

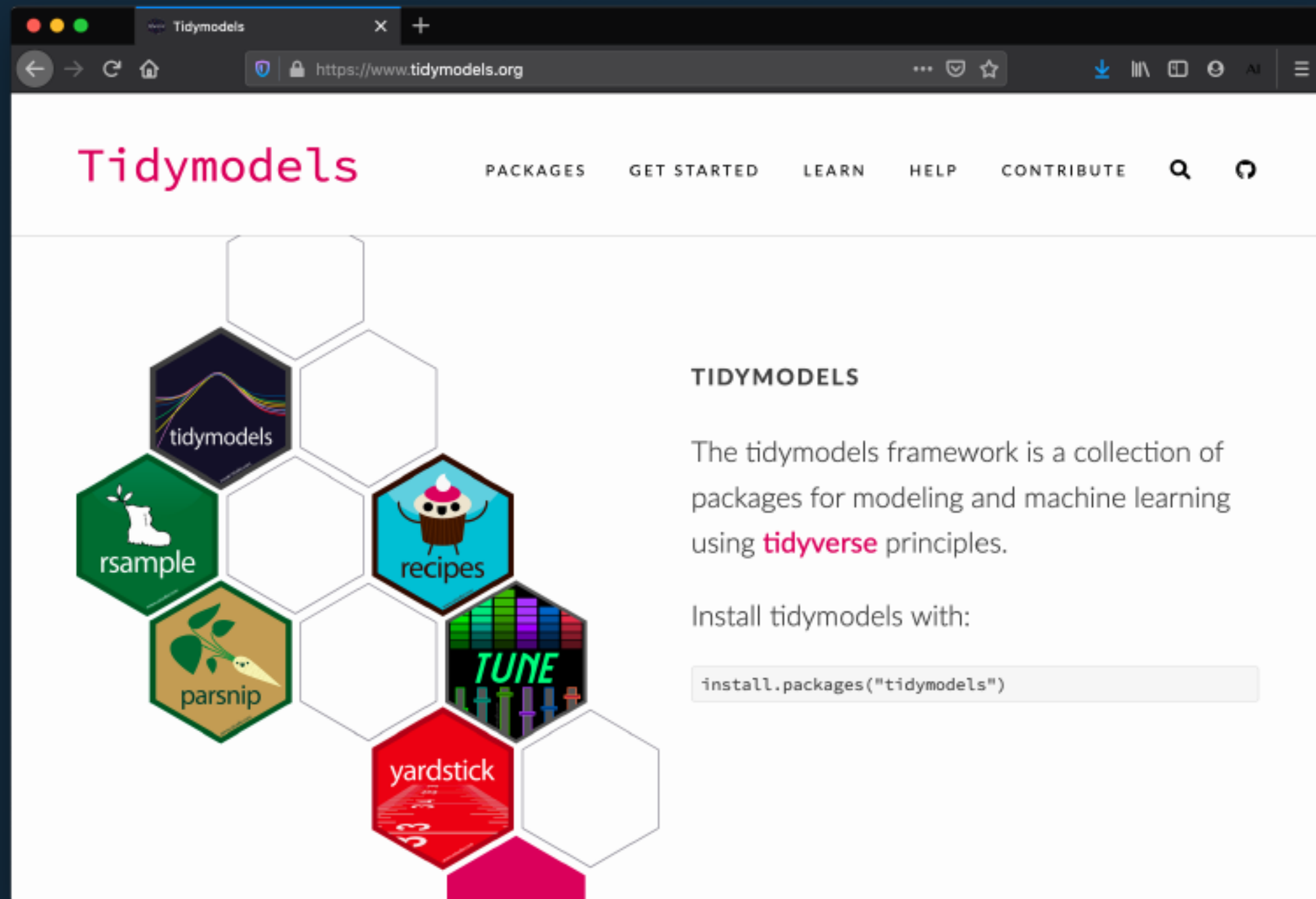
Creating **features** for machine learning from **text**

Julia Silge



"Aardvarks are small pig-like mammals that are found inhabiting a wide range of different habitats throughout Africa, south of the Sahara. They are mostly solitary and spend their days sleeping in underground burrows to protect them from the heat of the African sun, emerging in the cooler evening to search for food. Their name originates from the Afrikaans language in South Africa and means Earth Pig, due to their long snout and pig-like bo..."

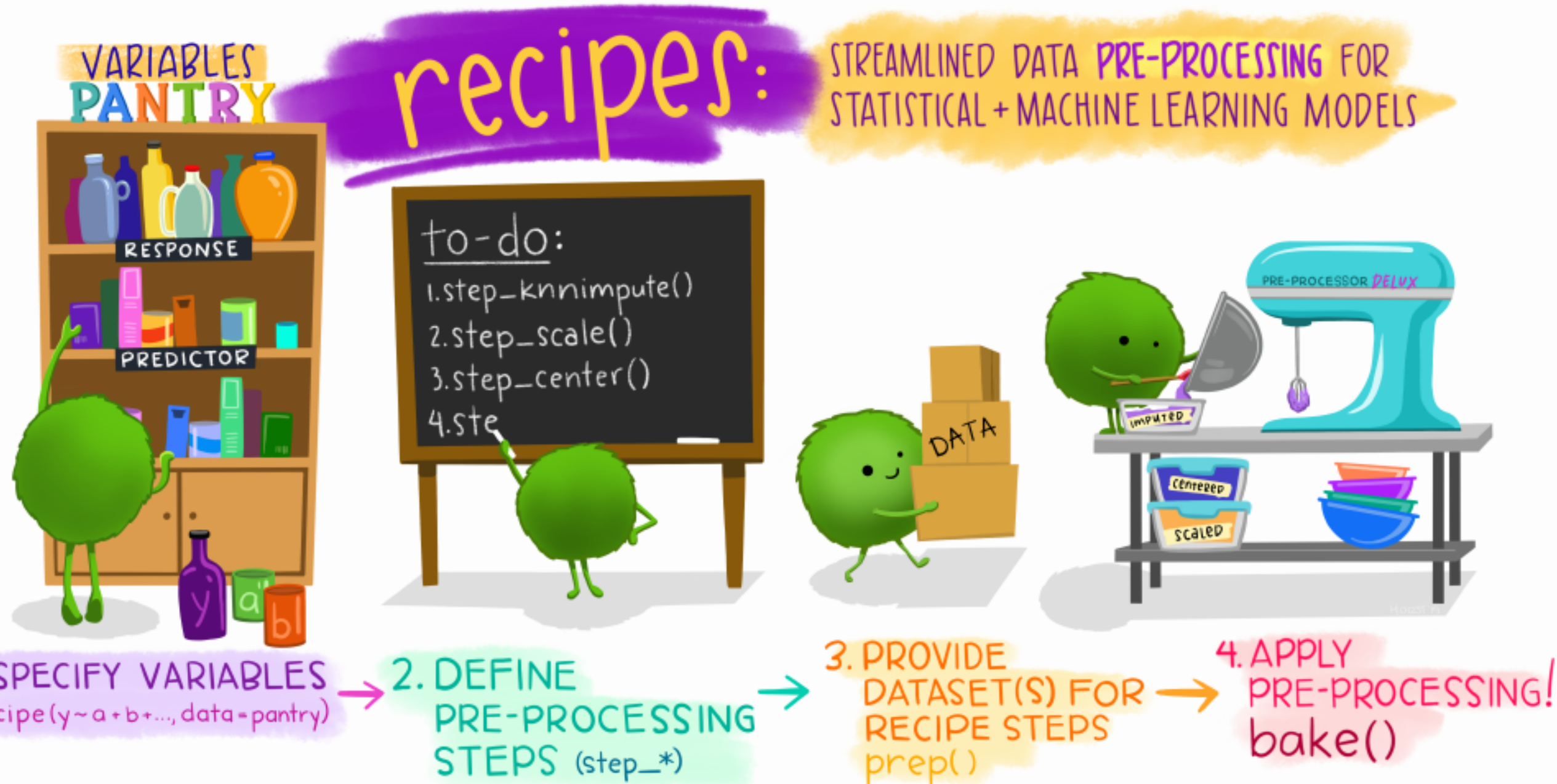
##	a	able	african	after	all	along	also	although	an	and	animal	animals	are	areas	around	as	at	be	being	body	both	but	by	can	diet	different	due	eat	female	food
## 1	13	7	1	1	3	2	9	1	2	40	3	5	40	2	3	10	5	11	4	1	5	4	10	9	2	4	4	2	1	7
## 2	10	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	18	1	2	4	0	0	8	0	8	1	1	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
## 3	18	4	0	2	3	6	5	2	4	36	2	0	16	0	2	11	4	3	3	1	3	3	4	2	2	0	2	1	1	7
## 4	13	0	0	1	0	2	3	1	1	23	0	0	8	0	1	8	2	4	3	1	0	4	3	2	0	1	1	0	0	1
## 5	12	2	0	0	1	3	1	3	1	24	0	1	7	0	2	8	2	5	2	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
## 6	14	3	67	5	1	2	8	5	5	57	1	2	23	2	3	5	4	11	3	1	2	8	3	9	3	1	3	0	2	5
## 7	17	1	55	2	1	4	4	2	6	38	7	5	17	3	3	6	2	8	3	1	3	3	8	2	3	1	0	0	2	2
## 8	19	2	51	2	2	3	8	4	2	42	2	3	12	1	3	11	4	4	4	0	1	4	6	6	2	0	3	1	3	4
## 9	12	3	59	2	0	2	4	3	6	44	1	2	18	1	1	5	1	5	1	0	2	4	2	2	1	1	4	1	3	2
## 10	22	2	44	1	3	2	4	3	4	48	3	4	21	3	1	11	3	8	3	1	2	2	7	1	3	0	2	0	1	4
## 11	27	0	47	1	1	3	7	2	1	45	2	0	16	1	5	11	5	12	1	2	4	5	12	4	3	0	4	1	4	9
## 12	14	1	45	0	1	1	2	2	0	30	2	1	14	3	0	4	1	4	0	1	2	4	3	0	1	0	1	1	2	2
## 13	17	1	51	2	1	1	7	3	2	48	2	2	19	2	2	12	2	2	1	0	1	1	7	2	2	1	4	0	2	4
## 14	16	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	21	0	2	9	0	2	4	0	6	2	0	2	1	5	3	0	0	4	0	1	1
## 15	17	3	0	1	1	0	2	2	4	29	0	2	10	0	1	4	3	10	2	2	3	2	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
## 16	19	0	0	1	0	1	4	4	1	31	0	3	12	0	1	4	0	5	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## 17	17	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	4	25	1	1	13	0	0	10	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	1
## 18	20	2	0	1	1	0	2	1	3	19	0	3	6	1	1	12	2	3	1	1	2	7	4	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
## 19	18	4	0	1	3	1	4	2	5	29	2	3	26	0	1	10	4	8	3	1	3	1	6	7	2	5	3	1	1	0
## 20	11	1	0	2	3	0	9	3	8	38	3	7	17	2	0	4	2	7	4	1	4	1	6	1	1	1	3	2	3	6
## 21	20	1	0	1	1	1	4	0	6	45	2	4	31	0	1	9	2	8	1	2	1	11	4	3	1	2	0	1	3	0
## 22	16	3	0	0	0	0	4	1	3	24	3	1	5	0	0	7	1	4	1	3	1	2	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
## 23	10	2	0	1	1	1	3	2	2	27	0	0	10	1	0	8	1	9	3	0	0	2	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
## 24	15	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	31	0	1	10	0	2	9	0	4	0	0	3	4	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
## 25	9	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	2	31	0	2	8	0	0	3	2	3	1	1	1	2	4	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
## 26	16	0	0	3	0	1	1	1	4	22	0	0	9	0	0	10	2	4	1	1	1	5	1	3	0	2	1	0	0	0
## 27	20	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	3	27	2	4	8	0	0	3	1	4	3	1	3	3	8	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
## 28	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
## 29	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	5	1	0	3	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
## 30	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0



```
library(tidymodels)
```

```
## — Attaching packages ————— tidymodels 0.1.4 —
```

