Construction and Annotation of a French Folkstale Corpus

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Abstract  
In this paper, we present the digitization and annotation of a tales corpus - which is to our knowledge the only French tales corpus available and classified according to the Aarne&Thompson classification - composed of historical texts (with old French parts). We first studied whether the pre-processing tools, namely OCR and PoS-tagging, have good enough accuracies to allow automatic analysis. We also manually annotated this corpus according to several types of information which could prove useful for future work: character references, episodes, and motifs. The contributions are the creation of an corpus of French tales from classical anthropology material, which will be made available to the community; the evaluation of OCR and NLP tools on this noisy corpus; and the annotation with anthropological information.

Keywords: corpus construction, digital humanities, corpus annotation

1. Introduction

Tales represent an important material in anthropology and ethnology. Classical tale corpora have been manually annotated and classified in these domains. Digitizing the corpora and annotation would enable both their wider dissemination and their use in automatic classification or information retrieval systems for example. Our work is a first step towards this objective.

Many studies have tried to analyze tales either according to their types, their structures or the kind of information they contain. Several typologies of tales have been proposed. For example (Miller, 1893) proposed a typology containing three main kinds of tales: fairy tales, realistic tales and animal tales. Other classifications are based on the content of tales. (Volkov, 1924) proposed 15 classes which correspond to topics addressed within the tale (The naive hero, The dragon-slayer...). This classification is based on different types of criteria since, for example, some classes are based on a characteristics of a character and some classes are based on events happening in the story. The most detailed classification was proposed by (Aarne and Thompson, 1973) and is described in section 2.2. One of the drawbacks of these classifications is that a tale can correspond to several classes (for example, a tale with animals can also contain a moral), that the classification of a tale is subjective, and that classes are heterogeneous. (Holbek, 1965; Propp, 1965).

The Aarne&Thompson tale type (A&T classification) is nevertheless the most detailed classification and a number of works used it to classify tales. For example, (Nikivord, 1926) classified 125 Russian tales using A&T classification from which 20% are explicitly approximately classified. French tales were also classified in this way by (Delarue and Teneze, 1997) who published several books citing more than 5 000 tale references and gathering more than 500 tales. A very large corpus of 40 000 Dutch tales (Meder, 2010) was also classified in this way.

These works classify tales without considering the content of the tales, but only analyzing its main category or the main event within it. Among works which studied the content of the tales itself, the main studies were proposed by (Propp, 1965). He proposed an analysis of the narrative structure of folktales, called the morphology of the folktales which concerns only fairy tales. This analysis considers tales as a sequence of segments (initial situation, departure of the hero… villain punishment, wedding). (Kwong, 2011) propose a structural annotation based on (Rumelhart, 1975) and (Mandler and Johnson, 1977). Even if this annotation remain simple and reduce the burden on the annotators, it has the default to mix several linguistic levels. Indeed, classes concern the semantic level (eg Internal State correspond to the emotion and state of mind of a protagonist), the discourse level (eg Speech correspond to direct speech among protagonists), the pragmatic level (eg Episode correspond to a self-contained description of a single incident).

Tales were also studied as a distinctive type of corpus in Natural Language Processing. They were often used for emotion analysis (Alm et al., 2005; Kim et al., 2010; Volkova et al., 2010; Keshkhar and Inkpen, 2010) using in particular (Alm et al., 2005) corpus, for example for affective text-to-speech systems. (Doukhan et al., 2012) also have storytelling objectives, but they performed a comprehensive pre-processing and annotation of their corpus: normalization, annotation of episodic structure, speech acts, characters and linguistic information. (Malec, 2010) annotated a corpus of 20 tales with Propp’s narrative functions in order to create a training corpus for the automatic annotation of these functions. (Bod et al., 2012) annotated four tales for which Propp had given a reference annotation, and tend to show that character type and narrative function annotation have lower inter annotator agreement. Other works have performed various linguistic analyses on tales, such as discourse analysis (Kwong, 2011), syntactic...
and semantic annotation (El Maarouf and Villaneau, 2012), script recognition (Jans et al., 2012). Closer to our objectives is (Nguyen et al., 2013), who classified automatically Dutch folktales according to Aarne-Thompson-Uther, and Brunvand classifications. Yet, in our case, we have a much smaller corpus annotated according to a classification, which is the result of a digitization, and is in French. Table 1 propose a summary of works processing tales corpora to develop models, annotations or tools.

