

# Modeling the Birth of a Literary Archetype

The Case of the Detective Figure in French Fiction

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# The archetype we think we know

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Sherlock Holmes

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Rouletabille

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Jules Maigret

- Strong visual code: hat, coat, pipe/cane, urban setting, solitary male figure.
- A very *recent*, audiovisual construction (late 20<sup>th</sup> - 21<sup>st</sup> c.).
- **Does this icon match what detectives actually look like in 150 years of fiction?**

# Detecting the textual archetype at scale

- **Not only a costume**

Archetype = recurrent *textual patterns*:  
roles, actions, body verbs, way of speaking,  
network position.

- **Reasoning machine vs. other models**

From Poe/Doyle's logician to Maigret's  
empathy or Lupin's trickster.

- **Unity or multiplicity of the archetype?**

If we set aside the TV icon, do 150 years of  
novels still converge towards a common,  
scalable "detective" profile?



Nestor Burma, 1995

### General aim

Use computational tools to model the **construction** and **evolution** of the **detective archetype** in French literature.

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## Research questions

- **RQ1 – Archetype unity**

Can a model reliably recognize a *stable core* of the detective archetype across 150 years?

- **RQ2 – Archetype emergence**

When does the detective move from a secondary figure to the **narrative pivot**?

- **RQ3 – Semantic trajectory**

How does the detective evolve from a cold rational reasoner to an **emotionally engaged**, morally ambiguous figure?

