

Package ‘phontrast’

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Title Contrast and Separation Metrics for Phonological Categories

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Description Computes and compares multiple measures of separation and overlap between phonological categories (for example vowels or consonants) in arbitrary multi-dimensional acoustic spaces such as formant values, mel-frequency cepstral coefficients (MFCCs), duration, or learned embeddings. The main entry point, `phontrast()`, reports several contrast metrics in one call -- Jensen-Shannon divergence and distance (Lin, 1991) <doi:10.1109/18.61115>, the Pillai-Bartlett trace, Bhattacharyya distance and affinity, Mahalanobis distance, and proportional overlap -- globally or by group on a common separation-oriented scale, with bootstrap confidence intervals. Also provides utilities for preparing estimates for downstream modelling such as generalized additive models and mixed-effects models. Formerly released as 'phonJSD'.

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URL <https://github.com/berrygrant/phontrast>

BugReports <https://github.com/berrygrant/phontrast/issues>

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bhattacharyya_mvnorm	<i>Bhattacharyya distance and affinity under multivariate normality</i>
----------------------	---

Description

Estimates means and covariances per category and computes Bhattacharyya distance and affinity ($\exp(-\text{distance})$) under the assumption of multivariate normality.

Usage

```
bhattacharyya_mvnorm(data, features, category_col, eps = 1e-06)
```

Arguments

data	Data frame.
features	Character vector of numeric feature columns.
category_col	String; column with exactly two categories.
eps	Small ridge constant added to covariance matrices to improve numerical stability.

Value

A list with distance and affinity ($\exp(-\text{distance})$).

boot_jsd	<i>Bootstrap JSD for each group</i>
----------	-------------------------------------

Description

Computes bootstrap mean, SD, and confidence interval for JSD within each group (e.g., speaker), using resampling with replacement.

Usage

```
boot_jsd(
  data,
  group_col,
  category_col,
  features,
  n_boot = 1000,
  min_tokens = 20,
  est_distance = FALSE,
  conf_level = 0.95,
  bw = c("Hpi", "Hscv", "Hpi.diag", "scott.diag"),
  eval_on = c("pooled", "group1", "group2", "pooled_sample"),
  eval_n = NULL,
  eval_seed = NULL,
  engine = c("ks", "fast_diag", "fast_diagonal"),
  chunk_size = 1000L,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

data	Data frame containing acoustic measurements.
group_col	Character vector giving one or more grouping columns (e.g., "speaker" or c("Sex", "Style")).
category_col	String: name of column giving the category to compare (e.g., "vowel"). Each group must have exactly two categories.

features	Character vector of column names giving the acoustic space.
n_boot	Number of bootstrap resamples per group.
min_tokens	Minimum number of tokens per group required to compute JSD. Groups with fewer tokens are dropped.
est_distance	Logical; if TRUE, return Jensen-Shannon distance (sqrt of divergence) instead of divergence.
conf_level	Confidence level for bootstrap intervals.
bw	Bandwidth selection method passed to jsd_kde_nd().
eval_on	KDE evaluation points passed to jsd_kde_nd().
eval_n	Optional maximum number of KDE evaluation points.
eval_seed	Optional integer seed for KDE evaluation-point subsampling.
engine	KDE evaluation engine passed to jsd_kde_nd(). "fast_diagonal" is accepted as an alias for "fast_diag".
chunk_size	Chunk size for engine = "fast_diag".
...	Additional arguments passed to jsd_kde_nd().

Value

A tibble with one row per group and columns: group, n_tokens, n_boot, conf_level, jsd_mean, jsd_sd, ci_lower, ci_upper, jsd_low, and jsd_high. jsd_low and jsd_high are retained as legacy aliases for ci_lower and ci_upper.

estimate_bhatt	<i>Estimate Bhattacharyya distance, globally or by group</i>
----------------	--

Description

Unified front-end for Bhattacharyya distance (and affinity) under a multivariate normal approximation.

Usage

```
estimate_bhatt(
  data,
  features,
  category_col,
  group_col = NULL,
  min_tokens = 20,
  eps = 1e-06
)
```

Arguments

data	Data frame.
features	Character vector of numeric feature columns.
category_col	String; category column name (exactly two levels globally).
group_col	Optional character vector of one or more grouping columns. If NULL, a single global Bhattacharyya distance is returned.
min_tokens	Minimum tokens (globally or per group).
eps	Small ridge constant passed to <code>bhattacharyya_mvnorm()</code> .

Value

Data frame with either one global row or one row per group.

estimate_jsd	<i>Estimate Jensen-Shannon divergence or distance between two categories</i>
--------------	--

Description

Use this function when Jensen-Shannon divergence (JSD) or Jensen-Shannon distance is the primary outcome. If you want to compare JSD with Pillai, Bhattacharyya, Mahalanobis, and percent-overlap metrics, start with `phontrast()` instead.

Usage

```
estimate_jsd(
  data,
  features,
  category_col,
  group_col = NULL,
  do_boot = FALSE,
  n_boot = 1000,
  min_tokens = 20,
  est_distance = FALSE,
  conf_level = 0.95,
  bw = c("Hpi", "Hscv", "Hpi.diag", "scott.diag"),
  eval_on = c("pooled", "group1", "group2", "pooled_sample"),
  eval_n = NULL,
  eval_seed = NULL,
  engine = c("ks", "fast_diag", "fast_diagonal"),
  chunk_size = 1000L,
  method = c("mc", "legacy"),
  density = c("kde", "mvnorm"),
  mc_n = 10000L,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	Data frame with at least <code>category_col</code> and features.
<code>features</code>	Character vector of feature column names (e.g., <code>c("F1", "F2")</code>).
<code>category_col</code>	Name of the column giving the two-way category factor.
<code>group_col</code>	Optional character vector of one or more grouping columns. If provided, returns per-group JSD. Multiple grouping columns are combined into a labeled group value such as <code>"Sex=F Style=read"</code> .
<code>do_boot</code>	Logical; if TRUE, run nonparametric bootstrap.
<code>n_boot</code>	Number of bootstrap resamples.
<code>min_tokens</code>	Minimum total tokens required (globally or per group).
<code>est_distance</code>	Logical; if TRUE, return Jensen-Shannon <i>distance</i> (sqrt of divergence).
<code>conf_level</code>	Confidence level for bootstrap interval.
<code>bw</code>	Bandwidth selection method passed to <code>jsd_kde_nd()</code> .
<code>eval_on</code>	KDE evaluation points passed to <code>jsd_kde_nd()</code> .
<code>eval_n</code>	Optional maximum number of KDE evaluation points.
<code>eval_seed</code>	Optional integer seed for KDE evaluation-point subsampling.
<code>engine</code>	KDE evaluation engine passed to <code>jsd_kde_nd()</code> . <code>"fast_diagonal"</code> is accepted as an alias for <code>"fast_diag"</code> .
<code>chunk_size</code>	Chunk size for engine = <code>"fast_diag"</code> .
<code>method</code>	Estimator passed to <code>jsd_kde_nd()</code> : <code>"mc"</code> (default) for the Monte-Carlo plug-in estimate of the continuous JSD, or <code>"legacy"</code> to reproduce the pre-1.2.0 self-normalized sample-point estimate. Ignored when <code>density = "mvnorm"</code> .
<code>density</code>	Density model behind the estimate, passed to <code>jsd_kde_nd()</code> : <code>"kde"</code> (default) estimates each category's density by kernel density estimation; <code>"mvnorm"</code> fits one multivariate normal per category and estimates the continuous JSD between the two Gaussians by Monte-Carlo. Under <code>"mvnorm"</code> the KDE-specific arguments do not apply and the Monte-Carlo sample size is set by <code>mc_n</code> .
<code>mc_n</code>	Positive integer; number of Monte-Carlo samples drawn from each fitted Gaussian when <code>density = "mvnorm"</code> (default 10000). Ignored when <code>density = "kde"</code> .
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed to <code>jsd_kde_nd()</code> (e.g., <code>loo</code>).

