Citation Provenance

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2011/12

Honours Year Project Report

Citation Provenance

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Abstract

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Subject Descriptors: TO BE COMPLETED

Keywords:

information retrieval, citation

Implementation Software and Hardware:

Software: Python, NLTK, scikit-learn

Hardware: MacBook Pro, Intel Core 2 Duo 2.4GHz, 4GB Memory.

Acknowledgement

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Introduction

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Related Work

2.1 Citation Analysis

Several authors had researched on works related to citation analysis. In these works, they could be categorised into several directions for development. One of them that has a major impact would be citation classification or similarly, the classification of citation function. This task is aimed at making sense of the rationale why the authors of a paper would cite the work of another, and thus better aid readers on understanding the key ideas presented in a paper. The reasons why authors would cite, are what was meant by the citation function. In an updated version of their paper, Teufel et al. presented an annotation scheme for annotating a citation's function (Teufel, Siddharthan, & Tidhar, 2009). In their scheme, citations are generalised into 4 main categories: Weak, Contrast, Postive & Neutral. Some of these categories are further broken down into more specific sub-categories, producing a total of 12 classes for annotating citations. (Teufel, Siddharthan, & Tidhar, 2006) had already worked on the automatic classification of citation function, utilising features extracted from the citing context. (Dong & Schäfer, 2011) presented an approach to citation classification that uses a combination of various supervised learning algorithms. Similarly, authors worked on analysing the sentiment of citations to determine the polarity of these citations. (Athar, 2011) used sentence structure based features extracted from the citing context and produced promising results.

In (Wan, Paris, Muthukrishna, & Dale, 2009) and (Wan, Paris, & Dale, 2010), Wan and his teams worked on building a research tool that acts a reading aid for readers when browsing through scientific papers. Wan et al. investigated the literature browsing task by conducting surveys on researchers who read scientific papers frequently to update themselves. In this initial study conducted by Wan et al., several key ideas were revealed. First, when researchers read scientific papers and see citations made by the author, their main concern, as time-constrained professionals, is whether the cited paper would be worth their time and effort, and money, to follow up on and at the same time, whether to believe in the citation. Second, readers faced the difficulty of finding the exact text that justify the citation. Third, the surveys revealed that readers found it useful if a reading tool could identify important sentences and key words in the cited paper. This study conducted by Wan et al. is based on the fundamental idea of improving the reading experience of practitioners and researchers. The goal is to save a reader's time by helping the reader make relevance judgements about the cited documents. As it is often that readers have to read up on the cited documents to gain a better insight on the current context, this task would be of relevance. The authors then developed the CSIBS based on their studies. The CSIBS tool helps reader determine whether to read on the cited papers by providing a contextual summary of the cited papers.

2.2 Sentence Alignment

Aligning sentences belonging to similar documents of the same language is an important research area for tasks related to summarisation and paraphrasing. (Nelken & Shieber, 2006) presented a novel algorithm for sentence alignment in monolingual corpora. They showed their approach, which is based on TF*IDF similarity score, produced great precision at aligning sentence, with precision score of 83.1%. A more recent work by (Li, Sun, & Xue, 2010) introduced a new sentence alignment algorithm called Fast-Champollion. Briefly, it splits the input text into alignment fragments and identifies the components of these fragments before aligning them using a Champollion-based algorithm.

System Description

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Evaluation

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Conclusion

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Future Work

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