Open XML for Editing Scripture (OXES) version 2.0.3

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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

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)
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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  
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
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.

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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
<?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 world, markup tags look like &lt;tag&gt;. In USFM, markup tags look like &lt;tag&gt; and in TE, tags are really the paragraph or character style names. So we have a paragraph tagged differently in the markup languages:

- **OXES 1**: &lt;p&gt;
- **USFM**: \p
- **TE**: the paragraph style: Paragraph.
- **OXES 2**: &lt;p class="Paragraph" USFM="p"&gt;

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 &lt;p class="xxx" USFM="yyy"&gt; 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 &lt;span class="xxx" USFM="yyy"&gt; 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 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 and not a stepping stone to switching to XML. 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 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 with most extension abilities removed. XSEM was the first XML description of Scripture developed by SIL International. It was released in 2000. OSIS was developed by the Bible

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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 implanted 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 transformation 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.

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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 similar 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 impaired 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</p>

<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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tag</th>
<th>TE:</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;a&gt;</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>inline</td>
<td>a identifies a link to another location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;annotation&gt;</td>
<td>select from menu</td>
<td>inline</td>
<td>annotation identifies an unpublished note.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;back&gt;</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>block</td>
<td>back identifies all material that follows the canonical Scriptures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;book&gt;</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>block</td>
<td>book identifies a book of the Bible (e.g. Genesis or Matthew).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;bookGroup&gt;</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>block</td>
<td>bookGroup identifies a series of related books (e.g. law or gospels).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;bt&gt;</td>
<td>handled internally</td>
<td>inline</td>
<td>bt identifies the back translation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;c&gt;</td>
<td>Chapter Number, Chapter Number Alternate</td>
<td>inline</td>
<td>c is a milestone event identifying the start of a chapter in the text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;cEnd&gt;</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>inline</td>
<td>cEnd is an unpublished, milestone event identifying the end of a c in the text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;canon&gt;</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>block</td>
<td>canon identifies a major division of a Bible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;caption&gt;</td>
<td>see figure</td>
<td>inline</td>
<td>caption identifies the published text associated with a picture or figure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;category&gt;</td>
<td>select from menu</td>
<td>inline</td>
<td>category identifies the type of annotation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;cell&gt;</td>
<td>Table Cell, Table Cell Last</td>
<td>block</td>
<td>cell identifies a cell in a table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Usage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>&lt;comment&gt;</strong></td>
<td><strong>TE:</strong> Remark</td>
<td>block</td>
<td><strong>Usage:</strong> <em>comment</em> identifies an unpublished comment or remark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>&lt;contributor&gt;</strong></td>
<td><strong>TE:</strong> needs to be added to UI</td>
<td>block</td>
<td><strong>Usage:</strong> <em>contributor</em> identifies who has contributed to this work in any capacity. The <em>contributor</em> element appears only in a <em>work</em> element.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>&lt;created&gt;</strong></td>
<td><strong>TE:</strong> automatically added by annotation tool</td>
<td>inline</td>
<td><strong>Usage:</strong> <em>created</em> identifies the creation date of an <em>annotation</em> in the form of 2008-03-17 10:20:52 (YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>&lt;date&gt;</strong></td>
<td><strong>TE:</strong> this needs to be added to the UI</td>
<td>inline</td>
<td><strong>Usage:</strong> <em>date</em> identifies the year.month.day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>&lt;figure&gt;</strong></td>
<td><strong>TE:</strong> From UI</td>
<td>block</td>
<td><strong>Usage:</strong> <em>figure</em> identifies a graphic or picture to insert in the text from an external file. <em>figures</em> are found before <em>ps</em> but not within them. Placement on the page is usually delegated to the typesetting tool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>&lt;front&gt;</strong></td>
<td><strong>TE:</strong> n/a</td>
<td>block</td>
<td><strong>Usage:</strong> <em>front</em> identifies all material that precedes the canonical Scriptures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>&lt;ft&gt;</strong></td>
<td><strong>TE:</strong> handled internally ??</td>
<td>inline</td>
<td><strong>Usage:</strong> <em>ft</em> identifies the front translation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Element</td>
<td>TE:</td>
<td>Version or Type</td>
<td>Usage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;glossary&gt;</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>block</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;head&gt;</td>
