Package 'qdap'

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Type Package

Title Bridging the Gap Between Qualitative Data and Quantitative Analysis

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Depends R (>= 3.1.0), qdapDictionaries (>= 1.0.2), qdapRegex (>= 0.1.2), qdapTools (>= 1.3.1), RColorBrewer

Imports chron, dplyr (>= 0.3), gdata, gender (>= 0.5.1), ggplot2 (>= 2.1.0), grid, gridExtra, igraph, methods, NLP, openNLP (>= 0.2-1), parallel, plotrix, RCurl, reports, reshape2, scales, stringdist, tidyr, tm (>= 0.7.2), tools, venneuler, wordcloud, xlsx, XML

Suggests koRpus, knitr, lda, proxy, stringi, SnowballC, testthat

LazyData TRUE

VignetteBuilder knitr

Description Automates many of the tasks associated with quantitative discourse analysis of transcripts containing discourse including frequency counts of sentence types, words, sentences, turns of talk, syllables and other assorted analysis tasks. The package provides parsing tools for preparing transcript data. Many functions enable the user to aggregate data by any number of grouping variables, providing analysis and seamless integration with other R packages that undertake higher level analysis and visualization of text. This affords the user a more efficient and targeted analysis. 'qdap' is designed for transcript analysis, however, many functions are applicable to other areas of Text Mining/ Natural Language Processing.

License GPL-2

URL http://trinker.github.com/qdap/

BugReports http://github.com/trinker/qdap/issues

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R topics documented:

+.Network — *Add themes to a Network object.*

Description

This operator allows you to add themes to a Network object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Network'
Network.obj + x
```

Arguments

`Network.obj`	An object of class `Network`.
`x`	A component to add to `Network.obj`

add_incomplete — *Detect Incomplete Sentences; Add | Endmark*

Description

Automatically detect missing endmarks and replace with the `|` endmark symbol to indicate an incomplete sentence.

Usage

```
add_incomplete(text.var, endmarks = "[.?|!]+$", silent = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`text.var`	The text variable.
`endmarks`	A reguar expression to check for endmarks.
`silent`	logical. If `TRUE` messages are not printed out.

Value

Returns a vector with missing endmarks replaced with `|`.

Examples

```
add_incomplete(
    c(
        "This in a",
        "I am funny!",
        "An ending of sorts%",
        "What do you want?"
    )
)
```

---

add_s *Make Plural (or Verb to Singular) Versions of Words*

Description

Add -s, -es, or -ies to words.

Usage

```
add_s(x, keep.original = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`x`	A vector of words to make plural.
`keep.original`	logical. If `TRUE` the original words are kept in the return vector.

Value

Returns a vector of plural words.

Examples

```
set.seed(10)
add_s(sample(GradyAugmented, 10))
set.seed(10)
add_s(sample(GradyAugmented, 10), FALSE)
```

adjacency_matrix — *Takes a Matrix and Generates an Adjacency Matrix*

Description

Takes a matrix (wfm) or termco object and generates an adjacency matrix for use with the igraph package.

Usage

```
adjacency_matrix(matrix.obj)

adjmat(matrix.obj)
```

Arguments

`matrix.obj`	A matrix object, preferably, of the class "termco" generated from `termco`, `termco_d` or `termco_c`.

Value

Returns list:

`boolean`	A Boolean matrix
`adjacency`	An adjacency matrix. Diagonals are the total (sum) number of occurrences a variable had
`shared`	An adjacency matrix with no diagonal and the upper triangle replaced with NA
`sum`	The diagonal of the adjacency matrix; the total (sum) number of occurrences a variable had

See Also

`dist`

Examples

```
## Not run:
words <- c(" you", " the", "it", "oo")
Terms <- with(DATA, termco(state, list(sex, adult), words))
Terms
adjacency_matrix(Terms)

wordLIST <- c(" montague", " capulet", " court", " marry")
raj.termco <- with(raj.act.1, termco(dialogue, person, wordLIST))
raj.adjmat <- adjmat(raj.termco)
names(raj.adjmat)  #see what's available from the adjacency_matrix object
library(igraph)
g <- graph.adjacency(raj.adjmat$adjacency, weighted=TRUE, mode ="undirected")
```

```
g <- simplify(g)
V(g)$label <- V(g)$name
V(g)$degree <- degree(g)
plot(g, layout=layout.auto(g))

## End(Not run)
```

all_words *Searches Text Column for Words*

Description

A convenience function to find words that begin with or contain a letter chunk and returns the frequency counts of the number of occurrences of each word.

Usage

```
all_words(text.var, begins.with = NULL, contains = NULL,
  alphabetical = TRUE, apostrophe.remove = FALSE, char.keep = char2space,
  char2space = "~~", ...)
```

Arguments

`text.var`	The text variable.
`begins.with`	This argument takes a word chunk. Default is `NULL`. Use this if searching for a word beginning with the word chunk.
`contains`	This argument takes a word chunk. Default is `NULL`. Use this if searching for a word containing the word chunk.
`alphabetical`	logical. If `TRUE` orders rows alphabetically, if `FALSE` orders the rows by descending frequency.
`apostrophe.remove`	logical. If `TRUE` removes apostrophes from the text before examining.
`char.keep`	A character vector of symbol character (i.e., punctuation) that strip should keep. The default is to strip everything except apostrophes. This enables the use of special characters to be turned into spaces or for characters to be retained.
`char2space`	A vector of characters to be turned into spaces.
`...`	Other argument supplied to `strip`.

Value

Returns a dataframe with frequency counts of words that begin with or contain the provided word chunk.

Note

Cannot provide both `begins.with` and `contains` arguments at once. If both begins.with and contains are `NULL`. `all_words` returns a frequency count for all words.

See Also

term_match

Examples

```
## Not run:
x1 <- all_words(raj$dialogue, begins.with="re")
head(x1, 10)
x2 <- all_words(raj$dialogue, "q")
head(x2, 10)
all_words(raj$dialogue, contains="conc")
x3 <- all_words(raj$dialogue)
head(x3, 10)
x4 <- all_words(raj$dialogue, contains="the")
head(x4)
x5 <- all_words(raj$dialogue, contains="read")
head(x5)

## Filter by nchar and stopwords
Filter(head(x3), min = 3)

## Keep spaces
all_words(space_fill(DATA$state, c("are you", "can be")))

## End(Not run)
```

`Animate` *Generic Animate Method*

Description

Animate select qdap objects.

Usage

```
Animate(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An animatable qdap object (e.g., discourse_map).
...	Arguments passed to Animate method of other classes.

Value

Returns a plot object.

See Also

scores, counts, preprocessed, proportions

`Animate.character` *Animate Character*

Description

`Animate.character` - Animate a `character` object. Typically this function is useful in conjunction with other `Animate` objects to create complex animations with accompanying text.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'character'
Animate(x, wc.time = TRUE, time.constant = 2,
  width = 65, coord = c(0, 0.5), just = c(0, 0.5), size = 5,
  color = "black", border.color = NA, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	A `character` object.
`wc.time`	logical. If `TRUE` weights duration of frame by word count.
`time.constant`	A constant to divide the maximum word count by. Time is calculated by 'round(exp(WORD COUNT/(max(WORD COUNT)/time.constant)))'. Therefore a larger constant will make the difference between the large and small word counts greater.
`width`	The width to break text at if `type = "text"`.
`coord`	The x/y coordinate to plot the text..
`just`	The `hjust` and `vjust` values to use for the text.
`size`	The size to print the text. Can be a vector of length 1 or equal to the length of `x`.
`color`	The color to print the text. Can be a vector of length 1 or equal to the length of `x`.
`border.color`	The `panel.border` color (see`theme`).
`...`	Other arguments passed to `annotate`.

Details

character Method for Animate

See Also

`theme`

Examples

```
## Not run:
Animate(DATA[["state"]])
Animate(DATA[["state"]], color="red")
Animate(DATA[["state"]], color=RColorBrewer::brewer.pal(11, "Set3"), size=10)
cls <- DATA[["person"]] %l% data.frame(levels(DATA[["person"]]),
    RColorBrewer::brewer.pal(5, "Set3"))
Animate(DATA[["state"]], color=cls, size=10, width=30)
cls2 <- DATA[["sex"]] %l% data.frame(c("m", "f"),c("lightblue", "pink"))
Animate(DATA[["state"]], color=cls2, just=c(.5, .5), coord = c(.5, .5))

## Print method
print(Animate(DATA[["state"]], color=cls2, just=c(.5, .5), coord = c(.5, .5)),
    pause=.25)
Animate(DATA[["state"]], color=sample(colors(), nrow(DATA)),
    size=sample(4:13, nrow(DATA), TRUE), width=30,  just=c(.5, .5), coord = c(.5, .5))

## End(Not run)
```

`Animate.discourse_map` *Discourse Map*

Description

`Animate.discourse_map` - Animate a discourse `discourse_map`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'discourse_map'
Animate(x, edge.constant, sep = "_",
  current.color = "red", previous.color = "grey50", wc.time = TRUE,
  time.constant = 2, title = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The discourse_map object.
`edge.constant`	A constant to multiple edge width by.
`sep`	The separator character to use between grouping variables.
`current.color`	The color to make the vector edge as it moves.
`previous.color`	The color to make the already plotted edges.
`wc.time`	logical. If `TRUE` weights duration of frame by word count.
`time.constant`	A constant to divide the maximum word count by. Time is calculated by 'round(exp(WORD COUNT/(max(WORD COUNT)/time.constant)))'. Therefore a larger constant will make the difference between the large and small word counts greater.
`title`	The title to apply to the animated image(s).
`...`	ignored

Details

discourse_map Method for Animate

Note

The width of edges is based on words counts on that edge until that moment divided by total number of words used until that moment. Thicker edges tend to thin as time passes. The actual duration the current edge stays as the `current.color` is based on word counts for that particular flow of dialogue divided by total dialogue (words) used.

`Animate.formality` *Animate Formality*

Description

`Animate.formality` - Animate a `formality` object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'formality'
Animate(x, contextual = "yellow", formal = "red",
  edge.constant, wc.time = TRUE, time.constant = 2, title = NULL,
  digits = 3, current.color = "black", current.speaker.color = NULL,
  non.speaker.color = NA, missing.color = "purple",
  all.color.line = "red", plus.300.color = "grey40",
  under.300.color = "grey88", type = "network", width = 65, coord = c(0,
  0.5), just = c(0, 0.5), ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	A `formality` object.
`contextual`	The color to use for 0% formality (purely contextual).
`formal`	The color to use for 100% formality (purely formal).
`edge.constant`	A constant to multiple edge width by.
`wc.time`	logical. If `TRUE` weights duration of frame by word count.
`time.constant`	A constant to divide the maximum word count by. Time is calculated by 'round(exp(WORD COUNT/(max(WORD COUNT)/time.constant)))'. Therefore a larger constant will make the difference between the large and small word counts greater.
`title`	The title to apply to the animated image(s).
`digits`	The number of digits to use in the current turn of talk formality.
`current.color`	The color to use for the current turn of talk formality.
`current.speaker.color`	The color for the current speaker.

non.speaker.color
: The color for the speakers not currently speaking.

missing.color
: The color to use in a network plot for edges corresponding to missing text data. Use `na.omit` before hand to remove the missing values all together.

all.color.line
: The color to use for the total discourse formality color line if `network = FALSE`.

plus.300.color
: The bar color to use for grouping variables exceeding 299 words per Heylighen & Dewaele's (2002) minimum word recommendations.

under.300.color
: The bar color to use for grouping variables less than 300 words per Heylighen & Dewaele's (2002) minimum word recommendations.

type
: Character string of either `"network"` (as a network plot), `"bar"` (as a bar plot), or `"text"` (as a simple colored text plot).

width
: The width to break text at if `type = "text"`.

coord
: The x/y coordinate to plot the text if `type = "text"`.

just
: The `hjust` and `vjust` values to use for the text if `type = "text"`.

...
: Other arguments passed to `discourse_map` or `annotate` if `type = "text"`.

Details

formality Method for Animate

Note

The width of edges is based on words counts on that edge until that moment divided by total number of words used until that moment. Thicker edges tend to thin as time passes. The actual duration the current edge stays as the `current.color` is based on word counts for that particular flow of dialogue divided by total dialogue (words) used. The edge label is the current formality for that turn of talk (an aggregation of the sub sentences of the current turn of talk). The coloring of the current edge formality is produced at th sentence level, therefor a label may indicate a positive current turn of talk, while the coloring may indicate a negative sentences. Coloring is based on percentage of formal parts of speech (i.e., noun, adjective, preposition, article).

Animate.gantt *Gantt Durations*

Description

`gantt` - Animate discourse from `gantt`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'gantt'
Animate(x, wc.time = TRUE, time.constant = 2,
  colors = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The gantt object.
wc.time	logical. If TRUE weights duration of frame by word count.
time.constant	A constant to divide the maximum word count by. Time is calculated by 'round(exp(WORD COUNT/(max(WORD COUNT)/time.constant)))'. Therefore a larger constant will make the difference between the large and small word counts greater.
colors	An optional character vector of colors to color the Gantt bars. Must be length 1 (repeats the same color) or equal to the levels of the grouping variable.
...	Other arguments passed to gantt_wrap.

Details

gantt Method for Animate

Animate.gantt_plot *Gantt Plot*

Description

gantt_plot - Animate discourse from gantt_wrap, gantt_plot, or any other Gantt plotting method.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'gantt_plot'
Animate(x, wc.time = TRUE, time.constant = 2,
  colors = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The gantt_plot object.
wc.time	logical. If TRUE weights duration of frame by word count.
time.constant	A constant to divide the maximum word count by. Time is calculated by 'round(exp(WORD COUNT/(max(WORD COUNT)/time.constant)))'. Therefore a larger constant will make the difference between the large and small word counts greater.
colors	An optional character vector of colors to color the Gantt bars. Must be length 1 (repeats the same color) or equal to the levels of the grouping variable.
...	ignored

Details

gantt_plot Method for Animate

Animate.lexical_classification
Animate Formality

Description

Animate.lexical_classification - Animate a lexical_classification object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'lexical_classification'
Animate(x, type = "network",
  content = "red", functional = "yellow", edge.constant, wc.time = TRUE,
  time.constant = 2, title = NULL, digits = 2, current.color = "black",
  current.speaker.color = NULL, non.speaker.color = NA,
  missing.color = "purple", all.color.line = "red", width = 65,
  function.words = qdapDictionaries::function.words, left = "<<",
  right = ">>", coord = c(0, 0.5), just = c(0, 0.5), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A lexical_classification object.
type	Character string of either "network" (as a network plot), "bar" (as a bar plot), or "text" (as a simple colored text plot).
content	The color to use for 100% lexical_classification (purely content).
functional	The color to use for 0% lexical_classification (purely functional).
edge.constant	A constant to multiple edge width by.
wc.time	logical. If TRUE weights duration of frame by word count.
time.constant	A constant to divide the maximum word count by. Time is calculated by 'round(exp(WORD COUNT/(max(WORD COUNT)/time.constant)))'. Therefore a larger constant will make the difference between the large and small word counts greater.
title	The title to apply to the animated image(s).
digits	The number of digits to use in the current turn of talk's content rate.
current.color	The color to use for the current turn of talk's content rate.
current.speaker.color	The color for the current speaker.
non.speaker.color	The color for the speakers not currently speaking.
missing.color	The color to use in a network plot for edges corresponding to missing text data. Use na.omit before hand to remove the missing values all together.
all.color.line	The color to use for the total average discourse content rate.
width	The width to break text at if type = "text".

function.words	A vector of function words. Default is function.words.
left	A left bound to wrap content words with if type = "text".
right	A right bound to wrap content words with if type = "text".
coord	The x/y coordinate to plot the test if type = "text".
just	The hjust and vjust values to use for the text if type = "text".
...	Other arguments passed to discourse_map or annotate if type = "text".

Details

lexical_classification Method for Animate

Note

The width of edges is based on words counts on that edge until that moment divided by total number of words used until that moment. Thicker edges tend to thin as time passes. The actual duration the current edge stays as the current.color is based on word counts for that particular flow of dialogue divided by total dialogue (words) used. The edge label is the current content rate for that turn of talk (an aggregation of the sub sentences of the current turn of talk). The coloring of the current edge content rate is produced at th sentence level, therefor a label may indicate a more content laden current turn of talk, while the coloring may indicate a functional laden average of sentences. Coloring is based on percentage of conent words.

Animate.polarity *Animate Polarity*

Description

Animate.polarity - Animate a polarity object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'polarity'
Animate(x, negative = "blue", positive = "red",
  neutral = "yellow", edge.constant, wc.time = TRUE, time.constant = 2,
  title = NULL, digits = 3, width = 65, current.color = "black",
  current.speaker.color = NULL, non.speaker.color = NA,
  ave.color.line = "red", type = "network", coord = c(0, 0.5),
  just = c(0, 0.5), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A polarity object.
negative	The color to use for negative polarity.
positive	The color to use for positive polarity.
neutral	The color to use for neutral polarity.

`edge.constant` A constant to multiple edge width by.

`wc.time` logical. If `TRUE` weights duration of frame by word count.

`time.constant` A constant to divide the maximum word count by. Time is calculated by 'round(exp(WORD COUNT/(max(WORD COUNT)/time.constant)))'. Therefore a larger constant will make the difference between the large and small word counts greater.

`title` The title to apply to the animated image(s).

`digits` The number of digits to use in the current turn of talk polarity.

`width` The width to break text at if `type = "text"`.

`current.color` The color to use for the current turn of talk polarity.

`current.speaker.color`
The color for the current speaker.

`non.speaker.color`
The color for the speakers not currently speaking.

`ave.color.line` The color to use for the average color line if `type = "network"`.

`type` Character string of either `"network"` (as a network plot), `"bar"` (as a bar plot), or `"text"` (as a simple colored text plot).

`coord` The x/y coordinate to plot the test if `type = "text"`.

`just` The `hjust` and `vjust` values to use for the text if `type = "text"`.

`...` Other arguments passed to `discourse_map` or `annotate` if `type = "text"`.

Details

polarity Method for Animate

Note

The width of edges is based on words counts on that edge until that moment divided by total number of words used until that moment. Thicker edges tend to thin as time passes. The actual duration the current edge stays as the `current.color` is based on word counts for that particular flow of dialogue divided by total dialogue (words) used. The edge label is the current polarity for that turn of talk (an aggregation of the sub sentences of the current turn of talk). The coloring of the current edge polarity is produced at th sentence level, therefor a label may indicate a positive current turn of talk, while the coloring may indicate a negative sentences.

`as.tdm` *tm Package Compatibility Tools: Apply to or Convert to/from Term Document Matrix or Document Term Matrix*

Description

`as.tdm` - Create term document matrices from raw text or `wfm` for use with other text analysis packages.

`as.TermDocumentMatrix` - Create document term matrices from raw text or `wfm` for use with other text analysis packages.

`as.dtm` - Create document term matrices from raw text or `wfm` for use with other text analysis packages.

`as.DocumentTermMatrix` - Create document term matrices from raw text or `wfm` for use with other text analysis packages.

`as.tdm.Corpus` - Corpus method for `as.tdm` used to convert to a `DocumentTermMatrix`.

`as.tdm.default` - Default method for `as.tdm` used to convert to a `TermDocumentMatrix`.

`as.tdm.character` - character method for `as.tdm` used to convert to a `TermDocumentMatrix`.

`as.dtm.Corpus` - Corpus method for `as.dtm` used to convert to a `DocumentTermMatrix`.

`as.dtm.default` - Default method for `as.dtm` used to convert to a `DocumentTermMatrix`.

`as.dtm.character` - character method for `as.dtm` used to convert to a `DocumentTermMatrix`.

`as.tdm.wfm` - wfm method for `as.tdm` used to convert to a `TermDocumentMatrix`.

`as.dtm.wfm` - wfm method for `as.dtm` used to convert to a `TermDocumentMatrix`.

`as.data.frame` - Convert a **tm** package `Corpus` to a **qdap** `data.frame`.

`as.Corpus` - Attempts to convert its argument into a **tm** package `Corpus`.

`as.Corpus.sent_split` - `sent_split` Method for `as.Corpus`.

`as.Corpus.default` - Default method for `as.Corpus` used to convert vectors (from a `data.frame`) to a `Corpus`.

`apply_as_tm` - Apply functions intended to be used on the **tm** package's `TermDocumentMatrix` to a `wfm` object.

`apply_as_df` - Apply a **tm** `Corpus` as a qdap dataframe. `apply_as_df` - Apply functions intended to be used on the **qdap** package's `data.frame` + `sentSplit` to a **tm** `Corpus` object.

`as.Corpus.TermDocumentMatrix` - `TermDocumentMatrix` method for `as.Corpus` used to convert a `Corpus`.

`as.Corpus.DocumentTermMatrix` - `DocumentTermMatrix` method for `as.Corpus` used to convert a `Corpus`.

`as.Corpus.wfm` - `wfm` method for `as.Corpus` used to convert a `Corpus`.

Usage

```
as.tdm(text.var, grouping.var = NULL, vowel.check = TRUE, ...)

as.TermDocumentMatrix(text.var, grouping.var = NULL, vowel.check = TRUE,
  ...)

as.dtm(text.var, grouping.var = NULL, vowel.check = TRUE, ...)

as.DocumentTermMatrix(text.var, grouping.var = NULL, vowel.check = TRUE,
```

```
  ...)

## S3 method for class 'Corpus'
as.tdm(text.var, grouping.var = NULL, vowel.check = TRUE,
  ...)

## Default S3 method:
as.tdm(text.var, grouping.var = NULL, vowel.check = TRUE,
  ...)

## S3 method for class 'character'
as.tdm(text.var, grouping.var = NULL,
  vowel.check = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'Corpus'
as.dtm(text.var, grouping.var = NULL, vowel.check = TRUE,
  ...)

## Default S3 method:
as.dtm(text.var, grouping.var = NULL, vowel.check = TRUE,
  ...)

## S3 method for class 'character'
as.dtm(text.var, grouping.var = NULL,
  vowel.check = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'wfm'
as.tdm(text.var, grouping.var = NULL, vowel.check = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'wfm'
as.dtm(text.var, grouping.var = NULL, vowel.check = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'Corpus'
as.data.frame(x, row.names, optional, ..., doc = "doc_id",
  text = "text", sent.split = FALSE)

as.Corpus(text.var, grouping.var = NULL, demographic.vars, ...)

## S3 method for class 'sent_split'
as.Corpus(text.var, grouping.var = NULL,
  demographic.vars, ...)

## Default S3 method:
as.Corpus(text.var, grouping.var = NULL, demographic.vars,
  ...)

apply_as_tm(wfm.obj, tmfun, ..., to.qdap = TRUE)
```

```
apply_as_df(tm.corpus, qdapfun, ..., stopwords = NULL, min = 1, max = Inf,
  count.apostrophe = TRUE, ignore.case = TRUE)

## S3 method for class 'TermDocumentMatrix'
as.Corpus(text.var, ...)

## S3 method for class 'DocumentTermMatrix'
as.Corpus(text.var, ...)

## S3 method for class 'wfm'
as.Corpus(text.var, ...)
```

Arguments

`text.var`	The text variable or a `wfm` object.
`grouping.var`	The grouping variables. Default `NULL` generates one word list for all text. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.
`vowel.check`	logical. Should terms without vowels be remove?
`x`	A `Corpus` object.
`row.names`	`NULL` or a character vector giving the row names for the data frame. Not used in **qdap**; for base generic consistency.
`optional`	logical. If `TRUE`, setting row names and converting column names is optional. Not used in **qdap**; for base generic consistency.
`doc`	Name for `Corpus` documents.
`text`	Name for `Corpus` text.
`sent.split`	logical. If `TRUE` the text variable sentences will be split into individual rows.
`demographic.vars`	Additional demographic information about the grouping variables. This is a data.frame, list of equal length vectors, or a single vector corresponding to the grouping variable/text variable. This information will be mapped to the DMetaData in the `Corpus`.
`wfm.obj`	A `wfm` object.
`tmfun`	A function applied to a `TermDocumentMatrix` object.
`to.qdap`	logical. If `TRUE` should `wfm` try to coerce the output back to a qdap object.
`tm.corpus`	A `Corpus` object.
`qdapfun`	A qdap function that is usually used on text.variable ~ grouping variable.
`stopwords`	A character vector of words to remove from the text. qdap has a number of data sets that can be used as stop words including: `Top200Words`, `Top100Words`, `Top25Words`. For the tm package's traditional English stop words use `tm::stopwords("english")`.
`min`	Minimum word length.
`max`	Maximum word length.
`count.apostrophe`	logical. If `TRUE` apostrophes are counted as characters.

`ignore.case` logical. If `TRUE` stop words will be removed regardless of case.

`...` Function dependant:

- **as.tdm** or **as.dtm** - Other arguments passed to `wfm`
- **apply_as_tm** - Other arguments passed to functions used on a **tm** `TermDocumentMatrix`
- **as.data.frame** - Other arguments passed to `sentSplit`
- **as.Corpus** - Other arguments passed to **tm**'s `Corpus`

Details

Produces output that is identical to the `tm` package's `TermDocumentMatrix`, `DocumentTermMatrix`, `Corpus` or allows convenient interface between the qdap and tm packages.

Value

`as.tdm` - Returns a `TermDocumentMatrix`.

`as.TermDocumentMatrix` - Returns a `TermDocumentMatrix`.

`as.dtm` - Returns a `DocumentTermMatrix`.

`as.DocumentTermMatrix` - Returns a `TermDocumentMatrix`.

`as.data.frame` - Converts a `Corpus` and returns a **qdap** oriented `data.frame`.

`as.Corpus` - Converts a qdap oriented dataframe and returns a `Corpus`.

`apply_as_tm` - Applies a tm oriented function to a `wfm` and attempts to simplify back to a `wfm` or `weight` format.

`apply_as_df` - Returns the output typical of the applied **qdap** function.

Note

`aply_as_df` coerces to a dataframe with columns named 'docs' and the other named 'text'.

See Also

`DocumentTermMatrix`, `Corpus`, `TermDocumentMatrix`, `as.wfm`

`Filter`

Examples

```
## Not run:
as.dtm(DATA$state, DATA$person)
as.tdm(DATA$state, DATA$person)

x <- wfm(DATA$state, DATA$person)
as.tdm(x)
as.dtm(x)
library(tm)
plot(as.tdm(x))

pres <- as.tdm(pres_debates2012$dialogue, pres_debates2012$person)
plot(pres, corThreshold = 0.8)
```

```
pres
(pres2 <- removeSparseTerms(pres, .3))
plot(pres2, corThreshold = 0.95)

shorts <- all_words(pres_debates2012)[,1][nchar(all_words(
    pres_debates2012)[,1]) < 4]

SW <- c(shorts, qdapDictionaries::contractions[, 1],
    qdapDictionaries::Top200Words,
    "governor", "president", "mister", "obama","romney")

DocTermMat2 <- with(pres_debates2012, as.dtm(dialogue, list(person, time), stopwords = SW))
DocTermMat2 <- removeSparseTerms(DocTermMat2,0.95)
(DocTermMat2 <- DocTermMat2[rowSums(as.matrix(DocTermMat2))> 0,])
plot(DocTermMat2)

## Correspondence Analysis
library(ca)

dat <- pres_debates2012
dat <- dat[dat$person %in% qcv(ROMNEY, OBAMA), ]

speech <- stemmer(dat$dialogue)
mytable1 <- with(dat, as.tdm(speech, list(person, time), stopwords = Top25Words))

fit <- ca(as.matrix(mytable1))
summary(fit)
plot(fit)
plot3d.ca(fit, labels=1)


mytable2 <- with(dat, as.tdm(speech, list(person, time), stopwords = Top200Words))

fit2 <- ca(as.matrix(mytable2))
summary(fit2)
plot(fit2)
plot3d.ca(fit2, labels=1)

## Topic Models
# Example 1 #
library(topicmodels); library(tm)

# Generate stop words based on short words, frequent words and contractions
shorts <- all_words(pres_debates2012)[,1][nchar(all_words(
    pres_debates2012)[,1]) < 4]

SW <- c(shorts, qdapDictionaries::contractions[, 1],
    qdapDictionaries::Top200Words,
    "governor", "president", "mister", "obama","romney")

DocTermMat <- with(pres_debates2012, as.dtm(dialogue, person, stopwords = SW))
DocTermMat <- removeSparseTerms(DocTermMat,0.999)
DocTermMat <- DocTermMat[rowSums(as.matrix(DocTermMat))> 0,]
```

```
lda.model <- LDA(DocTermMat, 5)

(topics <- posterior(lda.model, DocTermMat)$topics)
terms(lda.model,20)

# Plot the Topics Per Person
topic.dat <- matrix2df(topics, "Person")
colnames(topic.dat)[-1] <- paste2(t(terms(lda.model,20)), sep=", ")

library(reshape2)
mtopic <- melt(topic.dat, variable="Topic", value.name="Proportion")
ggplot(mtopic, aes(weight=Proportion, x=Topic, fill=Topic)) +
    geom_bar() +
    coord_flip() +
    facet_grid(Person~.) +
    guides(fill=FALSE)

# Example 2 #
DocTermMat2 <- with(pres_debates2012, as.dtm(dialogue, list(person, time), stopwords = SW))
DocTermMat2 <- removeSparseTerms(DocTermMat2,0.95)
DocTermMat2 <- DocTermMat2[rowSums(as.matrix(DocTermMat2))> 0,]

lda.model2 <- LDA(DocTermMat2, 6)

(topics2 <- posterior(lda.model2, DocTermMat2)$topics)
terms(lda.model2,20)
qheat(topics2, high="blue", low="yellow", by.col=FALSE)

# Example 3 #
lda.model3 <- LDA(DocTermMat2, 10)

(topics3 <- posterior(lda.model3, DocTermMat2)$topics)
terms(lda.model3, 20)
qheat(topics3, high="blue", low="yellow", by.col=FALSE)

# Plot the Topics Per Person
topic.dat3 <- matrix2df(topics3, "Person&Time")
colnames(topic.dat3)[-1] <- paste2(t(terms(lda.model3, 10)), sep=", ")
topic.dat3 <- colsplit2df(topic.dat3)

library(reshape2)
library(scales)
mtopic3 <- melt(topic.dat3, variable="Topic", value.name="Proportion")
(p1 <- ggplot(mtopic3, aes(weight=Proportion, x=Topic, fill=Topic)) +
    geom_bar() +
    coord_flip() +
    facet_grid(Person~Time) +
    guides(fill=FALSE) +
    scale_y_continuous(labels = percent) +
    theme(plot.margin = unit(c(1, 0, 0.5, .5), "lines")) +
    ylab("Proportion"))
```

```
mtopic3.b <- mtopic3
mtopic3.b[, "Topic"] <- factor(as.numeric(mtopic3.b[, "Topic"]), levels = 1:10)
mtopic3.b[, "Time"] <- factor(gsub("time ", "", mtopic3.b[, "Time"]))

p2 <- ggplot(mtopic3.b, aes(x=Time, y=Topic, fill=Proportion)) +
    geom_tile(color = "white") +
    scale_fill_gradient(low = "grey70", high = "red") +
    facet_grid(Person~Time, scales = "free") +
    theme(axis.title.y = element_blank(),
        axis.text.x= element_text(colour="white"),
        axis.ticks.x= element_line(colour="white"),
        axis.ticks.y = element_blank(),
        axis.text.y= element_blank(),
        plot.margin = unit(c(1, -.5, .5, -.9), "lines")
)

library(gridExtra)
grid.arrange(p1, p2, nrow=1, widths = grid::unit(c(.85, .15), "native"))

## tm Matrices to wfm
library(tm)
data(crude)

## A Term Document Matrix Conversion
(tm_in <- TermDocumentMatrix(crude, control = list(stopwords = TRUE)))
converted <- as.wfm(tm_in)
head(converted)
summary(converted)

## A Document Term Matrix Conversion
(dtm_in <- DocumentTermMatrix(crude, control = list(stopwords = TRUE)))
summary(as.wfm(dtm_in))

## `apply_as_tm` Examples
## Create a wfm
a <- with(DATA, wfm(state, list(sex, adult)))
summary(a)

## Apply functions meant for a tm TermDocumentMatrix
out <- apply_as_tm(a, tm:::removeSparseTerms, sparse=0.6)
summary(out)

apply_as_tm(a, tm:::findAssocs, "computer", .8)
apply_as_tm(a, tm:::findFreqTerms, 2, 3)
apply_as_tm(a, tm:::Zipf_plot)
apply_as_tm(a, tm:::Heaps_plot)
apply_as_tm(a, tm:::plot.TermDocumentMatrix, corThreshold = 0.4)

library(proxy)
apply_as_tm(a, tm:::weightBin)
apply_as_tm(a, tm:::weightBin, to.qdap = FALSE)
apply_as_tm(a, tm:::weightSMART)
apply_as_tm(a, tm:::weightTfIdf)
```

```
## Convert tm Corpus to Dataframe
## A tm Corpus
library(tm)
reut21578 <- system.file("texts", "crude", package = "tm")
reuters <- Corpus(DirSource(reut21578),
    readerControl = list(reader = readReut21578XML))

## Convert to dataframe
corp_df <- as.data.frame(reuters)
htruncdf(corp_df)

z <- as.Corpus(DATA$state, DATA$person,
       demographic=DATA[, qcv(sex, adult, code)])
as.data.frame(z)

## Apply a qdap function
out <- formality(corp_df$text, corp_df$docs)
plot(out)

## Convert a qdap dataframe to tm package Corpus
(x <- with(DATA2, as.Corpus(state, list(person, class, day))))
library(tm)
inspect(x)
inspect_text(x)
class(x)

(y <- with(pres_debates2012, as.Corpus(dialogue, list(person, time))))

## Add demographic info to DMetaData of Corpus
z <- as.Corpus(DATA$state, DATA$person,
    demographic=DATA[, qcv(sex, adult, code)])
lview(z)

lview(as.Corpus(DATA$state, DATA$person,
    demographic=DATA$sex))

lview(as.Corpus(DATA$state, DATA$person,
    demographic=list(DATA$sex, DATA$adult)))

## Apply qdap functions meant for dataframes from sentSplit to tm Corpus
library(tm)
reut21578 <- system.file("texts", "crude", package = "tm")
reuters <- Corpus(DirSource(reut21578),
    readerControl = list(reader = readReut21578XML))

matches <- list(
    oil = qcv(oil, crude),
    money = c("economic", "money")
)

apply_as_df(reuters, word_stats)
apply_as_df(reuters, formality)
```

```
apply_as_df(reuters, word_list)
apply_as_df(reuters, polarity)
apply_as_df(reuters, Dissimilarity)
apply_as_df(reuters, diversity)
apply_as_df(reuters, pos_by)
apply_as_df(reuters, flesch_kincaid)
apply_as_df(reuters, trans_venn)
apply_as_df(reuters, gantt_plot)
apply_as_df(reuters, rank_freq_mplot)
apply_as_df(reuters, character_table)

(termco_out <- apply_as_df(reuters, termco, match.list = matches))
plot(termco_out, values = TRUE, high="red")

(wordcor_out <- apply_as_df(reuters, word_cor, word = unlist(matches)))
plot(wordcor_out)

(f_terms <- apply_as_df(reuters, freq_terms, at.least = 3))
plot(f_terms)

apply_as_df(reuters, trans_cloud)
## To use "all" rather than "docs" as "grouping.var"...
apply_as_df(reuters, trans_cloud, grouping.var=NULL,
    target.words=matches, cloud.colors = c("red", "blue", "grey75"))

finds <- apply_as_df(reuters, freq_terms, at.least = 5,
    top = 5, stopwords = Top100Words)
apply_as_df(reuters, dispersion_plot, match.terms = finds[, 1],
    total.color = NULL)

## Filter for Term Document Matrix/Document Term Matrix
library(tm)
data(crude)

(tdm_in <- TermDocumentMatrix(crude, control = list(stopwords = TRUE)))
Filter(tdm_in, 5)

(dtm_in <- DocumentTermMatrix(crude, control = list(stopwords = TRUE)))
Filter(dtm_in, 5)

## Filter particular words based on max/min values
Filter(dtm_in, 5, 7)
Filter(dtm_in, 4, 4)
Filter(tdm_in, 3, 4)
Filter(tdm_in, 3, 4, stopwords = Top200Words)

## SPECIAL REMOVAL OF TERMS (more flexible consideration of words than wfm)
dat <- data.frame(
    person = paste0("person_", 1:5),
    tweets = c("test one two", "two apples","hashtag #apple",
        "#apple #tree", "http://microsoft.com")
)
```

```
## remove specialty items
dat[[2]] <- rm_default(dat[[2]], pattern=pastex("@rm_url", "#apple\\b"))


myCorp <- tm::tm_map(crude, tm::removeWords, Top200Words)
myCorp %>% as.dtm() %>% tm::inspect()

## End(Not run)
```

`automated_readability_index` *Readability Measures*

Description

`automated_readability_index` - Apply Automated Readability Index to transcript(s) by zero or more grouping variable(s).

`coleman_liau` - Apply Coleman Liau Index to transcript(s) by zero or more grouping variable(s).

`SMOG` - Apply SMOG Readability to transcript(s) by zero or more grouping variable(s).

`flesch_kincaid` - Flesch-Kincaid Readability to transcript(s) by zero or more grouping variable(s).

`fry` - Apply Fry Readability to transcript(s) by zero or more grouping variable(s).

`linsear_write` - Apply Linsear Write Readability to transcript(s) by zero or more grouping variable(s).

Usage

```
automated_readability_index(text.var, grouping.var = NULL,
  rm.incomplete = FALSE, ...)

coleman_liau(text.var, grouping.var = NULL, rm.incomplete = FALSE, ...)

SMOG(text.var, grouping.var = NULL, output = "valid",
  rm.incomplete = FALSE, ...)

flesch_kincaid(text.var, grouping.var = NULL, rm.incomplete = FALSE, ...)

fry(text.var, grouping.var = NULL, rm.incomplete = FALSE,
  auto.label = TRUE, grid = FALSE, div.col = "grey85", plot = TRUE, ...)

linsear_write(text.var, grouping.var = NULL, rm.incomplete = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

`text.var`	The text variable.
`grouping.var`	The grouping variables. Default `NULL` generates one output for all text. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.

rm.incomplete	logical. If TRUE removes incomplete sentences from the analysis.
output	A character vector character string indicating output type. One of "valid" (default and congruent with McLaughlin's intent) or "all".
auto.label	logical. If TRUE labels automatically added. If FALSE the user clicks interactively.
grid	logical. If TRUE a micro grid is displayed, similar to Fry's original depiction, though this may make visualizing more difficult.
div.col	The color of the grade level division lines.
plot	logical. If TRUE a graph is plotted corresponding to Fry's graphic representation.
...	Other arguments passed to end_inc.

Value

Returns a list of 2 dataframes: (1) Counts and (2) Readability. Counts are the raw scores used to calculate readability score and can be accessed via counts. Readability is the dataframe with the selected readability statistic by grouping variable(s) and can be access via scores. The fry function returns a graphic representation of the readability as the scores returns the information for graphing but not a readability score.

Warning

Many of the indices (e.g., Automated Readability Index) are derived from word difficulty (letters per word) and sentence difficulty (words per sentence). If you have not run the sentSplit function on your data the results may not be accurate.

Fry

The fry function is based on Fry's formula that randomly samples 3 100 word length passages. If a group(s) in does not contain 300+ words they will not be included in the output.

References

Coleman, M., & Liau, T. L. (1975). A computer readability formula designed for machine scoring. Journal of Applied Psychology, Vol. 60, pp. 283-284.

Fry, E. B. (1968). A readability formula that saves time. Journal of Reading, 11(7), 513-516, 575-578.

Fry, E. B. (1969). The readability graph validated at primary levels. The Reading Teacher, 22(6), 534-538.

Flesch R. (1948). A new readability yardstick. Journal of Applied Psychology. Vol. 32(3), pp. 221-233. doi: 10.1037/h0057532.

Gunning, T. G. (2003). Building Literacy in the Content Areas. Boston: Allyn & Bacon.

McLaughlin, G. H. (1969). SMOG Grading: A New Readability Formula. Journal of Reading, Vol. 12(8), pp. 639-646.

Smith, E. A. & Senter, R. J. (1967) Automated readability index. Technical Report AMRLTR-66-220, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Examples

```
## Not run:
AR1 <- with(rajSPLIT, automated_readability_index(dialogue, list(person, act)))
ltruncdf(AR1,, 15)
scores(AR1)
counts(AR1)
plot(AR1)
plot(counts(AR1))

AR2 <- with(rajSPLIT, automated_readability_index(dialogue, list(sex, fam.aff)))
ltruncdf(AR2,, 15)
scores(AR2)
counts(AR2)
plot(AR2)
plot(counts(AR2))

AR3 <- with(rajSPLIT, automated_readability_index(dialogue, person))
ltruncdf(AR3,, 15)
scores(AR3)
head(counts(AR3))
plot(AR3)
plot(counts(AR3))

CL1 <- with(rajSPLIT, coleman_liau(dialogue, list(person, act)))
ltruncdf(CL1, 20)
head(counts(CL1))
plot(CL1)

CL2 <- with(rajSPLIT, coleman_liau(dialogue, list(sex, fam.aff)))
ltruncdf(CL2)
plot(counts(CL2))

(SM1 <- with(rajSPLIT, SMOG(dialogue, list(person, act))))
plot(counts(SM1))
plot(SM1)

(SM2 <- with(rajSPLIT, SMOG(dialogue, list(sex, fam.aff))))

(FL1 <- with(rajSPLIT, flesch_kincaid(dialogue, list(person, act))))
plot(scores(FL1))
plot(counts(FL1))

(FL2 <-  with(rajSPLIT, flesch_kincaid(dialogue, list(sex, fam.aff))))
plot(scores(FL2))
plot(counts(FL2))

FR1 <- with(rajSPLIT, fry(dialogue, list(sex, fam.aff)))
scores(FR1)
plot(scores(FR1))
counts(FR1)
plot(counts(FR1))
```

```
FR2 <- with(rajSPLIT, fry(dialogue, person))
scores(FR2)
plot(scores(FR2))
counts(FR2)
plot(counts(FR2))

FR3 <- with(pres_debates2012, fry(dialogue, list(time, person)))
colsplit2df(scores(FR3))
plot(scores(FR3), auto.label = FALSE)
counts(FR3)
plot(counts(FR3))

library(ggplot2)
ggplot(colsplit2df(counts(FR3)), aes(sent.per.100.wrds,
    syllables.per.100.wrds)) +
    geom_point(aes(fill=person), shape=21, size=3) +
    facet_grid(person~time)

LW1 <- with(rajSPLIT, linsear_write(dialogue, list(person, act)))
plot(scores(LW1))
plot(counts(LW1))

LW2 <- with(rajSPLIT, linsear_write(dialogue, list(sex, fam.aff)))
plot(scores(LW2), method="lm")
plot(counts(LW2))

## End(Not run)
```

---

bag_o_words *Bag of Words*

Description

bag_o_words - Reduces a text column to a bag of words.

unbag - Wrapper for paste(collapse=" ") to glue words back into strings.

breaker - Reduces a text column to a bag of words and qdap recognized end marks.

word_split - Reduces a text column to a list of vectors of bag of words and qdap recognized end marks (i.e., ".", "!", "?", "*", "-").

Usage

```
bag_o_words(text.var, apostrophe.remove = FALSE, ...)

unbag(text.var, na.rm = TRUE)

breaker(text.var)

word_split(text.var)
```

Arguments

`text.var`	The text variable.
`apostrophe.remove`	logical. If `TRUE` removes apostrophe's from the output.
`na.rm`	logical. If `TRUE` `NA`s are removed before pasting.
`...`	Additional arguments passed to strip.

Value

Returns a vector of stripped words.

`unbag` - Returns a string.

`breaker` - Returns a vector of striped words and qdap recognized endmarks (i.e., `"."`, `"!"`, `"?"`, `"*"`, `"-"`).

Examples

```
## Not run:
bag_o_words("I'm going home!")
bag_o_words("I'm going home!", apostrophe.remove = TRUE)
unbag(bag_o_words("I'm going home!"))

bag_o_words(DATA$state)
by(DATA$state, DATA$person, bag_o_words)
lapply(DATA$state,  bag_o_words)

breaker(DATA$state)
by(DATA$state, DATA$person, breaker)
lapply(DATA$state,  breaker)
unbag(breaker(DATA$state))

word_split(c(NA, DATA$state))
unbag(word_split(c(NA, DATA$state)))

## End(Not run)
```

`beg2char` *Grab Begin/End of String to Character*

Description

`beg2char` - Grab from beginning of string to a character(s).

`char2end` - Grab from character(s) to end of string.

Usage

```
beg2char(text.var, char = " ", noc = 1, include = FALSE)

char2end(text.var, char = " ", noc = 1, include = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`text.var`,	A character string
`char`	The character from which to grab until/from.
`noc`	Number of times the character appears before the grab.
`include`	logical. If `TRUE` includes the character in the grab.

Value

returns a vector of text with char on/forward removed.

Author(s)

Josh O'Brien, Justin Haynes and Tyler Rinker <tyler.rinker@gmail.com>.

References

http://stackoverflow.com/q/15909626/1000343

Examples

```
## Not run:
x <- c("a_b_c_d", "1_2_3_4", "<_?_._:")
beg2char(x, "_")
beg2char(x, "_", 2)
beg2char(x, "_", 3)
beg2char(x, "_", 4)
beg2char(x, "_", 3, include=TRUE)

char2end(x, "_")
char2end(x, "_", 2)
char2end(x, "_", 3)
char2end(x, "_", 4)
char2end(x, "_", 3, include=TRUE)

x2 <- gsub("_", " ", x)
char2end(x2, " ", 2)
beg2char(x2, " ", 2)

x3 <- gsub("_", "\^", x)
char2end(x3, "^", 2)
beg2char(x3, "^", 2)

## End(Not run)
```

blank2NA — *Replace Blanks in a dataframe*

Description

Replaces blank (empty) cells in a dataframe. Generally, for internal use.

Usage

```
blank2NA(dataframe, missing = NA)
```

Arguments

`dataframe`	A dataframe with blank (empty) cells.
`missing`	Value to replace empty cells with.

Value

Returns a data frame with blank spaces replaced.

See Also

`rm_row`

Examples

```
## Not run:
set.seed(15)
dat <- data.frame(matrix(sample(c(month.abb[1:4], ""), 50, TRUE),
    10, byrow = TRUE), stringsAsFactors = FALSE)

dat
blank2NA(dat)

## End(Not run)
```

bracketX — *Bracket Parsing*

Description

`bracketX` - Apply bracket removal to character vectors.

`bracketXtract` - Apply bracket extraction to character vectors.

`genX` - Apply general chunk removal to character vectors. A generalized version of `bracketX`.

`genXtract` - Apply general chunk extraction to character vectors. A generalized version of `bracketXtract`.

Usage

```
bracketX(text.var, bracket = "all", missing = NULL, names = FALSE,
  fix.space = TRUE, scrub = fix.space)

bracketXtract(text.var, bracket = "all", with = FALSE, merge = TRUE)

genX(text.var, left, right, missing = NULL, names = FALSE,
  fix.space = TRUE, scrub = TRUE)

genXtract(text.var, left, right, with = FALSE, merge = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`text.var`	The text variable
`bracket`	The type of bracket (and encased text) to remove. This is one or more of the strings `"curly"`, `"square"`, `"round"`, `"angle"` and `"all"`. These strings correspond to: {, [, (, < or all four types.
`missing`	Value to assign to empty cells.
`names`	logical. If `TRUE` the sentences are given as the names of the counts.
`fix.space`	logical. If `TRUE` extra spaces left behind from an extraction will be eliminated. Additionally, non-space (e.g., **"text(no space between text and parenthesis)"**) is replaced with a single space (e.g., **"text (space between text and parenthesis)"**).
`scrub`	logical. If `TRUE` `scrubber` will clean the text.
`with`	logical. If `TRUE` returns the brackets and the bracketed text.
`merge`	logical. If `TRUE` the results of each bracket type will be merged by sentence. `FALSE` returns a named list of lists of vectors of bracketed text per bracket type.
`left`	A vector of character or numeric symbols as the left edge to extract.
`right`	A vector of character or numeric symbols as the right edge to extract.

Value

`bracketX` - returns a vector of text with brackets removed.

`bracketXtract` - returns a list of vectors of bracketed text.

`genXtract` - returns a vector of text with chunks removed.

`genX` - returns a list of vectors of removed text.

Author(s)

Martin Morgan and Tyler Rinker <tyler.rinker@gmail.com>.

References

http://stackoverflow.com/q/8621066/1000343

See Also

regex

Examples

```
## Not run:
examp <- structure(list(person = structure(c(1L, 2L, 1L, 3L),
    .Label = c("bob", "greg", "sue"), class = "factor"), text =
    c("I love chicken [unintelligible]!",
    "Me too! (laughter) It's so good.[interrupting]",
    "Yep it's awesome {reading}.", "Agreed. {is so much fun}")), .Names =
    c("person", "text"), row.names = c(NA, -4L), class = "data.frame")

examp
bracketX(examp$text, "square")
bracketX(examp$text, "curly")
bracketX(examp$text, c("square", "round"))
bracketX(examp$text)


bracketXtract(examp$text, "square")
bracketXtract(examp$text, "curly")
bracketXtract(examp$text, c("square", "round"))
bracketXtract(examp$text, c("square", "round"), merge = FALSE)
bracketXtract(examp$text)
bracketXtract(examp$text, with = TRUE)

paste2(bracketXtract(examp$text, "curly"), " ")

x <- c("Where is the /big dog#?",
    "I think he's @arunning@b with /little cat#.")
genXtract(x, c("/", "@a"), c("#", "@b"))

x <- c("Where is the L1big dogL2?",
    "I think he's 98running99 with L1little catL2.")
genXtract(x, c("L1", 98), c("L2", 99))

DATA$state  #notice number 1 and 10
genX(DATA$state, c("is", "we"), c("too", "on"))

## End(Not run)
```

---

build_qdap_vignette   *Replace Temporary Introduction to qdap Vignette*

Description

Replaces the temporary (place holder) *Introduction to qdap Vignette* with the actual vignette.

Usage

```
build_qdap_vignette(download.html = FALSE)
```

Arguments

download.html	logical. If TRUE the file will be downloaded from: http://trinker.github.io/qdap/vignettes/qdap_vignette.html. This

Value

Places the (1) HTML, (2) source, & (3) R code for the *Introduction to qdap Vignette* in the user's 'R-VERSION/library/qdap/doc'.

Note

The **knitr** built HTML approach above takes about 4 minutes. The user may choose the faster approach (< 30 seconds) that downloads the HTML file directly from the Internet (this is for the latest CRAN release of **qdap**). This choice is controlled via the download.html argument. The function will ask for the user's permission before writing the documents. Once the user has run this function browseVignettes(package = 'qdap') will allow access to the new vignette files.

---

capitalizer *Capitalize Select Words*

Description

A helper function for word_list that allows the user to supply vectors of words to be capitalized.

Usage

```
capitalizer(text, caps.list = NULL, I.list = TRUE,
  apostrophe.remove = FALSE)
```

Arguments

text	A vector of words (generally from bag_o_words or breaker).
caps.list	A list of words to capitalize.
I.list	logical. If TRUE capitalizes I words and contractions.
apostrophe.remove	logical, asking if apostrophes have been removed. If TRUE will try to insert apostrophe's back into words appropriately.

Value

Returns a vector of capitalized words based on supplied capitalization arguments.

Note

Not intended for general use. Acts as a helper function to several qdap functions.

Examples

```
## Not run:
capitalizer(bag_o_words("i like it but i'm not certain"), "like")
capitalizer(bag_o_words("i like it but i'm not certain"), "like", FALSE)

## End(Not run)
```

`check_spelling` *Check Spelling*

Description

`check_spelling` - Check the spelling for an vector of strings. The function use the following technique:

- Separate the words from a string into a bag of words.
- Look those words up in a dictionary to find words not recognized/found (considered possibly misspelled).
- These misses (possible misspellings) will be what is looked up for suggested replacements.
- Optionally, reduce dictionary by assuming the first letter of the misspelled word is correct (dictionary for this letter only).
- Reduce dictionary by eliminating words outside of the range of number of characters of the misspelled word.
- Use `stringdist` to find string distances between possible replacements and the misspelled term.
- Select *n* (`n.suggests`) terms from dictionary that are closest to the misspelled term.

`which_misspelled` - Check the spelling for a string.

`check_spelling_interactive` - Interactively check spelling.

`correct` - Access the spell corrector function from a `"check_spelling_interactive"` object for subsequent text character vector spelling corrections.

Usage

```
check_spelling(text.var, range = 2, assume.first.correct = TRUE,
  method = "jw", dictionary = qdapDictionaries::GradyAugmented,
  parallel = TRUE, cores = parallel::detectCores()/2, n.suggests = 8)

which_misspelled(x, suggest = FALSE, range = 2,
  assume.first.correct = TRUE,
```

```
  dictionary = qdapDictionaries::GradyAugmented, method = "jw",
  nchar.dictionary = nchar(dictionary),
  first.char.dictionary = substring(dictionary, 1, 1), n.suggests = 8)

check_spelling_interactive(text.var, range = 2, assume.first.correct = TRUE,
  click = TRUE, method = "jw",
  dictionary = qdapDictionaries::GradyAugmented, parallel = TRUE,
  cores = parallel::detectCores()/2, n.suggests = 8, ...)

correct(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`text.var` The text variable.

`range` An integer of length 1 to use as a range for number of characters, beyond the number of characters of a word not found in the `dictionary`, to initially limit `dictionary` size and thus time to find a suggested replacement term. This may be expanded if no suitable suggestion is returned.

`assume.first.correct` logical. If `TRUE` it is assumed that the first letter of the misspelled word is correct. This reduces the dictionary size, thus speeding up computation.

`method` Method for distance calculation. The default is "jaccard". It is assumed that smaller measures indicate closer distance. Measures that do not adhere to this assumption will result in incorrect output (see `stringdist` for details).

`dictionary` A character vector of terms to search for. To reduce overhead it is expected that this dictionary is lower case, unique terms.

`parallel` logical. If `TRUE` attempts to run the function on multiple cores. Note that this may not mean a speed boost if you have one core or if the data set is smaller as the cluster takes time to create.

`cores` The number of cores to use if `parallel = TRUE`. Default is half the number of available cores.

`n.suggests` The number of terms to suggest. In the case of a tie (multiple terms have the same distance from misspelled word) all will be provided. Dictionary reduction may result in less than `n.suggests` suggested terms.

`x` If `which_misspelled` - A character string. If `correct` - An object from `check_spelling_interactive`.

`suggest` logical. If `TRUE` returns a `data.frame` with possible suggestions for misspelled words (words not found in the dictionary).

`nchar.dictionary` A vector that corresponds in length and content to `dictionary` with elements that are the precalculated number of characters for each word in the dictionary.

`first.char.dictionary` A vector that corresponds in length and content to `dictionary` with elements that are the pre-allotted first characters of each word in the dictionary.

`click` logical. If `TRUE` the interface is a point and click GUI. If `FALSE` the interface is command line driven.

`...` ignored

Value

`check_spelling` - Returns a data.frame with `row` (row number), `not.found` `word.no` (number of misspelled word), `not.found` (a word not found in the dictionary), `suggestion` (the most likely replacement for the word), and `more.suggestions` (A list of vectors of up to 10 most likely replacements).

`which_misspelled` - Returns either a named vector (names are the word number) of possible misspelled words (if`suggestions = FALSE`) or a data.frame with `word.no` (number of misspelled word), `not.found` (a word not found in the dictionary), `suggestion` (the most likely replacement for the word), and `more.suggestions` (A list of vectors of up to 10 most likely replacements).

`check_spelling_interactive` - Returns a character vector with the corrected text, the replacement list (via an `attribute` to the character vector), and a function to correct the same spelling errors in subsequent text character vectors.

`correct` - Returns a function for correcting spelling errors.

Note

A possible misspelled word is defined as not found in the `dictionary`.

`check_spelling_interactive` - The user may go back (undo) by pressing `"TYPE MY OWN"` entering either `"!"` (not) or `"0"` (similar to a phone system). The second choice in the `"SELECT REPLACEMNT:"` will be the original word and is prefixed with `"IGNORE:"`. Press this to keep the original word.

