Package ‘text’

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Type Package

Title Analyses of Text using Transformers Models from HuggingFace, Natural Language Processing and Machine Learning

Version 1.0

Description Link R with Transformers from Hugging Face to transform text variables to word embeddings; where the word embeddings are used to statistically test the mean difference between set of texts, compute semantic similarity scores between texts, predict numerical variables, and visual statistically significant words according to various dimensions etc. For more information see <https://www.r-text.org>.

License GPL-3

URL https://r-text.org/, https://github.com/OscarKjell/text/

BugReports https://github.com/OscarKjell/text/issues/

Encoding UTF-8

Archs x64

SystemRequirements Python (>= 3.6.0)

LazyData true

BuildVignettes true

Imports dplyr, tibble, stringi, tidyr, ggplot2, ggrepel, cowplot, rlang, purrr, magrittr, parsnip, recipes (>= 0.1.16), rsample, reticulate, tune, workflows, yardstick, future, furrr, overlapping

RoxygenNote 7.2.3

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown, testthat, rio, glmnet, randomForest, covr, xml2, ranger, utils

VignetteBuilder knitr

Depends R (>= 4.00)

NeedsCompilation no

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centrality_data_harmony

Example data for plotting a Semantic Centrality Plot.

Description

The dataset is a shortened version of the data sets of Study 1 from Kjell, et al., 2016.

Usage

centrality_data_harmony

Format

A data frame with 2,146 and 4 variables:

- **words** unique words
- **n** overall word frequency
- **central_semantic_similarity** cosine semantic similarity to the aggregated word embedding
- **n_percent** frequency in percent

Source

DP_projections_HILS_SWLS_100

Data for plotting a Dot Product Projection Plot.

Description

Tibble is the output from textProjection. The dataset is a shortened version of the data sets of Study 3-5 from Kjell, Kjell, Garcia and Sikström 2018.

Usage

DP_projections_HILS_SWLS_100

Format

A data frame with 583 rows and 12 variables:

- **words** unique words
- **dot.x** dot product projection on the x-axes
- **p_values_dot.x** p-value for the word in relation to the x-axes
- **n_g1.x** frequency of the word in group 1 on the x-axes variable
- **n_g2.x** frequency of the word in group 2 on the x-axes variable
- **dot.y** dot product projection on the y-axes
- **p_values_dot.y** p-value for the word in relation to the y-axes
- **n_g1.y** frequency of the word in group 1 on the y-axes variable
- **n_g2.y** frequency of the word in group 2 on the y-axes variable
- **n** overall word frequency
- **n.percent** frequency in percent
- **N_participant_responses** number of participants (as this is needed in the analyses)

Source

https://psyarxiv.com/er6t7/
Language_based_assessment_data_3_100

Example text and numeric data.

Description
The dataset is a shortened version of the data sets of Study 3-5 from Kjell, Kjell, Garcia and Sikström 2018.

Usage
Language_based_assessment_data_3_100

Format
A data frame with 100 rows and 4 variables:

- **harmonywords**: Word responses from the harmony in life word question
- **hilstotal**: total score of the Harmony In Life Scale
- **swltotal**: total score of the Satisfaction With Life Scale

Source
https://psyarxiv.com/er6t7/

Language_based_assessment_data_8

Text and numeric data for 10 participants.

Description
The dataset is a shortened version of the data sets of Study 3-5 from Kjell et al., (2018; https://psyarxiv.com/er6t7/).

Usage
Language_based_assessment_data_8

Format
A data frame with 40 participants and 8 variables:

- **harmonywords**: descriptive words where respondents describe their harmony in life
- **satisfactionwords**: descriptive words where respondents describe their satisfaction with life
- **harmonyttexts**: text where respondents describe their harmony in life
- **satisfactiontexts**: text where respondents describe their satisfaction with life
**hilstotal**  total score of the Harmony In Life Scale

**swistotal**  total score of the Satisfaction With Life Scale

**age**  respondents age in years

**gender**  respondents gender 1=male, 2=female

**Source**

https://psyarxiv.com/er6t7/

---

**PC_projections_satisfactionwords_40**

*Example data for plotting a Principle Component Projection Plot.*

---

**Description**

The dataset is a shortened version of the data sets of Study 1 from Kjell, et al., 2016.

**Usage**

PC_projections_satisfactionwords_40

**Format**

A data frame.

**words** unique words

**n** overall word frequency

**Dim_PC1** Principle component value for dimension 1

**Dim_PC2** Principle component value for dimension 2

**Source**

raw_embeddings_1

| raw_embeddings_1 | Word embeddings from textEmbedRawLayers function |

**Description**

The dataset is a shortened version of the data sets of Study 3-5 from Kjell, Kjell, Garcia and Sikström 2018.

**Usage**

```r
raw_embeddings_1
```

**Format**

A list with token-level word embeddings for harmony words.

- **tokens** words
- **layer_number** layer of the transformer model
- **Dim1:Dim8** Word embeddings dimensions

**Source**

[https://psyarxiv.com/er6t7/](https://psyarxiv.com/er6t7/)

---

textCentrality

**Description**

Compute semantic similarity score between single words’ word embeddings and the aggregated word embedding of all words.

**Usage**

```r
textCentrality(
  words,
  word_embeddings,
  word_types_embeddings = word_types_embeddings_df,
  method = "cosine",
  aggregation = "mean",
  min_freq_words_test = 0
)
```
textCentralityPlot

Plot words according to semantic similarity to the aggregated word embedding.

**Arguments**

- `words`  
  Word or text variable to be plotted.
  
- `word_embeddings`  
  Word embeddings from textEmbed for the words to be plotted (i.e., the aggregated word embeddings for the "words" variable).
  
- `word_types_embeddings`  
  Word embeddings from textEmbed for individual words (i.e., the decontextualized word embeddings).
  
- `method`  
  Character string describing type of measure to be computed. Default is "cosine" (see also "spearman", "pearson" as well as measures from textDistance() (which here is computed as 1 - textDistance) including "euclidean", "maximum", "manhattan", "canberra", "binary" and "minkowski").
  
- `aggregation`  
  Method to aggregate the word embeddings (default = "mean"; see also "min", "max" or "[CLS]"").
  
- `min_freq_words_test`  
  Option to select words that have at least occurred a specified number of times (default = 0); when creating the semantic similarity scores.

**Value**

A dataframe with variables (e.g., including semantic similarity, frequencies) for the individual words that are used for the plotting in the textCentralityPlot function.

**See Also**

- see `textCentralityPlot` `textProjection`

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
df_for_plotting <- textCentrality(
  words = Language_based_assessment_data_8$harmonywords,
  word_embeddings = word_embeddings_4$texts$harmonywords,
  word_types_embeddings = word_embeddings_4$word_types
)
df_for_plotting
## End(Not run)
```

---

textCentralityPlot  

Plot words according to semantic similarity to the aggregated word embedding.

**Description**

Plot words according to semantic similarity to the aggregated word embedding.
Usage

textCentralityPlot(
  word_data,
  min_freq_words_test = 1,
  plot_n_word_extreme = 10,
  plot_n_word_frequency = 10,
  plot_n_words_middle = 10,
  titles_color = "#61605e",
  x_axes = "central_semantic_similarity",
  title_top = "Semantic Centrality Plot",
  x_axes_label = "Semantic Centrality",
  scale_x_axes_lim = NULL,
  scale_y_axes_lim = NULL,
  word_font = NULL,
  centrality_color_codes = c("#EAEAEA", "#85DB8E", "#398CF9", "#9e9d9d"),
  word_size_range = c(3, 8),
  position_jitter_hight = 0,
  position_jitter_width = 0.03,
  point_size = 0.5,
  arrow_transparency = 0.1,
  points_without_words_size = 0.5,
  points_without_words_alpha = 0.5,
  legend_title = "SC",
  legend_x_axes_label = "x",
  legend_x_position = 0.02,
  legend_y_position = 0.02,
  legend_h_size = 0.2,
  legend_w_size = 0.2,
  legend_title_size = 7,
  legend_number_size = 2,
  seed = 1007
)

Arguments

word_data Tibble from textPlotData.
min_freq_words_test Select words to significance test that have occurred at least min_freq_words_test (default = 1).
plot_n_word_extreme Number of words per dimension to plot with extreme Supervised Dimension Projection value. (i.e., even if not significant; duplicates are removed).
plot_n_word_frequency Number of words to plot according to their frequency. (i.e., even if not significant).
plot_n_words_middle Number of words to plot that are in the middle in Supervised Dimension Projection score (i.e., even if not significant; duplicates are removed).
textCentralityPlot

titles_color  Color for all the titles (default: "#61605e").
x_axes  Variable to be plotted on the x-axes (default is "central_semantic_similarity", could also select "n", "n_percent").
title_top  Title (default " ").
x_axes_label  Label on the x-axes.
scale_x_axes_lim  Length of the x-axes (default: NULL, which uses c(min(word_data$central_semantic_similarity)-0.05, max(word_data$central_semantic_similarity)+0.05); change this by e.g., try c(-5, 5)).
scale_y_axes_lim  Length of the y-axes (default: NULL, which uses c(-1, 1); change e.g., by trying c(-5, 5)).
word_font  Type of font (default: NULL).
centrality_color_codes  Colors of the words selected as plot_n_word_extreme (minimum values), plot_n_words_middle, plot_n_word_extreme (maximum values) and plot_n_word_frequency; the default is c("#EAEAEA", "#85DB8E", "#398CF9", "#9e9d9d", respectively.
word_size_range  Vector with minimum and maximum font size (default: c(3, 8)).
position_jitter_hight  Jitter height (default: .0).
position_jitter_width  Jitter width (default: .03).
point_size  Size of the points indicating the words’ position (default: 0.5).
arrows_transparency  Transparency of the lines between each word and point (default: 0.1).
points_without_words_size  Size of the points not linked to a word (default is to not show the point; i.e., 0).
points_without_words_alpha  Transparency of the points that are not linked to a word (default is to not show it; i.e., 0).
legend_title  Title of the color legend (default: "(SCP)").
legend_x_axes_label  Label on the color legend (default: "(x)").
legend_x_position  Position on the x coordinates of the color legend (default: 0.02).
legend_y_position  Position on the y coordinates of the color legend (default: 0.05).
legend_h_size  Height of the color legend (default 0.15).
legend_w_size  Width of the color legend (default 0.15).
legend_title_size  Font size of the title (default = 7).
legend_number_size  Font size of the values in the legend (default = 2).
seed  Set different seed.
Value

A 1-dimensional word plot based on similarity to the aggregated word embedding, as well as tibble with processed data used to plot.

See Also

see textCentrality and textProjection

Examples

```r
# The test-data included in the package is called: centrality_data_harmony
names(centrality_data_harmony)
# Plot
# centrality_plot <- textCentralityPlot(
#   word_data = centrality_data_harmony,
#   min_freq_words_test = 10,
#   plot_n_word_extreme = 10,
#   plot_n_word_frequency = 10,
#   plot_n_words_middle = 10,
#   titles_color = "#61605e",
#   x_axes = "central_semantic_similarity",
#   
#   title_top = "Semantic Centrality Plot",
#   x_axes_label = "Semantic Centrality",
#   
#   word_font = NULL,
#   centrality_color_codes = c("#EAEAEA", "#85DB8E", "#398CF9", "#9e9d9d"),
#   word_size_range = c(3, 8),
#   point_size = 0.5,
#   arrow_transparency = 0.1,
#   points_without_words_size = 0.5,
#   points_without_words_alpha = 0.5,
# )
# centrality_plot
```

---

textClassify

**Predict label and probability of a text using a pretrained classifier language model. (experimental)**

**Description**

Predict label and probability of a text using a pretrained classifier language model. (experimental)

**Usage**

```r
textClassify(
  x,
  model = "distilbert-base-uncased-finetuned-sst-2-english",
  device = "cpu",
)```
tokenizer_parallelism = FALSE,
logging_level = "error",
return_incorrect_results = FALSE,
return_all_scores = FALSE,
function_to_apply = "none",
set_seed = 202208
)

Arguments

x (string) A character variable or a tibble/dataframe with at least one character variable.

model (string) Specification of a pre-trained classifier language model. For full list of options see pretrained classifier models at HuggingFace. For example use "cardiffnlp/twitter-roberta-base-sentiment", "distilbert-base-uncased-finetuned-sst-2-english".

device (string) Device to use: 'cpu', 'gpu', or 'gpu:k' where k is a specific device number.

tokenizer_parallelism (boolean) If TRUE this will turn on tokenizer parallelism.

logging_level (string) Set the logging level. Options (ordered from less logging to more logging): critical, error, warning, info, debug

return_incorrect_results (boolean) Stop returning some incorrectly formatted/structured results. This setting does CANOT evaluate the actual results (whether or not they make sense, exist, etc.). All it does is to ensure the returned results are formatted correctly (e.g., does the question-answering dictionary contain the key "answer", is sentiments from textClassify containing the labels "positive" and "negative").

return_all_scores (boolean) Whether to return all prediction scores or just the one of the predicted class.

function_to_apply (string) The function to apply to the model outputs to retrieve the scores.

set_seed (Integer) Set seed. There are four different values: "default": if the model has a single label, will apply the sigmoid function on the output. If the model has several labels, the softmax function will be applied on the output. "sigmoid": Applies the sigmoid function on the output. "softmax": Applies the softmax function on the output. "none": Does not apply any function on the output.