Details

JSD is bounded from 0 to 1 for two equally weighted distributions. Larger values indicate greater category separation. Jensen-Shannon distance is $\sqrt{\text{JSD}}$ and has the same direction of interpretation.

Value

A tibble. Global: one row with columns `scope`, `n_tokens`, `n_boot`, `conf_level`, `jsd_point`, `jsd_mean`, `jsd_sd`, `ci_lower`, `ci_upper`, `jsd_low`, `jsd_high`. Grouped: one row per group with columns `scope`, `group`, `n_tokens`, `n_boot`, `conf_level`, `jsd_point`, `jsd_mean`, `jsd_sd`, `ci_lower`, `ci_upper`, `jsd_low`, `jsd_high`. `ci_lower` and `ci_upper` are the preferred confidence interval columns; `jsd_low` and `jsd_high` are retained as legacy aliases.

Examples

```

set.seed(2026)
vowels <- data.frame(
  speaker = rep(c("s01", "s02"), each = 60),
  vowel = rep(rep(c("ih", "eh"), each = 30), 2),
  f1 = c(
    rnorm(30, 500, 55), rnorm(30, 560, 60),
    rnorm(30, 510, 60), rnorm(30, 575, 65)
  ),
  f2 = c(
    rnorm(30, 1980, 150), rnorm(30, 1880, 155),
    rnorm(30, 1960, 160), rnorm(30, 1840, 165)
  )
)

# Point estimate of JSD (fast).
estimate_jsd(
  data = vowels,
  features = c("f1", "f2"),
  category_col = "vowel"
)

# Bootstrap confidence intervals, global and by speaker.
# Increase n_boot for real analyses.
estimate_jsd(vowels, c("f1", "f2"), "vowel",
  do_boot = TRUE, n_boot = 10)
estimate_jsd(vowels, c("f1", "f2"), "vowel", group_col = "speaker",
  do_boot = TRUE, n_boot = 10)

```

estimate_overlap

Estimate proportional overlap globally or by group

Description

Unified front-end for KDE-based proportional overlap between two categories. The returned overlap column is a 0–1 proportion, not a 0–100 percentage.

Usage

```

estimate_overlap(
  data,
  features,
  category_col,
  group_col = NULL,
  min_tokens = 20,
  bw = c("Hpi", "Hscv", "Hpi.diag", "scott.diag"),
  eval_on = c("pooled", "group1", "group2", "pooled_sample"),
  eval_n = NULL,
  eval_seed = NULL,

```

```

engine = c("ks", "fast_diag", "fast_diagonal"),
chunk_size = 1000L,
method = c("mc", "legacy"),
density = c("kde", "mvnorm"),
mc_n = 10000L,
...
)

```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	Data frame with at least <code>category_col</code> and features.
<code>features</code>	Character vector of feature column names (e.g., <code>c("F1", "F2")</code>).
<code>category_col</code>	Name of the column giving the two-way category factor.
<code>group_col</code>	Optional character vector of one or more grouping columns. If provided, returns per-group overlap. Multiple grouping columns are combined into a labeled group value such as <code>"Sex=F Style=read"</code> .
<code>min_tokens</code>	Minimum total tokens required (globally or per group).
<code>bw</code>	Bandwidth selection method passed to <code>percent_overlap_kde()</code> .
<code>eval_on</code>	KDE evaluation points passed to <code>percent_overlap_kde()</code> .
<code>eval_n</code>	Optional maximum number of KDE evaluation points.
<code>eval_seed</code>	Optional integer seed for KDE evaluation-point subsampling.
<code>engine</code>	KDE evaluation engine passed to <code>percent_overlap_kde()</code> . <code>"fast_diagonal"</code> is accepted as an alias for <code>"fast_diag"</code> .
<code>chunk_size</code>	Chunk size for engine = <code>"fast_diag"</code> .
<code>method</code>	Estimator passed to <code>percent_overlap_kde()</code> : <code>"mc"</code> (default) or <code>"legacy"</code> (pre-1.2.0 self-normalized estimate). Ignored when <code>density = "mvnorm"</code> .
<code>density</code>	Density model passed to <code>percent_overlap_kde()</code> : <code>"kde"</code> (default) or <code>"mvnorm"</code> (fit one multivariate normal per category and estimate the overlapping coefficient between the two Gaussians by Monte-Carlo).
<code>mc_n</code>	Positive integer; number of Monte-Carlo samples drawn from each fitted Gaussian when <code>density = "mvnorm"</code> (default 10000). Ignored when <code>density = "kde"</code> .
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed to <code>percent_overlap_kde()</code> .

Value

A tibble (global = one row; grouped = one per group) with `overlap` as a 0–1 proportion.

estimate_pillai	<i>Estimate Pillai trace, globally or by group</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Unified front-end for Pillai-Bartlett trace. If `group_col` is `NULL`, computes a single global Pillai trace for the full dataset. If `group_col` is provided, computes Pillai per group (e.g., per speaker).

Usage

```
estimate_pillai(  
  data,  
  features,  
  category_col,  
  group_col = NULL,  
  min_tokens = 20  
)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	Data frame.
<code>features</code>	Character vector of numeric feature columns.
<code>category_col</code>	String; category column name.
<code>group_col</code>	Optional character vector of one or more grouping columns. If <code>NULL</code> , a global Pillai value is returned.
<code>min_tokens</code>	Minimum tokens (globally or per group).

Value

A data frame with either one global row or one row per group.

extract_mfcc	<i>Extract MFCCs for vowel segments</i>
--------------	---

Description

Adds MFCC feature columns (e.g., `mfcc1..mfcc13`) to a data frame that contains audio file paths and (optionally) segment boundaries.

Usage

```
extract_mfcc(
  data,
  file_col,
  start_col = NULL,
  end_col = NULL,
  fs = NULL,
  numcep = 13,
  prefix = "mfcc",
  strict = FALSE,
  warn = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	Data frame containing audio paths and segment boundaries.
<code>file_col</code>	String; column name containing WAV file paths.
<code>start_col</code>	Optional string; column name containing segment start time (in seconds). If NULL, the full file is used.
<code>end_col</code>	Optional string; column name containing segment end time (in seconds). If NULL, the full file is used.
<code>fs</code>	Optional numeric; override sampling rate (Hz). If NULL, uses the file's sampling rate.
<code>numcep</code>	Integer; number of MFCC coefficients to return.
<code>prefix</code>	String; prefix for output columns (default "mfcc").
<code>strict</code>	Logical; if TRUE, stop on the first row that cannot be processed. If FALSE (default), leave that row's MFCC values as NA.
<code>warn</code>	Logical; if TRUE (default), warn when one or more rows cannot be processed and <code>strict = FALSE</code> .
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed to <code>tuneR::melfcc()</code> .

Details

This function uses **tuneR** to read WAV files and compute MFCCs. The package is optional; if it is not installed, an informative error is raised.

Value

The input data frame with added MFCC columns.

