

# **GreekToMe v7.4.3**

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# 1. Disclaimer of Warranty

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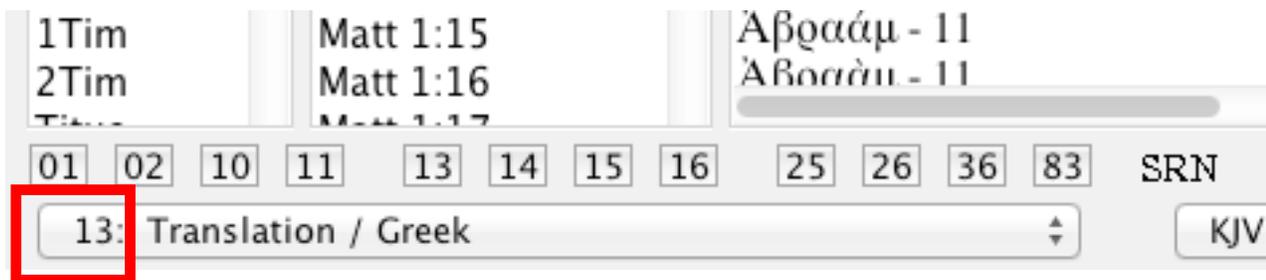
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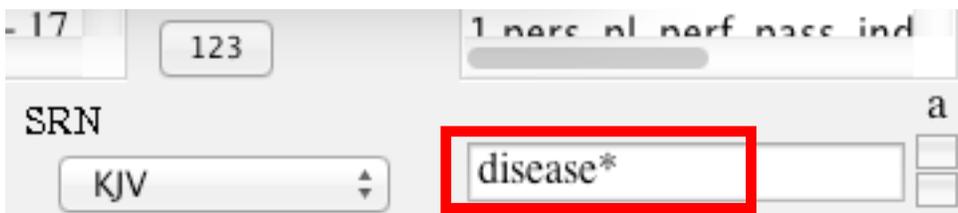
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# 2. Quick-Start Tutorial

- a. Double-click the GreekToMe###.jar (Java) application located in the GreekToMe folder. ### corresponds to the version number.
- b. Set the report to 13.



- c. Type disease\* in the Search field and press return.



- d. Review the KJV (or other translation) verses that contain words beginning with “disease”.

1Tim Matt 5:12 Ἀρρααμ - 11  
 2Tim Matt 5:13 Ἀβοαὰμ - 11  
 Titus Matt 5:14

01 02 10 11 13 14 15 16 25 26 36 83 SRN

13: Translation / Greek KJV

Verses: Matt 4:23,24; 9:20,35; 10:1; 14:35; Mark 1:32,34; Luke 4:40; 6

**Matt 4:23** And Jesus went about all Galilee, teaching in their synagogues all manner of sickness and all manner of disease among the people.

καὶ περιῆγεν ἐν ὅλῃ τῇ Γαλιλαίᾳ διδάσκων ἐν ταῖς συναγωγαῖς τῆς βασιλείας καὶ θεραπεύων πᾶσαν νόσον καὶ πᾶσαν μαλακίαν ἐν

**Matt 4:24** And his fame went throughout all Syria: and they brought unto him all that were diseased and tormented, and those which were possessed with devils, and those which were lame, and those which were blind, and many others: and he healed them.

καὶ ἀπῆλθεν ἀποκήατ ἀκοὴ αὐτοῦ εἰς ὅλην τὴν Συρίαν· ποικίλαις νόσοις καὶ βασάνοις νάεπχοολμοέγγέσουμα [καὶ] δαιμον

- e. Scroll the Verse List to locate *your* favorite verse and click on that verse in the Verse List.

1 Book 1 Verse : 23 Words 16 Lexical Words ω

Clear 1Pet 2:24

1Pet 2:24

1Pet 2:25  
 1Pet 3:1  
 1Pet 3:2  
 1Pet 3:3  
 1Pet 3:4  
 1Pet 3:5

ἁμαρτίας - 266  
 ἁμαρτιαν - 266  
 ἁμαρτίας - 266  
 ἁμαρτιῶν - 266  
 ἁμαρτυρον - 267  
 ἁμαρτωλοί - 268

ἁμαρτία - 266  
 ἁμαρτυρος - 267  
 ἁμαρτωλός - 268  
 ἁμαχος - 269  
 ἁμάω - 270  
 ἁμέθυστος - 271

01 02 10 11 13 14 15 16 25 26 36 83 SRN

13: Translation / Greek KJV

Verse: 1Pet 2:24

f. See the verse in the current translation and in Greek.

Verse: 1Pet 2:24

1Pet 2:24 Who his own self bare our sins in his own body on the tree, righteousness: by whose stripes ye were healed.

ὅς τὰς ἁμαρτίας ἡμῶν αὐτὸς ἀνήνεγκεν ἐν τῷ σώματι αὐτοῦ ἀπογενόμενος τῇ δικαιοσύνῃ ζήσωμεν, οὗ τῷ μώλωπι ἰάθητε.

g. If a large report is taking too long to format, you may cancel it by clicking the Cancel button while it is visible.

1 Author

Cancel

MC Mx

M+ M-

h. Move the mouse pointer over components (e.g. buttons) to learn their function.

Book Verse : Word Lexical Word ω

Clear

Matt Mark Matt 1:1 Matt 1:2

Scrolls down to next page of highlighted verses.

i. Move the mouse pointer over menu items to learn their function.

File Report Search Translation Dictionary Commands Font Options

Clear/Cancel Report ↻

Save Unicode RTF Report ⌘S

Save Unicode RTF Report As... ⌘S

Save Format ▶

Import Verse List... ⌘I

Export Verse List... ⌘E

GreekToMe

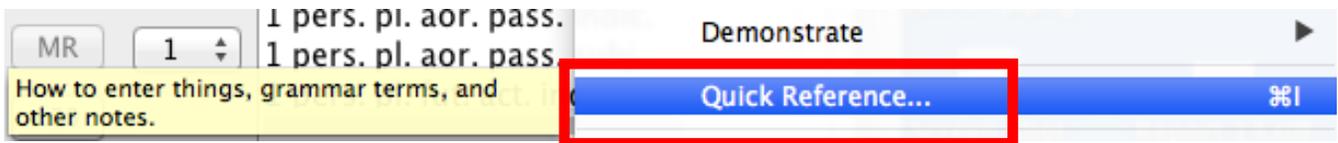
16 Lexical Words ω

ἁμαρτία - 266

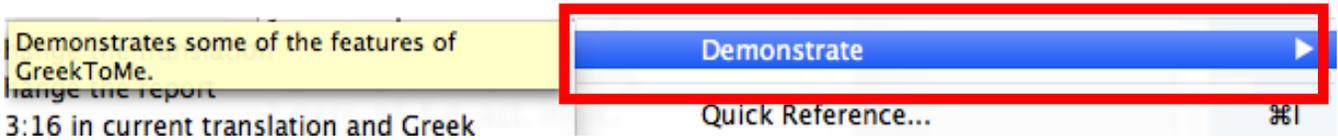
ἁμαρτυροσ - 267

Writes the current Verse List selections to a file.

j. Choose Quick Reference from the Help menu.



k. Watch some of the demonstrations from the Help: Demonstrate menu.



*Keep reading to learn much more!*

## 3. Overview

### What is GreekToMe?

GreekToMe is a software program that aids in the study of the Greek New Testament.

### Who is it for?

The target audience of GreekToMe is anyone who can read portions of the Greek New Testament, but the ability to view and search a translation makes it useful to any Bible student. Use an interlinear Bible or the Built-In dictionary to relate Greek words to those in a translation.

### What Greek fonts are supported?

GreekToMe encodes Greek letters for Unicode fonts (e.g. Arial, Times on Mac OS X; Palatino Linotype on PC). If you don't see Greek letters in the Word List and Lexical Word List, use the Fonts menu item in the Options menu to change the List Font (Greek) to a different font until you see Greek letters. Other suggested fonts are Galatia, Georgia Greek, and Porson.

### How does it work?

The following picture shows what you would see if you clicked Ἄβιᾶ in the Word List (letter **l**). Read the descriptions below and then experiment on your own.

GreekToMe

File Report Search Translation Dictionary Commands Font Options Colors Look & Feel Window Help

A 2 Books B 2 Verses C 2 Words D 1 Lexical Word HH ω E 2 Authors F 3 Grammars II ?

T Clear BB Αβιά CC DD EE oo FF Set Grammars...

Matt G Matt 1:7 H Αβιά - 7 I Αβιά - 7 J  
 Mark Matt 1:8 Αβιαθάο - 8 J  
 Luke Matt 1:9 Αβιληνή - 9  
 John Matt 1:10 Αβιούδ - 10  
 Acts Matt 1:11 Αβραάμ - 11  
 Rom Matt 1:12 Αβυσσος - 12  
 1Cor Matt 1:13

01 02 10 11 JJ 13 14 15 16 25 26 36 82 KK α α NN SRN NN LL a

13: Translation / Greek N KJV O Search: GG

Words: Abia Abia M

Matt 1:7 And Solomon begat Roboam; and Roboam begat Abia; and Abia begat Asa;

Σολομών δε ἐγέννησεν τὸν Ῥοβοάμ Ῥοβοάμ δε ἐγέννησεν τὸν Ἀβιά Ἀβιά δε ἐγέννησεν τὸν Ἀσάφ

Luke 1:5 There was in the days of Herod, the king of Judaea, a certain priest named Zacharias, of the course of Abia: and his wife was of the daughters of Aaron, and her name was Elisabeth.

ἐγένετο ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις Ἡρῴδου βασιλέως τῆς Ἰουδαίας ἱερεὺς τις ὀνόματι Ζαχαρίας ἐξ ἐφημερίας Ἀβιά καὶ γυνὴ αὐτοῦ ἐκ τῶν θυγατέρων Ἀαρών καὶ τὸ ὄνομα αὐτῆς Ἐλισάβητ

R S

<b>A</b>	The word Αβια is found in 2 books.
<b>B</b>	The word Αβια is found in 2 verses.
<b>C</b>	Αβια is the only word selected.
<b>D</b>	Αβια has 1 lexical word.
<b>E</b>	Αβια is used by 2 authors.
<b>F</b>	In the 2 verses found, Αβια has 3 grammars.
<b>G</b>	<p>The word Αβια is found in the books of <a href="#">Matthew</a> and <a href="#">Luke</a>.</p> <p>Hover the mouse over a book name in the Book List to show a tool tip of the <i>long</i> book name (if it differs from the displayed book name).</p>
<b>H</b>	<p>The first verse in which Αβια is found is <a href="#">Matt 1:7</a>.</p> <p>Hover the mouse over a verse reference in the Verse List to show a tool tip of its text in the current translation.</p>
<b>I</b>	<p>Αβια is the word that was clicked. Αβια and Αβια are both highlighted blue in the Word List because the “Auto-Highlight Similarly-Spelled Words with Same Lexical Word” option is checked. Without accents, Αβια and Αβια are spelled the same; but because of their Greek accents the program treats these as two different words. Notice that word Αβια is blue and selected whereas the items found (i.e. matching) in other lists are highlighted blue, but not selected. Only one list at a time contains selected items.</p> <p>Hover the mouse over a word in the Word List to show a tool tip of that word transliterated, and if they differ from the transliterated letters, the letters to type into the Word field (letters <b>CC</b>) to select that Greek word.</p> <p>Clicking a different word in the Word List will unselect any previously selected items in the Word List. The means to select an additional word (or extend the range of words) in the Word List depends on the operating system of the computer you are using. Experiment by clicking in the Word List while holding down the Shift key or Control key (or Command key on a Macintosh). The Book, Verse, Lexical Word, Author and Grammar Lists operate in the same manner.</p> <p>Note: GreekToMe considers δε and δ’ to be two different words. To find all words that end in an apostrophe, enter *= and press return in the Word field (letters <b>CC</b>).</p>
<b>J</b>	<p>The first (and only) lexical word of Αβια is Αβια.</p> <p>Hover the mouse over a lexical word in the Lexical Word List to show a tool tip of that word transliterated, its SRN or G/K number (if Show SRN in List option is on), its definition in the current dictionary, and its frequency (if Show SRN in Reports or Show SRN in Description option is on).</p>
<b>K</b>	Αβια is used by authors <a href="#">Matthew</a> and <a href="#">Luke</a> .
<b>L</b>	One of the 3 grammars of Αβια, as used in the 2 verses found, is <a href="#">acc. sg. m. n.</a>
<b>M</b>	A description indicating the perspective of the report, or a definition of a Greek word clicked in report area. In this example, it is from the perspective of the word Αβια because a click was made in the Word List. Greek letters are always transliterated in the description. If the description contains a URL, and you click in the URL in the description, the program will open that web page in your default web browser.

<b>N</b>	The report popup. The report shown is 13 which displays the verses found, in both the current translation and in Greek. A ribbon will appear above the report popup while formatting long reports to indicate progress.
<b>O</b>	The current translation is KJV. To the left of the translation popup you may see an icon. If it is a copyright symbol (©), clicking it will take you to the web site associated with the current translation. If it is a curved arrow, it means the translation file ends with “.txt” and clicking it does the same as Reload Translation in the File menu.
<b>P</b>	Use the calculator-like buttons to perform union, subtraction, and intersection set operations. Use the “ <b>123</b> ” button to search for Greek word patterns within verses. See Section 9 for details on set operations.
<b>R</b>	This is the report area. If a copyrighted translation is not being displayed, you may type in the report area but the next time the report is formatted, it will lose your changes! If you click and/or drag in the report area, the fields and lists are filled with information pertinent to what was clicked or selected. See Section 12 for details on the interactive report area.
<b>S</b>	Click and drag in bottom right corner of the window to resize the window.
<b>T</b>	The Clear button resets all lists and clears the report area; it does not clear the memories.

