# What Linked Data can tell about Geographical Trends in Finnish Fiction Literature

Using the BookSampo Knowledge Graph in Digital Humanities

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# Introducing BookSampo (1)

#### Part of the Sampo series

- building a national ontology (FinnONTO) and infrastructure for cultural heritage (CH) data that can be accessed through a semantic portal (Hyvönen, 2020)
- open source
- based on semantic web, residing on a SPARQL endpoint
- unifying and connecting heterogenous data silos of CH data
- CultureSampo (2009), BookSampo (2011), WarSampo (2015), BiographySampo (2018).
- Three components of model building
  - 1) LD creation and publishing model
  - 2) an interface with multiple perspectives
  - 3) two-step filtering cycle

Table 1 Sampo Model Principles P1–P6

Pl	Support collaborative data creation and publishing		
P2	Use a shared open ontology infrastructure		
P3	Make clear distinction between the LOD service and the user interface (UI)		
P4	Provide multiple perspectives to the same data		
P5	Standardize portal usage by a simple filter-analyze two-step cycle		
P6	Support data analysis and knowledge discovery in ad- dition to data exploration		

Hyvönen et al. (2022)













### What does BookSampo contain?

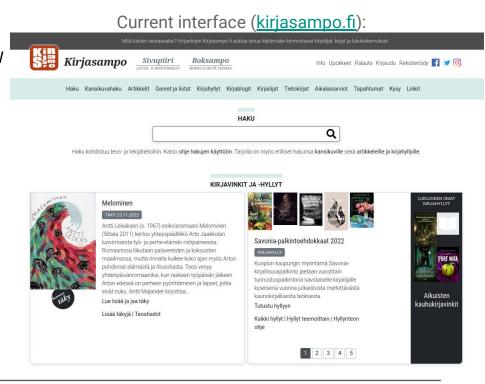
Туре	Number of Instances	
Literary Works	93,000	
Editions	127,000	
Book Covers	27,000	
Fictional Characters	19,000	
Contemporary Reviews	15,000	
Weblinks	10,000	
Literary Series	2,900	
Literary Awards	2,700	
Literary Award Series	200	
Movies	1,100	
People (e.g. Authors)	29,000	
Author's Pictures	2,600	
Publishers	2,600	

Type	Nr. of Instances
Literary Works	207,771
Editions	213,161
Edition Parts	79,447
All Editions	285,518
Book Covers	112,971
Main Characters	45,397
Contemporary Reviews	14,644
Weblinks	25,017
Literary Series	8,374
Literary Awards	6,310
Literary Award Series	290
Movies	2,010
People (e.g. Authors)	62,207
Author Pictures	4,140
Publishers	5,455

Mäkelä et al. (2013)

# Introducing BookSampo (2)

- a collaboration between FInnish public libraries and SW researchers
  - started in 2007
  - published 2011
- original data came from a dump from the Helsinki metropolitan area libraries
- new material automatically converted every night from BTJ Finland Ltd (Mäkelä et al. 2013)
- Kaunokki ontology for fiction literature
- Maintained by a team of librarians
  - improves the quality of the metadata
- contains practically all literature of Finnish public libraries (Mäkelä et al. 2011)
  - a good data source for DH research







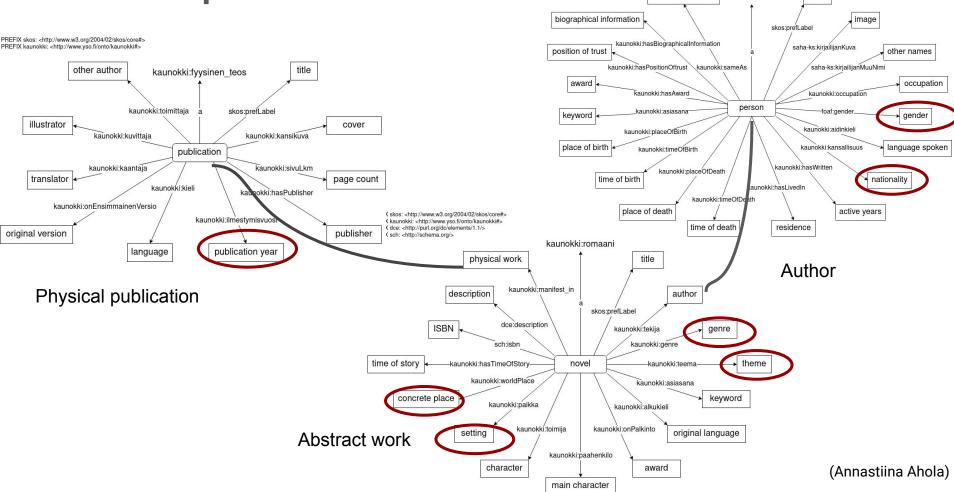








#### **BookSampo Data Model**



PREFIX skos: <a href="http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#>"> PREFIX kaunokki: <a href="http://www.yso.fi/onto/kaunokki#>"> PREFIX foaf: <a href="http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/>"> http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/></a>

