Workshop on digital humanities

SIMPLE TEXT ANALYSES WITH R AND TIDYTEXT 05.09.2017
PEETER TINITS

Texts on computers and workflow

Simple texts can be read in R

Name	Date modified	Туре	Size
2_das_getrostete_sarmatien.pdf.txt	12.04.2016 20:40	Notepad++ Docu	10 KB
2_termin_1887_1888_ocr.pdf.txt	13.04.2016 21:15	Notepad++ Docu	37 KB
3_theologische_antwort.pdf.txt	12.04.2016 20:40	Notepad++ Docu	500 KB
4_theologischer_schrifft_wechsel.pdf.txt	12.04.2016 20:41	Notepad++ Docu	97 KB
5_syllepsis_scriptorum.pdf.txt	12.04.2016 16:04	Notepad++ Docu	201 KB
6_medaille_auf_die_hoch_reichs_graflich	12.04.2016 20:41	Notepad++ Docu	2 KB
7_heute_des_morgens_um_6.pdf.txt	12.04.2016 20:41	Notepad++ Docu	7 KB
8_das_von_sr_des_regierenden_herrn_her	12.04.2016 20:41	Notepad++ Docu	19 KB
9_reglement_zur_trauer.pdf.txt	12.04.2016 20:41	Notepad++ Docu	5 KB
10_vollstandige_beschreibung_der_vorla	12.04.2016 20:41	Notepad++ Docu	8 KB
2 12_auszug_aus_dem_entwurf.pdf.txt	12.04.2016 20:41	Notepad++ Docu	7 KB

In this workshop we will use the predownloaded texts in the library.

Get the data

Main page:

https://github.com/peeter-t2/DH-workshop-BAIE17

- 1. Navigate to the folder where you want to keep the files, e.g. the downloads folder.
- 2. Run git
- 3. type "git clone https://github.com/peeter-t2/DH-workshop-BAIE17.git"

Alternatively:

- Click on the download .zip link in the top right green button, or follow this link: https://github.com/peeter-t2/DH-workshop- BAIE17/archive/master.zip
- 2. Unpack the files where you want them.

How to use R.



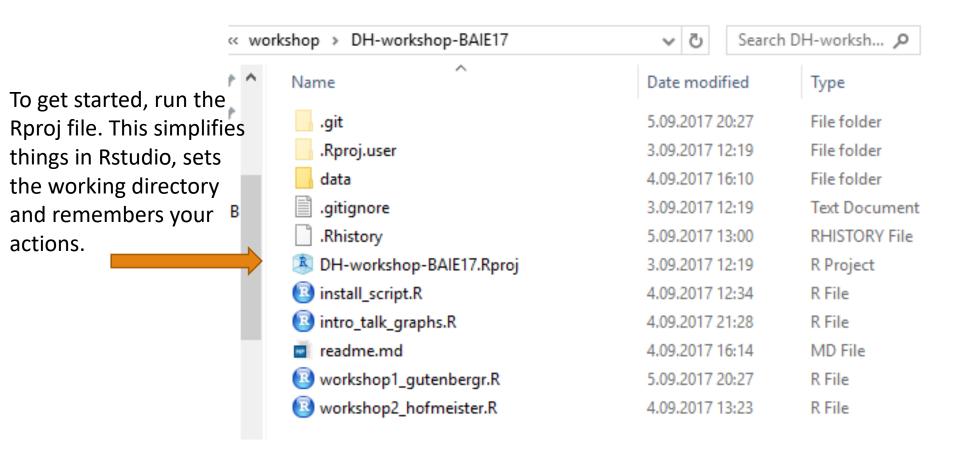
My #rstats learning path:

- 1. Install R
- 2. Install RStudio
- 3. Google "How do I [THING I WANT TO DO] in R?"

