

Background

- Reflection is strongly linked to metacognitive processes (Gibson et al., 2016) and differs by social context (Ryan, 2011)
 - Typically only assessed in student reflective essays (Gibson et al., 2017) and NOT in books
 - Most linguistic indices are aggregated across text and lose the dynamic/temporal aspect of language
 - Empirically-derived keywords used to develop automated analyses of reflective writing (Ullmann, 2015; 2017)



RQ1: Does reflective language differ across more structured/published text domains (books; nonfiction vs. fiction)?

RQ2: How does reflective language fluctuate over time across these genres?

Methods

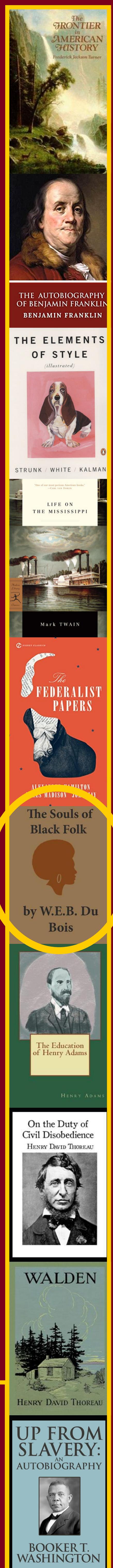


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 - Books downloaded using the R *gutenbergr* package
 - Top 10 American books (available in PG) selected per genre from TheGreatestBooks.org
 - Cleaned before binary reflective coding:

