Package ‘tidytext’

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Type Package

Title Text Mining using ‘dplyr’, ‘ggplot2’, and Other Tidy Tools

Version 0.3.4

Description Using tidy data principles can make many text mining tasks easier, more effective, and consistent with tools already in wide use. Much of the infrastructure needed for text mining with tidy data frames already exists in packages like ‘dplyr’, ‘broom’, ‘tidyr’, and ‘ggplot2’. In this package, we provide functions and supporting data sets to allow conversion of text to and from tidy formats, and to switch seamlessly between tidy tools and existing text mining packages.

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URL https://github.com/juliasilge/tidytext

BugReports https://github.com/juliasilge/tidytext/issues

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bind_tf_idf

Bind the term frequency and inverse document frequency of a tidy text dataset to the dataset

Description

Calculate and bind the term frequency and inverse document frequency of a tidy text dataset, along with the product, tf-idf, to the dataset. Each of these values are added as columns. This function supports non-standard evaluation through the tidyeval framework.

Usage

bind_tf_idf(tbl, term, document, n)

Arguments

tbl: A tidy text dataset with one-row-per-term-per-document

term: Column containing terms as string or symbol

document: Column containing document IDs as string or symbol

n: Column containing document-term counts as string or symbol

Details

The arguments term, document, and n are passed by expression and support quasiquotation: you can unquote strings and symbols.

If the dataset is grouped, the groups are ignored but are retained.

The dataset must have exactly one row per document-term combination for this to work.

Examples

library(dplyr)
library(janeaustenr)

book_words <- austen_books() %>%
  unnest_tokens(word, text) %>%
  count(book, word, sort = TRUE)

book_words

# find the words most distinctive to each document
book_words %>%
  bind_tf_idf(word, book, n) %>%
  arrange(desc(tf_idf))
cast_sparse  

Create a sparse matrix from row names, column names, and values in a table.

Description

This function supports non-standard evaluation through the tidyeval framework.

Usage

```r
cast_sparse(data, row, column, value, ...)
```

Arguments

- `data` A tbl
- `row` Column name to use as row names in sparse matrix, as string or symbol
- `column` Column name to use as column names in sparse matrix, as string or symbol
- `value` Column name to use as sparse matrix values (default 1) as string or symbol
- `...` Extra arguments to pass on to `sparseMatrix`

Details

Note that `cast_sparse` ignores groups in a grouped tbl_df. The arguments `row`, `column`, and `value` are passed by expression and support `quasiquotation`; you can unquote strings and symbols.

Value

A sparse Matrix object, with one row for each unique value in the `row` column, one column for each unique value in the `column` column, and with as many non-zero values as there are rows in `data`.

Examples

```r
dat <- data.frame(a = c("row1", "row1", "row2", "row2", "row2"),
                  b = c("col1", "col2", "col1", "col3", "col4"),
                  val = 1:5)

cast_sparse(dat, a, b)

cast_sparse(dat, a, b, val)
```
cast_tdm

Casting a data frame to a DocumentTermMatrix, TermDocumentMatrix, or dfm

Description

This turns a "tidy" one-term-per-document-per-row data frame into a DocumentTermMatrix or TermDocumentMatrix from the tm package, or a dfm from the quanteda package. These functions support non-standard evaluation through the tidyeval framework. Groups are ignored.

Usage

```
cast_tdm(data, term, document, value, weighting = tm::weightTf, ...)
cast_dtm(data, document, term, value, weighting = tm::weightTf, ...)
cast_dfm(data, document, term, value, ...)
```

Arguments

- `data`: Table with one-term-per-document-per-row
- `term`: Column containing terms as string or symbol
- `document`: Column containing document IDs as string or symbol
- `value`: Column containing values as string or symbol
- `weighting`: The weighting function for the DTM/TDM (default is term-frequency, effectively unweighted)
- `...`: Extra arguments passed on to `sparseMatrix`

Details

The arguments `term`, `document`, and `value` are passed by expression and support `quasiquotation`; you can unquote strings and symbols.

corpus_tidiers

Tidiers for a corpus object from the quanteda package

Description

Tidy a corpus object from the quanteda package. `tidy` returns a tbl_df with one-row-per-document, with a `text` column containing the document’s text, and one column for each document-level metadata. `glance` returns a one-row tbl_df with corpus-level metadata, such as source and created. For Corpus objects from the tm package, see `tidy.Corpus`. 
dictionary_tidiers

Usage

## S3 method for class 'corpus'
tidy(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'corpus'
glance(x, ...)

Arguments

- **x**: A Corpus object, such as a VCorpus or PCorpus
- **...**: Extra arguments, not used

Details

For the most part, the `tidy` output is equivalent to the "documents" data frame in the corpus object, except that it is converted to a tbl_df, and `texts` column is renamed to `text` to be consistent with other uses in tidytext.

Similarly, the `glance` output is simply the "metadata" object, with NULL fields removed and turned into a one-row tbl_df.

