Package ‘LSAfun’

March 29, 2018

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Title Applied Latent Semantic Analysis (LSA) Functions
Description Provides functions that allow for convenient working with latent semantic analysis (LSA). For actually building an LSA space, use the package ‘lsa’ or other specialized software. A description of the LSA algorithm can be found in Landauer and Dumais (1997) <doi:10.1037/0033-295X.104.2.211>.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LSAfun-package</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asym</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breakdown</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>choose.target</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coherence</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compose</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conSIM</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cosine</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>costring</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distance</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>genericSummary</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Description**

Offers methods and functions for working with Vector Space Models of semantics, such as Latent Semantic Analysis (LSA). Such models are created by algorithms working on a corpus of text documents. Those algorithms achieve a high-dimensional vector representation for word (and document) meanings. The exact LSA algorithm is described in Martin & Berry (2007).

Such a representation allows for the computation of word (and document) similarities, for example by computing cosine values of angles between two vectors.

**The focus of this package**

This package is not designed to create LSA semantic spaces. In R, this functionality is provided by the package `lsa`. The focus of the package `LSAfun` is to provide functions to be applied on existing LSA (or other) semantic spaces, such as

1. Similarity Computations
2. Neighborhood Computations
3. Applied Functions
4. Composition Methods

**How to obtain a semantic space**

`LSAfun` comes with one example LSA space, the `wonderland` space. This package can also directly use LSA semantic spaces created with the `lsa`-package. Thus, it allows the user to use own LSA spaces. (Note that the function `lsa` gives a list of three matrices. Of those, the term matrix $U$ should be used.)
The `lsa` package works with (very) small corpora, but gets difficulties in scaling up to larger corpora. In this case, it is recommended to use specialized software for creating semantic spaces, such as

- S-Space (Jurgens & Stevens, 2010), available here
- SemanticVectors (Widdows & Ferraro, 2008), available here
- gensim (Rehurek & Sojka, 2010), available here
- DISSECT (Dinu, Pham, & Baroni, 2013), available here

Another possibility is to use one of the LSA spaces provided at [http://www.lingexp.uni-tuebingen.de/z2/LSAspaces](http://www.lingexp.uni-tuebingen.de/z2/LSAspaces). These are stored in the .rda format. To load one of these spaces into the R workspace, save them into a directory, set the working directory to that directory, and load the space using `load()`.

**Author(s)**

Fritz Günther

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### asym

*Asymmetric Similarity functions*

**Description**

Compute various asymmetric similarities between words

**Usage**

`asym(x, y, method, t=0, tvectors, breakdown=FALSE)`

**Arguments**

- **x**: A single word, given as a character of `length(x) = 1`
- **y**: A single word, given as a character of `length(y) = 1`
- **method**: Specifying the formula to use for asymmetric similarity computation
- **t**: A numeric threshold a dimension value of the vectors has to exceed so that the dimension is considered active; not needed for the kintsch method
- **tvectors**: the semantic space in which the computation is to be done (a numeric matrix where every row is a word vector)
- **breakdown**: if TRUE, the function `breakdown` is applied to the input
Asymmetric (or directional) similarities can be useful e.g. for examining hypernymy (category inclusion), for example the relation between *dog* and *animal* should be asymmetrical. The general idea is that, if one word is a hypernym of another (i.e. it is semantically narrower), then a significant number of dimensions that are salient in this word should also be salient in the semantically broader term (Lenci & Benotto, 2012).

In the formulas below, $w_x(f)$ denotes the value of vector $x$ on dimension $f$. Furthermore, $F_x$ is the set of active dimensions of vector $x$. A dimension $f$ is considered active if $w_x(f) > t$, with $t$ being a pre-defined, free parameter. The options for method are defined as follows (see Kotlerman et al., 2010) (1):

• method = "weedsperc"

$$weedsperc(u, v) = \sum_{f \in F_u \cap F_v} \frac{w_u(f)}{\sum_{f \in F_u} w_u(f)}$$

• method = "cosweeds"

$$cosweeds(u, v) = \sqrt{weedsperc(u, v) \times cosine(u, v)}$$

• method = "clarkede"

$$clarkede(u, v) = \sum_{f \in F_u \cap F_v} \frac{\min(w_u(f), w_v(f))}{\sum_{f \in F_u} w_u(f)}$$

• method = "invcl"

$$invcl(u, v) = \sqrt{clarkede(u, v) \times (1 - clarkede(u, v))}$$

• method = "kintsch"

Unlike the other methods, this one is not derived from the logic of hypernymy, but rather from asymmetrical similarities between words due to different amounts of knowledge about them. Here, asymmetric similarities between two words are computed by taking into account the vector length (i.e. the amount of information about those words). This is done by projecting one vector onto the other, and normalizing this resulting vector by dividing its length by the length of the longer of the two vectors (Details in Kintsch, 2014, see References).
breakdown

