



Theme Ontology

A community-based, open access knowledgebase
of literary themes and thematically annotated stories.

Ontologies for Narrative and Fiction Workshop

Toward Creating a Collection of Literary Themes for use in Supervised Learning Applications

Paul Sheridan

Assistant Professor, University of Prince Edward Island

Monday, 3 July 2023

2010-16

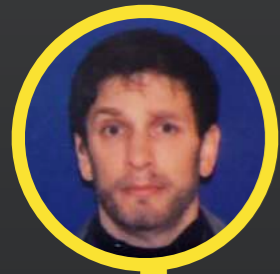
2017

2018

2019

2020-22

2023



Me



Oshan
Modi

GitHub



Janna
Hastings

WODHSA



DSCN



MT&A



JOSS
(in prep)



Mikael
Onsjö



Sergio Jimenez Team



Future Internet



LTO
+
GOLEM Lab

Part I: The Vision

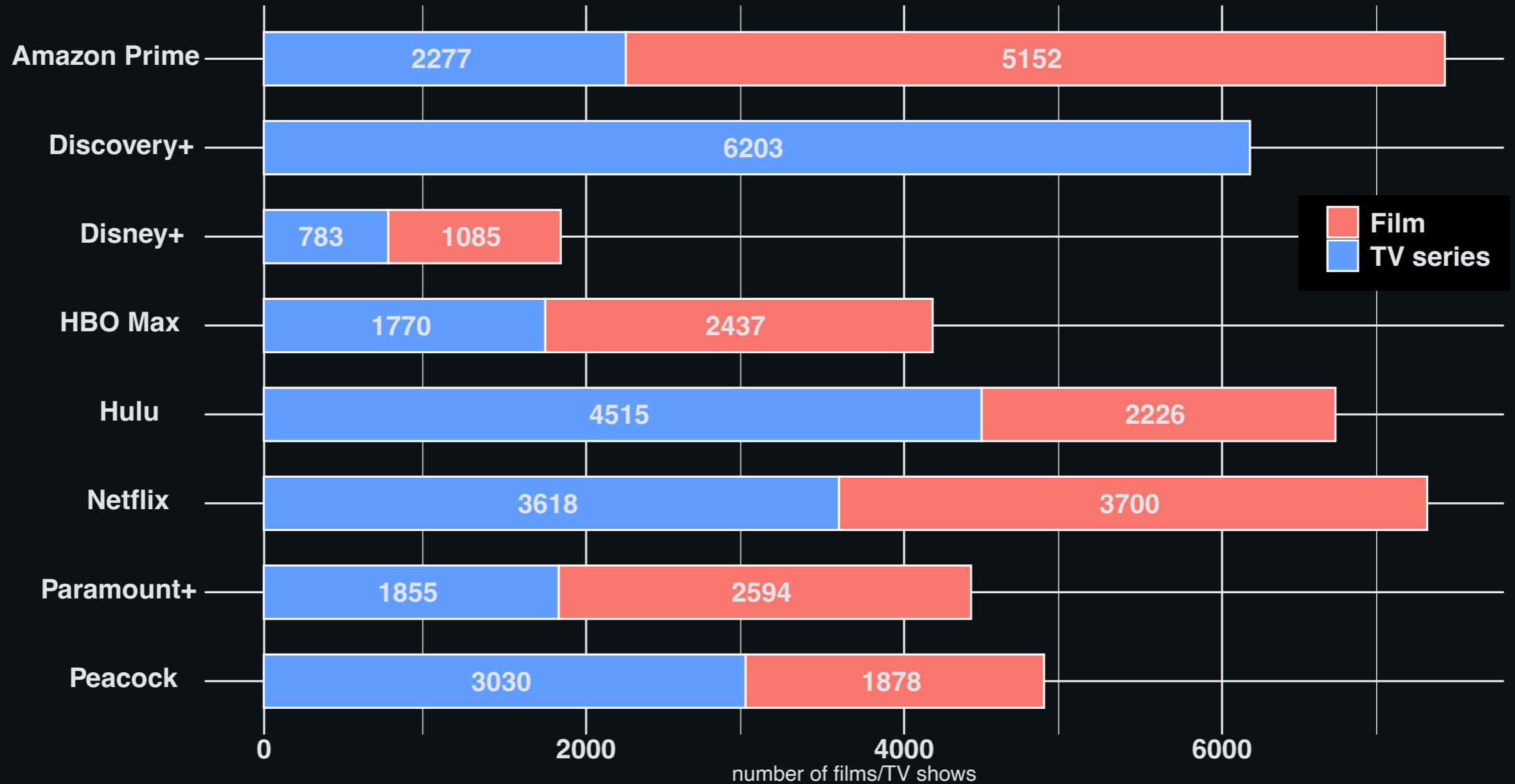
Part II: LTO in a Nutshell

Part III: LTO Today

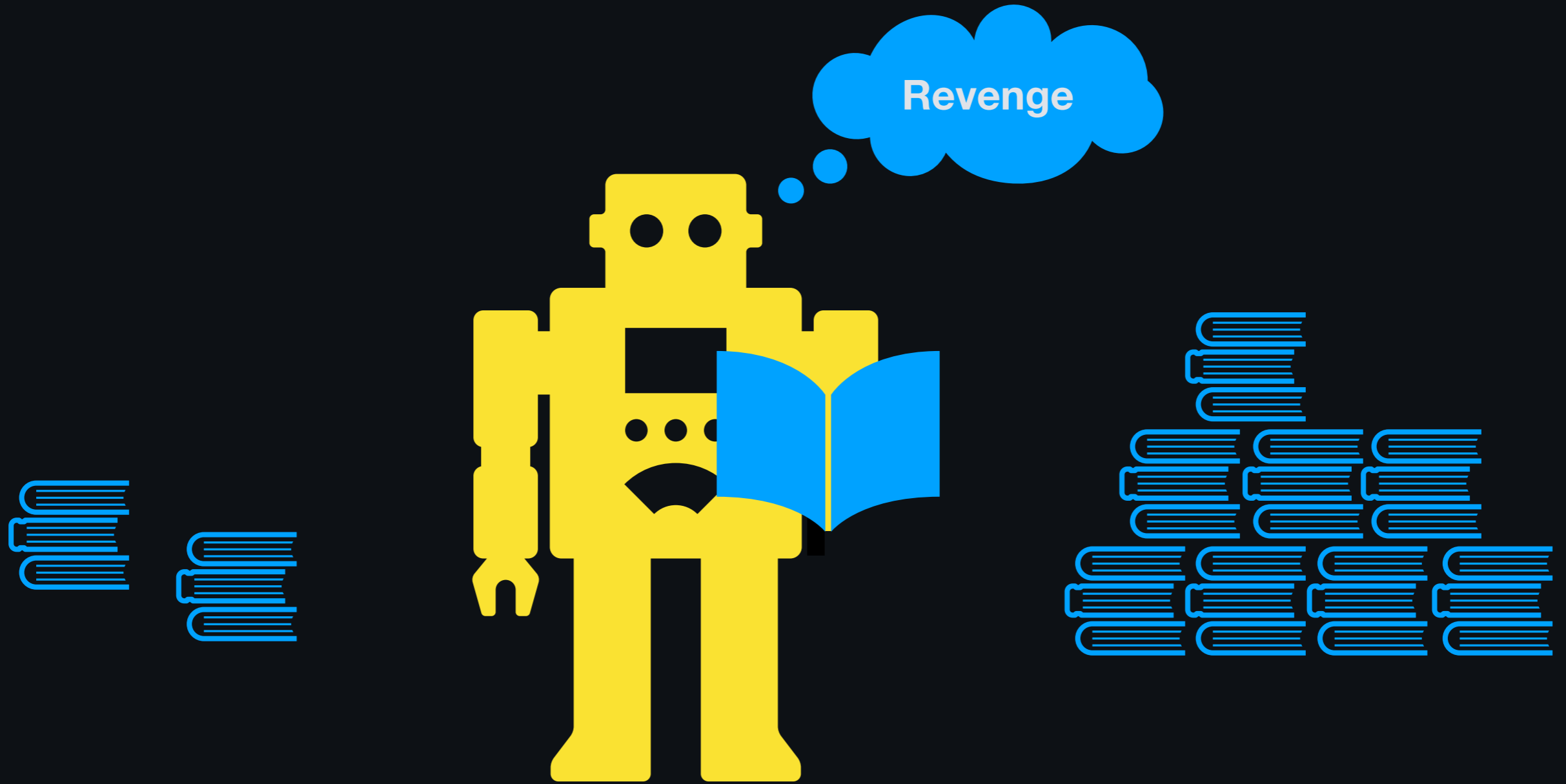
Part IV: LTO Tomorrow

The Problem

Fiction content on subscription streaming platforms in the United States



The Goal



The Approach

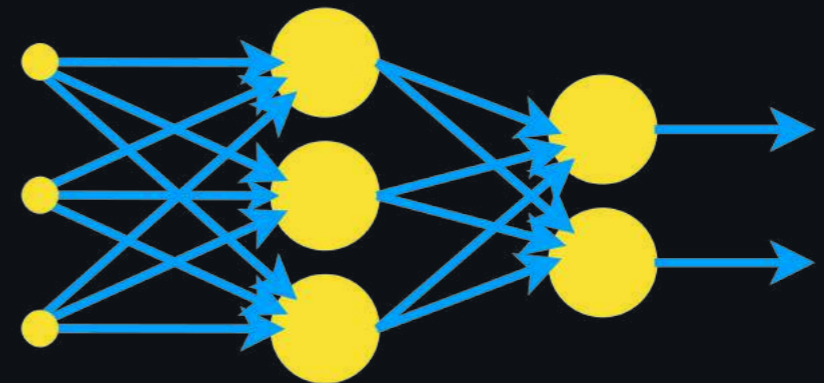
1. Build an open-source knowledgebase of common literary themes.



2. Create gold/silver-standard corpora of thematically annotated narrative texts.



3. Train machine learning models on the themes and annotated corpora to annotate narrative text with themes.



Part I: The Vision

Part II: LTO in a Nutshell

Part III: LTO Today

Part IV: LTO Tomorrow

What is the LTO?



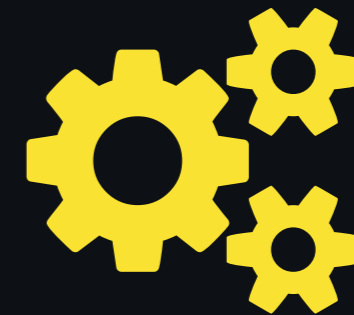
A knowledgeable of literary themes



An online collaborative fiction document thematic annotation platform



An open access database of thematically annotated stories



An ecosystem of statistical analysis applications

Where is the LTO?

theme ontology github



