Paratext 9

Course Manual: (English)

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Table of Contents

Part I

Paratext Course Introduction

1

Introduction

1.1 Goal

The participants will process their translation with the help of Paratext 9, a program created for entering, storing, and checking the translated texts. They will also print drafts for revision.

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]

1.2 Course Objectives

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

Start Paratext 9

- Start the Paratext 9 program using a desktop icon (or Start Menu).

Stage 1 : Drafting

Open projects and resources to understand the text before translating

- Open projects and additional resources, for example an English Bible, a source text, a source text dictionary, etc.
- Organise these windows on the screen and save as a text combination.

Enter the translation

- Effectively use the navigation toolbar to move to the desired book, chapter, and verse.

- Type the text in an open project with the help of USFM markers such as \c, \v, etc. in an suitable view.
- Use a keyboarding system (MS-keyboards or Keyman) to type special characters.
- Add additional markers for section headings, introductions, etc.
- Add footnotes.
- Draft glossary entries and add using the Biblical terms tool.
- Use the Send/Receive feature to share and backup their project to the Internet or a USB key.

Basic checks

- Run the chapter/verses check to make sure that all the chapters/verses are present.
- Run the markers check to make sure all the text has the correct markers.

Project progress

- Update the project plan with any completed tasks.

Stage 2 : Team checking

Proper names

- Transliterate proper names.
- Check that proper names are consistent.

Biblical terms consistent

- Use the Biblical terms rendering window and tool to ensure you are consistent in the use of terms.

Checks

- Use Checklists to correct any formatting problems in section breaks and headings, paragraph breaks, layout and indents.
- Run various checks to make sure all the characters, punctuation, capitalisation and repeated words are valid.
  (Administrators need to setup the inventories/settings as required).
- Correct any spelling mistakes using the spell checking function and/or checks from the Wordlist.

Using notes

- Add project notes as needed to communicate with other team members and/or consultants.
- Add project, Spelling and Biblical term notes to discuss various issues and record the decisions made.

Print draft

- Produce and print PDF file for reviewers.

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.

1.3 Course Plan

Introductions, setup

Introduce yourself

The participant and facilitators should introduce themselves giving:

- their name
- their language
- their town
- what was the first and last (most recent) version of Paratext that you have used.

While the facilitators install Paratext 9 on the computers, the participant should read the introductory material and tick (check) the objectives that they feel confident doing in the most recent version of Paratext they have used.

For each module

- Do a revision activity of the previous module.
- Present the introduction (read, sketch, PowerPoint, etc.)
- If a skill is quite simple, ask a participant to come and demonstrate the skill.
- Follow the summary for the other skills:
- Demonstration
- Do it together
- Let the participants redo it themselves
- Ask a participant to demonstrate the skill.
- Ask questions.
- Do a revision activity.
- Give the participant time to reflect, fill in the recall exercise, add to Anki.

Part II

Stage 1 – Drafting

Introduction

There are several stages in a translation project. In this first stage you will use many of the resources to ensure that you understand the source text, then you will draft and keyboard the text of the translation along with other materials and also begin the preliminary checks.

The following modules will help you in this stage :

- **OD – Organising your desktop**

- **PP1 – Project plan and progress**

- **KD – Keyboarding your draft**

- GL – Glossary

- BC1 – Basic checks

- PP2 – Project progress

2

OD – Organising your desktop

Introduction

As you work with your text in Paratext 9 you will want to see a variety of resources. In this module, you will learn how to open resources and organise your desktop.

Where we are

We are about to type text into an existing project. Before you can do this, someone must have already installed the program, created a project for your data and installed resources for you.

Why this is important

The translator who organises his/her desktop well has all the resources necessary for his/her work.

What are you going to do?

You will start the Paratext 9 program and open a previously saved text combination. If needed you will open other resources, change the arrangement of the windows and resave the text combination.

Changes in Paratext 9

The menus have changed in Paratext 9.To see the menu you now need to click on the menu icon ≡. There are now two types of menus. The main Paratext menu is on the title bar (≡ ⊘ Paratext 9.0) and each window (or tab) has its own menu (≡ ⊘). When you click on one of these menu icons all the menus are displayed and you just need to click on the command.

> In the manual, when it says ≡ **Paratext**, under **Menu** > **Command**. It means click on the Paratext menu icon ≡, then under the menu (e.g. File) choose the command (e.g. Open). And when it says ≡ **Tab**, under **Menu** > **Command** it means

> click on the tab menu icon, then under the menu
> (e.g. Tools) click on the command (e.g. Wordlist)

2.1 Load the program

- Double-click on Paratext 9 icon on the **desktop**

Paratext

OR

- (From the **Start** menu, choose Paratext 9)

2.2 Open a saved layout

- Click the ≡ **Paratext** menu, then under the **Window** menu
- Choose a saved text combination.
  Your screen should look like the picture below (if not, see below).
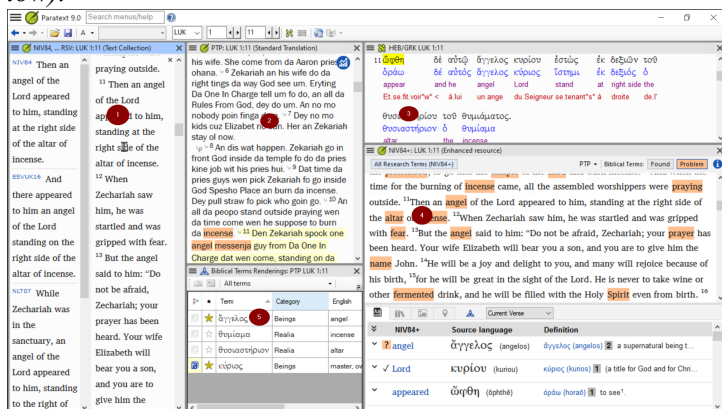
2.3 Create a new text layout

If you haven't already saved a layout, then we recommend you do the following:

Open and arrange the windows

- Open the 5 windows as follows:
  - 5 =your project
    - ≡ **Paratext** menu, under (**Paratext** > **Open project/resource**)
  - 1 = Renderings
    - ≡ **Tab** menu, under (**Paratext** > **Open Biblical Terms renderings**)
  - 2 = Source text
    - ≡ **Paratext** menu, under (**Paratext** > **Open Source language text**)
  - 3 = Dictionary
    - ≡ **Paratext** menu, under (**Paratext** > **Open source language dictionary**)
  - 4= Text collection
    - ≡ **Paratext** menu, under (**Paratext** > **Open project/resource in Text Collection**)
- Arrange the windows as desired.

Save the layout

Once the windows are arranged as desired:

- ≡ **Paratext**, under **Layout** > **Saved text combination**
- Type a name
  [or to replace an existing combination, choose the existing name]
- Click **OK**

2.4 Delete a text combination

If you want to delete a saved combination,

> • ≡ **Paratext** menu, under **Layout** > **Delete text combination**
> • Choose the name of the saved combination.
> • Click **Delete**

2.5 Open resources in a Text collection

> With Paratext, it is possible to have several project/resources open at the same time. However, rather than having too many windows, it is better to have several texts in one window.

> • ≡ **Paratext** menu, under **Paratext** > **Open Project/Resource in Text collection**
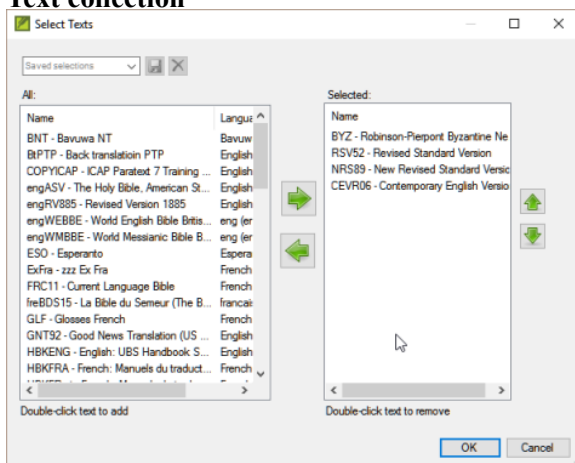
> • Click on the resource button (at the top).
> • Select several resources using the Ctrl key when you click on the resource.

- Repeat as necessary.
- Click on the **Open as** dropdown list.
- Choose **Text collection**
- Click **OK**

N.B. It is suggested that resources be presented in the order of more literal to less literal (to focus on the texts that are most faithful to the source texts). For French resources, the following order is suggested: TOB, NVSR78Col, NBS, BDS, FC97, PDV11. For English resources: ESV, RSV, NIV, NLT.

- To change the order of texts in the collection
- ≡ **Tab**, **Modify text collection**
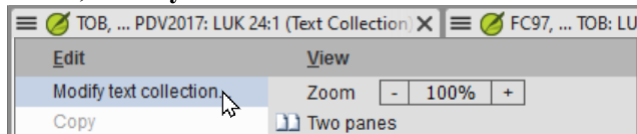
- Use the arrow buttons to change the order as necessary
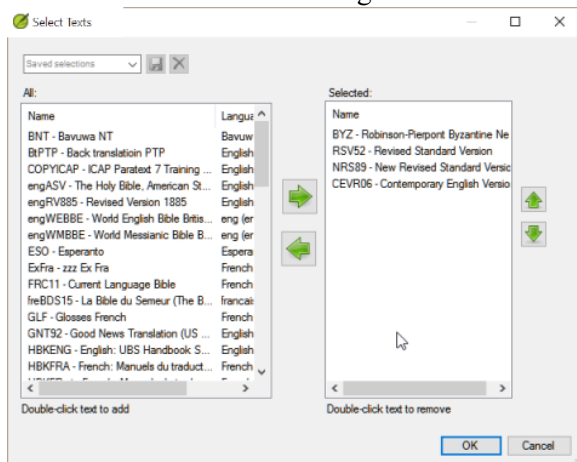
- Make any other changes
- Click **OK**

> You can change the text in the second pane by clicking on the blue link of the abbreviation for the text. You can also change the view (preview, unformatted or standard.

2.6 Open a dictionary

> You can open a source language dictionary with glosses in other languages.

- ≡ **Paratext** menu, under **File** > **Open Source Language Dictionary**
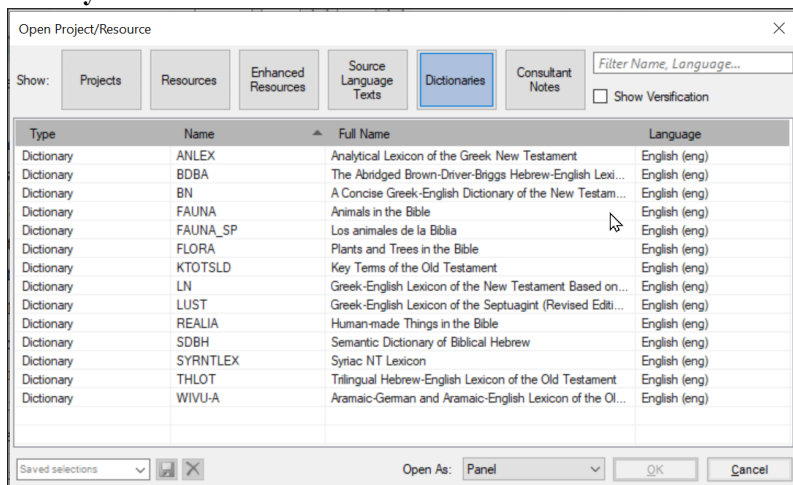
- Click **Dictionnaries**
- Choose « A Concise Greek-English Dictionary of the New Testament » OR "Trilingual Hebrew-English Lexicon of the Old Testament"
- Click **OK**
- **View** > choose a language (e.g. **Français**)

> Hint: It is useful to add dictionary windows to the autohide.

Other dictionaries (in English but with photos)

- "Plants and Trees in the Bible"
- "Animals in the Bible"

2.7 Working with the Source language text

> You can open the source language text with glosses in an alternative language than English, e.g. French.

