Automatic Extraction of Archaeological Events from Text

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Presented by Course supervisor

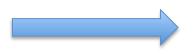
Mainack Mondal Dr. Caroline Sporleder

How to represent archeological data?

RCAHMS Memory keeper for Scotland









Skara Brae (3180 BCE)

Faculy building (21th Century)

Question: "Skara Brae was found at ______"

Automated extraction of events is a requirement

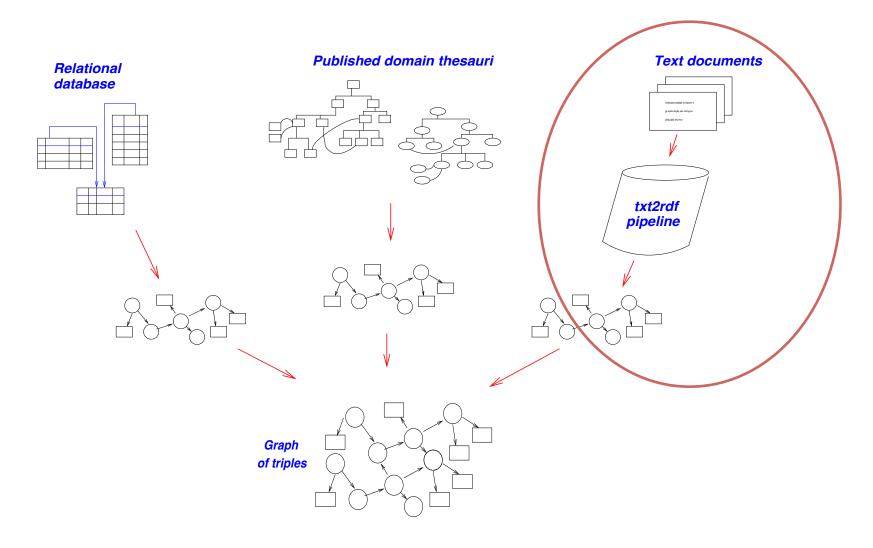
Automatic extraction of events

- Idea: Semantic web is useful
 - site123 is classified as a chambered cairn

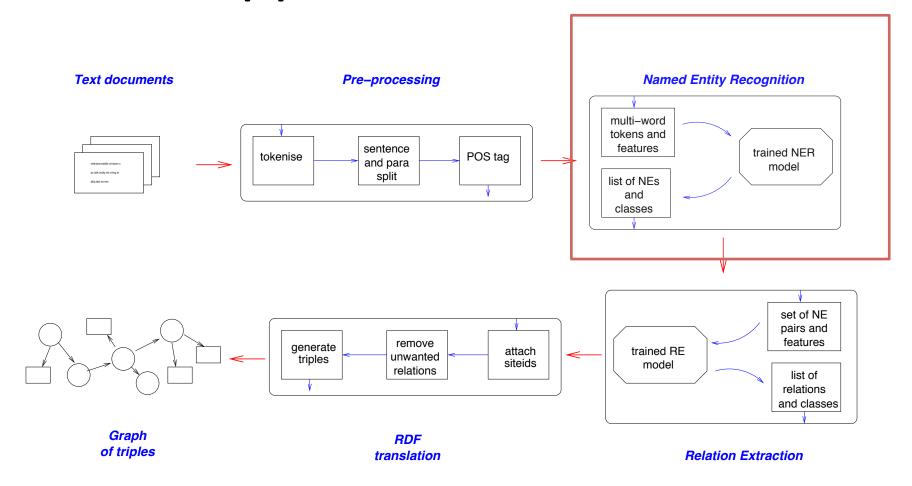


- Resource Description Format (RDF)
 - Subject Predicate Object
- How to convert text data to RDF format

