## Hierarchies in Range Space

## From LMNL to OHCO

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Documents are

## Ordered Hierarchies of Content Objects

"What is Text, Really?"
DeRose, Durand, Mylonas and Renear (1989)


```
M,
```



 artmach

## Contra OHCO

## D Barnard, R Hayter, M Karababa, G Logan and J McFadden (1988) <br> 'SGML-Based Markup for Literary Texts: Two Problems and Some Solutions', Computers and the Humanities 22: 265-276.

## C M Sperberg-McQueen (1991)

Text in the Electronic Age: Textual Study and Text
Encoding, with Examples from Medieval Texts.
Literary and Linguistic Computing, Vol. 6, No 1, pp. 41-42.
The hierarchical structure of most texts is obvious: the Bible is divided into books, chapters, and verses; Dante's Comedy is divided into books, cantos, tercets and lines; Beowulf is divided simply into verse lines. In modern prose, chapters are subdivided into sections, subsections, paragraphs and sentences. Plays are divided into acts, scenes and speeches. Verse is divided into (stanzas), lines, half-lines, feet, partial-feet. Note the neat hierarchy of each of these. Note, too, that these hierarchies can co-exist and cross each other's boundaries. Some structural hierarchies are often ignored....

## David Durand, Elli Mylonas and Allen Renear (1994)

Refining our Notion of What Text Really Is: The Problem of Overlapping Hierarchies See http://cds.library.brown.edu/resources/stg/monographs/ohco.html

On the old view text objects were grouped into families as determined by genre or category of text element
(SGML 'document type'). On the new view families are determined by the analytical or methodological perspective on the text.
Some examples of such perspectives and typical elements they might contain are:
Dramatic: act, scene, stage directions, speech, ...
Prosodic: poem, verse, stanza, quatrain, couplet, line, half line, foot...
Narrative: preparatory, villainy, insufficiency, reaction, victory... (Propp)
Rhetorical: proem, narrative, arguments, subsidiary remarks, peroration... (Korax of Syracuse)
Discourse: opening, check, topic changing, ending...
Axiomatic: Primitives, axioms, definitions, theorems, proofs, counterexamples, definienda, definientes, clauses...
Syntactic: Sentence, noun phrase, verb phrase, determiner, adjective, noun, verb...

Any of these structures has a plausible claim to be the 'logical structure of the text -- for instance
they all fit he notion of 'content object' both as suggested by the gloss 'having to do with meaning and communicative intention' and as contextually defined by the arguments given above in support of OHCO-1....

## Approaches to modeling overlap and Multiple Concurrent Hierarchies (MCH)

## XML-based

- Markup workarounds including milestones, segmentation/linking, standoff, tag writing, brute force
- And/or using XML to support an alternative data model (or hybrid solutions e.g. XStandoff)
Eventually superior tools (e.g. XPath/XSLT 2.0) reduce the problem to a set of familiar patterns

Non-XML-based
TECS/MECS/Goddag (syntax and graph model supporting MCH) LMNL (formalized range model, no MCH or hierarchy at all) Other initiatives including ad-hoc range or graph models These are fun, albeit never proven viable outside the lab May converge in a formal metalanguage or ontology


Why use XML?
(Because it's there....)


## Multiple concurrent hierarchies (MCH) Grammar and prosody





Stable, aligned, consistent
Not ironic (at least in this respect)


Turbulent, conflicted, irregular
"Ironic"

## Eirôneia

Translated usually as "dissimulation" or "affectation" (especially affected ignorance), eirôneia ( $\varepsilon i \rho \omega v \varepsilon i ́ \alpha)$ may be related to words for "stringing" or speaking: "tale-telling".

inviting inspection and consideration.

# Irony <br> A thing by its contrast 

## Metaphor

A thing by something else
Metonymy
A thing by an associated thing

## Synecdoche

A thing by its part or whole

> Against Jakobson, I follow Kenneth Burke in seeing that
> the fundamental dichotomy in trope is between irony and synecdoche or, as Burke says, between dialectic and representation.
> There is precious little dichotomy between metonymy and metaphor or, as Burke again says, between reduction and perspective.
> Metonymy and metaphor alike I would trope as heightened degrees of dialectical irony, with metaphor the more extended.
> But synecdoche is not a dialectical trope, since as microcosm it represents a macrocosm without necessarily playing against it.
> Harold Bloom, "The Breaking of Form". Deconstruction and Criticism.
> New York: Continuum, 1979 (reprinted 1986), p. 11.

## Irony

Synecdoche
atur und Kunst sie scheinen sich zu fliehen Mhann Woligang von Goethe




Metaphor
Metonymy



# If variation implies the possibility of signification 

it stands to reason that multiple concurrent hierarchies (MCH) (or, specifically, symmetries and patterns of alignments or clashes within and between MCH) can be significant and an occasion for signification.
When we look at other cases, what do we see?
In brief, can an OHCO structure (or lack thereof) idicule; but many things will gions which would provoke the ried powers of nature; nor can I reflect "intention"?


