

Text Analysis with R for Students of Literature

0. Preprocessing

Loading the first text file

```
library(quanteda)
```

```
Package version: 3.2.1  
Unicode version: 13.0  
ICU version: 69.1
```

```
Parallel computing: 8 of 8 threads used.
```

```
See https://quanteda.io for tutorials and examples.
```

```
library(readtext)  
library(stringi)  
data_macbeth <- texts(readtext("https://www.gutenberg.org/files/1533/1533-0.txt"))  
names(data_macbeth) <- "Macbeth"
```

Separate content from metadata

Extract the header information

```
start_v <- stri_locate_first_fixed(data_macbeth, "SCENE I. An open Place.")[1]  
end_v <- stri_locate_last_fixed(data_macbeth, "[_Flourish. Exeunt._]")[1]  
novel_v <- stri_sub(data_macbeth, start_v, end_v)  
novel_v = gsub("€", "", novel_v)  
novel_v = gsub("", "", novel_v)
```

Reprocessing the content

Lowercase text

```
novel_lower_v <- char_tolower(novel_v)  
macbeth_word_v <- tokens(novel_lower_v, remove_punct = TRUE) %>% as.character()  
total_length <- length(macbeth_word_v)
```

1. Analyse and study the occurrence of words related with love or positive feelings in general.

Beginning the analysis

```
length(macbeth_word_v[which(macbeth_word_v == "love")])
```

```
[1] 19
```

Same thing using kwic()

```
nrow(kwic(novel_lower_v, pattern = "love"))
```

Warning: 'kwic.character()' is deprecated. Use 'tokens()' first.

```
[1] 19
```

```
nrow(kwic(novel_lower_v, pattern = "love*")) # Includes words like "whalemen"
```

Warning: 'kwic.character()' is deprecated. Use 'tokens()' first.

```
[1] 25
```

```
(total_love_hits <- nrow(kwic(novel_lower_v, pattern = "^love{0,1}$", valuetype = "regex")))
```

Warning: 'kwic.character()' is deprecated. Use 'tokens()' first.

```
[1] 19
```

```
total_love_hits / ntoken(novel_lower_v, remove_punct = TRUE)
```

```
text1  
0.00104453
```

Total unique words

```
length(unique(macbeth_word_v))
```

```
[1] 3503
```

```
ntype(char_tolower(novel_v), remove_punct = TRUE)
```

```
text1  
3503
```

2. Make frequency plots.

Ten most frequent words

```
macbeth_dfm <- dfm(novel_lower_v, remove_punct = TRUE)
```

Warning: 'dfm.character()' is deprecated. Use 'tokens()' first.

Warning: '...' should not be used for tokens() arguments; use 'tokens()' first.

```
head(macbeth_dfm, nf = 10)
```

Warning: nf argument is not used.

Document-feature matrix of: 1 document, 3,503 features (0.00% sparse) and 0 docvars.

```
features
docs scene i an open place thunder and lightning enter three
text1 28 318 32 4 11 6 566 2 72 12
[ reached max_nfeat ... 3,493 more features ]
```

```
library("quanteda.textstats")
```

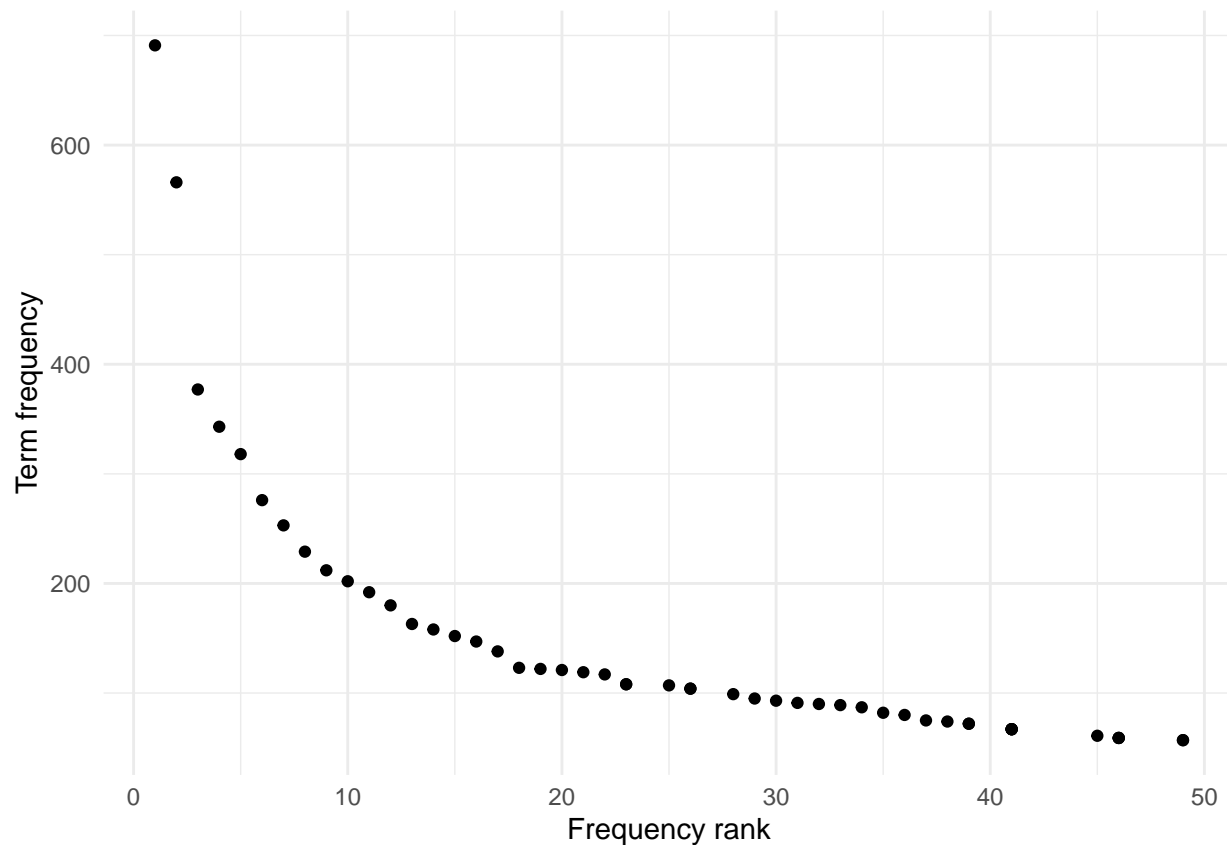
Warning: package 'quanteda.textstats' was built under R version 4.1.2

```
textstat_frequency(macbeth_dfm, n = 10)
```

	feature	frequency	rank	docfreq	group
1	the	691	1	1	all
2	and	566	2	1	all
3	to	377	3	1	all
4	of	343	4	1	all
5	i	318	5	1	all
6	macbeth	276	6	1	all
7	a	253	7	1	all
8	that	229	8	1	all
9	in	212	9	1	all
10	you	202	10	1	all