Value

A tibble with predicted labels and scores for each text variable. The comment of the object show the model-name and computation time.

See Also

see textGeneration, textNER, textSum, textQA, textTranslate
textDescriptives

Examples

```r
# classificiations <- textClassify(x = Language_based_assessment_data_8[1:2, 1:2])
# classificiations
# comment(classifications)
```

Description

Compute descriptive statistics of character variables.

Usage

textDescriptives(
  words,
  compute_total = TRUE,
  entropy_unit = "log2",
  na.rm = TRUE,
  locale = "en_US"
)

Arguments

- **words**: One or several character variables; if its a tibble or dataframe, all the character variables will be selected.
- **compute_total**: Boolean. If the input (words) is a tibble/dataframe with several character variables, a total variable is computed.
- **entropy_unit**: The unit entropy is measured in. The default is to used bits (i.e., log2; see also, "log", "log10"). If a total score for several variables is computed, the text columns are combined using the dplyr unite function. For more information about the entropy see the entropy package and specifically its entropy.plugin function.
- **na.rm**: Option to remove NAs when computing mean, median etc (see under return).
- **locale**: (character string) Locale Identifiers for example in US-English ('en_US') and Australian-English ('en_AU'); see help(about_locale) in the stringi package

Value

A tibble with descriptive statistics, including variable = the variable names of input "words"; w_total = total number of words in the variable; w_mean = mean number of words in each row of the variable; w_median = median number of words in each row of the variable; w_range_min = smallest number of words of all rows; w_range_max = largest number of words of all rows; w_sd = the standard deviation of the number of words of all rows; unique_tokens = the unique number of
tokens (using the word_tokenize function from python package nltk) n_token = number of tokens in the variable (using the word_tokenize function from python package nltk) entropy = the entropy of the variable. It is computed as the Shannon entropy H of a discrete random variable from the specified bin frequencies. (see library entropy and specifically the entropy.plugin function)

See Also

see textEmbed

Examples

```r
## Not run:
textDescriptives(Language_based_assessment_data_8[1:2])
## End(Not run)
```

---

### textDimName

*Change the names of the dimensions in the word embeddings.*

**Description**

Change the names of the dimensions in the word embeddings.

**Usage**

```r
textDimName(word_embeddings, dim_names = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- `word_embeddings`
  - List of word embeddings
- `dim_names`
  - (boolean) If TRUE the word embedding name will be attached to the name of each dimension; is FALSE, the attached part of the name will be removed.

**Value**

Word embeddings with changed names.

**See Also**

see textEmbed
Examples

# Note that dimensions are called Dim1_harmonytexts etc.
word_embeddings_4$texts$harmonytexts
# Here they are changed to just Dim
w_e_T <- textDimName(word_embeddings_4$texts["harmonytexts"],
    dim_names = FALSE
)
# Here they are changed back
w_e_F <- textDimName(w_e_T, dim_names = TRUE)

textDistance

Compute the semantic distance between two text variables.

Description

Compute the semantic distance between two text variables.

Usage

textDistance(x, y, method = "euclidean", center = FALSE, scale = FALSE)

Arguments

x
Word embeddings (from textEmbed).
y
Word embeddings (from textEmbed).
method
Character string describing type of measure to be computed; default is "euclidean" (see also measures from stats:dist() including "maximum", "manhattan", "canberra", "binary" and "minkowski". It is also possible to use "cosine", which computes the cosine distance (i.e., 1 - cosine(x, y)).
center
(boolean; from base::scale) If center is TRUE then centering is done by subtracting the embedding mean (omitting NAs) of x from each of its dimension, and if center is FALSE, no centering is done.
scale
(boolean; from base::scale) If scale is TRUE then scaling is done by dividing the (centered) embedding dimensions by the standard deviation of the embedding if center is TRUE, and the root mean square otherwise.

Value

A vector comprising semantic distance scores.

See Also

see textSimilarity, textSimilarityNorm
Examples

```r
library(dplyr)
distance_scores <- textDistance(
  x = word_embeddings_4$texts$harmonytext,
  y = word_embeddings_4$texts$satisfactiontext
)
comment(distance_scores)
```

textDistanceMatrix

**textDistanceMatrix**

*Compute semantic distance scores between all combinations in a word embedding*

Description

Compute semantic distance scores between all combinations in a word embedding

Usage

```r
textDistanceMatrix(x, method = "euclidean", center = FALSE, scale = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- **x**
  - Word embeddings (from textEmbed).
- **method**
  - Character string describing type of measure to be computed; default is "euclidean" (see also measures from stats:dist() including "maximum", "manhattan", "canberra", "binary" and "minkowski". It is also possible to use "cosine", which computes the cosine distance (i.e., 1 - cosine(x, y)).
- **center**
  - (boolean; from base::scale) If center is TRUE then centering is done by subtracting the embedding mean (omitting NAs) of x from each of its dimension, and if center is FALSE, no centering is done.
- **scale**
  - (boolean; from base::scale) If scale is TRUE then scaling is done by dividing the (centered) embedding dimensions by the standard deviation of the embedding if center is TRUE, and the root mean square otherwise.

Value

A matrix of semantic distance scores

See Also

- see `textDistanceNorm`

Examples

```r
distance_scores <- textDistanceMatrix(word_embeddings_4$texts$harmonytext[1:3, ])
round(distance_scores, 3)
```
textDistanceNorm

Compute the semantic distance between a text variable and a word norm (i.e., a text represented by one word embedding that represent a construct/concept).

Description

Compute the semantic distance between a text variable and a word norm (i.e., a text represented by one word embedding that represent a construct/concept).

Usage

textDistanceNorm(x, y, method = "euclidean", center = FALSE, scale = FALSE)

Arguments

x  
Word embeddings (from textEmbed).

y  
Word embedding from textEmbed (from only one text).

method  
Character string describing type of measure to be computed; default is "euclidean" (see also measures from stats:dist() including "maximum", "manhattan", "canberra", "binary" and "minkowski". It is also possible to use "cosine", which computes the cosine distance (i.e., 1 - cosine(x, y)).

center  
(boolean; from base::scale) If center is TRUE then centering is done by subtracting the embedding mean (omitting NAs) of x from each of its dimension, and if center is FALSE, no centering is done.

scale  
(boolean; from base::scale) If scale is TRUE then scaling is done by dividing the (centered) embedding dimensions by the standard deviation of the embedding if center is TRUE, and the root mean square otherwise.

Value

A vector comprising semantic distance scores.

See Also

see textDistance

Examples

## Not run:
library(dplyr)
library(tibble)
harmonynorm <- c("harmony peace ")
satisfactionnorm <- c("satisfaction achievement")

norms <- tibble::tibble(harmonynorm, satisfactionnorm)
word_embeddings <- word_embeddings_4$texts
word_embeddings_wordnorm <- textEmbed(norms)
similarity_scores <- textDistanceNorm(
  word_embeddings$harmonytext,
  word_embeddings_wordnorm$harmonynorm
)

## End(Not run)

---

**textEmbed**  
*Extract layers and aggregate them to word embeddings, for all character variables in a given dataframe.*

---

**Description**  
Extract layers and aggregate them to word embeddings, for all character variables in a given dataframe.

**Usage**

```r
textEmbed(
  texts,
  model = "bert-base-uncased",
  layers = -2,
  dim_name = TRUE,
  aggregation_from_layers_to_tokens = "concatenate",
  aggregation_from_tokens_to_texts = "mean",
  aggregation_from_tokens_to_word_types = NULL,
  keep_token_embeddings = TRUE,
  tokens_select = NULL,
  tokens_deselect = NULL,
  decontextualize = FALSE,
  model_max_length = NULL,
  max_token_to_sentence = 4,
  tokenizer_parallelism = FALSE,
  device = "cpu",
  logging_level = "error",
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

- **texts**  
  A character variable or a tibble/dataframe with at least one character variable.

- **model**  
  Character string specifying pre-trained language model (default 'bert-base-uncased'). For full list of options see pretrained models at HuggingFace. For example use "bert-base-multilingual-cased", "openai-gpt", "gpt2", "ctrl", "transfo-xl-wt103", "xlnet-base-cased", "xlm-mlm-enfr-1024", "distilbert-base-cased", "roberta-base", or "xlm-roberta-base". Only load models that you trust from HuggingFace; loading a malicious model can execute arbitrary code on your computer.

---
layers (string or numeric) Specify the layers that should be extracted (default -2 which
give the second to last layer). It is more efficient to only extract the layers that
you need (e.g., 11). You can also extract several (e.g., 11:12), or all by setting
this parameter to "all". Layer 0 is the decontextualized input layer (i.e., not
comprising hidden states) and thus should normally not be used. These layers
can then be aggregated in the textEmbedLayerAggregation function.

dim_name Boolean, if TRUE append the variable name after all variable-names in the
output. (This differentiates between word embedding dimension names; e.g.,
Dim1_text_variable_name). see textDimName to change names back and forth.

aggregation_from_layers_to_tokens (string) Aggregated layers of each token. Method to aggregate the contextualized
layers (e.g., "mean", "min" or "max", which takes the minimum, maximum
or mean, respectively, across each column; or "concatenate", which links to-
gether each word embedding layer to one long row.

aggregation_from_tokens_to_texts (string) Aggregates to the individual text (i.e., the aggregation of all tokens/words
given to the transformer).

aggregation_from_tokens_to_word_types (string) Aggregates to the word type (i.e., the individual words) rather than texts.

keep_token_embeddings (boolean) Whether to also keep token embeddings when using texts or word
types aggregation.

tokens_select Option to select word embeddings linked to specific tokens such as [CLS] and
[SEP] for the context embeddings.

tokens_deselect Option to deselect embeddings linked to specific tokens such as [CLS] and
[SEP] for the context embeddings.

decontextualize (boolean) Provide word embeddings of single words as input to the model (these
embeddings are, e.g., used for plotting; default is to use ). If using this, then set
single_context_embeddings to FALSE.

model_max_length The maximum length (in number of tokens) for the inputs to the transformer
model (default the value stored for the associated model).

max_token_to_sentence (numeric) Maximum number of tokens in a string to handle before switching to
embedding text sentence by sentence.

tokenizer_parallelism (boolean) If TRUE this will turn on tokenizer parallelism. Default FALSE.

device Name of device to use: 'cpu', 'gpu', 'gpu:k' or 'mps'/mps:k' for MacOS, where
k is a specific device number such as 'mps:1'.

logging_level Set the logging level. Default: "warning". Options (ordered from less logging
to more logging): critical, error, warning, info, debug

... settings from textEmbedRawLayers().
Value

A tibble with tokens, a column for layer identifier and word embeddings. Note that layer 0 is the input embedding to the transformer.

See Also

see `textEmbedLayerAggregation`, `textEmbedRawLayers` and `textDimName`

Examples

```r
# word_embeddings <- textEmbed(Language_based_assessment_data_8[1:2, 1:2],
# layers = 10:11,
# aggregation_from_layers_to_tokens = "concatenate",
# aggregation_from_tokens_to_texts = "mean",
# aggregation_from_tokens_to_word_types = "mean"
## Show information about how the embeddings were constructed
# comment(word_embeddings$texts$satisfactiontexts)
# comment(word_embeddings$word_types)
# comment(word_embeddings$tokens$satisfactiontexts)
```

```r
textEmbedLayerAggregation

Select and aggregate layers of hidden states to form a word embeddings.

