Paratext 8

Participant's Manual: Stages 3-6: (English)

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Part I

Course Introduction

1

Introduction

1.1 Goal

The participants will process their translation with the help of Paratext, a program created for entering, storing, and checking the translated texts. The course follows the six stages of translation as given in the SIL base organisational plan. [The four stages of the UBS plan are 1, 2, 5, and 6] There are three manuals in the series. The first deals with tasks that require an administrator. The second covers the first two stages (Stage 1-2). This manual covers the last stages 3-6 (or 3-4 of UBS).

1.2 Course Objectives

At the end of the course, the participant will be able to:

Stage 3: Prepare for a consultant check

- Prepare a back translation
  - Back translation 1 (free)
  - Back translation 2 (word by word)
- Complete other checks
  - check references, quoted texts, numbering, unmatched pairs of punctuation, quotations
  - spell checking

Stage 4: Consultant Check

- All the tasks for this step have been covered in previous modules.

Stage 5: Community testing

- Prepare a progress report.
- Prepare a Biblical terms report.

Stage 6: Finalising for publication

- Add illustrations et captions
- Identify the names for any maps to be included.
- Add an introduction to the NT / Bible
- Compare the parallel passages
- Confirm that all the other checks have been completed.
- Finalize check of proper names.
- Check numbers, money, weights and measures
- Final format checks.

Part II

Stage 3: Preparing for the Consultant check

In this third stage of a translation project you will do comprehension testing and back translation. You will also continue with the basic checks and spell checking.

The following modules will help you in this stage:

- BT1: Draft a Back Translation
- BT2: Interlinearise a project
- BC3: Basic checks 3
- PPR: Progress report

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BT1: Draft a Back Translation

Introduction

This module explains how to draft a back translation into a separate Paratext project and keep it up-to-date. [The next module will explain how to do a word by word gloss of the translation using the project interlinearizer.]

Where we are

You have typed, checked and revised your translation in Paratext and are now preparing for a consultant check. Before you can start your Administrator must have created a separate project for your back translation.

Why is this important?

Your text needs to be check by a consultant. But because the consultant does not know your language, you need to translate your text back into a language they can understand. This is where the term "back translation" comes from. The consult will use this translation to help your team improve your exegetical choices in the text.

It is preferable that this is done by someone who hasn't been involved in your translation. This way she will type what the text says and not what you meant it to say. This should also be done without looking at any helps or other Bibles.

What will you do?

- Open your project and back translation project
- Arrange your text on the screen.
- Draft your back translation
- Mark the status as finished when you complete a chapter.
- Check that your text is up-to-date (or in sync), view any differences by moving to the next change if appropriate.

2.1 Create a new project for the back translation

(First time only, by Administrator)

> • **File** > **New Project**
> • Click **Edit**
> • Type a full name for the project and a short name
> • Click **OK**
> • Choose the language for your back translation (e.g. English)
> • Choose a versification
> • For the Type of project choose "Back Translation"
> • For **Based on** choose your project
> • Click the **Books** tab
> • Choose the desired books
> • Click **OK**
> • Click the **Create Book(s)** link
> • Create books as needed.

2.2 Draft your back translation

> • Open your project
> • Open your back translation project
> • Arrange the windows so that you can easily see both windows.
> • Click in the back translation window, (the verse in your project is high-lighted).
> • Type your back translation into each verse (after the check box).
> • Continue for each verse in the chapter.

2.3 Mark the chapter as Finished

When you have finished the chapter

> • On the toolbar at the top of your back translation window, click on the arrow beside the check mark.
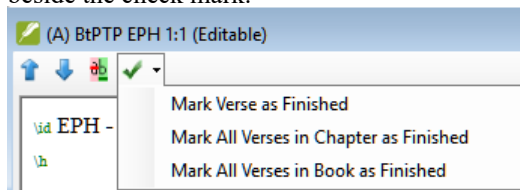
> • Choose **Mark All Verses in Chapter as Finished**.
> *All the check boxes for the chapter are marked with green checks.*

2.4 When a change is made to your project

> Paratext will detect any saved changes to your text and will change the back translation checkbox to a red question mark and add issues to the back translation status in the project plan.

> • Click in a verse with the red question mark.

> • Review and correct the back translation.

