

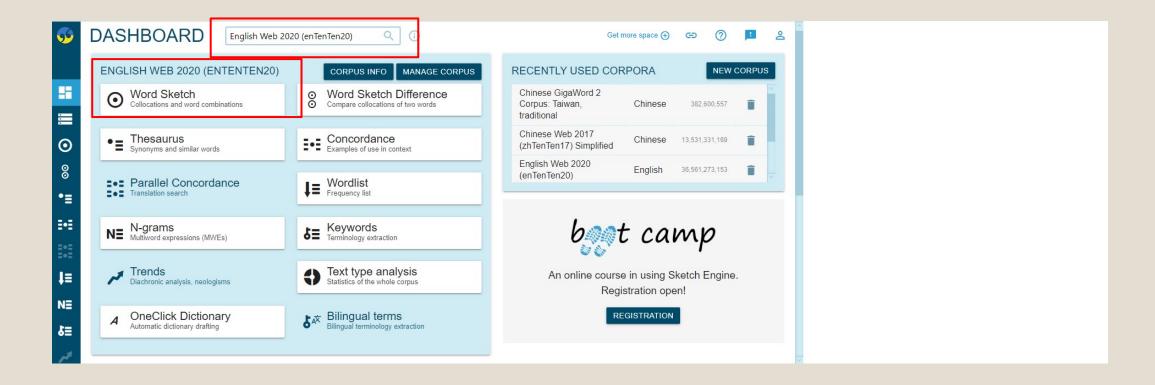
。Word Sketch: 詞彙的搭配

。Thesaurus:同義或相似詞

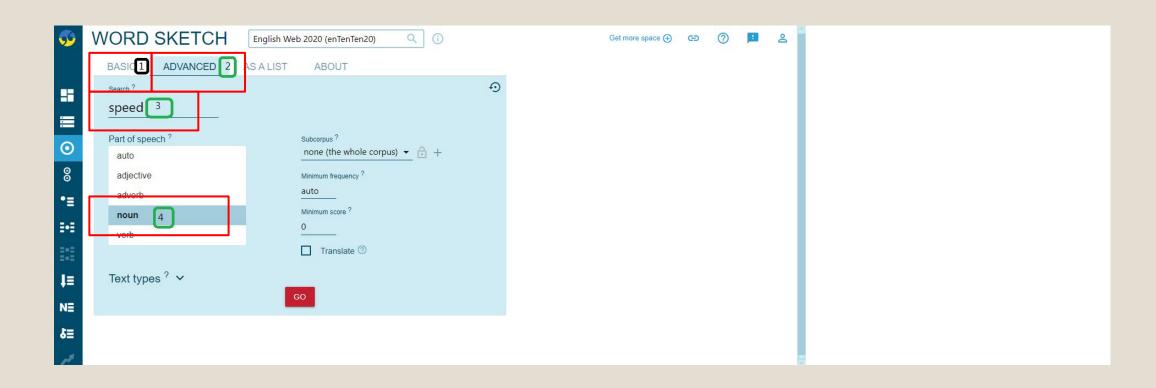
。Word Sketch Difference: 比較兩詞彙的搭配

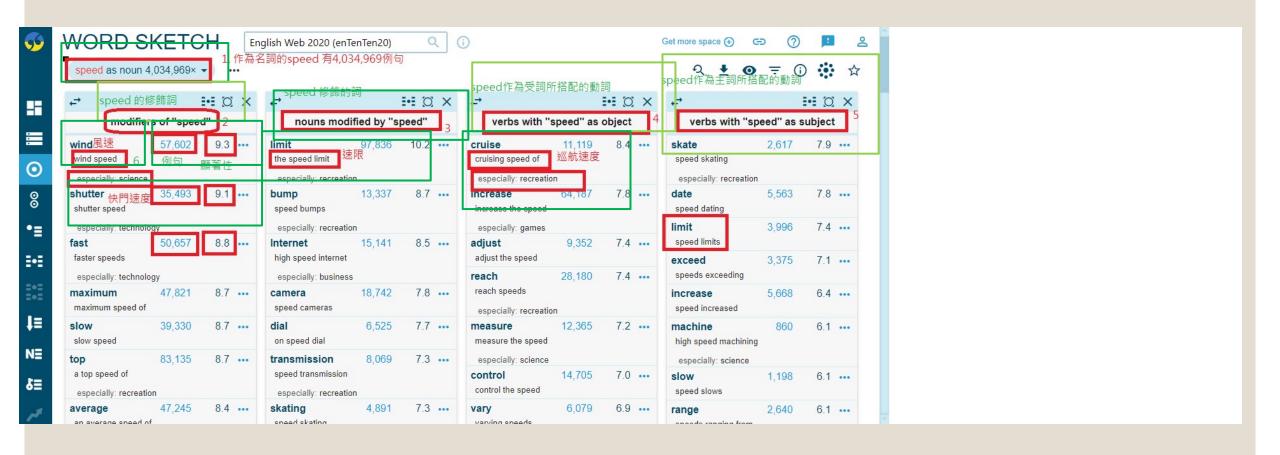
。Concordance (詞語索引): 含大量例句

Word Sketch

