

Can stylometry provide new evidence about the identity of Gratian 1 and Gratian2?

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Today I am going to be talking about part of the research that I'm doing for my dissertation. It's very much a snapshot of work in progress, so I appreciate the opportunity for feedback.

When I talk about this work in front of Digital Humanities audiences, I have to spend several minutes carefully explaining what Gratian's *Decretum* is and why it is important, something that will not be necessary today at the Stephan Kuttner Institute. Anyone attending a session on Canon Law in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries is familiar with Anders Winroth's discovery, now almost 20 years ago, of the first recension of the *Decretum*, and with subsequent debates (recently summarized by Melodie Eichbauer) over whether the *Decretum* was compiled and circulated in two distinct recensions, or whether it was instead the product of evolution. Debate over the two-recension theory overlaps with debate over authorship: Was Gratian 1, the compiler of the first recension the same person as Gratian 2, the compiler of the second recension? It does not appear that the debate over authorship can be settled with currently available evidence. So, my question is: Can stylometry provide new evidence about the identity of Gratian 1 and Gratian 2?

First I'm going to discuss in general terms the use of stylometry for authorship attribution. Then, I'm going to discuss the methodology and the program that I am using for this project. Finally, I am going to show the results of stylometric analysis of the case statements, the first-recension *dicta*, and the second-recension *dicta*, and discuss some possible interpretations of those results.

Stylometry is the measurement of style. According to one recent definition, “[s]tyle is a property of texts constituted by an ensemble of formal features which can be observed quantitatively or qualitatively.”¹

So while style itself has both qualitative and quantitative aspects, stylometry is concerned only with quantitative aspects of style. One well-established use of stylometry is to attribute authorship. And for the purpose of authorship attribution, the formal linguistic features that stylometry measures are the frequencies of occurrence of function words.

Linguists draw a distinction between function words and content words. Function words are words like prepositions and conjunctions. Content words are words like adjectives, nouns and verbs. Function words convey meaning by their use in grammatical structure. The conjunction "but" doesn't mean anything by itself, but rather it places two words or grammatical constructs into an adversative relationship with each other.

Here's another way of thinking about the distinction: function words are closed-class words and content words are open-class words. Language-speaking communities can and do make up new adjectives and nouns and verbs all the time; so content words are an open class that can be added to at will. But new prepositions and conjunctions are almost never added to a language, and they change very slowly over time, if they change at all, and are therefore, for all practical purposes, a closed, finite, class. In theory, that means that you ought to be able to make a list of every function word in a language, although in practice, that's not easy to do.

Evidence from experimental psychology suggests that both authors and readers process function words at an unconscious level. The frequency with which a given author uses particular function words is therefore considered to be more or less invariant, making it a reliable authorial signal.

Stylometric analysis of the frequency of function words for the purpose of attributing authorship has had a number of notable successes. The validity of this approach for

¹ J. Berenike Herrmann, Karina van Dalen-Oskam, Cristoph Schöch, "Revisiting Style, a Key Concept in Literary Studies," *Journal of Literary Theory* 9 (2015): 44.

textual scholarship was firmly established by the work of Frederick Mosteller and David L. Wallace on the *Federalist Papers*. The authorship of 12 of the *Federalist Papers* had been disputed since the early 19th century, with competing claims advanced on behalf of Alexander Hamilton and James Madison. In 1944, Douglass Adair, using traditional scholarly methods, settled the dispute largely to the satisfaction of early American historians, determining that Madison was the author of all 12 of the disputed numbers. In 1964, Mosteller and Wallace confirmed Adair's findings by conducting a stylometric analysis of the frequencies of 30 function words to compare the 12 disputed numbers with numbers securely attributed to Hamilton and Madison.

Let's take a first look at how this kind of stylometric analysis works in practice with some actual data from the first- and second-recension *dicta*. "*In*" is the most frequently occurring word in the *dicta*. There are 1,440 occurrences of "*in*" out of 56,211 words in the first-recension *dicta* (2.56%). There are 406 occurrences of "*in*" out of 14,213 words in the second-recension *dicta* (2.86%). "*In*" therefore occurs 12% more frequently in the second-recension *dicta* than it does in the first-recension *dicta*.