- ≡ **Paratext**, under **Paratext** > **Open**
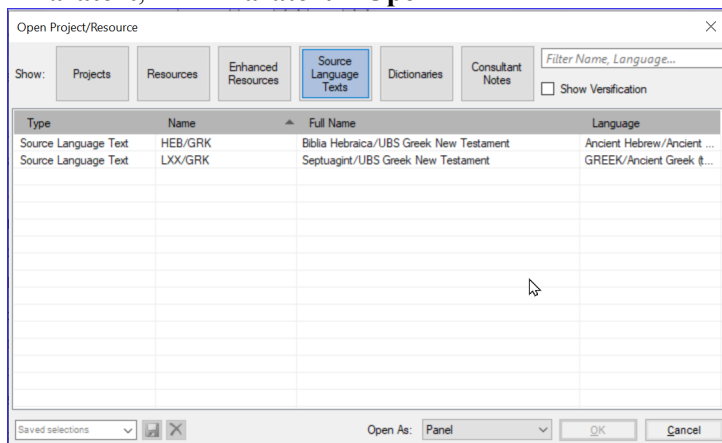
- Click **Source Language Texts**
- Choose HEB/GRK
- Click **OK**
- ≡ **Tab** under **View** > **Additional glosses**
- Choose the project which has the glosses

• Click **OK**

2.8 Recall

- The translators who _____ their desktops have all the _____ they need for their work.

- You use the _____ menu to save or delete _____ of text.

- To open windows you use the _____ menu.
  - Open Biblical terms equivalents
  - Open Source language text
  - Open Source language dictionary
  - Open Project/resource in collection of texts
  - Open Project/resource

- You can make a list of verses which have a word from the source language text by clicking _____ (right/left) clicking on a _____ in the source language, then choosing _____ project .

3

PP1 – Project plan and progress

Introduction

You use the Project Plan to help organise your work and to see which tasks to do next. Once you have finished the task, you should mark it as completed so that you can report on what has been achieved. [If you have used an earlier version you will see that it has dramatically improved in Paratext 9 .]

Where are we?

Before you can use the plan, it must have been configured. [This is usually done by your project administrator who will add the appropriate organisational plan and configure it for your team.]

Why is this important?

There are so many tasks to be done in a translation project. It is important to have a system to make sure these are all done. Now that your plan has been configured, you can use the plan to see what tasks have been assigned to you to be done next. Then when you finish the task, you can mark the task as completed and see the next task to do. You can use this information to generate reports for supervisors and donors (see PP2: Project plan reporting).

What are we going to do?

You will mark a variety of tasks as complete. The exact steps will vary slightly depending on whether the task is set to once per project, once per book, or by chapter. The place to mark progress for all types of tasks is the Status column.

3.1 Make sure your project is active

- Click in your project.
  The titlebar will be blue.

3.2 View tasks that need to be done

• Click "**Assignments and Progress**" button
OR
[≡ **Tab** under **Project** menu, select **Assignments and progress**]

• From the first dropdown menu, choose either **My tasks** or **All tasks**
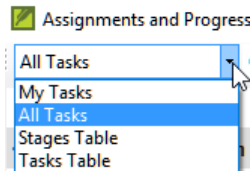
• *A list of the various tasks and checks are displayed.*

3.3 Identify the next task

The list of tasks shows the uncompleted tasks.

• Identify the next task for you need to do.

• Check that it is not waiting for another task.

• Do the task (see other modules if necessary).

> When the task is finished, see the instructions below to mark it as completed. (A check is completed when there are 0 issues.)

3.4 Mark a task as complete

Mark a book task as completed

- Click on the checkmark to the left of the status.
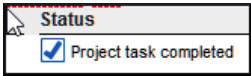
It should turn solid to show it is completed.

Mark a chapter task as completed

- Click + to mark the next chapter as complete
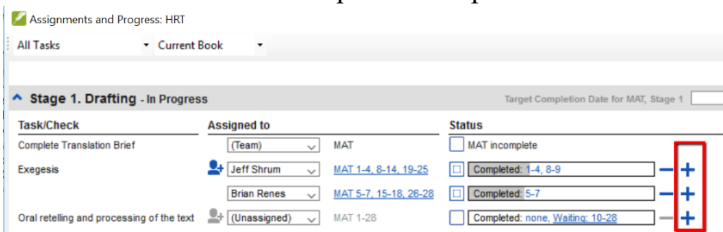
- To mark other chapters as complete you can click on the word
  Completed.

A dialog box is displayed with a list of the chapters.
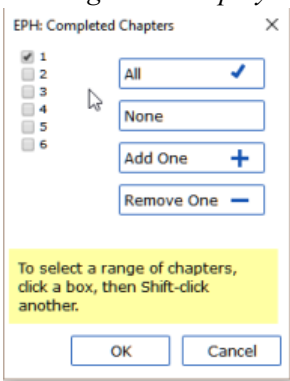
- Check the chapters that have been completed.

3.5 Checks

- If the task is a check, the status of the check will either say **Setup required** or it will show number of remaining **issues**.
- A check is complete when there are **No issues**.

Checks – setup required (Administrator)

- Click the blue link "Setup required"
  Paratext 9 will run the appropriate inventory or open the settings for that check.
- Complete the setup as appropriate.
- Close the window when finished.

> If there is more than one inventory required for a check (e.g. capitalization) you will need to set them up manually from the Checking menu.

Checks – issues

- Click on the blue link " …. issues"
  A list of errors is displayed.
- Make the necessary corrections.
- Close the list result.
- ≡ **Paratext** under **Paratext** > **Save all** (or **Ctrl**+**s**).
- Return to the Project plan.

> The check is considered complete with there are 0 issues. If you are unable to complete a check, it is possible to postpone the check to the next stage.

Postpone check

- ≡ **Tab** , under **Project** menu, select **Assignments and Progress**
- Hover over a check that has issues
- Click **Postpone** (which appears to the right of the Status column),
- Choose which stage you want to postpone the check
- Type the reason for postponing the check.
  the check will move to the next stage.

4

KD – Keyboarding your draft

Introduction

This module explains how to keyboard your draft translations into a project in Paratext 9.

Where we are

We are about to keyboard text into an existing project. Before you can do that, someone must have already installed the program and created a project for your data.

Why this is important

This is the first stage of entering your translation into the computer. Once the text has been typed, you can run various checks on the content and format of the text.

4.1 Go to a Biblical verse

Before you can start typing your text, you need to move your cursor to the right book, chapter and verse. You use the toolbar to do this.

• Using the icons on the toolbar, change the project, book, chapter and verse as needed.
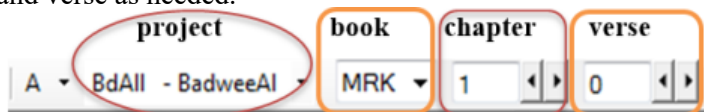
4.2 Check that the project is editable

- Look at the titlebar of your project.
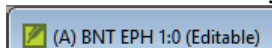
  The titlebar should have the word (Editable).

- If the book is not editable, and you need to edit it, you should talk with your project administrator.

- If it is not editable, try changing the view (see below).

4.3 Changing the view

> Paratext 9 has five views. All but the Preview view are editable.

- **Ctrl** + **E** -or-
- ≡ **Tab** under **View** menu, choose the view (usually Standard).

4.4 Typing special characters

> Some orthographic characters are not found on the keyboard. To type these characters you need to press more than one key.

- Change your keyboard system as needed on your computer.

- If you are using Keyman then choose your keyboard (p.e. Tchad Unicode
  (or for MS-Keyboards choose AF or TR/SQ/TZ/AF…)

- Type the keys as in the table in Appendix .

> Note : You can use ≡ **Tab** under **View** > **Highlight Invalid Characters** to quickly see if you have typed any invalid characters.

4.5 Adding text in another marker – title or introduction

Each piece of text needs to have a marker. The markers for the chapters and verses are already in your project. When you want to add text such as headings, or introductions etc you need to also add the appropriate marker as follows:

- Move your cursor to the end of the previous paragraph:
- Type **Enter** ou type « \ »
- Type the marker (e.g. s1 or ip) « **Enter** » (or select it from the list).
- Type the text
- Add a paragraph marker after the text
  (for example: \p)

You must always have a USFM marker after a title and before the verse. This is usually \p (paragraph), but it can be different (for example \q1).

4.6 Add paragraph breaks

Dividing the text into paragraphs:

- Move the cursor to where you want to break the paragraph.
- Press **Enter**
- Type p, then **Enter**.

4.7 Saving your work

It is important to save your work regularly.

- ≡ **Paratext** under **Paratext** > **Save All**
- –or- **Ctrl** + **S**

4.8 Insert Footnotes

You can add footnotes in the text at the place where you want the reference to appear.

- Move the cursor to where you want to insert the footnote.
- ≡ **Tab**, under **Insert** > **Footnote**
- *A set of footnote markers is added in the box below the text*
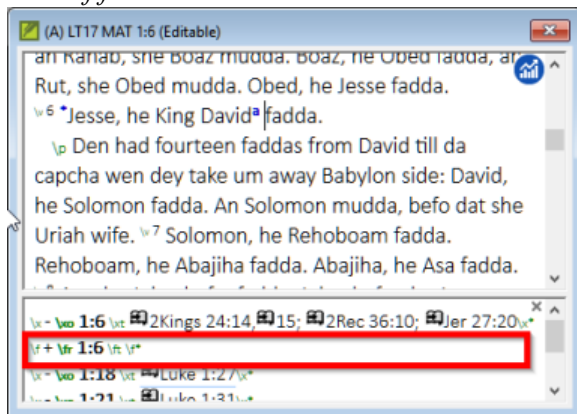
- Type the text after the \ft

> If you hover your mouse over the superscript letter the text of the footnote will be displayed in a tip box.
>
> To change the footnote, click the superscript letter in the text.
>
> To delete the footnote you can delete the super-script letter.

4.9 Send/receive

> It is essential to have a second copy of your trans-lation and to share your work with others in your team. This is done by doing a send/receive as fol-lows:

Send/receive this project vers Internet

- Make sure your computer is connected to the Internet.
- ≡ **Tab** under **Project**,> **Send/Receive this project**
- *Paratext will immediately send/Receive.*

Send/receive to the Internet

- Make sure your computer is connected to the Internet.
- If you want to send/receive other projects, or change the way to send/receie
- ≡ **Paratext** under **Paratext**,> **Send/Receive projects**
- Choose **Internet Server**
- Check the box next to the projects to Send/Receive.
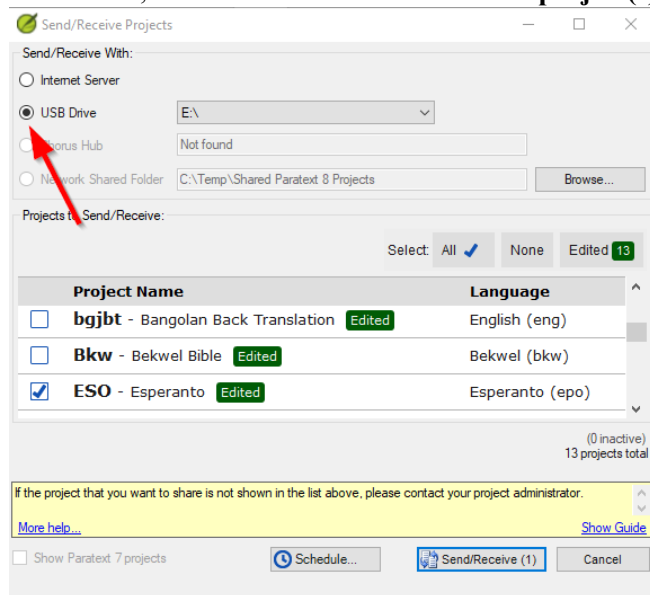
• Click **Send/Receive**.
The computer will make a copy of your files. A progress meter will be displayed. A message box will only appear if there are any problems.

Send/receive to a USB stick to backup your data

It is essential to have a second copy of your translation. If you don't have access to the Internet, then you can use a USB stick.To backup your data to a USB stick you do a send/receive as follows:

• Insert your USB key into your computer.
• ≡ **Paratext**, under **Paratext** > **Send/Receive project(s)**

• Choose **USB drive**.
• Check the box next to the projects to Send/Receive.

• Click **Send/Receive**.

