# Package 'LSX'

January 22, 2023

**Type** Package

**Title** Semi-Supervised Algorithm for Document Scaling

**Version** 1.3.0

**Description** A word embeddings-based semi-supervised model for document scaling Watanabe (2020) <doi:10.1080/19312458.2020.1832976>.
LSS allows users to analyze large and complex corpora on arbitrary dimensions with seed words exploiting efficiency of word embeddings (SVD, Glove).
It can generate word vectors on a users-provided corpus or incorporate a pre-trained word vectors.

**License** GPL-3

**LazyData** TRUE

**Encoding** UTF-8

**Depends** methods, R (>= 3.5.0)

**Imports** quanteda (>= 2.0), quanteda.textstats, stringi, digest, Matrix, RSpectra, irlba, rsvd, rsparse, proxyC, stats, ggplot2, ggrepel, reshape2, locfit

**Suggests** knitr, rmarkdown, testthat

**RoxygenNote** 7.2.3

**BugReports** https://github.com/koheiw/LSX/issues

**NeedsCompilation** no

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**Repository** CRAN

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## R topics documented:

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`as.seedwords` *Convert a list or a dictionary to seed words*

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## Description

Convert a list or a dictionary to seed words

## Usage

```
as.seedwords(x, upper = 1, lower = 2, concatenator = "_")
```

## Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `x` | a list of characters vectors or a dictionary object. |
| `upper` | numeric index or key for seed words for higher scores. |
| `lower` | numeric index or key for seed words for lower scores. |
| `concatenator` | character to replace separators of multi-word seed words. |

## Value

named numeric vector for seed words with polarity scores

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`coef.textmodel_lss` *Extract model coefficients from a fitted textmodel_lss object*

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## Description

`coef()` extract model coefficients from a fitted `textmodel_lss` object. `coefficients()` is an alias.

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'textmodel_lss'
coef(object, ...)

coefficients.textmodel_lss(object, ...)
```

### Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| object | a fitted textmodel_lss object. |
| ... | not used. |

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`data_dictionary_ideology` *Seed words for analysis of left-right political ideology*

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### Description

Seed words for analysis of left-right political ideology

### Examples

```
as.seedwords(data_dictionary_ideology)
```

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`data_dictionary_sentiment` *Seed words for analysis of positive-negative sentiment*

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### Description

Seed words for analysis of positive-negative sentiment

### References

Turney, P. D., & Littman, M. L. (2003). Measuring Praise and Criticism: Inference of Semantic Orientation from Association. ACM Trans. Inf. Syst., 21(4), 315–346. doi:10.1145/944012.944013

### Examples

```
as.seedwords(data_dictionary_sentiment)
```

## data_textmodel_lss_russianprotests *A fitted LSS model on street protest in Russia*

### Description

This model was trained on a Russian media corpus (newspapers, TV transcripts and newswires) to analyze framing of street protests. The scale is protests as "freedom of expression" (high) vs "social disorder" (low). Although some slots are missing in this object (because the model was imported from the original Python implementation), it allows you to scale texts using `predict`.

### References

Lankina, Tomila, and Kohei Watanabe. "'Russian Spring' or 'Spring Betrayal'? The Media as a Mirror of Putin's Evolving Strategy in Ukraine." Europe-Asia Studies 69, no. 10 (2017): 1526–56. doi:10.1080/09668136.2017.1397603.

## predict.textmodel_lss *Prediction method for textmodel_lss*

### Description

Prediction method for textmodel_lss

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'textmodel_lss'
predict(
  object,
  newdata = NULL,
  se_fit = FALSE,
  density = FALSE,
  rescale = TRUE,
  cut = NULL,
  min_n = 0L,
  ...
)
```

### Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `object` | a fitted LSS textmodel. |
| `newdata` | a dfm on which prediction should be made. |
| `se_fit` | if `TRUE`, returns standard error of document scores. |
| `density` | if `TRUE`, returns frequency of polarity words in documents. |

| | |
|---|---|
| rescale | if TRUE, normalizes polarity scores using scale(). |
| cut | a vector of one or two percentile values to dichotomized polarty scores of words. When two values are given, words between them receive zero polarity. |
| min_n | set the minimum number of polarity words in documents. |
| ... | not used |

## Details

Polarity scores of documents are the means of polarity scores of words weighted by their frequency. When se_fit = TRUE, this function returns the weighted means, their standard errors, and the number of polarity words in the documents. When rescale = TRUE, it converts the raw polarity scores to z sores for easier interpretation. When rescale = FALSE and cut is used, polarity scores of documents are bounded by [-1.0, 1.0].

