

Unflattening Knowledge Graphs

Marieke van Erp
DHLab
KNAW Humanities Cluster
Amsterdam, the Netherlands



Let's talk about coffee

Let's talk about coffee



ESWC Conferences @eswc_conf · May 28

Did you sign yours yet? 🖍️

#ESWC2023 attendees are offered ESWC mugs. Personalise it to remember the 20th edition of ESWC



Let's talk about coffee

Let's talk about coffee

“A cup of coffee”

Let's talk about coffee

“A cup of coffee”



Let's talk about coffee

“A cup of coffee”



Let's talk about coffee

“A cup of coffee”



Let's talk about coffee

“Let's have coffee”



Let's talk about coffee



17th Century Coffee House

Let's talk about coffee

<https://bgb.resources.huylgens.knaw.nl/voyage/49>

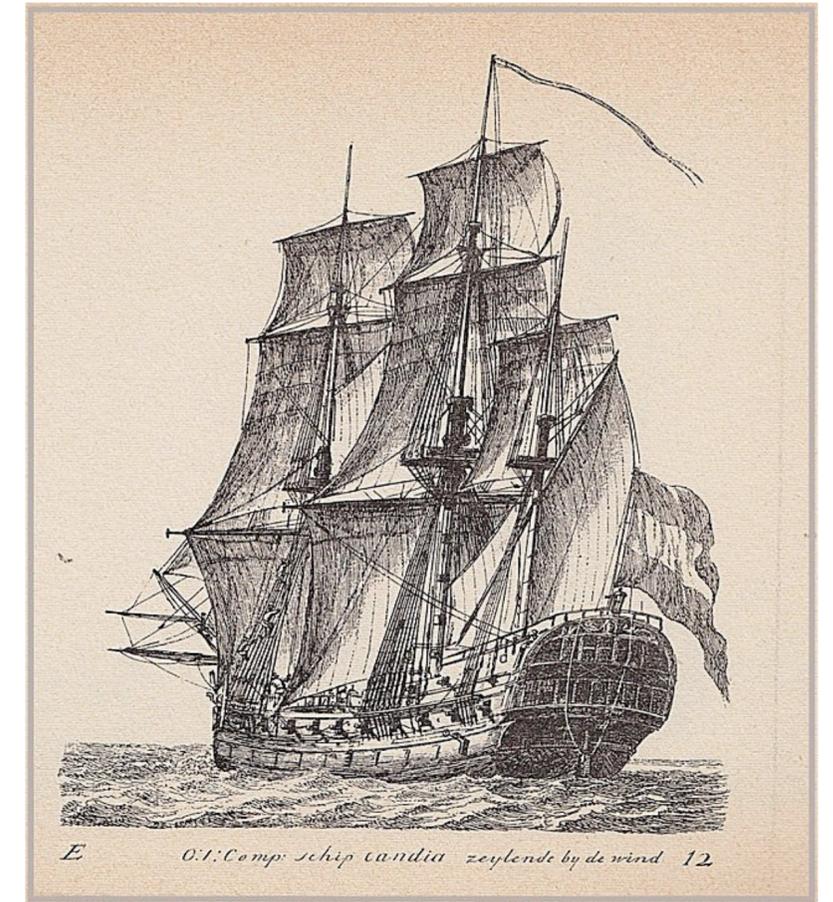


Voyage Details

Number	49
Book year	1789/1790
Source	10800
Folio number	73
Ship name	Rotterdams Welvaren
Departure date	18-11-1789
Departure place and region	Batavia, Batavia
Arrival date	-
Arrival place and region	Enkhuizen, Republiek
Total value Dutch guilders	76.749,15,8
Total value Indian guilders	-
Remarks Voyage	Rotterdams Welvaren was wrecked during its voyage to the Cape.
Voyage in DAS	go to DAS voyage 8269.2

Cargo details

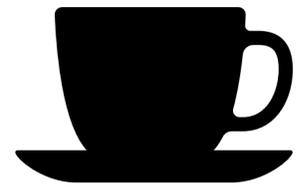
Quantity	Product	Specification	Value Dutch guilders	Value Indian guilders
616 lb	foelie	macis	304,18,8	
70 lb	moernagel	-	87,11,8	
2.150 lb	nootmuskaat	in soort	354,15	
127.596 lb	peper	zwart geharpt	15.978,12	
3.500 lb	peper	wit	792,16	
4.075 lb	garen	katoenen	2.381,1	
365.500 lb	koffie	Javaans	34.737,2,8	
6.250 lb	kurkuma	-	504,14,8	
2.524 lb	kamfer	Japans	802,12,8	
10.915 lb	calaturshout	Kust	387,9,8	
1.250 lb	indigo	Javaans	1.429,17	
30.000 lb	sapanhout	Bimanees	753,15	



Let's talk about coffee



PICKING COFFEE.



coffee



Querying for coffee

← → ↻ <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q8486> ☆

🇬🇧 English Not logged in [Talk](#) [Contributions](#) [Create account](#) [Log in](#)

Item [Discussion](#) Read [View history](#) 🔍

coffee (Q8486)

brewed beverage made from seeds of Coffea genus

[In more languages](#)
[Configure](#)

Language	Label	Description	Also known as
English	coffee	brewed beverage made from seeds of Coffea genus	
Swedish	kaffe	dryck tillverkad av bönor från kaffebusken	
Finnish	kahvi	juoma	
Tornedalen Finnish	No label defined	No description defined	

[All entered languages](#)

Statements

subclass of	drink ▼ 0 references
	stimulant foodstuff ▼ 0 references
	coffee drink

Querying for coffee



About: [Coffee](#)

An Entity of Type: [Food](#), from Named Graph: <http://dbpedia.org>, within Data Space: <dbpedia.org>

Coffee is a drink prepared from roasted coffee beans. Darkly colored, bitter, and slightly acidic, coffee has a stimulating effect on humans, primarily due to its caffeine content. It is the most popular hot drink in the world.



Property	Value
dbo:abstract	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Coffee is a drink prepared from roasted coffee beans. Darkly colored, bitter, and slightly acidic, coffee has a stimulating effect on humans, primarily due to its caffeine content. It is the most popular hot drink in the world. Seeds of the Coffea plant's fruits are separated to produce unroasted green coffee beans. The beans are roasted and then ground into fine particles that are typically steeped in hot water before being filtered out, producing a cup of coffee. It is usually served hot, although chilled or iced coffee is common. Coffee can be prepared and presented in a variety of ways (e.g., espresso, French press, caffè latte, or already-brewed canned coffee). Sugar, sugar substitutes, milk, and cream are often used to mask the bitter taste or enhance the flavor. Though coffee is now a global commodity, it has a long history tied closely to food traditions around the Red Sea. The earliest credible evidence of coffee drinking in the form of the modern beverage appears in modern-day Yemen from the mid-15th century in Sufi shrines, where coffee seeds were first roasted and brewed in a manner similar to current methods. The Yemenis procured the coffee beans from the Ethiopian Highlands via coastal Somali intermediaries and began cultivation. By the 16th century, the drink had reached the rest of the Middle East and North Africa, later spreading to Europe. In the 20th century, coffee became a global commodity, creating different coffee cultures around the world. The two most commonly grown coffee bean types are C. arabica and C. robusta. Coffee plants are cultivated in over 70 countries, primarily in the equatorial regions of the Americas, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent, and Africa. As of 2018, Brazil was the leading grower of coffee beans, producing 35% of the world's total. Green, unroasted coffee is the most traded agricultural commodity and one of the most traded commodities overall, second only to petroleum. Despite sales of coffee reaching billions of dollars worldwide, farmers producing coffee beans disproportionately live in poverty. Critics of the coffee industry have also pointed to its and the clearing of land for coffee-growing and water use. (en)

Querying for Coffee

caligraph.org/resource/Coffee



Formats Browse using

Sparql Endpoint

About: [clgr:Coffee](#)

Property	Value
rdf:type	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Breakfast drink• American breakfast food• Largest producing country of agricultural commodities• Traded commodity• Herbal and fungal stimulant• National drink• Brunch food• Non-alcoholic mixed drink• Export of Brazil• owl:NamedIndividual• Additive in cigarettes• Arabic word or phrase• Beverage• Cadbury product• Computer technology code name• Crop• Energy drink• Ethiopian or Eritrean dish or food

Querying for coffee



en coffee

An English term in ConceptNet 5.8

Sources: Open Mind Common Sense contributors, DBPedia 2015, OpenCyc 2012, Unicode CLDR, Verboesity players, German Wiktionary, English Wiktionary, French Wiktionary, and Open Multilingual WordNet
View this term in the API

- Documentation
- FAQ
- Chat
- Blog

Synonyms

- pt Café (n, food) →
- ar قَهْوَة (n, food) →
- ca cafè (n, food) →
- ca café (n, plant) →
- da kaffe (n, food) →
- da mokka (n, food) →
- fr café →
- sh kafa →
- sh kahva →
- sh kava →
- en chocolate (n, attribute) →
- en coffee bean (n, food) →
- en coffee tree (n, plant) →
- en java (n, food) →

Types of coffee

- en Arabian coffee (n, plant) →
- en cafe au lait (n, food) →
- en cafe noir (n, food) →
- en cafe royale (n, food) →
- en cappuccino coffee (n, English) →
- en coffee substitute (n, food) →
- en decaffeinated coffee (n, food) →
- en drip coffee (n, food) →
- en espresso (n, food) →
- en iced coffee (n, food) →
- en instant coffee (n, food) →
- en Irish coffee (n, food) →

coffee is a type of...