The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for `theme-ontology/theming`. The repository is public and has 5 forks and 11 stars. The main content area displays the README for the repository, which includes the Theme Ontology logo and a description: "A community-based, open access knowledgebase of literary themes and thematically annotated stories." The README also provides links to explore themes and stories, and a link to request or revise a theme. The repository is described as "The core repository for the Literary Theme Ontology Project." and includes a list of files and folders, such as `.github`, `notes`, `CONTRIBUTING.md`, `LICENSE.md`, and `README.md`. The right sidebar shows repository statistics, including 10 releases (with the latest being "LTO 2023.06 release" from last week), 0 packages, and 3 contributors (Paul Sheridan, Mikael Onsjö, and Brent Hagen).

theme ontology homepage



The screenshot shows the Theme Ontology homepage. The page features the Theme Ontology logo and the title "Theme Ontology". The main content area contains the following text:

Contains **2943** well defined literary themes arranged in a hierarchy. The hierarchy is a tree-like graph, a *directed acyclic graph*, or a taxonomy - with extra features, i.e., an ontology. Each theme is defined with an average of **64** words. The definitions lay out necessary and sufficient conditions for when a theme is present in a story.

There are **3981** annotated stories, normally defined with a reference to Wikipedia. Each story has been associated with an average of **13** themes. Each theme designation has been weighted according to it's importance to the story as "minor", "major", or "choice", and provided with a concise motivation. The average motivation is **16** words, with the longest 10% being **29** or more.

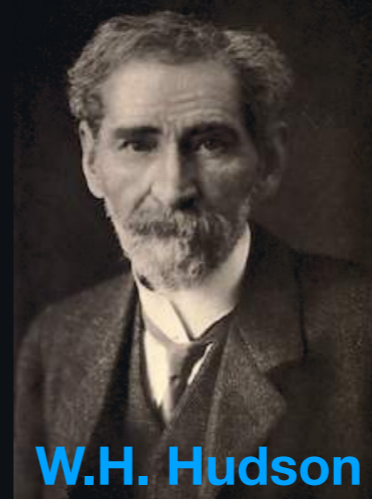
Search the [stories](#), search the [themes](#), or go to the [github»](#) repository for more information. Download, explore, and analyze data with the R package [stoRy](#).



