2012

Help Manual

DICTION 6

The Text Analysis Program

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Help Manual

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1.1 Introduction

DICTION 6 is a scientific method for determining the tone of a verbal message using a powerful Windows™ based program that searches a passage for five general semantic features as well as thirty-five sub-features. DICTION conducts its searches via a 10,000-word corpus and any number of user-created custom dictionaries for particular research needs.

DICTION 6 produces reports about the texts it processes and also writes the results to numeric files for later statistical analysis. Output includes raw totals, percentages, and standardized scores and, for small input files, extrapolations to a 500-word norm.

DICTION requires 4.9 MB of memory and 38.4 MB of hard disk space. On a computer with a 2.16 GHz Intel chip and 2 GB of RAM, DICTION can process 3,000 passages (1,500,000 words) in four minutes. The program can accept either individual or multiple-author passages and, at your discretion, it provides special counts of orthographic characters and high frequency words.

DICTION 6 was developed by Professor Roderick P. Hart, Dean of the College of Communication at The University of Texas at Austin and Professor Craig Carroll, Associate Professor of Communication and Journalism at Lipscomb University.

DICTION 6 uses dictionaries (word-lists) to search a text for these qualities:
• Certainty - Language indicating resoluteness, inflexibility, and completeness and a tendency to speak ex cathedra.
• Activity - Language featuring movement, change, the implementation of ideas and the avoidance of inertia.
• Optimism - Language endorsing some person, group, concept or event, or highlighting their positive entailments.
• Realism - Language describing tangible, immediate, recognizable matters that affect people's everyday lives.
• Commonality - Language highlighting the agreed-upon values of a group and rejecting idiosyncratic modes of engagement.

1.2 DICTION Improvements

DICTION 6's look and appearance have been completely redesigned and several new features have been added as well.

DICTION Input Improvements
1.   Reads other file formats including TXT, RTF, DOC, DOCX, ODB (OpenOffice), htm, and PDF, DICTION 4 files
2.   Increases the number of files that can be read in at one time
3.   Expands the number of characters that can be recognized
4.   Imports files within folders and subfolders, preserving structure
5.   Show/hide the unique identifiers and descriptions
6.   Processes input files of any size: up to 500,000 words

DICTION Throughput Improvements
1.   Change size of windows for easy viewing
2.   Allows creation of new folders and subfolders for grouping texts.
3.   Arranges text files in window by unique identifiers or by manual re-arranging
4.   Has two <u>new</u> processing options:
   a.   *Raw Scores:* no normalization
   b.   *Unsegmented Average:* computes scores for whole text and normalizes to per 500-word score
5.   Internal author analysis
6.   Ability to edit the texts within DICTION
7.   Color coding for omitting or highlighting passages
8.   Dictionaries can house up to 10,000 words.

DICTION Output Improvements
1.   Export feature for XLS, HTM, and CSV
2.   Easier exportation of data from .xls to SAS and SPSS
3.   Ability to analyze words from insistence and words that appear inordinate number of times
4.   Ability to compare text analyses side-by-side using the Append feature
5.   Tabbed reports for top-level viewing

DICTION Project History Improvements
1.   Produces a log associated with each text file indicating last date when files were analyzed.
2.   Context of analyses added as variables to the output to aid interpreting variables later.
3.   Produces a count of words included for insistence variable.
4.   History of analyses stored with DICTION.

2 DICTION

2.1 DICTION'S 31 Word Lists

DICTION uses 31 dictionaries (word lists) to search a text. The dictionaries will be automatically loaded into memory at the beginning of each work session.

You may view DICTION's 31 dictionaries in the following manner.

1. Select "Edit" from the Menu Bar.
2. Scan down menu for "View DICTION's Dictionaries."
3. Choose from among the list of standard dictionaries.
4. The standard dictionaries cannot be changed.
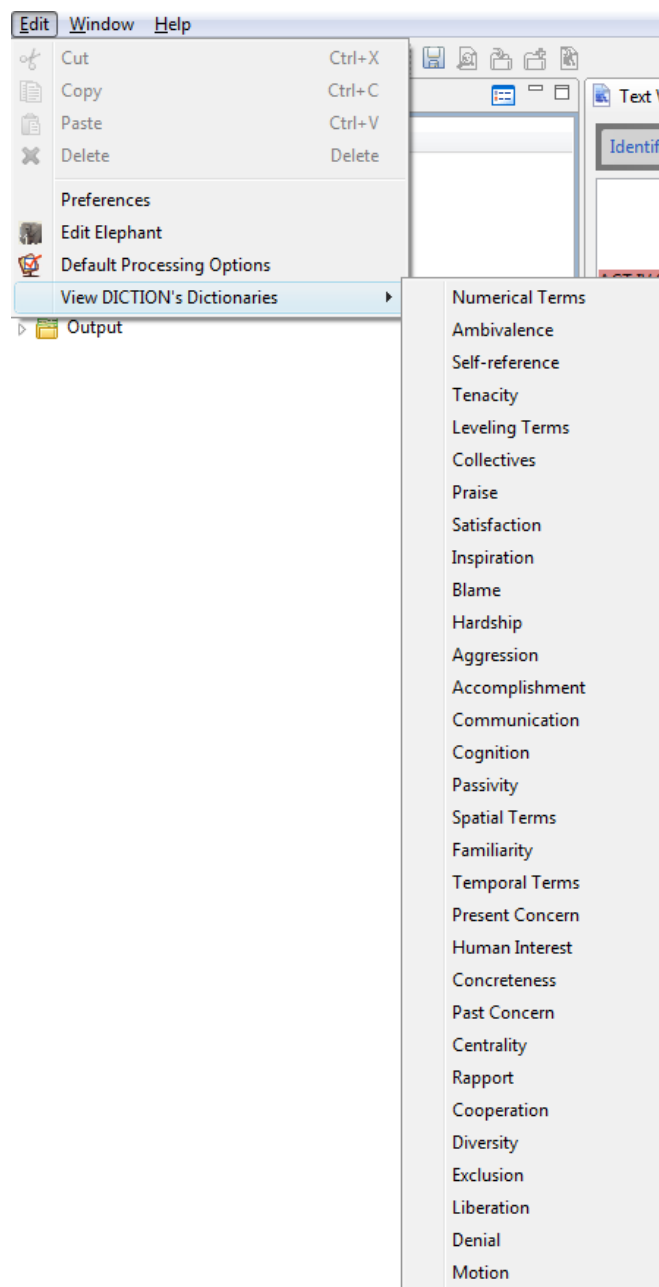
The dictionaries have the following properties:

❖ They vary considerably in size, ranging from as few as 10 words to as many as 745 words.
❖ The dictionaries contain individual or hyphenated words only, not phrases.
❖ No words are duplicated across the thirty-one dictionaries.
❖ Homographs, words that are spelled alike but that have different meanings, are treated via statistical weighting procedures (thereby partially correcting for context).
❖ DICTION's Report Files can produce raw scores or standardized scores for each of the standard dictionaries.

2.2 DICTION's 5 Master Variables

DICTION's five master variables--Activity, Optimism, Certainty, Realism and Commonality are composed by standardizing all previous scores, combining them via addition and subtraction, and then by adding a constant of 50 to eliminate negative numbers. When taken together, these five measures provide the most general understanding of a given text.

Five 'Master Variables' are built by concatenating these 31 dictionary scores.

Master Variable	Definition	Formula
Certainty	Language indicating resoluteness, inflexibility, and completeness and a tendency to speak <u>ex cathedra</u>	[Tenacity + Leveling + Collectives + Insistence] – [Numerical Terms + Ambivalence + Self Reference + Variety]
Optimism	Language endorsing some person, group, concept or event or highlighting their positive entailments.	[Praise + Satisfaction + Inspiration] – [Blame + Hardship + Denial]
Activity	Language featuring movement, change, the implementation of ideas and the avoidance of inertia.	[Aggression + Accomplishment + Communication + Motion] – [Cognitive Terms + Passivity + Embellishment]
Realism	Language describing tangible, immediate, recognizable matters that affect people's everyday lives.	[Familiarity + Spatial Awareness + Temporal Awareness + Present Concern + Human Interest + Concreteness] – [Past Concern + Complexity]
Commonality	Language highlighting the agreed - upon values of a group and rejecting idiosyncratic modes of engagement.	[Centrality + Cooperation + Rapport] – [Diversity + Exclusion + Liberation]

2.2.1 The 'Certainty' Master Variable

Definition: Language indicating resoluteness, inflexibility, and completeness and a tendency to speak ex cathedra

> Formula: [Tenacity + Leveling + Collectives + Insistence] - [Numerical Terms + Ambivalence + Self Reference + Variety]

TENACITY: All uses of the verb **to be** (*is, am, will, shall*) three definitive verb forms (*has, must, do*) and their variants, as well as all associated contraction's (*he'll, they've, ain't*). These verbs connote confidence and totality.

LEVELING: Words used to ignore individual differences and to build a sense of completeness and assurance. Included are **totalizing terms** (*everybody, anyone, each, fully*), adverbs of **permanence** (*always, completely, inevitably, consistently*), and **resolute adjectives** (*unconditional, consummate, absolute, open-and-shut*).

COLLECTIVES: Singular nouns connoting plurality that function to decrease specificity. These words reflect a dependence on categorical modes of thought. Included are **social groupings** (*crowd, choir, team, humanity*), **task groups** (*army, congress, legislature, staff*) and **geographical entities** (*county, world, kingdom, republic).*

INSISTENCE: This is a measure of code-restriction and semantic contentedness. The assumption is that repetition of key terms indicates a preference for a limited, ordered world.

In calculating *Insistence*, all words occurring three or more times that function as nouns or noun-derived adjectives are identified (either cybernetically or your assistance) and the following calculation performed: [Number of Eligible Words **x** Sum of their Occurrences] ÷ 10.

 For small input files, high-frequency terms used two or more times are used in the calculation.

NUMERICAL TERMS: Any sum, date, or product specifying the facts in a given case. This dictionary treats each isolated integer as a single word and each separate group of integers as a single word. In addition, the dictionary contains common numbers in **lexical format** (*one, tenfold, hundred, zero)* as well as terms indicating **numerical operations** (*subtract, divide, multiply, percentage*) and **quantitative topics** (*digitize, tally, mathematics).* The presumption is that *Numerical Terms* hyper-specify a claim, thus detracting from its universality.

AMBIVALENCE: Words expressing hesitation or uncertainty, implying a speaker's inability or unwillingness to commit to the verbalization being made. Included are **hedges** (*allegedly*, *perhaps, might),* statements of **inexactness** (*almost, approximate, vague, somewhere*) and **confusion** (*baffled, puzzling, hesitate).* Also included are words of **restrained possibility** (*could, would, he'd*) and **mystery** (*dilemma, guess, suppose, seems).*

SELF-REFERENCE: All **first-person references**, including *I, I'd, I'll, I'm, I've, me, mine, my, myself*. Self-references are treated as acts of indexing whereby the locus of action appears to reside in the speaker and not in the world at large thereby implicitly acknowledging the speaker's limited vision.

VARIETY: This measure conforms to **Wendell Johnson's (1946) Type-Token Ratio** which divides the number of different words in a passage by the passage's total words. A high score indicates a speaker's avoidance of overstatement and a preference for precise, molecular statements.

2.2.2 The 'Optimism' Master Variable

Definition: Language endorsing some person, group, concept or event or highlighting their positive entailments.

Formula: [Praise + Satisfaction + Inspiration] - [Blame + Hardship + Denial]

> **PRAISE:** Affirmations of some person, group, or abstract entity. Included are terms isolating important **social qualities** (*dear, delightful, witty),* **physical qualities** (*mighty, handsome, beautiful),* **intellectual qualities** (*shrewd, bright, vigilant, reasonable),* **entrepreneurial qualities** (*successful, conscientious, renowned*), and **moral qualities** (*faithful, good, noble*). All terms in this dictionary are adjectives.
>
> **SATISFACTION:** Terms associated with **positive affective states** (*cheerful, passionate, happiness*), with moments of **undiminished joy** (*thanks, smile, welcome*) and **pleasurable diversion** (*excited, fun, lucky),* or with **moments of triumph** (*celebrating, pride, auspicious).* Also included are **words of nurturance**: *healing, encourage, secure, relieved.*
>
> **INSPIRATION:** Abstract virtues deserving of universal respect. Most of the terms in this dictionary are nouns isolating **desirable moral qualities** (*faith, honesty, self-sacrifice, virtue*) as well as **attractive personal qualities** (*courage, dedication, wisdom, mercy).* **Social and political ideals** are also included: *patriotism, success, education, justice*.

> **BLAME:** Terms designating **social inappropriateness** (*mean, naive, sloppy, stupid*) as well as downright evil (*fascist, blood-thirsty, repugnant, malicious*) compose this dictionary. In addition, adjectives describing **unfortunate circumstances** (*bankrupt, rash, morbid, embarrassing*) or **unplanned vicissitudes** (*weary, nervous, painful, detrimental)* are included. The dictionary also contains **outright denigrations**: *cruel, illegitimate, offensive, miserly.*
>
> **HARDSHIP:** This dictionary contains **natural disasters** (*earthquake, starvation, tornado, pollution),* **hostile actions** (*killers, bankruptcy, enemies, vices*) and **censurable human behavior** (*infidelity, despots, betrayal*). It also includes **unsavory political outcomes** (*injustice*, *slavery, exploitation, rebellion*) as well as **normal human fears** (*grief, unemployment, died, apprehension*) and in **capacities** (*error*, *cop-outs, weakness*).

> **DENIAL:** A dictionary consisting of standard **negative contractions** (*aren't, shouldn't, don't*), **negative functions words** (*nor, not, nay*), and terms designating **null sets** (*nothing, nobody, none*).

2.2.3 The 'Activity' Master Variable

Definition: Language featuring movement, change, the implementation of ideas and the avoidance of inertia.

Formula: [Aggression + Accomplishment + Communication + Motion] - [Cognitive Terms + Passivity + Embellishment]

AGGRESSION: A dictionary embracing human competition and forceful action. Its terms connote **physical energy** (*blast, crash, explode, collide*), **social domination** (*conquest, attacking, dictatorships, violation), and* goal-directedness (*crusade, commanded, challenging, overcome*). In addition, words associated with **personal triumph** (*mastered, rambunctious, pushy*), **excess human energy** (*prod, poke, pound, shove*), **disassembly** (*dismantle, demolish, overturn, veto)* and **resistance** (*prevent, reduce, defend, curbed*) are included*.*

ACCOMPLISHMENT: Words expressing **task-completion** (*establish, finish, influence, proceed)* and **organized human behavior** (*motivated, influence, leader, manage)*. Includes **capitalistic terms** (*buy, produce, employees, sell), **modes of expansion** (grow, increase, generate, construction*) and **general functionality** (*handling, strengthen, succeed, outputs). Also included is **programmatic language**: agenda, enacted, working, leadership*.

COMMUNICATION: Terms referring to social interaction, both **face-to-face** (*listen, interview, read, speak*) and **mediated** (*film, videotape, telephone, e-mail*). The dictionary includes both **modes of intercourse** (*translate, quote, scripts, broadcast*) and **moods of intercourse** (*chat, declare, flatter, demand*). Other terms refer to **social actors** (*reporter, spokesperson, advocates, preacher*) and a variety of **social purposes** (*hint, rebuke, respond, persuade*).

MOTION: Terms connoting **human movement** (*bustle, job, lurch, leap*), **physical processes** (*circulate, momentum, revolve, twist), **journeys** (barnstorm, jaunt, wandering, travels*), **speed** (*lickety-split, nimble, zip, whistle-stop),* and **modes of transit** (*ride, fly, glide, swim*).

COGNITIVE TERMS: Words referring to cerebral processes, both functional and imaginative. Included are **modes of discovery** (*learn, deliberate, consider, compare*) and domains of study (*biology, psychology, logic, economics*). The dictionary includes **mental challenges** *(question, forget, re-examine, paradoxes*), **institutional learning practices** (*graduation, teaching, classrooms*), as well as three forms of intellection: **intuitional** (*invent, perceive, speculate, interpret), **rationalistic** (estimate, examine, reasonable, strategies*), and **calculative** (*diagnose, analyze, software, fact-finding*).