The computer will make a copy of your files. A progress meter will be displayed. A message box will only appear if there are any problems.

Send/Receive Again

The next time you want to send/receive you can use the toolbar to send/receive using the same settings as the previous time. This option does not allow you to choose a different method or different projects.

• Insert your USB stick into your computer or connect to the Internet.

• Click the Send/Receive icon .
Paratext will immediately send/Receive.

4.10 Moving your cursor efficiently

A lot of time is spent moving your cursor to the place where you need to add text or make corrections. Here are some useful keystrokes to move your cursor quickly.

• The arrow keys, ← ↑ → ↓
  Home, **End**, **PgUp**, et **PgDn**,
  F8 (chapter), **F9** (book)
• or **Ctrl** + any of those keys

4.11 Recall:

If the titlebar doesn't say `Editable` (or your name), you should try changing the _____.

To add a different marker (such as section heading) you press _____.

To add paragraph marker you type _____.

To insert a footnote, you use the _____ menu and choose _____.

To send/receive, you use the _____ menu then _____.

[Answers: view, enter or \, enter, Insert, Footnote, File, Send/receive]

5

GL – Glossary

Introduction

This module explains how to add entries to the glossary using the **Biblical terms** tool.

Where we are

You have drafted and entered your text in Paratext 9. Now you will draft and enter some glossary entries to explain some of the terms.

Why this is important

It is good to have a list of important words and their explanations so that the readers can understand the text well. Rather than typing directly into the glossary, it is better to use the **Biblical terms** tool as it keeps the Glossary in alphabetical order. The tool also keeps track of the changes to the glossary.

What you are going to do

You will use the Biblical terms tool to add a rendering for the term and then use the glossary tab to enter the citation form and the definition.

> Video: 'P8TC 1A.4 How to make Glossary entries.mp4'

5.1 Open the Biblical Terms tool

- Move to a verse which contains the term you want to add to the glossary.
- Right-click and choose "**View Biblical Terms**", then "**Current Verset(s)**"
- Check that you have the correct list open (p.ex. your project list or the NT Key Biblical Terms [SIL])

•
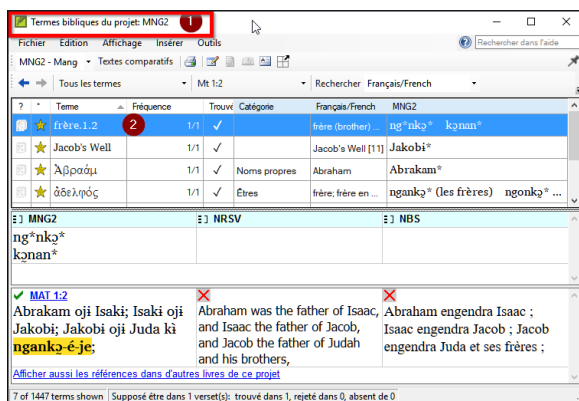
• To change the list, from the ≡ **Tab**, under **Biblical terms** menu
  choose **Select...**

5.2 Add an entry

• Double-click on the term in the list in the top pane
• Click the "**Glossary**" tab
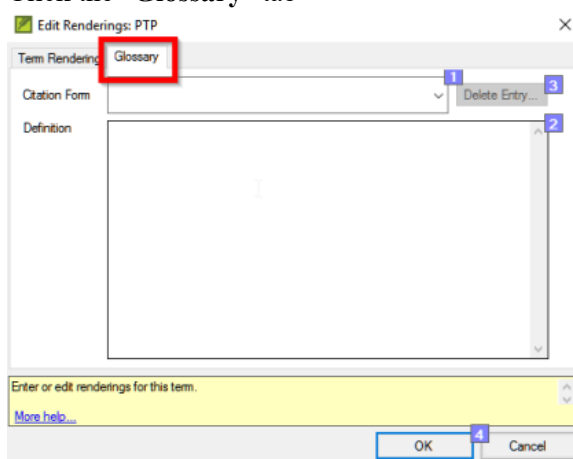
• Type the citation form of the term (i.e. the way you want it in
  the glossary) [1]

- Type the Definition [2]
- Click **OK**
  The word(s) and the definition will be added to the glossary in alphabetical order.

5.3 Link an existing entry

If the word is already in the glossary, you can link a term to the existing entry.

- From the **Biblical Terms** tool
- Check that you have the correct list open (p.ex. your project list or the NT Key Biblical Terms [SIL])
- Double-click on the word in the list in the top pane
- Click the "**Glossary**" tab
- Click the down arrow near the citation form [1]
- Choose the entry from the glossary
- Click **OK**

5.4 View the glossary

In Paratext

- Use the navigation bar to change the book
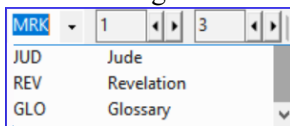
-
- Choose the **GLO** book

5.5 Edit an entry – in the GLO book

In Paratext

- Open the **GLO** book
- Edit the text as normal.

5.6 Edit an entry – in the Biblical Terms

- ≡ **Tab**, under **Tools** > **Biblical terms...**
- Double-click on the word in the list in the top pane.
- Click the "**Glossary**" tab
- Edit the definition
- Click **OK**.

5.7 Add a Biblical Term

- see the section 10.6 Add a term

5.8 Recall

- You open the Biblical Terms tool from the _____ menu.
- The « glossary » tab is on the _____ dialogue. To open this dialogue you _____-click on the term in the _____ pane.
- To view the glossary, you change to the _____ book (after Revelation).

Answers: right click, Edit Rendering, double, top, GLO

6

BC1 – Basic checks

Introduction

In this module, you will check the chapters/verses and the markers using two methods: the Project plan and the Checking menu.

Where we are

You have typed your text in Paratext 9. Now you want to start checking. In this module we start with the first two basic checks. The remaining checks are covered in BC2 – Basic Checks in this manual and chapter 5 in the following manual.

Why this is important

These checks allow you to be sure that you have all the chapters and verses and that the other markers are correct. It is important to run the chapter/verse check first because all the other checks depend on it. Doing these checks allows you to complete the Drafting stage.

What you are going to do

You are going to run the first two basic checks using two different methods.The easiest way is to run the checks from the project plan. However, you can also do the checks from the **checking** menu if you need to check more than one book at a time.

6.1 Running checks from the project plan

It is easier to run the checks from the project plan.

- View the project plan by clicking on the icon

  (at the top right of your project window).

- If there are any "issues" (errors), click the blue link to the right

| Chapter/Verse Numbers | (Unassigned) ⌄ | MAT 1-28 | 12 issues |
| Markers | (Unassigned) ⌄ | MAT 1-28 | 20 issues |

  A windows appears with a list of the errors.

- Double-click a line in the list.

- Correct the error in your project.

- Double-click the next line in the list.

- Continue for each error.

- Click "**Rerun**" button to check that all the errors have been corrected.

- Close the results list window.

- Return to the project plan, and click on the link to show the issues from the markers check.

> Video: See 'P8TC 1.4.1 Basic Checks.mp4' for examples of how to correct some common errors.

6.2 Running the checks from the menus

> If you want to check more than one book at a time, you can run the checks from the **checking** menu.

« Chapter/ Verse »

- Click in your project window
- ≡ **Tab**, under **Checking** > **Run Basic Checks**
- Check only **Chapter/verse numbers**
- Uncheck any other checks

- If necessary, click **Choose…** and choose the book you want to check
- Click **OK**
  A windows appears with a list of the errors.
  –
- Double-click a line in the list.
- Correct the error in your project.
- Double-click the next line in the list.
- Continue for all the errors.
- Click "**Rerun**" button to check that all the errors have been corrected.
- Close the results list window.

Markers check

- ≡ **Tab**, under **Checking** > **Markers Inventory**
  The list shows an overview of the markers in your text. You cannot change anything but you can look for markers which may be errors.
- Close the marker inventory.
- ≡ **Tab**, under **Checking** > **Run Basic Checks**
- Check the **Markers**
- Click **OK**
- Correct any errors.

7

PP2 – Project progress

Introduction

In this module, you will learn how to update your progress and create a progress report.

Where we are

You have been working on your translation and have finished a task. You now want to update your progress.

Why this is important

For the project plan to work well, you need to mark the tasks you have finished. This allows Paratext 9 to make the next task available for the other team members. It also gives Paratext accurate information on your progress for the reports. Creating a progress reports helps you prepare a report for your supervisors and funders.

What you are going to do

You will open the assignments and progress window and update the progress made. You will then produce a report.

7.1 Make sure the progress of the plan is up to date

- Open the project plan (using the button)
- Update the progress on all tasks (see PP1 for instructions on each type of task).

7.2 Change an assignment

> ⚠️ This can only be done if you have progress permissions.

- From the ≡ **Tab**, under **Project** menu, select **Assignments and Progress....**
- From the first drop-down list at the top left of the dialog, select **All Tasks**.
- In the "**Assigned to**" column, use the drop-down list to choose who will have responsibility for the task or check (listed in the "**Task/Check**" column at the far left).

7.3 Produce a progress report

- From the **Tools** menu, select **Project Health Report...**.
- Choose the project(s) to report
- Click **OK**.
  The report will contain a column for each project you selected.

7.4 View team progress charts

- From the ≡ **Tab**, under **Project** menu, select **Progress charts....**
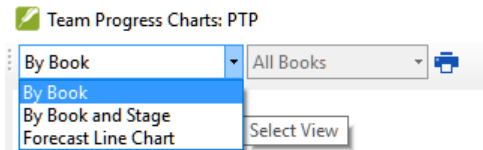
- Use the first dropdown box to choose the type of chart
- Choose the books as necessary.
- Click the print icon
  A window opens
- Click the **Print** icon

• Choose your printer (or PDF printer)

• Click **OK**.

Part III

Stage 2 : Team Checking

The second stage of a translation project involves checking by the team. In this second stage you will use many tools to ensure that you have been consistent in your translation. You will read through your text, work on proper names, Biblical key terms, spell checking, and formatting checks. You will also print out a draft and use a variety of notes: project notes, spelling notes, Biblical terms notes to record your questions, discussions and decisions.

Task/Check	Assigned to		Status
Stage 2. Team Checking - Not started		Target Completion Date for MAT, Stage 2	
Naturalness Check	(Unassigned)	MAT 1-28	Waiting for stage: Drafting
Exegetical Check	(Unassigned)	MAT 1-28	Waiting for task: Naturalness Check
Proper names check	(Unassigned)	MAT 1-28	Waiting for task: Exegetical Check
Biblical key terms check	(Unassigned)	MAT 1-28	Waiting for task: Proper names check
Run "Spell Check Current Book"	(Unassigned)	MAT	Waiting for task: Biblical key terms check
Section breaks and headings - format check	(Unassigned)	MAT 1-28	Waiting for task: Run "Spell Check Current Book"
Paragraph breaks - format check	(Unassigned)	MAT 1-28	Waiting for task: Section breaks and headings - format check
Layout and indents - format check	(Unassigned)	MAT 1-28	Waiting for task: Paragraph breaks - format check
Special formatting - format check	(Unassigned)	MAT 1-28	Waiting for task: Layout and indents - format check
Print Preliminary Version	(Unassigned)	MAT 1-28	Waiting for task: Special formatting - format check
Prepare for comprehension testing	(Unassigned)	MAT 1-28	Waiting for task: Print Preliminary Version
Capitalization	(Unassigned)	MAT 1-28	Setup required...
Repeated Words	(Unassigned)	MAT 1-28	Setup required...
Characters	(Unassigned)	MAT 1-28	Setup required...
Punctuation	(Unassigned)	MAT 1-28	Setup required...
Project Notes (À effectuer)	(Unassigned)	MAT 1-28	✔ No issues
Project Notes (Conflict)	(Unassigned)	MAT 1-28	✔ No issues

The following modules will help you in this stage:

- PN – Proper Names
- SP – Spell Checking
- BT – A 4-Step process for consistent Biblical Terms
- FC – Formatting checks
- BC2 – Basic Checks
- PD – Printing Drafts

- UN – Using Notes

8

PN – Proper Names

Introduction

In this module, you will check that the proper names have been transliterated consistently.

Where we are

You have (or are working on) the rules for transliterating the names.

