## iAligner <br> <br> A tool for syntax-based <br> <br> A tool for syntax-based intra-language text alignment

 intra-language text alignment}Tariq Yousef, Chiara Palladino<br>University of Leipzig<br>Berlin Digital Classicist Seminars, November 29, 2016

## What is text alignment?

- Text alignment is the comparison of two or more parallel texts
- It tries to define correspondences/similarities and divergences/variants
- One of the most important tasks in Natural Language Processing: it can be performed automatically through algorithmic and dynamic programming methods

| W1 | This morning | the cat | observed | little | birds in the |  | trees |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W2 |  | The cat | was observing |  | birds in the | little | trees | this morning, it observed birds for two hours |  |

## Intra-Language alignment: alignment of texts in the same language

| iAligner Home © Instructions Bibliography $\square$ Contact |
| :---: |
| Alignment options: Lgnore Nonalphabetical Case sensitive Lgnore Diacritics Levenshtein Distance |
| - 1 The book of the generation of Jesus Christ, the son of David, the son of Abraham. <br> - 1 The book of the generation of Jesus Christ, the son of David, the son of Abraham. |
| 1 The book of the generation of Jesus Christ, the son of David , the son of Abraham |
| 1 The book of the generation of Jesus Christ, the son of David, the son of Abraham |
| Length: 21 Aligned-complete 21 |
| 1 The book of the generation of Jesus Christ, the son of David, the son of Abraham |
| The longest common substring |
| - 2 Abraham begat Isaac; and Isaac begat Jacob; and Jacob begat Judah and his brethren; <br> - 2 Abraham begat Isaac; and Isaac begat Jacob; and Jacob begat Judas and his brethren; |
| 2 Abraham begat Isaac ; and Isaac begat Jacob ; and Jacob begat Judah and his brethren ; |
| 2 Abraham begat Isaac ; and Isaac begat Jacob ; and Jacob begat Judas and his brethren ; |
| Length: 19 Aligned-complete (18] notAligned (1) |
| 2 Abraham begat Isaac ; and Isaac begat Jacob ; and Jacob beoat Judah and his brethren |
| The longest common substring |
| 2 Abraham begat Isaac ; and Isaac begat Jacob ; and Jacob begat |
| 2 Abraham begat Isaac ; and Isaac begat Jacob ; and Jacob begat |



## Cross-language alignment: alignment of texts in different languages

- Cross-language alignment is difficult to perform automatically
- It still needs training data from manual alignment


A Persian poem manually aligned with an English translation, from the project Open Persian (http://www.dh.uni-leipzig.de/wo/open-philology-project/open-persian/)

## ...So, there is also manual alignment

- The Perseids Project and Alpheios Texts provide tools for manual alignment of texts in different languages
(http://www.perseids. org/,
http://alpheios.net/)


## @ ALPHEIOS


Save sentence <Undo Redo > Add Comment Export XML Export Disploy

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But when they were now come to the ford of the fair - flowing river , even eddying Xanthus that immortal Zeus begat , there Achilles cleft them asunder and the one part he drave to the plain toward the city, even where the Achaeans were fleeing in rout the day before, what time glorious Hector was raging-thitherward poured forth some in rout , and Hera spread before them a thick mist to hinder them but the half of them were pent into the deep - flowing river with its silver eddies. Therein they flung themselves with a great din , and the sheer - falling streams resounded, and the banks round about rang loudly ; and with noise of shouting swam they this way and that , whirled about in the eddies. And as when beneath the onrush of fire locusts take wing to flee unto a river , and the unwearied fire burneth them with its sudden oncoming , and they shrink down into the water ; even so before Achilles was the sounding stream of deep - eddying Xanthus filled confusedly with chariots and with men . But the Zeus - begotten left there his spear upon the bank, leaning against the tamarisk bushes , and himself leapt in like a god with

## Pairwise alignment: alignment of two texts

We distinguish on the number of text because it determines differences in the use of the alignment algorithm
"Faith is a fine invention"

