Updated: 2010-08-26

Open XML for Editing Scripture (OXES) version 2.0.3

Table of contents

Jump to summary descriptions of elements starting with: A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Please send questions, comments, or reports of errors in documentation or schema to jim_albright@sil.org.
This schema is still being updated so check for possible newer version. See version date for this documentation/ schema above.

Jump to start of definitions

Currently 53 elements fully defined out of 53 OXES elements total

100% completed

If the percentage completed is less than 100% that means we still have work to do.
If the percentage completed is more than 100% that means we have defined an element but not used it in OXES.
If the percentage completed equals 100% we are happy.

Open XML for Editing Scripture (OXES)

Description

Michael Cochran, Director of Language Software Development for SIL[1], asked me to devise a way for FieldWorks Translation Editor and OurWord to share data. Currently, it is difficult to share process metadata[2], such as back translations[3] and consultant notes. A way to keep track of the status of each section of Scripture is also needed. For example, is this a first draft or publication-ready?

Eventually, all programs used to input and edit Scripture need these abilities. Current programs include:[4]

- *Translation Editor* and *Paratext* are written to work on Microsoft Windows operating system and are complex and powerful.
- *Bibledit* is written to work on the Linux, Windows, and OS-X operating systems.
- *AdaptIt* is designed to assist the translator to adapt one translation to a closely related language. *AdaptIt* memorizes your choices and automatically translates words or phrases that it knows.
- *OurWord* is designed to support the strategy of translating from a Front Translation[5] and to provide a user-friendly tool for translators who may not have significant computer experience.
- *XeTeX* and *InDesign* are specialized typesetting programs for high end publishing.

With lots of help from the Lord I created a new markup language related to OSIS. OSIS[6] stands for Open Scripture Information Standard. A markup language is an artificial language used to describe information about the text. The new markup language is called OXES which stands for Open XML for Editing Scripture. Because OXES is an XML[7] language we can validate that a document conforms to the OXES language specification. As programmers add export and import of OXES documents then their programs will be able to share data without loss between all OXES aware Scripture editing programs. And as we develop transformations from OXES to the various publishing formats we will be able to easily publish the translated Word.

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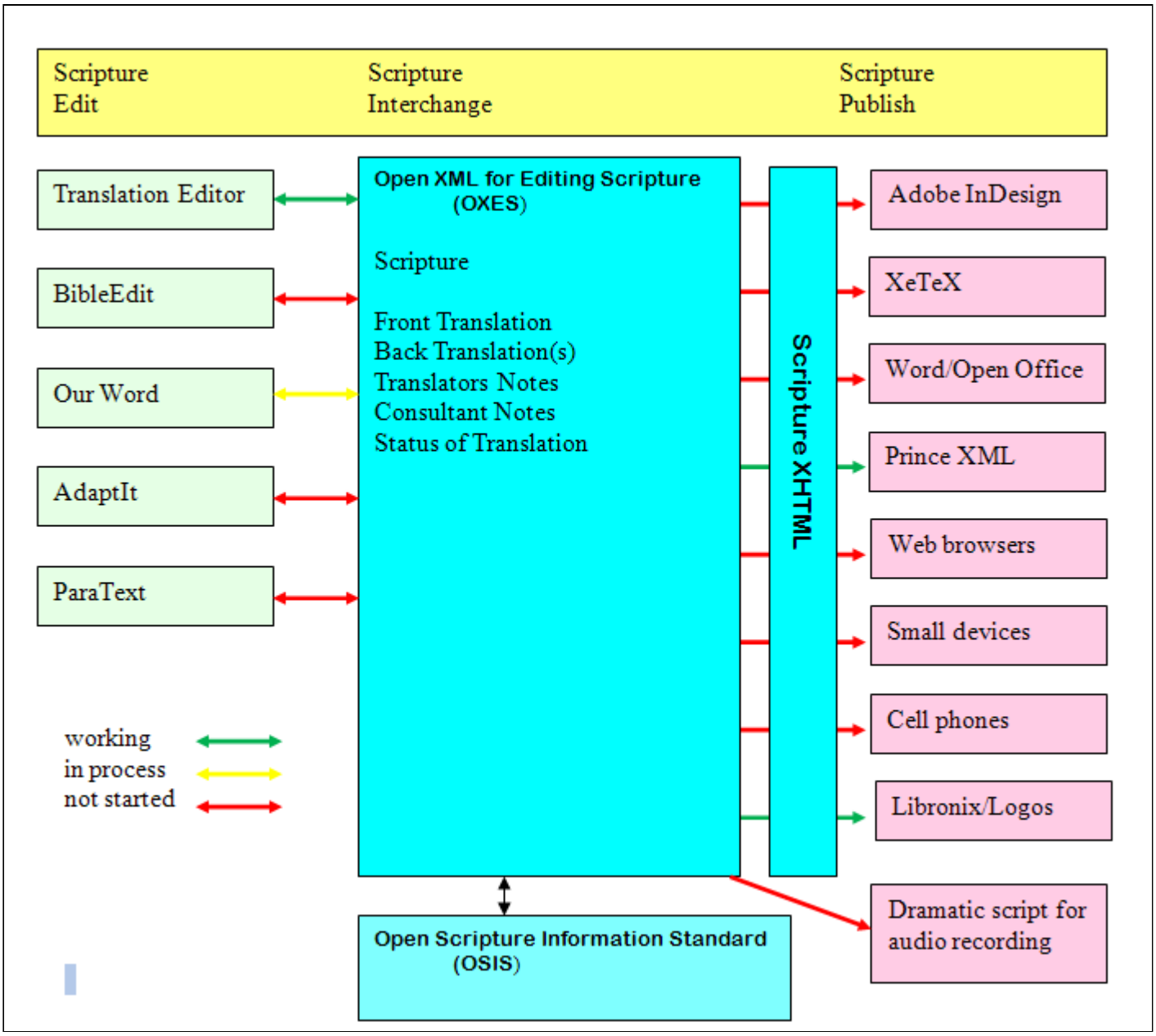
1. SIL International - formerly known as Summer Institute of Linguistics
2. Metadata is data about data. Process metadata includes information useful in the process of translating. It may explain why a certain translation was chosen over other possible translations.
3. Back Translation: A literal translation of a translation, which can be understood by a translation consultant or other speakers of a national language. A back translation is created to enable the consultant or other speakers to know what a translation means in a target language and how that translation is expressed in the forms of that language. A back translation should be as literal as possible so its reader can observe the forms in the target translation, yet restructured enough to enable it to make sense to the consultant or other readers of the back translation. A back translation helps a translation consultant determine if the original meaning has been preserved in the target language. Abbreviated as BT. From http://bible-translation.110mb.com/glossa.htm
4. Translation Editor (http://www.sil.org/computing/fieldworks/te/), Paratext (http://paratext.ubs-translations.org/), Bibledit (http://sites.google.com/site/bibledit/), AdaptIt (http://code.google.com/p/adaptit/), OurWord (http://ourword.theseedcompany.org/), XeTeX (http://scripts.sil.org/XeTeX), InDesign (http://www.adobe.com/products/indesign/).
5. Front Translation: a specially designed tool to assist a native translator. It is prepared by an advisor for a specific translation project for the mother tongue translators under his supervision. The advisor creates a front translation with the goal of making the meaning explicit and as easy as possible for the mother tongue translator, whose ability in English (or another national language, such as Spanish, French, or Indonesian) is limited, to use. The advisor studies (exegetes) a passage of the Bible, then writes up an accurate front translation based on this exegesis. The front translation contains all the meaning of the original, including implicit information which may need to be made explicit in the translation. The front translation has a structure that takes into consideration the unique vocabulary and grammatical patterns such as word order, phrase and clause structure, and idioms of the receptor language. From http://www.geocities.com/bible_translation/
6. OSIS: Open Scripture Information Standard 2.1.1 (http://bibletechnologies.net/)
7. XML: Extensible Markup Language

Graphic showing how OXES facilitates interchange of data



Preservation of data

Besides sharing data for the current work we want to preserve this information for 20+ years from now when someone wants to do a revision. The process information is very valuable for doing a revision. Having annotations, describing the reasoning for why one translation was favored over another one, will help future translators who use this Scripture text as a front translation. For this reason XML[8] was chosen as the best means of preserving data without respect to operating system or some proprietary program format. Operating systems will die. Publishing programs will fail to run on newer computers and become obsolete. Unicode is the character encoding for the XML files so this should preserved the exact characters desired. Meaningful markup in XML will be preserved and useful in computers 20, 50, 100 years from now, if the Lord waits that long to return.

8. XML: Extensible Markup Language

I am creating the detailed specification for the OXES language, called a schema, that is specifically designed to handle Scripture. Hopefully, programmers will modify their programs to read and write OXES documents. In the future translators will be able to share their translations including back translations and notes with other translators and consultants who using different programs.

Schema and documentation

OXES includes a schema written in Relax NG[9] format. Further development of the schema is planned by incorporating Schematron[10] This documentation is embedded in the schema file. The documentation is extracted using an XSLT transformation. Other views of the documentation are possible if desired. Included in this documentation is a simple listing of all the elements in alphabetic order. Also there are detailed descriptions and examples, where possible, of each element.

Schematron is a rule-based validation language for making assertions about the presence or absence of patterns in XML trees. Schematron validation can be embedded in a Relax NG schema. We plan to incorporate Schematron validation within the Relax NG schema for OXES. Using Relax NG we can say that a date must be in the format of YYYY.MM.DD. Using Schematron we can enforce rules like:

- The annotation date is before the current date.
- In Mark 15:26 there is an inscription element.

Output

From OXES we can transform the document to multiple outputs from the same input. For archival and output all books should be contained in one file. Individual files book files may prove useful. In such case a master file similar to the following can be used:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<part xmlns:xi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XInclude">

