

A BibleWorks 7 Tutorial: *First Things*

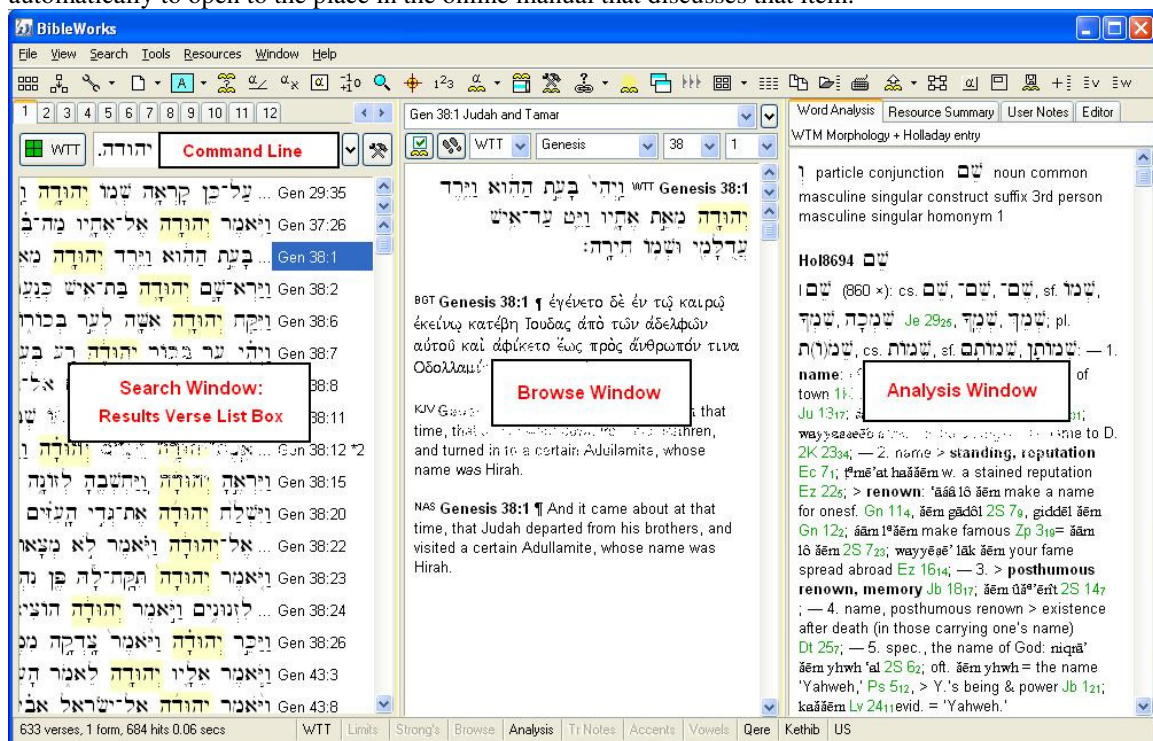
This short introduction to BibleWorks 7 is intended to highlight some basic information that will make your experience with BibleWorks much more fruitful and enjoyable.

1. What is BibleWorks?

BibleWorks is a software package containing biblical and extrabiblical texts and lexical and grammatical resources for biblical research and exegesis. BibleWorks does not translate or exegete a passage for you but offers many tools and features that can assist you in the study of biblical texts.

2. Orientation to BibleWorks.

BibleWorks has three windows, called the Search, Browse and Analysis Windows. The Search Window is made up of the Command Line and the Results Verse List Box. Combined with the Browse and Analysis Windows, these four main parts allow you to search, display and interact with the texts found in BibleWorks. The screenshot below is labeled with the names that you will find in this document and in the program's Online Help Contents, a manual that is accessible under Help on the main menu. Please take a moment to review and identify each of the labeled areas on your copy of BibleWorks. If you wish to discover more information about the function of these windows and the Command Line, place your mouse pointer over each one and then type the F1 key on your keyboard. The F1 key will cause BibleWorks automatically to open to the place in the online manual that discusses that item.