- en a stimulant →
- en an acquired taste →
- en an addictive substance →
- en a beverage →
- en a bushy plant →
- en a good after dinner drink →
- en a popular drink →
- en beverage (n, food) →
- en tree (n, plant) →
- en a breakfast beverage →
- en goooooooooooooooooood →
- en a hot beverage →
- en a liquid →

Related terms

- en sugar →
- it moka (n) →
- sh fildžan (n) →
- sh findžan (n) →
- sh kafa (n) →
- sh kahva (n) →
- sh kava (n) →
- en mug →
- en break →
- en latte →
- en cafe →
- ab акаҗа (n) →
- ady КЪЭХЪО (n) →
- af koffie (n) →

Why is this a problem

- Entity Linking is often employed in KG creation
- Imprecise links can create imprecise analyses
- Not only an issue for historical use cases



Car Manufacturers



- April 2006:
 - production of Polo from Spain to Eastern-Europe because of social problems in Volkswagen - Pamplona and maybe to Volkswagen -Vorst in Belgium
- July 2006:
 - Polo production in Vorst, no jobs lost in Spain but extra jobs in Belgium.
- August 2006:
 - Fewer Golfs produced in Vorst, maybe more Polos. 'If not, we have a problem', says a union representative.....Chances that Vorst will not make any Polos next year are minimal, because the factory invested this year in a special new welding installation specific for Polo cars.
- November 2006:
 - Volkswagen stops the production of Golf in Vorst: 3,500 jobs are lost plant renamed to Audi-Brussels
- November 2009:
 - Audi plant in Vorst stops the production of Polo: 300 jobs lost

Audi-Brussels present in DBpedia
Volkswagen Pamplona linked to Volkswagen
Volkswagen closes Volkswagen Pamplona ≠ dbp:Volkswagen closes dbp:Volkswagen

Commodities

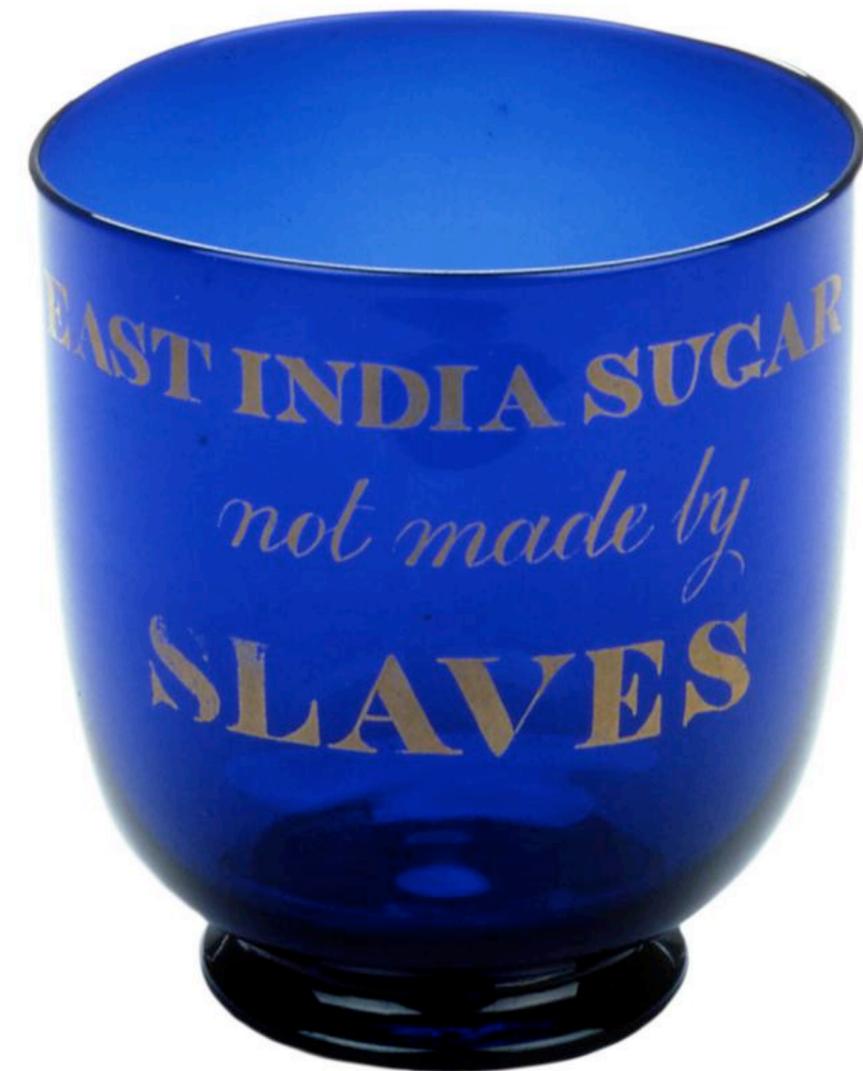
Sugar is an energy source

Sugar is a treat

Sugar caused ecological crises

Sugar enabled enslavement

Sugar is a health hazard



Smells

Jewellery is a status symbol

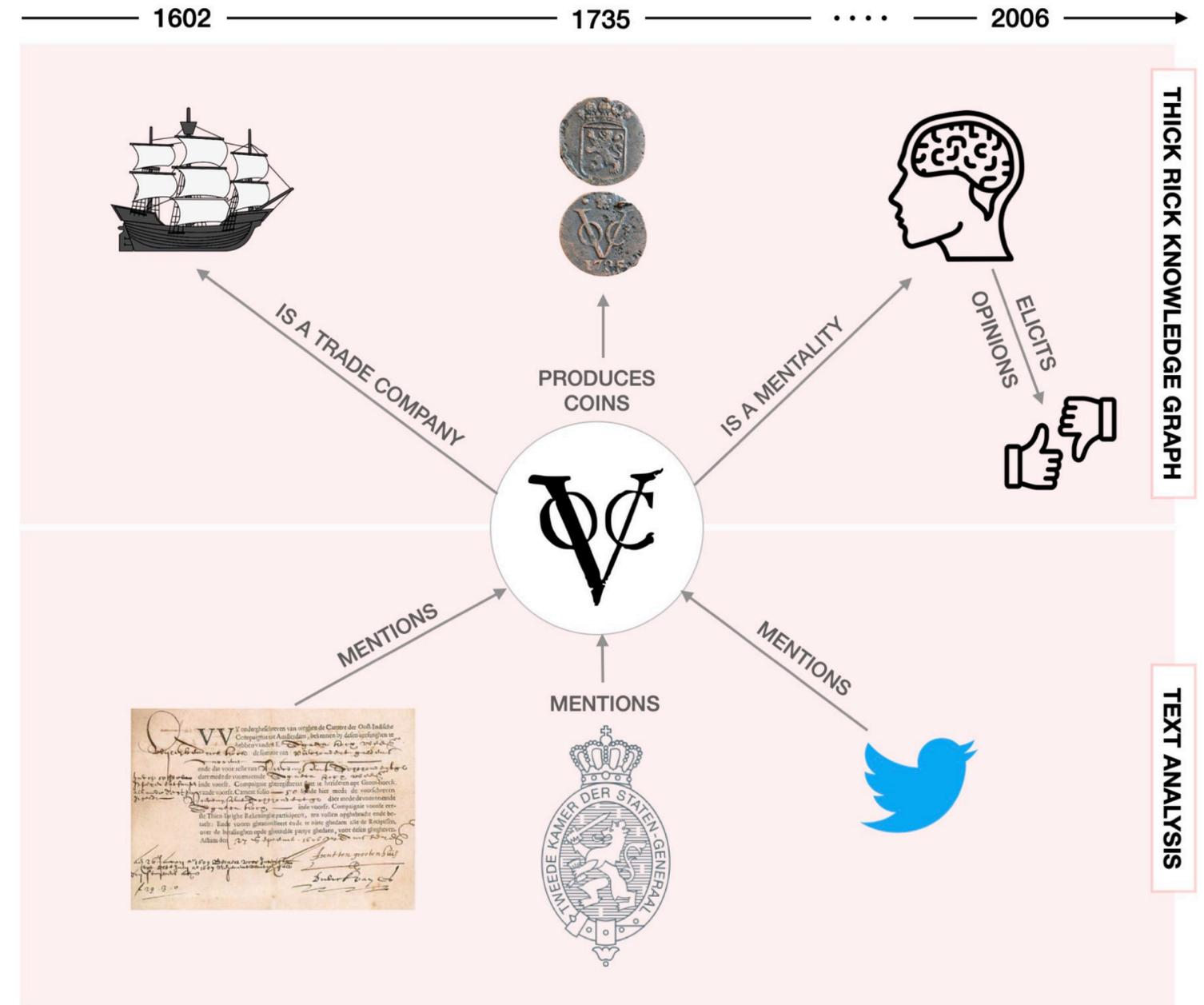
Jewellery can convey a message

Scented jewellery can ward off disease



Unflattening KGs

- Identity - concepts are multidimensional and have **coreferring**, **non**- and **near**-identity relations to other concepts
- Change - concepts evolve over time
- Long tail - go beyond popular concepts and entities
- Provenance - keep track of where the information comes from



Identity, non-identity & near-identity

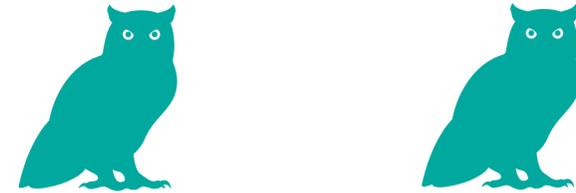
Identity, non-identity & near-identity

- Co-referring relationship: when two entities are the same (owl:sameAs)



