



CENTER FOR TEXTUAL STUDIES AND DIGITAL HUMANITIES

DIGH 400 - Introduction to Digital Humanities Research

Fall Semester 2014

Week 12

Today's Class

- XSLT Exercise Week 11
- TEI Exercise Week 9
- Arnolfini Portrait
- www.digital-humanities.com
- SciFi Authors - Jules Verne work
- Stylistic Analysis
- GIS in DH

XSLT Exercise - Demos

- Quick show and tell...

TEI Exercise - Sample Solutions

- [Sample Solutions](#)

Any questions?

Arnolfini Portrait

- [Sample Image](#)
- [Working with image and transcription](#)
- TEI examples
 - [Facsimile](#) | [Facsimile examples](#)
 - [Surface](#) | [Surface examples](#)
 - [Zone](#) | [Zone examples](#)

Any questions?

Digital Humanities site

- [Digital Humanities](#) site updates?

Verne Digital Corpus

- Many updates
 - Verne Digital Corpus Reference Sheets
 - The Jules Verne Encyclopedia
 - Summary of early US editions
 - Pre-1910 GB editions
 - 19th century French editions
 - Title Cross Reference (Original and variant titles...)
 - GB and US editions
 - Miscellaneous and Unidentified works
 - Overview of Adaptations

Stylistic Analysis

Overview

- consideration of patterns in style
- influence of style on readers' perceptions
- disciplinary concerns of literary and linguistic interpretation
- patterns using computational stylistics

Stylistic Analysis

Analysing Shakespeare (Hugh Craig, 'A Companion to Digital Humanities')

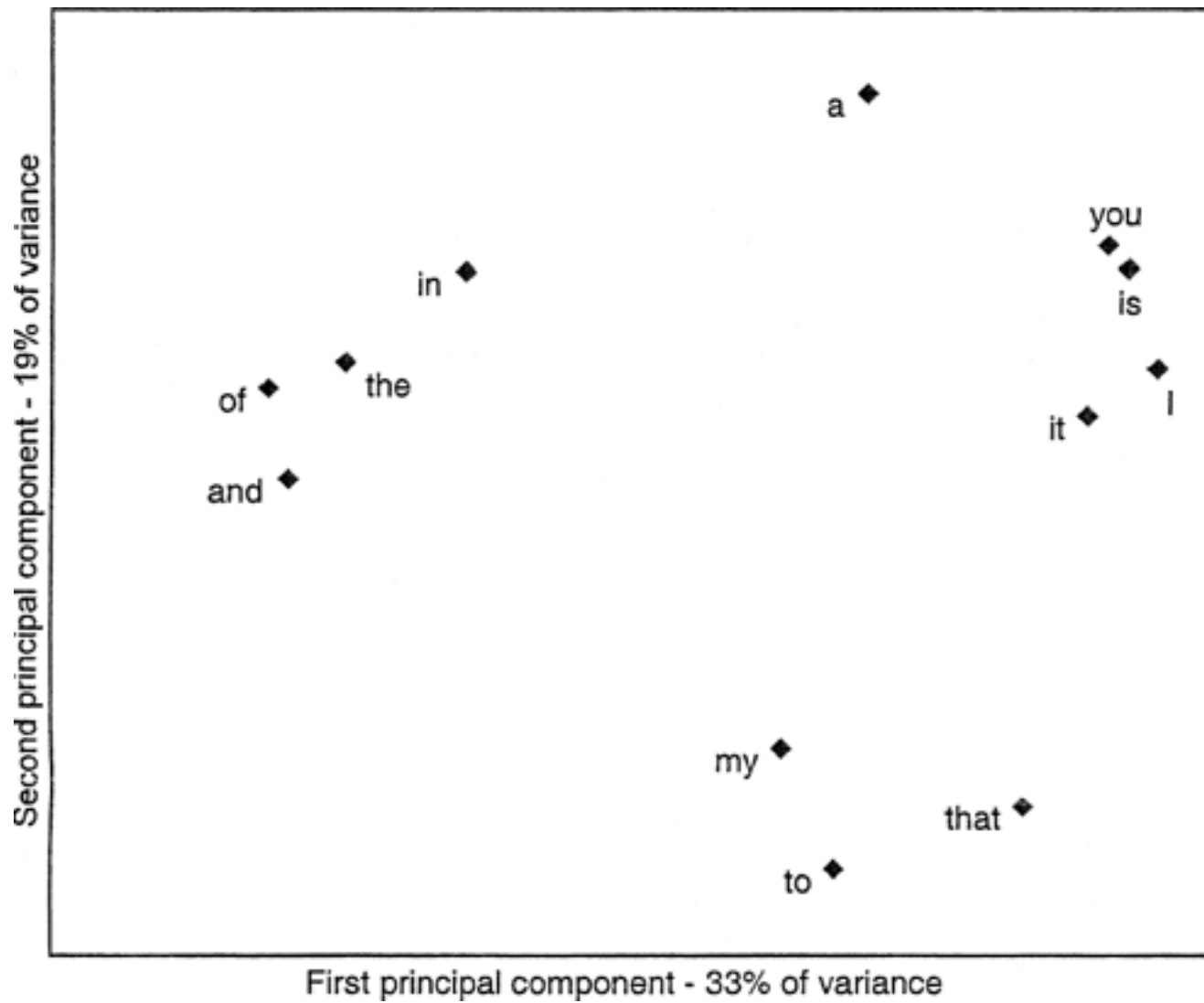
- analysis of 25 of 38 plays in standard Complete Shakespeare
- conduct analysis of the 12 most commonly used words
- Principal Components Analysis (PCA)
- PCA simplifies data by finding new variables that represent most relationships
- new composite variables still represent the variation in a data set
- PCA vectors are an extension of this principle