# Methods pipeline

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Detective novel  
corpus

## Methods pipeline

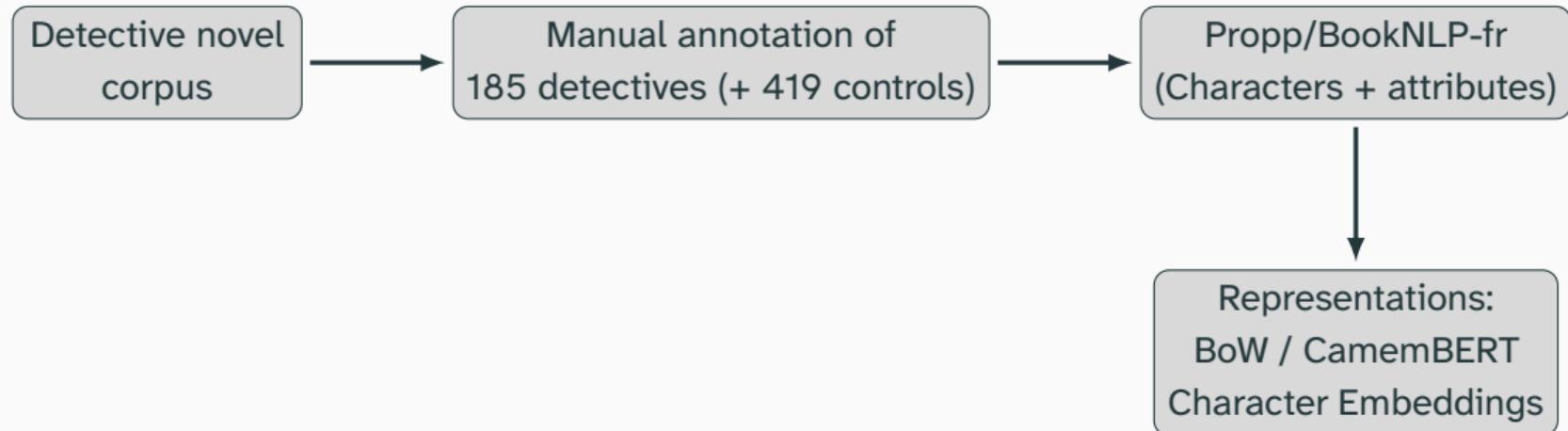
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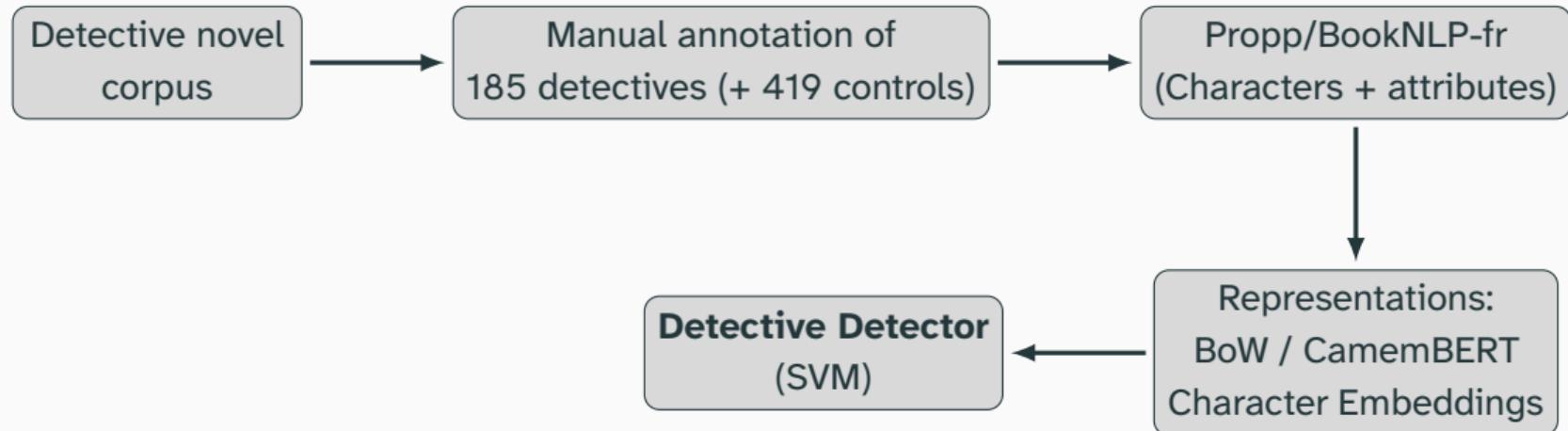
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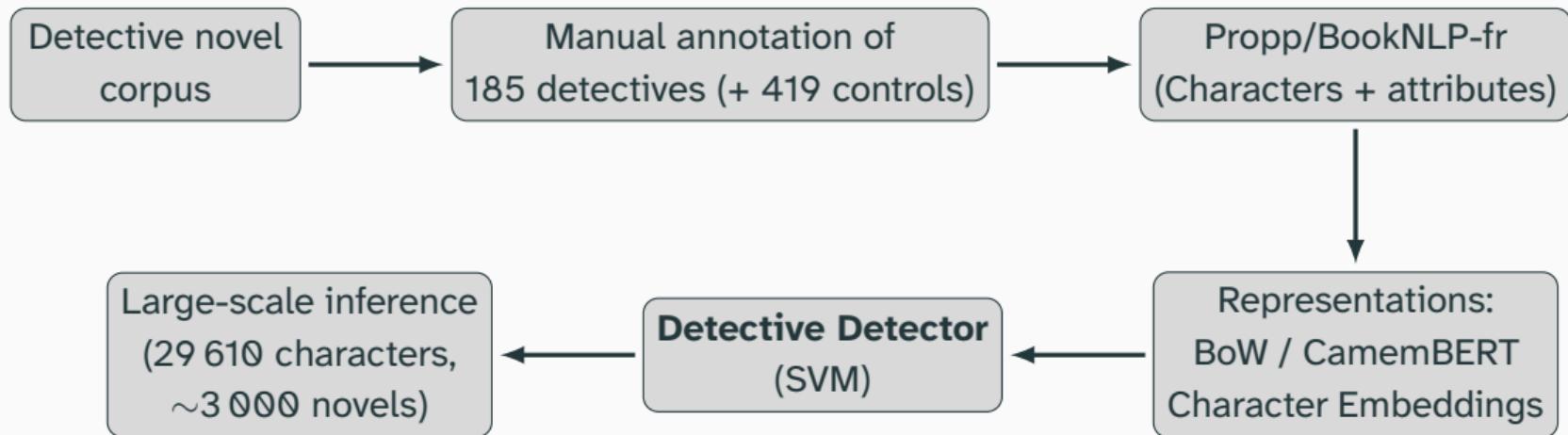
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### Character Embeddings

