

USFM / USX Docs

vlatest

2022-10-28

USFM and USX Documentation



Presently **this is a development site only**. Current USFM and USX documentation sites are available at <https://ubsicap.github.io/usfm> and <https://ubsicap.github.io/usx>

- [Release Notes](#)
- [Syntax Notes](#)
- [Chapters and Verses](#)
- [Paragraphs](#)
- [Characters](#)
- [Milestones](#)
- [Notes](#)
- [Figures](#)
- [Sidebars](#)

Release Notes

3.0.1

January 2020

This update is primarily for providing documentation fixes, as well as minor updates to Paratext stylesheets (enable PT9 ColorNames feature; allow \xt in more contexts)

3.0

USFM 3.0 additions or revisions are highlighted throughout this documentation using the badge 'usfm 3.0'

April 2018

Marker Additions

- USFM version identifier: \usfm
- Alternate language table of contents texts: \toca#`
- List of witnesses in footnotes (for critical editions): \fw ` ... \fw*
- Target references “added” text: \xta ` ... \xta*
- Superscript: \sup ` ... \sup*
- Translator’s section (chunk) milestones: \ts-s* and \ts-e*

Marker Revisions

- Revised syntax for ruby glosses (CJK texts): `\rb ... \rb*`
- Add descriptive attribute `gloss` for `\rb ... \rb*`
- Added default link-`href` linking attribute for `\xt ... \xt*`
- Changed common attributes for milestones:
 - Replace single `id` with separate start `sid` and end `eid` milestone attributes. This update aligns USFM with the corresponding single `<ms>` milestone element in USX, where the `id` attribute content would not be unique for `<ms>`.
- Changed name of linking attribute `link-name` to `link-id`.
- Restored `\pr` for use as “text refrain”.

Syntax and Features

Clarify and support syntax for standalone milestones.

Document best practice for attributes containing multiple values, or multiple parts (see the `gloss` attribute for `\rb ... \rb*`)

3.0rc1

October 2016

Marker Additions

- Letter opening: `\po`
- List header and footer elements: `\lh` and `\lf`
- Embedded list: `\lim#`
- Hebrew note: `\qd`
- Semantic division: `\sd#`
- Aramaic wordlist entry: `\wa ... \wa*`
- Geographic proper name (Chinese texts): `\png ... \png*`
- Target references “added” text: `\xta ... \xta*`
- Published cross reference origin text: `\xop ... \xop*`
- Structured list items: `\lik ... \lik*` and `\liv# ... \liv#*`
- List item total: `\litl ... \litl*`
- Link text: `\jmp ... \jmp*`
- Common peripheral identifiers
- Ruby glosses (CJK texts): `\rb ... \rb*`
- Quotation start / end milestones: `\qt#-s*` and `\qt#-e*`

Marker Revisions

- Support citation form for wordlist / glossary text (update `\w` …`\w*`).
- Support for explicit table cell column spanning.
- Revised syntax for figures / illustrations applying descriptive attributes: `\fig` …`\fig*`
- Deprecated cross reference and footnote DC content markers: `\xdc` …`\xdc*` and `\fdc` …`\fdc*`
- Deprecated combined marker for proper name within translator's addition: `\addpn` …`\addpn*`
- Deprecated numbered running header: `\h#`
- Deprecated pronunciation info marker: `\pro` …`\pro*` in favour of ruby annotations proposal.

Syntax and Features

- Syntax for assigning word-level descriptive attributes.
 - Descriptive attributes for `\w` …`\w*`
 - Descriptive attributes for `\fig` …`\fig*`
- Syntax for assigning word-level linking attributes.
- Syntax for milestones.
 - Quotation start / end milestones: `\qt#-s*` and `\qt#-e*`.
 - Syntax for peripheral (`\periph`) identifiers.

Standard Reference

- Clarify and document specification regarding whitespace and new lines.

2.5

2.4

2.35

2.3

2.2

2.1

2.05

2.04

2.03

2.0

Syntax Notes

See also:

- [Whitespace](#)
- [Extensions](#)
- [Docs Syntax Notes](#)

General Syntax (USFM)

- There are three broad categories of USFM markup - [paragraph](#), [character](#), and [note](#) types.
- All USFM markers begin with a backslash character \.
- [Paragraph](#) markers end with the next space character.
- [Character](#) markers occur in pairs, marking a span of text within a paragraph.
- [Note](#) markers also occur in pairs, marking the start and end of the footnote, cross reference, or study note content.
- For marker pairs (character and note), the opening marker ends with the next space character (as with paragraph markers). The matching closing marker is identical to the opening marker but ends with an asterisk character *. Example: \w grace\w*.

Numbered Markers

Some USFM markers include an optional numeric variable, which is represented in this documentation by a hash character . In USFM the number indicates:
* A portion of a complete element, or relative weighting of the "pieces" of the elements, such as \mt1, \mt2, \mt3 which are parts of a major title.
* The level of the division or section (hierarchy).
* The level of indentation relative to other like elements, as in poetry (\q) or lists (\li#) or outlines (\io#).

marker = marker1 — The *unnumbered* version of a marker should only be used when only one level of this marker exists within the text. *Numbered* markers should always be used when more than one level of the marker exists within the text.



A specific numbered marker should not be used to indicate a specific occurrence of the element type (e.g. you should not use \s3 to represent the the particular section heading occurring before the "Story of Creation" in Genesis 1.)

Endmarkers in Footnotes and Cross References

The boundaries of footnote or cross reference text are defined by an opening and closing marker, as in the following footnote syntax example:

```
\f_+_(\fr_REF_)footnote content\f*
```

Elements which make up the footnote or cross reference content are character level markers, which means that they each define a start and a end marker. Some USFM editors interpret the

presence of a new character marker as an implicit closure of any preceding character level marker. As a result, most scripture translation projects working with USFM have adopted the approach of authoring footnotes or cross references without supplying the explicit end marker, since this reduces the amount of markup within the notes, and is somewhat easier to read and interpret.

Examples of the two markup approaches for notes is provided below:

Example 1. Implicit closure

```
'+\f + \fk Issac: \ft In Hebrew means "laughter"\f*+'
```

Example 2. Explicit end marker

```
'+\f + \fk Issac:\fk* \ft In Hebrew means "laughter"\ft*\f*+'
```

Example 3. Immplicit closure

```
\f + \fr 1.14 \fq religious festivals; \ft or \fqa seasons.\f*
```

Example 4. Explicit end marker

```
\f + \fr 1.14\fr* \fq religious festivals;\fq* or \fqa seasons.\fqa*\f*
```

Example 5. Implicit closure

```
\f + \fr 2.4 \fk The \+nd Lord\+nd*: \ft See \+nd Lord\+nd* in  
Word List.\f*
```

Example 6. Explicit end marker

```
\f + \fr 2.4\fr* \fk The \+nd Lord\+nd*: \fk* \ft See \+nd Lord\+nd* in  
Word List.\ft*\f*
```



Nested character markers within notes *always* require explicit opening and closing markers, and must use the syntax for [character marker nesting](#).

Whitespace

USFM considers space ([U+0020](#)), tab ([U+0009](#)), and [newline characters](#) to be whitespace.

- **Significant whitespace** is a critical part of the USFM document and should always be preserved as is.

- The space after the end of a paragraph marker, or the end of the opening marker within a character or note marker pair.
- The [newline](#) preceding a new paragraph marker.
- **Insignificant whitespace** should be normalized by a USFM processor.
 - Multiple whitespace within the body text of a [paragraph](#).
 - Multiple whitespace preceding a [paragraph](#) marker.

Newlines

USFM processors should treat the single [CR \(U+000D\)](#) or [LF \(U+000A\)](#) characters, and the sequence Carriage Return-Line Feed ([CRLF](#)), like a single [LF](#) character. Applications can save documents using the appropriate line-ending convention.

All **paragraph markers** should be preceded by a single newline.

As a recommended best practice for USFM editors, [inline markup](#) ([character-level markup](#), [footnotes](#), or [cross references](#)) should not be preceded by a newline. It would be acceptable for a [whitespace normalization](#) process to replace a newline and any preceding space (multiple spaces) before this inline markup with a single space (#3), but it should not remove all whitespace.

In the following example, the footnote [\f ... \f*](#) at Matthew 6:27:

```
\v 27 Can any of you live a bit longer
\f + \fr 6.27: \fq live a bit longer; \ft or \fq grow a bit taller.\f* by
worrying about it?
```

would be normalized as:

```
\v 27 Can any of you live a bit longer \f + \fr 6.27: \fq live a bit
longer; \ft or \fq grow a bit taller.\f* by worrying about it?
```

Whitespace Normalization

1. Multiple whitespace between the end of a paragraph marker and the paragraph text are normalized to a single space (U+0020).
2. Multiple whitespace between words are normalized to a single space (U+0020).
3. Multiple whitespace between text and a character or note marker (f, ex, x, ex; not esb or esbe) are normalized to a single space (U+0020).
 - Due to the extensive common practice in USFM documents of adding new verse text after a newline, multiple whitespace between text and a [verse marker](#) should be normalized as a single newline.
4. Multiple whitespace preceding a paragraph marker is normalized to a single [newline](#).
5. Normalized whitespace preceding and following a character or note marker pair is preserved. (USFM validation tools may flag suspicious whitespace.)

6. Normalized whitespace preceding the closing marker of a character or note marker pair is preserved. (USFM validation tools may flag suspicious whitespace.)
7. [Significant whitespace](#) should not be added to the text.

Handling special contexts

The normalization rules outlined in 3,5,7 can result in whitespace remaining in the text which may be considered insignificant depending on its context.

For example, the space preceding the footnote in:

```
\v 27 Can any of you live a bit longer \f + \fr 6.27: \fq live a bit longer;
```

could be removed:

```
\v 27 Can any of you live a bit longer\f + \fr 6.27: \fq live a bit longer;
```

And a space after a cross reference occurring at the start of a verse:

```
v 7 \x - \xo 2.7: \xt 1 Co 15.45.\x* Then the \nd Lord\nd* God took some soil  
from the ground and formed a man
```

could be removed:

```
v 7 \x - \xo 2.7: \xt 1 Co 15.45.\x*Then the \nd Lord\nd* God took some soil  
from the ground and formed a man
```

Yet, a normalization process cannot *generally* remove ALL whitespace preceding and following note marker pairs. In many cases a single whitespace is expected between the texts which precede and follows a note. As suggested and recommended earlier:

- USFM validation tools may flag suspicious whitespace.
- USFM editors can take steps to discourage ambiguous whitespace wherever possible.
- USFM normalization tools can identify and handle special contexts (examples above).
- USFM publication tools and other post processors can identify and handle special contexts in the manner which is most suitable for the intended output.

Extensions

If private-use markup extensions are required, it is recommended that any user additions begin with `\z` (e.g. `\zMyMarker`). Markers in this `\z` namespace are not considered part of the USFM standard. USFM processors cannot be expected to handle `\z` markup or associated text, and are free to ignore this markup when it is encountered in a text. It will be the application or user's responsibility to support `\z` markup in ways which meet a local need. Please consider this carefully

before introducing non-standard USFM markup within a scripture translation project text.

Docs Syntax Notes

Chapters and Verses

Chapters and Verses as Milestones

A milestone type of markup is needed when a document has two or more structures that interact in a non-hierarchical manner – also referred to as overlapping or concurrent markup. The 2 primary overlapping structures in scripture text are:

1. The paragraph structures used to express the discourse/narrative of the text, and
2. The division of the text into books, chapters and verses.

In scripture texts encoded using USFM or USX, the paragraph level markup forms the main structure of the document, while chapter and verse elements are empty milestones which identify the location where chapters or verses begins and end.

- [Chapters](#)
- [Verses](#)

Chapters

Summary

Description

Chapter number (milestone).

Syntax

- **USFM:** \c_{cnum}
- **USX:** <chapter style="c" number="{cnum}" [@altnumber, pubnumber, sid, eid]" />

cnum

Chapter number

Additional attributes

- **altnumber** - Chapter number for an alternate versification scheme.
- **pubnumber** - Published chapter character. The character(s) (number, letter, or both) which should be displayed in a published text, where it is different than the sequential chapter number used within the translation editing environment.
- **sid^{*}** - Chapter start identifier. A standard book + chapter scripture reference. Book names must be one of [bookCode]. *Required at chapter start milestone.*
 - Pattern: [A-Z1-4]{3} ?[0-9]+
- **eid^{*}** - Chapter end identifier. A standard book + chapter scripture reference. Book names must be one of [bookCode]. *Required at chapter end milestone.*
 - Pattern: [A-Z1-4]{3} ?[0-9]+

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[Scripture]

TextType

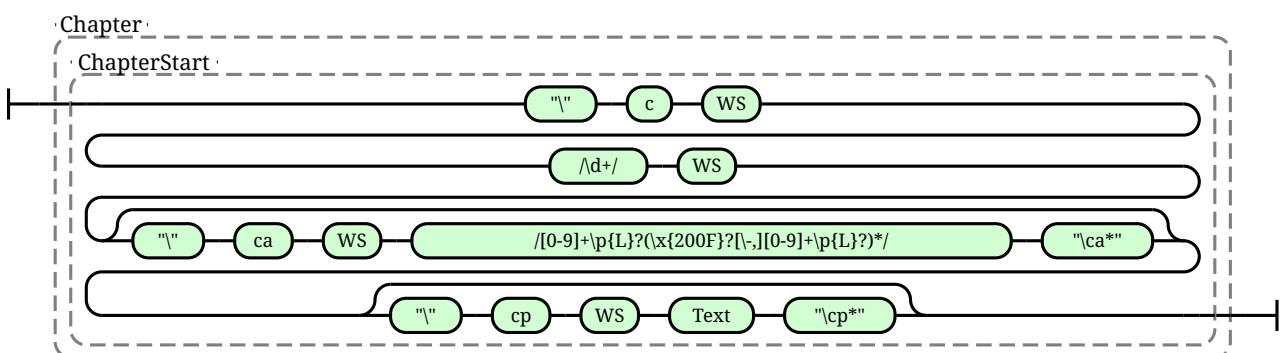
ChapterNumber

TextProperties

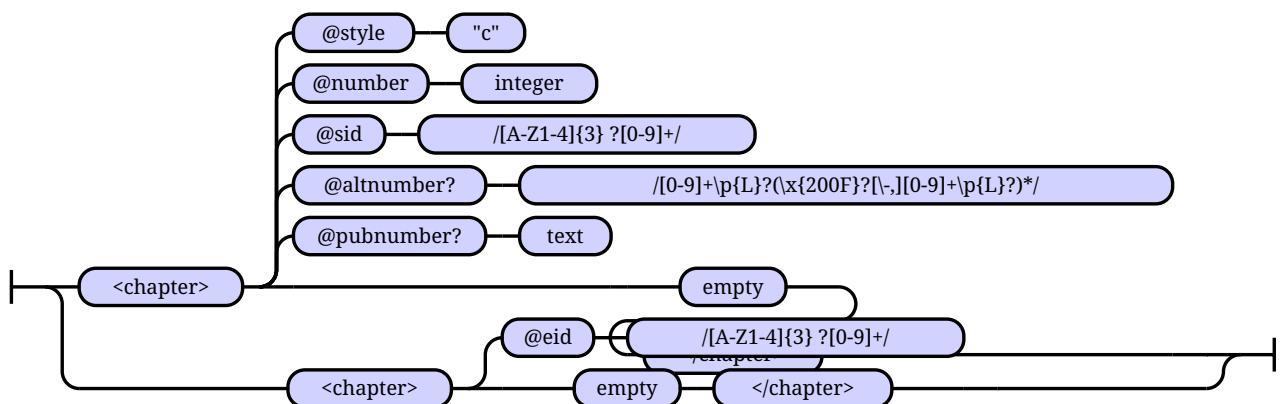
chapter

Diagram

USFM



USX



Examples

Example 7. Matthew 1 (GNT)

```
\io1 The last week in and near Jerusalem (21.1-27.66)
\io1 The resurrection and appearances of the Lord (28.1-20)
\c 1
\s1 The Ancestors of Jesus Christ
\r (Luke 3.23-38)
\p
\v 1 This is the list of the ancestors of Jesus Christ, a descendant of David,
who was a descendant of Abraham.
```

The Ancestors of Jesus Christ

(Luke 3.23-38)

1 This is the list of the ancestors of Jesus Christ, a descendant of David, who was a descendant of Abraham.

2-6a From Abraham to King David, the following ancestors are listed: Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Judah and his brothers; then Perez and Zerah (their mother was Tamar), Hezron, Ram, Amminadab, Nahshon, Salmon, Boaz (his mother was Rahab),

Publication Issues

Verses

Summary

Description

Verse number (milestone).

Syntax

- **USFM:** \v_{vnum}_
- **USX:** <verse style="v" number="{vnum}" [@altnumber, pubnumber, sid, eid]" />

vnum

Verse number

Additional attributes

- **altnumber** - Verse number for an alternate versification scheme.
- **pubnumber** - Published verse character. The character(s) (number, letter, or both) which should be displayed in a published text, where it is different than the sequential verse number used within the translation editing environment.
- **sid*** - Verse start identifier. A standard book + chapter + verse scripture reference.

Book names must be one of [bookCode]. Chapter:verse separator is always a colon :.
Required at verse start milestone.

- Pattern: [A-Z1-4]{3} ?[a-z0-9\:-]*
- **eid^{*}** - Verse end identifier. A standard book + chapter + verse scripture reference. Book names must be one of [bookCode]. Chapter:verse separator is always a colon :.
Required at verse end milestone.
- Pattern: [A-Z1-4]{3} ?[a-z0-9\:-]*

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Character

OccursUnder

[ParaWithVerse]

TextType

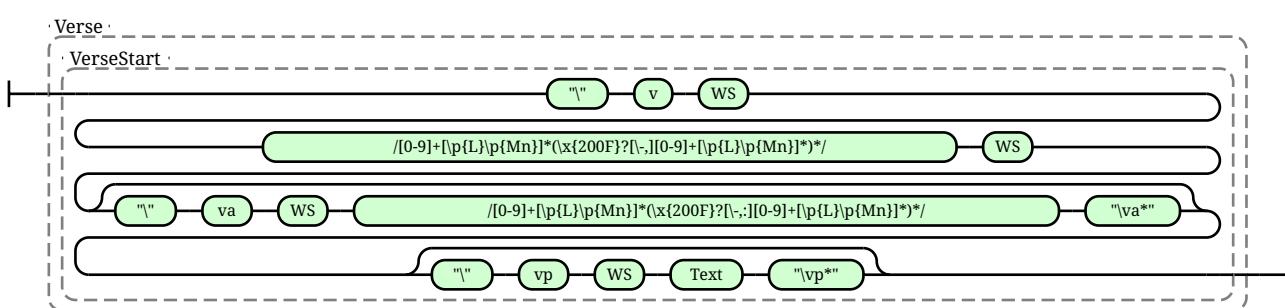
VerseNumber

TextProperties

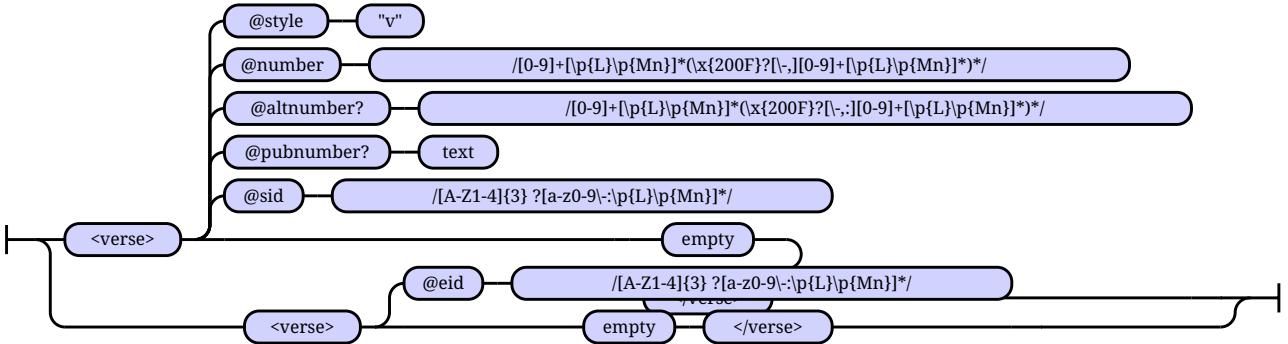
verse

Diagram

USFM



USX



Examples

Example 8. Matthew 1.18,19 (GNT)

```
\s1 The Birth of Jesus Christ
\r (Luke 2.1-7)
\p
\n 18 This was how the birth of Jesus Christ took place. His mother Mary was
engaged to Joseph, but before they were married, she found out that she was
going to have a baby by the Holy Spirit.
\n 19 Joseph was a man who always did what was right, but he did not want to
disgrace Mary publicly; so he made plans to break the engagement privately.
```

The Birth of Jesus Christ

(Luke 2.1-7)

18 This was how the birth of Jesus Christ took place. His mother Mary was engaged to Joseph, but before they were married, she found out that she was going to have a baby by the Holy Spirit. 19 Joseph was a

Publication Issues

Paragraphs

Summary

Description

Paragraph-level container.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \[para@style]_{content}
- **USX:** <para style="[para@style]" vid="{vid}">{content}</para>

para@style

Paragraph type

- Identification
- Introductions
- Titles and Sections
- Paragraph types
- Poetry
- Lists
- Tables

vid

Required to re-identify the current verse whenever the previous paragraph or table closed prior the end of the current verse text. A standard book + chapter + verse scripture reference. Book names must be one of [bookCode]. Chapter:verse separator is always a colon “：“.

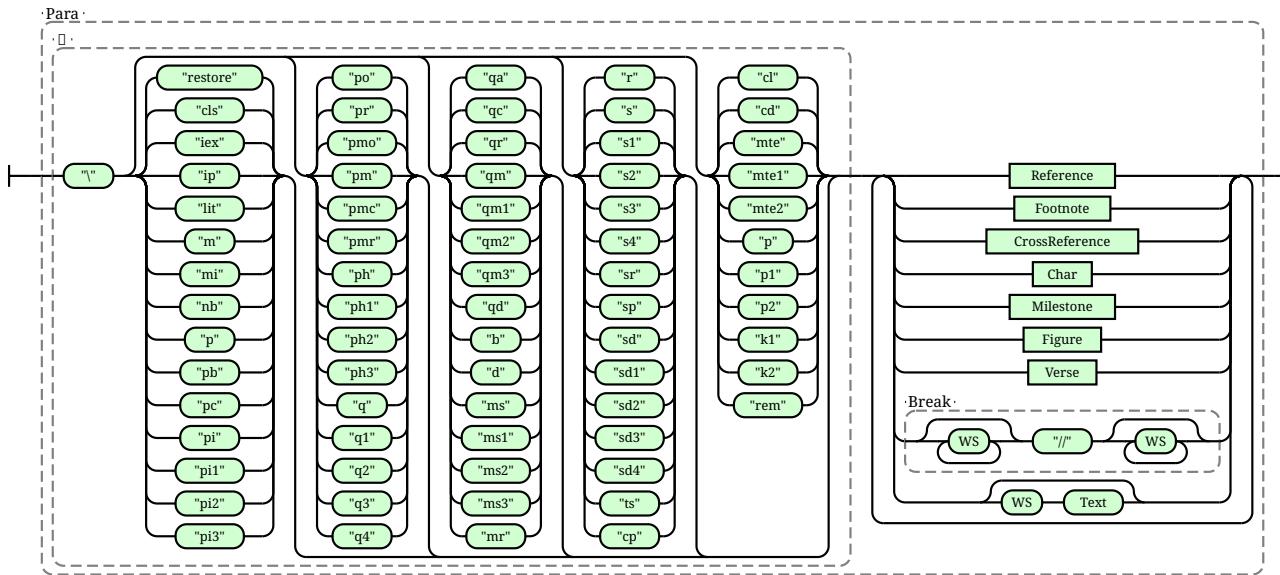
- Pattern: [A-Z1-4]{3} ?[a-z0-9\:-]*

content

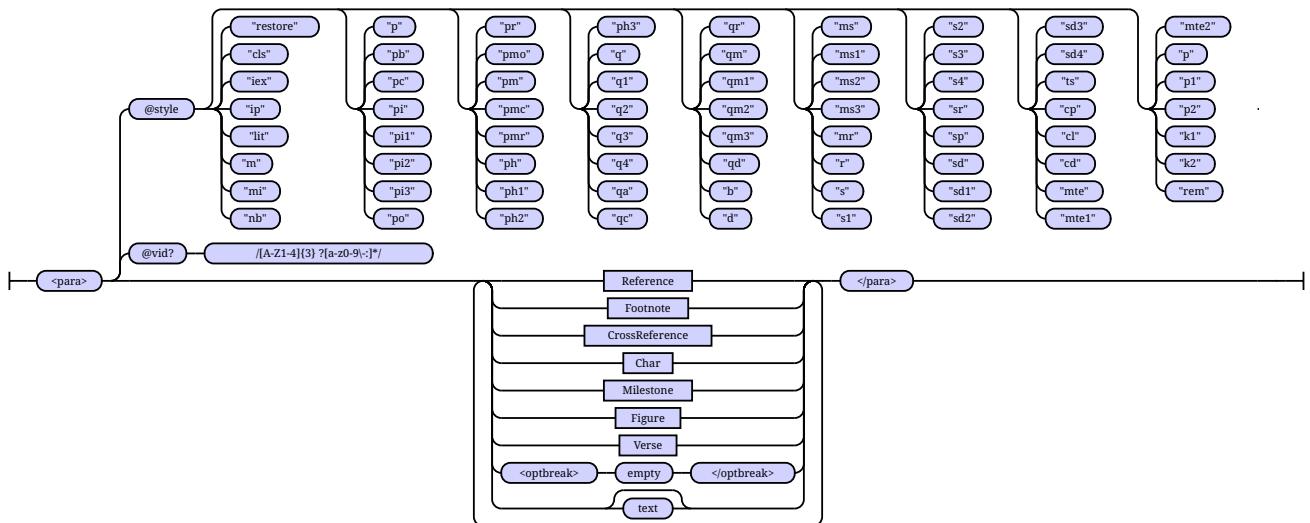
Paragraph content

Diagram

USFM



USX



Child Elements

- *Notes*
 - Footnotes - [Footnote]
 - Cross References - [CrossReference]
- Characters - [Char]
- Milestones
- Figures - [Figure]
- Verses - [Verse]

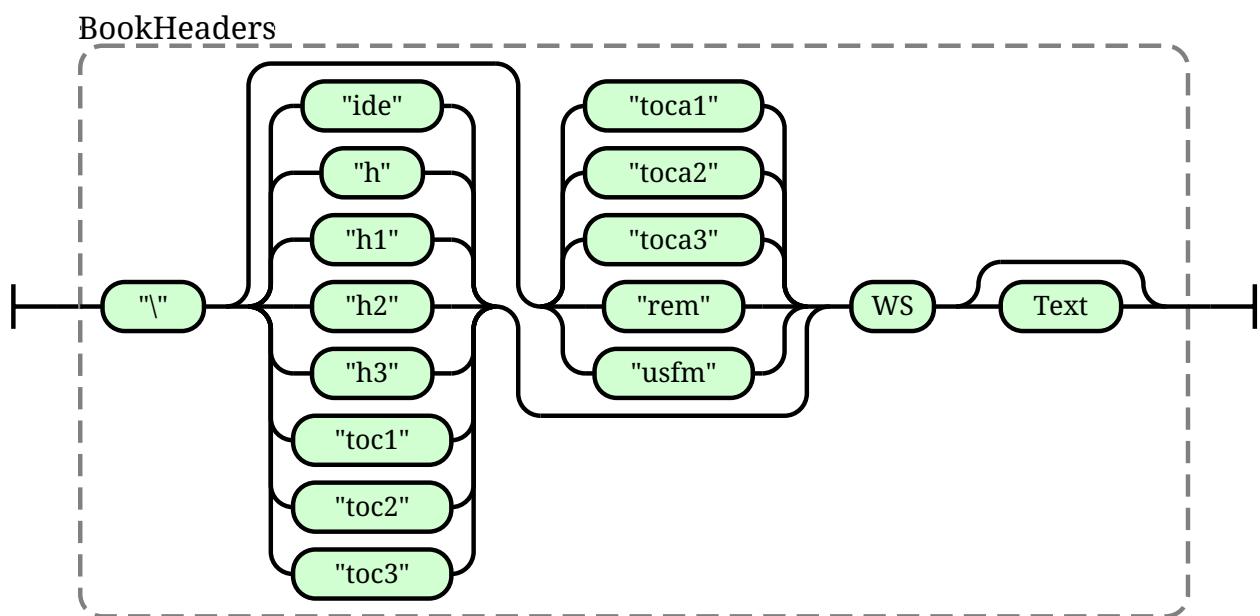
Identification

- *id* - Book identification

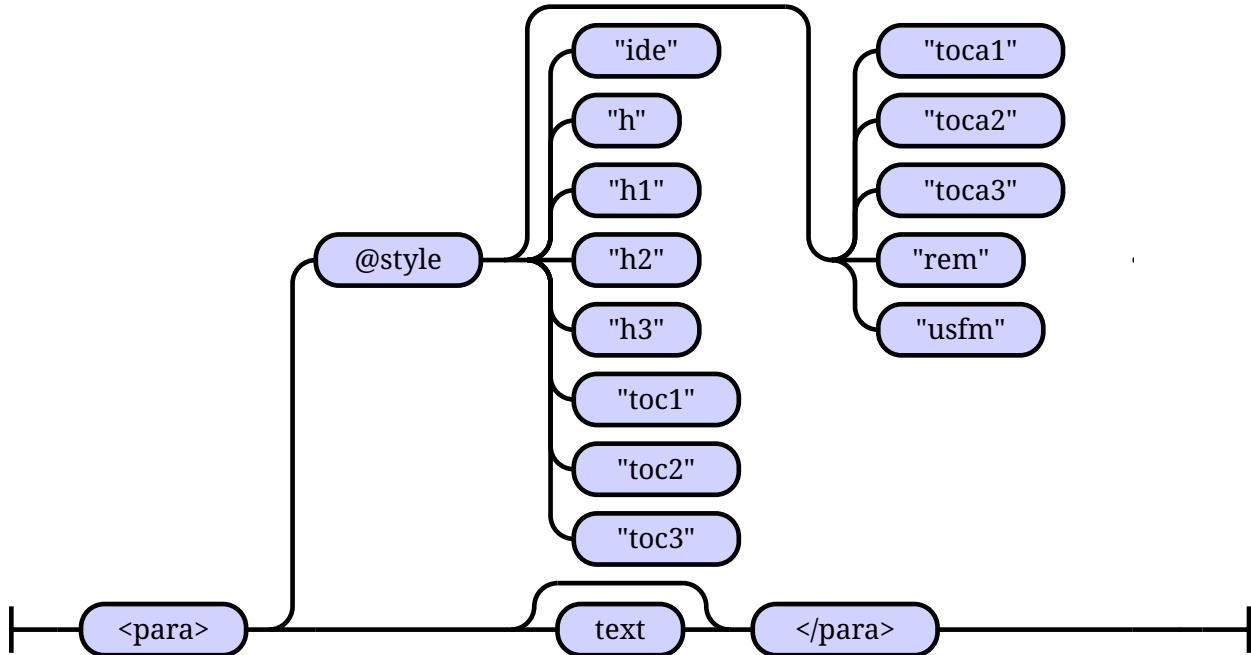
- Book IDs
- usfm - USFM version
- ide - Character encoding
- sts - Text status
- rem - Remarks
- h - Running header text
- toc# - Book name texts
- toca# - Alternate book name texts

Diagram

USFM



USX



id - Book identification

Summary

Description

Scripture book identification.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \id_{code}_{content}
- **USX:** <book code="{code}" style="id">{content}</book>

code *

A standard 3-character scripture **book identifier**.

content

Additional description (*optional*)

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[BookHeaders]

TextType

Other

TextProperties

paragraph, nonpublishable, nonvernacular, book

Structure

Examples

Example 9. Matthew (GNP)

```
\id MAT 41MATGNT92.SFM, Good News Translation, June 2003
```

Publication Issues

Book IDs

This table lists the standard USFM/USX 3-character book identifiers.

