

## Interfacing Literature and Digital Humanities: A Lexical, Semantic, and Contextual Exploration of Doctor Faustus through Voyant Tools

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### Abstract:

*The emergence of digital humanities has revolutionized traditional literary studies by integrating computational tools for textual exploration and interpretation. This study undertakes an exploratory and explanatory digital analysis of Christopher Marlowe's Doctor Faustus using Voyant Tools to examine its lexical, semantic, and contextual dimensions. Through the application of Voyant's Cirrus, Terms, Trends, and Collocation tools, the research visualizes word frequency, co-occurrence patterns, and contextual variations across the text. The findings reveal that frequently occurring terms such as Faustus, God, hell, knowledge, and Mephistophilis dominate the text, signifying the moral and spiritual struggle that forms the thematic nucleus of the play. Lexical and semantic analyses illustrate how Faustus is semantically linked with concepts of pride, temptation, knowledge, and sin, emphasizing the Renaissance humanist conflict between intellectual ambition and divine constraint. The contextual analysis further uncovers a tonal progression from the protagonist's initial arrogance and rational defiance to remorse and despair in later scenes, highlighting how Marlowe's language constructs and mirrors psychological and moral transformation. This study concludes that Voyant Tools enrich traditional literary criticism by revealing linguistic and thematic structures that might otherwise remain obscured in close reading. By blending digital analytics with interpretive criticism, this research exemplifies how digital humanities methodologies serve as a transformative approach to understanding Renaissance literature. It establishes the critical potential of computational stylistics in deepening interpretive engagement and advancing new modes of literary research in the twenty first century.*

**Keywords:** Digital Humanities, Voyant Tools, Doctor Faustus, Lexical Analysis, Semantic Analysis, Contextual Analysis

## 1. Introduction:

The field that has changed our way of reading, writing and researching by combining humanities and technology is growing rapidly and we call it digital humanities. It brings close subjects like literature, philosophy, language and history to digital methods and tools. It changed the perception of people about humanity as the traditional subject and made it enter the world of technology by introducing new ways to explore, access and share knowledge without replacing traditional critical thinking and close reading practices. As an academic subject it provides an environment for researchers to prepare for a world where digital media is shaping human expression and culture. Digital humanities is about asking questions and getting their answers instead of just keeping knowledge safe or limited to only one sphere. The term Digital Humanities can be defined as the new way to solve humanistic problems by the help of digital tools. It includes different practices like Text Mining, Data Visualization and Digital Archiving. For instance, a scholar of literature can approach different literary works at a time with the help of computational analysis; on the other hand a linguist can also study corpus linguistics. As Schreibman, Siemens, and Unsworth (2016) explain, Digital Humanities is not only a collection of digital practices but also a new “methodological outlook” that changes how knowledge is produced and shared in the humanities.

### 1.1 Background of the Study

The rise of Digital Humanities has brought a major change in literary studies that involve computational tools for linguistic and textual analysis. Literary analysis has traditionally interpreted texts through close reading primarily. Digital technology and computational tools, including corpus analysis software, visualization tools, and text mining methods, have given researchers new ways to analyze language, meaning, and structure. This change has promoted scholars to reconsider how data, language, and interpretation function in literary studies (Schreibman et al., 2016; Berry, 2012). The modern study of classical literature can discover new aspects via digital resources. Renaissance works, such as Christopher Marlowe's *Doctor Faustus*, contain historical, theological, and philosophical dimensions that offer multiple interpretative approaches. Marlowe's language conveys the intellectual anxieties and concerns of the Renaissance era, including the thirst for forbidden knowledge, the struggle between good and evil, and human limitations. Through computational methods, researchers can easily trace patterns within vocabulary, symbolic themes, religious narratives, and characters that reveal deeper insights into the Renaissance era and its socio cultural implications (Greenblatt, 1980; Levin, 1952) among Digital Tools,

The Voyant tool is one of the most useful tools for analyzing text because of its accessibility and capacity to reveal linguistic interactions through features like word clouds, collocation patterns, and frequency graphs. Its analytical features help analyze Lexical features, symbolic themes, stylistic features, and semantic structures. *Dr Faustus*, a play by Christopher Marlowe has a deep rooted position in Renaissance literature because it embellished the impact between human aspiration and moral authority. Critiques have embarked on the play from multiple directions including cultural, ideological, textual, performative and very new direction computational. That brings the richness of text and raises the variety of questions for the researchers. According to the influential New historicist account of Stephen Greenblatt, *Faustus* has a place within the practice of Renaissance "self fashioning". He argued that the play exaggerated conflicts of that era between identity, agency and cultural power (Greenblatt, 1980).

Jonathan Dollimore developed a belief system by reading *Dr Faustus* as a rebel stronghold. *Faustus'* violation reveals Elizabethan religious and political conventionalities; it was because the play can be read as a critique that hides its object under conventional moral closure

