

Network visualization: mapping Shakespeare's tragedies Martin Grandjean

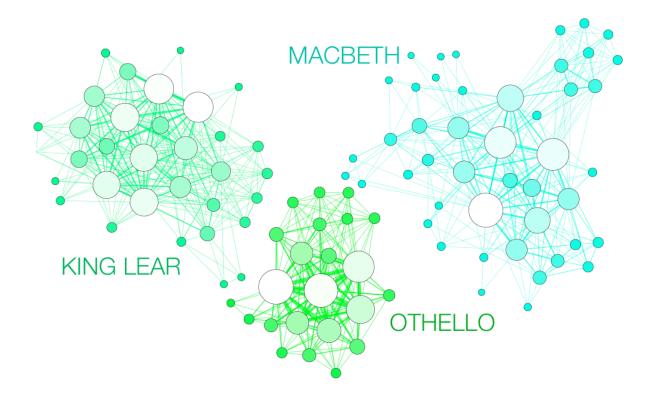
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Network visualization: mapping Shakespeare's tragedies

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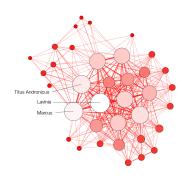
ONLINE

GRANDJEAN Martin (2015) *Network visualization: mapping Shakespeare's tragedies*, http://www.martingrandiean.ch/network-visualization-shakespeare/

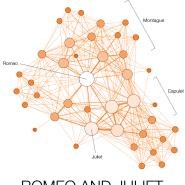
Are Shakespeare's tragedies all structured in the same way? Are the characters rather isolated, grouped, all connected?

Narration, even fictional, contains a network of interacting characters. Constituting a well defined corpus, the eleven Shakespearean tragedies can easily be compared: We propose here a network visualization in which each character is represented by a node connected with the characters that appear in the same scenes. The result speaks for itself: the longest tragedy (*Hamlet*) is not the most structurally complex and is less dense than *King Lear*, *Titus Andronicus* or *Othello*. Some plays reveal clearly the groups that shape the drama: Montague and Capulets in *Romeo and Juliet*, Trojans and Greeks in *Troilus and Cressida*, the triumvirs parties and Egyptians in *Antony and Cleopatra*, the Volscians and the Romans in *Coriolanus* or the conspirators in *Julius Caesar*.

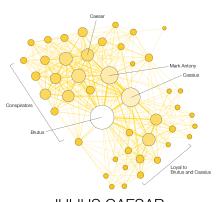
SHAKESPEAREAN TRAGEDY



TITUS ANDRONICUS Number of 36 50% Network characters 36



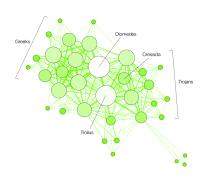
ROMEO AND JULIET Number of 41 37% Network characters



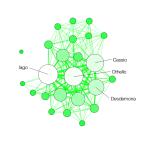
JULIUS CAESAR Number of 46 34% Network characters



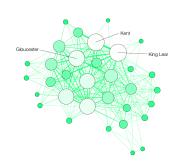
HAMLET 39% Network density Number of 4



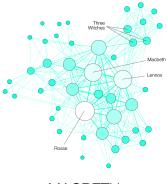
TROILUS AND CRESSIDA Number of 35 40% Network characters 35 40% density



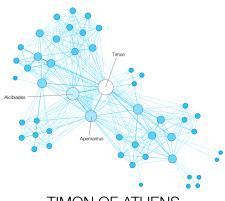
OTHELLO Number of 24 55% Network characters 24 55% density



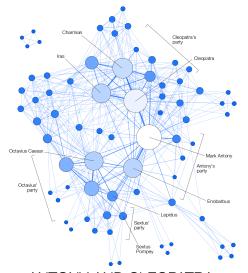
KING LEAR Number of 33 45% Network characters 33



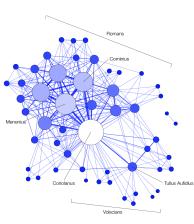
MACBETH Number of 46 25% Network characters



TIMON OF ATHENS Number of 51 25% Network characters 51



ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA Number of 74 17% Network characters



CORIOLANUS Number of 53 21 % Network characters 53

Shakespeare's plays listed chronologically. Two characters are connected if they appear in the same scene. Their size and color intensity are proportional to their (weighted) degree of centrality. The 'network density' measures how close the graph is to complete. A complete graph (100%) has all possible edges between its nodes.

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