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("tuneR", quietly = TRUE)) {
  wav_path <- tempfile(fileext = ".wav")
  wave <- tuneR::sine(
```

```

    freq = 440, duration = 0.25, samp.rate = 16000, xunit = "time"
  )
  tuneR::writeWave(wave, wav_path)

  segments <- data.frame(wav_path = wav_path)
  mfcc <- extract_mfcc(segments, file_col = "wav_path", numcep = 3)
  unlink(wav_path)
  mfcc[, c("mfcc1", "mfcc2", "mfcc3")]
}

```

global_boot_jsd

*Global JSD with bootstrap confidence interval***Description**

Computes a single Jensen-Shannon divergence (JSD) value for two categories in an n-dimensional acoustic space, together with bootstrap-based confidence intervals obtained by resampling tokens with replacement.

Usage

```

global_boot_jsd(
  data,
  features,
  category_col,
  n_boot = 1000,
  min_tokens = 20,
  est_distance = FALSE,
  conf_level = 0.95,
  bw = c("Hpi", "Hscv", "Hpi.diag", "scott.diag"),
  eval_on = c("pooled", "group1", "group2", "pooled_sample"),
  eval_n = NULL,
  eval_seed = NULL,
  engine = c("ks", "fast_diag", "fast_diagonal"),
  chunk_size = 1000L,
  method = c("mc", "legacy"),
  density = c("kde", "mvnorm"),
  mc_n = 10000L,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

data	Data frame containing at least the category column and the feature columns.
features	Character vector of column names giving the acoustic dimensions (e.g., c("f1", "f2") or paste0("mfcc", 1:13)).
category_col	String; name of the column giving the two categories to compare (e.g., "vowel"). Must have exactly two unique values.

<code>n_boot</code>	Integer; number of bootstrap resamples.
<code>min_tokens</code>	Minimum total number of non-missing tokens required.
<code>est_distance</code>	Logical; if TRUE, return Jensen-Shannon distance (sqrt of divergence) instead of divergence.
<code>conf_level</code>	Confidence level for bootstrap intervals.
<code>bw</code>	Bandwidth selection method passed to <code>jsd_kde_nd()</code> .
<code>eval_on</code>	KDE evaluation points passed to <code>jsd_kde_nd()</code> .
<code>eval_n</code>	Optional maximum number of KDE evaluation points.
<code>eval_seed</code>	Optional integer seed for KDE evaluation-point subsampling.
<code>engine</code>	KDE evaluation engine passed to <code>jsd_kde_nd()</code> . "fast_diagonal" is accepted as an alias for "fast_diag".
<code>chunk_size</code>	Chunk size for engine = "fast_diag".
<code>method</code>	Estimator passed to <code>jsd_kde_nd()</code> : "mc" (default) or "legacy" (pre-1.2.0 self-normalized estimate). Ignored when <code>density = "mvnorm"</code> .
<code>density</code>	Density model passed to <code>estimate_jsd()</code> : "kde" (default) or "mvnorm" (fit one multivariate normal per category and estimate JSD between the two Gaussians by Monte-Carlo).
<code>mc_n</code>	Positive integer; number of Monte-Carlo samples drawn from each fitted Gaussian when <code>density = "mvnorm"</code> (default 10000). Ignored when <code>density = "kde"</code> .
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed to <code>jsd_kde_nd()</code> .

Details

This is the "group-wise" version of JSD: it ignores speakers and treats all tokens as coming from a single population for each category.

Value

A one-row data frame with columns:

- `n_tokens` - total number of tokens used
- `n_boot` - number of successful bootstrap samples
- `conf_level` - confidence level used for the interval
- `jsd_point` - JSD on the full dataset
- `jsd_mean` - mean JSD across bootstrap samples
- `jsd_sd` - standard deviation of bootstrap JSD
- `ci_lower`, `ci_upper` - bootstrap confidence interval
- `jsd_low`, `jsd_high` - legacy aliases for `ci_lower` and `ci_upper`

global_pillai	<i>Global Pillai trace (point estimate)</i>
---------------	---

Description

Computes a single Pillai-Bartlett trace for the full dataset in the specified feature space, returning a one-row data frame that includes the total number of tokens used.

Usage

```
global_pillai(data, features, category_col, min_tokens = 20)
```

Arguments

data	Data frame.
features	Character vector of numeric feature columns.
category_col	String; column with category labels (≥ 2 levels).
min_tokens	Minimum total tokens required after removing missing values.

Value

A one-row data frame with columns: n_tokens, pillai, and p_value.

hier_boot_jsd_model	<i>Hierarchical bootstrap for JSD-based models</i>
---------------------	--

Description

Performs a hierarchical bootstrap: resample groups with replacement, resample tokens within each sampled group, compute JSD per group, fit a model to the bootstrap JSD values, and repeat.

Usage

```
hier_boot_jsd_model(
  data,
  group_col,
  category_col,
  features,
  formula,
  fit_fun = NULL,
  n_outer = 200,
  min_tokens = 20,
  eps = 1e-06,
  progress = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	Data frame with at least: <code>group_col</code> , <code>category_col</code> , <code>features</code> , and any predictors used in the model.
<code>group_col</code>	String: grouping variable (e.g., "speaker").
<code>category_col</code>	String: category variable with 2 levels (e.g., "vowel").
<code>features</code>	Character vector of acoustic feature columns.
<code>formula</code>	Model formula to pass to <code>fit_fun</code> (e.g., <code>jsd_beta ~ s(age) + s(region, bs = "re")</code>).
<code>fit_fun</code>	A function that takes (<code>formula</code> , <code>data</code> , ...) and returns a fitted model. Defaults to <code>mgcv::gam</code> if available, otherwise <code>stats::lm</code> .
<code>n_outer</code>	Number of hierarchical bootstrap replicates.
<code>min_tokens</code>	Minimum within-group tokens required.
<code>eps</code>	Small epsilon for bounding JSD in (0, 1) if using Beta family.
<code>progress</code>	Logical; if TRUE, prints progress every 10 replicates.
...	Additional arguments passed to <code>fit_fun</code> .

Details

This lets you propagate measurement uncertainty in JSD into model parameters (e.g., GAM/LMM coefficients).

Value

A tibble with columns:

- `boot_id` - bootstrap replicate index
- `term` - model term
- `estimate` - estimate for that term in that replicate

Examples

```
set.seed(2026)
speakers <- paste0("s", 1:4)
dat <- data.frame(
  speaker = rep(speakers, each = 60),
  age = rep(c(22, 35, 48, 61), each = 60),
  vowel = rep(rep(c("ih", "eh"), each = 30), 4)
)
dat$f1 <- rnorm(
  nrow(dat),
  mean = ifelse(dat$vowel == "ih", 500, 560) + dat$age * 0.3,
  sd = 55
)

hier_boot_jsd_model(
  data = dat,
  group_col = "speaker",
```

```

    category_col = "vowel",
    features = "f1",
    formula = jsd_beta ~ age,
    fit_fun = stats::lm,
    n_outer = 3,
    min_tokens = 20,
    progress = FALSE
)

```

jsd

*Jensen-Shannon divergence for discrete distributions***Description**

Computes $JSD(p, q)$ in bits for discrete probability vectors. The value is bounded in $[0, 1]$ for equally weighted mixtures.

Usage

```
jsd(p, q)
```

Arguments

`p, q` Numeric probability vectors of the same length.

Value

A single numeric value: the Jensen-Shannon divergence in bits.

jsd_kde_nd

*n-dimensional JSD via multivariate kernel density estimation***Description**

Computes Jensen-Shannon divergence between two categories in an arbitrary n -dimensional acoustic space using multivariate KDE. The default engine uses the **ks** package; a faster diagonal-Gaussian engine is available for diagonal bandwidths.

Usage