Description

Select and aggregate layers of hidden states to form a word embeddings.

Usage

```r
textEmbedLayerAggregation(
  word_embeddings_layers,
  layers = "all",
  aggregation_from_layers_to_tokens = "concatenate",
  aggregation_from_tokens_to_texts = "mean",
  return_tokens = FALSE,
  tokens_select = NULL,
  tokens_deselect = NULL
)
```
textEmbedLayerAggregation

Arguments

word_embeddings_layers
Layers outputted from textEmbedRawLayers.

layers
The numbers of the layers to be aggregated (e.g., c(11:12) to aggregate the eleventh and twelfth). Note that layer 0 is the input embedding to the transformer, and should normally not be used. Selecting ‘all’ thus removes layer 0.

aggregation_from_layers_to_tokens
Method to carry out the aggregation among the layers for each word/token, including "min", "max" and "mean" which takes the minimum, maximum or mean across each column; or "concatenate", which links together each layer of the word embedding to one long row. Default is "concatenate"

aggregation_from_tokens_to_texts
Method to carry out the aggregation among the word embeddings for the words/tokens, including "min", "max" and "mean" which takes the minimum, maximum or mean across each column; or "concatenate", which links together each layer of the word embedding to one long row.

return_tokens
If TRUE, provide the tokens used in the specified transformer model.

tokens_select
Option to only select embeddings linked to specific tokens such as "[CLS]" and "[SEP]" (default NULL).

tokens_deselect
Option to deselect embeddings linked to specific tokens such as "[CLS]" and "[SEP]" (default NULL).

Value

A tibble with word embeddings. Note that layer 0 is the input embedding to the transformer, which is normally not used.

See Also

see textEmbedRawLayers and textEmbed

Examples

# word_embeddings_layers <- textEmbedRawLayers(Language_based_assessment_data_8$harmonywords[1],
# layers = 11:12)
# word_embeddings <- textEmbedLayerAggregation(word_embeddings_layers$context, layers = 11)
textEmbedRawLayers

Extract layers of hidden states (word embeddings) for all character variables in a given dataframe.

Description

Extract layers of hidden states (word embeddings) for all character variables in a given dataframe.

Usage

textEmbedRawLayers(
  texts,
  model = "bert-base-uncased",
  layers = -2,
  return_tokens = TRUE,
  word_type_embeddings = FALSE,
  decontextualize = FALSE,
  keep_token_embeddings = TRUE,
  device = "cpu",
  tokenizer_parallelism = FALSE,
  model_max_length = NULL,
  max_token_to_sentence = 4,
  logging_level = "error",
  sort = TRUE
)

Arguments

texts
  A character variable or a tibble/dataframe with at least one character variable.

model
  Character string specifying pre-trained language model (default 'bert-base-uncased').
  For full list of options see pretrained models at HuggingFace. For example use
  "bert-base-multilingual-cased", "openai-gpt", "gpt2", "ctrl", "transfo-xl-wt103",
  or "xlm-roberta-base". Only load models that you trust from HuggingFace; loading a
  malicious model can execute arbitrary code on your computer).

layers
  (string or numeric) Specify the layers that should be extracted (default -2, which
  give the second to last layer). It is more efficient to only extract the layers that
  you need (e.g., 11). You can also extract several (e.g., 11:12), or all by setting
  this parameter to "all". Layer 0 is the decontextualized input layer (i.e., not
  comprising hidden states) and thus should normally not be used. These layers
  can then be aggregated in the textEmbedLayerAggregation function.

return_tokens
  If TRUE, provide the tokens used in the specified transformer model.

word_type_embeddings
  (boolean) Wether to provide embeddings for each word/token type.
textEmbedReduce

Pre-trained dimension reduction (experimental)

Description

Pre-trained dimension reduction (experimental)
textEmbedReduce

Usage

textEmbedReduce(
  embeddings,
  n_dim = NULL,
  scalar =
    "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/adithya8/ContextualEmbeddingDR/master/models/fb20/scalar.csv",
  pca =
)

Arguments

embeddings (list) Embedding(s) - including, tokens, texts and/or word_types.
n_dim (numeric) Number of dimensions to reduce to.
scalar (string or matrix) Name or URL to scalar for standardizing the embeddings. If
a URL, the function first examines whether it has been downloaded before. The
string should be to a csv file containing a matrix with the pca weights for matrix
multiplication. For more information see reference below.
pca (string or matrix) Name or URL to pca weights. If a URL, the function first
examines whether it has been downloaded before. The string should be to a csv
file containing a matrix. For more information see reference below.

Details

To use this method please see and cite:
uation of pre-trained transformers for human-level nlp: The role of sample size and dimensionality.

See also Git-Hub Empirical-Evaluation

Value

Returns embeddings with reduced number of dimensions.

See Also

textEmbed

Examples

## Not run:
embeddings <- textEmbedReduce(word_embeddings_4$texts)

## End(Not run)
Applies word embeddings from a given decontextualized static space (such as from Latent Semantic Analyses) to all character variables

**Description**

Applies word embeddings from a given decontextualized static space (such as from Latent Semantic Analyses) to all character variables

**Usage**

```
textEmbedStatic(
  df,
  space,
  tk_df = "null",
  aggregation_from_tokens_to_texts = "mean",
  dim_name = FALSE,
  tolower = FALSE
)
```

**Arguments**

- `df` dataframe that at least contains one character column.
- `space` decontextualized/static space with a column called "words" and the semantic representations are in columns called Dim1, Dim2 (or V1, V2, ...) and so on (from textSpace, which is not included in the current text package).
- `tk_df` default "null"; option to use either the "tk" of "df" space (if using textSpace, which has not been implemented yet).
- `aggregation_from_tokens_to_texts` method to aggregate semantic representation when their are more than a single word. (default is "mean"; see also "min" and "max", "concatenate" and "normalize")
- `dim_name` Boolean, if TRUE append the variable name after all variable-names in the output. (This differentiates between word embedding dimension names; e.g., Dim1_text_variable_name)
- `tolower` (boolean) Lower case input.

**Value**

A list with tibbles for each character variable. Each tibble comprises a column with the text, followed by columns representing the semantic representations of the text. The tibbles are called the same as the original variable.

**See Also**

see textEmbed
textFineTuneTask  Task Adapted Pre-Training (EXPERIMENTAL - under development)

Description

Task Adapted Pre-Training (EXPERIMENTAL - under development)

Usage

```r
textFineTuneTask(
  text_outcome_data,
  model_name_or_path = "bert-base-uncased",
  output_dir = "./runs",
  validation_proportion = 0.1,
  evaluation_proportion = 0.1,
  is_regression = TRUE,
  config_name = NULL,
  tokenizer_name = NULL,
  max_seq_length = 128L,
  evaluation_strategy = "epoch",
  eval_accumulation_steps = NULL,
  num_train_epochs = 3,
  past_index = -1,
  set_seed = 2022,
  label_names = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

- `text_outcome_data` (A dataframe, where the first column contain text data, and the second column the to-be-predicted variable (numeric or categorical).

- `model_name_or_path` (string) Path to foundation/pretrained model or model identifier from hugging-face.co/models

- `output_dir` (string) Path to the output directory.

- `validation_proportion` (Numeric) Proportion of the `text_outcome_data` to be used for validation.

- `evaluation_proportion` (Numeric) Proportion of the `text_outcome_data` to be used for evaluation.

- `is_regression` (Boolean) TRUE for regression tasks, FALSE for classification.

- `config_name` (String) Pretrained config name or path if not the same as model_name.

- `tokenizer_name` (String) Pretrained tokenizer name or path if not the same as model_name.
textFineTuneTask

max_seq_length (Numeric) The maximum total input sequence length after tokenization. Sequences longer than this will be truncated, sequences shorter will be padded.

evaluation_strategy
(String or IntervalStrategy) — The evaluation strategy to adopt during training. Possible values are: "no": No evaluation is done during training. "steps": Evaluation is done (and logged) every eval_steps. "epoch": Evaluation is done at the end of each epoch.

eval_accumulation_steps
(Integer) Number of predictions steps to accumulate the output tensors for, before moving the results to the CPU. If left unset, the whole predictions are accumulated on GPU/TPU before being moved to the CPU (faster but requires more memory).

num_train_epochs
(Numeric) Total number of training epochs to perform (if not an integer, will perform the decimal part percents of the last epoch before stopping training).

past_index
(Numeric, defaults to -1) Some models like TransformerXL or XLNet can make use of the past hidden states for their predictions. If this argument is set to a positive int, the Trainer will use the corresponding output (usually index 2) as the past state and feed it to the model at the next training step under the keyword argument mems.

set_seed
(Numeric) Set the seed

label_names
(label name in case of classification; e.g., label_names = c("female", "male").

... Parameters related to the fine tuning, which can be seen in the text-package file inst/python/arg2.json.

Details

Information about more parameters see inst/python/args2.json (https://github.com/OscarKjell/text/tree/master/inst/python/args2.json). Descriptions of settings can be found in inst/python/task_finetune.py under "class ModelArguments" and "class DataTrainingArguments" as well as online at https://huggingface.co/docs/transformers/main_classes/trainer.

Value

A folder containing the pretrained model and output data. The model can then be used, for example, by textEmbed() by providing the model parameter with a the path to the output folder.

See Also

see textEmbed, textEmbed

Examples

```r
## Not run:
textFineTuneTask(text_outcome_data)

## End(Not run)```
textGeneration

*Predicts the words that will follow a specified text prompt. (experimental)*

Description

Predicts the words that will follow a specified text prompt. (experimental)

Usage

textGeneration(
  x,
  model = "gpt2",
  device = "cpu",
  tokenizer_parallelism = FALSE,
  logging_level = "warning",
  return_incorrect_results = FALSE,
  return_tensors = FALSE,
  return_text = TRUE,
  return_full_text = TRUE,
  clean_up_tokenization_spaces = FALSE,
  prefix = "",
  handle_long_generation = NULL,
  set_seed = 202208L
)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>(string) A variable or a tibble/dataframe with at least one character variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>model</td>
<td>(string) Specification of a pre-trained language model that have been trained with an autoregressive language modeling objective, which includes the unidirectional models (e.g., gpt2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>device</td>
<td>(string) Device to use: 'cpu', 'gpu', or 'gpu:k' where k is a specific device number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tokenizer_parallelism</td>
<td>(boolean) If TRUE this will turn on tokenizer parallelism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>logging_level</td>
<td>(string) Set the logging level. Options (ordered from less logging to more logging): critical, error, warning, info, debug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>return_incorrect_results</td>
<td>(boolean) Stop returning some incorrectly formatted/structured results. This setting does CANOT evaluate the actual results (whether or not they make sense, exist, etc.). All it does is to ensure the returned results are formatted correctly (e.g., does the question-answering dictionary contain the key &quot;answer&quot;, is sentiments from textClassify containing the labels &quot;positive&quot; and &quot;negative&quot;).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>return_tensors</td>
<td>(boolean) Whether or not the output should include the prediction tensors (as token indices).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
textModelLayers

Get the number of layers in a given model.

Description
Get the number of layers in a given model.

Usage
textModelLayers(target_model)

Arguments

target_model  (string) The name of the model to know the number of layers of.

examples

# generated_text <- textGeneration("The meaning of life is")
# generated_text
Value

Number of layers.

See Also

see textModels

Examples

```r
## Not run:
textModelLayers(target_model = "bert-base-uncased")
## End(Not run)
```

---

textModels  

**Check downloaded, available models.**

Description

Check downloaded, available models.

Usage

textModels()

Value

List of names of models and tokenizers

See Also

see textModelsRemove

Examples

```r
## Not run:
textModels()
## End(Not run)
```
textModelsRemove

Delete a specified model and model associated files.

Description
Delete a specified model and model associated files.

Usage
textModelsRemove(target_model)

Arguments
target_model (string) The name of the model to be deleted.

Value
Confirmation whether the model has been deleted.