S. Johnson



J.S. Mill

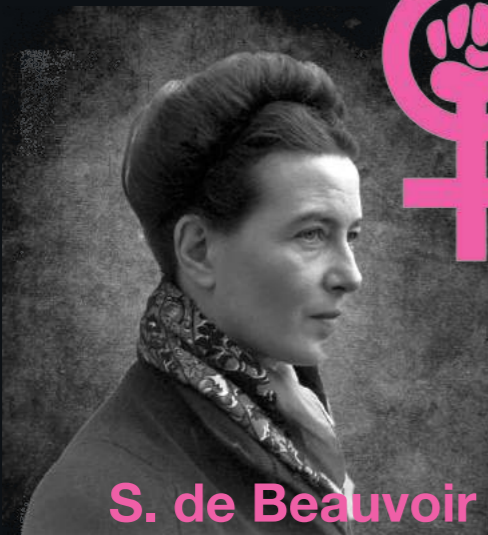


W.H. Hudson



Harold Bloom

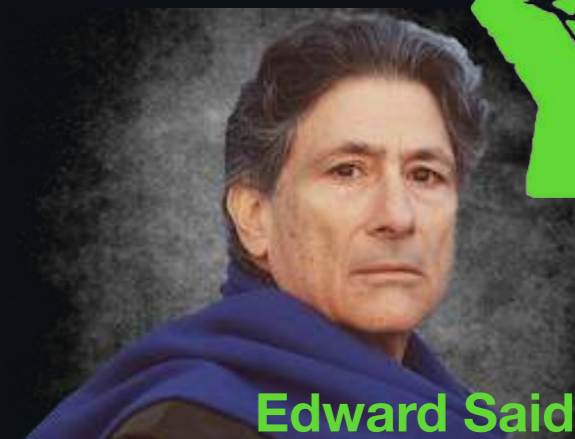
The Gentlemen Themers



S. de Beauvoir



T. Eagleton



Edward Said



John Clute



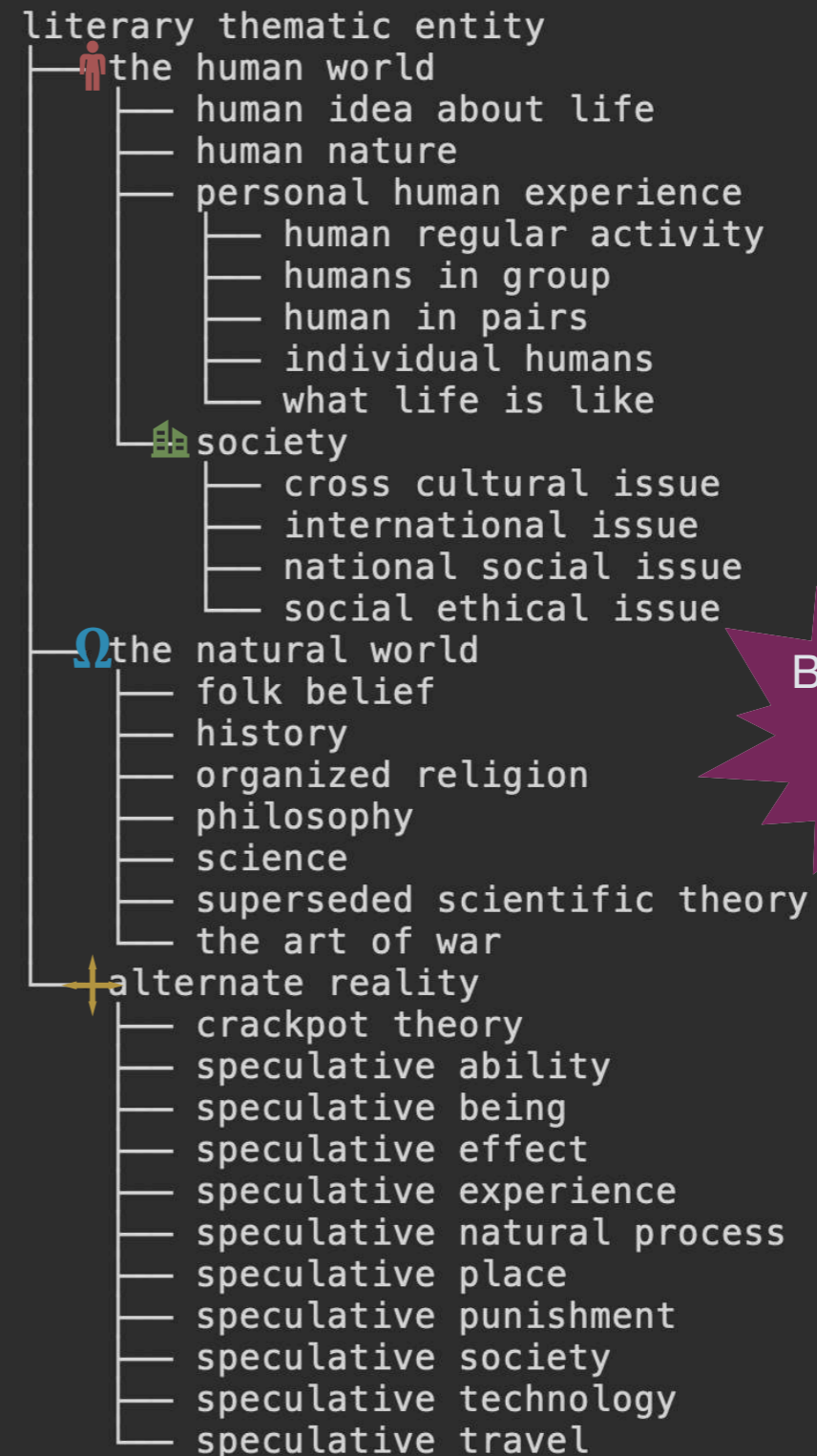
Franco Moretti



How is the LTO Structured?



William Henry Hudson (1841-1922)



Basic Formal
Ontology
compliant

Part I: The Vision

Part II: LTO in a Nutshell

Part III: LTO Today

Part IV: LTO Tomorrow

Watch it, Fork it, Star it

theme ontology github



theme ontology homepage



The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for 'theme-ontology/theming'. The repository is public and has 5 forks and 11 stars. The repository description is 'The core repository for the Literary Theme Ontology Project.' The repository contains several files and folders, including '.github', 'notes', 'CONTRIBUTING.md', 'LICENSE.md', and 'README.md'. The README.md file is selected and shows the Theme Ontology logo and a welcome message to the community. The welcome message includes links to explore themes and stories, and a link to request or revise a theme. The repository also has 10 releases, with the latest being 'LTO 2023.06 release' from last week. There are 3 contributors listed: paul-sheridan, odinlake, and brent-hagen.

The screenshot shows the Theme Ontology homepage. The page features the Theme Ontology logo and a heading 'Theme Ontology'. The main content describes the ontology, stating it contains 2943 well-defined literary themes arranged in a hierarchy. The hierarchy is a tree-like graph, a directed acyclic graph, or a taxonomy - with extra features, i.e., an ontology. Each theme is defined with an average of 64 words. The definitions lay out necessary and sufficient conditions for when a theme is present in a story. There are 3981 annotated stories, normally defined with a reference to Wikipedia. Each story has been associated with an average of 13 themes. Each theme designation has been weighted according to its importance to the story as "minor", "major", or "choice", and provided with a concise motivation. The average motivation is 16 words, with the longest 10% being 29 or more. The page also includes a search bar and links to explore stories and themes, and a link to the GitHub repository for more information. The footer mentions the R package 'stoRy' for downloading, exploring, and analyzing data.

Little Red Riding-hood

A Victorian-era retelling of a classic European cautionary tale about a young girl and the Big Bad Wolf.

It was published in the 1889 Andrew Lang edited collection of fairy tales *The Blue Fairy Book*.



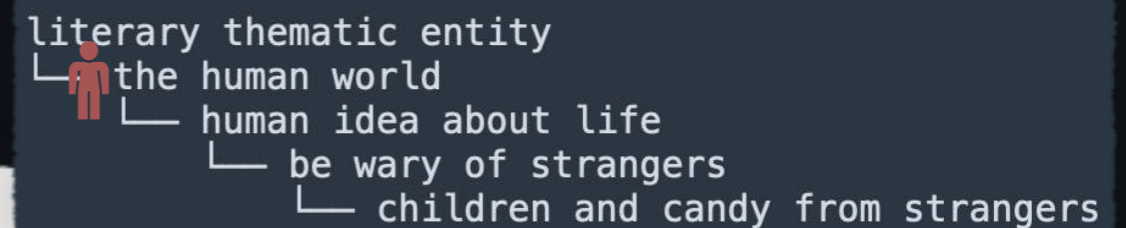
STORY: shortstory: Little Red Riding Hood (1889)

A Victorian-era retelling of a classic European cautionary tale about a young girl and a Big Bad Wolf. It was published in the 1889 Andrew Lang edited collection of fairy tales The Blue Fairy Book. Link to text: https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/The_Blue_Fairy_Book/Little_Red_Riding-hood

References:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lang%27s_Fairy_Books#The_Blue_Fairy_Book_\(1889\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lang%27s_Fairy_Books#The_Blue_Fairy_Book_(1889))

| Theme | Level | Motivation |
|--------------------------------------|--------|---|
| be wary of strangers | choice | Charles Perrault sums up the moral of the story as follows: "From this story one learns that children, especially young lasses, pretty, courteous and well-bred, do very wrong to listen to strangers, And it is not an unheard thing if the Wolf is thereby provided with his dinner". |



THEME: be wary of strangers

The idea that we ought better be cautious around outsiders we do not know, is expressly stated or pointedly illustrated.

