Beyond Word Clouds Combining Entities and Topics for Fine-Grained Analyses of Historical (and Political) Texts

Federico Nanni, Hiram Kümper and Simone Paolo Ponzetto University of Mannheim

Background

- Bachelor and Master in Contemporary History
- Final year PhD student in **Digital Humanities** at UniBo
 - Thesis: "The Web as a Historical Corpus"
- Researcher at **Data and Web Science Group,** UniMannheim

Cfp: special issue of IJHAC

The **future of digital methods** for complex datasets.

Guest editors: Jennifer Giuliano and Mia Ridge



The future of digital history

Historians are dealing with large collections:

The future of digital history

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The future of digital history

Historians are dealing with large collections:







- Text exploration
- Information Retrieval
- Quantification



Google labs Books Ngram Viewer



Search in Google Books:

1750 - 1793	1794 - 1923	1924 - 1940	1941 - 1981	1982 - 2008	flute
1750 - 1825	1826 - 1979	1980 - 1992	1993 - 2001	2002 - 2008	guitar
1750 - 1777	1778 - 1801	1802 - 1817	1818 - 1952	1953 - 2008	trumpet
1750 - 1801	1802 - 1911	<u> 1912 - 1927</u>	<u> 1928 - 1983</u>	1984 - 2008	drum

Run your own experiment! Raw data is available for download here.



Figure source: Blei, D. M. (2012). Probabilistic topic models. Communications of the ACM, 55(4), 77-84.





Current problems

It's very difficult to:

- Find the **right approach** for a specific question
- Establish its reliability
- Move **beyond** text exploration
- **Answer** a humanities research question

Our goal at Data and Web Science Group

Sustain hypothesis-testing analyses

Offer both tool implementations and evaluation platforms

Train students with experience both in **data science and humanities / social sciences**

Nanni, Kümper and Ponzetto, "Semi-supervised Textual Analysis and Historical Research Helping Each Other", IJHAC, 2016.

Today's talk

Overview of three researches we recently conducted at DWS:

- 1) Entities as Topic Labels
- 2) Building Entity-based Collections of Global Events
- 3) Topic-Based Analysis of Political Positions





Entities as Topic Labels

Anne Lauscher¹, Federico Nanni¹, Pablo Ruiz Fabo² and Simone Paolo Ponzetto¹

¹Data and Web Science Group, University of Mannheim ²LATTICE Lab, École Normale Supérieure

Why topic models are awesome

They are able to identify the most important topics in a collection of documents.



Why topic models are NOT awesome

The topics obtained are difficult to interpret and evaluate.

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Each **document** is described with one or more **labels**, each label is associated with a specific **topic** (Ramage et al., 2009).



How to automatically obtain labels?

Different approaches:

- Keyphrase digger (FBK Trento)
- Labeling the obtained topics (Hulpus et al., 2014)

Our approach: entities



Our approach: entities









Our approach: entity ranking



Entity1 Entity2 Entity3



Doc2

Entity1 Entity2 Entity3



Doc3

Entity1 Entity2 Entity3

Our approach: entities as topic labels



Different case-study

Transcripts from **European Parliament**'s fifth term (1999-2004).

Threads in the **Enron Corpus** (600.000 emails, 158 employees).

Discussions in the **Hillary Clinton Email Dataset**, a collection of redacted versions of emails (available on Kaggle).









Examined most relevant topics addressed by each party in the European Parliament's fifth term (1999-2004).

Les Verts (France)



	Label: Consumer (47%)	Label: GMO (34%)
Topic words	product directive consumer safety law market	human health agreement food measure sustainable



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Les Verts (France)





1. Label selection

Les Verts (France)

Consumer

GMO

1. Label selection

Les Verts (France)

Consumer (**47%**)

GMO (**34%**)

2. Label ranking

- 1. Label selection
- 2. Label ranking
- 3. Label-topic relation



- 1. Label selection
- 2. Label ranking
- 3. Label-topic relation

Following slides introduce the ongoing master thesis work of **Anne Lauscher** (Univ. Mannheim)



Label selection and ranking

Is the country facing sustained tight markets?:

In general, capacity margins have been falling over the last few years as utilities have refraind from building baseload capacity, and others have focused on developing primarily peaking capacity. The last large building boom of coal plants ended in early 1970's and nuclear boom dropped sharply after Three Mile Island incident in 1979. During 1990's, projected capacity margins have fallen from the 15 - 20 % toward 10% and below. Outside of the California situation, NYC also poses a potential risk for this summer.

