

A Preliminary Model of Centering in Dialog*

D. Byron and A. Stent

University of Rochester Computer Science Department
Rochester NY 14627, U.S.A.
dbyron/stent@cs.rochester.edu

Abstract

The centering framework explains local coherence by relating local focus and the form of referring expressions. It has proven useful in monolog, but its utility for multi-party discourse has not been shown, and a variety of issues must be tackled to adapt the model for dialog. This paper reports our application of three naive models of centering theory for dialog. These results will be used as baselines for evaluating future models.¹

1 Introduction

The centering framework (Grosz et al., 1995) is one of the most influential computational linguistics theories relating local focus to the form chosen for referring expressions. A number of studies have developed refinements and extensions of the theory (eg. Brennan et al., 1987; Kameyama, 1986; Strube and Hahn, 1996; Walker et al., 1998), but few have attempted to extend the model to multi-party discourse (cf. Brennan, 1998; Walker, 1998).

For dialog systems, the benefits of using centering theory include improved reference resolution and generation of more coherent referring expressions. However, it is not at all clear how to adapt the theory for multi-party discourse. This paper examines some of the issues involved in adapting the theory, then describes the results of applying three alternative models to a corpus of 2-person dialogs. We chose very naive approximations to the original theory as a starting point. These results will be a baseline for evaluating more sophisticated models in the future.

2 The Centering model

The centering framework (Grosz et al., 1995) makes three main claims: 1) given an utterance U_n , the

model predicts which discourse entity will be the focus of U_{n+1} ; 2) when local focus is maintained between utterances, the model predicts that it will be expressed with a pronoun; and 3) when a pronoun is encountered, the model provides a preference ordering on possible antecedents from the prior utterance.

These data structures are created for each U_n :²

1. A partially-ordered list of forward-looking centers Cf_n that includes all discourse entities in utterance n . Its first element is the 'preferred center', Cp_n .
2. A backward-looking center Cb_n , the highest ranked element of Cf_{n-1} that is in Cf_n .

The framework defines a preference ordering on techniques for effecting a topic change, ranked according to the inference load each places on the addressee. The transitions are called 'shift', 'retain' and 'continue' and differ based on whether $Cb_n = Cb_{n+1}$ and whether $Cb_n = Cp_n$.

At the heart of the theory are two *centering rules*:

- Rule 1:** If any member of Cf_n is realized by a pronoun in Cf_{n+1} , Cb_{n+1} must be a pronoun.
- Rule 2:** Sequences of continues are preferred over sequences of retains, and sequences of retains are preferred over sequences of shifts.

3 Centering and multi-party discourse

A variety of issues must be addressed to adapt centering to two-party dialog. They include:

1. Utterance boundaries are difficult to pin down in spoken dialog, and their determination affects the Cf lists. Just how the speaker turns are broken into utterances has a huge impact on the success of the model (Brennan, 1998).
2. Should the dialog participants, referred to via first- and second-person pronouns (1/2PPs), be considered 'discourse entities' and included in Cf ?

* The authors would like to thank James Allen, Marilyn Walker, and the anonymous reviewers for many helpful comments on a preliminary draft of the paper. This material is based on work supported by NSF grant IRI-96-23665, ONR grant N00014-95-1-1088 and Columbia University grant OPG:1307.

¹A more detailed report of this study is available as URCS TR #687 (Byron and Stent, 1998)

²We provide only the briefest sketch of the centering framework. Readers unfamiliar with the model are referred to (Grosz et al., 1995) for more details.

3. Which utterance should be considered ‘previous’ for locating Cf_{n-1} : the same speaker’s previous utterance or the immediately preceding utterance, regardless of its speaker?
4. What should be done with abandoned or partial utterances and those with no discourse entities.

4 Experimental method

Our data is from four randomly chosen dialogs in the CALLHOME-English corpus³ (LDC, 1997). Table 1 describes the three models we created to address the issues described in Section 3.