Stylistic Analysis

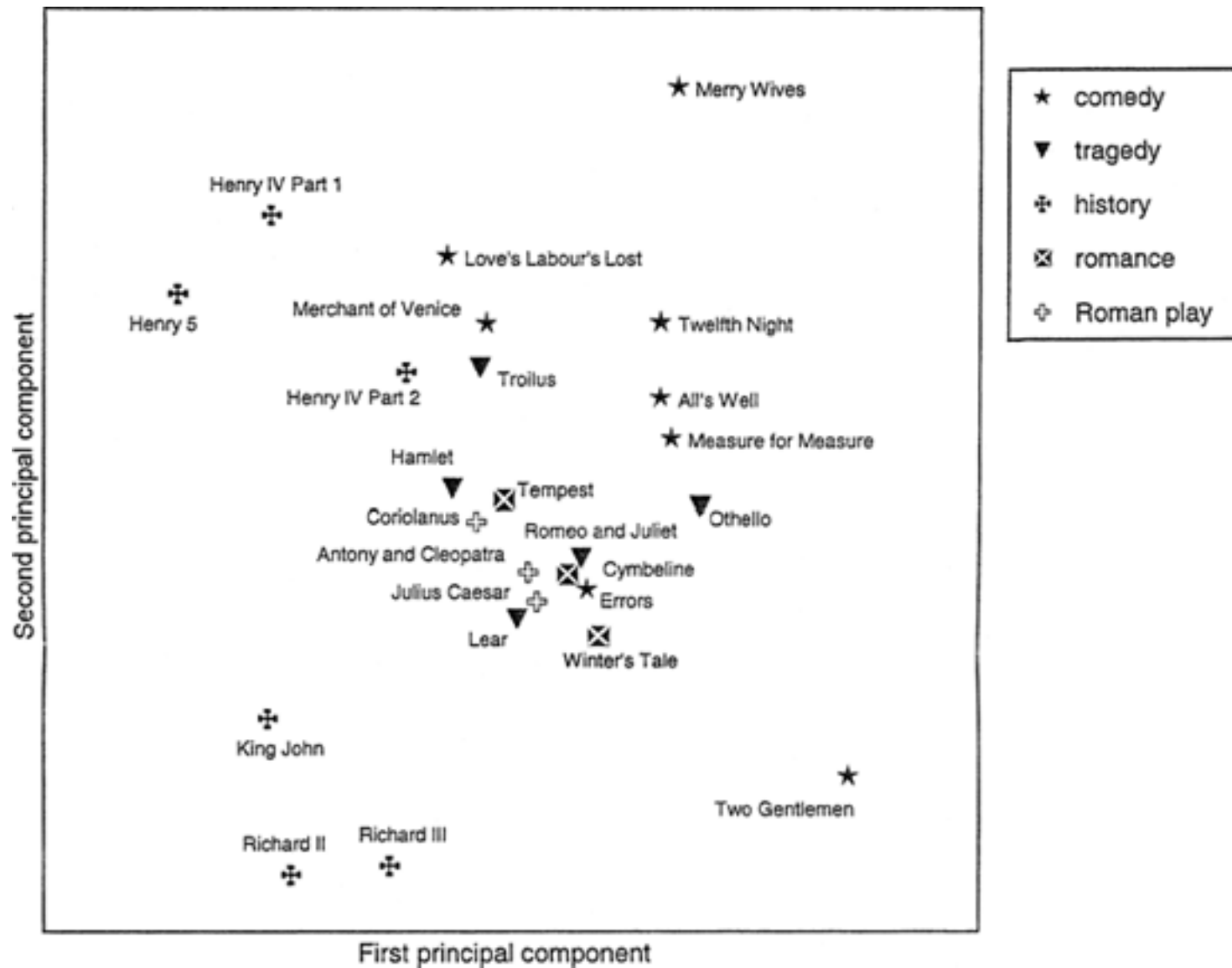
Analysing Shakespeare (Hugh Craig, 'A Companion to Digital Humanities')