<b>BB</b>	Type a verse reference here such as John 3:16 (followed by a return) to select it in the Verse List. The Verse List scrolls as you type to indicate what verse will be selected when you press return. Typing a back quote ( ` ) while in the Verse field opens the Verse Selector dialog.
<b>CC</b>	Type a Greek word here (followed by a return) to select it in the Word List. The list will scroll as you type, even if Auto Scroll Lists is unchecked. If what you type could only match one word, a return is done automatically. If what you type could not match any word, you will hear a beep. You can, but you do not need to enter accented letters to find matching words. Enter sim* and press return to select all words beginning with σιμ. Enter *bos and press return to select all words ending with βος. Enter *mna* and press return to select all words containing μνα.
<b>DD</b>	Type a Greek lexical word here (followed by a return) to select it in the Lexical Word List. The list will scroll as you type, even if Auto Scroll Lists is unchecked. If what you type could only match one lexical word, a return is done automatically. If what you type could not match any lexical word, you will hear a beep. You can, but you do not need to enter accented letters to find matching lexical words. Enter sim* and press return to select all lexical words beginning with σιμ. Enter *bos and press return to select all lexical words ending with βος.
<b>EE</b>	This pair of buttons (found above the Verse, Word, Lexical Word, and Grammar Lists) scrolls the corresponding list to reveal the previous “page” or next “page” that contains highlighted list items. Hold down the Shift key and click the top/bottom button to reveal the first/last “page” that contains highlighted list items. The buttons next to the Search field (letters <b>GG</b> ) work similarly, except the report area is searched for the previous or next occurrence of the search phrase.
<b>FF</b>	Use the Set Grammars button to quickly search by grammar attributes such as person and mood.  Below the Set Grammars button is the Grammar List. Hover the mouse over a grammar in the Grammar List to show a tool tip of the unabbreviated grammar term.
<b>GG</b>	Type words here and press <b>return</b> to search the current translation.

	Type words here and press <b>F9</b> to search the current dictionary. Type any text here and press <b>F3</b> to search the current report area.
<b>HH</b>	Click the omega $\omega$ button or press <b>F1</b> to compose a Greek word and copy it to the clipboard. It can then be pasted (e.g. with control-v) into the Word field (letters <b>CC</b> ) or Lexical Word field (letters <b>DD</b> ), or elsewhere. The dark blue keys in the Build-A-Word dialog show which keys to press in the Greek font to quickly enter a non-accented Greek letter.
<b>II</b>	Click the question mark button to view the Quick Reference dialog.
<b>JJ</b>	Click these preset buttons to change the report to the report number displayed in the button. Hold down the Shift key and click a preset report button to set that button's report number. If desired, the Reorder Preset Report Buttons command will reorder the preset report buttons by ascending report number. The default preset report buttons are 01, 02, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 25, 26, 36, 82.
<b>KK</b>	Click this button to switch between Strong's Reference Numbers (SRN) and Goodrick/Kohlenberger (G/K) numbers.
<b>LL</b>	Click the <b>a</b> button or press <b>Shift-F1</b> to compose a Unicode word for the Search field (letters <b>GG</b> ).
<b>MM</b>	There are three ways to select a verse in the Verse List (letter <b>H</b> ). 1) Type the book, chapter, and verse in the Verse field (letters <b>BB</b> ) and press return. 2) Click the verse in the Verse List (letter <b>H</b> ). 3) Click the ":" button (letters <b>MM</b> ) above the Verse field (letters <b>BB</b> ) to open the Verse Selector dialog and click the Book, Chapter, and Verse radio buttons (followed by the Select button). In the Verse Selector dialog, you can press the "-" key to go backward one verse, or "=" (or keypad "+") to go forward one verse. You can click the Select button <i>a second time</i> to bring the main GreekToMe window to the front. If you can't see the Verse Selector dialog because it is behind other windows, click the ":" button (or choose Verse Selector from the Windows menu) to bring it to the front.
<b>NN</b>	The three alpha ( $\alpha$ ) buttons adjust the font size of the report area as configured in the Font Settings dialog. Click the left $\alpha$ button for the baseline font sizes, click the center $\alpha$ button for Jumbo Report Fonts, and click the right $\alpha$ button for Super-Jumbo Report Fonts.
<b>oo</b>	The Menu button isn't shown in the picture, but clicking it displays a floating window with a list that provides an alternate way of choosing a menu item. If the floating window is already visible, clicking the Menu button does the same as clicking the Top button. The Top button takes you to the menu bar level. A list item with an arrow indicates that it represents a menu and thus it has list items "below" it. The Return button takes you up to the previous menu level. Turn on the Keep Open checkbox to prevent the floating window from closing after you make a choice. The slider adjusts the height of the entries in the floating window.

## Functional Overview Chart

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>INPUT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Verse List (<b>H</b>)</li> <li>• Verse Field (<b>BB</b>)</li> <li>• Word List (<b>I</b>)</li> <li>• Word Field (<b>CC</b>)</li> <li>• Lexical Word List (<b>J</b>)</li> <li>• Lexical Word Field (<b>DD</b>)</li>   <li>• Author List (<b>K</b>) (F8 if hidden)</li>   <li>• Set Grammars... dialog (<b>FF</b>)</li>   <li>• Verse Selector dialog, “:” button (<b>MM</b>)</li>   <li>• Build-A-Word... dialog, “ω” button (<b>HH</b>)</li>   <li>• Click in Report area (<b>R</b>)</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>CHOOSE REPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report popup (<b>N</b>)</li> <li>• Report menu with keyboard shortcuts</li> <li>• Report dialog, ^R &amp; enter 2-digit number</li> <li>• Report preset buttons (<b>JJ</b>)</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OUTPUT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Page Setup...</li> <li>• Print Report...</li>   <li>• Save Report As...</li>   <li>• Dictionary menu</li>   <li>• Translation popup (<b>O</b>)</li> <li>• Translation menu</li>   <li>• “SRN” - “G/K” button (<b>KK</b>)</li>   <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Output Options</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Book Names...</li> <li>• Font Settings...</li> <li>• Report Spacing</li> <li>• Report Width...</li> <li>• Transliterate, etc.</li> </ul> </ul>
<p>^ means: <i>Ctrl key on Ubuntu/PC</i> <i>Command key on Mac</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SEARCH</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build Search Phrase dialog, ^F (once or twice), “a” button (<b>LL</b>)</li> <li>• Search translation (<b>GG</b>), return, or F10 in Search dialog</li> <li>• Search dictionary (<b>GG</b>), F9</li> <li>• Search report area (<b>GG</b>), F2, F3</li> </ul>	
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SET OPERATIONS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>MC, MR, M+, M-, Mx, M1^</b>, “123” buttons (<b>P</b>)</li> </ul>	
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>NAVIGATION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scroll to Previous in List (<b>EE</b>)</li> <li>• Scroll to Next in List (<b>EE</b>)</li> <li>• Scroll Report Area Up, F11</li> <li>• Scroll Report Area Down, F12</li> </ul>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>IMPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Import Verse List...</li> <li>• Import Memories...</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>HELP</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Help menu</li> <li>• Quick Reference, “?” button (<b>II</b>)</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>EXPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Export Verse List...</li> <li>• Export Memories...</li> </ul>

## How do I cancel a report that is taking too long to format?

Click the Cancel button above the Author List (letter **K**). The report will read “(Report cancelled.)”.

## What are the numbers in the Word List and Lexical Word List?

The SRN-G/K button (letters **KK**) controls whether Strong's Reference Numbers (SRN) or Goodrick/Kohlenberger (G/K) numbers are displayed.

When the **Show SRN in Lists** option is checked in the Options menu, you will see the Strong's Reference Number (SRN) assigned to each lexical word. James Strong assigned these numbers in a book first printed in 1894! The objective of the SRN is to quickly find words and verses in the Greek New Testament related to a particular topic without having to read or type Greek letters. GreekToMe implements that objective as follows:

If you see an arrow between numbers like 4460→4470 in the Word List it means the Strong's Reference Number (SRN) assigned to that word is 4460, but it works better to group it under lexical word 4470. A comma between two SRNs like 2564,2570 means the word is grouped under two words in the Lexical Word List; you can tell which lexical word applies in a particular verse by choosing a detailed report such as report 24.

Occasionally, two lexical words are assigned the same SRN because they refer to similar things (e.g. SRN 5621 “ear”).

Some SRNs are missing because they are no longer necessary (e.g. SRN 5104), or because the UBS Greek text used by GreekToMe doesn't include them (e.g. SRN 5016 in Mark 13:8 and John 5:4).

## 4. Menus

### File

#### Clear/Cancel Report

Choose this menu item, press the Esc key, or click the Cancel button while a report is being formatted to **cancel** the report. Only the formatting of the report is cancelled; the list selections remain. Choosing this menu item or pressing the Esc key when a report is *not* being formatted **clears** all fields, list selections, and the report area.

#### Save Report

This menu item is convenient if you want to repeatedly save the results of the report area to the *same* filename. For example, you may find it faster to save the report to **Untitled.rtf/txt** on the Desktop and then rename the file on the Desktop. You are reminded if the file already exists to avoid accidentally overwriting a previous report.

#### Save Report As...

Invokes the Save dialog for you to enter a filename in which to save the results of the report area. You can subsequently open the document with your word processor and adjust tabs, add comments, print the report, etc. If the report area contains Unicode characters, you will need a Unicode-compatible editor (e.g. TextEdit on Macintosh and WordPad on PC) to make changes. Microsoft Word X for Mac OS X is not fully Unicode-compatible, but Microsoft Word 2004 is!

## Save Format - Unicode RTF

Saves report area as a Rich Text Format (RTF) document. The file extension is **.rtf**.

Though a particular report may not use all the styles, each RTF document defines one Paragraph style and five Character styles:

Type	Style Name	Style Description	Used in Reports for...
Para	<b>GTMTitle</b>	RTF Font and Size, Bold, Centered	The report area's description.
Char	<b>GTMRegular</b>	RTF Font and Size	Translation text
Char	<b>GTMBold</b>	RTF Font and Size, Bold	Verses reference, paradigm report row and column headings
Char	<b>GTMGreek</b>	RTF Font (Greek) and Size	UBS Greek text
Char	<b>GTMGreekBold</b>	RTF Font (Greek) and Size, Bold	Highlighted text in UBS Greek text
Char	<b>GTMCopyright</b>	RTF Font and Size	Copyright text

*This color-coded example reveals the six styles:*

### Lexical Word: Abia

**Matt 1:7** and Solomon became the father of Rehoboam, and Rehoboam became the father of Abijah, and Abijah became the father of Asa, {Greek "Asaph," alternately spelled "Asa" in many English versions here and in the following verse (cf. 1 Chr 3:10)}

Σολομὸν δὲ ἐγέννησεν ῥοβοὸμ, ῥοβοὸμ δὲ ἐγέννησεν ἀβι, ἀβι δὲ ἐγέννησεν ἄσῃφ,

Scripture quotations from the Lexham English Bible. Copyright 2012 Logos Bible Software. Lexham is a registered trademark of Logos Bible Software. <http://www.lexhamenglishbible.com>  
Greek text Copyright(c) United Bible Societies 1992 3rd Ed.

Operating System	Editor	Issues during testing
Mac OS X 10.10.5	TextEdit	Works fine for editing/printing, but the Format > Font > Styles... command might not work or eventually cause TextEdit to crash.
	Microsoft Word 2008	
	OpenOffice 4.1.1	Works if a new paragraph (\par in RTF) is encountered before any text that uses a character style. The title line(s) solve this. This is why there is an empty line at the top of the document even if the title is blank.
Windows 10.0	WordPad	WordPad doesn't support document styles.
	OpenOffice 4.1.1	See OpenOffice issue above.
Ubuntu 14.04	LibreOffice Writer	The hanging indent is not cleared on the last paragraph (before the copyright) of reports 09 and 82. To fix, quadruple-click the paragraph, double-click the hanging indent in the ruler, and set the "Before text" and "First line" values to 0.  Modifying the font of a <i>character</i> style changes the style's font style and size, but not its family.

## Save Format - Unicode Text

Saves report area as a Unicode Text document (no formatting). The file extension is **.txt**.

## UBS Version

The choices available under this hierarchical menu may be used to change the version of the underlying UBS Greek text. Select the desired version and re-launch the program. The History window data is stored separately for each UBS version. Because of differences between the UBS Greek texts, .mem files (created by Export Memories...) are not compatible between UBS versions.

## Open Checklist...

Loads a checklist (.chk) file created by the Save As... function in the Checklist dialog. One possible use of a checklist is to keep track of the Greek words that you do (or don't) know.

(See Commands > More > "**Convert Selected Report Text to CheckList**" for more information about how to start a new checklist.) Below is a picture of an example Checklist dialog that was initialized by doing these steps:

- 1) Select Phil 1:1 in the Verse List.
- 2) Choose Report 43.
- 3) Select all (or the desired) lines in the report area.
- 4) Choose the "**Convert Selected Report Text to CheckList**" menu item.

The table below this picture explains the components.