> • Click the red question mark
> *It changes to a green check mark*

2.5 View the differences for outdated verses

- Click on the ![icon] icon on the toolbar to see the differences.
  A comparison window is displayed.
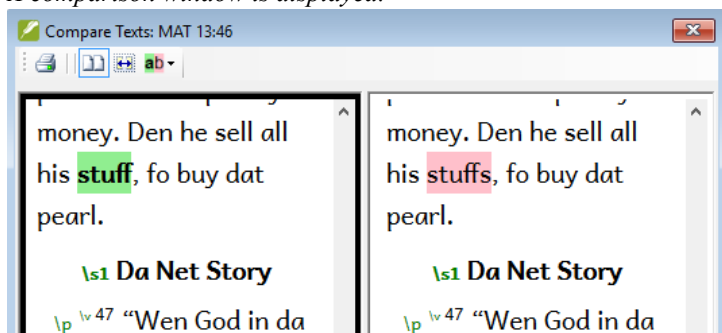
2.6 Move to the next differences

- Click on the up and down arrows to move to the previous or next differences.
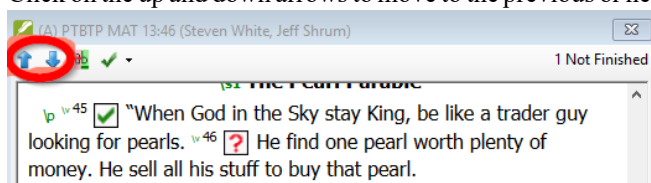
2.7 Check your project plan

- Click the project plan icon
- Expand Stage 3, the back translation checks are at the end
  The number of issues (if any) are displayed

2.8 Back translation verse check in project plan

- Click on the issues link
  A result list window lists any errors.
- Correct any errors.

2.9 Back translation status complete in project plan

- Click on the issues link
- The back translation window is displayed with the cursor in the first verse with problems.
- Correct the problem and move to the next outdated verse by clicking on the arrows on the toolbar.

2.10 Learning task

The checkboxes in a back translation can have a number of different symbols.

Look in the Paratext help "What symbols can occur in status checkboxes in a back translation?" topic and match the following symbols and status:

A		1	Inconsistent verse number
B		2	No text/verse no.
C		3	Not finished
D		4	Finished
E		5	Out of date

Table 2.1

Answers: A3, B4, C5, D1, E2

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BT2: Interlinearise a project

Introduction

The previous module explained how to create a back translation that expresses what a reader understands when he reads or hears the text. There is another type of back translation that is sometimes used and that is a word-for-word style back translation. Some consultants may ask for this style of back translation. If you need to make one of these, you can use Paratext's project Interlinearizer function.

> Please note that in Paratext 8 you can only use the Interlinearizer on registered projects.

Where we are

You have typed, checked and revised your translation in Paratext and are now preparing for a consultant check. Before you can start your Administrator must have created a separate project for your word for word back translation. [This is separate from the readable back translation in the previous module.]

Why this is important

Your consultant needs to have a copy of your translation in a language they can understand. The back translation done in the previous module is very useful but there are times when a literal translation is more helpful.

What you will do

You will use the project interlineariser to produce a word for word gloss of the text. Firstly, you will setup the interlineariser, and then correct any errors. The computer's initial guesses are often wrong but it learns as it goes and becomes quite accurate quickly. The idea is for the gloss to be correct even though the word order is not correct. When you are happy with the verse you can export it to the back translation project.

3.1 Create a new project for the back translation

(First time only by Administrator)

- **File** > **New Project**
- Click **Edition**
- Type a full name for the project and a short name
- Click **OK**
- For the type of project choose "Back Translation"
- Choose the language for your back translation (e.g. English)
- Choose your main translation for **Based on**.
- Click the **Books** tab
- Choose the desired books
- Click **OK**
- Click the **Create Books** link
- Create books as needed.

> The project should not need to be registered as it inherits the registration from your project. [You may have two back translation projects - one for the free back translation and one for the word by word.]

3.2 Configure the project interlineariser

- Click in your project

• **File** > **Open Project interleariser**
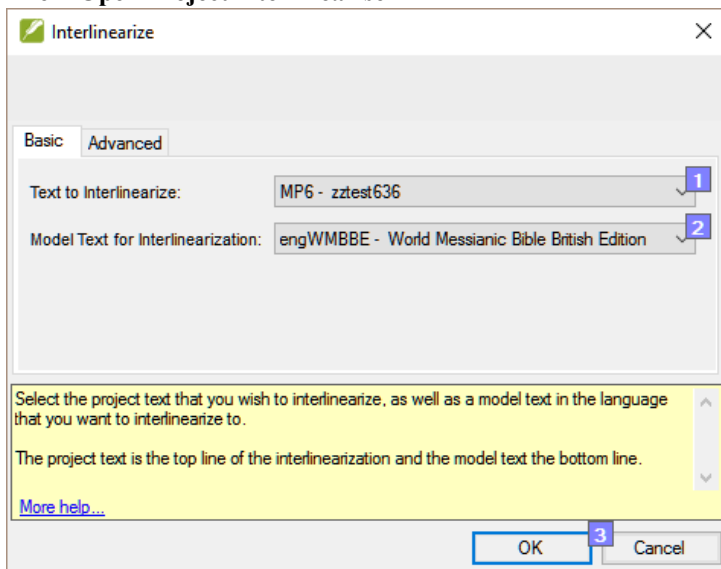
• Choose your project as the text to interlinearise [1].

