

The Prevalence and Impact of the “QWERTY Effect” on the Russian Language

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I. Problem Description

Is the “QWERTY Effect” a prevalent force in the Russian language and does it follow the same trends that have been observed in other languages that use Roman characters?

II. Literature Review

The “QWERTY Effect” is defined as:

- Right Side Ratios can be used to predict “Valence”
 - Valence: the attractiveness or averseness of an word or sentence
 - A rising usage of words with higher RSRs, with particular spikes around the 1990s (introduction of the internet)
- Effect observable in many Roman-character languages
- English, Spanish, Dutch, German, etc.

III. Primary Objective

To observe the existence, prevalence, and history of the “QWERTY effect” in the previously unexplored language of Russian, with its associated keyboard JCUKEN, using product reviews and name frequencies (Limitation: 120 person-hours over 10 weeks).

IV. Solution Description

Tools:

- C# and Visual Studio

Gathering data

- 70,000,000 names using the Vkontakte API (social media site). Grouping names by their birth year [4].
- Gather 1,000 product reviews manually and group product reviews by their star rating.

Developing data programs

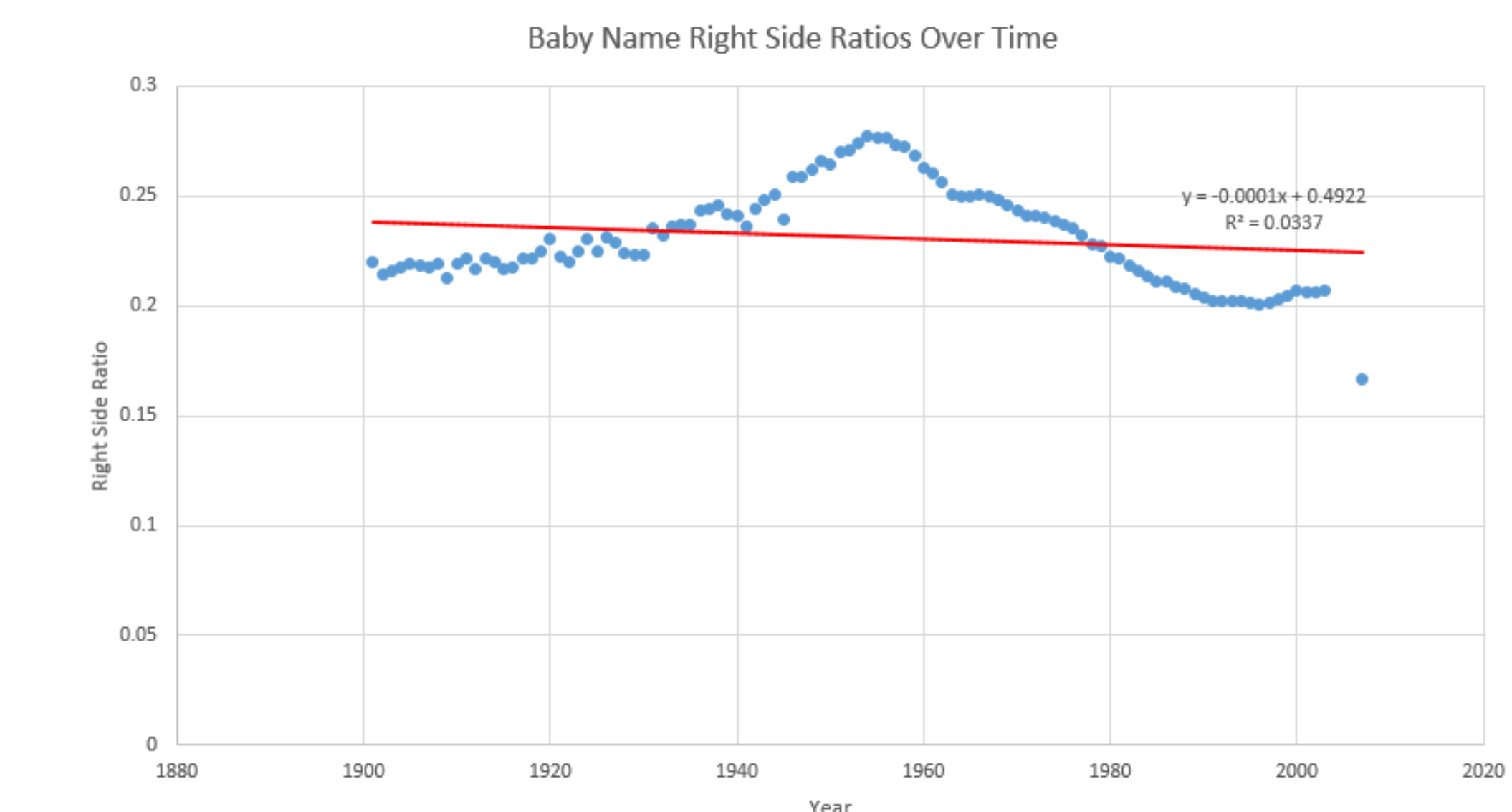
- Compute the average Right Side Ratio for each year or star rating.
- Plot the calculated data points with a line of best fit and observe trends in the data.