Number	Identifier	English Name	Alternate Name/Notes
01	GEN	Genesis	'1 Moses' in some Bibles
02	EXO	Exodus	'2 Moses' in some Bibles
03	LEV	Leviticus	'3 Moses' in some Bibles
04	NUM	Numbers	'4 Moses' in some Bibles
05	DEU	Deuteronomy	'5 Moses' in some Bibles
06	JOS	Joshua	
07	JDG	Judges	
08	RUT	Ruth	
09	1SA	1 Samuel	1 Kings or Kingdoms in Orthodox Bibles; do not confuse this abbreviation with ISA for Isaiah
10	2SA	2 Samuel	2 Kings or Kingdoms in Orthodox Bibles
11	1KI	1 Kings	3 Kings or Kingdoms in Orthodox Bibles
12	2KI	2 Kings	4 Kings or Kingdoms in Orthodox Bibles
13	1CH	1 Chronicles	1 Paralipomenon in Orthodox Bibles
14	2CH	2 Chronicles	2 Paralipomenon in Orthodox Bibles

Number	Identifier	English Name	Alternate Name/Notes
15	EZR	Ezra	This is for Hebrew Ezra, sometimes called 1 Ezra or 1 Esdras; also for Ezra-Nehemiah when one book
16	NEH	Nehemiah	Sometimes appended to Ezra; called 2 Esdras in the Vulgate
17	EST	Esther (Hebrew)	This is for Hebrew Esther; for the longer Greek LXX Esther use ESG
18	JOB	Job	
19	PSA	Psalms	150 Psalms in Hebrew, 151 Psalms in Orthodox Bibles, 155 Psalms in West Syriac Bibles, if you put Psalm 151 separately in an Apocrypha use PS2, for Psalms 152-155 use PS3
20	PRO	Proverbs	31 Proverbs, but 24 Proverbs in the Ethiopian Bible
21	ECC	Ecclesiastes	Qoholeth in Catholic Bibles; for Ecclesiasticus use SIR
22	SNG	Song of Songs	Song of Solomon, or Canticles of Canticles in Catholic Bibles
23	ISA	Isaiah	Do not confuse this abbreviation with 1SA for 1 Samuel
24	JER	Jeremiah	The Book of Jeremiah; for the Letter of Jeremiah use LJE
25	LAM	Lamentations	The Lamentations of Jeremiah
26	EZK	Ezekiel	
27	DAN	Daniel (Hebrew)	This is for Hebrew Daniel; for the longer Greek LXX Daniel use DAG
28	HOS	Hosea	
29	JOL	Joel	
30	AMO	Amos	
31	OBA	Obadiah	
32	JON	Jonah	Do not confuse this abbreviation with JHN for John
33	MIC	Micah	
34	NAM	Nahum	
35	HAB	Habakkuk	
36	ZEP	Zephaniah	

Number	Identifier	English Name	Alternate Name/Notes
37	HAG	Haggai	
38	ZEC	Zechariah	
39	MAL	Malachi	
41	MAT	Matthew	The Gospel according to Matthew
42	MRK	Mark	The Gospel according to Mark
43	LUK	Luke	The Gospel according to Luke
44	JHN	John	The Gospel according to John
45	ACT	Acts	The Acts of the Apostles
46	ROM	Romans	The Letter of Paul to the Romans
47	1CO	1 Corinthians	The First Letter of Paul to the Corinthians
48	2CO	2 Corinthians	The Second Letter of Paul to the Corinthians
49	GAL	Galatians	The Letter of Paul to the Galatians
50	EPH	Ephesians	The Letter of Paul to the Ephesians
51	PHP	Philippians	The Letter of Paul to the Philippians
52	COL	Colossians	The Letter of Paul to the Colossians
53	1TH	1 Thessalonians	The First Letter of Paul to the Thessalonians
54	2TH	2 Thessalonians	The Second Letter of Paul to the Thessalonians
55	1TI	1 Timothy	The First Letter of Paul to Timothy
56	2TI	2 Timothy	The Second Letter of Paul to Timothy
57	TIT	Titus	The Letter of Paul to Titus
58	PHM	Philemon	The Letter of Paul to Philemon
59	HEB	Hebrews	The Letter to the Hebrews
60	JAS	James	The Letter of James
61	1PE	1 Peter	The First Letter of Peter
62	2PE	2 Peter	The Second Letter of Peter
63	1JN	1 John	The First Letter of John
64	2JN	2 John	The Second Letter of John
65	3JN	3 John	The Third Letter of John
66	JUD	Jude	The Letter of Jude; do not confuse this abbreviation with JDG for Judges, or JDT for Judith

Number	Identifier	English Name	Alternate Name/Notes
67	REV	Revelation	The Revelation to John; called Apocalypse in Catholic Bibles
68	TOB	Tobit	
69	JDT	Judith	
70	ESG	Esther Greek	
71	WIS	Wisdom of Solomon	
72	SIR	Sirach	Ecclesiasticus or Jesus son of Sirach
73	BAR	Baruch	5 chapters in Orthodox Bibles (LJE is separate); 6 chapters in Catholic Bibles (includes LJE); called 1 Baruch in Syriac Bibles
74	LJE	Letter of Jeremiah	Sometimes included in Baruch; called 'Rest of Jeremiah' in Ethiopia
75	S3Y	Song of the 3 Young Men	Includes the Prayer of Azariah; sometimes included in Greek Daniel
76	SUS	Susanna	Sometimes included in Greek Daniel
77	BEL	Bel and the Dragon	Sometimes included in Greek Daniel; called 'Rest of Daniel' in Ethiopia
78	1MA	1 Maccabees	Called '3 Maccabees' in some traditions, printed in Catholic and Orthodox Bibles
79	2MA	2 Maccabees	Called '1 Maccabees' in some traditions, printed in Catholic and Orthodox Bibles
80	3MA	3 Maccabees	Called '2 Maccabees' in some traditions, printed in Orthodox Bibles
81	4MA	4 Maccabees	In an appendix to the Greek Bible and in the Georgian Bible
82	1ES	1 Esdras (Greek)	The 9 chapter book of Greek Ezra in the LXX, called '2 Esdras' in Russian Bibles, and called '3 Esdras' in the Vulgate; when Ezra-Nehemiah is one book use EZR
83	2ES	2 Esdras (Latin)	The 16 chapter book of Latin Esdras called '3 Esdras' in Russian Bibles and called '4 Esdras' in the Vulgate; for the 12 chapter Apocalypse of Ezra use EZA
84	MAN	Prayer of Manasseh	Sometimes appended to 2 Chronicles, included in Orthodox Bibles
85	PS2	Psalm 151	An additional Psalm in the Septuagint, appended to Psalms in Orthodox Bibles

Number	Identifier	English Name	Alternate Name/Notes
86	ODA	Odae/Odes	A book in some editions of the Septuagint; Odes has different contents in Greek, Russian, and Syriac traditions
87	PSS	Psalms of Solomon	A book in some editions of the Septuagint, but not printed in modern Bibles
A4	EZA	Ezra Apocalypse	12 chapter book of Ezra Apocalypse; called '3 Ezra' in the Armenian Bible, called 'Ezra Shealtiel' in the Ethiopian Bible; formerly called 4ES; called '2 Esdras' when it includes 5 Ezra and 6 Ezra
A5	5EZ	5 Ezra	2 chapter Latin preface to Ezra Apocalypse; formerly called 5ES
A6	6EZ	6 Ezra	2 chapter Latin conclusion to Ezra Apocalypse; formerly called 6ES
B2	DAG	Daniel Greek	The 14 chapter version of Daniel from the Septuagint including Greek additions
B3	PS3	Psalm 152-155	Additional Psalms 152-155 found in West Syriac manuscripts
B4	2BA	2 Baruch (Apocalypse)	The Apocalypse of Baruch in Syriac Bibles
B5	LBA	Letter of Baruch	Sometimes appended to 2 Baruch; sometimes separate in Syriac Bibles
B6	JUB	Jubilees	Ancient Hebrew book used in the Ethiopian Bible
B7	ENO	Enoch	Sometimes called '1 Enoch'; ancient Hebrew book in the Ethiopian Bible
B8	1MQ	1 Meqabyan/Mekabis	Book of Mekabis of Benjamin in the Ethiopian Bible
B9	2MQ	2 Meqabyan/Mekabis	Book of Mekabis of Moab in the Ethiopian Bible
C0	3MQ	3 Meqabyan/Mekabis	Book of Meqabyan in the Ethiopian Bible
C1	REP	Reproof	Proverbs part 2: Used in the Ethiopian Bible
C2	4BA	4 Baruch	Paralipomenon of Jeremiah, called 'Rest of the Words of Baruch' in Ethiopia; may include or exclude the Letter of Jeremiah as chapter 1, used in the Ethiopian Bible

Number	Identifier	English Name	Alternate Name/Notes
C3	LAO	Letter to the Laodiceans	A Latin Vulgate book, found in the Vulgate and some medieval Catholic translations
A0	FRT	Front Matter	
A1	BAK	Back Matter	
A2	OTH	Other Matter	
A7	INT	Introduction Matter	
A8	CNC	Concordance	
A9	GLO	Glossary/Wordlist	
B0	TDX	Topical Index	
B1	NDX	Names Index	
94	A	Extra material	
95	B	Extra material	
96	C	Extra material	
97	D	Extra material	
98	E	Extra material	
99	F	Extra material	
100	G	Extra material	

usfm - USFM version

Summary

Description

USFM/USX version specification. Identifies the USFM/USX version which an editor or processor must support to successfully handle markup within the file.

USX syntax note



USX represents most USFM [paragraph](#) types a corresponding `<para>` element. For `\usfm`, the `{version}` number becomes the `@version` attribute value for the `<usx>` root element.

Syntax

- **USFM:** `\usfm_{version}`
- **USX:** `<usx version="{version}">`

version

USFM/USX version number.

Added

3.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[BookHeaders]

TextType

Other

TextProperties

paragraph, nonpublishable, nonvernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 10. Matthew (GNT)

```
\id MAT 41MATGNT92.SFM, Good News Translation, June 2003  
\usfm 3.0
```

Publication Issues

ide - Character encoding

Summary

Description

Specify the character encoding scheme used for the file contents. (*optional*).

Syntax

- **USFM:** \ide#_{encoding}
- **USX:** <para style="ide">{encoding}</para>

encoding

Character encoding scheme (e.g. **CP-1252**, **CP-1251**, **UTF-8**, **UTF-16LE**, **UTF-16BE**, **UTF-32LE**, **UTF-32BE**, or **Custom**). *Texts which rely upon a custom encoding and font solution should be converted to Unicode, if at all possible.*

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[BookHeaders]

TextType

Other

TextProperties

paragraph, nonpublishable, nonvernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 11. Any project

```
\ide UTF-8
```

Publication Issues

sts - Text status

Summary

Description

Project/file status tracking.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \sts_{content}
- **USX:** <para style="sts">{content}</para>

content

The content of the status marker can be defined by the downstream system being used to track project status. For example: A project management approach which identifies 4 stages for a scripture translation's development might record numbers 1, 2, 3, or 4 for \sts content.

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[BookHeaders]

TextType

Other

TextProperties

paragraph, nonpublishable, nonvernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 12. Any project

```
\sts 2
```

Publication Issues

rem - Remarks

Summary

Description

Remarks/comments. For adding brief comments by a translator, consultant, or supporter. This content is not a type of footnote, and is not intended for publication. When \rem is used, it is often found at the top of a file together with other [identification](#) content. However, \rem can be used for adding non-publishable remarks/comments anywhere within a text.



Adding names of individuals, initials, or other personal information directly within scripture text files is strongly discouraged.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \rem_{content}

- **USX:** <para style="rem">{content}</para>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[BookHeaders]

TextType

Other

TextProperties

paragraph, nonpublishable, nonvernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 13. Any project

```
\rem First draft complete, waiting for checks.
```



Publication Issues

h - Running header text

Summary

Description

Running header text.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \h_{content}
- **USX:** <para style="h">{content}</para>

Added

1.0

Updated

3.0

- **Deprecated** the use of a numbered variable syntax `\h#_{content}`, where the variable # represented components or 'levels' of text for the running header (e.g. inside, outside, or subdivision/section etc.).

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[BookHeaders]

TextType

Other

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 14. Matthew (GNT)

\h Matthew

Matthew 2–4

to kill all the boys in 7When John saw ma
neighborhood who were Sadducees coming to
danger—this was done tized, he said to them, ‘

Publication Issues

toc# - Book name texts

Summary

Description

Book name texts. One common use of these texts is for composing a table of contents. They are also a record of names used in scripture references texts, such as `\r` or `\xt`.

- The variable # represents the book name form.
 - `\toc1` - Long book name.
 - `\toc2` - Short book name.

- \toc3 - Book abbreviation.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \toc#{_content}
- **USX:** <para style="toc#">{content}</para>

Added

2.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[BookHeaders]

TextType

Other

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 15. Matthew (GNT)

```
\h Matthew
\toc1 The Gospel According to Matthew
\toc2 Matthew
\toc3 Mat
```

Table of Contents

The Gospel According to MatthewMatthew.....	1
The Gospel according to Mark.....	Mark	37
The Gospel according to Luke	Luke.....	63

Publication Issues

toca# - Alternate book name texts

Summary

Description

Alternate language book name texts. Used to specify an alternate set of books name texts in a

language of wider communication.

- The variable # represents the book name form.
 - \toca1 - Long book name.
 - \toca2 - Short book name.
 - \toca3 - Book abbreviation.

Syntax

- USFM: \toca#{_content}
- USX: <para style="toca#">{content}</para>

Added

3.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[BookHeaders]

TextType

Other

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 16. Missing

Missing



Publication Issues

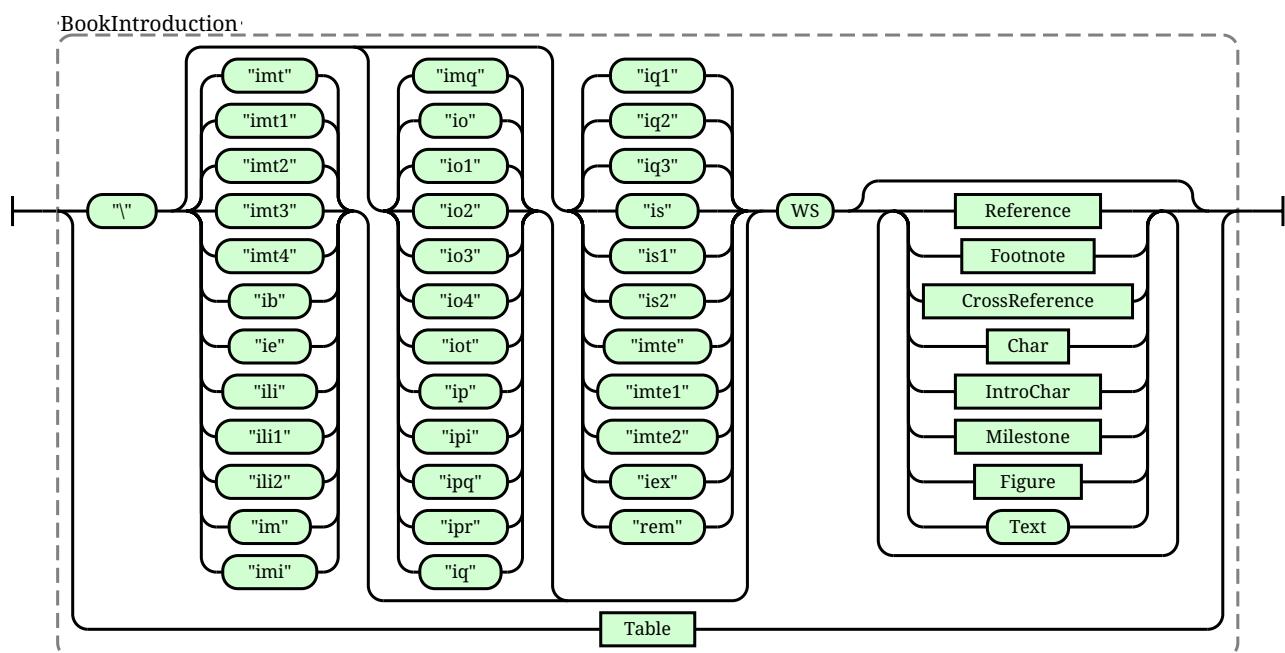
Introductions

- imt# - Intro major title
- is# - Intro section heading

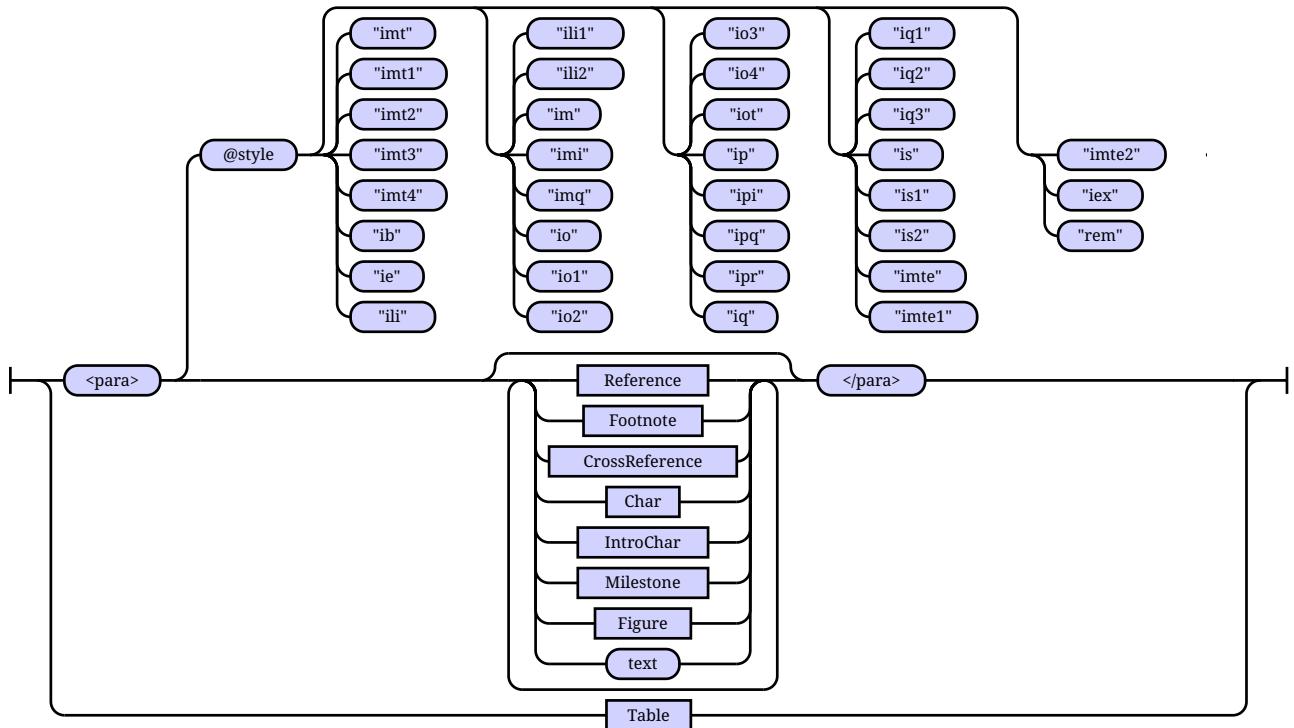
- ip - Intro paragraph
- ipi - Intro indented
- im - Intro margin
- imi - Intro indented margin
- ipq - Intro quote
- imq - Intro quote margin
- ipr - Intro right-aligned
- iq# - Intro poetic line
- ili# - Intro list entry
- ib - Intro blank line
- iot - Intro outline title
- io# - Intro outline entry
- iex - Intro bridge text
- imte - Intro major title end
- ie - Intro end

Diagram

USFM



USX



Child Elements

- **Introductions**
 - **ior** - Intro outline refs
 - **iqt** - Intro quoted text

imt# - Intro major title

Summary

Description

Introduction major title.

- *Recommended use* is for the introduction title or other major introduction division (rather than **\is**) when the introduction text contains numerous sub-divisions.
- The variable **#** represents the level of division.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \imt#{_content}
- **USX:** <para style="imt#">{content}</para>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[BookIntroductionContent]

TextType

Other

TextProperties

paragraph publishable vernacular level_#

Structure**Examples**

Example 17. Introduction to Mark (RVE)

```
\h SAN MARCOS
\mt2 Evangelio según
\mt1 SAN MARCOS
\imt1 INTRODUCCIÓN
\is1 Importancia del evangelio de Marcos
\ip Este evangelio, segundo de los libros del NT, contiene poco material que no
aparezca igualmente en \bk Mateo\bk* y \bk Lucas.\bk*
```

Evangelio según

SAN MARCOS

INTRODUCCIÓN

Importancia del evangelio de Marcos

, segundo de los libros del NT, contiene poco material
'ateo y Lucas. Apenas cinco pasajes de *Marcos* (3.7-12;

Publication Issues

is# - Intro section heading

Summary**Description**

Introduction section heading.

- The variable # represents the level of division.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \is#{content}
- **USX:** <para style="is#">{content}</para>

Added

1.0

Properties**StyleType**

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[BookIntroductionContent]

TextType

Other

TextProperties

paragraph publishable vernacular level_#

Structure**Examples***Example 18. Introduction to Mark (RVE)*

```
\h SAN MARCOS
\mt2 Evangelio según
\mt1 SAN MARCOS
\imt1 INTRODUCCIÓN
\is1 Importancia del evangelio de Marcos
\ip Este evangelio, segundo de los libros del NT, contiene poco material que no
aparezca igualmente en \bk Mateo\bk* y \bk Lucas\bk*.
```

Evangelio según

SAN MARCOS

INTRODUCCIÓN

Importancia del evangelio de Marcos

, segundo de los libros del NT, contiene poco material
Mateo y Lucas. Apenas cinco pasajes de *Marcos* (3.7-12;

Publication Issues**ip - Intro paragraph****Summary**

Description

Introduction paragraph.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \ip_{content}
- **USX:** <para style="ip">{content}</para>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[BookIntroductionContent]

TextType

Other

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 19. Introduction to Mark (GNT)

```
\h Mark
\mt2 The Gospel according to
\mt1 MARK
\is Introduction
\ip \bk The Gospel according to Mark\bk* begins with the statement that it is
the Good News about Jesus Christ, the Son of God. Jesus is pictured as a
man of action and authority. His authority is seen in his teaching, in his
power over demons, and in forgiving people's sins. Jesus speaks of himself as
the Son of Man, who came to give his life to set people free from sin.
```

The Gospel according to

MATTHEW

Introduction

The Gospel according to Matthew tells the good news that Jesus is the Savior, the one through whom God fulfilled the promises he made in the Old Testament. This good news is not only for the Jewish people, but for the whole world. He was born and lived, but for the whole world.

Publication Issues

ipi - Intro indented

Summary

Description

Introduction indented paragraph.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \ipi_{content}
- **USX:** <para style="ipi">{content}</para>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[BookIntroductionContent]

TextType

Other

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 20. Introduction to the Deuterocanonicals/Apocrypha (GCEV)

\ip The following lists summarize each Christian tradition's views of the books here designated as Deuterocanonicals/Apocrypha.

\ipi Many Protestants consider the following books to be Apocrypha as

defined above: Tobit, Judith, additions to Esther (as found in Greek Esther in the CEV) ...

\ipi Roman Catholics consider the following books to be Deuterocanonical and of equal status with all other books of the Old Testament: Tobit, Judith, Greek Esther ...

The following lists summarize each Christian tradition's views of the books here designated as Deuterocanonicals/Apocrypha.

Many Protestants consider the following books to be Apocrypha as defined above: Tobit, Judith, additions to Esther (as found in Greek Esther in the CEV), ...

Roman Catholics consider the following books to be Deuterocanonical and of equal status with all other books of the Old Testament: Tobit, Judith, Greek Esther, ...

Publication Issues

im - Intro margin

Summary

Description

Introduction continuation (margin) paragraph.

Syntax

- USFM: \im_{content}
- USX: <para style="im">{content}</para>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[BookIntroductionContent]

TextType

Other

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 21. Introduction to the GCEV

\imt1 Preface:

\is1 A Word about the Contemporary English Version

\imi \em Translation it is that opens the window, to let in the light; that breaks the shell, that we may eat the kernel; that puts aside the curtain, that we may look into the most holy place; that removes the cover of the well, that we may come by the water.\em* (The Translators to the Reader, King James Version, 1611).

\im The most important document in the history of the English language is the

\bk King James Version\bk* of the Bible...

Preface:

A Word about the Contemporary English Version

Translation it is that opens the window, to let in the light; that breaks the shell, that we may eat the kernel; that puts aside the curtain, that we may look into the most holy place; that removes the cover of the well, that we may come by the water. (“The Translators to the Reader,” King James Version, 1611).

The most important document in the history of the English language is the *King James Version* of the Bible. To measure its spiritual

Publication Issues

imi - Intro indented margin

Summary

Description

Introduction indented continuation (margin) paragraph.

Syntax

- USFM: \imi_{content}
- USX: <para style="imi">{content}</para>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[BookIntroductionContent]

TextType

Other

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 22. Introduction to the GCEV

```
\imt1 Preface:  
\is1 A Word about the Contemporary English Version  
\imi \em Translation it is that opens the window, to let in the light; that  
breaks the shell, that we may eat the kernel; that puts aside the curtain,  
that we may look into the most holy place; that removes the cover of the well,  
that we may come by the water.\em* (¶The Translators to the Reader,¶ King  
James Version, 1611).  
\im The most important document in the history of the English language is the  
\bk King James Version\bk* of the Bible...
```

Preface:

A Word about the Contemporary English Version

Translation it is that opens the window, to let in the light; that breaks the shell, that we may eat the kernel; that puts aside the curtain, that we may look into the most holy place; that removes the cover of the well, that we may come by the water. (“The Translators to the Reader,” King James Version, 1611).

The most important document in the history of the English language is the *King James Version* of the Bible. To measure its spiritual

Publication Issues

ipq - Intro quote

Summary

Description

Introduction quote from text paragraph.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \ipq_{content}
- **USX:** <para style="ipq">{content}</para>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[BookIntroductionContent]

TextType

Other

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 23. Introduction to Genesis (CEV)

... One of these brothers, Joseph, had become the governor of Egypt. But Joseph knew that God would someday keep his promise to his people:

\ib

\ipq Before Joseph died, he told his brothers, "I won't live much longer. But God will take care of you and lead you out of Egypt to the land he promised Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob."

\ipr (50.24)

\iot A QUICK LOOK AT THIS BOOK

...

had two sons, Jacob and Esau. As the book concludes, Jacob's twelve sons and their families are living in Egypt. One of these brothers, Joseph, had become the governor of Egypt. But Joseph knew that God would someday keep his promise to his people:

Before Joseph died, he told his brothers, "I won't live much longer. But God will take care of you and lead you out of Egypt to the land he promised Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob."

(50.24)

A QUICK LOOK AT THIS BOOK

The Story of Creation (1.1–2.25)
The First Sin and the First Murder (3.1–4.16)

Publication Issues

imq - Intro quote margin

Summary

Description

Introduction quote from text paragraph (margin).

Syntax

- USFM: \imq_{content}
- USX: <para style="imq">{content}</para>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[BookIntroductionContent]

TextType

Other

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 24. Introduction to Genesis (CEV)

... One of these brothers, Joseph, had become the governor of Egypt. But Joseph knew that God would someday keep his promise to his people:

\ib

\imq Before Joseph died, he told his brothers, "I won't live much longer. But God will take care of you and lead you out of Egypt to the land he

promised Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.¶

\ipr (50.24)

\iot A QUICK LOOK AT THIS BOOK

...

had two sons, Jacob and Esau. As the book concludes, Jacob's twelve sons and their families are living in Egypt. One of these brothers, Joseph, had become the governor of Egypt. But Joseph knew that God would someday keep his promise to his people:

Before Joseph died, he told his brothers, "I won't live much longer. But God will take care of you and lead you out of Egypt to the land he promised Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob."

(50.24)

A QUICK LOOK AT THIS BOOK

The Story of Creation (1.1–2.25)

The First Sin and the First Murder (3.1–4.16)

Publication Issues

ipr - Intro right-aligned

Summary

Description

Introduction right-aligned paragraph.

Syntax

- USFM: \ipr_{content}
- USX: <para style="ipr">{content}</para>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[BookIntroductionContent]

TextType

Other

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 25. Introduction to Genesis (CEV)

... One of these brothers, Joseph, had become the governor of Egypt. But Joseph knew that God would someday keep his promise to his people:

\ib

\ipq Before Joseph died, he told his brothers, "I won't live much longer. But God will take care of you and lead you out of Egypt to the land he promised Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob."

\ipr (50.24)

\iot A QUICK LOOK AT THIS BOOK

...

ook concludes, Jacob's twelve sons and their brothers, Joseph, had become the governor of someday keep his promise to his people:

s, "I won't live much longer. But God will pt to the land he promised Abraham, Isaac,

(50.24)

Publication Issues

iq# - Intro poetic line

Summary

Description

Introduction poetic line.

- The variable # represents the level of indent.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \iq#_{content}
- **USX:** <para style="iq#">{content}</para>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[BookIntroductionContent]

TextType

Other

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 26. Introduction to Titus (CEV)

```
\ip Paul also tells how we are saved:  
\ib  
\iq1 God our Savior showed us  
\iq2 how good and kind he is.  
\iq1 He saved us because  
\iq2 of his mercy,  
\iq1 and not because  
\iq2 of any good things  
\iq2 that we have done.  
\ipr (3.4,5a)
```

Paul also tells how we are saved:

*God our Savior showed us
how good and kind he is.
He saved us because
of his mercy,
and not because
of any good things
that we have done.*

(3.4,5a)

A QUICK LOOK AT THIS LETTER

Greetings and a Prayer for Titus (1.1-4)

Publication Issues

ili# - Intro list entry

Summary

Description

Introduction list entry.

- The variable # represents the level of indent.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \ili#{content}
- **USX:** <para style="ili#">{content}</para>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[BookIntroductionContent]

TextType

Other

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 27. Introduction to Mark (Good News Study Bible)

\ip However, he is more than a teacher, healer, or \w miracle\w*-worker. He is also the Messiah, the Son of God, the Son of Man. These three titles express the first Christians' understanding of who Jesus is.

\ili 1 \k The Messiah\k* is the one promised by God, the one who would come and free God's people. By the time \bk The Gospel of Mark\bk* appeared, the title "Messiah" (in Greek, "\w christ\w*") had become a proper name, so that the Gospel opens with "the Good News about Jesus Christ" (and not "Jesus the Christ"). Peter's confession (8.29) marks a turning-point in the ministry of Jesus. The title "\w son of david\w*" (10.46-48) also identifies Jesus as the Messiah, who would restore to Israel the power and glory it enjoyed under David's reign (also 12.35-37).

\ili 2 \k The Son of God\k* is the title by which the heavenly voice addresses Jesus at his baptism (1.11) and his transfiguration (9.7). And at Jesus' death the Roman officer confesses that Jesus is the Son of God (15.39).

\ili 3 \k The Son of Man\k* is the title most often used of Jesus, and it appears only on the lips of Jesus. This enigmatic title appears in \bk The Book of Daniel\bk* (Dan 7.13n), where it is applied to the exalted figure to whom God gives universal dominion. In \bk Mark\bk* the title is used of Jesus in three ways: the Son of Man acts with divine power (2.10, 28); he will be rejected, will suffer and die (8.31; 9.9, 12, 31; 10.33-34, 45; 14.21, 41); he will return in power and glory (8.38; 13.26; 14.62).

However, he is more than a teacher, healer, or MIRACLE-worker. He is also the Messiah, the Son of God, the Son of Man. These three titles express the first Christians' understanding of who Jesus is.

- 1 *The Messiah* is the one promised by God, the one who would come and free God's people. By the time *The Gospel of Mark* appeared, the title "Messiah" (in Greek, "CHRIST") had become a proper name, so that the Gospel opens with "the Good News about Jesus Christ" (and not "Jesus the Christ"). Peter's confession (8.29) marks a turning-point in the ministry of Jesus. The title "SON OF DAVID" (10.46-48) also identifies Jesus as the Messiah, who would restore to Israel the power and glory it enjoyed under David's reign (also 12.35-37).
- 2 *The Son of God* is the title by which the heavenly voice addresses Jesus at his baptism (1.11) and his transfiguration (9.7). And at Jesus' death the Roman officer confesses that Jesus is the Son of God (15.39).
- 3 *The Son of Man* is the title most often used of Jesus, and it appears only on the lips of Jesus. This enigmatic title appears in *The Book of Daniel* (Dan 7.13n), where it is applied to the exalted figure to whom God gives universal dominion. In *Mark* the title is used of Jesus in three ways: the Son of Man acts with divine power (2.10, 28); he will be rejected, will suffer and die (8.31; 9.9, 12, 31; 10.33-34, 45; 14.21, 41); he will return in power and glory (8.38; 13.26; 14.62).

Publication Issues

ib - Intro blank line

Summary

Description

Introduction blank line.

