Qualitative Genre-Profile und distinktive Wörter

Eine Studie zu Keyness in Subgenres des französischen Romans

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https://github.com/Zeta-and-Company/expertise-statistics

Einleitung

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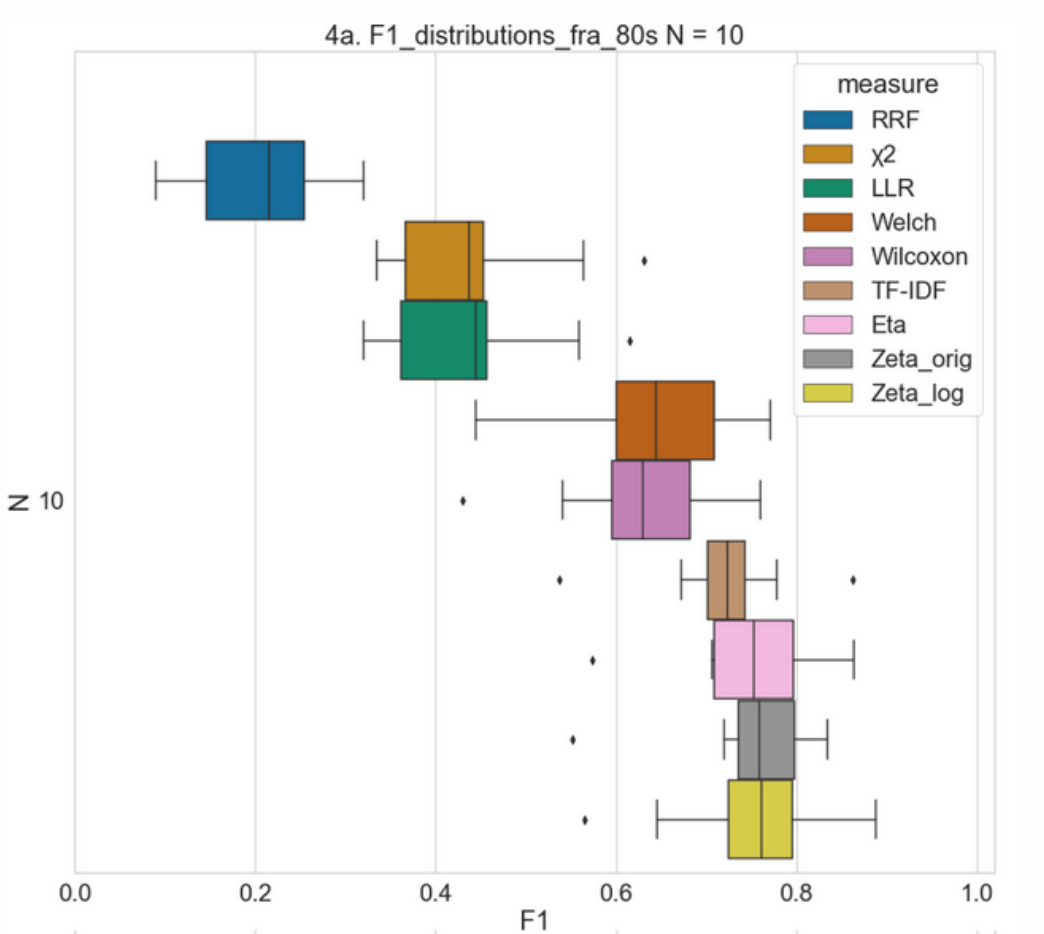
> La différence n’est pensée que dans le jeu comparé de deux similitudes.”
>
> — (Gilles Deleuze, *Différence et répétition*, 1968)

Distinktivitätsmaße

Hintergrund: Evaluationsstudie



Du / Dudar / Schöch (2022)

