Using Perseus under PhiloLogic —Refined Searches, With Illustrated Worked Examples

One of the tools available online is PhiloLogic, which provides an additional set of search tools for the Perseus texts. This is just a brief introduction to using some of the refined search options on PhiloLogic to search for words and their uses by author.

This is not designed to be a detailed explanation of the tools, nor does it provide an introduction to corpus linguistics methodologies or guidance on the implications of collocation. It is simply intended as a quick guide so you can start to explore the Greek texts in different ways, for example as part of a word study of a particular Greek term. You can do this even if you do not know Greek, provided you know the transliterated Greek term you want to investigate.

The examples in this guide are intended to provide an idea of some of the refined searches available for word study and other research. You are encouraged to try the other options, and refer to the help on the PhiloLogic website for further ideas.

What is PhiloLogic?

PhiloLogic describes itself as "interested in leveraging the rich encoding for searching the texts, and for other tasks that are less about reading and more about research: corpus linguistics, above all." It is an open source set of search tools that enables you to carry out different types of search than those available on the Perseus website.

What is Corpus Linguistics?

Corpus linguistics is a way of studying language in large corpora — the plural of 'corpus', meaning 'body', in this case a body of texts — using computer-driven searches to find patterns or statistical information more quickly and easily than through manual searching. It does not replace close reading, but it can help to locate passages for investigation.

What is a Lemma?

A lemma is the dictionary headword, or the most basic form of a Greek word. It is often useful to search for this form of the word when you want to find all examples of the word regardless of grammatical form.

See also:

Quick Guide to Using Perseus under PhiloLogic—Searching for Words Quick Guide to Using Perseus under PhiloLogic—Searching for Collocates

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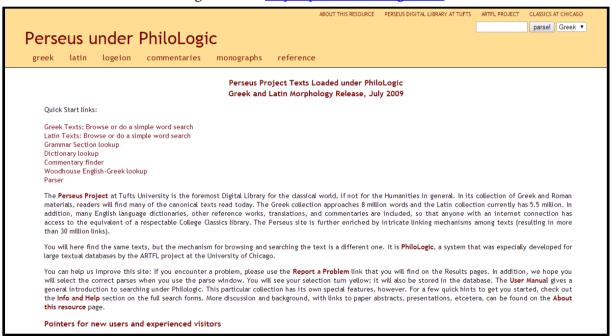
Quick Guide: Refined Searches

- 1. Go to the Perseus under PhiloLogic website.
- 2. Select **greek** texts.
- 3. Type in the word, or lemma, for which you are searching.
- 4. Type in the author, if required.
- 5. Select Refined Search Results.
- 6. Select the options you require.
- 7. Click Search the Texts.

Refined Searches: Worked Example 1

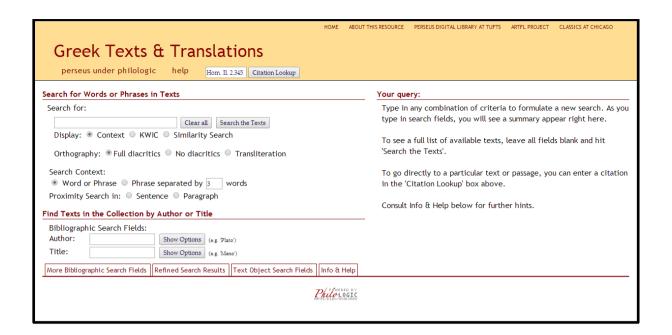
In this example, you will search for one of the words for anger, [kholos], in Homer, and sort the results by the word to its left, and then resort by the word to the right. This sort of sorting can be useful if you are looking for patterns in the text.

1. Go to the Perseus under PhiloLogic website http://perseus.uchicago.edu/

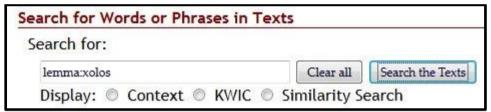


2. Select **greek** from the links in the top yellow section.

The Greek Texts & Translations page is displayed.



1. In the Search box, type **lemma:xolos** remembering to include the colon and no spaces.



2. Check the **Transliteration** option. (If you were using the Greek characters, you would enter the first three characters in Greek, and the wildcard character, then check the **Full diacritics** or **No diacritics** option.)