Examples

```r
if (requireNamespace("quanteda", quietly = TRUE)) {
  data("data_corpus_inaugural", package = "quanteda")

  data_corpus_inaugural
tidy(data_corpus_inaugural)
}
```

dictionary_tidiers  Tidy dictionary objects from the quanteda package

Description

Tidy dictionary objects from the quanteda package

Usage

## S3 method for class 'dictionary2'
tidy(x, regex = FALSE, ...)

```r
dictionary_tidiers  Tidy dictionary objects from the quanteda package
```
get_sentiments

Arguments

x
regex
...

A dictionary object
Whether to turn dictionary items from a glob to a regex
Extra arguments, not used

Value

A data frame with two columns: category and word.

get_sentiments

Get a tidy data frame of a single sentiment lexicon

Description

Get specific sentiment lexicons in a tidy format, with one row per word, in a form that can be joined with a one-word-per-row dataset. The "bing" option comes from the included sentiments data frame, and others call the relevant function in the textdata package.

Usage

get_sentiments(lexicon = c("bing", "afinn", "loughran", "nrc"))

Arguments

lexicon

The sentiment lexicon to retrieve; either "afinn", "bing", "nrc", or "loughran"

Value

A tbl_df with a word column, and either a sentiment column (if lexicon is not "afinn") or a numeric value column (if lexicon is "afinn").

Examples

library(dplyr)

get_sentiments("bing")

## Not run:
get_sentiments("afinn")
get_sentiments("nrc")

## End(Not run)
get_stopwords  

*Get a tidy data frame of a single stopword lexicon*

**Description**

Get a specific stop word lexicon via the `stopwords` package’s `stopwords` function, in a tidy format with one word per row.

**Usage**

```r
get_stopwords(language = "en", source = "snowball")
```

**Arguments**

- `language` The language of the stopword lexicon specified as a two-letter ISO code, such as "es", "de", or "fr". Default is "en" for English. Use `stopwords_getlanguages` from `stopwords` to see available languages.

- `source` The source of the stopword lexicon specified. Default is "snowball". Use `stopwords_getsources` from `stopwords` to see available sources.

**Value**

A tibble with two columns, `word` and `lexicon`. The parameter `lexicon` is "quanteda" in this case.

**Examples**

```r
library(dplyr)
get_stopwords()
get_stopwords(source = "smart")
geet_stopwords("es", "snowball")
geet_stopwords("ru", "snowball")
```

---

**lda_tidiers**  

*Tidiers for LDA and CTM objects from the topicmodels package*

**Description**

Tidy the results of a Latent Dirichlet Allocation or Correlated Topic Model.
Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'LDA'
tidy(x, matrix = c("beta", "gamma"), log = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'CTM'
tidy(x, matrix = c("beta", "gamma"), log = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'LDA'
augment(x, data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'CTM'
augment(x, data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'LDA'
glance(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'CTM'
glance(x, ...)
```

Arguments

- **x**: An LDA or CTM (or LDA_VEM/CTA_VEM) object from the topicmodels package.
- **matrix**: Whether to tidy the beta (per-term-per-topic, default) or gamma (per-document-per-topic) matrix.
- **log**: Whether beta/gamma should be on a log scale, default FALSE.
- **...**: Extra arguments, not used.
- **data**: For `augment`, the data given to the LDA or CTM function, either as a DocumentTermMatrix or as a tidied table with "document" and "term" columns.

Value

tidy returns a tidied version of either the beta or gamma matrix.

If `matrix == "beta"` (default), returns a table with one row per topic and term, with columns:

- **topic**: Topic, as an integer.
- **term**: Term.
- **beta**: Probability of a term generated from a topic according to the multinomial model.

If `matrix == "gamma"`, returns a table with one row per topic and document, with columns:

- **topic**: Topic, as an integer.
- **document**: Document name or ID.
- **gamma**: Probability of topic given document.

augment returns a table with one row per original document-term pair, such as is returned by `tdm_tidiers`:
**document** Name of document (if present), or index

**term** Term

**.topic** Topic assignment

If the `data` argument is provided, any columns in the original data are included, combined based on the document and term columns.

`glance` always returns a one-row table, with columns

**iter** Number of iterations used

**terms** Number of terms in the model

**alpha** If an LDA_VEM, the parameter of the Dirichlet distribution for topics over documents

### Examples

```r
if (requireNamespace("topicmodels", quietly = TRUE)) {
  set.seed(2016)
  library(dplyr)
  library(topicmodels)

  data("AssociatedPress", package = "topicmodels")
  ap <- AssociatedPress[1:100, ]
  lda <- LDA(ap, control = list(alpha = 0.1), k = 4)

  # get term distribution within each topic
  td_lda <- tidy(lda)
  td_lda

  library(ggplot2)

  # visualize the top terms within each topic
  td_lda_filtered <- td_lda %>%
    filter(beta > .004) %>%
    mutate(term = reorder(term, beta))

  ggplot(td_lda_filtered, aes(term, beta)) +
    geom_bar(stat = "identity") +
    facet_wrap(~ topic, scales = "free") +
    theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 90, size = 15))

