

# Package: tidynorm (via r-universe)

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**Type** Package

**Title** Tools for Tidy Vowel Normalization

**Version** 0.4.1.9000

**Description** An implementation of tidy speaker vowel normalization.

This includes generic functions for defining new normalization methods for points, formant tracks, and Discrete Cosine Transform coefficients, as well as convenience functions implementing established normalization methods. References for the implemented methods are: Johnson, Keith (2020)

<[doi:10.5334/labphon.196](https://doi.org/10.5334/labphon.196)> Lobanov, Boris (1971)

<[doi:10.1121/1.1912396](https://doi.org/10.1121/1.1912396)> Nearey, Terrance M. (1978)

<[https://sites.ualberta.ca/~tnearey/Nearey1978\\_compressed.pdf](https://sites.ualberta.ca/~tnearey/Nearey1978_compressed.pdf)>

Syrdal, Ann K., and Gopal, H. S. (1986) <[doi:10.1121/1.393381](https://doi.org/10.1121/1.393381)>

Watt, Dominic, and Fabricius, Anne (2002)

<<https://www.latl.leeds.ac.uk/article/>

[evaluation-of-a-technique-for-improving-the-mapping-of-multiple-speakers-vowel-spaces-in-the-f1-](#)

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<https://github.com/JoFrhwld/tidynorm>

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bark_to_hz	<i>Bark to Hz</i>
------------	-------------------

---

**Description**

Converts bark to Hz

**Usage**

```
bark_to_hz(bark)
```

**Arguments**

bark                      Frequency in Bark

**Details**

$$\hat{b} = \begin{cases} \frac{b-0.3}{0.85} & \text{if } b < 2 \\ \frac{b+4.422}{1.22} & \text{if } b > 20.1 \\ b & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$hz = 1960 \frac{\hat{b} + 0.53}{26.28 - \hat{b}}$$

**Value**

A vector of Hz scaled values

**References**

Traunmüller, H. (1990). Analytical expressions for the tonotopic sensory scale. *The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*, 88(1), 97–100. doi:10.1121/1.399849

**Examples**

```
bark <- seq(1.5, 13, length = 100)
hz <- bark_to_hz(bark)
plot(bark, hz)
```

---

check_norm	<i>Check Normalization Procedures</i>
------------	---------------------------------------

---

**Description**

check\_norm() will generate a message with information about which normalization procedures have been applied to the data.

**Usage**

```
check_norm(.data)
```

**Arguments**

.data            A data frame produced by a tidynorm function.

**Value**

This only prints an info message.

**Examples**

```
speaker_norm <- speaker_data |>
  norm_nearey(
    F1:F3,
    .by = speaker,
    .silent = TRUE
  )

check_norm(speaker_norm)
```

---

dct_basis	<i>DCT Basis</i>
-----------	------------------

---

**Description**

The Discrete Cosine Transform basis functions

**Usage**

```
dct_basis(n, k)
```

**Arguments**

n                The length of the basis.  
k                The number of basis functions.

**Details**

This function will generate the DCT basis functions.

**Value**

A  $n \times k$  matrix

**Examples**

```
basis <- dct_basis(100, 5)
matplot(basis, type = "l", lty = 1)
```

---

 hz\_to\_bark

*Hz to Bark*


---

**Description**

Converts Hz to Bark

**Usage**

```
hz_to_bark(hz)
```

**Arguments**

hz                      Frequency in Hz

**Details**

$$\hat{b} = \frac{26.81hz}{1960 + hz} - 0.53$$

$$b = \begin{cases} \hat{b} + 0.15(2 - \hat{b}) & \text{if } \hat{b} < 2 \\ \hat{b} + 0.22(\hat{b} - 20.1) & \text{if } \hat{b} > 20.1 \\ \hat{b} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

**Value**

A vector of bark scaled values

**References**

Traunmüller, H. (1990). Analytical expressions for the tonotopic sensory scale. *The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*, 88(1), 97–100. doi:10.1121/1.399849

**Examples**

```
hz <- seq(150, 2000, length = 100)
bark <- hz_to_bark(hz)
plot(hz, bark)
```

---

`hz_to_mel`*Hz to Mel*

---

**Description**

Convert Hz to Mel

**Usage**

```
hz_to_mel(hz, htk = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

<code>hz</code>	Numeric values in Hz
<code>htk</code>	Whether or not to use the HTK formula

**Details**

This is a direct re-implementation of the `hz_to_mel` function from the `librosa` library.

The default method is to use the method due to Slaney (1998), which is linear below 1000Hz, and logarithmic above.

If `htk=TRUE`, the method from HTK, due to O'Shaughnessy (1987) is used.

**Value**

A numeric vector of Mel values

**References**

McFee, B., C. Raffel, D. Liang, D. PW Ellis, M. McVicar, E. Battenberg, and O. Nieto. `librosa`: Audio and music signal analysis in python. In Proceedings of the 14th python in science conference, pp. 18-25.

O'Shaughnessy, D (1987). Speech communication: human and machine. Addison-Wesley. p. 150. ISBN 978-0-201-16520-3.

Slaney, M. (1998) Auditory Toolbox: A MATLAB Toolbox for Auditory Modeling Work. Technical Report, version 2, Interval Research Corporation.

**Examples**

```
hz_to_mel(c(500, 1000, 2000, 3000))
```

---

**idct\_accel** *Inverse Discrete Cosine Transform Acceleration*

---

**Description**

The second derivative of the Inverse DCT

**Usage**

```
idct_accel(y, n = length(y))
```

**Arguments**

y	DCT coefficients
n	The desired length of the idct

**Details**

Returns the second derivative (acceleration) of the Inverse DCT (see [dct](#) for more details).

$$\frac{\delta^2 x_j}{\delta j^2} = -2 \left( \frac{\pi k}{J} \right)^2 \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} y_k \cos \left( \frac{\pi k(2j+1)}{2J} \right)$$

**Value**

A vector with the second derivative of the inverse DCT

**Examples**

```
x <- seq(0, 1, length = 10)
y <- 5 + x + (2 * (x^2)) + (-2 * (x^4))

dct_coefs <- dct(y)
y_accel <- idct_accel(dct_coefs)

plot(y)
plot(y_accel)
```

---

`idct_rate`*Inverse Discrete Cosine Transform Rate*

---

**Description**

The first derivative of the Inverse DCT

**Usage**

```
idct_rate(y, n = length(y))
```

**Arguments**

<code>y</code>	DCT coefficients
<code>n</code>	The desired length of the idct

**Details**

Returns the first derivative (rate of change) of the Inverse DCT (see [dct](#) for more details).

$$\frac{\delta x_j}{\delta j} = -2 \frac{\pi k}{J} \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} y_k \sin\left(\frac{\pi k(2j+1)}{2J}\right)$$

**Value**

A vector with the first derivative of the inverse DCT

**Examples**

```
x <- seq(0, 1, length = 10)
y <- 5 + x + (2 * (x^2)) + (-2 * (x^4))

dct_coefs <- dct(y)
y_rate <- idct_rate(dct_coefs)

plot(y)
plot(y_rate)
```

---

`mel_to_hz`*Mel to Hz*

---

**Description**

Convert Mel to Hz

**Usage**

```
mel_to_hz(mel, htk = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

<code>mel</code>	Numeric values in Hz
<code>htk</code>	Whether or not to use the HTK formula

**Details**

This is a direct re-implementation of the `hz_to_mel` function from the [librosa](#) library.

The default method is to use the method due to Slaney (1998), which is linear below 1000Hz, and logarithmic above.

If `htk=TRUE`, the method from HTK, due to O'Shaughnessy (1987) is used.

**Value**

A numeric vector of Hz values

**References**

McFee, B., C. Raffel, D. Liang, D. PW Ellis, M. McVicar, E. Battenberg, and O. Nieto. [librosa](#): Audio and music signal analysis in python. In Proceedings of the 14th python in science conference, pp. 18-25.

O'Shaughnessy, D (1987). *Speech communication: human and machine*. Addison-Wesley. p. 150. ISBN 978-0-201-16520-3.

Slaney, M. (1998) *Auditory Toolbox: A MATLAB Toolbox for Auditory Modeling Work*. Technical Report, version 2, Interval Research Corporation.

**Examples**

```
mel_to_hz(c(7.5, 15, 25, 31))
```

norm\_barkz

*Bark Difference Normalize***Description**

Bark Difference Normalize

**Usage**

```
norm_barkz(
  .data,
  ...,
  .by = NULL,
  .drop_orig = FALSE,
  .keep_params = FALSE,
  .names = "{.formant}_bz",
  .silent = opt("tidynorm.silent")
)
```

**Arguments**

<code>.data</code>	A data frame containing vowel formant data
<code>...</code>	<code>&lt;tidy-select&gt;</code> One or more unquoted expressions separated by commas. These should target the vowel formant data columns.
<code>.by</code>	<code>&lt;tidy-select&gt;</code> A selection of columns to group by. Typically a column of speaker IDs.
<code>.drop_orig</code>	Whether or not to drop the original formant data columns.
<code>.keep_params</code>	Whether or not to keep the Location ( <code>*.L</code> ) and Scale ( <code>*.S</code> ) normalization parameters
<code>.names</code>	A <code>glue::glue()</code> expression for naming the normalized data columns. The <code>"{.formant}"</code> portion corresponds to the name of the original formant columns.
<code>.silent</code>	Suppress normalization information messages when running a <code>norm_*()</code> function. (Defaults to <code>FALSE</code> , overwritable using option <code>'tidynorm.silent'</code> or environment variable <code>'R_TIDYNORM_TIDYNORM_SILENT'</code> )

**Details**

This is a within-token normalization technique. First all formants are converted to Bark (see [hz\\_to\\_bark](#)), then, within each token, F3 is subtracted from F1 and F2.

$$\hat{F}_{ij} = F_{ij} - L_j$$

$$L_j = F_{3j}$$

**Value**

A data frame of Bark Difference normalized formant values

**References**

Syrdal, A. K., & Gopal, H. S. (1986). A perceptual model of vowel recognition based on the auditory representation of American English vowels. *The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*, 79(4), 1086–1100. doi:10.1121/1.393381

**Examples**

```
library(tidynorm)
ggplot2_inst <- require(ggplot2)

speaker_data_barkz <- speaker_data |>
  norm_barkz(
    F1:F3,
    .by = speaker,
    .names = "{.formant}_bz"
  )

if (ggplot2_inst) {
  ggplot(
    speaker_data_barkz,
    aes(
      F2_bz,
      F1_bz,
      color = speaker
    )
  ) +
  stat_density_2d(
    bins = 4
  ) +
  scale_color_brewer(
    palette = "Dark2"
  ) +
  scale_x_reverse() +
  scale_y_reverse() +
  coord_fixed()
}
```

