

# **CLiC 1.61 User Guide**

i. iii	roduction	ı
2. Cł	nanges from CLiC 1.5 to CLiC 1.6	1
3. Sy	stem requirements	1
4. Th	e CLiC corpora	1
	e CLiC analysis tabs	3
5.1.	Functions common to all tabs	4
•	Saving plain and annotated results	4
•	Printing the results	5
5.2.	Concordance	6
•	Concordance – Search the corpora	6
•	Concordance - Only in subsets	6
•	Concordance – Search for terms	6
•	Concordance – 'Whole phrase' or 'Any word'	6
•	Concordance – Co-text	6
•	Concordance – Results	7
•	Concordance – Basic sorting	8
•	Concordance – KWICGrouper	9
•	Concordance – Manage tag columns	13
5.3.	Subsets	14
•	Subsets – Show subsets	15
•	Subsets – Results	15
•	Subsets – KWICGrouper	16
•	Subsets – Manage tag columns	17
5.4.	Clusters	17
5.5.	Keywords	18
Appen	dix 1: List of texts available in CLiC	20
Appen	dix 2: CLiC texts listed in A-Level and GCSE specifications	24



#### 1. Introduction

The CLiC web app¹ has been developed as part of the CLiC Dickens project², which demonstrates through corpus stylistics how computer-assisted methods can be used to study literary texts and lead to new insights into how readers perceive fictional characters. CLiC Dickens started at the University of Nottingham in 2013; it is now a collaborative project with the University of Birmingham.

The CLiC Dickens project is funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council, grant reference AH/P504634/1.

Project team: Prof. Michaela Mahlberg, Prof. Peter Stockwell, Viola Wiegand

# 2. Changes from CLiC 1.5 to CLiC 1.6

There have been several changes to the back-end; for further technical details, please refer to our GitHub repository.<sup>3</sup> The focus of this user guide is the CLiC interface,<sup>4</sup> which has changed substantially with version 1.6. The tabs for the analysis functions ('Concordance', 'Subsets', 'Keywords', 'Clusters') are now located on the side panel on the right (see Figure 1). The sidebar menu can be toggled by clicking on the menu icon ( ) in the top right corner in order to make more space for the analysis screen.



Figure 1: The CLiC home screen with the menu in the side panel on the right.

#### 3. System requirements

The CLiC web app runs in your web browser (i.e. you will need an internet connection). We recommend recent versions of Chrome, Firefox or Safari. If the CLiC homepage displays a red error message instead of the table of contents, please check whether your browser needs updating. CLiC should also work on most (Apple and Android) mobile devices.

#### 4. The CLiC corpora

The CLiC homepage, part of which is shown in Figure 1, acts as a table of contents for all the books and their chapters; when clicking onto any of the chapter links you are taken to the full text of that section. As of version 1.6.1, released in November 2017, CLiC contains 138 texts, mainly from the 19<sup>th</sup> century; for a full list of titles please refer to Appendix 1. The procedure followed for retrieving, cleaning and importing the most recent texts is described

<sup>2</sup> http://birmingham.ac.uk/clic

<sup>1</sup> http://clic.bham.ac.uk

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> https://github.com/birmingham-ccr/clic

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> We are grateful to colleagues who have commented on previous drafts of this guide: Jamie Lentin, Anna Cermakova and Lorenzo Mastropierro. Yet, given the new interface, this user guide is still a work in progress. Please get in touch via clic@contacts.birmingham.ac.uk if you have further questions or suggestions for improvement.



in detail on our GitHub repository.<sup>5</sup> The texts can be selected individually and combined freely for analysis in any of the CLiC tools.<sup>6</sup> You can also choose from one of our three preselected corpora: Dickens's Novels (15 texts), 19<sup>th</sup> Century Reference Corpus (29 texts) and the Children's Literature Corpus (71 texts). In addition, there is a loosely defined 'Other' collection (23 texts), which includes additional GCSE and A-Level titles (please see Appendix 2 for an overview of all CLiC texts listed in the AQA, OCR and Edexcel GCSE and A-Level English specifications).

In order to **select texts** in any of the CLiC analysis tabs, go to control bar on the right-hand side (circled in Figure 1 above). You can select any or all of the texts by picking the corpora from a drop-down list or typing their names into a textbox. For example, in the Concordance tool, once you have clicked on the Concordance tab, a textbox labeled '**Search the corpora**' will appear (for more information on the Concordance tab, see Section 5.2), as illustrated in Figure 2.



**Figure 2:** Selecting corpora in the Concordance tab (same procedure in Subsets and Clusters; for Keywords see Section 5.5).

You can select the pre-selected corpora in their entirety or you can pick individual books from them, effectively creating your own subcorpus. For example, you could select several books from Dickens, several books from the 19<sup>th</sup> Century Reference Corpus and several books from the 19<sup>th</sup> Century Children's Literature Corpus. You could also create an author-based corpus, for example by selecting all of Jane Austen's novels by typing *austen* into the textbox (which is not case-sensitive); this will pull out the relevant novels from any of the corpora for individual selection (see Figure 3).

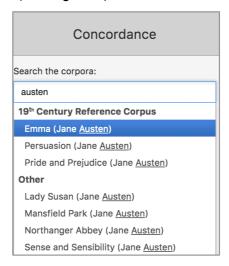


Figure 3: Example of creating a (temporary) author-based corpus: selecting all of Jane Austen's novels.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> https://github.com/birmingham-ccr/corpora/blob/master/README.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Please note that we do not recommend selecting all CLiC texts at once, because the tool will not be able to handle this quantity of data for performance intensive queries. Moreover, any aspect of principled design would be lost when all texts were to be combined; we therefore advise choosing one of our pre-selected corpora or creating your own selection.



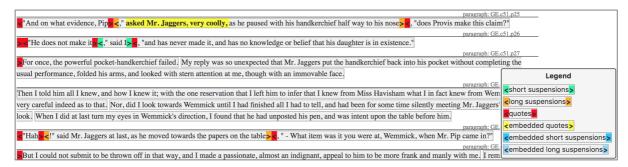
The CLiC corpora have been marked up to distinguish between several textual subsets of novels. Example 1 from *Great Expectations* below illustrates the subsets and Figure 4 shows how these are marked up in the chapter views, which can be retrieved from the 'in bk.' (in book) button in concordances (see Section 5.2) and the table of contents on the homepage.