3. Display Versions vs. Search Version

It is important to understand that there is a distinction between Display Versions and a Search Version. “Display Versions” are the multiple Bible versions that display in the Browse Window in parallel verse form. Many Bible versions can be on display at the same time, but you can have only *one* Search Version at a time. The “Search Version” is the version that BibleWorks uses for all retrieval commands entered on the Command Line. The three-letter abbreviation on the grey button to the left of the Command Line identifies the current “Search Version”. In the above screenshot you will notice that the Search Version is set to the WTT. Attention to your current Search Version will save you much frustration, and this will be illustrated in the following three sections.

To designate a Search Version click **Search** from the main menu and the option **Choose Search Version**. To **Choose Display Version(s)** click **View** from the main menu.

4. Command Line Syntax

The Command Line is a versatile tool for conducting searches and displaying texts in the Browse Window (see the Command Line Shortcuts on the last page). The Command Line provides you with a simple and fast method to search the text of your current Search Version. The following tables provide a short summary of the basic features of command line searching. If you take some time to work through the following examples you will be well on your way to mastering basic searching, as well as to use the Command Line to quickly navigate between verses in a Bible version.

1. Change the **Search Version** to what is listed in the first column.
2. Type the **Command** listed in the second column into the Command Line.
3. Press <Enter> and look at the **Results**.

Search Version:	Command:	Results: finds verses...
KJV	gen 1:1	Genesis 1:1
BNT	gen 1:1	Error! There is no book of Genesis in the Greek NT (BNT=NA27)
KJV	gen 1:1-3	Genesis 1:1-3
KJV	2:3	chapter 2 verse 3 of the current book
KJV	6	verse 6 of the current chapter
KJV	.moses	with "Moses"†
KJV	.jesus christ	with "Jesus" AND "Christ" (This is an AND search)
KJV	/jesus christ	with either "Jesus" OR "Christ" (This is an OR search)
KJV	'jesus christ	with the phrase "Jesus Christ" (This is a Phrase search)
KJV	.jesus !christ	with the word "Jesus" but NOT the word "Christ"

† Notice that there are three types of searches: AND, OR, and Phrase. The type of search that you are executing is determined by an appropriate control character, a period (AND), forward slash (OR), apostrophe (Phrase) or exclamation point (NOT) that precedes the word or words you are searching for.

BNT	.ιησους χριστος	with "Ιησους" AND "Χριστος" (This is an AND search) ††
BNT	/ιησους χριστος	with either "Ιησους" OR "Χριστος" (This is an OR search)
BNT	'ιησους χριστος	with the phrase "Ιησους Χριστος" (This is a Phrase search)
WTT	.יהוה אלהים	with "יהוה" AND "אלהים" (This is an AND search)
WTT	/יהוה אלהים	with either "יהוה" OR "אלהים" (This is an OR search)
WTT	'יהוה אלהים	with the phrase "יהוה אלהים" (This is a Phrase search)

†† If you know the Greek or Hebrew alphabets you can generally type the logical Latin character on your keyboard. For instance, to type α or α type the letter a; to type β or β type b. To type the command .ιησους χριστος simply type .ihsous cristos. To type the command .יהוה אלהים simply type .yhw h alhym. When what is typed is preceded by a control character, the Command Line will automatically handle the necessary changes in font, text direction, and final vs. internal letter forms. Also note that by default; Greek and Hebrew search commands do not include accents or vowel points. See § 25 in the Online Help for the complete Greek and Hebrew keyboard maps.

KJV	.heaven?	with "heavens" but not "heaven" †††
KJV	.heaven*	with "heaven" as well as "heavens" and "heavenly"
KJV	.in*	with words beginning "in..." including the word "in."
KJV	.in?*	w/ words beginning "in..." excluding the word "in."
KJV	'heaven * * earth	with "heaven" then "earth" and exactly two intervening words.
KJV	'heaven *2 earth	w/ "heaven" then "earth" allowing for up to two intervening words.

††† In the above examples ? and the * are "wildcards". These wildcards are defined as follows:

The ? wildcard stands for *exactly one character*

The * wildcard stands for *any sequence of characters, including none*.

5. The Consistency of Command Line Syntax

The Command Line syntax that was illustrated in the previous examples is identical for *all* Bible versions.