---

norm\_dct\_barkz

*Bark Difference DCT Normalization*

---

**Description**

Bark Difference DCT Normalization

**Usage**

```
norm_dct_barkz(
  .data,
  ...,
  .token_id_col,
  .by = NULL,
  .param_col = NULL,
  .drop_orig = FALSE,
  .names = "{.formant}_bz",
  .silent = opt("tidynorm.silent")
)
```

**Arguments**

<code>.data</code>	A data frame containing vowel formant data
<code>...</code>	<a href="#">&lt;tidy-select&gt;</a> One or more unquoted expressions separated by commas. These should target the vowel formant data columns.
<code>.token_id_col</code>	<a href="#">&lt;data-masking&gt;</a> A column that identifies token ids.
<code>.by</code>	<a href="#">&lt;tidy-select&gt;</a> A selection of columns to group by. Typically a column of speaker IDs.
<code>.param_col</code>	A column identifying the DCT parameter number.
<code>.drop_orig</code>	Should the originally targeted columns be dropped.
<code>.names</code>	A <a href="#">glue::glue()</a> expression for naming the normalized data columns. The "{.formant}" portion corresponds to the name of the original formant columns.
<code>.silent</code>	Suppress normalization information messages when running a <code>norm_*()</code> function. (Defaults to FALSE, overwritable using option 'tidynorm.silent' or environment variable 'R_TIDYNORM_TIDYNORM_SILENT')

**Details**

**Important:** This function assumes that the DCT coefficients were estimated over bark-transformed formant values.

This is a within-token normalization technique. First all formants are converted to Bark (see [hz\\_to\\_bark](#)), then, within each token, F3 is subtracted from F1 and F2.

$$\hat{F}_{ij} = F_{ij} - L_j$$

$$L_j = F_{3j}$$

**Value**

A data frame of normalized DCT parameters.

A data frame of Back Difference normalized dct coefficients.

## References

Syrdal, A. K., & Gopal, H. S. (1986). A perceptual model of vowel recognition based on the auditory representation of American English vowels. *The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*, 79(4), 1086–1100. doi:10.1121/1.393381

## Examples

```
library(tidynorm)
library(dplyr)
ggplot2_inst <- require(ggplot2)

speaker_dct <- speaker_tracks |>
  mutate(
    across(F1:F3, hz_to_bark)
  ) |>
  reframe_with_dct(
    F1:F3,
    .by = speaker,
    .token_id_col = id,
    .time_col = t
  )

# Normalize DCT coefficients
speaker_dct_norm <- speaker_dct |>
  norm_dct_barkz(
    F1:F3,
    .by = speaker,
    .token_id_col = id,
    .param_col = .param
  )

# Apply average and apply inverse dct
# to plot tracks
track_norm_means <- speaker_dct_norm |>
  summarise(
    .by = c(speaker, vowel, .param),
    across(
      ends_with("_bz"),
      mean
    )
  ) |>
  reframe_with_idct(
    ends_with("_bz"),
    .by = speaker,
    .token_id_col = vowel,
    .param_col = .param
  )

if (ggplot2_inst) {
  track_norm_means |>
    ggplot(
```

```

    aes(F2_bz, F1_bz, color = speaker)
  ) +
  geom_path(
    aes(
      group = interaction(speaker, vowel)
    )
  ) +
  scale_x_reverse() +
  scale_y_reverse() +
  scale_color_brewer(palette = "Dark2") +
  coord_fixed()
}

```

norm\_dct\_deltaF

*Delta F DCT Normalization***Description**

Delta F DCT Normalization

**Usage**

```

norm_dct_deltaF(
  .data,
  ...,
  .token_id_col,
  .by = NULL,
  .param_col = NULL,
  .drop_orig = FALSE,
  .names = "{.formant}_df",
  .silent = opt("tidynorm.silent")
)

```

**Arguments**

<code>.data</code>	A data frame containing vowel formant data
<code>...</code>	<a href="#">&lt;tidy-select&gt;</a> One or more unquoted expressions separated by commas. These should target the vowel formant data columns.
<code>.token_id_col</code>	<a href="#">&lt;data-masking&gt;</a> A column that identifies token ids.
<code>.by</code>	<a href="#">&lt;tidy-select&gt;</a> A selection of columns to group by. Typically a column of speaker IDs.
<code>.param_col</code>	A column identifying the DCT parameter number.
<code>.drop_orig</code>	Should the originally targeted columns be dropped.
<code>.names</code>	A <a href="#">glue::glue()</a> expression for naming the normalized data columns. The "{.formant}" portion corresponds to the name of the original formant columns.
<code>.silent</code>	Suppress normalization information messages when running a <code>norm_*()</code> function. (Defaults to FALSE, overwritable using option 'tidynorm.silent' or environment variable 'R_TIDYNORM_TIDYNORM_SILENT')

## Details

$$\hat{F}_{ij} = \frac{F_{ij}}{S}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{MN} \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{F_{ij}}{i - 0.5}$$

Where

- $\hat{F}$  is the normalized formant
- $i$  is the formant number
- $j$  is the token number

## Value

A data frame of Delta F normalized DCT coefficients.

## References

Johnson, K. (2020). The  $\Delta F$  method of vocal tract length normalization for vowels. *Laboratory Phonology: Journal of the Association for Laboratory Phonology*, 11(1), Article 1. [doi:10.5334/labphon.196](https://doi.org/10.5334/labphon.196)

## Examples

```
library(tidynorm)
library(dplyr)
ggplot2_inst <- require(ggplot2)

speaker_dct <- speaker_tracks |>
  reframe_with_dct(
    F1:F3,
    .by = speaker,
    .token_id_col = id,
    .time_col = t
  )

# Normalize DCT coefficients
speaker_dct_norm <- speaker_dct |>
  norm_dct_deltaF(
    F1:F3,
    .by = speaker,
    .token_id_col = id,
    .param_col = .param
  )

# Apply average and apply inverse dct
# to plot tracks
track_norm_means <- speaker_dct_norm |>
  summarise(
```

```

    .by = c(speaker, vowel, .param),
  across(
    ends_with("_df"),
    mean
  )
) |>
reframe_with_idct(
  ends_with("_df"),
  .by = speaker,
  .token_id_col = vowel,
  .param_col = .param
)

if (ggplot2_inst) {
  track_norm_means |>
  ggplot(
    aes(F2_df, F1_df, color = speaker)
  ) +
  geom_path(
    aes(
      group = interaction(speaker, vowel)
    )
  ) +
  scale_x_reverse() +
  scale_y_reverse() +
  scale_color_brewer(palette = "Dark2") +
  coord_fixed()
}

```

---

norm\_dct\_generic

*Generic Formant DCT Normalization Procedure*


---

## Description

Generic Formant DCT Normalization Procedure

## Usage

```

norm_dct_generic(
  .data,
  ...,
  .token_id_col,
  .by = NULL,
  .param_col = NULL,
  .L = 0,
  .S = 1/sqrt(2),
  .by_formant = FALSE,
  .by_token = FALSE,

```

```

.names = "{.formant}_n",
.silent = opt("tidynorm.silent"),
.drop_orig = FALSE,
.call = caller_env()
)

```

## Arguments

<code>.data</code>	A data frame of formant DCT coefficients
<code>...</code>	<a href="#">&lt;tidy-select&gt;</a> One or more unquoted expressions separated by commas. These should target the vowel formant data columns.
<code>.token_id_col</code>	<a href="#">&lt;data-masking&gt;</a> A column that identifies token ids.
<code>.by</code>	<a href="#">&lt;tidy-select&gt;</a> A selection of columns to group by. Typically a column of speaker IDs.
<code>.param_col</code>	A column identifying the DCT parameter number.
<code>.L</code>	An expression defining the location parameter. See Details for more information.
<code>.S</code>	An expression defining the scale parameter. See Details for more information.
<code>.by_formant</code>	Whether or not the normalization method is formant intrinsic.
<code>.by_token</code>	Whether or not the normalization method is token intrinsic
<code>.names</code>	A <a href="#">glue::glue()</a> expression for naming the normalized data columns. The "{.formant}" portion corresponds to the name of the original formant columns.
<code>.silent</code>	Suppress normalization information messages when running a <code>norm_*()</code> function. (Defaults to FALSE, overwritable using option 'tidynorm.silent' or environment variable 'R_TIDYNORM_TIDYNORM_SILENT')
<code>.drop_orig</code>	Should the originally targeted columns be dropped.
<code>.call</code>	Used for internal purposes.

## Details

The following `norm_dct_*` procedures were built on top of `norm_dct_generic()`.

- [norm\\_dct\\_lobanov](#)
- [norm\\_dct\\_nearey](#)
- [norm\\_dct\\_deltaF](#)
- [norm\\_dct\\_wattfab](#)
- [norm\\_dct\\_barkz](#)

### Normalizing DCT Coefficients:

This will normalize vowel formant data that has already had the Discrete Cosine Transform applied (see [dct](#)) with the following procedure:

1. Location `.L` and Scale `.S` expressions will be used to summarize the zeroth DCT coefficients.
2. These location and scale will be used to normalize the DCT coefficients.

*Location and Scale expressions:*

`norm_dct_generic` normalizes DCT coefficients directly. If  $F_k$  is the  $k$ th DCT coefficient the normalization procedure is

$$\hat{F}_k = \frac{F_k - L'}{\sqrt{2}S}$$

$$L' = \begin{cases} L & \text{for } k = 0 \\ 0 & \text{for } k > 0 \end{cases}$$

Rather than requiring users to remember to multiply expressions for  $S$  by  $\sqrt{2}$ , this is done by `norm_dct_generic` itself, to allow greater parallelism with how `norm_generic` works.

**Note:** If you want to scale values by a constant in the normalization, you'll need to divide the constant by `sqrt(2)`.

The expressions for calculating  $L$  and  $S$  can be passed to `.L` and `.S`, respectively. Available values for these expressions are

`.formant` The original formant value

`.formant_num` The number of the formant. (e.g. 1 for F1, 2 for F2 etc)

Along with any data columns from your original data.

*Identifying tokens:*

DCT normalization requires identifying individual tokens, so there must be a column that uniquely identifies (or, in combination with a `.by` grouping, uniquely identifies) each individual token. This column should be passed to `.token_id_col`.

## Value

A data frame of normalized DCT coefficients.