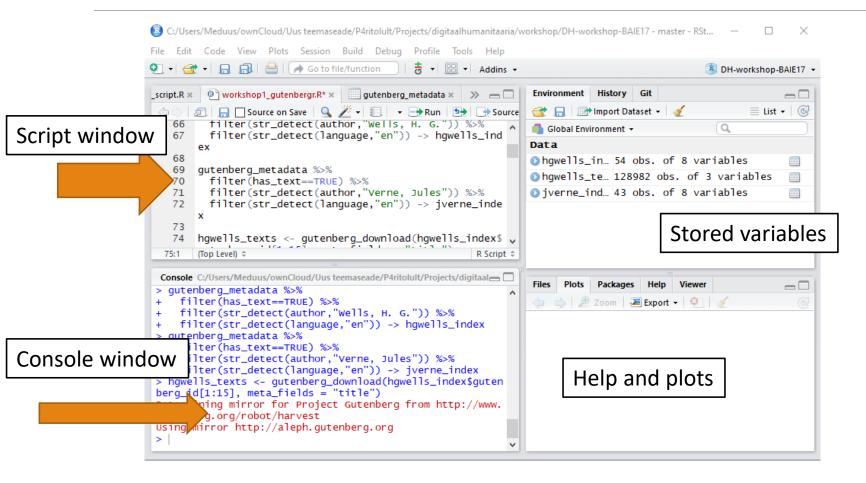
Repeat step 3 ad infinitum.



To get started



RStudio view



Script files

Green = comments, (and text strings – e.g. "Wells, H. G.")

black,blue, etc = code

```
29
     #And the library tidytext allows us to do simple transformations with it, eventually
      towards quite complex results
  31
  32 # %>% - carry the data into function
  33 # filter - take subset of the data
  34 # str_detect - find part of string
  35
  36 #basic model is the following
  37 #data %>%
  38
       #process()
  39
      gutenberg_metadata %>%
  40
  41
       filter(str_detect(author, "Wells, H. G."))
  42
  43
      gutenberg_metadata %>%
       filter(str_detect(author, "Austen"))
  44
  45
      gutenberg_metadata %>%
  47
       filter(str_detect(title,"Time Machine"))
  48
      gutenberg_metadata %>%
  50
       filter(has_text==TRUE) %>%
        filter(str detect(title "Time Machine"))
                                                                                       R Script $
270:1
      (Top Level) $
```

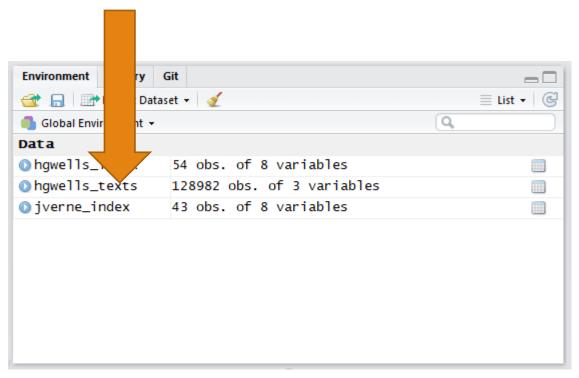
To run code

Pick a line and click run

```
install_script.R * 🚇 workshop1_gutenbergr.R * 🔠 gutenberg_metadata * 🔠 hgwells_index * 🔠 hgwells_ >> 👝 🗔
💠 🖒 🔎 📗 🗌 Source on Save 🛚 🔍 🎢 🔻
                                                               Run 🕪 Rource 🕶 🖹
         filter(str_detect(author, Wells, H. G.")) %>%
   66
         filter(str_detect(language, "en")) -> hgwells_index
   67
   68
      gutenberg_metadata 🎉%
   69
         filter(has_text==TRUE) %>%
   70
         filter(str_detect(author, "Verne, Jules")) %>%
   71
  72
         filter(str_detect(language, "en")) -> jverne_index
  73
  74 hgwells_texts <- gutenberg_download(hgwells_index$gutenberg_id[1:15],
       meta_fields = "title")
  75 jverne_texts <- gutenberg_download(jverne_index$gutenberg_id[1:15], meta_fiel
       ds = "title")
  76
  77 #count (number of lines per book)
      hgwells_texts %>%
  78
 69:19
       (Top Level) $
                                                                                  R Script 3
```