- For example, if you do not know Latin, you can still look at the following Command Line search:

Search Version:	Command:
VUL	'in principio

...and conclude that this command will find all verses containing the phrase “in principio.”

- Similarly in the following example of a morphology version search, you can look at the Command Line search syntax:

Search Version:	Command:
BNM	'ιησους@n-g* χριστος@n-g*

...and conclude that this command will find all verses containing the “word” ιησους@n-g* followed immediately by the “word” χριστος@n-g*. The appearance of words in a morphology version will be explained in the next section. The above example is provided to illustrate the consistency in the usage of the three control characters . / ' and the two wildcards ? * in the various types of texts in BibleWorks.

- Please take a moment to execute the following Command Line searches and take note of the consistency in syntax for the following four AND search commands:

Search Version:	Command:	Results: finds verses...
KJV	.jesus christ	with “Jesus” AND “Christ”
WTT	.יהוה אלהים	with “יהוה” AND “אלהים”
BNT	.ιησους χριστος	with “Ιησους” AND “Χριστος”
BNM	.ιησους@n-g* χριστος@n-g*	with “Ιησους@n-g*” AND “Χριστος@n-g*”

6. Morphology Versions

You may have noticed that BibleWorks contains many different Bible versions. If you click **View** from the main menu and then **Choose Display Version(s)** you can find the WTT Hebrew Old Testament under the Hebrew folder. Check the box next to it to display the WTT in the Browse Window. Then navigate to Gen 1:1 using the Command Line or the drop down menus at the top of the Browse Window. If you place your mouse over the words in the Hebrew text, and if the Word Analysis tab is chosen, then in the Analysis Window you will see an instantaneous display of the morphological analysis (or parsing) of the Hebrew word currently under the mouse cursor.

Keep in mind that this parsing is *not* done by the computer, but by scholars from the Westminster Theological Seminary’s [Hebrew Institute](#). The parsing data (or morphological tagging) is stored in BibleWorks in a database that is treated just like a Bible version and is referred to as the “Hebrew morphology version.” Most original language texts in BibleWorks have a companion morphology version that facilitates the searching of words in their inflected forms. The companion morphology version for the WTT is the WTM. Take a moment to view the drop down version list above the Browse Window. There you will find that most original language texts have a corresponding morphology version that is identified by a version label that ends in “M”. You can view details on each of the morphology versions in BibleWorks in §44 of the Online Help

There are *two key facts* that you should keep in mind when using a morphology version:

- Every “word” in a morphology version is in the form lemma@codes. The term “lemma” refers to the lexical or dictionary form of the word being analyzed. The @ sign is a separator that separates the lemma from the codes that identify its morphological analysis (or parsing).
- The Command Line syntax (including the ? and * wildcards) is identical for all Bible versions. To illustrate this essential point execute each of the following search commands and view the results before proceeding with this guide:

Search type	KJV: English	BNM: Greek morph	WTM: Hebrew morph†
AND	.christ jesus	.ιησους@* χριστος@*	.יהוה@* אלהים@*
OR	/christ jesus	/ιησους@* χριστος@*	/יהוה@* אלהים@*
Phrase	'christ jesus	'ιησους@* χριστος@*	'יהוה@* אלהים@*

† Note the unique requirements for entering Hebrew morphology searches. Because the lemma portion of the word is entered right-to-left, you must first type the lemma and then manually move the cursor to the right of the lemma in order to type the @ in the proper place.

A morphology version can provide some versatile information to you in combination with the wild card characters. For example, by using the "*" wild card (for any sequence of characters) to stand in for the lemma you can easily find all occurrences of indicative aorist passive verbs in the NA27 Greek New Testament, as in the following example:

Search Version:	Command:	Results:
BNM	.*@viap*	every indicative aorist passive verb in the BNT

where the first * = any lemma @_verb | i|ndicative | a|orist | p|assive | * = any of the following codes

Or by using the "*" wild card to stand in for the morphology codes you can find all occurrences of any form of כפר in the Hebrew Bible:

Search Version:	Command:	Results:
WTM	.כפר@*	every form of כפר in the WTT

where the * = any combination of codes that signifies the various forms of כפר

Important: Attention to the Search Version is important because the word or words that you type into the Command Line must match the language or form of the words in the designated Search Version. The most common Command Line search errors result from 1.) failing to enter a period, forward slash or apostrophe before a word or phrase being searched for and/or 2.) attempting to search for various inflections of a word without using a morphology version as the Search Version.