Identity, non-identity & near-identity

- Co-referring relationship: when two entities are the same (owl:sameAs)



*Bill said **Alice** would arrive soon, and **she** did.*

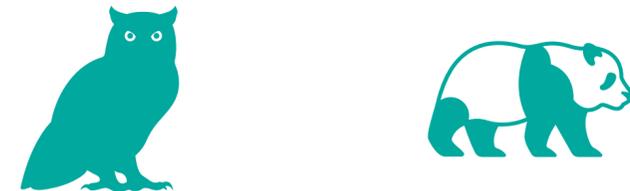
Identity, non-identity & near-identity

- Co-referring relationship: when two entities are the same (owl:sameAs)



*Bill said **Alice** would arrive soon, and **she** did.*

- Non-identity: when two entities are distinctly different



Identity, non-identity & near-identity

- Co-referring relationship: when two entities are the same (owl:sameAs)



*Bill said **Alice** would arrive soon, and **she** did.*

- Non-identity: when two entities are distinctly different



*Bill said **Alice** would arrive soon, then **Jane** arrived.*

Identity, non-identity & near-identity

- Co-referring relationship: when two entities are the same (owl:sameAs)



*Bill said **Alice** would arrive soon, and **she** did.*

- Non-identity: when two entities are distinctly different



*Bill said **Alice** would arrive soon, then **Jane** arrived.*

- Near-identity: when two entities share most but not all feature values



Identity, non-identity & near-identity

- Co-referring relationship: when two entities are the same (owl:sameAs)



*Bill said **Alice** would arrive soon, and **she** did.*

- Non-identity: when two entities are distinctly different



*Bill said **Alice** would arrive soon, then **Jane** arrived.*

- Near-identity: when two entities share most but not all feature values



***The United States** has officially restored diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia . . .
The White House said the United States will provide 45 million dollars in food aid.*

Identity @ESWC2023

Refining Large Integrated Identity Graphs using the Unique Name Assumption

Shuai Wang¹ ✉^[0000-0002-1261-9930], Joe Raad²^[0000-0001-0001-0001],
Pablo Bloem¹^[0000-0002-0189-5817], and Frank van Harmelen¹^[0000-0001-0001-0001]

¹ Department of Computer Science, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
{shuai.wang | p.bloem | frank.van.harmelen}@vu.nl
² LISN, University of Paris-Saclay, Orsay, France
joe.raad@lisn.fr

Abstract. The Unique Name Assumption (UNA) supports reasoning about terms with distinct identifiers.

Entity Typing with Triples using Language Models

Aniqa Riaz¹, Sara Abdollahi²^[0000-0001-7752-146X], and Simon
Gottschalk²^[0000-0003-2576-4640]

¹ Universität Bonn, Germany
s6anriaz@uni-bonn.de

² L3S Research Center, Leibniz Universität Hannover, Germany
{abdollahi,gottschalk}@L3S.de

Abstract. Entity Typing is the task of assigning a type to an entity in a knowledge graph. In this paper, we propose ETWT (Entity Typing with Triples) which uses language models to assign its label, de-

Transformer based Semantic Relation Typing for Knowledge Graph Integration

Sven Hertling^[0000-0003-0333-5888] and Heiko Paulheim^[0000-0003-4386-8195]

Data and Web Science Group, University of Mannheim, Germany
{sven,heiko}@informatik.uni-mannheim.de

SAP-KG: Synonym Predicate Analyzer across Multiple Knowledge Graphs

Emanuele Niazmand^{1,2}^[0000-0001-8194-8079] and Maria-Esther
Vidal^{1,2,3}^[0000-0003-1160-8727]

¹ Leibniz University of Hannover, Germany
Emetis.Niazmand@tib.eu
² L3S Research Center, Germany
Maria.Vidal@tib.eu

This paper presents SAP-KG, a knowledge graph aggregation framework that integrates complementary information; they are used for query answer completeness. SAP-KG proposed a novel approach to capture the percentage of overlap between pairs of synonym

NASTyLinker: NIL-Aware Scalable Transformer-based Entity Linker

Nicolas Heist^[0000-0002-4354-9138] and Heiko Paulheim^[0000-0003-4386-8195]

Data and Web Science Group, University of Mannheim, Germany
{nico,heiko}@informatik.uni-mannheim.de

Abstract. Entity Linking (EL) is the task of detecting mentions of entities in text and disambiguating them to a reference knowledge base. Most prevalent EL approaches assume that the reference knowledge base is complete. In practice, however, it is necessary to deal with the case of linking to an entity that is not contained in the knowledge base (NIL entity). Recent works have shown that, instead of focusing on the

Identity



Entity Linking & Entity Spaces

Entity Linking & Entity Spaces

- **Germany** imported 47,600 sheep from Britain last year, nearly half of total imports.
- **German** July car registrations up 142 pct yr/yr.
- Australia last won the Davis Cup in 1986, but they were beaten finalists against **Germany** three years ago under Fraser's guidance.

Entity Linking & Entity Spaces

- <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germany> {
- **Germany** imported 47,600 sheep from Britain last year, nearly half of total imports.
 - **German** July car registrations up 142 pct yr/yr.
 - Australia last won the Davis Cup in 1986, but they were beaten finalists against **Germany** three years ago under Fraser's guidance.
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germany_Davis_Cup_team

Entity Linking & Entity Spaces



<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germany>

- **Germany** imported 47,600 sheep from Britain last year, nearly half of total imports.
- **German** July car registrations up 142 pct yr/yr.
- Australia last won the Davis Cup in 1986, but they were beaten finalists against **Germany** three years ago under Fraser's guidance.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germany_Davis_Cup_team



Entity Linking & Entity Spaces



Item Discussion

Germany (Q183)

country in Central Europe
Federal Republic of Germany | Deutschland

Main page

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germany>

- **Germany** imported 47,600 sheep from Britain last year, nearly half of total imports.
- **German** July car registrations up 142 pct yr/yr.
- Australia last won the Davis Cup in 1986, but they were beaten finalists against **Germany** three years ago under Fraser's guidance.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germany_Davis_Cup_team



Item Discussion

Germany Davis Cup team (Q401869)

Davis Cup team representing Germany
West Germany Davis Cup team

- In more languages

Language	Label	Description
English	Germany Davis Cup team	Davis Cup team
Swedish	Tyskländs Davis Cup-lag	Davis Cup-lag s
Finnish	Saksan Davis Cup -joukkue	No description c
Tornedalen Finnish	No label defined	No description c

All entered languages



Germany 1996 Davis Cup Team

Entity Linking & Entity Spaces



<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germany>

- **Germany** imported 47,600 sheep from Britain last year, nearly half of total imports.
- **German** July car registrations up 142 pct yr/yr.
- Australia last won the Davis Cup in 1986, but they were beaten finalists against **Germany** three years ago under Fraser's guidance.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germany_Davis_Cup_team



Germany 1996 Davis Cup Team



Germany 1993 Davis Cup Team

https://dbpedia.org/page/Germany

DBpedia Browse using Formats Faceted Browser Sparql Endpoint

About: Germany

An Entity of Type: person, from Named Graph: <http://dbpedia.org>, within Data Space: <dbpedia.org>

Germany (German: Deutschland, pronounced [ˈdɔʏtʃlant]), officially the Federal Republic of Germany, is a country in Central Europe. It is the second most populous country in Europe after Russia, and the most populous member state of the European Union. Germany is situated between the Baltic and North seas to the north, and the Alps to the south; it covers an area of 357,022 square kilometres (137,847 sq mi), with a population of almost 84 million within its 16 constituent states. Germany borders Denmark to the north, Poland and the Czech Republic to the east, Austria and Switzerland to the south, and France, Luxembourg, Belgium, and the Netherlands to the west. The nation's capital and most populous city is Berlin and its financial centre is Frankfurt; the largest urban area is the Ruhr

Property	Value
dbo:PopulatedPlace/area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 357022.0 357022.0910454866

DBpedia Browse using Formats

About: Germany

An Entity of Type: person, from Named Graph: <http://dbpedia.org>

Germany (German: Deutschland, pronounced [ˈdɔʏtʃlant]), officially the Federal Republic of Germany, is a country in Central Europe. It is the second most populous country in Europe after Russia, and the most populous member state of the European Union. Germany is situated between the Baltic and North seas to the north, and the Alps to the south; it covers an area of 357,022 square kilometres (137,847 sq mi), with a population of almost 84 million within its 16 constituent states. Germany borders Denmark to the north, Poland and the Czech Republic to the east, Austria and Switzerland to the south, and France, Luxembourg, Belgium, and the Netherlands to the west. The nation's capital and most populous city is Berlin and its financial centre is Frankfurt; the largest urban area is the Ruhr



<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germany>

- **Germany** imported 47,600 sheep from Britain last year, nearly half of total imports.
- **German** July car registrations up 142 pct yr/yr.
- Australia last won the Davis Cup in 1986, but they were beaten finalists against **Germany** three years ago under Fraser's guidance.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germany_Davis_Cup_team