(1) "And on what evidence, Pip," <u>asked Mr. Jaggers, very coolly, as he paused with his handkerchief half way to his nose,</u>"does Provis make this claim?"

"He does not make it," <u>said I</u>, "and has never made it, and has no knowledge or belief that his daughter is in existence."

For once, the powerful pocket-handkerchief failed. My reply was so unexpected that Mr. Jaggers put the handkerchief back into his pocket without completing the usual performance, folded his arms, and looked with stern attention at me, though with an immovable face. [*Great Expectations*, Chapter 51]

- quotes: any text listed in quotes, i.e. mostly character speech but also thoughts or songs that might appear in quotes
- non-quotes: narration
  - and a special case of non-quotes, <u>suspensions</u>, which represent narratorial interruptions of character speech that do not end with sentencefinal punctuation. Suspensions are further divided by length:
    - short suspensions have a length up to four words
    - long suspensions have a length of five or more words



**Figure 4:** Chapter view of example (1) (retrieved via the 'in bk.' (in book) button in a concordance of *asked Mr Jaggers very coolly*), exemplifying the mark-up of subsets.

A more detailed discussion of the subsets in CLiC – and the rationale behind this division – can be found in the open access article by Mahlberg et al. (2016).

# 5. The CLiC analysis tabs

The homepage shows the table of contents of the books in CLiC. Click onto one of the tabs in the side bar to start your analysis. The CLiC logo will take you back to the homepage if you want to see the content page again at a later point. The CLiC functions can be divided into two groups:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Mahlberg, M., Stockwell, P., de Joode, J., Smith, C., & O'Donnell, M. B. (2016). CLiC Dickens: novel uses of concordances for the integration of corpus stylistics and cognitive poetics. Corpora, 11(3), 433–463 [Open access, available from <a href="https://doi.org/10.3366/cor.2016.0102">https://doi.org/10.3366/cor.2016.0102</a>]



- A. The 'Concordance' and 'Subsets' tabs both display text (patterns) from the selected books in context. This is where you can analyse the use of particular words and phrases.
- B. The 'Cluster' and 'Keywords' tabs both show lists of frequent patterns (without context), but they differ in their applications. The Cluster tab lists frequent words and phrases in a single corpus. In the keywords tab, you can compare the frequency of words and phrases in one corpus with another; the tool will provide a list of those items that are significantly 'overused' in the first corpus (for more information, see Section 5.5 on keywords).

The CLiC analysis is based on 'white-space tokenisation'. This means that any sequence of letters that is not interrupted by a white space is considered a word. Some special cases arise, however:

- As mentioned in 2.1 below, the 'filter' function in the concordance and subset tabs works differently from the other search functions. The filter does not follow the tokenisation procedure but simply filters for character sequences, i.e. also punctuation. This means that you can filter for round brackets, colons etc. if this is useful for your research.
- Apostrophes: Oliver and Oliver's count as the same type in CLiC. Therefore, when you search for Oliver in Oliver Twist you will retrieve all instances of Oliver and Oliver's (and vice versa; 826 results). Note, however, that the filter searches by word form: So if you want to find only Oliver's, for example, you can filter the 826 rows and retrieve 100 entries of Oliver's.
- Two hyphens separate words: for example, *Char--lotte* in Oliver Twist (OT.c6.p20) "Oliver's gone mad! Char--lotte!" counts as two tokens.

#### 5.1. Functions common to all tabs

At any point, you can close the menu on the right by clicking on the menu icon in the top right corner ( ; also see Figure 5).



Figure 5: Close the sidebar menu by clicking on the menu icon in the top right corner.

#### Saving plain and annotated results

The buttons in the top row apply to all analysis tabs:

• 'Load': You can upload a previously exported CLiC CSV file to restore your settings and your tag annotation (see the 'tagging' section below). The CSV file can only be reimported to CLiC if you haven't made any changes to it. We would therefore recommend keeping the original copy for potentially loading it back into CLiC (as well as for your personal record) and saving any manual changes (e.g. comments, highlights, filtered lines) in a separate version. Also note that the 'Load' function will replace any existing tags in CLiC with those from the file: unlike 'Merge'. see below.





- 'Merge': The 'Merge' function will add the tags from the CSV file to any pre-existing tags. You can also use this function when you have more than one CSV (for example with annotations from several researchers) so you can merge these in order to check to what extent the tag sets overlap or differ.
- 'Save': Save your results, settings and annotated tags in a CSV file that can be opened in a spreadsheet viewer. The file contains a (shareable) link that will replicate your search settings.
- 'Clear': Resets the search settings and any tag columns. (Identical to clicking the CLiC icon.)

For both 'Load' and 'Merge' the results/queries have to be compatible, i.e. they have to be based on the same node word.

#### • Printing the results

If you have already saved the results in a CSV file, you may want to print that file directly from your spreadsheet viewer. However, the CSV file will not preserve any of the colours or the highlighting that you may have created with the KWICGrouper function (see the subsection 'Concordance – KWICGrouper' in 5.2 below). In order to print the output in colour, go to the Chrome printing menu, click on 'More settings' and tick 'Background graphics' (see Figure 6; other browsers should have similar settings). The layout also tends to print best in Landscape. You can then "print" the output to a PDF file (as in Figure 6) or straight to your printer.

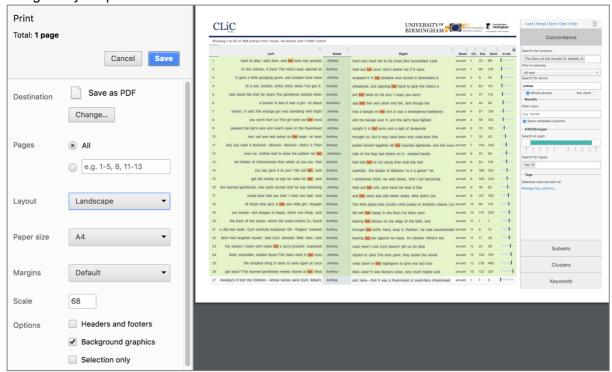


Figure 6: Settings for printing CLiC output in colour using the Chrome print menu.



#### 5.2. Concordance

Clicking onto the 'Concordance' tab will take you to the concordance view. In order to create a concordance, you will need to select a corpus to search in (see the Section 4 on 'The CLiC Corpora' above).