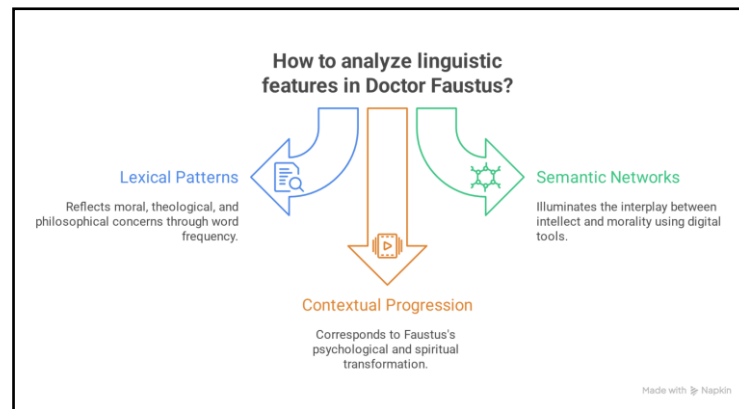
(Dollimore, 1984). Other recent works have raised particular formal questions. Ladegaard's critical analysis of ideology and comedy present how the waggishness is not small comfort but plays a key role in the moral economy of the play and making simple moralized readings difficult, also seeking attention to how meaning can be manipulated by tone and genre. (Ladegaard, 2017). The conflict between knowledge, religion and morality is reflected frequently in terms like "soul," "sin," "hell," and "power," these term meanings gain significance through co-occurrence and their frequencies and contextual depth (Bebington, 1995; Dollimore, 1984). Utilizing computational analysis on the classic play allows for a deeper interpretation that merges linguistic inquiry with historical and moral understanding of the Renaissance era. Thus, the background of the study consists of digital innovation and classical literary criticism. The analytical application of Voyant tools allows for the structured exploration of Doctor Faustus through lexical, semantic, and contextual dimensions.

## 1.2 Rationale of the Study

The base of the study is to examine how we can use a digital tool namely Voyant tools to analyze Dr Faustus a tragic play by Christopher Marlowe in an advanced way, being a Renaissance tragedy, which is centered on ambition, knowledge, and morality, that provides a rich ground for both semantic, contextual and lexical analysis. This study will explore the language and meaning used by Christopher in his work by using a Voyant tool instead of just reading the whole text in a traditional way. The lexical analysis of this literary work will disclose by utilizing "Cirus" (tool of Voyant) how some specific words like Sin, Soul and knowledge has appeared and how they depicts the thoughts and desires of Dr. Faustus, Voyant's tool "Terms" helped in semantic analysis discovered the relationship of words, Christopher connected words like knowledge with man's fall and tragic death. Lastly, the contextual analysis that occurred through "Collocation" revealed the function of these words, and their meaning in religious, social and cultural aspects of Renaissance. By using Voyant Tools, this study aims to connect conventional literary analysis with digital approaches, uncover the underlying concealed word patterns, thematic relationships, and semantic richness, which is not easily observable through manual reading. Therefore the main aim of this study is to illustrate how digital tools can argue textual comprehension, enriching literary criticism.

## 1.3 Research Questions

1. How do the lexical patterns and word frequency distributions in Christopher Marlowe's *Doctor Faustus* reflect the play's dominant moral, theological, and philosophical concerns?
2. To what extent do semantic networks generated through digital tools (e.g., Voyant's Collocation and Context tools) illuminate the interplay between human intellect and divine morality in Marlowe's text?
3. How does the contextual progression of linguistic features in *Doctor Faustus* correspond to the protagonist's psychological and spiritual transformation across the narrative?



## 1.4 Purpose of the Study

The motive of this study is to discover how digital tools like Voyant tools can help in analyzing language and deeper meaning of Dr. Faustus. It focuses on the analysis of lexical, semantic and contextual elements that were not able to be found by close reading methods. This study looks for how words/phrases can have different interpretation according to their context in different parts of the play. This study also emphasizes the importance of Digital Humanities in the field of literary research, instead of only examining the diction or themes of Marlowe. The combination of digital tools with literature and research has proved how a tool like Voyant tools can provide extreme depth and clearer understanding of classic literature by opening more innovative doors for digital literary studies in future.

## 1.5 Significance of the Study

The significance of the study relates to the attempts of making a connecting line between digital methods and study of language/literature in depth for better understanding. This research explores, the analysis of Dr. Faustus, Voyant tool has played a great role in discovering new ways to analyze language meaning or context of the renaissance period. This study also discovers how Voyant tools help to get those hidden linguistic patterns that were overlooked while just reading traditionally. Instead of just disclosing themes of Dr. Faustus like free will vs. fate, power, sin, knowledge and diction, Christopher used in his tragic play. Voyant tools contribute to the growing field of digital humanities by applying digital text analysis. It enhances educational methodologies by showing how digital visualization of texts can make complex linguistic and thematic aspects more accessible, understanding and engaging for students and scholars, by setting an example for upcoming scholars that how a tool helps in lexical, semantic and contextual analysis for a piece of literature. The importance of this study lies in the explanation of how use of digital tools transforms literally text into more interesting and innovative visuals.

## 2. Literature Review

### 2.1 Digital Humanities and Literature

Digital Humanities in literature and linguistics has a wide scope. With the help of text analysis and Corpus linguistics researchers can collect large data sets that used to be kept in libraries or private collections. Now it's easy to collect them by using digital tools and researchers can also examine how words are used and their change in style and how language varies with the context. Computers can detect multiple themes, ideas and styles in literary studies by revealing the connections or ideas that traditional reading might have been neglected. Computational tools help easily find the minor details of the text. Digital archiving and Preservation are the areas where old manuscripts, oral stories and old books have been