7 Total Vesions $\boldsymbol{\square}$ Line numbers Bibliographic pancel


# Multiple alignment: alignment of multiple texts (i.e. more than two) 

The number of multiple texts is virtually unlimited: in an ideal world, you can align as many texts as you want (but you should be careful and avoid "alignment monsters")


## Four texts aligned with iAligner












Alignment can be visualized in different ways

## As a table



## Alignment Table

| W1 | The black |  |  | cat |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| W2 | The black | and | white | cat |
| W3 | The black | and | green | cat |
| W4 | The black |  | very special | cat |
| W5 | The black | not | very special | cat |


| A | B | C |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The | The | The |
| quick | - | bad |
| brown | brown | - |
| fox | fox | fox |
| jumped | jumped | jumped |
| over | over | over |
| the | the | the |
| lazy | - | lazy |
| dog | dog | dog |
| - |  | - |

## As a graph



Alignment graph using CollateX (http://collatex.net)

Genesis 1:1



## As matching segments in aligned sentences

Alignment of three
sample texts on
CATView
(http://catview.uzi.uni-h alle.de/overview.html)


Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas.

Ut dignissim odio nulla, ac cursus diam empus non. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. scelerisque. Suspendisse non ornare nisi.

Ut dignissim odio nulla, ac cursus diam tempus non. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas.

## As a dynamic visualization

(http://www.digitalvariants.org/variants/valerio-magrelli)


## As overlapping variants (http://iuxtacommons.org/)

## As parallel texts with variants highlighted in the corresponding sections (http://juxtacommons.org/)



Why do we align
texts?

## "Faith is a fine invention"

Total Versions $\boldsymbol{\gamma}$ Line numbers Bibligaraphic panel

## To highlight correspondences in different versions of a text

X Version a660: A 660 , verse embedded in letter to
1 "Faith" is a fine invention
$\underline{1}$ "Faith" is a fine invention
2 When Gentlemen can sec -
3 But Microscopes are prudent
4 In an Emergency .
${ }^{2}$ But Microscopes are pruden
4 In an Emergency !

* $\quad$ Version h201: H 201, fascicle version of poem.
$\times$
1 Faith is a fine invention
2 For Gentlemen who sec
3 But Microscopes are prudent
4 In an Emergency !


## To highlight divergences across various versions of the same text


(http://juxtacommons.org/)

## 

| A | The | quick | brown fox jumps over the | - | dog. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | The | - | brown fox jumps over the | lazy | dog. |




To establish relations between witnesses of a text and see where they overlap and diverge

## Comparing texts as philological practice

## Collatio

- Detection and transcription of variants in witnesses
- It is made by close reading each witness and comparing the texts with each other
- Evaluation of the variants and of the witnesses bearing them
....and yes, it is usually done manually.



## Recensio

- To establish relationships
between witnesses and which ones bear the "best text"
- To establish an organic scheme the transmission of a text, often represented as a genealogical tree of witnesses (stemma)


Example of a stemma. Stemma for De nuptiis Philologiae et Mercurii by Martianus Capella proposed by Danuta Shanzer (1986, p. 62-81).

## Critical editions

- Usually display textual variants in the form of apparatus criticus
- The apparatus is a choice in itself: it does not collect all the variants found through collation, but only those that the editor had judged significant for the reconstruction of the text
- The apparatus can be very complex to understand in large textual traditions

Critical
apparatus

## Critical text



Sallust's Catiline in Axel Ahlberg's 1919 Editio Major.

## Now we can do some of

 these things automatically
## iAligner

## http://i-alignment.com/ https://github.com/OpenGreekAndLatin/ILA python



The tool performs automatic syntax-based intra-language alignment. It performs automatic alignment of different versions of a text. Its concept is based on a modified version of the Needleman-Wunsch algorithm (for more information, see the Bibliography).
The tool allows automatic alignment between parallel texts in the same language. Its purpose is to display various degrees of textual variants based on syntactic alignment.
Upload your file (3)
Select File
Sceglif file Nessun file selezionato
Supported formats: txt and csv Upload
Ignore Nonalphabetical Ignore Diacritics Case sensitive
Levenshtein Distance
Enter Your Text ( 3


## A tool for automatic syntax-based intra-language alignment

- Automatic: it is performed with algorithmic methods to reduce human intervention in the mechanical process of comparison.
- Syntax-based: in programming language, defines the order of the characters and the order of the words in a sentence.
- Intra-language: works with texts in the same language.
- Pairwise or multiple: works with two texts or with an unlimited number of multiple texts.


