

BibleWorks 7.0 Quick Reference

Ian W. Scott

In BibleWorks, most searches can be performed quickly by typing a few codes into the command line. Although they look intimidating at first, these are easy to learn and can save a lot of time. Here are a few examples of common searches.

How Do I Search For . . .

. . . a Greek word ?	.λογος
. . . a specific form of a Greek word?	.λογος@n-gs*
. . . 2 or more Greek words?	.λογος στομα
. . . one word but not another ?	'λογος Ιστομα
. . . any or all of 2 or more words?	/λογος στομα νους
. . . an exact sequence of words?	'λογος αληθεια
. . . one word, within 3 verses of another specific word	.λογος νους ;3
. . . two words separated by no more than 3 other words	'λογος *3 λαλεω
. . . one word when not followed by another specific word	'λογος Ιχριστος
. . . one word when not preceded by another specific word	'Ιλογος χριστος

“Command Line” Codes

	Meaning	Sample Code	Result of Sample Code
*	wildcard	.λογ*	Finds all occurrences of words with a dictionary form beginning with the letters λογ. The results would include: λογίζεσθε, λόγος, λόγχη, λόγοις, ἐλογίσθη, etc.
		.*λογ*	Finds all occurrences of any word which <i>contains</i> the sequence of letters λογ. Results would include: λόγους, ὁμολογήσω, etc.
		.λογος@n-g*	The wildcard can also be used with morphological codes. This example finds all occurrences of λόγος which are genitive (g) nouns (n), regardless of their number.
?	placeholder	.κ?ινω	Finds all occurrences of any word with <i>any one letter</i> in the place of the ? (e.g., κίνω, κρίνω). The difference between the wildcard (*) and the placeholder (?) is that the placeholder always stands for <i>only one</i> letter.
		.λογος@n-?m-s	The placeholder can also be used with morphological codes. In this example the ? is in the position of the code for case, so this search finds all occurrences of λογος which are masculine (m) singular (s) nouns (n), but in any case (?).
{ }	options in brackets	.κ{λρ}ινω	Curled brackets list letters which may each occupy the given position in the word. In this example, since λ and ρ are contained in the brackets, the search will find instances of both κινω and κρινω.
		.λογος@n-{gd}m-s	The curled brackets can also be used in morphological codes. In this example, the brackets appear in the position for the "case" code. Since both g (genitive) and d (dative) appear in the brackets, the search will be limited to instances of λογος in the genitive and dative cases.