UNITE: A PACKAGE FOR COMPUTER-ASSISTED PHILOLOGICAL EDITING

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UNITE consists of a set of programs and instructions which helps the user prepare critical editions by collating different versions, i.e. manuscripts, of the same work. The automatic comparison includes automatic ordering of the stanzas, graphemic neutralization, word order and clitics, and differentiation of semantic and functional words.

The package has been developed at IBM Science Centres in Madrid (Spain) and Heidelberg (Germany) thanks, respectively, to an IBM and an Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung fellowship.

The whole work attempts to provide the methodology to reconstruct the common parts of the manuscripts, in spite of their graphic differences, and to choose between the different possibilities, when the manuscripts don't agree. The larger the mechanical part of the job, the better, but the human editor, the philologist, is always in control of the process, introducing the criteria accepted by scholars and keeping away the danger of preferring a mistake accepted by several manuscripts to the correct reading witnessed by a single one.

Some steps were built to fulfill this task adequately:

1. Copying the text. The recommended transcription system for Spanish manuscripts is that of the Seminary of Medieval Studies at Madison (Wisconsin, USA, cf. Mackenzie: 1984) which represent medieval and peculiar graphemes by digraphs and uses only signs to be found in the standard (English) keyboard.

2. The text files (the files copied) are renamed as FTEX1 to FTEXn n<7). The standard program deals with up to six files. However, its conversion for the treatment of a larger number is always possible.
3. SORT_EST PASCAL is a program which orders the stanzas after FTEXI.

4. TABLAVAC CRIPT is a table containing functional words.

5. DAT.UNI DATOS is a file which allows the user to control the execution of the program.

6. Call UNITEI MODULE is the instruction to execute the PASCAL generated module.

Originally written in PASCAL for IBM 43xx mainframes and above, UNITE has since been ported into UNIX. A new version is now being re-written for MS-DOS in the "C" programming language. This version will be made available in ADMYTE, Archivo Digital de Manuscritos y Textos Españoles, an international project organized by Francisco Marcos-Marín (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid), Ángel Gómes Moreno (Universidad Complutense de Madrid), Charles B. Faulhaber (University of California, Berkeley), John J. Nitti (University of Wisconsin, Madison), and the staff of the National Library of Spain. The Archivo in its initial version will provide computerized access to a large corpus of Medieval and Classic Spanish Literature, and, in addition, will provide along with the corpus a set of research tools for its analysis.

In these pages, only the version for IBM mainframe is described.

This is the file for instructor. Data should be inserted as indicated in the procedures. Input to the procedures may be either a change of the parameter 
1. on 

→ n in the first two lines.

Help in:

Execution of word_joining 

Execution of word_splitting 

Execution of unify_positioning 

Execution of word_forms 

(y/n) → y

Gliff

Number of original version 
Number of stanza where 
Number of steps for graph 
Minimal functional command to avoid taking them as output

Range of columns from 
Range of numbering (in)

Distance from the last number 
Range of the procedure when 
Range of the procedure when

→ 4
DAT.UNI DATOS

This is the file for instruction input. Only the variables referred to the procedures may be modified in this file, if the user needs a change of the parameters. F.i. when he or she isn't interested in joining or splitting clitics, the answer $\rightarrow y$ should be changed to $\rightarrow n$ in the first two lines.

Data should be inserted after

Help in the selection of procedures

Execution of word-joining (y/n) $\rightarrow y$
Execution of word-splitting (y/n) $\rightarrow y$
Execution of unify-positions for one word (y/n) $\rightarrow y$
Execution of word-formation after partial graphic coincidences (y/n) $\rightarrow y$

GENERAL VALUES

Number of original versions: $\rightarrow 6$
Number of stanza where execution begins: $\rightarrow 1$
Number of steps for graphic unification or simplification (1 - 5): $\rightarrow 5$
Minimal functional common words accepted for any two lines to avoid taking them as out of order: $\rightarrow 3$
Range of columns from the beginning till stanza number: $\rightarrow 0$
Range of numbering (in columns): $\rightarrow 4$
Distance from the last number to the beginning of the stanza: $\rightarrow 7$
Range of the procedure word-union (recommended number 4): $\rightarrow 4$
Range of the procedure word-splitting (recommended number 4): $\rightarrow 4$
Range of the procedure unify-positions (rec. num. between 4 and 6): \( \rightarrow 6 \)
Range of the procedure common-letters (recommended number 3):
\( \rightarrow 3 \)