Checklist : Checklist for GreekToMe doc.chk

✓ = 3 of 15 = 20%    ◆ = 1 of 15 = 6.6%

Description
• overseer
• Jesus
• Paul
• Christ

Align (checked)    Export    Delete    Report Font (Greek) (unchecked)    Export    ✓    ◆

Close    Open...    ✓ Mark    Mark ◆    Save    Reset All

Puzzle    Merge...    F1    F2    Save As...    Toggle All ✓

Component	Explanation
Checklist : Untitled	This is the Checklist dialog. "Untitled" means the checklist has not been saved to a file.
✓ = 3 of 15 = 20%	3 of the 15 checklist items are marked with a checkmark (✓) which is 20% of the checklist items.
◆ = 1 of 15 = 6.6%	1 of the 15 checklist items is marked with a <b>diamond</b> which is 6.6% of the checklist items.
Description (text area)	A collection of the description(s) of the checklist items currently selected. Because the text can wrap, each item's description starts with a bullet (•) character.
επισκοπος	The first selected checklist item. It is <i>not</i> checked. Its description in the text area is "overseer."
Χριστος	The last selected checklist item. It <i>is</i> checked. Its description in the text area is "Christ."
Close	Closes the Checklist dialog. You may also press the Esc key or click the close box of the dialog window.
Puzzle	Closes the Checklist dialog and brings up the Word Search Options dialog. The Puzzle button is enabled when at least one checklist item has a checkmark (✓) and there are no unsaved checklist changes. See Section 19 for puzzle details.
Open...	Opens a checklist file previously written using the Save As... button in the Checklist dialog. You may also press Ctrl-O (Ubuntu/Windows) or Cmd-O (Mac).
Merge...	Loads a checklist file and merges it with the current checklist by trying to match the titles of existing checklist items. Where there is a match, the existing checklist item gets the Description from the item being merged. Also, if the item being merged in has a checkmark or diamond, it will be turned on in the matching existing checklist item. Any non-matching (i.e. new) items are added at the bottom of the list. Afterwards, the items selected in the list are the items merged.
✓ Mark	<p>Marks (i.e. turns on) the selected checklist items that don't have a checkmark (✓) (i.e. are turned off). If all the selected checklist items are on, then all those selected checklist items are turned off. In other words, if any off, all go on; if all on, all go off.</p> <p>Hold down the Shift key and click the button to scroll the list to the <i>first</i> checklist item that has a checkmark (✓).  Hold down the Control key and click the button to scroll the list to the <i>last</i> checklist item that has a checkmark (✓).</p>
Mark ◆	<p>Marks (i.e. turns on) the selected checklist items that don't have a <b>diamond</b> (i.e. are turned off). If all the selected checklist items are on, then all those selected checklist items are turned off. In other words, if any off, all go on; if all on, all go off.</p> <p>Hold down the Shift key and click the button to scroll the list to the <i>first</i> checklist item that has a <b>diamond</b>.</p>

	Hold down the Control key and click the button to scroll the list to the <i>last</i> checklist item that has a <b>diamond</b> .
Save	Overwrites the checklist file that is currently loaded. The filename is displayed in the Checklist dialog title bar. If the Save button is disabled, there are no pending changes. You may also press Ctrl-S (Ubuntu/Windows) or Cmd-S (Mac).
Save As...	Writes the checklist file that is currently loaded to a different filename.
Reset All	Clears all marks and all selections and scrolls the list to the top.
Toggle All ✓	Causes <u>every</u> checklist item, regardless of whether it is selected, to be turned <b>on</b> if it is off, and to be turned <b>off</b> if it is on. Thus, if you click Toggle All ✓ twice it will result in the same state as before.
Toggle All ◆	Hold down the Control key and click the Toggle All ✓ to toggle all the <b>diamond</b> marks <i>instead of</i> all the checkmarks.
Align	If checked, the left edge of each checklist item's title is kept aligned as its checkmark (✓) is turned on/off.
Export (on left, below checklist items)	Copies the text of the selected checklist items to the clipboard so it can be pasted into an editor and printed, etc.
Delete	Deletes the selected checklist items. Hold down the Control key to bypass the confirmation dialog. There is <u>no</u> undo (except to discard your changes when exiting the dialog).
Report Font (Greek)	If checked, the current font family and size of the Report Font (Greek) is used for the Description text area. Otherwise, it uses the same font as the checklist items, which is the List Font (Greek).
Pencil button	When a single checklist item is selected in the list on the left, the pencil button is enabled, allowing you to edit the Description text. (When editing the Description, a tab is allowed, but any newline is removed.)
Export (on right, below Description)	Copies the text of the Description area to the clipboard so it can be pasted into an editor and printed, etc.
✓	Because the List Font (Greek) selected in the Font Settings dialog might not have the Unicode <b>checkmark</b> defined, you can click this button (repeatedly) to select an alternative character for the <b>checkmark</b> that is displayed in the <i>list</i> on the left side of the Checklist dialog. <i>It only affects what you see in the list!</i>
◆	Because the List Font (Greek) selected in the Font Settings dialog might not have the Unicode <b>solid diamond</b> defined, you can click this button (repeatedly) to select an alternative character for the <b>diamond</b> that is displayed in the <i>list</i> on the left side of the Checklist dialog. <i>It only affects what you see in the list!</i>

### Import Verse List...

Restores the selections in the Verse List by reading a (.vs) file created by the Export Verse List command. You can drag and drop **one or more** files (and/or a folder containing **one or more** such files) created by the Export Verse List command onto the main program window or the History window to import it.

### Export Verse List...

Writes information to a file so that the verses currently selected in the Verse List may be restored at a later time via the Import Verse List command.

### Import Memories...

Restores the (5) memories by reading a (.mem) file created by the Export Memories command. You can drag and drop **one** file created by the Export Memories command onto the main program window or the History window to import it. (The current items highlighted in the lists are not affected when the memories are loaded. If the MR button happens to be enabled, its button text will flash twice in **green** as a reminder that you must click the MR button to recall a memory.)

### Export Memories...

Writes information to a file so that the contents currently in the (5) memories may be restored later via the Import Memories command. **Future versions of the program may not be able to import your existing memory files, so consider them expendable. Also, these .mem files are not compatible between UBS versions.**

### Reload Current Dictionary

Loads the current dictionary file from disk, and regenerates the current report. This is convenient if you are working on your own dictionary.

### Reload Current Translation

Loads the current translation file from disk, and regenerates the current report. This is convenient if you are working on your own translation.

### Book Names...

Used to change the short book names and long book names used in reports. (The Book List and Verse List always use the short book names.)

## (More)

### Export Dictionary for Distribution...

This command is for someone writing a dictionary. The original dictionary file can contain comments (before and after the /\*...\*/ on each line) so this command creates a new dictionary file without those comments—only the dictionary definitions. If the dictionary being exported is not complete (because it has “?” or empty definitions), a dialog shows the percentage complete. A line is produced in the output file for each SRN (or G/K) number. The definition for an invalid SRN is “-”. If a definition was not provided in the source dictionary file, the default definition for a SRN or G/K number not used by GreekToMe is “n/a” (which means *not applicable*). The result is that the SRN or G/K number matches its line number in the exported dictionary file. The Built-In dictionary can't be exported at this time.

## Create Starter SRN Dictionary...

This command is for someone writing a dictionary. Creates a new SRN-based dictionary file numbered 1 through 5624. If the number is not a valid Strong's Reference Number (SRN), the dictionary entry is "-". Keep those "-" lines (SRN 2717 and SRN 3203..3302)! They are placeholder lines so that the line numbers of the file match the SRN number for fast "goto line" navigation in an editor. If the number is a valid SRN, but the number is not used by GreekToMe, the dictionary entry is `/*n/a*/` (which means *not applicable*). Consider them placeholder lines too. You may substitute a real dictionary definition for "n/a" if you are writing a SRN dictionary for another purpose. See Section 11 of this document for more information on the `/*...*/` format. If you are not going to have comments in your dictionary work file, you can use a text editor to remove `/**/` from the file. But before you do, realize that `/**/` is an easy way to search in the file for dictionary entries that don't have a definition yet.

Here are the available default definitions you can choose, along with an example dictionary definition that you could produce by manually editing the dictionary file afterwards:

Default Format	Default Line in File	Sample Manually-Edited Line in File
Empty definition	2574 <code>/**/</code>	2574 camel 2574 <code>/*camel*/</code> My notes, not part of definition.
SRN or G/K	2574 <code>/*=1223=*/</code>	<a href="http://concordances.org/greek/2574.htm">http://concordances.org/greek/2574.htm</a>
Lexical Word†	2574 <code>/*=κάμηλος=*/</code>	<a href="https://lsj.gr/wiki/κάμηλος">https://lsj.gr/wiki/κάμηλος</a>
Lexical Word encoded for URL‡	2574 <code>/*=%CE%BA%CE%AC%CE%BC%CE%B7%CE%BB%CE%BF%CF%82=*/</code>	<a href="https://lsj.gr/wiki/%CE%BA%CE%AC%CE%BC%CE%B7%CE%BB%CE%BF%CF%82">https://lsj.gr/wiki/%CE%BA%CE%AC%CE%BC%CE%B7%CE%BB%CE%BF%CF%82</a>
Transliterated Lexical Word	2574 <code>/*=kamēlos=*/</code>	<a href="http://www.teknia.com/greek-dictionary/kamelos">http://www.teknia.com/greek-dictionary/kamelos</a> (notice the ē in kamēlos was edited here to be e)

† Works when URL-based dictionary entry is clicked in Mac OS and Ubuntu.

‡ Works when URL-based dictionary entry is clicked in Mac OS, Ubuntu, and Windows. For more information on URL encoding see [https://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref\\_urlencode.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_urlencode.asp).

Choose the `/*=SRN=*/` option if you want to create a SRN dictionary file for URLs that will contain the SRN number. Afterwards, use a text editor to replace `/*=` with the first part of a URL, and replace `=*/` with the last part of a URL.

For example, consider this default dictionary entry for SRN 2574: 2574 `/*=2574=*/`

Use a text editor to replace all the occurrences of

`/*=`

with

<http://concordances.org/greek/>

and replace all the occurrences of

`=*/`

with

[.htm](#)

The resulting definition for SRN 2574 in your dictionary file would be:

2574 <http://concordances.org/greek/2574.htm>

When <http://concordances.org/greek/2574.htm> (or any URL of your choice) is clicked in the report area (letter **R**), the program will open that web page in your default web browser. If a URL in a dictionary file contains an ampersand (&), it must be entered as: **&amp;**

### Create Starter G/K Dictionary...

This command is for someone writing a dictionary. Creates a new G/K-based dictionary file numbered 1 through 6068 (with 899a as the last line). Please read "Create Starter SRN Dictionary..." above.

### Create Starter Translation...

This command is for someone writing a translation or a file for notes. Creates a new translation file containing a line for each New Testament verse reference used by GreekToMe. **Do not change the book names in the translation file if you plan for GreekToMe to eventually read the file.** Even if you are using this command only to create a file for Bible notes, see Section 10 of this document for more information.

You have two options for the default translation text. One choice is a question mark, such as:

**1John** 5:4 ?

The other choice is a **sample URL**, such as:

**1John** 5:4 [https://myserver/mypath/BOOK=1\\_john/CHAPTER=5/VERSE=4.htm](https://myserver/mypath/BOOK=1_john/CHAPTER=5/VERSE=4.htm)

After creating the new translation file, you can carefully edit the file with a text editor using steps like these:

- Change "[myserver/mypath](https://myserver/mypath)" to "[interlinearbible.org](https://interlinearbible.org)"
- Change "[BOOK=](#)" to ""
- Change "[CHAPTER=](#)" to ""
- Change "[/VERSE=](#)" to "-"

to get a line like this:

**1John** 5:4 [http://interlinearbible.org/1\\_john/5-4.htm](http://interlinearbible.org/1_john/5-4.htm)

### Create G/K Dictionary...

This command is for people writing a dictionary. The definitions in the current (SRN-based) dictionary are reordered by their corresponding G/K number and written to a dictionary file. G/K "899a" is the last line of the file. See the related G/K dictionary topics in Section 11 of this document.

Some lexical words share a SRN. For example, lexical words  $\text{A}\delta\mu\iota\nu$  and  $\text{A}\rho\alpha\mu$  both use SRN 689. When the G/K dictionary is created, both G/K 98 ( $\text{A}\delta\mu\iota\nu$ ) and G/K 730 ( $\text{A}\rho\alpha\mu$ ) will have

the same definition. You may edit the new dictionary file to refine one or both of these G/K-based definitions. To determine the other lexical words that share a SRN (steps 1 and 2) and their corresponding G/K numbers (step 3), perform these three steps:

- 1) Click the SRN-G/K button (letters **KK**) until it reads SRN.
- 2) Choose the “Lexical Words Sharing SRNs” menu item.
- 3) Click the SRN-G/K button (letters **KK**) until it reads G/K.

### Show Translation Progress

This command is primarily for people writing a translation, but it can be informative for any translation file. It displays in the report area the count of the verses in each book that are translated/untranslated. A verse is considered **untranslated** if its text is exactly a question mark (?) or the verse is missing in the translation file. The list of *possible* verses is based on those coded in the program, some of which aren't in the USB Greek text, and some of which the translators chose not to translate. The first and last untranslated verse of each book is also displayed.

### Page Setup...

Invokes the page setup dialog to adjust paper orientation. The settings are *not* remembered when quitting the program.

### Print Report...

Invokes the print dialog to print the report area.

### Quit, Don't Save Settings

Quits the program *without* saving your settings.

### Quit

Saves your settings made since the program was last launched, and quits the program. The settings are stored in the GreekToMe.ini file.

For advanced users: If a GreekToMe.ini file is not found in the Override Location when the program is launched, the Default Location is used.

	<b>Default Location (usually in a hidden folder)</b>	<b>Override Location</b>
<b>Macintosh</b>	~/Library/Preferences/GreekToMe.ini	same folder as GreekToMe.jar
<b>Ubuntu</b>	~/.config/GreekToMe.ini	~/GreekToMe.ini
<b>Windows</b>	C:\Users\<username>\AppData\Roaming\GreekToMe\GreekToMe.ini	same folder as GreekToMe.jar

## Report

### Report ## Spacing

Inserts blank lines in report for readability. Each report has its own spacing setting.

### Set Report Width

Adjusts the width of the Word and Lexical Word columns in reports 22..26, 35..37, and 43..44.

### Decrease Report Width

Subtracts 5 from the report width percentage and reformats the report.

### Increase Report Width

Adds 5 to the report width percentage and reformats the report.