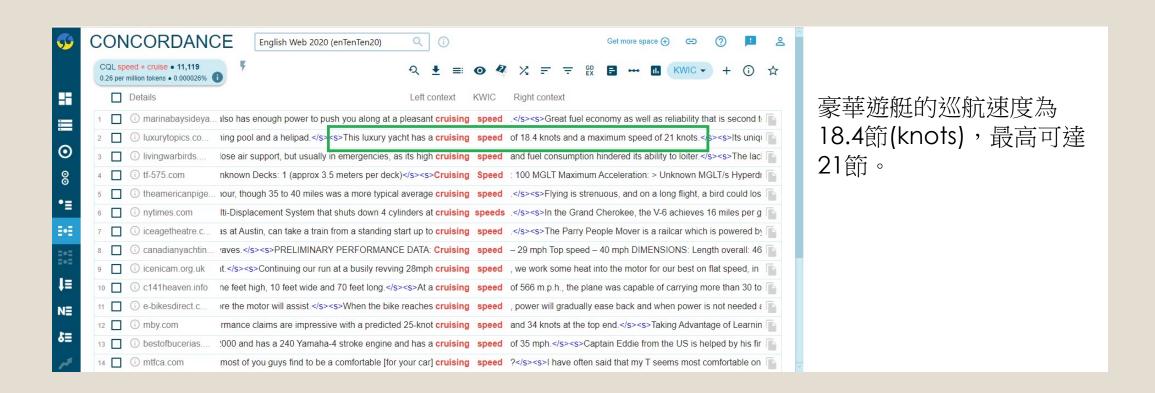


以做為名詞的speed為例

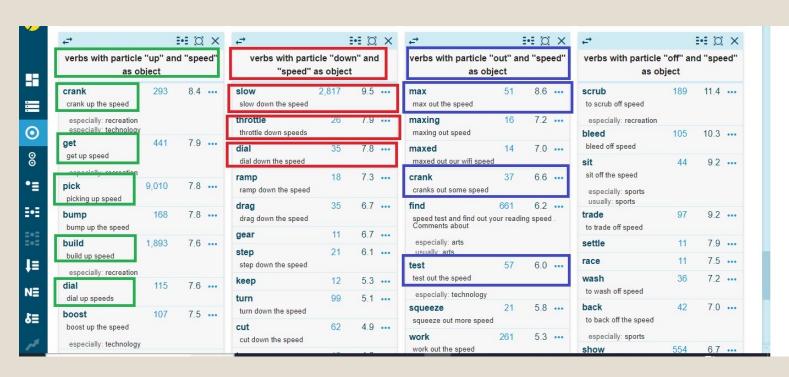




cruising speed 例句



與speed 搭配的動詞片語



加速 v + up

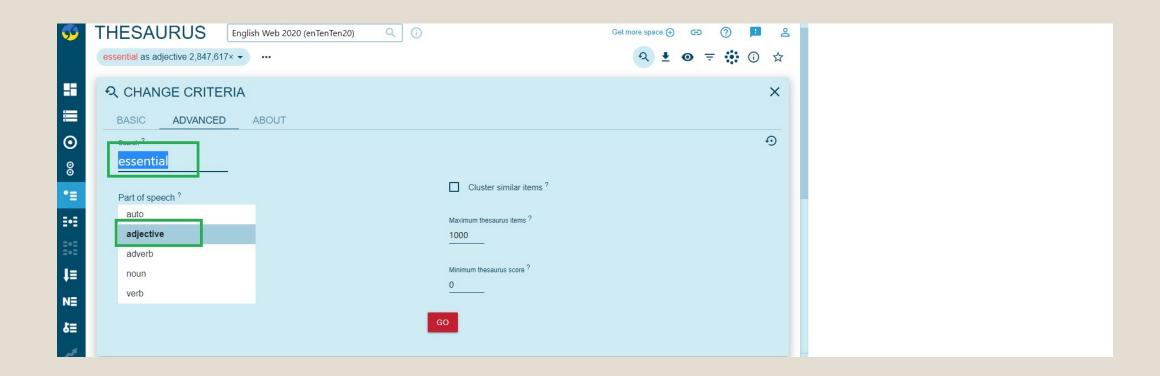
減速 v + down

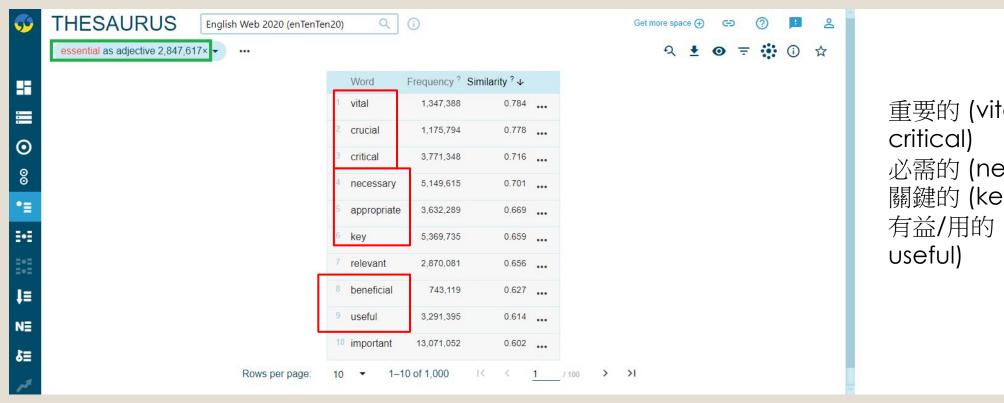
把速度開到最大 (v + out)

