	Meaning	Examples (Click to run)	Sample matches
One "slot": Make sure there is no space, or it will be interpreted as two consecutive words			
word	One exact word	mysterious	mysterious
[pos] [pos*]	Part of speech (exact) Part of speech (wildcard) [**More information**]	[vvg] [v*]	going, using find, does, keeping, started
[lemma]	Lemmas (all forms of a word)	[sing] [tall]	sing, singing, sang tall, taller, tallest
[=word]	**Synonyms [[=strong]]**	formidible, muscular, fervent	
[user:list]	**Customized lists [More information]**	[mark_davies@byu.edu:clothes]	tie, shirt, blouse
word|word	Any of these words	stunning|gorgeous|charming	stunning, charming, gorgeous
*xx	Wildcard: * =	un*ly	unlikely,

x?xx x?xx*	any # letters Wildcard: ? = one letter	s?ng s?ng*	unusually sing, sang, song song, singer, songbirds
-word	NOT (followed by PoS, lemma, word, etc. Most useful for "multiple slot" queries; see below)	-[nn*]	the, in, is

Combinations of preceding (samples)

You can limit to a particular part of speech by adding a period (full stop) and then the part of speech tag in brackets. This is always optional. Make sure there is no space before or after the period (full stop), or it will be interpreted as two consecutive words

word.[pos]	Exact word and part of speech	strike.[v*]	strike (only as a verb)
word*.[pos]	Substring and part of speech	dis*.[vvd]	discovered, disappeared, discussed
[lemma].[pos]	Lemma and part of speech	[strike].[v*]	strike, struck, striking
[word].[pos]	Synonym and part of speech	[=beat].[v*]	hit, strike, defeat (but not nouns, like *rhythm* or *drumming*)

You can add "lemma" to any other type of search, such as synonym or customized list, to see all forms of the matching words. Just use an extra set of brackets.

[[=word]]	Synonym and	[[=publish]]	announced, circulating,

	lemma		publishes, issue (no part of speech specified, so some noun uses)
[[user=list]]	Customized list and lemma	[[mark_davies@byu.edu:clothes]]	tie, tying, socks, socked, shirt, blouses (no part of speech specified, hence *tying*)
You can also choose lemma and part of speech by combining the preceding symbols			
[[=word]].[pos]	Synonym and lemma and part of speech	[[=clean]].[v*]	mop, scrubs, polishing
[[user=list]].[pos]	Customized list and lemma and part of speech	[[mark_davies@byu.edu:clothes]].[n*]	tie, ties, sock, socks (i.e. just nouns)
Multiple "slots" : Create sequences of words, using any of the preceding query types. Note that in each case, there is a space between the word "slots" in the query. These are just a few examples, from an unlimited number of combinations. **Note on advanced queries involving variable length between words.**			
nooks and crannies			nooks and crannies
fast|quick|rapid [nn*]			fast food rapid transit
pretty -[nn*]			pretty smart pretty as (but not pretty *girl*, pretty *picture*, etc)

[get] her to [v*]	get her to stay got her to sleep
.|,|; nevertheless [p*] [v*] (Notice that punctuation can be used like any "word"; just make sure that it is separated from words by a space)	. Nevertheless it is ; nevertheless he said
[break] the [nn*]	break the law broke the story
[[beat]].[v*] * [nn*]	beat the Yankees beaten to death
[=gorgeous] [nn*]	beautiful woman attractive wife
[put] on [ap*] [mark_davies@byu.edu:clothes].[n*]	put on her hat putting on my pants

Although the corpus is not parsed, it is still possible to use part of speech tags and a variable number of words between two parts of the construction, to approximate searches involving noun phrases, relative clauses, and so on. To look for the following constructions, you would enter [-] in WORD(S), [-] in COLLOCATES (actually CONTEXT, in these cases), and [-] for the maximum length in words (up to nine words, left and right) that [-] can be from [-]. Just click on [Click to see] below to run the queries.

Note that if you click on chart or list displays to see the KWIC entries, the KWIC results will display in this frame. If so, you'll have to "back up" one page to get back to this help file.

# words	construction	OVERALL CHART	LIST BY [--]
A	[vv*] NOUN PHRASE into [v?g*]	Click to see	Click to see
1	[vv*] her into [v?g*] e.g. *talked her into staying*		
2	[vv*] the people into [v?g*]		

4 0	[vv*] **my best friend** into [v?g*]			
B	what|all **RELATIVE CLAUSE** do [be] [v*]		Click to see	Click to see
4	what|all **he wants to** do [be] [v*] e.g. *what|all **he wants to** do is complain*			
5	what|all **they expected Fred to** do [be] [v*]			
7	what|all **any of these crazy people can** do [be] [v*]			
8 0	what|all **your best friend can possibly hope to** do [be] [v*]			
C	[expect] **[a*]‖[d*]‖[n*]‖[p*] NOUN PHRASE** [v?i*]		Click to see	Click to see
2	[expect] **them** to [v?i*] (*them* = [p*] pronoun)			
3	[expect] **Bill** Clinton to [v?i*] (*Bill* = [np*] proper noun)			
4	[expect] **those** six people to [v?i*] (*those* = [d*] demonstrative)			
0 5	[expect] **the** people in Florida to [v?i*] (*the* = [a*] article)			
Note	Use **[a*]‖[d*]‖[n*]‖[p*]** to look for the first word of a noun phrase (you may want to refine this further). You can also use the negator **-** to indicate NOT, e.g. **-[v*]‖[r*]** (not verb or adverb) or **- to‖will‖would** (none of these three words). Make sure there is no space to the left or right of ‖ when there is a series of elements.			

Notes:

1. Not all of the KWIC entries will in fact be relevant, because we haven't placed any constraints on what is between the yellow and the green parts of the search. But using the yellow portion as an "anchor" is still far better than searching for just the green portion.

2. The yellow (anchor) portion can only have one word, not a sequence of two or three words. For this one word, however, there can be any number of possibilities, such as either *what* or *all* in [B] above.