

Package ‘koRpus’

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Type Package

Title An R Package for Text Analysis

Depends R (>= 2.10.0),methods

Enhances rkward

Suggests testthat,tm,SnowballC,shiny

Description A set of tools to analyze texts. Includes, amongst others, functions for automatic language detection, hyphenation, several indices of lexical diversity (e.g., type token ratio, HD-D/vocd-D, MTLD) and readability (e.g., Flesch, SMOG, LIX, Dale-Chall). Basic import functions for language corpora are also provided, to enable frequency analyses (supports Celex and Leipzig Corpora Collection file formats) and measures like tf-idf. Note: For full functionality a local installation of TreeTagger is recommended. 'koRpus' also includes a plugin for the R GUI and IDE RKWard, providing graphical dialogs for its basic features. The respective R package 'rkward' cannot be installed directly from a repository, as it is a part of RKWard. To make full use of this feature, please install RKWard from <https://rkward.kde.org> (plugins are detected automatically). Due to some restrictions on CRAN, the full package sources are only available from the project homepage.

License GPL (>= 3)

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Collate '00_class_01_kRp.tagged.R' '00_class_02_kRp.TTR.R'
'00_class_03_kRp.txt.freq.R' '00_class_04_kRp.txt.trans.R'
'00_class_05_kRp.analysis.R' '00_class_06_kRp.corp.freq.R'
'00_class_07_kRp.hyph.pat.R' '00_class_08_kRp.hyphen.R'
'00_class_09_kRp.lang.R' '00_class_10_kRp.readability.R'
'01_method_cTest.R' 'kRp.filter.wclass.R' 'koRpus-internal.R'
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'01_method_kRp.taggedText.R' '01_method_plot.kRp.tagged.R'

'01_method_query.R' '01_method_show.kRp.lang.R'
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 'segment.optimizer.R' 'set.kRp.env.R' 'spache.R' 'strain.R'
 'textFeatures.R' 'tokenize.R' 'traenkle.bailer.R' 'treetag.R'
 'tuldava.R' 'wheeler.smith.R'

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koRpus-package

*The koRpus Package***Description**

An R Package for Text Analysis.

Details

Package: koRpus
Type: Package
Version: 0.05-6
Date: 2015-06-30
Depends: R (>= 2.10.0),methods
Enhances: rkward
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A set of tools to analyze texts. Includes, amongst others, functions for automatic language detection, hyphenation, several indices of lexical diversity (e.g., type token ratio, HD-D/vocd-D, MTLD) and readability (e.g., Flesch, SMOG, LIX, Dale-Chall). Basic import functions for language corpora are also provided, to enable frequency analyses (supports Celex and Leipzig Corpora Collection file formats) and measures like tf-idf. Note: For full functionality a local installation of TreeTagger is recommended. 'koRpus' also includes a plugin for the R GUI and IDE RKWard, providing graphical dialogs for its basic features. The respective R package 'rkward' cannot be installed directly from a repository, as it is a part of RKWard. To make full use of this feature, please install RKWard from <https://rkward.kde.org> (plugins are detected automatically). Due to some restrictions on CRAN, the full package sources are only available from the project homepage.

Author(s)

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ARI

Readability: Automated Readability Index (ARI)

Description

This is just a convenient wrapper function for [readability](#).

Usage

```
ARI(txt.file, parameters = c(asl = 0.5,awl = 4.71,const = 21.43), ...)
```

Arguments

`txt.file` Either an object of class `kRp.tagged-class`, a character vector which must be a valid path to a file containing the text to be analyzed, or a list of text features. If the latter, calculation is done by [readability.num](#).

parameters A numeric vector with named magic numbers, defining the relevant parameters for the index.

... Further valid options for the main function, see [readability](#) for details.

Details

Calculates the Automated Readability Index (ARI). In contrast to [readability](#), which by default calculates all possible indices, this function will only calculate the index value.

If parameters="NRI", the simplified parameters from the Navy Readability Indexes are used, if set to ARI="simple", the simplified formula is calculated.

This formula doesn't need syllable count.

Value

An object of class `kRp.readability-class`.

References

DuBay, W.H. (2004). *The Principles of Readability*. Costa Mesa: Impact Information. WWW: <http://www.impact-information.com/impactinfo/readability02.pdf>; 22.03.2011.

Smith, E.A. & Senter, R.J. (1967). *Automated readability index*. AMRL-TR-66-22. Wright-Paterson AFB, Ohio: Aerospace Medical Division.

Examples

```
## Not run:
ARI(tagged.text)

## End(Not run)
```

bormuth

Readability: Bormuth's Mean Cloze and Grade Placement

Description

This is just a convenient wrapper function for [readability](#).

Usage

```
bormuth(txt.file, word.list, clz=35,
        meanc=c(const=0.886593, awl=0.08364, afw=0.161911,
                asl1=0.021401, asl2=0.000577, asl3=0.000005),
        grade=c(const=4.275, m1=12.881, m2=34.934, m3=20.388,
                c1=26.194, c2=2.046, c3=11.767, mc1=44.285, mc2=97.62,
                mc3=59.538), ...)
```

Arguments

<code>txt.file</code>	Either an object of class <code>kRp.tagged-class</code> , a character vector which must be a valid path to a file containing the text to be analyzed, or a list of text features. If the latter, calculation is done by <code>readability.num</code> .
<code>word.list</code>	A vector or matrix (with exactly one column) which defines familiar words. For valid results the long Dale-Chall list with 3000 words should be used.
<code>clz</code>	Integer, the cloze criterion score in percent.
<code>meanc</code>	A numeric vector with named magic numbers, defining the relevant parameters for Mean Cloze calculation.
<code>grade</code>	A numeric vector with named magic numbers, defining the relevant parameters for Grade Placement calculation. If omitted, Grade Placement will not be calculated.
<code>...</code>	Further valid options for the main function, see <code>readability</code> for details.

Details

Calculates Bormuth's Mean Cloze and estimated grade placement. In contrast to `readability`, which by default calculates all possible indices, this function will only calculate the index value.

This formula doesn't need syllable count.

Value

An object of class `kRp.readability-class`.

Examples

```
## Not run:
  bormuth(tagged.text, word.list=new.dale.chall.wl)

## End(Not run)
```

C.ld

Lexical diversity: Herdan's C

Description

This is just a convenient wrapper function for `lex.div`.

Usage

```
C.ld(txt, char = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

txt	An object of either class <code>kRp.tagged-class</code> or <code>kRp.analysis-class</code> , containing the tagged text to be analyzed.
char	Logical, defining whether data for plotting characteristic curves should be calculated.
...	Further valid options for the main function, see <code>lex.div</code> for details.

Details

Calculates Herdan's C. In contrast to `lex.div`, which by default calculates all possible measures and their progressing characteristics, this function will only calculate the C value, and characteristics are off by default.

Value

An object of class `kRp.TTR-class`.

See Also

`kRp.POS.tags`, `kRp.tagged-class`, `kRp.TTR-class`

Examples

```
## Not run:
C.ld(tagged.text)

## End(Not run)
```

clozeDelete

Transform text into cloze test format

Description

If you feed a tagged text object to this function, its text will be transformed into a format used for cloze deletion tests. That is, by default every fifth word (or as specified by `every`) will be replaced by a line. You can also set an offset value to specify where to begin.

Usage

```
clozeDelete(obj, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'kRp.taggedText'
clozeDelete(obj, every = 5, offset = 0,
  replace.by = "_", fixed = 10)
```

Arguments

obj	An object of class "kRp.tagged"
...	Additional arguments to the method (as described in this document).
every	Integer numeric, setting the frequency of words to be manipulated. By default, every fifth word is being transformed.
offset	Either an integer numeric, sets the number of words to offset the transformations. Or the special keyword "all", which will cause the method to iterate through all possible offset values and not return an object, but print the results (including the list with changed words).
replace.by	Character, will be used as the replacement for the removed words.
fixed	Integer numeric, defines the length of the replacement (replace.by will be repeated this much times). If set to 0, the replacement will be as long as the replaced word.

Details

The option `offset="all"` will not return one single object, but print the results after iterating through all possible offset values.

Value

And object of class `kRp.tagged`, with an additional list `cloze` in its desc slot, listing the words which were changed.

 coleman

Readability: Coleman's Formulas

Description

This is just a convenient wrapper function for [readability](#).

Usage

```
coleman(txt.file, hyphen = NULL, parameters = c(syll = 1), clz1 = c(word =
  1.29, const = 38.45), clz2 = c(word = 1.16, sntc = 1.48, const = 37.95),
  clz3 = c(word = 1.07, sntc = 1.18, pron = 0.76, const = 34.02),
  clz4 = c(word = 1.04, sntc = 1.06, pron = 0.56, prep = 0.36, const = 26.01),
  ...)
```

Arguments

txt.file	Either an object of class <code>kRp.tagged-class</code> , a character vector which must be a valid path to a file containing the text to be analyzed, or a list of text features. If the latter, calculation is done by readability.num .
----------	---

hyphen	An object of class <code>kRp.hyphen</code> . If NULL, the text will be hyphenated automatically.
parameters	A numeric vector with named magic numbers, defining the relevant parameters for all formulas of the index.
clz1	A numeric vector with named magic numbers for the first formula.
clz2	A numeric vector with named magic numbers for the second formula.
clz3	A numeric vector with named magic numbers for the third formula.
clz4	A numeric vector with named magic numbers for the fourth formula.
...	Further valid options for the main function, see readability for details.

Details

This function calculates the four readability formulas by Coleman. In contrast to [readability](#), which by default calculates all possible indices, this function will only calculate the index value.

Value

An object of class `kRp.readability-class`.

Examples

```
## Not run:
coleman(tagged.text)

## End(Not run)
```

coleman.liau	<i>Readability: Coleman-Liau Index</i>
--------------	--

Description

This is just a convenient wrapper function for [readability](#).

Usage

```
coleman.liau(txt.file, ecp = c(const = 141.8401, char = 0.21459, sntc =
  1.079812), grade = c(ecp = -27.4004, const = 23.06395), short = c(awl =
  5.88, spw = 29.6, const = 15.8), ...)
```

Arguments

txt.file	Either an object of class <code>kRp.tagged-class</code> , a character vector which must be a valid path to a file containing the text to be analyzed, or a list of text features. If the latter, calculation is done by readability.num .
ecp	A numeric vector with named magic numbers, defining the relevant parameters for the cloze percentage estimate.

grade	A numeric vector with named magic numbers, defining the relevant parameters to calculate grade equivalent for ECP values.
short	A numeric vector with named magic numbers, defining the relevant parameters for the short form of the formula.
...	Further valid options for the main function, see readability for details.

Details

Calculates the Coleman-Liau index. In contrast to [readability](#), which by default calculates all possible indices, this function will only calculate the index value.

This formula doesn't need syllable count.

Value

An object of class [kRp.readability-class](#).

Examples

```
## Not run:
coleman.liau(tagged.text)

## End(Not run)
```

correct.tag *Methods to correct koRpus objects*

Description

The methods `correct.tag` and `correct.hyph` can be used to alter objects of class [kRp.tagged-class](#), or of class [kRp.hyphen-class](#) respectively.

Usage

```
correct.tag(obj, row, tag = NULL, lemma = NULL, check.token = NULL)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'kRp.tagged'
correct.tag(obj, row, tag = NULL, lemma = NULL,
  check.token = NULL)
```

```
correct.hyph(obj, word = NULL, hyphen = NULL, cache = TRUE)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'kRp.hyphen'
correct.hyph(obj, word = NULL, hyphen = NULL,
  cache = TRUE)
```

Arguments

obj	An object of class <code>kRp.tagged-class</code> or <code>kRp.hyphen-class</code> .
row	Integer, the row number of the entry to be changed. Can be an integer vector to change several rows in one go.
tag	A character string with a valid POS tag to replace the current tag entry. If NULL (the default) the entry remains unchanged.
lemma	A character string naming the lemma to to replace the current lemma entry. If NULL (the default) the entry remains unchanged.
check.token	A character string naming the token you expect to be in this row. If not NULL, correct will stop with an error if this values don't match.
word	A character string, the (possibly incorrectly hyphenated) word entry to be replaced with hyphen.
hyphen	A character string, the new manually hyphenated version of word. Mustn't contain anything other than characters of word plus the hyphenation mark "-".
cache	Logical, if TRUE, the given hyphenation will be added to the sessions' hyphenation cache. Existing entries for the same word will be replaced.

Details

Although automatic POS tagging, lemmatization and hyphenation are remarkably accurate, the algorithms do ususally produce some errors. If you want to correct for these flaws, these methods can be of help, because they might prevent you from introducing new errors. That is, the will do some sanitiy checks before the object is actually manipulated and returned:

`correct.tag` will read the lang slot from the given object and check whether the tag provided is actually valid. If so, it will not only change the tag field in the object, but also update `wclass` and `desc` accordingly.

If `check.token` is set it must also match `token` in the given row(s). Note that no check is done on the lemmata.

`correct.hyph` will check whether `word` and `hyphen` are actually hyphenations of the same token before proceeding. If so, it will also recalculate the number of syllables and update the `syll` field.

If both `word` and `hyphen` are NULL, `correct.hyph` will try to simply recalculate the syllable count for each word, by counting the hyphenation marks (and adding 1 to the number). This can be usefull if you changed hyphenation some other way, e.g. in a spreadsheet GUI, but don't want to have to correct the syllable count yourself as well.

Value

An object of the same class as `obj`.

See Also

[kRp.tagged-class](#), [treetag](#), [kRp.POS.tags](#).

Examples

```
## Not run:
tagged.txt <- correct.tag(tagged.txt, row=21, tag="NN")

hyphenated.txt <- correct.hyph(hyphenated.txt, "Hilfe", "Hil-fe")

## End(Not run)
```

cTest

Transform text into C-Test-like format

Description

If you feed a tagged text object to this function, its text will be transformed into a format used for C-Tests:

- the first and last sentence will be left untouched (except if the start and stop values of the intact parameter are changed)
- of all other sentences, the second half of every 2nd word (or as specified by every) will be replaced by a line
- words must have at least min.length characters, otherwise they are skipped
- words an uneven number of characters will be replaced after the next character, i.e., a word with five characters will keep the first three and have the last two replaced

Usage

```
cTest(obj, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'kRp.tagged'
cTest(obj, every = 2, min.length = 3,
      intact = c(start = 1, end = 1), replace.by = "_")
```

Arguments

obj	An object of class "kRp.tagged"
...	Additional arguments to the method (as described in this document).
every	Integer numeric, setting the frequency of words to be manipulated. By default, every other word is being transformed.
min.length	Integer numeric, sets the minimum length of words to be considered (in letters).
intact	Named vector with the elements start and end. both must be integer values and define, which sentences are to be left untouched, counted in sentences from beginning and end of the text. The default is to ignore the first and last sentence.
replace.by	Character, will be used as the replacement for the removed word halves.

Value

An object of class `kRp.tagged`, with an additional list `cTest` in its `desc` slot, listing the words which were changed.

`CTTR`*Lexical diversity: Carroll's corrected TTR (CTTR)*

Description

This is just a convenient wrapper function for `lex.div`.

Usage

```
CTTR(txt, char = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>txt</code>	An object of either class <code>kRp.tagged-class</code> or <code>kRp.analysis-class</code> , containing the tagged text to be analyzed.
<code>char</code>	Logical, defining whether data for plotting characteristic curves should be calculated.
<code>...</code>	Further valid options for the main function, see <code>lex.div</code> for details.

Details

Calculates Carroll's corrected TTR (CTTR). In contrast to `lex.div`, which by default calculates all possible measures and their progressing characteristics, this function will only calculate the CTTR value, and characteristics are off by default.

Value

An object of class `kRp.TTR-class`.

See Also

`kRp.POS.tags`, `kRp.tagged-class`, `kRp.TTR-class`

Examples

```
## Not run:  
CTTR(tagged.text)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

`dale.chall`*Readability: Dale-Chall Readability Formula*

Description

This is just a convenient wrapper function for [readability](#).

Usage

```
dale.chall(txt.file, word.list, parameters = c(const = 64, dword = 0.95, asl =
  0.69), ...)
```

Arguments

<code>txt.file</code>	Either an object of class kRp.tagged-class , a character vector which must be a valid path to a file containing the text to be analyzed, or a list of text features. If the latter, calculation is done by readability.num .
<code>word.list</code>	A vector or matrix (with exactly one column) which defines familiar words. For valid results the long Dale-Chall list with about 3000 words should be used.
<code>parameters</code>	A numeric vector with named magic numbers, defining the relevant parameters for the index.
<code>...</code>	Further valid options for the main function, see readability for details.

Details

Calculates the New Dale-Chall Readability Formula. In contrast to [readability](#), which by default calculates all possible indices, this function will only calculate the index value.

If `parameters="PSK"`, the parameters by Powers-Sumner-Kearl (1958) are used, and if `parameters="old"`, the original parameters by Dale-Chall (1948), respectively.

This formula doesn't need syllable count.

Value

An object of class [kRp.readability-class](#).

Examples

```
## Not run:
dale.chall(tagged.text, word.list=new.dale.chall.wl)

## End(Not run)
```

danielson.bryan *Readability: Danielson-Bryan*

Description

This is just a convenient wrapper function for [readability](#).

Usage

```
danielson.bryan(txt.file, db1 = c(cpb = 1.0364, cps = 0.0194, const = 0.6059),
  db2 = c(const = 131.059, cpb = 10.364, cps = 0.194), ...)
```

Arguments

txt.file	Either an object of class kRp.tagged-class , a character vector which must be a valid path to a file containing the text to be analyzed, or a list of text features. If the latter, calculation is done by readability.num .
db1	A numeric vector with named magic numbers, defining the relevant parameters for the first formula (regression).
db2	A numeric vector with named magic numbers, defining the relevant parameters for the second formula (cloze equivalent).
...	Further valid options for the main function, see readability for details.

Details

Calculates the two Danielson-Bryan formulas. In contrast to [readability](#), which by default calculates all possible indices, this function will only calculate the index value.

This formula doesn't need syllable count.

Value

An object of class [kRp.readability-class](#).

Examples

```
## Not run:
  danielson.bryan(tagged.text)

## End(Not run)
```

dickes.steiwer *Readability: Dickes-Steiwer Handformel*

Description

This is just a convenient wrapper function for [readability](#).

Usage

```
dickes.steiwer(txt.file, parameters = c(const = 235.95993, awl = 73.021, asl =
  12.56438, ttr = 50.03293), case.sens = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

txt.file	Either an object of class kRp.tagged-class , a character vector which must be a valid path to a file containing the text to be analyzed, or a list of text features. If the latter, calculation is done by readability.num .
parameters	A numeric vector with named magic numbers, defining the relevant parameters for the index.
case.sens	Logical, whether types should be counted case sensitive.
...	Further valid options for the main function, see readability for details.

Details

This function calculates the shortcut formula by Dickes-Steiwer. In contrast to [readability](#), which by default calculates all possible indices, this function will only calculate the index value.

This formula doesn't need syllable count.

Value

An object of class [kRp.readability-class](#).

Examples

```
## Not run:
  dickes.steiwer(tagged.text)

## End(Not run)
```

DRP

Readability: Degrees of Reading Power (DRP)

Description

This is just a convenient wrapper function for [readability](#).

Usage

```
DRP(txt.file, word.list, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>txt.file</code>	Either an object of class kRp.tagged-class , a character vector which must be a valid path to a file containing the text to be analyzed, or a list of text features. If the latter, calculation is done by readability.num .
<code>word.list</code>	A vector or matrix (with exactly one column) which defines familiar words. For valid results the long Dale-Chall list with 3000 words should be used.
<code>...</code>	Further valid options for the main function, see readability for details.

Details

Calculates the Degrees of Reading Power, using the Bormuth Mean Cloze Score. In contrast to [readability](#), which by default calculates all possible indices, this function will only calculate the index value.

This formula doesn't need syllable count.

Value

An object of class [kRp.readability-class](#).

Examples

```
## Not run:  
DRP(tagged.text, word.list=new.dale.chall.wl)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

ELF *Readability: Farr's Easy Listening Formula (ELF)*

Description

This is just a convenient wrapper function for [readability](#).

Usage

```
ELF(txt.file, hyphen = NULL, parameters = c(syll = 1), ...)
```

Arguments

<code>txt.file</code>	Either an object of class kRp.tagged-class , a character vector which must be a valid path to a file containing the text to be analyzed, or a list of text features. If the latter, calculation is done by readability.num .
<code>hyphen</code>	An object of class <code>kRp.hyphen</code> . If <code>NULL</code> , the text will be hyphenated automatically.
<code>parameters</code>	A numeric vector with named magic numbers, defining the relevant parameters for the index.
<code>...</code>	Further valid options for the main function, see readability for details.