Minimum of compared versions showing a word coincidence which allows the selection of this word

Minimum of coincidences allowed for each 2 texts: \( \rightarrow 2 \)
Minimum of coincidences allowed for each 3 texts: \( \rightarrow 2 \)
Minimum of coincidences allowed for each 4 texts: \( \rightarrow 3 \)
Minimum of coincidences allowed for each 5 texts: \( \rightarrow 3 \)
Minimum of coincidences allowed for each 6 texts: \( \rightarrow 4 \)

The user may reorder the unification steps with the following codes:
1: Inactive
2: Erases punctuation marks
3: Changes capital letters and accented vowels
4: Simplification of non-geminated graphemes
5: Simplification of geminated graphemes inside a word
   Code of the 1st step: \( \rightarrow 1 \)
   Code of the 2nd step: \( \rightarrow 2 \)
   Code of the 3rd step: \( \rightarrow 3 \)
   Code of the 4th step: \( \rightarrow 4 \)
   Code of the 5th step: \( \rightarrow 5 \)

In this paper we offer an example where the minimum of coincidences allowed for each 6 texts is set to 4. In the present moment, we prefer working with the "greatest possible minimum", i.e. 6 in our example.

EXAMPLE:

This paper exemplifies how texts can be de-fragmented and excerpts preserving an authentic historical manuscript (Alexander's Book), in order to choose one of those or to achieve a unified edition of the text. The example, in Castilian or in an Eastern dialect, is merely for demonstrative purposes. This perspective, as well as the possibility of being written in the 13th and 14th centuries, is crucial for approaching these curious polimorphic characteristics.

It must be taken into account that the ancient manuscripts lacked full linguistic unity, and the koine of up to four different languages and dialects at the East and West was a standardized form of Communication, till the second half of the 2nd millennium B.C.

The Alexandre is a historical account of Alexander the Great's life and reign. It states that Alexander was king of Macedonia, at the age of 20 in 336 B.C. He defeated the Persians in 333 B.C. and was the first conqueror of India, and founded an empire. The city of Alexandria was named after...
EXAMPLE: LIBRO DE ALEXANDRE

This paper exemplifies how the computer was employed to select out of different dialectal forms present in the various manuscripts and excerpts preserving an Old Spanish text, the Libro de Alexandre (Alexander's Book), in order to prepare a unified edition of it (Marcos-Marin: 1987). This research also intended to clarify whether the Alexandre was either originally written in 13th c. Central Castilian or in an Eastern or Western dialect and, accordingly, to choose one of those different forms, in view to building the unified edition of the text on internal -i.e. textually coherent-foundations.

This perspective, as well as the methodology of the research, could be easily broadened and applied to a much larger group of texts written in the 13th and 14th centuries, all of them showing rather curious polymorphic phenomena, of different dialectal characteristics.

It must be taken into account that Central and Northern Spain lacked full linguistic unity during the Middle Ages. Castilian was a koiné of up to four different dialectal modalities, flanked by Aragonese at the East and Leonese or Astur-Leonese at the West. A standardized form of Castilian is not to be found, broadly speaking, till the second half of 13th c., with the King Alphonse the Wise and the Royal Scriptorium in Toledo.

The Alexandre is a thirteenth-century Spanish learned epic. Its subject is the life and exploits of Alexander the Great, who was king of Macedonia, at the north-eastern part of Greece, in the 4th c. B.C. He defeated Darius, king of Persia, and Porus, king of India, and founded an enormous empire, from Egypt, where Alexandria was named after him, to the Indian subcontinent. His
kingdom vanished at his death, but the cultural bridges between Eastern Asian cultures and Greece were in so short a time, deeply rooted.

