

# Package ‘rsyntax’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Extract Semantic Relations from Text by Querying and Reshaping  
Syntax

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tokenbrowser, base64enc, png, data.table (>= 1.11.8)

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**Description** Various functions for querying and reshaping dependency trees,  
as for instance created with the 'spacyr' or 'udpipe' packages.  
This enables the automatic extraction of useful semantic relations from texts,  
such as quotes (who said what) and clauses (who did what). Method proposed in  
Van Atteveldt et al. (2017) <doi:10.1017/pan.2016.12>.

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---

 add\_span\_quotes

*Add span quotes to a source-quote annotations*


---

## Description

Quotes can span across sentences, which makes it impossible to find them based on dependency tree queries. This function can be used as post-processing, AFTER using tqueries to find 'source' and 'quote' nodes, to add some of these quotes.

The quotes themselves are often easy to detect due to the use of quotation marks. There are two common ways of indicating the sources.

Firstly, the source might be used before the start of the quote (Steve said: "hey a quote!". "I like quotes!"). Secondly, the source might be implied in the sentence where the quotes starts, or the sentence before that (Steve was mad. "What a stupid way of quoting me!").

In the first case, the source can be found with a tquery. If there is a source (source\_val) in the quote\_col that is linked to a part of the quote (quote\_val), this function will add the rest of the quote.

In the second case, we can look for candidates near the beginning of the quote. The candidate criteria can be specified as tqueries

## Usage

```
add_span_quotes(
  tokens,
  text_col,
  quote_col = "quotes",
  source_val = "source",
  quote_val = "quote",
  tqueries = NULL,
  par_col = NULL,
  space_col = NULL,
  lag_sentences = 1,
  add_quote_symbols = NULL,
  quote_subset = NULL,
  copy = TRUE
)
```

## Arguments

tokens	A tokenIndex with rsyntax annotations for 'sources' and 'quotes'
text_col	The column with the text (often 'token' or 'word')
quote_col	The column that contains the quote annotations
source_val	The value in quote_col that indicates the source
quote_val	The value in quote_col that indicates the quote
tqueries	A list of tqueries, that will be performed to find source candidates. The order of the queries determines which source candidates are preferred. It would make sense to use the same value as in source_val in the 'label' argument for the tquery.
par_col	If available in the parser output, the column with the paragraph id. We can assume that quotes do not span across paragraphs. By using this argument,

	quotes that are not properly closed (uneven number of quotes) will stop at the end of the paragraph
space_col	If par_col is not used, paragraphs will be identified based on hard enters in the text_col. In some parsers, there is an additional "space" column that hold the whitespace and linebreaks, which can be included here.
lag_sentences	The max number of sentences looked backwards to find source candidates. Default is 1, which means the source candidates have to occur in the sentence where the quote begins (lag = 0) or the sentence before that (lag = 1)
add_quote_symbols	Optionally, add additional punctuation symbols for finding quotation marks. In some contexts and languages it makes sense to add single quotes, but in that case it is oftne necessary to also use the quote_subset argument. For instance, in Spacy (and probably other UD based annotations), single quotes in possessives (e.g., Bob's, scholars') have a PART POS tag, whereas quotation symbols have PUNCT, NOUN, VERB, or ADJ (for some reason).
quote_subset	Optionally, and expression to be evaluated on the columns of 'tokens' for selecting/deselecting tokens that can/cant be quotation marks. For example, pos != "PART" can be used for the example mentioned in add_quote_symbols.
copy	If TRUE, deep copy the data.table (use if output tokens do not overwrite input tokens)

**Value**

the tokenIndex

**Examples**

```
## This function is best used after first annotating regular quotes
## Here we first apply 3 tqueries for annotating quotes in spacy tokens

tokens = tokens_spacy[tokens_spacy$doc_id == 'text6',]

verbs = c("tell", "show", "acknowledge", "admit", "affirm", "allege",
  "announce", "assert", "attest", "avow", "call", "claim", "comment",
  "concede", "confirm", "declare", "deny", "exclaim", "insist", "mention",
  "note", "post", "predict", "proclaim", "promise", "reply", "remark",
  "report", "say", "speak", "state", "suggest", "talk", "tell", "think",
  "warn", "write", "add")

direct = tquery(lemma = verbs, label='verb',
  children(req=FALSE, relation = c('npadvmod'), block=TRUE),
  children(relation=c('su', 'nsubj', 'agent', 'nmod:agent'), label='source'),
  children(label='quote'))

nosrc = tquery(pos='VERB*',
  children(relation= c('su', 'nsubj', 'agent', 'nmod:agent'), label='source'),
  children(lemma = verbs, relation='xcomp', label='verb',
```

```

    children(relation=c("ccomp","dep","parataxis","dobj","nsubjpass","advcl"), label='quote'))

according = tquery(label='quote',
    children(relation='nmod:according_to', label='source',
        children(label='verb')))

tokens = annotate_tqueries(tokens, 'quote', dir=direct, nos=nosrc, acc=according)
tokens

## now we add the span quotes. If a span quote is found, the algorithm will first
## look for already annotated sources as source candidates. If there are none,
## additional tqueries can be used to find candidates. Here we simply look for
## the most recent PERSON entity

tokens = tokens_spacy[tokens_spacy$doc_id == 'text6',]
tokens = annotate_tqueries(tokens, 'quote', dir=direct, nos=nosrc, acc=according)

last_person = tquery(entity = 'PERSON*', label='source')
tokens = add_span_quotes(tokens, 'token',
    quote_col = 'quote', source_val = 'source', quote_val = 'quote',
    tqueries=last_person)

tokens

## view as full text
syntax_reader(tokens, annotation = 'quote', value = 'source')

```

---

AND

*Use AND search in tquery*


---

### Description

Use AND search in tquery

### Usage

```
AND(...)
```

### Arguments

... name-value pairs for lookup terms. see ?query.

### Value

A list, to be used as input to [tquery](#)

### Examples

```
tquery(AND(lemma = 'walk', POS='Noun')) ## is also the default
```

---

annotate                      *Annotate a tokenlist based on rsyntax queries*

---

### Description

This function has been renamed to `annotate_tqueries`.