Details

This function calculates Farr's Easy Listening Formula (ELF). In contrast to [readability](#), which by default calculates all possible indices, this function will only calculate the index value.

Value

An object of class [kRp.readability-class](#).

References

DuBay, W.H. (2004). *The Principles of Readability*. Costa Mesa: Impact Information. WWW: <http://www.impact-information.com/impactinfo/readability02.pdf>; 22.03.2011.

Examples

```
## Not run:  
  ELF(tagged.text)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

farr.jenkins.paterson *Readability: Farr-Jenkins-Paterson Index*

Description

This is just a convenient wrapper function for [readability](#).

Usage

```
farr.jenkins.paterson(txt.file, hyphen = NULL, parameters = c(const =  
-31.517, asl = 1.015, monsy = 1.599), ...)
```

Arguments

txt.file	Either an object of class kRp.tagged-class , a character vector which must be a valid path to a file containing the text to be analyzed, or a list of text features. If the latter, calculation is done by readability.num .
hyphen	An object of class kRp.hyphen . If NULL, the text will be hyphenated automatically.
parameters	A numeric vector with named magic numbers, defining the relevant parameters for the index, or "PSK".
...	Further valid options for the main function, see readability for details.

Details

Calculates the Farr-Jenkins-Paterson index, a simplified version of Flesch Reading Ease. In contrast to [readability](#), which by default calculates all possible indices, this function will only calculate the index value.

If parameters="PSK", the revised parameters by Powers-Sumner-Kearl (1958) are used.

Value

An object of class [kRp.readability-class](#).

References

Farr, J.N., Jenkins, J.J. & Paterson, D.G. (1951). Simplification of Flesch Reading Ease formula. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 35(5), 333–337.

Powers, R.D, Sumner, W.A, & Kearl, B.E. (1958). A recalculation of four adult readability formulas, *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 49(2), 99–105.

See Also

[flesch](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
farr.jenkins.paterson(tagged.text)

## End(Not run)
```

flesch

*Readability: Flesch Readability Ease***Description**

This is just a convenient wrapper function for [readability](#).

Usage

```
flesch(txt.file, hyphen = NULL, parameters = c(const = 206.835, asl = 1.015,
asw = 84.6), ...)
```

Arguments

txt.file	Either an object of class kRp.tagged-class , a character vector which must be a valid path to a file containing the text to be analyzed, or a list of text features. If the latter, calculation is done by readability.num .
hyphen	An object of class kRp.hyphen . If NULL, the text will be hyphenated automatically.
parameters	Either a numeric vector with named magic numbers, defining the relevant parameters for the index, or a valid character string naming a preset for implemented languages ("de", "es", "nl", "fr").
...	Further valid options for the main function, see readability for details.

Details

Calculates the Flesch Readability Ease index. In contrast to [readability](#), which by default calculates all possible indices, this function will only calculate the Flesch RE value.

Certain internationalisations of the parameters are also implemented. They can be used by setting parameters to "es" (Fernandez-Huerta), "es-s" (Szigriszt), "nl" (Douma), "de" or "fr" (Kandel-Moles). If parameters="PSK", the revised parameters by Powers-Sumner-Kearl (1958) are used to calculate a grade level.

Value

An object of class [kRp.readability-class](#).

See Also

[flesch.kincaid](#) for grade levels, [farr.jenkins.paterson](#) for a simplified Flesch formula.

Examples

```
## Not run:
flesch(german.tagged.text, parameters="de")

## End(Not run)
```

flesch.kincaid

Readability: Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level

Description

This is just a convenient wrapper function for [readability](#).

Usage

```
flesch.kincaid(txt.file, hyphen = NULL, parameters = c(asl = 0.39, asw =
  11.8, const = 15.59), ...)
```

Arguments

txt.file	Either an object of class kRp.tagged-class , a character vector which must be a valid path to a file containing the text to be analyzed, or a list of text features. If the latter, calculation is done by readability.num .
hyphen	An object of class kRp.hyphen . If NULL, the text will be hyphenated automatically.
parameters	A numeric vector with named magic numbers, defining the relevant parameters for the index.
...	Further valid options for the main function, see readability for details.

Details

Calculates the Flesch-Kincaid grade level. In contrast to [readability](#), which by default calculates all possible indices, this function will only calculate the index value.

Value

An object of class [kRp.readability-class](#).

Examples

```
## Not run:
flesch.kincaid(tagged.text)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

This is just a convenient wrapper function for [readability](#).

Usage

```
FOG(txt.file, hyphen = NULL, parameters = list(syll = 3, const = 0.4, suffix
      = c("es", "ed", "ing")), ...)
```

Arguments

<code>txt.file</code>	Either an object of class kRp.tagged-class , a character vector which must be a valid path to a file containing the text to be analyzed, or a list of text features. If the latter, calculation is done by readability.num .
<code>hyphen</code>	An object of class <code>kRp.hyphen</code> . If <code>NULL</code> , the text will be hyphenated automatically.
<code>parameters</code>	A list with named magic numbers and a vector with verb suffixes, defining the relevant parameters for the index, or one of "PSK" or "NRI".
<code>...</code>	Further valid options for the main function, see readability for details.

Details

Calculates the Gunning FOG index. In contrast to [readability](#), which by default calculates all possible indices, this function will only calculate the index value.

If `parameters="PSK"`, the revised parameters by Powers-Sumner-Kearl (1958) are used, and if `parameters="NRI"`, the simplified parameters from the Navy Readability Indexes, respectively.

Value

An object of class [kRp.readability-class](#).

References

DuBay, W.H. (2004). *The Principles of Readability*. Costa Mesa: Impact Information. WWW: <http://www.impact-information.com/impactinfo/readability02.pdf>; 22.03.2011.

Powers, R.D, Sumner, W.A, & Kearl, B.E. (1958). A recalculation of four adult readability formulas, *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 49(2), 99–105.

Examples

```
## Not run:
FOG(tagged.text)

## End(Not run)
```

FORCAST*Readability: FORCAST Index*

Description

This is just a convenient wrapper function for [readability](#).

Usage

```
FORCAST(txt.file, hyphen = NULL, parameters = c(syll = 1, mult = 0.1, const  
= 20), ...)
```

Arguments

<code>txt.file</code>	Either an object of class kRp.tagged-class , a character vector which must be a valid path to a file containing the text to be analyzed, or a list of text features. If the latter, calculation is done by readability.num .
<code>hyphen</code>	An object of class kRp.hyphen . If <code>NULL</code> , the text will be hyphenated automatically.
<code>parameters</code>	A numeric vector with named magic numbers, defining the relevant parameters for the index, or "RGL".
<code>...</code>	Further valid options for the main function, see readability for details.

Details

Calculates the FORCAST index (both grade level and reading age). In contrast to [readability](#), which by default calculates all possible indices, this function will only calculate the index value.

If `parameters="RGL"`, the parameters for the precise Reading Grade Level are used.

Value

An object of class [kRp.readability-class](#).

References

Klare, G.R. (1975). Assessing readability. *Reading Research Quarterly*, 10(1), 62–102.

Examples

```
## Not run:  
FORCAST(tagged.text)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

freq.analysis	Analyze word frequencies
---------------	--------------------------

Description

The function `freq.analysis` analyzes texts regarding frequencies of tokens, word classes etc.

Usage

```
freq.analysis(txt.file, corp.freq = NULL, desc.stat = TRUE,
  force.lang = NULL, tagger = "kRp.env", corp.rm.class = "nonpunct",
  corp.rm.tag = c(), tfidf = TRUE, ...)
```

```
kRp.freq.analysis(txt.file, corp.freq = NULL, desc.stat = TRUE,
  force.lang = NULL, tagger = "kRp.env", corp.rm.class = "nonpunct",
  corp.rm.tag = c(), ...)
```

Arguments

<code>txt.file</code>	Either an object of class <code>kRp.tagged-class</code> , <code>kRp.txt.freq-class</code> , <code>kRp.analysis-class</code> or <code>kRp.txt.trans-class</code> , or a character vector which must be a valid path to a file containing the text to be analyzed.
<code>corp.freq</code>	An object of class <code>kRp.corp.freq-class</code> .
<code>desc.stat</code>	Logical, whether a descriptive statistical analysis should be performed.
<code>force.lang</code>	A character string defining the language to be assumed for the text, by force.
<code>tagger</code>	A character string defining the tokenizer/tagger command you want to use for basic text analysis. Can be omitted if <code>txt.file</code> is already of class <code>kRp.tagged-class</code> . Defaults to "kRp.env" to get the settings by <code>get.kRp.env</code> . Set to "tokenize" to use <code>tokenize</code> .
<code>corp.rm.class</code>	A character vector with word classes which should be ignored for frequency analysis. The default value "nonpunct" has special meaning and will cause the result of <code>kRp.POS.tags(lang, c("punct", "sentc"), list.classes=TRUE)</code> to be used.
<code>corp.rm.tag</code>	A character vector with POS tags which should be ignored for frequency analysis.
<code>tfidf</code>	Logical, whether the term frequency–inverse document frequency statistic (tf-idf) should be computed. Requires <code>corp.freq</code> to provide appropriate idf values for the types in <code>txt.file</code> . Missing idf values will result in NA.
<code>...</code>	Additional options to be passed through to the function defined with <code>tagger</code> .

Details

The easiest way to see what kinds of analyses are done is probably to look at the slot description of [kRp.txt.freq-class](#).

By default, if the text has yet to be tagged, the language definition is queried by calling `get.kRp.env(lang=TRUE)` internally. Or, if `txt.file` has already been tagged, by default the language definition of that tagged object is read and used. Set `force.lang=get.kRp.env(lang=TRUE)` or to any other valid value, if you want to forcibly overwrite this default behaviour, and only then. See [kRp.POS.tags](#) for all supported languages.

Value

An object of class [kRp.txt.freq-class](#).

Note

Prior to `koRpus 0.04-29`, this function was named `kRp.freq.analysis()`. For backwards compatibility there is a wrapper function, but it should be considered deprecated.

See Also

[get.kRp.env](#), [kRp.tagged-class](#), [kRp.corp.freq-class](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
freq.analysis("~/some/text.txt", corp.freq=my.LCC.data)

## End(Not run)
```

fucks

Readability: Fucks' Stilcharakteristik

Description

This is just a convenient wrapper function for [readability](#).

Usage

```
fucks(txt.file, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>txt.file</code>	Either an object of class kRp.tagged-class , a character vector which must be a valid path to a file containing the text to be analyzed, or a list of text features. If the latter, calculation is done by readability.num .
<code>...</code>	Further valid options for the main function, see readability for details.

Details

Calculates Fucks' Stilcharakteristik ("characteristics of style"). In contrast to [readability](#), which by default calculates all possible indices, this function will only calculate the index value.

This formula doesn't need syllable count.

Value

An object of class [kRp.readability-class](#).

References

Fucks, W. (1955). Der Unterschied des Prosastils von Dichtern und anderen Schriftstellern. *Sprachforum*, 1, 233–244.

Examples

```
## Not run:
  fucks(tagged.text)

## End(Not run)
```

 get.kRp.env

Get koRpus session environment

Description

The function `get.kRp.env` returns information on your session environment regarding the koRpus package, e.g. where your local TreeTagger installation resides, if it was set before using [set.kRp.env](#).

Usage

```
get.kRp.env(..., errorIfUnset = TRUE)
```

Arguments

...	Named parameters to get from the koRpus environment. Valid arguments are: TT.cmd Logical, whether the set tagger command should be returned. lang Logical, whether the set language should be returned. TT.options Logical, whether the set TT.options for treetag should be returned. hyph.cache.file Logical, whether the set hyphenation cache file for hyphen should be returned.
errorIfUnset	Logical, if TRUE and the desired property is not set at all, the function will fail with an error message.

Value

A character string or list, possibly including:

TT.cmd	Path information for the TreeTagger command
lang	The specified language
TT.options	A list with options for treetag
hyph.cache.file	The specified hyphenation cache file for hyphen

See Also

[set.kRp.env](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
set.kRp.env(TT.cmd=~"/bin/treetagger/cmd/tree-tagger-german", lang="de")
get.kRp.env(TT.cmd=TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

guess.lang

Guess language a text is written in

Description

This function tries to guess the language a text is written in.

Usage

```
guess.lang(txt.file, udhr.path, comp.length = 300, keep.udhr = FALSE,
  quiet = TRUE, in.mem = TRUE, format = "file")
```

Arguments

txt.file	A character vector pointing to the file with the text to be analyzed.
udhr.path	A character string, either pointing to the directory where you unzipped the translations of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, or to the ZIP file containing them.
comp.length	Numeric value, giving the number of characters to be used of txt to estimate the language.
keep.udhr	Logical, whether all the UDHR translations should be kept in the resulting object.
quiet	Logical. If FALSE, short status messages will be shown.

in.mem	Logical. If TRUE, the gzip compression will remain in memory (using memCompress), which is probably the faster method. Otherwise temporary files are created and automatically removed on exit.
format	Either "file" or "obj". If the latter, txt.file is not interpreted as a file path but the text to analyze itself.

Details

To accomplish the task, the method described by Benedetto, Caglioti & Loreto (2002) is used, utilizing both gzip compression and translations of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[1]. The latter holds the world record for being translated into the most different languages, and is publicly available.

Value

An object of class `kRp.lang-class`.

Note

For this implementation the documents provided by the "UDHR in Unicode" project[2] have been used. Their translations are *not part of this package* and must be downloaded separately to use guess.lang! You need the ZIP archive containing *all the plain text files* from <http://unicode.org/udhr/downloads.html>.

References

Benedetto, D., Caglioti, E. & Loreto, V. (2002). Language trees and zipping. *Physical Review Letters*, 88(4), 048702.

[1] <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/UDHR/Pages/UDHRIndex.aspx>

[2] <http://unicode.org/udhr>

Examples

```
## Not run:  
# using the still zipped bulk file  
guess.lang("/home/user/data/some.txt", udhr.path="/home/user/data/udhr_txt.zip")  
# using the unzipped UDHR archive  
guess.lang("/home/user/data/some.txt", udhr.path="/home/user/data/udhr_txt/")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

harris.jacobson

Readability: Harris-Jacobson indices

Description

This is just a convenient wrapper function for [readability](#).

Usage

```
harris.jacobson(txt.file, word.list, parameters = c(char = 6), hj1 = c(dword = 0.094, asl = 0.168, const = 0.502), hj2 = c(dword = 0.14, asl = 0.153, const = 0.56), hj3 = c(asl = 0.158, lword = 0.055, const = 0.355), hj4 = c(dword = 0.07, asl = 0.125, lword = 0.037, const = 0.497), hj5 = c(dword = 0.118, asl = 0.134, lword = 0.032, const = 0.424), ...)
```

Arguments

txt.file	Either an object of class kRp.tagged-class , a character vector which must be a valid path to a file containing the text to be analyzed, or a list of text features. If the latter, calculation is done by readability.num .
word.list	A vector or matrix (with exactly one column) which defines familiar words. For valid results the short Harris-Jacobson word list for grades 1 and 2 (english) should be used.
parameters	A numeric vector with named magic numbers, defining the relevant parameters for all formulas of the index.
hj1	A numeric vector with named magic numbers for the first of the formulas.
hj2	A numeric vector with named magic numbers for the second of the formulas.
hj3	A numeric vector with named magic numbers for the third of the formulas.
hj4	A numeric vector with named magic numbers for the fourth of the formulas.
hj5	A numeric vector with named magic numbers for the fifth of the formulas.
...	Further valid options for the main function, see readability for details.

Details

This function calculates the revised Harris-Jacobson readability formulas (1 to 5), as described in their paper for the 18th Annual Meeting of the College Reading Association (Harris & Jacobson, 1974). In contrast to [readability](#), which by default calculates all possible indices, this function will only calculate the index values.

This formula doesn't need syllable count.

Value

An object of class [kRp.readability-class](#).

References

Harris, A.J. & Jacobson, M.D. (1974). Revised Harris-Jacobson readability formulas. In *18th Annual Meeting of the College Reading Association*, Bethesda.

Examples

```
## Not run:  
harris.jacobson(tagged.text, word.list=harris.jacobson.wl)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

HDD *Lexical diversity: HD-D (vocd-d)*

Description

This is just a convenient wrapper function for [lex.div](#).

Usage

```
HDD(txt, rand.sample = 42, char = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

txt	An object of either class kRp.tagged-class or kRp.analysis-class , containing the tagged text to be analyzed.
rand.sample	An integer value, how many tokens should be assumed to be drawn for calculating HD-D.
char	Logical, defining whether data for plotting characteristic curves should be calculated.
...	Further valid options for the main function, see lex.div for details.

Details

This function calculates HD-D, an idealized version of vocd-d (see McCarthy & Jarvis, 2007). In contrast to [lex.div](#), which by default calculates all possible measures and their progressing characteristics, this function will only calculate the HD-D value, and characteristics are off by default.

Value

An object of class [kRp.TTR-class](#).

References

McCarthy, P.M. & Jarvis, S. (2007). vocd: A theoretical and empirical evaluation. *Language Testing*, 24(4), 459–488.

See Also

[kRp.POS.tags](#), [kRp.tagged-class](#), [kRp.TTR-class](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
HDD(tagged.text)

## End(Not run)
```

hyph.XX

Hyphenation patterns

Description

Hyphenation patterns for `hyphen()` in several languages. Replace "XX" with "de", "de.old", "en", "es", "fr", "it", "en.us", or "ru", respectively. These data objects are not really intended to be used directly, but rather to be consulted by the `hyphen()` function without further user interaction.

Usage

```
hyph.XX
```

Format

The pattern slot of each hyphenation pattern object has three columns:

- orig The original pattern in patgen style format.
- char Only the character elements of the pattern which can be matched to parts of an actual word.
- nums A code of digits defining the possibility to split syllables at respective places in this pattern.

Source

The patterns (as they are present in the "orig" column described above) were originally provided by the LaTeX developers[1], under the terms of the LaTeX Project Public License[2]. Refer to Liang (1983) for a detailed explanation – it's fascinating. From these original patterns the values in the remaining columns were created (using [read.hyph.pat](#)).

Note: Some of the original patterns might have been altered before, too. This is because the use cases slightly differ between LaTeX and this package. For accurate hyphenation in text processing it's important to not split words in wrong ways, rather than identifying all possible split points. I therefore understand that in general these patterns might lead to slightly more conservative results. This package, however, uses the same algorithm to count syllables, that is, it's more important to just get the right sum of syllables in a word, and actually quite irrelevant (for the time being) which actual syllables were identified. That is, for this purpose even completely wrong suggestions wouldn't do any harm, as long as the overall number is correct, whereas perfectly valid hyphenations would be misleading if they are missing one or more possibilities. If any such changes to the patterns have been made, they are fully documented in the file "ChangeLog_hyph_patterns.txt" in the sources for this package. The unchanged original patterns can be found under [1].

References

Liang, F.M. (1983). *Word Hyphenation by Computer*. Dissertation, Stanford University, Dept. of Computer Science.

[1] <http://tug.ctan.org/tex-archive/language/hyph-utf8/tex/generic/hyph-utf8/patterns/>

[2] <http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/macros/latex/base/lppl.txt>

See Also

[read.hyph.pat](#), [manage.hyph.pat](#)

hyphen	<i>Automatic hyphenation</i>
--------	------------------------------

Description

This function implements word hyphenation, based on Liang's algorithm.

Usage

```
hyphen(words, hyph.pattern = NULL, min.length = 3, rm.hyph = TRUE,
       corp.rm.class = "nonpunct", corp.rm.tag = c(), quiet = FALSE,
       cache = TRUE)
```

Arguments

words	Either an object of class kRp.tagged-class , kRp.txt.freq-class or kRp.analysis-class , or a character vector with words to be hyphenated.
hyph.pattern	Either an object of class kRp.hyph.pat-class , or a valid character string naming the language of the patterns to be used. See details.
min.length	Integer, number of letters a word must have for considering a hyphenation.
rm.hyph	Logical, whether appearing hyphens in words should be removed before pattern matching.
corp.rm.class	A character vector with word classes which should be ignored. The default value "nonpunct" has special meaning and will cause the result of <code>kRp.POS.tags(lang, c("punct", "sentc"))</code> to be used. Relevant only if words is a valid koRpus object.
corp.rm.tag	A character vector with POS tags which should be ignored. Relevant only if words is a valid koRpus object.
quiet	Logical. If FALSE, short status messages will be shown.
cache	Logical. <code>hyphen()</code> can cache results to speed up the process. If this option is set to TRUE, the current cache will be queried and new tokens also be added. Caches are language-specific and reside in an environment, i.e., they are cleaned at the end of a session. If you want to save these for later use, see the option <code>hyphen.cache.file</code> in set.kRp.env .