The Spanish poem is composed of 2875 stanzas of approximately fourteen-syllable monorhymed quatrains called, in Spanish, tetrastrofas monorrimos or cuaderna via. This type of poetry is also called mester de clerica as it was "clerk work," a learned sort of poetry employed by educated people, who usually belonged to the clergy, i.e. the authors were actually monks.

It has already been stated that the ultimate goal of the work was to provide the public with a unified edition of the two extant manuscripts and the four little excerpts preserved up to date.

The "original" manuscript, or whichever copy that truly deserved that name, is lost. However, two more or less complete copies have been preserved; they do not come from that "original" but from other intermediate copies. It means that the two long extant manuscripts, albeit survivors of a long tradition, are of a poor quality, and have a large number of differences.

The Osuna manuscript (ms. O) comes from the Osuna library and is held at the Biblioteca Nacional de Madrid (ms. V - 5 - nº 10). It is a fourteenth-century manuscript on parchment, written by Fray Lorenzo de Astorga (who seems to be the copyist) in a language which shows a strong western (Leonese) influence. It consists of 2510 stanzas.

The Paris manuscript (ms. P) belongs to the Bibliothèque Nationale de Paris (manuscript espagnol 488). It has been dated to the early fifteenth century and is written on paper. It is comprised of 2639 quatrains. Its most noteworthy feature is its strong eastern dialectal character, which is related to the question of its author. P appears in fact attributed to Gonzalo de Berceo, a famous poet of the Rioja, who flourished in the second third of the thirteenth century.

There are, therefore, some lacunae, which can be filled in with text of the other manuscript. Those excerpts which are only extant in one manuscript have been left as they are in our edition.

In addition to the two more or less complete manuscripts, there are four remaining excerpts. The parts of the text preserved in the excerpts do not add any new manuscripts, so they do not contribute to the ultimate goal of the work, they are useful to solve some questions.

The excerpt which belongs to the document 50.d (Med., now in Madrid, sig. c 4r) was translated into lines, i.e. till line 7c.

From the lost parchment of stanzas are preserved, a fragment, calledAGAIN PAUL VI vts Bivar (ms. 358 v); the fragments, of Christi 430 (ubi Flav. L. D. p.evenit... Madriti. Ex typograp. M.D.C.LI, in fol. The quire consists 1167 - 1168b. The fragments for the Historia del origen, antiguedad, and casa de Sarmiento de Villanueva (Madrid, 1663, fol. 35 v; of this text was already known about 1700 thanks to Bivar's work.

The Vitorial or Crónica de España, written in the fourteenth century, by Gutierre Diaz de Gamez, has three versions, one in the imperial library at Madrid, 1762, pgs. 221 - 222, and the manuscript of the chronicle: (C.), Historia (Est. 24, gr. 2a, B.). As the text is prose in this second one. It contains the 77, not found in P.

The complications afflicting the question of the original was proposed by the old scholars, Juan Lorenzo to the authorship of Gessner (1867) and R. M. Gessner, and Lorenzo's authorship. Joan and Joaquin, a critical study of the prevalent tendency, is a most prestigious influence.
the excerpts do not add any new line to those contained by the manuscripts, so they do not allow us to fill in any gap. Nevertheless, they are useful to solve some questions.

The excerpt which belonged to the Archivo Ducal de Medinaceli (Med., now in Madrid, signature Archivo Histórico: caja 37, documento 50) was written in the 14th c. and includes the first 27 lines, i.e. till line 7c.

From the lost parchment manuscript of Bugedo (B) three sets of stanzas are preserved, all published in a posthumous work by Francisco de Bivar (m. 1635): Marci Maximi Caesar Augustani, viri doctissimi continuatio Chronici omnium eadem ab Anno Christi 430 ubi Flav. L. Dexter desit usque ad 612 quo maximus pervenit... Madriti. Ex typ. Didaci Diaz de la Carrera. Anno M.D.C.LII, in fol.. The quatrains quoted are 787 - 793, 851 and 1167 - 1168b. The fragment reproduced by José Pellicer in his Informe del origen, antiguedad, calidad, i sucesion de la excelentissima casa de Sarmiento de Villamayor y las unidas a ella por casamiento (Madrid, 1663, fol. 35 v°; cf. Morel-Fatio, 1906, XII) reprints what was already known about quatrains 1167 and 1168 (six lines) thanks to Bivar’s work.