## ✓ broom	0.7.10	✓ rsample	0.1.0
## ✓ dials	0.0.10	✓ tune	0.1.6
## ✓ infer	1.0.0	✓ workflows	0.2.4
## ✓ modeldata	0.1.1	✓ workflowsets	0.1.0
## ✓ parsnip	0.1.7	✓ yardstick	0.0.8
## ✓ recipes	0.1.17		



DATA SCIENCE SERIES

SUPERVISED MACHINE LEARNING FOR TEXT ANALYSIS IN R

Supervised machine learning is a type of machine learning where the model is trained on a labeled dataset. The goal is to learn a function that maps input features to output labels. This is done by minimizing a loss function that measures the difference between the predicted and actual labels.

Supervised machine learning can be used for a variety of tasks, including classification, regression, and recommendation systems. In this book, we will focus on classification and regression tasks.

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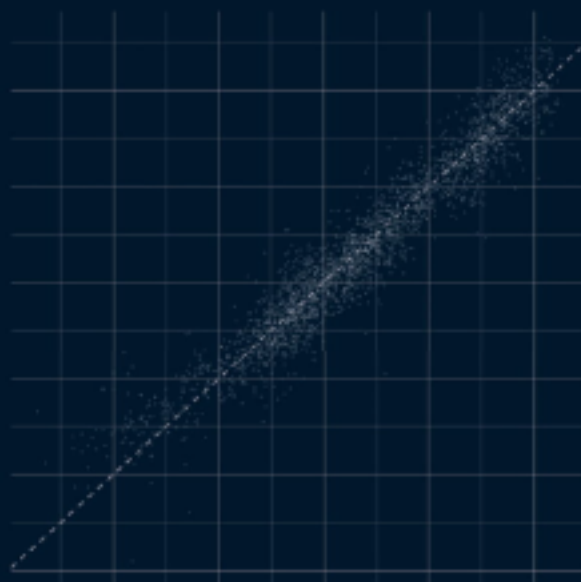
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EMIL HVITFELDT
JULIA SILGE

