





DIGITAL BREADCRUMBS of **BROTHERS GRIMM**

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An early career research group focussing on the study of historical text reuse. Text reuse describes the spoken and written repetition of content.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS & OBJECTIVE

CASE STUDY: FAIRY TALE MOTIFS

Grimm's 'Schneewittchen' (Snow White) is comparable to Pushkin's 'Сказка о мертвой царевне и о семи богатырях' (The Tale of the Dead Princess and the Seven Knights). However, in the Grimm tale Snow White finds herself amongst seven dwarves, while in Pushkin's the young girl is protected by seven knights. In the Italian 'La Bella Venezia' (The beautiful Venice) by Calvino the girl is looked after by twelve thieves.

Despite the differences, the concept of 'the protected' beautiful girl' links the tales.

- 1. How does the human mind identify a reuse unit in context? Can machines do the same?
- 2. How can we detect text reuse across languages (big data)?
- 3. How reliable are online and offline retrieval systems in delivering stable result-sets when looking for reuse at scale?

Goal: The investigation of stability and volatility of text reuse and its primitives.

Objective: is to create a multilingual dataset in order to train text reuse algorithms to detect reuse units across languages and at scale.

TRACER

eTRAP's TRACER is a suite of 700 algorithms, whose features can be combined to create the optimal formula for detecting those words, sentences and ideas that have been reused across texts. Specifically, the algorithms look for primitives, the stable elements of reuse units.

METHOD

- We gather as many editions of the selected tales as possible in as many traditions/languages as we can. We exclude translations.
- Following the Aarne-Thompson (AT) index of fairy tale motifs we create a matrix in an Excel spreadsheet that confirms the presence or absence of a specific motif in the chosen tale and reduce motifs to keywords for processing.

ISO Language Codes https://www.loc.gov/standard	s, GER
Aarne-Thompson	Grimm_1812 VIAF: 187449723
D. MAGIC	
D800-D899. Ownership of magic objects	
D801. Ownership of magic object	nigin, haben, Spiegel, fragen, sprech
D812.6. Magic object received from witch or wizard	null
D900-D1299. Kinds of magic objects	
D930. Magic land features	null
D931. Magic rock (stone)	null
D931.0.5. Stone of patience	null
D1163. Magic mirror	Spiegel, sprechen
D1300-D1599. Function of magic objects	
D1310. Magic object gives supernatural information	te Frau im Land, Sneewittchen, taus
D1311. Magic object used for divination	n, über den sieben Bergen, tausendr
D1311.2. Mirror answers questions	
D1311.6. Divination by heavenly bodies	null
D1311.6.1. Moon (stars) answers questions	null

• We integrate our multilingual data with the existing 'Thompson Motif Index' OWL/RDF ontology (by Koštová, Declerck & Klement).

TRACER's framework comprises six steps.



CURRENT DATASET: FAIRY TALES

- 1. <u>Snow White</u> (AT 709): Grimm [DE], Pushkin [RU], Tsvetaeva [RU], Calvino [IT], Jacobs [EN], Bruford [EN], Campbell [EN], Taylor [EN], Briggs [EN].
- 2. <u>Puss in Boots</u> (AT 545B): Grimm [DE], Straparola [IT], Pushkin [RU].

• Our manually-gathered multilingual data is needed to refine text reuse detection algorithms used to trace motifs among larger and unstructured datasets. • We trace reuse units at scale both online (Google Books and the web) and offline (Apache Lucene).

TEXT REUSE AT SCALE



We conducted experiments with idioms as text reuse units. We used two approaches to identify these idioms at scale:

A. Google Custom Search (online): search for full and

3. <u>The Fisherman and his Wife</u> (AT 555): Grimm [DE], Wild [DE], Pommern [DE], Pushkin [RU], Briggs [EN], Keding [EN], Andreev [UA].

The measurable primitives of reuse units in literature are motifs Definition of motif "...minimal thematic unit[s]" (Prince's Dictionary of Narratology)

condensed version of idioms in Google Books and the web. B. Apache Lucene (offline): search for full and condensed version of idioms in zeno.org (DARIAH-DE), Deutsches Textarchiv and Project Gutenberg.

Observations: the warmer the colour, the more similar the results. Lucene delivers significantly better results than Google when searching for full and condensed versions of idioms in text collections. This is because Google compromises on accuracy to favour speed, and because Lucene allows the user to set retrieval parameters for higher accuracy.





