SAWS

Sharing Ancient WisdomS

Exploring the tradition of Greek and Arabic wisdom literatures

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The SAWS team

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The SAWS project

- We aim to exploit digital technologies in order to understand and publish collections of citations
- We are investigating 'gnomic' sayings, moral and philosophical, in Greek and Arabic
- Our primary focus is on Greek collections of 'sayings', gnomologia, from the ninth twelfth centuries, and on Arabic collections of sayings from the same period



Greek wise men debating, 13th century Arabic manuscript

We want to:

- 1. Make our texts searchable
- 2. Publish in a way that makes explicit the structure of the manuscripts
- 3. Demonstrate the links between *gnomologia*; between collections and 'source texts'; and between collections and the texts which made use of them
- 4. Develop tools to allow other scholars to publish similar material and link it to ours

New Editions

Taqwîm al-siyâsa al-mulûkiyya - The Rectification of Regal Policy and Voluntary Morals

A collection of political and ethical material in the name of Plato

Dated 980-1020

Preserved in Istanbul (Ayasofya 2822)

النَاءَكُمْ عَلِ آدادكُ مُفَانِقُهُمْ مَعَالُوقُور إِنْهَانِغُيْرُ مُمَانِكُمُ وَهُاكُ لِانْطُلْتُ سُمَّعَةً ٱلْعُمَ كُلُ الْخُلِبُ يَجُوبَكُ فَإِنَّ ٱلنَّاسَ لَبَسُّر يُنْكَاوُنَ فِي كَمْ وَحُوْعَ مِزَّ لِهَذَا ٱلْحِبَا فَالِّمَا لِمُنَا لَكُونَ كُونْجُودُنْرُ فِهَاكُ لاَيْنَا فَرَضِعِنَا جَعِهُ لَا لَذِ ۗ مَا دَةَ مَعَاكَ لُولَوْ تَكُرُ بَيْكُ ٱلْأَنَّ فَهِ الْأَ إِحْمِمَا لُ الْعَادَاتِ لَلَّهِ يَبْغِلُكُانَ كَافِهًا فِيهِ مَعْكُ زِيَادَةُ كَالْمَةُ فِي كَالْمَانَةُ الْحُرِّلَةِ الْحُرِّلَةِ الْحُرِّلَةِ الْحُرِّلَةِ الْحُرِّلَةِ الْبُهُمْزُ بِإِذَاكَ مِن لِأَفِي الْمُعْطَائِهُ عَطِيَّةُ الْعِلْمِ شَبِيهَةً مُوَاهِبًا سَهُجُ لِانْهَا لَانْفَدُعِنُدُ لَلْهُ مِهَا لَكِنَّهَا تَكُونُ

بني البالع الحالية

فاك لانصحة والكسم ارفاته م مكنو عَلَيْكُمْ مِا كَسَلَامَنِمُ مُعْهُمُ فَعُلَّ إِذَا اَفْبَلُثِ لِمُلَكُهُ خُنُهُ مِنَاكُشَّهُ فَانْ أَلْعُ قُولُ وَإِذَا اَدْبَرُنُ خَلَمَنِ أَلِعُ قُولُ الشَّهُوانِ فَاكَ مْ الْعُطِئُ لَا فَبِالْ الْجِنَّالِيُّ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ مَنْ اللَّهِ مِنْ اللَّهِ مَنْ اللَّهِ مَنْ اللَّهُ مَن حسن الإستعداد اكثرمته وفاك لانفض

Structure of the texts

Compilers organised the collections in different ways:

- According to author
- According to theme, and then according to author within each theme
- BUT many discrepancies, misattributions, mistakes in transmission, sections missing

Examples

Simple statement:

One cannot cover a fire with a cloak nor a shameful sin with time.

Anecdotal statement:

Diogenes was asked by someone why people give to beggars but not at all to philosophers, and he said, "Because, perhaps, they expect to become lame or blind but not to become philosophers." To publish our texts and make them searchable, we will use TEI-conformant **XML** (Extensible Markup Language)

- An international standard for the exchange of data
- A 'metalanguage'- a language for describing other languages
- Able to describe what something means, not just how it should appear, e.g.