The Vitórial or Crónica de don Pero Niño, written in the 15th c. by Gutierre Díez de Gamis, also includes some quatrains, in two versions, one in the impression edited by Llaguno y Amirola, Madrid, 1762, pgs. 221 - 222, and the other in the 15th c. manuscript of the chronicle (Cádences et al.), now in the Academia de la Literatura (Est. 24, gr. 2a., B28), with the peculiarity of being written as prose in this second one. Both have in common the quatrains 51 - 55, 57 - 58, 61, 66 - 67, 73, 75 - 76, 80 - 82 and 84; the manuscript (G°, called GA for the sake of easy programming) also contains the 77, not found in the printed copy (G).

The complications affect the linguistic characterization. A Leonese original was proposed by Tomás Antonio Sánchez (1782) who believed Juan Lorenzo to be the author, and sustained by Emil Gussner (1867) and R. Menéndez Pidal, also a supporter of Juan Lorenzo’s authorship. Joan Coromíñas and Yakov Malkiel seem to be inclined toward a Peninsular Western type, in any case, according to the prevalent tendency of Castilian Letters, which receive their most prestigious influence from the West. A. Morel-Fatio
(1875) appears to be the first to point out that a Leonese copyist would have added the dialectal features to a Castilian original. The Castilian character would have predominated, after Julius Cornu (1880), whereas Gottfried Baist, in that same year, postulates a Castilian base, to be nuanced, because he supports Bercio’s authorship. It should not be forgotten that these assertions were pronounced before the discovery of P and its purchase by la Bibliothèque Nationale, in 1887. Baist himself recognized in the newly discovered manuscript a confirmation of his theses. At the same time he makes the scholars aware of the unreliability of the attribution to Gonzalo de Bercio, because neither Díaz (sic) de Gales nor the Marqués of Santillana gave such news, which they would not have cast aside, had they known it.

With posterity to that fact, W. H. Chenery (1905), Emil Müller (1910) and Ruth I. Moll (1938) are thinking along the same line, as far as the Castilian theory which go from the dental of (who is in favor of a young oriental features of the third Alarcos (1948), after resuming to be in favor of a Castilian Berger (1923), on a pre-Castilian border zones thru the advantages of traces which, in this case, to dialectal character (Leonese) to be confused with specific authorship of Bercio has been forsworn. This “blojsana” thesis, whose manifest by Rafael Lapesa, in Raymon Willis (1933) in Raymond Willis’ (1983) edition (Marcos-Marin: 1987) a Castilian and that the supposed possible.

Concerning the date, there are too general limits of the first been prior to 1250, the approach of González, influenced by it, could be related to events of recovering of this town in 1248 contain an allusion to the legend. It had to be composed, of the Alexandreis, its main could be interpreted (Marcos-Marin: a.D.). The remaining doubt is different of this date: either they were composed by the Spanish author,

A terminal representation of a better understanding of it, line of each sample (number of state of each partial completion) as result of the running uncorrected if offer the elements still to the program. The number (Stanza 51 lacks in manuscript...
as far as the Castilian theory is concerned, with precise points which go from the denial of any Leonese character by the second (who is in favor of a young Beroee as author), to the sketch of oriental features of the third, who denies this attribution. Emilio Alarcos (1948), after resuming and discussing these opinions, seems to be in favor of a Castilian original, leaning, according to A. Steiger (1923), on a pre-Castilian linguistic layer, then relegated to border zones thru the advance of Castilian, notwithstanding enduring traces which, in this case, could be reinforced by the copyists dialectal character (Leonese in O and Aragonese in P). This is not to be confused with specific features of those dialects. The authorship of Beroee has been forwarded again recently by Dana Nelson. This “riojana” thesis, whose difficulties were recently made manifest by Rafael Lapesa, in 1980, has found a subsidiary support in Raymond Willis (1983) criticism to Nelson’s edition. Our edition (Marcos-Marín: 1987) shows that the text was originally Castilian and that the supposed authorship of Beroee is simply impossible.