In this paper, we present the digitization and annotation of a tales corpus - which is to our knowledge the only French tales corpus available and classified according to the Aarne&Thompson classification - composed of historical texts (with old French parts). We studied first whether the pre-processing tools, namely OCR and PoS-tagging, have good enough accuracies to allow automatic analysis.

We also annotated manually this corpus according to several types of information which could prove useful for future work: character references, episodes, and motifs.

Our contributions are the following:

- Creation of an corpus of French tales from classical anthropology material;
- Evaluation of OCR and NLP tools on this noisy corpus;
- Annotation with anthropological information: structural information, character mention and types, motifs.

2. Corpus Presentation

2.1. Books

Our corpus is composed of three volumes of "Le conte populaire français" (Delarue and Ténéze, 1997), which is a catalog of folktales collected in France and French speaking countries. It was started by Paul Delarue, and finalized by Marie-Louise Ténéze, and classifies folktales according to Aarne&Thompson classification. This book is no longer published, which makes its digitization and exploitation critical.

![Figure 1: Excerpt from a tale](http://code.google.com/p/tesseract-ocr/)

![Table 2: Corpus characteristics](http://jocr.sourceforge.net/)

Table 2: Corpus characteristics

| # tales | 107  |
|---------|------|
| # pages | 1,333|
| # words | 85,600|
| mean #words per tale | 800 |

2.2. Aarne & Thompson Typology

(Aarne and Thompson, 1973) proposed a classification of Folktales which is the first hierarchical classification proposed. It is organized in three levels: the first level contains broad categories corresponding to the tale’s kind (like Fairy Tales, Religious Tales, Animal Tales, etc.), the second level indicates the type of the tale (like Supernatural Opponent, Supernatural Tasks...), and the third level corresponds to the variety of the tale. For example, the tale "Hop-o’-My-Thumb", also known as "Little Thumbling", is a Fairy Tale, of the type Supernatural Opponent and of the variety "The Dwarf and the Giant" while the story of "Hansel and Gretel" has the same kind and type, but of a different variety. This classification, called Aarne&Thompson tale type index, is composed of 10 kinds, 46 types and 2400 varieties.

Each tale type is described by the main motifs present in the story. A motif refers to a specific element of the story such as an event, a character, or an object. (Thompson, 1955) established a typology of thousands of motifs in which these classical elements of stories are hierarchically organized into 23 mains classes (such as magic, animals, or mythological motifs), and 143 sub-classes (such as mythical animals, magic animals, or animals with human traits).

3. Evaluation of OCR and NLP tools

3.1. Corpus Digitization

The books were digitized previously to this work and consisted of a single pdf file. This file was split into 1,334 pdf pages, which were then digitized. The mean length of tales is of about 800 words.

We compared three OCR tools: gocr and tessaract. The outputs of these tools were converted to utf-8 if necessary, and the files were normalized to unify some characters (for example different kinds of apostrophes were converted to the standard typewriter one).

In order to evaluate these tools, we manually corrected tessaract’s output for 10 randomly chosen reference pages (chosen in the pages containing the tales themselves, and not comments or indexes). These pages represent a total of 3,429 words (proper excluding for example punctuation signs) and 18,124 characters.

Character precision was calculated with OCRopus evaluation script ocropus-econf. Word precision was calculated with a script based on wdiff, and only takes into account the precision on words (excluding punctuation signs). The results are given in Table 3.

Tesseract obtained the best results with a 0.93 precision on words and 0.02 error rate on characters. The most frequent character confusion by far (44 occurrences in the reference file) is between ‘h’ and ‘b’, then the errors concern mostly confusions with punctuation such as between ‘P’ and ‘!’ or accents such as ‘é’ and ‘’.

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The results are quite close for all taggers, yet the TreeTagger obtains the best results, which may be due to a small bias in the manual annotation, since the reference was created by correcting the TreeTagger output. We also listed the most frequent PoS confusions for each tagger. For the Stanford Parser for example, one of the most frequent confusion is between proper and common nouns.