Details

For this to work the function must be told which pattern set it should use to find the right hyphenation spots. If `words` is already a tagged object, its language definition might be used. Otherwise, in addition to the words to be processed you must specify `hyph.pattern`. You have two options: If you want to use one of the built-in language patterns, just set it to the according language abbreviation. As of this version valid choices are:

- "de" — German (new spelling, since 1996)
- "de.old" — German (old spelling, 1901–1996)
- "en" — English (UK)
- "en.us" — English (US)
- "es" — Spanish
- "fr" — French
- "it" — Italian
- "ru" — Russian

In case you'd rather use your own pattern set, `hyph.pattern` can be an object of class `kRp.hyphen.pat`, alternatively.

The built-in hyphenation patterns were derived from the patterns available on CTAN[1] under the terms of the LaTeX Project Public License[2], see [hyph.XX](#) for detailed information.

Value

An object of class `kRp.hyphen-class`

References

Liang, F.M. (1983). *Word Hy-phen-a-tion by Com-put-er*. Dissertation, Stanford University, Dept. of Computer Science.

[1] <http://tug.ctan.org/tex-archive/language/hyph-utf8/tex/generic/hyph-utf8/patterns/>

[2] <http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/macros/latex/base/lppl.txt>

See Also

[read.hyph.pat](#), [manage.hyph.pat](#)

jumbleWords	<i>Produce jumbled words</i>
-------------	------------------------------

Description

This function takes either a character vector or objects inheriting class `kRp.tagged` (i.e., text tokenized by `koRpus`), and jumbles the words. This usually means that the first and last letter of each word is left intact, while all characters inbetween are being randomized.

Usage

```
jumbleWords(words, min.length = 3, intact = c(start = 1, end = 1))
```

Arguments

<code>words</code>	Either a character vector or an object inheriting from class <code>kRp.tagged</code> .
<code>min.length</code>	An integer value, defining the minimum word length. Words with less characters will not be changed.
<code>intact</code>	A named vector with the two integer values named <code>start</code> and <code>stop</code> . These define how many characters of each relevant words will be left unchanged at its start and its end, respectively.

Value

Depending on the class of words, either a character vector or tagged text object.

<code>K.ld</code>	<i>Lexical diversity: Yule's K</i>
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Description

This is just a convenient wrapper function for [lex.div](#).

Usage

```
K.ld(txt, char = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>txt</code>	An object of either class <code>kRp.tagged-class</code> or <code>kRp.analysis-class</code> , containing the tagged text to be analyzed.
<code>char</code>	Logical, defining whether data for plotting characteristic curves should be calculated.
<code>...</code>	Further valid options for the main function, see lex.div for details.

Details

This function calculates Yule's K. In contrast to `lex.div`, which by default calculates all possible measures and their progressing characteristics, this function will only calculate the K value, and characteristics are off by default.

Value

An object of class `kRp.TTR-class`.

See Also

`kRp.POS.tags`, `kRp.tagged-class`, `kRp.TTR-class`

Examples

```
## Not run:  
K.ld(tagged.text)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

`kRp.analysis,-class` *S4 Class kRp.analysis*

Description

This class is used for objects that are returned by `kRp.text.analysis`.

Slots

`lang` A character string, naming the language that is assumed for the analyzed text in this object

`TT.res` A commented version of the fully tagged text. Depending on input data, this is identical to the slot `TT.res` of function `treetag` or `freq.analysis`.

`desc` Descriptive statistics

`lex.div` Information on lexical diversity

`freq.analysis` Information on the word frequencies of the analyzed text.

kRp.cluster	<i>Work in (early) progress. Probably don't even look at it. Consider it pure magic that is not to be tempered with.</i>
-------------	--

Description

In some future release, this might evolve into a function to help comparing several texts by features like average sentence length, word length, lexical diversity, and so forth. The idea behind it is to conduct a cluster analysis, to discover which texts out of several are similar to (or very different from) each other. This can be useful, e.g., if you need texts for an experiment which are different in content, but similar regarding syntactic features, like listed above.

Usage

```
kRp.cluster(txts, lang, TT.path, TT.preset)
```

Arguments

txts	A character vector with paths to texts to analyze.
lang	A character string with a valid Language identifier.
TT.path	A character string, path to TreeTagger installation.
TT.preset	A character string naming the TreeTagger preset to use.

Details

It is included in this package not really to be used, but to maybe inspire you, to toy around with the code and help me to come up with something useful in the end...

```
kRp.corp.freq, -class S4 Class kRp.corp.freq
```

Description

This class is used for objects that are returned by [read.corp.LCC](#) and [read.corp.celex](#).

Details

The slot meta simply contains all information from the "meta.txt" of the LCC[1] data and remains empty for data from a Celex[2] DB.

Slots

meta Metadata on the corpora (see details).

words Absolute word frequencies. It has at least the following columns:

- num:** Some word ID from the DB, integer
- word:** The word itself
- lemma:** The lemma of the word
- tag:** A part-of-speech tag
- wclass:** The word class
- lctr:** The number of characters
- freq:** The frequency of that word in the corpus DB
- pct:** Percentage of appearance in DB
- pmio:** Appearance per million words in DB
- log10:** Base 10 logarithm of word frequency
- rank.avg:** Rank in corpus data, [rank](#) ties method "average"
- rank.min:** Rank in corpus data, [rank](#) ties method "min"
- rank.rel.avg:** Relative rank, i.e. percentile of "rank.avg"
- rank.rel.min:** Relative rank, i.e. percentile of "rank.min"
- inDocs:** The absolute number of documents in the corpus containing the word
- idf:** The inverse document frequency

The slot might have additional columns, depending on the input material.

desc Descriptive information. It contains six numbers from the meta information, for convenient accessibility:

- tokens:** Number of running word forms
- types:** Number of distinct word forms
- words.p.sntc:** Average sentence length in words
- chars.p.sntc:** Average sentence length in characters
- chars.p.wform:** Average word form length
- chars.p.word:** Average running word length

The slot might have additional columns, depending on the input material.

References

[1] <http://corpora.informatik.uni-leipzig.de/download.html> [2] <http://celex.mpi.nl>

kRp.filter.wclass *Remove word classes*

Description

This function strips off defined word classes of tagged text objects.

Usage

```
kRp.filter.wclass(txt, corp.rm.class = "nonpunct", corp.rm.tag = c(),
  as.vector = FALSE)
```

Arguments

txt	An object of class kRp.tagged-class .
corp.rm.class	A character vector with word classes which should be removed. The default value "nonpunct" has special meaning and will cause the result of <code>kRp.POS.tags(lang, c("punct", "s</code> to be used. Another valid value is "stopword" to remove all detected stopwords.
corp.rm.tag	A character vector with valid POS tags which should be removed.
as.vector	Logical. If TRUE, results will be returned as a character vector containing only the text parts which survived the filtering.

Value

An object of class [kRp.tagged-class](#). If `as.vector=TRUE`, returns only a character vector.

See Also

[kRp.POS.tags](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
  kRp.filter.wclass(tagged.text)

## End(Not run)
```

kRp.hyph.pat,-class *S4 Class kRp.hyph.pat*

Description

This class is used for objects that are returned by [read.hyph.pat](#).

Slots

lang A character string, naming the language that is assumed for the patterns in this object

pattern A matrix with three columns:

orig: The unchanged patgen patterns.

char: Only the characters used for matching.

nums: The hyphenation number code for the pattern.

kRp.hyphen, -class *S4 Class kRp.hyphen*

Description

This class is used for objects that are returned by [hyphen](#).

Slots

`lang` A character string, naming the language that is assumed for the analyzed text in this object

`desc` Descriptive statistics of the analyzed text.

`hyphen` A data.frame with two columns:

`syll`: Number of recognized syllables

`word`: The hyphenated word

kRp.lang, -class *S4 Class kRp.lang*

Description

This class is used for objects that are returned by [guess.lang](#).

Slots

`lang` A character string, naming the language (by a short identifier) that was estimated for the analyzed text in this object.

`lang.name` A character string, full name of the estimated language.

`txt` A character string containing the analyzed part of the text.

`txt.full` A character string containing the full text.

`udhr` A data.frame with full analysis results for each language tried.

kRp.POS.tags *Get elaborated word tag definitions*

Description

This function can be used to get a set of part-of-speech (POS) tags for a given language. These tag sets should conform with the ones used by TreeTagger.

Usage

```
kRp.POS.tags(lang = get.kRp.env(lang = TRUE), list.classes = FALSE,
             list.tags = FALSE, tags = c("words", "punct", "sentc"))
```

Arguments

lang	A character string defining a language (see details for valid choices).
list.classes	Logical, if TRUE only the known word classes for the chosen language will be returned.
list.tags	Logical, if TRUE only the POS tags for the chosen language will be returned.
tags	A character vector with at least one of "words", "punct" or "sentc".

Details

Currently supported languages are:

- "de" — German, according to the STTS guidelines (Schiller, Teufel, Stockert, & Thielen, 1995)
- "en" — English, according to the Penn Treebank guidelines (Santorini, 1991)
- "es" — Spanish, according to <http://www.cis.uni-muenchen.de/~schmid/tools/TreeTagger/data/spanish-tagset.txt>
- "fr" — French, according to <http://www.cis.uni-muenchen.de/~schmid/tools/TreeTagger/data/french-tagset.html>
- "it" — Italian, according to <http://www.cis.uni-muenchen.de/~schmid/tools/TreeTagger/data/italian-tagset.txt> and <http://sslmit.unibo.it/~baroni/collocazioni/itwac.tagset.txt>, respectively
- "ru" — Russian, according to the MSD tagset by Sharoff, Kopotev, Erjavec, Feldman & Divjak (2008)

For the internal tokenizer a small subset of tags is also defined, available through lang="kRp". If you don't know the language your text was written in, the function `guess.lang` should be able to detect it.

With the element tags you can specify if you want all tag definitions, or a subset, e.g. tags only for punctuation and sentence endings (that is, you need to call for both "punct" and "sentc" to get all punctuation tags).

The function is not so much intended to be used directly, but it is called by several other functions internally. However, it can still be useful to directly examine available POS tags.

Value

If `list.classes=FALSE` and `list.tags=FALSE` returns a matrix with word tag definitions of the given language. The matrix has three columns:

tag: Word tag

class: Respective word class

desc: "Human readable" description of what the tag stands for

Otherwise a vector with the known word classes or POS tags for the chosen language (and probably tag subset) will be returned. If both `list.classes` and `list.tags` are TRUE, still only the POS tags will be returned.

Author(s)

m.eik michalke <meik.michalke@hhu.de>, support for Spanish contributed by Earl Brown <eabrown@csumb.edu>, support for Italian contributed by Alberto Mirisola.

References

Santorini, B. (1991). *Part-of-Speech Tagging Guidelines for the Penn Treebank Project*. URL: <http://www.ims.uni-stuttgart.de/projekte/corplex/TreeTagger/Penn-Treebank-Tagset.pdf>

Schiller, A., Teufel, S., Stockert, C. & Thielen, C. (1995). *VorN"aufge Guidelines f"ur das Tagging deutscher Textcorpora mit STTS*. URL: http://www.cis.uni-muenchen.de/~schmid/tools/TreeTagger/data/stts_guide.pdf

Sharoff, S., Kopotev, M., Erjavec, T., Feldman, A. & Divjak, D. (2008). *Designing and evaluating Russian tagsets*. In: Proc. LREC 2008, Marrakech. URL: <http://corpus.leeds.ac.uk/mocky/>

See Also

[get.kRp.env](#)

Examples

```
tags.de <- kRp.POS.tags("de")
```

kRp.readability,-class

S4 Class kRp.readability

Description

This class is used for objects that are returned by [readability](#) and its wrapper functions (e.g., Flesch, FOG or LIX).

Slots

lang A character string, naming the language that is assumed for the text in this object.

TT.res The tokenized and POS-tagged text. See [kRp.tagged-class](#) for details.

desc Descriptive measures which were computed from the text:

- sentences:** Number of sentences.
- words:** Number of words.
- letters:** Named vector with total number of letters ("all") and possibly several entries called "l<digit>", giving the number of words with <digit> letters.
- all.chars:** Number of all characters, including spaces.
- syllables:** Named vector with the number of syllables, similar to letters, but entries are called "s<digit>" (NA if hyphenation was skipped).
- ltr.distrib:** Distribution of letters: Absolute numbers, cumulative sum, inversed cumulative sum, percent, cumulative percent, and inversed cumulative percent.
- syll.distrib:** Distribution of syllables (see `ltr.distrib`, NA if hyphenation was skipped).
- syll.uniq.distrib:** Distribution of unique syllables (see `ltr.distrib`, NA if hyphenation was skipped).
- punct:** Number of punctuation characters.
- conjunctions:** Number of conjunctions.
- prepositions:** Number of prepositions.
- pronouns:** Number of pronouns.
- foreign:** Number of foreign words.
- TTR:** Type-token ratio.
- avg.sentc.length:** Average number of words per sentence.
- avg.word.length:** Average number of characters per word.
- avg.syll.word:** Average number of syllables per word (NA if hyphenation was skipped).
- sentc.per.word:** Number of sentences per word.
- sentc.per100:** Number of sentences per 100 words.
- lett.per100:** Number of letters per 100 words.
- syll.per100:** Number of syllables per 100 words (NA if hyphenation was skipped).
- FOG.hard.words:** Number of hard words, counted according to FOG (NULL if measure was not computed).
- Bormuth.NOL:** Number of words not on the Bormuth word list (NULL if measure was not computed).
- Dale.Chall.NOL:** Number of words not on the Dale-Chall word list (NULL if measure was not computed).
- Harris.Jacobson.NOL:** Number of words not on the Harris-Jacobson word list (NULL if measure was not computed).
- Spache.NOL:** Number of words not on the Spache word list (NULL if measure was not computed).

hyphen The hyphenated text that was actually analyzed (i.e. without certain word classes, if they were to be removed).

param Relevant parameters of the given analysis, as given to the function call. See [readability](#) for detailed onformation.

- ARI The "flavour" of the parameter settings and the calculated value of the ARI level. NA if not calculated.
- ARI.NRI See "ARI".
- ARI.simple See "ARI".
- Bormuth The "flavour" of the parameter settings and the calculated value of Bormuth's Mean Cloze and grade level. NA if not calculated.
- Coleman The "flavour" of the parameter settings and the calculated value of the four Coleman formulas. NA if not calculated.
- Coleman.Liau The "flavour" of the parameter settings and the calculated value of the Coleman-Liau index. NA if not calculated.
- Dale.Chall The "flavour" of the parameter settings and the calculated value of the Dale-Chall Readability Formula. NA if not calculated.
- Dale.Chall.PSK See "Dale.Chall".
- Dale.Chall.old See "Dale.Chall".
- Danielson.Bryan The "flavour" of the parameter settings and the calculated value of the Danielson-Bryan Formula. NA if not calculated.
- Dickes.Steiwer The "flavour" of the parameter settings and the calculated value of Dickes-Steiwer's shortcut formula. NA if not calculated.
- DRP The "flavour" of the parameter settings and the calculated value of the Degrees of Reading Power. NA if not calculated.
- ELF The "flavour" of the parameter settings and the calculated value of the Easy Listening Formula. NA if not calculated.
- Farr.Jenkins.Paterson The "flavour" of the parameter settings and the calculated value of the Farr-Jenkins-Paterson index. NA if not calculated.
- Farr.Jenkins.Paterson.PSK See "Farr.Jenkins.Paterson".
- Flesch The "flavour" of the parameter settings and the calculated value of Flesch Reading Ease. NA if not calculated.
- Flesch.PSK See "Flesch".
- Flesch.Szigriszt See "Flesch".
- Flesch.de See "Flesch".
- Flesch.es See "Flesch".
- Flesch.fr See "Flesch".
- Flesch.nl See "Flesch".
- Flesch.Kincaid The "flavour" of the parameter settings and the calculated value of the Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level. NA if not calculated.
- FOG The "flavour" of the parameter settings, a list of proper nouns, combined words and verbs that were not counted as hard words ("dropped"), the considered number of hard words, and the calculated value of Gunning's FOG index. NA if not calculated.
- FOG.PSK See "FOG".
- FOG.NRI See "FOG".

- FORCAST The "flavour" of the parameter settings and the calculated value of the FORCAST grade level. NA if not calculated.
- FORCAST.RGL See "FORCAST".
- Fucks The calculated value of Fucks' Stilcharakteristik. NA if not calculated.
- Linsear.Write The "flavour" of the parameter settings and the calculated value of the Linsear Write index. NA if not calculated.
- LIX The "flavour" of the parameter settings and the calculated value of the LIX index. NA if not calculated.
- RIX The "flavour" of the parameter settings and the calculated value of the RIX index. NA if not calculated.
- SMOG The "flavour" of the parameter settings and the calculated value of the SMOG grade level. NA if not calculated.
- SMOG.de See "SMOG".
- SMOG.C See "SMOG".
- SMOG.simple See "SMOG".
- Spache The "flavour" of the parameter settings and the calculated value of the Spache formula. NA if not calculated.
- Spache.old See "Spache".
- Strain The "flavour" of the parameter settings and the calculated value of the Strain index. NA if not calculated.
- Traenkle.Bailer The "flavour" of the parameter settings, percentages of prepositions and conjunctions, and the calculated values of both Traenkle-Bailer formulae. NA if not calculated.
- TRI The calculated value of Kuntzsch' Text-Redundanz-Index. NA if not calculated.
- Tuldava The calculated value of the Tuldava text difficulty formula. NA if not calculated.
- Wheeler.Smith The "flavour" of the parameter settings and the calculated value of the Wheeler-Smith index. NA if not calculated.
- Wheeler.Smith.de See "Wheeler.Smith"
- Wiener.STF The "flavour" of the parameter settings and the calculated value of the Wiener Sachtextformel. NA if not calculated.

kRp.tagged,-class

S4 Class kRp.tagged

Description

This class is used for objects that are returned by [treetag](#) or [tokenize](#).

Slots

`lang` A character string, naming the language that is assumed for the tokenized text in this object.

`desc` Descriptive statistics of the tagged text.

`TT.res` Results of the called tokenizer and POS tagger. The data.frame has eight columns:

`token`: The tokenized text.

`tag`: POS tags for each token.

`lemma`: Lemma for each token.

`ltr`: Number of letters.

`wclass`: Word class.

`desc`: A short description of the POS tag.

`stop`: Logical, TRUE if token is a stopword.

`stem`: Stemmed token.

Note

There is also `as()` methods to transform objects from other koRpus classes into `kRp.tagged`.

kRp.text.analysis *Analyze texts using TreeTagger and word frequencies*

Description

The function `kRp.text.analysis` analyzes texts in various ways.

Usage

```
kRp.text.analysis(txt.file, tagger = "kRp.env", force.lang = NULL,
  desc.stat = TRUE, lex.div = TRUE, corp.freq = NULL,
  corp.rm.class = "nonpunct", corp.rm.tag = c(), ...)
```

Arguments

<code>txt.file</code>	Either an object of class <code>kRp.tagged-class</code> , <code>kRp.txt.freq-class</code> , <code>kRp.analysis-class</code> or <code>kRp.txt.trans-class</code> , or a character vector which must be a valid path to a file containing the text to be analyzed.
<code>tagger</code>	A character string defining the tokenizer/tagger command you want to use for basic text analysis. Can be omitted if <code>txt.file</code> is already of class <code>kRp.tagged-class</code> . Defaults to "kRp.env" to get the settings by <code>get.kRp.env</code> . Set to "tokenize" to use <code>tokenize</code> .
<code>force.lang</code>	A character string defining the language to be assumed for the text, by force.
<code>desc.stat</code>	Logical, whether a descriptive statistical analysis should be performed.
<code>lex.div</code>	Logical, whether some lexical diversity analysis should be performed, using <code>lex.div</code> .

corp.freq	An object of class <code>kRp.corp.freq-class</code> . If present, a frequency index for the analyzed text is computed (see details).
corp.rm.class	A character vector with word classes which should be ignored for frequency analysis. The default value "nonpunct" has special meaning and will cause the result of <code>kRp.POS.tags(lang, c("punct", "sentc"), list.classes=TRUE)</code> to be used.
corp.rm.tag	A character vector with POS tags which should be ignored for frequency analysis.
...	Additional options to be passed through to the function defined with <code>tagger</code> .

Details

The function is basically a wrapper for `treetag()`, `freq.analysis()` and `lex.div()`.

By default, if the text has to be tagged yet, the language definition is queried by calling `get.kRp.env(lang=TRUE)` internally. Or, if `txt.file` has already been tagged, by default the language definition of that tagged object is read and used. Set `force.lang=get.kRp.env(lang=TRUE)` or to any other valid value, if you want to forcibly overwrite this default behaviour, and only then. See `kRp.POS.tags` for all supported languages.

Value

An object of class `kRp.analysis-class`.

References

[1] <http://www.ims.uni-stuttgart.de/projekte/corplex/TreeTagger/DecisionTreeTagger.html>

See Also

`set.kRp.env`, `get.kRp.env`, `kRp.POS.tags`, `lex.div`

Examples