Thesaurus 功能

Essential Cell Biology
Essentials of Economics
Essentials of Geology

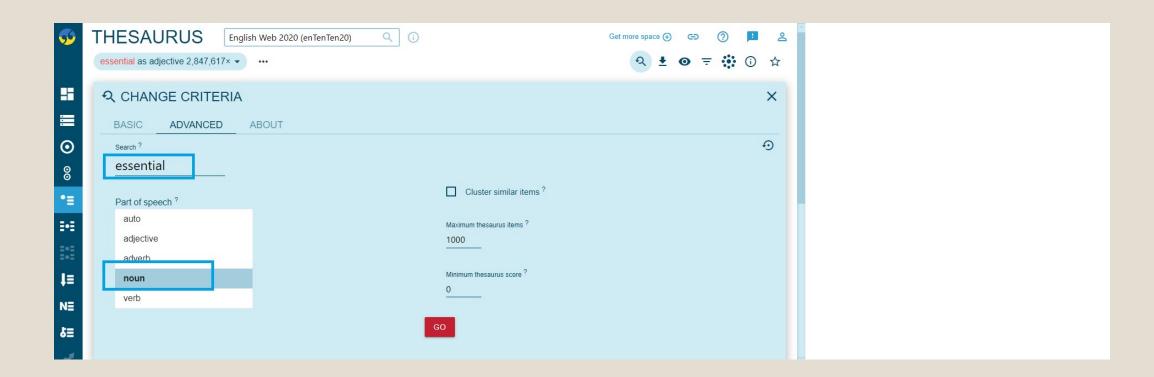
Thesaurus: 以essential 作為形容詞為例

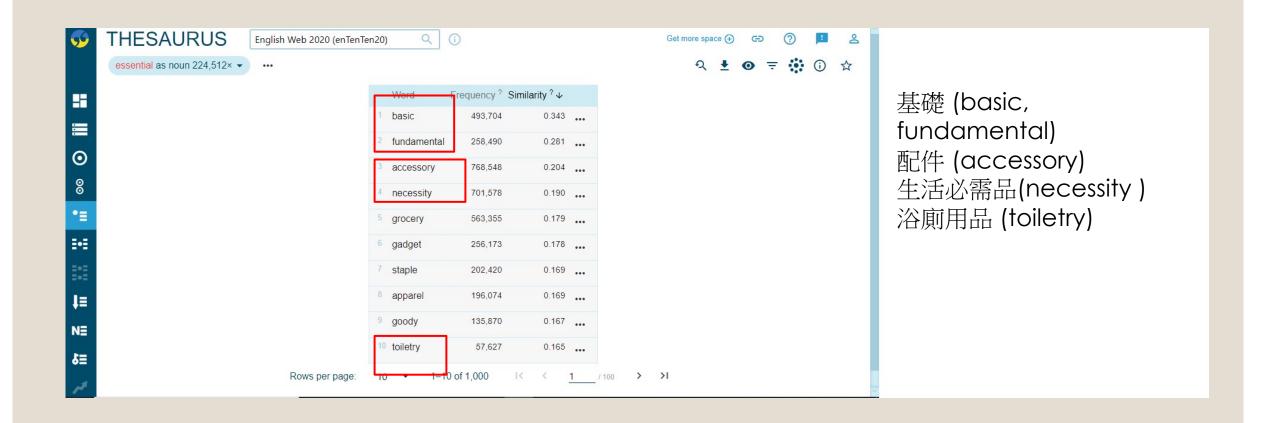




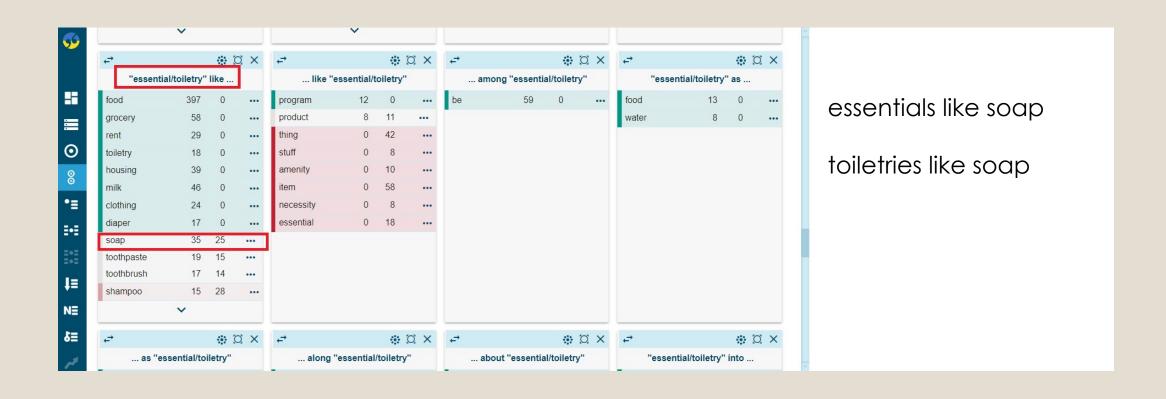
重要的 (vital, crucial, critical) 必需的 (necessary) 關鍵的 (key) 有益/用的 (beneficial, useful)