• Choose a model text in the consultant's language: either your reference text or your second back translation project [2]

• Click the **Advanced** tab

• Click "Automatically Export verses when approved"

• Dropdown the list and choose your second back translation project

• Click **OK**

> Note: You do not need to use the "Model and text are related" checkbox – this is for when you are doing an adaptation (or orthography change).

3.3 Correct the interlinearised text

To correct glosses

> • Click the incorrect gloss
> *A list is displayed.*
> • Either click on the correct gloss in the list
> or type the correct gloss in the textbox
> • Click Enter

3.4 Translate/gloss a phrase

> • Click between two words

ɔj'ɔ 😊 gin

ɔje   gin

> • Click the icon **Link words**
> • Click the red line
> • Type the gloss

3.5 Add extra words

- Click in the space between two glosses
- Type the extra word(s)

3.6 Specify the morphology - break a word into morphemes

- Click on the word in the translation line (top line)
- Click « Add word parse »
- Add spaces to separate the morphemes and add « + » prefixes and suffixes (see guide)
- Click OK

3.7 Approve and Export the text

When you approve and export the text any remaining red glosses will be approved.

- Click **Approve and export to***
- To continue, click **Next Unapproved Verse**

3.8 Help

For more help on using the Interlineariser function see the following topics in the Paratext Help:

- Introduction to Project Interlinearizer
- How do I open the Project Interlinearizer?
- How do I generate an interlinear back translation?
- How do I create a back translation project with the Interlinearizer?
- How do I create a text revision/adaptation project with the Interlinearizer?
- What do the colours of glosses mean in the Interlinearizer?

4

Compare Text

Introduction

In this module, you will learn how to save old versions of your text and review them later.

Where are we?

You have worked on your text and you have arrived at an important stage of your project.

Why is this important?

As you work on your translation, you are continually making changes. It is good to have a copy of the previous version of your text, for example the text as it was before you went to a consultant check. You can do this by marking a point in the history of your project. After marking a point in the history, you can compare the version at that point with the current version.

What will you do?

You will mark a point in the history of the project which you can go back to later and compare your work

4.1 Mark Point in History

- Click in your project window to make it active (in Paratext).
- From the **Project** menu choose **Mark a point in project history.**
- Type a comment to describe the point.

> Note: It is good to start the comment with some symbols, such as ###, to be able to find the point in the long list.

- Click **OK**

4.2 Compare Two Versions

• From the **Tools** menu, choose **Compare Texts**

• Click on the version dropdown list Current version

• Choose the desired point in the history
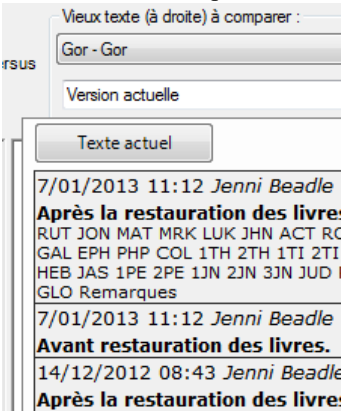
The screen will change and show the differences between both versions.

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BC3: Basic checks 3

Introduction

In this module you will learn how to run the remaining basic checks (references, quoted text, numbers, punctuation in pairs and quotations). As in the first two basic checks modules, it is easier to run the checks from the project plan. However, if you want to check more than one book then you need to run the checks from the checking menu.

Where we are

You have typed your translation into Paratext. Make sure you have done the checks described in modules BC1 and BC2 before continuing. And that either your administrator has done the setup for the checks or is available to do the setup with you.

Why this is important

Paratext has eleven basic checks. You have already seen the first six checks. This last set of checks helps you find errors related to material referred from other books. You want to be sure the references are accurate so that the reader can find those passages.

What you are going to do

As before, most of the checks require some setup to be done by your administrator. In this module you will:

- Confirm that the setup has been done
- Run the basic check
- Correct any errors.

5.1 Unmatched pairs of Punctuation

This check looks at punctuation that occurs in pairs (opening and closing) and lists errors where it is not matched by the other half of the pair. This may be deliberate but is more likely to be an error, e.g. ( ), [ ], etc.

5.1.1 Setup - inventory

- **Checking** > **Unmatched pairs of punctuation**:
  If the list is empty, then there are no errors.
- If necessary, click **Options...** to add other pairs.
- Click **OK**.

5.1.2 Run the check

- **Checking > Run Basic Checks**
- Check "**Unmatched pairs of punctuation**"
- Click **OK**
  A list of errors is displayed.
- Make any corrections as needed.