## Algorithmic methods to produce alignment

## The Needleman-Wunsch algorithm

- used in bioinformatics to align protein or nucleotide sequences.
- it uses Dynamic Programming to find the optimal alignment.
- divides a large problem into a series of smaller problems and uses the solutions to the smaller problems to reconstruct a solution to the larger problem.
- uses a score function and similarity matrix to represent all possible combinations of tokens and their resulting score.


## The Needleman-Wunsch algorithm

- Aligning Bible Text John 1:1

NLT: In the beginning the Word already existed.
KJB: In the beginning was the Word
$M[0][j]=j *$ indel
$M\left[\begin{array}{l}\text { where } \\ j \epsilon[0, n], \\ M[i][0]=i * \text { indel }\end{array}\right.$ where $i \epsilon[0, m]$
$M[i][j]=\max \begin{cases}M[i-1][j-1]+m \searrow & \text { Matching } \\ M[i-1][j-1]+\text { mis } \searrow & \text { Mismatching } \\ M[i][j-1]+\text { indel } \downarrow & \text { Gap in } S 1 \\ M[i-1][j]+\text { indel } \rightarrow & \text { Gap in } S 2\end{cases}$
Where $0<i<=m, 0<j<=n$

The used score function ( Matching $=5$, Mismatching $=-5$, In/Del $=-2$ )

|  |  | In | the | beginning | the | Word | already | existed | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | $-2 \rightarrow$ | $-4 \rightarrow$ | $-6 \rightarrow$ | $-8 \rightarrow$ | $-10 \rightarrow$ | $-12 \rightarrow$ | $-14 \rightarrow$ | $-16 \rightarrow$ |
| In | $-2 \downarrow$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| the | $-4 \downarrow$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| beginning | -6】 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| was | $-8 \downarrow$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| the | $-10 \downarrow$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Word | $-12 \downarrow$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , | $-14 \downarrow$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  |  | In | the | beginning | the | Word | already | existed | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | $-2 \rightarrow$ | $-4 \rightarrow$ | $-6 \rightarrow$ | $-8 \rightarrow$ | $-10 \rightarrow$ | $-12 \rightarrow$ | $-14 \rightarrow$ | $-16 \rightarrow$ |
| In | $-2 \downarrow$ | $5 \searrow$ | $3 \rightarrow$ | $1 \rightarrow$ | $-1 \rightarrow$ | $-3 \rightarrow$ | $-5 \rightarrow$ | $-7 \rightarrow$ | $-9 \rightarrow$ |
| the | $-4 \downarrow$ | $0 \downarrow$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| beginning | $-6 \downarrow$ | $-2 \downarrow$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| was | $-8 \downarrow$ | $-4 \downarrow$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| the | $-10 \downarrow$ | -8 $\downarrow$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Word | $-12 \downarrow$ | $-10 \downarrow$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , | -14 $\downarrow$ | $-12 \downarrow$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  |  | In | the | beginning | the | Word | already | existed | • |
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| In | $-2 \downarrow$ | $5 \downarrow$ | $3 \rightarrow$ | $1 \rightarrow$ | $-1 \rightarrow$ | $-3 \rightarrow$ | $-5 \rightarrow$ | $-7 \rightarrow$ | $-9 \rightarrow$ |
| the | $-4 \downarrow$ | $0 \downarrow$ | $10 \downarrow$ | $8 \rightarrow$ | $13 \rightarrow$ | $11 \rightarrow$ | $9 \rightarrow$ | $7 \rightarrow$ | $-5 \rightarrow$ |
| beginning | $-6 \downarrow$ | $-2 \downarrow$ | $8 \downarrow$ |  | $-4 \rightarrow$ | $-6 \rightarrow$ | $-8 \rightarrow$ | $-10 \rightarrow$ | $-12 \rightarrow$ |
| was | $-8 \downarrow$ | $-4 \downarrow$ | $6 \downarrow$ |  |  |  | $-14 \rightarrow$ | $-16 \rightarrow$ |  |
| the | $-10 \downarrow$ | $-8 \downarrow$ | $4 \downarrow$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Word | $-12 \downarrow$ | $-10 \downarrow$ | $2 \downarrow$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| , | $-14 \downarrow$ | $-12 \downarrow$ | $-0 \downarrow$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |

The used score function ( Matching $=5$, Mismatching $=-5$, In/Del $=-2$ )

|  |  | In | the | beginning | the | Word | already | existed | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | $-2 \rightarrow$ | -4 $\rightarrow$ | $-6 \rightarrow$ | $-8 \rightarrow$ | $-10 \rightarrow$ | $-12 \rightarrow$ | $-14 \rightarrow$ | $-16 \rightarrow$ |
| In | $-2 \downarrow$ | 5】 | $3 \rightarrow$ | $1 \rightarrow$ | $-1 \rightarrow$ | $-3 \rightarrow$ | $-5 \rightarrow$ | $-7 \rightarrow$ | $-9 \rightarrow$ |
| the | $-4 \downarrow$ | $0 \downarrow$ | $10 \searrow$ | $8 \rightarrow$ | $13 \rightarrow$ | $11 \rightarrow$ | $9 \rightarrow$ | $7 \rightarrow$ | $-5 \rightarrow$ |
| beginning | $-6 \downarrow$ | $-2 \downarrow$ | $8 \downarrow$ | $15 \searrow$ | $13 \rightarrow$ | $11 \rightarrow$ | $9 \rightarrow$ | $7 \rightarrow$ | $-5 \rightarrow$ |
| was | $-8 \downarrow$ | $-4 \downarrow$ | $6 \downarrow$ | $8 \downarrow$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| the | $-10 \downarrow$ | $-8 \downarrow$ | $4 \downarrow$ | $5 \downarrow$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Word | $-12 \downarrow$ | $-10 \downarrow$ | $2 \downarrow$ | $0 \downarrow$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| , | $-14 \downarrow$ | $-12 \downarrow$ | $-0 \downarrow$ | $-5 \downarrow$ |  |  |  |  |  |

The used score function ( Matching $=5$, Mismatching $=-5$, In/Del $=-2$ )

|  |  | In | the | beginning | the | Word | already | existed | － |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | $-2 \rightarrow$ | $-4 \rightarrow$ | $-6 \rightarrow$ | $-8 \rightarrow$ | $-10 \rightarrow$ | $-12 \rightarrow$ | $-14 \rightarrow$ | $-16 \rightarrow$ |
| In | $-2 \downarrow$ | 5】 | $3 \rightarrow$ | $1 \rightarrow$ | $-1 \rightarrow$ | $-3 \rightarrow$ | $-5 \rightarrow$ | $-7 \rightarrow$ | $-9 \rightarrow$ |
| the | $-4 \downarrow$ | $0 \downarrow$ | $10 \searrow$ | $8 \rightarrow$ | $13 \rightarrow$ | $11 \rightarrow$ | $9 \rightarrow$ | $7 \rightarrow$ | $-5 \rightarrow$ |
| beginning | $-6 \downarrow$ | $-2 \downarrow$ | $8 \downarrow$ | $15 \searrow$ | $13 \rightarrow$ | $11 \rightarrow$ | $9 \rightarrow$ | $7 \rightarrow$ | $-5 \rightarrow$ |
| was | $-8 \downarrow$ | $-4 \downarrow$ | $6 \downarrow$ | $8 \downarrow$ | $11 \downarrow$ | $9 \rightarrow$ | $7 \rightarrow$ | $5 \rightarrow$ | $3 \rightarrow$ |
| the | $-10 \downarrow$ | $-8 \downarrow$ | $4 \downarrow$ | $5 \downarrow$ | 13】 | $11 \rightarrow$ | $9 \rightarrow$ | $7 \rightarrow$ | $5 \rightarrow$ |
| Word | $-12 \downarrow$ | $-10 \downarrow$ | $2 \downarrow$ | $0 \downarrow$ | $11 \downarrow$ | 18】 | $16 \rightarrow$ | $14 \rightarrow$ | $12 \rightarrow$ |
| ， | $-14 \downarrow$ | $-12 \downarrow$ | －0 $\downarrow$ | $-5 \downarrow$ | $9 \downarrow$ | $16 \downarrow$ | $14 \rightarrow$ | $12 \rightarrow$ | $10 \rightarrow$ |


