

Modeling Transcription

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- The Traditional Approach (... And its Problems...)
- Transcription Model Based on a Generic Model of Text
- Transcription as Reading and Reproduction of Text
- Transcription as a Protocol of Reading Steps
- Objectivity and subjectivity
- What is it Good for?
- Further Challenges



The Traditional Approach

- „textual inscription“, „total linear order“, „tokens“, „an A is an A is an A“
- textual identity is mainly based on the linguistic code

The Traditional Approach and its Problems

- theory:
 - sometimes a U is a V (for some), an f might be an f or an s ...
 - what is a token and what not?
 - No way to draw a „clear“ border between essential and arbitrary features / elements of text (all feature sets are relative to history and technology)
- practice: a linguistic code or a narrowly restricted set of textual features doesn't match the expectations and needs of many users

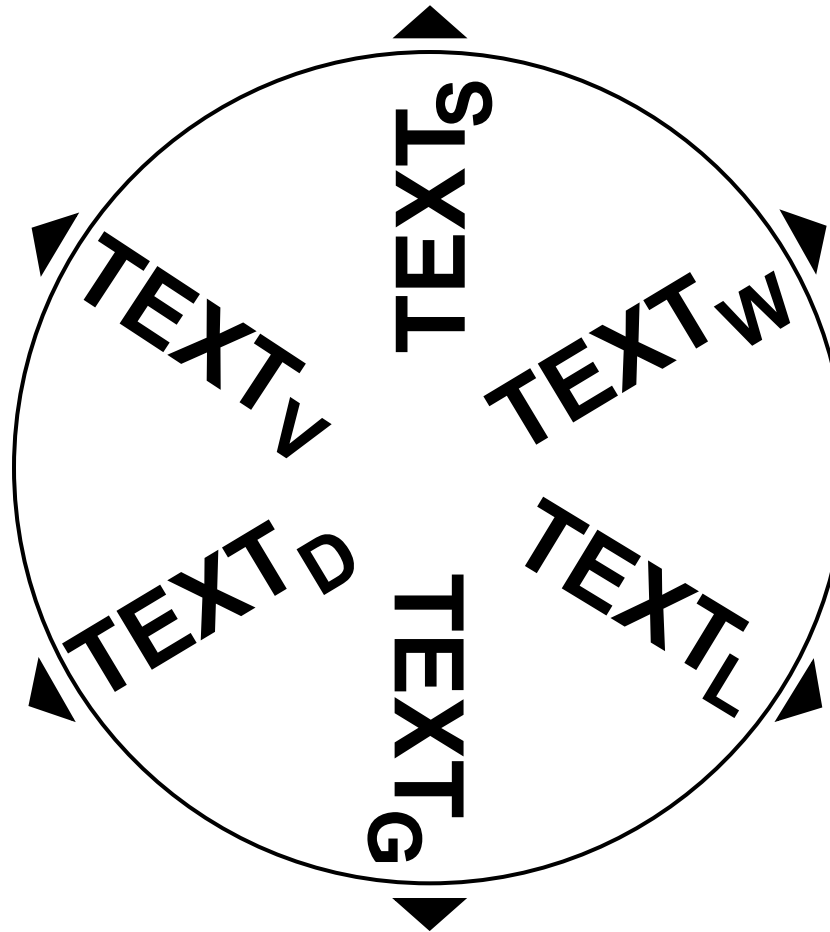


Text as Reproduction of Textual Objects

text as idea, intention, meaning, semantics, sense, content

text as a visual object,
as a complex sign

text as a work, as
rhetoric structure



text as document:
physical, material,
individual

text as linguistic
code, as series of
words, as speech

text as a version of ..., as a set of graphs, graphemes,
glyphs, characters, etc. (... having modes ...)