"*Non*" is the second most frequently occurring word in the *dicta*. There are 1,349 occurrences of "*non*" in the first-recension *dicta* (2.40%). There are 306 occurrences of "*non*" in the second-recension *dicta* (2.15%). "*Non*" therefore occurs 11% more frequently in the first-recension *dicta* than in the second-recension *dicta*.

12% for "*in*" and 11% for "*non*" are significant variations for such common words—it's not like we're talking about low-frequency words where a small difference in the count can make for a big difference in percentage.

We could graph the number of occurrences of "*in*" and "*non*" per 100 words of the two samples (from the first- and second-recension *dicta*), with the percentage frequency of "*in*" on the horizontal axis, and the percentage frequency of "*non*" on the vertical axis, and we would have an extremely simplistic visualization of the total variation between the two samples. Now, we are obviously not going to make an attribution of authorship based on the frequencies of only two function words.

Increasing the number of function words one collects data for increases the accuracy of the stylometric analysis (up to a point). But it also introduces a new problem. We were able to represent our stylometric analysis of the frequency of "*in*" and "*non*" in the samples from the first- and second-recension *dicta* on a two-dimensional graph. But there will be as many dimensions on the graph as there are function words for which we collect data. And because human beings are not good at visualizing quantitative data in more than three dimensions, we need to find a way to reduce the number of dimensions. This is where the technique of principle component analysis, or PCA, becomes useful.

PCA first combines as many of the raw dimensions as possible into synthetic components on the basis of strong correlations, either positive or negative. For example, going back to the data on the frequencies of "*in*" and "*non*" in the first- and second-recension *dicta*, the two dimensions of the graph could be collapsed into a single component that could be thought of as representing the probability that "*in*" will and that "*non*" will *not* occur in a given sample.

Finally, PCA displays the two components that contribute the most to the total variation between the samples, and graphically arranges the samples according to their probability relative to those two components.

An important (and time-consuming) aspect of any project of this nature is corpus preparation. A baseline requirement for carrying out stylometric analysis is the availability of an electronic text. Ideally, I would be working with electronic texts of good critical editions of both the first and second recensions of Gratian's *Decretum*, following consistent orthographic conventions, and encoded in a standard format like TEI P5 XML. The Mellon Foundation-supported project, directed by Anders Winroth, to edit the first recension is making progress, but is not yet complete enough for me to use on this project. So, I am working with the electronic text of the Friedberg edition that Timothy Reuter and Gabriel Silagi used to produce the *Wortkonkordanz zum Decretum Gratiani* for the MGH. The MGH e-text is encoded in the obsolete Oxford Concordance Program format. The OCP format is very difficult to parse because it is not tree-

