

# TOWARDS A **GOLDENHYMNS** **DATASET** FOR STUDYING **DIACHRONIC TRENDS** IN THE 19TH CENTURY **DANISH RELIGIOUS** **HYMNS**

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LCHANGE  
15. AUGUST 2024

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# INTRODUCTION

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Overview:

1. Background information on Danish Religious Hymns

2. Methods

- We present GoldenHymns, a new dataset of Danish Religious Hymns
- Valence annotation strategies

3. Results and discussion



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# HYMNS ARE CULTURAL ARTEFACTS

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- Hymnal books are the most distributed poetry books in Denmark
- Has historically been a school book, church book and book for private use
- Role of communal singing in Danish culture - a part of the national identity
- Has been widely distributed and used since 1569
- Under-studied for historical changes



# COMMON UNDERSTANDINGS OF HYMN LITERATURE

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- Older hymns depict a dualistic view: negative earthly vs. positive religious instances
- Hypothesis: polarity shifts in religious concepts and general sentiment over time

## 17th century

Jorderiigs Guld  
Er prægtig Muld,  
Himlen er Ene af Salighed fuld.

Alle Ting maa  
Enden opnaa,  
Himmelens Salighed  
Ene skal staa!

Earthly gold  
Is splendid soil  
Heaven alone is full of bliss

Everything must  
Reach its end,  
Heaven's bliss  
alone shall stand

## 19th century

Et helligt Liv, en salig Død  
Hinanden kjærlic møde  
Som Fuglesangen sagte sød

En liflig Aftenrøde:  
De to maa ikke skilles ad  
Den ene gjør den anden glad  
Og meget liflig favner.

A holy life, a blessed death  
meet each other lovingly  
Like the gentle sweet song of  
birds

A pleasant evening glow  
the two must not be seperated  
One makes the other happy  
and embraces very sweetly



# SA FOR HISTORICAL AND DANISH RESOURCES

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## Danish XIXc. hymns datasets

- Few existing resources
- Grundtvig dataset (CGR, 2019) one author
- Reformation dataset (DSLDK, 2021), represents a limited period, but are in medieval Danish highly affected by German - heavily orthographical deviations

## Sentiment Analysis for historical Danish

- Rare SA for historical Danish
  - Allaith et al (2023) finds multilingual transformer models outperform models trained on modern Danish based on Danish lexical resources
  - Danish dictionary-based tools show comparable performance to English (Schneidermann and Petersen, 2022)
  - Danish tool Sentida shows robust performance for fiction (Lauridsen et al., 2019)
- No comprehensive SA benchmark for Danish



# METHODS: CORPUS

**Verses** of 65 **Danish religious hymns** were annotated for valence (0-10) by 2 annotators. The hymns are from three focal years: 1798, 1857, 1873.

Hymns	Verses	Words	$\bar{x}$ Verses pr. hymn	Period
65	1,914	10,303	32.9	1798-1873

Three text-settings:

- Original text
- Modernized version with modern spelling norms
- Validated English translations

Valence scores per verse line

- Mean human-annotated (n=2) valence score
- Automatic annotation scores (dictionary- and transformer based tools)



# METHODS: MODERNIZATION AND TRANSLATION

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## Modernized Hymns Section

- Modernized by prompting ChatGPT 3.5
- Manually revised and edited by two scholars

