Unbabel

Google Search

Research Skills Materials

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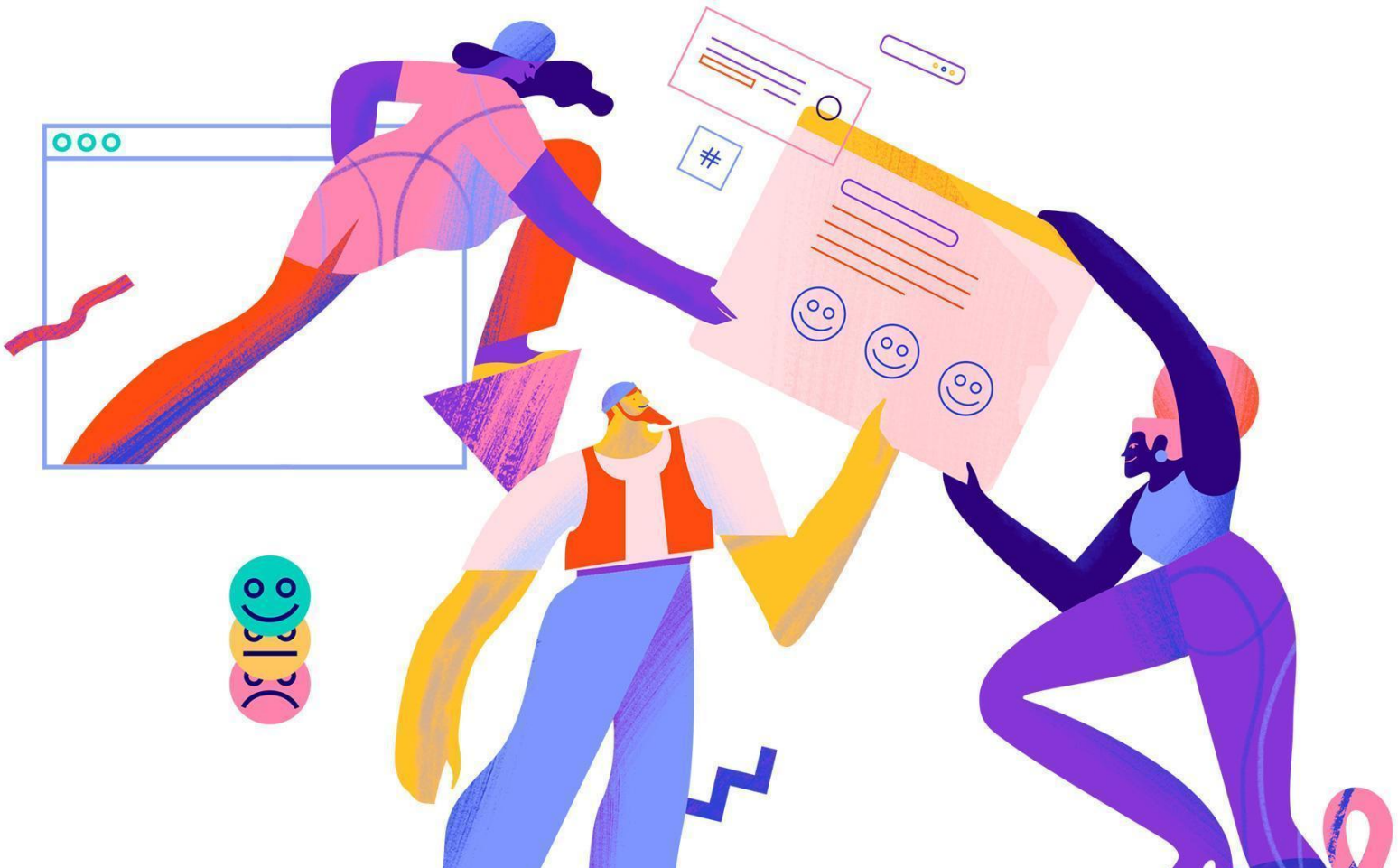


Disclaimer

The following information provided is correct as of 22/02/2023. However, please bear in mind that this may change over time and we highly recommend you confirm any knowledge you learn from this article with other reliable sources.

If you've found any wrong information on this document, please reach out to Unbabel's Community.

Table of Contents

Disclaimer 2

Table of Contents 3

1. Google Search 5

1.1. Basic Search Tools 5

1.1.1. Any time 5

1.1.2. All results 7

How to unlock the last two tools... 7

1.1.3. Any country 9

1.1.4. Any language 11

1.2. Search Operators 13

1.2.1. Exact Match 13

1.2.2. Multiple Search 14

1.2.3. Exclude Content 15

1.2.4. Partial Search 17

1.2.5. Proximity Search 18

1.2.6. Domain Search 18

1.2.7. Related Websites 22

1.2.8. Content Placement 23

1.2.9. Title Search 23

1.2.10. URL Search 24

1.2.11. Text Search 25

1.2.12. File Type Search 25

1.2.13. Number Range 27

1.2.14. Search Operators Table 28

1.3. Advanced Search 33

How to open Google's Advanced Search... 33

1.3.1. Find pages with 34

1.3.1.1. All these words 34

1.3.1.2. This exact word or phrase 35

1.3.1.3. Any of these words 35

1.3.1.4. None of these words 37

1.3.1.5. Numbers ranging from 39
1.3.2. Then narrow your results by 40
1.3.2.1. Language 40
1.3.2.2. Region 42
1.3.2.3. Last update 44
1.3.2.4. Site or domain 45
1.3.2.5. Terms Appearing 47
1.3.2.6. SafeSearch 48
1.3.2.7. File Type 49
1.3.3. Advanced Search Table 51

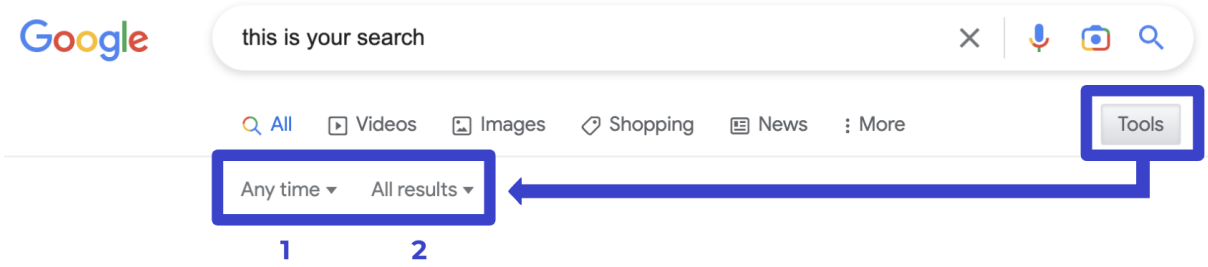
1. Google Search

Given the rising amount of information and resources available online, as well as the simplicity and accessibility of using a search engine to discover what you need, Google Search has become an increasingly crucial tool for translators in recent years. However, some people might not utilize it to its full potential simply because they don't know how to do so. This lack of knowledge includes things like not understanding how to use **basic search tools**, **search operators**, and **advanced search** features, as well as assessing the reliability of search results.

This article aims to equip you with the information and abilities needed to utilize Google Search efficiently, which will make you better at searching, whether you are an editor, reviewer, or even an annotator.

1.1. Basic Search Tools

When you're doing a basic Google search you can use two (or even four) simple tools to help you restrict the scope of your research. To do so, you must first look for something on Google's search engine. When you do, the "Tools" option will be shown under the right-hand corner of the search bar. If you select it, multiple additional choices will appear below the search bar (where the amount of search results usually is).

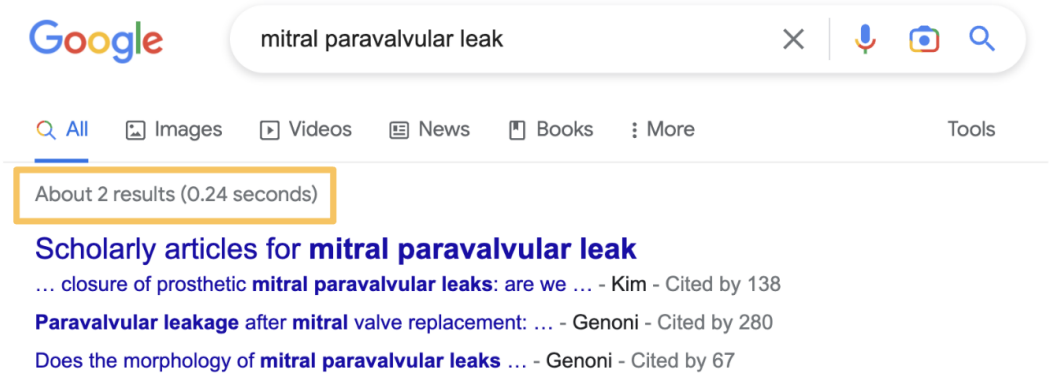


These four options are: **(1)** Any time, **(2)** All results, **(3)** Any country, and **(4)** Any language. All of these will be further explained in the following examples.

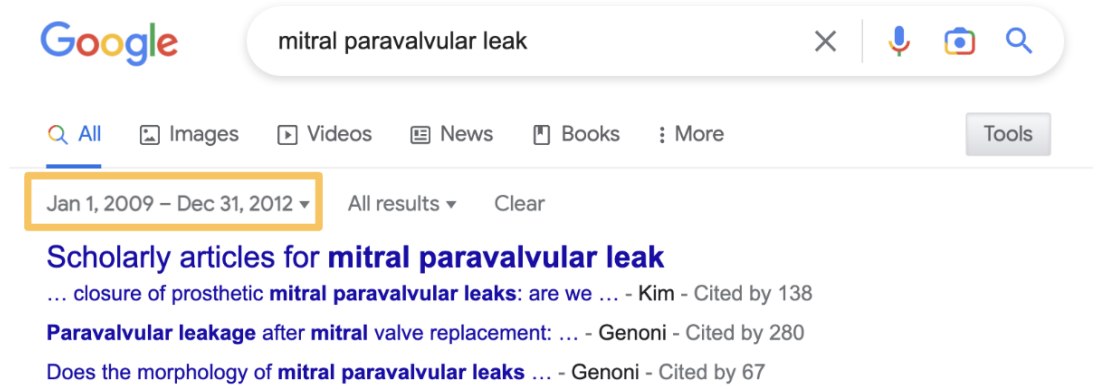
1.1.1. Any time

This filter gives you the option of selecting a time range for your search results, such as the previous day, week, month, year, or a custom range. This might be useful for finding current articles or websites on a specific topic.

For example, say you wish to search for **"mitral paravalvular leak"**. A simple Google Search will yield a significant number of results since these include any website, from any time, that features the term **"mitral paravalvular leak"**. However, if you apply the filter "Any time", and modify it to, say, the previous 24 hours, you will get fewer results.



You may also use the calendar function to specify a custom range. For example, if you enter the dates 2009 to 2012, you will only see results for **"mitral paravalvular leak"** from January 1st, 2009 to December 31st, 2012. Consequently, this will also yield a smaller number of results than your initial search.

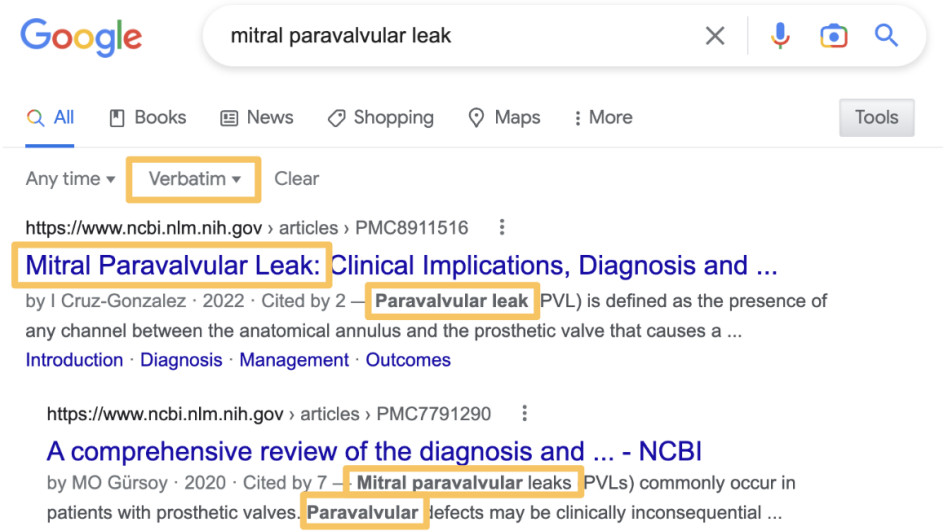


This can also be done through the use of **"Last update"** in **Advanced Search**.

1.1.2. All results

This option enables you to choose between "All results" and "Verbatim". By selecting "Verbatim", you will bypass Google's algorithm and be shown only pages that include the precise words you've looked for.

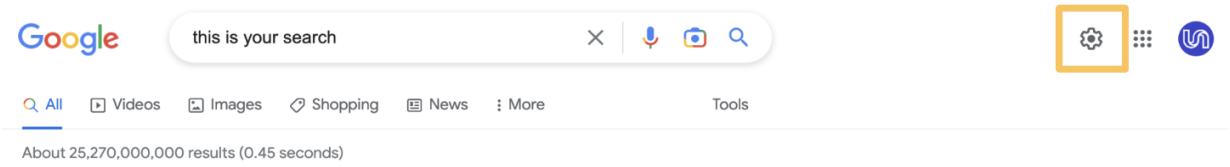
For instance, using the prior example, if you search for **"mitral paravalvular leak"**, you will find many results. Most of these, however, just contain a portion of the words you were searching for. Nonetheless, if you apply the "All results" filter and switch it to "Verbatim", you will only see pages that contain every term you were searching for. Naturally, you will also get fewer results.



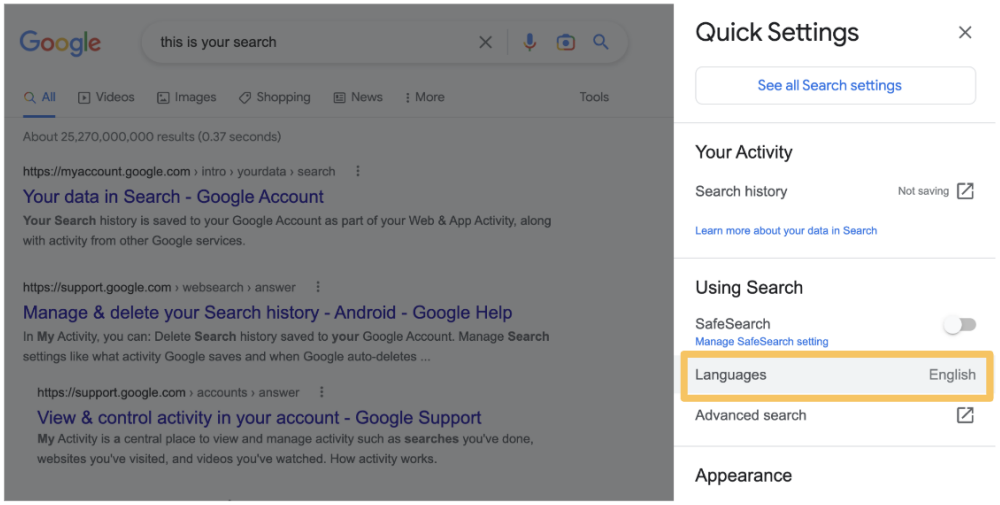
But while this option will display web pages containing all the words you've entered, they might not be in the order you desire them to appear. This can be done through the use of the **Exact Match** operator or **"This exact word or phrase"** in **Advanced Search**.