References

http://stackoverflow.com/a/24454727/1000343
https://journal.r-project.org/archive/2011-2/RJournal_2011-2_Hornik+Murdoch.pdf

See Also

stringdist

Examples

```
## Not run:
x <- "Robots are evl creatres and deserv exterimanitation."
which_misspelled(x, suggest=FALSE)
which_misspelled(x, suggest=TRUE)

check_spelling(DATA$state)

## browseURL("http://stackoverflow.com/a/24454727/1000343")
terms <- c("accounts", "account", "accounting", "acounting", "acount", "acounts", "accounnt")

set.seed(10)
(fake_text <- unlist(lapply(terms, function(x) {
    unbag(sample(c(x, sample(DICTIONARY[[1]], sample(1:5, 1)))))
})))

check_spelling(fake_text)
```

```
##=============================##
## INTERACTIVE SPELL CHECKING ##
##=============================##

## No misspellings found
check_spelling_interactive(DATA$state)

## character method approach (minimal example)
dat <- DATA$state; dat[1] <- "I likedd the cokie icekream"
(o <- check_spelling_interactive(dat))
preprocessed(o)
fixit <- attributes(o)$correct
fixit(dat)

## character method approach (larger example)
m <- check_spelling_interactive(mraja1spl$dialogue[1:75])
preprocessed(m)
fixit <- attributes(m)$correct
fixit(mraja1spl$dialogue[1:75])

## check_spelling method approach
out <- check_spelling(mraja1spl$dialogue[1:75])
(x <- check_spelling_interactive(out))
preprocessed(x)
correct(x)(mraja1spl$dialogue[1:75])
(y <- check_spelling_interactive(out, click=FALSE))
preprocessed(y)

## Examine Methods (?stringdist::stringdist)
strings <- c(
    "Robots are evl creatres and deserv exterimanitation kream.",
    "I gots me a biggert measrue, tommorrow"
)

meths <- c("osa", "lv", "dl", "hamming", "lcs", "qgram", "cosine", "jaccard", "jw")

stats::setNames(lapply(meths, function(x) check_spelling(strings, method=x)), meths)

## End(Not run)
```

`check_spelling_interactive.character`
Check Spelling

Description

View character check_spelling_interactive.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'character'
check_spelling_interactive(text.var, range = 2,
  assume.first.correct = TRUE, click = TRUE, method = "jw",
  dictionary = qdapDictionaries::GradyAugmented, parallel = TRUE,
  cores = parallel::detectCores()/2, n.suggests = 8, ...)
```

Arguments

`text.var`	A `character` object, specifically a text vector of character strings.
`range`	An integer of length 1 to use as a range for number of characters, beyond the number of characters of a word not found in the `dictionary`, to initially limit `dictionary` size and thus time to find a suggested replacement term. This may be expanded if no suitable suggestion is returned.
`assume.first.correct`	logical. If `TRUE` it is assumed that the first letter of the misspelled word is correct. This reduces the dictionary size, thus speeding up computation.
`click`	logical. If `TRUE` the interface is a point and click GUI. If `FALSE` the interface is command line driven.
`method`	Method for distance calculation. The default is "jaccard". It is assumed that smaller measures indicate closer distance. Measures that do not adhere to this assumption will result in incorrect output (see `stringdist` for details).
`dictionary`	A character vector of terms to search for. To reduce overhead it is expected that this dictionary is lower case, unique terms.
`parallel`	logical. If `TRUE` attempts to run the function on multiple cores. Note that this may not mean a speed boost if you have one core or if the data set is smaller as the cluster takes time to create.
`cores`	The number of cores to use if `parallel = TRUE`. Default is half the number of available cores.
`n.suggests`	The number of terms to suggest. In the case of a tie (multiple terms have the same distance from misspelled word) all will be provided. Dictionary reduction may result in less than `n.suggests` suggested terms.
`...`	ignored

Details

character Method for check_spelling_interactive

`check_spelling_interactive.check_spelling`
Check Spelling

Description

View check_spelling check_spelling_interactive.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'check_spelling'
check_spelling_interactive(text.var, range = 2,
  assume.first.correct = TRUE, click = TRUE, method = "jw",
  dictionary = qdapDictionaries::GradyAugmented, parallel = TRUE,
  cores = parallel::detectCores()/2, n.suggests = 8, ...)
```

Arguments

`text.var`	A `check_spelling` object.
`range`	An integer of length 1 to use as a range for number of characters, beyond the number of characters of a word not found in the `dictionary`, to initially limit `dictionary` size and thus time to find a suggested replacement term. This may be expanded if no suitable suggestion is returned.
`assume.first.correct`	logical. If `TRUE` it is assumed that the first letter of the misspelled word is correct. This reduces the dictionary size, thus speeding up computation.
`click`	logical. If `TRUE` the interface is a point and click GUI. If `FALSE` the interface is command line driven.
`method`	Method for distance calculation. The default is "jaccard". It is assumed that smaller measures indicate closer distance. Measures that do not adhere to this assumption will result in incorrect output (see `stringdist` for details).
`dictionary`	A character vector of terms to search for. To reduce overhead it is expected that this dictionary is lower case, unique terms.
`parallel`	logical. If `TRUE` attempts to run the function on multiple cores. Note that this may not mean a speed boost if you have one core or if the data set is smaller as the cluster takes time to create.
`cores`	The number of cores to use if `parallel = TRUE`. Default is half the number of available cores.
`n.suggests`	The number of terms to suggest. In the case of a tie (multiple terms have the same distance from misspelled word) all will be provided. Dictionary reduction may result in less than `n.suggests` suggested terms.
`...`	ignored

Details

check_spelling Method for check_spelling_interactive

check_spelling_interactive.factor *Check Spelling*

Description

View factor check_spelling_interactive.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'factor'
check_spelling_interactive(text.var, range = 2,
  assume.first.correct = TRUE, click = TRUE, method = "jw",
  dictionary = qdapDictionaries::GradyAugmented, parallel = TRUE,
  cores = parallel::detectCores()/2, n.suggests = 8, ...)
```

Arguments

`text.var`	A `factor` object, specifically a text vector of factor strings. Note that this method is provided for factors for convenience, ideally the user should supply a character vector rather than factor.
`range`	An integer of length 1 to use as a range for number of characters, beyond the number of characters of a word not found in the `dictionary`, to initially limit `dictionary` size and thus time to find a suggested replacement term. This may be expanded if no suitable suggestion is returned.
`assume.first.correct`	logical. If `TRUE` it is assumed that the first letter of the misspelled word is correct. This reduces the dictionary size, thus speeding up computation.
`click`	logical. If `TRUE` the interface is a point and click GUI. If `FALSE` the interface is command line driven.
`method`	Method for distance calculation. The default is "jaccard". It is assumed that smaller measures indicate closer distance. Measures that do not adhere to this assumption will result in incorrect output (see `stringdist` for details).
`dictionary`	A character vector of terms to search for. To reduce overhead it is expected that this dictionary is lower case, unique terms.
`parallel`	logical. If `TRUE` attempts to run the function on multiple cores. Note that this may not mean a speed boost if you have one core or if the data set is smaller as the cluster takes time to create.
`cores`	The number of cores to use if `parallel = TRUE`. Default is half the number of available cores.
`n.suggests`	The number of terms to suggest. In the case of a tie (multiple terms have the same distance from misspelled word) all will be provided. Dictionary reduction may result in less than `n.suggests` suggested terms.
`...`	ignored

Details

factor Method for check_spelling_interactive

`check_text` *Check Text For Potential Problems*

Description

Uncleaned text may result in errors, warnings, and incorrect results in subsequent analysis. `check_text` checks text for potential problems and suggests possible fixes. Potential text anomalies that are detected include: factors, missing ending punctuation, empty cells, double punctuation, non-space after comma, no alphabetic characters, non-ascii, missing value, and potentially misspelled words.

Usage

```
check_text(text.var, file = NULL)
```

Arguments

`text.var`	The text variable.
`file`	A connection, or a character string naming the file to print to. If `NULL` prints to the console. Note that this is assigned as an attribute and passed to `print`.

Value

Returns a list with the following potential text faults reports:

- non_character- Text that is non-character.
- missing_ending_punctuation- Text with no endmark at the end of the string.
- empty- Text that contains an empty element (i.e., `""`).
- double_punctuation- Text that contains two **qdap** punctuation marks in the same string.
- non_space_after_comma- Text that contains commas with no space after them.
- no_alpha- Text that contains string elements with no alphabetic characters.
- non_ascii- Text that contains non-ASCII characters.
- missing_value- Text that contains missing values (i.e., `NA`).
- containing_escaped- Text that contains escaped (see `?Quotes`).
- containing_digits- Text that contains digits.
- indicating_incomplete- Text that contains endmarks that are indicative of incomplete/trailing sentences (e.g., . . .).
- potentially_misspelled- Text that contains potentially misspelled words.

Note

The output is a list but prints as a pretty formatted output with potential problem elements, the accompanying text, and possible suggestions to fix the text.

See Also

check_spelling_interactive

Examples

```
## Not run:
x <- c("i like", "i want. thet them .", "I am ! that|", "", NA,
    "they,were there", ".", "   ", "?", "3;", "I like goud eggs!",
    "i 4like...", "\\tgreat",  "She said \"yes\"")
check_text(x)
print(check_text(x), include.text=FALSE)

y <- c("A valid sentence.", "yet another!")
check_text(y)

## End(Not run)
```

---

chunker *Break Text Into Ordered Word Chunks*

Description

Some visualizations and algorithms require text to be broken into chunks of ordered words. `chunker` breaks text, optionally by grouping variables, into equal chunks. The chunk size can be specified by giving number of words to be in each chunk or the number of chunks.

Usage

```
chunker(text.var, grouping.var = NULL, n.words, n.chunks, as.string = TRUE,
  rm.unequal = FALSE)
```

Arguments

text.var	The text variable
grouping.var	The grouping variables. Default NULL generates one word list for all text. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.
n.words	An integer specifying the number of words in each chunk (must specify n.chunks or n.words).
n.chunks	An integer specifying the number of chunks (must specify n.chunks or n.words).
as.string	logical. If TRUE the chunks are returned as a single string. If FALSE the chunks are returned as a vector of single words.
rm.unequal	logical. If TRUE final chunks that are unequal in length to the other chunks are removed.

Value

Returns a list of text chunks.

Examples

```
with(DATA, chunker(state, n.chunks = 10))
with(DATA, chunker(state, n.words = 10))
with(DATA, chunker(state, n.chunks = 10, as.string=FALSE))
with(DATA, chunker(state, n.chunks = 10, rm.unequal=TRUE))
with(DATA, chunker(state, person, n.chunks = 10))
with(DATA, chunker(state, list(sex, adult), n.words = 10))
with(DATA, chunker(state, person, n.words = 10, rm.unequal=TRUE))

## Bigger data
with(hamlet, chunker(dialogue, person, n.chunks = 10))
with(hamlet, chunker(dialogue, person, n.words = 300))

## Not run:
## with polarity hedonmetrics
dat <- with(pres_debates2012[pres_debates2012$person %in% qcv(OBAMA, ROMNEY), ],
    chunker(dialogue, list(person, time), n.words = 300))

dat2 <- colsplit2df(list2df(dat, "dialogue", "person&time")[, 2:1])

dat3 <- split(dat2[, -2], dat2$time)
ltruncdf(dat3, 10, 50)

poldat <- lapply(dat3, function(x) with(x, polarity(dialogue, person, constrain = TRUE)))


m <- lapply(poldat, function(x) plot(cumulative(x)))
m <- Map(function(w, x, y, z) {
        w + ggtitle(x) + xlab(y) + ylab(z)
    },
        m,
        paste("Debate", 1:3),
        list(NULL, NULL, "Duration (300 Word Segment)"),
        list(NULL, "Cumulative Average Polarity", NULL)
)

library(gridExtra)
do.call(grid.arrange, m)

## By person
## By person
poldat2 <- Map(function(x, x2){

    scores <- with(counts(x), split(polarity, person))
    setNames(lapply(scores, function(y) {
        y <- list(cumulative_average_polarity = y)
        attributes(y)[["constrained"]] <- TRUE
        qdap:::plot.cumulative_polarity(y) + xlab(NULL) + ylab(x2)
```

```
    }), names(scores))

}, poldat, paste("Debate", 1:3))

poldat2 <- lapply(poldat2, function(x) {
    x[[2]] <- x[[2]] + ylab(NULL)
    x
})

poldat2[[1]] <- Map(function(x, y) {
        x + ggtitle(y)
    },
        poldat2[[1]], qcv(Obama, Romney)
)

library(gridExtra)
do.call(grid.arrange, unlist(poldat2, recursive=FALSE))

## End(Not run)
```

---

clean *Remove Escaped Characters*

Description

Preprocess data to remove escaped characters

Usage

```
clean(text.var)
```

Arguments

`text.var`	The text variable

Value

Returns a vector of character strings with escaped characters removed.

Examples

```
## Not run:
x <- "I go \\r
    to the \\tnext line"
x
clean(x)

## End(Not run)
```

cm_2long *A Generic to Long Function*

Description

A wrapper for cm_df2long, cm_range2long, and cm_time2long that automatically detects the objects being read and outputs the correct form and class.

Usage

```
cm_2long(..., v.name = "variable", list.var = TRUE, debug = TRUE)
```

Arguments

v.name	An optional name for the column created for the list.var argument.
list.var	logical. If TRUE creates a column for the data frame created by each time.list passed to cm_t2l.
debug	logical. If TRUE debugging mode is on. cm_time2long will return possible errors in time span inputs.
...	list object(s) in the form generated by cm_df.temp, cm_range.temp, or cm_time.temp.

Value

Returns a long data.frame of the correct **cm_XXX** classes.

See Also

cm_df2long, cm_range2long, cm_time2long

Examples

```
## Not run:
## cm_range2long use:
foo <- list(
    person_greg = qcv(terms='7:11, 20:24, 30:33, 49:56'),
    person_researcher = qcv(terms='42:48'),
    person_sally = qcv(terms='25:29, 37:41'),
    person_sam = qcv(terms='1:6, 16:19, 34:36'),
    person_teacher = qcv(terms='12:15'),
    adult_0 = qcv(terms='1:11, 16:41, 49:56'),
    adult_1 = qcv(terms='12:15, 42:48'),
    AA = qcv(terms="1"),
    BB = qcv(terms="1:2, 3:10, 19"),
    CC = qcv(terms="1:9, 100:150")
)

foo2  <- list(
    person_greg = qcv(terms='7:11, 20:24, 30:33, 49:56'),
```

```
    person_researcher = qcv(terms='42:48'),
    person_sally = qcv(terms='25:29, 37:41'),
    person_sam = qcv(terms='1:6, 16:19, 34:36'),
    person_teacher = qcv(terms='12:15'),
    adult_0 = qcv(terms='1:11, 16:41, 49:56'),
    adult_1 = qcv(terms='12:15, 42:48'),
    AA = qcv(terms="40"),
    BB = qcv(terms="50:90"),
    CC = qcv(terms="60:90, 100:120, 150"),
    DD = qcv(terms="")
)

cm_2long(foo, foo2, v.name = "time")

## cm_time2long use:
x <- list(
    transcript_time_span = qcv(00:00 - 1:12:00),
    A = qcv(terms = "2.40:3.00, 5.01, 6.02:7.00, 9.00"),
    B = qcv(terms = "2.40, 3.01:3.02, 5.01, 6.02:7.00,
        9.00, 1.12.00:1.19.01"),
    C = qcv(terms = "2.40:3.00, 5.01, 6.02:7.00, 9.00, 17.01")
)
cm_2long(x)

## cm_df2long use:
codes <- qcv(dc, sf, wes, pol, rejk, lk, azx, mmm)
x1 <- cm_df.temp(DATA, "state", codes)
#fill it randomly
x1[, 7:14] <- lapply(7:14,  function(i) sample(0:1, nrow(x1), TRUE))
out2 <- cm_2long(x1)
head(out2, 15)
plot(out2)

## End(Not run)
```

---

cm_code.blank *Blank Code Transformation*

Description

Transform codes with any binary operator combination.

Usage

```
cm_code.blank(x2long.obj, combine.code.list, rm.var = NULL, overlap = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x2long.obj An object from cm_range2long, cm_time2long or cm_df2long.

combine.code.list
: A list of named character vectors of at least two code column names to combine.

rm.var
: Name of the repeated measures column.

overlap
: logical, integer or character of binary operator + integer. If `TRUE` finds the overlap. If `FALSE` finds anywhere any of the codes occur. If integer finds that exact combination of overlaps. If character must be a logical vector c(>, <, =<, =>, ==, !=) followed by an integer and wrapped with quotes.

Value

Returns a dataframe with transformed occurrences of supplied overlapping codes added.

Note

For most jobs `cm_code.transform` will work. This adds a bit of flexibility in exclusion and partial matching. The code column must be named `"code"` and your start and end columns must be named `"start"` and `"end"`.

See Also

`cm_range2long`, `cm_time2long`, `cm_df2long`, `cm_code.overlap`, `cm_code.combine`, `cm_code.exclude`, `cm_code.transform`

Examples

```
## Not run:
foo <- list(
    AA = qcv(terms="1:10"),
    BB = qcv(terms="1:2, 3:10, 19"),
    CC = qcv(terms="1:3, 5:6")
)

foo2  <- list(
    AA = qcv(terms="4:8"),
    BB = qcv(terms="1:4, 10:12"),
    CC = qcv(terms="1, 11, 15:20"),
    DD = qcv(terms="")
)

## Single occurrence version
(x <- cm_range2long(foo))

cm_code.blank(x, combine.code.list = list(ABC=qcv(AA, BB, CC)),
    overlap = "!=1")

## Repeated measures version
(z <- cm_range2long(foo, foo2, v.name="time"))

cm_code.blank(z, combine.code.list = list(ABC=qcv(AA, BB, CC)),
    rm.var = "time", overlap = "!=1")
```

```
cm_code.blank(z, combine.code.list = list(AB=qcv(AA, BB)),
    rm.var = "time", overlap = TRUE)

cm_code.blank(z, combine.code.list = list(AB=qcv(AA, BB)),
    rm.var = "time", overlap = FALSE)

cm_code.blank(z, combine.code.list = list(AB=qcv(AA, BB)),
    rm.var = "time", overlap = ">1")

cm_code.blank(z, combine.code.list = list(AB=qcv(AA, BB)),
    rm.var = "time", overlap = "==2")

## Notice `overlap = "==2"` above is identical to `cm_code.overlap`
cm_code.overlap(z, overlap.code.list = list(AB=qcv(AA, BB)),
    rm.var = "time")


#WITH cm_time2long
x <- list(
    transcript_time_span = qcv(00:00 - 1:12:00),
    A = qcv(terms = "2.40:3.00, 5.01, 6.02:7.00, 9.00"),
    B = qcv(terms = "2.40, 3.01:3.02, 5.01, 6.02:7.00, 9.00,
        1.12.00:1.19.01"),
    C = qcv(terms = "2.40:3.00, 5.01, 6.02:7.00, 9.00, 17.01")
)

y <- list(
    transcript_time_span = qcv(00:00 - 1:12:00),
    A = qcv(terms = "2.40:3.00, 5.01, 6.02:7.00, 9.00"),
    B = qcv(terms = "2.40, 3.01:3.02, 5.01, 6.02:7.00, 9.00,
        1.12.00:1.19.01"),
    C = qcv(terms = "2.40:3.00, 5.01, 6.02:7.00, 9.00, 17.01")
)

dat <- cm_time2long(x, y, v.name="time")
head(dat, 10)
out <- cm_code.blank(dat, combine.code.list = list(ABC=qcv(A, B, C)),
    rm.var = "time", overlap = "!=1")

head(out)
plot(out)

## End(Not run)
```

---

cm_code.combine *Combine Codes*

Description

Combine all occurrences of codes into a new code.

Usage

```
cm_code.combine(x2long.obj, combine.code.list, rm.var = NULL)
```

Arguments

x2long.obj	An object from cm_range2long, cm_time2long or cm_df2long.
combine.code.list	A list of named character vectors of at least two code column names to combine
rm.var	Name of the repeated measures column.

Value

Returns a dataframe with combined occurrences of supplied overlapping codes added.

Note

The code column must be named "code" and your start and end columns must be named "start" and "end".

See Also

cm_range2long, cm_time2long, cm_df2long, cm_code.blank, cm_code.exclude, cm_code.overlap, cm_code.transform

Examples

```
## Not run:
foo <- list(
    AA = qcv(terms="1:10"),
    BB = qcv(terms="1:2, 3:10, 19"),
    CC = qcv(terms="1:3, 5:6")
)

foo2  <- list(
    AA = qcv(terms="4:8"),
    BB = qcv(terms="1:4, 10:12"),
    CC = qcv(terms="1, 11, 15:20"),
    DD = qcv(terms="")
)

(x <- cm_range2long(foo))
(z <- cm_range2long(foo, foo2, v.name="time"))
cm_code.combine(x, list(AB=qcv(AA, BB)))
cm_code.combine(x, list(ALL=qcv(AA, BB, CC)))
combines <- list(AB=qcv(AA, BB), ABC=qcv(AA, BB, CC))
cm_code.combine(z, combines, rm.var = "time")

#WITH cm_time2long
x <- list(
    transcript_time_span = qcv(00:00 - 1:12:00),
    A = qcv(terms = "2.40:3.00, 5.01, 6.02:7.00, 9.00"),
```

```
    B = qcv(terms = "2.40, 3.01:3.02, 5.01, 6.02:7.00, 9.00,
        1.12.00:1.19.01"),
    C = qcv(terms = "2.40:3.00, 5.01, 6.02:7.00, 9.00, 17.01")
)

y <- list(
    transcript_time_span = qcv(00:00 - 1:12:00),
    A = qcv(terms = "2.40:3.00, 5.01, 6.02:7.00, 9.00"),
    B = qcv(terms = "2.40, 3.01:3.02, 5.01, 6.02:7.00, 9.00,
        1.12.00:1.19.01"),
    C = qcv(terms = "2.40:3.00, 5.01, 6.02:7.00, 9.00, 17.01")
)

dat <- cm_time2long(x, y)
head(dat, 12)
cm_code.combine(dat, list(P=qcv(A, B), Q=qcv(B, C), R=qcv(A, B, C)), "variable")

## End(Not run)
```

`cm_code.exclude` *Exclude Codes*

Description

Find the occurrences of n codes excluding the nth code. For example you have times/words coded for a teacher and you also have times/words coded for happiness. You can find all the happiness times excluding the teacher times or vice versa.

Usage

```
cm_code.exclude(x2long.obj, exclude.code.list, rm.var = NULL)
```

Arguments

- `x2long.obj` An object from `cm_range2long`, `cm_time2long` or `cm_df2long`.
- `exclude.code.list` A list of named character vectors of at least two code column names to compare and exclude. The last column name is the one that will be excluded.
- `rm.var` Name of the repeated measures column.

Value

Returns a dataframe with n codes excluding the nth code.

Note

The code column must be named `"code"` and your start and end columns must be named `"start"` and `"end"`.

See Also

cm_range2long, cm_time2long, cm_df2long, cm_code.blank, cm_code.combine, cm_code.overlap, cm_code.transform

Examples

```
## Not run:
foo <- list(
    AA = qcv(terms="1:10"),
    BB = qcv(terms="1:2, 3:10, 19"),
    CC = qcv(terms="1:3, 5:6")
)

foo2  <- list(
    AA = qcv(terms="4:8"),
    BB = qcv(terms="1:4, 10:12"),
    CC = qcv(terms="1, 11, 15:20"),
    DD = qcv(terms="")
)


(x <- cm_range2long(foo))
(z <- cm_range2long(foo, foo2, v.name="time"))
cm_code.exclude(x, list(ABnoC=qcv(AA, BB, CC)))
cm_code.exclude(z, list(ABnoC=qcv(AA, BB, CC)), rm.var="time")
excludes <- list(AnoB=qcv(AA, BB), ABnoC=qcv(AA, BB, CC))
(a <- cm_code.exclude(z, excludes, rm.var="time"))
plot(a)

#WITH cm_time2long
x <- list(
    transcript_time_span = qcv(00:00 - 1:12:00),
    A = qcv(terms = "2.40:3.00, 5.01, 6.02:7.00, 9.00"),
    B = qcv(terms = "2.40, 3.01:3.02, 5.01, 6.02:7.00, 9.00,
        1.12.00:1.19.01"),
    C = qcv(terms = "2.40:3.00, 5.01, 6.02:7.00, 9.00, 17.01")
)

y <- list(
    transcript_time_span = qcv(00:00 - 1:12:00),
    A = qcv(terms = "2.40:3.00, 5.01, 6.02:7.00, 9.00"),
    B = qcv(terms = "2.40, 3.01:3.02, 5.01, 6.02:7.00, 9.00,
        1.12.00:1.19.01"),
    C = qcv(terms = "2.40:3.00, 5.01, 6.02:7.00, 9.00, 17.01")
)

dat <- cm_time2long(x, y)
head(dat, 10)
cm_code.exclude(dat, list(P=qcv(A, B), Q=qcv(B, C), R=qcv(A, B, C)),
    rm.var = "variable")

## End(Not run)
```

`cm_code.overlap` *Find Co-occurrence Between Codes*

Description

Combine co-occurrences of codes into a new code.

Usage

```
cm_code.overlap(x2long.obj, overlap.code.list, rm.var = NULL)
```

Arguments

- `x2long.obj` An object from `cm_range2long`, `cm_time2long` or `cm_df2long`.
- `overlap.code.list` A list of named character vectors of at least two code column names to aggregate co-occurrences.
- `rm.var` Name of the repeated measures column.

Value

Returns a dataframe with co-occurrences of supplied overlapping codes added.

Note

The code column must be named code and your start and end columns must be named `"start"` and `"end"`.

See Also

`cm_range2long`, `cm_time2long`, `cm_df2long`, `cm_code.combine`, `cm_code.transform`

Examples

```
## Not run:
foo <- list(
    AA = qcv(terms="1:10"),
    BB = qcv(terms="1:2, 3:10, 19"),
    CC = qcv(terms="1:3, 5:6")
)

foo2  <- list(
    AA = qcv(terms="4:8"),
    BB = qcv(terms="1:4, 10:12"),
    CC = qcv(terms="1, 11, 15:20"),
    DD = qcv(terms="")
)
```

```
(x <- cm_range2long(foo))
(z <- cm_range2long(foo, foo2, v.name="time"))
cm_code.overlap(x, list(AB=qcv(AA, BB)))
cm_code.overlap(x, list(ALL=qcv(AA, BB, CC)))
combines <- list(AB=qcv(AA, BB), ABC=qcv(AA, BB, CC))
(a <- cm_code.overlap(z, combines, "time"))
plot(a)

#WITH cm_time2long
x <- list(
    transcript_time_span = qcv(00:00 - 1:12:00),
    A = qcv(terms = "2.40:3.00, 5.01, 6.02:7.00, 9.00"),
    B = qcv(terms = "2.40, 3.01:3.02, 5.01, 6.02:7.00, 9.00,
        1.12.00:1.19.01"),
    C = qcv(terms = "2.40:3.00, 5.01, 6.02:7.00, 9.00, 17.01")
)

y <- list(
    transcript_time_span = qcv(00:00 - 1:12:00),
    A = qcv(terms = "2.40:3.00, 5.01, 6.02:7.00, 9.00"),
    B = qcv(terms = "2.40, 3.01:3.02, 5.01, 6.02:7.00, 9.00,
        1.12.00:1.19.01"),
    C = qcv(terms = "2.40:3.00, 5.01, 6.02:7.00, 9.00, 17.01")
)

dat <- cm_time2long(x, y)
head(dat, 10)
out <- cm_code.overlap(dat, list(P=qcv(A, B), Q=qcv(B, C), R=qcv(A, B, C)),
    rm.var="variable")
head(out, 10)

## End(Not run)
```

`cm_code.transform` *Transform Codes*

Description

Transform co-occurrences and/or combinations of codes into a new code(s).

Usage

```
cm_code.transform(x2long.obj, overlap.code.list = NULL,
  combine.code.list = NULL, exclude.code.list = NULL, rm.var = NULL)
```

Arguments

`x2long.obj` An object from `cm_range2long`, `cm_time2long` or `cm_df2long`.

overlap.code.list
: A list of named character vectors of at least two code column names to aggregate co-occurrences.

combine.code.list
: A list of named character vectors of at least two code column names to combine

exclude.code.list
: A list of named character vectors of at least two code column names to compare and exclude. The last column name is the one that will be excluded.

rm.var
: Name of the repeated measures column.

Value

Returns a dataframe with overlapping, combined occurrences, and/or exclusion of supplied overlapping codes added.

Note

The code column must be named "code" and your start and end columns must be named "start" and "end".

See Also

cm_range2long, cm_time2long, cm_df2long, cm_code.blank, cm_code.combine, cm_code.exclude, cm_code.overlap

Examples

```
## Not run:
foo <- list(
    AA = qcv(terms="1:10"),
    BB = qcv(terms="1:2, 3:10, 19"),
    CC = qcv(terms="1:3, 5:6")
)

foo2  <- list(
    AA = qcv(terms="4:8"),
    BB = qcv(terms="1:4, 10:12"),
    CC = qcv(terms="1, 11, 15:20"),
    DD = qcv(terms="")
)

bar1 <- list(
    transcript_time_span = qcv(00:00 - 1:12:00),
    A = qcv(terms = "0.00:3.00, 5.01, 6.02:7.00, 9.00"),
    B = qcv(terms = "2.40, 3.01:3.02, 5.01, 6.02:7.00, 9.00,
        1.12.00:1.19.01"),
    C = qcv(terms = "2.40:3.00, 5.01, 6.02:7.00, 9.00, 16.25:17.01")
)

(x <- cm_range2long(foo))
(z <- cm_range2long(foo, foo2, v.name="time"))
```

```
(dat <- cm_time2long(bar1))

cm_code.transform(x,
    overlap.code.list = list(ABC=qcv(AA, BB, CC)),
    combine.code.list = list(oABC=qcv(AA, BB, CC)),
    exclude.code.list = list(ABnoC=qcv(AA, BB, CC))
)

cm_code.transform(z,
    overlap.code.list = list(ABC=qcv(AA, BB, CC)),
    combine.code.list = list(oABC=qcv(AA, BB, CC)),
    exclude.code.list = list(ABnoC=qcv(AA, BB, CC)), "time"
)

cm_code.transform(dat,
    overlap.code.list = list(ABC=qcv(A, B, C)),
    combine.code.list = list(oABC=qcv(A, B, C)),
    exclude.code.list = list(ABnoC=qcv(A, B, C))
)

## End(Not run)
```

`cm_combine.dummy` *Find Co-occurrence Between Dummy Codes*

Description

Combine code columns where they co-occur.

Usage

```
cm_combine.dummy(cm.l2d.obj, combine.code, rm.var = "time", overlap = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`cm.l2d.obj`	An object from `cm_long2dummy`.
`combine.code`	A list of named character vectors of at least two code column names to combine
`rm.var`	Name of the repeated measures column. Default is "time".
`overlap`	logical, integer or character of binary operator + integer. If `TRUE` finds the overlap. If `FALSE` finds anywhere any of the codes occur. If integer finds that exact combination of overlaps. If character must be a logical vector c(>, <, =<, =>, ==, !=) followed by an integer and wrapped with quotes.

Value

Returns a dataframe with co-occurrences of provided code columns.

See Also

cm_long2dummy

Examples

```
## Not run:
foo <- list(
    AA = qcv(terms="1:10"),
    BB = qcv(terms="1:2, 3:10, 19"),
    CC = qcv(terms="1:3, 5:6")
)

foo2  <- list(
    AA = qcv(terms="4:8"),
    BB = qcv(terms="1:4, 10:12"),
    CC = qcv(terms="1, 11, 15:20"),
    DD = qcv(terms="")
)


(x <- cm_range2long(foo))
(D1 <- cm_long2dummy(x))

(z <- cm_range2long(foo, foo2, v.name="time"))
(D2 <- cm_long2dummy(z, "time"))
cm_combine.dummy(D1, combine.code = list(AB=qcv(AA, BB)))
cm_combine.dummy(D1, combine.code = list(AB=qcv(AA, BB)), overlap="==1")
cm_combine.dummy(D1, combine.code = list(AB=qcv(AA, BB)), overlap="!=1")
D1 <- cm_combine.dummy(D1, combine.code = list(AB=qcv(AA, BB)), overlap=0)
D1 <- cm_combine.dummy(D1, combine.code = list(CAB=qcv(AB, CC)), overlap=FALSE)

combines <- list(AB=qcv(AA, BB), ABC=qcv(AA, BB, CC))
cm_combine.dummy(D1, combine.code = combines)
cm_combine.dummy(D2, combine.code = combines)

## End(Not run)
```

---

cm_df.fill *Range Coding*

Description

Allows range coding of words for efficient coding.

Usage

```
cm_df.fill(dataframe, ranges, value = 1, text.var = NULL,
  code.vars = NULL, transform = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`dataframe`	A dataframe containing a text variable.
`ranges`	A named list of ranges to recode. Names correspond to code names in dataframe.
`value`	The recode value. Takes a vector of length one or a vector of length equal to the number of code columns.
`text.var`	The name of the text variable.
`code.vars`	Optional vector of codes.
`transform`	logical. If `TRUE` the words are located across the top of dataframe.

Details

After ranging coding transcripts via (`cm_df.temp`) or the blank code matrix via (`cm_df.transcript`),`cm_df.fill` is used to create a matrix of what codes occurred at what words (a filled code matrix). A list of range codes (word number spans) is fed to `cm_df.fill`. A single number indicates a single word with that coding scheme whereas the colon is used as a separator that indicates the range of words from x to y are that particular code.

Value

Generates a dummy coded dataframe.

References

Miles, M. B. & Huberman, A. M. (1994). An expanded sourcebook: Qualitative data analysis. 2nd ed. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications.

See Also

`cm_df.temp`, `cm_df.transcript`, `cm_df2long`

Examples

```
## Not run:
codes <- qcv(dc, sf, wes, pol, rejk, lk, azx, mmm)
X <- cm_df.temp(DATA, "state", codes)
head(X, 10)

#recommended structure
cds1 <- list(
     dc=c(1:3, 5),
     sf=c(4, 6:9, 11),
     wes=0,
     pol=0,
     rejk=0,
     lk=0,
     azx=1:30,
     mmm=5
)
```

```
out1 <- cm_df.fill(X, cds1)
head(out1)

#recommended structure
cds2 <- list(
    sf=c(4, 6:9, 11),
    dc=c(1:3, 5),
    azx=1:30,
    mmm=5
)
out2 <- cm_df.fill(X, cds2)
head(out2)

## End(Not run)
```

`cm_df.temp` *Break Transcript Dialogue into Blank Code Matrix*

Description

Breaks transcript dialogue into words while retaining the demographic factors associate with each word. The codes argument provides a matrix of zeros that can serve as a dummy coded matrix of codes per word.

Usage

```
cm_df.temp(dataframe, text.var, codes = NULL, file = NULL,
  transpose = FALSE, strip = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

`dataframe`	A dataframe containing a text variable.
`text.var`	The name of the text variable.
`codes`	Optional list of codes.
`file`	The name of the file (csv is recommended file type). If `NULL` no file is written.
`transpose`	logical. If `TRUE` transposes the dataframe so that the text is across the top.
`strip`	logical. If `TRUE` all punctuation is removed.
`...`	Other arguments passed to strip.

Value

Generates a dataframe, and optional csv file, of individual words while maintaining demographic information. If a vector of codes is provided the outcome is a matrix of words used by codes filled with zeros. This dataframe is useful for dummy coded (1-yes code exists; 0-no it does not) representation of data and can be used for visualizations and statistical analysis.

References

Miles, M. B. & Huberman, A. M. (1994). An expanded sourcebook: Qualitative data analysis. 2nd ed. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications.

See Also

cm_range2long, cm_df.transcript, cm_df.fill

Examples

```
## Not run:
codes <- qcv(dc, sf, wes, pol, rejk, lk, azx, mmm)
out1 <- cm_df.temp(DATA, "state", codes)
head(out1, 15)
out2 <- cm_df.temp(DATA, "state", codes, transpose = TRUE)
out2[, 1:10]
out3 <- cm_df.temp(raj.act.1, "dialogue", codes)
head(out3, 15)
out4 <- cm_df.temp(raj.act.1, "dialogue", codes, transpose = TRUE)
out4 [, 1:8]

## End(Not run)
```

---

cm_df.transcript *Transcript With Word Number*

Description

Output a transcript with word number/index above for easy input back into qdap after coding.

Usage

```
cm_df.transcript(text.var, grouping.var, file = NULL, indent = 4,
  width = 70, space = 2, ...)
```

Arguments

text.var	The text variable.
grouping.var	The grouping variables. Default NULL generates one word list for all text. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.
file	A connection, or a character string naming the file to print to (e.g., .doc, .txt).
indent	Number of spaces to indent.
width	Width to output the file (defaults to 70; this is generally a good width and indent for a .docx file).
space	An integer value denoting the vertical spacing between the grouping.var and the numbered text (allow more space for more coding room) in the output of a text file.
...	Other arguments passed to strip.

Value

Returns a transcript by grouping variable with word number above each word. This makes use with `cm_df2long` transfer/usage easier because the researcher has coded on a transcript with the numeric word index already.

Note

It is recommended that the researcher actually codes on the output from this file. The codes can then be transferred to via a list. If a file already exists `cm_df.transcript` will append to that file.

Author(s)

BondedDust (stackoverflow.com), Gavin Simpson and Tyler Rinker <tyler.rinker@gmail.com>

See Also

`cm_df2long`, `cm_df.temp`

Examples

```
## Not run:
with(DATA, cm_df.transcript(state, person))
with(DATA, cm_df.transcript(state, list(sex, adult)))
#use it with nested variables just to keep track of demographic info
with(DATA, cm_df.transcript(state, list(person, sex, adult)))

#use double tilde "~~" to keep word group as one word
DATA$state <- mgsub("be certain", "be~~certain", DATA$state, fixed = TRUE)
with(DATA, cm_df.transcript(state, person))
DATA <- qdap::DATA

##  with(mraja1spl, cm_df.transcript(dialogue, list(person)))
##  with(mraja1spl, cm_df.transcript(dialogue, list(sex, fam.aff, died)))
##  with(mraja1spl, cm_df.transcript(dialogue, list(person), file="foo.doc"))
##  library(reports); delete("foo.doc")   #delete the file just created

## End(Not run)
```

---

cm_df2long *Transform Codes to Start-End Durations*

Description

Transforms the range coding structure(s) from `cm_df.temp` (in list format) into a data frame of start and end durations in long format.

Usage

```
cm_df2long(df.temp.obj, v.name = "variable", list.var = TRUE,
  code.vars = NULL, no.code = NA, add.start.end = TRUE,
  repeat.vars = NULL, rev.code = FALSE)
```

Arguments

df.temp.obj	A character vector of names of object(s) created by cm_df.temp, a list of cm_df.temp created objects or a data frame created by cm_df.temp.
v.name	An optional name for the column created for the list.var argument.
list.var	logical. If TRUE creates a column for the data frame created by each time.list.
code.vars	A character vector of code variables. If NULL uses all variables from the first column after the column named word.num.
no.code	The value to assign to no code; default is NA.
add.start.end	logical. If TRUE adds a column for start and end times.
repeat.vars	A character vector of repeated/stacked variables. If NULL uses all non code.vars variables.
rev.code	logical. If TRUE reverses the order of code.vars and no.code variables.

Value

Generates a data frame of start and end times for each code.

References

Miles, M. B. & Huberman, A. M. (1994). An expanded sourcebook: Qualitative data analysis. 2nd ed. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications.

See Also

cm_time2long, cm_range2long, cm_df.temp

Examples

```
## Not run:
codes <- qcv(dc, sf, wes, pol, rejk, lk, azx, mmm)
x1 <- cm_df.temp(DATA, "state", codes)
head(x1)

#empty code matrix
out1 <- cm_df2long(x1,  code.vars = codes)
head(out1, 15)

#fill it randomly
x1[, 7:14] <- lapply(7:14,  function(i) sample(0:1, nrow(x1), TRUE))
out2 <- cm_df2long(x1,  code.vars = codes)
head(out2, 15)
plot(out2)
```

```
## End(Not run)
```

---

cm_distance *Distance Matrix Between Codes*

Description

Generate distance measures to ascertain a mean distance measure between codes.

Usage

```
cm_distance(dataframe, pvals = c(TRUE, FALSE), replications = 1000,
  parallel = TRUE, extended.output = TRUE, time.var = TRUE,
  code.var = "code", causal = FALSE, start.var = "start",
  end.var = "end", cores = detectCores()/2)
```

Arguments

`dataframe` A data frame from the cm_x2long family (`cm_range2long`; `cm_df2long`; `cm_time2long`).

`pvals` A logical vector of length 1 or 2. If element 2 is blank element 1 will be recycled. If the first element is `TRUE` pvalues will be calculated for the combined (main) output for all repeated measures from simulated resampling of the data. If the second element is `TRUE` pvalues will be calculated for the individual (extended) repeated measures output from simulated resampling of the data. Default is to calculate pvalues for the main output but not for the extended output. This process involves multiple resampling of the data and is a time consuming process. It may take from a few minutes to days to calculate the pvalues depending on the number of all codes use, number of different codes and number of `replications`.

`replications` An integer value for the number of replications used in resampling the data if any `pvals` is `TRUE`. It is recommended that this value be no lower than 1000. Failure to use enough replications may result in unreliable pvalues.

`parallel` logical. If `TRUE` runs the `cm_distance` on multiple cores (if available). This will generally be effective with most data sets, given there are repeated measures, because of the large number of simulations. Default uses 1/2 of the available cores.

`extended.output` logical. If `TRUE` the information on individual repeated measures is calculated in addition to the aggregated repeated measures results for the main output.

`time.var` An optional variable to split the dataframe by (if you have data that is by various times this must be supplied).

`code.var` The name of the code variable column. Defaults to "codes" as out putted by x2long family.

causal — logical. If TRUE measures the distance between x and y given that x must precede y. That is, only those y_i that begin after the x_i has begun will be considered, as it is assumed that x precedes y. If FALSE x is not assumed to precede y. The closest y_i (either its beginning or end) is calculated to x_i (either it's beginning or end).

start.var — The name of the start variable column. Defaults to "start" as out putted by x2long family.

end.var — The name of the end variable column. Defaults to "end" as out putted by x2long family.

cores — An integer value describing the number of cores to use if `parallel = TRUE`. Default is to use half of the available cores.

Details

Note that row names are the first code and column names are the second comparison code. The values for Code A compared to Code B will not be the same as Code B compared to Code A. This is because, unlike a true distance measure, cm_distance's matrix is asymmetrical. `cm_distance` computes the distance by taking each span (start and end) for Code A and comparing it to the nearest start or end for Code B.

Value

An object of the class `"cm_distance"`. This is a list with the following components:

pvals — A logical indication of whether pvalues were calculated

replications — Integer value of number of replications used

extended.output — An optional list of individual repeated measures information

main.output — A list of aggregated repeated measures information

adj.alpha — An adjusted alpha level (based on $\alpha = .05$) for the estimated p-values using the upper end of the confidence interval around the p-values

Within the lists of extended.output and list of the main.output are the following items:

mean — A distance matrix of average distances between codes

sd — A matrix of standard deviations of distances between codes

n — A matrix of counts of distances between codes

stan.mean — A matrix of standardized values of distances between codes. The closer a value is to zero the closer two codes relate.

pvalue — A n optional matrix of simulated pvalues associated with the mean distances

Warning

p-values are estimated and thus subject to error. More replications decreases the error. Use:

$$p \pm \left(1.96 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\alpha(1-\alpha)}{n}}\right)$$

to adjust the confidence in the estimated p-values based on the number of replications.

References

http://stats.stackexchange.com/a/22333/7482

See Also

print.cm_distance

Examples

```
## Not run:
foo <- list(
    AA = qcv(terms="02:03, 05"),
    BB = qcv(terms="1:2, 3:10"),
    CC = qcv(terms="1:9, 100:150")
)

foo2  <- list(
    AA = qcv(terms="40"),
    BB = qcv(terms="50:90"),
    CC = qcv(terms="60:90, 100:120, 150"),
    DD = qcv(terms="")
)

(dat <- cm_2long(foo, foo2, v.name = "time"))
plot(dat)
(out <- cm_distance(dat, replications=100))
names(out)
names(out$main.output)
out$main.output
out$extended.output
print(out, new.order = c(3, 2, 1))
print(out, new.order = 3:2)
#========================================
x <- list(
    transcript_time_span = qcv(00:00 - 1:12:00),
    A = qcv(terms = "2.40:3.00, 6.32:7.00, 9.00,
        10.00:11.00, 59.56"),
    B = qcv(terms = "3.01:3.02, 5.01,  19.00, 1.12.00:1.19.01"),
    C = qcv(terms = "2.40:3.00, 5.01, 6.32:7.00, 9.00, 17.01")
)
(dat <- cm_2long(x))
plot(dat)
(a <- cm_distance(dat, causal=TRUE, replications=100))

## Plotting as a network graph
datA <- list(
    A = qcv(terms="02:03, 05"),
    B = qcv(terms="1:2, 3:10, 45, 60, 200:206, 250, 289:299, 330"),
    C = qcv(terms="1:9, 47, 62, 100:150, 202, 260, 292:299, 332"),
    D = qcv(terms="10:20, 30, 38:44, 138:145"),
    E = qcv(terms="10:15, 32, 36:43, 132:140"),
    F = qcv(terms="1:2, 3:9, 10:15, 32, 36:43, 45, 60, 132:140, 250, 289:299"),
```

```
    G = qcv(terms="1:2, 3:9, 10:15, 32, 36:43, 45, 60, 132:140, 250, 289:299"),
    H = qcv(terms="20, 40, 60, 150, 190, 222, 255, 277"),
    I = qcv(terms="20, 40, 60, 150, 190, 222, 255, 277")
)

datB  <- list(
    A = qcv(terms="40"),
    B = qcv(terms="50:90, 110, 148, 177, 200:206, 250, 289:299"),
    C = qcv(terms="60:90, 100:120, 150, 201, 244, 292"),
    D = qcv(terms="10:20, 30, 38:44, 138:145"),
    E = qcv(terms="10:15, 32, 36:43, 132:140"),
    F = qcv(terms="10:15, 32, 36:43, 132:140, 148, 177, 200:206, 250, 289:299"),
    G = qcv(terms="10:15, 32, 36:43, 132:140, 148, 177, 200:206, 250, 289:299"),
    I = qcv(terms="20, 40, 60, 150, 190, 222, 255, 277")
)

(datC <- cm_2long(datA, datB, v.name = "time"))
plot(datC)
(out2 <- cm_distance(datC, replications=1250))

plot(out2)
plot(out2, label.cex=2, label.dist=TRUE, digits=5)

## End(Not run)
```

---

cm_dummy2long *Convert cm_combine.dummy Back to Long*

Description

cm_combine.dummy back to long.

Usage

```
cm_dummy2long(cm_long2dummy_obj, rm.var = "time")
```

Arguments

cm_long2dummy_obj
: An object from cm_combine.dummy

rm.var
: Name of the repeated measures column. Default is "time".

Value

Returns a dataframe with co-occurrences of provided code columns.

See Also

cm_long2dummy, cm_combine.dummy

Examples

```
## Not run:
foo <- list(
    AA = qcv(terms="1:10"),
    BB = qcv(terms="1:2, 3:10, 19"),
    CC = qcv(terms="1:3, 5:6")
)

foo2  <- list(
    AA = qcv(terms="4:8"),
    BB = qcv(terms="1:4, 10:12"),
    CC = qcv(terms="1, 11, 15:20"),
    DD = qcv(terms="")
)

(x <- cm_range2long(foo))
(out1 <- cm_long2dummy(x))

(z <- cm_range2long(foo, foo2, v.name="time"))
out2 <- cm_long2dummy(z, "time")
lapply(out2, head)
cm_combine.dummy(out1, combine.code = list(AB=qcv(AA, BB)))

combines <- list(AB=qcv(AA, BB), ABC=qcv(AA, BB, CC))
A <- cm_combine.dummy(out2, combine.code = combines)
head(A, 10)
B <- cm_combine.dummy(out1, combine.code = combines)
head(B, 10)

cm_dummy2long(A)
cm_dummy2long(B)
plot(cm_dummy2long(A))

## End(Not run)
```

`cm_long2dummy` *Stretch and Dummy Code cm_xxx2long*

Description

Stretches and dummy codes a cm_xxx2long dataframe to allow for combining columns.

Usage

```
cm_long2dummy(dataframe, rm.var = NULL, code = "code", start = "start",
  end = "end")
```

Arguments

dataframe	A dataframe that contains the person variable.
rm.var	An optional character argument of the name of a repeated measures column.
code	A character argument of the name of a repeated measures column. Default is "code".
start	A character argument of the name of a repeated measures column. Default is "start".
end	A character argument of the name of a repeated measures column. Default is "end".

Value

Returns a dataframe or a list of stretched and dummy coded dataframe(s).

See Also

cm_range2long, cm_time2long, cm_df2long

Examples

```
## Not run:
foo <- list(
    AA = qcv(terms="1:10"),
    BB = qcv(terms="1:2, 3:10, 19"),
    CC = qcv(terms="1:3, 5:6")
)

foo2  <- list(
    AA = qcv(terms="4:8"),
    BB = qcv(terms="1:4, 10:12"),
    CC = qcv(terms="1, 11, 15:20"),
    DD = qcv(terms="")
)

(x <- cm_range2long(foo))
cm_long2dummy(x)

(z <- cm_range2long(foo, foo2, v.name="time"))
out <- cm_long2dummy(z, "time")
ltruncdf(out)

## End(Not run)
```

`cm_range.temp` *Range Code Sheet*

Description

Generates a range coding sheet for coding words.

Usage

```
cm_range.temp(codes, text.var = NULL, grouping.var = NULL, file = NULL)
```

Arguments

`codes`	Character vector of codes.
`text.var`	The text variable.
`grouping.var`	The grouping variables. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.
`file`	A connection, or a character string naming the file to print to (.txt or .doc is recommended).

References

Miles, M. B. & Huberman, A. M. (1994). An expanded sourcebook: Qualitative data analysis. 2nd ed. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications.

See Also

`cm_time.temp`

Examples

```
## Not run:
cm_range.temp(qcv(AA, BB, CC))
with(DATA, cm_range.temp(qcv(AA, BB, CC), state, list(person, adult)))
## cm_range.temp(qcv(AA, BB, CC), file = "foo.txt")
## library(reports); delete("foo.txt")

## End(Not run)
```

cm_range2long — *Transform Codes to Start-End Durations*

Description

Transforms the range coding structure(s) from cm_range.temp (in list format) into a data frame of start and end durations in long format.

Usage

```
cm_range2long(..., v.name = "variable", list.var = TRUE, debug = TRUE,
  object = NULL)
```

Arguments

`v.name`	An optional name for the column created for the list.var argument.
`list.var`	logical. If `TRUE` creates a column for the data frame created by each time.list passed to `cm_t2l`.
`debug`	logical. If `TRUE` debugging mode is on. `cm_time2long` will return possible errors in time span inputs.
`object`	A list of list object(s) generated by `cm_time.temp`.
`...`	list object(s) in the form generated by `cm_time.temp`.

Value

Generates a data frame of start and end spans for each code.

References

Miles, M. B. & Huberman, A. M. (1994). An expanded sourcebook: Qualitative data analysis. 2nd ed. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications.

See Also

`cm_df2long`, `cm_time.temp`, `cm_df.transcript`

Examples

```
## Not run:
foo <- list(
    person_greg = qcv(terms='7:11, 20:24, 30:33, 49:56'),
    person_researcher = qcv(terms='42:48'),
    person_sally = qcv(terms='25:29, 37:41'),
    person_sam = qcv(terms='1:6, 16:19, 34:36'),
    person_teacher = qcv(terms='12:15'),
    adult_0 = qcv(terms='1:11, 16:41, 49:56'),
    adult_1 = qcv(terms='12:15, 42:48'),
```

```
    AA = qcv(terms="1"),
    BB = qcv(terms="1:2, 3:10, 19"),
    CC = qcv(terms="1:9, 100:150")
)

foo2  <- list(
    person_greg = qcv(terms='7:11, 20:24, 30:33, 49:56'),
    person_researcher = qcv(terms='42:48'),
    person_sally = qcv(terms='25:29, 37:41'),
    person_sam = qcv(terms='1:6, 16:19, 34:36'),
    person_teacher = qcv(terms='12:15'),
    adult_0 = qcv(terms='1:11, 16:41, 49:56'),
    adult_1 = qcv(terms='12:15, 42:48'),
    AA = qcv(terms="40"),
    BB = qcv(terms="50:90"),
    CC = qcv(terms="60:90, 100:120, 150"),
    DD = qcv(terms="")
)

## General ldots Approach
(dat <- cm_range2long(foo, foo2, v.name = "time"))
plot(dat)

## Specify `object` Approach
cm_range2long(object=list(foo=foo))
cm_range2long(object=list(foo=foo, foo2=foo2), v.name="time")
cm_range2long(object=list(a=foo, b=foo2), v.name="time")

## End(Not run)
```

`cm_time.temp` *Time Span Code Sheet*

Description

Generates a time span coding sheet and coding format sheet.

Usage

```
cm_time.temp(codes, grouping.var = NULL, start = ":00", end = NULL,
  file = NULL, coding = FALSE, print = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`codes`	List of codes.
`grouping.var`	The grouping variables. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.
`start`	A character string in the form of "00:00" indicating start time (default is ":00").
`end`	A character string in the form of "00:00" indicating end time.

`file`	A connection, or a character string naming the file to print to (.txt or .doc is recommended).
`coding`	logical. If `TRUE` a coding list is provided with the time span coding sheet. `coding` is ignored if `end = NULL`.
`print`	logical. If `TRUE` the time spans are printed to the console.

References

Miles, M. B. & Huberman, A. M. (1994). An expanded sourcebook: Qualitative data analysis. 2nd ed. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications.

See Also

`cm_range.temp`,

Examples

```
## Not run:
## cm_time.temp(qcv(AA, BB, CC), ":30", "7:40", file = "foo.txt")
## library(reports); delete("foo.txt")
cm_time.temp(qcv(AA, BB, CC), ":30", "7:40")

x <- list(
    transcript_time_span = qcv(terms="00:00 - 1:12:00"),
    A = qcv(terms="2.40:3.00, 5.01, 6.52:7.00, 9.00"),
    B = qcv(terms="2.40, 3.01:3.02, 5.01, 6.52:7.00, 9.00, 1.12.00:1.19.01"),
    C = qcv(terms="2.40:3.00, 5.01, 6.52:7.00, 9.00, 17.01")
)
cm_time2long(x)
cm_time.temp(qcv(AA, BB, CC))

## End(Not run)
```

`cm_time2long` *Transform Codes to Start-End Times*

Description

Transforms the range coding structure(s) from `cm_time.temp` (in list format) into a data frame of start and end times in long format.

Usage

```
cm_time2long(..., v.name = "variable", list.var = TRUE, debug = TRUE,
  object = NULL)
```

Arguments

`v.name`	An optional name for the column created for the list.var argument
`list.var`	logical. If `TRUE` creates a column for the data frame created by each time.list passed to `cm_t2l`.
`debug`	logical. If `TRUE` debugging mode is on. `cm_time2long` will return possible errors in time span inputs.
`object`	A list of list object(s) generated by `cm_time.temp`.
`...`	List object(s) in the form generated by `cm_time.temp`.

Value

Generates a dataframe of start and end times for each code.

References

Miles, M. B. & Huberman, A. M. (1994). An expanded sourcebook: Qualitative data analysis. 2nd ed. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications.

See Also

`cm_df2long`, `cm_time.temp`

Examples

```
## Not run:
x <- list(
    transcript_time_span = qcv(00:00 - 1:12:00),
    A = qcv(terms = "2.40:3.00, 5.01, 6.02:7.00, 9.00"),
    B = qcv(terms = "2.40, 3.01:3.02, 5.01, 6.02:7.00,
        9.00, 1.12.00:1.19.01"),
    C = qcv(terms = "2.40:3.00, 5.01, 6.02:7.00, 9.00, 17.01")
)
(dat <- cm_time2long(x))
plot(dat)

bar1 <- list(
    transcript_time_span = qcv(00:00 - 1:12:00),
    A = qcv(terms = "2.40:3.00, 5.01, 6.02:7.00, 9.00"),
    B = qcv(terms = "2.40, 3.01:3.02, 5.01, 6.02:7.00, 9.00,
        1.12.00:1.19.01"),
    C = qcv(terms = "2.40:3.00, 5.01, 6.02:7.00, 9.00, 16.25:17.01")
)

bar2 <- list(
    transcript_time_span = qcv(00:00 - 1:12:00),
    A = qcv(terms = "2.40:3.00, 5.01, 6.02:7.00, 9.00"),
    B = qcv(terms = "2.40, 3.01:3.02, 5.01, 6.02:7.00, 9.00,
        1.12.00:1.19.01"),
    C = qcv(terms = "2.40:3.00, 5.01, 6.02:7.00, 9.00, 17.01")
)
```

```
## General ldots Approach
cm_time2long(bar1)
cm_time2long(bar1, bar2, v.name="time")

## Specify `object` Approach
cm_time2long(object=list(bar1=bar1))
cm_time2long(object=list(bar1=bar1, bar2=bar2), v.name="time")
cm_time2long(object=list(a=bar1, b=bar2), v.name="time")

## End(Not run)
```

---

colcomb2class *Combine Columns to Class*

Description

Combine columns from qdap classes or a `data.frame`.

Usage

```
colcomb2class(dataframe, combined.columns, class = "list", percent = TRUE,
  digits = 2, elim.old = TRUE, zero.replace = 0, override = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`dataframe`	A dataframe or qdap class (e.g., `termco`, `question_type`, `pos_by`, `character_table`).
`combined.columns`	A list of named vectors of the colnames/indexes of the numeric columns to be combined (summed). If a vector is unnamed a name will be assigned.
`class`	The class to assign to the output.
`percent`	logical. If `TRUE` output given as percent. If `FALSE` the output is proportion.
`digits`	Integer; number of decimal places to round when printing.
`elim.old`	logical. If `TRUE` eliminates the columns that are combined together by the named match.list. `TRUE` outputs the table proportionally (see `prop`).
`zero.replace`	Value to replace 0 values with.
`override`	logical. If `TRUE` the printing options (e.g., percent, digits, etc.) of the dataframe argument are overrode.

Value

Returns a list with raw counts, percents and combined raw and percents.

Examples

```
## Not run:
## `termco` example
ml <- list(
    cat1 = c(" the ", " a ", " an "),
    cat2 = c(" I'" ),
    "good",
    the = c("the", " the ", " the", "the")
)
dat1 <- with(raj.act.1,  termco(dialogue, person, ml))
colcomb2class(dat1, list(cats = c("cat1", "cat2")))

## `question_type` example
dat2 <- question_type(DATA.SPLIT$state, DATA.SPLIT$person)
combs <- list(
    `wh/how` = c("what", "how"),
    oth = c("shall", "implied_do/does/did")
)
colcomb2class(dat2, combs)

## `pos_by` example
dat3 <- with(DATA, pos_by(state, list(adult, sex)))
colcomb2class(dat3, qcv(DT, EX, FW))


## data.frame example
dat4 <- data.frame(X=LETTERS[1:5], matrix(sample(0:5, 20, TRUE), ncol = 4))
colcomb2class(dat4, list(new = c("X1", "X4")))

## End(Not run)
```

---

colSplit — *Separate a Column Pasted by paste2*

Description

Separates a paste2 column into separate columns.

Usage

```
colSplit(column, col.sep = ".", name.sep = "&")
```

Arguments

column	The pasted vector.
col.sep	The column separator used in paste2.
name.sep	Name separator used in the column (generally for internal use with colsplit2df).

Value

Returns a dataframe of split columns.

See Also

colsplit2df, paste2

Examples

```
## Not run:
foo1 <- paste2(CO2[, 1:3])
head(foo1, 12)
bar1 <- colSplit(foo1)
head(bar1, 10)

foo2  <- paste2(mtcars[, 1:3], sep="|")
head(foo2, 12)
bar2 <- colSplit(foo2, col.sep = "|")
head(bar2, 10)

## End(Not run)
```

---

colsplit2df *Wrapper for colSplit that Returns Dataframe(s)*

Description

colsplit2df - Wrapper for colSplit that returns a dataframe.

lcolsplit2df - Wrapper for colsplit2df designed for qdap lists that returns a list dataframes.

Usage

```
colsplit2df(dataframe, splitcols = 1, new.names = NULL, sep = ".",
  keep.orig = FALSE, name.sep = "&", index.names = FALSE)

lcolsplit2df(qdap.list, keep.orig = FALSE)
```

Arguments

dataframe	A dataframe with a column that has been pasted together.
splitcols	The name/index of the column(s) that has been pasted together.
new.names	A character vector of new names to assign to the columns (or list of names if multiple columns are being split). Default attempts to extract the original names before the paste.
sep	The character(s) that was used in paste2 to paste the columns.
keep.orig	logical. If TRUE the original pasted column will be retained as well.

name.sep — The character(s) that was used to paste the column names.

index.names — logical. If TRUE names of columns that are duplicated are indexed with c("name.1", "name.2", ... "name.n").

qdap.list — A qdap list object that contains dataframes with a leading paste2 column.

Value

colsplit2df - returns a dataframe with the paste2 column split into new columns.

lcolsplit2df - returns a list of dataframes with the paste2 column split into new columns.

Warning

This will strip the class of the qdap object.

Note

lcolsplit2df is a convenience function that is less flexible than colsplit2df but operates on multiple dataframes at once.

See Also

colSplit, colpaste2df paste2

Examples

```
## Not run:
CO2$`Plant&Type&Treatment` <- paste2(CO2[, 1:3])
CO2 <- CO2[, -c(1:3)]
head(CO2)
head(colsplit2df(CO2, 3))
head(colsplit2df(CO2, 3, qcv(A, B, C)))
head(colsplit2df(CO2, 3, qcv(A, B, C), keep.orig=TRUE))
head(colsplit2df(CO2, "Plant&Type&Treatment"))
CO2 <- datasets::CO2

(dat <- colpaste2df(head(mtcars), list(1:3), sep = "|"))
colsplit2df(dat, 12, sep = "|")

## Multiple split example
E <- list(
    c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5),
    qcv(mpg, hp),
    c("disp", "am")
)

(dat2 <- colpaste2df(head(mtcars), E, sep ="|"))
cols <- c("mpg&cyl&disp&hp&drat", "mpg&hp", "disp&am")
colsplit2df(dat2, cols, sep = "|")

## lcolsplit2df example
(x <- with(DATA.SPLIT, question_type(state, list(sex, adult))))
```

```
ltruncdf(x)
z <- lcolsplit2df(x)
ltruncdf(z)

## End(Not run)
```

---

comma_spacer *Ensure Space After Comma*

Description

Adds a space after a comma as strip and many other functions may consider a comma separated string as one word (i.e., `"one,two,three"` becomes `"onetwothree"` rather than `"one two three"`).

Usage

```
comma_spacer(text.var)
```

Arguments

`text.var`	The text variable.

Value

Returns a vector of strings with commas that have a space after them.

Examples

```
## Not run:
x <- c("the,  dog,went", "I,like,it", "where are you", NA, "why", ",", ",f")
comma_spacer(x)

## End(Not run)
```

---

common *Find Common Words Between Groups*

Description

Find common words between grouping variables (e.g., people).

Usage

```
common(word.list, overlap = "all", equal.or = "more", ...)
```

Arguments

`word.list`	A list of named character vectors.
`overlap`	Minimum/exact amount of overlap.
`equal.or`	A character vector of c("equal", "greater", "more", "less").
`...`	In lieu of `word.list` the user may input n number of character vectors.

Value

Returns a dataframe of all words that match the criteria set by `overlap` and `equal.or`.

`common.list` *list Method for common*

Description

list Method for common

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'list'
common(word.list, overlap = "all", equal.or = "more", ...)
```

Arguments

`word.list`	A list of names character vectors.
`overlap`	Minimum/exact amount of overlap.
`equal.or`	A character vector of c("equal", "greater", "more", "less").
`...`	In lieu of word.list the user may input n number of character vectors.

`condense` *Condense Dataframe Columns*

Description

Condense dataframe columns that are a list of vectors to a single vector of strings.

Usage

```
condense(dataframe, sep = ", ")
```

Arguments

`dataframe`	A dataframe with a column(s) that are a list of vectors.
`sep`	A character string to separate the terms.

Value

Returns a dataframe with condensed columns that can be wrote to csv/xlsx.

See Also

mcsv_w

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(qdap)
poldat <- with(DATA.SPLIT, polarity(state, person))
write.csv(x = condense(counts(poldat)), file = "foo.csv")

## End(Not run)
```

---

counts *Generic Counts Method*

Description

Access the count dataframes from select qdap outputs.

Usage

```
counts(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A qdap object (list) with a count dataframe (e.g., fry).
...	Arguments passed to counts method of other classes.

Value

Returns a data.frame of counts.

See Also

scores, proportions, preprocessed, visual `counts.automated_readability_index` *Readability Measures*

Description

`counts.automated_readability_index` - View counts from `automated_readability_index`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'automated_readability_index'
counts(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The automated_readability_index object.
`...`	ignored automated_readability_index Method for counts.

`counts.character_table` *Term Counts*

Description

View character_table counts.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'character_table'
counts(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The `character_table` object.
`...`	ignored

Details

character_table Method for counts

counts.coleman_liau *Readability Measures*

Description

`counts.coleman_liau` - View counts from `coleman_liau`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'coleman_liau'
counts(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The coleman_liau object.
`...`	ignored

Details

coleman_liau Method for counts.

counts.end_mark_by *Question Counts*

Description

View end_mark_by counts.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'end_mark_by'
counts(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The `end_mark_by` object.
`...`	ignored

Details

end_mark_by Method for counts

counts.flesch_kincaid *Readability Measures*

Description

counts.flesch_kincaid - View counts from flesch_kincaid.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'flesch_kincaid'
counts(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The flesch_kincaid object.
...	ignored

Details

flesch_kincaid Method for counts.

counts.formality *Formality*

Description

View formality counts.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'formality'
counts(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The formality object.
...	ignored

Details

formality Method for counts

counts.fry *Readability Measures*

Description

counts.fry - View counts from fry.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'fry'
counts(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The fry object.
...	ignored

Details

fry Method for counts.

counts.linsear_write *Readability Measures*

Description

counts.linsear_write - View counts from linsear_write.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'linsear_write'
counts(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The linsear_write object.
...	ignored

Details

linsear_write Method for counts.

---

counts.object_pronoun_type *Question Counts*

Description

View object_pronoun_type counts.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'object_pronoun_type'
counts(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The object_pronoun_type object.
...	ignored

Details

object_pronoun_type Method for counts

---

counts.polarity *Polarity*

Description

counts.polarity - View counts from polarity.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'polarity'
counts(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The polarity object.
...	ignored

Details

polarity Method for counts.

`counts.pos` *Parts of Speech*

Description

View pos counts.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'pos'
counts(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The `pos` object.
`...`	ignored

Details

pos Method for counts

`counts.pos_by` *Parts of Speech*

Description

View pos_by counts.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'pos_by'
counts(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The `pos_by` object.
`...`	ignored

Details

pos_by Method for counts

counts.pronoun_type *Question Counts*

Description

View pronoun_type counts.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'pronoun_type'
counts(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The pronoun_type object.
...	ignored

Details

pronoun_type Method for counts

counts.question_type *Question Counts*

Description

View question_type counts.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'question_type'
counts(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The question_type object.
...	ignored

Details

question_type Method for counts

counts.SMOG *Readability Measures*

Description

`counts.SMOG` - View counts from `SMOG`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'SMOG'
counts(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The SMOG object.
`...`	ignored

Details

SMOG Method for counts.

counts.subject_pronoun_type *Question Counts*

Description

View subject_pronoun_type counts.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'subject_pronoun_type'
counts(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The `subject_pronoun_type` object.
`...`	ignored

Details

subject_pronoun_type Method for counts

counts.termco *Term Counts*

Description

View termco counts.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'termco'
counts(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The `termco` object.
`...`	ignored

Details

termco Method for counts

counts.word_length *Word Length Counts*

Description

View word_length counts.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'word_length'
counts(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The `word_length` object.
`...`	ignored

Details

word_length Method for counts

counts.word_position *Word Position*

Description

View word_position counts.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'word_position'
counts(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The `word_position` object.
`...`	ignored

Details

word_position Method for counts

counts.word_stats *Word Stats*

Description

View word_stats counts.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'word_stats'
counts(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The `word_stats` object.
`...`	ignored

Details

word_stats Method for counts

cumulative *Cumulative Scores*

Description

`cumulative` - Generate rolling/cumulative scores for select **qdap** objects.

`cumulative.end_mark` - Generate end_mark over time (duration in sentences).

`cumulative.formality` - Generate formality over time (duration in sentences).

`cumulative.pos` - Generate formality over time (duration in sentences).

`cumulative.pos_by` - Generate formality over time (duration in sentences).

`cumulative.animated_formality` - Generate animated formality over time (duration in sentences).

`cumulative.lexical_classification` - Generate lexical_classification over time (duration in sentences).

`cumulative.animated_lexical_classification` - Generate animated lexical_classification over time (duration in sentences).

`cumulative.polarity` - Generate polarity over time (duration in sentences).

`cumulative.animated_polarity` - Generate animated polarity over time (duration in sentences).

`cumulative.syllable_freq` - Generate syllable_freq over time (duration in sentences).

`cumulative.combo_syllable_sum` - Generate combo_syllable_sum over time (duration in sentences).