VII. Results and Conclusions

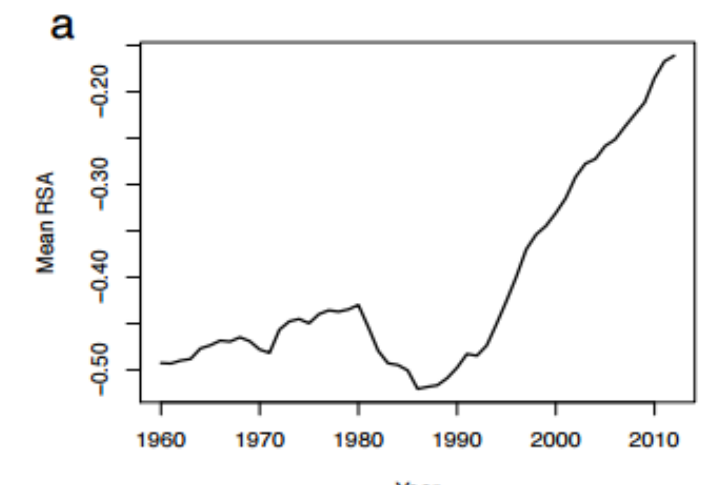
Name Frequency Study:

Example of data:

| |
|--|
| 1,Павел,Дуров,durov,10.10.1984,2,1 |
| 14,Андрей,Городецкий,thz,29.6.1982,1719,49 |
| 2,Александра,Владимирова,alexandra,-,0,0 |
| 28,DELETED,,id28,-,-,- |
| 39,David,Mirelli,id39,31.3,3296,8 |



Previous study [2]:



Mean RSR of names given to at least 100 children per year from 1960–2012 (Cassanto, Jasmine, Brookshire, and Gijssels).

