

Package ‘rPraat’

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Type Package

Title Interface to Praat

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Description Read, write and manipulate 'Praat' TextGrid, PitchTier and Pitch files <<http://www.fon.hum.uva.nl/praat/>>.

URL <https://github.com/bbTomas/rPraat/>

BugReports <https://github.com/bbTomas/rPraat/issues>

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LazyData TRUE

Depends R (>= 3.4.1)

Imports graphics (>= 3.1.0),
dplyr (>= 0.7.1),
stringr (>= 1.2.0),
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Suggests testthat

R topics documented:

ifft	3
isInt	3
isLogical	4
isNum	5
isString	5
pitch.read	6
pt.cut	7
pt.cut0	8
pt.Hz2ST	9
pt.interpolate	10
pt.legendre	11
pt.legendreDemo	12
pt.legendreSynth	12

pt.plot	13
pt.read	14
pt.sample	14
pt.write	15
round2	15
seqM	16
strTrim	18
str_contains	18
str_find	19
str_find1	20
tg.checkTierInd	20
tg.countLabels	21
tg.createNewTextGrid	22
tg.duplicateTier	22
tg.duplicateTierMergeSegments	23
tg.findLabels	24
tg.getEndTime	26
tg.getIntervalDuration	26
tg.getIntervalEndTime	27
tg.getIntervalIndexAtTime	28
tg.getIntervalStartTime	28
tg.getLabel	29
tg.getNumberOfIntervals	30
tg.getNumberOfPoints	30
tg.getNumberOfTiers	31
tg.getPointIndexHigherThanTime	31
tg.getPointIndexLowerThanTime	32
tg.getPointIndexNearestTime	33
tg.getPointTime	33
tg.getStartTime	34
tg.getTierName	35
tg.getTotalDuration	35
tg.insertBoundary	36
tg.insertInterval	37
tg.insertNewIntervalTier	38
tg.insertNewPointTier	39
tg.insertPoint	40
tg.isIntervalTier	41
tg.isPointTier	41
tg.plot	42
tg.read	42
tg.removeIntervalBothBoundaries	43
tg.removeIntervalLeftBoundary	44
tg.removeIntervalRightBoundary	45
tg.removePoint	46
tg.removeTier	46
tg.repairContinuity	47
tg.sample	48
tg.sampleProblem	48
tg.setLabel	49
tg.setTierName	49
tg.write	50

ifft 3

Index 51

<code>ifft</code>	<i>ifft</i>
-------------------	-------------

Description

Inverse Fast Fourier Transform (discrete FT), Matlab-like behavior.

Usage

`ifft(sig)`

Arguments

`sig` input vector

Details

This is really the inverse of the `fft` function, so `ifft(fft(x)) == x`.

Value

output vector of the same length as the input vector

See Also

[fft](#), [Re](#), [Im](#), [Mod](#), [Conj](#)

Examples

`ifft(fft(1:5))`

<code>isInt</code>	<i>isInt</i>
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Description

Returns TRUE / FALSE whether it is exactly 1 integer number (in fact, the class can be numeric but the number must be integer), non-missing

Usage

`isInt(num)`

Arguments

`num` variable to be tested

Value

TRUE / FALSE

See Also

[isNum](#), [isLogical](#), [isString](#)

Examples

```
isInt(2)
isInt(2L)
isInt(-2)
isInt(-2L)
isInt(2.1)
isInt(-2.1)
isInt(1:5)
isInt(NA_integer_)
isInt(integer(0))
```

isLogical	<i>isLogical</i>
-----------	------------------

Description

Returns TRUE / FALSE whether it is exactly 1 logical value, non-missing

Usage

```
isLogical(logical)
```

Arguments

logical	variable to be tested
---------	-----------------------

Value

TRUE / FALSE

See Also

[isNum](#), [isInt](#), [isString](#)

Examples

```
isLogical(TRUE)
isLogical(FALSE)
isLogical(1)
isLogical(0)
isLogical(2)
isLogical(NA)
isLogical(NaN)
isLogical(logical(0))
```

`isNum`*isNum*

Description

Returns TRUE / FALSE whether it is exactly 1 number (numeric or integer vector of length 1, non-missing)

Usage

```
isNum(num)
```

Arguments

num variable to be tested

Value

TRUE / FALSE

See Also

[isInt](#), [isLogical](#), [isString](#)

Examples

```
isNum(2)
isNum(2L)
isNum(-2)
isNum(-2L)
isNum(2.1)
isNum(-2.1)
isNum(1:5)
isNum(NA_real_)
isNum(numeric(0))
```

`isString`*isString*

Description

Returns TRUE / FALSE whether it is exactly 1 character string (character vector of length 1, non-missing)

Usage

```
isString(string)
```

Arguments

string variable to be tested

Value

TRUE / FALSE

See Also[isInt](#), [isNum](#), [isLogical](#)**Examples**

```
isString("hello")
isString(2)
isString(c("hello", "world"))
isString(NA_character_)
```

pitch.read

*pitch.read***Description**

Reads Pitch object from Praat. Supported formats: text file, short text file.

Usage

```
pitch.read(fileNamePitch)
```

Arguments

fileNamePitch file name of Pitch object

Value

A Pitch object represents periodicity candidates as a function of time.

[ref: Praat help, <http://www.fon.hum.uva.nl/praat/manual/Pitch.html>]

p\$xmin ... start time (seconds)

p\$xmax ... end time (seconds)

p\$nx ... number of frames

p\$dx ... time step = frame duration (seconds)

p\$x1 ... time associated with the first frame (seconds)

p\$t ... vector of time instances associated with all frames

p\$ceiling ... a frequency above which a candidate is considered voiceless (Hz)

p\$maxnCandidates ... maximum number of candidates in frame

p\$frame[[1]] to p\$frame[[p\$nx]] ... frames

p\$frame[[1]]\$intensity ... intensity of the frame

p\$frame[[1]]\$nCandidates ... actual number of candidates in this frame

p\$frame[[1]]\$frequency ... vector of candidates' frequency (in Hz)

(for a voiced candidate), or 0 (for an unvoiced candidate)

p\$frame[[1]]\$strength ... vector of degrees of periodicity of candidates (between 0 and 1)

See Also

[pt.read](#), [tg.read](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
p <- pitch.read('demo/sound.Pitch')
names(p)
p$nx
p$t[4]          # time instance of the 4th frame
p$frame[[4]]    # 4th frame: pitch candidates
p$frame[[4]]$frequency[2]
p$frame[[4]]$strength[2]

## End(Not run)
```

pt.cut	<i>pt.cut</i>
--------	---------------

Description

Cut the specified interval from the PitchTier and preserve time

Usage

```
pt.cut(pt, tStart = -Inf, tEnd = Inf)
```

Arguments

pt	PitchTier object
tStart	beginning time of interval to be cut (default -Inf = cut from the tMin of the PitchTier)
tEnd	final time of interval to be cut (default Inf = cut to the tMax of the PitchTier)

Value

PitchTier object

See Also

[pt.cut0](#), [pt.read](#), [pt.plot](#), [pt.Hz2ST](#), [pt.interpolate](#), [pt.legendre](#), [pt.legendreSynth](#), [pt.legendreDemo](#)

Examples

```
pt <- pt.sample()
pt2 <- pt.cut(pt, tStart = 3)
pt2_0 <- pt.cut0(pt, tStart = 3)
pt3 <- pt.cut(pt, tStart = 2, tEnd = 3)
pt3_0 <- pt.cut0(pt, tStart = 2, tEnd = 3)
pt4 <- pt.cut(pt, tEnd = 1)
pt4_0 <- pt.cut0(pt, tEnd = 1)
```

```

pt5 <- pt.cut(pt, tStart = -1, tEnd = 1)
pt5_0 <- pt.cut0(pt, tStart = -1, tEnd = 1)
## Not run:
pt.plot(pt)
pt.plot(pt2)
pt.plot(pt2_0)
pt.plot(pt3)
pt.plot(pt3_0)
pt.plot(pt4)
pt.plot(pt4_0)
pt.plot(pt5)
pt.plot(pt5_0)