## Examples

```
library(tidynorm)
library(dplyr)
ggplot2_inst <- require(ggplot2)

track_subset <- speaker_tracks |>
  filter(
    .by = c(speaker, id),
    if_all(
      F1:F3,
      .fns = \(x) mean(is.finite(x)) > 0.9
    ),
    row_number() %% 2 == 1
  )

track_dcts <- track_subset |>
  reframe_with_dct(
    F1:F3,
    .by = speaker,
    .token_id_col = id,
    .time_col = t,
```

```

    .order = 3
  )

track_norm <- track_dcts |>
  norm_dct_generic(
    F1:F3,
    .token_id_col = id,
    .by = speaker,
    .by_formant = TRUE,
    .L = median(.formant, na.rm = TRUE),
    .S = mad(.formant, na.rm = TRUE),
    .param_col = .param,
    .drop_orig = TRUE,
    .names = "{.formant}_mad"
  )

head(track_norm)

full_tracks <- track_norm |>
  summarise(
    .by = c(speaker, vowel, .param),
    across(
      F1_mad:F3_mad,
      mean
    )
  ) |>
  reframe_with_idct(
    F1_mad:F3_mad,
    .by = c(speaker, vowel),
    .param_col = .param
  )

head(full_tracks)

if (ggplot2_inst) {
  ggplot(
    full_tracks,
    aes(F2_mad, F1_mad, color = speaker)
  ) +
  geom_path(
    aes(group = interaction(speaker, vowel))
  ) +
  scale_y_reverse() +
  scale_x_reverse() +
  scale_color_brewer(palette = "Dark2") +
  coord_fixed()
}

```

**Description**

Lobanov DCT Normalization

**Usage**

```
norm_dct_lobanov(
  .data,
  ...,
  .token_id_col,
  .by = NULL,
  .param_col = NULL,
  .names = "{.formant}_z",
  .silent = opt("tidynorm.silent"),
  .drop_orig = FALSE
)
```

**Arguments**

<code>.data</code>	A data frame of formant DCT coefficients
<code>...</code>	<a href="#">&lt;tidy-select&gt;</a> One or more unquoted expressions separated by commas. These should target the vowel formant data columns.
<code>.token_id_col</code>	<a href="#">&lt;data-masking&gt;</a> A column that identifies token ids.
<code>.by</code>	<a href="#">&lt;tidy-select&gt;</a> A selection of columns to group by. Typically a column of speaker IDs.
<code>.param_col</code>	A column identifying the DCT parameter number.
<code>.names</code>	A <a href="#">glue::glue()</a> expression for naming the normalized data columns. The "{.formant}" portion corresponds to the name of the original formant columns.
<code>.silent</code>	Suppress normalization information messages when running a <code>norm_*()</code> function. (Defaults to FALSE, overwritable using option 'tidynorm.silent' or environment variable 'R_TIDYNORM_TIDYNORM_SILENT')
<code>.drop_orig</code>	Should the originally targeted columns be dropped.

**Details**

$$\hat{F}_{ij} = \frac{F_{ij} - L_i}{S_i}$$

$$L_i = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N F_{ij}$$

$$S_i = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (F_{ij} - L_i)^2}{N - 1}}$$

Where

- $\hat{F}$  is the normalized formant

- $i$  is the formant number
- $j$  is the token number

### Value

A data frame of Lobanov normalized DCT Coefficients.

### References

Lobanov, B. (1971). Classification of Russian vowels spoken by different listeners. *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*, 49, 606–608.

### Examples

```
library(tidynorm)
library(dplyr)
ggplot2_inst <- require(ggplot2)

speaker_dct <- speaker_tracks |>
  reframe_with_dct(
    F1:F3,
    .by = speaker,
    .token_id_col = id,
    .time_col = t
  )

# Normalize DCT coefficients
speaker_dct_norm <- speaker_dct |>
  norm_dct_lobanov(
    F1:F3,
    .by = speaker,
    .token_id_col = id,
    .param_col = .param
  )

# Apply average and apply inverse dct
# to plot tracks
track_norm_means <- speaker_dct_norm |>
  summarise(
    .by = c(speaker, vowel, .param),
    across(
      ends_with("_z"),
      mean
    )
  ) |>
  reframe_with_idct(
    ends_with("_z"),
    .by = speaker,
    .token_id_col = vowel,
    .param_col = .param
  )
```

```

if (ggplot2_inst) {
  track_norm_means |>
    ggplot(
      aes(F2_z, F1_z, color = speaker)
    ) +
    geom_path(
      aes(
        group = interaction(speaker, vowel)
      )
    ) +
    scale_x_reverse() +
    scale_y_reverse() +
    scale_color_brewer(palette = "Dark2") +
    coord_fixed()
}

```

---

norm_dct_nearey	<i>Nearey DCT Normalization</i>
-----------------	---------------------------------

---

## Description

Nearey DCT Normalization

## Usage

```

norm_dct_nearey(
  .data,
  ...,
  .token_id_col,
  .by = NULL,
  .by_formant = FALSE,
  .param_col = NULL,
  .drop_orig = FALSE,
  .names = "{.formant}_lm",
  .silent = opt("tidynorm.silent")
)

```

## Arguments

<code>.data</code>	A data frame containing vowel formant data
<code>...</code>	<a href="#">&lt;tidy-select&gt;</a> One or more unquoted expressions separated by commas. These should target the vowel formant data columns.
<code>.token_id_col</code>	<a href="#">&lt;data-masking&gt;</a> A column that identifies token ids.
<code>.by</code>	<a href="#">&lt;tidy-select&gt;</a> A selection of columns to group by. Typically a column of speaker IDs.
<code>.by_formant</code>	Whether or not the normalization method is formant intrinsic.

.param_col	A column identifying the DCT parameter number.
.drop_orig	Should the originally targeted columns be dropped.
.names	A <code>glue::glue()</code> expression for naming the normalized data columns. The "{.formant}" portion corresponds to the name of the original formant columns.
.silent	Suppress normalization information messages when running a <code>norm_*()</code> function. (Defaults to FALSE, overwritable using option 'tidynorm.silent' or environment variable 'R_TIDYNORM_TIDYNORM_SILENT')

## Details

**Important:** This function assumes that the DCT coefficients were estimated over log-transformed formant values.

When formant extrinsic:

$$\hat{F}_{ij} = \log(F_{ij}) - L$$

$$L = \frac{1}{MN} \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{j=1}^N \log(F_{ij})$$

When formant intrinsic:

$$\hat{F}_{ij} = \log(F_{ij}) - L_i$$

$$L_i = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N \log(F_{ij})$$

Where

- $\hat{F}$  is the normalized formant
- $i$  is the formant number
- $j$  is the token number

## Value

A data frame of Nearey normalized DCT coefficients

## References

Nearey, T. M. (1978). Phonetic Feature Systems for Vowels [Ph.D.]. University of Alberta.

## Examples

```
library(tidynorm)
library(dplyr)
ggplot2_inst <- require(ggplot2)

speaker_dct <- speaker_tracks |>
  mutate(
    across(
      F1:F3,
```

```

      log
    )
  ) |>
  reframe_with_dct(
    F1:F3,
    .by = speaker,
    .token_id_col = id,
    .time_col = t
  )

# Normalize DCT coefficients
speaker_dct_norm <- speaker_dct |>
  norm_dct_nearey(
    F1:F3,
    .by = speaker,
    .token_id_col = id,
    .param_col = .param
  )

# Apply average and apply inverse dct
# to plot tracks
track_norm_means <- speaker_dct_norm |>
  summarise(
    .by = c(speaker, vowel, .param),
    across(
      ends_with("_lm"),
      mean
    )
  ) |>
  reframe_with_idct(
    ends_with("_lm"),
    .by = speaker,
    .token_id_col = vowel,
    .param_col = .param
  )

if (ggplot2_inst) {
  track_norm_means |>
    ggplot(
      aes(F2_lm, F1_lm, color = speaker)
    ) +
    geom_path(
      aes(
        group = interaction(speaker, vowel)
      )
    ) +
    scale_x_reverse() +
    scale_y_reverse() +
    scale_color_brewer(palette = "Dark2") +
    coord_fixed()
}

```

---

norm_dct_wattfab	<i>Watt and Fabricius DCT normalization</i>
------------------	---

---

## Description

Watt and Fabricius DCT normalization

## Usage

```
norm_dct_wattfab(
  .data,
  ...,
  .token_id_col,
  .by = NULL,
  .param_col = NULL,
  .drop_orig = FALSE,
  .names = "{.formant}_wf",
  .silent = opt("tidynorm.silent")
)
```

## Arguments

.data	A data frame containing vowel formant data
...	<a href="#">&lt;tidy-select&gt;</a> One or more unquoted expressions separated by commas. These should target the vowel formant data columns.
.token_id_col	<a href="#">&lt;data-masking&gt;</a> A column that identifies token ids.
.by	<a href="#">&lt;tidy-select&gt;</a> A selection of columns to group by. Typically a column of speaker IDs.
.param_col	A column identifying the DCT parameter number.
.drop_orig	Should the originally targeted columns be dropped.
.names	A <a href="#">glue::glue()</a> expression for naming the normalized data columns. The "{.formant}" portion corresponds to the name of the original formant columns.
.silent	Suppress normalization information messages when running a norm_*() function. (Defaults to FALSE, overwriteable using option 'tidynorm.silent' or environment variable 'R_TIDYNORM_TIDYNORM_SILENT')

## Details

This is a modified version of the Watt & Fabricius Method. The original method identified point vowels over which F1 and F2 centroids were calculated. The procedure here just identifies centroids by taking the mean of all formant values.

$$\hat{F}_{ij} = \frac{F_{ij}}{S_i}$$

$$S_i = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N F_{ij}$$

Where

- $\hat{F}$  is the normalized formant
- $i$  is the formant number
- $j$  is the token number

### Value

A data frame of Watt & Fabricius normalized DCT coefficients.

### References

Watt, D., & Fabricius, A. (2002). Evaluation of a technique for improving the mapping of multiple speakers' vowel spaces in the F1 ~ F2 plane. *Leeds Working Papers in Linguistics and Phonetics*, 9, 159–173.