References

See Also
Cosine conSIM

Examples
data(wonderland)

    asym("alice","girl",method="cosweeds",t=0,tvectors=wonderland)
    asym("alice","rabbit",method="cosweeds",tvectors=wonderland)

---

**breakdown**  **Clean up special characters**

Description
Replaces special characters in character vectors

Usage
`breakdown(x)`

Arguments
- `x` a character vector

Details
Applies the following functions to a character vector
- sets all letters to lower case
- replaces umlauts (for example ä replaced by ae)
- removes accents from letters (for example é replaced by e)
- replaces ß by ss
  Also removes other special characters, like punctuation signs, numbers and breaks

Value
A character vector
Author(s)
Fritz Günther

See Also
gsub

Examples

breakdown("Märchen")

breakdown("I was visiting Orléans last week.
It was nice, though!")

choose.target  Random Target Selection

Description
Randomly samples words within a given similarity range to the input

Usage
choose.target(x, lower, upper, n, tvectors=tvectors, breakdown=FALSE)

Arguments

x  a character vector of length(x) = 1 specifying a word or a sentence/document
lower  the lower bound of the similarity range; a numeric
upper  the upper bound of the similarity range; a numeric
n  an integer giving the number of target words to be sampled
tvectors  the semantic space in which the computation is to be done (a numeric matrix where every row is a word vector)
breakdown  if TRUE, the function breakdown is applied to the input

Details
Computes cosine values between the input x and all the word vectors in tvectors. Then only selects words with a cosine similarity between lower and upper to the input, and randomly samples n of these words.
This function is designed for randomly selecting target words with a predefined similarity towards a given prime word (or sentence/document).

Value
A named numeric vector. The names of the vector give the target words, the entries their respective cosine similarity to the input.
**coherence**

**Author(s)**

Fritz Günther

**References**


**See Also**

`cosine`, `Cosine.neighbors`

**Examples**

```r
data(wonderland)

choose.target("mad hatter", lower=.2, upper=.3, 
n=20, t vectors=wonderland)
```

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>coherence</th>
<th>Coherence of a text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Description**

Computes coherence of a given paragraph/document

**Usage**

```r
coherence(x, split=c("."","!","?") , t vectors=t vectors, breakdown=FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` a character vector of `length(x) = 1` containing the document
- `split` a vector of expressions that determine where to split sentences
- `t vectors` the semantic space in which the computation is to be done (a numeric matrix where every row is a word vector)
- `breakdown` if `TRUE`, the function `breakdown` is applied to the input
Details

This function applies the method described in Landauer & Dumais (1997): The local coherence is the cosine between two adjacent sentences. The global coherence is then computed as the mean value of these local coherences.

The format of x (or y) should be of the kind x <- "sentence1. sentence2. sentence3" Every sentence can also just consist of one single word.

To import a document Document.txt to from a directory for coherence computation, set your working directory to this directory using setwd(). Then use the following command lines:

```r
fileName1 <- "Alice_in_Wonderland.txt"
x <- readChar(fileName1, file.info(fileName1)$size)
```

Value

A list of two elements; the first element ($local) contains the local coherences as a numeric vector, the second element ($global) contains the global coherence as a numeric.

Author(s)

Fritz Günther

References


See Also

cosine, Cosine, costring

Examples

data(wonderland)

coherence ("There was certainly too much of it in the air. Even the Duchess sneezed occasionally; and as for the baby, it was sneezing and howling alternately without a moment’s pause. The only things in the kitchen that did not sneeze, were the cook, and a large cat which was sitting on the hearth and grinning from ear to ear.", tvectors=wonderland)
compose

Two-Word Composition

Description

Computes the vector of a complex expression \( p \) consisting of two single words \( u \) and \( v \), following the methods examined in Mitchell & Lapata (2008) (see Details).

Usage