<xi:include href="WBT.ger.NGU.nt.2009-front_matter.xhtml"/>

<xi:include href="WBT.ger.NGU.nt.2009-MAT.xhtml"/>

<xi:include href="WBT.ger.NGU.nt.2009-MRK.xhtml"/>

<xi:include href="WBT.ger.NGU.nt.2009-LUK.xhtml"/>

<xi:include href="WBT.ger.NGU.nt.2009-JHN.xhtml"/>

</part>
```

A file containing just one book can be shared with others that are editing/translating the book. OXES can be transformed to the traditional printed form (both high quality and draft quality), PDF[11], HTML[12] for the internet, Crosswire, and Bible Gateway formats.

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9. Relax NG: REgular LAnguage for XML Next Generation) is a schema language for XML, based on Murata Makoto's RELAX and James Clark's TREX. A RELAX NG schema specifies a pattern for the structure and content of an XML document. It is defined by a committee specification of the OASIS RELAX NG technical committee, and also by part two of the international standard ISO/IEC 19757: Document Schema Definition Languages (DSDL).
10. Schematron has been standardized to become part of ISO/IEC 19757 - Document Schema Definition Languages (DSDL) - Part 3: Rule-based validation - Schematron.
11. PDF: Adobe's Portable Document Format is an open standard that has been officially published on July 1, 2008 by the ISO as ISO 32000-1:2008
12. HTML: HyperText Markup Language is the predominant markup language for web pages.

Comparison to USFM and OSIS

In the XML[13] world, markup tags look like <tag>. In USFM[14], markup tags look like \tag. And in TE[15], tags are really the paragraph or character style names. So we have a paragraph tagged differently in the markup langauges:

- OXES 1: **<p>**;
- USFM: **\p** and
- TE: the paragraph style: **Paragraph**.
- OXES 2: **<p class="Paragraph" USFM="p">**;

All of these are examples of markup languages. We can convert between all the markup languages. One language is not better than another. The XML markup languages do allow us to use freely available tools to validate the markup. OXES 2 is a flatter markup language than OXES 1. To assist with human understanding of the markup we have included both the TE and USFM equivalents in OXES 2..

In OXES 2 we place almost all of the block (paragraph) styles from TE and USFM into the **<p class="xxx" USFM="yyy">** pattern. We replace the xxx with the TE style name and yyy with the equivalent USFM.

In OXES 2 we place almost all of the inline (character) styles from TE and USFM into the **** pattern. We replace the xxx with the TE style name and yyy with the equivalent USFM.

USFM is a subset of SFMs with few extensions allowed. In a similar fashion OXES is a subset of OSIS[16] with few extensions allowed.

One major difference between OXES and OSIS is that OSIS asks you to mark up all quotations with the "q" element. For now we have chosen to not include that as an option. This may be added in a latter version if we can be persuaded that it adds value to the text. We are well aware that we could automatically generate the quotes if we did have the "q" element, but for now we see that as a stumbling block[17] and not a stepping stone to switching to XML[18]. Just the direct quotes that are the Words Of Jesus are allowed to be marked up for now.

Remote checking, 3-way merge, distributed version control

These are major requests from the field. The addition[19] of back translations (bt) and annotations should facilitate remote checking. 3-way merge and distributed version control are out of scope for this schema.

History

This schema was developed for use in the electronic interchange of modern language Scripture documents. OXES was developed as a subset of OSIS[20] with most extension abilities removed. XSEM[21] was the first XML[22] description of Scripture developed by SIL International. It was released in 2000. OSIS was developed by the Bible

13. XML: Extensible Markup Language
14. USFM: Unified Standard Format Markers
15. TE: SIL FieldWorks Translation Editor
16. OSIS: Open Scripture Information Standard
17. Adding the 'q' element is extra work with little perceived benefit. Quotes are often not marked correctly. The translators might blame the new markup language as the problem rather than seeing the need to correct their quote markup.
18. XML: Extensible Markup Language
19. Even though OXES is a subset of OSIS the needed additions can currently be mapped to 'p' and 'span' elements using the 'x-' type extension. These are proposed changes for the OSIS specification.
20. OSIS: Open Scripture Information Standard
21. XSEM: XML Scripture Encoding Model (http://scripts.sil.org/XSEM)
22. XML: Extensible Markup Language

Technologies Group which is a collaborative effort of the American Bible Society, the Society of Biblical Literature, the Summer Institute of Linguistics, the United Bible Societies, other Bible Societies and related groups, and individual volunteers around the world. OSIS started with XSEM and TEI[23]. OXES was developed to add back translations, translator notes, consultant notes, and status of translation. OSIS is highly extensible. OXES is restrictive. All options are explicitly named. OSIS focuses on the finished translation. OXES includes process information so in the future translators will know why a passage was translated the way it is. OXES version 1 was implimented in TE. Others thought the XML form too daunting and considered simplification. The flattened and simplified form OXES version 2 is the result. We can transform version 1 to version 2 and back. The OSIS transfomation has been done but is not as useful as there are so many possible OSIS representations of data.

Conformance levels

There are 4 levels of conformance.

- Level 0. OXES transfer text.
    - The document must be a well-formed and valid XML document according to the OXES schema.
    - The presence of duplicate verse IDs or the presence of user defined styles for title, section, paragraph, or character reduces conformance to level 0.
    - No applications are expected to process the text further. Transfer data from TE[24] to TE is possible. No other claims of usefulness are made of this text.
- Level 1. Minimal OXES document
    - The document must be a well-formed and valid XML document according to the OXES schema. Duplicate verse numbers are not allowed.
    - The Scripture is complete.
    - The document must mark all canonical references where they occur within the included text (for example, book, chapter, and verse boundaries in Bible).
    - The header must include a work declaration for the document itself, and for the versification system it uses. Bible is the default versification system.
    - The work declaration must provide at least title, contributor, and date(s). Contributor may be coded as "anonymous" or "unknown" if applicable.
    - At least one revisionDescription element must be included, describing the most recent substantial changes to the document.
    - Chapters and verses must start with c or v and optionally end with cEnd or vEnd. The start and end *ID* attributes must match.
    - The name and email address of the last responsible party should be included.
    - All tags are used as described in the documentation.
- Level 2. Basic OXES text.
    - All requirements of Level 1 conformance must be fulfilled.
    - A clear statement of rights must be provided within the rights element.
    - All inscriptions (for example, "mene mene tekel parsin") must be marked with "Inscription" style.
    - All the tetragrammaton, YHWH, must be marked via the "Name Of God" style.
    - All points where the text comes from a language other than the default language must be marked "Foreign" style (for example, "Talitha cumi").
    - All epistolary markup ("Opening", "Closing", and "Hand") must be styled where applicable.

23. TEI: Text Encoding Initiative (http://www.tei-c.org/index.xml)
24. TE: SIL FieldWorks Translation Editor

    - Poetic text must be marked. The styles "Line1", "Line2", "Line3" are used in place of calling the tag *verse* to refer to a *line of verse* to avoid confusion with the *verse number* tagged v.
    - Sections, paragraphs, and embedded texts are identified.
    - All notes are included if they will be published. Unpublished notes, called annotations, are encouraged.
- Level 3 Complete OXES document
    - All the requirements of Level 2 must be fulfilled.
    - All notes, front and back matter, figures, "Section Head"s, and other non-canonical phenomena must be included. All text expected to be published must be present at this time.

Implementation

TE: TE can now output to OXES and roundtrip the data. Currently at conformance Level 0. TE will need to modify the UI to add header in order to move to conformance Level 1.

Bibledit: Teus added a task for Bibledit of exporting and importing OXES Scripture.

IBS: Phil Murdy is writing a conversion tool in .NET for Word to OXES. Additional clarification in the documentation is being generated based on his questions while doing the conversion. Phil is developing a stricter schema similiar to OXES for his editing needs.

oxesID

"oxesID" identifies one and only one way to identify a Scripture location.

Example: **MRK.2.14**

It is constructed of the 3-letter UBS/SIL book code, a period, chapter number, a period, and verse number.

Most users will not expect to see MAT.1.1 or similar forms of verse references when reading a Bible. The format of oxesIDs and oxesRefs were designed for computer and not human consumption. The display form of either an oxesID or oxesRef (or any other attribute value for that matter) is limited only by the imagination of the person rendering the OXES encoded text for reading. Thus, MAT.1.1, can be rendered as: Matthew 1:1, or Matt. 1:1, or Matthew 1.1 or read aloud (for visually imparied users), or any other rendering that is desired. The ‘encoded’ form of any oxesID or oxesRef is only the starting point for rendering.

Above adapted from osisID. See the OSIS documentation for more discussion.

oxesRef

"oxesRef" identifies one and only one way to identify a Scripture location or range.

MRK.2.12 refers to one verse.

MRK.2.12-14 is incorrect.

MRK.2.12-MRK.2.14 refers to a range of verses.

MRK.2.12-3.5 is incorrect.

MRK.2.12-MRK.3.5 refers to a range of verses that span a chapter or book boundry.

An oxesRef is very much like an oxesID. The fundamental difference is that while an oxesID identifies the actual occurrence of canonical text, an oxesRef is used to refer to canonical text from somewhere else. For example, a footnote (particularly one of type="crossReference") may refer to a related passage, or a section heading in Mark

may include references to the parallel passages in Matthew and Luke; in such cases an oxesRef rather than an oxesID is used.

Any valid oxesID value is also a valid oxesRef value, and refers to the same thing. Thus for example, a commentary might say:

The same interpretive method applies also in <reference oxesRef="LUK.1.1">the first verse of Luke</reference>.

However, oxesRefs provide additional capabilities. They can refer to a contiguous range of books, chapters, verses, and they can refer to precise locations within a given canonically-reference unit.

To refer to a range, simply include two oxesRefs, one for the first verse (or chapter or book) of the range, and one for the last. Separate the two values by a single hyphen. For example:

JHN.3.14-JHN.3.16

PRO.30-PRO.31

EST-SNG

PSA.149-PRO.3.4

Both sides of the hyphen must hold complete references. It is not correct to abbreviate the first example above to merely "JHN.3.14-16" (as always, the values of oxesID and oxesRef attributes need not be the same values displayed to the reader).

A single oxesRef cannot identify a discontiguous range of a work. For example, a complex reference such as "John 3:14-16, 18; 4:1-2; 19-20" cannot be encoded as a single reference. It must instead be encoded as several parts, each contiguous:

<p>See also

<reference oxesRef="JHN.3.14-JHN.3.16">John 3:14-16, </reference>

<reference oxesRef="JHN.3.18">18; </reference>

<reference oxesRef="JHN.4.1-JHN.4.2">4:1-2; </reference>

<reference oxesRef="JHN.4.19-JHN.4.20">4:19-20; </reference>.</p

It is permissible for oxesRef values, including those on either side of a hyphen in a range reference, to use oxesID values that include the work-specific extension fields ("!" followed by a name, e.g. oxesRef="Ps.3.23!b-Ps.3.24!a")).

Above adapted from osisRef. See the OSIS documentation for more discussion.

Jump to summary descriptions of elements starting with: A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

OXES-TE Comparison

Currently 53 elements fully defined out of 53 OXES elements total

Review these elements - no documentation done yet:

Jump to summary descriptions of elements starting with: A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

<a>	**TE:** n/a	inline	**Usage:** a identifies a link to another location.
<annotation>	**TE:** select from menu	inline	**Usage:** annotation identifies an unpublished note.
<back>	**TE:** n/a	block	**Usage:** back identifies all material that follows the canonical Scriptures.
<book>	**TE:** n/a	block	**Usage:** A book identifies a book of the Bible (e.g. Genesis or Matthew).
<bookGroup>	**TE:** n/a	block	**Usage:** A bookGroup identifies a series of related books (e.g. law or gospels).
<bt>	**TE:** handled internally	inline	**Usage:** bt identifies the back translation.
<c>	**TE:** Chapter Number, Chapter Number Alternate	inline	**Usage:** c is a milestone event identifying the start of a chapter in the text.
<cEnd>	**TE:** n/a	inline	**Usage:** cEnd is an unpublished, milestone event identifying the end of a c in the text.
<canon>	**TE:** n/a	block	**Usage:** A canon identifies a major division of a Bible.
<caption>	**TE:** see figure	inline	**Usage:** caption identifies the published text associated with a picture or figure.
<category>	**TE:** select from menu	inline	**Usage:** category identifies the type of annotation.
<cell>	**TE:** Table Cell, Table Cell Last	block	**Usage:** cell identifies a cell in a table.

<comment>	**TE:** Remark	block	**Usage:** comment identifies an unpublished comment or remark.
<contributor>	**TE:** needs to be added to UI	block	**Usage:** contributor identifies who has contributed to this work in any capacity. The contributor element appears only in a work element.
<created>	**TE:** automatically added by annotation tool	inline	**Usage:** created identifies the creation date of an annotation in the form of 2008-03-17 10:20:52 (YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS)
<date>	**TE:** this needs to be added to the UI	inline	**Usage:** date identifies the year.month.day.
<figure>	**TE:** From UI	block	**Usage:** figure identifies a graphic or picture to insert in the text from an external file. figures are found before ps but not within them. Placement on the page is usually delegated to the typesetting tool.
<front>	**TE:** n/a	block	**Usage:** front identifies all material that precedes the canonical Scriptures.
<ft>	**TE:** handled internally ??	inline	**Usage:** ft identifies the front translation.

<glossary>	**TE:** n/a	block	**Usage:** A glossary gives information that is relevant to multiple passages in the New Testament, e.g., explanation of key terms and general biblical cultural information, brief facts about Old Testament characters mentioned in the New Testament.
<head>	**TE:** Table Cell Head, Table Cell Head Last	block	**Usage:** head identifies a cell that contains a heading in a table.
<header>	**TE:** from Project builder program	block	**Usage:** header identifies metadata (data about data) for this Bible or New Testament.
<history>	**TE:** n/a	block	**Usage:** history identifies the history of revisions.
<index>	**TE:** n/a	inline	**Usage:** The index element may be placed at any point in the document to indicate a topic under which that location should be indexed. It is always an empty element. Multiple indexes (such as of places, names, theological or ethical issues, etc) must be distinguished via the name attribute.
<info>	**TE:**	block	**Usage:** info identifies a section of non-canonical text that holds information about processing the book.

<introduction>	**TE:** Intro Section, Intro Paragraph	block	**Usage:** introduction identifies a section of non-canonical text preceding canonical text.
<modified>	**TE:** automatically added by annotation tool	inline	**Usage:** modified identifies the modification date of an annotation in the form of 2008-03-17 10:20:52 (YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM.SS)
<notationCategories>	**TE:** use the annotation tool	inline	**Usage:** notationCategories identifies one-or-more categorys for an annotation.
<notationDiscussion>	**TE:** use annotation tool	block	**Usage:** notationDiscussion identifies the discussion part of an annotation.
<notationQuote>	**TE:** use annotation tool	block	**Usage:** notationQuote identifies a specific quotation of text under discussion in an annotation.
<notationRecommendation>	**TE:** use annotation tool	block	**Usage:** notationRecommendation identifies a specific course of action to follow to resolve the problem presented in the annotation.