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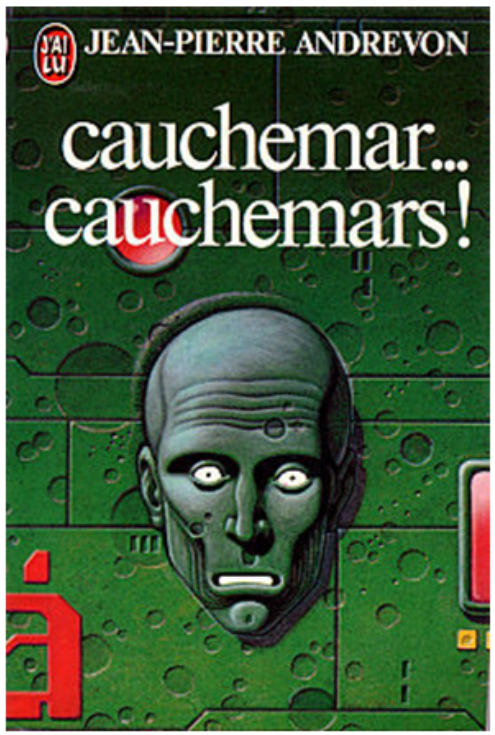
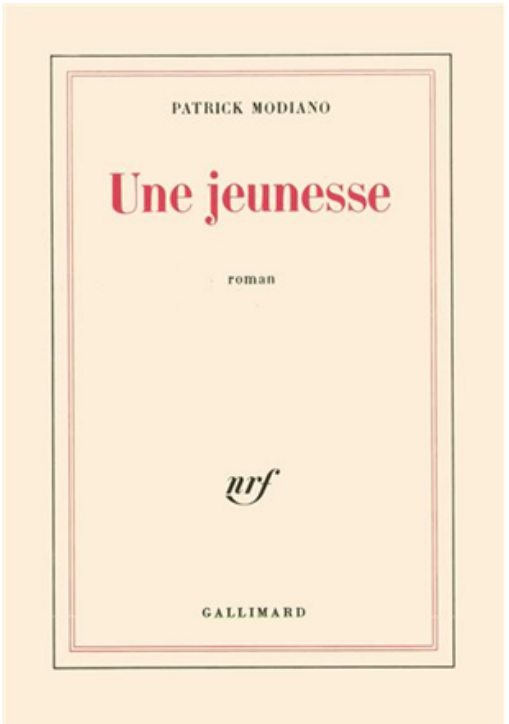
Verwendete Distinktivitätsmaße

- Log-Likelihood-Ratio-Test (Dunning (1993))
- Welch's t-Test (Welch (1947))
- Logarithmisches Zeta (Burrows (2007); Schöch et al. (2018))