  # get classification of each document
  td_lda_docs <- tidy(lda, matrix = "gamma")
  td_lda_docs

  doc_classes <- td_lda_docs %>%
    group_by(document) %>%
    top_n(1) %>%
    ungroup()

  doc_classes
}
```
mallet_tidiers

Tidiers for Latent Dirichlet Allocation models from the mallet package

Description

Tidy LDA models fit by the mallet package, which wraps the Mallet topic modeling package in Java. The arguments and return values are similar to `lda_tidiers`.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'jobjRef'
tidy(
  x,
  matrix = c("beta", "gamma"),
  log = FALSE,
  normalized = TRUE,
  smoothed = TRUE,
  ...
)
## S3 method for class 'jobjRef'
augment(x, data, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x` A `jobjRef` object, of type `RTopicModel`, such as created by `MalletLDA`.
- `matrix` Whether to tidy the beta (per-term-per-topic, default) or gamma (per-document-per-topic) matrix.
- `log` Whether beta/gamma should be on a log scale, default FALSE
- `normalized` If true (default), normalize so that each document or word sums to one across the topics. If false, values will be integers representing the actual number of word-topic or document-topic assignments.
- `smoothed` If true (default), add the smoothing parameter to each to avoid any values being zero. This smoothing parameter is initialized as `alpha.sum` in `MalletLDA`.
- `data` For `augment`, the data given to the LDA function, either as a `DocumentTermMatrix` or as a tidied table with "document" and "term" columns.
Details

Note that the LDA models from MalletLDA are technically a special case of S4 objects with class jobjRef. These are thus implemented as jobjRef tidiers, with a check for whether the toString output is as expected.

Value

augment must be provided a data argument containing one row per original document-term pair, such as is returned by tdm_tidiers, containing columns document and term. It returns that same data with an additional column .topic with the topic assignment for that document-term combination.

See Also

lda_tidiers, mallet.doc.topics, mallet.topic.words

Examples

```R
## Not run:
library(mallet)
library(dplyr)

data("AssociatedPress", package = "topicmodels")
td <- tidy(AssociatedPress)

# mallet needs a file with stop words
tmp <- tempfile()
writeLines(stop_words$word, tmp)

# two vectors: one with document IDs, one with text
docs <- td %>%
  group_by(document = as.character(document)) %>%
  summarize(text = paste(rep(term, count), collapse = " "))

docs <- mallet.import(docs$document, docs$text, tmp)

# create and run a topic model
topic_model <- MalletLDA(num.topics = 4)
topic_model$loadDocuments(docs)
topic_model$train(20)

# tidy the word-topic combinations
td_beta <- tidy(topic_model)
td_beta

# Examine the four topics

td_beta %>%
  group_by(topic) %>%
  top_n(8, beta) %>%
  ungroup() %>%
  mutate(term = reorder(term, beta)) %>%
```
ggplot(aes(term, beta)) +
  geom_col() +
  facet_wrap(~ topic, scales = "free") +
  coord_flip()

# find the assignments of each word in each document
assignments <- augment(topic_model, td)
assignments

## End(Not run)

---

**nma_words**

**English negators, modals, and adverbs**

### Description

English negators, modals, and adverbs, as a data frame. A few of these entries are two-word phrases instead of single words.

### Usage

nma_words

### Format

A data frame with 44 rows and 2 variables:

- **word**: An English word or bigram
- **modifier**: The modifier type for `word`, either "negator", "modal", or "adverb"

### Source

http://saifmohammad.com/WebPages/SCL.html#NMA

---

**parts_of_speech**

**Parts of speech for English words from the Moby Project**

### Description

Parts of speech for English words from the Moby Project by Grady Ward. Words with non-ASCII characters and items with a space have been removed.

### Usage

parts_of_speech
Format

A data frame with 205,985 rows and 2 variables:

- **word**  An English word
- **pos**  The part of speech of the word. One of 13 options, such as "Noun", "Adverb", "Adjective"

Details


Source

[https://archive.org/details/mobypartofspeech03203gut](https://archive.org/details/mobypartofspeech03203gut)

Examples

```r
library(dplyr)

parts_of_speech

parts_of_speech %>%
  count(pos, sort = TRUE)
```

---

**reorder_within**  
*Reorder an x or y axis within facets*

Description

Reorder a column before plotting with faceting, such that the values are ordered within each facet. This requires two functions: `reorder_within` applied to the column, then either `scale_x_reordered` or `scale_y_reordered` added to the plot. This is implemented as a bit of a hack: it appends `___` and then the facet at the end of each string.

Usage