- **Character attributes:** agentive / passive verbs, modifiers (adjectives/predicates), possessives.
- **BoW:** 1000 most frequent attributes
- **CamemBERT<sub>LARGE</sub>:** averaging all Bert embeddings of all attributes per character

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## Learning & evaluation

- SVM and Logistic Regression (stratified 5-fold CV)
- **LOGO** (character, author, time periods) to prevent leakage
- Main metric: *balanced accuracy*

## Results

Model	B.Acc.	F1 (Det.)
BoW + SVM	0.895	0.84
<b>CamemBERT + SVM</b>	<b>0.923</b>	<b>0.887</b>

**Table 1:** Detector performance (stratified 5-fold CV)

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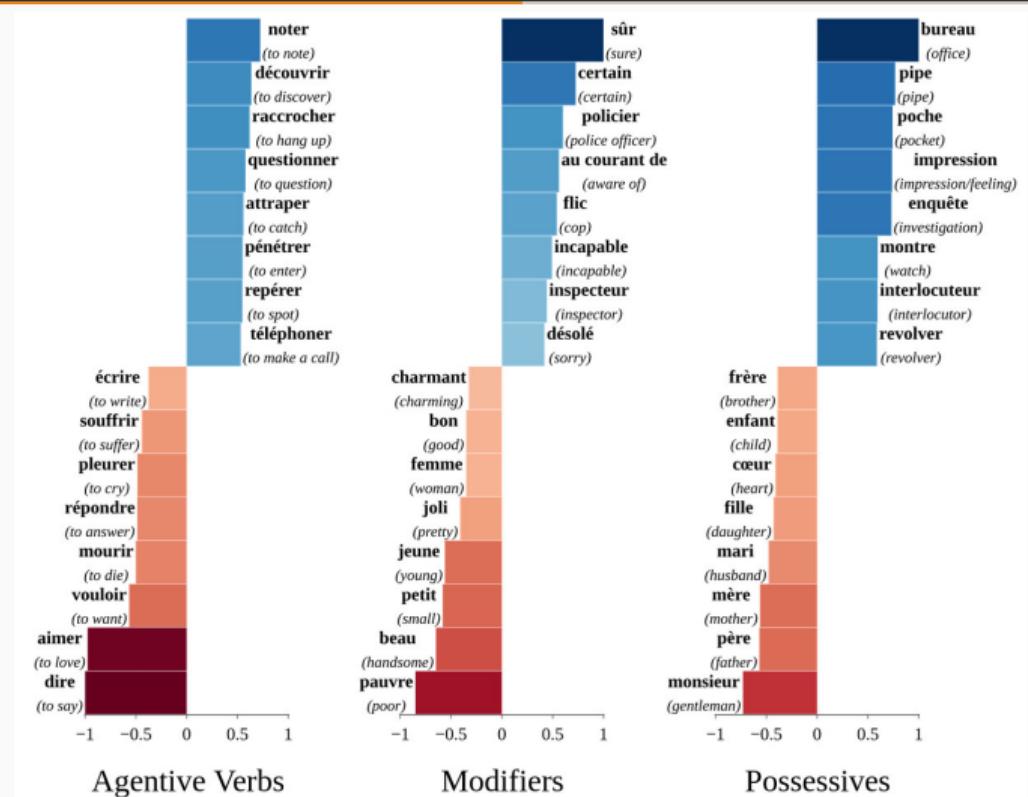
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 **Applied to full corpus:**  
**713 detectives** predicted  
(out of 29 610 characters)

