

Universität

des Saarlandes



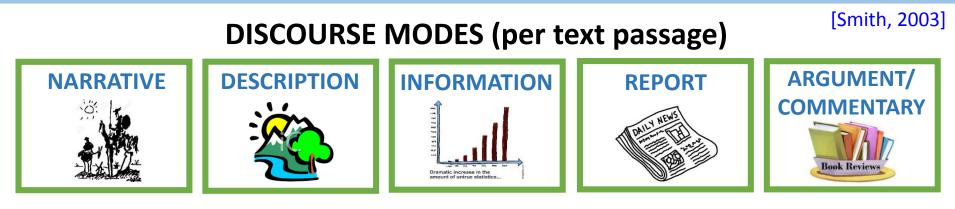
Universität Heidelberg

Linking discourse modes and situation entity types in a cross-linguistic corpus study

Kleio-Isidora Mavridou, Annemarie Friedrich, Melissa Peate Sørensen, Alexis Palmer and Manfred Pinkal

LSDSem Workshop, Lisbon, 2015

Discourse modes and situation entity types



★ genre
 ★ distinct linguistic characteristics

SITUATION ENTITIES (per clause)

STATE John is tall.

EVENT He hit his head on the door.

GENERALIZING SENTENCE He often does that.

GENERIC SENTENCE Tall people are clumsy.

QUESTION Have you seen John?

IMPERATIVE Look at him!



QUESTIONS

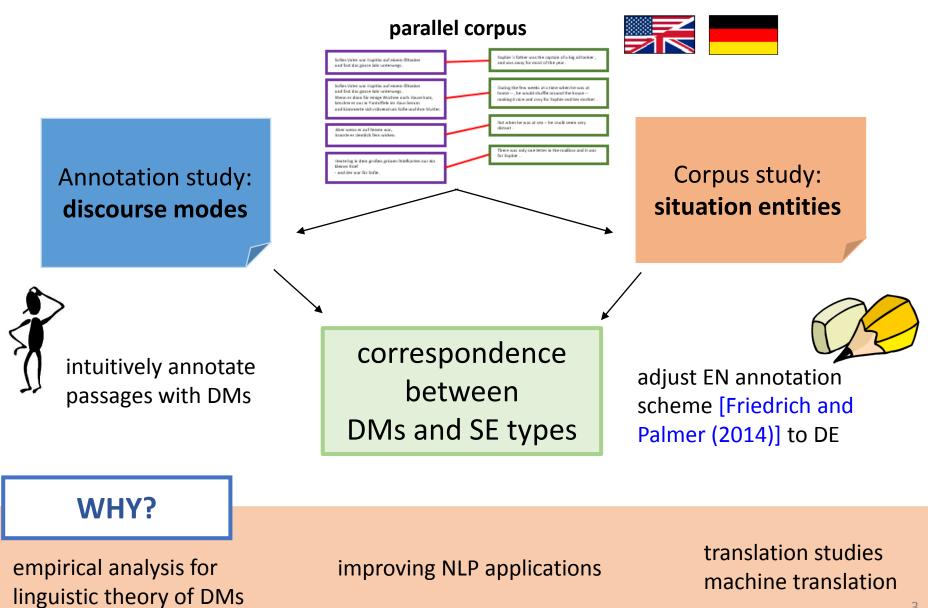
Cross-linguistic correspondence of discourse modes (DMs)

Cross-linguistic correspondence of situation entity (SE) types

Distribution of SE types per DM

[Smith (2003), Palmer et al. (2007), Friedrich and Palmer (2014)]

Overview of this work



Corpus data

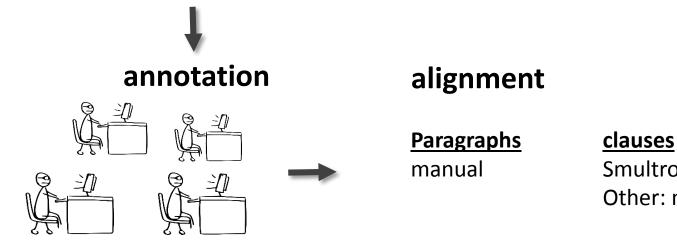
11 parallel texts

NewsCommentary + Global Voices OPUS Books [Tiedemann, 2012] Europarl [Islam and Mehler, 2012] Smultron "Economy texts" and "Sophie's World" [Volk et al., 2010]

segmentation into paragraphs & clauses

SPADE [Soricut and Marcu, 2003] for EN, syntax-based discourse segmenter for DE

Corpus section	# tokens	# clauses	# paragraphs
Smultron aligned	10191 (en) 10719 (de)	1028	372
Other aligned	7115 (en) 6890 (de)	761	118
Total aligned	17306 (en) 17609 (de)	1789	490



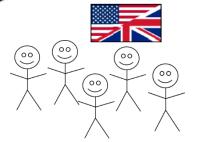
budye Uber ver trapite of eren dibusier Buglie 's fatte was the capacity of a kg without eren and the angle of each of the set of the angle of the set of

Smultron: semi-automatic Other: manual

Pilot discourse modes annotation study



First corpus with paragraphs labeled with discourse modes!