- relative weightings used to create vector which accounts for greatest proportion of variance
- then the second vector, and so on...
- strong associations between variables will lead to the first few composite variables accounting for most of the results

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Stylistic Analysis

Considerations

- consider how constant such patterns are when we remove or add a play
- effect of modifying variables on the results
- why did we choose the given parameters for this particular study?

Stylistic Analysis

Computational Stylistics

- extensive and perhaps best suited to large scale comparisons
- changes in language over time, eg: a writer's career, historical period...
- provision of a class of evidence not otherwise accessible
- not a solution by itself, requires knowledge of humanities and statistical techniques

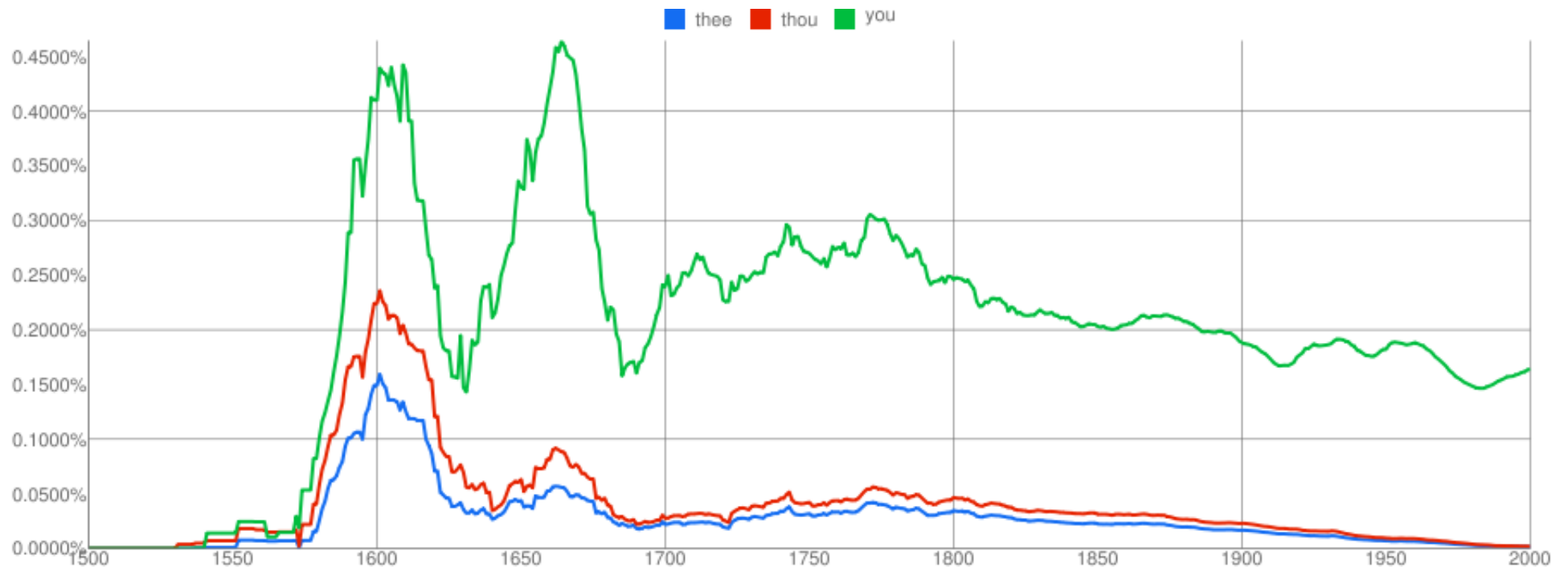
Google Books Ngram Viewer

What does it actually do?