PASSIVITY: Words ranging from neutrality to inactivity. Includes terms of **compliance** (*allow, tame, appeasement*), docility (*submit, contented, sluggish*), and **cessation** (*arrested, capitulate, refrain, yielding*). Also contains tokens of **inertness** (*backward, immobile, silence, inhibit*) and disinterest (*unconcerned, nonchalant, stoic*), as well as tranquility (*quietly, sleepy, vacation).*

EMBELLISHMENT: A selective ratio of adjectives to verbs based on David Boder's (1940) conception that heavy modification slows down a verbal passage by de-emphasizing human and material action. Embellishment is calculated according to the following formula: [Praise + Blame +1] ÷ [Present Concern + Past Concern +1].

2.2.4 The 'Realism' Master Variable

Definition: Language describing tangible, immediate, recognizable matters that affect people's everyday lives.

Formula: [Familiarity + Spatial Awareness + Temporal Awareness + Present Concern + Human Interest + Concreteness] - [Past Concern + Complexity]

FAMILIARITY: Consists of a selected number of C.K. Ogden's (1968) operation words which he calculates to be the most common words in the English language. Included are common prepositions (*across, over, through*), demonstrative pronouns (*this, that*) and interrogative pronouns (*who, what*), and a variety of particles, conjunctions and connectives (*a, for, so*).

SPATIAL AWARENESS: Terms referring to geographical entities, physical distances, and modes of measurement. Included are general geographical terms (*abroad, elbow-room, locale, outdoors*) as well as specific ones (*Ceylon, Kuwait, Poland*). Also included are politically defined locations (*county, fatherland, municipality, ward*), points on the compass (*east, southwest*) and the globe (*latitude, coastal, border, snowbelt*), as well as terms of scale (*kilometer, map, spacious*), quality (*vacant, out-of-the-way, disoriented*) and change (*pilgrimage, migrated, frontier.*)

TEMPORAL AWARENESS: Terms that fix a person, idea, or event within a specific time-interval, thereby signaling a concern for concrete and practical matters. The dictionary designates literal time (*century, instant, mid-morning*) as well as metaphorical designations (*lingering, seniority, nowadays*). Also included are calendrical terms (*autumn, year-round, weekend*), elliptical terms (*spontaneously, postpone, transitional*), and judgmental terms (*premature, obsolete, punctual*).

PRESENT CONCERN: A selective list of present-tense verbs extrapolated from C. K. Ogden's list of general and picturable terms, all of which occur with great frequency in standard American English. The dictionary is not topic-specific but points instead to general physical activity (*cough,* taste, sing, take), social operations (canvass, touch, govern, meet), and task-performance (make, cook, print, paint).

HUMAN INTEREST: An adaptation of Rudolf Flesch's notion that concentrating on people and their activities gives discourse a life-like quality. Included are standard personal pronouns (*he, his,* ourselves, them), family members and relations (cousin, wife, grandchild, uncle), and generic terms (friend, baby, human, persons).

CONCRETENESS: A large dictionary possessing no thematic unity other than tangibility and materiality. Included are sociological units (peasants*, African-Americans, Catholics*), occupational groups (*carpenter, manufacturer, policewoman*), and political alignments (*Communists, congressman, Europeans*). Also incorporated are physical structures (*courthouse, temple, store*), forms of diversion (*television, football, CD-ROM*), terms of accountancy (*mortgage, wages, finances*), and modes of transportation (*airplane, ship, bicycle*). In addition, the dictionary includes body parts (*stomach, eyes, lips*), articles of clothing (*slacks, pants, shirt*), household animals (*cat, insects, horse*) and foodstuffs (*wine, grain, sugar*), and general elements of nature (*oil, silk, sand*).

PAST CONCERN: The past-tense forms of the verbs contained in the Present Concern dictionary.

COMPLEXITY: A simple measure of the average number of characters-per-word in a given input file. Borrows Rudolph Flesch's (1951) notion that convoluted phrasings make a text's ideas abstract and its implications unclear.

2.2.5 The 'Commonality' Master Variable

Definition: Language highlighting the agreed-upon values of a group and rejecting idiosyncratic modes of engagement.

Formula: [Centrality + Cooperation + Rapport] - [Diversity + Exclusion + Liberation]

CENTRALITY: Terms denoting institutional regularities and/or substantive agreement on core values. Included are indigenous terms (*native, basic, innate*) and designations of legitimacy *(orthodox, decorum, constitutional, ratified*), systematicity (*paradigm, bureaucratic, ritualistic*), and typicality (*standardized, matter-of-fact, regularity*). Also included are terms of congruence (conformity, mandate, unanimous), predictability (expected, continuity, reliable), and universality (womankind, perennial, landmarks).

COOPERATION: Terms designating behavioral interactions among people that often result in a group product. Included are designations of formal work relations (*unions, schoolmates, caucus*) and informal associations (*chum, partner, cronies)* to more intimate interactions (*sisterhood, friendship, comrade*). Also included are neutral interactions (*consolidate, mediate, alignment*), job-related tasks (*network, detente, exchange*), personal involvement (*teamwork, sharing, contribut*e), and self-denial (*public-spirited, care-taking, self-sacrifice*).

RAPPORT: This dictionary describes attitudinal similarities among groups of people. Included are terms of affinity (*congenial, camaraderie, companion*), assent (*approve, vouched, warrants*), deference (*tolerant, willing, permission*), and id entity (*equivalent, resemble, consensus*).

DIVERSITY: Words describing individuals or groups of individuals differing from the norm. Such distinctiveness may be comparatively neutral (*inconsistent, contrasting, non-conformist*) but it can also be positive (*exceptional, unique, individualistic*) and negative (*illegitimate, rabble-rouser, extremist*). Functionally, heterogeneity may be an asset (*far-flung, dispersed, diffuse*) or a liability (*factionalism, deviancy, quirky*) as can its characterizations: *rare* vs. *queer*, *variety* vs. *jumble*, *distinctive* vs. *disobedient*.

EXCLUSION: A dictionary describing the sources and effects of social isolation. Such seclusion can be phrased passively (*displaced, sequestered*) as well as positively (*self-contained, self-sufficient*) and negatively (*outlaws, repudiated*). Moreover, it can result from voluntary forces (*secede, privacy*) and involuntary forces (*ostracize, forsake, discriminate*) and from both personality factors (*smallmindedness, loneliness*) and political factors (*right-wingers, nihilism*). Exclusion is often a dialectical concept: *hermit* vs. *derelict, refugee* vs. *pariah, discard* vs. *spurn*).

LIBERATION: Terms describing the maximizing of individual choice (*autonomous, open-minded, options*) and the rejection of social conventions (*unencumbered, radical, released*). Liberation is motivated by both personality factors (*eccentric*, *impetuous, flighty*) and political forces (*suffrage, liberty, freedom, emancipation*) and may produce dramatic outcomes (*exodus, riotous, deliverance*) or subdued effects (*loosen, disentangle*, *outpouring*). Liberatory terms also admit to rival characterizations: *exemption* vs. *loophole*, *elope* vs. *abscond, uninhibited* vs. *outlandish*.

2.3 DICTION'S Calculated Variables

Four of DICTION's scores result from calculations rather than dictionary matches. These include Insistence, Embellishment, Variety, and Complexity.

Calculated Variable	Source	Assumptions	Measurement	Formula
INSISTENCE Certainty		Repetition of key terms indicates a preference for a limited, ordered world.	A measure of code-restriction. All words occurring three or more times that function as nouns or noun-derived adjectives are identified (either cybernetically or with your assistance)	[Number of Eligible Words x Sum of their Occurrences] ÷ 10. For small input files, high frequency terms used two or more times are used in the calculation.
EMBELLISHMENT Activity	David Boder's (1940)	Heavy modification slows down a verbal passage by de-emphasizing human and material action.	A selective ratio of adjectives to verbs.	Embellishment is calculated according to the following formula: [Praise + Blame +1] ÷ [Present Concern + Past Concern +1].
VARIETY Certainty	Wendell Johnson's (1946) Type-Token Ratio	A high score indicates a speaker's avoidance of overstatement and a preference for precise, molecular statements.	The ratio of descriptive to functional words	Measure divides the number of different words in a passage by the passage's total words.
COMPLEXITY Realism	Rudolph Flesch's (1951)	Convoluted phrasings make a text's ideas abstract and its implications unclear.	Word size	Average number of characters-per-word in a given input file.

References: David Boder (1940). The Adjective-Verb Quotient: A Contribution to the Psychology of Language. *Psychology Record 3*: 310-343; Wendell Johnson (1951). *People in Quandaries: The Semantics of Personal Adjustment* (New York: Harper); Rudoloph Flesch (1951) *The Art of Clear Thinking*. New York: Harper.

3 Getting Started

3.1 Installing DICTION

DICTION requires 4.9 MB of memory and 38.4 MB of hard disk space.

To install do the following:
1. Start Windows and ensure that no other programs are running during the setup.
2. Locate the DICTION program file that was downloaded.
3. Double-click on **DictionInstall_6.14.10.exe**. This will begin the setup process. DICTION will automatically open to the Welcome menu described below.

For optimal performance, do the following:
1. Close the DICTION application.   (Select File->Exit).
2. Locate the DICTION 6.14.10 application (either as a shortcut on your desktop or in the Program listing (Start->Programs). Right-click on it.
3. Select Properties. Select the Compatibility tab.
4. Set the application to run in compatibility mode for: Windows XP (Service Pack 3).
5. Set the application for Privilege level to "Run as an administrator."
6. Select OK.
7. Click on DICTION shortcut or program listing to open the application.

3.2 Welcome to DICTION Menu

When the program is launched, you are presented the DICTION Setup Wizard in which you may choose to Create a Project, Open an Existing Project, or select from a list of recently opened project files. In this Wizard, there is also an option for you to set the startup preference for DICTION. You may choose to always show the Setup Wizard (Welcome Screen), Do Nothing (open the Software with no project selected), or Open the last project accessed. This setting may be changed at any time in Global Preferences (Edit>Preferences).
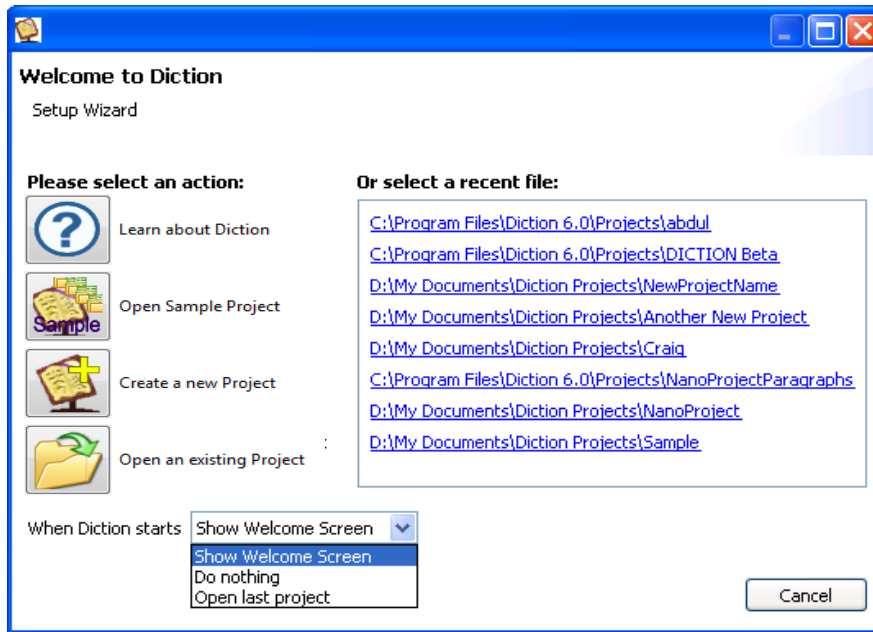
3.2.1 Learn about DICTION

This option on the Setup Wizard launches the DICTION on-line Help window.

3.2.2 Create a New Project

If you opt to create a new project, you are prompted for a location to save the new project file. By default, the save location for DICTION projects is My Documents>Diction Projects. Once a location for the file has been established, you are presented the properties menu for the newly created project. This menu may also be accessed by right clicking on the name of the project in the Project Explorer window of the DICTION workspace. In the properties menu, you may choose to add a folder of files to be analyzed, add individual files to the project, view and change project settings, or run an analysis of all files contained within the project.

3.2.3 Open a Sample Project

You may open a sample project which contains 14 sample texts.

3.2.4 Open an Existing Project

If you opt to open an existing project, you are presented with the file explorer to select an existing DICTION project file. The default location for saving DICTION project files is My Documents>Diction Projects.

You may also open an existing file by right clicking in the Project Explorer window of the DICTION workspace.

3.2.5 Select a Recent File

You may also choose to select a recently opened project from the list of previously opened files on the right side of the Setup Wizard.

4 Navigating the DICTION Workspace

4.1 Main Toolbar

⊘	Launch the help menu
▦	Reset workspace perspective
✄	Cut
▤	Copy
▤	Paste
✕	Delete
▤	Close project
▱	Open project
⊕	Create a new project
🐘	Edit the Elephant
☑	Edit Global (Default) Settings
💾	Save current project
🔍	Analyze selected project or file
📁	Add a folder
📁	Create an empty folder
📄	Import individual file

4.2 Project Windows
The Main Screen is divided into three distinct windows (see below):
1. **Project Explorer Window Pane** shows the Input Files in queue for processing by DICTION
2. **Text Viewer Window Pane** shows the text contained within each individual text file of the individual file selected
3. **Report Viewer Window Pane** displays two numerical reports. The Project Report Viewer shows the numerical results of the project as a whole, while the File Report Viewer shows the results related to an individual file.
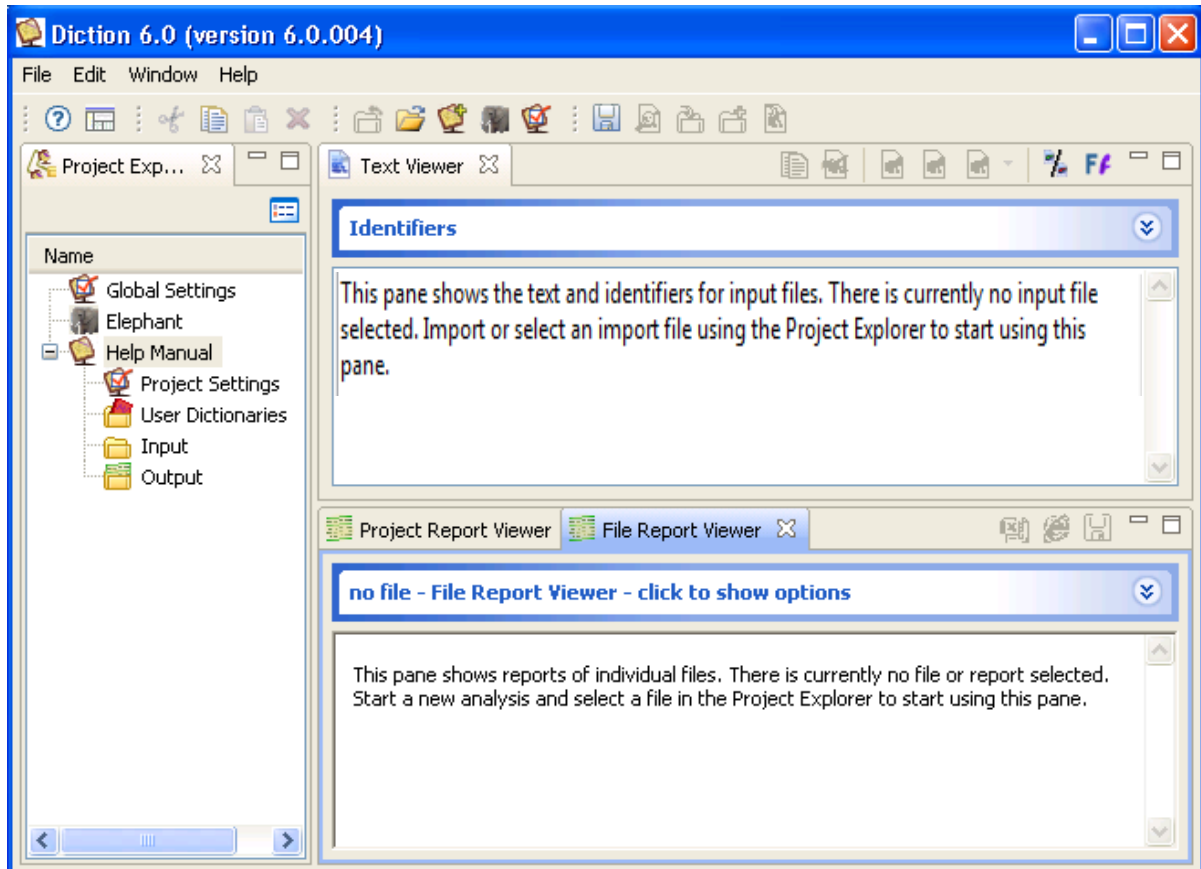
4.2.1 Project Explorer

The Project Explorer window allows you to explore various projects and the files contained within those projects. In the Project Explorer view you may alter the DICTION Global Settings or Elephant. For each project listed in the Project Explorer, you will be able to alter the project's individual settings and change which user dictionaries, if any, apply to the selected project. Furthermore, you will be able to see each file contained in the project under Input and each report generated in the project under Output.