5.2 References

Before you can run the references check, your Administrator must define various settings.

• **Project > Scripture reference settings**

• For each setting, type the punctuation in the box
  The sample will be updated on the right.

• Click the **Book names** tab

• Fill-in the three columns [1] with abbreviation, short name and long name.

• Choose **Abbreviations**[2] and [3] for both cross-references and references

• Click **OK**

• **Checking** > **Run Basic Checks**

• Click « **References »**

• Click **OK**

• Correct any errors.

> Paratext will inform you if there are any inconsistencies between these book name settings and the \toc lines and will allow you to check conflicts.

5.3 Numbers check

Before you can run the references check, your Administrator must define various number settings.

• **Checking > Number settings**

• Fill in the dialog box.

• Click **OK**

• **Checking** > **Run basic checks**

• Click « **Numbers»**

• Click **OK**

5.4 Quotation rules

The quotations check is used to ensure you have been consistent in marking the direct speech correctly.

> Before you can run the quotation check, your Administrator must define the rules for your quotations.

- **Checking** > **Quotation rules**
- Fill-in the quotation marks used for each level [1] [2] [3]
- **Check Flag all quotes near other errors [8]**
- Click **OK**. >

5.5 Quotation check

- **Checking > Basic checks**
- **Quotations**
- Click **OK**.
  A list of errors is displayed. It shows possible errors but includes four correct quotations before and after the possible error.
- Double-click the first item which doesn't start with ...
- Correct as necessary.
- Click **Rerun** button to confirm you have corrected the error.

5.6 Quoted text

The Quoted text check looks at text in footnotes or cross-references which has been marked with \qt \qt* markers. It checks that the quoted text matches the text in the verse.

- **Checking > Basic checks**
- **Quoted text**
- Click **OK**.
  A list of errors is displayed.
- Make corrections as needed.

Note: the text has to be exactly the same as in the text. That is, even additional punctuation can't be in the \qt \\qt* markers.

Part III

Stage 4: Consultant Visit

Introduction

The fourth stage of a translation project is the consultant visit. You will meet with the consultant and evaluate your text, make notes and revise your texts and back translations as needed. You will want to ensure that you have updated the status of your translation in the project plan.

▲ Stage 4. Consulttant Check - Not started		Target Completion Date for MAT, Stage 4	
Task/Check	**Assigned to**		**Status**
Evaluation of Text	(Unassigned)	MAT 1-28	Waiting for Stage: Preparing for the consultant check
Consultant visit	(Unassigned)	MAT 1-28	Waiting for Stage: Preparing for the consultant check
Third Revision	(Unassigned)	MAT 1-28	Waiting for Task: Consultant visit
Biblical terms tool revision	(Unassigned)	MAT 1-28	Waiting for Task: Third Revision
Back translation revision	(Unassigned)	MAT 1-28	Waiting for Stage: Preparing for the consultant check
Preliminary consultant approval	(Unassigned)	MAT 1-28	Waiting for Stage: Preparing for the consultant check
Consultant report distributed	(Unassigned)	MAT 1-28	Waiting for Stage: Preparing for the consultant check

All tasks in this stage have been covered in previous modules.

- See Stage one and two of the previous manual.
- 2 Back translation 1

- 3 Back translation 2

Part IV

Stage 5: Review by the community

Introduction

The fifth stage of a translation project is the review by the community. In the review you will check for naturalness, produce a team progress report and revise the key terms.

The following modules will help you in this stage:

- PPR: Progress report
- BBTR: Biblical key terms report

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PPR: Progress report

Introduction

In this module you will create a progress report.

Where we are

As you have been working on your translation, you have been updating your project plan with your progress on completed chapters and books. Now you will prepare a project a report.

Why this is important

Your administrators and funders need accurate reports of your progress.

What are you going to do?

- Check that your project plan is up-to-date.
- Produce several reports.

## 6.1 Check your plan

- Open your project
- Click on the Project plan icon
- Update your progress as necessary.

6.2 Produce team progress chart

- From the **Project** menu, choose **Progress chart**
- Click on the dropdown list in the top left.
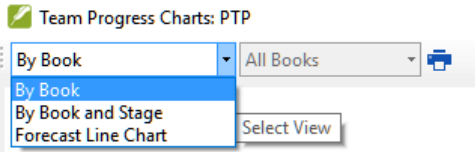
- Choose as appropriate.
- Click the print icon
  A window opens
- Click the **Print** icon
- Choose your printer (or PDF printer)
- Click **OK**.

7

BTR: Biblical key terms report

Introduction

One task in this stage is to produce a report of the changes made in the key biblical terms.

Where we are

In working on your translation you have identified and changed a number of key biblical terms.

Why is this important?

