

Laura Soffiantini

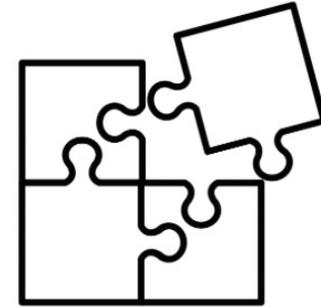
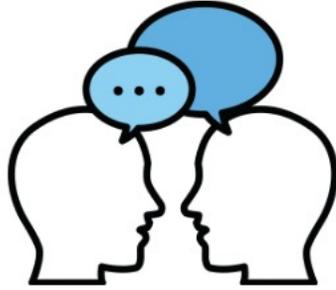
25/10/2022

Gand

“Yet there
is *pattern* in’t!”

Studying formulaic expressions
in Latin funerary epigraphy

Part 1. What is a formulaic sequence?



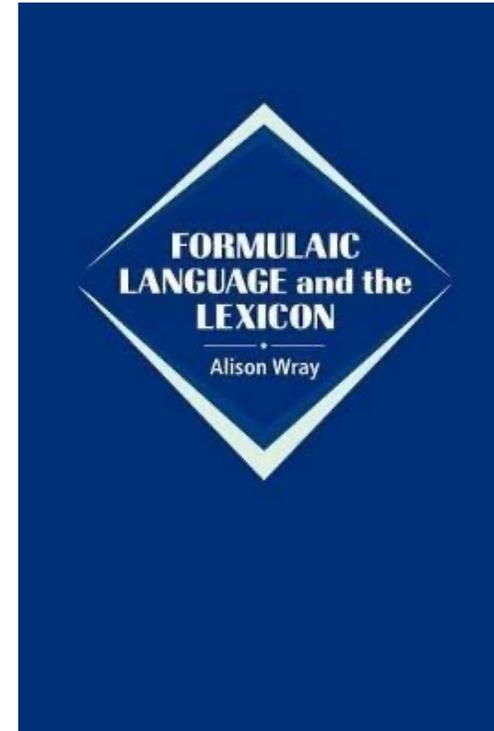
Half of the human production of speech (oral or written) is **formulaic**.

The ability to recall and fluently use formulae determine the **effectivity** of our communication.

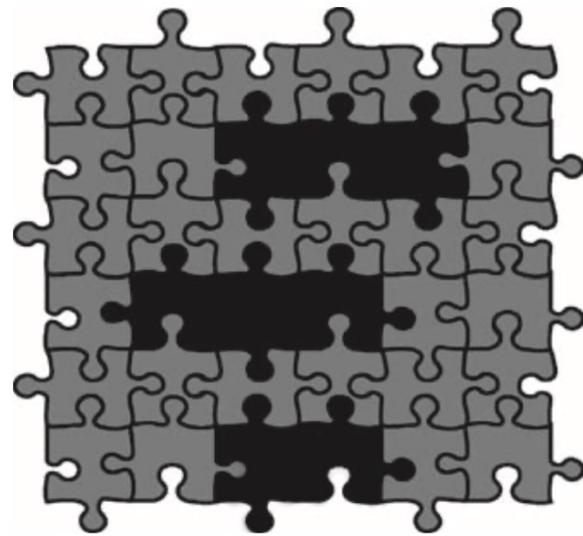
The speakers appear to renounce the great freedom that the language offers and opts for **a single format**.

- idioms (*over the top of my head*)
- phrasal verbs (*pick up*)
- collocation (*strong coffee*)
- lexical bundles (*and as a result of*)
- conversational formulae (*'Are you OK?'*)

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A. Wray, Formulaic language and the lexicon. 2002. Cambridge University Press.



and as a result of

“Multi-word sequence
in a (semi-)fixed form.”

Formulaic Language (FL) and Second Language Acquisition (SLA)

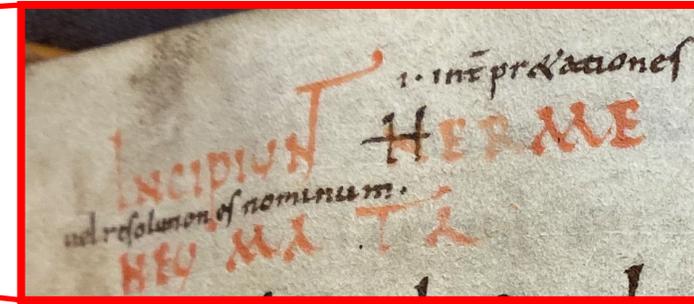
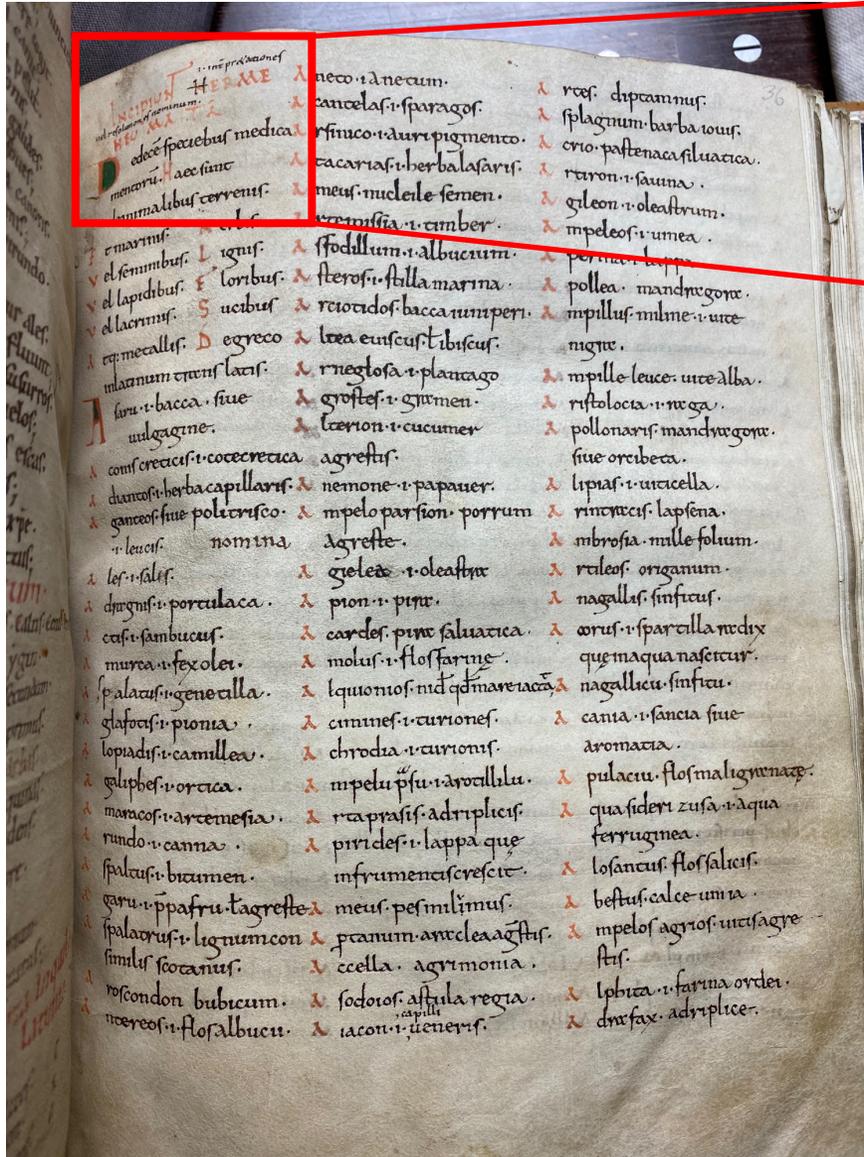
Schmitt, Norbert. “Norbert Schmitt’s essential bookshelf: Formulaic language.” *Language Teaching*, 2022, 1-12.

Siyanova-Chanturia, Anna, Pellicer-Sánchez, Ana (eds). *Understanding formulaic language: A second language acquisition perspective*. 2019.

Wolter, Brendt, Yamashita, Junko. “Processing collocations in a second language: A case of first language activation?”. *Applied Psycholinguistics*, 36 n. 5 (2015), 1193–1221.