See Also
see textModels

Examples
## Not run:
textModelsRemove("name-of-model-to-delete")
## End(Not run)

---

textNER

Named Entity Recognition. (experimental)

Description
Named Entity Recognition. (experimental)

Usage
textNER(
  x,
  model = "dslim/bert-base-NER",
  device = "cpu",
  tokenizer_parallelism = FALSE,
  logging_level = "error",
  return_incorrect_results = FALSE,
  set_seed = 202208L
)

textPCA

Compute 2 PCA dimensions of the word embeddings for individual words.

Description

Compute 2 PCA dimensions of the word embeddings for individual words.

Usage

textPCA(words, word_types_embeddings = word_types_embeddings_df, seed = 1010)
textPCAPlot

Plot words according to 2-D plot from 2 PCA components.

Description

Plot words according to 2-D plot from 2 PCA components.

Usage

textPCAPlot(
  word_data,
  min_freq_words_test = 1,
  plot_n_word_extreme = 5,
  plot_n_word_frequency = 5,
  plot_n_words_middle = 5,
  titles_color = "#61605e",
  title_top = "Principal Component (PC) Plot",
  x_axes_label = "PC1",
  y_axes_label = "PC2",
)
scale_x_axes_lim = NULL,
scale_y_axes_lim = NULL,
word_font = NULL,
bivariate_color_codes = c("#398CF9", "#60A1F7", "#5dc688", "#e07f6a", "#EAEAEA",
   "#40DD52", "#FF0000", "#EA7467", "#85DB8E"),
word_size_range = c(3, 8),
position_jitter_height = 0,
position_jitter_width = 0.03,
point_size = 0.5,
arrow_transparency = 0.1,
points_without_words_size = 0.2,
points_without_words_alpha = 0.2,
legend_title = "PC",
legend_x_axes_label = "PC1",
legend_y_axes_label = "PC2",
legend_x_position = 0.02,
legend_y_position = 0.02,
legend_h_size = 0.2,
legend_w_size = 0.2,
legend_title_size = 7,
legend_number_size = 2,
seed = 1002
)

Arguments

word_data        Dataframe from textPCA
min_freq_words_test
   Select words to significance test that have occurred at least min_freq_words_test
   (default = 1).
plot_n_word_extreme
   Number of words that are extreme on Supervised Dimension Projection per di-
   mension. (i.e., even if not significant; per dimensions, where duplicates are
   removed).
plot_n_word_frequency
   Number of words based on being most frequent. (i.e., even if not significant).
plot_n_words_middle
   Number of words plotted that are in the middle in Supervised Dimension Pro-
   jection score (i.e., even if not significant; per dimensions, where duplicates are
   removed).
titles_color     Color for all the titles (default: "#61605e")
title_top        Title (default "")
x_axes_label     Label on the x-axes.
y_axes_label     Label on the y-axes.
scale_x_axes_lim
   Manually set the length of the x-axes (default = NULL, which uses ggplot2::scale_x_continuous(limits
   = scale_x_axes_lim); change e.g., by trying c(-5, 5)).
scale_y_axes_lim
Manually set the length of the y-axes (default = NULL; which uses ggplot2::scale_y_continuous(limits = scale_y_axes_lim); change e.g., by trying c(-5, 5)).

word_font
Font type (default: NULL).

bivariate_color_codes
The different colors of the words (default: c("#398CF9", "#60A1F7", "#5dc688", "#07f6a", "#EAEAEA", "#40DD52", "#FF0000", "#EA7467", "#85DB8E").

word_size_range
Vector with minimum and maximum font size (default: c(3, 8)).

position_jitter_height
Jitter height (default: .0).

position_jitter_width
Jitter width (default: .03).

point_size
Size of the points indicating the words’ position (default: 0.5).

arrow_transparency
Transparency of the lines between each word and point (default: 0.1).

points_without_words_size
Size of the points not linked with a words (default is to not show it, i.e., 0).

points_without_words_alpha
Transparency of the points not linked with a words (default is to not show it, i.e., 0).

legend_title
Title on the color legend (default: "(PCA)").

legend_x_axes_label
Label on the color legend (default: "(x)").

legend_y_axes_label
Label on the color legend (default: "(y)").

legend_x_position
Position on the x coordinates of the color legend (default: 0.02).

legend_y_position
Position on the y coordinates of the color legend (default: 0.05).

legend_h_size
Height of the color legend (default 0.15).

legend_w_size
Width of the color legend (default 0.15).

legend_title_size
Font size (default: 7).

legend_number_size
Font size of the values in the legend (default: 2).

seed
Set different seed.

Value
A 1- or 2-dimensional word plot, as well as tibble with processed data used to plot.

See Also
see textPCA
Examples

# The test-data included in the package is called: DP_projections_HILS_SWLS_100

# Supervised Dimension Projection Plot
principle_component_plot_projection <- textPCAPlot(PC_projections_satisfactionwords_40)
principle_component_plot_projection

names(DP_projections_HILS_SWLS_100)

textPlot

Plot words from textProjection() or textWordPrediction().

Description

Plot words from textProjection() or textWordPrediction().

Usage

textPlot(
  word_data,
  k_n_words_to_test = FALSE,
  min_freq_words_test = 1,
  min_freq_words_plot = 1,
  plot_n_words_square = 3,
  plot_n_words_p = 5,
  plot_n_word_extreme = 5,
  plot_n_word_frequency = 5,
  plot_n_words_middle = 5,
  titles_color = "#61605e",
  y_axes = FALSE,
  p_alpha = 0.05,
  p_adjust_method = "none",
  title_top = "Supervised Dimension Projection",
  x_axes_label = "Supervised Dimension Projection (SDP)",
  y_axes_label = "Supervised Dimension Projection (SDP)",
  scale_x_axes_lim = NULL,
  scale_y_axes_lim = NULL,
  word_font = NULL,
  bivariate_color_codes = c("#398CF9", "#60A1F7", "#5dc688", "#e07f6a", "#EAEA",
    "#40DD52", "#FF0000", "#EA7467", "#85DB8E"),
  word_size_range = c(3, 8),
  position_jitter_hight = 0,
  position_jitter_width = 0.03,
  point_size = 0.5,
  arrow_transparency = 0.1,
  points_without_words_size = 0.2,
  points_without_words_alpha = 0.2,
```r

legend_title = "SDP",
legend_x_axes_label = "x",
legend_y_axes_label = "y",
legend_x_position = 0.02,
legend_y_position = 0.02,
legend_h_size = 0.2,
legend_w_size = 0.2,
legend_title_size = 7,
legend_number_size = 2,
group_embeddings1 = FALSE,
group_embeddings2 = FALSE,
projection_embedding = FALSE,
aggregated_point_size = 0.8,
aggregated_shape = 8,
aggregated_color_G1 = "black",
aggregated_color_G2 = "black",
projection_color = "blue",
seed = 1005,
explore_words = NULL,
explore_words_color = ":#ad42f5",
explore_words_point = "ALL_1",
explore_words_aggregation = "mean",
remove_words = NULL,
n_contrast_group_color = NULL,
n_contrast_group_remove = FALSE,
space = NULL,
scaling = FALSE
)
```

**Arguments**

- `word_data` Dataframe from `textProjection`
- `k_n_words_to_test` Select the k most frequent words to significance test (k = sqrt(100*N); N = number of participant responses). Default = TRUE.
- `min_freq_words_test` Select words to significance test that have occurred at least `min_freq_words_test` times.
- `min_freq_words_plot` Select words to plot that has occurred at least `min_freq_words_plot` times.
- `plot_n_words_square` Select number of significant words in each square of the figure to plot. The significant words, in each square is selected according to most frequent words.
- `plot_n_words_p` Number of significant words to plot on each(positive and negative) side of the x-axes and y-axes, (where duplicates are removed); selects first according to lowest p-value and then according to frequency. Hence, on a two dimensional plot it is possible that `plot_n_words_p = 1` yield 4 words.
plot_n_word_extreme
Number of words that are extreme on Supervised Dimension Projection per dimension. (i.e., even if not significant; per dimensions, where duplicates are removed).

plot_n_word_frequency
Number of words based on being most frequent. (i.e., even if not significant).

plot_n_words_middle
Number of words plotted that are in the middle in Supervised Dimension Projection score (i.e., even if not significant; per dimensions, where duplicates are removed).

titles_color
Color for all the titles (default: "#61605e")

y_axes
If TRUE, also plotting on the y-axes (default is FALSE). Also plotting on y-axes produces a two dimension 2-dimensional plot, but the textProjection function has to have had a variable on the y-axes.

p_alpha
Alpha (default = .05).

p_adjust_method
Method to adjust/correct p-values for multiple comparisons (default = "holm"; see also "none", "hochberg", "hommel", "bonferroni", "BH", "BY", "fdr").

title_top
Title (default " ")

x_axes_label
Label on the x-axes.

y_axes_label
Label on the y-axes.

scale_x_axes_lim
Manually set the length of the x-axes (default = NULL, which uses ggplot2::scale_x_continuous(limits = scale_x_axes_lim); change e.g., by trying c(-5, 5)).

scale_y_axes_lim
Manually set the length of the y-axes (default = NULL; which uses ggplot2::scale_y_continuous(limits = scale_y_axes_lim); change e.g., by trying c(-5, 5)).

word_font
Font type (default: NULL).

bivariate_color_codes
The different colors of the words. Note that, at the moment, two squares should not have the exact same colour-code because the numbers within the squares of the legend will then be aggregated (and show the same, incorrect value). (default: c("#398CF9", "#60A1F7", "#5dc688", "#e07f6a", "#EAEAEA", "#40DD52", "#FF0000", "#EA7467", "#85DB8E")).

word_size_range
Vector with minimum and maximum font size (default: c(3, 8)).

position_jitter_height
Jitter height (default: .0).

position_jitter_width
Jitter width (default: .03).

point_size
Size of the points indicating the words' position (default: 0.5).

arrow_transparency
Transparency of the lines between each word and point (default: 0.1).

points_without_words_size
Size of the points not linked with a words (default is to not show it, i.e., 0).
points_without_words_alpha
Transparency of the points not linked with a words (default is to not show it, i.e., 0).

legend_title  Title on the color legend (default: ")(SDP)".
legend_x_axes_label
Label on the color legend (default: "(x)".
legend_y_axes_label
Label on the color legend (default: "(y)".
legend_x_position
Position on the x coordinates of the color legend (default: 0.02).
legend_y_position
Position on the y coordinates of the color legend (default: 0.05).
legend_h_size
Height of the color legend (default 0.15).
legend_w_size
Width of the color legend (default 0.15).
legend_title_size
Font size (default: 7).
legend_number_size
Font size of the values in the legend (default: 2).

group_embeddings1
Shows a point representing the aggregated word embedding for group 1 (default = FALSE).

group_embeddings2
Shows a point representing the aggregated word embedding for group 2 (default = FALSE).

projection_embedding
Shows a point representing the aggregated direction embedding (default = FALSE).

aggregated_point_size
Size of the points representing the group_embeddings1, group_embeddings2 and projection_embedding.

aggregated_shape
Shape type of the points representing the group_embeddings1, group_embeddings2 and projection_embedding.

aggregated_color_G1
Color
aggregated_color_G2
Color
projection_color
Color

seed
Set different seed.

explore_words
Explore where specific words are positioned in the embedding space. For example, c("happy content", "sad down").

explore_words_color
Specify the color(s) of the words being explored. For example c("#ad42f5", "green")
explore_words_point
   Specify the names of the point for the aggregated word embeddings of all the
   explored words.

explore_words_aggregation
   Specify how to aggregate the word embeddings of the explored words.

remove_words
   manually remove words from the plot (which is done just before the words are
   plotted so that the remove_words are part of previous counts/analyses).

n_contrast_group_color
   Set color to words that have higher frequency (N) on the other opposite side of
   its dot product projection (default = NULL).

n_contrast_group_remove
   Remove words that have higher frequency (N) on the other opposite side of its
   dot product projection (default = FALSE).

space
   Provide a semantic space if using static embeddings and wanting to explore
   words.

scaling
   Scaling word embeddings before aggregation.

Value

A 1- or 2-dimensional word plot, as well as tibble with processed data used to plot.