```r
## Default
compose(x, y, method = "Add", a = 1, b = 1, c = 1, m, k, lambda = 2,
         tvectors = tvectors, breakdown = FALSE, norm = "none")
```

Arguments

- **x**: a single word (character vector with length \( x \) = 1)
- **y**: a single word (character vector with length \( y \) = 1)
- **a, b, c**: weighting parameters, see Details
- **m**: number of nearest words to the Predicate that are initially activated (see Predication)
- **k**: size of the \( k \)-neighborhood; \( k \leq m \) (see Predication)
- **lambda**: dilation parameter for method = "Dilation"
- **method**: the composition method to be used (see Details)
- **norm**: whether to normalize the single word vectors before applying a composition function. Setting norm = "none" will not perform any normalizations, setting norm = "all" will normalize every involved word vector. Setting norm = "block" is only valid for the Predication method
- **tvectors**: the semantic space in which the computation is to be done (a numeric matrix where every row is a word vector)
- **breakdown**: if TRUE, the function breakdown is applied to the input

Details

Let \( p \) be the vector with entries \( p_i \) for the two-word phrase consisting of \( u \) with entries \( u_i \) and \( v \) with entries \( v_i \). The different composition methods as described by Mitchell & Lapata (2008, 2010) are as follows:

- **Additive Model** (method = "Add")
  \[
  p_i = u_i + v_i
  \]

- **Weighted Additive Model** (method = "WeightAdd")
  \[
  p_i = a * u_i + b * v_i
  \]
• Multiplicative Model (method = "Multiply")
  \[ p_i = u_i \ast v_i \]

• Combined Model (method = "Combined")
  \[ p_i = a \ast u_i + b \ast v_i + c \ast u_i \ast v_i \]

• Predication (method = "Predication")
  (see Predication)
  If method="Predication" is used, x will be taken as Predicate and y will be taken as Argument of the phrase (see Examples)

• Circular Convolution (method = "CConv")
  \[ p_i = \sum_j u_j \ast v_{i-j} \]
  where the subscripts of v are interpreted modulo n with \( n = \text{length}(x) = \text{length}(y) \)

• Dilation (method = "Dilation")
  \[ p = (u \ast u) \ast v + (\lambda - 1) \ast (u \ast v) \ast u \]
  with \((u \ast u)\) being the dot product of \( u \) and \( u \) and \((u \ast v)\) being the dot product of \( u \) and \( v \).

The Add, Multiply, and CConv methods are symmetrical composition methods, i.e. compose(x="word1",y="word2") will give the same results as compose(x="word2",y="word1")

On the other hand, WeightAdd, Combined, Predication and Dilation are asymmetrical, i.e. compose(x="word1",y="word2") will give different results than compose(x="word2",y="word1")

Value

The phrase vector as a numeric vector

Author(s)

Fritz Günther

References


See Also

Predication
Examples

data(wonderland)

compose(x="mad",y="hatter",method="Add",t_vectors=wonderland)

compose(x="mad",y="hatter",method="Combined",a=1,b=2,c=3,t_vectors=wonderland)

compose(x="mad",y="hatter",method="Predication",m=20,k=3,t_vectors=wonderland)

compose(x="mad",y="hatter",method="Dilation",lambda=3,t_vectors=wonderland)

---

conSIM  

**Similarity in Context**

**Description**

Compute Similarity of a word with a set of two other test words, given a third context word

**Usage**

conSIM(x,y,z,c,t_vectors=t_vectors,breakdown=FALSE)

**Arguments**

- **x**: The relevant word, given as a character of length(x) = 1
- **y, z**: The two test words, given each as a character of length(y) = 1
- **c**: The context word in respect to which the similarity of x to y and z is to be computed (a character of length(y) = 1)
- **t_vectors**: the semantic space in which the computation is to be done (a numeric matrix where every row is a word vector)
- **breakdown**: if TRUE, the function breakdown is applied to the input

**Details**

Following the example from Kintsch (2014): If one has to judge the similarity between France one the one hand and the test words Germany and Spain on the other hand, this similarity judgement varies as a function of a fourth context word. If Portugal is given as a context word, France is considered to be more similar to Germany than to Spain, and vice versa for the context word Poland. Kintsch (2014) proposed a context sensitive, asymmetrical similarity measure for cases like this, which is implemented here
Cosine

Value
A list of two similarity values:
sim\_xy\_zc: Similarity of x and y, given the alternative z and the context c
sim\_xz\_yc: Similarity of x and z, given the alternative y and the context c

Author(s)
Fritz Günther

References


See Also
Cosine asym

Examples

data(wonderland)

conSIM(x="rabbit",y="alice",z="hatter",c="dormouse",t_vectors=wonderland)

| Cosine | Compute cosine similarity |

Description
Computes the cosine similarity for two single words

Usage
Cosine(x,y,t_vectors=t_vectors,breakdown=FALSE)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>x</th>
<th>A single word, given as a character of length(x) = 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>A single word, given as a character of length(y) = 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t_vectors</td>
<td>the semantic space in which the computation is to be done (a numeric matrix where every row is a word vector)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breakdown</td>
<td>if TRUE, the function breakdown is applied to the input</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
costring

Details

Instead of using numeric vectors, as the \texttt{cosine()} function from the lsa package does, this function allows for the direct computation of the cosine between two single words (i.e. Characters), which are automatically searched for in the LSA space given in as t\texttt{vectors}.

Value

The cosine similarity as a numeric

Author(s)

Fritz Günther

References


http://lsa.colorado.edu/

See Also

distance asym

Examples

data(wonderland)

Cosine("alice","rabbit",t\texttt{vectors}=wonderland)

---

\texttt{costring} \hspace{1cm} \textit{Sentence Comparison}

Description

Computes cosine values between sentences and/or documents

Usage

\texttt{costring(x,y,t\texttt{vectors}=t\texttt{vectors},breakdown=FALSE)}
Arguments

- **x**: a character vector
- **y**: a character vector
- **t_vectors**: the semantic space in which the computation is to be done (a numeric matrix where every row is a word vector)
- **breakdown**: if TRUE, the function `breakdown` is applied to the input

Details

In the traditional LSA approach, the vector $D$ for a document (or a sentence) consisting of the words $(t_1, \ldots, t_n)$ is computed as

$$D = \sum_{i=1}^{n} t_i$$

This function computes the cosine between two documents (or sentences) or the cosine between a single word and a document (or sentence).

The format of `x` (or `y`) can be of the kind `x <- "word1 word2 word3"`, but also of the kind `x <- c("word1", "word2", "word3")`. This allows for simple copy-paste-inserting of text, but also for using character vectors, e.g. the output of `neighbors()`.

To import a document `Document.txt` to from a directory for comparisons, set your working directory to this directory using `setwd()`. Then use the following command lines:

