

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

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

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:

The screenshot shows a search interface with the following elements:

- Search formula: `\bta\b .* \bvai\b \bto\b`
- Tier Type: t
- Overlap: (selected)
- Must be in same file: (selected)
- Translation formula: `(any|some)`
- Tier Type: f
- Buttons: Find, Fewer Columns, More Columns, Fewer Layers, More Layers
- Results: Found 7 hits in 7 annotations (of 260302). Ready. Cancel.
- Hit 1 - 7 of 7
- Hit 1: #1 |303. Naa, na rake vakis nom ta taba vai to ponis nana. #2 |I still want something that is demanding, |
- Hit 2: #1 |Horai: Ean na ante nom tea vahutate ni ta maa si taba vai to sabin umee an? #2 |Can you tell us something else you have not forgotten?|
- Hit 3: #1 |aba toa vai o kakaavo ge ta maa meha maa kaku kara taba vai to tamee nana. #2 |There is not bait, but we fix a white rooster feather to t|
- Hit 4: #1 |Eam pasi mosi mau ta maa vanai vai to beera vareko nana mena suusun. #2 |You will cut some quite big vanai for the king posts. #2 |
- Hit 5: #1 |ri tea maa vaan vahiava na vaamahaka rori bona tabaan teori komano koopu. #2 |Sometimes the people who live in the mountain villages |
- Hit 6: #1 |004. koara nia ta maa - tea maa - na hum vai to beera bata koana, ha? #2 |talk about some - about the things that are important. #2 |
- Hit 7: #1 |o taraha e ta vanimatoa bara taraha pete e ta naono vai to pasi ino noman. #2 |You must cut some sticks and also cut some wood to start

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

This formula means: search within an annotation for all occurrences 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’.

The screenshot shows a search interface with the following elements:

- Search formula: `\bmararae\b`
- Tier Type: t
- Overlap: (selected)
- Must be in same file: (selected)
- Translation formula: `.*`
- Tier Type: f
- Buttons: Find, Fewer Columns, More Columns, Fewer Layers, More Layers
- Results: Found 70 hits in 70 annotations (of 260302). Ready. Cancel.
- Hit 1 - 11 of 70
- Hit 1: #1 |Eori he mararae bata, eori he tea karavi bata "Eh, #2 |They were happy, they were surprised, "Hey, |
- Hit 2: #1 |175. eori repaa paku bona maa hagi teori, amaa mararae teori. #2 |they do their dances, their joyful actions/ excited movements. #2 |
- Hit 3: #1 |176. Kahi vataaree ni rori bona mararae teori. #2 |They will show their joy, |
- Hit 4: #1 |327. A meha otei vai to mararae kurusu batana paa sue, "Ah! #2 |One man who was very happy said, "Ah! |
- Hit 5: #1 |E sinanae sa mararae kurus haa. #2 |His mother was not very happy. #2 |

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