Plot frequency of 50 most frequent terms

```
library(ggplot2)
theme_set(theme_minimal())
textstat_frequency(macbeth_dfm, n = 50) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = rank, y = frequency)) +
  geom_point() +
  labs(x = "Frequency rank", y = "Term frequency")
```



```
sorted_macbeth_freqs_t <- topfeatures(macbeth_dfm, n = nfeat(macbeth_dfm))
```

3. Compare word frequency data of words like “he”, “she”, “him”, “her” and show also relative frequencies.

Accessing Word Data

Frequencies of “he” and “she” - these are matrixes, not numerics

```
sorted_macbeth_freqs_t[c("he", "she", "him", "her")]
```

```
he she him her
117 19 91 43
```

Another method: indexing the dfm

```
macbeth_dfm[, c("he", "she", "him", "her")]
```

Document-feature matrix of: 1 document, 4 features (0.00% sparse) and 0 docvars.

```
features
docs    he she him her
text1 117 19 91 43
```

```
sorted_macbeth_freqs_t[1]
```

```
the  
691
```

```
sorted_macbeth_freqs_t["the"]
```

```
the  
691
```

Term frequency ratios

```
sorted_macbeth_freqs_t["him"] / sorted_macbeth_freqs_t["her"]
```

```
him  
2.116279
```

```
sorted_macbeth_freqs_t["he"] / sorted_macbeth_freqs_t["she"]
```

```
he  
6.157895
```

```
ntoken(macbeth_dfm)
```

```
text1  
18190
```

```
sum(sorted_macbeth_freqs_t)
```

```
[1] 18190
```

2. Make frequency plots

Recycling

```
sorted_macbeth_rel_freqs_t <- sorted_macbeth_freqs_t / sum(sorted_macbeth_freqs_t) * 100  
sorted_macbeth_rel_freqs_t["the"]
```

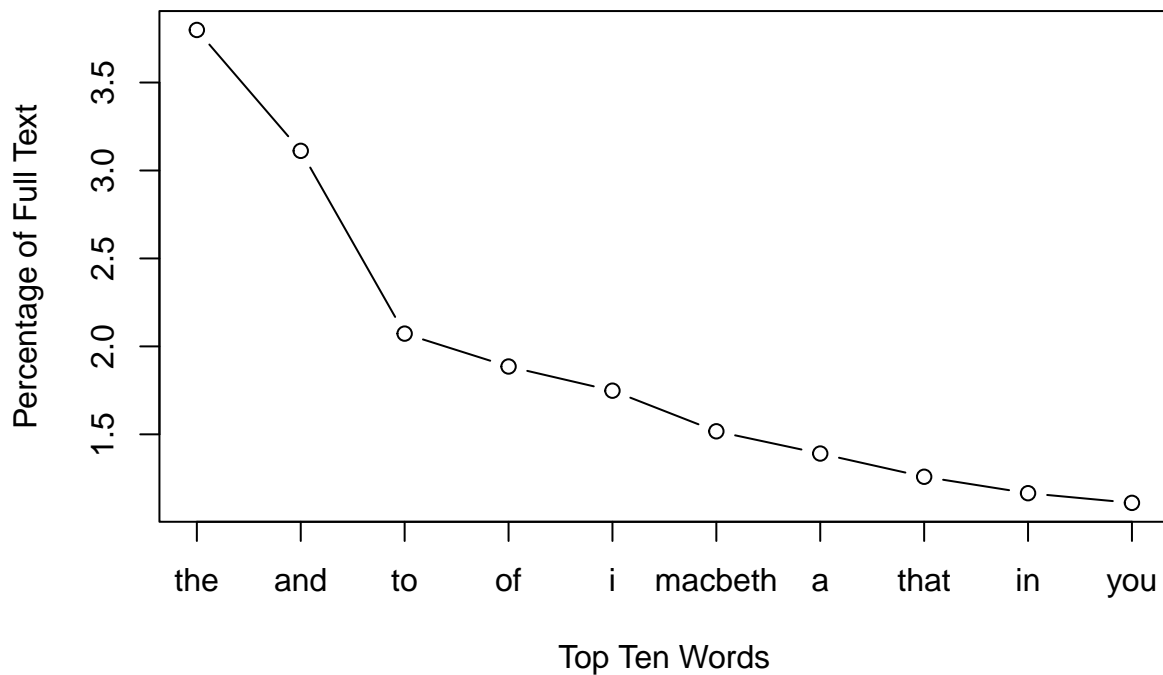
```
the  
3.798791
```

By weighting the dfm directly

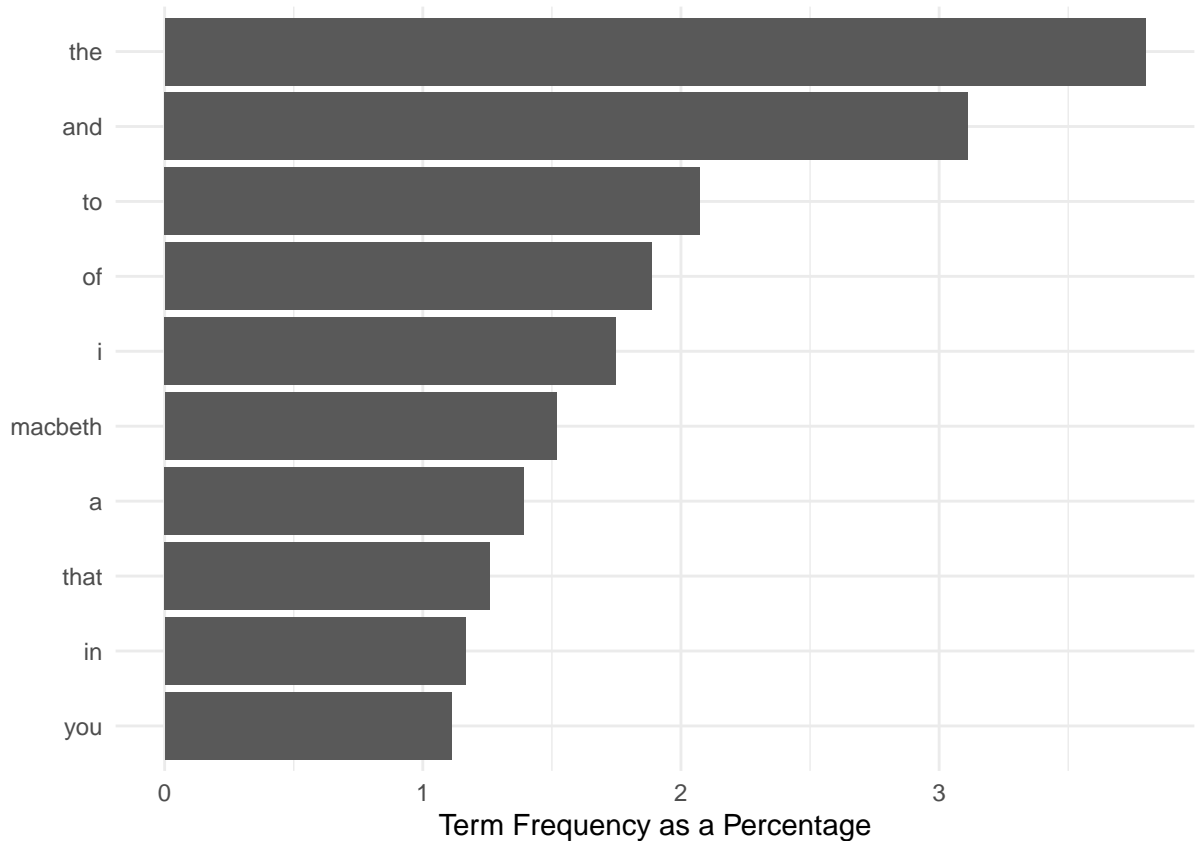
```
macbeth_dfm_pct <- dfm_weight(macbeth_dfm, scheme = "prop") * 100  
dfm_select(macbeth_dfm_pct, pattern = "the")
```

```
Document-feature matrix of: 1 document, 1 feature (0.00% sparse) and 0 docvars.
  features
docs      the
text1 3.798791
```

```
plot(sorted_macbeth_rel_freqs_t[1:10], type = "b",
      xlab = "Top Ten Words", ylab = "Percentage of Full Text", xaxt = "n")
axis(1,1:10, labels = names(sorted_macbeth_rel_freqs_t[1:10]))
```



```
textstat_frequency(macbeth_dfm_pct, n = 10) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = reorder(feature, -rank), y = frequency)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity") + coord_flip() +
  labs(x = "", y = "Term Frequency as a Percentage")
```



