

# Package ‘lexicon’

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**Title** Lexicons for Text Analysis

**Version** 0.7.4

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**Description** A collection of lexical hash tables, dictionaries, and word lists.

**Depends** R (>= 3.2.2)

**Imports** data.table, syuzhet (>= 1.0.1)

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**LazyData** TRUE

**RoxygenNote** 6.0.1

**BugReports** <https://github.com/trinker/lexicon/issues?state=open>

**URL** <https://github.com/trinker/lexicon>

**Collate** 'available\_data.R' 'common\_names.R'  
'constraining\_loughran\_mcdonald.R'  
'discourse\_markers\_alemany.R' 'dodds\_sentiment.R'  
'enable\_word\_list.R' 'freq\_first\_names.R' 'freq\_last\_names.R'  
'function\_words.R' 'grady\_augmented.R' 'hash\_emoticons.R'  
'hash\_grady\_pos.R' 'hash\_internet\_slang.R' 'hash\_lemmas.R'  
'hash\_power.R' 'hash\_sentiment\_emojis.R'  
'hash\_sentiment\_huliu.R' 'hash\_sentiment\_inquirer.R' 'utils.R'  
'hash\_sentiment\_jockers.R' 'hash\_sentiment\_jockers\_rinker.R'  
'hash\_sentiment\_loughran\_mcdonald.R' 'hash\_sentiment\_nrc.R'  
'hash\_sentiment\_senticnet.R' 'hash\_sentiment\_sentiword.R'  
'hash\_sentiment\_slangsd.R' 'hash\_sentiment\_socal\_google.R'  
'hash\_sentiment\_vadar.R' 'hash\_strength.R' 'hash\_syllable.R'  
'hash\_valence\_shifters.R' 'key\_abbreviation.R'  
'key\_contractions.R' 'key\_grade.R' 'key\_grades.R'  
'key\_ratings.R' 'lexicon-package.R' 'modal\_loughran\_mcdonald.R'  
'nrc\_emotions.R' 'pos\_action\_verb.R' 'pos\_adverb.R'  
'pos\_df\_irregular\_nouns.R' 'pos\_df\_pronouns.R'  
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'pos\_unchanging\_nouns.R' 'profanity\_alvarez.R'

'profanity\_arr\_bad.R' 'profanity\_banned.R' 'profanity\_google.R'  
 'profanity\_von\_ahn.R' 'sw\_buckley\_salton.R' 'sw\_dolch.R'  
 'sw\_fry\_100.R' 'sw\_fry\_1000.R' 'sw\_fry\_200.R' 'sw\_fry\_25.R'  
 'sw\_jockers.R' 'sw\_loughran\_mcdonald.R' 'sw\_lucene.R'  
 'sw\_mallet.R' 'sw\_onix.R' 'sw\_python.R'

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---

available_data	<i>Get Available <b>lexicon</b> Data</i>
----------------	--

---

**Description**

See available **lexicon** data a data.frame.

**Usage**

```
available_data()
```

**Value**

Returns a data.frame

**Examples**

```
available_data()
```

---

common_names	<i>First Names (U.S.)</i>
--------------	---------------------------

---

**Description**

A dataset containing 1990 U.S. census data on first names.

**Usage**

```
data(common_names)
```

**Format**

A character vector with 5493 elements

**References**

<http://www.census.gov>

---

constraining_loughran_mcdonald	<i>Loughran-McDonald Constraining Words</i>
--------------------------------	---

---

**Description**

A dataset containing a character vector of Loughran & McDonald's (2016) constraining words list.

**Usage**

```
data(constraining_loughran_mcdonald)
```

**Format**

A character vector with 184 elements

**References**

Loughran, T. and McDonald, B. (2016). Textual analysis in accounting and finance: A survey. *Journal of Accounting Research* 54(4), 1187-1230. doi: 10.2139/ssrn.2504147

<https://sraf.nd.edu/textual-analysis/resources/#Master%20Dictionary>

---

`discourse_markers_alemany`*Alemany's Discourse Markers*

---

### Description

A dataset containing discourse markers

### Usage

```
data(discourse_markers_alemany)
```

### Format

A data frame with 97 rows and 5 variables

### Details

A dictionary of *discourse markers* from [Alemany \(2005\)](#). "In this lexicon, discourse markers are characterized by their structural (continuation or elaboration) and semantic (revision, cause, equality, context) meanings, and they are also associated to a morphosyntactic class (part of speech, PoS), one of adverbial (A), phrasal (P) or conjunctive (C)... Sometimes a discourse marker is **underspecified** with respect to a meaning. We encode this with a hash. This tends to happen with structural meanings, because these meanings can well be established by discursive mechanisms other than discourse markers, and the presence of the discourse marker just reinforces the relation, whichever it may be." (p. 191).

- marker. The discourse marker
- type. The semantic type (typically overlaps with semantic except in the special types)
- structural. How the marker is used structurally
- semantic. How the marker is used semantically
- pos. Part of speech: adverbial (A), phrasal (P) or conjunctive (C)

### References

Alemany, L. A. (2005). Representing discourse for automatic text summarization via shallow NLP techniques (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona.