Syntax

- USFM: \ib
- USX: <para style="ib"/>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[BookIntroductionContent]

TextType

Other

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 28. Introduction to Genesis (CEV)

... One of these brothers, Joseph, had become the governor of Egypt. But Joseph knew that God would someday keep his promise to his people:

\ib

\imq Before Joseph died, he told his brothers, "I won't live much longer. But God will take care of you and lead you out of Egypt to the land he promised Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob."

Publication Issues

iot - Intro outline title

Summary

Description

Introduction outline title.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \iot_{content}
- **USX:** <para style="iot">{content}</para>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[BookIntroductionContent]

TextType

Other

TextProperties

paragraph publishable vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 29. Introduction to Mark (GNT)

```
\ip The two endings to the Gospel, which are enclosed in brackets, are  
generally regarded as written by someone other than the author of \bk Mark\bk*  
\iot Outline of Contents  
\io1 The beginning of the gospel (1.1-13)  
\io1 Jesus' public ministry in Galilee (1.14-9.50)  
\io1 From Galilee to Jerusalem (10.1-52)  
\io1 The last week in and near Jerusalem (11.1-15.47)  
\io1 The resurrection of Jesus (16.1-8)  
\io1 The appearances and ascension of the risen Lord (16.9-20)  
\c 1  
\s The Preaching of John the Baptist  
\r (Matthew 3.1-12; Luke 3.1-18; John 1.19-28)  
\p  
\v 1 This is the Good News about Jesus Christ
```

The two endings to the Gospel, which are enclosed in brackets, are
as written by someone other than the author of *Mark*

Outline of Contents

The beginning of the gospel (1.1-13)
Jesus' public ministry in Galilee (1.14–9.50)
From Galilee to Jerusalem (10.1-52)
The last week in and near Jerusalem (11.1–15.47)
The resurrection of Jesus (16.1-8)
The appearances and ascension of the risen Lord (16.9-20)

The Preaching of John the Baptist
(Matthew 3.1-12; Luke 3.1-18; John 1.19-28)

people from the province
city of Jerusalem wen
They confessed their sin

Publication Issues

io# - Intro outline entry

Summary

Description

Introduction outline entry. Outline entries usually end with a range of references, sometimes in parentheses. These references can be marked with the character type [|ior ...|ior*](#).

- The variable # represents the outline level.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \io#{content}
- **USX:** <para style="io#">{content}</para>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[BookIntroductionContent]

TextType

Other

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 30. Introduction to Mark (GNT)

```
\ip The two endings to the Gospel, which are enclosed in brackets, are
generally regarded as written by someone other than the author of \bk Mark\bk*
\iot Outline of Contents
\io1 The beginning of the gospel (1.1-13)
\io1 Jesus' public ministry in Galilee (1.14-9.50)
\io1 From Galilee to Jerusalem (10.1-52)
\io1 The last week in and near Jerusalem (11.1-15.47)
\io1 The resurrection of Jesus (16.1-8)
\io1 The appearances and ascension of the risen Lord (16.9-20)
\c 1
\s The Preaching of John the Baptist
\r (Matthew 3.1-12; Luke 3.1-18; John 1.19-28)
\p
\v 1 This is the Good News about Jesus Christ
```

The two endings to the Gospel, which are enclosed in brackets, are as written by someone other than the author of *Mark*

Outline of Contents

- The beginning of the gospel (1.1-13)
- Jesus' public ministry in Galilee (1.14–9.50)
- From Galilee to Jerusalem (10.1-52)
- The last week in and near Jerusalem (11.1–15.47)
- The resurrection of Jesus (16.1-8)
- The appearances and ascension of the risen Lord (16.9-20)

The Preaching of John the Baptist

(Matthew 3.1-12; Luke 3.1-18; John 1.19-28)

people from the provinces around the city of Jerusalem went to him. They confessed their sins and were baptized.

Publication Issues

iex - Intro bridge text

Summary

Description

Introduction explanatory or bridge text.

- *Recommended use:* Explanation of missing book or section in a short Old Testament, or for attribution sentences found at the end of the 14 Pauline Epistles.

Syntax

- USFM: \iex_{content}
- USX: <para style="iex">{content}</para>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[ChapterContent]

TextType

Other

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 31. After Romans 16 (KJV54 - BFBS)

```
\v 27 to God only wise, \add be\add* glory through Jesus Christ for ever. Amen.  
\iex Written to the Romans from Corinthus, and sent by Phebe servant of the  
church at Cenchrea.
```

Publication Issues

imte - Intro major title end

Summary

Description

Introduction major title ending. Used to mark a major title indicating the end of the introduction.

- The variable # represents the level of division.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \imte#{_content}
- **USX:** <para style="imte#">{content}</para>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[BookIntroductionContent]

TextType

Other

TextProperties

paragraph publishable vernacular level_#

Structure

Examples

Example 32. Introduction to Mark

```
\imte End of the Introduction to the Gospel of Mark
```

Publication Issues

ie - Intro end

Summary

Description

Introduction end. Explicitly indicate the end of the introduction material (*optional*).

Syntax

- **USFM:** \ie
- **USX:** <para style="ie"/>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[BookIntroductionContent]

TextType

Other

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 33. Introduction to Mark (GNB)

```
\io1 The resurrection of Jesus (16.1-8)  
\io1 The appearances and ascension of the risen Lord (16.9-20)
```

```
\ie
\c 1
\s The Preaching of John the Baptist
\r (Matthew 3.1-12; Luke 3.1-18; John 1.19-28)
\p
\v 1 This is the Good News about Jesus Christ
```

Publication Issues

Titles and Sections

- **mt#** - Main title
- **mte#** - Main title
- **ms#** - Major section heading
- **mr** - Major section range
- **s#** - Section heading
- **sr** - Section range
- **r** - Parallel references
- **d** - Descriptive title
- **sp** - Descriptive title
- **sd#** - Semantic division

mt# - Main title

Summary

Description

Main title.

- The variable # represents the level of division.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \mt#_{content}
- **USX:** <para style="mt#">{content}</para>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[BookTitlesContent]

TextType

Title

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular, level_#

Structure

Examples

Example 34. Introduction to Acts (GNT)

```
\h Acts
\toc1 The Acts of the Apostles
\toc2 Acts
\mt1 THE ACTS
\mt2 of the Apostles
\is Introduction
\ip \bk The Acts of the Apostles\bk* is a continuation of \bk The Gospel
according to Luke\bk*.
```

THE ACTS

of the Apostles

Introduction

ostles is a continuation of *The Gospel according to John*, the record of Jesus' early followers, led by the Holy Spirit.

Example 35. Introduction to John (GNT)

```
\h John
\toc1 The Gospel according to John
\toc2 John
\mt2 The Gospel
\mt3 according to
\mt1 JOHN
\is Introduction
```



Publication Issues

mte# - Main title

Summary

Description

Main title at introduction end. May be used to repeat the main title at the end of the introduction, or to mark a major title which indicates the end of the introduction. The content is not necessarily identical to the main title (mt).

- The variable # represents the level of division.

Syntax

- USFM: \mte#{content}
- USX: <para style="mte#">{content}</para>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[BookIntroductionContent]

TextType

Title

TextProperties

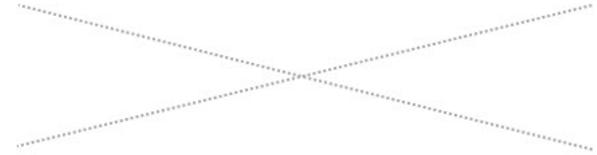
paragraph, publishable, vernacular, level_#

Structure

Examples

Example 36. Missing

Missing



Publication Issues

ms# - Major section heading

Summary

Description

Major section heading.

- The variable # represents the level of division.

Syntax

- USFM: \ms#{content}
- USX: <para style="ms#">{content}</para>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[ChapterContent], [SidebarContent]

TextType

Section

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular, level_#

Structure

Examples

Example 37. Psalm 1 (Book 1 division) (GNT)

```
\c 1
\ms1 Book One
\mr (Psalms 1-41)
\s True Happiness
\q1
\v 1 Happy are those
```

\q2 who reject the advice of evil people,

BOOK ONE

(*Psalms 1–41*)

True Happiness

1 Happy are those
 who reject the advice of evil people,

Example 38. Daniel 1.1 (GNT)

```
\c 1
\ms1 The Story of Daniel and His Friends
\mr (1.1–6.28)
\s The Young Men at Nebuchadnezzar's Court
\p
\n 1 In the third year that Jehoiakim was king of Judah, King Nebuchadnezzar
of Babylonia attacked Jerusalem and surrounded the city.
```

BOOK ONE

(*Psalms 1–41*)

True Happiness

1 Happy are those
 who reject the advice of evil people,

Publication Issues

mr - Major section range

Summary

Description

Major section reference range. References added under a major section heading to indicate the scope of the section.

Syntax

- USFM: \mr_{content}
- USX: <para style="mr">{content}</para>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[ChapterContent] > [MajorSectionPara], [SidebarContent] > [MajorSectionPara]

TextType

Section

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular, level_#

Structure

Examples

Example 39. Psalm 1 (Book 1 division) (GNT)

```
\c 1
\ms1 Book One
\mr (Psalms 1-41)
\s True Happiness
\q1
\v 1 Happy are those
\q2 who reject the advice of evil people,
```

BOOK ONE (*Psalms 1-41*)

True Happiness

1 Happy are those
 who reject the advice of evil people,

Publication Issues

s# - Section heading

Summary

Description

Section heading.

- The variable # represents the level of division.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \s#_{content}
- **USX:** <para style="s#">{content}</para>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[ChapterContent]

TextType

Section

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular, level_#

Structure

Examples

Example 40. Proverbs 22.17 (GNT)

\s1 The Thirty Wise Sayings

\p

\v 17 Listen, and I will teach you what the wise have said. Study their teachings,

\v 18 and you will be glad if you remember them and can quote them.

\v 19 I want you to put your trust in the \nd Lord\nd*; that is why I am going to tell

them to you now.

\v 20 I have written down thirty sayings for you. They contain knowledge and good advice,

\v 21 and will teach you what the truth really is. Then when you are sent to find it

out, you will bring back the right answer.

\s2 -1-

\p

\v 22 Don't take advantage of the poor just because you can; don't take advantage of those who stand helpless in court.

The Thirty Wise Sayings

¹⁷Listen, and I will teach you what the wise have said. Study their teachings, ¹⁸and you will be glad if you remember them and can quote them. ¹⁹I want you to put your trust in the LORD; that is why I am going to tell them to you now. ²⁰I have written down thirty sayings for you. They contain knowledge and good advice, ²¹and will teach you what the truth really is. Then when you are sent to find it out, you will bring back the right answer.

-1-

²²Don't take advantage of the poor just because you can; don't take advantage of

Example 41. Proverbs 22.22,24 (GNT)

\v 21 and will teach you what the truth really is. Then when you are sent to
find it out, you will bring back the right answer.

\s2 -1-

\p

\v 22 Don't take advantage of the poor just because you can; don't take
advantage of those who stand helpless in court.

\v 23 The \nd Lord\nd* will argue their case for them and threaten the life of
anyone who threatens theirs.

\s2 -2-

\p

\v 24 Don't make friends with people who have hot, violent tempers.

\v 25 You might learn their habits and not be able to change.

-1-

²²Don't take advantage of the poor just because you can; don't take advantage of those who stand helpless in court. ²³The LORD will argue their case for them and threaten the life of anyone who threatens theirs.

-2-

²⁴Don't make friends with people who have hot, violent tempers. ²⁵You might

Publication Issues

sr - Section range

Summary

Description

Section reference range. References added under a section heading to indicate the scope of the section.

- (sr) is not equivalent to (r) which is used to mark parallel references.
- See also: [mr - Major section range](#)

Syntax

- **USFM:** \sr_{content}
- **USX:** <para style="sr">{content}</para>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[ChapterContent] > [SectionPara], [SidebarContent] > [SectionPara]

TextType

Section

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular, level_#

Structure

Examples

Example 42. Proverbs 22.17 (GNB - markup adapted)

```
\s1 The Thirty Wise Sayings
\sr (22.17--24.22)
\p
\vv 17 Listen, and I will teach you what the wise have said.
Study their teachings, ...
```

The Thirty Wise Sayings

(22.17–24.22)

¹⁷Listen, and I will teach you what the wise have said. Study their teachings,

Publication Issues

r - Parallel references

Summary

Description

Parallel passage reference(s). A list of references to parallel passages, usually added under a section heading.

- (r) is not equivalent to (sr) which is used to mark references indicating the scope of the section.
- See also: [mr - Major section range](#), [mr](#)

Syntax

- **USFM:** \sr_{content}
- **USX:** <para style="sr">{content}</para>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[ChapterContent] > [SectionPara], [SidebarContent] > [SectionPara]

TextType

Section

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular, level_#

Structure

Examples

Example 43. Matthew 3.1 (GNT)

```
\c 3
\s1 The Preaching of John the Baptist
\r (Mark 1.1-8; Luke 3.1-18; John 1.19-28)
\p
\v 1 At that time John the Baptist came to the desert of Judea and
started preaching.
\v 2 ¶Turn away from your sins,¶ he said, ...
```

The Preaching of John the Baptist

(*Mark 1.1-8; Luke 3.1-18; John 1.19-28*)

3 At that time John the Baptist came to the desert of Judea and started preaching. ²“Turn away from your sins,” he said,

Publication Issues

d - Descriptive title

Summary

Description

Descriptive title ("Hebrew subtitle"). Sometimes found in Psalms under a section heading (s) (e.g. "For the director of Music").

Syntax

- **USFM:** \d_{content}
- **USX:** <para style="d">{content}</para>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[ChapterContent]

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 44. Psalm 3.1 (NRSV)

```
\c 3
\s1 Trust in God under Adversity
\d A Psalm of David, when he fled from his son Absalom.
\q1
\v 1 O Lord, how many are my foes!
\q2 Many are rising against me;
```

\q1
\v 2 many are saying to me,
\q2 ◻There is no help for you in God.◻ \qs Selah\qs*

Trust in God under Adversity

*A Psalm of David, when he fled
from his son Absalom.*

3 O LORD, how many are my foes!
Many are rising against me;
² many are saying to me,
“There is no help for you^b in God.”
Selah

Publication Issues

sp - Descriptive title

Summary

Description

Speaker identification.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \sp_{content}
- **USX:** <para style="sp">{content}</para>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[ChapterContent]

TextType

Section

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 45. Job 3.1 (GNT)

```
\c 3
\s1 Job's Complaint to God
\p
\v 1 Finally Job broke the silence and cursed the day on which he had
been born.
\sp Job
\q1
\v 2-3 O God, put a curse on the day I was born;
\q2 put a curse on the night when I was conceived!
```

Job's Complaint to God

3 Finally Job broke the silence and cursed
the day on which he had been born.

Job

2-3 O God, put a curse on the day I
 was born;
 put a curse on the night when I
 was conceived!

Publication Issues

sd# - Semantic division

Summary

Description

Semantic division (semantic space). Vertical space used to divide the text into sections, in a manner similar to the structure added through a sequence of heading texts with (ms) or (s). The purpose of **sd#** is distinct from (b) which primarily denotes whitespace (in particular at poetic stanza breaks) and does not imply a hierarchy or division.

- The variable # represents the level of division be marked.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \sd#_{content}
- **USX:** <para style="sd#">{content}</para>

Added

3.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[ChapterContent]

TextType

Section

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, level_#

Structure**Examples**

Example 46. Matthew 13.51-54 (NIV “Books of the Bible”).

```
\m
\n 51 ¶Have you understood all these things?¶ Jesus asked.
\np ¶Yes,¶ they replied.
\np
\n 52 He said to them, ¶Therefore every teacher of the law who has been
instructed about the kingdom of heaven is like the owner of a house who
brings out of his storeroom new treasures as well as old.¶
\nsd2
\np
\n 53 When Jesus had finished these parables, he moved on from there.
\n 54 Coming to his hometown, he began teaching the people in their synagogue,
and they were amazed. ¶Where did this man get this wisdom and these miraculous
powers?¶ they asked.
```



In this layout design, chapter and verse numbers are suppressed, and new sections begin with drop capital.

“Once again, the kingdom of heaven is like a net that was let down into the lake and caught all kinds of fish. When it was full, the fishermen pulled it up on the shore. Then they sat down and collected the good fish in baskets, but threw the bad away. This is how it will be at the end of the age. The angels will come and separate the wicked from the righteous and throw them into the fiery furnace, where there will be weeping and gnashing of teeth.

“Have you understood all these things?” Jesus asked.

“Yes,” they replied.

He said to them, “Therefore every teacher of the law who has been instructed about the kingdom of heaven is like the owner of a house who brings out of his storeroom new treasures as well as old.”

When Jesus had finished these parables, he moved on from there. Coming to his hometown, he began teaching the people in their synagogue, and they were amazed. “Where did this man get this wisdom and these miraculous powers?” they asked. “Isn’t this the carpenter’s son? Isn’t his mother’s name Mary, and aren’t his brothers James, Joseph, Simon and Judas? Aren’t all his sisters with us? Where then did this man get all these things?” And they took offense at him.

But Jesus said to them, “Only in his hometown and in his own house is a prophet without honor.”

And he did not do many miracles there because of their lack of faith.

Publication Issues

Paragraph types

- p - Paragraph
- m - Continuation (margin)
- po - Letter opening
- cls - Letter closing
- pr - Right-aligned
- pc - Centered
- pm - Embedded paragraph
- pmo -Embedded opening
- pmc - Embedded closing
- pmr - Embedded refrain
- pi# - Indented
- mi - Indented continuation
- nb - No break
- b - Blank line
- *Deprecated*
 - ph - Indented hanging

p - Paragraph

Summary

Description

Regular paragraph.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \p_{content}
- **USX:** <para style="p">{content}</para>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[ChapterContent], [SidebarContent]

TextType

Versetext

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 47. Mark 1.1-4 (GNT)

```
\c 1
\s1 The Preaching of John the Baptist
\r (Matthew 3.1-12; Luke 3.1-18; John 1.19-28)
\p
\v 1 This is the Good News about Jesus Christ, the Son of God.
\v 2 It began as the prophet Isaiah had written:
\q1 "God said, 'I will send my messenger ahead of you
\q2 to open the way for you.'"
\q1
\v 3 Someone is shouting in the desert,
\q2 "Get the road ready for the Lord;
\q2 make a straight path for him to travel!""
\p
\v 4 So John appeared in the desert, baptizing and preaching. "Turn away
from your sins and be baptized," he told the people, "and God will forgive
```

your sins.¶

The Preaching of John the Baptist

(Matthew 3.1-12; Luke 3.1-18; John 1.19-28)

1 This is the Good News about Jesus Christ, the Son of God.^a ²It began as the prophet Isaiah had written:

“God said, ‘I will send my messenger ahead of you to open the way for you.’”

³ Someone is shouting in the desert, ‘Get the road ready for the Lord; make a straight path for him to travel!’”

⁴ So John appeared in the desert, baptizing and preaching. ^b “Turn away from your sins and be baptized,” he told the people, “and God will forgive your sins.” ⁵Many

Publication Issues

m - Continuation (margin)

Summary

Description

Continuation (margin) paragraph. Commonly used to resume prose at the margin (without indent) after poetic text or quotation.

Syntax

- USFM: \m_{content}
- USX: <para style="m">{content}</para>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[ChapterContent], [SidebarContent]

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 48. Mark 12.37 (GNT)

```
\p
\n 35 As Jesus was teaching in the Temple, he asked the question, "How can
the teachers of the Law say that the Messiah will be the descendant of David?
\n 36 The Holy Spirit inspired David to say:
\q1 "The Lord said to my Lord:
\q2 Sit here at my right side
\q2 until I put your enemies under your feet."
\b
\m
\n 37 David himself called him "Lord"; so how can the Messiah be David's
descendant?"
```

³⁵As Jesus was teaching in the Temple, he asked the question, “How can the teachers of the Law say that the Messiah will be the descendant of David? ³⁶The Holy Spirit inspired David to say:

‘The Lord said to my Lord:
 Sit here at my right side
 until I put your enemies under
 your feet.’

³⁷David himself called him ‘Lord’; so how can the Messiah be David’s descendant?’

Publication Issues

po - Letter opening

Summary

Description

Letter opening.

Syntax

- USFM: \po_{content}
- USX: <para style="po">{content}</para>

Added

3.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[ChapterContent], [SidebarContent]

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular

Structure**Examples**

Example 49. Romans 1.1,7 (GNT)

```
\c 1
\po
\n 1 From Paul, a servant of Christ Jesus and an apostle chosen and called by
God to preach his Good News.

\p
\n 2 The Good News was promised long ago by God through his prophets, as
written in the Holy Scriptures.

...
\n 6 This also includes you who are in Rome, whom God has called to belong to
Jesus Christ.

\po
\n 7 And so I write to all of you in Rome whom God loves and has called to be
his own people:
\po May God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ give you grace and peace.
```

1 From Paul, a servant of Christ Jesus and an apostle chosen and called by God to preach his Good News.

2The Good News was promised long ago by God through his prophets, as written in the Holy Scriptures.³It is about his Son, our Lord Jesus Christ: as to his humanity, he was born a descendant of David; ⁴as to his divine holiness, he was shown with great power to be the Son of God by being raised from death.⁵Through him God gave me the privilege of being an apostle for the sake of Christ, in order to lead people of all nations to believe and obey.⁶This also includes you

who are in Rome, whom God has called to belong to Jesus Christ.

7And so I write to all of you in Rome whom God loves and has called to be his own people:

May God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ give you grace and peace.

Prayer of Thanksgiving

8First, I thank my God through Jesus Christ for all of you, because the whole world is hearing about your faith.⁹God is my witness that what I say is true—the God whom I serve with all my heart by preaching

Publication Issues

cls - Letter closing

Summary

Description

Letter closing.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \cls_{content}
- **USX:** <para style="cls">{content}</para>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[ChapterContent], [SidebarContent]

TextType

Versetext

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 50. Colossians 4.18 (GNT)

```
\p
\vv 18 With my own hand I write this: \sig Greetings from Paul\sig*. Do not
forget my chains!
\cls May God's grace be with you.
```

*18*With my own hand I write this:
Greetings from Paul. Do not forget my
chains!

May God's grace be with you.

Publication Issues

pr - Right-aligned

Summary

Description

Right-aligned paragraph.

- *Recommended use:* Text refrain

Syntax

- **USFM:** \pr_{content}
- **USX:** <para style="pr">{content}</para>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[ChapterContent], [SidebarContent]

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 51. Deuteronomy 27.15,16,17 (GNT)

```
\p
\n 15 ¶ God's curse on anyone who makes an idol of stone, wood, or metal and
secretly worships it; the Lord* hates idolatry.
\pr ¶ And all the people will answer, Amen!
\p
\n 16 ¶ God's curse on anyone who dishonors his father or mother.
\pr ¶ And all the people will answer, Amen!
\p
\n 17 ¶ God's curse on anyone who moves a neighbor's property line.
\pr ¶ And all the people will answer, Amen!
```

15 “‘God’s curse on anyone who makes an idol of stone, wood, or metal and secretly worships it; the LORD hates idolatry.’

“And all the people will answer,
‘Amen!’

16 “‘God’s curse on anyone who dishonors his father or mother.’

“And all the people will answer,
‘Amen!’

17 “‘God’s curse on anyone who moves a neighbor’s property line.’

“And all the people will answer,
‘Amen!’

Publication Issues

pc - Centered

Summary

Description

Centered paragraph.

- *Recommended use:* Inscriptions

Syntax

- **USFM:** \pc_{content}
- **USX:** <para style="pc">{content}</para>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[ChapterContent], [SidebarContent]

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 52. Revelation 17.5 (CEV)

\v 4 The woman was dressed in purple and scarlet robes, and she wore jewelry made of gold, precious stones, and pearls. In her hand she held a gold cup filled with the filthy and nasty things she had done.

\v 5 On her forehead a mysterious name was written:

\pc I AM THE GREAT CITY OF BABYLON, THE MOTHER OF EVERY IMMORAL AND FILTHY THING ON EARTH.

\m

\v 6 I could tell that the woman was drunk on the blood of God's people who had given their lives for Jesus. This surprising sight amazed me, ...

In her hand she held a gold cup filled with the filthy and nasty things she had done.

⁵On her forehead a mysterious name was written:

I AM THE GREAT CITY OF
BABYLON, THE MOTHER OF EVERY
IMMORAL AND FILTHY THING ON
EARTH.

⁶I could tell that the woman was drunk on the blood of God's people who had given their lives for Jesus. This surprising sight amazed me, ⁷and the angel said:

Publication Issues

pm - Embedded paragraph

Summary

Description

Embedded text paragraph.

Syntax

- USFM: \pm_{content}
- USX: <para style="pm">{content}</para>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[ChapterContent] > [ParaWithEmbed], [SidebarContent] > [ParaWithEmbed]

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 53. Act 15.24-27,28-29 (CEV)

```
\pmo We apostles and leaders send friendly greetings to all of you Gentiles  
who are followers of the Lord in Antioch, Syria, and Cilicia.  
\pm  
\v 24 We have heard that some people from here have terribly upset you by what  
they said. But we did not send them!  
\v 25 So we met together and decided to choose some men and to send them to  
you along with our good friends Barnabas and Paul.  
\v 26 These men have risked their lives for our Lord Jesus Christ.  
\v 27 We are also sending Judas and Silas, who will tell you in person the  
same things that we are writing.  
\pm  
\v 28 The Holy Spirit has shown us that we should not place any extra burden  
on you...
```

We apostles and leaders send friendly greetings to all of you Gentiles who are followers of the Lord in Antioch, Syria, and Cilicia.

²⁴We have heard that some people from here have terribly upset you by what they said. But we did not send them! ²⁵So we met together and decided to choose some men and to send them to you along with our good friends Barnabas and Paul. ²⁶These men have risked their lives for our Lord Jesus Christ. ²⁷We are also sending Judas and Silas, who will tell you in person the same things that we are writing.

²⁸The Holy Spirit has shown us that we should not place any extra burden on you. ²⁹But you should not eat any-

Publication Issues

pmo -Embedded opening

Summary

Description

Embedded text opening.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \pmo_{content}
- **USX:** <para style="pmo">{content}</para>

Added

2.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[ChapterContent] > [ParaWithEmbed], [SidebarContent] > [ParaWithEmbed]

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 54. Acts 15.24 (CEV)

```
\p
\vv 22 The apostles, the leaders, and all the church members decided to send
some men to Antioch along with Paul and Barnabas. They chose Silas and Judas
Barsabbas, who were two leaders of the Lord's followers.
\vv 23 They wrote a letter that said:
\pmo We apostles and leaders send friendly greetings to all of you Gentiles
who are followers of the Lord in Antioch, Syria, and Cilicia.
\pmo
\vv 24 We have heard that some people from here have terribly upset you by what
they said. But we did not send them!
```

A Letter to Gentiles Who Had Faith in the Lord

²²The apostles, the leaders, and all the church members decided to send some men to Antioch along with Paul and Barnabas. They chose Silas and Judas Barsabbas,^g who were two leaders of the Lord's followers. ²³They wrote a letter that said:

We apostles and leaders send friendly greetings to all of you Gentiles who are followers of the Lord in Antioch, Syria, and Cilicia.

²⁴We have heard that some people from here have terribly upset you by what they said. But we did not send

Publication Issues

pmc - Embedded closing

Summary

Description

Embedded text closing.

Syntax

- USFM: \pmc_{content}
- USX: <para style="pmc">{content}</para>

Added

2.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[ChapterContent] > [ParaWithEmbed], [SidebarContent] > [ParaWithEmbed]

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 55. Act 15.28-29 (CEV)

```
\pm  
\v 28 The Holy Spirit has shown us that we should not place any extra burden  
on you.  
\v 29 But you should not eat anything offered to idols. You should not eat  
any meat that still has the blood in it or any meat of any animal that has  
been strangled. You must also not commit any terrible sexual sins. If you  
follow these instructions, you will do well.  
\pmc We send our best wishes.
```

²⁸The Holy Spirit has shown us that we should not place any extra burden on you. ²⁹But you should not eat anything offered to idols. You should not eat any meat that still has the blood in it or any meat of any animal that has been strangled. You must also not commit any terrible sexual sins. If you follow these instructions, you will do well.

We send our best wishes.

³⁰The four men left Jerusalem and went to Antioch. Then they called the church

Publication Issues

pmr - Embedded refrain

Summary

Description

Embedded text refrain.

Syntax

- USFM: \pmr_{content}
- USX: <para style="pmr">{content}</para>

Added

2.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[ChapterContent] > [ParaWithEmbed], [SidebarContent] > [ParaWithEmbed]

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 56. MissingExample

Missing



Publication Issues

pi# - Indented

Summary

Description

Indented paragraph. Used in some texts for discourse sections.

- The variable # represents the level of indent.
 - See also: [pm - Embedded paragraph](#)

Syntax

- **USFM:** \pi#{_}{content}
- **USX:** <para style="pi#">{content}</para>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[ChapterContent], [SidebarContent]

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 57. Matthew 13.37-39 (CEV)

```
\s1 Jesus Explains the Story about the Weeds
\p
\vv 36 After Jesus left the crowd and went inside, his disciples came to him
and said, «Explain to us the story about the weeds in the wheat field.»
\p
\vv 37 Jesus answered:
\pi The one who scattered the good seed is the Son of Man.
\vv 38 The field is the world, and the good seeds are the people who belong to
the kingdom. The weed seeds are those who belong to the evil one,
\vv 39 and the one who scattered them is the devil. The harvest is the end of
time, and angels are the ones who bring in the harvest.
```

Jesus Explains the Story about the Weeds

³⁶After Jesus left the crowd and went inside,” his disciples came to him and said, “Explain to us the story about the weeds in the wheat field.”

³⁷Jesus answered:

The one who scattered the good seed is the Son of Man. ³⁸The field is the world, and the good seeds are the people who belong to the kingdom. The weed seeds are those who belong to the evil one, ³⁹and the one who scattered them is the devil. The harvest is the end of time, and angels are the ones who bring in the harvest.

Publication Issues

mi - Indented continuation

Summary

Description

Regular paragraph.

- See also: pmo -Embedded opening, pmc - Embedded closing

Syntax

- **USFM:** \mi_{content}

- **USX:** <para style="mi">{content}</para>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[ChapterContent], [SidebarContent]

TextType

Versetext

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 58. Matthew 11.18-19 (CEV)

```
\pi
\n 16 You people are like children sitting in the market and shouting to
each other,
\b
\q1
\n 17 \We played the flute,
\q2 but you would not dance!
\q1 We sang a funeral song,
\q2 but you would not mourn!\b
\mi
\n 18 John the Baptist did not go around eating and drinking, and you said,
\That man has a demon in him!
\n 19 But the Son of Man goes around eating and drinking, and you say, \That
man eats and drinks too much! He is even a friend of tax collectors ...
```

¹⁶You people are like children sitting in the market and shouting to each other,

¹⁷“We played the flute,
but you would not dance!
We sang a funeral song,
but you would not mourn!”

¹⁸John the Baptist did not go around eating and drinking, and you said, “That man has a demon in him!” ¹⁹But the Son of Man goes around eating and drinking, and you say, “That man eats and drinks too much! He is even a friend of tax collectors^h and

Publication Issues

nb - No break

Summary

Description

No break. Indicates that “no-break” should occur with previous paragraph (regardless of previous paragraph type). Commonly used in cases where the previous paragraph spans the chapter boundary.

Syntax

- USFM: \nb_{content}
- USX: <para style="nb">{content}</para>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[ChapterContent]

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 59. John 7.53–8.2 (CEV)

```
\p
\n 52 Then they said, “Nicodemus, you must be from Galilee! Read the
  Scriptures, and you will find that no prophet is to come from Galilee.”
\s1 A Woman Caught in Sin
\p
\n 53 Everyone else went home,
\c 8
\nb
\n 1 but Jesus walked out to the Mount of Olives.
\n 2 Then early the next morning he went to the temple. The people came
  to him, and he sat down and started teaching them.
```

⁵²Then they said, “Nicodemus, you must be from Galilee! Read the Scriptures, and you will find that no prophet is to come from Galilee.”

A Woman Caught in Sin

⁵³Everyone else went home, ¹but Jesus
8 walked out to the Mount of Olives.
²Then early the next morning he went to the temple. The people came to him, and he sat downⁿ and started teaching them.

Publication Issues

b - Blank line

Summary

Description

Blank line. Use for stanza breaks in poetry, or between poetry and prose.