### Examples

```
library(tidynorm)
library(dplyr)
ggplot2_inst <- require(ggplot2)

speaker_dct <- speaker_tracks |>
  reframe_with_dct(
    F1:F3,
    .by = speaker,
    .token_id_col = id,
    .time_col = t
  )

# Normalize DCT coefficients
speaker_dct_norm <- speaker_dct |>
  norm_dct_wattfab(
    F1:F3,
    .by = speaker,
    .token_id_col = id,
    .param_col = .param
  )

# Apply average and apply inverse dct
# to plot tracks
track_norm_means <- speaker_dct_norm |>
  summarise(
    .by = c(speaker, vowel, .param),
    across(
      ends_with("_wf"),
      mean
    )
  )
```

```

    )
  ) |>
  reframe_with_idct(
    ends_with("_wf"),
    .by = speaker,
    .token_id_col = vowel,
    .param_col = .param
  )

if (ggplot2_inst) {
  track_norm_means |>
  ggplot(
    aes(F2_wf, F1_wf, color = speaker)
  ) +
  geom_path(
    aes(
      group = interaction(speaker, vowel)
    )
  ) +
  scale_x_reverse() +
  scale_y_reverse() +
  scale_color_brewer(palette = "Dark2") +
  coord_fixed()
}

```

---

norm\_deltaF

*Delta F Normalize*


---

### Description

Delta F Normalize

### Usage

```

norm_deltaF(
  .data,
  ...,
  .by = NULL,
  .by_formant = FALSE,
  .drop_orig = FALSE,
  .keep_params = FALSE,
  .names = "{.formant}_df",
  .silent = opt("tidynorm.silent")
)

```

### Arguments

`.data` A data frame containing vowel formant data

...	<code>&lt;tidy-select&gt;</code> One or more unquoted expressions separated by commas. These should target the vowel formant data columns.
<code>.by</code>	<code>&lt;tidy-select&gt;</code> A selection of columns to group by. Typically a column of speaker IDs.
<code>.by_formant</code>	Ignored by this procedure
<code>.drop_orig</code>	Whether or not to drop the original formant data columns.
<code>.keep_params</code>	Whether or not to keep the Location ( <code>*.L</code> ) and Scale ( <code>*.S</code> ) normalization parameters
<code>.names</code>	A <code>glue::glue()</code> expression for naming the normalized data columns. The " <code>{.formant}</code> " portion corresponds to the name of the original formant columns.
<code>.silent</code>	Suppress normalization information messages when running a <code>norm_*()</code> function. (Defaults to <code>FALSE</code> , overwriteable using option <code>'tidynorm.silent'</code> or environment variable <code>'R_TIDYNORM_TIDYNORM_SILENT'</code> )

## Details

$$\hat{F}_{ij} = \frac{F_{ij}}{S}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{MN} \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{F_{ij}}{i - 0.5}$$

Where

- $\hat{F}$  is the normalized formant
- $i$  is the formant number
- $j$  is the token number

## Value

A data frame of Delta F normalized formant values.

## References

Johnson, K. (2020). The  $\Delta F$  method of vocal tract length normalization for vowels. *Laboratory Phonology: Journal of the Association for Laboratory Phonology*, 11(1), Article 1. [doi:10.5334/labphon.196](https://doi.org/10.5334/labphon.196)

## Examples

```
library(tidynorm)
ggplot2_inst <- require(ggplot2)

speaker_data_deltaF <- speaker_data |>
  norm_deltaF(
    F1:F3,
    .by = speaker,
```

```

    .names = "{.formant}_df"
  )

  if (ggplot2_inst) {
    ggplot(
      speaker_data_deltaF,
      aes(
        F2_df,
        F1_df,
        color = speaker
      )
    ) +
    stat_density_2d(
      bins = 4
    ) +
    scale_color_brewer(
      palette = "Dark2"
    ) +
    scale_x_reverse() +
    scale_y_reverse() +
    coord_fixed()
  }

```

---

norm\_generic

*Generic Normalization Procedure*


---

### Description

This is a generic normalization procedure with which you can create your own normalization method.

### Usage

```

norm_generic(
  .data,
  ...,
  .by = NULL,
  .by_formant = FALSE,
  .by_token = FALSE,
  .L = 0,
  .S = 1,
  .pre_trans = identity,
  .post_trans = identity,
  .drop_orig = FALSE,
  .keep_params = FALSE,
  .names = "{.formant}_n",
  .silent = opt("tidynorm.silent"),
  .call = caller_env()
)

```

**Arguments**

.data	A data frame containing vowel formant data
...	<code>&lt;tidy-select&gt;</code> One or more unquoted expressions separated by commas. These should target the vowel formant data columns.
.by	<code>&lt;tidy-select&gt;</code> A selection of columns to group by. Typically a column of speaker IDs.
.by_formant	Whether or not the normalization method is formant intrinsic.
.by_token	Whether or not the normalization method is vowel intrinsic
.L	An expression defining the location parameter. See Details for more information.
.S	An expression defining the scale parameter. See Details for more information.
.pre_trans	A function to apply to formant values before normalization.
.post_trans	A function to apply to formant values after normalization.
.drop_orig	Whether or not to drop the original formant data columns.
.keep_params	Whether or not to keep the Location ( <code>*.L</code> ) and Scale ( <code>*.S</code> ) normalization parameters
.names	A <code>glue::glue()</code> expression for naming the normalized data columns. The "{.formant}" portion corresponds to the name of the original formant columns.
.silent	Suppress normalization information messages when running a <code>norm_*</code> () function. (Defaults to FALSE, overwriteable using option 'tidynorm.silent' or environment variable 'R_TIDYNORM_TIDYNORM_SILENT')
.call	Used for internal purposes.

**Details**

The following `norm_*` procedures are built on top of `norm_generic()`.

- [norm\\_lobanov](#)
- [norm\\_nearey](#)
- [norm\\_deltaF](#)
- [norm\\_wattfab](#)
- [norm\\_barkz](#)

**Location and Scale expressions:**

All normalization procedures built on [norm\\_generic](#) produce normalized formant values ( $\hat{F}$ ) by subtracting a location parameter ( $L$ ) and dividing by a scale parameter ( $S$ ).

$$\hat{F} = \frac{F - L}{S}$$

The expressions for calculating  $L$  and  $S$  can be passed to `.L` and `.S`, respectively. Available values for these expressions are

- .formant The original formant value
- .formant\_num The number of the formant. (e.g. 1 for F1, 2 for F2 etc)

Along with any data columns from your original data.

#### **Pre and Post normalization transforms:**

To apply any transformations before or after normalization, you can pass a function to `.pre_trans` and `.post_trans`.

#### **Formant In/Extrinsic Normalization:**

If `.by_formant` is TRUE, normalization will be formant intrinsic. If `.by_formant` is FALSE, normalization will be formant extrinsic.

#### **Token In/Extrinsic Normalization:**

If `.by_token` is TRUE, normalization will be token intrinsic. If `.by_token` is FALSE, normalization will be token extrinsic.

### **Value**

A data frame of normalized formant values

### **Examples**

```
library(tidynorm)
library(dplyr)

speaker_data |>
  norm_generic(
    F1:F3,
    .by = speaker,
    .by_formant = TRUE,
    .L = median(.formant, na.rm = TRUE),
    .S = mad(.formant, na.rm = TRUE),
    .drop_orig = TRUE,
    .names = "{.formant}_mad"
  )
```

---

norm\_lobanov

*Lobanov Normalize*

---

### **Description**

Lobanov Normalize

### **Usage**

```
norm_lobanov(
  .data,
  ...,
  .by = NULL,
  .by_formant = TRUE,
  .drop_orig = FALSE,
```

```
.keep_params = FALSE,
.names = "{.formant}_z",
.silent = opt("tidynorm.silent")
)
```

### Arguments

<code>.data</code>	A data frame containing vowel formant data
<code>...</code>	<code>&lt;tidy-select&gt;</code> One or more unquoted expressions separated by commas. These should target the vowel formant data columns.
<code>.by</code>	<code>&lt;tidy-select&gt;</code> A selection of columns to group by. Typically a column of speaker IDs.
<code>.by_formant</code>	Ignored by this procedure
<code>.drop_orig</code>	Whether or not to drop the original formant data columns.
<code>.keep_params</code>	Whether or not to keep the Location ( <code>*.L</code> ) and Scale ( <code>*.S</code> ) normalization parameters
<code>.names</code>	A <code>glue::glue()</code> expression for naming the normalized data columns. The <code>"{.formant}"</code> portion corresponds to the name of the original formant columns.
<code>.silent</code>	Suppress normalization information messages when running a <code>norm_*()</code> function. (Defaults to <code>FALSE</code> , overwritable using option <code>'tidynorm.silent'</code> or environment variable <code>'R_TIDYNORM_TIDYNORM_SILENT'</code> )

### Details

$$\hat{F}_{ij} = \frac{F_{ij} - L_i}{S_i}$$

$$L_i = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N F_{ij}$$

$$S_i = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (F_{ij} - L_i)^2}{N - 1}}$$

Where

- $\hat{F}$  is the normalized formant
- $i$  is the formant number
- $j$  is the token number

### Value

A data frame of Lobanov normalized formant values.

### References

Lobanov, B. (1971). Classification of Russian vowels spoken by different listeners. *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*, 49, 606–608.

**Examples**

```

library(tidynorm)
ggplot2_inst <- require(ggplot2)

speaker_data_lobanov <- speaker_data |>
  norm_lobanov(
    F1:F3,
    .by = speaker,
    .names = "{.formant}_z"
  )

if (ggplot2_inst) {
  ggplot(
    speaker_data_lobanov,
    aes(
      F2_z,
      F1_z,
      color = speaker
    )
  ) +
  stat_density_2d(
    bins = 4
  ) +
  scale_color_brewer(
    palette = "Dark2"
  ) +
  scale_x_reverse() +
  scale_y_reverse() +
  coord_fixed()
}

```

---

norm\_nearey

*Nearey Normalize*


---

**Description**

Nearey Normalize

**Usage**

```

norm_nearey(
  .data,
  ...,
  .by = NULL,
  .by_formant = FALSE,
  .drop_orig = FALSE,
  .keep_params = FALSE,
  .names = "{.formant}_lm",
  .silent = opt("tidynorm.silent")
)

```

**Arguments**

<code>.data</code>	A data frame containing vowel formant data
<code>...</code>	<code>&lt;tidy-select&gt;</code> One or more unquoted expressions separated by commas. These should target the vowel formant data columns.
<code>.by</code>	<code>&lt;tidy-select&gt;</code> A selection of columns to group by. Typically a column of speaker IDs.
<code>.by_formant</code>	Whether or not the normalization method is formant intrinsic.
<code>.drop_orig</code>	Whether or not to drop the original formant data columns.
<code>.keep_params</code>	Whether or not to keep the Location ( <code>*.L</code> ) and Scale ( <code>*.S</code> ) normalization parameters
<code>.names</code>	A <code>glue::glue()</code> expression for naming the normalized data columns. The " <code>{.formant}</code> " portion corresponds to the name of the original formant columns.
<code>.silent</code>	Suppress normalization information messages when running a <code>norm_*</code> () function. (Defaults to FALSE, overwritable using option 'tidynorm.silent' or environment variable 'R_TIDYNORM_TIDYNORM_SILENT')

**Details**

When formant extrinsic:

$$\hat{F}_{ij} = \log(F_{ij}) - L$$

$$L = \frac{1}{MN} \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{j=1}^N \log(F_{ij})$$

When formant intrinsic:

$$\hat{F}_{ij} = \log(F_{ij}) - L_i$$

$$L_i = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N \log(F_{ij})$$

Where

- $\hat{F}$  is the normalized formant
- $i$  is the formant number
- $j$  is the token number

**Value**

A data frame of Nearey normalized formant values.