## End(Not run)

```

pt.cut0

pt.cut0

Description

Cut the specified interval from the PitchTier and shift time so that the new tmin = 0

Usage

```
pt.cut0(pt, tStart = -Inf, tEnd = Inf)
```

Arguments

pt	PitchTier object
tStart	beginning time of interval to be cut (default -Inf = cut from the tMin of the PitchTier)
tEnd	final time of interval to be cut (default Inf = cut to the tMax of the PitchTier)

Value

PitchTier object

See Also

[pt.cut](#), [pt.read](#), [pt.plot](#), [pt.Hz2ST](#), [pt.interpolate](#), [pt.legendre](#), [pt.legendreSynth](#), [pt.legendreDemo](#)

Examples

```

pt <- pt.sample()
pt2 <- pt.cut(pt, tStart = 3)
pt2_0 <- pt.cut0(pt, tStart = 3)
pt3 <- pt.cut(pt, tStart = 2, tEnd = 3)
pt3_0 <- pt.cut0(pt, tStart = 2, tEnd = 3)
pt4 <- pt.cut(pt, tEnd = 1)
pt4_0 <- pt.cut0(pt, tEnd = 1)
pt5 <- pt.cut(pt, tStart = -1, tEnd = 1)
pt5_0 <- pt.cut0(pt, tStart = -1, tEnd = 1)
## Not run:

```



```

pt.plot(pt)
pt.plot(pt2)
pt.plot(pt2_0)
pt.plot(pt3)
pt.plot(pt3_0)
pt.plot(pt4)
pt.plot(pt4_0)
pt.plot(pt5)
pt.plot(pt5_0)

## End(Not run)

```

pt.Hz2ST

pt.Hz2ST

Description

Converts Hz to Semitones with given reference (default 0 ST = 100 Hz).

Usage

```
pt.Hz2ST(pt, ref = 100)
```

Arguments

pt	PitchTier object
ref	reference value (in Hz) for 0 ST. Default: 100 Hz.

Value

PitchTier object

See Also

[pt.read](#), [pt.write](#), [pt.plot](#), [pt.interpolate](#), [pt.cut](#), [pt.cut0](#)

Examples

```

pt <- pt.sample()
pt2 <- pt.Hz2ST(pt, ref = 200)
## Not run:
pt.plot(pt) %>% dygraphs::dyAxis("y", label = "Frequency (Hz)")
pt.plot(pt2) %>% dygraphs::dyAxis("y", label = "Frequency (ST re 200 Hz)")

## End(Not run)

```

<code>pt.interpolate</code>	<i>pt.interpolate</i>
-----------------------------	-----------------------

Description

Interpolates PitchTier contour in given time instances.

Usage

```
pt.interpolate(pt, t)
```

Arguments

<code>pt</code>	PitchTier object
<code>t</code>	vector of time instances of interest

Details

a) If $t < \min(pt\$t)$ (or $t > \max(pt\$t)$), returns the first (or the last) value of `pt$f`. b) If `t` is existing point in `pt$t`, returns the respective `pt$f`. c) If `t` is Between two existing points, returns linear interpolation of these two points.

Value

PitchTier object

See Also

[pt.read](#), [pt.write](#), [pt.plot](#), [pt.Hz2ST](#), [pt.cut](#), [pt.cut0](#), [pt.legendre](#)

Examples

```
pt <- pt.sample()
pt <- pt.Hz2ST(pt, ref = 100) # conversion of Hz to Semitones, reference 0 ST = 100 Hz.
pt2 <- pt.interpolate(pt, seq(pt$t[1], pt$t[length(pt$t)], by = 0.001))
## Not run:
pt.plot(pt)
pt.plot(pt2)

## End(Not run)
```

pt.legendre	<i>pt.legendre</i>
-------------	--------------------

Description

Interpolate the PitchTier in 'npoints' equidistant points and approximate it by Legendre polynomials

Usage

```
pt.legendre(pt, npoints = 1000, npolynomials = 4)
```

Arguments

pt	PitchTier object
npoints	Number of points of PitchTier interpolation
npolynomials	Number of polynomials to be used for Legendre modelling

Value

Vector of Legendre polynomials coefficients

See Also

[pt.legendreSynth](#), [pt.legendreDemo](#), [pt.cut](#), [pt.cut0](#), [pt.read](#), [pt.plot](#), [pt.Hz2ST](#), [pt.interpolate](#)

Examples

```
pt <- pt.sample()
pt <- pt.Hz2ST(pt)
pt <- pt.cut(pt, tStart = 3) # cut PitchTier from t = 3 sec and preserve time
c <- pt.legendre(pt)
print(c)
leg <- pt.legendreSynth(c)
ptLeg <- pt
ptLeg$t <- seq(ptLeg$tmin, ptLeg$tmax, length.out = length(leg))
ptLeg$f <- leg
## Not run:
plot(pt$t, pt$f, xlab = "Time (sec)", ylab = "F0 (ST re 100 Hz)")
lines(ptLeg$t, ptLeg$f, col = "blue")

## End(Not run)
```

pt.legendreDemo	<i>pt.legendreDemo</i>
-----------------	------------------------

Description

Plots first four Legendre polynomials

Usage

```
pt.legendreDemo()
```

See Also

[pt.legendre](#), [pt.legendreSynth](#), [pt.read](#), [pt.plot](#), [pt.Hz2ST](#), [pt.interpolate](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
pt.legendreDemo()

## End(Not run)
```

pt.legendreSynth	<i>pt.legendreSynth</i>
------------------	-------------------------

Description

Synthesize the contour from vector of Legendre polynomials 'c' in 'npoints' equidistant points

Usage

```
pt.legendreSynth(c, npoints = 1000)
```

Arguments

c	Vector of Legendre polynomials coefficients
npoints	Number of points of PitchTier interpolation

Value

Vector of values of synthesized contour

See Also

[pt.legendre](#), [pt.legendreDemo](#), [pt.read](#), [pt.plot](#), [pt.Hz2ST](#), [pt.interpolate](#)

Examples

```

pt <- pt.sample()
pt <- pt.Hz2ST(pt)
pt <- pt.cut(pt, tStart = 3) # cut PitchTier from t = 3 sec and preserve time
c <- pt.legendre(pt)
print(c)
leg <- pt.legendreSynth(c)
ptLeg <- pt
ptLeg$t <- seq(ptLeg$tmin, ptLeg$tmax, length.out = length(leg))
ptLeg$f <- leg
## Not run:
plot(pt$t, pt$f, xlab = "Time (sec)", ylab = "F0 (ST re 100 Hz)")
lines(ptLeg$t, ptLeg$f, col = "blue")

## End(Not run)

```

pt.plot

*pt.plot***Description**

Plots interactive PitchTier using dygraphs package.

Usage

```
pt.plot(pt, group = "")
```

Arguments

pt	PitchTier object
group	[optional] character string, name of group for dygraphs synchronization

See Also

[pt.read](#), [tg.plot](#), [pt.Hz2ST](#), [pt.cut](#), [pt.cut0](#), [pt.interpolate](#), [pt.write](#)

Examples

```

## Not run:
pt <- pt.sample()
pt.plot(pt)

## End(Not run)

```

pt.read	<i>pt.read</i>
---------	----------------

Description

Reads PitchTier from Praat. Supported formats: text file, short text file, spread sheet, headerless spread sheet (headerless not recommended, it does not contain tmin and tmax info).