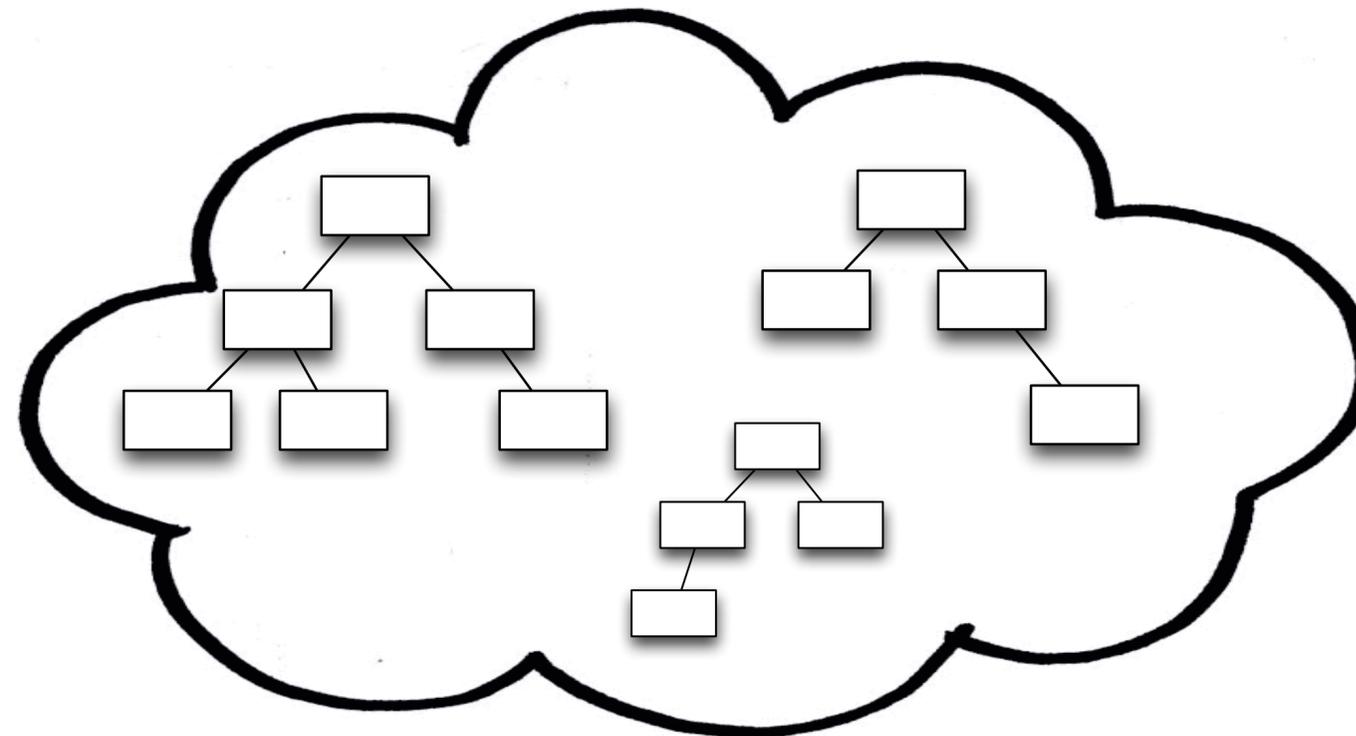
Germany 1996 Davis Cup Team



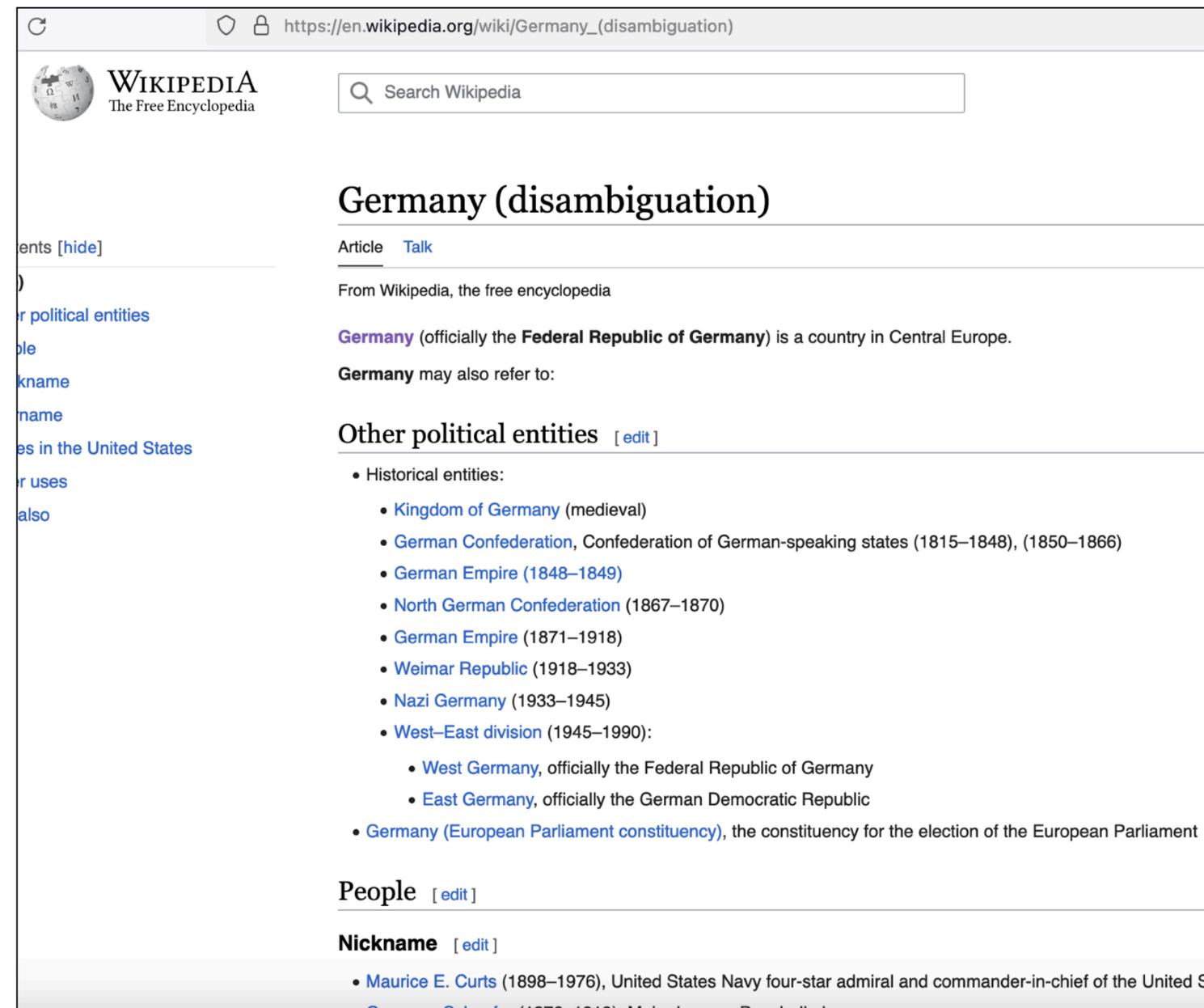
Germany 1993 Davis Cup Team

Entity Spaces

An **Entity Space** is an explicit representation of a set of entities in a knowledge base that have a strong near-identity relationship and whose linguistic labels can be used interchangeably in certain contexts.



Disambiguation Pages as Entity Space Proxies



The screenshot shows the Wikipedia disambiguation page for 'Germany'. The page title is 'Germany (disambiguation)'. The main content area includes a search bar, a description of Germany as a country in Central Europe, and a list of other political entities. The list includes historical entities like the Kingdom of Germany, German Confederation, German Empire, North German Confederation, Weimar Republic, Nazi Germany, and West-East division, as well as the Germany (European Parliament constituency). The page also has sections for 'People' and 'Nickname'.

WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

Search Wikipedia

Germany (disambiguation)

Article Talk

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Germany (officially the **Federal Republic of Germany**) is a country in Central Europe.

Germany may also refer to:

Other political entities [edit]

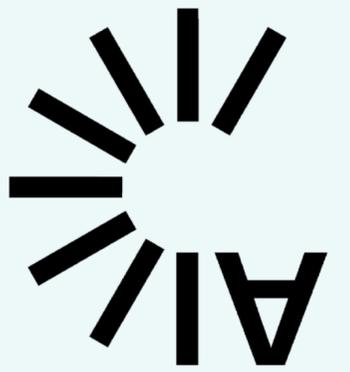
- Historical entities:
 - [Kingdom of Germany](#) (medieval)
 - [German Confederation](#), Confederation of German-speaking states (1815–1848), (1850–1866)
 - [German Empire \(1848–1849\)](#)
 - [North German Confederation](#) (1867–1870)
 - [German Empire \(1871–1918\)](#)
 - [Weimar Republic](#) (1918–1933)
 - [Nazi Germany](#) (1933–1945)
 - [West–East division](#) (1945–1990):
 - [West Germany](#), officially the Federal Republic of Germany
 - [East Germany](#), officially the German Democratic Republic
- [Germany \(European Parliament constituency\)](#), the constituency for the election of the European Parliament

People [edit]

Nickname [edit]

- [Maurice E. Curtz](#) (1898–1976), United States Navy four-star admiral and commander-in-chief of the United States Pacific Fleet
- [Germany Scheffer](#) (1876–1919), Major League Baseball player

Polyvocality



- Multiple dimensions also means multiple perspectives
- All data is biased
- KGs **can** represent multiple perspectives



Hendrick Cornelis Vroom Een aantal Oostindiëvaarders voor de kust
Rijksmuseum SK-A-3108

Words Matter

- GLAMs & society are rethinking their vocabularies
- Change is slow
- What does this mean for SW resources?

The New York Times

A Dutch Golden Age? That's Only Half the Story

Museums in the Netherlands are ditching historical terms and names, and updating their collections as they grapple with the legacy of slavery and colonialism.

