

**ustrword()** — Obtain Unicode word from Unicode string

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## Description

`ustrword(s, n)` returns the *n*th Unicode word in the Unicode string *s*. Positive numbers count Unicode words from the beginning of *s*, and negative numbers count Unicode words from the end of *s*. 1 is the first word in *s*, and -1 is the last Unicode word in *s*. The function uses the [locale\\_functions](#) setting.

`ustrword(s, n, loc)` returns the *n*th Unicode word in the Unicode string *s*. Positive numbers count Unicode words from the beginning of *s*, and negative numbers count Unicode words from the end of *s*. 1 is the first word in *s*, and -1 is the last Unicode word in *s*. The function uses the locale specified in *loc*.

`ustrwordcount(s)` returns the number of nonempty Unicode words in the Unicode string *s*. An empty Unicode word is a Unicode word consisting of only Unicode whitespace characters. The function uses the [locale\\_functions](#) setting.

`ustrwordcount(s, loc)` returns the number of nonempty Unicode words in the Unicode string *s*. An empty Unicode word is a Unicode word consisting of only Unicode whitespace characters. The function uses the locale specified in *loc*.

When *s* and *n* are not scalar, these functions return element-by-element results.

## Syntax

*string matrix*    `ustrword(string matrix s, real matrix n)`

*string matrix*    `ustrword(string matrix s, real matrix n, string scalar loc)`

*real matrix*      `ustrwordcount(string matrix s)`

*real matrix*      `ustrwordcount(string matrix s, string scalar loc)`

## Remarks and examples

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A Unicode word is different from a word produced by the function `word()`. The word in `word()` is a space-separated token. A Unicode word is a language unit based on either a set of [word boundary rules](#) or dictionaries for some language such as Chinese, Japanese, and Thai.

An invalid UTF-8 sequence is replaced with a Unicode replacement character `\ufffd`.

The null terminator `char(0)` is a nonempty Unicode word.

## Conformability

`ustrword(s, n)`, `ustrword(s, n, loc)`:

*s*:  $r \times c$   
*n*:  $r \times c$  or  $1 \times 1$   
*loc*:  $1 \times 1$   
*result*:  $r \times c$

`ustrwordcount(s)`, `ustrwordcount(s, loc)`:

*s*:  $r \times c$   
*loc*:  $1 \times 1$   
*result*:  $r \times c$

## Diagnostics

`ustrword()` returns an empty string if an error occurs. `ustrwordcount()` returns a negative number if an error occurs.

## Also see

[M-5] [invtokens\(\)](#) — Concatenate string rowvector into string scalar

[M-5] [tokenget\(\)](#) — Advanced parsing

[M-5] [tokens\(\)](#) — Obtain tokens from string

[M-5] [ustrsplit\(\)](#) — Split string into parts based on a Unicode regular expression

[M-4] [String](#) — String manipulation functions

[FN] [String functions](#)

[U] [12.4.2 Handling Unicode strings](#)