Appendix: Some useful regular expressions for ELAN users

1. Symbols

symbol	place	meaning
\b	at the beginning and/or the end of a string	word boundary
\w+	at the end of a string	variable end of word
.	anywhere	any letter
.*	between spaces	any string of letters between spaces/ any word
.*\	between spaces	any string of words
(x|y)	anywhere	either x or y
[^x]	place at the beginning	not x
(....)\1	anywhere	words with four reduplicated letters
?	after a letter	preceding letter is optional
(xyz)?	anywhere	the string xyz is optional

Table 1: symbols

2. Searching for particular complex word forms

symbols	hits	examples
sa	all words containing the string *sa*	*sa, vasaku, sahata, tisa*
\bsa	all words starting with *sa*	*sa, sahata, sana,* NOT *vasaku, tisa*
\bsa\b	all words *sa*	*sa*
\bsa..\b	all words consisting of *sa* and two letters that follow *sa*	*saka, saku, sana,*
\bsa\w+	all words beginning with *sa,* but not *sa* by itself	*sahata, sana*
\b.*ana\b	all words ending in *ana*	*sinana, tamuana, sana, bana, maana*
\b[^(bana|maana)].*ana\b	all words ending in *ana*, but not *bana* or *maana*	*sinana, tamuana, sana*
(....)\1	all words with four reduplicated letters	*pakupaku, vapakupaku, mahumahun, vamahumahun*
\b(....)\1	all words beginning with four reduplicated letters	*pakupaku* NOT: *vapakupaku*
\b(....)\1ana\b	all words beginning with four reduplicated letters and ending in *ana*	*vasuvasuana, hunuhunuana*
\bva(....)\1	all words with the prefix *va-* and four reduplicated letters	*vapakupaku, vagunagunaha*
\bvahaa?\b	all tokens of *vahaa* and *vaha*	*vahaa* and *vaha*

Table 2: Combinations of symbols on word level

3. Searching for particular sequences of words

	symbols	hits	examples
1.	\bsaka\b .* \bhaa	string of 3 words: (1) *saka* (2) any word, and (3) the word *haa* by itself or with suffixes	*saka antee haa;* *saka abana haari;* *saka kabuu haana*
2.	saka .* \bhaa\w+	string of 3 words: (1) *saka* (2) any word, and (3) a words beginning with *haa*, but not *haa* by itself	*saka abana haari;* *saka kabuu haana*
3.	(\bsaka\b|\bsa\b) \bpaku\b	all 2 word strings that consist of *saka* or *sa* and *paku*	*saka paku, sa paku*
4.	(\bsaka\b|\bsa\b) .* \bvaha\b	all 3 word strings with (1) *saka* or *sa,* (2) any word (3) *vaha*	*saka tii vaha* *sa tapaku vaha*
5.	(\bsaka\b|\bsa\b) (....)\1 \bhaa	all 3 word strings with (1) *saka* or *sa,* (2) a word with four reduplicated letters (3) the word *haa* or a word beginning with *haa*	*sa natanata haa,* *saka natanata haana*

Table 3: Combinations of the symbols \b, .*. \w+ and (x|y)

Comments on Table 3:

saka/sa ... haa is a discontinuous negation. The last component *haa* can have a suffix that indicates imperfective aspect and person, e.g. *haana, haari, haara.* The formulars above provide data for the following questions:

1. Which words are used inbetween *saka* and *haa/haana/haari/haara* ?

2. Which words are used inbetween *saka* and *haana/haari/haara* ?

3. Are there examples for *saka/sa* followed by *paku* 'do'?

4. Which words are used between *saka/sa* and *vaha* 'back, also, again, anymore'?

5. Does *saka/sa ... haa* combine with reduplicated words?

4. Multilayer search with regular expressions

Multilayer search is useful if you want to find examples of a homonymous lexical item or functional word as, for instance, the Teop non-specific article *ta* 'any, some' which is

homonymous with the noun *ta* ‘part’ and the complementizer *ta.*When I came across a sentence in which this non-specific article was followed by the demonstrative pronoun *vai* ‘this’ and a relative clause introduced by *to,* I searched for all examples of this extraordinary construction

(1) *ta .... X vai to*
ART X DEM REL
‘any/some ... X that

in the corpus using the formula \bta\b .*\ \bvai\b \bto\b on the transcription tier and (any|some) on the translation tier:

