

Using Perseus under PhiloLogic—Searching for Collocates, 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 collocates.

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.

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 are Collocates?

Collocates are words that are located close to each other. If words occur together in statistically significant frequency, then close reading of the relevant passages might provide interesting results.

In PhiloLogic you can search for collocates that appear up to 10 words away from your chosen word. Words that occur next to your word may form a phrase or pairing. If you find words that occur within a wider range, and they occur frequently, it might suggest that these two words are related thematically or through associations of meaning, within the oral tradition for example.

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—Refined Searches](#)

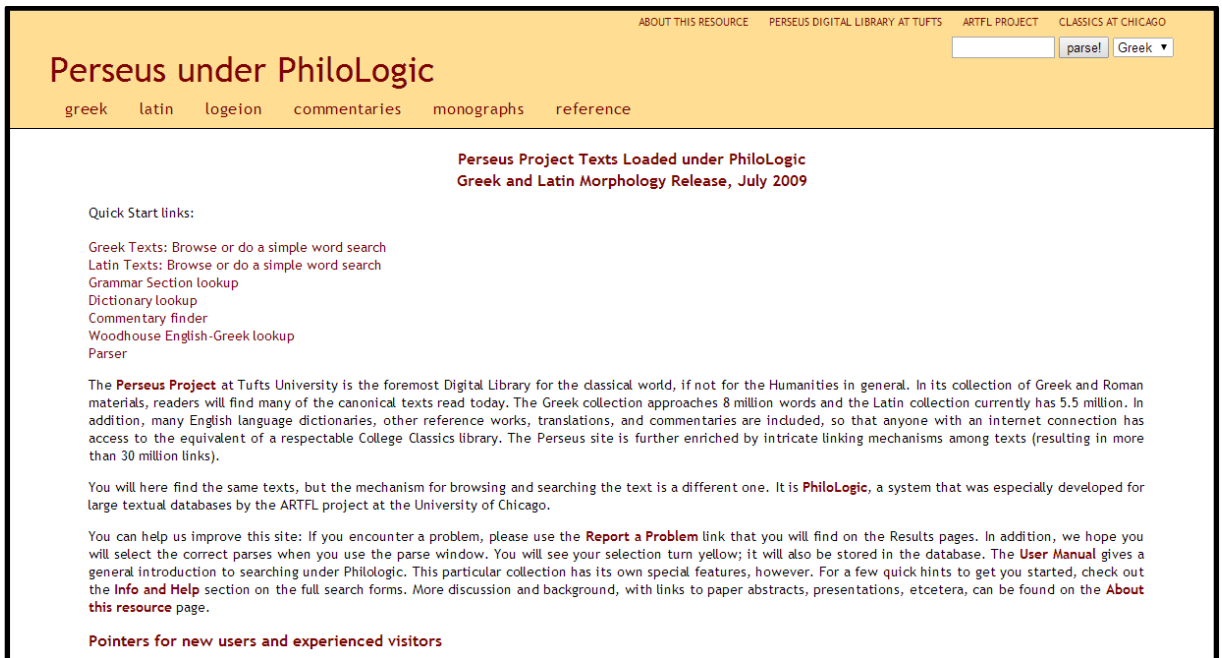
Quick Guide: Searching for Collocates

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 Collocation Table Spanning.
7. Select the range of words.
8. Check **Use Lemmas**.
9. Click **Search the Texts**.

Searching for Collocates: Worked Example 1

In this example, you will search for collocates that occur within 3 words of the word *oinops* in the Homeric epics.

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



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Perseus under PhiloLogic website. The header is yellow and contains the site name "Perseus under PhiloLogic" and navigation links for "greek", "latin", "logeion", "commentaries", "monographs", and "reference". A search bar is visible with the text "perseus" and a dropdown menu set to "Greek". Below the header, the page title is "Perseus Project Texts Loaded under PhiloLogic" and "Greek and Latin Morphology Release, July 2009". The main content area includes "Quick Start links" such as "Greek Texts: Browse or do a simple word search", "Latin Texts: Browse or do a simple word search", "Grammar Section lookup", "Dictionary lookup", "Commentary finder", and "Woodhouse English-Greek lookup". There is also a "Parser" link. A paragraph describes the Perseus Project at Tufts University, mentioning its collection of Greek and Roman materials. Another paragraph explains the PhiloLogic system, developed for large textual databases. A final paragraph offers help and feedback links, including "Report a Problem", "User Manual", "Info and Help", and "About this resource". A link for "Pointers for new users and experienced visitors" is also present.