stored digitally in order to protect them and make them available worldwide. DH promotes collaboration among scholars in literature, linguistics, history, and computer science (Berry, 2012). Through collaboration scholars easily access the collective data. The display of information in the form of charts, maps and diagrams to show their connection with writers, themes or language features to make it easy to understand all this carried out in the area of data visualization tools. Kirschenbaum (2012) observes Digital Humanities should not be seen as merely technical; it represents a shift in the kinds of questions humanities scholars can ask. For linguists and literary scholars alike, Digital humanities offer tools that extend the reach of research, teaching, and preservation. Digital humanities are an interdisciplinary field that blends the study of the humanities with digital tools and techniques. It involves more than just digitizing books and artifacts, it is also investigating how digital tools alter how we conduct research, store information, and disseminate it. In the modern world, where the majority of information is digital, DH is crucial to increasing the accessibility and interactivity of literature, history, and culture. DH helps students to learn specific history in a fun way by using digital tools. The main aim of Digital Humanities is to utilize technology to improve the investigation of human culture. Its goals are to increase access to information, foster interdisciplinary collaboration, and develop novel techniques for evaluating both traditional texts and contemporary media by utilizing technologies such as text mining, GIS mapping, and data visualization. DH made learning more interesting, educators employ multimedia, online archives, and digital storytelling to make complex text understandable. It links scholarly work with the public through websites, online museums, and social media initiatives. The DH has a broad range of sources that includes use of artificial intelligence in the field of literature and linguistics, text mining, network analysis, visualizing cultural data, and digitizing rare manuscripts. Furthermore, it extends into media studies like pictures, paintings, maps, movies, performances, and histories and the social sciences, this contribution makes it genuinely multidisciplinary.

There are five dimensions that may be used to learn the work of DH. Firstly, Research that Examines languages, history, and texts using digital instruments. Secondly, Pedagogical Dimension that emphasizes e-learning, digital storytelling, and interactive tools like google classroom to make knowledge easy to access at global level. Thirdly, preservation digitizes the manuscripts and cultural objects in order to safeguard them. Fourthly, Engagement engages the public through interactive and participatory initiatives. Lastly, Critical Dimension that interrogates the limitations, ethics, and biases of digital tools. In recent years digital Humanities, which is a blend of humanities and technology, has witnessed glorious achievements exploring the different trends in Digital Humanities. We have a method of using NLP that facilitates scholars with meaningful insights from lengthy texts. Scholars can analyze different aspects of text by applying computational tools. A Scholar can also approach different digital tools to explore literary aspects. Text Mining, Distance Reading are techniques that help examine literary corpora, trends and patterns that have been neglected in traditional close reading. Poetry analysis has witnessed a paradigm in understanding its elements like rhythm, metaphor and layers of language by the consistent use of digital tools. Computational linguistics sentiment analysis and stylometric techniques provide deep expressions of poetic insides. Complexities of short stories get depth when a scholar is reading them by using digital tools. Techniques like text writing or distance reading allow the exploration of different layers in it. Ethical consideration, data privacy and algorithm biases are the challenges of Digital Humanities. Digital Humanities has given advancement in understanding literary work, language by using different techniques and tools.

## **2.2 Digital Tools used for textual analysis**

Digital Tools have transformed the study of literature and linguistics in this modern era. These tools allow scholars to analyze language and literary text by combining humanistic

research and technology. The researchers can discover a wide range of text, they can study speech and pronunciation by making a comparison between multiple literary works. These tools help them to display text in the form of graphs or networks. With the help of digital tools scholars can explore the depth of text and their hidden meanings. They can also preserve cultural heritage and are able to develop new interpretations. Digital tools in literature and language not only encourages the typical methods of research but also provides new ways to create, collaborate and to access at global level. Some of the digital tools that can use in literature and linguistics are Discussed here, The HyperPo tool helps in analysis of poetry is hyperPo. It encourages/makes scholars to make a connection between poems, their themes and their stylistic aspects. It plays a vital role in helping researchers to get insight of intertextual connections and their poetic patterns in depth by keeping visualization and literary text analysis in relationship. AntConc is a free software that helps to study a large collection of text card corpora. It shows how certain words appear, what words usually come before and after them and how they are used in different sentences. It is very useful for studying grammar, vocabulary and writing style in both literature and linguistics. Juxta helps scholars to identify/compare different editions of the same text of literature as Juxta. It makes revisions, changes and variations made by authors prominent. This contribution makes it more helpful in textual criticism. Juxta lets scholars trace the history and origin of text. Elan is a tool which is used to add notes or annotations to audio and video recordings. It is helpful for researchers who study conversation, sign language or body language. It allows you to match words and actions exactly to the movement happening in a video or a sound clip.

WordSmith Tools is one of the digital tools that helps researchers to study word frequencies, collocations and also to analyze the distribution of keywords in the text. wordSmith tool lets scholars explore ways that can support stylistics and discourse analysis of the literary text. The wordSmith is a text analysis tool that works in concordance with language/literature. MALLET is a tool that uses machine learning to find hidden themes in a large collection of text. It is especially useful for studying many books and articles at once. Praat is a digital tool specifically used for phonetic analysis and the name of this tool is Praat. It is helpful in analysis of sound of speech, measurement of pitch, formants and visualizing acoustic data for the linguistics. This tool plays a key role in the fields of phonetics, phonology and sociolinguistics. CATMA is an online platform that allows users to highlight tags and analyze text. It really helps the literature students to mark different features in text such as themes, tone or narrative styles. Sketch Engine is very efficient in corpora studies; It helps scholars to understand/discover the utilization of words in multiple contexts. This tool is commonly used in lexicology and computational linguistics because it allows researchers to make up to date searches for collocations, frequency of words. Scholars can also upload files while using this tool. In this modern time all these Digital tools have made the study of language and literature much easier and more interesting. They help to look at sound words and meaning in a deeper way. They not only took the place of traditional study methods but opened doors to access knowledge at the border level and to make connections across the globe that can make the fields of literature and language stronger than in the past.