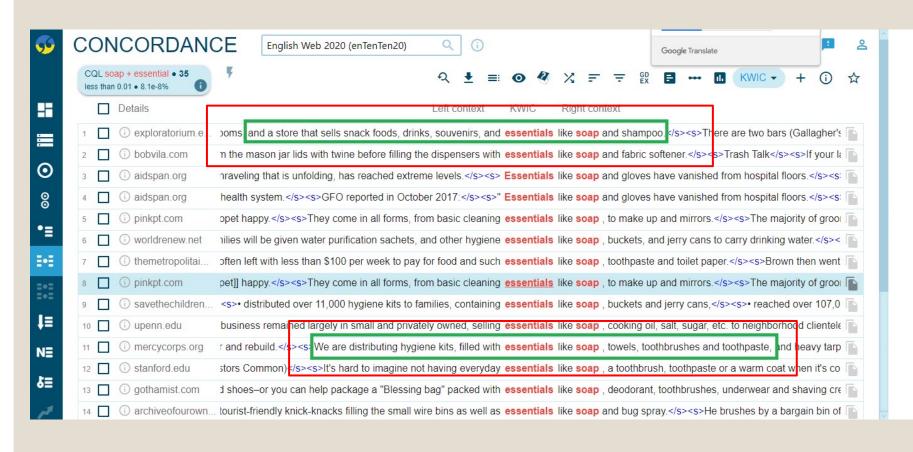
Thesaurus: 以essential 作為名詞為例





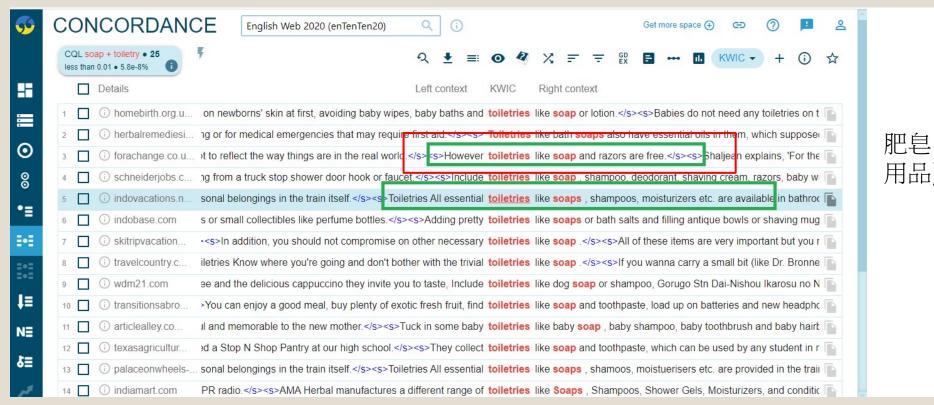
Essential 與toiletries詞意相近時的句型





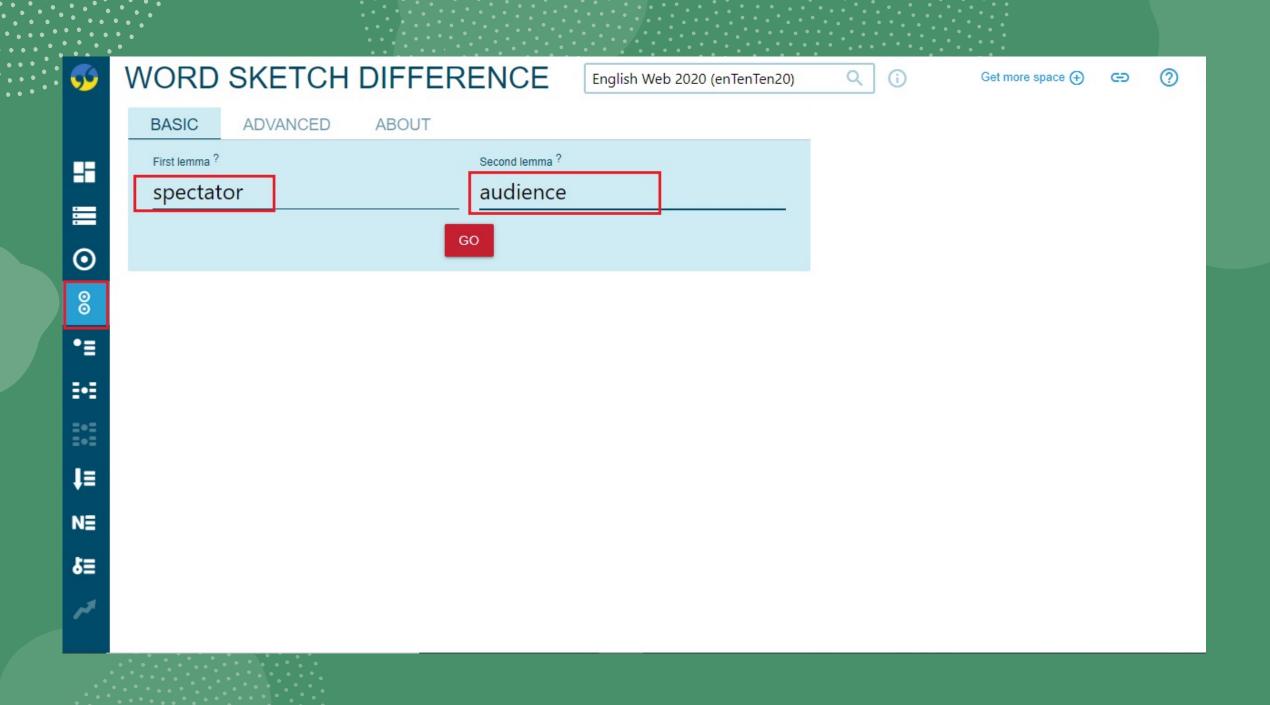
一家販售零食、飲料、紀念 品以及肥皂、洗髮精等日用 品。

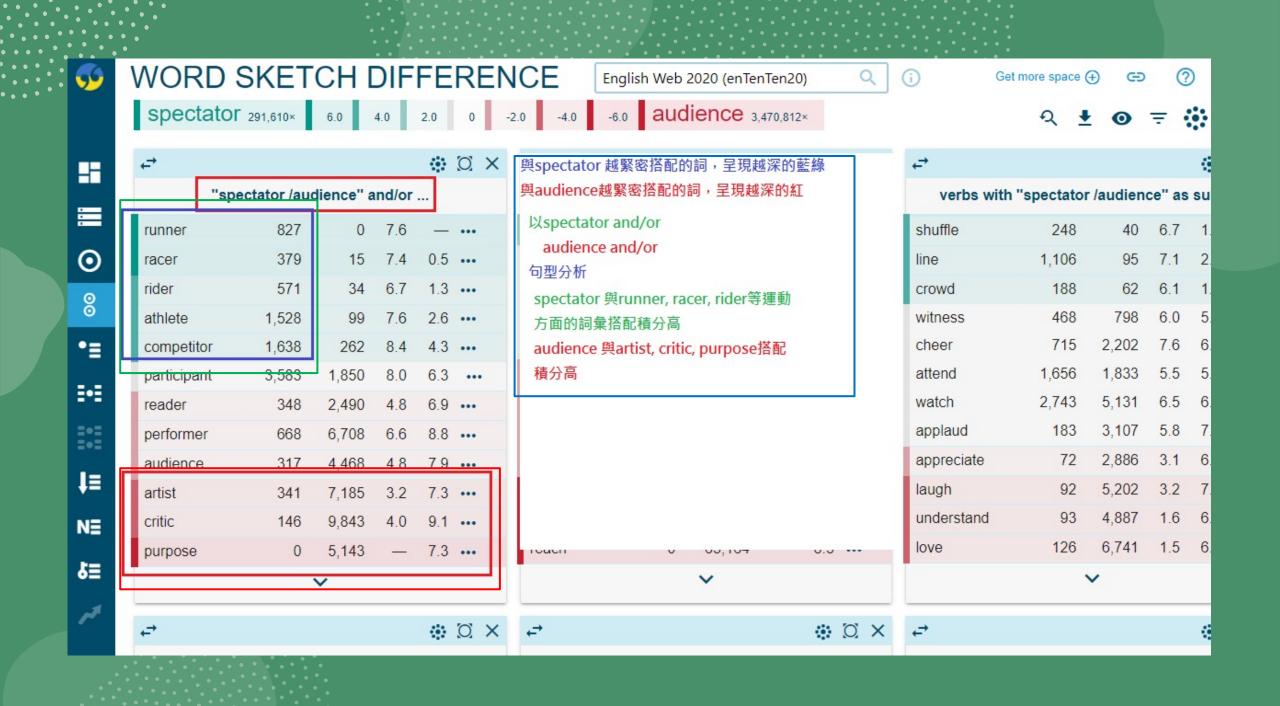