7. The Graphical Search Engine

The Graphical Search Engine (GSE) is a tool that helps simplify searches that would otherwise be complex or even impossible from the Command Line. The GSE is simply a search engine with a graphical user interface. The text interface of the Command Line is the quickest method for the most common searches you'll be doing; however, many types of searches that are too complex or cannot be done on the Command Line can be done, and done very easily, in the GSE. For example, on the Command Line you cannot find every verse containing the phrase יהוה אלהים in the Hebrew OT and κυριος ο θεος in the Greek OT, but with the GSE this is very simple.

The format of a GSE search may appear to be complex. By analogy, a bar graph or pie chart may seem complex to the untrained eye, but with practice a graph can be easier to understand than the list of numbers it represents. Similarly the GSE graphically represents the various components of a search, and they may be combined and connected to execute both simple and very complex searches.

Fortunately the GSE has a nice feature that will help you learn how to "read" a graphical query. If you open the GSE (click **Search | Graphical Search Engine**) with a search command already typed on the Command Line, the GSE will automatically construct an equivalent graphical query. Then just click "go" in the GSE window to perform the search. You can use this feature to help you to learn to read graphical queries or as a starting point to develop a more complex search.

8. Before taking off to explore the program...

You are now ready to begin your studies using BibleWorks. Go ahead and explore the program; with the vast array of texts and tools available in BibleWorks you will be pleasantly surprised by what you find. But before you begin, here are three tips that will be helpful in finding your way through the various window and menu options that are available in BibleWorks.

1. Navigation. As you display various search "hits" in your research and move from one passage to another, it is likely that you will want to quickly return to the passage from where you started. Please note that the Search Window has a series of twelve tabs directly above the Command Line. After performing your first search and before your next search, click on a new tab. Then when you want to return to where you started, simply return to tab 1. For more information on using tabs, just place your mouse over one of the tabs and press F1 on your keyboard.

2. Right click to display the available options the Search, Browse and Analysis windows. The most intuitive method for finding settings within BibleWorks is via the right mouse button. A right mouse button click on the Command Line, Results Verse List Box, Browse Window or Analysis Window will present you with a menu of options that are available for that window or the Command Line. These menus are called "context menus". You will get a different context menu by right clicking on a Greek

word than by right clicking on an English word; the Command Line itself has a different context menu than the Editor. Go ahead and try it.

The following two hypothetical scenarios to illustrate how context menus are very useful:

- You say to yourself, “I see that when I move my mouse over a Greek text, the Word Analysis Window presents me with the entry from the Gingrich lexicon, but I know that BibleWorks comes with many Greek lexicons. How can I change the default Word Analysis Window Greek lexicon to Friberg’s?” Right click on the Word Analysis Window to set the option for another "Default Analysis Window Greek Lexicon" and choose the Friberg Lexicon from the list.
- You begin using the navigation tip given above and after using several tabs you ask yourself, “How can I clear the contents of a tab?” Remembering that the right click is the most intuitive way to find settings, you right click on the tab and click Clear Tab 2 or whatever numbered tab you have chosen.

3. Press F1 if you need help. The most intuitive method for finding help on a particular feature is to place your mouse pointer over the item (button, listbox, or window) and then press F1 on the keyboard. This will automatically open the Online Help article for that item. This hypothetical scenario will illustrate how the F1 key can help you when you notice an unfamiliar setting in BibleWorks:

- On Monday morning you open BibleWorks to begin your work and notice that one of the four green squares on the button immediately to the left of the Command Line has turned yellow! Recognizing that this is some sort of flag, you decide it is time to investigate the meaning of this green square. Remembering that F1 is the key to answering such questions, you place your mouse over the green square and press F1. The Help article will open and you find there that the square in question turns yellow to inform you that you have previously set your search limits. This reminds you that last Saturday you had limited a search to the Pauline epistles. With a quick click on **Search | Set Search Limits** you turn off these limits and the yellow square changes back to green.