Usage

```
cumulative(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'end_mark'
cumulative(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'formality'
cumulative(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'pos'
cumulative(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'pos_by'
cumulative(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'animated_formality'
cumulative(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'lexical_classification'
cumulative(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'animated_lexical_classification'
cumulative(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'polarity'
cumulative(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'animated_polarity'
cumulative(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'syllable_freq'
cumulative(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'combo_syllable_sum'
cumulative(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	A qdap object with an accompanying `cumulative` method.
`...`	ignored

`DATA` *Fictitious Classroom Dialogue*

Description

A fictitious dataset useful for small demonstrations.

Usage

```
data(DATA)
```

Format

A data frame with 11 rows and 5 variables

Details

- person. Speaker
- sex. Gender
- adult. Dummy coded adult (0-no; 1-yes)
- state. Statement (dialogue)
- code. Dialogue coding scheme

DATA.SPLIT *Fictitious Split Sentence Classroom Dialogue*

Description

A `sentSplit` version of the `DATA` dataset.

Usage

```
data(DATA.SPLIT)
```

Format

A data frame with 15 rows and 8 variables

Details

- person. Speaker
- tot. Turn of talk with sub sentences
- TOT. Turn of talk
- sex. Gender
- adult. Dummy coded adult (0-no; 1-yes)
- code. Dialogue coding scheme
- state. Statement (dialogue)
- stem.text. A stemmed version of the text.var

DATA2 *Fictitious Repeated Measures Classroom Dialogue*

Description

A repeated measures version of the `DATA` dataset.

Usage

```
data(DATA2)
```

Format

A data frame with 74 rows and 7 variables

Details

- day. Day of observation
- class. Class period/subject of observation
- person. Speaker
- sex. Gender
- adult. Dummy coded adult (0-no; 1-yes)
- state. Statement (dialogue)
- code. Dialogue coding scheme

---

dir_map *Map Transcript Files from a Directory to a Script*

Description

Generate script text (and optionally output it to the clipboard and/or an external file) that can be used to individually read in every file in a directory and assign it to an object.

Usage

```
dir_map(loc = "DATA/TRANSCRIPTS/CLEANED_TRANSCRIPTS", obj.prefix = "dat",
  use.path = TRUE, col.names = c("person", "dialogue"), file = NULL,
  copy2clip = interactive())
```

Arguments

loc	The path/location of the transcript data files.
obj.prefix	A character string that will be used as the prefix (followed by a unique digit) as the assignment object.
use.path	logical. If TRUE use the actual path to the loc argument. If FALSE, the code may be more portable in that the actual input to loc is supplied to the read.transcript.
col.names	Supplies a vector of column names to the transcript columns.
file	A connection, or a character string naming the file to print to.
copy2clip	logical. If TRUE attempts to copy the output to the clipboard.

Details

Generally, the researcher will want to read in and parse every transcript document separately. The task of writing the script for multiple transcript documents can be tedious. This function is designed to make the process more efficient and less prone to errors.

Value

Prints a read in script text to the console, optionally copies the wrapped text to the clipboard on a Mac or Windows machine and optionally prints to an outside file.

Note

skip is set to 0, however, it is likely that this value will need to be changed for each transcript.

See Also

read.transcript

Examples

```
## Not run:
(DIR <- system.file("extdata/transcripts", package = "qdap"))
dir_map(DIR)

## End(Not run)
```

---

discourse_map *Discourse Mapping*

Description

View the flow of discourse from social actors.

Usage

```
discourse_map(text.var, grouping.var, edge.constant, sep = "_",
  condense = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

text.var	The text variable or a "word_stats" object (i.e., the output of a word_stats function).
grouping.var	The grouping variables. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.
edge.constant	A constant to multiple the edges by. Defaults (if missing) to 2.5 times the number of social actors.
sep	The separator character to use between grouping variables.
condense	logical. If TRUE sentCombine is used to condense text by grouping variable.
...	ignored

Details

For an example of the video generated from the Animate output of discourse_map see: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7LcqFZODXNo&feature=youtu.be. An HTML output can be viewed: http://trinker.github.io/qdap_examples/animation_dialogue.

Value

Returns a list:

raw
: The dataframe with to and from columns (the edges) + word counts

edge_word_count
: A dataframe of edges and word counts + proportional word count

vertex_word_count
: A dataframe of vertices and word counts + proportional word count

plot
: An **igraph** object

Examples

```
## Not run:
discourse_map(DATA$state, list(DATA$person, DATA$sex))
x <- with(mraja1, discourse_map(dialogue, person))
x
lview(x)
library(igraph)
plot(visual(x), edge.curved=FALSE)

## Quickly add/remove a title
Title(x) <- "Act 1"
x
Title(x) <- NULL
x

## Augmenting the plot
library(qdapTools)
mygraph <- visual(x)

plot(mygraph, edge.curved=TRUE)

V(mygraph)$sex <- V(mygraph)$name %lc% raj.demographics[, 1:2]
V(mygraph)$color <- ifelse(V(mygraph)$sex=="f", "pink", "lightblue")

plot(mygraph, edge.curved=TRUE)

V(mygraph)$family <- V(mygraph)$name %l+% raj.demographics[, c(1, 3)]
cols <- qcv(blue, red, brown, darkgreen, grey10)
V(mygraph)$label.color <- lookup(V(mygraph)$family,
    unique(V(mygraph)$family), cols)

plot(mygraph, edge.curved=TRUE)

## Community detection
x <- with(mraja1, discourse_map(dialogue, person))
wc <- walktrap.community(visual(x))
colors <- grDevices::rainbow(max(membership(wc)))
plot(x, vertex.color=colors[membership(wc)])

## Repeated Measures (BASIC EXAMPLE)
```

```
##------------------------------

## First merge data and map to discourse per act
## to separate networks

dat <- key_merge(raj, raj.demographics)
list_dat <- split(dat, dat$act)
plot_dat <- lapply(list_dat, function(x) with(x, discourse_map(dialogue, person)))

opar <- par()$mar
par(mfrow=c(3, 2), mar=c(0, 0, 3, 0))

lapply(seq_along(plot_dat), function(i){
    plot(plot_dat[[i]])
    graphics::mtext(paste("Act", names(plot_dat)[i]), side=3)
})


## Repeated Measures (EXTENDED EXAMPLE)
##------------------------------
fam_key <- data.frame(fam=unique(raj.demographics$fam.aff),
    cols=qcv(blue, grey10, red, orange),
    stringsAsFactors = FALSE)

par(mfrow=c(3, 2), mar=c(0, 1, 3, 1))
lapply(seq_along(plot_dat), function(i){

    THE_PLOT <- visual(plot_dat[[i]])

    V(THE_PLOT)$sex <- V(THE_PLOT)$name %l% raj.demographics[, 1:2]
    V(THE_PLOT)$color <- ifelse(V(THE_PLOT)$sex=="f", "pink", "lightblue")
    V(THE_PLOT)$family <- V(THE_PLOT)$name %lc+% raj.demographics[, c(1, 3)]
    V(THE_PLOT)$label.color <- lookup(V(THE_PLOT)$family, fam_key)

    plot(THE_PLOT, edge.curved=TRUE)
    graphics::mtext(paste("Act", names(plot_dat)[i]), side=3)
})
frame()
bords <- rep("black", 7)
bords[3] <- "white"
legend(.29, .95, c("Female", "Male", NA, as.character(fam_key[, 1])),
    fill=c("pink", "lightblue", NA, fam_key[, 2]), border=bords, cex=1.5)

## Reset graphics margins
par(mar=opar)

## ANIMATION
#===========
test <- discourse_map(DATA$state, list(DATA$person))

## Very quick, hard to see
Animate(test)
```

```
pdf("test.pdf")
    par(mar=c(0, 0, 1, 0))
    Animate(test, title="Test Plot")
dev.off()

## Animate it
##-----------
library(animation)
library(igraph)

loc <- reports::folder(animation_dialogue)
ans <- Animate(test)

## Set up the plotting function
oopt <- animation::ani.options(interval = 0.1)

FUN <- function() {
    lapply(seq_along(ans), function(i) {
        par(mar=c(0, 0, 1, 0))
        set.seed(10)
        plot.igraph(ans[[i]], edge.curved=TRUE, layout=layout.circle)
        graphics::mtext("Discourse Map", side=3)
        animation::ani.pause()
    })
}

## Detect OS
type <- if(.Platform$OS.type == "windows") shell else system
saveGIF(FUN(), interval = 0.1, outdir = loc, cmd.fun = type)

saveVideo(FUN(), video.name = "discourse_map.avi", interval = 0.1, outdir = loc)

saveLatex(FUN(), autoplay = TRUE, loop = FALSE, latex.filename = "tester.tex",
    caption = "animated dialogue", outdir = loc, ani.type = "pdf",
    ani.dev = "pdf", ani.width = 5, ani.height = 5.5, interval = 0.1)

saveHTML(FUN(), autoplay = FALSE, loop = TRUE, verbose = FALSE,
    outdir = file.path(loc, "new"), single.opts =
   "'controls': ['first', 'previous', 'play', 'next', 'last', 'loop', 'speed'], 'delayMin': 0")


## More Elaborate Layout
test2 <- with(mraja1, discourse_map(dialogue, person))

loc2 <- reports::folder(animation_dialogue2)
ans2 <- Animate(test2)
## Set up the plotting function
oopt <- animation::ani.options(interval = 0.1)

FUN3 <- function() {
    lapply(seq_along(ans2), function(i) {
        par(mar=c(0, 0, 1, 0))
        set.seed(10)
```

```
        plot.igraph(ans2[[i]], edge.curved=TRUE, layout=layout.auto)
        graphics::mtext("Discourse Map\nRomeo and Juliet: Act 1", side=3)
        animation::ani.pause()
    })
}

saveHTML(FUN3(), autoplay = FALSE, loop = FALSE, verbose = FALSE,
    outdir = file.path(loc2, "new"), single.opts =
    "'controls': ['first', 'play', 'loop', 'speed'], 'delayMin': 0")

saveVideo(FUN3(), video.name = "discourse_map.avi", interval = 0.2,
    outdir = loc2)

## End(Not run)
```

dispersion_plot *Lexical Dispersion Plot*

Description

Generate a lexical dispersion plot of terms.

Usage

```
dispersion_plot(text.var, match.terms, grouping.var = NULL, rm.vars = NULL,
  color = "blue", bg.color = "grey90", horiz.color = "grey85",
  total.color = "black", symbol = "|", title = "Lexical Dispersion Plot",
  rev.factor = TRUE, wrap = "'", xlab = "Dialogue (Words)", ylab = NULL,
  size = 4, plot = TRUE, char2space = "~~", apostrophe.remove = FALSE,
  scales = "free", space = "free", ...)
```

Arguments

text.var	The text variable.
match.terms	A vector of quoted terms or a named list of quoted terms. If the latter terms will be combined into a single unified theme named according to the list names. Note that terms within the vectors of the list cannot be duplicated.
grouping.var	The grouping variables. Default NULL generates one word list for all text. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.
rm.vars	The repeated measures variables. Default NULL generates one facet for all text. Also takes a single repeated measures variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.
color	The color of the word symbols.
bg.color	The background color.
horiz.color	The color of the horizontal tracking stripe. Use horiz.color = bg.color to eliminate.

total.color	The color to use for summary ‘all‘ group. If NULL totals are dropped.
symbol	The word symbol. Default is "|".
title	Title of the plot
rev.factor	logical. If TRUE reverses the plot order of the factors.
wrap	a character to wrap around the words (enables the reader to visualize spaces). Default is "'", use "" to remove.
xlab	The x label.
ylab	The y label.
size	The size of the plotting symbol.
plot	logical. If TRUE the plot will automatically plot. The user may wish to set to FALSE for use in knitr, sweave, etc. to add additional plot layers.
char2space	A vector of characters to be turned into spaces.
apostrophe.remove	logical. If TRUE removes apostrophes from the output.
scales	Should scales be fixed ("fixed", the default), free ("free"), or free in one dimension ("free_x", "free_y")
space	If "fixed", the default, all panels have the same size. If "free_y" their height will be proportional to the length of the y scale; if "free_x" their width will be proportional to the length of the x scale; or if "free" both height and width will vary.
...	Other argument supplied to strip.

Value

Plots a dispersion plot and invisibly returns the ggplot2 object.

Note

The match.terms is character sensitive. Spacing is an important way to grab specific words and requires careful thought. Using "read" will find the words "bread", "read" "reading", and "ready". If you want to search for just the word "read" you'd supply a vector of c(" read ", " reads", " reading", " reader").

See Also

term_match

Examples

```
## Not run:
term_match(raj$dialogue, c(" love ", "love", " night ", "night"))
dispersion_plot(raj$dialogue, c(" love ", "love", " night ", "night"))
dispersion_plot(raj$dialogue, c("love", "night"), rm.vars = raj$act)
with(rajSPLIT , dispersion_plot(dialogue, c("love", "night"),
    grouping.var = list(fam.aff, sex), rm.vars = act))
```

```
## With grouping variables
with(rajSPLIT , dispersion_plot(dialogue, c("love", "night"),
     grouping.var = sex, rm.vars = act))

## Drop total with `total.color = NULL`
with(rajSPLIT , dispersion_plot(dialogue, c("love", "night"),
     grouping.var = sex, rm.vars = act, total.color = NULL))

## Change color scheme
with(rajSPLIT, dispersion_plot(dialogue, c("love", "night"),
    bg.color = "black", grouping.var = list(fam.aff, sex),
    color = "yellow", total.color = "white", horiz.color="grey20"))

## Use `word_list`
## Presidential debates by all
wrds <- word_list(pres_debates2012$dialogue, stopwords = Top200Words)
wrds2 <- spaste(wrds[["rfswl"]][["all"]][, "WORD"])
wrds2 <- c(" governor~~romney ", wrds2[-c(3, 12)])
with(pres_debates2012 , dispersion_plot(dialogue, wrds2, rm.vars = time))

## Presidential debates by person
dat <- pres_debates2012
dat <- dat[dat$person %in% qcv(ROMNEY, OBAMA), ]

wordlist <- c(" tax", " health", " rich ", "america", " truth",
    " money", "cost", " governnor", " president", " we ",
    " job", " i ", " you ", " because ", " our ", " years ")

with(dat, dispersion_plot(dialogue, wordlist, total.color = NULL,
    bg.color = "white", grouping.var = person, rm.vars = time,
    color = "black", horiz.color="grey80"))

wordlist2 <- c(" i'd ", " i'll ", " i'm ", " i've ", " i ",
    " we'd ", " we'll ", " we're ", " we've ", " we ",
    " you'd ",  " you'll ", " you're ", " you've ", " you ", " your ",
    " he'd ", " he'll ", " he's ", " he ")

with(dat, dispersion_plot(dialogue, wordlist2,
    bg.color = "black", grouping.var = person, rm.vars = time,
    color = "yellow", total.color = NULL, horiz.color="grey20"))

with(dat, dispersion_plot(dialogue, wordlist2,
    bg.color = "black", grouping.var = person, rm.vars = time,
    color = "red", total.color = "white", horiz.color="grey20"))

## `match.terms` as a named list
wordlist3 <- list(
    I = c(" i'd ", " i'll ", " i'm ", " i've ", " i "),
    we = c(" we'd ", " we'll ", " we're ", " we've ", " we "),
    you = c(" you'd ",  " you'll ", " you're ", " you've ", " you ", " your "),
    he = c(" he'd ", " he'll ", " he's ", " he ")
)
```

```
with(dat, dispersion_plot(dialogue, wordlist3,
    bg.color = "grey60", grouping.var = person, rm.vars = time,
    color = "blue", total.color = "grey40", horiz.color="grey20"))

colsplit2df(scores(with(dat, termco(dialogue, list(time, person), wordlist3))))

## Extras:
## Reverse facets

x <- with(pres_debates2012 , dispersion_plot(dialogue, wrds2, rm.vars = time))

## function to reverse ggplot2 facets
rev_facet <- function(x) {
    names(x$facet)[1:2] <- names(x$facet)[2:1]
    print(x)
}

rev_facet(x)

## Discourse Markers: See...
## Schiffrin, D. (2001). Discourse markers: Language, meaning, and context.
##    In D. Schiffrin, D. Tannen, & H. E. Hamilton (Eds.), The handbook of
##    discourse analysis (pp. 54-75). Malden, MA: Blackwell Publishing.

discoure_markers <- list(
    response_cries = c(" oh ", " ah ", " aha ", " ouch ", " yuk "),
    back_channels = c(" uh-huh ", " uhuh ", " yeah "),
    summons = " hey ",
    justification = " because "
)

(markers <- with(pres_debates2012,
    termco(dialogue, list(person, time), discoure_markers)
))
plot(markers, high="red")

with(pres_debates2012,
    termco(dialogue, list(person, time), discoure_markers, elim.old = FALSE)
)

with(pres_debates2012,
    dispersion_plot(dialogue, unlist(discoure_markers), person, time)
)

## End(Not run)
```

`Dissimilarity` *Dissimilarity Statistics*

Description

Uses the distance function to calculate dissimilarity statistics by grouping variables.

Usage

```
Dissimilarity(text.var, grouping.var = NULL, method = "prop",
  diag = FALSE, upper = FALSE, p = 2, ...)
```

Arguments

`text.var`	A text variable or word frequency matrix object.
`grouping.var`	The grouping variables. Default `NULL` generates one word list for all text. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.
`method`	Distance methods (see `dist` function). If `"prop"` (the default) the result is 1 - `"binary"`.
`diag`	logical. If `TRUE` returns the diagonals of the matrix. If `method = "prop"` diagonals will not be returned.
`upper`	logical. If `TRUE` returns the upper triangle of the matrix.
`p`	The power of the Minkowski distance.
`...`	Other arguments passed to `wfm`.

Value

Returns a matrix of dissimilarity values (the agreement between text).

See Also

`dist`

Examples

```
## Not run:
with(DATA, Dissimilarity(state, list(sex, adult)))
with(DATA, Dissimilarity(state, person, diag = TRUE))

## Clustering: Dendrogram
(x <- with(pres_debates2012, Dissimilarity(dialogue, list(person, time))))
fit <- hclust(x)
plot(fit)
## draw dendrogram with red borders around the 3 clusters
rect.hclust(fit, k=3, border=c("red", "purple", "seagreen"))

## Clustering: Dendrogram with p.values
library(pvclust)
wfm.mod <- with(pres_debates2012, wfm(dialogue, list(person, time)))
fit <- suppressMessages(pvclust(wfm.mod, method.hclust="ward",
    method.dist="euclidean"))
plot(fit)
pvrect(fit, alpha=.95)
```

```
## Multidimentional Scaling
## Based on blog post from Bodong Chen
## http://bodongchen.com/blog/?p=301

## Fit it: 2-D
(diss <- with(pres_debates2012, Dissimilarity(dialogue, list(person, time),
    method = "euclidean")))
fit <- cmdscale(diss, eig = TRUE, k = 2)

## Plot it 2-D
points <- data.frame(x = fit$points[, 1], y = fit$points[, 2])
ggplot(points, aes(x = x, y = y)) +
    geom_point(data = points, aes(x = x, y = y, color = rownames(points))) +
    geom_text(data = points, aes(x = x, y = y - 0.2, label = row.names(points)))

## Fit it: 3-D
library(scatterplot3d)
fit <- cmdscale(diss, eig = TRUE, k = 3)

points <- data.frame(colSplit(names(fit$points[, 1])))
library(qdapTools)
points$colors <- points$X1 %l% data.frame(levels(points$X1),
    qcv(yellow, yellow, blue, yellow, red, yellow))
points$shape <- points$X2 %l% data.frame(levels(points$X2), c(15, 17, 19))

## Plot it: 3-D
scatterplot3d(fit$points[, 1], fit$points[, 2], fit$points[, 3],
    color = points$colors, pch = points$shape,
    main = "Semantic Space Scaled to 3D", xlab = "x", ylab = "y",
    zlab = "z", type = "h")

legend("bottomright", title="Person",
   qcv(Obama, Romney, Other), fill=qcv(blue, red, yellow))
legend("topleft",  paste("Time", 1:3), pch=c(15, 17, 19))

## Compare to Cosine Similarity
cos_sim <- function(x, y) x %*% y / sqrt(x%*%x * y%*%y)
mat <- matrix(rbinom(500, 0:1, .45), ncol=10)
v_outer(mat, cos_sim)

v_outer(with(DATA, wfm(state, person)), cos_sim)
with(DATA, Dissimilarity(state, person))

## End(Not run)
```

dist_tab *SPSS Style Frequency Tables*

Description

Generates a distribution table for vectors, matrices and dataframes.

Usage

```
dist_tab(dataframe, breaks = NULL, digits = 2, ...)
```

Arguments

dataframe	A vector or data.frame object.
breaks	Either a numeric vector of two or more cut points or a single number (greater than or equal to 2) giving the number of intervals into which x is to be cut.
digits	Integer indicating the number of decimal places (round) or significant digits (signif.) to be used. Negative values are allowed
...	Other variables passed to cut.

Value

Returns a list of data frames (or singular data frame for a vector) of frequencies, cumulative frequencies, percentages and cumulative percentages for each interval.

See Also

cut

Examples

```
## Not run:
dist_tab(rnorm(10000), 10)
dist_tab(sample(c("red", "blue", "gray"), 100, T), right = FALSE)
dist_tab(CO2, 4)

out1 <- dist_tab(mtcars[, 1:3])
ltruncdf(out1, 4)

out2 <- dist_tab(mtcars[, 1:3], 4)
ltruncdf(out2, 4)

wdst <- with(mraja1spl, word_stats(dialogue, list(sex, fam.aff, died)))
out3 <- dist_tab(wdst$gts[1:4])
ltruncdf(out3, 4)

## End(Not run)
```

`diversity` *Diversity Statistics*

Description

Transcript apply diversity/richness indices.

Usage

```
diversity(text.var, grouping.var = NULL)
```

Arguments

`text.var`	The text variable.
`grouping.var`	The grouping variables. Default `NULL` generates one word list for all text. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.

Details

These are the formulas used to calculate the indices:

Shannon index:

$$H_1(X) = -\sum_{i=1}^{R} p_i; log; p_i$$

Shannon, C. E. (1948). A mathematical theory of communication. Bell System

Simpson index:

$$D = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{R} p_i; n_i(n_i - 1)}{N(N - 1))}$$

Simpson, E. H. (1949). Measurement of diversity. Nature 163, p. 688

Collision entropy:

$$H_2(X) = -log \sum_{i=1}^{n} {p_i}^2$$

Renyi, A. (1961). On measures of information and entropy. Proceedings of the 4th Berkeley Symposium on Mathematics, Statistics and Probability, 1960. pp. 547-5661.

Berger Parker index:

$$D_{BP} = \frac{N_{max}}{N}$$

Berger, W. H., & Parker, F. L.(1970). Diversity of planktonic Foramenifera in deep sea sediments. Science 168, pp. 1345-1347.

Brillouin index:

$$H_B = \frac{ln(N!) - \sum ln(n_1)!}{N}$$

Magurran, A. E. (2004). Measuring biological diversity. Blackwell.

Value

Returns a dataframe of various diversity related indices for Shannon, collision, Berger Parker and Brillouin.

References

http://arxiv.org/abs/physics/0512106

Examples

```
## Not run:
div.mod <- with(mraja1spl, diversity(dialogue, list(sex, died, fam.aff)))
colsplit2df(div.mod)
plot(div.mod, high = "red", low = "yellow")
plot(div.mod, high = "red", low = "yellow", values = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

`duplicates` *Find Duplicated Words in a Text String*

Description

Find duplicated word/word chunks in a string. Intended for internal use.

Usage

```
duplicates(string, threshold = 1)
```

Arguments

`string`	A character string.
`threshold`	An integer of the minimal number of repeats.

Value

Returns a vector of all duplicated words/chunks.

Examples

```
## Not run:
duplicates(DATA$state)
duplicates(DATA$state[1])

## End(Not run)
```

`end_inc` *Test for Incomplete Sentences*

Description

Test for incomplete sentences and optionally remove them.

Usage

```
end_inc(dataframe, text.var, warning.report = TRUE, which.mode = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`dataframe`	A dataframe that contains the person and text variable.
`text.var`	A character string of the text variable.
`warning.report`	logical. If `TRUE` prints a warning of regarding removal of incomplete sentences.
`which.mode`	logical. If `TRUE` outputs two logical vectors: 'NOT' (logical test of not being an incomplete sentence) and 'INC' (logical test of being an incomplete sentence)

Value

Generates a dataframe with incomplete sentences removed.

Examples

```
## Not run:
dat <- sentSplit(DATA, "state", stem.col = FALSE)
dat$state[c(2, 5)] <- paste(strip(dat$state[c(2, 5)]), "|")
end_inc(dat, "state")
end_inc(dat, "state", warning.report = FALSE)
end_inc(dat, "state", which.mode = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

end_mark *Sentence End Marks*

Description

end_mark - Grab the sentence end marks for a transcript. This can be useful to categorize based on sentence type.

end_mark_by - Grab the sentence end marks for a transcript by grouping variable(s).

Usage

```
end_mark(text.var, missing.end.mark = "_", missing.text = NA,
  other.endmarks = NULL)

end_mark_by(text.var, grouping.var, digits = 3, percent = FALSE,
  zero.replace = 0, ...)
```

Arguments

text.var	The text variable.
missing.end.mark	A value to use for sentences with missing endmarks.
missing.text	A value to use for sentences with missing (NA) text.
other.endmarks	Other 1-2 character endmarks to search for.
grouping.var	The grouping variables. Default NULL generates one word list for all text. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.
digits	Integer; number of decimal places to round when printing.
percent	logical. If TRUE output given as percent. If FALSE the output is proportion.
zero.replace	Value to replace 0 values with.
...	Other arguments passed to end_mark.

Value

Returns a character vector of qdap end marks for each sentence. End marks include:

"."	Declarative sentence.
"?"	Question sentence.
"!"	Exclamatory sentence.
"|"	Incomplete sentence.
"*."	Imperative-declarative sentence.
"*?"	Imperative-question sentence (unlikely to occur)
"*!"	Imperative-exclamatory sentence.
"*|"	Imperative-incomplete sentence.
"no.em"	No end mark.
"blank"	Empty cell/NA.

Examples

```
## Not run:
end_mark(DATA.SPLIT$state)
end_mark(mraja1spl$dialogue)
table(end_mark(mraja1spl$dialogue))
plot(end_mark(mraja1spl$dialogue))
ques <- mraja1spl[end_mark(mraja1spl$dialogue) == "?", ] #grab questions
htruncdf(ques)
non.ques <- mraja1spl[end_mark(mraja1spl$dialogue) != "?", ] #non questions
htruncdf(non.ques, 20)
ques.per <- mraja1spl[end_mark(mraja1spl$dialogue) %in% c(".", "?"), ] #grab ? and .
htruncdf(ques.per, 20)

(x_by <- end_mark_by(DATA.SPLIT$state, DATA.SPLIT$person))
scores(x_by)
counts(x_by)
proportions(x_by)
preprocessed(x_by)
plot(scores(x_by))
plot(counts(x_by))
plot(proportions(x_by))
plot(preprocessed(x_by))

#================================#
## End Marks Over Time Examples ##
#================================#
##EXAMPLE 1
sentpres <- lapply(with(pres_debates2012, split(dialogue, time)), function(x) {
    end_mark(x)
})

sentplots <- lapply(seq_along(sentpres), function(i) {
    m <- plot(cumulative(sentpres[[i]]))
    if (i != 2) m <- m + ylab("")
    if (i != 3) m <- m + xlab(NULL)
    m + ggtitle(paste("Debate", i))
})

library(grid)
library(gridExtra)
do.call(grid.arrange, sentplots)

##EXAMPLE 2
sentraj <- lapply(with(rajSPLIT, split(dialogue, act)), function(x) {
    end_mark(x)
})

sentplots2 <- lapply(seq_along(sentraj), function(i) {
    m <- plot(cumulative(sentraj[[i]]))
    if (i != 2) m <- m + ylab("")
    if (i != 3) m <- m + xlab(NULL)
    act <- qcv(I, II, III, IV, V)
```

```
    m + ggtitle(paste("Act", act[i]))
})

## ggplot2 function to extract legend
g_legend <- function(a.gplot){
    tmp <- ggplot_gtable(ggplot_build(a.gplot))
    leg <- which(sapply(tmp[["grobs"]], function(x) x[["name"]]) == "guide-box")
    legend <- tmp[["grobs"]][[leg]]
    legend
}

## remove legends from plots
sentplots3 <- lapply(sentplots2, function(x){
    x + theme(legend.position="none") + xlab(NULL) + ylab(NULL)
})

sentplots3[[6]] <- g_legend(sentplots2[[1]])

do.call(grid.arrange, sentplots3)

## End(Not run)
```

---

env.syl *Syllable Lookup Environment*

Description

A dataset containing a syllable lookup environment (see `DICTIONARY`).

Usage

```
data(env.syl)
```

Format

A environment with the DICTIONARY data set.

Details

For internal use.

References

UCI Machine Learning Repository website

exclude *Exclude Elements From a Vector*

Description

`exclude` - Quickly exclude words from a word list

`exclude.TermDocumentMatrix` - TermDocumentMatrix method for `exclude`.

`exclude.DocumentTermMatrix` - DocumentTermMatrix method for `exclude`.

`exclude.wfm` - wfm method for `exclude`.

`exclude.list` - list method for `exclude`.

`exclude.default` - default method for `exclude`.

`%ex%` - Binary operator version of `exclude` .

Usage

```
exclude(word.list, ...)

## S3 method for class 'TermDocumentMatrix'
exclude(word.list, ...)

## S3 method for class 'DocumentTermMatrix'
exclude(word.list, ...)

## S3 method for class 'wfm'
exclude(word.list, ...)

## S3 method for class 'list'
exclude(word.list, ...)

## Default S3 method:
exclude(word.list, ...)

word.list %ex% ...
```

Arguments

`word.list`	A list/vector of words/terms, a `wfm`, `DocumentTermMatrix`, or `TermDocumentMatrix` to exclude from.
`...`	A vector (character/numeric) if element(s) to be excluded from the `word.list`.

Value

Returns a vector with the excluded terms removed.

Examples

```
## Not run:
exclude(1:10, 3, 4)
exclude(1:10, 3:4)
Top25Words
exclude(Top25Words, qcv(the, of, and))
exclude(Top25Words, "the", "of", "an")

#Using with term_match and termco
terms <- term_match(DATA$state, qcv(th), FALSE)
exclude(terms, "truth")
#all together
termco(DATA$state, DATA$person, exclude(term_match(DATA$state, qcv(th),
    FALSE), "truth"))

MTCH.LST <- exclude(term_match(DATA$state, qcv(th, i)), qcv(truth, stinks))
termco(DATA$state, DATA$person, MTCH.LST)

## Works with wfm
dat <- wfm(DATA$state, DATA$person)
the.no <- term_match(DATA$state, c("the", "no"))
exclude(dat, unlist(the.no))

## Works with tm's TermDocumentMatrix/DocumentTermMatrix
dat2 <- as.dtm(DATA$state, DATA$person)
out.dtm <- exclude(dat2, unlist(the.no))
tm::inspect(out.dtm)

dat3 <- as.tdm(DATA$state, DATA$person)
out.tdm <- exclude(dat3, unlist(the.no))
tm::inspect(out.tdm)

## End(Not run)
```

`Filter.all_words` *Filter*

Description

`Filter.all_words` - Filter words from a all_words that meet max/min word length criteria.

`Filter.TermDocumentMatrix` - Filter words from a TermDocumentMatrix vector that meet max/min word length criteria.

`Filter.DocumentTermMatrix` - Filter words from a DocumentTermMatrix that meet max/min word length criteria.

`Filter` - Filter words from various objects that meet max/min word length criteria.

`Filter.wfm` - Filter words from a wfm that meet max/min word length criteria.

`Filter.character` - Filter words from a character vector that meet max/min word length criteria.

`Filter.fwl` - Filter words from a fwl that meet max/min word length criteria.

`Filter.fswl` - Filter words from a fswl that meet max/min word length criteria.

`Filter.rfswl` - Filter words from a rfswl that meet max/min word length criteria.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'all_words'
Filter(x, min = 1, max = Inf, count.apostrophe = TRUE,
  stopwords = NULL, ignore.case = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'TermDocumentMatrix'
Filter(x, min = 1, max = Inf,
  count.apostrophe = TRUE, stopwords = NULL, ignore.case = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'DocumentTermMatrix'
Filter(x, min = 1, max = Inf,
  count.apostrophe = TRUE, stopwords = NULL, ignore.case = TRUE, ...)

Filter(x, min = 1, max = Inf, count.apostrophe = TRUE, stopwords = NULL,
  ignore.case = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'wfm'
Filter(x, min = 1, max = Inf, count.apostrophe = TRUE,
  stopwords = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'character'
Filter(x, min = 1, max = Inf, count.apostrophe = TRUE,
  stopwords = NULL, ignore.case = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'fwl'
Filter(x, min = 1, max = Inf, count.apostrophe = TRUE,
  stopwords = NULL, ignore.case = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'fswl'
Filter(x, min = 1, max = Inf, count.apostrophe = TRUE,
  stopwords = NULL, ignore.case = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'rfswl'
Filter(x, min = 1, max = Inf, count.apostrophe = TRUE,
  stopwords = NULL, ignore.case = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	A filterable object (e.g., `wfm`, `character`).
`min`	Minimum word length.
`max`	Maximum word length.
`count.apostrophe`	logical. If `TRUE` apostrophes are counted as characters.

`stopwords`	A vector of stop words to remove.
`ignore.case`	logical. If `TRUE` stopwords will be removed regardless of case (ignored if used on a `wfm`).
`...`	Other arguments passed to specific Filter methods.

Details

all_words Method for Filter

TermDocumentMatrix Method for Filter

DocumentTermMatrix Method for Filter

character Method for Filter

fwl Method for Filter

fswl Method for Filter

rfswl Method for Filter

Value

`Filter.all_words` - Returns a matrix of the class "all_words".

`Filter.TermDocumentMatrix` - Returns a matrix of the class "TermDocumentMatrix".

`Filter.DocumentTermMatrix` - Returns a matrix of the class "DocumentTermMatrix".

`Filter` - Returns a matrix of the class "wfm".

`Filter.character` - Returns a vector of the class "character".

`Filter.wfm` - Returns a matrix of the class "wfm".

`Filter.fwl` - Returns a matrix of the class "fwl".

`Filter.fswl` - Returns a matrix of the class "fswl".

`Filter.rfswl` - Returns a matrix of the class "rfswl".

Note

The name and idea behind this function is inspired by the **dplyr** package's `filter` function and has a similar meaning in that you are grabbing rows (or elements) meeting a particular criteria.

Examples

```
## Not run:
Filter(with(DATA, wfm(state, list(sex, adult))), 5)
with(DATA, wfm(state, list(sex, adult)))

## Filter particular words based on max/min values in wfm
v <- with(DATA, wfm(state, list(sex, adult)))
Filter(v, 5)
Filter(v, 5, count.apostrophe = FALSE)
Filter(v, 5, 7)
Filter(v, 4, 4)
Filter(v, 3, 4)
```

```
Filter(v, 3, 4, stopwords = Top25Words)

## Filter works on character strings too...
x <- c("Raptors don't like robots!",  "I'd pay $500.00 to rid them.")
Filter(x, 3)
Filter(x, 4)
Filter(x, 4, count.apostrophe = FALSE)
Filter(x, 4, count.apostrophe = FALSE, stopwords="raptors")
Filter(x, 4, stopwords="raptors")
Filter(x, 4, stopwords="raptors", ignore.case = FALSE)

DATA[, "state"] <- Filter(DATA[, "state"], 4)
DATA <- qdap::DATA

## Filter `all_words`
head(all_words(raj$dialogue))
Filter(head(all_words(raj$dialogue)), min = 3)

## End(Not run)
```

`formality` *Formality Score*

Description

Transcript apply formality score by grouping variable(s) and optionally plot the breakdown of the model.

Usage

```
formality(text.var, grouping.var = NULL, order.by.formality = TRUE,
  digits = 2, ...)
```

Arguments

`text.var`	The text variable (or an object from `pos`, `pos_by` or `formality`. Passing the later three object will greatly reduce run time.
`grouping.var`	The grouping variables. Default `NULL` generates one word list for all text. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.
`order.by.formality`	logical. If `TRUE` orders the results by formality score.
`digits`	The number of digits displayed.
`...`	Other arguments passed to `pos_by`.

Details

Heylighen & Dewaele(2002)'s formality score is calculated as:

$$F = 50(\frac{n_f - n_c}{N} + 1)$$

Where:

$$f = \{noun,\ adjective,\ preposition,\ article\}$$

$$c = \{pronoun,\ verb,\ adverb,\ interjection\}$$

$$N = \sum(f\ +\ c\ +\ conjunctions)$$

Value

A list containing at the following components:

`text`	The text variable
`POStagged`	Raw part of speech for every word of the text variable
`POSprop`	Part of speech proportion for every word of the text variable
`POSfreq`	Part of speech count for every word of the text variable
`pos.by.freq`	The part of speech count for every word of the text variable by grouping variable(s)
`pos.by.prop`	The part of speech proportion for every word of the text variable by grouping variable(s)
`form.freq.by`	The nine broad part of speech categories count for every word of the text variable by grouping variable(s)
`form.prop.by`	The nine broad part of speech categories proportion for every word of the text variable by grouping variable(s)
`formality`	Formality scores by grouping variable(s)
`pos.reshaped`	An expanded formality scores output (grouping, word.count, pos & form.class) by word

Warning

Heylighen & Dewaele (2002) state, "At present, a sample would probably need to contain a few hundred words for the measure to be minimally reliable. For single sentences, the F-value should only be computed for purposes of illustration" (p. 24).

References

Heylighen, F., & Dewaele, J.M. (2002). Variation in the contextuality of language: An empirical measure. Context in Context, Special issue of Foundations of Science, 7 (3), 293-340.

Examples

```
## Not run:
with(DATA, formality(state, person))
(x1 <- with(DATA, formality(state, list(sex, adult))))
plot(x1)
plot(x1, short.names = FALSE)

scores(x1)
counts(x1)
proportions(x1)
preprocessed(x1)

plot(scores(x1))
plot(counts(x1))
plot(proportions(x1), high="darkgreen")
plot(preprocessed(x1))

data(rajPOS) #A data set consisting of a pos list object
x2 <- with(raj, formality(rajPOS, act))
plot(x2)
cumulative(x2)
x3 <- with(raj, formality(rajPOS, person))
plot(x3, bar.colors="Dark2")
plot(x3, bar.colors=c("Dark2", "Set1"))
x4 <- with(raj, formality(rajPOS, list(person, act)))
plot(x4, bar.colors=c("Dark2", "Set1"))

rajDEM <- key_merge(raj, raj.demographics) #merge demographics with transcript.
x5 <- with(rajDEM, formality(rajPOS, sex))
plot(x5, bar.colors="RdBu")
x6 <- with(rajDEM, formality(rajPOS, list(fam.aff, sex)))
plot(x6, bar.colors="RdBu")
x7 <- with(rajDEM, formality(rajPOS, list(died, fam.aff)))
plot(x7, bar.colors="RdBu",  point.cex=2, point.pch = 3)
x8 <- with(rajDEM, formality(rajPOS, list(died, sex)))
plot(x8, bar.colors="RdBu",  point.cex=2, point.pch = "|")

names(x8)
colsplit2df(x8$formality)

#pass an object from pos or pos_by
ltruncdf(with(raj, formality(x8 , list(act, person))), 6, 4)

#=============#
## ANIMATION ##
#=============#
## EXAMPLE 1
form_ani <- formality(DATA.SPLIT$state, DATA.SPLIT$person)
forma <- Animate(form_ani, contextual="white", formal="blue",
    current.color = "yellow", current.speaker.color="grey70")

bgb <- vertex_apply(forma, label.color="grey80", size=20, color="grey40")
```

```
bgb <- edge_apply(bgb, label.color="yellow")

print(bgb, bg="black", net.legend.color ="white", pause=1)

## EXAMPLE 2
form_ani2 <- formality(raj.act.1POS, mraja1spl$person)
forma2 <- Animate(form_ani2, contextual="white", formal="blue",
    current.color = "yellow", current.speaker.color="grey70")

bgb2 <- vertex_apply(forma2, label.color="grey80", size=17, color="grey40")
bgb2 <- edge_apply(bgb2, label.color="yellow")
print(bgb2, bg="black", pause=.75, net.legend.color = "white")

## EXAMPLE 3 (bar plot)
Animate(form_ani2, as.network=FALSE)

#=====================#
## Complex Animation ##
#=====================#
library(animation)
library(grid)
library(gridBase)
library(qdap)
library(reports)
library(igraph)
library(plotrix)

form_ani2 <- formality(raj.act.1POS, mraja1spl$person)

## Set up the network version
form_net <- Animate(form_ani2, contextual="white", formal="blue",
    current.color = "yellow", current.speaker.color="grey70")
bgb <- vertex_apply(form_net, label.color="grey80", size=17, color="grey40")
bgb <- edge_apply(bgb, label.color="yellow")


## Set up the bar version
form_bar <- Animate(form_ani2, as.network=FALSE)

## Generate a folder
loc <- reports::folder(animation_formality)

## Set up the plotting function
oopt <- animation::ani.options(interval = 0.1)


FUN <- function(follow=FALSE, theseq = seq_along(bgb)) {

    Title <- "Animated Formality: Romeo and Juliet Act 1"
    Legend <- c(.2, -1, 1.5, -.95)
    Legend.cex <- 1

    lapply(theseq, function(i) {
```

```
        if (follow) {
            png(file=sprintf("%s/images/Rplot%s.png", loc, i),
                width=650, height=725)
        }
        ## Set up the layout
        layout(matrix(c(rep(1, 9), rep(2, 4)), 13, 1, byrow = TRUE))

        ## Plot 1
        par(mar=c(2, 0, 2, 0), bg="black")
        #par(mar=c(2, 0, 2, 0))
        set.seed(22)
        plot.igraph(bgb[[i]], edge.curved=TRUE)
        graphics::mtext(Title, side=3, col="white")
        color.legend(Legend[1], Legend[2], Legend[3], Legend[4],
              c("Contextual", "Formal"), attributes(bgb)[["legend"]],
              cex = Legend.cex, col="white")

        ## Plot2
        plot.new()
        vps <- baseViewports()

        uns <- unit(c(-1.3,.5,-.75,.25), "cm")
        p <- form_bar[[i]] +
            theme(plot.margin = uns,
                text=element_text(color="white"),
                legend.text=element_text(color="white"),
                legend.background = element_rect(fill = "black"),
                plot.background = element_rect(fill = "black",
                    color="black"))
        print(p,vp = vpStack(vps$figure,vps$plot))
        animation::ani.pause()

        if (follow) {
            dev.off()
        }
    })

}

FUN()

## Detect OS
type <- if(.Platform$OS.type == "windows") shell else system

saveHTML(FUN(, 1:20), autoplay = FALSE, loop = TRUE, verbose = FALSE,
    ani.height = 1000, ani.width=650,
    outdir = loc, single.opts =
    "'controls': ['first', 'play', 'loop', 'speed'], 'delayMin': 0")

FUN(TRUE)

#==================#
## Static Network ##
```

```
#==================#
(formdat <- with(sentSplit(DATA, 4), formality(state, person)))
m <- Network(formdat)
m
print(m, bg="grey97", vertex.color="grey75")

print(m, title="Formality Discourse Map", title.color="white", bg="black",
    legend.text.color="white", vertex.label.color = "grey70",
    edge.label.color="yellow")

## or use themes:
dev.off()
m + qtheme()
m + theme_nightheat
dev.off()
m + theme_nightheat(title="Formality Discourse Map",
    vertex.label.color = "grey50")

#================================#
## Formality Over Time Example ##
#================================#
formpres <- lapply(with( pres_debates2012, split(dialogue, time)), function(x) {
    formality(x)
})
formplots <- lapply(seq_along(formpres), function(i) {
    m <- plot(cumulative(formpres[[i]]))
    if (i != 2) m <- m + ylab("")
    if (i != 3) m <- m + xlab(NULL)
    m + ggtitle(paste("Debate", i))
})

library(grid)
library(gridExtra)
do.call(grid.arrange, formplots)

## End(Not run)
```

`freq_terms` *Find Frequent Terms*

Description

Find the most frequently occurring terms in a text vector.

Usage

```
freq_terms(text.var, top = 20, at.least = 1, stopwords = NULL,
  extend = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

`text.var`	The text variable.
`top`	Top number of terms to show.
`at.least`	An integer indicating at least how many letters a word must be to be included in the output.
`stopwords`	A character vector of words to remove from the text. qdap has a number of data sets that can be used as stop words including: `Top200Words`, `Top100Words`, `Top25Words`. For the tm package's traditional English stop words use `tm::stopwords("english")`.
`extend`	logical. If `TRUE` the `top` argument is extended to any word that has the same frequency as the `top` word.
`...`	Other arguments passed to `all_words`.

Value

Returns a dataframe with the top occurring words.

See Also

`word_list`, `all_words`

Examples

```
## Not run:
freq_terms(DATA$state, 5)
freq_terms(DATA$state)
freq_terms(DATA$state, extend = FALSE)
freq_terms(DATA$state, at.least = 4)
(out <- freq_terms(pres_debates2012$dialogue, stopwords = Top200Words))
plot(out)

## All words by sentence (row)
library(qdapTools)
x <- raj$dialogue
list_df2df(setNames(lapply(x, freq_terms, top=Inf), seq_along(x)), "row")
list_df2df(setNames(lapply(x, freq_terms, top=10, stopwords = Dolch),
    seq_along(x)), "Title")


## All words by person
FUN <- function(x, n=Inf) freq_terms(paste(x, collapse=" "), top=n)
list_df2df(lapply(split(x, raj$person), FUN), "person")

## Plot it
out <- lapply(split(x, raj$person), FUN, n=10)
pdf("Freq Terms by Person.pdf", width=13)
lapply(seq_along(out), function(i) {
    ## dev.new()
    plot(out[[i]], plot=FALSE) + ggtitle(names(out)[i])
})
```

```
dev.off()

## Keep spaces
freq_terms(space_fill(DATA$state, "are you"), 500, char.keep="~~")

## End(Not run)
```

---

gantt *Gantt Durations*

Description

gantt - Generates start and end times of supplied text selections (i.e., text selections are determined by any number of grouping variables).

plot_gantt_base - For internal use.

Usage

```
gantt(text.var, grouping.var, units = "words", sums = FALSE,
  col.sep = "_")

plot_gantt_base(x, sums = NULL, fill.colors = NULL, box.color = "white",
  title = NULL)
```

Arguments

text.var	The text variable
grouping.var	The grouping variables. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.
units	The unit of measurement to analyze. One of the strings "character", "syllable", "word", or "sentence".
sums	logical. If TRUE reports and (optionally (or plots) the total units used by grouping variable(s).
col.sep	The character string to use to separate pasted variables in the merged grouping variable header/name.
x	n object of the class "gantt".
fill.colors	The colors of the Gantt plot bars. Either a single color or a length equal to the number of grouping variable(s). If NULL, rainbow is used.
box.color	A color to wrap the boxes with.
title	An optional title.

Value

Returns a data frame of start and end times by grouping variable(s) or optionally returns a list of two: (1) A data frame of the total units used by grouping variable(s) and (2) a data frame of start and end times by grouping variable(s).

Note

For non-repeated measures data use gantt. For more flexible plotting needs use gantt_wrap over the generic plotting method.

Author(s)

DigEmAll (stackoverflow.com) and Tyler Rinker <tyler.rinker@gmail.com>.

References

Clark, W. & Gantt, H. (1922) The Gantt chart, a working tool of management. New York, Ronald Press.

See Also

gantt_rep, gantt_wrap, gantt_plot

Examples

```
## Not run:
(a <- gantt(DATA$state, DATA$person))
plot(a)
plot(a, base = TRUE)

(b <- gantt(DATA$state, DATA$person, sums = TRUE))
plot(b)
plot(b, base = FALSE)

(d <- gantt(DATA$state, list(DATA$sex, DATA$adult)))
plot(d)

x <- gantt(mraja1$dialogue, mraja1$person)
plot(x, base = TRUE)
plot(x, , base = TRUE, box.color = "black")

z <- gantt(mraja1$dialogue, mraja1$sex)
plot(z)

e <- with(mraja1, gantt(dialogue, list(fam.aff, sex, died),
   units = "characters", sums = TRUE))
plot(e)

f <- gantt(mraja1$dialogue, mraja1$person, units = "syllables",
    sums = TRUE)
plot(f, box.color = "red")
plot(f, base = FALSE)

dat <- gantt(mraja1$dialogue, list(mraja1$fam.aff, mraja1$sex),
    units = "sentences", col.sep = "_")


## Animate It
```

```
##=================
ani_gannt <- with(DATA.SPLIT, gantt(state, person))
Animate(ani_gannt)
Animate(plot(ani_gannt))

library(animation)
loc <- reports::folder(animation_gantt)

## Set up the plotting function
oopt <- animation::ani.options(interval = 0.1)

FUN <- function() {
    out <- Animate(ani_gannt)
    lapply(out, function(x) {
        print(x)
        animation::ani.pause()
    })

}

type <- if(.Platform$OS.type == "windows") shell else system
saveGIF(FUN(), interval = 0.1, outdir = loc, cmd.fun = type)

## End(Not run)
```

---

gantt_plot *Gantt Plot*

Description

A convenience function that wraps gantt, gantt_rep and gantt_wrap into a single plotting function.

Usage

```
gantt_plot(text.var, grouping.var = NULL, rm.var = NULL, fill.var = NULL,
  xlab = "duration (in words)", units = "words", col.sep = "__", ...)
```

Arguments

text.var	The text variable.
grouping.var	The grouping variables. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.
rm.var	An optional single vector or list of 1 or 2 of repeated measures to facet by
fill.var	An optional variable to fill the code strips by.
xlab	The name of the x-axis label.
units	The unit of measurement.
col.sep	The column separator.
...	Other arguments passed to gantt_wrap.

Value

Returns a Gantt style visualization. Invisibly returns the ggplot2 list object.

Note

For non-repeated measures data/plotting use gantt; for repeated measures data output use gantt_rep; and for a flexible gantt plot that words with code matrix functions (cm) use gantt_wrap.

References

Clark, W. & Gantt, H. (1922) The Gantt chart, a working tool of management. New York, Ronald Press.

See Also

gantt, gantt_rep, gantt_wrap

Examples

```
## Not run:
with(rajSPLIT, gantt_plot(text.var = dialogue,
    grouping.var = person, size=4))

with(rajSPLIT, gantt_plot(text.var = dialogue,
    grouping.var = list(fam.aff, sex), rm.var  = act,
    title = "Romeo and Juliet's dialogue"))

with(rajSPLIT, gantt_plot(dialogue, list(fam.aff, sex), act,
    transform=T))

rajSPLIT2 <- rajSPLIT

rajSPLIT2$newb <- as.factor(sample(LETTERS[1:2], nrow(rajSPLIT2),
    replace=TRUE))

z <- with(rajSPLIT2, gantt_plot(dialogue, list(fam.aff, sex),
    list(act, newb), size = 4))

library(ggplot2); library(scales); library(RColorBrewer); library(grid)
z + theme(panel.spacing = unit(1, "lines")) + scale_colour_grey()
z + scale_colour_brewer(palette="Dark2")

## Fill Variable Example
dat <- rajSPLIT[rajSPLIT$act == 1, ]
dat$end_mark <- factor(end_mark(dat$dialogue))

with(dat, gantt_plot(text.var = dialogue, grouping.var = list(person, sex),
    fill.var=end_mark))

## Repeated Measures with Fill Example
rajSPLIT$end_mark <- end_mark(rajSPLIT$dialogue)
```

```
with(rajSPLIT, gantt_plot(text.var = dialogue,
    grouping.var = list(fam.aff), rm.var  = list(act),
    fill.var=end_mark, title = "Romeo and Juliet's dialogue"))

## Repeated Measures Sentence Type Example
with(rajSPLIT, gantt_plot(text.var = dialogue,
    grouping.var = list(fam.aff, sex), rm.var  = list(end_mark, act),
    title = "Romeo and Juliet's dialogue"))

## Reset rajSPLIT
rajSPLIT <- qdap::rajSPLIT

## Animate It
##=================
ani_gantt <- with(mraja1, gantt_plot(dialogue, person))

library(animation)
loc <- reports::folder(animation_gantt)

## Set up the plotting function
oopt <- animation::ani.options(interval = 0.1)

FUN <- function() {
    out <- Animate(ani_gantt)
    lapply(out, function(x) {
        print(x)
        animation::ani.pause()
    })

}

type <- if(.Platform$OS.type == "windows") shell else system
saveVideo(FUN(), video.name = "animation.avi", interval = 0.1, outdir = loc)

saveLatex(FUN(), autoplay = TRUE, loop = FALSE, latex.filename = "tester.tex",
    caption = "animated dialogue", outdir = loc, ani.type = "pdf",
    ani.dev = "pdf", ani.width = 5, ani.height = 5.5, interval = 0.1)


saveHTML(FUN(), autoplay = FALSE, loop = TRUE, verbose = FALSE,
    ani.width=600, ani.height=280,
    outdir = file.path(loc, "new"), single.opts =
    "'controls': ['first', 'play', 'loop', 'speed'], 'delayMin': 0")


## End(Not run)
```

`gantt_rep` *Generate Unit Spans for Repeated Measures*

Description

Produces start and end times for occurrences for each repeated measure condition.

Usage

```
gantt_rep(rm.var, text.var, grouping.var = NULL, units = "words",
  col.sep = "_", name.sep = "_")
```

Arguments

`rm.var`	An optional single vector or list of 1 or 2 of repeated measures to facet by.
`text.var`	The text variable.
`grouping.var`	The grouping variables. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.
`units`	The unit of measurement to analyze. One of the strings `"character"`, `"syllable"`, `"word"`, or `"sentence"`.
`col.sep`	The character string to use to separate pasted variables in the pasted columns.
`name.sep`	The character string to use to separate column names of the pasted columns.

Value

Returns a data frame of start and end times by repeated measure and grouping variable(s)

Note

For non-repeated measures data use `gantt`. For more flexible plotting needs use `gantt_wrap` over the generic plotting method.

References

Clark, W. & Gantt, H. (1922) The Gantt chart, a working tool of management. New York, Ronald Press.

See Also

`gantt`, `gantt_wrap`, `gantt_plot`

Examples

```
## Not run:
dat <- with(rajSPLIT, gantt_rep(act, dialogue, list(fam.aff, sex),
    units = "words", col.sep = "_"))
head(dat, 20)
plot(dat)

gantt_wrap(dat,  "fam.aff_sex",  facet.vars = "act",
    title = "Repeated Measures Gantt Plot",
    minor.line.freq = 25, major.line.freq = 100)
```

```
## Two facets variables
dat2 <- with(DATA2, gantt_rep(list(day, class), state, person,
    units = "words", col.sep = "_"))
head(dat2, 20)
plot(dat2)

## End(Not run)
```

---

gantt_wrap *Gantt Plot*

Description

A ggplot2 wrapper that produces a Gantt plot.

Usage

```
gantt_wrap(dataframe, plot.var, facet.vars = NULL, fill.var = NULL,
  title = NULL, ylab = plot.var, xlab = "duration.default",
  rev.factor = TRUE, transform = FALSE, ncol = NULL,
  minor.line.freq = NULL, major.line.freq = NULL, sig.dig.line.freq = 1,
  hms.scale = NULL, scale = NULL, space = NULL, size = 3,
  rm.horiz.lines = FALSE, x.ticks = TRUE, y.ticks = TRUE,
  legend.position = NULL, bar.color = NULL, border.color = NULL,
  border.size = 2, border.width = 0.1, constrain = TRUE, plot = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`dataframe`	A data frame with plotting variable(s) and a column of start and end times.
`plot.var`	A factor plotting variable (y axis).
`facet.vars`	An optional single vector or list of 1 or 2 to facet by.
`fill.var`	An optional variable to fill the code strips by.
`title`	An optional title for the plot.
`ylab`	An optional y label.
`xlab`	An optional x label.
`rev.factor`	logical. If `TRUE` reverse the current plotting order so the first element in the plotting variable's levels is plotted on top.
`transform`	logical. If `TRUE` the repeated facets will be transformed from stacked to side by side.
`ncol`	if an integer value is passed to this `gantt_wrap` uses `facet_wrap` rather than `facet_grid`.
`minor.line.freq`	A numeric value for frequency of minor grid lines.
`major.line.freq`	A numeric value for frequency of major grid lines.

`sig.dig.line.freq`
: An internal rounding factor for minor and major line freq. Generally, default value of 1 suffices for larger range of x scale may need to be set to -2.

`hms.scale`
: logical. If `TRUE` converts scale to h:m:s format. Default `NULL` attempts to detect if object is a cm_time2long object

`scale`
: Should scales be fixed (`"fixed"`, the default), free (`"free"`), or free in one dimension (`"free_x"`, `"free_y"`)

`space`
: If `"fixed"`, the default, all panels have the same size. If `"free_y"` their height will be proportional to the length of the y scale; if `"free_x"` their width will be proportional to the length of the x scale; or if `"free"` both height and width will vary. This setting has no effect unless the appropriate scales also vary.

`size`
: The width of the plot bars.

`rm.horiz.lines`
: logical. If `TRUE` the horizontal lines will be removed.

`x.ticks`
: logical. If `TRUE` the x ticks will be displayed.

`y.ticks`
: logical. If `TRUE` the y ticks will be displayed.

`legend.position`
: The position of legends. (`"left"`, `"right"`, `"bottom"`, `"top"`, or two-element numeric vector).

`bar.color`
: Optional color to constrain all bars.

`border.color`
: The color to plot border around Gantt bars (default is `NULL`).

`border.size`
: An integer value for the size to plot borders around Gantt bars. Controls length (width also controlled if not specified).

`border.width`
: Controls border width around Gantt bars. Use a numeric value in addition to border size if plot borders appear disproportional.

`constrain`
: logical. If `TRUE` the Gantt bars touch the edge of the graph.

`plot`
: logical. If `TRUE` the plot will automatically plot. The user may wish to set to `FALSE` for use in knitr, sweave, etc. to add additional plot layers.

Value

Returns a Gantt style visualization. Invisibly returns the ggplot2 list object.

Note

For non-repeated measures data/plotting use `gantt`; for repeated measures data output use `gantt_rep`; and for a convenient wrapper that takes text and generates plots use `gantt_plot`.

Author(s)

Andrie de Vries and Tyler Rinker <tyler.rinker@gmail.com>.

References

Clark, W. & Gantt, H. (1922) The Gantt chart, a working tool of management. New York, Ronald Press.

See Also

gantt, gantt_plot, gantt_rep, facet_grid, facet_wrap

Examples

```
## Not run:
dat <- gantt(mraja1$dialogue, list(mraja1$fam.aff, mraja1$sex),
    units = "sentences", col.sep = "_")
htruncdf(dat)
gantt_wrap(dat, "fam.aff_sex", title = "Gantt Plot")
dat$codes <- sample(LETTERS[1:3], nrow(dat), TRUE)
gantt_wrap(dat, "fam.aff_sex", fill.var = "codes",
    legend.position = "bottom")

dat2 <- with(rajSPLIT, gantt_rep(act, dialogue,
    list(fam.aff, sex), units = "words", col.sep = "_"))
htruncdf(dat2)
x <- gantt_wrap(dat2, "fam.aff_sex", facet.vars = "act",
    title = "Repeated Measures Gantt Plot")

library(ggplot2); library(scales); library(RColorBrewer)
x + scale_color_manual(values=rep("black",
    length(levels(dat2$fam.aff_sex))))

## End(Not run)
```

---

gradient_cloud *Gradient Word Cloud*

Description

Produces a gradient word cloud colored by a binary grouping variable.

Usage

```
gradient_cloud(text.var, bigroup.var, rev.binary = FALSE, X = "red",
  Y = "blue", stem = FALSE, stopwords = NULL, caps = TRUE,
  caps.list = NULL, I.list = TRUE, random.order = FALSE, rot.per = 0,
  min.freq = 1, max.word.size = NULL, min.word.size = 0.5, breaks = 10,
  cloud.font = NULL, title = NULL, title.font = NULL,
  title.color = "black", title.padj = 0.25, title.location = 3,
  title.cex = NULL, legend.cex = 0.8, legend.location = c(0.025, 0.025,
  0.25, 0.04), char2space = "~~")
```

Arguments

text.var	The text variable.
bigroup.var	A binary grouping variable.

rev.binary	logical. If TRUE the ordering of the binary levels of bigroup.var is reversed.
X	The first gradient color for variable X.
Y	The second gradient color for variable Y.
stem	logical. If TRUE the text.var will be stemmed.
stopwords	Words to exclude from the cloud. Words will be removed after determining proportional word usage.
caps	logical. If TRUE selected words will be capitalized.
caps.list	A vector of words to capitalize (caps must be TRUE).
I.list	logical. If TRUE capitalizes I words and contractions.
random.order	Plot words in random order. If FALSE, they will be plotted in decreasing frequency.
rot.per	Proportion words with 90 degree rotation.
min.freq	An integer value indicating the minimum frequency a word must appear to be included.
max.word.size	A size argument to control the minimum size of the words.
min.word.size	A size argument to control the maximum size of the words.
breaks	An integer describing the number of breaks (odd numbers will be rounded up).
cloud.font	The font family of the cloud text.
title	A character string used as the plot title.
title.font	The font family of the cloud title.
title.color	A character vector of length one corresponding to the color of the title.
title.padj	Adjustment for the title. For strings parallel to the axes, padj = 0 means right or top alignment, and padj = 1 means left or bottom alignment.
title.location	On which side of the plot (1=bottom, 2=left, 3=top, 4=right).
title.cex	Character expansion factor for the title. NULL and NA are equivalent to 1.0.
legend.cex	Character expansion factor for the legend. NULL and NA are equivalent to 1.0.
legend.location	A vector of length 4 denoting the lower left (x and y left) and upper right (x and y right) coordinates of the rectangle of colors in user coordinates.
char2space	A vector of characters to be turned into spaces.

Details

Breaking is done using quantile. This will ensure a certain percentage of words will be colored at each bin.

Value

Plots a gradient word cloud and invisibly returns the dataframe used to make the cloud.

See Also

trans_cloud, wordcloud, color.legend

Examples

```
## Not run:
DATA$state <- space_fill(DATA$state, c("is fun", "too fun", "you liar"))

gradient_cloud(DATA$state, DATA$sex, title="fun")
gradient_cloud(DATA$state, DATA$sex, title="fun", rev.binary = TRUE)
gradient_cloud(DATA$state, DATA$sex, title="fun", max.word.size = 5,
    min.word.size = .025)

with(mraja1, gradient_cloud(dialogue, died, stopwords = Top25Words,
    rot.per = .5, title="Heatcloud", title.color="orange", title.cex=1.75))
x <- with(subset(mraja1, fam.aff %in% qcv(cap, mont)),
    gradient_cloud(dialogue, fam.aff))
head(x)

## 2012 U.S. Presidential Debates
invisible(lapply(split(pres_debates2012, pres_debates2012$time), function(x) {
    x <- x[x$person %in% qcv(ROMNEY, OBAMA), ]
    dev.new()
    gradient_cloud(x$dialogue, x$person,
        title = paste("Debate", char2end(x$time[1])),
        stopwords = BuckleySaltonSWL,
        X = "blue", Y = "red",
        max.word.size = 2.2,
        min.word.size = 0.55
    )
}))


## End(Not run)
```

`hamlet` *Hamlet (Complete & Split by Sentence)*

Description

A dataset containing the complete dialogue of Hamlet with turns of talk split into sentences.

Usage

```
data(hamlet)
```

Format

A data frame with 2007 rows and 7 variables

Details

- act. The act (akin to repeated measures)
- tot. The turn of talk
- scene. The scene (nested within an act)
- location. Location of the scene
- person. Character in the play
- died. Logical coded death variable if yes the character dies in the play
- dialogue. The spoken dialogue

References

http://www.gutenberg.org

---

htruncdf *Dataframe Viewing*

Description

`htruncdf` - Convenience function to view the head of a truncated dataframe.

`truncdf` - Convenience function to view a truncated dataframe.

`ltruncdf` - Convenience function to view the head of a list of truncated dataframes.

`qview` - Convenience function to view a summary and head of a dataframe.

`lview` - Convenience function to view the list (list view) of qdap objects that have print methods that print a single dataframe.

Usage

```
htruncdf(dataframe, n = 10, width = 10, ...)

truncdf(dataframe, end = 10, begin = 1)

ltruncdf(dat.list, n = 6, width = 10, ...)

qview(dataframe, ...)

lview(x, print = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`dataframe`	A data.frame object.
`n`	Number of rows to display.
`width`	The width of the columns to be displayed.
`end`	The last character to be displayed (width).
`begin`	The first character to be displayed (width).
`dat.list`	A list of data.frame objects.
`x`	A class qdap object that is a list which prints as a dataframe.
`print`	logical. If `TRUE` prints to the console.
`...`	Other arguments passed to `htruncdf` (`qview`; `ltruncdf`) or `head` (`htruncdf`).