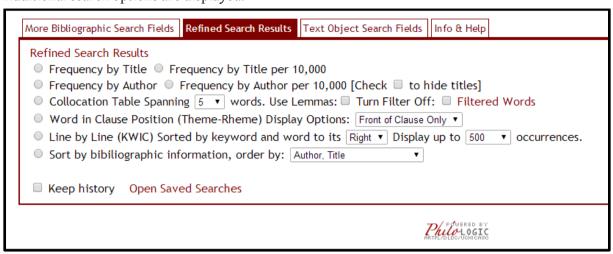


3. Under Bibliographic Search Fields, for Author, type **Homer**.

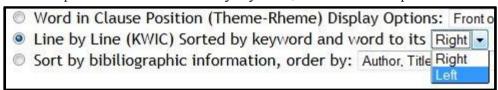


4. Select the **Refined Research Results** tab at the bottom.

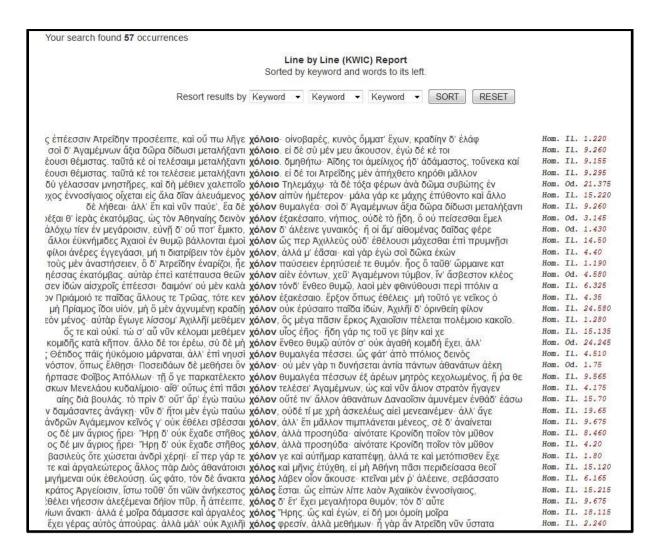
Additional search options are displayed.



- 5. Check the Line by Line (KWIC) option.
 - Word in Clause Position (Theme-Rheme) Disp
 - Line by Line (KWIC) Sorted by keyword and v
 - Sort by bibiliographic information, order by:
- 6. In the drop-down menu for 'Sorted by keyword', choose the **Left** option.



7. Click the **Search the Texts** button. The results are displayed in a KWIC report, with your search term in the middle, then sorted by the word to the left.



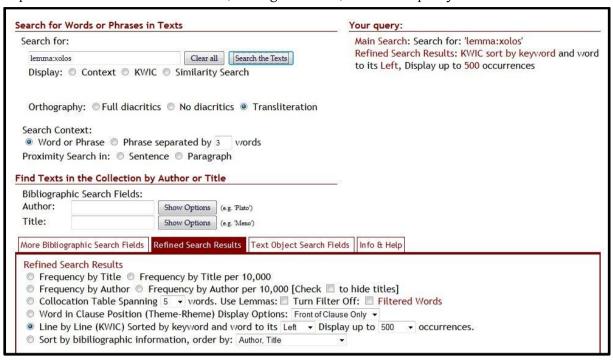
8. From here, you can change the sort order. Look at the three drop-down boxes at the top of the screen. In the right-hand box, select **Right**



9. Click the **SORT** button. The results are now sorted by the word to the right of *kholos*.

Worked Example 2: Resorting by Position and Author

1. Repeat the search for *kholos* as before, sorting to the left, but do not specify an author.



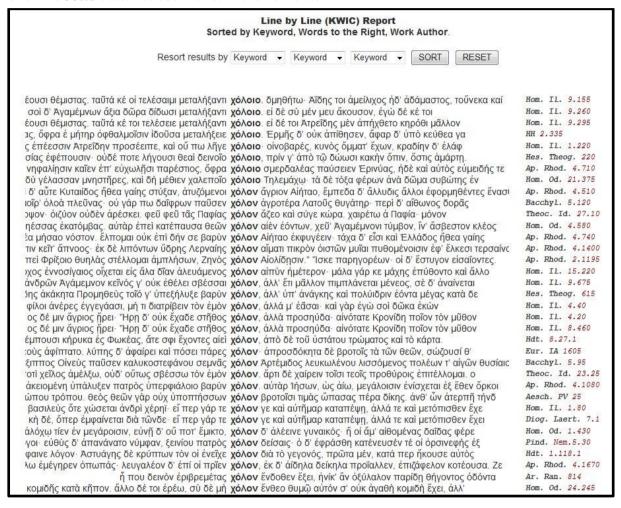
Line by Line (KWIC) Report Sorted by Words to the Left, Keyword, Keyword											
Resort results by	Keyword		Keyword		Keyword		SORT	RESET			