Although you can't use Paratext to write the report, it can produce of list of the terms that you have been dealing with and may need to include in your report.

What are you going to do?

In the Biblical terms tool you will filter on the book(s) that you want to include in your report. You will then save the list of the terms as a separate HTML file. You can also filter the list on any discussion notes you may have made.

7.1 Biblical terms tool

- Click in your project
- **Tools** – **Biblical Terms**
- Set the terms filter
- Set the verses filter (for the books you have been working on).
- Sort the list as desired.

7.2 Save the list to a file

- **File** > **Save as HTML**
- Type a name for the file
- Click **Save**
- Open the file in **Word/LibreOffice**

7.3 Other ways to identify renderings

7.3.1 Sort on terms notes

- Click on the ? (second column heading) to sort on Rendering discussion notes.

7.3.2 Find terms with text in the rendering description

- Click the arrow beside **Find** on the toolbar
- Choose **Rendering Description**
- Type the text to find
  The list is filtered.
- Save the list to HTML (as above).

Part V

Stage 6: Finalizing for Publication

The sixth stage of a translation project is finalizing for publication. This involves images, extra material, checking parallel passages and a number of other final checks.

Task/Check	Assigned to		Status
Choose final illustrations and write captions	(Unassigned)	MAT	Waiting for Stage: Review by the community
Choose maps and label place names	(Unassigned)	MAT	Waiting for Stage: Review by the community
Draft introduction to Bible/NT, preface, and other front and	(Unassigned)	MAT	Waiting for Stage: Review by the community
Check parallel passages	(Unassigned)	MAT	Waiting for Stage: Review by the community
Verify that all PT Checks are complete	(Unassigned)	MAT	Waiting for Task: Check parallel passages
Proper names final check	(Unassigned)	MAT	Waiting for Task: Verify that all PT Checks are complete
Numbers final check	(Unassigned)	MAT	Waiting for Task: Proper names final check
Money final check	(Unassigned)	MAT	Waiting for Task: Numbers final check
Weights final check	(Unassigned)	MAT	Waiting for Task: Money final check
Measures final checks	(Unassigned)	MAT	Waiting for Task: Weights final check
Consistency check-Biblical key terms	(Unassigned)	MAT	Waiting for Task: Measures final checks
Consistency check-parallel passages	(Unassigned)	MAT	Waiting for Task: Consistency check-Biblical key terms
Check references	(Unassigned)	MAT	Waiting for Task: Consistency check-parallel passages
Formatting check: Footnotes and cross references	(Unassigned)	MAT	Waiting for Task: Check references
Formatting check final: Section breaks and headings	(Unassigned)	MAT	Waiting for Task: Formatting check: Footnotes and cross references
Formatting check final: Paragraph breaks	(Unassigned)	MAT	Waiting for Task: Formatting check final: Section breaks and headings
Formatting check final: Layout and indents	(Unassigned)	MAT	Waiting for Task: Formatting check final: Paragraph breaks

Stage 6. Finalizing for Publication - Not started

Target Completion Date for MAT, Stage 6

The following modules will help you in this stage:

FC: Finalize checks

PP: Compare parallel Passages

8

Finalizing for Publication

Introduction

This module looks at the variety of tasks needed to finalize the text for publication.

What you will do

- Add illustrations and captions
- Identify names for the maps
- Draft Introduction to the NT/Bible
- Check parallel passages
- Verify all checks are complete
- Proper Names final check
- Numbers, money, weights and measures check
- Formatting checks.

8.1 Add illustrations and captions

- Go to the verse where you want the illustration.

• **Insert** > **Figure**

• Type in the caption for the image (in your language). [1]

• Type in a description of the image (in the language of the typesetter) [2]

• Choose the width (either single column or page) [3]

• If applicable, type in a verse range as an acceptable location [*] (optional)

• Type in the copyright information [4]

• Paratext will fill-in the reference (of the current verse). [5]

• Click **Browse...** then find figure/illustration file. [6]

• Click **OK**.

8.2 Map names

- Click in your project.
- **Tools** > **Biblical Terms**
- **File** > **Select Biblical Terms List**
- Choose NT MapBiblicalTerms
- Filter on a specific map number (e.g. [01])
- Add renderings for all terms
- **File** > **Save as HTML**
- Type a name for the file
- Click **Save**.

8.3 Draft Introduction to the NT/Bible

- Change to the book INT
- Make sure there is an \h line
- Type your introduction using the following markers:
  \mt1
  \is
  \ip
- Type in the overall introduction to the Bible/NT in the book **INT**

8.4 Check parallel passages

- See module PP: Parallel passages

8.5 Verify all checks are complete

8.5.1 Current book

- Open the project plan.
- Confirm that there are no issues on any of the checks.