```r
fileName1 <- "Alice_in_Wonderland.txt"
x <- readChar(fileName1, file.info(fileName1)$size)
```

Value

A numeric giving the cosine between the input sentences/documents

Author(s)

Fritz Günther

References


[http://lsa.colorado.edu/](http://lsa.colorado.edu/)
See Also

cosine, Cosine, multicos, multicostring

Examples

data(wonderland)
costring(“Alice was beginning to get very tired.”,
    ”A white rabbit with a clock ran close to her.”,
tvectors=wonderland)

distance(x, y, method="euclidean", tvectors=tvectors, breakdown=FALSE)

Description

Computes distance metrics for two single words

Usage

distance(x, y, method="euclidean", tvectors=tvectors, breakdown=FALSE)

Arguments

x A single word, given as a character of length(x) = 1
y A single word, given as a character of length(y) = 1
method Specifies whether to compute euclidean or cityblock metric
tvectors the semantic space in which the computation is to be done (a numeric matrix where every row is a word vector)
breakdown if TRUE, the function breakdown is applied to the input

Details

Computes Minkowski metrics, i.e. geometric distances between the vectors for two given words. Possible options are euclidean for the Euclidean Distance, \( d(x, y) = \sqrt{\sum (x - y)^2} \), and cityblock for the City Block metric, \( d(x, y) = \sum |x - y| \)

Value

The distance value as a numeric

Author(s)

Fritz Günther

See Also

Cosine asym
Examples

data(wonderland)
distance("alice","rabbit",method="euclidean",t vectors=wonderland)

genericSummary  Summarize a text

Description

Selects sentences from a text that best describe its topic

Usage

genericSummary(text,k,split=c("."","!","?"),min=5,breakdown=FALSE,...)

Arguments

text  A character vector of length(text) = 1 specifying the text to be summarized
k    The number of sentences to be used in the summary
split A character vector specifying which symbols determine the end of a sentence in
       the document
min   The minimum amount of words a sentence must have to be included in the com-
       putations
breakdown  If TRUE, the function breakdown is applied to the input
...     Further arguments to be passed on to textmatrix

Details

Applies the method of Gong & Liu (2001) for generic text summarization of text document $D$ via
Latent Semantic Analysis:

1. Decompose the document $D$ into individual sentences, and use these sentences to form the
   candidate sentence set $S$, and set $k = 1$.
2. Construct the terms by sentences matrix $A$ for the document $D$.
3. Perform the SVD on $A$ to obtain the singular value matrix $\Sigma$, and the right singular vector
   matrix $V^t$. In the singular vector space, each sentence $i$ is represented by the column vector
   $\psi_i = [v_{i1}, v_{i2}, ..., v_{ir}]^t$ of $V^t$.
4. Select the $k$'th right singular vector from matrix $V^t$.
5. Select the sentence which has the largest index value with the $k$'th right singular vector, and
   include it in the summary.
6. If $k$ reaches the predefined number, terminate the op- eration; otherwise, increment $k$ by one,
   and go to Step 4.

(Cited directly from Gong & Liu, 2001, p. 21)
multicos

Value
A character vector of the length \( k \)

Author(s)
Fritz Günther

See Also
textmatrix, lsa, svd

Examples
D <- "This is just a test document. It is set up just to throw some random sentences in this example. So do not expect it to make much sense. Probably, even the summary won't be very meaningful. But this is mainly due to the document not being meaningful at all. For test purposes, I will also include a sentence in this example that is not at all related to the rest of the document. Lions are larger than cats."
genericSummary(D,k=1)

multicos  Vector x Vector Comparison

Description
Computes a cosine matrix from given word vectors

Usage
multicos(x,y=x,tvectors=tvectors,breakdown=FALSE)

Arguments
x  a character vector or numeric of length=ncol(tvectors) (vector with same dimensionality as LSA space)
y  a character vector; y = x by default
tvectors  the semantic space in which the computation is to be done (a numeric matrix where every row is a word vector)
breakdown  if TRUE, the function breakdown is applied to the input

Details
Submit a character vector consisting of \( n \) words to get a \( n \times n \) cosine matrix of all their pairwise cosines. Alternatively, submit two different character vectors to get their pairwise cosines. Single words are also possible arguments. Also allows for computation of cosines between a given numeric vector with the same dimensionality as the LSA space and a vector consisting of \( n \) words.
Value
A matrix containing the pairwise cosines of x and y

Author(s)
Fritz Günther

References


http://lsa.colorado.edu/

See Also
cosine, Cosine, costring, multicostring

Examples
```r
data(wonderland)
multicos("mouse rabbit cat","king queen",
  tvectors=wonderland)
```

**multicostring**  
*Sentence x Vector Comparison*

Description
Computes cosines between a sentence/ document and multiple words

