Electronic Concordancing for Study of Imagery in the Great Epics of India

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Presenters

. Ram Karan Sharma

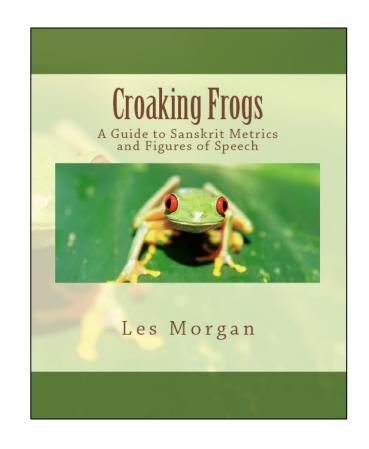
- Former President of the International Association of Sanskrit Studies
- Author of Elements of Poetry in the Mahābhārata

Les Morgan

- Technologist with interest in multilingual applications
- Designed bilingual Russian/English software for the International Space Station
- Co-developer of the Vidyut keyboard for Devanāgarī on Windows computers
- Author of Croaking Frogs, on Sanskrit metrics and figures of speech

Croaking Frogs

- Published January 2012
- Available at Amazon. com
- R. K. Sharma,
 Consulting Editor
- Traditional content on metrics and figures of speech presented in a modern format



Goals

- Create a complete enumeration of all objects of poetic images in the Indian Epics (Mahābhārata and Rāmāyaṇa)
- Make results easily available to others in electronic, reusable, form that can be used with other corpora
- Search tools can be used on any Unicode digital text, not just the Epics
- Project web site: mywhatever.com/sanskrit/epics

What is a "concordance"?

- A concordance brings together ("concords")
 passages of a text that show the use of a word or
 concept
- Enables study of how a work uses language
- Shows how often a term is used
- Computer concordances let users interact directly with the texts they are studying
- We are making a concordance of poetic images

Our research methods

- Computer programs look for grammatical structures
- R. K. Sharma classifies results
- Disseminate findings using electronic publication methods that have the best potential for re-use of findings by other researchers
 - Work products will include XML files and other digital search aids

Challenges: Size of the Epics

- Immense size of the Epics defies analysis
- Mahābhārata
 - Longest epic poem in the world
 - Over 100,000 verses
 - 159,293 electronic edition lines
 - 8,659,001 characters (including spaces)
 - 1,062,237 strings (blank-delimited)
- Rāmāyaņa
 - 24,000 verses (traditional count)
 - 38,083 electronic edition lines
 - 2,055,802 characters (including spaces)
 - 251,787 strings (blank-delimited)

Challenges: Technical

- Complexities of the Sanskrit language render some computer lexical tools useless
 - Word boundaries difficult to detect
- Multiple encoding methods for Devanāgarī (and its Romanization)
 - Not all encodings work on all software
 - CSX+ legacy encoding works on older software
 - Unicode is preferred for current use

Simile (upamā)

- Subject of comparison (upameya)
- Object of comparison (upamāna)
- Shared property, "Tertium comparationis" (upamānadharma)
- Linking word or morpheme (aupamyavācaka) E.g., iva, yathā, -vat, etc.
- Sometimes effect is implicit with no linking word or mention of the shared property: E.g., "one having lotus-petal-like-eyes" (kamalapatrākṣaḥ)