[http://www.cs.famaf.unc.edu.ar/~laura/shallowdisc4summ/tesi\\_electronica.pdf](http://www.cs.famaf.unc.edu.ar/~laura/shallowdisc4summ/tesi_electronica.pdf)

<http://russell.famaf.unc.edu.ar/~laura/shallowdisc4summ/discmar/#description>

---

dodds\_sentiment      *Language Assessment by Mechanical Turk Sentiment Words*

---

### Description

A dataset containing words, average happiness score (polarity), standard deviations, and rankings.

### Usage

```
data(dodds_sentiment)
```

### Format

A data frame with 10222 rows and 8 variables

### Details

- word. The word.
- happiness\_rank. Happiness ranking of words based on average happiness scores.
- happiness\_average. Average happiness score.
- happiness\_standard\_deviation. Standard deviations of the happiness scores.
- twitter\_rank. Twitter ranking of the word.
- google\_rank. Google ranking of the word.
- nyt\_rank. New York Times ranking of the word.
- lyrics\_rank. lyrics ranking of the word.

### References

Dodds, P.S., Harris, K.D., Kloumann, I.M., Bliss, C.A., & Danforth, C.M. (2011) Temporal patterns of happiness and information in a global social network: Hedonometrics and twitter. PLoS ONE 6(12): e26752. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0026752

<http://www.plosone.org/article/fetchSingleRepresentation.action?uri=info:doi/10.1371/journal.pone.0026752.s001>

---

emojis\_sentiment      *Emoji Sentiment Data*

---

### Description

A slightly modified version of Novak, Smailovic, Sluban, & Mozetic's (2015) emoji sentiment data. The authors used Twitter data and 83 coders to rate each of the the emoji uses as negative, neutral, or positive to form a probability distribution  $(p_-, p_0, p_+)$  (<http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article/file?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0144296&type=printable>). The sentiment score is calculated via the authors' formula:  $\frac{\sum (-1*p_-, 0*p_0, p_+)}{\sum (p_-, p_0, p_+)}$ .

**Usage**

```
data(emojis_sentiment)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 734 rows and 10 variables

**Details**

- byte. Byte code representation of emojis
- name. Description of the emoji
- id. An id for the emoji
- sentiment. Sentiment score of the emoji
- polarity. The direction of the sentiment
- category. A category for the emoji
- frequency. How often the emoji occurred in Novak et. al.'s (2015) data
- negative. How often Novak et al. (2015) observed the emoji being used negatively
- neutral. How often Novak et al. (2015) observed the emoji being used neutrally
- positive. How often Novak et al. (2015) observed the emoji being used positively

**References**

Novak, P. K., Smailovic, J., Sluban, B., and Mozetic, I. (2015) Sentiment of emojis. PLoS ONE 10(12). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0144296

[http://kt.ijs.si/data/Emoji\\_sentiment\\_ranking/index.html](http://kt.ijs.si/data/Emoji_sentiment_ranking/index.html)

---

enable\_word\_list      *ENABLE Word List*

---

**Description**

A dataset containing a character vector of words from the Enhanced North American Benchmark Lexicon (ENABLE) which is used in the game Words With Friends ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Words\\_with\\_Friends](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Words_with_Friends)). This version of the list comes from <http://www.puzzlers.org/pub/wordlists>.

**Usage**

```
data(enable_word_list)
```

**Format**

A character vector with 172,823 elements

**References**

<http://www.puzzlers.org/pub/wordlists>

---

freq\_first\_names      *Frequent U.S. First Names*

---

**Description**

A dataset containing frequent first names based on the 1990 U.S. census.

**Usage**

```
data(freq_first_names)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 5494 rows and 4 variables

**Details**

- Name. A first name
- n. The approximate frequency within the sex
- prop. The proportion within the sex
- sex. The sex corresponding to the name

**References**

<http://names.mongabay.com>

---

freq\_last\_names      *Frequent U.S. Last Names*

---

**Description**

A dataset containing frequent last names based on the 1990 U.S. census.

**Usage**

```
data(freq_last_names)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 14,840 rows and 3 variables



**Details**

- Surname. A last name
- n. The approximate frequency
- prop. The proportion

**References**

<http://names.mongabay.com>

---

function_words	<i>Function Words</i>
----------------	-----------------------

---

**Description**

A vector of function words from [John and Muriel Higgins's list](#) used for the text game ECLIPSE. The list is augmented with additional contractions from [key\\_contractions](#).

**Usage**

```
data(function_words)
```

**Format**

A character vector with 350 elements

**References**

<http://myweb.tiscali.co.uk/wordscape/museum/funcword.html>

---

grady_augmented	<i>Augmented List of Grady Ward's English Words and Mark Kantrowitz's Names List</i>
-----------------	--

---

**Description**

A dataset containing a vector of Grady Ward's English words augmented with [hash\\_syllable](#), Mark Kantrowitz's names list, other proper nouns, and contractions.

**Usage**

```
data(grady_augmented)
```

**Format**

A character vector with 122,806 elements

**Details**

A dataset containing a vector of Grady Ward's English words augmented with proper nouns (U.S. States, Countries, Mark Kantrowitz's Names List, and months) and contractions. That dataset is augmented for spell checking purposes.

**References**

Moby Thesaurus List by Grady Ward (<http://www.gutenberg.org>)

---

hash\_emojis

*Emoji Description Lookup Table*

---

**Description**

A dataset containing ASCII byte code representation of emojis and their accompanying description (from [unicode.org](http://unicode.org)).

**Usage**

```
data(hash_emojis)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 734 rows and 2 variables

**Details**

- x. Byte code representation of emojis
- y. Emoji description

**References**

<http://www.unicode.org/emoji/charts/full-emoji-list.html>

---

`hash_emojis_identifier`*Emoji Identifier Lookup Table*

---

**Description**

A dataset containing ASCII byte code representation of emojis and their accompanying identifier (for use in the **textclean** or **sentimentr** packages).