### *The Reports*

The menu items available under these hierarchical menus are equivalent to those in the report popup (letter **N**). Many of the Report menu items have keyboard shortcuts. You might think of **0**=none, **E**=English, **G**=Greek, **B**=Both Translation and Greek, **D**=Dictionary, **L**=a Long report, **M**=GraMMar. Here are the available reports:

Report Number	Report Description
00: None	This empty report saves time when entering many verses.
01: Verses (vertical)	A list of highlighted verses in the Verse List, one verse per line.
02: Verses (compact)	A concise summary of highlighted verses in the Verse List.
03: Syllables	Like report 02 plus the syllables of the highlighted Greek words in the Words List. For those who want to practice speaking each Greek syllable.
09: Reader's Greek	Displays Greek with lexical word definitions at the bottom for Greek words occurring less frequently in the Greek New Testament.
10: Greek	Good for practicing reading Greek (with no hints).
11: Translation	For casual reading of highlighted verses in the current translation.
12: Translation / alphabetical highlighted Greek words	Like report 13 except only the highlighted Greek words used in the verse.
13: Translation / Greek	Good for comparing a translation with the Greek.
14: Translation / Greek (grammar)	Like report 13 plus incorporates grammar into text.
15: Translation / Greek (dictionary :: grammar)	Like report 13 plus incorporates grammar and dictionary into text.
16: Greek / All Translations	For comparing verses in all translations with the Greek. (The current translation is displayed below the Greek.)
17: Greek / Translation	Like report 13 with the Greek and translation swapped.
21: Trans / Words	Good for word studies -- Greek words displayed vertically.
22: Trans / Words..Grammar	Like report 21 with the word's grammar.
23: Trans / Words..Lexical Word	Like report 21 with the word's lexical word(s).
24: Trans / Words..Lexical Word..Grammar	Combination of reports 22 and 23.
25: Trans / Words..Lexical Word..Grammar..Dictionary	Like report 21 with the word's lexical word(s), grammar, and dictionary text.

26: Trans / Words..Lexical Word / Grammar..Dictionary	Like report 25 except stacked vertically, thus not as wide. This report can be slow if not using Java 1.6 or later.
30: Words..Lexical Word	Highlighted words with their lexical word(s).
31: Words..Grammar	Highlighted words with grammars as used in highlighted verses.
32: Words..Grammar..highlighted verses	Highlighted words with each grammar and highlighted verse(s).
33: Words..all grammars..all verses using	Highlighted words with all possible grammars and all verses having that Greek word.
34: Words..all authors using (times in N.T.)	Highlighted words with all the authors that use that (accent-specific) Greek word, sorted by descending times used in the whole Greek New Testament. See option "Include Percentage in Reports 34, 46".
35: Words..Lexical Word..Dictionary	Highlighted words with their lexical word(s) and dictionary text.
36: Words..Grammar..Lexical Word..Dictionary	Like report 35 with grammars as used in highlighted verses.
37: Words..Grammar..SRN (or G/K)	Highlighted words with their grammars and SRN (or G/K).
38: Words..SRN (or G/K)	Highlighted words with SRN (or G/K).
40: Lexical Words	Highlighted lexical words in the Lexical Word List.
41: Lexical Word..Translation / Greek	Verses containing words derived from the highlighted lexical words.
42: Lexical Word..Translation / Greek (grammar)	Like report 41 with the derived word's grammar in parentheses.
43: Lexical Words..Dictionary	Like report 40 with dictionary text.
44: Lexical Words..Dictionary (sorted by SRN or G/K)	Like report 43 except sorted by SRN (or G/K).
45: Dictionary (sorted by SRN or G/K)	Dictionary sorted by SRN (or G/K).
46: Lexical Words..all authors using (times in N.T.)	Like report 34 except for lexical words.
47: Lexical Words..highlighted books (times in book)	Highlighted lexical words for the books highlighted in the Book List.
50: Authors	Highlighted authors in the Author List.
50: Authors..alphabetical highlighted Greek words	Highlighted words by Author
50: Authors..alphabetical highlighted Greek lexical words	Highlighted lexical words by Author
60: Books	Highlighted books in the Book List.
70: Grammars	Highlighted grammars in the Grammar List.
71: Grammar..alphabetical highlighted Greek words	Highlighted grammars with highlighted Greek words having that grammar.
72: Paradigm Charts	A graphical way of organizing words based upon their grammar in the context of the highlighted verse(s).
80: Translation Words by Frequency	A count of the translation words of highlighted verses in the Verse List.
81: Translation (book reading)	Use with single-spacing for book-like casual reading of highlighted verses in the current translation.
82: Worksheet for translating Greek passages	Combination of reports 10 and 11 (as a compact block).
83: All Translations, Words by Frequency	Words of all translations of highlighted verses in the Verse List, along with the translations that have each word. If you have your own translation file (possibly containing notes) which you want to exclude from this report, put a tilde its filename such as My~Notes.txt or MyNotes~.txt.

### Change Report...

Invokes a small dialog in which you can type two digits corresponding to the desired report number. The dialog closes when the second digit is typed. Press Esc to cancel the command.

## Auto Change Report

The menu items under this hierarchical menu may be used to cause the report to change automatically when performing certain operations.

## (Greek Word Sorting)

The menu items in this hierarchical menu affect the sorting of Greek words when they are **listed** in reports. Lexical words in reports are not affected. This Greek word sorting is noticeable in reports 12, 30..37, and 71. Since these sorting options are expected to be used infrequently, the menu items under the Greek Word Sorting menu are reset to their default settings each time the program is launched.

## (Paradigm Case Order)

The menu items in this hierarchical menu affect the order of the Greek cases in report 72.

## Ignore Word Length

If checked, the length of Greek words does not matter.

## Shorter Words First

If checked, shorter words are first in the sort order. If two or more words are the same length, they are sorted alphabetically (see Descending Alphabetical).

## Longer Words First

If checked, longer words are first in the sort order. If two or more words are the same length, they are sorted alphabetically (see Descending Alphabetical).

## Descending Alphabetical

If checked, alphabetical sorting is descending (e.g.  $\beta$  before  $\alpha$ ). Otherwise, alphabetical sorting is ascending (e.g.  $\alpha$  before  $\beta$ ).

## Right-To-Left (e.g. treat “legw” as “wgel”)

This sorting option may be useful when listing Greek words with similar endings. For the sake of sorting, the letters are reversed inside the program (e.g. treat “λεγω” as “ωγελ”). Though not necessary, the author recommends **checking** the Ignore Word Length menu item, and **unchecking** the Descending Alphabetical menu item when using the Right-To-Left sorting option.

## Search

### Enter Search Phrase

Takes you to the Search field to change the search phrase, rather than clicking in the Search field with the mouse. After typing the search phrase, press **return** to search the current **translation** (and regenerate the report), press **F9** to search the current **dictionary** and display matching dictionary entries, or, press **F2** or **F3** to search the existing **report area**. If the Search field is already the active component when this command is chosen, the Search Phrase Dialog will open.

## Build-A-Word... (F1)

Invokes a dialog with buttons you can click to compose a Greek word in Unicode. You can also type the blue letter displayed in the button below each non-accented Greek letter to enter that non-accented Greek letter. Switch between lowercase and uppercase letters by pressing F1 or clicking the *omega* button to the left of the Cancel button. Press the *delete* key on your keyboard to undo the last entry. The accented letters displayed are limited to those found in the Greek New Testament. Some additional Unicode characters are displayed at the bottom for your convenience in writing documentation. A copy mode button allows for encoding the current phrase as HTML (that may be pasted into a translation or dictionary file).

Copy Mode	When the current phrase is copied to the clipboard...
Text	Copy the current phrase as it is displayed.
HTML	Encode the current phrase for HTML.
HTML <sub>2</sub>	Same as HTML, but with non-breaking spaces.

## Build Search Phrase... (Shift-F1)

Invokes a dialog with buttons you can click to compose a word in Unicode. The initial search phrase is what is found in the Search field. You can also type the letter if it is colored blue in a (non-accented) button. The &, |, ~, and \* buttons are explained in Section 6. Press the *delete* key on your keyboard to undo the last entry. The accented letters displayed are limited to those found in the current translation and dictionary. If you click OK or press the *return* key, the dialog will close and current search phrase will be copied to the Search field. You can then press **return** to search the current translation, **F9** to search the current dictionary, or **F3** to search forward in the report area (letter **R**). To combine these two steps into one, you can press F10, F9, or F3 while in the dialog. Pressing F3 while in the dialog searches forward beginning at the start of the report area.

## Find Previous (F2)

Searches backward in the report area (letter **R**) from the current search position for the previous occurrence of the case-insensitive search phrase. The phrase is selected in the report if found. Otherwise, the insertion point is placed at the beginning of the report. Relational operators and wildcards (see Section 6) do not work when searching the report area.

## Find Next (F3)

Searches forward in the report area (letter **R**) from the current search position for the next occurrence of the case-insensitive search phrase. The phrase is selected in the report if found. Otherwise, the insertion point is placed at the beginning of the report. Relational operators and wildcards (see Section 6) do not work when searching the report area.

## Clear Report and Enter...Verse (F4)

Clears the report area (letter **R**) and takes you to the Verse field (**BB**).

## Clear Report and Enter... Word or SRN/G/K (F5)

Clears the report area (letter **R**) and takes you to the Word field (**CC**).

## Clear Report and Enter...Lexical Word or SRN/G/K (F6)

Clears the report area (letter **R**) and takes you to the Lexical Word field (**DD**).

### Clear Report and Enter...Search Phrase (F7)

Clears the report area (letter **R**) and takes you to the Search field (**GG**).

### Search Current Dictionary (F9)

Searches the current dictionary for the phrase in the Search field (**GG**). See Section 6 on Entering Search Text for more information. The report is automatically changed to Report 43.

### Search Current Dictionary Words (Shift-F9)

Fills the report area (letter **R**) with a sorted list of words found in the current dictionary. This could be useful to determine what words to search for in the Search field (before pressing F9). If the dictionary text contains braces, the words within the { } are ignored. Choosing this command changes the current report to 00 (None), but you can change the report back (e.g. letter **N**) to what it was to resume.

### Search Current Translation Words

Fills the report area (letter **R**) with a sorted list of words found in the current translation. This could be useful to determine what words to search for in the Search field (before pressing return). If the translation text contains braces, the words within the { } are ignored. Choosing this command changes the current report to 00 (None), but you can change the report back (e.g. letter **N**) to what it was to resume.

### Scroll Report Area Up (F11)

Scrolls the report area (letter **R**) up without changing the active component.

### Scroll Report Area Down (F12)

Scrolls the report area (letter **R**) down without changing the active component.

### Select Report Area

Selects all the text in the report area (letter **R**) for copying, etc.

### Move Into Report Area

Makes the report area (letter **R**) the active component so you don't have to click the mouse in the report area to start scrolling it. *This command doesn't work on Windows if a list is currently the active component.*

### Highlight Everything!

The fastest way to highlight every verse in every book for doing reports based upon the entire Greek New Testament.

## Translation

### Translation

Although you can change the current translation using the translation popup (letter **R**), they are also displayed here—along with their keyboard shortcuts.

### Translation Order...

Enter one or more translation names (separated by a comma) to move them to the top of the Translation menu. For example, entering "YLT, KJV" will cause YLT to be displayed at the top, followed by KJV, when the program is re-launched. (If the YLT.gtm file does not exist in the **translations** folder then YLT is ignored and KJV would be displayed at the top.) The remaining translations found in the **translations** folder are added in alphabetical order after those menu items. The names entered in the dialog are case-insensitive. For visual separation, a hyphen entry such as in "YLT, KJV, -, NASB, -" will output *one* additional blank line in Report 16 after the KJV and NASB lines.

### Copyright Agreement...

Displays the copyright and permissions message.

### Rotate To Next Translation

Changes the next translation to the next translation down in the Translation menu, rotating to the first translation if the current translation is the last Translation menu item.

### Recall Last Translation

After changing the translation, use this command to return to the last chosen translation.

## Dictionary

The Dictionary menu allows you to choose a Greek dictionary for use in reports. Choosing a Dictionary menu item loads (or reloads) the dictionary file from the disk, and regenerates the report if it uses dictionary entries.

### Dictionary Order...

Enter one or more dictionary names (separated by a comma) to move them to the top of the Dictionary menu. For example, entering "Strong's, Built-In" will cause Strong's to be displayed at the top, followed by Built-In, when the program is re-launched. (If the Strong's.txt file does not exist in the **dictionaries** folder then Strong's is ignored and Built-In would be displayed at the top.) The remaining dictionaries found in the **dictionaries** folder are added in alphabetical order after those menu items. The names entered in the dialog are case-insensitive.

## Commands

### Select Verse Previous

Selects the verse before the first highlighted verse.

### Select Verse Next

Selects the verse after the last highlighted verse.

### Select Verse Random

Selects a verse at random.

### Add Verse Previous

Adds the verse prior to the first highlighted verse to those verses already highlighted.

## Add Verse Next

Adds the verse after the last highlighted verse to those verses already highlighted.

## Add Verse Random

Adds a verse at random to the verses already highlighted.

## Convert Selected Report Text to HTML in Clipboard

Converts the text that is currently selected in the report area to HTML, and puts that HTML in the clipboard. This is useful if you are working on your own translation file and you want to include text from the report area (letter **R**) that contains an accent or breathing mark, so that you can afterwards paste the clipboard into your translation file. For example, in John 11:54, the HTML for **κἀκεῖ** is **&kappa;#7936;&kappa;#epsilon;#8150;** and example translation note could read:

John 11:54 ... AND THERE{&kappa;#7936;&kappa;#epsilon;#8150; with a coronis mark is a crisis (i.e. crash) of &kappa;#alpha;#8055; + &#7952;&kappa;#epsilon;#8150;} HE REMAINED WITH THE DISCIPLES.