4.2.2 Text Viewer

The Text Viewer window allows you to view the text of the selected file from a given project. The tools in this window enable you to select portions of a text for analysis and perform other functions related to the text in the selected file.

	Copy the selected text to the Windows clipboard
	Edit the Current text file
	Include the selected text
	Exclude the selected text
	Assign the selected text to a stakeholder
	Toggle between showing included/excluded regions
	Change the display font

4.2.3 Report Viewer

Once a file has been analyzed, DICTION 6.0 displays the results in the Report Viewer. In the Report Viewer, you have the option of selecting the Project Report Viewer, which contains an overview of results relating to all files contained in the project, or selecting the File Report View, which contains the results related to a specific file within a project.

Reports are divided into ten main areas:
1. Identification area contains general language statistics for the Input File as well as two methods of identifying the text passage.
2. Custom dictionaries indicate which user-created dictionaries, if any, have been used. *Can now import or export dictionaries; Create new dictionaries, too*
3. Options area: Processing instructions reports which user-controlled options have been invoked, including file display characteristics, methods of handling large and small files, and print options.
4. Character Frequency lists all alphabetic and orthographic characters (such as brackets, dollar signs, ampersands, etc). These latter markers are often used to pre-treat a text, thereby becoming designators of soft language features such as metaphors, emotional appeals, etc.
5. High Frequency Words occur three or more times in a standard (500-word) passage. These words are not employed in any of the program's calculations but are helpful in getting the general flavor of a text.
6. Standard Dictionary Totals includes raw frequencies, standardized scores, and normative standards for DICTION's thirty-one word-lists. Special note is also made of scores lying outside the norm (+1/-1 standard deviation from the mean for the normative grouping chosen).
7. Custom Dictionary Totals raw frequencies for any special word lists you have prepared. DICTION permits use of ten such dictionaries, with up to 200 search words in each word list.
8. Words for Insistence Score. The Insistence Score calculates a text's dependence on a limited number of often-repeated words. In calculating this score, DICTION singles out all words used three or more times in a 500-word text.
9. Calculated Variables four of DICTION's scores result from calculations rather than dictionary matches. These include Insistence (a measure of code-restriction), Embellishment (the ratio of descriptive to functional words), Variety (a measure of linguistic dispersion), and Complexity (word size).
10. Master Variables DICTION's five overall measures--Activity, Optimism, Certainty, Realism and Commonality are composed by standardizing all previous scores, combining them via addition and subtraction, and then by adding a constant of 50 (to eliminate negative numbers). When taken together, these five measures provide the most general understanding of a given text.

4.3 DICTION File Directory Structure

When loaded into the Program Files directory of the hard drive, DICTION creates six directories:

- Program Files(x86)/Digitext,Inc/Diction 6.x/configuration
- Program Files((x86)/Digitext,Inc/Diction 6.x/features
- Program Files(x86)/Digitext,Inc/Diction 6.x/Projects
- Program Files(x86)/Digitext,Inc/Diction 6.x/resources
  Program Files(x86)/Digitext,Inc/Diction 6.x/workspace
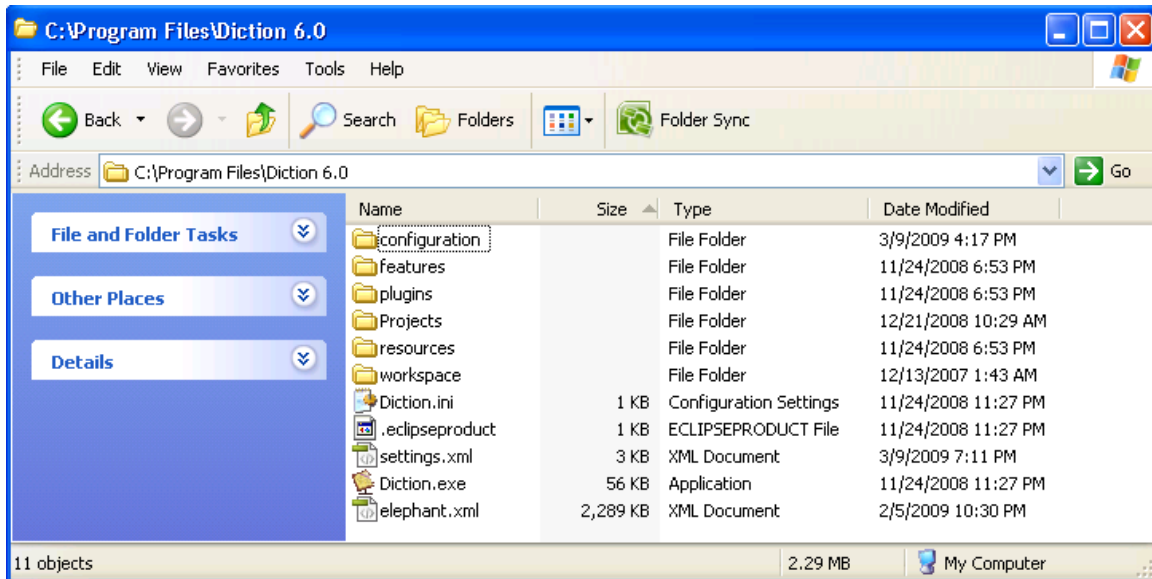
You have the options to specify default folders for input folders, project folders, and output folders. To get to these settings, click on "Edit," in the toolbar followed by "Preferences."
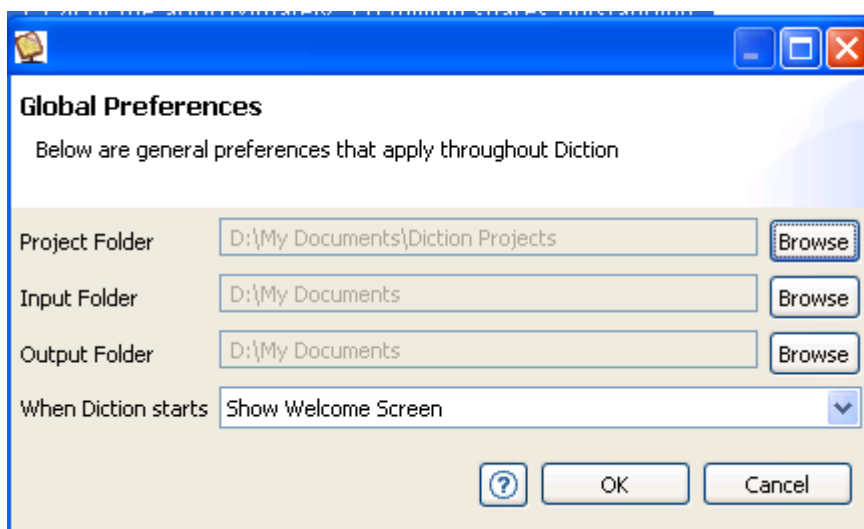
5 Global (Default) and Project Settings

Global Settings (also known as Default Settings) are those which apply to all project created with DICTION; Project Settings are those which apply to each specific project. Selected Global Settings will apply to all new DICTION projects created after the settings are amended, and Project Settings will apply only to the project currently in use.

Global Settings can be found by double-clicking on "Global Settings" in the left-hand Project Explorer panel or by clicking the Global Setting icon (labeled "Edit the Default Process Settings") in the toolbar. The Project Settings window can be accessed by double-clicking on "Project Settings" in the left-hand Project Explorer panel.

Global Settings and Project Settings windows include tabs for Processing Options, Identifiers, and Internal Author Analysis. The User Dictionaries tab is active only under Project Settings. Dictionaries are unique to each project and therefore can be managed only for individual projects.

The Global Settings window is labeled "Default Settings" at the top, with the statement "These default settings will apply to all new projects" beneath it. The Project Settings window will be labeled as the figure below, with "Settings for project ____" and the statement "Below are the settings currently in use for this project."

The following examples explain the steps from a Project Setting perspective. These same steps can be applied to the Global Settings as well by double-clicking on "Global Settings" in the left-hand Project Explorer panel or by clicking the Global Setting icon in the toolbar. As noted, the User Dictionary tab is not active for Global Settings.

Project Settings
When you click on Project Settings, you are presented with four tabs.
        Processing Options
        Identifiers
        User Dictionaries
        Internal Author Analysis
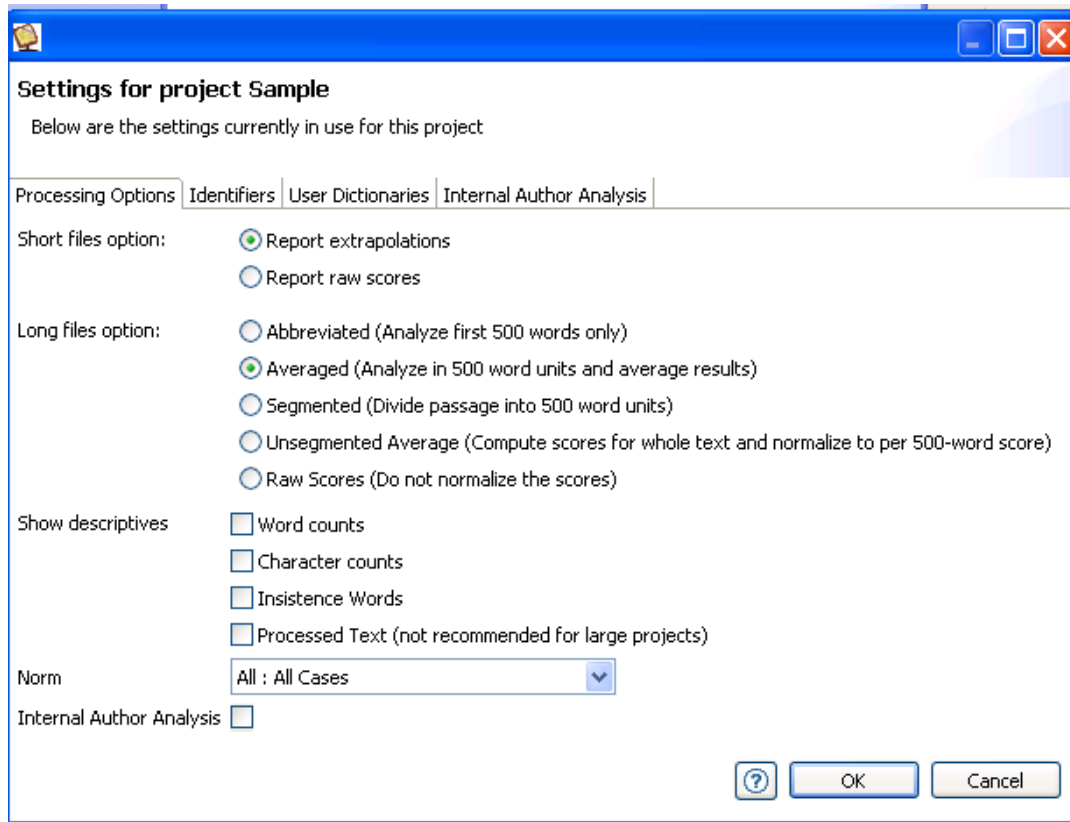
5.1 Processing Options

DICTION has been designed as a general-purpose program suitable for analyzing any sort of English-language text. Because users' projects vary greatly, however, a number of special problems have been anticipated.

5.1.1 Short Files Option

To ensure that DICTION scores mean the same thing to all users at all times regardless of the size of the file being processed, the program has set a standard of 500 words as the textual norm. This norm was also imposed because several of DICTION's forty scores are sensitive to file size. To handle files smaller than 500 words, you can choose among two options:

Option One: Report Extrapolations. This option, the default, makes corrective counts of a small file, thereby standardizing it to a 500-word basis and permitting use of the comparative data contained in the DICTION program. To choose this option, do the following:

1. Go to Project Settings by double-clicking on "Project Settings" in the Project Explorer panel. For the Global Settings double-click on "Global Settings" in the Project Explorer panel or by clicking the Global Setting icon in the toolbar.
2. Click on the Processing Options tab.
3. Choose Report extrapolations under the Short files option.
4. Click OK and return to the Project Explorer.

Option Two: Report Raw Scores. This option reports exact numerical counts and ignores the 500-word standard. When selecting this option, however, you are cautioned that it will make DICTION's norms useless for comparative purposes.

1. Go to Project Settings by double-clicking on "Project Settings" in the Project Explorer panel. For the Global Settings double-click on "Global Settings" in the Project Explorer panel or by clicking the Global Settings icon in the toolbar.
2. Click on the Processing Options tab.
3. Choose Report raw scores under the Short files option.
4. Click OK and return to the Project Explorer.

5.1.2 Long Files Options

If you wish to process longer files (those 500 words or more), you have five options:

1. Abbreviated. This option automatically cuts off a passage at 500 words, leaving the remainder of the text unanalyzed. It generates only one report and adds only one line of data to the Project Report Viewer. To choose this option, do the following:

1. Go to Project Settings by double-clicking on "Project Settings" in the Project Explorer. For the Global Settings double-click on "Global Settings" in the Project Explorer panel or by clicking the Global Settings icon in the toolbar.
2. Click on the Processing Options tab.
3. Choose Abbreviated under the Long files option.
4. Click OK and return to the Project Explorer.

2. Averaged. This option generates one set of scores for the entire passage (regardless of length) by averaging its 500-word units together. Texts as large as 500,000 words can be processed with this option. This is the default project setting for DICTION. To choose this option, do the following:

1. Go to Project Settings by double-clicking on "Project Settings" in the Project Explorer. For the Global Settings double-click on "Global Settings" in the Project Explorer panel or by clicking the Global Settings icon in the toolbar.
2. Click on the Processing Options tab.
3. Choose Averaged under the Long files option.
4. Click OK and return to the Project Explorer.

3. Segmented. This option introduces a separate report for each 500-word segment into the Project File and adds a unique line of data to the Project Report Viewer for each segment. In addition, the nth field of data (the Segment Number) is incremented by on in the Project Report Viewer.