<notationResolution>	**TE:** use annotation tool	block	**Usage:** notationResolution identifies how a specific area under discussion in a annotation has been resolved.

<notationResponse>	**TE:** use annotation tool	block	**Usage:** notationResponse identifies a response to a recommendation in an annotation.
<note>	**TE:** Note Cross-Reference Paragraph, Note General Paragraph	inline	**Usage:** note identifies a published note.
<oxes>	**TE:** n/a	block	**Usage:** oxes identifies the outermost element in an OXES document.
<oxesText>	**TE:** n/a	block	**Usage:** identifies the actual Scripture text.

<p>	**TE:** Caption, Chapter Head, Citation Line1, Citation Line2, Citation Paragraph, Closing, Congregational Response, Cross-Reference, Doxology, Embedded Text Closing, Embedded Text Line1, Embedded Text Line2, Embedded Text Line3, Embedded Text Opening, Embedded Text Paragraph Continuation, Embedded Text Paragraph, Embedded Text Refrain, Glossary Definition, Glossary Entry Main, Glossary Entry Secondary, Header, Hebrew Title, Inscription Paragraph, Interlude, Intro Citation Line1, Intro Citation Line2, Intro Citation Paragraph, Intro Cross-Reference, Intro List Item1, Intro List Item2, Intro List Item3, Intro Paragraph, Intro Section Head, Line1, Line2, Line3, List Item1 Additional, List Item1, List Item2 Additional, List Item2, List Item3, Note Cross-Reference Paragraph, Note General Paragraph, Paragraph Continuation, Paragraph, Parallel Passage Reference, Refrain, Section Head Major, Section Head Minor, Section Head Series, Section Head, Section Range Paragraph, Section Range, Speech Line1, Speech Line2, Speech Speaker, Stanza Break, Table Cell Head Last, Table Cell Head, Table Cell Last, Table Cell, Table Row, Title	block	**Usage:** p identifies a paragraph or block of text. The attribute "class" holds the name of the style. See Using Styles document for a discussion with examples of allowed paragraph styles.

	Main, Title Secondary, Title Tertiary, Variant Paragraph, Variant Section Head, Variant Section Tail, userPS		
<para>	**TE:** n/a	block	**Usage:** para identifies a paragraph that the translator or consultant is writing. It is not part of the canonical text.
<reference>	**TE:** n/a	inline	**Usage:** A reference identifies a book, chapter, verse.
<resolved>	**TE:** automatically added by annotation tool	inline	**Usage:** resolved identifies the resolution date of an annotation in the form of 2008-03-17 10:20:52 (YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM.SS)
<revisionDesc>	**TE:** needs to be added to UI	block	**Usage:** The revisionDesc element is used to record changes or edits to the text and should be used every time significant editing is done.
<row>	**TE:** Table Row	block	**Usage:** row identifies a row in a table. It contains one-or-more cells.
<scriptureText>	**TE:** n/a	scriptureText	**Usage:** A scriptureText identifies text that is canonical. It excludes titles, introductions, and maps. It includes ps, figures, tables, and published notes.

	TE: Abbreviation, Alluded Text, Alternate Reading, Attribution, Book Title In Text, Chapter Number, Chapter Number Alternate, Cross Reference, Emphasis, Foreign, Gloss, Hand, Inscription, Key Word, Label, Mentioned, Name Of God, Note Marker, Note Target Reference, Ordinal Number Ending, Quoted Text, Referenced Text, See In Glossary, So Called, Supplied, Title Secondary, Title Tertiary, Untranslated Word, Variant, Verse Number, Verse Number Alternate, Verse Number In Note, Words Of Christ, UserCS	inline	**Usage:** span identifies a word or words inline. It is found in ps, paras in annotations. The attribute "class" holds the name of the style. See Using Styles document for a discussion with examples of allowed span styles.
<table>	**TE:** use table tool	block	**Usage:** table identifies a table. A table contains one-or-more rows. Each row contains one-or-more heads or cells.
<title>	**TE:** Title Main, Title Secondary, Title Tertiary	block	**Usage:** title identifies a book title.
<titlePage>	**TE:** - - generated - -	block	**Usage:** identifies a separate page of text preceding a major section of text such as Old Testament, New Testament, or Bible.
<tr>	**TE:** handled internally	inline	**Usage:** tr identifies the translated text. [verse text]

<trGroup>		block	**Usage:** The trGroup element identifies a group which contains optional front translation (ft), optional translation (tr), and zero-or-more back translations (bt).
<v>	**TE:** Verse Number, Verse Number Alternate	inline	**Usage:** v is a milestone event identifying the start of a verse in the text.
<vEnd>	**TE:** n/a	inline	**Usage:** vEnd is a milestone event identifying the end of a verse in the text.
<w>		inline	**Usage:** The w element provides a place to record word-level annotation, such as part of speech identifiers, lemma or Strong's numbers, and the like.
<work>	**TE:** n/a	block	**Usage:** work provides information comparable to that found on the title page of a printed work. It also holds the names and abbreviations of all the books included in the publication.

Jump to summary descriptions of elements starting with:

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

OXES detailed description of elements

A detailed description and example, if possible, of the defined elements in the OXES schema follows:

a

Usage: a identifies a link to another location.

The required attribute "href" establishes a link to another element with matching attribute "ID".

USFM: n/a

TE: n/a

OSIS: <a>

May contain elements:

May contain attributes: href

Attribute values may be:

annotation

Usage: annotation identifies an unpublished note.

The attribute "type" can have the following values: general, citation, exegesis, translation, speaker, explanation, alternative, study, allusion, variant, background, liturgical, devotional, crossReference, encoder, general, toDo, askUNS, reason, suggestionFrontTranslation, definition, oldVersion, backTranslation, hints, exegeticalGreek, exegeticalHebrew, exegeticalGeneral, translatorNote, consultantNote, pre-typesettingCheck

USFM: zAnnotation

TE: select from menu

OSIS: <note type="x-AAAAAA" subType="x-unpublished">

May contain elements: created, modified, resolved, notationCategories, notationQuote, notationDiscussion, notationResolution, notationRecommendation, notationResponse, grp.c-v-ft-bt-vEnd-cEnd,

May contain attributes: canonical, beginOffset, endOffset, languageInFocus, status, assignedTo, type, subType, oxesRef

Attribute values may be: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4;

back

Usage: back identifies all material that follows the canonical Scriptures.

back consists of one or more of sections with attribute type (listed in alphabetic order):

- chronology,
- concordance,
- glossary,
- maps,
- namesIndex,
- topicalIndex,
- weightsAndMeasures.

USFM: id BAK; periph Chronology, periph Weights and Measures, periph Map Index; id CNC; id GLO; id TDX; id NDX

TE: n/a

OSIS: , <div[@type="x-chronology"]>, <div[@type="concordance"]>, <div[@type="glossary"]>, <div[@type="index" @subtype="x-names"]>, <div[@type="index" @subtype="x-topical"]>, <div[@type="map"]>, <div[@type="x-weightsAndMeasures"]>

May contain elements: titlePage, glossary, p,

May contain attributes: canonical

Attribute values may be:

book

Usage: A book identifies a book of the Bible (e.g. Genesis or Matthew).

The required attribute "ID" holds the ubs/sil 3-letter code identifying the book. A book consists of in order: an optional titlePage, a title, optional introduction, one or more sections with the initial section containing an optional p with type="opening" and the final section containing an optional p with type="closing" />.

If the book is empty, it is assumed that there is a book file present in the same folder. For the book of Matthew, the file name should be the attribute "oxesWorkID" plus the book name, e.g., **WBT.ger.NGT.MAT.oxes**.

USFM: id

TE: n/a

OSIS:

May contain elements: info, titlePage, introduction, scriptureText,

May contain attributes: ID

Attribute values may be: enum.bookValue,

bookGroup

Usage: A bookGroup identifies a series of related books (e.g. law or gospels).

Standard attribute "ID"s include: law, history, poetry, prophets, gospels, acts, paulineEpistles, otherEpistles, and revelation. A bookGroup consists of an optional titlePage and one or more books.

USFM: n/a

TE: n/a

OSIS:

May contain elements: titlePage, book,

May contain attributes: ID

Attribute values may be: enum.bookGroupValue,

bt

Usage: bt identifies the back translation.

The attribute "resp" holds initials of contributor. This matches the attribute "ID" on contributor

The attribute "status" identifies the status of the back translation. Allowed values include

- unfinished
- finished
- checked
- closed

The attribute "type" identifies the type of the back translation. Allowed values include:

- working
- final
- free_translation
- word_for_word
- interlinear

The attribute "xml:lang" holds the 2 or 3-letter code for the back translation language.

See also: tr, ft

USFM: n/a, [OW prefaces the usfm marker with "bt"]

TE: handled internally

OSIS: <seg type="x-bt" xml:lang="pt">

May contain elements: grp.inline,

May contain attributes: xml:lang, status, resp, type

Attribute values may be: unfinished, finished, checked, closed, working, final, free_translation, word_for_word, interlinear

c

Usage: c is a milestone event identifying the start of a chapter in the text.

c has an optional, unique attribute "ID". The cEnd attribute "ID" must match the c attribute "ID". Since cEnd is now optional the "ID" is moved to optional.

Chapter is usually formatted with drop caps, as in the **example 1**.

Always include all chapter numbers, even in the five books that are single chapter books: OBA, PHM, 2JN, 3JN, JUD. At publication time, it is decided if the chapter number is printed or not for single chapter books. The default is yes.

Example 1 <c ID="MRK.1" n="1">

A chapter within a note looks like: <c ID="MRK.12.note" n="12">

An alternate chapter is identified by the attribute "aID" and looks like: <c ID="PSA.14" aID="PSA.13" n="14"/>. See **example 4**.

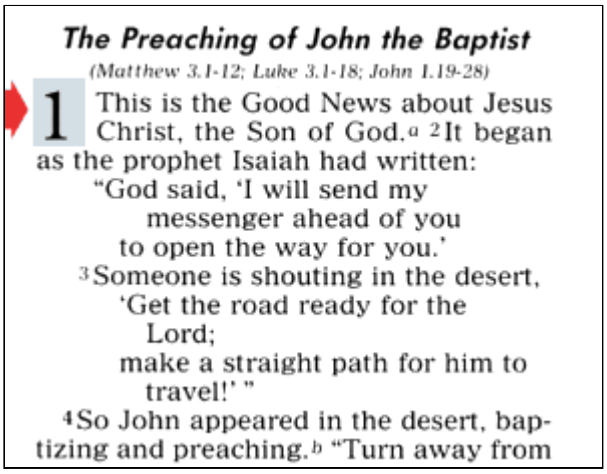
See chapterHead for complex handling of chapters.

USFM: c, ca

TE: Chapter Number, Chapter Number Alternate

OSIS: <chapter sID="">

c **example 1** scanned from: TEV MRK 1

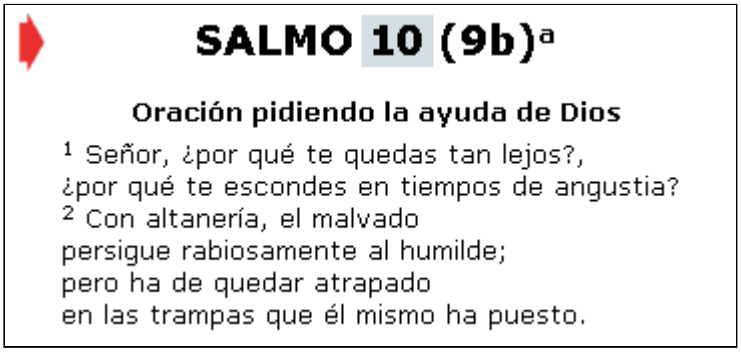


The Preaching of John the Baptist

(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.'
3Someone is shouting in the desert,
'Get the road ready for the
Lord;
make a straight path for him to
travel!' "
4So John appeared in the desert, bap-
tizing and preaching.[b] "Turn away from

c **example 2** scanned from: PSA 10 (VP)

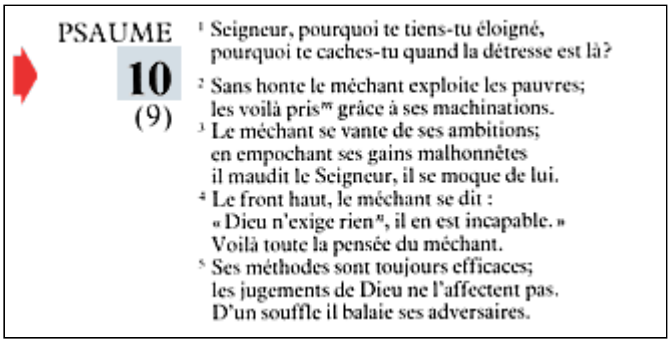


SALMO 10 (9b)[a]

Oración pidiendo la ayuda de Dios

1 Señor, ¿por qué te quedas tan lejos?,
¿por qué te escondes en tiempos de angustia?
2 Con altanería, el malvado
persigue rabiosamente al humilde;
pero ha de quedar atrapado
en las trampas que él mismo ha puesto.

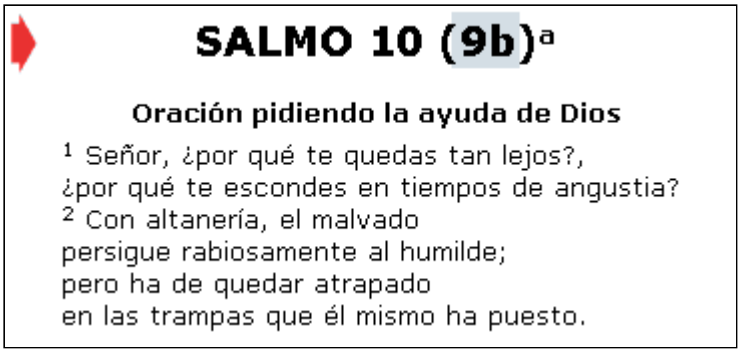
c **example 3** scanned from: PSA 10 (FC)



PSAUME
10
(9)

1 Seigneur, pourquoi te tiens-tu éloigné,
pourquoi te caches-tu quand la détresse est là?
2 Sans honte le méchant exploite les pauvres;
les voilà pris[m] grâce à ses machinations.
3 Le méchant se vante de ses ambitions;
en empochant ses gains malhonnêtes
il maudit le Seigneur, il se moque de lui.
4 Le front haut, le méchant se dit :
« Dieu n'exige rien[n], il en est incapable. »
Voilà toute la pensée du méchant.
5 Ses méthodes sont toujours efficaces;
les jugements de Dieu ne l'affectent pas.
D'un souffle il balaie ses adversaires.

c **example 4** scanned from: PSA 10 (VP) [alternate chapter number]



SALMO 10 (9b)[a]

Oración pidiendo la ayuda de Dios

1 Señor, ¿por qué te quedas tan lejos?,
¿por qué te escondes en tiempos de angustia?
2 Con altanería, el malvado
persigue rabiosamente al humilde;
pero ha de quedar atrapado
en las trampas que él mismo ha puesto.

May contain elements:

May contain attributes: n, oxesID, ID, aID

Attribute values may be:

cEnd

Usage: cEnd is an unpublished, milestone event identifying the end of a c in the text.

The attribute "ID" is used at the start of the c. The cEnd with attribute "ID" is used at the end of the chapter.

Always include all chapter numbers, even in the five books that are single chapter books: OBA, PHM, 2JN, 3JN, JUD. At publication time, it is decided if the chapter number is printed or not for single chapter books. The default is yes.

See chapterHead for complex handling of chapters.

USFM: n/a

TE: n/a

OSIS: <chapter eID="">

May contain elements:

May contain attributes: n, ID

Attribute values may be:

canon

Usage: A canon identifies a major division of a Bible.

The required attribute "ID" may have value of: ot, dc, and nt. These stand for Old Testament, Deutrocanonical, and New Testament.

A canon may consist of an optional titlePage and either one or more bookGroups or one or more books.

USFM: n/a

TE: n/a

OSIS:

May contain elements: titlePage, bookGroup, book,

May contain attributes: ID

Attribute values may be: enum.canonValue,

caption

Usage: caption identifies the published text associated with a picture or figure.

USFM: see figure

TE: see figure

OSIS: <caption>

May contain elements: ft, bt,

May contain attributes:

Attribute values may be:

category

Usage: category identifies the type of annotation.

There can be zero-or-more categorys for a given annotation

USFM: n/a

TE: select from menu

OSIS: <seg type="x-category">

May contain elements:

May contain attributes: xml:lang

Attribute values may be: enum.annotationCategoryValue,

cell

Usage: cell identifies a cell in a table.

Tables are often found in Numbers, 1 Chronicles, Joshua, Ezra, Nehemiah, Revelation.

A table organizes information into rows and columns. A cell is the intersection of a row and a column.

It is usually formatted with start (sometimes called leading) alignment (that is, left alignment if the direction is left-to-right and right alignment if the direction is right-to-left).

The attribute "alignment" may have values of start, end, center, justify. See **example 4** for end alignment.

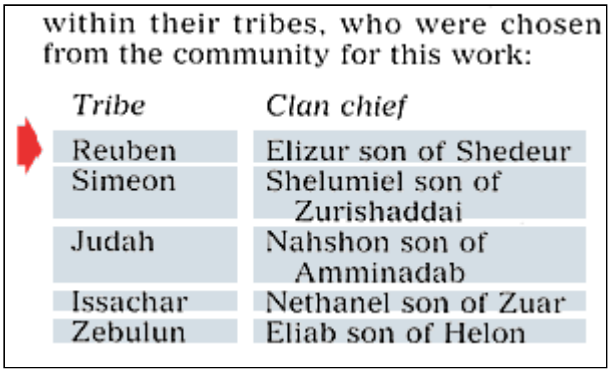
You can insert v number either in the cell or in the preceding p as a verse bridge.

USFM: tc1, tc2, tc3, tc4, tcr1, tcr2, tcr3, tcr4

TE: Table Cell, Table Cell Last

OSIS: <cell>

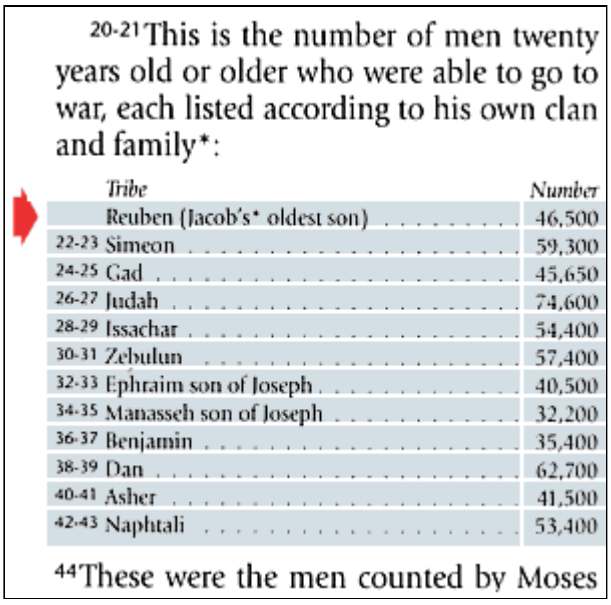
cell **example 1** scanned from: TEV NUM 1.5-16



within their tribes, who were chosen from the community for this work:

Tribe	*Clan chief*
Reuben	Elizur son of Shedeur
Simeon	Shelumiel son of Zurishaddai
Judah	Nahshon son of Amminadab
Issachar	Nethanel son of Zuar
Zebulun	Eliab son of Helon

cell **example 2** scanned from: NLT NUM 1.20-44

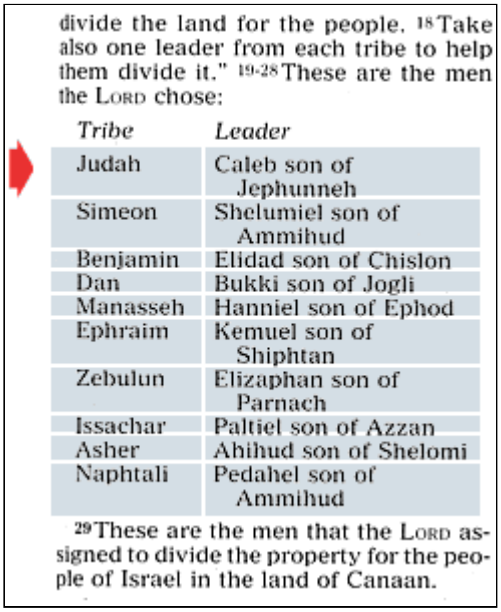


20-21 This is the number of men twenty years old or older who were able to go to war, each listed according to his own clan and family*:

Tribe	*Number*
Reuben (Jacob's* oldest son)	46,500
22-23 Simeon	59,300
24-25 Gad	45,650
26-27 Judah	74,600
28-29 Issachar	54,400
30-31 Zebulun	57,400
32-33 Ephraim son of Joseph	40,500
34-35 Manasseh son of Joseph	32,200
36-37 Benjamin	35,400
38-39 Dan	62,700
40-41 Asher	41,500
42-43 Naphtali	53,400

44 These were the men counted by Moses

cell **example 3** scanned from: TEV NUM 34.18-29

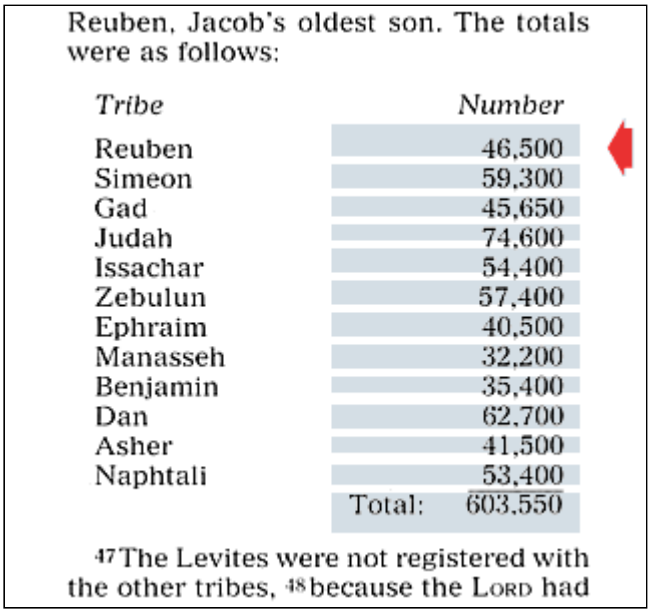


divide the land for the people. 18 Take also one leader from each tribe to help them divide it." 19-28 These are the men the LORD chose:

Tribe	*Leader*
Judah	Caleb son of Jephunneh
Simeon	Shelumiel son of Ammihud
Benjamin	Elidad son of Chislon
Dan	Bukki son of Jogli
Manasseh	Hanniel son of Ephod
Ephraim	Kemuel son of Shiphtan
Zebulun	Elizaphan son of Parnach
Issachar	Paltiel son of Azzan
Asher	Ahihud son of Shelomi
Naphtali	Pedahel son of Ammihud

29 These are the men that the LORD assigned to divide the property for the people of Israel in the land of Canaan.

cell **example 4** scanned from: TEV NUM 1.20-46



Reuben, Jacob's oldest son. The totals were as follows:

Tribe	*Number*
Reuben	46,500
Simeon	59,300
Gad	45,650
Judah	74,600
Issachar	54,400
Zebulun	57,400
Ephraim	40,500
Manasseh	32,200
Benjamin	35,400
Dan	62,700
Asher	41,500
Naphtali	53,400
Total:	603,550

47 The Levites were not registered with the other tribes, 48 because the LORD had

May contain elements: a, date, figure, index, p, v, vEnd, w,

May contain attributes: canonical

Attribute values may be:

comment

Usage: comment identifies an unpublished comment or remark.

USFM: rem

TE: Remark

OSIS: <note type="x-comment">

May contain elements:

May contain attributes:

Attribute values may be:

contributor

Usage: contributor identifies who has contributed to this work in any capacity. The contributor element appears only in a work element.

It takes a team to translate Scripture. The required attribute "role" identifies how each person has contributed. The meaning of the terms is as used by the USMARC Relator Codes.

Required attribute "ID" identifies an abbreviation for the person's name and it is used on annotations. ID needs to be unique for this document.

