

## Chapter 4. The SEARCH Mode

The SEARCH mode enables you to create, view, manipulate, and analyze word and phrase searches. Advanced users can create sophisticated compound searches by merging searches using the *AND*, *OR*, *XOR*, and *NOT* logical operators.

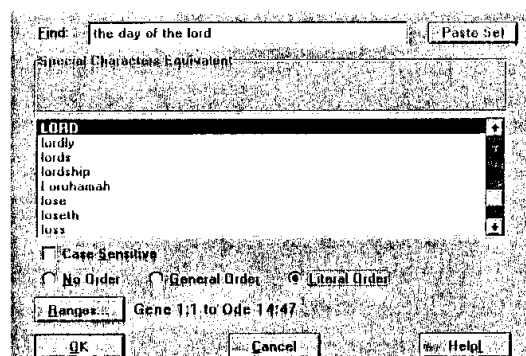
The full range of SEARCH features is available for VIEW windows and is covered in this Chapter. To focus on SEARCH features pertaining specifically to COMMENTARY, TOPICS, and LEXICON windows, see Chapter 5.

### Performing a Search

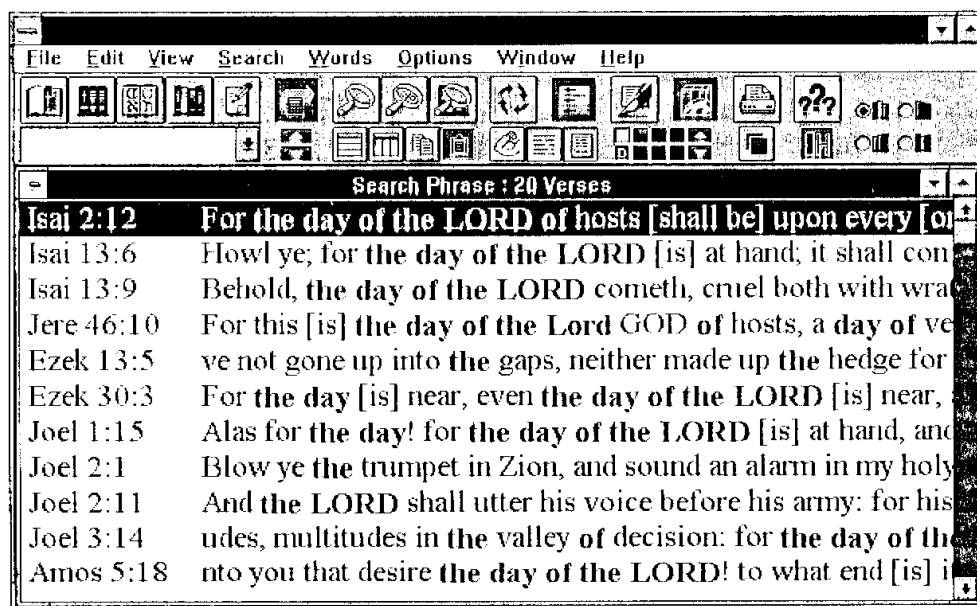
To SEARCH from the VIEW mode, click the Word/Phrase button or select Word/Phrase... from the Search menu and enter a word or phrase. For our example, let's search KJS for the phrase "the day of the Lord":



Word Order is "Literal" and Case Sensitivity is off.



The result is this SEARCH window:



Due to the “Literal” setting, *Companion* screened 380 possible verses for the exact phrase “the day of the Lord.”

## Hit Highlighting

The previous window is a good example of hit highlighting. All SEARCH phrase words are highlighted—even words outside “literal” order (See Jere 46:10 above). This shows you uses of the words you might otherwise miss. If you use wildcards (see below), only the root word is highlighted. For instance, if you search on “\*lov\*”, the highlighting would look like: *beloved*, *lovely*, *loving*, *love*, etc...

*Companion* gives you control over the fragments of the verses shown. The Screen Format dialog box on the Options menu gives you the choice of using no fragments (very fast), the beginning of the verse, or using the context of one of the SEARCH words. If Word Context is chosen, the fragment is centered on the *first* SEARCH word found. (It may not be part of a phrase (see Ezek 13:5 above). Remember, you can just move the selection bar to a verse and press <Enter> to PEEK at the entire verse in context (the search words will continue to be highlighted).