```
## Not run:
kRp.text.analysis("/some/text.txt")

## End(Not run)
```

kRp.text.paste

Paste koRpus objects

Description

Paste the text in koRpus objects.

Usage

```
kRp.text.paste(txt, replace = c(hon.kRp = "", hoff.kRp = "\n\n", p.kRp =
  "\n\n"))
```

Arguments

txt	An object of class <code>kRp.txt.trans-class</code> , <code>kRp.tagged-class</code> , <code>kRp.txt.freq-class</code> or <code>kRp.analysis-class</code> .
replace	A named character vector to define replacements for koRpus' internal headline and paragraph tags.

Details

This function takes objects of either class `kRp.tagged`, `kRp.txt.freq` or `kRp.analysis` and pastes only the actual text as is.

Value

An atomic character vector.

Examples

```
## Not run:
tagged.text.obj <- freq.analysis("/some/text.txt", corp.freq=my.LCC.data)
kRp.text.paste(tagged.text.obj)

## End(Not run)
```

`kRp.text.transform` *Letter case transformation*

Description

Transforms text in koRpus objects token by token.

Usage

```
kRp.text.transform(txt, scheme, p = 0.5, paste = FALSE)
```

Arguments

txt	An object of class <code>kRp.txt.trans-class</code> , <code>kRp.tagged-class</code> , <code>kRp.txt.freq-class</code> or <code>kRp.analysis-class</code> .
scheme	One of the following character strings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "minor" Start each word with a lowercase letter. • "all.minor" Forces all letters into lowercase. • "major" Start each word with a uppercase letter.

- "all.major" Forces all letters into uppercase.
 - "random" Randomly start words with uppercase or lowercase letters.
 - "de.norm" German norm: All names, nouns and sentence beginnings start with an uppercase letter, anything else with a lowercase letter.
 - "de.inv" Inversion of "de.norm".
 - "eu.norm" Usual European cases: Only names and sentence beginnings start with an uppercase letter, anything else with a lowercase letter.
 - "eu.inv" Inversion of "eu.norm".
- p Numeric value between 0 and 1. Defines the probability for upper case letters (relevant only if scheme="random").
- paste Logical, see value section.

Details

This function is mainly intended to produce text material for experiments.

Value

By default an object of class `kRp.txt.trans-class` is returned. If `paste=TRUE`, returns an atomic character vector (via `kRp.text.paste`).

Examples

```
## Not run:
tagged.text.obj <- freq.analysis("/some/text.txt", corp.freq=my.LCC.data)
kRp.text.transform(tagged.text.obj, scheme="random", paste=TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

kRp.TTR,-class	<i>S4 Class kRp.TTR</i>
----------------	-------------------------

Description

This class is used for objects that are returned by `lex.div` and its wrapper functions (like `TTR`, `MSTTR`, `MTLD`, etc.).

Slots

- param Relevant parameters of the given analysis, as given to the function call, see `lex.div` for details.
- tt The analyzed text in tokenized form, with six elements ("tokens", "types", "lemmas", "num.tokens", "num.types", "num.lemmas").
- TTR Value of the classic type-token ratio. NA if not calculated.

- MSTTR Mean segmental type-token ratio, including the actual "MSTTR", TTR values of each segment ("TTR.seg"), and the number of dropped words due to segment size ("dropped"). NA if not calculated.
- MATTR Moving-average type-token ratio, including the actual "MATTR", TTR values of each window ("TTR.win"), and standard deviation of TTRs ("sd"). NA if not calculated.
- C.1d Herdan's C. NA if not calculated.
- R.1d Guiraud's R. NA if not calculated.
- CTTR Carroll's CTTR. NA if not calculated.
- U.1d Uber Index. NA if not calculated.
- S.1d Summer's S. NA if not calculated.
- K.1d Yule's K. NA if not calculated.
- Maas Maas' a. NA if not calculated.
- lgV0 Maas' $\lg V_0$. NA if not calculated.
- lgeV0 Maas' $\lg_e V_0$. NA if not calculated.
- Maas.grw Maas' relative type growth V' . NA if not calculated.
- HDD The actual HD-D value ("HDD"), a vector with the probabilities for each type ("type.probs"), a "summary" on these probabilities and their standard deviation "sd".
- MTLD Measure of textual lexical diversity, including the actual "MTLD", two matrices with detailed information on forward and backward factorization ("all.forw" & "all.back"), a named vector holding both calculated factors and their mean value ("factors"), and a named list with information on the number or tokens in each factor, both forward and backward, as well as their mean and standard deviation ("lengths"). NA if not calculated.
- MTLDMa Moving-average MTLd, including the actual "MTLDMa", its standard deviation, a list ("all") with detailed information on factorization and a named list with information on the number or tokens in each factor, as well as their mean and standard deviation ("lengths"). NA if not calculated.
- TTR.char TTR values, starting with the first steplength of tokens, then adding the next one, progressing until the whole text is analyzed. The matrix has two columns, one for the respective step ("token") and one for the actual values ("value"). Can be used to plot TTR characteristic curves. NA if not calculated.
- MATTR.char Equivalent to TTR.char, but calculated using MATTR algorithm. NA if not calculated.
- C.char Equivalent to TTR.char, but calculated using Herdan's C algorithm. NA if not calculated.
- R.char Equivalent to TTR.char, but calculated using Guiraud's R algorithm. NA if not calculated.
- CTTR.char Equivalent to TTR.char, but calculated using Carroll's CTTR algorithm. NA if not calculated.
- U.char Equivalent to TTR.char, but calculated using the Uber Index algorithm. NA if not calculated.
- S.char Equivalent to TTR.char, but calculated using Summer's S algorithm. NA if not calculated.
- K.char Equivalent to TTR.char, but calculated using Yule's K algorithm. NA if not calculated.
- Maas.char Equivalent to TTR.char, but calculated using Maas' a algorithm. NA if not calculated.
- lgV0.char Equivalent to TTR.char, but calculated using Maas' $\lg V_0$ algorithm. NA if not calculated.

- lg ϵV_0 .char Equivalent to TTR.char, but calculated using Maas' lg ϵV_0 algorithm. NA if not calculated.
- HDD.char Equivalent to TTR.char, but calculated using the HD-D algorithm. NA if not calculated.
- MTLD.char Equivalent to TTR.char, but calculated using the MTLD algorithm. NA if not calculated.
- MTLDMa.char Equivalent to TTR.char, but calculated using the moving-average MTLD algorithm. NA if not calculated.

kRp.txt.freq,-class *S4 Class kRp.txt.freq*

Description

This class is used for objects that are returned by [freq.analysis](#).

Slots

- lang A character string, naming the language that is assumed for the analyzed text in this object.
- TT.res A data.frame with a version of the fully tagged text (like TT.res in class koRpus.tagged, plus frequency data).
- desc A list with detailed descriptive statistics on the analyzed text.
- freq.analysis A list with information on the word frequencies of the analyzed text.

kRp.txt.trans,-class *S4 Class kRp.txt.trans*

Description

This class is used for objects that are returned by [kRp.text.transform](#).

Slots

- lang A character string, naming the language that is assumed for the analyzed text in this object.
- desc Descriptive statistics of the tagged text.
- TT.res A data.frame with the fully tagged and transformed text (like TT.res in class koRpus.tagged, plus the new columns token.old and equal).
- diff A list with atomic vectors, describing the amount of differences between both text variants (percentage):
- all.tokens: Percentage of all tokens, including punctuation, that were altered.
 - words: Percentage of altered words only.
 - all.chars: Percentage of all characters, including punctuation, that were altered.
 - letters: Percentage of altered letters in words only.

lex.div

*Analyze lexical diversity***Description**

This function analyzes the lexical diversity/complexity of a text corpus.

Usage

```
lex.div(txt, segment = 100, factor.size = 0.72, min.tokens = 9,
  rand.sample = 42, window = 100, case.sens = FALSE, lemmatize = FALSE,
  detailed = FALSE, measure = c("TTR", "MSTTR", "MATTR", "C", "R", "CTTR",
  "U", "S", "K", "Maas", "HD-D", "MTLD", "MTLD-MA"), char = c("TTR", "MATTR",
  "C", "R", "CTTR", "U", "S", "K", "Maas", "HD-D", "MTLD", "MTLD-MA"),
  char.steps = 5, log.base = 10, force.lang = NULL, keep.tokens = FALSE,
  corp.rm.class = "nonpunct", corp.rm.tag = c(), quiet = FALSE)
```

Arguments

txt	An object of either class <code>kRp.tagged-class</code> , <code>kRp.txt.freq-class</code> , <code>kRp.analysis-class</code> or <code>kRp.txt.trans-class</code> , containing the tagged text to be analyzed.
segment	An integer value for MSTTR, defining how many tokens should form one segment.
factor.size	A real number between 0 and 1, defining the MTLT factor size.
min.tokens	An integer value, how many tokens a full factor must at least have to be considered for the MTLT-MA result.
rand.sample	An integer value, how many tokens should be assumed to be drawn for calculating HD-D.
window	An integer value for MATTR, defining how many tokens the moving window should include.
case.sens	Logical, whether types should be counted case sensitive.
lemmatize	Logical, whether analysis should be carried out on the lemmatized tokens rather than all running word forms.
detailed	Logical, whether full details of the analysis should be calculated. This currently affects MTLT and MTLT-MA, defining if all factors should be kept in the object. This slows down calculations considerably.
measure	A character vector defining the measures which should be calculated. Valid elements are "TTR", "MSTTR", "MATTR", "C", "R", "CTTR", "U", "S", "K", "Maas", "HD-D", "MTLD" and "MTLD-MA".
char	A character vector defining whether data for plotting characteristic curves should be calculated. Valid elements are "TTR", "MATTR", "C", "R", "CTTR", "U", "S", "K", "Maas", "HD-D", "MTLD" and "MTLD-MA".
char.steps	An integer value defining the stepwidth for characteristic curves, in tokens.

log.base	A numeric value defining the base of the logarithm. See log for details.
force.lang	A character string defining the language to be assumed for the text, by force. See details.
keep.tokens	Logical. If TRUE all raw tokens and types will be preserved in the resulting object, in a slot called tt. For the types, also their frequency in the analyzed text will be listed.
corp.rm.class	A character vector with word classes which should be dropped. The default value "nonpunct" has special meaning and will cause the result of <code>kRp.POS.tags(lang, c("punct", "s</code> to be used.
corp.rm.tag	A character vector with POS tags which should be dropped.
quiet	Logical. If FALSE, short status messages will be shown. TRUE will also suppress all potential warnings regarding the validation status of measures.

Details

lex.div calculates a variety of proposed indices for lexical diversity. In the following formulae, N refers to the total number of tokens, and V to the number of types:

"TTR": The ordinary *Type-Token Ratio*:

$$TTR = \frac{V}{N}$$

Wrapper function: [TTR](#)

"MSTTR": For the *Mean Segmental Type-Token Ratio* (sometimes referred to as *Split TTR*) tokens are split up into segments of the given size, TTR for each segment is calculated and the mean of these values returned. Tokens at the end which do not make a full segment are ignored. The number of dropped tokens is reported.

Wrapper function: [MSTTR](#)

"MATTR": The *Moving-Average Type-Token Ratio* (Covington & McFall, 2010) calculates TTRs for a defined number of tokens (called the "window"), starting at the beginning of the text and moving this window over the text, until the last token is reached. The mean of these TTRs is the MATTR.

Wrapper function: [MATTR](#)

"C": Herdan's *C* (Herdan, 1960, as cited in Tweedie & Baayen, 1998; sometimes referred to as *LogTTR*):

$$C = \frac{\lg V}{\lg N}$$

Wrapper function: [C.ld](#)

"R": Guiraud's *Root TTR* (Guiraud, 1954, as cited in Tweedie & Baayen, 1998):

$$R = \frac{V}{\sqrt{N}}$$

Wrapper function: [R.ld](#)

"CTTR": Carroll's *Corrected TTR*:

$$CTTR = \frac{V}{\sqrt{2N}}$$

Wrapper function: [CTTR](#)

"U": Dugast's *Uber Index* (Dugast, 1978, as cited in Tweedie & Baayen, 1998):

$$U = \frac{(\lg N)^2}{\lg N - \lg V}$$

Wrapper function: [U.1d](#)

"S": Summer's index:

$$S = \frac{\lg \lg V}{\lg \lg N}$$

Wrapper function: [S.1d](#)

"K": Yule's *K* (Yule, 1944, as cited in Tweedie & Baayen, 1998) is calculated by:

$$K = 10^4 \times \frac{(\sum_{X=1}^X f_X X^2) - N}{N^2}$$

where N is the number of tokens, X is a vector with the frequencies of each type, and f_X is the frequencies for each X .

Wrapper function: [K.1d](#)

"Maas": Maas' indices (a , $\lg V_0$ & $\lg_e V_0$):

$$a^2 = \frac{\lg N - \lg V}{\lg N^2}$$

$$\lg V_0 = \frac{\lg V}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{\lg V^2}{\lg N}}}$$

Earlier versions (koRpus < 0.04-12) reported a^2 , and not a . The measure was derived from a formula by Muller (1969, as cited in Maas, 1972). $\lg_e V_0$ is equivalent to $\lg V_0$, only with e as the base for the logarithms. Also calculated are a , $\lg V_0$ (both not the same as before) and V' as measures of relative vocabulary growth while the text progresses. To calculate these measures, the first half of the text and the full text will be examined (see Maas, 1972, p. 67 ff. for details).

Wrapper function: [maas](#)

"MTLD": For the *Measure of Textual Lexical Diversity* (McCarthy & Jarvis, 2010) so called factors are counted. Each factor is a subsequent stream of tokens which ends (and is then counted as a full factor) when the TTR value falls below the given factor size. The value of remaining partial factors is estimated by the ratio of their current TTR to the factor size threshold. The MTLD is the total number of tokens divided by the number of factors. The procedure is done twice, both forward and backward for all tokens, and the mean of both calculations is the final MTLD result.

Wrapper function: [MTLD](#)

"MTLD-MA": The *Moving-Average Measure of Textual Lexical Diversity* (Jarvis, no year) combines factor counting and a moving window similar to MATTR: After each full factor the the next one is calculated from one token after the last starting point. This is repeated until the end of text is reached for the first time. The average of all full factor lengths is the final MTLD-MA result. Factors below the min. tokens threshold are dropped.

Wrapper function: [MTLD](#)

"HD-D": The *HD-D* value can be interpreted as the idealized version of *vocd-D* (see McCarthy & Jarvis, 2007). For each type, the probability is computed (using the hypergeometric distribution) of drawing it at least one time when drawing randomly a certain number of tokens from the text – 42 by default. The sum of these probabilities make up the HD-D value. The sum of probabilities relative to the drawn sample size (ATTR) is also reported.

Wrapper function: [HDD](#)

By default, if the text has to be tagged yet, the language definition is queried by calling `get.kRp.env(lang=TRUE)` internally. Or, if `txt` has already been tagged, by default the language definition of that tagged object is read and used. Set `force.lang=get.kRp.env(lang=TRUE)` or to any other valid value, if you want to forcibly overwrite this default behaviour, and only then. See [kRp.POS.tags](#) for all supported languages.

Value

An object of class [kRp.TTR-class](#).

References

Covington, M.A. & McFall, J.D. (2010). Cutting the Gordian Knot: The Moving-Average Type-Token Ratio (MATTR). *Journal of Quantitative Linguistics*, 17(2), 94–100.

Maas, H.-D., (1972). "Über den Zusammenhang zwischen Wortschatzumfang und L"ange eines Textes. *Zeitschrift f"ur Literaturwissenschaft und Linguistik*, 2(8), 73–96.

McCarthy, P.M. & Jarvis, S. (2007). *vocd*: A theoretical and empirical evaluation. *Language Testing*, 24(4), 459–488.

McCarthy, P.M. & Jarvis, S. (2010). MTLTD, *vocd-D*, and *HD-D*: A validation study of sophisticated approaches to lexical diversity assessment. *Behaviour Research Methods*, 42(2), 381–392.

Tweedie, F.J. & Baayen, R.H. (1998). How Variable May a Constant Be? Measures of Lexical Richness in Perspective. *Computers and the Humanities*, 32(5), 323–352.

See Also

[kRp.POS.tags](#), [kRp.tagged-class](#), [kRp.TTR-class](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
lex.div(tagged.text)

## End(Not run)
```

lex.div.num *Calculate lexical diversity*

Description

This function is a stripped down version of [lex.div](#). It does not analyze text, but takes the numbers of tokens and types directly to calculate measures for which this information is sufficient:

- "TTR" The classic *Type-Token Ratio*
- "C" Herdan's *C*
- "R" Guiraud's *Root TTR*
- "CTTR" Carroll's *Corrected TTR*
- "U" Dugast's *Uber Index*
- "S" Summer's index
- "Maas" Maas' (a^2)

See [lex.div](#) for further details on the formulae.

Usage

```
lex.div.num(num.tokens, num.types, measure = c("TTR", "C", "R", "CTTR", "U",
  "S", "Maas"), log.base = 10, quiet = FALSE)
```

Arguments

num.tokens	Numeric, the number of tokens.
num.types	Numeric, the number of types.
measure	A character vector defining the measures to calculate.
log.base	A numeric value defining the base of the logarithm. See log for details.
quiet	Logical. If FALSE, short status messages will be shown. TRUE will also suppress all potential warnings regarding the validation status of measures.

Value

An object of class `kRp.TTR-class`.

References

- Maas, H.-D., (1972). "Über den Zusammenhang zwischen Wortschatzumfang und L¹änge eines Textes. *Zeitschrift für Literaturwissenschaft und Linguistik*, 2(8), 73–96.
- Tweedie, F.J. & Baayen, R.H. (1998). How Variable May a Constant Be? Measures of Lexical Richness in Perspective. *Computers and the Humanities*, 32(5), 323–352.

See Also

[lex.div](#)

Examples

```
lex.div.num(104, 43)
```

linsear.write	<i>Readability: Linsear Write Index</i>
---------------	---

Description

This is just a convenient wrapper function for [readability](#).

Usage

```
linsear.write(txt.file, hyphen = NULL, parameters = c(short.syll = 2,  
long.syll = 3, thrs = 20), ...)
```

Arguments

txt.file	Either an object of class kRp.tagged-class , a character vector which must be a valid path to a file containing the text to be analyzed, or a list of text features. If the latter, calculation is done by readability.num .
hyphen	An object of class kRp.hyphen . If NULL, the text will be hyphenated automatically.
parameters	A numeric vector with named magic numbers, defining the relevant parameters for the index.
...	Further valid options for the main function, see readability for details.

Details

This function calculates the Linsear Write index. In contrast to [readability](#), which by default calculates all possible indices, this function will only calculate the index value.

Value

An object of class [kRp.readability-class](#).

Examples

```
## Not run:  
linsear.write(tagged.text)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

LIX

*Readability: Björnsson's Läsbarhetsindex (LIX)***Description**

This is just a convenient wrapper function for [readability](#).

Usage

```
LIX(txt.file, parameters = c(char = 6, const = 100), ...)
```

Arguments

txt.file	Either an object of class kRp.tagged-class , a character vector which must be a valid path to a file containing the text to be analyzed, or a list of text features. If the latter, calculation is done by readability.num .
parameters	A numeric vector with named magic numbers, defining the relevant parameters for the index.
...	Further valid options for the main function, see readability for details.