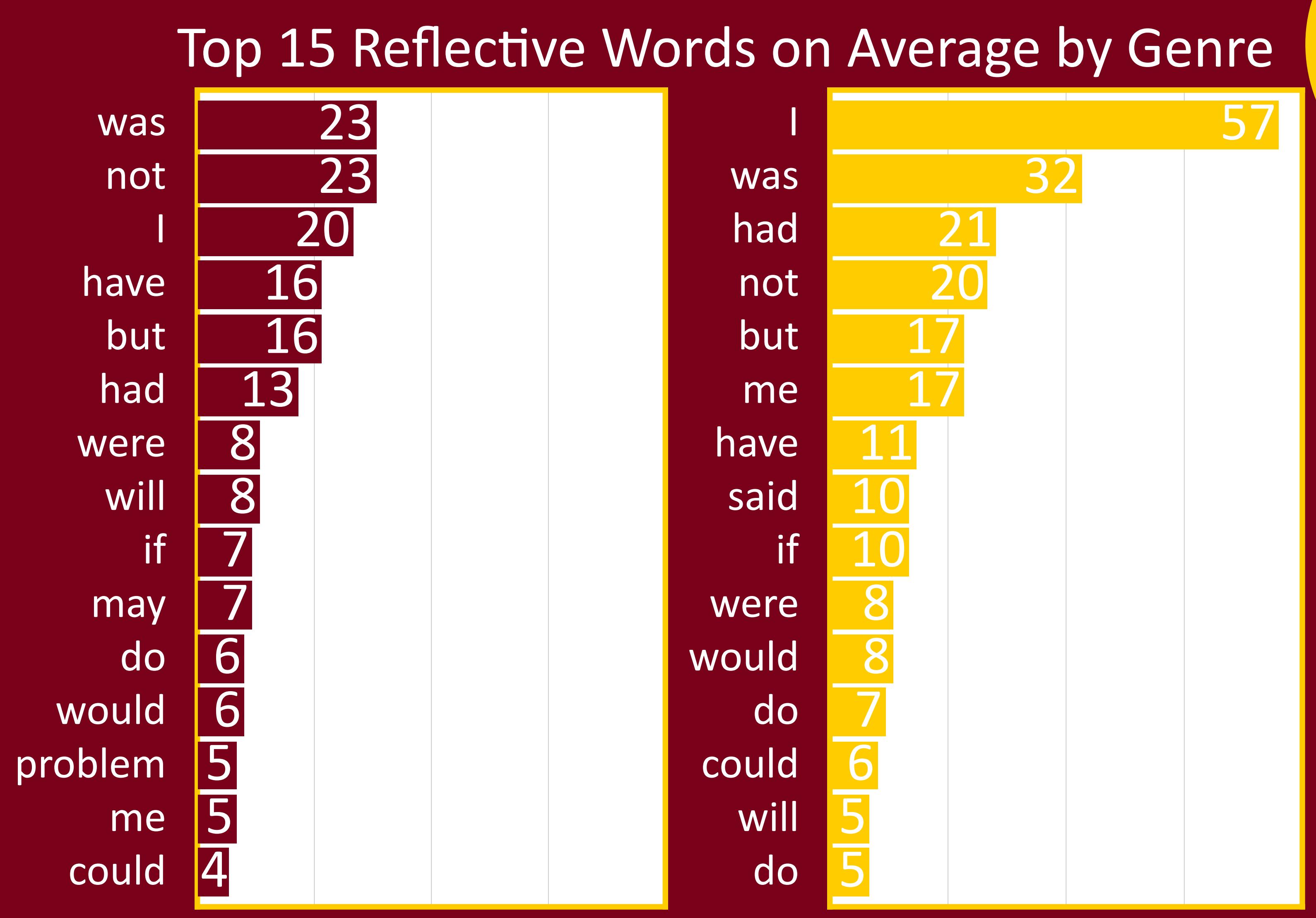
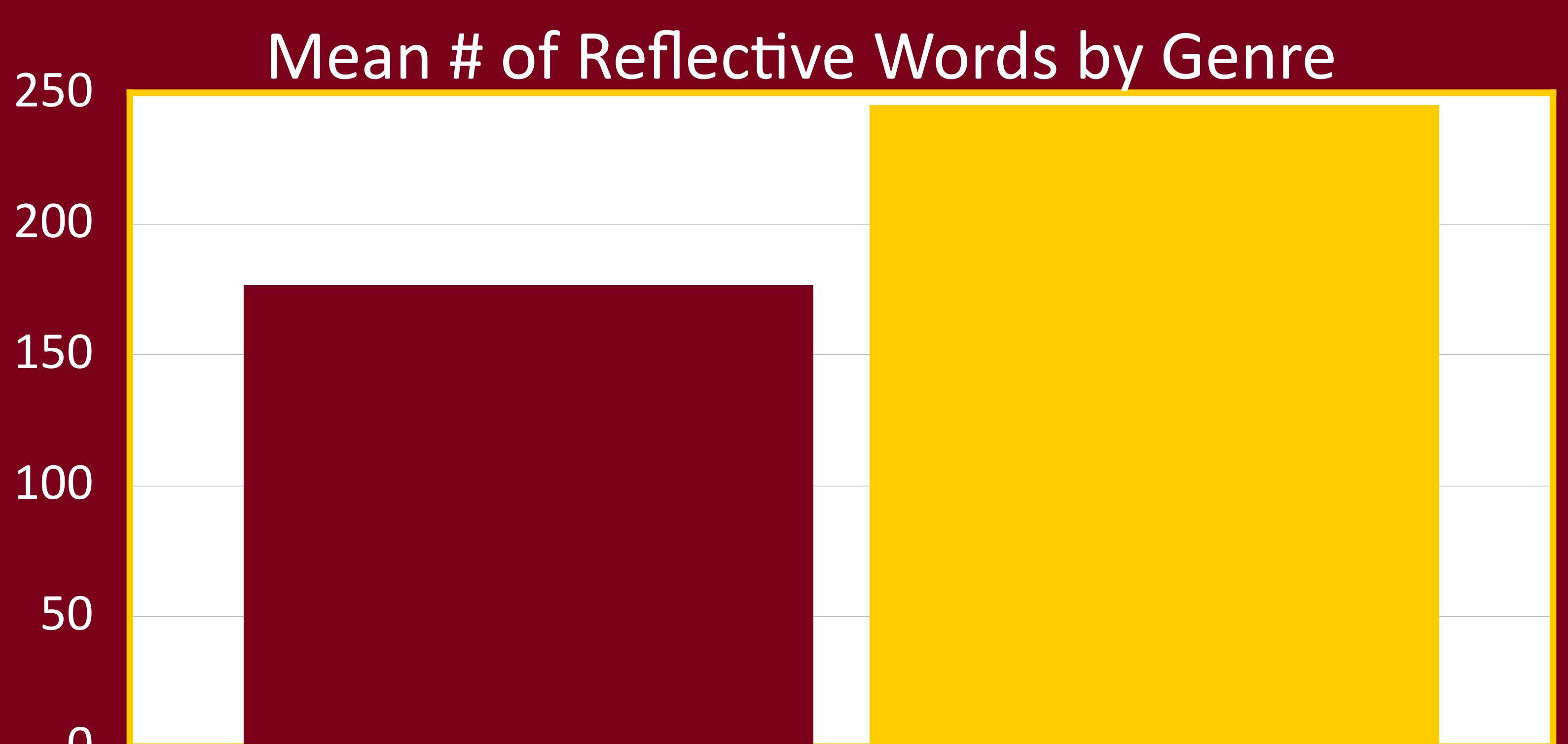