```
jsd_kde_nd(
  data,
  features,
  group = "category",
  bw = c("Hpi", "Hscv", "Hpi.diag", "scott.diag"),
  eval_on = c("pooled", "group1", "group2", "pooled_sample"),
  eval_n = NULL,
  eval_seed = NULL,
  engine = c("ks", "fast_diag", "fast_diagonal"),
  chunk_size = 1000L,
  method = c("mc", "legacy"),
  density = c("kde", "mvnorm"),
  mc_n = 10000L,
  loo = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	A data frame containing observations from exactly two categories.
<code>features</code>	Character vector of column names giving the acoustic dimensions (e.g., MFCC1..MFCC13, F1/F2/duration).
<code>group</code>	String: name of the column giving the category labels (e.g., "vowel", "segment"). Must have exactly two unique values in data.
<code>bw</code>	Bandwidth selection method. One of "Hpi", "Hscv", "Hpi.diag", or "scott.diag". The first three are passed to <code>ks::Hpi()</code> , <code>ks::Hscv()</code> , or <code>ks::Hpi.diag()</code> for multivariate inputs. "scott.diag" uses a diagonal Scott rule-of-thumb bandwidth matrix. For one-dimensional inputs, these map to <code>stats::bw.SJ()</code> , <code>stats::bw.ucv()</code> , <code>stats::bw.nrd0()</code> , and Scott's rule, respectively, with a robust fallback for constant samples.
<code>eval_on</code>	Where to evaluate the KDEs (method = "legacy" only). "pooled" (default) evaluates on all observations from both categories; "group1" or "group2" evaluate on the respective group only. "pooled_sample" evaluates on a sampled subset of pooled observations and requires <code>eval_n</code> . Ignored when method = "mc" (which always evaluates each category at its own observations).
<code>eval_n</code>	Optional positive integer giving the maximum number of evaluation points to use. If supplied, evaluation points are sampled from the set chosen by <code>eval_on</code> .
<code>eval_seed</code>	Optional integer seed used only when <code>eval_n</code> causes evaluation-point subsampling. If NULL, the current R random-number state is used.
<code>engine</code>	KDE evaluation engine. "ks" uses <code>ks::kde()</code> . "fast_diag" uses a chunked diagonal-Gaussian evaluator and requires <code>bw = "scott.diag"</code> or <code>bw = "Hpi.diag"</code> for multivariate KDE. "fast_diagonal" is accepted as an alias for "fast_diag".
<code>chunk_size</code>	Positive integer controlling the number of evaluation points processed per chunk by engine = "fast_diag".

method	Estimator: "mc" (default) for the Monte-Carlo plug-in estimate of the continuous JSD, or "legacy" for the pre-1.2.0 self-normalized sample-point index. Ignored when density = "mvnorm".
density	Density model behind the estimate: "kde" (default) estimates each category's density by kernel density estimation; "mvnorm" fits one multivariate normal per category and estimates the continuous JSD between the two Gaussians by Monte-Carlo (no closed form exists). Under "mvnorm" the KDE-specific arguments (bw, engine, eval_on, chunk_size, method, eval_n, loo) do not apply; the Monte-Carlo sample size is set by mc_n and eval_seed makes the draw reproducible.
mc_n	Positive integer; number of Monte-Carlo samples drawn from each fitted Gaussian when density = "mvnorm" (default 10000). The estimator draws mc_n fresh points from each category's fitted Gaussian and averages the log density ratio, so it targets the JSD between the two fitted Gaussians rather than a resubstitution estimate at the observed points. Larger values reduce Monte-Carlo variance. Ignored when density = "kde".
loo	Logical; if TRUE (default) the Monte-Carlo estimator uses a partial leave-one-out correction on each category's self-density to reduce resubstitution bias. The correction removes a sample-size-scaled fraction $n / (n + 20)$ of each point's own kernel: half at 20 tokens per category (the min_tokens default), approaching the full leave-one-out correction as the category grows. Removing only part of the self-kernel keeps the corrected density strictly positive at isolated points, so small but real divergences remain small positive values rather than being floored to exactly 0 (as the full leave-one-out correction did through phontrast 2.0.2). Ignored when method = "legacy".

Details

By default (method = "mc") JSD is estimated with a Monte-Carlo plug-in: each category's KDE is evaluated at that category's own observations and the log density ratio against the mixture is averaged. This is a consistent estimator of the continuous JSD in any dimension. method = "legacy" reproduces the pre-1.2.0 self-normalized sample-point estimate (a bounded relative separation index rather than the continuous JSD); use it only to reproduce results from phonJSD 1.0.0.

Value

A single numeric JSD value in bits, bounded in $[0, 1]$.

Examples

```
set.seed(2026)
vowels <- data.frame(
  vowel = rep(c("ih", "eh"), each = 40),
  f1 = c(rnorm(40, 500, 55), rnorm(40, 565, 60)),
  f2 = c(rnorm(40, 1980, 150), rnorm(40, 1870, 155))
)

# One-dimensional JSD, for example a single formant or duration.
jsd_kde_nd(vowels, features = "f1", group = "vowel")
```

```
# Two-dimensional JSD in F1/F2 space.
jsd_kde_nd(vowels, features = c("f1", "f2"), group = "vowel")

# Faster high-dimensional path: diagonal Scott bandwidth and sampled
# pooled evaluation points.
jsd_kde_nd(
  vowels,
  features = c("f1", "f2"),
  group = "vowel",
  bw = "scott.diag",
  eval_n = 40,
  eval_seed = 2026,
  engine = "fast_diag"
)
```

jsd_summary

JSD summary: point estimate and optional bootstrap per group

Description

Convenience wrapper that returns both the point-estimate JSD and, optionally, bootstrap-based uncertainty (mean, SD, and CI) for each group.

Usage

```
jsd_summary(
  data,
  group_col,
  category_col,
  features,
  do_boot = TRUE,
  n_boot = 1000,
  min_tokens = 20,
  conf_level = 0.95,
  bw = c("Hpi", "Hscv", "Hpi.diag", "scott.diag"),
  eval_on = c("pooled", "group1", "group2", "pooled_sample"),
  eval_n = NULL,
  eval_seed = NULL,
  engine = c("ks", "fast_diag", "fast_diagonal"),
  chunk_size = 1000L,
  method = c("mc", "legacy"),
  density = c("kde", "mvnorm"),
  mc_n = 10000L,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	Data frame containing acoustic measurements.
<code>group_col</code>	Character vector giving one or more grouping columns (e.g., "speaker" or <code>c("Sex", "Style")</code>).
<code>category_col</code>	String: name of column giving the category to compare (e.g., "vowel"). Each group must have exactly two categories.
<code>features</code>	Character vector of column names giving the acoustic space.
<code>do_boot</code>	Logical; if TRUE (default), perform bootstrap via <code>boot_jsd()</code> .
<code>n_boot</code>	Integer; number of bootstrap resamples per group if <code>do_boot = TRUE</code> .
<code>min_tokens</code>	Minimum number of tokens per group required to compute JSD. Groups with fewer tokens are dropped.
<code>conf_level</code>	Confidence level for bootstrap intervals.
<code>bw</code>	Bandwidth selection method passed to <code>jsd_kde_nd()</code> .
<code>eval_on</code>	KDE evaluation points passed to <code>jsd_kde_nd()</code> .
<code>eval_n</code>	Optional maximum number of KDE evaluation points.
<code>eval_seed</code>	Optional integer seed for KDE evaluation-point subsampling.
<code>engine</code>	KDE evaluation engine passed to <code>jsd_kde_nd()</code> . "fast_diagonal" is accepted as an alias for "fast_diag".
<code>chunk_size</code>	Chunk size for engine = "fast_diag".
<code>method</code>	Estimator passed to <code>jsd_kde_nd()</code> : "mc" (default) or "legacy" (pre-1.2.0 self-normalized estimate). Ignored when <code>density = "mvnorm"</code> .
<code>density</code>	Density model passed to <code>jsd_kde_nd()</code> : "kde" (default) or "mvnorm" (fit one multivariate normal per category and estimate JSD between the two Gaussians by Monte-Carlo).
<code>mc_n</code>	Positive integer; number of Monte-Carlo samples drawn from each fitted Gaussian when <code>density = "mvnorm"</code> (default 10000). Ignored when <code>density = "kde"</code> .
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed to <code>jsd_kde_nd()</code> .

Value

A tibble with one row per group and columns:

- `group` - group ID (e.g., speaker)
- `n_tokens` - number of tokens for that group
- `jsd_point` - single JSD point estimate
- `n_boot`, `conf_level`, `jsd_mean`, `jsd_sd`, `ci_lower`, `ci_upper`, `jsd_low`, `jsd_high` - bootstrap summary columns. These are NA (or 0 for `n_boot`) if `do_boot = FALSE`.

kl_div	<i>Kullback-Leibler divergence for discrete distributions</i>
--------	---

Description

Computes $KL(p \parallel q)$ in bits for discrete probability vectors. Zero-probability events in p contribute zero; positive mass in p where q is zero returns Inf .

Usage