```r
reorder_within(x, by, within, fun = mean, sep = "___", ...)
scale_x_reordered(..., labels = reorder_func, sep = deprecated())
scale_y_reordered(..., labels = reorder_func, sep = deprecated())
reorder_func(x, sep = "___")
```
Arguments

x : Vector to reorder.

by : Vector of the same length, to use for reordering.

within : Vector or list of vectors of the same length that will later be used for faceting. A list of vectors will be used to facet within multiple variables.

fun : Function to perform within each subset to determine the resulting ordering. By default, mean.

sep : Separator to distinguish by and within. You may want to set this manually if __ can exist within one of your labels.

... : In reorder_within arguments passed on to reorder. In the scale functions, extra arguments passed on to scale_x_discrete or scale_y_discrete.

labels : Function to transform the labels of ggplot2::scale_x_discrete(), by default reorder_func.

Source

"Ordering categories within ggplot2 Facets“ by Tyler Rinker: https://trinkerrstuff.wordpress.com/2016/12/23/ordering-categories-within-ggplot2-facets/

Examples

library(tidyr)
library(ggplot2)

iris_gathered <- gather(iris, metric, value, -Species)

# reordering doesn't work within each facet (see Sepal.Width):
ggplot(iris_gathered, aes(reorder(Species, value), value)) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  facet_wrap(~ metric)

# reorder_within and scale_x_reordered work.
# (Note that you need to set scales = "free_x" in the facet)
ggplot(iris_gathered, aes(reorder_within(Species, value, metric), value)) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  scale_x_reordered() +
  facet_wrap(~ metric, scales = "free_x")

# to reorder within multiple variables, set within to the list of
# facet variables.
ggplot(mtcars, aes(reorder_within(carb, mpg, list(vs, am)), mpg)) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  scale_x_reordered() +
  facet_wrap(vs ~ am, scales = "free_x")
sentiments

**Sentiment lexicon from Bing Liu and collaborators**

**Description**

Lexicon for opinion and sentiment analysis in a tidy data frame. This dataset is included in this package with permission of the creators, and may be used in research, commercial, etc. contexts with attribution, using either the paper or URL below.

**Usage**

sentiments

**Format**

A data frame with 6,786 rows and 2 variables:

- **word** An English word
- **sentiment** A sentiment for that word, either positive or negative.

**Details**

This lexicon was first published in:


Words with non-ASCII characters were removed.

**Source**

[https://www.cs.uic.edu/~liub/FBS/sentiment-analysis.html](https://www.cs.uic.edu/~liub/FBS/sentiment-analysis.html)

---

stm_tidiers

**Tidiers for Structural Topic Models from the stm package**

**Description**

Tidy topic models fit by the stm package. The arguments and return values are similar to lda_tidiers.
## Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'STM'
tidy(
  x,
  matrix = c("beta", "gamma", "theta"),
  log = FALSE,
  document_names = NULL,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'estimateEffect'
tidy(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'estimateEffect'
glance(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'STM'
augment(x, data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'STM'
glance(x, ...)
```

### Arguments

- **x**: An STM fitted model object from either `stm` or `estimateEffect` from the `stm` package.
- **matrix**: Whether to tidy the beta (per-term-per-topic, default) or gamma/theta (per-document-per-topic) matrix. The `stm` package calls this the theta matrix, but other topic modeling packages call this gamma.
- **log**: Whether beta/gamma/theta should be on a log scale, default `FALSE`
- **document_names**: Optional vector of document names for use with per-document-per-topic tidying
- **...**: Extra arguments, not used
- **data**: For `augment`, the data given to the `stm` function, either as a `dfm` from `quanteda` or as a tidied table with "document" and "term" columns

### Value

- `tidy` returns a tidied version of either the beta or gamma matrix if called on an object from `stm` or a tidied version of the estimated regressions if called on an object from `estimateEffect`.
- `glance` always returns a one-row table, with columns

- **k**: Number of topics in the model
- **docs**: Number of documents in the model
- **uncertainty**: Uncertainty measure
augment must be provided a data argument, either a dfm from quanteda or a table containing one row per original document-term pair, such as is returned by tdm_tidiers, containing columns document and term. It returns that same data as a table with an additional column .topic with the topic assignment for that document-term combination.

glance always returns a one-row table, with columns

- **k** Number of topics in the model
- **docs** Number of documents in the model
- **terms** Number of terms in the model
- **iter** Number of iterations used
- **alpha** If an LDA model, the parameter of the Dirichlet distribution for topics over documents

See Also

- **lda_tidiers**

  If matrix == "beta" (default), returns a table with one row per topic and term, with columns

  - **topic** Topic, as an integer
  - **term** Term

  If matrix == "gamma", returns a table with one row per topic and document, with columns

  - **topic** Topic, as an integer
  - **document** Document name (if given in vector of document_names) or ID as an integer
  - **gamma** Probability of topic given document

  If called on an object from estimateEffect, returns a table with columns

  - **topic** Topic, as an integer
  - **term** The term in the model being estimated and tested
  - **estimate** The estimated coefficient
  - **std.error** The standard error from the linear model
  - **statistic** t-statistic
  - **p.value** two-sided p-value

Examples

```r
## Not run:
if (requireNamespace("stm", quietly = TRUE)) {
  library(dplyr)
  library(ggplot2)
  library(stm)
  library(janeaustenr)

  austen_sparse <- austen_books() %>%
```
unnest_tokens(word, text) %>%
anti_join(stop_words) %>%
count(book, word) %>%
cast_sparse(book, word, n)
topic_model <- stm(austen_sparse, K = 12, verbose = FALSE, init.type = "Spectral")