|  |  | In | the | beginning | the | Word | already | existed | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | $-2 \rightarrow$ | $-4 \rightarrow$ | $-6 \rightarrow$ | $-8 \rightarrow$ | $-10 \rightarrow$ | $-12 \rightarrow$ | $-14 \rightarrow$ | $-16 \rightarrow$ |
| In | $-2 \downarrow$ | $5 \searrow$ | $3 \rightarrow$ | $1 \rightarrow$ | $-1 \rightarrow$ | $-3 \rightarrow$ | $-5 \rightarrow$ | $-7 \rightarrow$ | $-9 \rightarrow$ |
| the | $-4 \downarrow$ | $0 \downarrow$ | $10 \searrow$ | $8 \rightarrow$ | $13 \rightarrow$ | $11 \rightarrow$ | $9 \rightarrow$ | $7 \rightarrow$ | $-5 \rightarrow$ |
| beginning | $-6 \downarrow$ | $-2 \downarrow$ | $8 \downarrow$ | $15 \searrow$ | $13 \rightarrow$ | $11 \rightarrow$ | $9 \rightarrow$ | $7 \rightarrow$ | $-5 \rightarrow$ |
| was | $-8 \downarrow$ | -4 $\downarrow$ | $6 \downarrow$ | $8 \downarrow$ | $11 \downarrow$ | $9 \rightarrow$ | $7 \rightarrow$ | $5 \rightarrow$ | $3 \rightarrow$ |
| the | $-10 \downarrow$ | $-8 \downarrow$ | $4 \downarrow$ | $5 \downarrow$ | 13ゝ | $11 \rightarrow$ | $9 \rightarrow$ | $7 \rightarrow$ | $5 \rightarrow$ |
| Word | $-12 \downarrow$ | $-10 \downarrow$ | $2 \downarrow$ | $0 \downarrow$ | $11 \downarrow$ | 18】 | $16 \rightarrow$ | $14 \rightarrow$ | $12 \rightarrow$ |
| , | $-14 \downarrow$ | $-12 \downarrow$ | $-0 \downarrow$ | $-5 \downarrow$ | $9 \downarrow$ | $16 \downarrow$ | $14 \rightarrow$ | $12 \rightarrow$ | $10 \rightarrow$ |

The used score function ( Matching $=5$, Mismatching $=-5$, In/Del $=-2$ )

## The Needleman-Wunsch algorithm

## John 1:1

| New Living <br> Translation | In | the | beginning |  | the | Word | already | existed | . |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| King James <br> Bible | In | the | beginning | was | the | Word |  |  |  |

## The modification to the algorithm

The goal is to optimize the algorithm by reducing the search space
compares a token w at the position $i$ in S1 with a range of tokens $[i-k, i+k]$ in S 2 with length of $2 \boldsymbol{k}+1$.

The resulting search space is reduced from $(n * m)$ to $([2 k+1] * m)$, where

$$
k<n / 2
$$



## The modification to the algorithm

$k=14, n=157, m=134$
Search space $=m^{*} n=21038$
after modification
$(2 k+1) * m=3886$

1In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. 2The earth was formless and empty, and darkness covered the deep waters. And the Spirit of God was hovering over the surface of the waters. 3 Then God said, "Let there be light," and there was light. 4And God saw that the light was good. Then he separated the light from the darkness. 5God called the light "day" and the darkness "night." And evening passed and morning came, marking the first day.

