

8. What were the actual search words?

When you search using “All Forms” or wildcards (e.g., *ing), you can see the actual search words by selecting Search Vocabulary Report from the menu with the Neighborhood Report (see above).

9. Which phrases are repeated? (Phrase Compare Report)

WordCruncher. While looking at a text window, you can select the Phrase Compare Report. This shows repeated phrases in the different books, the same book, or in parts of a book.



Num.	Freq.[1]	Fr...	Phrase	Freq./M.[1]	Fre...	Len.
1	2		"a better man than troilus"	7.1		5
2	2		"a costard broken in a"	7.1		5
3	2		"a deformed thief this fashion"	7.1		5
4	2		"a fool and full of"	7.1		5
5	2		"a haud credo twas a"	7.1		5
6	4		"a hey and a ho"	14.1		5
7	4		"a ho and a hey"	14.1		5

Click on a column heading to sort the list.

Num.	Freq.[1]	Fre...	Phrase	Freq./M.[1]	Fre...	Len.
8	8		"know not what to say"	8.4		5
9	8		"i pray you tell me"	8.4		5
10	8		"as i am a gentleman"	8.4		5
11	8		"am glad to see you"	8.4		5
12	7		"take my leave of you"	7.3		5
13	7		"i pray you pardon me"	7.3		5

10. How are words used in the text? (Search for contexts)

Words change meanings over time. For example, Shakespeare and the King James Version of the Bible were written about 400 years ago. When these books were written, *gay* meant beautiful, fine, or cheerful. About 1950 *gay* began to refer to same-sex attraction or behavior. Many words (e.g., quit, quick, perfect, mean) have different meanings than those that are common now. To understand an author, it is important to know how that author uses a word regardless of how others use the word now.

WordCruncher. You can quickly see the context of each search hit. This will help you understand how a word is used.

11. What are the meanings of a word? (Meaning Search)

Google: type *define flatter* to search for the definition. This will usually find modern meanings, not old meanings.

Webster's 1844. If you have downloaded this WordCruncher book, you can click on an English word to see the meaning in the dictionary window. This dictionary is basically the same as the

1828 dictionary, but with more technical words. Webster's often gave Bible examples for word meanings.

(Shorter) Oxford English Dictionary (OED or SOED): This dictionary shows the historical meanings of words. It is very helpful when studying Shakespeare, the KJV Bible, and related books with meanings from A.D. 1500–1800.

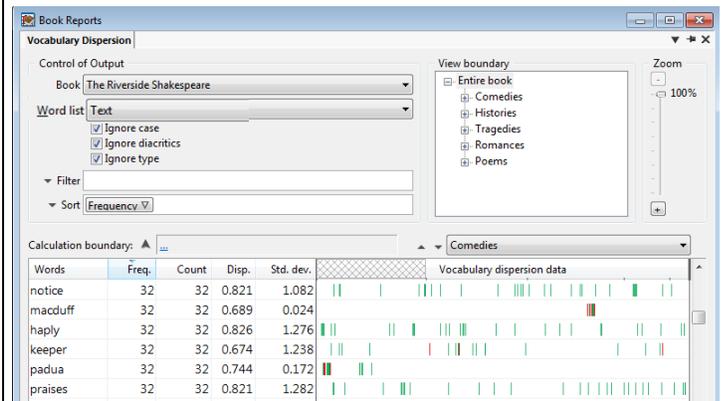
12. What paragraphs contain more of these words?

For language learning, it may be useful to look of the most frequent 50 words and to find paragraphs with many of these words. You might also look up all words ending in *ing*.

WordCruncher. You can sort the WordWheel by frequency, add a Normal text filter, and search for the top 50 words (e.g., the, and). While looking at the Search Results window, you can select Lowest-Level Frequency Distribution Report. You can click on the “Hits” or “Unique” column header to sort the list. When you select one of the paragraphs, you will see that paragraph with top 50 words highlighted in the window below.