```
kl_div(p, q)
```

Arguments

p, q Numeric probability vectors of the same length.

Value

A single numeric value: the KL divergence in bits.

percent_overlap_kde	<i>Proportional overlap between two distributions via KDE</i>
---------------------	---

Description

Computes the proportional overlap (shared area) between two categories in an n -dimensional acoustic space using multivariate kernel density estimation. Despite the historical function name, the return value is a 0–1 proportion: 0 = no overlap, 1 = identical.

Usage

```
percent_overlap_kde(
  data,
  features,
  category_col,
  bw = c("Hpi", "Hscv", "Hpi.diag", "scott.diag"),
  eval_on = c("pooled", "group1", "group2", "pooled_sample"),
  eval_n = NULL,
  eval_seed = NULL,
  engine = c("ks", "fast_diag", "fast_diagonal"),
  chunk_size = 1000L,
  method = c("mc", "legacy"),
  density = c("kde", "mvnorm"),
  mc_n = 10000L,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	Data frame.
<code>features</code>	Character vector of numeric feature columns.
<code>category_col</code>	String; exactly two categories.
<code>bw</code>	Bandwidth selection method. Uses the same options as <code>jsd_kde_nd()</code> : "Hpi", "Hscv", "Hpi.diag", or "scott.diag".
<code>eval_on</code>	Where to evaluate the KDEs. Uses the same options as <code>jsd_kde_nd()</code> : "pooled", "group1", "group2", or "pooled_sample".
<code>eval_n</code>	Optional positive integer giving the maximum number of evaluation points to use.
<code>eval_seed</code>	Optional integer seed used only when <code>eval_n</code> causes evaluation-point subsampling.
<code>engine</code>	KDE evaluation engine. Uses the same options as <code>jsd_kde_nd()</code> : "ks", "fast_diag", or "fast_diagonal".
<code>chunk_size</code>	Positive integer controlling the number of evaluation points processed per chunk by <code>engine = "fast_diag"</code> .
<code>method</code>	Estimator: "mc" (default) for the Monte-Carlo plug-in estimate of the overlapping coefficient, or "legacy" for the pre-1.2.0 self-normalized sample-point estimate. <code>eval_on</code> applies to "legacy" only. Ignored when <code>density = "mvnorm"</code> .
<code>density</code>	Density model behind the estimate: "kde" (default) estimates each category's density by kernel density estimation; "mvnorm" fits one multivariate normal per category and estimates the overlapping coefficient between the two Gaussians by Monte-Carlo. Under "mvnorm" the KDE-specific arguments (<code>bw</code> , <code>engine</code> , <code>eval_on</code> , <code>chunk_size</code> , <code>method</code> , <code>eval_n</code>) do not apply; the Monte-Carlo sample size is set by <code>mc_n</code> and <code>eval_seed</code> makes the draw reproducible.
<code>mc_n</code>	Positive integer; number of Monte-Carlo samples drawn from each fitted Gaussian when <code>density = "mvnorm"</code> (default 10000). The estimator draws <code>mc_n</code> fresh points from each category's fitted Gaussian to estimate the overlapping coefficient between the two Gaussians. Larger values reduce Monte-Carlo variance. Ignored when <code>density = "kde"</code> .
<code>...</code>	Reserved for future extensions; currently unused.

Value

Numeric scalar proportion in $[0, 1]$.

Description

`phontrast()` is the package's main entry point. It computes one or more category separation and overlap metrics for a two-category phonological contrast in a single call: Jensen-Shannon divergence and distance, the Pillai-Bartlett trace, Bhattacharyya distance and affinity, Mahalanobis distance, and proportional overlap. Choose the metrics you want with `metrics`; the default computes all of them. Results are returned globally or by group, in a wide format (one column per metric, the default) or a tidy long format (one row per metric per comparison). The `percent_overlap` values are 0–1 proportions, not 0–100 percentages.

