Name, ID number	n-value
Ashita Kumar, id = 95	50
Mantegh Anand, id = 96	83
Raunak, id = 97	41

Specific Research Question: In regards to the narrative statuses of the stories, is there a difference in the perception of emotions related to events when the stories are remembered (past), as opposed to when they are narrated (present)?

Query 1: We used the Events search to investigate how events were characterized based on their narrative status (Narrated / Remembered)

Query 2: We used the Events search once again to investigate how events with different narrative statuses differed in their event modality (Conflict / Harmony / Religious syncretism)

Crosstabs

Query 1:

Narrative Status	Count
Narrated	389
Remembered	76

Query 2:

	Conflict	Conflict (%)	Harmony	Harmony (%)	Syncretism	Syncretism (%)
Narrated	92	23.65%	22	5.65%	8	2.05%
Remembered	29	38.15%	16	21.05%	8	10.52%

We converted the values into percentages for a balanced and fair comparison.

Analysis

Based on the above tables, we club together all of the instances that relate to emotional events, and subtract them from the total in order to find out instances of non-emotional events in the context of the narrative status of the event:

	Emotional Events	Non-Emotional Events	Total
Narrated	122	267	389
Remembered	53	23	76

Changing this in terms of percentages, we get:

	Emotional Events	Non-Emotional Events
Narrated	31.36%	68.64%
Remembered	69.74%	30.26%

The reason why we chose to club the different types of event modalities into one single category is in order to make the three types of available modality categories (Conflict / Harmony / Syncretism) all represent events with certain emotional characteristics. All remaining events which are neither conflict, harmony, nor syncretism would be events that can not be characterized as emotional events.

When we compare the percentages of emotional vs non-emotional events, it is clear that there is a huge difference in the relative occurrence of emotional events which are narrated (31.36%) as opposed to emotional events which are remembered (69.74%).

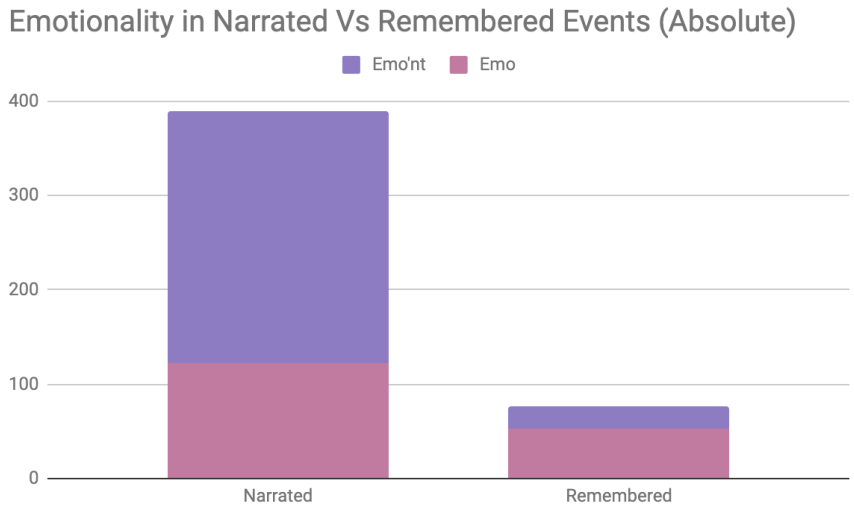
This analysis supports our original hypothesis by suggesting that remembered events are relatively more emotional in comparison to narrated events.

We believe that this could be a result of characters being more emotional when mentioning past (remembered) events as compared to events happening in the present (being narrated) since past events would have along with them the added impact of time, as well as that of nostalgia and subjective memories. This could be explained as when events are remembered, one can omit a

lot of negative feelings which might have come into play as with time, the memory of that event fades. In narrated, as it all takes place in real-time, the intensity of emotions such as rage, anger can be considered much higher comparatively.

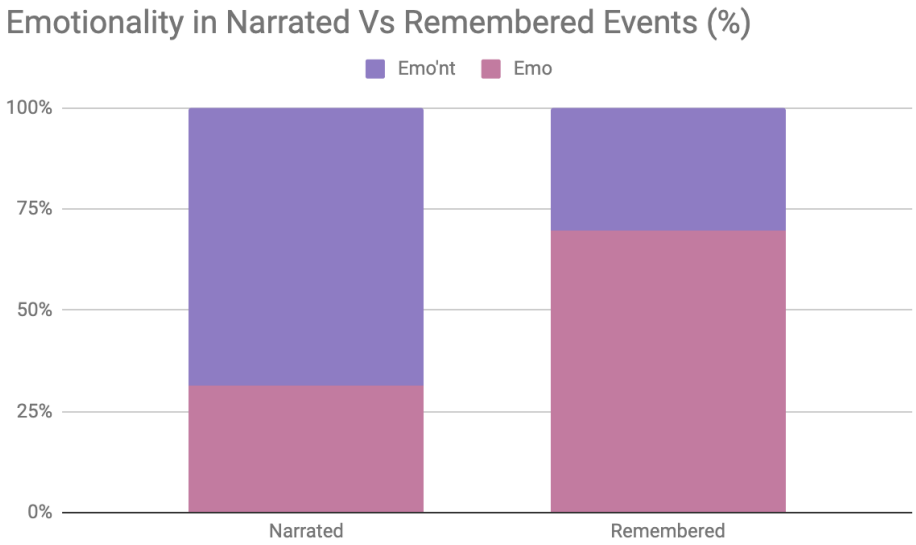
Visualization

The first graph is a normal stacked bar graph which shows the absolute number of emotional and non-emotional events which are either being remembered or narrated:



We do this in order to set the context in which the data is being analyzed. We illustrate the significant difference in the absolute number of events that are narrated as opposed to events that are remembered.

Since there is a relatively big gap in the absolute number of events, and in order to make any proper conclusion out of this, we convert this graph into a 100% stacked bar graph wherein the relative frequencies of the occurrence of emotional and non-emotional events that are being narrated or remembered are being taken into account



This graph illustrates that events that are being remembered (or past events) are relatively more emotional as compared to events that are being narrated. This once again supports our hypothesis.
Originally we chose to represent the data using a pie chart but that would require having one graph each for narrated and remembered events. So in the efforts of being concise and to the point, a stacked (%) bar graph does the trick of two bar graphs in a single chart.

Reflection

1. As the stories are fictional and are written by 2 authors, the entire concept of the modality of the stories (i.e. if they were narrated or remembered) does not have any significant distinction.
2. As the database was filled manually by each of us students, there might be a misunderstanding of a certain event and the emotions attributed to the event which might lead to flawed conclusions. This is somewhat unreliable data, and thus the risk of unreliable conclusions drawn on the basis of this data is likely. Additionally, since many variables were not filled, we were unable to go into the depths of many ideas as Heurist would not support them.
3. Certain events may occur in more than one place, and it is difficult to show this in the data due to restrictions with Data Population through Heurist. Data Population being a rather objective task through Heurist leads to some confusion and variance when interpreting some subjective events as well as the surrounding metadata.
4. The ability to quickly pull data and the ability to add so many metadata tags via Heurist make it much easier to do operations and provide for a far more extensive database than those that can be populated through R and Voyant using methods shown in class. We

were able to dive fairly deep and ask much more detailed questions than we would have for the previous projects, with the added catch of some ambiguity and unreliability in the underlying data. The methodology of the analysis/visualization itself was much smoother than before.