Usage
`multicostring(x,y,tvectors=tvectors,breakdown=FALSE)`

Arguments
- `x` a character vector specifying a sentence/ document (or also a single word)
- `y` a character vector specifying multiple single words
- `tvectors` the semantic space in which the computation is to be done (a numeric matrix where every row is a word vector)
- `breakdown` if TRUE, the function `breakdown` is applied to the input
**multicostring**

Details

The format of x (or y) can be of the kind x <- "word1 word2 word3", but also of the kind x <- c("word1", "word2", "word3"). This allows for simple copy-paste-inserting of text, but also for using character vectors, e.g. the output of `neighbors`.

Both x and y can also just consist of one single word. For computing the vector for the document/sentence specified in x, the simple Addition model is used (see `costring`).

Value

A numeric giving the cosine between the input sentences/documents

Author(s)

Fritz Günther

References


http://lsa.colorado.edu/

See Also

cosine, Cosine, multicos, multicostring

Examples

data(wonderland)

multicostring("Alice was beginning to get very tired.",
           "A white rabbit with a clock ran close to her.",
           tvectors=wonderland)

multicostring("Suddenly, a cat appeared in the woods",
           names(neighbors("cheshire", n=20, tvectors=wonderland)),
           tvectors=wonderland)
MultipleChoice    

\textit{Answers Multiple Choice Questions}

\textbf{Description}

Selects the nearest word to an input out of a set of options

\textbf{Usage}

\texttt{MultipleChoice(x, y, t_vectors=t_vectors, breakdown=FALSE)}

\textbf{Arguments}

- \texttt{x} \hspace{1cm} a character vector of \texttt{length(x) = 1} specifying a sentence/document (or also a single word)
- \texttt{y} \hspace{1cm} a character vector specifying multiple answer options
- \texttt{t_vectors} \hspace{1cm} the semantic space in which the computation is to be done (a numeric matrix where every row is a word vector)
- \texttt{breakdown} \hspace{1cm} if \texttt{TRUE}, the function \texttt{breakdown} is applied to the input

\textbf{Details}

Computes all the cosines between a given sentence/document or word and multiple answer options. Then selects the nearest option to the input (the option with the highest cosine). This function relies entirely on the \texttt{costring} function.

A warning message will be displayed if all words of one answer alternative are not found in the semantic space.

\textbf{Value}

The nearest option to \texttt{x} as a character

\textbf{Author(s)}

Fritz Günther

\textbf{References}


\textbf{See Also}

\texttt{cosine}, \texttt{Cosine}, \texttt{costring}
neighbors

Examples

data(wonderland)

LSAfun::MultipleChoice("Who does the march hare celebrate his unbirth with?", c("Mad Hatter", "Red Queen", "Caterpillar", "Cheshire Cat"), tvectors=wonderland)

neighbors Find nearest neighbors

Description

Returns the n nearest words to a given word or sentence/document

Usage

neighbors(x, n, tvectors=tvectors, breakdown=FALSE)

Arguments

x a character vector of length(x) = 1 or a numeric of length=ncol(tvectors) vector with same dimensionality as LSA space

n the number of neighbors to be computed

tvectors the semantic space in which the computation is to be done (a numeric matrix where every row is a word vector)

breakdown if TRUE, the function breakdown is applied to the input

Details

The format of x should be of the kind x <- "word1 word2 word3" instead of 

g vector instead of x <- c("word1", "word2", "word3") if sentences/documents are used as input. This allows for simple copy&paste-inserting of text.

To import a document Document.txt to from a directory for comparisons, set your working directory to this directory using setwd(). Then use the following command lines:

fileName1 <- "Alice_in_Wonderland.txt"

x <- readChar(fileName1, file.info(fileName1)$size).

Since x can also be chosen to be any vector of the active LSA Space, this function can be combined with compose() to compute neighbors of complex expressions (see examples)

Value

A named numeric vector. The neighbors are given as names of the vector, and their respective cosines to the input as vector entries.
normalize

Author(s)
Fritz Günther

References


http://lsa.colorado.edu/

See Also
cosine, plot_neighbors, compose

Examples
data(wonderland)

neighbors("cheshire", n=20, t vectors=wonderland)

neighbors(compose("mad","hatter", method="Add", t vectors=wonderland), n=20, t vectors=wonderland)

normalize Normalize a vector

Description
Normalizes a character vector to a unit vector

Usage
normalize(x)

Arguments
x a numeric or integer vector
Details

The (euclidean) norm of a vector $x$ is defined as

$$||x|| = \sqrt{\sum(x^2)}$$

To normalize a vector to a unit vector $u$ with $||u|| = 1$, the following equation is applied:

$$x' = x/||x||$$

Value

The normalized vector as a numeric

Author(s)

Fritz Günther

Examples

normalize(1:2)