See Also

see textProjection

Examples

# The test-data included in the package is called: DP_projections_HILS_SWLS_100

# Supervised Dimension Projection Plot
plot_projection <- textPlot(
   word_data = DP_projections_HILS_SWLS_100,
   k_n_words_to_test = FALSE,
   min_freq_words_test = 1,
   plot_n_words_square = 3,
   plot_n_words_p = 3,
   plot_n_word_extreme = 1,
   plot_n_word_frequency = 1,
   plot_n_words_middle = 1,
   y_axes = FALSE,
   p_alpha = 0.05,
   title_top = "Supervised Dimension Projection (SDP)",
   x_axes_label = "Low vs. High HILS score",
   y_axes_label = "Low vs. High SWLS score",
   p_adjust_method = "bonferroni",
   scale_y_axes_lim = NULL
)
plot_projection

names(DP_projections_HILS_SWLS_100)
textPredict

Predict scores or classification from, e.g., textTrain.

Description

Predict scores or classification from, e.g., textTrain.

Usage

textPredict(
  model_info,
  word_embeddings,
  x_append = NULL,
  type = NULL,
  dim_names = TRUE,
  ...
)

Arguments

  model_info (model object) Model info (e.g., saved output from textTrain, textTrainRegression or textRandomForest).
  word_embeddings (tibble) Word embeddings
  x_append (tibble) Variables to be appended after the word embeddings (x).
  type (string) Type of prediction; e.g., "prob", "class".
  dim_names (boolean) Account for specific dimension names from textEmbed() (rather than generic names including Dim1, Dim2 etc.). If FALSE the models need to have been trained on word embeddings created with dim_names FALSE, so that embeddings were only called Dim1, Dim2 etc.
  ...

Value

Predicted scores from word embeddings.

See Also

see textTrain textTrainLists textTrainRandomForest

Examples

word_embeddings <- word_embeddings_4
ratings_data <- Language_based_assessment_data_8
textPredictAll  
*Predict from several models, selecting the correct input*

**Description**

Predict from several models, selecting the correct input

**Usage**

```r
textPredictAll(models, word_embeddings, x_append = NULL, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `models`: Object containing several models.
- `word_embeddings`: List of word embeddings (if using word embeddings from more than one text-variable use dim_names = TRUE throughout the pipeline).
- `x_append`: A tibble/dataframe with additional variables used in the training of the models (optional).
- `...`: Settings from textPredict.

**Value**

A tibble with predictions.

**See Also**

see `textPredict` and `textTrain`

**Examples**

```r
# x <- Language_based_assessment_data_8[1:2, 1:2]
# word_embeddings_with_layers <- textEmbedLayersOutput(x, layers = 11:12)
```
textPredictTest

Significance testing correlations

If only y1 is provided a t-test is computed, between the absolute error from yhat1-y1 and yhat2-y1.

Description

If y2 is provided a bootstrapped procedure is used to compare the correlations between y1 and yhat1 versus y2 and yhat2. This is achieved by creating two distributions of correlations using bootstrapping; and then finally compute the distributions overlap.

Usage

textPredictTest(
  y1,
  y2,
  yhat1,
  yhat2,
  method = "t-test",
  statistic = "correlation",
  paired = TRUE,
  event_level = "first",
  bootstraps_times = 1000,
  seed = 6134,
  ...
)

Arguments

y1 The observed scores (i.e., what was used to predict when training a model).
y2 The second observed scores (default = NULL; i.e., for when comparing models that are predicting different outcomes. In this case a bootstrap procedure is used to create two distributions of correlations that are compared (see description above).
yhat1 The predicted scores from model 1.
yhat2 The predicted scores from model 2 that will be compared with model 1.
method Set "t-test" if comparing predictions from models that predict the SAME outcome. Set "bootstrap" if comparing predictions from models that predict DIFFERENT outcomes or comparison from logistic regression computing AUC distributions.
statistic Character ("correlation", "auc") describing statistic to be compared in bootstrapping.
paired Paired test or not in stats::t.test (default TRUE).
event_level Character "first" or "second" for computing the auc in the bootstrap.
bootstraps_times Number of bootstraps (when providing y2).
textProjection

seed  Set seed.
...  Settings from stats::t.test or overlapping::overlap (e.g., plot = TRUE).

Value

Comparison of correlations either a t-test or the overlap of a bootstrapped procedure (see $OV).

See Also

see textTrain textPredict

Examples

# Example random data
y1 <- runif(10)
yhat1 <- runif(10)
y2 <- runif(10)
yhat2 <- runif(10)

boot_test <- textPredictTest(y1, y2, yhat1, yhat2)

textProjection Compute Supervised Dimension Projection and related variables for plotting words.

Description

Compute Supervised Dimension Projection and related variables for plotting words.

Usage

textProjection(
  words,
  word_embeddings,
  word_types_embeddings,
  x,
  y = NULL,
  pca = NULL,
  aggregation = "mean",
  split = "quartile",
  word_weight_power = 1,
  min_freq_words_test = 0,
  mean_centering = FALSE,
  mean_centering2 = FALSE,
  Npermutations = 10000,
  n_per_split = 50000,
  seed = 1003
)

Arguments

words
Word or text variable to be plotted.

word_embeddings
Word embeddings from textEmbed for the words to be plotted (i.e., the aggregated word embeddings for the "words" parameter).

word_types_embeddings
Word embeddings from textEmbed for individual words (i.e., decontextualized embeddings).

x
Numeric variable that the words should be plotted according to on the x-axes.

y
Numeric variable that the words should be plotted according to on the y-axes (y=NULL).

pca
Number of PCA dimensions applied to the word embeddings in the beginning of the function. A number below 1 takes out % of variance; An integer specify number of components to extract. (default is NULL as this setting has not yet been evaluated).

aggregation
Method to aggregate the word embeddings (default = "mean"; see also "min", "max", and "[CLS]").

split
Method to split the axes (default = "quartile" involving selecting lower and upper quartile; see also "mean"). However, if the variable is only containing two different values (i.e., being dichotomous) mean split is used.

word_weight_power
Compute the power of the frequency of the words and multiply the word embeddings with this in the computation of aggregated word embeddings for group low (1) and group high (2). This increases the weight of more frequent words.

min_freq_words_test
Option to select words that have occurred a specified number of times (default = 0); when creating the Supervised Dimension Projection line (i.e., single words receive Supervised Dimension Projection and p-value).

mean_centering
Boolean; separately mean centering the Group 1 split aggregation embedding, and the Group 2 split aggregation embedding.

mean_centering2
Boolean; separately mean centering the G1 and G2 split aggregation embeddings.

Npermutations
Number of permutations in the creation of the null distribution.

n_per_split
Setting to split Npermutations to avoid reaching computer memory limits; set it lower than Npermutations <- and the higher it is set the faster the computation completes, but too high may lead to abortion.

seed
Set different seed.

Value

A dataframe with variables (e.g., including Supervised Dimension Projection, frequencies, p-values) for the individual words that is used for the plotting in the textProjectionPlot function.
Examples

# Data
# Pre-processing data for plotting
## Not run:
df_for_plotting <- textProjection(
    words = Language_based_assessment_data_8$harmonywords,
    word_embeddings = word_embeddings_4$texts$harmonywords,
    word_types_embeddings = word_embeddings_4$word_types,
    x = Language_based_assessment_data_8$hilstotal,
    split = "mean",
    Npermutations = 10,
    n_per_split = 1
)
df_for_plotting
## End(Not run)

#' @seealso see \code{\link{textProjectionPlot}}

---

**textProjectionPlot**  
Plot words according to **Supervised Dimension Projection**.

**Description**
Plot words according to Supervised Dimension Projection.

**Usage**

```r
textProjectionPlot(
    word_data,
    k_n_words_to_test = FALSE,
    min_freq_words_test = 1,
    min_freq_words_plot = 1,
    plot_n_words_square = 3,
    plot_n_words_p = 5,
    plot_n_word_extreme = 5,
    plot_n_word_frequency = 5,
    plot_n_words_middle = 5,
    titles_color = "#61605e",
    y_axes = FALSE,
    p_alpha = 0.05,
    p_adjust_method = "none",
    title_top = "Supervised Dimension Projection",
    x_axes_label = "Supervised Dimension Projection (SDP)",
    y_axes_label = "Supervised Dimension Projection (SDP)",
    scale_x_axes_lim = NULL,
    scale_y_axes_lim = NULL,
    word_font = NULL,
    bivariate_color_codes = c("#398CF9", "#60A1F7", "#5dc688", "#e07f6a", "#EAEAEA",
```
textProjectionPlot

"#40DD52", "#FF0000", "#EA7467", "#85DB8E"),
word_size_range = c(3, 8),
position_jitter_hight = 0,
position_jitter_width = 0.03,
point_size = 0.5,
arrow_transparency = 0.1,
points_without_words_size = 0.2,
points_without_words_alpha = 0.2,
legend_title = "SDP",
legend_x_axes_label = "x",
legend_y_axes_label = "y",
legend_x_position = 0.02,
legend_y_position = 0.02,
legend_h_size = 0.2,
legend_w_size = 0.2,
legend_title_size = 7,
legend_number_size = 2,
group_embeddings1 = FALSE,
group_embeddings2 = FALSE,
projection_embedding = FALSE,
aggregated_point_size = 0.8,
aggregated_shape = 8,
aggregated_color_G1 = "black",
aggregated_color_G2 = "black",
projection_color = "blue",
seed = 1005,
explore_words = NULL,
explore_words_color = "#ad42f5",
explore_words_point = "ALL_1",
explore_words_aggregation = "mean",
remove_words = NULL,
n_contrast_group_color = NULL,
n_contrast_group_remove = FALSE,
space = NULL,
scaling = FALSE
)

Arguments

word_data Dataframe from textProjection

k_n_words_to_test
Select the k most frequent words to significance test (k = sqrt(100*N); N = number of participant responses). Default = TRUE.

min_freq_words_test
Select words to significance test that have occurred at least min_freq_words_test times (default = 1).

min_freq_words_plot
Select words to plot that has occurred at least min_freq_words_plot times.
plot_n_words_square

Select number of significant words in each square of the figure to plot. The significant words, in each square is selected according to most frequent words.

plot_n_words_p

Number of significant words to plot on each (positive and negative) side of the x-axes and y-axes, (where duplicates are removed); selects first according to lowest p-value and then according to frequency. Hence, on a two dimensional plot it is possible that plot_n_words_p = 1 yield 4 words.

plot_n_word_extreme

Number of words that are extreme on Supervised Dimension Projection per dimension. (i.e., even if not significant; per dimensions, where duplicates are removed).

plot_n_word_frequency

Number of words based on being most frequent. (i.e., even if not significant).

plot_n_words_middle

Number of words plotted that are in the middle in Supervised Dimension Projection score (i.e., even if not significant; per dimensions, where duplicates are removed).

titles_color

Color for all the titles (default: "#61605e")

y_axes

If TRUE, also plotting on the y-axes (default is FALSE). Also plotting on y-axes produces a two dimension 2-dimensional plot, but the textProjection function has to have had a variable on the y-axes.

p_alpha

Alpha (default = .05).

p_adjust_method

Method to adjust/correct p-values for multiple comparisons (default = "holm"; see also "none", "hochberg", "hommel", "bonferroni", "BH", "BY", "fdr").

title_top

Title (default " ")

x_axes_label

Label on the x-axes.

y_axes_label

Label on the y-axes.

scale_x_axes_lim

Manually set the length of the x-axes (default = NULL, which uses ggplot2::scale_x_continuous(limits = scale_x_axes_lim); change e.g., by trying c(-5, 5)).

scale_y_axes_lim

Manually set the length of the y-axes (default = NULL; which uses ggplot2::scale_y_continuous(limits = scale_y_axes_lim); change e.g., by trying c(-5, 5)).

word_font

Font type (default: NULL).

bivariate_color_codes

The different colors of the words. Note that, at the moment, two squares should not have the exact same colour-code because the numbers within the squares of the legend will then be aggregated (and show the same, incorrect value). (default: c("#398CF9", "#60A1F7", "#5dc688", "#e07f6a", "#EAEAEA", "#40DD52", "#FF0000", "#EA7467", "#85DB8E").

word_size_range

Vector with minimum and maximum font size (default: c(3, 8)).

position_jitter_height

Jitter height (default: .0).
position_jitter_width
   Jitter width (default: .03).
point_size    Size of the points indicating the words’ position (default: 0.5).
arrows_transparency
   Transparency of the lines between each word and point (default: 0.1).
points_without_words_size
   Size of the points not linked with a words (default is to not show it, i.e., 0).
points_without_words_alpha
   Transparency of the points not linked with a words (default is to not show it, i.e., 0).
legend_title Title on the color legend (default: "(SDP)").
legend_x_axes_label
   Label on the color legend (default: "(x)").
legend_y_axes_label
   Label on the color legend (default: "(y)").
legend_x_position
   Position on the x coordinates of the color legend (default: 0.02).
legend_y_position
   Position on the y coordinates of the color legend (default: 0.05).
legend_h_size
   Height of the color legend (default: 0.15).
legend_w_size
   Width of the color legend (default: 0.15).
legend_title_size
   Font size (default: 7).
legend_number_size
   Font size of the values in the legend (default: 2).
group_embeddings1
   Shows a point representing the aggregated word embedding for group 1 (default = FALSE).
group_embeddings2
   Shows a point representing the aggregated word embedding for group 2 (default = FALSE).
projection_embedding
   Shows a point representing the aggregated direction embedding (default = FALSE).
aggregated_point_size
   Size of the points representing the group_embeddings1, group_embeddings2 and projection_embedding
aggregated_shape
   Shape type of the points representing the group_embeddings1, group_embeddings2 and projection_embedding
aggregated_color_G1
   Color
aggregated_color_G2
   Color
projection_color
   Color
seed  Set different seed.
explore_words  Explore where specific words are positioned in the embedding space. For example, c("happy content", "sad down").
explore_words_color  Specify the color(s) of the words being explored. For example c("#ad42f5", "green")
explore_words_point  Specify the names of the point for the aggregated word embeddings of all the explored words.
explore_words_aggregation  Specify how to aggregate the word embeddings of the explored words.
remove_words  manually remove words from the plot (which is done just before the words are plotted so that the remove_words are part of previous counts/analyses).

n_contrast_group_color  Set color to words that have higher frequency (N) on the other opposite side of its dot product projection (default = NULL).

n_contrast_group_remove  Remove words that have higher frequency (N) on the other opposite side of its dot product projection (default = FALSE).

space  Provide a semantic space if using static embeddings and wanting to explore words.

scaling  Scaling word embeddings before aggregation.

Value
A 1- or 2-dimensional word plot, as well as tibble with processed data used to plot.

See Also
see textProjection

Examples
# The test-data included in the package is called: DP_projections_HILS_SWLS_100

# Supervised Dimension Projection Plot
plot_projection <- textProjectionPlot(
  word_data = DP_projections_HILS_SWLS_100,
  k_n_words_to_test = FALSE,
  min_freq_words_test = 1,
  plot_n_words_square = 3,
  plot_n_words_p = 3,
  plot_n_word_extreme = 1,
  plot_n_word_frequency = 1,
  plot_n_words_middle = 1,
  y_axes = FALSE,
  p_alpha = 0.05,
  title_top = "Supervised Dimension Projection (SDP)"
```r
x_axes_label = "Low vs. High HILS score",
y_axes_label = "Low vs. High SWLS score",
p_adjust_method = "bonferroni",
scale_y_axes_lim = NULL
)
plot_projection