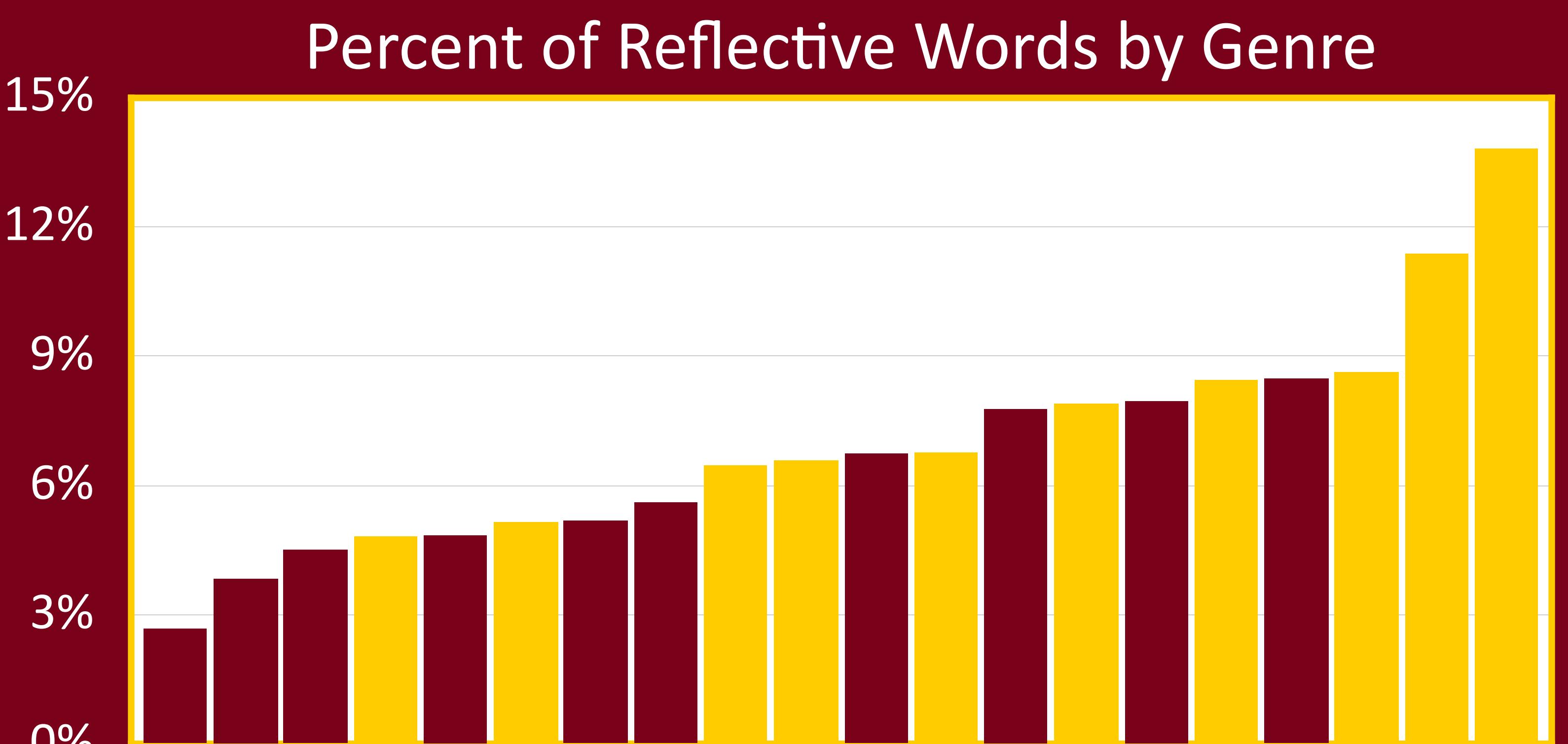
E.g., I'm trying to be a better student.