Wray Alison. “Formulaic language.” *Language Teaching*, 46 n. 3 (2013), 316-334.

Part 1. What is a formulaic sequence?



Fragmentum Bruxellense (10th cent. CE, KBR):
'Incipiunt Hermeneumata'

- Bilingual materials for language learning (2nd-4th cent. AD).
- Word lists, reading materials, **phrasebooks** and short dialogues (i.e., dinner party).
- The language used (Greek, Latin) is colloquial and **idiomatic**.
- Formulaic expressions are **highly contextual**.

Several applications of FL studies (SLA, neuro-linguistics, automatic machine translation).

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Novel methodologies to study larger corpora of formulaic texts.

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A broader discussion on formulaicity in Literary and Historical Studies.

Part 2. Why is FL relevant in epigraphy?

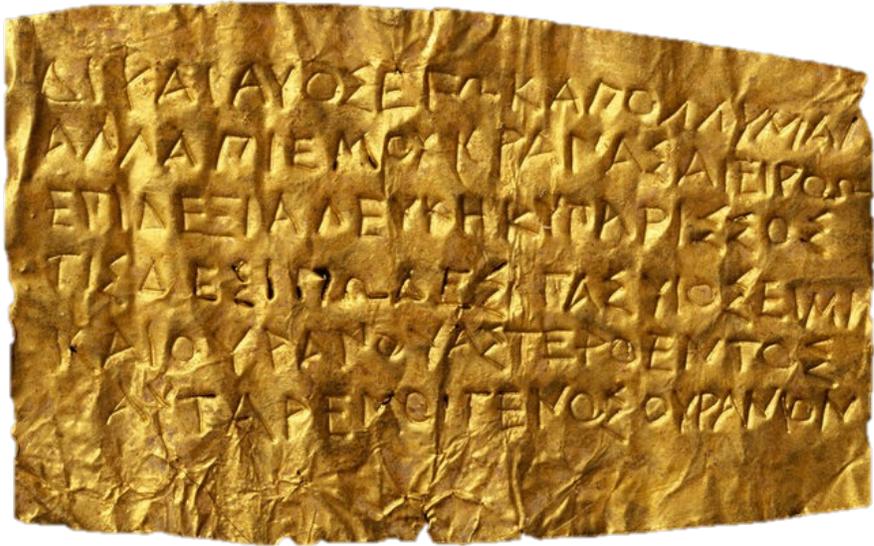


Military diploma. Provenience unknown, 114-117 AD.

Epigraphy is the study of texts (=inscriptions) written directly on durable materials (stone, pottery, metal).

Epigraphy aims at interpreting the meaning of the inscriptions, collocating them in their historical context.

S. Panciera, “What is an inscription?,” *ZPE* (2012).



Orphic gold tablet. Thessaly, 4th cent. BC.

Inscriptions vary in material, form, language, and content.

Inscriptions are evidence of the thought, society and history of past civilizations.



Funerary inscription. Nikaia, 550-40 BC.

What is missing?

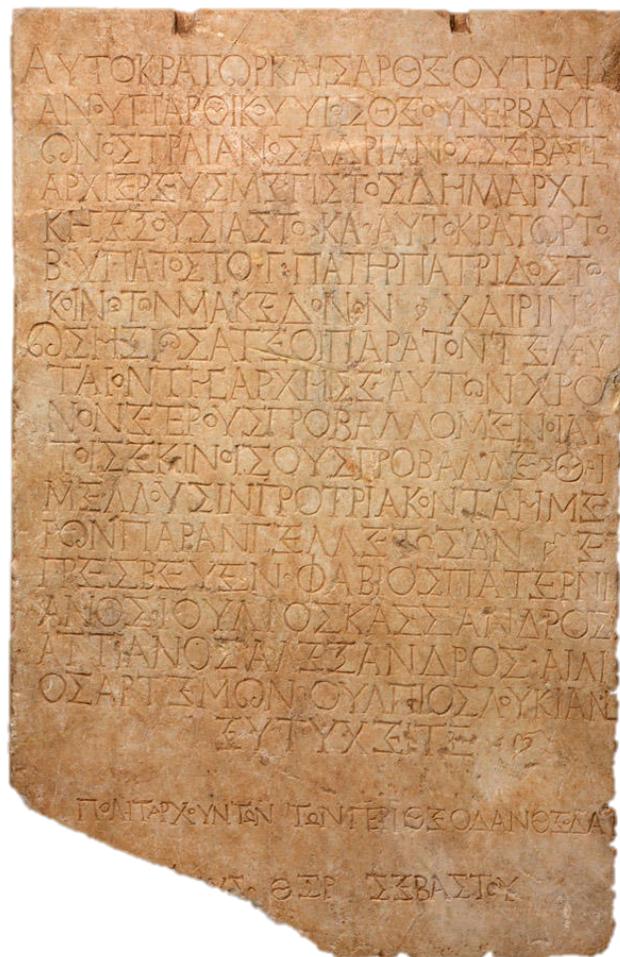


Funerary inscription. Nikaia, 550-40 BC.

Restoration: reconstruct what is missing.

Inscriptions of the same kind tend to share a standardized set of formulae.

Letter of the emperor Hadrian. Chalkidike (?) 137 AD.



IG X, 593 (cf. SEG 37.593)

Αὐτοκράτωρ Καίσαρ Θεοῦ Τραι-
ανοῦ Παρθικοῦ υἱός, Θεοῦ Νέρβα υἱ-
ωνός, Τραιανὸς Ἀδριανὸς Σεβαστός,
ἀρχιερεὺς μέγιστος, δημαρχι-
κῆς ἐξουσίας τὸ κα', αὐτοκράτωρ τὸ
β', ὑπάτος τὸ γ', πατὴρ πατρίδος,

τῷ Κοινῷ τῶν Μακεδόνων χαίρ(ε)ιν·

Ὡς ἠξιώσατε, οἱ παρὰ τὸν τελευ-
ταῖον τῆς ἀρχῆς ἑαυτῶν χρό-
νον ἐτέρους προβαλλόμενοι, αὐ-
τοῖς ἐκ(ε)ῖνοις οὐς προβάλλεσθαι
μέλλουσιν πρὸ τριάκοντα ἡμέ-
ρων παραγγελέτωσαν. Ἐ-
πρέσβευεν (sic) Φάβιος Πατερνι-
ανός, Ἰούλιος Κάσσανδρος,
Ἄττιανός Ἀλέξανδρος, Αἰλι-
ος Ἀρτέμων, Οὐλίπιος Λουκιανός.

εὐτυχεῖτε·

πολιταρχούντων τῶν περὶ Θεοδᾶν Θεοδᾶ

[ἔτο]υς θξρ' σεβαστοῦ

Opening formula
(name of the sender)

Greetings and
name of the
recipient

Closing formula
(‘Be fine!’)

Date



Fragment (architectural?). Seleucia, 1st-2nd cent. AD.

- The language of inscriptions is **highly formulaic**.
- Identifying FL is a **crucial step** to reconstruct damaged texts.
- The study of FL in epigraphy relies on the access of **vast repositories** of texts.

Part 3. The project: Latin funerary formulae

Research question

How formulae are used in Latin funerary inscriptions? Are there some patterns in it?

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Understand the global properties of FL in Latin tomb texts.

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Latin funerary inscriptions.

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- Most **copious** inscriptions from the Roman Empire.

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Latin funerary formulae.

- Funerary texts are **highly standardized**.
- Examples of formulae: RIP, 'sit tibi terra levis', 'Dis Manibus', 'hic situs est'.

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Methodologies.

- Testing two methods of **formulaic extraction** in epigraphic texts.
- Perform **Semantic Network Analysis** to the extracted formulae.

Identify FL
in Latin funerary texts
(OBJ1)

FL extraction

1. Rule-based method

Relying on a manually-annotated set of funerary formulae (RegEx).

2. Statistics-based method

Automatic extraction based the frequency-related definition of (Nltk).

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Explore the
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Semantic Network Analysis

Generate a **network** of co-occurrences of the formulae in the text.

Perform SNA and interpret the network metrics (density, degree, clustering coefficient) (NetworkX).