```r
## check vector norms:
x <- 1:2

sqrt(sum(x^2))  ## vector norm
sqrt(sum(normalize(x)^2))  ## norm = 1
```

Description

This object is a list containing five classical books:

- *Around the World in Eighty Days* by Jules Verne
- *The Three Musketeers* by Alexandre Dumas
- *Frankenstein* by Mary Shelley
- *Dracula* by Bram Stoker
- *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* by Robert Stevenson

as single-element character vectors. All five books were taken from the Project Gutenberg homepage and contain formatting symbols, such as \n for breaks.
Usage

data(oldbooks)

Format

A named list containing five character vectors as elements

Source

Project Gutenberg

References


---

**pairwise**

*Pairwise cosine computation*

---

Description

Computes pairwise cosine similarities

Usage

`pairwise(x, y, tvectors, breakdown = FALSE)`

Arguments

- `x`: a character vector
- `y`: a character vector
- `tvectors`: the semantic space in which the computation is to be done (a numeric matrix where every row is a word vector)
- `breakdown`: if TRUE, the function `breakdown` is applied to the input
Details

Computes pairwise cosine similarities for two vectors of words. These vectors need to have the same length.

Value

A vector of the same length as x and y containing the pairwise cosine similarities. Returns NA if at least one word in a pair is not found in the semantic space.

Author(s)

Fritz Günther

References


httpZOOlsaNcoloradoNeduO

See Also

cosine.Cosine.multicos,

Examples

data(wonderland)
pairwise("mouse rabbit cat","king queen hearts",
tvectors=wonderland)

---

plausibility Compute word (or compound) plausibility

Description

Gives measures of semantic transparency (plausibility) for words or compounds

Usage

plausibility(x,method, n=10,stem,tvectors=tvectors,breakdown=FALSE)
Arguments

- **x**: A character vector of length(x) = 1 or a numeric of length(ncol(tvectors)) vector with same dimensionality as LSA space.
- **method**: The measure of semantic transparency, can be one of n_density, length, proximity, or entropy (see Details).
- **n**: The number of neighbors for the n_density method.
- **stem**: The stem (or word) of comparison for the proximity method.
- **tvectors**: The semantic space in which the computation is to be done (a numeric matrix where every row is a word vector).
- **breakdown**: If TRUE, the function breakdown is applied to the input.

Details

The format of x should be of the kind x <- "word1 word2 word3" instead of
x <- c("word1", "word2", "word3") if phrases of more than one word are used as input. Simple
vector addition of the constituent vectors is then used to compute the phrase vector.

Since x can also be chosen to be any vector of the active LSA Space, this function can be combined
with compose() to compute semantic transparency measures of complex expressions (see examples).

The methods are defined as follows:

- **method = "n_density"** The average cosine between a (word or phrase) vector and its n
  nearest neighbors (see neighbors).
- **method = "length"** The length of a vector (as computed by the standard Euclidean norm).
- **method = "proximity"** The cosine similarity between a compound vector and its stem word
  (for example between mad hatter and hatter or between objectify and object).
- **method = "entropy"** The entropy of the K-dimensional vector with the vector components
  \( t_1, ..., t_K \), as computed by

\[
entropy = \log K - \sum t_i \times \log t_i
\]

Value

The semantic transparency as a numeric.

Author(s)

Fritz Günther

References


**See Also**

`Cosine.neighbors, compose`

**Examples**

data(wonderland)

plausibility("cheshire cat", method="n_density", n=10, tvectors=wonderland)

plausibility(compose("mad", "hatter", method="Multiply", tvectors=wonderland), method="proximity", stem="hatter", tvectors=wonderland)

---

**plot_neighbors**

2D- or 3D-Plot of neighbors

**Description**

2D- or 3D-Approximation of the neighborhood of a given word/sentence

**Usage**

plot_neighbors(x, n, connect.lines=0, start.lines=T, method="PCA", dims=3, axes=F, box=F, cex=1, alpha=0.5, col="black", tvectors=tvectors, breakdown=FALSE,...)

**Arguments**

- **x**
  - a character vector of length(x) = 1 or a numeric of length=ncol(tvectors) vector with same dimensionality as LSA space
- **n**
  - the number of neighbors to be computed
- **dims**
  - the dimensionality of the plot; set either dims = 2 or dims = 3
- **method**
  - the method to be applied; either a Principal Component Analysis (method="PCA") or a Multidimensional Scaling (method="MDS")
- **connect.lines**
  - (3d plot only) the number of closest associate words each word is connected with via line. Setting connect.lines="all" will draw all connecting lines and will automatically apply alpha="shade"; it will furthermore override the start.lines argument
- **start.lines**
  - (3d plot only) whether lines shall be drawn between x and all the neighbors
- **axes**
  - (3d plot only) whether axes shall be included in the plot
plot_neighbors

box (3d plot only) whether a box shall be drawn around the plot

cex (2d Plot only) A numerical value giving the amount by which plotting text should be magnified relative to the default.

tvectors the semantic space in which the computation is to be done (a numeric matrix where every row is a word vector)

breakdown if TRUE, the function breakdown is applied to the input

alpha (3d plot only) a vector of one or two numerics between 0 and 1 specifying the luminance of start.lines (first entry) and connect.lines (second entry). Specifying only one numeric will pass this value to both kinds of lines. With setting alpha="shade", the luminance of every line will be adjusted to the cosine between the two words it connects.

col (3d plot only) a vector of one or two characters specifying the color of start.lines (first entry) and connect.lines (second entry). Specifying only one colour will pass this colour to both kinds of lines. With setting col ="rainbow", the colour of every line will be adjusted to the cosine between the two words it connects. Setting col ="rainbow" will also apply alpha="shade"

... additional arguments which will be passed to plot3d (in a three-dimensional plot only)

Details
Attempts to create an image of the semantic neighborhood (based on cosine similarity) to a given word, sentence/document, or vector. An attempt is made to depict this subpart of the LSA space in a two- or three-dimensional plot.
To achieve this, either a Principal Component Analysis (PCA) or a Multidimensional Scaling (MDS) is computed to preserve the interconnections between all the words in this neighborhood as good as possible. Therefore, it is important to note that the image created from this function is only the best two- or three-dimensional approximation to the true LSA space subpart.

For creating pretty plots showing the similarity structure within this neighborhood best, set connect.lines="all" and col="rainbow"

Value
For three-dimensional plots: see plot3d: this function is called for the side effect of drawing the plot; a vector of object IDs is returned
plot_neighbors also gives the coordinate vectors of the words in the plot as a data frame

Author(s)
Fritz Günther

References

See Also

`cosine, neighbors, multicos, plot_wordlist, plot3d, princomp`

Examples

data(wonderland)