### **2.3 Voyant as a digital tool**

In terms of accessibility, visualization potential, and pedagogical value within digital humanities and language studies, there is a free website namely, Voyant tools that allows researchers to analyse and study language or text from any subjective field. Stefen Sinclair and Geoffery Rockwell were the two scholars who made this website to help people. As this is a free website there is no need of installation and all we need to do is just open it on any browser (preferably chrome) and can upload our text or can use an already existing corpus in it. Voyant has some very helpful tools to make text in digital forms such as, word cloud (Virus) that helps to check which word appears most of the time, Graph and Chart is true is

another tool that is used for tracking frequency of word in pattern, KWIC (key-word-in-context) is used to see how many time any unique/rare word appears in what context, Correlation between trends is used to understand how themes/ideas are connected with story. All these above mentioned tools are primarily used in digital humanities and help everyone from any field like students, teachers and researchers to examine any collection of text either it is big or small. The best thing about Voyant is that users has no need to get full command on the coding or programming to operate it plays a great role in research of both the literature and language, being a simple and visual tool. This digital tool has been used by different scholars at different times. likely, Megan Welsh, (2014) of Collaborative Librarianship suggest that Voyant is "a handy and powerful tool accessible to users of all levels," with its interactive visualizations like word frequency, trends, and keyword-in-context displays so that a user can "look through the text." But she adds that the tool's performance can crumple under large files, and results continue to need critical interpretation rather than an overdependence on visuals.

Malik and sarfaraz, (2025) used this tool while studying an old epic The Book of Dade korkut. It helped them to find the word frequency style of words and sentences that have been created in that text. They made a comment about this tool that this tool has great efficiency to find deep hidden themes but it needs expert guidance to deal with complex texts. (Ella Alhudithi,2021) in Language Learning & Technology echoes these users' satisfaction in the open-access nature and hands-on learning potential with Voyant as well as its utility for vocabulary and collocations, but she admits it may be intimidating for beginners and feels slightly less comprehensive than more advanced corpus query tools. Zaid & and Abdallah, (2019) has also used this tool for the analysis of tweets on Twitter during the Kashmir issue in 2019. It helped them to examine people's mixed emotions of positivity and negativity with a large collection of keyword use of inappropriate language spelling errors as they directly affect the results. This year Ramadani, (2025) used this tool for the purpose of teaching the subject of IELTS writing. With the help of this the students were able to see the genuine examples of patterns of writings and language of academics. In Ramadhani's opinion, teachers should teach them the proper use of Voyant tools to make them learn and understand vocabulary and style of language or writing. Reviewers generally concur that Voyant Tools is notable for being easy to use, open source, and educationally beneficial; however, its primary drawbacks are related to scalability, interpretive complexity, and performance with big datasets. Voyant Tools has gained prominence as an educational resource in the digital humanities classroom. It gives students practical experience with computational text analysis without requiring programming knowledge, claim (Ruecker et al.,2018).

## 2.4 Description of the play Dr. Faustus

In the late 16th century a story published, written by Christopher Marlowe wrote, a story on the tragic life of Dr. Faustus leading to his death. This reveals the story of John Faustus who was a scholar at Wittenberg University. He was not satisfied with the limitations of fields, i.e. medicine, law, theology in terms of learning. In order to gain more knowledge, power and supremacy he started black magic and made a deal with the Satan (Lucifer) to have 24 years of magical powers and service of Mephistopheles in exchange for his soul. With the passage of time Faustus found himself splitter between physical desire and spiritual consequences, his repentance and ambition. This play ended with the tragic death of doctor Faustus as he was not able to repent in time. Christopher expressed the themes of human ambition, pride, power, free will vs. fate and hunger to get overreach in his literary work of the Elizabethan era. The Renaissance spirit alongside intellectual pride's dangers has been widely acknowledged by critics who study Doctor Faustus. (Muron, 1949) argued that Faustus' thirst for abandoned knowledge and his desire for power is going beyond unconsciously. He exemplified it by applying the framework of ID, Ego and Super Ego by Sigmund Freud to the

internal conflict of Faustus as his human mind is struggling for primal drives but some psychoanalytical studies show how repressive, guilty and narcissist person is hidden behind Faustus thirst for intelligence. All this made Dr. Faustus tragedy as an internal psychological drama instead of moral allegory. In 1927 the play successfully integrated medieval moral allegory with Renaissance individualistic energy and Marlowe wrote Faustus's struggle with "mystic resonance" in his verse (Selected Essays).

Dollimore, 1984) depicts Christopher's play as the conflict of ideas he examines that Faustus' submission to evil is not just a radical act but this shows the limitations of authorial and religious aspects of the Elizabethan era. He argued that this play has two sides on the surface level; Marlowe kept this as an orthodox but on the other side it mocks theological norms. This literary work shows power politics and emotion towards the moral and religious and censorship. Harry Levin identified Faustus as the modern overreacher because his search for forbidden knowledge represents the core existential problem that modern people face (The Overreacher: A Study of Christopher Marlowe). (Stephen Greenblatt, 1980) read Dr. Faustus, as a great example of Renaissance, was a story where Marlowe depicted that there was a man who was trying to make himself superior through knowledge and power.

Greenblatt highlighted the cultural and social aspect that compels Faustus to have strong ambition and he discloses that this play depicts the conflicts of autonomy with systematic limitation. He added Marlowe provoked the potential risks of humanism and self fashioning in the Renaissance by portraying Faustus in the historical context as a rebel for the quest of power and identity formation. David Bevington (1995) analyzed the play to show its moral complexity because Marlowe makes viewers connect with Faustus's desire for power while he performs his path to damnation. The reviews show Doctor Faustus continues to be a classic work which examines human desires and moral flaws and the fatal results of trying to go beyond human boundaries.