### Usage

```
annotate(
  tokens,
  column,
  ...,
  block = NULL,
  fill = TRUE,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  block_fill = FALSE,
  copy = TRUE,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

### Arguments

tokens	A tokenIndex data.table, or any data.frame coercible with <a href="#">as_tokenindex</a> .
column	The name of the column in which the annotations are added. The unique ids are added as <code>column_id</code>
...	One or multiple tqueries, or a list of queries, as created with <a href="#">tquery</a> . Queries can be given a named by using a named argument, which will be used in the <code>annotation_id</code> to keep track of which query was used.
block	Optionally, specify ids (doc_id - sentence - token_id triples) that are blocked from querying and filling (ignoring the id and recursive searches through the id).
fill	Logical. If TRUE (default) also assign the fill nodes (as specified in the tquery). Otherwise these are ignored
overwrite	If TRUE, existing column will be overwritten. Otherwise (default), the existing annotations in the column will be blocked, and new annotations will be added. This is identical to using multiple queries.
block_fill	If TRUE (and overwrite is FALSE), the existing fill nodes will also be blocked. In other words, the new annotations will only be added if the
copy	If TRUE (default), the data.table is copied. Otherwise, it is changed by reference. Changing by reference is faster and more memory efficient, but is not predictable R style, so is optional.
verbose	If TRUE, report progress (only usefull if multiple queries are given)

**Details**

Apply queries to extract syntax patterns, and add the results as two columns to a tokenlist. One column contains the ids for each hit. The other column contains the annotations. Only nodes that are given a name in the tquery (using the 'label' parameter) will be added as annotation.

Note that while queries only find 1 node for each label component of a pattern (e.g., quote queries have 1 node for "source" and 1 node for "quote"), all children of these nodes can be annotated by setting fill to TRUE. If a child has multiple ancestors, only the most direct ancestors are used (see documentation for the fill argument).

**Value**

The tokenIndex with the annotation columns

**Examples**

```
## spacy tokens for: Mary loves John, and Mary was loved by John
tokens = tokens_spacy[tokens_spacy$doc_id == 'text3',]

## two simple example tqueries
passive = tquery(pos = "VERB*", label = "predicate",
                 children(relation = c("agent"), label = "subject"))
active = tquery(pos = "VERB*", label = "predicate",
                children(relation = c("nsubj", "nsubjpass"), label = "subject"))

tokens = annotate_tqueries(tokens, "clause", pas=passive, act=active)
tokens
plot_tree(tokens, annotation='clause')
```

---

annotate\_nodes

*Annotate a tokenlist based on rsyntaxNodes*

---

**Description**

Use rsyntaxNodes, as created with [tquery](#) and [apply\\_queries](#), to annotate a tokenlist. Three columns will be added: a unique id for the query match, the labels assigned in the tquery, and a column with the fill level (0 is direct match, 1 is child of match, 2 is grandchild, etc.).

**Usage**

```
annotate_nodes(tokens, nodes, column)
```

**Arguments**

tokens	A tokenIndex data.table, or any data.frame coercible with <a href="#">as_tokenindex</a> .
nodes	An rsyntaxNodes A data.table, as created with <a href="#">apply_queries</a> . Can be a list of multiple data.tables.
column	The name of the column in which the annotations are added. The unique ids are added as [column]_id, and the fill values are added as [column]_fill.

**Details**

Note that you can also directly use [annotate](#).

**Value**

The tokenIndex data.table with the annotation columns added

**Examples**

```
## spacy tokens for: Mary loves John, and Mary was loved by John
tokens = tokens_spacy[tokens_spacy$doc_id == 'text3',]

## two simple example tqueries
passive = tquery(pos = "VERB*", label = "predicate",
                children(relation = c("agent"), label = "subject"))
active = tquery(pos = "VERB*", label = "predicate",
                children(relation = c("nsubj", "nsubjpass"), label = "subject"))

nodes = apply_queries(tokens, pas=passive, act=active)
annotate_nodes(tokens, nodes, 'clause')
```

---

annotate\_tqueries      *Annotate a tokenlist based on rsyntax queries*

---

**Description**

Apply queries to extract syntax patterns, and add the results as two columns to a tokenlist. One column contains the ids for each hit. The other column contains the annotations. Only nodes that are given a name in the tquery (using the 'label' parameter) will be added as annotation.

**Usage**

```
annotate_tqueries(
  tokens,
  column,
  ...,
  block = NULL,
  fill = TRUE,
  overwrite = FALSE,
```



```

    block_fill = FALSE,
    copy = TRUE,
    verbose = FALSE
  )

```

### Arguments

tokens	A tokenIndex data.table, or any data.frame coercible with <a href="#">as_tokenindex</a> .
column	The name of the column in which the annotations are added. The unique ids are added as column_id
...	One or multiple queries, or a list of queries, as created with <a href="#">tquery</a> . Queries can be given a named by using a named argument, which will be used in the annotation_id to keep track of which query was used.
block	Optionally, specify ids (doc_id - sentence - token_id triples) that are blocked from querying and filling (ignoring the id and recursive searches through the id).
fill	Logical. If TRUE (default) also assign the fill nodes (as specified in the tquery). Otherwise these are ignored
overwrite	If TRUE, existing column will be overwritten. Otherwise (default), the existing annotations in the column will be blocked, and new annotations will be added. This is identical to using multiple queries.
block_fill	If TRUE (and overwrite is FALSE), the existing fill nodes will also be blocked. In other words, the new annotations will only be added if the
copy	If TRUE (default), the data.table is copied. Otherwise, it is changed by reference. Changing by reference is faster and more memory efficient, but is not predictable R style, so is optional.
verbose	If TRUE, report progress (only usefull if multiple queries are given)

### Details

Note that while queries only find 1 node for each labeld component of a pattern (e.g., quote queries have 1 node for "source" and 1 node for "quote"), all children of these nodes can be annotated by setting fill to TRUE. If a child has multiple ancestors, only the most direct ancestors are used (see documentation for the fill argument).

### Value

The tokenIndex data.table with the annotation columns added

### Examples

```

## spacy tokens for: Mary loves John, and Mary was loved by John
tokens = tokens_spacy[tokens_spacy$doc_id == 'text3',]

## two simple example tqueries
passive = tquery(pos = "VERB*", label = "predicate",
                 children(relation = c("agent"), label = "subject"))

```

```

active = tquery(pos = "VERB*", label = "predicate",
               children(relation = c("nsubj", "nsubjpass"), label = "subject"))

tokens = annotate_tqueries(tokens, "clause", pas=passive, act=active)
tokens

plot_tree(tokens, annotation='clause')

```

---

 apply\_queries

*Apply queries created with [tquery](#)*


---

## Description

Apply queries created with [tquery](#)

## Usage

```

apply_queries(
  tokens,
  ...,
  as_chain = FALSE,
  block = NULL,
  check = FALSE,
  fill = TRUE,
  verbose = FALSE
)

```

## Arguments

tokens	A tokenIndex data.table, or any data.frame coercible with <a href="#">as_tokenindex</a> .
...	tqueries, as created with <a href="#">tquery</a> . Can also be a list with tquery functions. It is recommended to use named arguments/lists, to name the tqueries.
as_chain	If TRUE, Nodes that have already been assigned earlier in the chain will be ignored (see 'block' argument).
block	Optionally, specify ids (doc_id - sentence - token_id triples) where find_nodes will stop (ignoring the id and recursive searches through the id). Can also be a data.table returned by (a previous) apply_queries, in which case all ids are blocked.
check	If TRUE, return a warning if nodes occur in multiple patterns, which could indicate that the find_nodes query is not specific enough.
fill	If TRUE (default) the fill nodes are added. Otherwise these are ignored, even if the queries include fill()
verbose	If TRUE, report progress (only useful if multiple queries are used)

**Value**

A data.table in which each row is a node for which all conditions are satisfied, and each column is one of the linked nodes (parents / children) with names as specified in the label argument.

**Examples**