Value

`htrundf` - returns n number of rows of a truncated dataframe.

`trundf` - returns a truncated dataframe.

`ltruncdf` - returns a list of n number of rows of a truncated dataframes.

`qview` - returns a dataframe head with summary statistics.

`lview` - prints a list of the qdap object and invisibly returns the unclassed object.

See Also

`head`

Examples

```
## Not run:
truncdf(raj[1:10, ])
truncdf(raj[1:10, ], 40)
htruncdf(raj)
htruncdf(raj, 20)
htruncdf(raj, ,20)
ltruncdf(rajPOS, width = 4)
qview(raj)
qview(CO2)
lview(question_type(DATA.SPLIT$state, DATA.SPLIT$person))
lview(rajPOS)
lview(lm(mpg~hp, data = mtcars))

## End(Not run)
```

`imperative` *Intuitively Remark Sentences as Imperative*

Description

Automatic imperative remarking.

Usage

```
imperative(dataframe, person.var, text.var, lock.incomplete = FALSE,
  additional.names = NULL, parallel = FALSE, warning = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`dataframe`	A data.frame object.
`person.var`	The person variable.
`text.var`	The text variable.
`lock.incomplete`	logical. If `TRUE` locks incomplete sentences (sentences ending with "|") from being marked as imperative.
`additional.names`	Additional names that may be used in a command (people in the context that do not speak).
`parallel`	logical. If `TRUE` attempts to run the function on multiple cores. Note that this may not mean a speed boost if you have one core or if the data set is smaller as the cluster takes time to create. With the `mraja1spl` data set, with an 8 core machine, `imperative` had 1/3 the running time.
`warning`	logical. If `TRUE` provides comma warnings (sentences that contain numerous commas that may be handled incorrectly by the algorithm).

Value

Returns a dataframe with a text variable indicating imperative sentences. Imperative sentences are marked with * followed by the original end mark.

Warning

The algorithm used by `imperative` is sensitive to English language dialects and types. Commas can indicate a choppy sentence and may indicate a false positive. Sentences marked with ‘AAVE‘ may be the use of African American Vernacular English and not an imperative sentence.

Examples

```
## Not run:
dat <- data.frame(name=c("sue", rep(c("greg", "tyler", "phil",
    "sue"), 2)), statement=c("go get it|", "I hate to read.",
    "Stop running!", "I like it!", "You are terrible!", "Don't!",
    "Greg, go to the red, brick office.", "Tyler go to the gym.",
    "Alex don't run."), stringsAsFactors = FALSE)

imperative(dat, "name", "statement", , c("Alex"))
imperative(dat, "name", "statement", lock.incomplete = TRUE, c("Alex"))
imperative(dat, "name", "statement", , c("Alex"), warning=TRUE)
imperative(dat, "name", "statement", , c("Alex"), warning=TRUE,
    parallel = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

`incomplete_replace` *Denote Incomplete End Marks With "|"*

Description

Replaces incomplete sentence end marks (.., ..., .?, ..?, en & em dash etc.) with `"|"`.

Usage

```
incomplete_replace(text.var, scan.mode = FALSE)

incomp(text.var, scan.mode = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`text.var`	The text variable.
`scan.mode`	logical. If `TRUE` only scans and reports incomplete sentences.

Value

Returns a text variable (character sting) with incomplete sentence marks (.., ..., .?, ..?, en & em dash etc.) replaced with "|". If scan mode is `TRUE` returns a data frame with incomplete sentence location.

Examples

```
## Not run:
x <- c("the...",  "I.?", "you.", "threw..", "we?")
incomplete_replace(x)
incomp(x)
incomp(x, scan.mode = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

inspect_text *Inspect Text Vectors*

Description

inspect_text - Inspect a text vector with adjustable string wrapping; created a pretty printed named list.

inspect_text.default - Default method for inspect_text used to convert to a vector to a pretty printed named list.

inspect_text.Corpus - Corpus method for inspect_text used to convert to a Corpus.

Usage

```
inspect_text(text.var, grouping.var = NULL, ...)

## Default S3 method:
inspect_text(text.var, grouping.var = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'Corpus'
inspect_text(text.var, ...)
```

Arguments

text.var	The text variable or a wfm object.
grouping.var	The grouping variables. Default NULL generates one word list for all text. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.
...	ignored.

Value

Returns a named list (prints pretty).

Examples

```
## Not run:
with(raj, inspect_text(dialogue))
with(raj, inspect_text(dialogue, person))
with(raj, inspect_text(dialogue, list(paste("Act", act), person)))

## With a tm Corpus object
library(tm)
data(crude)
inspect_text(crude)

## End(Not run)
```

is.global *Test If Environment is Global*

Description

A logical test to determine if the current environment is the global environment.

Usage

```
is.global(n = 1)
```

Arguments

n	The number of generations to go back. If used as a function argument n should be set to 2.

Value

A logical response.

Author(s)

Simon O'Hanlon and Tyler Rinker <tyler.rinker@gmail.com>

References

http://stackoverflow.com/questions/18637656/detect-if-environment-is-global-enviroment

See Also

globalenv, parent.frame

Examples

```
is.global()
lapply(1:3, function(i) is.global())
FUN <- function() is.global(); FUN()

FUN2 <- function(x = is.global(2)) x
FUN2()
FUN3 <- function() FUN2(); FUN3()
```

key_merge *Merge Demographic Information with Person/Text Transcript*

Description

Wrapper function (merge) for merging demographic information with a person/text transcript.

Usage

```
key_merge(transcript.df, key.df, common.column = NULL,
  defualt.arrange = TRUE)
```

Arguments

transcript.df	The text/person transcript dataframe
key.df	The demographic dataframe.
common.column	The column(s) shared by transcript.df and key.df. If NULL function defaults to use any columns with the same name.
defualt.arrange	logical. If TRUE will arrange the columns with text to the far right.

Value

Outputs a merged transcript dataframe with demographic information.

See Also

merge

Examples

```
## Not run:
#First view transcript dataframe and demographics dataframe.
ltruncdf(list(raj, raj.demographics), 10, 50)
merged.raj <- key_merge(raj, raj.demographics)
htruncdf(merged.raj, 10, 40)

## End(Not run)
```

kullback_leibler *Kullback Leibler Statistic*

Description

A proximity measure between two probability distributions applied to speech.

Usage

```
kullback_leibler(x, y = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	A numeric vector, matrix or data frame.
y	A second numeric vector if x is also a vector. Default is NULL.

Details

Uses Kullback & Leibler's (1951) formula:

$$D_{KL}(P||Q) = \sum_i ln\left(\frac{P_i}{Q_i}\right)P_i$$

Value

Returns a matrix of the Kullback Leibler measure between each vector of probabilities.

Note

The kullback_leibler function generally receives the output of either wfm or wfdf functions.

References

Kullback, S., & Leibler, R.A. (1951). On Information and sufficiency. Annals of Mathematical Statistics 22 (1): 79-86. doi:10.1214/aoms/1177729694

Examples

```
## Not run:
p.df <- wfdf(DATA$state, DATA$person)
p.mat <- wfm(text.var = DATA$state, grouping.var = DATA$person)
kullback_leibler(p.mat)
(x <- kullback_leibler(p.df))
print(x, digits = 5)
kullback_leibler(p.df$greg, p.df$sam)

## p.df2 <- wfdf(raj$dialogue, raj$person)
## x <- kullback_leibler(p.df2)

## End(Not run)
```

left_just *Text Justification*

Description

left_just - Left justifies a text/character column.

right_just - A means of undoing a left justification.

Usage

```
left_just(dataframe, column = NULL, keep.class = FALSE)

right_just(dataframe)
```

Arguments

dataframe	A data.frame object with the text column.
column	The column to be justified. If NULL all columns are justified.
keep.class	logical. If TRUE will attempt to keep the original classes of the dataframe if the justification is not altered (i.e., numeric will not be honored but factor may be).

Value

Returns a dataframe with selected text column left/right justified.

Note

left_just inserts spaces to achieve the justification. This could interfere with analysis and therefore the output from left_just should only be used for visualization purposes, not analysis.

Examples

```
## Not run:
left_just(DATA)
left_just(DATA, "state")
left_just(CO2[1:15,])
right_just(left_just(CO2[1:15,]))

## End(Not run)
```

`lexical_classification` *Lexical Classification Score*

Description

Transcript apply lexical classification score (content to functional word proportion) by grouping variable(s) and optionally plot the breakdown of the model.

Usage

```
lexical_classification(text.var, grouping.var = NULL,
  order.by.lexical_classification = TRUE,
  function.words = qdapDictionaries::function.words, bracket = "all", ...)
```

Arguments

`text.var`	The text variable.
`grouping.var`	The grouping variables. Default `NULL` generates one word list for all text. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.
`order.by.lexical_classification`	logical. If `TRUE` orders the results by #' lexical_classification score.
`function.words`	A vector of function words. Default is `function.words`.
`bracket`	The bracket type to remove. Use `NULL` to not remove bracketed substrings. See `bracket` argument in `bracketX` for bracket types.
`...`	Other arguments passed to `bracketX`.

Details

Content words (i.e., nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs) tend to be the words speakers stresses in language use. Whereas, functional words are the "glue" that holds the content together. Speakers devote much less time and stress to these words (i.e., pronouns, articles, conjunctions, quantifiers, and prepositions).

Value

A list containing at the following components:

`content`	A `data.frame` of all content words used and corresponding frequencies
`functional`	A `data.frame` of all content words used and corresponding frequencies
`raw`	Sentence level descriptive statistics on content vs. functional word use (ave.content.rate is also nown as lexical density
`lexical_classification`	Summarized (grouping variable level) descriptive statistics for content vs. functional word use

References

Chung, C. & Pennebaker, J. (2007). The Psychological Functions of Function Words. In K. Fiedler (Ed.) Social Communication (pp. 343-359). New York: Psychology Press.

Pulvermuller, F. (1999). Words in the brain's language. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 22, pp. 253-279. doi:10.1017/S0140525X9900182X

Segalowitz, S. J. & Lane, K. (2004). Perceptual fluency and lexical access for function versus content words. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 27, 307-308. doi:10.1017/S0140525X04310071

Bell, A., Brenier, J. M., Gregory, M., Girand, C. & Jurafsky, D. (2009). Predictability Effects on Durations of Content and Function Words in Conversational English. Journal of Memory and Language, 60(1), 92-111. doi:10.1016/j.jml.2008.06.003

Examples

```
## Not run:
lexical_classification("I did not like the dog.")
lexical_classification(DATA.SPLIT$state, DATA.SPLIT$person)

(out <- with(pres_debates2012, lexical_classification(dialogue, list(person, time))))
plot(out)

scores(out)

out2 <- preprocessed(out)
htruncdf(out2)
plot(out2)

plot(out[["content"]])
dev.new()
plot(out[["functional"]])

## cloud of functional vs. content
## Highlight Content Words
set.seed(10)
par(mar = c(0,0,0,0))
list(
        content = out[["content"]],
        functional = out[["functional"]]
    ) %>%
    list_df2df("type") %>%
    dplyr::mutate(colors = ifelse(type == "functional", "gray80", "blue")) %>%
    with(., wordcloud::wordcloud(
        word,
        freq,
        min.freq = 8,
        random.order=FALSE,
        ordered.colors = TRUE,
        colors = colors
    ))
mtext("2012 Presidential Debates:\nFunctional vs. Content Word Use", padj=1.25)
legend(
```

```
    .05, .12, bty = "n",
    legend = c("functional", "content"),
    fill = c("gray80", "blue"),
    cex = .7
)

## Highlight Functional Words
set.seed(10)
par(mar = c(0,0,0,0))
list(
        content = out[["content"]],
        functional = out[["functional"]]
    ) %>%
    list_df2df("type") %>%
    dplyr::mutate(colors = ifelse(type == "functional", "red", "gray80")) %>%
    with(., wordcloud::wordcloud(
        word,
        freq,
        min.freq = 8,
        random.order=FALSE,
        ordered.colors = TRUE,
        colors = colors
    ))
mtext("2012 Presidential Debates:\nFunctional vs. Content Word Use", padj=1.25)
legend(
    .05, .12, bty = "n",
    legend = c("functional", "content"),
    fill = c("red", "gray80"),
    cex = .7
)

#=============#
## ANIMATION ##
#=============#
## EXAMPLE 1
lex_ani <- lexical_classification(DATA.SPLIT$state, DATA.SPLIT$person)
lexa <- Animate(lex_ani, content="white", functional="blue",
    current.color = "yellow", current.speaker.color="grey70")

bgb <- vertex_apply(lexa, label.color="grey80", size=20, color="grey40")
bgb <- edge_apply(bgb, label.color="yellow")

print(bgb, bg="black", net.legend.color ="white", pause=1)

## EXAMPLE 2
lex_ani2 <- lexical_classification(mraja1spl$dialogue, mraja1spl$person)
lexa2 <- Animate(lex_ani2, content="white", functional="blue",
    current.color = "yellow", current.speaker.color="grey70")

bgb2 <- vertex_apply(lexa2, label.color="grey80", size=17, color="grey40")
bgb2 <- edge_apply(bgb2, label.color="yellow")
print(bgb2, bg="black", pause=.75, net.legend.color = "white")
```

```
## EXAMPLE 3 (bar plot)
Animate(lex_ani2, type="bar")

## EXAMPLE 4 (text plot)
Animate(lex_ani2, type="text")

#======================#
## Complex Animations ##
#======================#
## EXAMPLE 1: Network + Text + Bar

library(animation)
library(grid)
library(gridBase)
library(qdap)
library(reports)
library(igraph)
library(plotrix)

lex_ani2 <- lexical_classification(mraja1spl$dialogue, mraja1spl$person)

## Set up the network version
lex_net <- Animate(lex_ani2, contextual="white", lexal="blue",
    current.color = "yellow", current.speaker.color="grey70")
bgb <- vertex_apply(lex_net, label.color="grey80", size=17, color="grey40")
bgb <- edge_apply(bgb, label.color="yellow")


## Set up the bar version
lex_bar <- Animate(lex_ani2, type="bar")

## Set up the text
lex_text <- Animate(lex_ani2, type="text", size = 3, width=125, color="white")

## Generate a folder
loc <- reports::folder(animation_lexical_classification)
setwd(loc)

## Set up the plotting function
oopt <- animation::ani.options(interval = 0.1)


lex_text_bar <- Map(function(x, y){

    uns <- unit(c(-1.6,.5,-.2,.25), "cm")

    x <- x +
        theme(plot.margin = uns,
            text=element_text(color="white"),
            legend.text=element_text(color="white"),
            legend.background = element_rect(fill = "black"),
            panel.border = element_rect(color = "black"),
            panel.background = element_rect(fill = "black"),
```

```
            plot.background = element_rect(fill = "black",
                color="black"))

    uns2 <- unit(c(-.5,.5,-.45,.25), "cm")

    y <- y +
        theme(plot.margin = uns2,
            text=element_text(color="white"),
            legend.text=element_text(color="white"),
            legend.background = element_rect(fill = "black"),
            plot.background = element_rect(fill = "black",
                color="black"))

    gA <- ggplotGrob(x)
    gB <- ggplotGrob(y)
    maxWidth <- grid::unit.pmax(gA$widths[2:5], gB$widths[2:5])
    gA$widths[2:5] <- as.list(maxWidth)
    gB$widths[2:5] <- as.list(maxWidth)
    out <- arrangeGrob(gA, gB, ncol=1, heights = grid::unit(c(.3, .7), "native"))
    ## grid.draw(out)
    invisible(out)

}, lex_text, lex_bar)


FUN <- function(follow=FALSE, theseq = seq_along(bgb)) {

    Title <- "Animated Content Rate: Romeo and Juliet Act 1"
    Legend <- c(.2, -1, 1.5, -.95)
    Legend.cex <- 1

    lapply(theseq, function(i) {
        if (follow) {
            png(file=sprintf("%s/images/Rplot%s.png", loc, i),
                width=750, height=875)
        }
        ## Set up the layout
        layout(matrix(c(rep(1, 7), rep(2, 6)), 13, 1, byrow = TRUE))

        ## Plot 1
        par(mar=c(2, 0, 2, 0), bg="black")
        #par(mar=c(2, 0, 2, 0))
        set.seed(22)
        plot.igraph(bgb[[i]], edge.curved=TRUE)
        mtext(Title, side=3, col="white")
        color.legend(Legend[1], Legend[2], Legend[3], Legend[4],
              c("Functional", "Content"), attributes(bgb)[["legend"]],
              cex = Legend.cex, col="white")

        ## Plot2
        plot.new()
        vps <- baseViewports()
```

```
        print(lex_text_bar[[i]], vp = vpStack(vps$figure,vps$plot))

        animation::ani.pause()

        if (follow) {
            dev.off()
        }
    })

}

FUN()

## Detect OS
type <- if(.Platform$OS.type == "windows") shell else system


saveHTML(FUN(), autoplay = FALSE, loop = TRUE, verbose = FALSE,
    ani.height = 1000, ani.width=750,
    outdir = loc, single.opts =
   "'controls': ['first', 'previous', 'play', 'next', 'last', 'loop', 'speed'], 'delayMin': 0")

FUN(TRUE)

## EXAMPLE 2: Line + Text + Bar
## Generate a folder
loc2 <- reports::folder(animation_lexical_classification2)
setwd(loc2)

lex_ani2 <- lexical_classification(mraja1spl$dialogue, mraja1spl$person)

## Set up the bar version
lex_bar <- Animate(lex_ani2, type="bar")
cumline <- cumulative(lex_bar)
lex_line <- plot(cumline)
ylims <- range(cumline[[1]][-c(1:100)]) + c(-.1, .1)

## Set up the text
lex_text <- Animate(lex_ani2, type="text", size = 4, width = 80)


lex_line_text_bar <- Map(function(x, y, z){

    mar <- theme(plot.margin = unit(c(0, .5, 0, .25), "cm"))

    gA <- ggplotGrob(x + mar +
        theme(panel.background = element_rect(fill = NA, colour = NA),
            panel.border = element_rect(fill = NA, colour = NA),
            plot.background = element_rect(fill = NA, colour = NA)))
    gB <- ggplotGrob(y + mar)
    gC <- ggplotGrob(z + mar + ylab("Average Content Rate") +
        coord_cartesian(ylim = ylims) +
        ggtitle("Average Content Rate: Romeo & Juliet Act 1"))
```

```
    maxWidth <- grid::unit.pmax(gA$widths[2:5], gB$widths[2:5], gC$widths[2:5])
    gA$widths[2:5] <- as.list(maxWidth)
    gB$widths[2:5] <- as.list(maxWidth)
    gC$widths[2:5] <- as.list(maxWidth)
    out <- arrangeGrob(gC, gA, gB, ncol=1, heights = grid::unit(c(.38, .25, .37), "native"))
    ## grid.draw(out)
    invisible(out)

}, lex_text, lex_bar, lex_line)


FUN2 <- function(follow=FALSE, theseq = seq_along(lex_line_text_bar)) {


    lapply(theseq, function(i) {
        if (follow) {
            png(file=sprintf("%s/images/Rplot%s.png", loc2, i),
                width=750, height=875)
        }

        print(lex_line_text_bar[[i]])
        animation::ani.pause()

        if (follow) {
            dev.off()
        }
    })

}

FUN2()

## Detect OS
type <- if(.Platform$OS.type == "windows") shell else system

library(animation)
saveHTML(FUN2(), autoplay = FALSE, loop = TRUE, verbose = FALSE,
    ani.height = 1000, ani.width=750,
    outdir = loc2, single.opts =
    "'controls': ['first', 'previous', 'play', 'next', 'last', 'loop', 'speed'], 'delayMin': 0")

FUN2(TRUE)

#==================#
## Static Network ##
#==================#
(lexdat <- with(sentSplit(DATA, 4), lexical_classification(state, person)))
m <- Network(lexdat)
m
print(m, bg="grey97", vertex.color="grey75")

print(m, title="Lexical Content Discourse Map", title.color="white",
```

```
    bg="black", legend.text.color="white", vertex.label.color = "grey70",
    edge.label.color="yellow")

## or use themes:
dev.off()
m + qtheme()
m + theme_nightheat
dev.off()
m + theme_nightheat(title="Lexical Content Discourse Map",
    vertex.label.color = "grey50")

#==================================#
## Content Rate Over Time Example ##
#==================================#
lexpres <- lapply(with( pres_debates2012, split(dialogue, time)), function(x) {
    lexical_classification(x)
})
lexplots <- lapply(seq_along(lexpres), function(i) {
    dat <- cumulative(lexpres[[i]])
    m <- plot(dat)
    if (i != 2) m <- m + ylab("")
    if (i == 2) m <- m + ylab("Average Content Rate")
    if (i != 3) m <- m + xlab(NULL)
    if (i != 1) m <- m + theme(plot.margin=unit(c(0, 1, 0, .5) + .1, "lines"))
    m + ggtitle(paste("Debate", i)) +
        coord_cartesian(xlim = c(300, length(dat[[1]])),
            ylim = unlist(range(dat[[1]][-c(1:300)]) + c(-.25, .25)))
})

library(grid)
library(gridExtra)
do.call(grid.arrange, lexplots)

## End(Not run)
```

---

mcsv_r — *Read/Write Multiple csv Files at a Time*

Description

mcsv_r - Read and assign multiple csv files at the same time.

mcsv_w - Write multiple csv files into a file at the same time.

Usage

```
mcsv_r(files, a.names = NULL, l.name = NULL, list = TRUE, pos = 1,
  envir = as.environment(pos))

mcsv_w(..., dir = NULL, open = FALSE, sep = ", ", dataframes = NULL,
  pos = 1, envir = as.environment(pos))
```

Arguments

`files`	csv file(s) to read.
`a.names`	object names to assign the csv file(s) to. If `NULL` assigns the name(s) of the csv files in the directory, without the file extension, to the objects in the global environment.
`l.name`	A single character string of a name to assign to the list if dataframes created by the csv files being read in. Default (`NULL`) uses `L1`.
`list`	logical. If `TRUE` then a list of dataframes is crated in the global environment in addition to the individual dataframes.
`pos`	where to do the removal. By default, uses the current environment.
`envir`	the environment to use.
`...`	data.frame object(s) to write to a file or a list of data.frame objects. If the objects in a list are unnamed V + digit will be assigned. Lists of dataframes (e.g., the output from `termco` or `polarity`) can be passed as well.
`dir`	optional directory names. If `NULL` a directory will be created in the working directory with the data and time stamp as the folder name.
`open`	logical. If `TRUE` opens the directory upon completion.
`sep`	A character string to separate the terms.
`dataframes`	An optional character vector of dataframes in lieu of ... argument.

Details

mcsv is short for "multiple csv" and the suffix c(_r, _w) stands for "read" (r) or "write" (w).

Value

`mcsv_r` - reads in multiple csv files at once.

`mcsv_w` - creates a directory with multiple csv files. Silently returns the path of the directory.

Note

`mcsv_r` is useful for reading in multiple csv files from `cm_df.temp` for interaction with `cm_range2long`.

See Also

`cm_range2long`, `cm_df.temp`, `condense`, `assign`

Examples

```
## Not run:
## mcsv_r EXAMPLE:
mtcarsb <- mtcars[1:5, ]; CO2b <- CO2[1:5, ]
(a <- mcsv_w(mtcarsb, CO2b, dir="foo"))
rm("mtcarsb", "CO2b")  # gone from .GlobalEnv
(nms <- dir(a))
mcsv_r(file.path(a, nms))
```

```
mtcarsb; CO2b
rm("mtcarsb", "CO2b")  # gone from .GlobalEnv
mcsv_r(file.path(a, nms), paste0("foo.dat", 1:2))
foo.dat1; foo.dat2
rm("foo.dat1", "foo.dat2")  # gone from .GlobalEnv
library(reports); delete("foo")

## mcsv_w EXAMPLES:
(a <- mcsv_w(mtcars, CO2, dir="foo"))
delete("foo")

## Write lists of dataframes as well
poldat <- with(DATA.SPLIT, polarity(state, person))
term <- c("the ", "she", " wh")
termdat <- with(raj.act.1,  termco(dialogue, person, term))
mcsv_w(poldat, termdat, mtcars, CO2, dir="foo2")
delete("foo2")

## End(Not run)
```

---

mraja1 *Romeo and Juliet: Act 1 Dialogue Merged with Demographics*

Description

A dataset containing act 1 of Romeo and Juliet with demographic information.

Usage

```
data(mraja1)
```

Format

A data frame with 235 rows and 5 variables

Details

- person. Character in the play
- sex. Gender
- fam.aff. Family affiliation of character
- died. Dummy coded death variable (0-no; 1-yes); if yes the character dies in the play
- dialogue. The spoken dialogue

References

http://shakespeare.mit.edu/romeo_juliet/full.html

`mraja1spl` *Romeo and Juliet: Act 1 Dialogue Merged with Demographics and Split*

Description

A dataset containing act 1 of Romeo and Juliet with demographic information and turns of talk split into sentences.

Usage

```
data(mraja1spl)
```

Format

A data frame with 508 rows and 7 variables

Details

- person. Character in the play
- tot.
- sex. Gender
- fam.aff. Family affiliation of character
- died. Dummy coded death variable (0-no; 1-yes); if yes the character dies in the play
- dialogue. The spoken dialogue
- stem.text.

References

http://shakespeare.mit.edu/romeo_juliet/full.html

`multigsub` *Multiple gsub*

Description

`multigsub` - A wrapper for `gsub` that takes a vector of search terms and a vector or single value of replacements.

`sub_holder` - This function holds the place for particular character values, allowing the user to manipulate the vector and then revert the place holders back to the original values.

Usage

```
multigsub(pattern, replacement, text.var, leadspace = FALSE,
  trailspace = FALSE, fixed = TRUE, trim = TRUE, order.pattern = fixed,
  ...)

mgsub(pattern, replacement, text.var, leadspace = FALSE, trailspace = FALSE,
  fixed = TRUE, trim = TRUE, order.pattern = fixed, ...)

sub_holder(pattern, text.var, alpha.type = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

pattern	Character string to be matched in the given character vector.
replacement	Character string equal in length to pattern or of length one which are a replacement for matched pattern.
text.var	The text variable.
leadspace	logical. If TRUE inserts a leading space in the replacements.
trailspace	logical. If TRUE inserts a trailing space in the replacements.
fixed	logical. If TRUE, pattern is a string to be matched as is. Overrides all conflicting arguments.
trim	logical. If TRUE leading and trailing white spaces are removed and multiple white spaces are reduced to a single white space.
order.pattern	logical. If TRUE and fixed = TRUE, the pattern string is sorted by number of characters to prevent substrings replacing meta strings (e.g., pattern = c("the", "then") resorts to search for "then" first).
...	Additional arguments passed to gsub.
alpha.type	logical. If TRUE alpha (lower case letters) are used for the key. If FALSE numbers are used as the key.

Value

multigsub - Returns a vector with the pattern replaced.

sub_holder - Returns a list with the following:

output	keyed place holder character vector
unhold	A function used to revert back to the original values

Note

The unhold function for sub_holder will only work on keys that have not been disturbed by subsequent alterations. The key follows the pattern of ‘qdapplaceholder‘ followed by lower case letter keys followed by ‘qdap‘.

See Also

gsub

Examples

```
## Not run:
## ======================
##    `mgsub` Function
## ======================

multigsub(c("it's", "I'm"), c("it is", "I am"), DATA$state)
mgsub(c("it's", "I'm"), c("it is", "I am"), DATA$state)
mgsub("[[:punct:]]", "PUNC", DATA$state, fixed = FALSE)

## ======================
## `sub_holder` Function
## ======================

## `alpha.type` as TRUE
(fake_dat <- paste(emoticon[1:11,2], DATA$state))
(m <- sub_holder(emoticon[,2], fake_dat))
m$unhold(strip(m$output))
# With Stemming
m$unhold(stemmer(strip(m$output), capitalize = FALSE))

## `alpha.type` as FALSE (numeric keys)
vowels <- LETTERS[c(1, 5, 9, 15, 21)]
(m2 <- sub_holder(vowels, toupper(DATA$state), alpha.type = FALSE))
m2$unhold(gsub("[^0-9]", "", m2$output))
mtabulate(strsplit(m2$unhold(gsub("[^0-9]", "", m2$output)), ""))

## End(Not run)
```

---

multiscale — *Nested Standardization*

Description

Standardize within a subgroup and then within a group.

Usage

```
multiscale(numeric.var, grouping.var, original_order = TRUE, digits = 2)
```

Arguments

numeric.var	A numeric variable.
grouping.var	The grouping variables. Default NULL generates one word list for all text. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.
original_order	logical. IF TRUE orders by the original order. If FALSE orders by group.
digits	Integer; number of decimal places to round.

Value

Returns a list of two:

`SCALED_OBSERVATIONS`
: A dataframe of scaled observations at level one and two of the nesting with possible outliers.

`DESCRIPTIVES_BY_GROUP`
: A data frame of descriptives by group.

See Also

`scale`

Examples

```
## Not run:
dat <- with(mraja1spl, word_stats(dialogue, list(person, sex, fam.aff)))
htruncdf(colsplit2df(dat$ts), ,4)
out1 <- with(colsplit2df(dat$ts), multiscale(word.count, person))
ltruncdf(out1, 10)
out2 <- with(colsplit2df(dat$ts), multiscale(word.count,
    list(fam.aff, sex)))
ltruncdf(out2, 10)
out3 <- with(colsplit2df(dat$ts), multiscale(word.count,
    list(fam.aff, sex), original_order = FALSE))
ltruncdf(out3, 10)

## End(Not run)
```

NAer *Replace Missing Values (NA)*

Description

Replace missing values (`NA`) in a vector or dataframe.

Usage

```
NAer(x, replace = 0)
```

Arguments

`x`	A vector or dataframe with missing values (`NA`).
`replace`	The value to replace missing values (`NA`) with.

Value

Returns a vector or dataframe with missing values replaced.

Examples

```
## Not run:
set.seed(10)
(x <- sample(c(rep(NA, 4), 1:10), 20, rep=T))
NAer(x)

set.seed(10)
(y <- data.frame(matrix(x, 5, 4))                              )
NAer(y)
NAer(y, "MISSING")

## End(Not run)
```

---

name2sex *Names to Gender*

Description

A wrapper for the gender function used to predict gender based on first name.

Usage

```
name2sex(names.list, USE.NAMES = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

names.list	Character vector containing first names.
USE.NAMES	logical. If TRUE names.list is used to name the gender vector.
...	Other arguments passed to gender.

Value

Returns a vector of predicted gender (M/F) based on first name.

See Also

gender

Examples

```
## Not run:
name2sex(qcv(mary, jenn, linda, JAME, GABRIEL, OLIVA,
    tyler, jamie, JAMES, tyrone, cheryl, drew))

## End(Not run)
```

`Network` *Generic Network Method*

Description

Create a network plot for select qdap outputs.

Usage

```
Network(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	A select qdap object.
`...`	Arguments passed to Network method of other classes.

Value

Returns a network plot.

`Network.formality` *Network Formality*

Description

`Network.formality` - Network a `formality` object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'formality'
Network(x, contextual = "yellow", formal = "red",
  edge.constant, title = NULL, digits = 3, plus.300.color = "grey40",
  under.300.color = "grey88", missing.color = "purple", ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	A `formality` object.
`contextual`	The color to use for 0% formality (purely contextual).
`formal`	The color to use for 100% formality (purely formal).
`edge.constant`	A constant to multiple edge width by.
`title`	The title to apply to the `Network`ed image(s).
`digits`	The number of digits to use in the current turn of talk formality.
`plus.300.color`	The bar color to use for grouping variables exceeding 299 words per Heylighen & Dewaele's (2002) minimum word recommendations.

under.300.color
: The bar color to use for grouping variables less than 300 words per Heylighen & Dewaele's (2002) minimum word recommendations.

missing.color
: The color to use in a network plot for edges corresponding to missing text data. Use `na.omit` before hand to remove the missing values all together.

...
: Other arguments passed to `discourse_map`.

Details

formality Method for Network

`Network.lexical_classification` *Network Lexical Classification*

Description

`Network.lexical_classification` - Network a `lexical_classification` object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'lexical_classification'
Network(x, functional = "yellow",
  content = "red", edge.constant, title = NULL, digits = 2, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A `lexical_classification` object.
functional	The color to use for 0% lexical_classification (purely functional).
content	The color to use for 100% lexical_classification (purely content).
edge.constant	A constant to multiple edge width by.
title	The title to apply to the Networked image(s).
digits	The number of digits to use in the current turn of talk lexical_classification.
...	Other arguments passed to `discourse_map`.

Details

lexical_classification Method for Network

Network.polarity *Network Polarity*

Description

Network.polarity - Network a polarity object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'polarity'
Network(x, negative = "blue", positive = "red",
  neutral = "yellow", edge.constant, title = NULL, digits = 3, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A polarity object.
negative	The color to use for negative polarity.
positive	The color to use for positive polarity.
neutral	The color to use for neutral polarity.
edge.constant	A constant to multiple edge width by.
title	The title to apply to the Networked image(s).
digits	The number of digits to use in the current turn of talk polarity.
...	Other arguments passed to discourse_map.

Details

polarity Method for Network

new_project *Project Template*

Description

Generate a project template to increase efficiency.

Usage

```
new_project(project = "new", path = getwd(), open = is.global(2),
  github = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

`project`	A character vector of the project name.
`path`	The path to where the project should be created. Default is the current working directory.
`open`	logical. If `TRUE` the project will be opened in RStudio. The default is to test if `new_project` is being used in the global environment, if it is then the project directory will be opened.
`github`	logical. If `TRUE` the repo will be sent to public GitHub account.
`...`	Other arguments passed to `new_report`.

Details

The project template includes these main directories and scripts:

- CODEBOOK - A directory to store coding conventions or demographics data:
  - KEY.csv - A blank template for demographic information
- CORRESPONDENCE - A directory to store correspondence and agreements with the client:
  - CONTACT_INFO.txt - A text file to put research team members' contact information
- DATA - A directory to store data:
  - CLEANED_TRANSCRIPTS - A directory to store the cleaned transcripts (If the transcripts are already cleaned you may choose to not utilize the RAW_TRANSCRIPTS directory)
  - CM_DATA - A directory to export/import scripts for cm_xxx family of functions
  - DATA_FOR_REVIEW - A directory to put data that may need to be altered or needs to be inspected more closely
  - RAW_DATA - A directory to store non-transcript data related to the project:
    * ANALYTIC_MEMOS - A directory to put audio files (or shortcuts)
    * AUDIO - A directory to put audio files (or shortcuts)
    * FIELD_NOTES - A directory to put audio files (or shortcuts)
    * PAPER_ARTIFACTS - A directory to put paper artifacts
    * PHOTOGRAPHS - A directory to put photographs
    * VIDEO - A directory to put video files (or shortcuts)
  - TRANSCRIPTS - A directory to put transcription data:
    * CLEANED_TRANSCRIPTS - A directory to store the cleaned transcripts (If the transcripts are already cleaned you may choose to not utilize the RAW_TRANSCRIPTS directory)
    * RAW_TRANSCRIPTS - A directory to store the raw transcripts
- DOCUMENTATION - A directory to store documents related to the project
- PLOTS - A directory to store plots
- REPORTS - A directory with report and presentation related tools.
- SCRIPTS - A directory to store scripts; already contains the following:
  - 01_clean_data.R - initial cleaning of raw transcripts

  - 02_analysis_I.R - initial analysis
  - 03_plots.R - plotting script
- TABLES - A directory to export tables to
- WORD_LISTS - A directory to store word lists that can be sourced and supplied to functions
- .Rprofile - Performs certain tasks such as loading libraries, data and sourcing functions upon startup in RStudio
- extra_functions.R - A script to store user made functions related to the project
  - email - A function to view, and optionally copy to the clipboard, emails for the client/lead researcher, analyst and/or other project members (information taking from ~/CORRESPONDENCE/CONTACT_INFO.txt file)
  - todo - A function to view, and optionally copy to the clipboard, non-completed tasks from the `TO_DO.txt` file
- LOG - A text file documenting project changes/needs etc.
- PROJECT_WORKFLOW_GUIDE.pdf - A pdf explaining the structure of the project template
- xxx.Rproj - A project file used by RStudio; clicking this will open the project in RStudio.
- TO_DO - A text file documenting project tasks

The template comes with a .Rproj file. This makes operating in RStudio very easy. The file can be kept on the desktop or a git application such as github, bitbucket or dropbox, depending on what the client/research team is comfortable utilizing.

Value

Creates a project template.

`ngrams` *Generate ngrams*

Description

Transcript apply ngrams.

Usage

```
ngrams(text.var, grouping.var = NULL, n = 2, ...)
```

Arguments

`text.var`	The text variable
`grouping.var`	The grouping variables. Default `NULL` generates one word list for all text. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.
`n`	The max number of grams calculate
`...`	Further arguments passed to strip function.

Value

Returns a list of:

raw	A list of pasted single vectors of the ngrams per row.
group	A list of pasted vectors of ngrams grouped by grouping.var.
unlist1	A list of a single vector of pasted ngrams per grouping.var in the order used.
unlist2	A list of a single vector of pasted ngrams per grouping.var in alphabetical order.
group_n	A list of a list of vectors of ngrams per grouping.var & n (not pasted).
all	A single vector of pasted ngrams sorted alphabetically.
all_n	A list of lists a single vectors of ngrams sorted alphabetically (not pasted).

Examples

```
## Not run:
ngrams(DATA$state, DATA$person, 2)
ngrams(DATA$state, DATA$person, 3)
ngrams(DATA$state, , 3)
with(mraja1, ngrams(dialogue, list(sex, fam.aff), 3))

## Alternative ngram analysis:
n_gram <- function(x, n = 2, sep = " "){

    m <- qdap::bag_o_words(x)
    if (length(m) < n) return(character(0))
    starts <- 1:(length(m) - (n - 1))
    ends <- n:length(m)
    Map(function(x, y){
            paste(m[x:y], collapse=sep)
        }, starts, ends
    )
}

dat <- sentSplit(DATA, "state")

dat[["grams"]] <- sapply(dat[["state"]], function(x) {
    unbag(n_gram(x, sep = "~~"))
})

m <- with(dat, as.tdm(grams, person))
rownames(m) <- gsub("~~", " ", rownames(m))
as.matrix(m)
rowSums(as.matrix(m))



dat2 <- sentSplit(raj, "dialogue")

dat2[["grams"]] <- sapply(dat2[["dialogue"]], function(x) {
    unbag(n_gram(x, sep = "~~"))
})
```

```
m2 <- with(dat2, as.tdm(grams, person))
rownames(m2) <- gsub("~~", " ", rownames(m2))
qheat(t(as.matrix(tm:::weightTfIdf(tm::removeSparseTerms(m2, .7)))), high="red")

sort(rowSums(as.matrix(m2)))

## End(Not run)
```

---

object_pronoun_type *Count Object Pronouns Per Grouping Variable*

Description

Count the number of object pronouns per grouping variables.

Usage

```
object_pronoun_type(text.var, grouping.var = NULL,
  object.pronoun.list = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`text.var`	The text variable
`grouping.var`	The grouping variables. Default `NULL` generates one word list for all text. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.
`object.pronoun.list`	A named list of object pronouns. See **Details** for more.
`...`	Other arguments passed to `termco`

Details

The following object pronoun categories are the default searched terms:

- me = c(" me ", " my ", " mine ")
- us = c(" us ", " our ", " ours ")
- you = c(" you'd ", " you'll ", " you're ", " you've ", " you ", " your ")
- him = c(" him ", " his ")
- her = c(" her ", " hers ")
- them = c(" them ")
- their = c(" their ", "theirs ")
- it = c(" it'd ", " it'll ", " it's ", " it ")

Value

Returns a list, of class "object_pronoun_type", of data frames regarding object pronoun word counts:

- `preprocessed` List of uncollapsed dataframes (raw, prop, rnp) of the class "termco" that contain all searchable object pronouns.
- `raw` raw word counts by grouping variable
- `prop` proportional word counts by grouping variable; proportional to each individual's object pronoun use
- `rnp` a character combination data frame of raw and proportional object pronoun use

See Also

`subject_pronoun_type`, `pronoun_type`

Examples

```
## Not run:
dat <- pres_debates2012
dat <- dat[dat$person %in% qcv(ROMNEY, OBAMA), ]
(out <- object_pronoun_type(dat$dialogue, dat$person))
plot(out)
plot(out, 2)
plot(out, 3)
plot(out, 3, ncol=2)

scores(out)
counts(out)
proportions(out)
preprocessed(out)

plot(scores(out))
plot(counts(out))
plot(proportions(out))

## End(Not run)
```

`outlier_detect` *Detect Outliers in Text*

Description

Locate possible outliers for text variables given numeric word function.

Usage

```
outlier_detect(text.var, grouping.var = NULL, FUN = word_count,
  scale.by = "grouping")
```

Arguments

`text.var`	The text variable.
`grouping.var`	The grouping variables. Default `NULL` generates one word list for all text. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.
`FUN`	A word function with a numeric vector output (e.g., `syllable_sum`, `character_count` or `word_count`).
`scale.by`	A character string indicating which dimensions to scale by. One of `"all"`, `"grouping"`, or `"both"`. Default NULL scales by all.

Value

Returns a dataframe with possible outliers.

Examples

```
## Not run:
with(DATA, outlier_detect(state))
with(DATA, outlier_detect(state, FUN = character_count))
with(DATA, outlier_detect(state, person, FUN = character_count))
with(DATA, outlier_detect(state, list(sex, adult), FUN = character_count))
with(DATA, outlier_detect(state, FUN = syllable_sum))
htruncdf(with(raj, outlier_detect(dialogue, person)), 15, 45)

## End(Not run)
```

`outlier_labeler` *Locate Outliers in Numeric String*

Description

Locate and label possible outliers in a string.

Usage

```
outlier_labeler(x, standardize = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	A numeric vector.
`standardize`	logical. If `TRUE` scales the vector first.
`...`	Other arguments passed to `scale`.

Value

Returns a matrix (one column) of possible outliers coded as `"3sd"`, `"2sd"` and `"1.5sd"`, corresponding to >= to 3, 2, or 1.5 standard deviations.

See Also

scale

Examples

```
## Not run:
outlier_labeler(mtcars$hp)[20:32]
by(mtcars$mpg, mtcars$cyl, outlier_labeler)
tapply(mtcars$mpg, mtcars$cyl, outlier_labeler)

## End(Not run)
```

---

paste2 *Paste an Unspecified Number Of Text Columns*

Description

`paste2` - Paste unspecified columns or a list of vectors together.

`colpaste2df` - Wrapper for `paste2` that returns a dataframe with columns pasted together.

Usage

```
paste2(multi.columns, sep = ".", handle.na = TRUE, trim = TRUE)

colpaste2df(mat, combined.columns, sep = ".", name.sep = "&",
  keep.orig = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

`multi.columns`	The multiple columns or a list of vectors to paste together.
`sep`	The character to be used in `paste2` to paste the columns.
`handle.na`	logical. If `TRUE` returns `NA` if any column/vector contains a missing value.
`trim`	logical. If `TRUE` leading/trailing white space is removed.
`mat`	A matrix or dataframe.
`combined.columns`	A list of named vectors of the colnames/indexes of the numeric columns to be pasted. If a vector is unamed a name will be assigned.
`name.sep`	The character to be used to paste the column names.
`keep.orig`	logical. If `TRUE` the original columns (i.e., `combined.columns`) will be retained as well.
`...`	Other arguments passed to `paste2`.

Value

`paste2` - Returns a vector with row-wise elements pasted together.

`colpaste2df` - Returns a dataframe with pasted columns.

Note

paste differs from paste2 because paste does not allowed an unspecified number of columns to be pasted. This behavior can be convenient for inside of functions when the number of columns being pasted is unknown.

See Also

paste, colsplit2df

Examples

```
## Not run:
## paste2 examples
v <- rep(list(state.abb[1:8],  month.abb[1:8]) , 5)
n <- sample(5:10, 1)
paste(v[1:n]) #odd looking return
paste2(v[1:n])
paste2(v[1:n], sep="|")
paste2(mtcars[1:10,], sep="|")
paste(mtcars[1:10,], sep="|") #odd looking return
paste2(CO2[1:10,], sep="|-|")

## colpaste2df examples
A <- list(
    a = c(1, 2, 3),
    b = qcv(mpg, hp),
    c = c("disp", "am")
)
B <- list(
    c(1, 2, 3),
    new.col = qcv(mpg, hp),
    c("disp", "am")
)
E <- list(
    c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5),
    qcv(mpg, hp),
    c("disp", "am")
)

colpaste2df(head(mtcars), A)
colpaste2df(head(mtcars), B)
colpaste2df(head(mtcars), E)
colpaste2df(head(mtcars), qcv(am, disp, drat), sep ="_", name.sep = "|")
colpaste2df(head(CO2), list(c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5), qcv("conc", "uptake")))

## End(Not run)
```

phrase_net *Phrase Nets*

Description

Create Many Eyes style phrase nets.

Usage

```
phrase_net(text.var, freq = 4, r = 0.35, edge.constant = 6,
  vertex.constant = 3, ...)
```

Arguments

text.var	The text variable.
freq	The minimum word frequency occurrence.
r	The minimum correlation value
edge.constant	A constant to multiple the edges by.
vertex.constant	A constant to multiple the vertex label sizes by.
...	Other arguments passed to Filter.

Value

Returns an igraph object.

Note

While Many Eyes phrase nets inspired this function the two outputs are not identical. The phrase_net function operates off of correlations between words in sentences.

References

http://trinker.github.io/many-eye

Examples

```
## Not run:
x <- "Questions must be at least 2 days old to be eligible for a bounty.
    There can only be 1 active bounty per question at any given time.
    Users must have at least 75 reputation to offer a bounty, and may
    only have a maximum of 3 active bounties at any given time. The
    bounty period lasts 7 days. Bounties must have a minimum duration of
    at least 1 day. After the bounty ends, there is a grace period of 24
    hours to manually award the bounty. If you do not award your bounty
    within 7 days (plus the grace period), the highest voted answer
    created after the bounty started with at least 2 upvotes will be
```

```
    awarded half the bounty amount. If there's no answer meeting that
    criteria, the bounty is not awarded to anyone. If the bounty was
    started by the question owner, and the question owner accepts an
    answer during the bounty period, and the bounty expires without an
    explicit award - we assume the bounty owner liked the answer they
    accepted and award it the full bounty amount at the time of bounty
    expiration. In any case, you will always give up the amount of
    reputation specified in the bounty, so if you start a bounty, be sure
    to follow up and award your bounty to the best answer! As an
    additional bonus, bounty awards are immune to the daily reputation
    cap and community wiki mode."

phrase_net(sent_detect(x), r=.5)
library(igraph)
plot(phrase_net(sent_detect(x), r=.5), edge.curved = FALSE)

## Declaration of Independence Example
y <- readLines("http://www.constitution.org/usdeclar.txt")
y <- paste(y[grep("When, in the", y):length(y)], collapse=" ")
phrase_net(sent_detect(y), r=.7)


## Multiple grouping variables
z <- lapply(split(raj.act.1$dialogue, raj.act.1$person), paste, collapse = " ")
par(mfrow=c(2, 5), mai = c(.05, 0.15, 0.15, 0.15))
lapply(seq_along(z), function(i) {
    x <- try(phrase_net(sent_detect(z[i]), r=.6))
    if (!inherits(x, "try-error")) {
        print(x)
        box()
        mtext(names(z)[i])
    }
})


lapply(seq_along(z), function(i) {
    x <- try(phrase_net(sent_detect(z[i]), r=.6))
    if (!inherits(x, "try-error")) {
        dev.new()
        print(x)
        mtext(names(z)[i], padj=-1, cex=1.7, col="red")
    }
})

## End(Not run)
```

`plot.animated_character` *Plots an animated_character Object*

Description

Plots an animated_character object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'animated_character'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The animated_character object.
`...`	Other arguments passed to `print.animated_character`.

`plot.animated_discourse_map`

Plots an animated_discourse_map Object

Description

Plots an animated_discourse_map object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'animated_discourse_map'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The animated_discourse_map object.
`...`	Other arguments passed to `print.animated_discourse_map` .

`plot.animated_formality`

Plots a animated_formality Object

Description

Plots a animated_formality object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'animated_formality'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The animated_formality object.
...	Other arguments passed to `print.animated_formality` .

---

plot.animated_lexical_classification
Plots an animated_lexical_classification Object

Description

Plots an animated_lexical_classification object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'animated_lexical_classification'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The animated_lexical_classification object.
...	Other arguments passed to `print.animated_lexical_classification` .

---

plot.animated_polarity
Plots an animated_polarity Object

Description

Plots an animated_polarity object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'animated_polarity'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The animated_polarity object.
...	Other arguments passed to `print.animated_polarity` .

plot.automated_readability_index — *Plots a automated_readability_index Object*

Description

Plots a automated_readability_index object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'automated_readability_index'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The readability_score object.
`...`	ignored

plot.character_table — *Plots a character_table Object*

Description

Plots a character_table object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'character_table'
plot(x, label = FALSE, lab.digits = 1,
  percent = NULL, zero.replace = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The character_table object
`label`	logical. If `TRUE` the cells of the heat map plot will be labeled with count and proportional values.
`lab.digits`	Integer values specifying the number of digits to be printed if `label` is `TRUE`.
`percent`	logical. If `TRUE` output given as percent. If `FALSE` the output is proportion. If `NULL` uses the value from `question_type`. Only used if `label` is `TRUE`.
`zero.replace`	Value to replace 0 values with. If `NULL` uses the value from `question_type`. Only used if `label` is `TRUE`.
`...`	Other arguments passed to `qheat`

plot.cmspans *Plots a cmspans object*

Description

Plots a cmspans object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'cmspans'
plot(x, plot.var = NULL, facet.vars = NULL,
  title = "Gantt Plot", ...)
```

Arguments

x	The sums_cmspans object
plot.var	A factor plotting variable (y axis).
facet.vars	An optional single vector or list of 1 or 2 to facet by.
title	An optional title.
...	Other arguments passed to `gantt_wrap`.

plot.cm_distance *Plots a cm_distance object*

Description

Plots a cm_distance object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'cm_distance'
plot(x, digits = 3, constant = 1,
  label.dist = FALSE, layout = igraph::layout.fruchterman.reingold,
  label.cex = 1, label.cex.scale.by.n = FALSE, alpha = NULL,
  label.color = "black", use.vertex.shape = FALSE, arrow.size = 0.6, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A cm_distance object.
digits	The number of digits to use if distance labels are included on the edges.
constant	A constant to weight the edges by.
label.dist	logical. If `TRUE` distance measures are placed on the edges.
layout	A layout; see `layout`.

`label.cex`	A constant to use for the label size.
`label.cex.scale.by.n`	logical. If `TRUE` the label size is scaled by the number of uses of the code.
`alpha`	The cut off value for pvalue inclusion of edges.
`label.color`	Color of the vertex labels.
`use.vertex.shape`	logical. If `TRUE` the vertex label if plotted on a circle.
`arrow.size`	The size of the arrows. Currently this is a constant, so it is the same for every edge.
`...`	Further arguments passed to the chosen `layout`.

Value

Returns the **igraph** object.

Note

This plotting method is not particularly well developed. It is suggested that the user further develop the graph via direct use of the **igraph** package.

`plot.coleman_liau` *Plots a coleman_liau Object*

Description

Plots a coleman_liau object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'coleman_liau'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The readability_score object.
`...`	ignored

plot.combo_syllable_sum

Plots a combo_syllable_sum Object

Description

Plots a combo_syllable_sum object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'combo_syllable_sum'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The combo_syllable_sum object.
`...`	ignored

plot.cumulative_animated_formality

Plots a cumulative_animated_formality Object

Description

Plots a cumulative_animated_formality object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'cumulative_animated_formality'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The cumulative_animated_formality object.
`...`	ignored

plot.cumulative_animated_lexical_classification

Plots a cumulative_animated_lexical_classification Object

Description

Plots a cumulative_animated_lexical_classification object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'cumulative_animated_lexical_classification'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The cumulative_animated_lexical_classification object.
...	ignored

plot.cumulative_animated_polarity

Plots a cumulative_animated_polarity Object

Description

Plots a cumulative_animated_polarity object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'cumulative_animated_polarity'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The cumulative_animated_polarity object.
...	ignored

plot.cumulative_combo_syllable_sum
Plots a cumulative_combo_syllable_sum Object

Description

Plots a cumulative_combo_syllable_sum object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'cumulative_combo_syllable_sum'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The cumulative_combo_syllable_sum object.
...	ignored

plot.cumulative_end_mark
Plots a cumulative_end_mark Object

Description

Plots a cumulative_end_mark object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'cumulative_end_mark'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The cumulative_end_mark object.
...	ignored

`plot.cumulative_formality`
Plots a cumulative_formality Object

Description

Plots a cumulative_formality object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'cumulative_formality'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The cumulative_formality object.
`...`	ignored

`plot.cumulative_lexical_classification`
Plots a cumulative_lexical_classification Object

Description

Plots a cumulative_lexical_classification object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'cumulative_lexical_classification'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The cumulative_lexical_classification object.
`...`	ignored

plot.cumulative_polarity

Plots a cumulative_polarity Object

Description

Plots a cumulative_polarity object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'cumulative_polarity'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The cumulative_polarity object.
...	ignored

plot.cumulative_syllable_freq

Plots a cumulative_syllable_freq Object

Description

Plots a cumulative_syllable_freq object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'cumulative_syllable_freq'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The cumulative_syllable_freq object.
...	ignored

plot.discourse_map — *Plots a discourse_map Object*

Description

Plots a discourse_map object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'discourse_map'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The discourse_map object.
`...`	Other arguments passed to `print.discourse_map`.

plot.diversity — *Plots a diversity object*

Description

Plots a diversity object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'diversity'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The diversity object
`...`	Other arguments passed to `qheat`

plot.end_mark *Plots an end_mark Object*

Description

Plots an end_mark object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'end_mark'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The end_mark object.
...	ignored

plot.end_mark_by *Plots a end_mark_by Object*

Description

Plots a end_mark_by object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'end_mark_by'
plot(x, values = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The end_mark_by object.
values	logical. If TRUE the cell values will be included on the heatmap.
...	Other arguments passed to qheat.

plot.end_mark_by_count

Plots a end_mark_by_count Object

Description

Plots a end_mark_by_count object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'end_mark_by_count'
plot(x, values = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The end_mark_by_count object.
`values`	logical. If `TRUE` the cell values will be included on the heatmap.
`...`	Arguments passed to `qheat`.

plot.end_mark_by_preprocessed

Plots a end_mark_by_preprocessed Object

Description

Plots a end_mark_by_preprocessed object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'end_mark_by_preprocessed'
plot(x, ncol = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The end_mark_by_preprocessed object.
`ncol`	The number of columns to use for `facet_wrap`.
`...`	ignored

plot.end_mark_by_proportion *Plots a end_mark_by_proportion Object*

Description

Plots a end_mark_by_proportion object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'end_mark_by_proportion'
plot(x, values = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The end_mark_by_proportion object.
values	logical. If TRUE the cell values will be included on the heatmap.
...	Arguments passed to qheat.

plot.end_mark_by_score *Plots a end_mark_by_score Object*

Description

Plots a end_mark_by_score object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'end_mark_by_score'
plot(x, values = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The end_mark_by_score object.
values	logical. If TRUE the cell values will be included on the heatmap.
...	Arguments passed to qheat.

plot.flesch_kincaid — *Plots a flesch_kincaid Object*

Description

Plots a flesch_kincaid object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'flesch_kincaid'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The readability_score object.
`...`	ignored

plot.formality — *Plots a formality Object*

Description

Plots a formality object including the parts of speech used to calculate contextual/formal speech.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'formality'
plot(x, point.pch = 20, point.cex = 0.5,
  point.colors = c("gray65", "red"), bar.colors = NULL,
  short.names = TRUE, min.wrdcnt = NULL, order.by.formality = TRUE,
  plot = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The formality object.
`point.pch`	The plotting symbol.
`point.cex`	The plotting symbol size.
`point.colors`	A vector of colors (length of two) to plot word count and formality score.
`bar.colors`	A palette of colors to supply to the bars in the visualization. If two palettes are provided to the two bar plots respectively.
`short.names`	logical. If TRUE shortens the length of legend and label names for more compact plot width.
`min.wrdcnt`	A minimum word count threshold that must be achieved to be considered in the results. Default includes all subgroups.

`order.by.formality`
: logical. If `TRUE` the group formality plot will be ordered by average formality score, otherwise alphabetical order is assumed.

`plot`
: logical. If `TRUE` the plot will automatically plot. The user may wish to set to `FALSE` for use in knitr, sweave, etc. to add additional plot layers.

`...`
: ignored

Value

Invisibly returns the `ggplot2` objects that form the larger plot.

`plot.formality_scores` *Plots a formality_scores Object*

Description

Plots a formality_scores object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'formality_scores'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`
: The formality_scores object.

`...`
: ignored

`plot.freq_terms` *Plots a freq_terms Object*

Description

Plots a freq_terms object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'freq_terms'
plot(x, plot = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`
: The freq_terms object.

`plot`
: logical. If `TRUE` the plot will automatically plot. The user may wish to set to `FALSE` for use in knitr, sweave, etc. to add additional plot layers.

`...`
: ignored.

plot.gantt *Plots a gantt object*

Description

Plots a gantt object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'gantt'
plot(x, base = FALSE, title = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The sums_gantt object
base	logical. If TRUE prints in base graphics system. If FALSE prints in ggplot graphics system.
title	An optional title.
...	Other arguments passed to gantt_wrap or plot_gantt_base

plot.kullback_leibler *Plots a kullback_leibler object*

Description

Plots a kullback_leibler object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'kullback_leibler'
plot(x, digits = 3, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The kullback_leibler object
digits	Number of decimal places to print.
...	Other arguments passed to qheat

plot.lexical *Plots a lexical Object*

Description

Plots a lexical object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'lexical'
plot(x, min.freq = 1, rot.per = 0, random.order = FALSE,
  title = TRUE, title.color = "blue", ...)
```

Arguments

x	The lexical object.
min.freq	Words with frequency below `min.freq` will not be plotted.
rot.per	Proportion words with 90 degree rotation.
random.order	logical. If codeTRUE plot words in random order. If `FALSE`, they will be plotted in decreasing frequency.
title	The title of the plot. Use `NULL` to eliminate.
title.color	The color of the title.
...	Other arguments passed to `wordcloud`.

plot.lexical_classification *Plots a lexical_classification Object*

Description

Plots a lexical_classification object as a heat map Gantt plot with lexical_classification over time (measured in words) and lexical_classification scores per sentence. In the dotplot plot the black dots are the average lexical_classification per grouping variable.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'lexical_classification'
plot(x, bar.size = 5, low = "blue",
  mid = "grey99", high = "red", ave.lexical_classification.shape = "+",
  alpha = 1/4, shape = 19, point.size = 2.5, jitter = 0.1,
  nrow = NULL, na.rm = TRUE, order.by.lexical_classification = TRUE,
  plot = TRUE, error.bars = TRUE, error.bar.height = 0.5,
  error.bar.size = 0.5, error.bar.color = "black", error.bar.alpha = 0.6,
  ...)
```

Arguments

x	The lexical_classification object.
bar.size	The size of the bars used in the Gantt plot.
low	The color to be used for lower values.
mid	The color to be used for mid-range values (default is a less striking color).
high	The color to be used for higher values.
ave.lexical_classification.shape	The shape of the average lexical_classification score used in the dot plot.
alpha	Transparency level of points (ranges between 0 and 1).
shape	The shape of the points used in the dot plot.
point.size	The size of the points used in the dot plot.
jitter	Amount of vertical jitter to add to the points.
nrow	The number of rows in the dotplot legend (used when the number of grouping variables makes the legend too wide). If `NULL` no legend if plotted.
na.rm	logical. Should missing values be removed?
order.by.lexical_classification	logical. If `TRUE` the group lexical_classification plot will be ordered by average lexical_classification score, otherwise alphabetical order is assumed.
plot	logical. If `TRUE` the plot will automatically plot. The user may wish to set to `FALSE` for use in knitr, sweave, etc. to add additional plot layers.
error.bars	logical. If `TRUE` error bars are added to the lexical_classification dot plot using the standard error of the mean lexical_classification score.
error.bar.height	The height of the error bar ends.
error.bar.size	The size/thickness of the error bars.
error.bar.color	The color of the error bars. If `NULL` each bar will be colored by grouping variable.
error.bar.alpha	The alpha level of the error bars.
...	ignored

Value

Invisibly returns the `ggplot2` objects that form the larger plot.

---

plot.lexical_classification_preprocessed
Plots a lexical_classification_preprocessed Object

Description

Plots a lexical_classification_preprocessed object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'lexical_classification_preprocessed'
plot(x, jitter = 0.1,
  text.size = 3.5, alpha = 0.3, ncol = 3, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The lexical_classification_preprocessed object.
jitter	The amount to jitter the points by in the bocplots.
text.size	The text size to use for plotting the mean in the boxplots.
alpha	The alpha level to use for points.
ncol	The number of columns to use for facet_wrap.
...	ignored

---

plot.lexical_classification_score
Plots a lexical_classification_score Object

Description

Plots a lexical_classification_score object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'lexical_classification_score'
plot(x, error.bar.height = 0.35,
  error.bar.size = 0.5, error.bar.alpha = 0.3, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The lexical_classification_score object.
error.bar.height	The height of the error bar ends.
error.bar.size	The size/thickness of the error bars.
error.bar.alpha	The alpha level of the error bars.
...	ignored

plot.linsear_write *Plots a linsear_write Object*

Description

Plots a linsear_write object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'linsear_write'
plot(x, alpha = 0.4, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The readability_score object.
alpha	The alpha level for the points and smooth fill in the scatterplot (length one or two; if two 1-points, 2-smooth fill).
...	ignored

plot.linsear_write_count *Plots a linsear_write_count Object*

Description

Plots a linsear_write_count object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'linsear_write_count'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The linsear_write_count object.
...	ignored

plot.linsear_write_scores *Plots a linsear_write_scores Object*

Description

Plots a linsear_write_scores object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'linsear_write_scores'
plot(x, alpha = c(0.4, 0.08), ...)
```

Arguments

x	The readability_score object.
alpha	The alpha level for the points and smooth fill in the scatterplot (length one or two; if two 1-points, 2-smooth fill).
...	Other arguments passed to geom_smooth.

plot.Network *Plots a Network Object*

Description

Plots a Network object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Network'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The Network object.
...	Other arguments passed to print.Network .

plot.object_pronoun_type *Plots an object_pronoun_type Object*

Description

Plots an object_pronoun_type object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'object_pronoun_type'
plot(x, type = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The object_pronoun_type object.
type	An integer of 1, 2, 3) corresponding to 1 - heat map; 2 - lexical dispersion plot; 3 - facetted bar graph.
...	Other arguments passed to qheat, dispersion_plot, or facet_wrap.

plot.polarity *Plots a polarity Object*

Description

Plots a polarity object as a heat map Gantt plot with polarity over time (measured in words) and polarity scores per sentence. In the dotplot plot the black dots are the average polarity per grouping variable.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'polarity'
plot(x, bar.size = 5, low = "blue", mid = "grey99",
  high = "red", ave.polarity.shape = "+", alpha = 1/4, shape = 19,
  point.size = 2.5, jitter = 0.1, nrow = NULL, na.rm = TRUE,
  order.by.polarity = TRUE, plot = TRUE, error.bars = TRUE,
  error.bar.height = 0.5, error.bar.size = 0.5, error.bar.color = "black",
  ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The polarity object.
`bar.size`	The size of the bars used in the Gantt plot.
`low`	The color to be used for lower values.
`mid`	The color to be used for mid-range values (default is a less striking color).
`high`	The color to be used for higher values.
`ave.polarity.shape`	The shape of the average polarity score used in the dot plot.
`alpha`	Transparency level of points (ranges between 0 and 1).
`shape`	The shape of the points used in the dot plot.
`point.size`	The size of the points used in the dot plot.
`jitter`	Amount of vertical jitter to add to the points.
`nrow`	The number of rows in the dotplot legend (used when the number of grouping variables makes the legend too wide). If `NULL` no legend if plotted.
`na.rm`	logical. Should missing values be removed?
`order.by.polarity`	logical. If `TRUE` the group polarity plot will be ordered by average polarity score, otherwise alphabetical order is assumed.
`plot`	logical. If `TRUE` the plot will automatically plot. The user may wish to set to `FALSE` for use in knitr, sweave, etc. to add additional plot layers.
`error.bars`	logical. If `TRUE` error bars are added to the polarity dot plot using the standard error of the mean polarity score.
`error.bar.height`	The height of the error bar ends.
`error.bar.size`	The size/thickness of the error bars.
`error.bar.color`	The color of the error bars. If `NULL` each bar will be colored by grouping variable.
`...`	ignored

Value

Invisibly returns the `ggplot2` objects that form the larger plot.

plot.polarity_count *Plots a polarity_count Object*

Description

Plots a polarity_count object as a heat map Gantt plot with polarity over time (measured in words) and polarity scores per sentence. In the dotplot plot the black dots are the average polarity per grouping variable.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'polarity_count'
plot(x, bar.size = 5, low = "blue",
  mid = "grey99", high = "red", ave.polarity.shape = "+", alpha = 1/4,
  shape = 19, point.size = 2.5, jitter = 0.1, nrow = NULL,
  na.rm = TRUE, order.by.polarity = TRUE, plot = TRUE,
  error.bars = TRUE, error.bar.height = 0.5, error.bar.size = 0.5,
  error.bar.color = "black", ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The polarity_count object.
`bar.size`	The size of the bars used in the Gantt plot.
`low`	The color to be used for lower values.
`mid`	The color to be used for mid-range values (default is a less striking color).
`high`	The color to be used for higher values.
`ave.polarity.shape`	The shape of the average polarity score used in the dot plot.
`alpha`	Transparency level of points (ranges between 0 and 1).
`shape`	The shape of the points used in the dot plot.
`point.size`	The size of the points used in the dot plot.
`jitter`	Amount of vertical jitter to add to the points.
`nrow`	The number of rows in the dotplot legend (used when the number of grouping variables makes the legend too wide). If `NULL` no legend if plotted.
`na.rm`	logical. Should missing values be removed?
`order.by.polarity`	logical. If `TRUE` the group polarity plot will be ordered by average polarity score, otherwise alphabetical order is assumed.
`plot`	logical. If `TRUE` the plot will automatically plot. The user may wish to set to `FALSE` for use in knitr, sweave, etc. to add additional plot layers.
`error.bars`	logical. If `TRUE` error bars are added to the polarity dot plot using the standard error of the mean polarity score.