```
<contributor role="Author_of_introduction" ID="ln">Luís Nyadzedze</contributor>
<contributor role="Grammar_Consultant" ID="bh">Barbara Heins</contributor>
<contributor role="Language_Program_Coordinator" ID="bl">Benjamin Leach</contributor>
<contributor role="Markup_editor" ID="jh">John Heins</contributor>
<contributor role="Markup_editor" ID="mbs">Mozambican Bible Society</contributor>
<contributor role="Mother_Tongue_Translator" ID="ln">Luís Nyadzedze</contributor>
<contributor role="Mother_Tongue_Translator" ID="ds">fake name here</contributor>
<contributor role="Project_Coordinator" ID="jh">John Heins</contributor>
<contributor role="Publisher" ID="mbs">Mozambican Bible Society</contributor>
<contributor role="Publisher" ID="aim">African Inland Mission</contributor>
<contributor role="Reviewer" ID="aaa">fake name here for now</contributor>
<contributor role="Teacher" ID="jh">John Heins</contributor>
<contributor role="Translation_Consultant" ID="gy">Dr. Gosnell York</contributor>
<contributor role="Translation_Consultant" ID="vr">Prof. Van Roii</contributor>
<contributor role="Translation_Consultant" ID="wo">Willis Ott</contributor>
<contributor role="Translator_for_Back_Translation" ID="zzz">fake name here</contributor>
```

USFM: n/a

TE: needs to be added to UI

OSIS: <contributor>

May contain elements:

May contain attributes: role, lang, ID

Attribute values may be: Adapter, Annotator, Artist, Author_of_afterword,_colophon,_etc., Author_of_introduction, Author, Binder, Binding_designer, Book_designer, Book_producer, Bookjacket_designer, Bookplate_designer, Calligrapher, Cartographer, Collaborator, Commentator_for_written_text, Commentator, Compiler, Consultant_to_a_project, Consultant, Contributor, Cover_designer, Creator, Editor, Encoder, Expert, Grammar_Consultant, Illuminator, Illustrator, Language_Program_Coordinator, Lithographer, Markup_editor, Printer, Process_contact, Programmer, Project_Coordinator, Proofreader, Publisher, Reader, Renderer, Responsible_party, Reviewer, Sponsor, Teacher, Mother_Tongue_Translator, Translation_Consultant, Translator, Translator_for_Back_Translation

created

Usage: created identifies the creation date of an annotation in the form of 2008-03-17 10:20:52 (YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS)

USFM: n/a

TE: automatically added by annotation tool

OSIS: <date subType="x-created">

May contain elements:

May contain attributes:

Attribute values may be:

date

Usage: date identifies the year.month.day.

It is required in revisionDesc. It is optional in the text or notes. It should be in the form of yyyy.mm.dd. The separator being ".". If a time is also desired it may be added after a space. Any unit may be omitted along with all following units. So these are all legal date usage:
<date>1944</date> The year 1944.
<date>1944.10</date> October 1944.
<date>1944.10.24</date> October 24, 1944.
<date>1944.01.05</date> If the month or day is less than 10 include the leading zero. January 5, 1944.
<date>1944.10.24 10</date> Ten AM.
<date>1944.10.24 22</date> Ten PM.
<date>1944.10.24 10:25</date> Ten twenty-five AM.
<date>1944.10.24 10:25:15</date> Ten twenty-five and 15 seconds AM.
<date>-3.12.30</date> This is Dec 30 2 B.C. (year **-n** = year **n+1 B.C.**)

USFM: n/a

TE: this needs to be added to the UI

OSIS: <date>

May contain elements:

May contain attributes: type

Attribute values may be: ISO

enum.annotationCategoryValue

Usage: This lists all valid values for attribute "type" on category for a annotation such as **Ambiguity in translation**, **Cross-cultural mismatch**.

May contain elements:

May contain attributes:

Attribute values may be: Communication, Culture, Discourse, Exegesis and text, Grammar, Lexicon, Miscellaneous, Receptor language and setting, Rhetoric and highlighting, Co, Cu, D, E, G, L, M, RL, Rh, Accuracy in translation, Ambiguity in translation, Anachronism, Apostrophe, Assumed information, Back reference, Book introduction, Book title, Chiasmus, Chronological order of events, Clarity in translation, Cohesion/transition, Collocation, Comparative relation, Connotation, Cross-cultural mismatch, Cross-reference, Discourse unit, Double meaning (author intended ambiguity), Dual-plural, Ellipsis, Emotive focus, Euphemism, Extended use, Figurative extension, Footnote, Form, Formula, Front and back matter, Gender appropriate, Genitive in source text, Genre, Glossary, Hendiadys, Hyperbole, Idiom, Illocutionary force, Implicature, Implied exclusion, Inclusive/exclusive 1st person plural, Influence, Information load, Interpretation of source text, Introduction of a new participant., Irony, Key biblical term, Layout in RL, Lexical correspondence, Lexical parallelism, Litotes, Metaphor, Metonymy, Modality, Naturalness in translation, Negation, Numbering, Old Testament quotation, Omission of information in translation, Orthography issues, Other grammatical relationships (within a clause or proposition), Parable and allegory, Parallel passage, Parallelism, Participant reference, Passive voice, Personification, Perspective/direction, Picture selection, Poetry, Prominence, Pronominal reference, Pronoun system mismatch, Proper value, Relationship between propositions, Relative clause, Repetition, Rhetorical question, Section heading, Simile, Skewing between grammar and semantics, Sociolinguistic setting, Sound symbolism, Speech quotation, Symbolism, Synecdoche, Syntactic parallelism, Tense and aspect, Textual variant, Theme, Unknown idea, Vocative, Co-AInfo, Co-Acc, Co-Amb, Co-Clrty, Co-Emot, Co-IllFrce, Co-Imp, Co-Nat, Co-Om, Co-Soc, Cu-Ana, Cu-CCMsm, Cu-Sym, Cu-UId, D-BckRef, D-Chia, D-Chron, D-Cohes, D-DisUn, D-Form, D-Gen, D-Info, D-PartRef, D-Persp, D-Prom, D-PrtIntro, D-Ptry, D-Rel, D-Spch, D-Thm, E-DblMean, E-Interp, E-OTQt, E-TV, G-ComRel, G-Dual, G-Ellp, G-Ext, G-Gen, G-Gend, G-ImExcl, G-IncExcl, G-Mod, G-Neg, G-OthGram, G-Pass, G-Pron, G-PronMism, G-RelCl, G-Skew, G-TA, L-Col, L-Con, L-Id, L-KT, L-Lex, L-PN, RL-BkIntr, RL-BkTtl, RL-CR, RL-FrntBck, RL-FtNt, RL-Gl, RL-Inf, RL-Lay, RL-Num, RL-Orth, RL-Paral, RL-PicSel, RL-SecHd, Rh-Apos, Rh-Euph, Rh-FigEx, Rh-Frm, Rh-Hen, Rh-Hyp, Rh-Irny, Rh-LexPar, Rh-Lit, Rh-Met, Rh-Par, Rh-Paral, Rh-Per, Rh-Rep, Rh-RhQu, Rh-Sim, Rh-SndSym, Rh-Syn, Rh-SynPar, Rh-Voc

enum.block.value

Usage: This lists all valid values for block text. Example: **Paragraph Continuation**

May contain elements:

May contain attributes:

Attribute values may be: Caption, Chapter Head, Citation Line1, Citation Line2, Citation Paragraph, Closing, Congregational Response, Cross-Reference, Doxology, Embedded Text Closing, Embedded Text Line1, Embedded Text Line2, Embedded Text Line3, Embedded Text Opening, Embedded Text Paragraph Continuation, Embedded Text Paragraph, Embedded Text Refrain, Glossary Definition, Glossary Entry Main, Glossary Entry Secondary, Header, Hebrew Title, Inscription Paragraph, Interlude, Intro Citation Line1, Intro Citation Line2, Intro Citation Paragraph, Intro Cross-Reference, Intro List Item1, Intro List Item2, Intro List Item3, Intro Paragraph, Intro Section Head, Line1, Line2, Line3, List Item1 Additional, List Item1, List Item2 Additional, List Item2, List Item3, Note Cross-Reference Paragraph, Note General Paragraph, Paragraph Continuation, Paragraph, Parallel Passage Reference, Refrain, Section Head Major, Section Head Minor, Section Head Series, Section Head, Section Range Paragraph, Section Range, Speech Line1, Speech Line2, Speech Speaker, Stanza Break, Table Cell Head Last, Table Cell Head, Table Cell Last, Table Cell, Table Row, Title Main, Title Secondary, Title Tertiary, Variant Paragraph, Variant Section Head, Variant Section Tail, userPS

enum.block.usfm

Usage: This lists all valid values for block USFMs.

May contain elements:

May contain attributes:

Attribute values may be: b, cls, h1, h, li1, li2, li3, li, m, mi, ms, ms1, ms2, ms3, mt1, mt2, mt3, mt, nb, p, pc, ph1, ph2, ph3, ph, pi1, pi2, pi3, pi, pm, pmc, pmo, pmr, pr, q1, q2, q3, q, qa, qc, qm1, qm2, qm3, qm, qr, r, s, s1, s2, s3, sr, st, x, xo

enum.bookGroupValue

Usage: This lists all valid values for different book groups such as **gospels**, **paulineEpistles**.

May contain elements:

May contain attributes:

Attribute values may be: law, history, poetry, prophets, gospels, acts, paulineEpistles, otherEpistles, revelation, formerProphets, writings, pentateuch, wisdom, majorProphets, minorProphets, general

enum.bookValue

Usage: This lists all valid values for books of the Bible. (SIL[25]-UBS[26] 3-letter codes)

May contain elements:

May contain attributes:

Attribute values may be: GEN, EXO, LEV, NUM, DEU, JOS, JDG, RUT, 1SA, 2SA, 1KI, 2KI, 1CH, 2CH, EZR, NEH, EST, JOB, PSA, PRO, ECC, SNG, ISA, JER, LAM, EZK, DAN, HOS, JOL, AMO, OBA, JON, MIC, NAM, HAB, ZEP, HAG, ZEC, MAL, TOB, JDT, ESG, WIS, SIR, BAR, LJE, S3Y, SUS, BEL, 1MA, 2MA, 3MA, 4MA, 1ES, 2ES, MAN, PS2, ODA, PSS, JSA, JDB, TBS, SST, DNT, BLT, MAT, MRK, LUK, JHN, ACT, ROM, 1CO, 2CO, GAL, EPH, PHP, COL, 1TH, 2TH, 1TI, 2TI, TIT, PHM, HEB, JAS, 1PE, 2PE, 1JN, 2JN, 3JN, JUD, REV

25. SIL International - formerly known as Summer Institute of Linguistics
26. UBS: United Bible Societies

enun.canonValue

Usage: This lists all valid values for canon.

- ot: Old Testament,
- dc: Deutrocanonical,
- nt: New Testament.

May contain elements:

May contain attributes:

Attribute values may be: ot, dc, nt

enum.inline.style

Usage: This lists all valid values for attribute "style" used inline. Example: **Name Of God**.

May contain elements:

May contain attributes:

Attribute values may be: Abbreviation, Alluded Text, Alternate Reading, Attribution, Book Title In Text, Chapter Number, Chapter Number Alternate, Cross Reference, Emphasis, Foreign, Gloss, Hand, Inscription, Key Word, Label, Mentioned, Name Of God, Note Marker, Note Target Reference, Ordinal Number Ending, Quoted Text, Referenced Text, See In Glossary, So Called, Supplied, Title Secondary, Title Tertiary, Untranslated Word, Variant, Verse Number, Verse Number Alternate, Verse Number In Note, Words Of Christ, UserCS

enum.inline.usfm

Usage: This lists all valid values for attribute "style" used inline. Example: **em**.

May contain elements:

May contain attributes:

Attribute values may be: qs, qac, qac, em, c, C, V, v, fqa

enum.note.style

Usage: This lists all valid values for attribute "style" used for note. Example: **crossReference**.

May contain elements:

May contain attributes:

Attribute values may be: general, citation, exegesis, translation, speaker, explanation, alternative, study, allusion, variant, background, liturgical, devotional, crossReference, encoder, map, literal

enum.note.usfm

Usage: This lists all valid values for attribute "USFM" used for note. Example: **x**.

May contain elements:

May contain attributes:

Attribute values may be: x, f

enum.pre-typesettingValue

Usage: This lists all valid values for attribute "subType" on annotation such as **chapterVerseCheck**, **matchedPairsCheck**.

Attribute "subType" on annotation is used when the attribute "type" is **pre-typesettingCheck**.

May contain elements:

May contain attributes:

Attribute values may be: chapterVerseCheck, characterCheck, matchedPairsCheck, mixedCapitalizationCheck, punctuationCheck, repeatedWordsCheck, uncapitalizedStylesCheck, capitilizationCheck, sentenceFinalPunctuationCapitalizationCheck, quotationCheck

figure

Usage: figure identifies a graphic or picture to insert in the text from an external file. figures are found before ps but not within them. Placement on the page is usually delegated to the typesetting tool.

The optional attribute "desc" identifies the description. (This material does not show up on the printed page.)

The required attribute "file" identifies the file name (path is defined by the publication application).

The required attribute "size" identifies the figure width (col for 1 column or span to span 2 columns).

The optional attribute "copy" identifies the copyright holder. COPY

The optional attribute "loc" identifies the range of verses where you would like to see the figure located.

The required attribute "caption" identifies the caption for the figure. This text will be printed with the figure.

The required attribute "ref" identifies the verse or verses associated with the picture.

The optional attribute "alt" identifies the alternate text used by a blind person's reader.

Future: Three attributes are introduced to help in positioning the figure on a page. Extensive documentation on how these values are understood are found at CSS3 module: Generated Content for Paged Media

Future: The attribute "float" contains values of 'none' | 'top'|'bottom'; 'inside'|'outside'|'left'|'right'; 'top-next' | 'bottom-next' | 'column-top' | 'column-bottom' | 'top-if-necessary' | 'bottom-if-necessary' | 'column-top-if-necessary' | 'column-bottom-if-necessary'