# tidy the word-topic combinations
td_beta <- tidy(topic_model)
td_beta

# Examine the topics
td_beta %>%
group_by(topic) %>%
top_n(10, beta) %>%
ungroup() %>%
ggplot(aes(term, beta)) +
geom_col() +
facet_wrap(~ topic, scales = "free") +
coord_flip()

# tidy the document-topic combinations, with optional document names
td_gamma <- tidy(topic_model, matrix = "gamma",
               document_names = rownames(austen_sparse))
td_gamma

# using stm's gardarianFit, we can tidy the result of a model
# estimated with covariates
effects <- estimateEffect(1:3 ~ treatment, gadarianFit, gadarian)
glance(effects)
td_estimate <- tidy(effects)
td_estimate

}

## End(Not run)

---

stop_words

Various lexicons for English stop words

Description

English stop words from three lexicons, as a data frame. The snowball and SMART sets are pulled from the tm package. Note that words with non-ASCII characters have been removed.

Usage

stop_words
Format

A data frame with 1149 rows and 2 variables:

word An English word

lexicon The source of the stop word. Either "onix", "SMART", or "snowball"

Source

- http://snowball.tartarus.org/algorithms/english/stop.txt

Description

Tidy a DocumentTermMatrix or TermDocumentMatrix into a three-column data frame: term{}, term{}, and value (with zeros missing), with one-row-per-term-per-document.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'DocumentTermMatrix'
 tidy(x, ...)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'TermDocumentMatrix'
 tidy(x, ...)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'dfm'
 tidy(x, ...)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'dfmSparse'
 tidy(x, ...)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'simple_triplet_matrix'
 tidy(x, row_names = NULL, col_names = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

- x A DocumentTermMatrix or TermDocumentMatrix object
- ... Extra arguments, not used
- row_names Specify row names
- col_names Specify column names
Examples

```r
if (requireNamespace("topicmodels", quietly = TRUE)) {
  data("AssociatedPress", package = "topicmodels")
  AssociatedPress

  tidy(AssociatedPress)
}
```

### tidy.Corpus

**Tidy a Corpus object from the tm package**

**Description**

Tidy a Corpus object from the tm package. Returns a data frame with one-row-per-document, with a `text` column containing the document's text, and one column for each local (per-document) metadata tag. For corpus objects from the quanteda package, see `tidy.corpus`.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'Corpus'
tidy(x, collapse = "\n", ...)  # extra arguments, not used
```

**Arguments**

- `x` A Corpus object, such as a VCorpus or PCorpus
- `collapse` A string that should be used to collapse text within each corpus (if a document has multiple lines). Give NULL to not collapse strings, in which case a corpus will end up as a list column if there are multi-line documents.

**Examples**

```r
library(dplyr) # displaying tbl_dfs

if (requireNamespace("tm", quietly = TRUE)) {
  library(tm)
  # tm package examples
  txt <- system.file("texts", "txt", package = "tm")
  ovid <- VCorpus(DirSource(txt, encoding = "UTF-8"),
                   readerControl = list(language = "lat"))

  ovid
tidy(ovid)

  # choose different options for collapsing text within each
```
# document
tidy(ovid, collapse = "")$text
tidy(ovid, collapse = NULL)$text

# another example from Reuters articles
reut21578 <- system.file("texts", "crude", package = "tm")
reuters <- VCorpus(DirSource(reut21578),
                   readerControl = list(reader = readReut21578XMLasPlain))
reuters
tidy(reuters)
}

---

### tidy_triplet

**Utility function to tidy a simple triplet matrix**

#### Description

Utility function to tidy a simple triplet matrix

#### Usage

