tives

Understand what a word frequency and location are by identifying various ways they are presented.
We will learn to come up will questions based on simple word frequencies and locations
Learn what a stopword list is.

http://voyant-tools.org/

VOYANT
see through your text

"upload" and upload the Craft narrative (na-slave-narratives / data / texts / CHOOSE A TEXT).
ill get a dashboard of panels that looks something like this:

an resize the panels by pulling on their edges. You can also change their location by clicking on the four boxes. By clicking
ur boxes icon, you can also choose other functions / visualizations. (We will return to this later.) You can learn more about
tab/function by clicking on the "?" wherever you see it. Finally, you can export information by clicking on the box-with-arro

ying the Panels

anel is initally a word cloud -- which isn't really so easy to read. The size of the word demonstrates how common it is. Cli
erms" tab to see the words listed in order of their frequency in the text. There is also a search bar here if you are looking
ic words. Click "Links" to see the frequency of words that occur next to each other. (We'll return to "Links" later.) If you w
more about what is happening in each of the views (or any other view on Voyant), click on the "?" at the left while in the vi
e interested in.

g down, you see this panel.

corpus has 1 document with 25,323 total words and 3,779 unique word forms. Created now.

frequent words in the corpus: said (123); master (108); slave (95); good (61); free (59)

you about the document you are examining. Unique word forms is means unique strings separated by spaces. In Voyant
" and slaves" are different word forms. How might you prepare your corpus differently knowing this?

ll look at ways to combine word forms that are synonymous later.
her two tabs -- document and phrases -- we'll also return to later.

top middle column, you will see the Reader. This is a copy of your document. If you search for words in the box at the bo
ill become highlighted in the text. You can see their frequency of occurrence across the document in the chart above the
 bar.

N CRAFT.The fugitive slave.[Frontispiece Image]
Page Image]
Page Verso Image]
es cannot breathe in England; if their lungs
ive our air, that moment they are free;
touch our country, and their shackles fall."
FACE.
NG heard while in Slavery that "God made of one blood all nations of men," and
that the American Declaration of Independence says, that "We hold these truths
self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their
tor with certain inalienable rights; that among these, are life, liberty, and
ursuit of happiness;" we could not understand by what right we were held as "chattels."
efore, we felt perfectly justified in undertaking the dangerous and exciting task

| slave* (209) |
| slave (95) |
| slavery (49) |
| slaves (39) |
| slaveholders (17) |
| slaveholder (4) |
| slave's (2) |
| slaveholding (2) |
| slavehunters (1) |

unique   d now.   ?   ⊞ Contexts   👁 Bubblelines

(95); go

Document	Left	Term	Ri
⊞ 1) neh-...	the trial that he had	said	to
⊞ 1) neh-...	white person who is beating	said	ov
⊞ 1) neh-...	to a cotton planter, who	said	he
⊞ 1) neh	and thool" The low trade	said	to

123 context ⊙── expan

nages also shows you that you can search for words in different ways and can put more than one term into the search bo
ick on the "?" next to the search bar, you will be truncation and other operators to collapse similar terms -- these also appl
places you see the search bar.

top row at the right are trends. You can choose words to show how the frequency at which they occur over the duration
he X-axis is the text divided into equal-sized segments. You can change the number of segments using the slider at the ri