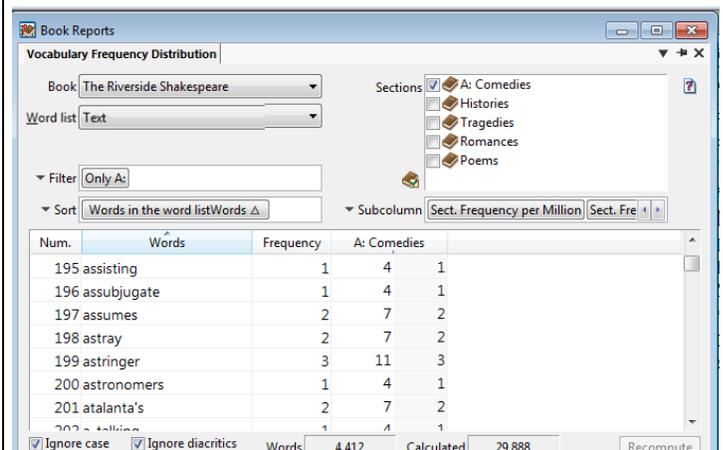
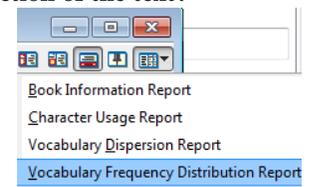
13. Where do words appear in a text?

In the top right corner of a text window, select the Vocabulary Dispersion Report. You can also add a word filter to see only some words, and set the “Calculation boundary” to a section of the text.

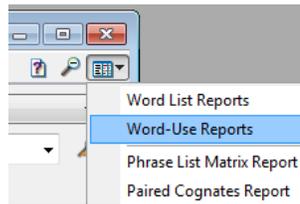


14. What words occur only in a section of the text?

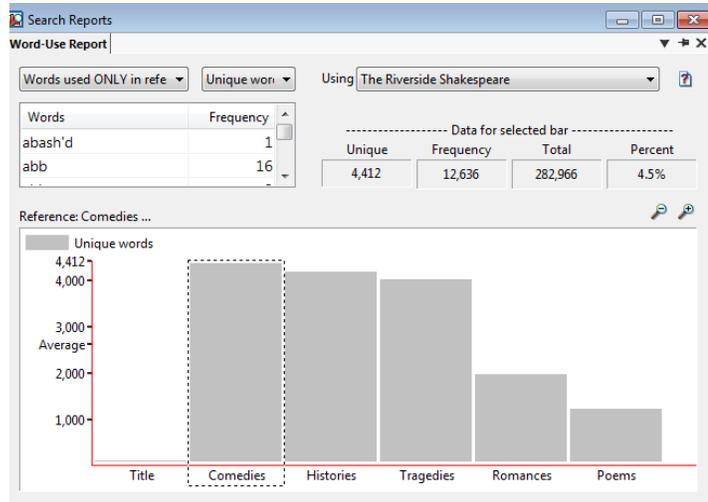
In the top right corner of a text window, (a) select the Vocabulary Frequency Distribution Report, (b) select a section, (c) select the filter “Only in Section A,” and (d) click on the Recompute button.



For a similar graphical report, (a) select “Word-Use Reports” from the top right corner of the Search Window, (b) select “Words used ONLY in reference,” and (c) click on a section bar in the chart to see the words in the top left window.



To zoom in, double-click on a section bar.

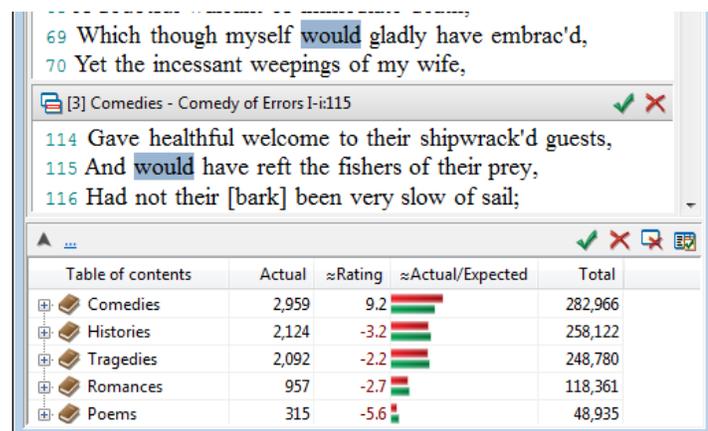


15. Other WordCruncher reports and features

The Search window, Search Results window, and text windows all have report buttons in the top right corner. Reports may have filters and sort options (e.g., click on a column heading). If you have questions about a report, you can press the F1 key or select Contents... from the Help menu.