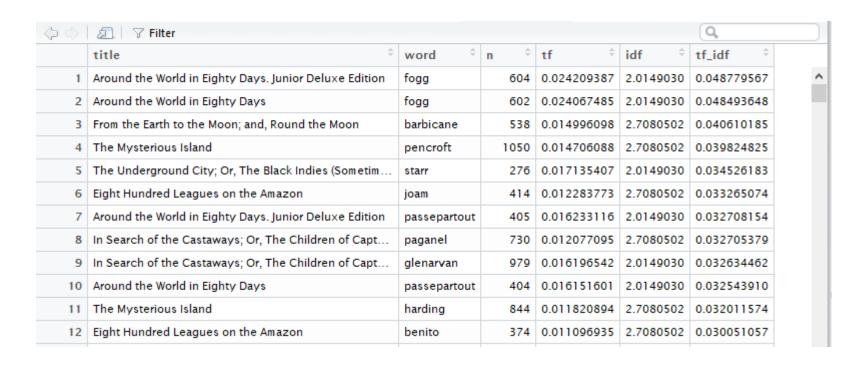
To look at the data

To view a dataframe



How data looks like

Just a table really ©

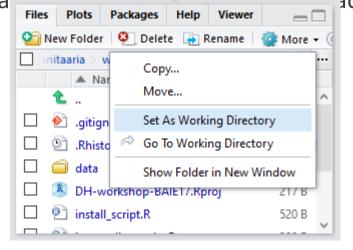


To read files

You need a right working directory (RProject does this automatically)

It looks for "data" folder in the working directory.

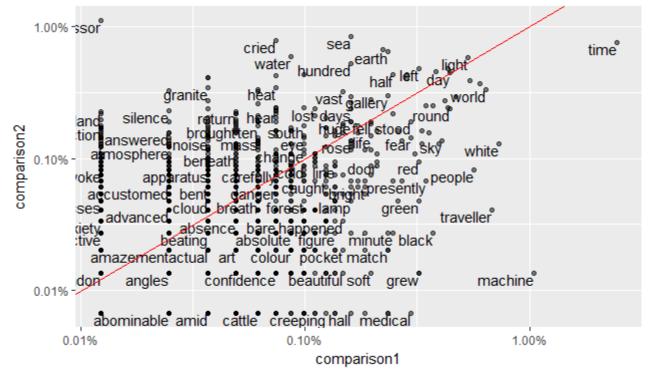
hofmeister <- read.table("data/7hfms10.txt", sep="\t",quote = "",header=FALSE,blank lines skin=FALSE strings \c5 sactors=F)



Comparing word frequencies

H.G. Wells Time machine (bottom) vs

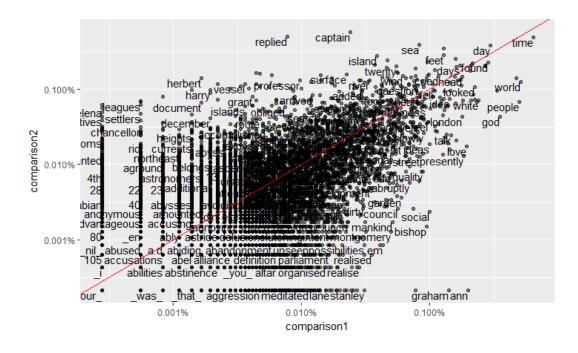
J. Verne Journey to middle of earth



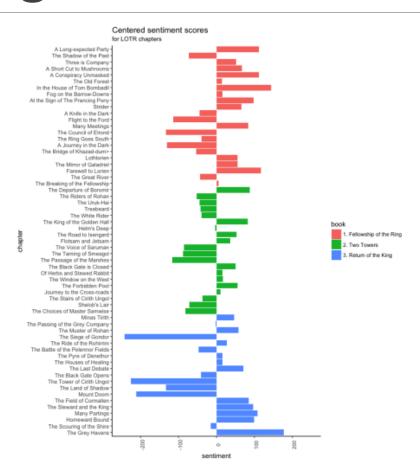
Comparison of many texts

HG Wells (bottom)

Jules Verne (left)

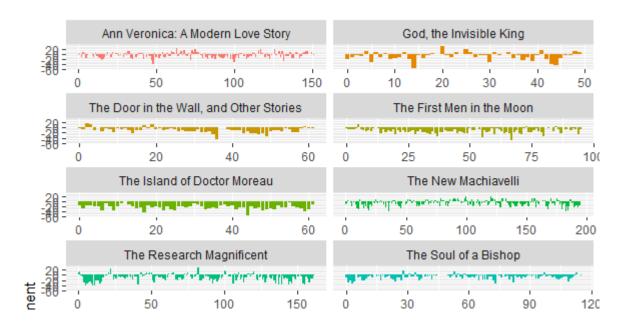


Sentiment analysis in Lord of the Rings.



