

Searching for Words

The *Search* tab finds all valid words that match certain conditions. Search conditions are specified in the input area at the top of the screen, while search results appear simultaneously in the results area. The lexicon can be specified by pressing the *Lexicon* button at the top of the screen. Sorting of the results can be controlled by pressing the *Sort* button at the top of the screen.

Search Conditions

The available search conditions are described below. To change a search condition, press the button displaying the search condition's type and choose a new condition.

A search can contain any number of each type of condition, up to a maximum of 8 total search conditions. A search with multiple conditions will only find results that match *all* the conditions. To add conditions, press the *+* button on the toolbar. To remove a condition, swipe your finger across the one you want to delete and press the *Delete* button.

Anagram

The *Anagram* condition means that the letters in the search pattern can be matched in any order. All the letters must be matched exactly the number of times they appear in the match pattern.

Wildcard characters

Special wildcard characters can match combinations of letters. Multiple wildcard characters can be used in a single condition.

- The *.* character (or its equivalent, the *?* character) matches any single letter.
- The *@* character (or its equivalent, the *** character) matches any number of letters. It also matches nothingness.
- The *[* and *]* characters (or their equivalents, the *{* and *}* characters) match any single letter contained within the brackets.

Examples of *Anagram* conditions:

Condition	Matches in NWL2023
ATE	ATE, EAT, ETA, TAE, TEA
AENORST	ATONERS, SANTERO, SENATOR, TREASON

ETX.	EXIT, NEXT, SEXT, TEXT, VEXT
PI..Z	CAPIZ, PHIZZ, PIEZO, PIZZA, PRIZE, SPITZ, UNZIP, ZIPPO, ZIPPY
Z[AEIOU][AEIOU]	AZO, ZEE, ZOA, ZOO
BJMX@	JAMBEAUX

Note that with an *Anagram* condition, using more than one @ character has the same effect as using just one. It's a good idea to add the @ last, to minimize unnecessary searching.

Pattern

The *Pattern* condition means that the search pattern must be matched exactly, in the same order the letters are specified. The same Wildcard characters can be used as described in the Anagram section.

Examples of *Pattern* conditions:

Condition	Matches in NWL2023
ATE	ATE
AT.	ATE, ATS, ATT
AT..	ATAP, ATES, ATMA, ATOM, ATOP
T.P	TAP, TIP, TOP, TUP
A[JQXZ].	AJI, AXE, AZO
[AEIOU]D[AEIOU]	ADO, ODA, ODE, UDO
TO@P	TOECAP, TOECLIP, TOP, TOSSUP, TOUCHUP, TOWNSHIP, TOYSHOP
@WM	CWM, SHAWM
.W@M.S	SWAMIS, SWAMPS, TWASOMES, TWELVEMOS, TWOSOMES

Note that some forms of pattern search require the existence of a lexicon database.

Subanagram

The *Subanagram* condition means that the letters in the search pattern can be matched in any order, and not all letters must be used in each matching word. The same wildcard characters can be used as described in the Anagram section.

Examples of *Subanagram* conditions:

Condition	Matches in NWL2023
ATE	AE, AT, ATE, EAT, ET, ETA, TA, TAE, TE, TEA
LX.	AL, AX, EL, EX, LA, LAX, LEX, LI, LO, LOX, LUX, OX, XI, XU
LX[AU]	AL, AX, LA, LAX, LUX, XU

Note that with a *Subanagram* condition, using a @ character will cause the pattern to match every valid word, so the program will prevent you from entering that character. If you do want to list every valid word (and don't mind waiting), use an *Anagram* condition.

Group

The *Group* condition means that the word must belong to a specific group that is useful for concentrated study. The list of groups is the same as in the NASPA Zyzzyva desktop application. Some of the groups are defined in terms of "bingo stems", which are letter combinations known to be especially favorable as a basis for making 7- or 8-letter words.