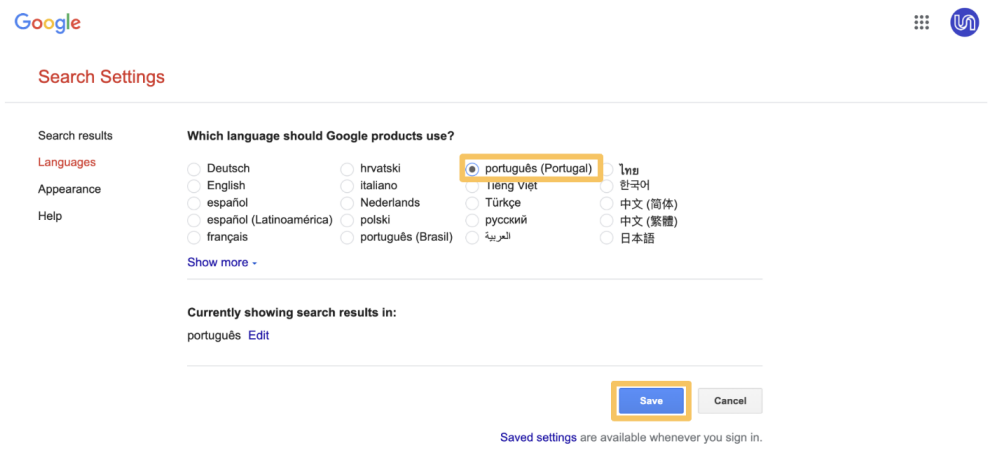
How to unlock the last two tools...

The last two options will only appear if your region and language match the website's version. For example, if you're using Google's Portuguese version (which is https://google.pt), your region must be (or be set to) Portugal and your language to be European Portuguese. To do this, start by doing a search. Then, locate the "Settings" icon in the top right corner of the screen.



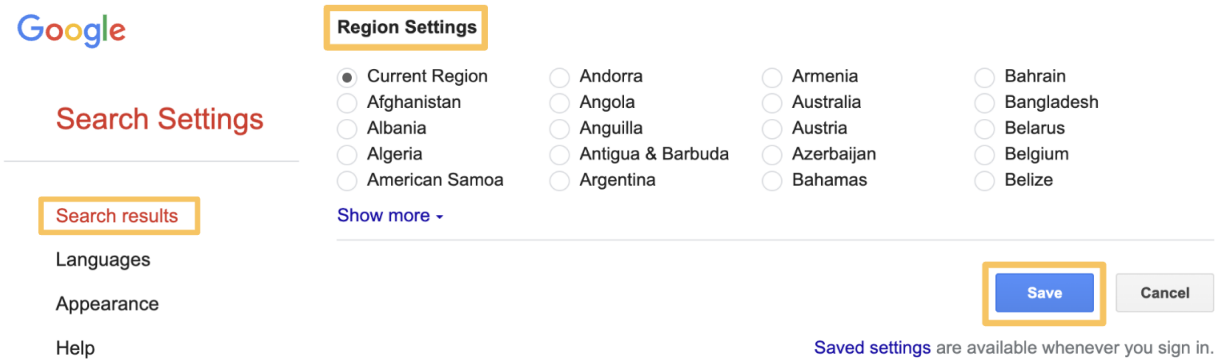
Clicking on it will reveal a menu with a “Languages” option, under the “Using Search” section. Selecting this option will take you to a different page where you can specify the desired language, in this case, European Portuguese.





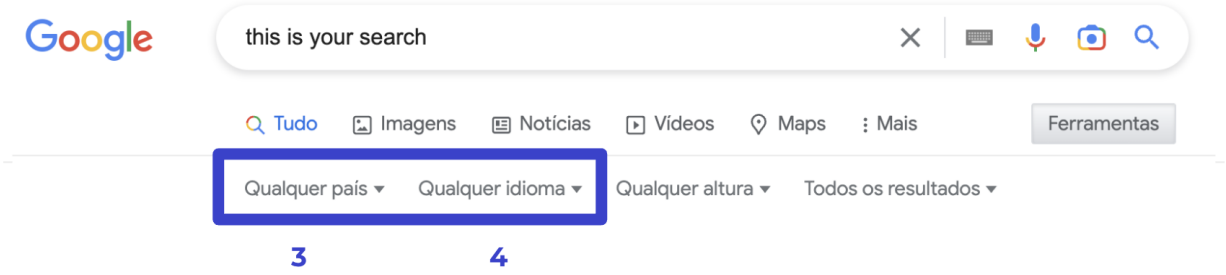
You can also define the country in the menu on the left, by selecting the first option, “Search results”, and then scrolling down to “Region Settings”. In this example, the region will be set to Portugal.

Finally, don't forget to save your changes before continuing your search, by pressing the "Save" button at the bottom of the page. This must be done two times: when you change the language and when you alter the region.



It is also important to mention that this isn't restricted to the country you're currently in, meaning that if you're living in, say, Portugal, you can still do this to use the Japanese version of Google.

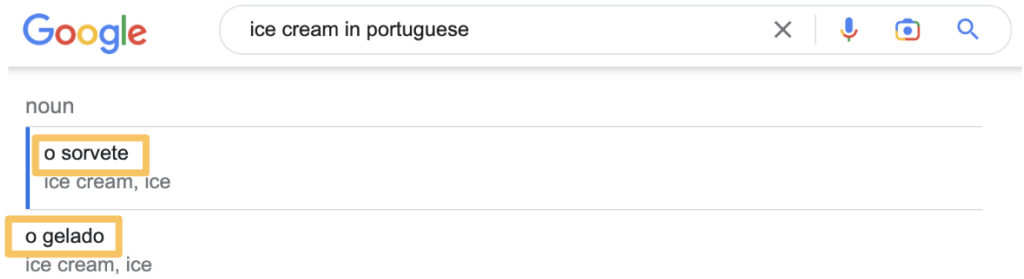
After you follow these steps and use the version of Google of the language and country you've defined, you will find these two additional options:



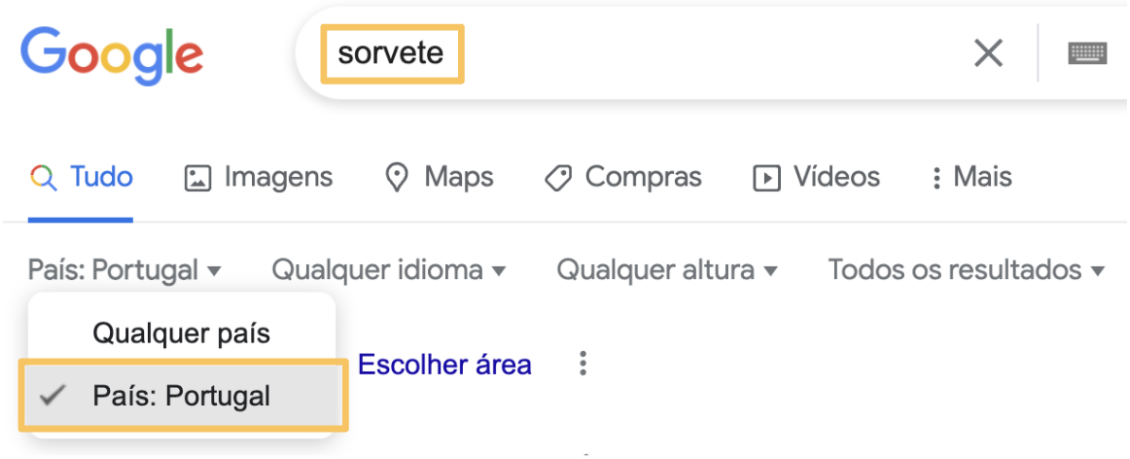
1.1.3. Any country

Occasionally, it becomes necessary to investigate the translation of a certain word or phrase, in a specific country. Particularly when translating into a language that has multiple varieties. The "Any country" option can be utilized to accomplish this task.

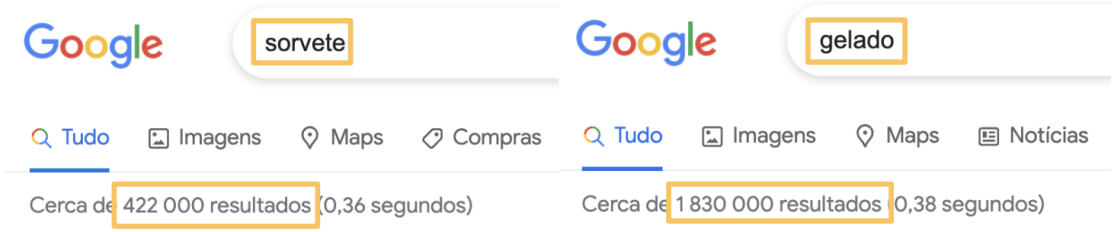
For example, imagine you wish to determine the translation of "ice cream" in European Portuguese. If you search for something like "ice cream in portuguese", you will get two distinct results, namely, "sorvete" and "gelado".



To find out which one is more commonly used in Portugal, you can use the "Any country" option. You can do this by searching for each one of these words separately, while also choosing Portugal as the region in the "Any country" drop-down menu.

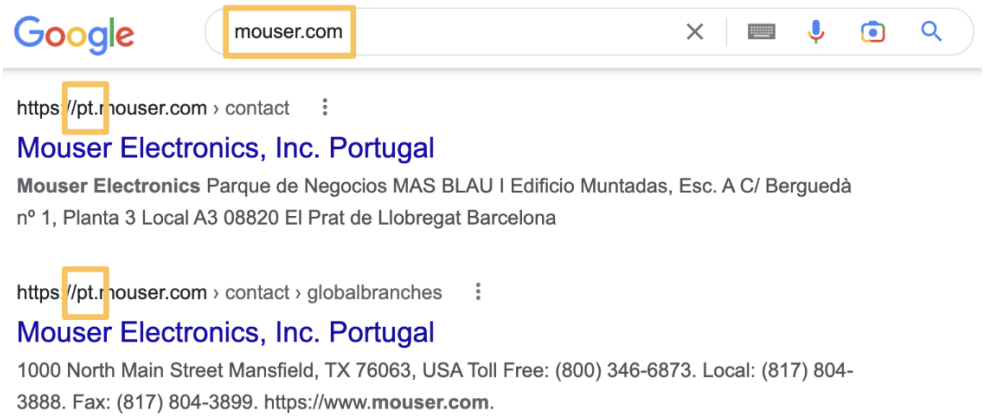


From the results, you will see that the second word ("gelado") has more hits in Portugal, which may suggest that it is the more commonly used term for "ice cream" in that country. However, it is important to be cautious when doing this search, as a single word may have multiple meanings, which can affect the number of results.



Moreover, you can also use this option to search for a specific version of a particular website. For example, if you want to find Mouser Electronics' Portuguese version, you can type the general website's URL, in this case, "mouser.com", and then select "Portugal" in the "Any country"

drop-down menu. Doing this will give you the Portuguese version of the website which is identifiable by its ISO code (more about this in **Domain Search**), in this case, "pt".

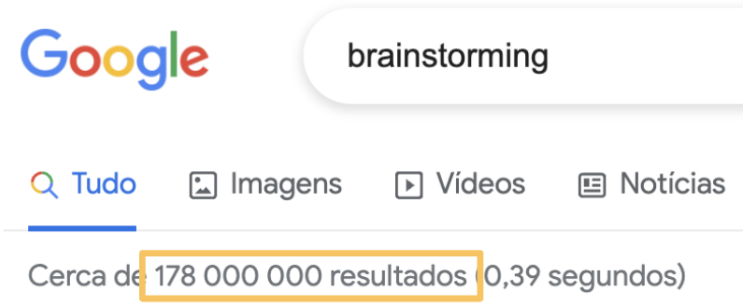


This can also be done through the use of the **Domain Search** operator or the **"Site or domain"** and **"Region"** options in **Advanced Search**.

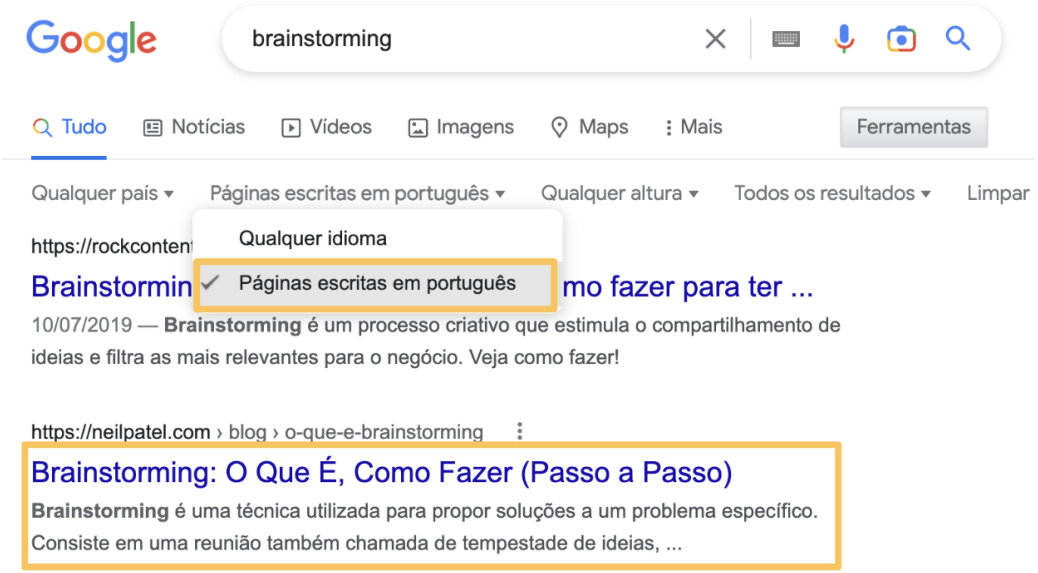
1.1.4. Any language

As a translator, you'll spend a significant amount of time not only searching for terms and information in their original language but also in the language into which you're translating a certain text, you can use this option to pick the language in which you want your results to appear.

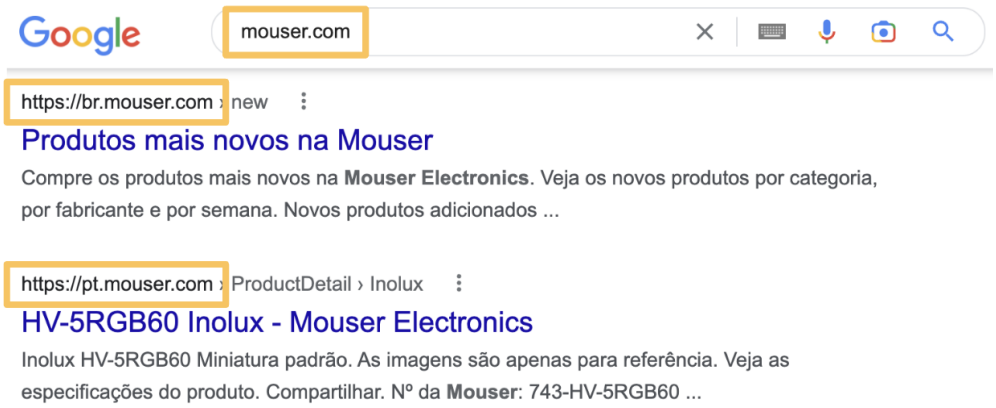
For example, imagine you search for the word "brainstorming". You will obtain a large number of results since they contain pages not only in English but also in other languages.



If you wish to search for "brainstorming" in, say, Portuguese, you may first type the word and then pick "Portuguese" from the "Any languages" drop-down menu, and you will not only obtain fewer results but all of them will be in Portuguese.



Similarly to the previous "Any country" option, this one also allows you to restrict your website results but, in this case, to a specific language. Using the prior example, if you want to find Mouser Electronics' website in Portuguese, you can type the URL, "mouser.com", and then select "Only pages in Portuguese", from the "Any language" drop-down menu. However, this search will yield two versions of the website, in this case, the Portuguese and the Brazilian versions. This happens because the Portuguese language has multiple varieties. Consequently, you must be careful and do your research accordingly.



This can also be done through the use of **Domain Search** operator or the **"Language"** option in **Advanced Search**.

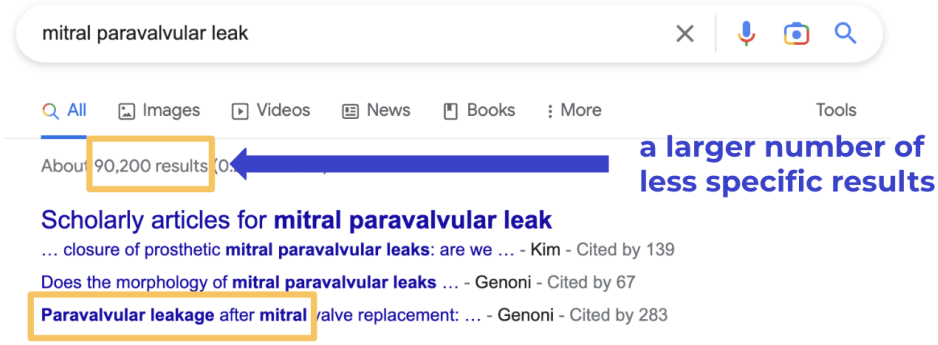
1.2. Search Operators

Google Search operators are special characters or commands that you can use to refine your search results. As a translator, these can be extremely useful when it comes to identifying relevant resources to aid your work and increase your translation speed.