## • Concordance - Search the corpora

This is where you select a corpus to search in (cf. Section 4). The selection is very flexible and lets you pick a pre-defined corpus (19<sup>th</sup> Century Novels Reference Corpus, Dickens's Novels or Children's Literature) or choose your own subcorpus – either from books from only one of these corpora or combining books across the pre-defined corpora.

# Concordance – Only in subsets

Here you can decide whether you want to search through 'all text' – the whole book(s) – or just one of the subsets: 'short suspensions', 'long suspensions', 'quotes' and 'non-quotes' (cf. Section 4).

#### Concordance – Search for terms

This is the fundamental parameter of the concordance search – it lets you determine the node word or phrase that forms the basis of the concordance. When you type your search word(s), keep in mind the notes from the tokenisation section above. The node has to be a valid token according to the white-space tokenisation: for example, a search for a punctuation sign will not retrieve any results. If your research focuses on punctuation markers you can evade this issue by using the filter function in the subset tab: Go to the subset tab, select the relevant subset, for example non-quotes, and <u>filter</u> the rows to the punctuation marker of interest.

# • Concordance - 'Whole phrase' or 'Any word'

When you have entered several terms, you need to specify whether it is to be searched as one phrase (equivalent to using double quotes in a search engine, e.g. *dense fog*) or any of the words individually (*dense* and *fog*).

### • Concordance - Co-text

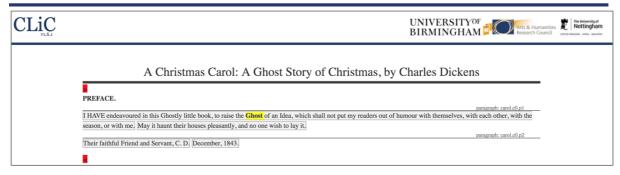
The maximum number of words in the co-text is set at 10 on either side in a concordance (depending on the length of the words and the size of the screen you might see fewer). You can see the full chapter view by clicking on 'in bk.' (in book) button at the end of any row (see Figure 7).



Figure 7: The 'in bk.' (in book) button leads to the chapter view of the occurrence.







**Figure 8:** The 'in bk.' view shows the whole chapter – in the case of this preface it is a very short chapter. (Note that all authorial text occurring before the official first chapter, is counted as 'chapter 0' in CLiC). This preface contains no quotes or suspensions; compare to the subset markup in the chapter view of Figure 4.

#### • Concordance - Results

These options allow you to adjust the way the concordance output is displayed.

#### Concordance – Results – Filter rows

This filter option lets you filter the concordance output by the rows that contain a particular sequence of letters (both in the node and co-text). For example, searching for *hands* in *Oliver Twist* yields 124 results; when we use the option 'filter rows' and search for *pockets*, this is filtered down to 8 results as illustrated in Figure 9.



Figure 9: Concordance of hands in Oliver Twist filtered down to pockets in the co-text.

Note that the filter, when searching for character sequences does not necessarily search for complete words: for example, filtering a concordance of *head* in *Oliver Twist* for *eat* yields both occurrences of the verb *eat*, and the instance *threatened*, which contains the same sequence of letters (see Figure 10). The filter function is cruder than the KWICGrouper; it can be usefully applied to filter down a large set of results before you do a more fine-grained categorisation. You might want to filter down the results to rows containing similar word forms. For example, filtering for *girl* will also retrieve rows containing *girlish* and *girls*. Moreover, unlike the main concordance search and the KWICGrouper, the filter lets you search for particular types of punctuation (e.g. round brackets used in suspensions).







**Figure 10:** Filtering for the letter sequence *eat* returns forms of the verb eat and other words containing the sequence.

#### Concordance – Results – Show metadata columns

Show the chapter, paragraph and sentence number for each row. (Used to be "Toggle Metadata" until CLiC 1.5). This illustrates where in the book you are and can be the basis for sorting (see section on sorting below).

## • Concordance - Basic sorting

The concordance lines can be sorted by any of the columns in the concordance by clicking on the header, which will then be marked with dark arrows. For example, by clicking on 'Left' the lines will be sorted by the first word to the left of the node and by clicking on 'Right' by the first word on the right. If you have the metadata columns activated you can also sort by these, for example to sort all entries by chapter. Similarly, if you have created your own tags (see 'Manage tag columns' section below), you can sort for lines with a particular tag. Clicking on the same header a second time will reverse the order of sorting.

Note that you can create a "**sorting sequence**" by clicking on various headers while pressing the **shift key**. For example, you could sort a concordance first by the words on the right and then by book, as illustrated in Figure 11, which shows a concordance of *fireplace* sorted first by book – so that results from *Barnaby Rudge* (*BR*) come first – and then ordered by the co-text on the right.





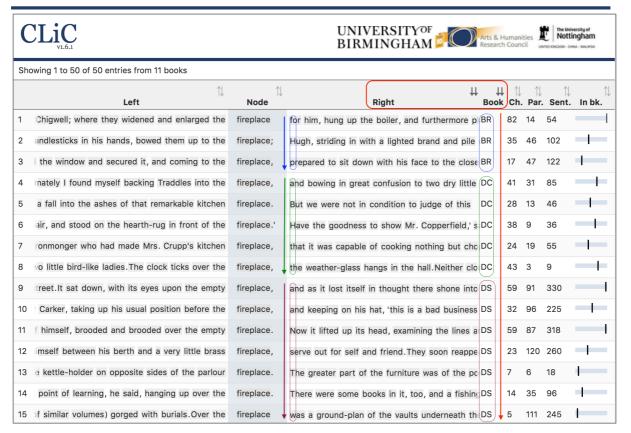


Figure 11: Concordance of *fireplace* in novels by Charles Dickens – fist ordered by book, then by the first word on the right.

