

# CORP: Coreference Resolution for Portuguese

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**Abstract.** This paper describes CORP, an open source, off-the shelf noun phrase coreference resolver for Portuguese with a web interface.

## 1 Introduction

We are building an open-source off-the-shelf system, which solves Portuguese noun phrase coreference, using plain texts as input. Our tool goes beyond basic syntactic heuristics, such as string matching, copular, juxtaposition. We consider semantics. In other words, string matching heuristics serve to deal with cases such as “Miguel Guerra” and “Guerra”, in which both NPs share some identical part. Copular constructions are used to link two mentions as in “Miguel Guerra is the agronomist”. Juxtaposition refers to cases of appositive constructions such as “Miguel Guerra, the agronomist”. So far, it may seem a simple problem, but refined syntactic knowledge must be taken into account even in those cases. For instance, we do not want to find that “mushrooms found in Brazil” is coreferent with “mushrooms found in France”. In other situations, establishing a coreference relation is even more difficult. In cases such as “the boy” and “the kid”, there is a semantic relation which is usually part of the readers’ common sense knowledge. We are currently dealing with this sort of problem. The current version of the system is available through a web interface and is detailed below.

## 2 CORP Architecture

In this research we are using what is currently available for pre processing tasks. As we are developing a system in Java, we have used Java based open source tools such as Cogroo [2] and OpenNLP<sup>1</sup>. OpenNLP provides POS tagging and named entities recognition, while Cogroo provides noun phrase chunks and shallow structure. For our studies, we use the coreference annotated Summ-it corpus [1]. Our system is an adaptation of the model proposed in [5]. We adapted and implemented a set of modules. The first two correspond to noun phrase extraction and filtering. The other modules are used to link two mentions if the conditions established by linguistic rules are satisfied. These modules are described in detail in [3]. Recently, we added two semantic modules (Hyponymy and Synonymy) based on the relations provided by ONTO-PT [6]. An experiment using semantic knowledge is reported in [4].

<sup>1</sup> <http://opennlp.apache.org/>

### 3 CORP - Web Interface

A demonstration of the system is available at “<http://ontolp.inf.pucrs.br/corref/>”. The interface is intuitive and contains: a upload button, to submit the text; “Limpar texto” to clear input text and the output and three example buttons, containing samples of previously processed texts (Figure1). When submitting an input text, the system returns its coreference chains.

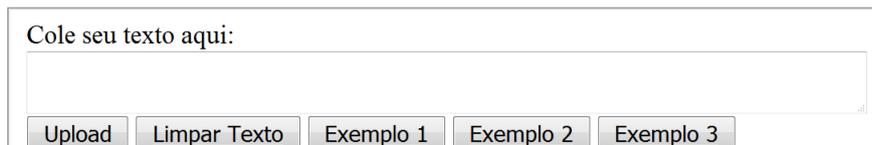


Fig. 1. CORP Web Interface

[O trabalho de [pesquisadores [166]] de [a USP [29]] [136]] está revelando [uma série de [novas espécies [68]] de [um tipo [68]] todo especial de [fungo [157]] [169]] : [pequenos cogumelos [157]] que emitem [uma misteriosa luminosidade verde [51]] em [o escuro [74]] . As criaturas , antes desconhecidas em [o Brasil [72]] , podem ajudar a elucidar [o mecanismo bioquímico [167]] que leva a [a produção [136]] de [luz [141]] em [fungos [157]] . Além disso , com um pouco mais de [estudo [32]] , poderiam servir como [sensores vivos de [poluição [140]] ou mesmo fontes de moléculas úteis para [a biotecnologia [32]] [139]] . Segundo [Cassius\_Vinicius\_Stevani [190]] , [químico [77]] de [a USP [29]] que coordena [os estudos [32]] , é possível [que o material recolhido [32]] abranja por o menos dez [espécies novas [68]] . Não é pouca coisa , já que em o mundo todo se conhecem só 42 espécies de [o fungo [157]] , quase todas restritas a o Sudeste Asiático . " Já temos

Fig. 2. Coreference chains indicated by indexes and colours

Figures 2 and 3 show the output generated by the system. It generates both a coloured version of the text and a corresponding table containing all coreference chains. Note that there are some embedded mentions, such as “USP” in “pesquisadores da USP”. In those cases we present the larger expression in the same colour and use a different colour only for the brackets and ID of the inside mention. In the table, unique mentions (mentions that appear only once in the text) are also listed. We use the same colors in the text and table to represent the coreference chains. In this example we see that a semantic rule has been used when matching fungos and cogumelos (*funghi and mushroom*).

### 4 Conclusion

In this paper, we presented a rule-based coreference resolution system for Portuguese. We believe that this tool may help many researchers, due to fact that the coreference resolution task may help in several NLP tasks. As further work, we intend to enrich our semantic rules and develop other modules, such as pronominal coreference resolution. The CORP implementation is part of a PhD thesis entitled: “Resolução de Coreferências em Língua Portuguesa” (*Coreference Resolution in Portuguese Language*).

	Tokens	Sintagma
<b>CADEIA_68</b>		
SnID: 4	12 ... 13	novas espécies
SnID: 5	15 ... 16	um tipo
SnID: 33	109 ... 110	espécies novas
SnID: 68	237 ... 238	o tipo
SnID: 71	251 ... 251	espécies
<b>CADEIA_157</b>		
SnID: 7	20 ... 20	fungo
SnID: 8	22 ... 23	pequenos cogumelos
SnID: 18	58 ... 58	fungos
SnID: 39	129 ... 130	o fungo
<b>MençõesÚnicas:</b>		
ID: 6	17 ... 18	todo especial
ID: 12	34 ... 36	As criaturas

Fig. 3. Coreference chains and unique mentions

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