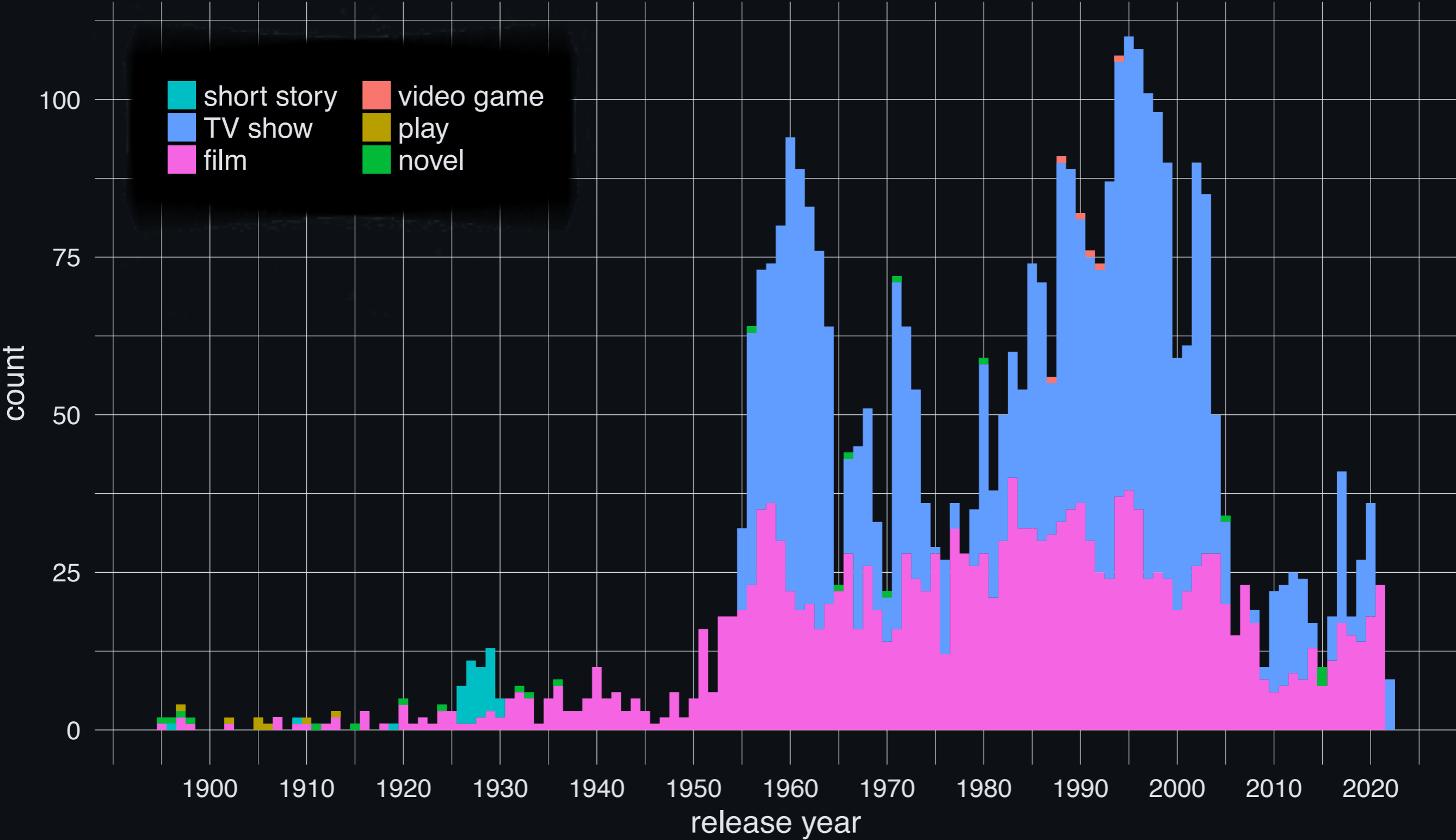
Examples:

In talesoftheunexpected5x16 "A Man with a Fortune", Janet Murdoch met her doom after she set out to travel with the strange American John Smith and it turned out he was a psychopathic killer descended from a long line of psychopathic killers.

Red Riding-hood Themes

| Theme | Level | Comment |
|--|--------|---|
| be wary of strangers | choice | Charles Perrault sums up the moral of the story as follows: "From this story one learns that children, especially young lasses, pretty, courteous and well-bred, do very wrong to listen to strangers, And it is not an unheard thing if the Wolf is thereby provided with his dinner". |
| appearances can be deceiving | choice | This common aphorism is illustrated by the Wolf lying to Little Red Riding-Hood and dressing up in her grandmother's clothing in order to lull the poor child into a false sense of security. |
| human childhood | major | Little Red Riding-Hood innocently trusted the Wolf, and engaged in childish diversions such as chasing butterflies. |
| wicked character vs. virtuous character | major | The conniving, deceitful Wolf was contrasted with the innocent little country girl Little Red Riding-Hood. |
| coping with a loved one being gravely ill | minor | The mother was concerned because the grandmother had recently been "very ill". |
| grandmother and granddaughter | minor | Little Red Riding-Hood set out to deliver a custard and some butter to her convalescing grandmother. |
| mother and daughter | minor | Little Red Riding-Hood happily went on an errand at her dotting mother's bidding. |

LTO thematically annotated stories by year



The Literary Theme Ontology for Media Annotation and Information Retrieval

Paul SHERIDAN^{a,1}, Mikael ONSJÖ^b and Janna HASTINGS^c

^aTupac Bio, Inc., USA

^bIndependent Researcher, UK

^cDepartment of Clinical, Educational and Health Psychology, University College London, UK

Abstract. Literary theme identification and interpretation is a focal point of literary studies scholarship. Classical forms of literary scholarship, such as close reading, have flourished with scarcely any need for commonly defined literary themes. However, the rise in popularity of collaborative and algorithmic analyses of literary themes in works of fiction, together with a requirement for computational searching and indexing facilities for large corpora, creates the need for a collection of shared literary themes to ensure common terminology and definitions. To address this need, we here introduce a first draft of the Literary Theme Ontology. Inspired by a traditional framing from literary theory, the ontology comprises literary themes drawn from the authors own analyses, reference books, and online sources. The ontology is available at <https://github.com/theme-ontology/theming> under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license (CC BY 4.0).

Keywords. ontology, tagset, information retrieval, ontology-based information system, knowledge graph, standardization, literary theme

1. Introduction

Literary themes are the notable topics that structure and give focus to works of fiction, by relating art to life around such themes as “romantic love”, “coping with death”, and “the lust for power”, or to the science fictional and fantastical in themes ranging from “astronomical-scale engineering” projects to “the occult”. They are a natural organising hub for classification and retrieval of works of fiction.

Despite many informal textual collections of literary themes, no comprehensive ontology has yet been developed to underpin thematic analysis in digital literary studies. Ontologies are computationally formalised representations of entities from a given domain. By capturing domain knowledge in a standardised computable form, they enable sophisticated applications such as clustering and intelligent information retrieval. Based on best practices such as the use of the Basic Formal Ontology (BFO) [1] as upper level and the Web Ontology Language (OWL2) [2] as encoding formalism, we here introduce, and present a first draft of, the Literary Theme Ontology (LTO).