`error.bar.height`
: The height of the error bar ends.

`error.bar.size` The size/thickness of the error bars.

`error.bar.color`
: The color of the error bars. If `NULL` each bar will be colored by grouping variable.

`...` ignored

Value

Invisibly returns the `ggplot2` objects that form the larger plot.

`plot.polarity_score` *Plots a polarity_score Object*

Description

Plots a polarity_score object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'polarity_score'
plot(x, error.bar.height = 0.35,
  error.bar.size = 0.5, error.bar.alpha = 0.3, ...)
```

Arguments

`x` The polarity_score object.

`error.bar.height`
: The height of the error bar ends.

`error.bar.size` The size/thickness of the error bars.

`error.bar.alpha`
: The alpha level of the error bars.

`...` ignored

plot.pos *Plots a pos Object*

Description

Plots a pos object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'pos'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The pos object
...	ignored

plot.pos_by *Plots a pos_by Object*

Description

Plots a pos_by object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'pos_by'
plot(x, label = FALSE, lab.digits = 1, percent = NULL,
  zero.replace = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The pos_by object
label	logical. If TRUE the cells of the heat map plot will be labeled with count and proportional values.
lab.digits	Integer values specifying the number of digits to be printed if `label` is TRUE.
percent	logical. If TRUE output given as percent. If FALSE the output is proportion. If NULL uses the value from `question_type`. Only used if `label` is TRUE.
zero.replace	Value to replace 0 values with. If NULL uses the value from `question_type`. Only used if `label` is TRUE.
...	Other arguments passed to qheat.

plot.pos_preprocessed *Plots a pos_preprocessed Object*

Description

Plots a pos_preprocessed object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'pos_preprocessed'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The pos_preprocessed object.
`...`	ignored

plot.pronoun_type *Plots an pronoun_type Object*

Description

Plots an pronoun_type object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'pronoun_type'
plot(x, type = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The pronoun_type object.
`type`	An integer of 1, 2, 3) corresponding to 1 - heat map; 2 - lexical dispersion plot; 3 - facetted bar graph.
`...`	Other arguments passed to `qheat`, `dispersion_plot`, or `facet_wrap`.

plot.question_type *Plots a question_type Object*

Description

Plots a question_type object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'question_type'
plot(x, label = FALSE, lab.digits = 1,
  percent = NULL, zero.replace = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The question_type object.
`label`	logical. If TRUE the cells of the heat map plot will be labeled with count and proportional values.
`lab.digits`	Integer values specifying the number of digits to be printed if `label` is TRUE.
`percent`	logical. If TRUE output given as percent. If FALSE the output is proportion. If NULL uses the value from `question_type`. Only used if `label` is TRUE.
`zero.replace`	Value to replace 0 values with. If NULL uses the value from `question_type`. Only used if `label` is TRUE.
`...`	Other arguments passed to qheat.

plot.question_type_preprocessed *Plots a question_type_preprocessed Object*

Description

Plots a question_type_preprocessed object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'question_type_preprocessed'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The question_type_preprocessed object.
`...`	Arguments passed to `gantt_plot`.

plot.readability_count *Plots a readability_count Object*

Description

Plots a readability_count object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'readability_count'
plot(x, alpha = 0.3, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The readability_count object.
alpha	The alpha level to use for points.
...	ignored

plot.readability_score *Plots a readability_score Object*

Description

Plots a readability_score object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'readability_score'
plot(x, alpha = 0.3, auto.label, grid, div.col,
  ...)
```

Arguments

x	The readability_score object.
alpha	The alpha level to be used for the points.
auto.label	logical. For plotting fry only, if TRUE labels automatically added. If FALSE the user clicks interactively.
grid	logical. For plotting fry only, if TRUE a micro grid is displayed similar to Fry's original depiction, though this makes visualizing more difficult.
div.col	For plotting fry only, the color of the grade level division lines.
...	ignored

plot.rmgantt *Plots a rmgantt object*

Description

Plots a rmgantt object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'rmgantt'
plot(x, title, transform = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The sums_rmgantt object
title	An optional title.
transform	logical. If TRUE and there are two repeated measures the faceting is reversed.
...	Other arguments passed to gantt_wrap

plot.sent_split *Plots a sent_split Object*

Description

Plots a sent_split object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sent_split'
plot(x, text.var = NULL, rm.var = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The sent_split object.
text.var	The text variable (character string).
rm.var	An optional repeated measures character vector of 1 or 2 to facet by. If NULL the rm.var from sentSplit is used. To avoid this behavior use FALSE.
...	Other arguments passed to tot_plot.

plot.SMOG *Plots a SMOG Object*

Description

Plots a SMOG object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'SMOG'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The readability_score object.
...	ignored

plot.subject_pronoun_type *Plots an subject_pronoun_type Object*

Description

Plots an subject_pronoun_type object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'subject_pronoun_type'
plot(x, type = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The subject_pronoun_type object.
type	An integer of 1, 2, 3) corresponding to 1 - heat map; 2 - lexical dispersion plot; 3 - facetted bar graph.
...	Other arguments passed to `qheat`, `dispersion_plot`, or `facet_wrap`.

plot.sums_gantt *Plots a sums_gantt object*

Description

Plots a sums_gantt object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sums_gantt'
plot(x, base = TRUE, title = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The sums_gantt object
base	logical. If `TRUE` prints in base graphics system. If `FALSE` prints in ggplot graphics system.
title	An optional title.
...	Other arguments passed to `gantt_wrap` or `plot_gantt_base`

plot.sum_cmspans *Plot Summary Stats for a Summary of a cmspans Object*

Description

Plots a heat map of summary statistics for sum_cmspans objects (the object produced by calling `summary` on a cmspans object).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sum_cmspans'
plot(x, digits = 3, sep = ".", name.sep = "&",
  values = TRUE, high = "red", transpose = TRUE, plot = TRUE,
  facet.vars = "time", rev.codes = !transpose, rev.stats = !transpose,
  ...)
```

Arguments

x	The sum_cmspans object (the object produced by calling `summary` on a cmspans object)
digits	The number of digits displayed if `values` is `TRUE`.
sep	The character that was used in `paste2` to paste the columns.
name.sep	The character that was used to paste the column names.

values	logical. If TRUE the cell values will be included on the heatmap.
high	The color to be used for higher values.
transpose	logical. If TRUE the dataframe is rotated 90 degrees.
plot	logical. If TRUE the plot will automatically plot. The user may wish to set to FALSE for use in knitr, sweave, etc. to add additional plot layers.
facet.vars	A character vector of names to facet by. Default is "time".
rev.codes	logical If TRUE the plotting order of the code groups is reversed.
rev.stats	logical If TRUE the plotting order of the code descriptive statistics is reversed.
...	Other arguments passed to qheat.

See Also

summary.cmspans

---

plot.syllable_freq *Plots a syllable_freq Object*

Description

Plots a syllable_freq object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'syllable_freq'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The syllable_freq object.
...	ignored

---

plot.table_count *Plots a table_count Object*

Description

Plots a table_count object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'table_count'
plot(x, values = TRUE, high = "red", ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The table_count object.
`values`	logical. If `TRUE` the cell values will be included on the heatmap.
`high`	The color to be used for higher values.
`...`	Other arguments passed to `qheat`.

`plot.table_proportion` *Plots a table_proportion Object*

Description

Plots a table_proportion object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'table_proportion'
plot(x, values = TRUE, high = "red", ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The table_proportion object.
`values`	logical. If `TRUE` the cell values will be included on the heatmap.
`high`	The color to be used for higher values.
`...`	Other arguments passed to `qheat`.

`plot.table_score` *Plots a table_score Object*

Description

Plots a table_score object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'table_score'
plot(x, values = TRUE, high = "red", ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The table_score object.
`values`	logical. If `TRUE` the cell values will be included on the heatmap.
`high`	The color to be used for higher values.
`...`	Other arguments passed to `qheat`.

plot.termco *Plots a termco object*

Description

Plots a termco object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'termco'
plot(x, label = FALSE, lab.digits = 1, percent = NULL,
  zero.replace = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The termco object.
label	logical. If TRUE the cells of the heat map plot will be labeled with count and proportional values.
lab.digits	Integer values specifying the number of digits to be printed if label is TRUE.
percent	logical. If TRUE output given as percent. If FALSE the output is proportion. If NULL uses the value from termco. Only used if label is TRUE.
zero.replace	Value to replace 0 values with. If NULL uses the value from termco. Only used if label is TRUE.
...	Other arguments passed to qheat.

plot.type_token_ratio *Plots a type_token_ratio Object*

Description

Plots a type_token_ratio object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'type_token_ratio'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The type_token_ratio object.
...	ignored.

`plot.weighted_wfm` *Plots a weighted_wfm object*

Description

Plots a weighted_wfm object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'weighted_wfm'
plot(x, non.zero = FALSE, digits = 0,
  by.column = NULL, high = ifelse(non.zero, "black", "blue"),
  grid = ifelse(non.zero, "black", "white"), plot = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The weighted_wfm object
`non.zero`	logical. If `TRUE` all values converted to dummy coded based on x_ij > 0.
`digits`	The number of digits displayed if `values` is `TRUE`.
`by.column`	logical. If `TRUE` applies scaling to the column. If `FALSE` applies scaling by row (use `NULL` to turn off scaling).
`high`	The color to be used for higher values.
`grid`	The color of the grid (Use `NULL` to remove the grid).
`plot`	logical. If `TRUE` the plot will automatically plot. The user may wish to set to `FALSE` for use in knitr, sweave, etc. to add additional plot layers.
`...`	Other arguments passed to qheat.

`plot.wfdf` *Plots a wfdf object*

Description

Plots a wfdf object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'wfdf'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The wfdf object
`...`	Other arguments passed to `plot.wfm`.

plot.wfm *Plots a wfm object*

Description

Plots a wfm object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'wfm'
plot(x, non.zero = FALSE, digits = 0, by.column = NULL,
  high = ifelse(non.zero, "black", "blue"), grid = ifelse(non.zero, "black",
  "white"), plot = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The wfm object
`non.zero`	logical. If `TRUE` all values converted to dummy coded based on x_ij > 0.
`digits`	The number of digits displayed if `values` is `TRUE`.
`by.column`	logical. If `TRUE` applies scaling to the column. If `FALSE` applies scaling by row (use `NULL` to turn off scaling).
`high`	The color to be used for higher values.
`grid`	The color of the grid (Use `NULL` to remove the grid).
`plot`	logical. If `TRUE` the plot will automatically plot. The user may wish to set to `FALSE` for use in knitr, sweave, etc. to add additional plot layers.
`...`	Other arguments passed to qheat.

plot.word_cor *Plots a word_cor object*

Description

Plots a word_cor object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'word_cor'
plot(x, label = TRUE, lab.digits = 3, high = "red",
  low = "white", grid = NULL, ncol = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The word_cor object
label	logical. If TRUE the cells of the heat map plot will be labeled with count and proportional values.
lab.digits	Integer values specifying the number of digits to be printed if label is TRUE.
high	The color to be used for higher values.
low	The color to be used for lower values.
grid	The color of the grid (Use NULL to remove the grid).
ncol	The number of columns to arrange the facets in (specifying an integer results in the use of facet_wrap, specifying NULL utilizes a single column with facet_grid. The second approach limits columns but allows the y scale's space to be free.
...	Other arguments passed to qheat if matrix and other arguments passed to geom_point if a list.

---

plot.word_length *Plots a word_length Object*

Description

Plots a word_length object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'word_length'
plot(x, label = FALSE, lab.digits = 1,
  percent = NULL, zero.replace = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The word_length object.
label	logical. If TRUE the cells of the heat map plot will be labeled with count and proportional values.
lab.digits	Integer values specifying the number of digits to be printed if label is TRUE.
percent	logical. If TRUE output given as percent. If FALSE the output is proportion. If NULL uses the value from word_length. Only used if label is TRUE.
zero.replace	Value to replace 0 values with. If NULL uses the value from word_length. Only used if label is TRUE.
...	Other arguments passed to qheat.

plot.word_position *Plots a word_position object*

Description

Plots a word_position object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'word_position'
plot(x, qheat = TRUE, scale = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The word_position object.
qheat	logical. If TRUE qheat is used to plot. If FALSE heatmap is used.
scale	logical. If TRUE scales heatmap by row. If FALSE no scaling occurs.
...	Other arguments passed to qheat or heatmap.

plot.word_proximity *Plots a word_proximity object*

Description

Plots a word_proximity object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'word_proximity'
plot(x, label = TRUE, lab.digits = NULL,
  high = "red", low = "white", grid = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The word_proximity object
label	logical. If TRUE the cells of the heat map plot will be labeled with count and proportional values.
lab.digits	Integer values specifying the number of digits to be printed if label is TRUE.
high	The color to be used for higher values.
low	The color to be used for lower values.
grid	The color of the grid (Use NULL to remove the grid).
...	Other arguments passed to qheat.

plot.word_stats *Plots a word_stats object*

Description

Plots a word_stats object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'word_stats'
plot(x, label = FALSE, lab.digits = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The word_stats object
label	logical. If TRUE the cells of the heat map plot will be labeled with count and proportional values.
lab.digits	Integer values specifying the number of digits to be printed if label is TRUE.
...	Other arguments passed to qheat.

plot.word_stats_counts *Plots a word_stats_counts Object*

Description

Plots a word_stats_counts object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'word_stats_counts'
plot(x, alpha = 0.3, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The word_stats_counts object.
alpha	The alpha level to use for points.
...	ignored

polarity *Polarity Score (Sentiment Analysis)*

Description

polarity - Approximate the sentiment (polarity) of text by grouping variable(s).

Usage

```
polarity(text.var, grouping.var = NULL,
  polarity.frame = qdapDictionaries::key.pol, constrain = FALSE,
  negators = qdapDictionaries::negation.words,
  amplifiers = qdapDictionaries::amplification.words,
  deamplifiers = qdapDictionaries::deamplification.words,
  question.weight = 0, amplifier.weight = 0.8, n.before = 4,
  n.after = 2, rm.incomplete = FALSE, digits = 3, ...)
```

Arguments

- `text.var` The text variable.
- `grouping.var` The grouping variables. Default `NULL` generates one word list for all text. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.
- `polarity.frame` A dataframe or hash key of positive/negative words and weights.
- `constrain` logical. If `TRUE` polarity values are constrained to be between -1 and 1 using the following transformation:

$$\left[\left(1-\frac{1}{exp(\delta)}\right)\cdot 2\right]-1$$

- `negators` A character vector of terms reversing the intent of a positive or negative word.
- `amplifiers` A character vector of terms that increase the intensity of a positive or negative word.
- `deamplifiers` A character vector of terms that decrease the intensity of a positive or negative word.
- `question.weight` The weighting of questions (values from 0 to 1). Default 0 corresponds with the belief that questions (pure questions) are not polarized. A weight may be applied based on the evidence that the questions function with polarity.
- `amplifier.weight` The weight to apply to amplifiers/deamplifiers (values from 0 to 1). This value will multiply the polarized terms by 1 + this value.
- `n.before` The number of words to consider as valence shifters before the polarized word.
- `n.after` The number of words to consider as valence shifters after the polarized word.
- `rm.incomplete` logical. If `TRUE` text rows ending with qdap's incomplete sentence end mark (`|`) will be removed from the analysis.
- `digits` Integer; number of decimal places to round when printing.
- `...` Other arguments supplied to `strip`.

Details

The equation used by the algorithm to assign value to polarity of each sentence fist utilizes the sentiment dictionary (Hu and Liu, 2004) to tag polarized words. A context cluster (x_i^T) of words is pulled from around this polarized word (default 4 words before and two words after) to be considered as valence shifters. The words in this context cluster are tagged as neutral (x_i^0), negator (x_i^N), amplifier (x_i^a), or de-amplifier (x_i^d). Neutral words hold no value in the equation but do affect word count (n). Each polarized word is then weighted w based on the weights from the `polarity.frame` argument and then further weighted by the number and position of the valence shifters directly surrounding the positive or negative word. The researcher may provide a weight c to be utilized with amplifiers/de-amplifiers (default is .8; deamplifier weight is constrained to -1 lower bound). Last, these context cluster (x_i^T) are summed and divided by the square root of the word count ($\sqrt{n}$) yielding an unbounded polarity score (δ). Note that context clusters containing a comma before the polarized word will only consider words found after the comma.

$$\delta = \frac{x_i^T}{\sqrt{n}}$$

Where:

$$x_i^T = \sum ((1 + c(x_i^A - x_i^D)) \cdot w(-1)^{\sum x_i^N})$$

$$x_i^A = \sum (w_{neg} \cdot x_i^a)$$

$$x_i^D = \max(x_i^{D'}, -1)$$

$$x_i^{D'} = \sum (-w_{neg} \cdot x_i^a + x_i^d)$$

$$w_{neg} = \left(\sum x_i^N\right) \bmod 2$$

Value

Returns a list of:

`all` A dataframe of scores per row with:

- group.var - the grouping variable
- wc - word count
- polarity - sentence polarity score
- pos.words - words considered positive
- neg.words - words considered negative
- text.var - the text variable

`group` A dataframe with the average polarity score by grouping variable:

- group.var - the grouping variable
- total.sentences - Total sentences spoken.
- total.words - Total words used.
- ave.polarity - The sum of all polarity scores for that group divided by number of sentences spoken.
- sd.polarity - The standard deviation of that group's sentence level polarity scores.
- stan.mean.polarity - A standardized polarity score calculated by taking the average polarity score for a group divided by the standard deviation.

`digits` integer value od number of digits to display; mostly internal use

Note

The polarity score is dependent upon the polarity dictionary used. This function defaults to the word polarity dictionary used by Hu, M., & Liu, B. (2004), however, this may not be appropriate for the context of children in a classroom. The user may (is encouraged) to provide/augment the dictionary (see the `sentiment_frame` function). For instance the word "sick" in a high school setting may mean that something is good, whereas "sick" used by a typical adult indicates something is not right or negative connotation (**deixis**).

Also note that `polarity` assumes you've run `sentSplit`.

References

Hu, M., & Liu, B. (2004). Mining opinion features in customer reviews. National Conference on Artificial Intelligence.

http://www.slideshare.net/jeffreybreen/r-by-example-mining-twitter-for

http://hedonometer.org/papers.html Links to papers on hedonometrics

See Also

https://github.com/trestletech/Sermon-Sentiment-Analysis

Examples

```
## Not run:
with(DATA, polarity(state, list(sex, adult)))
(poldat <- with(sentSplit(DATA, 4), polarity(state, person)))
counts(poldat)
scores(poldat)
plot(poldat)

poldat2 <- with(mraja1spl, polarity(dialogue,
    list(sex, fam.aff, died)))
colsplit2df(scores(poldat2))
plot(poldat2)
plot(scores(poldat2))
cumulative(poldat2)

poldat3 <- with(rajSPLIT, polarity(dialogue, person))
```

```
poldat3[["group"]][, "OL"] <- outlier_labeler(scores(poldat3)[,
    "ave.polarity"])
poldat3[["all"]][, "OL"] <- outlier_labeler(counts(poldat3)[,
    "polarity"])
htruncdf(scores(poldat3), 10)
htruncdf(counts(poldat3), 15, 8)
plot(poldat3)
plot(poldat3, nrow=4)
qheat(scores(poldat3)[, -7], high="red", order.b="ave.polarity")

## Create researcher defined sentiment.frame
POLKEY <- sentiment_frame(positive.words, negative.words)
POLKEY
c("abrasive", "abrupt", "happy") %hl% POLKEY

# Augmenting the sentiment.frame
mycorpus <- c("Wow that's a raw move.", "His jokes are so corny")
counts(polarity(mycorpus))

POLKEY <- sentiment_frame(c(positive.words, "raw"), c(negative.words, "corny"))
counts(polarity(mycorpus, polarity.frame=POLKEY))

## ANIMATION
#===========
(deb2 <- with(subset(pres_debates2012, time=="time 2"),
    polarity(dialogue, person)))

bg_black <- Animate(deb2, neutral="white", current.speaker.color="grey70")
print(bg_black, pause=.75)

bgb <- vertex_apply(bg_black, label.color="grey80", size=20, color="grey40")
bgb <- edge_apply(bgb, label.color="yellow")
print(bgb, bg="black", pause=.75)

## Save it
library(animation)
library(igraph)
library(plotrix)

loc <- folder(animation_polarity)

## Set up the plotting function
oopt <- animation::ani.options(interval = 0.1)

FUN <- function() {
    Title <- "Animated Polarity: 2012 Presidential Debate 2"
    Legend <- c(-1.1, -1.25, -.2, -1.2)
    Legend.cex <- 1
    lapply(seq_along(bgb), function(i) {
        par(mar=c(2, 0, 1, 0), bg="black")
        set.seed(10)
        plot.igraph(bgb[[i]], edge.curved=TRUE)
        mtext(Title, side=3, col="white")
```

```
        color.legend(Legend[1], Legend[2], Legend[3], Legend[4],
              c("Negative", "Neutral", "Positive"), attributes(bgb)[["legend"]],
              cex = Legend.cex, col="white")
        animation::ani.pause()
    })
}

FUN()

## Detect OS
type <- if(.Platform$OS.type == "windows") shell else system

saveHTML(FUN(), autoplay = FALSE, loop = TRUE, verbose = FALSE,
    ani.height = 500, ani.width=500,
    outdir = file.path(loc, "new"), single.opts =
    "'controls': ['first', 'play', 'loop', 'speed'], 'delayMin': 0")

## Detect OS
type <- if(.Platform$OS.type == "windows") shell else system

saveHTML(FUN(), autoplay = FALSE, loop = TRUE, verbose = FALSE,
    ani.height = 1000, ani.width=650,
    outdir = loc, single.opts =
    "'controls': ['first', 'play', 'loop', 'speed'], 'delayMin': 0")

 ## Animated corresponding text plot
 Animate(deb2, type="text")

#=====================#
## Complex Animation ##
#=====================#
library(animation)
library(grid)
library(gridBase)
library(qdap)
library(reports)
library(igraph)
library(plotrix)
library(gridExtra)

deb2dat <- subset(pres_debates2012, time=="time 2")
deb2dat[, "person"] <- factor(deb2dat[, "person"])
(deb2 <- with(deb2dat, polarity(dialogue, person)))

## Set up the network version
bg_black <- Animate(deb2, neutral="white", current.speaker.color="grey70")
bgb <- vertex_apply(bg_black, label.color="grey80", size=30, label.size=22,
    color="grey40")
bgb <- edge_apply(bgb, label.color="yellow")

## Set up the bar version
deb2_bar <- Animate(deb2, as.network=FALSE)
```

```
## Generate a folder
loc2 <- folder(animation_polarity2)

## Set up the plotting function
oopt <- animation::ani.options(interval = 0.1)


FUN2 <- function(follow=FALSE, theseq = seq_along(bgb)) {

    Title <- "Animated Polarity: 2012 Presidential Debate 2"
    Legend <- c(.2, -1.075, 1.5, -1.005)
    Legend.cex <- 1

    lapply(theseq, function(i) {
        if (follow) {
            png(file=sprintf("%s/images/Rplot%s.png", loc2, i),
                width=650, height=725)
        }
        ## Set up the layout
        layout(matrix(c(rep(1, 9), rep(2, 4)), 13, 1, byrow = TRUE))

        ## Plot 1
        par(mar=c(2, 0, 2, 0), bg="black")
        #par(mar=c(2, 0, 2, 0))
        set.seed(20)
        plot.igraph(bgb[[i]], edge.curved=TRUE)
        mtext(Title, side=3, col="white")
        color.legend(Legend[1], Legend[2], Legend[3], Legend[4],
              c("Negative", "Neutral", "Positive"), attributes(bgb)[["legend"]],
              cex = Legend.cex, col="white")

        ## Plot2
        plot.new()
        vps <- baseViewports()

        uns <- unit(c(-1.3,.5,-.75,.25), "cm")
        p <- deb2_bar[[i]] +
            theme(plot.margin = uns,
                text=element_text(color="white"),
                plot.background = element_rect(fill = "black",
                    color="black"))
        print(p,vp = vpStack(vps$figure,vps$plot))
        animation::ani.pause()

        if (follow) {
            dev.off()
        }
    })

}

FUN2()
```

```
## Detect OS
type <- if(.Platform$OS.type == "windows") shell else system

saveHTML(FUN2(), autoplay = FALSE, loop = TRUE, verbose = FALSE,
    ani.height = 1000, ani.width=650,
    outdir = loc2, single.opts =
    "'controls': ['first', 'play', 'loop', 'speed'], 'delayMin': 0")

FUN2(TRUE)

#=====================#
library(animation)
library(grid)
library(gridBase)
library(qdap)
library(reports)
library(igraph)
library(plotrix)
library(gplots)

deb2dat <- subset(pres_debates2012, time=="time 2")
deb2dat[, "person"] <- factor(deb2dat[, "person"])
(deb2 <- with(deb2dat, polarity(dialogue, person)))

## Set up the network version
bg_black <- Animate(deb2, neutral="white", current.speaker.color="grey70")
bgb <- vertex_apply(bg_black, label.color="grey80", size=30, label.size=22,
    color="grey40")
bgb <- edge_apply(bgb, label.color="yellow")

## Set up the bar version
deb2_bar <- Animate(deb2, as.network=FALSE)

## Set up the line version
deb2_line <- plot(cumulative(deb2_bar))

## Generate a folder
loc2b <- folder(animation_polarity2)

## Set up the plotting function
oopt <- animation::ani.options(interval = 0.1)

FUN2 <- function(follow=FALSE, theseq = seq_along(bgb)) {

    Title <- "Animated Polarity: 2012 Presidential Debate 2"
    Legend <- c(.2, -1.075, 1.5, -1.005)
    Legend.cex <- 1

    lapply(theseq, function(i) {
        if (follow) {
            png(file=sprintf("%s/images/Rplot%s.png", loc2b, i),
                width=650, height=725)
        }
```

```
        ## Set up the layout
        layout(matrix(c(rep(1, 9), rep(2, 4)), 13, 1, byrow = TRUE))

        ## Plot 1
        par(mar=c(2, 0, 2, 0), bg="black")
        #par(mar=c(2, 0, 2, 0))
        set.seed(20)
        plot.igraph(bgb[[i]], edge.curved=TRUE)
        mtext(Title, side=3, col="white")
        color.legend(Legend[1], Legend[2], Legend[3], Legend[4],
              c("Negative", "Neutral", "Positive"), attributes(bgb)[["legend"]],
              cex = Legend.cex, col="white")

        ## Plot2
        plot.new()
        vps <- baseViewports()

        uns <- unit(c(-1.3,.5,-.75,.25), "cm")
        p <- deb2_bar[[i]] +
            theme(plot.margin = uns,
                text=element_text(color="white"),
                plot.background = element_rect(fill = "black",
                    color="black"))
        print(p,vp = vpStack(vps$figure,vps$plot))
        animation::ani.pause()

        if (follow) {
            dev.off()
        }
    })

}

FUN2()

## Detect OS
type <- if(.Platform$OS.type == "windows") shell else system

saveHTML(FUN2(), autoplay = FALSE, loop = TRUE, verbose = FALSE,
    ani.height = 1000, ani.width=650,
    outdir = loc2b, single.opts =
    "'controls': ['first', 'play', 'loop', 'speed'], 'delayMin': 0")

FUN2(TRUE)

## Increased complexity
## --------------------

## Helper function to cbind ggplots
cbinder <- function(x, y){

    uns_x <- unit(c(-1.3,.15,-.75,.25), "cm")
    uns_y <- unit(c(-1.3,.5,-.75,.15), "cm")
```

```
    x <- x + theme(plot.margin = uns_x,
        text=element_text(color="white"),
        plot.background = element_rect(fill = "black",
        color="black")
    )

    y <- y + theme(plot.margin = uns_y,
        text=element_text(color="white"),
        plot.background = element_rect(fill = "black",
        color="black")
    )

    plots <- list(x, y)
    grobs <- list()
    heights <- list()

    for (i in 1:length(plots)){
        grobs[[i]] <- ggplotGrob(plots[[i]])
        heights[[i]] <- grobs[[i]]$heights[2:5]
    }

    maxheight <- do.call(grid::unit.pmax, heights)

    for (i in 1:length(grobs)){
         grobs[[i]]$heights[2:5] <- as.list(maxheight)
    }

    do.call("arrangeGrob", c(grobs, ncol = 2))
}

deb2_combo <- Map(cbinder, deb2_bar, deb2_line)

## Generate a folder
loc3 <- folder(animation_polarity3)


FUN3 <- function(follow=FALSE, theseq = seq_along(bgb)) {

    Title <- "Animated Polarity: 2012 Presidential Debate 2"
    Legend <- c(.2, -1.075, 1.5, -1.005)
    Legend.cex <- 1

    lapply(theseq, function(i) {
        if (follow) {
            png(file=sprintf("%s/images/Rplot%s.png", loc3, i),
                width=650, height=725)
        }
        ## Set up the layout
        layout(matrix(c(rep(1, 9), rep(2, 4)), 13, 1, byrow = TRUE))

        ## Plot 1
        par(mar=c(2, 0, 2, 0), bg="black")
```

```
        #par(mar=c(2, 0, 2, 0))
        set.seed(20)
        plot.igraph(bgb[[i]], edge.curved=TRUE)
        mtext(Title, side=3, col="white")
        color.legend(Legend[1], Legend[2], Legend[3], Legend[4],
              c("Negative", "Neutral", "Positive"), attributes(bgb)[["legend"]],
              cex = Legend.cex, col="white")

        ## Plot2
        plot.new()
        vps <- baseViewports()
        p <- deb2_combo[[i]]
        print(p,vp = vpStack(vps$figure,vps$plot))
        animation::ani.pause()

        if (follow) {
            dev.off()
        }
    })
}

FUN3()

type <- if(.Platform$OS.type == "windows") shell else system

saveHTML(FUN3(), autoplay = FALSE, loop = TRUE, verbose = FALSE,
    ani.height = 1000, ani.width=650,
    outdir = loc3, single.opts =
    "'controls': ['first', 'play', 'loop', 'speed'], 'delayMin': 0")

FUN3(TRUE)

##-----------------------------##
## Constraining between -1 & 1 ##
##-----------------------------##
## The old behavior of polarity constrained the output to be between -1 and 1
## this can be replicated via the `constrain = TRUE` argument:

polarity("really hate anger")
polarity("really hate anger", constrain=TRUE)

#==================#
## Static Network ##
#==================#
(poldat <- with(sentSplit(DATA, 4), polarity(state, person)))
m <- Network(poldat)
m
print(m, bg="grey97", vertex.color="grey75")

print(m, title="Polarity Discourse Map", title.color="white", bg="black",
    legend.text.color="white", vertex.label.color = "grey70",
    edge.label.color="yellow")
```

```
## or use themes:
dev.off()
m + qtheme()
m + theme_nightheat
dev.off()
m+ theme_nightheat(title="Polarity Discourse Map")

#===============================#
## CUMULATIVE POLARITY EXAMPLE ##
#===============================#
#       Hedonometrics           #
#===============================#
poldat4 <- with(rajSPLIT, polarity(dialogue, act, constrain = TRUE))

polcount <- na.omit(counts(poldat4)$polarity)
len <- length(polcount)

cummean <- function(x){cumsum(x)/seq_along(x)}

cumpolarity <- data.frame(cum_mean = cummean(polcount), Time=1:len)

## Calculate background rectangles
ends <- cumsum(rle(counts(poldat4)$act)$lengths)
starts <- c(1, head(ends + 1, -1))
rects <- data.frame(xstart = starts, xend = ends + 1,
    Act = c("I", "II", "III", "IV", "V"))

library(ggplot2)
ggplot() + theme_bw() +
    geom_rect(data = rects, aes(xmin = xstart, xmax = xend,
        ymin = -Inf, ymax = Inf, fill = Act), alpha = 0.17) +
    geom_smooth(data = cumpolarity, aes(y=cum_mean, x = Time)) +
    geom_hline(y=mean(polcount), color="grey30", size=1, alpha=.3, linetype=2) +
    annotate("text", x = mean(ends[1:2]), y = mean(polcount), color="grey30",
        label = "Average Polarity", vjust = .3, size=3) +
    geom_line(data = cumpolarity, aes(y=cum_mean, x = Time), size=1) +
    ylab("Cumulative Average Polarity") + xlab("Duration") +
    scale_x_continuous(expand = c(0,0)) +
    geom_text(data=rects, aes(x=(xstart + xend)/2, y=-.04,
        label=paste("Act", Act)), size=3) +
    guides(fill=FALSE) +
    scale_fill_brewer(palette="Set1")

## End(Not run)
```

---

pos *Parts of Speech Tagging*

Description

pos - Apply part of speech tagger to transcript(s).

pos_by - Apply part of speech tagger to transcript(s) by zero or more grouping variable(s).

pos_tags - Useful for interpreting the parts of speech tags created by pos and pos_by.

Usage

```
pos(text.var, parallel = FALSE, cores = detectCores()/2,
  progress.bar = TRUE, na.omit = FALSE, digits = 1, percent = TRUE,
  zero.replace = 0, gc.rate = 10)

pos_by(text.var, grouping.var = NULL, digits = 1, percent = TRUE,
  zero.replace = 0, ...)

pos_tags(type = "pretty")
```

Arguments

text.var	The text variable.
parallel	logical. If TRUE attempts to run the function on multiple cores. Note that this may not mean a speed boost if you have one core or if the data set is smaller as the cluster takes time to create.
cores	The number of cores to use if parallel = TRUE. Default is half the number of available cores.
progress.bar	logical. If TRUE attempts to provide a OS appropriate progress bar. If parallel is TRUE this argument is ignored. Note that setting this argument to TRUE may slow down the function.
na.omit	logical. If TRUE missing values (NA) will be omitted.
digits	Integer; number of decimal places to round when printing.
percent	logical. If TRUE output given as percent. If FALSE the output is proportion.
zero.replace	Value to replace 0 values with.
gc.rate	An integer value. This is a necessary argument because of a problem with the garbage collection in the openNLP function that pos wraps. Consider adjusting this argument upward if the error java.lang.OutOfMemoryError occurs.
grouping.var	The grouping variables. Default NULL generates one word list for all text. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.
type	An optional character string giving the output of the pos tags. This must be one of the strings "pretty" (a left justified version of the output optimized for viewing but not good for export), "matrix" (a matrix version of the output), "dataframe"\ "df" (a dataframe version of the output), "all" (a list of all three of the previous output types).
...	Other argument supplied to pos.

Value

pos - returns a list of 4:

text	The original text

`POStagged`	The original words replaced with parts of speech in context.
`POSprop`	Dataframe of the proportion of parts of speech by row.
`POSfreq`	Dataframe of the frequency of parts of speech by row.
`POSrnp`	Dataframe of the frequency and proportions of parts of speech by row.
`percent`	The value of percent used for plotting purposes.
`zero.replace`	The value of zero.replace used for plotting purposes.

`pos_by` - returns a list of 6:

`text`	The original text
`POStagged`	The original words replaced with parts of speech in context.
`POSprop`	Dataframe of the proportion of parts of speech by row.
`POSfreq`	Dataframe of the frequency of parts of speech by row.
`POSrnp`	Dataframe of the frequency and proportions of parts of speech by row.
`pos.by.prop`	Dataframe of the proportion of parts of speech by grouping variable.
`pos.by.freq`	Dataframe of the frequency of parts of speech by grouping variable.
`pos.by.rnp`	Dataframe of the frequency and proportions of parts of speech by grouping variable.
`percent`	The value of percent used for plotting purposes.
`zero.replace`	The value of zero.replace used for plotting purposes.

Note

Note that contractions are treated as two words; for example the word count on **"what's"** is 2 for **"what + is"**. This is not consistent with the `word_count` treatment of contractions but makes sense in a part of speech framework where a phrase such as "She's cool" is treated as a pronoun, verb and adjective respectively for "She + is + cool".

References

http:/opennlp.apache.org

See Also

`Maxent_POS_Tag_Annotator`, `colcomb2class`

Examples

```
## Not run:
posdat <- pos(DATA$state)
ltruncdf(posdat, 7, 4)
## str(posdat)
names(posdat)
posdat$text           #original text

## Methods
```

```
preprocessed(posdat)  #words replaced with parts of speech
counts(posdat)        #frequency of parts of speech by row
proportions(posdat)   #proportion of parts of speech by row

## Methods Plotting
plot(preprocessed(posdat))
plot(counts(posdat))
plot(proportions(posdat))
plot(posdat)

out1 <- pos(DATA$state, parallel = TRUE) # not always useful
ltruncdf(out1, 7, 4)

#use pos_tags to interpret part of speech tags used by pos & pos_by
pos_tags()[1:10, ]
pos_tags("matrix")[1:10, ]
pos_tags("dataframe")[1:10, ]
pos_tags("df")[1:10, ]
ltruncdf(pos_tags("all"), 3)

posbydat <- with(DATA, pos_by(state, sex))
names(posbydat)

## Methods
scores(posbydat)
preprocessed(posbydat)
counts(posbydat)
proportions(posbydat)

## Methods Plotting
plot(preprocessed(posbydat))
plot(counts(posbydat))
plot(proportions(posbydat))
plot(posbydat)

ltruncdf(posbydat, 7, 4)
truncdf(posbydat$pos.by.prop, 4)

POSby <- with(DATA, pos_by(state, list(adult, sex)))
plot(POSby, values = TRUE, digits = 2)
#or more quickly - reuse the output from before
out2 <- with(DATA, pos_by(posbydat, list(adult, sex)))

## Definite/Indefinite Noun
## 2 approached compared...
## The later is more efficient but less accurate

## ------------------------##
## Part off speech tagging ##
## ------------------------##
pos_after <- function(text.var, words, pos){

    posses <- strsplit(as.character(text.var[["POStagged"]][["POStagged"]]), "\\s+")
```

```
    namespos <- lapply(posses, function(x) {
        y <- unlist(strsplit(x, "/"))
        setNames(y[c(TRUE, FALSE)], y[c(FALSE, TRUE)])
    })

    lapply(namespos, function(x, thewords = words, thepos = pos){
        locs <- which(x %in% thewords)
        locs <- locs[!is.na(locs)]

        if (identical(unclass(locs), integer(0))) return(NA_character_)

        nounlocs <- which(names(x) %in% thepos)

        unname(x[unique(sapply(locs, function(x){
            min(nounlocs[nounlocs - x > 0])
        }))])
    })
}

out2 <- setNames(lapply(list(a=c("a", "an"), the="the"), function(x) {
    o <- pos_after(rajPOS, x, c("NN", "NNS", "NNP", "NNPS"))
    m <- stats::setNames(data.frame(sort(table(unlist(o))),
        stringsAsFactors = FALSE), c("word", "freq"))
    m[m$freq> 3, ]
}), c("a", "the"))


dat2 <- setNames(Reduce(function(x, y) {
    merge(x, y, by = "word", all = TRUE)}, out2), c("Word", "A", "THE"))

dat2 <- reshape2::melt(dat2, id="Word", variable.name="Article", value.name="freq")

dat2 <- dat2[order(dat2$freq, dat2$Word), ]

ord2 <- aggregate(freq ~ Word, dat2, sum)

dat2$Word <- factor(dat2$Word, levels=ord2[order(ord2[[2]]), 1])
rownames(dat2) <- NULL
ggplot(dat2, aes(x=freq, y=Word)) +
    geom_point()+ facet_grid(~Article) +
    ggtitle("Part Of Speech Parsing Approach")

dev.new()

## --------------------##
## Regular Expressions ##
## --------------------##

library(qdapRegex);library(ggplot2);library(reshape2)

out <- setNames(lapply(c("@after_a", "@after_the"), function(x) {
    o <- rm_default(stringi:::stri_trans_tolower(raj$dialogue),
        pattern = x, extract=TRUE)
```

```
    m <- stats::setNames(data.frame(sort(table(unlist(o))),
        stringsAsFactors = FALSE), c("word", "freq"))
    m[m$freq> 3, ]
}), c("a", "the"))

dat <- setNames(Reduce(function(x, y) {
    merge(x, y, by = "word", all = TRUE)}, out), c("Word", "A", "THE"))

dat <- reshape2::melt(dat, id="Word", variable.name="Article", value.name="freq")

dat <- dat[order(dat$freq, dat$Word), ]

ord <- aggregate(freq ~ Word, dat, sum)

dat$Word <- factor(dat$Word, levels=ord[order(ord[[2]]), 1])
rownames(dat) <- NULL
ggplot(dat, aes(x=freq, y=Word)) +
    geom_point()+ facet_grid(~Article) +
    ggtitle("Regex Approach")

## End(Not run)
```

---

potential_NA *Search for Potential Missing Values*

Description

Search for potential missing values (i.e., sentences that are merely a punctuation mark) and optionally replace with missing value (NA). Useful in the initial cleaning process.

Usage

```
potential_NA(text.var, n = 3)
```

Arguments

text.var	The text variable.
n	Number of characters to consider for missing (default is 3).

Value

Returns a dataframe of potential missing values row numbers and text.

Examples

```
## Not run:
DATA$state[c(3, 7)] <- "."
potential_NA(DATA$state, 20)
potential_NA(DATA$state)
```

```
# USE TO SELCTIVELY REPLACE CELLS WITH MISSING VALUES
DATA$state[potential_NA(DATA$state, 20)$row[-c(3)]] <- NA
DATA
DATA <- qdap::DATA

## End(Not run)
```

preprocessed *Generic Preprocessed Method*

Description

Access the preprocessed dataframes/lists from select qdap outputs.

Usage

```
preprocessed(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A qdap object (list) with a dataframe/list of preprocessed data (e.g., pos_by).
...	Arguments passed to preprocessed method of other classes.

Value

Returns a data.frame or list of preprocessed data.

See Also

scores, counts, proportions, visual

preprocessed.check_spelling_interactive *Check Spelling*

Description

View check_spelling_interactive preprocessed.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'check_spelling_interactive'
preprocessed(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The check_spelling_interactive object.
...	ignored

Details

check_spelling_interactive Method for preprocessed

---

preprocessed.end_mark_by
Question Counts

Description

View end_mark_by preprocessed.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'end_mark_by'
preprocessed(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The end_mark_by object.
...	ignored

Details

end_mark_by Method for preprocessed

---

preprocessed.formality
Formality

Description

View formality preprocessed.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'formality'
preprocessed(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The `formality` object.
`...`	ignored

Details

formality Method for preprocessed

---

preprocessed.lexical_classification

Lexical Classification

Description

`preprocessed.lexical_classification` - View preprocessed from `lexical_classification`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'lexical_classification'
preprocessed(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The lexical_classification object.
`...`	ignored

Details

lexical_classification Method for preprocessed.

---

preprocessed.object_pronoun_type

Question Counts

Description

View `object_pronoun_type` preprocessed.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'object_pronoun_type'
preprocessed(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The object_pronoun_type object.
`...`	ignored

Details

object_pronoun_type Method for preprocessed

`preprocessed.pos` *Parts of Speech*

Description

View pos preprocessed.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'pos'
preprocessed(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The `pos` object.
`...`	ignored

Details

pos Method for preprocessed

`preprocessed.pos_by` *Parts of Speech*

Description

View pos_by preprocessed.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'pos_by'
preprocessed(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The `pos_by` object.
`...`	ignored

Details

pos_by Method for preprocessed

`preprocessed.pronoun_type` *Question Counts*

Description

View `pronoun_type` preprocessed.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'pronoun_type'
preprocessed(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The pronoun_type object.
`...`	ignored

Details

pronoun_type Method for preprocessed

`preprocessed.question_type` *Question Counts*

Description

View `question_type` preprocessed.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'question_type'
preprocessed(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The question_type object.
`...`	ignored

Details

question_type Method for preprocessed

`preprocessed.subject_pronoun_type`
Question Counts

Description

View `subject_pronoun_type` preprocessed.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'subject_pronoun_type'
preprocessed(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The subject_pronoun_type object.
`...`	ignored

Details

subject_pronoun_type Method for preprocessed

`preprocessed.word_position`
Word Position

Description

View `word_position` preprocessed.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'word_position'
preprocessed(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The word_position object.
`...`	ignored

Details

word_position Method for preprocessed

pres_debates2012 *2012 U.S. Presidential Debates*

Description

A dataset containing a cleaned version of all three presidential debates for the 2012 election.

Usage

```
data(pres_debates2012)
```

Format

A data frame with 2912 rows and 4 variables

Details

- person. The speaker
- tot. Turn of talk
- dialogue. The words spoken
- time. Variable indicating which of the three debates the dialogue is from

pres_debate_raw2012 *First 2012 U.S. Presidential Debate*

Description

A dataset containing the raw version of the first presidential debate.

Usage

```
data(pres_debate_raw2012)
```

Format

A data frame with 94 rows and 2 variables

Details

- person. The speaker
- dialogue. The words spoken

print.adjacency_matrix

Prints an adjacency_matrix Object

Description

Prints an adjacency_matrix object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'adjacency_matrix'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The adjacency_matrix object.
...	ignored

print.all_words

Prints an all_words Object

Description

Prints an all_words object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'all_words'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The all_words object.
...	ignored

print.animated_character

Prints an animated_character Object

Description

Prints an animated_character object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'animated_character'
print(x, pause = 0, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The animated_character object.
pause	The length of time to pause between plots.
...	ignored.

print.animated_discourse_map

Prints an animated_discourse_map Object

Description

Prints an animated_discourse_map object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'animated_discourse_map'
print(x, title = NULL,
  seed = sample(1:10000, 1), layout = layout.auto, pause = 0, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The animated_discourse_map object.
title	The title of the plot.
seed	The seed to use in plotting the graph.
layout	**igraph** `layout` to use.
pause	The length of time to pause between plots.
...	Other Arguments passed to `plot.igraph`.

`print.animated_formality` *Prints a animated_formality Object*

Description

Prints a animated_formality object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'animated_formality'
print(x, title = NULL, seed = sample(1:10000,
  1), layout = layout.auto, pause = 0, legend = c(-0.5, -1.5, 0.5, -1.45),
  legend.cex = 1, bg = NULL, net.legend.color = "black", ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The animated_formality object.
`title`	The title of the plot.
`seed`	The seed to use in plotting the graph.
`layout`	**igraph** `layout` to use.
`pause`	The length of time to pause between plots.
`legend`	The coordinates of the legend. See `color.legend` for more information.
`legend.cex`	character expansion factor. `NULL` and `NA` are equivalent to 1.0. See `mtext` for more information.
`bg`	The color to be used for the background of the device region. See `par` for more information.
`net.legend.color`	The text legend color for the network plot.
`...`	Other Arguments passed to `plot.igraph`.

`print.animated_lexical_classification` *Prints an animated_lexical_classification Object*

Description

Prints an animated_lexical_classification object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'animated_lexical_classification'
print(x, title = NULL,
  seed = sample(1:10000, 1), layout = layout.auto, pause = 0,
  legend = c(-0.5, -1.5, 0.5, -1.45), legend.cex = 1, bg = NULL,
  net.legend.color = "black", ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The animated_lexical_classification object.
`title`	The title of the plot.
`seed`	The seed to use in plotting the graph.
`layout`	**igraph** `layout` to use.
`pause`	The length of time to pause between plots.
`legend`	The coordinates of the legend. See `color.legend` for more information.
`legend.cex`	character expansion factor. `NULL` and `NA` are equivalent to 1.0. See `mtext` for more information.
`bg`	The color to be used for the background of the device region. See `par` for more information.
`net.legend.color`	The text legend color for the network plot.
`...`	Other Arguments passed to `plot.igraph`.

`print.animated_polarity` *Prints an animated_polarity Object*

Description

Prints an animated_polarity object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'animated_polarity'
print(x, title = NULL, seed = sample(1:10000,
  1), layout = layout.auto, pause = 0, legend = c(-0.5, -1.5, 0.5, -1.45),
  legend.cex = 1, bg = NULL, net.legend.color = "black", ...)
```

Arguments

x	The animated_polarity object.
title	The title of the plot.
seed	The seed to use in plotting the graph.
layout	**igraph** layout to use.
pause	The length of time to pause between plots.
legend	The coordinates of the legend. See color.legend for more information.
legend.cex	character expansion factor. NULL and NA are equivalent to 1.0. See mtext for more information.
bg	The color to be used for the background of the device region. See par for more information.
net.legend.color	The text legend color for the network plot.
...	Other Arguments passed to plot.igraph.

---

print.automated_readability_index
Prints an automated_readability_index Object

Description

Prints an automated_readability_index object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'automated_readability_index'
print(x, digits = 3, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The automated_readability_index object.
digits	The number of digits displayed if values is TRUE.
...	ignored

`print.boolean_qdap` *Prints a boolean_qdap object*

Description

Prints a boolean_qdap object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'boolean_qdap'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The boolean_qdap object
`...`	ignored

`print.character_table` *Prints a character_table object*

Description

Prints a character_table object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'character_table'
print(x, digits = 2, percent = NULL,
  zero.replace = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The character_table object
`digits`	Integer values specifying the number of digits to be printed.
`percent`	logical. If `TRUE` output given as percent. If `FALSE` the output is proportion. If `NULL` uses the value from `termco`. Only used if `label` is `TRUE`.
`zero.replace`	Value to replace 0 values with. If `NULL` uses the value from `termco`. Only used if `label` is `TRUE`.
`...`	ignored

print.check_spelling *Prints a check_spelling Object*

Description

Prints a check_spelling object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'check_spelling'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The check_spelling object.
...	ignored

print.check_spelling_interactive *Prints a check_spelling_interactive Object*

Description

Prints a check_spelling_interactive object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'check_spelling_interactive'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The check_spelling_interactive object.
...	ignored

`print.check_text` *Prints a check_text Object*

Description

Prints a check_text object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'check_text'
print(x, include.text = TRUE, file = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The check_text object.
`include.text`	logical. If `TRUE` the offending text is printed as well.
`file`	A connection, or a character string naming the file to print to. If `NULL` prints to the console.
`...`	ignored

`print.cm_distance` *Prints a cm_distance Object*

Description

Prints a cm_distance object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'cm_distance'
print(x, mean.digits = 0, sd.digits = 2,
  sd.mean.digits = 3, pval.digits = 3, new.order = NULL,
  na.replace = "-", diag.replace = na.replace, print = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The cm_distance object.
`mean.digits`	The number of digits to print for the mean code distances.
`sd.digits`	The number of digits to print for the standard deviations of the code distances.
`sd.mean.digits`	The number of digits to print for the standardized mean distances.
`pval.digits`	The number of digits to print for the p-values.
`new.order`	An integer vector reordering the columns and rows of the output. Omission of a column number will result in omission from the output.

`na.replace`	A character to replace `NA` values with.
`diag.replace`	A character to replace the diagonal of the mean distance matrix.
`print`	logical. If `TRUE` prints to the console. `FALSE` may be used to extract the invisibly returned output without printing to the console.
`...`	ignored

`print.coleman_liau` *Prints an coleman_liau Object*

Description

Prints an coleman_liau object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'coleman_liau'
print(x, digits = 3, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The coleman_liau object.
`digits`	The number of digits displayed if `values` is `TRUE`.
`...`	ignored

`print.colsplit2df` *Prints a colsplit2df Object.*

Description

Prints a colsplit2df object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'colsplit2df'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The colsplit2df object
`...`	ignored

print.combo_syllable_sum

Prints an combo_syllable_sum object

Description

Prints an combo_syllable_sum object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'combo_syllable_sum'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The combo_syllable_sum object
...	ignored

print.cumulative_animated_formality

Prints a cumulative_animated_formality Object

Description

Prints a cumulative_animated_formality object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'cumulative_animated_formality'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The cumulative_animated_formality object.
...	ignored

print.cumulative_animated_lexical_classification

Prints a cumulative_animated_lexical_classification Object

Description

Prints a cumulative_animated_lexical_classification object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'cumulative_animated_lexical_classification'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The cumulative_animated_lexical_classification object.
...	ignored

print.cumulative_animated_polarity

Prints a cumulative_animated_polarity Object

Description

Prints a cumulative_animated_polarity object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'cumulative_animated_polarity'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The cumulative_animated_polarity object.
...	ignored

`print.cumulative_combo_syllable_sum`
Prints a cumulative_combo_syllable_sum Object

Description

Prints a cumulative_combo_syllable_sum object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'cumulative_combo_syllable_sum'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The cumulative_combo_syllable_sum object.
`...`	ignored

`print.cumulative_end_mark`
Prints a cumulative_end_mark Object

Description

Prints a cumulative_end_mark object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'cumulative_end_mark'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The cumulative_end_mark object.
`...`	ignored

print.cumulative_formality

Prints a cumulative_formality Object

Description

Prints a cumulative_formality object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'cumulative_formality'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The cumulative_formality object.
...	ignored

print.cumulative_lexical_classification

Prints a cumulative_lexical_classification Object

Description

Prints a cumulative_lexical_classification object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'cumulative_lexical_classification'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The cumulative_lexical_classification object.
...	ignored

`print.cumulative_polarity`
Prints a cumulative_polarity Object

Description

Prints a cumulative_polarity object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'cumulative_polarity'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The cumulative_polarity object.
`...`	ignored

`print.cumulative_syllable_freq`
Prints a cumulative_syllable_freqObject

Description

Prints a cumulative_syllable_freq object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'cumulative_syllable_freq'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The cumulative_syllable_freqobject.
`...`	ignored

print.discourse_map *Prints a discourse_map Object*

Description

Prints a discourse_map object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'discourse_map'
print(x, edge.curved = TRUE, title = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The discourse_map object.
`edge.curved`	logical. If `TRUE` edges are plotted with curves.
`title`	The title of the plot.
`...`	Other Arguments passed to `plot.igraph`.

print.Dissimilarity *Prints a Dissimilarity object*

Description

Prints a Dissimilarity object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Dissimilarity'
print(x, digits = 3, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The Dissimilarity object
`digits`	Number of decimal places to print.
`...`	ignored

print.diversity *Prints a diversity object*

Description

Prints a diversity object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'diversity'
print(x, digits = 3, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The diversity object
digits	Number of decimal places to print.
...	ignored

print.end_mark *Prints an end_mark object*

Description

Prints an end_mark object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'end_mark'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The end_mark object
...	ignored

print.end_mark_by *Prints an end_mark_by object*

Description

Prints an end_mark_by object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'end_mark_by'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The end_mark_by object
...	ignored

print.end_mark_by_preprocessed *Prints a end_mark_by_preprocessed object*

Description

Prints a end_mark_by_preprocessed object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'end_mark_by_preprocessed'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The end_mark_by_preprocessed object
...	ignored

print.flesch_kincaid *Prints an flesch_kincaid Object*

Description

Prints an flesch_kincaid object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'flesch_kincaid'
print(x, digits = 3, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The flesch_kincaid object.
digits	The number of digits displayed if `values` is `TRUE`.
...	ignored

print.formality *Prints a formality Object*

Description

Prints a formality object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'formality'
print(x, digits, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The formality object.
digits	The number of digits to print.
...	ignored

`print.formality_scores` *Prints a formality_scores object*

Description

Prints a formality_scores object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'formality_scores'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The formality_scores object
...	ignored

`print.fry` *Prints an fry Object*

Description

Prints an fry object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'fry'
print(x, digits = 3, auto.label, grid, div.col, plot, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The fry object.
digits	The number of digits displayed if `values` is `TRUE`.
auto.label	logical. If `TRUE` labels automatically added. If `FALSE` the user clicks interactively.
grid	logical. If `TRUE` a micro grid is displayed similar to Fry's original depiction, though this makes visualizing more difficult.
div.col	The color of the grade level division lines.
plot	logical. If `TRUE` a graph is plotted corresponding to Fry's graphic representation.
...	ignored

print.inspect_text *Prints an inspect_text Object*

Description

Prints an inspect_text object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'inspect_text'
print(x, file = "", ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The inspect_text object.
`file`	A connection, or a character string naming the file to print to. If `""` (the default), prints to the standard output connection, the console unless redirected by `sink`.
`...`	Other arguments passed to `strwrap`.

print.kullback_leibler *Prints a kullback_leibler Object.*

Description

Prints a kullback_leibler object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'kullback_leibler'
print(x, digits = 3, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The kullback_leibler object
`digits`	Number of decimal places to print.
`...`	ignored

print.lexical_classification

Prints an lexical_classification Object

Description

Prints an lexical_classification object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'lexical_classification'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The lexical_classification object.
...	Other arguments passed to print.lexical_classification_by.

print.lexical_classification_by

Prints a lexical_classification Object

Description

Prints a lexical_classification_by object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'lexical_classification_by'
print(x, ave.digits = 1, se.digits = 2,
  trunc = 25, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The lexical_classification_by object.
ave.digits	The number of average lexical distribution proportion digits to print.
se.digits	The number of standard error of the lexical distribution proportion digits to print.
trunc	The width to truncate content/function word lists.
...	ignored

`print.lexical_classification_preprocessed`
Prints a lexical_classification_preprocessed Object

Description

Prints a lexical_classification_preprocessed object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'lexical_classification_preprocessed'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The lexical_classification_preprocessed object.
`...`	ignored

`print.lexical_classification_score`
Prints a lexical_classification_score Object

Description

Prints a lexical_classification_score object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'lexical_classification_score'
print(x, digits = 3, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The lexical_classification_score object.
`digits`	The number of digits displayed if `values` is `TRUE`.
`...`	ignored

print.linsear_write *Prints an linsear_write Object*

Description

Prints an linsear_write object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'linsear_write'
print(x, digits = 3, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The linsear_write object.
digits	The number of digits displayed if `values` is `TRUE`.
...	ignored

print.linsear_write_count *Prints a linsear_write_count Object*

Description

Prints a linsear_write_count object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'linsear_write_count'
print(x, digits = 3, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The linsear_write_count object.
digits	The number of digits displayed.
...	ignored

print.linsear_write_scores *Prints a linsear_write_scores Object*

Description

Prints a linsear_write_scores object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'linsear_write_scores'
print(x, digits = 3, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The linsear_write_scores object.
digits	The number of digits displayed.
...	ignored

print.Network *Prints a Network Object*

Description

Prints a Network object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Network'
print(x, title = NA, title.color = "black",
  seed = sample(1:10000, 1), layout = igraph::layout.auto,
  legend = c(-0.5, -1.5, 0.5, -1.45), legend.cex = 1, bg = NULL,
  legend.text.color = "black", legend.gradient = NULL,
  vertex.color = "grey80", vertex.size = 9, vertex.frame.color = NA,
  vertex.label.color = "grey40", vertex.label.cex = 1.1,
  edge.label.color = "black", edge.label.cex = 0.9, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The Network object.
title	The title of the plot. NULL eliminates title. NA uses title attribute of the Network object.
title.color	The color of the title.
seed	The seed to use in plotting the graph.

layout	**igraph** layout to use.
legend	The coordinates of the legend. See color.legend for more information.
legend.cex	character expansion factor. NULL and NA are equivalent to 1.0. See mtext for more information.
bg	The color to be used for the background of the device region. See par for more information.
legend.text.color	The legend text color.
legend.gradient	A vector of ordered colors to use for the gradient fills in the network edges.
vertex.color	The font family to be used for vertex labels.
vertex.size	The size of the vertex.
vertex.frame.color	The color of the vertex border.
vertex.label.color	The color of the labels.
vertex.label.cex	The font size for vertex labels.
edge.label.color	The color for the edge labels. Use NA to remove.
edge.label.cex	The font size of the edge labels.
...	Other Arguments passed to plot.igraph.

Note

The output from Network is an **igraph** object and can be altered and plotted directly using **igraph**. The **qdap** print method is offered as a quick approach to styling the figure. For more control use V, E, and plot.igraph.

---

print.ngrams *Prints an ngrams object*

Description

Prints an ngrams object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ngrams'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The ngrams object
...	ignored

`print.object_pronoun_type` *Prints a object_pronoun_type object*

Description

Prints a object_pronoun_type object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'object_pronoun_type'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The object_pronoun_type object
`...`	ignored

`print.phrase_net` *Prints a phrase_net Object*

Description

Prints a phrase_net object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'phrase_net'
print(x, edge.curved = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The phrase_net object.
`edge.curved`	logical. If `TRUE` edges are plotted with curves.
`...`	Other Arguments passed to `plot.igraph`.

print.polarity *Prints an polarity Object*

Description

Prints an polarity object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'polarity'
print(x, digits = 3, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The polarity object.
digits	The number of digits displayed if values is TRUE.
...	ignored

print.polarity_count *Prints a polarity_count Object*

Description

Prints a polarity_count object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'polarity_count'
print(x, digits = 3, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The polarity_count object.
digits	The number of digits displayed.
...	ignored

print.polarity_score *Prints a polarity_score Object*

Description

Prints a polarity_score object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'polarity_score'
print(x, digits = 3, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The polarity_score object.
digits	The number of digits displayed if `values` is `TRUE`.
...	ignored

print.polysyllable_sum *Prints an polysyllable_sum object*

Description

Prints an polysyllable_sum object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'polysyllable_sum'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The polysyllable_sum object
...	ignored

print.pos — *Prints a pos Object.*

Description

Prints a pos object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'pos'
print(x, digits = 1, percent = NULL, zero.replace = NULL,
  ...)
```