## Entering Word/Phrases

### ***Paste Sel***

You can select a word or phrase out of the Bible text to use in the Word/Phrase dialog box. Simply highlight the text in a VIEW window with the mouse before you enter the Word/Phrase dialog box. Then click Paste Sel to insert that text in the Word/Phrase dialog box.

### ***Using the Word List***

As you type a word in the Word/Phrase dialog box, the Word List tries to match your word as closely as possible. To substitute one of the words in the Word List for your current word, just double-click it.

### ***Using Strong’s Numbers***

If you have the STR database, you can search for Strong’s number(s). (Prefix Old Testament numbers with a zero “0”. Example: OT #1 should be “01”.) Strong’s numbers can be used alone in the Word/Phrase dialog box or added to *any* phrase—even for non-Strong’s databases (such as NIV). Strong’s numbers are *ignored* for Word Order purposes. In effect, they operate as a logical AND against any phrase words. The search results use the Bible text you started the SEARCH from.

## **Wildcards**

You can use the asterisk character “\*” to act as a wildcard. The wildcard can be at the beginning and/or the end of a word. These are valid examples: “lov\*”, “\*eth”, “\*come\*”. You may not embed the wildcard in a word. The following examples are invalid: “f\*med”, “spir\*t”. Wildcards are especially useful in searching Greek text for root words.

## **Punctuation**

Punctuation is ignored for searching purposes.

## **Using Spanish/Greek/Hebrew Characters**

If you want to type accented characters for a *Companion* Spanish database, type an apostrophe *before* the accented character. To type an accented *e* type ‘e. The characters appear in the special window below. If you type Greek or Hebrew, the special window displays the text in your chosen screen font.

## **Option Buttons**

### **Case Sensitivity**

You can choose to enforce Case Sensitivity. If you do, *Companion* finds terms whose case (capitalization) matches.

### **Word Order**

If you have a phrase, you can choose to enforce Word Order.

- If you choose “None,” *Companion* finds any verse(s) in the search range that has the words—in any order. This is the fastest method.
- To enforce Word Order, use “General” or “Literal” order. “General” requires the words be found in order, but other words are allowed in between. “Literal” order enforces word order and does not allow words in between. Since *Companion* must screen each potential verse, searches that enforce Word Order take longer.

If you are already enforcing Case or Word Order, adding the other won’t add much additional time to your search.

## Possible Phrase Errors

There are potential errors in a phrase search and the following are failure messages. After each, we provide an explanation and suggestions.

**Above word(s) were not recognized.**

You typed in a word or a wildcard that is not in the Bible. Start a new study. Get in WORD mode for spelling help if you need it.

**Above word(s) were not in search range(s).**

Your word(s) are valid, but are not in the search range. “Apostle Paul” is not in Genesis. Review your range on the Search menu.

**Words not together in verse in search range(s).**

The words were recognized, and they are in the search range. But, they are not found together in even one verse. Check your search range or modify the search phrase.

**Words don’t match your order in search range(s).**

You would have had some “hits,” but you specified “General” or “Literal” Word Order. That eliminated the potential hits. Consider relaxing your Word Order, changing your search range, or altering your phrase.

**Words don’t match case in search range(s).**

You would have had “hits,” but you enforced Case Sensitivity. That eliminated the potential hits. Try changing the case you used in your phrase, running the search without Case Sensitivity (to see what case does exist), or altering your search range.

**No order and/or case match in search range(s).**

You would have had some hits, but you enforced both Word Order and Case Sensitivity. One or both eliminated the hits. (*Companion* can’t tell which—or if it was both. That would slow searches greatly.) Eliminate Word Order or Case Sensitivity and search again. You can also examine the search range and the phrase.

**User aborted search by pressing <Esc>.**

Since *Companion* allows you to abort long searches (when you enforce Case Sensitivity or Word Order) by pressing <Esc>, this isn’t a failure message—you simply stopped the search manually.