Usage

```
pt.read(fileNamePitchTier)
```

Arguments

```
fileNamePitchTier
      file name of PitchTier
```

Value

PitchTier object

See Also

[pt.write](#), [pt.plot](#), [pt.Hz2ST](#), [pt.cut](#), [pt.cut0](#), [pt.interpolate](#), [tg.read](#), [pitch.read](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
pt <- pt.read("demo/H.PitchTier")
pt.plot(pt)

## End(Not run)
```

pt.sample	<i>pt.sample</i>
-----------	------------------

Description

Returns sample PitchTier.

Usage

```
pt.sample()
```

Value

PitchTier

See Also

[pt.plot](#)

Examples

```
pt <- pt.sample()
pt.plot(pt)
```

pt.write

pt.write

Description

Saves PitchTier to file (spread sheet file format). pt is list with at least \$t and \$f vectors (of the same length). If there are no \$tmin and \$tmax values, there are set as min and max of \$t vector.

Usage

```
pt.write(pt, fileNamePitchTier)
```

Arguments

```
pt                PitchTier object
fileNamePitchTier
                  file name to be created
```

See Also

[pt.read](#), [tg.write](#), [pt.Hz2ST](#), [pt.interpolate](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
pt <- pt.sample()
pt <- pt.Hz2ST(pt)    # conversion of Hz to Semitones, reference 0 ST = 100 Hz.
pt.plot(pt)
pt.write(pt, "demo/H_st.PitchTier")

## End(Not run)
```

round2

round2

Description

Rounds a number to the specified order. Round half away from zero (this is the difference from built-in round function.)

Usage

```
round2(x, order = 0)
```

Arguments

x	number to be rounded
order	0 (default) = units, -1 = 0.1, +1 = 10

Value

rounded number to the specified order

See Also

[round](#), [trunc](#), [ceiling](#), [floor](#)

Examples

```
round2(23.5)  # = 24, compare: round(23.5) = 24
round2(23.4)  # = 23
round2(24.5)  # = 25, compare: round(24.5) = 24
round2(-23.5) # = -24, compare: round(-23.5) = -24
round2(-23.4) # = -23
round2(-24.5) # = -25, compare: round(-24.5) = -24
round2(123.456, -1)  # 123.5
round2(123.456, -2)  # 123.46
round2(123.456, 1)   # 120
round2(123.456, 2)   # 100
round2(123.456, 3)   # 0
round2(-123.456, -1) # -123.5
round2(-123.456, -2) # -123.46
round2(-123.456, 1)  # -120
round2(-123.456, 2)  # -100
round2(-123.456, 3)  # 0
```

seqM	<i>seqM</i>
------	-------------

Description

Matlab-like behaviour of colon operator or linspace for creating sequences, for-loop friendly.

Usage

```
seqM(from = NA, to = NA, by = NA, length.out = NA)
```

Arguments

from	starting value of the sequence (the first number)
to	end value of the sequence (the last number or the boundary number)
by	increment of the sequence (if specified, do not use the length.out parameter). If both by and length.out are not specified, then by = +1.
length.out	desired length of the sequence (if specified, do not use the by parameter)

Details

Like seq() but with Matlab-like behavior ([: operator] with by or [linspace] with length.out).

If I create a for-loop, I would like to get an empty vector for 3:1 (I want a default step +1) and also an empty vector for seq(3, 1, by = 1) (not an error). This is solved by this seqM function.

Value

returns a vector of type "integer" or "double"

Comparison

R: seqM		Matlab		R: seq
seqM(1, 3)	[1] 1 2 3	1:3	the same	the same
seqM(1, 3, by=.8)	[1] 1.0 1.8 2.6	1:.8:3	the same	the same
seqM(1, 3, by=5)	[1] 1	1:5:3	the same	the same
seqM(3, 1)	integer(0)	3:1	the same	[1] 3 2 1
seqM(3, 1, by=+1)	integer(0)	3:1:1	the same	Error: wrong 'by'
seqM(3, 1, by=-1)	[1] 3 2 1	3:-1:1	the same	the same
seqM(3, 1, by=-3)	[1] 3	3:-3:1	the same	the same
seqM(1, 3, len=5)	[1] 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0	linspace(1,3,5)	the same	the same
seqM(1, 3, len=3)	[1] 1 2 3	linspace(1,3,3)	the same	the same
seqM(1, 3, len=2)	[1] 1 3	linspace(1,3,2)	the same	the same
seqM(1, 3, len=1)	[1] 3	linspace(1,3,1)	the same	[1] 1
seqM(1, 3, len=0)	integer(0) + warning	linspace(1,3,0)	the same without warning	the same without warning
seqM(3, 1, len=3)	[1] 3 2 1	linspace(3,1,3)	the same	the same

See Also

[round2](#), [isNum](#), [isInt](#), [ifft](#).

Examples

```
seqM(1, 3)
seqM(1, 3, by=.8)
seqM(1, 3, by=5)
seqM(3, 1)
seqM(3, 1, by=+1)
seqM(3, 1, by=-1)
seqM(3, 1, by=-3)
seqM(1, 3, len=5)
seqM(1, 3, len=3)
seqM(1, 3, len=2)
seqM(1, 3, len=1)
seqM(1, 3, len=0)
seqM(3, 1, len=3)
```

strTrim	<i>strTrim</i>
---------	----------------

Description

Trim leading and trailing whitespace in character string.

Usage

```
strTrim(string)
```

Arguments

string character string

Details

Like `str_trim()` in `stringr` package or `trimws()` in R3.2.0 but way faster.

Source: Hadley Wickham comment at <http://stackoverflow.com/questions/2261079/how-to-trim-leading-and-trailing-whitespace-in-r>

Value

returns a character string with removed leading and trailing whitespace characters.

See Also

[isString](#) for testing whether it is 1 character vector, [str_contains](#) for finding string in string without regexp, [str_find](#) for all indices without regexp, [str_find1](#) for the first index without regexp.

Examples

```
strTrim("   Hello World!   ")
```

str_contains	<i>str_contains</i>
--------------	---------------------

Description

Find string in another string (without regular expressions), returns TRUE / FALSE.

Usage

```
str_contains(string, patternNoRegex)
```

Arguments

string string in which we try to find something
 patternNoRegex string we want to find, "as it is" - no regular expressions

Value

TRUE / FALSE

See Also

[str_find](#), [str_find1](#), [isString](#)

Examples

```
str_contains("Hello world", "wor") # TRUE
str_contains("Hello world", "WOR") # FALSE
str_contains(tolower("Hello world"), tolower("wor")) # TRUE
str_contains("Hello world", "") # TRUE
```

str_find	<i>str_find</i>
----------	-----------------

Description

Find string in another string (without regular expressions), returns indices of all occurrences.

Usage

```
str_find(string, patternNoRegex)
```

Arguments

string string in which we try to find something
patternNoRegex string we want to find, "as it is" - no regular expressions

Value

indices of all occurrences (1 = 1st character)

See Also

[str_find1](#), [str_contains](#), [isString](#)

Examples

```
str_find("Hello, hello, hello world", "ell") # 2 9 16
str_find("Hello, hello, hello world", "q")    # integer(0)
```

str_find1	<i>str_find1</i>
-----------	------------------

Description

Find string in another string (without regular expressions), returns indices of the first occurrence only.

Usage

```
str_find1(string, patternNoRegex)
```

Arguments

string	string in which we try to find something
patternNoRegex	string we want to find, "as it is" - no regular expressions

Value

index of the first occurrence only (1 = 1st character)

See Also

[str_find](#), [str_contains](#), [isString](#)

Examples

```
str_find1("Hello, hello, hello world", "ell") # 2
str_find1("Hello, hello, hello world", "q")   # integer(0)
```

tg.checkTierInd	<i>tg.checkTierInd</i>
-----------------	------------------------

Description

Returns tier index. Input can be either index (number) or tier name (character string). It performs checks whether the tier exists.

Usage

```
tg.checkTierInd(tg, tierInd)
```

Arguments

tg	TextGrid object
tierInd	Tier index or "name"

Value

Tier index

See Also

[tg.getTierName](#), [tg.isIntervalTier](#), [tg.isPointTier](#), [tg.plot](#), [tg.getNumberOfTiers](#)

Examples

```
tg <- tg.sample()
tg.checkTierInd(tg, 4)
tg.checkTierInd(tg, "word")
```

tg.countLabels	<i>tg.countLabels</i>
----------------	-----------------------

Description

Returns number of labels with the specified label.