```
## spacy tokens for: Mary loves John, and Mary was loved by John
tokens = tokens_spacy[tokens_spacy$doc_id == 'text3',]

## two simple example tqueries
passive = tquery(pos = "VERB*", label = "predicate",
                 children(relation = c("agent"), label = "subject"))
active = tquery(pos = "VERB*", label = "predicate",
                children(relation = c("nsubj", "nsubjpass"), label = "subject"))

nodes = apply_queries(tokens, pas=passive, act=active)
nodes
```

---

as_tokenindex	<i>Prepare a tokenIndex</i>
---------------	-----------------------------

---

**Description**

Creates a tokenIndex data.table. Accepts any data.frame given that the required columns (doc\_id, sentence, token\_id, parent, relation) are present. The names of these columns must be one of the values specified in the respective arguments.

The data in the data.frame will not be changed, with three exceptions. First, the columnnames will be changed if the default values are not used. Second, if a token has itself as its parent (which in some parsers is used to indicate the root), the parent is set to NA (as used in other parsers) to prevent infinite cycles. Third, the data will be sorted by doc\_id, sentence, token\_id.

**Usage**

```
as_tokenindex(
  tokens,
  doc_id = c("doc_id", "document_id"),
  sentence = c("sentence", "sentence_id"),
  token_id = c("token_id"),
  parent = c("parent", "head_token_id"),
  relation = c("relation", "dep_rel")
)
```

**Arguments**

tokens	A data.frame, data.table, or tokenindex.
doc_id	candidate names for the document id columns
sentence	candidate names for sentence (id/index) column

token_id	candidate names for the token id column. Has to be numeric (Some parsers return token_id's as numbers with a prefix (t_1, w_1))
parent	candidate names for the parent id column. Has to be numeric
relation	candidate names for the relation column

**Value**

a tokenIndex

**Examples**

```
as_tokenindex(tokens_corenlp)
```

---

chop	<i>Chop of a branch of the tree</i>
------	-------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Using the query language for tquery, chop of the branch down from the node that is found

**Usage**

```
chop(.tokens, ...)
```

**Arguments**

.tokens	A tokenIndex
...	Arguments passed to tquery. For instance, relation = 'punct' cuts off all punctuation dependencies (in universal dependencies)

**Value**

A tokenIndex with the rows of the nodes in the selected branches removed

**Examples**

```
spacy_conjunctions <- function(tokens) {
  no_fill = c('compound*', 'case', 'relcl')
  tq = tquery(label='target', NOT(relation = 'conj'),
             rsyntax::fill(NOT(relation = no_fill), max_window = c(Inf,0)),
             children(relation = 'conj', label='origin',
                      rsyntax::fill(NOT(relation = no_fill), max_window=c(0,Inf))))
  tokens = climb_tree(tokens, tq)
  chop(tokens, relation = 'cc')
}

## spacy tokens for "Bob and John ate bread and drank wine"
```

```

tokens = tokens_spacy[tokens_spacy$doc_id == 'text5',]

tokens = spacy_conjunctions(tokens)
tokens

plot_tree(tokens)

```

---

climb\_tree

*Have a node adopt its parent's position*


---

### Description

given a tquery that identifies a node labeled "origin", that has a parent labeled "target", recursively have child adopt the parent's position (parent and relation column) and adopt parents fill nodes. only\_new restricts adding fill nodes to relations that child does not already have. This seems to be a good heuristic for dealing with argument drop

### Usage

```

climb_tree(
  .tokens,
  tq,
  unpack = TRUE,
  isolate = TRUE,
  take_fill = TRUE,
  give_fill = TRUE,
  only_new = "relation",
  max_iter = 200
)

```

### Arguments

.tokens	A tokenIndex
tq	A tquery. Needs to have a node labeled "origin" that has a parent labeled "target"
unpack	If TRUE (default), create separate branches for the parent and the node that inherits the parent position
isolate	If unpack is TRUE and isolate is TRUE (default is FALSE), isolate the new branch by recursively unpacking
take_fill	If TRUE (default), give the node that will inherit the parent position a copy of the parent children (but only if it does not already have children with this relation; see only_new)
give_fill	If TRUE (default), copy the children of the node that will inherit the parent position to the parent (but only if it does not already have children with this relation; see only_new)

only_new	A character vector giving one or multiple column names that need to be unique for take_fill and give_fill
max_iter	The climb tree function repeatedly resolves the first conjunction it encounters in a sentence. This can lead to many iterations for sentences with many (nested) conjunctions. It could be the case that in unforeseen cases or with certain parsers an infinite loop is reached, which is why we use a max_iter argument that breaks the loop and sends a warning if the max is reached.

**Value**

The reshaped tokenIndex

**Examples**

```

spacy_conjunctions <- function(tokens) {
  no_fill = c('compound*', 'case', 'relcl')
  tq = tquery(label='target', NOT(relation = 'conj'),
             rsyntax::fill(NOT(relation = no_fill), max_window = c(Inf,0)),
             children(relation = 'conj', label='origin',
                     rsyntax::fill(NOT(relation = no_fill), max_window=c(0,Inf))))
  tokens = climb_tree(tokens, tq)
  chop(tokens, relation = 'cc')
}

## spacy tokens for "Bob and John ate bread and drank wine"
tokens = tokens_spacy[tokens_spacy$doc_id == 'text5',]

tokens = spacy_conjunctions(tokens)

tokens

plot_tree(tokens)

```

---

copy\_fill

*Copy nodes*

---

**Description**

Copy nodes

**Usage**

```

copy_fill(
  .tokens,
  from_node,
  to_node,
  subset = NULL,

```

```

    subset_fill = NULL,
    only_new = NULL
)

```

### Arguments

.tokens	A tokenIndex in which nodes are selected with <a href="#">select_nodes</a> .
from_node	The name of the node from which fill is copied
to_node	The name of the node to which fill is copied
subset	A subset expression (that evaluates to a logical vector). The token column for each labeled node in the tquery can be referred to as label\$column.
subset_fill	A subset on the fill nodes. Can only directly use token column. For example, use pos == 'VERB' to copy only verbs
only_new	If TRUE, direct fill children will only be copied to to_node if it does not already have nodes of this relation. This is a good heuristic for dealing with argument drop.

### Value

A tokenIndex with a .nodes attribute

### Examples

```

tokens = tokens_spacy[tokens_spacy$doc_id == 'text1',]

tq = tquery(label='object', relation='dobj')

tokens2 = select_nodes(tokens, tq)
selected_nodes(tokens2)

tokens3 = copy_nodes(tokens2, 'object', 'new_object')
copy_fill(tokens3, 'object', 'new_object')

```

---

copy\_nodes

*Copy nodes*

---

### Description

Copy nodes

### Usage