- searches a selected corpus of books for a user selected set of phrases
- select years for search
- apply smoothing to specify moving average of results returned
- search Google Books from returned set of results
- use the returned raw data to create your own visualisations, tests...

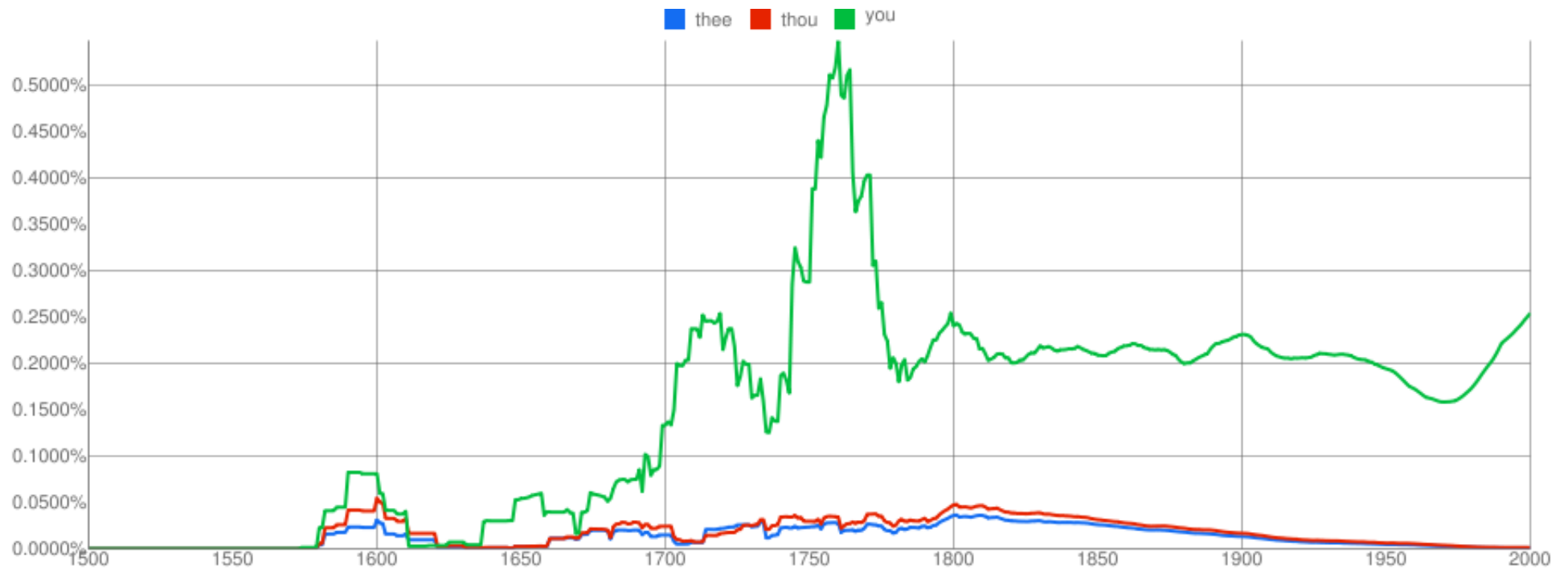
[Try a few tests](#)