Details

This function calculates the readability index ("läsbarhetsindex") by Björnsson. In contrast to [readability](#), which by default calculates all possible indices, this function will only calculate the index value.

This formula doesn't need syllable count.

Value

An object of class [kRp.readability-class](#).

References

Anderson, J. (1981). Analysing the readability of english and non-english texts in the classroom with Lix. In *Annual Meeting of the Australian Reading Association*, Darwin, Australia.

Anderson, J. (1983). Lix and Rix: Variations on a little-known readability index. *Journal of Reading*, 26(6), 490–496.

Examples

```
## Not run:
  LIX(tagged.text)

## End(Not run)
```

maas

Lexical diversity: Maas' indices

Description

This is just a convenient wrapper function for [lex.div](#).

Usage

```
maas(txt, char = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

txt	An object of either class kRp.tagged-class or kRp.analysis-class , containing the tagged text to be analyzed.
char	Logical, defining whether data for plotting characteristic curves should be calculated.
...	Further valid options for the main function, see lex.div for details.

Details

This function calculates Maas' indices (a^2 & $\lg V_0$). In contrast to [lex.div](#), which by default calculates all possible measures and their progressing characteristics, this function will only calculate the index values, and characteristics are off by default.

Value

An object of class [kRp.TTR-class](#).

See Also

[kRp.POS.tags](#), [kRp.tagged-class](#), [kRp.TTR-class](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:  
maas(tagged.text)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

manage.hyph.pat *Handling hyphenation pattern objects*

Description

This function can be used to examine and change hyphenation pattern objects be used with [hyphen](#).

Usage

```
manage.hyph.pat(hyph.pattern, get = NULL, set = NULL, rm = NULL,
  word = NULL, min.length = 3, rm.hyph = TRUE)
```

Arguments

hyph.pattern	Either an object of class <code>kRp.hyph.pat</code> , or a valid language abbreviation for patterns included in this package.
get	A character string, part of a word to look up in the pattern set, i.e., without the numbers indicating split probability.
set	A character string, a full pattern to be added to the pattern set, i.e., including the numbers indicating split probability.
rm	A character string, part of a word to remove from the pattern set, i.e., without the numbers indicating split probability.
word	A character string, a full word to hyphenate using the given pattern set.
min.length	Integer, number of letters a word must have for considering a hyphenation.
rm.hyph	Logical, whether appearing hyphens in words should be removed before pattern matching.

Details

You can only run one of the possible actions at a time. If any of these arguments is not NULL, the corresponding action is done in the following order, and every additional discarded:

- `get` Searches the pattern set for a given word part
- `set` Adds or replaces a pattern in the set (duplicates are removed)
- `rm` Removes a word part and its pattern from the set
- `word` Hyphenates a word and returns all parts examined as well as all matching patterns

If all action arguments are NULL, `manage.hyph.pat` returns the full pattern object.

Value

If all action arguments are NULL, returns an object of class `kRp.hyph.pat-class`. The same is true if `set` or `rm` are set and `hyph.pattern` is itself an object of that class; if you refer to a language instead, pattern changes will be done internally for the running session and take effect immediately. The `get` argument will return a character vector, and `word` a data frame.

References

[1] <http://tug.ctan.org/tex-archive/language/hyph-utf8/tex/generic/hyph-utf8/patterns/txt/>

See Also

[kRp.hyph.pat-class](#), [hyphen](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
manage.hyph.pat("en", set="r3ticl")
manage.hyph.pat("en", get="rticl")
manage.hyph.pat("en", word="article")
manage.hyph.pat("en", rm="rticl")

## End(Not run)
```

MATTR

Lexical diversity: Moving-Average Type-Token Ratio (MATTR)

Description

This is just a convenient wrapper function for [lex.div](#).

Usage

```
MATTR(txt, window = 100, char = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>txt</code>	An object of either class kRp.tagged-class or kRp.analysis-class , containing the tagged text to be analyzed.
<code>window</code>	An integer value for MATTR, defining how many tokens the moving window should include.
<code>char</code>	Logical, defining whether data for plotting characteristic curves should be calculated.
<code>...</code>	Further valid options for the main function, see lex.div for details.

Details

This function calculates the moving-average type-token ratio (MATTR). In contrast to [lex.div](#), which by default calculates all possible measures and their progressing characteristics, this function will only calculate the MATTR value.

Value

An object of class [kRp.TTR-class](#).

References

Covington, M.A. & McFall, J.D. (2010). Cutting the Gordian Knot: The Moving-Average Type-Token Ratio (MATTR). *Journal of Quantitative Linguistics*, 17(2), 94–100.

See Also

[kRp.POS.tags](#), [kRp.tagged-class](#), [kRp.TTR-class](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
MATTR(tagged.text)

## End(Not run)
```

MSTTR

Lexical diversity: Mean Segmental Type-Token Ratio (MSTTR)

Description

This is just a convenient wrapper function for [lex.div](#).

Usage

```
MSTTR(txt, segment = 100, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>txt</code>	An object of either class kRp.tagged-class or kRp.analysis-class , containing the tagged text to be analyzed.
<code>segment</code>	An integer value, defining how many tokens should form one segment.
<code>...</code>	Further valid options for the main function, see lex.div for details.

Details

This function calculates the mean segmental type-token ratio (MSTTR). In contrast to [lex.div](#), which by default calculates all possible measures and their progressing characteristics, this function will only calculate the MSTTR value.

Value

An object of class [kRp.TTR-class](#).

See Also

[kRp.POS.tags](#), [kRp.tagged-class](#), [kRp.TTR-class](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
MSTTR(tagged.text)

## End(Not run)
```

MTLD

Lexical diversity: Measure of Textual Lexical Diversity (MTLD)

Description

This is just a convenient wrapper function for [lex.div](#).

Usage

```
MTLD(txt, factor.size = 0.72, min.tokens = 9, detailed = FALSE,
      char = FALSE, MA = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>txt</code>	An object of either class kRp.tagged-class or kRp.analysis-class , containing the tagged text to be analyzed.
<code>factor.size</code>	A real number between 0 and 1, defining the MTLD factor size.
<code>min.tokens</code>	An integer value, how many tokens a full factor must at least have to be considered for the MTLD-MA result.
<code>detailed</code>	Logical, whether full details of the analysis should be calculated. It defines if all factors should be kept in the object. This slows down calculations considerably.
<code>char</code>	Logical, defining whether data for plotting characteristic curves should be calculated.
<code>MA</code>	Logical, defining whether the newer moving-average algorithm (MTLD-MA) should be calculated.
<code>...</code>	Further valid options for the main function, see lex.div for details.

Details

This function calculates the measure of textual lexical diversity (MTLD; see McCarthy & Jarvis, 2010). In contrast to [lex.div](#), which by default calculates all possible measures and their progressing characteristics, this function will only calculate the MTLD value, and characteristics are off by default.

If you set `MA=TRUE`, the newer MTLD-MA (moving-average method) is used instead of the classic MTLD.

Value

An object of class [kRp.TTR-class](#).

References

McCarthy, P. M. & Jarvis, S. (2010). MTLD, vocd-D, and HD-D: A validation study of sophisticated approaches to lexical diversity assessment. *Behaviour Research Methods*, 42(2), 381–392.

See Also

[kRp.POS.tags](#), [kRp.tagged-class](#), [kRp.TTR-class](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
MTLD(tagged.text)

## End(Not run)
```

nWS

Readability: Neue Wiener Sachtextformeln

Description

This is just a convenient wrapper function for [readability](#).

Usage

```
nWS(txt.file, hyphen = NULL, parameters = c(ms.syll = 3, iw.char = 6,
  es.syll = 1), nws1 = c(ms = 19.35, sl = 0.1672, iw = 12.97, es = 3.27, const
  = 0.875), nws2 = c(ms = 20.07, sl = 0.1682, iw = 13.73, const = 2.779),
  nws3 = c(ms = 29.63, sl = 0.1905, const = 1.1144), nws4 = c(ms = 27.44, sl
  = 0.2656, const = 1.693), ...)
```

Arguments

<code>txt.file</code>	Either an object of class kRp.tagged-class , a character vector which must be a valid path to a file containing the text to be analyzed, or a list of text features. If the latter, calculation is done by readability.num .
<code>hyphen</code>	An object of class <code>kRp.hyphen</code> . If <code>NULL</code> , the text will be hyphenated automatically.
<code>parameters</code>	A numeric vector with named magic numbers, defining the relevant parameters for all formulas of the index.
<code>nws1</code>	A numeric vector with named magic numbers for the first of the formulas.
<code>nws2</code>	A numeric vector with named magic numbers for the second of the formulas.
<code>nws3</code>	A numeric vector with named magic numbers for the third of the formulas.
<code>nws4</code>	A numeric vector with named magic numbers for the fourth of the formulas.
<code>...</code>	Further valid options for the main function, see readability for details.

Details

This function calculates the new Wiener Sachtextformeln (formulas 1 to 4). In contrast to [readability](#), which by default calculates all possible indices, this function will only calculate the index values.

Value

An object of class [kRp.readability-class](#).

References

Bamberger, R. & Vanecek, E. (1984). *Lesen–Verstehen–Lernen–Schreiben*. Wien: Jugend und Volk.

Examples

```
## Not run:
nWS(tagged.text)

## End(Not run)
```

plot	<i>Plot method for objects of class kRp.tagged</i>
------	--

Description

Plot method for S4 objects of class [kRp.tagged-class](#), plots the frequencies of tagged word classes.

Usage

```
plot(x, y, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'kRp.tagged,missing'
plot(x, what = "wclass", ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class <code>kRp.tagged</code>
y	From the generic plot function, ignored for <code>koRpus</code> class objects.
...	Any other argument suitable for <code>plot()</code>
what	Character string, valid options are: "wclass": Barplot of distribution of word classes "letters": Line plot of distribution of word length in letters

See Also

[kRp.tagged-class](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
tagged.results <- treetag("~/my.data/sample_text.txt", treetagger="manual", lang="en",
  TT.options=list(path=~"/bin/treetagger", preset="en"))
plot(tagged.results)

## End(Not run)
```

query

A method to get information out of koRpus objects

Description

The method `query` returns query information from objects of classes `kRp.corp.freq-class` and `kRp.tagged-class`.

Usage

```
query(obj, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'kRp.corp.freq'
query(obj, var = NULL, query, rel = "eq",
  as.df = TRUE, ignore.case = TRUE, perl = FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'kRp.tagged'
query(obj, var, query, rel = "eq", as.df = TRUE,
  ignore.case = TRUE, perl = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>obj</code>	An object of class <code>kRp.corp.freq-class</code> .
<code>...</code>	Optional arguments, see above.
<code>var</code>	A character string naming a variable in the object (i.e., colname). If set to "regexp", <code>grep1</code> is called on the word column of corpus frequency objects.
<code>query</code>	A character vector (for words), regular expression, or single number naming values to be matched in the variable. Can also be a vector of two numbers to query a range of frequency data, or a list of named lists for multiple queries (see "Query lists" section in details).
<code>rel</code>	A character string defining the relation of the queried value and desired results. Must either be "eq" (equal, the default), "gt" (greater than), "ge" (greater of equal), "lt" (less than) or "le" (less or equal). If <code>var="word"</code> , is always interpreted as "eq"
<code>as.df</code>	Logical, if TRUE, returns a data.frame, otherwise an object of the input class.
<code>ignore.case</code>	Logical, passed through to <code>grep1</code> if <code>var="regexp"</code> .
<code>perl</code>	Logical, passed through to <code>grep1</code> if <code>var="regexp"</code> .

Details

kRp.corp.freq: Depending on the setting of the `var` parameter, will return entries with a matching character (`var="word"`), or all entries of the desired frequency (see the examples). A special case is the need for a range of frequencies, which can be achieved by providing a numerical vector of two values as the query value, for start and end of the range, respectively. In these cases, if `rel` is set to `"gt"` or `"lt"`, the given range borders are excluded, otherwise they will be included as true matches.

kRp.tagged: `var` can be any of the variables in slot `TT.res`. For `rel` currently only `"eq"` and `"num"` are implemented. The latter isn't a relation, but will return a vector with the row numbers in which the query was found.

Value

Depending on the arguments, might include whole objects, lists, single values etc.

Query lists

You can combine an arbitrary number of queries in a simple way by providing a list of named lists to the query parameter, where each list contains one query request. In each list, the first element name represents the `var` value of the request, and its value is taken as the query argument. You can also assign `rel`, `ignore.case` and `perl` for each request individually, and if you don't, the settings of the main query call are taken as default (`as.df` only applies to the final query). The filters will be applied in the order given, i.e., the second query will be made to the results of the first.

This method calls `subset`, which might actually be even more flexible if you need more control.

See Also

[kRp.corp.freq-class](#), [subset](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
# look up frequencies for the word "aber"
query(LCC.data, var="word", query="aber")

# show all entries with a frequency of exactly 3000 in the corpus
query(LCC.data, "freq", 3000)

# now, which words appear more than 40000 times in a million?
query(LCC.data, "pmio", 40000, "gt")

# example for a range request: words with a log10 between 2 and 2.1
# (including these two values)
query(LCC.data, "log10", c(2, 2.1))
# (and without them)
query(LCC.data, "log10", c(2, 2.1), "gt")

# example for a list of queries: get words with a frequency between
# 700 and 750 per million and at least five letters
query(LCC.data, query=list(
```

```
list(pmio=c(700,750)),
list(lttr=5, rel="ge"))
)

# get all "he" lemmata in a previously tagged text object
query(tagged.txt, "lemma", "he")

## End(Not run)
```

R.ld

Lexical diversity: Guiraud's R

Description

This is just a convenient wrapper function for [lex.div](#).

Usage

```
R.ld(txt, char = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

txt	An object of either class kRp.tagged-class or kRp.analysis-class , containing the tagged text to be analyzed.
char	Logical, defining whether data for plotting characteristic curves should be calculated.
...	Further valid options for the main function, see lex.div for details.

Details

This function calculates Guiraud's R. In contrast to [lex.div](#), which by default calculates all possible measures and their progressing characteristics, this function will only calculate the R value, and characteristics are off by default.

Value

An object of class [kRp.TTR-class](#).

See Also

[kRp.POS.tags](#), [kRp.tagged-class](#), [kRp.TTR-class](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
R.ld(tagged.text)

## End(Not run)
```

read.BAWL	<i>Import BAWL-R data</i>
-----------	---------------------------

Description

Read the Berlin Affective Word List – Reloaded (V"o, Conrad, Kuchinke, Hartfeld, Hofmann & Jacobs, 2009; [1]) into a valid object of class `kRp.corp.freq-class`.

Usage

```
read.BAWL(csv, fileEncoding = NULL)
```

Arguments

`csv` A character string, path to the BAWL-R in CSV2 format.
`fileEncoding` A character string naming the encoding of the file, if necessary.

Details

To use this function, you must first export the BAWL-R list into CSV format: Use comma for decimal values and semicolon as value separator (often referred to as CSV2). Once you have successfully imported the word list, you can use the object to perform frequency analysis.

Value

An object of class `kRp.corp.freq-class`.

References

V"o, M. L.-H., Conrad, M., Kuchinke, L., Hartfeld, K., Hofmann, M.F. & Jacobs, A.M. (2009). The Berlin Affective Word List Reloaded (BAWL-R). *Behavior Research Methods*, 41(2), 534–538.
[1] <http://www.ewi-psy.fu-berlin.de/einrichtungen/arbeitsbereiche/allgpsy/BAWL-R/index.html>

See Also

`kRp.corp.freq-class`, `query`, `kRp.text.analysis`

Examples

```
## Not run:  
bawl.corp <- read.BAWL("~/mydata/valence/BAWL-R.csv")  
  
# you can now use query() now to create subsets of the word list,  
# e.g., only noun with 5 letters and an valence rating of >= 1  
bawl.stimulus <- query(bawl.corp,  
  query=list(  
    list(wclass="noun"),
```

```
    list(lttr=5),
    list("EMO_MEAN"=1, rel="ge")
  )
)

## End(Not run)
```

read.corp.celex *Import Celex data*

Description

Read data from Celex[1] formatted corpora.

Usage

```
read.corp.celex(celex.path, running.words, fileEncoding = "ISO_8859-1",
  n = -1)
```

Arguments

<code>celex.path</code>	A character string, path to a frequency file in Celex format to read.
<code>running.words</code>	An integer value, number of running words in the Celex data corpus to be read.
<code>fileEncoding</code>	A character string naming the encoding of the Celex files.
<code>n</code>	An integer value defining how many lines of data should be read if <code>format="flatfile"</code> . Reads all at -1.

Value

An object of class `kRp.corp.freq-class`.

References

[1] <http://celex.mpi.nl>

See Also

[kRp.corp.freq-class](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
my.Celex.data <- read.corp.celex("~/mydata/Celex/GERMAN/GFW/GFW.CD",
  running.words=5952000)
freq.analysis("/some/text.txt", corp.freq=my.Celex.data)

## End(Not run)
```

read.corp.custom *Import custom corpus data*

Description

Read data from a custom corpus into a valid object of class [kRp.corp.freq-class](#).

Usage

```
read.corp.custom(corpus, format = "file", fileEncoding = "UTF-8",
  quiet = TRUE, caseSens = TRUE, log.base = 10, ...)
```

Arguments

corpus	Either the path to directory with txt files to read and analyze, or a vector object already holding the text corpus. Can also be an already tokenized and tagged text object which inherits class <code>kRp.tagged</code> (then the column "token" of the "TT.res" slot is used).
format	Either "file" or "obj", depending on whether you want to scan files or analyze the given object.
fileEncoding	A character string naming the encoding of the corpus files.
quiet	Logical. If FALSE, short status messages will be shown.
caseSens	Logical. If FALSE, all tokens will be matched in their lower case form.
log.base	A numeric value defining the base of the logarithm used for inverse document frequency (idf). See log for details.
...	Additional options to be passed through to the tokenize function.

Details

The function should enable you to perform a basic text corpus frequency analysis. That is, not just to import analysis results like LCC files, but to import the corpus material itself. The resulting object is of class [kRp.corp.freq-class](#), so it can be used for frequency analysis by other functions of this package.

Value

An object of class [kRp.corp.freq-class](#).

See Also

[kRp.corp.freq-class](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
ru.corp <- read.corp.custom("~/mydata/corpora/russian_corpus/")

## End(Not run)
```

read.corp.LCC	<i>Import LCC data</i>
---------------	------------------------

Description

Read data from LCC[1] formatted corpora (Quasthoff, Richter & Biemann, 2006).

Usage

```
read.corp.LCC(LCC.path, format = "flatfile", fileEncoding = "UTF-8",
  n = -1, keep.temp = FALSE, prefix = NULL)
```

Arguments

LCC.path	A character string, either path to a .tar/.tar.gz/.zip file in LCC format (flatfile), or the path to the directory with the unpacked archive.
format	Either "flatfile" or "MySQL", depending on the type of LCC data.
fileEncoding	A character string naming the encoding of the LCC files. Old zip archives used "ISO_8859-1". This option will only influence the reading of meta information, as the actual database encoding is derived from there.
n	An integer value defining how many lines of data should be read if format="flatfile". Reads all at -1.
keep.temp	Logical. If LCC.path is a tarred/zipped archive, setting keep.temp=TRUE will keep the temporarily unpacked files for further use. By default all temporary files will be removed when the function ends.
prefix	Character string, giving the prefix for the file names in the archive. Needed for newer LCC tar archives if they are already decompressed (autodetected if LCC.path points to the tar archive directly).

Details

The LCC database can either be unpacked or still a .tar/.tar.gz/.zip archive. If the latter is the case, then all necessary files will be extracted to a temporal location automatically, and by default removed again when the function has finished reading from it.

Value

An object of class `kRp.corp.freq-class`.

Note

Please note that MySQL support is not implemented yet.

References

Quasthoff, U., Richter, M. & Biemann, C. (2006). Corpus Portal for Search in Monolingual Corpora, In *Proceedings of the Fifth International Conference on Language Resources and Evaluation*, Genoa, 1799–1802.