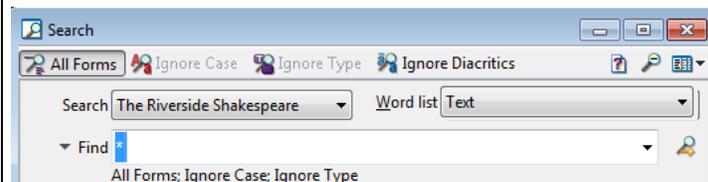
Appendix A: Word Counts

Frequency Distribution: At the bottom of each search you can see the total number of words in each section (e.g., Comedies) of the text. This “Total” count includes all *normal* words in all Word Lists (e.g., Text, Headings). It does not count punctuation, paragraph numbers, subwords, or tagwords. If you cannot see the “Total” column, right-click on a column heading and select Total.

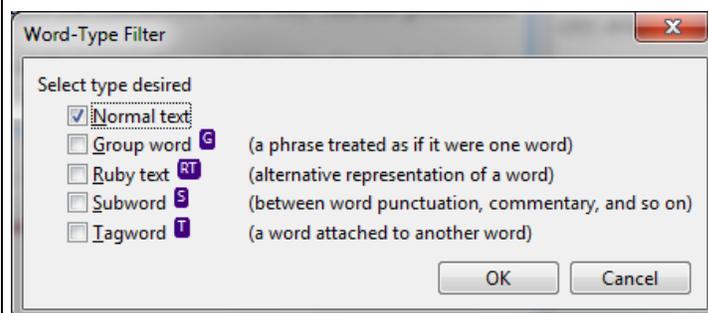
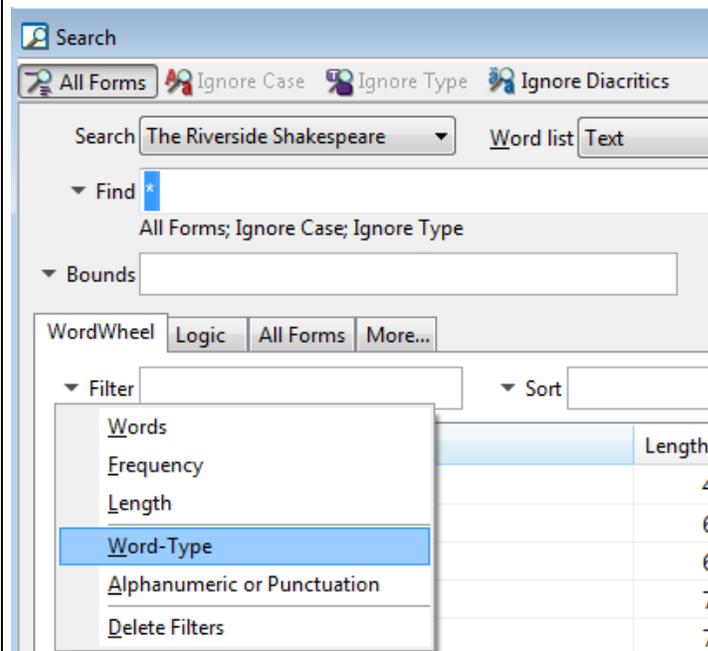


Word Counts for a Word list

Search for all words in a Word list (e.g., Text): Type an asterisk in the Find box and press Enter to see the Frequency Distribution. This type of search gets the same results for a Word list regardless of which search options (e.g., All Forms) are selected. However, it also includes all “words” (e.g., punctuation marks, subwords, and tagwords) that are in the WordWheel. Therefore, in the Frequency Distribution, you* will see that the Actual column is greater than the Total column.

