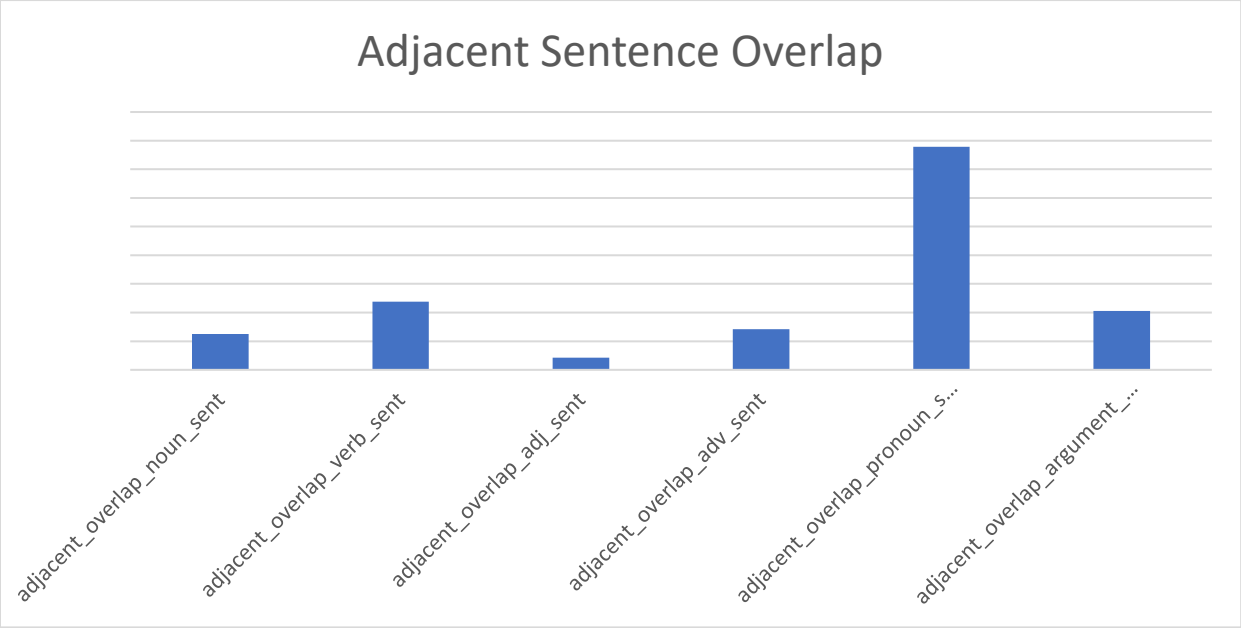
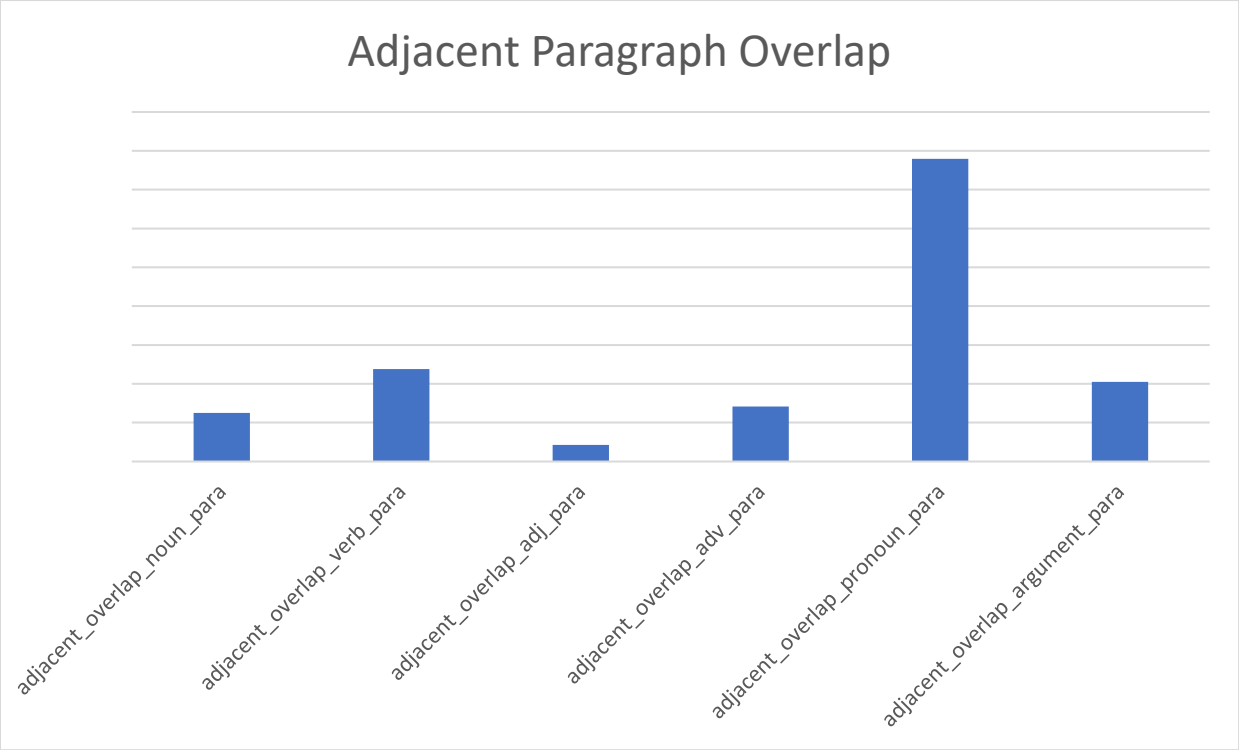
POST TITLE