```
tidy_triplet(x, triplets, row_names = NULL, col_names = NULL)
```

#### Arguments

- `x`: Object with rownames and colnames
- `triplets`: A data frame or list of i, j, x
- `row_names`: rownames, if not gotten from rownames(x)
- `col_names`: colnames, if not gotten from colnames(x)

---

### unnest_characters

**Wrapper around unnest_tokens for characters and character shingles**

#### Description

These functions are a wrapper around `unnest_tokens(token = "characters")` and `unnest_tokens(token = "character_shingles")`. 
unnest_characters

Usage

unnest_characters(
  tbl, output, input, strip_non_alphanum = TRUE, format = c("text", "man", "latex", "html", "xml"),
  to_lower = TRUE, drop = TRUE, collapse = NULL,
  ...
)

unnest_character_shingles(
  tbl, output, input, n = 3L, n_min = n, strip_non_alphanum = TRUE, format = c("text", "man", "latex", "html", "xml"),
  to_lower = TRUE, drop = TRUE, collapse = NULL,
  ...
)

Arguments

- **tbl**: A data frame
- **output**: Output column to be created as string or symbol.
- **input**: Input column that gets split as string or symbol.
  
  The output/input arguments are passed by expression and support quasiquotation; you can unquote strings and symbols.
- **strip_non_alphanum**: Should punctuation and white space be stripped?
- **format**: Either "text", "man", "latex", "html", or "xml". When the format is "text", this function uses the tokenizers package. If not "text", this uses the hunspell tokenizer, and can tokenize only by "word"
- **to_lower**: Whether to convert tokens to lowercase. If tokens include URLs (such as with token = "tweets"), such converted URLs may no longer be correct.
- **drop**: Whether original input column should get dropped. Ignored if the original input and new output column have the same name.
- **collapse**: A character vector of variables to collapse text across, or NULL.

For tokens like n-grams or sentences, text can be collapsed across rows within variables specified by collapse before tokenization. At tidytext 0.2.7, the de-
fault behavior for collapse = NULL changed to be more consistent. The new behavior is that text is not collapsed for NULL.

Grouping data specifies variables to collapse across in the same way as collapse but you cannot use both the collapse argument and grouped data. Collapsing applies mostly to token options of "ngrams", "skip_ngrams", "sentences", "lines", "paragraphs", or "regex".

Extra arguments passed on to tokenizers

n
The number of characters in each shingle. This must be an integer greater than or equal to 1.

n_min
This must be an integer greater than or equal to 1, and less than or equal to n.

See Also
• unnest_tokens()

Examples

library(dplyr)
library(janeaustenr)

d <- tibble(txt = prideprejudice)

d %>%
  unnest_characters(word, txt)

d %>%
  unnest_character_shingles(word, txt, n = 3)

unnest_ngrams

Wrapper around unnest_tokens for n-grams

Description

These functions are wrappers around unnest_tokens( token = "ngrams" ) and unnest_tokens( token = "skip_ngrams" ).

Usage

unnest_ngrams(
  tbl,
  output,
  input,
  n = 3L,
  n_min = n,
  ngram_delim = " ",
  format = c("text", "man", "latex", "html", "xml"),
unnest_ngrams

to_lower = TRUE,
drop = TRUE,
collapse = NULL,
...
)

unnest_skip_ngrams(  
  tbl,  
  output,  
  input,  
  n_min = 1,  
  n = 3,  
  k = 1,  
  format = c("text", "man", "latex", "html", "xml"),  
  to_lower = TRUE,  
  drop = TRUE,  
  collapse = NULL,  
  ...
)

Arguments

tbl            A data frame
output         Output column to be created as string or symbol.
input          Input column that gets split as string or symbol.
               The output/input arguments are passed by expression and support quasiquotation: you can unquote strings and symbols.
n               The number of words in the n-gram. This must be an integer greater than or equal to 1.
n_min          This must be an integer greater than or equal to 1, and less than or equal to n.
ngram_delim    The separator between words in an n-gram.
format         Either "text", "man", "latex", "html", or "xml". When the format is "text", this function uses the tokenizers package. If not "text", this uses the hunspell tokenizer, and can tokenize only by "word"
to_lower       Whether to convert tokens to lowercase. If tokens include URLs (such as with token = "tweets"), such converted URLs may no longer be correct.
drop           Whether original input column should get dropped. Ignored if the original input and new output column have the same name.
collapse       A character vector of variables to collapse text across, or NULL.
               For tokens like n-grams or sentences, text can be collapsed across rows within variables specified by collapse before tokenization. At tidytext 0.2.7, the default behavior for collapse = NULL changed to be more consistent. The new behavior is that text is not collapsed for NULL.
               Grouping data specifies variables to collapse across in the same way as collapse but you cannot use both the collapse argument and grouped data. Collapsing applies mostly to token options of "ngrams", "skip_ngrams", "sentences", "lines", "paragraphs", or "regex".
Extra arguments passed on to tokenizers

For the skip n-gram tokenizer, the maximum skip distance between words. The function will compute all skip n-grams between 0 and k.

See Also

• unnest_tokens()

Examples

```r
library(dplyr)
library(janeaustenr)

d <- tibble(txt = prideprejudice)

d %>%
  unnest_ngrams(word, txt, n = 2)

d %>%
  unnest_skip_ngrams(word, txt, n = 3, k = 1)
```

unnest_ptb  
Wrapper around unnest_tokens for Penn Treebank Tokenizer

Description

This function is a wrapper around unnest_tokens( token = "ptb" ).

Usage

```r
unnest_ptb(
  tbl,
  output,
  input,
  format = c("text", "man", "latex", "html", "xml"),
  to_lower = TRUE,
  drop = TRUE,
  collapse = NULL,
  ...)
```

Arguments

- `tbl`: A data frame
- `output`: Output column to be created as string or symbol.
unnest_regex

- **input**: Input column that gets split as string or symbol. The output/input arguments are passed by expression and support quasiquotation; you can unquote strings and symbols.

- **format**: Either "text", "man", "latex", "html", or "xml". When the format is "text", this function uses the tokenizers package. If not "text", this uses the hunspell tokenizer, and can tokenize only by "word".

- **to_lower**: Whether to convert tokens to lowercase. If tokens include URLs (such as with token = "tweets"), such converted URLs may no longer be correct.

- **drop**: Whether original input column should get dropped. Ignored if the original input and new output column have the same name.

- **collapse**: A character vector of variables to collapse text across, or NULL. For tokens like n-grams or sentences, text can be collapsed across rows within variables specified by collapse before tokenization. At tidytext 0.2.7, the default behavior for collapse = NULL changed to be more consistent. The new behavior is that text is not collapsed for NULL. Grouping data specifies variables to collapse across in the same way as collapse but you cannot use both the collapse argument and grouped data. Collapsing applies mostly to token options of "ngrams", "skip_ngrams", "sentences", "lines", "paragraphs", or "regex".

- **...**: Extra arguments passed on to tokenizers.

**See Also**

- unnest_tokens()

**Examples**