6 Then God said, "Let there be a space between the waters, to separate the waters of the heavens from the waters of the earth." 7And that is what happened. God made this space to separate the waters of the earth from the waters of the heavens. 8 God called the space "sky."

1In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. 2The earth was without form, and void; and darkness was on the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God was hovering over the face of the waters. 3 Then God said, "Let there be light"; and there was light. 4And God saw the light, that it was good; and God divided the light from the darkness. 5 God called the light Day, and the darkness He called Night. So the evening and the morning were the first day.

6 Then God said, "Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters." 7 Thus God made the firmament, and divided the waters which were under the firmament from the waters which were above the firmament; and it was so. 8And God called the firmament Heaven. So the evening and the morning were the second day.

## Multiple Sequence Alignment ( In progress)

- Progressive alignment
builds up a final MSA by combining pairwise alignments beginning with the most similar pair and progressing to the most distantly related, it requires two stages:
- creating the guide tree (clustering)
- adding the sequences sequentially to the growing MSA according to the guide tree



## Multiple Sequence Alignment ( In progress)

- Iterative alignment

The aim is to reduce the problem of a multiple alignment to an iteration of pairwise alignments.


## How to align your texts with iAligner: copy your text on the editor

1 The book of the generation of Jesus Christ, the son of Davi 1 The book of the generation of Jesus Christ, the son of Davi

2 Abraham begat Isaac; and Isaac begat Jacob; and Jacob begat 2 Abraham begat Isaac; and Isaac begat Jacob; and Jacob begat

3 and Judah begat Perez and Zerah of Tamar; and Perez begat H 3 And Judas begat Phares and Zara of Thamar; and Phares begat

4 and Ram begat Amminadab; and Amminadab begat Nahshon; and $N$ 4 And Aram begat Aminadab; and Aminadab begat Naasson; and Na
5 and Salmon begat Boaz of Rahab; and Boaz begat Obed of Ruth 5 And Salmon begat Booz of Rachab; and Booz begat Obed of Rut

6 and Jesse begat David the king. And David begat Solomon of 6 And Jesse begat David the king; and David the king begat So

7 and Solomon begat Rehoboam; and Rehoboam begat Abijah; and 7 And Solomon begat Roboam; and Roboam begat Abia; and Abia b

8 and Asa begat Jehoshaphat; and Jehoshaphat begat Joram; and 8 And Asa begat Josaphat; and Josaphat begat Joram; and Joram

9 and Uzziah begat Jotham; and Jotham begat Ahaz; and Ahaz be 9 And Ozias begat Joatham; and Joatham begat Achaz; and Achaz

The text has to be parsed in sentences first

## Enter Your Text $\mathbf{( 1}$

> 1 The book of the generation of Jesus Christ, the son of David, the son of Abraham.
> 1 The book of the generation of Jesus Christ, the son of David, the son of Abraham.

2 Abraham begat Isaac; and Isaac begat Jacob; and Jacob begat Judah and his brethren;
2 Abraham begat Isaac; and Isaac begat Jacob; and Jacob begat Judas and his brethren;
3 and Judah begat Perez and Zerah of Tamar; and Perez begat Hezron; and Hezron begat Ram; 3 And Judas begat Phares and Zara of Thamar; and Phares begat Esrom; and Esrom begat Aram;

4 and Ram begat Amminadab; and Amminadab begat Nahshon; and Nahshon begat Salmon; Ignore Nonalphabetical $\square$ Ignore Diacritics $\square$ Case sensitive $\square$ Levenshtein Distance

## ...Or upload it

Currently supports .txt and .csv files

## Upload your file ©

## Select File

Scegli file bible test.txt
Supported formats: txt and csv Upload
$\checkmark$ Ignore Nonalphabetical Ignore Diacritics Case sensitive
Levenshtein Distance

## Refinement criteria



- Ignore non-alphabetical: ignores symbols, such as punctuation and numbers, anything that is not an alphabetical character
- Case sensitive: if activated, detects variation across words according to the case
- Ignore diacritics: ignores any type of diacritical character (including punctuation marks)
- Levenshtein distance: applies a revised version of the Levenshtein algorithm and increases the tolerance threshold on the alignment of similar words.