names(DP_projections_HILS_SWLS_100)
```

---

**Description**

Question Answering. (experimental)

**Usage**

```r
textQA(
  question,
  context,
  model = "",
  device = "cpu",
  tokenizer_parallelism = FALSE,
  logging_level = "warning",
  return_incorrect_results = FALSE,
  top_k = 1L,
  doc_stride = 128L,
  max_answer_len = 15L,
  max_seq_len = 384L,
  max_question_len = 64L,
  handle_impossible_answer = FALSE,
  set_seed = 202208L
)
```

**Arguments**

- **question** (string) A question
- **context** (string) The context(s) where the model will look for the answer.
- **model** (string) HuggingFace name of a pre-trained language model that have been fine-tuned on a question answering task.
- **device** (string) Device to use: 'cpu', 'gpu', or 'gpu:k' where k is a specific device number
- **tokenizer_parallelism** (boolean) If TRUE this will turn on tokenizer parallelism.
- **logging_level** (string) Set the logging level. Options (ordered from less logging to more logging): critical, error, warning, info, debug
textrpp_initialize

return_incorrect_results
(booleann) Stop returning some incorrectly formatted/structured results. This setting does CANOT evaluate the actual results (whether or not they make sense, exist, etc.). All it does is to ensure the returned results are formatted correctly (e.g., does the question-answering dictionary contain the key "answer", is sentiments from textClassify containing the labels "positive" and "negative").

top_k
(integer) (int) Indicates number of possible answer span(s) to get from the model output.

doc_stride
(integer) If the context is too long to fit with the question for the model, it will be split into overlapping chunks. This setting controls the overlap size.

max_answer_len
(integer) Max answer size to be extracted from the model’s output.

max_seq_len
(integer) The max total sentence length (context + question) in tokens of each chunk passed to the model. If needed, the context is split in chunks (using doc_stride as overlap).

max_question_len
(integer) The max question length after tokenization. It will be truncated if needed.

handle_impossible_answer
(boolean) Whether or not impossible is accepted as an answer.

set_seed
(Integer) Set seed.

Value
Answers.

See Also
see textClassify, textGeneration, textNER, textSum, textQA, textTranslate

Examples

# qa_examples <- textQA(question = "Which colour have trees?", # context = "Trees typically have leaves, are mostly green and like water.")

Initialize text required python packages

Description
Initialize text required python packages to call from R.
**Usage**

```r
textrpp_initialize(
    python_executable = NULL,
    virtualenv = NULL,
    condaenv = "textrpp_condaenv",
    ask = FALSE,
    refresh_settings = FALSE,
    save_profile = FALSE,
    check_env = TRUE,
    textEmbed_test = FALSE,
    prompt = TRUE
)
```

**Arguments**

- **python_executable**
  the full path to the Python executable, for which text required python packages is installed.

- **virtualenv**
  set a path to the Python virtual environment with text required python packages installed Example: `virtualenv = "~/myenv"`

- **condaenv**
  set a path to the anaconda virtual environment with text required python packages installed Example: `condaenv = "myenv"`

- **ask**
  logical; if FALSE, use the first text required python packages installation found; if TRUE, list available text required python packages installations and prompt the user for which to use. If another (e.g. `python_executable`) is set, then this value will always be treated as FALSE.

- **refresh_settings**
  logical; if TRUE, text will ignore the saved settings in the profile and initiate a search of new settings.

- **save_profile**
  logical; if TRUE, the current text required python packages setting will be saved for the future use.

- **check_env**
  logical; check whether conda/virtual environment generated by `textrpp_install()` exists

- **textEmbed_test**
  logical; Test whether function (textEmbed) that requires python packages works.

- **prompt**
  logical; asking whether user wants to set the environment as default.

---

**textrpp_install**

*Install text required python packages in conda or virtualenv environment*
**Description**

Install text required python packages (rpp) in a self-contained environment. For macOS and Linux-based systems, this will also install Python itself via a "miniconda" environment, for `textrpp_install`. Alternatively, an existing conda installation may be used, by specifying its path. The default setting of "auto" will locate and use an existing installation automatically, or download and install one if none exists.

For Windows, automatic installation of miniconda installation is not currently available, so the user will need to **miniconda (or Anaconda) manually**.

If you wish to install Python in a "virtualenv", use the `textrpp_install_virtualenv` function. It requires that you have a python version and path to it (such as "/usr/local/bin/python3.9" for Mac and Linux.).

**Usage**

```r
# Installing text required python packages (rpp) in a self-contained environment.
# For macOS and Linux-based systems, this will also install Python itself via a "miniconda" environment.
# Alternatively, an existing conda installation may be used, by specifying its path.
# The default setting of "auto" will locate and use an existing installation automatically, or download and install one if none exists.
# For Windows, automatic installation of miniconda installation is not currently available, so the user will need to miniconda (or Anaconda) manually.
# If you wish to install Python in a "virtualenv", use the `textrpp_install_virtualenv` function. It requires that you have a python version and path to it (such as "/usr/local/bin/python3.9" for Mac and Linux.).

textrpp_install(
    conda = "auto",
    update_conda = FALSE,
    force_conda = FALSE,
    rpp_version = "rpp_version_system_specific_defaults",
    python_version = "python_version_system_specific_defaults",
    envname = "textrpp_condaenv",
    pip = TRUE,
    python_path = NULL,
    prompt = TRUE
)

textrpp_install_virtualenv(
    rpp_version = c("torch==2.0.0", "transformers==4.19.2", "numpy", "pandas", "nltk"),
    python_path = "/usr/local/bin/python3.9",
    pip_version = NULL,
    envname = "textrpp_virtualenv",
    prompt = TRUE
)
```

**Arguments**

- `conda` character; path to conda executable. Default "auto" which automatically find the path.
- `update_conda` Boolean; update to the latest version of Miniconda after install? (should be combined with `force_conda = TRUE`)
- `force_conda` Boolean; force re-installation if Miniconda is already installed at the requested path?
- `rpp_version` character; default is "rpp_version_system_specific_defaults", because different systems require different combinations of python version and packages. It is also possible to specify your own, such as c("torch==2.0.0", "transformers==4.19.2", "numpy", "pandas", "nltk", "scikit-learn", "datasets", "evaluate").
**textrpp_uninstall**  

Uninstall textrpp conda environment

---

**Description**

Removes the conda environment created by `textrpp_install()`

**Usage**

```r
 textrpp_uninstall(conda = "auto", prompt = TRUE, envname = "textrpp_condaenv")
```

**Arguments**

- **conda**: path to conda executable, default to "auto" which automatically finds the path
- **prompt**: logical; ask whether to proceed during the installation
- **envname**: character; name of conda environment to remove

---

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
# install text required python packages in a miniconda environment (macOS and Linux)
textrpp_install(prompt = FALSE)

# install text required python packages to an existing conda environment
textrpp_install(conda = "~/anaconda/bin/"

## End(Not run)
## Not run:
# install text required python packages in a virtual environment
textrpp_install_virtualenv()

## End(Not run)
```
textSimilarity

Compute the semantic similarity between two text variables.

Description

Compute the semantic similarity between two text variables.

Usage

textSimilarity(x, y, method = "cosine", center = TRUE, scale = FALSE)

Arguments

x Word embeddings from textEmbed.
y Word embeddings from textEmbed.
method Character string describing type of measure to be computed. Default is "cosine" (see also "spearmen", "pearson" as well as measures from textDistance() (which here is computed as 1 - textDistance) including "euclidean", "maximum", "manhattan", "canberra", "binary" and "minkowski").
center (boolean; from base::scale) If center is TRUE then centering is done by subtracting the column means (omitting NAs) of x from their corresponding columns, and if center is FALSE, no centering is done.
scale (boolean; from base::scale) If scale is TRUE then scaling is done by dividing the (centered) columns of x by their standard deviations if center is TRUE, and the root mean square otherwise.

Value

A vector comprising semantic similarity scores.

See Also

see textDistance, textSimilarityNorm

Examples

library(dplyr)
similarity_scores <- textSimilarity(
  x = word_embeddings_4$texts$harmonytext,
  y = word_embeddings_4$texts$satisfactiontext
)
comment(similarity_scores)
textSimilarityMatrix  Compute semantic similarity scores between all combinations in a word embedding

Description

Compute semantic similarity scores between all combinations in a word embedding

Usage

textSimilarityMatrix(x, method = "cosine", center = TRUE, scale = FALSE)

Arguments

x  Word embeddings from textEmbed.

method  Character string describing type of measure to be computed. Default is "cosine" (see also "spearman", "pearson" as well as measures from textDistance() (which here is computed as 1 - textDistance) including "euclidean", "maximum", "manhattan", "canberra", "binary" and "minkowski").

center  (boolean; from base::scale) If center is TRUE then centering is done by subtracting the column means (omitting NAs) of x from their corresponding columns, and if center is FALSE, no centering is done.

scale  (boolean; from base::scale) If scale is TRUE then scaling is done by dividing the (centered) columns of x by their standard deviations if center is TRUE, and the root mean square otherwise.

Value

A matrix of semantic similarity scores

See Also

see textSimilarityNorm

Examples

similarity_scores <- textSimilarityMatrix(word_embeddings_4$texts$harmonytext[1:3, ])
round(similarity_scores, 3)
textSimilarityNorm  

Compute the semantic similarity between a text variable and a word norm (i.e., a text represented by one word embedding that represent a construct).