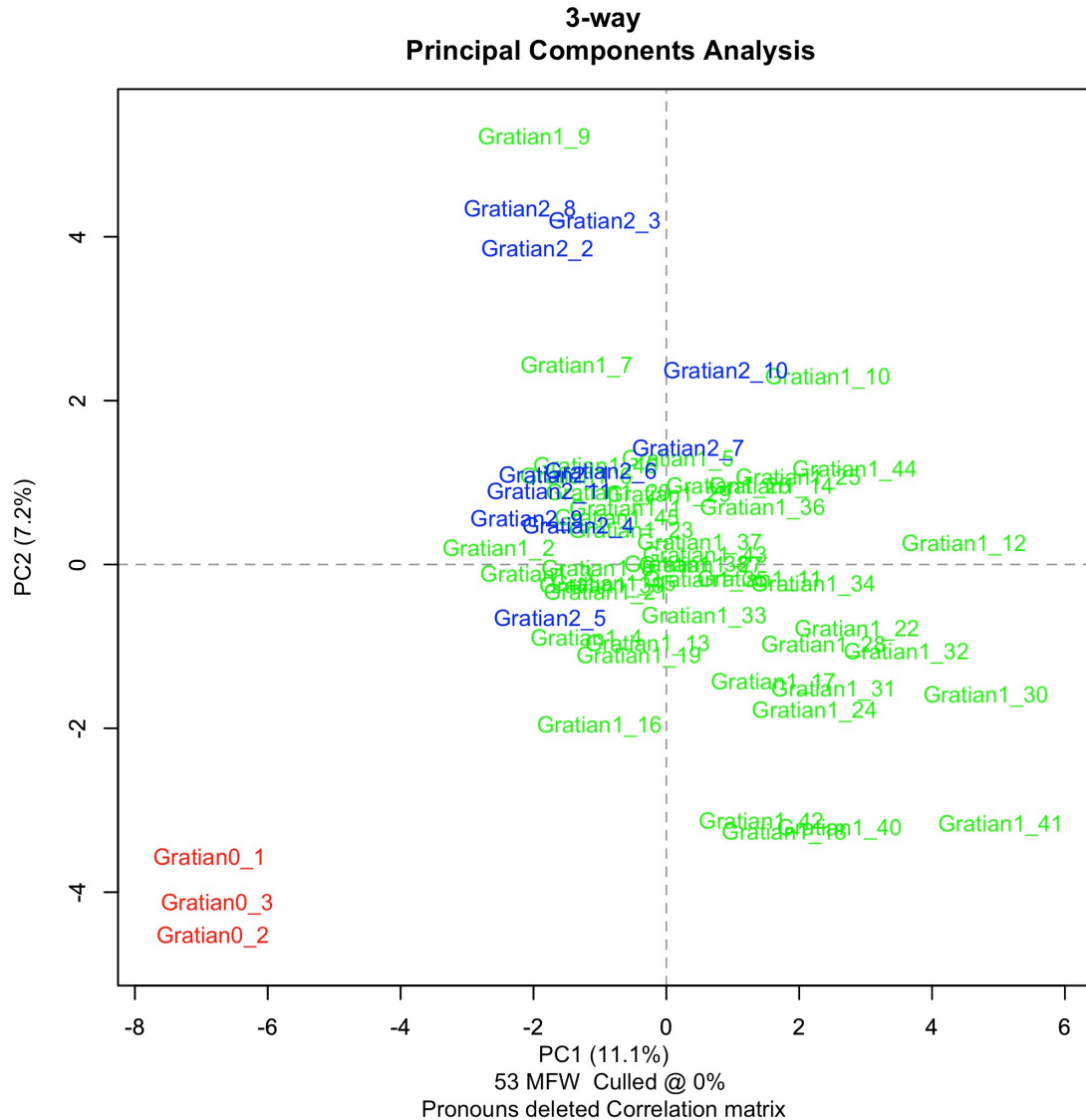
structured—it has start tags for elements such as canons and *dicta*, cases and distinctions, but not end tags.

Anders Winroth and Lou Burnard of the Oxford Text Archive (OTA) each provided me with copies of the MGH e-text. The copies differed, and I went through an exercise not unlike preparing a critical edition to restore the e-text to the state that Reuter and Silagi intended.

I generated the sample text for the first-recension *dicta* by extracting from the MGH e-text of the Friedberg edition all of the *dicta* listed by Winroth in the appendix of *The Making of Gratian's Decretum*, and by applying the changes to the *dicta* that differed between the first and second recensions. I generated the sample text for the second-recension *dicta* by starting with all the *dicta* in parts 1 and 2 of the Friedberg edition, and then taking away every word that appeared in the first-recension *dicta*. For the case statements, I simply used the text from the vulgate *Decretum* as it appears in the Friedberg edition.