These operators will be explained in-depth in the following list. However, if you prefer a broader overview of every search operator, you can see the **Search Operators Table**.

1.2.1. Exact Match

Oftentimes while researching it is necessary to find information about a specific string of words. For example, as mentioned in the **Any time** Basic Search Tool, if you search for "**mitral paravalvular leak"**, the results you get might only include one of these words. This, of course, creates a wider range of results and, consequently, makes it harder for you to obtain the exact match to what you are looking for.

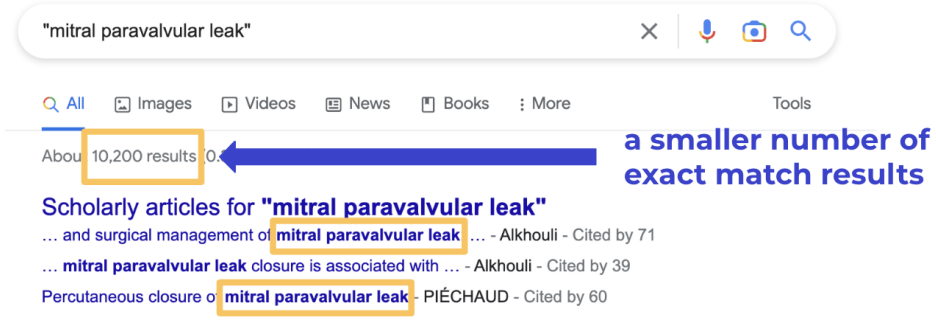


However, if you use **quotation marks ("") before and after the words**, you'll only get results that feature what you've searched for and in that same order. Your search should look something like this:

EXAMPLE

➔ **"mitral paravalvular leak"**

Important: there shouldn't be any whitespaces between the **quotation marks (" ")** and the first and last word you type. The group of words you want to search for must be inside the **quotation marks (" ")**.



To search for **multiple exact matches simultaneously**, see **Multiple Search**.

Exact matches can also be found through the use of the **"All results"** feature in **Basic Search Tools** (by selecting "Verbatim") or **"This exact word or phrase"** in **Advanced Search**.

1.2.2. Multiple Search

There are instances when, for example, looking for multiple exact matches (to know more see **Exact Match**) might be essential for your research. This may be the case if you want to **locate different terminology within the same text or even verify if a certain thing has several designations**. There are two ways of doing this depending on your needs: **(1)** if you want two (or more) exact matches at the same time or **(2)** to get one exact match or another.

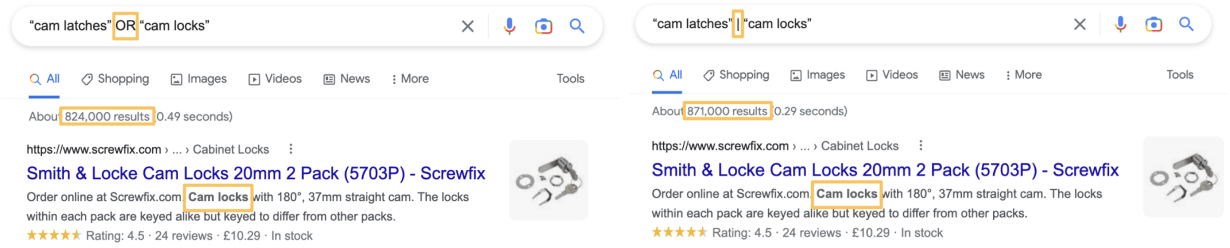
For the first case, you can either use capitalized **AND** between exact match searches (example **1a**) or you can forgo the **AND** and simply use quotation marks (" ") for each group of words you want to search (example **1b**). If you need to find one term or another, you can use capitalized **OR** between each exact match search (example **2**). To do this, you can also use a **vertical line (|)** where the **OR** would be (example **2b**).

EXAMPLE

- **(1)** Two (or more) exact matches
  - **(a) "mitral paravalvular leak" AND "aortic paravalvular leak"**
  - **(b) "mitral paravalvular leak" "aortic paravalvular leak"**

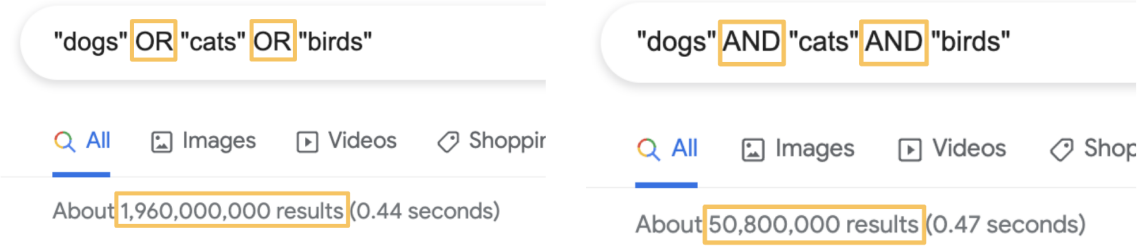
- **(2)** One exact match or another

- **(a) “cam latches” OR “cam locks”**
- **(b) “cam latches” | “cam locks”**



> **Important:** there shouldn’t be any whitespaces between the quotation marks (“ “) and the first/last letters of the words you type. Moreover, the **OR/AND** should always be capitalized, placed outside of the quotation marks (“ “) and between each exact match search.

Both these types of search are not confined to only two groups of words. For example, if you want to search for three terms while using the **OR** operator, you just need to do the following: **“cats” OR “dogs” OR “birds”**. The same logic applies to the **AND** operator.



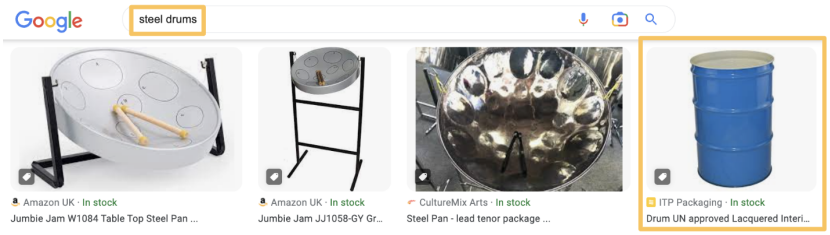
The second type of search (**OR** operator) can also be done by utilizing the **“Any of these words”** option in **Advanced Search**.

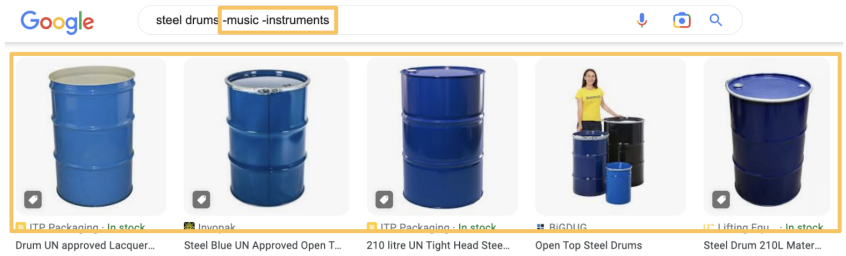
1.2.3. Exclude Content

Occasionally there is a need to remove some unrelated content or even unnecessary websites. This can be particularly useful when a word has multiple meanings or when a certain website clogs up your search. To do so you must use a **hyphen (-)** before the content you wish to remove. Moreover, for searches where you want to exclude verbatim, it **must be used together with the Exact Match operator** mentioned above.

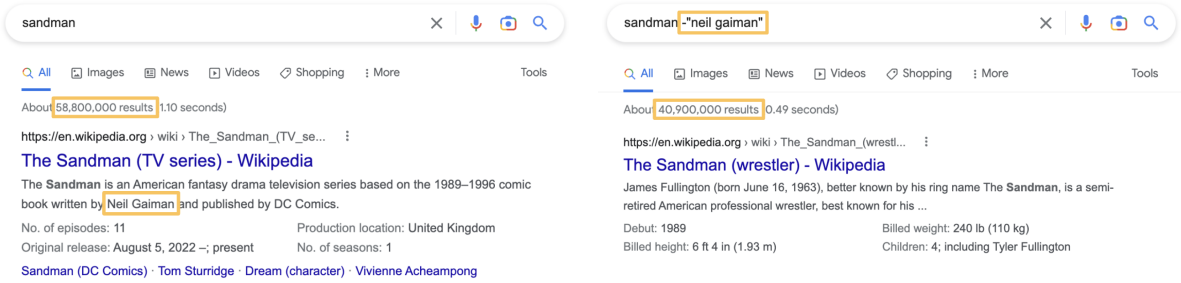
EXAMPLE

- Words
  - **steel drums -music -instruments**

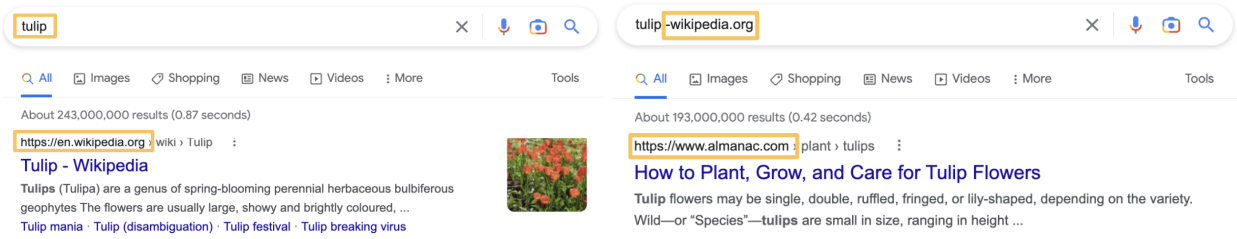




- Verbatim
  - **sandman -"neil gaiman"**



- Websites
  - **tulip -pinterest.com**



Important: there shouldn't be any whitespaces between the **hyphen (-)**, the quotation marks (" ") (if you use them), and the word/website you wish to exclude. If

you wish to exclude multiple words, every one of them must be preceded by a **hyphen (-)**.

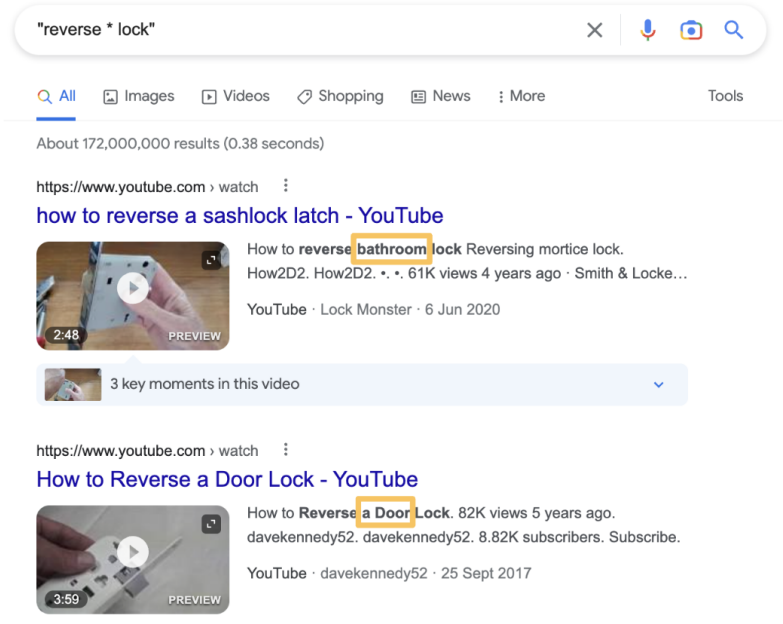
This can also be done by using the **"None of these words"** option in **Advanced Search**.

1.2.4. Partial Search

There might be a time when you're researching something very specific but you can't remember part of it or even want to simply see what other options might exist. To do so, you can use an **asterisk (*)** between the words you do remember/want to search. Nevertheless, for this search operator to work properly, it **must be used together with the Exact Match operator** mentioned above.

EXAMPLE

➔ **"reverse * lock"**



Important: the **asterisk (*)** must be placed in the space where the word you don't know would be. Moreover, there shouldn't be any whitespaces between the first/last letters of the words you type.

1.2.5. Proximity Search

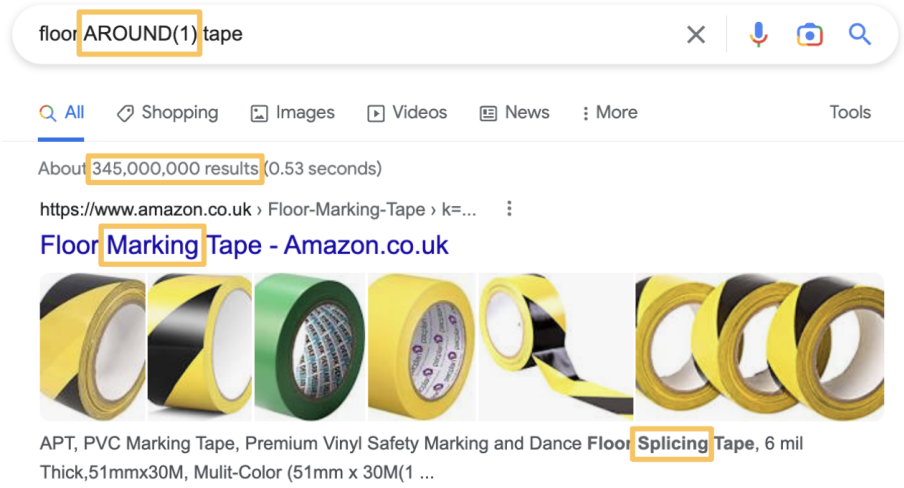
If you don't want to do an exact search or you don't remember all the words to what you're looking for you can use the Proximity Search operator. Similarly to the **Partial Search** operator mentioned above, this one enables you to conduct a search without knowing all the words. However, **this operator lets you define the number of words between the (at least) two words you do remember**. To do so, you should type the first word, followed by **AROUND(number of words in between)** and then the last word.

For example, if you're looking for "floor marking tape" and you can't remember the word "marking" but you still know there was only one word between "floor" and "tape", your search should look like this:

EXAMPLE

➔ **floor AROUND(1) tape**

Important: AROUND should be capitalized and there can't be any whitespaces between **AROUND**, the number, and the parentheses.



The example above will give you results where the words "floor" and "tape" are one word apart. If you know that there is more than one word between what you want to search you should change the number between parentheses to the corresponding number of words (e.g. AROUND(2), AROUND(3), ...).

1.2.6. Domain Search

When **researching something related to a particular client**, it is important to first check **how the content is translated and described on their own website**. However, oftentimes it can

be difficult to locate what you are looking for inside the client's website due to the lack of a search bar or simply because of its complex layout.

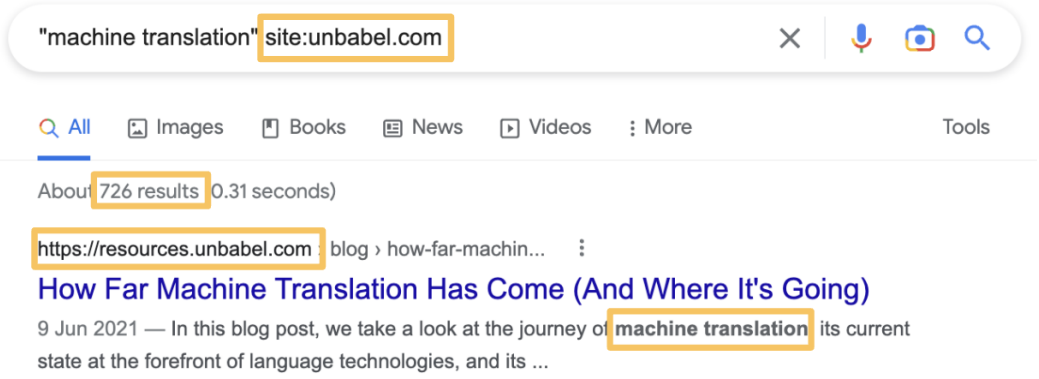
Nonetheless, this is possible to do through Google Search, with the help of the **Domain Search operator**. To do so, you should type **site:** followed by the URL of the client's website. Moreover, for this search operator to work properly, it **must be used together with the Exact Match** operator mentioned above.

