

# Exploring Text Recombination for Automatic Narrative Level Detection

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## Narrative Level

- ▶ Embedded stories, told by characters of a story
- ▶ Widely used phenomenon in narrative texts (and other media)
- ▶ Crucial for content-driven narrative analysis
- ▶ Important for subsequent NLP tasks (e.g., coreference resolution)

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### Example

*[...] “Tell on,” quoth the King who chanced to be sleepless and restless and therefore was pleased with the prospect of hearing her story. So Shahrazad rejoiced; and thus, on the first night of the Thousand Nights and a Night, she began with the **Tale of the Trader and the Jinni.** ⬇*

*It is related, O auspicious King, that there was a merchant of the merchants who had much wealth [...]*

Arabian Nights, archive.org

# Annotating Narrative Levels

- ▶ No annotated corpora are available
- ▶ Shared task on guideline development
  - ▶ Task: Establish a guideline for annotating levels in English texts
  - ▶ Evaluation by looking at theory, applicability (IAA), usefulness
  - ▶ Extremely challenging annotation task, due its length

Gius et al. (2021)

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## Contents of this Talk

- ▶ Establish method to induce training data and
- ▶ Evaluate that it does help a BERT-NSP-model

## Text Recombination

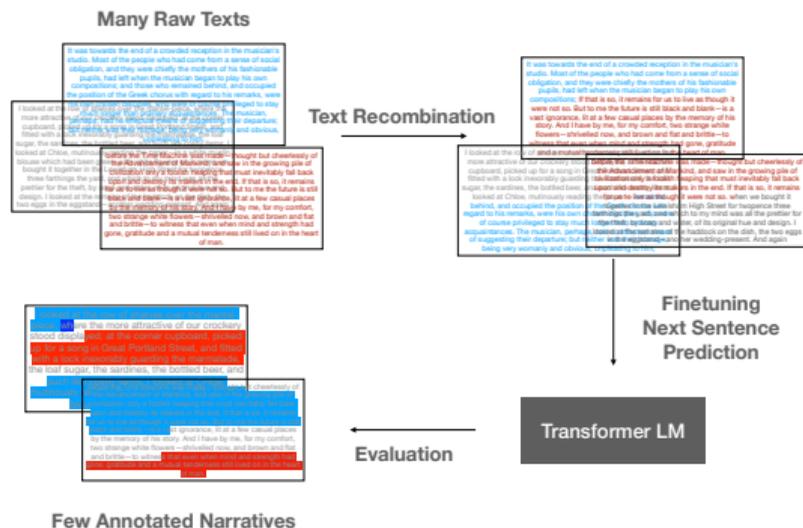
- ▶ 38 shortest English texts from ELTeC corpus
    - ▶ 14 002 to 68 607 words long
  - ▶ Split into training (70 %) and test (30 %)
  - ▶ Concatenate  $n$  randomly selected texts, with  $n \sim N(\mu = 3, \sigma = 1)$ 
    - ▶ ...and tag the point of concatenation
  - ▶ Remove duplicates
- = Synthetic stories dataset

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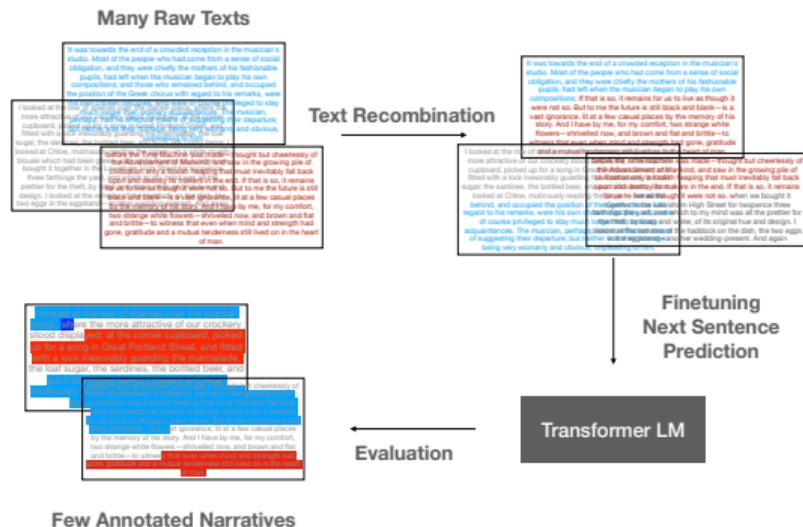
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## Experiments