```

copy_nodes(
  .tokens,
  node,
  new,
  subset = NULL,

```

```

    keep_relation = TRUE,
    copy_fill = FALSE,
    subset_fill = NULL,
    only_new = NULL
  )

```

### Arguments

. tokens	A tokenIndex in which nodes are selected with <a href="#">select_nodes</a> .
node	The name of the node that is to be copied
new	The name given to the copy
subset	A subset expression (that evaluates to a logical vector). The token column for each labeled node in the tquery can be referred to as label\$column.
keep_relation	If FALSE, remove relation (making node a root)
copy_fill	If TRUE, also copy the fill
subset_fill	A subset on the fill nodes. Can only directly use token column. For example, use pos == 'VERB' to copy only verbs
only_new	If TRUE, direct fill children will only be copied to to_node if it does not already have nodes of this relation. This is a good heuristic for dealing with argument drop.

### Value

A tokenIndex with a .nodes attribute

### Examples

```

tokens = tokens_spacy[tokens_spacy$doc_id == 'text1',]

tq = tquery(label='object', relation='dobj')

tokens2 = select_nodes(tokens, tq)
selected_nodes(tokens2)

copy_nodes(tokens2, 'object', 'new_object')

tokens3 = copy_nodes(tokens2, 'object', 'new_object', copy_fill=TRUE)

plot_tree(tokens3, token, pos)

```



---

dutch	<i>Dutch lemma</i>
-------	--------------------

---

**Description**

Various categories of lemma, for use in syntax queries

**Usage**

```
data(dutch)
```

**Format**

```
list
```

---

get_branch_id	<i>Add the branch id as a column to the tokenindex</i>
---------------	--

---

**Description**

After splitting trees into branches

**Usage**

```
get_branch_id(tokens)
```

**Arguments**

tokens	A tokenindex
--------	--------------

**Value**

the tokenindex

**Examples**

```
tokens = tokens_spacy[tokens_spacy$doc_id == 'text4',]  
tokens = as_tokenindex(tokens)
```

```
tokens2 = isolate_branch(tokens, relation = 'relcl', copy_parent = TRUE)  
get_branch_id(tokens2)
```

---

get_long_ids	<i>Get ids in various forms to extract token_ids</i>
--------------	--

---

**Description**

Get ids in various forms to extract token\_ids

**Usage**

```
get_long_ids(..., select = NULL, with_fill = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

...	Either a data.table with the columns doc_id, sentence and token_id, or the output of <a href="#">apply_queries</a>
select	If not null, a character vector for selecting column names
with_fill	If TRUE, include the ids of the fill nodes

**Value**

A data.table with the columns doc\_id, sentence and token\_id

---

get_nodes	<i>Transform the nodes to long format and match with token data</i>
-----------	---

---

**Description**

Transform the nodes to long format and match with token data

**Usage**

```
get_nodes(tokens, nodes, use = NULL, token_cols = c("token"))
```

**Arguments**

tokens	A tokenIndex data.table, or any data.frame coercible with <a href="#">as_tokenindex</a> .
nodes	A data.table, as created with <a href="#">apply_queries</a> . Can be a list of multiple data.tables.
use	Optionally, specify which columns from nodes to add. Other than convenient, this is slightly different from subsetting the columns in 'nodes' beforehand if fill is TRUE. When the children are collected, the ids from the not-used columns are still blocked (see 'block')
token_cols	A character vector, specifying which columns from tokens to include in the output

**Value**

A data.table with the nodes in long format, and the specified token\_cols attached

**Examples**

```
## spacy tokens for: Mary loves John, and Mary was loved by John
tokens = tokens_spacy[tokens_spacy$doc_id == 'text3',]

## two simple example tqueries
passive = tquery(pos = "VERB*", label = "predicate",
                 children(relation = c("agent"), label = "subject"))
active = tquery(pos = "VERB*", label = "predicate",
                 children(relation = c("nsubj", "nsubjpass"), label = "subject"))

nodes = apply_queries(tokens, pas=passive, act=active)
get_nodes(tokens, nodes)
```

---

isolate\_branch

*Isolate a branch in a dependency tree*


---

**Description**

cuts of a branch at the nodes that match the lookup arguments (...). A "branch\_parent" column is added to the tokenindex, that indicates for the new roots which node the parent was.

**Usage**

```
isolate_branch(tokens, ..., copy_parent = TRUE, copy_parent_fill = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

tokens	A tokenindex
...	lookup arguments to find the node to split. For example, isolate_branch(tokens, relation='relcl') isolates branches of which the top node (the new root) has the relation "relcl".
copy_parent	If TRUE (default) copy the parent of the branch and include it in the isolated branch
copy_parent_fill	If TRUE, also copy the parents fill nodes

**Value**

the tokenindex

**Examples**

```
tokens = tokens_spacy[tokens_spacy$doc_id == 'text4',]
tokens = as_tokenindex(tokens)

tokens2 = isolate_branch(tokens, relation = 'relcl', copy_parent = TRUE)
tokens2

plot_tree(tokens2)
```

---

mutate\_nodes

*Mutate nodes*


---

**Description**

Mutate nodes

**Usage**

```
mutate_nodes(.tokens, node, ..., subset = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

<code>.tokens</code>	A tokenIndex in which nodes are selected with <a href="#">select_nodes</a> .
<code>node</code>	The name of the node that is to be mutated
<code>...</code>	named arguments. The name should be a column in tokens
<code>subset</code>	A subset expression (that evaluates to a logical vector). The token column for each labeled node in the tquery can be referred to as label\$column.

**Value**

A tokenIndex with a `.nodes` attribute

**Examples**

```
tokens = tokens_spacy[tokens_spacy$doc_id == 'text4',]

## use a tquery to label the nodes that you want to manipulate
tq = tquery(relation = "relcl", label = "relative_clause")

## apply query to select nodes
tokens2 = select_nodes(tokens, tq)

## as an example, we make the parent of the relative_clause
## nodes NA, effectively cutting of the relcl from the tree
tokens2 = mutate_nodes(tokens2, "relative_clause", parent=NA)

tokens2
```

---

nested_nodes	<i>Search for parents or children in tquery</i>
--------------	---

---

**Description**

Should only be used inside of the [tquery](#) function. Enables searching for parents or children, either direct (depth = 1) or until a given depth (depth 2 for children and grandchildren, Inf (infinite) for all).