## Convert Selected Report Text to Checklist

Converts the text that is currently selected in the report area to a checklist, which is then displayed in the Checklist dialog. (Information about the Checklist dialog may be found in the description of the File > **Open Checklist...** menu item in this document.)

Only certain lines of text selected in the report area (letter **R**) can qualify to become a new checklist item in the Checklist dialog. In the examples in the table below...

- **X** represents the checklist item text
- **Y** represents the checklist item description
- `<tab>` represents a tab character, which is an example of a whitespace character

What kind of line qualifies for a new checklist item in the Checklist dialog?	Example Line	Item	Description
If the line is <b>empty</b> , or if it is empty after doing any pre-processing (such as after removing a diamond character), it is ignored.			
If the line is a <b>copyright line</b> for the UBS Greek text, it is ignored.	Greek source: The Greek...		
If the line <b>contains</b> the <b>copyright line</b> for a translation file, it is ignored.	YLT<tab>The Young's Literal...		
If a line <b>starts with any whitespace</b> (like a tab or space) it is ignored.	<tab>X		
This line will create a new checklist item labeled <b>X</b> , but it has no description.	X	X	
This line will create a new checklist item labeled <b>X</b> with description <b>Y</b> .	X<tab>Y	X	Y
If the description is a question mark (?), then the new checklist item will have a checkmark.	X<tab>?	✓ X	Y

If a line <b>starts with</b> a period (.), the period is removed, and any whitespace that immediately follows the period is removed.	. X<tab>Y becomes X<tab>Y	X	Y
If a line <b>starts with</b> a checkmark (✓), the checkmark is removed, any whitespace that immediately follows the checkmark is removed, and the new checklist item will have a checkmark.	✓ X<tab>Y becomes X<tab>Y	✓ X	Y
If a line <b>contains</b> a solid diamond (◆), the diamond is removed, and the new checklist item will have a diamond.	X◆<tab>Y becomes X<tab>Y	X ◆	Y

Important: If you ever need to copy the Unicode **checkmark** or **solid diamond** character used by GreekToMe, use the Help > Unicode "Palette" command and then copy that character from the report area. (They are the same Unicode characters as the ones copied to the clipboard when you use the left Export button located below the list in the Checklist dialog.)

If you think about it, the source text for a new checklist doesn't have to originate in GreekToMe. With the above "rules" in mind, you can temporarily paste text from any source into the report area (if it is currently editable), select that text, and then chose the "Convert Selected Report Text to Checklist" menu item.

As an example of how easy it is to create a checklist, here are steps to create a checklist of particles in the New Testament:

- 1) Click the Set Grammars... button and turn on the **Particle** checkbox. Click OK. If you get a Large Report Warning click "No".
- 2) Choose Report "43: Lexical Words..Dictionary".
- 3) Select all (or the desired) lines in the report area.
- 4) Choose the "**Convert Selected Report Text to CheckList**" menu item.

Another example is to select the book of 3John in the Book List, choose Report 36, and then do steps 3 and 4. This results in a checklist of every word (with its accents) in 3John.

### Convert Selected Report Text to Translation Note in Clipboard

Converts the text that is currently selected in the report area to a translation note in the clipboard which can then be pasted into a verse in a GreekToMe text-based translation file. For example, click on Matt 1:1 in the Verse List. If you select the phrase "the son of Abraham" in any English translation and chose this menu command then "{the son of Abraham}" would be put into the clipboard, which could be pasted into your translation file (and then modified according to what particular note you wanted to make).

Because the text in a GreekToMe translation file must be HTML-compatible, you might find two sets of braces {...}{...} when you paste. In that case the **left-most** set of braces is more readable to a person, but the **right-most** set of braces is the set of braces that is compatible with a GreekToMe translation file; **use only the right-most set in the translation file**. Here is an example of two sets of braces for a Spanish word having an accented letter:

{genealogía}{genealog&iacute;a}

## Convert Selected Report Text to Translation Note in Clipboard with References

This menu command is available for reports 16, 35-37, 43-44, 46, 80, and 83. It is like "Convert Selected Report Text to Translation Note in Clipboard" except that additional information is added in the translation note in the clipboard. For example, enter Rom 9:7 in the Verse List and choose Report 16. Select the word "Abraham" in the text area and choose this menu command. The translation note will contain a compact comma-delimited list of translation abbreviations obtained from the beginning of the lines of text in the *entire* report area that contained case-insensitive "Abraham", followed by ": " and the word/phrase that was selected.

With Rom 9:7 still selected in the Verse List, switch to Report 83. Select "Abraham" anywhere in the report area and choose this menu command. The translation note will contain the sum of the no. of times "Abraham" is found among the listed translations, as well as a comma delimited list of words that contained case-insensitive "Abraham", followed by ": " and the word/phrase that was selected. The count is the sum of the numbers at the beginning of the lines of Reports 80 or 83, and the list of words comes from what is between the first and second tab characters of the lines that contained the text you selected. Here is an example if "Abraham" is selected:

```
{#x: Abraham, Abraham's, d'Abraham: Abraham}
```

where # is the sum [and where the matching words are] based on what translation(s) are in your report area when using Report 80 or 83.

If the current report is Report 83, the searchable text in the report area is between the first and second tabs in a line of text — in other words, what appears as the second column of text in Report 83. Otherwise, the searchable text in the report area is after the first tab in a line of text. A line is ignored if it is a copyright line for the UBS Greek text or a copyright line for a translation file. A line is ignored if the text before the first tab contains a tilde (~) character.

See the Options > More > **Show 'Convert to Translation Note with References' Result** menu item.

## Reader's Greek Settings...

As one advances in their ability to read the Greek New Testament they require less "hints" as to what the Greek words mean. This dialog allows you to control **two** aspects of Report 09 that determine how many dictionary definitions are displayed in the report. They are the word frequency, represented by <W>, and the lexical word frequency, represented by <LW>. If <W> is 5, for example, a definition will be displayed for words that appear 1 to 4 times in the Greek New Testament. If <LW> is 30, for example, a definition will be displayed for a word if the total occurrences of all the words related to its Lexical Word is 1 to 29 times in the Greek New Testament. So <W> is the threshold for a particular word (ignoring accents), and <LW> is the threshold for the group of words under each lexical word. If desired, you can set the value of <W> to 1 to cause the <W> value to be ignored (so that only <LW> matters), or the value of <LW> to 1 to cause the <LW> value to be ignored (so that only <W> matters).

## Select Reader's Greek Words

Selects the words that correspond to the current Reader's Greek Settings.

## Frequently Used Words...

Word frequency is how many times a Greek word is used in the Greek New Testament. You enter the minimum and maximum frequency values of the words to select. Enter **500** and **9015**

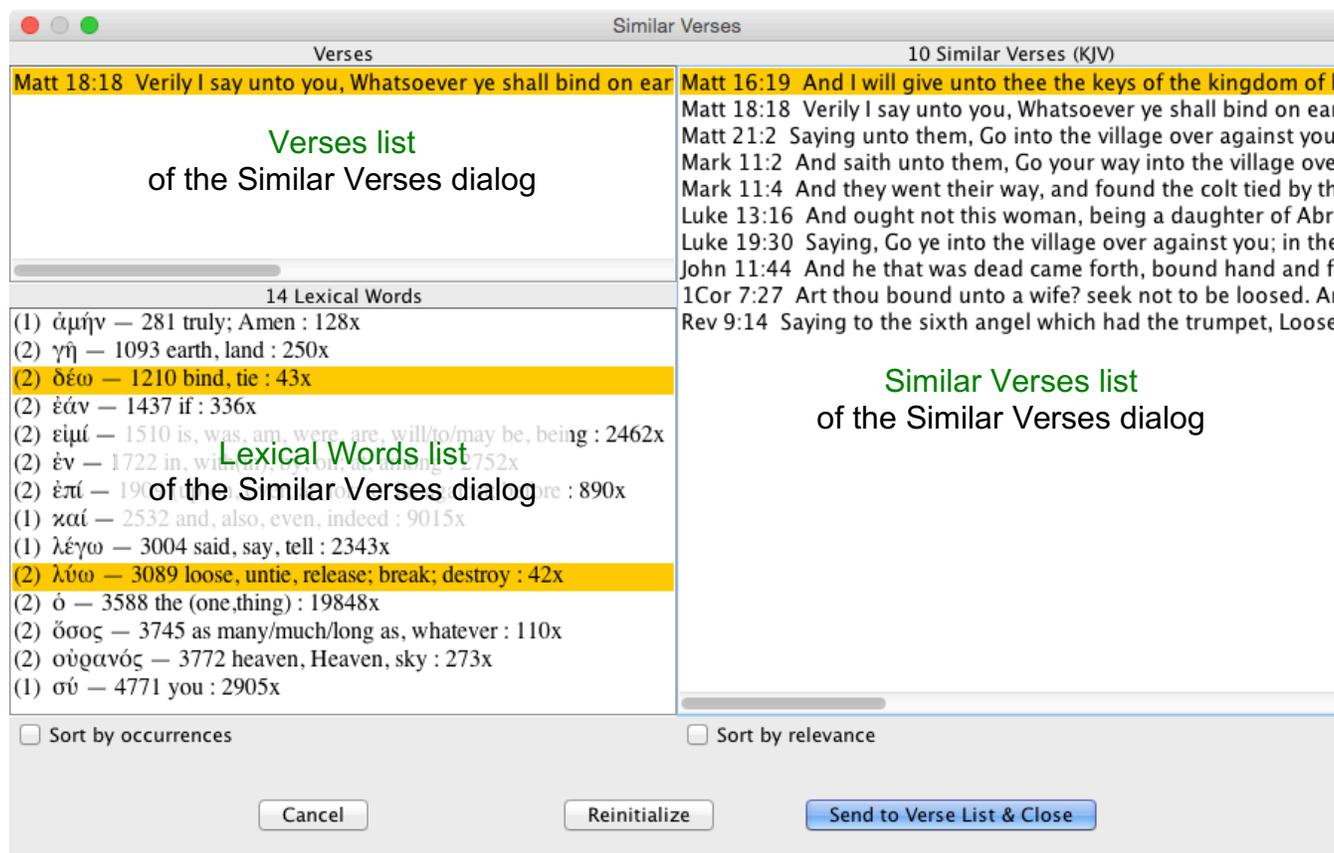
to select the words used 500 or more times. Enter **100** and **104** to select the words used 100..104 times. Enter **100** and **100** to display the words used 100 times. The word frequencies of same-spelled words that share a lexical word are combined.

### Similar Verses...

Selects verses that share a lexical word. The idea is to *try to* discover one or more verses that are “similar” to one or more other verses. The program conveniently presents the data for you, but you must decide what lexical words you care about, and whether any of the resulting “similar” verses are applicable to your studies. **Green text is used here to differentiate the lists in the Similar Verses dialog** from the lists in the main GreekToMe window.

Before you can use this command, one or more verses must be selected (or highlighted) in the **Verse List of the main GreekToMe window**. Those selected (or highlighted) verses get copied to the **Verses list**. The picture below shows that Matt 18:18 was selected before the Similar Verses... command was chosen.

After the Similar Verses dialog opened, SRN 1210 and 3089 were selected (manually) in the **Lexical Words list**. This revealed that 10 verses have occurrences of a word derived from lexical word δεω (SRN 1210) **and** a word derived from lexical word λυω (SRN 3089).



Note that by using a lexical word approach to *try to* discover similar verses, the current Translation chosen in the main GreekToMe window does not affect the verses that appear in the **Similar Verses list**.

In this example, it could be concluded that Matt 16:19 is *similar to* Matt 18:18.

If you select one or more verses in the **Similar Verses list**, the “Send to Verse List & Close” button becomes enabled. Click that button to select those same verses in the **Verse List of the main GreekToMe window**, and also close the dialog.

Or, click the Reinitialize button to copy the verses you selected in the **Similar Verses list** to the **Verses list** in the upper-left corner of the dialog.

The number in parentheses to the left of each lexical word in the **Lexical Word list** is the number of times that lexical word is used among all of the verses selected in the **Verses list** above it. If the “Sort by occurrences” checkbox is checked, the **Lexical Word list** is sorted by descending number. The total lexical word frequency in the Greek New Testament is always shown at end of each lexical word's dictionary definition.

If the “Sort by relevance” checkbox is checked, the **Similar Verses list** is sorted with the “most similar” verses at the top.

Though powerful, the similar verses feature is far from perfect. The search method depends on Greek lexical words and it doesn't span multiple verses. Two Bible writers might not use the same Greek lexical words to describe the same event. This makes it difficult for the program to find a parallel passage. Selecting one or more nouns in the **Lexical Words list** might yield better results. One example that yields good results is Matt 13:7 selected in the **Verses list** with the lexical word for “thorn” selected in the **Lexical Words list**.

Technical notes: The way the relevance is determined (when “Sort by relevance” is on) is by comparing the unique translation words of each verse selected in the **Verses list** with the unique translation words of each verse in the **Similar Verses list**. If there are 3 verses selected in the **Verses list**, and 25 verses in the **Similar Verses list**, it means that 75 comparisons are done. Every time a (case-insensitive) word matches between the verses being compared, the verse in the **Similar Verses list** increases its score. (Scores are hindered if the translation uses different words to translate the same Greek word, such as both “love” and “charity” for SRN 26 in the KJV.) If a verse selected in the **Verses list** has the word “said” and a verse in the **Similar Verses list** has the word “says”, then those two words *don't* match. In contrast, the words “spirit” and “Spirit” *do* match. This is a simplistic mechanism for matching words among verses, but it works pretty well overall! Attempting to match two translation words in any language (such as “said” and “say”) would involve massive complexity.