¹Corresponding author: Chief Science Officer, Tupac Bio, Inc., 717 Market St., San Francisco, CA, 94103; E-mail: paul@tupacbio.com. Use permitted under CC BY 4.0.



THEORY: The Literary Theme Ontology

- A
 - literary thematic entity
 - speculative fiction thematic entity
 - crackpot theory thematic entity
 - extraordinary experience thematic entity
 - speculative being thematic entity
 - speculative future event thematic entity
 - speculative natural phenomenon thematic entity
 - speculative society thematic entity
 - speculative technology thematic entity
 - speculative travel thematic entity
 - speculative world thematic entity
 - the human condition thematic entity
 - human group thematic entity
 - human individual thematic entity
 - human challenge in life thematic entity
 - human character thematic entity
 - human dreaming thematic entity
 - human emotion thematic entity
 - human idea about life thematic entity
 - human thinking about self thematic entity
 - human tough decision thematic entity
 - human way of life thematic entity
 - human worrying about self thematic entity
 - purpose in life thematic entity
 - what life is like thematic entity
 - human pair thematic entity
 - human society thematic entity
 - cross cultural issue thematic entity
 - educational issue thematic entity
 - environmental issue thematic entity
 - form of government thematic entity
 - gender issue thematic entity
 - intersocietal issue thematic entity
 - law and order issue thematic entity
 - military issue thematic entity
 - political issue thematic entity
 - problem of language and meaning thematic entity
 - public health issue thematic entity
 - social ethical issue thematic entity
 - sociocultural issue thematic entity
 - socioeconomic issue thematic entity
 - sociotechnological issue thematic entity
 - special interest group issue thematic entity
 - the pursuit of knowledge thematic entity
 - religion and the supernatural thematic entity
 - science and philosophy thematic entity
 - the art of war thematic entity
 - the fine arts and the humanities thematic entity
- B
 - speculative fiction thematic entity
 - crackpot theory thematic entity
 - extraordinary experience thematic entity
 - speculative being thematic entity
 - artificial being thematic entity
 - biologically distinguished being thematic entity
 - culturally distinguished being thematic entity
 - drug enhanced supersoldier thematic entity
 - emergently intelligent being thematic entity
 - legendary being thematic entity
 - locationally distinguished being thematic entity
 - mentally distinguished being thematic entity
 - shape distinguished being thematic entity
 - size distinguished being thematic entity
 - transcendental being thematic entity
 - speculative future event thematic entity
 - speculative natural phenomenon thematic entity
 - speculative society thematic entity
 - alternate history thematic entity
 - dystopia thematic entity
 - existential risk to civilization thematic entity
 - institutionalized human blood sports society thematic entity
 - multi-species civilization thematic entity
 - robotic civilization thematic entity
 - society consisting of only children thematic entity
 - society living in space thematic entity
 - society with a maximum age limit thematic entity
 - subterranean civilization thematic entity
 - thoughtcrime society thematic entity
 - utopia thematic entity
 - what if everyone got pregnant thematic entity
 - what if everyone turned stupid thematic entity
 - what if men could get pregnant thematic entity
 - what if our thoughts became reality thematic entity
 - what if perpetrators were sentenced by their victims thematic entity
 - world with telepathy thematic entity
 - speculative technology thematic entity
 - artificial intelligence thematic entity
 - biological technology thematic entity
 - body altering technology thematic entity
 - gravity manipulating technology thematic entity
 - invisibility technology thematic entity
 - matter manipulating technology thematic entity
 - mind altering technology thematic entity
 - simulated reality thematic entity
 - spacetime manipulating technology thematic entity
 - speculative device thematic entity
 - speculative energy generation technology thematic entity
 - speculative engineering thematic entity
 - speculative nanotechnology thematic entity
 - speculative weapon thematic entity
 - stasis technology thematic entity
 - speculative travel thematic entity
 - space travel thematic entity
 - time travel thematic entity
 - travel into the Earth thematic entity
 - speculative world thematic entity

Article

An Ontology-Based Recommender System with an Application to the Star Trek Television Franchise

Paul Sheridan ^{1,*}, Mikael Onsjö ², Claudia Becerra ³, Sergio Jimenez ⁴ and George Dueñas ⁴

¹ Tupac Inca, Inc., San Francisco, CA 94103, USA

² Independent Researcher, London, SE13 7NZ, UK

³ Systems and Computer Engineering Department, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Ciudad Universitaria, bldg. 453, Bogotá, D.C. 11001, Colombia

⁴ Instituto Caro y Cuervo, Calle 10 # 4-69, Bogotá, D.C. 111711, Colombia

* Correspondence: paul.sheridan.stab@gmail.com

Received: 8 July 2019; Accepted: 14 August 2019; Published: 22 August 2019

Abstract: Collaborative filtering based recommender systems have proven to be effective in settings where user preference data on items is abundant. However, these algorithms are hindered by their weakness against the item cold-start problem and interpretability. Ontology-based recommender systems exploit hierarchical relationships between items to enhance browsing, recommendation, and profile construction. However, these approaches address the shortcomings of their collaborative filtering counterparts as organizations of items can be difficult to obtain for items that mostly belong to a specific domain (e.g., television series episodes). In this paper, we present an ontology-based recommender system that integrates the knowledge represented in a large ontology of literary themes with content recommendations. The main novelty of this work is an ontology-based similarity function between items and its integration with the classical Item-KNN algorithm. As a study case, we evaluated the proposed method against the classical rating prediction task on a collection of Star Trek television series episodes. This transverse evaluation provides insights into the applicability of information resources and methods for the initial stages of recommendation. We found our proposed method to be a convenient alternative to collaborative filtering for collections of mostly similar items, particularly when other content-based methods are not applicable or otherwise unavailable. Aside from the new methods, this paper provides future research and an online framework to collaboratively extend the ontology to cover other narrative content.

Keywords: knowledge-based recommender systems; knowledge representation; ontological engineering; ontology population; ontology-based recommendation

1. Introduction

Recommender systems (RSs), or recommenders for short, help users to navigate large collections of items in a personalized way [1]. Broadly speaking, RSs function by correlating user preference data with item attributes to generate a ranked list of recommended items for each user. Systems of this type are used in many domains, from e-commerce to social media. The goal is to suggest items that users are likely to like.