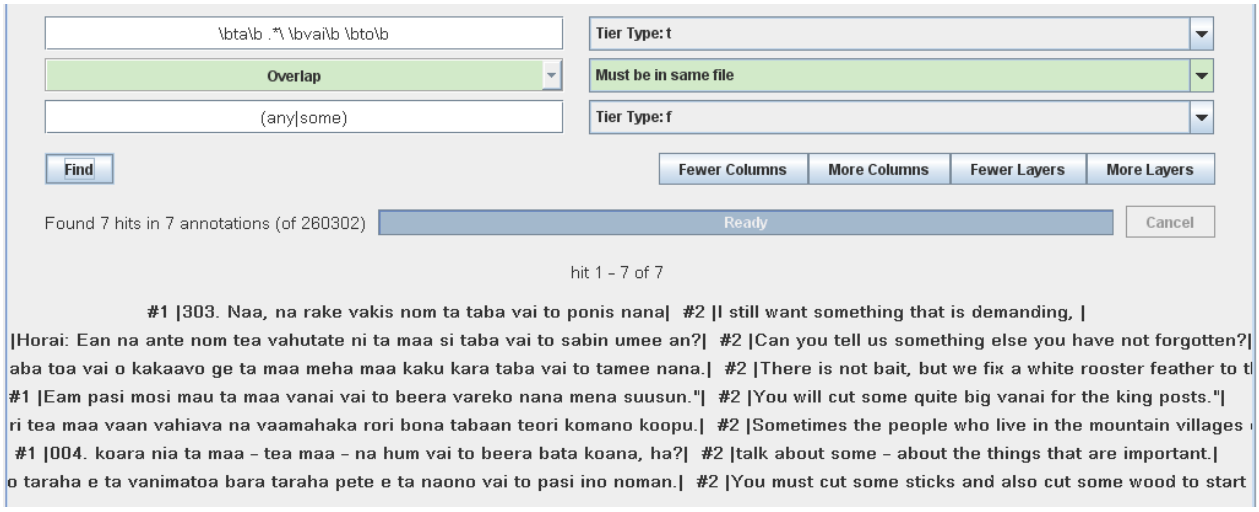

Figure 1: Multilayer search for *ta* with the translation ‘any’ or ‘some’

This formula means: search within an annotation for all occurences of *ta* meaning ‘any’ or ‘some’ that is first followed by one or more unspecified words and then by the demonstrative *vai* and the relative pronoun *to.*

Multilayer search is also practical, if you do not know the language well and want to search for a word and all its translations. Then you search on the free translation tier with the wild card .* For example, the search for *mararae* gives you the translations ‘happy’, ‘joyful’ and ‘joy’.

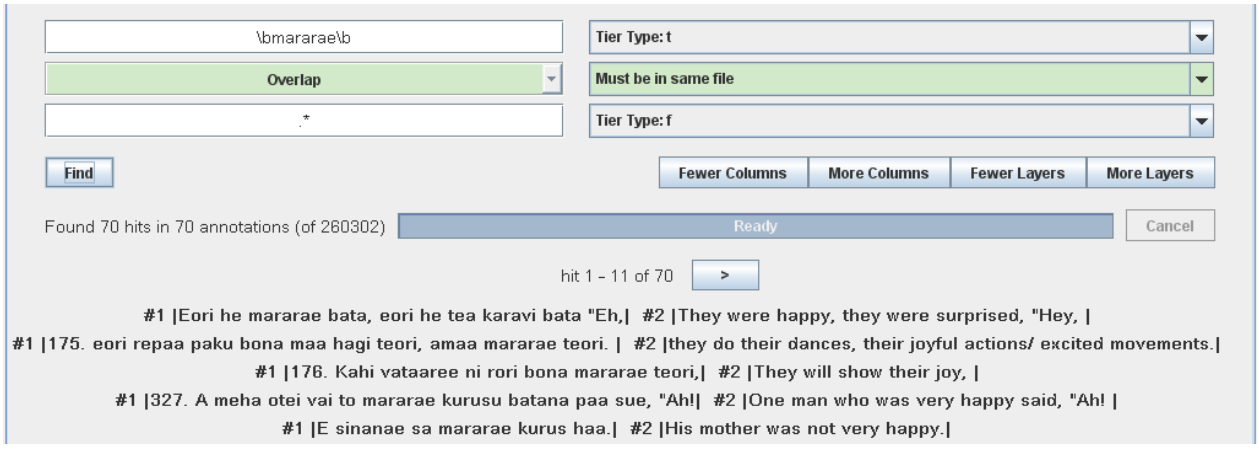

Figure 2: Multilayer search for *mararae* with any translation.