Future: The attribute "float-offset" pushes elements in the opposite direction of the positional keywords, both horizontally and vertically.

Future: The attribute "width" is the figure width in points. It usually corresponds to the width of 1 column or 2 columns. But when a figure is inserted in a single column text it could be less than the full column width.

Reference: MRK 1.18, span: 1, filename: FISHERMEN.GIF, caption: At once they left their nets, location: MRK 1:14-20.

The picture is not inserted at the exact location of the paragraph. At typesetting time, a graphic artist will most likely be the one to place the picture in the most appropriate location. There are many graphical decisions that computers can't really do without human aid.

USFM: fig DESC|FILE|SIZE|LOC|COPY|CAP|REF\fig*

TE: From UI

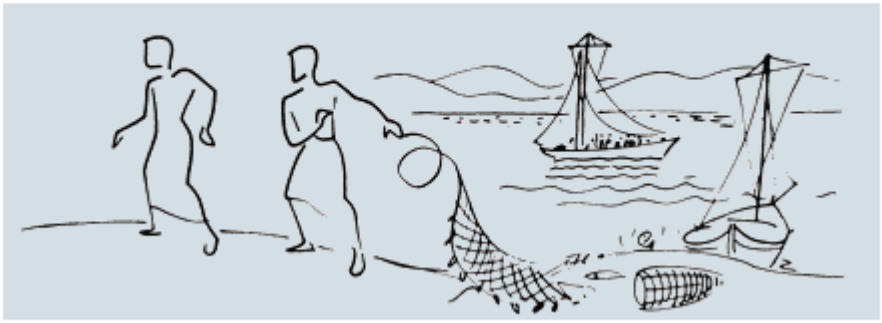
OSIS: <figure>

figure **example 1** scanned from: TEV MRK 1.18

Zebedee in the boat with the hired men and went with Jesus.

The fever left her, and she began to wait on them.

1.11 Gn 22.2; Ps 2.7; Is 42.1; Mt 3.17; 12.18; Mk 9.7; Lk 3.22. **1.15** Mt 3.2. **1.22** Mt 7.28–29.



At once they left their nets. (1.18)

figure **example 2** scanned from: New Living Translation title page

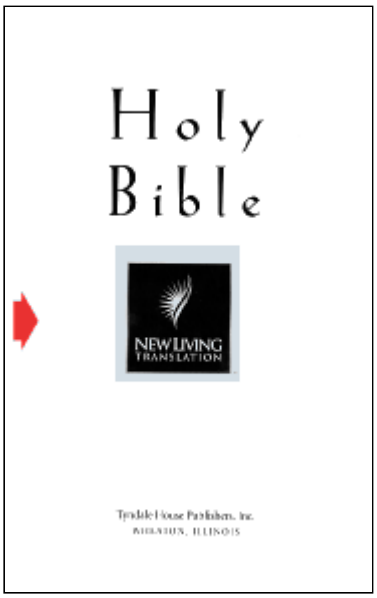


figure **example 3** scanned from: CSS3 module: Generated Content for Paged Media [float: top right column; width: 1.5gr]

May contain elements: caption,

May contain attributes: desc, file, size, loc, copy, float, float-offset, width, ref, alt

Attribute values may be: col, span

front

Usage: front identifies all material that precedes the canonical Scriptures.

front consists of one or more of sections with attribute type (listed in alphabetic order following cover and spine):

- cover,
- spine,
- - - - - - - - - - -
- foreword The foreword is written by someone other than the translator. A foreword to later editions of a work often explains in what respects that edition differs from previous ones.
- halfTitlePage,
- imprimitur, Also spelled "imprimatur".
- preface (recommended) Preface may include instructions on how to find a book, chapter, verse reference. Acknowledgments are usually included in the preface.
- promotionalPage,
- publicationData (required) includes:
    - Title of Book
    - Credits for pictures, maps
    - Language name and 3-letter code
    - Copyright statement
    - Publisher
    - Publishing history
    - ISBN (optional)
- tableOfAbbreviations,
- tableOfContents (generated),
- titlePage (required),

USFM: id FRT; periph Title Page, periph Half Title Page, periph Promotional Page, periph Imprimatur, periph Publication Data, periph Foreword, periph Preface, periph Table of Contents, periph Alphabetical Contents, periph Table of Abbreviations

TE: n/a

OSIS: , <div[@type="x-alphabeticalContents"]>, <div[@type="x-foreword"]>, <div[@type="x-halfTitlePage"]>, <div[@type="imprimatur"]>, <div[@type="preface"]>, <div[@type="x-promotionalPage"]>, <div[@type="publicationData"]>, <div[@type="x-tableOfAbbreviations"]>, <div[@type="tableOfContents"]>, <div[@type="titlePage"]>

May contain elements: titlePage, p,

May contain attributes: canonical

Attribute values may be:

ft

Usage: ft identifies the front translation.

See also: tr, bt

USFM: n/a

TE: handled internally ??

OSIS: <seg type="x-ft">

May contain elements: grp.inline,

May contain attributes: xml:lang

Attribute values may be:

glossary

Usage: A glossary gives information that is relevant to multiple passages in the New Testament, e.g., explanation of key terms and general biblical cultural information, brief facts about Old Testament characters mentioned in the New Testament.

A sample glossary that may form a basis for adaptation is available from the International Translation Department. Words or phrases that are explained in the glossary may be marked in the text by seeInGlossary.

The glossary may have the following elments in order: an optional titlePage, title, optional introduction, section containing title with attribute type="series" for each of the letters of alphabet followed by item containing the glossary main entry, and p containing the glossary definition. Optionally the item may contain items containing the glossary sub entry, and p containing the glossary definition for the sub entry.

USFM: id glo

TE: n/a

OSIS:

May contain elements:

May contain attributes:

Attribute values may be:

grp.c-v-ft-bt-vEnd-cEnd

Usage: This contains the translation, front translation, and back translation along with optional c, optional v, span, zero-or-more (figure, annotation, or notes), optional cEnd, optional vEnd.

May contain elements: c, v, annotation, note, ft, bt, annotation, vEnd, cEnd, reference,

May contain attributes:

Attribute values may be:

grp.characterText

Usage: The grp.characterText holds inline character text.

USFM: n/a

TE: n/a

OSIS: <n/a>

May contain elements: grp.inline,

May contain attributes:

Attribute values may be:

grp.inline

Usage: The grp.inline identifies all the possible inline, as opposed to paragraph, contents.

This includes grp.notes, a, c, v, span, vEnd, cEnd

USFM: n/a

TE: n/a

OSIS: <n/a>

May contain elements: a, c, v, span, vEnd, cEnd, grp.notes,

May contain attributes:

Attribute values may be:

grp.notationParagraph

Usage: The grp.notationParagraph identifies what is allowed in annotations.

May contain elements: para,

May contain attributes: resp, assignedTo, date

Attribute values may be:

grp.notations

Usage: This group holds the various choices for types of elements within an annotation.

May contain elements: notationQuote, notationDiscussion, notationResolution, notationRecommendation, notationResponse,

May contain attributes:

Attribute values may be:

grp.notes

Usage: The grp.notes contains notes, annotations and comments.

May contain elements: annotation, comment,

May contain attributes:

Attribute values may be:

grp.standardParagraphContent

Usage: This contains standard paragraph content.

May contain elements: grp.inline, grp.c-v-ft-bt-vEnd-cEnd,

May contain attributes: tracking

Attribute values may be:

head

Usage: head identifies a cell that contains a heading in a table.

Tables are often found in Numbers, 1 Chronicles, Joshua, Ezra, Nehemiah, Revelation.

A table organizes information into rows and columns. A cell is the intersection of a row and a column.

It is usually formatted with start (sometimes called leading) alignment (that is, left alignment if the direction is left-to-right and right alignment if the direction is right-to-left).

The attribute "alignment" may have values of start, end, center, justify. See **example 3** for end alignment.

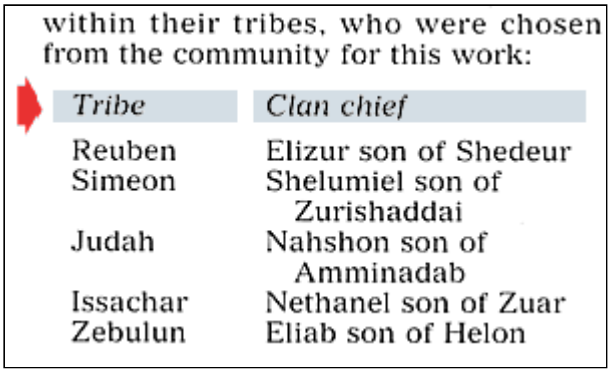
head is a rarely used style.

USFM: th1, th2, th3, th4, thr1, thr2, thr3, thr4

TE: Table Cell Head, Table Cell Head Last

OSIS: <table><row><head>

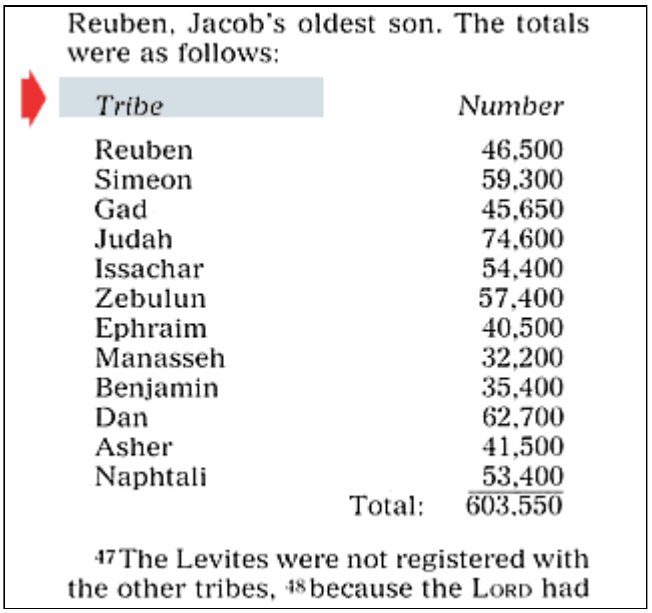
head **example 1** scanned from: TEV NUM 1.5-16



within their tribes, who were chosen from the community for this work:

Tribe	*Clan chief*
Reuben	Elizur son of Shedeur
Simeon	Shelumiel son of Zurishaddai
Judah	Nahshon son of Amminadab
Issachar	Nethanel son of Zuar
Zebulun	Eliab son of Helon

head **example 2** scanned from: TEV NUM 1.20-46

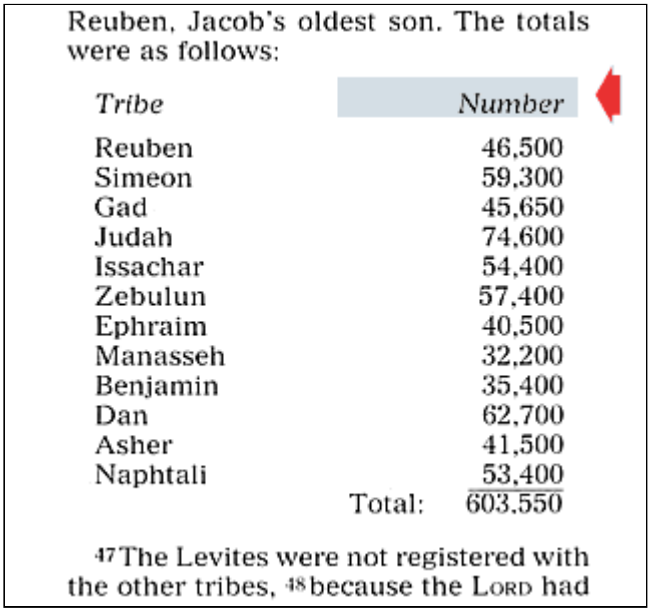


Reuben, Jacob's oldest son. The totals were as follows:

Tribe	*Number*
Reuben	46,500
Simeon	59,300
Gad	45,650
Judah	74,600
Issachar	54,400
Zebulun	57,400
Ephraim	40,500
Manasseh	32,200
Benjamin	35,400
Dan	62,700
Asher	41,500
Naphtali	53,400
Total:	603,550

47 The Levites were not registered with the other tribes, 48 because the LORD had

head **example 3** scanned from: TEV NUM 1.20-46



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Tribe	*Number*
Reuben	46,500
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Judah	74,600
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Manasseh	32,200
Benjamin	35,400
Dan	62,700
Asher	41,500
Naphtali	53,400
Total:	603,550

47 The Levites were not registered with the other tribes, 48 because the LORD had

May contain elements: a, date, index,

May contain attributes: canonical

Attribute values may be:

header

Usage: header identifies metadata (data about data) for this Bible or New Testament.

It contains revisionDesc, work, title, contributor, info and more

This is non-published information about the translation.

USFM:

TE: from Project builder program

OSIS: <header>

May contain elements: history, work,

May contain attributes: canonical

Attribute values may be:

history

Usage: history identifies the history of revisions.

USFM: n/a

TE: n/a

OSIS: <n/a>

May contain elements: revisionDesc,

May contain attributes:

Attribute values may be:

index

Usage: The index element may be placed at any point in the document to indicate a topic under which that location should be indexed. It is always an empty element. Multiple indexes (such as of places, names, theological or ethical issues, etc) must be distinguished via the name attribute.

The particular index in which an entry should appear is given by the *index* attribute of this element. Indexes with up to 4 levels of headings are supported. The primary index entry name is specified on the *level1* attribute, followed by sub-headings level2, level3, and level4. For example:

<title>On Justice<index index="topic" level1="Virtues" level2="Justice"/></title>

Note that the use of *level1* is required if an index element is used, and that use of *level3* requires the presence of *level2*, just as the use of *level4* requires the presence of *level3* attributes.

There is also a *see* attribute, which may be used to represent the need for a cross-reference to another index entry; such elements should be placed together at the end of the document body (since they do not refer to a particular location). For example:

<index index="topic" level1="Virtues" level2="Justice" see="Fairness"/>

The index element represents a point in the text and therefore does not allow any content, either text or elements.

Above taken from description of index for OSIS[27] 2.1

USFM: unclear if ndx fits

TE: n/a

OSIS: <index>

May contain elements:

May contain attributes: see, level4, level3, level2, level1, index, canonical

Attribute values may be:

27 OSIS: Open Scripture Information Standard

info

Usage: info identifies a section of non-canonical text that holds information about processing the book.

Some of the material is used to create the cover, spine, title page, copyright page, and table of contents.

USFM:

TE:

OSIS: <div type="p" subtype"xxxxxx">

May contain elements:

May contain attributes: type

Attribute values may be: Bible abbreviation, ISBN, about, back translation default language, bookCode, bookInclude, bookVernacularAbbreviation1, bookVernacularAbbreviation2, bookVernacularAbbreviation3, bookVernacularFullName, bookVernacularShortName, language code, language name, languageOfWiderCommunicationShortName, lbxResource GUID, links, publisher, pubplace, reference insert cross-references, reference insert parallel passages, reference insert using full names or abbreviations, reference punctuation style, reference remove current cross-references, reference remove current parallel passages, reference source, rights, rightsLong>, rightsReserved, scope, source, subject, versification

introduction

Usage: introduction identifies a section of non-canonical text preceding canonical text.

It is usually formatted with italic font style.

USFM: is, ip

TE: Intro Section, Intro Paragraph

OSIS:

May contain elements: p,

May contain attributes:

Attribute values may be:

modified

Usage: modified identifies the modification date of an annotation in the form of 2008-03-17 10:20:52 (YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM.SS)

USFM: n/a

TE: automatically added by annotation tool

OSIS: <date subType="x-modified">

May contain elements:

May contain attributes:

Attribute values may be:

notationCategories

Usage: notationCategories identifies one-or-more categorys for an annotation.

USFM: n/a

TE: use the annotation tool

OSIS: <seg type="x-tr" subType="x-notationCategories">

May contain elements: category,

May contain attributes:

Attribute values may be:

notationDiscussion

Usage: notationDiscussion identifies the discussion part of an annotation.

USFM: n/a

TE: use annotation tool

OSIS: <seg type="x-tr" subType="x-notationDiscussion">

May contain elements: grp.notationParagraph,

May contain attributes:

Attribute values may be:

notationQuote

Usage: notationQuote identifies a specific quotation of text under discussion in an annotation.

USFM: n/a

TE: use annotation tool