## Using SEARCH Results

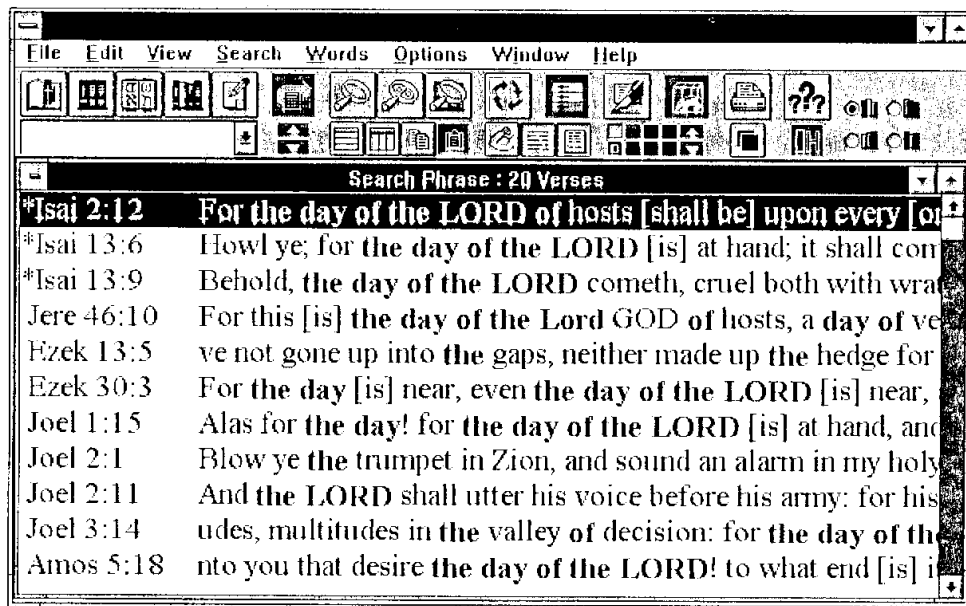
### Scrolling SEARCH Verse References

Once you are in the Search window, you can move to other verses using the following keys:

<u>Movement</u>	<u>Keys</u>
Go to beginning of references	<Home>
Go to end of references	<End>
Move up one verse	<Up> or <Left>
Move down one verse	<Down> or <Right>
Go to top of window, scroll if required	<PgUp>
Go to end of window, scroll if required	<PgDn>

### Toggling Verse References

Verse references are toggled by pressing the <Space> bar (or select Toggle on the Edit menu). If an "\*" is beside the verse, it is toggled ON. This example shows "the day of the lord" verses in Isaiah toggled:

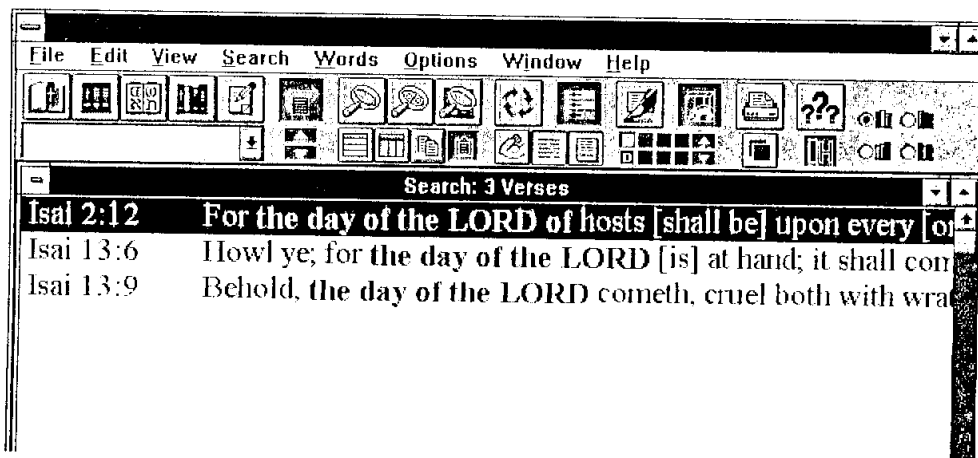


If you toggle a verse twice, the "\*" disappears and the verse is toggled OFF. Toggled verses are used in printing and in reducing verses.