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Dataset texts

Total texts: 99,894

Language: Latin

Source: Clauss-Slaby Epigraphic database

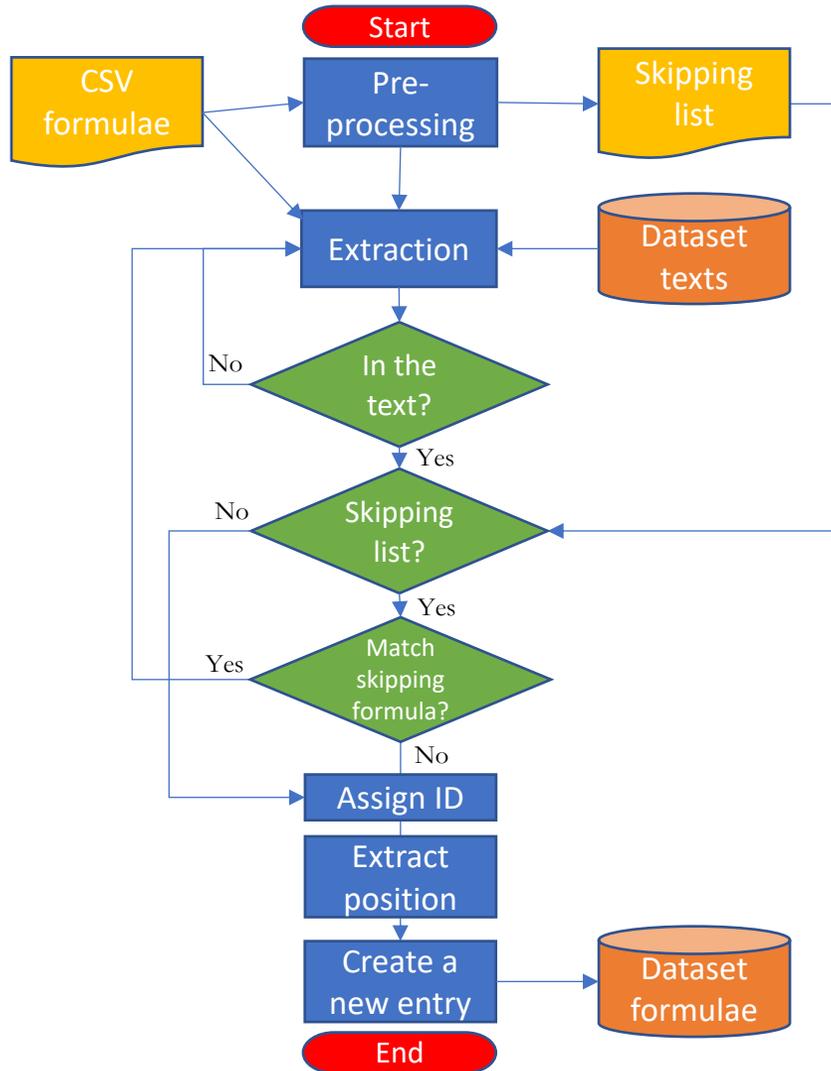
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	Documents	Words	W/D
Rome	31,923	508,829	16
Latium	35,970	574,680	16
Numidia	13,888	172,049	12
Africa	10,565	136,331	13
Hispania	7316	105,104	14
Gallia	6244	79,173	13
Total	99,894	1,468,042	14.7

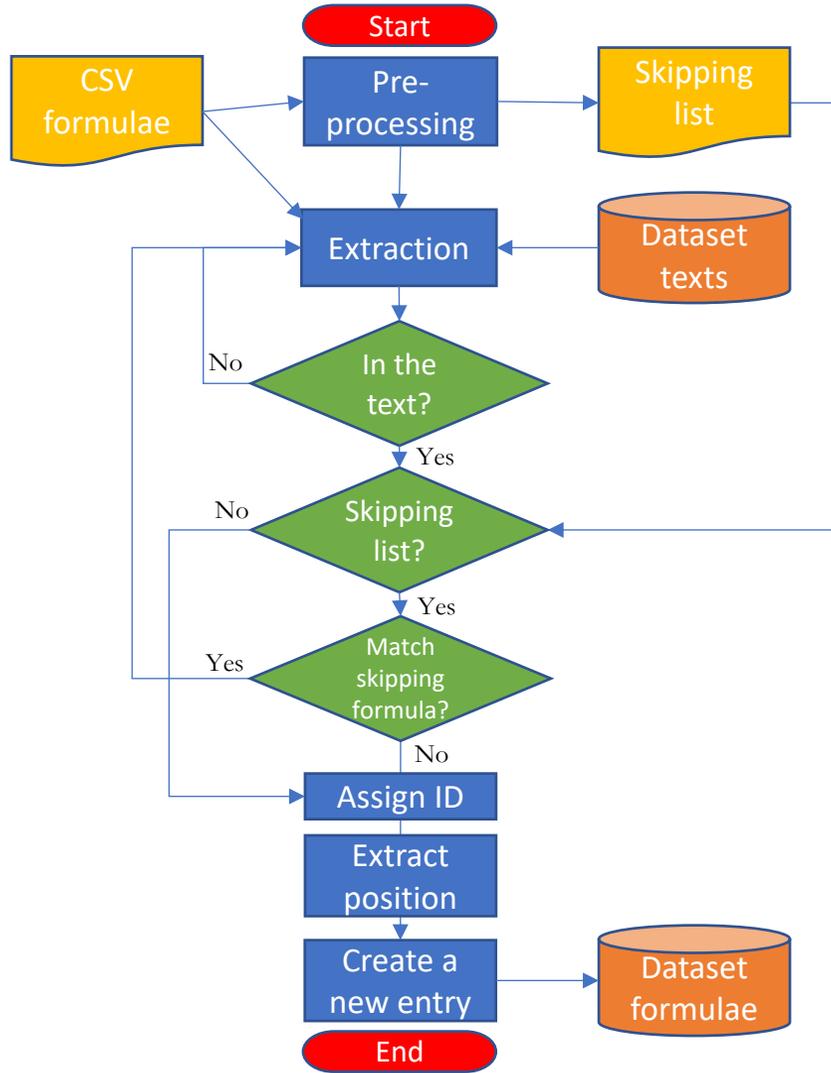
Provenience of the texts sorted by the size of the corpus.

FL extraction: manual annotation

New database of formulae: 323,058 entries. Each occurrence was assigned a unique numerical ID and associated with the position in the text and the ID of the corresponding text.