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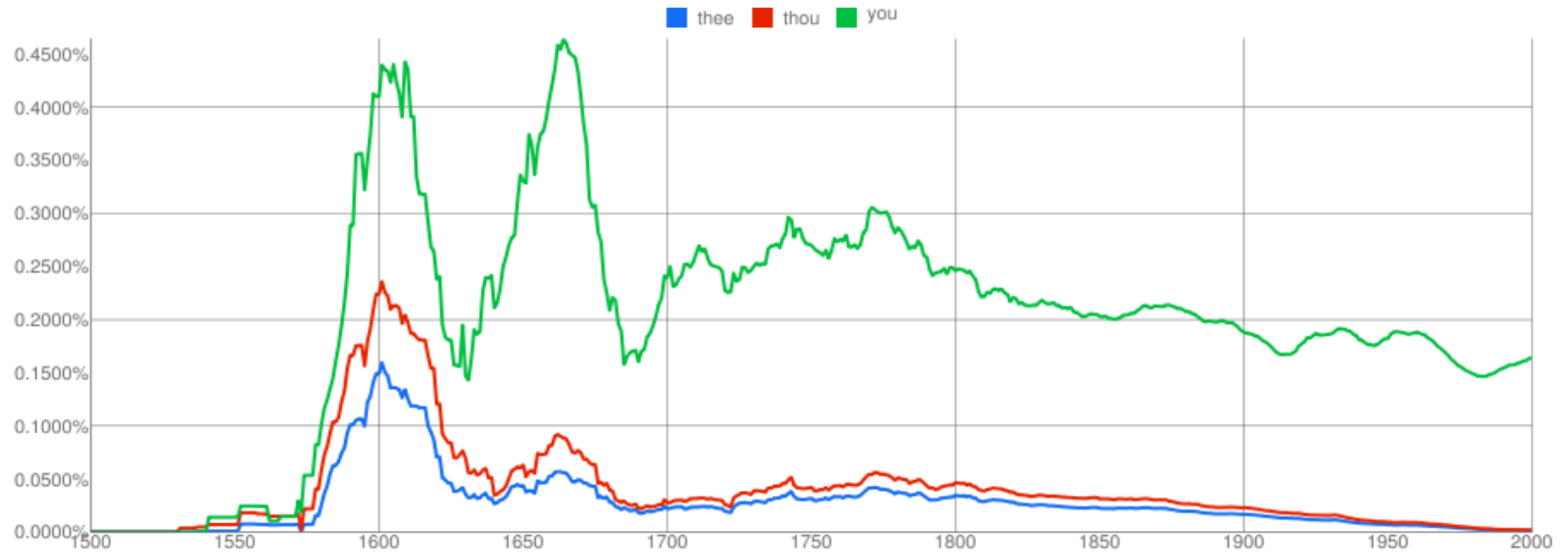
British English Corpus results for 1500 -
2000

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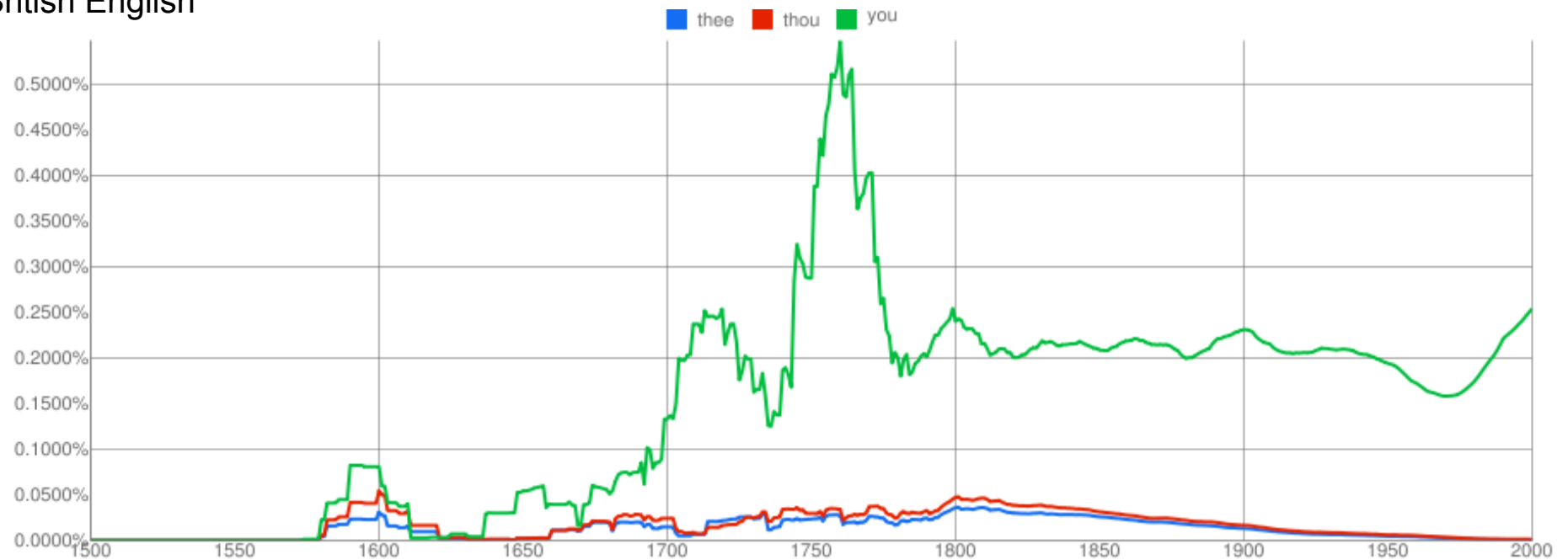