HTML: <i>The Roman Stonecutter</i>

XML: <title>The Roman Stonecutter</title>

We wish to explore relationships:

- 1. Within a particular collection
- 2. Between collections
- 3. Between languages
- 4. Between collections and 'source texts'
- 5. Between collections and 'literary' texts which made use of them

GV 87 Ὁ αὐτὸς ἐρωτηθεὶς τίνα μᾶλλον ἀγαπᾳ, Φίλιππον ἢ Ἀριστοτέλην, εἶπεν· "ὁμοίως ἀμφοτέρους· ὁ μὲν γάρ μοι τὸ ζῆν ἐχαρίσατο, ὁ δὲ τὸ καλῶς ζῆν ἐπαίδευσεν."

Alexander, asked whom he loved more, Philip or Aristotle, said: "Both equally, for one gave me the gift of life, the other taught me to live the virtuous life.

Plutarch, Life of Alexander 8.4.1

Αριστοτέλην δὲ θαυμάζων ἐν ἀρχῆ καὶ ἀγαπῶν οὐχ ἦττον, ὡς αὐτὸς ἔλεγε, τοῦ πατρός, ὡς δι' ἐκεῖνον μὲν ζῶν, διὰ τοῦτον δὲ καλῶς ζῶν ...

Alexander admired Aristotle at the start and loved him no less, as he himself said, than his own father, since he had life through his father but the virtuous life through Aristotle ...

وقال الآباء هم سبب الحياة والحكماء هم سبب صلاح الحياة ?Pythagoras

He said: Fathers are the cause of life, but philosophers are the cause of the good life. - Selections from the Sayings of the Four Philosophers: (B) Pythagoras saying 18 (ed. Gutas)

Diogenes Laertius 5.19, Life of Aristotle

τῶν γονέων τοὺς παιδεύσαντας ἐντιμοτέρους εἶναι τῶν μόνον γεννησάντων τοὺς μὲν γὰρ τὸ ζῆν, τοὺς δὲ τὸ καλῶς ζῆν παρασχέσθαι.

Aristotle said that educators are more to be honored than mere begetters, for the latter offer life but the former offer the good life.

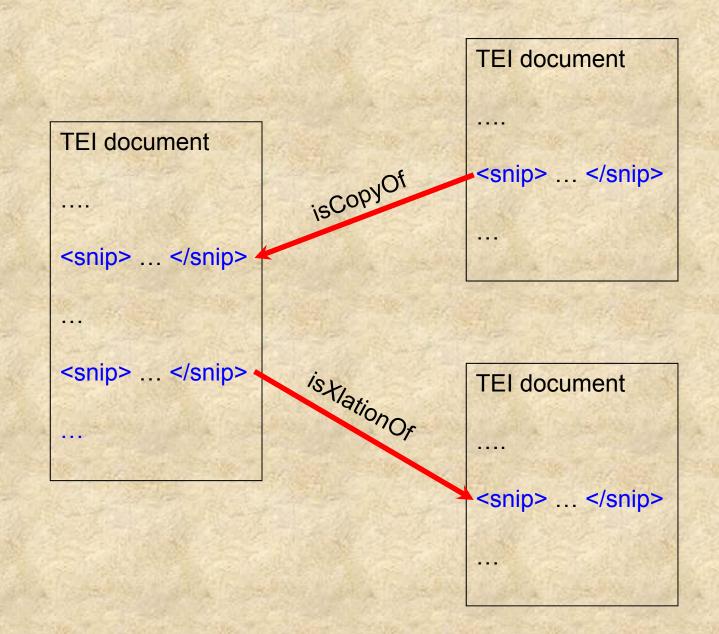
Using TEI will allow us to:

- embed meaning within the transcribed text
- produce each of the required outputs and indices
- ensure interoperability with other projects

To express the relationships within and between texts, we will use:

RDF (Resource Description Framework)

- This is another standard, for expressing relationships
- Tripartite system Object, Predicate and Subject



Possible approach: TEI Sequence element

"Urged by this friends to beget children, he said, Don't worry, as offspring I leave behind my victories in battle"