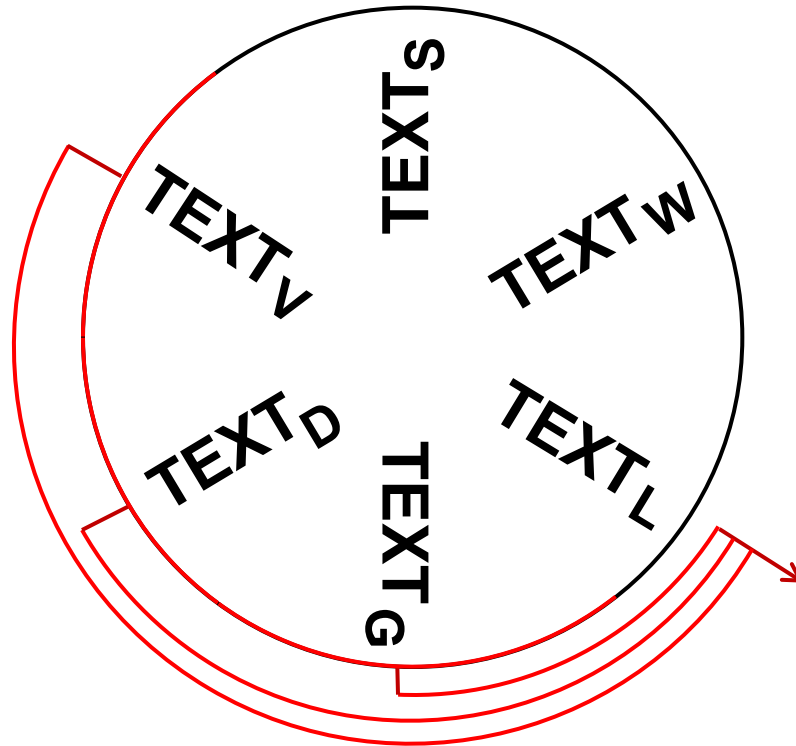
Transcription as Result of Reading

Transcription as Reproduction

Transcription as Production

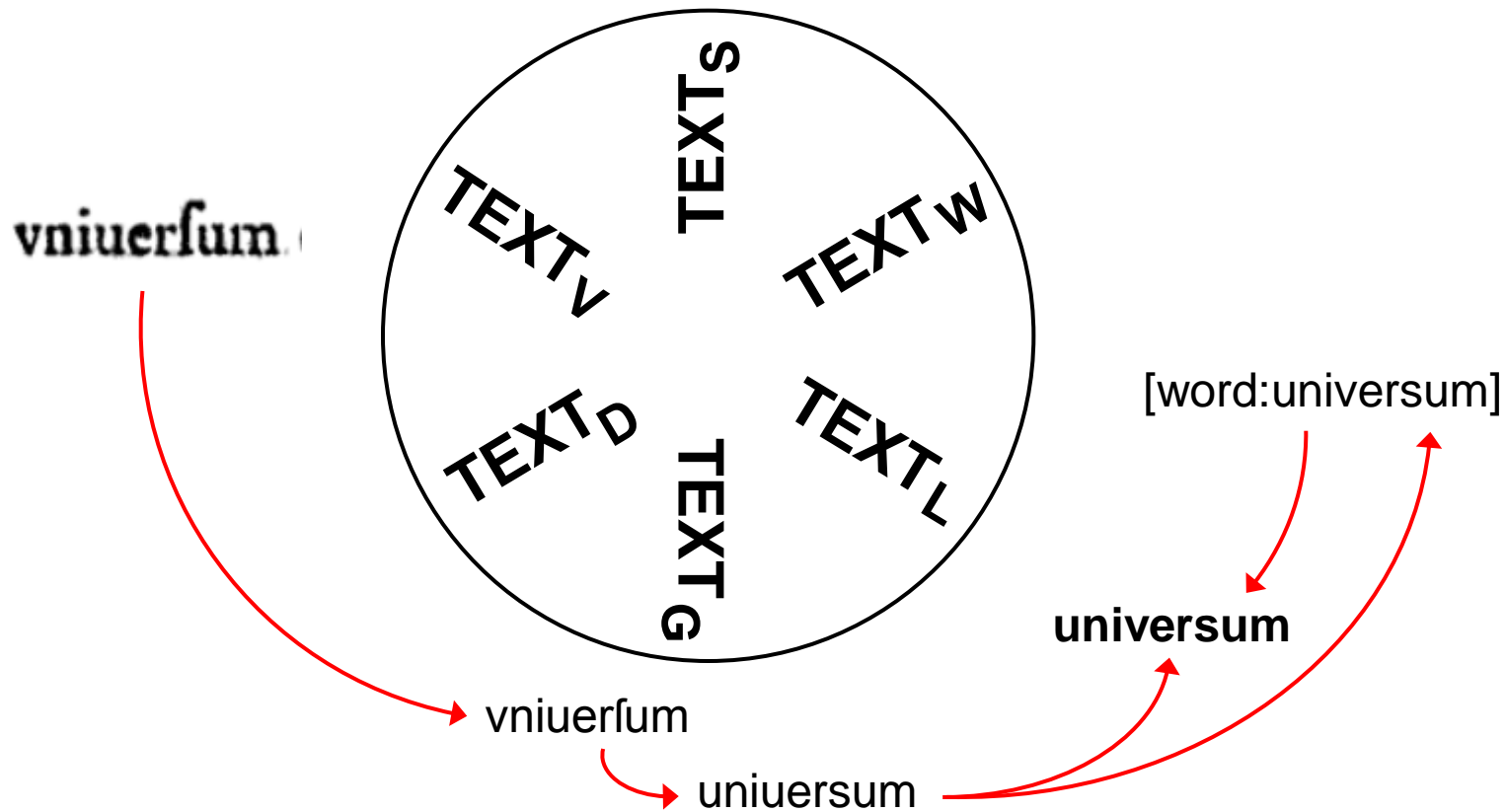