9. BibleWorks Study Guides

If you prefer learning about BibleWorks systematically (rather than just exploring on your own), the BibleWorks 7 Study Guides provide step-by-step instructions and video examples for using BibleWorks to accomplish common Bible study tasks. The Study Guides help beginning users learn BibleWorks a little at a time while completing daily tasks. Experienced users can learn shortcuts and new ways to use the powerful tools in BibleWorks to accomplish advanced Bible study tasks. To access the Study Guides click Help>Study Guides.

BibleWorks 7 at a Glance: The Command Line

Also see §17 thru §19 in the Online Help (§3.7.5-6 in the BibleWorks 5 & 6 manual)

Ver:	Command:	Results: finds verses...
KJV	gen 1:1	Genesis 1:1
GNT	gen 1:1	Error! There is no book of Genesis in the Greek NT.
KJV	gen 1:1-3	Genesis 1:1-3
KJV	2:3	chapter 2 verse 3 of the current book
KJV	6	verse 6 of the current chapter
KJV	.moses	with "Moses"
KJV	.jesus christ	with "Jesus" AND "Christ"
KJV	/jesus christ	with either "Jesus" OR "Christ"
KJV	'jesus christ	with the phrase "Jesus Christ"
KJV	.jesus lchrist	with the word "Jesus" but NOT the word "Christ"
GNT	'ιησους χριστος	with the phrase "Ιησους Χριστος" †
GNM	'ιησους@* χριστος@*	w/ phrases "Ιησους Χριστος"; "Ιησου Χριστου"; "Ιησουν Χριστου" etc. †
GNM	'ιησους χριστος	same as above. If you leave the @* off, BibleWorks will assume one.
KJV	.heaven?	with "heavens" but not "heaven" ††
KJV	.heaven*	with "heaven" as well as "heavens" and "heavenly" ††
KJV	.in*	with words beginning I then N, including the word "in." ††
KJV	.in?*	w/ words beginning I, N, and any third character, excluding the word "in." ††
KJV	'heaven * * earth	with "heaven" and "earth" and exactly two intervening words.
KJV	'heaven *2 earth	with "heaven" and "earth" allowing for up to two intervening words.
KJV	.paul barnabas;5	with "Paul" AND "Barnabas" within 5 verses of each other
KJV	(/paul saul).(/barnabas silas)	with "Paul OR Saul; AND Barnabas OR Silas"
KJV	.t{io}ll	with either the word "tūll" or "toll" but not words like "tell" or "tall"
KJV	'#1 #2 #1 #2	with the same two-word phrase repeated. Ex. "my son, my son"
WTM	'#1@v* #1@n*	with a verb and a noun form from the same Hebrew root †
KJV	.man@444	where "man" is used to translate "ἄνθρωπος" (Strong's #444). †††
KJV	.*@444	with any English word used to translate "ἄνθρωπος"
KJV	.*@0444	with any English word used to translate "אָדָם" (Hebrew Strong's #444)

†Typing in Greek or Hebrew using the BibleWorks fonts is very simple. See font map handout for help.

Important Abbreviations used in BibleWorks: (The pairs below are referred to as "brother versions.")

WTT/WTM The Hebrew OT text (BHS) and morphology Bible versions.

LXT/BLM The Greek OT text (Rahlfs') and morphology Bible versions.

GNT/GNM The Greek NT text (UBS3/4) and morphology (Friberg) Bible versions.

BNT/BNM The Greek NT text (NA27) and morphology Bible versions.

BGT/BGM The LXT and BNT text and morphologies together in a single Bible version.

††Wildcard summary

The ? wildcard stands for *exactly one character*

The * wildcard *any number of characters* (including zero)

†††These searches apply only to Bible translations tagged with Strong's codes. See §17 in Online Help (§3.7.5 in the BibleWorks 5 & 6 manual).