4. Manual tale-specific annotations
4.1. Annotations
Our annotations (see Table 5) are partly based on those of (Doukhan et al., 2012), with the addition of Thompson motifs. The following elements were annotated:

- Structural elements: episode boundaries and types;
- Named entities: character references and types; Thompson motifs.

4.2. Annotation Protocol
We used brat [6] to annotate the tales. Though brat is slower when processing large files, its user-friendly interface makes it easy to annotate entities and relations. Two annotators (through the authors of this article) each processed three tales: for each reference page (with corrected OCR output), we gathered the pages corresponding to the whole page from tessseract’s outputs. A first tale was annotated to test the annotation guidelines, then, after a consensus, two more tales were annotated to get first annotation agreements.

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Table 3: OCR evaluation

| Tool | character error rate | word accuracy |
|------|----------------------|---------------|
| tesseract | .02 | .93 |
| gocr | .21 | .21 |
| ocrad | .31 | .35 |

Table 4: Tagger accuracies on the reference files

| Tool          | character error rate | word accuracy |
|---------------|----------------------|---------------|
| TreeTagger    | 0.81                 |               |
| MElt          | 0.8                  |               |
| Stanford Parser | 0.73            |               |

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[6] http://brat.nlplab.org/
4.2.1. Episodes

Following (Doukhan et al., 2012), episodes are defined as linear non overlapping segments which contain one or several sentences, with episode boundaries being generally associated to temporal, spatial or thematic changes, or to the emergence of new characters.

For episodes, the tale itself was annotated to indicate its beginning and end, and then the beginning and the end of each episode was marked, with a label attributed to each episode: title, exposition, triggering event, epilogue, and refrain. Definitions of these labels are the following (Doukhan et al., 2012):

- Exposition: introduction, initial situation and character presentation.
- Triggering-event: event that modifies the initial situation and provokes the departure of the hero.
- Scene: atomic unit, part of the tale that moves the story forward.
- Refrain: passage of the tale that recurs with a nearly identical manifestation.
- Epilogue: ending of the tale with a conclusion and/or moral; includes hero recognition, exposure, transfiguration, punishment of the villain and wedding.

The objective with this annotation was to check if the texts could be segmented into several episodes with a high enough annotator agreement, as well as to assess the difficulty of label attribution.

As episode boundaries annotation corresponds to a text segmentation task, we used text segmentation evaluation metrics, provided by the SegEval package, to compare the annotations made by each annotator. These measures are PK and WindowDiff.

Equation 1 represents the window size \(k\), where \(N\) is the total number of sentences. Equation 2 is the traditional definition of WindowDiff, where \(R\) is the number of reference boundaries in the window from \(i\) to \(i+k\), and \(C\) is the number of computed boundaries in the same window. The comparison \((>0)\) is sometimes forgotten, which produces strange values not bound between 0 and 1; thus we prefer equation 3 to represent WindowDiff, as it emphasizes the comparison (Sciana and Inkpen, 2012).

\[
(1) \quad k = \frac{N}{\text{number of segments}} \\
(2) \quad PK(r, h) = \frac{1}{N-k} \sum_{i=1}^{N-k} \left| \delta(r_i, r_{i+k}) - \delta(h_i, h_{i+k}) \right| \\
(3) \quad WD(r, h) = \frac{1}{N-k} \sum_{i=1}^{N-k} \left| b(r_i, r_{i+k}) - b(h_i, h_{i+k}) \right| > 0
\]

These metrics were used in this work to evaluate an inter-annotator agreement, and not to measure the performance of a system.

4.2.2. Characters

Character annotation corresponds to named entity annotation. In this work, we decided to annotate only the first mention of a character (since our objective is to assess the presence of a particular character type), with its character type (Propp, 1965):

- Hero: main character, nice, with whom the reader will normally associate most strongly, and who is the key person around which the story is told.
- Villain: struggles directly against the hero, morally bad, and against whom the Hero will typically fight at the end of the story.
- False hero: who appears to act heroically and may even be initially mistaken for the real Hero. Will try to steal the Hero’s thunder, grabbing the credit, and will not pass the intermediate trial.
- Donor: met by chance by the hero who will help him, gives the Hero something special, such as a magical weapon or some particular wisdom.
- (magical) Helper: supports the Hero in his or her quest. Can appear along the way as friends or random people who act pro-socially to support the Hero, at critical moments to provide support, or may be found in a support role.
- Princess: goal of the quest. The princess may herself be the object of the quest, or the reward.
- Princess father: constrains the Princess or may dispatch the Hero on his mission.
- Dispatcher: sends the Hero on a quest or a set of quests to be completed before he gains the reward. This may be a family member such as a mother or father.