APPLICATION: An Ontology-enhanced Recommender System

Story recommender

Show 10 entries Search:

| Story ID | Title | Score | Common Themes | Count |
|----------|--------------------------|-------|--|-------|
| tng4x13 | Devil's Due | 0.588 | avarice, exploitation of sentient beings, fraud, religion as a control mechanism, the fulfillment of prophesy, the lust for gold | 6 |
| tos2x20 | A Piece of the Action | 0.401 | avarice, the ethics of interfering in less advanced societies, the lust for gold | 3 |
| tng1x22 | Symbiosis | 0.343 | avarice, exploitation of sentient beings, the ethics of interfering in less advanced societies, the lust for gold | 4 |
| tos2x25 | The Omega Glory | 0.320 | avarice, the ethics of interfering in less advanced societies, the lust for gold | 3 |
| tas1x10 | Mudd's Passion | 0.289 | avarice, the lust for gold | 2 |
| tng6x18 | Starship Mine | 0.267 | avarice, the lust for gold | 2 |
| tng3x04 | Who Watches The Watchers | 0.250 | primitive point of view, the ethics of interfering in less advanced societies | 2 |
| voy7x06 | Inside Man | 0.250 | avarice, the lust for gold | 2 |
| tng5x09 | A Matter of Time | 0.236 | avarice, the lust for gold | 2 |
| voy7x14 | Prophecy | 0.236 | religion as a control mechanism, the fulfillment of prophesy | 2 |

Showing 1 to 10 of 44 entries Previous 1 2 3 4 5 Next

Choose a story:
voy3x05: False Profits

Theme levels:
 Central and Peripheral
 Central
 Peripheral

Similarity function:
cosine

Minimum theme overlap:
1

Background storyset (SMT file format):
 StarTrek.smt

Blacklisted themes (input one theme per line):



Theme Enrichment Analysis: A Statistical Test for Identifying Significantly Enriched Themes in a List of Stories with an Application to the Star Trek Television Franchise

Mikael Onsjö¹ and Paul Sheridan^{2,*}

¹Independent Researcher

²Department of Active Life Promotion Science, Graduate School of Medicine, Hirosaki University, 5 Zaifu, Hirosaki, Aomori, Japan, 036-8562

Correspondence*:

Paul Sheridan
paul.sheridan.stats@gmail.com

Digital Studies /
Le champ numérique



ABSTRACT

In this paper, we describe how the hypergeometric test can be used to determine whether a given theme of interest occurs in a storyset at a frequency more than would be expected by chance. By a storyset we mean simply a list of stories defined according to a common attribute (e.g., author, movement, period). The test works roughly as follows: Given a background storyset and a sub-storyset of interest, the test determines whether a given theme is over-represented in the sub-storyset, based on comparing the proportions of stories in the sub-storyset and background storyset featuring the theme. A storyset is said to be “enriched” for a theme with respect to a particular background storyset, when the theme is identified as being significantly over-represented by the test. Furthermore, we introduce here a toy dataset consisting of 280 manually themed Star Trek television franchise episodes. As a proof of concept, we use the hypergeometric test to analyze the Star Trek stories for enriched themes. The hypergeometric testing approach to theme enrichment analysis is implemented for the Star Trek thematic dataset in the R package *stoRy*. A related R *Shiny* web application can be found at <https://github.com/theme-ontology/shiny-apps>.

Keywords: enrichment analysis, hypergeometric test, over-representation analysis, Star Trek, theme ontology

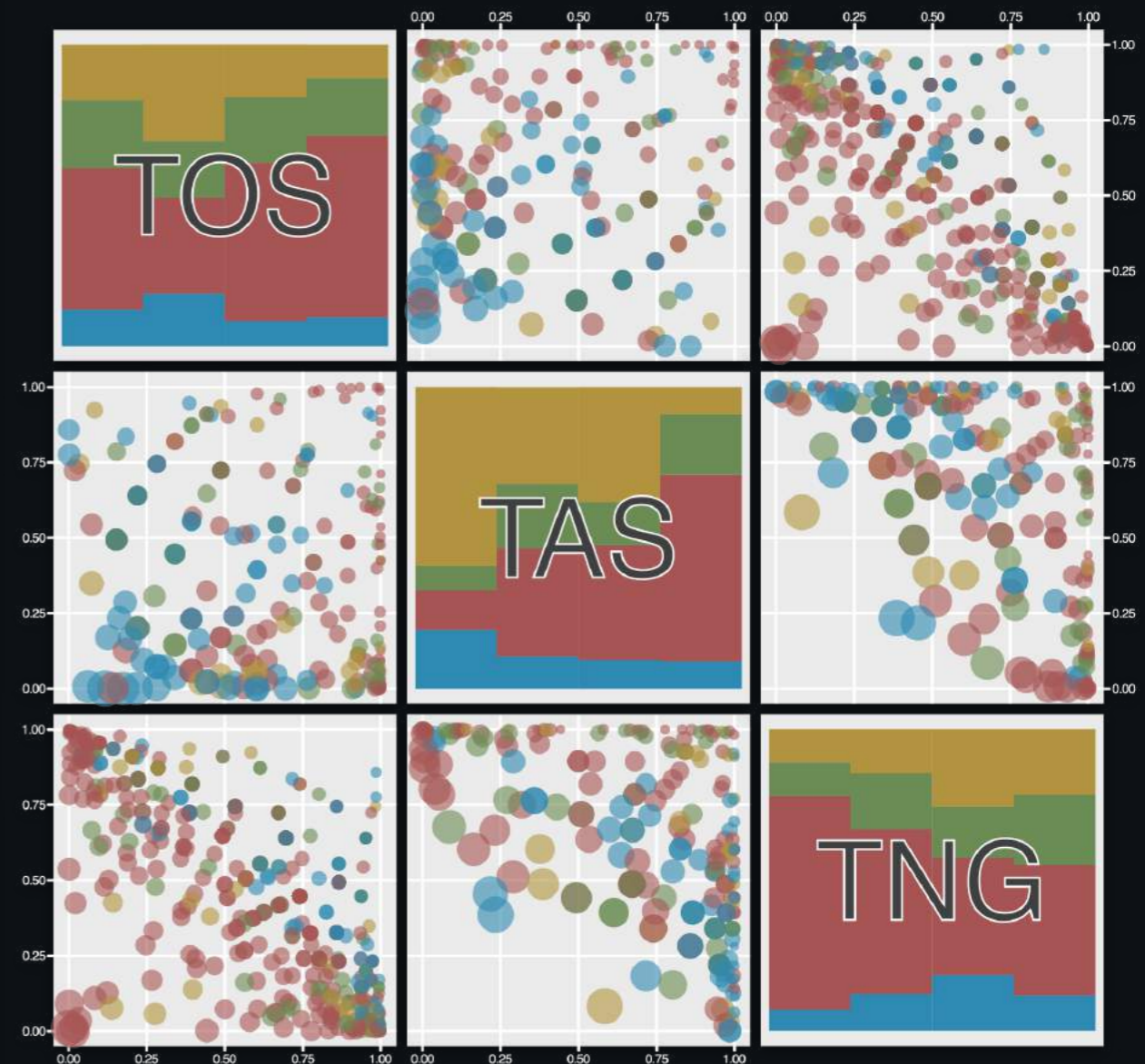
1 INTRODUCTION

A *literary theme*, or *theme* for short, is loosely defined as “An idea that recurs in or pervades a work of art or literature” (e.g., a story) [1]. Themes are often expressible in a single word or short phrase, as is illustrated by such garden-variety themes as “love”, “loyalty”, and “the lust for gold”. These examples all happen to be value-neutral abstractions. But themes can just as well take the form of morally charged messages, such as “be wary of strangers” and “do not judge prematurely”. The consummate story-maker usually takes pains to imply a theme indirectly, rather than state it explicitly. Sometimes the story-maker is even unconscious of important themes found in their stories. A typical story will feature multiple themes. In the present work, we distinguish between *central* themes (i.e., themes found to recur throughout a major part of a story) and *peripheral* themes (i.e., briefly featured themes that

<https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/theme/> [Online, accessed



APPLICATION: Theme Enrichment Analysis



APPLICATION: The R Package stoRy

stoRy: Download, Explore, and Analyze Literary Theme Ontology Data

Download, explore, and analyze Literary Theme Ontology themes and thematically annotated story data. To learn more about the project visit <https://github.com/theme-ontology/theming> and <https://www.themeontology.org>.