Korpus





crime, scifi, sentimental, blanche | 1970s, 1980s, 1990s

Je 50 Romane: 4 x 3 x 50 = 600 Romane

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Datenstruktur

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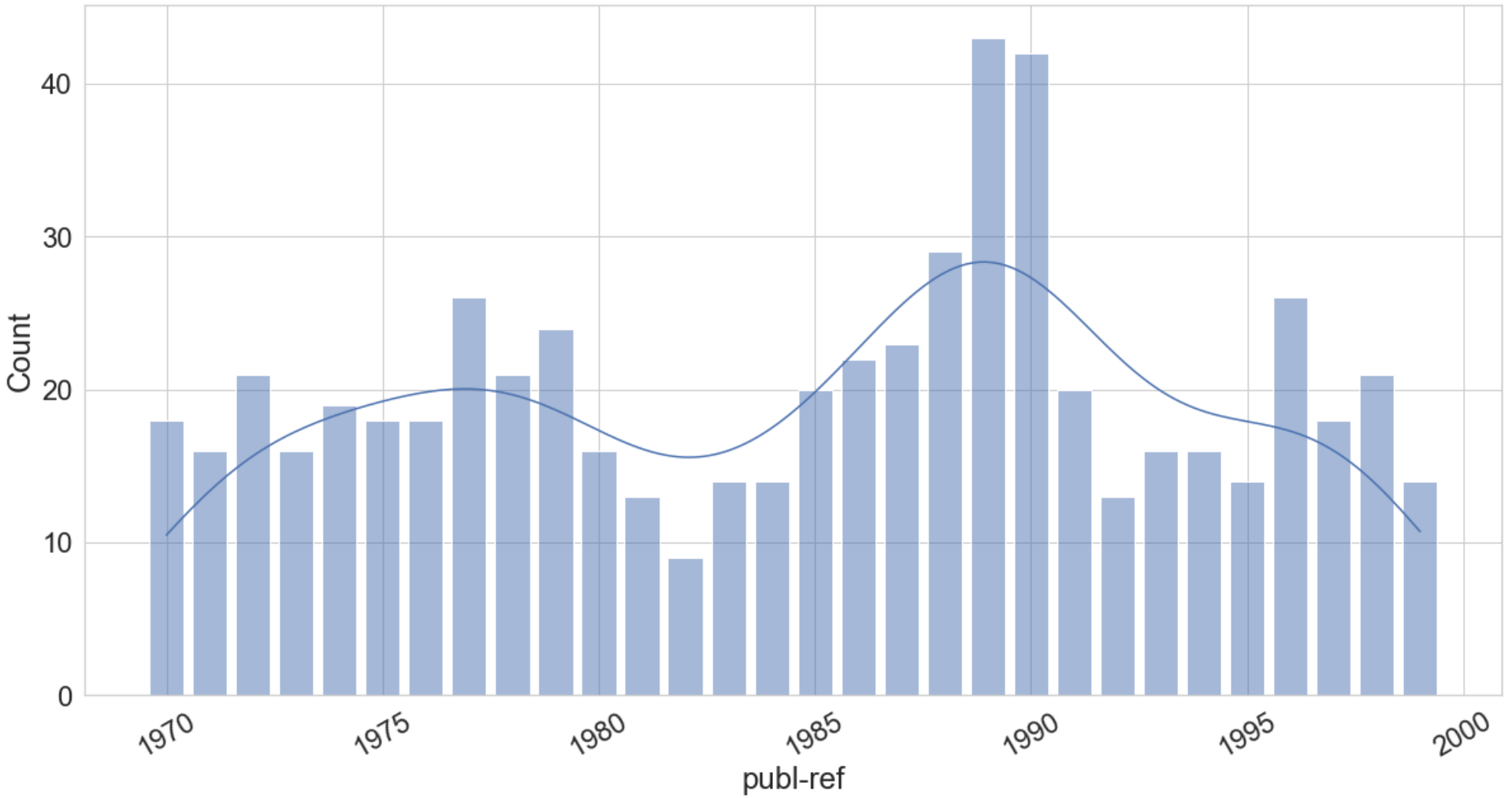
- Zeitraum: 1970–1999
- Umfang: 600 Romane, 33 Millionen Tokens