配送裝滿肥皂、毛巾、牙刷、牙膏等日用品的清潔組。

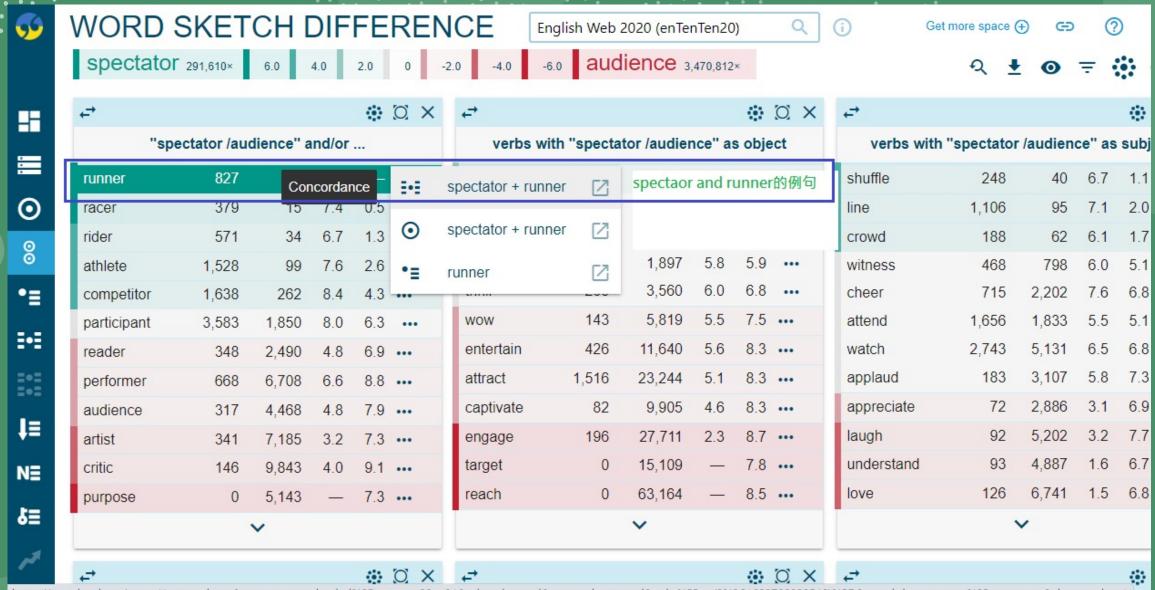


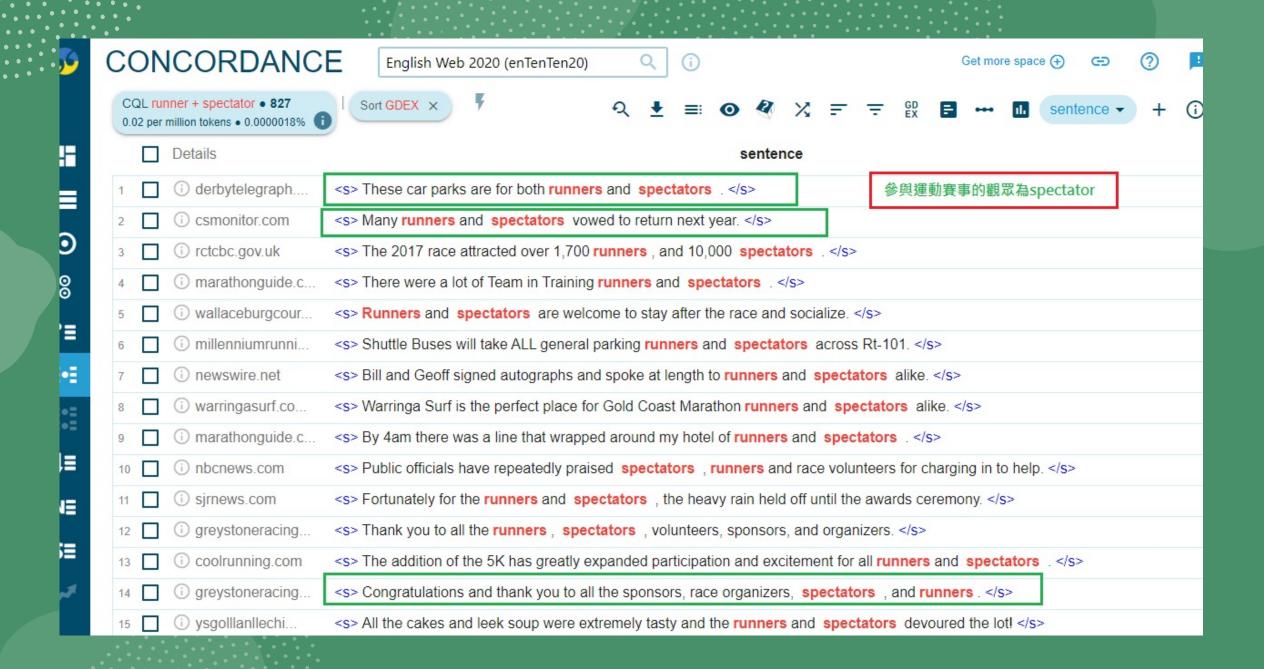
肥皂、刮鬍刀等浴廁用品(日用品)是免費的

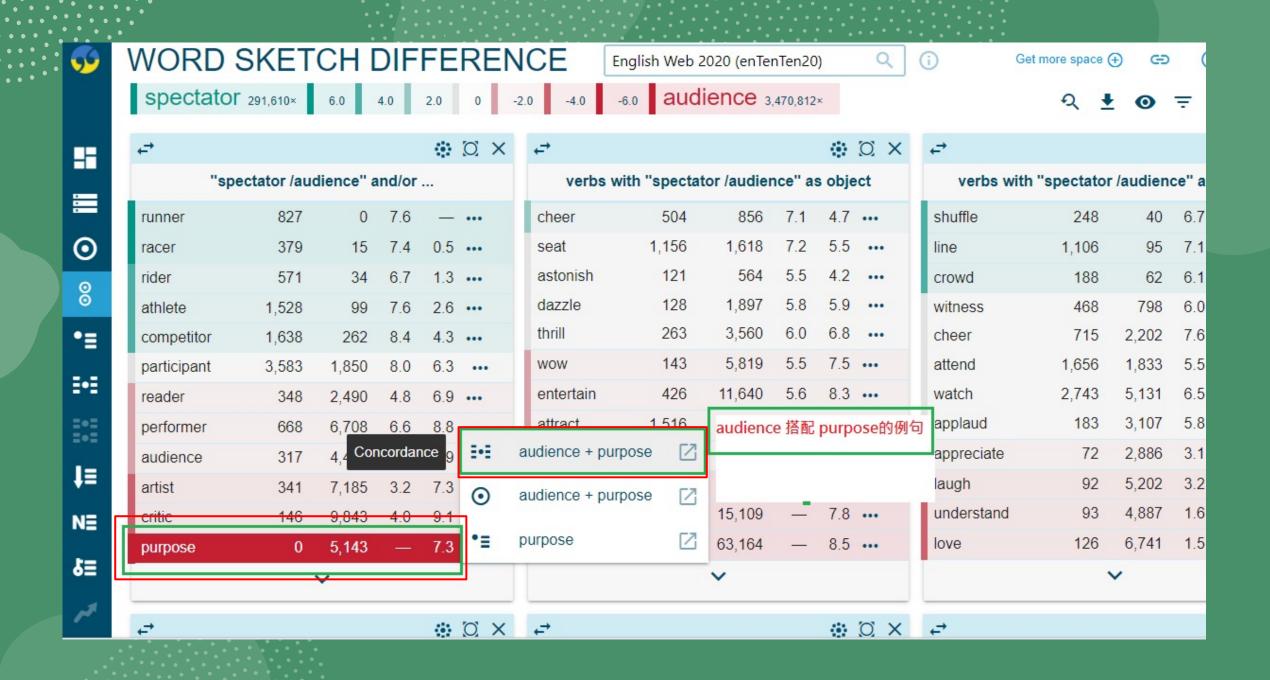
- Word Sketch Difference 功能:
- 比較兩個同義詞在搭配詞用法上的不同
- spectator
- audience