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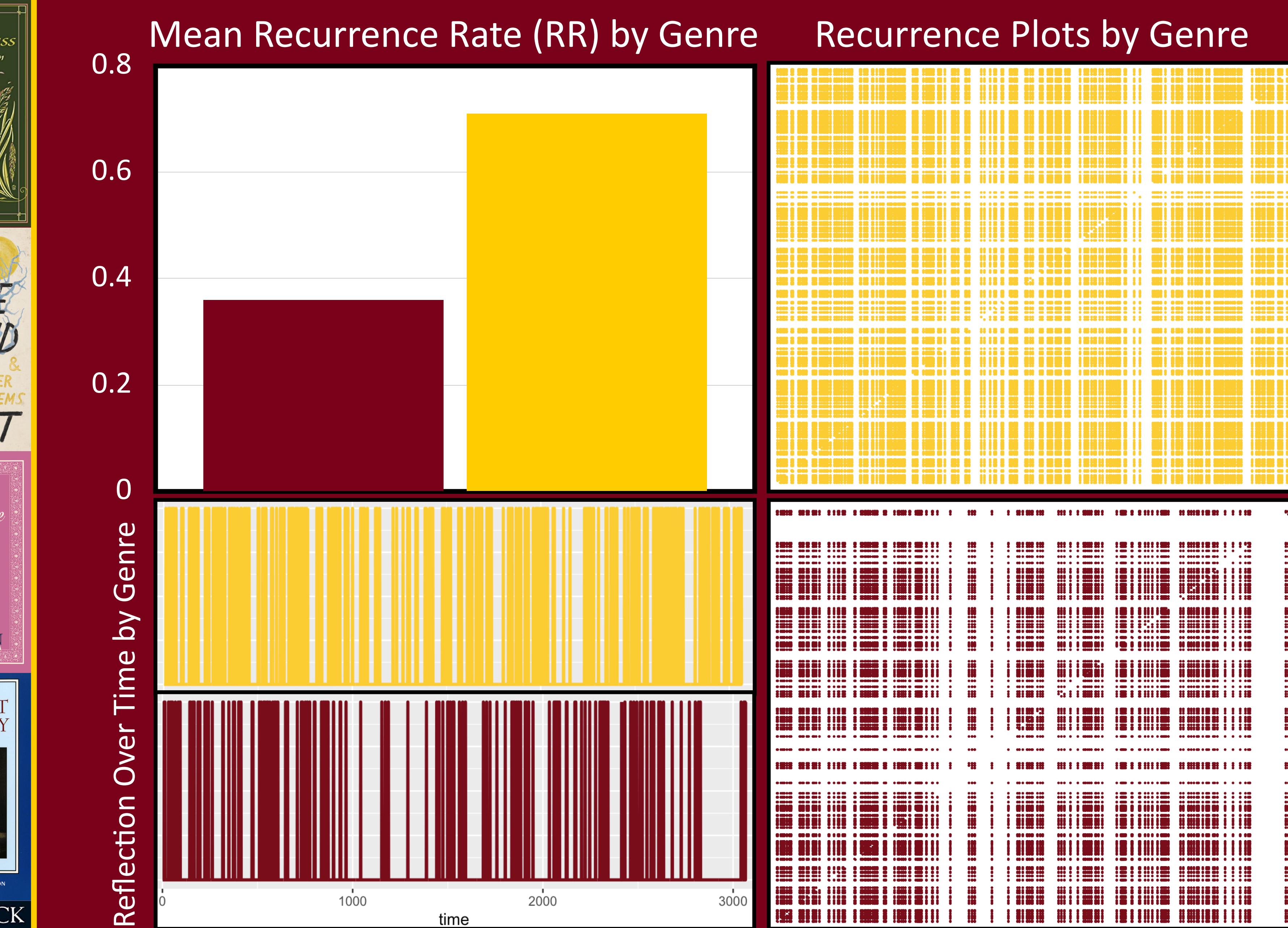
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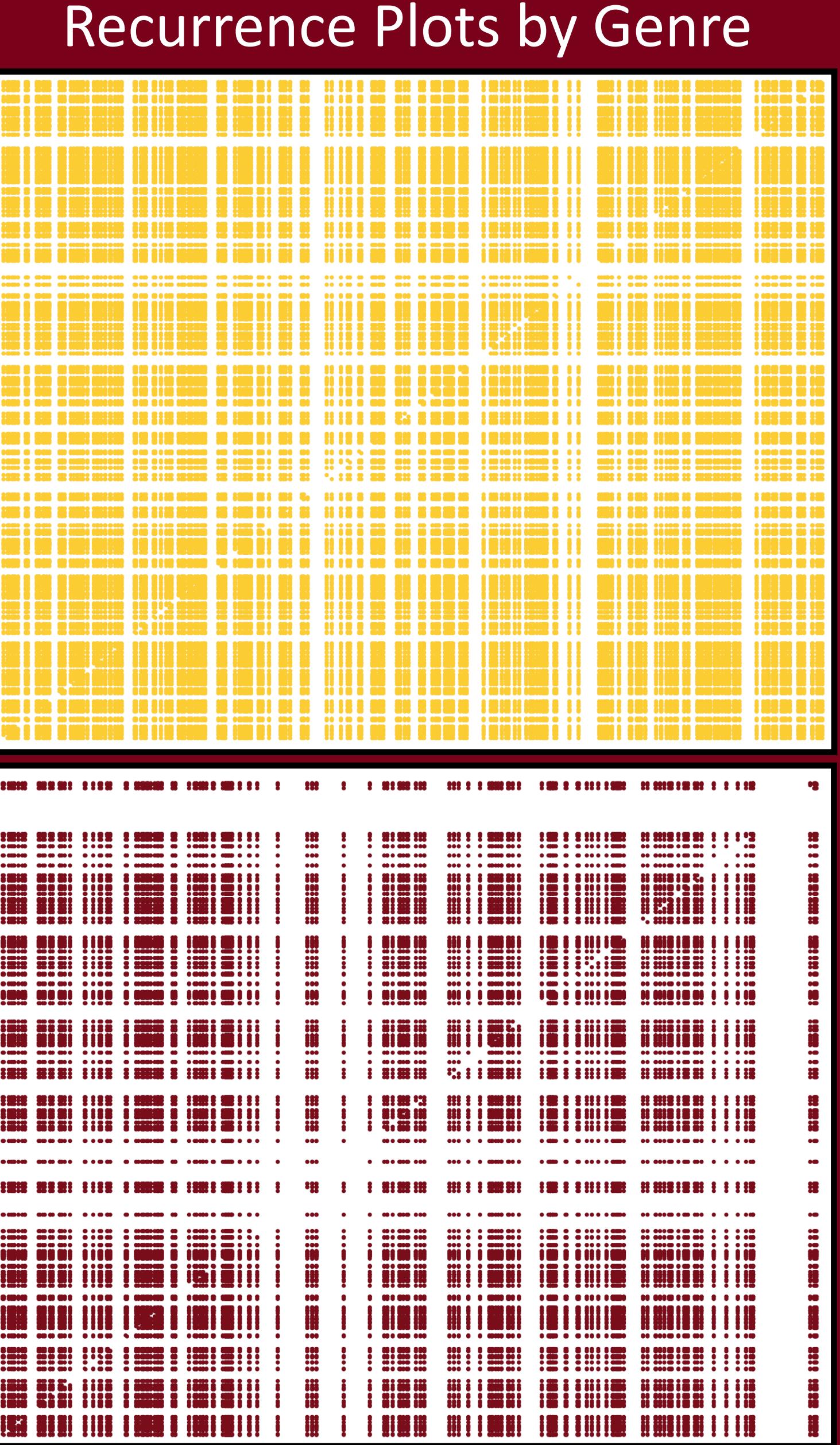
RQ1 Results



Fiction



RQ2 Results



Significance

- Reflection varies both in overall frequency and how it fluctuates across texts by genre
 - Dynamic linguistic indices may be helpful in predicting text-level characteristics
 - Future studies should examine other text-level characteristics (e.g., text difficulty, year published, other genres)

References