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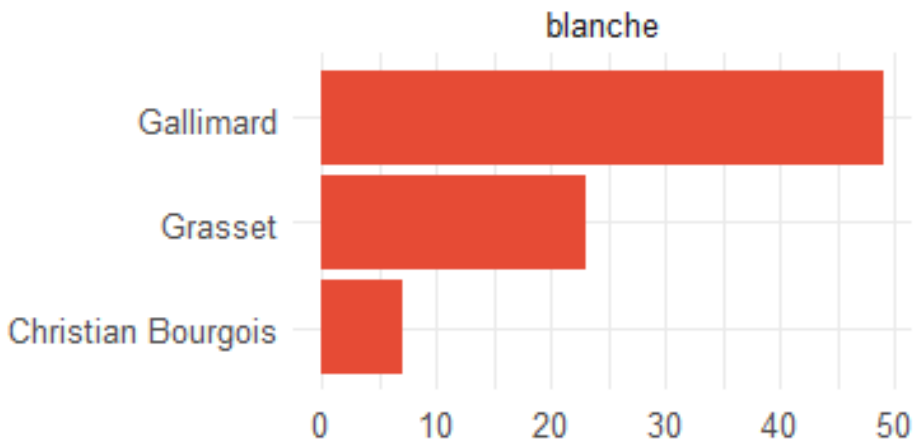
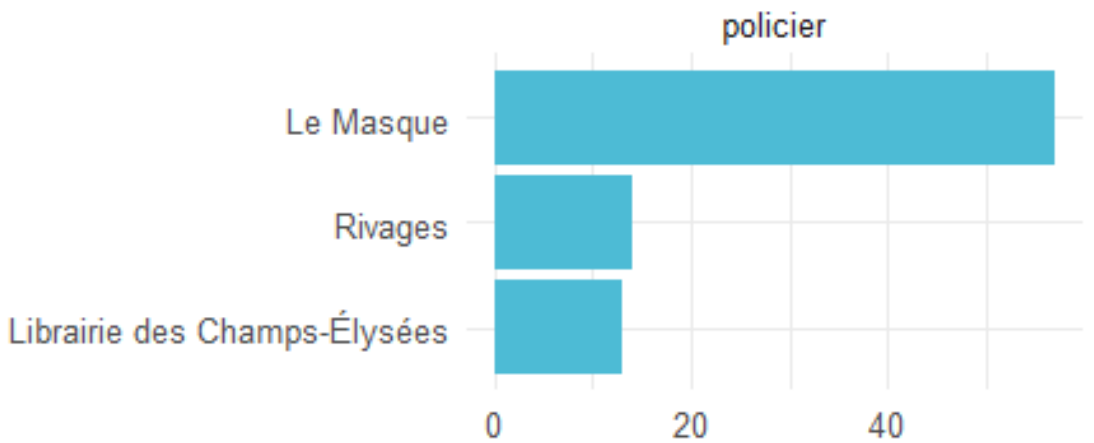
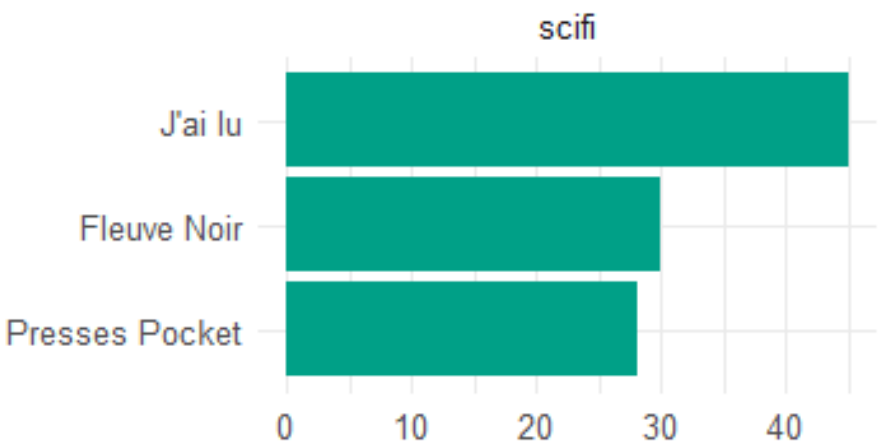
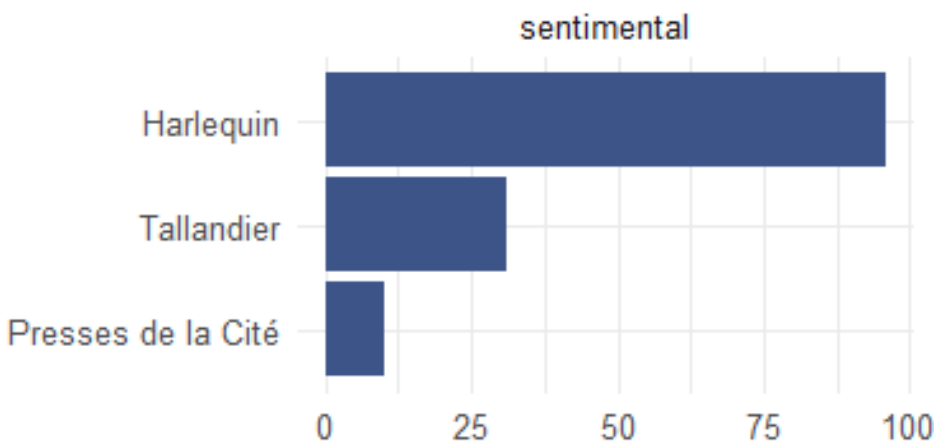
Verlage