4. Make a token distribution analysis.

Dispersion plots

Using words from tokenized corpus for dispersion

```
library("quanteda.textplots")
```

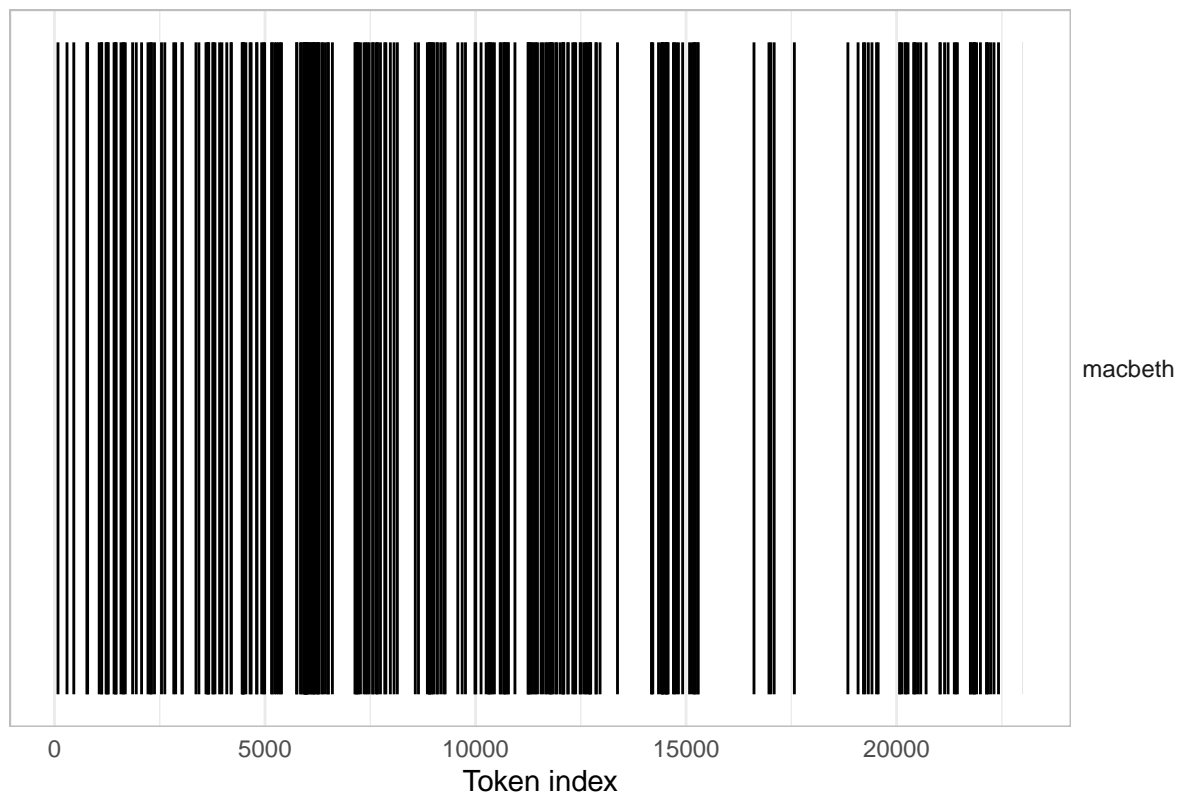
Warning: package 'quanteda.textplots' was built under R version 4.1.2

```
textplot_xray(kwic(novel_v, pattern = "macbeth")) +  
  ggtitle("Lexical dispersion")
```

Warning: 'kwic.character()' is deprecated. Use 'tokens()' first.

Warning: Use of 'x\$ntokens' is discouraged. Use 'ntokens' instead.

Lexical dispersion



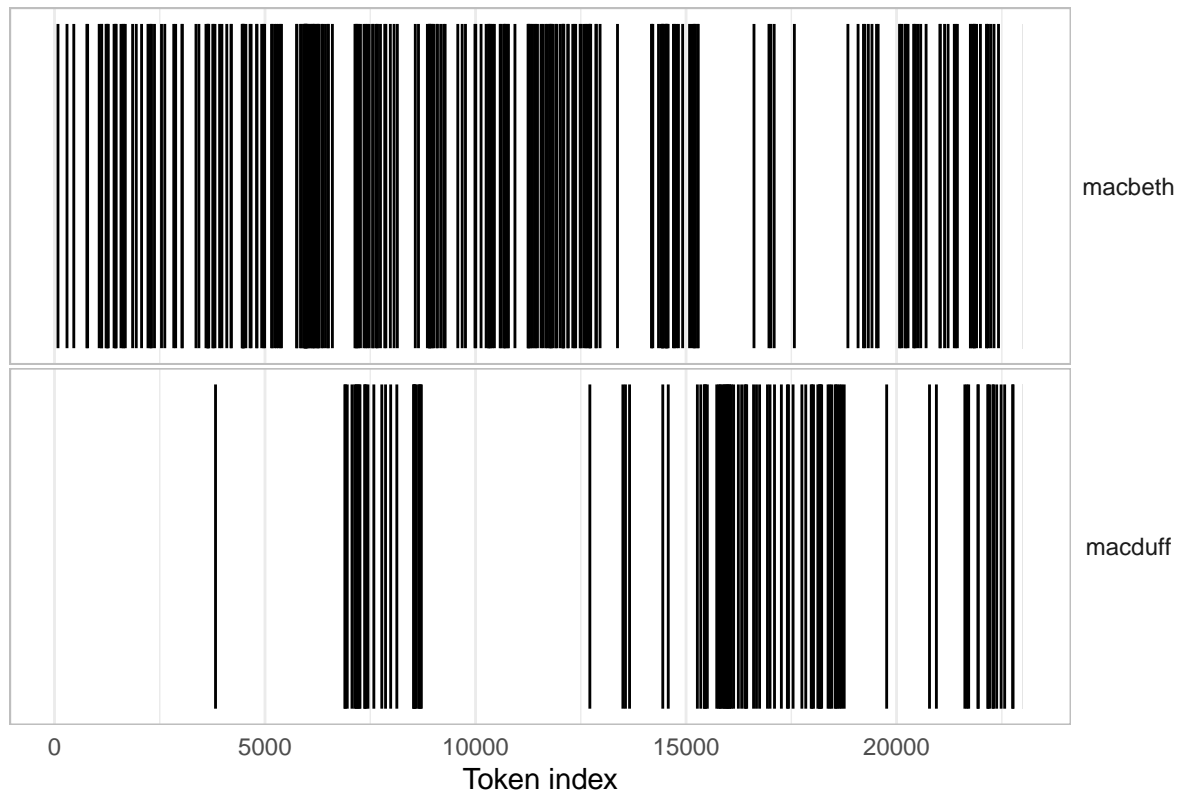
```
textplot_xray(  
  kwic(novel_v, pattern = "macbeth"),  
  kwic(novel_v, pattern = "macduff")) +  
  ggtitle("Lexical dispersion")
```