### **3.1 Research Method**

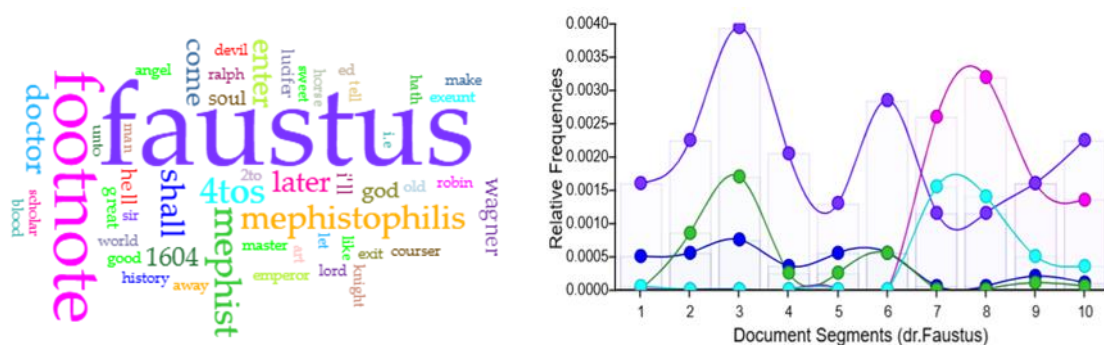
This study uses the mixed method of qualitative and quantitative research approaches and merges the traditional analysis with computational text-mining techniques to gain deepen and comprehensive understanding of Christopher Marlowe's Play Dr Faustus. The quantitative approach uses the Voyant tools to analyze the digital text of Dr Faustus by its tools, such as Cirrus (word cloud), Trends, collocates and context. Through these tools visualize the Word frequencies; discover the lexical and semantic patterns. The qualitative approach is used to explore cultural and contextual aspects of the play and investigates Marlow's word choice and analyzes the historical context to understand the language. The process of data collection importing text into Voyant tools to generate the visuals and word frequencies and Graphs. Data analysis proceeds in Three phases. The first phase is Lexical analysis which examines the frequency of words. The Second phase is Semantic Analysis which explores the collocation and co-occurring words. The third phase of data analysis is Contextual analysis which explores how words function in context. The overall methodology indicates how digital text analyzes, by merging computational strategies and showing how Voyant tools can explore the linguistic and thematic features in text.

### **3.2 Population and Sampling**

This article uses intentional sampling of Christopher Marlowe's Dr. Faustus for its digital analysis, as the primary text. The reason for choosing this play is its lexical richness with 20,057 words, profoundness and its great reputation in Renaissance literature. These elements made this element an epitome for lexical, semantic and contextual analysis. To ensure the authenticity of the text for the digital analysis this study uses the complete text version taken

This study uses a three-level analytical framework by using Voyant Tools to analyze the semantic, lexical, and contextual features of Christopher Marlowe's *Doctor Faustus*. This framework merges computational text mining with explanative literary criticism to disclose meaning patterns that are not easily noticeable by close reading. This digital analytical framework gives both interpretation and visualization of language and how language shapes meaning and how many times words occur the most and gives thematic meaning, such as religion, sin, and moral downfall. Three analytical stages which uses in this research to answer the research question, First analytical stage is Lexical Analysis that focuses on the most frequent words in the text and analyzes how these words dominate the word patterns in the text. By using Voyant tools like Cirrus (word cloud), Terms, and Trends to track keywords and the most frequent words throughout the text. These frequent words determine how language reflects Faustus's intellectual thirst and spiritual struggle. Second analytical stage is Semantic Analysis that examines the words that frequently appear with other words to convey the thematic meaning. By using the collocation of Voyant tools, this analysis discloses the hidden connection between words like "Mephist," "Faustus," "angel," and "hell" to convey the thematic meaning of temptation. Through these words, relationships can explore deeper philosophical and symbolic meaning. The third analytical stage is Contextual Analysis that investigates how select frequent words function within context and dramatic narrative. The KWIC (key words in context) tool and Ready view help to analyze the contextual meaning and psychological conflicts in text. The purpose of this analysis is to understand how language works in context, like in early scenes of the play, with Faustus being prideful, to repentance in the end scenes. Together, these framework stages help to investigate the text with computational techniques. It shows how word patterns, visualization, graphs, terms, and context help to understand the renaissance anxieties with knowledge, morality, power and limits of humans in *Doctor Faustus*.