Description

Compute the semantic similarity between a text variable and a word norm (i.e., a text represented by one word embedding that represent a construct).

Usage

textSimilarityNorm(x, y, method = "cosine", center = TRUE, scale = FALSE)

Arguments

x  
Word embeddings from textEmbed.

y  
Word embedding from textEmbed (from only one text).

method  
Character string describing type of measure to be computed. Default is "cosine" (see also "spearman", "pearson" as well as measures from textDistance() (which here is computed as 1 - textDistance) including "euclidean", "maximum", "manhattan", "canberra", "binary" and "minkowski").

center  
(boolean; from base::scale) If center is TRUE then centering is done by subtracting the column means (omitting NAs) of x from their corresponding columns, and if center is FALSE, no centering is done.

scale  
(boolean; from base::scale) If scale is TRUE then scaling is done by dividing the (centered) columns of x by their standard deviations if center is TRUE, and the root mean square otherwise.

Value

A vector comprising semantic similarity scores.

See Also

see textSimilarity

Examples

## Not run:
library(dplyr)
library(tibble)
harmonynorm <- c("harmony peace ")
satisfactionnorm <- c("satisfaction achievement")

norms <- tibble::tibble(harmonynorm, satisfactionnorm)
word_embeddings <- word_embeddings_4$texts
word_embeddings_wordnorm <- textEmbed(norms)
similarity_scores <- textSimilarityNorm(
  word_embeddings$harmonytext,
  word_embeddings_wordnorm$harmonynorm
)
## End(Not run)

---

textSum

**Summarize texts. (experimental)**

**Description**

Summarize texts. (experimental)

**Usage**

textSum(
  x,
  min_length = 10L,
  max_length = 20L,
  model = "t5-small",
  device = "cpu",
  tokenizer_parallelism = FALSE,
  logging_level = "warning",
  return_incorrect_results = FALSE,
  return_text = TRUE,
  return_tensors = FALSE,
  clean_up_tokenization_spaces = FALSE,
  set_seed = 202208L
)

**Arguments**

- **x** (string) A variable or a tibble/dataframe with at least one character variable.
- **min_length** (explicit integer; e.g., 10L) The minimum number of tokens in the summed output.
- **max_length** (explicit integer higher than min_length; e.g., 20L) The maximum number of tokens in the summed output.
- **model** (string) Specification of a pre-trained language model that have been fine-tuned on a summarization task, such as 'bart-large-cnn', 't5-small', 't5-base', 't5-large', 't5-3b', 't5-11b'.
- **device** (string) Device to use: 'cpu', 'gpu', or 'gpu:k' where k is a specific device number.
- **tokenizer_parallelism** (boolean) If TRUE this will turn on tokenizer parallelism.
logging_level (string) Set the logging level. Options (ordered from less logging to more logging): critical, error, warning, info, debug

return_incorrect_results (boolean) Stop returning some incorrectly formatted/structured results. This setting does CANOT evaluate the actual results (whether or not they make sense, exist, etc.). All it does is to ensure the returned results are formatted correctly (e.g., does the question-answering dictionary contain the key "answer", is sentiments from textClassify containing the labels "positive" and "negative").
eturn_text (boolean) Whether or not the outputs should include the decoded text.

return_tensors (boolean) Whether or not the output should include the prediction tensors (as token indices).

clean_up_tokenization_spaces (boolean) Option to clean up the potential extra spaces in the returned text.

set_seed (Integer) Set seed.

Value
A tibble with summed text(s).

See Also
see textClassify, textGeneration, textNER, textSum, textQA, textTranslate

Examples

```r
# sum_examples <- textSum(Language_based_assessment_data_8[1:2,1:2],
# min_length = 5L,
# max_length = 10L)
```

---

textTokenize

**Tokenize according to different huggingface transformers**

Description
Tokenize according to different huggingface transformers

Usage

```r
textTokenize(
  texts,
  model = "bert-base-uncased",
  max_token_to_sentence = 4,
  device = "cpu",
  tokenizer_parallelism = FALSE,
  model_max_length = NULL,
  logging_level = "error"
)
```
textTrain

Arguments

- **texts**: A character variable or a tibble/dataframe with at least one character variable.
- **max_token_to_sentence**: (numeric) Maximum number of tokens in a string to handle before switching to embedding text sentence by sentence.
- **device**: Name of device to use: 'cpu', 'gpu', 'gpu:k' or 'mps'/mps:k' for MacOS, where k is a specific device number.
- **tokenizer_parallelism**: If TRUE this will turn on tokenizer parallelism. Default FALSE.
- **model_max_length**: The maximum length (in number of tokens) for the inputs to the transformer model (default the value stored for the associated model).
- **logging_level**: Set the logging level. Default: "warning". Options (ordered from less logging to more logging): critical, error, warning, info, debug

Value

Returns tokens according to specified huggingface transformer.

See Also

see textEmbed

Examples

```r
# tokens <- textTokenize("hello are you?")
```

```r

| textTrain | Train word embeddings to a numeric (ridge regression) or categorical (random forest) variable. |
```

Description

Train word embeddings to a numeric (ridge regression) or categorical (random forest) variable.

Usage

```
textTrain(x, y, force_train_method = "automatic", ...)
```
Arguments

x  Word embeddings from textEmbed (or textEmbedLayerAggregation). Can analyze several variables at the same time; but if training to several outcomes at the same time use a tibble within the list as input rather than just a tibble input (i.e., keep the name of the wordembedding).

y  Numeric variable to predict. Can be several; although then make sure to have them within a tibble (this is required even if it is only one outcome but several word embeddings variables).

force_train_method  default is "automatic", so if y is a factor random_forest is used, and if y is numeric ridge regression is used. This can be overridden using "regression" or "random_forest".

...  Arguments from textTrainRegression or textTrainRandomForest the textTrain function.

Value

A correlation between predicted and observed values; as well as a tibble of predicted values.

See Also

textTrainRegression textTrainRandomForest textTrainLists

Examples

## Not run:
results <- textTrain(
  x = word_embeddings_4$texts$harmonytext,
  y = Language_based_assessment_data_8$hilstotal
)
## End(Not run)

---

**textTrainLists**

*Individually trains word embeddings from several text variables to several numeric or categorical variables. It is possible to have word embeddings from one text variable and several numeric/categorical variables; or vice versa, word embeddings from several text variables to one numeric/categorical variable. It is not possible to mix numeric and categorical variables.*

Description

Individually trains word embeddings from several text variables to several numeric or categorical variables. It is possible to have word embeddings from one text variable and several numeric/categorical variables; or vice versa, word embeddings from several text variables to one numeric/categorical variable. It is not possible to mix numeric and categorical variables.
textTrainLists

Usage

textTrainLists(
  x,
  y,
  force_train_method = "automatic",
  save_output = "all",
  method_cor = "pearson",
  eval_measure = "rmse",
  p_adjust_method = "holm",
  ...
)

Arguments

  x  Word embeddings from textEmbed (or textEmbedLayerAggreation).
  y  Tibble with several numeric or categorical variables to predict. Please note that you cannot mix numeric and categorical variables.
  force_train_method  Default is "automatic"; see also "regression" and "random_forest".
  save_output  Option not to save all output; default "all" see also "only_results" and "only_results_predictions".
  method_cor  A character string describing type of correlation (default "Pearson").
  eval_measure  Type of evaluative measure to assess models on.
  p_adjust_method  Method to adjust/correct p-values for multiple comparisons (default = "holm"; see also "none", "hochberg", "hommel", "bonferroni", "BH", "BY", "fdr").
  ...

  Arguments from textTrainRegression or textTrainRandomForest the textTrain function.

Value

Correlations between predicted and observed values.

See Also

  see textTrain textTrainRegression textTrainRandomForest

Examples

## Not run:
word_embeddings <- word_embeddings_4$texts[1:2]
results <- textTrainLists(
  x = word_embeddings,
  y = ratings_data
)
results
comment(results)

## End(Not run)
textTrainRandomForest  

Train word embeddings to a categorical variable using random forest.

Description

Train word embeddings to a categorical variable using random forest.

Usage

textTrainRandomForest(
  x,
  y,
  x_append = NULL,
  append_first = FALSE,
  cv_method = "validation_split",
  outside_folds = 10,
  outside_strata_y = "y",
  outside_breaks = 4,
  inside_folds = 3/4,
  inside_strata_y = "y",
  inside_breaks = 4,
  mode_rf = "classification",
  preprocess_step_center = FALSE,
  preprocess_scale_center = FALSE,
  preprocess_PCA = NA,
  extremely_randomised_splitrule = "extratrees",
  mtry = c(1, 10, 20, 40),
  min_n = c(1, 10, 20, 40),
  trees = c(1000),
  eval_measure = "bal_accuracy",
  model_description = "Consider writing a description of your model here",
  multi_cores = "multi_cores_sys_default",
  save_output = "all",
  seed = 2020,
  ...
)

Arguments

x  Word embeddings from textEmbed.
y  Categorical variable to predict.
x_append  Variables to be appended after the word embeddings (x); if wanting to preappend them before the word embeddings use the option first = TRUE. If not wanting to train with word embeddings, set x = NULL.
append_first  (boolean) Option to add variables before or after all word embeddings.
### cv_method
Cross-validation method to use within a pipeline of nested outer and inner loops of folds (see nested_cv in rsample). Default is using cv_folds in the outside folds and "validation_split" using rsample::validation_split in the inner loop to achieve a development and assessment set (note that for validation_split the inside_folds should be a proportion, e.g., inside_folds = 3/4); whereas "cv_folds" uses rsample::vfold_cv to achieve n-folds in both the outer and inner loops.

### outside_folds
Number of folds for the outer folds (default = 10).

### outside_strata_y
Variable to stratify according (default "y"; can also set to NULL).

### outside_breaks
The number of bins wanted to stratify a numeric stratification variable in the outer cross-validation loop.

### inside_folds
Number of folds for the inner folds (default = 3/4).

### inside_strata_y
Variable to stratify according (default "y"; can also set to NULL).

### inside_breaks
The number of bins wanted to stratify a numeric stratification variable in the inner cross-validation loop.

### mode_rf
Default is "classification" ("regression" is not supported yet).

### preprocess_step_center
normalizes dimensions to have a mean of zero; default is set to TRUE. For more info see (step_center in recipes).

### preprocess_scale_center
normalize dimensions to have a standard deviation of one. For more info see (step_scale in recipes).

### preprocess_PCA
Pre-processing threshold for PCA. Can select amount of variance to retain (e.g., .90 or as a grid c(0.80, 0.90)); or number of components to select (e.g., 10). Default is "min_halving", which is a function that selects the number of PCA components based on number of participants and feature (word embedding dimensions) in the data. The formula is: preprocess_PCA = round(max(min(number_features/2), number_participants/2), min(50, number_features)).

### extremely_randomised_splitrule
default: "extratrees", which thus implement a random forest; can also select: NULL, "gini" or "hellingener"; if these are selected your mtry settings will be overridden (see Geurts et al. (2006) Extremely randomized trees for details; and see the ranger r-package for details on implementations).

### mtry
hyper parameter that may be tuned; default: c(1, 20, 40),

### min_n
hyper parameter that may be tuned; default: c(1, 20, 40)

### trees
Number of trees to use (default 1000).

### eval_measure
Measure to evaluate the models in order to select the best hyperparameters default "roc_auc"; see also "accuracy", "bal_accuracy", "sens", "spec", "precision", "kappa", "f_measure".

### model_description
Text to describe your model (optional; good when sharing the model with others).
multi_cores  If TRUE it enables the use of multiple cores if the computer system allows for it (i.e., only on unix, not windows). Hence it makes the analyses considerably faster to run. Default is "multi_cores_sys_default", where it automatically uses TRUE for Mac and Linux and FALSE for Windows.

save_output  Option not to save all output; default "all". see also "only_results" and "only_results_predictions".

seed  Set different seed.

...  For example settings in yardstick::accuracy to set event_level (e.g., event_level = "second").

Value

A list with roc_curve_data, roc_curve_plot, truth and predictions, preprocessing_recipe, final_model, model_description chisq and fishers test as well as evaluation measures, e.g., including accuracy, f_meas and roc_auc (for details on these measures see the yardstick r-package documentation).