## Translated Hymns Section

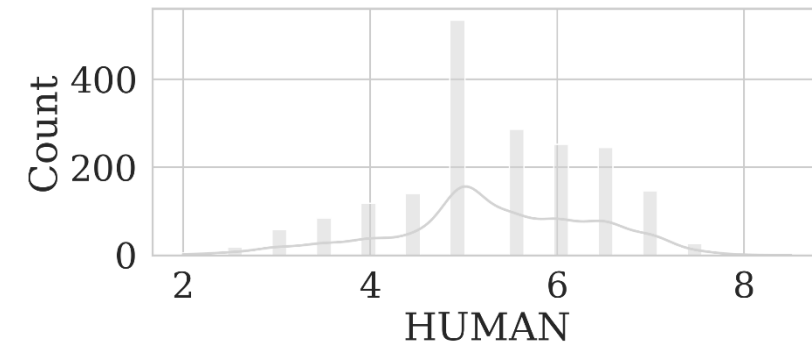
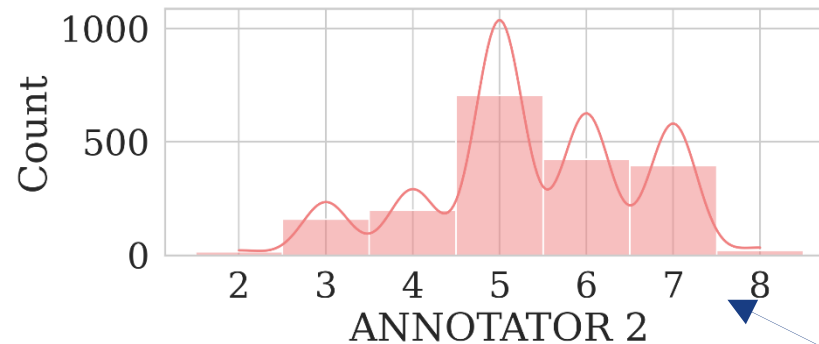
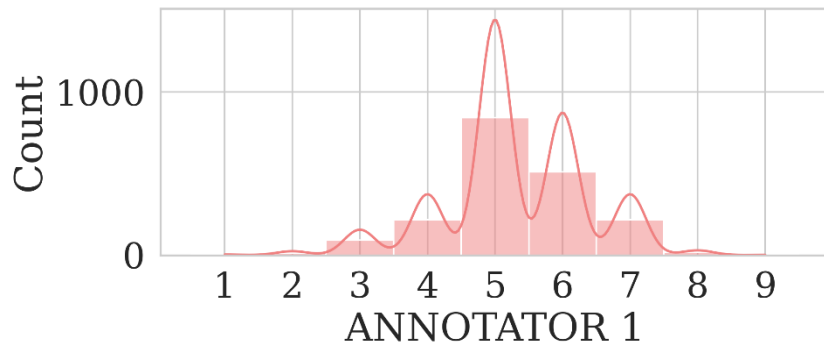
- Translated with deep translator package in python to retrieve google translated sentences.
- Manually revised and edited to:
  - keep verse lines and syntactical structure
  - keep semantic



# METHODS: HUMAN ANNOTATION

- 2 scholars annotate 1914 verses
- 0 (most negative) to 10 (most positive)
- Fragmentary nature, challenging task
- Spearman's  $r$  between them 0.73

Sentence	Score
J Mistvivil, Angest, Smerte (M) I mistvivil, angst og smerte (En) In doubt, anxiety, and pain	2.0
Ungdomsliv i Morgenrøden (M) Ungdomsliv i morgenrøden (En) Youthful life in the morning's red glow	7.0



Slight positive 'bias' in the hymns



# METHODS: MODELS

Score verses in the hymns for valence (no contexts)

Sentiment models with wide application in Danish:

- Afinn
- Sentida
- Asent
- Senda
- Alexandra Institute sentiment base
- RoBERTa c1m multilingual base sentiment