Why this is important

You want to be consistent so that is clear who is being referred to in the text.

What you are going to do

You will:

- filter the Major Biblical terms list on Names.
- use the **Adapt Names** tool to enter your transliteration rules for each letter.
- edit and approve the individual names.
- add the approved names as proposed names in the Biblical terms list.
- work through the Biblical Terms list to ensure that all the verses are consistent.
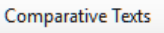
8.1 Run the Biblical Terms tool

- Click in your project
- ≡ **Tab**, under **Tools** > **Biblical Terms ...**

Open list of terms

- ≡ **Tab**, under **Biblical terms** > **Select Biblical terms list**
- Double-click the "**Major Biblical Terms (Current Project Setting)**" list

Choose your reference text as a comparative text

- Click the **Comparative Texts** button on the toolbar.

  Comparative Texts

- Choose your reference text, then click □ → (right arrow).
- Click **OK**.

Change various settings

- Click the second filter button
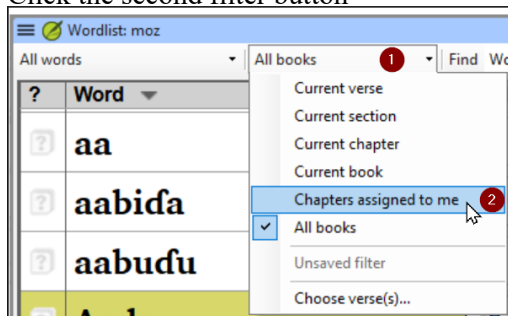
- Choose **Chapters Assigned to Me**

Note : The terms column is in Greek (or Hebrew)
by default. You can see the terms in a roman script

by using the ≡ **Tab**, under **View** menu > **Translit-erate terms**.

Filter for names

- Click the first filter button
- Choose « New Filter »
- In the dialog box, under **Categories…**
- Select « **Names** »
- Click **OK**

8.2 Adapt names

- ≡ **Tab**, under **Tools** > **Adapt Names**
- Choose the language of your reference text (e.g. English or français)
  The Name Adaptation dialogue is displayed
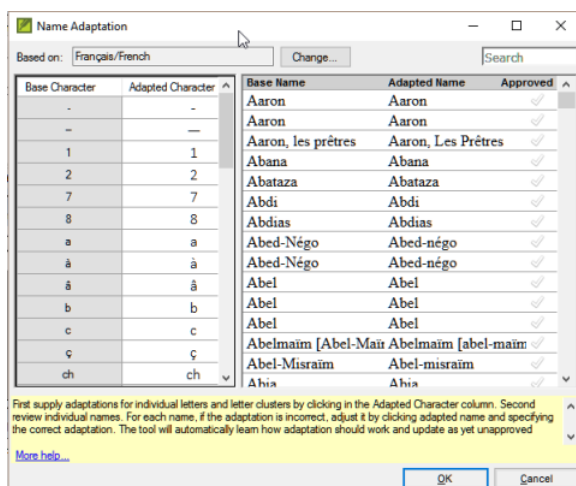
Enter the changes for the individual letters (or letter clusters)

- In the left pane, fill in the "Adapted Character" column for the individual letters or letter clusters.

Then revise and approve the Adapted Name

- Work through the **Adapted name** column in the right pane.
- For each name, if the adapted name is incorrect, click on the name in the **Adapted Name** column,
- Edit the name and click **OK**
- Once the name is correct, click in the "**Approved**" column.
- Click **OK**.
  Paratext 9 will propose a name (in red) in the rendering column of the biblical terms tool.

8.3 Ensure your text is consistent

You need to work through the list and confirm that all the verses use the name consistently.

- Click the name in the top pane.
- Click on a verse in the lower pane which doesn't have the proposed form of the name.
- Click on the Edit link
- Correct as necessary, then click **Close**
- Repeat for each name.

8.4 Add an alternative rendering

- Click the name in the top pane.
- Select the word(s) in your text
- Click on **Add rendering** button or **Ctrl**+**A**

8.5 Dealing with verses that don't have the name translated

There are times when a verse is correctly translated even though you haven't used the name. For example, a pronoun is used instead of the name. In this case you need to tell Paratext 9 that it is correct (that is, deny that the rendering is missing).

- Click the red cross at the left of the verse reference
  The cross turn into green tick (check) with a red cross .
- If you clicked on the red cross by mistake, click again on the icon

Note : Paratext 9 doesn't find names in the introductions, headings, footnotes, captions or glossary. (You could use the Word List to find possible mistakes.)

8.6 Recall

- To transliterate proper names, you _____ the _____ list on names.
- Then use the _____ menu and _____ command.
- After entering the _____ changes then _____ the adapted names.

- Paratext 9 then enters a _____ rendering for all the names.
- You then work through the list _____ and/or adding renderings and making sure that all verses are _____.
- You can add a rendering by selecting the text and pressing **Ctrl**+__.
- If a pronoun is used you can _____ the rending by clicking on the ⊠ .

Answers: filter, Major Biblical Terms, names, Tools, Adapt Names, character, approve, proposed, correcting, consistent, A, deny

9

SP – Spell Checking

Introduction

This module explains how to check for spelling mistakes in the text you have typed into your project in Paratext 9 .

Where we are

You have typed your text in Paratext 9 and have done some checks but there may still be spelling mistakes in the text.

Why is this important?

It is important to correct any spelling mistakes so that your text will communicate clearly.

What you are going to do

Firstly you need to configure the wordlist to build up a base of correct words. Then you can get Paratext 9 to show red squiggly lines under the words it does not know. You can then work through your text, either correcting mistakes or telling Paratext 9 that the words are correct.

9.1 Configure the word list

Before you can check the spelling, it is important to have a base of words that are known to be correct. There are three things we can do:

Approve the spelling of common words

In Paratext

• ≡ **Tab**, under **Tools** > **Wordlist**

In the Wordlist

> • ≡ **Tab**, under **Tools** > **Approve spelling of common words**
>
> • Enter a number

> The number is the number of times the words must
> appear to automatically mark it as being spelled
> correctly. The default is 100 but you can choose
> more (if you have doubts about the text) or less (if
> you are confident about the acuracy of the typist).

> • Click **OK**
>
> • Click **Yes** (to confirm that you can't undo)

Check the words that Paratext thinks are incorrect

In the Wordlist (≡ **Tab** under **Tools** > **Word List**)

> • ≡ **Tab**, under **Tools** > **Spell Check > All checks**
>   *A list of word s is displayed.*
>
> • Click on a word in the top pane.
>
> • If the word is correct – click the green checkbox ✔
>
> • If the word is incorrect, but Paratext 9 has suggested the correct word, then click the blue link for the correct word.
>
> • If the word is incorrect, and Paratext 9 hasn't suggested the correct word, click on the red checkbox ✖ and correct the word. (See 9.3)

Check similarly spelled words

In the Wordlist

- ≡ **Tab**, under **Tools** > **Find Similar Words**
- Enter letters which sound alike separated by / (e.g. `s/sh/z`)

Depending on your language, tick or untick "Ignore all diacritics when comparing words".

- Click **OK**
  A list of words is displayed.
- Correct the words (as described above).

9.2 Spell checking – from the text

In Paratext

- ≡ **Tab**, under **View** > **Display spelling**

A progress meter is displayed initially, then all the words that are either unknown or incorrect have red squiggly lines underneath.

9.3 Making corrections

Paratext 9 will underline in red the words that have not been approved in the word list. This either means that the word is misspelled or unknown.

• Right-click a word which is underlined in either red or grey
  A dialogue is displayed
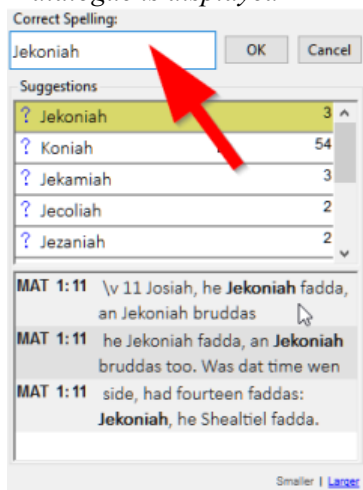
• Either type the correction in the box or select the correct word
  from the list
• Click **OK**

> When possible, it is better to use the spelling
> check even when making minor corrections as
> Paratext 9 will remember the correction and you
> can apply the correction if it happens again.

> When there is more than one correction, a dialog
> box is displayed. Choose as appropriate:
>
> **Yes** = changes this verse and looks for the next
> **No** = skips this verse and looks for the next
> **Yes to all** – is too dangerous, DON'T use it
> **Cancel** = stops further changes

9.4 Spell checking – current book

• ≡ **Tab**, under **Tools** > **Spell Check Current Book**

A window appears with a list of some words in the current book.
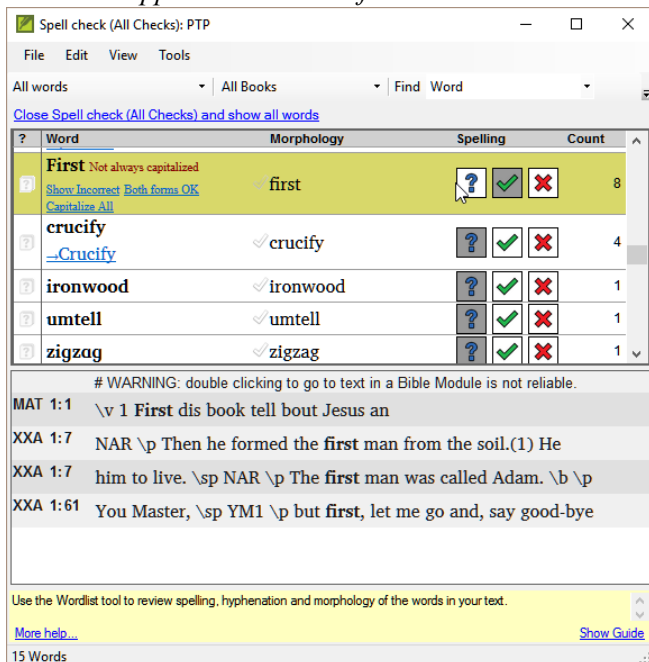
• Make corrections as explained above (9.3)

• Click « More items available » to see additional words.

• Continue as needed.

9.5 Spell checking – from the wordlist

Using the new checks

In the Wordlist

• ≡ **Tab**, under **Tools**> **Spell check >**

• Choose the desired check (see descriptions below)

All Checks

Missing Capitals

Single Character Typos

Unusual Letter Combinations

Diacritic Errors

Common Typos

Unknown Morphology
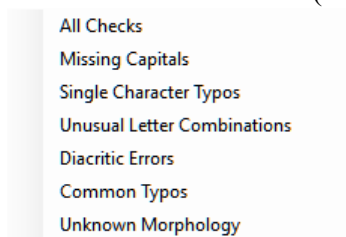
A list of words is displayed.

• Make the corrections as needed.

• Click "**More items available**" to see more words.

• Continue as needed.

• When the list is finished, a message is displayed

Paratext   ✕

No more suspiciously spelled words found.
Would you like to close 'Spell check (Missing Capitals)' to see all words in the current filter?

Yes   No
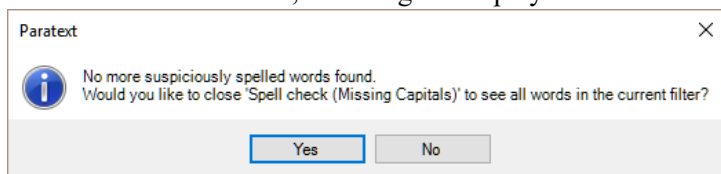
• Click **Yes**.

All checks

This runs all of the checks. This is very useful as it will find all types of errors especially words with multiple types of errors.

Missing Capitals

- A list of words is displayed which have capitalised forms but are not always capitalised (that is both forms are used). The list shows the word with a lower case, then the capitalised form below it, which has a blue link to the word

- Click the blue link to the capitalised form

- Click the appropriate blue link.
- *Show incorrect* (to see the verses)
- *The two forms are acceptable* (to accept both forms)
- *Capitalise All* (to correct all the words)

Single Character Typos

A list of words is displayed with links to other words which are similar but only have one letter different.

