(1)   [Thierry Henry] contre-attaque. [L'attaquant des Bleus] s'est longuement exprimé sur [RTL] et [L'Equipe] lundi pour répondre à [[ses] détracteurs]... Quelques mots en conférence de presse, un message d'excuse sur [Twitter] et un communiqué mûrement réfléchi... Depuis cinq jour que [[sa] main] enflamme [la planète football], les explications de [Henry] étaient lapidaires. Du coup, lundi, [le capitaine [des Bleus]] est passé à la contre-offensive. S'[il] y a bien une chose qui a révulsé [Thierry Henry], c'est le manque de soutien au plus fort de la tempête.

(2)   « $\underline{\underline{Tu}}_4$ es mariée$_1$, et je$_2$ n'ai pu $\mathbf{l'}^1$empêcher ; mais si $\underline{\mathbf{mon}}^2{}_3$ bonheur, si $\underline{\mathbf{mes}}^3{}_5$ jours $\underline{\mathbf{te}}^4{}_7$ sont chers, il faut qu'avant $\underline{\mathbf{mon}}^5{}_6$ départ $\mathbf{je}^6$ $\underline{\mathbf{te}}^7$ voie, ne fût-ce que cinq minutes ».   Frantext, N253 (Scribe, *Le mariage de raison*).

(3)   « Autrefois $\mathbf{j'}^3$avais $\underline{une\ servante}_1$ — jeune et jolie ; $\mathbf{c'}^1$était la fille d'une pauvre femme ; — mais $\underline{on}_2$ jasait dans la maison, et quand $\underline{\mathbf{on}}^2{}_4$ rencontrait $\underline{\underline{\mathbf{ma}}}^3{}_6$ $\underline{\underline{domestique}}_5$, $\mathbf{on}^4$ $\underline{\mathbf{lui}}^5$ chantait sur l'escalier : $\underline{\text{"allons, Babet, un peu de complaisance."}}_7$ $\underline{\underline{\mathbf{J'}}}^6{}_9$ai $\underline{entendu\ \underline{\mathbf{ça}}^7\ un\ jour}_8$ — et $\mathbf{ça}^8$ $\mathbf{m'}^9$a fâché ».
                                    Frantext, L863 (Murger, *Scènes de la vie de jeunesse*).

(4)   a.   Fried eggs should be cooked properly and if there are frail or elderly people in the house, they should be hard-boiled.
       b.   Autumn leaves may cause a problem for the elderly, especially when they fall and become a wet and soggy mess on the ground.
       c.   If these shoes don't fit your feet, you can exchange them.
       d.   There will be a Moscow Exhibition of Arts by 150,000 Soviet Republic painters and sculptors. These were executed over the past two years.   *[Mitkov, 2002]*

(5)   Winograd Challenge pairs
       a.   Pete envies Martin [because/although] he is very successful.
             Who is very successful ?
       b.   I was trying to balance the bottle upside down on the table, but I couldn't do it because it was so [top-heavy/uneven].
             What was [top-heavy/uneven] ?
       c.   I spread the cloth on the table in order to [protect/display] it.
             To [protect/display] what ?   *[Levesque* et al., *2012]*

(6)   a.   Les gardiens ont donné les fruits aux singes parce qu'ils étaient pourris.
       b.   Les gardiens ont donné les fruits aux singes parce qu'ils étaient affamés.
       c.   Les gardiens ont donné les fruits aux singes parce qu'ils étaient rassasiés.

(7)   a.   We gave the bananas to the monkeys because they were hungry.
       b.   We gave the bananas to the monkeys because they were ripe.
       c.   We gave the bananas to the monkeys because they were here.

(8)   a.   Susan knew that Ann's son had been in a car accident, [so/because] she told her about it. Who told the other about the accident ?
             Answers : Susan/Ann.
             Comment : There is a large literature on "implicit causality" and "implicit consequentiality" biases (see, for example, (Hartshorne, 2013), (Kehler et al. 2008)), in which a comprehender obtains a preference for the antecedent of a pronoun in a second clause based on the content of the first clause and the connective, before seeing the content of the second clause. These are often associated with "so" and "because". For example

seeing :
  "Sally frightened Mary because she ..." people interpret "she" as Sally.
  "Sally loves Mary because she ..." people interpret "she" as Mary.
  "Sally frightened Mary, so she ..." people interpret "she" as Mary.
  "Sally loves Mary, so she ..." people interpret "she" as Sally.
  If there are biases that favor the correct disambiguation in our example here, and if the direction of the biases can be determined purely from linguistic characteristics of the first clause e.g. from the use of the verb "knew", then this is not a valid Winograd schema, because an automated understander could do better than chance on this without employing world knowledge. However, I currently have no reason to think that this is the case.

b.   Joe's uncle can still beat him at tennis, even though he is 30 years [older/younger]. Who is [older/younger] ?
     Answers :Joe's uncle/Joe.
     Comment : Note the following results of Google search (1/9/11).