**Usage**

```
data(hash_emojis_identifier)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 734 rows and 2 variables

**Details**

- x. Byte code representation of emojis
- y. Emoji description

**References**

<http://www.unicode.org/emoji/charts/full-emoji-list.html>

---

`hash_emoticons`*Emoticons*

---

**Description**

A **data.table** key containing common emoticons (adapted from [Popular Emoticon List](#)).

**Usage**

```
data(hash_emoticons)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 75 rows and 2 variables

**Details**

- x. The graphic representation of the emoticon
- y. The meaning of the emoticon

## References

[http://www.lingo2word.com/lists/emoticon\\_listH.html](http://www.lingo2word.com/lists/emoticon_listH.html)

## Examples

```
## Not run:
library(data.table)
hash_emoticons[c(':-(', '0;')]

## End(Not run)
```

---

hash\_grady\_pos

*Grady Ward's Moby Parts of Speech*

---

## Description

A dataset containing a hash lookup of Grady Ward's parts of speech from the Moby project. The words with non-ASCII characters removed.

grady\_pos\_feature - A function for augmenting hash\_grady\_pos with 3 additional columns: (1) n\_pos - the number of parts of speech a word has, (2) space - logical; indicating if a word contains a space, & (3) primary - logical; indicating if this is the most likely part of speech given the word.

## Usage

```
data(hash_grady_pos)
```

```
grady_pos_feature(data)
```

## Arguments

data                    This should be `lexicon::hash_grady_pos`.

## Format

A data frame with 246,691 rows and 3 variables

## Details

- word. The word.
- pos. The part of speech; one of :Adjective, Adverb, Conjunction, Definite Article, Interjection, Noun, Noun Phrase, Plural, Preposition, Pronoun, Verb (intransitive), Verb (transitive), or Verb (usu participle). Note that the first part of speech for a word is its primary use; all other uses are secondary.

## Source

<http://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/3201>

## References

Moby Thesaurus List by Grady Ward: <http://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/3201>

## Examples

```
## Not run:
library(data.table)

hash_grady_pos <- grady_pos_feature(hash_grady_pos)
hash_grady_pos['dog']
hash_grady_pos[primary == TRUE, ]
hash_grady_pos[primary == TRUE & space == FALSE, ]

## End(Not run)
```

---

hash\_internet\_slang    *List of Internet Slang and Corresponding Meanings*

---

## Description

A dataset containing Internet slang terms and corresponding meaning. The data set is an augmented version of <http://www.smart-words.org/abbreviations/text.html>.

## Usage

```
data(hash_internet_slang)
```

## Format

A data frame with 175 rows and 2 variables

## Details

- x. The slang term.
- y. The meaning.

## References

<http://www.smart-words.org/abbreviations/text.html>

---

hash_lemmas	<i>Lemmatization List</i>
-------------	---------------------------

---

### Description

A dataset based on Mechura's (2016) English lemmatization list. This data set can be useful for join style lemma replacement of inflected token forms to their root lemmas. While this is not a true morphological analysis this style of lemma replacement is fast and typically still robust.

### Usage

```
data(hash_lemmas)
```

### Format

A data frame with 41,532 rows and 2 variables

### Details

- token. An inflected token with affixes
- lemma. A base form

### References

Mechura, M. B. (2016). *Lemmatization list: English (en)* [Data file]. Retrieved from <http://www.lexiconista.com>

---

hash_power	<i>Power Lookup Key</i>
------------	-------------------------

---

### Description

A **data.table** containing a power lookup key.

### Usage

```
data(hash_power)
```

### Format

A data frame with 872 rows and 2 variables

### Details

- x. A power word
- y. A positive or negative value indicating the direction of power in relation to the subject

## References

<http://www.wjh.harvard.edu/~inquirer/inqdict.txt>

## Examples

```
## Not run:
library(data.table)
hash_power[c('yield', 'admonish', 'abdicate')]

## End(Not run)
```

---

hash\_sentiment\_emojis *Emoji Sentiment Polarity Lookup Table*

---

## Description

A dataset containing an emoji identifier key and sentiment value. This data comes from Novak, Smailovic, Sluban, & Mozetic's (2015) emoji sentiment data. The authors used Twitter data and 83 coders to rate each of the the emoji uses as negative, neutral, or positive to form a probability distribution  $(p_-, p_0, p_+)$  (<http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article/file?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0144296&type=printable>).. The sentiment score is calculated via the authors' formula:  $\frac{\sum (-1 * p_-, 0 * p_0, p_+)}{\sum (p_-, p_0, p_+)}$ . This polarity lookup table differs from the other ones included in the **lexicon** package in the the first column are not words but identifiers. These identifiers are found in the emojis\_sentiment data set. The typical use case is to utilize the **textclean** or **sentimentr** packages' replace\_emoji to swap out emojis for a more computer friendly identifier.