Documents tend to receive extreme polarity scores when they have only few polarity words. This is problematic when LSS is applied to short documents (e.g. social media posts) or individual sentences, but users can alleviate this problem by adding zero polarity words to short documents using min_n. This setting does not affect empty documents.

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# seedwords *Seed words for Latent Semantic Analysis*

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## Description

Seed words for Latent Semantic Analysis

## Usage

```
seedwords(type)
```

## Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| type | type of seed words currently only for sentiment (sentiment) or political ideology (ideology). |

## References

Turney, P. D., & Littman, M. L. (2003). Measuring Praise and Criticism: Inference of Semantic Orientation from Association. ACM Trans. Inf. Syst., 21(4), 315–346. doi:10.1145/944012.944013

## Examples

```
seedwords('sentiment')
```

## smooth_lss *Smooth predicted LSS scores by local polynomial regression*

### Description

Smooth predicted LSS scores by local polynomial regression

### Usage

```
smooth_lss(
  x,
  lss_var = "fit",
  date_var = "date",
  span = 0.1,
  from = NULL,
  to = NULL,
  engine = c("loess", "locfit"),
  ...
)
```

### Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| x | a data.frame containing LSS scores and dates. |
| lss_var | the name of the column for LSS scores. |
| date_var | the name of the columns for dates. |
| span | determines the level of smoothing. |
| from | start of the time period. |
| to | end of the time period. |
| engine | specifies the function to smooth LSS scores: loess() or locfit(). The latter should be used when n > 10000. |
| ... | extra arguments passed to loess() or lp() |

## textmodel_lss *Fit a Latent Semantic Scaling model*

### Description

Latent Semantic Scaling (LSS) is a word embedding-based semisupervised algorithm for document scaling.

## Usage

```
textmodel_lss(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'dfm'
textmodel_lss(
  x,
  seeds,
  terms = NULL,
  k = 300,
  slice = NULL,
  weight = "count",
  cache = FALSE,
  simil_method = "cosine",
  engine = c("RSpectra", "irlba", "rsvd"),
  auto_weight = FALSE,
  include_data = FALSE,
  group_data = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'fcm'
textmodel_lss(
  x,
  seeds,
  terms = NULL,
  w = 50,
  max_count = 10,
  weight = "count",
  cache = FALSE,
  simil_method = "cosine",
  engine = c("rsparse"),
  auto_weight = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

## Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| x | a dfm or fcm created by quanteda::dfm() or quanteda::fcm() |
| ... | additional arguments passed to the underlying engine. |
| seeds | a character vector or named numeric vector that contains seed words. If seed words contain "*", they are interpreted as glob patterns. See quanteda::valuetype. |
| terms | a character vector or named numeric vector that specify words for which polarity scores will be computed; if a numeric vector, words' polarity scores will be weighted accordingly; if NULL, all the features of quanteda::dfm() or quanteda::fcm() will be used. |

| | |
|---|---|
| k | the number of singular values requested to the SVD engine. Only used when x is a dfm. |
| slice | a number or indices of the components of word vectors used to compute similarity; slice < k to further truncate word vectors; useful for diagnosys and simulation. |
| weight | weighting scheme passed to quanteda::dfm_weight(). Ignored when engine is "rsparse". |
| cache | if TRUE, save result of SVD for next execution with identical x and settings. Use the base::options(lss_cache_dir) to change the location cache files to be save. |
| simil_method | specifies method to compute similarity between features. The value is passed to quanteda.textstats::textstat_simil(), "cosine" is used otherwise. |
| engine | select the engine to factorize x to generate word vectors. Choose from RSpectra::svds(), irlba::irlba(), rsvd::rsvd(), and rsparse::GloVe(). |
| auto_weight | automatically determine weights to approximate the polarity of terms to seed words. See details. |
| include_data | if TRUE, fitted model includes the dfm supplied as x. |
| group_data | if TRUE, apply dfm_group(x) before saving the dfm. |
| verbose | show messages if TRUE. |
| w | the size of word vectors. Used only when x is a fcm. |
| max_count | passed to x_max in rsparse::GloVe$new() where cooccurrence counts are ceiled to this threshold. It should be changed according to the size of the corpus. Used only when x is a fcm. |

## Details

Latent Semantic Scaling (LSS) is a semisupervised document scaling method. textmodel_lss() constructs word vectors from use-provided documents (x) and weights words (terms) based on their semantic proximity to seed words (seeds). Seed words are any known polarity words (e.g. sentiment words) that users should manually choose. The required number of seed words are usually 5 to 10 for each end of the scale.

If seeds is a named numeric vector with positive and negative values, a bipolar LSS model is construct; if seeds is a character vector, a unipolar LSS model. Usually bipolar models perform better in document scaling because both ends of the scale are defined by the user.

A seed word's polarity score computed by textmodel_lss() tends to diverge from its original score given by the user because it's score is affected not only by its original score but also by the original scores of all other seed words. If auto_weight = TRUE, the original scores are weighted automatically using stats::optim() to minimize the squared difference between seed words' computed and original scores. Weighted scores are saved in seed_weighted in the object.

Please visit the package website for examples.

## References

Watanabe, Kohei. 2020. "Latent Semantic Scaling: A Semisupervised Text Analysis Technique for New Domains and Languages", Communication Methods and Measures. doi:10.1080/19312458.2020.1832976.

Watanabe, Kohei. 2017. "Measuring News Bias: Russia's Official News Agency ITAR-TASS' Coverage of the Ukraine Crisis" European Journal of Communication. doi:10.1177/0267323117695735.

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`textplot_simil` *Plot similarity between seed words*

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## Description

Plot similarity between seed words

## Usage