#### Concordance – KWICGrouper

The KWICGrouper is a tool that allows you to quickly group the concordance lines according to patterns that you find as you go through the concordance. For a basic introduction to the KWICGrouper functionality (in the CLiC 1.5 interface) you can watch our KWICGrouper video tutorial from May 2017.8

The idea of the KWICGrouper is that you look for patterns as you search for particular words. Any matching lines will be highlighted and moved to the top of the screen. Among the matching lines we further distinguish between the lines based on how many matches they contain. A line with one match is highlighted in light green, lines with two matches are coloured in a darker green, those with three in purple and, finally, those with four in pink. (For lines with more matches than these, the colours with repeat.) The KWICGrouper gives you two options:

- **'Search in span'**: Set the span for the KWICGrouper search. By dragging the slider you can adjust the number of words that will be searched to the left and right of the search term. The maximum (and default) span is 5 positions to either side.
- 'Search for types': Choose one or more words to search for in the span. This is currently limited to single words, but there is no limit on how many words you add.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> The video is available from our CLiC Dickens blog at <a href="https://blog.bham.ac.uk/clic-dickens/2017/06/22/video-introducing-the-clic-kwicgrouper-function-to-group-concordance-lines/">https://blog.bham.ac.uk/clic-dickens/2017/06/22/video-introducing-the-clic-kwicgrouper-function-to-group-concordance-lines/</a>



The total number of matching rows will be displayed at the top; the process is illustrated in Figures 12–17. Figure 12 shows the plain concordance lines as returned when searching for *fire* in Dickens's novels.

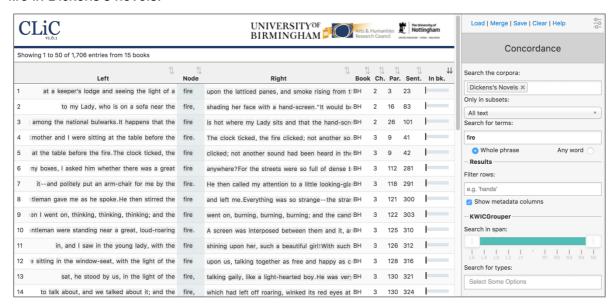


Figure 12: The first concordance lines of fire in Dickens's novels (default sorting by 'in bk').

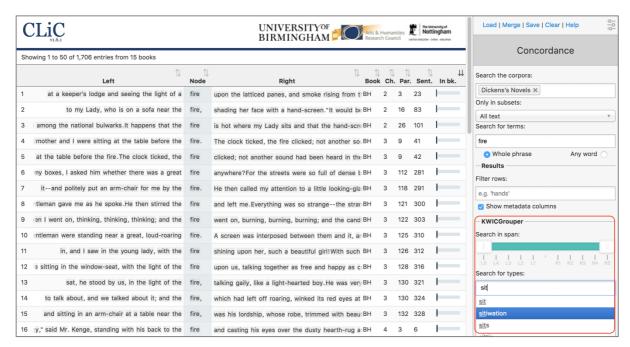
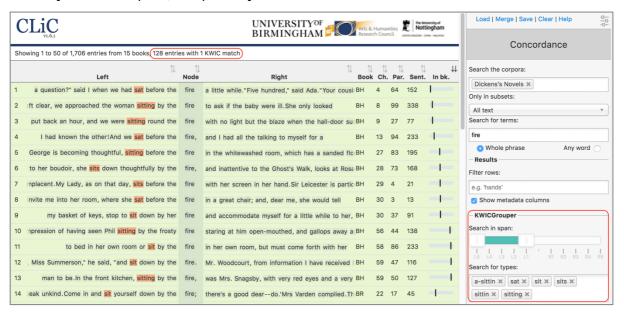


Figure 13: Selecting types related to sitting from the KWICGrouper to group the concordance lines.

Figure 13 illustrates the process of choosing types (forms of words) from co-text surrounding *fire* in the concordance in order to group the concordance lines. The dropdown only contains those word forms that actually appear around the node term in the specified search span. Therefore, while *sitiwation* is listed here, it wouldn't be listed if we had searched for another node term or used other books; it only appears once in this set in the following context (example 2):



(2) I don't take no pride out on it, Sammy,' replied Mr. Weller, poking the fire vehemently, 'it's a horrid **sitiwation**. I'm actiwally drove out o' house and home by it. The breath was scarcely out o' your poor mother-in-law's body, ven vun old 'ooman sends me a pot o' jam, and another a pot o' jelly, and another brews a blessed large jug o' camomile-tea, vich she brings in vith her own hands.'
[Pickwick Papers, Chapter LI.]



**Figure 14:** The resulting 'KWICGrouped' concordance lines: the selected types are listed in the search box on the right; and in the case of this example it is suitable to restrict the search span to only the left side of the node.

The KWICGrouper only searches through a number of words to the left and right of the node term, as specified by the search span. Figure 14 shows the resulting concordance lines according to the KWICGrouper settings after manually choosing types related to the action of sitting. Apart from the selected search types the search span has also been restricted to the left side so that clearer patterns of sitting by the fire become visible.

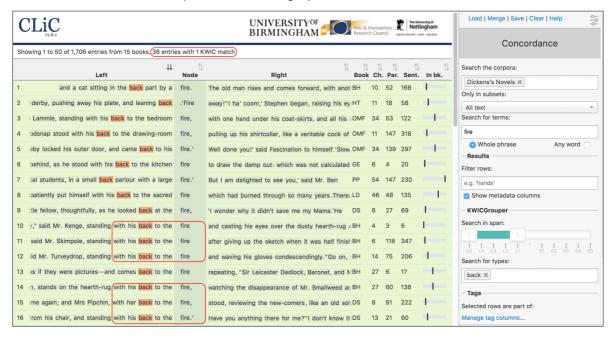


Figure 15: The first lines of *fire* co-occurring with *back* (i.e. one KWICGrouper match) are highlighted and moved to the top.



Apart from looking for characters sitting by the fire, it might also be of interest to look for characters standing by the fire. We have shown in our previous work (see chapter 6 of Mahlberg 2013°) that the cluster with his back to the fire is prominent in Dickens's and 19<sup>th</sup> century novels by other writers. Figure 15 shows the first concordance lines of fire with back on the left (sorted to the left).

The output from the KWICGrouper lists at the top of the screen the number of lines that contain any number of matches. In the case of Figures 14 and 15 there are only lines with one match, but no lines with more than one match. So, in Figure 15, the message says "36 entries with 1 KWIC match", this means that 36 lines contain both *fire* and *back*. This function becomes useful when we now look for gendered pronouns. As shown in Figure 16, there are 27 lines in which *fire* co-occurs with both *back* and *his*. Most of these occurrences appear in the pattern *with his back to the fire*, as becomes obvious when we reverse the sorting on the left so that *the* occurs at the top in the first position to the left of *fire* – the L1 position. On the other hand, as we can see from Figure 17, Dickens's novels contain only instance of fire co-occurring with *back* and *her* (*with her back to the fire*).