## Usage

```
data(hash_sentiment_emojis)
```

## Format

A data frame with 734 rows and 2 variables

## Details

- x. Words
- y. Sentiment

## References

Novak, P. K., Smailovic, J., Sluban, B., and Mozetic, I. (2015) Sentiment of emojis. PLoS ONE 10(12). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0144296

[http://kt.ijs.si/data/Emoji\\_sentiment\\_ranking/index.html](http://kt.ijs.si/data/Emoji_sentiment_ranking/index.html)

---

hash\_sentiment\_huliu *Hu Liu Polarity Lookup Table*

---

**Description**

A **data.table** dataset containing an augmented version of Hu & Liu's (2004) positive/negative word list as sentiment lookup values.

**Usage**

```
data(hash_sentiment_huliu)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 6874 rows and 2 variables

**Details**

- x. Words
- y. Sentiment values (+1, 0, -1.05, -1, -2), -2 indicate phrasing that is always negative (e.g., 'too much fun' and 'too much evil' both denote negative though the following word is positive and negative respectively).

**References**

Hu, M., & Liu, B. (2004). Mining opinion features in customer reviews. National Conference on Artificial Intelligence.

'<https://www.cs.uic.edu/~liub/FBS/sentiment-analysis.html>'

---

hash\_sentiment\_inquirer

*Inquirer Polarity Lookup Table*

---

**Description**

A **data.table** dataset containing an augmented version of General Inquirer's positive/negative word list as sentiment lookup values.

**Usage**

```
data(hash_sentiment_inquirer)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 3,450 rows and 2 variables



### Details

- x. Words
- y. Sentiment

### References

<http://www.wjh.harvard.edu/~inquirer/homecat.htm>

---

hash\_sentiment\_jockers

*Jockers Polarity Lookup Table*

---

### Description

A **data.table** dataset containing a modified version of Jocker's (2017) sentiment lookup table used in **syuzhet**.

### Usage

```
hash_sentiment_jockers
```

### Format

An object of class `data.table` (inherits from `data.frame`) with 10738 rows and 2 columns.

### Details

- x. Words
- y. Sentiment values ranging between -1 and 1.

### References

Jockers, M. L. (2017). Syuzhet: Extract sentiment and plot arcs from Text. Retrieved from <https://github.com/mjockers/syuzhet>

hash\_sentiment\_jockers\_rinker

*Combined Jockers & Rinker Polarity Lookup Table*

---

### Description

A **data.table** dataset containing a combined and augmented version of Jockers (2017) & Rinker's augmented Hu & Liu (2004) positive/negative word list as sentiment lookup values.

### Usage

```
data(hash_sentiment_jockers_rinker)
```

### Format

A data frame with 11,709 rows and 2 variables

### Details

- x. Words
- y. Sentiment

### References

Jockers, M. L. (2017). Syuzhet: Extract sentiment and plot arcs from Text. Retrieved from <https://github.com/mjockers/syuzhet>

Hu, M., & Liu, B. (2004). Mining opinion features in customer reviews. National Conference on Artificial Intelligence.

---

hash\_sentiment\_loughran\_mcdonald

*Loughran-McDonald Polarity Table*

---

### Description

A **data.table** dataset containing an filtered version of Loughran & McDonald's (2016) positive/negative financial word list as sentiment lookup values.

### Usage

```
data(hash_sentiment_loughran_mcdonald)
```

### Format

A data frame with 2,702 rows and 2 variables

**Details**

- x. Words
- y. Sentiment values

**References**

Loughran, T. and McDonald, B. (2016). Textual analysis in accounting and finance: A survey. *Journal of Accounting Research* 54(4), 1187-1230. doi: 10.2139/ssrn.2504147

<https://sraf.nd.edu/textual-analysis/resources/#Master%20Dictionary>

---

hash\_sentiment\_nrc      *NRC Sentiment Polarity Table*

---

**Description**

A **data.table** dataset containing a filtered version of Mohammad & Turney', P. D.'s (2010) positive/negative word list as sentiment lookup values.

**Usage**

```
data(hash_sentiment_nrc)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 5468 rows and 2 variables

**Details**

- x. Words
- y. Sentiment values (+1, -1)

**References**

<http://www.purl.com/net/lexicons>

Mohammad, S. M. & Turney, P. D. (2010) Emotions evoked by common words and phrases: Using Mechanical Turk to create an emotion lexicon, In *Proceeding of Workshop on Computational Approaches to Analysis and Generation of Emotion in Text*, 26-34.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:  
library(data.table)  
hash_sentiment_nrc[c('happy', 'angry')]  
  
## End(Not run)
```

hash\_sentiment\_senticnet

*Augmented SenticNet Polarity Table*

---

### Description

A **data.table** dataset containing an augmented version of Cambria, Poria, Bajpai, & Schuller's (2016) positive/negative word list as sentiment lookup values.