Transcription as Transmedialization

Transcription as Result of Reading



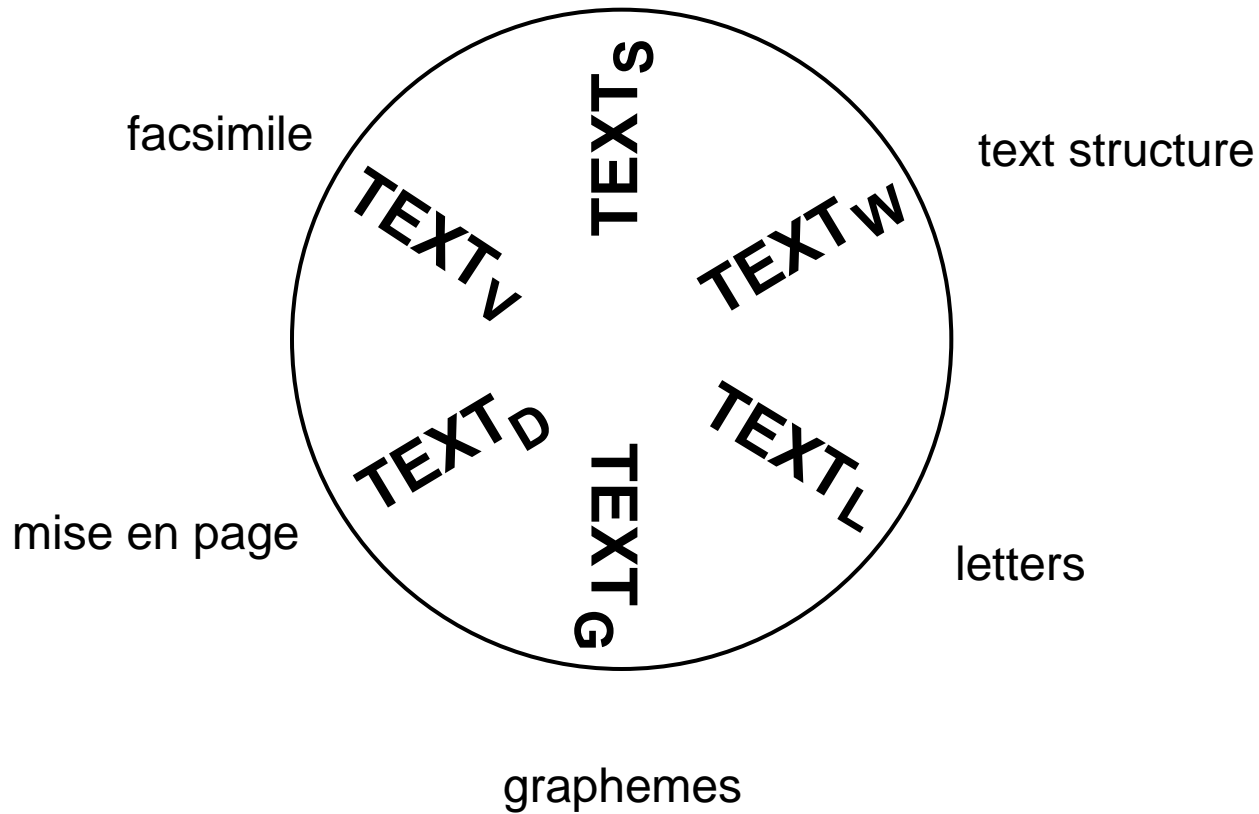
This text is about transcription. It might be read and wrote down as a transcription.