Syntax

- USFM: \b
- USX: <para style="b"/>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[ChapterContent], [SidebarContent]

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular

Diagram**Examples**

Example 60. Psalm 3 (GNT)

```
\c 3
\s1 Morning Prayer for Help
\q1
\v 1 I have so many enemies, \nd Lord\nd*, 
\q2 so many who turn against me!
\q1
\v 2 They talk about me and say,
\q2 \God will not help him.\b
\q1
\v 3 But you, O \nd Lord\nd*, are always my shield from danger;
\q2 you give me victory
\q2 and restore my courage.
\q1
\v 4 I call to the \nd Lord\nd* for help,
\q2 and from his sacred hill he answers me.
\q1
\v 5 I lie down and sleep,
\q2 and all night long the \nd Lord\nd* protects me.
\q1
\v 6 I am not afraid of the thousands of enemies
\q2 who surround me on every side.
```

Psalm 3

Morning Prayer for Help^c

I have so many enemies, LORD,
so many who turn against me!

² They talk about me and say,
“God will not help him.”

³ But you, O LORD, are always my
shield from danger;
you give me victory
and restore my courage.

⁴ I call to the LORD for help,
and from his sacred hill^d he
answers me.

⁵ I lie down and sleep,
and all night long the LORD
protects me.

Example 61. Habakkuk 3.1 (GNB)

```
\c 3
\s1 A Prayer of Habakkuk
\p
\v 1 This is a prayer of the prophet Habakkuk:
\b
\q1
\v 2 O Lord*, I have heard of what you have done,
\q2 and I am filled with awe.
```

A Prayer of Habakkuk

3 This is a prayer of the prophet
Habakkuk:

² O LORD, I have heard of what
you have done,
and I am filled with awe.

Publication Issues

Deprecated

ph - Indented hanging

Summary

Description

Indented paragraph with hanging indent.

- The variable # represents the level of overall paragraph indent.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \ph#{content}
- **USX:** <para style="ph#">{content}</para>

Added

1.0

Deprecated

3.0

- Recommended alternate: li# - List entry

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[ChapterContent], [SidebarContent]

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 62. Missing

Missing



Publication Issues

Poetry

- q# - Poetic line
- qr - Right-aligned
- qc - Centered

- qa - Acrostic heading
- qm# - Embedded poetic line
- qd - Hebrew note
- b - Blank line

Child Elements

- Character Types for Poetry - [PoetryChar]
 - qs - Selah
 - qac - Acrostic character

q# - Poetic line

Summary

Description

Poetic line.

- The variable # represents the level of indent.

Syntax

- USFM: \q#{content}
- USX: <para style="q#">{content}</para>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[ChapterContent], [SidebarContent]

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular, poetic, level_#

Structure

Examples

Example 63. Habakkuk 3.1-2 (GNB)

\c 3

\s1 A Prayer of Habakkuk
\p
\v 1 This is a prayer of the prophet Habakkuk:

\b
\q1
\v 2 O Lord, I have heard of what you have done,
\q2 and I am filled with awe.
\q1 Now do again in our times
\q2 the great deeds you used to do.
\q1 Be merciful, even when you are angry.

A Prayer of Habakkuk

3 This is a prayer of the prophet
Habakkuk:

2 O LORD, I have heard of what
you have done,
and I am filled with awe.
Now do again in our times
the great deeds you used to do.
Be merciful, even when you are angry.

Example 64. Habakkuk 3.1-2 (GNB)

\q1
\v 2 O Lord, I have heard of what you have done,
\q2 and I am filled with awe.
\q1 Now do again in our times
\q2 the great deeds you used to do.
\q1 Be merciful, even when you are angry.

2 O LORD, I have heard of what
you have done,
and I am filled with awe.
Now do again in our times
the great deeds you used to do.
Be merciful, even when you are angry.

Publication Issues

qr - Right-aligned

Summary

Description

Right-aligned poetic line. Commonly used for a poetic refrain.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \qr_{content}

- USX: <para style="qr">{content}</para>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[ChapterContent], [SidebarContent]

TextType

Versetext

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular, poetic

Structure

Examples

Example 65. Psalm 136.1-3 (CEV - markup adapted)

```
\c 136
\s1 God's Love Never Fails
\q1
\v 1 Praise the \nd Lord\nd*! He is good.
\qr God's love never fails.
\q1
\v 2 Praise the God of all gods.
\qr God's love never fails.
\q1
\v 3 Praise the Lord of lords.
\qr God's love never fails.
```

Psalm 136

God's Love Never Fails

Praise the LORD! He is good.

God's love never fails.

² Praise the God of all gods.

God's love never fails.

³ Praise the Lord of lords.

God's love never fails.

Publication Issues

qc - Centered

Summary

Description

Centered poetic line.

Syntax

- USFM: \qc_{content}
- USX: <para style="qc">{content}</para>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[ChapterContent], [SidebarContent]

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular, poetic

Structure

Examples

Example 66. Psalm 72.19 (GNT)

```
\q1
\vv 18 Praise the \nd Lord\nd*, the God of Israel!
\q1 He alone does these wonderful things.
\q1
\vv 19 Praise his glorious name forever!
\q1 May his glory fill the whole world.
\b
\qc Amen! Amen!
\b
\q1
\vv 20 This is the end of the prayers of David son of Jesse.
```

¹⁸ Praise the LORD, the God of Israel!
 He alone does these wonderful
 things.
¹⁹ Praise his glorious name forever!
 May his glory fill the whole world.

Amen! Amen!

²⁰ This is the end of the prayers of
 David son of Jesse.

Publication Issues

qa - Acrostic heading

Summary

Description

Acrostic heading.

Syntax

- USFM: \qa_{content}
- USX: <para style="qa">{content}</para>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[ChapterContent], [SidebarContent]

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular, poetic

Structure

Examples

Example 67. Psalm 119 (NIV)

```
\c 119
\qa Aleph
```

```
\q1
\n 1 Blessed are they whose ways are blameless,
\q2 who walk according to the law of the \nd Lord\nd*.
...
\qa Beth
\q1
\n 9 How can a young man keep his way pure?
\q2 By living according to your word.
```

Psalm 119

Aleph

¹ Blessed are they whose ways
are blameless,
who walk according to the law
of the LORD.

Beth

⁹ How can a young man keep his
way pure?
By living according to your word.

Publication Issues

qm# - Embedded poetic line

Summary

Description

Embedded text poetic line.

- The variable # represents the level of indent.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \qm#_{content}
- **USX:** <para style="qm#">{content}</para>

Added

2.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[ChapterContent], [SidebarContent]

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular, poetic, level_#

Structure

Examples

Example 68. 1 Chronicles 12.18 (GNT - markup adapted)

```
\p
\n 18 God's spirit took control of one of them, Amasai, who later became the
commander of "The Thirty," and he called out,
\qm1 "David son of Jesse, we are yours!
\qm1 Success to you and those who help you!
\qm1 God is on your side."
\b
\m David welcomed them and made them officers in his army.
```

18 God's spirit took control of one of them, Amasai, who later became the commander of "The Thirty," and he called out,

*"David son of Jesse, we are yours!
Success to you and those who
help you!
God is on your side."*

David welcomed them and made them officers in his army.

Publication Issues

qd - Hebrew note

Summary

Description

Hebrew note. A Hebrew musical performance comment similar in content to the Hebrew Psalm descriptive titles (d), but placed at the end of the poetic section.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \qd_{content}
- **USX:** <para style="qd">{content}</para>

Added

3.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[ChapterContent], [SidebarContent]

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular, poetic

Structure

Examples

Example 69. Habakkuk 3:19 (NIV)

```
\q1
\n 18 yet I will rejoice in the \nd Lord\nd*,
\q2 I will be joyful in God my Savior.
\b
\q1 \n 19 The Sovereign \nd Lord\nd* is my strength;
\q2 he makes my feet like the feet of a deer,
\q2 he enables me to tread on the heights.
\b
\qd For the director of music. On my stringed instruments.
```

¹⁸ yet I will rejoice in the Lord,
I will be joyful in God my Savior.

¹⁹ The Sovereign Lord is my strength;
he makes my feet like the feet of a
deer,
he enables me to go on the heights.

*For the director of music. On my
stringed instruments.*

Publication Issues

b - Blank line

Summary

Description

Blank line. Use for stanza breaks in poetry, or between poetry and prose.

Syntax

- USFM: \b
- USX: <para style="b"/>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[ChapterContent], [SidebarContent]

TextType

Versetext

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular

Diagram

Examples

Example 70. Psalm 3 (GNT)

```
\c 3
\s1 Morning Prayer for Help
\q1
\v 1 I have so many enemies, \nd Lord\nd*, 
\q2 so many who turn against me!
\q1
\v 2 They talk about me and say,
\q2 ☺God will not help him.☺
\b
\q1
\v 3 But you, O \nd Lord\nd*, are always my shield from danger;
\q2 you give me victory
\q2 and restore my courage.
\q1
\v 4 I call to the \nd Lord\nd* for help,
\q2 and from his sacred hill he answers me.
\b
\q1
\v 5 I lie down and sleep,
\q2 and all night long the \nd Lord\nd* protects me.
\q1
\v 6 I am not afraid of the thousands of enemies
```

\q2 who surround me on every side.

Psalm 3

Morning Prayer for Help^c

I have so many enemies, LORD,
so many who turn against me!

² They talk about me and say,
“God will not help him.”

³ But you, O LORD, are always my
shield from danger;
you give me victory
and restore my courage.

⁴ I call to the LORD for help,
and from his sacred hill^d he
answers me.

⁵ I lie down and sleep,
and all night long the LORD
protects me.

Example 71. Habakkuk 3.1 (GNT)

```
\c 3
\s1 A Prayer of Habakkuk
\p
\v 1 This is a prayer of the prophet Habakkuk:
\b
\q1
\v 2 O Lord\nd*, I have heard of what you have done,
\q2 and I am filled with awe.
```

A Prayer of Habakkuk

3 This is a prayer of the prophet
Habakkuk:

² O LORD, I have heard of what
you have done,
and I am filled with awe.

Publication Issues

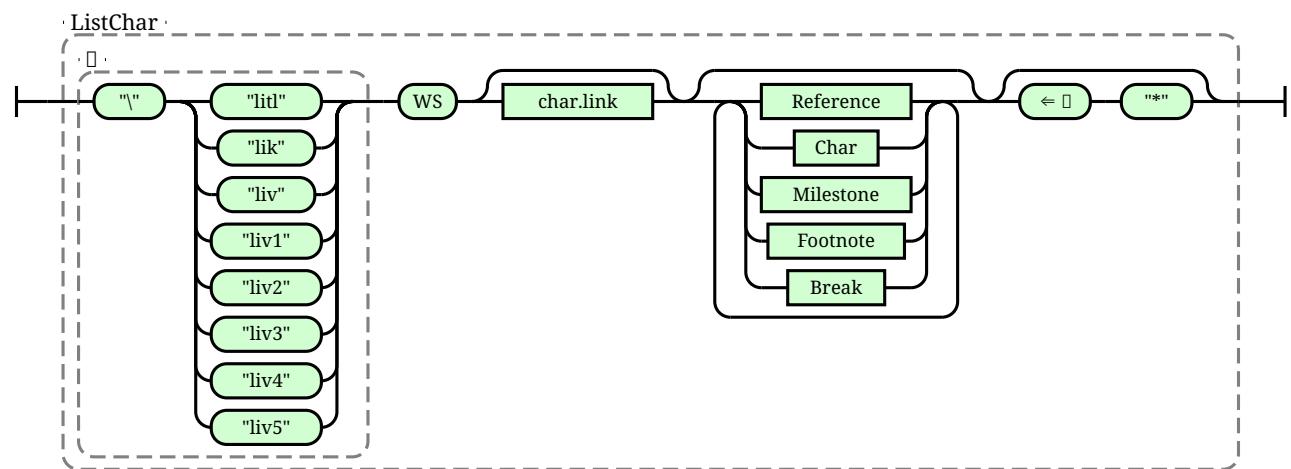
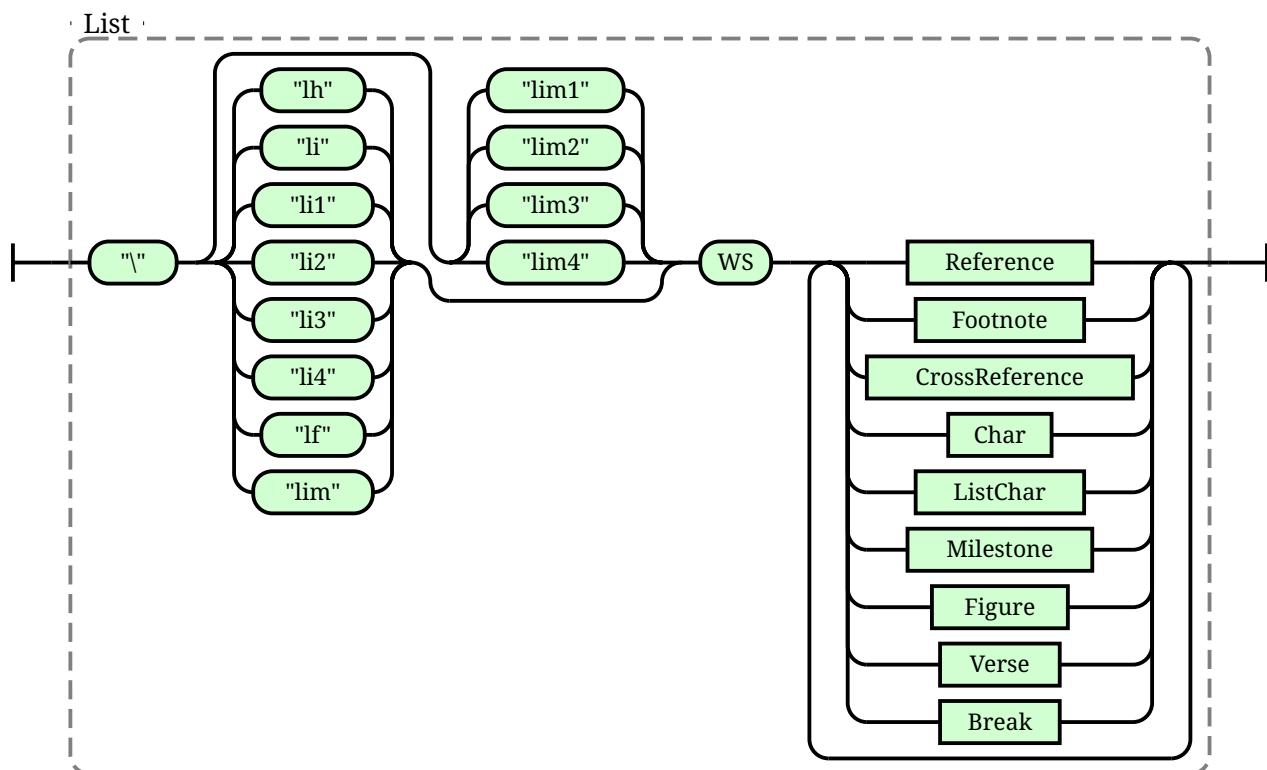
Lists

- **lh** - List header
- **li#** - List entry
- **lf** - List footer

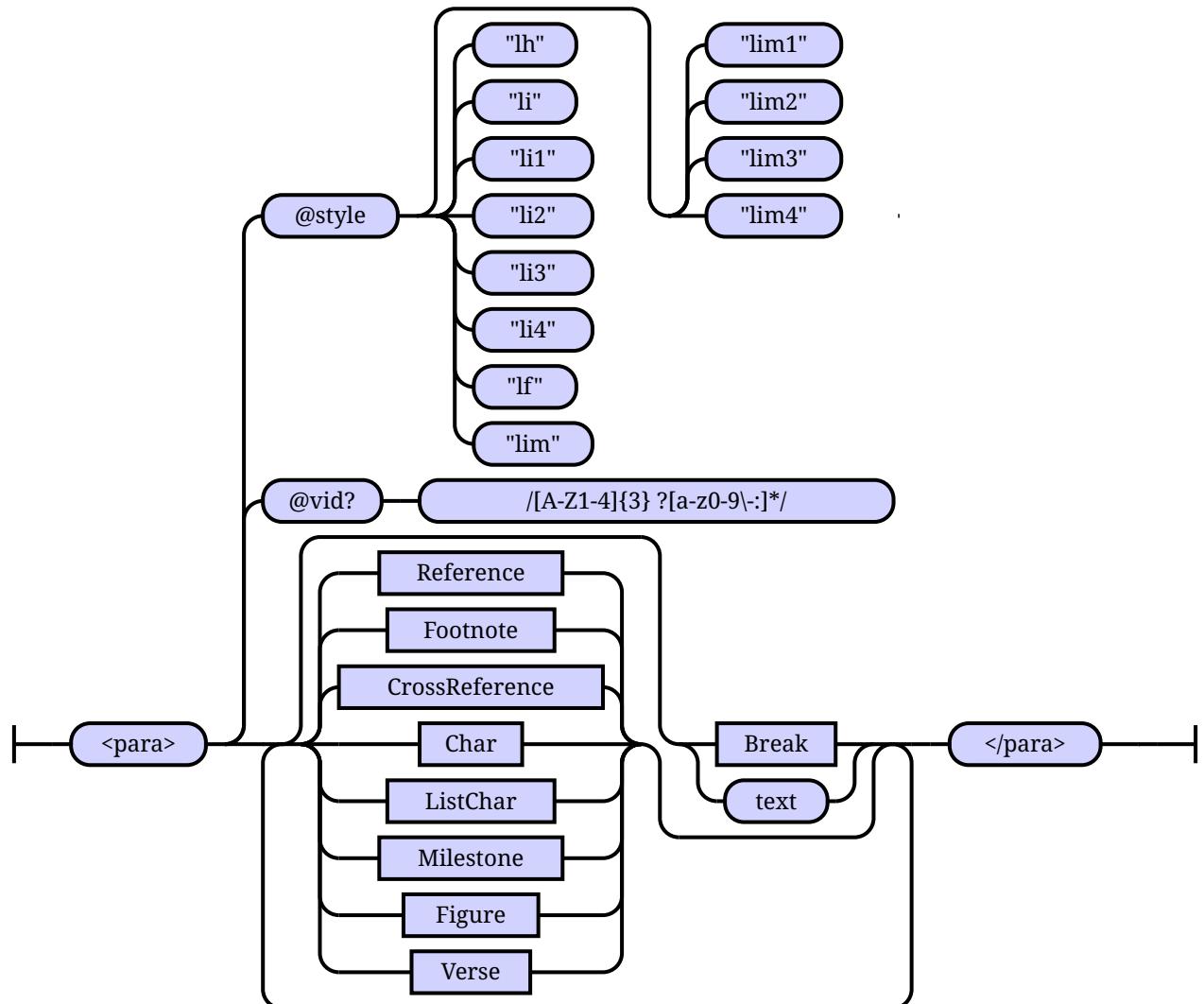
- `lim#` - Embedded list entry

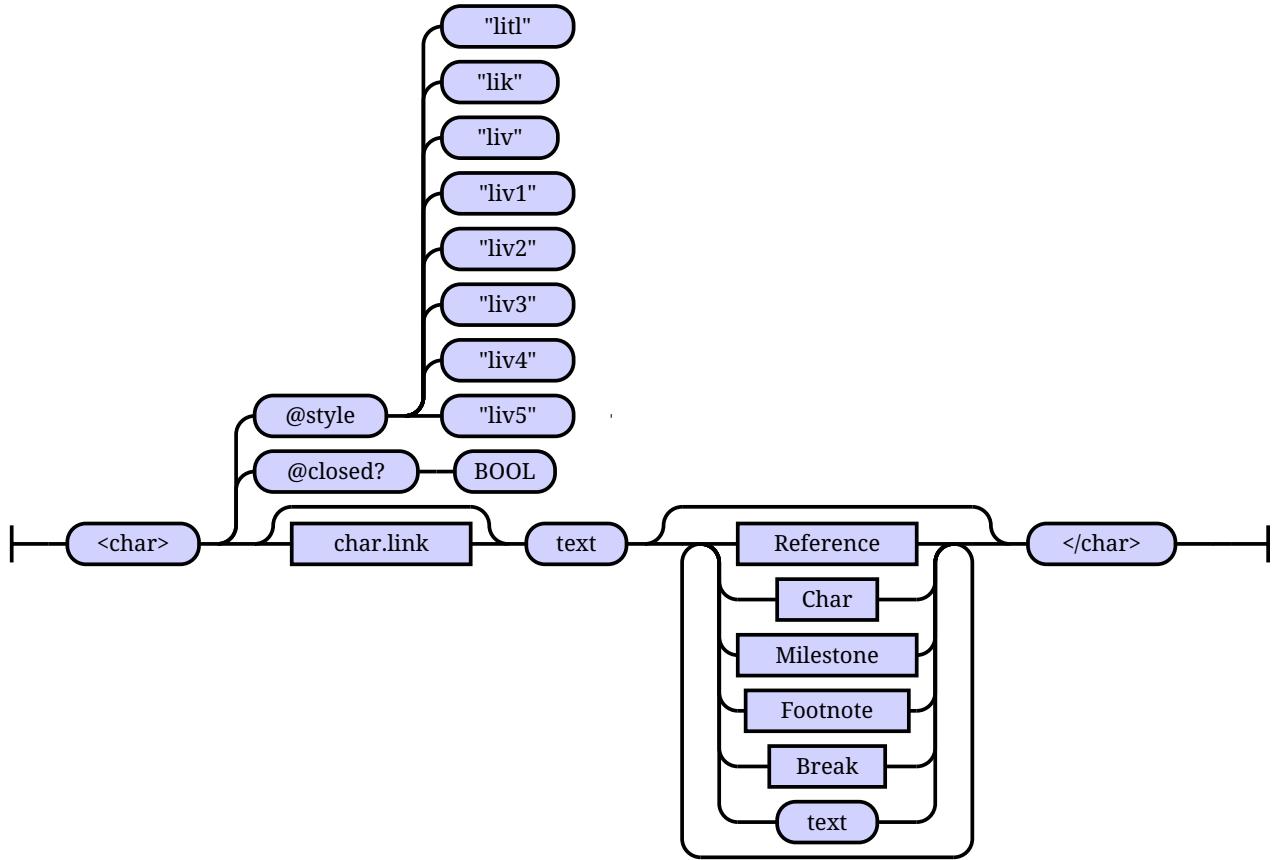
Diagram

USFM



USX





Child Elements

- Character Types for Lists - [ListChar]
 - **litl** - List entry total
 - **lik** - List entry key
 - **liv** - List entry value

lh - List header

Summary

Description

List header. Some lists include an introductory and concluding remark (lf). They are an integral part of the list content, but are not list items. A list does not require either or both of these elements.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \lh_{content}
- **USX:** <para style="lh">{content}</para>

Added

3.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[ChapterContent], [SidebarContent]

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 72. 1 Chronicles 27:16-22 (GNT - markup adapted)

```
\s1 Administration of the Tribes of Israel
\lh
\v 16-22 This is the list of the administrators of the tribes of Israel:
\li1 Reuben - Eliezer son of Zichri
\li1 Simeon - Shephatiah son of Maacah
\li1 Levi - Hashabiah son of Kemuel
\li1 Aaron - Zadok
\li1 Judah - Elihu, one of King David's brothers
\li1 Issachar - Omri son of Michael
\li1 Zebulun - Ishmaiah son of Obadiah
\li1 Naphtali - Jeremoth son of Azriel
\li1 Ephraim - Hoshea son of Azaziah
\li1 West Manasseh - Joel son of Pedaiah
\li1 East Manasseh - Iddo son of Zechariah
\li1 Benjamin - Jaasiel son of Abner
\li1 Dan - Azarel son of Jeroham
\lf This was the list of the administrators of the tribes of Israel.
```

Administration of the Tribes of Israel

16-22 This is the list of the administrators of the tribes of Israel:

Reuben - Eliezer son of Zichri
Simeon - Shephatiah son of Maacah
Levi - Hashabiah son of Kemuel
Aaron - Zadok
Judah - Elihu, one of King David's brothers
Issachar - Omri son of Michael
Zebulun - Ishmaiah son of Obadiah
Naphtali - Jeremoth son of Azriel
Ephraim - Hoshea son of Azaziah
West Manasseh - Joel son of Pedaiah
East Manasseh - Iddo son of Zechariah
Benjamin - Jaasiel son of Abner
Dan - Azarel son of Jeroham

This was the list of the administrators of the tribes of Israel.

Publication Issues

li# - List entry

Summary

Description

List entry. May be used to mark the entries of a structure such as the days within the creation account, or the decalogue (10 commandments).

- The variable # represents the level of indent.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \li#{content}
- **USX:** <para style="li#">{content}</para>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[ChapterContent], [SidebarContent]

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 73. Numbers 7.84-88 (GNB)

```
\p
\n 84-88 The totals of the offerings brought by the twelve leaders for the
dedication of the altar were as follows:
\li \twelve silver bowls and twelve silver basins weighing a total of 60 pounds
\li \twelve gold dishes weighing a total of 48 ounces, filled with incense
\li \twelve bulls, twelve rams, and twelve one-year-old lambs, plus the grain
offerings that go with them, for the burnt offerings
\li \twelve goats for the sin offerings
\li \twenty-four bulls, sixty rams, sixty goats, sixty one-year-old lambs, for
the fellowship offerings
```

84-88 The totals of the offerings brought by the twelve leaders for the dedication of the altar were as follows:

- twelve silver bowls and twelve silver basins weighing a total of 60 pounds
- twelve gold dishes weighing a total of 48 ounces, filled with incense
- twelve bulls, twelve rams, and twelve one-year-old lambs, plus the grain offerings that go with them, for the burnt offerings

Publication Issues

- Commonly formatted using a hanging indent (out-dented).

If - List footer

Summary

Description

List footer. Some lists include an introductory (lh) and concluding remark. They are an integral part of the list content, but are not list items. A list does not require either or both of these elements.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \lf_{content}
- **USX:** <para style="lf">{content}</para>

Added

3.0

Properties**StyleType**

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[ChapterContent], [SidebarContent]

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular

Structure**Examples***Example 74. 1 Chronicles 27:16-22 (GNT - markup adapted)*

```
\s1 Administration of the Tribes of Israel
\lh
\l 16-22 This is the list of the administrators of the tribes of Israel:
\li1 Reuben - Eliezer son of Zichri
\li1 Simeon - Shephatiah son of Maacah
\li1 Levi - Hashabiah son of Kemuel
\li1 Aaron - Zadok
\li1 Judah - Elihu, one of King David's brothers
\li1 Issachar - Omri son of Michael
\li1 Zebulun - Ishmaiah son of Obadiah
\li1 Naphtali - Jeremoth son of Azriel
\li1 Ephraim - Hoshea son of Azaziah
\li1 West Manasseh - Joel son of Pedaiah
\li1 East Manasseh - Iddo son of Zechariah
\li1 Benjamin - Jaasiel son of Abner
\li1 Dan - Azarel son of Jeroham
\lf This was the list of the administrators of the tribes of Israel.
```

Administration of the Tribes of Israel

16-22 This is the list of the administrators of the tribes of Israel:

Reuben - Eliezer son of Zichri
Simeon - Shephatiah son of Maacah
Levi - Hashabiah son of Kemuel
Aaron - Zadok
Judah - Elihu, one of King David's brothers
Issachar - Omri son of Michael
Zebulun - Ishmaiah son of Obadiah
Naphtali - Jeremoth son of Azriel
Ephraim - Hoshea son of Azaziah
West Manasseh - Joel son of Pedaiah
East Manasseh - Iddo son of Zechariah
Benjamin - Jaasiel son of Abner
Dan - Azarel son of Jeroham

This was the list of the administrators of the tribes of Israel.

Publication Issues

lim# - Embedded list entry

Summary

Description

Embedded list entry.

- The variable # represents the level of indent.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \lim#{_}{content}
- **USX:** <para style="lim##">{content}</para>

Added

3.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[ChapterContent], [SidebarContent]

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 75. Nehemiah 7.4-25 (NIV)

```
\s1 The List of the Exiles Who Returned
\p
\vv 4 Now the city was large and spacious, but there were few people in it,
and the houses had not yet been rebuilt.
\vv 5 So my God put it into my heart to assemble the nobles, the officials
and the common people for registration by families. I found the genealogical
record of those who had been the first to return. This is what I found written
there:
\b
\pm
\vv 6 These are the people of the province who came up from the captivity of
the exiles whom Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon had taken captive (they returned
to Jerusalem and Judah, each to his own town,
\vv 7 in company with Zerubbabel, Jeshua, Nehemiah, Azariah, Raamiah, Nahamani,
Mordecai, Bilshan, Mispereth, Bigvai, Nehum and Baanah):
\b
\pm The list of the men of Israel:
\b
\lim1
\vv 8 the descendants of Parosh - 2,172
\lim1
\vv 9 of Shephatiah - 372
\lim1
\vv 10 of Arah - 652
\lim1
\vv 11 of Pahath-Moab (through the line of Jeshua and Joab) - 2,818
\lim1
\vv 12 of Elam - 1,254
\lim1
\vv 13 of Zattu - 845
\lim1
\vv 14 of Zaccai - 760
...
```

The List of the Exiles Who Returned

⁴Now the city was large and spacious, but there were few people in it, and the houses had not yet been rebuilt. ⁵So my God put it into my heart to assemble the nobles, the officials and the common people for registration by families. I found the genealogical record of those who had been the first to return. This is what I found written there:

⁶These are the people of the province who came up from the captivity of the exiles whom Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon had taken captive (they returned to Jerusalem and Judah, each to his own town, ⁷in company with Zerubbabel, Jeshua, Nehemiah, Azariah, Raamiah, Nahamani, Mordecai, Bilshan, Mispereth, Bigvai, Nehum and Baanah):

The list of the men of Israel:

- ⁸ the descendants of Parosh - 2,172
- ⁹ of Shephatiah - 372
- ¹⁰ of Arah - 652
- ¹¹ of Pahath-Moab (through the line of Jeshua and Joab) - 2,818
- ¹² of Elam - 1,254
- ¹³ of Zattu - 845
- ¹⁴ of Zaccai - 760
- ¹⁵ of Binnui - 648
- ¹⁶ of Bebai - 628
- ¹⁷ of Azgad - 2,322
- ¹⁸ of Adonikam - 667
- ¹⁹ of Bigvai - 2,067
- ²⁰ of Adin - 655
- ²¹ of Ater (through Hezekiah) - 98
- ²² of Hashum - 328
- ²³ of Bezai - 324
- ²⁴ of Hariph - 112
- ²⁵ of Gibeon - 95

Publication Issues

- Commonly formatted using a hanging indent (out-dented).

Tables

- [tr - Table row](#)

Alternate structures for tables in USFM and USX

In **USFM**, a table is composed by a series of paragraphs marked with \tr.

- **tr** - Table row

The content for cells is marked with [character types for table cells](#).

- **th#** - Table column head
- **thr#** - Table column head - right aligned
- **tc#** - Table cell
- **tcr#** - Table cell - right aligned

USX represents most USFM [paragraph](#) and [character types](#) with corresponding `<para>` and `<char>` tags. For tables, the structures are different. In **USX** the sequence of `\tr` rows is composed within a `<table>...</table>` container.