<td>Table Cell Head, Table Cell Head Last</td>
<td>block</td>
<td>Usage: head identifies a cell that contains a heading in a table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;header&gt;</td>
<td>from Project builder program</td>
<td>block</td>
<td>Usage: header identifies metadata (data about data) for this Bible or New Testament.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;history&gt;</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>block</td>
<td>Usage: history identifies the history of revisions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;index&gt;</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>inline</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;info&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td>block</td>
<td>Usage: info identifies a section of non-canonical text that holds information about processing the book.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Usage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;introduction&gt;</code></td>
<td>TE: Intro Section, Intro Paragraph</td>
<td>block</td>
<td>Usage: <em>introduction</em> identifies a section of non-canonical text preceding canonical text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;modified&gt;</code></td>
<td>TE: automatically added by annotation tool</td>
<td>inline</td>
<td>Usage: <em>modified</em> identifies the modification date of an annotation in the form of 2008-03-17 10:20:52 (YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM.SS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;notationCategories&gt;</code></td>
<td>TE: use the annotation tool</td>
<td>inline</td>
<td>Usage: <em>notationCategories</em> identifies one-or-more categories for an annotation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;notationDiscussion&gt;</code></td>
<td>TE: use annotation tool</td>
<td>block</td>
<td>Usage: <em>notationDiscussion</em> identifies the discussion part of an annotation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;notationQuote&gt;</code></td>
<td>TE: use annotation tool</td>
<td>block</td>
<td>Usage: <em>notationQuote</em> identifies a specific quotation of text under discussion in an annotation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;notationRecommendation&gt;</code></td>
<td>TE: use annotation tool</td>
<td>block</td>
<td>Usage: <em>notationRecommendation</em> identifies a specific course of action to follow to resolve the problem presented in the annotation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;notationResolution&gt;</code></td>
<td>TE: use annotation tool</td>
<td>block</td>
<td>Usage: <em>notationResolution</em> identifies how a specific area under discussion in a annotation has been resolved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>TE:</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Usage:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;notationResponse&gt;</td>
<td>use annotation tool</td>
<td>block</td>
<td>notationResponse identifies a response to a recommendation in an annotation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;note&gt;</td>
<td>Note Cross-Reference Paragraph, Note General Paragraph</td>
<td>inline</td>
<td>note identifies a published note.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;oxes&gt;</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>block</td>
<td>oxes identifies the outermost element in an OXES document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;oxesText&gt;</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>block</td>
<td>identifies the actual Scripture text.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tag</th>
<th>TE:</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;para&gt;</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>block</td>
<td>Usage: <em>para</em> identifies a paragraph that the translator or consultant is writing. It is not part of the canonical text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;resolved&gt;</td>
<td>automatically added by annotation tool</td>
<td>inline</td>
<td>Usage: <em>resolved</em> identifies the resolution date of an <em>annotation</em> in the form of 2008-03-17 10:20:52 (YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM.SS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;revisionDesc&gt;</td>
<td>needs to be added to UI</td>
<td>block</td>
<td>Usage: The <em>revisionDesc</em> element is used to record changes or edits to the text and should be used every time significant editing is done.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;row&gt;</td>
<td>Table Row</td>
<td>block</td>
<td>Usage: <em>row</em> identifies a row in a table. It contains one-or-more <em>cells</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;scriptureText&gt;</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>scriptureText</td>
<td>Usage: A <em>scriptureText</em> identifies text that is canonical. It excludes titles, introductions, and maps. It includes <em>ps</em>, <em>figures</em>, <em>tables</em>, and published <em>notes</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>TE:</td>
<td>Inline/Block</td>
<td>Usage:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;span&gt;</code></td>
<td>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</td>
<td>inline</td>
<td><code>span</code> identifies a word or words inline. It is found in <code>&lt;ps</code>, <code>&lt;para</code> in annotations. The attribute &quot;class&quot; holds the name of the style. See Using Styles document for a discussion with examples of allowed span styles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;table&gt;</code></td>
<td>use table tool</td>
<td>block</td>
<td><code>table</code> identifies a table. A <code>&lt;table&gt;</code> contains one-or-more <code>&lt;row&gt;</code>s. Each <code>&lt;row&gt;</code> contains one-or-more <code>&lt;head&gt;</code>s or <code>&lt;cell&gt;</code>s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;title&gt;</code></td>
<td>Title Main, Title Secondary, Title Tertiary</td>
<td>block</td>
<td><code>title</code> identifies a book title.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;titlePage&gt;</code></td>
<td>- - generated - -</td>
<td>block</td>
<td>Identifies a separate page of text preceding a major section of text such as Old Testament, New Testament, or Bible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;tr&gt;</code></td>
<td>handled internally</td>
<td>inline</td>
<td><code>&lt;tr&gt;</code> identifies the translated text. [verse text]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OXES detailed description of elements