PREFIX saha-ks: <a href="http://seco.tkk.fi/saha3/kiriasampo/">http://seco.tkk.fi/saha3/kiriasampo/</a>

equivalent person

foaf:Person

name

### Case Study: Geographical diversity in novels

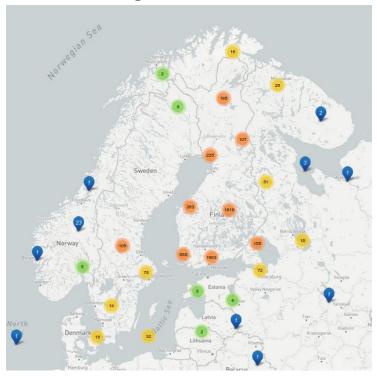
#### Distant Reading (Moretti, 2013)

- adopting a quantitative perspective to literature
- capturing large patterns in the literary production

#### Literary Geography (e.g. Evans & Wilkens, 2018)

- in terms of author nationalities and languages
  - extra-textual
- in terms of novel settings
  - contents

How has the geography of novels published in Finnish developed in the past 50 years?







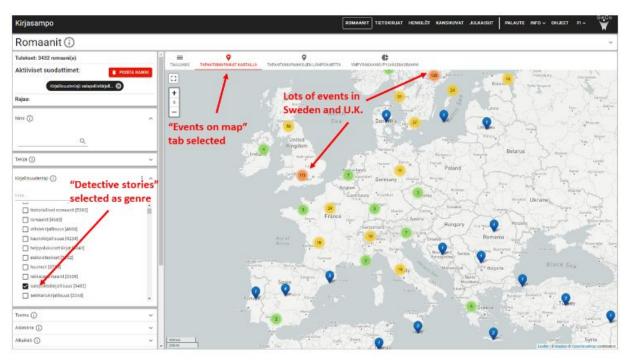








## BookSampo for research



#### Observations on data quality

#### Lack of coherence:

- over 600 URIs for genres, and over 400 themes
  - without a clear hierarchy
- "everything that helps in searching"
- e.g. How to group war literature?
  - 2nd WW ⇒ wars (events) ⇒ societal events
  - hostilities (warfare) ⇒ societal events
    ⇒ events
  - wartime ⇒ societal periods of time
    ⇒ time periods
  - the cold war ⇒ mutual action ⇒ action

Example: detective stories on a map (Hyvönen et al., 2022)









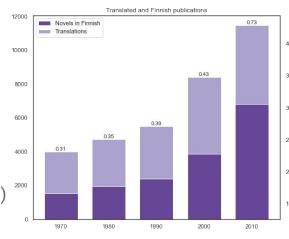


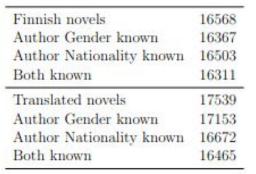


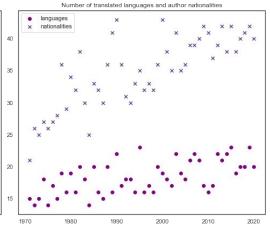
### Data preprocessing and methods

#### SPARQL-querying the BookSampo SW and constructing necessary subgraphs

- constructing a sub-graph with the wanted attributes
  - dealing with annotation errors and irregularities to simplify the query process
  - e.g. Scottish, English, Welsh ⇒ Brits; Ålandians, Swedish-speaking Finns ⇒ Finns
  - Sami people, Finnish Swedes
  - removing duplicated nationalities (several URIs)
  - unification of the language codes
    - most based on lexvo, some irregularities
- Jupyter Notebooks
  - SPARQLWrapper, RDFLib
- Filtering on publication year (1971-2020)