### Usage

```
data(hash_sentiment_senticnet)
```

### Format

A data frame with 23,627 rows and 2 variables

### Details

- x. Words
- y. Sentiment values

### References

Cambria, E., Poria, S., Bajpai, R. and Schuller, B. SenticNet 4: A semantic resource for sentiment analysis based on conceptual primitives. In: COLING, pp. 2666-2677, Osaka (2016) <http://sentic.net/downloads>

---

hash\_sentiment\_sentiword

*Augmented Sentiword Polarity Table*

---

### Description

A **data.table** dataset containing an augmented version of Baccianella, Esuli and Sebastiani's (2010) positive/negative word list as sentiment lookup values. This list has been restructured to long format. A polarity value was assigned by taking the difference between the original data set's negative and positive attribution (PosScore - NegScore). All rows with a zero polarity were removed from the data set as well as any duplicated in the valence shifter's data set.

### Usage

```
data(hash_sentiment_sentiword)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 20,094 rows and 2 variables

**Details**

- x. Words
- y. Sentiment values

**References**

Baccianella S., Esuli, A. and Sebastiani, F. (2010). SentiWordNet 3.0: An Enhanced Lexical Resource for Sentiment Analysis and Opinion Mining. International Conference on Language Resources and Evaluation.

<http://sentiwordnet.isti.cnr.it/>

---

hash\_sentiment\_slangsd

*SlangSD Sentiment Polarity Table*

---

**Description**

A **data.table** dataset containing a filtered version of Wu, Morstatter, & Liu's (2016) positive/negative slang word list as sentiment lookup values. All words containing other than "[a-z ']" have been removed as well as any neutral words.

**Usage**

```
data(hash_sentiment_slangsd)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 48,277 rows and 2 variables

**Details**

- x. Words
- y. Sentiment values (+1, -1)

**References**

Wu, L., Morstatter, F., and Liu, H. (2016). SlangSD: Building and using a sentiment dictionary of slang words for short-text sentiment classification. CoRR. abs/1168.1058. 1-15.

<http://slangsd.com>

hash\_sentiment\_socal\_google  
*SO-CAL Google Polarity Table*

---

**Description**

A **data.table** dataset containing a version of Taboada, Brooke, Tofiloski, Voll, & Stede's (2011) positive/negative word list as sentiment lookup values.

**Usage**

```
data(hash_sentiment_socal_google)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 3272 rows and 2 variables

**Details**

- x. Words
- y. Sentiment values

**References**

Taboada, M., Brooke, J., Tofiloski, M., Voll, K., and Stede, M. (2011). Lexicon-based methods for sentiment analysis. *Computational Linguistics*, 37(2). 267-307.

<https://github.com/sfu-discourse-lab/SO-CAL>

---

hash\_sentiment\_vadar *Filtered VADAR Polarity Table*

---

**Description**

A **data.table** dataset containing an filtered version of Hutto & Gilbert's (2014) positive/negative word list as sentiment lookup values.

**Usage**

```
data(hash_sentiment_vadar)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 7236 rows and 2 variables

## Details

- x. Words
- y. Sentiment values

Vadar's License:

The MIT License (MIT)

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## References

Hutto, C.J. & Gilbert, E.E. (2014). VADER: A Parsimonious Rule-based Model for Sentiment Analysis of Social Media Text. Eighth International Conference on Weblogs and Social Media (ICWSM-14). Ann Arbor, MI, June 2014.

<https://github.com/cjhutto/vaderSentiment>

---

hash_strength	<i>Strength Lookup Key</i>
---------------	----------------------------

---

## Description

A **data.table** containing a strength lookup key.

## Usage

```
data(hash_strength)
```

## Format

A data frame with 2085 rows and 2 variables

**Details**

- x. A power word
- y. A positive or negative value indicating the direction of strength in relation to the subject

**References**

<http://www.wjh.harvard.edu/~inquirer/inqdict.txt>

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
library(data.table)
hash_strength[c('yield', 'admonish', 'abdicate')]

## End(Not run)
```

---

hash_syllable	<i>Syllable Counts</i>
---------------	------------------------

---

**Description**

A **data.table** hash table dataset containing words and syllable counts.

**Usage**

```
data(hash_syllable)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 124603 rows and 2 variables

**Details**

- word. A character column of lower case words.
- syllables. The syllable counts per word.

**References**

Counts scraped from <http://www.poetrysoup.com>

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
library(data.table)
hash_syllable[c('yield', 'hurtful', 'admonishing', 'abdicate')]

## End(Not run)
```



---

 hash\_valence\_shifters *Valence Shifters*


---

### Description

A **data.table** dataset containing a vector of valence shifter words that can alter a polarized word's meaning and a numeric key for negators (1), amplifiers [intensifier] (2), de-amplifiers [downtoners] (3), and adversative conjunctions (4).

### Usage

```
data(hash_valence_shifters)
```

### Format

A data frame with 140 rows and 2 variables

### Details

Valence shifters are words that alter or intensify the meaning of the polarized words and include negators and amplifiers. Negators are, generally, adverbs that negate sentence meaning; for example the word like in the sentence, "I do like pie.", is given the opposite meaning in the sentence, "I do not like pie.", now containing the negator not. Amplifiers (intensifiers) are, generally, adverbs or adjectives that intensify sentence meaning. Using our previous example, the sentiment of the negator altered sentence, "I seriously do not like pie.", is heightened with addition of the amplifier seriously. Whereas de-amplifiers (downtoners) decrease the intensity of a polarized word as in the sentence "I barely like pie"; the word "barely" deamplifies the word like. Adversative conjunction trump the previous clause (e.g., "He's a nice guy but not too smart.").

- x. Valence shifter
- y. Number key value corresponding to:

Valence Shifter	Value
Negator	1
Amplifier (intensifier)	2
De-amplifier (downtoner)	3
Adversative Contraction	4

---

 key\_abbreviation *Common Abbreviations*


---

### Description

A dataset containing a hash lookup of common abbreviations and their long form.

**Usage**

```
data(key_abbreviation)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 138 rows and 2 variables

**Details**

- abbreviation. An abbreviation
- phrase. The equivalent word/phrase

**References**

<http://public.oed.com/how-to-use-the-oed/abbreviations>

---

key\_contractions

*Contraction Conversions*

---

**Description**

A dataset containing common contractions and their expanded form.