```r
library(dplyr)
library(janeaustenr)

d <- tibble(txt = prideprejudice)

d %>%
  unnest_ptb(word, txt)
```

---

**unnest_regex**  
*Wrapper around unnest_tokens for regular expressions*

**Description**

This function is a wrapper around unnest_tokens( token = "regex" ).
Usage

unnest_regex(
  tbl,
  output,
  input,
  pattern = "\s+",
  format = c("text", "man", "latex", "html", "xml"),
  to_lower = TRUE,
  drop = TRUE,
  collapse = NULL,
...
)

Arguments

tbl                  A data frame
output               Output column to be created as string or symbol.
input                Input column that gets split as string or symbol.
The output/input arguments are passed by expression and support quasiquotation: you can unquote strings and symbols.
pattern              A regular expression that defines the split.
format               Either "text", "man", "latex", "html", or "xml". When the format is "text", this function uses the tokenizers package. If not "text", this uses the hunspell tokenizer, and can tokenize only by "word"
to_lower             Whether to convert tokens to lowercase. If tokens include URLs (such as with token = "tweets"), such converted URLs may no longer be correct.
drop                 Whether original input column should get dropped. Ignored if the original input and new output column have the same name.
collapse             A character vector of variables to collapse text across, or NULL.
                      For tokens like n-grams or sentences, text can be collapsed across rows within variables specified by collapse before tokenization. At tidytext 0.2.7, the default behavior for collapse = NULL changed to be more consistent. The new behavior is that text is not collapsed for NULL.
                      Grouping data specifies variables to collapse across in the same way as collapse but you cannot use both the collapse argument and grouped data. Collapsing applies mostly to token options of "ngrams", "skip_ngrams", "sentences", "lines", "paragraphs", or "regex".

See Also

- unnest_tokens()
Examples

```r
c <- tibble(txt = prideprejudice)
c %>%
  unnest_regex(word, txt, pattern = "Chapter \d")
```

Description

These functions are wrappers around `unnest_tokens(token = "sentences")` `unnest_tokens(token = "lines")` and `unnest_tokens(token = "paragraphs")`.

Usage

```r
unnest_sentences(
  tbl,
  output,
  input,
  strip_punct = FALSE,
  format = c("text", "man", "latex", "html", "xml"),
  to_lower = TRUE,
  drop = TRUE,
  collapse = NULL,
  ...
)
```

```r
unnest_lines(
  tbl,
  output,
  input,
  format = c("text", "man", "latex", "html", "xml"),
  to_lower = TRUE,
  drop = TRUE,
  collapse = NULL,
  ...
)
```

```r
unnest_paragraphs(
  tbl,
  output,
  input,
  ...n
```
unnest_sentences

```
paragraph_break = "\n\n",
format = c("text", "man", "latex", "html", "xml"),
to_lower = TRUE,
drop = TRUE,
collapse = NULL,
...)
```

**Arguments**

- **tbl** A data frame
- **output** Output column to be created as string or symbol.
- **input** Input column that gets split as string or symbol.
  The output/input arguments are passed by expression and support quasiquotation; you can unquote strings and symbols.
- **strip_punct** Should punctuation be stripped?
- **format** Either "text", "man", "latex", "html", or "xml". When the format is "text", this function uses the tokenizers package. If not "text", this uses the hunspell tokenizer, and can tokenize only by "word"
- **to_lower** Whether to convert tokens to lowercase. If tokens include URLs (such as with token = "tweets"), such converted URLs may no longer be correct.
- **drop** Whether original input column should get dropped. Ignored if the original input and new output column have the same name.
- **collapse** A character vector of variables to collapse text across, or NULL.
  For tokens like n-grams or sentences, text can be collapsed across rows within variables specified by collapse before tokenization. At tidytext 0.2.7, the default behavior for collapse = NULL changed to be more consistent. The new behavior is that text is not collapsed for NULL.
  Grouping data specifies variables to collapse across in the same way as collapse but you cannot use both the collapse argument and grouped data. Collapsing applies mostly to token options of "ngrams", "skip_ngrams", "sentences", "lines", "paragraphs", or "regex".
- **paragraph_break** A string identifying the boundary between two paragraphs.

**See Also**

- unnest_tokens()

**Examples**