The groups are defined as follows:

Group	Comprises Words
<i>Hook Words</i>	that can form another valid word by removing the first or last letter
<i>Front Hooks</i>	that can form another valid word by removing the first letter
<i>Back Hooks</i>	that can form another valid word by removing the last letter
<i>High Fives</i>	of 5 letters, beginning or ending with any of FHKVWY, and not containing any of JQXZ
<i>Type I Sevens</i>	of 7 letters, containing a 6-letter bingo stem in the top 100 stems
<i>Type II Sevens</i>	of 7 letters, consisting entirely of the letters in AAADDEEEGI I I LNNOORRSSTTU, but not belonging to the <i>Type I Sevens</i>
<i>Type III Sevens</i>	of 7 letters, having at least a certain probability, but belonging to neither the <i>Type I Sevens</i> nor the <i>Type II Sevens</i>
<i>Type I Eights</i>	of 8 letters, containing a 6-letter bingo stem in the top 100 stems
<i>Type II Eights</i>	of 8 letters, consisting entirely of the letters in AAADDEEEGI I I LNNOORRSSTTU, but not belonging to the <i>Type I Eights</i>

<i>Type III Eights</i>	of 8 letters, having at least a certain probability, but belonging to neither the <i>Type I Eights</i> nor the <i>Type II Eights</i>
<i>Eights From Seven-Letter Stems</i>	of 8 letters, containing a 7-letter bingo stem in the top 100 stems

Note that group searches require the existence of a lexicon database.

Search Results

The results of your search appear in a scrollable list. Pinch with two fingers to make the listed words larger or smaller. Each row shows a word with its “front hooks” (the letters that can be placed in front of it), its “back hooks”, its “inner hooks” (a mark to show that the first or last letter can be removed), and its definition. You can show or hide each of these additional markings using the *Settings* tab. Note that “inner hooks” and definitions in search results require the existence of a lexicon database.

While viewing search results, choose *Quiz from List* from the *Action* menu to start a new quiz over the results. To add the results to your cardbox, choose *Add to Cardbox*, or choose *Move to Cardbox* to place them into a specific box. To remove the results from your cardbox, choose *Remove from Cardbox*.

You can control what appears in the list for each word. See Word Tables Settings for more information.

Lexicon Symbols

Normally, you will be using just one lexicon for searching, the one you chose as the default lexicon on the *Settings* tab. Sometimes, though, it’s useful to know whether the listed words are absent or present in another lexicon of interest.

This app comes loaded with all current lexicons, and you can load one custom lexicon for purposes of comparison. It also defines a number of lexicon symbols to mark differences between those lexicons, and you can add or edit these symbols using the *Settings* tab. These markings are not applied to “inner hooks”; a lexicon symbol following an “inner hook” mark actually refers to the listed word itself.

Note that lexicon symbols in search results require the existence of a lexicon database.

Lexicon Databases

This version of the mobile app inherits some limitations from the desktop application, with which it now shares a code-base. In particular, some features depend on the

existence of a lexicon database for the lexicon you are using. While the creation of lexicon databases is optional (largely because they take time to create and occupy a lot of storage space), you should be aware of what doesn't work in their absence:

- Lexicon symbols, “inner hooks”, and definitions do not appear.
- Some forms of pattern search do not return any matches. For example, a double-ended wildcard pattern search for @BOX@ returns no matches, though a search for @BOX. . . . works as expected.
- Group searches return no matches.

If you need these features but are wanting to save storage space, it may be a good idea to use the *Settings* tab to unload any lexicons you don't intend to use before creating lexicon databases. However, if you use data synchronization, bear in mind that syncing with other devices could bring them in anyway (or delete ones on other devices that you wanted to keep).

Word Tables Settings

You may want to adjust what appears for each word in your search results using the controls on the *Settings* tab:

Show Hooks

Normally, “front hooks” and “back hooks” are displayed for each word. Use this option to hide these if you prefer a simple list that fits on your screen without extra columns.

Show Inner Hooks

Where a lexicon database exists, “inner hooks” are displayed for each word. Use this option to hide these.

Show Definitions

Where a lexicon database exists, a definition is displayed for each word. For words that are inflected forms of other words, the definition consists of a < (“from”) mark followed by the root word and its definition. Use this option to hide these.

Show Lexicon Symbols

Where a lexicon database exists, lexicon symbols are displayed for each word, “front hook”, and “back hook”. Use this option to hide these.