2. Select **greek** from the links in the top yellow section.
The Greek Texts & Translations page is displayed.

HOME ABOUT THIS RESOURCE PERSEUS DIGITAL LIBRARY AT TUFTS ARTFL PROJECT CLASSICS AT CHICAGO

Greek Texts & Translations

perseus under philologic help

Search for Words or Phrases in Texts

Search for:

Display: Context KWIC Similarity Search

Orthography: Full diacritics No diacritics Transliteration

Search Context:

Word or Phrase Phrase separated by words

Proximity Search in: Sentence Paragraph

Find Texts in the Collection by Author or Title

Bibliographic Search Fields:

Author: (e.g. Plato)

Title: (e.g. Meno)

Your query:

Type in any combination of criteria to formulate a new search. As you type in search fields, you will see a summary appear right here.

To see a full list of available texts, leave all fields blank and hit 'Search the Texts'.

To go directly to a particular text or passage, you can enter a citation in the 'Citation Lookup' box above.

Consult Info & Help below for further hints.

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- Type in the word, or lemma, for which you are searching.

In this case, you want to search for all forms of *oinops*, so type the word **lemma** followed by a colon.

Then type the word. If you have activated a keyboard with Greek characters, you can use that to type it in. Otherwise, you can type the transliterated form using a regular keyboard, but instead of **ps** you have to enter the character **y** to represent the single Greek character ψ so the search box should include:

lemma:oinoy

Search for Words or Phrases in Texts

Search for:

Display: Context KWIC Similarity Search

A list of the Greek characters and the characters to type in is given at the end of this document.

- Next to Orthography, select the **Transliteration** option.
Note that if you had entered the Greek characters, you would select either **Full diacritics** (if you had included all the accents, etc.) or **No diacritics** (if you had used only the Greek letters).

Search for:

Display: Context KWIC Similarity Search

Orthography: Full diacritics No diacritics Transliteration

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

Find Texts in the Collection by Author or Title

Bibliographic Search Fields:

Author: (e.g. 'Plato')

Title: (e.g. 'Meno')

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

Additional search options are displayed.

Refined Search Results

Frequency by Title Frequency by Title per 10,000

Frequency by Author Frequency by Author per 10,000 [Check to hide titles]

Collocation Table Spanning words. Use Lemmas: Turn Filter Off: Filtered Words

Word in Clause Position (Theme-Rheme) Display Options:

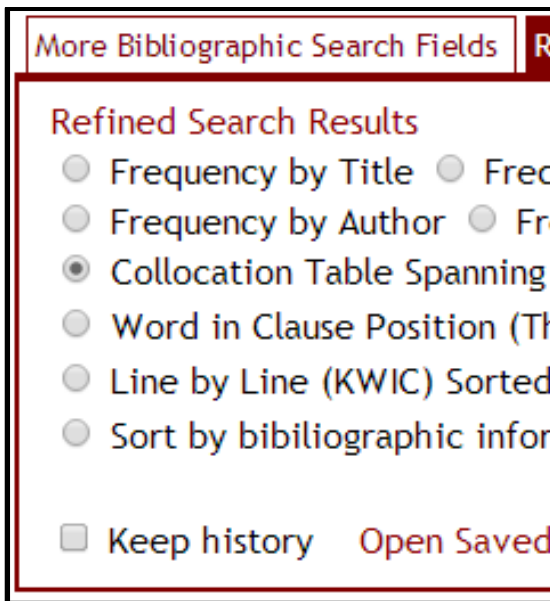
Line by Line (KWIC) Sorted by keyword and word to its Display up to occurrences.