American English Corpus results for 1500 -
2000

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British English



American English

Google+ Ripples

- allows users to quickly and easily visualise post sharing
- describes itself as

“a way to visualize the impact of any public post.”

- nested circles show generations of the shared post
- use the circles to view how the post was shared over time

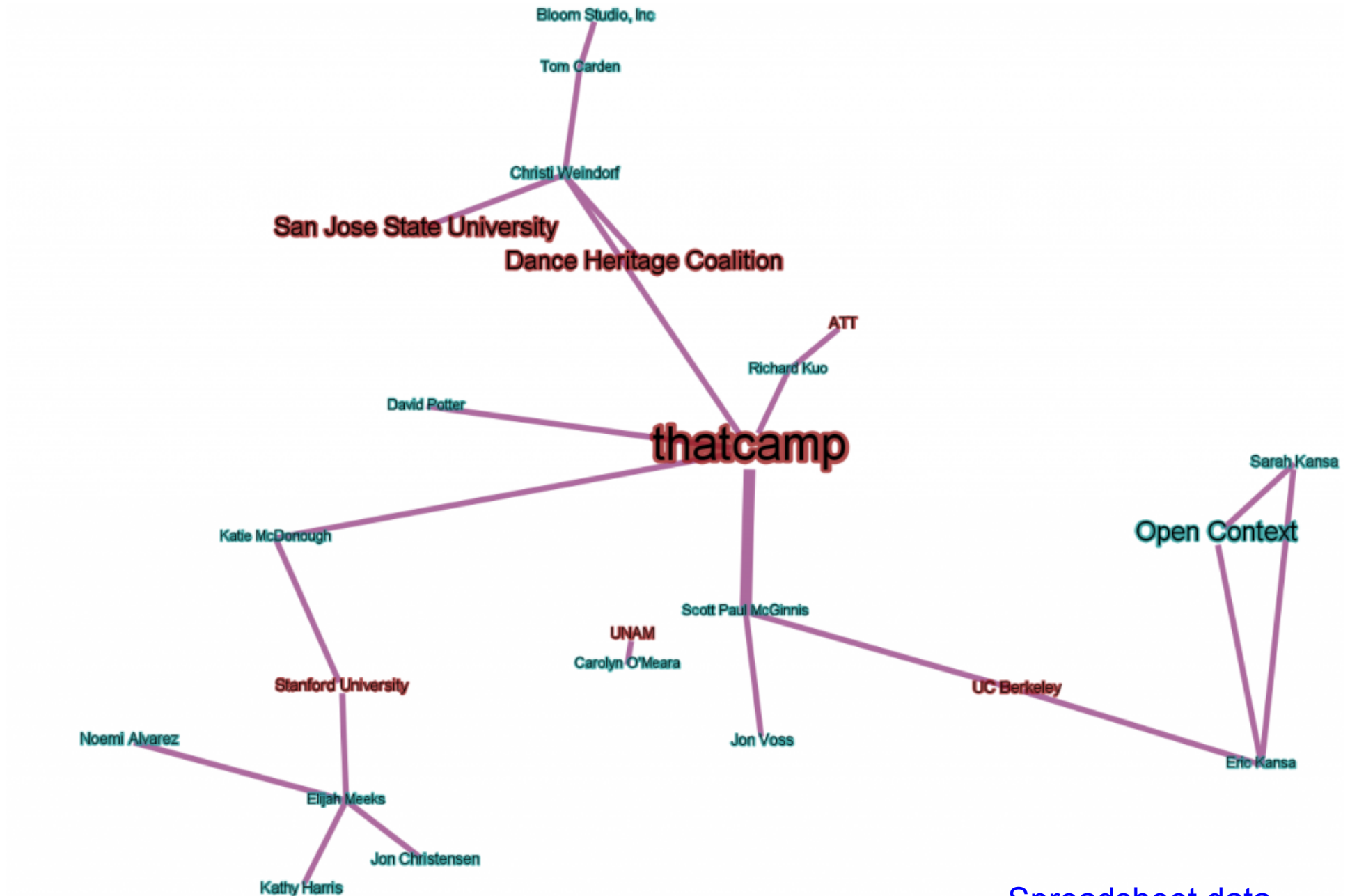
[Further Info](#)