[Give this article](#) [Share](#) [Bookmark](#)



Bias @ESWC2023

Structural Bias in Knowledge Graphs for the Entity Alignment Task

Nikolaos Fanourakis¹, Vasilis Efthymiou¹, Vassilis Christophides², Dimitris Kotzinos², Evaggelia Pitoura³, and Kostas Stefanidis⁴

¹ FORTH-ICS, Greece

{fanourakis,vefthym}@ics.forth.gr

² Lab. ETIS, CY Cergy Paris University, ENSEA, CNRS UMR 8051, France
Vassilis.Christophides@ensea.fr, Dimitrios.Kotzinos@cyu.fr

³ University of Ioannina, Greece
pitoura@uoi.gr

⁴ Tampere University, Finland
konstantinos.stefanidis@tuni.fi

Abstract. Knowledge Graphs (KGs) have recently gained attention for representing knowledge about a particular domain and play a central role in a multitude of AI tasks like recommendations and query answering. Recent works have revealed that KG embedding methods used to implement these tasks often exhibit direct forms of bias (e.g., related to gender, nationality, etc.) leading to discrimination. In this work, we are interested in the impact of indirect forms of bias related to the structural diversity of KGs in entity alignment (EA) tasks. In this respect, we propose an exploration-based sampling algorithm, SUSIE, that generates challenging benchmark data for EA methods, with respect to structural diversity. SUSIE requires setting the value of a single hyperparameter, which affects the connectivity of the generated KGs. The generated samples exhibit similar characteristics to some of the most challenging real-world KGs for EA tasks. Using our sampling, we demonstrate that state-of-the-art EA methods, like RREA, RDGCN, MultiKE and PARIS, struggle to align entities on structurally diverse input KGs.

Evaluating Language Models for Knowledge Base Completion

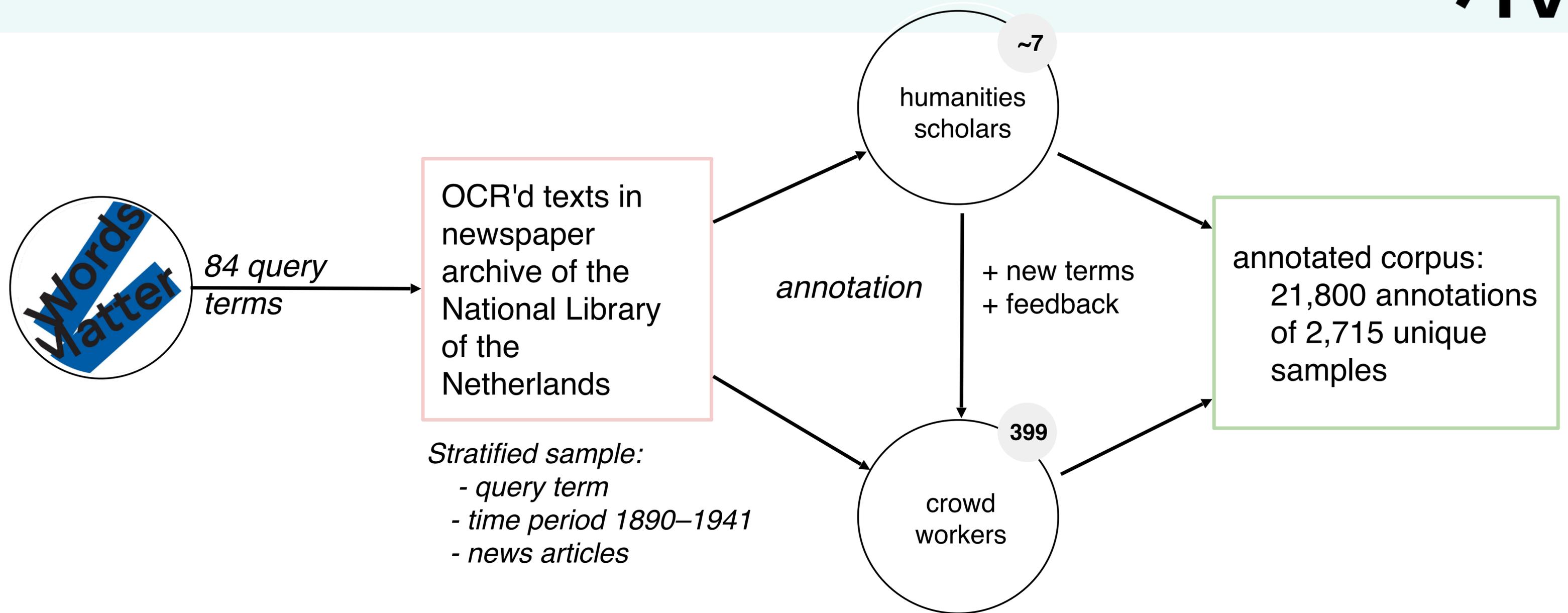
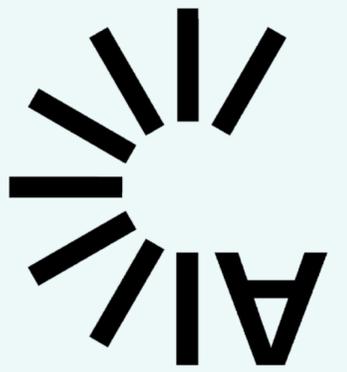
Blerta Veseli¹, Sneha Singhania¹, Simon Razniewski², and Gerhard Weikum¹

¹ Max Planck Institute for Informatics

² Bosch Center for AI

Abstract. Structured knowledge bases (KBs) are a foundation of many intelligent applications, yet are notoriously incomplete. Language models (LMs) have recently been proposed for unsupervised knowledge base completion (KBC), yet, despite encouraging initial results, questions regarding their suitability remain open. Existing evaluations often fall short because they only evaluate on popular subjects, or sample already existing facts from KBs. In this work, we introduce a novel, more challenging benchmark dataset, and a methodology tailored for a realistic assessment of the KBC potential of LMs. For automated assessment, we curate a dataset called WD-KNOWN, which provides an unbiased random sample of Wikidata, containing over 3.9 million facts. In a second step, we perform a human evaluation on predictions that are not yet in the KB, as only this provides real insights into the added value over existing KBs. Our key finding is that biases in dataset conception of previous benchmarks lead to a systematic overestimate of LM performance for KBC. However, our results also reveal strong areas of LMs. We could, for example, perform a significant completion of Wikidata on the relations `nativeLanguage`, by a factor of ~ 21 (from 260k to 5.8M) at 82% precision, and `citizenOf` by a factor of ~ 0.3 (from 4.2M to 5.3M) at 90% precision. Moreover, we find that LMs possess surprisingly strong generalization capabilities: even on relations where most facts were not directly observed in LM training, prediction quality is high. We will open-source the benchmark dataset and evaluation methodology.

Constructing ConConCor



How did crowd workers annotate the word "exotic"?

"De vrouw tegenover hem was nog maar een meisje, twintig naar schatting.

Een nauwsluitend zwart manteltje en rok, witte satijnen blouse, een kleine, chique, zwarte toque, modieus gedragen op één oor.

*Ze had een mooi, **exotisch** gezichtje, mat-witte huid, groote bruine oogen, git-zwart haar.*

Ze rookte een sigaret in een langen houder.

Haar gemanicuurde handen hadden donkerroode nagels."

"The woman opposite him was a mere girl—twenty at a guess.

A tight-fitting little black coat and skirt, white satin blouse, small chic black toque perched at the fashionable outrageous angle

*She had a beautiful **foreign-looking** face, dead white skin, large brown eyes, jet black hair.*

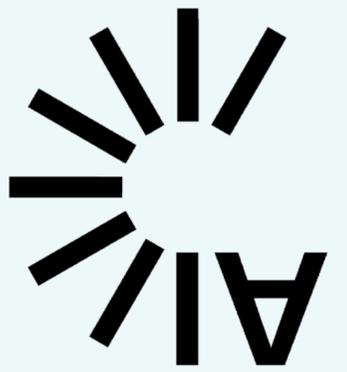
She was smoking a cigarette in a long holder.

Her manicured hands had deep red nails."

7 or 8 annotators per sample

4: contentious, 3: not contentious, 1: I don't know

Lessons learned



Inter-rater agreement is low

- $\alpha = 0.54$ among experts
- $\alpha = 0.31$ for crowd workers



but can be improved (to $\alpha = 0.50$)

by filtering out underperforming annotators:

- using control questions?
- using pairwise agreement between annotators?

First experiments demonstrate that **the corpus can be used to train a model to predict contentiousness**

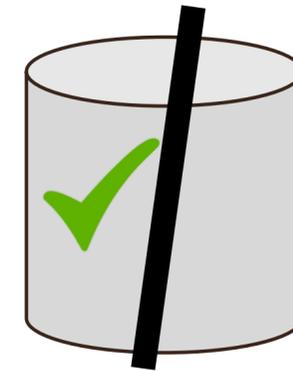
baseline: balanced accuracy = [0.54-0.55]

model: balanced accuracy = [0.76-0.78]

Multiple annotators helps to get

reliable data:

on half of the samples,
over 80% of
annotators agreed
with each other.



Context is necessary to judge

contentiousness:

most words are sometimes
contentious and sometimes not
contentious.



