Morphosyntactic Measures

Morphophonological Analysis

- Utterance length
- **Phonemes-to-word ratio:** e.g., Do speakers prefer long or short words?
- *Content words*: e.g., Nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs.
- Function Words: e.g., Conjunctions, e.g., and, or, and, but Prepositions, e.g., de, in, pre and of, Determines, the and a/ an, Pronouns such as he/she/it.
- *Part of Speech Ratio*: Content to function word ratio nouns to vowels, etc.
- Morphological and semantic information about the gender (e.g., male, female, neuter), person (first, second, third), number (e.g., singular, plural), and time (e.g., present, past).

Syntactic Analysis

- probability estimates of syntactic constituents (e.g., noun phrases and verb phrases),
- syntactic complexity (e.g., dependency depth),
- syntactic roles
- the ratio of coordinated, subordinated, and reduced sentences,
- the number of active and passive sentences,
- *counts of dependencies* (e.g., average dependencies per sentence)

Semantic Measures

Semantic Analysis

 Name Entity Recognition (NER) is a process of information extraction that can be used to determine how semantic relationships are presented linguistically. For example, Napoleon [Person] was the king of France [Place].

Word Embeddings



Discourse Analysis

• *Idea density:* the number of ideas expressed in the number of words or sentences (Danner et al., 2001), and measures of rhetorical structure (e.g., Elaboration, Attribution, and Joint) (Abdalla et al., 2018). Topics in discourse

Lexical richness

- type-token ratio (TTR),
- Herdan's C (Herdan, 1955),
- Maas's TTR, Mean segmental TTR,
- Moving-Average Type—Token Ratio (MATTR) (Covington & McFall, 2010), word variation index,
- counts on function words, hapax legomena (i.e., words that appear once in the corpus), and
- *n-grams:* which are sequences of n (2, 3, or 4, etc.) words that occur in a text and can be employed to identify the speaker characteristics in a text.
- Sentiment analysis: lexical and semantic analysis quantify subjective information from texts to analyze the emotional tone and can provide insights into the attitudes, such as the speaker's stance, and positive or negative emotions associated with pathology.