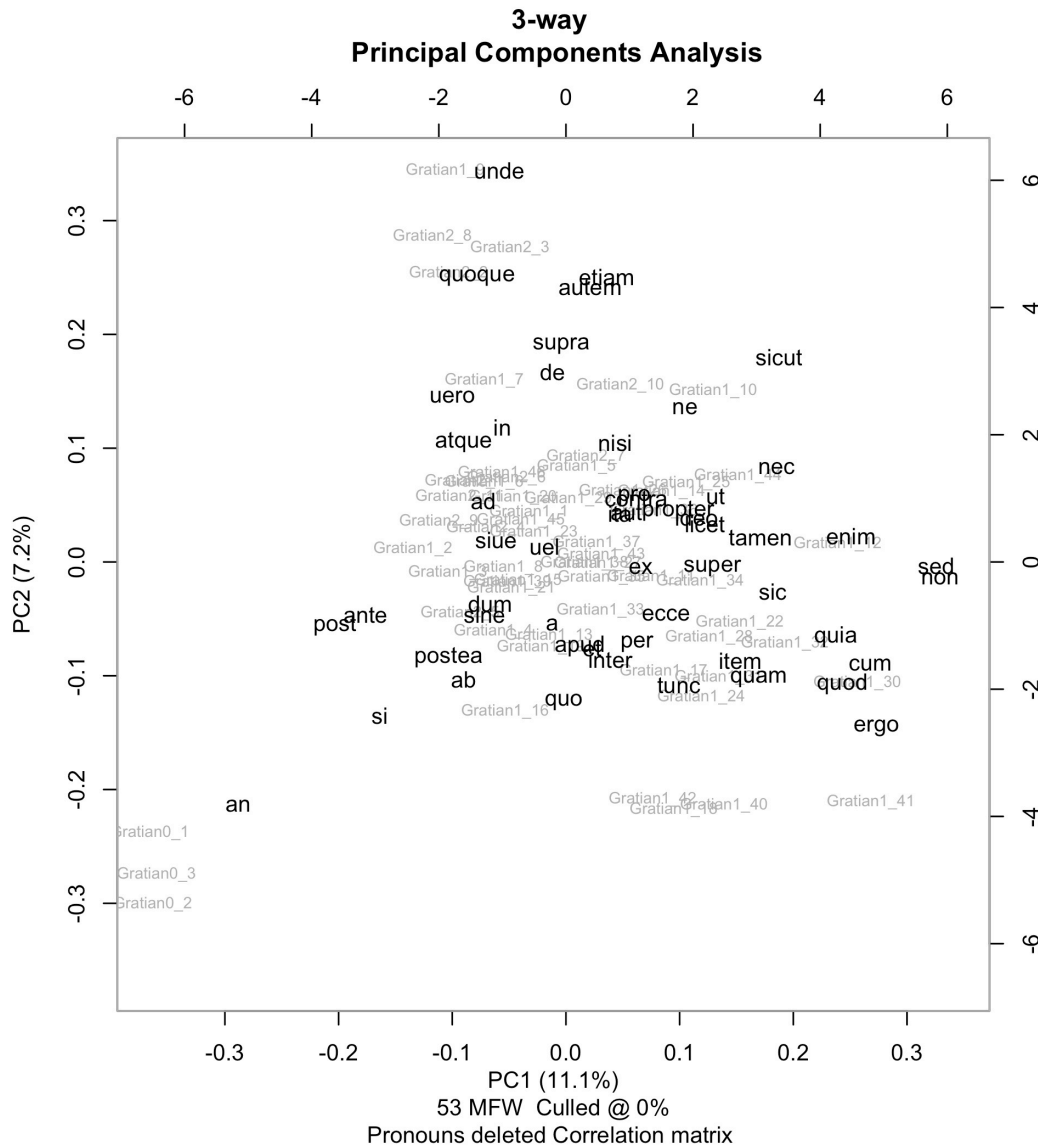
Because stylometric analysis for authorship attribution depends on the frequencies of prepositions and conjunctions, it is important to include enclitics substituting for conjunctions. Every word in the samples with a *-que* ending that is actually an enclitic, and not just part of the word, have been mapped to the word plus the pseudo-conjunction “xque”.

Now that we have the preliminaries out of the way, we can take a look at the results. I used the *stylo* R package to generate all of the plots that I’m going to show you today. (R is a statistical programming language.) Mike Kestemont, Maciej Eder, and Jan Rybicki of the Computational Stylistics Group developed the package, and Mike Kestemont in particular has been very generous in his technical advice for this project.