SENTENCE OVERLAP



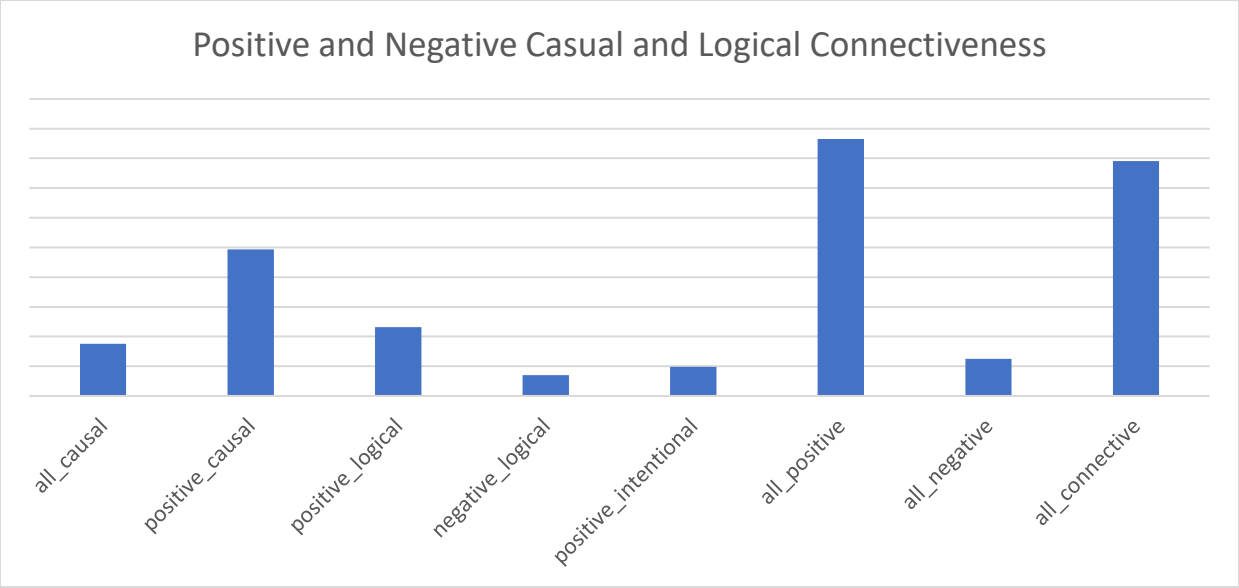
Adjacent sentence overlaps calculates the average amount of words that are repeated between sentences. The adjacent sentence overlap bar graph shows that the adjectives have the highest result lemmatized tokens between sentence. The bar graph shows that pronouns have the highest words repeated between sentences in the adjacent overlap, followed by verbs, argument, adverbs, nouns, and adjectives.