Roles can be combined together. For example, the dispatcher may also be combined with the false hero who then trails along behind (perhaps disguised as a helper). The presence of the roles is optional, and most tales include only a subpart of them.

As (Bod et al., 2012) had low inter-annotator agreement for the annotation of the character types, we tried to precise as much as possible their characterizations in the guidelines. To evaluate the inter-annotator agreement on characters, we computed the strict F-measure, \(F_S\) (Doukhan et al., 2012).

\[
(4) \quad F_S = \frac{2 \times sm}{|A1| + |A2|}
\]
with |A1| and |A2| for the number of annotations of annotator 1 and 2, sn for the number of strictly common annotations.

We used the brat evaluation script BRATEval, which computes the F-measure between two annotation sets. This tool also enables to compute the F-measure including non exact matches, i.e. two entities will be considered as common if they overlap, but as the results show, there was no disagreement on character mention boundaries.

4.2.3. Motifs

Finally, we annotated Aarne & Thompson motifs. We chose to use the second level of this hierarchy, which seemed precise enough to enable tale classification, for example, but contains a restricted number of motifs (142) so that their annotation is possible. Concerning brat configuration, we created entities for the first level of the hierarchy, and the second level was treated as an attribute corresponding the the first level selected.

This information can be considered as an event annotation. A motif is annotated only if it corresponds to an event or an action. For example the motif "Royalty and nobility" is not annotated at each occurrence of the king character.

We compared the mere presence of a motif in both annotations, in order to have an evaluation independent of the chosen text spans, as well as the F-measure.

4.3. Results of the annotation

Annotation of the first tale enabled us to verify our hypothesis about the difficulty of annotating each kind of information, and to clarify the annotation guidelines.

For example, for character references, we decided to annotate complete noun phrases (such as "les trois messieurs" - "the three gentlemen"), and to consider as characters only those who make at least one action in the tale or who have an importance in the development of the study.

For the segmentation of tales, we decided that each part of the story repeated at least one time, even if it is small (one sentence only), have to be annotated as a "refrain" episodes. The annotation of the second and third tale gave us preliminary results.

4.3.1. Episodes

The segmentation of tales into episodes presents a WindowDiff of 0.41 and Pk of 0.38 on the second tale, and of 0.15 and 0.15 for the third tale, which is the same order of magnitude as the values found by [Doukhane et al., 2012]. Disagreement are mostly due to difference in setting boundaries. For example, for the second tale, both annotators identified 13 episodes but only 4 boundaries are in common.

Concerning the identification of episodes "exposition", "triggering even", and "epilogue", annotators are always in agreement. Indeed, "exposition" is the first episode, "triggering even" is the second, and "epilogue" is the last one. On the contrary, the distinction between "refrain" and "scene" cause more disagreement.

4.3.2. Characters

For character mentions and types, the strict F-measure is 0.8750. For some characters, only one annotator indicated them, but the types and boundaries given to all other characters are identical (for a total of about 20 characters in these tales). When only one annotator identified a character, it is never an "hero", a "villain", neither a "dispatcher" but a "donor", or an "helper".

4.3.3. Motifs

For motif presence, the strict F-measure is of 0.65.

The result analysis shows that some types of motifs present a higher inter-annotator agreement: the motifs which are the most explicit in the texts, such as the Recognition of person transformed to animal. These are also the motifs for which the annotation corresponds to the motifs listed by Aarne Thompson for the corresponding tale type. For other motifs (such as Selling oneself and escaping), the annotations are much more divergent.

5. Conclusion

In this paper, we presented the creation of the digitized version of a French folktale corpus. OCR and NLP tools were evaluated on this corpus, and the results make it possible to build automatic systems for this corpus.

We also annotated the corpus with structural, character and motif information. Results on the preliminary annotations show that this annotation can be made. Our objective is to create automatic annotations for retrieval and classification purposes, which will enable this corpus, as well as similar corpora, to be disseminated and examined.

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