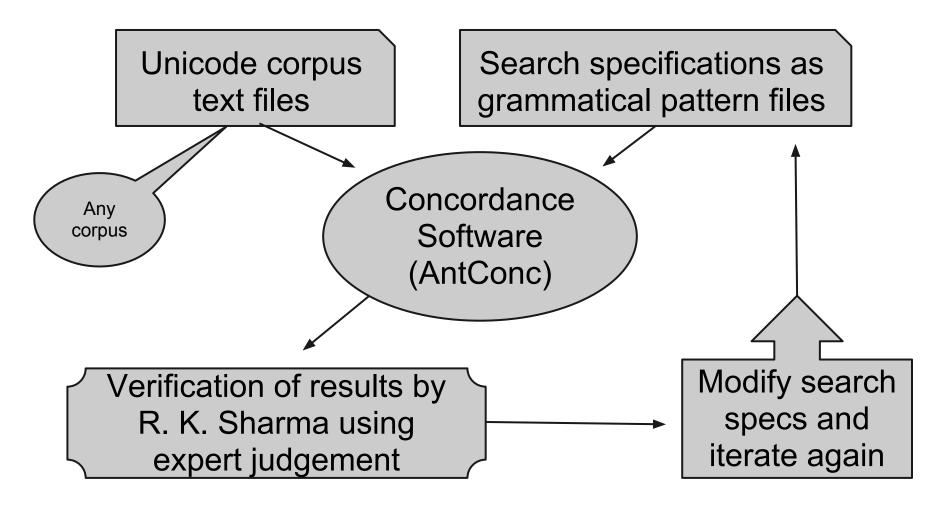
Poetic images

- Hanuman's <u>speed</u> is like that of the <u>mind</u>
 - Subject = Hanuman
 - Object = mind
 - Property = speed
- The warrior is as <u>strong</u> as an <u>elephant</u>
 - Subject = warrior
 - Object = elephant
 - Property = strength

Metaphor (rūpaka)

- Hard to detect automatically
- Identity is implicit, with no explicit linking word
- "Duryodhana is the great tree of furious temper..." (duryodhano manyumayo mahādrumaḥ)