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Ziel: Interpretierbarkeit

- Vergleich eines Subgenres (150 Romane) mit allen anderen (450 Romane).
- Lemmatisierung mit SpaCy.
- Python-Paket `pydistinto` (Du / Dudar / Schöch (2021)) zur Berechnung von Zeta, Welch und LLR.
- Ergebnislisten: Top 50 distinktive Wörter pro Subgenre.
- Matching mit qualitativen Subgenre-Profilen.

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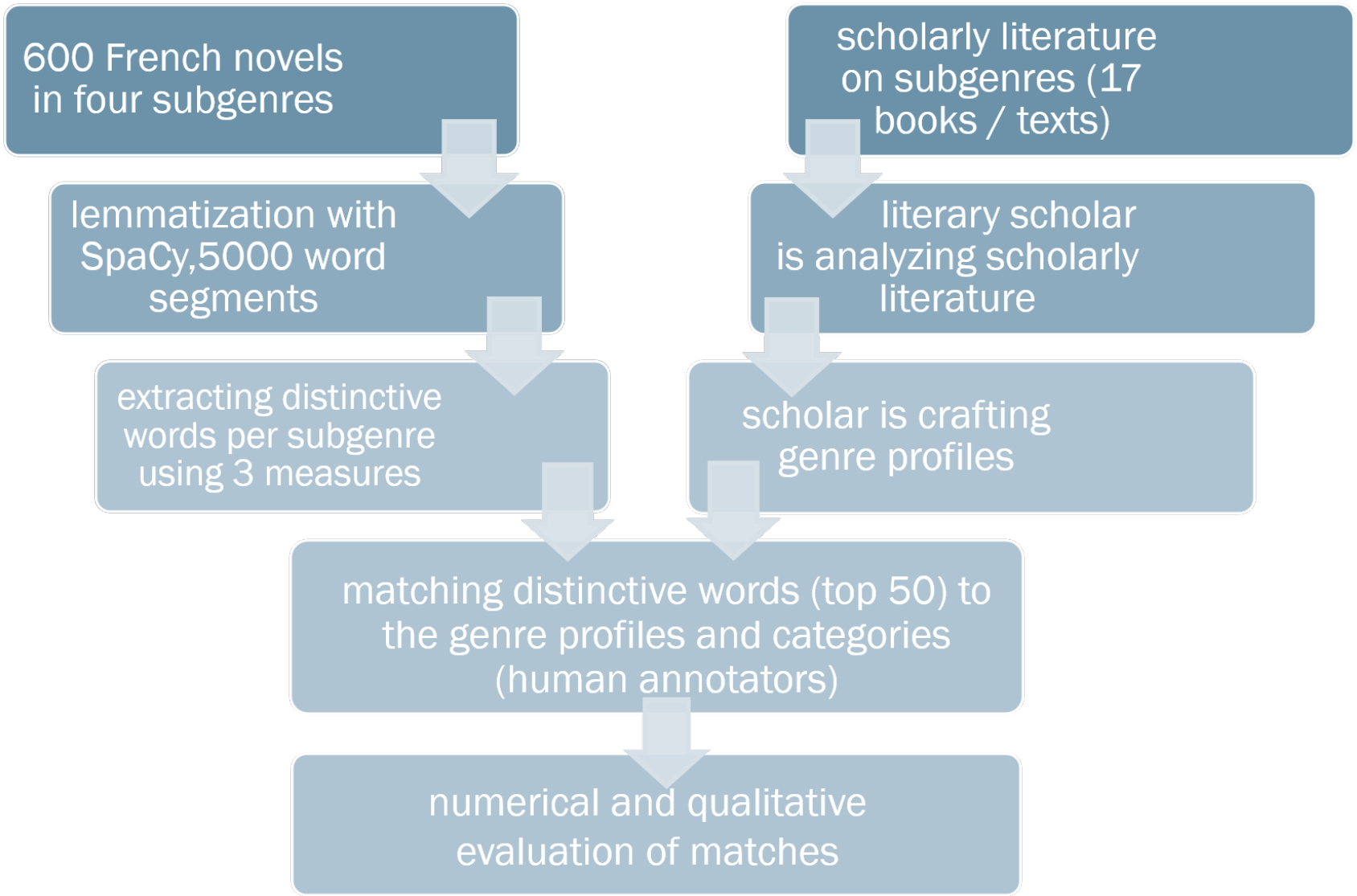
Methode