Usage

```
phontrast(
  data,
  features,
  category_col,
  group_col = NULL,
  metrics = c("jsd", "js_distance", "pillai", "bhattacharyya", "mahalanobis", "overlap"),
  min_tokens = 20,
  bw = c("Hpi", "Hscv", "Hpi.diag", "scott.diag"),
  eval_on = c("pooled", "group1", "group2", "pooled_sample"),
  eval_n = NULL,
  eval_seed = NULL,
  engine = c("ks", "fast_diag", "fast_diagonal"),
  chunk_size = 1000L,
  eps = 1e-06,
  output = c("wide", "long"),
  do_boot = FALSE,
  n_boot = 1000,
  conf_level = 0.95,
  progress = TRUE,
  method = c("mc", "legacy"),
  density = c("kde", "mvnorm"),
  mc_n = 10000L
)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	Data frame containing category labels and acoustic features.
<code>features</code>	Character vector of numeric feature columns.
<code>category_col</code>	String; column giving the two categories to compare.
<code>group_col</code>	Optional character vector of one or more grouping columns. If <code>NULL</code> , metrics are computed globally. Multiple grouping columns are combined into a labeled group value such as <code>"Sex=F Style=read"</code> .
<code>metrics</code>	Character vector selecting which contrast metrics to compute. Any of <code>"jsd"</code> , <code>"js_distance"</code> , <code>"pillai"</code> , <code>"bhattacharyya"</code> , <code>"mahalanobis"</code> , and <code>"overlap"</code> . Defaults to all of them. <code>"bhattacharyya"</code> returns both the Bhattacharyya distance and affinity.

<code>min_tokens</code>	Minimum tokens required globally or per group.
<code>bw</code>	Bandwidth selection method passed to <code>jsd_kde_nd()</code> and <code>percent_overlap_kde()</code> .
<code>eval_on</code>	KDE evaluation points passed to <code>jsd_kde_nd()</code> and <code>percent_overlap_kde()</code> .
<code>eval_n</code>	Optional maximum number of KDE evaluation points passed to <code>jsd_kde_nd()</code> and <code>percent_overlap_kde()</code> .
<code>eval_seed</code>	Optional integer seed for KDE evaluation-point subsampling.
<code>engine</code>	KDE evaluation engine passed to <code>jsd_kde_nd()</code> and <code>percent_overlap_kde()</code> . "fast_diagonal" is accepted as an alias for "fast_diag".
<code>chunk_size</code>	Chunk size for engine = "fast_diag".
<code>eps</code>	Small ridge constant for covariance-based metrics.
<code>output</code>	Output format: "wide" returns one row per global/group comparison; "long" returns one row per metric per comparison.
<code>do_boot</code>	Logical; if TRUE, compute bootstrap means, standard deviations, and confidence intervals for each reported metric.
<code>n_boot</code>	Number of bootstrap resamples if <code>do_boot</code> = TRUE.
<code>conf_level</code>	Confidence level for bootstrap intervals.
<code>progress</code>	Logical; if TRUE, print progress messages while bootstrap resamples are running.
<code>method</code>	KDE estimator for the JSD and percent-overlap columns, passed to <code>jsd_kde_nd()</code> / <code>percent_overlap_kde()</code> . "mc" (default) for the Monte-Carlo plug-in, or "legacy" for the pre-1.2.0 self-normalized estimate. Ignored when <code>density</code> = "mvnorm".
<code>density</code>	Density model behind the two distributional metrics (Jensen-Shannon and proportional overlap): "kde" (default) estimates each category's density by kernel density estimation; "mvnorm" fits one multivariate normal per category and estimates those two metrics between the fitted Gaussians by Monte-Carlo. This lets the density estimator be matched to the same multivariate-normal assumptions the Pillai, Bhattacharyya, and Mahalanobis columns already make. The Pillai, Bhattacharyya, and Mahalanobis columns are parametric by construction and are unaffected by this argument.
<code>mc_n</code>	Positive integer; number of Monte-Carlo samples drawn from each fitted Gaussian for the Jensen-Shannon and overlap columns when <code>density</code> = "mvnorm" (default 10000). Ignored when <code>density</code> = "kde".

Details

Use `estimate_jsd()` when Jensen-Shannon divergence is the only outcome of interest, and the lower-level metric helpers when you need direct control over one estimator.

Metric directions differ. JSD, Jensen-Shannon distance, Pillai trace, Bhattacharyya distance, and Mahalanobis distance increase as categories become more separated. Percent overlap and Bhattacharyya affinity increase as categories overlap more. Long output includes orientation, separation_value, and separation_rank columns so all metrics can be read on a separation-oriented scale.

If `do_boot` = TRUE, each metric is recomputed on `n_boot` nonparametric bootstrap resamples to estimate uncertainty. This can take substantial time because every resample recomputes KDE, MANOVA, and covariance-based metrics. Progress messages are printed by default while bootstrapping is running; set `progress` = FALSE to suppress them.

Value

A data frame containing only the requested metrics. Wide output (the default) contains one column per requested metric plus `pillai_p_value` when Pillai is requested; with `do_boot = TRUE` it also includes metric-specific `*_mean`, `*_sd`, `*_ci_lower`, `*_ci_upper`, and `*_n_boot` columns. Long output contains `metric`, `estimate`, `orientation`, `bounded_0_1`, `separation_value`, `separation_rank`, and `p_value` (populated for the Pillai row, NA otherwise) columns; with `do_boot = TRUE` it also includes `boot_mean`, `boot_sd`, `ci_lower`, `ci_upper`, `n_boot`, and `conf_level`. The result carries class `"phontrast_contrast"`, so `plot()` and `ggplot2::autoplot()` draw it directly via `plot_overlap_metrics()`.

Examples

```
set.seed(2026)
vowels <- data.frame(
  speaker = rep(c("s01", "s02"), each = 60),
  vowel = rep(rep(c("ih", "eh"), each = 30), 2),
  f1 = c(
    rnorm(30, 500, 55), rnorm(30, 560, 60),
    rnorm(30, 510, 60), rnorm(30, 575, 65)
  ),
  f2 = c(
    rnorm(30, 1980, 150), rnorm(30, 1880, 155),
    rnorm(30, 1960, 160), rnorm(30, 1840, 165)
  )
)

# All metrics in one wide comparison table (the default), by speaker.
phontrast(
  data = vowels,
  features = c("f1", "f2"),
  category_col = "vowel",
  group_col = "speaker"
)

# A single metric in wide format.
phontrast(
  data = vowels,
  features = c("f1", "f2"),
  category_col = "vowel",
  group_col = "speaker",
  metrics = "pillai",
  output = "wide"
)

# Bootstrapping is useful but slower because every requested metric is
# recomputed on every resample. Use a larger n_boot for real analyses.
phontrast(
  data = vowels,
  features = "f1",
  category_col = "vowel",
  group_col = "speaker",
```

```

    metrics = c("jsd", "pillai"),
    do_boot = TRUE,
    n_boot = 5,
    progress = FALSE
  )

```

phontrast_palette	<i>Okabe-Ito color palette used by phontrast plots</i>
-------------------	--

Description

Returns n colors from the Okabe-Ito palette, a qualitative palette designed to be distinguishable under the common forms of color-vision deficiency. The palette is reordered so the first two colors (blue and vermillion) form the highest-contrast pair for two-category contrasts. For more than eight groups the palette is interpolated, with a warning, since interpolated qualitative colors lose their guarantees.

Usage

```
phontrast_palette(n = NULL)
```

Arguments

n Number of colors to return. Defaults to the full palette.

Value

A character vector of n hex colors, named for $n \leq 8$.

Examples

```

phontrast_palette()
phontrast_palette(2)

```

pillai_overlap	<i>Pillai trace for multivariate overlap</i>
----------------	--

Description

Computes the Pillai-Bartlett trace from a MANOVA of features ~ category. This is a convenience wrapper for comparison with JSD.

Usage

```
pillai_overlap(data, features, category_col)
```

Arguments

data	Data frame.
features	Character vector of numeric feature columns.
category_col	String; column giving categories (≥ 2).

Value

A list with elements `pillai` and `p_value`.

`plot.phontrast_contrast`

Plot a phontrast() result directly

Description

`phontrast()` results carry the class "phontrast_contrast", so they can be plotted without an explicit call to `plot_overlap_metrics()`: `plot(phontrast(...))` draws the metric comparison, and `ggplot2::autoplot(phontrast(...))` returns the same plot unprinted for further composition.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'phontrast_contrast'
plot(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'phontrast_contrast'
autoplot(object, ...)
```

Arguments

x, object	A <code>phontrast_contrast</code> object returned by <code>phontrast()</code> .
...	Passed on to <code>plot_overlap_metrics()</code> .

Value

`plot()` draws the plot and returns it invisibly; `autoplot()` returns the **ggplot2** object unprinted.

Examples

```
set.seed(2026)
vowels <- data.frame(
  vowel = rep(c("ih", "eh"), each = 40),
  f1 = c(rnorm(40, 500, 55), rnorm(40, 565, 60)),
  f2 = c(rnorm(40, 1980, 150), rnorm(40, 1870, 155))
)
if (requireNamespace("ggplot2", quietly = TRUE)) {
  plot(phontrast(vowels, c("f1", "f2"), "vowel", output = "long"))
}
```

plot_category_pca	<i>Plot a PCA projection of multidimensional category space</i>
-------------------	---

Description

Projects an arbitrary multidimensional acoustic feature set onto two principal components and visualizes the result with **ggplot2**. This is a diagnostic plot for high-dimensional workflows: metric estimates should still be computed on the full feature set when that is the intended analysis.

Usage

```
plot_category_pca(
  data,
  features,
  category_col,
  group_col = NULL,
  components = c(1L, 2L),
  center = TRUE,
  scale. = TRUE,
  points = TRUE,
  ellipses = TRUE,
  point_alpha = 0.65,
  point_size = 1.8,
  equal_axes = TRUE,
  facet_scales = c("fixed", "free", "free_x", "free_y")
)
```

Arguments

data	Data frame containing category labels and acoustic features.
features	Character vector of two or more numeric feature columns used for PCA.
category_col	String; category column.
group_col	Optional grouping column used for facets.
components	Two positive integers giving principal components to plot.
center, scale.	Passed to <code>stats::prcomp()</code> .
points	Logical; if TRUE, show projected observations.
ellipses	Logical; if TRUE, add normal ellipses when enough observations are available.
point_alpha	Point transparency.
point_size	Point size.
equal_axes	Logical; if TRUE, use a fixed coordinate ratio.
facet_scales	Scales passed to <code>ggplot2::facet_wrap()</code> when <code>group_col</code> is supplied.