	Cf elements from 1/2PPs	Use both speakers’ previous utt to find Cb
Model 1	Yes	No
Model 2	No	Yes
Model 3	No	No

Table 1: The Centering Models

Issue 1: Utterance boundaries We honored utterance boundaries as transcribed⁴, even if an utterance was a fragment properly belonging at the end of the one preceding. For instance, the following two utterances seem as though they should be just one:

Example 1 [dialog 4571]

A ... and she called me one day when
A there was nobody in the house but her...

For compound sentences, we broke each non-subordinate clause into a new utterance. The utterance break added in Example 2 is indicated by /:

Example 2 [dialog 4248]

A It does make a difference / like I always thought formula smells kind of disgusting.

Issue 2: Selection of items for Cf Two crucial factors in the original model are left to the algorithm implementer: the selection of items for Cf and their rank order. Both are active areas of research. In our models, all elements of Cf are created from nouns in the utterance. We do not include entities referred to by complex nominal constituents such as infinitives. Associations (eg. part/subpart) and ellipsed items are not allowed in determining elements of Cf . We adopted a commonly used Cf ordering: Subj > DO > IO > Other. Linear sentence position is used to order multiple ‘other’ constituents. Whether discourse participants should be considered discourse entities is very perplexing

³The dialog transcripts consisted of 614 utterances, 30 minutes of speech. After annotation (see issue 1 in section 4), there were 664 non-empty utterances.

⁴CALLHOME transcribers separated utterances at a speaker change or a long pause, or if the semantics or syntax of the language indicated the end of an utterance.

from a centering viewpoint (Byron and Stent, 1998). One of our models includes entities referred to by 1/2PPs in Cf and two do not.

Issues 3/4: Previous utterance Empty utterances (containing no discourse entities) are skipped in determining Cf_{n-1} . Empty utterances include acknowledgements and utterances like “hard to leave behind” with no explicitly mentioned objects. The dialogs were annotated for discourse structure, so U_{n-1} is the previous utterance in the discourse segment, not necessarily linear order.⁵ In model2, the highest ranked element of Cf from either the current speaker’s prior utterance or the other speaker’s previous utterance is Cb ; models 1&3 consider only the immediately preceding utterance.

We also annotated the ‘real’ topic of each utterance, selected according to the annotator’s intuition of what the utterance is ‘about’. It must be explicitly referred to in the utterance and can be an entity referred to using a 1/2PP.

After the three models were defined, one dialog was used to train the annotators (the authors)⁷, then the other three were independently annotated according to the rules outlined above. The annotators compared their results and agreed upon a reconciled version of the data, which was used to produce the results reported in Section 5. Annotator accuracy as measured against the reconciled data over all categories ranged from 80% to 89%. Accuracy was calculated by counting the number of utterances that differed from the reconciled data (including different ordering of Cf), divided by total utterances.⁸

5 Results and analysis

Table 2 summarizes our findings. Only 10 of 664 utterances violate Centering Rule 1, so centering theory’s assumptions linking local focus to pronouns appear to hold in dialog. It is interesting to note that Model 1, which includes dialog participants as discourse entities, consistently performed best in the categories used for this evaluation.⁹

⁵The authors performed segmentation together; the purpose of this study is to examine extensions of centering theory, not discourse segmentation.

⁶In case of conflict, recency takes precedence.

⁷Annotators must not confer during annotation, so a training dialog is used to clarify unclear annotation instructions. In this case, the annotators examined it to agree on which syntactic constituents would contribute Cf elements and the criteria for breaking turns into utterances.

⁸More standard reliability measures could not be used since there are no “tags” in this annotation scheme, and within some categories there may be an ordered list of items.