Example 76. USFM table structure

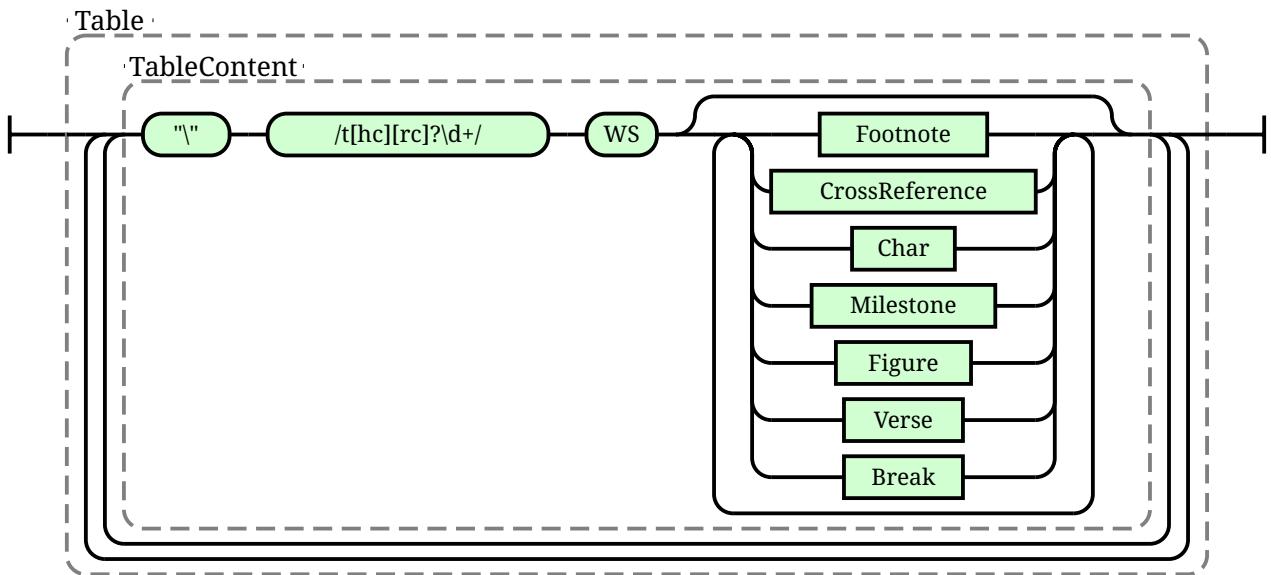
```
\tr \tc1 {cell 1 content} \tc2 {cell 2 content}
\tr \tc1 {cell 3 content} \tc2 {cell 4 content}
```

Example 77. USX table structure

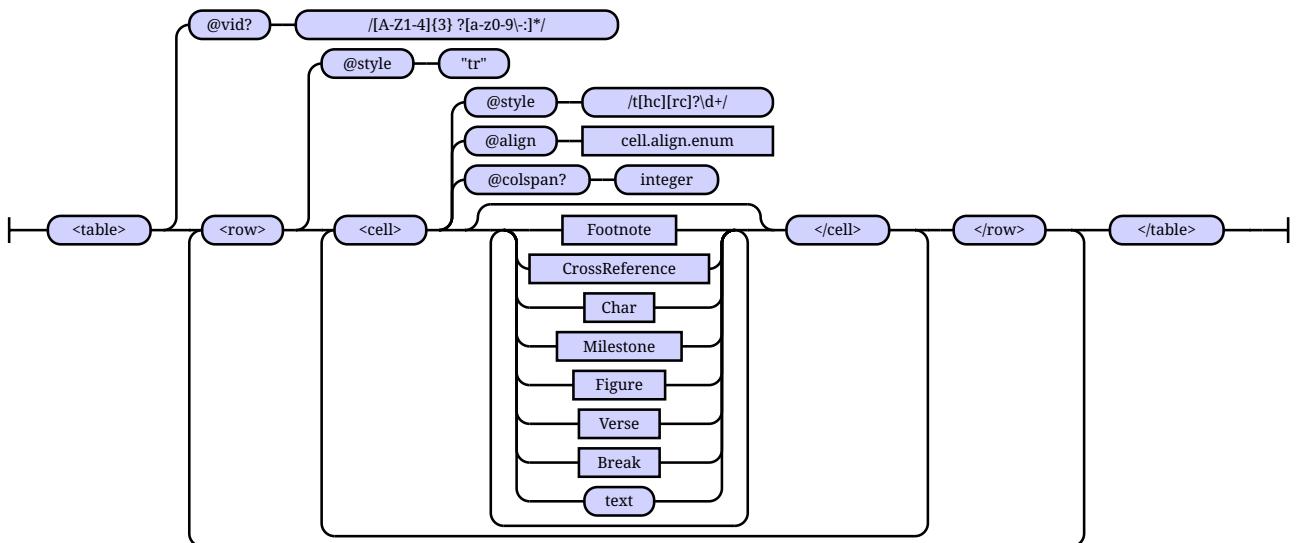
```
<table>
  <row>
    <cell style="[char@style]" align="start">{cell 1 content}</cell>
    <cell style="[char@style]" align="start">{cell 2 content}</cell>
  </row>
  <row>
    <cell style="[char@style]" align="start">{cell 3 content}</cell>
    <cell style="[char@style]" align="start">{cell 4 content}</cell>
  </row>
</table>
```

Diagram

USFM



USX



Child Elements

- Character Types for Table Cells - [TableContent]
 - **th#** - Table column head
 - **thr#** - Table column head - right aligned
 - **tc#** - Table cell
 - **tcr#** - Table cell - right aligned

tr - Table row

Summary

Description

Table row start.

Syntax notes



In **USFM**, a table is composed by a series of paragraphs marked with `\tr`. In **USX** the sequence of `\tr` rows is composed within a `<table>...</table>` container. See [Tables](#).

Syntax

- **USFM:** `\tr_{content}`
- **USX:** `<table><row style="tr" vid="{vid}">{content}</row>...</table>`

vid

Required to re-identify the current verse whenever the previous [paragraph](#) or [table](#) closed prior the end of the current verse text. A standard book + chapter + verse scripture reference. Book names must be one of [\[bookCode\]](#). Chapter:verse separator is always a colon `:`.

◦ Pattern: `[A-Z1-4]{3} ?[a-z0-9\:-]*`

content

[Character/cell types for table rows](#)

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[\[BookIntroductionContent\]](#), [\[ChapterContent\]](#), [\[SidebarContent\]](#), [\[PeripheralContent\]](#)

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

paragraph, publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

See examples provided in the [character/cell types for table rows](#) descriptions.

Publication Issues

Characters

Summary

Description

Character-level container.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \[char@style]_{content}\[char@style]*
- **USX:** <char style="[char@style]">{content}</char>

char@style

Character type

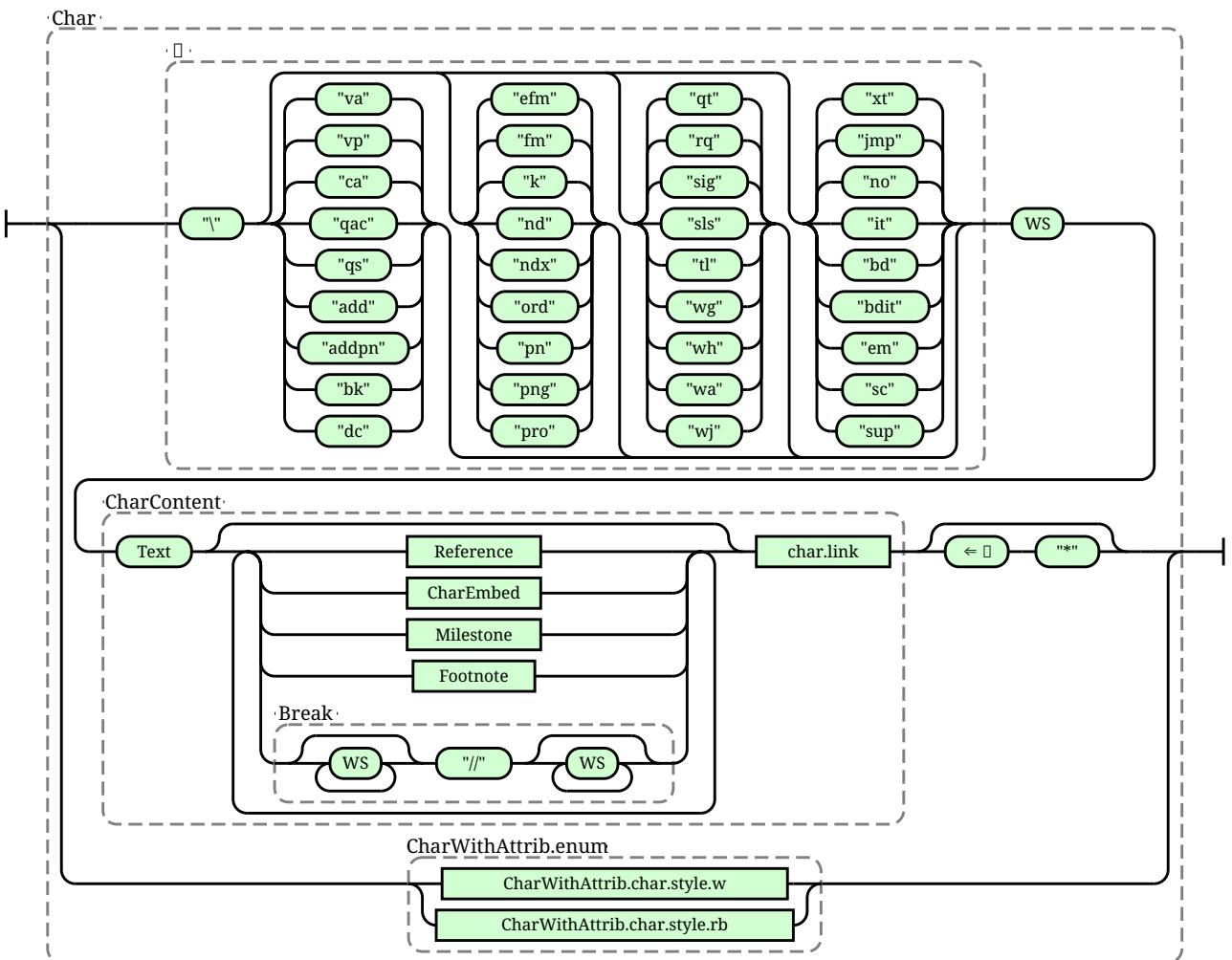
- [Text Features](#)
- [Text Formatting](#)
- [Introductions](#)
- [Poetry](#)
- [Lists](#)
- [Tables](#)
- [Notes](#)

content

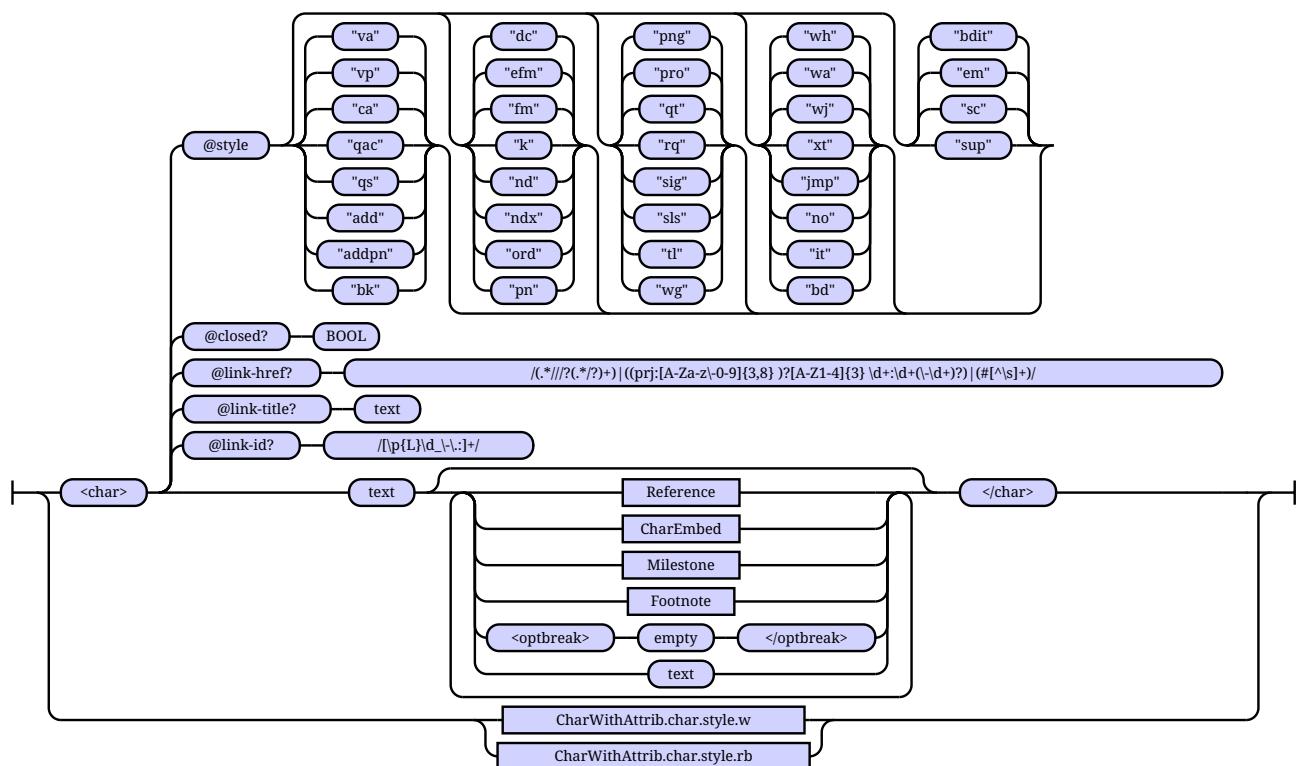
Character content

Diagram

USFM



USX



Child Elements

- Footnotes - [Footnote]
- Characters - [CharEmbed]

Attributes

USFM 3 provides a general syntax for adding named attributes to character markers. Attributes define additional properties for the marked content, and are a means of extending the meta-information contained within in a USFM text. USFM *formally* defines attributes for a [selected set](#) of current [character](#) markers.

General Syntax

In USFM, within a character marker span an attributes list is separated from the text content by a vertical bar |. Attributes are listed as pairs of name and corresponding value using the syntax: **attribute="value"**. The attribute name is a single ASCII string. The value is wrapped in quotes.

Example 78. USFM: Glossary word with lemma attribute

```
\w gracious|lemma="grace"\w*
```

In USX, attributes are applied to elements in the standard XML syntax: **attribute="value"**.

Example 79. USX: Glossary word with lemma attribute

```
<char style="w" lemma="grace">
```

Nearly all USX elements contain a required **style** attribute. For **<para>** and **<char>** elements, the **style** attribute defines the [paragraph](#) or [character](#) type.

Default Attribute

In USFM, when content is supplied in the position of a marker attribute, but without an explicit attribute name, the USFM specification defines a single default.

Example 80. Glossary word with un-named default lemma attribute

```
\w gracious|grace\w*
```

This allows a commonly used attribute (the default) to be expressed with as little additional markup as possible within the text.

The concept of a "default attribute" is only valid in USFM. In USX, XML attributes are always expressed as **attribute="value"** together.

Example 81. USX: Glossary word with `lemma` attribute

```
<char style="w" lemma="grace">
```

Multiple Attribute Values

In cases where more than one value is needed for an attribute key, the author should provide a comma separated list within the value string. Leading and trailing whitespace adjacent to the comma separators are ignored.

Example 82. Glossary word with multiple `strong` values

```
\w gracious|strong="H1234,G5485"\w*
```

See the attributes for [wordlist/glossary entry](#) for additional examples.

Multiple Attribute Parts

In cases where an attribute value is composed of multiple parts (e.g. a compound word or phrase), the author can separate the parts using a colon `:` within the value string.

See the `gloss` attribute for [ruby glosses](#) for an example of the use of this syntax.

Backward Compatibility

Pre-existing markers which formally provide attributes in USFM 3 (or newer) may continue to be used without attributes. `\w gracious\w*`(no attributes) remains valid USFM content.

User Defined Attributes

Using the general syntax, attributes may be added to any character markers beyond the formalized set for the current version of USFM. These will not be considered strictly USFM compliant, and there is no assurance that they will be supported by compliant software tools or processes. Future versions of USFM may formally provide additional attributes.

Any user defined attributes must begin with the prefix `x-`.

Example 83. USFM: Glossary word with user defined attribute

```
\w gracious|x-myattr="metadata"\w*
\w gracious|lemma="grace" x-myattr="metadata"\w*
```

Example 84. USX: Glossary word with user defined attribute

```
<char style="w" x-myattr="metadata">gracious</char>
<char style="w" lemma="grace" x-myattr="metadata">gracious</char>
```

Character Types Providing Attributes

- `w` - Wordlist entry — `lemma`, `strong`, `srcloc`
- `rb` - Ruby gloss — `gloss`
- `xt` — `link-href` (a linking attribute)
- `figure` — `alt`, `src`, `size`, `loc`, `copy`, `ref` (harmonizing the USFM 2.x syntax for this marker with the USFM 3 attribute specification)

Nesting

Background

In USFM, character level markup is applied to a span of text within a containing paragraph. In some texts, the USFM markup required to identify the content will require nesting one character level marker within another character level marker. In these situations a USFM editor, processor, or publishing system must understand how to interpret or display the nested markup contexts. In some editors (e.g. Paratext), the start of a new character level marker is interpreted as an implicit closure of the previous character environment. If the intent is to nest the inner character markup, the meaning or formatting applied to the outer marker layer applies to the inner level also. The inner markup adds additional meaning and formatting for the nested text.

The most common occurrence for nested character markup is within footnotes, where text occurring within a footnote quotation (`\fq`), keyword (`\fk`), or the footnote text (`\ft`), requires further markup.

In USX, nested elements occur in XML normally without requiring any additional syntax.

Indicating markup is nested

In USFM, add a plus sign `+` as a prefix to the opening and closing forms of a nested marker pair to indicate that a nested character environment is starting. The `+` is added after the backslash, and before the marker text.

In the following example text: `* \+nd` indicates to start a new character environment nested inside the existing `\add` environment (without closing `\add`) `* \+nd*` indicates to end the nested environment without closing `\add`

The following is a `\add` translator's addition containing the word `\+nd Lord\+nd*` within it`\add*`

All new character marker starts (without the `+` prefix) close all existing nesting. The next two examples are both valid nested character markup.

`\p ... \add an addition containing the word \+nd Lord\+nd*\add* and further text ...`

```
\p ... \add an addition containing the word \+nd Lord\add* and further  
text ...
```

If necessary, multiple levels of nesting character markup can occur.

Examples

Example 85. USFM: Numbers 21.14 (GNT) - |bk |+nd nested

```
\v 14 That is why \bk The Book of the \+nd Lord\+nd*'s Battles\bk* speaks of  
...the town of Waheb in the area of Suphah, and the valleys; the Arnon River,  
\v 15 and the slope of the valleys that extend to the town of Ar and toward  
the border of Moab.¶
```

From Mount Hor to the Valley of the Moabites

¹⁰The Israelites moved on and camped at Oboth. ¹¹After leaving that place, they camped at the ruins of Abarim in the wilderness east of Moabite territory. ¹²Then they camped in Zered Valley. ¹³From there they moved again and camped on the north side of the Arnon River, in the wilderness which extends into Amorite territory. (The Arnon was the border between the Moabites and the Amorites.) ¹⁴That is why *The Book of the LORD's Battles* speaks of "...the town of Waheb in the area of Suphah, and the valleys; the Arnon River, ¹⁵and the slope of the valleys that extend to the town of Ar and toward the border of Moab."

Example 86. USFM: Genesis 2.4 (GNT) - |fk and |ft |+nd nested

```
\s1 The Garden of Eden  
\p When the \nd Lord\nd* \f + \fr 2.4: \fk the \+nd Lord\+nd*: \ft Where the  
Hebrew text has Yahweh, traditionally transliterated as Jehovah, this  
translation employs \+nd Lord\+nd* with capital letters, following a usage  
which is widespread in English versions.\f* God made the universe,  
\v 5 there were no plants on the earth and no seeds had sprouted, because he  
had not sent any rain, and there was no one to cultivate the land;
```

^c 1.14: religious festivals; or seasons.

^d 1.26: One ancient translation *animals, domestic and wild*; Hebrew *domestic animals and all the earth*.

^e 2.3: *by that day he had completed his creation; or on that day he completed his creation*.

^f 2.4: *the LORD* Where the Hebrew text has Yahweh, traditionally transliterated as Jehovah, this translation employs *LORD* with capital letters, following a usage which is widespread in English versions.

Example 87. USX: Genesis 2.4 (GNT) - <char style="nd"> within <char style="fk">

```
<para style="s" vid="GEN 2:4">The Garden of Eden</para>
<para style="p" vid="GEN 2:4">When the <char style="nd">Lord</char>
<note caller="+" style="f">
  <char style="fr" closed="false">2.4: </char>
  <char style="fk" closed="false">the
    <char style="nd">Lord</char>:
  </char>
  <char style="ft" closed="false">Where the Hebrew text has Yahweh,
    traditionally transliterated as Jehovah, this translation employs
    <char style="nd">Lord</char>
    with capital letters, following a usage which is widespread in
    English versions.
  </char>
</note> God made the universe, <verse eid="GEN 2:4" />
<verse number="5" style="v" sid="GEN 2:5" />there were no plants on the earth
and no seeds had sprouted, because he had not sent any rain, and there was no
one to cultivate the land;<verse eid="GEN 2:5" />
</para>
```

Text Features

- add - Translator addition
- bk - Quoted book title
- dc - DC-only content
- k - Keyword/keyterm
- nd - Name of God
- ord - Ordinal ending
- pn - Proper name
- png - Geographic name
- qt - Quoted text
- rb - Ruby gloss
- sig - Author's signature
- sls - Secondary source
- tl - Transliterated words
- w - Wordlist entry
- wa - Aramaic wordlist entry
- wg - Hebrew wordlist entry
- wh - Greek wordlist entry
- wj - Words of Jesus

- *Deprecated*

- addpn - Addition + name
- pro - Pronunciation annotation

add - Translator addition

Summary

Description

Translator's addition. Words supplied by the translator in order to make the meaning of the original language clear.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \add_{content}\add*
- **USX:** <char style="add">{content}</char>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Character

OccursUnder

[ChapterContent] > [ParaWithVerse]

TextType

Versetext

TextProperties

publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 88. Genesis 5.29 (Russian Synodal)

```
\p
\n 29 И нарек ему имя: Ной, сказав: он утешит нас в работе нашей и в трудах рук
наших при возделывании\add* земли, которую проклял Господь.
```

²⁹И нарек ему имя: Ной, сказав: он утешит нас в работе нашей и в трудах рук наших при **возделывании** земли, которую проклял Господь.

Publication Issues

bk - Quoted book title

Summary

Description

Quoted book title.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \bk_{content}\bk*
- **USX:** <char style="bk">{content}</char>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Character

OccursUnder

[BookIntroductionContent], [ChapterContent], [SidebarContent], [FootnoteContent],
[PeripheralContent]

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 89. Introduction to Mark (GNB)

```
\mt1 THE ACTS
\mt2 of the Apostles
\is Introduction
\ip \bk The Acts of the Apostles\bk* is a continuation of \bk The Gospel
according to Luke\bk* Its chief purpose is to tell how Jesus' early followers,
led by the Holy Spirit, spread the Good News about him in Jerusalem, in all
of Judea and Samaria, and to the ends of the earth (1.8).
```

THE ACTS

of the Apostles

Introduction

The Acts of the Apostles is a continuation of *The Gospel according to Luke*. Its chief purpose is to tell how Jesus' early followers, led by the Holy Spirit, spread the Good News about him “in Jerusalem, in all of Judea and Samaria, and to the ends of the earth” (1.8). It is the story of

Publication Issues

dc - DC-only content

Summary

Description

Deuterocanonical content. For identifying content which is relevant for publications which include Deuterocanonical (DC) books.

Syntax

- USFM: \dc_{content}\dc*
- USX: <char style="dc">{content}</char>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Character

OccursUnder

[BookIntroductionContent], [ChapterContent], [SidebarContent], [FootnoteContent],
[CrossReferenceContent], [PeripheralContent]

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 90. Hebrews 1.3 (Spanish DHE - footnote)

\v 3 Él es el resplandor glorioso de Dios,\f c \fr 1.3: \fk Resplendor: \ft Cf.
Jn 1.4-9,14\+dc ; también Sab 7.25-26, donde algo parecido se dice de la
sabiduría\+dc*. \f* la imagen misma de lo que Dios es y el que sostiene todas
las cosas con su palabra poderosa. Después de limpiarnos de nuestros pecados,
se ha sentado en el cielo, a la derecha del trono de Dios,
\v 4 y ha llegado a ser superior a los ángeles, pues ha recibido en herencia un
título mucho más importante que el de ellos.

Example 91. Psalm 115.3-4 (GNP - cross references)

\q1
\v 3 Our God is in heaven;
\q2 he does whatever he wishes.
\q1
\v 4 \x - \xo 115.4-8: \xt Ps 135.15-18; \+dc Ltj Jr 4-73; \+dc*\xt Rev
9.20.\x* Their gods are made of silver and gold,
\q2 formed by human hands.

Example 92. 1 Corinthians 15.51-52 (GNP - cross reference)

\p
\v 51-52 \x - \xo 15.51,52: \xt \+dc 2Es 6.23; \+dc*1Th 4.15-17.\x* Listen to
this secret truth: we shall not all die, but when the last trumpet sounds, we
shall all be changed in an instant, as quickly as the blinking of an eye. For
when the trumpet sounds, the dead will be raised, never to die again, and we
shall all be changed.

Publication Issues

k - Keyword/keyterm

Summary

Description

Keyword/keyterm.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \k_{content}\k*
- **USX:** <char style="k">{content}</char>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Character

OccursUnder

[BookIntroductionContent], [ChapterContent], [SidebarContent], [FootnoteContent],
[PeripheralContent]

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 93. Missing

Missing

Publication Issues

nd - Name of God

Summary

Description

Name of God.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \nd_{content}\nd*
- **USX:** <char style="nd">{content}</char>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Character

OccursUnder

[BookIntroductionContent], [ChapterContent], [SidebarContent], [FootnoteContent], [PeripheralContent]

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 94. Exodus 3.15 (GNT)

```
\p
\n 14 God said, \"I am who I am. You must tell them: \"The one who is called
I AM has sent me to you.\"
\n 15 Tell the Israelites that I, the \nd Lord\nd*, the God of their ancestors,
the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, have sent you to them. This is my name
forever; this is what all future generations are to call me.
```

¹⁴God said, “I am who I am. You must tell them: ‘The one who is called I AM has sent me to you.’ ¹⁵Tell the Israelites that I, the **LORD**, the God of their ancestors, the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, have sent you to them. This is my name forever;

Publication Issues

ord - Ordinal ending

Summary

Description

Ordinal number ending.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \ord_{content}\ord*
- **USX:** <char style="ord">{content}</char>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Character

OccursUnder

[BookIntroductionContent], [ChapterContent], [SidebarContent], [FootnoteContent],
[CrossReferenceContent], [PeripheralContent]

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 95. 1st

```
1\ord st\ord
```

Publication Issues

pn - Proper name

Summary

Description

Proper name.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \pn_{content}\pn*
- **USX:** <char style="pn">{content}</char>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Character

OccursUnder

[BookIntroductionContent], [ChapterContent], [SidebarContent], [FootnoteContent], [PeripheralContent]

TextType

Versetext

TextProperties

publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 96. Missing

Missing



Publication Issues

png - Geographic name

Summary

Description

Geographic proper name. Some publications visually distinguish between proper names of people and proper names of geographic places.

Syntax

- USFM: \png_{content}\png*
- USX: <char style="png">{content}</char>

Added

3.0

Properties

StyleType

Character

OccursUnder

[BookIntroductionContent], [ChapterContent], [SidebarContent], [FootnoteContent], [PeripheralContent]

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 97. Missing

Missing



Publication Issues

qt - Quoted text

Summary

Description

Quoted text. Old Testament quotations in the New Testament, or other quotations.

Syntax

- USFM: \qt_{content}\qt*
- USX: <char style="qt">{content}</char>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Character

OccursUnder

[BookIntroductionContent], [ChapterContent], [SidebarContent], [FootnoteContent], [PeripheralContent]

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 98. Poetic format, where all text is a quotation

```
\q1 \qt ..... \qt*
\q2 \qt ..... \qt*
\q1 \qt ..... \qt*
\q2 \qt ..... \qt*
```

Example 99. Poetic format, where text is mixed (only some text is a quotation)

```
\q1 \qt ..... \qt* ..... \qt ..... \qt*
\q2 \qt ..... \qt* .....
\q1 .....
\q2 \qt ..... \qt*
```

Example 100. Mark 1.2-3 (GNT)

```
\p
\n 1 This is the Good News about Jesus Christ, the Son of God.
\n 2 It began as the prophet Isaiah had written:
\q1 \qt \God said, \I will send my messenger ahead of you\qt*
\q2 \qt to open the way for you.\qt*
\q1
\n 3 \qt Someone is shouting in the desert,\qt*
\q2 \qt \Get the road ready for the Lord;\qt*
\q2 \qt make a straight path for him to travel!\ \ \qt*
```

The Preaching of John the Baptist

(Matthew 3.1-12; Luke 3.1-18; John 1.19-28)

1 This is the Good News about Jesus Christ, the Son of God.^a ²It began as the prophet Isaiah had written:

"God said, 'I will send my messenger ahead of you to open the way for you.'

³ *Someone is shouting in the desert, 'Get the road ready for the Lord; make a straight path for him to travel!'"*

Publication Issues

rb - Ruby gloss

About Ruby

See: <https://www.w3.org/TR/ruby/>

Han characters: Chinese, Japanese, and Korean texts have some characters that they share in common. In Japanese these are called Kanji (literally “Han characters”). There are several thousand of these characters to learn. For new readers or readers new to the Biblical texts it may be very difficult for them to recognize what Chinese or Japanese word corresponds to the Han character(s) they are seeing.

Ruby glosses: In order to help these readers, some Bibles are printed with glosses using small phonetic characters (e.g. Japanese uses the hiragana alphabet) placed above the more symbolic Han characters to tell the reader how to pronounce the character. These phonetic characters are generically called “ruby glosses” or “rubies”. In Japanese this technique is called Furigana.

Summary

Description

Ruby gloss. Used to annotate the base text with ruby characters.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \rb_{content}|gloss={glosses}\rb*
- **USX:** <char style="rb" gloss={glosses}>{content}</char>

Attributes

- **gloss** - Ruby glosses (*default*)

glosses

Ruby gloss characters.

- If the base text being glossed (B) is a *phrase* of multiple Han characters, then the ruby

gloss text (**gg**) may contain multiple elements, one for glossing each of the base text characters making up the phrase. Use a colon : to separate multiple glossing characters. Parts of a phrase gloss may be left empty. Example: \rb BB|"gg:gg"\rb* or \rb BBBB|gg1::gg3:\rb*.

Added

3.0

Properties

StyleType

Character

OccursUnder

[BookIntroductionContent], [ChapterContent], [SidebarContent], [FootnoteContent], [PeripheralContent]

TextType

Versetext

TextProperties

publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 101. One Han character with a single ruby gloss

```
\rb 𠮾\rb*
```

Example 102. Two Han characters with a single ruby phrase gloss

```
\rb 𠮾𠮾\rb*
```

Example 103. Phrase gloss with portions of ruby characters separated by a colon

```
\rb 𠮾|𠮾:𠮾\rb*
```

Example 104. Character sequence which includes a non-Han character which is NOT glossed

```
\rb 𠮾|𠮾:\rb*
```

Example 105. Un-glossed character occurring between glossed characters in a phrase

```
\rb 𠮾𠮾|𠮾:𠮾:\rb*
```

```
\p
\n 1 \|rb \|rb*\|\rb \|rb*\|\rb \|rb*\|\rb \|rb*\|
\rb \|rb*\|\rb \|rb*\|\rb
\n 2 \|rb \|rb*\|\rb \|rb*\|\rb \|rb*\|\rb \|rb*\|
\rb \|rb*\|\rb \|rb*\|\rb \|rb*\|\rb \|rb*\|\rb
```

¹まだ何もなかった時、神は天と地を
造りました。²地は形も定まらず、闇に包
まれた水の上を、さらに神の靈が覆つ
ていました。

Publication Issues

sig - Author's signature

Summary

Description

Author's signature. Signature of the author of a letter or epistle.

Syntax

- USFM: \sig_{content}\sig*
- USX: <char style="sig">{content}</char>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Character

OccursUnder

[BookIntroductionContent], [ChapterContent], [SidebarContent], [PeripheralContent]

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 107. Colossians 4.18 (GNT)

```
\p
\n 18 With my own hand I write this: \sig Greetings from Paul\sig*.
Do not forget my chains!
\cls May God's grace be with you.
```

18 With my own hand I write this:

Greetings from Paul. Do not forget my
chains!

May God's grace be with you.

Publication Issues

sls - Secondary source

Summary

Description

Secondary language source. Passage of text based on a secondary language or alternate text source. For example: The French NBS02 has large sections of text in EZR and DAN in italics, to represent where the original text is in Aramaic, not Hebrew.

Syntax

- USFM: \sls_{content}\sls*
- USX: <char style="sls">{content}</char>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Character

OccursUnder

[BookIntroductionContent], [ChapterContent], [SidebarContent], [FootnoteContent],
[PeripheralContent]

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 108. Ezra 4.8—6.18 (French - NBS - Nouvelle Bible Segond)

\v 7 Et aux jours d'Artaxerxès, Bishlam, Mitredath, Tabéel et le reste de leurs collègues écrivirent à Artaxerxès, roi de Perse. Le texte de la lettre fut écrit en araméen, traduit en araméen.

\p

\v 8 \sls Rehoum, chancelier, et Shimshaï, secrétaire, écrivirent au roi Artaxerxès la lettre suivante concernant Jérusalem, savoir:\sls*

\v 9 \sls «Rehoum, chancelier, Shimshaï, secrétaire, et le reste de leurs collègues, ceux de Dîn, d'Apharsatak, de Tarpel, d'Apharas, d'Erek, de Babylone, de Suse, de Déha, d'Elam,\sls*

...