**Usage**

```
children(  
  ...,  
  g_id = NULL,  
  label = NA,  
  req = TRUE,  
  depth = 1,  
  connected = FALSE,  
  fill = TRUE,  
  block = FALSE,  
  max_window = c(Inf, Inf),  
  min_window = c(0, 0)  
)  
  
not_children(  
  ...,  
  g_id = NULL,  
  depth = 1,  
  connected = FALSE,  
  max_window = c(Inf, Inf),  
  min_window = c(0, 0)  
)  
  
parents(  
  ...,  
  g_id = NULL,  
  label = NA,  
  req = TRUE,  
  depth = 1,  
  connected = FALSE,  
  fill = TRUE,  
  block = FALSE,  
  max_window = c(Inf, Inf),  
  min_window = c(0, 0)  
)  
  
not_parents(  
  ...,  
  g_id = NULL,  
  label = NA,  
  req = TRUE,  
  depth = 1,  
  connected = FALSE,  
  fill = TRUE,  
  block = FALSE,  
  max_window = c(Inf, Inf),  
  min_window = c(0, 0)  
)
```

```

    ...,
    g_id = NULL,
    depth = 1,
    connected = FALSE,
    max_window = c(Inf, Inf),
    min_window = c(0, 0)
)

fill(
  ...,
  g_id = NULL,
  depth = Inf,
  connected = FALSE,
  max_window = c(Inf, Inf),
  min_window = c(0, 0)
)

```

## Arguments

...	<p>Accepts two types of arguments: name-value pairs for finding nodes (i.e. rows), and functions to look for parents/children of these nodes.</p> <p>The name in the name-value pairs need to match a column in the data.table, and the value needs to be a vector of the same data type as the column. By default, search uses case sensitive matching, with the option of using common wildcards (* for any number of characters, and ? for a single character). Alternatively, flags can be used to change this behavior to 'fixed' (__F), 'ignoring case' (__I) or 'regex' (__R). See details for more information.</p> <p>If multiple name-value pairs are given, they are considered as AND statements, but see details for syntax on using OR statements, and combinations.</p> <p>To look for parents and children of the nodes that are found, you can use the <a href="#">parents</a> and <a href="#">children</a> functions as (named or unnamed) arguments. These functions have the same query arguments as tquery, but with some additional arguments.</p>
g_id	Find nodes by global id, which is the combination of the doc_id, sentence and token_id. Passed as a data.frame or data.table with 3 columns: (1) doc_id, (2) sentence and (3) token_id.
label	A character vector, specifying the column name under which the selected tokens are returned. If NA, the column is not returned.
req	Can be set to false to not make a node 'required'. This can be used to include optional nodes in queries. For instance, in a query for finding subject - verb - object triples, make the object optional.
depth	A positive integer, determining how deep parents/children are sought. 1 means that only direct parents and children of the node are retrieved. 2 means children and grandchildren, etc. All parents/children must meet the filtering conditions (... or g_id)
connected	controls behaviour if depth > 1 and filters are used. If FALSE, all parents/children to the given depth are retrieved, and then filtered. This way, grandchildren that satisfy the filter conditions are retrieved even if their parents do not satisfy the

	conditions. If TRUE, the filter is applied at each level of depth, so that only fully connected branches of nodes that satisfy the conditions are retrieved.
fill	Logical. If TRUE (default), the default fill() will be used (this is identical to nesting fill()); see description). To more specifically controll fill, you can nest the fill function (a special version of the children function).
block	Logical. If TRUE, the node will be blocked from being assigned (labeld). This is mainly usefull if you have a node that you do not want to be assigned by fill, but also don't want to 'label' it. Essentially, block is shorthand for using label and then removing the node afterwards. If block is TRUE, label has to be NA.
max_window	Set the max token distance of the children/parents to the node. Has to be either a numerical vector of length 1 for distance in both directions, or a vector of length 2, where the first value is the max distance to the left, and the second value the max distance to the right. Default is c(Inf, Inf) meaning that no max distance is used.
min_window	Like max_window, but for the min distance. Default is c(0,0) meaning that no min is used.

## Details

Searching for parents/children within find\_nodes works as an AND condition: if it is used, the node must have these parents/children. The label argument is used to remember the global token ids (.G\_ID) of the parents/children under a given column name.

the not\_children and not\_parents functions will make the matched children/parents a NOT condition.

The fill() function is used to include the children of a 'labeld' node. It can only be nested in a query if the label argument is not NULL, and by default will include all children of the node that have not been assigned to another node. If two nodes have a shared child, the child will be assigned to the closest node.

Having nested queries can be confusing, so we tried to develop the find\_nodes function and the accompanying functions in a way that clearly shows the different levels. As shown in the examples, the idea is that each line is a node, and to look for parents or children, we put them on the next line with indentation (in RStudio, it should automatically allign correctly when you press enter inside of the children() or parents() functions).

There are several flags that can be used to change search condition. To specify flags, add a double underscore and the flag character to the name in the name value pairs (...). By adding the suffix \_\_R, query terms are considered to be regular expressions, and the suffix \_\_I uses case insensitive search (for normal or regex search). If the suffix \_\_F is used, only exact matches are valid (case sensitive, and no wildcards). Multiple flags can be combined, such as lemma\_\_RI, or lemma\_\_IR (order of flags is irrelevant)

## Value

Should not be used outside of [tquery](#)

---

NOT *Use NOT search in tquery*

---

**Description**

Use NOT search in tquery

**Usage**

NOT(...)

**Arguments**

... name-value pairs for lookup terms. see ?query.

**Value**

A list, to be used as input to [tquery](#)

**Examples**

```
tquery(NOT(POS='Noun'))
```

---

OR *Use OR search in tquery*

---

**Description**

Use OR search in tquery

**Usage**

OR(...)

**Arguments**

... name-value pairs for lookup terms. see ?query.

**Value**

A list, to be used as input to [tquery](#)

**Examples**

```
tquery(OR(lemma = 'walk', POS='Noun'))
```



---

plot\_tree

---

*Create an igraph tree from a sentence*


---

### Description

Create an igraph tree from a `token_index` ([as\\_tokenindex](#)) or a `data.frame` that can be coerced to a `tokenindex`.

By default, all columns in the data are included as labels. This can be changes by using the `...` argument.

### Usage

```
plot_tree(
  tokens,
  ...,
  sentence_i = 1,
  doc_id = NULL,
  sentence = NULL,
  annotation = NULL,
  only_annotation = FALSE,
  pdf_file = NULL,
  align_text = TRUE,
  ignore_rel = NULL,
  all_lower = FALSE,
  all_abbrev = NULL,
  textsize = 1,
  spacing = 1,
  use_color = TRUE,
  max_curve = 0.3,
  palette = grDevices::terrain.colors,
  pdf_viewer = FALSE,
  viewer_mode = TRUE,
  viewer_size = c(100, 100)
)
```