```r
## Standard Plot
plot_neighbors("cheshire",n=20,tvectors=wonderland)
```

```r
## Pretty Plot
plot_neighbors("cheshire",n=20,tvectors=wonderland, 
connect.lines="all",col="rainbow")
```

```r
plot_neighbors(compose("mad","hatter",tvectors=wonderland), 
n=20, connect.lines=2,tvectors=wonderland)
```

---

**plot_wordlist**

2D- or 3D-Plot of a list of words

Description

2D or 3D-Plot of mutual word similarities to a given list of words

Usage

```r
plot_wordlist(x,connect.lines=0,method="PCA",dims=3, 
axes=F,box=F,cex=1,alpha=0.5,col="black", 
tvectors=tvectors,breakdown=FALSE,...)
```

Arguments

- **x**: a character vector of length(x) > 1 that contains multiple words
- **dims**: the dimensionality of the plot; set either dims = 2 or dims = 3
- **method**: the method to be applied; either a Principal Component Analysis (method="PCA") or a Multidimensional Scaling (method="MDS")
- **connect.lines**: (3d plot only) the number of closest associate words each word is connected with via line. Setting connect.lines="all" will draw all connecting lines and will automatically apply alpha="shade"; it will furthermore override the start.lines argument
axes (3d plot only) whether axes shall be included in the plot
box (3d plot only) whether a box shall be drawn around the plot
cex (2d Plot only) A numerical value giving the amount by which plotting text should be magnified relative to the default.
tvectors the semantic space in which the computation is to be done (a numeric matrix where every row is a word vector)
breakdown if TRUE, the function breakdown is applied to the input
alpha (3d plot only) a vector of one or two numerics between 0 and 1 specifying the luminance of start\_lines (first entry) and connect\_lines (second entry). Specifying only one numeric will pass this value to both kinds of lines. With setting alpha="shade", the luminance of every line will be adjusted to the cosine between the two words it connects.
col (3d plot only) a vector of one or two characters specifying the color of start\_lines (first entry) and connect\_lines (second entry). Specifying only one colour will pass this colour to both kinds of lines. With setting col="rainbow", the colour of every line will be adjusted to the cosine between the two words it connects. Setting col="rainbow" will also apply alpha="shade"
... additional arguments which will be passed to plot3d (in a three-dimensional plot only)

Details
Computes all pairwise similarities within a given list of words. On this similarity matrix, a Principal Component Analysis (PCA) or a Multidimensional Sclaing (MDS) is applied to get a two- or three-dimensional solution that best captures the similarity structure. This solution is then plotted. For creating pretty plots showing the similarity structure within this list of words best, set connect\_lines="all" and col="rainbow"

Value
see plot3d: this function is called for the side effect of drawing the plot; a vector of object IDs is returned.
plot\_neighbors also gives the coordinate vectors of the words in the plot as a data frame

Author(s)
Fritz Günther

References

Predication

See Also
cosine, neighbors, multicos, plot_neighbors, plot3d, princomp

Examples
data(wonderland)

## Standard Plot

words <- c("alice","hatter","queen","knight","hare","cheshire")

plot_wordlist(words,tvectors=wonderland,method="MDS",dims=2)

---

Predication Compute Vector for Predicate-Argument-Expressions

Description


Usage

Predication(P,A,m,k,tvectors=tvectors,breakdown=FALSE,norm="none")

Arguments

- **P**: Predicate of the expression, a single word (character vector)
- **A**: Argument of the expression, a single word (character vector)
- **m**: number of nearest words to the Predicate that are initially activated
- **k**: size of the k-neighborhood; \( k \leq m \)
- **tvectors**: the semantic space in which the computation is to be done (a numeric matrix where every row is a word vector)
- **breakdown**: if TRUE, the function breakdown is applied to the input