```r
library(dplyr)
library(janeaustenr)

d <- tibble(txt = prideprejudice)
```
unnest_tokens

\[d \%>\%
  unnest_sentences(word, txt)\]

### unnest_tokens

**Split a column into tokens**

Split a column into tokens, flattening the table into one-token-per-row. This function supports non-standard evaluation through the tidyeval framework.

#### Usage

```
unnest_tokens(
  tbl,
  output,
  input,
  token = "words",
  format = c("text", "man", "latex", "html", "xml"),
  to_lower = TRUE,
  drop = TRUE,
  collapse = NULL,
  ...
)
```

#### Arguments

- **tbl**
  - A data frame

- **output**
  - Output column to be created as string or symbol.

- **input**
  - Input column that gets split as string or symbol.

- **token**
  - Unit for tokenizing, or a custom tokenizing function. Built-in options are "words" (default), "characters", "character_shingles", "ngrams", "skip_ngrams", "sentences", "lines", "paragraphs", "regex", "tweets" (tokenization by word that preserves usernames, hashtags, and URLs), and "ptb" (Penn Treebank). If a function, should take a character vector and return a list of character vectors of the same length.

- **format**
  - Either "text", "man", "latex", "html", or "xml". When the format is "text", this function uses the tokenizers package. If not "text", this uses the hunspell tokenizer, and can tokenize only by "word"

- **to_lower**
  - Whether to convert tokens to lowercase. If tokens include URLs (such as with token = "tweets"), such converted URLs may no longer be correct.
unnest_tokens

- **drop**: Whether original input column should get dropped. Ignored if the original input and new output column have the same name.

- **collapse**: A character vector of variables to collapse text across, or NULL. For tokens like n-grams or sentences, text can be collapsed across rows within variables specified by collapse before tokenization. At tidytext 0.2.7, the default behavior for collapse = NULL changed to be more consistent. The new behavior is that text is not collapsed for NULL.

- **...**: Extra arguments passed on to tokenizers, such as strip_punct for "words" and "tweets", n and k for "ngrams" and "skip_ngrams", strip_url for "tweets", and pattern for "regex".

**Details**

If format is anything other than "text", this uses the hunspell_parse tokenizer instead of the tokenizers package. This does not yet have support for tokenizing by any unit other than words.

**Examples**

```r
library(dplyr)
library(janeaustenr)

d <- tibble(txt = prideprejudice)
d

d %>%
unnest_tokens(word, txt)
d %>%
unnest_tokens(sentence, txt, token = "sentences")
d %>%
unnest_tokens(ngram, txt, token = "ngrams", n = 2)
d %>%
unnest_tokens(chapter, txt, token = "regex", pattern = "Chapter [\d]+"")
d %>%
unnest_tokens(shingle, txt, token = "character_shingles", n = 4)

# custom function
d %>%
unnest_tokens(word, txt, token = stringr::str_split, pattern = " ")

# tokenize HTML
h <- tibble(row = 1:2,
```
text = c("<h1>Text <b>is</b> here</a>", "<a href='example.com'>here</a>"))

unnest_tweets(word, text, format = "html")

unnest_tweets

Wrapper around unnest_tokens for tweets

Description

This function is a wrapper around `unnest_tokens(token = "tweets")`.

Usage

`unnest_tweets(
  tbl,
  output,
  input,
  strip_punct = TRUE,
  strip_url = FALSE,
  format = c("text", "man", "latex", "html", "xml"),
  to_lower = TRUE,
  drop = TRUE,
  collapse = NULL,
  ...)
``

Arguments

- **tbl**: A data frame
- **output**: Output column to be created as string or symbol.
- **input**: Input column that gets split as string or symbol.
  The output/input arguments are passed by expression and support **quasiquotation**; you can unquote strings and symbols.
- **strip_punct**: Should punctuation be stripped?
- **strip_url**: Should URLs (starting with http(s)) be preserved intact, or removed entirely?
- **format**: Either "text", "man", "latex", "html", or "xml". When the format is "text", this function uses the tokenizers package. If not "text", this uses the hunspell tokenizer, and can tokenize only by "word"
- **to_lower**: Whether to convert tokens to lowercase. If tokens include URLS (such as with token = "tweets"), such converted URLs may no longer be correct.
- **drop**: Whether original input column should get dropped. Ignored if the original input and new output column have the same name.
collapse  A character vector of variables to collapse text across, or NULL. For tokens like n-grams or sentences, text can be collapsed across rows within variables specified by collapse before tokenization. At tidytext 0.2.7, the default behavior for collapse = NULL changed to be more consistent. The new behavior is that text is not collapsed for NULL. Grouping data specifies variables to collapse across in the same way as collapse but you cannot use both the collapse argument and grouped data. Collapsing applies mostly to token options of "ngrams", "skip_ngrams", "sentences", "lines", "paragraphs", or "regex".

... Extra arguments passed on to tokenizers

See Also

• unnest_tokens()

Examples

library(dplyr)
tweets <- tibble(
  id = 1,
  txt = "@rOpenSci and #rstats see: https://cran.r-project.org"
)

tweets %>%
  unnest_tweets(out, txt)
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