Frequently Cited Passages Across Time: New Methods for Studying the Critical Reception of Texts

Jonathan Reeve, Sierra Eckert, Milan Terlunen

Department of English and Comparative Literature, Columbia University

Research Questions

We use text reuse detection to identify frequently cited passages from George Eliot's novel *Middle-march* in a corpus of over 4,000 critical articles (1950-2015) obtained from JSTOR that contain the word "Middlemarch." We attempt to answer questions like:

- What passages of the novel are critics most interested in quoting? How do these critical favorites change over time?
- Can we detect a life-cycle for certain passages which rise and fall in popularity over time? Can this be connected to major movements within the field (e.g. feminist criticism, deconstruction), to institutional structures (e.g. particular journals) or even to a specific critic?
- What are the linguistic properties of quotations, as compared with non-quotations?
- What makes us, as readers, choose to quote one passage instead of another?

Methods

We use a custom-built text reuse detection algorithm, text-matcher, that uses approximate text matching in a two-pass process to identify similar passages between texts. The first pass uses sequence matching to find a single matching trigram between the two texts. The algorithm then compares Levenshtein distance ratios of boundary words.

We then visualize our results at different scales. First, we visualize the citations according to narrative position within the novel (a heat map of bookand chapter-level citations; a text browser showing sentence- and paragraph-level citations). Second, we use corpus metadata for a more granular analysis. Finally, we examine the linguistic properties of the quotations themselves. These results reveal several striking patterns discussed in the following sections.

Frequently Quoted Chapters

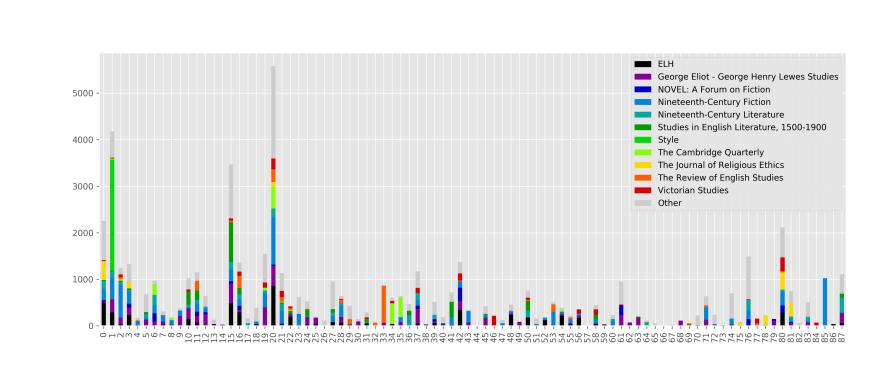


Figure 1: Quoted words by chapter, subdivided by journal

Journals play a role in determining the relative number of citations of a given chapter, *Style*, for instance, contributes heavily to the number of Chapter 1 citations. Critical attention, across journals, tends to favor the first half of the novel.

Literary Critical Specialization

Literary critics writing in the specialist journal George Eliot / George Henry Lewes Studies quote different passages from their counterparts publishing in more generalist journals. A positive score here indicates a chapter is quoted more by specialists:

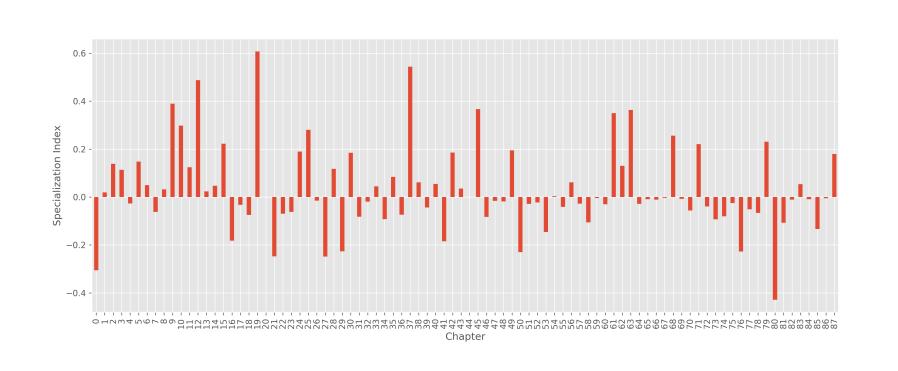


Figure 2: Chapters quoted, specialists vs. non-specialists

Properties of Quotations

Figure 3 shows characteristic parts of speech of quotations (positive), and non-quotations (negative).