Keyboard Shortcuts

Command Line Shortcuts:

Command:	Results:
<Esc>	Clears the command line.
↑ and ↓ (Up & Down Arrow keys)	Cycles through previous commands
niv	Changes the search version to the NIV
d niv	Adds the NIV to the <u>d</u> isplay but <i>does not</i> change the search version
d -niv	Removes the NIV from <u>d</u> isplay.
d c	" <u>d</u> isplay <u>c</u> lear" Clears the display of all versions <i>except</i> search version
d greek	Adds all Greek versions installed to the <u>d</u> isplay
d fav	Activates a display "favorite" named "fav". (If you have one named "fav")
p kjv gnt niv	Displays KJV, GNT, & NIV in <u>p</u> arallel
l joh	Sets the search <u>l</u> imits to the book of John
l aramaic	Sets the search <u>l</u> imits to the Aramaic portions of scripture.
l	Removes all search <u>l</u> imits

Also see §45 in the Online Help (§3.7.4 in the BibleWorks 5 & 6 manual).

Browse Window Shortcuts

Key:	Results:
↑ and ↓ (Up & Down)	Scrolls through Bible one verse at a time. (Press Ctrl-Shift-↑ to activate this "scroll mode")
A	Toggles display of Hebrew <u>a</u> ccents
B	Toggles <u>b</u> rowse mode
C	Opens <u>c</u> ontext menu
D	Simulates a mouse <u>d</u> ouble-click at the current location
N	Toggles version <u>n</u> otes
R	Toggles <u>S</u> trong's numbers
S	<u>S</u> ynchronizes checked Browse Windows
T	<u>T</u> oggles the Analysis Window
V	Opens short <u>v</u> ersions menu
W	Opens a new Browse <u>W</u> indow or switch to a current one

Function Keys

Key:	Results:
F1	Opens the Help article for the item under the mouse cursor.
F2 or Esc	Moves the cursor to the Command Line
F3	Moves the cursor to the last active Editor Window
F4	Copies the Browse Window to the Clipboard/Editor
F5	Moves the cursor to the Results Verse List Box
F6	Moves the cursor to the Browse Window
F7	Opens the Verse List Manager
F8	Opens the Word List Manager
F9	Opens the GSE

Misc.

Key:	Results:
Ctrl-Shift-B from within your word processor with BibleWorks running in the background.	Attaches the Popup Copy Window to your open word processor document. See §29 in the Online Help for more info (§5.5 in the BibleWorks 5 & 6 manual).

BibleWorks Greek and Hebrew Fonts

Taken from § 25 in the Online Help Contents or 3.11.1 in the BibleWorks 6 manual

Hebrew

(Font name: Bwhebb.ttf)

ם	ן	ף	ץ	ך	ך	ך	ך	.	.	.	^	^	
:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	-	^	
~	!	@	#	\$	%	^	&	*	()	-	+	
ק	ו	ו	ך	ך	י	י	י	י	י	פ	פ	פ	
ק	ו	ו	ך	ך	י	י	י	י	י	פ	פ	פ	
Q	W	E	R	T	Y	U	I	O	P	[]		
ו	ס	ך	ש	ג	ה	ט	ט	ל	-	ט			
א	ס	ך	ש	ג	ה	ט	ט	ל	-	ט			
A	S	D	F	G	H	J	K	L	;	'			
ז	ש	צ	ש	ב	נ	מ	:	:	:				ט:
ז	ה	צ	ש	ב	נ	מ	:	:	:				ט:
Z	X	C	V	B	N	M	,	.	/				\

Greek

(Font name: Bwgrkl.ttf)

Α	+	[]	()	*	-	;	,	.	Α	Α	
ά	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	ά	ά	
~	!	@	#	\$	%	^	&	*	()	-	+	
Θ	Ω	E	P	T	Ψ	Υ	I	O	Π	Α	Α		
θ	ω	ε	ρ	τ	ψ	υ	ι	ο	π	ά	ά		
Q	W	E	R	T	Y	U	I	O	P	[]		
A	Σ	Δ	Φ	Γ	H		K	Λ	Α	Α			
α	σ	δ	φ	γ	η	ς	κ	λ	ά	ά			
A	S	D	F	G	H	J	K	L	;	'			
Z	Ξ	X	Α	B	N	M	ά	ά	ά				α.
ζ	ξ	χ	ά	β	ν	μ	ά	ά	ά				.
Z	X	C	V	B	N	M	,	.	/				\

Note: The α and Α seen with the Greek accents are shown here simply to illustrate accent positions.