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Subgenre-Profile

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- thematic Concepts (bspw.: Technologie)
- Language Patterns (bspw.: Neologismen)
- Main Characters (bspw.: Wissenschaftler:in)
- Space / Setting (bspw.: Weltraum)
- Tonality (bspw.: schwarzer Humor)
- Narrative form (bspw.: Introspektion)
- Narrative structure (bspw.: Reise eines Einzelgängers)
- Language patterns:“Language patterns one can observe in this genre are neologisms, technical vocabulary and intertextual references, often making explicit references to older works of popular literature.”

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Matching

Genre-Profil	Zeta	LLR	Welch
French detective fiction is characterized by sociolect, informal register and direct speech.	*cop*, *screw*, *guy*, *fella*, *guy*, *dumb*, *stuff*, *shit*, *eh*, *buddy*, *job*, *face*, *kid*	*say*, *cop*, *guy*	*cop*, *say*, *yes*, *screw*, *guy*, *dumb*, *stuff*, *shit*, *ah*
	13/50	3/50	9/50

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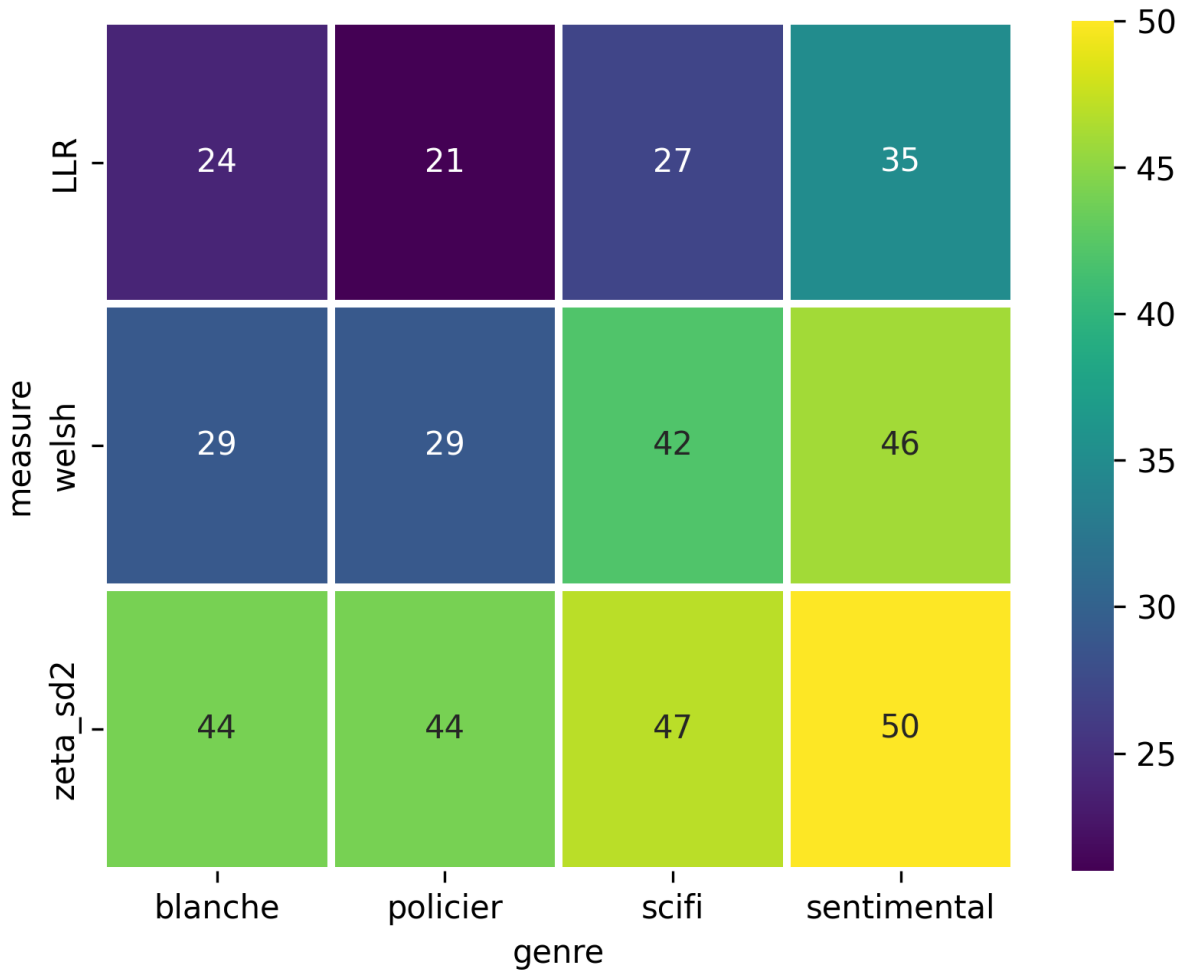
Ergebnisse