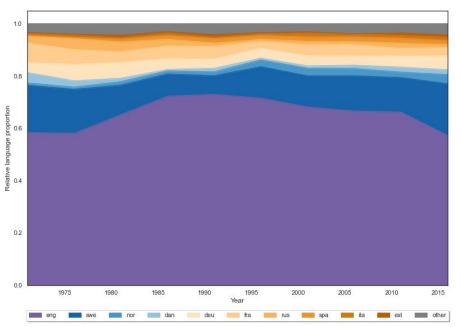


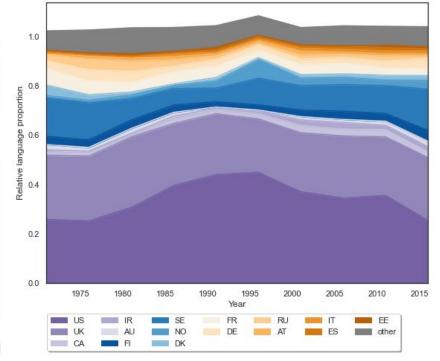






Unbalanced representation of languages and nationalities





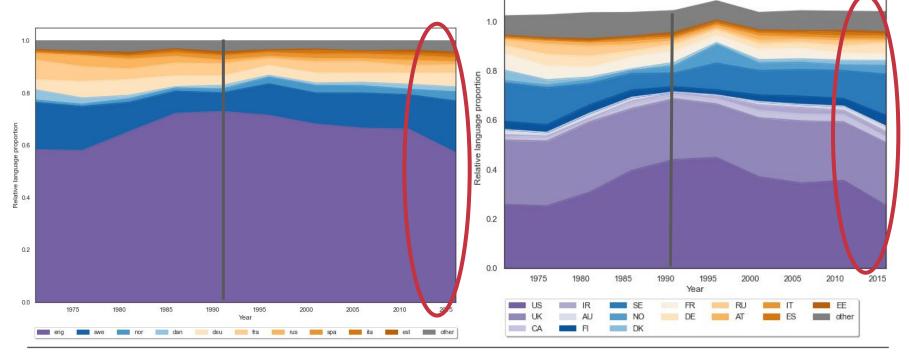








Unbalanced representation of languages and nationalities



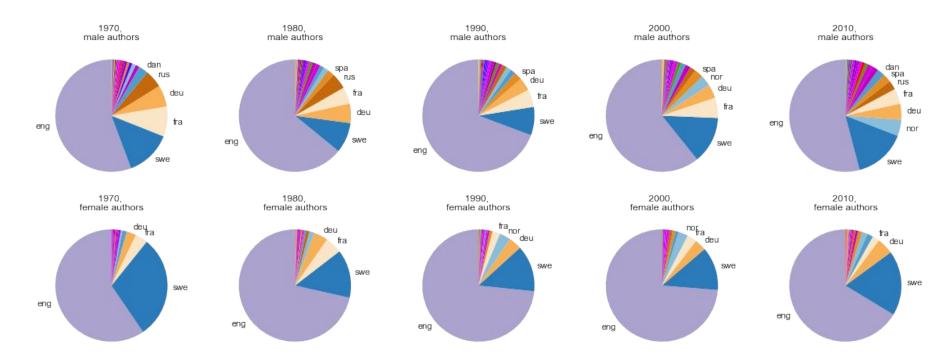








### A Gender Bias in Language Diversity







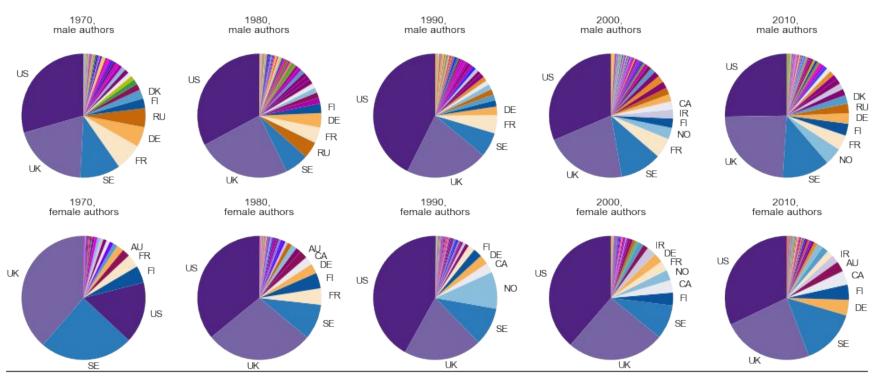








### A similar pattern in nationalities















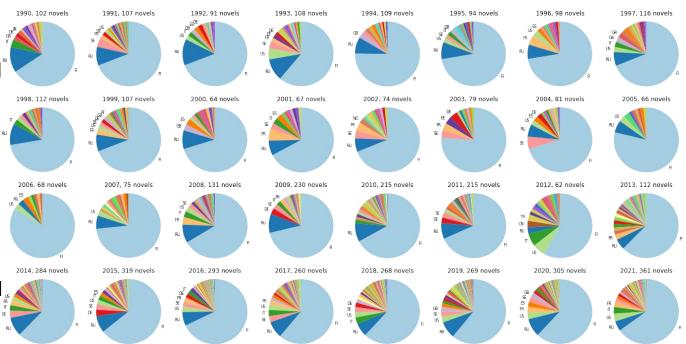
# Geography in the novels written by Finnish authors