### Statistically Complex Verses...

The program assigns a complexity value to each verse based on the word frequency of the words used in the verse. *Statistically speaking*, 1 is the easiest verse; 7941 is the most complex verse. You enter the minimum and maximum complexity values of the verses to display. Here are some examples: Enter **1** and **10** to display the first 10 easiest verses. Enter **100** and **104** to display the 100..104th easiest verses. Enter **100** and **100** to display only the 100th easiest verse.

### Select Highlighted Items in {Verse List, Word List, Lexical Word List, Grammar List}

Selects the highlighted items in a non-active list as if you made the selections. To demonstrate, click a verse in the Verse list and then choose the Select Highlighted Items in Word List command.

## (More)

### Capitalized Lexical Words

Selects lexical words in the Lexical Word List that start with a capital letter (e.g. proper nouns). Report 40 is automatically chosen, unless the current report is 00 (None).

### Lexical Words Sharing SRNs/G/K numbers

Selects lexical words in the Lexical Word List that share a SRN (or G/K number) with another lexical word. Report 40 is automatically chosen, unless the current report is 00 (None).

### Lexical Words with Multiple SRNs/G/K numbers

Selects lexical words in the Lexical Word List that have more than one SRN (or G/K number). The word and grammar within a verse determines which SRN is applicable. Report 40 is automatically chosen, unless the current report is 00 (None).

### Words with Multiple SRNs/G/K numbers

Selects words in the Word List that have more than one SRN (or G/K number). Report 30 is automatically chosen, unless the current report is 00 (None).

### SRNs/G/K numbers Not Used by GreekToMe

Displays a list of SRNs (or G/K numbers) that are not used by GreekToMe (for a variety of reasons). One reason is because there are word variations among Greek manuscripts. The scholars who compiled the UBS Greek text had to choose from among those word variations and thus not every word documented by Strong was used in their final text. Another reason is that in a few cases the author ignored the SRN that Strong assigned to a high-frequency word and instead assigned to it the SRN of its parent word in favor of a larger lexical word group. Report 00 (None) is automatically chosen.

### Words with No Accents

Selects words in the Word List that no accents. Report 30 is automatically chosen, unless the current report is 00 (None).

### Words with Multiple Acute Accents

Selects words in the Word List that have more than one acute accent. Report 30 is automatically chosen, unless the current report is 00 (None).

### Words with Circumflex Accent

Selects words in the Word List that have a circumflex accent. Report 30 is automatically chosen, unless the current report is 00 (None).

### Words with Coronis Mark

Selects words in the Word List that have a coronis mark (which looks like a smooth breathing mark). Report 30 is automatically chosen, unless the current report is 00 (None).

### Words with Dieresis Mark

Selects words in the Word List that have a dieresis mark. Report 30 is automatically chosen, unless the current report is 00 (None).

### Words with Elision

Selects words in the Word List that have an elision, represented by an apostrophe after the last letter of the word. Report 30 is automatically chosen, unless the current report is 00 (None).

### Words with Iota Subscript

Selects words in the Word List that have an iota subscript. Report 30 is automatically chosen, unless the current report is 00 (None).

### Words with Smooth Breathing Mark

Selects words in the Word List that have a smooth breathing mark. Report 30 is automatically chosen, unless the current report is 00 (None).

### Words with Rough Breathing Mark

Selects words in the Word List that have a rough breathing mark. Report 30 is automatically chosen, unless the current report is 00 (None).

### Reorder Preset Report Buttons

Reorders the preset report buttons by ascending report number.

### Resize Window to Minimum

Resizes the window to the smallest size in which the components can be arranged.

### Reset “Don't Show This Again” messages

Causes all dialogs in which the “Don't Show This Again” button was clicked to appear again.

### Default Report Spacings...

Restores only the report spacings to their defaults.

### Default Settings (all)...

Restores **everything** (colors, book names, fonts, preset report buttons, etc.) to its default. “Don't Show This Again” messages are reset independently.

## Font

### Font Settings...

Font and font sizes used for lists and reports, and what to substitute for eta and omega when transliterated. If accented characters appear as boxes, try setting the Greek fonts in the Font Settings dialog to **Arial** or **Times** for OS X, or **Palatino Linotype** for Windows. As a last resort, you might consider turning off accents (see Greek Accents option above) if the font you want to use does not display accented characters properly.

### Jumbo Report Fonts

If checked, font sizes used for reports are increased by the Jumbo Report Fonts amount set in the Font Settings dialog. One idea is to **turn on** Jumbo Report Fonts for viewing a report, and to **turn off** Jumbo Report Fonts before printing a report. (The maximum font size appears to be 127 points.)

### Super-Jumbo Report Fonts

Like the Jumbo Report Fonts option, this is another means of instantly increasing the font sizes used for reports. This is great for giving demonstrations or giving your eyes a rest.

### Smaller Report Font Sizes

Equivalent to choosing the next smaller font sizes for the Report Font and Report Font (Greek) fonts in the Font Settings dialog.

### Larger Report Font Sizes

Equivalent to choosing the next larger font sizes for the Report Font and Report Font (Greek) fonts in the Font Settings dialog.

## Options

### Transliterate

If checked, Greek letters are transliterated; by default, η (eta) is displayed as ē and ω (omega) as ō. If desired, you can replace ē and ō with other characters in RTF reports using your word processor. However, those characters may display differently on another computer. You can decide what to substitute for η (eta) and ω (omega) in the Font Settings dialog. If Transliterate is unchecked, Greek letters are displayed in the chosen Unicode font.

### Modern (Transliteration) Format

If unchecked, the transliteration format is that used in Strong's Exhaustive Concordance by James Strong, S.T.D., LL.D. 1890. If checked, the transliteration format is that described by <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsd/romanization/greek.pdf>. Here is a brief comparison:

Greek word	Changes	Strong's Exhaustive Concordance	Modern Transliteration Format
αυτος	(no change due to αυ diphthong)	autos	autos
ευγε	(no change due to ευ diphthong)	euge	euge
ηλιζετο	(no change due to ηυ diphthong)	ēulizeto	ēulizeto
ουδε	(no change due to ου diphthong)	oude	oude
υιος	(no change due to υι diphthong)	uios	uios
Μωυσης (υ has dieresis)	(no change due to υ dieresis)	Mōusēs	Mōusēs
οσφυι (ι has dieresis)	u to y	osphui	osphyi
συγγενις	u to y, gg to ng	suggenis	syngenis
συγκελει	u to y, gk to nk	sugkelei	synkenis
λαρυγξ	u to y, gx to nx	larugx	larynx
σπλαγχνα	gch to nch	splagchna	splanchna
Υμενιους	u to y	Humenious	Hymenious

### Greek Accents

If checked, Greek words are displayed with their accent and breathing mark(s). If unchecked, it is possible for Greek words that differ only by their marks to appear multiple times in reports 30..36 and in the Word List because from the software program's perspective, the words *are* different! If unchecked, you should consider checking the **Auto-Highlight Similarly-Spelled Words with Same Lexical Word** option. Some fonts do not display [extended] Unicode characters properly. One useful reason for temporarily turning off Greek accents is when searching the report area for a sequence of non-accented Greek letters (by pressing **F2** or **F3**) and you don't want the accents and breathing marks to affect your search.

## Greek Punctuation

If checked, punctuation [suggested by Greek scholars] is added to Greek verses displayed in the report area. Punctuation is an option because the Greek manuscripts did not contain punctuation. Don't feel bad about adding the punctuation; remember that the Greek manuscripts also didn't have chapter/verse divisions!

## Greek Syllables

If checked, syllables of Greek words are revealed. In GreekToMe, syllables reveal **compound words** and **aid pronunciation**. You can change the syllable separator in the Font Settings dialog.

The compound Greek word εἰσερχομαι (SRN 1525) is divided as εἰσ-ερ-χο-μαι, not εἰ-σερ-χο-μαι. Aim to sound the 's' on the first syllable, but expect the 's' to slur into the second syllable.

Some syllables begin with sounds like πτ, κτ, φθ, or χθ. If **after practicing** you still struggle with a particular consonant cluster, try pronouncing its first consonant at the end of the prior syllable. For example, try βαπ-τι-ζο-μαι instead of βα-πτι-ζο-μαι; they sound almost the same when spoken at normal speed.

The smooth-breathing “I” in Ἰ-ου-δα and Ἰ-ε-ζα-βελ is pronounced “You-da” and “Ye-za-bel”.

Lastly, syllables of proper names (e.g. people, places) sometimes differ from the norm.

## Auto Scroll Lists

If checked, automatically scrolls the lists to reveal the first highlighted item in each list. You may want to temporarily uncheck this when entering many verses in the Verse field.

## Long Book Names

If checked, the books of the Bible used in reports are not abbreviated (such as 1 Thessalonians instead of 1Thes). This, of course, is good for printing verses for people who are new to the Bible.

## More Compact Grammar

If checked, tiny parsing codes (e.g. **pt.fa.nsm**) rather than abbreviated words (e.g. **nom. sg. m. fut. act. part.**) are displayed in reports that display grammar. The order of the Grammar List is determined by the state of this menu item when the program is launched. The parsing codes are very similar to those used in the NIV English-Greek New Testament: a reverse interlinear / edited by William D. Mounce.

## Use C instead of X key for letter Chi

If checked, typing **c** will enter Greek letter χ and typing **x** will enter Greek letter ξ, in the Word or Lexical word fields, and in the Build-A-Word dialog. If unchecked, typing **c** will enter Greek letter ξ and typing **x** will enter Greek letter χ. Although **x** and χ look very similar, this option is provided because when transliterating, χ is similar to its transliterated **ch** (e.g. χριστος = **Christ**) and ξ is sounds like its transliterated letter **x**. (e.g. εξ = **ex**).

## Use Superscripts, not Subscripts

If checked, places in the program that use subscript digits (e.g. Report 09 and the Build-A-Word dialog) will instead display superscript digits. Not all (Greek) fonts display all 10 superscript digits consistently. Two fonts that display them correctly are Georgia Greek and Palatino Linotype. Use the Unicode “Palette” command to sample both the superscript and subscript digits in the current Greek report font.

## Show SRN/G/K in Lists

If checked, the Strong’s Reference Number (SRN) or Goodrick/Kohlenberger (G/K) number for each word and lexical word is displayed in the Word List (letter **I**) and Lexical Word List (letter **J**) respectively.

The lexical words used by GreekToMe are those found in the Greek New Testament source. A few words in GreekToMe (e.g. εμοι emoi) display more than one SRN. When doing research involving these words, the user must discern the applicable SRN by a lexicon and/or the context of the verse. In reports that show a word in the context of a verse, GreekToMe can determine which one of the multiple SRNs is applicable and only display that SRN. Much care has gone into typing the SRN and G/K numbers into the program; any mistakes are unintentional.

## Show SRN/G/K in Reports

If checked, the Strong’s Reference Number (SRN) or Goodrick/Kohlenberger (G/K) number for each lexical word is displayed in reports that display lexical words.

## Show Frequency in Description

If checked, the frequency is included in the description (letter **M**) when clicking a Greek word or lexical word in the report area (letter **R**). When a Greek word is clicked (as opposed to a lexical word), the word frequency (**W**, ignoring accents) is displayed in addition to the lexical word (**LW**) frequency in the form “ : **W** of **LWx**”. If **LW** is 1, “ : 1x” is displayed instead of “1 of 1x”.

## Show Frequency in Reports

If checked, the total number of occurrences of words in the Greek New Testament represented by the lexical word is included in the form “ : #x” in reports that display a dictionary entry.

## Show Print Page Width

If checked, overlays a light gray line where the lines of text in the report area are expected to break when printing.

## Collapse Translation Notes as <sup>□</sup>

If checked, each note in the translation text is “collapsed” and represented in the report area by a raised square (<sup>□</sup>) symbol. If you hover the mouse pointer over a raised square in the report area, the mouse pointer will change to a hand and the translation note will momentarily be displayed. If you click the mouse on a raised square, the translation note will be displayed in a dialog. Clicking the “Expand Translation Notes” button in the dialog is the same as unchecking

this menu item. Not all translation files contain notes. (This option does not affect dictionary notes in the report area, which are always displayed as expanded.)

### Search Translation/Dictionary Notes

If checked, notes (i.e. words within braces { }) in a translation or dictionary file are included when searching the current translation or dictionary. For example, if checked, searching the current translation for “my always” would find this verse:

```
1Thes 5:16 Rejoice{This is my translation note.} always,
```

and searching the current dictionary for “my” would find this dictionary entry:

```
2000 dangerous {This is my dictionary note.}
```

### Indent Reports 21..25

If checked, inserts leading spaces in reports 21..25 based upon word grammar as shown:

```
Conjunction (the indention is exaggerated here for documentation purposes)
  Verb
    Adverb
      Particle
        Preposition
          Article or Interjection
            Noun or Pronoun
              Adjective
```

### Minimize Accents in Report 72

If checked, and multiple words having the same lexical word and non-accented spelling would share a cell in a paradigm chart, the word with the fewer number of acute/grave accents is displayed. If the number of acute accents equals the number of grave accents, the word with the acute accent is displayed.

### Display 3 John 1:2 as 3 John 2

If checked, the chapter is suppressed if the book has only one chapter.

### Larger Report Area

If checked, the lists are shortened (the Author List is completely hidden) to make room for a taller report area. You may also click the Author label (letter **E**) to change this setting.

### Append Translation Name

If checked, and the translation name is KJV for example, “(KJV)” is appended to each verse of the translation when displayed in the report area.

### Append Copyrights

If checked, and a COPYRIGHT line was found in the current translation, and the report contains references from the translation, then the copyright notice is displayed at the bottom of the report. If the report displays Greek text then its copyright is also displayed.

### Verse Field Adds To Verse List

If checked, when you enter a verse in the Verse field (letter **BB**), the verse is added to the Verse List (letter **H**) instead of first clearing all lists. If checked, and no verses are currently highlighted, a “+” will appear in the label above the Verse field. If you click the Verse label (letter **B**), a small dialog will appear as another way to change this setting.