Gephi

What does it actually do? (see <https://gephi.org/about/>)

- software for network visualisation and analysis
- helps data analysts to intuitively reveal patterns and trends...
- highlight outliers and tell stories with data
- displays large graphs in real time to speed up exploration
- built-in functionalities and flexible architecture for networks to
 - explore, analyse, spatialise, filter, cluster, manipulate & export

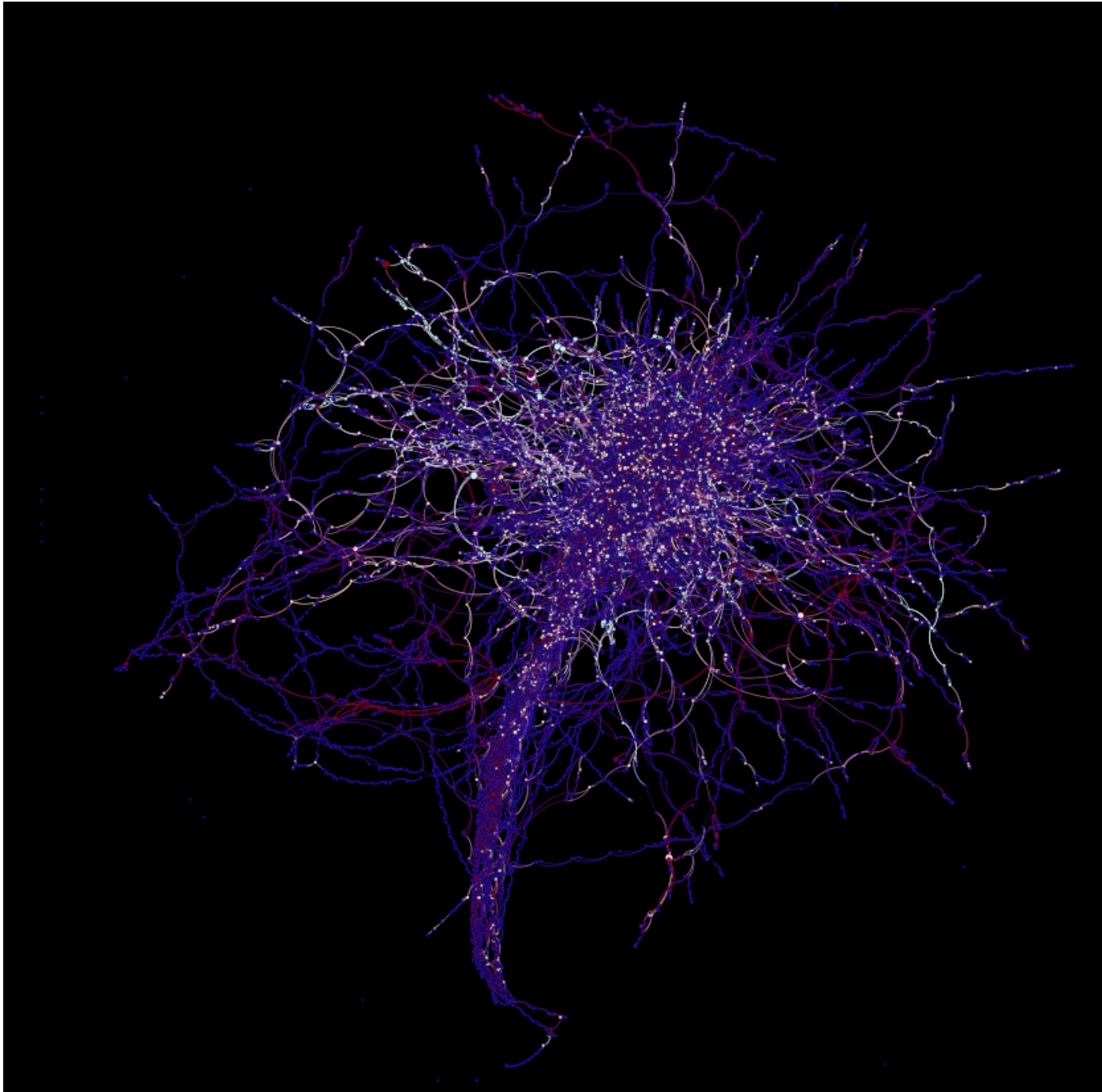
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[Spreadsheet data](#)

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[Further Info](#)



And now for something completely different...but somewhat relevant, and a lot of fun

Twitterology (?) - a bit of fun...