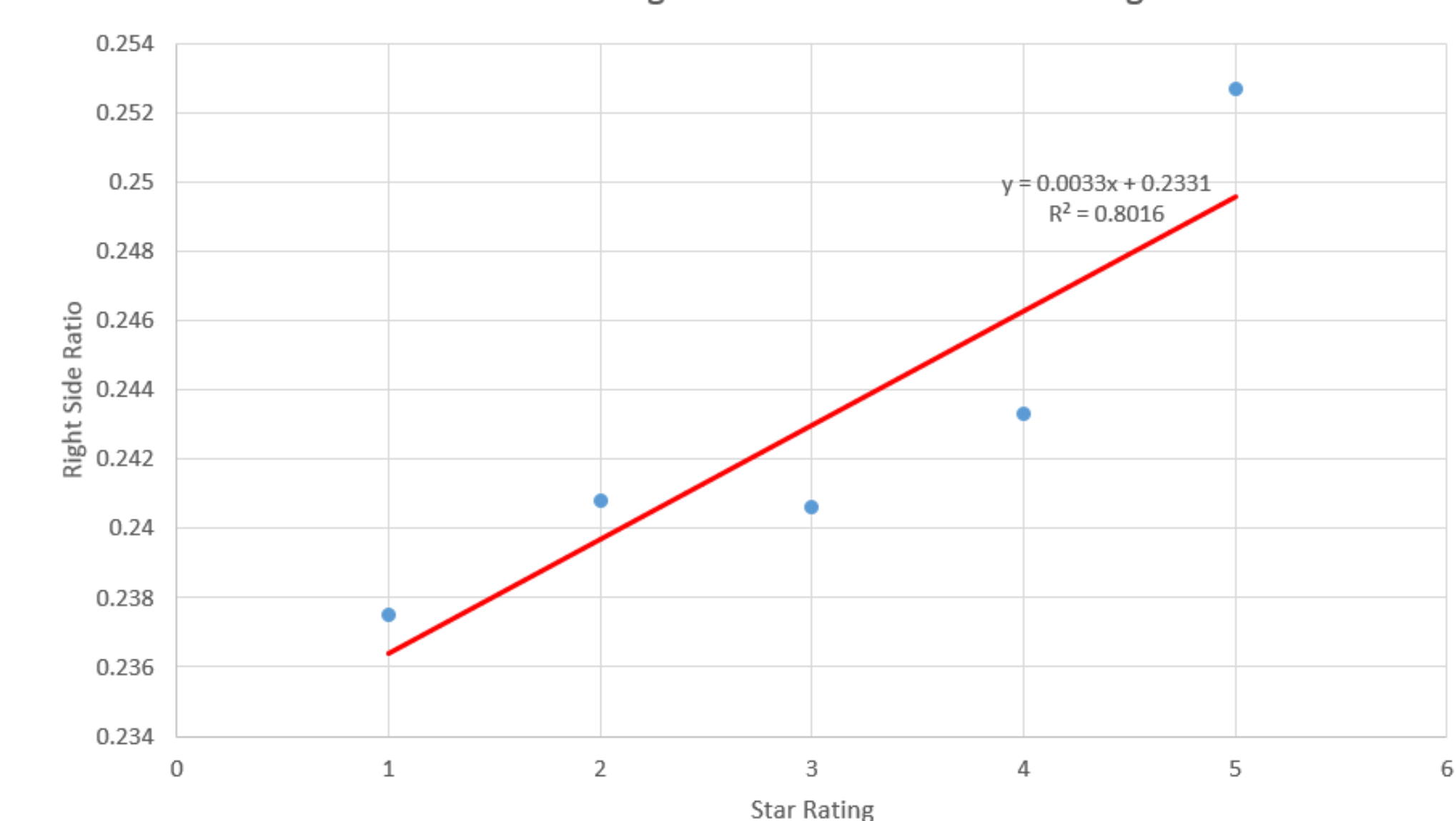
- 74,868,169 names were grouped together by their birth year, and an average RSR for each birth year was calculated
- Over time the slope of the line of best fit nearly equals 0, showing no trend upwards in Right Side Ratios overtime for the Russian language. This is in contrast to Roman-character languages which observed a general trend upward in RSRs over time.
- However the data points do follow a general pattern and are not just randomly distributed above and below the line of best fit

Product Review Study:

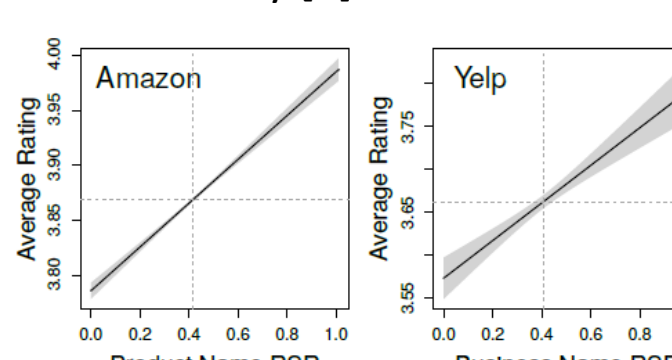
Example of data:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Очень хорошие и твердые ботинки! влюбил их, они оказались очень хороши, и они идут! Предположить, хорошая цена, доставка была быстрой, и продавец также очень хороши и доброжелательны! мы в нидерландах мы скажем DEET TOPPERTJEST E! | 5 |
| 2. Быстрая доставка! купил в подарок, упаковано хорошо, доволен очень. когда без запаха! | 5 |
| 3. Идеально супер!!!шнурки не торчат,запястья ризины нет вообще!на ногу сидит просто шикарно,очень удобные.В подарок продавец в подарок положили носки и купон на 25.Доставка всего 15 дней до ЮФО.Почта России как всегда отличилась.Пакет был наду! | 5 |
| 4. Отличная обувь. Для моего мужа на 2 сезона самое оно. Доставка супер быстрая. На 41 размер самое оно. Спасибо | 5 |
| 5. Спасибо продавцу!отличные ботинки!люблю супер спасибо. быстрая доставка!Я рекомендую продавца... | 5 |