Sort by bibliographic information, order by:

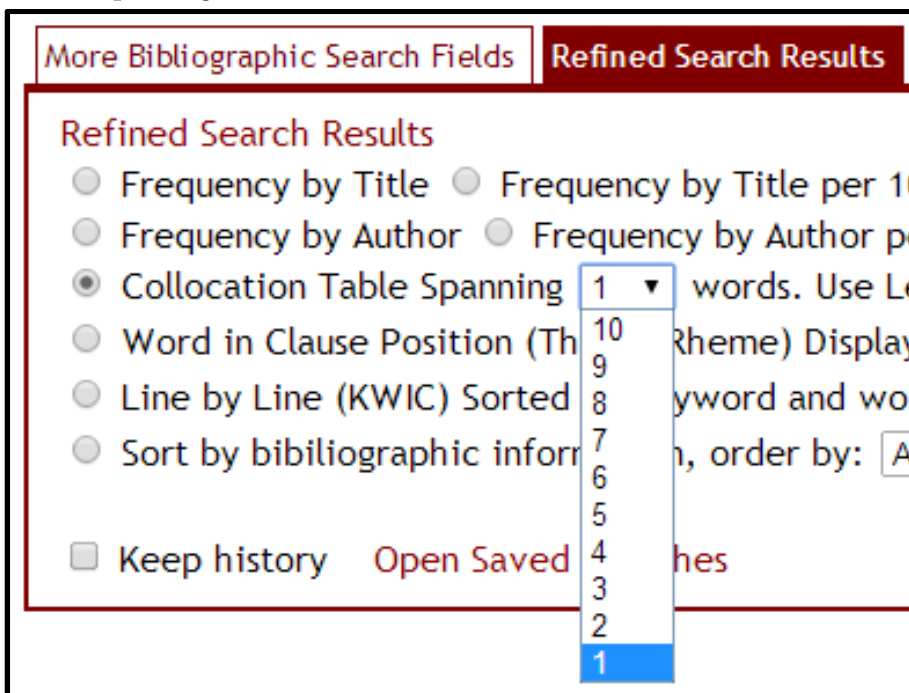
Keep history

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ARTFL/DLDC/UCHI/CRGO

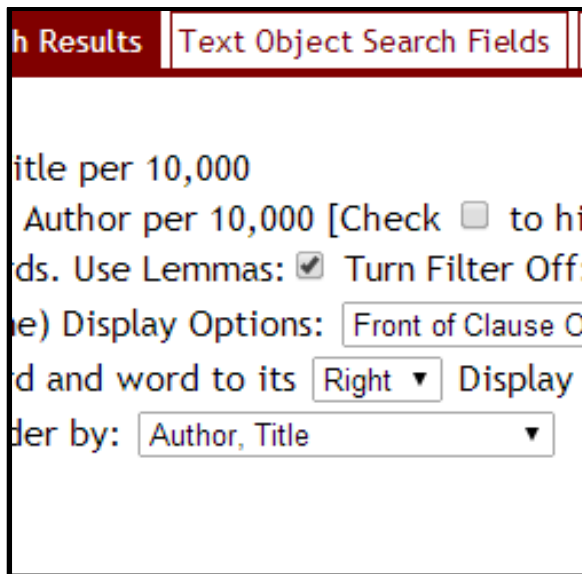
7. Select the **Collocation Table** option.



8. For the **Spanning**, select 1 from the drop-down list.



9. Check the **Use Lemmas** checkbox. This ensures that the search will find all forms of the words that occur next to *oinops*.



- In the Search for section near the top of the screen, click the **Search the Texts** button.
A list of results is displayed.

What do the Results Mean?

You will see three columns of results, each sorted into frequency order.

The first shows all words that occur within one word of *oinops*, that is, next to it.

The other two columns separate the results of the first list into two more specific lists. The second column shows the list of words that appear one word to the left of *oinops*. The third column displays the words that appear one word to the right.

As you can see from the results, the most frequent word that comes next to *oinops* is **πόντος** [*pontos*], and it always occurs to the right.

The next two most frequent words are prepositions, **ἐπί** [*epi*, 'on, across, over'] and **ἐν** [*en*, 'on'], and they always occur to the left.

See the end of Worked Example 2 to find out how to retrieve the line numbers of the passages where the results occur.

Worked Example 2: Collocates Within 10 words

Repeat the collocation search but set the span to **10** words.