8.5.2 Several books

- Redo the inventories.
- **Checking** > **Run basic checks**
- Make sure all checks are ticked
- Make sure all books to be published are chosen
- Click **OK**.
- Correct any errors.

8.5.3 Word list checks

From the word list

- **Toos** > **Spell check** > **All checks**
- **Tools** > **Find Similar Words**
- **Tools** > **Find Incorrectly Joined or Split Words**

8.6 Proper Names final check

- **Tools** > **Biblical Terms**
- From the **File** menu, **Select Biblical Terms list** and choose the **Major Biblical Terms** list
- Filter on names with missing renderings
- Check that all names have an rendering (add if necessary).

8.7 Numbers, money, weights and measures

- Click in your project.
- **Tools** > **Biblical Terms**
- **File** > **Select Biblical Terms List**
- Choose the appropriate list.
- Add renderings as usual.

8.8 Formatting checks

- Redo the module FC: Formatting checks.
- **Tools** > **Checklists** > **Long/short verses**
- **Tools** > **Checklists** > Word or phrase

9

PP: Compare parallel passages

Introduction

There are thousands of passages in the NT where either the same event is being described or where another verse is being quoted from the Old or New Testament. These verses need to be compared to make sure they are consistent.

Where we are

Normally you will have translated and checked the text of both books with a consultant first before comparing the texts. Though there are times that you will want to compare the other verses before you translate the second passage.

Why this is important

The parallel passages need to be consistent but they do not always need to be exactly the same. The Parallel Passages tool displays the various passages and highlights the text which is the same. But it is the meaning (not necessarily the form) that is important.

Normally you would make the comparisons after you have translated the passage because you don't want to be influenced by what could be a bad earlier translation. But there are times when you will want to be able to see a second passage while you are translating.

What you are going to do

- use the Parallel Passages tool to compare the verses.
- use the check boxes to tell Paratext that you have checked the passages
- filter for any changed verses
- open a quick reference window in Paratext to see another passage while you are translating.
- open a third passage in a window.

9.1 Open the Parallel passages window

- Navigate to the desired chapter and verse.

- **Tools** > **Parallel passages**
  A window is displayed showing a list and parallel passages.

9.2 Display source texts

- Click the dropdown arrow beside the source text options
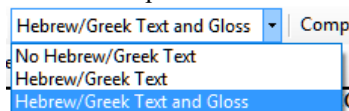
- Choose as appropriate
  The display changes.

9.3 Select comparative texts

- Click the **Comparative texts** button

- Click a resource (on the left)

- Click the right arrow

- Repeat as necessary

- Click **OK**

9.4 Filters

- Choose the filters as desired: [e.g. All references, Current book, Synoptic gospels]

9.5 Compare the passages

- Click on a line of references in the top pane.
The texts are displayed in the bottom pane.

> Text is shown in green when the text is exactly the same as in the other passage.

> Text is shown in yellow when it has the same meaning (thought) even though it is not exactly the same as in the other passage.

> If the text is green in Greek, then your text should also be the same.

> Normally, if the text is different in the Greek than it should be different in your text, but not always.

9.6 To correct the text

- Click the blue link « Edit »
- Make the corrections.
- Click **OK**.

9.7 Copying a text

> If two passage need to be the same, you should choose one (normally your later translation) and copy it over the other.

- Click the blue link « Edit »
- Select the text
- Copy (ctrl+c)
- Click **OK**. >
- Click blue link for the other text
- Select the text
- Paste (ctrl+v)
- Click **OK**. >

> Be careful when there is more than one verse. You don't want to paste the \v.

9.8 Mark the passage as finished

- Click the check box beside the reference.

9.9 Passages which have changed

Identify the passages which have been changed since they were marked as finished

- In the Parallel passage tool
- Change the passage filter to « Changed Text »

- Click ab icon under the passage reference.

MAT 3:1-2
? PDV ab Edit

A comparison window is displayed in Paratext.
- Change the text as necessary.

• Return to the Parallel passages tool (using the task bar icons)

• Click the check box to mark it as finished.

## 9.10 Compare the text as you translate

• Click in your project.

• **Tools** > **Quick reference** (Ctrl+q)
  A window opens with the scroll group set to none.

• Change the reference to the other passage.

9.11 To see a third passage

• Open you project a second time [File-Open project/resource]

• Change the scroll group from [A] to None.
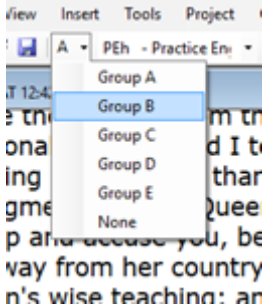
• Change the reference to the other passage.