## The Levenshtein distance

The Levenshtein distance between two words is the minimum number of single-character edits (i.e. insertions, deletions or substitutions) required to change one word into the other. e.g

```
lev(Hellanikos, Hellanicus) = 2
```

Mathematically, the Levenshtein distance between two strings \{ a,b\} (of length $|\mathrm{a}|$ and $|\mathrm{b}|$ respectively) is given by $\operatorname{lev}_{\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}} \mathrm{b}|\mathrm{a}|,|\mathrm{b}|$ )


## Modified Levenshtein Distance

Levenshtein distance is not very helpful in our case, because it is binary and there is no tolerance with errors produced by OCR or Transcription.
the distance between letters is not binary, but it is on scale. The cost of insertion or deletion depends on:

- Letter position
- Letter type (vowel or consonant)
lev(Hellanikos, Hellanicus) $=0.3$

| Group elements |  |  | Distance within group elements |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E, e | Ē, ē | I, i Y, y | 0.15 |
| Ō, ō | O, o | U,u Y, y | 0.15 |
| C, c | K, k | Q, q | 0.15 |
| S, s | C, c |  | 0.25 |
| M, m | N, $n$ |  | 0.35 |

## A Greek text with no refinement criteria




| गi¢ | 8 | doiac | and | kavóßou | 8̌0c | tavatiocs | потаро0 | ustà | T0ิ | kóNrıuv | ¢ | парàrıouc | , | otastiwv | Hupiádouv | $\delta$ | kaì | pia | $\bullet$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| गิ¢ | ¢ 8 | dotac | ano | kavóßou | Btoc | tavatoos | потаро0 | MeTd̀ | T0v | ko\ntov | ¢ |  | mapániove | . | ototira | $\Delta$ |  | pıa | $\cdot$ |

## 

The longest common substring

| $\mu$ ¢¢dे | T0V | ко́入ппиV | ¢ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mu$ ¢тdे | T0v | ко́入пт ${ }^{\text {cov }}$ | ¢ |

## The same text with additional refinement criteria applied



## Alignment output: a table-graph

iAligner displays all the nuances of variants according to a color-key:

- Completely aligned tokens (deep green)
- Tokens aligned by excluding case sensitivity or punctuation detection (light green)
- Gaps (yellow)
- Divergences (red)
- Tokens aligned by applying Levenshtein distance (blue-green)



# What can you do with iAligner? Some case studies 

## Manuscript Alignment

## Plato's Crito

Clark: A digital encoding of Ms Clark 39, 20v-26r, Oxford, University Bodleian Library Paris1808: A digital encoding of Ms Grec 1808, 17r-21v, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale Tuebingen: A digital encoding of Ms Gr Mb 14, 21-38, Tübingen, Universität, Bibliothek


| $49 \div 50$ | 51 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

52• 53 -

46C

## CLARK









 tòv $\lambda$ óyov áva入áßoı $\mu \varepsilon v$, ôv où $\lambda \varepsilon ́ \gamma \varepsilon ા ৎ ~ \pi \varepsilon \rho i ̀ ~$

 ாробદ́ไEเv tòv voûv.