PARAGRAPH OVERLAP



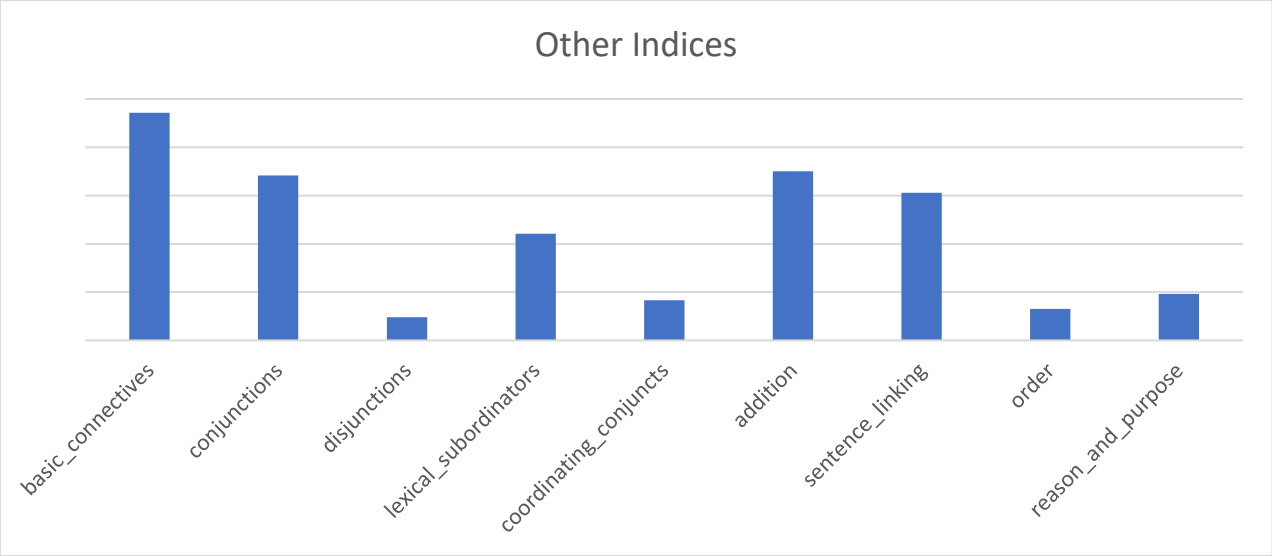
Adjacent paragraph overlaps calculates the average amount of words between sentences. For the adjacent paragraph overlap, the highest lemmatized token, same as the sentence overlap, is the pronouns followed by verbs, argument, adverbs, nouns, and adjectives. The only difference with the sentence overlaps and the paragraph overlap is that the adjacent paragraph will be examined instead of sentences.

CAUSAL AND LOGICAL CONNECTIVENESS



For the positive and negative casual and logical connectiveness, the bar graph shows a high positive casual connectiveness, positive logical connectiveness, and all connectiveness per sentence and paragraph in the title's dataset. Examples of positive causal connectiveness are arise, arises, arising, arose, because, cause, caused, causes, causing, condition and etc, while positive logical connectiveness are actually, after all, all in all, also, anyway, arise from, arise out of, arises from, arises out of, arising from, arising out of, and etc.