} Dictionary- and rule-based

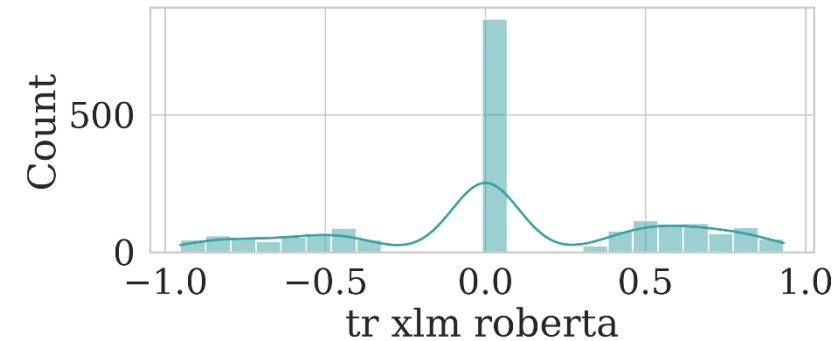
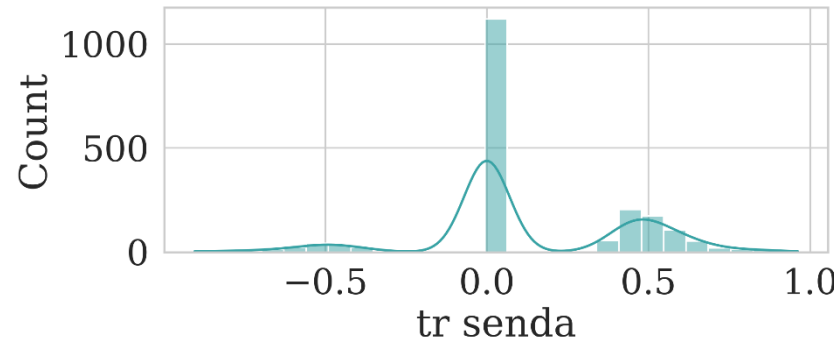
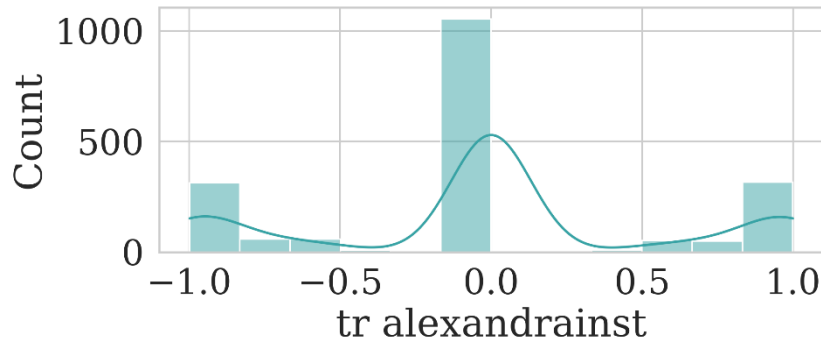
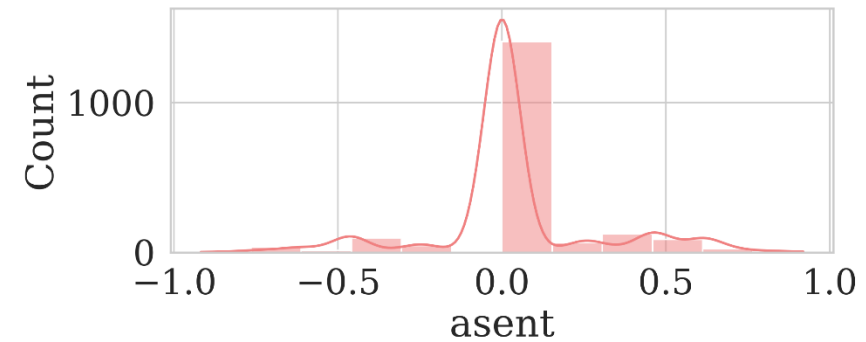
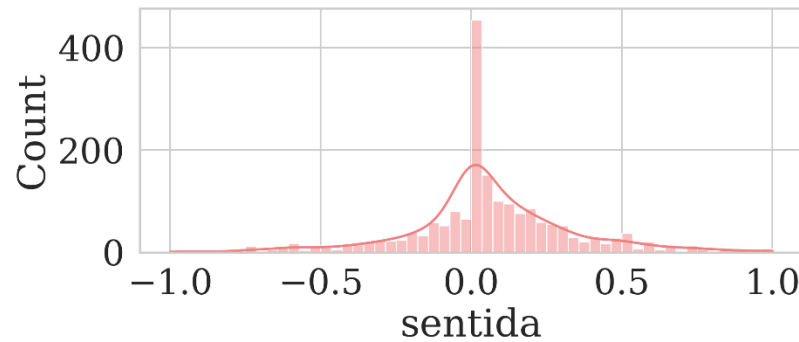
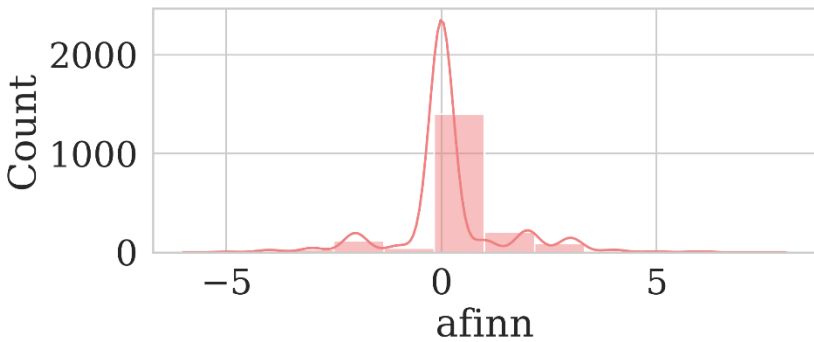
} Transformer-based