Arguments

x	The pos object
digits	Integer values specifying the number of digits to be printed.
percent	logical. If TRUE output given as percent. If FALSE the output is proportion. If NULL uses the value from `termco`. Only used if `label` is TRUE.
zero.replace	Value to replace 0 values with. If NULL uses the value from `termco`. Only used if `label` is TRUE.
...	ignored

print.pos_by — *Prints a pos_by Object.*

Description

Prints a pos_by object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'pos_by'
print(x, digits = 1, percent = NULL, zero.replace = NULL,
  ...)
```

Arguments

x	The pos_by object
digits	Integer values specifying the number of digits to be printed.
percent	logical. If TRUE output given as percent. If FALSE the output is proportion. If NULL uses the value from `termco`. Only used if `label` is TRUE.
zero.replace	Value to replace 0 values with. If NULL uses the value from `termco`. Only used if `label` is TRUE.
...	ignored

`print.pos_preprocessed` *Prints a pos_preprocessed object*

Description

Prints a pos_preprocessed object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'pos_preprocessed'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The pos_preprocessed object
`...`	ignored

`print.pronoun_type` *Prints a pronoun_type object*

Description

Prints a pronoun_type object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'pronoun_type'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The pronoun_type object
`...`	ignored

print.qdapProj *Prints a qdapProj Object*

Description

Prints a qdapProj object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'qdapProj'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The qdapProj object.
...	ignored

print.qdap_context *Prints a qdap_context object*

Description

Prints a qdap_context object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'qdap_context'
print(x, file = NULL, pretty = TRUE, width = 70,
  sep.block = TRUE, double_space = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The qdap_context object
file	The name of the file (can print csv, xlsx, txt, doc and other text based files). If NULL file prints to the console.
pretty	logical. If TRUE generates a prettier text version of the output (cannot be used with csv/xlsx file types). If FALSE a semi-structured dataframe is generated.
width	A positive integer giving the target column for wrapping lines in the output.
sep.block	logical. If TRUE the blocked events are separated with text lines.
double_space	logical. If TRUE and pretty = TRUE double spacing between speech chunks (speakers) is used.
...	ignored

print.question_type *Prints a question_type object*

Description

Prints a question_type object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'question_type'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The question_type object
...	ignored

print.question_type_preprocessed *Prints a question_type_preprocessed object*

Description

Prints a question_type_preprocessed object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'question_type_preprocessed'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The question_type_preprocessed object
...	ignored

print.readability_count

Prints a readability_count Object

Description

Prints a readability_count object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'readability_count'
print(x, digits = 3, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The readability_count object.
digits	The number of digits displayed.
...	ignored

print.readability_score

Prints a readability_score Object

Description

Prints a readability_score object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'readability_score'
print(x, digits = 3, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The readability_score object.
digits	The number of digits displayed if `values` is `TRUE`.
...	ignored

print.sent_split — *Prints a sent_split object*

Description

Prints a sent_split object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sent_split'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The sent_split object
`...`	ignored

print.SMOG — *Prints an SMOG Object*

Description

Prints an SMOG object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'SMOG'
print(x, digits = 3, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The SMOG object.
`digits`	The number of digits displayed if `values` is `TRUE`.
`...`	ignored

`print.subject_pronoun_type` *Prints a subject_pronoun_type object*

Description

Prints a subject_pronoun_type object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'subject_pronoun_type'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The subject_pronoun_type object
`...`	ignored

`print.sub_holder` *Prints a sub_holder object*

Description

Prints a sub_holder object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sub_holder'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The sub_holder object
`...`	ignored

print.sums_gantt *Prints a sums_gantt object*

Description

Prints a sums_gantt object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sums_gantt'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The sums_gantt object
`...`	ignored

print.sum_cmspans *Prints a sum_cmspans object*

Description

Prints a sum_cmspans object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sum_cmspans'
print(x, digits = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The sum_cmspans object
`digits`	Integer; number of decimal places to round in the display of the output.
`...`	ignored

print.syllable_sum *Prints an syllable_sum object*

Description

Prints an syllable_sum object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'syllable_sum'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The syllable_sum object
...	ignored

print.table_count *Prints a table_count object*

Description

Prints a table_count object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'table_count'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The table_count object
...	ignored

print.table_proportion *Prints a table_proportion object*

Description

Prints a table_proportion object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'table_proportion'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The table_proportion object
...	ignored

print.table_score *Prints a table_score object*

Description

Prints a table_score object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'table_score'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The table_score object
...	ignored

print.termco — *Prints a termco object.*

Description

Prints a termco object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'termco'
print(x, digits = NULL, percent = NULL,
  zero.replace = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The termco object
`digits`	Integer values specifying the number of digits to be printed.
`percent`	logical. If TRUE output given as percent. If FALSE the output is proportion. If NULL uses the value from `termco`. Only used if `label` is TRUE.
`zero.replace`	Value to replace 0 values with. If NULL uses the value from `termco`. Only used if `label` is TRUE.
`...`	ignored

print.trunc — *Prints a trunc object*

Description

Prints a trunc object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'trunc'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The trunc object
`...`	ignored

print.type_token_ratio

Prints a type_token_ratio Object

Description

Prints a type_token_ratio object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'type_token_ratio'
print(x, digits = 3, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The type_token_ratio object.
`digits`	The number of type-token ratio digits to print.
`...`	ignored

print.wfm

Prints a wfm Object

Description

Prints a wfm object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'wfm'
print(x, digits = 3, width = 10000, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The wfm object.
`digits`	The number of digits displayed if `values` is `TRUE`.
`width`	The width to temporarily set for printing (default = 10000). See `options` for more.
`...`	ignored

print.wfm_summary *Prints a wfm_summary Object*

Description

Prints a wfm_summary object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'wfm_summary'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The wfm_summary object.
...	ignored

print.which_misspelled *Prints a which_misspelled Object*

Description

Prints a which_misspelled object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'which_misspelled'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The which_misspelled object.
...	ignored

print.word_associate *Prints a word_associate object*

Description

Prints a word_associate object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'word_associate'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The word_associate object
...	ignored

print.word_cor *Prints a word_cor object*

Description

Prints a word_cor object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'word_cor'
print(x, digits = 3, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The word_cor object
digits	The number of digits to print
...	ignored

print.word_length *Prints a word_length object*

Description

Prints a word_length object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'word_length'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The word_length object
...	ignored

print.word_list *Prints a word_list Object*

Description

Prints a word_list object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'word_list'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The word_list object
...	ignored

print.word_position *Prints a word_position object.*

Description

Prints a word_position object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'word_position'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The word_position object
...	Values passed to `plot.word_position`

print.word_proximity *Prints a word_proximity object*

Description

Prints a word_proximity object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'word_proximity'
print(x, digits = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The word_proximity object
digits	The number of digits to print
...	ignored

print.word_stats — *Prints a word_stats object*

Description

Prints a word_stats object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'word_stats'
print(x, digits = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The word_stats object
`digits`	Integer; number of decimal places to round in the display of the output.
`...`	ignored

print.word_stats_counts — *Prints a word_stats_counts object*

Description

Prints a word_stats_counts object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'word_stats_counts'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The word_stats_counts object
`...`	ignored

pronoun_type *Count Object/Subject Pronouns Per Grouping Variable*

Description

Count the number of subject/object pronouns per grouping variables.

Usage

```
pronoun_type(text.var, grouping.var = NULL, pronoun.list = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`text.var`	The text variable
`grouping.var`	The grouping variables. Default `NULL` generates one word list for all text. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.
`pronoun.list`	A named list of subject/object pronouns. See **Details** for more.
`...`	Other arguments passed to `termco`

Details

The following subject/object pronoun categories are the default searched terms:

- I = c(" i'd ", " i'll ", " i'm ", " i've ", " i ")
- we = c(" we'd ", " we'll ", " we're ", " we've ", " we ")
- you = c(" you'd ", " you'll ", " you're ", " you've ", " you ", " your ")
- he = c(" he'd ", " he'll ", " he's ", " he ")
- she = c(" she'd ", " she'll ", " she's ", " she ")
- they = c(" they'd ", " they'll ", " they're ", "they've ", " they ")
- it = c(" it'd ", " it'll ", " it's ", " it ")
- me = c(" me ", " my ", " mine ")
- us = c(" us ", " our ", " ours ")
- him = c(" him ", " his ")
- her = c(" her ", " hers ")
- them = c(" them ")
- their = c(" their ", "theirs ")

Value

Returns a list, of class "pronoun_type", of data frames regarding subject/object pronoun word counts:

preprocessed	List of uncollapsed dataframes (raw, prop, rnp) of the class "termco" that contain all searchable subject/object pronouns.
raw	raw word counts by grouping variable
prop	proportional word counts by grouping variable; proportional to each individual's subject/object pronoun use
rnp	a character combination data frame of raw and proportional subject/object pronoun use

References

Fairclough, N. (1989). Language and power. London: Longman.

Fairclough, N. (2003). Analysing discourse: Textual analysis for social research. Oxford and New York: Routledge.

Okamura, A. (2009). Use of personal pronouns in two types of monologic academic speech. The Economic Journal of Takasaki City University of Economics, 52(1). 17-26.

Us and them: Social categorization and the process of intergroup bias. Perdue, C. W., Dovidio, J. F., Gurtman, M. B., & Tyler, R. B. (1990). Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 59(3), 475-486. doi: 10.1037/0022-3514.59.3.475

See Also

object_pronoun_type, subject_pronoun_type

Examples

```
## Not run:
dat <- pres_debates2012
dat <- dat[dat$person %in% qcv(ROMNEY, OBAMA), ]
(out <- pronoun_type(dat$dialogue, dat$person))
plot(out)
plot(out, 2)
plot(out, 3)
plot(out, 3, ncol=2)

scores(out)
counts(out)
proportions(out)
preprocessed(out)

plot(scores(out))
plot(counts(out))
```

```
plot(proportions(out))

(out2 <- pronoun_type(hamlet$dialogue, hamlet$person))
plot(out2, 3, ncol=7)

## End(Not run)
```

---

prop *Convert Raw Numeric Matrix or Data Frame to Proportions*

Description

Convert a raw matrix or dataframe to proportions/percents. Divides each element of a column by the column sum.

Usage

```
prop(mat, digits = 2, percent = FALSE, by.column = TRUE, round = FALSE)
```

Arguments

mat	A numeric matrix or dataframe.
digits	Integer; number of decimal places to round.
percent	logical. If TRUE output given as percent. If FALSE the output is proportion.
by.column	logical. If TRUE applies to the column. If FALSE applies by row.
round	logical. If TRUE rounds the returned values (controlled by digits).

Value

Returns a matrix with proportionally scaled values.

Examples

```
## Not run:
y <- wfdf(DATA$state, DATA$person, stopwords = c("your", "yours"),
    margins = TRUE)
prop(wfm(y), 4)[1:10, ]        #as a proportion
prop(wfm(y), 4, TRUE)[1:10, ]  #as a percentage
heatmap(prop(wfm(y), 4))
wdstraj <- word_stats(rajSPLIT$dialogue, rajSPLIT$person)
prop(wdstraj$gts[, -1], 5)[1:15, 1:6]

## End(Not run)
```

`proportions` *Generic Proportions Method*

Description

Access the proportions dataframes from select qdap outputs.

Usage

```
proportions(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	A qdap object (list) with a proportions dataframe (e.g., `termco`).
`...`	Arguments passed to proportions method of other classes.

Value

Returns a data.frame of proportions.

See Also

`scores`, `counts`, `preprocessed`, `visual`

`proportions.character_table` *Term Counts*

Description

View `character_table` proportions.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'character_table'
proportions(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The character_table object.
`...`	ignored

Details

character_table Method for proportions

proportions.end_mark_by *Question Counts*

Description

View end_mark_by proportions.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'end_mark_by'
proportions(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The end_mark_by object.
...	ignored

Details

end_mark_by Method for proportions

proportions.formality *Formality*

Description

View formality proportions.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'formality'
proportions(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The formality object.
...	ignored

Details

formality Method for proportions

proportions.object_pronoun_type *Question Counts*

Description

View object_pronoun_type proportions.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'object_pronoun_type'
proportions(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The object_pronoun_type object.
...	ignored

Details

object_pronoun_type Method for proportions

proportions.pos *Parts of Speech*

Description

View pos proportions.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'pos'
proportions(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The pos object.
...	ignored

Details

pos Method for proportions

proportions.pos_by *Parts of Speech*

Description

View pos_by proportions.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'pos_by'
proportions(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The pos_by object.
...	ignored

Details

pos_by Method for proportions

proportions.pronoun_type *Question Counts*

Description

View pronoun_type proportions.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'pronoun_type'
proportions(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The pronoun_type object.
...	ignored

Details

pronoun_type Method for proportions

proportions.question_type

Question Counts

Description

View question_type proportions.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'question_type'
proportions(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The question_type object.
...	ignored

Details

question_type Method for proportions

proportions.subject_pronoun_type

Question Counts

Description

View subject_pronoun_type proportions.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'subject_pronoun_type'
proportions(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The subject_pronoun_type object.
...	ignored

Details

subject_pronoun_type Method for proportions

proportions.termco *Term Counts*

Description

View termco proportions.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'termco'
proportions(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The termco object.
...	ignored

Details

termco Method for proportions

proportions.word_length *Word Length Counts*

Description

View word_length proportions.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'word_length'
proportions(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The word_length object.
...	ignored

Details

word_length Method for proportions

proportions.word_position *Word Position*

Description

View word_position proportions.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'word_position'
proportions(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The word_position object.
...	ignored

Details

word_position Method for proportions

qcombine *Combine Columns*

Description

Quickly combine columns (summed) and rename.

Usage

```
qcombine(mat, combined.columns, elim.old = TRUE)
```

Arguments

mat	A matrix or dataframe with numeric combine columns.
combined.columns	A list of named vectors of the colnames/indexes of the numeric columns to be combined (summed). If a vector is unnamed a name will be assigned.
elim.old	logical. If TRUE eliminates the columns that are combined together by the named match.list. TRUE outputs the table proportionally (see prop).

Value

Returns a dataframe with combines columns.

See Also

transform

Examples

```
## Not run:
A <- list(
    a = c(1, 2, 3),
    b = qcv(mpg, hp),
    c = c("disp", "am")
)
B <- list(
    c(1, 2, 3),
    d = qcv(mpg, hp),
    c("disp", "am")
)

qcombine(head(mtcars), A)
qcombine(head(mtcars), B)
qcombine(head(mtcars), B, elim.old = FALSE)

## End(Not run)
```

---

qcv *Quick Character Vector*

Description

Create a character vector without the use of quotation marks.

Usage

```
qcv(..., terms = NULL, space.wrap = FALSE, trailing = FALSE,
  leading = FALSE, split = " ", rm.blank = TRUE)
```

Arguments

terms	An optional argument to present the terms as one long character string. This is useful if the split (separator) is not a comma (e.g., spaces are the term separators).
space.wrap	logical. If TRUE wraps the vector of terms with a leading/trailing space.
trailing	logical. If TRUE wraps the vector of terms with a trailing space.
leading	logical. If TRUE wraps the vector of terms with a leading space.
split	Character vector of length one to use for splitting (i.e., the separator used in the vector). For use with the argument terms.
rm.blank	logical. If TRUE removes all blank spaces from the vector.
...	Character objects. Either ... or terms argument must be utilized.

Value

Returns a character vector.

See Also

c

Examples

```
## Not run:
qcv(I, like, dogs)
qcv(terms = "I, like, dogs") #default separator is " "
qcv(terms = "I, like, dogs", split = ",")
qcv(terms = "I  like dogs")
qcv(I, like, dogs, space.wrap = TRUE)
qcv(I, like, dogs, trailing = TRUE)
qcv(I, like, dogs, leading = TRUE)
exclude(Top25Words, qcv(the, of, and))
qcv(terms = "mpg cyl  disp  hp drat    wt  qsec vs am gear carb")

## End(Not run)
```

---

qdap   *qdap: Quantitative Discourse Analysis Package*

Description

This package automates many of the tasks associated with quantitative discourse analysis of transcripts containing discourse. The package provides parsing tools for preparing transcript data, coding tools and analysis tools for richer understanding of the data. Many functions allow the user to aggregate data by any number of grouping variables, providing analysis and seamless integration with other R packages which enable higher level analysis and visualization of text. This empowers the researcher with more flexible, efficient and targeted methods and tools.

---

qdap_df   *Create qdap Specific Data Structure*

Description

Creating this **qdap** specific data structure enables short hand with subsequent **qdap** function calls that utilize the `text.var` argument. Combined with the %&% operator, the user n need not specify a data set or the `text.var` argument (as many **qdap** functions contain a `text.var` argument).

Change text.var column of a qdap_df object.

Usage

```
qdap_df(dataframe, text.var)

Text(object)

Text(object) <- value
```

Arguments

dataframe	A data.frame with a text variable. Generally, sentSplit should be run first (sentSplit actually produces a data.frame that is of the class "qdap_df").
text.var	The name of the text.var column.
object	A data.frame of the class "qdap_df".
value	A character string of the updated text.var column.

Value

Returns a data.frame of the class "qdap_df".

References

Inspired by **dplyr**'s tbl_df structure.

See Also

%&%, sentSplit

Examples

```
## Not run:
dat <- qdap_df(DATA, state)
dat %&% trans_cloud(grouping.var=person)
dat %&% trans_cloud(grouping.var=person, text.var=stemmer(DATA$state))
dat %&% termco(grouping.var=person, match.list=list("fun", "computer"))
class(dat)

## Change text column in `qdap_df` (Example 1)
dat2 <- sentSplit(DATA, "state", stem.col = TRUE)
class(dat2)
dat2 %&% trans_cloud()
Text(dat2)
## change the `text.var` column
Text(dat2) <- "stem.text"
dat2 %&% trans_cloud()

## Change text column in `qdap_df` (Example 2)
(dat2$fake_dat <- paste(emoticon[1:11,2], dat2$state))
Text(dat2) <- "fake_dat"
(m <- dat2 %&% sub_holder(emoticon[,2]))
m$unhold(strip(m$output))
```

```
## Various examples with qdap functions
dat <- sentSplit(DATA, "state")
dat %&% trans_cloud(grouping.var=person)
dat %&% termco(person, match.list=list("fun", "computer"))
dat %&% trans_venn(person)
dat %&% polarity(person)
dat %&% formality(person)
dat %&% automated_readability_index(person)
dat %&% Dissimilarity(person)
dat %&% gradient_cloud(sex)
dat %&% dispersion_plot(c("fun", "computer"))
dat %&% discourse_map(list(sex, adult))
dat %&% gantt_plot(person)
dat %&% word_list(adult)
dat %&% end_mark_by(person)
dat %&% end_mark()
dat %&% word_stats(person)
dat %&% wfm(person)
dat %&% word_cor(person, "i")
dat %&% sentCombine(person)
dat %&% question_type(person)
dat %&% word_network_plot()
dat %&% character_count()
dat %&% char_table(person)
dat %&% phrase_net(2, .1)
dat %&% boolean_search("it||!")
dat %&% trans_context(person, which(end_mark(DATA.SPLIT[, "state"]) == "?"))
dat %&% mgsub(c("it's", "I'm"), c("it is", "I am"))

## combine with magrittr/dplyr chaining
dat %&% wfm(person) %>% plot()
dat %&% polarity(person) %>% scores()
dat %&% polarity(person) %>% counts()
dat %&% polarity(person) %>% scores()
dat %&% polarity(person) %>% scores() %>% plot()
dat %&% polarity(person) %>% scores %>% plot

## End(Not run)
```

`qheat` *Quick Heatmap*

Description

A quick heatmap function for visualizing typical qdap dataframe/matrix outputs.

diversity Method for qheat

termco Method for qheat

word_stats Method for qheat

character_table Method for qheat

question_type Method for qheat

pos_by Method for qheat

Usage

```
qheat(mat, low = "white", high = "darkblue", values = FALSE, digits = 1,
  text.size = 3, text.color = "grey40", xaxis.col = "black",
  yaxis.col = "black", order.by = NULL, grid = "white",
  by.column = TRUE, auto.size = FALSE, mat2 = NULL, plot = TRUE,
  facet.vars = NULL, facet.flip = FALSE, diag.na = FALSE,
  diag.values = "", ...)

## Default S3 method:
qheat(mat, low = "white", high = "darkblue",
  values = FALSE, digits = 1, text.size = 3, text.color = "grey40",
  xaxis.col = "black", yaxis.col = "black", order.by = NULL,
  grid = "white", by.column = TRUE, auto.size = FALSE, mat2 = NULL,
  plot = TRUE, facet.vars = NULL, facet.flip = FALSE, diag.na = FALSE,
  diag.values = "", ...)

## S3 method for class 'diversity'
qheat(mat, low = "white", high = "darkblue",
  values = FALSE, digits = 1, text.size = 3, text.color = "grey40",
  xaxis.col = "black", yaxis.col = "black", order.by = NULL,
  grid = "white", by.column = TRUE, auto.size = FALSE, mat2 = NULL,
  plot = TRUE, facet.vars = NULL, facet.flip = FALSE, diag.na = FALSE,
  diag.values = "", ...)

## S3 method for class 'termco'
qheat(mat, low = "white", high = "darkblue",
  values = FALSE, digits = 1, text.size = 3, text.color = "grey40",
  xaxis.col = "black", yaxis.col = "black", order.by = NULL,
  grid = "white", by.column = TRUE, auto.size = FALSE, mat2 = NULL,
  plot = TRUE, facet.vars = NULL, facet.flip = FALSE, diag.na = FALSE,
  diag.values = "", ...)

## S3 method for class 'word_stats'
qheat(mat, low = "white", high = "darkblue",
  values = FALSE, digits = 1, text.size = 3, text.color = "grey40",
  xaxis.col = "black", yaxis.col = "black", order.by = NULL,
  grid = "white", by.column = TRUE, auto.size = FALSE, mat2 = NULL,
  plot = TRUE, facet.vars = NULL, facet.flip = FALSE, diag.na = FALSE,
  diag.values = "", ...)

## S3 method for class 'character_table'
qheat(mat, low = "white", high = "darkblue",
  values = FALSE, digits = 1, text.size = 3, text.color = "grey40",
```

```
  xaxis.col = "black", yaxis.col = "black", order.by = NULL,
  grid = "white", by.column = TRUE, auto.size = FALSE, mat2 = NULL,
  plot = TRUE, facet.vars = NULL, facet.flip = FALSE, diag.na = FALSE,
  diag.values = "", ...)

## S3 method for class 'question_type'
qheat(mat, low = "white", high = "darkblue",
  values = FALSE, digits = 1, text.size = 3, text.color = "grey40",
  xaxis.col = "black", yaxis.col = "black", order.by = NULL,
  grid = "white", by.column = TRUE, auto.size = FALSE, mat2 = NULL,
  plot = TRUE, facet.vars = NULL, facet.flip = FALSE, diag.na = FALSE,
  diag.values = "", ...)

## S3 method for class 'pos_by'
qheat(mat, low = "white", high = "darkblue",
  values = FALSE, digits = 1, text.size = 3, text.color = "grey40",
  xaxis.col = "black", yaxis.col = "black", order.by = NULL,
  grid = "white", by.column = TRUE, auto.size = FALSE, mat2 = NULL,
  plot = TRUE, facet.vars = NULL, facet.flip = FALSE, diag.na = FALSE,
  diag.values = "", ...)
```

Arguments

`mat`	A matrix or dataframe produced by many qdap functions in which the first column is the grouping variable and the rest of the matrix is numeric. Also accepts objects directly from `word_stats` and `question_type`.
`low`	The color to be used for lower values.
`high`	The color to be used for higher values.
`values`	logical. If `TRUE` the cell values will be included on the heatmap.
`digits`	The number of digits displayed if `values` is `TRUE`.
`text.size`	A integer size to plot the text if `values` is `TRUE`.
`text.color`	A character vector to plot the text if `values` is `TRUE`.
`xaxis.col`	A single character vector color choice for the high values.
`yaxis.col`	A single character vector color choice for the low values.
`order.by`	An optional character vector of a variable name to order the columns by. To reverse use a negative (`-`) before the column name.
`grid`	The color of the grid (Use `NULL` to remove the grid).
`by.column`	logical. If `TRUE` applies scaling to the column. If `FALSE` applies scaling by row (use `NULL` to turn off scaling).
`auto.size`	logical. If `TRUE` the visual will be resized to create square cells.
`mat2`	A second matrix equal in dimensions to `mat` that will be used for cell labels if `values` is `TRUE`.
`plot`	logical. If `TRUE` the plot will automatically plot. The user may wish to set to `FALSE` for use in knitr, sweave, etc. to add additional plot layers.

facet.vars — A character vector of 1 or 2 column names to facet by.

facet.flip — logical If TRUE the direction of the faceting is reversed.

diag.na — logical. If TRUE and mat is a symmetrical matrix the diagonals are set to NA. This is useful with correlation matrices because the diagonal of ones do not affect the scaling of the heatmap.

diag.values — The string to be used for the diagonal labels (values) if diag.na is set to TRUE. Default is to not print a value.

... — Not currently used.

Details

qheat is useful for finding patterns and anomalies in large qdap generated dataframes and matrices.

Note

qheat is a fast way of working with data formats produced by qdap. The function isn't designed to be extended beyond exploratory qdap usage.

Examples

```
## Not run:
dat <- sentSplit(DATA, "state")
ws.ob <- with(dat, word_stats(state, list(sex, adult), tot=tot))
qheat(ws.ob)
qheat(ws.ob) + coord_flip()
qheat(ws.ob, order.by = "sptot",
    xaxis.col = c("red", "black", "green", "blue"))
qheat(ws.ob, order.by = "sptot")
qheat(ws.ob, order.by = "-sptot")
qheat(ws.ob, values = TRUE)
qheat(ws.ob, values = TRUE, text.color = "red")
qheat(ws.ob, "yellow", "red", grid = FALSE)
qheat(mtcars, facet.vars = "cyl")
qheat(mtcars, facet.vars = c("gear", "cyl"))
qheat(t(mtcars), by.column=FALSE)
qheat(cor(mtcars), diag.na=TRUE, diag.value="", by.column=NULL, values = TRUE)

dat1 <- data.frame(G=LETTERS[1:5], matrix(rnorm(20), ncol = 4))
dat2 <- data.frame(matrix(LETTERS[1:25], ncol=5))
qheat(dat1, values=TRUE)
qheat(dat1, values=TRUE, mat2=dat2)

## End(Not run)
```

qprep *Quick Preparation of Text*

Description

Wrapper for bracketX, replace_number, replace_symbol, replace_abbreviation and scrubber to quickly prepare text for analysis. Care should be taken with this function to ensure data is properly formatted and complete.

Usage

```
qprep(text.var, rm.dash = TRUE, bracket = "all", missing = NULL,
  names = FALSE, abbreviation = qdapDictionaries::abbreviations,
  replace = NULL, ignore.case = TRUE, num.paste = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

text.var	The text variable.
rm.dash	logical. If TRUE dashes will be removed.
bracket	The type of bracket (and encased text) to remove. This is one of the strings "curly", "square", "round", "angle" and "all". These strings correspond to: {, [, (, < or all four types. Also takes the argument NULL which turns off this parsing technique.
missing	Value to assign to empty cells.
names	logical. If TRUE the sentences are given as the names of the counts.
abbreviation	A two column key of abbreviations (column 1) and long form replacements (column 2) or a vector of abbreviations. Default is to use qdap's abbreviations data set. Also takes the argument NULL which turns off this parsing technique.
replace	A vector of long form replacements if a data frame is not supplied to the abbreviation argument.
ignore.case	logical. If TRUE replaces without regard to capitalization.
num.paste	logical. If TURE a the elements of larger numbers are separated with spaces. If FALSE the elements will be joined without spaces. Also takes the argument NULL which turns off this parsing technique.
...	Other arguments passed to replace_symbol.

Note

Care should be taken with this function to ensure data is properly formatted and complete.

See Also

bracketX, replace_abbreviation, replace_number, replace_symbol

Examples

```
## Not run:
x <- "I like 60 (laughter) #d-bot and $6 @ the store w/o 8p.m."
qprep(x)

## End(Not run)
```

---

qtheme *Add themes to a Network object.*

Description

qtheme - This function builds generic themes to add a theme to a Network object rather than individual print arguments.

theme_nightheat A night heat theme.

theme_badkitchen A 70s kitchen theme.

theme_cafe A cafe theme.

theme_grayscale A grayscale theme.

theme_norah A Norah theme.

theme_hipster A hipster theme.

theme_duskheat A duskheat theme.

Usage

```
qtheme(x = "generic", title, title.color, layout, legend, legend.cex,
  legend.text.color, legend.gradient, bg, vertex.color, vertex.size,
  vertex.frame.color, vertex.label.color, vertex.label.cex, edge.label.color,
  edge.label.cex)

theme_nightheat(x = pars[["x"]], title = pars[["title"]],
  title.color = pars[["title.color"]], layout = pars[["layout"]],
  legend = pars[["legend"]], legend.cex = pars[["legend.cex"]],
  legend.gradient = pars[["legend.gradient"]], bg = pars[["bg"]],
  legend.text.color = pars[["legend.text.color"]],
  vertex.color = pars[["vertex.color"]],
  vertex.size = pars[["vertex.size"]],
  vertex.frame.color = pars[["vertex.frame.color"]],
  vertex.label.color = pars[["vertex.label.color"]],
  vertex.label.cex = pars[["vertex.label.cex"]],
  edge.label.color = pars[["edge.label.color"]],
  edge.label.cex = pars[["edge.label.cex"]], ...)

theme_badkitchen(x = pars[["x"]], title = pars[["title"]],
  title.color = pars[["title.color"]], layout = pars[["layout"]],
```

```
  legend = pars[["legend"]], legend.cex = pars[["legend.cex"]],
  legend.gradient = pars[["legend.gradient"]], bg = pars[["bg"]],
  legend.text.color = pars[["legend.text.color"]],
  vertex.color = pars[["vertex.color"]],
  vertex.size = pars[["vertex.size"]],
  vertex.frame.color = pars[["vertex.frame.color"]],
  vertex.label.color = pars[["vertex.label.color"]],
  vertex.label.cex = pars[["vertex.label.cex"]],
  edge.label.color = pars[["edge.label.color"]],
  edge.label.cex = pars[["edge.label.cex"]], ...)

theme_cafe(x = pars[["x"]], title = pars[["title"]],
  title.color = pars[["title.color"]], layout = pars[["layout"]],
  legend = pars[["legend"]], legend.cex = pars[["legend.cex"]],
  legend.gradient = pars[["legend.gradient"]], bg = pars[["bg"]],
  legend.text.color = pars[["legend.text.color"]],
  vertex.color = pars[["vertex.color"]],
  vertex.size = pars[["vertex.size"]],
  vertex.frame.color = pars[["vertex.frame.color"]],
  vertex.label.color = pars[["vertex.label.color"]],
  vertex.label.cex = pars[["vertex.label.cex"]],
  edge.label.color = pars[["edge.label.color"]],
  edge.label.cex = pars[["edge.label.cex"]], ...)

theme_grayscale(x = pars[["x"]], title = pars[["title"]],
  title.color = pars[["title.color"]], layout = pars[["layout"]],
  legend = pars[["legend"]], legend.cex = pars[["legend.cex"]],
  legend.gradient = pars[["legend.gradient"]], bg = pars[["bg"]],
  legend.text.color = pars[["legend.text.color"]],
  vertex.color = pars[["vertex.color"]],
  vertex.size = pars[["vertex.size"]],
  vertex.frame.color = pars[["vertex.frame.color"]],
  vertex.label.color = pars[["vertex.label.color"]],
  vertex.label.cex = pars[["vertex.label.cex"]],
  edge.label.color = pars[["edge.label.color"]],
  edge.label.cex = pars[["edge.label.cex"]], ...)

theme_greyscale(x = pars[["x"]], title = pars[["title"]],
  title.color = pars[["title.color"]], layout = pars[["layout"]],
  legend = pars[["legend"]], legend.cex = pars[["legend.cex"]],
  legend.gradient = pars[["legend.gradient"]], bg = pars[["bg"]],
  legend.text.color = pars[["legend.text.color"]],
  vertex.color = pars[["vertex.color"]],
  vertex.size = pars[["vertex.size"]],
  vertex.frame.color = pars[["vertex.frame.color"]],
  vertex.label.color = pars[["vertex.label.color"]],
  vertex.label.cex = pars[["vertex.label.cex"]],
  edge.label.color = pars[["edge.label.color"]],
```

```
  edge.label.cex = pars[["edge.label.cex"]], ...)

theme_norah(x = pars[["x"]], title = pars[["title"]],
  title.color = pars[["title.color"]], layout = pars[["layout"]],
  legend = pars[["legend"]], legend.cex = pars[["legend.cex"]],
  legend.gradient = pars[["legend.gradient"]], bg = pars[["bg"]],
  legend.text.color = pars[["legend.text.color"]],
  vertex.color = pars[["vertex.color"]],
  vertex.size = pars[["vertex.size"]],
  vertex.frame.color = pars[["vertex.frame.color"]],
  vertex.label.color = pars[["vertex.label.color"]],
  vertex.label.cex = pars[["vertex.label.cex"]],
  edge.label.color = pars[["edge.label.color"]],
  edge.label.cex = pars[["edge.label.cex"]], ...)

theme_hipster(x = pars[["x"]], title = pars[["title"]],
  title.color = pars[["title.color"]], layout = pars[["layout"]],
  legend = pars[["legend"]], legend.cex = pars[["legend.cex"]],
  legend.gradient = pars[["legend.gradient"]], bg = pars[["bg"]],
  legend.text.color = pars[["legend.text.color"]],
  vertex.color = pars[["vertex.color"]],
  vertex.size = pars[["vertex.size"]],
  vertex.frame.color = pars[["vertex.frame.color"]],
  vertex.label.color = pars[["vertex.label.color"]],
  vertex.label.cex = pars[["vertex.label.cex"]],
  edge.label.color = pars[["edge.label.color"]],
  edge.label.cex = pars[["edge.label.cex"]], ...)

theme_duskheat(x = pars[["x"]], title = pars[["title"]],
  title.color = pars[["title.color"]], layout = pars[["layout"]],
  legend = pars[["legend"]], legend.cex = pars[["legend.cex"]],
  legend.gradient = pars[["legend.gradient"]], bg = pars[["bg"]],
  legend.text.color = pars[["legend.text.color"]],
  vertex.color = pars[["vertex.color"]],
  vertex.size = pars[["vertex.size"]],
  vertex.frame.color = pars[["vertex.frame.color"]],
  vertex.label.color = pars[["vertex.label.color"]],
  vertex.label.cex = pars[["vertex.label.cex"]],
  edge.label.color = pars[["edge.label.color"]],
  edge.label.cex = pars[["edge.label.cex"]], ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The name of the qtheme.
`title`	The title of the plot. `NULL` eliminates title. `NA` uses title attribute of the Network object.
`title.color`	The color of the title.
`layout`	**igraph** `layout` to use.

`legend` The coordinates of the legend. See `color.legend` for more information.

`legend.cex` character expansion factor. `NULL` and `NA` are equivalent to 1.0. See `mtext` for more information.

`legend.text.color` The text legend text color.

`legend.gradient` A vector of ordered colors to use for the gradient fills in the network edges.

`bg` The color to be used for the background of the device region. See `par` for more information.

`vertex.color` The font family to be used for vertex labels.

`vertex.size` The size of the vertex.

`vertex.frame.color` The color of the vertex border.

`vertex.label.color` The color of the labels.

`vertex.label.cex` The font size for vertex labels.

`edge.label.color` The color for the edge labels. Use `NA` to remove.

`edge.label.cex` The font size of the edge labels.

`...` Additional arguments supplied to `qtheme`.

Examples

```
## Not run:
(poldat <- with(sentSplit(DATA, 4), polarity(state, person)))
m <- Network(poldat)
m

m + theme_nightheat
m + theme_cafe
m + theme_grayscale
m + theme_norah
m + theme_hipster
m + theme_badkitchen
m + theme_duskheat

## make your own themes
theme_irish <- qtheme(x = "irish", bg = "grey25",
    vertex.label.color = "grey50", legend.text.color = "white",
    legend.gradient = c("darkgreen", "white", "darkorange"),
    edge.label.color="white", vertex.size= 20)

m + theme_irish

## End(Not run)
```

question_type *Count of Question Type*

Description

Transcript apply question counts.

Usage

```
question_type(text.var, grouping.var = NULL, neg.cont = FALSE,
  percent = TRUE, zero.replace = 0, digits = 2,
  contraction = qdapDictionaries::contractions, bracket = "all",
  amplifiers = qdapDictionaries::amplification.words, ...)
```

Arguments

text.var	The text variable
grouping.var	The grouping variables. Default NULL generates one word list for all text. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.
neg.cont	logical. If TRUE provides separate counts for the negative contraction forms of the interrogative words.
percent	logical. If TRUE output given as percent. If FALSE the output is proportion.
zero.replace	Value to replace 0 values with.
digits	Integer; number of decimal places to round when printing.
contraction	A two column key of contractions (column 1) and expanded form replacements (column 2) or a vector of contractions. Default is to use qdapDictionaries's contractions data set.
bracket	The type of bracket (and encased text) to remove. This is one or more of the strings "curly", "square", "round", "angle" and "all". These strings correspond to: {, [, (, < or all four types.
amplifiers	A character vector of terms that increase the intensity of a positive or negative word. Default is to use qdapDictionaries's amplification.words data set.
...	Other arguments passed to bracketX.

Details

The algorithm searches for the following interrogative words (and optionally, their negative contraction form as well):

1) whose 2) whom 3) who 4) where 5) what 6) which 7) why 8) when 9) were* 10) was* 11) does* 12) did* 13) do* 14) is 15) are* 16) will* 17) how 18) should 19) could 20) would* 21) shall 22) may 23) might* 24) must* 25) can* 26) has 27) have* 28) had* 29) ok 30) right 31) correct 32) implied do/does/did

The interrogative word that is found first (with the exception of "ok", "right"/"alright", and "correct") in the question determines the sentence type. "ok", "right"/"alright", and "correct" sentence types are determined if the sentence is a question with no other interrogative words found and "ok", "right"/"alright", or "correct" is the last word of the sentence. Those interrogative sentences beginning with the word "you", "wanna", or "want" are categorized as implying do/does/did question type, though the use of do/does/did is not explicit. Those sentence beginning with "you" followed by a select interrogative word (and or their negative counter parts) above (marked with *) or 1-2 amplifier(s) followed by the select interrogative word are categorized by the select word rather than an implied do/does/did question type. A sentence that is marked "ok" over rides an implied do/does/did label. Those with undetermined sentence type are labeled unknown.

Value

Returns a list of:

`raw`	A dataframe of the questions used in the transcript and their type.
`count`	A dataframe of total questions (`tot.quest`) and counts of question types (initial interrogative word) by grouping variable(s).
`rnp`	Dataframe of the frequency and proportions of question types by grouping variable.
`inds`	The indices of the original text variable that contain questions.
`missing`	The row numbers of the missing data (excluded from analysis).
`percent`	The value of percent used for plotting purposes.
`zero.replace`	The value of zero.replace used for plotting purposes.

See Also

colcomb2class, bracketX

Examples

```
## Not run:
## Inspect the algorithm classification
x <- c("Kate's got no appetite doesn't she?",
    "Wanna tell Daddy what you did today?",
    "You helped getting out a book?", "umm hum?",
    "Do you know what it is?", "What do you want?",
    "Who's there?", "Whose?", "Why do you want it?",
    "Want some?", "Where did it go?", "Was it fun?")

left_just(preprocessed(question_type(x))[, c(2, 6)])

## Transcript/dialogue examples
(x <- question_type(DATA.SPLIT$state, DATA.SPLIT$person))

## methods
scores(x)
plot(scores(x))
counts(x)
plot(counts(x))
proportions(x)
```

```
plot(proportions(x))
truncdf(preprocessed(x), 15)
plot(preprocessed(x))

plot(x)
plot(x, label = TRUE)
plot(x, label = TRUE, text.color = "red")
question_type(DATA.SPLIT$state, DATA.SPLIT$person, percent = FALSE)
DATA[8, 4] <- "Won't I distrust you?"
question_type(DATA.SPLIT$state, DATA.SPLIT$person)
DATA <- qdap::DATA
with(DATA.SPLIT, question_type(state, list(sex, adult)))

out1 <- with(mraja1spl, question_type(dialogue, person))
## out1
out2 <- with(mraja1spl, question_type(dialogue, list(sex, fam.aff)))
## out2
out3 <- with(mraja1spl, question_type(dialogue, list(sex, fam.aff),
   percent = FALSE))
plot(out3, label = TRUE, lab.digits = 3)

## End(Not run)
```

---

raj *Romeo and Juliet (Unchanged & Complete)*

Description

A dataset containing the original transcript from Romeo and Juliet as it was scraped from: http://shakespeare.mit.edu/romeo_juliet/full.html.

Usage

```
data(raj)
```

Format

A data frame with 840 rows and 3 variables

Details

- person. Character in the play
- dialogue. The spoken dialogue
- act. The act (akin to repeated measures)

References

http://shakespeare.mit.edu/romeo_juliet/full.html

raj.act.1 — *Romeo and Juliet: Act 1*

Description

A dataset containing Romeo and Juliet: Act 1.

Usage

```
data(raj.act.1)
```

Format

A data frame with 235 rows and 2 variables

Details

- person. Character in the play
- dialogue. The spoken dialogue

References

http://shakespeare.mit.edu/romeo_juliet/full.html

raj.act.1POS — *Romeo and Juliet: Act 1 Parts of Speech by Person A dataset containing a list from pos_by using the mraja1spl data set (see pos_by for more information).*

Description

Romeo and Juliet: Act 1 Parts of Speech by Person

A dataset containing a list from pos_by using the mraja1spl data set (see pos_by for more information).

Usage

```
data(raj.act.1POS)
```

Format

A list with 10 elements http://shakespeare.mit.edu/romeo_juliet/full.html

Details

text The original text

POStagged The original words replaced with parts of speech in context.

POSprop Dataframe of the proportion of parts of speech by row.

POSfreq Dataframe of the frequency of parts of speech by row.

POSrnp Dataframe of the frequency and proportions of parts of speech by row

percent The value of percent used for plotting purposes.

zero.replace The value of zero.replace used for plotting purposes.

pos.by.freq Dataframe of the frequency of parts of speech by grouping variable.

pos.by.prop Dataframe of the proportion of parts of speech by grouping variable.

pos.by.rnp Dataframe of the frequency and proportions of parts of speech by grouping variable.

`raj.act.2` *Romeo and Juliet: Act 2*

Description

A dataset containing Romeo and Juliet: Act 2.

Usage

```
data(raj.act.2)
```

Format

A data frame with 205 rows and 2 variables

Details

- person. Character in the play
- dialogue. The spoken dialogue

References

http://shakespeare.mit.edu/romeo_juliet/full.html

raj.act.3 *Romeo and Juliet: Act 3*

Description

A dataset containing Romeo and Juliet: Act 3.

Usage

```
data(raj.act.3)
```

Format

A data frame with 197 rows and 2 variables

Details

- person. Character in the play
- dialogue. The spoken dialogue

References

http://shakespeare.mit.edu/romeo_juliet/full.html

raj.act.4 *Romeo and Juliet: Act 4*

Description

A dataset containing Romeo and Juliet: Act 4.

Usage

```
data(raj.act.4)
```

Format

A data frame with 115 rows and 2 variables

Details

- person. Character in the play
- dialogue. The spoken dialogue

References

http://shakespeare.mit.edu/romeo_juliet/full.html

raj.act.5 — *Romeo and Juliet: Act 5*

Description

A dataset containing Romeo and Juliet: Act 5.

Usage

```
data(raj.act.5)
```

Format

A data frame with 88 rows and 2 variables

Details

- person. Character in the play
- dialogue. The spoken dialogue

References

http://shakespeare.mit.edu/romeo_juliet/full.html

raj.demographics — *Romeo and Juliet Demographics*

Description

A dataset containing Romeo and Juliet demographic information for the characters.

Usage

```
data(raj.demographics)
```

Format

A data frame with 34 rows and 4 variables

Details

- person. Character in the play
- sex. Gender
- fam.aff. Family affiliation of character
- died. Dummy coded death variable (0-no; 1-yes); if yes the character dies in the play

References

http://shakespeare.mit.edu/romeo_juliet/full.html

---

rajPOS *Romeo and Juliet Split in Parts of Speech*

Description

A dataset containing a list from pos using the raj data set (see pos for more information).

Usage

```
data(rajPOS)
```

Format

A list with 4 elements

Details

text The original text

POStagged The original words replaced with parts of speech in context.

POSprop Dataframe of the proportion of parts of speech by row.

POSfreq Dataframe of the frequency of parts of speech by row.

References

http://shakespeare.mit.edu/romeo_juliet/full.html

---

rajSPLIT *Romeo and Juliet (Complete & Split)*

Description

A dataset containing the complete dialogue of Romeo and Juliet with turns of talk split into sentences.

Usage

```
data(rajSPLIT)
```

Format

A data frame with 2151 rows and 8 variables

Details

- person. Character in the play
- sex. Gender
- fam.aff. Family affiliation of character
- died. Dummy coded death variable (0-no; 1-yes); if yes the character dies in the play
- dialogue. The spoken dialogue
- act. The act (akin to repeated measures)
- stem.text. Text that has been stemmed

References

http://shakespeare.mit.edu/romeo_juliet/full.html

`random_sent` *Generate Random Dialogue Data*

Description

`random_sent` - Generates a random sample of sentences (sentences are sampled at the word level and there for are likely nonsensical).

`random_data` - Generate random dialogue, people, and demographic variables

Usage

```
random_sent(n = 10, len = 14, range = len - 1,
  dictionary = qdapDictionaries::Top200Words, endmark.fun = function()
  sample(c(".", "!", "|", "?"), 1, prob = c(0.85, 0.05, 0.05, 0.05)))

random_data(n = 10, ..., n.people = 10, ages = 7:10,
  people.names = unique(tolower(qdapDictionaries::NAMES[[1]])))
```

Arguments

`n`	Number of sentences to create.
`len`	Average length of sentences (in words).
`range`	Range around `len` that number of words may vary. This may be a recycled single integer vector or an integer vector of length 2.
`dictionary`	A dictionary of words to sample from.
`endmark.fun`	A function to create random end marks.
`n.people`	An integer of the number of people to include in the sample (number of people is sampled from; if `n` is smaller not all people may be included).
`ages`	The possible ages to choose from (numeric).
`people.names`	A vector of names to choose from at least as large as `n.people`.
`...`	Other arguments passed to `random_sent`

Value

random_sent - Returns a random vector of sentence strings.

random_data - Returns a data.frame of people, dialogue, and demographic variables of the class sent_split.

Examples

```
## Not run:
random_sent()
random_sent(200, 10)

dict <- sort(unique(bag_o_words(pres_debates2012[["dialogue"]])))
random_sent(dictionary=dict)

random_data()
random_data(ages = seq(10, 20, by = .5))
random_data(50) %&% word_stats(person)
random_data(100) %&% word_stats(list(race, sex))
random_data(dictionary = dict)

## End(Not run)
```

---

rank_freq_mplot *Rank Frequency Plot*

Description

rank_freq_mplot - Plot a faceted word rank versus frequencies by grouping variable(s).

rank_freq_plot - Plot word rank versus frequencies.

Usage

```
rank_freq_mplot(text.var, grouping.var = NULL, ncol = 4, jitter = 0.2,
  log.freq = TRUE, log.rank = TRUE, hap.col = "red", dis.col = "blue",
  alpha = 1, shape = 1, title = "Rank-Frequency Plot", digits = 2,
  plot = TRUE)

rank_freq_plot(words, frequencies, plot = TRUE, title.ext = NULL,
  jitter.ammount = 0.1, log.scale = TRUE, hap.col = "red",
  dis.col = "blue")
```

Arguments

text.var	The text variable.
grouping.var	The grouping variables. Default NULL generates one word list for all text. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.
ncol	integer value indicating the number of columns in the facet wrap.

`jitter`	Amount of horizontal jitter to add to the points.
`log.freq`	logical. If `TRUE` plots the frequencies in the natural log scale.
`log.rank`	logical. If `TRUE` plots the ranks in the natural log scale.
`hap.col`	Color of the hapax legomenon points.
`dis.col`	Color of the dis legomenon points.
`alpha`	Transparency level of points (ranges between 0 and 1).
`shape`	An integer specifying the symbol used to plot the points.
`title`	Optional plot title.
`digits`	Integer; number of decimal places to round.
`plot`	logical. If `TRUE` provides a rank frequency plot.
`words`	A vector of words.
`frequencies`	A vector of frequencies corresponding to the words argument.
`title.ext`	The title extension that extends: "Rank-Frequency Plot ..."
`jitter.ammount`	Amount of horizontal jitter to add to the points.
`log.scale`	logical. If `TRUE` plots the rank and frequency as a log scale.

Value

Returns a rank-frequency plot and a list of three dataframes:

`WORD_COUNTS`	The word frequencies supplied to `rank_freq_plot` or created by `rank_freq_mplot`.
`RANK_AND_FREQUENCY_STATS`	A dataframe of rank and frequencies for the words used in the text.
`LEGOMENA_STATS`	A dataframe displaying the percent hapax legomena and percent dis legomena of the text.

Note

`rank_freq_mplot` utilizes the ggplot2 package, whereas, `rank_freq_plot` employs base graphics. `rank_freq_mplot` is more general & flexible; in most cases `rank_freq_mplot` should be preferred.

References

Zipf, G. K. (1949). Human behavior and the principle of least effort. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Addison-Wesley. p. 1.

Examples

```
## Not run:
#rank_freq_mplot EXAMPLES:
x1 <- rank_freq_mplot(DATA$state, DATA$person, ncol = 2, jitter = 0)
ltruncdf(x1, 10)
x2 <- rank_freq_mplot(mraja1spl$dialogue, mraja1spl$person, ncol = 5,
    hap.col = "purple")
ltruncdf(x2, 10)
invisible(rank_freq_mplot(mraja1spl$dialogue, mraja1spl$person, ncol = 5,
```

```
    log.freq = FALSE, log.rank = FALSE, jitter = .6))
invisible(rank_freq_mplot(raj$dialogue, jitter = .5, alpha = 1/15))
invisible(rank_freq_mplot(raj$dialogue, jitter = .5, shape = 19, alpha = 1/15))

#rank_freq_plot EXAMPLES:
mod <- with(mraja1spl , word_list(dialogue, person, cut.n = 10,
    cap.list=unique(mraja1spl$person)))
x3 <- rank_freq_plot(mod$fwl$Romeo$WORD, mod$fwl$Romeo$FREQ, title.ext = 'Romeo')
ltruncdf(x3, 10)
ltruncdf(rank_freq_plot(mod$fwl$Romeo$WORD, mod$fwl$Romeo$FREQ, plot = FALSE)         , 10)
invisible(rank_freq_plot(mod$fwl$Romeo$WORD, mod$fwl$Romeo$FREQ, title.ext = 'Romeo',
    jitter.ammount = 0.15, hap.col = "darkgreen", dis.col = "purple"))
invisible(rank_freq_plot(mod$fwl$Romeo$WORD, mod$fwl$Romeo$FREQ, title.ext = 'Romeo',
    jitter.ammount = 0.5, log.scale=FALSE))
invisible(lapply(seq_along(mod$fwl), function(i){
    dev.new()
    rank_freq_plot(mod$fwl[[i]]$WORD, mod$fwl[[i]]$FREQ,
        title.ext = names(mod$fwl)[i], jitter.ammount = 0.5, log.scale=FALSE)
}))

## End(Not run)
```

`raw.time.span` *Minimal Raw Time Span Data Set*

Description

A dataset containing a list of named vectors of time spans.

Usage

```
data(raw.time.span)
```

Format

A list with 3 elements

`read.transcript` *Read Transcripts Into R*

Description

Read .docx, .csv or .xlsx files into R.

Usage

```
read.transcript(file, col.names = NULL, text.var = NULL,
  merge.broke.tot = TRUE, header = FALSE, dash = "", ellipsis = "...",
  quote2bracket = FALSE, rm.empty.rows = TRUE, na.strings = c("999", "NA",
  "", " "), sep = NULL, skip = 0, nontext2factor = TRUE, text,
  comment.char = "", ...)
```

Arguments

`file`	The name of the file which the data are to be read from. Each row of the table appears as one line of the file. If it does not contain an absolute path, the file name is relative to the current working directory, `getwd()`.
`col.names`	A character vector specifying the column names of the transcript columns.
`text.var`	A character string specifying the name of the text variable will ensure that variable is classed as character. If `NULL` `read.transcript` attempts to guess the text.variable (dialogue).
`merge.broke.tot`	logical. If `TRUE` and if the file being read in is .docx with broken space between a single turn of talk read.transcript will attempt to merge these into a single turn of talk.
`header`	logical. If `TRUE` the file contains the names of the variables as its first line.
`dash`	A character string to replace the en and em dashes special characters (default is to remove).
`ellipsis`	A character string to replace the ellipsis special characters (default is text ...).
`quote2bracket`	logical. If `TRUE` replaces curly quotes with curly braces (default is `FALSE`). If `FALSE` curly quotes are removed.
`rm.empty.rows`	logical. If `TRUE` `read.transcript` attempts to remove empty rows.
`na.strings`	A vector of character strings which are to be interpreted as `NA` values.
`sep`	The field separator character. Values on each line of the file are separated by this character. The default of `NULL` instructs `read.transcript` to use a separator suitable for the file type being read in.
`skip`	Integer; the number of lines of the data file to skip before beginning to read data.
`nontext2factor`	logical. If `TRUE` attempts to convert any non-text to a factor.
`text`	Character string: if file is not supplied and this is, then data are read from the value of text. Notice that a literal string can be used to include (small) data sets within R code.
`comment.char`	A character vector of length one containing a single character or an empty string. Use `""` to turn off the interpretation of comments altogether.
`...`	Further arguments to be passed to `read.table`.

Value

Returns a dataframe of dialogue and people.

Warning

read.transcript may contain errors if the file being read in is .docx. The researcher should carefully investigate each transcript for errors before further parsing the data.

Note

If a transcript is a .docx file read transcript expects two columns (generally person and dialogue) with some sort of separator (default is colon separator). .doc files must be converted to .docx before reading in.

Author(s)

Bryan Goodrich and Tyler Rinker <tyler.rinker@gmail.com>.

References

https://github.com/trinker/qdap/wiki/Reading-.docx-%5BMS-Word%5D-Transcripts-into-R

See Also

dir_map

Examples

```
## Not run:
#Note: to view the document below use the path:
system.file("extdata/transcripts/", package = "qdap")
(doc1 <- system.file("extdata/transcripts/trans1.docx", package = "qdap"))
(doc2 <- system.file("extdata/transcripts/trans2.docx", package = "qdap"))
(doc3 <- system.file("extdata/transcripts/trans3.docx", package = "qdap"))
(doc4 <- system.file("extdata/transcripts/trans4.xlsx", package = "qdap"))

dat1 <- read.transcript(doc1)
truncdf(dat1, 40)
dat2 <- read.transcript(doc1, col.names = c("person", "dialogue"))
truncdf(dat2, 40)
dat2b <- rm_row(dat2, "person", "[C") #remove bracket row
truncdf(dat2b, 40)

## read.transcript(doc2) #throws an error (need skip)
dat3 <- read.transcript(doc2, skip = 1); truncdf(dat3, 40)

## read.transcript(doc3, skip = 1) #incorrect read; wrong sep
dat4 <- read.transcript(doc3, sep = "-", skip = 1); truncdf(dat4, 40)

dat5 <- read.transcript(doc4); truncdf(dat5, 40) #an .xlsx file
trans <- "sam: Computer is fun. Not too fun.
greg: No it's not, it's dumb.
teacher: What should we do?
sam: You liar, it stinks!"
```

```
read.transcript(text=trans)

## Read in text specify spaces as sep
## EXAMPLE 1

read.transcript(text="34    The New York Times reports a lot of words here.
12    Greenwire reports a lot of words.
31    Only three words.
 2    The Financial Times reports a lot of words.
 9    Greenwire short.
13    The New York Times reports a lot of words again.",
    col.names=qcv(NO,    ARTICLE), sep="   ")

## EXAMPLE 2

read.transcript(text="34..    The New York Times reports a lot of words here.
12..    Greenwire reports a lot of words.
31..    Only three words.
 2..    The Financial Times reports a lot of words.
 9..    Greenwire short.
13..    The New York Times reports a lot of words again.",
    col.names=qcv(NO,    ARTICLE), sep="\\.\\.")

## End(Not run)
```

---

replacer *Replace Cells in a Matrix or Data Frame*

Description

Replace elements of a dataframe, matrix or vector with least restrictive class.

Usage

```
replacer(dat, replace = 0, with = "-")
```

Arguments

dat	Data; either a dataframe, matrix or vector.
replace	Element to replace.
with	Replacement element.

Value

Returns a dataframe, matrix or vector with the element replaced.

Examples

```
## Not run:
replacer(mtcars[1:10, ], 0, "REP")
replacer(mtcars[1:10, ], 4, NA)
replacer(c("a", "b"), "a", "foo")
#replace missing values (NA)
dat <- data.frame(matrix(sample(c(1:3, NA), 25, TRUE), ncol=5))
replacer(dat, NA, "FOO")

## End(Not run)
```

---

replace_abbreviation *Replace Abbreviations*

Description

This function replaces abbreviations with long form.

Usage

```
replace_abbreviation(text.var, abbreviation = qdapDictionaries::abbreviations,
  replace = NULL, ignore.case = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`text.var`	The text variable.
`abbreviation`	A two column key of abbreviations (column 1) and long form replacements (column 2) or a vector of abbreviations. Default is to use qdapDictionaries's `abbreviations` data set.
`replace`	A vector of long form replacements if a data frame is not supplied to the abbreviation argument.
`ignore.case`	logical. If `TRUE` replaces without regard to capitalization.

Value

Returns a vector with abbreviations replaced.

See Also

`bracketX`, `qprep`, `replace_contraction`, `replace_number`, `replace_symbol`

Examples

```
## Not run:
x <- c("Mr. Jones is here at 7:30 p.m.",
    "Check it out at www.github.com/trinker/qdap",
    "i.e. He's a sr. dr.; the best in 2012 A.D.",
    "the robot at t.s. is 10ft. 3in.")

replace_abbreviation(x)

#create abbreviation and replacement vectors
abv <- c("in.", "ft.", "t.s.")
repl <- c("inch", "feet", "talkstats")

replace_abbreviation(x, abv, repl)

(KEY <- rbind(abbreviations, data.frame(abv = abv, rep = repl)))
replace_abbreviation(x, KEY)

## End(Not run)
```

`replace_contraction` *Replace Contractions*

Description

This function replaces contractions with long form.

Usage

```
replace_contraction(text.var, contraction = qdapDictionaries::contractions,
  replace = NULL, ignore.case = TRUE, sent.cap = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`text.var`	The text variable.
`contraction`	A two column key of contractions (column 1) and expanded form replacements (column 2) or a vector of contractions. Default is to use qdapDictionaries's `contractions` data set.
`replace`	A vector of expanded form replacements if a data frame is not supplied to the contraction argument.
`ignore.case`	logical. If `TRUE` replaces without regard to capitalization.
`sent.cap`	logical. If `TRUE` capitalizes the beginning of every sentence.

Value

Returns a vector with contractions replaced.

See Also

bracketX, qprep, replace_abbreviation, replace_number, replace_symbol

Examples

```
## Not run:
x <- c("Mr. Jones isn't going.",
    "Check it out what's going on.",
    "He's here but didn't go.",
    "the robot at t.s. wasn't nice",
    "he'd like it if i'd go away")

replace_contraction(x)

## End(Not run)
```

---

replace_number — *Replace Numbers With Text Representation*

Description

Replaces numeric represented numbers with words (e.g., 1001 becomes one thousand one).

Usage

```
replace_number(text.var, num.paste = TRUE, remove = FALSE)
```

Arguments

text.var	The text variable.
num.paste	logical. If TRUE a the elements of larger numbers are separated with spaces. If FALSE the elements will be joined without spaces.
remove	logical. If TRUE numbers are removed from the text.

Value

Returns a vector with abbreviations replaced.

Note

The user may want to use replace_ordinal first to remove ordinal number notation. For example replace_number would turn "21st" into "twenty onest", whereas replace_ordinal would generate "twenty first".

References

Fox, J. (2005). Programmer's niche: How do you spell that number? R News. Vol. 5(1), pp. 51-55.

See Also

bracketX, qprep, replace_abbreviation, replace_contraction, replace_symbol, replace_ordinal

Examples

```
## Not run:
x <- c("I like 346,457 ice cream cones.", "They are 99 percent good")
y <- c("I like 346457 ice cream cones.", "They are 99 percent good")
replace_number(x)
replace_number(y)
replace_number(x, FALSE)
replace_number(x, remove=TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

---

replace_ordinal *Replace Mixed Ordinal Numbers With Text Representation*

Description

Replaces mixed text/numeric represented ordinal numbers with words (e.g., "1st" becomes "first").