Warning: 'kwic.character()' is deprecated. Use 'tokens()' first.

Warning: 'kwic.character()' is deprecated. Use 'tokens()' first.

Warning: Use of 'x\$ntokens' is discouraged. Use 'ntokens' instead.

Lexical dispersion



5. Identify chapter breaks.

Searching with regular expression

Identify the chapter break locations

```
chap_positions_v <- kwic(novel_v, phrase(c("SCENE")), valuetype = "regex")$from
```

Warning: 'kwic.character()' is deprecated. Use 'tokens()' first.

```
head(chap_positions_v)
```

```
[1] 1 128 796 2391 3015 3797
```

```
chap_positions_v
```

```
[1] 1 128 796 2391 3015 3797 4162 5036 5745 6635 8301 8774
[13] 10295 10898 11231 12904 13253 13773 15422 16408 18882 19721 20061 20756
[25] 21016 21598 21738 22125
```

Identifying chapter breaks

```

chapters_corp <-
  corpus(novel_v) %>%
  corpus_segment(pattern = "SCENE\\s*.*\\n", valuetype = "regex")
summary(chapters_corp, 10)

```

Corpus consisting of 28 documents, showing 10 documents:

Text	Types	Tokens	Sentences	pattern
text1.1	67	120	25	SCENE I. An open Place.\n
text1.2	361	660	52	SCENE II. A Camp near Forres.\n
text1.3	591	1589	145	SCENE III. A heath.\n
text1.4	316	613	45	SCENE IV. Forres. A Room in the Palace.\n
text1.5	373	771	54	SCENE V. Inverness. A Room in Macbeth's Castle.\n
text1.6	203	355	26	SCENE VI. The same. Before the Castle.\n
text1.7	416	862	53	SCENE VII. The same. A Lobby in the Castle.\n
text1.8	339	699	52	SCENE I. Inverness. Court within the Castle.\n
text1.9	367	884	103	SCENE II. The same.\n
text1.10	618	1660	163	SCENE III. The same.\n

```

docvars(chapters_corp, "pattern") <- stringi::stri_trim_right(docvars(chapters_corp, "pattern"))
summary(chapters_corp, n = 3)

```

Corpus consisting of 28 documents, showing 3 documents:

Text	Types	Tokens	Sentences	pattern
text1.1	67	120	25	SCENE I. An open Place.
text1.2	361	660	52	SCENE II. A Camp near Forres.
text1.3	591	1589	145	SCENE III. A heath.

```

docnames(chapters_corp) <- docvars(chapters_corp, "pattern")

```

Barplots of Macbeth and Macduff

Create a dfm

```

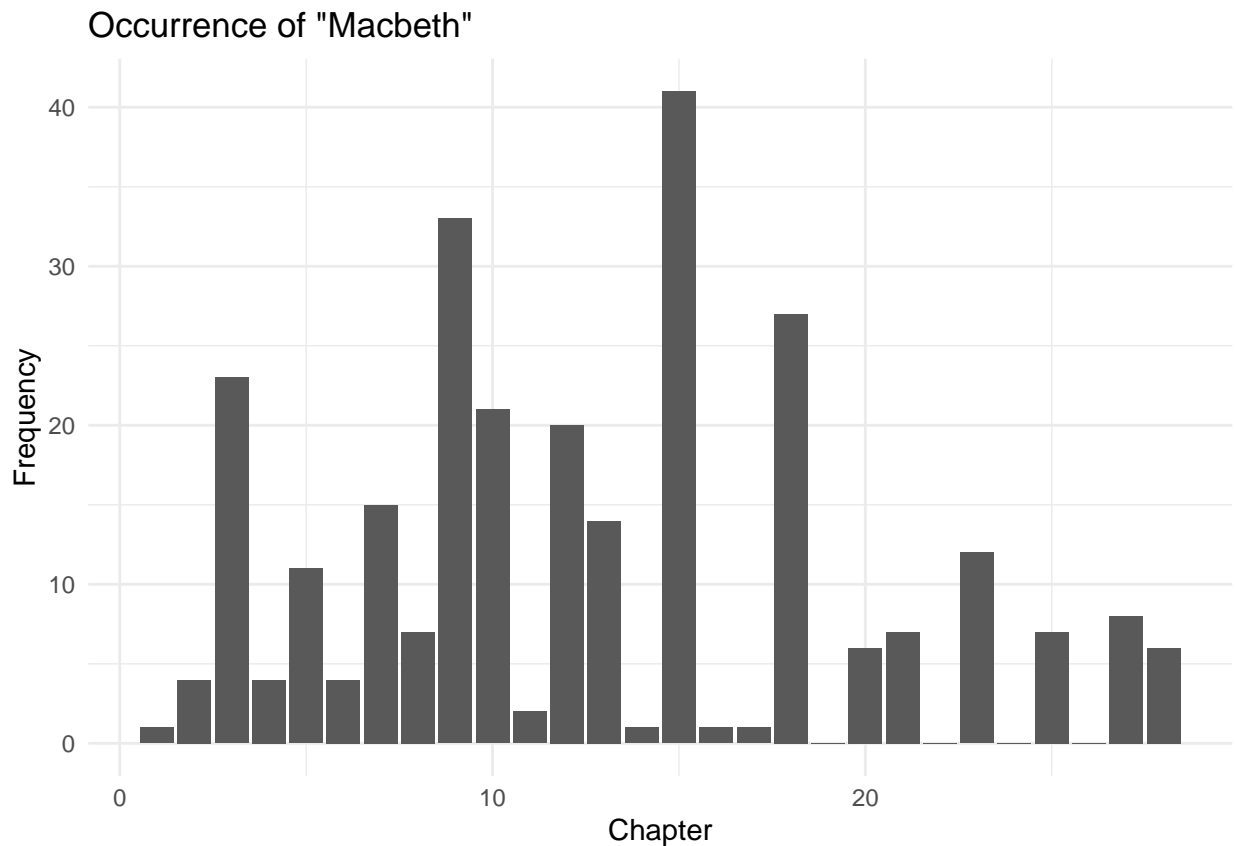
chap_dfm <- dfm(chapters_corp)