### Reducing SEARCH Verse References

To reduce a list to the toggled verses (removing others) pick Delete Non-Toggled on the Edit menu. This option makes a verse list manageable, allowing you to select pertinent verses. For example, if you search for

“lie,” you are probably looking for either the “falsehood” or “reclining” meaning—but not both. Be sure your toggles are correct. You must restart the SEARCH to get them back. For Isaiah, the result is:



## Adding Verse References

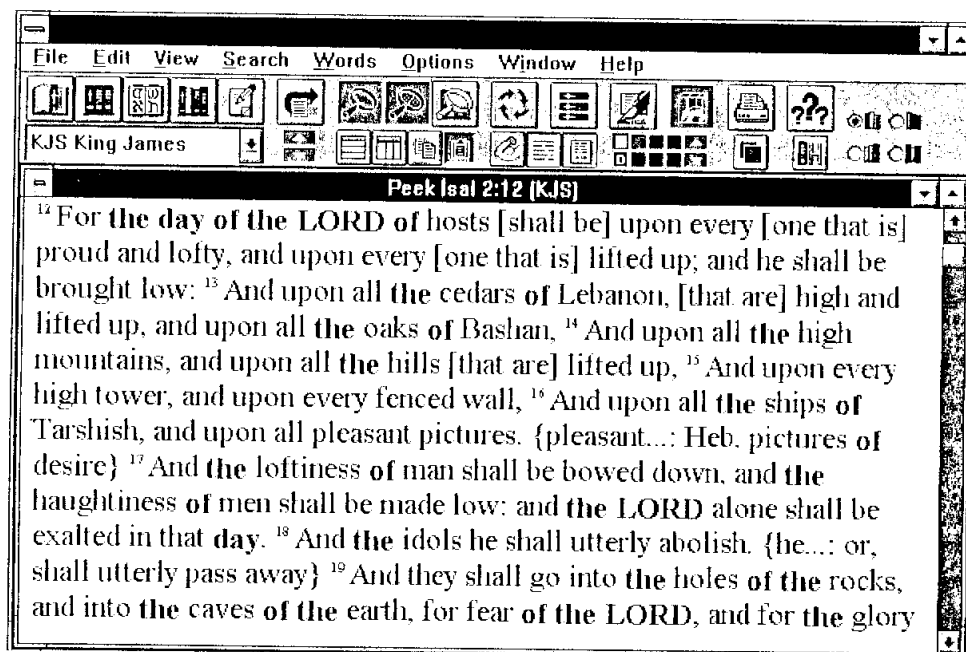
To add a verse or verse range to a verse reference list, select Insert... from the Edit menu. You are asked for the verse range to add.

## Deleting Verse References

To delete a selected verse, press <Del>.

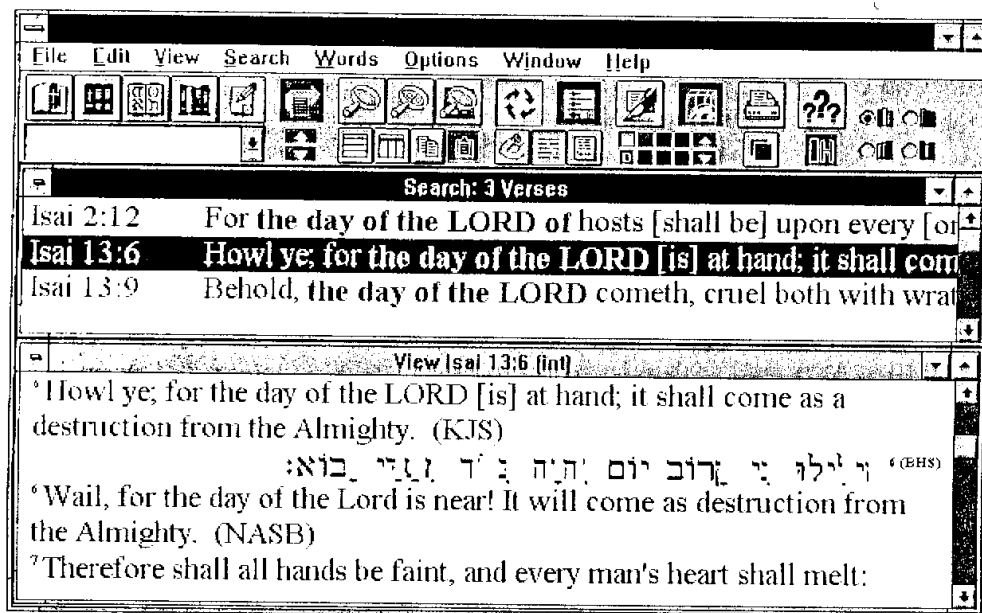
## PEEKing at SEARCH Verse References in Context

You can PEEK at a verse in context by pressing <Enter> on it. In our previous example, a PEEK at Isaiah 2:12 would look like:



## Synchronizing VIEWS to SEARCH

You can synchronize VIEW or PEEK windows to a SEARCH window. This means that any visible VIEW or PEEK synchronizes to the current verse in a SEARCH mode window. You can view a SEARCH verse in context as in PEEK, while the SEARCH is still displayed on the screen. Also, you can view a SEARCH verse in different Bible versions, or even use Interlinear Form. The only difference is that the SEARCH words are *not* highlighted.



