# Sense and Sensibility Wordcloud

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#### Abstract

In this article we construct a wordcloud, using the tidytext R package, for Jane Austen's Sense and Sensibility.

Sense and Sensibility is a novel by Jane Austen, published in 1811<sup>1</sup>. Below we construct a wordcloud for the most common words appearing in the novel.

## 1 The Jane Austen Package

There is a relatively new package for R, janeaustenr, that gives one access to all of the novels written by Jane Austen (Silge and Robinson, 2017). One first has to install this package and bring it in with library. You may then call the following function and store the result. The result will be a data frame.

```
library(janeaustenr)
sns<-austen_books()</pre>
```

This dataframe has two columns, one for each line in Austen's novels, and one indicating which book the line is from. Let's first filter, using dplyr, so that we have only the lines from Sense and Sensibilty:

```
library(dplyr)
sns<-sns%>%
  filter(book == 'Sense & Sensibility')
head(sns)
## # A tibble: 6 x 2
##
                       text
                                           book
                     <chr>
                                         <fctr>
## 1 SENSE AND SENSIBILITY Sense & Sensibility
## 2
                           Sense & Sensibility
## 3
            by Jane Austen Sense & Sensibility
## 4
                           Sense & Sensibility
## 5
                     (1811) Sense & Sensibility
                           Sense & Sensibility
```

 $<sup>^{1}\</sup>mathrm{The}$  novel was published anonymously.

Now we are ready for some data cleaning.

# 2 Some Data Cleaning

We would like to remove all of the 'Chapter' lines. We can use dplyr again, along with the package stringr.

```
library(stringr)
sns<-sns%>%
filter(!str_detect(sns$text,'^CHAPTER'))
```

Next, we would like to remove the front matter. By inspection, we have determined that the front matter ends on line 11. Therefore we can redefine sns to begin on line 12:

```
sns<-sns[12:12574,]
```

## 3 The Wordcloud

To make the wordcloud, we first have to break up the lines into words. We can use a function from the tidytext package for this:

```
library(tidytext)
words_df<-sns%>%
 unnest_tokens(word,text)
words_df
## # A tibble: 119,850 x 2
##
                     book
                              word
##
                   <fctr>
                             <chr>>
##
  1 Sense & Sensibility
                               the
##
   2 Sense & Sensibility
                            family
  3 Sense & Sensibility
   4 Sense & Sensibility dashwood
  5 Sense & Sensibility
##
                               had
##
   6 Sense & Sensibility
                              long
## 7 Sense & Sensibility
                              been
## 8 Sense & Sensibility
                           settled
## 9 Sense & Sensibility
                                in
## 10 Sense & Sensibility
                            sussex
## # ... with 119,840 more rows
```

We can remove common, unimportant words with the stop\_words data frame and some dplyr:

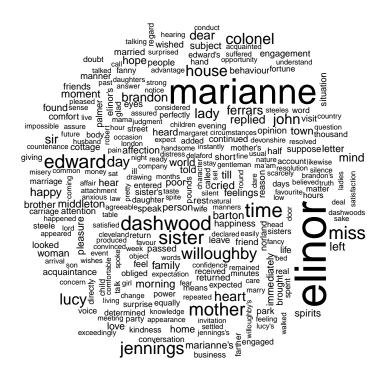
```
words_df<-words_df%>%
 filter(!(word %in% stop_words$word))
words_df
## # A tibble: 36,225 x 2
##
                    book
                              word
##
                  <fctr>
                             <chr>
## 1 Sense & Sensibility
                          family
## 2 Sense & Sensibility dashwood
## 3 Sense & Sensibility settled
## 4 Sense & Sensibility
                           sussex
  5 Sense & Sensibility
                            estate
## 6 Sense & Sensibility residence
##
   7 Sense & Sensibility
                           norland
## 8 Sense & Sensibility
                              park
## 9 Sense & Sensibility
                            centre
## 10 Sense & Sensibility property
## # ... with 36,215 more rows
```

Now, we need to calculate the frequencies of the words in the novel. Again, we can use standard dplyr techniques for this:

```
word_freq<-words_df%>%
 group_by(word)%>%
 summarize(count=n())
word_freq
## # A tibble: 5,844 x 2
##
           word count
##
          <chr> <int>
## 1
             1
## 2
            200
                    1
##
          70001
##
   4 abandoned
                    1
  5 abatement
##
##
   6
      abbeyland
                    1
##
   7
                    1
          abhor
## 8
       abhorred
                    2
## 9 abhorrence
                    4
## 10 abilities
                    9
## # ... with 5,834 more rows
```

Finally, it's time to generate the wordcloud:

```
library(wordcloud)
library(tm)
wordcloud(word_freq$word,word_freq$count,min.freq=25)
```



## References

Feinerer, I. and Hornik, K. (2017). tm: Text Mining Package. R package version 0.7-1.

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Robinson, D. and Silge, J. (2017). tidytext: Text Mining using 'dplyr', 'ggplot2', and Other Tidy Tools. R package version 0.1.4.

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