9.12 Learning task

Do you know what the colours and symbols mean? Match the symbols with their meanings for the upper and lower pane:

Upper pane Lower pane

1 MAT 1:1 (black)	a	Approved	1		A	Finished
2 MAT 1:1 (green)	b	Changed since approved	2		B	No permission
3 MAT 1:1 (grey)	c	No text or verse no. missing	3		C	No text/verse no.
4 MAT 1:1 (red)	d	Not part of the project	4		D	Not finished
5 MAT 1:1 (red)	e	Not yet approved	5		E	Out of date
			6	no box	F	Verse missing

Table 9.1

Answers:

Upper pane: 1e, 2a, 3d, 4c, 5b

Lower pane: 1B, 2D, 3A, 4E, 5F, 6C

A

Special text

The following passage often have special formatting (by adding other USFM codes).

- Matt 1.2-16: The genealogy, which is not normal prose. Often set in a special poetic form so the fathers line up and the form indicates this is a special list (with comments).
- Matt 5.3-10: The beatitudes. Often set in poetic form.
- Matt 6.9-13: The Lord's prayer. Often set in poetic form.
- Matt 21.9: The greeting to Jesus. Often set in poetic form.
- Matt 27.37: The sign on the cross. Often set in small caps.
- Matt 27.46: The scream of Jesus. Sometimes marked by \tl and \tl*, the marker for tranliteration (because it is in another language).
- Mark 5.41: The command to the dead girl. Sometimes marked by \tl and \tl*, the marker for tranliteration (because it is in another language).
- Mark 11.9: The greeting to Jesus. Often set in poetic form.
- Mark 14.36: "Abba." Sometimes marked by \tl and \tl*, the marker for tranliteration (because it is in another language).
- Mark 15.26: The sign on the cross. Often set in small caps.
- Mark 15.34: The scream of Jesus. Sometimes marked by \tl and \tl*, the marker for tranliteration (because it is in another language).
- Mark 16.9: A note indicating another ending of Mark. Sometimes separated by a horizontal rule.
- Luke 1.46-55: The song of Mary (or Elizabeth; the Magnificat). Often set in poetic form.
- Luke 1.68-79: The song of Zechariah. Often set in poetic form.
- Luke 2.14: The chant of the angelic choir. Often set in poetic form.
- Luke 2.29-32: The praise of Simeon. Often set in poetic form.
- Luke 3.23-38: The genealogy. Often set in a special poetic form similar to the genealogy in Matthew.

- Luke 6.20-22: The beatitudes (blessings). Often set in poetic form.
- Luke 6.24-26: The beatitudes (woes). Often set in poetic form.
- Luke 11.2-4: The Lord's prayer. Often set in poetic form.
- Luke 19.38: The greeting to Jesus. Often set in poetic form.
- Luke 23.38: The sign on the cross. Often set in small caps.
- John 7.53-8.11: The story of the woman caught in the act. The section head usually occurs prior to verse 53. Sometimes, although rarely, separated by a horizontal rule before and after the text.
- John 12.13: The greeting to Jesus. Often set in poetic form.
- John 17.1-27: The prayer of Jesus. Sometimes, although rarely, set in paragraphs with added indentation from the left margin.
- John 19.19: The sign on the cross. Often set in small caps.
- Acts 15.23-29: The letter. Often set in paragraphs with added indentation from the left margin.
- Acts 23.26-30: The letter to Claudius Lysias. Often set in paragraphs with added indentation from the left margin.
- Rom 8.15: "Abba." Sometimes marked by \tl and \tl*, the marker for tranliteration (because it is in another language).
- Rom 11.33-36: The doxology. Often set in poetic form.
- Rom 16.3-16: The special greetings. Sometimes set in a special poetic form similar to the genealogies.
- Gal 4.6: "Abba." Sometimes marked by \tl and \tl*, the marker for tranliteration (because it is in another language).
- Phil 2.6-11: The attitudes. Sometimes set in poetic form.
- 1 Tim 2.5-6: A creed. Sometimes set in poetic form.
- 1 Tim 3.16: A creed. Often set in poetic form.
- 2 Tim 2.11-13: A creed. Often set in poetic form.
- 1 John 2.12-14: I write to you. Sometimes set in poetic form.
- Rev 1.4-7: The greeting and doxology. Sometimes set as poetry and prose.
- Rev 2-3: The seven letters. Often set in paragraphs with added indentation from the left margin.
- Rev 4.8: A chant. Sometimes set in centered poetic form.
- Rev 4.11: A chant. Often set in poetic form.
- Rev 5.9-10, 12, 13: Songs. Often set in poetic form.