## 4.1 Lexical Analysis



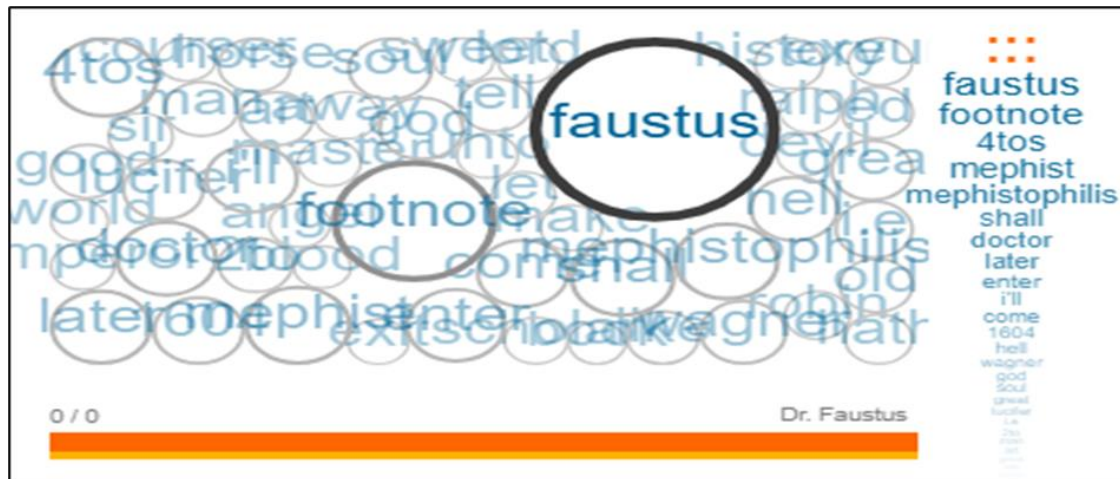


**Figure 2. Voyant Word link Summary**

The Cirrus and graph is visualization (figure1 and 2) generated by the Voyant tool of Dr Faustus, a play by Christopher Marlowe by showing the most appeared words throughout the text. From this cloud word image the size of each word shows the occurrence of frequency, it helps to identify the major themes and dominate vocabulary. In the above image, Faustus, Footnote, Doctor, Shall, Hell, Good and Soul are the words that occurred most. The Faustus is in the center of the Cirrus claiming the name of the protagonist of the play by depicting the internal downfall and conflicts of its main character. The major appearance of Mephistophilis points out the constant evil and Temptative journey of Faustus. While the words like Hell, Soul and Good depict the moral and spiritual dimension of the story by reflecting the theme of sin, redemption and its eternal domination. The repetitive appearance of words like Doctor and shall reflects scholarly personality of Dr Faustus and his repeated actions for desire and ambition, depicting his intelligence, arrogance and his passion to rule the knowledge. The words like Enter, Come and Away reveal the dramatic structure of the play. The secondary words in Cirrus are Wagner, Robin and Devil shows the imagery elements of the play. The appearance of Footnote, and 1604 shows the original editorial and annotations included in the digital text source. These words represent the central theme of this play like thirst for power, desire for timeless knowledge, and the consequences of pride. It explains how Voyant tools help a quick and lexical analysis of the text pointing out the dominant symbols and continuously occurring linguistic patterns that leads to further semantic and contextual understanding.

## 4.2 Lexical and Semantic Analysis

**Table 1. Lexical, Semantic Analysis of Dr. Faustus**

| Terms   |     |
|---------|-----|
| Faustus | 403 |
| Mephist | 75  |
| Doctor  | 69  |
| Hell    | 53  |
| God     | 49  |
| Soul    | 48  |
| Great   | 46  |
| Art     | 37  |
| Good    | 37  |

|           |    |
|-----------|----|
| History   | 33 |
| Master    | 28 |
| Devil     | 23 |
| Heaven    | 20 |
| Sin       | 06 |
| Knowledge | 03 |

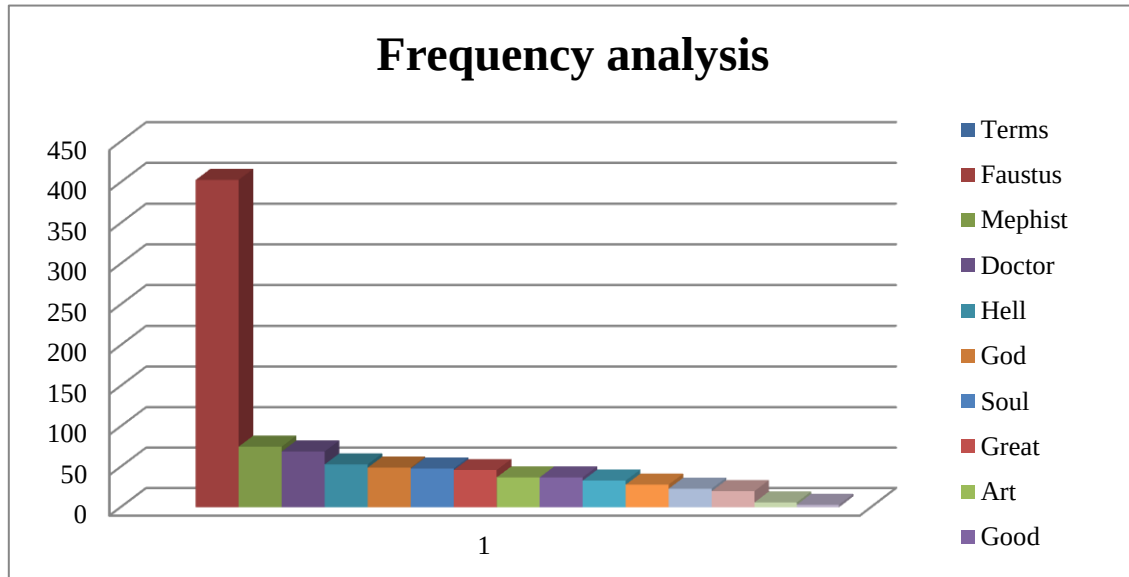


**Figure 3 Terms Analysis of Dr. Faustus**

Data shown in table 1 and Figure 3 and 4 represents the lexical frequency of key terms identified through the Voyant Tools from Christopher Marlowe's play Doctor Faustus. This analysis reveals the most frequently used words in the text and semantic analysis interprets these key terms to identify the thematic and deep meaning of the play. The first term, Faustus, occurred for (403) times making the name of the protagonist the centre of play. The next most frequent word is Mephist a short form of Mephistophilis, that points out the theme of temptation, occurred (75) times. The word Doctor appeared for 69 times, representing the protagonist's scholarly identity and intellectual pride that lead him to his tragic downfall.