### Arguments

<code>tokens</code>	A <code>tokenIndex data.table</code> , or any <code>data.frame</code> coercible with <a href="#">as_tokenindex</a> .
<code>...</code>	Optionally, select which columns to include as labels and how to present them. Can be quoted or unquoted names and expressions, using columns in the <code>tokenIndex</code> . For example, <code>plot_tree(tokens, token, pos)</code> will use the <code>\$token</code> and <code>\$pos</code> columns in <code>tokens</code> . You can also use expressions for easy controll of visualizations. For example: <code>plot_tree(tokens, tolower(token), abbreviate(pos,1))</code> . (note that <code>abbreviate()</code> is really usefull here)
<code>sentence_i</code>	By default, <code>plot_tree</code> uses the first sentence ( <code>sentence_i = 1</code> ) in the data. <code>sentence_i</code> can be changed to select other sentences by position (the <code>i</code> -th unique

	sentence in the data). Note that <code>sentence_i</code> does not refer to the values in the sentence column (for this use the <code>sentence</code> argument together with <code>doc_id</code> )
<code>doc_id</code>	Optionally, the document id can be specified. If so, <code>sentence_i</code> refers to the <i>i</i> -th sentence within the given document.
<code>sentence</code>	Optionally, the sentence id can be specified (note that <code>sentence_i</code> refers to the position). If <code>sentence</code> is given, <code>doc_id</code> has to be given as well.
<code>annotation</code>	Optionally, a column with an rsyntax annotation, to add boxes around the annotated nodes.
<code>only_annotation</code>	If <code>annotation</code> is given, <code>only_annotation = TRUE</code> will print only the nodes with annotations.
<code>pdf_file</code>	Directly save the plot as a pdf file
<code>align_text</code>	If <code>TRUE</code> (default) align text (the columns specified in ...) in a single horizontal line at the bottom, instead of following the different levels in the tree
<code>ignore_rel</code>	Optionally, a character vector with relation names that will not be shown in the tree
<code>all_lower</code>	If <code>TRUE</code> , make all text lowercase
<code>all_abbrev</code>	If an integer, abbreviate all text, with the number being the target number of characters.
<code>textsize</code>	A number to manually change the textsize. The function tries to set a suitable textsize for the plotting device, but if this goes wrong and now everything is broken and sad, you can multiply the textsize with the given number.
<code>spacing</code>	A number for scaling the distance between words (between 0 and infinity)
<code>use_color</code>	If true, use colors
<code>max_curve</code>	A number for controlling the allowed amount of curve in the edges.
<code>palette</code>	A function for creating a vector of <i>n</i> contiguous colors. See <code>?terrain.colors</code> for standard functions and documentation
<code>pdf_viewer</code>	If <code>TRUE</code> , view the plot as a pdf. If no <code>pdf_file</code> is specified, the pdf will be saved to the temp folder
<code>viewer_mode</code>	By default, the plot is saved as a PNG embedded in a HTML and opened in the viewer. This hack makes it independent of the size of the plotting device and enables scrolling. By setting <code>viewer_mode</code> to <code>False</code> , the current plotting device is used.
<code>viewer_size</code>	A vector of length 2, that multiplies the width (first value) and height (second value) of the <code>viewer_mode</code> PNG

## Value

plots a dependency tree.

**Examples**

```

tokens = tokens_spacy[tokens_spacy$doc_id == 'text3',]

plot_tree(tokens, token, pos)

## plot with annotations
direct = tquery(label = 'verb', pos = 'VERB', fill=FALSE,
               children(label = 'subject', relation = 'nsubj'),
               children(label = 'object', relation = 'dobj'))
passive = tquery(label = 'verb', pos = 'VERB', fill=FALSE,
                children(label = 'subject', relation = 'agent'),
                children(label = 'object', relation = 'nsubjpass'))

tokens %>%
  annotate_tqueries('clause', pas=passive, dir=direct) %>%
  plot_tree(token, pos, annotation='clause')

```

---

```

print.tQuery          S3 print for tQuery class

```

---

**Description**

S3 print for tQuery class

**Usage**

```

## S3 method for class 'tQuery'
print(x, ...)

```

**Arguments**

x	a tQuery
...	not used

**Examples**

```

q = tquery(label='quote',
           children(relation='nmod:according_to', label='source',
                   children(label='verb')))
q

```

---

quote_punctuation	<i>Quote punctuation</i>
-------------------	--------------------------

---

**Description**

Punctuation used in quotes, for use in syntax queries

**Usage**

```
data(quote_punctuation)
```

**Format**

```
character()
```

---

remove_fill	<i>Remove fill</i>
-------------	--------------------

---

**Description**

Like remove\_nodes, but only removing the fill nodes

**Usage**

```
remove_fill(
  .tokens,
  node,
  rm_subset_fill = NULL,
  rm_subset = NULL,
  keep_shared = FALSE
)
```

**Arguments**

.tokens	A tokenIndex in which nodes are selected with <a href="#">select_nodes</a> .
node	The name of the node that is to be mutated
rm_subset_fill	A subset on the fill nodes. Can only directly use token column. For example, use pos == 'VERB' to remove only verbs
rm_subset	A subset expression (that evaluates to a logical vector) to more specifically specify which nodes to remove. The token column for each labeled node in the query can be referred to as label\$column.
keep_shared	If there is another node that has the same fill nodes, should the fill nodes that are shared also be removed?

**Value**

A tokenIndex with a .nodes attribute

**Examples**

```
tokens = tokens_spacy[tokens_spacy$doc_id == 'text1',]

## use a tquery to label the nodes that you want to manipulate
tq = tquery(pos = 'VERB',
            children(label = 'object', relation='dobj'))

## apply query to select nodes
tokens2 = select_nodes(tokens, tq)

remove_fill(tokens2, 'object')
```

---

remove_nodes	<i>Remove nodes</i>
--------------	---------------------

---

**Description**

Remove nodes

**Usage**

```
remove_nodes(
  .tokens,
  node,
  rm_subset = NULL,
  with_fill = TRUE,
  rm_subset_fill = NULL,
  keep_shared = FALSE
)
```

**Arguments**

.tokens	A tokenIndex in which nodes are selected with <a href="#">select_nodes</a> .
node	The name of the node that is to be mutated
rm_subset	A subset expression (that evaluates to a logical vector) to more specifically specify which nodes to remove. The token column for each labeled node in the query can be referred to as label\$column.
with_fill	If TRUE, also remove the fill nodes
rm_subset_fill	A subset on the fill nodes. Can only directly use token column. For example, use pos == 'VERB' to remove only verbs
keep_shared	If there is another node that has the same fill nodes, should the fill nodes that are shared also be removed?

**Value**

A tokenIndex with a .nodes attribute

**Examples**

```
tokens = tokens_spacy[tokens_spacy$doc_id == 'text1',]

## use a tquery to label the nodes that you want to manipulate
tq = tquery(pos = 'VERB',
            children(label = 'object', relation='dobj'))

## apply query to select nodes
tokens2 = select_nodes(tokens, tq)

remove_nodes(tokens2, 'object')
remove_nodes(tokens2, 'object', with_fill=FALSE)
```

---

reselect\_nodes

*Within a chain of reshape operations, reapply the tquery*


---

**Description**

Within a chain of reshape operations, reapply the tquery

**Usage**

```
reselect_nodes(.tokens)
```

**Arguments**

.tokens            A tokenIndex in which nodes are selected with [select\\_nodes](#).

