What makes Humanities digital?

And what does digitization do with humanities scholars?

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Digitization in the humanities

- means a process of mapping / modeling
  - the object of research must be modeled
  - modeling must be logical-structural, not primarily graphical

- modeling is the core of digital working methods
  - primarily discipline-specific discussion regarding subject and methode / theory
  - a gain in knowledge in itself
  - enables calculation, evaluation, visualization, transformation and presentation

- Overall process: A-D-A Transformation
Digital data – logically structured data

- modifiable and expandable
  - according to quantity and quality (e.g. annotations)
- computable
  - rule-based procedures (various theories / methods)
  - statistical procedures
  - automated application to large amounts of data
- findable, available, interoperable, reusable (FAIR)
- exact, transparent, subjective
  - transcriptions reflect the understanding of the view of reality
  - diverse and multidimensional views on the research object
A Digital Humanities scholar

- works interdisciplinarily
- has reusability in mind
- uses digital techniques
  - database and web technology
  - overlay of data of various disciplines
  - analogous to a telescope or microscope
  - „Synchronogeoscope“ (spatial/temporal synopsis)
  - „Diachronogeoscope“ (data over time)
  - „Panchronogeoscope“ (global interrelations)
Digital Humanities projects

- are not „human-free“
  - one of many possible views of reality
  - techniques and methods are theory dependent
- are a learning process
  - permanent dialogue between humanities and information technology
  - education and training
  - individual support
- enable
  - teamwork and interdisciplinarity
  - cooperation and interchange (open access)
  - work and discussion directly on the research object
Data science

Data Science Ingredients

Computer Science

Maths and Statistics

Data Science

Domain Knowledge

Machine Learning

Software Engineering

Empirical Research
Research data management

Metadata model

DH FDM Center

University library (data center) (competence center)

Abb. 1: Metadatenmodell und Prozess der Metadatenanreicherung im Rahmen des FDM

Abb. 2: Rollenverteilung beim FDM am Beispiel der LMU als Prototyp für ein Datenzentrum
Digital Humanities projects

- are embedded in larger contexts
  - data science
    (analysis, evaluation and visualization)
  - research data management
    (FAIR data principles; open licenses; national and international research data infrastructures)

„Digital projects never end.“
Thank you very much for your attention!

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