### Word Field Adds To Word List

If checked, when you enter a word in the Word field (letter **CC**), the word is added to the Word List (letter **I**) instead of first clearing all lists. If checked, and no words are currently highlighted, a “+” will appear in the label above the Word field. If you click the Word label (letter **C**), a small dialog will appear as another way to change this setting.

### Lexical Word Field Adds To Lexical Word List

If checked, when you enter a lexical word in the Lexical Word field (letter **DD**), the lexical word is added to the Lexical Word List (letter **J**) instead of first clearing all lists. If checked, and no lexical words are currently highlighted, a “+” will appear in the label above the Lexical Word field. If you click the Lexical Word label (letter **D**), a small dialog will appear as another way to change this setting.

### Auto-Highlight All Other Words having Same Lexical Word

If checked, when you click *one* word in the Word List, all other words derived from the same lexical word will also be highlighted in the Word List.

### Auto-Highlight Similarly-Spelled Words having Same Lexical Word

If checked, when you click *one* word in the Word List, words that are spelled the same (ignoring accents) **and share at least one Lexical word** will also be highlighted in the Word List.

### Include `Keyboard` Text in Reports 30..38

If checked, the letters to type on a keyboard to search for the Greek word that appears below it are included within back quotes. Therefore, if report 30..38 is saved to a file, and that report is searched outside of GreekToMe (e.g. an e-reader), you can search using the same letters as you would use to find the Greek word in the Word list. For example, Δαυιδ is David, and can be found in the file by searching for `dauid`. The back quote ( ` ) character before and after the word help you search for a particular tiny word, like `de` for δε.

### Include Percentage in Reports 34, 46, 51, 52

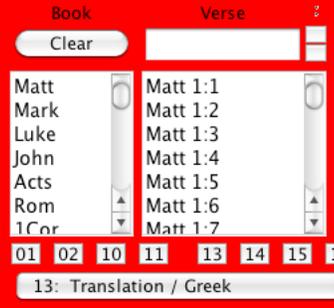
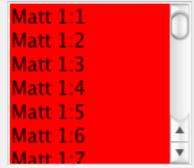
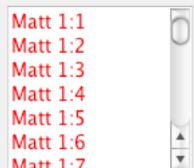
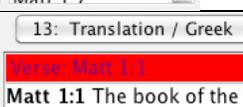
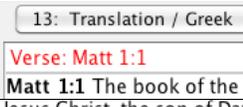
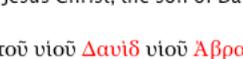
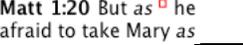
If checked, the percentage of the number of times an author used a highlighted Greek word (reports 34 and 51) or highlighted lexical word (reports 46 and 52) is included with respect to the total count of all the Greek words the author wrote. This reveals a different perspective...how much an author used a Greek word or lexical word in comparison with how much of the New Testament they wrote. If checked, the statistics in Reports 34 and 46 are sorted by descending percentage rather than the number of times. If you choose Report 46 and type **kai** and press the **return** key in the Lexical Word field, you will see in the statistics that even though Luke has the highest count (2579 times), almost 10% (9.649%) of the words in the book of Mark are word(s) whose Greek lexical word is **και**.

## Show 'Convert to Translation Note with References' Result

If checked, the result of the "Convert Selected Report Text to Translation Note in Clipboard with References" command is displayed in a dialog *after* it is copied to the clipboard. As explained earlier, you might find two sets of braces {...}{...} in the clipboard. If so, the **left-most** set of braces is more readable to a person, whereas the **right-most** set is the HTML-compatible translation note that is compatible with a GreekToMe translation file. **The left-most set of braces is what is displayed in the dialog.** This option is provided in order to view [at least a portion of] the result of the "Convert ... with References" command in the clipboard without having to paste it somewhere.

## Colors

The menu items available under this menu may be used to change certain colors used by the program. The table below shows each area (in red) that can be customized by the Colors menu. Choosing a Preset Color Scheme (or Default Look & Feel Color Scheme) changes all these colors.

Window Background	
List Background	
Highlighted List Items	
Selected List Items	
Description Background	
Description	
Highlighted Report Items	
Collapsed Note	
Checklist Checkmark	

### Import Colors...

Reads color settings from a file and applies them to the program.

### Export Colors...

Write the program's current color settings (Window Background color through Collapsed Note color) to a file.

## Look & Feel

*If you have spent time customizing the colors in the program, use the **Export Colors** command to save your custom colors so you can restore them later (if desired) using the **Import Colors** command.*

The menu items available under this menu depend on your operating system. They control the look of the graphical components of the program. If you choose Aero, Bernstein, HiFi, Luna, McWin, Mint, or Smart, the program automatically does the **Default Look & Feel Color Scheme** command. *For some reason* this does not always result in the correct colors, and so you will be reminded to re-launch the program. If you didn't do an **Import Colors** command after choosing one of those look and feels, the **Default Look & Feel Color Scheme** command will *again* be done automatically the next time you re-launch the program.

## Language

This hierarchical menu contains menus and menu items based upon language translations contained inside the program, plus optional files found in the **internationalization** folder when the program is launched. When a language menu item is chosen, the associated language file is read, and the **Clear** button is automatically clicked. See the "Internationalization" section in this document for details.

## Screen Menu Bar (Macintosh only)

If checked, the program's menu bar will be displayed at the top of the screen when the program is re-launched. Also, the current **Look & Feel** must be Mac OS X. Otherwise, the menu bar is in the program's main window. Requires Java 1.5 or later.

## Window

Besides the menu items described below, the **Window** menu also maintains a menu item for each open window which if chosen brings that window to the front. Choose the **History** menu item to (show and) bring the **History** window to the front.

## Detach Report & Refresh

Moves the content of the report area into a new window and then refreshes the report area. Although you can make changes to a detached report, it is primarily for viewing since you can't print or save a detached report window from within the program.

## Detach Report

Save as above, but doesn't refresh the report area.

## Help

### About GreekToMe...

Displays program version information.

### Check for Update

This command (which requires an Internet connection) asks the GreekToMe web site if a later version of the program is available, and optionally download it. For installations that want stricter version control and prefer their users not to update on their own, contact the author for how to disable this menu item.

### GreekToMe News

Displays the GreekToMe News web page in your browser for information about recent releases.

### GreekToMe Welcome

Displays the welcome message in the report area.

### GreekToMeLite for Android™

Displays the GreekToMeLITE web page in your browser. GreekToMeLITE is a simplified version of the GreekToMe program. See Section 18 in this document for (optional) technical details.

### Demonstrate

Demonstrates some of the features of the program while you watch.

### Quick Reference...

A quick reference for entering search text, a verse, word, lexical word or Strong's Reference Number (SRN). If you are new to Greek and don't have any Greek reference books, the definitions and examples will help introduce you to the grammar terms used in the program. If the current language code is not "en" (English), GreekToMe first tries to load and display a file called **xx**QuickReference.htm in the **internationalization** folder where **xx** is the current language code such as frQuickReference.htm for "fr" (French).

### Accents

Displays in the report area each accented Greek letter in the Greek New Testament, its number of occurrences, followed by a word and verse (preferably in Hebrews or Luke) in which it can be found.

### Grammers

Displays in the report area a list of the grammar abbreviations and terms.

### HTML Codes

Displays in the report area the alphabetical (e.g. &acute;) HTML escape codes supported by the program and what the characters they produce look like in the fonts chosen in the Font Settings dialog. See the "Internationalization" section in this document for details.

## Language and Country Codes

Displays in the report area the Java language codes and country codes available on the workstation. See the “Internationalization” section in this document for details.

## Idioms

Displays in the report area some idioms found in the Greek New Testament. These are the same idioms as in the Quick Reference except that their meanings are translated for the current language.

## Square of Stops

Displays in the report area how consonants combine with sigma and theta.

## Unicode “Palette”

Displays in the report area the Unicode characters available in the Build-A-Word dialog (F1 key). This can be used to visually test a Unicode font (that has Greek Extended characters), or, the characters can be copied and pasted into your Unicode-compatible editor to build words, etc.

## Verb Contractions

Displays in the report area how vowels combine in verbs, along with an example of each combination.

## Lexical Word Frequency

Displays in the report area the descending number of occurrences of each lexical word along with its dictionary entry. Lexical word frequency is the total number of times the Greek words related to a lexical word are used in the Greek New Testament. Below the lexical word dictionary entry, you will see each related Greek word along with its own frequency in parentheses; a frequency of one “(1)” is not shown. If desired, you can enter a number so that only those words having that (or higher) word frequency are included. For example, enter **10** to include related words whose frequency is 10 or more times. Leave the field empty and click OK to include all related words. Hint: Before choosing the Lexical Word Frequency command, change the report to 00 (None) and the Report Spacing to the desired number of extra lines (e.g. Double-Spaced).

If you are serious about memorization, the author highly recommends the book *Complete Vocabulary Guide to the Greek New Testament (Revised Edition)* by Warren C. Trenchard. The book has memorization aids far beyond the scope of the GreekToMe program.

## Only Undefined (“?”) Definitions

Displays only definitions that are not yet defined (useful for someone developing a dictionary).

## Word Frequency

Displays in the report area the descending number of occurrences of each accent-specific Greek word in the Greek New Testament. Knowing the meaning of the Greek words shown on the first few pages of the 50+ report will enable you to read much of the Greek New Testament! If you don't recognize the Greek word, perhaps the Lexical Word(s) column will give you a hint. Before displaying a word frequency report, consider choosing a dictionary with short definitions (such as the Built-In dictionary).

## Read GreekToMe.pdf

This menu item is enabled if the GreekToMe.pdf exists in the same folder as the GreekToMe###.jar (Java) application. Choosing this menu item attempts to launch an application that can open the document. If the current language code is not “en” (English), GreekToMe first tries to open a document file called **xx**GreekToMe.pdf in the **internationalization** folder where **xx** is the current language code such as frGreekToMe.pdf for “fr” (French).

## 5. Entering Verses

The book name does *not* need to be followed by a space (e.g. **matt1 14**), but a space is shown in these examples for easier reading (e.g. **matt 1 14**). To separate the chapter and verse you may use a space, colon, semicolon, or comma.

Enter **matt 1:14** or **m 1 14** in the Verse field (letters **BB**) to select Matt 1:14 in the Verse List.

Enter **john** or **j** to select John 1:1 in the Verse List.

Enter **mar 5 34** to select Mark 5:34 in the Verse List.

Enter **1p 2 24** to select 1Peter 2:24 in the Verse List.

Enter **m 8** to select all of Matthew Chapter 8.

Enter **m 8 16-18** to select Matthew Chapter 8 Verses 16 through 17.

Enter **m 1-5** to select the first 5 verses of Matthew Chapter 1.

### Bonus Information

If you remembered that a verse was 1:14 but you couldn't remember what book, use **any** or **\*** as the book name as in **any 1:14**. That will select Chapter 1 Verse 14 in all books that have such a verse.

Enter **any 1:1-3** to select Chapter 1 Verses 1, 2, and 3 in all books.

If you don't separate the chapter and verse (with a space, colon, semicolon, or comma), the program will try to figure out what chapter and verse you mean. For example:

Enter **ju 1** to select all of Jude Chapter 1.

Enter **ju 12** (or **ju 1 2**) to select Jude Chapter 1 Verse 2.

Enter **ju 122** (or **ju 1 22**) to select Jude Chapter 1 Verse 22.

Enter **m 12** to select all of Matthew Chapter 12.

Enter **m 1 2** to select only Matthew Chapter 1 Verse 2.

Enter **m 123** to select Mathew Chapter 1 Verse 23. Notice here that the program can't tell whether you meant Matt 1:23 or Matt 12:3 so it selects the verse with the lowest chapter (Matt 1:23). For Mathew 12 Verse 3 you would have to enter **m 1203** (or **m 12 3**).

## 6. Entering Search Text

Enter one or more words in the Search field (letters **GG**) and press the **return** key to search the current **translation**, or press **F9** to search the current **dictionary**. The order of the words you enter matters because words you enter are matched from left to right in the verse. In other words, “holy spirit” and “spirit holy” will not find the same verses. You don’t need to enter any capital letters because searches are case-insensitive. An asterisk may be used at the **end** of a word to indicate, “starting with”. Here are some examples of how words would match (these examples are from the NAS translation):

If you entered...	What words would match?	What words would <b>not</b> match?
mother	mother mother’s mother-in-law	
mother’s	mother’s	mother mother-in-law
mother-in-law	mother-in-law	mother mother’s
cent*	cent cents center centurion centurions centurion’s	

In addition to what is described above, you can add a relational operator between your search phrases. Special operators do not work when searching the report with the F2 and F3 keys.

Relational Operator	Meaning
+	“and”
& ( same as +)	“and”
	“or”
~ ( by the 1 key)	“excluding”

Relational operators are processed left to right so that **a | b & c ~ d** is processed as **((a | b) & c) ~ d** and could be read “**a or b, and c, excluding d**”. This would find verses containing phrase **a or b**, retain those that contain **c**, and exclude those that contain **d**. Examples:

Search Text	Find verses containing...
on the water	“on”, “the”, and “water” in <b>that</b> order.
on + the + water	“on”, “the”, and “water”
on & the & water	same as previous example
camel   rich	“camel” or “rich”
temple + phar*	“temple” and word beginning with “phar”
holy ~ spirit	“holy” but excluding “spirit”
peter’s ho* mother	“peter’s”, a word beginning with “ho”, and “mother” in <b>that</b> order (e.g. Matt 8:14 in KJV, BBE, and WEBible)

## 7. Entering Greek Letters

Type this...		To produce this Greek letter	How transliterated in GreekToMe
a	α	alpha	a
b	β	beta	b
g	γ	gamma	g
d	δ	delta	d
e	ε	epsilon	e
z	ζ	zeta	z
h	η	eta	ē <i>(customize in Fonts dialog)</i>
q	θ	theta	th
i	ι	iota	i
k	κ	kappa	k
l	λ	lambda	l
m	μ	mu	m
n	ν	nu	n
x	ξ	xi	x
o	ο	omicron	o
p	π	pi	p
r	ρ	rho	r
s, V	σ, ζ	sigma	s
t	τ	tau	t
u	υ	upsilon	u
f	φ	phi	ph
c	χ	chi	ch
y	ψ	psi	ps
w	ω	omega	ō <i>(customize in Fonts dialog)</i>
=	'	(apostrophe)	'

The Build-A-Word dialog makes entering Greek letters easy! (Press F1 in the program.)