This option breaks a text into 500-word units and processes each separately, hence exposing a passages development from beginning to end. When doing so, DICTION creates Offspring files from the Parent file and then adds the offspring files to DICTION\INPUT (or their originating directory). The offspring files retain the same alpha-numeric and descriptive identifiers found in the parent file. In addition, they retain the same filename with one exception: the filename is given a second extension (e.g., DICTION\OUTPUT\SAMPLE.txt.1… , SAMPLE.txt.2 … , etc.). Note, for example, how the long file selected for analysis in the figure below is sub-divided into six separate files when introduced into the Main Screen for

DICTION processing. Segments are numbered beginning with 01. To choose this option, do the following:

1. Go to Project Settings by double-clicking on "Project Settings" in the Project Explorer. For the Global Settings, double-click on "Global Settings" in the Project Explorer panel or by clicking the Global Settings icon in the toolbar.
2. Click on the Processing Options tab.
3. Choose Segmented under the Long files option.
4. Click OK and return to the Project Explorer.

4. Unsegmented Average. This option computes the score for the whole text analyzed and then normalizes the data to a per 500-word score. To choose this option, do the following:

1. Go to Project Settings by double-clicking on "Project Settings" in the Project Explorer. For the Global Settings double-click on "Global Settings" in the Project Explorer panel or by clicking the Global Settings icon in the toolbar.
2. Click on the Processing Options tab.
3. Choose Unsegmented Average under the Long files option.
4. Click OK and return to the Project Explorer.

5. Raw Scores. This option computers the scores for the whole text analyzed and does not normalize the data. To choose this option, do the following:

1. Go to Project Settings by double-clicking on "Project Settings" in the Project Explorer.   For the Global Settings, double-click on "Global Settings" in the Project Explorer panel or by clicking the Global Settings icon in the toolbar.
2. Click on the Processing Options tab.
3. Choose Raw Scores under the Long files option.
4. Click OK and return to the Project Explorer.

5.1.3 Show Descriptives

Various descriptives can be shown for projects, and these can be turned on or off using Project Settings or Global Settings. To select or deselect descriptives like Word counts, Character counts, Insistence Words and Processed Text, go to Project Settings (double-click on "Project Settings" in the Project Explorer) or Global Setting icon and check or uncheck the box next to the desired descriptive.

Word Counts. This displays the total number of words. This option can be turned on or off in the output report in the File Report Viewer. The default option is to be turned off.

Character Counts. The 'Character Counts' lists all alphabetic and orthographic characters, such as brackets, dollar signs, ampersands, etc. These latter markers are often used to pre-treat a text, thereby becoming designators of soft language features such as metaphors, emotional appeals, etc. Character counts can be turned on or off in output report in the File Report Viewer. The default is turned off.

Insistence Words. High Frequency Words that occur three or more times in a standard (500-word) passage. These words are used to calculate the Insistence Score and are also helpful in getting the general flavor of a text. These words are not employed in any of the program's calculations but are helpful in getting the general flavor of a text. They may be turned on or off

in the output reports in the File Report Viewer. The default is to be turned off in the output reports.

Processed Text. You have the option to include the processed text in the analysis. This is not recommended for large projects. Please note that there is a hyperlink to the location of each processed document so that the original text can be reviewed in the output file produced. This may be turned on or off in the output reports in the File Report Viewer, and the default is to be turned off.
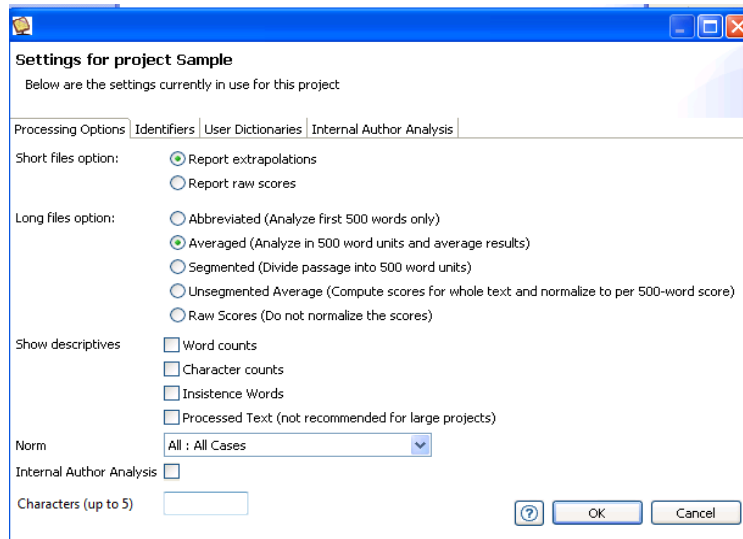
5.1.4 Norms
The default is All: All Cases. The norms are discussed in Section 10.

5.1.5 Activating Internal Author Analysis
A detailed discussion of Internal Author Analysis is available in Section 5.5 of this manual. What is important to note is that the Internal Author Analysis feature is turned off as a default setting. To turn this feature on, do the following:
1. Go to Project Settings by double-clicking on "Project Settings" in the Project Explorer panel. For the Global Settings double-click on "Global Settings" in the Project Explorer panel or by clicking the Global Settings icon in the toolbar.
2. Click on the Processing Options tab.
3. Check the box at the bottom of the window to the right of Internal Author Analysis.
4. Click OK and return to the Project Explorer.

5.1.6 Characters (up to 5)
You can track up to five unique character counts. You need to specify what these characters are in this field. See Section 5.1.3 above. Make sure that the box "Show Descriptives" is checked.
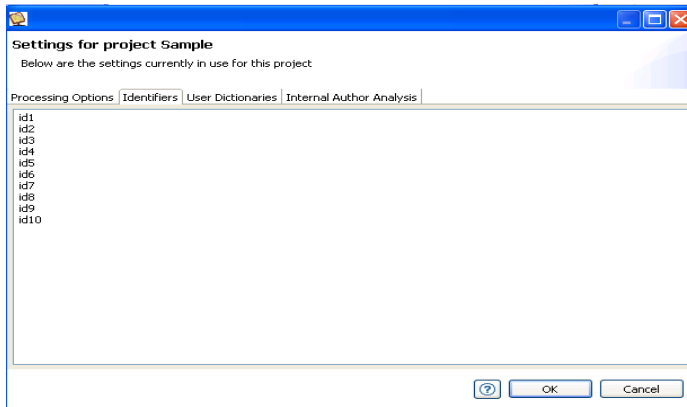
5.2 Identifiers
DICTION allows you to choose eight variables or characteristics that have been manually coded along with the input texts. These are variables which are not in the text itself but that you want

to associate with the text. Common identifiers include ticker symbols, bylines for articles or publication. These identifiers can be named under the Identifiers tab in Project or Global Settings.

5.2.1 Alpha-Numeric Identifiers

To help with later statistical analysis, you may add **Alpha-Numeric Identifiers** at the top of an input file. Once a search is completed, the Alpha-Numeric Identifiers will be the first piece of data to appear in the report viewers. Such identifiers must be structured in the following manner:

1. Do not leave blank lines at the top of the file.
2. A single pound sign must precede the Alpha-Numeric identifier.
3. Up to eight fields of numbers/letters may then be added.
4. Each field of identifiers must be separated by a space or tab.
5. A single pound sign and carriage return (CR) must follow the last field of identifiers.
6. If no identifier is created, DICTION will report 8 fields of zeroes for that text in the report viewers.

For example, the following identifier uses both alpha and numeric characters for an input file:
   *# inaugural clinton 01 20 96 43min tv intl #*
The following identifier uses numeric characters only to code the same information:
        # 01 41 01 20 96 43 02 15 #

5.2.2 Descriptive Identifiers

You may also use a **Descriptive Identifier** to mark a text (see below). This identifier will not be included in the words processed by DICTION and will not be reported in the Report Viewers. To prepare a Descriptive Identifier follow these steps:

1. The Descriptive Identifier must appear immediately after the Alpha-Numeric Identifier (if one is used).
2. The Descriptive Identifier must appear immediately before the passage being searched.
3. The Descriptive Identifier must be preceded an asterisk (*) with no space between the identifier and asterisk.
4. The Descriptive Identified must end with an asterisk (*) and a carriage return (CR).
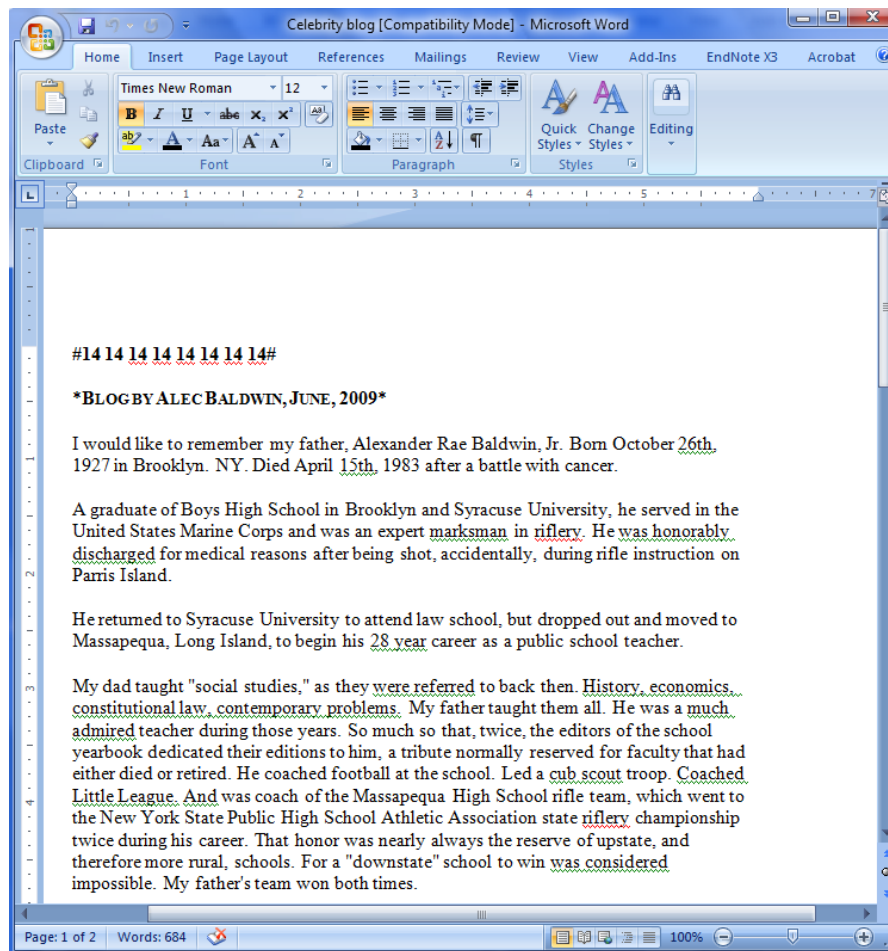
You can view the identifiers in DICTION within two windows: the Project Explorer and Text Viewer. In the Project Explorer, click the [icon] icon. Within the Text Viewer, click the [icon] icon. Within the Project Viewer, you have the option to *rank sort* the text in ascending or descending order by any one of the unique identifiers. This functionality allows you to view files by the commonality of any of the unique identifiers.

Click either of these items to make the unique identifiers appear.
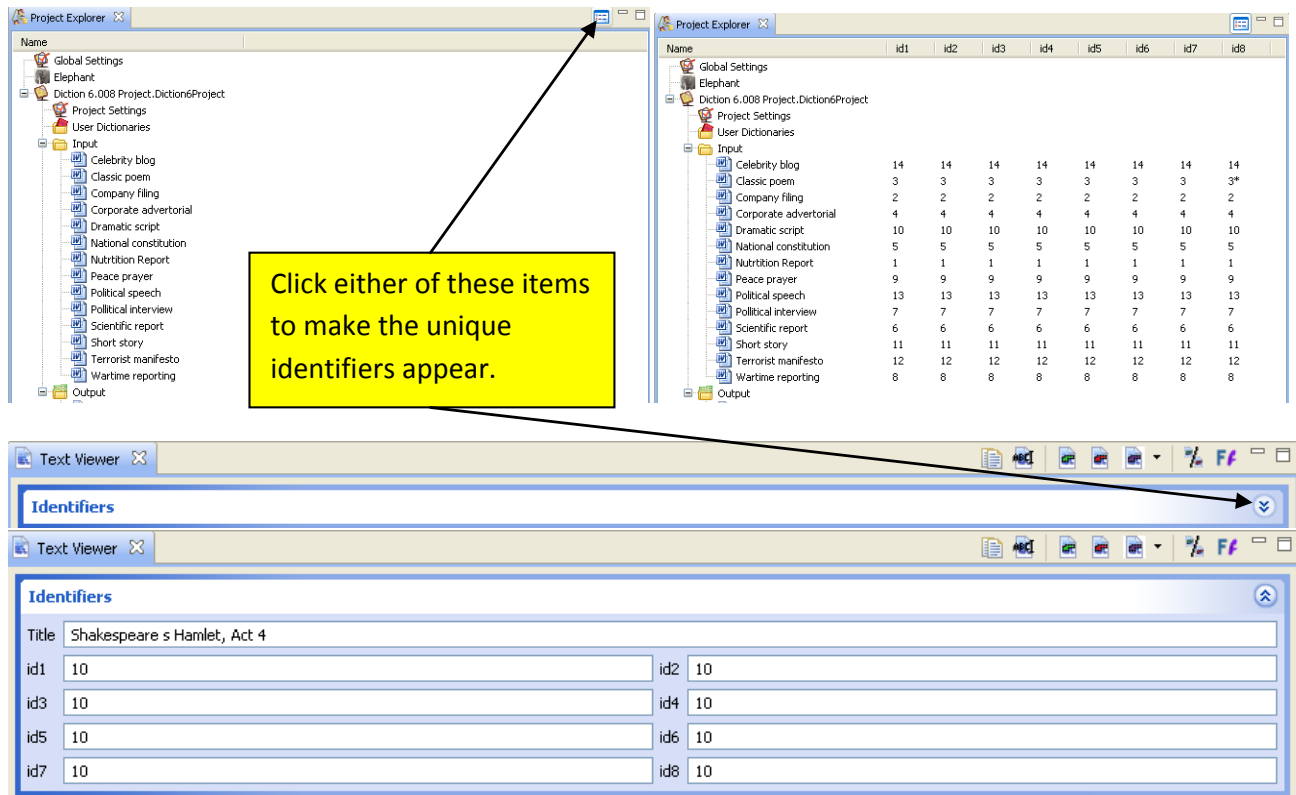
5.3 User Dictionaries

A user dictionary is a word-list (written in text-only or ASCII format) you create. Thirty (30) such dictionaries may be used at any given time. User Dictionaries can be created, imported and named using the User Dictionaries tab of the Project Settings window. This can be accessed by double-clicking on "Project Settings" in the left-hand Project Explorer window.

The User Dictionaries tab is active only under Project Settings. Dictionaries are unique to each project and therefore can be managed only for individual projects.

Note that you cannot edit dictionaries using this window, but can only create or import them. To edit a dictionary, one must double-click on the "User Dictionaries" name in the left-hand Project Explorer panel.

To import a new dictionary into DICTION, click the "Import Dictionary" button in the Project Settings window. This allows you to browse computer files and select an existing file to serve as the new dictionary. All dictionaries must carry a .dic extension. User dictionaries are unique to each project, so there is no way to edit them in the Global Project Settings.