```

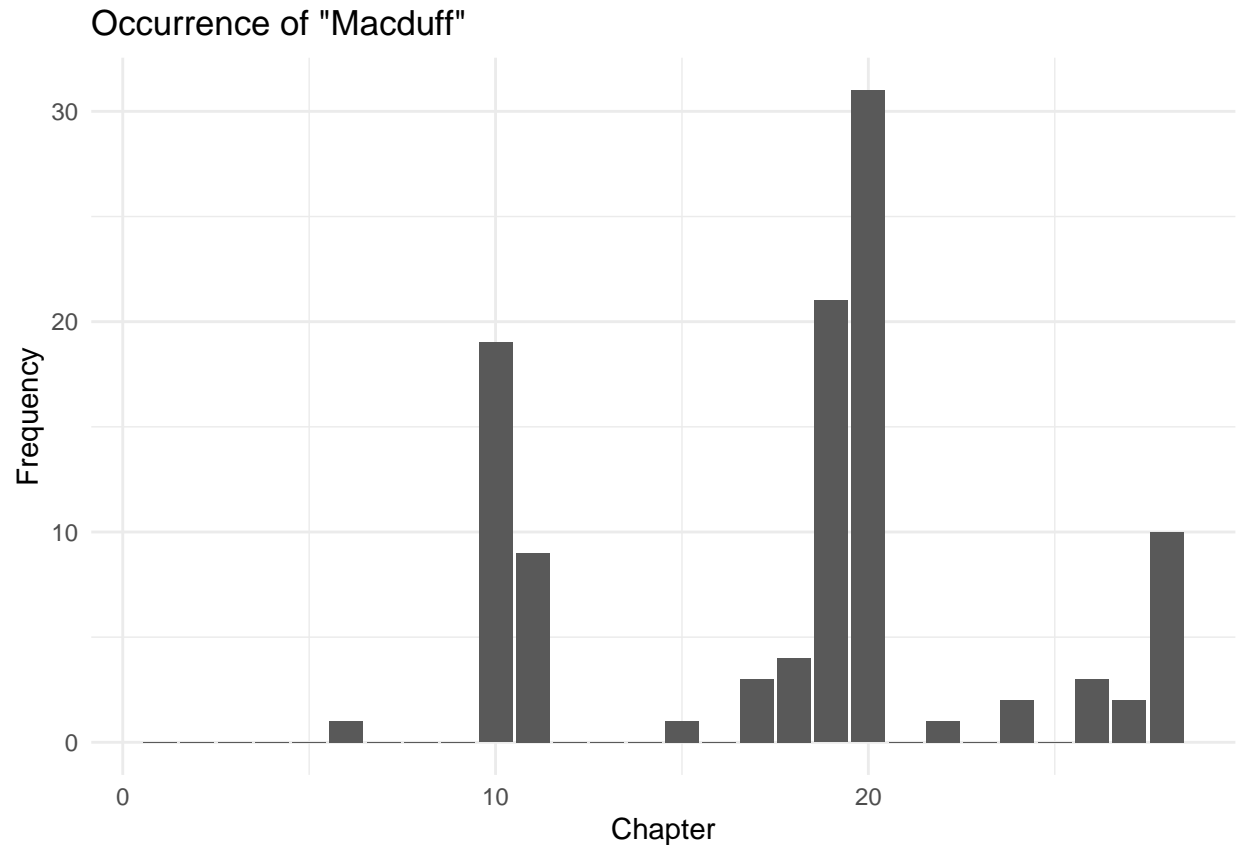
Warning: 'dfm.corpus()' is deprecated. Use 'tokens()' first.

Extract row with count for “whale”/“ahab” in each chapter and convert to data frame for plotting

```
macbeth_macduff_df <- chap_dfm %>%  
  dfm_keep(pattern = c("macbeth", "macduff")) %>%  
  convert(to = "data.frame")  
  
macbeth_macduff_df$chapter <- 1:nrow(macbeth_macduff_df)  
  
ggplot(data = macbeth_macduff_df, aes(x = chapter, y = macbeth)) +  
  geom_bar(stat = "identity") +  
  labs(x = "Chapter",  
       y = "Frequency",  
       title = 'Occurrence of "Macbeth"')
```



```
ggplot(data = macbeth_macduff_df, aes(x = chapter, y = macduff)) +  
  geom_bar(stat = "identity") +  
  labs(x = "Chapter",  
       y = "Frequency",  
       title = 'Occurrence of "Macduff"')
```



```
rel_dfm <- dfm_weight(chap_dfm, scheme = "prop") * 100
head(rel_dfm)
```

Document-feature matrix of: 6 documents, 3,500 features (91.86% sparse) and 1 docvar.

docs	thunder	and lightning
SCENE I. An open Place.	1.6666667	3.333333 1.666667
SCENE II. A Camp near Forres.	0	1.818182 0
SCENE III. A heath.	0.06293266	2.769037 0
SCENE IV. Forres. A Room in the Palace.	0	2.610114 0
SCENE V. Inverness. A Room in Macbeth's Castle.	0	2.464332 0
SCENE VI. The same. Before the Castle.	0	3.943662 0

docs	.	enter
SCENE I. An open Place.	16.666667	0.8333333
SCENE II. A Camp near Forres.	6.363636	0.3030303
SCENE III. A heath.	7.614852	0.1887980
SCENE IV. Forres. A Room in the Palace.	6.035889	0.3262643
SCENE V. Inverness. A Room in Macbeth's Castle.	5.577173	0.3891051
SCENE VI. The same. Before the Castle.	6.760563	0.5633803

docs	three	witches
SCENE I. An open Place.	1.6666667	0.8333333
SCENE II. A Camp near Forres.	0	0
SCENE III. A heath.	0.06293266	0.06293266

SCENE IV. Forres. A Room in the Palace.	0	0	
SCENE V. Inverness. A Room in Macbeth's Castle.	0	0	
SCENE VI. The same. Before the Castle.	0	0	