Remember to minimize STUDY windows you don't want synchronized.

## Using SEARCH Files

SEARCH generates files whose filenames have a ".SMS" extension. So, when you save a SEARCH file as "KING", it is stored as "KING.SMS". *Companion* automatically appends the ".SMS" extension for you.

## Saving SEARCH Files

You can name and store searches to disk:

### Save As

To save a SEARCH, pick Save As... from the File menu. Then, enter a file name. If the file exists, you are warned before replacing it.

### Save

To save an existing SEARCH file, select Save from the File menu. If the file does not have a name, *Companion* asks for one (like Save As).

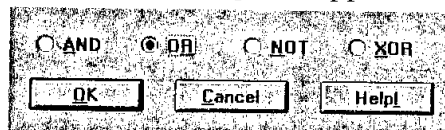
## Opening SEARCH Files

To Open a SEARCH file, you must be in SEARCH. (If need be, do a trivial search). Select Open from the File menu and choose the file.

## Merging SEARCHes

You can Merge a saved SEARCH file with the current SEARCH using AND, OR, XOR, or NOT logic to build compound SEARCHes. With a SEARCH window active, select Merge... from the File menu. The Merge dialog box gives you merge choices:

After you exit the Merge dialog box, the File Open dialog box appears: Select the SEARCH file you wish to merge. *Companion* then merges that file with the active SEARCH on the screen according to logic you selected.



**OR** This creates a SEARCH containing *all* verses in *either* of the SEARCHes. Use it to combine two SEARCH lists into one comprehensive list.

**AND** This builds a SEARCH containing only those verses in *both* of the original SEARCHes. Use it when you want to look at verses common to two SEARCHes.

**XOR** This stands for “eXclusive OR.” It creates a SEARCH containing verses in either original search—but *not both*.

**NOT** This *removes* from the current screen SEARCH *any* verses in the saved search file. Assume your current screen SEARCH is for the word “king” and your saved SEARCH file is for the word “Israel.” If you select the NOT operator and open the saved SEARCH file, the result is all verses that contain the word “king” but not the word “Israel.” Thus, all verses containing “king of Israel” would be eliminated. Note that NOT logic is order-dependent. If the current screen search and saved search file were reversed, you would get a different result.

*Examples:*

The screen SEARCH contains verses:	1, 2, 3, 5
The saved SEARCH contains:	1, 2, 4
<b>OR</b> result:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
<b>AND</b> result:	1, 2
<b>XOR</b> result:	3, 4, 5
<b>NOT</b> result:	3, 5





You can cursor around on the books using the arrow and tab keys. If we cursor to Psalms and press <Enter>, we can view Search Statistics on a chapter-by-chapter basis for Psalms:

1	21	2	41	61	1	81	101	121	141	
2	1	22	42	62	1	82	102	122	142	
3		23	43	63	1	83	103	123	143	
4		24	44	1	64	84	1	104	124	144
5	1	25	45	6	65	85	1	105	1	125
6		26	46	66	86	106	126	146	1	
7		27	47	3	67	87	107	127	147	
8		28	48	1	68	1	88	108	128	148
9		29	1	49	69	89	1	109	129	149
10	1	30		50	70	90		110	130	160
11		31		51	71	91		111	131	SUM 40
12		32		52	72	1	92	112	132	
13		33	1	53	73	93	113	133		
14		34		54	74	1	94	114	134	
15		35		55	75	1	95	115	135	1
16		36		56	76	96	116	136	2	
17		37		57	77	97	117	137		
18	1	38		58	78	98	1	118	138	
19		39		59	79	99	1	119	139	
20	1	40		60	80	100		120	140	

In Psalms, chapter 45 has the most hits. Press <Esc> to return to books. Press <Enter> to advance SEARCH to chapter 45.