

# T-(538|725)-MALV, Málvinnsla Information Structure and Newness of Information

Hrafn Loftsson<sup>1</sup> Hannes Högni Vilhjálmsson<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>School of Computer Science, Reykjavik University, Iceland

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- 1 Discourse Analysis (brief review)
- 2 Information Structure
- 3 Newness/Givenness of Information

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# Discourse Analysis (review)

## The purpose of Discourse Analysis

To find patterns in regular language use that describe how **Discourse Devices** (í. orðræðuáhöld) are used to achieve various **Discourse Functions** (í. orðræðumarkmiðum).

## Machines can use this to...

- ...process and interpret naturally occurring text.
- ...interact with humans on their terms.
- ...assist humans with communicating with each other.

## Context and Discourse Model

- **Discourse Model** (í. orðræðulíkan) keeps track of the **Context** (í. samhengi) of the ongoing discourse.
- The **Textual Context** is represented by a growing set of **Discourse Entities** that correspond to what has been discussed so far in the text.
- The correct interpretation of the discourse depends heavily on this context, since **Referring Expressions** may refer to it at any time.

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# The Linearisation Problem

## Sentence by Sentence Construction and Local Context

- Discourse is produced sentence by sentence in a linear fashion.
- The text of a sentence provides the immediate context (co-text) for the following sentence.
- This local context affects the interpretation.

## Example

- "I saw a ghost. It was real!"

# The Linearisation Problem

## The Local Context and Interpretation

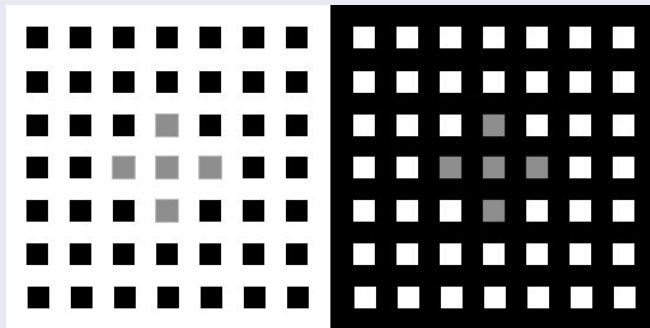


Figure: Impact of Local Context on Interpretation



# The Linearisation Problem

## Information Structure

- **Information Structure** describes the way we organize the contents of a sentence to help with its correct interpretation in the current context.
- Essentially, describes how we prepare a new link in the chain of sentences.

# The Linearisation Problem

## Theme

- An important part of the Information Structure is the **Theme** (Thematic Structure) that:
  - **Connects back** and links to the previous discourse, maintaining a coherent point of view.
  - Serves as a **point of departure** for the further development of the discourse.
- The producer can use the *Theme* to better establish the local context.

## Theme: Example A

- "A: What is this?"
- "B: [T This is] nothing special"

## Theme: Example B

- "A: Who owns the green car?"
- "B: John [T owns the green car]"

## Theme: Example A

- "A: What is this?"
- "B: [**T** This is] nothing special"

## Theme: Example B

- "A: Who owns the green car?"
- "B: John [**T** owns the green car]"

## Theme and Rheme

Once the *Theme* has been established, the new contribution, called the *Rheme* can be identified. So, the Information Structure of each sentence will typically contain two parts:

- **Theme (or Topic)** (í. þema)  
Connection to previous discourse. Point of departure. What is being discussed.  
Assume Receiver knows this.
- **Rheme (or Comment)** (í? Rema)  
New contribution to the discourse. Comment about that which is discussed.  
Assume Receiver does *not* know this.

## Theme and Rheme: Example

- "A: Where are you going tonight?"
- "B: [**T** Tonight I'm going] [**R** to the movies]"

## Same Proposition but Different Information Structure

The same propositional content can be produced with different *Information Structure* since the required context can change.

### Example

- "John hit Jack"
- "[**T** The one who hit Jack was] [**R** John]"
- "[**T** The one who got hit by John was] [**R** Jack]"

## Using Different Discourse Devices

Different *Discourse Devices* can be used to deliver the same Information Structure. The previous example used grammatical constructs to create a different Information Structure, but you can also use intonation (the tone of the voice). This example shows this option using **boldface** to indicate a pitch accent.

## Example

- "John hit Jack"
- "[T The one who hit Jack was] [R John]"  
OR "**John** hit Jack"
- "[T The one who got hit by John was] [R Jack]"  
OR "John hit **Jack**"



## Information Structure Does Not Follow Grammatical Structure

As seen in the last example, *Information Structure* does not follow the *Grammatical Structure*. A *subject* is sometimes a *Theme*, but not always.

## Example

- "Who hit Jack? [R John] [T hit Jack]"
- "Who did John hit? [T John hit] [R Jack]"

## Reflection on The Producer/Receiver Cooperation

The Information Structure reflects what the producer believes the receiver wants or needs to hear. One can therefore say that it is a product of Grice's cooperative principle, where the maxims of Information (Quantity) and Relation (Relevance) are being balanced and honored.