Usage

```
tg.countLabels(tg, tierInd, label)
```

Arguments

tg	TextGrid object
tierInd	tier index or "name"
label	character string: label to be counted

Value

integer number

See Also

[tg.findLabels](#), [tg.getLabel](#)

Examples

```
tg <- tg.sample()
tg.countLabels(tg, "phone", "a")
```

tg.createNewTextGrid	<i>tg.createNewTextGrid</i>
----------------------	-----------------------------

Description

Creates new and empty TextGrid. tStart and tEnd specify the total start and end time for the TextGrid. If a new interval tier is added later without specified start and end, they are set to TextGrid start and end.

Usage

```
tg.createNewTextGrid(tMin, tMax)
```

Arguments

tMin	Start time of TextGrid
tMax	End time of TextGrid

Details

This empty TextGrid cannot be used for almost anything. At least one tier should be inserted using tg.insertNewIntervalTier() or tg.insertNewPointTier().

Value

TextGrid object

See Also

[tg.insertNewIntervalTier](#), [tg.insertNewPointTier](#)

Examples

```
tg <- tg.createNewTextGrid(0, 5)
tg <- tg.insertNewIntervalTier(tg, 1, "word")
tg <- tg.insertInterval(tg, "word", 1, 2, "hello")
tg.plot(tg)
```

tg.duplicateTier	<i>tg.duplicateTier</i>
------------------	-------------------------

Description

Duplicates tier originalInd to new tier with specified index newInd (existing tiers are shifted). It is highly recommended to set a name to the new tier (this can also be done later by tg.setTierName). Otherwise, both original and new tiers have the same name which is permitted but not recommended. In such a case, we cannot use the comfort of using tier name instead of its index in other functions.

Usage

```
tg.duplicateTier(tg, originalInd, newInd = Inf, newTierName = "")
```

Arguments

tg	TextGrid object
originalInd	tier index or "name"
newInd	new tier index (1 = the first, Inf = the last [default])
newTierName	[optional but recommended] name of the new tier

Value

TextGrid object

See Also

[tg.duplicateTierMergeSegments](#), [tg.setTierName](#), [tg.removeTier](#)

Examples

```
tg <- tg.sample()
tg2 <- tg.duplicateTier(tg, "word", 1, "NEW")
tg.plot(tg2)
```

```
tg.duplicateTierMergeSegments
      tg.duplicateTierMergeSegments
```

Description

Duplicate tier originalInd and merge segments (according to the pattern) to the new tier with specified index newInd (existing tiers are shifted). Typical use: create new syllable tier from phone tier. It merges phones into syllables according to separators in pattern.

Usage

```
tg.duplicateTierMergeSegments(tg, originalInd, newInd = Inf, newTierName,
                             pattern, sep = "-")
```

Arguments

tg	TextGrid object
originalInd	tier index or "name"
newInd	new tier index (1 = the first, Inf = the last [default])
newTierName	name of the new tier
pattern	merge segments pattern for the new tier (e.g., "he-llo-world")
sep	separator in pattern (default: "-")

Details

Note 1: there can be segments with empty labels in the original tier (pause), do not specify them in the pattern

Note 2: if there is an segment with empty label in the original tier in the place of separator in the pattern, the empty segment is duplicated into the new tier, i.e. at the position of the separator, there may or may not be an empty segment, if there is, it is duplicated. And they are not specified in the pattern.

Note 3: if the segment with empty label is not at the position corresponding to separator, it leads to error - the part specified in the pattern between separators cannot be split by empty segments

Note 4: beware of labels that appear empty but they are not (space, new line character etc.) - these segments are handled as classical non-empty labels. See example - one label is " ", therefore it must be specified in the pattern.

Value

TextGrid object

See Also

[tg.duplicateTier](#), [tg.setTierName](#), [tg.removeTier](#)

Examples

```
tg <- tg.sample()
tg <- tg.removeTier(tg, "syllable")
collapsed <- paste0(tg$phone$label, collapse = "") # get actual labels
print(collapsed) # all labels in collapsed form - copy the string, include separators -> pattern
pattern <- "ja:-ci-P\\ek-nu-t_so-?u-J\\e-la:S- -nej-dP\\i:f-naj-deZ-h\\ut_S-ku-?a-?a-ta-ma-na:"
tg2 <- tg.duplicateTierMergeSegments(tg, "phone", 1, "syll", pattern, sep = "-")
## Not run:
tg.plot(tg)
tg.plot(tg2)

## End(Not run)
```

tg.findLabels

tg.findLabels

Description

Find label or consecutive sequence of labels and returns their indices.

Usage

```
tg.findLabels(tg, tierInd, labelVector, returnTime = FALSE)
```


Arguments

tg	TextGrid object
tierInd	tier index or "name"
labelVector	character string (one label) or vector of character strings (consecutive sequence of labels) to be found
returnTime	If TRUE, return vectors of begin (t1) and end time (t2) for each found group of sequence of labels instead of indices (when FALSE = default).

Value

If returnTime == FALSE, returns list of all occurrences, each member of the list is one occurrence and contains vector of label indices, if returnTime == TRUE, returns list with vectors t1 (begin) and t2 (end) for each found group of sequence of labels.

See Also

[tg.countLabels](#), [tg.getLabel](#), [tg.duplicateTierMergeSegments](#)

Examples

```
tg <- tg.sample()
i <- tg.findLabels(tg, "phoneme", "n")
i
length(i)
i[[1]]
i[[2]]
tg$phoneme$label[unlist(i)]

i <- tg.findLabels(tg, "phone", c("?", "a"))
i
length(i)
tg$phone$label[i[[1]]]
tg$phone$label[i[[2]]]
tg$phone$label[unlist(i)]

t <- tg.findLabels(tg, "phone", c("?", "a"), returnTime = TRUE)
t
t$t2[1] - t$t1[1] # duration of the first result
t$t2[2] - t$t1[2] # duration of the second result

i <- tg.findLabels(tg.sample(), "word", c("ti", "reknu", "co"))
i
length(i)
length(i[[1]])
i[[1]]
i[[1]][3]
tg$word$label[i[[1]]]

t <- tg.findLabels(tg.sample(), "word", c("ti", "reknu", "co"), returnTime = TRUE)
pt <- pt.sample()
tStart <- t$t1[1]
tEnd <- t$t2[1]
## Not run:
pt.plot(pt.cut(pt, tStart, tEnd))
```

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

tg.getEndTime	<i>tg.getEndTime</i>
---------------	----------------------

Description

Returns end time. If tier index is specified, it returns end time of the tier, if it is not specified, it returns end time of the whole TextGrid.

Usage

```
tg.getEndTime(tg, tierInd = 0)
```

Arguments

tg	TextGrid object
tierInd	[optional] tier index or "name"

Value

numeric

See Also

[tg.getStartTime](#), [tg.getTotalDuration](#)

Examples

```
tg <- tg.sample()
tg.getEndTime(tg)
tg.getEndTime(tg, "phone")
```

tg.getIntervalDuration	<i>tg.getIntervalDuration</i>
------------------------	-------------------------------

Description

Return duration (i.e., end - start time) of interval in interval tier.

Usage

```
tg.getIntervalDuration(tg, tierInd, index)
```

Arguments

tg	TextGrid object
tierInd	tier index or "name"
index	index of interval

Value

numeric

See Also

[tg.getIntervalStartTime](#), [tg.getIntervalEndTime](#), [tg.getIntervalIndexAtTime](#), [tg.findLabels](#)

Examples

```
tg <- tg.sample()
tg.getIntervalDuration(tg, "phone", 5)
```

`tg.getIntervalEndTime` *tg.getIntervalEndTime*

Description

Return end time of interval in interval tier.