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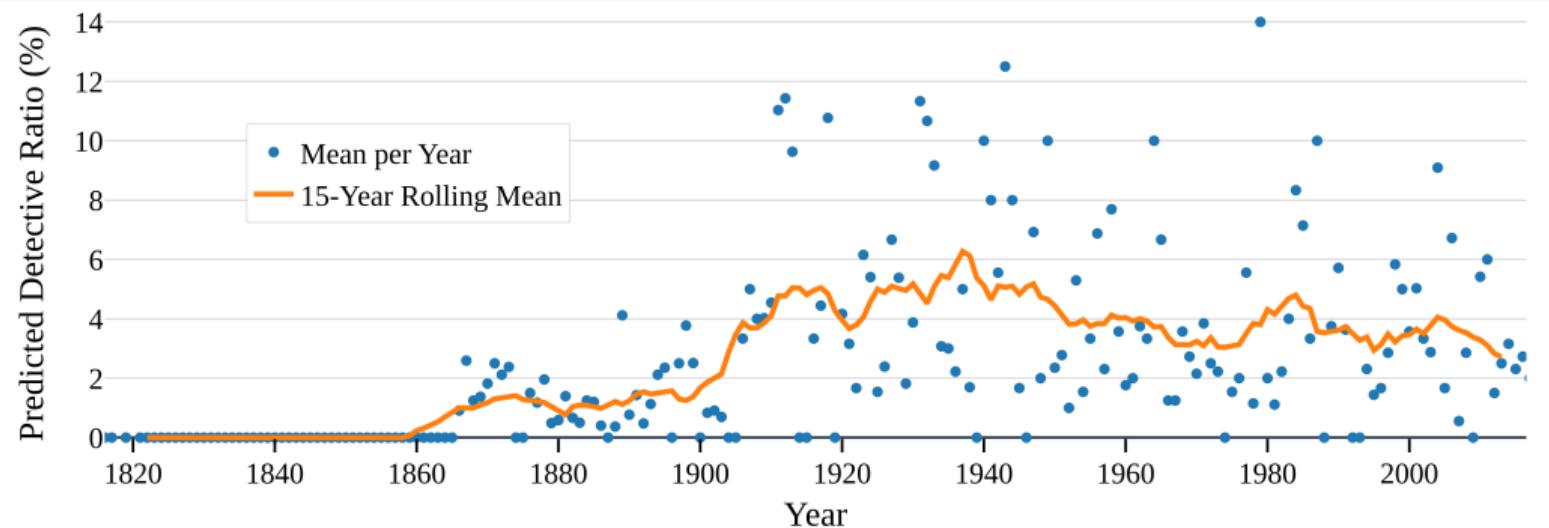
# Lexical specificity of the archetype