"uncle older"	14,500,000
"uncle younger"	9,630,000
"older"	357,000,000
"younger"	93,000,000

     Thus "uncle" is not particularly associated with "older". [1]

(9)   a.   Paul est très fier de [[sa] nouvelle voiture].
       b.   Max a pris deux livres, et Paul [en] a pris trois.

(10)   [Jason] has [a Porsche] and [Katrin] has [a Focus]. [They] drive [them] all the time.

(11)   a.   Jason almost bought [a Porsche], but [the color] wasn't at his taste.
       b.   John can open Bill's safe. He knows the combination.   *[Hobbs, 1979]*
       c.   Nous arrivâmes dans un village mais l'église était fermée.

(12)   a.   [No Frenchman] believes that World Cup referees treated [his] team fairly.
       b.   Si cet établissement a un tenancier, alors le tenancier est hollandais.
                                                                [van der Sandt, 1992]

(13)   a.   La plupart des étudiants acceptent que le professeur [les] interroge.

(14)   a.   Jason tried [5 Porsches] this week-end. This tells you how much he likes [them].
       b.   Max a aperçu [trois éléphants], et Léa en a vu un.   *[Milner, 1982]*

(15)   a.   Bush a rencontré Poutine et Merkel et Poutine a insisté pour que...

(16)   a.   Le président et le directeur de la compagnie ont été convoqués mais seul le directeur a été interrogé.
       b.   Thierry Henry ... Henry ...

(17)   a.   [Thierry Henry] contre-attaque. [L'attaquant des Bleus] s'est exprimé...

(18)   John [went to the party], but Mary didn't [0].

(19)   a.   John went to the party and Mary to the bar.
       b.   John went to the party and Mary did to the bar.
       c.   John was mad at Mary but she didn't know why.
       d.   ...

---

1. Source : `https://www.cs.nyu.edu/davise/papers/WS.html`

(20)   John went [to the station]. Mary met him [there].

(21)   She bought three pairs of shoes last month, and another [one] this week.

(22)   There are two roads to eternity , a straight and narrow, and a broad and crooked

(23)   Jason bought [a Focus]$_i$.
         a. #She$_i$ /It$_i$ is beautiful.
         b.   He likes #them$_i$ /it$_i$.
         c.   He likes #you$_i$ /it$_i$.

(24)   a.   Jason$_i$ bought himself$_{i/*j}$ a silver Focus.
         b.   Jason$_i$ bought him$_{*i/j}$ a silver Focus.

(25)   a.   Jason bought [a coupé]. [That car] cost him a fortune. (coupé $\in$ car)
         b.   Jason is so happy about [his new car]. He drove [it] around all day long. (selectional restrictions)

(26)   Jason has a Focus. Nick has a Volvo. Emmy likes to drive it. [it=a Volvo]

(27)   Jason needed a new car. He decided he wanted something more sporty. Nick went with him to the car dealers. He bought a Porsche. [He=Jason]

(28)   Jason went to the car dealers with Nick. He bought a Porsche. [He=Jason]

(29)   John had a lovely evening last night.
         He had a great meal.
         He ate salmon.
         He devoured lots of cheese.
         He then won a dancing competition.
         ? ?It was a beautiful pink.

Bibliographie

Breck Baldwin, Tom Morton, Amit Bagga, Jason Baldridge, Raman Chandraseker, Alexis Dimitriadis, Kieran Snyder, and Magdalena Wolska. Description of the university of pennsylvania camp system as used for coreference. In *Proceedings of the 7th Message Understanding Conference (MUC-7)*, 1998.

Laurence Danlos. ILIMP : Outil pour repérer les occurrences du pronom impersonnel *il*. In *Actes de TALN'05*, pages 123–132, Dourdan, France, 2005.

Jerry R. Hobbs. Coherence and coreference. *Cognitive Science*, 3(1) :67–90, 1979.

Rodney Huddleston and Geoffrey K Pullum. *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2002.

Shalom Lappin and Herbert J. Leass. An algorithm for pronominal anaphora resolution. *Computational Linguistics*, 20(4) :535–561, 1994.

Hector J Levesque, Ernest Davis, and Leora Morgenstern. The winograd schema challenge. In *Knowledge Representation and Reasoning Conference*, North America, May 2012.

Xiaoqiang Luo. On coreference resolution performance metrics. In *Proceedings of Human Language Technology Conference and Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing*, pages 25–32, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, October 2005. Association for Computational Linguistics.

Jean-Claude Milner. *Ordres et raisons de langue.* Linguistique. Seuil, Paris, 1982.

Ruslan Mitkov. *Anaphora Resolution.* Longman, 2002.

Kees van Deemter and Rodger Kibble. On coreferring : Coreference in MUC and related annotation schemes. *Computational Linguistics*, 26(2) :629–637, 2000.

Rob A. van der Sandt. Presupposition projection as anaphora resolution. *Journal of Semantics*, 9(4) :333–378, 1992.