Other frequent words like Hell (53), God (49), Soul (48), Good (37), Master(28), Devil(23), Heaven (20), and Sin(06) their frequent occurrence highlights the religious and moral dimensions of the play. Additionally, words like Great (46), Art (37), History (33), and Knowledge (03) emphasize Faustus's intellectual ambition and his desire for limitless power. The word frequency data was obtained from the Voyant Tools which provide the lexical and semantic structure of the text. Here the Graph visually represents the frequency of these words. And link represents the how most frequent words represents the thematic and symbolic meaning of the play and also the connection between characters and ideas. Semantic analysis highlights central themes like struggle between morality and ambition, desire for power and forbidden knowledge and Renaissance moral and intellectual struggle.



Figure 4 links (Word Clouds)

### 4.3 Contextual Analysis

Table 2. Contextual Analysis of Dr Faustus

| No | Terms   | Collocate | Count/Context |
|----|---------|-----------|---------------|
| 1  | Faustus | Faustus   | 75            |
| 2  | Mephist | Faustus   | 36            |
| 3  | Faustus | God       | 20            |
| 4  | Doctor  | History   | 17            |
| 5  | Faustus | Angel     | 12            |

The Collocates Term Table, Figure 6 and Figure 7, present Collocates Analysis of Dr. Faustus. The collocation analysis from the above Figures represents how frequently these words appear in close relationship to one another within the text. This analysis represents the semantic relationships and thematic concerns in these terms and also shows how Christopher Marlowe constructs meaning through these word patterns and contextual pairing. In the table the term Faustus shows the highest frequency for 75 times that confirms, protagonist is the main focus of the play. The coexistence of Faustus with Faustus represents his self-centeredness and ambition which symbolizes his ego and intellectual pride. The collocation between Mephist and Faustus occurs 36 times representing the constant interaction between demon and man. This interaction reveals the moral and psychological tension in the text. Mephist serves Faustus as his tempter, presenting the theme of temptation, Faustus presents the humanistic surrender to evil. The collocation between Doctor and History occurs 17 times showing the academic and intellectual identity of Faustus. This relationship also presents the Renaissance fascination with human knowledge and the consequences of overreaching.

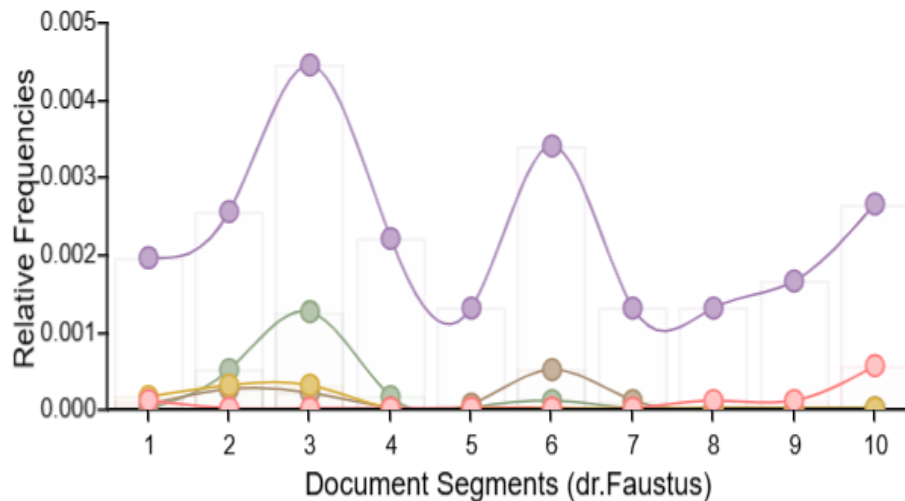


**Figure 6 Collocation Graph for Contextual Analysis**

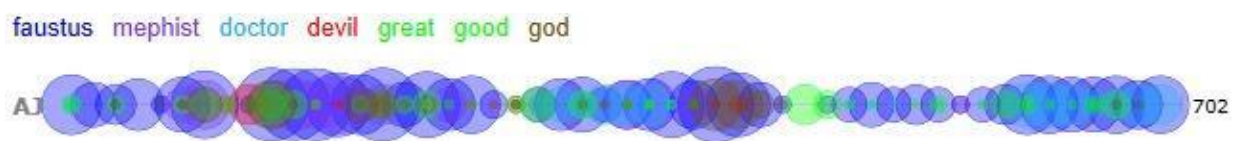


**Figure7 Collocation and Links**

The collocation of Faustus with Angel occurs 12 times, shows the spiritual struggle and represents the moral dimension of the play. The appearance of Angel with Faustus also shows the inner conflict and contrition between good and evil angels, who had deliberation over his soul. Finally the coexistence of Faustus and God, 20 times presents the tension between Divine authority and human. This pairing demonstrates his mindfulness of God's power yet inability to ask for genuine forgiveness. This collocation data from Voyant tools represents how Marlowe's language rotates around moral, religion and psychological tensions i.e, knowledge Vs. faith, ambition vs. humility. The repetition and coupling of these words graphically and semantically represents the central tragic themes of this classic play from the renaissance era.