There must be a checkmark beside a dictionary name for the dictionary to be "activated" in the analysis. Unchecking the box will remove the dictionary from the analysis.
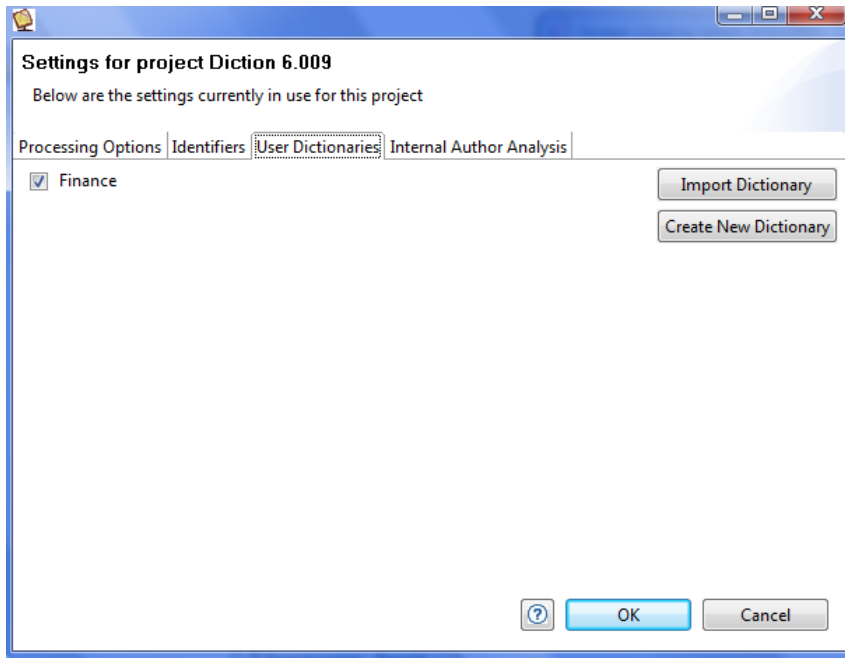
5.3.1 Import Dictionary

Dictionary files can be imported as .dic files.
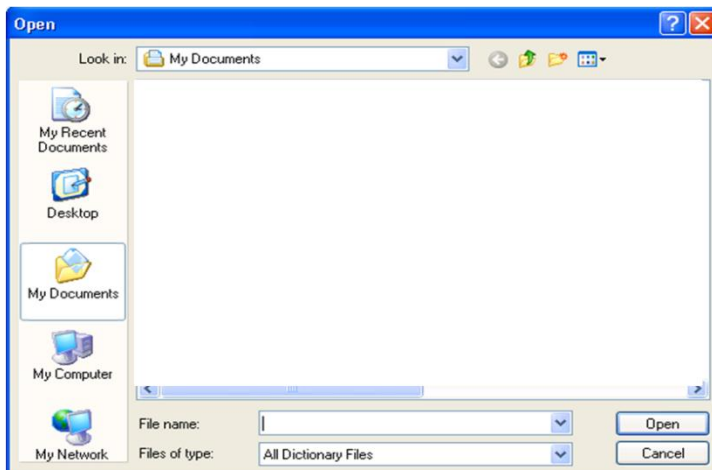
5.3.2 Create New Dictionary

A user dictionary can be created instead of imported by selecting the "Create New Dictionary" button in the Project Settings window. A dialogue box will appear prompting you to name the dictionary. Type in a dictionary name and click OK when done.

Words can be added to the user dictionary in a number of ways. Words can be added as a list or as text (from a file), as well as through copy and past from existing documents. It is also easy to simply type words into the user dictionary. Click OK when done entering words. This will save the user dictionary, and it cannot be edited from this window.
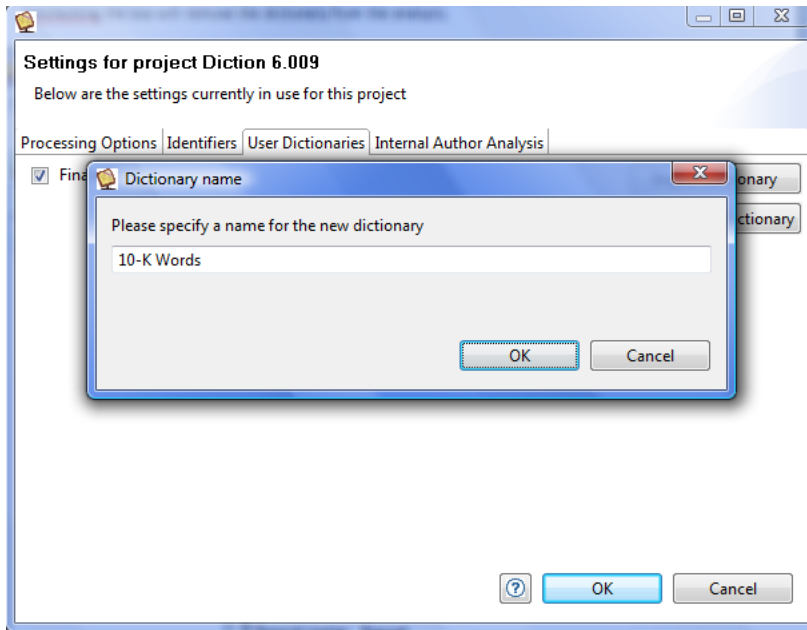
Specify the name of the new dictionary. You will then have the choice of adding words to the dictionary as a list of words (manually, one-by-one) or text (separated by commas).
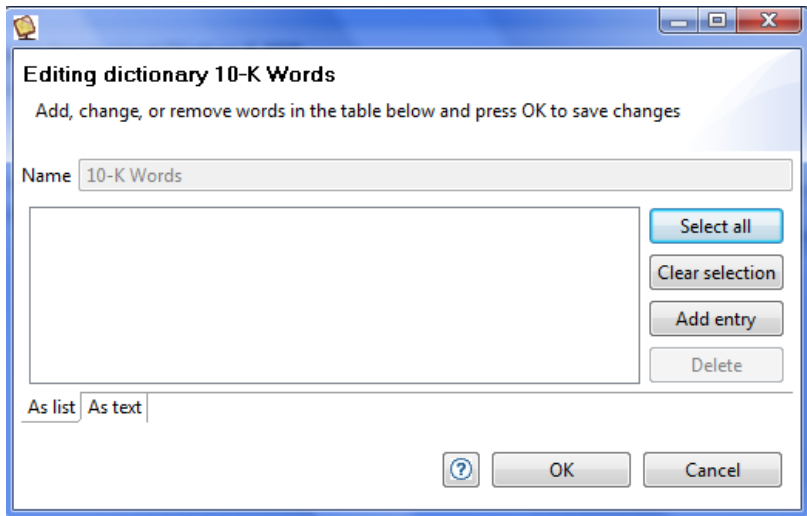
5.3.3. Adding Words as a List

Using the add words 'as list' option means that you can add words one-by-one. This is a useful feature when editing a dictionary.
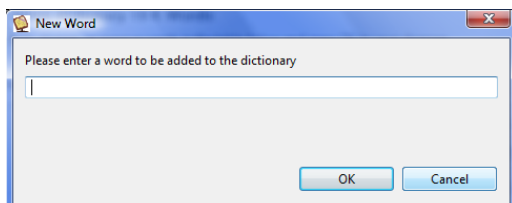
5.3.4 Adding Words as Text

You can also add words 'as text.' This option is helpful when adding a dictionary that is in .txt format. Words must be added with commas in between each word. A word processing program can help prepared your dictionaries to be entered in this format. There is a practical limit of about 10,000 words in a dictionary.
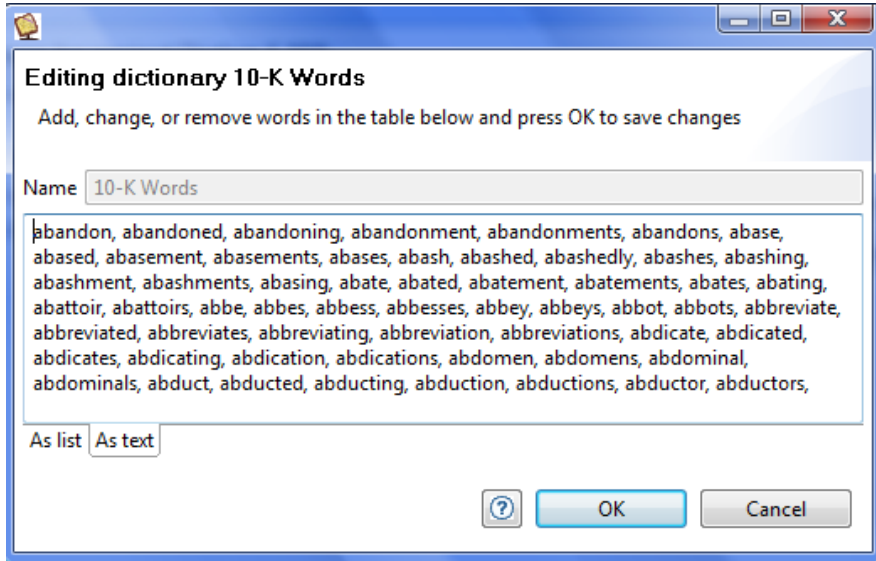
5.3.5 Editing Dictionaries

To edit a user dictionary, click on the plus sign next to or double-click on "User Dictionaries" in the left-hand Project Explorer panel. Double-click on the name of the user dictionary to be edited; a window labeled "Editing dictionary ____" will pop up. At this point, words can be added or deleted from the dictionary.
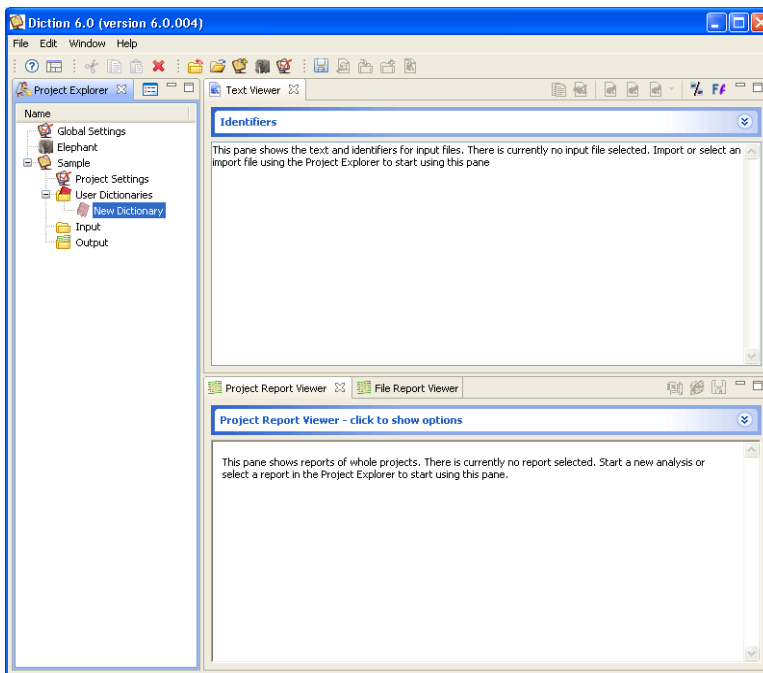
5.3.6 Results of User Dictionaries

The results of User Dictionaries search are listed as raw frequencies immediately after Character Counts in the Project Report viewer, and immediately following the Master Variables in the File Report Viewer. If no User Dictionaries have been selected, DICTION reports a string of 10 zeroes.

5.4 Including/Excluding Portions of Text

You have the options to highlight smaller passages within a text that you wish to analyze or to block out passages that you do not want analyzed. There is a toggle-button that enables you to specify whether they want to focus on highlighting included passages or blocking out excluded passages. See the two examples below.

5.4.1 Include the selected text
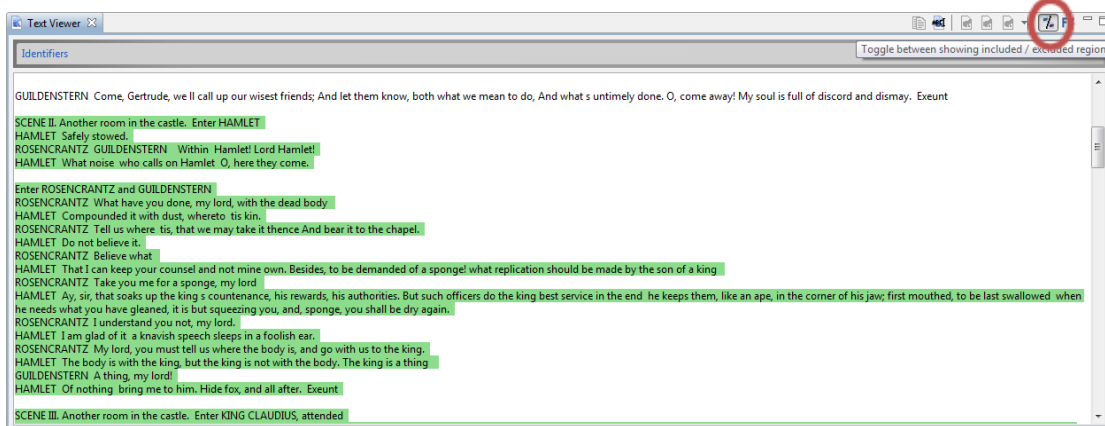
5.4.2 Exclude the selected text
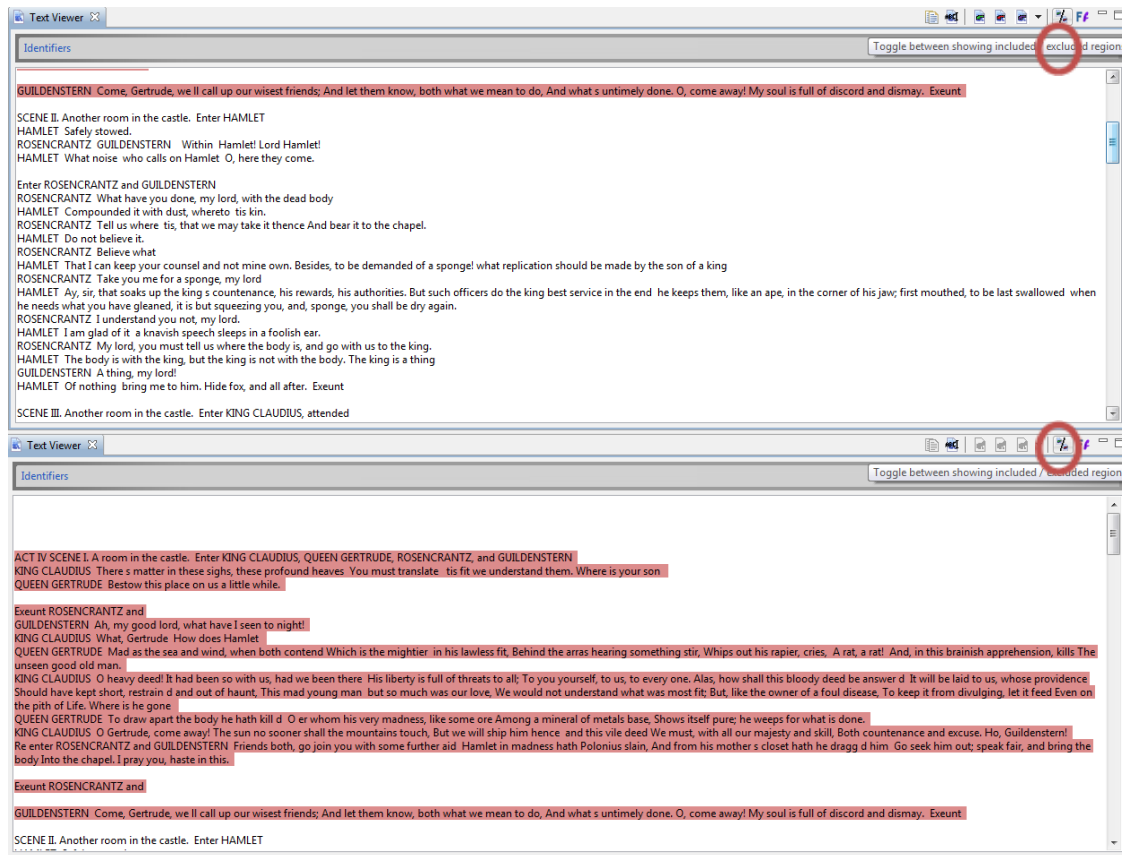
5.5 Internal Author Analysis

Internal Author Analysis can be accessed by selecting the corresponding tab in the Project Settings dialogue window. This tool can be utilized to examine works that contain more than one author or speaker, such as debates or television transcripts. Each author or speaker can be assigned a unique color, and then each passage can be color coded to signify to which author it can be attributed. The text can then be analyzed and will differentiate among the different authors.

5.5.1 Adding Authors or Stakeholders

The Internal Author Analysis tab in the Project Settings window can be used to add, name, delete and manage authors. The default setting is for this tool to be turned off. In order to activate the Internal Author Analysis, see section 5.1.5 for instructions.