Version: 0.2.2
Depends: R (≥ 3.5.0)
Imports: [cli](#), [crayon](#), [dplyr](#), [fansib](#), [httr](#), [lifecycle](#), [purrr](#), [R6](#), [rappdirs](#), [readr](#), [rlang](#), [stringr](#), [tibble](#), [tidyjson](#), [tidyr](#), [utils](#)
Suggests: [covr](#), [curl](#), [isa2](#), [jsonlite](#), [knitr](#), [progress](#), [rmarkdown](#), [testthat](#)
Published: 2023-06-13
Author: Paul Sheridan  [aut, cre], Oshan Modi [aut], Mikael Onsjö [aut]
Maintainer: Paul Sheridan <paul.sheridan.stats@gmail.com>
BugReports: <https://github.com/theme-ontology/stoRy/issues>
License: [GPL-3](#)
URL: <https://github.com/theme-ontology/stoRy>, <https://github.com/theme-ontology/theming>, <https://www.themeontology.org/>

NeedsCompilation: no

Citation: [stoRy citation info](#)

Materials: [README NEWS](#)

CRAN checks: [stoRy results](#)

Documentation:

Reference manual: [stoRy.pdf](#)

Vignettes: [stoRy](#)

Downloads:

Package source: [stoRy_0.2.2.tar.gz](#)

Windows binaries: r-devel: [stoRy_0.2.2.zip](#), r-release: [stoRy_0.2.2.zip](#), r-oldrel: [stoRy_0.2.2.zip](#)

macOS binaries: r-release (arm64): [stoRy_0.2.2.tgz](#), r-oldrel (arm64): [stoRy_0.2.2.tgz](#), r-release (x86_64): [stoRy_0.2.2.tgz](#), r-oldrel (x86_64): [stoRy_0.2.2.tgz](#)

Old sources: [stoRy archive](#)

Linking:

Please use the canonical form <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=stoRy> to link to this page.



stoRy-package {stoRy}

R Documentation

stoRy: Download, Explore, and Analyze Literary Theme Ontology Data

Description

Download, explore, and analyze Literary Theme Ontology themes and thematically annotated story data. To learn more about the project visit <https://github.com/theme-ontology/theming> and <https://www.themeontology.org>.

Details

lifecycle **stable**

The **stoRy** package provides utilities for working with LTO data. The LTO is a hierarchically organized collection of carefully defined "themes" that can be expected to arise in multiple "stories" (i.e. works of fiction). Included in the package are functions to download and cache LTO data, explore LTO themes and thematically annotated stories, and analyze the thematically annotated story data in interesting ways.

General resources:

- stoRy package GitHub repository: <https://github.com/theme-ontology/stoRy>
- LTO project website: <https://www.themeontology.org>
- LTO project GitHub repositories: <https://github.com/theme-ontology>
- [LTO conference paper](#) in *Proceedings of the Joint Ontology Workshops 2019 Episode V: The Styrian Autumn of Ontology*

Author(s)

Maintainer: Paul Sheridan paul.sheridan.stats@gmail.com ([ORCID](#))

Authors:

- Oshan Modi
- Mikael Onsjö

See Also

Useful links:

- <https://github.com/theme-ontology/stoRy>
- <https://github.com/theme-ontology/theming>
- <https://www.themeontology.org/>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/theme-ontology/stoRy/issues>

Part I: The Vision

Part II: LTO in a Nutshell

Part III: LTO Today

Part IV: LTO Tomorrow

Foundations

We need a **theory of literary themes** that is suited to the age of machine learning in which we find ourselves.

A literary theme (or "theme" for short) in the LTO is any topic of interest that is featured in a story (For a more scholarly discussion see [1]). Themes may sometimes be adequately understood on a suitable level of generalization by a single word or short phrase, as is illustrated by such garden-variety themes as **courage**, **crime** and **coming of age**. These examples happen to be value-neutral abstractions. Themes may just as well take the form of morally charged messages, such as **ignorance is bliss** and **be wary of strangers**. Themes may also represent more complex ideas to which the short name is a best-effort guide, but for which we must read a longer definition in order to fully understand.

Foundations

What is the **scope** for themes?

While there are no strict rules for what makes a good theme, we do have a few rules of thumb:

- Good themes are topics that are featured significantly in various different stories.
- Don't waste time including uninteresting minor themes but feel free to include what interests you.
- Prefer to use themes that are already defined.
- Don't introduce themes that are specific to a particular fictional universe; generalize them instead.
- Look for themes that are obvious and seem uncontroversial.
- Look for themes that expose our human nature through the stories we tell.

Such themes as **the desire for vengeance, the horrors of war, faith vs. reason, and what if I underwent a physical metamorphosis** are examples of good themes that pop up in many different stories.

Foundations

Applicability: Does vengeance apply to the bear in Robinson Crusoe?

"... if you are really afraid, your best way is to look another Way, and keep going on; for sometimes if you stop, and stand still, and look steadily at him, he takes it for an Affront; but if you Throw or toss any thing at him, and it hits him, though it were but a bit of a Stick, as big as your Finger, he (the bear) takes it for an Affront, and sets all his other Business aside to pursue his Revenge; for he will have Satisfaction in Point of Honour; that is his first Quality: The next is, That if he be once affronted, he will never leave you, Night or Day, till he has his Revenge; but follows at a good round rate, till he overtakes you."

Practicalities

- Thematic annotation **best practices**
- Strategies for **theme alignment** to text
 - Annotate text with **summaries**, and tag summaries with themes.
 - Anchor abstract themes to concrete “**minable motifs**” (e.g., anchor the theme “materialism” to instances of “shopping sprees”)
- Build up a true online **community**
- **Augment on existing corpora** (e.g., *BookNLP*, *Schoomp*, *BookCorpus2*, *Movie Scripts datasets*, etc.)

Applications

- Create **thematically annotated corpora** of narrative texts.
- Train machine learning models to **automatically detect themes in narrative text**; integrate diverse knowledgebases, including GOLEM graphs and ontologies, WikiPlots, etc.
- **Open-source** everything and get it out there.

Thank You

Extras

LTO Origins

BSc/MSc



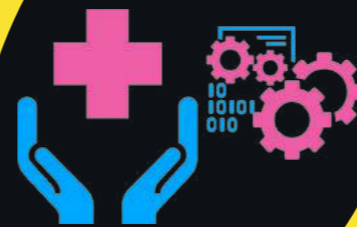
Edward Susko



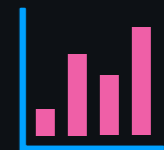
Department of Active Life Promotion
PI: Shigeyuki Nakaji



Assistant Prof.



Assistant Prof.