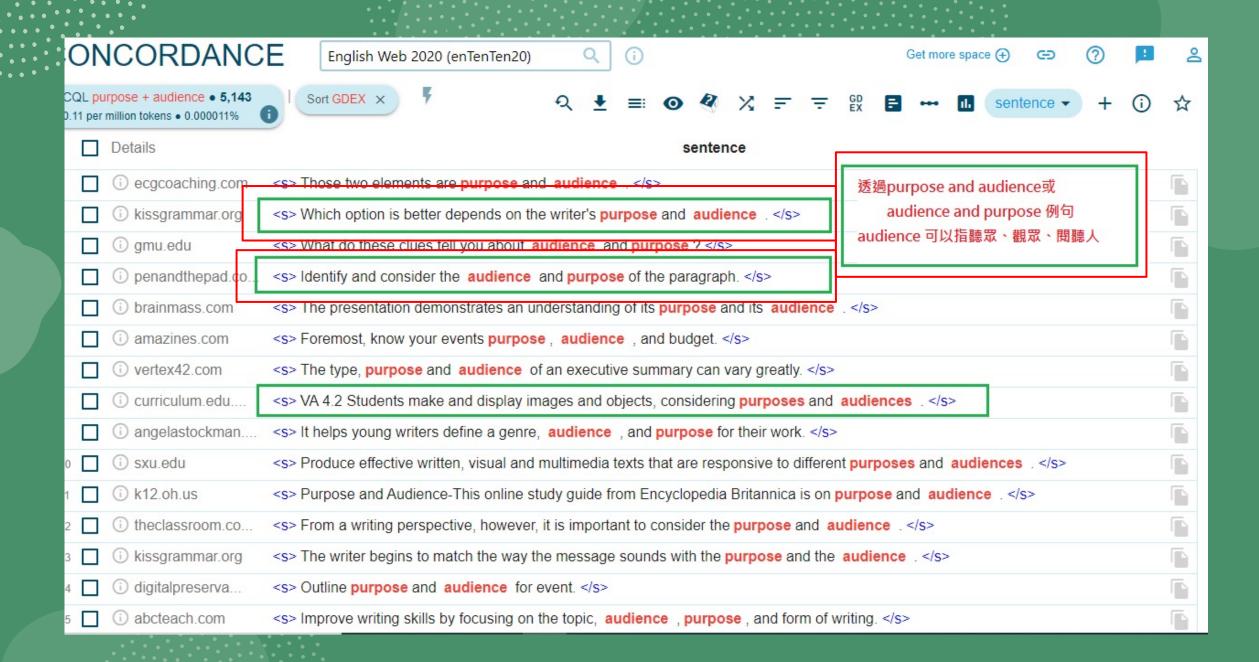












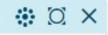
ce"	in		
0	8.6	_	•••
2	7.1	2.4	•••
29	7.6	3.1	•••
3	6.2	2.3	•••
3	7.6	4.7	•••
2	6.2	3.7	•••
4	4.2	6.2	•••
)6	3.5	6.2	•••
2	3.5	6.5	•••
6	3.3	6.8	•••
6	_	7.6	•••
8	_	8.1	•••

spectator 與 audience 所在的場所

spectator 出現在fight(打鬥)、execution (刑場)、match (比賽)、parade (遊行)、game (賽場)

audience 出現在performance(表演)、concert (音樂會)、Theatre(劇場)、premiere (首映會)

"spectator /audience" at									
fight	57	0	8.0						
cockfight	30	0	7.7						
execution	20	0	6.7						
match	293	14	9.3	3.5 •••					
parade	37	9	7.1	3.1 •••					
game	399	55	7.0	3.8 •••					
performance	29	386	5.1	7.9 •••					
concert	21	570	3.8	8.0 •••					
Theatre	0	643	-	7.1 •••					
premiere	0	159	-	7.2 •••					
Vatican	0	197	_	7.5 •••					
screening	0	208	_	7.6 •••					
~									



udience"



"spectator /audience" on ...