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;trGroup&gt;</td>
<td>The trGroup element identifies a group which contains optional front translation (ft), optional translation (tr), and zero-or-more back translations (bt).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;v&gt;</td>
<td><strong>TE:</strong> Verse Number, Verse Number Alternate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Usage:</strong> v is a milestone event identifying the start of a verse in the text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;vEnd&gt;</td>
<td><strong>TE:</strong> n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Usage:</strong> vEnd is a milestone event identifying the end of a verse in the text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;w&gt;</td>
<td><strong>Usage:</strong> 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;work&gt;</td>
<td><strong>TE:</strong> n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Usage:</strong> 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
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="back">, <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:** `<div type="book">`

**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:** `<div type="bookGroup">`

**May contain elements:** *titlePage*, *book*,

**May contain attributes:** ID

**Attribute values may be:** enum.bookGroupValue.
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
Usage: \texttt{c} is a milestone event identifying the start of a chapter in the text.
\texttt{c} has an optional, unique attribute "ID". The \texttt{cEnd} attribute "ID" must match the \texttt{c} attribute "ID". Since \texttt{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** \texttt{<c ID="MRK.1" n="1">}

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

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

See \texttt{chapterHead} for complex handling of chapters.

**USFM:** c, ca

**TE:** Chapter Number, Chapter Number Alternate

**OSIS:** <chapter sID=""/>

\texttt{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.\textsuperscript{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, baptizing and preaching.\textsuperscript{b} “Turn away from
SALMO 10 (9b)\textsuperscript{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:** `<div type="x-canon">

**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 `category`s 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribe</th>
<th>Clan chief</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reuben</td>
<td>Elizur son of Shedei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simeon</td>
<td>Shelumiel son of Zurishaddai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judah</td>
<td>Nahshon son of Amminadab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issachar</td>
<td>Nethanel son of Zuar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zebulun</td>
<td>Eliab son of Helon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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*:

