



METHODOLOGY OF DIGITAL HUMANITIES: THE GOOD AND THE UGLY

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OUR TEAM



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History and Literature
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TABLE OF CONTENTS



01

BACKGROUND &
OBJECTIVES

02

EXPECTED
RESULTS &
METHODOLOGY

03

OUTCOME &
CONCLUSION

04

REFERENCES



BACKGROUND & OBJECTIVES

Let's go over our goals for this project.






QUANTITATIVE

- Numerical Data
- Facts

vs.



OUR AIM



To observe the possible cons inside the methodology of Digital Humanities, specifically in the way we might interpret data and manipulate data and figure out ways we can improve our research as digital humanists.





KEY RESEARCH CHALLENGES



1.
Identify
methodology of
manipulating data.



2.
Identify any
downsides of the
methodology.



3.
Find improvements
to acquire accurate
results.



2

EXPECTED RESULTS & METHODOLOGY

Let's talk about our process and what we expect.





CREATE GENERAL ASSUMPTIONS

1. There are many ways data can be manipulated.
2. There are always pros and cons towards anything.
3. Anything can be improved.

FORMULATE CONCLUSION AND FURTHER STEPS

1

2

3

ANALYZE TEXT
(CLEMENT, OWENS,
& GRIMMER)



3.1

OUTCOME: THE GOOD



Oooh ah!





OUTCOME: THE GOOD



“Defining Data for Humanists: Text,
Artifact, Information, or Evidence”

by Trevor Owens

1.

DATA AS
CONSTRUCTED
ARTIFACTS

2.

DATA AS
INTERPRETABLE
TEXTS

3.

DATA AS
PROCESSABLE
INFORMATION



OUTCOME: THE GOOD



An opportunity to show a user's skill and the endless perspectives/results from manipulated data can be seen as a plus.





3.2

OUTCOME: THE UGLY



Oh no!





OUTCOME: THE UGLY



“Where is
Methodology in Digital
Humanities?” by
Tanya E. Clement



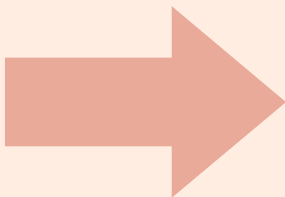
“In the essay “Time, Labor, and ‘Alternate Careers’ in Digital Humanities Knowledge Work,” she tells her personal origin story as an ‘alternative academic.’”



OUTCOME: THE UGLY



~~Self study~~



The manipulation of data could be construed in a way to just show accuracy and preciseness based on the user's experiences and prior way of thinking, rather than an centralized idea.





3.3

OUTCOME: CONCLUSION



What now?





CREATE GENERAL ASSUMPTIONS

1. There are many ways data can be manipulated.
2. There are always pros and cons towards anything.
3. Anything can be improved.

FORMULATE CONCLUSION AND FURTHER STEPS

1

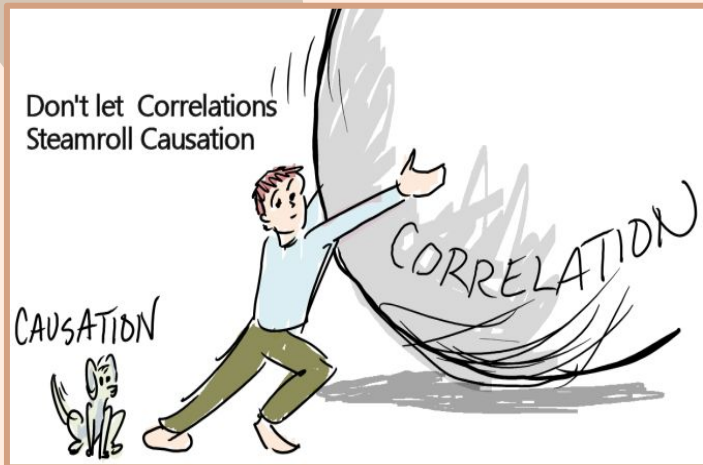
2

3

ANALYZE TEXT
(CLEMENT, OWENS,
& GRIMMER)



OUTCOME: CONCLUSION



“We Are All Social Scientists Now: How Big Data, Machine Learning, and Causal Inference Work Together?” by Justin Grimmer

“... ‘big data’ alone is insufficient for solving society’s most pressing problems—but it certainly can help.



STEPS TOWARDS IMPROVEMENTS



1.

Including more data into specific research can improve causal inferences in large-scale datasets.

2.

When the focus of study is targeted towards social theories, we should include more people.

3.

Take advantage of machine-learning methods, or other computational methods when doing research.



ENDING REMARKS



“For ‘big data’ to actually be revolutionary, we must recognize that we are all social scientists now--regardless of in which field our degree is.”

- Grimmer





4

REFERENCES

Without them, we wouldn't be here.





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QUESTIONS,
COMMENTS,
CONCERNS?