Tabéel et le reste de leurs collègues écrivirent à Artaxerxès, roi de Perse. Le texte de la lettre fut écrit en araméen, traduit en araméen.

⁸*Rehoum, chancelier, et Shimshaï, secrétaire, écrivirent au roi Artaxerxès la lettre suivante concernant Jérusalem, savoir:* ⁹*«Rehoum, chancelier, Shimshaï, secrétaire, et le reste de leurs collègues, ceux de Dîn, d'Apharsatak, de Tarpel, d'Apharas, d'Erek, de Babylone, de Suse, de Déha, d'Elam,* ¹⁰*et les autres peuples*

Publication Issues

tl - Transliterated words

Summary

Description

Transliterated words.

Syntax

- USFM: \tl_{content}\tl*
- USX: <char style="tl">{content}</char>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Character

OccursUnder

[BookIntroductionContent], [ChapterContent], [SidebarContent], [FootnoteContent], [PeripheralContent]

TextType

Versetext

TextProperties

publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 109. Matthew 27.46 (GNT)

```
\s1 The Death of Jesus
\r (Mark 15.33-41; Luke 23.44-49; John 19.28-30)
\p
\n 45 At noon the whole country was covered with darkness, which lasted for
three hours.
\n 46 At about three o'clock Jesus cried out with a loud shout, \tl Eli, Eli,
lema sabachthani?\tl* which means, My God, my God, why did you abandon me?
```

The Death of Jesus

(Mark 15.33-41; Luke 23.44-49; John 19.28-30)

45 At noon the whole country was covered with darkness, which lasted for three hours. 46 At about three o'clock Jesus cried out with a loud shout, "Eli, Eli, lema sabachthani?" which means, "My God, my God, why did you abandon me?"

Publication Issues

w - Wordlist entry

Summary

Description

Wordlist / glossary / dictionary entry. Surround a word or phrase with this markup to indicate that it should appear in the glossary.

Syntax

- **USFM:** `\w_{content}|[@lemma,strong,srcloc]\w*`
- **USX:** `<char style="w" [@lemma,strong,srcloc]>{content}</char>`

Attributes

- **lemma** - Citation form for the term in the glossary (*default*)
- **strong** - Strong's ID in the form H#### (Hebrew) or G#### (Greek)
 - A strong's ID augmentation identifier, if required, should be separated from the strong value by a colon :. An augmentation is a method of extending Strong's by aligning it to another lexicon (e.g. Brown-Driver-Briggs). This requires dividing some words into two or more separate words.
 - There are instances where more than one word may need to be included within \w_... \w* because of how Hebrew and Greek use word repetitions (e.g. for a superlative). Exodus 29:37 repeats the word 'holy' as the superlative form.
- **srcloc** - Location of the word in the source text; Example: GNT version 5 text, book 51, chapter 1, verse 2, word 1.

Added

1.0

Updated

3.0 (attributes)

Properties

StyleType

Character

OccursUnder

[BookIntroductionContent], [ChapterContent], [SidebarContent], [FootnoteContent],
[PeripheralContent]

TextType

Versetext

TextProperties

publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 110. Glossay word without attributes

```
\w gracious\w*
```

Example 111. Glossay word with unidentified (default) lemma attribute

```
\w gracious|grace\w*
```

Example 112. Glossay word with explicit lemma attribute

```
\w gracious|lemma="grace"\w*
```

Example 113. Glossay word with lemma and strong

```
\w gracious|lemma="grace" strong="G5485"\w*
\w gracious|strong="G5485"\w*
\w gracious|strong="H1234,G5485"\w*
```

Publication Issues

wa - Aramaic wordlist entry

Summary

Description

Aramaic wordlist entry.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \wa_{content}\wa*
- **USX:** <char style="wa">{content}</char>

Added

3.0

Properties

StyleType

Character

OccursUnder

[BookIntroductionContent], [ChapterContent], [SidebarContent], [FootnoteContent],
[PeripheralContent]

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 114. Missing

Missing



Publication Issues

wg - Hebrew wordlist entry

Summary

Description

Aramaic wordlist entry.

Syntax

- USFM: \wh_{content}\wh*
- USX: <char style="wh">{content}</char>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Character

OccursUnder

[BookIntroductionContent], [ChapterContent], [SidebarContent], [FootnoteContent],
[PeripheralContent]

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 115. Missing

Missing

Publication Issues

wh - Greek wordlist entry

Summary

Description

Greek wordlist entry.

Syntax

- USFM: \wg_{content}\wg*
- USX: <char style="wg">{content}</char>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Character

OccursUnder

[BookIntroductionContent], [ChapterContent], [SidebarContent], [FootnoteContent],
[PeripheralContent]

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 116. Missing

Missing

Publication Issues

wj - Words of Jesus

Summary

Description

Words of Jesus.

Syntax

- USFM: \wj_{content}\wj*
- USX: <char style="wj">{content}</char>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Character

OccursUnder

[ChapterContent] > [ParaWithVerse]

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

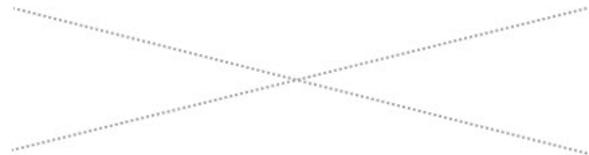
publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 117. Missing

Missing



Publication Issues

Deprecated

addpn - Addition + name

Summary

Description

Proper name within translator's addition.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \addpn_{content}\addpn*
- **USX:** <char style="addpn">{content}</char>

Added

1.0

Deprecated

3.0

- *Recommended alternate:* Nested [pn - Proper name](#) within [add - Translator addition](#)

Properties

StyleType

Character

OccursUnder

[ChapterContent] > [ParaWithVerse]

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 118. Missing

Missing



Publication Issues

pro - Pronunciation annotation

Summary

Description

Pronunciation annotation.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \pro_{content}\pro*
- **USX:** <char style="pro">{content}</char>

Added

2.0

Deprecated

3.0

- *Recommended alternate:* rb - Ruby gloss.

Properties

StyleType

Character

OccursUnder

[BookIntroductionContent], [ChapterContent], [SidebarContent], [FootnoteContent], [PeripheralContent]

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 119. Missing

Missing



Publication Issues

Text Formatting



The use of formatting oriented character markup is strongly discouraged. Please search for the appropriate USFM element to markup content, wherever possible.

- [bd - Bold text](#)
- [it - Italic text](#)
- [bdit - Bold+italic text](#)
- [no - Normal text](#)
- [em - Emphasis text](#)
- [sc - Smallcap text](#)
- [sup - Smallcap text](#)

bd - Bold text

Summary

Description

Bold text.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \bd_{content}\bd*
- **USX:** <char style="bd">{content}</char>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Character

OccursUnder

[BookIntroductionContent], [ChapterContent], [SidebarContent], [FootnoteContent], [PeripheralContent]

TextProperties

publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 120. Missing

Missing



Publication Issues

it - Italic text

Summary

Description

Italic text.

Syntax

- USFM: \it_{content}\it*
- USX: <char style="it">{content}</char>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Character

OccursUnder

[BookIntroductionContent], [ChapterContent], [SidebarContent], [FootnoteContent], [PeripheralContent]

TextProperties

publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 121. Missing

Missing

Publication Issues

bdit - Bold+italic text

Summary

Description

Bold + italic text.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \bdit_{content}\bdit*
- **USX:** <char style="bdit">{content}</char>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Character

OccursUnder

[BookIntroductionContent], [ChapterContent], [SidebarContent], [FootnoteContent],
[PeripheralContent]

TextProperties

publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 122. Missing

Missing

Publication Issues

no - Normal text

Summary

Description

Normal text.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \no_{content}\no*
- **USX:** <char style="no">{content}</char>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Character

OccursUnder

[BookIntroductionContent], [ChapterContent], [SidebarContent], [FootnoteContent],
[PeripheralContent]

TextProperties

publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 123. Missing

Missing

Publication Issues

em - Emphasis text

Summary

Description

Emphasis text.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \em_{content}\em*
- **USX:** <char style="em">{content}</char>

Added

2.0

Properties

StyleType

Character

OccursUnder

[BookIntroductionContent], [ChapterContent], [SidebarContent], [FootnoteContent], [PeripheralContent]

TextProperties

publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 124. Missing

Missing



Publication Issues

sc - Smallcap text

Summary

Description

Smallcap text.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \sc_{content}\sc*
- **USX:** <char style="sc">{content}</char>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Character

OccursUnder

[BookIntroductionContent], [ChapterContent], [SidebarContent], [FootnoteContent], [PeripheralContent]

TextProperties

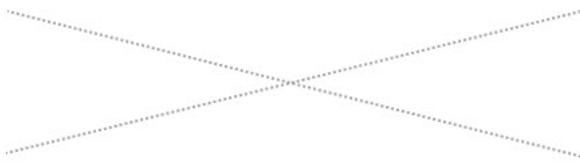
publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 125. Missing

Missing



Publication Issues

sup - Smallcap text

Summary

Description

Superscript text. Typically for use in critical edition footnotes.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \sc_{content}\sc*
- **USX:** <char style="sc">{content}</char>

Added

3.0

Properties

StyleType

Character

OccursUnder

[BookIntroductionContent], [ChapterContent], [SidebarContent], [FootnoteContent], [PeripheralContent]

TextProperties

publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 126. Missing

Missing



Publication Issues

Introductions

- [ior - Intro outline refs](#)
- [iqt - Intro quoted text](#)

ior - Intro outline refs

Summary

Description

Introduction outline references.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \ior_{content}\ior*
- **USX:** <char style="ior">{content}</char>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Character

OccursUnder

[BookIntroductionContent] > [IntroOutlinePara]

TextType

Other

TextProperties

publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 127. Introduction to Mark (GNT)

```
\io1 The beginning of the gospel \ior (1.1-13)\ior*
\io1 Jesus' public ministry in Galilee \ior (1.14-9.50)\ior*
\io1 From Galilee to Jerusalem \ior (10.1-52)\ior*
\io1 The last week in and near Jerusalem \ior (11.1-15.47)\ior*
\io1 The resurrection of Jesus \ior (16.1-8)\ior*
\io1 The appearances and ascension of the risen Lord \ior (16.9-20)\ior*
```

Outline of Contents

The beginning of the gospel *(1.1-13)*
Jesus' public ministry in Galilee *(1.14-9.50)*
From Galilee to Jerusalem *(10.1-52)*
The last week in and near Jerusalem *(11.1-15.47)*
The resurrection of Jesus *(16.1-8)*
The appearances and ascension of the risen Lord *(16.9-20)*

Publication Issues

iqt - Intro quoted text

Summary

Description

Introduction quoted text. Inline scripture quotations, or other quoted text, appearing within the introduction.

Syntax

- USFM: `\iqt_{content}\iqt*`
- USX: `<char style="iqt">{content}</char>`

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Character

OccursUnder

[BookIntroductionContent]

TextType

Other

TextProperties

publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 128. Missing

Missing



Publication Issues

Poetry

- [qac - Acrostic character](#)
- [qs - Selah](#)

qac - Acrostic character

Summary

Description

Acrostic character. Used to mark the acrostic letter within a poetic line.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \qac_{content}\qac*
- **USX:** <char style="qac">{content}</char>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Character

OccursUnder

[ChapterContent] > [PoeticPara], [SidebarContent] > [PoeticPara]

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

publishable, vernacular, poetic

Structure**Examples**

Example 129. Lamentations 1.1-2 (Spanish TLA)

```
\c 1
\s1 Primer lamento acróstico
\s2 El profeta
\q1
\v 1 ¡\qac P\qac*obrecita de ti, Jerusalén!
\q1 Antes eras la más famosa
\q1 de todas las ciudades.
\q1 ¡Antes estabas llena de gente,
\q1 pero te has quedado muy sola,
\q1 te has quedado viuda!
\q1 ¡Fuiste la reina de las naciones,
\q1 pero hoy eres esclava de ellas!
\b
\q1
\v 2 \qac O\qac*lvidada y bañada en lágrimas
\q1 pasas todas las noches.
\q1 Muchos decían que te amaban,
\q1 pero hoy nadie te consuela.
\q1 Los que se decían tus amigos
\q1 hoy son tus enemigos.
```

Primer lamento acróstico

El profeta

1 **P**obrecita de ti, Jerusalén!

Antes eras la más famosa
de todas las ciudades.

¡Antes estabas llena de gente,
pero te has quedado muy sola,
te has quedado viuda!

¡Fuiste la reina de las naciones,
pero hoy eres esclava de ellas!

2 **O**lvidada y bañada en lágrimas
pasas todas las noches.

Muchos decían que te amaban,
pero hoy nadie te consuela.

Los que se decían tus amigos
hoy son tus enemigos.

Publication Issues

qs - Selah

Summary

Description

Used to mark the expression “Selah”. Commonly found in Psalms and Habakkuk.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \qs_{content}\qs*
- **USX:** <char style="qs">{content}</char>

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Character

OccursUnder

[ChapterContent] > [PoeticPara], [SidebarContent] > [PoeticPara]

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

publishable, vernacular, poetic

Structure

Examples

Example 130. Psalm 3.2 (NRSV)

```
\c 3
\s1 Trust in God under Adversity
\d A Psalm of David, when he fled from his son Absalom.
\q1
\v 1 O Lord*, how many are my foes!
\q2 Many are rising against me;
\q1
\v 2 many are saying to me,
\q2 There is no help for you \qs Selah\qs*
```

Trust in God under Adversity

*A Psalm of David, when he fled
from his son Absalom.*

3 O LORD, how many are my foes!
Many are rising against me;
² many are saying to me,
“There is no help for you^b in God.”

Selah

Publication Issues

- This text is frequently right aligned, and rendered on the same line as the previous poetic line, if space allows.

Lists

- [litl - Entry total](#)
- [lik - Entry key](#)
- [liv - Entry value\(s\)](#)

litl - Entry total

Summary

Description

List entry total. Use in accounting lists for identifying the *total* component of a list entry (li). An alternative form to using a table for the same content.

Syntax

- **USFM:** `\litl_{content}\litl*`
- **USX:** `<char style="litl">{content}</char>`

Added

3.0

Properties

StyleType

Character

OccursUnder

[ChapterContent] > [ListPara], [SidebarContent] > [ListPara]

TextType

Versetext

TextProperties

publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 131. Nehemiah 7.6-14 (GNT - markup adapted)

```
\pm
\v 6 These are the people of the province who came up from the captivity of
the exiles whom Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon had taken captive (they returned
to Jerusalem and Judah, each to his own town,
\v 7 in company with Zerubbabel, Jeshua, Nehemiah, Azariah, Raamiah, Nahamani,
Mordecai, Bilshan, Mispereth, Bigvai, Nehum and Baanah):
\b
\pm The list of the men of Israel:
\b
\lim1
\v 8 the descendants of Parosh - \litl 2,172\litl*
\lim1
\v 9 of Shephatiah - \litl 372\litl*
\lim1
\v 10 of Arah - \litl 652\litl*
\lim1
\v 11 of Pahath-Moab (through the line of Jeshua and Joab) - \litl 2,818\litl*
\lim1
\v 12 of Elam - \litl 1,254\litl*
\lim1
\v 13 of Zattu - \litl 845\litl*
\lim1
\v 14 of Zaccai - \litl 760\litl*
...
```

⁶These are the people of the province who came up from the captivity of the exiles whom Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon had taken captive (they returned to Jerusalem and Judah, each to his own town, ⁷in company with Zerubbabel, Jeshua, Nehemiah, Azariah, Raamiah, Nahamani, Mordecai, Bilshan, Mispereth, Bigvai, Nehum and Baanah):

The list of the men of Israel:

⁸ the descendants of Parosh.....	2,172
⁹ of Shephatiah	372
¹⁰ of Arah	652
¹¹ of Pahath-Moab (through the line of Jeshua and Joab)	2,818
¹² of Elam.....	1,254
¹³ of Zattu.....	845
¹⁴ of Zaccai	760
¹⁵ of Binnui	648
¹⁶ of Bebai.....	628
¹⁷ of Azgad.....	2,322
¹⁸ of Adonikam	667
¹⁹ of Bigvai.....	2,067
²⁰ of Adin	655
²¹ of Ater (through Hezekiah).....	98
²² of Hashum.....	328
²³ of Bezai	324
²⁴ of Hariph.....	112
²⁵ of Gibeon	95

Publication Issues

lik - Entry key

Summary

Description

List entry 'key' content.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \lik_{content}\lik*
- **USX:** <char style="lik">{content}</char>

Added

3.0

Properties

StyleType

Character

OccursUnder

[ChapterContent] > [ListPara], [SidebarContent] > [ListPara]

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 132. 1 Chronicles 27:16-22 (GNB - markup adapted)

```
\s1 Administration of the Tribes of Israel
\lh
\n 16-22 This is the list of the administrators of the tribes of Israel:
\li1 \lik Reuben\lik* \liv1 Eliezer son of Zichri\liv1*
\li1 \lik Simeon\lik* \liv1 Shephatiah son of Maacah\liv1*
\li1 \lik Levi\lik* \liv1 Hashabiah son of Kemuel\liv1*
\li1 \lik Aaron\lik* \liv1 Zadok\liv1*
\li1 \lik Judah\lik* \liv1 Elihu, one of King David's brothers\liv1*
\li1 \lik Issachar\lik* \liv1 Omri son of Michael\liv1*
\li1 \lik Zebulun\lik* \liv1 Ishmaiah son of Obadiah\liv1*
\li1 \lik Naphtali\lik* \liv1 Jeremoth son of Azriel\liv1*
\li1 \lik Ephraim\lik* \liv1 Hoshea son of Azaziah\liv1*
\li1 \lik West Manasseh\lik* \liv1 Joel son of Pedaiah\liv1*
\li1 \lik East Manasseh\lik* \liv1 Iddo son of Zechariah\liv1*
\li1 \lik Benjamin\lik* \liv1 Jaasiel son of Abner\liv1*
\li1 \lik Dan\lik* \liv1 Azarel son of Jeroham\liv1*
\lf This was the list of the administrators of the tribes of Israel.
```

Administration of the Tribes of Israel

16-22 This is the list of the administrators of the tribes of Israel:

<i>Reuben</i>	Eliezer son of Zichri
<i>Simeon</i>	Shephatiah son of Maacah
<i>Levi</i>	Hashabiah son of Kemuel
<i>Aaron</i>	Zadok
<i>Judah</i>	Elihu, one of King David's brothers
<i>Issachar</i>	Omri son of Michael
<i>Zebulun</i>	Ishmaiah son of Obadiah
<i>Naphtali</i>	Jeremoth son of Azriel
<i>Ephraim</i>	Hoshea son of Azaziah
<i>West Manasseh</i>	Joel son of Pedaiah
<i>East Manasseh</i>	Iddo son of Zechariah
<i>Benjamin</i>	Jaasiel son of Abner
<i>Dan</i>	Azarel son of Jeroham

This was the list of the administrators of the tribes of Israel.

Publication Issues

liv - Entry value(s)

Summary

Description

List entry 'value' content.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \liv_{content}\liv*
- **USX:** <char style="liv">{content}</char>

Added

3.0

Properties

StyleType

Character

OccursUnder

[ChapterContent] > [ListPara], [SidebarContent] > [ListPara]

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 133. 1 Chronicles 27:16-22 (GNT - markup adapted)

```
\s1 Administration of the Tribes of Israel
\lh
\v 16-22 This is the list of the administrators of the tribes of Israel:
\li1 \lik Reuben\lik* \liv1 Eliezer son of Zichri\liv1*
\li1 \lik Simeon\lik* \liv1 Shephatiah son of Maacah\liv1*
\li1 \lik Levi\lik* \liv1 Hashabiah son of Kemuel\liv1*
\li1 \lik Aaron\lik* \liv1 Zadok\liv1*
\li1 \lik Judah\lik* \liv1 Elihu, one of King David's brothers\liv1*
\li1 \lik Issachar\lik* \liv1 Omri son of Michael\liv1*
\li1 \lik Zebulun\lik* \liv1 Ishmaiah son of Obadiah\liv1*
\li1 \lik Naphtali\lik* \liv1 Jeremoth son of Azriel\liv1*
\li1 \lik Ephraim\lik* \liv1 Hoshea son of Azaziah\liv1*
\li1 \lik West Manasseh\lik* \liv1 Joel son of Pedaiah\liv1*
\li1 \lik East Manasseh\lik* \liv1 Iddo son of Zechariah\liv1*
\li1 \lik Benjamin\lik* \liv1 Jaasiel son of Abner\liv1*
\li1 \lik Dan\lik* \liv1 Azarel son of Jeroham\liv1*
\lf This was the list of the administrators of the tribes of Israel.
```

Administration of the Tribes of Israel

16-22 This is the list of the administrators of the tribes of Israel:

<i>Reuben</i>	Eliezer son of Zichri
<i>Simeon</i>	Shephatiah son of Maacah
<i>Levi</i>	Hashabiah son of Kemuel
<i>Aaron</i>	Zadok
<i>Judah</i>	Elihu, one of King David's brothers
<i>Issachar</i>	Omri son of Michael
<i>Zebulun</i>	Ishmaiah son of Obadiah
<i>Naphtali</i>	Jeremoth son of Azriel
<i>Ephraim</i>	Hoshea son of Azaziah
<i>West Manasseh</i>	Joel son of Pedaiah
<i>East Manasseh</i>	Iddo son of Zechariah
<i>Benjamin</i>	Jaasiel son of Abner
<i>Dan</i>	Azarel son of Jeroham

This was the list of the administrators of the tribes of Israel.

Publication Issues

Tables

- th# - Table column head

- **thr#** - Table column head - right aligned
- **tc#** - Table cell
- **tcr#** - Table cell - right aligned



See the information on [alternate structures for tables in USFM and USX](#).

th# - Table column head

Summary

Description

Table column heading cell.

- The variable # represents the table column number.

Syntax notes



In **USFM**, a table is composed by a series of paragraphs marked with \tr, and the content for cells is marked with [character types for table cells](#), such as \th#. In **USX** the sequence of \tr rows is composed within a <table>...</table> containing `<row>`'s and `<cell>`'s. See [Paragraphs > Tables](#).

Syntax

- **USFM:** \th#{content}
 - Use a dash - between a range of column numbers to indicate that the columns should be spanned. Example: \th1-2
- **USX:** <cell style="th#" colspan="{columns} align="{alignment}">{content}</cell>

columns

Column spanning is indicated with an optional **colspan** attribute. Example: <cell style="th1" colspan="2" align="start">

alignment

Cell alignment = **start** | **center** | **end**. Represents "left", "center", and "right" respectively in left-to-right direction texts, and "right", "center", "left" in right-to-left direction texts.

content

The cell text.

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Character

OccursUnder

[TableRow]

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 134. Numbers 7.12-83 (GNT)

```
\p
\n 12-83 They presented their offerings in the following order:
\tr \th1 Day \th2 Tribe \th3 Leader
\tr \tcr1 1st \tc2 Judah \tc3 Nahshon son of Amminadab
\tr \tcr1 2nd \tc2 Issachar \tc3 Nethanel son of Zuar
\tr \tcr1 3rd \tc2 Zebulun \tc3 Eliab son of Helon
\tr \tcr1 4th \tc2 Reuben \tc3 Elizur son of Shedeur
\tr \tcr1 5th \tc2 Simeon \tc3 Shelumiel son of Zurishaddai
...
```

12-83 They presented their offerings in
the following order:

Day	Tribe	Leader
1st	Judah	Nahshon son of Amminadab
2nd	Issachar	Nethanel son of Zuar
3rd	Zebulun	Eliab son of Helon
4th	Reuben	Elizur son of Shedeur
5th	Simeon	Shelumiel son of Zurishaddai

Publication Issues

thr# - Table column head - right aligned

Summary

Description

Table column heading cell - right aligned.

- The variable # represents the table column number.

Syntax notes



In **USFM**, a table is composed by a series of paragraphs marked with `\tr`, and the content for cells is marked with [character types for table cells](#), such as `\thr#`. In **USX** the sequence of `\tr` rows is composed within a `<table>...</table>` containing `<row>`'s and `<cell>`'s. See [Paragraphs > Tables](#).

Syntax

- **USFM:** `\thr#_{content}`
 - Use a dash - between a range of column numbers to indicate that the columns should be spanned. Example: `\th1-2`
- **USX:** `<cell style="thr#" colspan="{columns} align="{alignment}">{content}</cell>`

columns

Column spanning is indicated with an optional `colspan` attribute. Example: `<cell style="thr1" colspan="2" align="right">`

alignment

Cell alignment = `start` | `center` | `end`. Represents "left", "center", and "right" respectively in left-to-right direction texts, and "right", "center", "left" in right-to-left direction texts.

content

The cell text.

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Character

OccursUnder

[[TableRow](#)]

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 135. Numbers 2.10-16 (GNT)

```
\p
```

\v 10-16 On the south, those under the banner of the division of Reuben shall camp in their groups, under their leaders, as follows:

Tribe	Leader	Number
Reuben	Elizur son of Shedeur	46,500
Simeon	Shelumiel son of Zurishaddai	59,300
Gad	Eliasaph son of Deuel	45,650
\tr \tcr1-2 Total:		151,450

3-9 On the east side, those under the banner of the division of Judah shall camp in their groups, under their leaders, as follows:

Tribe	Leader	Number
Judah	Nahshon son of Amminadab	74,600
Issachar	Nethanel son of Zuar	54,400
Zebulun	Eliab son of Helon	57,400
Total:		186,400

Publication Issues

tc# - Table cell

Summary

Description

Table cell.

- The variable # represents the table column number.

Syntax notes

 In **USFM**, a table is composed by a series of paragraphs marked with `\tr`, and the content for cells is marked with **character types for table cells**, such as `\tc#`. In **USX** the sequence of `\tr` rows is composed within a `<table>...</table>` containing `<row>`'s and `<cell>`'s. See [Paragraphs > Tables](#).

Syntax

- USFM:** `\tc#_{content}`
 - Use a dash - between a range of column numbers to indicate that the columns should be spanned. Example: `\tc1-2`
- USX:** `<cell style="tc#" colspan="{columns} align="{alignment}">{content}</cell>`

columns

Column spanning is indicated with an optional `colspan` attribute. Example: `<cell style="tc1" colspan="2" align="start">`

alignment

Cell alignment = **start** | **center** | **end**. Represents "left", "center", and "right" respectively in left-to-right direction texts, and "right", "center", "left" in right-to-left direction texts.

content

The cell text.

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Character

OccursUnder

[[TableRow](#)]

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 136. Numbers 2.10-16 (GNT)

```
\p
\n 10-16 On the east side, those under the banner of the division of Judah
shall camp in their groups, under their leaders, as follows:
\tr \th1 Tribe \th2 Leader \th3 Number
\tr \tc1 Judah \tc2 Nahshon son of Amminadab \tcr3 74,600
\tr \tc1 Issachar \tc2 Nethanel son of Zuar \tcr3 54,400
\tr \tc1 Zebulun \tc2 Eliab son of Helon \tcr3 57,400
\tr \tcr1-2 Total: \tcr3 186,400
```

3-9 On the east side, those under the banner of the division of Judah shall camp in their groups, under their leaders, as follows:

Tribe	Leader	Number
Judah	Nahshon son of Amminadab	74,600
Issachar	Nethanel son of Zuar	54,400
Zebulun	Eliab son of Helon	57,400
	Total:	186,400

Publication Issues

tcr# - Table cell - right aligned

Summary

Description

Table cell - right aligned.

- The variable # represents the table column number.

Syntax notes



In **USFM**, a table is composed by a series of paragraphs marked with \tr, and the content for cells is marked with **character types for table cells**, such as \tcr#. In **USX** the sequence of \tr rows is composed within a <table>...</table> containing `<row>`'s and `<cell>`'s. See [Paragraphs > Tables](#).

Syntax

- **USFM:** \tcr#{content}
 - Use a dash - between a range of column numbers to indicate that the columns should be spanned. Example: \tcr1-2
- **USX:** <cell style="tcr#" colspan="{columns} align="{alignment}">{content}</cell>

columns

Column spanning is indicated with an optional **colspan** attribute. Example: <cell style="tcr1" colspan="2" align="right">

alignment

Cell alignment = **start** | **center** | **end**. Represents "left", "center", and "right" respectively in left-to-right direction texts, and "right", "center", "left" in right-to-left direction texts.

content

The cell text.

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Character

OccursUnder

[TableRow]

TextType

VerseText

TextProperties

publishable, vernacular

Structure

Examples

Example 137. Numbers 2.10-16 (GNT)

```
\p
\n 10-16 On the east side, those under the banner of the division of Judah
shall camp in their groups, under their leaders, as follows:
\tr \th1 Tribe \th2 Leader \thr3 Number
\tr \tc1 Judah \tc2 Nahshon son of Amminadab \tcr3 74,600
\tr \tc1 Issachar \tc2 Nethanel son of Zuar \tcr3 54,400
\tr \tc1 Zebulun \tc2 Eliab son of Helon \tcr3 57,400
\tr \tcr1-2 Total: \tcr3 186,400
```

³⁻⁹On the east side, those under the banner
of the division of Judah shall camp in their
groups, under their leaders, as follows:

<i>Tribe</i>	<i>Leader</i>	<i>Number</i>
Judah	Nahshon son of Amminadab	74,600
Issachar	Nethanel son of Zuar	54,400
Zebulun	Eliab son of Helon	57,400
	Total:	186,400

Publication Issues

Notes

Footnotes

- **fr** - Origin reference
- **fq** - Translation quote
- **ft** - Note text

Cross References

fr - Origin reference

Summary

Description

Footnote - Origin reference.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \fr_{C#:V#}
- **USX:** <char style="fr">{C#:V#}</char>

C#:V#:

Chapter-verse origin reference. The chapter-verse separator and end-of-reference punctuation are text specific.

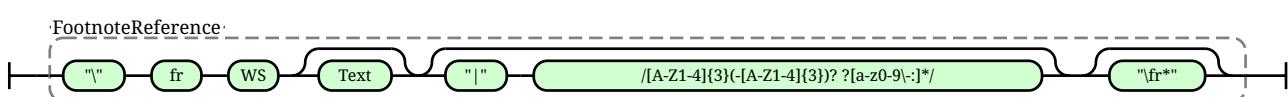
Added

1.0

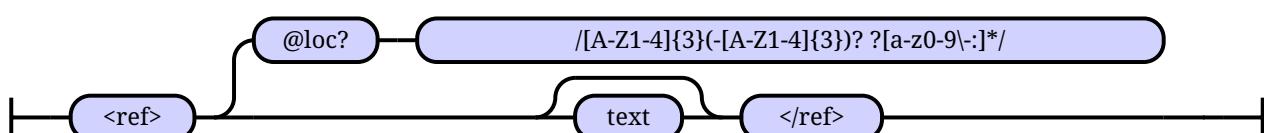
See also: [Footnote](#)

Diagram

USFM



USX



Properties

StyleType

Character

OccursUnder

[FootnoteContent]

TextType

NoteText

TextProperties

publishable, vernacular, note

Structure

Examples

Example 138. Mark 1.4 (GNT)

```
\p
\n 1 This is the Good News about Jesus Christ, the Son of God. \f + \fr 1.1:
\ft Some manuscripts do not have \fq the Son of God.\f*
...
\p
\n 4 So John appeared in the desert, baptizing and preaching.\f + \fr 1.4:
\fq John appeared in the desert, baptizing and preaching; \ft some manuscripts
have \fqa John the Baptist appeared in the desert, preaching.\f* \Turn away
from your sins and be baptized,\ he told the people, \and God will forgive
your sins.\
```

^a **1.1:** Some manuscripts do not have *the Son of God*.

^b **1.4:** *John appeared in the desert, baptizing and preaching; some manuscripts have John the Baptist appeared in the desert, preaching.*

Publication Issues

fq - Translation quote

Summary

Description

Footnote - Translation quotation.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \fq_{content}
- **USX:** <char style="fq">{content}</char>

Added

1.0

See also: [Footnote](#)

Properties

StyleType

Character

OccursUnder

[FootnoteContent]

TextType

NoteText

TextProperties

publishable, vernacular, note

Structure

Examples

Example 139. Mark 1.1; 1.4 (GNT)

```
\p
\n 1 This is the Good News about Jesus Christ, the Son of God. \f + \fr 1.1:
\f Some manuscripts do not have \fq the Son of God.\f*
...
\p
\n 4 So John appeared in the desert, baptizing and preaching.\f + \fr 1.4:
\fq John appeared in the desert, baptizing and preaching; \ft some manuscripts
have \fqa John the Baptist appeared in the desert, preaching.\f* \Turn away
from your sins and be baptized,\ he told the people, \and God will forgive
your sins.\
```

^a **1.1:** Some manuscripts do not have the Son of God.

