The Lusophone Digital Humanities and What they (we) are doing from the South: textual corpus analysis and FAIR principles to tackle Hegemony

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Research Groups with one line of research about “Digital Humanities”:
- In white, active research groups
- In gray, extinct research groups
- In blue, new research groups

The monitoring carried out on the activities of these groups showed an increase of 100% in the number of groups with some level of commitment to the Digital Humanities.
Digital Humanities in Brazil

Research Groups dedicated to “Digital Humanities” (in its title)

- In white, active research groups.
- In gray, extinct research groups.
- In blue, new research groups.
In 2000’s first years (in Brazil) it was notorious a kind of "fever" about the expression Digital Humanities without necessarily having an investment in scientific production dedicated to them.
Scientifique Language Hegemony

Difficulty in identifying portuguese production in Digital Humanities. Possible causes:

• The Global Information Regime (Braman 2004).
• Abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed research literature.
• The socio-technical and cultural monopoly mediated by Google, Amazon, Facebook, Apple, and Microsoft - GAFAM (Fiormonte & Sordi 2019).

Illustration by Louise Mézel
 Scientifique Language Hegemony

Lenguas utilizadas en las fuentes de las revistas de HD

Reference: Fiormonte 2015. [https://infolet.it/2015/07/12/monocultural-humanities/]
Nations in which Portuguese is an official language Lusophone countries are a subject of those where Portuguese is the main native language.

- Native language
- Official and administrative language
- Cultural or secondary language
- Portuguese speaking minorities
- Portuguese-based creole

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Source: Global South. https://sites.google.com/site/theglobalsouth/
This empirical study came from the research data of Gomes et. al. (2018) that retrieved Digital Humanities academic papers, thesis, and books written in the Portuguese language from Google Scholar.

454 abstracts was analyzed through IRaMuTeQ - Interface "R" for Multidimensional Analysis of Texts and Questionnaires (Marchand & Ratinaud 2012).
Similitude Results

The central cluster "digital" links other opposing clusters: novo, estudo, and pesquisa.

The term "digital" has semantic attraction with terms: conceito, texto, meio, ferramenta, linguagem, and interação.

This analysis suggests that in Portuguese production the digital aspect of production in humanities accompanies a discussion/analysis/reflection on the mediations which the "digital" affects society and ways of seeing and knowing.
This result allowed the quick visualization and identification of the main keywords of the textual corpus: *digital, analisar, pesquisa, novo, comunicacao, pesquisa, tecnologia* and *nao*.

Furthermore, the word cloud reinforced the perception of the similitude analysis.
Conclusions

The usual Bibliometric retrieval based on Web of Science and Scopus databases does not show the plethora of academic papers produced on Global South. From a decolonizing perspective, this study shows that scraping Google Scholar data could bring a broader result if you want to analyses Portuguese scientific production.

The clusters snapshot shows, among other possibilities of analysis, a production focused on the study, on research, on the production of the "new". Or we would say, of the "new“ forms that the Humanities assume from the exponential development of material and cultural features of our Digital Age.
Unfortunately, the ways in which information is retrieved, as well as the reuse of research data, still have disparities when we compare their resources between a corpus in English and another in Portuguese, for example.

The recovery of records in Portuguese presented several gaps, which had to be searched for (link by link) to complement them manually.

In favor of a multilingualism in the Digital Humanities it will be necessary to develop outputs for the wide applicability of the tools.

To this end, horizontal international collaboration is one of the ways to overcome the socioeconomic and scientific boundaries between the global North and South.