FL extraction: manual annotation

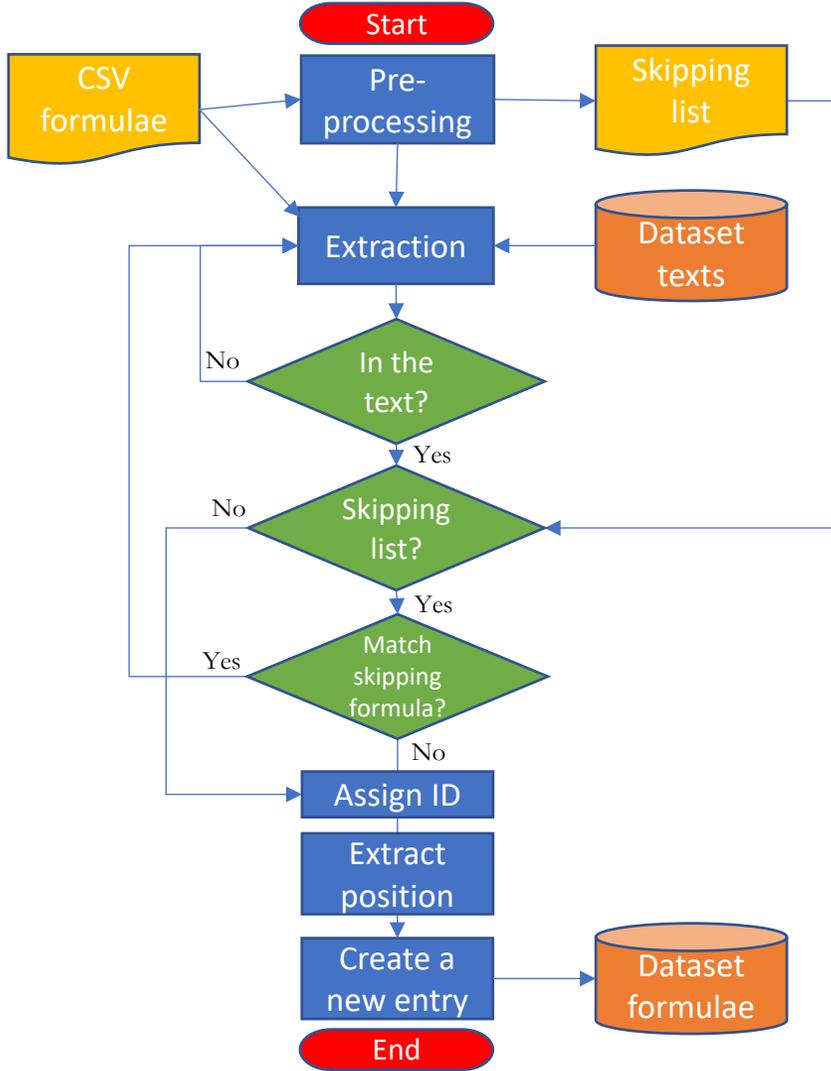


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Formula	Formula
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2. Manibus	15. sit tibi terra levis
3. hic situs est	16. sit vobis terra levis
4. hic siti sunt	17. tibi terra levis
5. hic sita est	18. terra tibi levis sit
6. sita est hic	19. terra levis
7. situs est hic	20. sit terra levis
8. sita hic	21. tibi terra levis sit
9. hic sita	22. sit tibi terra
10. hic situs	23. vixit
11. ossa hic sita sunt	24. hic sita est
12. hic est situs	25. levis terra tibi sit
13. ossa	26. fecit

Sample of the 'CSV formulae'.

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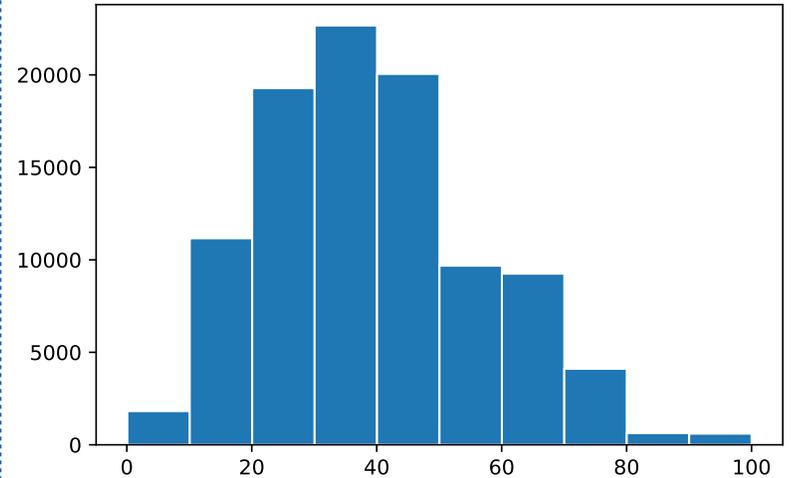


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6. sita est hic	19. terra levis
7. situs est hic	20. sit terra levis
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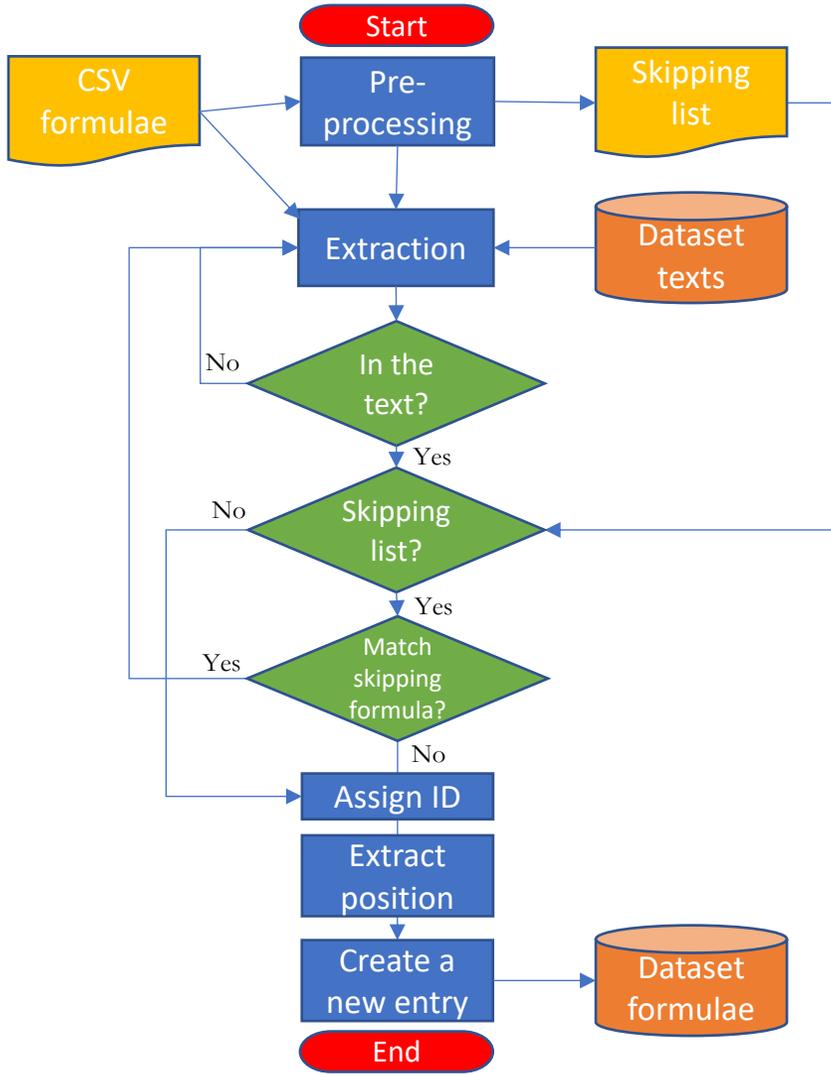
Sample of the 'CSV formulae'.

99% of texts were matched during the extraction. On average, 3.25 formulae were detected in each text.



The histogram shows the size of groups of texts (y-axis) with the same percentage (x-axis). On average, we extracted **40.38%** of each text.

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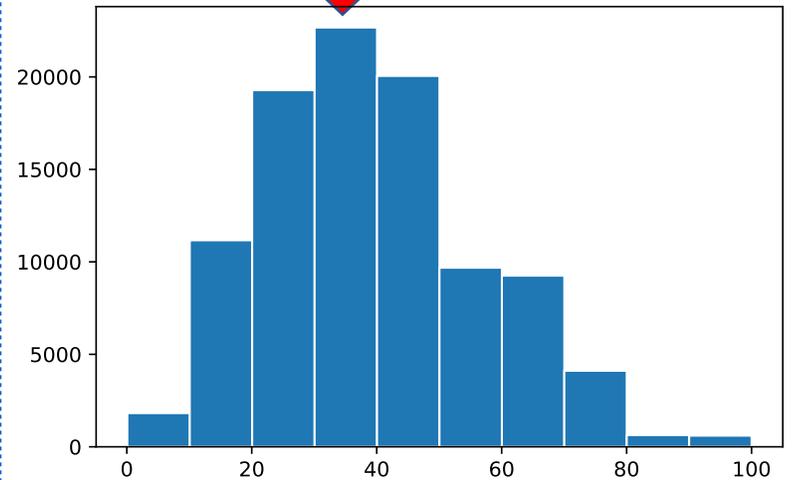