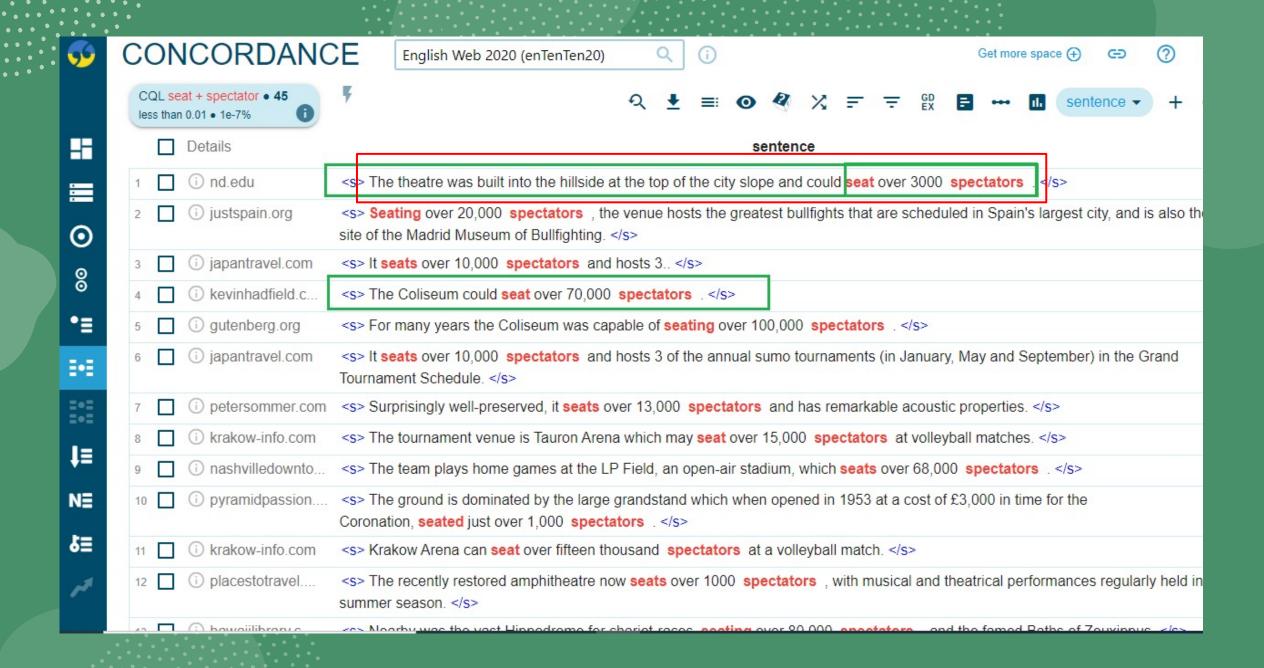




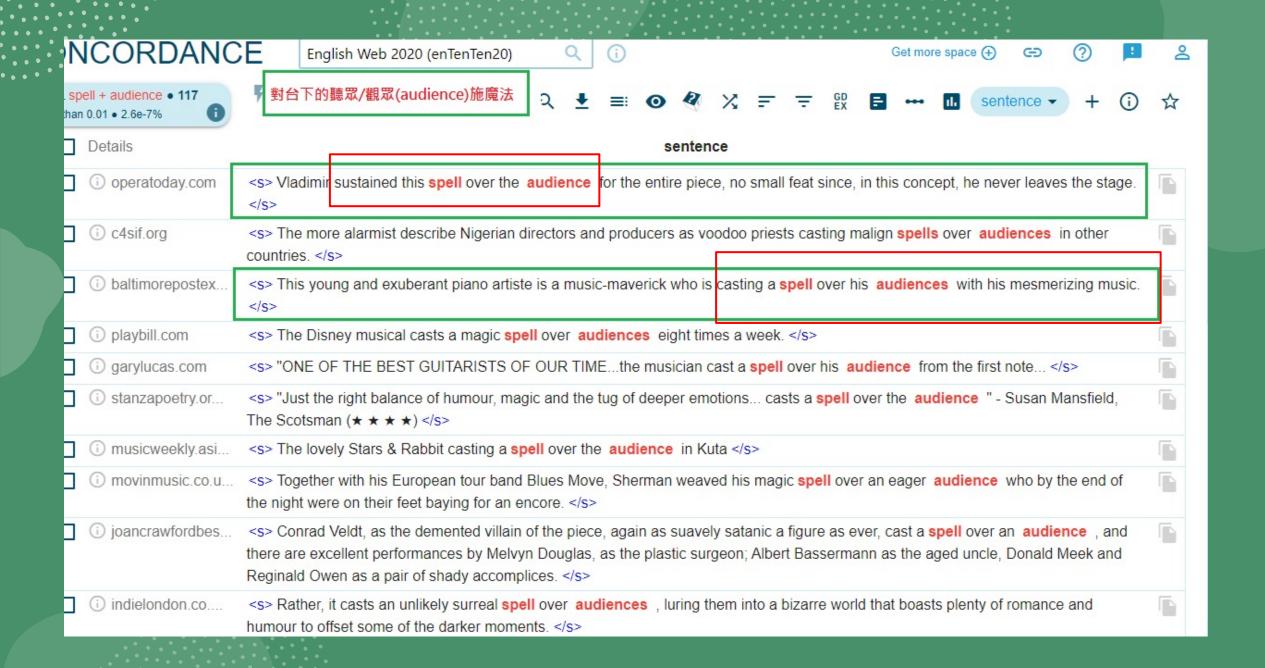


... on "spectator /audience"

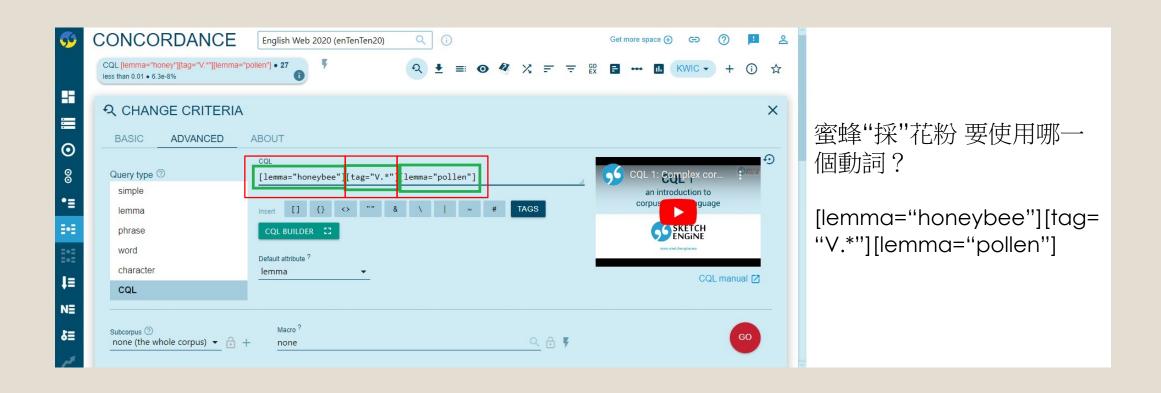
	"enectator /	∴ O × r /audience" over			Ø X	←→ Over "spectator /audience"					←→ "spectator /audience" after			
"spectator /audience" over					over spectator/audience				容納多少觀眾座位,使用spectator					
	11	0	4.7	_	•••	seat	45	0	10.0	— (···)				
	58	33	3.8	3.0		accommodate	59	0	9.6					
	27	41	2.5	3.1		seat	22	0	8.8					
	11	41	1.4	3.3		draw	116	0	8.7					
	20	93	1.6	3.8	•••	sight	12	0	8.2					
	0	13	_	3.7		attract	235	14	8.8	4.6 •••	performance	0	102	_
	0	10	_	4.5	•••	win	11	1,365	2.6	9.5 •••	concert	0	31	_
	0	11	_	4.7	•••	float	0	33		7.0 •••	film	0	50	_
	0	75	_	5.0	•••	hold	0	29		7.1 •••	presentation	0	57	_
	0	32	_	5.2	•••	bowl	0	17	_	7.2 •••	screenings	0	15	_
	0	201	_	5.6	•••	wash	0	61		7.8 •••	audience	0	36	_
	0	10	_	6.1	•••	spell	0	117	_	9.8 •••	screening	0	129	_
	~						~	•					~	
				()	Ø X	↔				. O ×	₽			
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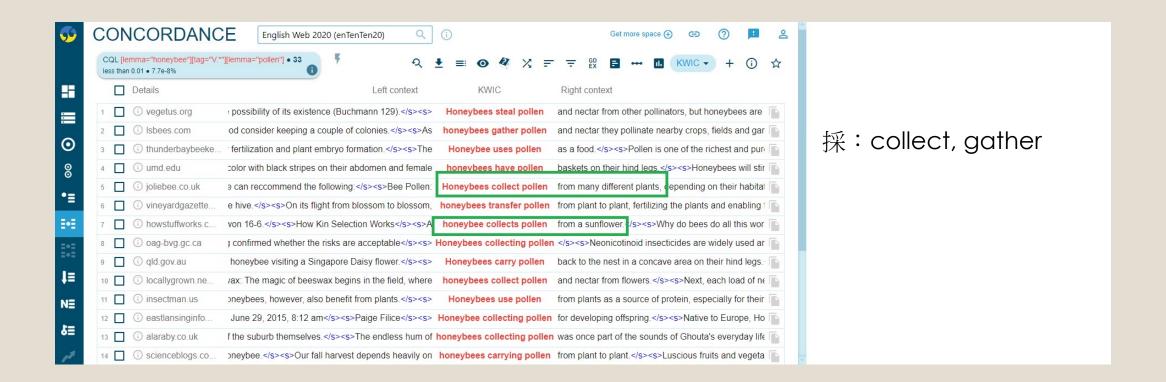


