On Deep Imposters method

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Abstract

This work considers a novel method applying a deep learning methodology for attribution literature creations resting upon short patterns. An assembly of classifiers is constructed by training a deep network on set imposters creation collections considered as sequences of short chunks like "tweets". The pointed network arranges the bathes of the test group into signals, making it possible to label them consistent with their writing style. The procedure aims to new attitudes in investigating textual material applied to recognize authorship attributes of medieval Arabic documents. The provided numerical experiments demonstrate the high reliability of the method applied to the authorship problems of William Shakespeare and Al-Ghazali. The proposed methodology suggests a new look at the perusal of medieval documents' inner structures and possible authorship from the short-patterning and signals processing perspectives.

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