Unusual Letter Combinations

A list of words is displayed which have unsual combination of letters (such as consonant or vowel clusters …).

Diacritic Errors

A list of words is displayed with links to other words which are the same except for the diacritics.

Common Typos

A list of words is displayed which have the same type of problem which have already been corrected in other words. E.g. if you have already corrected "`teh`" as "`the`", and it finds "`tehm`" it will suggest "`them`".

Unknown Morphology

A list of words is displayed which the computer has not been able to guess the morphology based on other words.

Find incorrectly joined or split words

In the Wordlist (≡ **Tab**, under **Tools** – Wordlist)

> • ≡ **Tab**, under **Tools**> **Find Incorrectly Joined or Split Words**
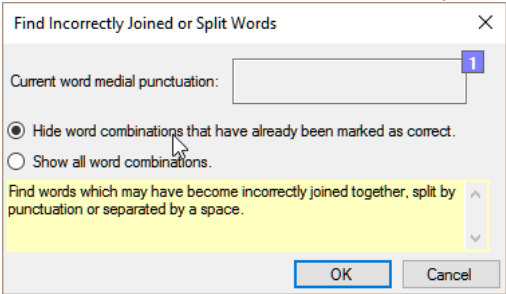
> • Type in any punctuation which can be in the middle of a word
> e.g. - '
> • Click **OK**
> *A list of words is displayed with similar words grouped together.*

Correct a word which was incorrectly marked

> • Find the word in the list (using the filter if necessary)

- Click on the line to see the word in context
- Click the correct spelling status.

10

BT – A 4-Step process for consistent Biblical Terms

Introduction

The **Biblical terms rendering** window and the separate **Biblical terms** tool are very useful to make sure you are consistent in the use of terms, especially key terms. This module explains a simple 4-step process to make your Biblical Terms consistent. This is a process should be considered part of the translation process and not a check.

Where we are

You are translating a verse in Paratext 9 and you want to see what renderings have already been chosen for the terms in the current verse and then make sure they are consistent with other verses.

Why this is important

For your readers to understand your text, you need to be consistent in your use of terms. It is a big task to make them completely consistent. If you start from the verse you are translating and work from there the task is more manageable. The goal is to have consistently rendered Biblical Terms and well documented decisions on why changes were made.

What you are going to do

This method boils down to a short list of steps:

1. **[A]** Find all the ways you have rendered this term, and enter them in the renderings dialog.
2. **[B]** Choose which rendering is/are best, and record why it is best.
3. **[C]** Document why you rejected the other renderings.

4. **[D]** Clean up your translation by making this rendering consistent throughout your translation. (Make Consistent, Standardise, Normalise, Harmonise).

- Repeat with next Biblical Term you find in the Biblical Terms Renderings window.

10.1 Open the Biblical terms rending window

- Click in your project
- ≡ **Tab**, under **Tools** > **Open Biblical terms rendering**
- ≡ **Tab** (of the new window), under **Biblical Terms** > **Select Biblical terms list**
- Choose the desired list
- Click **OK**.

10.2 A: Find all the ways you have rendered this term

Find the terms for the current verse

- Is there a tick in the found column?
- If there is a tick, your verse uses the term and you can continue with the next term.
- If not, you need to either correct your text or add the new term you have used (see below).

Add another rendering

If the term you have used needs to be added to the list:

> • Select the rendering of the term in your text.
>
> • Copy it (**Ctrl**+**C**)
>
> • Double-click in the renderings cell.
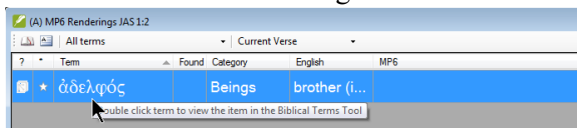
> *The edit renderings dialog is displayed.*
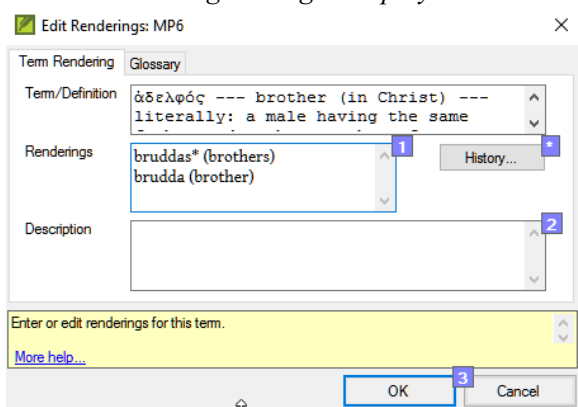
> • Paste (**Ctrl**+**V**) the rendering in the dialog box.
>
> • Click **OK**.

Find other verses in the current book with the same Biblical term

> • Double-click on a word in the **Term** column
>   *The Biblical Terms Tool opens*

• From the second filter button choose **current book**
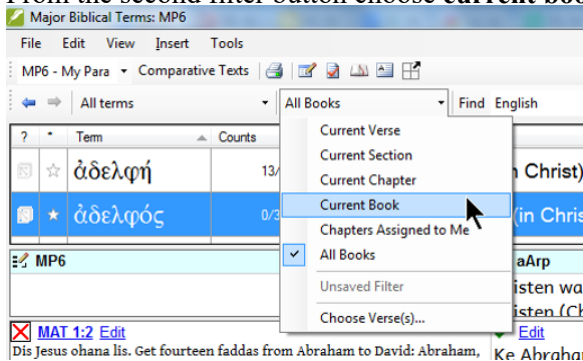
• Add renderings for the term from the verses until the terms in all verses are been identified (see below).

Add renderings from the other verses

• Select the rendering in the verse
• Add the rendering using **Ctrl**+**A**
• Continue until all terms for those verses have been identified.

Dealing with verses that don't use the term

There are times when a verse is translated without using the actual term. For example when a pronoun is used. In this case you need to deny that it is an error.

• Click the red cross to the left of the verse reference link. The red cross turns into a green tick with a small red x

> If you click on the cross by mistake, click and
> it will return to .

10.3 B: Identify the best term

- Double-click on the term in the top pane.
  The edit rendering dialog is displayed listing all the renderings that have been added.
- Decide on the best rendering
- Section, then Cut (**Ctrl**+**x**) and paste (**Ctrl**+**v**) it to the top of the dialogue box
- Add * as necessary to combine similar renderings
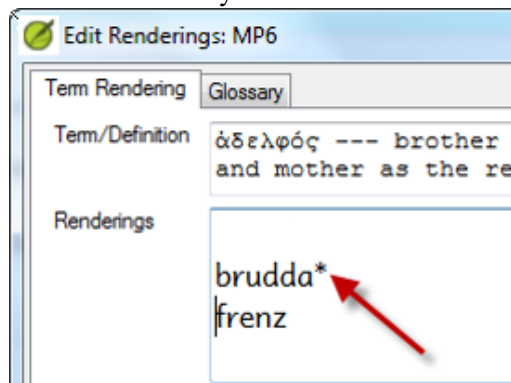
> You can use * in a number of different ways: before the word for prefixes and after the word for suffixes. You can also put an * in the middle of a word. See the guide for more ways of using the *.

10.4 C: Reject all the others

- Select and cut the other renderings.

10.5 D: Document the reason for the change

- Click on the History button
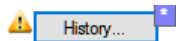
- Type in the reason why the others were rejected and why the first was the best.
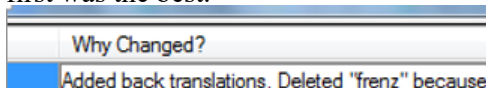
- Click **OK**

If you need more than one rendering

You can add more than one rendering if appropriate. It is good to add a back translation in brackets after the rendering. For example,
slave (slave)
guy * work fo (guy that works for)

- Open the Edit renderings dialog box
- Edit the renderings as needed.

Clean up other books (as time permits)

- Change the filter so that all the published books are displayed.
- Clean up verses as necessary.

Add the Biblical terms notes — ongoing discussion

• Double-click on the note icon (in the second column)

• Type in the note

• Assign the note as necessary.

• Click **OK**.

Add the decision to the renderings description

• Double-click on the term

• Type the agreed-on rendering in the description field
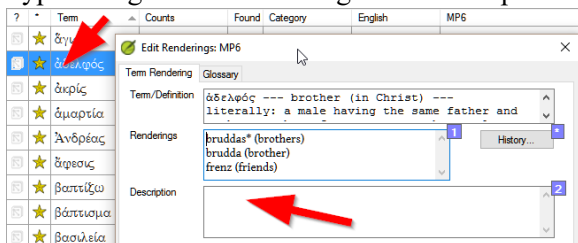
• Click **OK**

10.6 Add a term

There will be terms which are important for your language and culture that are not in the list. You can add these terms to your project list.
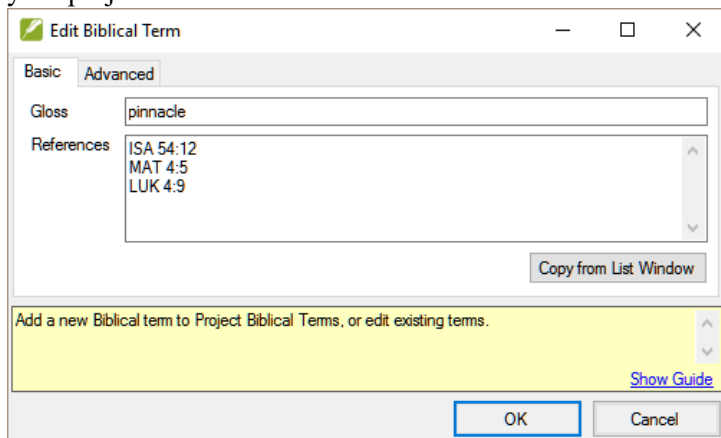
In Paratext

• From your reference text, do a find (using ≡ **Tab**, under **Edit** > **Find**) and search for the term.
A list is displayed showing the verses with that term.

From the list of results

• ≡ **Tab**, under **Edit**> **Add to Project Biblical Terms**, then choose your project

• Edit the gloss if necessary

• Click on the **Advanced** tab

• Type in a name for the term

• Click **OK**

10.7 Add a term from a list of verses of a specific term from the source language text

You can create a list of verses for a specific Greek/Hebrew word and then use that list to add the word/phrase to your project Biblical terms list.

• Click in the window with the Source text.

- Right click on a lemma (blue word) in the source language text window
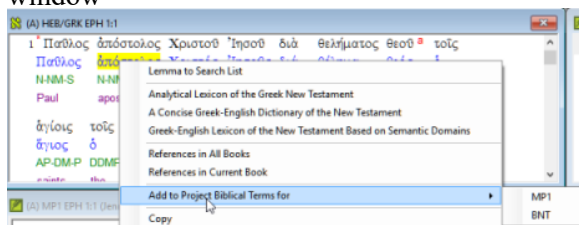
- Choose **Add to project biblical terms for**
- Choose your project
- Edit the gloss if necessary
- Click on the **Advanced** tab
- Edit the terms if necessary
- Click **OK**
  –
- Change to the **Biblical Terms Tool**
- Double-click on the term.

11

MP – Compare a word or phrase

Introduction

In this module, you will search for a word or phrase in a project and compare it with the translation of that word or phrase in another project.

Why this is important?

In Paratext 9 (and above), you can see where a word or phrase is found in one project and compare it with the equivalent word or phrase in one or more other projects. For example, you can see where "roi" is found in a French project and compare it with "rey"in a Spanish project.

You will

- use the checklist "Word or Phrase" from both the text and also from the Biblical Terms Tool.
- change the settings and comparative texts
- type the word or phrase to compare for each project

11.1 Compare a word of phrase – from the text

- Click in the project that you want to compare
- From the ≡ **Tab**, under **Tools**, point to **Checklists**, and select **Word or Phrase**.
  The Parameters dialogue is displayed.

- Enter the word or phrase that you want to see into the textbox for each project of the dialogue

- Click **OK**
  A window is displayed.

- Click **Comparative Texts**...

- Choose the texts that you want to compare and click **OK**.
  The « Settings » dialogue is displayed.