- used in diverse fields such as linguistics, sociology, and psychology
- analyse and examine language usage, patterns, location specific terms...
- immediacy and immensity
- University of Texas research into tweets and streams emanating from Libya and Egypt
- noticeable increase in usage following certain political events
- language patterns could also be discerned relative to such events

NYTimes Article on "[Twitterology: A New Science](#)"

[Carnegie Mellon Article](#)

Twitter API - what can we do?

- work with a user's timeline
 - status updates
 - search tweets...
- manage your own account
 - post, delete, maintain tweets
 - check friends, followers, IDs...
- search Twitter
 - search feeds and hashtags
 - search friends, user IDs
 - get tweets by geo location

and lots more...

[Twitter Stream](#) | [Twitter API](#)

GIS in Digital Humanities - What is GIS?

- Geographic Information System...
- system to obtain, store, manipulate, analyse, display...data
- allows us to view, understand, question, interpret, visualise data
- reveals relationships, patterns, trends...

GIS in Digital Humanities - Using GIS

A few ideas - part 1

- map positions, places, events...
- add contextual value to a project
- locate quantities and usage relative to geographical locations
- map densities and their distribution in geographical contexts
 - uses a uniform areal unit, which is arbitrarily assigned
 - often used to show political affiliation, household numbers...
 - often relative to census tracts, counties...
 - can raise issues of manipulation of data
 - problem known as 'The Modifiable Areal Unit Problem'

GIS in Digital Humanities - Using GIS

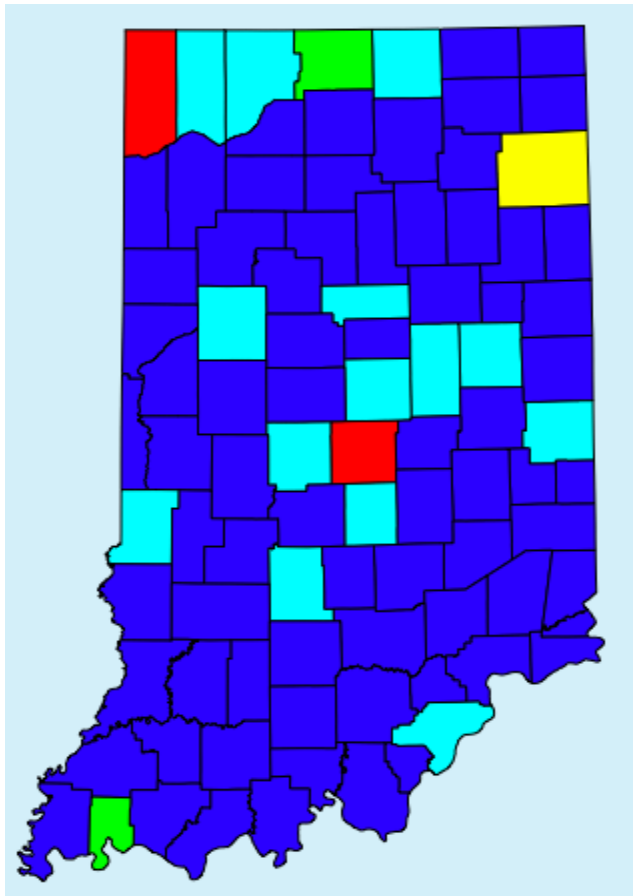
'The Modifiable Areal Unit Problem' - Openshaw, S. 1984

- referenced by Openshaw in 1984
- classic example is 'Gerrymandering'
- units of analysis are not based on geographic principles
 - instead based on political and social biases
- findings can change relative to change in arbitrarily defined units
- two important features: zone and scale
- zonal problem

GIS in Digital Humanities - Using GIS

'The Modifiable Areal Unit Problem' - Openshaw, S. 1984

Counties



Census Tracts