● said ● master ● slave ● good ● free

Document Segments

▾ ? | ⩘ Frequencies ▾ | Segments: ◉▭
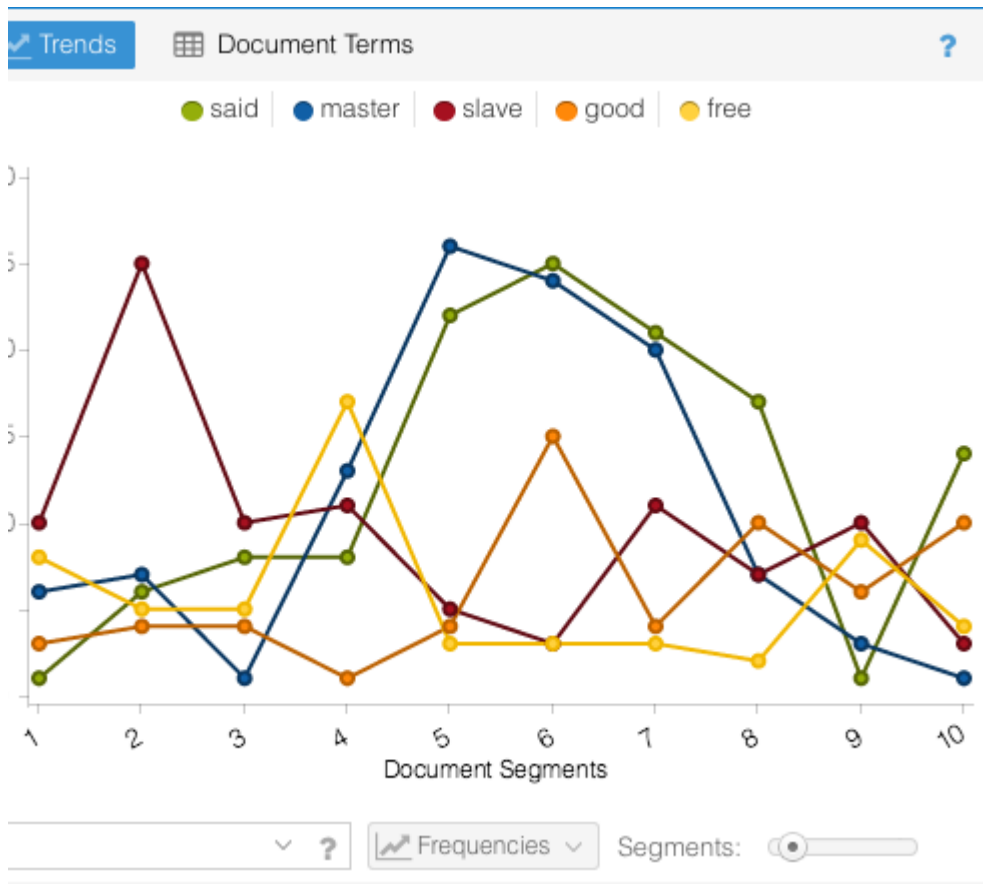
ocument terms tab shows the trend lines of many terms (and we will see it has another function when we look at more tha

xt.

ottom left panel shows words in context -- by which it means the words that come before and after a chosen word form. Bu

s a different visualization of frequency over time (like the trends above).

| Document	Left	Term	Right
1) neh-...	ELLEN CRAFT.The fugitive	sla...	.[Frontispiece Image] [Title Page...
1) neh-...	is one of the principal	sla...	States. It is true, our
1) neh-...	father, and her mother his	sla...	, and the latter is still
1) neh-...	the latter is still the	sla...	of his widow. Notwithstanding my
1) neh-...	as the evidence of a	sla...	is not admitted in court
1) neh-...	she was held as a	sla...	. Madame Karl recognised her at
1) neh-...	and then sold as a	sla...	in Virginia. At the age
1) neh-...	a common practice in the	sla...	States for ladies, when angry
1) neh-...	for true Christianity, but for	sla...	-holding piety. My old master

ve ✕   ∨ ?   95 context ◉▬ expand ◉▬

, you might notice that there words like "at," "the," and "is" are missing from these lists. That is because Voyant automatic
s as stopword list. A stopword list removes some words from the text analysis processes. To manipulate stopwords in Vo