**References**

Nearey, T. M. (1978). Phonetic Feature Systems for Vowels [Ph.D.]. University of Alberta.

**Examples**

```
library(tidynorm)
ggplot2_inst <- require(ggplot2)

speaker_data_nearey <- speaker_data |>
  norm_nearey(
    F1:F3,
    .by = speaker,
    .by_formant = FALSE,
    .names = "{.formant}_nearey"
  )

if (ggplot2_inst) {
  ggplot(
    speaker_data_nearey,
    aes(
      F2_nearey,
      F1_nearey,
      color = speaker
    )
  ) +
  stat_density_2d(
    bins = 4
  ) +
  scale_color_brewer(
    palette = "Dark2"
  ) +
  scale_x_reverse() +
  scale_y_reverse() +
  coord_fixed() +
  labs(
    title = "Formant extrinsic"
  )
}

speaker_data_nearey2 <- speaker_data |>
  norm_nearey(
    F1:F3,
    .by = speaker,
    .by_formant = TRUE,
    .names = "{.formant}_nearey"
  )

if (ggplot2_inst) {
  ggplot(
    speaker_data_nearey2,
    aes(
      F2_nearey,
      F1_nearey,
      color = speaker
    )
  ) +
```

```

stat_density_2d(
  bins = 4
) +
scale_color_brewer(
  palette = "Dark2"
) +
scale_x_reverse() +
scale_y_reverse() +
coord_fixed() +
labs(
  title = "Formant intrinsic"
)
}

```

---

norm\_track\_barkz

*Bark Difference Track Normalization*


---

## Description

Bark Difference Track Normalization

## Usage

```

norm_track_barkz(
  .data,
  ...,
  .token_id_col,
  .by = NULL,
  .time_col = NULL,
  .order = 5,
  .return_dct = FALSE,
  .drop_orig = FALSE,
  .names = "{.formant}_bz",
  .silent = opt("tidynorm.silent")
)

```

## Arguments

<code>.data</code>	A data frame containing vowel formant data
<code>...</code>	<a href="#">&lt;tidy-select&gt;</a> One or more unquoted expressions separated by commas. These should target the vowel formant data columns.
<code>.token_id_col</code>	<a href="#">&lt;data-masking&gt;</a> A column that identifies token ids.
<code>.by</code>	<a href="#">&lt;tidy-select&gt;</a> A selection of columns to group by. Typically a column of speaker IDs.
<code>.time_col</code>	<a href="#">&lt;data-masking&gt;</a> A time column. (optional)
<code>.order</code>	The number of DCT parameters to use.

.return_dct	Whether or not the normalized DCT coefficients themselves should be returned.
.drop_orig	Should the originally targeted columns be dropped.
.names	A <code>glue::glue()</code> expression for naming the normalized data columns. The "{.formant}" portion corresponds to the name of the original formant columns.
.silent	Suppress normalization information messages when running a <code>norm_*()</code> function. (Defaults to FALSE, overwritable using option 'tidynorm.silent' or environment variable 'R_TIDYNORM_TIDYNORM_SILENT')

### Details

This is a within-token normalization technique. First all formants are converted to Bark (see [hz\\_to\\_bark](#)), then, within each token, F3 is subtracted from F1 and F2.

$$\hat{F}_{ij} = F_{ij} - L_j$$

$$L_j = F_{3j}$$

### Value

A data frame of either normalized formant tracks, or normalized DCT parameters.

A data frame of Bark difference normalized formant tracks.

### References

Syrdal, A. K., & Gopal, H. S. (1986). A perceptual model of vowel recognition based on the auditory representation of American English vowels. *The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*, 79(4), 1086–1100. doi:10.1121/1.393381

### Examples

```
library(tidynorm)
library(dplyr)
ggplot2_inst <- require(ggplot2)

track_subset <- speaker_tracks |>
  filter(
    .by = c(speaker, id),
    if_all(
      F1:F3,
      .fns = \(x) mean(is.finite(x)) > 0.9
    ),
    row_number() %% 2 == 1
  )

track_norm <- track_subset |>
  norm_track_barkz(
    F1:F3,
    .by = speaker,
    .token_id_col = id,
```

```

    .time_col = t,
    .drop_orig = TRUE
  )

if (ggplot2_inst) {
  track_norm |>
  ggplot(
    aes(F2_bz, F1_bz, color = speaker)
  ) +
  stat_density_2d(bins = 4) +
  scale_x_reverse() +
  scale_y_reverse() +
  scale_color_brewer(palette = "Dark2") +
  coord_fixed()
}

# returning the DCT coefficients
track_norm_dct <- track_subset |>
norm_track_barkz(
  F1:F3,
  .by = speaker,
  .token_id_col = id,
  .time_col = t,
  .drop_orig = TRUE,
  .return_dct = TRUE,
  .names = "{.formant}_bz"
)

track_norm_means <- track_norm_dct |>
summarise(
  .by = c(speaker, vowel, .param),
  across(
    ends_with("_bz"),
    mean
  )
) |>
reframe_with_idct(
  ends_with("_bz"),
  .by = speaker,
  .token_id_col = vowel,
  .param_col = .param
)

if (ggplot2_inst) {
  track_norm_means |>
  ggplot(
    aes(F2_bz, F1_bz, color = speaker)
  ) +
  geom_path(
    aes(
      group = interaction(speaker, vowel)
    )
  )
}

```

```

    )
  ) +
  scale_x_reverse() +
  scale_y_reverse() +
  scale_color_brewer(palette = "Dark2") +
  coord_fixed()
}

```

---

norm\_track\_deltaF      *Delta F Track Normalization*

---

## Description

Delta F Track Normalization

## Usage

```

norm_track_deltaF(
  .data,
  ...,
  .token_id_col,
  .by = NULL,
  .time_col = NULL,
  .order = 5,
  .return_dct = FALSE,
  .drop_orig = FALSE,
  .names = "{.formant}_df",
  .silent = opt("tidynorm.silent")
)

```

## Arguments

<code>.data</code>	A data frame containing vowel formant data
<code>...</code>	<a href="#">&lt;tidy-select&gt;</a> One or more unquoted expressions separated by commas. These should target the vowel formant data columns.
<code>.token_id_col</code>	<a href="#">&lt;data-masking&gt;</a> A column that identifies token ids.
<code>.by</code>	<a href="#">&lt;tidy-select&gt;</a> A selection of columns to group by. Typically a column of speaker IDs.
<code>.time_col</code>	<a href="#">&lt;data-masking&gt;</a> A time column. (optional)
<code>.order</code>	The number of DCT parameters to use.
<code>.return_dct</code>	Whether or not the normalized DCT coefficients themselves should be returned.
<code>.drop_orig</code>	Should the originally targeted columns be dropped.
<code>.names</code>	A <a href="#">glue::glue()</a> expression for naming the normalized data columns. The "{.formant}" portion corresponds to the name of the original formant columns.
<code>.silent</code>	Suppress normalization information messages when running a <code>norm_*()</code> function. (Defaults to FALSE, overwritable using option 'tidynorm.silent' or environment variable 'R_TIDYNORM_TIDYNORM_SILENT')

## Details

$$\hat{F}_{ij} = \frac{F_{ij}}{S}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{MN} \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{F_{ij}}{i - 0.5}$$

Where

- $\hat{F}$  is the normalized formant
- $i$  is the formant number
- $j$  is the token number

## Value

A data frame of Delta F normalized formant tracks.

## References

Johnson, K. (2020). The  $\Delta F$  method of vocal tract length normalization for vowels. *Laboratory Phonology: Journal of the Association for Laboratory Phonology*, 11(1), Article 1. [doi:10.5334/labphon.196](https://doi.org/10.5334/labphon.196)

## Examples

```
library(tidynorm)
library(dplyr)
ggplot2_inst <- require(ggplot2)

track_subset <- speaker_tracks |>
  filter(
    .by = c(speaker, id),
    if_all(
      F1:F3,
      .fns = \(x) mean(is.finite(x)) > 0.9
    ),
    row_number() %% 2 == 1
  )

track_norm <- track_subset |>
  norm_track_deltaF(
    F1:F3,
    .by = speaker,
    .token_id_col = id,
    .time_col = t,
    .drop_orig = TRUE
  )

if (ggplot2_inst) {
  track_norm |>
```

```

    ggplot(
      aes(F2_df, F1_df, color = speaker)
    ) +
    stat_density_2d(bins = 4) +
    scale_x_reverse() +
    scale_y_reverse() +
    scale_color_brewer(palette = "Dark2") +
    coord_fixed()
  }

# returning the DCT coefficients
track_norm_dct <- track_subset |>
  norm_track_deltaF(
    F1:F3,
    .by = speaker,
    .token_id_col = id,
    .time_col = t,
    .drop_orig = TRUE,
    .return_dct = TRUE,
    .names = "{.formant}_df"
  )

track_norm_means <- track_norm_dct |>
  summarise(
    .by = c(speaker, vowel, .param),
    across(
      ends_with("_df"),
      mean
    )
  ) |>
  reframe_with_idct(
    ends_with("_df"),
    .by = speaker,
    .token_id_col = vowel,
    .param_col = .param
  )

if (ggplot2_inst) {
  track_norm_means |>
    ggplot(
      aes(F2_df, F1_df, color = speaker)
    ) +
    geom_path(
      aes(
        group = interaction(speaker, vowel)
      )
    ) +
    scale_x_reverse() +
    scale_y_reverse() +
    scale_color_brewer(palette = "Dark2") +
    coord_fixed()
}

```

```
}

```

---

norm\_track\_generic      *Generic Formant Track Normalization Procedure*

---

## Description

Normalize formant tracks using Discrete Cosine Transform normalization

## Usage

```
norm_track_generic(
  .data,
  ...,
  .token_id_col,
  .by = NULL,
  .by_formant = FALSE,
  .by_token = FALSE,
  .time_col = NULL,
  .L = 0,
  .S = 1/sqrt(2),
  .pre_trans = identity,
  .post_trans = identity,
  .order = 5,
  .return_dct = FALSE,
  .drop_orig = FALSE,
  .names = "{.formant}_n",
  .silent = opt("tidynorm.silent"),
  .call = caller_env()
)
```

## Arguments

<code>.data</code>	A data frame containing vowel formant data
<code>...</code>	<a href="#">&lt;tidy-select&gt;</a> One or more unquoted expressions separated by commas. These should target the vowel formant data columns.
<code>.token_id_col</code>	<a href="#">&lt;data-masking&gt;</a> A column that identifies token ids.
<code>.by</code>	<a href="#">&lt;tidy-select&gt;</a> A selection of columns to group by. Typically a column of speaker IDs.
<code>.by_formant</code>	Whether or not the normalization method is formant intrinsic.
<code>.by_token</code>	Whether or not the normalization method is token intrinsic
<code>.time_col</code>	<a href="#">&lt;data-masking&gt;</a> A time column. (optional)
<code>.L</code>	An expression defining the location parameter. See Details for more information.
<code>.S</code>	An expression defining the scale parameter. See Details for more information.