Here is the plot of a three-way comparison between the case statements, the first-recension *dicta*, and the second-recension *dicta*. The case statements are red, the first-recension *dicta* are green, and the second-recension *dicta* are blue. Each of the texts has been divided into 1200-words samples. Principal component 1, along the horizontal axis is 11.1%. Principal component 2, along the vertical axis is 7.2%. That is, PC1 explains 11.1% of the total variation between the samples, and PC2 explains 7.2% of the total variation between the samples. This is good: as a general rule, we want to see a value for PC1 greater than 10% and we want to see a value for PC2 greater than 5%. The most striking feature of this plot is the fact that the case statements are so far away from the

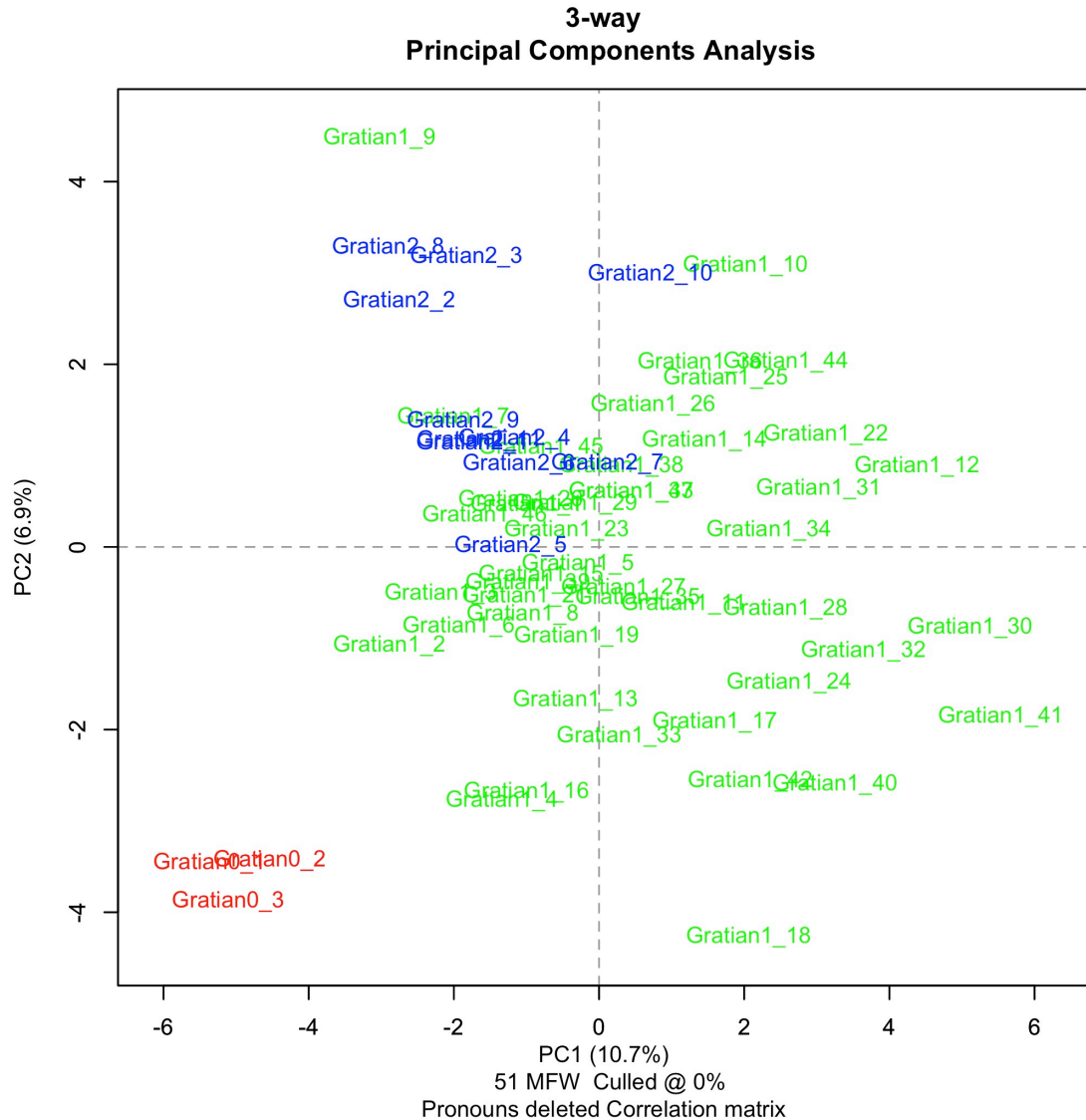
dicta, and the next step is to take a look at which function words are producing that effect.