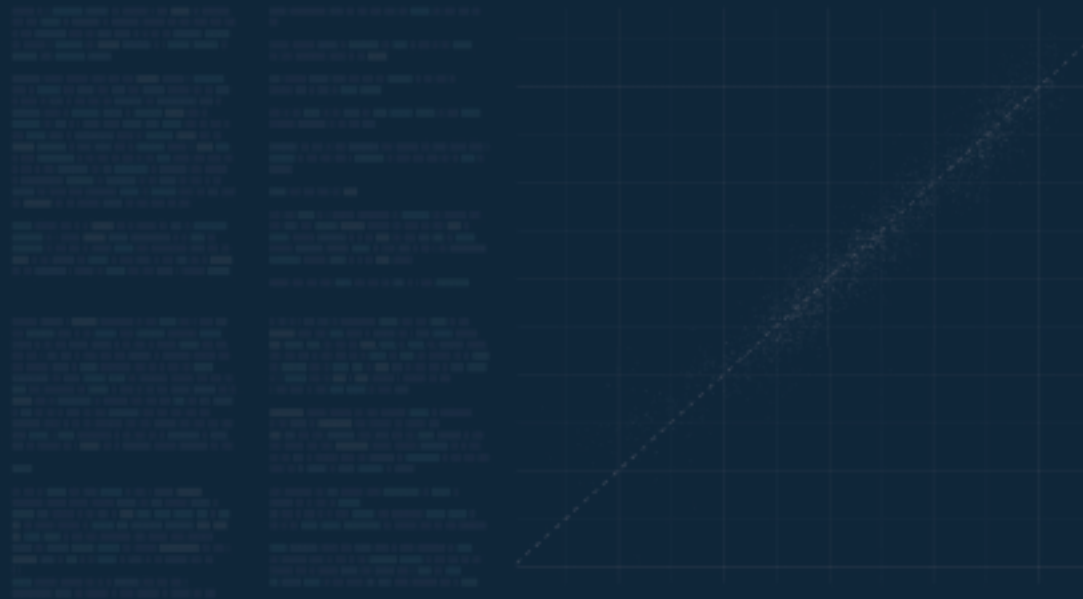


CRC Press
Taylor & Francis Group

A CHAPMAN & HALL BOOK

DATA SCIENCE SERIES

SUPERVISED MACHINE LEARNING FOR TEXT ANALYSIS IN R



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JULIA SILGE



CRC Press
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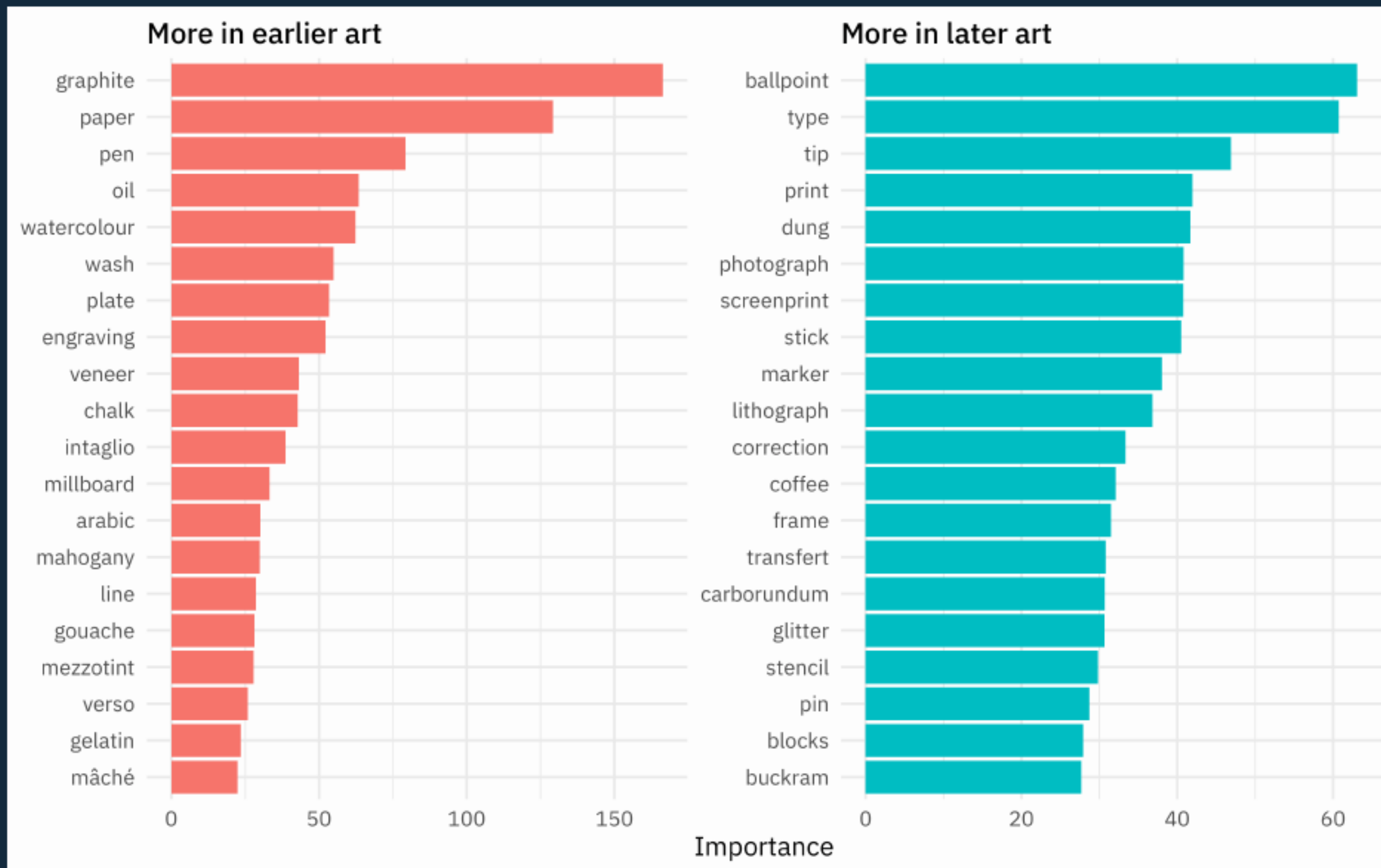
A CHAPMAN & HALL BOOK

smilar.com

tokenization

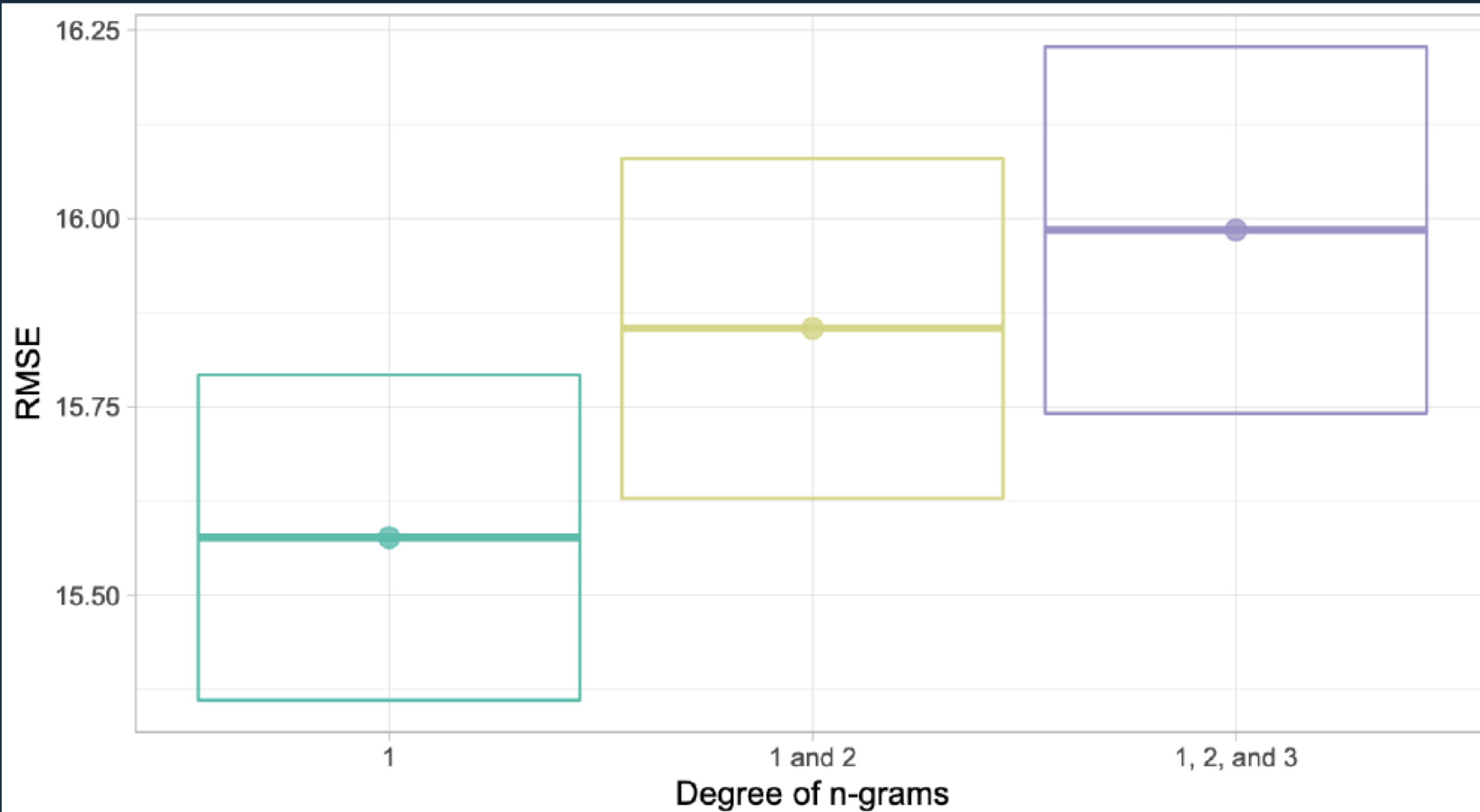
A stack of old, thick books is visible on the right side of the image. The books are stacked vertically, with their spines and edges visible. The background is a dark, slightly blurred grey. The word 'tokenization' is written in a large, white, sans-serif font across the top half of the image, partially overlapping the books.

##	[1]	"the"	"collared"	"peccary"	"also"
##	[5]	"referred"	"to"	"as"	"a"
##	[9]	"javelina"	"or"	"musk"	"hog"
##	[13]	"may"	"resemble"	"a"	"pig"
##	[17]	"however"	"peccaries"	"belong"	"to"
##	[21]	"a"	"completely"	"different"	"family"
##	[25]	"than"	"true"	"pigs"	"the"
##	[29]	"collared"	"peccary"	"belongs"	"to"
##	[33]	"the"	"tayassuidae"	"family"	"while"
##	[37]	"pigs"	"belong"	"to"	"the"
##	[41]	"suidae"			



##	[1]	"the collared"	"collared peccary"	"peccary also"
##	[4]	"also referred"	"referred to"	"to as"
##	[7]	"as a"	"a javelina"	"javelina or"
##	[10]	"or musk"	"musk hog"	"hog may"
##	[13]	"may resemble"	"resemble a"	"a pig"
##	[16]	"pig however"	"however peccaries"	"peccaries belong"
##	[19]	"belong to"	"to a"	"a completely"
##	[22]	"completely different"	"different family"	"family than"
##	[25]	"than true"	"true pigs"	"pigs the"
##	[28]	"the collared"	"collared peccary"	"peccary belongs"
##	[31]	"belongs to"	"to the"	"the tayassuidae"
##	[34]	"tayassuidae family"	"family while"	"while pigs"
##	[37]	"pigs belong"	"belong to"	"to the"
##	[40]	"the suidae"		