[1] <http://corpora.informatik.uni-leipzig.de/download.html>

See Also

[kRp.corp.freq-class](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
# old format .zip archive
my.LCC.data <- read.corp.LCC("~/mydata/corpora/de05_3M.zip")
# new format tar archive
my.LCC.data <- read.corp.LCC("~/mydata/corpora/rus_web_2002_300K-text.tar")
# in case the tar archive was already unpacked
my.LCC.data <- read.corp.LCC("~/mydata/corpora/rus_web_2002_300K-text",
  prefix="rus_web_2002_300K-")

tagged.results <- treetag("/some/text.txt")
freq.analysis(tagged.results, corp.freq=my.LCC.data)

## End(Not run)
```

read.hyph.pat

Reading patgen-compatible hyphenation pattern files

Description

This function reads hyphenation pattern files, to be used with [hyphen](#).

Usage

```
read.hyph.pat(file, lang, fileEncoding = "UTF-8")
```

Arguments

file	A character string with a valid path to a file with hyphenation patterns (one pattern per line).
lang	A character string, usually two letters short, naming the language the patterns are meant to be used with (e.g. "es" for Spanish).

`fileEncoding` A character string defining the character encoding of the file to be read. Unless you have a really good reason to do otherwise, your pattern files should all be UTF-8 encoded.

Details

Hyphenation patterns that can be used are available from CTAN[1]. But actually any file with only the patterns themselves, one per line, should work.

The language designation is of no direct consequence here, but if the resulting pattern object is to be used by other functions in this package, it should resemble the designation that's used for the same language there.

Value

An object of class `kRp.hyph.pat-class`.

References

[1] <http://tug.ctan.org/tex-archive/language/hyph-utf8/tex/generic/hyph-utf8/patterns/txt/>

See Also

[hyphen](#), [manage.hyph.pat](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
read.hyph.pat("~/patterns/hyph-en-us.pat.txt", lang="en_us")

## End(Not run)
```

`read.tagged`

Import already tagged texts

Description

This function can be used on text files containing already tagged text material, e.g. the results of `TreeTagger`[1].

Usage

```
read.tagged(file, lang = "kRp.env", encoding = NULL,
  tagger = "TreeTagger", apply.sentc.end = TRUE, sentc.end = c(".", "!",
  "?", ";", ":"), stopwords = NULL, stemmer = NULL, rm.shtml = TRUE)
```

Arguments

file	Either a connection or a character vector, valid path to a file, containing the previously analyzed text.
lang	A character string naming the language of the analyzed corpus. See <code>kRp.POS.tags</code> for all supported languages. If set to "kRp.env" this is got from <code>get.kRp.env</code> .
encoding	A character string defining the character encoding of the input file, like "Latin1" or "UTF-8". If NULL, the encoding will either be taken from a preset (if defined in <code>TT.options</code>), or fall back to "". Hence you can overwrite the preset encoding with this parameter.
tagger	The software which was used to tokenize and tag the text. Currently, TreeTagger is the only supported tagger.
apply.sentc.end	Logical, whether the tokens defined in <code>sentc.end</code> should be searched and set to a sentence ending tag. You could call this a compatibility mode to make sure you get the results you would get if you called <code>treetag</code> on the original file. If set to FALSE, the tags will be imported as they are.
sentc.end	A character vector with tokens indicating a sentence ending. This adds to given results, it doesn't replace them.
stopwords	A character vector to be used for stopword detection. Comparison is done in lower case. You can also simply set <code>stopwords=tm::stopwords("en")</code> to use the english stopwords provided by the <code>tm</code> package.
stemmer	A function or method to perform stemming. For instance, you can set <code>stemmer=Snowball::SnowballStem</code> if you have the <code>Snowball</code> package installed (or <code>SnowballC::wordStem</code>). As of now, you cannot provide further arguments to this function.
rm.sgml	Logical, whether SGML tags should be ignored and removed from output

Details

Note that the value of `lang` must match a valid language supported by `kRp.POS.tags`. It will also get stored in the resulting object and might be used by other functions at a later point.

Value

An object of class `kRp.tagged-class`. If `debug=TRUE`, prints internal variable settings and attempts to return the original output if the TreeTagger system call in a matrix.

References

Schmid, H. (1994). Probabilistic part-of-speech tagging using decision trees. In *International Conference on New Methods in Language Processing*, Manchester, UK, 44–49.

[1] <http://www.ims.uni-stuttgart.de/projekte/complex/TreeTagger/DecisionTreeTagger.html>

See Also

`treetag`, `freq.analysis`, `get.kRp.env`, `kRp.tagged-class`

Examples

```
## Not run:
tagged.results <- read.tagged("~/my.data/tagged_speech.txt", lang="en")

## End(Not run)
```

readability

Measure readability

Description

This function calculates several readability indices.

Usage

```
readability(txt.file, hyphen = NULL, index = c("ARI", "Bormuth", "Coleman",
  "Coleman.Liau", "Dale.Chall", "Danielson.Bryan", "Dickes.Steiwer", "DRP",
  "ELF", "Farr.Jenkins.Paterson", "Flesch", "Flesch.Kincaid", "FOG", "FORCAST",
  "Fucks", "Harris.Jacobson", "Linsear.Write", "LIX", "nWS", "RIX", "SMOG",
  "Spache", "Strain", "Traenkle.Bailer", "TRI", "Tuldava", "Wheeler.Smith"),
  parameters = list(), word.lists = list(Bormuth = NULL, Dale.Chall = NULL,
  Harris.Jacobson = NULL, Spache = NULL), fileEncoding = "UTF-8",
  tagger = "kRp.env", force.lang = NULL, sentc.tag = "sentc",
  nonword.class = "nonpunct", nonword.tag = c(), quiet = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

txt.file	Either an object of class <code>kRp.tagged-class</code> , <code>kRp.txt.freq-class</code> , <code>kRp.analysis-class</code> or <code>kRp.txt.trans-class</code> , or a character vector which must be a valid path to a file containing the text to be analyzed. If the latter, <code>force.lang</code> must be set as well, and the language specified must be supported by both <code>treetag</code> and <code>hyphen</code>
hyphen	An object of class <code>kRp.hyphen</code> . If <code>NULL</code> , the text will be hyphenated automatically. All syllable handling will be skipped automatically if it's not needed for the selected indices.
index	A character vector, indicating which indices should actually be computed.
parameters	A list with named magic numbers, defining the relevant parameters for each index. If none are given, the default values are used.
word.lists	A named list providing the word lists for indices which need one. If <code>NULL</code> or missing, the indices will be skipped and a warning is giving. Actual word lists can be provided as either a vector (or matrix or data.frame with only one column), or as a file name, where this file must contain one word per line. Alternatively, you can provide the number of words which are not on the list, directly.
fileEncoding	A character string naming the encoding of the word list files (if they are files). "ISO_8859-1" or "UTF-8" should work in most cases.

tagger	A character string pointing to the tokenizer/tagger command you want to use for basic text analysis. Can be omitted if <code>txt.file</code> is already of class <code>kRp.tagged-class</code> . Defaults to <code>tagger="kRp.env"</code> to get the settings by <code>get.kRp.env</code> . Set to <code>"tokenize"</code> to use <code>tokenize</code> .
force.lang	A character string defining the language to be assumed for the text, by force.
sentc.tag	A character vector with POS tags which indicate a sentence ending. The default value <code>"sentc"</code> has special meaning and will cause the result of <code>kRp.POS.tags(lang, tags="sentc"</code> , to be used.
nonword.class	A character vector with word classes which should be ignored for readability analysis. The default value <code>"nonpunct"</code> has special meaning and will cause the result of <code>kRp.POS.tags(lang, c("punct", "sentc"), list.classes=TRUE)</code> to be used. Will only be of consequence if <code>hyphen</code> is not set!
nonword.tag	A character vector with POS tags which should be ignored for readability analysis. Will only be of consequence if <code>hyphen</code> is not set!
quiet	Logical. If <code>FALSE</code> , short status messages will be shown. <code>TRUE</code> will also suppress all potential warnings regarding the validation status of measures.
...	Additional options for the specified tagger function

Details

In the following formulae, W stands for the number of words, St for the number of sentences, C for the number of characters (usually meaning letters), Sy for the number of syllables, W_{3Sy} for the number of words with at least three syllables, $W_{<3Sy}$ for the number of words with less than three syllables, W^{1Sy} for words with exactly one syllable, W_{6C} for the number of words with at least six letters, and W_{-WL} for the number of words which are not on a certain word list (explained where needed).

"ARI": *Automated Readability Index*:

$$ARI = 0.5 \times \frac{W}{St} + 4.71 \times \frac{C}{W} - 21.43$$

If `parameters` is set to `ARI="NRI"`, the revised parameters from the Navy Readability Indexes are used:

$$ARI_{NRI} = 0.4 \times \frac{W}{St} + 6 \times \frac{C}{W} - 27.4$$

If `parameters` is set to `ARI="simple"`, the simplified formula is calculated:

$$ARI_{simple} = \frac{W}{St} + 9 \times \frac{C}{W}$$

Wrapper function: [ARI](#)

"Bormuth": *Bormuth Mean Cloze & Grade Placement*:

$$B_{MC} = 0.886593 - \left(0.08364 \times \frac{C}{W}\right) + 0.161911 \times \left(\frac{W_{-WL}}{W}\right)^3 - 0.21401 \times \left(\frac{W}{St}\right) + 0.000577 \times \left(\frac{W}{St}\right)^2$$

$$-0.000005 \times \left(\frac{W}{St}\right)^3$$

Note: This index needs the long Dale-Chall list of 3000 familiar (english) words to compute W_{-WL} . That is, you must have a copy of this word list and provide it via the `word.lists=list(Bormuth=<your.list>` parameter!

$$\begin{aligned} B_{GP} = & 4.275 + 12.881 \times B_{MC} - (34.934 \times B_{MC}^2) + (20.388 \times B_{MC}^3) \\ & + (26.194C - 2.046C_{CS}^2) - (11.767C_{CS}^3) - (44.285 \times B_{MC} \times C_{CS}) \\ & + (97.620 \times (B_{MC} \times C_{CS})^2) - (59.538 \times (B_{MC} \times C_{CS})^3) \end{aligned}$$

Where C_{CS} represents the cloze criterion score (35% by default).

Wrapper function: `bormuth`

"Coleman": *Coleman's Readability Formulas:*

$$C_1 = 1.29 \times \left(\frac{100 \times W^{1.5y}}{W}\right) - 38.45$$

$$C_2 = 1.16 \times \left(\frac{100 \times W^{1.5y}}{W}\right) + 1.48 \times \left(\frac{100 \times St}{W}\right) - 37.95$$

$$C_3 = 1.07 \times \left(\frac{100 \times W^{1.5y}}{W}\right) + 1.18 \times \left(\frac{100 \times St}{W}\right) + 0.76 \times \left(\frac{100 \times W_{pron}}{W}\right) - 34.02$$

$$C_4 = 1.04 \times \left(\frac{100 \times W^{1.5y}}{W}\right) + 1.06 \times \left(\frac{100 \times St}{W}\right) + 0.56 \times \left(\frac{100 \times W_{pron}}{W}\right) - 0.36 \times \left(\frac{100 \times W_{prep}}{W}\right) - 26.01$$

Where W_{pron} is the number of pronouns, and W_{prep} the number of prepositions.

Wrapper function: `coleman`

"Coleman.Liau": First estimates cloze percentage, then calculates grade equivalent:

$$CL_{ECP} = 141.8401 - 0.214590 \times \frac{100 \times C}{W} + 1.079812 \times \frac{100 \times St}{W}$$

$$CL_{grade} = -27.4004 \times \frac{CL_{ECP}}{100} + 23.06395$$

The short form is also calculated:

$$CL_{short} = 5.88 \times \frac{C}{W} - 29.6 \times \frac{St}{W} - 15.8$$

Wrapper function: `coleman.liau`

"Dale.Chall": *New Dale-Chall Readability Formula.* By default the revised formula (1995) is calculated:

$$DC_{new} = 64 - 0.95 \times \frac{100 \times W_{-WL}}{W} - 0.69 \times \frac{W}{St}$$

This will result in a cloze score which is then looked up in a grading table. If parameters is set to `Dale.Chall="old"`, the original formula (1948) is used:

$$DC_{old} = 0.1579 \times \frac{100 \times W_{-WL}}{W} + 0.0496 \times \frac{W}{St} + 3.6365$$

If parameters is set to Dale.Chall="PSK", the revised parameters by Powers-Sumner-Kearl (1958) are used:

$$DC_{PSK} = 0.1155 \times \frac{100 \times W_{-WL}}{W} + 0.0596 \times \frac{W}{St} + 3.2672$$

Note: This index needs the long Dale-Chall list of 3000 familiar (english) words to compute W_{-WL} . That is, you must have a copy of this word list and provide it via the `word.lists=list(Dale.Chall=<your.list>)` parameter!

Wrapper function: [dale.chall](#)

"Danielson.Bryan":

$$DB_1 = \left(1.0364 \times \frac{C}{Bl}\right) + \left(0.0194 \times \frac{C}{St}\right) - 0.6059$$

$$DB_2 = 131.059 - \left(10.364 \times \frac{C}{Bl}\right) - \left(0.194 \times \frac{C}{St}\right)$$

Where Bl means blanks between words, which is not really counted in this implementation, but estimated by $words - 1$. C is interpreted as literally all characters.

Wrapper function: [danielson.bryan](#)

"Dickes.Steiwer": *Dickes-Steiwer Handformel*:

$$DS = 235.95993 - \left(73.021 \times \frac{C}{W}\right) - \left(12.56438 \times \frac{W}{St}\right) - (50.03293 \times TTR)$$

Where TTR refers to the type-token ratio, which will be calculated case-insensitive by default.

Wrapper function: [dickes.steiwer](#)

"DRP": *Degrees of Reading Power*. Uses the Bormuth Mean Cloze Score:

$$DRP = (1 - B_{MC}) \times 100$$

This formula itself has no parameters. **Note:** The Bormuth index needs the long Dale-Chall list of 3000 familiar (english) words to compute W_{-WL} . That is, you must have a copy of this word list and provide it via the `word.lists=list(Bormuth=<your.list>)` parameter!

Wrapper function: [DRP](#)

"ELF": Fang's *Easy Listening Formula*:

$$ELF = \frac{W_{2Sy}}{St}$$

Wrapper function: [ELF](#)

"Farr.Jenkins.Paterson": A simplified version of Flesch Reading Ease:

$$-31.517 - 1.015 \times \frac{W}{St} + 1.599 \times \frac{W^{1.5y}}{W}$$

If parameters is set to Farr.Jenkins.Paterson="PSK", the revised parameters by Powers-Sumner-Kearl (1958) are used:

$$8.4335 + 0.0923 \times \frac{W}{St} - 0.0648 \times \frac{W^{1.5y}}{W}$$

Wrapper function: [farr.jenkins.paterson](#)

"Flesch": *Flesch Reading Ease*:

$$206.835 - 1.015 \times \frac{W}{St} - 84.6 \times \frac{Sy}{W}$$

Certain internationalisations of the parameters are also implemented. They can be used by setting the Flesch parameter to "es" (Fernandez-Huerta), "es-s" (Szigriszt), "nl" (Douma), "de" (Amstad's Verst"andlichkeitsindex), or "fr" (Kandel-Moles). If parameters is set to Flesch="PSK", the revised parameters by Powers-Sumner-Kearl (1958) are used to calculate a grade level:

$$Flesch_{PSK} = 0.0778 \times \frac{W}{St} + 4.55 \times \frac{Sy}{W} - 2.2029$$

Wrapper function: `flesch`

"Flesch.Kincaid": *Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level*:

$$0.39 \times \frac{W}{St} + 11.8 \times \frac{Sy}{W} - 15.59$$

Wrapper function: `flesch.kincaid`

"FOG": Gunning *Frequency of Gobbledygook*:

$$FOG = 0.4 \times \left(\frac{W}{St} + \frac{100 \times W_{3Sy}}{W} \right)$$

If parameters is set to FOG="PSK", the revised parameters by Powers-Sumner-Kearl (1958) are used:

$$FOG_{PSK} = 3.0680 + \left(0.0877 \times \frac{W}{St} \right) + \left(0.0984 \times \frac{100 \times W_{3Sy}}{W} \right)$$

If parameters is set to FOG="NRI", the new FOG count from the Navy Readability Indexes is used:

$$FOG_{new} = \frac{\frac{W_{<3Sy} + (3 * W_{3Sy})}{\frac{100 \times St}{W}} - 3}{2}$$

If the text was POS-tagged accordingly, proper nouns and combinations of only easy words will not be counted as hard words, and the syllables of verbs ending in "-ed", "-es" or "-ing" will be counted without these suffixes.

Wrapper function: `FOG`

"FORCAST":

$$FORCAST = 20 - \frac{W^{1Sy} \times \frac{150}{W}}{10}$$

If parameters is set to FORCAST="RGL", the parameters for the precise reading grade level are used (see Klare, 1975, pp. 84–85):

$$FORCAST_{RGL} = 20.43 - 0.11 \times W^{1Sy} \times \frac{150}{W}$$

Wrapper function: `FORCAST`

"Fucks": Fucks' *Stil* karakteristik:

$$Fucks = \frac{C}{W} \times \frac{W}{St}$$

This simple formula has no parameters.

Wrapper function: [fucks](#)

"Harris.Jacobson": *Revised Harris-Jacobson Readability Formulas* (Harris & Jacobson, 1974):

For primary-grade material:

$$HJ_1 = 0.094 \times \frac{100 \times W_{-WL}}{W} + 0.168 \times \frac{W}{St} + 0.502$$

For material above third grade:

$$HJ_2 = 0.140 \times \frac{100 \times W_{-WL}}{W} + 0.153 \times \frac{W}{St} + 0.560$$

For material below fourth grade:

$$HJ_3 = 0.158 \times \frac{W}{St} + 0.055 \times \frac{100 \times W_{6C}}{W} + 0.355$$

For material below fourth grade:

$$HJ_4 = 0.070 \times \frac{100 \times W_{-WL}}{W} + 0.125 \times \frac{W}{St} + 0.037 \times \frac{100 \times W_{6C}}{W} + 0.497$$

For material above third grade:

$$HJ_5 = 0.118 \times \frac{100 \times W_{-WL}}{W} + 0.134 \times \frac{W}{St} + 0.032 \times \frac{100 \times W_{6C}}{W} + 0.424$$

Note: This index needs the short Harris-Jacobson word list for grades 1 and 2 (english) to compute W_{-WL} . That is, you must have a copy of this word list and provide it via the `word.lists=list(Harris.Jacobson=<your.list>)` parameter!

Wrapper function: [harris.jacobson](#)

"Linsear.Write" (O'Hayre, undated, see Klare, 1975, p. 85):

$$LW_{raw} = \frac{100 - \frac{100 \times W_{<3Sy}}{W} + \left(3 \times \frac{100 \times W_{3Sy}}{W}\right)}{\frac{100 \times St}{W}}$$

$$LW(LW_{raw} \leq 20) = \frac{LW_{raw} - 2}{2}$$

$$LW(LW_{raw} > 20) = \frac{LW_{raw}}{2}$$

Wrapper function: [linsear.write](#)

"LIX" Björnsson's *L'asbarhetsindex*. Originally proposed for Swedish texts, calculated by:

$$\frac{W}{St} + \frac{100 \times W_{7C}}{W}$$

Texts with a LIX < 25 are considered very easy, around 40 normal, and > 55 very difficult to read.

Wrapper function: [LIX](#)

"nWS": *Neue Wiener Sachtextformeln* (Bamberger & Vanecek, 1984):

$$nWS_1 = 19.35 \times \frac{W_{3Sy}}{W} + 0.1672 \times \frac{W}{St} + 12.97 \times \frac{W_{6C}}{W} - 3.27 \times \frac{W^{1Sy}}{W} - 0.875$$

$$nWS_2 = 20.07 \times \frac{W_{3Sy}}{W} + 0.1682 \times \frac{W}{St} + 13.73 \times \frac{W_{6C}}{W} - 2.779$$

$$nWS_3 = 29.63 \times \frac{W_{3Sy}}{W} + 0.1905 \times \frac{W}{St} - 1.1144$$

$$nWS_4 = 27.44 \times \frac{W_{3Sy}}{W} + 0.2656 \times \frac{W}{St} - 1.693$$

Wrapper function: [nWS](#)

"RIX" Anderson's *Readability Index*. A simplified version of LIX:

$$\frac{W_{7C}}{St}$$

Texts with a RIX < 1.8 are considered very easy, around 3.7 normal, and > 7.2 very difficult to read.

Wrapper function: [RIX](#)

"SMOG": *Simple Measure of Gobbledygook*. By default calculates formula D by McLaughlin (1969):

$$SMOG = 1.043 \times \sqrt{W_{3Sy} \times \frac{30}{St}} + 3.1291$$

If parameters is set to SMOG="C", formula C will be calculated:

$$SMOG_C = 0.9986 \times \sqrt{W_{3Sy} \times \frac{30}{St}} + 5 + 2.8795$$

If parameters is set to SMOG="simple", the simplified formula is used:

$$SMOG_{simple} = \sqrt{W_{3Sy} \times \frac{30}{St}} + 3$$

If parameters is set to SMOG="de", the formula adapted to German texts ("Qu", Bamberger & Vanecek, 1984, p. 78) is used:

$$SMOG_{de} = \sqrt{W_{3Sy} \times \frac{30}{St}} - 2$$

Wrapper function: [SMOG](#)

"Spache": *Spache Revised Formula* (1974):

$$Spache = 0.121 \times \frac{W}{St} + 0.082 \times \frac{100 \times W_{-WL}}{W} + 0.659$$

If parameters is set to Spache="old", the original parameters (Spache, 1953) are used:

$$Spache_{old} = 0.141 \times \frac{W}{St} + 0.086 \times \frac{100 \times W_{-WL}}{W} + 0.839$$

Note: The revised index needs the revised Spache word list (see Klare, 1975, p. 73), and the old index the short Dale-Chall list of 769 familiar (english) words to compute W_{-WL} . That is, you must have a copy of this word list and provide it via the `word.lists=list(Spache=<your.list>)` parameter!

Wrapper function: [spache](#)

"Strain": *Strain Index*. This index was proposed in [1]:

$$Sy \times \frac{1}{St/3} \times \frac{1}{10}$$

Wrapper function: [strain](#)

"Traenkle.Bailer": *Tränke-Bailer Formeln*. These two formulas were the result of a re-examination of the ones proposed by Dickes-Steiner. They try to avoid the usage of the type-token ratio, which is dependent on text length (Tränke, & Bailer, 1984):

$$TB1 = 224.6814 - \left(79.8304 \times \frac{C}{W}\right) - \left(12.24032 \times \frac{W}{St}\right) - \left(1.292857 \times \frac{100 \times W_{prep}}{W}\right)$$

$$TB2 = 234.1063 - \left(96.11069 \times \frac{C}{W}\right) - \left(2.05444 \times \frac{100 \times W_{prep}}{W}\right) - \left(1.02805 \times \frac{100 \times W_{conj}}{W}\right)$$

Where W_{prep} refers to the number of prepositions, and W_{conj} to the number of conjunctions.

Wrapper function: [traenkle.bailer](#)

"TRI": Kuntzsch's *Text-Redundanz-Index*. Intended mainly for German newspaper comments.

$$TRI = (0.449 \times W^{1.5y}) - (2.467 \times Ptn) - (0.937 \times Frg) - 14.417$$

Where Ptn is the number of punctuation marks and Frg the number of foreign words.

Wrapper function: [TRI](#)

"Tuldava": Tuldava's *Text Difficulty Formula*. Supposed to be rather independent of specific languages (Grzybek, 2010).

$$TD = \frac{Sy}{W} \times \ln\left(\frac{W}{St}\right)$$

Wrapper function: [tuldava](#)

"Wheeler.Smith": Intended for english texts in primary grades 1–4 (Wheeler & Smith, 1954):

$$WS = \frac{W}{St} \times \frac{10 \times W_{2Sy}}{W}$$

If parameters is set to Wheeler.Smith="de", the calculation stays the same, but grade placement is done according to Bamberger & Vanecek (1984), that is for german texts.

Wrapper function: [wheeler.smith](#)

By default, if the text has to be tagged yet, the language definition is queried by calling `get.kRp.env(lang=TRUE)` internally. Or, if `txt` has already been tagged, by default the language definition of that tagged object is read and used. Set `force.lang=get.kRp.env(lang=TRUE)` or to any other valid value, if you want to forcibly overwrite this default behaviour, and only then. See [kRp.POS.tags](#) for all supported languages.

Value

An object of class [kRp.readability-class](#).

Note

To get a printout of the default parameters like they're set if no other parameters are specified, call `readability(parameters="dput")`. In case you want to provide different parameters, you must provide a complete set for an index, or special parameters that are mentioned in the index descriptions above (e.g., "PSK", if appropriate).

References

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Wheeler, L.R. & Smith, E.H. (1954). A practical readability formula for the classroom teacher in the primary grades. *Elementary English*, 31, 397–399.

[1] <http://strainindex.wordpress.com/2007/09/25/hello-world/>

readability.num

Calculate readability

Description

This function is a stripped down version of [readability](#). It does not analyze text, but directly takes the values used by the formulae to calculate the readability measures.

Usage