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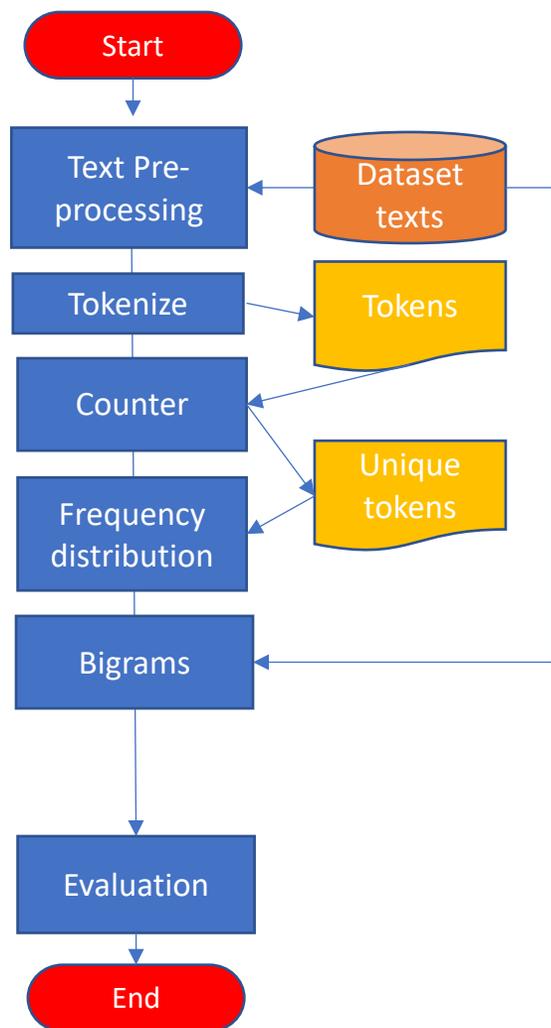


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FL extraction: frequency-based definition of 'formula'



No Stem/Lemmatize was performed. No stopword was removed.

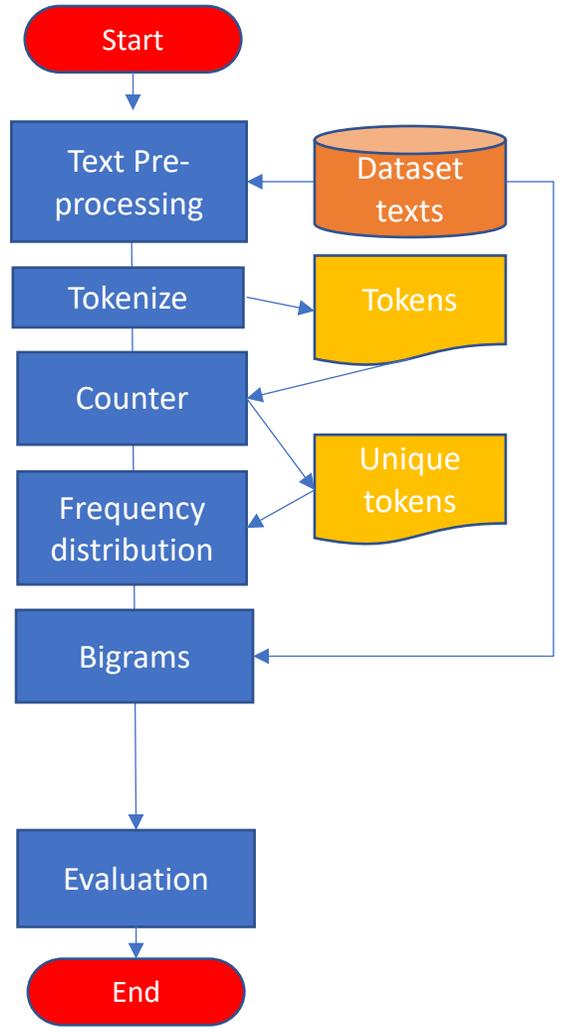


Total words: 1,468,042; **Vocabulary size:** 87,362 unique tokens; **Lexical diversity:** 16.8 (tot words/vocabulary size).

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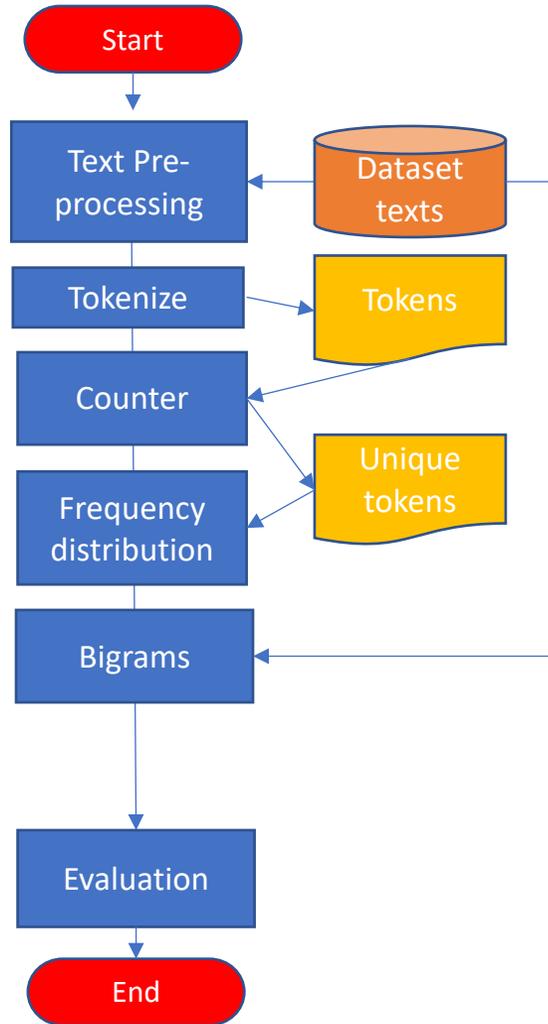
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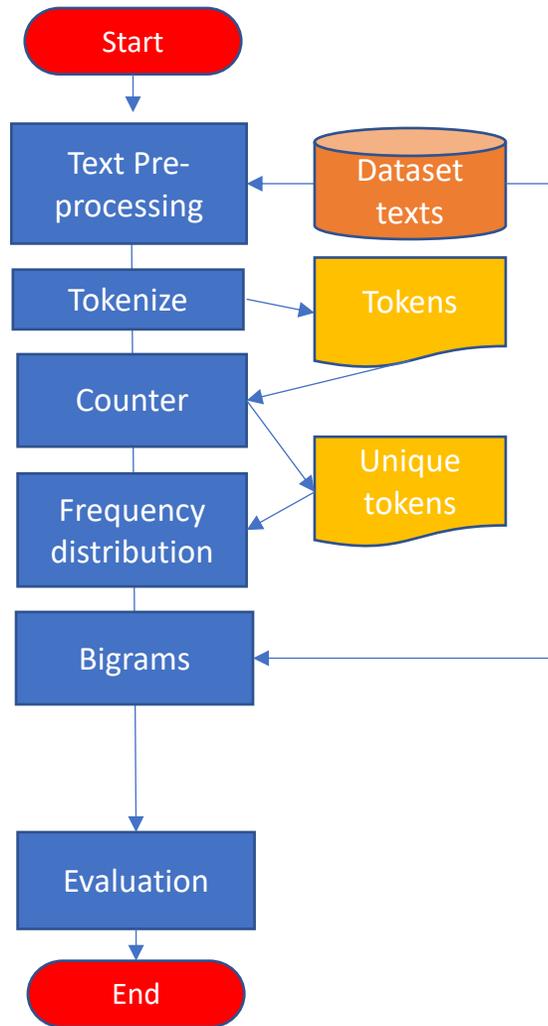
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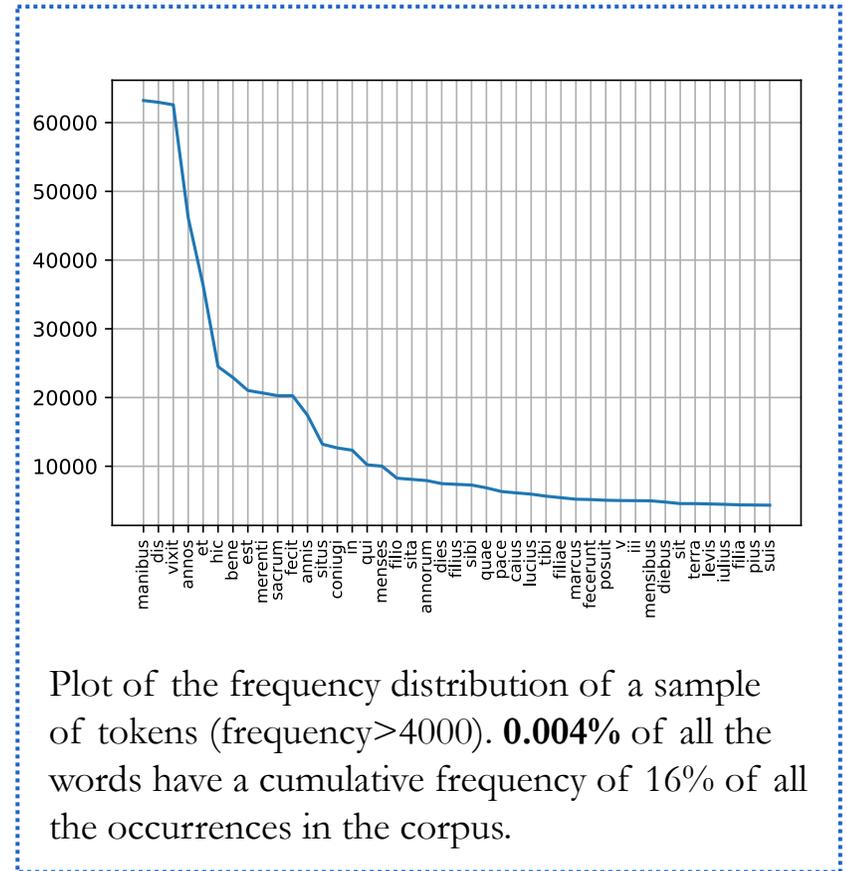