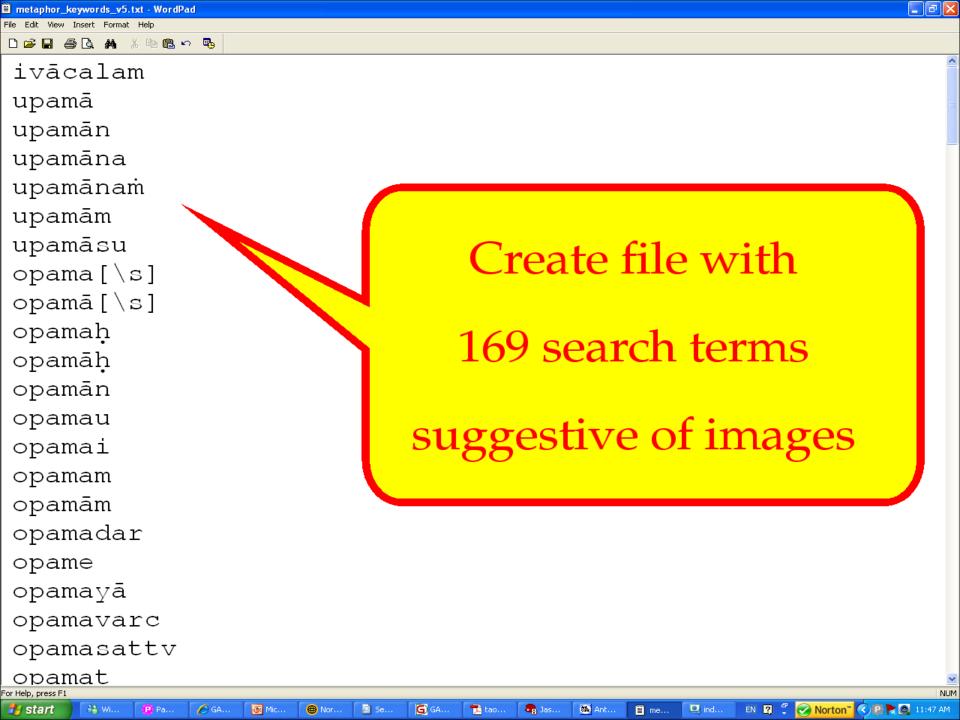
Identification Process

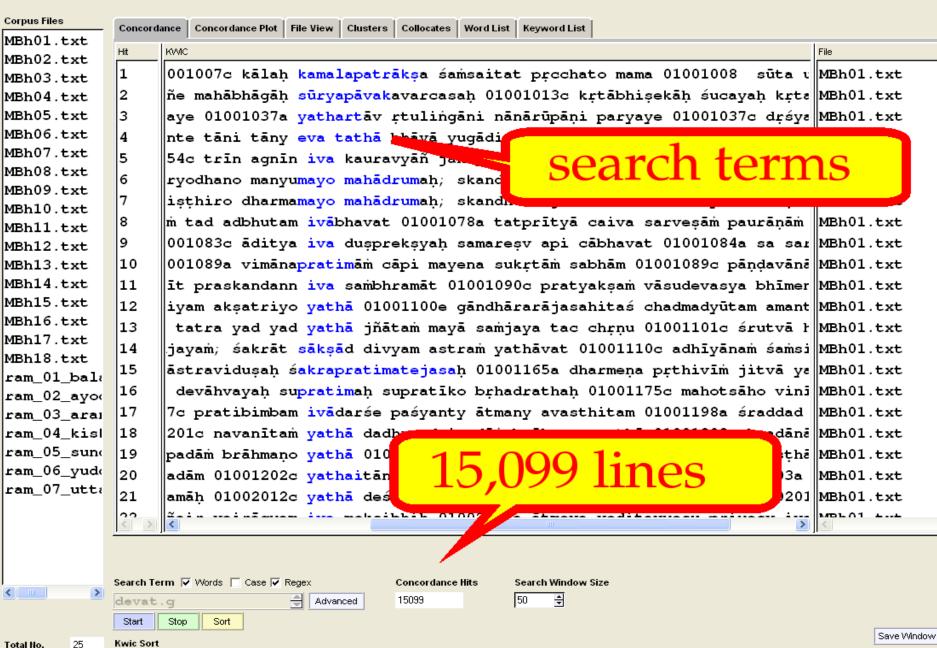


Results to date

- Computer methods have found 15,099 lines containing general terms suggestive of poetic images
 This does not include more detailed searches for specific types
- of images

Mahābhārata	11,158
Rāmāyaṇa	<u>3,941</u>
Total lines	15,099





Exit

✓ Level 1 0

Search accuracy goals

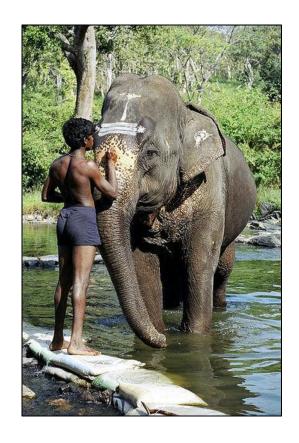
- Minimize false positives
 - Some lines are selected that should not be
 - We cannot claim that every line we find contains an image
- Minimize false negatives
 - Some lines are not selected that should be
 - We cannot claim that every image has been found

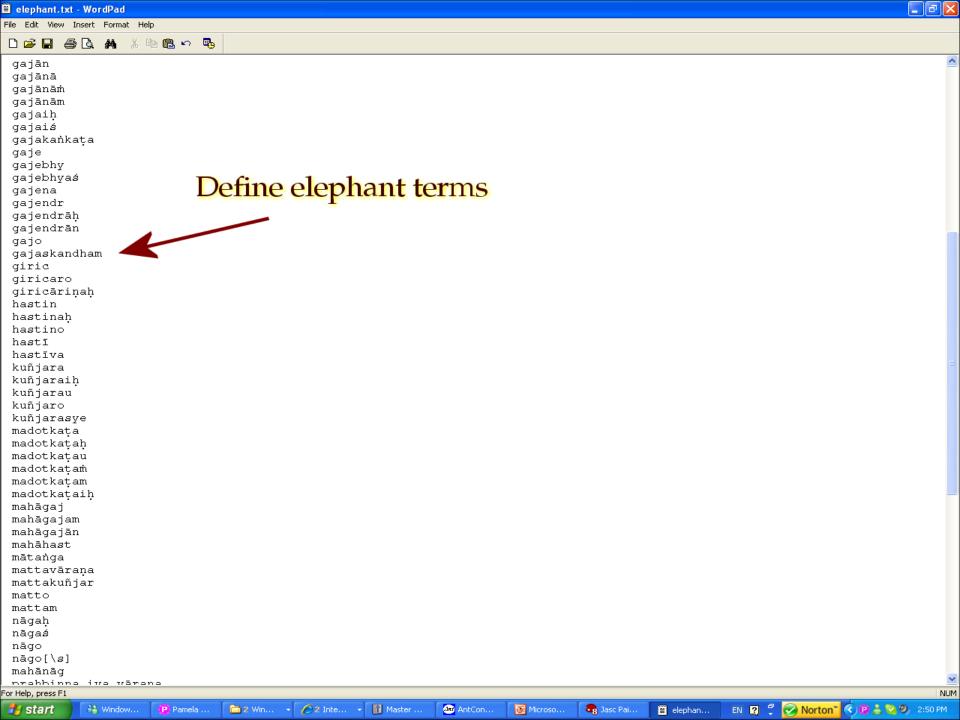
Examples of search strategies

- Look for any line containing a simile
- Look for any specific object
- Look for a specific image