**Value**

A tokenIndex with a .nodes attribute

**Examples**

```
tokens = tokens_spacy[tokens_spacy$doc_id == 'text4',]

## use a tquery to label the nodes that you want to manipulate
tq = tquery(relation = "relc1", label = "relative_clause")

## apply query to select nodes
tokens2 = select_nodes(tokens, tq)

## reuses the tq, that is stored in tokens2
## this makes it easy to make the selection anew after a transformation
tokens2 = reselect_nodes(tokens2)
```

---

rsyntax_threads	<i>Get the number of threads to be used by rsyntax functions</i>
-----------------	--

---

### Description

rsyntax relies heavily on the data.table package, which supports multithreading. By default, the number of threads set by data.table are used, as you can see with [getDTthreads](#). With [set\\_rsyntax\\_threads](#) you can set the number of threads for rsyntax functions, without affecting the data.table settings.

### Usage

```
rsyntax_threads()
```

### Value

the setting for the number of threads used by rsyntax

### Examples

```
rsyntax_threads()
```

---

selected_nodes	<i>If select_nodes() is used, the selected nodes can be extracted with selected_nodes(). This is mainly for internal use, but it can also be usefull for debugging, and to controll loops of reshape operation (e.g. break if no selected nodes left)</i>
----------------	---

---

### Description

If select\_nodes() is used, the selected nodes can be extracted with selected\_nodes(). This is mainly for internal use, but it can also be usefull for debugging, and to controll loops of reshape operation (e.g. break if no selected nodes left)

### Usage

```
selected_nodes(.tokens)
```

### Arguments

.tokens      A tokenIndex in which nodes are selected with [select\\_nodes](#).

### Value

A tokenIndex with a .nodes attribute

**Examples**

```

tokens = tokens_spacy[tokens_spacy$doc_id == 'text4',]

## use a tquery to label the nodes that you want to manipulate
tq = tquery(relation = "relcl", label = "relative_clause")

## apply query to select nodes
tokens2 = select_nodes(tokens, tq)

## Get selected nodes from tokenindex
selected_nodes(tokens2)

```

---

select_nodes	<i>Apply tquery to initiate reshape operations</i>
--------------	--

---

**Description**

Apply tquery to initiate reshape operations

**Usage**

```

select_nodes(
  tokens,
  tquery,
  fill = TRUE,
  fill_only_first = TRUE,
  .one_per_sentence = FALSE,
  .order = 1
)

```

**Arguments**

tokens	A tokenIndex data.table, or any data.frame coercible with <a href="#">as_tokenindex</a> .
tquery	A <a href="#">tquery</a> that selects and labels the nodes that are used in the reshape operations
fill	Logical, should fill be used?
fill_only_first	Logical, should a node only be filled once, with the nearest (first) labeled node?
.one_per_sentence	If true, only one match per sentence is used, giving priority to patterns closest to the root (or farthest from the root if .order = -1). This is sometimes necessary to deal with recursion.
.order	If .one_per_sentence is used, .order determines whether the patterns closest to (1) or farthest away (-1) are used.

**Value**

A tokenIndex with a .nodes attribute, that enables the use of reshape operations on the selected nodes



**Examples**

```

tokens = tokens_spacy[tokens_spacy$doc_id == 'text4',]

## use a tquery to label the nodes that you want to manipulate
tq = tquery(relation = "relcl", label = "relative_clause")

## apply query to select nodes
tokens2 = select_nodes(tokens, tq)

## as an example, we make the parent of the relative_clause
## nodes NA, effectively cutting of the relcl from the tree
tokens2 = mutate_nodes(tokens2, "relative_clause", parent=NA)

tokens2

plot_tree(tokens2)

## this is designed to work nicely with magrittr piping
library(magrittr)
tokens %>%
  select_nodes(tq) %>%
  mutate_nodes("relative_clause", parent=NA) %>%
  plot_tree()

```

---

set\_rsyntax\_threads    *Set number of threads to be used by rsyntax functions*

---

**Description**

rsyntax relies heavily on the data.table package, which supports multithreading. By default, the number of threads set by data.table are used, as you can see with [getDTthreads](#). Here you can set the number of threads for rsyntax functions, without affecting the data.table settings.

**Usage**

```
set_rsyntax_threads(threads = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

threads	The number of threads to use. Cannot be higher than number of threads used by data.table, which you can change with <a href="#">setDTthreads</a> . If left empty (NULL), all data.table threads are used
---------	--

**Value**

Does not return a value. Sets the global 'rsyntax\_threads' option.

**Examples**

```
current_threads = rsyntax_threads()

set_rsyntax_threads(2)

## undo change (necessary for CRAN checks)
set_rsyntax_threads(current_threads)
```

---

```
spacy_split_conjunctions
      Split conjunctions in spacy tokens
```

---

**Description**

The specific problem of splitting conjunctions is rather complicated because it requires recursion (for conjunctions in conjunctions) and needs to somehow deal with argument drop. In the sentence: "Bob ate bread and cheese", we cannot simply split the sentence into "Bob ate bread" and "cheese". We need to copy the implicit arguments to get "Bob ate bread" and "Bob ate cheese".

**Usage**

```
spacy_split_conjunctions(tokens)
```

**Arguments**

tokens                    a tokenIndex based on texts parsed with [spacy\\_parse](#) (with dependency=TRUE)

**Details**

Note that this function is mainly provided for demonstration purposes. The goal of the rsyntax package is to provide the tools to query and reshape dependency trees, and (at least for now) we want to keep applications such as this function separated. This specific implementation is also not perfect, and for complex sentences other forms of text simplification would ideally be performed first (e.g., isolating relative clauses).

**Value**

the tokenIndex with conjunctions split into separate isolated branches.

**Examples**

```
tokens = tokens_spacy[tokens_spacy$doc_id == 'text5',]

tokens %>%
  spacy_split_conjunctions() %>%
  plot_tree()
```

---

subset_nodes	<i>Subset a select_nodes selection</i>
--------------	--

---

**Description**

Enables more control in reshape operations

**Usage**

```
subset_nodes(.tokens, subset, copy = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

.tokens	A tokenIndex in which nodes are selected with <a href="#">select_nodes</a> .
subset	A subset expression (that evaluates to a logical vector). The token column for each labeled node in the tquery can be referred to as label\$column.
copy	If TRUE, make a deep copy of .tokens. Use if output does not overwrite .tokens

**Value**

A tokenIndex with a .nodes attribute

**Examples**

```
tokens = tokens_spacy[tokens_spacy$doc_id == 'text4',]

## use a tquery to label the nodes that you want to manipulate
tq = tquery(label='verb', children(relation='nsubj'))

## apply query to select nodes
tokens2 = select_nodes(tokens, tq)

selected_nodes(tokens2)$nodes
tokens2 = subset_nodes(tokens2, verb$relation == 'ROOT')
selected_nodes(tokens2)$nodes
```

---

syntax_reader	<i>Create a full text browser with highlighted rsyntax annotations</i>
---------------	--

---

**Description**

Create a full text browser with highlighted rsyntax annotations

**Usage**

```

syntax_reader(
  tokens,
  annotation,
  value = NULL,
  value2 = NULL,
  meta = NULL,
  token_col = "token",
  filename = NULL,
  view = TRUE,
  random_seed = NA,
  ...
)