Usage

```
replace_ordinal(text.var, num.paste = TRUE, remove = FALSE)
```

Arguments

text.var	The text variable.
num.paste	logical. If TRUE a the elements of larger numbers are separated with spaces. If FALSE the elements will be joined without spaces.
remove	logical. If TRUE ordinal numbers are removed from the text.

Note

Currently only implemented for ordinal values 1 through 100

See Also

bracketX, qprep, replace_abbreviation, replace_contraction, replace_symbol, replace_number

Examples

```
## Not run:
x <- c(
    "I like the 1st one not the 22nd one.",
    "For the 100th time stop!"
)
replace_ordinal(x)
replace_ordinal(x, FALSE)
replace_ordinal(x, remove = TRUE)
"I like the 1st 1 not the 22nd 1." %>% replace_ordinal %>% replace_number

## End(Not run)
```

---

replace_symbol   *Replace Symbols With Word Equivalents*

Description

This function replaces symbols with word equivalents (e.g., `@` becomes `"at"`.

Usage

```
replace_symbol(text.var, dollar = TRUE, percent = TRUE, pound = TRUE,
  at = TRUE, and = TRUE, with = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`text.var`	The text variable.
`dollar`	logical. If `TRUE` replaces dollar sign ($) with `"dollar"`.
`percent`	logical. If `TRUE` replaces percent sign (%) with `"percent"`.
`pound`	logical. If `TRUE` replaces pound sign (#) with `"number"`.
`at`	logical. If `TRUE` replaces at sign (@) with `"at"`.
`and`	logical. If `TRUE` replaces and sign (&) with `"and"`.
`with`	logical. If `TRUE` replaces with sign (w/) with `"with"`.

Value

Returns a character vector with symbols replaced..

See Also

`bracketX`, `qprep`, `replace_abbreviation`, `replace_contraction`, `replace_number`,

Examples

```
## Not run:
x <- c("I am @ Jon's & Jim's w/ Marry",
    "I owe $41 for food",
    "two is 10% of a #")
replace_symbol(x)

## End(Not run)
```

---

rm_row *Remove Rows That Contain Markers*

Description

rm_row - Remove rows from a data set that contain a given marker/term.

rm_empty_row - Removes the empty rows of a data set that are common in reading in data (default method in read.transcript).

Usage

```
rm_row(dataframe, search.column, terms, contains = FALSE,
  ignore.case = FALSE, keep.rownames = FALSE, ...)

rm_empty_row(dataframe)
```

Arguments

dataframe	A dataframe object.
search.column	Column name to search for markers/terms.
terms	Terms/markers of the rows that are to be removed from the dataframe. The term/marker must appear at the beginning of the string and is case sensitive.
contains	logical. If TRUE rm_row searches for the terms anywhere within the string. If FALSE rm_row searches only the beginning of the string.
ignore.case	logical. If TRUE case is ignored during matching, if FALSEthe pattern matching is case sensitive.
keep.rownames	logical. If TRUE the original, non-sequential, rownames will be used.
...	Other arguments passed to grepl.

Value

rm_row - returns a dataframe with the termed/markered rows removed.

rm_empty_row - returns a dataframe with empty rows removed.

Examples

```
## Not run:
#rm_row EXAMPLE:
rm_row(DATA, "person", c("sam", "greg"))
rm_row(DATA, 1, c("sam", "greg"))
rm_row(DATA, "state", c("Comp"))
rm_row(DATA, "state", c("I "))
rm_row(DATA, "state", c("you"), contains = TRUE, ignore.case=TRUE)

#rm_empty_row EXAMPLE:
(dat <- rbind.data.frame(DATA[, c(1, 4)], matrix(rep(" ", 4),
   ncol =2, dimnames=list(12:13, colnames(DATA)[c(1, 4)]))))
rm_empty_row(dat)

## End(Not run)
```

`rm_stopwords` *Remove Stop Words*

Description

Removal of stop words in a variety of contexts .

`%sw%` - Binary operator version of `rm_stopwords` that defaults to `separate = FALSE`..

Usage

```
rm_stopwords(text.var, stopwords = qdapDictionaries::Top25Words,
  unlist = FALSE, separate = TRUE, strip = FALSE, unique = FALSE,
  char.keep = NULL, names = FALSE, ignore.case = TRUE,
  apostrophe.remove = FALSE, ...)

rm_stop(text.var, stopwords = qdapDictionaries::Top25Words, unlist = FALSE,
  separate = TRUE, strip = FALSE, unique = FALSE, char.keep = NULL,
  names = FALSE, ignore.case = TRUE, apostrophe.remove = FALSE, ...)

text.var %sw% stopwords
```

Arguments

`text.var`	A character string of text or a vector of character strings.
`stopwords`	A character vector of words to remove from the text. qdap has a number of data sets that can be used as stop words including: `Top200Words`, `Top100Words`, `Top25Words`. For the tm package's traditional English stop words use `tm::stopwords("english")`.
`unlist`	logical. If `TRUE` unlists into one vector. General use intended for when separate is `FALSE`.
`separate`	logical. If `TRUE` separates sentences into words. If `FALSE` retains sentences.

strip — logical. IF TRUE strips the text of all punctuation except apostrophes.

unique — logical. If TRUE keeps only unique words (if unlist is TRUE) or sentences (if unlist is FALSE). General use intended for when unlist is TRUE.

char.keep — If strip is TRUE this argument provides a means of retaining supplied character(s).

names — logical. If TRUE will name the elements of the vector or list with the original text.var.

ignore.case — logical. If TRUE stopwords will be removed regardless of case. Additionally, case will be stripped from the text. If FALSE stop word removal is contingent upon case. Additionally, case is not stripped.

apostrophe.remove — logical. If TRUE removes apostrophe's from the output.

... — further arguments passed to strip function.

Value

Returns a vector of sentences, vector of words, or (default) a list of vectors of words with stop words removed. Output depends on supplied arguments.

See Also

strip, bag_o_words, stopwords

Examples

```
## Not run:
rm_stopwords(DATA$state)
rm_stopwords(DATA$state, tm::stopwords("english"))
rm_stopwords(DATA$state, Top200Words)
rm_stopwords(DATA$state, Top200Words, strip = TRUE)
rm_stopwords(DATA$state, Top200Words, separate = FALSE)
rm_stopwords(DATA$state, Top200Words, separate = FALSE, ignore.case = FALSE)
rm_stopwords(DATA$state, Top200Words, unlist = TRUE)
rm_stopwords(DATA$state, Top200Words, unlist = TRUE, strip=TRUE)
rm_stop(DATA$state, Top200Words, unlist = TRUE, unique = TRUE)

c("I like it alot", "I like it too") %sw% qdapDictionaries::Top25Words

## End(Not run)
```

---

sample.time.span *Minimal Time Span Data Set*

Description

A fictitious dataset containing time spans for codes A and B.

Usage

```
data(sample.time.span)
```

Format

A data frame with 9 rows and 6 variables

Details

- code. The qualitative code.
- start. The integer start time.
- end. The integer end time.
- Start. The chron start time.
- End. The chron end time.
- variable. An arbitrary single time repeated measures variable (ignore).

`scores` *Generic Scores Method*

Description

Access the scores dataframes from select qdap outputs.

Usage

```
scores(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	A qdap object (list) with a dataframe of scores (e.g., `fry`, `formality`).
`...`	Arguments passed to scores method of other classes.

Value

Returns a data.frame of scores.

See Also

`counts`

`proportions`

`preprocessed`

scores.automated_readability_index

Readability Measures

Description

`scores.automated_readability_index` - View scores from `automated_readability_index`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'automated_readability_index'
scores(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The automated_readability_index object.
`...`	ignored

Details

automated_readability_index Method for scores

scores.character_table

Term Counts

Description

View character_table scores.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'character_table'
scores(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The `character_table` object.
`...`	ignored

Details

character_table Method for scores

scores.coleman_liau *Readability Measures*

Description

`scores.coleman_liau` - View scores from `coleman_liau`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'coleman_liau'
scores(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The coleman_liau object.
`...`	ignored

Details

coleman_liau Method for scores

scores.end_mark_by *Question Counts*

Description

View end_mark_by scores.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'end_mark_by'
scores(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The `end_mark_by` object.
`...`	ignored

Details

end_mark_by Method for scores

scores.flesch_kincaid *Readability Measures*

Description

scores.flesch_kincaid - View scores from flesch_kincaid.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'flesch_kincaid'
scores(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The flesch_kincaid object.
...	ignored

Details

flesch_kincaid Method for scores

scores.formality *Formality*

Description

View formality scores.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'formality'
scores(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The formality object.
...	ignored

Details

formality Method for scores

scores.fry *Readability Measures*

Description

`scores.fry` - View scores from `fry`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'fry'
scores(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The fry object.
`...`	ignored

Details

fry Method for scores

scores.lexical_classification *Lexical Classification*

Description

`scores.lexical_classification` - View scores from `lexical_classification`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'lexical_classification'
scores(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The lexical_classification object.
`...`	ignored

Details

lexical_classification Method for scores

scores.linsear_write *Readability Measures*

Description

`scores.linsear_write` - View scores from `linsear_write`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'linsear_write'
scores(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The linsear_write object.
`...`	ignored

Details

linsear_write Method for scores

scores.object_pronoun_type *Question Counts*

Description

View object_pronoun_type scores.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'object_pronoun_type'
scores(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The `object_pronoun_type` object.
`...`	ignored

Details

object_pronoun_type Method for scores

`scores.polarity` *Polarity*

Description

`scores.polarity` - View scores from `polarity`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'polarity'
scores(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The polarity object.
`...`	ignored

Details

polarity Method for scores

`scores.pos_by` *Parts of Speech*

Description

View pos_by scores.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'pos_by'
scores(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The `pos_by` object.
`...`	ignored

Details

pos_by Method for scores

scores.pronoun_type *Question Counts*

Description

View pronoun_type scores.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'pronoun_type'
scores(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The pronoun_type object.
...	ignored

Details

pronoun_type Method for scores

scores.question_type *Question Counts*

Description

View question_type scores.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'question_type'
scores(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The question_type object.
...	ignored

Details

question_type Method for scores

scores.SMOG *Readability Measures*

Description

scores.SMOG - View scores from SMOG.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'SMOG'
scores(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The SMOG object.
...	ignored

Details

SMOG Method for scores

scores.subject_pronoun_type *Question Counts*

Description

View subject_pronoun_type scores.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'subject_pronoun_type'
scores(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The subject_pronoun_type object.
...	ignored

Details

subject_pronoun_type Method for scores

scores.termco *Term Counts*

Description

View termco scores.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'termco'
scores(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The termco object.
...	ignored

Details

termco Method for scores

scores.word_length *Word Length Counts*

Description

View word_length scores.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'word_length'
scores(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The word_length object.
...	ignored

Details

word_length Method for scores

scores.word_position *Word Position*

Description

View word_position scores.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'word_position'
scores(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The word_position object.
...	ignored

Details

word_position Method for scores

scores.word_stats *Word Stats*

Description

View question_type scores.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'word_stats'
scores(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The question_type object.
...	ignored

Details

question_type Method for scores

scrubber *Clean Imported Text*

Description

Use to clean text variables when importing a new data set. Removes extra white spaces other textual anomalies that may cause errors.

Usage

```
scrubber(text.var, num2word = FALSE, rm.quote = TRUE, fix.comma = TRUE,
  fix.space = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

text.var	The text variable.
num2word	logical If TRUE replaces a numbers with text representations.
rm.quote	logical If TRUE removes any \".
fix.comma	logical If TRUE removes any spaces before a comma.
fix.space	logical. If TRUE extra spaces before endmarks are removed.
...	Other arguments passed to replace_number.

Value

Returns a parsed character vector.

See Also

strip

Examples

```
## Not run:
x <- c("I like 456 dogs\t  , don't you?", 'The end"')
scrubber(x)
scrubber(x, TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

Search *Search Columns of a Data Frame*

Description

Search - Find terms located in columns of a data frame.

boolean_search - Conducts a Boolean search for terms/strings within a character vector.

%bs% - Binary operator version of boolean_search .

Usage

```
Search(dataframe, term, column.name = NULL, max.distance = 0.02, ...)

boolean_search(text.var, terms, ignore.case = TRUE, values = FALSE,
  exclude = NULL, apostrophe.remove = FALSE, char.keep = NULL,
  digit.remove = FALSE)

text.var %bs% terms
```

Arguments

dataframe	A dataframe object to search.
term	A character string to search for.
column.name	Optional column of the data frame to search (character name or integer index).
max.distance	Maximum distance allowed for a match. Expressed either as integer, or as a fraction of the pattern length times the maximal transformation cost (will be replaced by the smallest integer not less than the corresponding fraction).
text.var	The text variable.
terms	A character string(s) to search for. The terms are arranged in a single string with AND (use AND or && to connect terms together) and OR (use OR or || to allow for searches of either set of terms. Spaces may be used to control what is searched for. For example using " I " on c("I'm", "I want", "in") will result in FALSE TRUE FALSE whereas "I" will match all three (if case is ignored).
ignore.case	logical. If TRUE case is ignored.
values	logical. Should the values be returned or the index of the values.
exclude	Terms to exclude from the search. If one of these terms is found in the sentence it cannot be returned.
apostrophe.remove	logical. If TRUE removes apostrophes from the text before examining.
char.keep	A character vector of symbol character (i.e., punctuation) that strip should keep. The default is to strip everything except apostrophes. termco attempts to auto detect characters to keep based on the elements in match.list.
digit.remove	logical. If TRUE strips digits from the text before counting. termco attempts to auto detect if digits should be retained based on the elements in match.list.
...	Other arguments passed to agrep.

Details

The terms string is first split by the OR separators into a list. Next the list of vectors is split on the AND separator to produce a list of vectors of search terms. Each sentence is matched against the terms. For a sentence to be counted it must fit all of the terms in an AND Boolean or one of the conditions in an OR Boolean.

Value

`Search` - Returns the rows of the data frame that match the search term.

`boolean_search` - Returns the values (or indices) of a vector of strings that match given terms.

See Also

`trans_context`

`termco`

Examples

```
## Not run:
## Dataframe search:
(SampDF <- data.frame("islands"=names(islands)[1:32],mtcars, row.names=NULL))

Search(SampDF, "Cuba", "islands")
Search(SampDF, "New", "islands")
Search(SampDF, "Ho")
Search(SampDF, "Ho", max.distance = 0)
Search(SampDF, "Axel Heiberg")
Search(SampDF, 19) #too much tolerance in max.distance
Search(SampDF, 19, max.distance = 0)
Search(SampDF, 19, "qsec", max.distance = 0)

##Boolean search:
boolean_search(DATA$state, " I ORliar&&stinks")
boolean_search(DATA$state, " I &&.", values=TRUE)
boolean_search(DATA$state, " I OR.", values=TRUE)
boolean_search(DATA$state, " I &&.")

## Exclusion:
boolean_search(DATA$state, " I ||.", values=TRUE)
boolean_search(DATA$state, " I ||.", exclude = c("way", "truth"), values=TRUE)

## From stackoverflow: http://stackoverflow.com/q/19640562/1000343
dat <- data.frame(x = c("Doggy", "Hello", "Hi Dog", "Zebra"), y = 1:4)
z <- data.frame(z =c("Hello", "Dog"))

dat[boolean_search(dat$x, paste(z$z, collapse = "OR")), ]

## Binary operator version
dat[dat$x %bs% paste(z$z, collapse = "OR"), ]

## Passing to `trans_context`
```

```
inds <- boolean_search(DATA.SPLIT$state, " I&&.|| I&&!", ignore.case = FALSE)
with(DATA.SPLIT, trans_context(state, person, inds=inds))

(inds2 <- boolean_search(raj$dialogue, spaste(paste(negation.words,
    collapse = " || "))))
trans_context(raj$dialogue, raj$person, inds2)

## End(Not run)
```

---

sentiment_frame *Power Score (Sentiment Analysis)*

Description

sentiment_frame - Generate a sentiment lookup hash table for use with the xxx.frame argument of various sentiment functions.

Usage

```
sentiment_frame(positives, negatives, pos.weights = 1, neg.weights = -1)
```

Arguments

positives	A character vector of positive words.
negatives	A character vector of negative words.
pos.weights	A vector of weights to weight each positive word by. Length must be equal to length of postives or length 1 (if 1 weight will be recycled).
neg.weights	A vector of weights to weight each negative word by. Length must be equal to length of negatives or length 1 (if 1 weight will be recycled).

---

sentSplit *Sentence Splitting*

Description

sentSplit - Splits turns of talk into individual sentences (provided proper punctuation is used). This procedure is usually done as part of the data read in and cleaning process.

sentCombine - Combines sentences by the same grouping variable together.

TOT - Convert the tot column from sentSplit to turn of talk index (no sub sentence). Generally, for internal use.

sent_detect - Detect and split sentences on endmark boundaries.

sent_detect_nlp - Detect and split sentences on endmark boundaries using **openNLP** & **NLP** utilities which matches the onld version of the **openNLP** package's now removed sentDetect function.

Usage

```
sentSplit(dataframe, text.var, rm.var = NULL, endmarks = c("?", ".", "!",
  "|"), incomplete.sub = TRUE, rm.bracket = TRUE, stem.col = FALSE,
  text.place = "right", verbose = is.global(2), ...)

sentCombine(text.var, grouping.var = NULL, as.list = FALSE)

TOT(tot)

sent_detect(text.var, endmarks = c("?", ".", "!", "|"),
  incomplete.sub = TRUE, rm.bracket = TRUE, ...)

sent_detect_nlp(text.var, ...)
```

Arguments

`dataframe`	A dataframe that contains the person and text variable.
`text.var`	The text variable.
`rm.var`	An optional character vector of 1 or 2 naming the variables that are repeated measures (This will restart the **"tot"** column).
`endmarks`	A character vector of endmarks to split turns of talk into sentences.
`incomplete.sub`	logical. If `TRUE` detects incomplete sentences and replaces with `"|"`.
`rm.bracket`	logical. If `TRUE` removes brackets from the text.
`stem.col`	logical. If `TRUE` stems the text as a new column.
`text.place`	A character string giving placement location of the text column. This must be one of the strings `"original"`, `"right"` or `"left"`.
`verbose`	logical. If `TRUE` select diagnostics from `check_text` are reported.
`grouping.var`	The grouping variables. Default `NULL` generates one word list for all text. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.
`as.list`	logical. If `TRUE` returns the output as a list. If `FALSE` the output is returned as a dataframe.
`tot`	A tot column from a `sentSplit` output.
`...`	Additional options passed to `stem2df`.

Value

`sentSplit` - returns a dataframe with turn of talk broken apart into sentences. Optionally a stemmed version of the text variable may be returned as well.

`sentCombine` - returns a list of vectors with the continuous sentences by grouping.var pasted together. returned as well.

`TOT` - returns a numeric vector of the turns of talk without sentence sub indexing (e.g. 3.2 become 3).

`sent_detect` - returns a character vector of sentences split on endmark.

`sent_detect` - returns a character vector of sentences split on endmark.

Warning

sentSplit requires the dialogue (text) column to be cleaned in a particular way. The data should contain qdap punctuation marks (`c("?", ".", "!", "|")`) at the end of each sentence. Additionally, extraneous punctuation such as abbreviations should be removed (see replace_abbreviation). Trailing sentences such as **I thought I...** will be treated as incomplete and marked with "|" to denote an incomplete/trailing sentence.

Suggestion

It is recommended that the user runs check_text on the output of `sentSplit`'s text column.

Author(s)

Dason Kurkiewicz and Tyler Rinker <tyler.rinker@gmail.com>.

See Also

bracketX, incomplete_replace, stem2df , TOT

Examples

```
## Not run:
## `sentSplit` EXAMPLE:
(out <- sentSplit(DATA, "state"))
out %&% check_text()  ## check output text
sentSplit(DATA, "state", stem.col = TRUE)
sentSplit(DATA, "state", text.place = "left")
sentSplit(DATA, "state", text.place = "original")
sentSplit(raj, "dialogue")[1:20, ]

## plotting
plot(out)
plot(out, grouping.var = "person")

out2 <- sentSplit(DATA2, "state", rm.var = c("class", "day"))
plot(out2)
plot(out2, grouping.var = "person")
plot(out2, grouping.var = "person", rm.var = "day")
plot(out2, grouping.var = "person", rm.var = c("day", "class"))

## `sentCombine` EXAMPLE:
dat <- sentSplit(DATA, "state")
sentCombine(dat$state, dat$person)
truncdf(sentCombine(dat$state, dat$sex), 50)

## `TOT` EXAMPLE:
dat <- sentSplit(DATA, "state")
TOT(dat$tot)

## `sent_detect`
sent_detect(DATA$state)
```

```
## NLP based sentence splitting
sent_detect_nlp(DATA$state)

## End(Not run)
```

`space_fill` *Replace Spaces*

Description

Replace spaces in words groups that should be grouped together.

Usage

```
space_fill(text.var, terms, sep = "~~", rm.extra = TRUE,
  ignore.case = TRUE, fixed = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

`text.var`	The text variable.
`terms`	A character vector of grouped word terms to insert a new separating/space character.
`sep`	A character string to separate the terms.
`rm.extra`	logical. Should trailing, leading and > 1 continuous white spaces be removed?
`ignore.case`	logical. If `FALSE`, the pattern matching is case sensitive and if `TRUE`, case is ignored during matching.
`fixed`	logical. If `TRUE`, pattern is a string to be matched as is. Overrides all conflicting arguments.
`...`	Other arguments passed to `gsub`.

Details

`space_fill` is useful for keeping grouped words together. Many functions in qdap take a `char.keep` or `char2space` argument. This can be used to prepare multi word phrases (e.g., proper nouns) as a single unit.

Value

Returns a character vector with extra, trailing and/or leading spaces removed.

Note

`link[qdap]{strip}` by default does not remove the double tilde `"~~"` character.

Examples

```
## Not run:
x <- c("I want to hear the Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. speech.",
    "I also want to go to the white House to see President Obama speak.")

keeps <- c("Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.", "The White House", "President Obama")
space_fill(x, keeps)
strip(space_fill(x, keeps))

## End(Not run)
```

---

spaste *Add Leading/Trailing Spaces*

Description

Adds trailing and/or leading spaces to a vector of terms.

Usage

```
spaste(terms, trailing = TRUE, leading = TRUE)
```

Arguments

terms	A character vector of terms to insert trailing and/or leading spaces.
trailing	logical. If TRUE inserts a trailing space in the terms.
leading	logical. If TRUE inserts a leading space in the terms.

Value

Returns a character vector with trailing and/or leading spaces.

Examples

```
## Not run:
spaste(Top25Words)
spaste(Top25Words, FALSE)
spaste(Top25Words, trailing = TRUE, leading = FALSE) #or
spaste(Top25Words, , FALSE)

## End(Not run)
```

`speakerSplit` *Break and Stretch if Multiple Persons per Cell*

Description

Look for cells with multiple people and create separate rows for each person.

Usage

```
speakerSplit(dataframe, person.var = 1, sep = c("and", "&", ","),
  track.reps = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`dataframe`	A dataframe that contains the person variable.
`person.var`	The person variable to be stretched.
`sep`	The separator(s) to search for and break on. Default is: c("and", "&", ",")
`track.reps`	logical. If `TRUE` leaves the row names of person variable cells that were repeated and stretched.

Value

Returns an expanded dataframe with person variable stretched and accompanying rows repeated.

Examples

```
## Not run:
DATA$person <- as.character(DATA$person)
DATA$person[c(1, 4, 6)] <- c("greg, sally, & sam",
    "greg, sally", "sam and sally")

speakerSplit(DATA)
speakerSplit(DATA, track.reps=TRUE)

DATA$person[c(1, 4, 6)] <- c("greg_sally_sam",
    "greg.sally", "sam; sally")

speakerSplit(DATA, sep = c(".", "_", ";"))

DATA <- qdap::DATA  #reset DATA

## End(Not run)
```

stemmer *Stem Text*

Description

stemmer - Stems a vector of text strings (A wrapper for the **tm** package's stemDocument.

stem_words - Wrapper for stemmer that stems a vector of words.

stem2df - Wrapper for stemmer that stems a vector of text strings and returns a dataframe with the vector added..

Usage

```
stemmer(text.var, rm.bracket = TRUE, capitalize = TRUE, warn = TRUE,
  char.keep = "~~", ...)

stem_words(...)

stem2df(dataframe, text.var, stem.name = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

text.var	The text variable. In stemmer this is a vector text string. For stem2df this is a character vector of length one naming the text column.
rm.bracket	logical. If TRUE brackets are removed from the text.
capitalize	logical. If TRUE selected terms are capitalized.
warn	logical. If TRUE warns about rows not ending with standard qdap punctuation endmarks.
char.keep	A character vector of symbols that should be kept within sentences.
...	Various: stemmer - *Other arguments passed to* capitalizer stem_words - *Words or terms.* stem2df - *Other arguments passed to* stemmer
dataframe	A dataframe object.
stem.name	A character vector of length one for the stemmed column. If NULL defaults to "stem.text".

Value

stemmer - returns a character vector with stemmed text.

stem_words - returns a vector of individually stemmed words.

stem2df - returns a dataframe with a character vector with stemmed text.

See Also

capitalizer

Examples

```
## Not run:
#stemmer EXAMPLE:
stemmer(DATA$state)
out1 <- stemmer(raj$dialogue)
htruncdf(out1, 20, 60)

#stem_words EXAMPLE:
stem_words(doggies, jumping, swims)

#stem2df EXAMPLE:
out2 <- stem2df(DATA, "state", "new")
truncdf(out2, 30)

## End(Not run)
```

---

strip   *Strip Text*

Description

Strip text of unwanted characters.

`strip.character` - factor method for `strip`.

`strip.factor` - factor method for `strip`.

`strip.default` - factor method for `strip`.

`strip.list` - factor method for `strip`.

Usage

```
strip(x, char.keep = "~~", digit.remove = TRUE, apostrophe.remove = TRUE,
  lower.case = TRUE)

## S3 method for class 'character'
strip(x, char.keep = "~~", digit.remove = TRUE,
  apostrophe.remove = TRUE, lower.case = TRUE)

## S3 method for class 'factor'
strip(x, char.keep = "~~", digit.remove = TRUE,
  apostrophe.remove = TRUE, lower.case = TRUE)

## Default S3 method:
strip(x, char.keep = "~~", digit.remove = TRUE,
  apostrophe.remove = TRUE, lower.case = TRUE)

## S3 method for class 'list'
strip(x, char.keep = "~~", digit.remove = TRUE,
  apostrophe.remove = TRUE, lower.case = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`x`	The text variable.
`char.keep`	A character vector of symbols (i.e., punctuation) that `strip` should keep. The default is to strip every symbol except apostrophes and a double tilde `"~~"`. The double tilde `"~~"` is included for a convenient means of keeping word groups together in functions that split text apart based on spaces. To remove double tildes `"~~"` set `char.keep` to `NULL`.
`digit.remove`	logical. If `TRUE` strips digits from the text.
`apostrophe.remove`	logical. If `TRUE` removes apostrophes from the output.
`lower.case`	logical. If `TRUE` forces all alpha characters to lower case.

Value

Returns a vector of text that has been stripped of unwanted characters.

See Also

`rm_stopwords`

Examples

```
## Not run:
DATA$state #no strip applied
strip(DATA$state)
strip(DATA$state, apostrophe.remove=FALSE)
strip(DATA$state, char.keep = c("?", "."))

## End(Not run)
```

---

strWrap — *Wrap Character Strings to Format Paragraphs*

Description

A wrapper for `as.character` that writes to the Mac/Windows clipboard.

Usage

```
strWrap(text = "clipboard", width = 70, copy2clip = interactive())
```

Arguments

`text`	character vector, or an object which can be converted to a character vector by `as.character`.
`width`	A positive integer giving the target column for wrapping lines in the output.
`copy2clip`	logical. If `TRUE` attempts to copy the output to the clipboard.

Value

Prints a wrapped text vector to the console and copies the wrapped text to the clipboard on a Mac or Windows machine.

See Also

strwrap

Examples

```
## Not run:
x <- paste2(DATA$state, sep = " " )
strWrap(x)
strWrap(x, 10)
#should be copied to the clipboard on a Mac or Windows machine.

## End(Not run)
```

---

subject_pronoun_type *Count Subject Pronouns Per Grouping Variable*

Description

Count the number of subject pronouns per grouping variables.

Usage

```
subject_pronoun_type(text.var, grouping.var = NULL,
  subject.pronoun.list = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

text.var	The text variable
grouping.var	The grouping variables. Default NULL generates one word list for all text. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.
subject.pronoun.list	A named list of subject pronouns. See **Details** for more.
...	Other arguments passed to termco

Details

The following subject pronoun categories are the default searched terms:

- I - c(" i'd ", " i'll ", " i'm ", " i've ", " i ")
- we - c(" we'd ", " we'll ", " we're ", " we've ", " we ")
- you - c(" you'd ", " you'll ", " you're ", " you've ", " you ", " your ")

- he - c(" he'd ", " he'll ", " he's ", " he ")
- she - c(" she'd ", " she'll ", " she's ", " she ")
- it - c(" it'd ", " it'll ", " it's ", " it ")
- they - c(" they'd ", " they'll ", " they're ", "they've ", " they ")

Value

Returns a list, of class "subject_pronoun_type", of data frames regarding subject pronoun word counts:

`preprocessed`	List of uncollapsed dataframes (raw, prop, rnp) of the class "termco" that contain all searchable subject pronouns.
`raw`	raw word counts by grouping variable
`prop`	proportional word counts by grouping variable; proportional to each individual's subject pronoun use
`rnp`	a character combination data frame of raw and proportional subject pronoun use

See Also

`object_pronoun_type`, `pronoun_type`

Examples

```
## Not run:
dat <- pres_debates2012
dat <- dat[dat$person %in% qcv(ROMNEY, OBAMA), ]
(out <- subject_pronoun_type(dat$dialogue, dat$person))
plot(out)
plot(out, 2)
plot(out, 3)
plot(out, 3, ncol=2)

scores(out)
counts(out)
proportions(out)
preprocessed(out)

plot(scores(out))
plot(counts(out))
plot(proportions(out))

## End(Not run)
```

`summary.cmspans` *Summarize a cmspans object*

Description

Summarize a cmspans object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'cmspans'
summary(object, grouping.var = NULL, rm.var = NULL,
  total.span = TRUE, aggregate = FALSE, percent = TRUE, digits = 2, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	The cmspans object
`grouping.var`	The grouping variables. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.
`rm.var`	An optional single vector or list of 1 or 2 of repeated measures to aggregate by.
`total.span`	logical or an option list of vectors (length 1 or 2) of the total duration of the event. If `FALSE` the "total" column is divided by the sum of the total duration for all codes in that rm.var to arrive at "total_percent". If `TRUE` and object is from `cm_time2long` the difference for the time span from the **transcript_time_span** of the list used in `cm_time2long` are utilized to divide the "total" column. The user may also provide a list of vectors with each vector representing a single total time duration or provide the start and end time of the event. The user may give input in numeric seconds or in character "hh:mm:ss" form.
`aggregate`	logical. If `TRUE` the output will be aggregated (i.e., the output will collapse the `rm.var`).
`percent`	logical. If `TRUE` output given as percent. If `FALSE` the output is proportion.
`digits`	Integer; number of decimal places to round when printing.
`...`	Other argument passed to `qheat` in plot (ignored in summary).

See Also

`plot.sum_cmspans`

Examples

```
## Not run:
## Example 1
foo <- list(
    person_greg = qcv(terms='7:11, 20:24, 30:33, 49:56'),
    person_researcher = qcv(terms='42:48'),
    person_sally = qcv(terms='25:29, 37:41'),
    person_sam = qcv(terms='1:6, 16:19, 34:36'),
```

```
    person_teacher = qcv(terms='12:15'),
    adult_0 = qcv(terms='1:11, 16:41, 49:56'),
    adult_1 = qcv(terms='12:15, 42:48'),
    AA = qcv(terms="1"),
    BB = qcv(terms="1:2, 3:10, 19"),
    CC = qcv(terms="1:9, 100:150")
)

foo2  <- list(
    person_greg = qcv(terms='7:11, 20:24, 30:33, 49:56'),
    person_researcher = qcv(terms='42:48'),
    person_sally = qcv(terms='25:29, 37:41'),
    person_sam = qcv(terms='1:6, 16:19, 34:36'),
    person_teacher = qcv(terms='12:15'),
    adult_0 = qcv(terms='1:11, 16:41, 49:56'),
    adult_1 = qcv(terms='12:15, 42:48'),
    AA = qcv(terms="40"),
    BB = qcv(terms="50:90"),
    CC = qcv(terms="60:90, 100:120, 150"),
    DD = qcv(terms="")
)

v <- cm_2long(foo, foo2, v.name = "time")
plot(v)
summary(v)
plot(summary(v))

## Example 2
x <- list(
    transcript_time_span = qcv(00:00 - 1:12:00),
    A = qcv(terms = "2.40:3.00, 5.01, 6.02:7.00, 9.00"),
    B = qcv(terms = "2.40, 3.01:3.02, 5.01, 6.02:7.00,
        9.00, 1.12.00:1.19.01"),
    C = qcv(terms = "2.40:3.00, 5.01, 6.02:7.00, 9.00, 17.01")
)
z <-cm_2long(x)

summary(z)
summary(z, total.span = FALSE)
summary(z, total.span = c(0, 3333))
summary(z, total.span = c("00:01:00", "03:02:00"))
plot(summary(z))

## suppress printing measurement units
suppressMessages(print(summary(z)))

## remove print method
as.data.frame(summary(z))

## End(Not run)
```

`summary.wfdf` *Summarize a wfdf object*

Description

Summarize a wfdf object with familiar tm package look.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'wfdf'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	The wfdf object
`...`	Ignored.

Details

Non-/sparse entries is the ratio of non-zeros to zero counts. **Sparsity** is that ratio represented as a percent. **Hapax legomenon** is the number(percent) of terms that appear only once in the dialogue. **Dis legomenon** is the number(percent) of terms that appear exactly two times once.

Examples

```
## Not run:
x <- with(DATA, wfdf(state, list(sex, adult)))
summary(x)

## End(Not run)
```

`summary.wfm` *Summarize a wfm object*

Description

Summarize a wfm object with familiar tm package look.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'wfm'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	The wfm object
`...`	Ignored.

Details

Non-/sparse entries is the ratio of non-zeros to zero counts. **Sparsity** is that ratio represented as a percent. **Hapax legomenon** is the number(percent) of terms that appear only once in the dialogue. **Dis legomenon** is the number(percent) of terms that appear exactly two times once.

Examples

```
## Not run:
x <- with(DATA, wfm(state, list(sex, adult)))
summary(x)

## End(Not run)
```

---

syllable_sum *Syllabication*

Description

`syllable_sum` - Count the number of syllables per row of text.

`syllable_count` - Count the number of syllables in a single text string.

`polysyllable_sum` - Count the number of polysyllables per row of text.

`combo_syllable_sum` - Count the number of both syllables and polysyllables per row of text.

Usage

```
syllable_sum(text.var, parallel = FALSE, ...)

syllable_count(text, remove.bracketed = TRUE, algorithm.report = FALSE,
  env = qdap::env.syl)

polysyllable_sum(text.var, parallel = FALSE)

combo_syllable_sum(text.var, parallel = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`text.var`	The text variable
`parallel`	logical. If `TRUE` attempts to run the function on multiple cores. Note that this may not mean a speed boost if you have one core or if the data set is smaller as the cluster takes time to create.
`text`	A single character vector of text.
`remove.bracketed`	logical. If `TRUE` brackets are removed from the analysis.
`algorithm.report`	logical. If `TRUE` generates a report of words not found in the dictionary (i.e., syllables were calculated with an algorithm).

env A lookup environment to lookup the number of syllables in found words.

... Other arguments passed to syllable_count.

Details

The worker function of all the syllable functions is syllable_count, though it is not intended for direct use on a transcript. This function relies on a combined dictionary lookup (based on the Nettalk Corpus (Sejnowski & Rosenberg, 1987)) and backup algorithm method.

Value

syllable_sum - returns a vector of syllable counts per row.

syllable_count - returns a dataframe of syllable counts and algorithm/dictionary uses and, optionally, a report of words not found in the dictionary.

polysyllable_sum - returns a vector of polysyllable counts per row.

combo_syllable_sum - returns a dataframe of syllable and polysyllable counts per row.

References

Sejnowski, T.J., and Rosenberg, C.R. (1987). "Parallel networks that learn to pronounce English text" in Complex Systems, 1, 145-168.

Examples

```
## Not run:
syllable_count("Robots like Dason lie.")
syllable_count("Robots like Dason lie.", algorithm.report = TRUE)

syllable_sum(DATA$state)
x1 <- syllable_sum(rajSPLIT$dialogue)
plot(x1)
cumulative(x1)

polysyllable_sum(DATA$state)
x2 <- polysyllable_sum(rajSPLIT$dialogue)
plot(x2)
cumulative(x2)

combo_syllable_sum(DATA$state)
x3 <- combo_syllable_sum(rajSPLIT$dialogue)
plot(x3)
cumulative(x3)

## End(Not run)
```

synonyms *Search For Synonyms*

Description

synonyms - Search for synonyms that match term(s).

synonyms_frame - Generate a synonym lookup hash key for use with the synonym.frame argument in the synonym function.

Usage

```
synonyms(terms, return.list = TRUE, multiwords = TRUE, report.null = TRUE,
  synonym.frame = qdapDictionaries::key.syn)

syn(terms, return.list = TRUE, multiwords = TRUE, report.null = TRUE,
  synonym.frame = qdapDictionaries::key.syn)

synonyms_frame(synonym.list, prior.frame)

syn_frame(synonym.list, prior.frame)
```

Arguments

terms	The terms to find synonyms for.
return.list	logical. If TRUE returns the output for multiple synonyms as a list by search term rather than a vector.
multiwords	logical. IF TRUE retains vector elements that contain phrases (defined as having one or more spaces) rather than a single word.
report.null	logical. If TRUE reports the words that no match was found at the head of the output.
synonym.frame	A dataframe or hash key of positive/negative words and weights.
synonym.list	A named list of lists (or vectors) of synonyms.
prior.frame	A prior synonyms data.frame in the format produced by synonyms_frame.

Value

Returns a list of vectors or vector of possible words that match term(s).

References

The synonyms dictionary (see key.syn) was generated by web scraping the Reverso Online Dictionary. The word list fed to Reverso is the unique words from the combination of DICTIONARY and labMT.

Examples

```
## Not run:
synonyms(c("the", "cat", "job", "environment", "read", "teach"))
head(syn(c("the", "cat", "job", "environment", "read", "teach"),
    return.list = FALSE), 30)
syn(c("the", "cat", "job", "environment", "read", "teach"), multiwords = FALSE)

## User defined synonym lookup
syn_dat <- list(
    like = list(c("want", "desire"), c("love", "care")),
    show = list(c("reveal"), c("movie", "opera")),
    R = c("old friend", "statistics language")
)

synonyms_frame(syn_dat)
syn(c("R", "show"), synonym.frame = syn_frame(syn_dat))

syns.hash <- syn_frame(syn_dat, prior.frame = qdapDictionaries::key.syn)
syn(c("R", "show", "like", "robot"), synonym.frame = syns.hash)

## End(Not run)
```

`t.DocumentTermMatrix` *Transposes a DocumentTermMatrix object*

Description

Transposes a DocumentTermMatrix object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'DocumentTermMatrix'
t(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The DocumentTermMatrix object
`...`	ignored

t.TermDocumentMatrix *Transposes a TermDocumentMatrix object*

Description

Transposes a TermDocumentMatrix object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'TermDocumentMatrix'
t(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The TermDocumentMatrix object
...	ignored

termco *Search For and Count Terms*

Description

termco - Search a transcript by any number of grouping variables for categories (themes) of grouped root terms. While there are other termco functions in the termco family (e.g., termco_d) termco is a more powerful and flexible wrapper intended for general use.

termco_d - Search a transcript by any number of grouping variables for root terms.

term_match - Search a transcript for words that exactly match term(s).

termco2mat - Convert a termco dataframe to a matrix for use with visualization functions (e.g., heatmap.2).

Usage

```
termco(text.var, grouping.var = NULL, match.list, short.term = TRUE,
  ignore.case = TRUE, elim.old = TRUE, percent = TRUE, digits = 2,
  apostrophe.remove = FALSE, char.keep = NULL, digit.remove = NULL,
  zero.replace = 0, ...)

termco_d(text.var, grouping.var = NULL, match.string, short.term = FALSE,
  ignore.case = TRUE, zero.replace = 0, percent = TRUE, digits = 2,
  apostrophe.remove = FALSE, char.keep = NULL, digit.remove = TRUE, ...)

term_match(text.var, terms, return.list = TRUE, apostrophe.remove = FALSE)

termco2mat(dataframe, drop.wc = TRUE, short.term = TRUE,
  rm.zerocol = FALSE, no.quote = TRUE, transform = TRUE,
  trim.terms = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`text.var`	The text variable.
`grouping.var`	The grouping variables. Default `NULL` generates one word list for all text. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.
`match.list`	A list of named character vectors.
`short.term`	logical. If `TRUE` column names are trimmed versions of the match list, otherwise the terms are wrapped with 'term(phrase)'
`ignore.case`	logical. If `TRUE` case is ignored.
`elim.old`	logical. If `TRUE` eliminates the columns that are combined together by the named match.list.
`percent`	logical. If `TRUE` output given as percent. If `FALSE` the output is proportion.
`digits`	Integer; number of decimal places to round when printing.
`apostrophe.remove`	logical. If `TRUE` removes apostrophes from the text before examining.
`char.keep`	A character vector of symbol character (i.e., punctuation) that strip should keep. The default is to strip everything except apostrophes. `termco` attempts to auto detect characters to keep based on the elements in `match.list`.
`digit.remove`	logical. If `TRUE` strips digits from the text before counting. `termco` attempts to auto detect if digits should be retained based on the elements in `match.list`.
`zero.replace`	Value to replace 0 values with.
`match.string`	A vector of terms to search for. When using inside of `term_match` the term(s) must be words or partial words but do not have to be when using `termco_d` (i.e., they can be phrases, symbols etc.).
`terms`	The terms to search for in the `text.var`. Similar to `match.list` but these terms must be words or partial words rather than multiple words and symbols.
`return.list`	logical. If `TRUE` returns the output for multiple terms as a list by term rather than a vector.
`dataframe`	A termco (or termco_d) dataframe or object.
`drop.wc`	logical. If `TRUE` the word count column will be dropped.
`rm.zerocol`	logical. If `TRUE` any column containing all zeros will be removed from the matrix.
`no.quote`	logical. If `TRUE` the matrix will be printed without quotes if it's character.
`transform`	logical. If `TRUE` the matrix will be transformed.
`trim.terms`	logical. If `TRUE` trims the column header/names to ensure there is not a problem with spacing when using in other R functions.
`...`	Other argument supplied to `strip`.

Value

`termco` & `termco_d` - both return a list, of class "termco", of data frames and information regarding word counts:

raw	raw word counts by grouping variable
prop	proportional word counts by grouping variable; proportional to each individual's word use
rnp	a character combination data frame of raw and proportional
zero_replace	value to replace zeros with; mostly internal use
percent	The value of percent used for plotting purposes.
digits	integer value of number of digits to display; mostly internal use

`term_match` - returns a list or vector of possible words that match term(s).

`termco2mat` - returns a matrix of term counts.

Warning

Percentages are calculated as a ratio of counts of `match.list` elements to word counts. Word counts do not contain symbols or digits. Using symbols, digits or small segments of full words (e.g., "to") could total more than 100%.

Note

The match.list/match.string is (optionally) case and character sensitive. Spacing is an important way to grab specific words and requires careful thought. Using "read" will find the words "bread", "read" "reading", and "ready". If you want to search for just the word "read" you'd supply a vector of c(" read ", " reads", " reading", " reader"). To search for non character arguments (i.e., numbers and symbols) additional arguments from strip must be passed.

See Also

`termco_c`, `colcomb2class`

Examples

```
## Not run:
#termco examples:

term <- c("the ", "she", " wh")
(out <- with(raj.act.1,  termco(dialogue, person, term)))

plot(out)
scores(out)
plot(scores(out))
counts(out)
plot(counts(out))
proportions(out)
plot(proportions(out))

# General form for match.list as themes
#
# ml <- list(
#     cat1 = c(),
```

```
#     cat2 = c(),
#     catn = c()
# )

ml <- list(
    cat1 = c(" the ", " a ", " an "),
    cat2 = c(" I'" ),
    "good",
    the = c("the", " the ", " the", "the")
)

(dat <- with(raj.act.1,  termco(dialogue, person, ml)))
scores(dat)  #useful for presenting in tables
counts(dat)  #prop and raw counts are useful for performing calculations
proportions(dat)
datb <- with(raj.act.1, termco(dialogue, person, ml,
    short.term = FALSE, elim.old=FALSE))
ltruncdf(datb, 20, 6)

(dat2 <- data.frame(dialogue=c("@bryan is bryan good @br",
    "indeed", "@ brian"), person=qcv(A, B, A)))

ml2 <- list(wrds=c("bryan", "indeed"), "@", bryan=c("bryan", "@ br", "@br"))

with(dat2, termco(dialogue, person, match.list=ml2))

with(dat2, termco(dialogue, person, match.list=ml2, percent = FALSE))

DATA$state[1] <- "12 4 rgfr  r0ffrg0"
termco(DATA$state, DATA$person, '0', digit.remove=FALSE)
DATA <- qdap::DATA

#Using with term_match and exclude
exclude(term_match(DATA$state, qcv(th), FALSE), "truth")
termco(DATA$state, DATA$person, exclude(term_match(DATA$state, qcv(th),
    FALSE), "truth"))
MTCH.LST <- exclude(term_match(DATA$state, qcv(th, i)), qcv(truth, stinks))
termco(DATA$state, DATA$person, MTCH.LST)

syns <- synonyms("doubt")
syns[1]
termco(DATA$state, DATA$person, unlist(syns[1]))
synonyms("doubt", FALSE)
termco(DATA$state, DATA$person, list(doubt = synonyms("doubt", FALSE)))
termco(DATA$state, DATA$person, syns)

#termco_d examples:
termco_d(DATA$state, DATA$person, c(" the", " i'"))
termco_d(DATA$state, DATA$person, c(" the", " i'"), ignore.case=FALSE)
termco_d(DATA$state, DATA$person, c(" the ", " i'"))

# termco2mat example:
MTCH.LST <- exclude(term_match(DATA$state, qcv(a, i)), qcv(is, it, am, shall))
```

```
termco_obj <- termco(DATA$state, DATA$person, MTCH.LST)
termco2mat(termco_obj)
plot(termco_obj)
plot(termco_obj, label = TRUE)
plot(termco_obj, label = TRUE, text.color = "red")
plot(termco_obj, label = TRUE, text.color="red", lab.digits=3)

## REVERSE TERMCO (return raw words found per variable)
df <- data.frame(x=1:6,
    y = c("the fluffy little bat" , "the man was round like a ball",
        "the fluffy little bat" , "the man was round like a ball",
        "he ate the chair" , "cough, cough"),
    stringsAsFactors=FALSE)

l <- list("bat" ,"man", "ball", "heavy")
z <- counts(termco(df$y, qdapTools::id(df), l))[, -2]

counts2list(z[, -1], z[, 1])

## politness
politness <- c("please", "excuse me", "thank you", "you welcome",
    "you're welcome", "i'm sorry", "forgive me", "pardon me")

with(pres_debates2012, termco(dialogue, person, politness))
with(hamlet, termco(dialogue, person, politness))

## Term Use Percentage per N Words
dat <- with(raj, chunker(dialogue, person, n.words = 100, rm.unequal = TRUE))
dat2 <- list2df(dat, "Dialogue", "Person")
dat2[["Duration"]] <- unlist(lapply(dat, id, pad=FALSE))
dat2 <- qdap_df(dat2, "Dialogue")

Top5 <- sapply(split(raj$dialogue, raj$person), wc, FALSE) %>%
    sort(decreasing=TRUE) %>%
    list2df("wordcount", "person") %>%
    `[`(1:5, 2)

propdat <- dat2 %&%
    termco(list(Person, Duration), as.list(Top25Words[1:5]), percent = FALSE) %>%
    proportions %>%
    colsplit2df %>%
    reshape2::melt(id=c("Person", "Duration", "word.count"), variable="Word") %>%
    dplyr::filter(Person %in% Top5)

head(propdat)

ggplot(propdat, aes(y=value, x=Duration, group=Person, color=Person)) +
    geom_line(size=1.25) +
    facet_grid(Word~., scales="free_y") +
    ylab("Percent of Word Use")  +
    xlab("Per 100 Words") +
    scale_y_continuous(labels = percent)
```

```
ggplot(propdat, aes(y=value, x=Duration, group=Word, color=Word)) +
    geom_line(size=1.25) +
    facet_grid(Person~.) +
    ylab("Percent of Word Use")  +
    xlab("Per 100 Words") +
    scale_y_continuous(labels = percent)

ggplot(propdat, aes(y=value, x=Duration, group=Word)) +
    geom_line() +
    facet_grid(Word~Person, scales="free_y") +
    ylab("Percent of Word Use")  +
    xlab("Per 100 Words") +
    scale_y_continuous(labels = percent) +
    ggthemes::theme_few()

## Discourse Markers: See...
## Schffrin, D. (2001). Discourse markers: Language, meaning, and context.
##    In D. Schiffrin, D. Tannen, & H. E. Hamilton (Eds.), The handbook of
##    discourse analysis (pp. 54-75). Malden, MA: Blackwell Publishing.

discoure_markers <- list(
    response_cries = c(" oh ", " ah ", " aha ", " ouch ", " yuk "),
    back_channels = c(" uh-huh ", " uhuh ", " yeah "),
    summons = " hey ",
    justification = " because "
)

(markers <- with(pres_debates2012,
    termco(dialogue, list(person, time), discoure_markers)
))
plot(markers, high="red")

with(pres_debates2012,
    termco(dialogue, list(person, time), discoure_markers, elim.old = FALSE)
)

with(pres_debates2012,
    dispersion_plot(dialogue, unlist(discoure_markers), person, time)
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

termco_c *Combine Columns from a termco Object*

Description

Combines the columns of a termco object. Generally intended for internal use but documented for completeness.

Usage

```
termco_c(termco.object, combined.columns, new.name, short.term = TRUE,
  zero.replace = NULL, elim.old = TRUE, percent = NULL, digits = 2)
```

Arguments

`termco.object`	An object generated by either `termco`, `termco_d` or `termco_c`.
`combined.columns`	The names/indexes of the columns to be combined.
`new.name`	A character vector of length one to name the new combined column.
`short.term`	logical. If `TRUE` column names are trimmed versions of the match list, otherwise the terms are wrapped with 'term(phrase)'
`zero.replace`	Value to replace zeros with.
`elim.old`	logical. If `TRUE` eliminates the columns that are combined together by the named match.list.
`percent`	logical. If `TRUE` output given as percent. If `FALSE` the output is proportion.
`digits`	Integer; number of decimal places to round when printing.

Value

Returns a return a list, of class `"termco"`, of data frames and information regarding word counts:

`raw`	raw word counts by grouping variable
`prop`	proportional word counts by grouping variable; proportional to each individual's word use
`rnp`	a character combination data frame of raw and proportional
`zero_replace`	value to replace zeros with; mostly internal use
`percent`	The value of percent used for plotting purposes.
`digits`	integer value od number of digits to display; mostly internal use

See Also

`termco`

`Title` *Add Title to Select qdap Plots*

Description

Add title to select qdap objects that store a plot.

Usage

```
Title(object)

Title(object) <- value
```

Arguments

object	A select qdap object that stores a plot.
value	The value to assign to title.

---

tot_plot *Visualize Word Length by Turn of Talk*

Description

Uses a bar graph to visualize patterns in sentence length and grouping variables by turn of talk.

Usage

```
tot_plot(dataframe, text.var, grouping.var = NULL, facet.vars = NULL,
  tot = TRUE, transform = FALSE, ncol = NULL, ylab = NULL,
  xlab = NULL, bar.space = 0, scale = NULL, space = NULL, plot = TRUE)
```

Arguments

dataframe	A dataframe that contains the text variable and optionally the grouping.var and tot variables.
text.var	The text variable (character string).
grouping.var	The grouping variables to color by. Default `NULL` colors everything in "black". Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.
facet.vars	An optional single vector or list of 1 or 2 to facet by.
tot	The turn of talk variable (character string). May be `TRUE` (assumes "tot" is the variable name), `FALSE` (use row numbers), or a character string of the turn of talk column.
transform	logical. If `TRUE` the repeated facets will be transformed from stacked to side by side.
ncol	number of columns. `gantt_wrap` uses `facet_wrap` rather than `facet_grid`.
ylab	Optional y label.
xlab	Optional x label.
bar.space	The amount space between bars (ranging between 1 and 0).
scale	Should scales be fixed (`"fixed"`, the default), free (`"free"`), or free in one dimension (`"free_x"`, `"free_y"`)

space — If "fixed", the default, all panels have the same size. If "free_y" their height will be proportional to the length of the y scale; if "free_x" their width will be proportional to the length of the x scale; or if "free" both height and width will vary. This setting has no effect unless the appropriate scales also vary.

plot — logical. If TRUE the plot will automatically plot. The user may wish to set to FALSE for use in knitr, sweave, etc. to add additional plot layers.

Value

Invisibly returns the ggplot2 object.

Examples

```
## Not run:
dataframe <- sentSplit(DATA, "state")
tot_plot(dataframe, "state")
tot_plot(DATA, "state", tot=FALSE)
tot_plot(dataframe, "state", bar.space=.03)
tot_plot(dataframe, "state", "sex")
tot_plot(dataframe, "state", "person", tot = "sex")
tot_plot(mraja1, "dialogue", "fam.aff", tot=FALSE)
tot_plot(mraja1, "dialogue", "died", tot=FALSE)
tot_plot(mraja1, "dialogue", c("sex", "fam.aff"), tot=FALSE) +
    scale_fill_hue(l=40)
tot_plot(mraja1, "dialogue", c("sex", "fam.aff"), tot=FALSE)+
    scale_fill_brewer(palette="Spectral")
tot_plot(mraja1, "dialogue", c("sex", "fam.aff"), tot=FALSE)+
    scale_fill_brewer(palette="Set1")

## repeated measures
rajSPLIT2 <- do.call(rbind, lapply(split(rajSPLIT, rajSPLIT$act), head, 25))
tot_plot(rajSPLIT2, "dialogue", "fam.aff", facet.var = "act")

## add mean and +/- 2 sd
tot_plot(mraja1, "dialogue", grouping.var = c("sex", "fam.aff"), tot=FALSE)+
    scale_fill_brewer(palette="Set1") +
    geom_hline(aes(yintercept=mean(word.count))) +
    geom_hline(aes(yintercept=mean(word.count) + (2 *sd(word.count)))) +
    geom_hline(aes(yintercept=mean(word.count) + (3 *sd(word.count)))) +
    geom_text(parse=TRUE, hjust=0, vjust=0, family="serif", size = 4, aes(x = 2,
        y = mean(word.count) + 2, label = "bar(x)")) +
    geom_text(hjust=0, vjust=0, family="serif", size = 4, aes(x = 1,
        y = mean(word.count) + (2 *sd(word.count)) + 2, label = "+2 sd")) +
    geom_text(hjust=0, vjust=0, family="serif", size = 4, aes(x = 1,
        y = mean(word.count) + (3 *sd(word.count)) + 2, label = "+3 sd"))

## End(Not run)
```

trans_cloud *Word Clouds by Grouping Variable*

Description

Produces word clouds with optional theme coloring by grouping variable.

Usage

```
trans_cloud(text.var = NULL, grouping.var = NULL, word.list = NULL,
  stem = FALSE, target.words = NULL, expand.target = TRUE,
  target.exclude = NULL, stopwords = NULL, min.freq = 1, caps = TRUE,
  caps.list = NULL, random.order = FALSE, rot.per = 0,
  cloud.colors = NULL, title = TRUE, cloud.font = NULL,
  title.font = NULL, title.color = "black", title.padj = -4.5,
  title.location = 3, title.cex = NULL, title.names = NULL,
  proportional = FALSE, max.word.size = NULL, min.word.size = 0.5,
  legend = NULL, legend.cex = 0.8, legend.location = c(-0.03, 1.03),
  char.keep = "~~", char2space = "~~")
```

Arguments

`text.var`	The text variable.
`grouping.var`	The grouping variables. Default `NULL` generates one word list for all text. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.
`word.list`	A frequency word list passed from `word_list`.
`stem`	logical. If `TRUE` the `text.var` will be stemmed.
`target.words`	A named list of vectors of words whose length corresponds to `cloud.colors` (+1 length in cloud colors for non-matched terms).
`expand.target`	logical. If `TRUE` `agrep` will be used to expand the `target.words`.
`target.exclude`	A vector of words to exclude from the `target.words`.
`stopwords`	Words to exclude from the cloud.
`min.freq`	An integer value indicating the minimum frequency a word must appear to be included.
`caps`	logical. If `TRUE` selected words will be capitalized.
`caps.list`	A vector of words to capitalize (`caps` must be `TRUE`).
`random.order`	Plot words in random order. If false, they will be plotted in decreasing frequency.
`rot.per`	Proportion words with 90 degree rotation.
`cloud.colors`	A vector of colors equal to the length of target words +1.
`title`	logical. If `TRUE` adds a title corresponding to the `grouping.var`.
`cloud.font`	The font family of the cloud text.
`title.font`	The font family of the cloud title.

title.color	A character vector of length one corresponding to the color of the title.
title.padj	Adjustment for the title. For strings parallel to the axes, padj = 0 means right or top alignment, and padj = 1 means left or bottom alignment.
title.location	On which side of the plot (1=bottom, 2=left, 3=top, 4=right).
title.cex	Character expansion factor for the title. NULL and NA are equivalent to 1.0.
title.names	Optional vector of title names equal in length to the grouping.var that will override the default use of the grouping.var names.
proportional	logical. If TRUE scales the word clouds across grouping.var to allow cloud to cloud comparisons.
max.word.size	A size argument to control the minimum size of the words.
min.word.size	A size argument to control the maximum size of the words.
legend	A character vector of names corresponding to the number of vectors in target.words.
legend.cex	Character expansion factor for the legend. NULL and NA are equivalent to 1.0.
legend.location	The x and y co-ordinates to be used to position the legend.
char.keep	A character vector of symbol character (i.e., punctuation) that strip should keep. The default is to strip everything except apostrophes. This enables the use of special characters to be turned into spaces or for characters to be retained.
char2space	A vector of characters to be turned into spaces. If char.keep is NULL, char2space will activate this argument.

Value

Returns a series of word cloud plots with target words (themes) colored.

See Also

wordcloud, gradient_cloud

Examples

```
## Not run:
terms <- list(
    I=c("i", "i'm"),
    mal=qcv(stinks, dumb, distrust),
    articles=qcv(the, a, an),
    pronoun=qcv(we, you)
)

with(DATA, trans_cloud(state, person, target.words=terms,
    cloud.colors=qcv(red, green, blue, black, gray65),
    expand.target=FALSE, proportional=TRUE, legend=c(names(terms),
    "other")))

with(DATA, trans_cloud(state, person, target.words=terms,
    stopwords=exclude(with(DATA, unique(bag_o_words(state))),
```

```
        unique(unlist(terms))),
    cloud.colors=qcv(red, green, blue, black, gray65),
    expand.target=FALSE, proportional=TRUE, legend=names(terms)))


#color the negated phrases opposite:
DATA <- qdap::DATA
DATA[1, 4] <- "This is not good!"
DATA[8, 4] <- "I don't distrust you."

DATA$state <- space_fill(DATA$state, paste0(negation.words, " "),
    rm.extra = FALSE)

txt <- gsub("~~", " ", breaker(DATA$state))
rev.neg <- sapply(negation.words, paste, negative.words)
rev.pos <- sapply(negation.words, paste, positive.words)


tw <- list(
    positive=c(positive.words, rev.neg[rev.neg %in% txt]),
    negative=c(negative.words, rev.pos[rev.pos %in% txt])
)


with(DATA, trans_cloud(state, person,
    target.words=tw,
    cloud.colors=qcv(darkgreen, red, gray65),
    expand.target=FALSE, proportional=TRUE, legend=names(tw)))

DATA <- qdap::DATA  ## Reset DATA

## End(Not run)
```

`trans_context` *Print Context Around Indices*

Description

Print (or save to an external file) n text elements before and after indices.