Concerning the date, there is no agreement either, except for the too general limits of the first half of 13th century. It must have been prior to 1250, the approximate date of Poema de Fernán González, influenced by it. After v. 880d, refering to Damietta, it could be related to events of the Fifth Crusade (1217), and the recovering of this town in 1217. The stanza 2522, however, might contain an allusion to the king of Sicilia and the Crusade of 1228.

It had to be composed, of course, after 1182, composition date of the Alexandreis, its main source. Nevertheless, the stanza 1799 can be interpreted (Marcos: 1987) as a reference to the year 1205 A.D. The remaining doubt affects the interpretation of the referent of this date: either the manuscript of the Alexandreis employed by the Spanish author, or the Spanish book itself.

A terminal representation of the successive phases follows. For a better understanding of it, the reader has to learn that the first line of each sample (numbered 51 A/B/C/D) contains the current state of each partial comparison already finished, i.e. the verse as result of the running unification process, whilst the lines under if offer the elements still to be treated (matched one with another) by the program. The numbers 1, 2, 4, 5 refer to the manuscripts. (Stanza 51 lacks in manuscript 3).
UNIFICATION OF THE FOLLOWING LINES

Enpec'ol Aristotiles com(o) ome- bien honrrado
Comec'o don Aristotil cuemo ombr(e) bie(n) letrado
Comenzó Aristotiles, como ome bien lenguado,
comenc'0 Aristotiles como onbre bien lenguado

Initial state of the unified verse

Only matching words which are in the same position are compared

51 A  Aristotiles como  bien
   /1#enpesol/  /14 ome/  /1#onrado/
   /2 comeo/  /2 don/  /2 aristotil/  /2 cuemo/  /2 omure/  /2 bien/
   /45 comenso/  /5 omure/  /45 lenguado/

Execution

Words are compared in spirit

51 A  Aristotiles como
   /1#enpesol/
   /2 comeo/  /2 don/  /2 aristotil/  /2 cuemo/  /2 omure/  /2 bien/
   /45 comenso/

Execution of Com

51 A  come_so Aristotiles com
   /1#enpesol/
   /2 don/  /2 aristotil/  /2 cuemo/  /2 omure/  /2 bien/

Execution of Com

51 A  come_so Aristotiles com
   /1#enpesol/
   /2 don/  /2 aristotil/  /2 cuemo/  /2 omure/  /2 bien/

Execution of Com

51 A  come_so Aristotiles com
   /1#enpesol/
   /2 don/  /2 aristotil/  /2 cuemo/  /2 omure/  /2 bien/
Execution of Unify-Positions.

Words are compared in spite of their position in the line.

51 A Aristotiles como bien
    /1#enpesol/       /14 ome/       /1#onrado/
    /2 como/ /2 don/ /2 aristotil/ /2 cuemo/ /2 omure/ /2 letrado/
    /45 comenso/     /45 lenguado/
    /5 omure/

Execution of Common-Letters. Phase=1

51 A come-so Aristotiles como bien
    /1#enpesol/       /14 ome/ /1#onrado/
    /2 don/ /2 aristotil/ /2 cuemo/ /2 omure/ /2 letrado/
    /45 lenguado/
    /5 omure/

Execution of Common-Letters. Phase=2

51 A come-so Aristotiles#como om-e bien
    /1#enpesol/       /1#onrado/
    /2 don/ /2 aristotil/ /2 cuemo/ /2 letrado/
    /45 lenguado/
    /5 omure/

Execution of Common-Letters. Phase=3

51 A come-so Aristotiles como om-e bien le_ado
    /1#enpesol/       /1#onrado/
    /2 don/ /2 aristotil/ /2 cuemo/
    /5 omure/
UNIFICATION OF THE FOLLOWING LINES

fijo dixol en buena hedat sodes vos llegado
fijo a bona edat sodes embiado
6 dixo: fijo, á buena edad eres llegado
e dixo fijo a buena hedad heres llegado

Initial state of the unified verse

51 B llegado
/12 fijo/ /1 dixol/ /1 en/ /1 buena/ /1 edat/ /1 sodes /1 uos/
/2a/ /2 uona/ /2 edat/ /2 sodes/ /2 eniado/
/45e/ /45 dixo/ /45 fijo/ /45a/ /45 buena/ /45 edad/ /45 eres/

Execution of Unify-Positions.