## The Gricean Maxims (CORRECTION)

These *maxims* describe the assumptions receivers make about producers' contributions, and therefore they interpret them with this in mind:

- **Truth (Quality)**

Do not say what you believe to be false or for which you lack evidence.

- **Information (Quantity)**

Make your contribution informative but not too loaded.

- **Relevance (Relation)**

Be relevant.

- **Clarity (Manner)**

Avoid obscurity and ambiguity. Be brief and orderly.

## Effect of Information Structure

Let's look at what we would consider a *proper* presentation of information, and then see the same propositional contents produced with different (non-cooperative) information structure (Original example is from Halliday).

## News Report (cooperative)

The sun is shining, it's a perfect day. Here come the astronauts. They're just passing the Great Hall; perhaps the President will come out to greet them. No, it's the admiral who's taking the ceremony...

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# Information Structure

## News Report (seems un-cooperative - IS conveyed by syntax)

It is the sun that's shining, the day that's perfect. The astronauts come here. The Great Hall they're just passing; he'll perhaps come out to greet them, the President. No, it's the ceremony that the admiral's taking...

## News Report (seems un-cooperative - IS conveyed by intonation)

**The sun** is shining, it's a perfect **day**. **Here** come the astronauts. They're just passing the **Great Hall**; perhaps the President will **come out to greet them**. No, it's the admiral who's taking **the ceremony**...

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## Implications for NLP Systems

Taking Information Structure into account can help a machine interact naturally with a human, just like it helps humans interacting with each other.

- Understanding: A machine could extract new contributions from sentences based on the discourse devices that relate to Information Structure.
- Generation: Picking the appropriate Information Structure and producing the supporting discourse devices will help humans to understand (and appreciate) what the machine is trying to convey.



## Implications for NLP Systems - Text-To-Speech

- Do Text-To-Speech systems model Information Structure?
- Let's try the sentence pair "Where did you get sick? I got sick on the airplane." with some Text-To-Speech (TTS) systems available on the web (next slide) and pay attention to the intonation.
- What should the correct intonation be? What is the intonation of the TTS? Does the TTS sound like it understood the question?
- The context, and therefore the Information Structure of the response, can easily be changed with different questions. For example, "What happened to you on the airplane? I got sick on the airplane."

## Implications for NLP Systems - TTS Systems to Try

- ATT:  
<http://www.research.att.com/ttsweb/tts/demo.php>
- Festival:  
<http://www.cstr.ed.ac.uk/projects/festival/onlinedemo.html>

## Seminal Work on Using Information Structure for TTS

Hiyakumoto, L., Prevost, S., Cassell, J. (1997) "Semantic and Discourse Information for Text-to-Speech Intonation", Proceedings of ACL Workshop on Concept-to-Speech Technology

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## Information Status (í. upplýsingaástand)

- When the producer is constructing the *Information Structure* of a new production, she needs to make assumptions about what can be taken as given in the discourse and what would constitute a new and interesting contribution.
- Prince calls this the **Assumed Familiarity** of information, but more commonly we refer to this labeling of information as **Information Status**.
- Let's assume here for simplicity that *information* refers to the contents of *Noun Phrases / Referring Expressions*.

## Information Status

When a producer wishes to include a *Noun Phrase*, the *Information Status* of that noun phrase depends on the availability of a corresponding *Discourse Entity* (DE) in the *Discourse Model* (DM). The following terminology has been used to describe this status.

- **Evoked** (also "Old" or "Given")  
The corresponding DE already exists in the DM.
- **Inferrable** (also "Mediated")  
The receiver could infer the corresponding DE and add it to the DM themselves.
- **New**  
A corresponding DE does not exist and the producer explicitly creates it.

## Evoked (also Old or Given)

- If information is already in the *Discourse Model* when it is brought up, it is **Evoked** information.
  - It is **Textually Evoked** if the producer *instructed* the receiver to put it there earlier (maybe as New or Inferrable information).
  - It is **Situationally Evoked** if the receiver needed no instruction to include it in the Discourse Model (it may have been obvious from the situation, like "you" and "me").

## Example

A1: "[I] saw a brown cat, did [you] see [it]?" (Situ, Situ, Textu)

## Inferrable (also Mediated)

- Even though the information is not *Evoked*, it is possible that the receiver could infer it from the context (Cognitive, Situational or Textual).
- This may require *common sense* or *domain knowledge*

## Examples

- "I can't see [the sun]" (world knowledge)
- "When I got home, [the door] was open" (part inferred from whole)
- "On the 'science trip' [the beer] was too warm" (known kind of event)



## New

- All information that is neither *Evoked* nor *Inferrable*, must be **New**.
- *New* information may need to be created from scratch before being put into the DM (Brand New) or "copied" from a corresponding entry in a different DM (Unused).

## Examples

- "I saw [a blue giraffe]!" (Brand New)
- "I saw [Harrison Ford]!" (Unused)