NOTE: It is important that all editing and cleaning of the texts has occurred before any color-coding of the Internal Authors or Stakeholders takes place. Editing a text after the color-coding will mean that the color-coding will have to occur again.
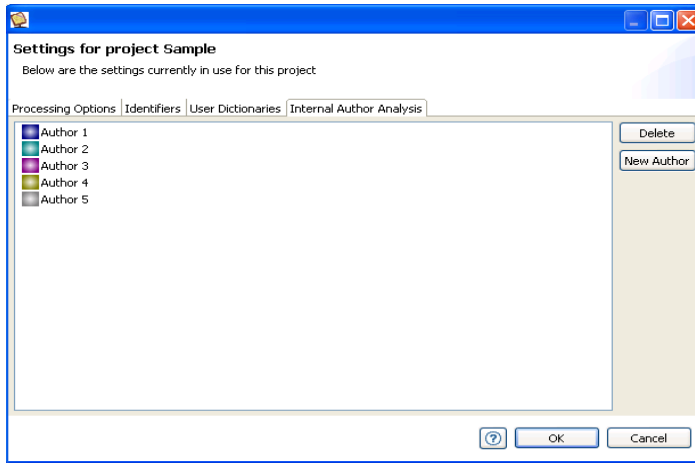
To add a new author in the Internal Author Analysis, do the following:

1. Go to Project Settings by double-clicking on "Project Settings" in the Project Explorer panel. For the Global Settings, double-click on "Global Settings" in the Project Explorer panel or by clicking the Global Settings icon in the toolbar.
2. Click on the Internal Author Analysis tab.
3. Click the "New author" button on the right-hand side of the window.
4. Type in the desired name in the "Name" box; as a default it will say "New Author" but you can type whatever you want.
5. There will be a color associated with the author which will be shown in the colored bar. To change the color associated with the author, click on the grey box next to the "Color" bar. Select the desired color by clicking on it, and then click OK.
6. Click OK in "Edit author" dialogue box when finished.

5.5.2 Changing Colors Assigned to Authors or Stakeholders

DICTION will have a default of five authors automatically programmed. Each author will already have a color assigned to it. To change the name or color of the default authors, do the following:

1. Go to Project Settings by double-clicking on "Project Settings" in the Project Explorer panel. For the Global Settings, double-click on "Global Settings" in the Project Explorer panel or by clicking the Global Settings icon in the toolbar.
2. Click on the Internal Author Analysis tab.
3. Select the author you wish to edit by double-clicking on it.
4. To edit the name, type a new name in the "Name" box.
5. The color currently associated with the author will be shown in the colored bar. To change the color associated with the author, click on the grey box next to the "Color" bar. Select the desired color by clicking on it, and then click OK.
6. Click OK in "Edit author" dialogue box when finished editing.
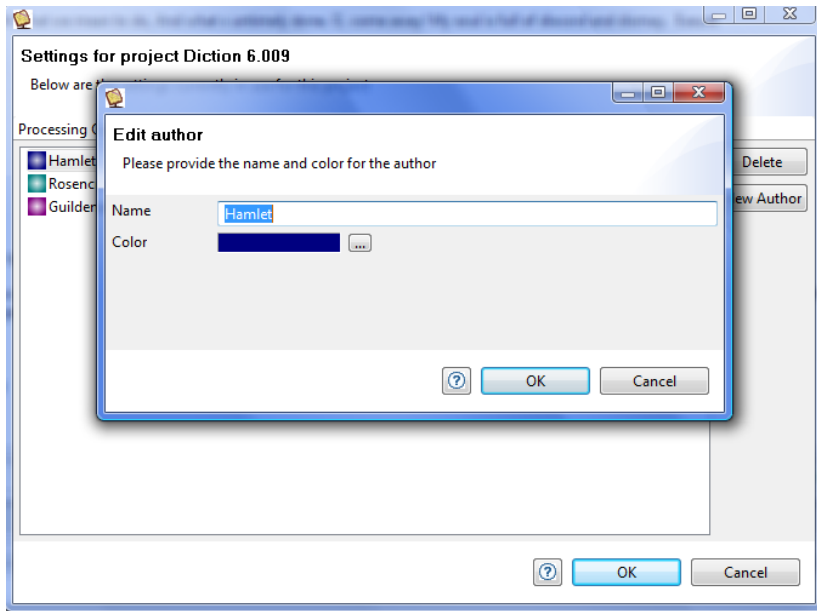
5.5.3 Deleting Authors or Stakeholders

Any or all authors can be deleted at any time. To delete an author, do the following:

1. Go to Project Settings by double-clicking on "Project Settings" in the Project Explorer pane. For the Global Settings, double-click on "Global Settings" in the Project Explorer panel or by clicking the Global Settings icon in the toolbar.
2. Click on the Internal Author Analysis tab.
3. Select the author you wish to delete by clicking on it once. The desired author should be highlighted.
4. Click the "Delete" button on the right-hand side of the window. NOTE: There will be no box that asks you to confirm the deletion. As soon as the "Delete" button is clicked, the highlighted author will be deleted.

5.5.4 Color-coding Texts to Convey Authorship, Speakers Stakeholders

Before color-coding texts, one must assign the authors to specific colors. See 5.4.1 and 5.4.2.

5.6 Project File Options

Project File Options can be utilized by selecting the appropriate icon in the top right corner of the DICTION program window.
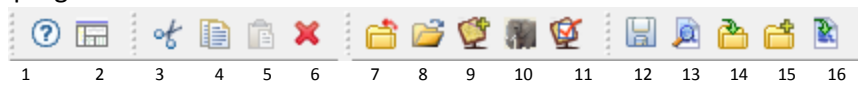
5.6.1 Help Contents

Launches the DICTION Help Manual window, which allows you to navigate the DICTION On-line Help Manual.

5.6.2 Reset Perspective

Allows you to reset the window frames to the default windows.

5.6.3 Cut (Ctrl+X)

You can "cut" files from the Input Folder or the Output folder. Place your cursor over the file or folder you want to "cut," and then select this icon or Ctr+X. You can then paste the file or folder to another location within the Input Folder.

5.6.4 Copy (Ctrl+C)

You can "copy" files from the Input Folder. Place your cursor over the file or folder you want to "copy," and then select this icon or Ctr+P. Another copy of the file will then appear.

5.6.5 Paste (Ctrl+P)

You can "paste" contents of the Clipboard to any location inside a folder or below a folder.

5.6.6 Delete (Delete)

You can delete files or folders by clicking on the Delete tab.

5.6.7 Close Project

Closes the current project in the DICTION project window.

5.6.8 Open an Existing Project

Allows you to browse computer documents to open any project saved.

5.6.9 Create a New Project

Prompts you to name the new project, and then opens a new project in the DICTION window.

5.6.10 Edit the Elephant

Opens the "Edit Elephant" dialogue window, which allows you to add, edit and delete words from the Elephant.

5.6.11 Edit the Default Processing Options

This opens the "Global Settings" ("Default Settings") window. Any settings edited here will apply to any new project that is created in DICTION.

5.6.12 Save all Changes to the Current Project

Saves changes to the project in the location where the project was originally saved.

5.6.13 Analyze All Files in a Selected Resource

When this button is pushed, DICTION analyzes all the files contained in the selected folder.

5.6.14 Add a Folder and all contained files and subfolders to the project

You can add a folder and all contained files and subfolders to the Input folder within DICTION. The input preserves the file-folder structure of the original set of files when they are input into DICTION. You can also import folders within folders, and the file contents therein.

5.6.15 Create a New Folder

You can use this button to create a new (empty) folder within DICTION. You can then import files straight into the folder or subfolder.

5.6.16 Import Files into the Selected Folder

Place your cursor on the folder or a file within the folder where you want to import files. When you click this button, you will be able to import files to be analyzed into the selected folder.

5.7 Properties

The properties of files and folders can be seen by highlighting the appropriate file or folder with your cursor, right clicking, and then selecting "properties."

5.7.1 Folder Properties

To identify folder properties, right-click on the folder and select "Properties" from the menu. The "Number of Files" tells how many files are listed in the folder. The "Last Analysis" provides the time and date of the last analysis. "Analyzed Files" tells the number of files that were analyzed so far, but not necessarily during just the last analysis.

5.7.2 File Properties

To identify file properties, right click on the file and select "Properties" from the menu. The "type" of file is a DICTION input file. "Location" tells the location of the file imported. "Last Analysis" provides the time and date of the last analysis.

6 Inputting Files and Folders for Analysis

6.1 File Types

Text passages can be stored in any directory of your choosing. Subdirectories can be added as well. Input Files can carry any of the following extensions:

- Text Files (*.txt),
- Rich Text Files (*.rtf),
- Word (*.doc),
- MS Word 2007 (*.docx),
- HTM (*.htm)
- HTML files (*.html),
- XML Files (*.xml),
- Adobe PDF Files (simple PDF files created from text files) (*.pdf),
- Diction Files (*.dfxhml), and
- Diction 4 Files (*.id,*ide).

Note: Ideally, users should employ .txt files whenever possible since hidden control characters (e.g., in MS Word .docx or Adobe .pdf files) can create minor problems when processing files.
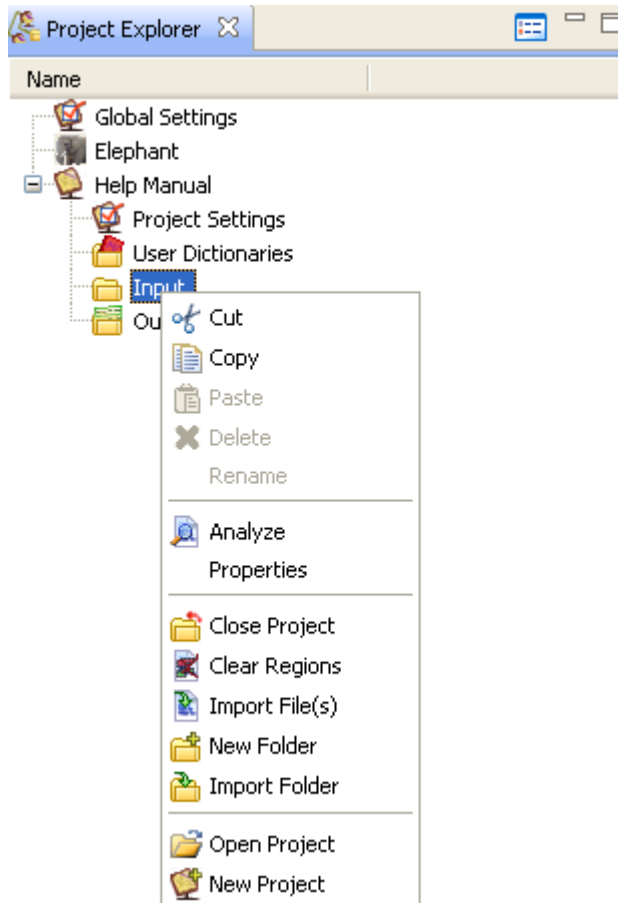
6.2 Import Files

File names must be simple and may not contain any special characters other than dash (-). To input, click on the Import File(s) menu item to import a file or multiple files into DICTION. More than one file can be selected at a time. For optimal performance, we recommend that each project be limited to 1000 files. (See Section 8 for more information on Output Files.)

6.3 New Folder

You can create new folders within the Input file. This can be done at any particular time. For instance, files can be imported into DICTION first and then reorganized into folders. Or, folders can be created in advance and then import files straight into the folders.

6.4 Import Folder

One of the key benefits of DICTION 6.0 is the ability to import files within a folder structure. You can add a folder and all contained files and subfolders to the Input folder within DICTION. The input preserves the file-folder structure of the original set of files when they are input into DICTION. You can also import folders within folders, and the file contents therein.
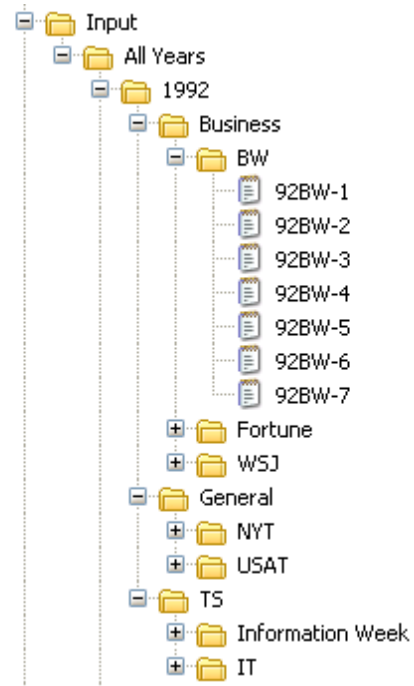
7 Data Analysis

7.1 Running the Analysis

To select a text for processing, highlight the passage of interest and right-click your mouse. Select the Analyze option. This can also be done by clicking on the Analyze icon at the top left of the Project Explorer

7.2 The Elephant: Calculating the Insistence Score

The Elephant assists you by remembering words previously judged Eligible or Exempt. Once such discriminations are made, the Elephant ensures that you won't have to do so again. DICTION is self-learning to this extent. Approximately 11,000 terms have already been discriminated in these ways and this knowledge is built into the current version of DICTION. In addition, you will add to the Elephant from time to time during text processing. You can modify these supplementary lists at will.

The Insistence Score is a measure of code-restriction which calculates a text's dependence on a limited number of often-repeated words. In calculating this score, DICTION singles out all words used three or more times (in a 500-word text). For each word meeting this criterion, DICTION performs the following operations:

- Consults a list of Exempt Words—function words, verbs, particles, etc.—in the program's Elephant (see below). The Elephant is a device that dynamically learns from your actions which words are exempt or eligible and then remembers those actions for future searches.
- If the high-frequency word is already on the exempt list, no decision is made by you.
- If the high-frequency word is not on the exempt list, DICTION asks you to determine if the word is a noun or noun-derived adjective.
- If the word is a noun or noun-derived adjective, the Elephant declares the word an Eligible Word, stores that information for future processing, and then adds the new data to the Insistence Score calculation.
- After a word has been declared Exempt or Eligible, it is no longer presented to you for judgment.

7.2.1 Eligible Words

A word is defined as an Eligible Word if it meets one of the following criteria:
1.   It is a noun (e.g., prudence)
2.   It is a noun-derived adjective (e.g., prudent)
3.   It can be used both as a verb and as a noun/noun-derived adjective (e.g., count, assured, perfect, worry, domineering, etc.)

Note: Treat all abbreviations (e.g., St., Ave.), initials (e.g., George W. Bush), sums (e.g., $9.95), and dates (e.g., 1996) as whole words.

7.2.2 Exempt Words

An Exempt Word is defined as any word occurring three or more times in a 500-word passage (less than twice in a 350-word or less passage) that is neither a noun nor a noun-derived adjective.

7.2.3 Adding Words

To add a word to the Exempt Words or Eligible Words lists in the Elephant, do the following:
Select "Edit Elephant" from Edit menu (Edit>Edit Elephant), using the "Edit the Elephant" icon on the Toolbar, or by double-clicking on "Elephant" in the Project Explorer window.
1.   Click on the down-arrow to select the appropriate word.
2.   Click on "Add New Entry." This produces an Edit Elephant Entry box.
3.   Type in the appropriate word.
4.   Choose OK.

7.3.4 Deleting Words

To delete a word from the Exempt Words or Eligible Words list, do the following:
1.   Select one of the options to edit the Elephant (see 7.2.3)
2.   Click on the down-arrow to select the appropriate word.
3.   Click on the word to be removed.
4.   Choose Delete.
5.   Click OK.

7.3 Using the Elephant

This utility is helpful for reviewing the decisions you have made when building Insistence Scores. To download your list of Eligible Words or Exempt Words do the following:
1.   Select one of the options to edit the Elephant (see 7.2.3)
2.   Use the down-arrow to select the desired word.
3.   Click on Export. This will produce a standard Windows Open File display.
4.   Enter the desired file name.
5.   Click on OK to exit.