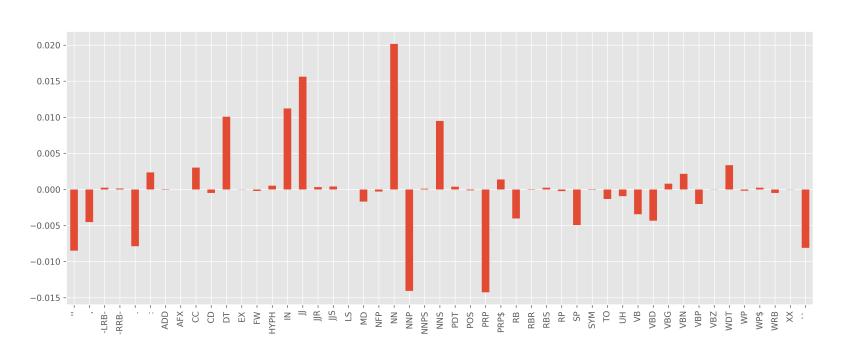


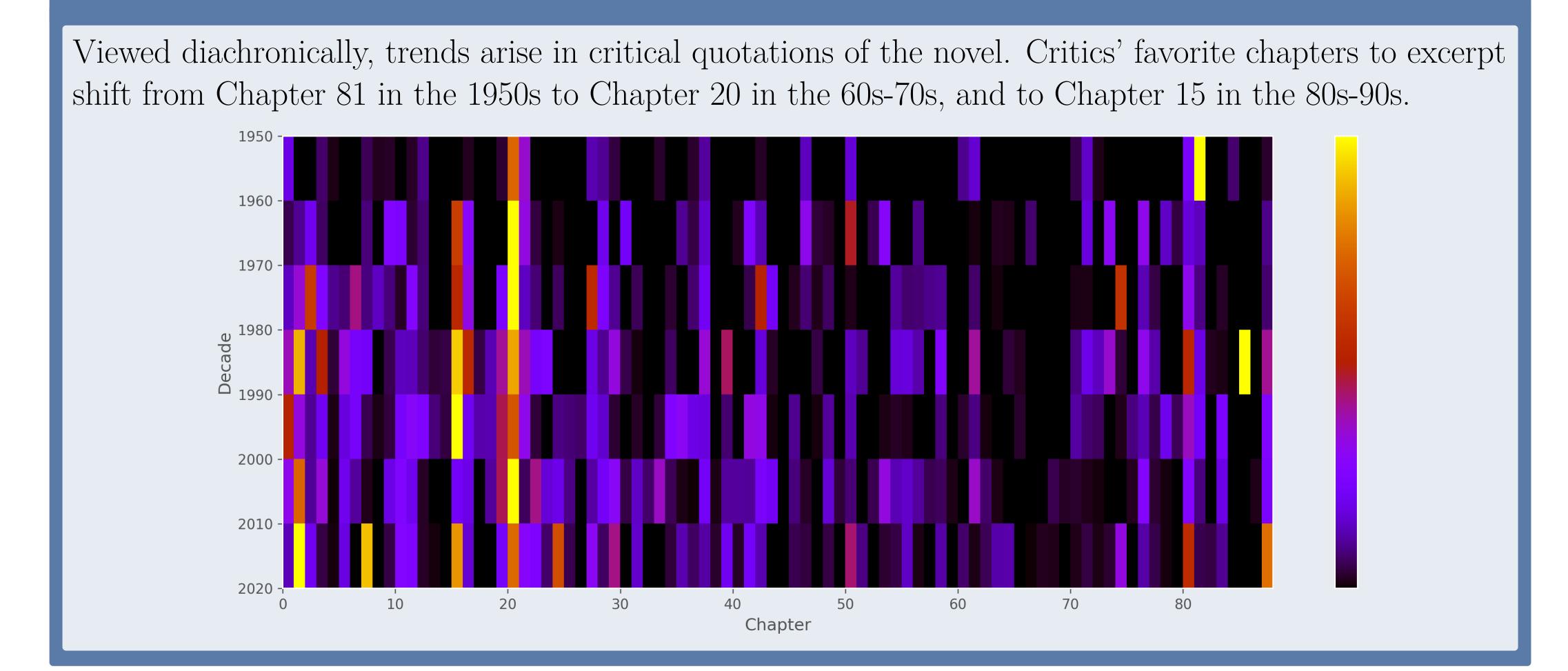
Figure 3: Distinctive parts of speech of quotations

Table 1 shows most distinctive words of non-quotes (negative, above), and quotes (positive, below):

Word	Freq. Diff.
say	-0.006397
lydgate	-0.004499
mr.	-0.003395
bulstrode	-0.002948
fred	-0.002781
rosamond	-0.002616
eye	0.001024
live	0.001042
consciousness	0.001054
great	0.001080
new	0.001134
woman	0.001154
world	0.001883
light	0.002183
life	0.002417

Table 1: (Non-)Distinctive words of quotations

Middlemarch: Shifts in Critical Attention Over Time



From the Critical Heatmap Edition: Most Quoted Passage

Is not unusual. Inat element of tragedy which lies in the very fact of frequency, has not yet wrought itself into the coarse emotion of mankind; and perhaps our frames could hardly bear much of it. If we had a keen vision and feeling of all ordinary human life, it would be like hearing the grass grow and the squirrel's heart beat, and we should die of that roar which lies on the other side of silence. As it

Links and Contacts

- Project page: github.com/lit-modviz/middlemarch-critical-histories
- Jonathan Reeve: jonathan.reeve@columbia.edu
- Sierra Eckert: sierra.eckert@columbia.edu
- Milan Terlunen: m.terlunen@columbia.edu