Tether: converting RCAHMS data to RDF format



txt2rdf: the pipeline

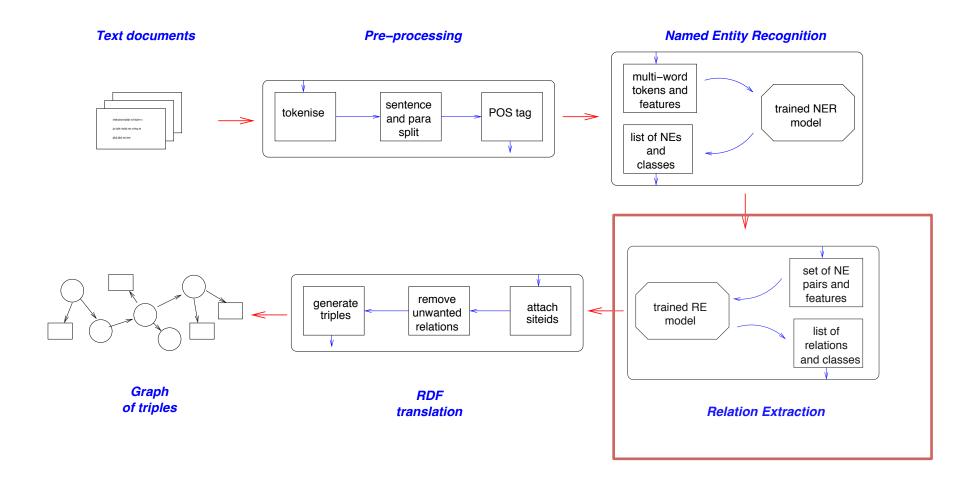


Named Entity recognition



- 11 categories:
 - ORG, PERSNAME, ROLE, SITETYPE, ARTEFACT, PLACE,
 SITENAME, ADDRESS, PERIOD, DATE, EVENT
- Unorthodox ones:
 - EVENT SURVEY, EXCAVATION, FIND
- Nesting:
 - [[[Edinburgh]^{PLACE} University]^{ORG} Library]^{ORG}

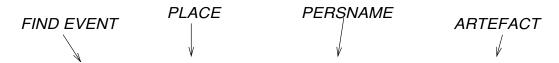
txt2rdf



Finding binary relations in text

- Named Entity Recognition was first step
- Special attention paid to NE nesting
- Then look for relations between pairs of NEs:
 - generate all possible pairings per document
 - add features
 - NE classes, word separation, POS tags, nesting, in sentence...

Supervised learning for Relation extraction



The following were found in Unst by Mr AT Cluness: a steatite dish, ...

```
cls1=event
                                                                 cls2=place
                                                                             wdsep=+2...
eventLocation
                   were found unst
                                                                 cls2=persname wdsep=+5...
                                                    cls1=event
                   were found a t cluness
eventAgent
                                                    cls1=event
                                                                 cls2=artefact
                                                                             wdsep=+9...
                   were found steatite dish
eventPatient
                                                    cls1=place
                                                                 cls2=persname wdsep=+9...
                                  a_t_cluness
                   unst
                                                                             wdsep=+9...
                                                    cls1=place
                                                                 cls2=artefact
                   unst
                                  steatite dish
                                                    cls1=persname cls2=artefact
                                                                             wdsep=+9...
                   a t cluness steatite dish
```

Relation extraction

- Basic predicate categories:
 - eventRel, hasLocation, hasPeriod, instanceOf, partOf, sameAs, seeAlso
- n-ary eventRel predicate:
 - eventAgent, eventAgentRole, eventDate, eventPatient, eventPlace
- event types:
 - survey, excavation, find, visit, description, creation, alteration

Working Example for txt2rdf

site456

```
{[SOUTH WALLS]} , {[MISBISTER]} , [[[[THE {LOFTS]]]]}
[ND38NW 29 centred 3325 8885]
Sites [[[[[[recorded]]]]]]] during an [archaeological survey] undertaken on the
lands of [[the {Loft]]} , [Longhope] , as part of the pilot scheme for the
{[[[Historic {[Scotland]]]}} {Farm} {Ancient} {Monument} Survey Grant Scheme] .
[ND 331/1 8890] Two [small {cairns]} . [ND 3336 8889], {[Cairn]} . [ND 3339
8885} { [Cairn]} . [ND 3339 8886] { [Clearance cairn]} . [ND 3342 8884]
[Sub-rectangular cairn] . [ND 3339 8883] {[Well]} Sponsors : {[Historic
eventPatient
               eventPlace
```

site456 - hasEvent - recordingX

recordingX - hasLocation - "ND 3342 8884"

recordingX - hasPatient - "Sub-rectangular cairn"