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

44 These were the men counted by Moses
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribe</th>
<th>Leader</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Judah</td>
<td>Caleb son of Jephunneh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simeon</td>
<td>Shelumiel son of Ammihud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin</td>
<td>Eldad son of Chislon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dan</td>
<td>Bukki son of Jogli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manasseh</td>
<td>Hinniel son of Ephod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ephraim</td>
<td>Kemuwl son of Shiphtan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zebulun</td>
<td>Elizaphan son of Parnach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issachar</td>
<td>Paltiel son of Azzan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asher</td>
<td>Ahihud son of Shelomi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphtali</td>
<td>Pedahel son of Ammihud</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribe</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reuben</td>
<td>46,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simeon</td>
<td>59,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gad</td>
<td>45,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judah</td>
<td>74,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issachar</td>
<td>54,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zebulun</td>
<td>57,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ephraim</td>
<td>40,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manasseh</td>
<td>32,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin</td>
<td>35,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dan</td>
<td>62,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asher</td>
<td>41,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphtali</td>
<td>53,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
<td>603,550</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

```xml
<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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>created</strong></td>
<td>Identifies the creation date of an annotation in the form of 2008-03-17 10:20:52 (YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>USFM:</strong></td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TE:</strong></td>
<td>Automatically added by annotation tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OSIS:</strong></td>
<td><code>&lt;date subType=&quot;x-created&quot;&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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-Clry, 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-ReICl, 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-GI, 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, pmo, pmr, pr, q1, q2, q3, q, qa, qc, qm1, qm2, qm3, qm, qr, r, s, s1, s2, s3, sr, st, x, xo
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>enum.bookGroupValue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Usage:</strong> This lists all valid values for different book groups such as <em>gospels</em>, <em>paulineEpistles</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>May contain elements:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>May contain attributes:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Attribute values may be:</strong> law, history, poetry, prophets, gospels, acts, paulineEpistles, otherEpistles, revelation, formerProphets, writings, pentateuch, wisdom, majorProphets, minorProphets, general</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### enum.bookValue

**Usage:** This lists all valid values for books of the Bible. (SIL\textsuperscript{25}-UBS\textsuperscript{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,

**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:** The *figure* tag is used to indicate a graphic or picture to insert in the text from an external file. *Figures* are found before `p` tags 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>
example 1

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; Lk 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)

example 2

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 Section

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

The front section consists of one or more 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**
- **imprimatur** 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="front">, <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:**

---

50
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ft</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Usage:</strong> ft identifies the front translation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>See also:</strong> tr, bt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>USFM:</strong> n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TE:</strong> handled internally ??</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OSIS:</strong> &lt;seg type=&quot;x-ft&quot;&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>May contain elements:</strong> grp:inline,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>May contain attributes:</strong> xml:lang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Attribute values may be:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 elements 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: <div type="glossary">

May contain elements:

May contain attributes:

Attribute values may be:
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:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>grp.characterText</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Usage:</strong> The <em>grp.characterText</em> holds inline character text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>USFM:</strong> n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TE:</strong> n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OSIS:</strong> &lt;n/a&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**May contain elements:** *grp.inline*,

**May contain attributes:**

**Attribute values may be:**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>grp.inline</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Usage:</strong> The <em>grp.inline</em> identifies all the possible inline, as opposed to paragraph, contents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This includes <em>grp.notes, a, c, v, span, vEnd, cEnd</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>USFM:</strong> n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TE:</strong> n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OSIS:</strong> &lt;n/a&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>May contain elements:</strong> a, c, v, span, vEnd, cEnd, grp.notes,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>May contain attributes:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Attribute values may be:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**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:**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>grp.standardParagraphContent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Usage:</strong> This contains standard paragraph content.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>May contain elements:</strong> grp.inline, grp.c-v-ft-bt-vEnd-cEnd,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>May contain attributes:</strong> tracking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Attribute values may be:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribe</th>
<th>Clan chief</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reuben</td>
<td>Elizur son of Shedeur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simeon</td>
<td>Shelumiel son of Zurishaddai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judah</td>
<td>Nahshon son of Amminadab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issachar</td>
<td>Nethanel son of Zuar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zebulun</td>
<td>Eliab son of Helon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribe</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reuben</td>
<td>46,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simeon</td>
<td>59,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gad</td>
<td>45,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judah</td>
<td>74,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issachar</td>
<td>54,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zebulun</td>
<td>57,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ephraim</td>
<td>40,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manasseh</td>
<td>32,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin</td>
<td>33,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dan</td>
<td>62,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asher</td>
<td>41,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphtali</td>
<td>53,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 603,550

47 The Levites were not registered with the other tribes, 48 because the Lord had
Reuben, Jacob’s oldest son. The totals were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribe</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reuben</td>
<td>46,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simeon</td>
<td>59,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gad</td>
<td>45,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judah</td>
<td>74,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issachar</td>
<td>54,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zebulun</td>
<td>57,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ephraim</td>
<td>40,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manasseh</td>
<td>32,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin</td>
<td>35,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dan</td>
<td>62,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asher</td>
<td>41,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphtali</td>
<td>53,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 603,550

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