Transcription as Result of Reading





Transcription as Reproduction

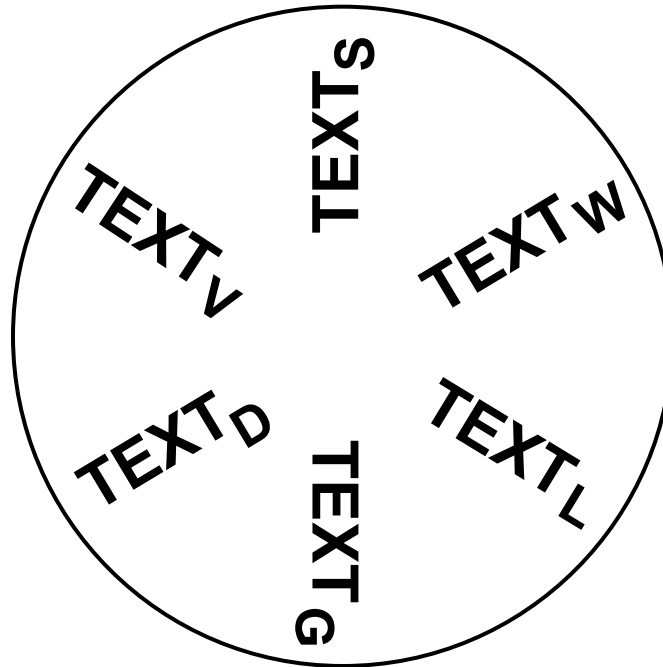




Transcription as Production

annotation

image processing



text structure according to a genre model

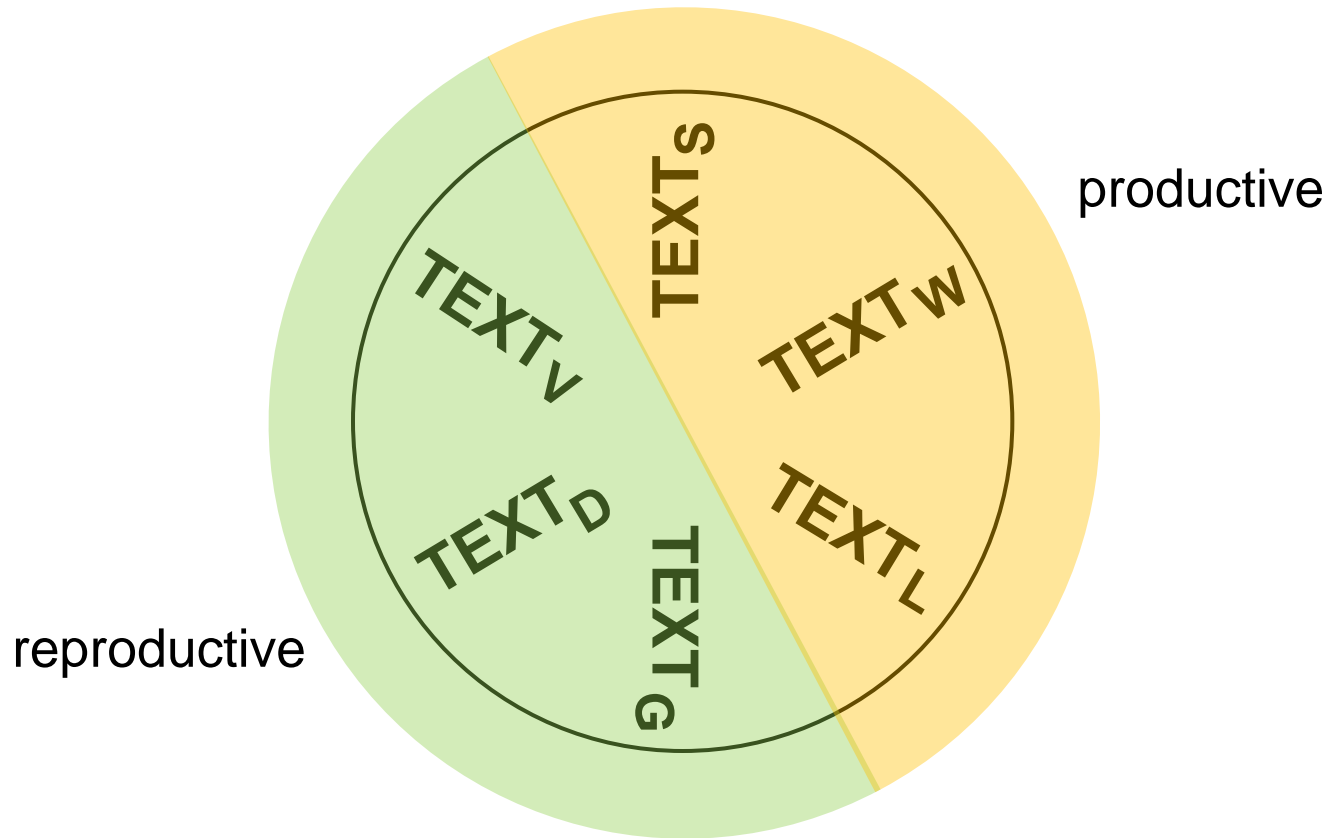
emendation