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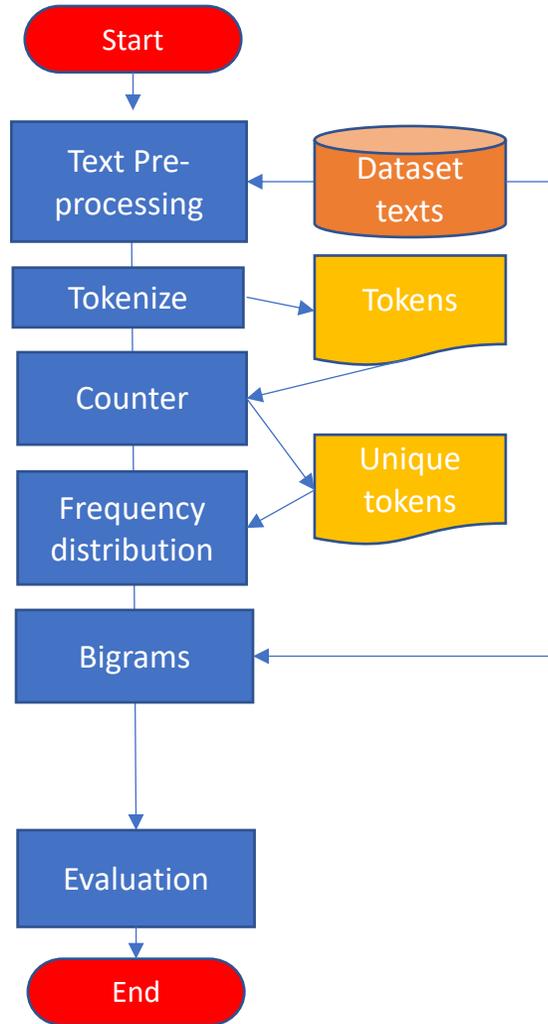
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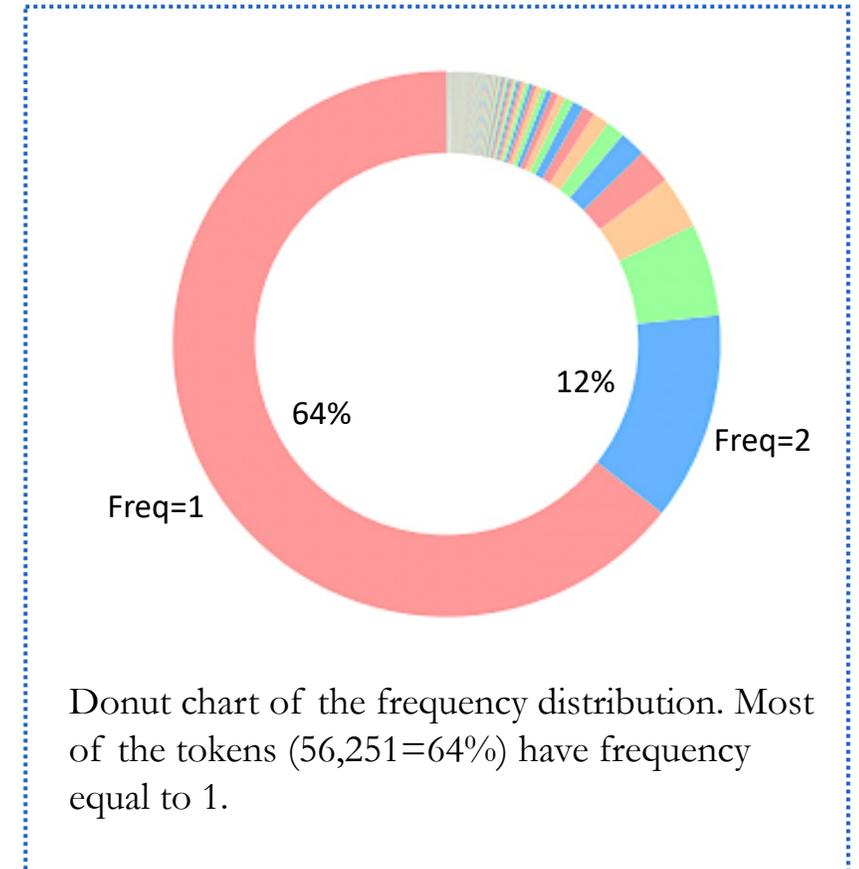


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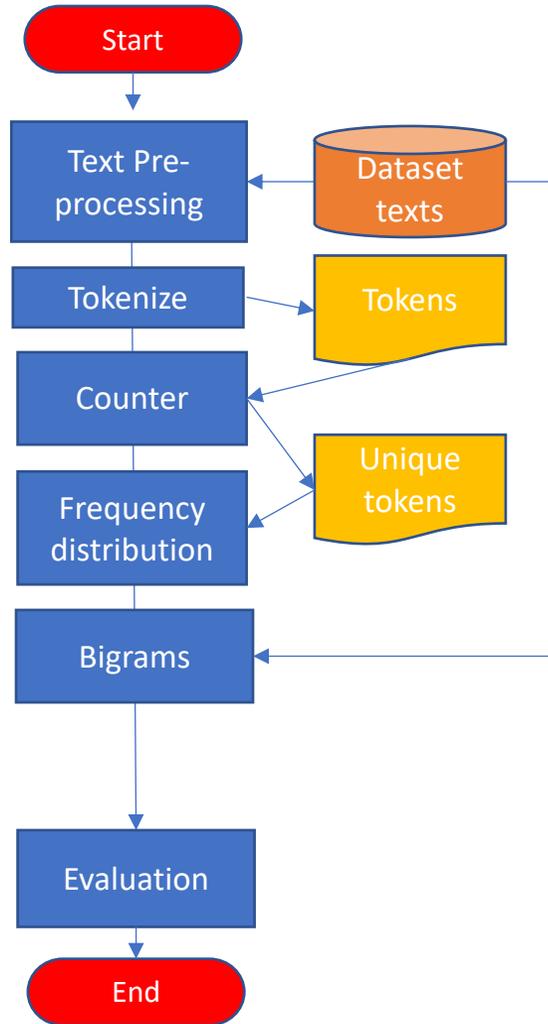
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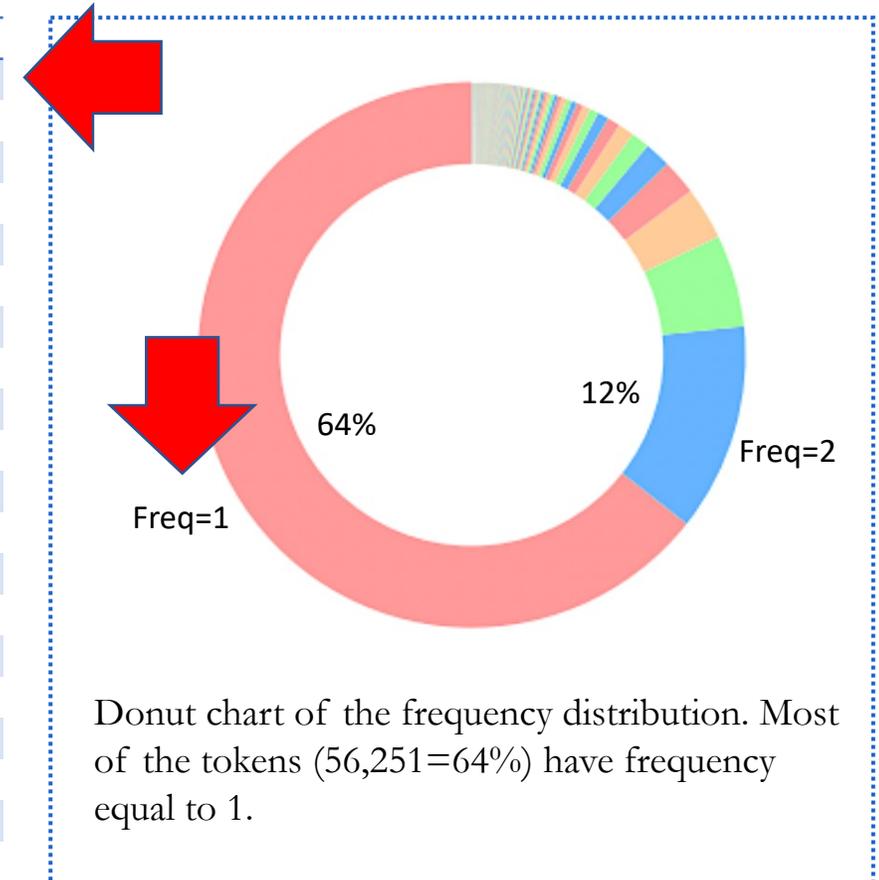