**Usage**

```
data(key_contractions)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 70 rows and 2 variables

**Details**

- contraction. The contraction word
- expanded. The expanded form of the contraction

---

key_grade	<i>Grades Hash</i>
-----------	--------------------

---

**Description**

A dataset containing letter grades and corresponding semantic meaning.

A dataset containing common grades.

**Usage**

```
data(key_grade)
```

```
data(key_grade)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 15 rows and 2 variables

**Details**

- x. Letter grade
- y. Semantic meaning of grade
- x. The graphic representation of the grade
- y. The meaning of the grade

---

key_rating	<i>Ratings Data Set</i>
------------	-------------------------

---

**Description**

A dataset containing common ratings.

**Usage**

```
data(key_rating)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 35 rows and 2 variables

**Details**

- x. The graphic representation of the rating
- y. The meaning of the rating

---

key\_sentiment\_jockers *Jockers Sentiment Key*

---

### Description

A dataset containing an imported version of Jocker's (2017) sentiment lookup table used in **syuzhet**.

### Usage

```
key_sentiment_jockers
```

### Format

An object of class `data.frame` with 10748 rows and 2 columns.

### Details

- `word`. Words
- `value`. Sentiment values ranging between -1 and 1.

### References

Jockers, M. L. (2017). Syuzhet: Extract sentiment and plot arcs from Text. Retrieved from <https://github.com/mjockers/syuzhet>

---

lexicon

*Lexicons for Text Analysis*

---

### Description

A collection of lexical hash tables, dictionaries, and word lists.

---

modal\_loughran\_mcdonald

*Loughran-McDonald Modal List*

---

### Description

A dataset containing a character vector of Loughran & McDonald's (2016) modal list. Wikipedia states: "A modal verb is a type of verb that is used to indicate modality - that is: likelihood, ability, permission and obligation."

### Usage

```
data(modal_loughran_mcdonald)
```

### Format

A data frame with 61 rows and 2 variables

### Details

- modal.
- strength.

### References

Loughran, T. and McDonald, B. (2016). Textual analysis in accounting and finance: A survey. *Journal of Accounting Research* 54(4), 1187-1230. doi: 10.2139/ssrn.2504147

<https://sraf.nd.edu/textual-analysis/resources/#Master%20Dictionary>

---

nrc\_emotions

*NRC Emotions*

---

### Description

A **data.table** dataset containing Mohammad & Turney', P. D.'s (2010) emotions word list as a binary table.

### Usage

```
data(nrc_emotions)
```

### Format

A data frame with 14182 rows and 9 variables

**Details**

- term. A term
- anger. Counts of anger
- anticipation. Counts of anticipation
- disgust. Counts of disgust
- fear. Counts of fear
- joy. Counts of joy
- sadness. Counts of sadness
- surprise. Counts of surprise
- trust. Counts of trust

**References**

<http://www.purl.com/net/lexicons>

Mohammad, S. M. & Turney, P. D. (2010) Emotions evoked by common words and phrases: Using Mechanical Turk to create an emotion lexicon, In Proceeding of Workshop on Computational Approaches to Analysis and Generation of Emotion in Text, 26-34.

---

pos\_action\_verb

*Action Word List*

---

**Description**

A dataset containing a vector of action words. This is a subset of the **Moby project: Moby Part-of-Speech**.

**Usage**

```
data(pos_action_verb)
```

**Format**

A character vector with 1569 elements

**Details**

**From Grady Ward's Moby project:** "This second edition is a particularly thorough revision of the original Moby Part-of-Speech. Beyond the fifteen thousand new entries, many thousand more entries have been scrutinized for correctness and modernity. This is unquestionably the largest P-O-S list in the world. Note that the many included phrases means that parsing algorithms can now tokenize in units larger than a single word, increasing both speed and accuracy."

**References**

<http://www.gutenberg.org>

---

pos\_adverb

*Adverb Word List*

---

### Description

A dataset containing a vector of adverbs words. This is a subset of the [Moby project: Moby Part-of-Speech](#).

### Usage

```
data(pos_adverb)
```

### Format

A list with 1 elements

### Details

[From Grady Ward's Moby project](#): "This second edition is a particularly thorough revision of the original Moby Part-of-Speech. Beyond the fifteen thousand new entries, many thousand more entries have been scrutinized for correctness and modernity. This is unquestionably the largest P-O-S list in the world. Note that the many included phrases means that parsing algorithms can now tokenize in units larger than a single word, increasing both speed and accuracy."

### References

<http://www.gutenberg.org>

---

pos\_df\_irregular\_nouns

*Irregular Nouns Word Dataframe*

---

### Description

A dataset containing a data.frame of irregular noun singular and plural forms.

### Usage