^b **1.4:** John appeared in the desert, baptizing and preaching; some manuscripts have John the Baptist appeared in the desert, preaching.

Publication Issues

ft - Note text

Summary

Description

Footnote - Note text.

Syntax

- USFM: \ft_{content}
- USX: <char style="ft">{content}</char>

Added

1.0

See also: [Footnote](#)

Properties

StyleType

Character

OccursUnder

[FootnoteContent]

TextType

NoteText

TextProperties

publishable, vernacular, note

Structure

Examples

Example 140. Mark 1.1; 1.4 (GNT)

```
\p
\n 1 This is the Good News about Jesus Christ, the Son of God. \f + \fr 1.1:
\f Some manuscripts do not have \fq the Son of God.\f*
...
\p
\n 4 So John appeared in the desert, baptizing and preaching.\f + \fr 1.4:
\fq John appeared in the desert, baptizing and preaching; \ft some manuscripts
have \fqa John the Baptist appeared in the desert, preaching.\f* ¶Turn away
from your sins and be baptized,¶ he told the people, ¶and God will forgive
your sins.¶
```

^a 1.1: Some manuscripts do not have *the Son of God*.

^b 1.4: *John* appeared in the desert, baptizing and preaching; some manuscripts have *John the Baptist* appeared in the desert, preaching.

Publication Issues

Milestones

Summary

Description

Milestone marker.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \[ms@style]*
- **USX:** <ms style="[ms@style]" />

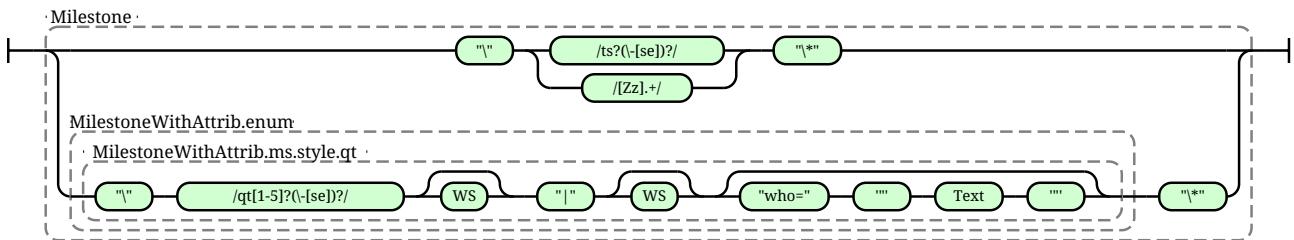
ms@style

Milestone type

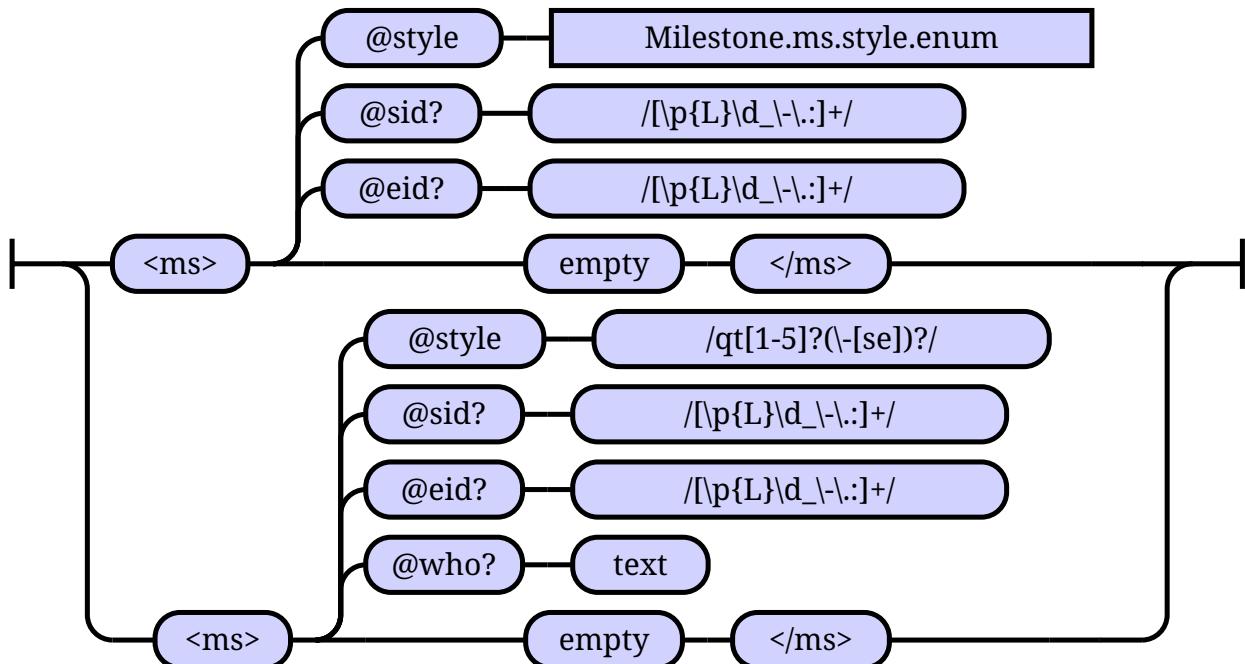
- **qt#** - Quotations
- **ts** - Translator's section

Diagram

USFM



USX



Background

Markup for identifying milestones is needed when documents have multiple structures that interact in a non-hierarchical manner. This is also referred to as 'overlapping' or 'concurrent' markup. A key example of the overlapping structures in scripture text are

1. Paragraphs used to structure the discourse/narrative of the text and
2. The division of the text into books, chapters and verses.

In USFM or USX texts, markup identifying paragraph level containers forms the main structure of the document, while [chapter](#) and [verse](#) markers are effectively milestones.

Another overlapping structure is encountered when identifying the start and end of the words of individual speakers within the text, which will regularly cross paragraph boundaries.

Basic Syntax

In USFM, milestones follow a syntax similar to [character level markup](#), but using a unique self-closing syntax. This specific syntax identifies the marker as a milestone. Milestones can mark a single position within the text, or the positions of the start or end of a span of text.

Self-closing markup is indicated by immediately terminating the marker, and any attributes, with a second backslash plus asterisk *.

In USX, a milestone is expressed using the [`<ms>`](#) element.

Indicating Start and End Milestones

A milestone marker may end with either **-s** or **-e**

- **-s** indicates that the milestone is for marking the start of a span of text.
- **-e** indicates that the marker is an end milestone.

Example 141. USFM: Milestones for the start and end of a quotation/speaker

```
\qt1-s\*
...
\qt1-e\*
```

Example 142. USX: Milestone for the start of a quotation/speaker

```
<ms style="qt1-s"/>
...
<ms style="qt1-e"/>
```

Standalone Milestones

This syntax can also be used for standalone milestones, not using start **-s** and end **-e** suffixes.

Example 143. USFM: Standalone milestone ([|z namespace](#) in this example)

```
\zms\*
```

Example 144. USX: Standalone milestone

```
<ms style="zms"/>
```



USFM does not currently define any standalone milestones. This may change with future updates to USFM, as specific needs are identified.

Attributes

The following optional [attributes](#) can be added to any USFM milestone marker.

sid

A unique identifier which can be used to unambiguously identify the starting milestone, and to clearly associate the starting milestone with the ending milestone (**eid**). The **sid** can be composed of any mixture of numbers, letters, and underscores, and should be a unique **sid** throughout the scripture text.

eid

A unique identifier which can be used to unambiguously identify the ending milestone, and to clearly associate the ending milestone with the starting milestone (**sid**). If an **sid** attribute is used for the starting milestone in a milestone pair, the ending milestone must include **eid**.

Additional attributes may be available for or required by a specific milestone type (e.g the use of the **who** attribute in the following quotation milestone example).

Example 145. USFM: Milestone attributes sid, eid, who

```
\p
\n 1 Early in the morning the chief priests met hurriedly with the elders,
the teachers of the Law, and the whole Council, and made their plans. They
put Jesus in chains, led him away, and handed him over to Pilate.
\n 2 Pilate questioned him, \qt-s |sid="qt.MRK.15:2.1" who="Pilate"\*\\Are you
the king of the Jews?\\\qt-e |eid="qt.MRK.15:2.1"\*
\p Jesus answered, \qt-s |sid="qt.MRK.15:2.2" who="Jesus"\*\\So you say.\\\
\qt-e |eid="qt.MRK.15:2.2"\*
```

Example 146. USX: Milestone attributes sid, eid, who

```
<para style="p">
  <verse number="1" style="v" sid="MRK 15:1" /> Early in the morning the
  chief priests met hurriedly with the elders, the teachers of the Law, and
  the whole Council, and made their plans. They put Jesus in chains, led him
  away, and handed him over to Pilate.<verse eid="MRK 15:1" />
  <verse number="2" style="v" sid="MRK 15:2" />Pilate questioned him,
  <ms style="qt-s" sid="qt.MRK.15:2.1" who="Pilate"/>\Are you the king of the
  Jews?\<ms style="qt-e" sid="qt.MRK.15:2.1"/>
</para>
<para style="p" vid="MRK 15:2">
  Jesus answered, <ms style="qt-s" sid="qt.MRK.15:2.2" who="Jesus"/>\So you
  say.\<ms style="qt-e" eid="qt.MRK.15:2.2"/><verse eid="MRK 15:2" />
</para>
```

Levels

As with other USFM/USX numbered marker types, a numeric variable may be added to a milestone marker to indicate a relative weighting or level. In the example above of the quotation/speaker milestone, a numbered version of the marker may be used to indicate the level of nesting of the quotation being marked (i.e. a quote within a quote).

The unnumbered version may be used when only one level of marker exists within the project text. Numbers should always be included when more than one level of the marker exists within the project text.

qt# - Quotations

Summary

Description

Quotation start and end milestones. Typically used for indicating the speaker of the text.

- The variable # represents the level of nesting of the quotation being marked (i.e. a quote within a quote).

Syntax

- USFM:

- \qt#-s |[@sid,who]*
- \qt#-e |[@eid]*

- USX:

- <ms style="qt#-s" [@sid,who]/>
- <ms style="qt#-e" [@eid]/>

Attributes

- sid, eid - See the [attributes for any milestone](#).
- who - The speak of the quotation (*default*)

Added

3.0

Properties

StyleType

Milestone

OccursUnder

[ChapterContent]

Structure

Examples

Example 147. USFM: Mark 15.2 (GNT) - no levels

```
\p
\vv 1 Early in the morning the chief priests met hurriedly with the elders,
the teachers of the Law, and the whole Council, and made their plans. They
put Jesus in chains, led him away, and handed him over to Pilate.
\vv 2 Pilate questioned him, \qt-s |sid="qt.MRK.15:2.1" who="Pilate"\* Are you
the king of the Jews?\qt-e |eid="qt.MRK.15:2.1"\*
\p Jesus answered, \qt-s |sid="qt.MRK.15:2.2" who="Jesus"\* So you say.\*
```

```
\qt-e |eid="qt.MRK.15:2.2"\*
```

Example 148. USX: Mark 15.2 (GNT) - no levels

```
<para style="p">
    <verse number="1" style="v" sid="MRK 15:1"/> Early in the morning the
    chief priests met hurriedly with the elders, the teachers of the Law, and
    the whole Council, and made their plans. They put Jesus in chains, led him
    away, and handed him over to Pilate.<verse eid="MRK 15:1"/>
    <verse number="2" style="v" sid="MRK 15:2"/>Pilate questioned him,
    <ms style="qt-s" sid="qt.MRK.15:2.1" who="Pilate"/>Are you the king of the
    Jews?<ms style="qt-e" sid="qt.MRK.15:2.1"/>
</para>
<para style="p" vid="MRK 15:2">
    Jesus answered, <ms style="qt-s" sid="qt.MRK.15:2.2" who="Jesus"/>So you
    say.<ms style="qt-e" eid="qt.MRK.15:2.2"/><verse eid="MRK 15:2"/>
</para>
```

Example 149. USFM: Acts 17.22-31 (GNT) - 2 levels

```
\p
\n 22 Paul stood up in front of the city council and said,
\qt1-s |sid="qt1.ACT.17:22.1" who="Paul"\* I see that in every way you
Athenians are very religious.

\n 23 For as I walked through your city and looked at the places where you
worship, I found an altar on which is written, \To an Unknown God.\ That
which you worship, then, even though you do not know it, is what I now
proclaim to you.

\n 24 God, who made the world and everything in it, is Lord of heaven and
earth and does not live in temples made by human hands.

\n 25 Nor does he need anything that we can supply by working for him, since
it is he himself who gives life and breath and everything else to everyone

\n 26 From one human being he created all races of people and made them live
throughout the whole earth. He himself fixed beforehand the exact times and
the limits of the places where they would live.

\n 27 He did this so that they would look for him, and perhaps find him as
they felt around for him. Yet God is actually not far from any one of us;

\n 28 as someone has said,
\q1 \qt2-s |sid="qt2.ACT.17:28.1" who="someone"\* In him we live and move
and exist.\qt2-e |eid="qt2.ACT.17:28.1"\*
\b
\m It is as some of your poets have said,
\q1 \qt2-s |sid="qt2.ACT.17:28.2" who="poets"\* We too are his children.\qt2-e |eid="qt2.ACT.17:28.2"\*
\b
\m
\n 29 Since we are God's children, we should not suppose that his nature is
anything like an image of gold or silver or stone, shaped by human art and
skill.

\n 30 God has overlooked the times when people did not know him, but now he
```

commands all of them everywhere to turn away from their evil ways.
¶ 31 For he has fixed a day in which he will judge the whole world with justice by means of a man he has chosen. He has given proof of this to everyone by raising that man from death!¶qt1-e |eid="qt1_ACT_17:22.1"/*

Example 150. USX: Acts 17.22-31 (GNT) - 2 levels

```
<para style="p">
    <verse number="22" style="v" sid="GEN 7:22"/>
    Paul stood up in front of the city council and said,
        <ms style="qt1-s" sid="qt1.ACT.17:22.1" who="Paul"/>I see that in every
        way you Athenians are very religious. <verse eid="GEN 7:22"/>
    <verse number="23" style="v" sid="GEN 7:23"/>For as I walked through your
        city and looked at the places where you worship, I found an altar on which
        is written, ¶To an Unknown God.¶ That which you worship, then, even though
        you do not know it, is what I now proclaim to you. <verse eid="GEN 7:23"/>
    <verse number="24" style="v" sid="GEN 7:24"/>God, who made the world and
        everything in it, is Lord of heaven and earth and does not live in temples
        made by human hands.<verse eid="GEN 7:24"/>
    <verse number="25" style="v" sid="GEN 7:25"/>Nor does he need anything
        that we can supply by working for him, since it is he himself who gives
        life and breath and everything else to everyone <verse eid="GEN 7:25"/>
    <verse number="26" style="v" sid="GEN 7:26"/>From one human being he
        created all races of people and made them live throughout the whole earth.
        He himself fixed beforehand the exact times and the limits of the places
        where they would live.<verse eid="GEN 7:26"/>
    <verse number="27" style="v" sid="GEN 7:27"/>He did this so that they
        would look for him, and perhaps find him as they felt around for him. Yet
        God is actually not far from any one of us; <verse eid="GEN 7:27"/>
    <verse number="28" style="v" sid="GEN 7:28"/>as someone has said,
</para>
<para style="q1" vid="GEN 7:28">
    <ms style="qt2-s" sid="qt2.ACT.17:28.1" who="someone"/>¶In him we live and
        move and exist.¶<ms style="qt2-e" eid="qt2.ACT.17:28.1"/>
</para>
<para style="b" vid="GEN 7:28"/>
<para style="m" vid="GEN 7:28">It is as some of your poets have said,</para>
<para style="q1" vid="GEN 7:28">
    <ms style="qt2-s" sid="qt2.ACT.17:28.2" who="poets"/>¶We too are his
        children.¶<ms style="qt2-e" eid="qt2.ACT.17:28.2"/><verse eid="GEN 7:28"/>
</para>
<para style="b"/>
<para style="m">
    <verse number="29" style="v" sid="GEN 7:29"/>Since we are God's children,
        we should not suppose that his nature is anything like an image of gold or
        silver or stone, shaped by human art and skill.<verse eid="GEN 7:29"/>
    <verse number="30" style="v" sid="GEN 7:30"/>God has overlooked the times
        when people did not know him, but now he commands all of them everywhere to
        turn away from their evil ways.<verse eid="GEN 7:30"/>
    <verse number="31" style="v" sid="GEN 7:31"/>For he has fixed a day in
```

which he will judge the whole world with justice by means of a man he has chosen. He has given proof of this to everyone by raising that man from death!<ms style="qt1-e" eid="qt1_ACT_17:22.1"/><verse eid="GEN 7:31"/>

Publication Issues

ts - Translator's section

Summary

Description

Translator's section start and end milestones. For identifying a section (chunk) of text suitable for translating at one time.

Syntax

- USFM:
 - \ts-s |[@sid]*
 - \ts-e |[@eid]*
- USX:
 - <ms style="ts-s" [@sid]/>
 - <ms style="ts-e" [@eid]/>

Attributes

- **sid, eid** - See the [attributes](#) for any milestone.

Added

3.0

Properties

StyleType

Milestone

OccursUnder

[ChapterContent]

Structure

Examples

Example 151. USFM: Jude 5-8 (ULB) - standalone milestones

```
\ts\*
\p
\n 5 Now I wish to remind you, although you know everything, that the Lord
```

once saved a people out of the land of Egypt, but that afterward he destroyed those who did not believe.

\v 6 And angels who did not keep to their own principality, but left their proper dwelling place—God has kept them in everlasting chains in darkness for the judgment of the great day.

\ts*

\v 7 It is just like Sodom and Gomorrah and the cities around them, which in a similar way gave themselves over to fornication and pursued unnatural desires. They were given as examples of those who suffer the punishment of eternal fire.

\p

\v 8 Yet in the same way these also pollute their bodies in their dreams, and they reject authority, and they say evil things about the glorious ones.

\ts*

Example 152. USX: Jude 5-8 (ULB) - standalone milestones

```
<ms style="ts"/>
<para style="p">
    <verse number="5" style="v" sid="JUD 1:5"/>Now I wish to remind you,
    although you know everything, that the Lord once saved a people out of
    the land of Egypt, but that afterward he destroyed those who did not
    believe.<verse eid="JUD 1:5"/>
    <verse number="6" style="v" sid="JUD 1:6"/>And angels who did not keep
    to their own principality, but left their proper dwelling place—God has
    kept them in everlasting chains in darkness for the judgment of the
    great day.<verse eid="JUD 1:6"/><ms style="ts"/>
    <verse number="7" style="v" sid="JUD 1:7"/>It is just like Sodom and
    Gomorrah and the cities around them, which in a similar way gave
    themselves over to fornication and pursued unnatural desires. They were
    given as examples of those who suffer the punishment of eternal fire.
    <verse eid="JUD 1:7"/>
</para>
<para style="p">
    <verse number="8" style="v" sid="JUD 1:8"/>Yet in
    the same way these also pollute their bodies in their dreams, and they
    reject authority, and they say evil things about the glorious ones.
    <ms style="ts"/>
```

Example 153. USFM: Jude 5-8 (ULB) - milestone pairs

```
\ts |sid="ts.JUD.5-6"\*
\p
```

\v 5 Now I wish to remind you, although you know everything, that the Lord once saved a people out of the land of Egypt, but that afterward he destroyed those who did not believe.

\v 6 And angels who did not keep to their own principality, but left their proper dwelling place—God has kept them in everlasting chains in darkness for the judgment of the great day.

\ts-e |eid="ts.JUD.5-6"*

```
\ts-s |sid="ts.JUD.7-8"\*
\n 7 It is just like Sodom and Gomorrah and the cities around them, which in
a similar way gave themselves over to fornication and pursued unnatural
desires. They were given as examples of those who suffer the punishment of
eternal fire.
\p
\n 8 Yet in the same way these also pollute their bodies in their dreams, and
they reject authority, and they say evil things about the glorious ones.
\ts-e |eid="ts.JUD.7-8"\*
```

Example 154. USX: Jude 5-8 (ULB) - milestone pairs

```
<ms style="ts-s" sid="ts.JUD.5-6"/>
<para style="p">
  <verse number="5" style="v" sid="JUD 1:5">Now I wish to remind you,
  although you know everything, that the Lord once saved a people out of
  the land of Egypt, but that afterward he destroyed those who did not
  believe.<verse eid="JUD 1:5"/>
  <verse number="6" style="v" sid="JUD 1:6">And angels who did not keep
  to their own principality, but left their proper dwelling place—God has
  kept them in everlasting chains in darkness for the judgment of the
  great day.<verse eid="JUD 1:6"/>
  <ms style="ts-e" eid="ts.JUD.5-6"/>
  <ms style="ts-s" sid="ts.JUD.7-8"/>
  <verse number="7" style="v" sid="JUD 1:7">It is just like Sodom and
  Gomorrah and the cities around them, which in a similar way gave
  themselves over to fornication and pursued unnatural desires. They were
  given as examples of those who suffer the punishment of eternal fire.
  <verse eid="JUD 1:7"/>
</para>
<para style="p">
  <verse number="8" style="v" sid="JUD 1:8">Yet in
  the same way these also pollute their bodies in their dreams, and they
  reject authority, and they say evil things about the glorious ones.
  <ms style="ts-e" eid="ts.JUD.7-8"/>
```

Publication Issues

Notes

Summary

Description

Note container. Added inline within the body text.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \[noteType]_{caller}_\cat_{category}\cat*{content}\[note@style]*
- **USX:** <note style="[noteType]" caller="{caller}" category="{category}">{content}</note>

noteType

Note type

- [Footnotes](#)

- [Cross References](#)

caller

Note caller

- + - Caller should be generated by the translation editor or publishing process.

- - - No caller.

- ? - Where ? represents the specific character to be used for the caller.

category

Note category.

content

The note type-specific character style elements and note text.

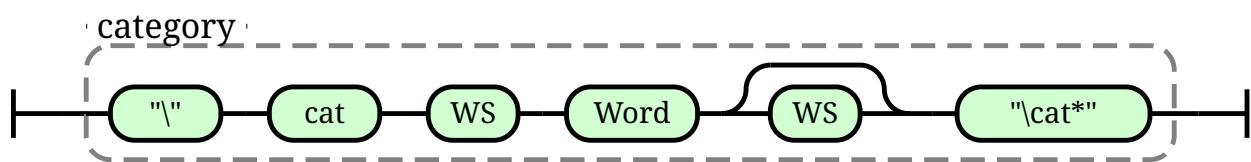
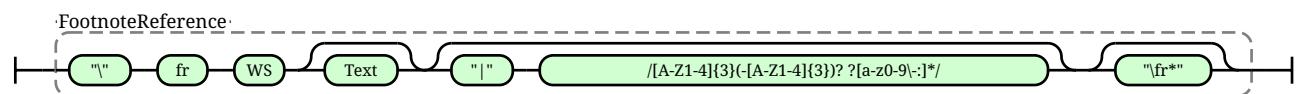
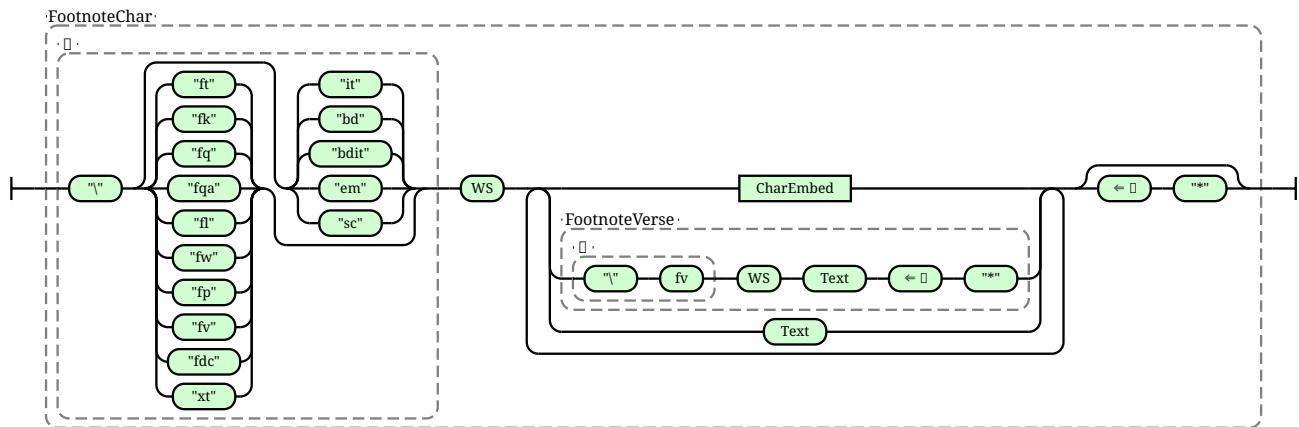
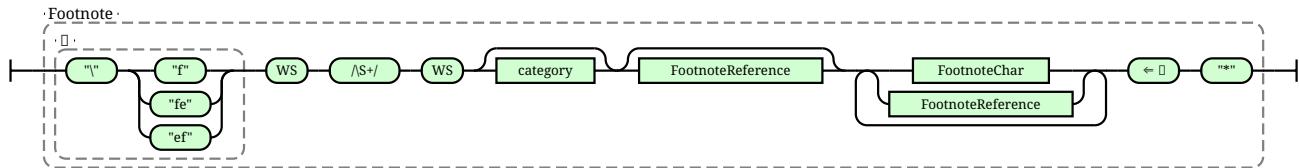
Footnotes

Footnotes are a type of [Note](#).

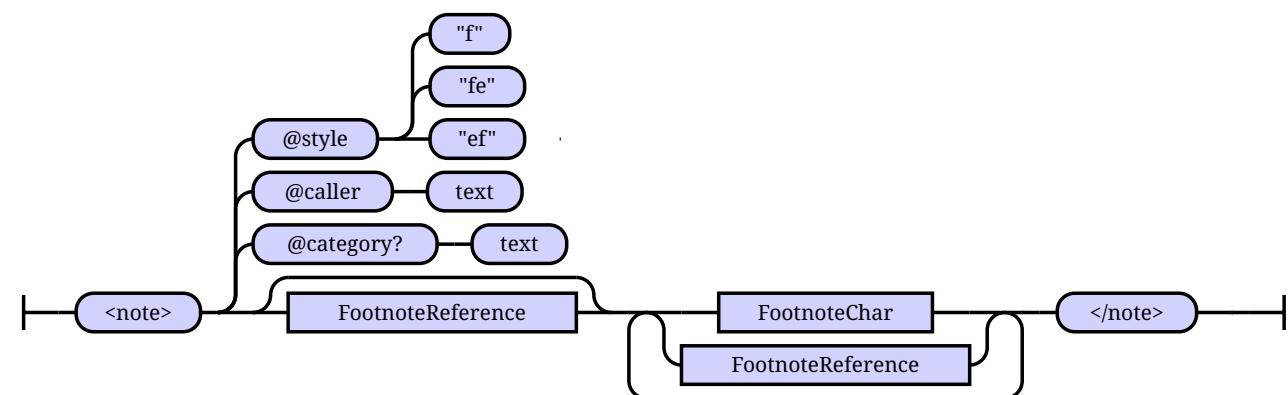
- [f - Footnote](#)
- [fe - Endnote](#)
- [ef - Extended Note](#)

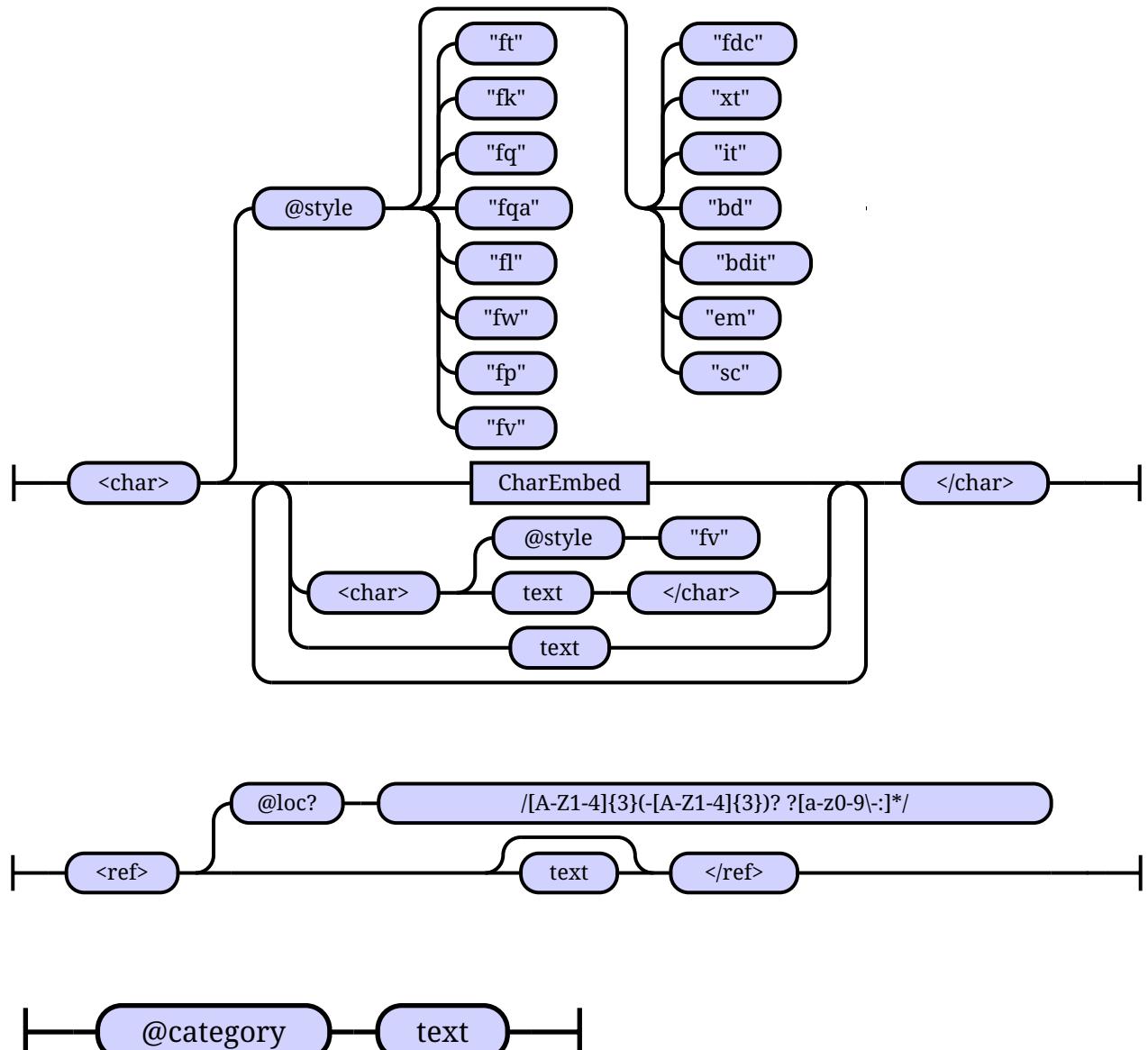
Diagram

USFM



USX





Child Elements

- Character Types for Footnotes - [FootnoteChar]
 - fr - Origin reference
 - fq - Translation quote
 - ft - Note text

f - Footnote

Summary

Description

Regular translation footnote.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \f_{caller}_{content}\f*

- **USX:** <note style="f" caller="{caller}">{content}</note>

caller

Note caller

- + - Caller should be generated by the translation editor or publishing process.
- - - No caller.
- ? - Where ? represents the specific character to be used for the caller.

content

The footnote character style elements and text.

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Note

OccursUnder

[ParaWithNote]

TextType

NoteText

TextProperties

publishable, vernacular, note

Examples

Example 155. Mark 1.1 and 1.4 (GNT)

```
\p
\vv 1 This is the Good News about Jesus Christ, the Son of God. \f + \fr 1.1:
\ft Some manuscripts do not have \fq the Son of God.\f*
...
\p
\vv 4 So John appeared in the desert, baptizing and preaching.\f + \fr 1.4
\fq John appeared in the desert, baptizing and preaching\ft ; some manuscripts
have \fqa John the Baptist appeared in the desert, preaching.\f* \Turn away
from your sins and be baptized,\ he told the people, \and God will forgive
your sins.\
```

The Preaching of John the Baptist

(Matthew 3.1-12; Luke 3.1-18; John 1.19-28)

1 This is the Good News about Jesus Christ, the Son of God.^a² It began as the prophet Isaiah had written:

^a **1.1:** Some manuscripts do not have *the Son of God*.