.pre_trans	A function to apply to formant values before normalization.
.post_trans	A function to apply to formant values after normalization.
.order	The number of DCT parameters to use.
.return_dct	Whether or not the normalized DCT coefficients themselves should be returned.
.drop_orig	Should the originally targeted columns be dropped.
.names	A <code>glue::glue()</code> expression for naming the normalized data columns. The "{.formant}" portion corresponds to the name of the original formant columns.
.silent	Suppress normalization information messages when running a <code>norm_*()</code> function. (Defaults to FALSE, overwritable using option 'tidynorm.silent' or environment variable 'R_TIDYNORM_TIDYNORM_SILENT')
.call	Used for internal purposes.

## Details

The following `norm_track_*` procedures were built on top of `norm_track_generic`.

- [norm\\_track\\_lobanov](#)
- [norm\\_track\\_nearey](#)
- [norm\\_track\\_deltaF](#)
- [norm\\_track\\_wattfab](#)
- [norm\\_track\\_barkz](#)

This will normalize vowel formant tracks in the following steps:

1. Any `.pre_trans` transformations will be applied to the formant data.
2. The Discrete Cosine Transform will be applied to the formant data.
3. Location `.L` and Scale `.S` expressions will be used to summarize the zeroth DCT coefficients.
4. These location and scale will be used to normalize the DCT coefficients.
5. If `.return_dct = TRUE`, these normalized DCT coefficients will be returned. Otherwise, the Inverse Discrete Cosine Transform will be applied to the normalized DCT coefficients.
6. Any `.post_trans` transformations will be applied.

### Location and Scale expressions:

All normalization procedures built on [norm\\_track\\_generic](#) work by normalizing DCT coefficients directly. If  $F_k$  is the  $k$ th DCT coefficient the normalization procedure is

$$\hat{F}_k = \frac{F_k - L'}{\sqrt{2}S}$$

$$L' = \begin{cases} L & \text{for } k = 0 \\ 0 & \text{for } k > 0 \end{cases}$$

Rather than requiring users to remember to multiply expressions for  $S$  by  $\sqrt{2}$ , this is done by [norm\\_track\\_generic](#) itself, to allow greater parallelism with how [norm\\_generic](#) works.

**Note:** If you want to scale values by a constant in the normalization, you'll need to divide the constant by  $\sqrt{2}$ . Post-normalization scaling (e.g. re-scaling to formant-like values) is probably best handled with a function passed to `.post_trans`.

The expressions for calculating  $L$  and  $S$  can be passed to `.L` and `.S`, respectively. Available values for these expressions are

- `.formant` The original formant value
- `.formant_num` The number of the formant. (e.g. 1 for F1, 2 for F2 etc)

Along with any data columns from your original data.

### Identifying tokens:

Track normalization requires identifying individual tokens, so there must be a column that uniquely identifies (or, in combination with a `.by` grouping, uniquely identifies) each individual token. This column should be passed to `.token_id_col`.

### Order:

The number of DCT coefficients used is defined by `.order`. The default value is 5. Larger numbers will lead to less smoothing, and smaller numbers will lead to more smoothing.

### Value

A data frame of normalized formant tracks.

### Examples

```
library(tidynorm)
library(dplyr)
ggplot2_inst <- require(ggplot2)

track_subset <- speaker_tracks |>
  filter(
    .by = c(speaker, id),
    if_all(
      F1:F3,
      .fns = \(x) mean(is.finite(x)) > 0.9
    ),
    row_number() %% 2 == 1
  )

track_norm <- track_subset |>
  norm_track_generic(
    F1:F3,
    .by = speaker,
    .token_id_col = id,
    .by_formant = TRUE,
    .L = median(.formant, na.rm = TRUE),
    .S = mad(.formant, na.rm = TRUE),
    .time_col = t,
    .drop_orig = TRUE,
    .names = "{.formant}_mad"
  )
```

```
if (ggplot2_inst) {
  track_norm |>
    ggplot(
      aes(F2_mad, F1_mad, color = speaker)
    ) +
    stat_density_2d(bins = 4) +
    scale_x_reverse() +
    scale_y_reverse() +
    scale_color_brewer(palette = "Dark2") +
    coord_fixed()
}

# returning the DCT coefficients
track_norm_dct <- track_subset |>
  norm_track_generic(
    F1:F3,
    .by = speaker,
    .token_id_col = id,
    .by_formant = TRUE,
    .L = median(.formant, na.rm = TRUE),
    .S = mad(.formant, na.rm = TRUE),
    .time_col = t,
    .drop_orig = TRUE,
    .return_dct = TRUE,
    .names = "{.formant}_mad"
  )

track_norm_means <- track_norm_dct |>
  summarise(
    .by = c(speaker, vowel, .param),
    across(
      ends_with("_mad"),
      mean
    )
  ) |>
  reframe_with_idct(
    ends_with("_mad"),
    .by = speaker,
    .token_id_col = vowel,
    .param_col = .param
  )

if (ggplot2_inst) {
  track_norm_means |>
    ggplot(
      aes(F2_mad, F1_mad, color = speaker)
    ) +
    geom_path(
      aes(
        group = interaction(speaker, vowel)
      )
    )
}
```

```

) +
scale_x_reverse() +
scale_y_reverse() +
scale_color_brewer(palette = "Dark2") +
coord_fixed()
}

```

---

norm\_track\_lobanov      *Lobanov Track Normalization*

---

## Description

Lobanov Track Normalization

## Usage

```

norm_track_lobanov(
  .data,
  ...,
  .token_id_col,
  .by = NULL,
  .time_col = NULL,
  .order = 5,
  .return_dct = FALSE,
  .drop_orig = FALSE,
  .names = "{.formant}_z",
  .silent = opt("tidynorm.silent")
)

```

## Arguments

<code>.data</code>	A data frame containing vowel formant data
<code>...</code>	<a href="#">&lt;tidy-select&gt;</a> One or more unquoted expressions separated by commas. These should target the vowel formant data columns.
<code>.token_id_col</code>	<a href="#">&lt;data-masking&gt;</a> A column that identifies token ids.
<code>.by</code>	<a href="#">&lt;tidy-select&gt;</a> A selection of columns to group by. Typically a column of speaker IDs.
<code>.time_col</code>	<a href="#">&lt;data-masking&gt;</a> A time column. (optional)
<code>.order</code>	The number of DCT parameters to use.
<code>.return_dct</code>	Whether or not the normalized DCT coefficients themselves should be returned.
<code>.drop_orig</code>	Should the originally targeted columns be dropped.
<code>.names</code>	A <a href="#">glue::glue()</a> expression for naming the normalized data columns. The "{.formant}" portion corresponds to the name of the original formant columns.
<code>.silent</code>	Suppress normalization information messages when running a <code>norm_*()</code> function. (Defaults to FALSE, overwritable using option 'tidynorm.silent' or environment variable 'R_TIDYNORM_TIDYNORM_SILENT')

**Details**

$$\hat{F}_{ij} = \frac{F_{ij} - L_i}{S_i}$$

$$L_i = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N F_{ij}$$

$$S_i = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (F_{ij} - L_i)^2}{N - 1}}$$

Where

- $\hat{F}$  is the normalized formant
- $i$  is the formant number
- $j$  is the token number

**Value**

A data frame of Lobanov normalized formant tracks.

**References**

Lobanov, B. (1971). Classification of Russian vowels spoken by different listeners. *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*, 49, 606–608.

**Examples**

```
library(tidynorm)
library(dplyr)
ggplot2_inst <- require(ggplot2)

track_subset <- speaker_tracks |>
  filter(
    .by = c(speaker, id),
    if_all(
      F1:F3,
      .fns = \(x) mean(is.finite(x)) > 0.9
    ),
    row_number() %% 2 == 1
  )

track_norm <- track_subset |>
  norm_track_lobanov(
    F1:F3,
    .by = speaker,
    .token_id_col = id,
    .time_col = t,
    .drop_orig = TRUE
  )
```

```

if (ggplot2_inst) {
  track_norm |>
    ggplot(
      aes(F2_z, F1_z, color = speaker)
    ) +
    stat_density_2d(bins = 4) +
    scale_x_reverse() +
    scale_y_reverse() +
    scale_color_brewer(palette = "Dark2") +
    coord_fixed()
}

# returning the DCT coefficients
track_norm_dct <- track_subset |>
  norm_track_lobanov(
    F1:F3,
    .by = speaker,
    .token_id_col = id,
    .time_col = t,
    .return_dct = TRUE,
    .drop_orig = TRUE,
    .names = "{.formant}_z"
  )

track_norm_means <- track_norm_dct |>
  summarise(
    .by = c(speaker, vowel, .param),
    across(
      ends_with("_z"),
      mean
    )
  ) |>
  reframe_with_idct(
    ends_with("_z"),
    .by = speaker,
    .token_id_col = vowel,
    .param_col = .param
  )

if (ggplot2_inst) {
  track_norm_means |>
    ggplot(
      aes(F2_z, F1_z, color = speaker)
    ) +
    geom_path(
      aes(
        group = interaction(speaker, vowel)
      )
    ) +
    scale_x_reverse() +
    scale_y_reverse() +

```

```

    scale_color_brewer(palette = "Dark2") +
    coord_fixed()
}

```

---

norm\_track\_nearey      *Nearey Track Normalization*

---

## Description

Nearey Track Normalization

## Usage

```

norm_track_nearey(
  .data,
  ...,
  .token_id_col,
  .by = NULL,
  .by_formant = FALSE,
  .time_col = NULL,
  .order = 5,
  .return_dct = FALSE,
  .drop_orig = FALSE,
  .names = "{.formant}_lm",
  .silent = opt("tidynorm.silent")
)

```

## Arguments

<code>.data</code>	A data frame containing vowel formant data
<code>...</code>	<a href="#">&lt;tidy-select&gt;</a> One or more unquoted expressions separated by commas. These should target the vowel formant data columns.
<code>.token_id_col</code>	<a href="#">&lt;data-masking&gt;</a> A column that identifies token ids.
<code>.by</code>	<a href="#">&lt;tidy-select&gt;</a> A selection of columns to group by. Typically a column of speaker IDs.
<code>.by_formant</code>	Whether or not the normalization method is formant intrinsic.
<code>.time_col</code>	<a href="#">&lt;data-masking&gt;</a> A time column. (optional)
<code>.order</code>	The number of DCT parameters to use.
<code>.return_dct</code>	Whether or not the normalized DCT coefficients themselves should be returned.
<code>.drop_orig</code>	Should the originally targeted columns be dropped.
<code>.names</code>	A <a href="#">glue::glue()</a> expression for naming the normalized data columns. The "{.formant}" portion corresponds to the name of the original formant columns.
<code>.silent</code>	Suppress normalization information messages when running a <code>norm_*()</code> function. (Defaults to FALSE, overwritable using option 'tidynorm.silent' or environment variable 'R_TIDYNORM_TIDYNORM_SILENT')

**Details**

When formant extrinsic:

$$\hat{F}_{ij} = \log(F_{ij}) - L$$

$$L = \frac{1}{MN} \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{j=1}^N \log(F_{ij})$$

When formant intrinsic:

$$\hat{F}_{ij} = \log(F_{ij}) - L_i$$

$$L_i = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N \log(F_{ij})$$

Where

- $\hat{F}$  is the normalized formant
- $i$  is the formant number
- $j$  is the token number

**Value**

A data frame of Nearey normalized formant tracks.