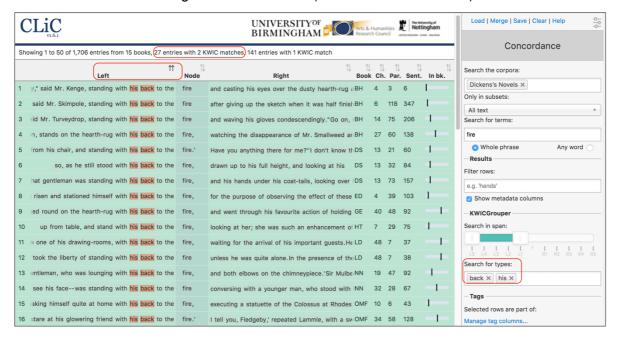


Figure 16: The 27 lines with two matches (here, back and his) are highlighted in a darker green.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Mahlberg, M. (2013). Corpus Stylistics and Dickens's Fiction. London: Routledge.





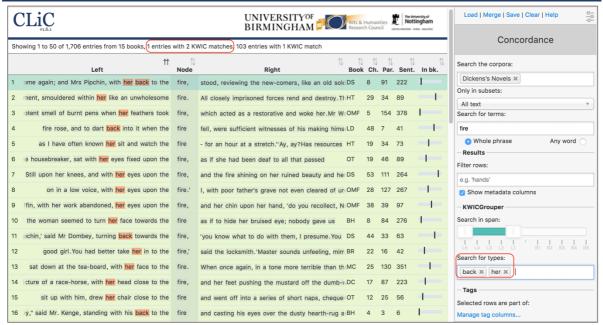


Figure 17: Only one line contains both back and her; it is highlighted and shown above single match lines.

# • Concordance – Manage tag columns

Once you have identified lines with patterns of interest, you might want to place these into one or more categories. CLiC provides a flexible tagging system for this. Figure 18 illustrates the outcome of what a tagged concordance can look like. The tags are user-defined so you can create tags that are relevant to your project. In this case, occurrences of *dream* in *Oliver Twist* have been tagged according to who is dreaming.

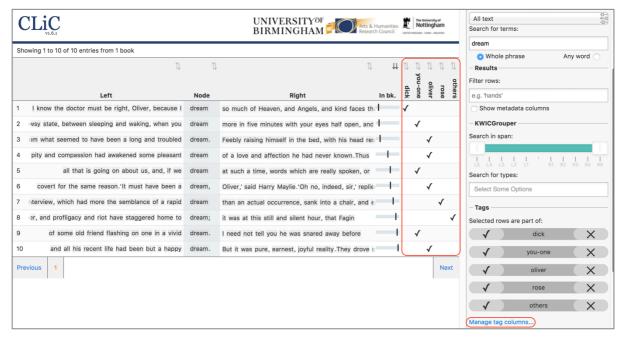


Figure 18: Tagged concordance lines of dream in Oliver Twist.

In order to tag the lines, click on 'manage tag columns' (shown in the bottom right corner of Figure 18) and create your own tag(s) through the 'Add new' option (see Figure 19). You can rename a tag by selecting it from the 'Tag columns' list and renaming it in the text box. Once you have created your tag(s), you can click 'Back' to return to the menu. Now you can select the relevant concordance lines by clicking on them and you will see that the sidebar



contains the list of your tags. Once one or more lines are selected you can click the tick next to the relevant tag in order to tag the line (see Figure 20). An extra column will appear for each tag and you can sort on these columns as mentioned in the sorting section above. Selected and tagged rows will be automatically deselected when you click on (i.e. select) a new row.



Figure 19: The menu for adding and renaming tags.

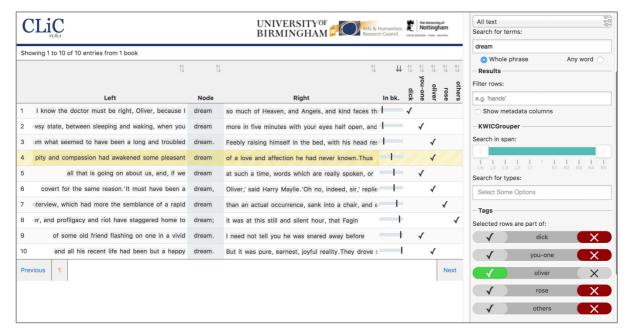


Figure 20: Select a line (by clicking on it) in order to apply an existing tag; once tagged, the tick in the sidebar will appear green for the selected line. A tick will also be added to the tag column in the concordance itself.

#### 5.3. Subsets

The Subsets tab can display the full subset of your choice for the selected corpus. Therefore, you can retrieve all quotes or all long suspensions, etc. in any of the books or pre-selected corpora for further analysis. Note that we find this option most useful for the smaller subsets, i.e. quotes and suspensions; if you select the whole 'non-quotes' subset the output may become unwieldy.



#### Subsets – Show subsets

Click onto the dropdown 'Show subsets' (see Figure 21) to select a relevant subset (short suspensions, long suspensions, quotes or non-quotes). You will also need to choose a corpus.

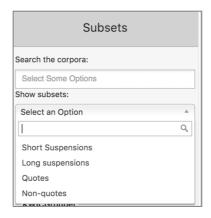


Figure 21: The basic subset options.

Figure 22 shows sample lines from the subset of long suspensions in *Oliver Twist*. You can then use the filter option to narrow down the lines and group them using the KWICGrouper. As in the concordance tab, you can create tags to annotate rows with noteworthy patterns.



Figure 22: The first few lines from the subset of 'long suspensions' in Oliver Twist.

#### • Subsets - Results

Like in the concordance tab, this allows you to adjust the way the concordance output ('table') is displayed.

#### Subsets – Results – Filter rows

The filter option lets you filter the output by the rows that contain a particular sequence of letters, as described in Section 5.2 on the filter function in the Concordance tab. For example, you could filter suspensions for particular speech verbs like *cried* (Figure 23).







Figure 23: Filtering long suspensions in Oliver Twist for cried.



Figure 24: Filtering the co-text of long suspensions for perhaps in Oliver Twist.