7.4 Homograph Treatment

DICTION makes a modest, statistical accommodation for homographs, words spelled the same but having different meanings. The word *lead* for example, can denote (1) qualities of command or (2) a metal found in nature. Roughly 10% of DICTION's 10,000 search words are homographs. Not all homographs are problematic. Benign Homographs imply different ideas but belong to the same domain of meaning. The word *judge*, for example, denotes the act of adjudication as well as a magistrate of the court, but both would be equally relevant to a dictionary entitled Legal Terms. Such meanings are not differentiated by DICTION.

Confounding Homographs are terms denoting dissimilar ideas or objects. DICTION deals with such terms by applying different weights to a word's various meanings. So, for example, research shows that the word *saw* serves as the past tense of *see* 67% of the time and as a carpenter's implement 33% of the time. Thus, if *saw* occurred ten times in a text, it would be given a rating of 6.7 in a dictionary called Bodily Processes and a value of 3.3 in a Household Tools dictionary. All such calculations have been extrapolated from statistical counts provided in Helen Easton s edited handbook, Word Frequency Dictionary (New York: Dover, 1940).

7.5 Select the Report Destination

1. Report Name
2. Output File: two choices: New Output File Name or Append to File
3. New Output File Name

7.6 Viewing a Text

You may find it helpful to view a passage after a search. To bring the text into the Project File, you have three choices:

1. Go to Project Explorer Window and click on the desired input text. Text will appear in the Text Viewer
2. The original text location prior to importation in DICTION is hyperlinked into the Project Report Viewer
3. In the output file after the analysis, the original file is in Excel as a hyperlink

7.7 Editing a Text

After running a text through DICTION, you (1) may discover typographical errors in the Input File that somehow comprised the results or (2) may wish to make additions or deletions to the text and then re-process it to see if DICTION's results are affected. (This utility is particularly helpful to those using DICTION to improve writing and editing skills.) To make changes in texts, do the following:

1. Highlight the desired text file in the Text Viewer Window.
2. Select the icon from the Text Viewer tool bar to "Edit the current text file."
3. Do the editing and then select OK.
4. This will bring you back to the main screen where you can run the file again.

8 Reviewing Data Output

The Project Report Viewer and the File Report Viewer both have their own output report styles. Recall that the Project Report Viewer focuses on all text files within a project and the File Report Viewer focuses on one text file at a time.

Note: Project Report Viewer and the File Report Viewer are limited to 4000 lines of results. Depending on the size of the Input File and the Processing Options selected (e.g. segmented or non-segmented), it is recommended that no more than 1000 files be processed at any one time .

8.1 Output List of Variables

After hitting the "Analyze" button, you will see a menu appear that says "Select Report Destination." You have the ability to create a new report or to append an existing report. In most cases, it is better to create a new report. Appending a report enables you to "append" an existing data set with new cases or observations. However, the results can be appended to your original results once your data sets are exported to Excel. The advantage to append is that it allows you to compare the output of two analyses side-by-side. This will be explained more in the section below.

If an Alpha-Numeric Identifier has not been used in an Input File, DICTION reports a series of eight zeroes. It also reports zeroes if Custom Dictionaries or Character Counts have been left undesignated. It sequences these and the remaining data in the following manner:

(1- 8) user-specified I.D. #1 through #8. Unique Numeric Identifiers.
(9) Segment number (DICTION automatically assigns); Segment identifies which 500-word segment the row of data pertains. This value is blank unless you chose to divide the passage into 500-word units under the Project Settings or Global Settings.
(10) Total Words Analyzed.
(11) Total Characters Analyzed.
(12) Average Word Size.
(13) Number of Different Words.
DICTION VARIABLES
(14) Numerical Terms.
(15) Ambivalence.
(16) Self-Reference.
(17) Tenacity.
(18) Leveling.
(19) Collectives.
(20) Praise.
(21) Satisfaction.
(22) Inspiration.
(23) Blame.
(24) Hardship.
(25) Aggression.
(26) Accomplishment.
(27) Communication.
(28) Cognitive Terms.
(29) Passivity.

(30) Spatial Awareness.
(31) Familiarity.
(32) Temporal Awareness.
(33) Present Concern.
(34) Human Interest.
(35) Concreteness.
(36) Past Concern.
(37) Centrality.
(38) Rapport.
(39) Cooperation.
(40) Diversity.
(41) Exclusion.
(42) Liberation.
(43) Denial.
(44) Motion.
(45) Insistence.
(46) Embellishment.
(47) Variety.
(48) Complexity.
(49) Activity.
(50) Optimism.
(51) Certainty.
(52) Realism.
(53) Commonality.

(54-58) Character #1 through #5. You can count up to five unique characters that are included in the text files. These five characters can be input in the Global or Project Settings' Processing Options.

(59-68) Custom Dictionary #1 through #10; User Dictionaries. You can create up to 10 unique dictionaries. The user dictionaries can be input through the Project Settings. (See section 5.3.)

(69) Input File Name.

(70) Original File Name (and location); Original File. The value contains the filename and directory address for where the original file is stored on your computer. It contains an HTML link back to the original story so that you can open the story from within your output file.

(71) Analysis; The Analysis tells you what the name of the analysis was for the Output listing in the left window.
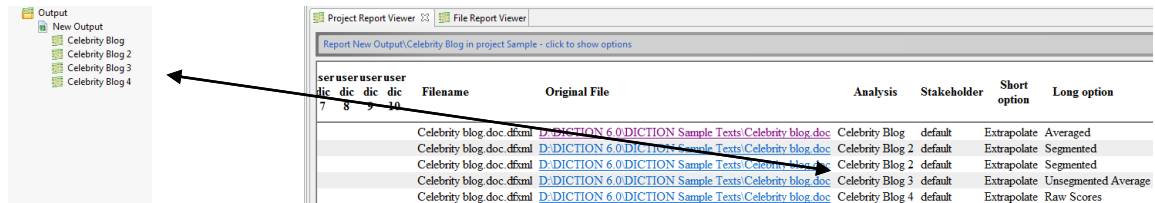
(72) Stakeholder. The Stakeholder will report "Default" unless "Internal Author Analysis" is checked in Global or Project Settings' Processing Options and the texts have been color-coded to represent the speakers. For more information, see section 5.5.

(73) Short Option; "Short option" reports the value that you chose in Global or Project Settings' Processing Options for "Short files option." The two choices are "Report extrapolations" or "Report Raw Scores."

(74) Long Option; Long option" reports the value that you chose in Global or Project Settings' Processing Options for "Long files option." There are five choices. By default, the choice is Averaged (Analyze in 500 word units and average results.), which is the default option for DICTION 5.0.

(75) Norm. The norm will report "All Cases" unless the norm has been changed to a specific norm listed in the Global or Project Settings' Processing Options.

(76) Word Characters Analyzed. This variable calculates the sum of length (number of characters) of all analyzed words, i.e., the document length minus whitespace, punctuation, etc.

8.2 Project Report Viewer Styles

The Project Viewer focuses on the output for the entire project. You can have the mouse cursor placed anywhere within the Project Explorer window's folder structure and the results displayed will be the same. This is because the File Report Viewer shows <u>all</u> project results at one time.

Each analysis you conduct will be featured on a separate row. If you chose "Segmented," then each 500 word-segment will be featured on a separate row.

The variables are listed in exactly the same order as DICTION 5.0. All the new variables introduced in DICTION 6.0 are appended to the end of the Project Report Viewer. You will need to move the scroll bar at the bottom of the screen to the far right in order to see the new variables listed.

8.3 File Report Viewer Styles

Click to Hide/Show Options. The Options, when shown, include Report Style, Author and Segment and Report Name. You will need to "unhide" the File Reviewer Options in order to see the full range of viewing capabilities.

Within the File Report Viewer, you will have to choose a file within the Project Explorer window on the left-hand side before the results will be displayed. For the results to appear in the File Report Viewer, the appropriate text file in "Input" must first be highlighted with your cursor. Results will appear only if the file has been previously analyzed. Thus, highlighting a file that has not been submitted to textual analysis will have no results appear. Likewise, having your cursor highlight an area of the screen other than the analyzed text file will produce no output for you to review.

There are two report styles within the File Report: tab and compare. See Section 8.4.1 and 8.4.2.

8.3.1 Tab-Style

The Report Style 'Tabbed' is when you want to go in-depth on your analysis for one particular text without making comparisons to other textual analyses. The Tabbed report features a Summary, the full text option, Counts, and variables.

Under the tabbed display, the File Report Viewer shows the values for each of the processing options that were originally chosen.

Summary. In sum, the report shows the date of the report, the values for the eight unique identifiers, the report name, the Analysis name, the Segment (if applicable), Short text processing option, Long text processing option, the Norm used, and whether the character counts, word counts, insistence words, and input text were chosen to be viewed. Moreover, the report shows the values for the five Master variables, Activity, Optimism, Certainty, Realism, and Commonality.

Text. By default, the analyzed text is not available for this menu. You can enable the storage of the analyzed texts in the Project Settings. This option is not recommended for large projects.

Counts. The counts for Insistence Words, Characters, and Words can all be identified here. By default, the values for this screen are blank. You must check the box for their inclusion under the Project Settings' Processing Options.

- If "Show descriptive for Insistence Words" is selected in the Project Settings' Processing Options, you will have the word counts and percentages for words included in the Insistence score.
- If "Show descriptive for character counts" is selected in the Project Settings' Processing Options, you will have the character counts and percentages for each alphabet letter. Additionally, you can specify up to five additional characters that you would like to have counted. The option for identifying these characters is found under Global and Project Settings' Processing Options.
- If "Show descriptive for word counts" is selected in the Project Settings' Processing Options, then you will have the word counts and percentages for words included in the Insistence score. This includes all words used three (3) or more times. This option is valuable because it includes words not identified in the Insistence variable.

Variables. Under the "Variables" tab, you see all the values for the DICTION variables that are reported from the Project Report Viewer for the specific row of data for one particular text. This view has the added advantage of reporting the normal range for each variable. An asterisk (*) is used to illustrate when one of the variables from your analysis falls outside of the normal range.

8.3.2 Compare-Style

The Report Style 'Compare' is used when you want to compare one text analysis to same text analyzed a different way. This can be using the norms, stakeholder options, or using different project settings/processing options. All of the DICTION output variables are listed as rows rather than columns.

8.3.3 Author and Segment.

Author and Segment applies two different ways. It can be used for analyzing differences between Authors within a text. Or it can be used to analyze the differences between 500 word blocks of text within a passage.

The Author and Segments works differently depending upon whether one has selected the Report Style Tabbed or the Report Style Compared. The Report Style Compared shows the same results no matter what because each of the analyses (by Speakers or by 500-word blocks) will appear side-by-side in the output. On the other hand, the Report Style Tabbed will show the results section-by-section, depending upon which Speaker or which 500-word block you have chosen. You can go more in-depth using the Report Style Tabbed, and then compare the differences to other 500-word blocks or other Speakers using the Report Style Compared.

9 Exporting Reports

You have three formats for exporting reports: MS Excel, CSV, and Internet Explorer.

9.1 MS Excel Exporting

Once the MS Excel button is pushed, MS Excel is launched with the output included in a MS Excel worksheet. The numbers may be difficult to read at first. If the numbers are difficult to read, use your mouse to highlight all of the relevant columns in the Excel worksheet. Then, with the columns highlighted, double-click on the space ("|") between any of the columns. This will expand the columns so that all of their values can be read. From here, you can save the output into a new location.

9.2 Web Browser

The results can also be opened externally in a web browser. This enables all the results to be posted to a web page or emailed to you in a format that is easy to read.

9.3 .CSV

The results can also be saved to an external folder. The default location for where the results are saved is determined by your "Output Folder" Preferences, found under the Edit->Preferences menu window.
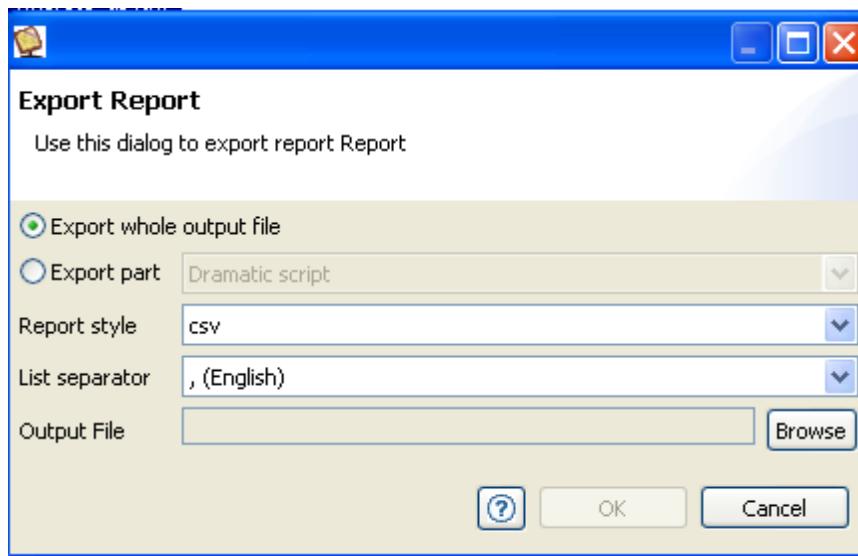
10 Choosing Normative Profiles

A distinctive feature of DICTION 6.0 is that it comes equipped with a variety of norms you may employ for getting fine-grained understanding of a given text or body of texts. These normative data have been generated by running more than 50,000 texts through DICTION. These texts range from public speeches to poetry, from newspaper editorials to music lyrics, from business reports and scientific documents to television scripts and informal telephone conversations. All texts were produced in the United States between 1945 to the present.

10.1 Selecting Norms

The default in DICTION is to combine all of these data into a single normative profile so you can see what a passage looks like in general. Some researchers will want greater specificity. Accordingly, they can select from among thirty-six different sets of norms. To do so, follow these steps:

1. Go to Project Settings or Global Settings.
2. Choose Processing Options tab.
3. To choose the entire assemblage of norms choose All: All Cases.
4. To choose a more specific set of norms, select the down-arrow on the All: All Cases button. Then scroll to scan for a more specific selection.
5. Only one set of norms can be selected and analyzed against at a time.
6. Repeat the above steps 1-5 to select another set of norms.
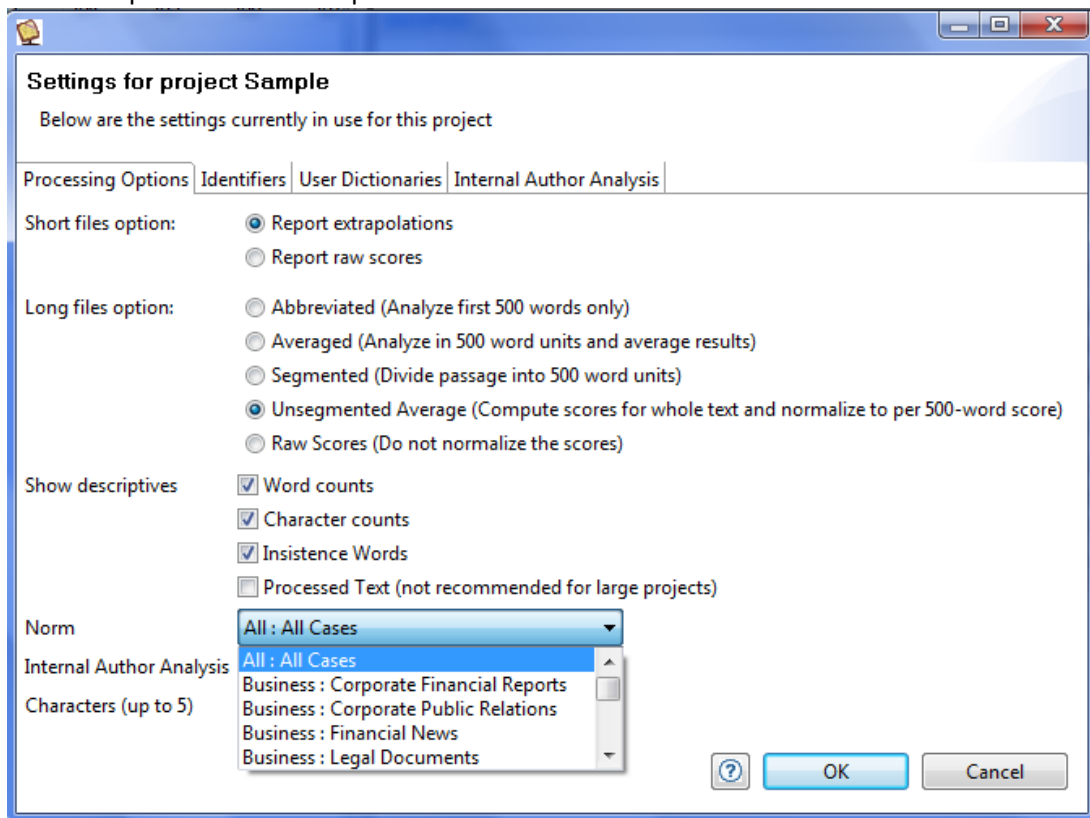
10.2 Available Norms

The All Texts option (n = 22,027) consists of all texts processed thus far by the author. These overall norms are divided into six Classes Business, Daily Life, Entertainment, Journalism, Literature, Politics, and Scholarship and the classes are further subdivided into thirty-six distinct Types.