**References**

Nearey, T. M. (1978). Phonetic Feature Systems for Vowels [Ph.D.]. University of Alberta.

**Examples**

```
library(tidynorm)
library(dplyr)
ggplot2_inst <- require(ggplot2)

track_subset <- speaker_tracks |>
  filter(
    .by = c(speaker, id),
    if_all(
      F1:F3,
      .fns = \(x) mean(is.finite(x)) > 0.9
    ),
    row_number() %% 2 == 1
  )

track_norm <- track_subset |>
  norm_track_nearey(
    F1:F3,
    .by = speaker,
    .token_id_col = id,
    .time_col = t,
```

```

    .by_formant = TRUE,
    .drop_orig = TRUE
  )

if (ggplot2_inst) {
  track_norm |>
  ggplot(
    aes(F2_lm, F1_lm, color = speaker)
  ) +
  stat_density_2d(bins = 4) +
  scale_x_reverse() +
  scale_y_reverse() +
  scale_color_brewer(palette = "Dark2") +
  coord_fixed()
}

# returning the DCT coefficients
track_norm_dct <- track_subset |>
norm_track_nearey(
  F1:F3,
  .by = speaker,
  .token_id_col = id,
  .time_col = t,
  .by_formant = FALSE,
  .drop_orig = TRUE,
  .return_dct = TRUE,
  .names = "{.formant}_lm"
)

track_norm_means <- track_norm_dct |>
summarise(
  .by = c(speaker, vowel, .param),
  across(
    ends_with("_lm"),
    mean
  )
) |>
reframe_with_idct(
  ends_with("_lm"),
  .by = speaker,
  .token_id_col = vowel,
  .param_col = .param
)

if (ggplot2_inst) {
  track_norm_means |>
  ggplot(
    aes(F2_lm, F1_lm, color = speaker)
  ) +
  geom_path(
    aes(

```

```

      group = interaction(speaker, vowel)
    )
  ) +
  scale_x_reverse() +
  scale_y_reverse() +
  scale_color_brewer(palette = "Dark2") +
  coord_fixed()
}

```

---

norm\_track\_wattfab      *Watt and Fabricius Track normalization*

---

## Description

Watt and Fabricius Track normalization

## Usage

```

norm_track_wattfab(
  .data,
  ...,
  .token_id_col,
  .by = NULL,
  .time_col = NULL,
  .order = 5,
  .return_dct = FALSE,
  .drop_orig = FALSE,
  .names = "{.formant}_wf",
  .silent = opt("tidynorm.silent")
)

```

## Arguments

<code>.data</code>	A data frame containing vowel formant data
<code>...</code>	<a href="#">&lt;tidy-select&gt;</a> One or more unquoted expressions separated by commas. These should target the vowel formant data columns.
<code>.token_id_col</code>	<a href="#">&lt;data-masking&gt;</a> A column that identifies token ids.
<code>.by</code>	<a href="#">&lt;tidy-select&gt;</a> A selection of columns to group by. Typically a column of speaker IDs.
<code>.time_col</code>	<a href="#">&lt;data-masking&gt;</a> A time column. (optional)
<code>.order</code>	The number of DCT parameters to use.
<code>.return_dct</code>	Whether or not the normalized DCT coefficients themselves should be returned.
<code>.drop_orig</code>	Should the originally targeted columns be dropped.
<code>.names</code>	A <a href="#">glue::glue()</a> expression for naming the normalized data columns. The "{.formant}" portion corresponds to the name of the original formant columns.
<code>.silent</code>	Suppress normalization information messages when running a <code>norm_*()</code> function. (Defaults to FALSE, overwritable using option 'tidynorm.silent' or environment variable 'R_TIDYNORM_TIDYNORM_SILENT')

## Details

This is a modified version of the Watt & Fabricius Method. The original method identified point vowels over which F1 and F2 centroids were calculated. The procedure here just identifies centroids by taking the mean of all formant values.

$$\hat{F}_{ij} = \frac{F_{ij}}{S_i}$$

$$S_i = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N F_{ij}$$

Where

- $\hat{F}$  is the normalized formant
- $i$  is the formant number
- $j$  is the token number

## Value

A data frame of Watt & Fabricius normalized formant tracks.

## References

Watt, D., & Fabricius, A. (2002). Evaluation of a technique for improving the mapping of multiple speakers' vowel spaces in the F1 ~ F2 plane. *Leeds Working Papers in Linguistics and Phonetics*, 9, 159–173.

## Examples

```
library(tidynorm)
library(dplyr)
ggplot2_inst <- require(ggplot2)

track_subset <- speaker_tracks |>
  filter(
    .by = c(speaker, id),
    if_all(
      F1:F3,
      .fns = \(x) mean(is.finite(x)) > 0.9
    ),
    row_number() %% 2 == 1
  )

track_norm <- track_subset |>
  norm_track_wattfab(
    F1:F3,
    .by = speaker,
    .token_id_col = id,
    .time_col = t,
```

```

    .drop_orig = TRUE
  )

if (ggplot2_inst) {
  track_norm |>
  ggplot(
    aes(F2_wf, F1_wf, color = speaker)
  ) +
  stat_density_2d(bins = 4) +
  scale_x_reverse() +
  scale_y_reverse() +
  scale_color_brewer(palette = "Dark2") +
  coord_fixed()
}

# returning the DCT coefficients
track_norm_dct <- track_subset |>
norm_track_wattfab(
  F1:F3,
  .by = speaker,
  .token_id_col = id,
  .time_col = t,
  .drop_orig = TRUE,
  .return_dct = TRUE,
  .names = "{.formant}_wf"
)

track_norm_means <- track_norm_dct |>
summarise(
  .by = c(speaker, vowel, .param),
  across(
    ends_with("_wf"),
    mean
  )
) |>
reframe_with_idct(
  ends_with("_wf"),
  .by = speaker,
  .token_id_col = vowel,
  .param_col = .param
)

if (ggplot2_inst) {
  track_norm_means |>
  ggplot(
    aes(F2_wf, F1_wf, color = speaker)
  ) +
  geom_path(
    aes(
      group = interaction(speaker, vowel)
    )
  )
}

```

```

) +
scale_x_reverse() +
scale_y_reverse() +
scale_color_brewer(palette = "Dark2") +
coord_fixed()
}

```

norm\_wattfab

*Watt & Fabricius Normalize***Description**

Watt &amp; Fabricius Normalize

**Usage**

```

norm_wattfab(
  .data,
  ...,
  .by = NULL,
  .by_formant = TRUE,
  .drop_orig = FALSE,
  .keep_params = FALSE,
  .names = "{.formant}_wf",
  .silent = opt("tidynorm.silent")
)

```

**Arguments**

<code>.data</code>	A data frame containing vowel formant data
<code>...</code>	<a href="#">&lt;tidy-select&gt;</a> One or more unquoted expressions separated by commas. These should target the vowel formant data columns.
<code>.by</code>	<a href="#">&lt;tidy-select&gt;</a> A selection of columns to group by. Typically a column of speaker IDs.
<code>.by_formant</code>	Ignored by this procedure
<code>.drop_orig</code>	Whether or not to drop the original formant data columns.
<code>.keep_params</code>	Whether or not to keep the Location ( <code>*.L</code> ) and Scale ( <code>*.S</code> ) normalization parameters
<code>.names</code>	A <a href="#">glue::glue()</a> expression for naming the normalized data columns. The <code>"{.formant}"</code> portion corresponds to the name of the original formant columns.
<code>.silent</code>	Suppress normalization information messages when running a <code>norm_*()</code> function. (Defaults to <code>FALSE</code> , overwritable using option <code>'tidynorm.silent'</code> or environment variable <code>'R_TIDYNORM_TIDYNORM_SILENT'</code> )

### Details

This is a modified version of the Watt & Fabricius Method. The original method identified point vowels over which F1 and F2 centroids were calculated. The procedure here just identifies centroids by taking the mean of all formant values.

$$\hat{F}_{ij} = \frac{F_{ij}}{S_i}$$

$$S_i = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N F_{ij}$$

Where

- $\hat{F}$  is the normalized formant
- $i$  is the formant number
- $j$  is the token number

### Value

A data frame of Watt & Fabricius normalized formant values.

### References

Watt, D., & Fabricius, A. (2002). Evaluation of a technique for improving the mapping of multiple speakers' vowel spaces in the F1 ~ F2 plane. Leeds Working Papers in Linguistics and Phonetics, 9, 159–173.

### Examples

```
library(tidynorm)
ggplot2_inst <- require(ggplot2)

speaker_data_wattfab <- speaker_data |>
  norm_wattfab(
    F1:F3,
    .by = speaker,
    .names = "{.formant}_wf"
  )

if (ggplot2_inst) {
  ggplot(
    speaker_data_wattfab,
    aes(
      F2_wf,
      F1_wf,
      color = speaker
    )
  ) +
  stat_density_2d(
```

```

    bins = 4
  ) +
  scale_color_brewer(
    palette = "Dark2"
  ) +
  scale_x_reverse() +
  scale_y_reverse() +
  coord_fixed()
}

```

---

options

*tidynorm Options*


---

## Description

Options to control the verbosity of tidynorm functions. The convenience function `tidynorm_options()` will set these options within your current session. For a common behavior across R sessions, set the environment variables as described below. If you've silenced informational messages and want to double check what normalization steps have been taken, use `check_norm()`.

