

# Web-based Tools for Text Analysis and Exploration

## Tools for uploading/pasting and analyzing texts

### Word Counter

<https://databasic.io/en/wordcounter/>

This is a user-friendly basic word counting tool; it allows you to count single words, bigrams, and trigrams in plain text files and to download spreadsheets with your results. The max file upload is 10MB.

### Word Trees

<https://www.jasondavies.com/wordtree/>

This is a good way to see patterns in word usage, based on words that appear before and after a term or terms of interest. There are some restrictions in size; fewer than 1 million words should work, but loading that much text in might be slow.

### Drag-and-drop Sentiment Analysis

<https://storybench.shinyapps.io/textanalysis/>

This is an exploratory tool developed by Alesu Bajak in Northeastern's School of Journalism. It lets you see the top negative and positive words, as well as common bigrams and trigrams. For more on how sentiment analysis works, see:

<https://programminghistorian.org/en/lessons/sentiment-analysis>

### Same Diff

<https://databasic.io/en/samediff/>

With this tool, you can upload two files to see which words appear in both, as well as which words are unique to each file; you can download spreadsheets with the counts for each text. Max file upload is 10MB.

### Plot Mapper

<http://nickbeauchamp.com/projects/plotmapper.php>

This is another experimental tool developed at Northeastern; it was created by Nick Beauchamp in Political Science. This one is a bit more experimental/abstract, but it can be fun to play with and might help you think about the shape of familiar texts in new ways.

### Voyant

<https://voyant-tools.org/>

This suite of tools gives you counts of words and lets you compare patterns in word locations and frequencies, or examine keywords in context, along with a few other options. Voyant will let you upload larger files than most other interfaces (up to as many as 4 million words, though it may take more than one try to successfully upload very large files).

## Tools for further context and exploration

### To See or Not to See

<http://www.thomaswilhelm.eu/shakespeare/output/twelfthnight.html>

This interactive visualization draws on the TEI encoding in the Folger Digital Texts collection to allow you to explore several of Shakespeare's plays by their acts & scenes, speeches, and stage directions. You can also click on speeches to see their contents and more information about the word counts and other features of different characters.

### Serendip

<http://vep.cs.wisc.edu/serendip/#gettingStarted>

This is a tool that supports topic modeling, which is a method that uses machine learning to discover "topics," or sets of related terms, in collections of texts. You can see some sample topics trained on Shakespeare's plays here:

[http://vep-test.cs.wisc.edu/serendip/corpus:ShakespeareChunkedOptimized\\_50/matrix](http://vep-test.cs.wisc.edu/serendip/corpus:ShakespeareChunkedOptimized_50/matrix)

### Women Writers Vector Toolkit

<http://lab.wwp.northeastern.edu/wwvt/>

This is a prototype developed by the Women Writers Project that lets you explore word embedding models, which are a machine-learning based method for discovering relationships between words in large collections of texts. If you find any words in Cavendish that seem to be interesting, you can search for them in this tool to see which words are closely related in other early modern texts.

### Early Modern Print: Keywords in Context

<https://earlyprint.wustl.edu/eebotcpkeywordsincontext.html>

If you find any words that seem interesting or significant, this is a great way to see how contemporary writers used them; I recommend narrowing by publication date. There are some more sophisticated search options described on the side.

### Early Modern Print N-gram Browser

<https://earlyprint.wustl.edu/eebotcpngrambrowser.html>

This tool will let you look at word usage over time; if you'd like to see whether particular words were common in other early texts, or compare usage between different words, this is an easy way to do so.

## Additional Resources

### NULab for Texts, Maps, and Networks: Resources

<https://web.northeastern.edu/nulab/resources/>

**Women Writers Project**

<http://wwp.neu.edu/>

**Programming Historian**

<https://programminghistorian.org/>

**Folger Digital Texts**

<https://www.folgerdigitaltexts.org/download/>