Product Review Right Side Ratios Based on Rating



Previous study [1]:



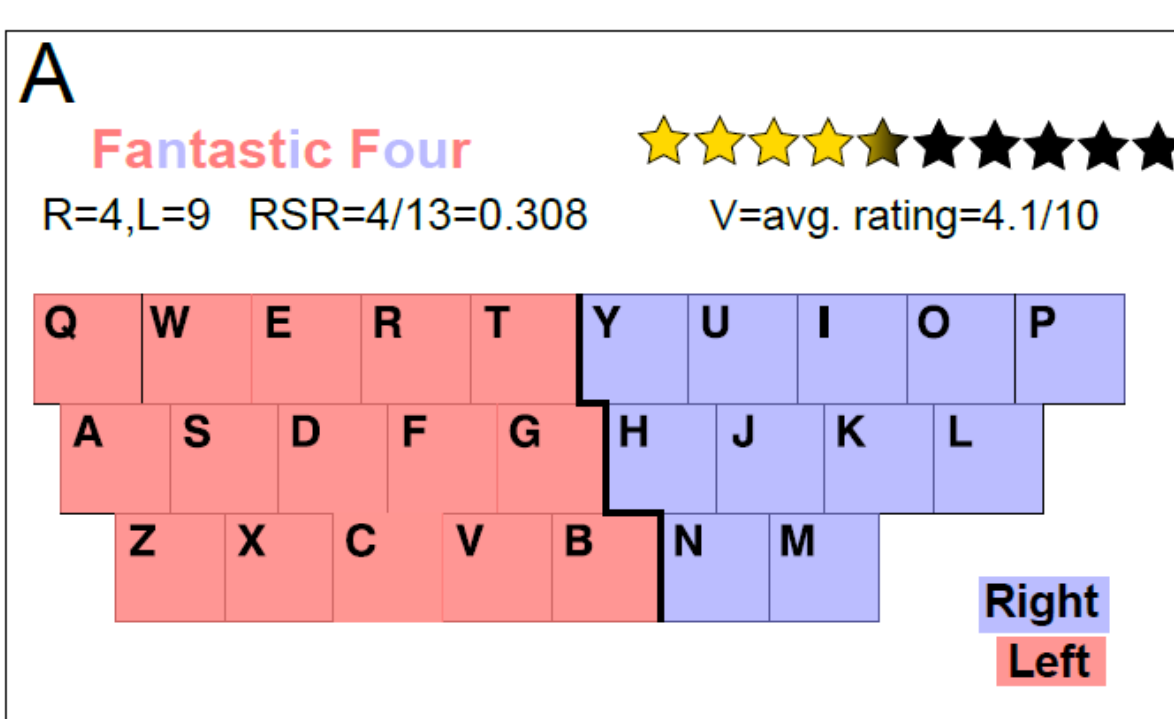
- 1000 product reviews were manually gathered and grouped by their associated star rating
- An average Right Side Ratio was then calculated for each star rating group and those averages were plotted.
- According to the calculated values, as the average star rating increases so does the average Right Side Ratio with a high R-squared value of 0.8016.

IX. Directions for Future Work

I was unable to find further academic sources for Russian name frequency such as census data

- If data were to be obtained, then further analysis could explain the peaks and valleys observed in the Baby Name experiment

Web scrapping could be used to gather a larger sample size of product reviews to further analyze the relationship between RSR and star rating (Valence) in the Russian language.