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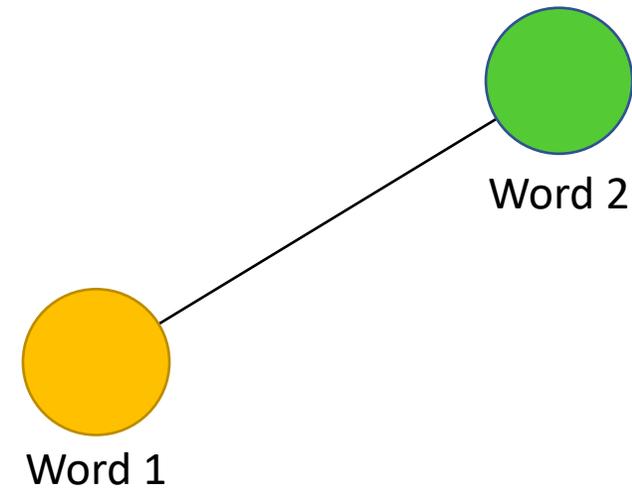


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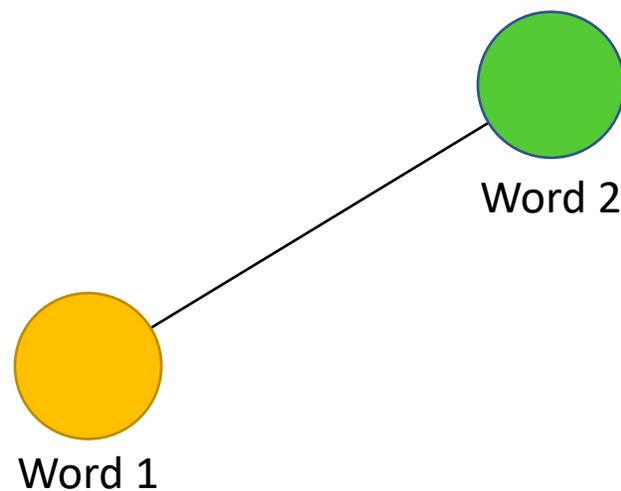
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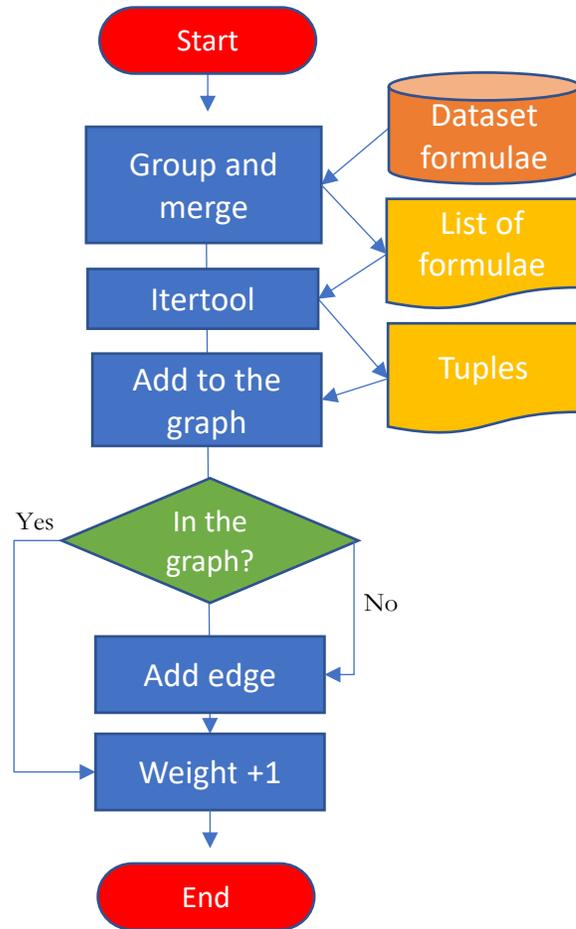
A **semantic network** represents relations between words. **Nodes** represent words and **edges** represent the relations between them.



Clearly defining the kind of relation that we are looking at is a fundamental step (i.e., co-occurrence in the same text-window).

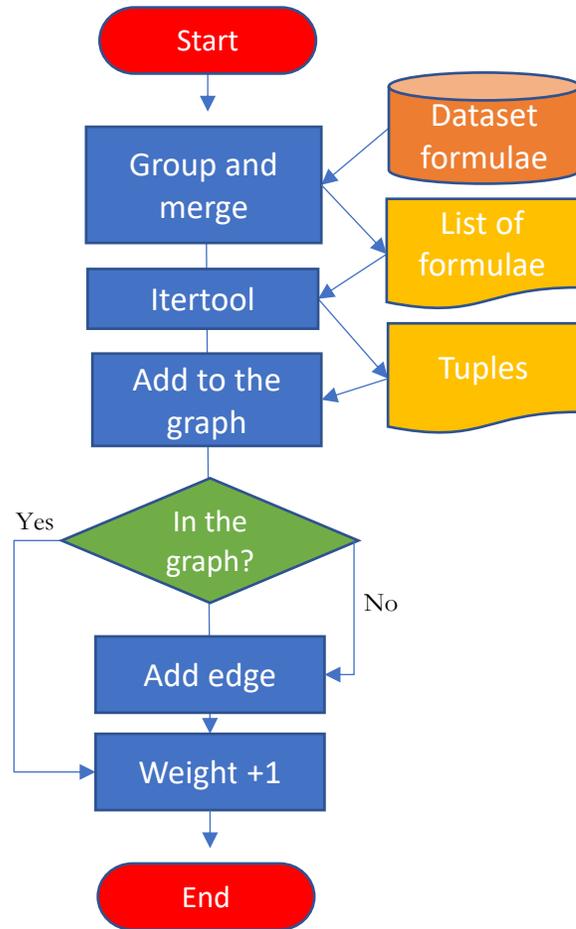


Semantic Network Analysis (SNA)



Undirected and **weighted** network. **Nodes:** 168; **Edges:** 3,866; **Density:** 0.275; **Sum of links:** 536,055; **Average degree:** 23; **Average clustering coefficient:** 0.826.