## LMNL can be used to mark up narrative forms

Even (especially) when it does not perfectly align with (presented) "logical" structure

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Multiple concurrent hierarchies (MCH)
Narrative structures in Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley's

## Frankenstein, or the Modern Prometheus

## 1831 revised edition

Is there any trope (such as metaphor or irony) to be seen in the representation of the narrative structure in and by the novelistic ("chapter") structure?

```
letter
letter entry chapter
story
quote
verse
```

    page
    But your direction was northward. You took me on board when my vigour was exhausted, and I should soon have sunk under my multiplied hardships into a death which I still dread - for my task is unfulfilled.

Oh! when will my guiding spirit, in conducting me to the dæmon, allow me the rest I so much desire ; or must I die, and he yet live? If I do, swear to me, Walton, that he shall not escape; that you will seek him, and satisfy my vengeance in his death. And do I dare to ask of you to undertake my pilgrimage, to endure the hardships that I have undergone? No; I am not so selfish. Yet, when I am dead, if he should appear ; if the ministers of vengeance should conduct him to you, swear that he shall not live swear that he shall not triumph over my accumulated woes, and survive to add to the list of his dark crimes. He is eloquent and persuasive; and once his words had even power over my heart: but trust him not. His soul is as hellish as his form, full of treachery and fiendlike malice. Hear him not ; call on the manes of William, Justine, Clerval, Elizabeth, my father, and of the wretched Victor, and thrust your sword into his heart. I will hover near, and direct the steel aright.

Walton, in continuation.
August 26th, 17-
You have read this strange and terrific story, Margaret; and do you not feel your blood congeal with horror, like that which even now curdles mine? Sometimes, seized with sudden agony, he could not continue his tale; at others, his voice broken, yet piercing, uttered with difficulty the words so replete with anguish: His fine and lovely eyes were now lighted up with indignation, now subdued to downcast sorrow, and quenched in infinite wretchedness. Sometimes he commanded his countenance and tones, and related the most horrible incidents with a tranquil voice, suppressing every mark of agitation; then, like a volcano bursting forth, his face would suddenly change to an expression of the wildest rage, as he shrieked out imprecations on his persecutor.

His tale is connected, and told with an appearance of the simplest truth; yet I own to you that the letters of Felix and Safie, which he showed me, and the apparition of the monster seen from our ship, brought to me a greater conviction of the truth of his narrative than his asseverations, however earnest and connected. Such a monster has then really existence! I cannot doubt it ; yet I am lost in surprise and admiration. Sometimes I endeavoured to gain from Frankenstein the particulars of his creature's formation: but on this point he was impenetrable.
"Are you mad, my friend?" said he; " or whither does your senseless curiosity lead you? Would you also create for yourself and the world a demoniacal enemy ? Peace, peace! learn my miseries, and do not seek to increase your own."

Frankenstein discovered that II made notes concerning his history: he asked to see them, and then himself corrected and augmented them in many places; but principally in giving the life and spirit to the conversations he held with his enemy. "Since you have preserved my narration," said he, "I would not that a mutilated one should go down to posterity."

Thus has a week passed away, while I have listened to the strangest tale that ever imagination formed. My thoughts, and every feeling of my soul, have been drunk up by the interest for my guest, which this tale, and his own elevated and gentle manners, have created. I wish to soothe him ; yet can I counsel one so infinitely miserable, so destitute of every hope of consolation, to live? Oh, no ! the only joy that he can now know will be when he composes his shattered spirit to peace and death. Yet he enjoys one comfort, the offspring of solitude and delirium : he believes, that, when in dreams he holds converse with his friends, and derives from that communion consolation for his miseries, or excitements to his vengeance, that they are not the creations of his fancy, but the beings themselves who visit him from the regions of a remote world. This faith gives a solemnity to his reveries that render them to me almost as imposing and interesting as truth.

Our conversations are not always confined to his own


## Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley

## Schema Designer



```
start = novel
novel = element novel {
    element letter {
        element to { text }?,
        element entry {
            element place { text }?,
            element date { text }?,
            ( content | transcription )
        }+,
        element signed { text }?
    }+
}
transcription = chapter+
chapter = element chapter { content }
content = element p { text }+
```




[^0]:    [p\}I am by birth a Genevese, and my family is one of the most distinguished of that republic. My ancestors had been for many years counsellors and syndics, and my father had filled several public situations with honour and reputation. He was respected by all who knew him for his integrity and indefatigable attention to public business. He passed his younger days perpetually occupied hir the affaine of hic finintnu, a vanintiv af cimprimetanrac had mnavontod hic