## [1]	"the collared peccary"	"collared peccary also"	"peccary also referred"
## [4]	"also referred to"	"referred to as"	"to as a"
## [7]	"as a javelina"	"a javelina or"	"javelina or musk"
## [10]	"or musk hog"	"musk hog may"	"hog may resemble"
## [13]	"may resemble a"	"resemble a pig"	"a pig however"
## [16]	"pig however peccaries"	"however peccaries belong"	"peccaries belong to"
## [19]	"belong to a"	"to a completely"	"a completely different"
## [22]	"completely different family"	"different family than"	"family than true"
## [25]	"than true pigs"	"true pigs the"	"pigs the collared"
## [28]	"the collared peccary"	"collared peccary belongs"	"peccary belongs to"
## [31]	"belongs to the"	"to the tayassuidae"	"the tayassuidae family"
## [34]	"tayassuidae family while"	"family while pigs"	"while pigs belong"
## [37]	"pigs belong to"	"belong to the"	"to the suidae"



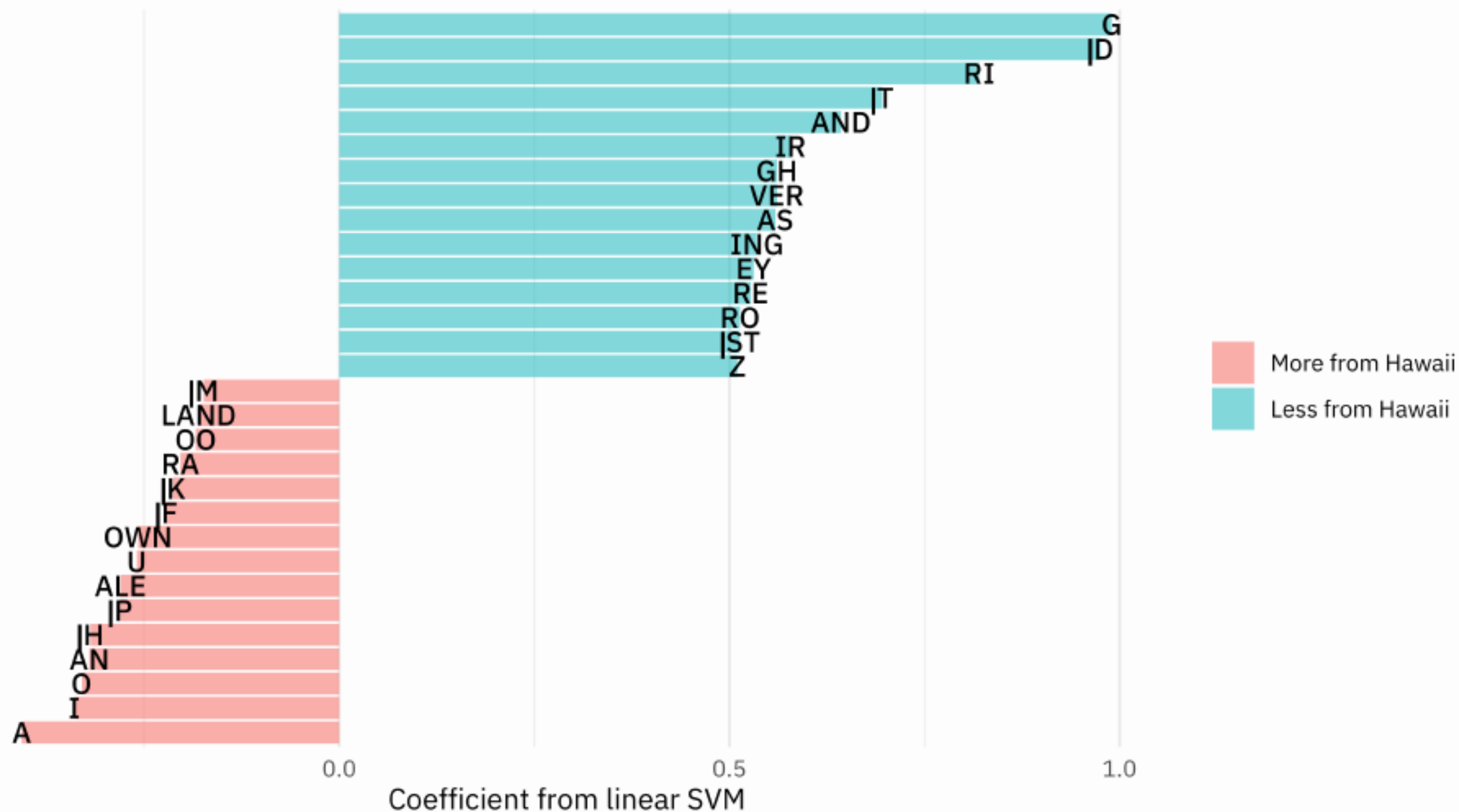
```

## [1] "the" "hec" "eco" "col" "oll" "lla" "lar" "are" "red" "edp" "dpe" "pec"
## [13] "ecc" "cca" "car" "ary" "rya" "yal" "als" "lso" "sor" "ore" "ref" "efe"
## [25] "fer" "err" "rre" "red" "edt" "dto" "toa" "oas" "asa" "saj" "aja" "jav"
## [37] "ave" "vel" "eli" "lin" "ina" "nao" "aor" "orm" "rmu" "mus" "usk" "skh"
## [49] "kho" "hog" "ogm" "gma" "may" "ayr" "yre" "res" "ese" "sem" "emb" "mbl"
## [61] "ble" "lea" "eap" "api" "pig" "igh" "gho" "how" "owe" "wev" "eve" "ver"
## [73] "erp" "rpe" "pec" "ecc" "cca" "car" "ari" "rie" "ies" "esb" "sbe" "bel"
## [85] "elo" "lon" "ong" "ngt" "gto" "toa" "oac" "aco" "com" "omp" "mpl" "ple"
## [97] "let" "ete" "tel" "ely" "lyd" "ydi" "dif" "iff" "ffe" "fer" "ere" "ren"
## [109] "ent" "ntf" "tfa" "fam" "ami" "mil" "ily" "lyt" "yth" "tha" "han" "ant"
## [121] "ntr" "tru" "rue" "uep" "epi" "pig" "igs" "gst" "sth" "the" "hec" "eco"
## [133] "col" "oll" "lla" "lar" "are" "red" "edp" "dpe" "pec" "ecc" "cca" "car"
## [145] "ary" "ryb" "ybe" "bel" "elo" "lon" "ong" "ngs" "gst" "sto" "tot" "oth"
## [157] "the" "het" "eta" "tay" "aya" "yas" "ass" "ssu" "sui" "uid" "ida" "dae"
## [169] "aef" "efa" "fam" "ami" "mil" "ily" "lyw" "ywh" "whi" "hil" "ile" "lep"
## [181] "epi" "pig" "igs" "gsb" "sbe" "bel" "elo" "lon" "ong" "ngt" "gto" "tot"
## [193] "oth" "the" "hes" "esu" "sui" "uid" "ida" "dae"

```

Which subwords in a US Post Office name are used more in Hawaii?

Subwords like A, I, O, and AN are the strongest predictors of a post office being in Hawaii



```
library(textrecipes)
recipe(diet ~ text, data = animal_train) %>%
  step_tokenize(
    text,
    token = "ngrams",
    options = list(n = 3, n_min = 1)
  )
```

```
## Recipe
```

```
##
```

```
## Inputs:
```

```
##
```

```
##      role #variables
```

```
## outcome      1
```

```
## predictor      1
```

```
##
```

```
## Operations:
```

```
##
```