modern punctuation

description

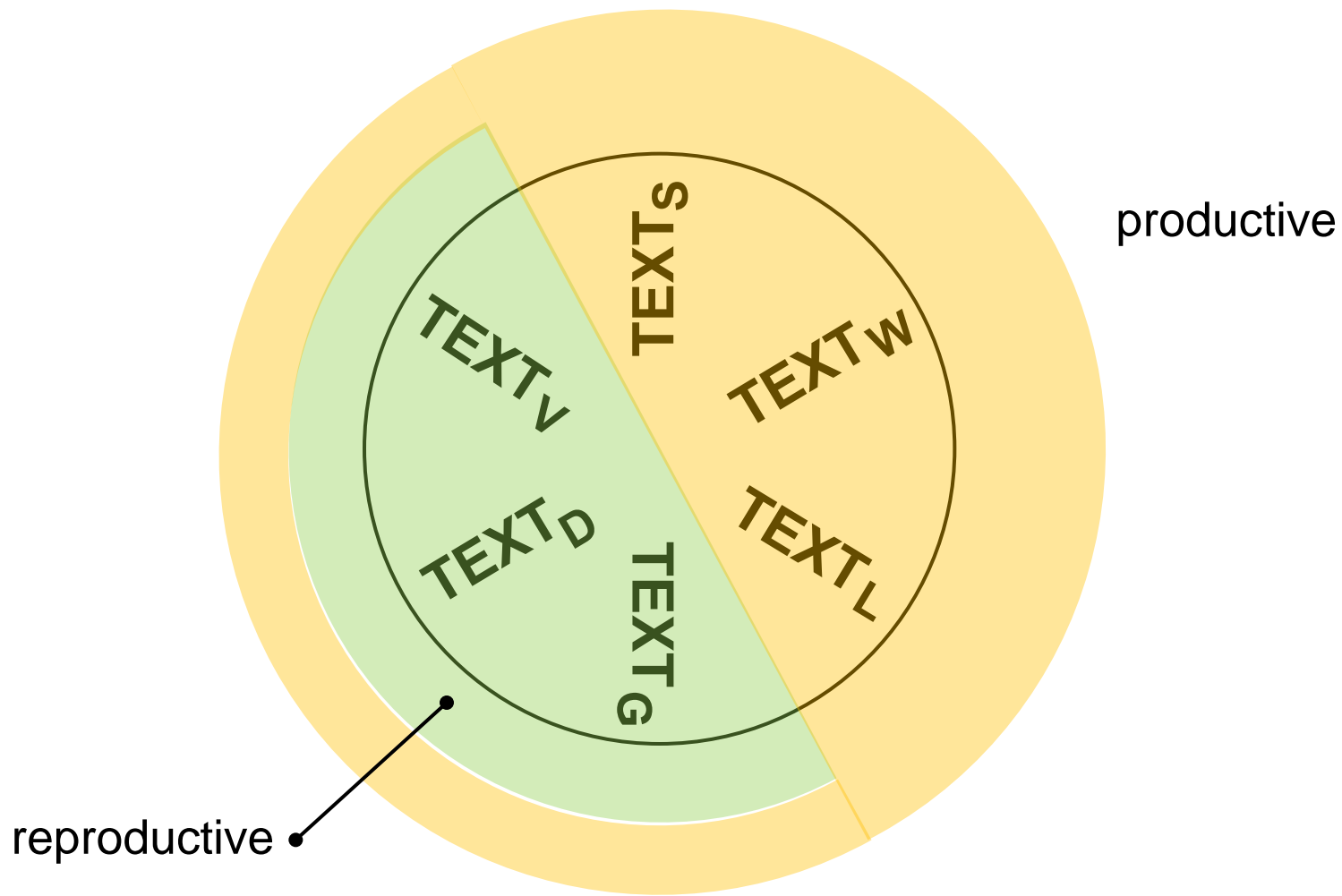


Transcription as Production



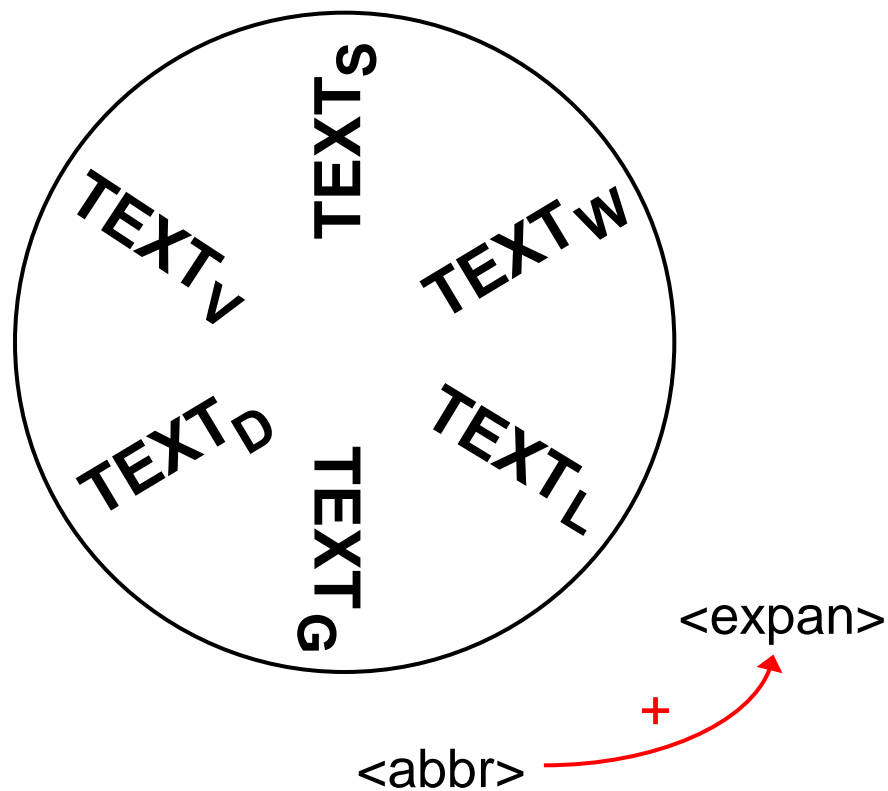


Transcription as Production



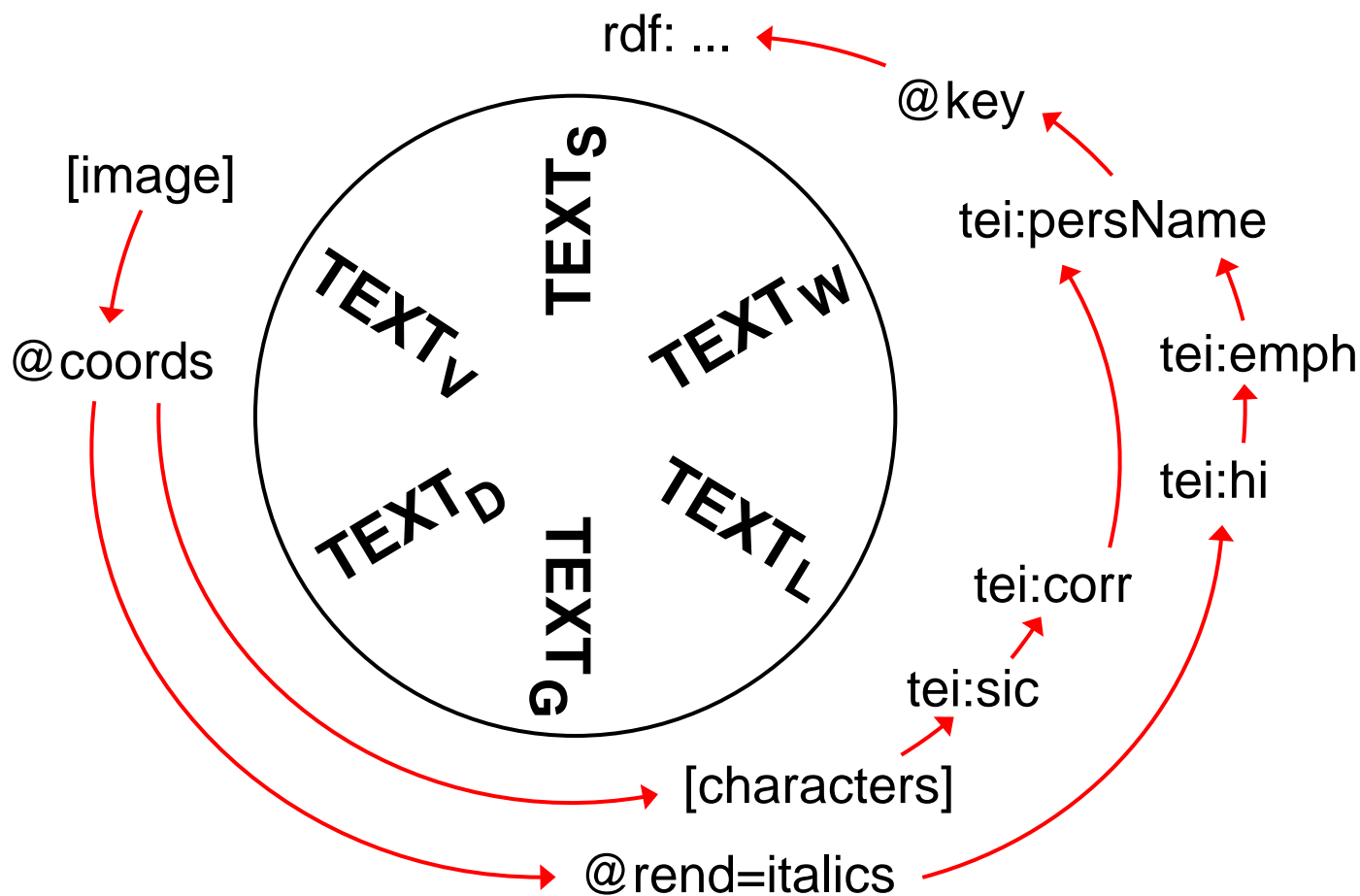


Transcription as a Protocol of Mapping and Interpretation Processes