Turning on a stylo option called “feature loadings” lets us see how strongly particular words influence the placement of text samples along the PC1 and PC2 axes. The documentation calls this the feature's "discriminative strength." For example, we see that “*sed*” and “*non*” are way out on the right of the PC1 axis, while “*unde*” is way up at the top of the PC2 axis.

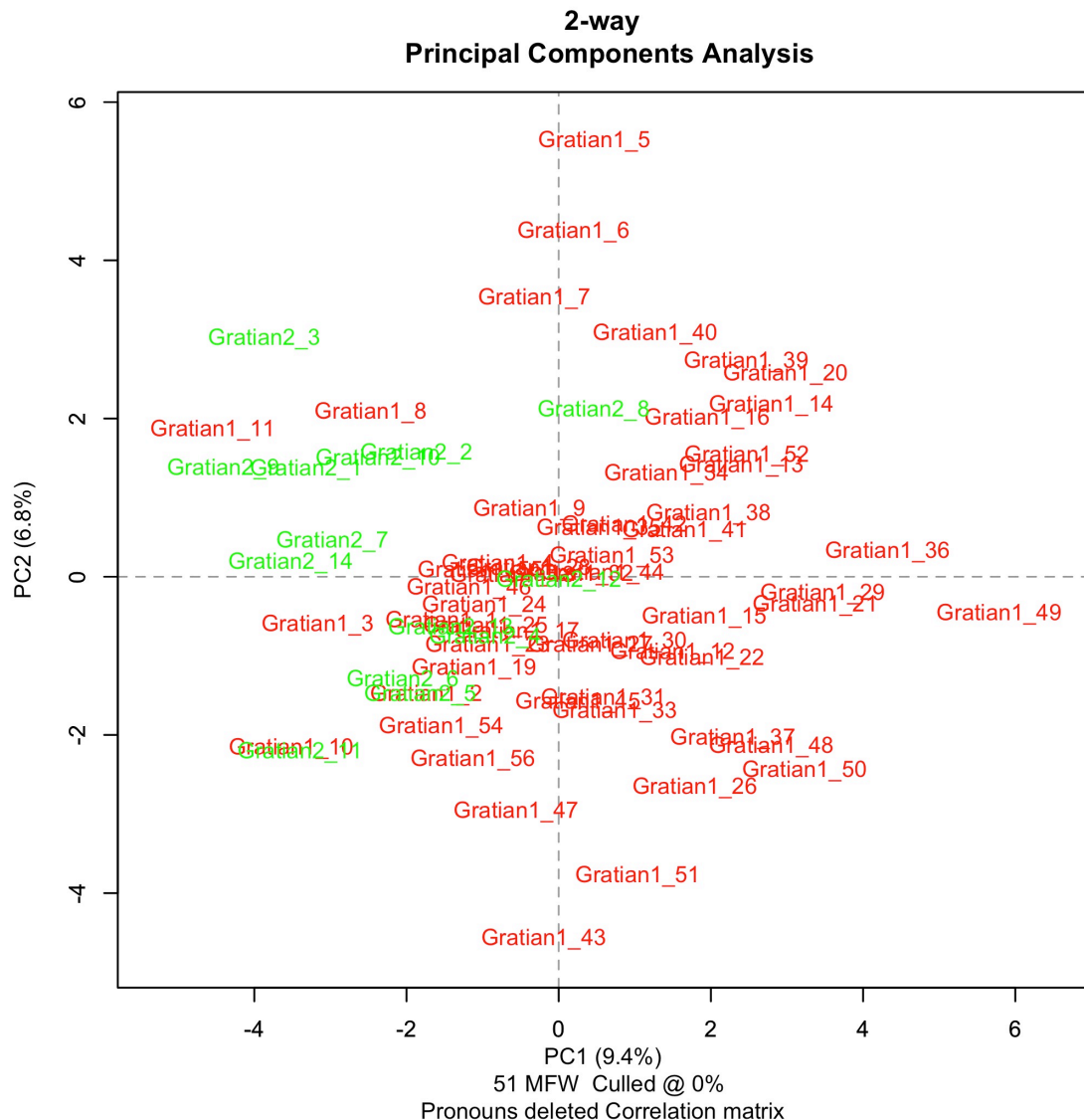
Remember that in our first experiment with counting function words, "*non*", the second most common word in the samples, was strongly associated with the first-recension *dicta*. Here we see "*non*" on the far right, and in fact the samples from the first-recension *dicta* (but not from the second-recension *dicta*) tend to spread out to the right. Note also that "*in*", the most common word in the samples, is actually pretty close to the middle. So, it's not so much that the second-recension *dicta* have more occurrences of "*in*", it's that the first-recension *dicta* have fewer.