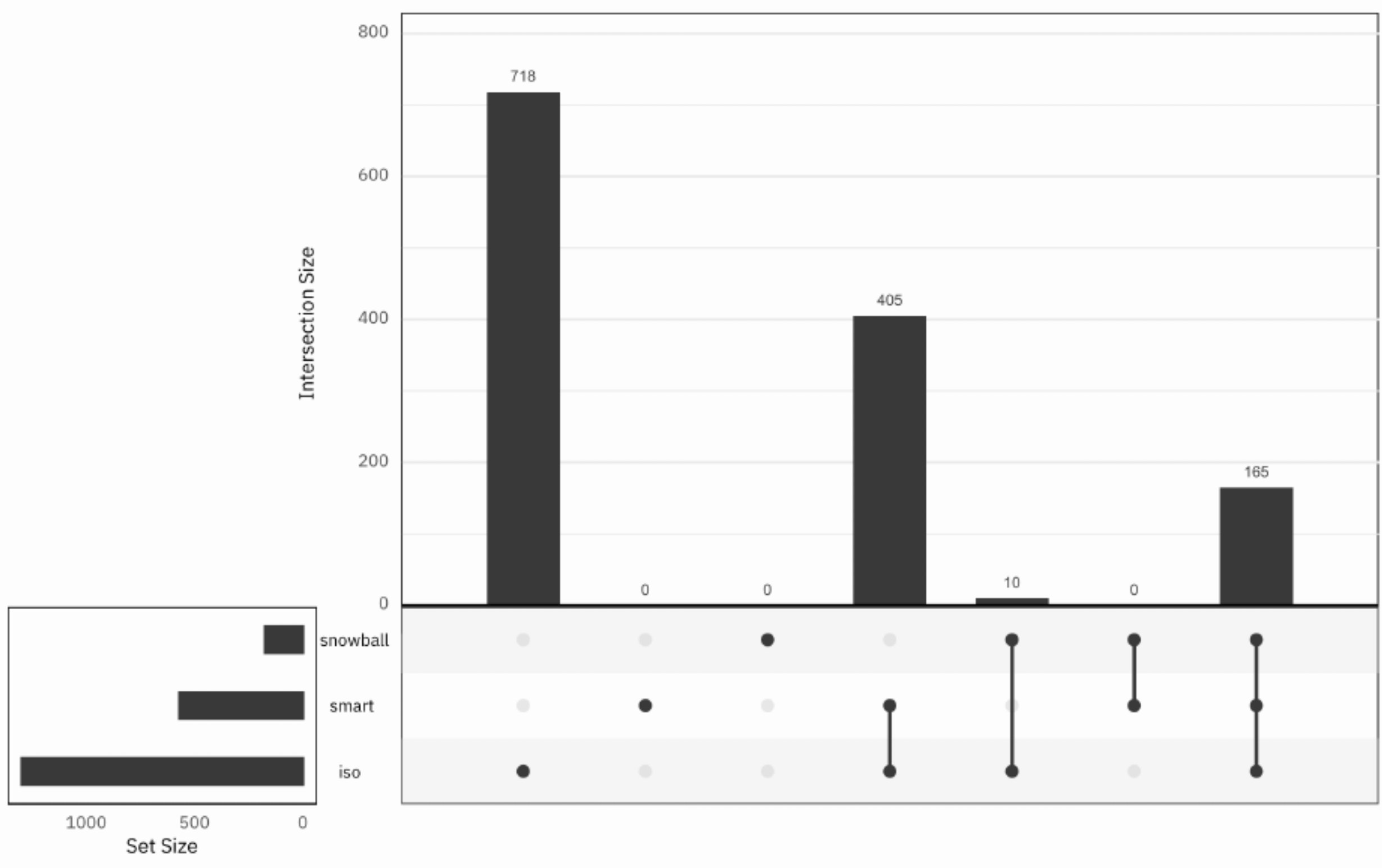
```
## Tokenization for text
```

stop words

A stack of several old, thick books is visible on the right side of the image. The books have worn spines and pages, suggesting they are old. The background is a dark, solid blue color. The text 'stop words' is written in a large, white, sans-serif font across the top half of the image.

##	[1]	*가*	*가까스로*	*가랑*	*각*	*각각*	*각자*	*각종*	*갖고말하자면*	*갈다*	*갈어*	*개의치않고*	*게니와*
##	[13]	*가바*	*가봐*	*가워*	*것*	*것과 같이*	*것들*	*게우다*	*거우*	*견지에서*	*견과에 이르다*	*결국*	*결론을 낼 수 있다*
##	[25]	*감사경사*	*고려하면*	*고려하면*	*고로*	*공로*	*공중으로*	*과*	*관계가 있다*	*관계없이*	*관리가 있다*	*관하여*	*관함*
##	[37]	*관해서는*	*구*	*구*	*구체적으로*	*구토하다*	*그*	*그들*	*그때*	*그때*	*그려도*	*그러나*	*그러나*
##	[49]	*그러니까*	*그러면*	*그러면*	*그러므로*	*그러한즉*	*그런 까닭에*	*그런데*	*그런즉*	*그럼에도 불구하고*	*그렇게 함으로써*	*그렇지*	*그렇지 않다*
##	[61]	*그렇지 않으면*	*그렇지 않으면*	*그렇지 않으면*	*그리고*	*그리하여*	*그리하여*	*그런데*	*그에 따르는*	*그위에*	*그저*	*그치지 않다*	*그치지 않다*
##	[73]	*근거하여*	*기대어*	*기대어*	*기점으로*	*기준으로*	*기타*	*까닭으로*	*까닭*	*까치*	*까지도*	*꼭*	*꼭*
##	[85]	*까익*	*나*	*나*	*나머지는*	*남들*	*남짓*	*너*	*너희*	*너희들*	*넌*	*넌*	*논하지 않다*
##	[97]	*놀라다*	*누가 알겠는가*	*누가*	*누구*	*다른*	*다른 병언으로*	*다만*	*다섯*	*다소*	*다시 말하자면*	*다시말하면*	*다음*
##	[109]	*다음에*	*다음으로*	*다음으로*	*단지*	*당신*	*당신*	*당장*	*대하면*	*대하어*	*대해 말하자면*	*대해서*	*당그*
##	[121]	*더구나*	*더군다나*	*더군다나*	*더라도*	*더불어*	*더욱더*	*더욱이는*	*도달하다*	*도착하다*	*동시에*	*되야*	*되야*
##	[133]	*두번째로*	*둘*	*둘*	*동등*	*뒤따라*	*뒤이어*	*등간에*	*들*	*등*	*등등*	*따라*	*따라서*
##	[145]	*따위*	*따지지 않다*	*따위*	*딱*	*때*	*때가 되어*	*때문에*	*또*	*또한*	*라 해도*	*령*	*로*
##	[157]	*로 인하여*	*로 부터*	*로 부터*	*로써*	*록*	*록*	*마음대로*	*마지*	*마저도*	*막론하고*	*만 못하다*	*만약*
##	[169]	*만약에*	*만은 아니다*	*만은 아니다*	*만일*	*만일*	*만일*	*말하자면*	*말할것도 없고*	*때*	*때면*	*때때로*	*모*
##	[181]	*모두*	*무렵*	*무렵*	*무릎쓰고*	*무슨*	*무엇*	*무엇때문에*	*물론*	*및*	*바꾸어말하면*	*바꾸어서 말하면*	*바꾸어서 한다*
##	[193]	*바꿔 말하면*	*바로*	*바로*	*바깥같이*	*밖에 안된다*	*반대로*	*반대로 말하자면*	*반드시*	*버금*	*보는데서*	*보도록*	*분대로*
##	[205]	*백*	*백라*	*백라*	*부류의 사람들*	*부류의 사람들*	*불구하고*	*불문하고*	*분명*	*비격거리다*	*비교적*	*비교적*	*비록*
##	[217]	*비슷하다*	*비추어 보아*	*비추어 보아*	*비하면*	*뿐만 아니라*	*분이다*	*분이다*	*백지*	*백지거리다*	*사*	*상대적으로 말하자면*	*생각한대로*
##	[229]	*설령*	*설마*	*설마*	*설사*	*셋*	*소생*	*소원*	*삭*	*잇*	*습니까*	*습니다*	*시간*
##	[241]	*시작하여*	*시초에*	*시초에*	*시키다*	*실로*	*심지어*	*아*	*아니*	*아니다를가*	*아니라*	*아니었다면*	*아래*
##	[253]	*아무거나*	*아무도*	*아무도*	*아아*	*아아*	*아아*	*아이고*	*아이구*	*아이야*	*아이구*	*아름*	*안 그러*
##	[265]	*알기 위하여*	*알기 위해서*	*알기 위해서*	*알 수 있다*	*알았어*	*알았어*	*말에서*	*말의것*	*아*	*약간*	*여기*	*여기여차*
##	[277]	*어느*	*어느 년도*	*어느 년도*	*어느것*	*어느곳*	*어느때*	*어느쪽*	*어느해*	*어디*	*어디*	*어떠한*	*어떤것*
##	[289]	*어떤것들*	*어떻게*	*어떻게*	*어떻게*	*어이*	*어째서*	*어떻든*	*어쩔수 없다*	*어찌*	*어찌못든*	*어찌했어*	*어찌하여*
##	[301]	*언제*	*언젠가*	*언젠가*	*얼마*	*얼마 안 되는 것*	*얼마간*	*얼마나*	*얼마든지*	*얼마만큼*	*영양*	*에*	*에 가서*
##	[313]	*에 달려 있다*	*에 대해*	*에 대해*	*에 있다*	*에 한하다*	*에게*	*여기*	*여기*	*여기*	*여러분*	*여보시오*	*여부*
##	[325]	*여섯*	*여전히*	*여전히*	*여차*	*연관된다*	*연이어서*	*영*	*영차*	*영사*	*예를 들면*	*예를 들자면*	*예전대*
##	[337]	*예하면*	*오*	*오*	*오로지*	*오르다*	*오자마자*	*오직*	*오호*	*오호려*	*와*	*와 같은 사람들*	*와야*
##	[349]	*왜*	*왜냐하면*	*왜냐하면*	*외에도*	*요만큼*	*요만한 것*	*요한한결*	*요컨대*	*우르르*	*우리*	*우리들*	*우에 종합한것과같이*
##	[361]	*운운*	*윽*	*윽*	*위에서 서술한바와같이*	*위하여*	*위해서*	*윽*	*윽*	*으로 인하여*	*으로*	*으로*	*윽*
##	[373]	*응*	*응당*	*응당*	*윽*	*윽*	*윽*	*윽*	*윽*	*이*	*이*	*이*	*이*
##	[385]	*이 외에*	*이 정도의*	*이 정도의*	*이것*	*이곳*	*이때*	*이러한*	*이러이러하다*	*이러한*	*이러한*	*이러한*	*이러한*
##	[397]	*이렇게되면*	*이렇게말하자면*	*이렇게말하자면*	*이렇구나*	*이로 인하여*	*이르거나*	*이리하여*	*이만큼*	*이반*	*이반*	*이상*	*이있다*
##	[409]	*이와 같다*	*이와 같은*	*이와 같은*	*이와 반대로*	*이용하여*	*이용하여*	*이용하여*	*이용만으로*	*이젠*	*이젠*	*이쪽*	*이천육*
##	[421]	*이천칠*	*이천칠*	*이천칠*	*인 듯하다*	*인젠*	*일*	*일것이다*	*일금*	*일단*	*일때*	*일반적으로*	*임에 틀림없다*
##	[433]	*임각하여*	*임장에서*	*임장에서*	*잇따라*	*있다*	*자*	*자기*	*자기집*	*자아자*	*잠간*	*잠시*	*저*
##	[445]	*저것*	*저것만큼*	*저것만큼*	*저기*	*저쪽*	*저희*	*전부*	*전자*	*전후*	*점에서 보아*	*제*	*제각기*
##	[457]	*제외하고*	*조금*	*조금*	*조차*	*조차도*	*줄줄*	*줄*	*줄아*	*확실히*	*주목주목*	*좋은 불맛다*	*좋은모른다*
##	[469]	*중에서*	*중의하나*	*중의하나*	*조금하여*	*죽*	*죽시*	*지든지*	*지만*	*지말고*	*진짜로*	*쪽으로*	*참*
##	[481]	*참나*	*첫번째로*	*첫번째로*	*첫*	*충적으로*	*충적으로 말하면*	*충적으로 보면*	*칠*	*팔팔*	*광광*	*광*	*타인*
##	[493]	*탕탕*	*도하다*	*도하다*	*통하여*	*통*	*통*	*통타*	*막*	*말*	*말*	*말*	*말*
##	[505]	*하게하다*	*하겠는가*	*하겠는가*	*하고 있다*	*하고 있었다*	*하곤하였다*	*하구나*	*하기 때문에*	*하기 위하여*	*하기만 하면*	*하기만 하면*	*하기만 하면*
##	[517]	*하나*	*하느니*	*하느니*	*하는 김에*	*하는 편이 낫다*	*하는것도*	*하는것만 못하다*	*하는것이 낫다*	*하는바*	*하도다*	*하도독시키다*	*하도독하다*
##	[529]	*하든지*	*하려고하다*	*하려고하다*	*하마터면*	*하면 할수록*	*하면된다*	*하면서*	*하물며*	*하물며*	*하마터면*	*하지 않는다*	*하지 않도록*
##	[541]	*하지마*	*하지마라*	*하지마라*	*하하*	*하하*	*한 까닭에*	*한 이유는*	*한 후*	*한다면*	*한데*	*한마디*	*한적이있다*
##	[553]	*한편으로는*	*한편으로*	*한편으로*	*할 생각이다*	*할 생각이다*	*할 줄 안다*	*할 지경이다*	*할 힘이 있다*	*할때*	*할만하다*	*할뿐*	*할수있다*
##	[565]	*할수있어*	*할줄알다*	*할줄알다*	*할지라도*	*할지언정*	*함께*	*해도된다*	*해도좋다*	*해봐요*	*해봐요*	*해봐요*	*했어요*
##	[577]	*향하다*	*향하여*	*향하여*	*향해서*	*하*	*하*	*하*	*하*	*하*	*하*	*하*	*하*
##	[589]	*흔자*	*훨씬*	*훨씬*	*휘익*	*휴*	*휴*	*휴*	*휴*	*휴*	*휴*	*휴*	*휴*