You can compare a given passage to as many of these sub-categories as desired. So, for example, a political commercial could be viewed from the vantage point of political commentary and, later, from the standpoint of product advertising. To accomplish this, you would process the passage with one set of norms and then re-process it with a second set. The classes and types of norms built into the DICTION program include the following:

Business

CORPORATE FINANCIAL REPORTS (n = 4 8). A sampling of annual financial reports from a variety of fortune 500 companies, including 3M, Ford, Merk, Dynatech, etc. Reports were collected electronically from such internet sites as Annual Reports Library, Index: Annual Report Gallery, and Barron's Annual Report and Earnings Service.

CORPORATE PUBLIC RELATIONS (n = 1 63). A broad-based collection of official mission statements, public pronouncements, and C.E.O. speeches in behalf of major American corporations from the 1960s through the mid-1990s. Includes manufacturing companies (e.g., Boise-Cascade), mining and construction (e.g., Flour Daniel), transportation and telecommunications (e.g., A.T.&T.), as well as, financial and service-based industries (e.g., Federated Department stores, H&R Block, etc.).

FINANCIAL NEWS (n = 122). A variety of news stories related to financial issues (e.g., tax returns, market predictions, trends in stocks and bonds, tax law, speculation on specific annuities, etc.) obtained from the on-line publication s of Forbes, The San Francisco Chronicle, the Daily News Bulletin, etc.

LEGAL DOCUMENTS (n= 79). An assemblage of argument summaries extracted from county, appellate and Supreme Court briefs obtainable online through Lexis-Nexis. The court cases addressed environmental issues, liability law, child support, tax laws, military tribunals, voter qualifications, and constitutional rights.

MAGAZINE ADVERTISING (n= 9 4). A wide assortment of print advertisements from *Scientific American, Money, Sunset, Discover, Business Week, Vanity Fair, McCall's, MacWorld, Bicycling, Ladies Home Journal*, etc. Products and services included computer hardware, security systems, insurance services, financial investments, beauty aids, travel agencies, automobiles, snack foods, pharmaceuticals, kitchen appliances, stereo systems, and cat food.

TV ADVERTISING (n = 109). A collection of CLIO award-winning commercials from 1984, 1987, 1989, and 1996. The ads feature well-known companies and products (e.g., Nike, Pepsi, Reebok, Levi-Strauss, Apple Computers, Motel 6, Michelob, and McDonalds), sports teams and sporting events (e.g., football, baseball, golf, and hockey), and community and social causes (e.g., World Hunger, anti-tobacco campaigns, anti-drug campaigns, church fund-raisers, Mothers Against Drunk Driving).

Daily Life

COMPUTER CHAT LINES (n = 68). An eclectic group of on-line discussions dealing with such topics as tropical fish, dreams and life choices, parenting advice, family relationships, contemporary

politics, the Dallas Cowboys football team, computer hardware and software, and horse racing. The discussions were obtained via the World Wide Web's Chat Archives.

E-MAIL CORRESPONDENCE (n = 75). A selection of miscellaneous messages from over a dozen individuals in eight different work settings, including public relations, elementary education, a state university, county government office, a chiropractor s office, and a car dealership. The messages range from personal notes of encouragement and gossip to formal work deliberations, business memos, and project updates.

PROBLEM-SOLVING DISCUSSION (n = 73). Group decision-making from three settings: a state agency, a school district teacher's caucus, and student peer-mediation. Discussion topics include state contracts, project requirements, financial planning, and salary negotiation. Transcripts were generated during research studies conducted by Dr. Linda Putnam (Texas A&M University), Dr. Craig Scott (University of Texas at Austin), and Dr. Trisha Jones (Temple University).

RELIGIOUS SERMONS (n = 198). Sermons delivered by a wide variety of denominational representatives in the United States between 1935 and 1996. Topics include biblical exegesis, doctrinal disputes, ritualistic remembrances, and general moral and social discussions. Mainline denominations (e.g., Episcopalians, Catholics, and Methodists) as well as an assortment of cults and sects are represented.

TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS (n= 58). A collection of snippets from everyday telephone conversations conducted in Austin, Texas during the 1990s. Conversations were recorded and transcribed by the language and culture division of the Department of Communication Studies at the University of Texas at Austin under the direction of Professor Robert Hopper.

Entertainment

CELEBRITY NEWS (n = 125). A variety of celebrity profiles (e.g., Sean Penn, Tom Cruise, Madonna, Farrah Fawcett, and Antonio Banderas) taken from on-line versions of Entertainment Weekly, People Magazine, and TV Guide.

ENTERTAINMENT REVIEWS (n = 6 0). An assemblage of book reviews (e.g., *Range of Motion, XY*: *On Masculine Identity, Breaking The Glass Ceilin*g), film reviews (e.g., *Lawrence of Arabia, Nothing to Lose, Crash*), and music reviews (e.g. , *The Archers of Loaf, Soul Coughing, Bruce Cockburn*). Texts were obtained from such web sites as The Music, Film, and Video Review and The Pelican Library.

MUSIC LYRICS (n = 128). A diverse assortment of lyrics from a myriad of musical genres and recording artists, from Barbra Streisand to Jimi Hendrix, from Woody Guthrie to Silverchain, from Bing Crosby to Easy E., from Nat King Cole to the Violent Femmes, from Glen Campbell to Dismemeber). Lyrics were obtained from such web sites as The International Lyrics Server, Grendel's Lyrics Archive and Lost Souls Domain.

SPORTS NEWS (n = 1 39). A collect ion of articles on athletes and athletic events obtained from the on-line versions of Sports Illustrated and the Sporting News. Sports profiles focus on such athletes as Nancy Kerrigan , Arthur Ashe, Joe Montana, John El way, Larry Bird, Tiger Woods, and Venus Williams among others. Athletic events described include basketball, football, baseball and ice hockey.

TV COMEDIES (n = 75). An assortment of prime-time television comedies including *Seinfeld, Friends, Married with Children, Caroline in the City*, and *Cybil*. Characters in these shows comment on urban life, contemporary friendships, the tribulation s of dating, dysfunctional family life, and amusing situations at work. Texts were obtained from a variety of on-line services and from unofficial web-sites.

TV DRAMAS (n = 159). An assortment of prime-ti me television dramas including *My So Called Life, Xena: Warrior Princess, Buffy the Vampire Slayer, Twin Peaks*, and *The Wonder Years*. The shows explore teenage angst, good versus evil, justice and the law, growing up in the 1960s, etc. Texts were obtained from archives included in Drew's Television Transcripts.

Journalism

LETTERS-TO-THE-EDITOR (n = 6126). Letters written on general social and political matters in 12 small-city newspapers between 1948 and the present. Topics include civil rights, inflation, abortion and birth control, taxation, moral and political values, international affairs, etc. Among the newspapers are the *Fall River Herald News*, the *Salinas Californian*, the *Trent on Times*, the *Billing's Gazette*, etc.

NEWSPAPER EDITORIALS (n = 65). An assortment of newspaper editorials from diverse geographical locations (e.g., *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette*, *Los Angeles Downtown News*, *Charlotte Sun Herald*, *South Idaho Press*, etc.). Topics include sexual harassment, infant mortality, casino gambling, drug enforcement and other public policy matters. All editorials were written in the 1990s and obtained from on-line versions of these papers.

POLITICAL REPORTING (n = 73 09). Newspaper coverage of major issues of the day, especially political matters. Stories were extracted from *The New York Times, Washington Post, Christian Science Monitor, Los Angeles Times, Chicago Tribune, Atlanta Constitution*, and AP and UPI wire coverage. All stories were produced between 1948 and 1996.

TECHNOLOGY NEWS (n = 68). A file of news stories about contemporary trends in the computer industry, including hardware and software updates, forthcoming products and services, and other topics related to new technologies. The articles were obtained from online issues of the *Wall Street Journal*, the *Chronicle of Higher Education*, *ZDNe*t, *CNet*, and *Computer News Daily*.

TV NEWS (n = 1219). Transcripts from the nightly news programs of NBC, CBS, ABC, and PBS. News coverage focused on a variety of matters but political/campaign coverage was especially emphasized. All texts were produced during the 1980, 1988, 1992, and 1996 presidential campaigns.

Literature

NOVELS & SHORT STORIES (n = 151). A compilation of fiction from a diverse collection of seminal writers (e.g., Nathaniel Hawthorne, Stephen Crane, J. D. Salinger, James Fenimore Cooper, Lewis Carroll, Kate Chopin, and Francis Bacon). All excerpts were taken from such online sites as the Internet Classics Archive and Book Lover's Resource Page.

POETRY & VERSE (n = 78). An assemblage of English-language poetry including canonical works from the masters (e.g., Tennyson, Whitman, Poe) as well as more contemporary poetry from less well-known artists. Poems were downloaded from sites like American Verse Project, Collection of British Poetry, Digital Library of World Classic Poetry, and *The Atlantic Monthly*.

THEATER SCRIPTS (n = 1 51). A diverse selection of plays (comedy, drama, and mystery) by famous writers from antiquity (e.g., Aristophanes and Aeschylus), from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (e.g., Shakespeare, Goethe, and Ibsen), as well as more obscure playwrights from the twentieth century (Agostino, Knag, and Folmer). Texts were obtained electronically from such sites as the Playwrights' Resources Page.

Politics

CAMPAIGN SPEECHES (n = 2357). Speeches delivered by Democratic, Republican, and third-party presidential candidates between 1948 and 1996. Major party candidates were represented equally in the sample and third-party candidates were represented proportional to the vote. Included are stump speeches delivered in local and regional settings as well as nationally broadcast campaign addresses.

POLITICAL ADVERTISING (n = 553). Campaign spots presented on television during the presidential campaigns of 1960 and 1976--1996. Republican, Democratic, and third-party ads are represented in proportion to their prevalence in political campaigns. Promotional, counterattack and negative ads are equally represented in the sample.

POLITICAL DEBATES (n = 652). Includes the entirety of all presidential debates from 1960 through 1996. Debate transcripts were segmented-by-speaker and analyzed separately.

PUBLIC POLICY SPEECHES (n = 615). A broad sampling of speeches delivered by sitting presidents from Harry Truman through Bill Clinton. Included are nationally televised addresses on major policy issues as well as ceremonial addresses, remarks made during awards ceremonies, and radio briefings. Topics include the Korean Conflict, open-housing and job discrimination, the Soviet Union, national economic policy, Vietnam , Watergate, etc.

SOCIAL MOVEMENT SPEECHES (n = 129). Addresses delivered to marginalized as well as mainstream groups about pressing social matters. Included are speeches by Malcolm X, Andrea Dworkin, Ralph Nader, Paul Ehrlich, etc. Topics include feminism, environmentalism, civil right s, labor grievances, nuclear disarmament, etc.

Scholarship

HUMANITIES SCHOLARSHIP (n = 53). A diverse selection of essays from various periodicals devoted to the humanities. Periodicals include Twentieth Century Literature, British Journal of Aesthetics, American Poetry Review, Monthly Review, Skeptical Inquirer, American Indian Quarterly, and Salmagundi. Texts extracted from electronic sites such as Humanities Research and the Literary Review.

PHILOSOPHICAL ESSAYS (n = 197). A miscellany of philosophical texts, spanning the past two hundred years. Texts include Berkeley's. The Principles of Human Knowledge," Hume s An Inquiry Concerning Human Understanding," Delueze's Postscript of the Societies of Control," Russell s A Man's Free Worship," Hegel s Science of Logic," Dewey s Democracy and Education ," and Baudrillard's Radical Thought. Texts were drawn from Humanities Research, Great Thinkers and Visionaries, and Internet Philosophy Resources.

SCIENCE WRITING (n = 177). A compilation of popular science articles collected from the on-line editions of Discover Magazine and Scientific American. Topics covered include the mechanics of breathing, quantum computers, muscular and metabolic fitness, microorganisms, and gamma-rays.

SOCIAL SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIP (n = 52). A sampling of journal articles in anthropology, sociology, psychology, history, communication, etc. Issues include the social aspects of leisure, fuzzy set theory, American cultural studies, exit-poll experiments, mass media effects on violent behavior, and public policy convergence theory. Texts extracted from web sites like Social Sciences Internet Resources and Arts Humanities, and Social Sciences Resources.

STUDENT ESSAYS (n = 307). An assortment of undergraduate essays from nine college English courses. The essays address racial tensions in school settings, the need for diversity in universities, preferential treatment in college admissions, rhetorical criticism of advertisement s, the homeless in America, technology and mankind, and historical heroes. All texts were made available by the University of Texas at Austin' Program in Rhetoric and Composition.

11 Miscellaneous

Copyright
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On-line Help
The Help Manual for DICTION 6 can be found on-line at
 http://www.dictionsoftware.com/files/dictionmanual.pdf.

Context Help
DICTION also offers limited contextual help within the Project File. To access these help screens do the following:
1.   Click on the Help icon (Question Mark) on the toolbar.
2.   Click in any area of the File View Window Pane.
3.   The relevant help panel will then appear.
4.   Click in the upper right corner of the Help box to exit.

Customer Support
If the User's Manual and Help Screens cannot solve your problem, use Customer Support. Before calling, prepare to explain your problem and have these items available:
DICTION User's Guide, your license number¸ date of purchase.
Then call 512-394-8891 or send e-mail to help@dictionsoftware.com

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Bibliography

Users may find it helpful to examine some of the work done with the current version of DICTION:

R. P. Hart, "Redeveloping DICTION: Theoretical Considerations" in M. West (Ed.), *New Directions in Computer Content Analysis* (New York: Ablex, 2001).

R. P. Hart, *Campaign Talk: Why Elections Are Good for Us* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2000)

R. P. Hart and H. Gourgey, "Accepting the Political Mantle: Stylistic Considerations," *Political Communication, 15* (1998).

R. P. Hart and S. E. Jarvis, "Political Debate: Forms, Styles, and Media," *American Behavioral Scientist, 40* (1997), 1095-1122.

R. P. Hart, "Rhetoric, Hope, and American Politics," in J. Trent (Ed.), *At the Helm in Speech Communication* (Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 1997)

Work done with the mainframe version of the program that preceded DICTION 6.0 includes these:

R. P. Hart, "Systematic Analysis of Political Discourse: The Development of DICTION," in K. Sanders, et al. (Eds.), *Political Communication Yearbook: 198*4 (Carbondale, IL: Southern Illinois University Press, 1985), pp. 97-134.

R. P. Hart, "The Language of the Modern Presidency," *Presidential Studies Quarterly, 14* (1984), 249-264.

R. P. Hart, *Verbal Style and the Presidency: A Computer-Based Analysis* (New York: Academic Press, 1984).