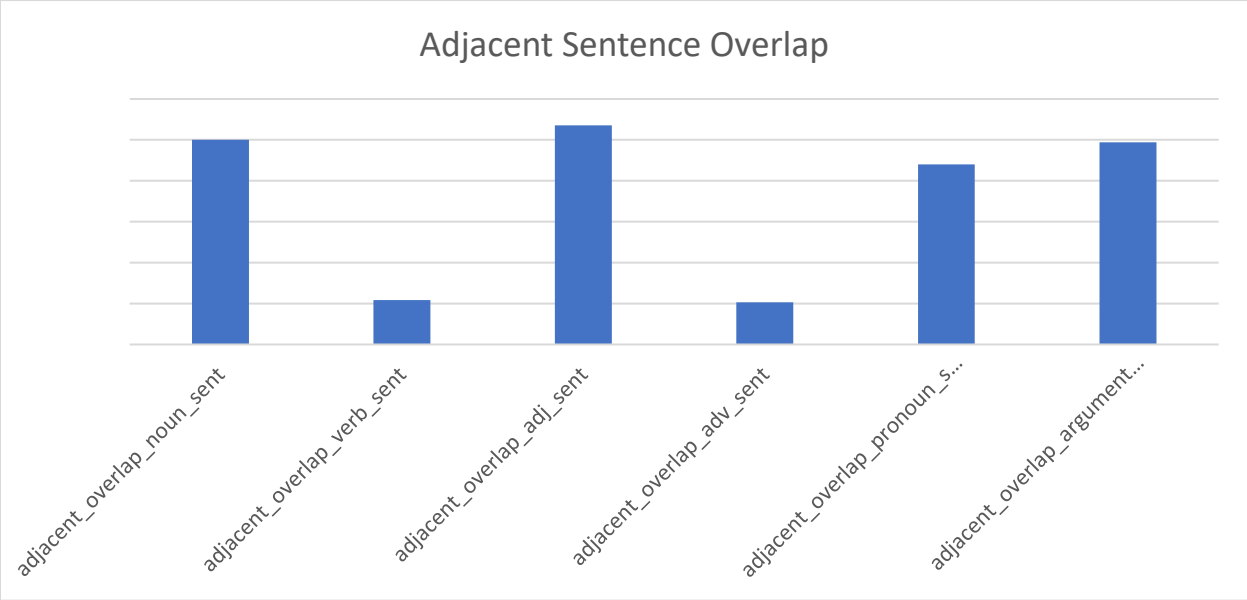
OTHER INDICES



For the other indices shown in the bar graph, the top 3 results are basic connectiveness followed by addition, and conjunctions when analyzing sentence and paragraphs of the title data. Basic connectiveness are basically for, and, nor, but, or, yet, and so. Examples of addition are and, also, besides, further, furthermore, too, then, and etc. Lastly, examples of conjunctions are and, and but.