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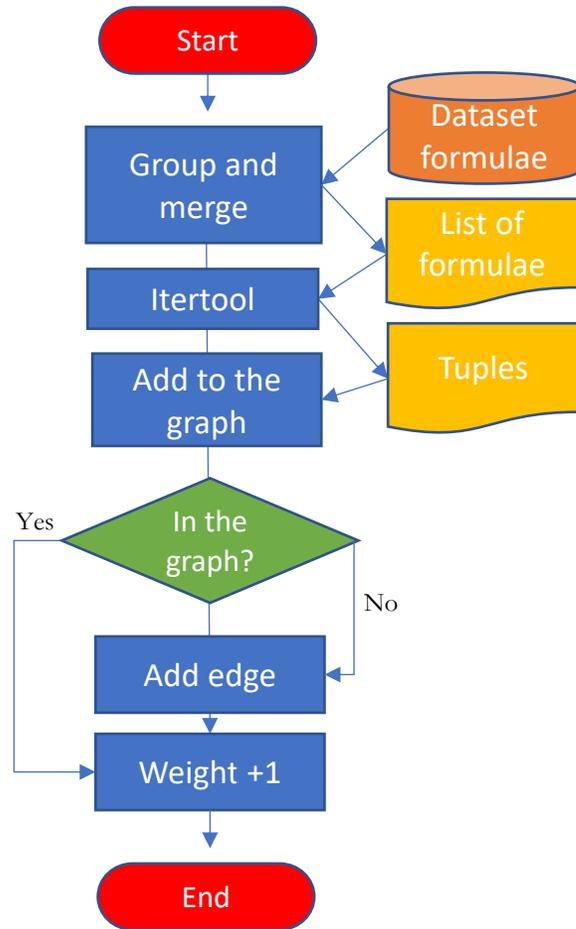


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Formula	Degree	Normalized degree
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annis	138	0.8
bene merenti	129	0.7
Dis Manibus sacrum	126	0.7
sibi	125	0.7
fecerunt	124	0.7
annorum	120	0.7

The centrality degree is the number of edges touching a node. The degree is normalized by dividing by the maximum possible degree in the graph.

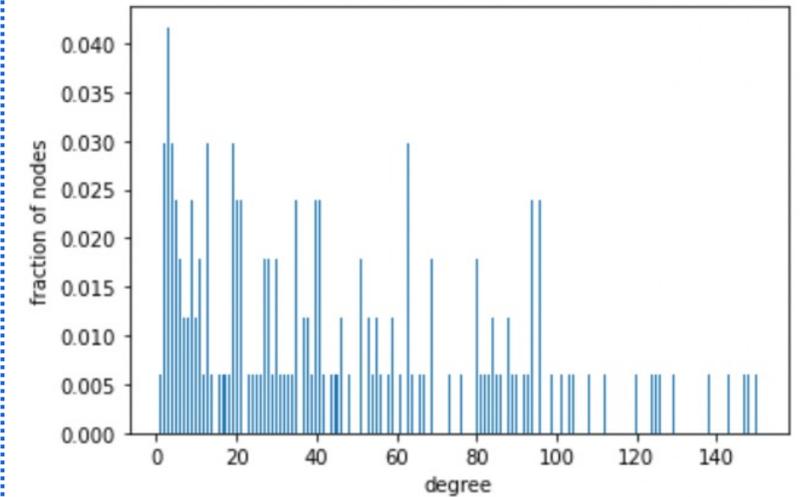
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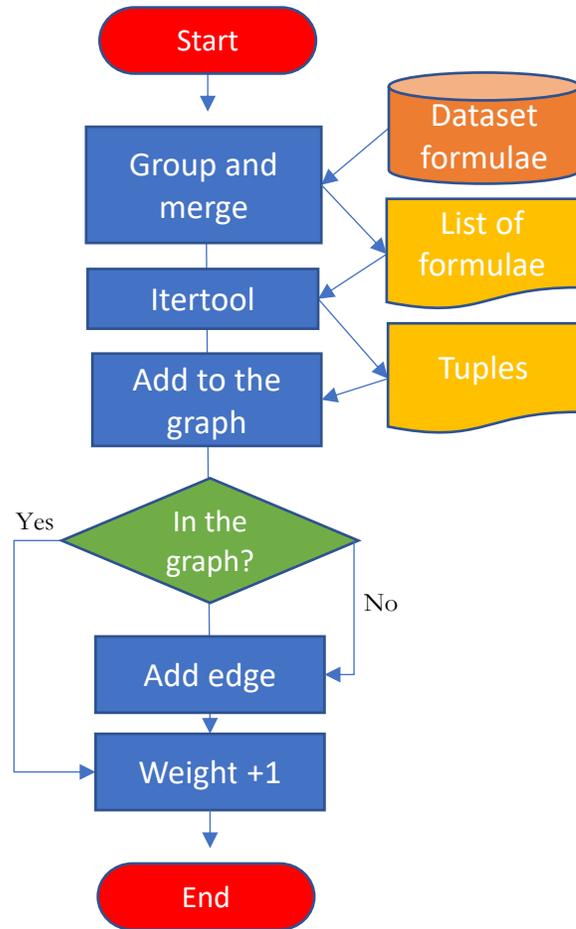
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The plot shows the degree distribution in the network. By counting how many nodes have each degree, the degree distribution of a degree (k) is the fraction of the nodes with degree k and the total number of nodes.

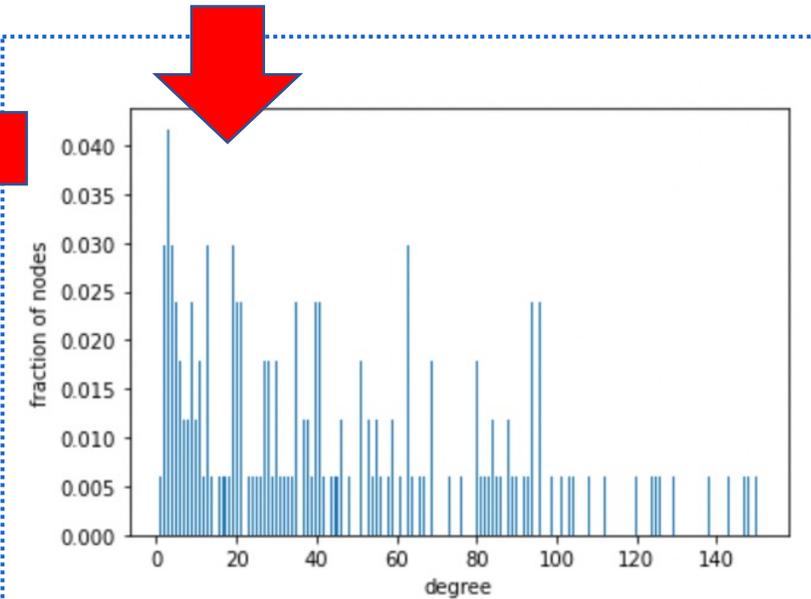
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annorum	120	0.7

The centrality degree is the number of edges touching a node. The degree is normalized by dividing by the maximum possible degree in the graph.



The plot shows the degree distribution in the network. By counting how many nodes have each degree, the degree distribution of a degree (k) is the fraction of the nodes with degree k and the total number of nodes.

‘She did it (for herself)’



CIL III 7408 (Thracia, undated):
[D]is Manibus // L(ucio) Titovio L(uci) l(iberto) Diadu/meno Flavia Vera /
 coniugi **bene merenti** / et **sibi** et suis **viva** fecit.

‘viva’: frequency: 691; degree centrality: 93; closeness centrality: 0.68.

Ego-network

fecit	0.25	annos	0.18	annorum	0.01
Dis Manibus	0.02	vixit	0.01	de suo	0.009
sibi	0.02	Dis Manibus sacrum	0.01	posuit	0.009
bene merenti	0.01	hic situs est	0.006	sit tibi terra levis	0.005
annis	0.01	hic sita est	0.006	ossa	0.003
fecerunt	0.01	militavit	0.005	faciendum curaverunt	0.002
dulcissimo	0.008	pia	0.004	defuncto	0.001

By community detection, 3 clusters were identified. The table shows the nodes with the highest betweenness centrality in each community.

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“Yet there is *pattern* in’t!”

Thank you for the attention!