Note, however, that the filter will search through the whole row and therefore also accounts for words in the context, not only in the subset itself. For example, when searching through the subset of long suspensions in *Oliver Twist* and filtering rows for *perhaps* the results originate only from the co-text, as *perhaps* does not occur in long suspensions (see Figure 24).

## Subsets – KWICGrouper

If you want to restrict your search to the subset itself, the KWICGrouper is the better option; it will also highlight your search terms, as described in Section 5.2 on concordances. The Subset KWICGrouper works like the Concordance KWICGrouper, with the exception of its search span which operates only on the subset itself. See Figure 25 for an illustration of the Subset KWICGrouper searching for lines with *cried*, *screamed* and *sobbed*.







Figure 25: The search span of the Subset KWICGrouper applies to the subset; not to the co-text.

### • Subsets - Manage tag columns

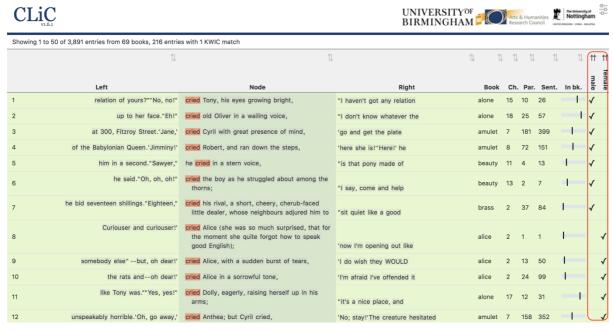


Figure 26: Tagging subsets – here, long suspensions in ChiLit containing *cried* are tagged for character gender.

Just like in the Concordance tab (Section 5.2), subset rows can be annotated with user-defined tags. Figure 26 shows a potential application of tagging subsets: long suspensions in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century Children's Literature (ChiLit) corpus containing *cried* are tagged for whether the crying character is male or female. Note that this screenshot just illustrates the technique; it does not represent the actual gender distribution of *cried* in the ChiLit long suspensions.

#### 5.4. Clusters

The output of the cluster tool generates frequency lists of single words and 'clusters' (repeated sequences of words). Clusters are also called 'n-grams', where 'n' stands for the length of the phrase. If we choose a '1-gram' (single word), we retrieve a simple word list. (In





Oliver Twist, for example, the top 10 words retrieved from this tool are the, and, to, of, a, he, in, his, that – all function words, as we would generally expect.) CLiC currently supports 1-grams (single words), 3-grams (like i don't know) 4-grams and 5-grams (what do you mean by), as illustrated in Figure 27.

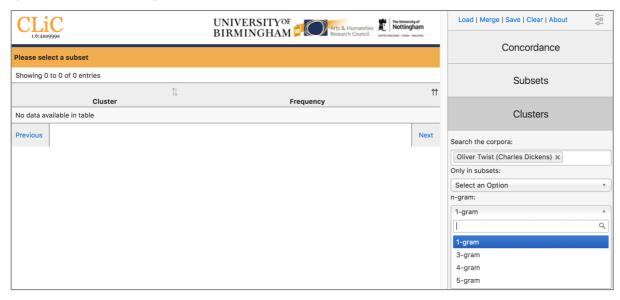


Figure 27: Cluster options.

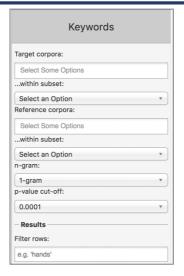
As in the other tabs, you can restrict the search to a particular subset (see Figure 27 – 'Only in subsets: Select an Option') so that, for example, you can create frequency lists for clusters in quotes (or any of the other subsets). You can save the resulting list as a CSV file (for example for use in a spreadsheet viewer) by clicking the 'Save' button at the top. Note that the CLiC 'Cluster' tab will display words and clusters with a minimum frequency of 5.

#### 5.5. Keywords

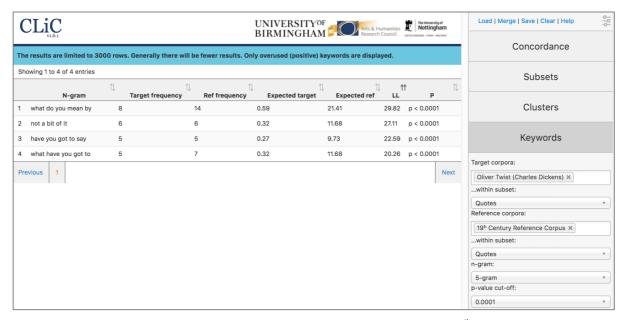
The keywords tool finds words (and phrases) that are used significantly more often in one corpus compared to another. CLiC incorporates the keyword extraction formula reported by Rayson and Garside (2000)<sup>10</sup>. Apart from comparing single words, CLiC also allows you to compare clusters. Whereas the cluster tab focuses only on one corpus, the Keywords function can compare cluster lists. You have to make selections for the following options (also see Figure 28):

- 'Target corpora': Choose the corpus/corpora that you are interested in.
  - 'within subset': Specify which subset of the target corpus you want to compare (or simply choose 'all text')
- **'Reference corpora':** Choose the reference corpus to compare your target corpus to.
  - o 'within subset': Specify the subset for the reference corpus.
- 'n-gram': Do you want to compare single words (1-grams) or phrases (2-grams up to 5-grams

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Rayson, P. and Garside, R. (2000). Comparing corpora using frequency profiling. In proceedings of the workshop on Comparing Corpora, held in conjunction with the 38th annual meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics (ACL 2000). 1-8 October 2000, Hong Kong, pp. 1-6, retrieved from http://ucrel.lancs.ac.uk/people/paul/publications/rg\_acl2000.pdf



**Figure 28:** The settings for the keywords tab require you to select two sets of corpora for the keyword comparison – target and reference – and their corresponding subsets.



**Figure 29**: Key 5-word clusters in *Oliver Twist* 'quotes' compared to 'quotes' in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century Reference Corpus.

Note that you have to select a subset for each of the two corpora or you'll see the error message: "Please select a subset". So, for example, when comparing 5-grams in *Oliver Twist* (quotes) against the 19<sup>th</sup> Century Reference Corpus (quotes), we retrieve the results displayed in Figure 29 (for a p-value of 0.0001). The keyword output is by default ordered by the log-likelihood (LL) value, the 'keyness' statistic used here (for more details on the calculation, please refer to Rayson and Garside, 2000).

