

# textNet: Directed, Multiplex, Multimodal Event Network Extraction from Textual Data

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## Introduction

Network measurement in social science typically relies on data collected through surveys and interviews. Document-based measurement is automatable and scalable, providing opportunities for large scale or longitudinal research that are not possible through traditional methods. A number of tools exist to generate networks based on co-occurrence of words within documents (such as the [Nocodefunctions](#) app ([Levallois et al., 2012](#)), the “[textnets](#)” package ([Bail, 2024](#)), [InfraNodus](#) ([Paranyushkin, 2018](#)), and many more). But there is, to our knowledge, no open-source tool that generates network data based on the syntactic relationships between entities within a sentence. *textNet* allows a user to input one or more PDF documents and create arbitrarily complex directed, multiplex, and multimodal network graphs. *textNet* also works on arbitrarily long documents, making it well suited for research applications using long texts such as government planning documents, court proceedings, regulatory impact analyses, and environmental impact assessments.

## Statement of Need

Network extraction from documents has typically required manual coding. Furthermore, existing network extraction methods that use co-occurrence leave a vast amount of data on the table, namely, the rich edge attribute data and directionality of each verb phrase defining the particular relationship between two entities, and the respective roles of the entity nodes involved in that verb phrase. We present an R package, *textNet*, designed to enable directed, multiplex, multimodal network extraction from text documents through syntactic dependency parsing, in a replicable, automated fashion for collections of arbitrarily long documents. The *textNet* package facilitates the automated analysis and comparison of many documents, based on their respective network characteristics. Its flexibility allows for any desired entity categories, such as organizations, geopolitical entities, dates, or custom-defined categories, to be preserved.

## Directed Graph Production

As a syntax-based network extractor, *textNet* identifies source and target nodes. This produces directed graphs that contain information about network flow. Methods based on identifying co-occurring nodes in a document, by contrast, produce undirected graphs. Co-occurrence graphs also have the tendency to generate saturated subgraphs, since every co-occurring collection of entities has every possible edge drawn amongst them. By contrast, *textNet* draws connections not between every entity in the document or even the sentence, but specifically between pairs of entities that are mediated by an event relationship.

## Multiplex Graph Output

Syntax-based measurement encodes edges based on subject-verb-object relationships. *textNet* stores verb information as edge attributes, which allows the user to preserve arbitrarily complex

40 topological layers (of different types of relationships) or customize groupings of edge types to  
41 simplify representation.

## 42 **Multimodal Graph Output**

43 Multimodal networks, or networks where there are multiple categories of nodes, have common  
44 use cases such as social-ecological network analysis of configurations of actors and environmental  
45 features. Existing packages such as the *manynet* package (Hollway, 2024) provide analytical  
46 functions for multimodal network statistics. *textNet* provides a structure for tagging and  
47 organizing arbitrarily complex node labeling schemes that can then be fed into packages for  
48 multi-node network statistical analysis. Node labels can be automated (e.g., the default entity  
49 type tags for an NLP engine such as *spaCy* (Honnibal et al., 2021)), customized using a  
50 dictionary, or based on a hybrid scheme of default and custom labels. Any node type is possible  
51 (e.g., species, places, people, concepts, etc.) so this can be adapted to domain-specific research  
52 applications by applying dictionaries or using a custom NER model.

## 53 **Installation**

54 The stable version of this package can be installed from Github, using the *devtools* package  
55 (Wickham et al., 2022):

```
56 devtools::install_github("ucd-cep/textnet")
```

57 The *textNet* package suggests several convenience wrappers of packages such as *spacyr* (Benoit  
58 et al., 2023), *pdftools* (Ooms, 2024), *igraph* (Csárdi et al., 2024), and *network* (Butts et al.,  
59 2023). To use the full functionality of *textNet*, such as pre-processing tools and post-processing  
60 analysis tools, we recommend installing these packages, which for *spacyr* requires integration  
61 with Python. However, the user may wish to preprocess and parse data using their own NLP  
62 engine, and skip directly to the `textnet_extract()` function, which does not depend on *spacyr*  
63 or Python integration.

## 64 **Overview and Main Functions**

65 The package architecture relies on four sets of functions around core tasks:

- 66 ■ [OPTIONAL] Pre-processing: `pdf_clean()`, a wrapper for the `pdftools::pdf_text()` func-  
67 tion which includes a custom header/footer text removal feature; and `parse_text()`,  
68 which is a wrapper for the *spacyr* package and uses the *spaCy* natural language pro-  
69 cessing engine (Honnibal et al., 2021) to parse text and perform part of speech tagging,  
70 dependency parsing, and named entity recognition (NER). Alternatively, the user can  
71 skip this step and load parsed text directly into the package. Externally produced data  
72 must be converted to standards outlined in the package manual.
- 73 ■ Network extraction: `textnet_extract()`, which generates a graph database from parsed text  
74 based upon tags and dependency relations. The object returned from `textnet_extract()`  
75 consists of a *nodelist*, an *edgelist* with a rich set of edge attributes, a *verblist*, and a list  
76 of potential coreferences for disambiguation.
- 77 ■ Disambiguation: tools for cleaning, recoding, and aggregating node and edge attributes,  
78 such as the `find_acronyms()` function, which can be paired with the `disambiguation()`  
79 function to identify acronyms in the text and replace them with the full entity name.
- 80 ■ Exploration: the `export_to_network()` function for exporting the graph database to  
81 *igraph* and *network* objects, `top_features()` for viewing node and edge attributes, and  
82 `combine_networks()` for aggregating multiple document-based graphs based on common  
83 nodes.

84 The figure below summarizes the functionality of *textNet* and the flow of function outputs.  
85 Optional data cleaning features are shown with dotted arrows.



Figure 1: Workflow of textNet Functions

## Applications

*textNet* has applications in governance network scholarship, as demonstrated by Zufall and Scott (2024) and by ongoing work on groundwater governance at the UC Davis Center for Environmental Policy and Behavior. Additional potential applications include legal scholarship, social-ecological network analysis, government planning documents, court proceedings, archival research, communication and media research, and other fields interested in exploring events and entity relationships in textual data.

## Potential Further Analyses

*textNet* is compatible with standard network analysis tools in R. Functionality from *ggraph* (Pedersen & RStudio, 2024), *sna* (Butts, 2024), *igraph* (Csárdi et al., 2024), *network* (Butts et al., 2023), and other network visualization and analysis packages can be used to further explore the extracted networks.

The *ggraph* package has been used to create the network visualization seen here, using a weighted version of a *igraph* constructed using the “old\_new\_parsed” sample data in *textNet*.

## New Network



Figure 2: Representation of the Event Network of the New Plan

100 The network-level attributes output from `export_to_network` can also be analyzed against  
101 exogenous metadata that has been collected separately by the researcher regarding the different  
102 documents and their real-world context. The extracted networks can also be analyzed through  
103 a variety of tools, such as an Exponential Random Graph Model or a Temporal Exponential  
104 Random Graph Model.

## 105 Vignette

106 More information about the entity network extraction algorithm and an example start-to-finish  
107 data processing and analysis workflow can be found in the vignette for this package. The  
108 vignette uses sample data that travels with the *textNet* package.

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