## Checking Option Values

Option values specific to tidynorm can be accessed by passing the package name to `env`.

```
options::opts(env = "tidynorm")
```

```
options::opt(x, default, env = "tidynorm")
```

## Options

**tidynorm.silent** Suppress normalization information messages when running a `norm_*`() function.

**default:** FALSE

**option:** `tidynorm.silent`

**envvar:** `R_TIDYNORM_TIDYNORM_SILENT` (evaluated if possible, raw string otherwise)

**tidynorm.warnings** Print warnings from tidynorm functions.

**default:** TRUE

**option:** `tidynorm.warnings`

**envvar:** `R_TIDYNORM_TIDYNORM_WARNINGS` (evaluated if possible, raw string otherwise)

## See Also

`options` `getOption` `Sys.setenv` `Sys.getenv`

---

reframe_with_dct	<i>Reframe with DCT</i>
------------------	-------------------------

---

### Description

Reframe data columns using the Discrete Cosine Transform

### Usage

```
reframe_with_dct(
  .data,
  ...,
  .token_id_col = NULL,
  .by = NULL,
  .time_col = NULL,
  .order = 5
)
```

### Arguments

<code>.data</code>	A data frame
<code>...</code>	<a href="#">&lt;tidy-select&gt;</a> One or more unquoted expressions separated by commas. These should target the vowel formant.
<code>.token_id_col</code>	<a href="#">&lt;tidy-select&gt;</a> The token ID column.
<code>.by</code>	<a href="#">&lt;tidy-select&gt;</a> A grouping column.
<code>.time_col</code>	A time column.
<code>.order</code>	The number of DCT parameters to return. If NA, all DCT parameters will be returned.

### Details

This function will tidily apply the Discrete Cosine Transform with forward normalization (see [dct](#) for more info) to the targeted columns.

#### Identifying tokens:

The DCT only works on a by-token basis, so there must be a column that uniquely identifies (or, in combination with a `.by` grouping, uniquely identifies) each individual token. This column should be passed to `.token_id_col`.

#### Order:

The number of DCT coefficients to return is defined by `.order`. The default value is 5. Larger numbers will lead to less smoothing when the Inverse DCT is applied (see [idct](#)). Smaller numbers will lead to more smoothing.

If NA is passed to `.order`, all DCT parameters will be returned, which when the Inverse DCT is supplied, will completely reconstruct the original data.

#### Sorting by Time:

An optional `.time_col` can also be defined to ensure that the data is correctly arranged by time.

**Value**

A data frame with with the targeted DCT coefficients, along with two additional columns

**.param** The nth DCT coefficient number

**.n** The number of original data values

**Examples**

```
library(tidynorm)
library(dplyr)

speaker_small <- filter(
  speaker_tracks,
  id == 0
)

speaker_dct <- reframe_with_dct(
  speaker_small,
  F1:F3,
  .by = speaker,
  .token_id_col = id,
  .time_col = t
)

head(
  speaker_dct
)
```

---

reframe\_with\_dct\_smooth

*Reframe with DCT Smooth*

---

**Description**

Apply a DCT Smooth to the targeted data

**Usage**

```
reframe_with_dct_smooth(
  .data,
  ...,
  .token_id_col,
  .by = NULL,
  .time_col = NULL,
  .order = 5,
  .rate = FALSE,
  .accel = FALSE
)
```

**Arguments**

<code>.data</code>	A data frame
<code>...</code>	<code>&lt;tidy-select&gt;</code> One or more unquoted expressions separated by commas. These should target the vowel formant.
<code>.token_id_col</code>	<code>&lt;tidy-select&gt;</code> The token ID column.
<code>.by</code>	<code>&lt;tidy-select&gt;</code> A grouping column.
<code>.time_col</code>	A time column.
<code>.order</code>	The number of DCT parameters to return. If NA, all DCT parameters will be returned.
<code>.rate</code>	Whether or not to include the rate of change of signal.
<code>.accel</code>	Whether or not to include acceleration of signal.

**Details**

This is roughly equivalent to applying `reframe_with_dct` followed by `reframe_with_idct`. As long as the value passed to `.order` is less than the length of the each token's data, this will result in a smoothed version of the data.

**Identifying tokens:**

The DCT only works on a by-token basis, so there must be a column that uniquely identifies (or, in combination with a `.by` grouping, uniquely identifies) each individual token. This column should be passed to `.token_id_col`.

**Order:**

The number of DCT coefficients to return is defined by `.order`. The default value is 5. Larger numbers will lead to less smoothing when the Inverse DCT is applied (see `idct`). Smaller numbers will lead to more smoothing.

If NA is passed to `.order`, all DCT parameters will be returned, which when the Inverse DCT is supplied, will completely reconstruct the original data.

**Sorting by Time:**

An optional `.time_col` can also be defined to ensure that the data is correctly arranged by time. Additionally, if `.time_col` is provided, the original time column will be included in the output

**Value**

A data frame where the target columns have been smoothed using the DCT, as well as the signal rate of change and acceleration, if requested.

**Examples**

```
library(tidynorm)
library(dplyr)

ggplot2_inst <- require(ggplot2)

speaker_small <- filter(
```

```
    speaker_tracks,
    id == 0
  )

speaker_dct_smooth <- speaker_small |>
  reframe_with_dct_smooth(
    F1:F3,
    .by = speaker,
    .token_id_col = id,
    .time_col = t,
    .order = 5
  )

if (ggplot2_inst) {
  speaker_small |>
    ggplot(
      aes(
        t, F1
      )
    ) +
    geom_point() +
    facet_wrap(
      ~speaker,
      scales = "free_x",
      ncol = 1
    ) +
    labs(
      title = "Original Data"
    )
}

if (ggplot2_inst) {
  speaker_dct_smooth |>
    ggplot(
      aes(
        t, F1
      )
    ) +
    geom_point() +
    facet_wrap(
      ~speaker,
      scales = "free_x",
      ncol = 1
    ) +
    labs(
      title = "Smoothed Data"
    )
}
```

**Description**

Reframe data columns using the Inverse Discrete Cosine Transform

**Usage**

```
reframe_with_idct(
  .data,
  ...,
  .token_id_col = NULL,
  .by = NULL,
  .param_col = NULL,
  .n = 20,
  .rate = FALSE,
  .accel = FALSE
)
```

**Arguments**

<code>.data</code>	A data frame
<code>...</code>	<code>&lt;tidy-select&gt;</code> One or more unquoted expressions separated by commas. These should target the vowel formant.
<code>.token_id_col</code>	<code>&lt;tidy-select&gt;</code> The token ID column.
<code>.by</code>	<code>&lt;tidy-select&gt;</code> A grouping column.
<code>.param_col</code>	A column identifying the DCT parameter number
<code>.n</code>	The size of the outcome of the IDCT
<code>.rate</code>	Whether or not to include the rate of change of signal.
<code>.accel</code>	Whether or not to include acceleration of signal.

**Details**

This will apply the Inverse Discrete Cosine Transform to the targeted columns. See [idct](#).

**Identifying tokens:**

The IDCT only works on a by-token basis, so there must be a column that uniquely identifies (or, in combination with a `.by` grouping, uniquely identifies) each individual token. This column should be passed to `.token_id_col`.

**Size of the output:**

The output of the IDCT can be arbitrarily long as defined by the `.n` argument. `.n` can either be an integer, or an unquoted data column.

**The Parameter Column:**

The order of the DCT parameters is crucially important. The optional `.param_col` will ensure the data is properly arranged.

**Value**

A data frame with the IDCT of the targeted columns along with an additional `.time` column.

**.time** A column from 1 to `.n` by token

**Examples**

```
library(tidynorm)
library(dplyr)
ggplot2_inst <- require(ggplot2)

speaker_small <- filter(
  speaker_tracks,
  id == 0
)

speaker_dct <- speaker_small |>
  reframe_with_dct(
    F1:F3,
    .by = speaker,
    .token_id_col = id,
    .time_col = t,
    .order = 5
  )

speaker_idct <- speaker_dct |>
  reframe_with_idct(
    F1:F3,
    .by = speaker,
    .token_id_col = id,
    .param_col = .param,
    .n = 20
  )

if (ggplot2_inst) {
  speaker_small |>
    mutate(
      .by = c(speaker, id),
      time_index = row_number()
    ) |>
    ggplot(
      aes(
        time_index, F1
      )
    ) +
    geom_point() +
    labs(
      title = "Original Data"
    )
}

if (ggplot2_inst) {
```

```

speaker_idct |>
  ggplot(
    aes(
      .time, F1
    )
  ) +
  geom_point() +
  labs(
    title = "DCT Smooth Data"
  )
}

```

---

speaker\_data

*Speaker Data*

---

### Description

Speaker Data

### Usage

speaker\_data

### Format

speaker\_data:

A data frame with 10,697 rows and 8 columns

**speaker** Speaker ID column

**vowel** CMU Dictionary vowel class

**plt\_vclass** Modified Labov-Trager vowel class

**ipa\_vclas** IPA-like vowel class

**word** Word that the vowel appeared in

**F1, F2, F3** The first, second and third formants, in Hz

---

speaker\_tracks

*Speaker Tracks*

---

### Description

Speaker Tracks

### Usage

speaker\_tracks

**Format**

**speaker\_tracks:**  
 A data frame with 20,000 rows and 9 columns  
**speaker** Speaker ID column  
**id** Within speaker id for each token  
**vowel** CMU Dictionary vowel class  
**plt\_vclass** Modified Labov-Trager vowel class  
**ipa\_vclas** IPA-like vowel class  
**word** Word that the vowel appeared in  
**t** Measurement time point  
**F1, F2, F3** The first, second and third formants, in Hz

---

tidynorm_options	<i>Set tidynorm options</i>
------------------	-----------------------------

---

**Description**

Set tidynorm verbosity

**Usage**

```
tidynorm_options(
  .silent = opt("tidynorm.silent"),
  .warnings = opt("tidynorm.warnings")
)
```

**Arguments**

.silent	Suppress normalization information messages when running a norm_*() function. (Defaults to FALSE, overwritable using option 'tidynorm.silent' or environment variable 'R_TIDYNORM_TIDYNORM_SILENT')
.warnings	Print warnings from tidynorm functions. (Defaults to TRUE, overwritable using option 'tidynorm.warnings' or environment variable 'R_TIDYNORM_TIDYNORM_WARNINGS')

**See Also**

[options](#)

**Examples**

```
tidynorm_options(.silent = TRUE, .warnings = FALSE)

speaker_data |>
  norm_generic(F1:F3) ->
  norm1
```

```
tidynorm_options(.silent = FALSE, .warnings = TRUE)
```

```
speaker_data |>  
  norm_generic(F1:F3) ->  
  norm2
```

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