# Large-scale inference: emergence and centrality

## RQ2 – Archetype emergence

At scale: *When do detectives appear?*

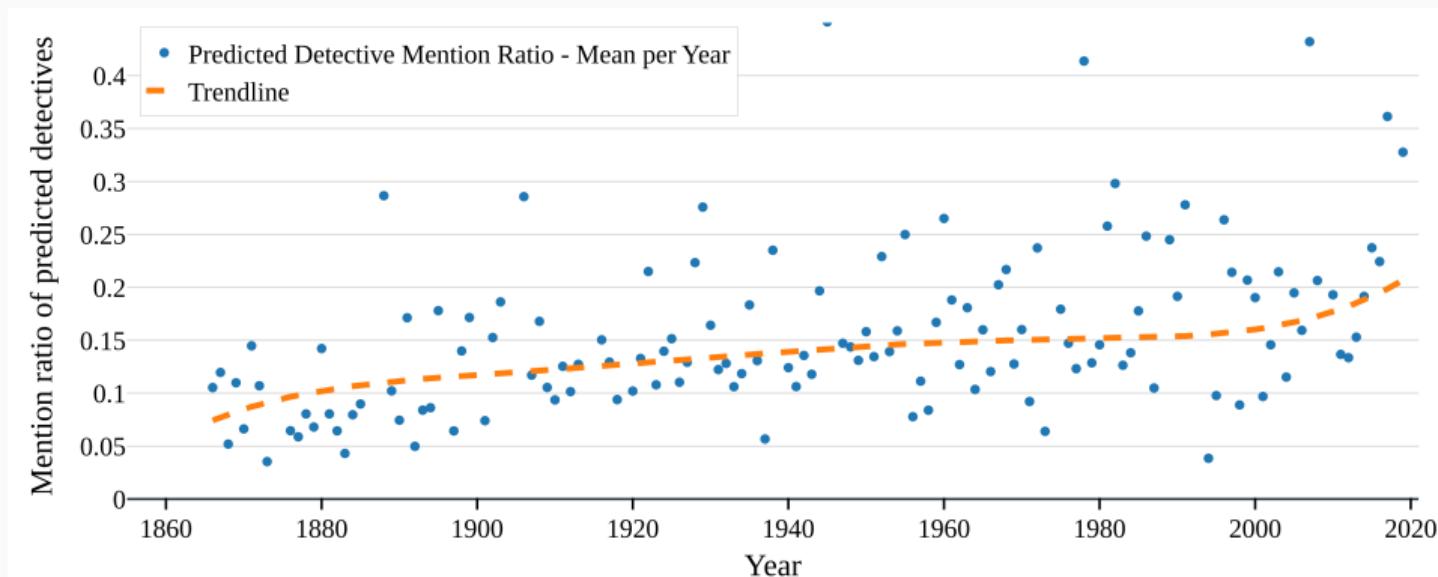


**Figure 2:** Ratio of detectives among all characters.

# Large-scale inference: emergence and centrality

## RQ2 – Archetype emergence

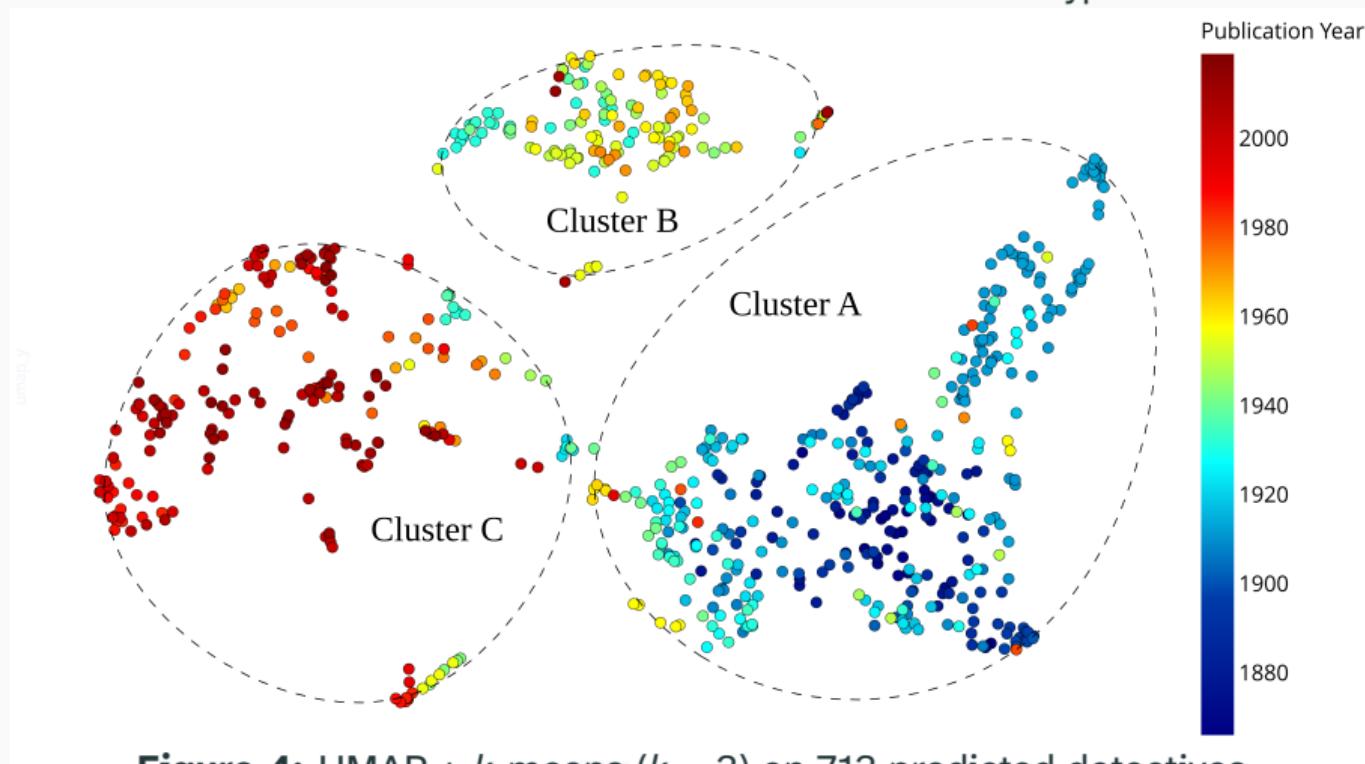
At scale: how *central* are they?