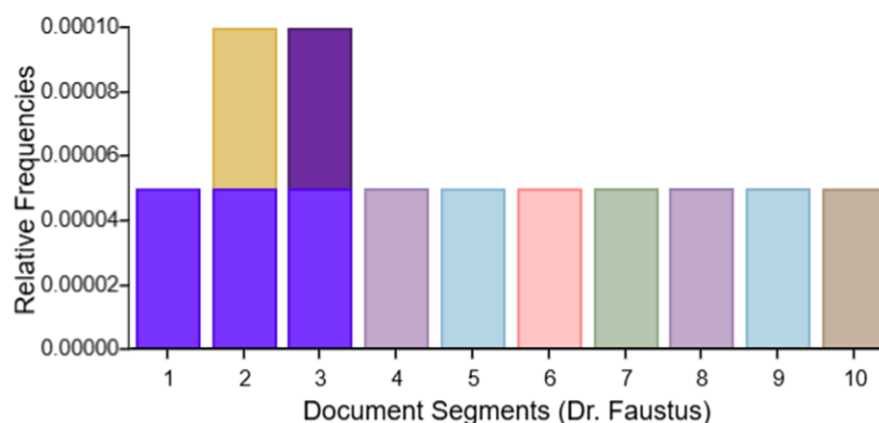


**Figure 7. Phrases Graph**

**Phrases Tool for Contextual Analysis:** The Phrases frequency distribution data graph generated by Voyant tools ,for deeper understanding of the text of Doctor Faustus. Repeated phrases represent the main thematic, and contextual meaning of the text such as “why this is

hell, nor am I out of it” and “soul to the devil for a shoulder of mutton through” “I’ll burn my all books” represents the Faustus internal and spiritual conflict, and also highlights the Faustus’s awareness of damnation and his own sins. Similarly phrases like “seeing Faustus hath incur’d eternal death” and “I be chang’d unto some brutish beast” highlights the play’s concentration with eternal punishment and loss of humanity. These Phrases patterns contextually revealed how language in Doctor Faustus mirrors the Renaissance tension between the forbidden knowledge and religious ethics and morality.

#### 4. Findings and Discussions

The findings of this study from the data generated by Voyant tools, present significant lexical, semantic and contextual patterns in Christopher Marlowe's Doctor Faustus. The analysis provide the deep understanding of play and how language is used and convey the moral, psychological and thematic framework of the play. This study uses the main Voyant tools such Cirrus, Terms, Graphs, Word summary, Collocates, Phrases Tool. Each tool assists in the interpretation of data and answers the research questions

##### 5.1 Justification of Research Questions

At the lexical level, the Cirrus, Word summary and Graph visualized the most frequent words in the play, such as Faustus, God, hell, Soul, Mephistophilis and power. The Cirrus word cloud displayed words in different sizes according to their frequencies; Voyant tools quantified them to reveal numerical verification of their repeated occurrence. These results clearly answer the first research question by analyzing the lexical features that dominates the play and highlights the intellectual and moral conflict of Renaissance period. The dominance of words like Faustus (403) and Mephistophilis 75 times represents the central focus on the protagonist's internal conflict. The repetition of God, hell, soul highlights the theological ideas of sins, redemption and Divine power. The lexical findings reveal that Marlowe's vocabulary presents the struggle between knowledge and morality. The semantic and lexical analysis, the recurring terms, such as Faustus hell, sin, soul, god, Heaven ,power ,lexically these terms appears with high frequency highlights the semantical meaning of the play. The repetition and links of these key terms show how Marlowe’s language represents the play’s central themes the struggle between morality, ambition and desires and the limits of human power, and Renaissance moral and intellectual struggle. The semantic patterns also highlights the hidden symbolic meaning and connection between characters and themes and this analysis supported the second research question by demonstrating how meaning is created through linguistic relationship. At the contextual level, findings generated from Voyant tools Collocates, Phrases and Reader tools indicate how language expresses Faustus's psychological transformation. The contextual collocation such as Faustus -God, Faustus -angel, appeared most frequently and highlights the moral conflict, and phrases like "Why this is hell", "nor am I out of it" and "I'll burn my books" highlights self awareness and distress. These patterns highlight how Marlowe's diction develop from confident and philosophical in starting scenes to fearful and repentant in last scenes. The Contextual Analysis answers the third research question by highlighting how language functions in context, narratives and also in emotional context, highlighting the Faustu's life journey to intellectual arrogance to moral and spiritual defeat. Overall discussion of these findings from Voyant tools confirms that Voyant tools are effectively helpful for digital analysis. It serves as a valuable Digital framework for analyzing how language itself narrates the human tragedy and spiritual downfall.

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## 5. Conclusion

This study sums up that the implementation of Voyant tools to Dr. Faustus, Christopher's play, empowers its textual understanding by revealing linguistic and thematic features via digital visualization. The lexical analysis pointed out the authoritative vocabulary about religion, ambition, and morality, depicting the central clash of Faustus's desire for timeless power and knowledge. Semantic analysis uncovered the close relationship between Faustus and terms like soul, devil, and hell, describing his continuous struggle between sin and the pursuit of salvation. The contextual analysis explained how language moves across the narrative, from decisive language to the expression of failure/fear. This draws the whole psychological journey of Dr. Faustus in the play. Broadly, digital tools played a great role in diversifying the scope of literary analysis by discovering word patterns, conceptual networks, and narrative functions that were covered and difficult to find while close reading only. This article highlights that digital humanities does not replace classical criticism, but strengthens it by providing more accurate and innovative methods for the analysis of complex literary works. Therefore, this study intensifies the importance of incorporating technology into literature studies to elevate improved interpretation and research trajectory.

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