You should see a table that looks like this:

Bibliographic criteria: author=Bomer
 Searching 6 documents for lemma:οἶνος.
 Number of Unique Forms: 3
 Search Terms: lemma:Οἶνος | lemma:Οἶνον | lemma:οἶνον

Your search found 20 occurrences

Keywords found (with occurrences):

The 120 most common words are being filtered from this report. To include filtered words select "Turn Filter Off" on the search-form.

	Within 10 Words on Either Side	Within 10 Words to Left only	Within 10 Words to Right only
1	πόντος (17)	ἐπί (9)	πόντος (17)
2	δέ (13)	ἐν (9)	δέ (5)
3	ἐν (11)	δέ (8)	μέν (3)
4	ἐπί (10)	ναῦς (7)	ἄλλος (3)
5	ναῦς (9)	μέσος (4)	σύ (2)
6	ἐγώ (4)	τις (3)	σφεῖς (2)
7	ἄνθρωπος (4)	θεός (3)	θυμός (2)
8	μέσος (4)	πλέω (3)	πηκτός (2)
9	καί (4)	ὄραω (3)	πᾶς (2)
10	θεός (4)	κεραυνός (3)	οὐ (2)
11	εἶμι (4)	κεάζω (3)	ὁ (2)
12	ὄραω (3)	καί (3)	ναῦς (2)
13	ὁ (3)	ἀργής (3)	ἔχω (2)
14	ἐταῖρος (3)	ἄνθρωπος (3)	ἑσθλός (2)
15	ἄλλος (3)	Ζεὺς (2)	ἐνθα (2)

ῥηγόμενον ἀεὶ ῥῆθην Αἴας αἰπύς ἀκούη ἀκραής ἀλλά ἀμύθηρος
 ἄλλος ἀμείνων ἀμφὶ ἀνά ἀναβαίνω ἀναεὶ ἀνεύρομαι ἀνεμος ἀνήρ
 ἄνθρωπος ἀνίστημι ἀπτό ἀπολωλὼ ἀπονόσφι ἀποφθίνω ἄρα
 ἀράομαι ἀργής ἀροτρον ἀσπᾶσιος ἀπάρ ἀπείθεος αὐ οὐτε αὐτός
 ἄψ βάλλω βία βοῦς γάρ γε γῆ γλαυκάπις γλαφυρός δέ δῆ
 δῆμος δίδωμι δόρπον δρυτόμος ἐ ἐγώ εἰ εἰκοστός εἶλω εἶμι εἰς
 ἐκείνος ἐκω ἐν ἐνθα ἐπτεῖ ἐπί ἐπιθράσκω ἐποτρύνω ἔργον
 ἐρέθω ἐρίηρος ἑσθλός ἐταῖρος εὐκομος εὐσεμῶς ἐφραδῶνα
 ἐφάπτω ἔχω Ζεὺς Ζεφυρος ἦ ἠβραῖός ἦδε ἠεροειδής ἦμαι ἦμαρ
 ἦπειρος θαλάσσιος θεός θεός θρινακίη θυμός θυσασκός ἦμι
 ἰθύνη ἰκάνω ἰκνεομαι ἰκω ἵππος ἴσος καί καλός Καλυψώ
 καταδύω καταθνήσκω κατέρχομαι κεάζω κελᾶδω κελεύω
 κεραυνός κρήνη κτέρεα κτερίζω κυβερνήτης κύμα λέγω Λειώδης
 λεύσσω λλαῖομαι Μάλεια μέγας μέν μέσος μετὰ μεταλλάω μῆπις
 μοῖρα μῦθος ναῦς νεῖός νῆσος νόστιμος νῦν ὁ ὅδε οὐδύσομαι
 ὄλιμμι ὄπλον ὄραω ὄρος ὅς ὅτε οὐ οὐδὲ οὐρος οὐτός ὀφθαλμός
 ὄφρα ὄφθῶ ὀφθίονος πάλοι πανῆμαρ παρά πᾶς πατήρ πατριός πένθος
 περᾶω περίρρυτος πηκτός πίνω πλέω πολυκλήλις πολύς
 Πόντος ποταμός ποτε πρῖν πρῶτος ραῖω σῆμα σκοπιά σός
 Σπερχειός σπήθεος σύ σύν σφεῖς ταλαπενθής ταχῆς Τελαμών
 Τεμέση τηλεθάω Τηλέμαχος τις τιταῖω τλάω τόσος τόφρα τρέφω τυτθός
 υἱός υψηλῆς φεύγω φίλος φορέω χαλεπός χεῖρ χηῖδός ὦδε ὦς