## Example of Aligning OCR-outputs:

## OCR output alignment

| coo.31924054869700_ocr/024.txt | hvd.32044019207893_ocr/024.txt | Alignment |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  taị̂ |
|  |  |  o ä á |
|  |  |  ópioaı |
| $\pi \lambda a t \varepsilon i ̂ a v ~ a u ́ t \eta ̀ v ~ k a i ̀ ~ \varepsilon u ́ \mu \eta \kappa \varepsilon \sigma T a ́ t \eta v . ~ K a i ̀ ~ t a u t i ̀ ~ \mu \varepsilon ̀ v ~$ |  |  $\square$ Kai тautì $\mu$ ह̀v |
| iпорıкөิ. | iбторıкヘิ¢. $\dagger$ | iroрıкФ̧. $\uparrow \rightarrow$ |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  Tetupavveúkeı |
|  |  |  ővt $\omega \mathrm{v}$ غ่ாi tท̂ऽ |
|  |  |  |

Alignment of two OCR outputs from the Patrologia Graeca. The third column shows the overlapping sections and offers the user the choice between two variants where the two texts diverge.
auctoritatem , sub significatione nativitatis, proprietas naturalis ostensa sit : Patrem suum dicebat Deum, aequalem se faciens Deo. Anne naturalis nativitas non est, ubi per nomen patris proprif, naturae aequalitas demonstratur ? Non enim ambigitur, quin aequalitas nihil differat. Quis porro dubitabit, quin indifferentem naturam nativitas consequatur ? Hinc enim est sola illa quae vere esse possit aequalitas: quia naturae aequalitatem sola possit praestare nativitas. Aequalitas vero numquam ibi esse credetur, ubi unio est : nec tamen illic reperietur, ubi differt . It a similitudinis aequalitas nec solitudinem habet, nec diversitatem : quia omnis aequalitas nec diversa, nec sola sit . 16 . Fill nativitas et cum Patre aequalitas ex ipsius
auctoritatem , sub significatione nativitatis , proprietas naturalis ostensa sit : Patrem suum dicebat Deum, qualem se faciens Deo. Anne naturalis nativitas non est , ubi per nomen patris proprii, natur qualitas demonstratur ? Non enim ambigitur, quin qualitas nihil differat . Quis porro dubitabit, quin indifferentem naturam nativitas consequatur ? Hinc enim est sola illa qu vere esse possit qualitas : quia natur qualitatem sola possit prstare nativitas . qualitas vero numquam ibi esse eredetur , ubi unio est ; nec ( c ) tamen illic reperietur, ubi differt . Ita similitudinis qualitas nec solitudinem habet, nec diversitatem : quia omnis qualitas nec diversa, nec sola sit. 16. Filli nativitas et cum Patre qualitas ex ipsius

## Alignment of editions

|  <br>  |  <br>  |  <br>  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Zzùs rèv àqiktwp ėmióo rpọpóvos | кai otaoiapxos tóde meooovopāv | тveúpail xüpas | àpo | vor入лөп̈ |  |
| Zzùs reiv àqiiktwp émióol npoqpóvos |  | тveúpari xüpas | d́poz | voп入лөпा |  |
| Length: 5) Aligned-complete (5) | Lenght: 6) Alignedcomplete (4) 2 | Lenrth: (5) Aligneccompleter 4) notalioned 1] |  |  |  |
|  <br>  |  <br>  |  <br>  |  |  |  |
|  | кüర̈णT' àxėwv ėmėkpave | żopòv úßpotìiv Aivumoveviñ, |  |  |  |
| orôhov tipėtrpov váov àpếv' | кưolot' àzémv ėmêkpovev | ¿ouòv ùßpıotiv Aivumrovevĩ , |  |  |  |
| Length: 4 Aligned-complete (4) | Length: (5) Alignect-complete (4) notaigned (1) | Length: 5) Alignedcomplete (5) |  |  |  |
|  <br>  |  |  <br>  |  |  |  |
|  |  | прiv móza Xépo | тĩ | Ev | đ̇owozı |
|  |  | тpiv пóba хépo |  |  | àowozı |
| Length: 3) Allignedicomplete (3) |  | Length: 7) Alignedcomplete (5) 1 notailigned (1) |  |  |  |
| Vv. 1-3 | Vv.12-13 |  | 2 | 9-31 |  |

Three excerpted editions of Aeschylus' Supplices aligned.

Future work

Import and export options
Language dependent options for Latin, Greek, Arabic
Handling crossings and transpositions

## Thanks for the attention!