Usage

```
tg.getIntervalEndTime(tg, tierInd, index)
```

Arguments

tg	TextGrid object
tierInd	tier index or "name"
index	index of interval

Value

numeric

See Also

[tg.getIntervalStartTime](#), [tg.getIntervalDuration](#), [tg.getIntervalIndexAtTime](#), [tg.findLabels](#)

Examples

```
tg <- tg.sample()
tg.getIntervalEndTime(tg, "phone", 5)
```

```
tg.getIntervalIndexAtTime
      tg.getIntervalIndexAtTime
```

Description

Returns index of interval which includes the given time, i.e. $tStart \leq time < tEnd$. Tier index must belong to interval tier.

Usage

```
tg.getIntervalIndexAtTime(tg, tierInd, time)
```

Arguments

tg	TextGrid object
tierInd	tier index or "name"
time	time which is going to be found in intervals

Value

integer

See Also

[tg.getIntervalStartTime](#), [tg.getIntervalEndTime](#), [tg.getLabel](#), [tg.findLabels](#)

Examples

```
tg <- tg.sample()
tg.getIntervalIndexAtTime(tg, "word", 0.5)
```

```
tg.getIntervalStartTime
      tg.getIntervalStartTime
```

Description

Returns start time of interval in interval tier.

Usage

```
tg.getIntervalStartTime(tg, tierInd, index)
```

Arguments

tg	TextGrid object
tierInd	tier index or "name"
index	index of interval

Value

numeric

See Also

[tg.getIntervalEndTime](#), [tg.getIntervalDuration](#), [tg.getIntervalIndexAtTime](#), [tg.findLabels](#)

Examples

```
tg <- tg.sample()
tg.getIntervalStartTime(tg, "phone", 5)
```

tg.getLabel	<i>tg.getLabel</i>
-------------	--------------------

Description

Return label of point or interval at the specified index.

Usage

```
tg.getLabel(tg, tierInd, index)
```

Arguments

tg	TextGrid object
tierInd	tier index or "name"
index	index of point or interval

Value

character string

See Also

[tg.setLabel](#), [tg.countLabels](#), [tg.findLabels](#)

Examples

```
tg <- tg.sample()
tg.getLabel(tg, "phoneme", 4)
tg.getLabel(tg, "phone", 4)
```

```
tg.getNumberOfIntervals  
  tg.getNumberOfIntervals
```

Description

Returns number of intervals in the given interval tier.

Usage

```
tg.getNumberOfIntervals(tg, tierInd)
```

Arguments

tg	TextGrid object
tierInd	tier index or "name"

Value

integer

See Also

[tg.getNumberOfPoints](#)

Examples

```
tg <- tg.sample()  
tg.getNumberOfIntervals(tg, "phone")
```

```
tg.getNumberOfPoints  tg.getNumberOfPoints
```

Description

Returns number of points in the given point tier.

Usage

```
tg.getNumberOfPoints(tg, tierInd)
```

Arguments

tg	TextGrid object
tierInd	tier index or "name"

Value

integer

See Also[tg.getNumberOfIntervals](#)**Examples**

```
tg <- tg.sample()
tg.getNumberOfPoints(tg, "phoneme")
```

tg.getNumberOfTiers	<i>tg.getNumberOfTiers</i>
---------------------	----------------------------

Description

Returns number of tiers.

Usage

```
tg.getNumberOfTiers(tg)
```

Arguments

tg	TextGrid object
----	-----------------

Value

integer

See Also[tg.getTierName](#), [tg.isIntervalTier](#), [tg.isPointTier](#)**Examples**

```
tg <- tg.sample()
tg.getNumberOfTiers(tg)
```

tg.getPointIndexHigherThanTime	<i>tg.getPointIndexHigherThanTime</i>
--------------------------------	---------------------------------------

Description

Returns index of point which is nearest the given time from right, i.e. time <= pointTime. Tier index must belong to point tier.

Usage

```
tg.getPointIndexHigherThanTime(tg, tierInd, time)
```

Arguments

tg	TextGrid object
tierInd	tier index or "name"
time	time which is going to be found in points

Value

integer

See Also

[tg.getPointIndexNearestTime](#), [tg.getPointIndexLowerThanTime](#), [tg.getLabel](#), [tg.findLabels](#)

Examples

```
tg <- tg.sample()
tg.getPointIndexHigherThanTime(tg, "phoneme", 0.5)
```

```
tg.getPointIndexLowerThanTime
```

```
tg.getPointIndexLowerThanTime
```

Description

Returns index of point which is nearest the given time from left, i.e. $\text{pointTime} \leq \text{time}$. Tier index must belong to point tier.

Usage

```
tg.getPointIndexLowerThanTime(tg, tierInd, time)
```

Arguments

tg	TextGrid object
tierInd	tier index or "name"
time	time which is going to be found in points

Value

integer

See Also

[tg.getPointIndexNearestTime](#), [tg.getPointIndexHigherThanTime](#), [tg.getLabel](#), [tg.findLabels](#)

Examples

```
tg <- tg.sample()
tg.getPointIndexLowerThanTime(tg, "phoneme", 0.5)
```

```
tg.getPointIndexNearestTime
      tg.getPointIndexNearestTime
```

Description

Returns index of point which is nearest the given time (from both sides). Tier index must belong to point tier.

Usage

```
tg.getPointIndexNearestTime(tg, tierInd, time)
```

Arguments

tg	TextGrid object
tierInd	tier index or "name"
time	time which is going to be found in points

Value

integer

See Also

[tg.getPointIndexLowerThanTime](#), [tg.getPointIndexHigherThanTime](#), [tg.getLabel](#), [tg.findLabels](#)

Examples

```
tg <- tg.sample()
tg.getPointIndexNearestTime(tg, "phoneme", 0.5)
```

```
tg.getPointTime      tg.getPointTime
```

Description

Return time of point at the specified index in point tier.

Usage

```
tg.getPointTime(tg, tierInd, index)
```

Arguments

tg	TextGrid object
tierInd	tier index or "name"
index	index of point

Value

numeric

See Also

[tg.getLabel](#), [tg.getPointIndexNearestTime](#), [tg.getPointIndexLowerThanTime](#),
[tg.getPointIndexHigherThanTime](#), [tg.findLabels](#)

Examples

```
tg <- tg.sample()
tg.getPointTime(tg, "phoneme", 4)
```

tg.getStartTime	<i>tg.getStartTime</i>
-----------------	------------------------

Description

Returns start time. If tier index is specified, it returns start time of the tier, if it is not specified, it returns start time of the whole TextGrid.

Usage

```
tg.getStartTime(tg, tierInd = 0)
```

Arguments

tg	TextGrid object
tierInd	[optional] tier index or "name"

Value

numeric

See Also

[tg.getEndTime](#), [tg.getTotalDuration](#)

Examples

```
tg <- tg.sample()
tg.getStartTime(tg)
tg.getStartTime(tg, "phone")
```

tg.getTierName	<i>tg.getTierName</i>
----------------	-----------------------

Description

Returns name of the tier.

Usage

```
tg.getTierName(tg, tierInd)
```

Arguments

tg	TextGrid object
tierInd	tier index or "name"

Value

character string

See Also

[tg.setTierName](#), [tg.isIntervalTier](#), [tg.isPointTier](#)

Examples

```
tg <- tg.sample()
tg.getTierName(tg, 2)
```

tg.getTotalDuration	<i>tg.getTotalDuration</i>
---------------------	----------------------------

Description

Returns total duration. If tier index is specified, it returns duration of the tier, if it is not specified, it returns total duration of the TextGrid.

Usage

```
tg.getTotalDuration(tg, tierInd = 0)
```

Arguments

tg	TextGrid object
tierInd	[optional] tier index or "name"

Value

numeric

See Also

[tg.getStartTime](#), [tg.getEndTime](#)

Examples

```
tg <- tg.sample()
tg.getTotalDuration(tg)
tg.getTotalDuration(tg, "phone")
```

tg.insertBoundary	<i>tg.insertBoundary</i>
-------------------	--------------------------

Description

Inserts new boundary into interval tier. This creates a new interval, to which we can set the label (optional argument).

