# Package: verbaliseR (via r-universe)

August 24, 2024

Title Make your Text Mighty Fine

Version 0.1

**Description** Turn R analysis outputs into full sentences, by writing vectors into in-sentence lists, pluralising words conditionally, spelling out numbers if they are at the start of sentences, writing out dates in full following US or UK style, and managing capitalisations in tidy data.

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**Encoding** UTF-8

**Roxygen** list(markdown = TRUE)

RoxygenNote 7.1.2

URL https://github.com/cararthompson/verbaliseR

BugReports https://github.com/cararthompson/verbaliseR/issues

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Imports stringr

Repository https://cararthompson.r-universe.dev

RemoteUrl https://github.com/cararthompson/verbaliser

RemoteRef HEAD

RemoteSha c5deb5d1093ecbe1522d0b908777fba7c48b1b39

# Contents

| listify          | <br>2 |
|------------------|-------|
| num_to_text      | <br>2 |
|                  |       |
| · · ·            |       |
| restore_capitals | <br>5 |
|                  |       |

6

Index

listify

# Description

Turn vectors into lists with any specified linking word

# Usage

```
listify(items, linking_word = "and", oxford_comma = FALSE)
```

#### Arguments

| items        | A vector of items to turn into a list phrase (e.g. c("a", "b", "c")).               |
|--------------|---|
| linking_word | Defaults to "and". Can be anything.   |
| oxford_comma | logical. Defaults to FALSE. If TRUE, an oxford comma is added (e.g. "a, b, and c"). |

# Value

A string in the form of a list (e.g. "a, b and c")

## Examples

```
listify(c("a", "b", "c"), "or")
```

num\_to\_text

Spell out numbers if they are smaller than ten

# Description

Spell out numbers if they are smaller than ten

#### Usage

```
num_to_text(
    number,
    sentence_start = FALSE,
    zero_or_no = "no",
    uk_or_us = "UK",
    big_mark = ","
)
```

#### pluralise

#### Arguments

| number         | Whole number as numeric or integer, to be turned into text. Numbers 1-10 are always written out in full, regardless of their place in the sentence. Number 11-999 are written out in full if they are at the beginning of a sentence. Numbers greater than 1000 are returned as numerals. |
|----------------|---|
| sentence_start | Logical. If TRUE, numbers below 100 are written out in full, and their first letter is capitalised.   |
| zero_or_no     | Specify what to print when the number is 0. Defaults to "no". Can be any string.  |
| uk_or_us       | Defaults to UK which adds an "and" between "hundred" and other numbers (e.g. "One hundred and five"). If "US" is chosen, the "and" is removed (e.g. "One hundred five").  |
| big_mark       | Defaults to "," (e.g. "1,999").   |

# Value

A string

#### Examples

```
num_to_text(3)
num_to_text(333, sentence_start = TRUE)
```

| nI | 11r21166 | ۵. |
|----|----------|----|
| PT | uralise  | •  |

Pluralise words if their accompanying number is not 1

# Description

Pluralise words if their accompanying number is not 1

#### Usage

```
pluralise(
  word,
  count,
  plural = "s",
  add_or_swap = "add",
  include_number = TRUE,
  sentence_start = FALSE,
  zero_or_no = "no",
  uk_or_us = "UK",
  big_mark = ","
)
```

#### Arguments

| word           | A word which should be returned as plural if count is not equal to 1.   |
|----------------|---|
| count          | A number to apply to word   |
| plural         | How to make the plural; defaults to an "s" which is added at the end of the word.<br>Can be anything. See add_or_swap.  |
| add_or_swap    | Choose between add (add the plural form (e.g. "s") onto the end; e.g. house becomes houses) and swap (swap for the plural form; e.g. mouse becomes mice)  |
| include_number | Logical. If TRUE, the number will be turned into text, as per num_to_text() (if it is a whole number, )   |
| sentence_start | Logical. Defaults to FALSE, which results in only numbers 1-10 being written<br>out in full. If TRUE, numbers 11-999 are written out in full if included. (If<br>include_number is FALSE, the first letter of word is capitalised.) |
| zero_or_no     | Prefered string to use where $count == 0$ . Defaults to "no". Can be anything.  |
| uk_or_us       | Only used if include_number == TRUE. Defaults to UK which adds an "and" between "hundred" and other numbers (e.g. "One hundred and five"). If "US" is chosen, the "and" is removed (e.g. "One hundred five").                       |
| big_mark       | Passed to num_to_text. Defaults to "," (e.g. "1,999")   |

#### Value

A word which is pluralised or not based on the value of count

#### Examples

```
pluralise("penguin", 3)
pluralise("bateau", 1234, "x")
pluralise("sheep", 333, "sheep", add_or_swap = TRUE, sentence_start = TRUE)
```

prettify\_date Render ordinal dates in UK or US style

# Description

Render ordinal dates in UK or US style

#### Usage

```
prettify_date(
    date_to_format = Sys.Date(),
    uk_or_us = "UK",
    formal_or_informal = "informal"
)
```

#### restore\_capitals

#### Arguments

| date_to_format  | The date to use. It must be either be of class Date or a string written as "YYYY-MM-DD" or "YYYY/MM/DD")  |
|-----------------|---|
| uk_or_us        | Defaults to "UK", which results in outputs like "12th September 2022"; if "US", the output resembles "September 12th, 2022".                                    |
| formal_or_infor | mal   |
|                 | Defaults to "informal", so the ordinals are included (e.g. "st", "nd", "rd", "th"). If "formal" is chosen, the ordinals are omitted (e.g. "12 September 2022"). |

# Value

A string (e.g. "12th September 2022")

#### Examples

```
prettify_date(Sys.Date(), "UK", "informal")
```

restore\_capitals Restore sustom capitalisation in a string

#### Description

Restore sustom capitalisation in a string

#### Usage

restore\_capitals(x, items\_to\_capitalise)

# Arguments

х

A string in which capitalisation needs to be restored

items\_to\_capitalise

Whole words or acronyms in which capitalisation must be retained; special characters can be included (e.g. "R2-D2")

#### Value

A string with restored capitals

# Examples

```
x <- "Should i tell c-3po the french call him z-6po?"
restore_capitals(x, c("I", "C-3PO", "French", "Z-6PO"))</pre>
```

# Index

listify, 2

num\_to\_text, 2

pluralise, 3
prettify\_date, 4

restore\_capitals, 5