```xml
<title>On Justice</title><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:

```xml
<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

**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:**
### info

**Usage:** The `info` element 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`

# 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:** `<div type="introduction">`

**May contain elements:** `p`,

**May contain attributes:**

**Attribute values may be:**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>modified</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Usage:</strong> modified identifies the modification date of an annotation in the form of 2008-03-17 10:20:52 (YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>USFM:</strong> n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TE:</strong> automatically added by annotation tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OSIS:</strong> &lt;date subType=&quot;x-modified&quot;&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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:**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>notationQuote</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Usage:</strong> notationQuote identifies a specific quotation of text under discussion in an annotation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>USFM:</strong> n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TE:</strong> use annotation tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OSIS:</strong> &lt;seg type=&quot;x-tr&quot; subType=&quot;x-notationQuote&quot;&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>May contain elements:</strong> grp.notationParagraph,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>May contain attributes:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Attribute values may be:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**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>:</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;
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>oxes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**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\textsuperscript{28} language code [ISO 639-3]. This is the language of all descendants unless explicitly declared. See \textit{bt}.

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

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

The \textit{oxesIDWork} attribute must be a globally unique name. I suggest

- the organization abbreviation such as "UBS\textsuperscript{30}" or "WBT\textsuperscript{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 \textit{oxesWork} of element \texttt{work} and attribute \textit{oxesIDWork} of element \texttt{oxesText} should match.

\begin{verbatim}
<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.

\textbf{USFM: n/a}
\textbf{TE: n/a}
\textbf{OSIS: <osisText>}
\end{verbatim}

May contain elements: \texttt{header, book, titlePage, front, canon, back},

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

Attribute values may be:

\textsuperscript{28}SIL International - formerly known as Summer Institute of Linguistics
\textsuperscript{29}OSIS: Open Scripture Information Standard
\textsuperscript{30}UBS: United Bible Societies
\textsuperscript{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>
**The Preaching of John the Baptist**


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

4 So John appeared in the desert, baptizing and preaching, "Turn away from your sins and be baptized by me."

**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
example 3: Paul before the High Council

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.

Gazing intently at the high council, Paul began: “Brothers, I have always lived before God in all good conscience!”

Instantly Ananias the high priest commanded those close to Paul to slap him on the mouth. But Paul said to him, “God will slay you, you whitewashed wall! What kind of judge are you to break the law yourself by ordering me struck like that?”

example 4: whom God raised from death. 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.’

Salvation is to be found through him alone; in all the world there is no one d priests; some manuscripts have chief priests.

e example 5: 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. 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.

This title was written on her forehead:

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

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. 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. 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:**

---

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**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\textsuperscript{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.

\textbf{USFM}: n/a

\textbf{TE}: needs to be added to UI

\textbf{OSIS}: <revisionDesc>

\textbf{May contain elements:} \texttt{date}, \texttt{para},

\textbf{May contain attributes:}

\textbf{Attribute values may be:}
**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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribe</th>
<th>Clan chief</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reuben</td>
<td>Elizur son of Shedei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simeon</td>
<td>Shelumiel son of Zurishaddai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judah</td>
<td>Nahshon son of Amminadab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issachar</td>
<td>Nethanel son of Zuar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zebulun</td>
<td>Eliab son of Helon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribe</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reuben</td>
<td>46,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simeon</td>
<td>59,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gad</td>
<td>45,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judah</td>
<td>74,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issachar</td>
<td>54,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zebulun</td>
<td>57,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ephraim</td>
<td>40,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manasseh</td>
<td>32,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin</td>
<td>35,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dan</td>
<td>62,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asher</td>
<td>41,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphtali</td>
<td>53,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
<td>603,550</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

47 The Levites were not registered with the other tribes, *because the L ORD had
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribe</th>
<th>Leader</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Judah</td>
<td>Caleb son of Jephunneh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simeon</td>
<td>Shemuel son of Ammihud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin</td>
<td>Elidad son of Chislon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dan</td>
<td>Buki son of Jogli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manasseh</td>
<td>Hanniel son of Ephod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ephraim</td>
<td>Kemuia son of Shiphitan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zebulun</td>
<td>Elizaphan son of Parnach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issachar</td>
<td>Paltiel son of Azzan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asher</td>
<td>Ahihuad son of Shelomi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphtali</td>
<td>Pedahel son of Ammihud</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

29 ‘These are the men that the Lord assigned to divide the property for the people of Israel in the land of Canaan.
**scriptureText**

**Usage:** A `scriptureText` identifies text that is canonical. It excludes titles, introductions, and maps. It includes `p`, `figure`, `table`, and published `notes`.

**USFM:** n/a  
**TE:** n/a  
**OSIS:** `<div>`

**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:** <span>

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:** The `title` element identifies a book title. `title` elements can have attribute "type" of **main**, **secondary**, **tertiary**.

Here is a simple example:

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

Here is a complex example:

```xml
<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 stra on what Jesus did, rather than on his words e.
**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:** `<div type="titlePage">`

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:

```xml
<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="">

**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, baptizing and preaching,\(^b\) “Turn away from
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

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. And Lysias commanded those who wanted t

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

Jacob y Ésaú 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

1 This is the Good News about Jesus Christ, the Son of God. It began as the prophet Isaiah had written:
   “God said, ‘I will send my messenger ahead of you to open the way for you.’

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

3 So John appeared in the desert, baptizing and preaching. “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.

The `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.

```xml
<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:**
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:

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 McConnell.
• jaa 2008-07-26 added expansion of abbreviations for documentation.
• jaa 2008-07-25 corrected errors discovered by Stephen McConnell. Roundtripped to OSIS\textsuperscript{34}. TE\textsuperscript{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

\textsuperscript{34.} OSIS: Open Scripture Information Standard
\textsuperscript{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\textsuperscript{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\textsuperscript{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