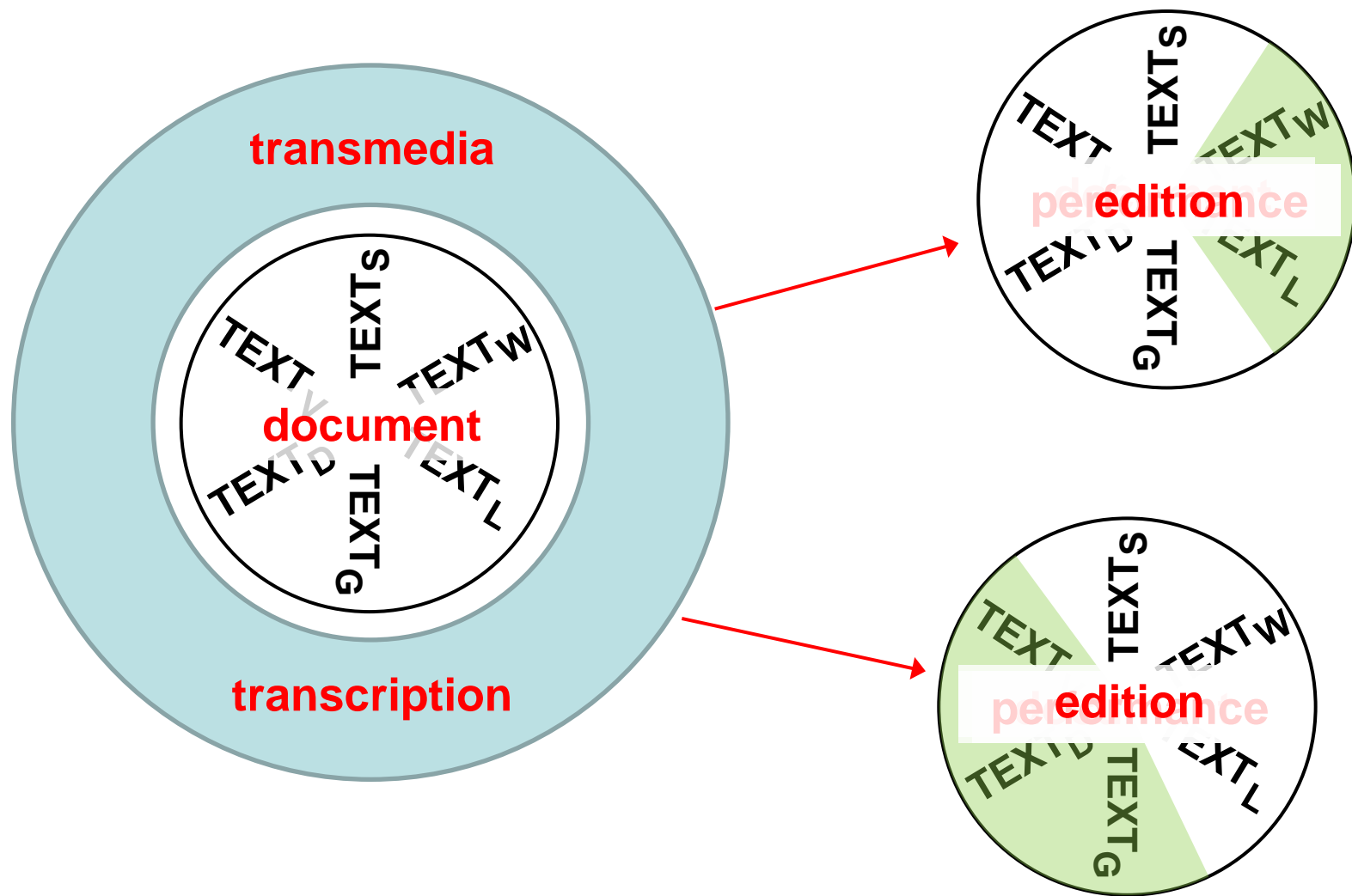


Transcription as a Protocol of Mapping and Interpretation Processes





Transcription as Transmedialization





Objectivity and Subjectivity in Transcription

Every act of transcription is interpretative and thus subjective as it is determined by the choice of a target system / model

Processes within a mapping system are subjective in different ways. Some of them may even be called „objective“.



What is it Good for?

media history

teaching (textuality, transcription, scholarly editing)