OSIS: <seg type="x-tr" subType="x-notationQuote">

May contain elements: grp.notationParagraph,

May contain attributes:

Attribute values may be:

notationRecommendation

Usage: notationRecommendation identifies a specific course of action to follow to resolve the problem presented in the annotation.

USFM: n/a

TE: use annotation tool

OSIS: <seg type="x-tr" subType="x-notationRecommendation">

May contain elements: grp.notationParagraph,

May contain attributes:

Attribute values may be:

notationResolution

Usage: notationResolution identifies how a specific area under discussion in a annotation has been resolved.

USFM: n/a

TE: use annotation tool

OSIS: <seg type="x-tr" subType="x-notationResolution">

May contain elements: grp.notationParagraph,

May contain attributes:

Attribute values may be:

notationResponse

Usage: notationResponse identifies a response to a recommendation in an annotation.

USFM: n/a

TE: use annotation tool

OSIS: <seg type="x-tr" subType="x-notationResponse">

May contain elements: grp.notationParagraph,

May contain attributes:

Attribute values may be:

note

Usage: note identifies a published note.

Sample: **<note type="general">**, **<note type="crossReference">**, **<note type="general" n="a">**

The attribute "type" can have the following values: general, citation, exegesis, translation, speaker, explanation, alternative, study, allusion, variant, background, liturgical, devotional, crossReference, encoder, map, literal

Example 1 is coded: **<note n="i"><tr><keyword>jabez:</keyword> This name sounds like the Hebrew for <mentioned>"pain."</mentioned></tr></note>**

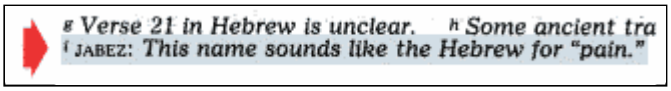
See also: alternateReading, keyword, tr, mentioned

USFM: x .... x*, f .... f*

TE: Note Cross-Reference Paragraph, Note General Paragraph

OSIS: <note>

note **example 1** scanned from: TEV 1CH 3



May contain elements: span, grp.c-v-ft-bt-vEnd-cEnd,

May contain attributes: class, USFM, reference, type, subType, markerExistsInBT, placement, oxesRef, canonical

Attribute values may be: interlinear, foot, inline, apparatus, left, right, end;

oxes

Usage: oxes identifies the outermost element in an OXES document.

It contains the attribute for the xml namespace: **<oxes xmlns="http://www.wycliffe.net/scripture/namespace/version_2.1.9">**

It has content of oxesText.

USFM: n/a

TE: n/a

OSIS: <osis>

May contain elements: oxesText, comment,

May contain attributes:

Attribute values may be:

oxesText

Usage: identifies the actual Scripture text.

The attribute "xml:lang" identifies the default 3-letter SIL[28] language code [ISO 639-3] . This is the language of all descendants unless explicitly declared. See bt.

The attribute "type" is used to identify which version of OXES is used for the text for example: **type="Wycliffe-1.0.9"**. This is needed when roundtripping to OSIS[29] to know what version of the OXES schema was used in creation of the text.

The attribute "canonical" is always true for Scripture: **canonical="true"**. This sets the default for *canonical* for all descendants. Elements such as notes then will need to set **canonical="false"**.

The *oxesIDWork* attribute must be a globally unique name. I suggest

- the organization abbreviation such as "UBS[30]" or "WBT[31]"; a period;
- the language code [ISO 639-3] such as "mkn" or "eng"; a period;
- the scope of this work such as "Bible" or "NewTestament" or "NewTestamentWithAbridgedOldTestament" or "NewTestamentAndPsalms";
- zero-or-more (period; the region of the world [ISO 3166-1 alpha-3 Code] such as "IDN" or "USA";)
- (optional period "started" or "published" or "revised";
- (optional period and date).

You can use letters/numbers/period/underscore. Space, hyphen, and other punctuation characters are not allowed.

The attributes *oxesWork* of element work and attribute *oxesIDWork* of element oxesText should match.

<oxesText oxesIDWork="WBT.mkn.NewTestament.IDN.published.2007" xml:lang="mkn" canonical="true">

You now have the option of having all the data in one file or you can have book level files. For publication you will need to have a file with the optional header information. I am creating sample files for you to view. Ask. Since the publishing tools work best on book level files, this will be the recommended method of storing data.

USFM: n/a

TE: n/a

OSIS: <osisText>

May contain elements: header, book, titlePage, front, canon, back,

May contain attributes: space, lang, subType, type, oxesRefWork, oxesIDWork, oxesID, ID, canonical, annotateRef

Attribute values may be:

28. SIL International - formerly known as Summer Institute of Linguistics
29. OSIS: Open Scripture Information Standard
30. UBS: United Bible Societies
31. WBT: Wycliffe Bible Translators

p

Usage: p identifies a paragraph or block of text. The attribute "class" holds the name of the style. See Using Styles document for a discussion with examples of allowed paragraph styles.

Even with the same exact style **<p class="Paragraph" USFM="p">** the output can be displayed differently. Note in **examples 1, 2, and 3** how the initial indentation differs. This is based on context: following a chapter number, following a section head.

Example 4 shows **<p class="Paragraph Continuation" USFM="p">** and **example 5** shows **<p class="Paragraph Inscription" USFM="p">**.

Attribute type "userPS" identifies a rarely used style. It is currently allowed so that TE can round trip the data. The attribute subType holds the actual name of the user defined style. It is highly recommended to NOT use this style as none of the publishing tools will know what to do with it. **WARNING:** use of this tag will reduce conformance to OXES level 0.

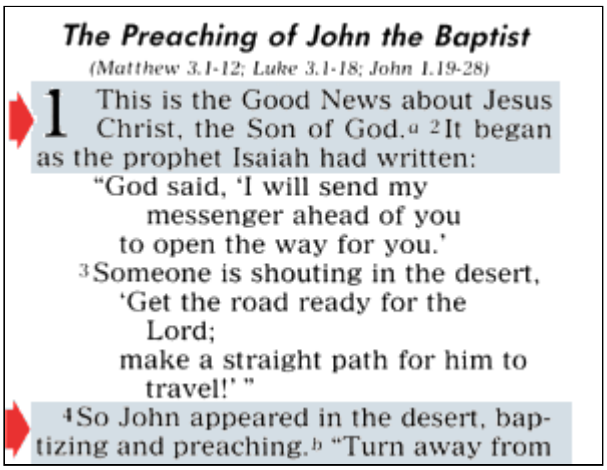
The attribute "tracking" is used in typesetting. Normal values for tighter tracking would range from **-0.05pt** to **-0.25pt**. Looser tracking would be positive numbers **0.05pt** to **0.25pt**. These are suggestions to start with. Other values and units are allowed.

USFM: b, cls, h1, h, li1, li2, li3, li, m, mi, ms, ms1, ms2, ms3, mt1, mt2, mt3, mt, nb, p, pc, ph1, ph2, ph3, ph, pi1, pi2, pi3, pi, pm, pmc, pmo, pmr, pr, q1, q2, q3, q, qa, qc, qm1, qm2, qm3, qm, qr, r, s, s1, s2, s3, sr, st, x, xo

TE: Caption, Chapter Head, Citation Line1, Citation Line2, Citation Paragraph, Closing, Congregational Response, Cross-Reference, Doxology, Embedded Text Closing, Embedded Text Line1, Embedded Text Line2, Embedded Text Line3, Embedded Text Opening, Embedded Text Paragraph Continuation, Embedded Text Paragraph, Embedded Text Refrain, Glossary Definition, Glossary Entry Main, Glossary Entry Secondary, Header, Hebrew Title, Inscription Paragraph, Interlude, Intro Citation Line1, Intro Citation Line2, Intro Citation Paragraph, Intro Cross-Reference, Intro List Item1, Intro List Item2, Intro List Item3, Intro Paragraph, Intro Section Head, Line1, Line2, Line3, List Item1 Additional, List Item1, List Item2 Additional, List Item2, List Item3, Note Cross-Reference Paragraph, Note General Paragraph, Paragraph Continuation, Paragraph, Parallel Passage Reference, Refrain, Section Head Major, Section Head Minor, Section Head Series, Section Head, Section Range Paragraph, Section Range, Speech Line1, Speech Line2, Speech Speaker, Stanza Break, Table Cell Head Last, Table Cell Head, Table Cell Last, Table Cell, Table Row, Title Main, Title Secondary, Title Tertiary, Variant Paragraph, Variant Section Head, Variant Section Tail, userPS

OSIS: <p>

p **example 1** scanned from: TEV MRK 1

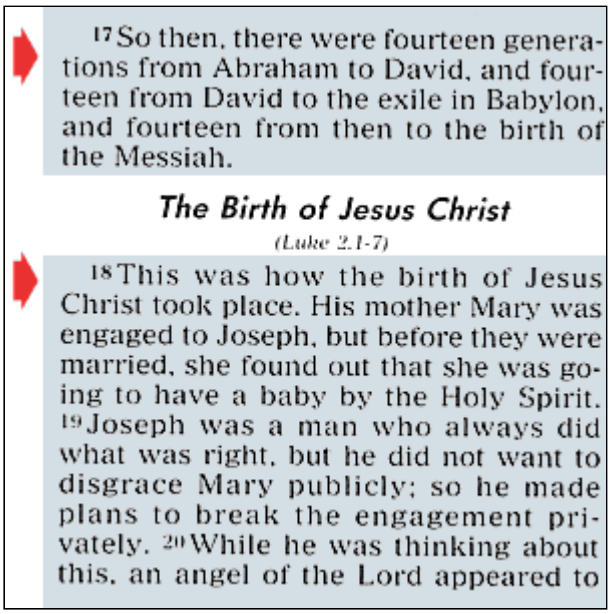


The Preaching of John the Baptist

(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.'
3Someone is shouting in the desert,
'Get the road ready for the
Lord;
make a straight path for him to
travel!' "
4So John appeared in the desert, bap-
tizing and preaching.[b] "Turn away from

p **example 2** scanned from: TEV MAT 1.17-20



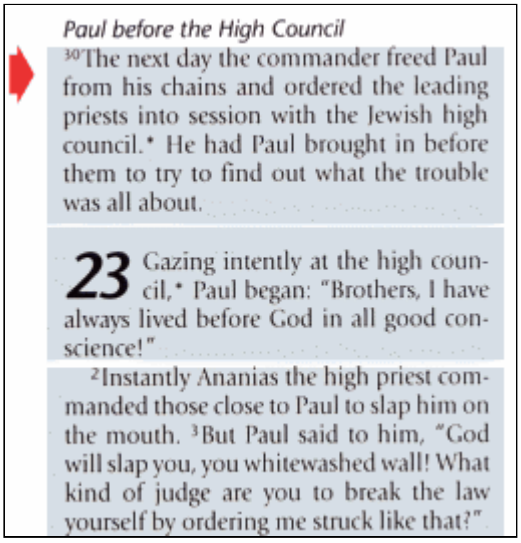
17So then, there were fourteen genera-
tions from Abraham to David, and four-
teen from David to the exile in Babylon,
and fourteen from then to the birth of
the Messiah.

The Birth of Jesus Christ

(Luke 2.1-7)

18This 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 go-
ing to have a baby by the Holy Spirit.
19Joseph 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 pri-
vately. 20While he was thinking about
this, an angel of the Lord appeared to

p **example 3** scanned from: NLT ACT 23



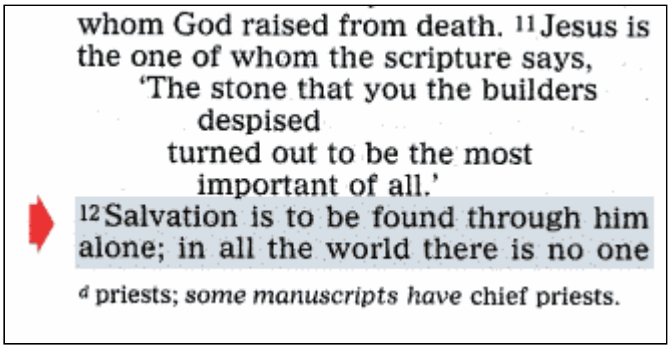
Paul before the High Council

30 The next day the commander freed Paul
from his chains and ordered the leading
priests into session with the Jewish high
council.* He had Paul brought in before
them to try to find out what the trouble
was all about.

23 Gazing intently at the high coun-
cil,* Paul began: "Brothers, I have
always lived before God in all good con-
science!"

2 Instantly Ananias the high priest com-
manded those close to Paul to slap him on
the mouth. 3 But Paul said to him, "God
will slap you, you whitewashed wall! What
kind of judge are you to break the law
yourself by ordering me struck like that?"

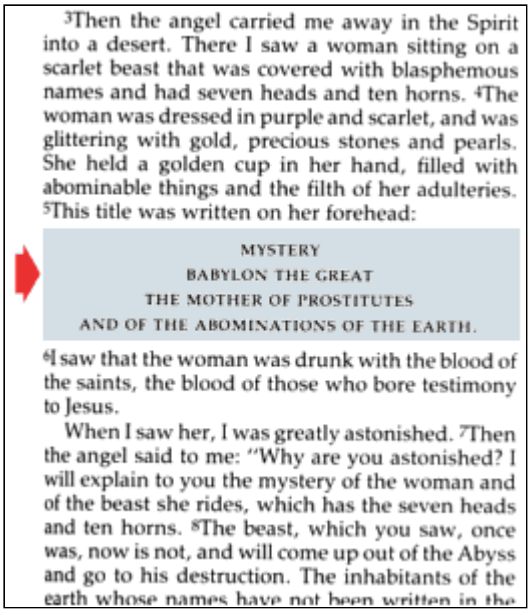
p **example 4** scanned from: TEV ACT 4.12 [continuation]



whom God raised from death. 11 Jesus is
the one of whom the scripture says,
'The stone that you the builders
despised
turned out to be the most
important of all.'
12 Salvation is to be found through him
alone; in all the world there is no one

[d] priests; *some manuscripts have* chief priests.

p **example 5** scanned from: NIV REV 17 [inscription]



3 Then the angel carried me away in the Spirit
into a desert. There I saw a woman sitting on a
scarlet beast that was covered with blasphemous
names and had seven heads and ten horns. 4 The
woman was dressed in purple and scarlet, and was
glittering with gold, precious stones and pearls.
She held a golden cup in her hand, filled with
abominable things and the filth of her adulteries.
5 This title was written on her forehead:

MYSTERY
BABYLON THE GREAT
THE MOTHER OF PROSTITUTES
AND OF THE ABOMINATIONS OF THE EARTH.

6 I saw that the woman was drunk with the blood of
the saints, the blood of those who bore testimony
to Jesus.

When I saw her, I was greatly astonished. 7 Then
the angel said to me: "Why are you astonished? I
will explain to you the mystery of the woman and
of the beast she rides, which has the seven heads
and ten horns. 8 The beast, which you saw, once
was, now is not, and will come up out of the Abyss
and go to his destruction. The inhabitants of the
earth whose names have not been written in the

May contain elements: grp.standardParagraphContent,

May contain attributes: class, USFM, subType, id

Attribute values may be: enum.block.style, enum.block.usfm,

para

Usage: para identifies a paragraph that the translator or consultant is writing. It is not part of the canonical text.

USFM: n/a

TE: n/a

OSIS: <p>

May contain elements: span, a,

May contain attributes: xml:lang

Attribute values may be:

reference

Usage: A reference identifies a book, chapter, verse.

Individual references are not identified by translators usually. This is better done by a computer program to either identify or to insert references.

An example would be **<reference oxesRef="JHN.3.16">Joao 3:16</reference>**.

USFM: n/a

TE: n/a

OSIS: <reference>

May contain elements:

May contain attributes: oxesRef

Attribute values may be:

resolved

Usage: resolved identifies the resolution date of an annotation in the form of 2008-03-17 10:20:52 (YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM.SS)

USFM: n/a

TE: automatically added by annotation tool

OSIS: <date subType="x-resolved">

May contain elements:

May contain attributes:

Attribute values may be:

revisionDesc

Usage: The revisionDesc element is used to record changes or edits to the text and should be used every time significant editing is done.

Each revisionDesc element must contain a date element which says when those edits were completed, in the form

yyyy.mm.dd hh.mm.ss

Note that all fields must have exactly the number of digits shown (4-digit year, 2-digit month, etc.). It is permissible to omit the time, thus giving just a date. For example, December 25th of 1999 AD would be:

1999.12.25

A date element in the revision description is followed by any number of para (paragraph) elements, in which the changes made are summarized.

The person responsible for making the changes should also be identified, using the *resp* attribute on the revisionDesc element. The *resp* attribute records who made a change or edit to the text.

Recommended practice is that more recent revisionDesc elements appear earlier in the document. That is, entries should occur in reverse chronological order. For example:

```
<revisionDesc resp="pld"><date>2005.11.01</date>
    <para xml:lang="en" >Conformed references to new OSIS 2.1 schema.</para>
    <para xml:lang="en" >Added new examples to the text.</para>
    <para xml:lang="en" >Added mapping to USFM codes</para>
</revisionDesc>
<revisionDesc resp="sjd"><date>2003.09.11</date>
    <para xml:lang="en" >Filling in the gaps. Adding some info for 2.0 as defined at the Calvin College meetings.</para>
</revisionDesc>
<revisionDesc resp="sjd"><date>2003.07.01</date>
    <para xml:lang="en" >sjd: Annotated alpha list of elements. Reworked reference and work sections and added type, scope, and explanations of type and subtype for work. Explained more elements and attributes.</para>
</revisionDesc>
<revisionDesc resp="sjd"><date>2003.06.17</date>
    <para xml:lang="en" >Wrote conformance section. Added lists of elements and attributes, USMARC list. Inserted placeholders for doc on all element types. Got document back to XML WF. Wrote CSS stylesheet.</para>
</revisionDesc>
```

Note that a separate revisionDesc element is used for each person responsible for changes in the text. Here, 'sjd' and 'pld' refer to Steve DeRose and Patrick Durusau, respectively. The use of such abbreviations is common but by no means required.

Within a revisionDesc element, following the date element, it is possible to have as many para elements as are necessary to describe the revision. It is better to have too full of a description of a revision than to have too little information about a revision. Users should always err on the side of too many comments. Revision comments will not appear in a normal rendition of the text.

The above is copied from OSIS[32] 2.1 with the one change of removing "T" from the date time. A correction to the placement of the 2005 entry was made. Also the OSIS "p" element was changed to OXES "para" element.

USFM: n/a

TE: needs to be added to UI

OSIS: <revisionDesc>

May contain elements: date, para,

May contain attributes:

Attribute values may be:

32 OSIS: Open Scripture Information Standard

row

Usage: row identifies a row in a table. It contains one-or-more cells.

Tables are often found in Numbers, 1 Chronicles, Joshua, Ezra, Nehemiah, Revelation.

A table organizes information into rows and columns. A cell is the intersection of a row and a column.

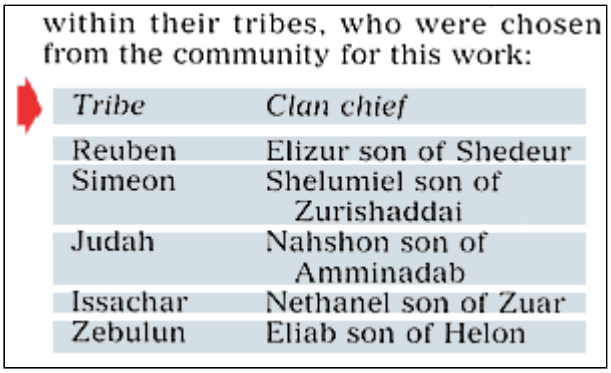
The attribute "alignment" may have values of start, end, center, justify. If a cell also has attribute "alignment" then it overrides the row setting for that one cell.

USFM: tr

TE: Table Row

OSIS: <row>

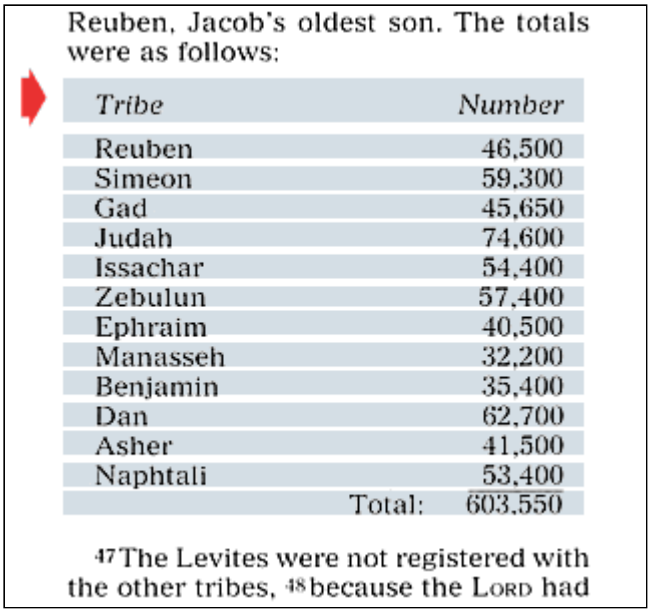
row **example 1** scanned from: TEV NUM 1.5-16



within their tribes, who were chosen from the community for this work:

Tribe	*Clan chief*
Reuben	Elizur son of Shedeur
Simeon	Shelumiel son of Zurishaddai
Judah	Nahshon son of Amminadab
Issachar	Nethanel son of Zuar
Zebulun	Eliab son of Helon

row **example 2** scanned from: TEV NUM 1.20-46

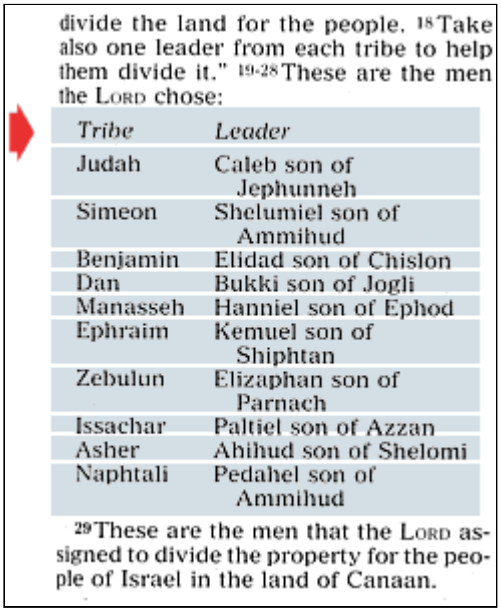


Reuben, Jacob's oldest son. The totals were as follows:

Tribe	*Number*
Reuben	46,500
Simeon	59,300
Gad	45,650
Judah	74,600
Issachar	54,400
Zebulun	57,400
Ephraim	40,500
Manasseh	32,200
Benjamin	35,400
Dan	62,700
Asher	41,500
Naphtali	53,400
Total:	603,550

47 The Levites were not registered with
the other tribes, 48 because the LORD had

row **example 3** scanned from: TEV NUM 34.18-29



divide the land for the people. 18 Take also one leader from each tribe to help them divide it." 19-28 These are the men the LORD chose:

Tribe	*Leader*
Judah	Caleb son of Jephunneh
Simeon	Shelumiel son of Ammihud
Benjamin	Elidad son of Chislon
Dan	Bukki son of Jogli
Manasseh	Hanniel son of Ephod
Ephraim	Kemuel son of Shiphtan
Zebulun	Elizaphan son of Parnach
Issachar	Paltiel son of Azzan
Asher	Ahihud son of Shelomi
Naphtali	Pedahel son of Ammihud

29 These are the men that the LORD assigned to divide the property for the people of Israel in the land of Canaan.

May contain elements: head, cell,

May contain attributes:

Attribute values may be:

scriptureText

Usage: A scriptureText identifies text that is canonical. It excludes titles, introductions, and maps. It includes ps, figures, tables, and published notes.

USFM: n/a

TE: n/a

OSIS:

May contain elements: c, p, figure, table, note, cEnd,

May contain attributes:

Attribute values may be:

span

Usage: span identifies a word or words inline. It is found in ps, paras in annotations. The attribute "class" holds the name of the style. See Using Styles document for a discussion with examples of allowed span styles.

Style "userCS" identifies a rarely used style. It is currently allowed to make TE roundtrippable. The attribute subType holds the actual name of the user defined style. It is highly recommended to NOT use this style as none of the publishing tools will know what to do with it. **WARNING:** use of this tag will reduce conformance to OXES level 0.

USFM: n/a

TE: Abbreviation, Alluded Text, Alternate Reading, Attribution, Book Title In Text, Chapter Number, Chapter Number Alternate, Cross Reference, Emphasis, Foreign, Gloss, Hand, Inscription, Key Word, Label, Mentioned, Name Of God, Note Marker, Note Target Reference, Ordinal Number Ending, Quoted Text, Referenced Text, See In Glossary, So Called, Supplied, Title Secondary, Title Tertiary, Untranslated Word, Variant, Verse Number, Verse Number Alternate, Verse Number In Note, Words Of Christ, UserCS

OSIS:

May contain elements:

May contain attributes: class, USFM, subType

Attribute values may be: enum.inline.style, enum.inline.usfm,

table

Usage: table identifies a table. A table contains one-or-more rows. Each row contains one-or-more heads or cells.

Tables are often found in Numbers, 1 Chronicles, Joshua, Ezra, Nehemiah, Revelation.

A table organizes information into rows and columns. A cell is the intersection of a row and a column.

USFM: n/a

TE: use table tool

OSIS: <table>

May contain elements: row,

May contain attributes: canonical

Attribute values may be:

title

Usage: title identifies a book title.

title elements can have attribute "type" of **main**, **secondary**, **tertiary**.

Here is a simple example:

<title type="main">Mark</title>

Here is a complex example:

<title type="secondary">The Gospel</title>
<title type="tertiary"> according to </title>
<title type="main">Mark</title>

Attribute type "userDefined" identifies a rarely used style. It is currently allowed to make TE roundtrippable. The attribute subType holds the actual name of the user defined style. It is highly recommended to NOT use this style as none of the publishing tools will know what to do with it. **WARNING:** use of this tag will reduce conformance to OXES level 0.

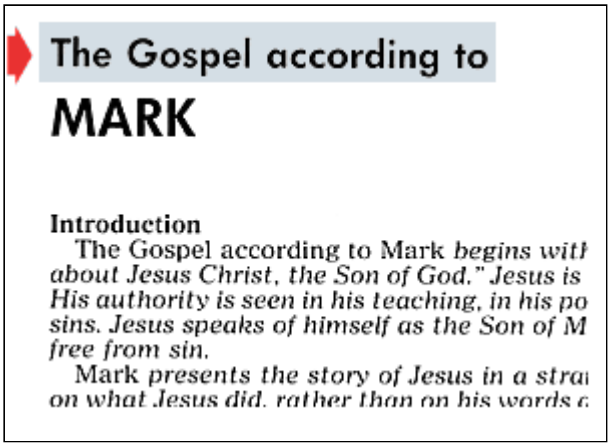
When typeset, the typesetter can chose to have this on one, two, or three lines.

USFM: mt, mt2, mt3

TE: Title Main, Title Secondary, Title Tertiary

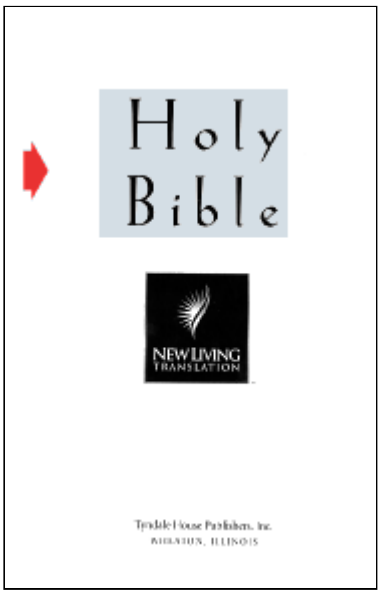
OSIS: <title>

title **example 1** scanned from: TEV MRK [book title secondary]


The Gospel according to
MARK

Introduction
The Gospel according to Mark *begins with*
about Jesus Christ, the Son of God." Jesus is
His authority is seen in his teaching, in his po
sins. Jesus speaks of himself as the Son of M
free from sin.
Mark *presents the story of Jesus in a strai*
on what Jesus did, rather than on his words a

title **example 2** scanned from: New Living Translation title page



May contain elements: title, trGroup, grp.notes,

May contain attributes: type, subTitle

Attribute values may be: main, secondary, tertiary, userDefined

titlePage

Usage: identifies a separate page of text preceding a major section of text such as Old Testament, New Testament, or Bible.

USFM: mt

TE: - - generated - -

OSIS:

May contain elements: p,

May contain attributes:

Attribute values may be:

tr

Usage: tr identifies the translated text. [verse text]

See also: bt, ft

USFM: n/a [verse text]

TE: handled internally

OSIS: <seg type="x-tr">

May contain elements: grp.notationsCT,

May contain attributes: xml:lang

Attribute values may be:

trGroup

Usage: The trGroup element identifies a group which contains optional front translation (ft), optional translation (tr), and zero-or-more back translations (bt).

May contain elements: ft, tr, bt,

May contain attributes:

Attribute values may be:

v

Usage: v is a milestone event identifying the start of a verse in the text.

The v with optional, unique attribute "ID" is used at the start of the verse. The end of verse is vEnd with attribute "ID" that matches v attribute "ID" Since vEnd is now optional the "ID" is moved to optional also.

Always include all verse numbers. Verse (numeral) one is usually printed. In **example 1**, verse one is not printed in the published work, but it is in the text .

If you rearrange the order of verses in your translation, then use a verse bridge (for example, 1-3). Do not place verse numbers out of order. At publication time, the hyphen is replaced by en-dash. This looks like: **<v ID="MRK.6.5-6a" n="5-6a"/>**

A v within a note looks like: <v ID="GEN.32.8.note" n="8">. See **example 3**

An alternate verse is identified by the attribute "aID" and looks like: <v ID="PSA.10.1" aID="PSA.10.2" n="1"/>. See **example 4**

An variant verse is identified by adding .variant.1 or variant.2 to verse number and looks like: <v ID="MRK.16.8.variant.1" n="8"/>.

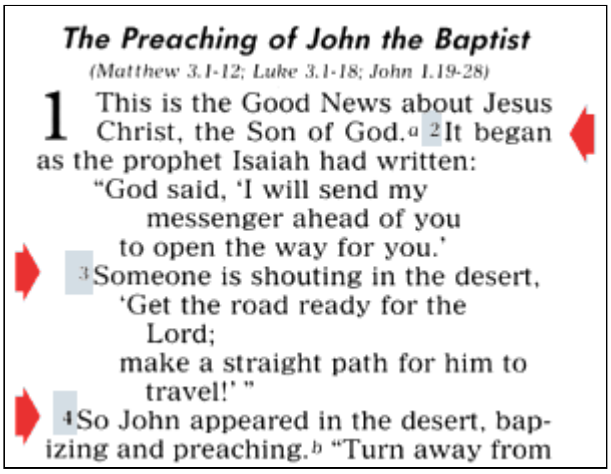
An verse number including a part is identified by adding "!" after the verse number and looks like: <v ID="ZEC.4.10!b" n="10b"/>.

USFM: v, va

TE: Verse Number, Verse Number Alternate

OSIS: <verse sID="">

v **example 1** scanned from: TEV MRK 1

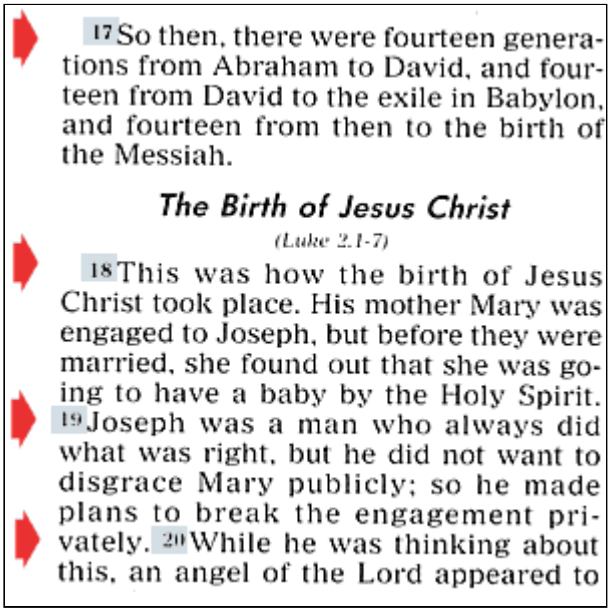


The Preaching of John the Baptist

(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] 2 It 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, bap-
tizing and preaching.[b] "Turn away from