on the grey bar near the question mark and then click, the off-on-switch icon.
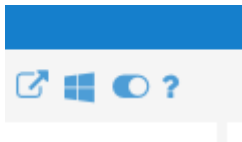
an test it without top words, with a user-defined list, or choose a specific language. To see what words are removed, click   You can also modify the stopword list in this way.
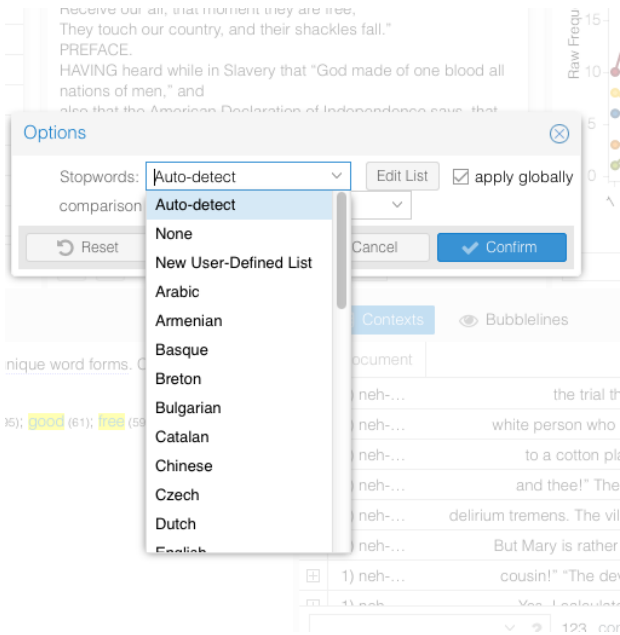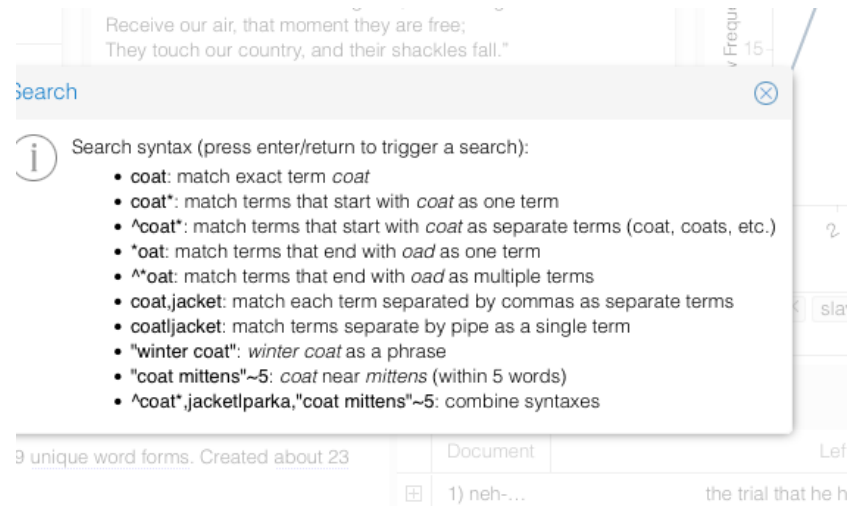

ions:

What can you say about the text from the most frequent terms?
Turn off the stopwords. What different questions can you ask or claims can you make?
What can you say about the text from "Links"?

Choose a word or several words to look at in the trend lines. (The easiest way to do this is by putting a check mark next
them in the terms view panel.) What words did you choose? Why? And what did it tell you?
Change the document segment number in the Trends panel. Does it change your claim at all? (If it isn't showing as a sl
click the lined grey box icon on the bottom left of the panel.)
Look at a single word (like slave), then collate versions of the word into one term using different operators (slave*) and l
the term as separate terms (^slave*). Try other ways of collating (sir | mr) and comparing (sir, mr) related words. What
different things do you learn by collapsing or comparing related terms? (If the operators aren't working, try Chrome.)

Receive our air, that moment they are free;
They touch our country, and their shackles fall."

Search

Search syntax (press enter/return to trigger a search):
- coat: match exact term *coat*
- coat*: match terms that start with *coat* as one term
- ^coat*: match terms that start with *coat* as separate terms (coat, coats, etc.)
- *oat: match terms that end with *oad* as one term
- ^*oat: match terms that end with *oad* as multiple terms
- coat,jacket: match each term separated by commas as separate terms
- coat|jacket: match terms separate by pipe as a single term
- "winter coat": *winter coat* as a phrase
- "coat mittens"~5: *coat* near *mittens* (within 5 words)
- ^coat*,jacket|parka,"coat mittens"~5: combine syntaxes

9 unique word forms. Created about 23

Document   Lef

⊞   1) neh-…   the trial that he h

finish with the activity questions and don't feel like exploring the interface (or don't feel like doing it blindly), go to: http://vo
org/docs/#!/guide

t: More than One Text

an also use Voyant to compare texts. Upload three or more texts.

this, at the upload file structure, click one file then control or command click the others.

ne the documents tab on the bottom left and the document terms tab on the top right.

does comparing a few texts allow you to say differently?