cartography / visualization / understanding

notions of transcription / literature

relation to other models

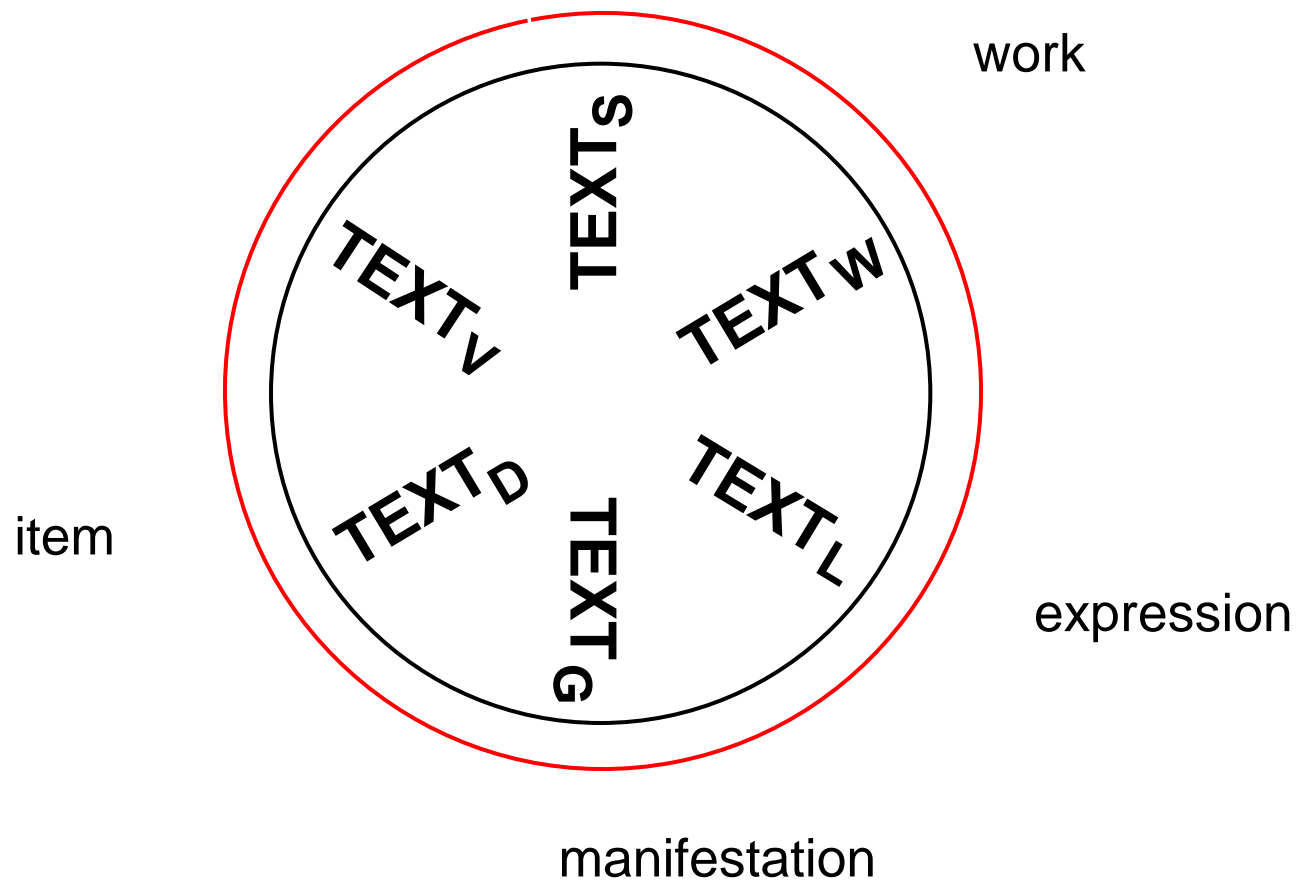
description of standards

software development



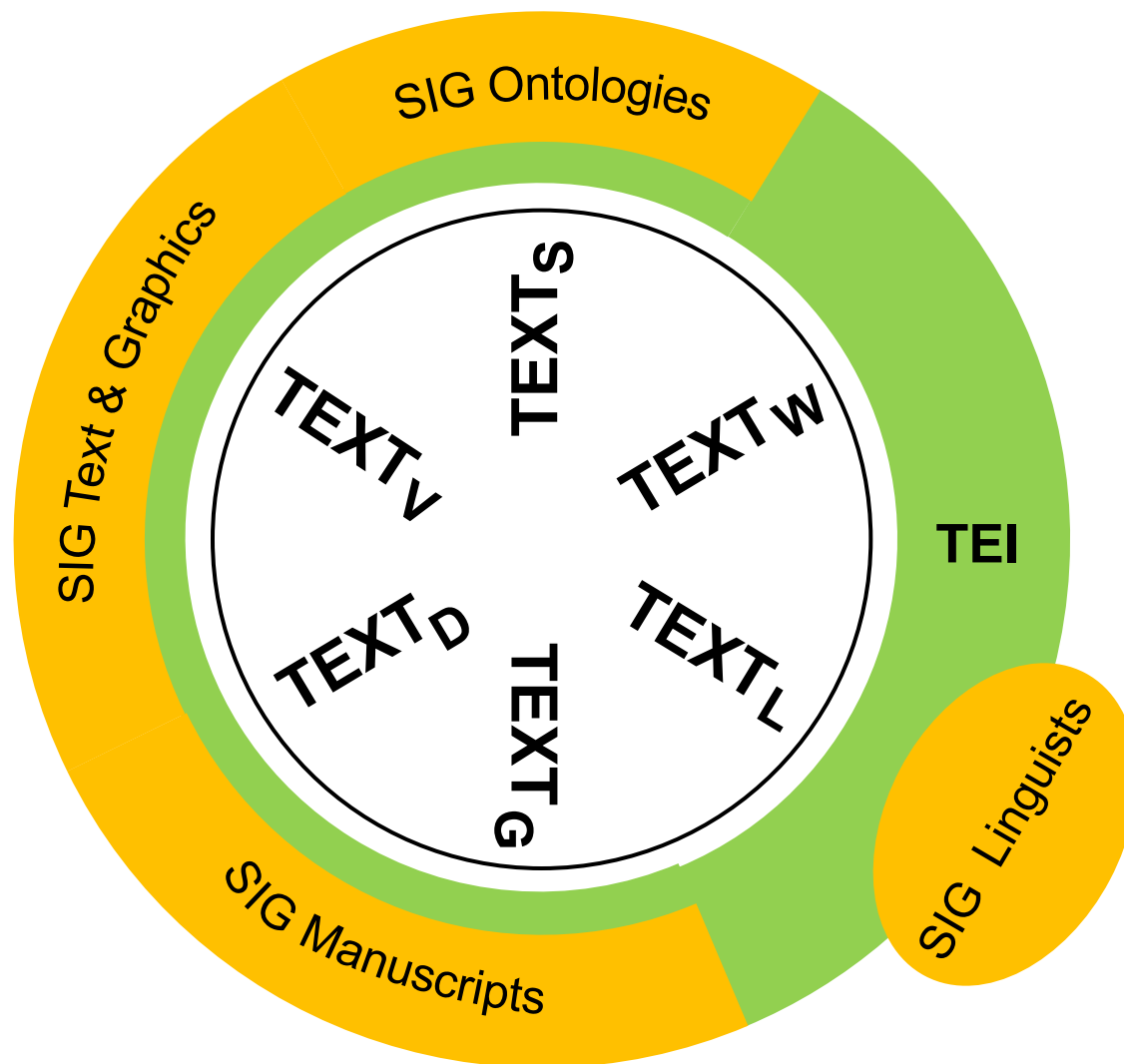
What is it Good for?

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What is it Good for?





Further challenges

testing (transcriptions, editions)

more detailed modeling and description

text ontologies

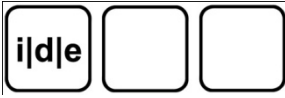
which steps to represent explicitly

concurrent interpretations

borderline of representation vs. „talking about ...“

relationships between documents and texts

text and their contexts



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