Cultural AI
a lab for
culturally
valued AI



Research institute for mathematics &
computer science in the Netherlands



A knowledge graph of contentious terminology for inclusive representation of cultural heritage

Andrei Nesterov
Laura Hollink
Marieke van Erp
Jacco van Ossenbruggen

Thursday 1 June
Session 4B: KGS in the Real World II 11:40 – 12:00
Orpheas

The Extended
Semantic Web Conference
Hersonissos, Greece
June 1st 2023



Sneak Peek

- Characterising charged terms
- Identifying similarly behaving terms
- Accepted to: LDK 2023, 12-15 September, Vienna, Austria

Contextual Profiling of Charged Terms in Historical Newspapers

Ryan Brate and **Marieke van Erp**
KNAW Humanities Cluster, DHLab
Oudezijds Achterburgwal 185
1012 DK Amsterdam, Netherlands
{ryan.brate,marieke.van.erp}
@dh.huc.knaw.nl

Antal van den Bosch
Utrecht University
Institute for Language Sciences
Utrecht, the Netherlands
a.p.j.vandenbosch@uu.nl

Abstract

We extract nouns and corresponding co-occurrent targeted context features from a large corpus of Dutch language newspaper articles, from 1950s through the 1990s. Applying a well-established approach for scoring context feature and centre word associativity, we explored using the scores in the task of identifying key characteristics of known-charged terminology. Then use these features to draw parallels between known-charged and other terms. In the context of the very current decolonisation efforts amongst museum institutions, such approaches offer an opportunity to condense large quantities of data into the most-significant, salient information for digestion by heritage professionals. The methods were found to indeed yield insights into known and candidate charged terms.

Disclaimer: This paper contains derogatory words and phrases. They are provided solely as illustrations of the research results and do not reflect the opinions of the authors or their organisations. In-text examples of derogatory and potentially offensive are presented in “*quotes, boldfaced and italicised*”.

1 Introduction

Museums of the World,¹ a database of cultural heritage institutions, records

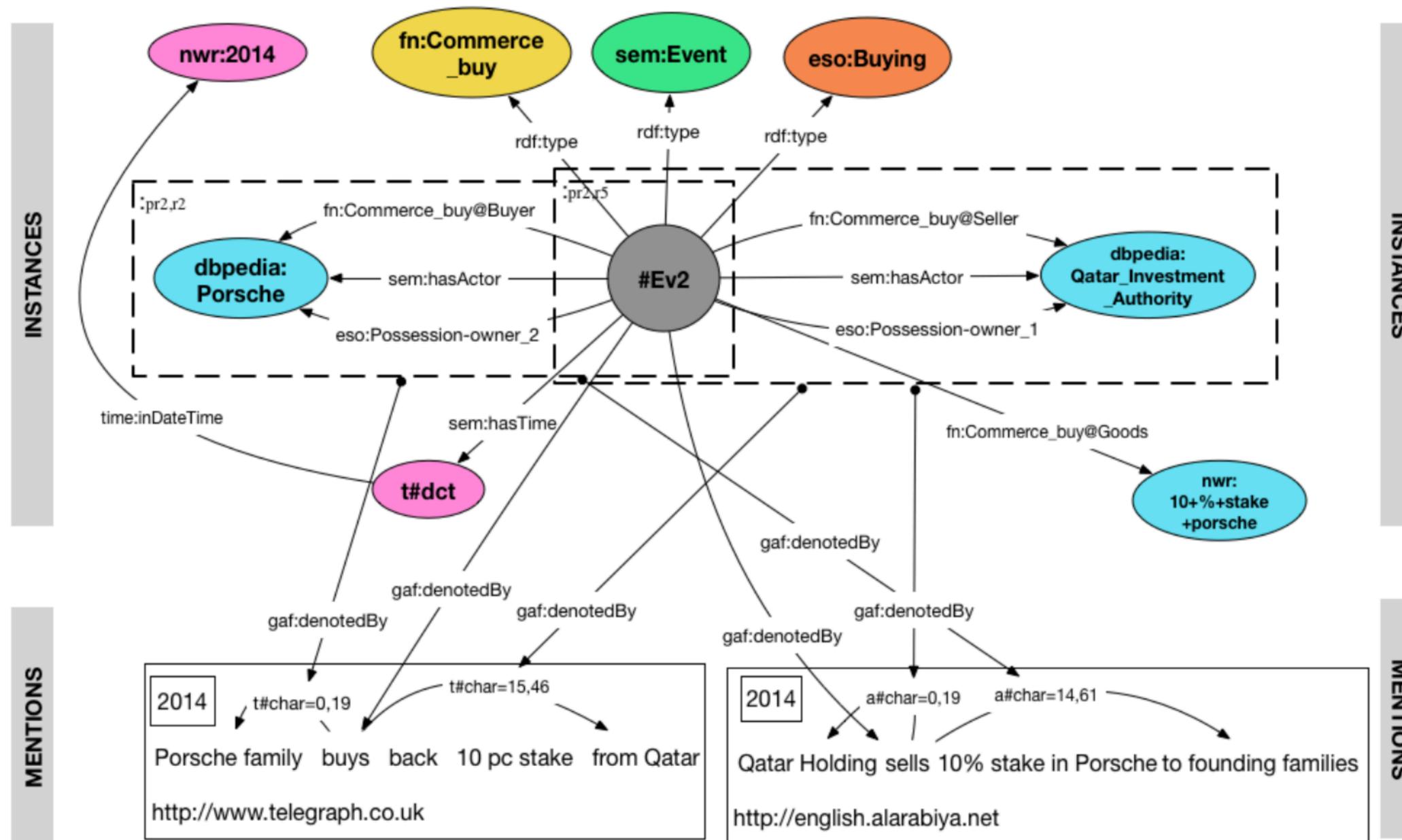
Many museum collections originate from the colonial period, with metadata and object portrayals stemming from the particular world of the time. There is now a growing movement of *decolonisation* in western museums aimed at the acknowledgement and accommodation of previously marginalised voices to combat biases propagated by the advancement of narrow viewpoints (Odu-mosu, 2020). Part of the decolonisation effort centres around greater sensitivity and reconsideration of the terminology and language used in item metadata. This is more complicated than wholesale removal of terminology from metadata and items from collections. To handle the complexities properly, there needs to be greater contextual understanding of a term’s implied characterisation in context. For instance, many terms nowadays considered problematic are ambiguous, also in their contentiousness: calling a plant *exotic* is different from calling a person the same.

In this paper, we aim to explore the contextual profiles of a reference set of known charged collective nouns, reflective of some people group and identify the contextual features that distinguish them. Specifically, we consider four complementary context feature types: verbs for which the noun is the agent, verbs for which the noun is the patient, adjectives, and compound word modifiers applied to the noun.