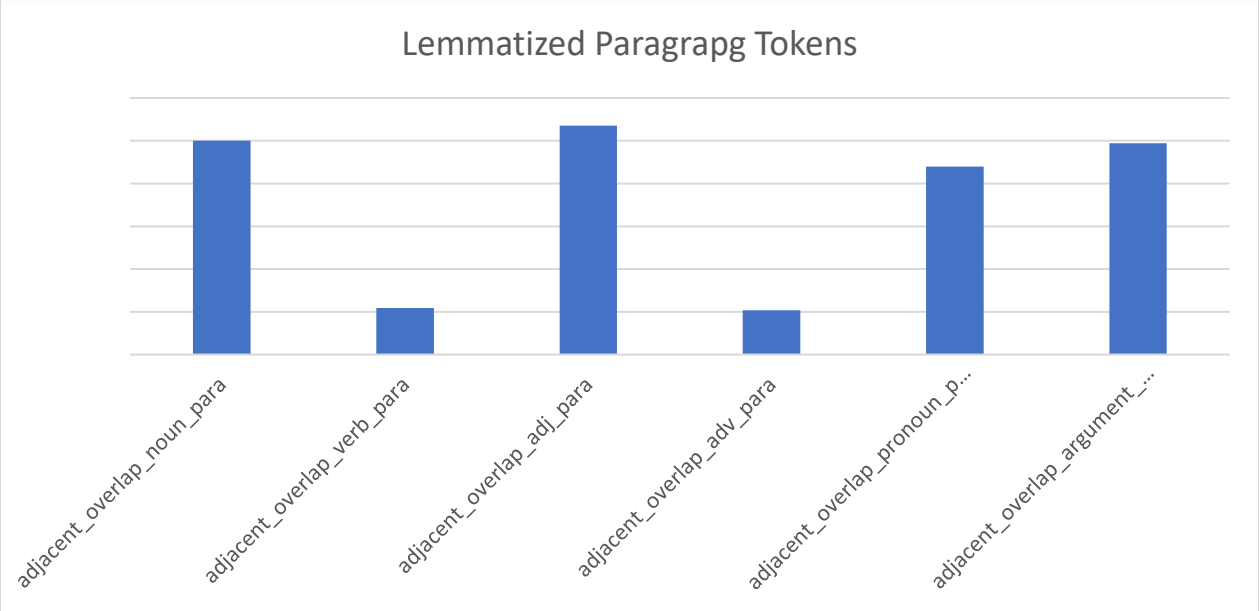
POST BODY

SENTENCE OVERLAP



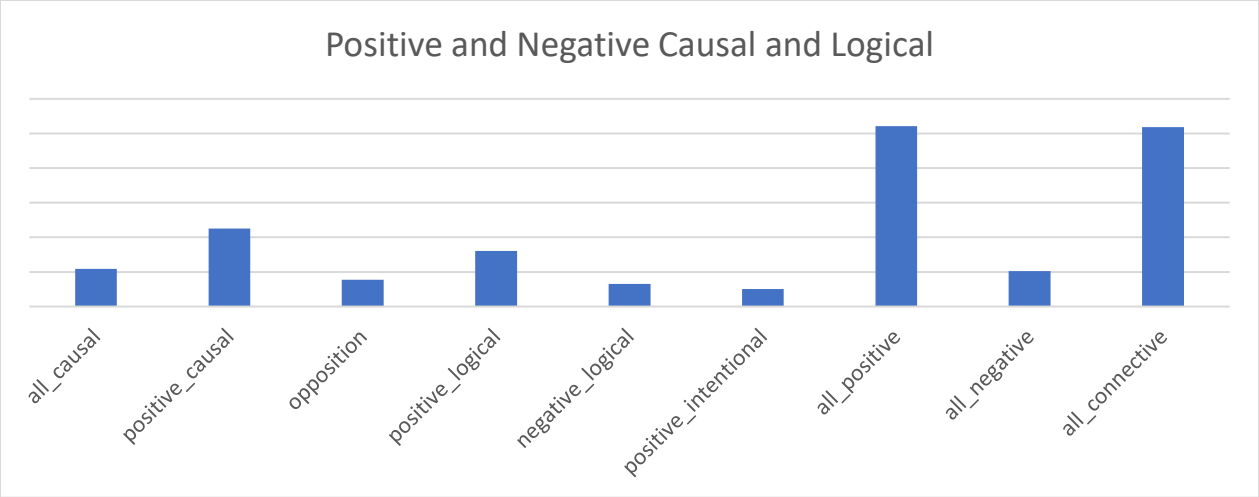
Adjacent sentence overlaps calculates the average amount of words that are repeated between sentences**.** The adjacent sentence overlap bar graph shows that the adjectives have the highest result lemmatized tokens between sentences. The bar graph shows that adjectives have the highest words repeated between sentences, followed by arguments and nouns, pronouns, verbs and adverbs.