##	[1]	"i"	"me"	"my"	"myself"	"we"	"our"	"ours"
##	[8]	"ourselves"	"you"	"your"	"yours"	"yourself"	"yourselves"	"he"
##	[15]	"him"	"his"	"himself"	"she"	"her"	"hers"	"herself"
##	[22]	"it"	"its"	"itself"	"they"	"them"	"their"	"theirs"
##	[29]	"themselves"	"what"	"which"	"who"	"whom"	"this"	"that"
##	[36]	"these"	"those"	"am"	"is"	"are"	"was"	"were"
##	[43]	"be"	"been"	"being"	"have"	"has"	"had"	"having"
##	[50]	"do"	"does"	"did"	"doing"	"would"	"should"	"could"
##	[57]	"ought"	"i'm"	"you're"	"he's"	"she's"	"it's"	"we're"
##	[64]	"they're"	"i've"	"you've"	"we've"	"they've"	"i'd"	"you'd"
##	[71]	"he'd"	"she'd"	"we'd"	"they'd"	"i'll"	"you'll"	"he'll"
##	[78]	"she'll"	"we'll"	"they'll"	"isn't"	"aren't"	"wasn't"	"weren't"
##	[85]	"hasn't"	"haven't"	"hadn't"	"doesn't"	"don't"	"didn't"	"won't"
##	[92]	"wouldn't"	"shan't"	"shouldn't"	"can't"	"cannot"	"couldn't"	"mustn't"
##	[99]	"let's"	"that's"	"who's"	"what's"	"here's"	"there's"	"when's"
##	[106]	"where's"	"why's"	"how's"	"a"	"an"	"the"	"and"
##	[113]	"but"	"if"	"or"	"because"	"as"	"until"	"while"
##	[120]	"of"	"at"	"by"	"for"	"with"	"about"	"against"
##	[127]	"between"	"into"	"through"	"during"	"before"	"after"	"above"
##	[134]	"below"	"to"	"from"	"up"	"down"	"in"	"out"
##	[141]	"on"	"off"	"over"	"under"	"again"	"further"	"then"
##	[148]	"once"	"here"	"there"	"when"	"where"	"why"	"how"
##	[155]	"all"	"any"	"both"	"each"	"few"	"more"	"most"
##	[162]	"other"	"some"	"such"	"no"	"nor"	"not"	"only"
##	[169]	"own"	"same"	"so"	"than"	"too"	"very"	"will"



```
## [1] "she's" "he'd"  
## [3] "she'd" "he'll"  
## [5] "she'll" "shan't"  
## [7] "mustn't" "when's"  
## [9] "why's" "how's"
```

```
recipe(diet ~ text, data = animal_train) %>%  
  step_tokenize(text) %>%  
  step_stopwords(text)
```

```
## Recipe
```

```
##
```

```
## Inputs:
```

```
##
```

```
##      role #variables
```

```
## outcome      1
```

```
## predictor      1
```

```
##
```

```
## Operations:
```