The frequency threshold of 5 used for the cluster tab is <u>not</u> applied to the keyword tab, so that all frequencies are compared. The keyword output shows the top 3000 results (for most comparisons, you will yield fewer results, though). Moreover, CLiC only generates so-called 'positive keywords': those that are 'overused' in the target corpus than in the reference corpus, but CLiC does not generate 'negative' or 'underused' keywords.



# Appendix 1: List of texts available in CLiC

# Pre-selected corpora in CLiC

DNov (15 texts) Dickens's Novels

ChiLit (71 texts) 19<sup>th</sup> Century Children's Literature 19<sup>th</sup> Century Reference Corpus

Other (23 texts) A collection of 'other' texts with more set titles from A-Level and GCSE exam

specifications.

Table 1: Titles in the DNov, 19C and Other pre-selected corpora.

Title	Author	Corpus				
Emma	Jane Austen	19C				
Persuasion	Jane Austen	19C				
Pride and Prejudice	Jane Austen	19C				
Sense and Sensibility	Jane Austen	Other				
Mansfield Park	Jane Austen	Other				
Northanger Abbey	Jane Austen	Other				
Lady Susan	Jane Austen	Other				
Lady Audley's Secret	Mary Elizabeth Braddon	19C				
Agnes Grey	Anne Brontë	19C				
The Tenant of Wildfell Hall	Anne Brontë	Other				
Jane Eyre	Charlotte Brontë	19C				
The Professor	Charlotte Brontë	19C				
Wuthering Heights	Emily Brontë	19C				
The Last Days of Pompeii	Edward George Bulwer-Lytton	19C				
The Awakening <sup>a</sup>	Kate Chopin	Other				
Antonina or, the Fall of Rome	Wilkie Collins	19C				
Armadale	Wilkie Collins	19C				
The Woman in White	Wilkie Collins	19C				
The Moonstone	Wilkie Collins	Other				
Heart of Darkness	Joseph Conrad	Other				
A Christmas Carol in Prose; Being a Ghost Story of Christmas	Charles Dickens	Other				
A Tale of Two Cities	Charles Dickens	DNov				
Barnaby Rudge	Charles Dickens	DNov				
Bleak House	Charles Dickens	DNov				
David Copperfield	Charles Dickens	DNov				
Dombey and Son	Charles Dickens	DNov				
Great Expectations	Charles Dickens	DNov				
Hard Times	Charles Dickens	DNov				
Little Dorrit	Charles Dickens	DNov				
Martin Chuzzlewit	Charles Dickens	DNov				
Nicholas Nickleby	Charles Dickens	DNov				
Oliver Twist	Charles Dickens	DNov				
Our Mutual Friend	Charles Dickens	DNov				
Pickwick Papers	Charles Dickens	DNov				
The Mystery of Edwin Drood	Charles Dickens	DNov				
The Old Curiosity Shop	Charles Dickens	DNov				





Sybil, or the two nations	Benjamin Disraeli	19C
Vivian Grey	Benjamin Disraeli	19C
The Hound of the Baskervilles	Arthur Conan Doyle	19C
The Sign of the Four	Arthur Conan Doyle	Other
Daniel Deronda	George Eliot	19C
The Mill on the Floss	George Eliot	19C
Silas Marner	George Eliot	Other
Middlemarch	George Eliot	Other
A Room with a View	E. M.Forster	Other
Cranford	Elizabeth Gaskell	19C
Mary Barton	Elizabeth Gaskell	19C
North and South	Elizabeth Gaskell	19C
The Yellow Wallpaper	Charlotte Perkins Gilman	Other
Jude the Obscure	Thomas Hardy	19C
The Return of the Native	Thomas Hardy	19C
Tess of the D'Urbervilles	Thomas Hardy	19C
The Portrait of a Lady – Volume 1	Henry James	Other
The Portrait of a Lady – Volume 2	Henry James	Other
What Maisie Knew	Henry James	Other
Women in Love	D. H. Lawrence	Other
Twelve Years a Slave	Solomon Northup	Other
Frankenstein	Mary Shelley	19C
The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hide	Robert Louis Stevenson	19C
Dracula	Bram Stoker	19C
Gulliver's Travels	Jonathan Swift	Other
Vanity Fair	William Makepeace Thackeray	19C
The Small House at Allington	Anthony Trollope	19C
Adventures of Huckleberry Finn	Mark Twain	Other
The War of the Worlds	H. G. Wells	Other
The Return of the Soldier	Rebecca West	Other
The Picture of Dorian Gray	Oscar Wilde	19C
Notes:		

Notes:

<sup>a</sup> The Gutenberg source that we used for *The Awakening* (see https://github.com/birmingham-ccr/corpora/blob/master/README.pdf) also contained short stories by Chopin. These have been removed before the main text was imported into CLiC.



**Table 2:** Titles in ChiLit; a corpus compiled by Anna Cermakova for the GLARE project 11.

	p ajan
<u>Title</u>	Author
Vice Versa; or, A Lesson to Fathers	F. Anstey
The Brass Bottle	F. Anstey
The Coral Island: A Tale of the Pacic Ocean	R. M. Ballantyne
Peter Pan	J. M. Barrie
The Secret Garden	Frances Hodgson Burnett
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland	Lewis Carroll
Through the Looking-Glass	Lewis Carroll
The Surprising Adventures of Sir Toady Lion with	S.R. Crockett
Those of General Napoleon Smith	LaBouro Hamadia Englana
Mrs. Overtheway's Remembrances	Juliana Horatia Ewing
Jackanapes Alexandra and the second	Juliana Horatia Ewing
Moonfleet	J. Meade Falkner
Eric; Or, Little by Little	F. W. Farrar
Adventures in Wallypug-Land	G. E. Farrow
The Golden Age	Kenneth Grahame
Dream Days	Kenneth Grahame
The Wind in the Willows	Kenneth Grahame
King Solomon's Mines	H. Rider Haggard
Allan Quatermain	H. Rider Haggard
Winning His Spurs. A Tale of the Crusades	G. A. Henty
With Clive in India; Or, The Beginnings of an	G. A. Henty
Empire	
Tom Brown's Schooldays	Thomas Hughes
Mopsa the Fairy	Jean Ingelow
Wood Magic, a Fable	Richard Jefferies
Madam How and Lady Why; Or, First Lessons in	Charles Kingsley
Earth Lore for Children	
The Water-Babies	Charles Kingsley
Stalky and Co	Rudyard Kipling
The Jungle Book	Rudyard Kipling
Prince Prigio	Andrew Lang
At the Back of the North Wind	George McDonald
The Princess and the Goblin	George McDonald
The Three Mulla-mulgars	Walter de la Mare
Masterman Ready; Or, The Wreck of the Pacific	Frederick Marryat
The Settlers in Canada	Frederick Marryat
The Children of the New Forest	Frederick Marryat
Feats on the Fiord	Harriet Martineau
The Crofton Boys	Harriet Martineau
The Peasant and the Prince	Harriet Martineau
The Settlers at Home	Harriet Martineau
A World of Girls: The Story of a School	L. T. Meade
The Cuckoo Clock	Mary Louisa Molesworth
The Tapestry Room: A Child's Romance	Mary Louisa Molesworth
The Carved Lions	Mary Louisa Molesworth
The Book of Dragons	E. Nesbit
The Story of the Treasure Seekers	E. Nesbit
Nine Unlikely Tales	E. Nesbit
The Railway Children	E. Nesbit
Five Children and It	E. Nesbit