Left: The division of right-hand characters versus left-hand characters (Garcia and Strohmaier) [1]

Right: Regression model on combined English, Spanish, and Dutch data [b = .044, Wald $\chi^2(1) = 5.34$, p = .02] [3]

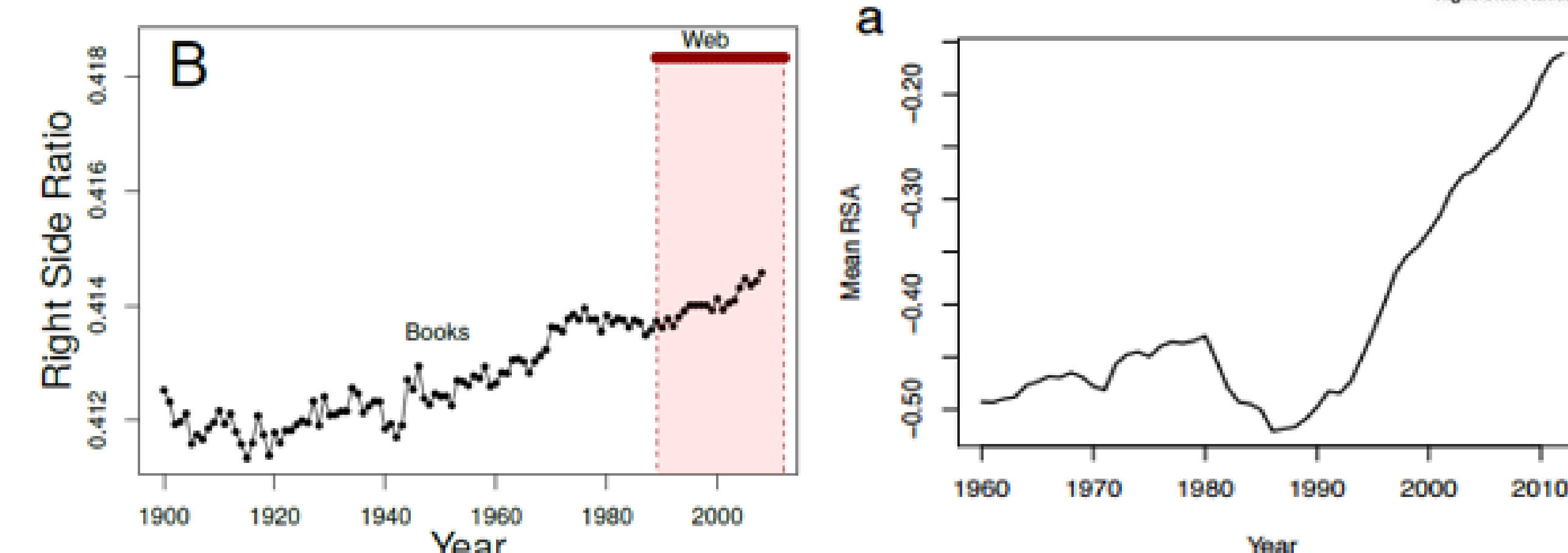
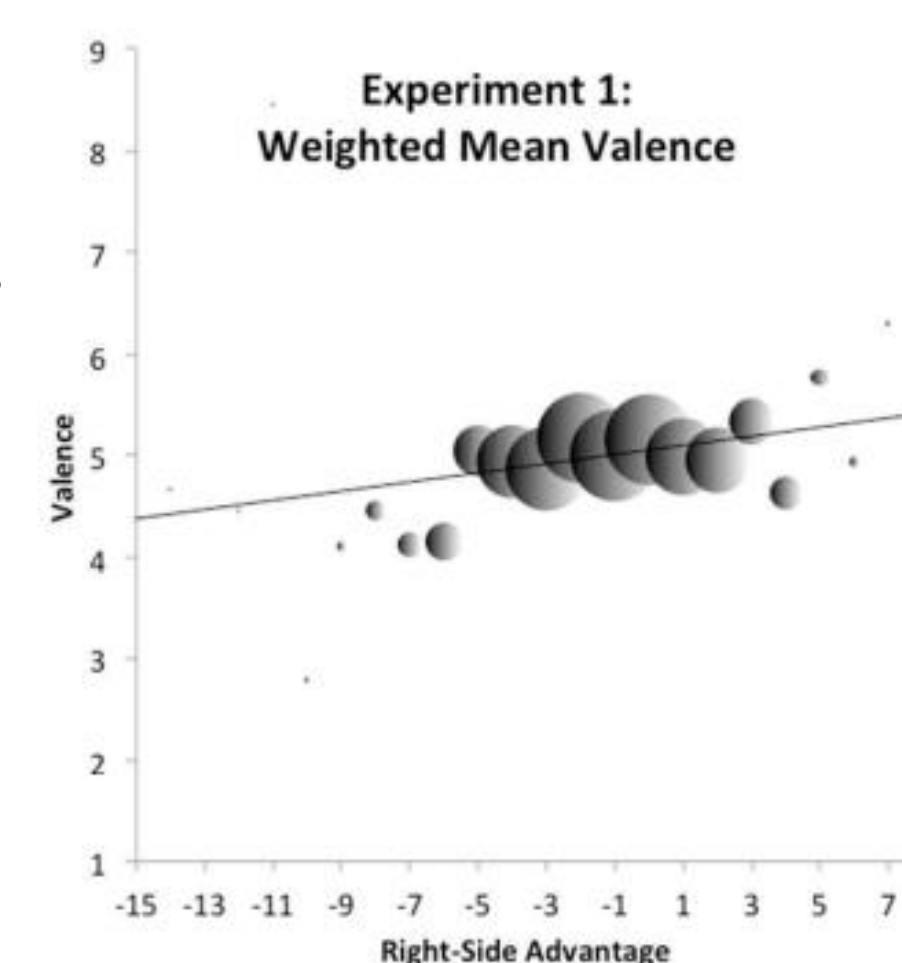