```
data(pos_df_irregular_nouns)
```

### Format

A data frame with 106 rows and 2 variables

**Details**

- singular. The singular form of the noun
- plural. The plural form of the noun

**References**

<http://www.esldesk.com/vocabulary/irregular-nouns>

---

pos_df_pronouns	<i>Pronouns</i>
-----------------	-----------------

---

**Description**

A dataset containing pronouns categorized by type, singular, point\_of\_view, and use. Note that 'you', and 'yours' appear twice because 'you' can be singular or plural.

**Usage**

```
data(pos_df_pronouns)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 34 rows and 5 variables

**Details**

- pronoun. The pronoun.
- type. The pronoun type; either "personal", "reflexive", or "possessive".
- singular. logical. If TRUE the pronoun is singular, otherwise it's plural.
- point\_of\_view. The point of view; either "first", "second", or "third".

**References**

<http://www.english-grammar-revolution.com/list-of-pronouns.html>



---

pos_interjections	<i>Interjections</i>
-------------------	----------------------

---

**Description**

A dataset containing a character vector of common interjections.

**Usage**

```
data(pos_interjections)
```

**Format**

A character vector with 139 elements

**References**

<http://www.vidarholen.net/contents/interjections/>

---

pos_preposition	<i>Preposition Words</i>
-----------------	--------------------------

---

**Description**

A dataset containing a vector of common prepositions.

**Usage**

```
data(pos_preposition)
```

**Format**

A character vector with 162 elements

---

pos\_unchanging\_nouns    *Nouns that are the Same Plural/Singular*

---

**Description**

A dataset containing a character vector of nouns that have a single form for both singular and plural (or a singular/plural form does not exist).

**Usage**

```
data(pos_unchanging_nouns)
```

**Format**

A character vector with 95 elements

**Details**

These are a subset of irregular nouns that are: plurale tantum, singularia tantum, or unchanging.

**References**

<https://www.vappingo.com/word-blog/101-words-that-are-both-plural-and-singular>

---

profanity\_alvarez    *Alejandro U. Alvarez's List of Profane Words*

---

**Description**

A dataset containing a character vector of profane words from Alejandro U. Alvarez.

**Usage**

```
data(profanity_alvarez)
```

**Format**

A character vector with 438 elements

**References**

<https://web.archive.org/web/20130704010355/http://urbanoalvarez.es:80/blog/2008/04/04/bad-words-list/>

---

*profanity\_arr\_bad*      *Stackoverflow user2592414's List of Profane Words*

---

**Description**

A dataset containing a character vector of profane words from Stackoverflow user2592414.

**Usage**

```
data(profanity_arr_bad)
```

**Format**

A character vector with 343 elements

**References**

<https://stackoverflow.com/a/17706025/1000343>

---

*profanity\_banned*      *bannedwordlist.com's List of Profane Words*

---

**Description**

A dataset containing a character vector of profane words from bannedwordlist.com.

**Usage**

```
data(profanity_banned)
```

**Format**

A character vector with 77 elements

**References**

<http://www.bannedwordlist.com>

profanity\_google      *Google's List of Profane Words*

---

**Description**

A dataset containing a character vector of profane words from Google's "what do you love" project, compiled by Jamie Wilkinson.

**Usage**

```
data(profanity_google)
```

**Format**

A character vector with 451 elements

**References**

<https://gist.github.com/jamiew/1112488>

---

profanity\_von\_ahn      *Luis von Ahn's List of Profane Words*

---

**Description**

A dataset containing a character vector of profane words from Luis von Ahn's research group.

**Usage**

```
data(profanity_von_ahn)
```

**Format**

A character vector with 1384 elements

**References**

<http://www.cs.cmu.edu/~biglou/resources>

---

sw_buckley_salton	<i>Buckley &amp; Salton Stopword List</i>
-------------------	---

---

**Description**

A stopword list containing a character vector of stopwords.

**Usage**

```
data(sw_buckley_salton)
```

**Format**

A character vector with 546 elements

**Details**

**From Onix Text Retrieval Toolkit API Reference:** "This stopword list was built by Gerard Salton and Chris Buckley for the experimental SMART information retrieval system at Cornell University. This stopword list is generally considered to be on the larger side and so when it is used, some implementations edit it so that it is better suited for a given domain and audience while others use this stopword list as it stands."

**Note**

Reduced from the original 571 words to 546.

**References**

<http://www.lextek.com/manuals/onix/stopwords2.html>

---

sw_dolch	<i>Leveled Dolch List of 220 Common Words</i>
----------	---

---

**Description**

Edward William Dolch's list of 220 Most Commonly Used Words by reading level.

**Usage**

```
data(sw_dolch)
```

**Format**

A character vector with 220 elements

**Details**

Dolch's Word List made up 50-75% of all printed text in 1936.

- Word. The word
- Level. The reading level of the word

**References**

Dolch, E. W. (1936). A basic sight vocabulary. *Elementary School Journal*, 36, 456-460.

---

sw\_fry\_100

*Fry's 100 Most Commonly Used English Words*

---

**Description**

A stopword list containing a character vector of stopwords.

