

BibleWorks 10 at a Glance: The Command Line

Also see §39-42 in the BibleWorks Help

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"
BGT	'ιησους χριστος	with the phrase "Ιησους Χριστος" †
BGM	'ιησους@* χριστος@*	w/ phrases "Ιησους Χριστος"; "Ιησου Χριστου"; "Ιησουν Χριστον" etc. †
BGM	'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 "t <u>il</u> l" or "t <u>o</u> ll" 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	.*@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, Greek and Hebrew letters tend to correspond to the English keyboard letter used for pronunciation. See the font map handout for help.

Important Abbreviations used in BibleWorks: (The pairs below are referred to as "companion or brother texts")

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

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

BNT/BNM The Greek NT text (NA28) and morphology Bible versions.

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

GNT/GNM The Greek NT text (NA28) and morphology (Friberg) Bible versions.

†† Wildcard summary

The ? wildcard stands for *exactly one character*

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

††† These searches apply only to Bible translations tagged with Strong's codes. See §34 in Help.

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
t 2	Switches Search Window from current tab to tab 2 (also works with named tabs)

Also see §37 in the Online Help.

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
e	Toggle highlighting of same-language text differences
n	Toggles version <u>n</u> otes
r	Toggles <u>S</u> trong's numbers
s	<u>S</u> ynchronizes checked Browse Windows
t or q	<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
x	Toggles display of Hebrew vowels

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 §51 in the Online Help for more info.

BibleWorks Greek and Hebrew Fonts

Taken from § 65 in the BibleWorks 9 Help

Hebrew

(Font name: Bwhebb.ttf)

ם	ן	ף	ץ	ך	ך	ך	ך	.	,	'	^	^
:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	-	^
~	!	@	#	\$	%	^	&	*	()	_	+
ק	ך	ג	ד	ה	ו	ז	ח	ט	י	כ	ל	מ
ק	ך	ג	ד	ה	ו	ז	ח	ט	י	כ	ל	מ
Q	W	E	R	T	Y	U	I	O	P	[]	
ו	ס	ד	ש	ג	ה	ט	נ	ל	-	ט		
א	ס	ד	ש	ג	ה	ט	נ	ל	-	ט		
A	S	D	F	G	H	J	K	L	;	'		
ז	ש	צ	ש	ב	נ	מ	:	:	:		ט:	
ז	ה	ע	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	Ε	Ρ	Τ	Ψ	Υ	Ι	Ο	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	[]	
Α	Σ	Δ	Φ	Γ	Η		Κ	Λ	Α	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.

What is a morphologically analyzed Bible version?

Think of a morphology version as a bible version for your computer to read. For lack of a better analogy it can be thought of as a “computerese translation” where every word in the original Greek or Hebrew has been “translated” into its lexical form (lemma) and codes that specify the parsing of the inflected form of the lemma that occurs in the actual text.

What is the purpose of a morphology version?

It is nice that we can mouse over a Greek or Hebrew word and BibleWorks will instantly present us with the corresponding parsing for the word, but that is not really what makes a morphology version so valuable. The great value in a morphology version is that it can be searched! With a morphology version I can very easily find all occurrences of indicative aorist passive verbs in the GNT, or all occurrences of any form of כּפַר in the Hebrew OT.

What does a morphology version look like?

The most important thing to understand in order to use a morphology version is that every “word” in a morphology version is of the form lemma@codes; that lemma@codes is a single “word” in a morphology version; both the lemma and the codes are two halves of the same “word.” (By the way, to a computer a “word” is simply a string of characters without spaces.)