What is really interesting here is that "*an*" and "*si*" cluster with the case statements, "*an*" very strongly, "*si*" somewhat less so. This makes sense because indirect questions dominate the language of the case statements. It is a question of genre. So the next step in the stylometric analysis is to control for genre by removing the question words "*an*" and "*si*" from the list of function words.



We've now reached the final stage of the three-way comparison between the case statements, the first-recension *dicta*, and the second-recension *dicta*. We are now using the 51 most frequent words on our function list instead of the 53 most frequent words, having commented out "*an*" and "*si*". And even without "*an*" and "*si*", PC1 still explains 10.7% of the total variation between the samples, down slightly from 11.1%. PC2 still explains 6.9% of the total variation between the samples, down slightly from 7.2%. So, even controlling for genre, the distance between the case statements and the *dicta*—both first- and second-recension—is still quite striking.

To turn to the other interesting aspect of the three-way comparison, you'll note that the second-recension *dicta* in blue cluster strongly to the upper-left quadrant. Now, Mike Witmore, a member of my dissertation committee who isn't an insider with respect to the Gratian 1 vs. Gratian 2 debate, but is very experienced in the use of stylometry, was quite optimistic on the basis of this evidence that the first- and second-recension *dicta* might be statistically distinguishable.



So, in an attempt to take a closer look at the *dicta* by themselves, I removed the case statements and ran a two-way comparison of 1000-word samples of the just first- and second-recension *dicta*. (Stylo changes the color assignments depending on the number

of samples, so in this plot the first-recension *dicta* are red and the second-recension *dicta* are green.) And the results are ambiguous. The PC1 axis is 9.4%, somewhat under the 10% threshold we would like to see. Also, although we still see the second-recension *dicta* clustering mostly to the left of the PC1 axis, the two sets of samples are not separated as cleanly as we'd like to see, and certainly nowhere near as cleanly as the case statements were from the *dicta*. And here we've reached the current frontier of my research.

Conclusion

The conclusion that I draw from my analysis of the case statements, the first-recension *dicta*, and the second-recension *dicta*, is that the author of the case statement was not the same person as the author or authors of the *dicta*. It is an unexpected and in some ways unwelcome conclusion, and I have spent the better part of the past two years trying to make it go away—that is, to control for any features that might exaggerate the separation between the case statements and the *dicta*. The other, more tentative, conclusion that I draw is that it is going to be hard to make a clear case for either one or two authors for the *dicta*, and it appears that the authorship of Gratian's *Decretum* is considerably more complicated than we have imagined.