**Usage**

```
data(sw_fry_100)
```

**Format**

A character vector with 100 elements

**Details**

Fry's Word List: The first 25 make up about one-third of all printed material in English. The first 100 make up about one-half of all printed material in English. The first 300 make up about 65% of all printed material in English.

**References**

Fry, E. B. (1997). *Fry 1000 instant words*. Lincolnwood, IL: Contemporary Books.

---

`sw_fry_1000`*Fry's 1000 Most Commonly Used English Words*

---

**Description**

A stopword list containing a character vector of stopwords.

**Usage**

```
data(sw_fry_1000)
```

**Format**

A character vector with 1000 elements

**Details**

Fry's 1000 Word List makes up 90% of all printed text.

**References**

Fry, E. B. (1997). Fry 1000 instant words. Lincolnwood, IL: Contemporary Books.

---

`sw_fry_200`*Fry's 200 Most Commonly Used English Words*

---

**Description**

A stopword list containing a character vector of stopwords.

**Usage**

```
data(sw_fry_200)
```

**Format**

A character vector with 200 elements

**Details**

Fry's Word List: The first 25 make up about one-third of all printed material in English. The first 100 make up about one-half of all printed material in English. The first 300 make up about 65% of all printed material in English.

**References**

Fry, E. B. (1997). Fry 1000 instant words. Lincolnwood, IL: Contemporary Books.

---

`sw_fry_25`*Fry's 25 Most Commonly Used English Words*

---

**Description**

A stopword list containing a character vector of stopwords.

**Usage**

```
data(sw_fry_25)
```

**Format**

A character vector with 25 elements

**Details**

Fry's Word List: The first 25 make up about one-third of all printed material in English. The first 100 make up about one-half of all printed material in English. The first 300 make up about 65% of all printed material in English.

**References**

Fry, E. B. (1997). Fry 1000 instant words. Lincolnwood, IL: Contemporary Books.

---

`sw_jockers`*Matthew Jocker's Expanded Topic Modeling Stopword List*

---

**Description**

A dataset containing a character vector of Jocker's stopwords he used for topic modeling. He later resorted to eliminating everything but nouns: <http://www.matthewjockers.net/2013/04/12/secret-recipe-for-topic-modeling-themes/>.

**Usage**

```
data(sw_jockers)
```

**Format**

A character vector with 5,902 elements

**References**

<http://www.matthewjockers.net/materials/uwm-2013>



---

sw\_loughran\_mcdonald\_long

*Loughran-McDonald Long Stopword List*

---

**Description**

A dataset containing a character vector of Loughran & McDonald's (2016) long stopwords list.

**Usage**

```
data(sw_loughran_mcdonald_long)
```

**Format**

A character vector with 570 elements

**References**

Loughran, T. and McDonald, B. (2016). Textual analysis in accounting and finance: A survey. *Journal of Accounting Research* 54(4), 1187-1230. doi: 10.2139/ssrn.2504147

<https://sraf.nd.edu/textual-analysis/resources/#Master%20Dictionary>

---

sw\_loughran\_mcdonald\_short

*Loughran-McDonald Short Stopword List*

---

**Description**

A dataset containing a character vector of Loughran & McDonald's (2016) short stopwords list.

**Usage**

```
data(sw_loughran_mcdonald_short)
```

**Format**

A character vector with 121 elements

**References**

Loughran, T. and McDonald, B. (2016). Textual analysis in accounting and finance: A survey. *Journal of Accounting Research* 54(4), 1187-1230. doi: 10.2139/ssrn.2504147

<https://sraf.nd.edu/textual-analysis/resources/#Master%20Dictionary>

---

sw\_lucene

*Lucene Stopword List*

---

### Description

A dataset containing a character vector of Lucene's stopwords used in StopAnalyzer . ENGLISH\_STOP\_WORDS\_SE.

### Usage

```
data(sw_lucene)
```

### Format

A character vector with 33 elements

### Details

Lucene's License:

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### References

[http://lucene.apache.org/core/4\\_0\\_0/analyzers-common/org/apache/lucene/analysis/core/StopFilter.html](http://lucene.apache.org/core/4_0_0/analyzers-common/org/apache/lucene/analysis/core/StopFilter.html)

---

sw\_mallet

*MALLET Stopword List*

---

### Description

A stopwords list containing a character vector of stopwords.

### Usage

```
data(sw_mallet)
```

**Format**

A character vector with 523 elements

**Details**

From [MAchine Learning for LanguagE Toolkit](#)

**References**

<http://mallet.cs.umass.edu>

---

sw\_onix

*Onix Text Retrieval Toolkit Stopword List 1*

---

**Description**

A stopword list containing a character vector of stopwords.

**Usage**

```
data(sw_onix)
```

**Format**

A character vector with 404 elements

**Details**

From [Onix Text Retrieval Toolkit API Reference](#): "This stopword list is probably the most widely used stopword list. It covers a wide number of stopwords without getting too aggressive and including too many words which a user might search upon."

**Note**

Reduced from the original 429 words to 404.

**References**

<http://www.lextek.com/manuals/onix/stopwords1.html>

---

sw\_python

*Python Stopword List*

---

**Description**

A dataset containing a character vector of Python's stopwords.

**Usage**

```
data(sw_python)
```

**Format**

A character vector with 174 elements

**Details**

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**References**

<https://pypi.python.org/pypi/stop-words>

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