51 B fijo a buena llegado
/1 dixol/ /1 en/ /12 edat/ /12 sodes/ /1 uos/
/2 uona/ /2 eniado/
/45e/ /45 dixo/ /45 edad/ /45 eres/

Execution of Common-Letters. Phase = 1

51 B fijo dixo-.e-. a buena eda-. llegado
/12 sodes/ /1 uos/
/2 uona/ /2 eniado/
/45 eres/

UNIFICATION OF

pora seyer ome- bueno
de seer ombre bueno ten
de seer ome bueno: fazlo
de ser hombre bueno fas

Initial state

51 C de ser buen
/1 pora/ /1 seier/ /14 omure/
/2 omure/
/45 faslo/ /45
/5 omure/

Execution

51 C de ser
/1 pora/ /1 seier/ /14 omure/
/2 omure/
/5 omure/

Execution of

The program joins configure

51 C de ser bueno
/1 pora/ /1 seier/ /14 omure/
/2 omure/
/5 omure/

9 Folia Linguistica Historica
UNIFICATION OF THE FOLLOWING LINES

pora seyer ome- bueno tu lo as agujsado
de seer ombre bueno tenedes lo bien guisado
de seer ome bueno: fazlo bien á guisado,
de ser hombre bueno faslo bien agujsado

Initial state of the unified verse

51 C de ser       bueno
  /1 pora/ /1 seier/ /14 ome/ /1 tu/ /12 lo/ /1 as/ /1 agujsado/
  /2 omure/ /2 tenedes/ /2 bien/ /24 guisado/
  /45 faslo/ /45 bien/ /4a/
  /5 onure/ /5 agujsado/

Execution of Unify Positions.

51 C de ser       bueno       bien
  /1 pora/ /1 seier/ /14 ome/ /1 tu/ /12 lo/ /1 as/ /15 agujsado/
  /2 omure/ /2 tenedes/ /24 guisado/
  /45 faslo/ /4a/
  /5 onure/ 

Execution of Word Joining. Phase=1

The program joins contiguous word to fill in common slots.

51 C de ser       bueno       bien       agujsado
  /1 pora/ /1 seier/ /14 ome/ /1 tu/ /12 lo/ /1 as/
  /2 omure/ /2 tenedes/
  /45 faslo/
  /5 onure/ 

9 Folia Linguistica Historica
Execution of Word-Splitting. Phase = 1

The program splits word elements in order to obtain common segments of words.

51 C de ser  bueno  10 bien  aguisado
   /1 pora/ /1 seier/ /14 omo/ /1 tu/ /1 as/
   /2 omure/ /2 tenedes/
   /45 (fas)/
   /5 onure/

Execution of Common-Letters. Phase = 2

51 C de ser om e bueno a lo bien aguisado
   /1 pora/ /1 seier/ /1 tu/
   /2 tenedes/
   /5 onure/

UNIFICATION OPERATIONS

sy leuar lo quieres com
si leuar lo q<ui>ierdes
sy lleuarlo quieseres com
sy lleuarlo quieseres com

Initial state

51 D si
   /12 leuar/ /12 lo/ /1
   /2 quisierdes/
   /45 leuarlo/ /45 qu

Execution

51 D si como a
   /12 leuar/ /12 lo/ /1
   /2 quisierdes/
   /45 leuarlo/ /45 qu

Execution

51 D si leuarlo como a
   /1 quieres
   /2 quisier/
   /45 quisieres

*
UNIFICATION OF THE FOLLOWING LINES

sy leuar lo quieres com<rm>o lo as enpec'ado
si leuar lo q(ni)sierdes cuemo auedes co<rm>pec'ado
si llevarlo quisieres como has comenzado
sy llevarlo qusjeres como as comenc'ado

Initial state of the unified verse

51 D si
/12 leuar/ /12 lo/ /1 quieres/ /1 como/ /1 lo/ /1 as/ /1 enpesado/
/2 quisierdes/ /2 cuemo/ /2 auedes/ /2 compesado/
/45 leuarlo/ /45 quisieres/ /45 como/ /45 as/ /45 comensado/

* Execution of Unify...Positions.