- Type the word of phrase that you want to compare in the textbox for each of the projects, then click **OK**.
  *A window is displayed with a button **"Hide matches"** on the tool-bar.*

- Click on the **"Hide matches"** button to show only those refer-ences where there are differences.
  The list shows the verses which contain matches in only one of the projects. The word or phrase is highlighted in light blue.

11.2 Compare using a Word of Phrase from the Biblical Terms tool

- In the Biblical Terms tool
- Choose a term which has a rendering
- Click on the tool icon
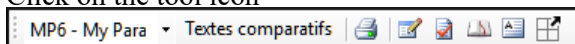
The Setting dialogue is displayed with the rending filled-in.

- Type the word or expression for the other projects
- Click **OK**

12

BC2 – Basic Checks

Introduction

In this module, you will learn to do several other basic checks (**Characters**, **punctuation**, **capitals**, and **repeated words**. As in the first Basic Checks module (BC1 – Basic checks), it is easiest to run these checks from the project plan. However, if you want to check several books, you will need to use the **Verification** menu.

Where are we?

You have typed your translation in Paratext 9. Be sure that you have checked the chapter/verse numbers and markers, as described in BC1 – Basic checks, before continuing and that your administrator has either completed the setup of the checks or is with you to do the setup now.

Why this is important?

Paratext 9 has eleven **Basic Checks**. In BC1 – Basic checks, you have already seen the first two, chapter/verse numbers and markers. This module will help you to find errors linked to spelling, punctuation, capital letters an repeated words. Even if these errors may not influence the content of the text, correcting them makes the text easier to read.

What we are going to do:

Most of the checks require that a certain inventory has been completed by your administrator. In this module you will

- Confirm that the setup has been done (or have the administrator do the setup)
- do the Basic Checks
- correct any errors.

12.1 Confirm the setup

> Note: Before you can run these other basic checks some form of setup must be done. Some checks require an inventory others require settings. You can do most of the inventories, but only your Administrator can do the settings.

The required setup may be an inventory, some rules or settings.

12.2 Using inventories to setup checks

> These inventories show what is currently in your text, that is, both the good and the bad. You need to work through the inventory and tell Paratext 9 which elements are correct (valid) and which are errors (invalid).

Once you have finished the inventory you will be ready to do the check.

- From the ≡ **Tab**, under **Tools** > **Checking inventories** menu, choose the appropriate inventory (for example Character inventory).
- Click on an item in the list in the top pane.
  The verses are shown in the bottom pane.
- For each item in the top pane, choose either **Valid** or **Invalid**.
- Repeat for each item.
- Click **OK**.

> Note: Instead of using the mouse, you can use **Ctrl** + **y** to mark an entry as **Valid** or **Ctrl** + **n** to mark an entry as **Invalid**.

12.3 Characters

> This check (and inventory) helps you identify all
> the incorrect characters, i.e. the characters which
> are not in your alphabet.

Setup required

- ≡ **Tab**, under **Tools** > **Checking inventories** > **Character inventory**
- For each item, choose **Valid** ou **Invalid**.

Check

- ≡ **Tab**, under **Tools**> **Run Basic Checks**
- Check "**Characters**"
- Click **OK**.
  A list of errors is displayed.
- Make any corrections as needed.

12.4 Punctuation

> Identify all the incorrect or misplaced punctua-
> tion marks. (Use the Unicode character column
> to clearly identify the punctuation.)

Setup required

- ≡ **Tab**, under **Tools** > **Checking inventories** > **Punctuation Inventory**
- Check each punctuation mark in its context.

> The contexts can be: **word initial**, **word medial**, **word final** or **isolated** (space before and after).

Punctuation	Unicode value	Valid ▲	Count	Context
'	0027	?	1	Word Medial
_/_	002F	?	14	Isolated
-_	002D	?	16	Word Final
_[	005B	?	17	Word Initial
]_	005D	?	17	Word Final
_{	007B	?	43	Word Initial
}_	007D	?	44	Word Final
_&	0026	?	74	Word Initial

Punctuation Inventory: MP6

•
• Click **OK**.

Check

• ≡ **Tab**, under **Tools** > **Run Basic Checks**
• Check « **Punctuation** »
• Click **OK**.
  A list of errors is displayed.
• Make any corrections as needed.

12.5 Matched Pairs

Setup required

• ≡ **Tab**, under > **Unmatched pairs of punctuation** :
• If the list is empty, then there are no errors.
• If necessary, click **Options...** to add other pairs

Check

- ≡ **Tab**, under **Tools** > **Run Basic Checks**
- Check « **Unmatched pairs of punctuation**»
- Click **OK**.
  A list of errors is displayed.
- Make any corrections as needed.

12.6 Repeated words

Setup required

- **Checking ≡ Tab**, under **Tools** < **Checking inventories** > **Repeated words inventory:**
- For each item, choose **Valide** ou **Invalid**.

Check

- ≡ **Tab**, under **Tools** > **Run Basic Checks**
- Check « **Repeated words**
- Click **OK**.
  A list of errors is displayed.
- Make any corrections as needed.

12.7 Capitalization

Setup required

- ≡ **Tab**, under > **Tools** < **Checking inventories** > **Markers Missing Final Sentence Punctuation**
- For each item, choose **Valid** ou **Invalid**.
- ≡ **Tab**, under > **Tools** < **Checking inventories** >> **Markers followed by a lower case letter**

- For each item, choose **Valid** ou **Invalid**.
- ≡ **Tab**, under > **Tools** < **Checking inventories** >> **Punctuation Followed by a Lower Case letter**
- For each item, choose **Valid** ou **Invalid**.
- ≡ **Tab**, under > **Tools** < **Checking inventories** >> **Mixed Capitalization**
- For each item, choose **Valid** ou **Invalid**.

Check

- ≡ **Tab**, under **Tools** > **Run Basic Checks**
- Check « **Capitalization** »
- Click **OK**.
  A list of errors is displayed.
- Make any corrections as needed.

12.8 Making minor corrections

It is possible to make minor corrections from within a displayed inventory. However, if there are several errors it is best to run the check to make the corrections.

- Click on a verse in the lower pane
- Hold the Shift and double-click
- Make the correction
- Click **OK**.

In some cases it is preferable to use the Wordlist or the spell checker to several errors at once.

Review

There are many basic checks in Paratext 9. The table below summarizes the setup needed for each of the checks.

Check	Setup
Chapter/verse numbers	none
Markers	Marker inventory
Characters (Combinations)	Character inventory
Punctuation	Punctuation inventory
Capitalization	
	4 inventories
	Markers Missing Final Sentence Punctuation
	Markers followed by a lower case letter
	Punctuation Followed by a Lower Case letter
	Mixed Capitalization
Repeated words	Repeated words inventory
Unmatched pairs of punctuation	Unmatched pairs of punctuation inventory
Quotations	Quotation rules (from Checking menu)
Numbers	Number settings (from checking menu)
References	Scripture reference settings (from project menu)
Quoted text	none

Table 12.1

It is possible to run all the checks at the same time, however when running the checks for the first time it is better to run them one at a time to avoid large list of errors.

13

FC – Formatting checks

Introduction

In this module, you will find and correct formatting and layout errors.

Where we are

You have typed your draft into a project in Paratext. You will use the checklists to find and correct errors related to the formatting and layout errors.

Why this is important

A New Testament contains more than just chapters and verses. There are also titles, section headings, and several types of paragraphs. These checks allow you to be sure that the layout of your text is correct, and your titles etc. are consistent.

What are you going to do?

You will use the checklists to

- compare your titles and section headings
- check your paragraph breaks
- compare the paragraph markers in your text with those of your reference text
- add markers for special text formatting.

13.1 Using the checklists – generic

There are a number of checklists which differ slightly but they have the following in common:

How to display the checklist

- ≡ **Tab**, under > **Tools** > **Checklists** > choose the desired list

- Add a comparative text (if desired) by clicking on the Texts button. **Comparative text** button
- Select the verses/books (as necessary) using the **Select range**

Making corrections

- Click the Edit link to correct any errors
- Click on the reference link to see more context

Close the list

- When you have finished with the list, close it by clicking the X at the top right corner of the window.

13.2 Using checklist – Section headings

- ≡ **Tab**, under > **Tools** > **Checklists** > **Markers**

Check that

- the headings are consistent with your reference text (length, grammar, style))
- all headings start with a capital
- there is not punctuation at the end
- they are not too long

13.3 Paragraph breaks

- ≡ **Tab**, under > **Tools** < **Checklists** > **Markers**
- Choose your reference text as the **comparative text**

• Click **Settings**
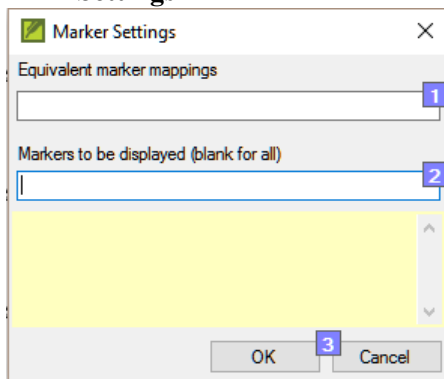
• Type the paragraph makers to be displayed
  (e.g. p m)
• Click **OK**
• Make any corrections by clicking on the blue Edit link.

•
  • Click on the blue verse reference link.
•

OR

• Make any corrections in Paratext.
• Return to the checklist by clicking on the icon on the taskbar.

13.4 Layout and indents

• ≡ **Tab**, under **Tools** > **Checklists** > **Markers**
• Choose your reference text as a comparative text.

• Click **Settings**
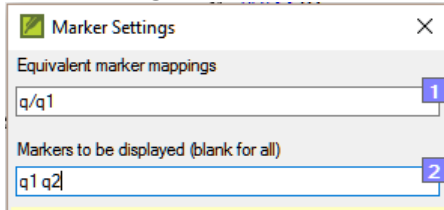
• Type in the markers to check.

• Click **OK**.

• Look for passages that have been formatted with different markers such as q1 and q2

• Make any necessary changes (see below).

13.5 Add USFMs to format special text

• See the list of passages with special formatting Appendix A.

• Add the USFM as necessary (see module KD or help if necessary).

14

PD – Printing Drafts

Introduction

In this module you will learn how to print a draft of your translation for checking and revising.

Where we are

You have entered and checked your translation in Paratext 9 and are now ready to print out a copy. Your project must be registered before you can print.

Why this is important

It is much easier to revise and check your work on paper than on the computer. You can also give it to more people if it is on paper.

What you are going to do

You will first produce a PDF version of your translation, which you can print or share with others (including non-Paratext users). If necessary your can copy the PDF file onto your USB stick and take it to a computer with a printer.

14.1 Create a PDF file

> Make sure you have completed a markers check before printing a draft.

• ≡ **Tab**, under **Project** > **Export Draft PDF**

• Check that your project is selected.

• Choose which book(s) and chapters to print.

• Choose the page settings as follows :

  • Page size:
  ```
  210mm, 297mm (A4) ou
  148mm, 210mm (A5)
  ```

- Columns : 1
- Margins :
  25 mm (for A4) or
  12 mm (for A5)
- Text body font: Charis SIL (or Charis SIL Compact)
- Size: 10 (or 11)
- Line spacing:
  1.0 (for single spacing)
- Click on the **Avanced** tab
- Choose the fonts
- Choose what you want in the **Running header** (the text at the top of the page).
- Check **mirror layout on odd and even pages**
- Make any other choices as needed.
- Click **OK** and wait, the file will open in your PDF reader.
  If there are marker errors, a message box will appear. Click No, then correct the errors and try again.

Note: The first time you print a draft it takes a long time collecting information on the fonts. But it will be much quicker the next time.

14.2 Print a PDF

In Adobe Reader

- (Make sure the PDF file is open.)
- **File** > **Print.**
- For A5
  - Choose **Booklet**
  - Orientation : portrait (for newer printers or landscape for Win7)
- To print double-sided

> If you want to follow a punctuation system (such as French) and have spaces automatically inserted before complex punctuation, then see a consultant to have changes made to your Print-DraftChanges.txt

14.3 Copy PDF file to a USB stick

> Paratext saves the PDF file in the PrintDrafts folder of your project folder. For example, C:\My Paratext 9 Projects\XXX\PrintDraft
>
> There are many ways to copy files. One method is described below.