Short manual with intuitive descriptions



(1 prototypical example per mode)+ short training

Annotation:

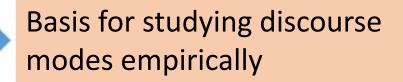
3-7 chunks of 30 paragraphs per annotator (490 paragraphs in total)

Fleiss' к				
English	German			
0.46	0.50			

Agreement chunk: 50 paragraphs

DIFFICULTIES

- linguistic characteristics not specified in manual
- distinction between DMs and genre
- DM boundaries vs.
 paragraph boundaries



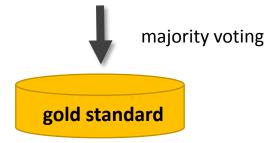
Situation entities corpus study



Adjust existing English annotation scheme of Friedrich and Palmer (2014)



extensive manual + training



Fleiss' ĸ

Corpus section	English	German		
Smultron	0.63	0.62		
Other	0.61	0.67		

DIFFERENCE: past/present perfect

English perfect = stative [Katz, 2003] I have eaten. (STATE)



German:

(a) Ich habe schon gegessen. (STATE) I have eaten.



- (b) Gestern sind wir ins Kino gegangen. (EVENT) Yesterday we went to the movies.
- (c) Sie haben mir den Job gegeben. They gave me the job. / They have given me the job.

EVENT-PERFECT-STATE

How consistently do German native speakers interpret clauses containing perfect? Poster!

LARGE SCALE ANNOTATION EXPERIMENT

Cross-linguistic correspondence of SE types

		German							
		STATE	EVENT	EVT-PERF-ST	GENERAL.	GENERIC	IMP.	QUEST.	-
ų	STATE	642	85	27	14	47	0	4	34
	EVENT	40	304	14	10	5	1	0	9
	GENERAL.	9	5	0	38	49	1	0	6
English	GENERIC	33	0	0	1	143	0	0	3
Ē	IMP.	2	1	0	0	0	9	0	2
	QUESTION	2	0	0	0	1	0	62	5
	-	57	32	2	8	41	0	4	37

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

40% of mismatches: "general noise"

identifying generics → hard also in monolingual setting [Friedrich et al., 2015] 60% of mismatches: language-pair specific

She was startled. (STATE) Sie fuhr zusammen. (EVENT)

Poster!

Take a look at... (IMPERATIVE)Hier können Sie ... sehen. (STATE)

SE types correspond cross-linguistically, many shifts are systematic

Distributions of SE types per DM

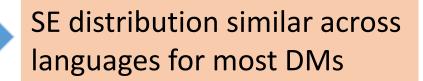
NARRATIVE \rightarrow EVENTS and STATES REPORT \rightarrow EVENTS, STATES,

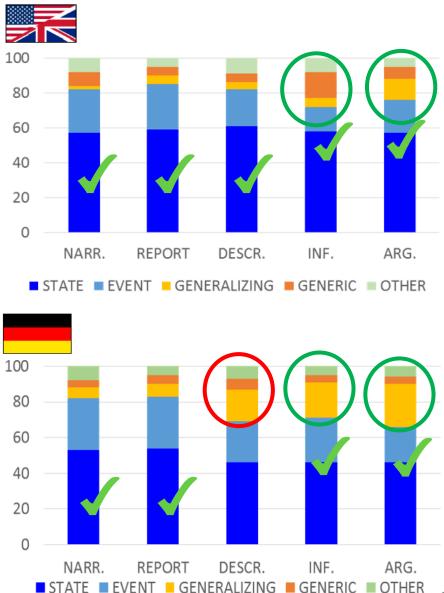
PREDICTIONS [Smith, 2003]

GENERALIZING and **GENERIC**

DESCRIPTION → EVENTS and STATES annotation problem?

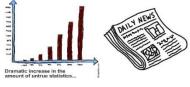
INFORMATION and **ARGUMENT** → **GENERALIZING** and **GENERIC**

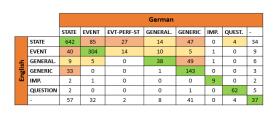


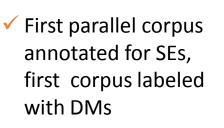


Conclusion and future work

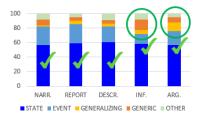








- Pilot DM annotation study – foundation for ongoing work
- SE types mainly correspond crosslinguistically and most shifts are systematic



 Labeled DMs mostly have the SE type distributions predicted by Smith (2003)

FUTURE WORK

- Computational models for SEs and DMs
- Relevance for machine translation (evaluation)?
- Analysis of additional languages
- ★ This work: translated texts
 - -- distributions in original texts?

Many thanks to: Christine Bocionek, Fernando Ardente, Wladimir Sidorenko and to our many volunteer annotators for their time and help!

More info:

www.coli.uni-saarland.de/projects/sitent

References

Annemarie Friedrich and Alexis Palmer. 2014. **Situation entity annotation**. LAW VIII, page 149.

Zahurul Islam and Alexander Mehler. 2012. **Customization of the Europarl Corpus for Translation Studies**. In *Proceedings of the Eighth International Conference on Language Resources and Evaluation (LREC'12)*.

Graham Katz. 2003. On the stativity of the English perfect. *Perfect explorations*, pages 205-234.

Carlota Smith. 2003. Modes of discourse: The local structure of texts. Cambridge University Press.

Radu Soricut and Daniel Marcu. 2003. Sentence level discourse parsing using syntactic and lexical information. In *Proceedings of the 2003 Conference of NAACL-HLT*. Association for Computational Linguistics.

Jörg Tiedemann. 2012. **Parallel Data, Tools and Interfaces in OPUS**. In Proceedings of the Eight International Conference on Language Resources and Evaluation (LREC'12), Istanbul, Turkey.

Martin Volk, Anne Göhring, Torsten Marek, and Yvonne Samuelsson. 2010. SMULTRON (version 3.0) — The Stockholm MULtilingual parallel TReebank.