Advanced search

Advanced search allows users to search for **bilingual phenomena** at a more complex level of **lexical**, **morphological** and **syntactic** analysis. Specifically this means being able to:

a.　　search for Greek words (either in Greek or in Latin characters) depending on their **lexical category**. We have decided to avoid the use of a specific tag for "Phrases", due to the "operational" complexity of this notion and in view of the representation of different levels of analysis that can be applied to the components included in a specific kind of Phrase. For instance, if we consider the Prepositional Phrase (Preposition + Name), the user will not be able to search for the two words together and will find them in the corpus as two distinct words, tagged according to their lexical category (see however under b. below).

b.　　search for cases of code-switching, that is, cases of switching from Latin to Greek in the form of a **sentence. By "sentence" we mean any syntactic unit that contains at least one predication, including nominal sentences and complex phrases implying a verb.** Code-switching **(CS)** has been classified into: 1. **Inter-sentential,** understood here as the insertion, at the beginning or at the end of a Latin sentence, of a Greek sentence included within punctuation marks that determine its syntactic autonomy. An example is: *quod ad coniugem suam familiariter scribens id sermone addiderat Graeco: σὺ δὲ νόει καὶ στέφε τὴν πύλην, quod dici proverbialiter solet, ut audiens altius aliquid agendum agnoscat* (Amm. Marc. XXIX 2, 25). Inter-sentential CS is tagged and retrievable with the specific tag <foreign ana="cdswInter">; 2. **Intra-sentential**, understood here as the insertion of a Greek sentence into a Latin sentence, without any punctuation marks to delimit it. An example is: *ille est ὁμολογουμένως τῇ φύσει ζῆν hoc est* (*Comm. Bern.* II 380). Intra-sentential CS is tagged and retrievable with the specific tag <foreign ana="cdswIntra">; 3. to search for those cases in which both the CS types co-occur. The tag we used in such cases is <foreign ana="cdswInterIntra">.

c.　　search for Greek **morphemes**.

d.　　search for Greek **syntactic constructions**.

Registered users can **export** their research results in PDF format and **save** their personal selections.

Performing a search

- Type in a word in the "Words to search" box using the Greek keyboard: it is possible to search any Greek word both typing breathings and/or accents and omitting them.

- If you want to look up different forms of a given word, you can use the asterisk (*): for example, a search for *physiognomoni** in the corpus finds *physiognomonia, physiognomoniae, physiognomoniam*, etc.

- By typing in an asterisk (*) in the "Words to search" box and by specifying a lexical category, the search finds all the Greek words belonging to that category.
- By typing in an asterisk (*) in the "Words to search" box and by specifying a type of code-switching, the search finds all the Greek words involved in that type of code-switching.
- By typing in a specific Greek word and by specifying a type of code-switching, it is possible to verify whether that word is attested within that selected type of code-switching.