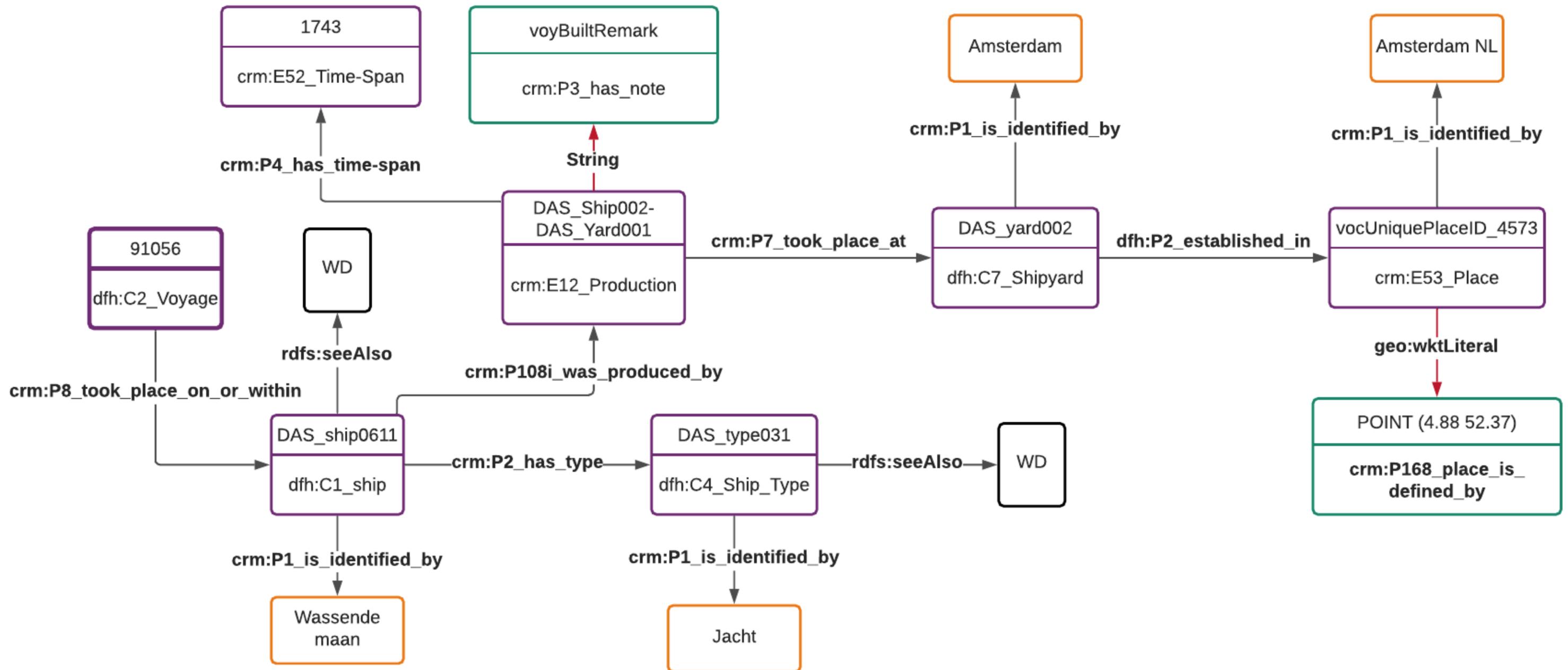
Change



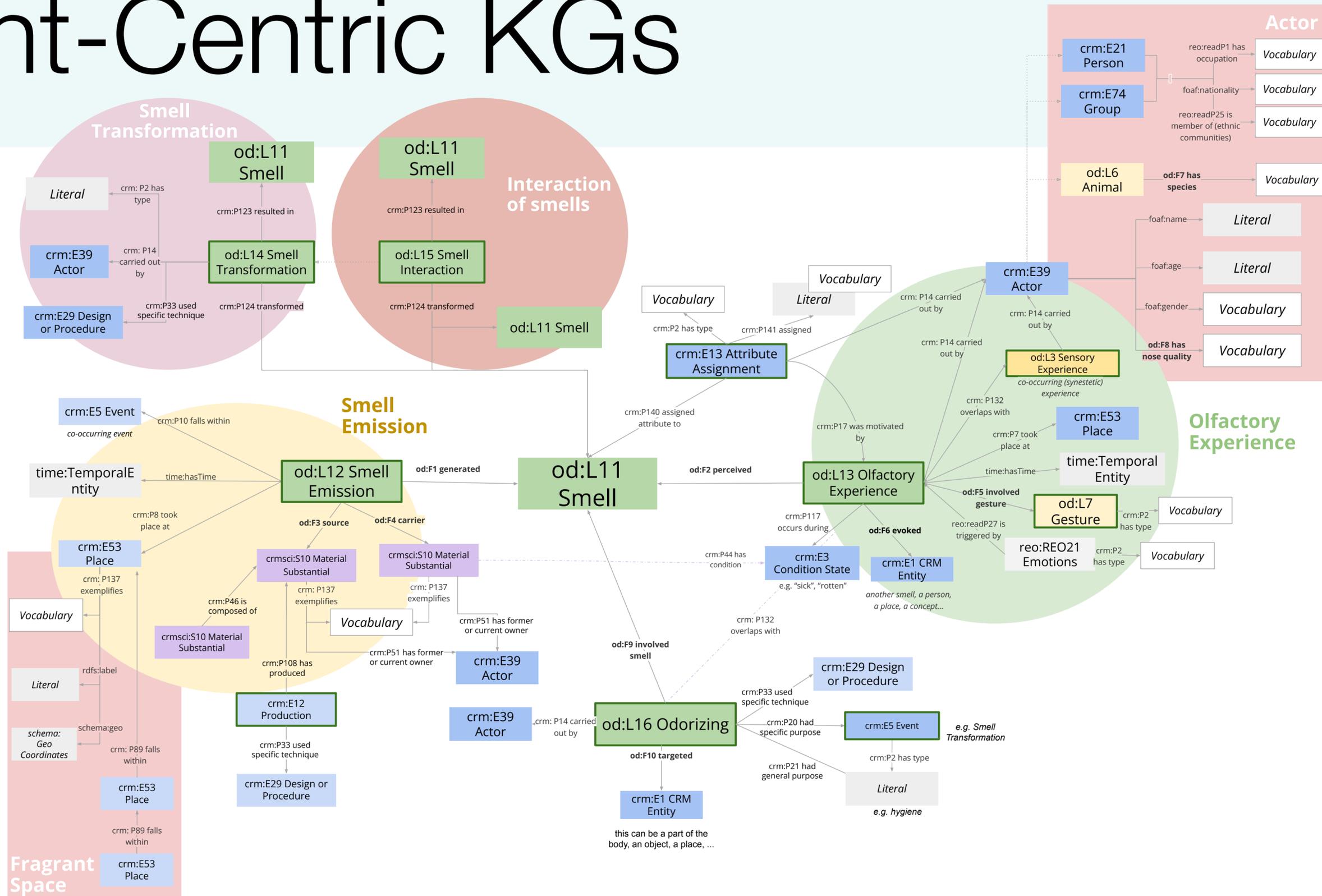
Event-Centric KGs



Event-Centric KGs



Event-Centric KGs



The Long Tail



Datasets

Dataset	Type	Domain	Doc length	Format	Encoding	License
AIDA-YAGO2	news	general	medium	TSV	ASCII	Agreement
2014/2015 NEEL	tweets	general	short	TSV	ASCII	Open
OKE2015	encyclopaedia	general	long	NIF/RDF	UTF8	Open
RSS-500	news	general	medium	NIF/RDF	UTF8	Open
WES2015	blog	science	long	NIF/RDF	UTF8	Open
WikiNews	news	general	medium	XML	UTF8	Open

Entity Overlap

Proportion of entities present in one dataset that are also present in other datasets

	AIDA-YAGO2	NEEL2014	NEEL2015	OKE2015	RSS500	WES2015	Wikinews
AIDA-YAGO2 (5,596)		5.87%	8.06%	0.00%	1.26%	4.80%	1.16%
NEEL2014 (2,380)	13.73%		68.49%	2.39%	2.56%	12.35%	2.82%
NEEL2015 (2,800)	16.11%	58.21%		2.00%	2.54%	7.93%	2.57%
OKE2015 (531)	0.00%	10.73%	10.55%		2.44%	28.06%	3.95%
RSS500 (849)	8.24%	7.18%	8.36%	1.53%		3.18%	1.88%
WES2015 (7,309)	3.68%	4.02%	3.04%	2.04%	0.16%		0.66%
Wikinews (279)	23.30%	24.01%	25.81%	7.53%	5.73%	17.20%	

Confusability

- The number of meanings a surface form (mention) can have

Confusability

- The number of meanings a surface form (mention) can have

The screenshot shows the Wikipedia page for 'John Smith'. The browser address bar displays 'https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Smith'. The page features the Wikipedia logo on the left and a navigation menu with 'Article' and 'Talk' tabs. The main content area is titled 'John Smith' and includes a disambiguation section: 'John Smith may refer to:' followed by a list of names and professions. A 'Contents' table of contents is located on the right side of the page.

← → ↻ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Smith ☆ 🗨️ 📄 🌙 🏠 🔄 📁 📄 📄 ☰

Not logged in [Talk](#) [Contributions](#) [Create account](#) [Log in](#)

Article [Talk](#) [Read](#) [Edit](#) [View history](#)

John Smith

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

John Smith may refer to:

- John Smith, a common [placeholder name](#) and [assumed name](#), sometimes comical

Academics [edit]

- [John Smith \(professor\)](#) (1721–1797), anatomist and chemist at the University of Oxford, 1766–97
- [John Blair Smith](#) (1764–1799), president of Union College, New York
- [John Smith \(lexicographer\)](#) (died 1809), professor of languages at Dartmouth College
- [John Smith \(astronomer\)](#) (1711–1795), Lowndean Professor of Astronomy and Master of Caius
- [John Augustine Smith](#) (1782–1865), president of the College of William and Mary, 1814–1826
- [John Smith \(botanist\)](#) (1798–1888), curator of Kew Gardens
- [J. Lawrence Smith](#) (1818–1883), American doctor and chemist
- [John Smith \(dentist\)](#) (1825–1910), founder of Edinburgh's School of Dentistry
- [John Campbell Smith](#) (1828–1914), Scottish writer, advocate and Sheriff-Substitute of Forfarshire
- [John Donnell Smith](#) (1829–1928), biologist and taxonomist
- [John McGarvie Smith](#) (1844–1918), Australian metallurgist and bacteriologist
- [John Alexander Smith](#) (1862–1929), British Idealist philosopher

Contents [hide]

- 1 Academics
- 2 Arts
- 3 Military
- 4 Politicians
 - 4.1 Canada
 - 4.2 Great Britain
 - 4.3 United States
 - 4.4 Other countries
- 5 Religion
- 6 Sports
 - 6.1 Cricket
 - 6.2 Association football
 - 6.3 Baseball

Confusability

Corpus	Average	Min	Max	σ
AIDA-YAGO2	1.08	1	13	0.37
2014 NEEL	1.02	1	3	0.16
2015 NEEL	1.05	1	4	0.25
OKE2015	1.11	1	25	1.22
RSS500	1.02	1	3	0.16
WES2015	1.06	1	6	0.30
Wikinews	1.09	1	29	1.03

Dominance

Corpus	Dominance	Min	Max	σ
AIDA-YAGO2	.98	1	452	0.08
2014 NEEL	.99	1	47	0.06
2015 NEEL	.98	1	88	0.09
OKE2015	.98	1	1	0.11
RSS500	.99	1	1	0.07
WES2015	.97	1	1	0.12
Wikinews	.99	1	72	0.09

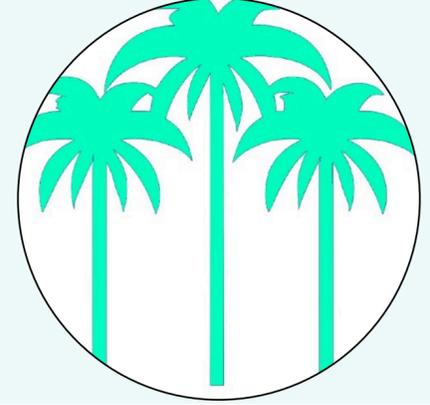
Towards polyvocal & contextualised KGs

- KGs have come a long way
- More dimensions, change, and including the long tail are the next frontier
- Benchmark datasets need fixing
- This is a community effort