If general, however, by 2002 - 2003, the amount of capacity proposed in each region more than covers normal load growth for meeting peak hour demand. Remaining question relates to performance of existing coal and nuclear stacks, also what happens during periods of persistent drought.

Will voaltility and prices remain high or lessen?:

To the extent that more capacity becomes merchant oriented focusing in marginal cost economics, and transmission congestion persists, increased volatility will continue, especially in ISO/pool type environments. Prices will reflect primary fuel dynamics, especially the interplay between gas and oil. The case for lower prices will reflect an overbuild scenario beyond this year, coupled with slowing economic activity and low incidence of extreme weather events.

How fast can generation be added and what returns should be expected?

The variability in development of greenfield capacity depends on time to permit at state or local levels. Construction time is fairly constant. In general 18 months is reasonable time frame from concept to first fire. To the extent that power plants are project financed with minimum 30 equity, returns should be consistent with other comparable project financed opportunities available to fund managers. We do not expect any more fully debt financed facilities in the near term.

Can companies make major profits owning generation long term?

Country Weather Limiting magnitude Marginal cost Economic growth Brand management Barriers to entry Fax Three Mile Island accident George W. Bush Cambridge Energy Research Associates Macroeconomics Customer relationship management Loving Every Minute (album) Wave function Drought

Label selection and ranking

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Mean Average Precision

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Topic-label relation



Topic-label relation



First results - 50 docs labeled

	Avg number of label selected	Recall on user selection	Docs with 0 annotations
EuroParl	4	0.88	2
EnronCorpus	4	0.91	7
ClintonCorpus	4	0.95	1
First results - ranking

	MAP TF-IDF Ranking	MAP LLDA Ranking
RandomBaseline	0.30	0.30
EuroParl	0.51	0.54
EnronCorpus	0.40	0.41
ClintonCorpus	0.48	0.52



Entity-labels could **drastically improve** topic interpretability.

However it is necessary to **always evaluate** them.

We will release:

- The pipeline for labeling topics with entities
- A tool for evaluating each step of the process

<u>UNIVERSITÄT</u> Mannheim

Building Entity-based Collections of Global Events

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Global events













Global events



Identified by a common name: the **Wall** Street Crash of 1929.

Also known as: the **Black Tuesday**, the

Great Crash, or the Stock Market Crash.

Global events



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Time

Retrospective analyses

Studying how **events are perceived by society** is a fundamental research task for humanists and social scientists.



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Solutions: doc filtering, focused crawling

Collect the documents that contain <u>all query words</u> (e.g. Kedzie et al., 2014).

E.g. query: "wall street crash tuesday stock market 1929"



Missing the early stages





A contemporary example



Helicopter hovering above Abbottabad at 1AM (is a rare event).

18 hours ago via TweetDeck

A contemporary example



@ReallyVirtual Sohaib Athar Death of Osama bin Laden Warfare



Helicopter hovering above Abbottabad at 1AM (is a rare event).

18 hours ago via TweetDeck

Brief idea for finding early stories

Given a named event:

- 1. Identify related entities
- 2. Retrieving **text passages** with entity in context
- 3. Building a language model for each entity
- => Entity event-query expansion!

How do we identify related entities?

Simple graph-based entity relatedness



Identifying related entities

System
Stics
Wiki2Vec
WikipediaRanking
Eventipedia (our)

Gold standard: 10 global events (between 2012 and 2014). Human annotators assess the relevance of retrieved entities on a binary scale.

Identifying related entities

System	MAP@10	Micro-Prec@10
Stics	0.54 ± 0.07	0.59 ± 0.05
Wiki2Vec	0.59 ± 0.11	0.64 ± 0.04
WikipediaRanking	0.66 ± 0.09	0.71 ± 0.05
Eventipedia (our)	$\textbf{0.74} \pm \textbf{0.05}$	$\textbf{0.81} \pm \textbf{0.04}$

Gold standard: 10 global events (between 2012 and 2014). Human annotators assess the relevance of retrieved entities on a binary scale.