The end result should look something like this:

EXAMPLE

➔ **"machine translation" site:unbabel.com**

Important: don't leave any whitespaces between **site:** and the URL.

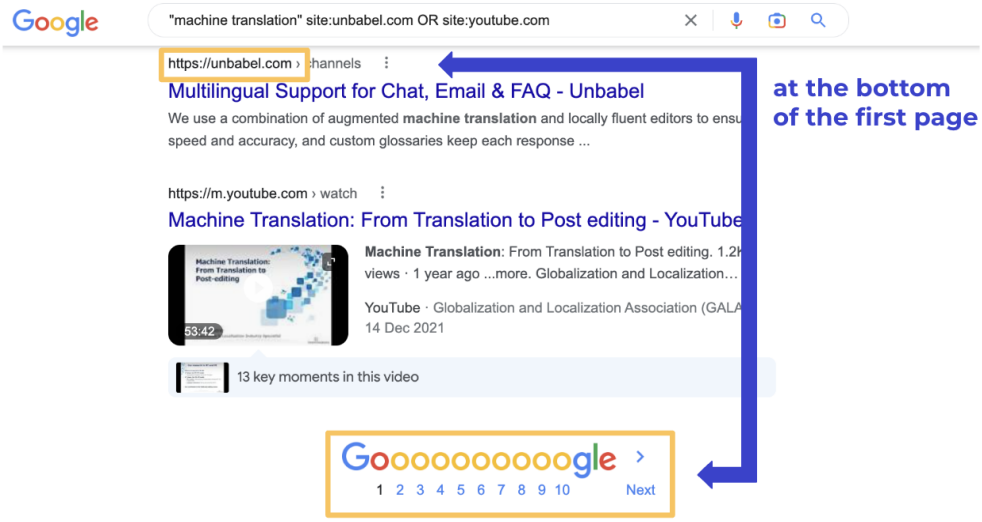


This can also be done by using the **"Site or domain"** option in **Advanced Search**.

If you want to use this operator to search for something inside **more than one website**, combine it with the **OR operator** mentioned above in the **Multiple Search** section. **However, it is recommended to do each search individually**, since the order of results may primarily focus on the most popular website.

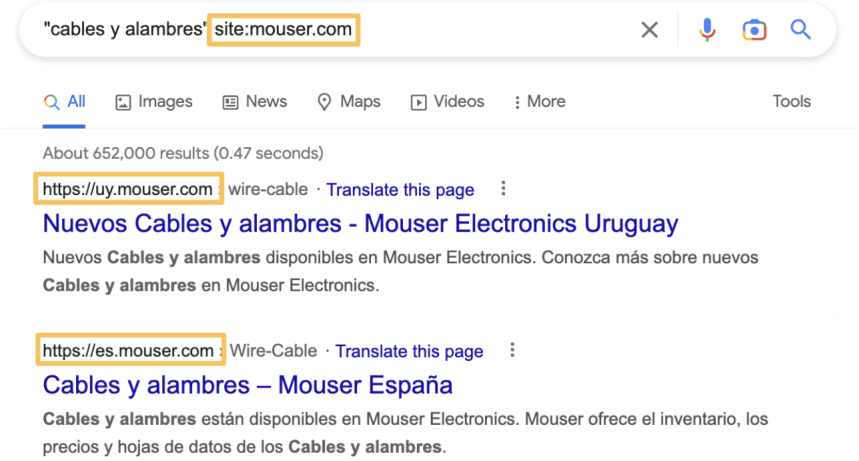
EXAMPLE

➔ **"machine translation" site:unbabel.com OR site:youtube.com**



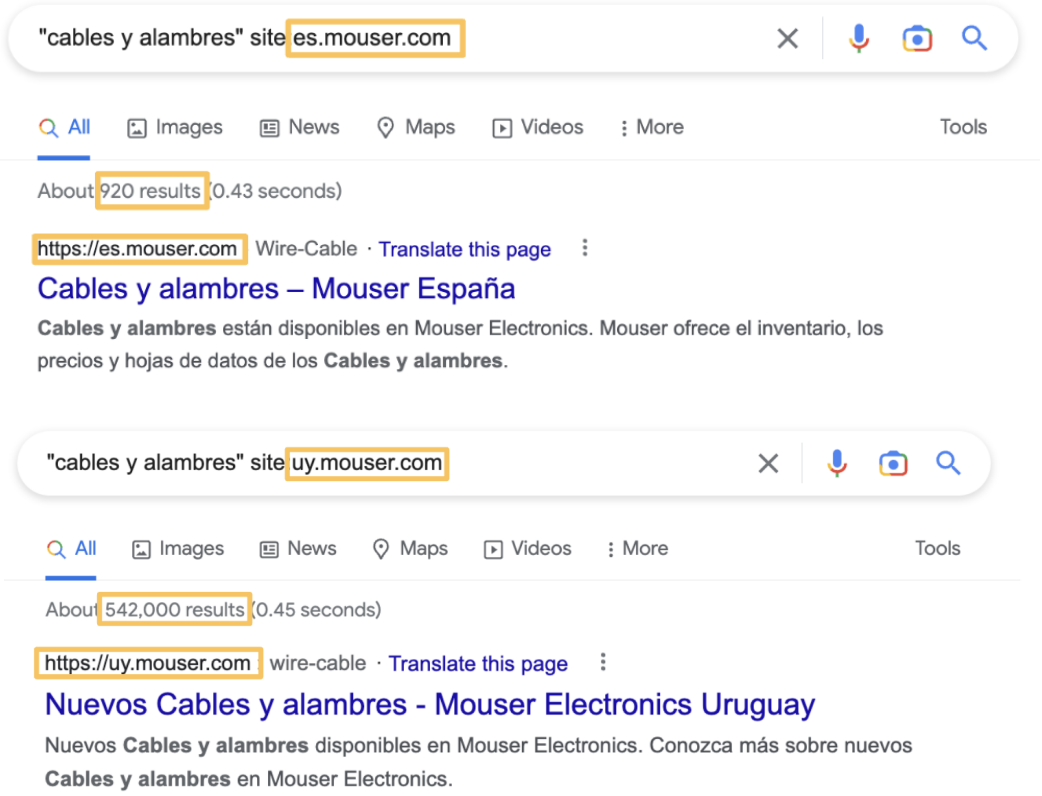
Important: you must type **site:** before each URL and the **OR** operator should be capitalized. Moreover, don't leave any whitespaces between **site:** and the URL.

You must be **careful if the language you're searching in matches the website's language and variety** (it **doesn't apply to loanwords** and such). This differs from website to website, for example, if you use Domain Search to look for "cables and wires" in Spanish on the Mouser Electronics' general website (e.g. "cables y alambres" site:mouser.com), you will get results for multiple countries' versions of the website, including countries with different language varieties (such as Spain and Uruguay). Consequently, it might be better to **specify which version of the website** you want to use.



EXAMPLE

- ➔ English
  - ◆ **“cables and wires” site:mouser.com**
- ➔ Spanish (Spain)
  - ◆ **“cables y alambres” site:es.mouser.com**
- ➔ Spanish (Uruguay)
  - ◆ **“cables y alambres” site:uy.mouser.com**



> **Important:** the different website versions are usually identifiable by the use of the corresponding **country’s ISO code** or even **language ISO code**. Their format and position in the URL change according to each website. As before, you shouldn’t leave any whitespaces between **site:** and the URL.

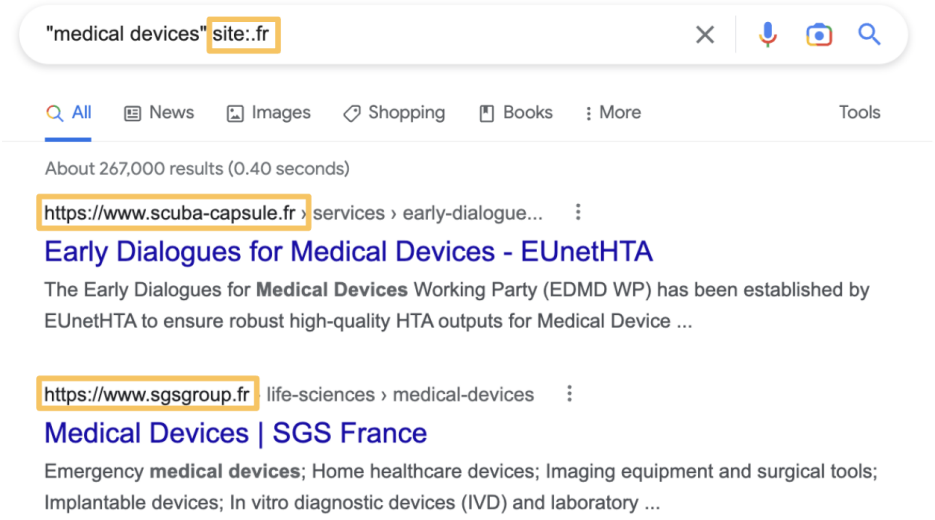
This can also be done by using the **“Region”** or the **“Language”** options in **Advanced Search**.

As mentioned, sometimes websites have different versions for each country or language, and those are defined by the use of the corresponding ISO code. Consequently, **there are also different standard domain suffixes for each country** (e.g. ".kr" for South Korea and ".nl" for the Netherlands). While there are times when even an official website might have a different suffix from the country's standard, it might be sometimes useful to filter your results using these. To do so, you should type **site:**, followed by a **dot** and the **country's standard domain suffix**.

EXAMPLE

- ➔ France
  - ◆ **"medical devices" site:.fr**

    Important: don't leave any whitespaces between **site:**, the dot and the domain suffix.



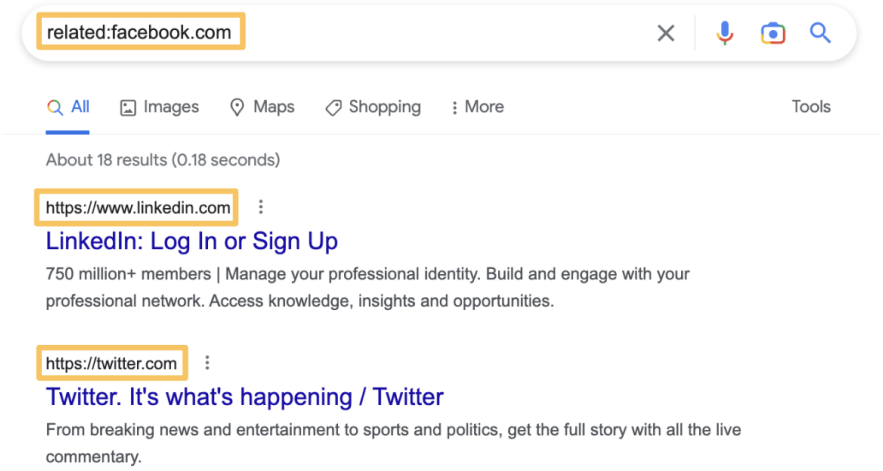
This can also be done by using the **"Region"** option in **Advanced Search**.

1.2.7. Related Websites

There are occasions when you need information about a particular subject matter but can't seem to find it on the client's website. Other times you just want to see how something is translated and/or used in similar sources. To **find other websites that deal with the same subject as the client's** you can use the **Related Websites** operator. To do so, you should type **related:** followed by the URL of the website.

EXAMPLE

- ➔ **related:website.com**



Important: don't leave any whitespaces between **related:** and the URL. Moreover, you can only use this for websites (e.g. typing "facebook" after **related:** wouldn't work).

1.2.8. Content Placement

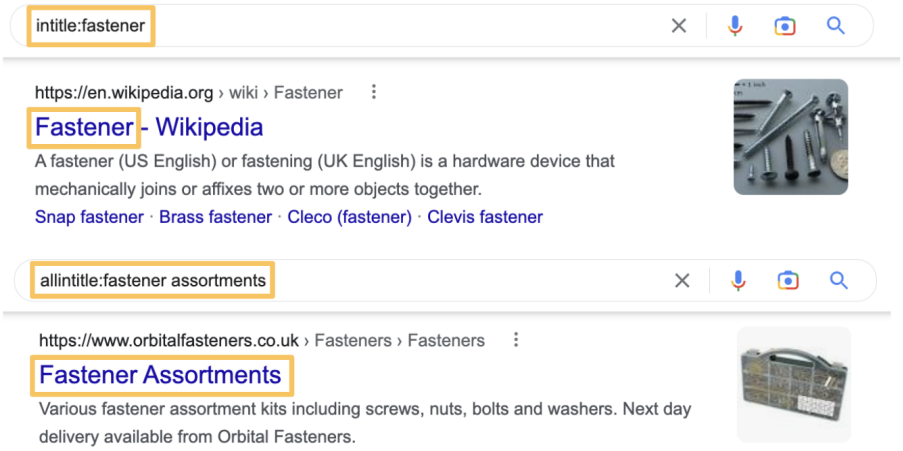
Sometimes when you perform a search, you receive a seemingly endless list of results, but the word(s) you were looking for only appear in a particular area of the website, like the title or the URL. The following **Content Placement** operators should be used if you want to specify where the information you're looking for should appear. Moreover, if you want to search for verbatim, you must use this operator together with the **Exact Match** operator mentioned above, namely, the quotation marks (" ").

1.2.9. Title Search

When the search results show the words in the title.

EXAMPLE

- ➔ One word
  - ◆ **intitle:fastener**
- ➔ Multiple words
  - ◆ **allintitle:fastener assortments**
- ➔ Verbatim (multiple words in that particular order)
  - ◆ **allintitle:"fastener assortments"**



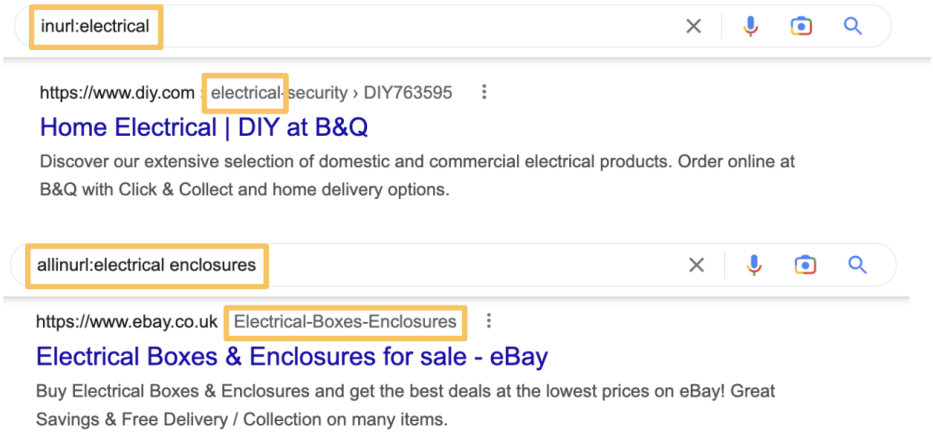
Important: there shouldn't be any whitespaces between **intitle:** or **allintitle:** and the word(s) or quotation marks (" ").

1.2.10. URL Search

When the search results show the words in the URL

EXAMPLE

- ➔ One word or not verbatim
  - ◆ **inurl:electrical**
- ➔ Multiple words
  - ◆ **allinurl:electrical enclosures**
- ➔ Verbatim (multiple words in that particular order)
  - ◆ **allinurl:"electrical enclosures"**



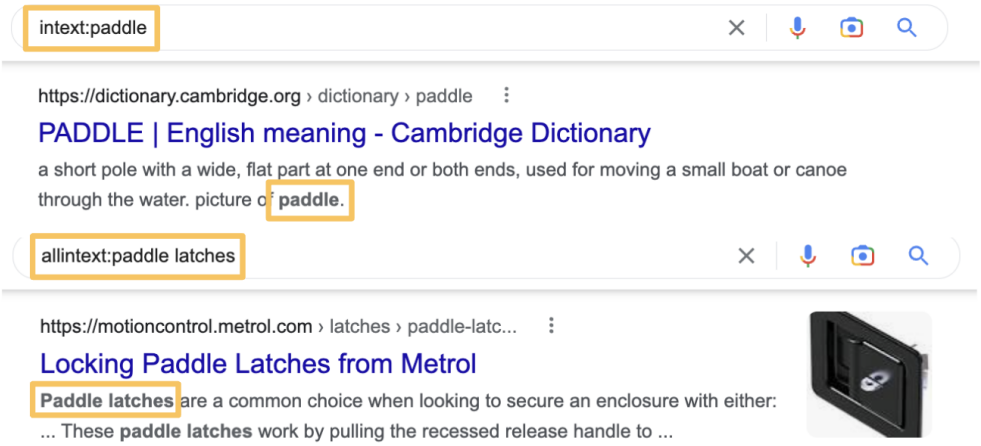
Important: there shouldn't be any whitespaces between **inurl:** or **allinurl:** and the word(s) or quotation marks (" ").