PARAGRAPH OVERLAP



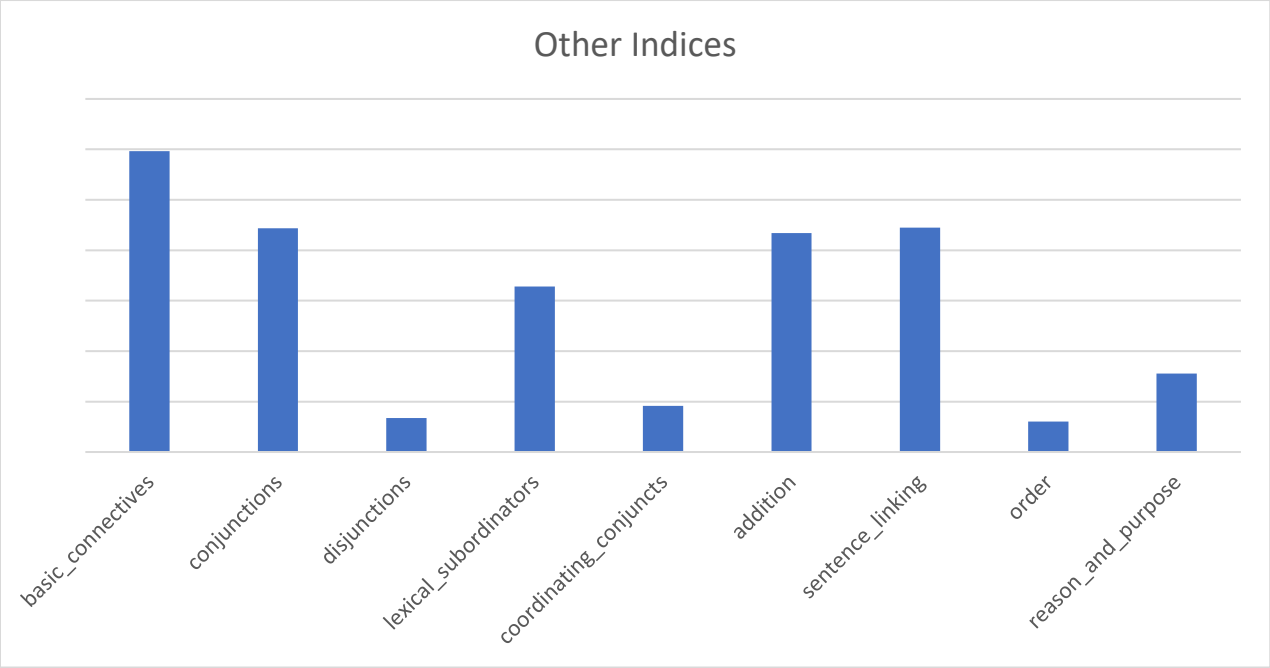
Adjacent paragraph overlaps calculates the average amount of words that are repeated between sentences**.** The adjacent paragraph overlap bar graph shows that the adjectives have the highest result lemmatized tokens between paragraphs. The bar graph shows that adjectives have the highest words repeated between sentences, followed by arguments and nouns, pronouns, verbs and adverbs.

CAUSAL AND LOGICAL CONNECTIVENESS



For the positive and negative casual and logical connectiveness, the bar graph shows a high positive casual connectiveness, positive logical connectiveness, all positive connectiveness, and all connectiveness per sentence and paragraph in the body's dataset. Examples of positive causal connectiveness are arise, arises, arising, arose, because, cause, caused, causes, causing, condition and etc, while positive logical connectiveness are actually, after all, all in all, also, anyway, arise from, arise out of, arises from, arises out of, arising from, arising out of, and etc.

OTHER INDICES



For the other indices shown in the bar graph, the top 3 results are basic connectiveness followed by conjunctions, and sentence linking when analyzing sentence and paragraphs of the body data. Basic connectiveness are basically for, and, nor, but, or, yet, and so. Examples of conjunctions are and, and but. Lastly, examples of sentence linking are nonetheless, therefore, although, furthermore, whereas, nevertheless, whatever, for, however, besides, and etc.