Value

A **ggplot2** plot object. The fitted prcomp object and variance-explained table are stored as "pca" and "variance_explained" attributes.

Examples

```
set.seed(2026)
features <- paste0("mfcc", 1:5)
vowels <- data.frame(
  vowel = rep(c("ih", "eh"), each = 50),
  matrix(rnorm(100 * length(features)), ncol = length(features))
)
names(vowels)[-1] <- features
vowels[vowels$vowel == "eh", features[1:2]] <- vowels[vowels$vowel == "eh", features[1:2]] + 0.8

if (requireNamespace("ggplot2", quietly = TRUE)) {
  plot_category_pca(vowels, features = features, category_col = "vowel")
}
```

plot_category_space *Plot phonological categories in acoustic space*

Description

Creates a **ggplot2** visualization of one or two acoustic dimensions from a token-level table. One-dimensional inputs are plotted as density curves; two-dimensional inputs are plotted as category-colored scatterplots with optional normal ellipses.

Usage

```
plot_category_space(
  data,
  features,
  category_col,
  group_col = NULL,
  points = TRUE,
  ellipses = TRUE,
  point_alpha = 0.65,
  point_size = 1.8,
  reverse_x = FALSE,
  reverse_y = FALSE,
  equal_axes = FALSE,
  facet_scales = c("fixed", "free", "free_x", "free_y")
)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	Data frame containing category labels and acoustic features.
<code>features</code>	One or two numeric feature columns to plot.
<code>category_col</code>	String; category column.
<code>group_col</code>	Optional grouping column used for facets.
<code>points</code>	Logical; if TRUE, show observed tokens.
<code>ellipses</code>	Logical; if TRUE, add normal ellipses for two-feature plots when enough observations are available.
<code>point_alpha</code>	Point transparency.
<code>point_size</code>	Point size.
<code>reverse_x</code>	Logical; if TRUE, reverse the x-axis.
<code>reverse_y</code>	Logical; if TRUE, reverse the y-axis.
<code>equal_axes</code>	Logical; if TRUE, use a fixed coordinate ratio for two-feature plots.
<code>facet_scales</code>	Scales passed to <code>ggplot2::facet_wrap()</code> when <code>group_col</code> is supplied.

Value

A **ggplot2** plot object.

Examples

```
set.seed(2026)
vowels <- data.frame(
  vowel = rep(c("ih", "eh"), each = 40),
  f1 = c(rnorm(40, 500, 55), rnorm(40, 565, 60)),
  f2 = c(rnorm(40, 1980, 150), rnorm(40, 1870, 155))
)

if (requireNamespace("ggplot2", quietly = TRUE)) {
  plot_category_space(vowels, features = "f1", category_col = "vowel")
  plot_category_space(
    vowels,
    features = c("f2", "f1"),
    category_col = "vowel",
    reverse_x = TRUE,
    reverse_y = TRUE
  )
}
```

plot_contrast

Distribution-aware contrast plot for two categories

Description

The flagship visualization for a two-category contrast. Unlike a decorative scatterplot, `plot_contrast()` draws the *same density model the distributional metrics are computed from*: under `density = "kde"` it shows highest-density regions of each category's kernel density estimate (same bandwidth selection as `jsd_kde_nd()`); under `density = "mvnorm"` it shows coverage ellipses of the fitted multivariate normals used by the parametric backend. The pointwise minimum of the two densities – the mass that the proportional-overlap metric integrates – is shaded, so the overlap itself is visible rather than implied.

Usage

```
plot_contrast(
  data,
  features,
  category_col,
  group_col = NULL,
  density = c("kde", "mvnorm"),
  bw = c("Hpi", "Hscv", "Hpi.diag", "scott.diag"),
  levels = c(0.5, 0.8, 0.95),
  points = TRUE,
  overlap = TRUE,
  annotate = TRUE,
  n_boot = 0,
  conf_level = 0.95,
  min_tokens = 20,
  mc_n = 10000L,
  eval_seed = NULL,
  grid_n = NULL,
  point_alpha = 0.55,
  point_size = 1.6,
  reverse_x = FALSE,
  reverse_y = FALSE,
  facet_scales = c("fixed", "free", "free_x", "free_y")
)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	Data frame with category labels and one or two numeric features.
<code>features</code>	One or two numeric feature columns. One feature gives density curves; two give a feature-space plot with density regions. For higher-dimensional spaces, plot a projection with <code>plot_category_pca()</code> (metrics should still be computed on the full space).

category_col	String; category column with exactly two observed categories.
group_col	Optional character vector of grouping columns; one panel per group, with per-group densities and annotations.
density	Density model to draw and to use for annotations: "kde" (default) or "mvnorm". Matches the density argument of the metric functions.
bw	Bandwidth selection method for density = "kde"; same options as jsd_kde_nd().
levels	Numeric vector of probability levels in (0, 1) for the drawn regions: highest-density regions under "kde", coverage ellipses under "mvnorm".
points	Logical; show observed tokens (2D points, 1D rug).
overlap	Logical; shade the pointwise minimum of the two category densities (a ribbon in 1D, a soft raster in 2D). Shading strength is normalized across panels, so lighter panels genuinely overlap less.
annotate	Logical; label each panel with Jensen-Shannon divergence and proportional overlap computed under the plotted density model.
n_boot	Number of bootstrap resamples for annotation confidence intervals; 0 (default) annotates point estimates only.
conf_level	Confidence level for bootstrap intervals.
min_tokens	Minimum tokens per group; smaller groups are dropped with a warning (same convention as the metric functions).
mc_n	Monte-Carlo sample size for density = "mvnorm" annotations; passed to the metric functions.
eval_seed	Optional integer seed passed to the metric functions so annotated values are reproducible.
grid_n	Grid resolution for density evaluation: points per axis. Default 512 for one feature, 151 for two.
point_alpha	Point (or rug) transparency.
point_size	Point size for two-feature plots.
reverse_x, reverse_y	Logical; reverse an axis (e.g. F2 by F1 vowel space convention).
facet_scales	Scales passed to ggplot2::facet_wrap() when group_col is supplied.

Details

With `annotate = TRUE` (default) the panel is labelled with the Jensen-Shannon divergence and proportional overlap computed by `phontrast()` under the same density, `bw`, `mc_n`, and `eval_seed` settings, and the caption records the estimator configuration. The full annotation table is attached to the returned plot as `attr(p, "contrast_metrics")`.

Value

A **ggplot2** plot object. When `annotate = TRUE`, the `phontrast()` table behind the labels is attached as `attr(p, "contrast_metrics")`.

Examples

```
set.seed(2026)
vowels <- data.frame(
  vowel = rep(c("ih", "eh"), each = 60),
  f1 = c(rnorm(60, 500, 55), rnorm(60, 565, 60)),
  f2 = c(rnorm(60, 1980, 150), rnorm(60, 1870, 155))
)

if (requireNamespace("ggplot2", quietly = TRUE)) {
  # Two-feature contrast in vowel-space orientation, KDE regions.
  plot_contrast(vowels, c("f2", "f1"), "vowel",
    reverse_x = TRUE, reverse_y = TRUE)

  # One-feature contrast with the overlap ribbon.
  plot_contrast(vowels, "f1", "vowel")

  # The same contrast under the multivariate-normal backend.
  plot_contrast(vowels, c("f2", "f1"), "vowel", density = "mvnorm",
    eval_seed = 2026, reverse_x = TRUE, reverse_y = TRUE)
}
```

plot_overlap_metrics *Plot overlap metric comparisons*

Description

Visualizes the output of `phontrast()` with **ggplot2**. The input may be either wide or long output. By default, values are plotted on a separation-oriented scale so overlap-oriented metrics are transformed as $1 - \text{estimate}$.