- 1 Evaluation on synthetic stories
- 2 Evaluation on real level-annotated stories



## Experiment 1: Evaluation on Synthetic Stories

- ▶ Original BERT model provided by HuggingFace
- ▶ Use next sentence prediction head for level boundary detection
- ▶ Evaluation with and without fine-tuning on synthetic data set
- ▶ Context window of 54 tokens in both directions
- ▶ Metrics: precision, recall, boundary similarity
  - ▶ Averaged over test set (300 texts)
  - ▶ Boundary similarity: Transposition window of  $n_t = 100$  characters

Devlin et al. (2019)

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Finetuning	Precision	Recall	Boundary sim.
No	2.61± 1.8	55.41±25.2	2.51 ± 1.8
Yes	32.39±36.09	25.68±27.12	19.20 ±24.25

## Experiment 2: Evaluation on Real Level-Annotated Stories

- ▶ Re-use of guideline development shared task
- ▶ Evaluation on all annotations for all guidelines
  - ▶ I.e.: 2 annotators for each of 7 guidelines
- ▶ With and without fine-tuning

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Guideline	Without finetuning		With finetuning		Gain by finetuning	
	Precision	Recall	Precision	Recall	Precision	Recall
Ketschik et al. (2021)	12.27	11.08	33.33	10.76	21.06	-0.32
	7.69	7.13	10.26	2.98	2.56	-4.15
Barth (2021)	12.18	9.79	17.95	7.40	5.77	-2.39
	15.13	9.70	10.26	2.75	-4.87	-6.95

Table: Prediction results for narrative level boundaries (see paper for full table)

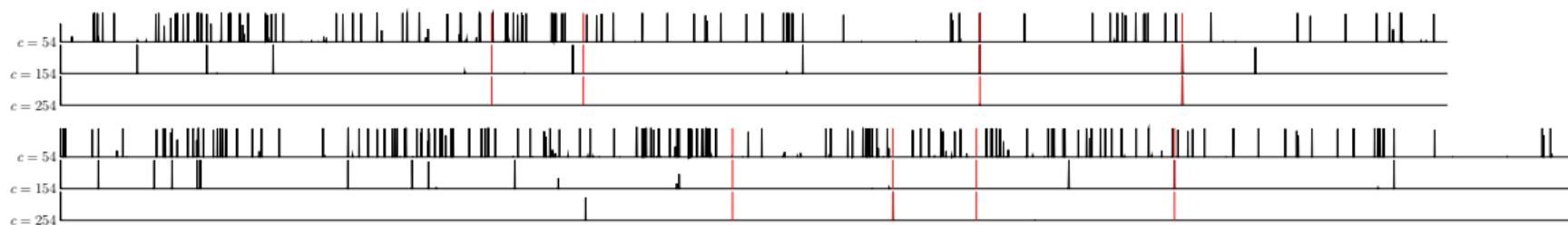
## Conclusions and Outlook

- ▶ Annotating narrative levels classically does not scale
  - ▶ Mostly because it's a non-local phenomenon
- ▶ Even crudely generated training data helps
- ▶ Shared task on generating the best training data in preparation

*Thank you!*



## Context Window



**Figure:** Predicted break probabilities in two randomly selected texts for different context windows. Red lines indicate true boundaries.

## References I

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