1.2.11. Text Search

When the search results show the words in the text

EXAMPLE

- One word or not verbatim
  - **intext:paddle**
- Multiple words
  - **allintext:paddle latches**
- Verbatim (multiple words in that particular order)
  - **allintext:"paddle latches"**



Important: there shouldn't be any whitespaces between **intext:** or **allintext:** and the word(s) or quotation marks (" ").

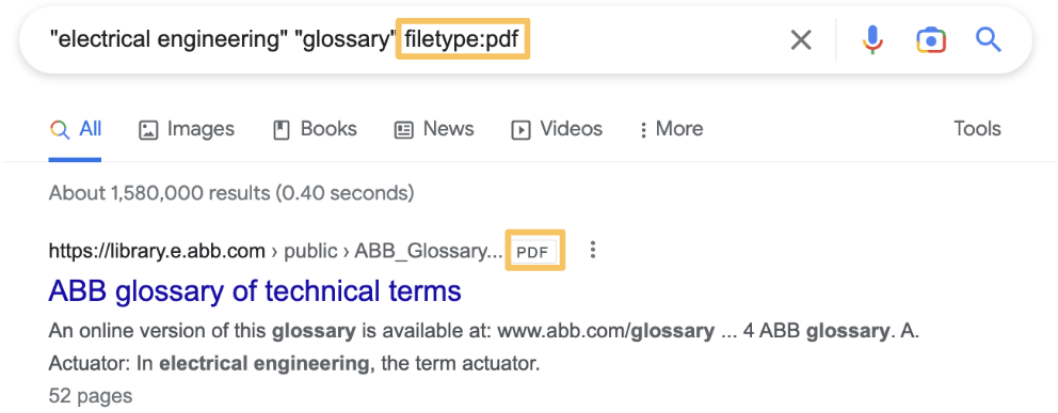
All of these can also be done by using the **"Terms Appearing"** option in **Advanced Search**.

1.2.12. File Type Search

It is frequently necessary to search for articles on a specific subject or even glossaries on that topic. Many of these are stored in singular files and can be challenging to find because they are typically hidden behind countless pages on a single website. To facilitate your research you can use this operator by typing **filetype:** followed by the shortened file type you are looking for. Nevertheless, for this search operator to work properly, it **must be used together with the Exact Match** operator mentioned above.

EXAMPLE

➔ **"electrical engineering" "glossary" filetype:pdf**



> **Important:** there shouldn't be any whitespaces between **filetype:** and the shortened file type. Moreover, you can only use shortened file types (e.g. typing "powerpoint" instead of "ppt" wouldn't work).

Here is a list of the most common file types indexable by Google:

Common File Types indexable by Google	
Name	**Extension**
Adobe Portable Document Format	.pdf
HTML	.htm, .html
Microsoft Excel	.xls, .xlsx
Microsoft PowerPoint	.ppt, .pptx
Microsoft Word	.doc, .docx
OpenOffice presentation	.odp
OpenOffice spreadsheet	.ods
OpenOffice text	.odt

Rich Text Format	.rtf
To find **more file types** see this article by Google.	

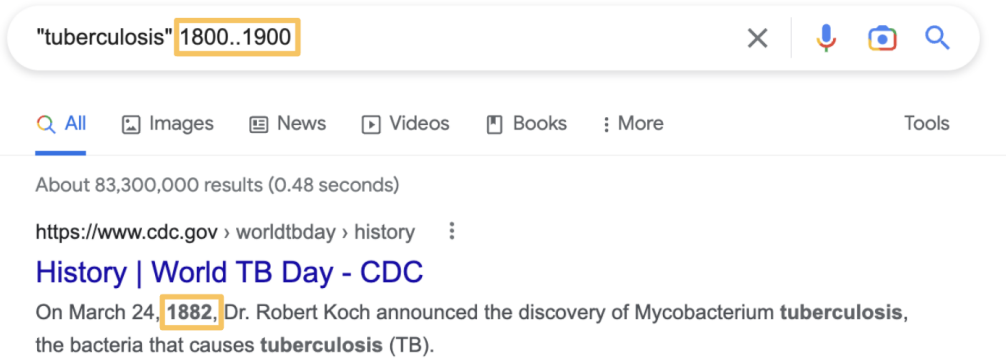
This search can also be done by using the **"File Type"** option in **Advanced Search**.

1.2.13. Number Range

Occasionally you need to find results within a specific numerical range, such as dates, measurements, or prices. To do this you can use the Number range, by entering your search term, followed by the minimum value, **two dots (..)** and, finally, the maximum value for the range you are searching for. Nevertheless, for this search operator to work properly, it **must be used together with the Exact Match** operator mentioned above.

EXAMPLE

➔ **"tuberculosis" 1800..1900**



Important: there can't be any whitespaces between the **two dots (..)** and minimum and maximum values.

This search can also be done by using the **"All results"** feature in **Basic Search Tools** (by defining the time range you desire) or the **"Numbers ranging from"** option in **Advanced Search**.

1.2.14. Search Operators Table

Clicking each individual **Operator Name** or **Alternative** will redirect you to the corresponding section.

Google Search Operators				
Operator Name	**Operator**	**Example**	**More information**	**Alternative**
Exact Match	Quotation marks (“ “)	**“**mitral paravalvular leak**”**	The quotation marks allow you to only get results for exactly what you type. **Important**: there shouldn’t be any whitespaces between the **quotation marks (“ “)** and the first and last word you type. The group of words you want to search for must be inside the **quotation marks (“ “)**.	**All results** (Verbatim option) in **Basic Search Tools** or **This exact word or phrase** in **Advanced Search**
Multiple Search	AND	“cam latches” **AND** “cam locks” **or** “cam latches” “cam locks”	Used to search for websites that contain both terms. **Important:** there shouldn’t be any whitespaces between the quotation marks (“ “) and the first/last letters of the words you type. Moreover, the **AND** should always be capitalized, placed outside of the quotation marks (“ “) and between each exact match search.	

	OR	"cam latches" **OR** "cam locks" **or** "cam latches" **|** "cam locks"	Used to search for websites that contain at least one of the terms. **Important:** there shouldn't be any whitespaces between the quotation marks (" ") and the first/last letters of the words you type. Moreover, the **OR** should always be capitalized, placed outside of the quotation marks (" ") and between each exact match search.	**Any of these words** in **Advanced Search**
Exclude Content	Hyphen (-)	steel drums **-**music **-**instruments sandman **-**"neil gaiman" tulip **-**wikipedia.org	Remove content irrelevant to your research. Particularly useful for words with multiple meanings. **Important:** there shouldn't be any whitespaces between the **hyphen (-)**, the quotation marks (" ") (if you use them), and the word/website you wish to exclude. If you wish to exclude multiple words, every one of them must be preceded by a **hyphen (-)**.	**None of these words** in **Advanced Search**
Partial Search	Asterisk (*)	"reverse ***** lock"	Useful for finding a range of related search results without knowing all the words. **Important:** the **asterisk (*)** must be placed in the space where the word you don't know	

			would be. Moreover, there shouldn't be any whitespaces between the first/last letters of the words you type.	
Proximity Search	AROUND(number)	floor **AROUND(1)** tape	Used to find results that contain two keywords that are closely associated with each other. **Important: AROUND** should be capitalized and there can't be any whitespaces between **AROUND**, the number, and the parentheses.	
Domain Search	site:	"machine translation" **site:**unbabel.com **or** "cables y alambres" **site:**es.mouser.com **or** "medical devices" **site:**.fr	The Domain Search lets you search for information on a specific website or domain (which may correspond to a certain country) through Google's search engine. **Important:** don't leave any whitespaces between **site:** and what follows (URL or dot).	**Any country** in **Basic Search Tools** or **Site or domain**, **Region** or **Language** in **Advanced Search**
Related Websites	related:	**related:**facebook.com	This operator allows you to search for websites that are related to a particular website.	

				Important: don't leave any whitespaces between **related:** and the URL. Moreover, you can only use this for websites (e.g. typing "facebook" after **related:** wouldn't work).	
Content Placement	**Title Search**	intitle:	**intitle:**fastener	Useful to search for websites that have a certain word or phrase in their title. **Important:** there shouldn't be any whitespaces between **intitle:** or **allintitle:** and the word(s) or quotation marks (" ").	**Terms Appearing** in **Advanced Search**
		allintitle:	**allintitle:**fastener assortments		
	URL Search	inurl:	**inurl:**electrical	Useful to search for websites that have a certain word or phrase in their URL. **Important:** there shouldn't be any whitespaces between **inurl:** or **allinurl:** and the word(s) or quotation marks (" ").	
		allinurl:	**allinurl:**electrical enclosures		
	Text Search	intext:	**intext:**paddle	Useful to search for websites that have a certain word or phrase in their text. **Important:** there shouldn't be any whitespaces between **intext:** or **allintext:** and the word(s) or quotation marks (" ").	
		allintext:	**allintext:**paddle latches		

File Type Search	filetype:	"electrical engineering" "glossary" **filetype:**pdf	Allows you to find a specific file type about a particular subject matter and/or within a particular website. **Important:** there shouldn't be any whitespaces between **filetype:** and the shortened file type. Moreover, you can only use shortened file types (e.g. typing "powerpoint" instead of "ppt" wouldn't work).	**File Type** in **Advanced Search**
Number Range	two dots (..)	"tuberculosis" 1800**..**1900	This operator allows you to find results within a specific numerical range, such as dates, measurements, or prices. **Important:** there can't be whitespaces between the **two dots (..)** and minimum and maximum values.	**Any time** (by defining the custom range) in **Basic Search Tools** or **Numbers ranging from** in **Advanced Search**

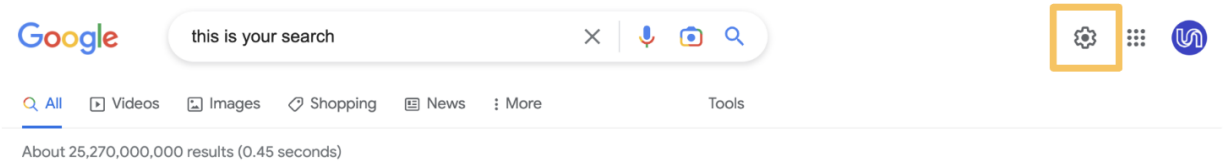
1.3. Advanced Search

Similarly to the other tools we've talked about so far, Google's Advanced Search is a feature that allows you to narrow your search by specifying a set of criteria. Nevertheless, in opposition to **Basic Search Tools** or **Search Operators**, this is done through a particular Google subpage.

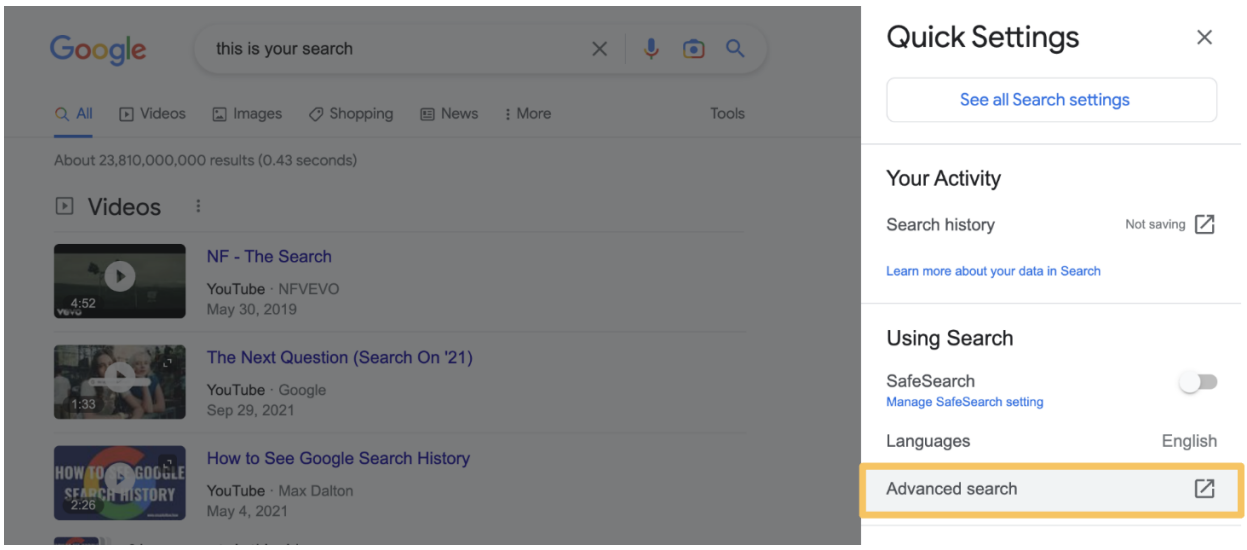
These options will be explained in-depth in the next section. However, if you prefer a broader overview, you can check out the **Advanced Search Table**.

How to open Google's Advanced Search...

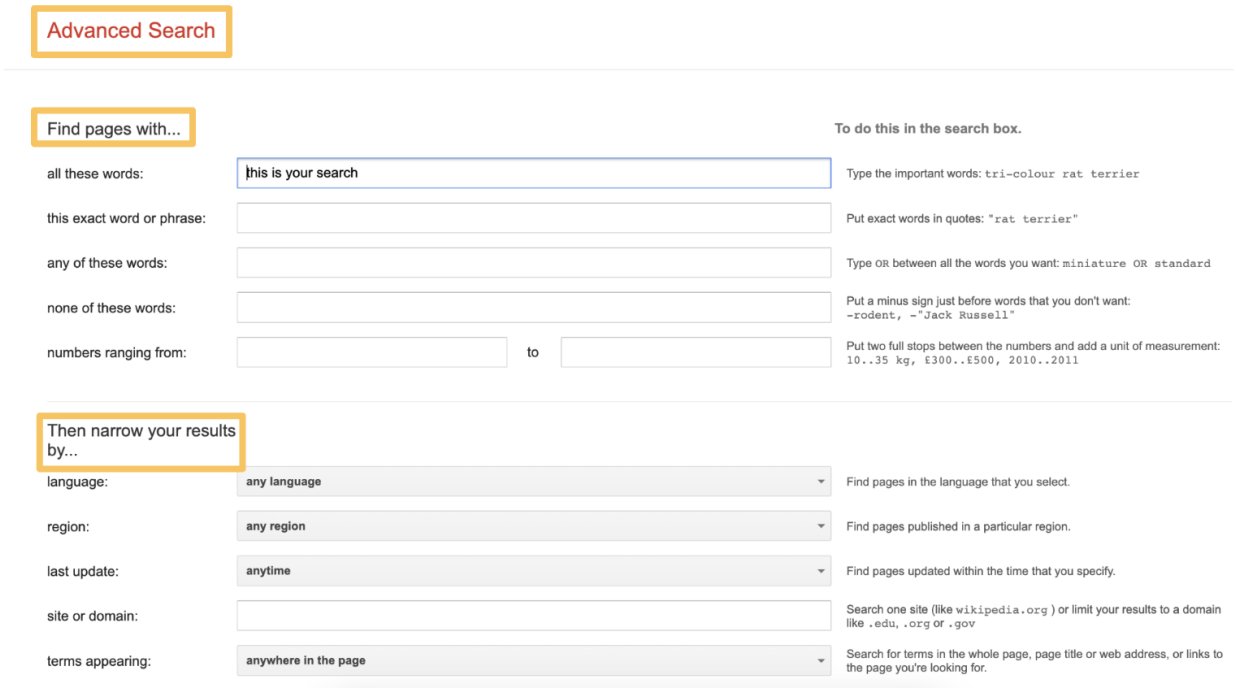
To start using Google's Advanced Search you must open it by clicking on the "Settings" icon in the top right corner of the page.