Anzahl der ‘matching keywords’ (nach Maß und Subgenre)

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Unexpected bei ‘literary fiction’

Zeta (6/50)	LLR (26/50)	Welch (21/50)
horse, ***flower***, ***bird***, everyone, among, ***rose***	rhada, the, their, oneself, of, mr, which, lalla, he, isambour, not, as, have, ludo, djafar, prisko, camier, by, mercier, planet, vito,	who, like, where, by, whose, every, at, the, of, in, big, that, more, even, everyone, their, bottom, or, there, nor

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Zeta (6/50)	LLR (26/50)	Welch (21/50)
	fintan, khan, their, but, daquin, where	
cheval, ***fleur***, ***oiseau***, chacun, parmi, ***rose***	rhada, le, lui, se, de, mr, qui, lalla, il, isambour, pas, comme, ludo, djafar, prisko, camier, par, mercier, planète, vito, fintan, khan,	qui, comme, où, par, dont, chaque, au, le, de, dans, grand, celui, plus, même, chacun, leur, fond, ou, là, ni

Fazit

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- Zeta und Welch haben eine bessere Performance als LLR (= hoher Anteil an Keywords, die auf die Profile gemappt werden können)
- Zeta und Welch zeigen eine gewisse Überlappung von Keywords (laut Jaccard Similarity 0.43 im Durchschnitt der Subgenres)
- Je besser ein Maß funktioniert, in der Perspektive der qualitativen Evaluation, desto weniger überraschend sind die Ergebnisse (wir finden was wir suchen)
- Tiere/Pflanzen [‘Pferd’, ‘Vogel’, ‘Blüte’] sind distinktiv für Hochliteratur kontrastiert mit Science-Fiction / Kriminalroman / sentimentaler Roman.

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Vielen Dank für die Aufmerksamkeit!

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Ressourcen

- Korpus and Metadaten
  - https://github.com/Zeta-and-Company/dtf600
  - DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.10853581
- Code und Forschungsdaten
  - https://github.com/Zeta-and-Company/expertise-statistics
  - DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.10853663
- Pydistinto
  - https://github.com/Zeta-and-Company/pydistinto
  - DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.6517683

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