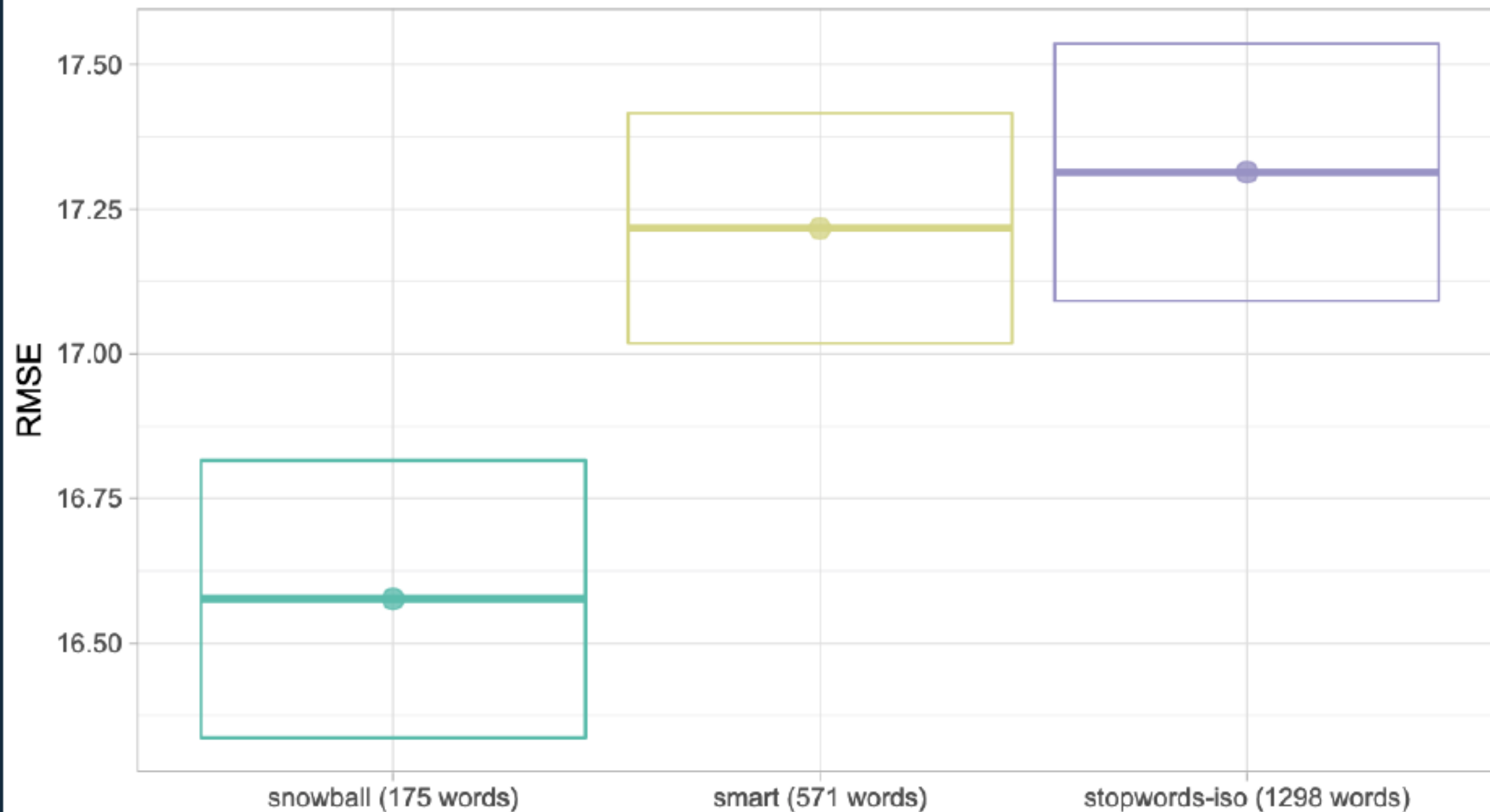
```
##
```

```
## Tokenization for text
```

```
## Stop word removal for text
```

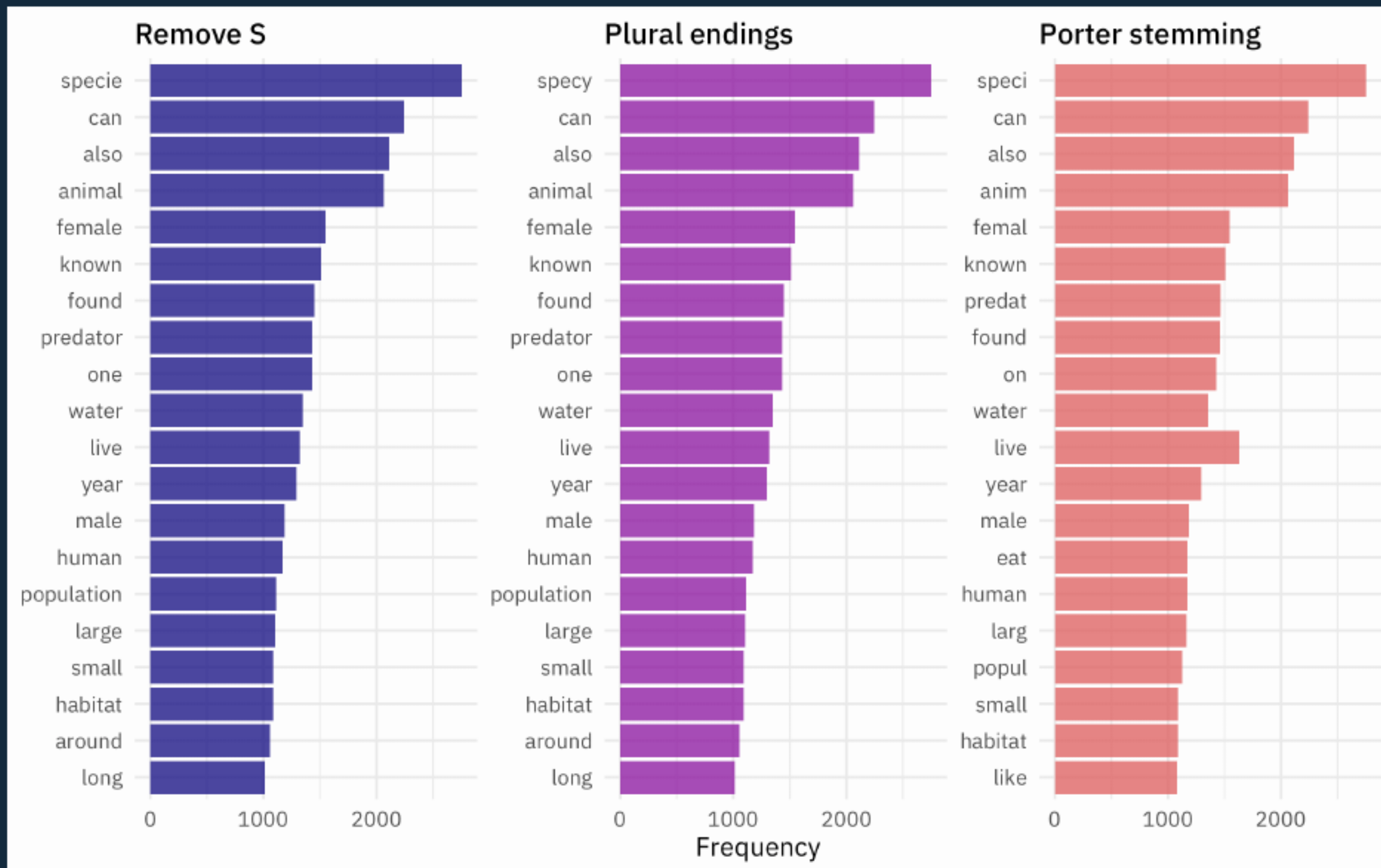
Model performance for three stop word lexicons

For this data set, the Snowball lexicon performed best



stemming

A stack of several books is visible on the right side of the image. The books are of various thicknesses and colors, including some with blue and red covers. The word 'stemming' is written in a large, white, sans-serif font across the top half of the image, partially overlapping the books.



```
tidy_animals %>%  
  count(animal, word) %>%  
  cast_dfm(animal, word, n)
```

```
## Document-feature matrix of: 610 documents, 16,840 features (98.13% sparse) and 0 docvars.
```

```
tidy_animals %>%  
  mutate(stem = wordStem(word)) %>%  
  count(animal, stem) %>%  
  cast_dfm(animal, stem, n)  
  
## Document-feature matrix of: 610 documents, 12,045 features (97.62% sparse) and 0 docvars.
```