τε καὶ ἀργαλεώτερος ἄλλος πὰρ Διὸς ἀθανάτοισι ευς, ἵνα μ' ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ἰδοῦσα λήξαις ὰθανάτοισι ευς, ἵνα μ' ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ἰδοῦσα λήξαις ὰθανάτοισι ξηπουσι κήρυκα ἐς Φωκέας, ἄτε σφι ἔχοντες αἰεὶ χος ἐννοσίγαιος οἴχεται εἰς ἄλα δῖαν ἀλευάμενος μος 'Ρείη Κρόνω εὐνηθεῖσα. οἴ ῥα τότ' ἀλλήλοισι νείλετο λευκὸν ἄλειφαρ. χώσατο δὲ φρένας ἀμφί, μιγήμεναι οὐκ ἐθελούση. ὡς φάτο, τὸν δὲ ἄνακτα κράτος Άργείοισιν, ἵστω τοῦθ' ὅτι νῶῖν ἀνήκεστος βθέλει νήεσσιν ἀλεξέμεναι δήιον πῦρ, ἤ ἀπέειπε, 5α δόμον ἐν θαλάμω κατέβα τέχναις Ἀπόλλωνος. 'ἴωνι ἄνακτι 'ἀλλά ἐ μοῖρα δάμασσε καὶ ἀργαλέος τω μετήλλαξαν. 'Άδωνις δὲ ἔτι παῖς ῶν Αρτέμιδος Ι δ' αἴτε Κυταιίδος ήθεα γαίης στύξαν, ἀπυζόμενοι αὐθέντη φόνω γνῷ μὲν τὸν 'Ήρας οἴός ἐστ' αὐτῷ ἔχει γέρας αὐτὸς ἀπούρας. ἀλλὰ μάλ' οὐκ Αχιλῆῖ ἔκητῖ γε συνθεσιάων." 'Ως φάτ' ἀναζείουσα βαρὺν ἐος λάβεν εἰσαῖοντας φθογγὴν τε Ζηνός τε βαρὺν ἀκειομένη ὑπάλυξεν πατρὸς ὑπερφιάλοιο βαρὺν ἀκδρα, ὑποδείσαι πρὸς αὐτόν τε καὶ τὸν βασιλέα ωστὶ δεδουπότος Αψύρτοιο Ζῆνα, θεῶν βασιλία, ος τὸν ἀντιπράποντα θεοῦ προστάγμασι· τοῖς γὰρταχῆ δὲ δύσποτμα. ἐπεὶ τάχιστ' ἤρξαντο δαίμονες οἱοθεν οῖος ἐταίρων 'Ἰδας ἤστ' ἀπάνευθε δακών δὲ λήθεαι· ἀλλ' ἔτι καὶ νῦν παύε', ἔα δὲ ἐκεῖνο, φίλοι παίδες· μήτηρ κινεῖ κραδίαν. ὑψοῦ δὲ γρα δόμων ἐξήλυθον ἀσχαλόωντες. Χαλκιόπη δὲ σίας ἐφέπουσιν· οὐδέ ποτε λήγουσι θεαὶ δεινοῖο ὑξξαι θ' ἱερὰς ἐκατόμβας, ὡς τὸν Αθηναίης δεινόν πους γενέσθαι τοὺς Έρετριέας, ἐνεῖχές σφη δεινόν νος Ζεῦς ἄφθιτα μήδεα εἰδώς· ἐκ τούτου δήπετα νος Ζεῦς ἄφθιτα μήδεα εἰδως· ἐκ τούτου δήπετα νος Ζεῦς ἄφθιτα μήδεα εἰδως· ἐκ τούτου δήπετα νος Ζεῦς ἀφθιτους δε τούτου δήπετα νος Ζεῦς ἀφθιτα μήδεα εἰδως· ἐκ τούτου δήπετα νος Ζεῦς ἀφθιτο με δε διώς· ἐκ τούτου δήπετα να δε διαδες το με διάς το του διά του διά το	χόλου καὶ χόλον, ἀπχόλον αἰπ χόλον αἰπ χόλον αἰπ χόλον αἰπ χόλον δυι χόλος δὶ δι χόλος δὶ δι	μήνος δο δο ται ο δο	νίος αίνῆς, νός αίνῆς, νός τοῦ ὑστό ἡμέτερον- ἡμέτερον- γέ' ἔχοντες ἴκετο θυμό οἴον ἄκουο ὧς είπὼν / χει μεγαλή ἀλίθιος γίν ὧς καὶ ἐγις ξ ἐν θήρα ὑ ἐν θήρα ὑ ἐν θήρα ὑ ἐν θήρα ὑ ἐν ἐκφυγξειν ἐν ἀλλὰ μεθ ἐκφυγξειν ἐ ἀλύξειν ἔ ἐπ' ἀνάγκη ἐν ἀλλή ἐν ἐν ἀλλή ἐν ἐν ἀλλή ἐν ἐ	αύτὸ που μάλος του μάλος του μάλος του μάλος του γι καί που ατα του	τρ έγων ἀ τρώματος α γάρ κε μ γε γών α τρώματος α γάρ κε μ γε	νόρο καὶ τι κάχης κάχης άχος καὶ τι κάχης καὶ τι κάχης και τι κόρι άλο και κάχης και τι κάχης και και τι κάχης και τι κάχ	υσ' ὑπὸ χά τὸ κάρτα. ς ἐπύθοντα ς ἐπύθοντα ς ἐπύθοντα ς ἐπνο ἐκα π/ ευκὰ βοὸς ιἐεινε, σεβ ἐννοσίγαια αὔτε ἀ δ' ἀποφλι μοῦς λλοι ἐφορμ μοῦς τὰ μοῦς τὰ ποκο κότα πόν λλάδος ἤθι τος δολιχῆς τα μέγας κ νίσχεται ἐξ τι καὶ προτο τον φύεσθα οἱ μὲν θέλι ν, ἐπεὶ κνέ ῶρα δίδως αἰ μη πελά τας μενέαι κάλαμόνδε ὄστις ἀμά, οὺ Ἡρετριἐυ Υ Ἐρετριἐυ	τρματος καὶ ἄλλο κείους ἐνιαυτο άσσατο (ς, αυρίξα ς δὲ αὐτὸν (ηθέντες ἔνασι τα τα εα γαίης (άλος, οὔτε απὰ δε ἔθεν ὄρκοι τόθεμενον είπε δήνεσι Κίρκ αι τὰ δεινὰ (οντες ἐκβαλε σας (γι μεταλήξαντι σητ' ὅμματος (νε δὲ παισὶ μό σὺν υἰάσιν οἴς ρτη. Θαι ἔμελ (ονν ἐπεῖτε (συν οὐτος (συν ἐπεῖτε (συν οὐτος (συν ἐπεῖτε (συν οὐτος (συν ἐπεῖτε (συν οὐτος (συν οὐτος (συν οὐτος (συν ἐπεῖτε (συν οὐτος (συν οὐτο	Hom. II. 15.120 HH 2.410 Hdt. 8.27.1 Hom. II. 15.220 Hes. Theog. 635 Hes. Theog. 550 Hom. II. 6.165 Hom. II. 9.675 Pind. Pyth.3.10 Hom. II. 18.115 Apollod. 3.14.4 Ap. Rhod. 4.510 Eur. HF 840 Hom. II. 2.240 Ap. Rhod. 4.740 Ap. Rhod. 4.740 Ap. Rhod. 4.740 Ap. Rhod. 4.585 Hes. Theog. 615 Ap. Rhod. 4.1080 Joseph. Ap. 1.236 Ap. Rhod. 4.555 Joseph. Ap. 1.236 Ap. Rhod. 3.1170 Hom. II. 9.260 Eur. Med. 96 Ap. Rhod. 3.165 Ap. Rhod. 3.445 Hes. Theog. 220 Hom. Od. 3.145 Hdt. 6.119.1 Eur. Med. 170 Hes. Theog. 560		
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2. Using the center drop-down menu, choose **Right**, and from right-hand drop-down menu, choose **Author**.

