## UvA-DARE (Digital Academic Repository)

## Ground Truths in the Humanities

Oortwijn, Y.; van den Berg, H.; Betti, A.

## Publication date <br> 2020

Document Version
Final published version

Link to publication

## Citation for published version (APA):

Oortwijn, Y., van den Berg, H., \& Betti, A. (2020). Ground Truths in the Humanities. Paper presented at 5th Workshop on Visualization for the Digital Humanities, Salt Lake City , Utah, United States. https://arxiv.org/abs/2103.12841

## General rights

It is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), other than for strictly personal, individual use, unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

## Disclaimer/Complaints regulations

If you believe that digital publication of certain material infringes any of your rights or (privacy) interests, please let the Library know, stating your reasons. In case of a legitimate complaint, the Library will make the material inaccessible and/or remove it from the website. Please Ask the Library: https://uba.uva.nl/en/contact, or a letter to: Library of the University of Amsterdam, Secretariat, Singel 425, 1012 WP Amsterdam, The Netherlands. You will be contacted as soon as possible.

# Ground Truths for the Humanities * 

Yvette Oortwijn ${ }^{\dagger}$, Hein van den Berg ${ }^{\dagger}$, Arianna Betti ${ }^{\dagger}$

October 25, 2020


#### Abstract

Ensuring a faithful interaction with data and its representation for humanities can and should depend on expert-constructed ground truths.


## 1. Provocation statement \& argument

An important measure for the faithfulness of representations of data is the comparison to a ground truth.
According to some, ground truths are unattainable in humanities research (Kirschenbaum (2007, 1); Nguyen et al. (2020, $8-9)$ ). But the fact that humanities research is concerned with "interpretation, ambiguity and argumentation" Kirschenbaum, 2007, 1) does not imply, we submit, that ground truths for humanities data are impossible or inessential.

Expert knowledge-based evaluation of computational representations is necessary because generic benchmarks fail to guarantee reliable results for downstream tasks on specialised data Gladkova and Drozd (2016); Bakarov (2018). And we say that wherever expert knowledge is available, ground truths can be constructed (van den Berg et al., 2018), in any field of knowledge.

We have developed a method for constructing ground truths in any concept-focused textual domain Betti et al., 2020). The method relies on our "model approach" for fixing the interpretation of a concept, where concepts are represented by complex, networked relations between terms (Betti and van den Berg, 2014). Our models can be easily turned into schemes for annotating textual fragments. Annotations can be used to test whether the output of computa-
tional analysis matches the best-supported interpretation of fragments, increasing the objectivity and replicability of humanities research. Domains in humanities which do not focus on concepts should develop similar methods for constructing ground truths.

## 2. Counter-perspective

We read Nguyen et al. (2020) as suggesting that measures of reliability alternative to ground truths are necessary because multiple valid definitions of concepts exist in the humanities (Nguyen et al., 2020, 8-9; 17-18). It is naive, though, to assume the sciences to be different: definitions of concepts are always interpretations ((Laplane et al., 2019); (van den Berg et al., 2018). Interpretations in the humanities are bound by criteria of objectivity: they must be textually adequate, and preferable to other interpretations, e.g. when they explain a text better than other ones. Computational textual representations can be evaluated on the basis of the best models available: a procedure common to many sciences.

## Acknowledgements

This research was supported by grants e-Ideas (VICI, 277-20-007) and CatVis (314-99-117), funded by the Dutch Research Council (NWO), and by the Human(e)AI grant Small data, big challenges funded by the University of Amsterdam.

[^0]
## References

Bakarov, A. (2018). A survey of word embeddings evaluation methods.
Betti, A. and van den Berg, H. (2014). Modelling the history of ideas. British Journal for the History of Philosophy, 22(4):812-835.
Betti, A., Reynaert, M., Ossenkoppele, T., Oortwijn, Y., Salway, A., and Bloem, J. (2020). Expert concept-modeling ground truth construction for word embeddings evaluation in concept-focused domains. In Proceedings of the 28th International Conference on Computational Linguistics (COLING2020), pages 6690-6702.
Gladkova, A. and Drozd, A. (2016). Intrinsic evaluations of word embeddings: What can we do better? In Proceedings of the 1st Workshop on Evaluating Vector-Space Representations for NLP, pages 36-42, Berlin, Germany. Association for Computational Linguistics.
Kirschenbaum, M. G. (2007). The remaking of reading: Data mining and the digital humanities. The National Science Foundation symposium on next generation of data min-
ing and cyber-enabled discovery for innovation, 134.

Laplane, L., Mantovani, P., Adolphs, R., Chang, H., Mantovani, A., McFall-Ngai, M., Rovelli, C., Sober, E., and Pradeu, T. (2019). Opinion: Why science needs philosophy. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 116(10):3948-3952.

Nguyen, D., Liakata, M., DeDeo, S., Eisenstein, J., Mimno, D., Tromble, R., and Winters, J. (2020). How we do things with words: Analyzing text as social and cultural data. Frontiers in Artificial Intelligence, 3, August.
van den Berg, H., Betti, A., Castermans, T., Koopman, R., Speckmann, B., Verbeek, K., van der Werf, T., Wang, S., and Westenberg, M. A. (2018). A philosophical perspective on visualization for digital humanities. In Proceedings of the 3rd Workshop on Visualization for the Digital Humanities (VIS4DH).


[^0]:    * Provocation paper presented at the 5th Workshop on Visualization for the Digital Humanities (VIS4DH), part of the 31st IEEE Visualization Conference, IEEE VIS 2020, Virtual Event, Salt Lake City, USA, October 25-30, 2020
    $\dagger$ University of Amsterdam, Institute for Logic, Language and Computation ${ }^{\ddagger}$ Eindhoven University of Technology, Algorithms, Geometry \& Applications