Usage

```
tg.insertBoundary(tg, tierInd, time, label = "")
```

Arguments

tg	TextGrid object
tierInd	tier index or "name"
time	time of the new boundary
label	[optional] label of the new interval

Details

There are more possible situations which influence where the new label will be set.

a) New boundary into the existing interval (the most common situation): The interval is splitted into two parts. The left preserves the label of the original interval, the right is set to the new (optional) label.

b) On the left of existing interval (i.e., enlarging the tier size): The new interval starts with the new boundary and ends at the start of originally first existing interval. The label is set to the new interval.

c) On the right of existing interval (i.e., enlarging the tier size): The new interval starts at the end of originally last existing interval and ends with the new boundary. The label is set to the new interval. This is somewhat different behaviour than in a) and b) where the new label is set to the interval which is on the right of the new boundary. In c), the new label is set on the left of the new boundary. But this is the only logical possibility.

It is a nonsense to insert a boundary between existing intervals to a position where there is no interval. This is against the basic logic of Praat interval tiers where, at the beginning, there is one large empty interval from beginning to the end. And then, it is divided to smaller intervals by adding new boundaries. Nevertheless, if the TextGrid is created by external programmes, you may rarely find such discontinuities. In such a case, at first, use the `tgRepairContinuity()` function.

Value

TextGrid object

See Also

[tg.insertInterval](#), [tg.removeIntervalLeftBoundary](#), [tg.removeIntervalRightBoundary](#), [tg.removeIntervalBothBoundaries](#), [tg.duplicateTierMergeSegments](#)

Examples

```
tg <- tg.sample()
tg2 <- tg.insertNewIntervalTier(tg, 1, "INTERVALS")
tg2 <- tg.insertBoundary(tg2, "INTERVALS", 0.8)
tg2 <- tg.insertBoundary(tg2, "INTERVALS", 0.1, "Interval A")
tg2 <- tg.insertInterval(tg2, "INTERVALS", 1.2, 2.5, "Interval B")
## Not run:
tg.plot(tg2)

## End(Not run)
```

tg.insertInterval	<i>tg.insertInterval</i>
-------------------	--------------------------

Description

Inserts new interval into an empty space in interval tier: a) Into an already existing interval with empty label (most common situation because, e.g., a new interval tier has one empty interval from beginning to the end. b) Outside of existing intervals (left or right), this may create another empty interval between.

Usage

```
tg.insertInterval(tg, tierInd, tStart, tEnd, label = "")
```

Arguments

tg	TextGrid object
tierInd	tier index or "name"
tStart	start time of the new interval
tEnd	end time of the new interval
label	[optional] label of the new interval

Details

In most cases, this function is the same as 1.) `tgInsertBoundary(tEnd)` and 2.) `tgInsertBoundary(tStart, "new label")`. But, additional checks are performed: a) `tStart` and `tEnd` belongs to the same empty interval, or b) both times are outside of existings intervals (both left or both right).

Intersection of the new interval with more already existing (even empty) does not make a sense and is forbidden.

In many situations, in fact, this function creates more than one interval. E.g., let's assume an empty interval tier with one empty interval from 0 to 5 sec. 1.) We insert a new interval from 1 to 2 with label "he". Result: three intervals, 0-1 "", 1-2 "he", 2-5 "". 2.) Then, we insert an interval from 7 to 8 with label "lot". Result: five intervals, 0-1 "", 1-2 "he", 2-5 "", 5-7 "", 7-8 "lot" Note: the empty 5-7 "" interval is inserted because we are going outside of the existing tier. 3.) Now, we insert a new

interval exactly between 2 and 3 with label "said". Result: really only one interval is created (and only the right boundary is added because the left one already exists): 0-1 "", 1-2 "he", 2-3 "said", 3-5 "", 5-7 "", 7-8 "lot". 4.) After this, we want to insert another interval, 3 to 5: label "a". In fact, this does not create any new interval at all. Instead of that, it only sets the label to the already existing interval 3-5. Result: 0-1 "", 1-2 "he", 2-3 "said", 3-5 "a", 5-7 "", 7-8 "lot".

This function is not implemented in Praat (6.0.14). And it is very useful for adding separate intervals to an empty area in interval tier, e.g., result of voice activity detection algorithm. On the other hand, if we want continuously add new consequential intervals, `tgInsertBoundary()` may be more useful. Because, in the `tgInsertInterval()` function, if we calculate both boundaries separately for each interval, strange situations may happen due to numeric round-up errors, like $3.14 * 5 \neq 15.7$. In such cases, it may be hard to obtain precisely consequential time instances. As $3.14 * 5$ is slightly larger than 15.7 (let's try to calculate $15.7 - 3.14 * 5$), if you calculate `tEnd` of the first interval as $3.14 * 5$ and `tStart` of the second interval as 15.7, this function refuse to create the second interval because it would be an intersection. In the opposite case (`tEnd` of the 1st: 15.7, `tStart` of the 2nd: $3.14 * 5$), it would create another "micro" interval between these two slightly different time instances. Instead of that, if you insert only one boundary using the `tgInsertBoundary()` function, you are safe that only one new interval is created. But, if you calculate the "15.7" (no matter how) and store in the variable and then, use this variable in the `tgInsertInterval()` function both for the `tEnd` of the 1st interval and `tStart` of the 2nd interval, you are safe, it works fine.

Value

TextGrid object

See Also

[tg.insertBoundary](#), [tg.removeIntervalLeftBoundary](#), [tg.removeIntervalRightBoundary](#), [tg.removeIntervalBothBoundaries](#), [tg.duplicateTierMergeSegments](#)

Examples

```
tg <- tg.sample()
tg2 <- tg.insertNewIntervalTier(tg, 1, "INTERVALS")
tg2 <- tg.insertBoundary(tg2, "INTERVALS", 0.8)
tg2 <- tg.insertBoundary(tg2, "INTERVALS", 0.1, "Interval A")
tg2 <- tg.insertInterval(tg2, "INTERVALS", 1.2, 2.5, "Interval B")
## Not run:
tg.plot(tg2)

## End(Not run)
```

`tg.insertNewIntervalTier`

tg.insertNewIntervalTier

Description

Inserts new interval tier to the specified index (existing tiers are shifted). The new tier contains one empty interval from beginning to end. Then, if we add new boundaries, this interval is divided to smaller pieces.

Usage

```
tg.insertNewIntervalTier(tg, newInd = Inf, newTierName, tMin = NA,
  tMax = NA)
```

Arguments

tg	TextGrid object
newInd	new tier index (1 = the first, Inf = the last [default])
newTierName	new tier name
tMin	[optional] start time of the new tier
tMax	[optional] end time of the new tier

Value

TextGrid object

See Also

[tg.insertInterval](#), [tg.insertNewPointTier](#), [tg.duplicateTier](#), [tg.duplicateTierMergeSegments](#), [tg.removeTier](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
tg <- tg.sample()
tg2 <- tg.insertNewIntervalTier(tg, 1, "INTERVALS")
tg2 <- tg.insertBoundary(tg2, "INTERVALS", 0.8)
tg2 <- tg.insertBoundary(tg2, "INTERVALS", 0.1, "Interval A")
tg2 <- tg.insertInterval(tg2, "INTERVALS", 1.2, 2.5, "Interval B")
tg2 <- tg.insertNewIntervalTier(tg2, Inf, "LastTier")
tg2 <- tg.insertInterval(tg2, "LastTier", 1, 3, "This is the last tier")
tg.plot(tg2)

## End(Not run)
```

tg.insertNewPointTier *tg.insertNewPointTier*

Description

Inserts new point tier to the specified index (existing tiers are shifted).

Usage

```
tg.insertNewPointTier(tg, newInd = Inf, newTierName)
```

Arguments

tg	TextGrid object
newInd	new tier index (1 = the first, Inf = the last [default])
newTierName	new tier name

Value

TextGrid object

See Also

[tg.insertPoint](#), [tg.insertNewIntervalTier](#), [tg.duplicateTier](#), [tg.removeTier](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
tg <- tg.sample()
tg2 <- tg.insertNewPointTier(tg, 1, "POINTS")
tg2 <- tg.insertPoint(tg2, "POINTS", 3, "MY POINT")
tg2 <- tg.insertNewPointTier(tg2, Inf, "POINTS2") # the last tier
tg2 <- tg.insertPoint(tg2, "POINTS2", 2, "point in the last tier")
tg.plot(tg2)

## End(Not run)
```

`tg.insertPoint`

tg.insertPoint

Description

Inserts new point to point tier of the given index.