51 D si como as
/12 leuar/ /12 lo/ /1 quieres/ /1 lo/ /1 enpesado/
/2 quisierdes/ /2 cuemo/ /2 auedes/ /2 compesado/
/45 leuarlo/ /45 quisieres/ /45 comensado/

Execution of Word...Joining. Phase=1

51 D si leuarlo como as
/1 quieres/ /1 lo/ /1 enpesado/
/2 quisierdes/ /2 cuemo/ /2 auedes/ /2 compesado/
/45 quisieres/ /45 comensado/

*
Execution of Common Letters. Phase = 1

51 D si leuarlo quisier...es como as

/1 quieres/ /1 lo/ /1 enpesado/
/2 cuemo/ /2 auedes/ /2 conpesado/
/45 comensado/

Execution of Common Letters. Phase = 2

51 D si leuarlo quisier...es como as con...nsado

/1 quieres/ /1 lo/ /1 enpesado/
/2 cuemo/ /2 auedes/

The UNIFIED STANZATION on the variantas. This or reworked by the philo-
mechanical edition. Some AGE which are not to
facilitate the footnote by
lexical variants, the elab-
the statistical distribution.
This one stanza edition
graphic convention. Ita-
manuscripts coincide, an
UNIFIED STANZA

51 A come...so Aristotiles como om...e bien le...ado
   /1 enpesol/ /1 onrado/
   /2 don/ /2 aristotil/ /2 cuemo/
   /5 onure/

51 B fi(o dixo...e buena eda... llegado
   /12 sodes/ /1 uos/
   /2 uona/ /2 emialado/
   /45 eres/

51 C de ser om...e bueno...as lo bien aguisado
   /1 pora/ /1 seier/ /1 tu/
   /2 tenedes/
   /5 onure/

51 D si leuarlo quisier...es como as co...nsado
   /1 quieres/ /1 lo/ /1 enpesado/
   /2 cuemo/ /2 auedes/

The UNIFIED STANZA offers the unified verses and information on the variants. This information could be placed in footnotes or reworked by the philologist to obtain a more accurate and less mechanical edition. Some tools are offered with the UNITE PACKAGE which are not to be described here. They are intended to facilitate the footnote building and cross-references, the finding of lexical variants, the elaboration of direct and reverse indexes, and the statistical distribution of the lexicon.

This one stanza edition of the unified text adopts a simple typographic convention. Italic is employed when the two largest manuscripts coincide, and bold print when a manuscript matches
with an excerpt, but not with the other manuscript. The editor uses brackets to introduce his own correction, so avoiding a possible mistaken preference accorded to common errors. A critical apparatus is added in notes. The printed result is as follows:

51 iPhone [n]go Aristotel como onbre bien le[tr]ado
sio dixo-[l] a buena edat [eres] llegado
de ser onbre bueno [f]az-lo bien aguisado
si leuar-lo quisieres como as comenzado

51a O "Comeo", P "Enpecol"; P, G', G "Aristotiles" ametrical; cf. como; P "ome", G "ome"; O "letrado", P "honrado", G' G "lenguado"; b O d. "dixol"; P "en"; cf. -ue; O and P "sodes", the address form does not agree with the remaining of the text; O "emibado"; e P "pora seyer", G "ser"; O "OMBRE", P "ome", G' "hombre", G "ome"; O "tenedes lo", P "tu lo as", G' "falso", G' "fazlo"; "bien" falta en P; O "guisado", G "guisado"; d O and P "leuar lo"; O "quisierdes cuemo", P "quieres commo lo"; O "auedes", G "as comenzado". ["cf." sends to an appendix to the printed edition].

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