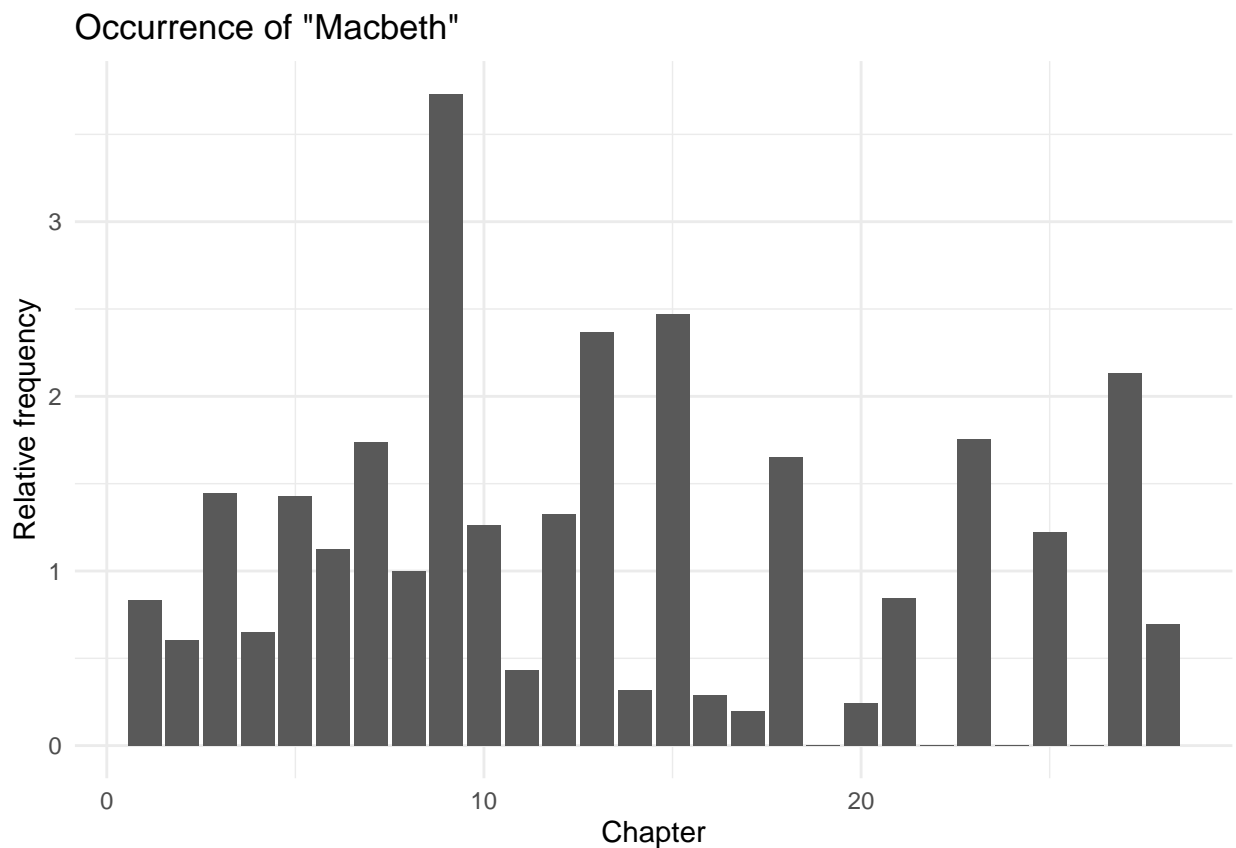
docs	features		
	first	witch	when
SCENE I. An open Place.	2.500000	7.500000	2.500000
SCENE II. A Camp near Forres.	0	0	0
SCENE III. A heath.	0.566394	1.384519	0.1258653
SCENE IV. Forres. A Room in the Palace.	0	0	0.1631321
SCENE V. Inverness. A Room in Macbeth's Castle.	0	0	0.2594034
SCENE VI. The same. Before the Castle.	0	0	0

[reached max_nfeat ... 3,490 more features]

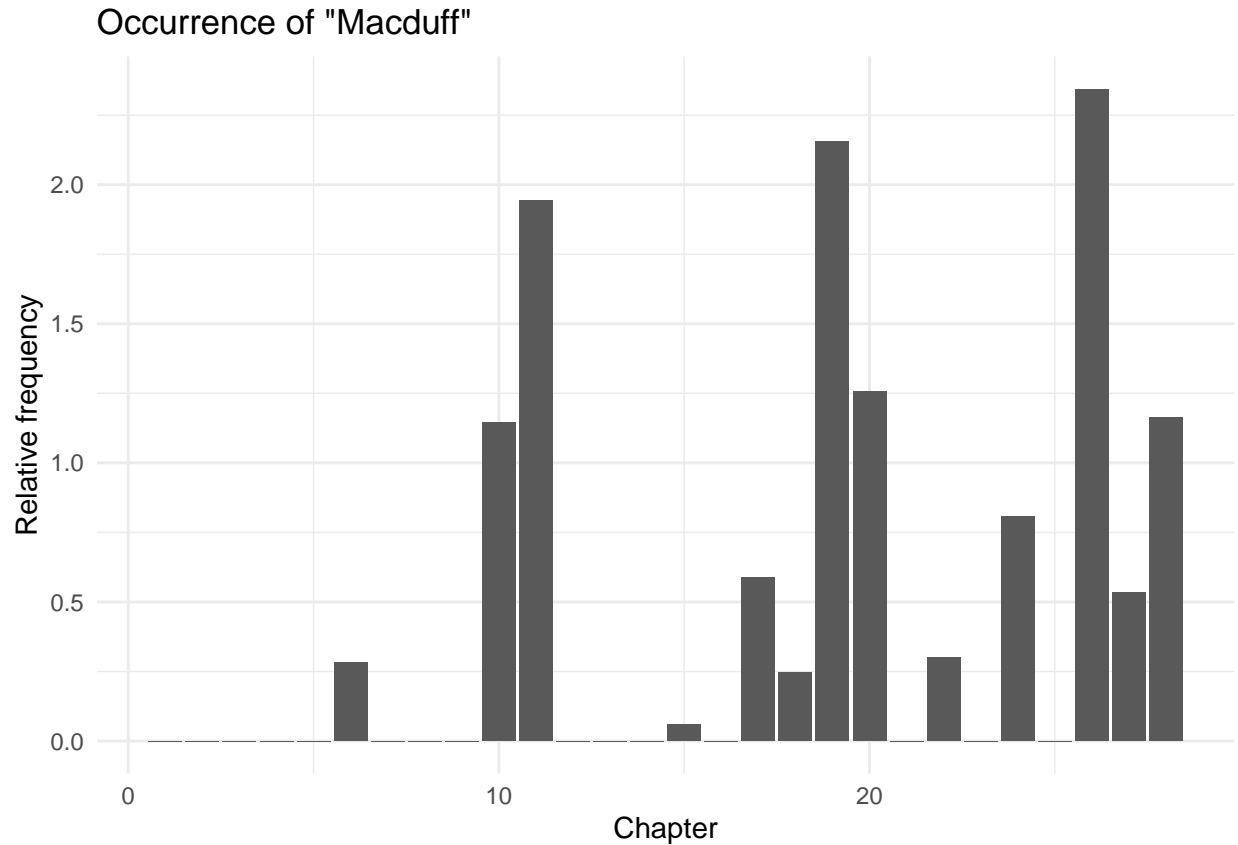
Subset dfm and convert to data.frame object

```
rel_chap_freq <- rel_dfm %>%
  dfm_keep(pattern = c("macbeth", "macduff")) %>%
  convert(to = "data.frame")

rel_chap_freq$chapter <- 1:nrow(rel_chap_freq)
ggplot(data = rel_chap_freq, aes(x = chapter, y = macbeth)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity") +
  labs(x = "Chapter", y = "Relative frequency",
       title = 'Occurrence of "Macbeth"')
```



```
ggplot(data = rel_chap_freq, aes(x = chapter, y = macduff)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity") +
  labs(x = "Chapter", y = "Relative frequency",
       title = 'Occurrence of "Macduff"')
```



6. Only if you have some knowledge about the novel: Make a correlation analysis between words related with love or positive feelings and some particular characters or people of the novel.