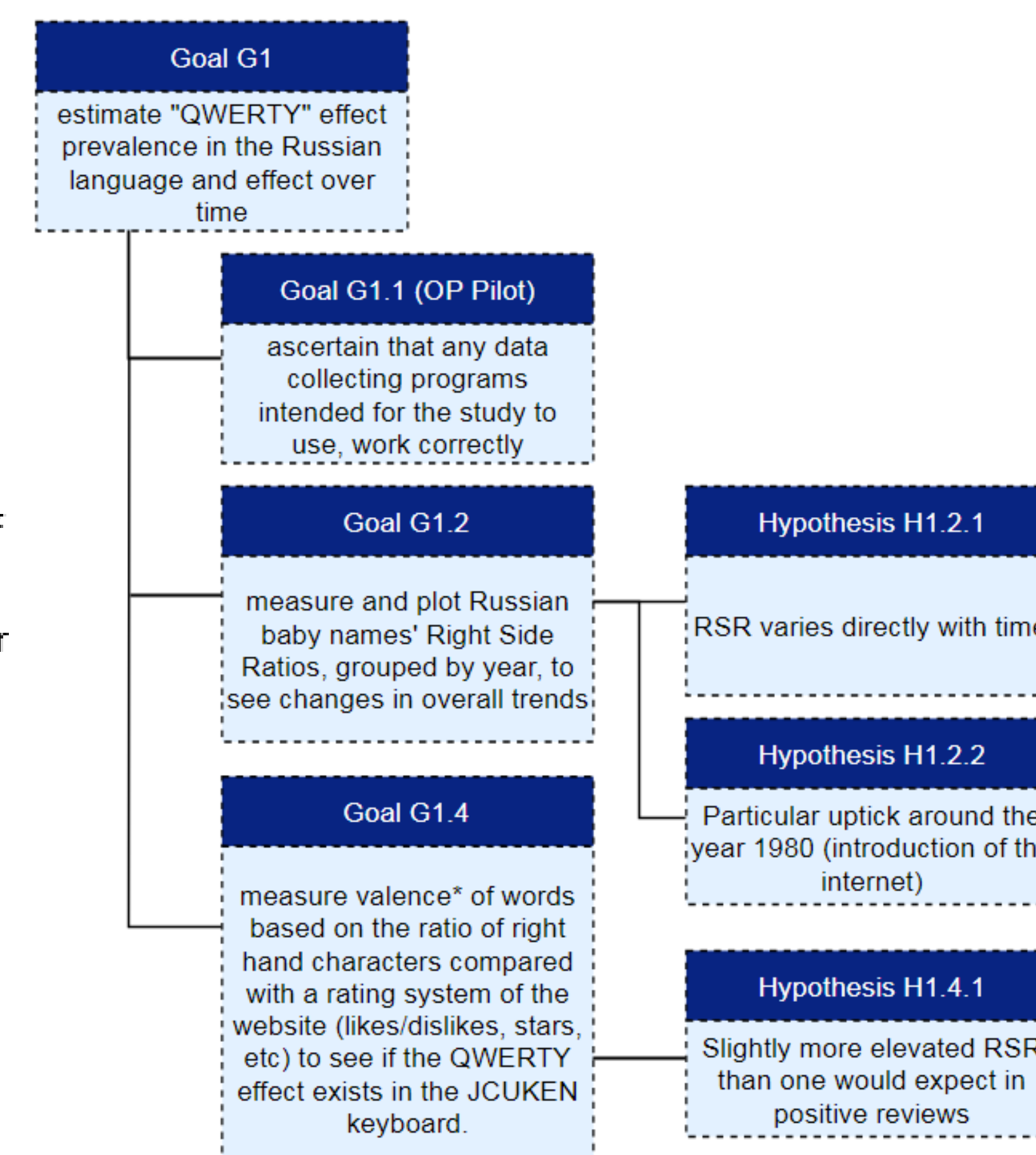
Figure 2: Graph on the left describes average RSR in the Google Book library over the period of approximately 100 years (Garcia and Strohmaier) and (Lin, Michel, Aiden, Orwant, Brockman, and Petrov). Graph on the right describes mean RSA of names given to at least 100 children per year from 1960–2012 (Cassanto, Jasmine, Brookshire, and Gijssels). [1 and 2]