recall

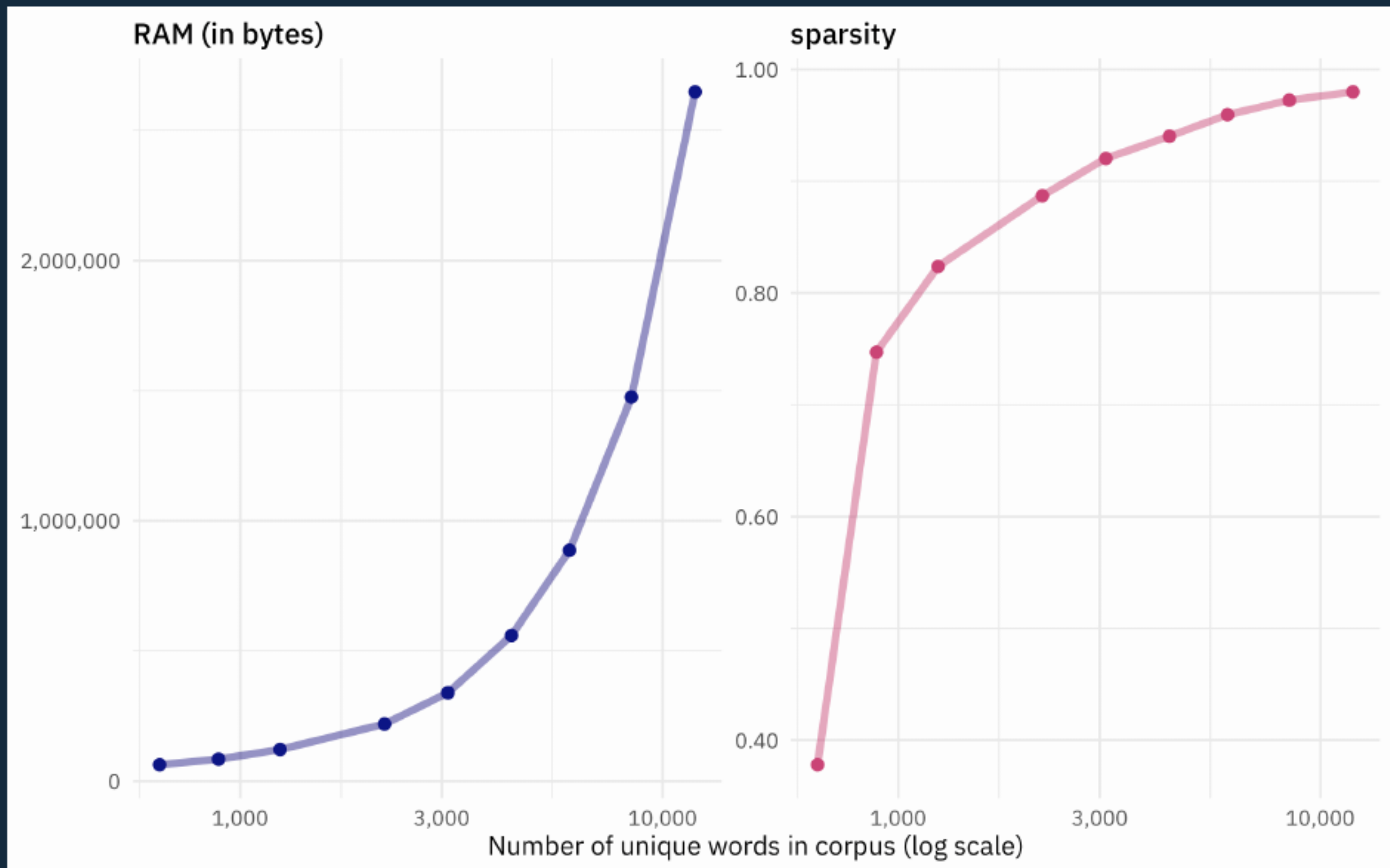
true **positive** rate

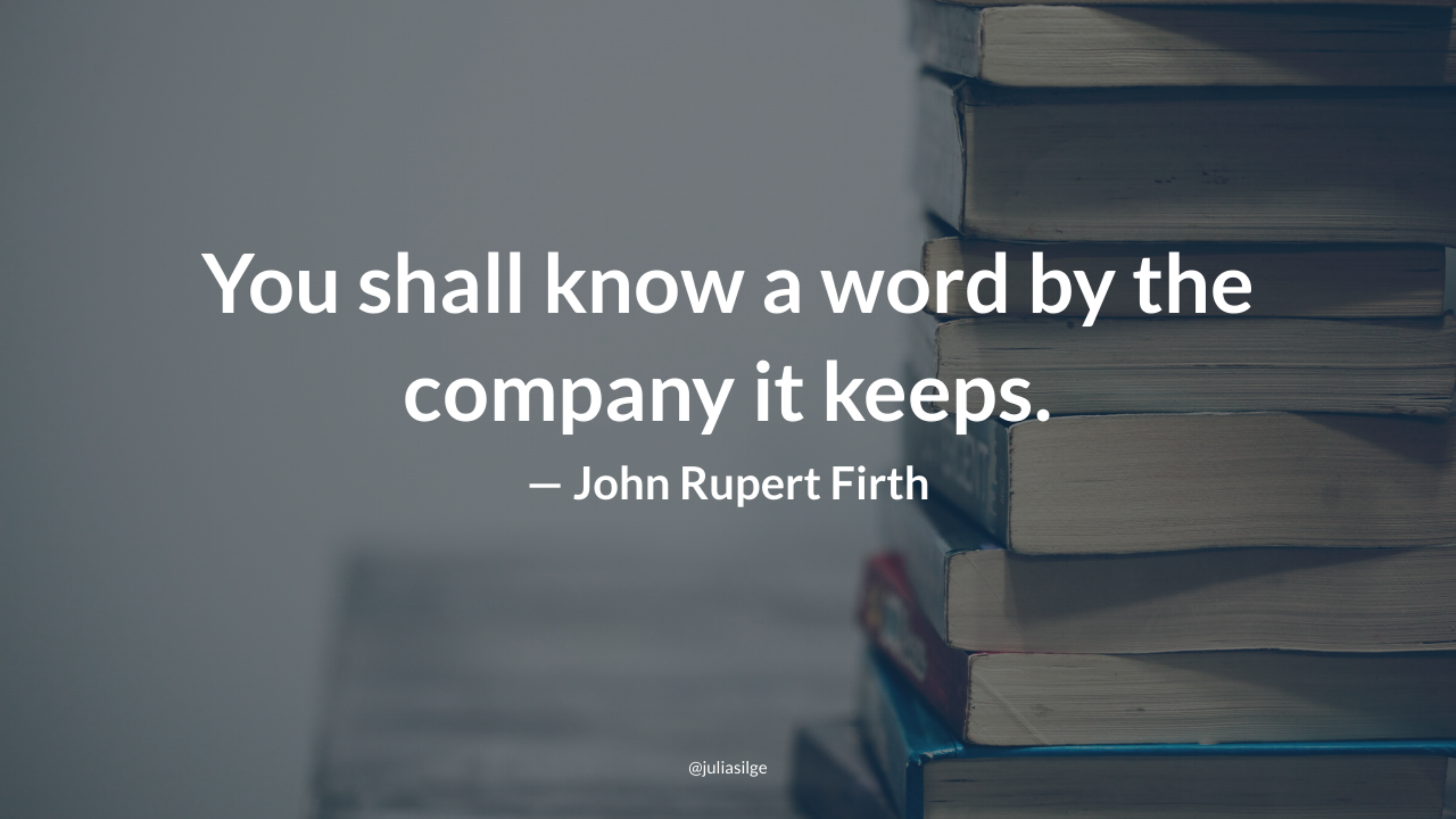


precision
true negative rate

```
recipe(diet ~ text, data = animal_train) %>%  
  step_tokenize(  
    text,  
    token = "ngrams",  
    options = list(  
      n = 2, n_min = 1,  
      stopwords = stopwords::stopwords(source = "snowball")  
    )  
  ) %>%  
  step_tokenfilter(text, max_tokens = tune()) %>%  
  step_tfidf(text)
```

```
## Recipe  
##  
## Inputs:  
##  
##      role #variables  
## outcome      1  
## predictor      1  
##  
## Operations:  
##  
## Tokenization for text  
## Text filtering for text  
## Term frequency-inverse document frequency with text
```





You shall know a word by the
company it keeps.

— John Rupert Firth

<i>word</i>	<i>distance</i>
month	1
year	0.607
months	0.593
monthly	0.454
installments	0.446
payment	0.429
week	0.406
weeks	0.400
85.00	0.399
bill	0.396

<i>word</i>	<i>distance</i>
error	1
mistake	0.683
clerical	0.627
problem	0.582
glitch	0.580
errors	0.571
miscommunication	0.512
misunderstanding	0.486
issue	0.478
discrepancy	0.474

<i>word</i>	<i>distance</i>
error	1
errors	0.792
mistake	0.664
correct	0.621
incorrect	0.613
fault	0.607
difference	0.594
mistakes	0.586
calculation	0.584
probability	0.583

Fairness and word embeddings

- African American first names are associated with more unpleasant feelings than European American first names
- Women's first names are more associated with family and men's first names are more associated with career
- Terms associated with women are more associated with the arts and terms associated with men are more associated with science

Features from text machine learning in the real world



Thank you!

Julia Silge

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Photo by Sharon McCutcheon on Unsplash