Correlation Analysis

```
dfm_weight(chap_dfm, scheme = "prop") %>%
  textstat_simil(selection = c("macbeth", "macduff"), method = "correlation", margin = "features") %>%
  as.matrix() %>%
  head(2)
```

Warning: 'selection' is deprecated. Use 'y' instead.

```
      macbeth  macduff
thunder -0.06668006 -0.1554300
and      -0.34230943  0.2220466
```

Testing Correlation with Randomization+

```
cor_data_df <- dfm_weight(chap_dfm, scheme = "prop") %>%  
  dfm_keep(pattern = c("macbeth", "macduff")) %>%  
  convert(to = "data.frame")
```

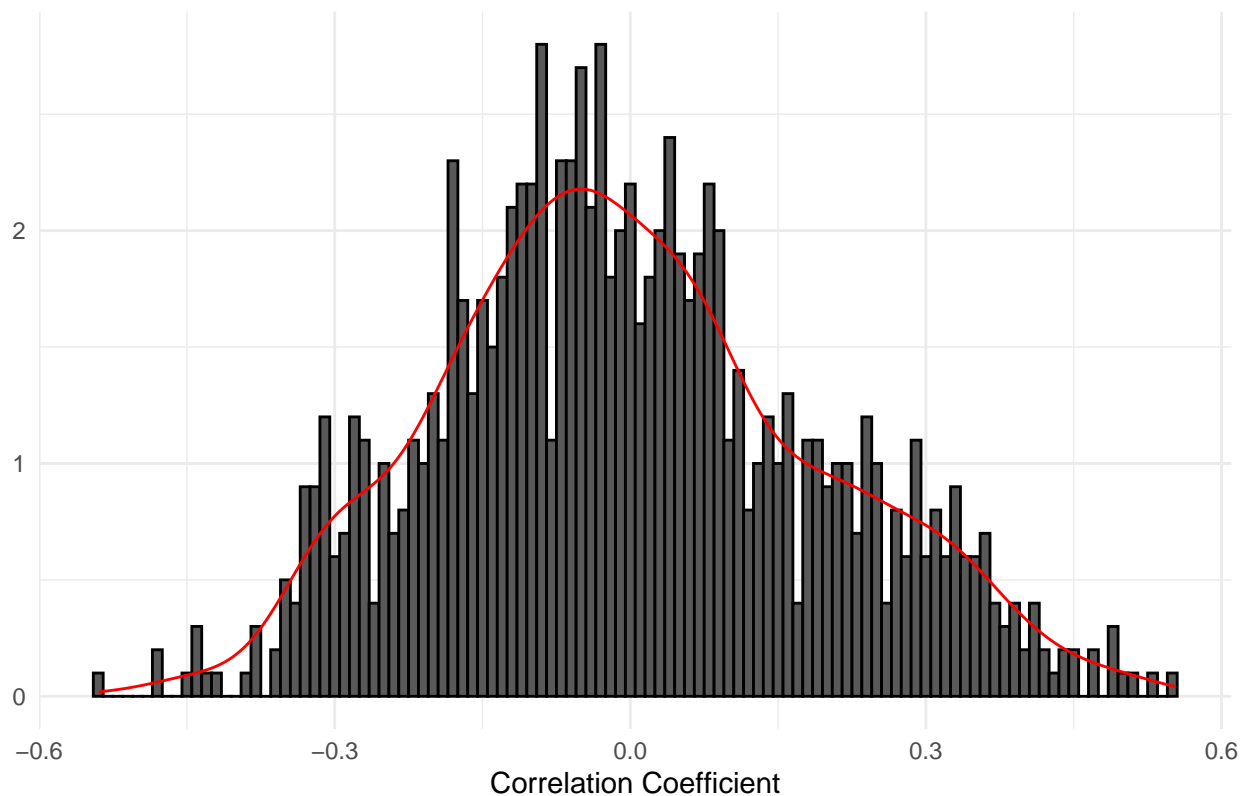
Sample 1000 replicates and create data frame

```
n <- 1000  
samples <- data.frame(  
  cor_sample = replicate(n, cor(sample(cor_data_df$macbeth), cor_data_df$macduff)),  
  id_sample = 1:n  
)
```

Plot distribution of resampled correlations

```
ggplot(data = samples, aes(x = cor_sample, y = ..density..)) +  
  geom_histogram(colour = "black", binwidth = 0.01) +  
  geom_density(colour = "red") +  
  labs(x = "Correlation Coefficient", y = NULL,  
       title = "Histogram of Random Correlation Coefficients with Normal Curve")
```

Histogram of Random Correlation Coefficients with Normal Curve



7. Show some measures of lexical variety.

Mean word frequency

Length of the book in chapters

```
ndoc(chapters_corp)
```

```
[1] 28
```

Chapter names

```
docnames(chapters_corp) %>% head()
```

```
[1] "SCENE I. An open Place."  
[2] "SCENE II. A Camp near Forres."  
[3] "SCENE III. A heath."  
[4] "SCENE IV. Forres. A Room in the Palace."  
[5] "SCENE V. Inverness. A Room in Macbethâs Castle."  
[6] "SCENE VI. The same. Before the Castle."
```

For first few chapters

```
ntoken(chapters_corp) %>% head()
```

```
          SCENE I. An open Place.  
                        120  
    SCENE II. A Camp near Forres.  
                        660  
          SCENE III. A heath.  
                        1589  
    SCENE IV. Forres. A Room in the Palace.  
                        613  
SCENE V. Inverness. A Room in Macbethâs Castle.  
                        771  
          SCENE VI. The same. Before the Castle.  
                        355
```