Usage

```
trans_context(text.var, grouping.var, inds, n.before = 3, tot = TRUE,
  n.after = n.before, ord.inds = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`text.var`	The text variable.
`grouping.var`	The grouping variables. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.

inds	A list of integer indices to print context for.
n.before	The number of rows before the indexed occurrence.
tot	logical. If TRUE condenses sub-units (e.g., sentences) into turns of talk for that grouping.var.
n.after	The number of rows after the indexed occurrence.
ord.inds	logical. If TRUE inds is ordered least to greatest.

Value

Returns a dataframe of the class "qdap_context" that can be printed (i.e., saved) in flexible outputs. The dataframe can be printed as a dataframe style or pretty text output. The resulting file contains n rows before and after each index of a vector of indices.

See Also

boolean_search, question_type, end_mark

Examples

```
## Not run:
(x <- with(DATA, trans_context(state, person, inds=c(1, 4, 7, 11))))
print(x, pretty=FALSE)
print(x, double_space = FALSE)
print(x, file="foo.xlsx")
print(x, file="foo.csv")
print(x, file="foo.txt")
print(x, file="foo.txt", pretty = FALSE)
print(x, file="foo.doc")

## With `end_mark`
inds1 <- which(end_mark(DATA.SPLIT[, "state"]) == "?")
with(DATA.SPLIT, trans_context(state, person, inds=inds1))
with(DATA.SPLIT, trans_context(state, person, n.before = 0, inds=inds1))

## With `boolean_search`
inds2 <- boolean_search(DATA.SPLIT$state, " I &&.")
with(DATA.SPLIT, trans_context(state, person, inds=inds2))

inds3 <- boolean_search(DATA$state, " I ||.")
with(DATA.SPLIT, trans_context(state, person, inds=inds3))
with(DATA.SPLIT, trans_context(state, list(person, sex), inds=inds3))
with(DATA.SPLIT, trans_context(state, list(sex, adult), inds=inds3))

inds4 <- boolean_search(raj$dialogue, spaste(paste(negation.words, collapse = " || ")))
trans_context(raj$dialogue, raj$person, inds4)

### With `question_type`
(x <- question_type(DATA.SPLIT$state, DATA.SPLIT$person))

## All questions
with(DATA.SPLIT, trans_context(state, person, inds=x$inds))
```

```
## Specific question types
y <- x[["raw"]]
inds5 <- y[y[, "q.type"] %in% qcv(what, how), "n.row"]
with(DATA.SPLIT, trans_context(state, person, inds=inds5))
with(DATA.SPLIT, trans_context(state, person, inds=inds5, tot=F))

## End(Not run)
```

---

trans_venn *Venn Diagram by Grouping Variable*

Description

Produce a Venn diagram by grouping variable.

Usage

```
trans_venn(text.var, grouping.var, stopwords = NULL, rm.duplicates = TRUE,
  title = TRUE, title.font = NULL, title.color = "black",
  title.cex = NULL, title.name = NULL, legend = TRUE, legend.cex = 0.8,
  legend.location = "bottomleft", legend.text.col = "black",
  legend.horiz = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

- `text.var` The text variable.
- `grouping.var` The grouping variables. Default `NULL` generates one word list for all text. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.
- `stopwords` Words to exclude from the analysis.
- `rm.duplicates` logical. If `TRUE` removes the duplicated words from the analysis (only single usage is considered).
- `title` logical. IF `TRUE` adds a title corresponding to the `grouping.var`.
- `title.font` The font family of the cloud title.
- `title.color` A character vector of length one corresponding to the color of the title.
- `title.cex` Character expansion factor for the title. `NULL` and `NA` are equivalent to 1.0
- `title.name` A title for the plot.
- `legend` logical. If `TRUE` uses the names from the `target.words` list corresponding to cloud.colors.
- `legend.cex` Character expansion factor for the legend. `NULL` and `NA` are equivalent to 1.0.
- `legend.location` The x and y co-ordinates to be used to position the legend. The location may also be specified by setting x to a single keyword from the list `"bottomright"`, `"bottom"`, `"bottomleft"`, `"left"`, `"topleft"`, `"top"`, `"topright"`, `"right"` and `"center"`. This places the legend on the inside of the plot frame at the given location.

legend.text.col
: The color used for the legend text.

legend.horiz
: logical; if TRUE, set the legend horizontally rather than vertically.

...
: Other arguments passed to plot.

Value

Returns a Venn plot by grouping variable(s).

Warning

The algorithm used to overlap the Venn circles becomes increasingly overburdened and less accurate with increased grouping variables. An alternative is to use a network plot with {codeDissimilarity measures labeling the edges between nodes (grouping variables) or a heat map (qheat).

See Also

venneuler

Examples

```
## Not run:
with(DATA , trans_venn(state, person, legend.location = "topright"))
#the plot below will take a considerable amount of time to plot
with(raj.act.1 , trans_venn(dialogue, person, legend.location = "topleft"))

## End(Not run)
```

Trim — *Remove Leading/Trailing White Space*

Description

Remove leading/trailing white space.

Usage

```
Trim(x)
```

Arguments

x
: The text variable.

Value

Returns a vector with the leading/trailing white spaces removed.

Examples

```
## Not run:
(x <- c("  talkstats.com ", "   really? ", " yeah"))
Trim(x)

## End(Not run)
```

`type_token_ratio` *Type-Token Ratio*

Description

Calculate type-token ratio by grouping variable.

Usage

```
type_token_ratio(text.var, grouping.var = NULL, n.words = 1000, ...)
```

Arguments

`text.var`	The text variable
`grouping.var`	The grouping variables. Default `NULL` generates one word list for all text. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.
`n.words`	An integer specifying the number of words in each chunk.
`...`	ignored.

Value

Returns a list of class `type_text_ratio`. This object contains a type-token ratio for the overall text and a data frame type-token ratios per grouping vriable.

References

Baker, P. (2006) Using Corpora in Discourse Analysis. London: Continuum.

Examples

```
with(raj, type_token_ratio(dialogue, person))
plot(with(raj, type_token_ratio(dialogue, person)))
```

unique_by *Find Unique Words by Grouping Variable*

Description

Find unique words used by grouping variable.

Usage

```
unique_by(text.var, grouping.var)
```

Arguments

text.var	The text variable
grouping.var	The grouping variables. Default NULL generates one word list for all text. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.

Value

Returns a list of unique words by grouping variable.

Examples

```
## Not run:
dat <- pres_debates2012[pres_debates2012$time == "time 3", ]
with(dat, unique_by(dialogue, person))
with(pres_debates2012, unique_by(dialogue, list(time, person)))

with(DATA, unique_by(state, person))

## End(Not run)
```

vertex_apply *Apply Parameter to List of Igraph Vertices/Edges*

Description

vertex_apply - Uniformly apply **igraph** vertex plotting parameters to a list of **igraph** objects.

edge_apply - Uniformly apply **igrph** edge plotting parameters to a list of **igraph** objects.

Usage

```
vertex_apply(x, ..., hold.ends = NULL)

edge_apply(x, ..., hold.ends = c("label.color"))
```

Arguments

x	A list of **igraph** objects.
hold.ends	A vector of parameters passed to ... that should not be altered for the first and last (ends) objects in the list.
...	Arguments passed **igraph**'s V and E. See Drawing Graphs for more.

Value

Returns a list of igraph objects.

Examples

```
## Not run:
x <- with(DATA.SPLIT, polarity(state, person))
bg_black <- Animate(x, neutral="white")
print(bg_black)

bgb <- vertex_apply(bg_black, label.color="grey80", size=20, color="grey40")
bgb <- edge_apply(bgb, label.color="yellow")
print(bgb, bg="black", pause=.75)

## End(Not run)
```

---

visual *Generic visual Method*

Description

Access the visual-graph-plot object from select qdap outputs.

Usage

```
visual(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A qdap object (list) with a visual-graph-plot object (e.g., discourse_map).
...	Arguments passed to visual method of other classes.

Value

Returns a plot object.

See Also

scores, counts, preprocessed, proportions

visual.discourse_map *Discourse Map*

Description

visual.discourse_map - View visual from discourse_map.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'discourse_map'
visual(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The discourse_map object.
...	ignored

Details

discourse_map Method for visual

weight *Weight a qdap Object*

Description

Weight a word_proximity object.

Usage

```
weight(x, type = "scale", ...)
```

Arguments

x	A qdap object with a weight method.
type	A weighting type of: c("scale_log", "scale", "rev_scale", "rev_scale_log", "log", "sqrt", "scale_sqrt", "rev_sqrt", "rev_scale_sqrt"). The weight type section name (i.e. A_B_C where A, B, and C are sections) determines what action will occur. log will use log, sqrt will use sqrt, scale will standardize the values. rev will multiply by -1 to give the inverse sign. This enables a comparison similar to correlations rather than distance.
...	ignored.

Value

Returns a weighted list of matrices.

Note

A constant of .000000000001 is added to each element when log is used to deal with the problem of `log(0)`.

`wfm` *Word Frequency Matrix*

Description

`wfm` - Generate a word frequency matrix by grouping variable(s).

`wfm.wfdf` - wfdf method for `wfm`.

`wfm.character` - character method for `wfm`.

`wfm.factor` - factor method for `wfm`.

`wfdf` - Generate a word frequency data frame by grouping variable.

`wfm_expanded` - Expand a word frequency matrix to have multiple rows for each word.

`wfm_combine` - Combines words (rows) of a word frequency matrix (`wfdf`) together.

`weight` - Weight a word frequency matrix for analysis where such weighting is sensible.

`weight.wfdf` - Weight a word frequency matrix for analysis where such weighting is sensible.

`as.wfm` - Attempts to coerce a matrix to a `wfm`.

`as.wfm.matrix` - `matrix` method for `as.wfm` used to convert matrices to a `wfm`.

`as.wfm.default` - Default method for `as.wfm` used to convert matrices to a `wfm`.

`as.wfm.TermDocumentMatrix` - `TermDocumentMatrix` method for `as.wfm` used to a `TermDocumentMatrix` to a `wfm`.

`as.wfm.DocumentTermMatrix` - `DocumentTermMatrix` method for `as.wfm` used to a `DocumentTermMatrix` to a `wfm`.

`as.wfm.data.frame` - data.frame method for `as.wfm` used to convert matrices to a `wfm`.

`as.wfm.wfdf` - wfdf method for `as.wfm` used to convert matrices to a `wfm`.

`as.wfm.Corpus` - Corpus method for `as.wfm` used to convert matrices to a `wfm`.

`wfm.Corpus` - Corpus method for `wfm`.

Usage

```
wfm(text.var = NULL, grouping.var = NULL, output = "raw",
  stopwords = NULL, char2space = "~~", ...)

## S3 method for class 'wfdf'
wfm(text.var = NULL, grouping.var = NULL, output = "raw",
  stopwords = NULL, char2space = "~~", ...)

## S3 method for class 'character'
wfm(text.var = NULL, grouping.var = NULL,
```

```
  output = "raw", stopwords = NULL, char2space = "~~", ...)

## S3 method for class 'factor'
wfm(text.var = NULL, grouping.var = NULL, output = "raw",
  stopwords = NULL, char2space = "~~", ...)

wfdf(text.var, grouping.var = NULL, stopwords = NULL, margins = FALSE,
  output = "raw", digits = 2, char2space = "~~", ...)

wfm_expanded(text.var, grouping.var = NULL, ...)

wfm_combine(wf.obj, word.lists, matrix = TRUE)

## S3 method for class 'wfm'
weight(x, type = "prop", ...)

## S3 method for class 'wfm'
weight(x, type = "prop", ...)

as.wfm(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'matrix'
as.wfm(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
as.wfm(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'TermDocumentMatrix'
as.wfm(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'DocumentTermMatrix'
as.wfm(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
as.wfm(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'wfdf'
as.wfm(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'Corpus'
as.wfm(x, col = "docs", row = "text", ...)

## S3 method for class 'Corpus'
wfm(text.var, ...)
```

Arguments

`text.var` The text variable.

grouping.var	The grouping variables. Default NULL generates one word list for all text. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.
output	Output type (either "proportion" or "percent").
stopwords	A vector of stop words to remove.
char2space	A vector of characters to be turned into spaces. If char.keep is NULL, char2space will activate this argument.
margins	logical. If TRUE provides grouping.var and word variable totals.
digits	An integer indicating the number of decimal places (round) or significant digits (signif) to be used. Negative values are allowed.
wf.obj	A wfm or wfdf object.
word.lists	A list of character vectors of words to pass to wfm_combine
matrix	logical. If TRUE returns the output as a wfm rather than a wfdf object.
x	An object with words for row names and integer values.
type	The type of weighting to use: c("prop", "max", "scaled"). All weight by column. "prop" uses a proportion weighting and all columns sum to 1. "max" weights in proportion to the max value; all values are integers and column sums may not be equal. "scaled" uses scale to scale with center = FALSE; output is not integer and column sums may not be equal.
col	The column name (generally not used).
row	The row name (generally not used).
...	Other arguments supplied to Corpus or TermDocumentMatrix. If as.wfm this is other arguments passed to as.wfm methods (currently ignored).

Value

wfm - returns a word frequency of the class matrix.

wfdf - returns a word frequency of the class data.frame with a words column and optional margin sums.

wfm_expanded - returns a matrix similar to a word frequency matrix (wfm) but the rows are expanded to represent the maximum usages of the word and cells are dummy coded to indicate that number of uses.

wfm_combine - returns a word frequency matrix (wfm) or dataframe (wfdf) with counts for the combined word.lists merged and remaining terms (else).

weight - Returns a weighted matrix for use with other R packages. The output is not of the class "wfm".

as.wfm - Returns a matrix of the class "wfm".

Note

Words can be kept as one by inserting a double tilde ("~~"), or other character strings passed to char2space, as a single word/entry. This is useful for keeping proper names as a single unit.

Examples

```
## Not run:
## word frequency matrix (wfm) example:
with(DATA, wfm(state, list(sex, adult)))[1:15, ]
with(DATA, wfm(state, person))[1:15, ]
Filter(with(DATA, wfm(state, list(sex, adult))), 5)
with(DATA, wfm(state, list(sex, adult)))

## Filter particular words based on max/min values in wfm
v <- with(DATA, wfm(state, list(sex, adult)))
Filter(v, 5)
Filter(v, 5, count.apostrophe = FALSE)
Filter(v, 5, 7)
Filter(v, 4, 4)
Filter(v, 3, 4)
Filter(v, 3, 4, stopwords = Top25Words)

## insert double tilde ("~~") to keep phrases(i.e., first last name)
alts <- c(" fun", "I ")
state2 <- space_fill(DATA$state, alts, rm.extra = FALSE)
with(DATA, wfm(state2, list(sex, adult)))[1:18, ]

## word frequency dataframe (wfdf) example:
with(DATA, wfdf(state, list(sex, adult)))[1:15, ]
with(DATA, wfdf(state, person))[1:15, ]

## wfm_expanded example:
z <- wfm(DATA$state, DATA$person)
wfm_expanded(z)[30:45, ] #two "you"s

## wf_combine examples:
#===================
## raw no margins (will work)
x <- wfm(DATA$state, DATA$person)

## raw with margin (will work)
y <- wfdf(DATA$state, DATA$person, margins = TRUE)

## Proportion matrix
z2 <- wfm(DATA$state, DATA$person, output="proportion")

WL1 <- c(y[, 1])
WL2 <- list(c("read", "the", "a"), c("you", "your", "you're"))
WL3 <- list(bob = c("read", "the", "a"), yous = c("you", "your", "you're"))
WL4 <- list(bob = c("read", "the", "a"), yous = c("a", "you", "your", "your're"))
WL5 <- list(yous = c("you", "your", "your're"))
WL6 <- list(c("you", "your", "your're"))  #no name so will be called words 1
WL7 <- c("you", "your", "your're")

wfm_combine(z2, WL2) #Won't work not a raw frequency matrix
wfm_combine(x, WL2)  #Works (raw and no margins)
wfm_combine(y, WL2)  #Works (raw with margins)
```

```
wfm_combine(y, c("you", "your", "your're"))
wfm_combine(y, WL1)
wfm_combine(y, WL3)
## wfm_combine(y, WL4) #Error
wfm_combine(y, WL5)
wfm_combine(y, WL6)
wfm_combine(y, WL7)

worlis <- c("you", "it", "it's", "no", "not", "we")
y <- wfdf(DATA$state, list(DATA$sex, DATA$adult), margins = TRUE)
z <- wfm_combine(y, worlis)

chisq.test(z)
chisq.test(wfm(y))

## Dendrogram
presdeb <- with(pres_debates2012, wfm(dialogue, list(person, time)))
library(sjPlot)
sjc.dend(t(presdeb), 2:4)

## Words correlated within turns of talk
## EXAMPLE 1
library(reports)
x <- factor(with(rajSPLIT, paste(act, pad(TOT(tot)), sep = "|")))
dat <- wfm(rajSPLIT$dialogue, x)

cor(t(dat)[, c("romeo", "juliet")])
cor(t(dat)[, c("romeo", "banished")])
cor(t(dat)[, c("romeo", "juliet", "hate", "love")])
qheat(cor(t(dat)[, c("romeo", "juliet", "hate", "love")]),
    diag.na = TRUE, values = TRUE, digits = 3, by.column = NULL)

dat2 <- wfm(DATA$state, id(DATA))
qheat(cor(t(dat2)), low = "yellow", high = "red",
    grid = "grey90", diag.na = TRUE, by.column = NULL)

## EXAMPLE 2
x2 <- factor(with(pres_debates2012, paste(time, pad(TOT(tot)), sep = "|")))
dat2 <- wfm(pres_debates2012$dialogue, x2)
wrds <- word_list(pres_debates2012$dialogue,
    stopwords = c("it's", "that's", Top200Words))
wrds2 <- tolower(sort(wrds$rfswl[[1]][, 1]))
qheat(word_cor(t(dat2), word = wrds2, r = NULL),
    diag.na = TRUE, values = TRUE, digits = 3, by.column = NULL,
    high="red", low="yellow", grid=NULL)

## EXAMPLE 3
library(gridExtra); library(ggplot2); library(grid)
dat3 <- lapply(qcv(OBAMA, ROMNEY), function(x) {
    with(pres_debates2012, wfm(dialogue[person == x], x2[person == x]))
})
```

```
# Presidential debates by person
dat5 <- pres_debates2012
dat5 <- dat5[dat5$person %in% qcv(ROMNEY, OBAMA), ]

disp <- with(dat5, dispersion_plot(dialogue, wrds2, grouping.var = person,
    total.color = NULL, rm.vars=time))


cors <- lapply(dat3, function(m) {
    word_cor(t(m), word = wrds2, r = NULL)
})

plots <- lapply(cors, function(x) {
    qheat(x, diag.na = TRUE, values = TRUE, digits = 3, plot = FALSE,
    by.column = NULL, high="red", low="yellow", grid=NULL)
})

plots <- lapply(1:2, function(i) {
    plots[[i]] + ggtitle(qcv(OBAMA, ROMNEY)[i]) +
    theme(axis.title.x = element_blank(),
        plot.margin = unit(rep(0, 4), "lines"))
})

grid.arrange(disp, arrangeGrob(plots[[1]], plots[[2]], ncol=1), ncol=2)

## With `word_cor`
worlis <- list(
    pronouns = c("you", "it", "it's", "we", "i'm", "i"),
    negative = qcv(no, dumb, distrust, not, stinks),
    literacy = qcv(computer, talking, telling)
)
y <- wfdf(DATA$state, qdapTools::id(DATA, prefix = TRUE))
z <- wfm_combine(y, worlis)

word_cor(t(z), word = names(worlis), r = NULL)

## Plotting method
plot(y, TRUE)
plot(z)

## Correspondence Analysis
library(ca)

dat <- pres_debates2012
dat <- dat[dat$person %in% qcv(ROMNEY, OBAMA), ]

speech <- stemmer(dat$dialogue)
mytable1 <- with(dat, wfm(speech, list(person, time), stopwords = Top25Words))

fit <- ca(mytable1)
summary(fit)
plot(fit)
plot3d.ca(fit, labels=1)
```

```
mytable2 <- with(dat, wfm(speech, list(person, time), stopwords = Top200Words))

fit2 <- ca(mytable2)
summary(fit2)
plot(fit2)
plot3d.ca(fit2, labels=1)

## Weight a wfm
WFM <- with(DATA, wfm(state, list(sex, adult)))
plot(weight(WFM, "scaled"), TRUE)
weight(WFM, "prop")
weight(WFM, "max")
weight(WFM, "scaled")

## End(Not run)
```

`word_associate` *Find Associated Words*

Description

Find words associated with a given word(s) or a phrase(s). Results can be output as a network graph and/or wordcloud.

Usage

```
word_associate(text.var, grouping.var = NULL, match.string,
  text.unit = "sentence", extra.terms = NULL, target.exclude = NULL,
  stopwords = NULL, network.plot = FALSE, wordcloud = FALSE,
  cloud.colors = c("black", "gray55"), title.color = "blue",
  nw.label.cex = 0.8, title.padj = -4.5, nw.label.colors = NULL,
  nw.layout = NULL, nw.edge.color = "gray90",
  nw.label.proportional = TRUE, nw.title.padj = NULL,
  nw.title.location = NULL, title.font = NULL, title.cex = NULL,
  nw.edge.curved = TRUE, cloud.legend = NULL, cloud.legend.cex = 0.8,
  cloud.legend.location = c(-0.03, 1.03), nw.legend = NULL,
  nw.legend.cex = 0.8, nw.legend.location = c(-1.54, 1.41),
  legend.override = FALSE, char2space = "~~", ...)
```

Arguments

`text.var`	The text variable.
`grouping.var`	The grouping variables. Default `NULL` generates one word list for all text. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.
`match.string`	A list of vectors or vector of terms to associate in the text.

text.unit
: The text unit (either "sentence" or "tot". This argument determines what unit to find the match string words within. For example if "sentence" is chosen the function pulls all text for sentences the match string terms are found in.

extra.terms
: Other terms to color beyond the match string.

target.exclude
: A vector of words to exclude from the match.string.

stopwords
: Words to exclude from the analysis.

network.plot
: logical. If TRUE plots a network plot of the words.

wordcloud
: logical. If TRUE plots a wordcloud plot of the words.

cloud.colors
: A vector of colors equal to the length of match.string +1.

title.color
: A character vector of length one corresponding to the color of the title.

nw.label.cex
: The magnification to be used for network plot labels relative to the current setting of cex. Default is .8.

title.padj
: Adjustment for the title. For strings parallel to the axes, padj = 0 means right or top alignment, and padj = 1 means left or bottom alignment.

nw.label.colors
: A vector of colors equal to the length of match.string +1.

nw.layout
: layout types supported by igraph. See layout.

nw.edge.color
: A character vector of length one corresponding to the color of the plot edges.

nw.label.proportional
: logical. If TRUE scales the network plots across grouping.var to allow plot to plot comparisons.

nw.title.padj
: Adjustment for the network plot title. For strings parallel to the axes, padj = 0 means right or top alignment, and padj = 1 means left or bottom alignment.

nw.title.location
: On which side of the network plot (1=bottom, 2=left, 3=top, 4=right).

title.font
: The font family of the cloud title.

title.cex
: Character expansion factor for the title. NULL and NA are equivalent to 1.0.

nw.edge.curved
: logical. If TRUE edges will be curved rather than straight paths.

cloud.legend
: A character vector of names corresponding to the number of vectors in match.string. Both nw.legend and cloud.legend can be set separately; or one may be set and by default the other will assume those legend labels. If the user does not desire this behavior use the legend.override argument.

cloud.legend.cex
: Character expansion factor for the wordcloud legend. NULL and NA are equivalent to 1.0.

cloud.legend.location
: The x and y co-ordinates to be used to position the wordcloud legend. The location may also be specified by setting x to a single keyword from the list "bottomright", "bottom", "bottomleft", "left", "topleft", "top", "topright", "right" and "center". This places the legend on the inside of the plot frame at the given location.

nw.legend — A character vector of names corresponding to the number of vectors in match.string. Both nw.legend and cloud.legend can be set separately; or one may be set and by default the other will assume those legend labels. If the user does not desire this behavior use the legend.override argument.

nw.legend.cex — Character expansion factor for the network plot legend. NULL and NA are equivalent to 1.0.

nw.legend.location — The x and y co-ordinates to be used to position the network plot legend. The location may also be specified by setting x to a single keyword from the list "bottomright", "bottom", "bottomleft", "left", "topleft", "top", "topright", "right" and "center". This places the legend on the inside of the plot frame at the given location.

legend.override — By default if legend labels are supplied to either cloud.legend or nw.legend may be set and if the other remains NULL it will assume the supplied vector to the previous legend argument. If this behavior is not desired legend.override should be set to TRUE.

char2space — Currently a road to nowhere. Eventually this will allow the retention of characters as is allowed in trans_cloud already.

... — Other arguments supplied to trans_cloud.

Value

Returns a list:

word frequency matrices — Word frequency matrices for each grouping variable.

dialogue — A list of dataframes for each word list (each vector supplied to match.string) and a final dataframe of all combined text units that contain any match string.

match.terms — A list of vectors of word lists (each vector supplied to match.string).

Optionally, returns a word cloud and/or a network plot of the text unit containing the match.string terms.

See Also

trans_cloud, word_network_plot, wordcloud, graph.adjacency

Examples

```
## Not run:
ms <- c(" I ", "you")
et <- c(" it", " tell", "tru")
out1 <- word_associate(DATA2$state, DATA2$person, match.string = ms,
    wordcloud = TRUE,  proportional = TRUE,
    network.plot = TRUE,  nw.label.proportional = TRUE, extra.terms = et,
    cloud.legend =c("A", "B", "C"),
    title.color = "blue", cloud.colors = c("red", "purple", "gray70"))
```

```
#======================================
#Note: You don't have to name the vectors in the lists but I do for clarity
ms <- list(
    list1 = c(" I ", " you", "not"),
    list2 = c(" wh")
)

et <- list(
    B = c(" the", "do", "tru"),
    C = c(" it", " already", "we")
)

out2 <- word_associate(DATA2$state, DATA2$person, match.string = ms,
    wordcloud = TRUE,  proportional = TRUE,
    network.plot = TRUE,  nw.label.proportional = TRUE, extra.terms = et,
    cloud.legend =c("A", "B", "C", "D"),
    title.color = "blue", cloud.colors = c("red", "blue", "purple", "gray70"))

out3 <- word_associate(DATA2$state, list(DATA2$day, DATA2$person), match.string = ms)

#======================================
m <- list(
    A1 = c("you", "in"), #list 1
    A2 = c(" wh")        #list 2
)

n <- list(
    B = c(" the", " on"),
    C = c(" it", " no")
)

out4 <- word_associate(DATA2$state, list(DATA2$day, DATA2$person),
    match.string = m)
out5 <- word_associate(raj.act.1$dialogue, list(raj.act.1$person),
    match.string = m)
out6 <- with(mraja1spl, word_associate(dialogue, list(fam.aff, sex),
     match.string = m))
names(out6)
lapply(out6$dialogue, htruncdf, n = 20, w = 20)

#======================================
DATA2$state2 <- space_fill(DATA2$state, c("is fun", "too fun"))

ms <- list(
    list1 = c(" I ", " you", "is fun", "too fun"),
    list2 = c(" wh")
)

et <- list(
    B = c(" the", " on"),
    C = c(" it", " no")
)
```

```
out7 <- word_associate(DATA2$state2, DATA2$person, match.string = ms,
    wordcloud = TRUE,  proportional = TRUE,
    network.plot = TRUE,  nw.label.proportional = TRUE, extra.terms = et,
    cloud.legend =c("A", "B", "C", "D"),
    title.color = "blue", cloud.colors = c("red", "blue", "purple", "gray70"))

DATA2 <- qdap::DATA2

## End(Not run)
```

`word_cor` *Find Correlated Words*

Description

Find associated words within grouping variable(s).

Usage

```
word_cor(text.var, grouping.var = qdapTools::id(text.var), word, r = 0.7,
  values = TRUE, method = "pearson", ...)
```

Arguments

`text.var`	The text variable (or frequency matrix).
`grouping.var`	The grouping variables. Default uses each row as a group. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables. Unlike other **qdap** functions, this cannot be `NULL`.
`word`	The word(s) vector to find associated words for.
`r`	The correlation level find associated words for. If positive this is the minimum value, if negative this is the maximum value.
`values`	logical. If `TRUE` returns the named correlates (names are the words). If `FALSE` only the associated words are returned.
`method`	A character string indicating which correlation coefficient is to be computed (`"pearson"`, `"kendall"`, or `"spearman"`).
`...`	Other arguments passed to `wfm`.

Value

Returns a vector of associated words or correlation matrix if `r = NULL`.

Note

Note that if a word has no variablity in it's usage across grouping variable(s) the `sd` will result in 0, thus `cor` will will likely return a warning as in this example: `cor(rep(3, 10), rnorm(10))`.

References

The plotting method for the list output was inspired by Ben Marwick; see http://stackoverflow.com/a/19925445/1000343 for more.

See Also

word_proximity, findAssocs, word_associate, wfm, cor

Examples

```
## Not run:
x <- factor(with(rajSPLIT, paste(act, pad(TOT(tot)), sep = "|")))
word_cor(rajSPLIT$dialogue, x, "romeo", .45)
word_cor(rajSPLIT$dialogue, x, "love", .5)

## Negative correlation
word_cor(rajSPLIT$dialogue, x, "you", -.1)
with(rajSPLIT, word_cor(dialogue, list(person, act), "hate"))

words <- c("hate", "i", "love", "ghost")
with(rajSPLIT, word_cor(dialogue, x, words, r = .5))
with(rajSPLIT, word_cor(dialogue, x, words, r = .4))

## Set `r = NULL` to get matrix between words
with(rajSPLIT, word_cor(dialogue, x, words, r = NULL))

## Plotting
library(tm)
data("crude")
oil_cor1 <- apply_as_df(crude, word_cor, word = "oil", r=.7)
plot(oil_cor1)

oil_cor2 <- apply_as_df(crude, word_cor, word = qcv(texas, oil, money), r=.7)
plot(oil_cor2)
plot(oil_cor2, ncol=2)

oil_cor3 <- apply_as_df(crude, word_cor, word = qcv(texas, oil, money), r=NULL)
plot(oil_cor3)

## Run on multiple times/person/nested
## Split and apply to data sets
## Suggested use of stemming
DATA3 <- split(DATA2, DATA2$person)

## Find correlations between words per turn of talk by person
## Throws multiple warning because small data set
library(qdapTools)
lapply(DATA3, function(x) {
    word_cor(x[, "state"], qdapTools::id(x), qcv(computer, i, no, good), r = NULL)
})

## Find words correlated per turn of talk by person
```

```
## Throws multiple warning because small data set
lapply(DATA3, function(x) {
    word_cor(x[, "state"], qdapTools::id(x), qcv(computer, i, no, good))
})


## A real example
dat <- pres_debates2012
dat$TOT <- factor(with(dat, paste(time, pad(TOT(tot)), sep = "|")))
dat <- dat[dat$person %in% qcv(OBAMA, ROMNEY), ]
dat$person <- factor(dat$person)
dat.split <- with(dat, split(dat, list(person, time)))

wrds <- qcv(america, debt, dollar, people, tax, health)
lapply(dat.split, function(x) {
    word_cor(x[, "dialogue"], x[, "TOT"], wrds, r=NULL)
})

## Supply a matrix (make sure to use `t` on a `wfm` matrix)
worlis <- list(
    pronouns = c("you", "it", "it's", "we", "i'm", "i"),
    negative = qcv(no, dumb, distrust, not, stinks),
    literacy = qcv(computer, talking, telling)
)
y <- wfdf(DATA$state, qdapTools::id(DATA, prefix = TRUE))
z <- wfm_combine(y, worlis)

out <- word_cor(t(z), word = c(names(worlis), "else.words"), r = NULL)
out
plot(out)

## Additional plotting/viewing
require(tm)
data("crude")

out1 <- word_cor(t(as.wfm(crude)), word = "oil", r=.7)
vect2df(out1[[1]], "word", "cor")

plot(out1)
qheat(vect2df(out1[[1]], "word", "cor"), values=TRUE, high="red",
    digits=2, order.by ="cor", plot=FALSE) + coord_flip()


out2 <- word_cor(t(as.wfm(crude)), word = c("oil", "country"), r=.7)
plot(out2)

## End(Not run)
```

---

word_count *Word Counts*

Description

`word_count` - Transcript apply word counts.

`character_count` - Transcript apply character counts.

`character_table` - Computes a table of character counts by grouping . variable(s).

Usage

```
word_count(text.var, byrow = TRUE, missing = NA, digit.remove = TRUE,
  names = FALSE)

wc(text.var, byrow = TRUE, missing = NA, digit.remove = TRUE,
  names = FALSE)

character_count(text.var, byrow = TRUE, missing = NA,
  apostrophe.remove = TRUE, digit.remove = TRUE, count.space = FALSE)

character_table(text.var, grouping.var = NULL, percent = TRUE,
  prop.by.row = TRUE, zero.replace = 0, digits = 2, ...)

char_table(text.var, grouping.var = NULL, percent = TRUE,
  prop.by.row = TRUE, zero.replace = 0, digits = 2, ...)
```

Arguments

`text.var`	The text variable
`byrow`	logical. If `TRUE` counts by row, if `FALSE` counts all words.
`missing`	Value to insert for missing values (empty cells).
`digit.remove`	logical. If `TRUE` removes digits before counting words.
`names`	logical. If `TRUE` the sentences are given as the names of the counts.
`apostrophe.remove`	logical. If `TRUE` apostrophes will be counted in the character count.
`count.space`	logical. If `TRUE` spaces are counted as characters.
`grouping.var`	The grouping variables. Default `NULL` generates one word list for all text. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.
`percent`	logical. If `TRUE` output given as percent. If `FALSE` the output is proportion.
`prop.by.row`	logical. If `TRUE` applies proportional to the row. If `FALSE` applies by column.
`zero.replace`	Value to replace 0 values with.
`digits`	Integer; number of decimal places to round when printing.
`...`	Other arguments passed to `prop`.

Value

word_count - returns a word count by row or total.

character_count - returns a character count by row or total.

character_table - returns a list: dataframe of character counts by grouping variable.

raw	Dataframe of the frequency of characters by grouping variable.
prop	Dataframe of the proportion of characters by grouping variable.
rnp	Dataframe of the frequency and proportions of characters by grouping variable.
percent	The value of percent used for plotting purposes.
zero.replace	The value of zero.replace used for plotting purposes.

Note

wc is a convenient short hand for word_count.

See Also

syllable_count, prop, colcomb2class

Examples

```
## Not run:
## WORD COUNT
word_count(DATA$state)
wc(DATA$state)
word_count(DATA$state, names = TRUE)
word_count(DATA$state, byrow=FALSE, names = TRUE)
sum(word_count(DATA$state))

sapply(split(raj$dialogue, raj$person), wc, FALSE) %>%
    sort(decreasing=TRUE) %>%
    list2df("wordcount", "person") %>%
    `[`(, 2:1)

## PLOT WORD COUNTS
raj2 <- raj
raj2$scaled <- unlist(tapply(wc(raj$dialogue), raj2$act, scale))
raj2$scaled2 <- unlist(tapply(wc(raj$dialogue), raj2$act, scale, scale = FALSE))
raj2$ID <- factor(unlist(tapply(raj2$act, raj2$act, seq_along)))

ggplot(raj2, aes(x = ID, y = scaled, fill =person)) +
    geom_bar(stat="identity") +
    facet_grid(act~.) +
    ylab("Scaled") + xlab("Turn of Talk") +
    guides(fill = guide_legend(nrow = 5, byrow = TRUE)) +
    theme(legend.position="bottom") +
    ggtitle("Scaled and Centered")
```

```
ggplot(raj2, aes(x = ID, y = scaled2, fill =person)) +
    geom_bar(stat="identity") +
    facet_grid(act~.) +
    ylab("Scaled") + xlab("Turn of Talk") +
    guides(fill = guide_legend(nrow = 5, byrow = TRUE)) +
    theme(legend.position="bottom") +
    ggtitle("Mean Difference")


raj$wc <- wc(raj$dialogue)
raj$cum.wc <- unlist(with(raj, tapply(wc, act, cumsum)))
raj$turn <- unlist(with(raj, tapply(act, act, seq_along)))
ggplot(raj, aes(y=cum.wc, x=turn)) +
    geom_step(direction = "hv") +
    facet_wrap(~act)

## CHARACTER COUNTS
character_count(DATA$state)
character_count(DATA$state, byrow=FALSE)
sum(character_count(DATA$state))

## CHARACTER TABLE
x <- character_table(DATA$state, DATA$person)
plot(x)
plot(x, label = TRUE)
plot(x, label = TRUE, text.color = "red")
plot(x, label = TRUE, lab.digits = 1, zero.replace = "PP7")

scores(x)
counts(x)
proportions(x)

plot(scores(x))
plot(counts(x))
plot(proportions(x))

## combine columns
colcomb2class(x, list(vowels = c("a", "e", "i", "o", "u")))

## char_table(DATA$state, DATA$person)
## char_table(DATA$state, DATA$person, percent = TRUE)
## character_table(DATA$state, list(DATA$sex, DATA$adult))

library(ggplot2);library(reshape2)
dat <- character_table(DATA$state, list(DATA$sex, DATA$adult))
dat2 <- colsplit2df(melt(counts(dat)), keep.orig = TRUE)
head(dat2, 15)

ggplot(data = dat2, aes(y = variable, x = value, colour=sex)) +
    facet_grid(adult~.) +
    geom_line(size=1, aes(group =variable), colour = "black") +
    geom_point()
```

```
ggplot(data = dat2, aes(x = variable, y = value)) +
    geom_bar(aes(fill = variable), stat = "identity") +
    facet_grid(sex ~ adult, margins = TRUE) +
    theme(legend.position="none")

## End(Not run)
```

---

word_diff_list *Differences In Word Use Between Groups*

Description

Look at the differences in word uses between grouping variable(s). Look at all possible "a" vs. "b" combinations or "a" vs. all others.

Usage

```
word_diff_list(text.var, grouping.var, vs.all = FALSE, vs.all.cut = 1,
  stopwords = NULL, alphabetical = FALSE, digits = 2)
```

Arguments

text.var	The text variable.
grouping.var	The grouping variables. Default NULL generates one word list for all text. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.
vs.all	logical. If TRUE looks at each grouping variable against all others ("a" vs. all comparison). If FALSE looks at each "a" vs. "b", comparison (e.g., for groups "a", "b", and "c"; "a" vs. "b", "a" vs. "c" and "b" vs. "c" will be considered).
vs.all.cut	Controls the number of other groups that may share a word (default is 1).
stopwords	A vector of stop words to remove.
alphabetical	logical. If TRUE orders the word lists alphabetized by word. If FALSE order first by frequency and then by word.
digits	the number of digits to be displayed in the proportion column (default is 3).

Value

An list of word data frames comparing grouping variables word use against one another. Each dataframe contains three columns:

word	The words unique to that group
freq	The number of times that group used that word
prop	The proportion of that group's overall word use dedicated to that particular word

Examples

```
## Not run:
out1 <- with(DATA, word_diff_list(text.var = state,
    grouping.var = list(sex, adult)))
lapply(unlist(out1, recursive = FALSE), head, n=3)

out2 <- with(DATA, word_diff_list(state, person))
lapply(unlist(out2, recursive = FALSE), head, n=3)

out3 <- with(DATA, word_diff_list(state, grouping.var = list(sex, adult),
    vs.all=TRUE, vs.all.cut=2))


out4 <- with(mraja1, word_diff_list(text.var = dialogue,
    grouping.var = list(mraja1$sex, mraja1$fam.aff)))


out5 <- word_diff_list(mraja1$dialogue, mraja1$person)

out6 <- word_diff_list(mraja1$dialogue, mraja1$fam.aff, stopwords = Top25Words)

out7 <- word_diff_list(mraja1$dialogue, mraja1$fam.aff, vs.all=TRUE, vs.all.cut=2)
lapply(out7, head, n=3)

## End(Not run)
```

`word_length` *Count of Word Lengths Type*

Description

Transcript apply word length counts.

Usage

```
word_length(text.var, grouping.var = NULL, percent = TRUE,
  zero.replace = 0, digits = 2, ...)
```

Arguments

`text.var`	The text variable.
`grouping.var`	The grouping variables. Default `NULL` generates one word list for all text. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.
`percent`	logical. If `TRUE` output given as percent. If `FALSE` the output is proportion.
`zero.replace`	Value to replace 0 values with.
`digits`	Integer; number of decimal places to round when printing.
`...`	Other arguments passed to `bag_o_words`.

Value

Returns a list of:

count	Dataframe of word length counts by grouping variable(s).
prop	Dataframe of the proportions of word length counts by grouping variable.
rnp	Dataframe of the frequency and proportions of word length counts by grouping variable.
percent	The value of percent used for plotting purposes.
zero.replace	The value of zero.replace used for plotting purposes.

Examples

```
## Not run:
(x <- with(DATA, word_length(state, person)))
plot(x)
scores(x)
proportions(x)
counts(x)
plot(scores(x))
plot(proportions(x))
plot(counts(x))

(x2 <- word_length(DATA[["state"]]))
(x2 <- word_length(DATA[["state"]], apostrophe.remove=TRUE))

## Example Visualizations with Presidential Debate Data
library(tidyr)
(x_long <- proportions(x) %>%
    gather("Letter_Length", "Proportion", -c(1:2)))
ggplot(x_long, aes(x = Letter_Length, y = Proportion, color=person, group=person)) +
    geom_line(size=.8)


(x3 <- with(pres_debates2012, word_length(dialogue, person)))
(x_long2 <- proportions(x3) %>%
    gather("Letter_Length", "Proportion", -c(1:2)))
ggplot(x_long, aes(x = Letter_Length, weight = Proportion, fill=person, group=person)) +
    geom_bar()

ggplot(x_long, aes(x = Letter_Length, weight = Proportion, fill=person)) +
    geom_bar() +
    facet_wrap(~person, ncol=1)

ggplot(x_long, aes(x = Letter_Length, weight = Proportion, fill=person)) +
    geom_bar() +
    coord_flip() +
    facet_wrap(~person, ncol=1)

ggplot(x_long, aes(x = person, weight = Proportion)) +
    geom_bar(fill="grey40") +
    coord_flip() +
```

```
    facet_grid(Letter_Length~.)

## End(Not run)
```

word_list *Raw Word Lists/Frequency Counts*

Description

Transcript Apply Raw Word Lists and Frequency Counts by grouping variable(s).

Usage

```
word_list(text.var, grouping.var = NULL, stopwords = NULL,
  alphabetical = FALSE, cut.n = 20, cap = TRUE, cap.list = NULL,
  cap.I = TRUE, rm.bracket = TRUE, char.keep = NULL,
  apostrophe.remove = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

`text.var`	The text variable.
`grouping.var`	The grouping variables. Default `NULL` generates one word list for all text. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.
`stopwords`	A vector of stop words to remove.
`alphabetical`	If `TRUE` the output of frequency lists is ordered alphabetically. If `FALSE` the list is ordered by frequency rank.
`cut.n`	Cut off point for reduced frequency stop word list (rfswl).
`cap`	logical. If `TRUE` capitalizes words from the cap.list.
`cap.list`	Vector of words to capitalize.
`cap.I`	logical. If `TRUE` capitalizes words containing the personal pronoun I.
`rm.bracket`	logical If `TRUE` all brackets and bracketed text are removed from analysis.
`char.keep`	A character vector of symbols (i.e., punctuation) that `word_list` should keep. The default is to remove every symbol except apostrophes.
`apostrophe.remove`	logical. If `TRUE` removes apostrophes from the output.
`...`	Other arguments passed to `strip`.

Value

An object of class `"word_list"` is a list of lists of vectors or dataframes containing the following components:

`cwl`	complete word list; raw words
`swl`	stop word list; same as rwl with stop words removed
`fwl`	frequency word list; a data frame of words and corresponding frequency counts
`fswl`	frequency stopword word list; same as fwl but with stop words removed
`rfswl`	reduced frequency stopword word list; same as fswl but truncated to n rows

Examples

```
## Not run:
word_list(raj.act.1$dialogue)

out1 <- with(raj, word_list(text.var = dialogue,
    grouping.var = list(person, act)))
names(out1)
lapply(out1$cwl, "[", 1:5)

with(DATA, word_list(state, person))
with(DATA, word_list(state, person, stopwords = Top25Words))
with(DATA, word_list(state, person, cap = FALSE, cap.list=c("do", "we")))

## End(Not run)
```

---

word_network_plot *Word Network Plot*

Description

A network plot of words. Shows the interconnected and supporting use of words between textual units containing key terms.

Usage

```
word_network_plot(text.var, grouping.var = 1:length(text.var),
  target.words = NULL, stopwords = qdapDictionaries::Top100Words,
  label.cex = 0.8, label.size = 0.5, edge.curved = TRUE,
  vertex.shape = "circle", edge.color = "gray70", label.colors = "black",
  layout = NULL, title.name = NULL, title.padj = -4.5,
  title.location = 3, title.font = NULL, title.cex = 0.8,
  log.labels = FALSE, title.color = "black", legend = NULL,
  legend.cex = 0.8, legend.location = c(-1.54, 1.41), plot = TRUE,
  char2space = "~~", ...)
```

Arguments

text.var	The text variable.
grouping.var	The grouping variables. Default uses the sequence along the length of text variable (this may be the connection of sentences or turn of talk as the textual unit). Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.
target.words	A named list of vectors of words whose length corresponds to label.colors (+1 length in cloud colors for non-matched terms).
stopwords	Words to exclude from the analysis (default is Top100Words).
label.cex	The magnification to be used for network plot labels relative to the current setting of cex. Default is .8.

label.size	An optional sizing constant to add to labels if log.labels is TRUE.
edge.curved	logical. If TRUE edges will be curved rather than straight paths.
vertex.shape	The shape of the vertices (see igraph.vertex.shapes for more).
edge.color	A character vector of length one corresponding to the color of the plot edges.
label.colors	A character vector of length one corresponding to the color of the labels.
layout	Layout types supported by igraph. See layout.
title.name	The title of the plot.
title.padj	Adjustment for the network plot title. For strings parallel to the axes, padj = 0 means right or top alignment, and padj = 1 means left or bottom alignment.
title.location	On which side of the network plot (1=bottom, 2=left, 3=top, 4=right).
title.font	The font family of the cloud title.
title.cex	Character expansion factor for the title. NULL and NA are equivalent to 1.0.
log.labels	logical. If TRUE uses a proportional log label for more readable labels. The formula is: log(SUMS)/max(log(SUMS))). label.size adds more control over the label sizes.
title.color	A character vector of length one corresponding to the color of the title.
legend	A character vector of names corresponding to the number of vectors in match.string.
legend.cex	Character expansion factor for the network plot legend. NULL and NA are equivalent to 1.0.
legend.location	The x and y co-ordinates to be used to position the network plot legend. The location may also be specified by setting x to a single keyword from the list "bottomright", "bottom", "bottomleft", "left", "topleft", "top", "topright", "right" and "center". This places the legend on the inside of the plot frame at the given location.
plot	logical. If TRUE plots a network plot of the words.
char2space	A vector of characters to be turned into spaces. If char.keep is NULL, char2space will activate this argument.
...	Other arguments passed to strip.

Note

Words can be kept as one by inserting a double tilde ("~~"), or other character strings passed to char2space, as a single word/entry. This is useful for keeping proper names as a single unit.

See Also

word_network_plot, graph.adjacency

Examples

```
## Not run:
word_network_plot(text.var=DATA$state)
word_network_plot(text.var=DATA$state, stopwords=NULL)
word_network_plot(text.var=DATA$state, DATA$person)
word_network_plot(text.var=DATA$state, DATA$person, stopwords=NULL)
word_network_plot(text.var=DATA$state, grouping.var=list(DATA$sex,
    DATA$adult))
word_network_plot(text.var=DATA$state, grouping.var=DATA$person,
    title.name = "TITLE", log.labels=TRUE)
word_network_plot(text.var=raj.act.1$dialogue, grouping.var=raj.act.1$person,
  stopwords = Top200Words)

#insert double tilde ("~~") to keep dual words (e.g., first last name)
alts <- c(" fun", "I ")
state2 <- mgsub(alts, gsub("\\s", "~~", alts), DATA$state)
word_network_plot(text.var=state2, grouping.var=DATA$person)

## Invisibly returns the igraph model
x <- word_network_plot(text.var=DATA$state, DATA$person)
str(x)
library(igraph)
plot(x, vertex.size=0, vertex.color="white", edge.curved = TRUE)

x2 <- word_network_plot(text.var=DATA$state, grouping.var=DATA$person,
    title.name = "TITLE", log.labels = TRUE, label.size = 1.2)
l <- layout.drl(x2, options=list(simmer.attraction=0))
plot(x2, vertex.size=0, layout = l)

## End(Not run)
```

---

word_position *Word Position*

Description

Find counts of the positioning of words within a sentence.

Usage

```
word_position(text.var, match.terms, digits = 2, percent = TRUE,
  zero.replace = 0, ...)
```

Arguments

`text.var`	The text variable.
`match.terms`	A character vector of quoted terms to find the positions of.
`digits`	Integer; number of decimal places to round when printing.

`percent`	logical. If `TRUE` output given as percent. If `FALSE` the output is proportion.
`zero.replace`	Value to replace 0 values with.
`...`	Currently ignored.

Value

Returns a list, of class "word_position", of data frames and information regarding word positions:

`raw`	raw word position counts in long format (may be more useful for plotting)
`count`	integer word position counts
`prop`	proportional word position counts; proportional to each total word uses
`rnp`	a character combination data frame of count and proportional
`zero_replace`	value to replace zeros with; mostly internal use
`percent`	The value of percent used for plotting purposes.
`digits`	integer value of number of digits to display; mostly internal use

Note

Default printing is a heatmap plot.

Examples

```
## Not run:
position <- with(DATA, word_position(sent_detect(state), Top25Words))
position
lview(position)
plot(position)
scores(position)
preprocessed(position)
counts(position)
proportions(position)
plot(proportions(position))

stopwords <- unique(c(contractions[[1]], Top200Words))
topwords <- freq_terms(pres_debates2012[["dialogue"]], top = 40,
    at.least = 4, stopwords = stopwords)[[1]]
word_position(pres_debates2012[["dialogue"]], topwords)
plot(word_position(pres_debates2012[["dialogue"]], topwords), FALSE)
plot(word_position(pres_debates2012[["dialogue"]], topwords), TRUE, scale=FALSE)

wordlist <- c("tax", "health", "rich", "america", "truth", "money", "cost",
    "governnor", "president", "we", "job", "i", "you", "because",
    "our", "years")

word_position(pres_debates2012[["dialogue"]], wordlist)

## BY VARIABLES
library(gridExtra)
pres_deb_by_time <- with(pres_debates2012, split(dialogue, time))
```

```
out1 <-lapply(pres_deb_by_time, word_position, wordlist)
do.call("grid.arrange", c(lapply(out1, plot), ncol=1))

pres_deb_by_person <- with(pres_debates2012, split(dialogue, person))
out2 <-lapply(pres_deb_by_person, word_position, wordlist)
plots <- lapply(names(out2), function(x) plot(out2[[x]], scale=FALSE) +
    ggtitle(x))
do.call("grid.arrange", c(plots, ncol=2))

## As a histogram
## theme taken from: http://jonlefcheck.net/2013/03/11/black-theme-for-ggplot2-2/
theme_black <- function(base_size=12,base_family="") {
  theme_grey(base_size=base_size,base_family=base_family) %+replace%
    theme(
      # Specify axis options
      axis.line=element_blank(),
      axis.text.x=element_text(size=base_size*0.8,color="grey55",
                         lineheight=0.9,vjust=1),
      axis.text.y=element_text(size=base_size*0.8,color="grey55",
                         lineheight=0.9,hjust=1),
      axis.ticks=element_line(color="grey55",size = 0.2),
      axis.title.x=element_text(size=base_size,color="grey55",vjust=1),
      axis.title.y=element_text(size=base_size,color="grey55",angle=90,
                          vjust=0.5),
      axis.ticks.length=unit(0.3,"lines"),
      axis.ticks.margin=unit(0.5,"lines"),
      # Specify legend options
      legend.background=element_rect(color=NA,fill="black"),
      legend.key=element_rect(color="grey55", fill="black"),
      legend.key.size=unit(1.2,"lines"),
      legend.key.height=NULL,
      legend.key.width=NULL,
      legend.text=element_text(size=base_size*0.8,color="grey55"),
      legend.title=element_text(size=base_size*0.8,face="bold",hjust=0,
                          color="grey55"),
      legend.position="right",
      legend.text.align=NULL,
      legend.title.align=NULL,
      legend.direction="vertical",
      legend.box=NULL,
      # Specify panel options
      panel.background=element_rect(fill="black",color = NA),
      panel.border=element_rect(fill=NA,color="grey55"),
      panel.grid.major=element_blank(),
      panel.grid.minor=element_blank(),
      panel.spacing=unit(0.25,"lines"),
      # Specify facetting options
      strip.background=element_rect(fill="grey30",color="grey10"),
      strip.text.x=element_text(size=base_size*0.8,color="grey55"),
      strip.text.y=element_text(size=base_size*0.8,color="grey55",
                          angle=-90),
      # Specify plot options
      plot.background=element_rect(color="black",fill="black"),
```

```
      plot.title=element_text(size=base_size*1.2,color="grey55"),
      plot.margin=unit(c(1,1,0.5,0.5),"lines")
    )
}

out3 <- list_df2df(lapply(out2[1:2], preprocessed), "Person")
out3 %>% ggplot(aes(x=position)) +
    geom_histogram(binwidth = 1, fill="white") +
    facet_grid(Person~word) +
    theme_black() + ylab("Count") + xlab("Position")

## MOVE TO THE MICRO THROUGH QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS
locs <- unlist(setNames(lapply(wordlist, function(x){
     sapply(c("ROMNEY", "OBAMA"), function(y){
       which(pres_debates2012[["person"]] ==y & grepl(x, pres_debates2012[["dialogue"]]))
     })
}), wordlist), recursive=FALSE)

fdl <- reports::folder(pres_context)
Map(function(x, y){
    if (identical(integer(0), x)) return(NULL)
    z <- with(pres_debates2012, trans_context(dialogue, person, inds=x, n.before=1))
    z[["text"]] <- gsub(beg2char(y, "."),
        paste0("[[", beg2char(y, "."), "]]"), z[["text"]])
    print(z, file=file.path(fdl, sprintf("%s.doc", y)))
}, locs, names(locs))

## End(Not run)
```

---

word_proximity *Proximity Matrix Between Words*

Description

word_proximity - Generate proximity measures to ascertain a mean distance measure between word uses.

weight - weight Method for word_proximity.

Usage

```
word_proximity(text.var, terms, grouping.var = NULL, parallel = TRUE,
  cores = parallel::detectCores()/2)

## S3 method for class 'word_proximity'
weight(x, type = "scale", ...)
```

Arguments

`text.var`	The text variable.
`terms`	A vector of quoted terms.
`grouping.var`	The grouping variables. Default `NULL` generates one word list for all text. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.
`parallel`	logical. If `TRUE` attempts to run the function on multiple cores. Note that this may not mean a speed boost if you have one core or if the data set is smaller as the cluster takes time to create.
`cores`	The number of cores to use if `parallel = TRUE`. Default is half the number of available cores.
`x`	An object to be weighted.
`type`	A weighting type of: `c("scale_log", "scale", "rev_scale", "rev_scale_log", "log", "sqrt", "scale_sqrt", "rev_sqrt", "rev_scale_sqrt")`. The weight type section name (i.e. `A_B_C` where `A`, `B`, and `C` are sections) determines what action will occur. `log` will use `log`, `sqrt` will use `sqrt`, `scale` will standardize the values. `rev` will multiply by -1 to give the inverse sign. This enables a comparison similar to correlations rather than distance.
`...`	ignored.

Details

Note that row names are the first word and column names are the second comparison word. The values for Word A compared to Word B will not be the same as Word B compared to Word A. This is because, unlike a true distance measure, `word_proximity`'s matrix is asymmetrical. `word_proximity` computes the distance by taking each sentence position for Word A and comparing it to the nearest sentence location for Word B.

Value

Returns a list of matrices of proximity measures in the unit of average sentences between words (defaults to scaled).

Note

The match.terms is character sensitive. Spacing is an important way to grab specific words and requires careful thought. Using "read" will find the words "bread", "read" "reading", and "ready". If you want to search for just the word "read" you'd supply a vector of c(" read ", " reads", " reading", " reader").

See Also

`word_proximity`

Examples

```
## Not run:
wrds <- word_list(pres_debates2012$dialogue,
    stopwords = c("it's", "that's", Top200Words))
wrds2 <- tolower(sort(wrds$rfswl[[1]][, 1]))

(x <- with(pres_debates2012, word_proximity(dialogue, wrds2)))
plot(x)
plot(weight(x))
plot(weight(x, "rev_scale_log"))

(x2 <- with(pres_debates2012, word_proximity(dialogue, wrds2, person)))

## The spaces around `terms` are important
(x3 <- with(DATA, word_proximity(state, spaste(qcv(the, i)))))
(x4 <- with(DATA, word_proximity(state, qcv(the, i))))

## End(Not run)
```

---

word_stats   *Descriptive Word Statistics*

Description

Transcript apply descriptive word statistics.

Usage

```
word_stats(text.var, grouping.var = NULL, tot = NULL, parallel = FALSE,
  rm.incomplete = FALSE, digit.remove = FALSE, apostrophe.remove = FALSE,
  digits = 3, ...)
```

Arguments

`text.var`	The text variable or a "word_stats" object (i.e., the output of a word_stats function).
`grouping.var`	The grouping variables. Default NULL generates one word list for all text. Also takes a single grouping variable or a list of 1 or more grouping variables.
`tot`	Optional turns of talk variable that yields turn of talk measures.
`parallel`	logical. If TRUE attempts to run the function on multiple cores. Note that this may not mean a speed boost if you have one core or if the data set is smaller as the cluster takes time to create (parallel is slower until approximately 10,000 rows). To reduce run time pass a "word_stats" object to the word_stats function.
`rm.incomplete`	logical. If TRUE incomplete statements are removed from calculations in the output.
`digit.remove`	logical. If TRUE removes digits from calculating the output.

`apostrophe.remove`
: logical. If `TRUE` removes apostrophes from calculating the output.

`digits`
: Integer; number of decimal places to round when printing.

`...`
: Any other arguments passed to `end_inc`.

Details

Note that a sentence is classified with only one endmark. An imperative sentence is classified only as imperative (not as a state, quest, or exclm as well). If a sentence is both imperative and incomplete the sentence will be counted as incomplete rather than imperative. labeled as both imperative

Value

Returns a list of three descriptive word statistics:

`ts`
: A data frame of descriptive word statistics by row

`gts`
: A data frame of word/sentence statistics per grouping variable:

- n.tot - number of turns of talk
- n.sent - number of sentences
- n.words - number of words
- n.char - number of characters
- n.syl - number of syllables
- n.poly - number of polysyllables
- sptot - syllables per turn of talk
- wptot - words per turn of talk
- wps - words per sentence
- cps - characters per sentence
- sps - syllables per sentence
- psps - poly-syllables per sentence
- cpw - characters per word
- spw - syllables per word
- n.state - number of statements
- n.quest - number of questions
- n.exclm - number of exclamations
- n.incom - number of incomplete statements
- p.state - proportion of statements
- p.quest - proportion of questions
- p.exclm - proportion of exclamations
- p.incom - proportion of incomplete statements
- n.hapax - number of hapax legomenon
- n.dis - number of dis legomenon
- grow.rate - proportion of hapax legomenon to words
- prop.dis - proportion of dis legomenon to words

`mpun`
: An account of sentences with an improper/missing end mark

`word.elem`	A data frame with word element columns from gts
`sent.elem`	A data frame with sentence element columns from gts
`omit`	Counter of omitted sentences for internal use (only included if some rows contained missing values)
`percent`	The value of percent used for plotting purposes.
`zero.replace`	The value of zero.replace used for plotting purposes.
`digits`	integer value od number of digits to display; mostly internal use

Warning

It is assumed the user has run `sentSplit` on their data, otherwise some counts may not be accurate.

See Also

`end_inc`

Examples

```
## Not run:
word_stats(mraja1spl$dialogue, mraja1spl$person)

(desc_wrds <- with(mraja1spl, word_stats(dialogue, person, tot = tot)))

## Recycle for speed boost
with(mraja1spl, word_stats(desc_wrds, person, tot = tot))

scores(desc_wrds)
counts(desc_wrds)
htruncdf(counts(desc_wrds), 15, 6)
plot(scores(desc_wrds))
plot(counts(desc_wrds))

names(desc_wrds)
htruncdf(desc_wrds$ts, 15, 5)
htruncdf(desc_wrds$gts, 15, 6)
desc_wrds$mpun
desc_wrds$word.elem
desc_wrds$sent.elem
plot(desc_wrds)
plot(desc_wrds, label=TRUE, lab.digits = 1)

## Correlation Visualization
qheat(cor(scores(desc_wrds)[, -1]), diag.na = TRUE, by.column =NULL,
    low = "yellow", high = "red", grid = FALSE)

## Parallel (possible speed boost)
with(mraja1spl, word_stats(dialogue, list(sex, died, fam.aff)))
with(mraja1spl, word_stats(dialogue, list(sex, died, fam.aff),
    parallel = TRUE))
```

```
## Recycle for speed boost
word_stats(desc_wrds, mraja1spl$sex)

## End(Not run)
```

%&% *qdap Chaining*

Description

`%&%` - Chain `qdap_df`s to **qdap** functions with a `text.var` argument. Saves typing of an explicit `text.var` argument and supplying a `data.frame`.

`%>%` - The **magrittr** "then" chain operator imported by **dplyr**. Imported for convenience. See https://github.com/smbache/magrittr for details.

Usage

```
qdap_df.object %&% qdap.fun

lhs %>% rhs
```

Arguments

`qdap_df.object`	A `data.frame` of the class "qdap_df".
`qdap.fun`	A **qdap** function with a `text.var` argument.
`lhs`	The value to be piped.
`rhs`	A function or expression.

References

Inspired by **magrittr**'s `%>%` functionality.

See Also

`%>%`, `qdap_df`

Examples

```
## Not run:
dat <- qdap_df(DATA, state)
dat %&% trans_cloud(grouping.var=person)
dat %&% trans_cloud(grouping.var=person, text.var=stemmer(DATA$state))
dat %&% termco(grouping.var=person, match.list=list("fun", "computer"))

## Various examples with qdap functions (sentSplit gives class "qdap_df")
dat <- sentSplit(DATA, "state")
dat %&% trans_cloud(grouping.var=person)
dat %&% termco(person, match.list=list("fun", "computer"))
```

```
dat %&% trans_venn(person)
dat %&% polarity(person)
dat %&% formality(person)
dat %&% automated_readability_index(person)
dat %&% Dissimilarity(person)
dat %&% gradient_cloud(sex)
dat %&% dispersion_plot(c("fun", "computer"))
dat %&% discourse_map(list(sex, adult))
dat %&% gantt_plot(person)
dat %&% word_list(adult)
dat %&% end_mark_by(person)
dat %&% end_mark()
dat %&% word_stats(person)
dat %&% wfm(person)
dat %&% word_cor(person, "i")
dat %&% sentCombine(person)
dat %&% question_type(person)
dat %&% word_network_plot()
dat %&% character_count()
dat %&% char_table(person)
dat %&% phrase_net(2, .1)
dat %&% boolean_search("it||!")
dat %&% trans_context(person, which(end_mark(DATA.SPLIT[, "state"]) == "?"))
dat %&% mgsub(c("it's", "I'm"), c("it is", "I am"))

## combine with magrittr/dplyr chaining
dat %&% wfm(person) %>% plot()
dat %&% polarity(person) %>% scores()
dat %&% polarity(person) %>% counts()
dat %&% polarity(person) %>% scores()
dat %&% polarity(person) %>% scores() %>% plot()
dat %&% polarity(person) %>% scores %>% plot

## Change text column in `qdap_df` (Example 1)
dat2 <- sentSplit(DATA, "state", stem.col = TRUE)
class(dat2)
dat2 %&% trans_cloud()
Text(dat2)
## change the `text.var` column
Text(dat2) <- "stem.text"
dat2 %&% trans_cloud()

## Change text column in `qdap_df` (Example 2)
(dat2$fake_dat <- paste(emoticon[1:11,2], dat2$state))
Text(dat2) <- "fake_dat"
(m <- dat2 %&% sub_holder(emoticon[,2]))
m$unhold(strip(m$output))

## End(Not run)
```

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