Next, in the menu that appears you will have to scroll down to the "Using Search" subsection and select "Advanced Search" from the list of options.



This will open the Advanced Search page, where you can determine various search criteria to refine your search. This page is divided into two sections: “Find pages with” and “Then narrow your results by”.



1.3.1. Find pages with

1.3.1.1. All these words

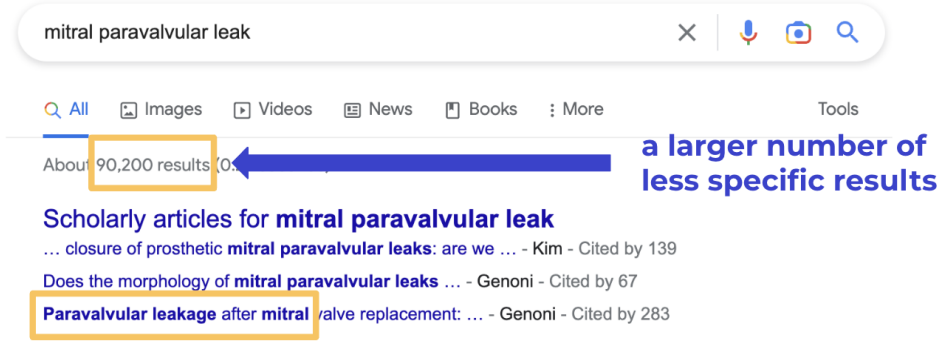
The “All these words” option in Advanced Search allows you to conduct a search that is quite similar to one you would do with only Google. For example, if you perform a simple Google Search for “grommet strips”, you will receive a similar number of results as if you used this option.

This is because this particular feature filters the search results to only include pages that contain all the keywords or phrases specified in this search, in this case, “grommet” and “strips”. However, these keywords or phrases are not necessarily all on the same websites.

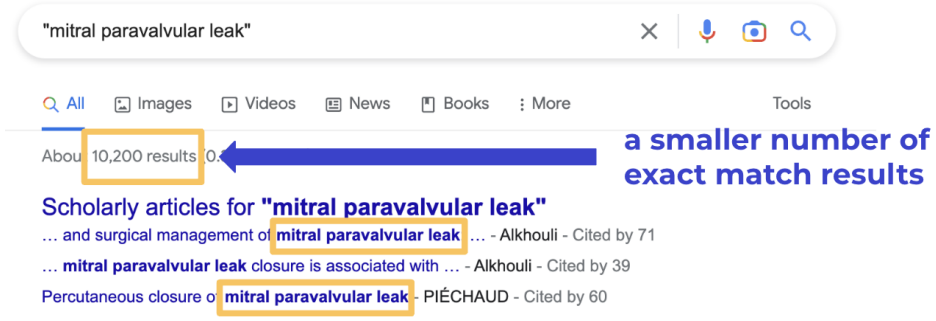
1.3.1.2. This exact word or phrase

Oftentimes, while researching, it can be hard to find information about a specific string of words among the various results. However, you can use this option to narrow those results to the exact words you type.

For example, as mentioned above in the **All results** and **Exact Match** sections, if you search for "**mitral paravalvular leak"**, the results you get might only include one of these words. This, of course, creates a wider range of results and, consequently, makes it harder for you to obtain the exact match to what you are looking for.



However, if you use the "This exact word or phrase" option, you'll only get results that feature what you've searched for and in that same order. This will result in a lower number of results and all of them show exactly **"mitral paravalvular leak"**, as you can see in the image below.



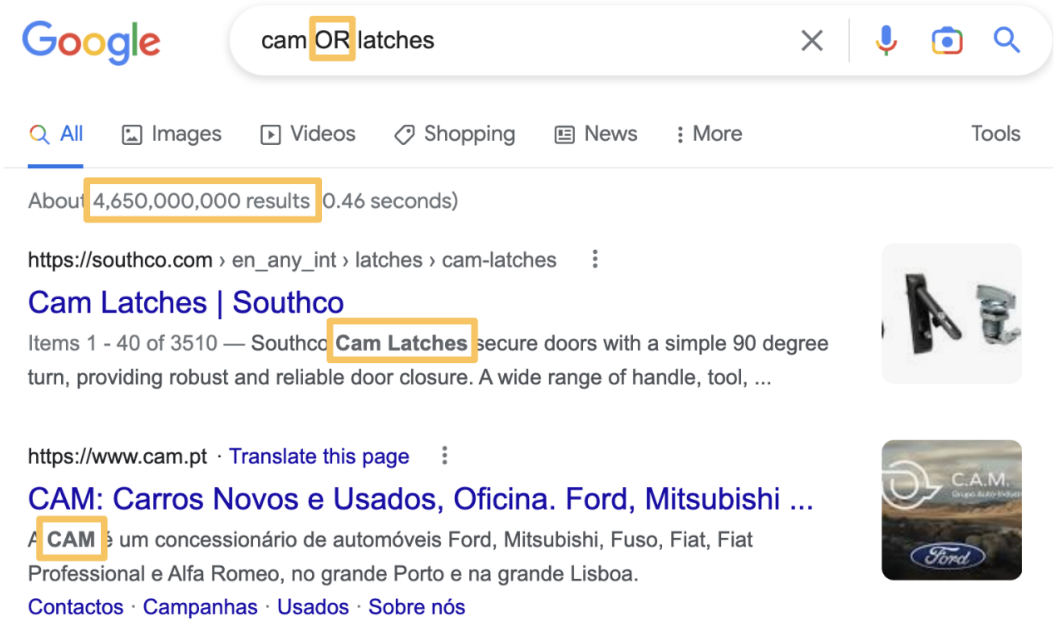
This can also be done by using the "**All results"** ("Verbatim" option) in **Basic Search Tools** or the **Exact Match** operator.

1.3.1.3. Any of these words

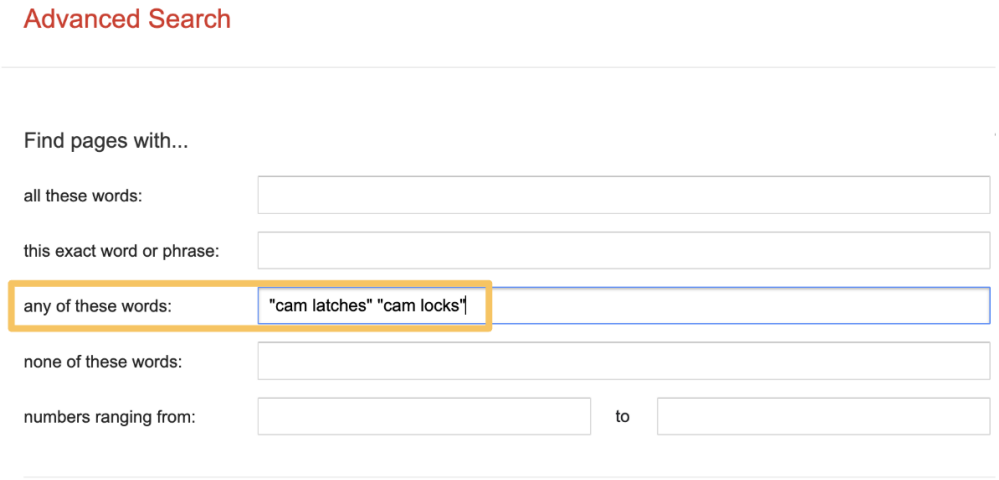
There are instances when, for example, looking for multiple groups of words might be essential for your research (as mentioned in the **Multiple Search** section). This may be the case if

you want to locate different terminology within the same text or even verify if a certain thing has several designations. To do this, you can use the “Any of these words” option.

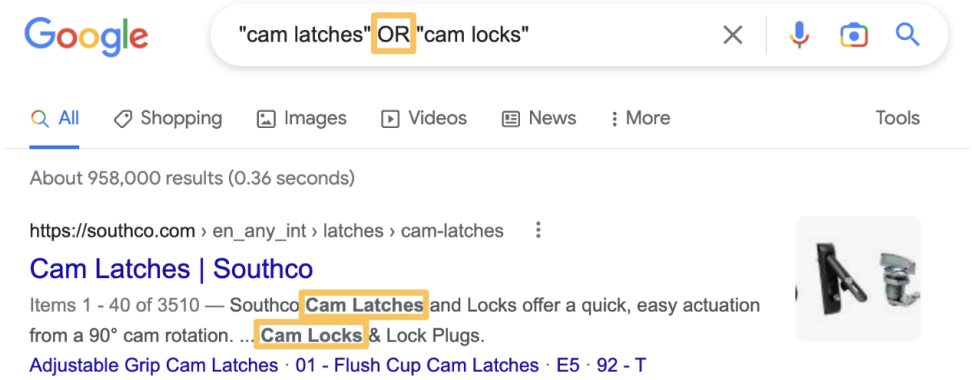
For example, if you search for “cam latches” using this option, you will get a higher number of results than if you did a simple search. This is because this feature will show you not only pages that contain the words “cam latches” together but also websites where the word “cam” or “latches” is present.



Moreover, if you want to define specific groups of words, you can use quotation marks (“ “) around each group, as seen in the image below.



When you do this, the capitalized OR will be added between the groups you've specified. In this particular example, you'll get results for "cam latches", "cam locks", or both.

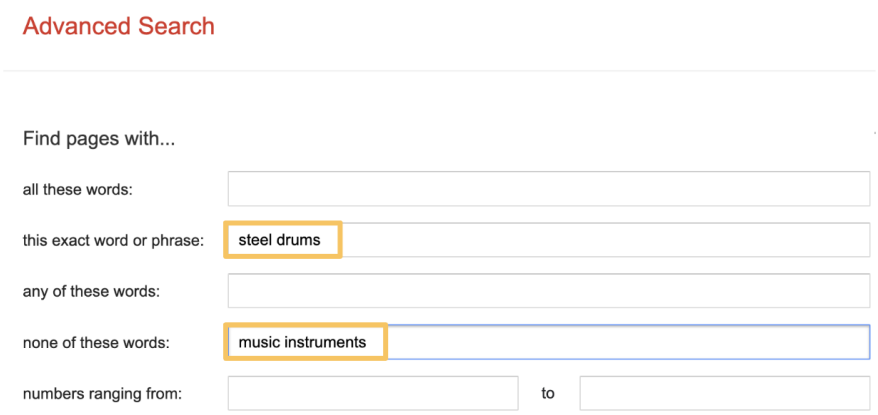


This can also be done by using the **Multiple Search** search operator (OR option).

1.3.1.4. None of these words

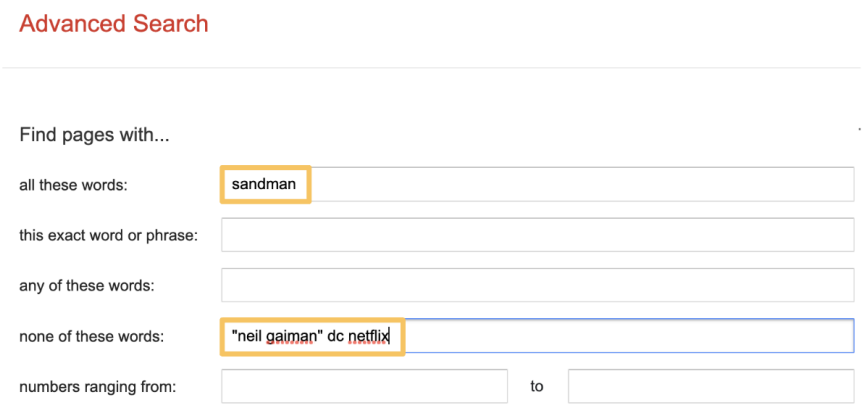
As mentioned above in the **Exclude Content** section, sometimes there is a need to remove some unrelated content or even unnecessary websites. This can be particularly useful when a word has multiple meanings or when a certain website clogs up your search. To do so, you can use the "None of these words" option.

For example, imagine you're searching for steel drums, you'll mostly get results for the musical instrument and a few containing steel barrels. If you're looking for steel barrels, you can use the "None of these words" option to exclude the words music and instruments.

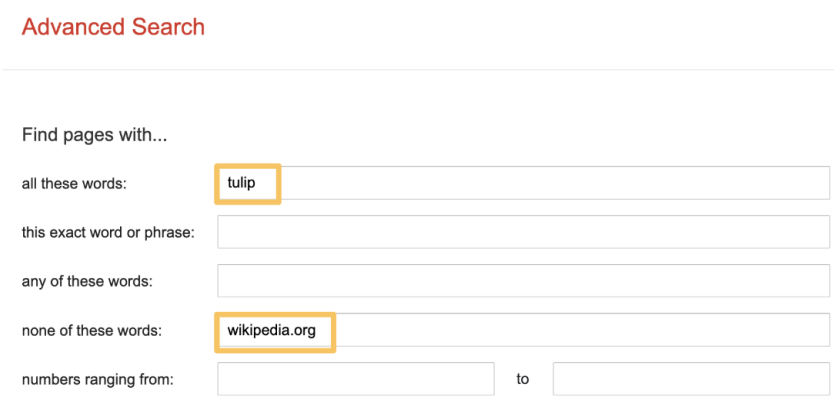


Moreover, there are times when you might need to exclude multiple words. For example, imagine you are looking for “Sandman”. The main results will be about Neil Gaiman’s comics and their Netflix adaptation.

If you wish to exclude them from your search, you must type the group of words inside quotation marks (“ “), in this case, “Neil Gaiman”, and then, any single words you wish to exclude, without quotation marks.



In terms of websites, imagine you’re searching for the word tulip. The first result you see is from Wikipedia. However, if you don’t wish to see any Wikipedia pages, you can simply type wikipedia.org. This will remove all the corresponding pages.

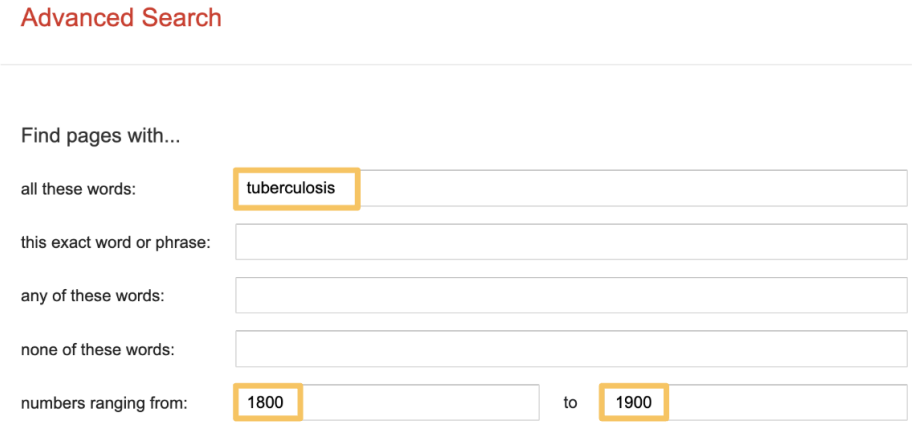


This can also be done by using the **Exclude Content** operator.

1.3.1.5. Numbers ranging from

Sometimes you need to find results within a specific numerical range, such as dates, measurements, or prices. To do this, you can use the "Numbers ranging from" option.

For example, as mentioned in the **Number Range** section, if you search for "tuberculosis", you will get a larger number of results with various information about it. However, if you want to specify that you want results about tuberculosis during the 19th century, you can use the "numbers ranging from" option by typing the years.



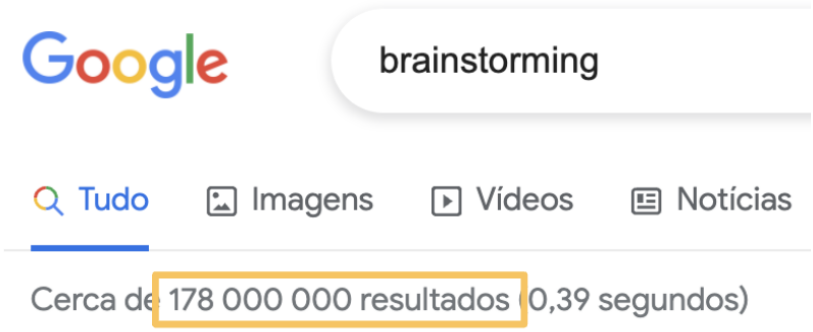
This can also be done by using the **Number Range** operator.