 $^{\rm 11}$  See  $\underline{\rm http://birmingham.ac.uk/glare}$  for more information on the GLARE project.







The Story of the Amulet E. Nesbit The Tale of Peter Rabbit **Beatrix Potter** The Tale of Squirrel Nutkin **Beatrix Potter** The Tale of Benjamin Bunny **Beatrix Potter** The Tale of Two Bad Mice **Beatrix Potter** The Tale of Jemima Puddle-Duck **Beatrix Potter** The Tale of the Flopsy Bunnies **Beatrix Potter** The Fifth Form at Saint Dominic's: A School Story Talbot Baines Reed

The King of the Golden River; or, the Black John Ruskin

Brothers: A Legend of Stiria

Black Beauty Anna Sewell Catherine Sinclair Holiday House: A Series of Tales Kidnapped Robert Louis Stevenson Treasure Island Robert Louis Stevenson

Jessica's First Prayer Hesba Stretton Little Meg's children Hesba Stretton Alone in London Hesba Stretton The Rival Crusoes; or The Shipwreck Agnes Strickland

The Rose and the Ring William Makepeace Thackeray

Leila at home Ann Fraser Tytler The Happy Prince, and Other Tales Oscar Wilde

The Heir of Redclye Charlotte M. Yonge The Daisy Chain, or Aspirations Charlotte M. Yonge The Dove in the Eagle's Nest Charlotte M. Yonge The Little Duke: Richard the Fearless Charlotte M. Yonge



# Appendix 2: CLiC texts listed in A-Level and GCSE specifications

Table 3: Overview of CLiC texts listed in the AQA, Edexcel and OCR A-Level / GCSE specifications.

Author	Title	AQA GCSE Eng Lit (8702)	AQA AS Lang Lit (7706)	AQA A-Level Lang Lit (7707)	AQA AS Eng Lit A (7711)	AQA A-Level Eng Lit A (7712)	AQA AS Eng Lit B (7716) AQA A-Level Eng Lit B2	OCR GCSE Eng Lit (J352)	OCR AS Eng Lit (H072)	OCR A Level Eng Lit (H472)	OCR AS Lang Lit (H074)	OCR A-Level Lang Lit (H474)	Edexcel GCSE Eng Lit	Edexcel AS Lang Lit	Edexcel A-Level Lang Lit	Edexcel AS Eng Lit	Edexcel A-Level Eng Lit	Total
Jane Austen	Emma						<b>✓</b> ✓											2
Jane Austen	Mansfield Park					✓												1
Jane Austen	Northanger Abbey					✓												1
Jane Austen	Persuasion				✓	✓												2
Jane Austen	Pride and Prejudice	✓						✓					✓					3
Jane Austen	Sense and Sensibility									✓								1
Mary Elizabeth Braddon	Lady Audley's Secret															✓	✓	2
Anne Brontë	The Tenant of Wildfell					✓												1
Charlotte Brontë	Hall	✓			✓	✓		✓		✓	<b>√</b>	✓	/					0
	Jane Eyre Wuthering Heights	V			<b>∨</b>	<b>∨</b>		•		•	٧	•	•	./	./	./	./	8
Emily Brontë Kate Chopin	The Awakening				<b>∨</b>	<b>∨</b>								•	•	•	•	6
Wilkie Collins	Moonstone				V	<b>∨</b>										./	./	2
Wilkie Collins	The Woman in White					<b>√</b>										•	•	1
Joseph Conrad	Heart of Darkness					•										/	<b>√</b>	2
Charles Dickens	A Christmas Carol	✓											✓			•		2
Charles Dickens	Great Expectations	·						✓						<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>			5
Charles Dickens	Hard Times	•				✓	✓	•					•	•	•	✓	✓	4
Charles Dickens	Oliver Twist					•	<b>√</b>									-	•	1
Sir Arthur Conan Doyle	The Sign of the Four	✓					-											1
George Eliot	Silas Marner												<b>√</b>					1
George Eliot	The Mill on the Floss				✓	✓												2
George Eliot	Middlemarch					✓												1
E. M. Forster	A Room with a View				✓	✓								✓	✓			4
Elizabeth Gaskell	North and South					✓												1
Charlotte Perkins Gilman	The Yellow Wallpaper					✓												1
Thomas Hardy	Tess of D'Urberbilles				<b>√</b>	✓	< <			✓				✓	✓	<b>√</b>	✓	9
Henry James	The Portrait of a Lady									✓								1
Henry James	What Maisie Knew															✓	✓	2
D. H. Lawrence	Women in Love									✓								1
Solomon Northup	Twelve Years a Slave										✓	✓						2
Mary Shelley	Frankenstein	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓			✓			✓	✓	8
Robert Louis Stevenson	The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde	✓						✓					✓					3
Bram Stoker	Dracula		✓	✓						✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	7
William Makepeace	Vanity Fair					✓												1
Thackeray Mark Twain	The Adventures of									✓						✓	✓	3
H. G. Wells	Huckleberry Finn The War of the Worlds							<b>√</b>								✓	./	3
Rebecca West	The Return of the					✓		•								•	,	1
Oscar Wilde	Soldier The Picture of Dorian																	
Oscai Wilde	Gray					✓				✓						✓	✓	4