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Porphyry & Steatite: Software layers for sense makers in humanities

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Abstract

The aim of ARTCADHi, the transdisciplinary research network which designed Porphyry and Steatite software, is to experiment the feasibility of a digital hermeneutics. The main idea is to offer a digital place where scholars could build their interpretation about document corpora and confront it with the viewpoints of other scholars. In order to be easily confronted the viewpoints are modeled through a network of topics and document fragments inspired by the traditional methods for text criticism.

Keywords: Viewpoint, Topic, Document fragment, Source, Digital library, Knowledge modeling.

1 Overview

Our researches deal with the “sense making” process. To experiment our theories, we design and build new kinds of software for people whose jobs go beyond a given procedure (lawyers, doctors, engineers… and especially historians and archaeologists). One of the common features of these kinds of jobs is that their practitioners build their own interpretation over a corpus of documents.

1.1 Features

We provide two complementary software prototypes. The first software layer, called Steatite, is used for:
- Making accessible copies from original contents,
- Tidying up a corpus,
- Giving situational clues (metadata),
- Archiving revisions.

On top of Steatite, stands a second software layer, called Porphyry, which is used for:
- Selecting fragments in document sources,
- Gathering fragments (or sources) in collections,
- Organizing collections into an outline,
- Writing a new document from the outline,
- Submitting the document to peers or superiors,
- Publishing the document (making it public).

1.2 Aims

The tasks listed earlier match exactly what scholars do since the middle ages [11]. If that means it really corresponds to what people do with a pen and paper, it means also that we could wonder whether it is necessary to go digital or not. In our opinion, this “simple” change of medium could drastically modify practices and disciplines.

First, it enhances the way scholars make explicit the links they find between documents.

Secondly, it is far easier for them to share their primary sources and their interpretations (from narrow groups to world wide publishing).

Thirdly, it is now possible to trace every action done on the digital media and then to follow the interpretation trail leading to a research result.

2 Inside look

The original Porphyry/Steatite model [2] has been recently adapted to be compatible with the model of Agorae [4]. In both of these models, users can create multiple viewpoints on shared entities and these viewpoints are modeled with a network of topics.

A common model (cf. Fig. 1) and protocol, called HyperTopic, has been defined and implemented in the Argos server to be used by Agorae, Porphyry/Steatite and similar clients.
In addition to this common model, the Porphyry/Steatite framework has a few specificities.

First, because topic networks in Porphyry are done by the users themselves rather than by computer scientists, we decided to keep the relations between topics simple and use only one kind of them: “topic-inclusion” (which forms a “directed acyclic graph”). Despite its simplicity, this relation type can be used for hyponymy (e.g. “philosopher is a kind of human”), meronymy (e.g. “head is a part of human”), instantiation (e.g. “Socrates is a philosopher”), and even for the most advanced patterns (associations, association links, association roles, etc.).

Secondly, because we are more interested in the “sense making” process than in its results, Porphyry traces every situation when a context between two information objects is tied or untied by someone.

Thirdly, the evolving topic network built on top of documentary fragments was inspired by the semiotic analysis of excavations reports [9] partially based on the “interpretative semantics” [14, 13].

Lastly, the idea to consider historical knowledge as a process is the root of historiography [5].

Indeed, through these discussions, the knowledge engineers of our team had to move from the “ontological approach” they followed before [12, 16] to a new one they called an “hermeneutical approach” [15, 3].

4 Evaluation process

Each time it is feasible, the computational models which underlies Porphyry and Steatite are updated to conform to the theoretical models discussed in the seminar. The new prototypes are then distributed with an open-source license so that every scholar can use and modify them.

For a deeper evaluation process, we also support several “expertise platforms” settled around a researcher and her

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corpus in her own laboratory (cf. Fig. 4). While the researcher interprets her corpus, the software she use and the underlain theoretical models are tested. The results are then discussed in the seminar in order to improve the theoretical models.

5 Beyond Steatite and Porphyry

As we saw earlier, Porphyry allows researchers to confront different viewpoints on the same document corpora. But could we confront viewpoints dealing with the same area of interest but on different corpora?

Our first attempt was to compare viewpoints on archaeological time [1]. More generally [7, 9], such a confrontation needs a community with both its consensual knowledge (e.g. chronology) and its methodology (stratigraphic, stylistic studies, etc.). Then an “editor” involved in building the community (conference organizer, professor, etc.) can link together topics from different viewpoints (with different names, sites…) or from the consensual knowledge. By constraint propagation, it is possible to detect what is a formal contradiction and which could potentially falsify the consensual knowledge. Ongoing works aim at offering a third software layer on top of Steatite and Porphyry for these community features [7].

References


Fig. 4 – Art history students using Porphyry (screenshot)