(We did not use LLMs)



# METHODS: CONVERTING SCORES AND DISTRIBUTIONS

- Converted the categorical outputs to continuous SA scores by using the confidence scores
- -1 (most negative) to 1 (most positive), 0 being neutral



CLASS: Positive, CONF.: 0.78  
CLASS: Negative, CONF.: -0.89  
CLASS: Neutral, CONF.: .77

} +0.78  
-0.89  
0.0



# RESULTS: AUTHENTIC VS. MODERNIZED HYMNS

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	Alex.inst.	Senda	RoBERTa	Asent	Afinn	Sentida
<b>Hymns original</b>	0.39	0.32	0.39	0.40	0.39	<b>0.49</b>
<b>Hymns modernized</b>	0.42	0.35	0.46	0.41	0.40	<b>0.53</b>

- Dictionary-based tools perform comparable to or better than transformer-based methods
- All methods improve when applied on modernized versions
- Sentida performs best in both cases



# RESULTS: AUTHENTIC VS. MODERNIZED HYMNS

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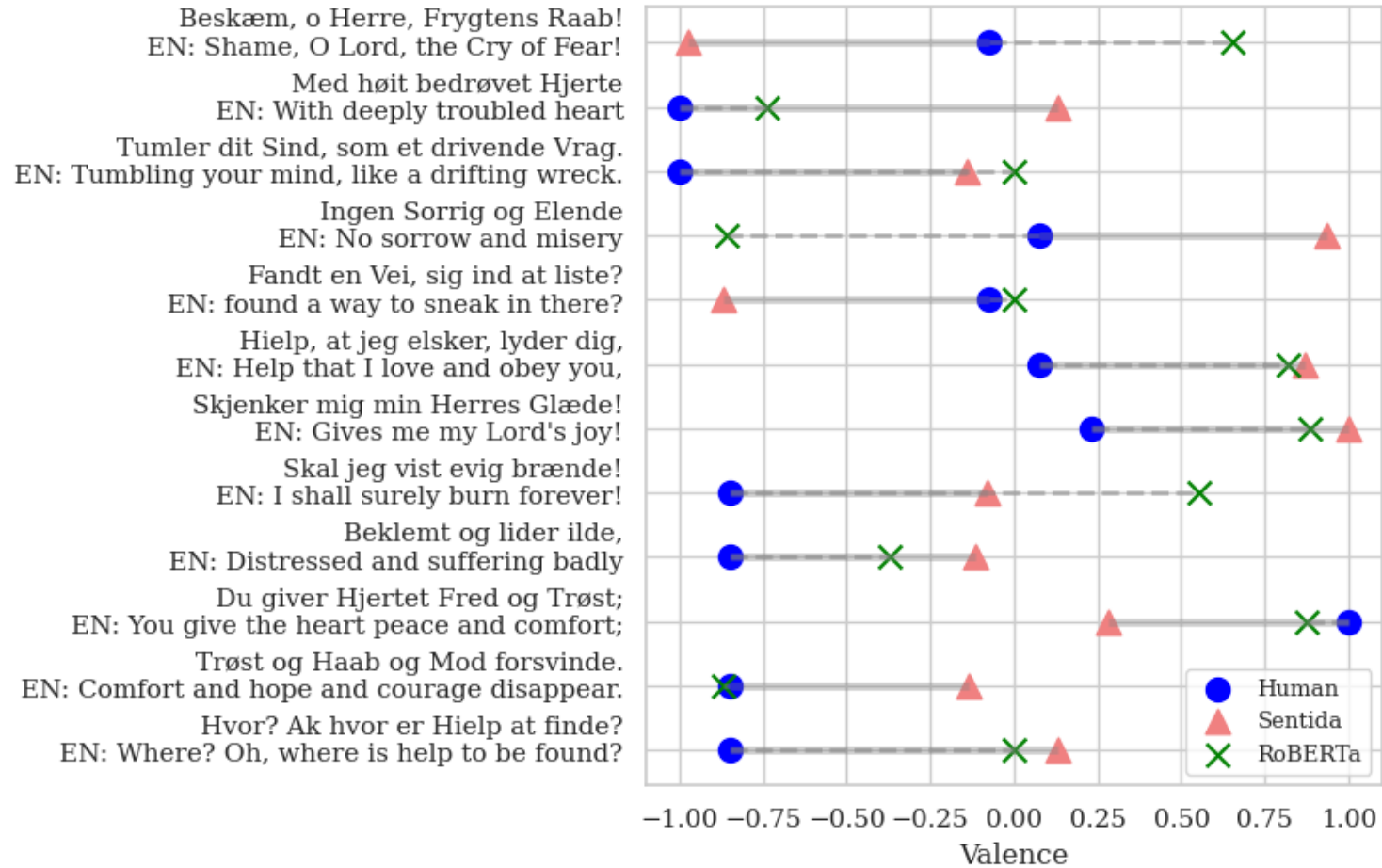
	<b>Alex.inst.</b>	<b>Senda</b>	<b>RoBERTa</b>	<b>Asent</b>	<b>Afinn</b>	<b>Sentida</b>
<b>1798</b>	0.29 (0.36)	0.30 (0.36)	0.36 (0.40)	0.35 (0.33)	0.36 (0.34)	<b>0.43 (0.44)</b>
<b>1857</b>	0.39 (0.36)	0.36 (0.38)	0.43 (0.51)	0.41 (0.42)	0.38 (0.39)	<b>0.49 (0.53)</b>
<b>1873</b>	0.43 (0.48)	0.30 (0.33)	0.37 (0.46)	0.40 (0.44)	0.40 (0.44)	<b>0.51 (0.56)</b>

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- Models generally improve over time
- This trend is the same, though weakened, when applied on modernizations
- Sentida performs best in all cases



# WHERE HUMANS AND MODELS DISAGREE



# CONCLUSION

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- Dictionary-based methods outperform transformer-based models, contrary previous studies, where multilingual transformer-based models performs best
  - this method might have advantages in certain domains, such as hymns - maybe poetic genres in general
- We report an overall improvement when applying models on modernized hymns
  - non-modern spelling and archaic vocabulary are obstacles
- The models generally improves over time both for original and modernized hymns.
  - The latter suggests that hymns may invoke sentiment differently through time



# LITERATURE

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