Here you can see the most frequent words are still the same, but there are additional words that occur with some frequency:

	Within 10 Words on Either Side	Within 10 Words to Left only	Within 10 Words to Right only
1	πόντος (17)	ἐπί (9)	πόντος (17)
2	δέ (13)	ἐν (9)	δέ (5)
3	ἐν (11)	δέ (8)	μέν (3)
4	ἐπί (10)	ναῦς (7)	ἄλλος (3)

Some of them might be fairly common words, for example in the 'Right' column ἄλλος [allos] means 'other'.

But in the 'Left' column, the word ναῦς [naus, 'boat'] occurs seven times within 10 words of οἶνος, so these passages might be worth looking at in more detail.

To do this, click the link on the word ναῦς.

A list of passages is displayed, showing the words highlighted.

Bibliographic criteria: author=Homer
Searching 6 documents for lemma:naus lemma:oinoy.

Your search found 7 occurrences

[Click here for a KWIC Report](#)

1. Homer. *Iliad* [Hom. Il. book 2 line 610]

δ' ἐν νηϊ ἐκάστη
Ἀρκάδες ἄνδρες ἔβαινον ἐπιστάμενοι πολεμίζειν.
αὐτὸς γάρ σφιν δῶκεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων
νηῆας εὐσσελμούς περᾶν ἐπὶ **οἶνοπα** πόντον
Ἀτρεΐδης, ἐπεὶ οὐ σφι θαλάσσια ἔργα μεμῆλει.
615 οἱ δ' ἄρα Βουπτράσιόν τε καὶ Ἥλιδα

2. Homer. *Iliad* [Hom. Il. book 7 line 85]

κάρη κομόωντες Ἀχαιοί,
σῆμά τέ οἱ χεύωσιν ἐπὶ πλατεῖ Ἑλλησπόντῳ.
καί ποτέ τις εἶπησι καὶ ὀπιγόνων ἀνθρώπων
νηῖ πολυκλήϊδι πλέων ἐπὶ **οἶνοπα** πόντον·
ἄνδρὸς μὲν τόδε σῆμα πάλαι καταεθνηώτος,
90 ὄν ποτ' ἀριστεύοντα κατέκτανε φαίδιμος Ἴκτωρ.
ὥς ποτέ τις

3. Homer. *Odyssey* [Hom. Od. book 1 line 180]

ἀτρεκέως ἀγορεύσω.
180 Μέντης Ἀγχιάλαιο διαΐφρονος εὐχομαι εἶναι
υἱός, ἀτὰρ Ταφίοισι φιληρέτμοισιν ἀνάσσω.
νῦν δ' ὤδε ξὺν **νηῖ** κατήλυθον ἠδ' ἐτάροισιν
πλέων ἐπὶ **οἶνοπα** πόντον ἐπ' ἄλλοθρόους ἀνθρώπους,
ἐς Τεμέσην μετὰ χαλκόν, ἄγω δ' αἶθωνα σίδηρον.
185 νηῦς δέ μοι ἦδ' ἔστηκεν

4. Homer. *Odyssey* [Hom. Od. book 5 line 130]

αὔ νῦν μοι ἄγασθε, θεοί, βροτὸν ἄνδρα παρεῖναι.
130 τὸν μὲν ἐγὼν ἐσάωσα περὶ τρόπιος βεβαῶτα
οἶον, ἐπεὶ οἱ **νηῆα** θοὴν ἀργῆτι κεραυνῶ
Ζεὺς ἔλσας ἐκέασσε μέσῳ ἐνὶ **οἶνοπι** πόντῳ.
ἔνθ' ἄλλοι μὲν πάντες ἀπέφθιθεν ἐσθλοὶ ἐταῖροι,
τὸν δ' ἄρα δεῦρ' ἀνεμός τε φέρων καὶ κύμα

If you do not read Greek, make a note of the title, book, line numbers (note that the numbers shown represent the first line of the passages shown, not necessarily the actual line in which the word appears), and then have a look at a translation to investigate in more detail what is happening in these passages and the overall context.