- Hold the Windows Key and type **E**
  Windows Explorer opens.
- Go to your **My Paratext 8 Projects** folder.
- Double-click on your project folder
- Double-click the **PrintDraft** folder
- Right-click on the desired PDF file
- Choose **Send to**
- Choose your USB stick.

15

UN – Using Notes

Introduction

As you are translating and checking you may want to make comments on various errors or issues. You may also want to record your discussions on key terms and spelling issues. Paratext 9 allows you to record these comments either in the text, the Biblical terms list or the wordlist.

Where we are

You are typing or revising your text, wordlist or keyterms and need to make comments on an issue you have seen.

> Attention: Notes and footnotes are very different. Footnotes are printed in the New Testament whereas notes are for questions and comments and are not printed in the New Testament.

What you are going to do

You will:

- create notes in the text using different icons,
- edit the notes and resolve notes
- open a note window from the text
- filter the list
- print a list of the notes
- add rendering discussion notes to a Biblical terms list
- add spelling notes to the wordlist.

15.1 Different types of project notes

You can choose from many different icons for your project notes in Paratext 9:
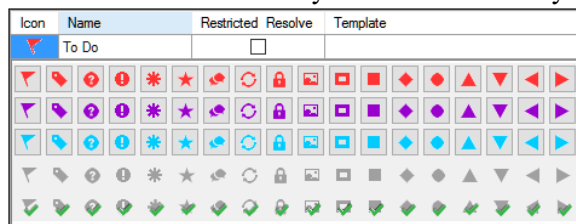
Tip: Don't have too many icons!

An icon can have four different colours or shapes

Icon	Description	Meaning
	Icon has a border and a yellow background color.	The note has a least one unread comment.
	Icon is red, purple, or light blue.	A project note assigned to you, or to the whole team, or unassigned.
	Icon is gray.	A project note assigned to someone else.
	Icon is gray with a green tick.	A project note with resolved status.
	Icon is a white question mark on the cover of a book.	There is a spelling discussion note for this word. (Wordlist only.)
	Icon is gray with a question mark on the cover of a book.	There is NOT a spelling discussion note for this word. (Wordlist only.)
	Icon is a light blue plus.	A consultant note.
	Icon is a light blue globe.	A global consultant note.

	Icon is a black exclamation point within a red triangle.	There is a Send/Receive merge conflict because two users have made different changes to the same verse.
	Icon is a white arrow on a blue background.	There is a rendering discussion note for this Biblical Term. (Biblical terms window or tool only)
	Icon is gray with an arrow on the cover of a book.	There is NOT a rendering discussion note for this Biblical Term. (Biblical terms window or tool only)

Table 15.1

15.2 Setup additional note types

(One must be an Administrator)

- ≡ **Tab**, under > **Project** > **Project properties and settings**
- Click the **Notes** tab
- Click on the **Add** Tab button
  A new line is added.

- Click the icon on the new tag line
- Choose the desired icon
- Type a name for the new note type
- Continue for any other new notes.

15.3 Inserting a project note

- Click in the text where you want the note (and select any appropriate text).

- ≡ **Tab**, under **Insert** > **Note**
- Choose the desired tag from the list

  Tag: ▼ ▾

- Type the text for the note
- Click **OK**.
  An icon is displayed beside the text.

15.4 Open notes

- ≡ **Tab**, under **Tools** > **Open Notes...**
- Select your project.
- Click **OK**.
 *A note window opens.*
- Adjust the filters as needed.

> If the window is blank then change the filters. The first filter is for the type of note, the second is for the location

15.5 Add comments to an existing note

• Click the icon( ) in the text
The note opens.

• Type a note
• Click **OK**

15.6 Add comments from a notes window

• Click arrow to expand the note (Open 2 ⌄)
The note opens,

• Type your comments in the textbox.

• Resolve or assign the note as needed.
• Click the arrow to collapse the note.

15.7 Assign a note to someone

- Click the icon ( ) in the text.
- Type your comments
- Click **Assign to**
- Choose as desired
- Click **OK**

15.8 Apply notes to multiple projects

- Open the note from the text
- Click the **"Multiple"** button
- Choose the projects
- Click **OK**
- Click **OK** again to close the dialog box.

15.9 Reattach note

- Click the note icon in the text to open the note.
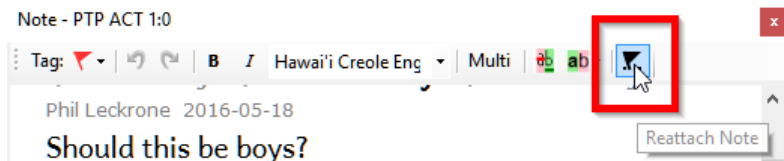
- Click the Reattach Note button (on the toolbar)
- Select the word(s) to attach it to.
- Click **OK**.
  The note is attached to the word(s).

15.10 Resolve a note

- Click on the icon ( ) in the text
- Type another comment if necessary.
- Click the **Resolve** button [✓ Resolve]
- Click **OK**
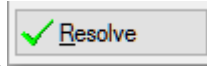
15.11 Print a notes report

- Click in a notes window.
- Filter the list as desired.
- ≡ **Tab**, under **Project** >> **Print**
- Choose the printer.
- Click **OK**.
- Close the window.

15.12 Delete notes

- Click the note icon
- Click the small red x
- Click **Yes** to permanently delete you comment.
- If there are more comments, continue to delete the next comment.

15.13 Notes window

There are four dropdown boxes on the toolbar

• Notes filter

• Verse filter

• Search

• Sort by [verse, date, assigned to]

15.14 Notes filter

• Click the first button/list

• Choose an existing filter as appropriate

15.15 Define a new filter

• Click the first button/list

• Choose **New filter**

• Choose the status, tag, person and date as desired.

• Click **OK**

15.16 Save a filter

• Define the filter as needed.

• Click in the textbox at the top left (1).
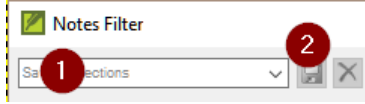
• Type a name for the filter
• Click the save icon (2).

Part IV

Stage 3: Preparing for the Consultant check

Note: This stage is part of stage 3 in the USB plan.

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

16

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.

16.1 Create a new project for the back translation

(First time only, by Administrator)

- ≡ **Paratext** under **Paratext** > **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.

16.2 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 highlighted).
- Type your back translation into each verse (after the check box).
- Continue for each verse in the chapter.

16.3 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.
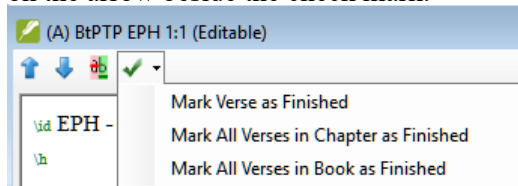
> • Choose **Mark All Verses in Chapter as Finished**.
> *All the check boxes for the chapter are marked with green checks.*

16.4 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*

View the differences for outdated verses

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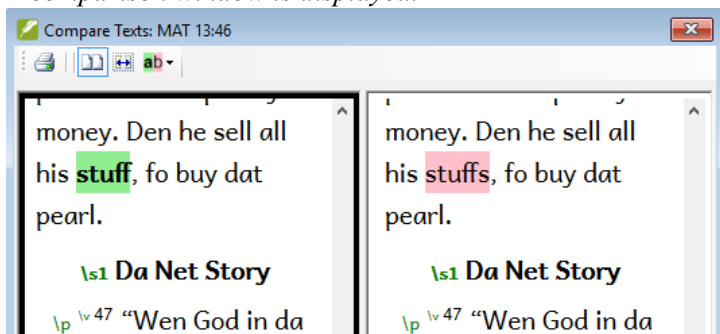
Move to the next differences

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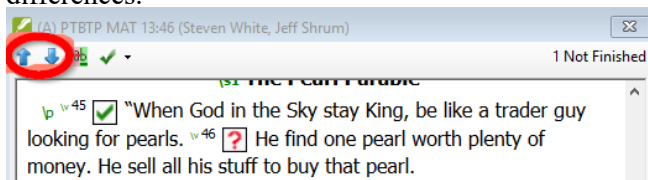
16.5 Check your project plan

• Click the project plan icon

• Expand Stage 3, the back translation checks are at the end
The number of issues (if any) are displayed

16.6 Back translation verse check in project plan

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

16.7 Back translation status complete in project plan

- The back translation status is complete when there are no issues.

16.8 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 16.1

Answers: A3, B4, C5, D1, E2

17

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 9 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.

17.1 Create a new project for the back translation

(First time only by Administrator)

- ≡ **Paratext**, under **Paratext** > **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 the **versification** (this should be the same as your projejct)
- 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 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.]

17.2 Configure the project interlineariser

- Click in your project

• ≡ **Tab**, under **Tools** > **Open Project interlineariser**
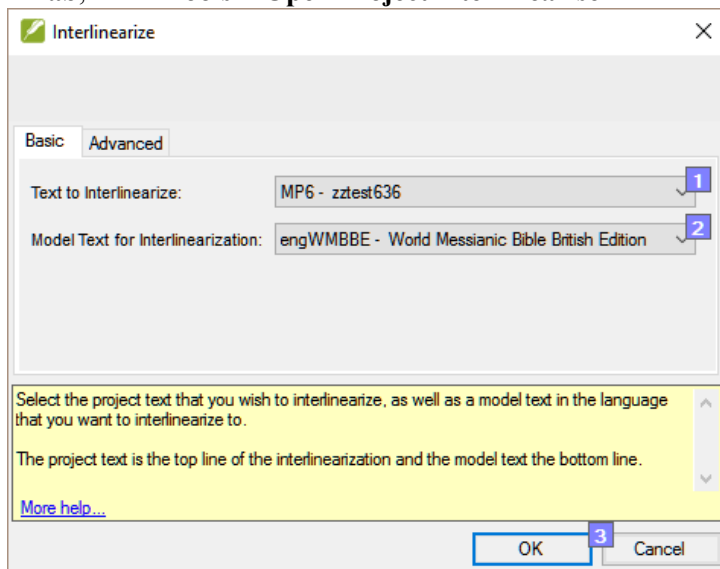
• Choose your project as the text to interlinearise [1].

• Choose a model text in the consultant's language, usually your reference text or your free back translation project [2]

• Click the **Advanced** tab

• Click "Automatically Export verses when approved"

• Dropdown the list and choose your word for word 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).

17.3 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**

17.4 Translate/gloss a phrase

- Click between two words
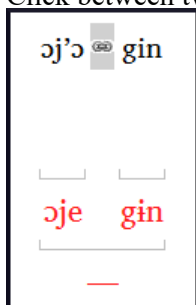
- Click the icon **Link words**
- Click the red line
- Type the gloss

17.5 Add extra words

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

17.6 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**

17.7 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**

17.8 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?

18

CT – 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

18.1 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.

- Click **OK**

18.2 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
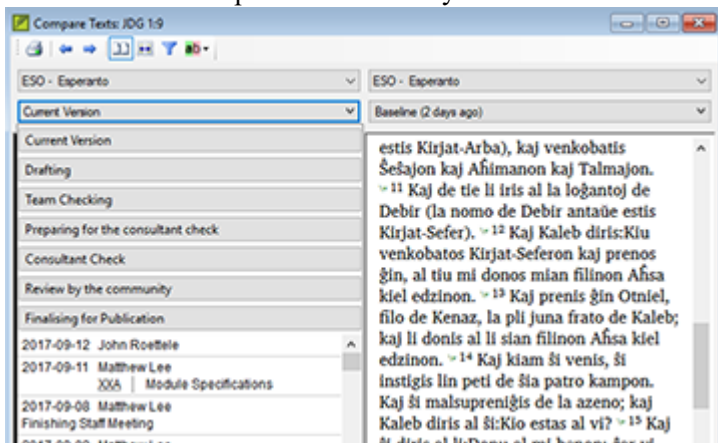
The screen will change and show the differences between both versions.

19

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.

19.1 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.

