

## SYMBOLS IN REGULAR EXPRESSIONS:

? = 0-1 of preceding symbol

\* = 0-many of preceding symbol

# = 1-many of preceding symbol

A = arbitrary letter NB! Only for search in orthography

W = arbitrary word NB! Only for search in orthography

V = arbitrary vowel NB! Only for search in orthography

C = arbitrary consonant NB! Only for search in orthography

⊘ = arbitrary letter NB! Only for search in orthography and POS-tiers

{m} = exactly m of preceding symbol

{n,m} = at least n, no more than m of preceding symbol

{n,} = at least n of preceding symbol

{,m} = no more than m of preceding symbol

(X|Y) = X or Y, where X, Y are arbitrary strings

[xy...] = x, y, ..., where x, y er arbitrary symbols

**GENERAL NOTE:** Remember to add blank space before and after search words whenever relevant. The search string "de", e.g., finds words like 'gade', 'dem', 'hedder' etc., while " de " only matches the word 'de'.

### Examples

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In orthography (tier 1)

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"tig?er" matches 'tier' and 'tiger', but not 'tigger'

"tig\*er" matches 'tier', 'tiger' and 'tigger'

"tig#er" does not match 'tier', but 'tiger' og 'tigger'

"m⊘n" matches 'man', 'men', 'min', 'mon' etc.

"W" is equivalent to "⊘#"

"W" matches 1 arbitrary word

"W{2,5}" matches 1 arbitrary word of between 2 and 5 letters

"der er (en|et)" matches 'der er en' and 'der er et'

"[KØS]⊘\*gade" matches street names beginning with K, Ø or S

NOTE that underscore in tier 1 should be replaced with blankspace in the search string.

### In POS-tiers (tiers 2 and 3)

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" der/" matches all occurrences of 'der' (i.e. /U= as well as /RGU)

" /ADJ" matches all adjectives (in reduced PoS-tier)

" /A $\square$ #" matches all adjectives and adverbs (in reduced PoS-tier)

" /VA $\square$ #" matches all verbs in active (in PoS-tier)

" /ANC $\square$ #" matches all adjectives in comparative (i PoS-tier)

### In phonetic transcription and phonemic transcription (tiers 4 and 5)

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You must search with Praat's IPA-codes. See the link on the homepage to the conversion table between IPA symbols and Praat's codes.

NOTE that the following characters must be backslashed: ^ .

e.g. "h\ $\wedge$ ", "\T\ $\wedge$ " (to find voiced [h] and characters with the raising diacritic [ː]), respectively);  
"s\ $\backslash$ ." to find retrofleks [ɕ].

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### In stress and pitch (tier 6)

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Stars should be backslashed, "\\*", and likewise the backslash itself (in connection with ekstra low posttonic syllables), "\L".

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### In intonation (tier 7)

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