```
readability.num(txt.features = list(sentences = NULL, words = NULL, letters =
  c(all = 0, l5 = 0, l6 = 0), syllables = c(all = 0, s1 = 0, s2 = 0), punct =
  NULL, all.chars = NULL, prepositions = NULL, conjunctions = NULL, pronouns =
  NULL, foreign = NULL, TTR = NULL, FOG.hard.words = NULL, Bormuth.NOL = NULL,
  Dale.Chall.NOL = NULL, Harris.Jacobson.NOL = NULL, Spache.NOL = NULL),
  index = c("ARI", "Bormuth", "Coleman", "Coleman.Liau", "Dale.Chall",
  "Danielson.Bryan", "Dickes.Steiwer", "DRP", "ELF", "Farr.Jenkins.Paterson",
  "Flesch", "Flesch.Kincaid", "FOG", "FORCAST", "Fucks", "Harris.Jacobson",
  "Linsear.Write", "LIX", "nWS", "RIX", "SMOG", "Spache", "Strain",
  "Traenkle.Bailer", "TRI", "Tuldava", "Wheeler.Smith"), parameters = list(),
  ...)
```

Arguments

`txt.features` A named list with statistical information on the text, or an object of class `kRp.readability` (only its desc slot will then be used). Valid values are:

sentences: The number of sentences.

words: The number of words.

letters: A named vector providing the number of letters. Must contain a value called "all", the total number of letters, and several values called "l<digit>", giving the number of words with <digit> letters. To calculate all implemented measures with default parameters, you need at least the values "l5" (words with five *or less* letters) and "l6" (words with six letters).

syllables: Similar to letters, but providing the number of syllables. Must contain a value called "all", the total number of syllables, and several values called "s<digit>", giving the number of words with <digit> syllables. To calculate all implemented measures with default parameters, you need at least the values "s1" and "s2". Only needed to calculate measures which need syllable count (see [readability](#)).

punct: The number of punctuation characters. Only needed to calculate "TRI".

	all.chars: The number of all characters (including spaces). Only needed to calculate Danielson.Bryan.
	prepositions: The number of prepositions. Only needed to calculate "Coleman" and "Traenkle.Bailer".
	conjunctions: The number of conjunctions. Only needed to calculate "Traenkle.Bailer".
	pronouns: The number of pronouns. Only needed to calculate "Coleman".
	foreign: The number of foreign words. Only needed to calculate "TRI".
	TTR: The type-token ratio. Only needed to calculate "Dickes.Steiwer".
	FOG.hard.words: The number of hard words, counted according to FOG. Only needed to calculate "FOG".
	Bormuth.NOL: Number of words not on the Bormuth word list. Only needed to calculate "Bormuth".
	Dale.Chall.NOL: Number of words not on the Dale-Chall word list. Only needed to calculate "Dale.Chall".
	Harris.Jacobson.NOL: Number of words not on the Harris-Jacobson word list. Only needed to calculate "Harris.Jacobson".
	Spache.NOL: Number of words not on the Spache word list. Only needed to calculate "Spache".
index	A character vector, indicating which indices should actually be computed.
parameters	A named list with magic numbers, defining the relevant parameters for each index. If none are given, the default values are used.
...	Additional options, see readability .

Examples

```
## Not run:
test.features <- list(
  sentences=18,
  words=556,
  letters=c(all=2918, l1=19, l2=92, l3=74, l4=80, l5=51, l6=49),
  syll=c(all=974, s1=316, s2=116),
  punct=78,
  all.chars=3553,
  prepositions=74,
  conjunctions=18,
  pronouns=9,
  foreign=0,
  TTR=0.5269784,
  Bormuth=192,
  Dale.Chall=192,
  Harris.Jacobson=240,
  Spache=240)

# should not calculate FOG, because FOG.hard.words is missing:
readability.num(test.features, index="all")

## End(Not run)
```

RIX

Readability: Anderson's Readability Index (RIX)

Description

This is just a convenient wrapper function for [readability](#).

Usage

```
RIX(txt.file, parameters = c(char = 6), ...)
```

Arguments

<code>txt.file</code>	Either an object of class kRp.tagged-class , a character vector which must be a valid path to a file containing the text to be analyzed, or a list of text features. If the latter, calculation is done by readability.num .
<code>parameters</code>	A numeric vector with named magic numbers, defining the relevant parameters for the index.
<code>...</code>	Further valid options for the main function, see readability for details.

Details

This function calculates the Readability Index (RIX) by Anderson, which is a simplified version of the *l*"asbarhetsindex (LIX) by Bj"ornsson. In contrast to [readability](#), which by default calculates all possible indices, this function will only calculate the index value.

This formula doesn't need syllable count.

Value

An object of class [kRp.readability-class](#).

References

Anderson, J. (1981). Analysing the readability of english and non-english texts in the classroom with Lix. In *Annual Meeting of the Australian Reading Association*, Darwin, Australia.

Anderson, J. (1983). Lix and Rix: Variations on a little-known readability index. *Journal of Reading*, 26(6), 490–496.

Examples

```
## Not run:  
  RIX(tagged.text)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

`S.lid`*Lexical diversity: Summer's S*

Description

This is just a convenient wrapper function for [lex.div](#).

Usage

```
S.lid(txt, char = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>txt</code>	An object of either class kRp.tagged-class or kRp.analysis-class , containing the tagged text to be analyzed.
<code>char</code>	Logical, defining whether data for plotting characteristic curves should be calculated.
<code>...</code>	Further valid options for the main function, see lex.div for details.

Details

This function calculates Summer's S. In contrast to [lex.div](#), which by default calculates all possible measures and their progressing characteristics, this function will only calculate the S value, and characteristics are off by default.

Value

An object of class [kRp.TTR-class](#).

See Also

[kRp.POS.tags](#), [kRp.tagged-class](#), [kRp.TTR-class](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:  
S.lid(tagged.text)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

segment.optimizer *A function to optimize MSTTR segment sizes*

Description

This function calculates an optimized segment size for [MSTTR](#).

Usage

```
segment.optimizer(txtlgth, segment = 100, range = 20, favour.min = TRUE)
```

Arguments

txtlgth	Integer value, size of text in tokens.
segment	Integer value, start value of the segment size.
range	Integer value, range around segment to search for better fitting sizes.
favour.min	Logical, whether as a last resort smaller or larger segment sizes should be preferred, if in doubt.

Details

When calculating the mean segmental type-token ratio (MSTTR), tokens are divided into segments of a given size and analyzed. If at the end text is left over which won't fill another full segment, it is discarded, i.e. information is lost. For interpretation it is debatable which is worse: Dropping more or less actual token material, or variance in segment size between analyzed texts. If you'd prefer the latter, this function might prove helpful.

Starting with a given text length, segment size and range to investigate, `segment.optimizer` iterates through possible segment values. It returns the segment size which would drop the fewest tokens (zero, if you're lucky). Should more than one value fulfill this demand, the one nearest to the segment start value is taken. In cases, where still two values are equally far away from the start value, it depends on the setting of `favour.min` if the smaller or larger segment size is returned.

Value

A numeric vector with two elements:

seg	The optimized segment size
drop	The number of tokens that would be dropped using this segment size

See Also

[lex.div](#), [MSTTR](#)

Examples

```
segment.optimizer(2014, favour.min=FALSE)
```

`set.kRp.env`*A function to set information on your koRpus environment*

Description

The function `set.kRp.env` can be called once before any of the analysing functions. It writes information on your session environment regarding the koRpus package, e.g. path to a local TreeTagger installation, to a hidden environment.

Usage

```
set.kRp.env(...)
```

Arguments

... Named parameters to set in the koRpus environment. Valid arguments are:

- TT.cmd** A character string pointing to the tagger command you want to use for basic text analysis, or "manual" if you want to set `TT.options` as well. Set to "tokenize" to use [tokenize](#).
- lang** A character string specifying a valid language.
- TT.options** A list with arguments to be used as `TT.options` by `treetag`.
- hyph.cache.file** A character string specifying a path to a file to use for storing already hyphenated data, used by `hyphen`.

To explicitly unset a value again, set it to an empty character string (e.g., `lang=""`).

Details

To get the contents of the hidden environment, the function [get.kRp.env](#) can be used.

Value

Returns an invisible NULL.

See Also

[get.kRp.env](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
set.kRp.env(TT.cmd=~bin/treetagger/cmd/tree-tagger-german", lang="de")
get.kRp.env(TT.cmd=TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

show, kRp.TTR-method *Show methods for koRpus objects*

Description

Show methods for S4 objects of classes [kRp.lang-class](#), [kRp.readability-class](#), [kRp.corp.freq-class](#) or [kRp.TTR-class](#).

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'kRp.TTR'  
show(object)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'kRp.corp.freq'  
show(object)  
  
show(object)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'kRp.lang'  
show(object)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'kRp.readability'  
show(object)
```

Arguments

object An object of class [kRp.lang](#), [kRp.readability](#), [kRp.corp.freq](#) or [kRp.TTR](#).

See Also

[kRp.lang-class](#), [kRp.readability-class](#), [kRp.corp.freq-class](#), [kRp.TTR-class](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:  
MTLD(tagged.txt)  
  
## End(Not run)  
## Not run:  
  guess.lang("/home/user/data/some.txt", udhr.path="/home/user/data/udhr_txt/")  
  
## End(Not run)  
## Not run:  
flesch(tagged.txt)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

 SMOG

Readability: Simple Measure of Gobbledygook (SMOG)

Description

This is just a convenient wrapper function for [readability](#).

Usage

```
SMOG(txt.file, hyphen = NULL, parameters = c(syll = 3, sqrt = 1.043, fact =
  30, const = 3.1291, sqrt.const = 0), ...)
```

Arguments

<code>txt.file</code>	Either an object of class <code>kRp.tagged-class</code> , a character vector which must be a valid path to a file containing the text to be analyzed, or a list of text features. If the latter, calculation is done by readability.num .
<code>hyphen</code>	An object of class <code>kRp.hyphen</code> . If <code>NULL</code> , the text will be hyphenated automatically.
<code>parameters</code>	A numeric vector with named magic numbers, defining the relevant parameters for the index.
<code>...</code>	Further valid options for the main function, see readability for details.

Details

This function calculates the Simple Measure of Gobbledygook (SMOG). In contrast to [readability](#), which by default calculates all possible indices, this function will only calculate the index value.

By default calculates formula D by McLaughlin (1969). If `parameters` is set to `SMOG="C"`, formula C will be calculated. If `parameters` is set to `SMOG="simple"`, the simplified formula is used, and if `parameters="de"`, the formula adapted to German texts ("Qu", Bamberger & Vanecek, 1984, p. 78).

Value

An object of class `kRp.readability-class`.

References

- Bamberger, R. & Vanecek, E. (1984). *Lesen–Verstehen–Lernen–Schreiben*. Wien: Jugend und Volk.
- McLaughlin, G.H. (1969). SMOG grading – A new readability formula. *Journal of Reading*, 12(8), 639–646.

Examples

```
## Not run:
SMOG(tagged.text)

## End(Not run)
```

spache

Readability: Spache Formula

Description

This is just a convenient wrapper function for [readability](#).

Usage

```
spache(txt.file, word.list, parameters = c(asl = 0.121, dword = 0.082, const =
0.659), ...)
```

Arguments

txt.file	Either an object of class kRp.tagged-class , a character vector which must be a valid path to a file containing the text to be analyzed, or a list of text features. If the latter, calculation is done by readability.num .
word.list	A vector or matrix (with exactly one column) which defines familiar words. For valid results the short Dale-Chall list with 769 easy words should be used.
parameters	A numeric vector with named magic numbers, defining the relevant parameters for the index.
...	Further valid options for the main function, see readability for details.

Details

Calculates the Spache Formula. In contrast to [readability](#), which by default calculates all possible indices, this function will only calculate the index value.

By default the revised Spache formula is calculated. If `parameters="old"`, the original parameters are used.

This formula doesn't need syllable count.

Value

An object of class [kRp.readability-class](#).

Examples

```
## Not run:
spache(tagged.text, word.list=spache.revised.wl)

## End(Not run)
```

strain	<i>Readability: Strain Index</i>
--------	----------------------------------

Description

This is just a convenient wrapper function for [readability](#).

Usage

```
strain(txt.file, hyphen = NULL, parameters = c(sent = 3, const = 10), ...)
```

Arguments

txt.file	Either an object of class kRp.tagged-class , a character vector which must be a valid path to a file containing the text to be analyzed, or a list of text features. If the latter, calculation is done by readability.num .
hyphen	An object of class kRp.hyphen . If NULL, the text will be hyphenated automatically.
parameters	A numeric vector with named magic numbers, defining the relevant parameters for the index.
...	Further valid options for the main function, see readability for details.

Details

This function calculates the Strain index. In contrast to [readability](#), which by default calculates all possible indices, this function will only calculate the index value.

Value

An object of class [kRp.readability-class](#).

Examples

```
## Not run:  
strain(tagged.text)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

 summary, kRp.TTR-method

Summary methods for koRpus objects

Description

Summary method for S4 objects of classes [kRp.lang-class](#), [kRp.readability-class](#), [kRp.tagged-class](#), [kRp.TTR-class](#) or [kRp.txt.freq-class](#).

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'kRp.TTR'
summary(object)

## S4 method for signature 'kRp.lang'
summary(object)

## S4 method for signature 'kRp.readability'
summary(object, flat = FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'kRp.tagged'
summary(object)

## S4 method for signature 'kRp.txt.freq'
summary(object)
```

Arguments

object	An object of class kRp.lang , kRp.readability , kRp.tagged , kRp.TTR or kRp.txt.freq .
flat	Logical, if TRUE only a named vector of main results is returned

See Also

[kRp.lang-class](#), [kRp.readability-class](#), [kRp.tagged-class](#), [kRp.TTR-class](#), [kRp.txt.freq-class](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
summary(lex.div(tagged.txt))

## End(Not run)
## Not run:
summary(guess.lang("/home/user/data/some.txt", udhr.path="/home/user/data/udhr_txt/"))

## End(Not run)
## Not run:
summary(flesch(tagged.txt))
```

```
## End(Not run)
## Not run:
tagged.results <- treetag("~/my.data/sample_text.txt", treetagger="manual", lang="en",
  TT.options=list(path=~"/bin/treetagger", preset="en"))
summary(tagged.results)

## End(Not run)
## Not run:
summary(freq.analysis(tagged.txt))

## End(Not run)
```

taggedText

Getter/setter methods for koRpus objects

Description

These methods should be used to get or set values of tagged text objects generated by koRpus functions like treetag() or tokenize().

Usage

```
taggedText(obj)

## S4 method for signature 'kRp.taggedText'
taggedText(obj)

taggedText(obj) <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'kRp.taggedText'
taggedText(obj) <- value

describe(obj)

## S4 method for signature 'kRp.taggedText'
describe(obj)

describe(obj) <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'kRp.taggedText'
describe(obj) <- value

## S4 method for signature 'kRp.hyphen'
describe(obj)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'kRp.hyphen'
describe(obj) <- value
```

```
language(obj)

## S4 method for signature 'kRp.taggedText'
language(obj)

language(obj) <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'kRp.taggedText'
language(obj) <- value

## S4 method for signature 'kRp.hyphen'
language(obj)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'kRp.hyphen'
language(obj) <- value

is.taggedText(obj)

hyphenText(obj)

## S4 method for signature 'kRp.hyphen'
hyphenText(obj)

hyphenText(obj) <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'kRp.hyphen'
hyphenText(obj) <- value
```

Arguments

obj	An arbitrary R object.
value	The new value to replace the current with.

Details

- taggedText() returns the TT.res slot.
- describe() returns the desc slot.
- language() returns the lang slot.
- hyphenText() returns the hyphen slot from objects of class kRp.hyphen.

Examples

```
## Not run:
taggedText(tagged.txt)

## End(Not run)
```

textFeatures

Extract text features for authorship analysis

Description

This function combines several of koRpus' methods to extract the 9-Feature Set for authorship detection (Brannon, Afroz & Greenstadt, 2011; Brannon & Greenstadt, 2009).

Usage