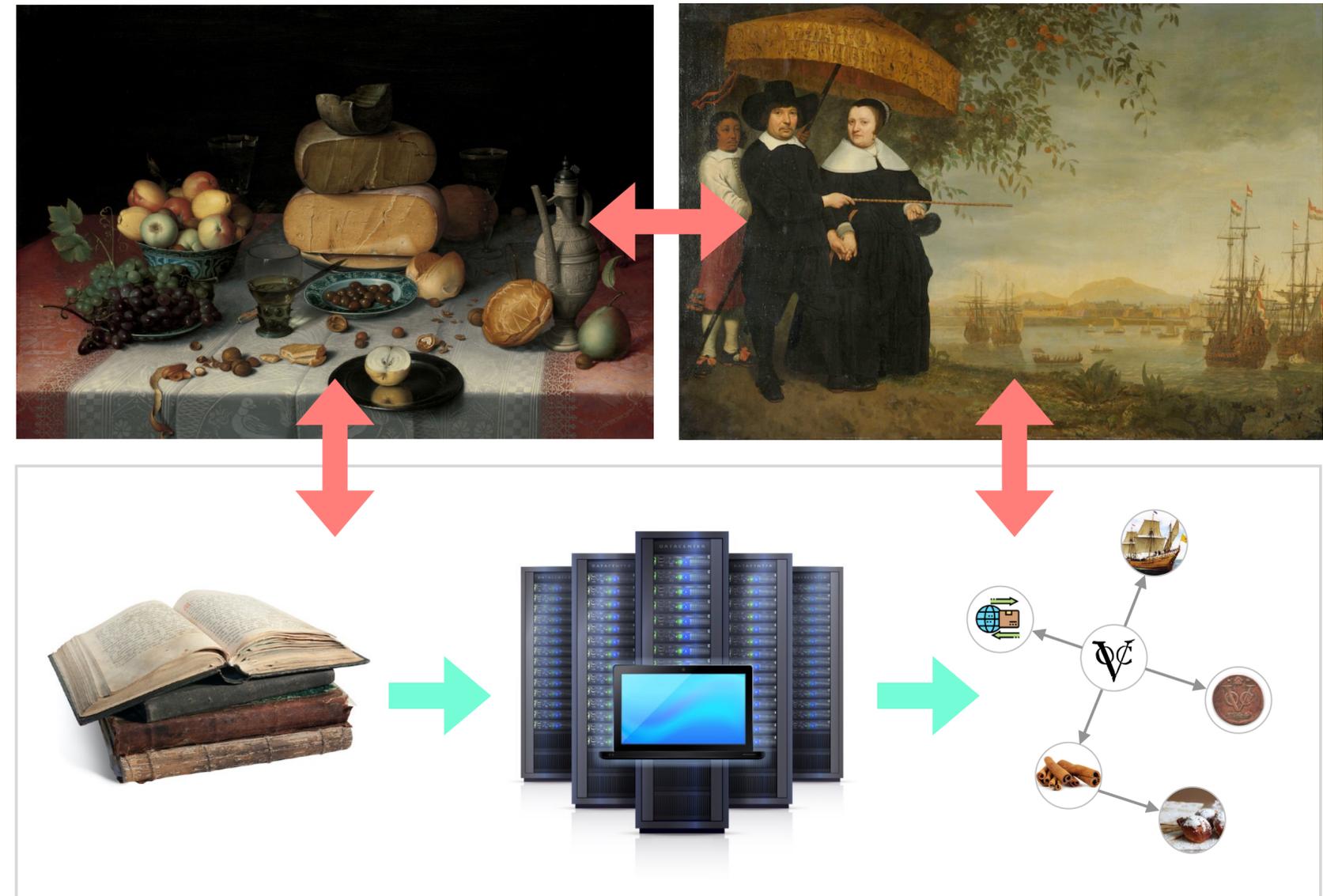


Olfert Dapper (1680) Naukeurige beschryving van Asie

TRIFECTA: Capturing Identity, Change, and the Long Tail in Knowledge Graphs



- Tracing contentious entities and concepts in food and maritime history
- Combining language and semantic web technology to unflatten knowledge graphs
- Strengthening computational data-driven humanities research



Thank you



NewsReader, Odeuropa and TRIFECTA have received funding from the European Union's FP7, Horizon 2020 and Horizon Europe research and innovation programmes under grant agreement No 316404, 101004469, and 10188548. Cultural AI has received funding from the Dutch Research Council (NWO), the Dutch Digital Heritage Network (NDE) and Europeana.



References

- Marieke van Erp, Filip Ilievski, Marco Rospocher, and Piek Vossen. "Missing Mr. Brown and Buying an Abraham Lincoln-Dark Entities and DBpedia." In NLP-DBPEDIA@ ISWC, pp. 81-86. 2015.
- Ulbe Bosma (2023) *The World of Sugar*, Harvard University Press.
- Pasquale Lisena, Daniel Schwabe, Marieke van Erp, Raphaël Troncy, William Tullett, Inger Leemans, Lizzie Marx, and Sofia Colette Ehrich. "Capturing the Semantics of Smell: The Odeuropa Data Model for Olfactory Heritage Information." In *The Semantic Web: 19th International Conference, ESWC 2022, Hersonissos, Crete, Greece, May 29–June 2, 2022, Proceedings*, pp. 387-405. Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2022.
- Marta Recasens, Eduard Hovy, and M. Antònia Martí. "Identity, non-identity, and near-identity: Addressing the complexity of coreference." *Lingua* 121, no. 6 (2011): 1138-1152.
- Marieke van Erp and Paul Groth. 2020. *Towards Entity Spaces*. In *Proceedings of the Twelfth Language Resources and Evaluation Conference*, pages 2129–2137, Marseille, France. European Language Resources Association.
- Marieke van Erp and Victor de Boer. "A polyvocal and contextualised semantic web." In *The Semantic Web: 18th International Conference, ESWC 2021, Virtual Event, June 6–10, 2021*, pp. 506-512. Springer International Publishing, 2021.
- Ryan Brate, Andrei Nesterov, Valentin Vogelmann, Jacco Van Ossenbruggen, Laura Hollink, and Marieke Van Erp. "Capturing contentiousness: Constructing the contentious terms in context corpus." In *Proceedings of the 11th on Knowledge Capture Conference*, pp. 17-24. 2021.
- Andrei Nesterov, Laura Hollink, Marieke van Erp, and Jacco van Ossenbruggen. "A Knowledge Graph of Contentious Terminology for Inclusive Representation of Cultural Heritage." In *The Semantic Web: 20th International Conference, ESWC 2023, Hersonissos, Crete, Greece, May 28–June 1, 2023, Proceedings*, pp. 502-519. Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland, 2023.
- Ryan Brate, Marieke van Erp, and Antal van den Bosch. "Contextual Profiling of Charged Terms in Historical Newspapers" Accepted to: *Language, Data and Knowledge 2023*, Vienna, Austria, September 2023.
- Marco Rospocher, Marieke Van Erp, Piek Vossen, Antske Fokkens, Itziar Aldabe, German Rigau, Aitor Soroa, Thomas Ploeger, and Tessel Bogaard. "Building event-centric knowledge graphs from news." *Journal of Web Semantics* 37 (2016): 132-151.
- Stijn Schouten,, Victor De Boer, Lodewijk Petram, and Marieke Van Erp. "The wind in our sails: developing a reusable and maintainable Dutch maritime history knowledge graph." In *Proceedings of the 11th on Knowledge Capture Conference*, pp. 97-104. 2021
- Marieke van Erp, Pablo N. Mendes, Heiko Paulheim, Filip Ilievski, Julien Plu, Giuseppe Rizzo, and Jörg Waitelonis. "Evaluating Entity Linking: An Analysis of Current Benchmark Datasets and a Roadmap for Doing a Better Job."

Image credits

Slide 3: <https://i.pinimg.com/736x/8d/5a/bf/8d5abf3a0dca3fdb3dfc7771929490a3--danny-odonoghue-coffee-cups.jpg> https://thecoffeevine.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/img_5753.jpg <https://greekcitytimes.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/ellinikos-kafes.jpg>

Slide 4: <https://www.thisisathens.org/sites/default/files/2019-05/MCH-Kafeneia-CaptainMichalis3.jpg> <https://pxhere.com/en/photo/1453579>

Slide 5: <https://www.bl.uk/collection-items/drawing-of-a-london-coffee-house-c-1690-1700>

Slide 6: https://www.nationaalarchief.nl/onderzoeken/archief/1.04.18.02/invnr/10800/file/NL-HaNA_1.04.18.02_10800_0039

Slide 7: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/6/67/VOC_Candia_by_G.Groenewegen_1798.jpg/640px-VOC_Candia_by_G.Groenewegen_1798.jpg

Slide 8: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/2/28/Coffee%3B_from_plantation_to_cup._A_brief_history_of_coffee_production_and_consumption._With_an_appendix_containing_letters_written_during_a_trip_to_the_coffee_plantations_of_the_East_and_through_the_%2820541585900%29.jpg

Slide 15: <https://res.infoq.com/articles/graph-knowledge-base-cloud-native/en/headerimage/graph-knowledge-base-cloud-native-1586764855790.jpg>

Slide 17: <https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/image/33593001>

Slide 18: <https://wartski.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Pomander-16th-cenrtury-2-jpg.jpg>

Slide 22: https://m.media-amazon.com/images/I/71XOTFj2nsL._AC_UF1000,1000_QL80_.jpg

Slide 27: Hendrick Cornelis Vroom Een aantal Oostindiëvaarders voor de kust. Rijksmuseum SK-A-3108

Slide 28: <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/10/25/arts/design/dutch-golden-age-and-colonialism.html>

Slide 48: Olfert Dapper (1680) Naukeurige beschryving van Asie <https://books.google.nl/books?id=-iGqvQEACAAJ&hl=nl&pg=RA2-PA62#v=onepage&q&f=false>