See Also

see textTrainLists

Examples

results <- textTrainRandomForest(
  x = word_embeddings_4$texts$harmonywords,
  y = as.factor(Language_based_assessment_data_8$gender),
  trees = c(1000, 1500),
  mtry = c(1), # this is short because of testing
  min_n = c(1), # this is short because of testing
  multi_cores = FALSE # This is FALSE due to CRAN testing and Windows machines.
)

```

```

**textTrainRegression**  *Train word embeddings to a numeric variable.*

**Description**

Train word embeddings to a numeric variable.

**Usage**

textTrainRegression(
  x,
  y,
  x_append = NULL,
  append_first = FALSE,
  cv_method = "validation_split",
)
outside_folds = 10,
outside_strata_y = "y",
outside_breaks = 4,
inside_folds = 3/4,
inside_strata_y = "y",
inside_breaks = 4,
model = "regression",
eval_measure = "default",
preprocess_step_center = TRUE,
preprocess_step_scale = TRUE,
preprocess_PCA = NA,
penalty = 10^seq(-16, 16),
mixture = c(0),
first_n_predictors = NA,
impute_missing = FALSE,
method_cor = "pearson",
model_description = "Consider writing a description of your model here",
multi_cores = "multi_cores_sys_default",
save_output = "all",
seed = 2020,
)

Arguments

x  Word embeddings from textEmbed (or textEmbedLayerAggregation). If several word embedding are provided in a list they will be concatenated.
y  Numeric variable to predict.
x_append  Variables to be appended after the word embeddings (x); if wanting to preappend them before the word embeddings use the option first = TRUE. If not wanting to train with word embeddings, set x = NULL.
append_first  (boolean) Option to add variables before or after all word embeddings.
cv_method  Cross-validation method to use within a pipeline of nested outer and inner loops of folds (see nested_cv in rsample). Default is using cv_folds in the outside folds and "validation_split" using rsample::validation_split in the inner loop to achieve a development and assessment set (note that for validation_split the inside_folds should be a proportion, e.g., inside_folds = 3/4); whereas "cv_folds" uses rsample::vfold_cv to achieve n-folds in both the outer and inner loops.
outside_folds  Number of folds for the outer folds (default = 10).
outside_strata_y  Variable to stratify according (default y; can set to NULL).
outside_breaks  The number of bins wanted to stratify a numeric stratification variable in the outer cross-validation loop.
inside_folds  The proportion of data to be used for modeling/analysis; (default proportion = 3/4). For more information see validation_split in rsample.
inside_strata_y  Variable to stratify according (default y; can set to NULL).
inside_breaks: The number of bins wanted to stratify a numeric stratification variable in the inner cross-validation loop.

model: Type of model. Default is "regression"; see also "logistic" and "multinomial" for classification.

eval_measure: Type of evaluative measure to select models from. Default = "rmse" for regression and "bal_accuracy" for logistic. For regression use "rsq" or "rmse"; and for classification use "accuracy", "bal_accuracy", "sens", "spec", "precision", "kappa", "f_measure", or "roc_auc", (for more details see the yardstick package).

preprocess_step_center: normalizes dimensions to have a mean of zero; default is set to TRUE. For more info see (step_center in recipes).

preprocess_step_scale: normalize dimensions to have a standard deviation of one. For more info see (step_scale in recipes).

preprocess_PCA: Pre-processing threshold for PCA (to skip this step set it to NA). Can select amount of variance to retain (e.g., .90 or as a grid c(0.80, 0.90)); or number of components to select (e.g., 10). Default is "min_halving", which is a function that selects the number of PCA components based on number of participants and feature (word embedding dimensions) in the data. The formula is: preprocess_PCA = round(max(min(number_features/2), number_participants/2), min(50, number_features))).

penalty: hyper parameter that is tuned.

mixture: A number between 0 and 1 (inclusive) that reflects the proportion of L1 regularization (i.e., lasso) in the model (for more information see the linear_reg-function in the parsnip-package). When mixture = 1, it is a pure lasso model while mixture = 0 indicates that ridge regression is being used (specific engines only).

first_n_predictors: by default this setting is turned off (i.e., NA). To use this method, set it to the highest number of predictors you want to test. Then the X first dimensions are used in training, using a sequence from Kjell et al., 2019 paper in Psychological Methods. Adding 1, then multiplying by 1.3 and finally rounding to the nearest integer (e.g., 1, 3, 5, 8). This option is currently only possible for one embedding at the time.

impute_missing: default FALSE (can be set to TRUE if something else than word_embeddings are trained).

method_cor: Type of correlation used in evaluation (default "pearson"; can set to "spearman" or "kendall").

model_description: Text to describe your model (optional; good when sharing the model with others).

multi_cores: If TRUE it enables the use of multiple cores if the computer system allows for it (i.e., only on unix, not windows). Hence it makes the analyses considerably faster to run. Default is "multi_cores_sys_default", where it automatically uses TRUE for Mac and Linux and FALSE for Windows.
save_output
  Option not to save all output; default "all". see also "only_results" and "only_results_predictions".
seed
  Set different seed.
  For example settings in yardstick::accuracy to set event_level (e.g., event_level = "second").

Value
  A (one-sided) correlation test between predicted and observed values; tibble of predicted values, as well as information about the model (preprossing_recipe, final_model and model_description).

See Also
  see textEmbedLayerAggregation textTrainLists textTrainRandomForest

Examples

  results <- textTrainRegression(
    x = word_embeddings_4$texts$harmonytext,
    y = Language_based_assessment_data_8$hilstotal,
    multi_cores = FALSE # This is FALSE due to CRAN testing and Windows machines.
  )

---

textTranslate  Translation. (experimental)

Description
  Translation. (experimental)

Usage

  textTranslate(
    x, 
    source_lang = "", 
    target_lang = "", 
    model = "xlm-roberta-base", 
    device = "cpu", 
    tokenizer_parallelism = FALSE, 
    logging_level = "warning", 
    return_incorrect_results = FALSE, 
    return_tensors = FALSE, 
    return_text = TRUE, 
    clean_up_tokenization_spaces = FALSE, 
    set_seed = 202208L, 
    max_length = 400 
  )
Arguments

x (string) The text to be translated.
source_lang (string) The input language. Might be needed for multilingual models (it will not have any effect for single pair translation models). using ISO 639-1 Code, such as: "en", "zh", "es", "fr", "de", "it", "sv", "da", "nn".
target_lang (string) The desired language output. Might be required for multilingual models (will not have any effect for single pair translation models).
model (string) Specify a pre-trained language model that have been fine-tuned on a translation task.
device (string) Name of device to use: 'cpu', 'gpu', or 'gpu:k' where k is a specific device number
tokenizer_parallelism (boolean) If TRUE this will turn on tokenizer parallelism.
logging_level (string) Set the logging level. Options (ordered from less logging to more logging): critical, error, warning, info, debug
return_incorrect_results (boolean) Stop returning some incorrectly formatted/structured results. This setting does CANOT evaluate the actual results (whether or not they make sense, exist, etc.). All it does is to ensure the returned results are formatted correctly (e.g., does the question-answering dictionary contain the key "answer", is sentiments from textClassify containing the labels "positive" and "negative").
return_tensors (boolean) Whether or not to include the predictions’ tensors as token indices in the outputs.
return_text (boolean) Whether or not to also output the decoded texts.
clean_up_tokenization_spaces (boolean) Whether or not to clean the output from potential extra spaces.
set_seed (Integer) Set seed.
max_length Set max length of text to be translated

Value

A tibble with transalted text.

See Also

see textClassify, textGeneration, textNER, textSum, and textQA

Examples

# translation_example <- text::textTranslate(
# Language_based_assessment_data_8[1,1:2],
# source_lang = "en",
# target_lang = "fr",
# model = "t5-base"
textWordPrediction

*Description*

Compute predictions based on single words for plotting words. The word embeddings of single words are trained to predict the mean value associated with that word. P-values does NOT work yet (experimental).

*Usage*

```r
textWordPrediction(
  words,
  word_types_embeddings = word_types_embeddings_df,
  x,
  y = NULL,
  seed = 1003,
  case_insensitive = TRUE,
  text_remove = "[()]",
  ...
)
```

*Arguments*

- `words` : Word or text variable to be plotted.
- `word_types_embeddings` : Word embeddings from textEmbed for individual words (i.e., decontextualized embeddings).
- `x` : Numeric variable that the words should be plotted according to on the x-axes.
- `y` : Numeric variable that the words should be plotted according to on the y-axes (y=NULL).
- `seed` : Set different seed.
- `case_insensitive` : When TRUE all words are made lower case.
- `text_remove` : Remove special characters
- `...` : Training options from textTrainRegression().

*Value*

A dataframe with variables (e.g., including trained (out of sample) predictions, frequencies, p-values) for the individual words that is used for the plotting in the textProjectionPlot function.
Examples

# Data
# Pre-processing data for plotting
## Not run:
df_for_plotting <- textWordPrediction(
    words = Language_based_assessment_data_8$harmonywords,
    word_types_embeddings = word_embeddings_4$word_types,
    x = Language_based_assessment_data_8$hilstotal
)
df_for_plotting

## End(Not run)

# Zero Shot Classification (Experimental)

textZeroShot(sequences, candidate_labels, hypothesis_template = "This example is {}.",
    multi_label = FALSE,
    model = "",
    device = "cpu",
    tokenizer_parallelism = FALSE,
    logging_level = "error",
    return_incorrect_results = FALSE,
    set_seed = 202208L)

Arguments

sequences (string) The sequence(s) to classify (not that they will be truncated if the model input is too large).
candidate_labels (string) The set of class labels that is possible in the to classification of each sequence. It may be a single label, a string of comma-separated labels, or a list of labels.
hypothesis_template (string; optional) The template that is used for turning each of the label into an NLI-style hypothesis. This template must include a "" or similar syntax so that
the candidate label can be inserted into the template. For example, the default template is "This example is ." With the candidate label "sports", this would be fed into the model like "<cls> sequence to classify <sep> This example is sports . <sep>". The default template works well in many cases, but it may be worthwhile to experiment with different templates depending on the task setting (see https://huggingface.co/docs/transformers/).

**multi_label**
(boolean; optional) It indicates whether multiple candidate labels can be true. If FALSE, the scores are normalized such that the sum of the label likelihoods for each sequence is 1. If TRUE, the labels are considered independent and probabilities are normalized for each candidate by doing a softmax of the entailment score vs. the contradiction score.

**model**
(string) Specify a pre-trained language model that have been fine-tuned on a translation task.

**device**
(string) Name of device to use: 'cpu', 'gpu', or 'gpu:k' where k is a specific device number.

**tokenizer_parallelism**
(boolean) If TRUE this will turn on tokenizer parallelism.

**logging_level**
(string) Set the logging level. Options (ordered from less logging to more logging): critical, error, warning, info, debug.

**return_incorrect_results**
(boolean) Stop returning some incorrectly formatted/structured results. This setting does CANOT evaluate the actual results (whether or not they make sense, exist, etc.). All it does is to ensure the returned results are formatted correctly (e.g., does the question-answering dictionary contain the key "answer", is sentiments from textClassify containing the labels "positive" and "negative").

**set_seed**
(Integer) Set seed.

**Value**

A tibble with the result with the following keys: sequence (string) The imputed sequence. labels (string) The labels sorted in the order of likelihood. scores (numeric) The probabilities for each of the labels.

**See Also**

see textClassify, textGeneration, textNER, textSum, textQA, textTranslate

**Examples**

```
# ZeroShot_example <- text::textZeroShot(sequences = c("I play football",
# "The forest is wonderful"),
# candidate_labels = c("sport", "nature", "research"),
# model = "facebook/bart-large-mnli")
```
Description

The dataset is a shortened version of the data sets of Study 3-5 from Kjell, Kjell, Garcia and Sikström 2018.

Usage

word_embeddings_4

Format

A list with word embeddings for harmony words, satisfaction words, harmony text, satisfaction text and decontextualized word embeddings. BERT-base embeddings based on mean aggregation of layer 11 and 12.

words words
n word frequency
Dim1:Dim768 Word embeddings dimensions

Source

https://psyarxiv.com/er6t7/
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