```
textFeatures(text, hyphen = NULL)
```

Arguments

text	An object of class kRp.tagged-class , kRp.txt.freq-class or kRp.analysis-class . Can also be a list of these objects, if you want to analyze more than one text at once.
hyphen	An object of class kRp.hyphen-class , if text has already been hyphenated. If text is a list and hyphen is not NULL, it must also be a list with one object for each text, in the same order.

Value

A data.frame:

- uniqWd** Number of unique words (tokens)
- cmplx** Complexity (TTR)
- sntCt** Sentence count
- sntLen** Average sentence length
- syllCt** Average syllable count
- charCt** Character count (all characters, including spaces)
- lttrCt** Letter count (without spaces, punctuation and digits)
- FOG** Gunning FOG index
- flesch** Flesch Reading Ease index

References

Brennan, M., Afroz, S., & Greenstadt, R. (2011). Deceiving authorship detection. Presentation at *28th Chaos Communication Congress (28C3)*, Berlin, Germany. Brennan, M. & Greenstadt, R. (2009). Practical Attacks Against Authorship Recognition Techniques. In *Proceedings of the Twenty-First Conference on Innovative Applications of Artificial Intelligence (IAAI)*, Pasadena, CA. Tweedie, F.J., Singh, S., & Holmes, D.I. (1996). Neural Network Applications in Stylometry: The Federalist Papers. *Computers and the Humanities*, 30, 1–10.

Examples

```
## Not run:
set.kRp.env(TT.cmd="manual", lang="en", TT.options=list(path=~"/bin/treetagger",
  preset="en"))
tagged.txt <- treetag("example_text.txt")
tagged.txt.features <- textFeatures(tagged.txt)

## End(Not run)
```

tokenize

A simple tokenizer

Description

This tokenizer can be used to try replace TreeTagger. Its results are not as detailed when it comes to word classes, and no lemmatization is done. However, for most cases this should suffice.

Usage

```
tokenize(txt, format = "file", fileEncoding = NULL, split = "[[:space:]]",
  ign.comp = "-", heuristics = "abbr", heur.fix = list(pre = c("'",
  "'"), suf = c("'", "'')), abbrev = NULL, tag = TRUE, lang = "kRp.env",
  sentc.end = c(".", "!", "?", ";", ":"), detect = c(parag = FALSE, hline =
  FALSE), clean.raw = NULL, perl = FALSE, stopwords = NULL,
  stemmer = NULL)
```

Arguments

txt	Either an open connection, the path to directory with txt files to read and tokenize, or a vector object already holding the text corpus.
format	Either "file" or "obj", depending on whether you want to scan files or analyze the given object.
fileEncoding	A character string naming the encoding of all files.
split	A regular expression to define the basic split method. Should only need refinement for languages that don't separate words by space.
ign.comp	A character vector defining punctuation which might be used in composita that should not be split.
heuristics	A vector to indicate if the tokenizer should use some heuristics. Can be none, one or several of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "abbr" Assume that "letter-dot-letter-dot" combinations are abbreviations and leave them intact. "suf" Try to detect possessive suffixes like "'s", or shorting suffixes like "'ll" and treat them as one token "pre" Try to detect prefixes like "s'" or "l'" and treat them as one token

Earlier releases used the names "en" and "fr" instead of "suf" and "pre". They are still working, that is "en" is equivalent to "suf", whereas "fr" is now equivalent to both "suf" and "pre" (and not only "pre" as in the past, which was missing the use of suffixes in French).

heur.fix	A list with the named vectors pre and suf. These will be used if heuristics were set to use one of the presets that try to detect pre- and/or suffixes. Change them if you document uses other characters than the ones defined by default.
abbrev	Path to a text file with abbreviations to take care of, one per line. Note that this file must have the same encoding as defined by fileEncoding.
tag	Logical. If TRUE, the text will be rudimentarily tagged and returned as an object of class kRp.tagged.
lang	A character string naming the language of the analyzed text. If set to "kRp.env" this is got from <code>get.kRp.env</code> . Only needed if tag=TRUE.
sentc.end	A character vector with tokens indicating a sentence ending. Only needed if tag=TRUE.
detect	A named logical vector, indicating by the setting of parag and hline whether tokenize should try to detect paragraphs and headlines.
clean.raw	A named list of character values, indicating replacements that should globally be made to the text prior to tokenizing it. This is applied after the text was converted into UTF-8 internally. In the list, the name of each element represents a pattern which is replaced by its value if met in the text. Since this is done by calling <code>gsub</code> , regular expressions are basically supported. See the perl attribute, too.
perl	Logical, only relevant if clean.raw is not NULL. If perl=TRUE, this is forwarded to <code>gsub</code> to allow for perl-like regular expressions in clean.raw.
stopwords	A character vector to be used for stopword detection. Comparison is done in lower case. You can also simply set stopwords=tm::stopwords("en") to use the english stopwords provided by the tm package.
stemmer	A function or method to perform stemming. For instance, you can set SnowballC::wordStem if you have the SnowballC package installed. As of now, you cannot provide further arguments to this function.

Details

tokenize can try to guess what's a headline and where a paragraph was inserted (via the detect parameter). A headline is assumed if a line of text without sentence ending punctuation is found, a paragraph if two blocks of text are separated by space. This will add extra tags into the text: "<kRp.h>" (headline starts), "</kRp.h>" (headline ends) and "<kRp.p/>" (paragraph), respectively. This can be useful in two cases: "</kRp.h>" will be treated like a sentence ending, which gives you more control for automatic analyses. And adding to that, `kRp.text.paste` can replace these tags, which probably preserves more of the original layout.

Value

If tag=FALSE, a character vector with the tokenized text. If tag=TRUE, returns an object of class `kRp.tagged-class`.

Examples

```
## Not run:
tokenized.obj <- tokenize("~/mydata/corpora/russian_corpus/")

## character manipulation
# this is useful if you know of problematic characters in your
# raw text files, but don't want to touch them directly. you
# don't have to, as you can substitute them, even using regular
# expressions. a simple example: replace all single quotes by
# double quotes througout the text:
tokenized.obj <- tokenize("~/my.data/speech.txt",
  clean.raw=list("'="\""))
# now replace all occurrences of the letter A followed
# by two digits with the letter B, followed by the same
# two digits:
tokenized.obj <- tokenize("~/my.data/speech.txt",
  clean.raw=list("(A)([[:digit:]]{2})"="B\\2"),
  perl=TRUE)

## enabling stopword detection and stemming
# if you also installed the packages tm and Snowball,
# you can use some of their features with koRpus:
tokenized.obj <- tokenize("~/my.data/speech.txt",
  stopwords=tm::stopwords("en"),
  stemmer=SnowballC::wordStem)

# removing all stopwords now is simple:
tokenized.noStopWords <- kRp.filter.wclass(tokenized.obj, "stopword")

## End(Not run)
```

traenkle.bailer

Readability: Traenkle-Bailer Formeln

Description

This is just a convenient wrapper function for [readability](#).

Usage

```
traenkle.bailer(txt.file, TB1 = c(const = 224.6814, awl = 79.8304, asl =
  12.24032, prep = 1.292857), TB2 = c(const = 234.1063, awl = 96.11069, prep =
  2.05444, conj = 1.02805), ...)
```

Arguments

`txt.file` Either an object of class `kRp.tagged-class`, a character vector which must be a valid path to a file containing the text to be analyzed, or a list of text features. If the latter, calculation is done by [readability.num](#).

TB1	A numeric vector with named magic numbers for the first of the formulas.
TB2	A numeric vector with named magic numbers for the second of the formulas.
...	Further valid options for the main function, see readability for details.

Details

This function calculates the two formulae by Tr\ankle-Bailer, which are based on the Dickes-Steiwier formulae. In contrast to [readability](#), which by default calculates all possible indices, this function will only calculate the index values.

This formula doesn't need syllable count.

Value

An object of class [kRp.readability-class](#).

Examples

```
## Not run:
  traenkle.bailer(tagged.text)

## End(Not run)
```

treetag

A function to call TreeTagger

Description

This function calls a local installation of TreeTagger[1] to tokenize and POS tag the given text.

Usage

```
treetag(file, treetagger = "kRp.env", rm.sgml = TRUE, lang = "kRp.env",
  apply.sentc.end = TRUE, sentc.end = c(".", "!", "?", ";", ":"),
  encoding = NULL, TT.options = NULL, debug = FALSE, TT.tknz = TRUE,
  format = "file", stopwords = NULL, stemmer = NULL)
```

Arguments

file	Either a connection or a character vector, valid path to a file, containing the text to be analyzed. If file is a connection, its contents will be written to a temporary file, since TreeTagger can't read from R connection objects.
treetagger	A character vector giving the TreeTagger script to be called. If set to "kRp.env" this is got from get.kRp.env . Only if set to "manual", it is assumed not to be a wrapper script that can work the given text file, but that you would like to manually tweak options for tokenizing and POS tagging yourself. In that case, you need to provide a full set of options with the TT.options parameter.
rm.sgml	Logical, whether SGML tags should be ignored and removed from output

lang	A character string naming the language of the analyzed corpus. See <code>kRp.POS.tags</code> for all supported languages. If set to <code>"kRp.env"</code> this is got from <code>get.kRp.env</code> .
apply.sentc.end	Logical, whether the tokens defined in <code>sentc.end</code> should be searched and set to a sentence ending tag.
sentc.end	A character vector with tokens indicating a sentence ending. This adds to TreeTaggers results, it doesn't really replace them.
encoding	A character string defining the character encoding of the input file, like <code>"Latin1"</code> or <code>"UTF-8"</code> . If <code>NULL</code> , the encoding will either be taken from a preset (if defined in <code>TT.options</code>), or fall back to <code>""</code> . Hence you can overwrite the preset encoding with this parameter.
TT.options	<p>A list of options to configure how TreeTagger is called. You have two basic choices: Either you choose one of the pre-defined presets or you give a full set of valid options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • path Mandatory: The absolute path to the TreeTagger root directory. That is where its subfolders <code>bin</code>, <code>cmd</code> and <code>lib</code> are located. • preset Optional: If you choose one of the pre-defined presets here: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <code>"de-utf8"</code> German, UTF-8 – <code>"de"</code> German – <code>"en"</code> English – <code>"es-utf8"</code> Spanish, UTF-8 – <code>"es"</code> Spanish – <code>"fr-utf8"</code> French, UTF-8 – <code>"fr"</code> French – <code>"it-utf8"</code> Italian, UTF-8 – <code>"it"</code> Italian – <code>"ru"</code> Russian, UTF-8 <p>you can omit all the following elements, because they will be filled with defaults. Of course this only makes sense if you have a working default installation.</p> • tokenizer Mandatory: A character string, naming the tokenizer to be called. Interpreted relative to <code>path/cmd/</code>. • tknz.opts Optional: A character string with the options to hand over to the tokenizer. You don't need to specify <code>"-a"</code> if <code>abbrev</code> is given. If <code>TT.tknz=FALSE</code>, you can pass configurational options to <code>tokenize</code> by providing them as a named list (instead of a character string) here. • tagger Mandatory: A character string, naming the tagger-command to be called. Interpreted relative to <code>path/bin/</code>. • abbrev Optional: A character string, naming the abbreviation list to be used. Interpreted relative to <code>path/lib/</code>. • params Mandatory: A character string, naming the parameter file to be used. Interpreted relative to <code>path/lib/</code>. • lexicon Optional: A character string, naming the lexicon file to be used. Interpreted relative to <code>path/lib/</code>.

- `lookup` Optional: A character string, naming the lexicon lookup command. Interpreted relative to `path/cmd/`.
- `filter` Optional: A character string, naming the output filter to be used. Interpreted relative to `path/cmd/`.

You can also set these options globally using `set.kRp.env`, and then force `treetag` to use them by setting `TT.options="kRp.env"` here. Note: If you use the `treetagger` setting from `kRp.env` and it's set to `TT.cmd="manual"`, `treetag` will treat `TT.options=NULL` like `TT.options="kRp.env"` automatically.

<code>debug</code>	Logical. Especially in cases where the presets wouldn't work as expected, this switch can be used to examine the values <code>treetag</code> is assuming.
<code>TT.tknz</code>	Logical, if <code>FALSE</code> <code>TreeTagger</code> 's <code>tokenzier</code> script will be replaced by <code>koRpus</code> ' function <code>tokenize</code> . To accomplish this, its results will be written to a temporal file which is automatically deleted afterwards (if <code>debug=FALSE</code>). Note that this option only has an effect if <code>treetagger="manual"</code> .
<code>format</code>	Either <code>"file"</code> or <code>"obj"</code> , depending on whether you want to scan files or analyze the text in a given object, like a character vector. If the latter, it will be written to a temporary file (see <code>file</code>).
<code>stopwords</code>	A character vector to be used for stopword detection. Comparison is done in lower case. You can also simply set <code>stopwords=tm::stopwords("en")</code> to use the english stopwords provided by the <code>tm</code> package.
<code>stemmer</code>	A function or method to perform stemming. For instance, you can set <code>SnowballC::wordStem</code> if you have the <code>SnowballC</code> package installed. As of now, you cannot provide further arguments to this function.

Details

Note that the value of `lang` must match a valid language supported by `kRp.POS.tags`. It will also get stored in the resulting object and might be used by other functions at a later point. E.g., `treetag` is being called by `freq.analysis`, which will by default query this language definition, unless explicitly told otherwise. The rationale behind this is to comfortably make it possible to have tokenized and POS tagged objects of various languages around in your workspace, and not worry about that too much.

Value

An object of class `kRp.tagged-class`. If `debug=TRUE`, prints internal variable settings and attempts to return the original output if the `TreeTagger` system call in a matrix.

Author(s)

m.eik michalke <meik.michalke@hhu.de>, support for various languages was contributed by Earl Brown (Spanish), Alberto Mirisola (Italian) and Alexandre Brulet (French).

References

Schmid, H. (1994). Probabilistic part-of-speech tagging using decision trees. In *International Conference on New Methods in Language Processing*, Manchester, UK, 44–49.

[1] <http://www.ims.uni-stuttgart.de/projekte/corplex/TreeTagger/DecisionTreeTagger.html>

See Also

[freq.analysis](#), [get.kRp.env](#), [kRp.tagged-class](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
# first way to invoke POS tagging, using a built-in preset:
tagged.results <- treetag("~/my.data/speech.txt", treetagger="manual", lang="en",
  TT.options=list(path=~bin/treetagger", preset="en"))
# second way, use one of the batch scripts that come with TreeTagger:
tagged.results <- treetag("~/my.data/speech.txt",
  treetagger=~bin/treetagger/cmd/tree-tagger-english", lang="en")
# third option, set the above batch script in an environment object first:
set.kRp.env(TT.cmd=~bin/treetagger/cmd/tree-tagger-english", lang="en")
tagged.results <- treetag("~/my.data/speech.txt")

# after tagging, use the resulting object with other functions in this package:
readability(tagged.results)
lex.div(tagged.results)

## enabling stopword detection and stemming
# if you also installed the packages tm and SnowballC,
# you can use some of their features with koRpus:
set.kRp.env(TT.cmd="manual", lang="en", TT.options=list(path=~bin/treetagger",
  preset="en"))
tagged.results <- treetag("~/my.data/speech.txt",
  stopwords=tm::stopwords("en"),
  stemmer=SnowballC::wordStem)

# removing all stopwords now is simple:
tagged.noStopWords <- kRp.filter.wclass(tagged.results, "stopword")

## End(Not run)
```

Description

This is just a convenient wrapper function for [readability](#).

Usage

```
TRI(txt.file, hyphen = NULL, parameters = c(syll = 1, word = 0.449, pnct =
  2.467, frgn = 0.937, const = 14.417), ...)
```

Arguments

txt.file	Either an object of class <code>kRp.tagged-class</code> , a character vector which must be a valid path to a file containing the text to be analyzed, or a list of text features. If the latter, calculation is done by <code>readability.num</code> .
hyphen	An object of class <code>kRp.hyphen</code> . If <code>NULL</code> , the text will be hyphenated automatically.
parameters	A numeric vector with named magic numbers, defining the relevant parameters for the index.
...	Further valid options for the main function, see <code>readability</code> for details.

Details

This function calculates Kuntzsch's Text-Redundanz-Index (text redundancy index). In contrast to `readability`, which by default calculates all possible indices, this function will only calculate the index value.

Value

An object of class `kRp.readability-class`.

Examples

```
## Not run:
  TRI(tagged.text)

## End(Not run)
```

TTR

Lexical diversity: Type-Token Ratio

Description

This is just a convenient wrapper function for `lex.div`.

Usage

```
TTR(txt, char = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

txt	An object of either class kRp.tagged-class or kRp.analysis-class , containing the tagged text to be analyzed.
char	Logical, defining whether data for plotting characteristic curves should be calculated.
...	Further valid options for the main function, see lex.div for details.

Details

This function calculates the classic type-token ratio (TTR). In contrast to [lex.div](#), which by default calculates all possible measures and their progressing characteristics, this function will only calculate the TTR value, and characteristics are off by default.

Value

An object of class [kRp.TTR-class](#).

See Also

[kRp.POS.tags](#), [kRp.tagged-class](#), [kRp.TTR-class](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:  
TTR(tagged.text)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

tuldava

Readability: Tuldava's Text Difficulty Formula

Description

This is just a convenient wrapper function for [readability](#).

Usage

```
tuldava(txt.file, hyphen = NULL, parameters = c(syll = 1, word1 = 1, word2 =  
1, sent = 1), ...)
```

Arguments

txt.file	Either an object of class <code>kRp.tagged-class</code> , a character vector which must be a valid path to a file containing the text to be analyzed, or a list of text features. If the latter, calculation is done by <code>readability.num</code> .
hyphen	An object of class <code>kRp.hyphen</code> . If NULL, the text will be hyphenated automatically.
parameters	A numeric vector with named magic numbers, defining the relevant parameters for the index.
...	Further valid options for the main function, see <code>readability</code> for details.

Details

This function calculates Tuldava's Text Difficulty Formula. In contrast to `readability`, which by default calculates all possible indices, this function will only calculate the index value.

Value

An object of class `kRp.readability-class`.

Note

This index originally has no parameter weights. To be able to use weights anyway, each parameter of the formula is available and its weight set to 1 by default.

Examples

```
## Not run:
  tuldava(tagged.text)

## End(Not run)
```

U.ld

Lexical diversity: Uber Index (U)

Description

This is just a convenient wrapper function for `lex.div`.

Usage

```
U.ld(txt, char = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

txt	An object of either class <code>kRp.tagged-class</code> or <code>kRp.analysis-class</code> , containing the tagged text to be analyzed.
char	Logical, defining whether data for plotting characteristic curves should be calculated.
...	Further valid options for the main function, see <code>lex.div</code> for details.

Details

This function calculates the Uber Index (U). In contrast to `lex.div`, which by default calculates all possible measures and their progressing characteristics, this function will only calculate the U value, and characteristics are off by default.

Value

An object of class `kRp.TTR-class`.

See Also

`kRp.POS.tags`, `kRp.tagged-class`, `kRp.TTR-class`

Examples

```
## Not run:
U.ld(tagged.text)

## End(Not run)
```

wheeler.smith

Readability: Wheeler-Smith Score

Description

This is just a convenient wrapper function for `readability`.

Usage

```
wheeler.smith(txt.file, hyphen = NULL, parameters = c(syll = 2), ...)
```

Arguments

txt.file	Either an object of class <code>kRp.tagged-class</code> , a character vector which must be a valid path to a file containing the text to be analyzed, or a list of text features. If the latter, calculation is done by <code>readability.num</code> .
hyphen	An object of class <code>kRp.hyphen</code> . If NULL, the text will be hyphenated automatically.

parameters A numeric vector with named magic numbers, defining the relevant parameters for the index.

... Further valid options for the main function, see [readability](#) for details.

Details

This function calculates the Wheeler-Smith Score. In contrast to [readability](#), which by default calculates all possible indices, this function will only calculate the index value.

If `parameters="de"`, the calculation stays the same, but grade placement is done according to Bamberger & Vanecek (1984), that is for german texts.

Value

An object of class `kRp.readability-class`.

References

Bamberger, R. & Vanecek, E. (1984). *Lesen–Verstehen–Lernen–Schreiben*. Wien: Jugend und Volk.

Wheeler, L.R. & Smith, E.H. (1954). A practical readability formula for the classroom teacher in the primary grades. *Elementary English*, 31, 397–399.

Examples

```
## Not run:  
wheeler.smith(tagged.text)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

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