Usage

```
tg.insertPoint(tg, tierInd, time, label)
```

Arguments

tg	TextGrid object
tierInd	tier index or "name"
time	time of the new point
label	time of the new point

Value

TextGrid object

See Also

[tg.removePoint](#), [tg.insertInterval](#), [tg.insertBoundary](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
tg <- tg.sample()
tg2 <- tg.insertPoint(tg, "phoneme", 1.4, "NEW POINT")
tg.plot(tg2)

## End(Not run)
```

tg.isIntervalTier	<i>tg.isIntervalTier</i>
-------------------	--------------------------

Description

Returns TRUE if the tier is IntervalTier, FALSE otherwise.

Usage

```
tg.isIntervalTier(tg, tierInd)
```

Arguments

tg	TextGrid object
tierInd	tier index or "name"

Value

TRUE / FALSE

See Also

[tg.isPointTier](#), [tg.getTierName](#), [tg.findLabels](#)

Examples

```
tg <- tg.sample()
tg.isIntervalTier(tg, 1)
tg.isIntervalTier(tg, "word")
```

tg.isPointTier	<i>tg.isPointTier</i>
----------------	-----------------------

Description

Returns TRUE if the tier is PointTier, FALSE otherwise.

Usage

```
tg.isPointTier(tg, tierInd)
```

Arguments

tg	TextGrid object
tierInd	tier index or "name"

Value

TRUE / FALSE

See Also

[tg.isIntervalTier](#), [tg.getTierName](#), [tg.findLabels](#)

Examples

```
tg <- tg.sample()
tg.isPointTier(tg, 1)
tg.isPointTier(tg, "word")
```

tg.plot	<i>tg.plot</i>
---------	----------------

Description

Plots interactive TextGrid using dygraphs package.

Usage

```
tg.plot(tg, group = "")
```

Arguments

tg	TextGrid object
group	[optional] character string, name of group for dygraphs synchronization

See Also

[tg.read](#), [pt.plot](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
tg <- tg.sample()
tg.plot(tg)

## End(Not run)
```

tg.read	<i>tg.read</i>
---------	----------------

Description

Loads TextGrid from Praat in Text or Short text format (UTF-8), it handles both Interval and Point tiers. Labels can may contain quotation marks and new lines.

Usage

```
tg.read(fileNameTextGrid)
```

Arguments

fileNameTextGrid
Input file name

Value

TextGrid object

See Also

[tg.write](#), [tg.plot](#), [tg.repairContinuity](#), [tg.createNewTextGrid](#), [tg.findLabels](#), [tg.duplicateTierMergeSegments](#), [pt.read](#), [pitch.read](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
tg <- tg.read("demo/H.TextGrid")
tg.plot(tg)

## End(Not run)
```

```
tg.removeIntervalBothBoundaries
```

```
tg.removeIntervalBothBoundaries
```

Description

Remove both left and right boundary of interval of the given index in Interval tier. In fact, this operation concatenate three intervals into one (and their labels). It cannot be applied to the first and the last interval because they contain beginning or end boundary of the tier. E.g., let's assume interval 1-2-3. We remove both boundaries of the 2nd interval. The result is one interval 123. If we do not want to concatenate labels (we wanted to remove the label including its interval), we can set the label of the second interval to the empty string "" before this operation. If we only want to remove the label of interval "without concatenation", i.e., the desired result is 1-empty-3, it is not this operation of removing boundaries. Just set the label of the second interval to the empty string "".

Usage

```
tg.removeIntervalBothBoundaries(tg, tierInd, index)
```

Arguments

tg	TextGrid object
tierInd	tier index or "name"
index	index of the interval

Value

TextGrid object

See Also

[tg.removeIntervalLeftBoundary](#), [tg.removeIntervalRightBoundary](#), [tg.insertBoundary](#),
[tg.insertInterval](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
tg <- tg.sample()
tg.plot(tg)
tg2 <- tg.removeIntervalBothBoundaries(tg, "word", 3)
tg.plot(tg2)

## End(Not run)
```

<code>tg.removeIntervalLeftBoundary</code>	<i>tg.removeIntervalLeftBoundary</i>
--	--------------------------------------

Description

Remove left boundary of the interval of the given index in Interval tier. In fact, it concatenates two intervals into one (and their labels). It cannot be applied to the first interval because it is the start boundary of the tier. E.g., we have interval 1-2-3, we remove the left boundary of the 2nd interval, the result is two intervals 12-3. If we do not want to concatenate labels, we have to set the label to the empty string "" before this operation.

Usage

```
tg.removeIntervalLeftBoundary(tg, tierInd, index)
```

Arguments

<code>tg</code>	TextGrid object
<code>tierInd</code>	tier index or "name"
<code>index</code>	index of the interval

Value

TextGrid object

See Also

[tg.removeIntervalRightBoundary](#), [tg.removeIntervalBothBoundaries](#), [tg.insertBoundary](#),
[tg.insertInterval](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
tg <- tg.sample()
tg.plot(tg)
tg2 <- tg.removeIntervalLeftBoundary(tg, "word", 3)
tg.plot(tg2)

## End(Not run)
```

tg.removeIntervalRightBoundary

tg.removeIntervalRightBoundary

Description

Remove right boundary of the interval of the given index in Interval tier. In fact, it concatenates two intervals into one (and their labels). It cannot be applied to the last interval because it is the end boundary of the tier. E.g., we have interval 1-2-3, we remove the right boundary of the 2nd interval, the result is two intervals 1-23. If we do not want to concatenate labels, we have to set the label to the empty string "" before this operation.

Usage

```
tg.removeIntervalRightBoundary(tg, tierInd, index)
```

Arguments

tg	TextGrid object
tierInd	tier index or "name"
index	index of the interval

Value

TextGrid object

See Also

[tg.removeIntervalLeftBoundary](#), [tg.removeIntervalBothBoundaries](#), [tg.insertBoundary](#), [tg.insertInterval](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
tg <- tg.sample()
tg.plot(tg)
tg2 <- tg.removeIntervalRightBoundary(tg, "word", 3)
tg.plot(tg2)

## End(Not run)
```

tg.removePoint	<i>tg.removePoint</i>
----------------	-----------------------

Description

Remove point of the given index from the point tier.

Usage

```
tg.removePoint(tg, tierInd, index)
```

Arguments

tg	TextGrid object
tierInd	tier index or "name"
index	index of point to be removed

Value

TextGrid object

See Also

[tg.insertPoint](#), [tg.getNumberOfPoints](#), [tg.removeIntervalBothBoundaries](#)

Examples

```
tg <- tg.sample()
tg$phoneme$label
tg2 <- tg.removePoint(tg, "phoneme", 1)
tg2$phoneme$label
```

tg.removeTier	<i>tg.removeTier</i>
---------------	----------------------

Description

Removes tier of the given index.

Usage

```
tg.removeTier(tg, tierInd)
```

Arguments

tg	TextGrid object
tierInd	tier index or "name"

Value

TextGrid object

See Also

[tg.insertNewIntervalTier](#), [tg.insertNewPointTier](#), [tg.duplicateTier](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
tg <- tg.sample()
tg.plot(tg)
tg2 <- tg.removeTier(tg, "word")
tg.plot(tg2)

## End(Not run)
```

tg.repairContinuity *tg.repairContinuity*

Description

Repairs problem of continuity of T2 and T1 in interval tiers. This problem is very rare and it should not appear. However, e.g., automatic segmentation tool Prague Labeller produces random numeric round-up errors featuring, e.g., T2 of preceding interval is slightly higher than the T1 of the current interval. Because of that, the boundary cannot be manually moved in Praat edit window.

Usage

```
tg.repairContinuity(tg, verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

tg	TextGrid object
verbose	[optional, default=FALSE] If TRUE, the function performs everything quietly.