Usage

```
plot_overlap_metrics(
  metrics,
  value = c("separation", "estimate"),
  metric = NULL,
  group_col = NULL,
  show_ci = TRUE,
  facet = TRUE,
  sort = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

<code>metrics</code>	Data frame returned by <code>phontrast()</code> .
<code>value</code>	Scale to plot: "separation" plots <code>separation_value</code> ; "estimate" plots raw metric estimates.
<code>metric</code>	Optional character vector of metric display names to include.

group_col	Optional column to use on the x-axis. Defaults to "group" when present, then "scope".
show_ci	Logical; if TRUE, draw confidence intervals when ci_lower/ci_upper columns are present.
facet	Logical; if TRUE, facet by metric.
sort	Logical; if TRUE, order comparisons by their mean plotted value.

Value

A **ggplot2** plot object.

Examples

```
set.seed(2026)
vowels <- data.frame(
  speaker = rep(c("s01", "s02"), each = 60),
  vowel = rep(rep(c("ih", "eh"), each = 30), 2),
  f1 = c(rnorm(30, 500, 55), rnorm(30, 560, 60),
        rnorm(30, 510, 60), rnorm(30, 575, 65)),
  f2 = c(rnorm(30, 1980, 150), rnorm(30, 1880, 155),
        rnorm(30, 1960, 160), rnorm(30, 1840, 165))
)

metrics <- phontrast(
  vowels,
  features = c("f1", "f2"),
  category_col = "vowel",
  group_col = "speaker",
  output = "long"
)

if (requireNamespace("ggplot2", quietly = TRUE)) {
  plot_overlap_metrics(metrics)
}
```

```
prepare_jsd_beta
```

Prepare JSD estimates for beta regression / GAMs

Description

JSD lives in $[0, 1]$. This helper adds a `jsd_beta` column bounded in $(0, 1)$ so it can be used with the Beta family (e.g., in **mgcv**).

Usage

```
prepare_jsd_beta(jsd_df, jsd_col = "jsd_mean", eps = 1e-06)
```

Arguments

jsd_df	Data frame containing a JSD column.
jsd_col	String: name of the JSD column (default "jsd_mean").
eps	Small constant used to bound JSD away from 0 and 1.

Value

A modified data frame with an added jsd_beta column.

Examples

```
jsd_by_speaker <- data.frame(
  speaker = paste0("s", 1:8),
  age = c(18, 22, 27, 31, 38, 45, 52, 60),
  jsd_mean = c(0.02, 0.05, 0.08, 0.13, 0.18, 0.24, 0.31, 0.39)
)

model_data <- prepare_jsd_beta(jsd_by_speaker)
model_data

if (requireNamespace("mgcv", quietly = TRUE)) {
  fit <- mgcv::gam(
    jsd_beta ~ age,
    data = model_data,
    family = mgcv::betar(),
    method = "REML"
  )
  stats::predict(fit, type = "response")
}
```

scale_colour_phontrast

Okabe-Ito discrete color and fill scales

Description

Discrete **ggplot2** scales built on `phontrast_palette()`. These are the default scales for all phontrast plotting functions and can be added to any `ggplot` to match the package's visual identity.

Usage

```
scale_colour_phontrast(...)

scale_color_phontrast(...)

scale_fill_phontrast(...)
```

Arguments

... Passed to `ggplot2::discrete_scale()` (e.g. name, labels, guide).

Value

A `ggplot2` scale object.

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("ggplot2", quietly = TRUE)) {
  ggplot2::ggplot(iris, ggplot2::aes(Sepal.Length, Sepal.Width,
                                     color = Species)) +
    ggplot2::geom_point() +
    scale_color_phontrast() +
    theme_phontrast()
}
```

speaker_bhatt	<i>Bhattacharyya distance by group</i>
---------------	--

Description

Computes Bhattacharyya distance and affinity for each group, under a multivariate normal approximation.

Usage

```
speaker_bhatt(
  data,
  group_col,
  category_col,
  features,
  min_tokens = 20,
  eps = 1e-06
)
```

Arguments

data	Data frame.
group_col	Character vector of one or more grouping columns (e.g., "speaker" or <code>c("Sex", "Style")</code>).
category_col	String; category column with exactly two levels per group.
features	Character vector of numeric feature columns.
min_tokens	Minimum tokens per group.
eps	Small ridge constant passed to <code>bhattacharyya_mvnorm()</code> .

Value

Data frame with columns: group, n_tokens, bhatt_dist, bhatt_affinity.

speaker_jsd	<i>Group-level JSD point estimates</i>
-------------	--

Description

Computes JSD for each group (e.g., speaker) comparing two categories (e.g., vowels) in an n-dimensional acoustic space.

Usage

```
speaker_jsd(
  data,
  group_col,
  category_col,
  features,
  min_tokens = 20,
  bw = c("Hpi", "Hscv", "Hpi.diag", "scott.diag"),
  eval_on = c("pooled", "group1", "group2", "pooled_sample"),
  eval_n = NULL,
  eval_seed = NULL,
  engine = c("ks", "fast_diag", "fast_diagonal"),
  chunk_size = 1000L,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

data	Data frame containing acoustic measurements.
group_col	Character vector giving one or more grouping columns (e.g., "speaker" or c("Sex", "Style")).
category_col	String: name of column giving the category to compare (e.g., "vowel"). Each group must have exactly two categories.
features	Character vector of column names giving the acoustic space.
min_tokens	Minimum number of tokens per group required to compute JSD. Groups with fewer tokens are dropped.
bw	Bandwidth selection method passed to jsd_kde_nd().
eval_on	KDE evaluation points passed to jsd_kde_nd().
eval_n	Optional maximum number of KDE evaluation points.
eval_seed	Optional integer seed for KDE evaluation-point subsampling.
engine	KDE evaluation engine passed to jsd_kde_nd(). "fast_diagonal" is accepted as an alias for "fast_diag".
chunk_size	Chunk size for engine = "fast_diag".
...	Additional arguments passed to jsd_kde_nd().

Value

A tibble with one row per group and columns: group, n_tokens, and jsd.

speaker_pillai	<i>Group-level Pillai scores</i>
----------------	----------------------------------

Description

Computes Pillai scores and associated p-values per group (e.g., per speaker).

Usage

```
speaker_pillai(data, group_col, category_col, features, min_tokens = 20)
```

Arguments

data	Data frame.
group_col	Character vector of one or more grouping columns (e.g., "speaker" or c("Sex", "Style")).
category_col	String; category column (e.g., "vowel").
features	Character vector of numeric feature columns.
min_tokens	Minimum tokens per group.

Value

A tibble with columns: group, n_tokens, pillai, p_value.

theme_phontrast	<i>Publication theme for phontrast plots</i>
-----------------	--

Description

A minimal, publication-oriented **ggplot2** theme: quiet major grid, no minor grid, bold plot-aligned title, muted subtitle, left-aligned caption for estimator provenance, and a top-aligned legend. Applied by default in all phontrast plotting functions.

Usage

```
theme_phontrast(base_size = 12, base_family = "")
```

Arguments

base_size	Base font size in points.
base_family	Base font family.

Value

A **ggplot2** theme object.

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("ggplot2", quietly = TRUE)) {  
  ggplot2::ggplot(iris, ggplot2::aes(Sepal.Length, Sepal.Width)) +  
    ggplot2::geom_point() +  
    theme_phontrast()  
}
```

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