v **example 2** scanned from: TEV MAT 1.17-20



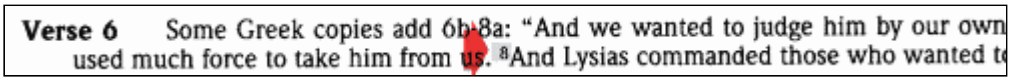
17 So then, there were fourteen generations from Abraham to David, and fourteen from David to the exile in Babylon, and fourteen from then to the birth of the Messiah.

The Birth of Jesus Christ

(Luke 2.1-7)

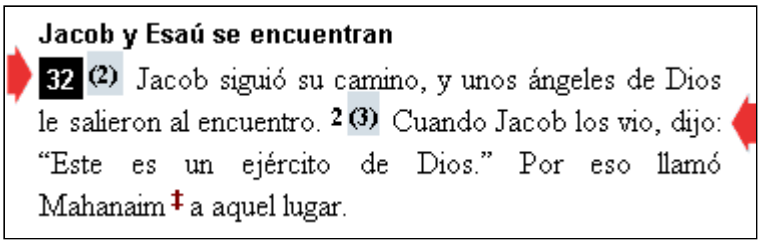
18 This was how the birth of Jesus Christ took place. His mother Mary was engaged to Joseph, but before they were married, she found out that she was going to have a baby by the Holy Spirit. 19 Joseph was a man who always did what was right, but he did not want to disgrace Mary publicly; so he made plans to break the engagement privately. 20 While he was thinking about this, an angel of the Lord appeared to

v **example 3** scanned from: VP GEN 32.1-2 [within footnote]



Verse 6 Some Greek copies add 6b-8a: "And we wanted to judge him by our own
used much force to take him from us. 8 And Lysias commanded those who wanted t

v **example 4** scanned from: PSA 10 (VP) [alternate]



Jacob y Esaú se encuentran

32 (2) Jacob siguió su camino, y unos ángeles de Dios
le salieron al encuentro. 2 (3) Cuando Jacob los vio, dijo:
"Este es un ejército de Dios." Por eso llamó
Mahanaim ‡ a aquel lugar.

May contain elements:

May contain attributes: n, oxesID, ID, aID

Attribute values may be:

vEnd

Usage: vEnd is a milestone event identifying the end of a verse in the text.

The v with required, unique attribute "ID" is used at the start of the verse. The end of verse is vEnd with attribute "ID" that matches v attribute "ID".

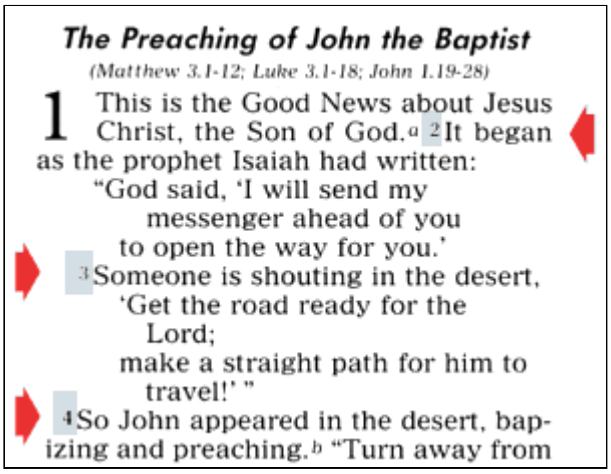
Always include all verse numbers. Verse (numeral) one is usually printed. In **example 1**, verse one is not printed in the published work, but it is in the text .

USFM: n/a

TE: n/a

OSIS: <verse eID="">

vEnd **example 1** scanned from: TEV MRK 1 [nothing is printed at the verse end - arrows point to the verse start]



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] 2 It 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, bap-
tizing and preaching.[b] "Turn away from

May contain elements:

May contain attributes: n, ID

Attribute values may be:

w

Usage: The w element provides a place to record word-level annotation, such as part of speech identifiers, lemma or Strong's numbers, and the like.

w element has the following attributes in addition to those that it shares with other elements:

- gloss Record comments on a particular word or its usage.
- lemma Use to record the base form of a word.
- morph Use to record grammatical information for a word.
- POS Use to record the function of a word according to a particular view of the language's syntax.
- src Use to record origin of the word.
- xlit Use to record a transliteration of a word.

In the following example, it is assumed that Strong's Numbers have been recorded in a work element and the "s" prefix seen on the gloss attribute is a reference to it. Recall that work prefixes can also be defaulted by use of the workPrefix element.

<word gloss="s:H325>Ahasuerus</word>

Above from OSIS[33] 2.1.

May contain elements: a, index,

May contain attributes: xlit, src, POS, morph, lemma, gloss, canonical

Attribute values may be:

33 OSIS: Open Scripture Information Standard

work

Usage: work provides information comparable to that found on the title page of a printed work. It also holds the names and abbreviations of all the books included in the publication.

It contains title, contributor, lots of info.

My Publishing Helper (name may change) creates this info for you from the forms you fill out inside the program.

USFM: n/a

TE: n/a

OSIS: <work>

May contain elements: title, contributor, info,

May contain attributes: oxesWork

Attribute values may be:

Jump to summary descriptions of elements starting with: A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Revision history:

- jaa 2010-08-26 added more allowed values for "type" on info.
- jaa 2010-08-26 removed titleGroup.
- jaa 2010-08-26 corrected typo "scriture".
- jaa 2010-08-26 changed attribute "style" to "class" in documentation for element p.
- jaa 2010-08-26 version 2.0.3.
- jaa 2010-06-03 improved history and work material found in metadata section. Removed attribute "backTranslationDeflautLanguage" put it in info.
- jaa 2010-06-03 version 2.0.2.
- jaa 2010-05-28 added element info to allow creation of a master file saying what books to include.
- jaa 2010-05-05 made it possible to have data in several files: One master file and 27 book files for a New Testament.
- jaa 2009-08-08 added element scriptureText.
- jaa 2009-08-08 added attribute "class" to include the Using Styles style name.
- jaa 2009-08-08 added attribute "usfm" to include the USFM style name corresponding to the style name.
- jaa 2009-08-08 removed around 50 elements making them style attributes on p or span.
- jaa 2009-08-08 version 2.0.1.
- jaa 2009-05-11 removed element: closing. This is handled by p type="closing".
- jaa 2009-05-01 edited documentation for figure indicating three proposed attributes.
- jaa 2009-04-25 version 1.1.3.
- jaa 2009-04-25 added documentation for oxesID and oxesRef.
- jaa 2009-03-18 corrected error in documentation of grp.inline.
- jaa 2009-02-10 added optional attribute 'literal' on note as requested by IBS.
- jaa 2009-01-29 added optional attributes 'languageInFocus' on annotation.
- jaa 2009-01-29 version 1.1.2. Changed content of para to allow mixed content after all.

- jaa 2008-12-02 changed content of para to span and a. Removed mixed content by doing this for annotations.
- jaa 2008-12-02 added optional attributes 'beginOffset' and 'endOffset' to annotation.
- jaa 2008-09-15 content besides chapterNumber and sectionHead is now required for section.
- jaa 2008-09-02 added crossReference for inline cross-references.
- jaa 2008-08-29 added missing attribute 'aID' on verseStart and chapterStart.
- jaa 2008-08-28 allow title type="userDefined" subType"userStyleName".
- jaa 2008-08-28 allow sectionHead type="userDefined" subType"userStyleName".
- jaa 2008-08-28 added missing chapterHead.
- jaa 2008-08-27 ID="BCV-MRK.1.1" change to just ID="MRK.1.1" on advise of Kahunapule Michael Johnson.
- jaa 2008-08-08 allow note/annotation following a trGroup inside of title.
- jaa 2008-08-08 made explicit data type="ID" and data type="IDREF" on chapter/verse start/end.
- jaa 2008-08-04 Remove ID on introduction and section as it doesn't add value to merge process.
- jaa 2008-08-02 version 1.1.1. Added attributes requested by Kim Blewett for element bt of 'type' and 'resp'. She gave a scenario that included her husband doing a working back translation and then one or more people doing the final back translation.
- jaa 2008-07-31 adding 'canonical' attribute to elements that need to be marked "false"
- jaa 2008-07-31 version 1.1.0.
- jaa 2008-07-30 publishing PDF documentation using Prince.
- jaa 2008-07-29 removed ID and IDREF validation tests as messing up TE.
- jaa 2008-07-28 Roundtripped to TE by Stephen McConnel.
- jaa 2008-07-26 added expansion of abbreviations for documentation.
- jaa 2008-07-25 corrected errors discovered by Stephen McConnel. Roundtripped to OSIS[34]. TE[35] export completed. Working on import.
- jaa 2008-07-19 creator changed to contributor
- jaa 2008-07-18 verse sID to verseStart ID, and sID changes to just ID and must be unique, eID changes to ID and must match preceding verseStart ID, same on chapter.
- jaa 2008-07-16 dividing title into title/sectionHead/parallelPassageHead, verse eID to verseEnd eID,
- jaa 2008-07-16 version 1.0.9.
- jaa 2008-06-20 allow xml:lang on para
- jaa 2008-06-20 allow multiple <canon>s
- jaa 2008-06-20 added notationCategories and notationResponse and para for inside of notationXXX
- jaa 2008-06-20 allow multiple <para>s inside annotations - notes allow only one
- jaa 2008-06-20 adding annotation (split from notes) notes are all published. annotations are all unpublished
- jaa 2008-05-29 adding documentation to schema
- jaa 2008-05-29 making some things required - general cleanup.
- jaa 2008-05-27 version 1.0.8. text inside of character styles corrected.
- jaa 2008-05-27 version 1.0.7. PHM and JAS corrected.
- jaa 2008-05-26 version 1.0.7. bug fixes.
- jaa 2008-05-16 version 1.0.6. nested character styles allowed, character styles allowed inside of <tr/> and <bt/> not all nesting is supported yet.
- jaa 2008-05-10 version 1.0.5. abandoned

34. OSIS: Open Scripture Information Standard
35. SIL FieldWorks Translation Editor

- jaa 2008-05-07 version 1.0.4.
- jaa 2008-05-07 added @type to <l/> so <l level="1" type="citation"/> instead of <l level="1"><otPassage/></l>.
- jaa 2008-05-05 version 1.0.3.
- jaa 2008-05-04 removed extension features (seg and x-).
- jaa 2008-05-01 <title type="sub"/> changed to <title type="secondary"/> to better match TE[36] and <title type="tertiary"/>.
- jaa 2008-04-30 version 1.0.2.
- jaa 2008-04-23 modified <translatorNote/> and <consultantNote/> to be <note type="translatorNote"/> <note type="consultantNote"/> the similar to OW notes.
- jaa 2008-04-23 added @short to hold the heading <title short="Markus"/>.
- jaa 2008-04-23 added <canon/> as major division over all Scripture books, <bookGroup/> is optional, one or more <book/> is required.
- jaa 2008-04-16 added type to section and changing <subsection/> to <section type="sub"/>
- jaa 2008-04-16 added dateRevised to section <section dateRevised="2007-06-27"/> shows last revision on section this corresponds to \ud for OW.
- jaa 2008-04-11 removed sID from translatorNotes, consultantNotes, as notes are placed inside the text, the sID is the sID of the preceding verse.
- jaa 2008-04-09 version 1.0.1 derived from OSIS[37] 2.1.1.

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Jump to summary descriptions of elements starting with: A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

36. TE: SIL FieldWorks Translation Editor
37. OSIS: Open Scripture Information Standard