**Figure 3:** Mention ratio (share of text for main detective).

## RQ3 – Semantic trajectory

**Three clusters:** Three variations of the archetype.



**Figure 4:** UMAP +  $k$ -means ( $k = 3$ ) on 713 predicted detectives

# Lexical specificities per period

A – Classical	B – Empathic/procedural	C – Hardboiled/neo-polar
<b>Verbs:</b> say, exclaim, answer, declare, murmur, reply, question	<b>Verbs:</b> question, phone, suppose, look, smoke, drink, remember	<b>Verbs:</b> feel, catch, put down, <i>fuck</i> , spot, put on, run into
<b>Modifiers:</b> dear, young, brave, honest, mysterious	<b>Modifiers:</b> sure, gloomy, police, drunk, tired	<b>Modifiers:</b> alone, responsible, aware, cop, guy
<b>Possessives:</b> friend, revolver, office, duty, master	<b>Possessives:</b> pipe, office, overcoat, hat, pocket	<b>Possessives:</b> jacket, phone, car, face, father/mother

**Table 2:** Distinctive attributes of the three periods

A → dialogic rationality;

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B → Maigret-like empathy (pipes, offices, overcoats);

C → immersion in bodies, violence, vulgarity.

## Revised periodization of the French detective novel

- **1866-1927** *Proto/classical rational phase*

Import and adaptation of the English model (Poe, Doyle): investigation as a logical game, the *reasoning* detective (Gaboriau, Leroux, etc.).

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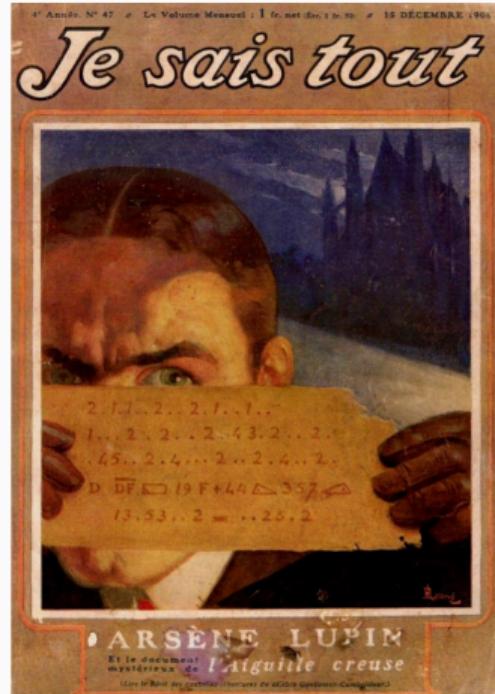
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- **1945-2020** *American influence and generic explosion*

*Série noire*, hardboiled adaptation, *néo-polar*, espionage: violent immersion, moral ambiguity, generic hybridizations.