- Rev 7.5-8: A list. Often set in a special poetic form.
- Rev 7.10, 12: Chants. Often set in poetic form.
- Rev 7.15-17: A declaration. Sometimes set in poetic form.
- Rev 11.15, 17-18: Chants. Often set in poetic form.
- Rev 12.10-12: A declaration. Often set in poetic form.
- Rev 15.3-4: A song. Often set in poetic form.
- Rev 16.5-7: A declaration. Often set in poetic form.
- Rev 17.5: A sign. Often set centered, in small caps.
- Rev 18.2-8: A declaration. Often set in poetic form.
- Rev 18.10-24: A series of woes. Often set in poetic form.
- Rev 19.1-8: A series of declarations. Often set in poetic form.
- Rev 19.16: A sign. Often set centered, in small caps.
- Rev 21.19-20: A list. Sometimes, although rarely, set in poetic form[2]

[2] Eppler, D., Goller, T., Wendland, E. R., Culy, M. M., Harold Greenlee, J., & Deibler, E. (July 2008). NOT No. 3 (Vol. 7, Mt 1:2–Re 21:19). SIL International.

B

Three letter abbreviations

Old Testament

[Genesis] [GEN]	[Exodus] [EXO]	[Leviticus] [LEV]
[Numbers] (NUM)	[Deuteronomy] (DEU)	[Joshua] [JOS]
[Judges] (JDG)	Ruth [RUT]	1 Samuel [1SA]
2 Samuel [2SA]	[1 Kings] [1KI]	[2 Kings] [2KI]
[1 Chronicles] [1CH]	[2 Chronicles] [2CH]	[Ezra] [EZR]
[Nehemiah] [NEH]	Esther [EST]	Job [JOB]
[Psalms] [PSA]	[Proverbs] [PRO]	[Ecclesiastes] (ECC)
Song of Songs] [SNG]	[Isaiah] [ISA]	[Jeremiah] [JER]
Lamentations [LAM]	[Ezekiel] [EZK]	Daniel [DAN]
[Hosea] [HOS]	Joël [JOL]	Amos [AMO]
[Obadiah] (OBA)	[Jonah] (JON)	[Micah] (MIC)
[Nahum] (NAM)	[Habakkuk] [HAB]	[Zephaniah] [ZEP]
[Haggai] [HAG]	[Zechariah] [ZEC]	[Malachi] [MAL]

Table B.1

New Testament

[Matthew] [MAT]	[Mark] [MRK]	[Luke] [LUK]
[John] [JHN]	[Acts] [ACT]	[Romans] [ROM]
[1 Corinthians] [1CO]	[2 Corinthians] [2CO]	[Galatians] [GAL]
[Ephesians] [EPH]	[Philippians] (PHP	Colossians (COL)
[1 Thessalonians] (1TH)	[2 Thessalonians] (2TH)	[1 Timothy] (1TI)
[2 Timothy] (2TI)	[Titus] (TIT)	[Philemon] (PHM)
[Hebrews] (HEB)	[James] (JAS)	[1 Peter] (1PE)
[2 Peter] (2PE)	[1 John] (1JN)	[2 John] (2JN)
[3 John] (3JN)	Jude (JUD)	[Revelation] (REV)

Table B.2

C

Chad special characters

Certain characters used in Chadian languages are not found on the keyboard. To type these, you need to type more than one key.

The table below shows the special characters in Chad and the combination of keys needed for each character.

Chadian Characters Type … to have		The tones Type … to have	
;' '	;n ŋ	]	à low tone
;b ɓ	;o ɔ	[	á high tone
;c ç	;p œ	=	ā mid tone
;d ɗ	;y ƴ	^	â falling tone
;e ɛ		|	ǎ rising tone
;f ə		#	ä umlaut
;h ɦ		~	ã tilde
;k ɨ		_	ạ under tilde
;m ɲ		`	ạ cedilla

Table C.1

To type the other characters as below:

Type	to have	Type	To receive
;]	]	;;	;
;[	[	;{	"
;=	=	;}	"
;^	^	;(	'
;|	|	;)	'

Type	to have	Type	To receive
;#	#	;<[1][1]	«
;~	~	;>	»
;_	_	;,	‹
;`	`	;.	›

Table C.2

[1] For Keyman << for « and >> for », ;< for‹ and ;> for ›

---

[1] For Keyman << for « and >> for », ;< for ‹ and ;> for ›

D

Common USFM Markers

\c chapter

\v verse

\p paragraph (small indent)

\m same paragraph (return to the margin)

\s1 section title

\r parallel references

\q1 quotation (poetry level 1)

\q2 quotation (poetry level 2)

\h header

\mt1 main title

\mt2 secondary title

\k .... \k* keyword (in the glossary)

\w ... \w* indicates a word in the glossary (in the text)

Introductions

\ip paragraph

\is section heading

\io1 outline 1

\ili1 list level 1

\ili2 list level 2

Glossary

Note Thing

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