How to find an elephant

- Primarily a figure of might and vitality
- Vocabulary: gaja, vāraņa, kuñjara, mātaṅga, nāga, hastin, etc.
- Named types and individuals:
 Airāvata, abhipadma, etc.
- Stock images, e.g., "furious like an elephant in rut" (prabhinna iva vāraņaḥ)



































AntC...

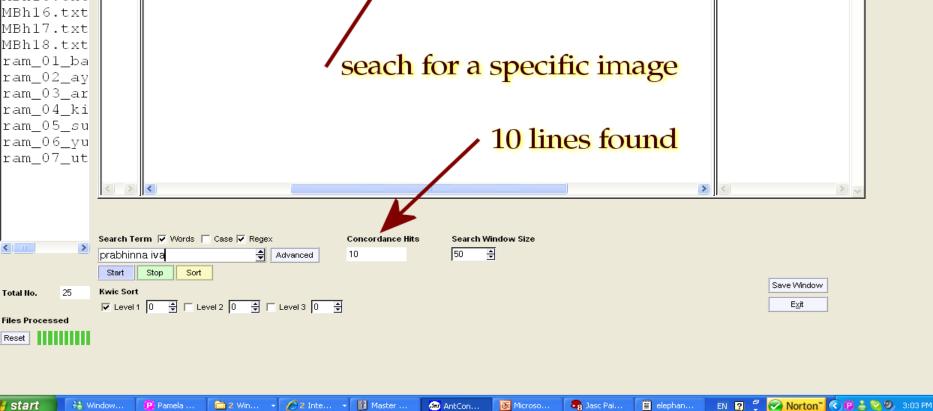


























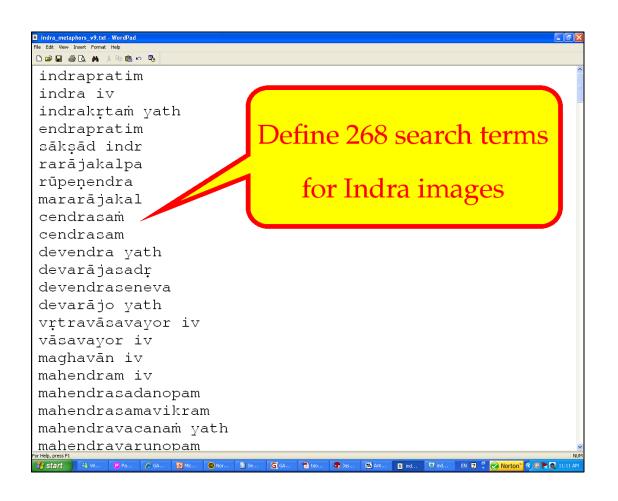


Indra images

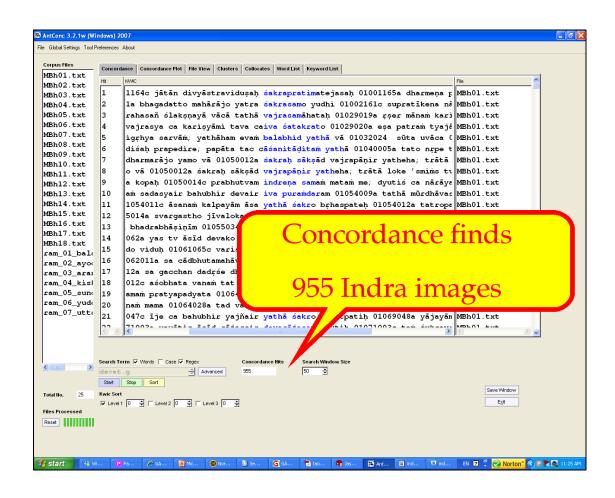
- Effectiveness of this method is shown by accurate identification of Indra images in the Rāmāyaņa via lexical structures previously found in the Mahābhārata
- Files of lexical search terms can be distributed as independent work products for re-use on any other corpus