- Centrality in Character Networks
- Multilingual: International exchanges in the construction of the archetype
- Towards “degrees of detectiveness” - Case Study on *Arsène Lupin*
- Other archetypes (criminal, victim, sidekick)?



Arsène Lupin, *L'Aiguille creuse*  
(15 décembre 1908)

# Thank you!

## Code & data

[github.com/lattice-8094/DETECTIVES](https://github.com/lattice-8094/DETECTIVES)

## Contact

[jean.barre@ens.psl.eu](mailto:jean.barre@ens.psl.eu)



**Paper, code & viz** – [jeanbarre.eu](http://jeanbarre.eu)

## General Drift Control

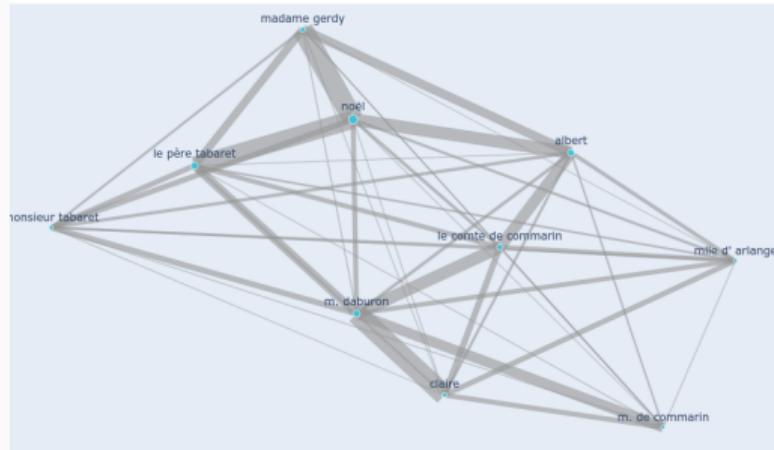
- Comparing with non-detective controls shows that some drift is general (language change)
- But the middle period diverges strongly → genuine **genre-specific** evolution.

## Limitations

- No negation / multi-word expressions
- Still noisy coreference chains

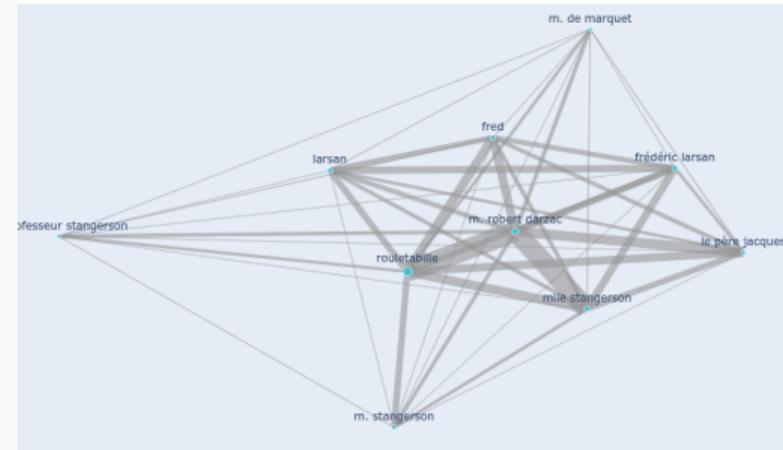
# Examples of character networks

1866\_Gaboriau-Emile\_L-affaire-Lerouge — top-10 character network



(a) Gaboriau, *The Lerouge Affair* (1866)

1908\_Leroux-Gaston\_Le-mystere-de-la-chambre-jaune — top-10 character network



(b) Leroux, *The Mystery of the Yellow Room* (1908)

Two automatically extracted networks (top 10 characters)  
Computing PageRank for each predicted detective

## Result: detective centrality over time