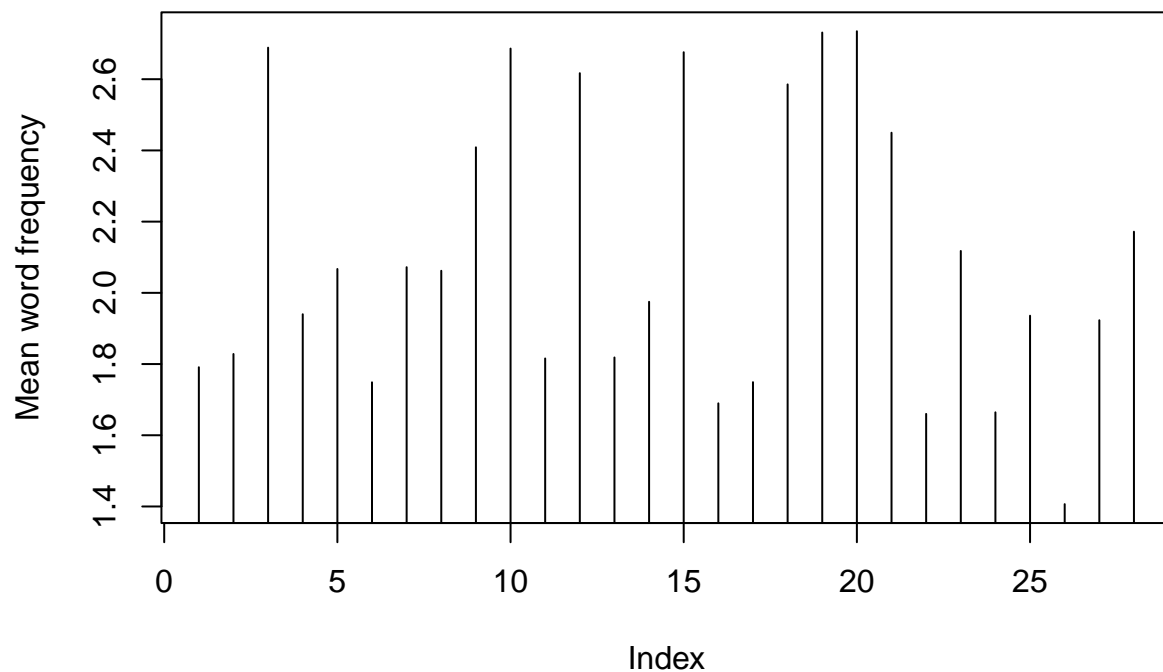
Average

```
(ntoken(chapters_corp) / ntype(chapters_corp)) %>% head()
```

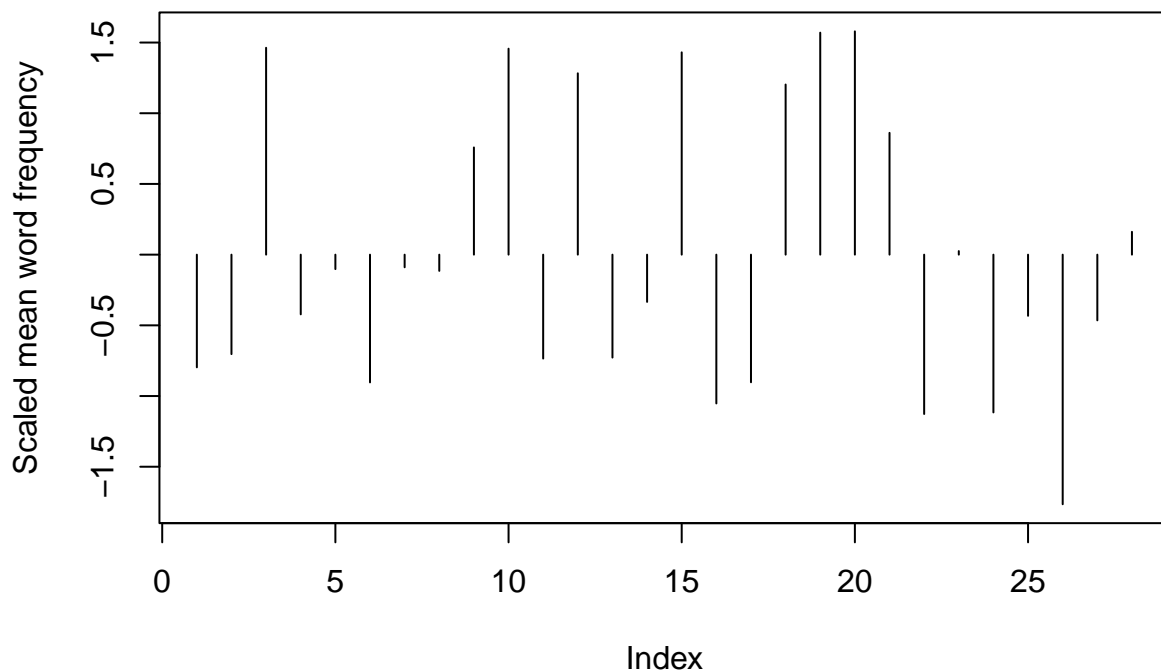
```
          SCENE I. An open Place.  
                        1.791045  
    SCENE II. A Camp near Forres.  
                        1.828255  
          SCENE III. A heath.  
                        2.688663  
    SCENE IV. Forres. A Room in the Palace.  
                        1.939873  
SCENE V. Inverness. A Room in Macbethâs Castle.  
                        2.067024  
          SCENE VI. The same. Before the Castle.  
                        1.748768
```


Extracting Word Usage Means

```
(ntoken(chapters_corp) / ntype(chapters_corp)) %>%  
  plot(type = "h", ylab = "Mean word frequency")
```



```
(ntoken(chapters_corp) / ntype(chapters_corp)) %>%  
  scale() %>%  
  plot(type = "h", ylab = "Scaled mean word frequency")
```



Ranking the values

```
mean_word_use_m <- (ntoken(chapters_corp) / ntype(chapters_corp))
sort(mean_word_use_m, decreasing = TRUE) %>% head()
```

```
SCENE III. England. Before the Kingâs Palace.
2.734739
SCENE II. Fife. A Room in Macduffâs Castle.
2.731092
SCENE III. A heath.
2.688663
SCENE III. The same.
2.686084
SCENE IV. The same. A Room of state in the Palace.
2.675806
SCENE I. Forres. A Room in the Palace.
2.616984
```

Calculating the TTR

```
dfm(chapters_corp) %>%
  textstat_lexdiv(measure = "TTR") %>%
  head(n = 10)
```

Warning: 'dfm.corpus()' is deprecated. Use 'tokens()' first.

	document	TTR
1	SCENE I. An open Place.	0.6321839
2	SCENE II. A Camp near Forres.	0.6057143
3	SCENE III. A heath.	0.4022436
4	SCENE IV. Forres. A Room in the Palace.	0.5472837
5	SCENE V. Inverness. A Room in Macbeth's Castle.	0.5078616
6	SCENE VI. The same. Before the Castle.	0.6289753
7	SCENE VII. The same. A Lobby in the Castle.	0.4945205
8	SCENE I. Inverness. Court within the Castle.	0.5222816
9	SCENE II. The same.	0.4580925
10	SCENE III. The same.	0.4247439

8. Calculate the Hapax Richness.

Hapaxes per document

```
rowSums(chap_dfm == 1) %>% head()
```

SCENE I. An open Place.	45
SCENE II. A Camp near Forres.	249
SCENE III. A heath.	329
SCENE IV. Forres. A Room in the Palace.	196
SCENE V. Inverness. A Room in Macbeth's Castle.	235
SCENE VI. The same. Before the Castle.	141

As a proportion

```
hapax_proportion <- rowSums(chap_dfm == 1) / ntoken(chap_dfm)
head(hapax_proportion)
```

SCENE I. An open Place.	0.3750000
SCENE II. A Camp near Forres.	0.3772727
SCENE III. A heath.	0.2070485
SCENE IV. Forres. A Room in the Palace.	0.3197390

SCENE V. Inverness. A Room in Macbeth's Castle.
0.3047990
SCENE VI. The same. Before the Castle.
0.3971831

```
barplot(hapax_proportion, beside = TRUE, col = "grey", names.arg = seq_len(ndoc(chap_dfm)))
```