Mahābhārata	720
Rāmāyaṇa	<u>235</u>
Total Indra lines	955

Example: 268 Indra keywords



Example: 955 Indra images



Current status of project

- Work is being done gradually in stages
- Grammatical pattern files are being developed for more objects of comparison
- Interim results are available for use by other researchers via web
- mywhatever.com/sanskrit/epics

Good News: Benefits

- Multiple researchers can use the grammatical pattern files to study other Unicode texts
- Concordance software is free and works well with Sanskrit
- Distribution costs via the web are minimal

Related technologies

- Semantic and Pragmatic annotation
 - TEI Text Encoding Initiative
 - XML "tagging" of various other kinds
- Web Ontology Language (OWL)
 - Touted as the foundation for the next generation of intelligent web applications ("semantic web")

Knowledge Management terms

- Tagging is the placement of computer codes (metadata) within a stream of text to flag specific concepts within a specific corpus
- Ontologies are formal specifications of how concepts relate to one another in meaningful ways (organized knowledge schemas)
- If both are available for a text, computer programs can make logical inferences about what the content "means" to humans

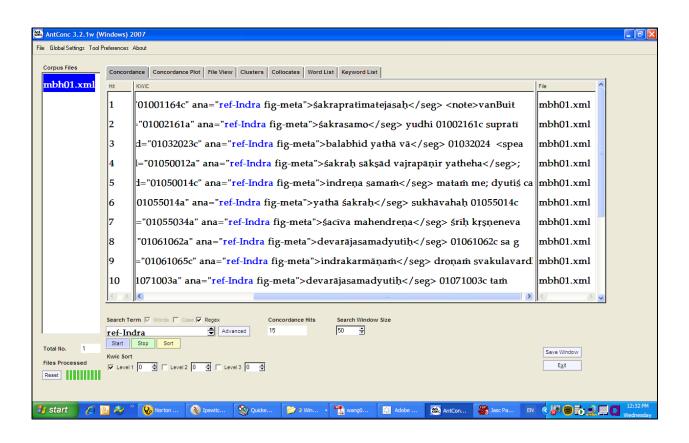
TEI: Interpretation tagging

 Once interpretation elements are defined, they can be linked to the text by the analysis attribute (ana) on any element:

<seg id="MBH6.43.34" ana="fig-sim ref-Indra
 ref-Vrt set-battle resp=rksharma">
 vṛtravāsavayor iva</seg>

TEI: Feature structures

AntConc searches TEI tags



Web Ontology Language (OWL)

- Designed for use by applications that need to process the content of information instead of just presenting information to humans.
- OWL facilitates machine interpretability of content by providing additional vocabulary and formal semantics.
- http://www.w3.org/TR/owl-features/

OWL ontology terms

- Classes = groups of individuals that belong together because they share some properties.
 - Class(Devas) = (Indra, Śiva, Viṣṇu)
- Individuals = instances of classes
 - Indra is an instance of the class Devas
- Properties
 - Indra(hasProperty) = (valor, splendor, might)
 - Indra(hasOpponent) = (Vṛtra, Maya, Prahlāda)

Questions for discussion

- Who is working on semantic tagging of Sanskrit corpora?
- Has someone got a good method for multisite, multi-user collaboration on electronic tagging and ontology development of this type?

Credits

Electronic text of the critical edition of the *Mahābhārata* is John Smith's revision of Prof. Muneo Tokunaga's version, and is made available by the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute (BORI) in Pune.

http://bombay.indology.info

Electronic text of the *Kāmāyaṇa* is John Smith's revision of Prof. Muneo Tokuṇaga's version.

http://bombay.indology.info

AntConc concordance software was developed by Laurence Anthony, Waseda University, Japan http://www.antlab.sci.waseda.ac.jp/

- Protégé Ontology Editor is distributed by Stanford University
 - http://protege.stanford.edu

TEI - Sanskrit Task Force report

In 2004 John Smith proposed methods for Sanskrit word boundary issues

http://www.tei-c.org/Activities/Workgroups/CE/cew12.pdf

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