Possible approach: TEI Segment element

```
<seg type="contentItem">
<seg type="narrative">
<seg type="statement">
<seg type="contentItem">
<seg type="narrative">
Urged by this friends to beget children, he said, </seg>
<seg type="statement">Don't worry, as offspring I leave behind my
victories in battle
</seg>
<seg type="narrative" xml:id="n0034"> Urged by this friends to beget
children, he said,
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I leave behind my victories in battle
<seg/>
</seg>
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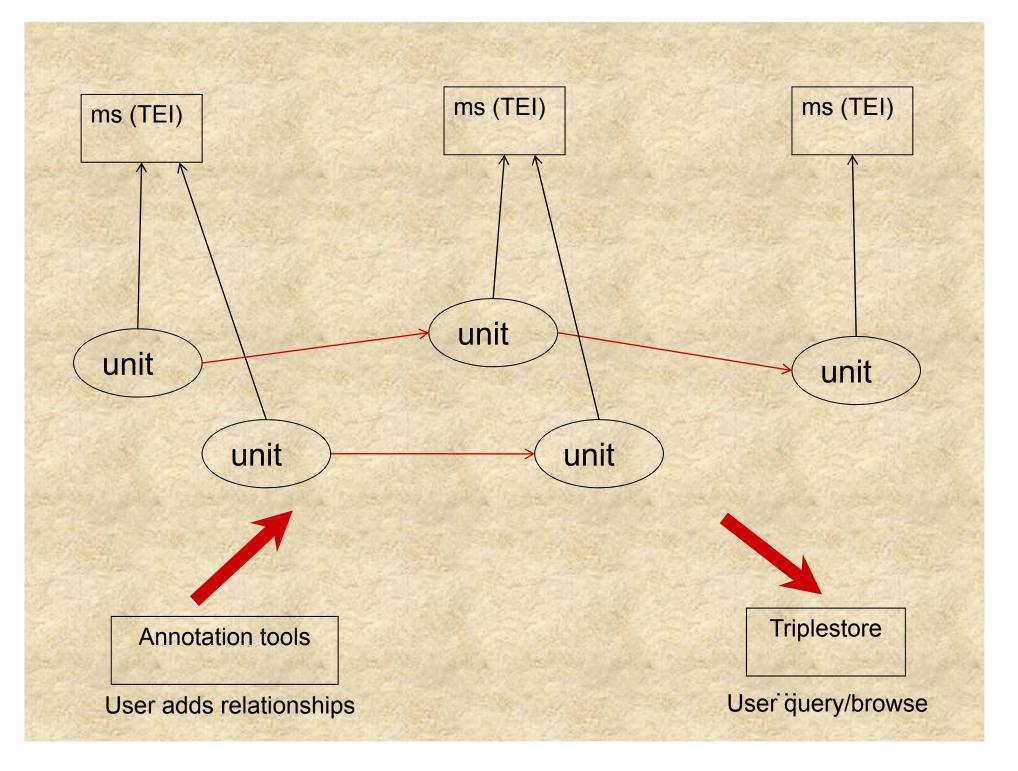
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1: Identification

- What is a snippet? A citation? A proverb? Something else?
- -How is it identified?
- -How do you mark it up and described in the edition?
- How many different kinds of units of research are there?

2. Terminology

- -Are there agreed definitions/preferred terms for various aspects of the texts?
- -Are there any problematic definitions?
- How can common aspects of proverbs in different languages/scripts be described according to common technical standards?

3. Searching

- -How are particular units/snippets found within texts?
- -How important are search mechanisms?

4. Publication

- What form do (e) Publications of MSS take?
- (1) Collections
- (2) Complete texts
- -How do the indexing systems of these texts work?
- -Printed editions are out of scope, but may still need to be included in the RDF structure
- -Will the publications involve non-textual information such as images or maps?

5. Relationships

- -What kinds of relationships between units are present?
- -What definitions of relationships already exist?
- -Are the relationships quantitative, qualitative, direct, inferred, explicit, implicit, semantic, textual, literal, linguistic?
- -Are they internal to the text, or external, or both?
- -How do you describe these relationships? Can there be a shared list of relationships?

Observations

- Number of analogous mss is very large.
- Not just creating digital editions of some mss they form the kernel of a larger corpus.
- Research value of relationships will increase dramatically with the size of the corpus.
- We are creating a *framework* for others to use and extend
- A growing network of interconnected information

Outcomes

A better understanding of the cultural dynamics of such texts and collections

By means of:

- New editions published online (Open Access).
- Identified relationships between texts.
- A methodology to be used by others analyzing and publishing similar material.

The SAWS project is essentially about relationships; and we are very interested in developing relationships with the other MSS based projects.

Aristotle tutoring Alexander (13th century manuscript)