1.3.2. Then narrow your results by

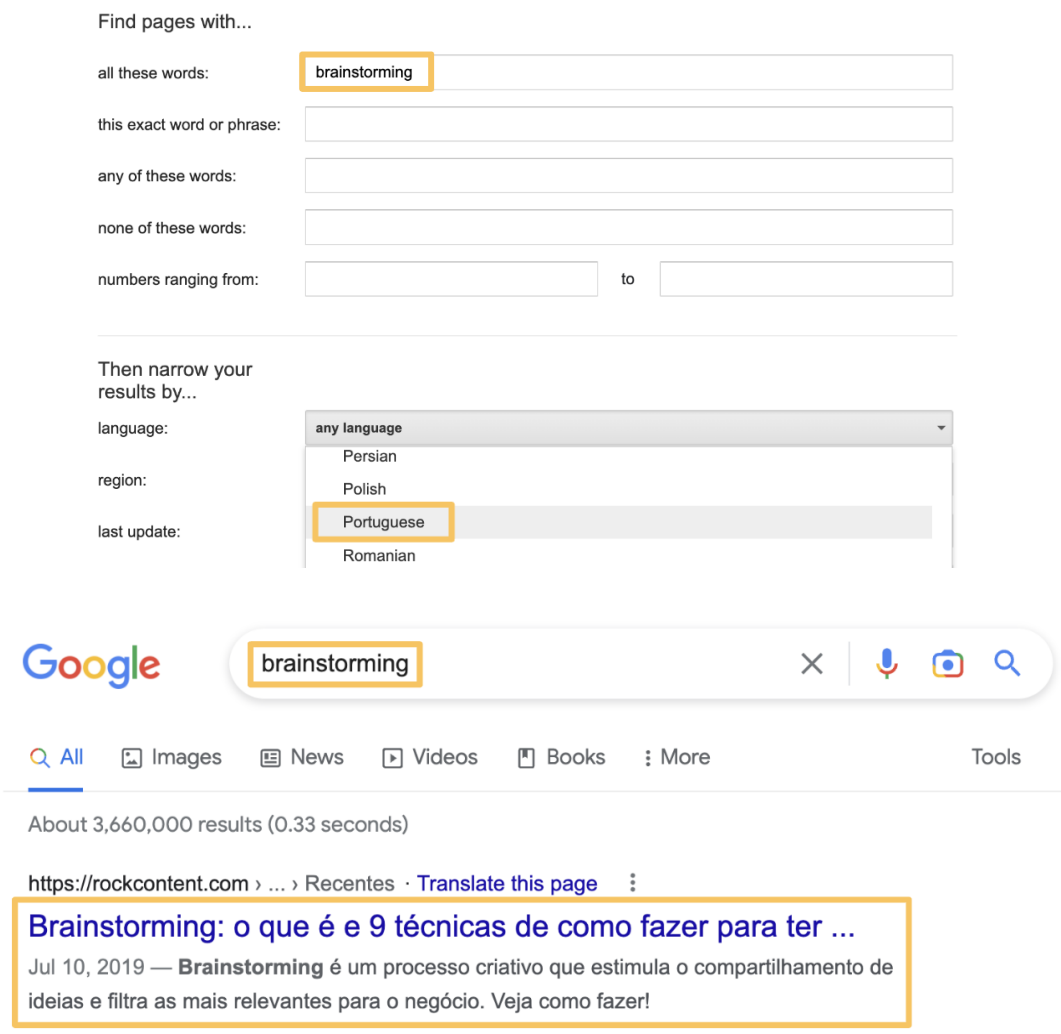
1.3.2.1. Language

As a translator, you'll spend a significant amount of time not only searching for terms or information in their original language but also in the language into which you're translating a certain text. You can use this option to pick the language in which you want your results to appear.

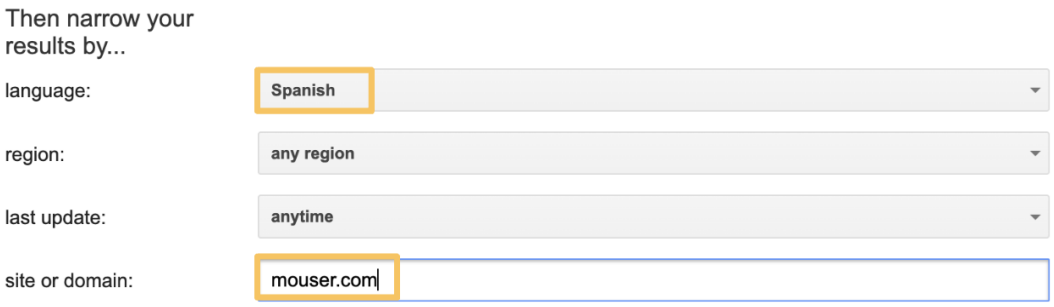
For example, as mentioned in the "**Any language**" section, imagine you search for the word "brainstorming". You will obtain a large number of results since they contain pages not only in English but also in other languages.



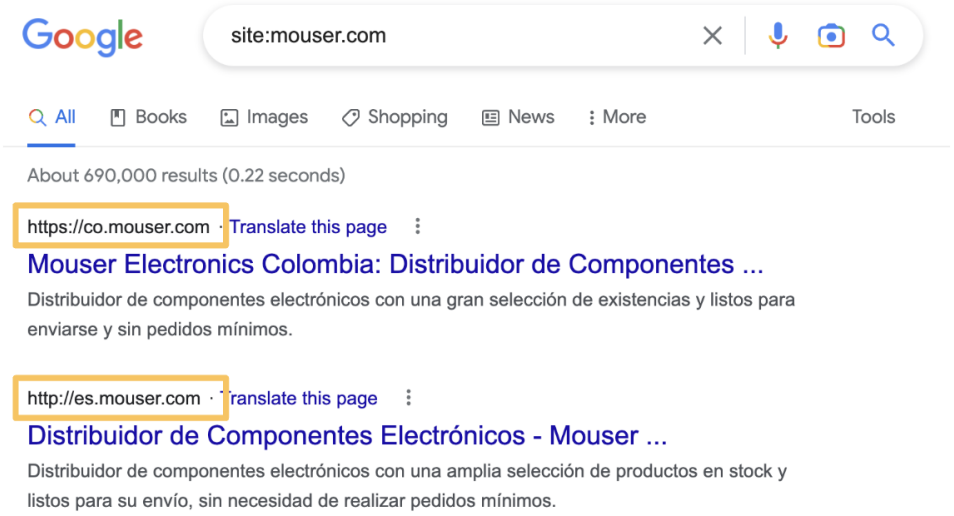
If you wish to search for "brainstorming" in, say, Portuguese, you may first type the word and then pick "Portuguese" from the language drop-down menu. You will not only obtain fewer results but all of them will be in Portuguese.



Similarly, by combining it with another option, namely, “Site or domain”, you will be able to search for a website in a specific language. For example, if you want to find Mouser Electronics’ website in Spanish, choose Spanish from the drop-down box, and then write “mouser.com” in the “Site or domain” option.



As you can see, doing so will result in various versions of the website. Of course, you must be mindful of the language variety into which you're translating the text and do your research accordingly.



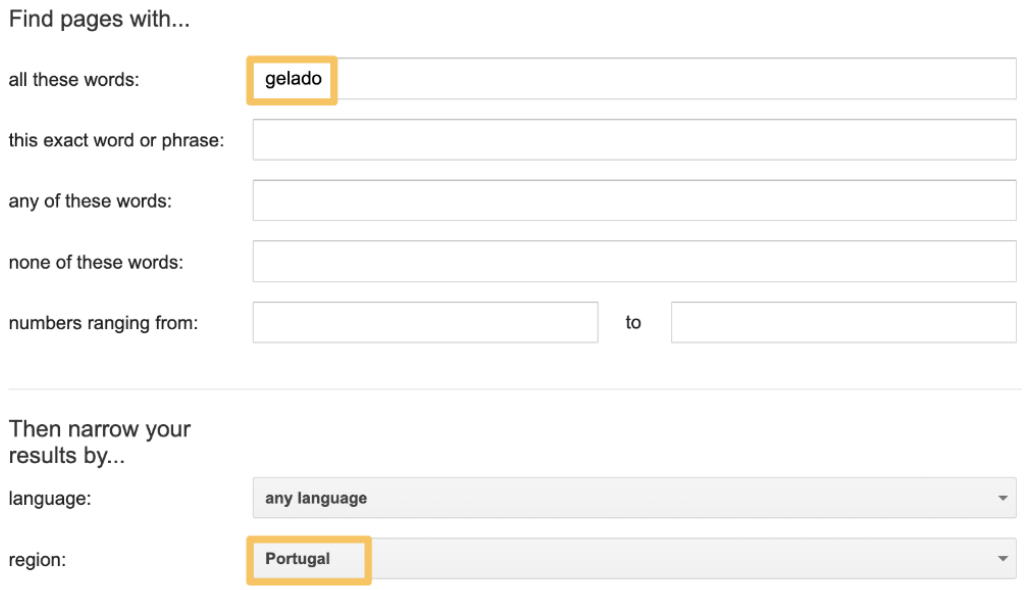
This can also be done by using the "**Any language**" feature in Basic Search Tools or using the **Domain Search** operator.

1.3.2.2. Region

Occasionally, it becomes necessary to investigate the translation of a word or phrase in a specific country. Particularly when translating into a language that has multiple varieties. The region option can be utilized to accomplish this task.

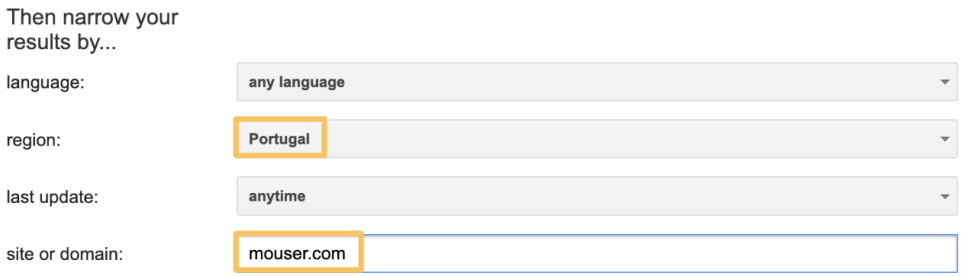
For example, as seen in the "**Any country**" section, if you wish to determine the translation of "ice cream" in European Portuguese and search for something like "ice cream in portuguese", you will get two distinct results, namely, "sorvete" and "gelado".

To find out which one is more commonly used in Portugal, you can search for each one of these words separately, while also choosing Portugal as the region in the "Region" drop-down menu.



From the results, you will see that the second word ("gelado") has more hits in Portugal, which may suggest that it is the more commonly used term for "ice cream" in that country. However, it is important to be cautious when doing this search, as a single word may have multiple meanings, which can affect the number of results.

Moreover, you can also use this option to search for a specific version of a particular website. For example, if you want to find Mouser Electronics' Portuguese version, you can type the general website's URL, in this case, "mouser.com", and then select "Portugal" in the "Region" drop-down menu. Doing this will give you the Portuguese version of the website which is identifiable by its ISO code (more about this in **Domain Search**), in this case, "pt".



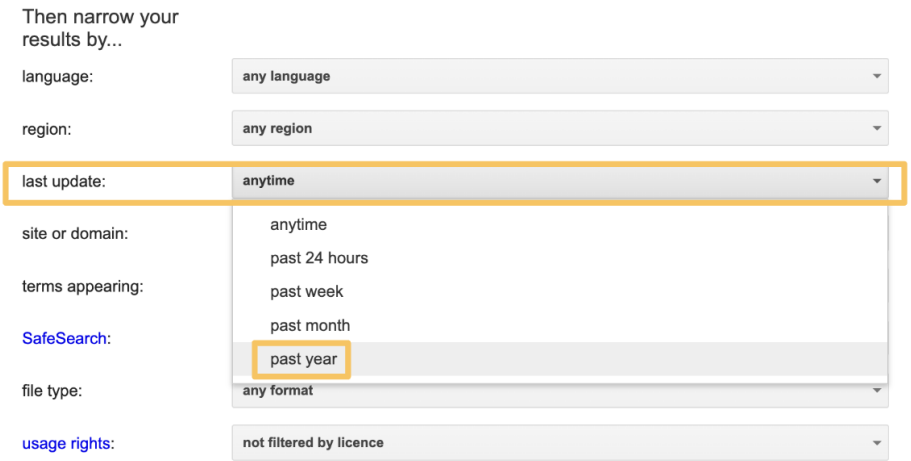
This can also be done by using the "**Any country**" feature in Basic Search Tools or using the **Domain Search** operator.

1.3.2.3. Last update

As a translator, it's essential to have access to the most recent and relevant information for your translations, in order to produce accurate and high-quality work. You can accomplish this by limiting your search results to websites that have been updated within a certain time frame, by using the "Last update" option in Google Advanced Search.

For example, during the COVID-19 pandemic, new information about the virus, and its effects was constantly emerging. However, some of this data was conflicting and difficult to verify.

To stay up to date on the latest information, you can use the "Last update" filter in Google's Advanced Search, by selecting a specific time frame in the drop-down menu, such as the last year, you can narrow down your search results to include only the most recent information.



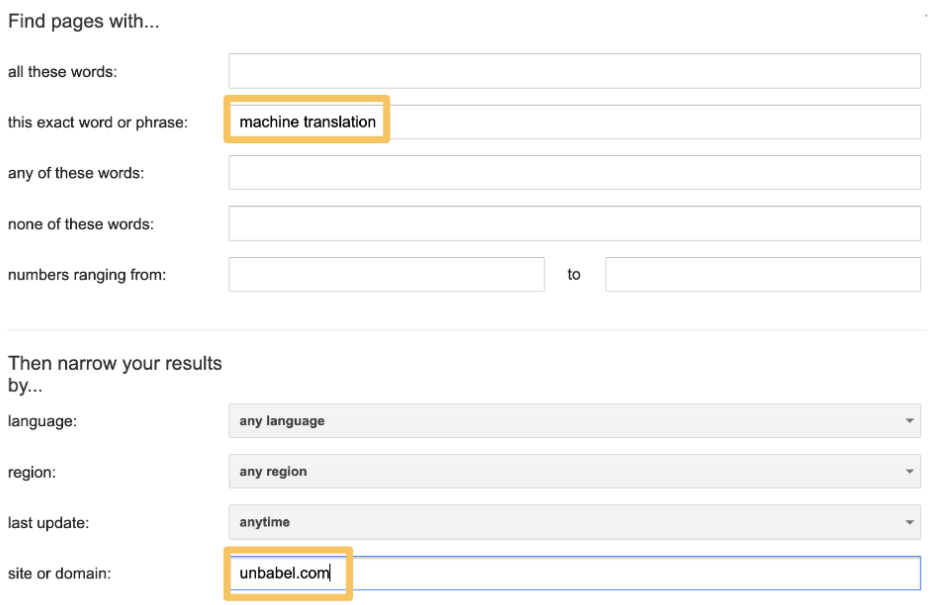
This can help ensure that your translations reflect the current understanding of the pandemic, and help you avoid spreading misinformation to the audience you are translating for, which can be essential when working on texts with medical information.