```

**Arguments**

tokens	A tokenIndex
annotation	The name of the column that contains the rsyntax annotation
value	Optionally, a character vector with values in annotation. If used, only these values are fully colored, and the other (non NA) values only have border colors.
value2	Optionally, a character vector with values in annotation other than those specified in 'value'. If used, only these values have border colors.
meta	Optionally, a data.frame with document meta data. Has to have a column named doc_id of which the values match with the doc_id column in tokens
token_col	The name of the column in tokens with the token text
filename	Optionally, a filename to directly save the file. If not specified, a temporary file is created
view	If TRUE, the browser will immediately be viewed in the viewer panel
random_seed	If a number is given, it is used as a seed to randomize the order of documents. This is useful for validation purposes, because the doc_id in the tokenindex is sorted.
...	Arguments passed to <a href="#">create_browser</a>

**Value**

The url for the file

**Examples**

```

tokens = tokens_spacy

## two simple example queries
passive = tquery(pos = "VERB*", label = "predicate",
  children(relation = c("agent"), label = "subject"))
active = tquery(pos = "VERB*", label = "predicate",
  children(relation = c("nsubj", "nsubjpass"), label = "subject"))

```

```
tokens = annotate_tqueries(tokens, 'clause', pas=passive, act=active)
syntax_reader(tokens, annotation = 'clause', value = 'subject')
```

---

tokens\_corenlp      *Example tokens for coreNLP English*

---

**Description**

Example tokens for coreNLP English

**Usage**

```
data(tokens_corenlp)
```

**Format**

data.frame

---

tokens\_dutchclauses      *Example tokens for Dutch clauses*

---

**Description**

Example tokens for Dutch clauses

**Usage**

```
data(tokens_dutchclauses)
```

**Format**

data.frame

tokens\_dutchquotes     *Example tokens for Dutch quotes*

---

**Description**

Example tokens for Dutch quotes

**Usage**

```
data(tokens_dutchquotes)
```

**Format**

data.frame

---

tokens\_spacy     *Example tokens for spacy English*

---

**Description**

Example tokens for spacy English

**Usage**

```
data(tokens_spacy)
```

**Format**

data.frame

---

tquery     *Create a query for dependency based parse trees in a data.table (CoNLL-U or similar format).*

---

## Description

To find nodes you can use named arguments, where the names are column names (in the `data.table` on which the queries will be used) and the values are vectors with lookup values.

Children or parents of nodes can be queried by passing the `children` or `parents` function as (named or unnamed) arguments. These functions use the same query format as the `tquery` function, and children and parents can be nested recursively to find children of children etc.

The `fill()` function (also see `fill` argument) can be nested to include the children of a 'labeld' node. It can only be nested in a query if the `label` argument is not `NULL`, and by default will include all children of the node that have not been assigned to another node. If two nodes have a shared child, the child will be assigned to the closest node.

Please look at the examples below for a recommended syntactic style for using the `find_nodes` function and these nested functions.

## Usage

```
tquery(..., g_id = NULL, label = NA, fill = TRUE, block = FALSE)
```

## Arguments

...	<p>Accepts two types of arguments: name-value pairs for finding nodes (i.e. rows), and functions to look for parents/children of these nodes.</p> <p>The name in the name-value pairs need to match a column in the <code>data.table</code>, and the value needs to be a vector of the same data type as the column. By default, search uses case sensitive matching, with the option of using common wildcards (* for any number of characters, and ? for a single character). Alternatively, flags can be used to to change this behavior to 'fixed' (__F), 'ignoring case' (__I) or 'regex' (__R). See details for more information.</p> <p>If multiple name-value pairs are given, they are considered as AND statements, but see details for syntax on using OR statements, and combinations.</p> <p>To look for parents and children of the nodes that are found, you can use the <code>parents</code> and <code>children</code> functions as (named or unnamed) arguments. These functions have the same query arguments as <code>tquery</code>, but with some additional arguments.</p>
<code>g_id</code>	Find nodes by global id, which is the combination of the <code>doc_id</code> , <code>sentence</code> and <code>token_id</code> . Passed as a <code>data.frame</code> or <code>data.table</code> with 3 columns: (1) <code>doc_id</code> , (2) <code>sentence</code> and (3) <code>token_id</code> .
<code>label</code>	A character vector, specifying the column name under which the selected tokens are returned. If <code>NA</code> , the column is not returned.
<code>fill</code>	Logical. If <code>TRUE</code> (default), the default <code>fill()</code> will be used (this is identical to nesting <code>fill()</code> ; see description). To more specifically controll fill, you can nest the <code>fill</code> function (a special version of the <code>children</code> function).
<code>block</code>	Logical. If <code>TRUE</code> , the node will be blocked from being assigned (labeld). This is mainly usefull if you have a node that you do not want to be assigned by fill, but also don't want to 'label' it. Essentially, <code>block</code> is shorthand for using <code>label</code> and then removing the node afterwards. If <code>block</code> is <code>TRUE</code> , <code>label</code> has to be <code>NA</code> .

**Details**

There are several flags that can be used to change search condition. To specify flags, add a double underscore and the flag character to the name in the name value pairs (...). By adding the suffix `__R`, query terms are considered to be regular expressions, and the suffix `__I` uses case insensitive search (for normal or regex search). If the suffix `__F` is used, only exact matches are valid (case sensitive, and no wildcards). Multiple flags can be combined, such as `lemma__RI`, or `lemma_IR` (order of flags is irrelevant)

**Value**

A `tQuery` object, that can be used with the [apply\\_queries](#) function.

**Examples**

```
## it is convenient to first prepare vectors with relevant words/pos-tags/relations
.SAY_VERBS = c("tell", "show", "say", "speak") ## etc.
.QUOTE_RELS= c("ccomp", "dep", "parataxis", "dobj", "nsubjpass", "advcl")
.SUBJECT_RELS = c('su', 'nsubj', 'agent', 'nmod:agent')

quotes_direct = tquery(lemma = .SAY_VERBS,
                       children(label = 'source', p_rel = .SUBJECT_RELS),
                       children(label = 'quote', p_rel = .QUOTE_RELS))

quotes_direct
```

---

unselect\_nodes

*Undo select\_nodes*

---

**Description**

Not strictly required. Only available for elegance and minor memory efficiency

**Usage**

```
unselect_nodes(.tokens)
```

**Arguments**

`.tokens` A `tokenIndex` in which nodes are selected with [select\\_nodes](#).

**Value**

A `tokenIndex` (without a `.nodes` attribute)



**Examples**

```
tokens = tokens_spacy[tokens_spacy$doc_id == 'text4',]

tq = tquery(relation = "relcl", label = "relative_clause")
tokens = select_nodes(tokens, tq)
selected_nodes(tokens)

tokens = unselect_nodes(tokens)

is.null(attr(tokens, '.nodes'))
```

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