Results: evaluating NER step

	Precision %	Recall %	F-score %	Count
ADDRESS	82.40	81.61	82.00	3,458
PLACE	95.00	66.80	78.44	2,503
SITENAME	64.55	61.20	62.83	2,712
DATE	95.12	82.08	88.12	3,519
PERIOD	84.02	45.54	59.07	400
EVENT	94.98	63.66	76.22	3,176
ORG	99.39	89.66	94.27	2,730
PERSNAME	96.71	74.82	84.37	2,318
ROLE	98.00	54.44	70.00	90
SITETYPE	85.24	52.39	64.89	5,668
ARTEFACT	75.83	18.06	29.17	879
Average	88.02	67.75	76.57	(27,453)

table source: authors' presentation

Results: evaluating RE step

Relation	Precision %	Recall %	F-score %	Found
eventAgent	98.42	98.70	98.56	3,794
eventAgentRole	69.23	30.00	41.86	13
eventDate	98.75	98.68	98.71	3,189
eventPatient	87.77	84.61	86.16	1,553
eventPlace	83.58	72.70	77.76	341
Events Average	87.55	76.94	80.61	(8,890)
Overall Average	83.41	69.27	75.68	(21,932)

table source: authors presentation

Results: evaluating full txt2rdf pipeline

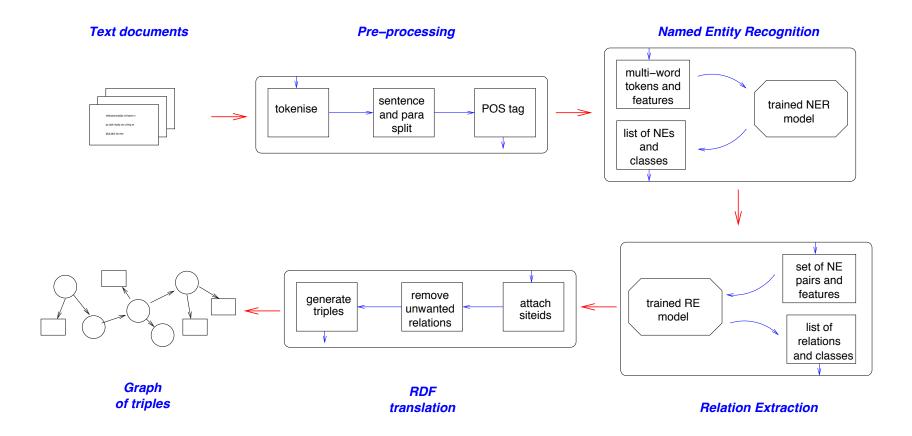
Relation	Avg Precision	Avg Recall	Avg F-score
eventAgent	97.46	82.18	88.72
eventAgentRole	0.00	0.00	0.00
eventDate	87.75	71.73	78.64
eventPatient	90.69	42.99	48.46
eventPlace	36.36	17.33	27.62
Overall Average	73.35	48.24	57.51

table source: authors presentation

Summary

- Event modeling is unorthodox in NER but results good
- Event relations are easier than others
- Extraction to RDF graph, as shown...
- Automatic extraction of events from text is feasible

txt2rdf



• Extra slides

- Event modelling is unorthodox in NER terms but results good
 - EVENT NE recognition: 76% F-score (avg: 77%)
- Event relations are easier than others:
 - average 81% F-score for event relations (overall avg: 76%)
- Models deliberately trained to favour Precision over Recall
- Extraction to RDF graph, as shown...
- ...or to populate RDB tables if desired
- Automatic extraction of events from text is feasible