- **norm**: whether to normalize the single word vectors before applying a composition function. Setting norm = "none" will not perform any normalizations, setting norm = "all" will normalize every involved word vector (Predicate, Argument, and every single activated neighbor). Setting norm = "block" will normalize the Argument vector and will normalize the [Predicate + neighbors] vector, to weight the Argument and the "Predicate in context" equally.

Details

The vector for the expression is computed following the Predication Process by Kintsch (2001): The \( m \) nearest neighbors to the Predicate are computed. Of those, the \( k \) nearest neighbors to the Argument are selected. The vector for the expression is then computed as the sum of Predicate vector, Argument vector, and the vectors of those \( k \) neighbors (the \( k \)-neighborhood).
Value
An object of class `Pred`: This object is a list consisting of:

- `$PA` The vector for the complex expression as described above
- `$P.Pred` The vector for Predicate plus the $k$-neighborhood vectors without the Argument vector
- `$neighbors` The words in the $k$-neighborhood.
- `$P` The Predicate given as input
- `$A` The Argument given as input

Author(s)
Fritz Günther

References

See Also
`cosine, neighbors, multicos, compose`

Examples
```r
data(wonderland)
Predication(P="mad",A="hatter",m=20,k=3,tvectors=wonderland)
```

---

Simulated data for a Semantic Priming Experiment

Description
A data frame containing simulated data for a Semantic Priming Experiment. This data contains 514 prime-target pairs, which are taken from the Hutchison, Balota, Cortese and Watson (2008) study. These pairs are generated by pairing each of 257 target words with one semantically related and one semantically unrelated prime.

The data frame contains four columns:

- First column: Prime Words
- Second column: Target Words
- Third column: Simulated Reaction Times
- Fourth column: Specifies whether a prime-target pair is considered semantically related or unrelated
syntest

Usage

data(priming)

Format

A data frame with 514 rows and 4 columns

References


Description

This object multiple choice test for synonyms and antonyms, consisting of seven columns.

1. The first column defines the question, i.e. the word a synonym or an antonym has to be found for.
2. The second up to the fifth column show the possible answer alternatives.
3. The sixth column defines the correct answer.
4. The seventh column indicates whether a synonym or an antonym has to be found for the word in question.

The test consists of twenty questions, which are given in the twenty rows of the data frame.

Usage

data(syntest)

Format

A data frame with 20 rows and 7 columns
Description

This data set is a 50-dimensional LSA space derived from Lewis Carrol’s book "Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland". The book was split into 791 paragraphs which served as documents for the LSA algorithm (Landauer, Foltz & Laham, 1998). Only words that appeared in at least two documents were used for building the LSA space. This LSA space contains 1123 different terms, all in lower case letters, and was created using the lsa-package. It can be used as t vectors for all the functions in the LSAmun-package.

Usage

data(wonderland)

Format

A 1123x50 matrix with terms as rownames.

Source

Alice in Wonderland from Project Gutenberg

References


Index

*Topic Books
   oldbooks, 23
*Topic LSA space
   wonderland, 34
*Topic Synonym Test
   priming, 32
   syntest, 33

asym, 3, 12, 13, 15

breakdown, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14–18, 20, 21, 24, 26, 28, 30, 31

choose.target, 6
coherence, 7
compose, 9, 22, 27, 32
consIM, 5, 11
Cosine, 5, 7, 8, 12, 15, 18–20, 25, 27
cosine, 7, 8, 15, 18–20, 22, 25, 29, 31, 32
costring, 8, 13, 18–20
distance, 13, 15
genericSummary, 16
gsub, 6

lsa, 2, 3, 17, 34
LSAfun-package, 2

multicos, 15, 17, 19, 25, 29, 31, 32
multicostring, 15, 18, 18, 19
MultipleChoice, 20
neighbors, 7, 19, 21, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32
normalize, 9, 22, 31

oldbooks, 23

pairwise, 24
plausibility, 25
plot3d, 28–31

plot_neighbors, 22, 27, 31
plot_wordlist, 29, 29
Predication, 9, 10, 31
priming, 32
princomp, 29, 31

svd, 17
syntest, 33
textmatrix, 16, 17

wonderland, 2, 34