⁹But see (Byron and Stent, 1998).

	empty Cb			$Cb = \text{topic}$			cheap transitions			expensive trans.		
	M1	M2	M3	M1	M2	M3	M1	M2	M3	M1	M2	M3
Dialog 1: 227 utts	110	156	169	71	49	47	94	48	47	133	144	145
Dialog 2: 229 utts	105	174	176	87	41	38	93	37	37	136	149	149
Dialog 3: 208 utts	103	137	139	77	54	54	84	58	58	114	123	123
Σ for all dialogs	318	467	484	235	144	139	271	143	142	383	416	417
	Model total / 664 total utts						transition type / total transitions					
	48%	70%	73%	35%	22%	21%	41%	26%	25%	59%	74%	75%

Table 2: Comparison of three alternative centering models for dialog

5.1 Empty Cb 's

Each of our models leaves at least 52% of non-empty utterances with no prediction of the Cb (Cf_{n-1} and Cf_n are disjoint).¹⁰ Some empty Cb 's result from abrupt topic shifts, while others occur when the speakers make topically related, but Cf -disjoint, contributions, such as the last line in:

Example 3 [dialog 4861]

- A I just want to figure out what I'm going to do with my life. I feel like I'm never going to figure it out.
 B Lizzy, you might not.
 B **I haven't figured out mine yet.**

In many cases, a Cb would exist if we modified the models to include associated and ellipsed entities in Cf . For instance, in Example 4, the ellipsed location in A's utterance should be the Cb :

Example 4 [dialog 4248]

- B ... I've been there wait, yes three times I think
 A Well this is our second time

5.2 Cb Matches the 'real' topic

For utterances where a Cb can be selected, it matches the 'real' topic only 21% to 35% of the time. By this measure, our models are poor predictors of local focus. For instance, in Example 5, the 'real' topic of the first utterance is Jackson, but according to Model1 the set of entities referred to by "we" is the Cb of both utterances.

Example 5 [dialog 4248]

- A And like we went into Jackson, the town and / we were like – AAAHHH! let me out of here

The annotators' intuitions regarding the 'real' topic often conflicted. It would be interesting to annotate actor and discourse focus separately, then see which one the Cb most closely matches.

5.3 Cheap versus expensive transitions

Strube and Hahn (1996) propose a method of evaluating a model against centering rule 2, measuring the 'cost' of the listener's inference load. A cheap transition has $Cb_n = Cp_{n-1}$, otherwise it is expensive. Models with a large percent of cheap transi-

tions better reflect human notions of coherence. All three of our models produced a very low percent of cheap transitions in this experiment, especially when compared to Strube and Hahn's result of 80%.

6 Conclusions and Future work

We conclude that centering behavior in dialog is consistent with that found in monolog. However, the utility of our preliminary models is questionable. By revising our Model 1, we believe a useful model of centering in dialog can be built.

This study indicates many promising directions for future research. Some we intend to pursue are:

- Evaluate the models using other criteria, e.g. improved pronoun resolution.
- Experiment with alternate Cf orderings and improve the semantic theory to include entities referred to by personal pronouns, associations and ellipsed entities in Cf .
- Modify utterance boundaries to re-attach interrupted utterances or use Kameyama's proposal for 'center update units' (1998).

References

- Brennan, Friedman, and Pollard. 1987. A centering approach to pronouns. In *Proceedings of ACL '87*.
 Susan E. Brennan. 1998. Centering as a psychological resource for achieving joint reference in spontaneous discourse. In (*Walker et al., 1998*).
 D. Byron and A. Stent. 1998. A preliminary model of centering in dialog. Technical Report 687, University of Rochester CS Department. <http://www.cs.rochester.edu/trs>.
 Grosz, Joshi, and Weinstein. 1995. Centering: A framework for modeling the local coherence of discourse. *Computational Linguistics*, 21(2).
 Megumi Kameyama. 1986. A property-sharing constraint in centering. In *Proceedings of ACL '86*.
 Megumi Kameyama. 1998. Intrasentential centering: A case study. In (*Walker et al., 1998*).
 1997. *CALLHOME American English Speech*. Linguistics Data Consortium.
 Michael Strube and Udo Hahn. 1996. Functional centering. In *Proceedings of ACL '96*.
 Walker, Joshi, and Prince, editors. 1998. *Centering Theory in Discourse*. Clarendon Press, Oxford.
 Marilyn A. Walker. 1998. Centering, anaphora resolution, and discourse structure. In (*Walker et al., 1998*).

¹⁰57% of Cb 's in Model1 are entities referred to via 1/2PPs.