Only about 1/3 of yearly publications is annotated for the geographical setting

Grouping place names by country and year

Russia the 2nd most popular country in almost every year

The proportion of Finland slightly decreasing





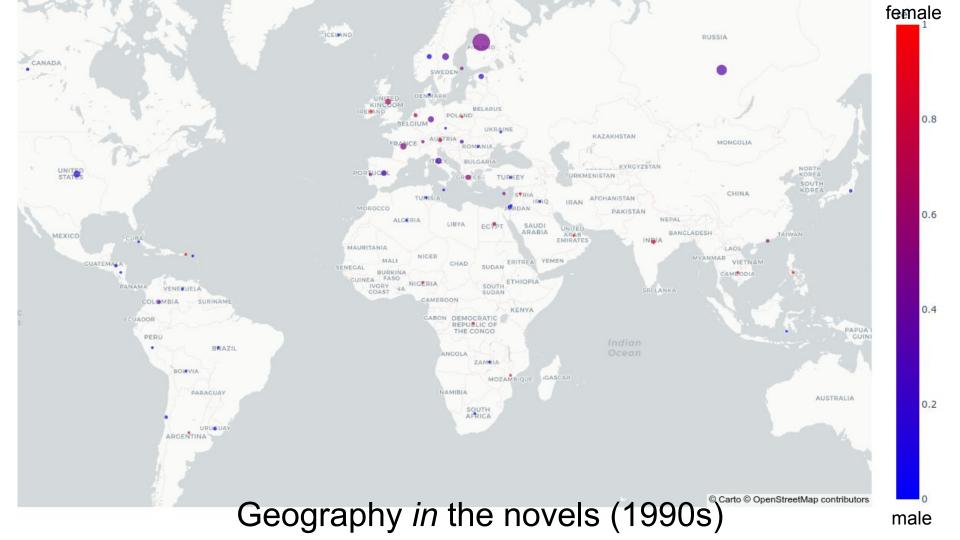














#### What do authors write about when they write about Russia?

Clustering based on genre and theme keywords

1) biographical, historical war novels, memories	<del>48</del> / <del>96</del> /144
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2)	war literature, societal novels	<b>5/110/117</b>
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- 3) personal development, relationships, moving, psychological
- 4) thrillers, crime fiction, espionage
- 5) women, historical romance

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6/52/61

23/5/28

⇒ Female and male authors have different perspectives on Russia in the context of novels













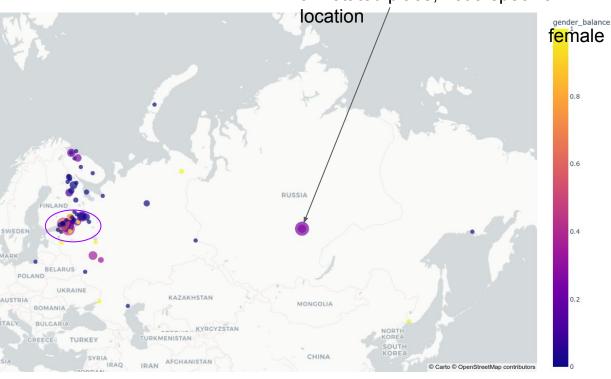
### On the map

Novels about Russia actually tell about Finland.

Focus on Karelia.

Confirms the previous claim (Hallila & Hägg, 2007) that Finns are interested in historical, national topics.

The country of Russia as the annotated place, not a specific















#### **Conclusions and Future Directions**

The BookSampo Knowledge Graph can be used in DH research, but it requires careful preprocessing and compromising on detailed/specific claims.

Novels seem to **become more diverse** both in terms of extra-textual indices and textual settings.

Bias in the annotations?

- Geographical setting annotated only in a third of the novels
- When is the geographical setting seen important?
  - E.g. genre literature
  - When should it be annotated? How fine-grained?

Insights from this exploratory research can help to improve the annotation practices further.

Collaboration between DH and SW researchers, and librarians is needed.













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# Thank you! Questions?