Value

TextGrid object

See Also

[tg.sampleProblem](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
tgProblem <- tg.sampleProblem()
tgNew <- tg.repairContinuity(tgProblem)
tg.write(tgNew, "demo_problem_OK.TextGrid")

## End(Not run)
```

`tg.sample`*tg.sample*

Description

Returns sample TextGrid.

Usage

```
tg.sample()
```

Value

TextGrid

See Also

[tg.plot](#)

Examples

```
tg <- tg.sample()
tg.plot(tg)
```

`tg.sampleProblem`*tg.sampleProblem*

Description

Returns sample TextGrid with continuity problem.

Usage

```
tg.sampleProblem()
```

Value

TextGrid

See Also

[tg.repairContinuity](#)

Examples

```
tg <- tg.sampleProblem()
tg2 <- tg.repairContinuity(tg)
tg2 <- tg.repairContinuity(tg2)
tg.plot(tg2)
```

tg.setLabel	<i>tg.setLabel</i>
-------------	--------------------

Description

Sets (changes) label of interval or point of the given index in the interval or point tier.

Usage

```
tg.setLabel(tg, tierInd, index, newLabel)
```

Arguments

tg	TextGrid object
tierInd	tier index or "name"
index	index of interval or point
newLabel	new "label"

See Also

[tg.getLabel](#)

Examples

```
tg <- tg.sample()
tg2 <- tg.setLabel(tg, "word", 3, "New Label")
tg.getLabel(tg2, "word", 3)
```

tg.setTierName	<i>tg.setTierName</i>
----------------	-----------------------

Description

Sets (changes) name of tier of the given index.

Usage

```
tg.setTierName(tg, tierInd, name)
```

Arguments

tg	TextGrid object
tierInd	tier index or "name"
name	new "name" of the tier

See Also

[tg.getTierName](#)

Examples

```
tg <- tg.sample()
tg2 <- tg.setTierName(tg, "word", "WORDTIER")
tg.getTierName(tg2, 4)
```

tg.write

tg.write

Description

Saves TextGrid to the file. TextGrid may contain both interval and point tiers (tg[[1]], tg[[2]], tg[[3]], etc.). If tier type is not specified in \$type, is assumed to be "interval". If specified, \$type have to be "interval" or "point". If there is no class(tg)["tmin"] and class(tg)["tmax"], they are calculated as min and max of all tiers. The file is saved in Short text file, UTF-8 format.

Usage

```
tg.write(tg, fileNameTextGrid)
```

Arguments

tg	TextGrid object
fileNameTextGrid	Output file name

See Also

[tg.read](#), [pt.write](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
tg <- tg.sample()
tg.write(tg, "demo_output.TextGrid")

## End(Not run)
```

Index

ceiling, [16](#)
Conj, [3](#)

fft, [3](#)
floor, [16](#)

ifft, [3](#), [17](#)
Im, [3](#)
isInt, [3](#), [4–6](#), [17](#)
isLogical, [4](#), [4](#), [5](#), [6](#)
isNum, [4](#), [5](#), [6](#), [17](#)
isString, [4](#), [5](#), [5](#), [18–20](#)

Mod, [3](#)

pitch.read, [6](#), [14](#), [43](#)
pt.cut, [7](#), [8–11](#), [13](#), [14](#)
pt.cut0, [7](#), [8](#), [9–11](#), [13](#), [14](#)
pt.Hz2ST, [7](#), [8](#), [9](#), [10–15](#)
pt.interpolate, [7–9](#), [10](#), [11–15](#)
pt.legendre, [7](#), [8](#), [10](#), [11](#), [12](#)
pt.legendreDemo, [7](#), [8](#), [11](#), [12](#), [12](#)
pt.legendreSynth, [7](#), [8](#), [11](#), [12](#), [12](#)
pt.plot, [7–12](#), [13](#), [14](#), [42](#)
pt.read, [7–13](#), [14](#), [15](#), [43](#)
pt.sample, [14](#)
pt.write, [9](#), [10](#), [13](#), [14](#), [15](#), [50](#)

Re, [3](#)
round, [16](#)
round2, [15](#), [17](#)

seqM, [16](#)
str_contains, [18](#), [18](#), [19](#), [20](#)
str_find, [18](#), [19](#), [19](#), [20](#)
str_find1, [18](#), [19](#), [20](#)
strTrim, [18](#)

tg.checkTierInd, [20](#)
tg.countLabels, [21](#), [25](#), [29](#)
tg.createNewTextGrid, [22](#), [43](#)
tg.duplicateTier, [22](#), [24](#), [39](#), [40](#), [47](#)
tg.duplicateTierMergeSegments, [23](#), [23](#),
[25](#), [37–39](#), [43](#)
tg.findLabels, [21](#), [24](#), [27–29](#), [32–34](#), [41–43](#)

tg.getEndTime, [26](#), [34](#), [36](#)
tg.getIntervalDuration, [26](#), [27](#), [29](#)
tg.getIntervalEndTime, [27](#), [27](#), [28](#), [29](#)
tg.getIntervalIndexAtTime, [27](#), [28](#), [29](#)
tg.getIntervalStartTime, [27](#), [28](#), [28](#)
tg.getLabel, [21](#), [25](#), [28](#), [29](#), [32–34](#), [49](#)
tg.getNumberOfIntervals, [30](#), [31](#)
tg.getNumberOfPoints, [30](#), [30](#), [46](#)
tg.getNumberOfTiers, [21](#), [31](#)
tg.getPointIndexHigherThanTime, [31](#),
[32–34](#)
tg.getPointIndexLowerThanTime, [32](#), [32](#),
[33](#), [34](#)
tg.getPointIndexNearestTime, [32](#), [33](#), [34](#)
tg.getPointTime, [33](#)
tg.getStartTime, [26](#), [34](#), [36](#)
tg.getTierName, [21](#), [31](#), [35](#), [41](#), [42](#), [49](#)
tg.getTotalDuration, [26](#), [34](#), [35](#)
tg.insertBoundary, [36](#), [38](#), [40](#), [44](#), [45](#)
tg.insertInterval, [37](#), [37](#), [39](#), [40](#), [44](#), [45](#)
tg.insertNewIntervalTier, [22](#), [38](#), [40](#), [47](#)
tg.insertNewPointTier, [22](#), [39](#), [39](#), [47](#)
tg.insertPoint, [40](#), [40](#), [46](#)
tg.isIntervalTier, [21](#), [31](#), [35](#), [41](#), [42](#)
tg.isPointTier, [21](#), [31](#), [35](#), [41](#), [41](#)
tg.plot, [13](#), [21](#), [42](#), [43](#), [48](#)
tg.read, [7](#), [14](#), [42](#), [42](#), [50](#)
tg.removeIntervalBothBoundaries, [37](#), [38](#),
[43](#), [44–46](#)
tg.removeIntervalLeftBoundary, [37](#), [38](#),
[44](#), [44](#), [45](#)
tg.removeIntervalRightBoundary, [37](#), [38](#),
[44](#), [45](#)
tg.removePoint, [40](#), [46](#)
tg.removeTier, [23](#), [24](#), [39](#), [40](#), [46](#)
tg.repairContinuity, [43](#), [47](#), [48](#)
tg.sample, [48](#)
tg.sampleProblem, [47](#), [48](#)
tg.setLabel, [29](#), [49](#)
tg.setTierName, [23](#), [24](#), [35](#), [49](#)
tg.write, [15](#), [43](#), [50](#)
trunc, [16](#)