errors	e2e errors		
Pronouns					
- 1st & 2nd person pronouns	6	3.6%	12	5.0%	
- 3rd person pronouns	20	12.1%	68	28.3%	
Definiteness					
- Definite nouns	63	38.2%	98	40.8%	
- Indefinite nouns	13	7.9%	13	5.4%	
Proper nouns	23	14.0%	19	7.9%	
Others	40	24.2%	30	12.5%	
Total	165	100.0%	240	100.0%	

Table 3: Number and percentage of errors by class that are produced by e2e but avoided by the MTL model (e2e errors) and produced by the MTL model but resolved by the e2e model (mtl errors).

Analysis following Lu and Ng (2020)

Error types MTL vs baseline
- Pronouns 26 vs 80
- Definiteness 76 vs 111
- Proper nouns 23 vs 19
- Others 40 vs 30

### Conclusion

- We propose a MTL based neural coreference model with constrained mention detection, which jointly learns several mention-based tasks
- Achieve new SOTA performance on the OntoGUM test set
- Demonstrate better generalization on two OOD datasets
- Release our code at: <a href="https://github.com/yilunzhu/coref-mtl">https://github.com/yilunzhu/coref-mtl</a>

# Appendix A: Ablation Study

	Avg. F1	$\Delta$
Base model	67.0	
w/ singleton detection (=sg)	68.3	+1.3
w/ sg + entity type (=ent)	68.7	+0.4
w/ sg + ent + information status	67.8	-0.9

Table 2: Comparison of various tasks included in the coreference model on the OntoGUM development data.

```
Singletons (sg) and entity types (et) +1.7
Sg, ent, and information status +0.8
```

# Appendix B: Example Errors

# GOLD: by [brackets] ERROR: in colored text

- Example 1-3 Entity-type recognition contributes to resolution by avoiding type mismatches
- Example 4-5 Mention detection identifies missing mentions in the baseline model or improves boundary recognition

#### **Entity type errors**

- 1 he did represent [the school]<sub>1</sub> during the very first Eton v [Harrow]<sub>1</sub> cricket match
- Who cut [the grass]<sub>1</sub>? Marlena did [it]<sub>2</sub>. Marlena did [it]<sub>2</sub> a long time ago, but [it]<sub>1</sub> hasn't been watered. [It]<sub>1</sub>'s dying.
- 3 I made [noises]<sub>1</sub> with my heels but [they]<sub>1</sub> were too loud so I stopped.

#### **Singleton errors**

- 4 The main reason attributed for the pollution of Athens is because the city is enclosed by mountains in [a basin which does not let the smog leave]<sub>1</sub> ... have greatly contributed to better atmospheric conditions in [the basin]<sub>1</sub>.
- This means that if [the govt]<sub>1</sub> decided to print 1 quadrillion dollars in the span of a week ... we 're loaning [the US govt]<sub>1</sub> the very money it prints

Table 4: A qualitative analysis of OntoGUM dev errors that appear in the e2e model but are avoided by our MTL model. MTL predictions (gold) are represented by [brackets] $_x$ . E2e predictions (errors) are highlighted in colored text and each color in an example denotes a coreference cluster.