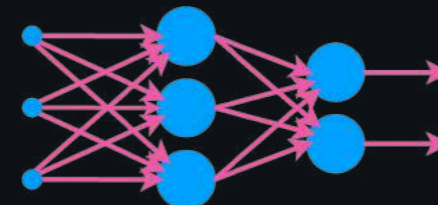
Keith Johnson

$$e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0$$

Postdoc



Lab. of DNA Info. Analysis
PI: Satoru Miyano



PhD

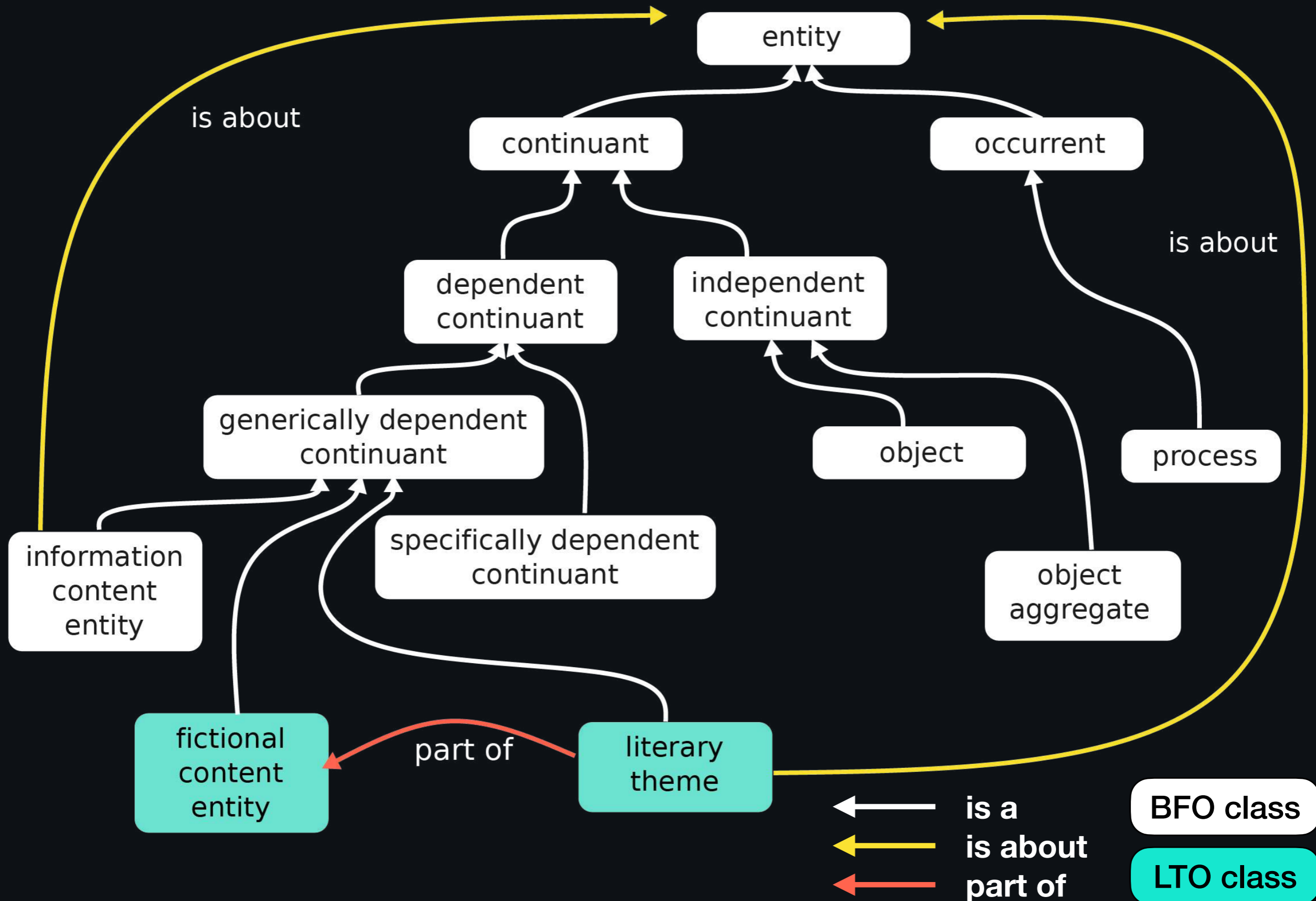


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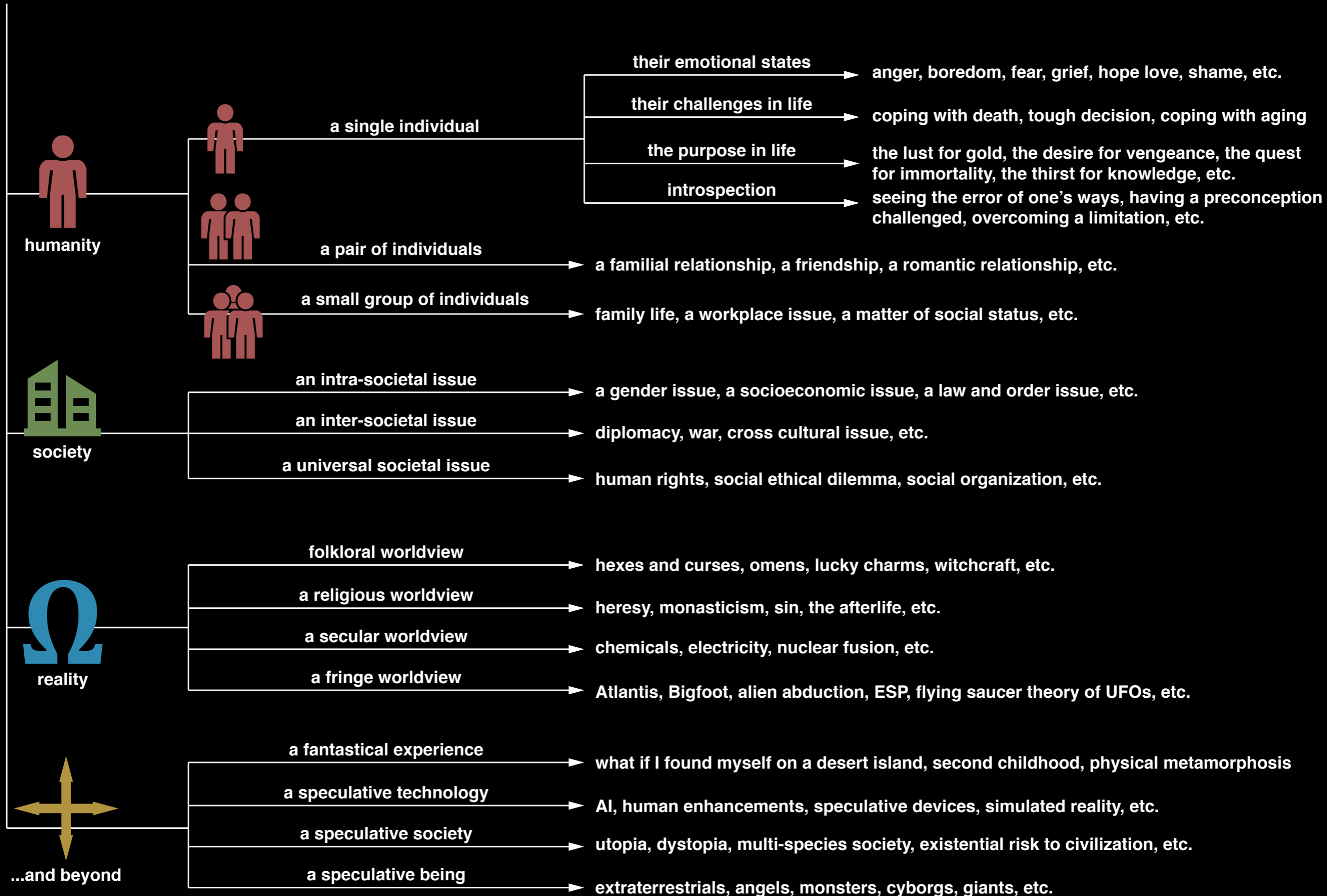
Cofounder/CSO


LTO is Basic Formal Ontology-compliant



Top-down Tagging Protocol

Identify an important topic in the story: who or what is at the center of that topic?



 Where to look for best practices?

Bottup-up Approach: Look up specific themes at <https://www.themeontology.org/themes>