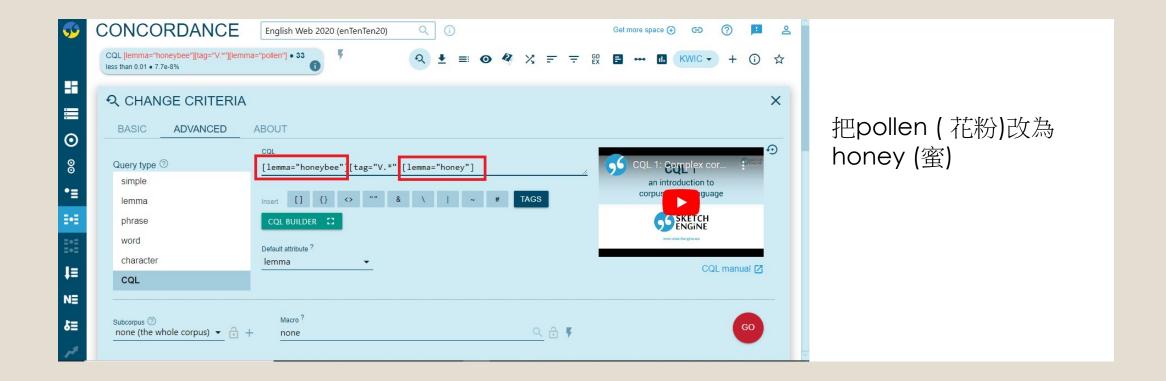


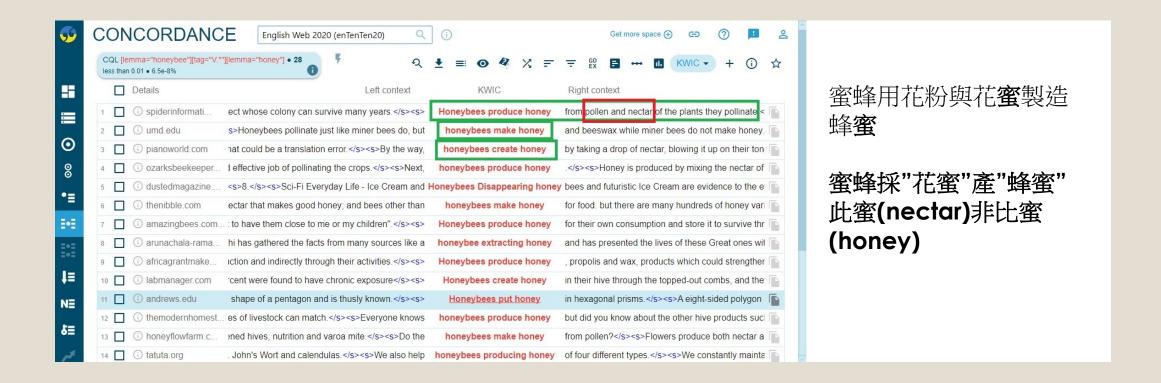


CQL (Corpus Query Language / 語料庫檢索語言)使用方法簡介









附錄:Sketch Engine 的基本功能

- 。Word Sketch 詞彙素描:如何正確地搭配兩個以上的詞彙。
- 。Word sketch Difference:同義詞在搭配用法上的比較。
- 。Thesaurus 同義詞:詞窮的時候需要它,作文得力的小幫手。
- 。Concordance 詞語索引:輸入詞彙或片語,有大量的例句,可作造句練習。

Sketch Engine的基本用語

- 。 token 語符:包含詞彙與標點符號
- 。 word 詞彙
- 。 lemma 詞幹: 詞彙的基本型態,如:原形動詞、單數名詞
- opos (part of speech): 詞性
- 。 tag:詞性標籤
- 。 lempos (lemma + pos):標註詞性的詞幹 以dogs為例,dogs是word,它的lemma是dog,tag為N,lempos為dog-n
- 。CQL (corpus query language) 語料庫檢索語言: concordance會用到的功能。
- 。KWIC (keyword in contexts):語境中的關鍵字。

CQL基本功能符號

- 。[]:方括弧,所有的語符(token)都必須放在其中。例如: [word="work" & tag="V.*"]
- 。{}:大括弧,重複前一個語符的指令。例如: [tag="J.*"]{0,3} [lemma="fish"] 找出 'fish' 前0~3個形容詞
- 。"":雙引號,所有等號之後的"值",都必須放在引號中。
- 。&:連結方括弧中對等的兩個值,如:[word="work" & tag="V.*"]
- 。I:直線,即or。如:[word="doglcat"] 尋找dog or cat 的詞