Entity page



Entity page **Entity** Hi Event page

"**Russia**, also officially known as the Russian Federation, is a sovereign state in northern Eurasia. It is a federal semi-presidential republic."

Entity page

Entity Hi Event page

"**Russia**, also officially known as the Russian Federation, is a sovereign state in northern Eurasia. It is a federal semi-presidential republic."

"From the early stages, the Syrian government received technical, financial, military and political support from **Russia**, Iran and Iraq."

Entity page



	% Good
Entity page snippet	45%
Event page snippet	68%



A simple **entity relatedness approach** is useful for identifying entities related to an event.

Entity needs to be considered **in the context of the event** for building the language model.

Next step: evaluate "early stories detection".

Nanni, Federico, Simone Paolo Ponzetto, and Laura Dietz. "Entity Relatedness for Retrospective Analyses of Global Events.", NLP+CSS Workshop at WebSci16, 2016.

UNIVERSITAT MANNHEIM **Topic-Based Analysis of Political Positions in US Electoral Campaigns**

Federico Nanni, Caecilia Zirn, Goran Glavas Jason Eichorst and Simone Paolo Ponzetto

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• Campaigns designed to **inform voters** on candidates ideas

Introduction

- Campaigns designed to **inform voters** on candidates ideas
- **Converging on a position** is an interesting process because candidates must satisfy
 - Interests of party members and groups during primaries
 - Interests of voters in general elections

Introduction

- Campaigns designed to **inform voters** on candidates ideas
- **Converging on a position** is an interesting process because candidates must satisfy
 - Interests of party members and groups during primaries
 - Interests of voters in general elections
- Often, there is a notable shift in candidate positions between primaries and general elections

Mitt Romney's Etch-a-Sketch

"Everything changes. It's **almost like an Etch-a-Sketch**. You can kind of shake it up and restart all over again."



Mitt Romney's Etch-a-Sketch

"Everything changes. It's **almost like an Etch-a-Sketch**. You can kind of shake it up and restart all over again."



Starting Hypothesis: For certain **topics** these changes might be **more prominent** than for others



Coarse-grained topics from **Comparative Manifesto Project**:

- 1. External relations
- 2. Freedom and Democracy
- 3. Political System
- 4. Economy
- 5. Welfare and Quality of Life
- 6. Fabric of Society
- 7. Social Groups



Speeches **manually labeled** with topics at paragraph level. Two annotators, moderate IAA of 0.55 (Cohen's kappa).

Contains altogether **9 speeches** from 2008, 2012, and 2016 elections (around 1k paragraphs).

Topical classification

Topic classifier: SVM with **lexical** and **semantic** features.

Two experimental settings:

- Domain transfer setting: training the model on manifestos, testing on speeches
- 2. **Pure speeches setting** Folded cross-validation on speeches

Baseline model: SVM with bag-of-words features.

Topical classification

Classification results (in terms of F1 score):

- Domain transfer setting (training on manifestos): 36.2%
- Baseline model (BoW SVM, CV on speeches): 71.2%
- Pure speech setting (CV on speeches): **78.6**%

Conclusion: **Transfer learning doesn't work** between different domains of political text.

Political scaling

Best performing model made topic predictions on the speeches.

For each candidate, we concatenate all paragraphs with **same topic and same phase** (pre-primaries, primaries, elections).

Finally, we feed each phase-topic slice to the **Wordfish** tool.

Coarse-grained analysis (2008)

First we analyzed the **general positions** (Wordfish on entire speeches), as a baseline for analysis.



Fine-grained analysis (2008)

Next, we analyzed topic-specific positions: **External Relations**

McCain_pre_primaries McCain_primaries McCain_elections Clinton_pre_primaries Clinton_primaries Obama_elections Obama_pre_primaries Obama_primaries


Fine-grained analysis (2008)

Next, we analyzed topic-specific positions: Welfare and Quality of Life





Topic-based position analysis could offer **fine-grained perspectives** on political campaigns.

Important **evaluating** approaches for the task.

We are working on a **Python** implementation of the pipeline!



Our approach to DH has a **strong NLP approach**.

Focus on:

- 1. Hypothesis-testing analyses
- 2. Tool evaluation
- 3. Train researchers with highly interdisciplinary profiles





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