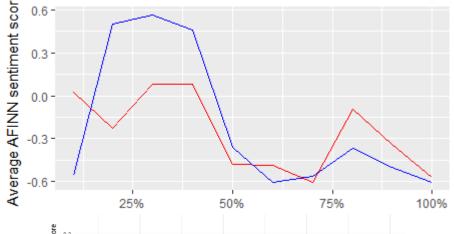
HG Wells sentiment analysis

Counting words with sentiments and their locations within text

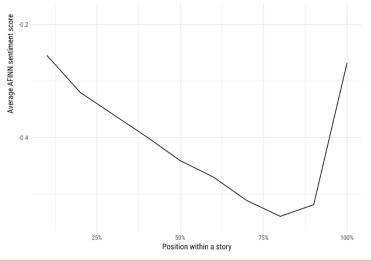


Sentiment averages in text

Verne – blue, Wells – red

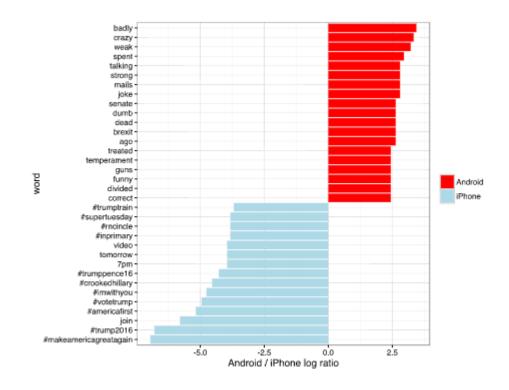


Compare with 100,000 plot descriptions



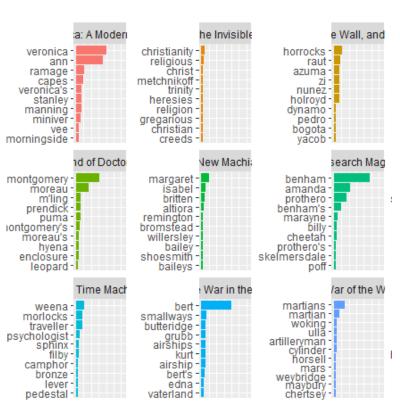
Keywords in 2 groups of texts

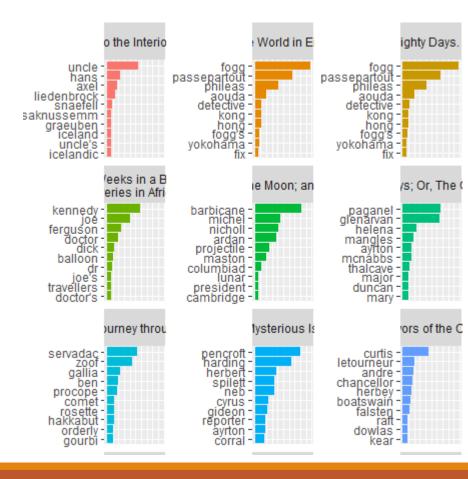
E.g. Trump twitter Android & IPhone



Keyword analysis

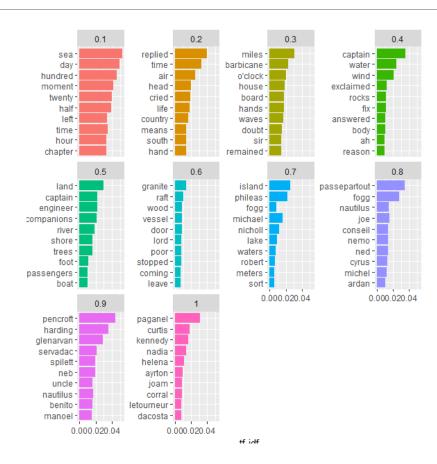
The words that distinguish a text from others.





Keywords by position in story

All of downloaded Jules Verne



Basic operations on texts

```
%>% - pushes the result to be processed on the next line
```

```
data %>%

process()
```

operations:

unnest_tokens(words,line) – make lines into words

mutate(new_var = operation(old_var) make/change column

filter(var==what_you_want) – get only the rows with right value

count(var) - count unique values

arrange(column) – sort by column

arrange(desc(column) - reverse

- str_detect(where, "what") check if it contains "what"
- group_by(what)
- ungroup()
- anti_join(with_what, "var") remove matching values
- inner_join(with_what, "var") keep only matching values
- left_join(with_what, "var") just add where possible
- rename() just when needed
- summarize() based on group by
- bind_df_idf(of, by, value) get key words

Thanks for attending!