

Interactive Rule-generation for Searching in Historic Documents

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Non-standard spelling produces problems when searching in historic parts of digital libraries. Most users will enter search terms in their contemporary language which differs from the historic language in the documents. Thus many documents can not be found. We overcome this disadvantage with a rule-based approach [Ernst-Gerlach/Fuhr 06] in order to be able to cover the complete vocabulary (and thus increase recall).

Due to the dependency of rules on time and region, rule sets have to be generated when suitable corpora become available. Previous approaches (e. g. [Hauser et al. 07], [Pilz 09] and [Baron/Rayson 08]) need at least in the beginning a lot of manual interaction. We present the *RuleGenerator* user interface that offers interactive support to the user.

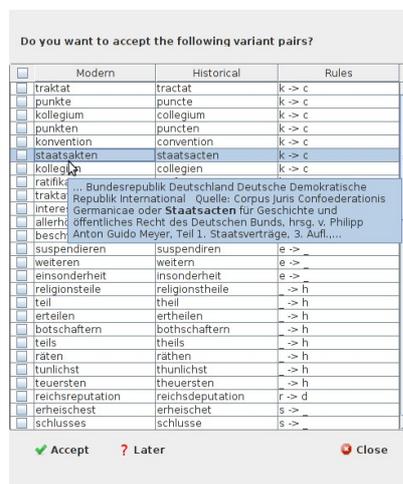


Figure 1: Automatic Evidences

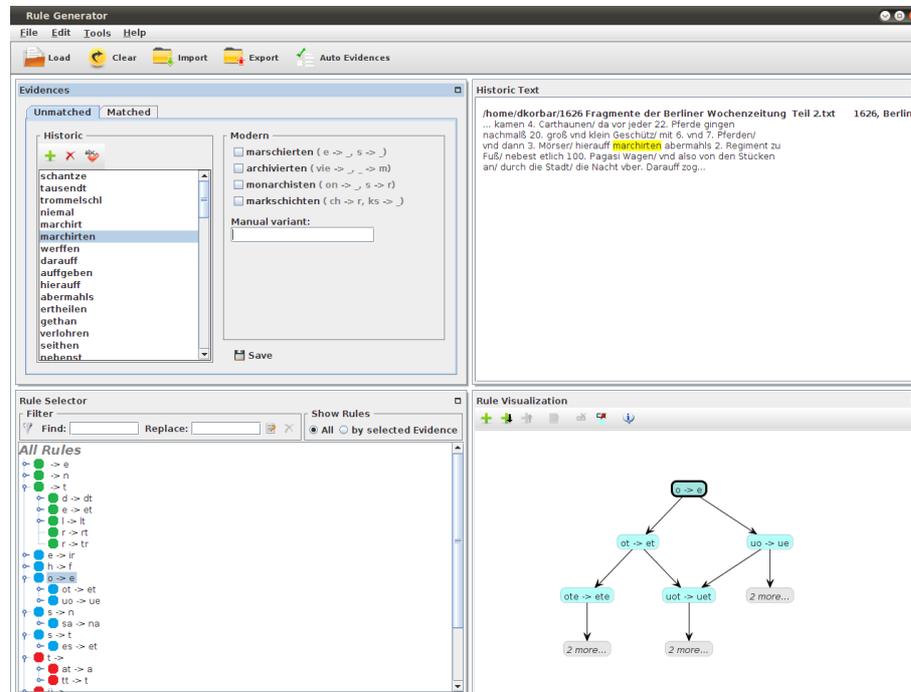


Figure 2: RuleGenerator application

The *RuleGenerator* [Awakian 2010] (see figure 2) is divided horizontally in the components *SmartEvidencer* (top) for building the training set and *Rule-Modification* (bottom) [Korbar 2010] for the rule construction. The *SmartEvidencer* contains two components:

1. The component *Evidences* (top left) enables building and editing the training set that consists of pairs of contemporary spelling and corresponding spelling variation. An automatic evidence construction [Ernst-Gerlach/Fuhr 2010a/b] has been integrated. As result the user receives a list (see figure 1) where he can accept evidences. Experimental results have demonstrated the feasibility of this approach. Thus a training set can be constructed with much less initial effort. Afterwards the user can build evidences based on the remaining unknown words. The system supports this step by offering a list with suggestions from the spell-checker.

2. The component *Historic-Text* (top right) offers context information for spelling variants in an abridgement of the text in order to clarify the meaning of the word.

The *Rule-Modification* is also subdivided into two components:

1. The *Rule-Selector* (bottom left) gives an overview over the rule set and enables a search for certain rules by means of filters.
2. The component *Rule-Visualization* (bottom right) enables the user to look and work at certain rules as well as enter new rules. In order to facilitate the modification of rules a preview-mode demonstrates the variations before they are really applied (see figure 3).

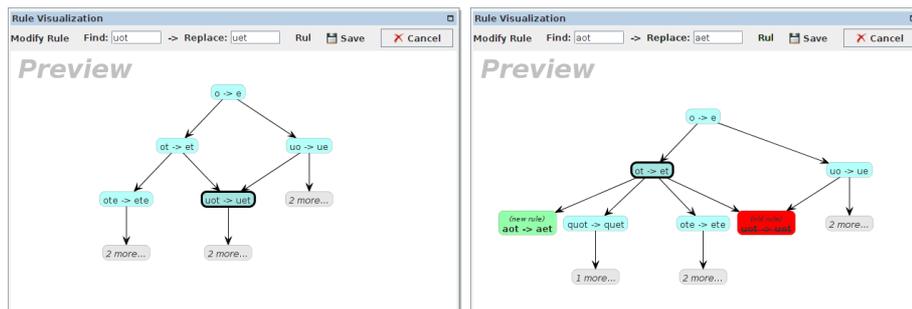


Figure 3: Preview-Mode

The usability of the *RuleGenerator* application has been checked within an eyetracker-supported evaluation. The application was looked upon favourably in general. The users had no essential problems when they worked on the given tasks. There only have been minor comments e. g. about to less explicit icons. The eyetracker data (see Figure 4) have been helpful for analysing the user behaviour. According to the problems the *RuleGenerator* has been enhanced.

The presented *RuleGenerator* which automatically detects evidences and generates rules provides users with much more comfort to access historic documents. Thus the tool enables retrieval in texts with non standard spelling with a very flexible approach since the user can influence the process according to his needs regarding recall and precision.

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