Resort results by	Keyword	Right	•	Author ▼	SORT	RESET
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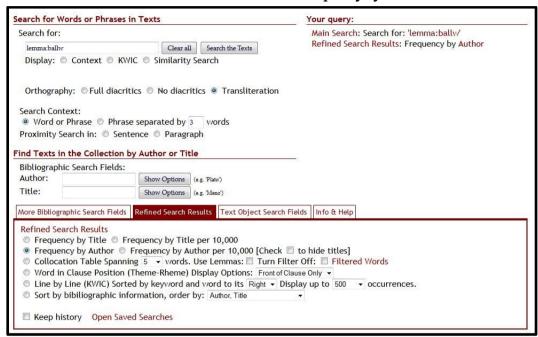
3. Click the **SORT** button to see the list in the new order.



Refined Searches: Worked Example 3: Comparing Frequency

You can quickly and easily check how often a word is used by different authors. In this example you will look for the frequently used verb *ballō*.

- 1. In the **Search for** box, type lemma:ballw with no space either side of the colon.
- 2. Check the **Transliteration** button.
- 3. In the **Refined Search Results** section, select the **Frequency by Author** button.



4. Click the **Search the Texts** button. Notice the overall frequencies are shown for each author. There are also figures per 10,000 words so you can compare the relative frequencies.