```
textplot_simil(x)
```

## Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `x` | fitted textmodel_lss object. |

---

`textplot_terms` *Plot polarity scores of words*

---

## Description

Plot polarity scores of words

## Usage

```
textplot_terms(x, highlighted = NULL, max_highlighted = 50, max_words = 10000)
```

## Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `x` | a fitted textmodel_lss object. |
| `highlighted` | quanteda::pattern to select words to highlight. |
| `max_highlighted` | the maximum number of words to highlight. When `highlighted = NULL`, words to highlight are randomly selected proportionally to `polarity ^ 2 * log(frequency)`. |
| `max_words` | the maximum number of words to plot. Words are randomly sampled to keep the number below the limit. |

`textstat_context` *Identify context words using user-provided patterns*

## Description

Identify context words using user-provided patterns

## Usage

```
textstat_context(
  x,
  pattern,
  valuetype = c("glob", "regex", "fixed"),
  case_insensitive = TRUE,
  window = 10,
  min_count = 10,
  remove_pattern = TRUE,
  n = 1,
  skip = 0,
  ...
)

char_context(
  x,
  pattern,
  valuetype = c("glob", "regex", "fixed"),
  case_insensitive = TRUE,
  window = 10,
  min_count = 10,
  remove_pattern = TRUE,
  p = 0.001,
  n = 1,
  skip = 0
)
```

## Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `x` | a tokens object created by `quanteda::tokens()`. |
| `pattern` | `quanteda::pattern()` to specify target words. |
| `valuetype` | the type of pattern matching: `"glob"` for "glob"-style wildcard expressions; `"regex"` for regular expressions; or `"fixed"` for exact matching. See `quanteda::valuetype()` for details. |
| `case_insensitive` | if `TRUE`, ignore case when matching. |
| `window` | size of window for collocation analysis. |

| | |
|---|---|
| `min_count` | minimum frequency of words within the window to be considered as collocations. |
| `remove_pattern` | if `TRUE`, keywords do not contain target words. |
| `n` | integer vector specifying the number of elements to be concatenated in each n-gram. Each element of this vector will define a $n$ in the $n$-gram(s) that are produced. |
| `skip` | integer vector specifying the adjacency skip size for tokens forming the n-grams, default is 0 for only immediately neighbouring words. For `skipgrams`, `skip` can be a vector of integers, as the "classic" approach to forming skip-grams is to set skip = $k$ where $k$ is the distance for which $k$ or fewer skips are used to construct the $n$-gram. Thus a "4-skip-n-gram" defined as `skip = 0:4` produces results that include 4 skips, 3 skips, 2 skips, 1 skip, and 0 skips (where 0 skips are typical n-grams formed from adjacent words). See Guthrie et al (2006). |
| `...` | additional arguments passed to `textstat_keyness()`. |
| `p` | threshold for statistical significance of collocations. |

## See Also

`tokens_select()` and `textstat_keyness()`

# Index