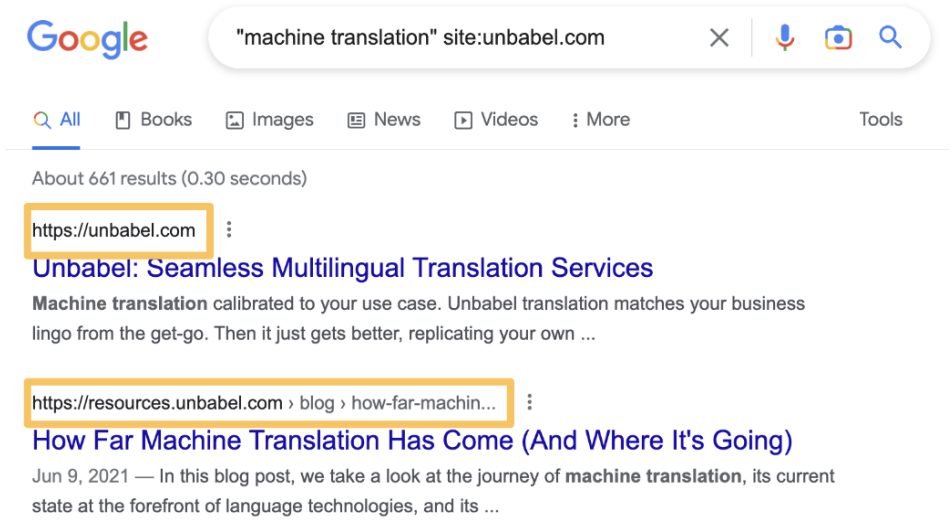
This can also be done by using the "**Any time**" feature in Basic Search Tools or using the **Number Range** search operator.

1.3.2.4. Site or domain

As mentioned in the **Domain Search** section, when translating something related to a particular client, it is important to first check how the content is translated and described on their website. However, oftentimes, it can be challenging to find what you are looking for, due to the website's complex layout, or lack of a search bar. But the site or domain feature allows you to do this, by restricting the results to the domain you choose.

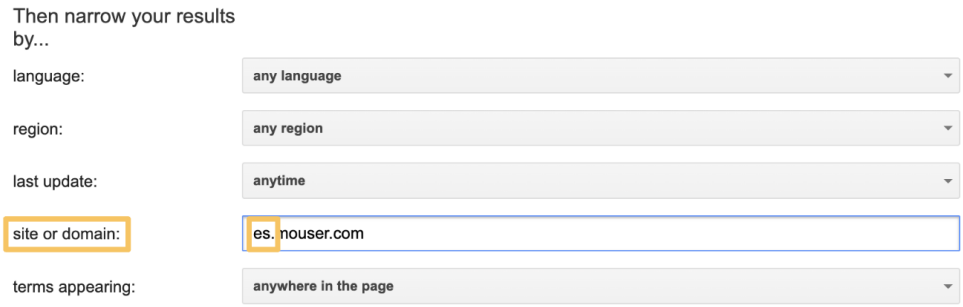
For example, imagine you want to search for "machine translation" on Unbabel's website. To do so, you can type "machine translation" in the "This exact word or phrase" option and then, type "unbabel.com" in the "Site or domain" option. As you can see, all the results refer you to Unbabel's website.





Additionally, you must be careful if the language you're searching in matches the website's language and variety. For example, if you use the "Site or domain" option to look for "cables and wires" in Spanish on Mouser Electronics' general website, you will get results for multiple versions of the website, including countries with different language varieties, such as Spain and Uruguay.

Consequently, it might be better to specify which version of the website you want to use. The different website versions are usually identifiable by the use of the corresponding country's ISO code or even language ISO code (more about this in **Domain Search**). Their format and position in the URL change according to each website. Here is the Spanish version:



Finally, the "Site or domain" option also allows you to search for different country domains without specifying a particular website. This is done, once again, by using the ISO codes, but this time by themselves.

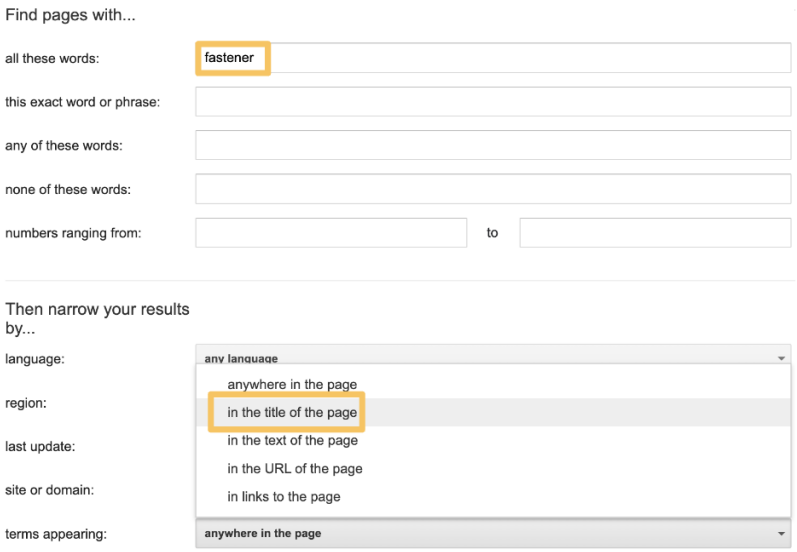
For example, imagine you want to search for french websites about "medical devices". To do so, you should type "medical devices" in the "**This exact word or phrase**" option, and then the country's standard ISO code in the "Site or domain" option.

This can also be done by using the **Domain Search** operator.

1.3.2.5. Terms Appearing

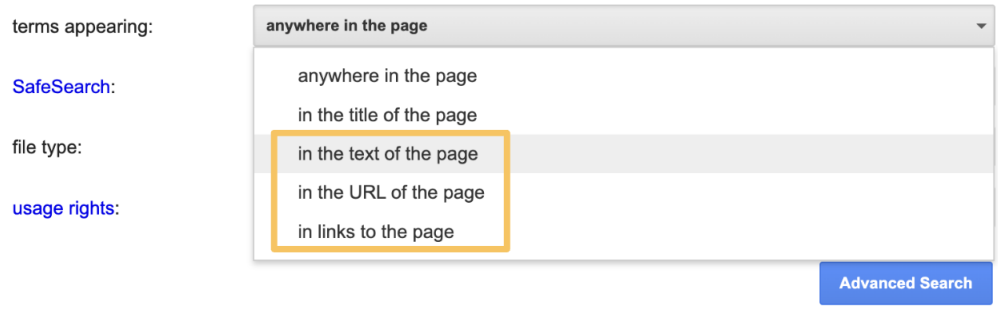
Sometimes when you perform a search, you receive a seemingly endless list of results. But the words you were looking for, only appear in a particular area of the website, like the title or the URL. This can be done with the "Terms appearing" option.

For example, as mentioned in the **Content Placement** section, imagine you wish to search for websites that have the word "fastener" on their title. To do so, you must type "fastener" and then select the option "title" in the "Terms appearing" dropdown menu.



You can also do the same to search for a group of words, for example, "fastener assortments". However, while all the results will have the words you've defined on their title, they might not be in the order you desire. For this to happen, you must use the "**This exact word or phrase**" simultaneously.

The same logic can be applied to the other versions of this filter, namely: URL, text, and link.

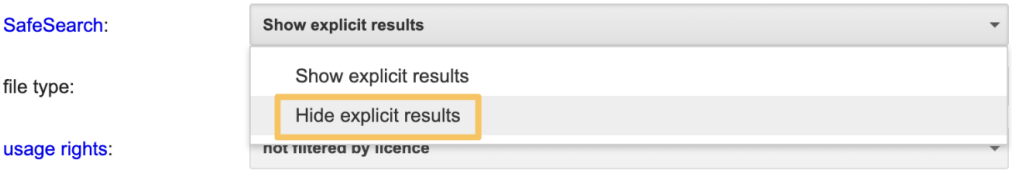


This can also be done by using the **Content Placement** search operator.

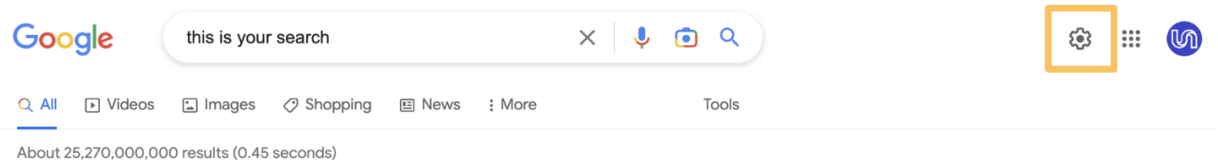
1.3.2.6. SafeSearch

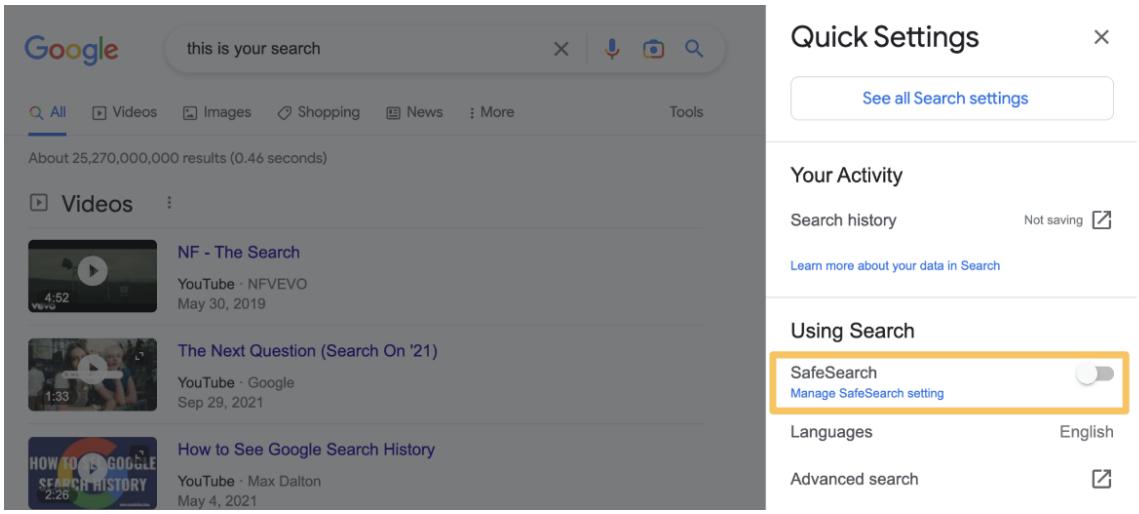
This option can be used to filter out inappropriate, offensive or disturbing content while performing a Google search. As a translator, this can be particularly useful to maintain both your standards of quality and your well-being.

For example, if you're working on a legal document, you might use the SafeSearch filter to avoid explicit or offensive content when searching for translations of terms such as "involuntary manslaughter". This is done by choosing the "Hide explicit results" option from the SafeSearch drop-down menu.



Alternatively, you can activate this option in the "Quick Settings" menu. This prevents you from being exposed to potentially triggering or inappropriate content while obtaining access to the information needed for the task at hand.

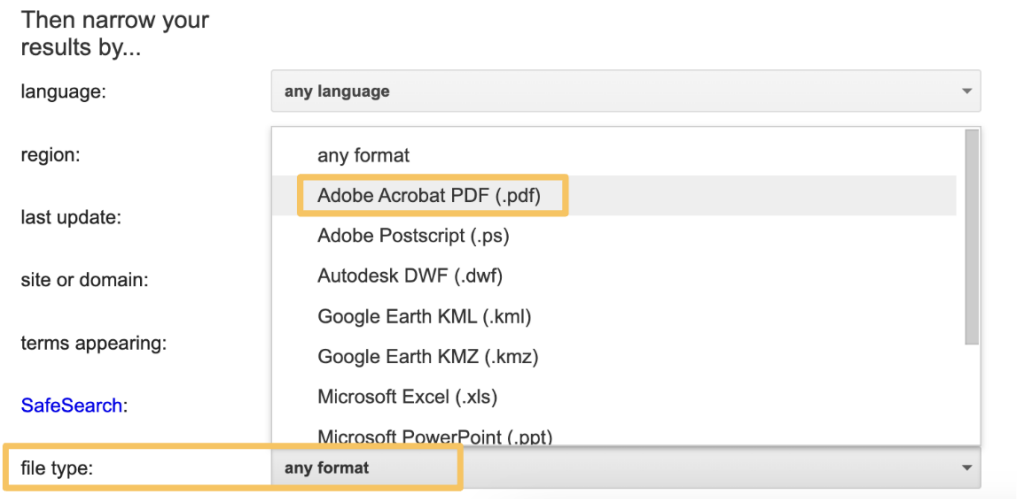




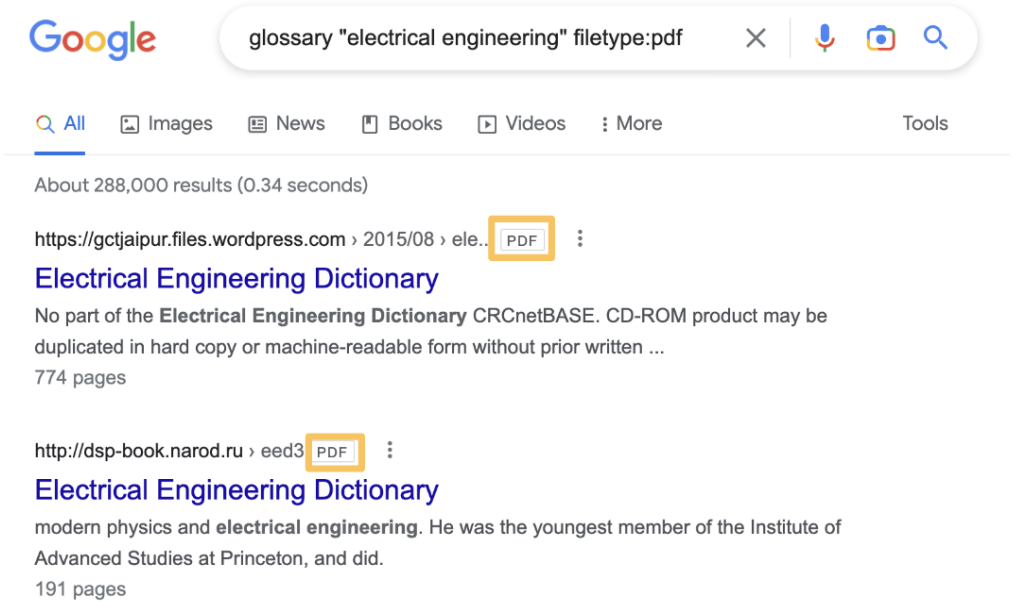
1.3.2.7. File Type

As seen in the **File Type Search** section, It is frequently necessary to search for articles on a specific subject or even glossaries on that topic. Many of these are stored in singular files and can be challenging to find because they are typically hidden behind countless pages on a single website. To find them, you can use the “File Type” option in Advanced Search.

For example, imagine you want to search for glossaries about “electrical engineering”. If you do a simple Google search, you will get a large number of results containing only general websites. However, if you only want a PDF file of a glossary, you can type “electrical engineering” and “glossary”, and then select “PDF” in the drop-down menu.



As you can see, all the results will include a little box with the file type.



This can also be done by using the **File Type Search** operator.

1.3.3. Advanced Search Table

Clicking each individual **Option** or **Alternative** will redirect you to the corresponding section.

"Find pages with" section		
Option	**More information**	**Alternative**
All these words	This option works as a normal Google Search, in the sense that it lets you search for anything without really restricting the results.	
This exact word or phrase	It allows you to find information about a specific word or phrase in exact verbatim.	**All results** (Verbatim option) in **Basic Search Tools** or **Exact Match**
Any of these words	It is useful when there are multiple terms for the same thing since it shows you results about one or another.	**Multiple Search** (OR operator)
None of these words	This option removes a particular content (words or even websites) from your search.	**Exclude Content**
Numbers ranging from	Useful to find results within a specific numerical range, such as dates, measurements, or prices	**Number Range**

"Then narrow your results by" section		
Option	**More information**	**Alternative**
Language	It allows you to search for information or websites in a certain language.	**Any Language** in **Basic Search Tools** (limited) or **Domain Search** (limited)

Region	This option lets you find websites or other specific knowledge within a certain geographical area. It can be useful to obtain regional or local information.	**Any country** in **Basic Search Tools** (limited) or **Domain Search** (limited)
Last update	You can search for results within the range of time you specify (e.g. past 24 hours or past year).	**Any time** (by setting a custom range) in **Basic Search Tools** or **Number Range** (limited)
Site or domain	This can be useful for finding data on a specific website or for searching within a particular domain.	**Domain Search**
Terms appearing	You can specify where the words you type appear on the websites (titles, URL or text).	**Content Placement**
SafeSearch	This is a feature that filters out explicit or inappropriate content from your search results.	
File Type	This option allows you to search for a particular file type.	**File Type Search**