^b **1.4:** *John appeared in the desert, baptizing and preaching; some manuscripts have John the Baptist appeared in the desert, preaching.*

Publication Issues

fe - Endnote

Summary

Description

Endnote.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \fe_{caller}_{content}\fe*
- **USX:** <note style="fe" caller="{caller}">{content}</note>

caller

Note caller

- + - Caller should be generated by the translation editor or publishing process.
- - - No caller.
- ? - Where ? represents the specific character to be used for the caller.

content

The footnote character style elements and text.

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Note

OccursUnder

[ParaWithNote]

TextType

NoteText

TextProperties

publishable, vernacular, note

Examples

Publication Issues

ef - Extended Note

Summary

Description

Extended (study Bible) footnote.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \ef_{caller}_\cat_{category}\cat*{content}\ef*
- **USX:** <note style="ef" caller="{caller}" category="{category}">{content}</note>

caller

Note caller

- + - Caller should be generated by the translation editor or publishing process.
- - - No caller.
- ? - Where ? represents the specific character to be used for the caller.

category

Note category

content

The footnote character style elements and text.

Added

2.1

Properties

StyleType

Note

OccursUnder

[ParaWithNote]

TextType

NoteText

TextProperties

publishable, vernacular, note

Examples

Example 156. Mark 1.1-5 (GNSB)

\p

\v 1 This is the Good News about Jesus Christ, the Son of God\ef - \fr 1.1:
\fq the Son of God: \ft Not included in some manuscripts.\ef*.\\f + \fr 1.1
\ft Some manuscripts do not have \fq the Son of God.\f*

\v 2 \ef - \fr 1.2: \fk Prophet\ef*It began as the prophet Isaiah had
written\ef - \fr 1.2: \fq Isaiah had written: \ft The quotation in 1.2 is from
Mal 3.1; \ahead of you\ may be from Ex 23.20, \Someone is shouting in the
desert, \Get the road ready for the Lord; make a straight path for our God to
travel!\ .\ef*:\\x - \xo 1.2: \xt Mal 3.1\\x*

\q1 \God said, \I will send my messenger ahead of you

\q2 to clear the way for you.\

\q1

\v 3 Someone is shouting in the desert,\x - \xo 1.3: \xt Is 40.3 (LXX)\x*

\q2 \Get the road ready for the Lord;

\q2 make a straight path for him to travel\ef - \fr 1.3: \fq someone is...
travel: \ft is from Is 40.3, following Septuagint; the Hebrew means, \Get the
road ready in the desert.\ef*!\\

\p

\v 4 \ef - \fr 1.4: \fk Baptizing\ef*So John appeared\ef - \fr 1.4: \fq John
appeared: \ft John probably began his ministry in AD 27 (Lk 3.1-3).\ef* in the
desert\ef - \fr 1.4: \fq the desert: \ft The desolate region on the west side
of the River Jordan, not far from where it empties into the Dead Sea.\ef*,
baptizing and preaching.\f + \fr 1.4 \fq John appeared in the desert, baptizing
and preaching; \ft some manuscripts have \fq John the Baptist appeared in the
desert, preaching.\f*\ef - \fr 1.4: \fq John...baptizing and preaching: \ft Some
manuscripts have \John the Baptist appeared in the desert, preaching.\ef* \Turn
away from your sins and be baptized,\ he told the people, \and God will forgive
your sins.\

\v 5 Many people from the province of Judea\ef - \fr 1.5: \fq Judea: \ft One
of the provinces, in the south, into which the land of Israel was then divided.
\ef* and the city of Jerusalem went out to hear John. They confessed their
sins, and he baptized them in the River Jordan.

...

1.1 *the son of god* Not included in some manuscripts.

1.2 **PROPHET**

Isaiah had written The quotation in 1.2 is from Mal 3.1;
“ahead of you” may be from Ex 23.20, “Someone is shouting
in the desert, ‘Get the road ready for the Lord; make a
straight path for our God to travel!’”.

1.3 *someone is...travel* Is from Is 40.3, following SEPTUAGINT;
the Hebrew means, “Get the road ready in the desert”.

1.4 **John appeared** John probably began his ministry in AD 27
(Lk 3.1-3).

the desert The desolate region on the west side of the River
Jordan, not far from where it empties into the Dead Sea.
John...baptizing and preaching. Some manuscripts have
“John the Baptist appeared in the desert, preaching”.

BAPTIZING

1.5 **Judea** One of the provinces, in the south, into which the
land of Israel was then divided.

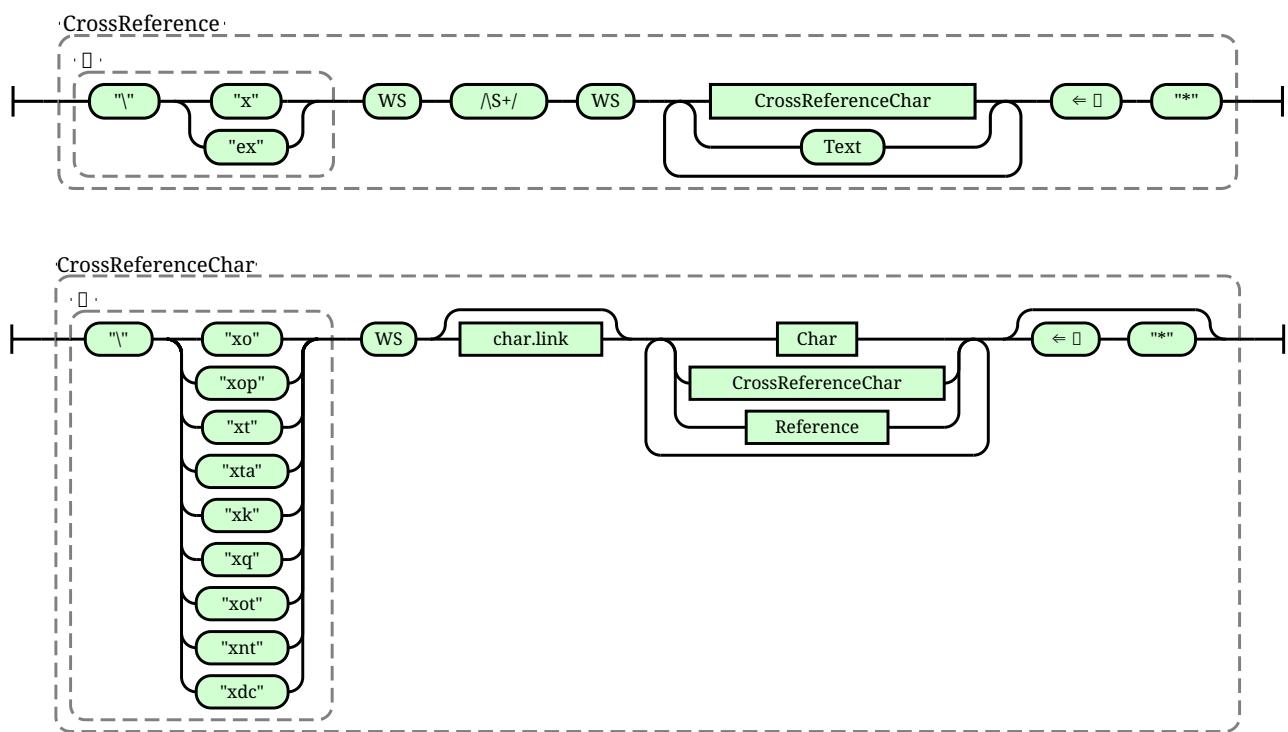
Cross References

Cross References are a type of Note.

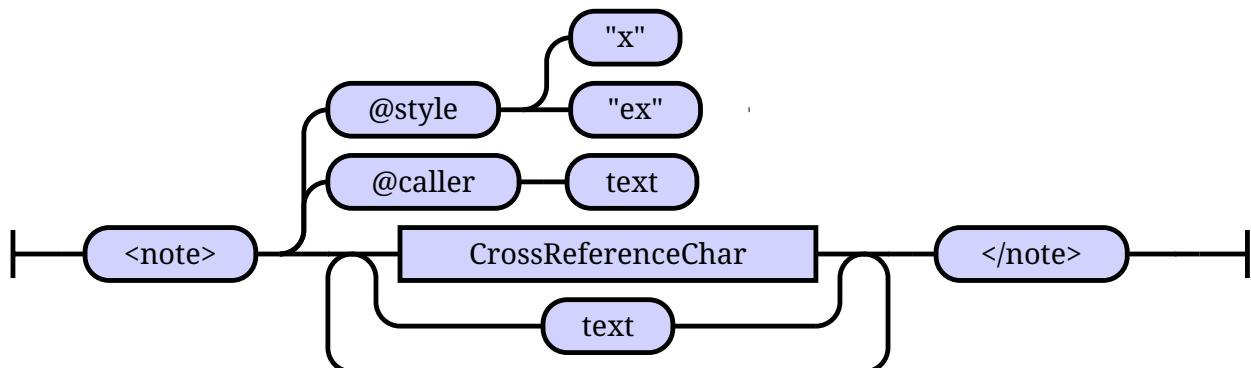
- `x` - Cross Reference
- `ex` - Extended CrossRef

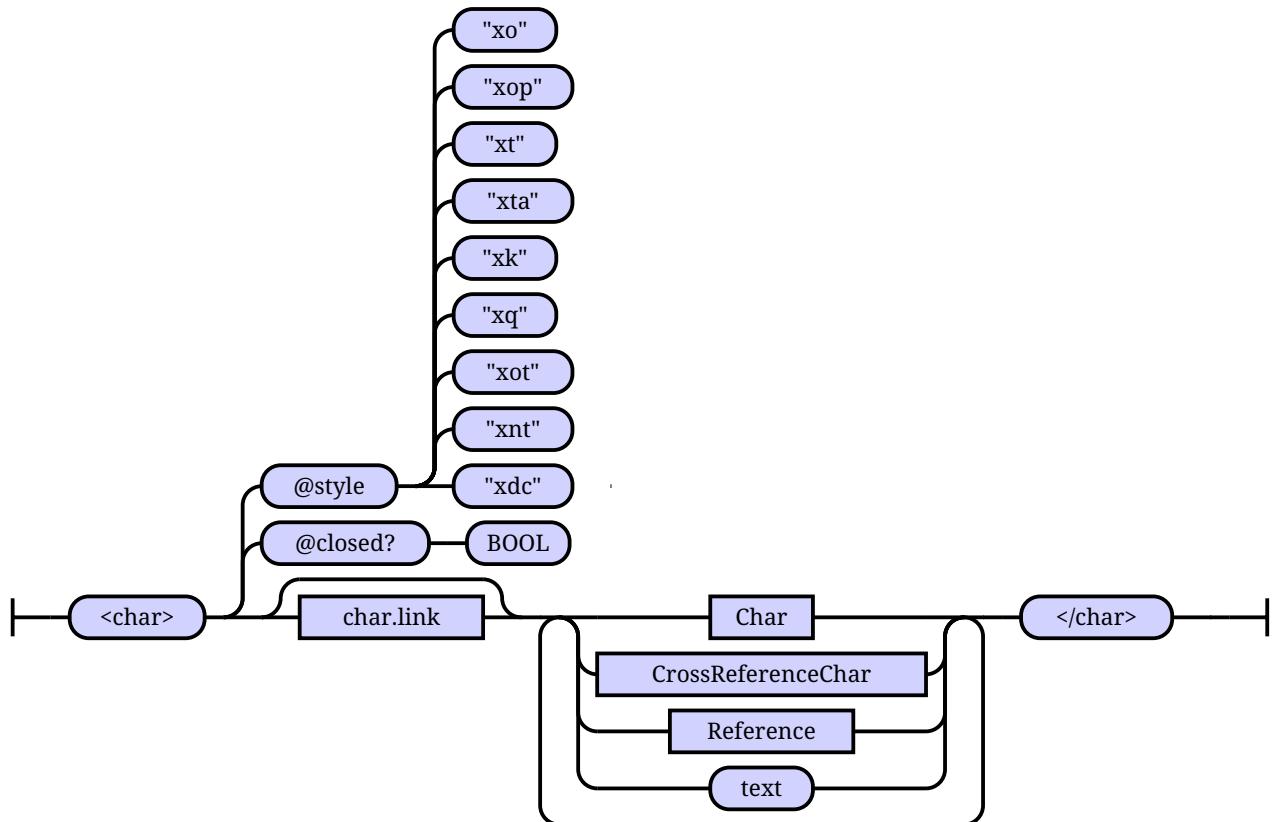
Diagrams

USFM



USX





Child Elements

- Character Types for Cross References - [[CrossReferenceChar](#)]

x - Cross Reference

Summary

Description

Cross references list.

Syntax

- USFM:** \x_{caller}_{content}\x*
- USX:** <note style="x" caller="{caller}">{content}</note>

caller

Note caller

- + - Caller should be generated by the translation editor or publishing process.
- - No caller.
- ? - Where ? represents the specific character to be used for the caller.

content

The cross reference character style elements and text.

Added

1.0

Properties

StyleType

Note

OccursUnder

[ParaWithNote]

TextType

NoteText

TextProperties

publishable, vernacular, note

Examples

Example 157. Matthew 2.23 (GNT)

```
\p
\n 22 But when Joseph heard that Archelaus had succeeded his father Herod as
king of Judea, he was afraid to go there. He was given more instructions in a
dream, so he went to the province of Galilee
\n 23 \x - \xo 2.23: \xt Mrk 1.24; Luk 2.39; Jhn 1.45.\x* and made his home
in a town named Nazareth. And so what the prophets had said came true: «He
will be called a Nazarene.»
```

2.18: Jer 31.15. 2.23: Mrk 1.24; Luk 2.39; Jhn 1.45. 3.2: Mat 4.17; Mrk 1.15. 3.3: Isa 40.3 (LXX).
3.4: 2Ki 1.8. 3.7: Mat 12.34; 23.33. 3.9: Jhn 8.33. 3.10: Mat 7.19. 3.12: Ws 5.14, 23.
3.17: Gen 22.2; Psa 2.7; Isa 42.1; Mat 12.18; 17.5; Mrk 1.11; Luk 9.35. 4.1: Heb 2.18; 4.15.

Example 158. Mark 10.19 (multiple origin parts) (GNT)

```
\p
\n 18 «Why do you call me good?» Jesus asked him. «No one is good except
God alone.
\n 19 \x - \xo 10.19: a \xt Exo 20.13; Deu 5.17; \xo b \xt Exo 20.14;
Deu 5.18; \xo c \xt Exo 20.15; Deu 5.19; \xo d \xt Exo 20.16; Deu 5.20;
\xo e \xt Exo 20.12; Deu 5.16.\x* You know the commandments: «Do not commit
murder; do not commit adultery; do not steal; do not accuse anyone falsely;
do not cheat; respect your father and your mother.»»
```

10.4: Deu 24.1-4; Mat 5.31. 10.6: Gen 1.27; 5.2. 10.7,8: Gen 2.24.
10.11,12: Mat 5.32; 1Co 7.10,11. 10.15: Mat 18.3. 10.19: a Exo 20.13; Deu 5.17;
b Exo 20.14; Deu 5.18; c Exo 20.15; Deu 5.19; d Exo 20.16; Deu 5.20; e Exo 20.12; Deu 5.16.
10.31: Mat 20.16; Luk 13.30.

ex - Extended CrossRef

Figures

Significant syntax change from USFM 1.x and 2.x



The syntax for defining illustrations in USFM 3 follows the general syntax for providing [character level attributes](#). In USFM 1.x and 2.x, markup for illustrations required a the content for a collection of parameters to be provided in a specific order, with items separated by a vertical bar (e.g. `\fig_DESC|FILE|SIZE|LOC|COPY|CAP|REF\fig*`). The use of marker attributes, and the use of a vertical bar as an attribute separator was unique to illustration markup in USFM 1.x and 2.x. In USFM 3 this syntax is deprecated in order to align the markup with the general syntax for [character level attributes](#).

Summary

Description

Figure / illustration.

Syntax

- **USFM:** `\fig_{caption}|src="{filename}" size="{size}" ref="{reference}[@alt,loc,copy]"\fig*`
- **USX:** `<figure style="fig" file="{filename}" size="{size}" ref="{reference}[@alt,loc,copy]>{caption}</figure>`

Attributes

- **alt** - Short, free-form description of image.
- **src^{*}** - Filename
- **size^{*}** - Illustration relative size. Options are **col** (illustration should be inserted inline within the current text column) or **span** (illustration should be inserted across — 'spanning' — text columns).
- **loc** - Location / range. Specify a range of references at which the illustration might be inserted.
- **copy** - Rights holder/copyright information. This material will be used to provide appropriate illustration attribution in publications.
- **ref^{*}** - Scripture reference (e.g. Luke 19.5). This text may (optionally) be published together with the illustration caption.

caption

Illustration cxaption text.

Added

1.0

Updated

3.0 ([attributes](#))

Properties

StyleType

Character

OccursUnder

[ParaWithFig]

TextType

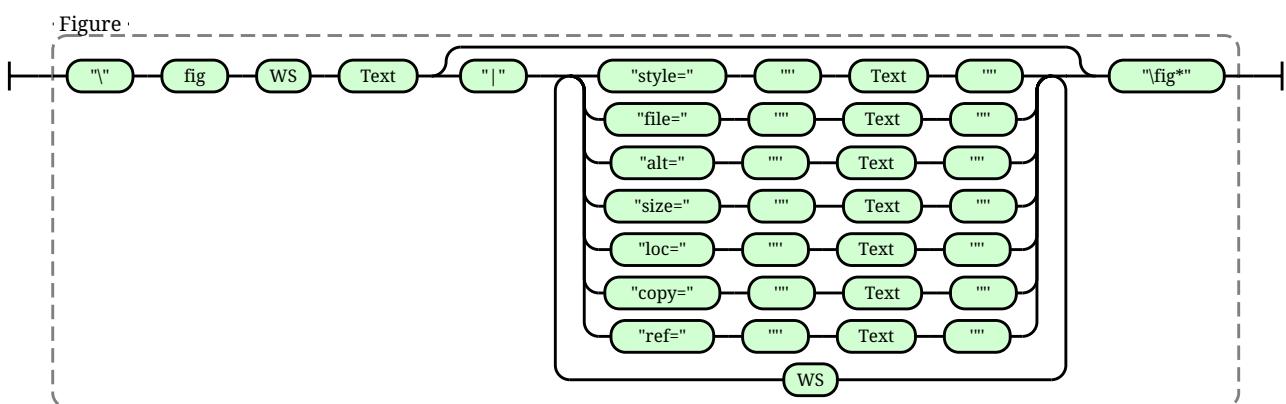
Other

TextProperties

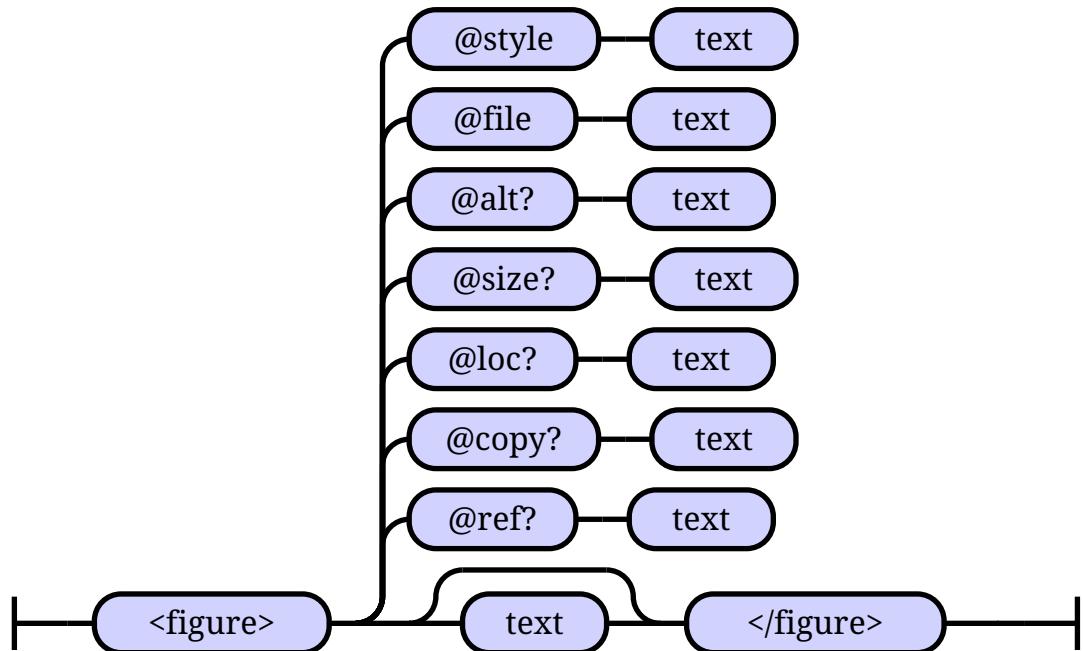
paragraph publishable vernacular

Diagram

USFM



USX



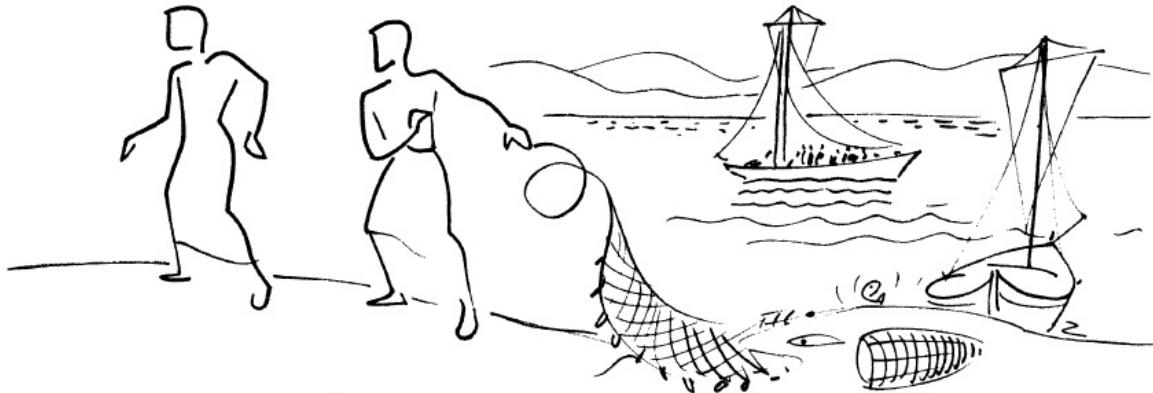
Examples

Example 159. Spanning Columns - Mark 1.18 (GNT)

```
\p
\n 16 As Jesus walked along the shore of Lake Galilee, he saw two fishermen,
Simon and his brother Andrew, catching fish with a net.
\n 17 Jesus said to them, "Come with me, and I will teach you to catch people."
\n 18 At once they left their nets and went with him. \fig At once they left
their nets.|src="avnt016.jpg" size="span" ref="1.18"\fig*
```

1182

Mark 1



At once they left their nets. (1.18)

am. I am not good enough even to bend down and untie his sandals.⁸ I baptize you with water, but he will baptize you with the Holy Spirit."

their nets ready. ²⁰As soon as Jesus saw them, he called them; they left their father Zebedee in the boat with the hired men and went with Jesus.

Example 160. Current Column - Mark 1.31 (GNT)

\v 30 Simon's mother-in-law was sick in bed with a fever, and as soon as Jesus arrived, he was told about her.

\v 31 He went to her, took her by the hand, and helped her up. The fever left her, and she began to wait on them. \fig Took her by the hand, and...the fever left her.|src="avnt017.tif" size="col" ref="1.31"\fig*

\p

\v 32 After the sun had set and evening had come ...

in bed with a fever, and as soon as Jesus arrived, he was told about her. ³¹He went to her, took her by the hand, and helped her up. The fever left her, and she began to wait on them.



Took her by the hand, and...the fever left her. (1.31)

³²After the sun had set and evening had come, people brought to Jesus all the sick and those who had demons. ³³All the people

begged him for help. "If you want to," he said, "you can make me clean."^c

⁴¹Jesus was filled with pity,^d and reached out and touched him. "I do want to," he answered. "Be clean!" ⁴²At once the disease left the man, and he was clean. ⁴³Then Jesus spoke sternly to him and sent him away at once, ⁴⁴after saying to him, "Listen, don't tell anyone about this. But go straight to the priest and let him examine you; then in order to prove to everyone that you are cured, offer the sacrifice that Moses ordered."

⁴⁵But the man went away and began to spread the news everywhere. Indeed, he talked so much that Jesus could not go into a town publicly. Instead, he stayed out in lonely places, and people came to him from everywhere.

Jesus Heals a Paralyzed Man

(Matthew 9.1-8; Luke 5.17-26)

2 A few days later Jesus went back to Capernaum, and the news spread that

Publication Issues

Sidebars

Summary

Description

Sidebar container.

Syntax

- **USFM:** \esb_\cat_{category}\cat*{content}\esbe
- **USX:** <sidebar style="esb" category="{category}">{content}</sidebar>

category

Sidebar category.

content

The sidebar paragraph elements and text.

Added

2.1

Properties

StyleType

Paragraph

OccursUnder

[BookIntroductionContent], [ChapterContent]

TextType

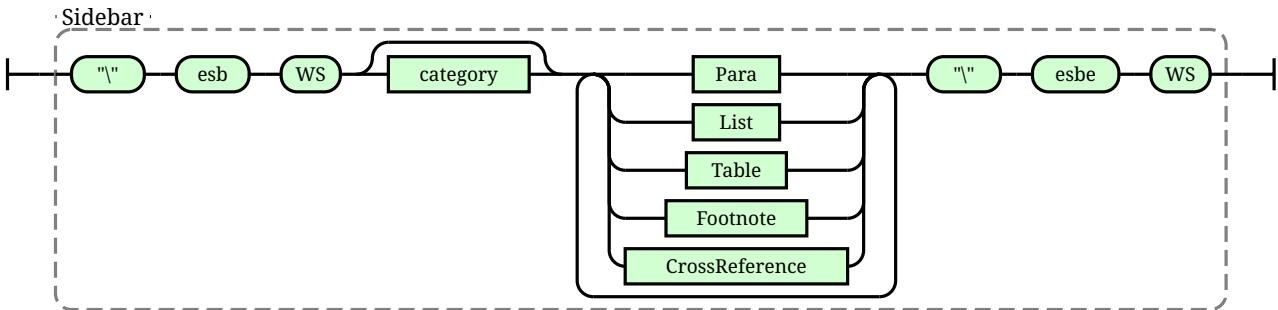
Other

TextProperties

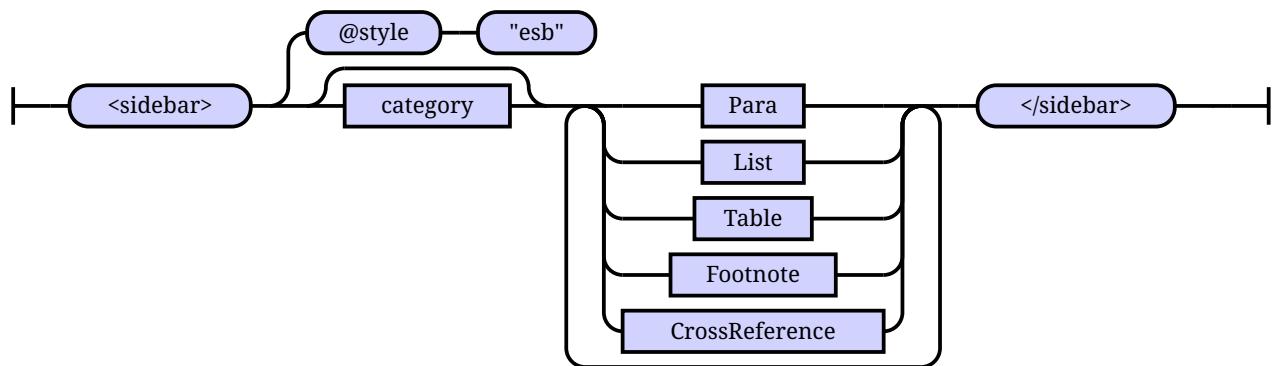
publishable, vernacular, note

Diagram

USFM



USX



Examples

Example 161. Mark 1 (CEV Learning Bible)

```

\n 18 At once they left their nets and went with him.
\esb \cat History\cat*
\ms Fish and Fishing
\p In Jesus' time, fishing took place mostly on lake Galilee, because Jewish
people could not use many of the harbors along the coast of the Mediterranean
Sea, since these harbors were often controlled by unfriendly neighbors. The
most common fish in the Lake of Galilee were carp and catfish. The Law of
Moses allowed people to eat any fish with fins and scales, but since catfish
lack scales (as do eels and sharks) they were not to be eaten (\xt Lev
11.9-12\xt*). Fish were also probably brought from Tyre and Sidon, where they
were dried and salted.
...
\p Among early Christians, the fish was a favorite image for Jesus, because
the Greek word for fish (\tl ichthys\tl*) consists of the first letters of the
Greek words that tell who Jesus is: \fig Ihsous Christos Theou Uios Swthr|
alt="Christian Fish Image" src="christfish.jpg" size="col" ref="1.18"\fig*
\esbe
\p
\n 19 He went a little farther on and saw two other brothers, James and John,
the sons of Zebedee.

```

3.6, 22; 7.1-13; 8.11-12), and before long he predicts his coming arrest, condemnation, and crucifixion (8.31; 9.30-31).

Jesus Calls Four Fishermen

(Mt 4.12-22; Lk 4.14-15; 5.1-11)

Jesus' message is about the arrival of the kingdom of God, which will happen soon. To prepare for it, the people need to repent (1.15). He immediately summons two pairs of fishermen brothers to be his followers and helpers.

¹⁴After John had been put in prison, Jesus went to Galilee and preached the Good News from God.* ¹⁵"The right time has come," he said, "and the Kingdom of God is near! Turn away from your sins and believe the Good News!"*

¹⁶As Jesus walked along the shore of Lake Galilee, he saw two fishermen, Simon and his brother Andrew, catching fish with a net.*

¹⁷Jesus said to them, "Come with me, and I will teach you to catch people." ¹⁸At once they left their nets and went with him.

¹⁹He went a little farther on and saw two other brothers, James and John, the sons of Zebedee. They were in their boat getting their nets ready.* ²⁰As soon as Jesus saw them, he called them; they left their father Zebedee in the boat with the hired men and went with Jesus.*

^{1.14}John...in prison John was arrested by order of HEROD Antipas (6.17-18), TETRARCH of the provinces of Galilee and Perea.

^{1.15}is near Or "has arrived"; also Mt 3.2.

^{1.16}Lake Galilee A body of fresh water in the province of Galilee, some 21 km (12.5 miles) long and 13 km (7.5 miles) wide at its widest.

net A circular casting net that was looped on the arm and thrown out over the water.

^{1.19}getting their nets ready Or "mending their nets".

^{1.20}hired men Hired on a daily basis to help with the fishing.



*Ihsous Christos Theou
Ulos Swthr*

Fish and Fishing

In Jesus' time, fishing took place mostly on lake Galilee, because Jewish people could not use many of the harbors along the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, since these harbors were often controlled by unfriendly neighbors. The most common fish in the Lake of Galilee were carp and catfish. The Law of Moses allowed people to eat any fish with fins and scales, but since catfish lack scales (as do eels and sharks) they were not to be eaten (Lev 11.9-12). Fish were also probably brought from Tyre and Sidon, where they were dried and salted.

The creation story tells that God ordered the waters of the earth to bring forth fish along with all other kinds of sea plants and animals (Gen 1.20-22). God gave human beings control over creation, including fish (Gen 1.28; Psa 8.6-8), but people are forbidden to make or worship an image of any created thing, including fish (Deu 4.15-18). When God renews the

creation, the salty Dead Sea will become fresh water and will be filled with fish (Ezk 47.7-10).

Fishing was also an important source of jobs and income in Galilee, and several of Jesus' followers were fishermen. Jesus told them that they were going to bring in people instead of fish (Inxt Mrk 1.16,17; Mat 4.18,19nxt*). When Jesus fed the hungry crowd that followed him out of town, the food he provided was bread and fish (Mrk 6.30-44; Mat 14.14-21; Luk 9.10-17). Jesus used fishing to show his disciples the amazing results they could expect from having faith in him and sharing the good news with others. The net the apostles threw into the lake became so full of fish that they could not pull it into their boat (Jhn 21.4-12).

Among early Christians, the fish was a favorite image for Jesus, because the Greek word for fish (*ichthys*) consists of the first letters of the Greek words that tell who Jesus is:

Child Elements

- Paragraphs - [Para]
- Lists - [List]
- Tables
- Footnotes - [Footnote]
- Cross References - [CrossReference]

Publication Issues