Setup – inventory

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

Run the check

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

19.2 References

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

• ≡ **Tab**, under **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**

- ≡ **Tab**, under **Tools** > **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.

19.3 Numbers check

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

- ≡ **Tab,** under **Project settings** > **Number settings**
- Fill in the dialog box.

- Click **OK**
- ≡ **Tab**, under **Tools** > **Run basic checks**
- Click « **Numbers»**
- Click **OK**

19.4 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.

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

19.5 Quotation check

- ≡ **Tab**, under **Tools** > **Run 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.

19.6 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.

- • ≡ **Tab**, under **Tools** > **Run 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 V

Stage 4: Consultant Visit

Introduction

Note: This stage is not included in the UBS plan.

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.

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

- See Stage one and two.
- BT1 – Draft a Back Translation
- BT2 – Interlinearise a project

Part VI

Stage 5 / Stage 3 UBS: Review by the community

Introduction

Note: This is equivalent to the third stage of the UBS plan.

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
- BTR: Biblical key terms report

20

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.

20.1 Check your plan

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

20.2 Produce team progress chart

- From the **Project** menu, choose **Progress chart**

• Click on the dropdown list in the top left.
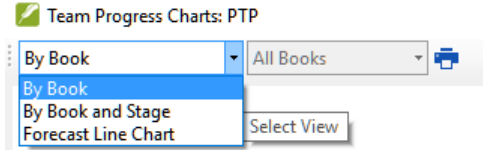
• Choose as appropriate.
• Click the print icon
  A window opens
• Click the **Print** icon
• Choose your printer (or PDF printer)
• Click **OK**.

21

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.

21.1 Biblical terms tool

- Click in your project
- ≡ **Tab**, under **Tools** > **Biblical Terms**
- If this menu option is not displayed, click on the down arrow at the bottom of the menus to show the complete menus.
- Set the terms filter
- Set the verses filter (for the books you have been working on).
- Sort the list as desired.

21.2 Save the list to a file

- ≡ **Tab**, under **Biblical terms** > **Export as HTML**
- Type a name for the file
- Click **Save**
- Open the file in **Word/LibreOffice**

21.3 Other ways to identify renderings

Sort on terms notes

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

Find terms with text in the rendering description

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

Part VII

Stage 6 / 4 UBS: Finalizing for Publication

The sixth stage of a translation project (or fourth stage for UBS) is finalizing for publication. Finalising a scripture portion is much simpler than finalising a New Testament or a whole Bible. This involves tasks such as adding 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

The following modules will help you in this stage:

- Finalizing for Publication – one book
- PP – Compare Parallel Passages

22

Finalizing for Publication – one book

Introduction
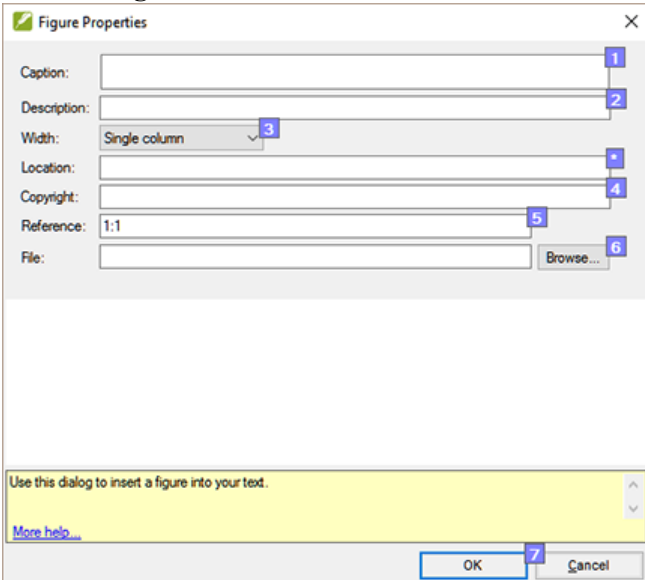
This module looks at the variety of tasks needed to finalize the text of a single book for publication.

What you will do

- Add **illustrations** and captions
- Verify all **checks** are complete
- **Proper Names** final check
- **Formatting** checks.

22.1 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 type-setter) [2]

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

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

• 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**.

_____

22.2 Verify all checks are complete

Current book

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

Several books

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

Word list checks

From the word list. do the following checks

- ≡ **Tab**, under **Tools** > **Spell check** > **All checks**
- ≡ **Tab**, under **Tools** > **Find Similar Words**
- ≡ **Tab**, under **Tools** > **Find Incorrectly Joined or Split Words**

22.3 Proper Names final check

- ≡ **Tab**, under **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).

22.4 Numbers, money, weights and measures

- Click in your project.
- ≡ **Tab**, under **Tools** > **Biblical Terms**
- ≡ **Tab**, under **Biblical terms** > **Select Biblical Terms List**
- Choose the appropriate list.
- Add renderings as usual.

22.5 Formatting checks

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

23

Finalizing for Publication – New Testament

Introduction

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

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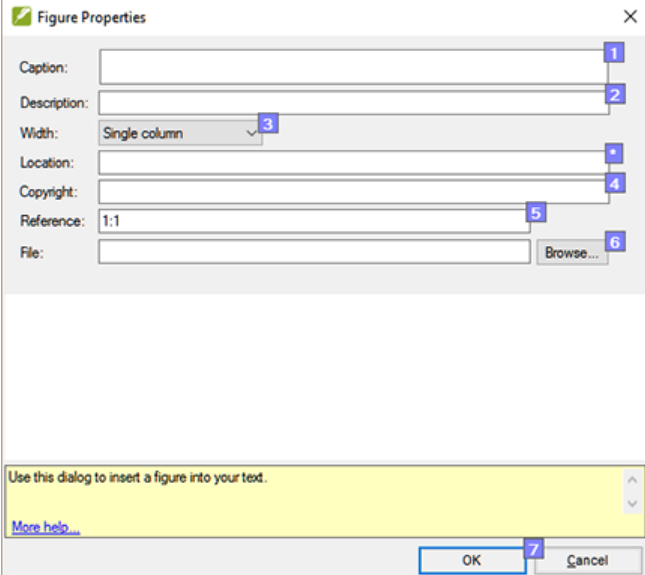
- Add **illustrations** and captions
- Identify names for the maps
- Draft Introduction to the NT/Bible
- Check parallel passages
- Verify all checks are complete
- Proper Names final check
- Numbers, money, weights and measures check
- Formatting checks.

23.1 Choose illustrations and write captions

- Go to the dropbox (https://www.dropbox.com/sh/cs0qspb52iwa2rj/AACr9
- Choose images (max 32 page), take note of the filenames.
- Write captions for the images
- Check the captions with the consultant

23.2 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 type-setter) [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**.

23.3 Map names

> Teacher's Note: The Combined NT Maps
> Biblical Terms list is not a standard
> list in Paratext 9. It is available here:
> https://raw.githubusercontent.com/erros84/PTManu
> and, once downloaded, the file should be copied
> into C:\My Paratext 9 Projects.

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

23.4 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**

23.5 Check parallel passages

- See module PP: Parallel passages

23.6 Verify all checks are complete

Current book

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

Several books

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

Word list checks

From the word list, do the following checks:

- ≡ **Tab**, under **Tools** > **Spell check** > **All checks**
- ≡ **Tab**, under **Tools** > **Find Similar Words**
- ≡ **Tab**, under **Tools** > **Find Incorrectly Joined or Split Words**

23.7 Proper Names final check

- ≡ **Tab**, under **Tools** > **Biblical Terms**
- ≡ **Tab**, under **Biblical terms** > **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).

23.8 Numbers, money, weights and measures

- Click in your project.
- ≡ **Tab**, under **Tools** > **Biblical Terms**
- ≡ **Tab**, under **Biblical terms** > **Select Biblical Terms list**
- Choose the appropriate list.
- Add renderings as usual.

23.9 Formatting checks

- Redo the module FC: Formatting checks.
- ≡ **Tab**, under **Tools** > **Checklists** > **Long/short verses**
- ≡ **Tab**, under **Tools** > **Checklists** > **Word or phrase**
- ≡ **Tab**, under **Tools** > **Checklists** > **Section headings**
- ≡ **Tab**, under **Tools** > **Checklists** > **Book titles**
- ≡ **Tab**, under **Tools** > **Checklists** > **References**
- ≡ **Tab**, under **Tools** > **Checklists > Footnotes**

24

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.

24.1 Open the Parallel passages window

     • Navigate to the desired chapter and verse.

     • ≡ **Tab**, under **Tools** > **Parallel passages**
      A window is displayed showing a list and parallel passages.

24.2 Display source texts

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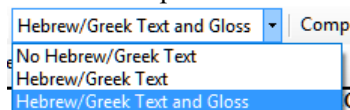
     • Choose as appropriate
      The display changes.

24.3 Select comparative texts

     • Click the **Comparative texts** button

     • Click a resource (on the left)

     • Click the right arrow

     • Repeat as necessary

     • Click **OK**

24.4 Filters

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

24.5 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.

24.6 To correct the text

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

24.7 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.

24.8 Mark the passage as checked

• Click the check box beside the reference.

> In Paratext 9 the check box marks the passages to-
> gether. If you want to approve the passages indi-
> vidually (as in Paratext 8), you can use the ≡ **Tab**,
> under **View** menu > **Approve passages individu-
> ally**.

24.9 Passages which have changed

Identify the passages which have been changed since they were marked as fin-
ished

• 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
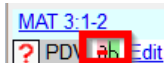
A comparison window is displayed in Paratext.

• 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.

24.10 Compare the text as you translate

• Click in your project.

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

• Change the reference to the other passage.

24.11 To see a third passage

• Open you project a second time [≡ **Paratext** > **Paratext** > **Open**
et double-click your project]

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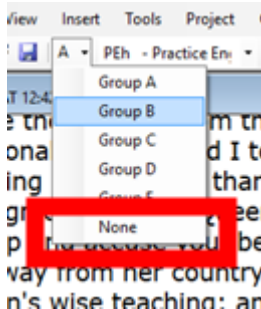
• Change the reference to the other passage.

If the scroll group icon is not shown on the toolbar,
then you need to choose full menus. [≡ **Paratext**,
under **Help** > **Full menus**

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

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 Old 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 New Testament

C

Common USFM Markers

\id	File - Identification	Paragraph
\h	File - Header	Paragraph
\c	Chapter Number	Paragraph
\v	Verse Number	Character
\p	Paragraph - Normal - First Line Indent	Paragraph
\m	Paragraph - Margin - No First Line Indent	Paragraph
\q1	Poetry - Indent Level 1	Paragraph
\q2	Poetry - Indent Level 2	Paragraph
\r	Heading - Parallel References	Paragraph
\s1	Heading - Section Level 1	Paragraph
\s2	Heading - Section Level 2	Paragraph

Less-common Markers

\pc	Paragraph - Centered (for Inscription)	Paragraph
\nb	Paragraph - No Break with Previous Paragraph	Paragraph
\li	List Entry - Level 1 - Single Level Only	Paragraph

Introductory Markers

\imt1	Introduction - Major Title Level 1	Paragraph
\iot	Introduction - Outline Title	Paragraph
\io1	Introduction - Outline Level 1	Paragraph
\io2	Introduction - Outline Level 2	Paragraph
\ip	Introduction - Paragraph	Paragraph
\im	Introduction - Paragraph - no first line indent	Paragraph

\ipq	Introduction - Paragraph - quote from text	Paragraph

Footnote Markers

\f	Footnote	Note
\fr	Footnote - Reference	Character
\ft	Footnote - Text	Character
\fk	Footnote - Keyword	Character
\fq	Footnote - Quotation or Alternate Rendering	Character
\fqa	Footnote - Alternate Translation Rendering	Character
\f*	Footnote End	Note

Glossary

\k ... k*	Keyword (in the glossary)	Character
\w ... \w*	Indicates a word in the glossary (in the text)	Character
\p	Paragraph	Paragraph
\li1	Glossary Word	Paragraph
\li2	Glossary Definition	Paragraph

\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

Glossary

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

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

\p

\li1

\li2

Introductions

\ip paragraph

\is section heading

\io1 outline 1

\ili1 list level 1

\ili2 list level 2