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------|-----|---|---|---|---|---|-----|---------|------|------|---|---|---|-------|
| Ё | 1 | 2 | № | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 0 | - | + | / | ← |
| Tab | Й | Ц | У | К | Е | Н | Г | Ш | Щ | З | Х | Ъ | | | Enter |
| Caps Lock | Ф | Ы | В | А | П | Р | О | Л | Д | Ж | Э | | | | ↵ |
| Shift | Я | Ч | С | М | И | Т | Ь | Б | Ю | , | | | | | Shift |
| Ctrl | Win Key | Alt | | | | | | Alt | Win Key | Menu | Ctrl | | | | |

The Russian language's designated keyboard layout: JCUKEN

Left Side = Й, Ф, Я, Ц, Ы, Ч, У, В, С, К, А, М, Е, П, И, Н, Р, Т --> 18 letters
Right Side = Г, О, Ь, Ш, Ъ, Б, Щ, Д, Ю, З, Ж, Х, Э, Ъ --> 14 letters

V. Goal Tree



VI. Experiment Design

| Factor | Value |
|------------------------|---|
| Text objects/documents | {Baby names and Product reviews} |
| Language | {Russian} |
| Sample Size: | 70,000,000+ for the baby name review stretching back to the 1920s. 1000 manually gathered product reviews |

| Block Design | Language |
|------------------------|----------|
| Text objects/documents | Russian |
| Baby names | X |
| Product reviews | X |

Total Experiment Time:

Baby names:
1 hour per treatment
Product Reviews:
20 seconds per treatment

Sources:

- [1] Garcia, David and Strohmaier, Markus. “The QWERTY Effect on the Web: How Typing Shapes the Meaning of Words in Online Human-Computer Interaction.” WWW ’16, 25th International Conference on World Wide Web, 2016, pp. 661-670.
- [2] Cassanto, Daniel and Jasmin, Kyle and Brookshire, Geoffrey and Gijssels, Tom. “The QWERTY Effect: How typing shapes word meanings and baby names.” Proceedings of the 36th Annual Conference of the Cognitive Science Society, 2014.
- [3] Jasmin, Kyla and Casasanto, Daniel. “The QWERTY Effect: How typing shapes the meanings of words.” Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2012, pp. 499-504.
- [4] olBaa. (2017, August). Data set from VK API (Users.get method). Unpublished raw data.