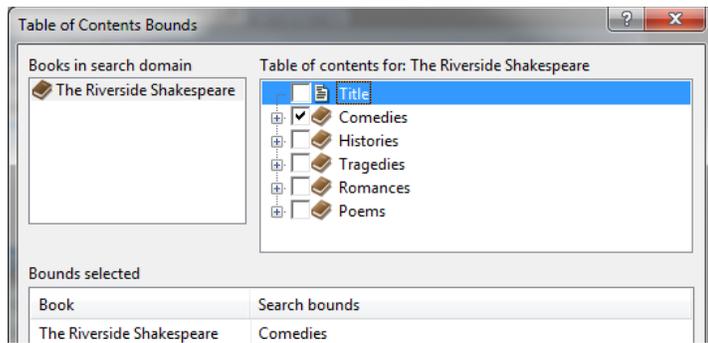
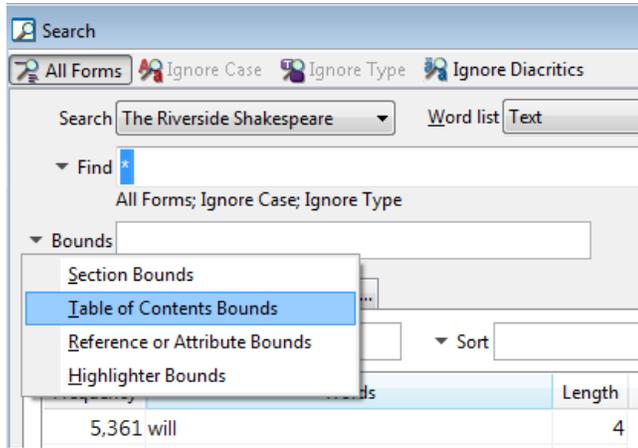


Search for all “normal” words in a Word list: To omit punctuation marks or other “words” from your search, add a Word-Type filter and put a check by “Normal text.” If you have version 7.1.56 or later of WordCruncher, adding this filter will shut off the *All Forms* and *Ignore Type* search options. If you now search for all words (“*”), the Actual column will be less than the Total column which includes prefaces and headings. [The Actual and Total column are the same when you search “All text” for “Normal words.”]



Search for all words in part of a book (e.g., Comedies): Set the bounds (e.g., Table of Contents). Type an asterisk in the Find box and press Enter to see the Frequency Distribution. This type of

search gets the same results for a Word list regardless of which search options (e.g., All Forms) are selected. However, it also includes all “words” (e.g., punctuation marks, subwords, and tagwords) that are in the WordWheel. Therefore, in the Frequency Distribution, you will see that the Actual column is greater than the Total column.



To find the most frequently used words in this part of the text, select the Search Vocabulary Report to see an alphabetical list of all words in the Search Results.



To sort the list by frequency, click on the Frequency column heading.

The 'Search Results Reports' window shows the 'Search Vocabulary (List #1)' report. The table is sorted by frequency, with the 'Frequency' column heading highlighted. The total number of words is 3,449.

Num.	Word	Frequency
1	,	6,602
2	the	5,870
3	of	3,808
4	and	3,429
5	to	2,439
6	that	2,154
7	.	2,092
8	;	1,518
9	they	1,477
10	And	1,237
11	their	1,140
Total words		3,449

Section Word Counts

Vocabulary Frequency Distribution Report (Book Report): This report can show word counts for each word in up to FOUR sections. You can also select different Word lists (e.g., Preface, Heading, Text). In the bottom left corner, you can check “Ignore case” or “Ignore diacritics.”

The 'Book Reports' window shows the 'Vocabulary Frequency Distribution' report for 'The Riverside Shakespeare' with the 'Text' word list. The report includes a table with columns for 'Num.', 'Words', 'Frequency', and section counts for 'A: Comedies', 'B: Histories', 'C: Tragedies', and 'D: Romances'. The 'Subcolumn' is set to 'Sect. Frequency per Million'.

Num.	Words	Frequency	A: Comedies	B: Histories	C: Tragedies	D: Romances					
1	a	15,991	19,260	5,450	15,713	4,056	15,238	3,791	17,751	2,101	
2	aar	57	0	0	0	0	0	229	57	0	0
3	aaron	40	0	0	0	0	0	161	40	0	0
4	aaron's	2	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	0	0

¹ Pablo Picasso, 1881–1973; c. 1964.

² Jason Fried, “A Conversation with Innovation Guru Clayton Christensen,” <http://www.inc.com/magazine/20121001>

³ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PageRank>