Note: You don't need to enter accented Greek letters in the Word or Lexical Word fields.

## 8. Setting Grammar Attributes

Click the Set Grammars... button (letter **FF**) to invoke a dialog to easily select items in the Grammar List. Each time you check or uncheck a checkbox, you will see the number of words in the Greek New Testament that match your settings. In the following picture 36 words match the criteria Verb 1st Person Singular Aorist Middle. Because the popup at the bottom of the dialog is set to **All**, all the criteria checked must be an attribute of matching words. You can click the **Previous** button to restore the checkbox settings to what they were the last time you clicked the **OK** button.

Select Grammars having ALL of these attributes:

1 pers. sg. aor. mid. v.am.1s

<b>Type</b>	<b>Person</b>	<b>Voice</b>	<b>Other</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> Noun	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1st Person	<input type="checkbox"/> Active	<input type="checkbox"/> Adverb
<input type="checkbox"/> Pronoun	<input type="checkbox"/> 2nd Person	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Middle	<input type="checkbox"/> Conjunction
<input type="checkbox"/> Verb	<input type="checkbox"/> 3rd Person	<input type="checkbox"/> Passive	<input type="checkbox"/> Interjection
<input type="checkbox"/> Infinitive	<b>Number</b>	<b>Mood</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Particle
<input type="checkbox"/> Adjective	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Singular	<input type="checkbox"/> Indicative	<input type="checkbox"/> Comparative Adjective
<input type="checkbox"/> Article	<input type="checkbox"/> Plural	<input type="checkbox"/> Subjunctive	<input type="checkbox"/> Superlative Adjective
<input type="checkbox"/> Participle	<b>Tense</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Optative	<input type="checkbox"/> Preposition
<b>Case</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Present	<input type="checkbox"/> Imperative	<input type="checkbox"/> Personal Pronoun
<input type="checkbox"/> Nominative	<input type="checkbox"/> Imperfect	<b>Gender</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Relative Pronoun
<input type="checkbox"/> Genitive	<input type="checkbox"/> Future	<input type="checkbox"/> Masculine	<input type="checkbox"/> Demonstrative Pronoun
<input type="checkbox"/> Dative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aorist	<input type="checkbox"/> Feminine	<input type="checkbox"/> Interrogative Pronoun
<input type="checkbox"/> Accusative	<input type="checkbox"/> Perfect	<input type="checkbox"/> Neuter	<input type="checkbox"/> Indefinite Pronoun
<input type="checkbox"/> Vocative	<input type="checkbox"/> Pluperfect		<input type="checkbox"/> x

Words: 36 Previous All Cancel OK

Grammar Attributes Trick: This usually isn't useful for searching, but if you want the program to turn on all the applicable checkboxes represented by the current Grammar List so you can see the attributes at a glance, hold down the Shift key and click the Set Grammars button.

## 9. Memory Set Operations

This only sounds complex. It's not complex once you try a few examples. It's like using memory functions on a calculator.

### What is a set?

Remember set theory in math class? Just think of a set as a collection of things. In our case, a set is a collection of books, verses, words, lexical words, authors and grammars of the New Testament.

### Union of sets

Suppose one set contained all the verses written by Luke. Suppose another set contained all the verses written by John. The **union** of those sets would result in all the verses written by Luke **plus** all the verses written by John. Therefore the union would comprise the following books of the New Testament: Luke, John, Acts, 1John, 2John, 3John, Rev. A union is performed by clicking the **M+** button. Hold down the Shift key and click the **M+** button to automatically perform the **MC** function before the **M+** function.

### Subtraction of sets

Suppose one set contained all the verses written by John. Suppose another set contained all the verses of Revelation. The **subtraction** of those sets would result in all the verses written by John **minus** all the verses of Revelation. Therefore, the subtraction would comprise the following books of the New Testament: John, 1John, 2John, 3John. A subtraction is performed by clicking the **M-** button.

### Intersection of sets

Suppose one set contained all the verses having a word derived from the lexical word  $\alpha\gamma\iota\omicron\varsigma$  (agios; holy). Suppose another set contained all the verses having a word derived from the lexical word  $\pi\nu\epsilon\hat{\upsilon}\mu\alpha$  (pneuma; spirit). The **intersection** of those sets would result in all the verses having a word derived from the lexical word  $\alpha\gamma\iota\omicron\varsigma$  (agios; holy) **and** having a word derived from the lexical word  $\pi\nu\epsilon\hat{\upsilon}\mu\alpha$  (pneuma; spirit). An intersection is performed by clicking the **Mx** button.

### Recalling the set stored in memory

To recall the set stored in memory, click the **MR** button. Or, you can double-click the memory in the "Memories" area of the History window to (change and) recall the memory set. If the **MR** button is disabled it means that the set is empty.

### Intersection — an example

1. Click in the Lexical Word field (letter **DD**) and type agios.
2. Click the **M+** button.
3. Click the Clear button (letter **T**).
4. Click again in the Lexical Word field (letter **DD**) and type pneuma and press return.
5. Click the **Mx** button.
6. Click the **MR** button. The verses displayed in the Verse List (letter **H**) are all the verses having a word derived from the lexical word  $\alpha\gamma\iota\omicron\varsigma$  (agios; holy) **and** having a word derived from the lexical word  $\pi\nu\epsilon\hat{\upsilon}\mu\alpha$  (pneuma; spirit).

7. Note: **MR** does not clear the set stored in memory. Until you click the **M+**, **M-**, **Mx**, **MC**, or quit the program, clicking **MR** will continue to recall the results of Step 6.

## Emptying the set stored in memory

The union, subtraction, and intersection functions are performed against the set you stored in memory. To clear the set stored in memory, click the **MC** button. If the **MC** key is disabled, the *current* memory is already cleared (but not necessarily the other memories). When the **MC** button is enabled, you can hold down any modifier key and click the **MC** button to clear all 5 memory sets.

## Changing the current memory set

The popup to the right of the **MR** button determines which memory to use for subsequent memory operations. Or, you can single-click the memory in the “Memories” area of the History window to change the memory set. Though some users may find using the memories confusing, others will use it to save intermediate results for later recall. To save results, choose a memory set (1..5) from the popup and click **M+**. To recall results, choose a memory set (1..5) from the popup and click **MR**.

## Copying memory 1 to current memory set

You will see the **M1^** button if there is something stored in memory set 1, and the current memory set is *not* 1. Click **M1^** to copy the contents of memory set 1 to the current memory set. Conversely, hold down any modifier key† and click the the **M1^** button to copy the contents of the current memory set to memory set 1. Note that unless you have clicked **MR** to recall the contents of the current memory, what you are copying might not be what you are currently looking at in the various lists.

## Searching for Greek word patterns

The **123** button uses the highlighted Words stored in two or more memories to search for Greek word patterns within all verses. Suppose you wanted to find all verses that contained all words having a grammar of perfect passive participle (perf. pass. part.) followed by any word having a lexical word of οὐρανός (ouranos; heaven). Do these steps to try it:

1. Click the Set Grammars button (letter **FF**).
2. Turn on the Perfect, Passive, and Participle checkboxes.
3. Click the OK button.
4. Choose memory set **1** from the popup (near letter **P**) and click **MC** if it is available, then click **M+**.
5. Click the Clear button (letter **T**).
6. Click in the Lexical Word field (letter **DD**).
7. Enter **ouranos** and press return. (i.e. SRN 3772)
8. Choose memory set **2** from the popup (near letter **P**) and click **MC** if it is available, then click **M+**.
9. Click the **123** button. The dialog that appears confirms your search criteria. If you have words stored in more than two memories, you can decide which memories you want to use.
10. Click the Search button. It should find 13 verses.

The optional **Search width** field limits the number of consecutive Greek words in which your search must match. If you enter a positive value, but that value is less than the number of memory checkboxes that are turned on, the program will automatically substitute the number of memory checkboxes that are turned on because otherwise a match would be impossible.

Note: You may want to turn on the “Auto-Highlight Similarly-Spelled Words with Same Lexical Word” option before selecting words in the Word List, unless you are searching for words with particular accents.

To try the (sophisticated) “Match words in Memory \_\_ and \_\_ must share a lexical word” option:

1. Select “Highlight Everything!” from the Search menu, and click the “No” button for Report “00: None”.
2. Choose memory set **1** from the popup (near letter **P**) and click **MC** if it is available, then click **M+**.
3. Choose memory set **3** from the popup (near letter **P**) and click **MC** if it is available, then click **M+**.
4. Click in the Lexical Word field (letter **DD**).
5. Enter **anti** and press return. (i.e. SRN 473)
6. Choose memory set **2** from the popup (near letter **P**) and click **MC** if it is available, then click **M+**.
7. Click the **123** button.
8. In the Greek Word Pattern Search dialog, ensure (only) the Memory 1, 2, and 3 checkboxes are turned on.
9. In the Optional Additional Criteria area, turn on the “Match words in Memory 1 and 3 must share a lexical word” checkbox, and enter a Search width of **3** words.

Click the Search button. It should find the 5 verses in the Greek New Testament that contain any Greek word; followed by lexical word  $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ ; followed by a Greek word having the same lexical word as the first matching word. Select a report to view the 5 verses, such as Report 13. In the translation, you should see phrases like “eye for an eye”, “grace upon grace”, and “evil for evil”.

Note: Special word highlighting is done in the Report area (letter **R**) when you search using the **123** button, in order to more easily see the Greek words that matched the pattern. This special word highlighting happens for Reports 09, 10, 13..16, 21..26, and 82, and persists until you click the the **MR** button, or do something that causes any of the lists to change.

## Saving and Loading the Memories

Use the Export Memories and Import Memories commands in the File menu.

Note: Future versions of the program may not be able to import your existing memory files, so consider them expendable.

## 10. The History Window

### What is it?

The History window keeps track of the changes you've made to the program's lists, and to the memory sets, so you can easily recall them and “go back” to a prior state.

### How do I invoke it?

If the History window is not open, or it is hidden behind another window, choose the History menu item from the Windows menu to bring it to the front. If the History window is open when you quit the program, it will be opened (behind the main GreekToMe window) when the program is launched.

### What is the History area?

The upper portion of the History window is labeled “History” and displays the descriptions of the last 8 unique sets of items highlighted in the Book, Verse, Word, Lexical Word, Author, and Grammar List. As you make changes that affect the items highlighted in the program's lists, the corresponding description (letter **M**) is copied to the “History” area of the History window. The most recent history item is always at the top. The previous history item is just below that, etc. Double-click a description in the History area to recall its highlighted list items. Click the Clear button to the left of the “History” label to clear all the items in that area.

### What is the Memories area?

The lower portion of the History window is labeled “Memories” and displays the descriptions of the 5 memories (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). As you make changes to a memory set, the corresponding description (letter **M**) is copied to the “Memories” area of the History window. Double-click a description in the “Memories” area to (change the current memory set) and recall its highlighted list items. Single-click a description in the Memories area to change the current memory set *without* recalling it. Click the Clear button to the left of the “Memories” label to clear all 5 memory sets.

### Saving the History window contents

The information associated with the History window is automatically saved (in a compressed binary format) in the GreekToMe.ini file when you quit the program (except if you use the “Quit, Don't Save Settings” command). If you don't want any history stored, click both Clear buttons in the History window before quitting the program.

### Loading the History window contents

The last saved information associated with the History window is automatically loaded from the GreekToMe.ini file when you launch the program. The History window data is stored separately for each UBS version. If a future version of the program cannot load the last saved information, the History window will be cleared, but it should load on launch from then on.

## How does it work?

Here are a few simple steps that demonstrate the History window:

Action	Resulting description in "History" area of the History window	Comments
1. Click Matt 1:1 in Verse List.	Verse: Matt 1:1	Matt 1:1 is the most recent description.
2. Click Matt 1:2 in Verse List.	Verse: Matt 1:2 Verse: Matt 1:1	Matt 1:2 is the most recent description. Matt 1:1 is the previous description.
3. Click Matt 1:3 in Verse List.	Verse: Matt 1:3 Verse: Matt 1:2 Verse: Matt 1:1	Matt 1:3 is the most recent description. Matt 1:2 is the previous description. Matt 1:1 is the oldest description.
4. Click Matt 1:1 in Verse List.	Verse: Matt 1:1 <i>Verse: Matt 1:3</i> Verse: Matt 1:2	Matt 1:1 is (again) the most recent description. Matt 1:3 is the previous description. Matt 1:2 is the oldest description.
5. In the History window, double-click the " <i>Verse: Matt 1:3</i> " description to recall those highlighted items.	Verse: Matt 1:3 Verse: Matt 1:1 Verse: Matt 1:2	Matt 1:3 is (again) the most recent description. Matt 1:1 is the previous description. Matt 1:2 is the oldest description.
	<b>Resulting description in "Memories" area of the History window</b>	
6. Click the <b>M+</b> button.	1: Verse: Matt 1:3 (13 Words) (Aram, ...)	The items highlighted by clicking Matt 1:3 (in step 3), and recalling them (in step 5), have been copied into memory 1.
7. In the main GreekToMe window, click the Clear button.	<i>(no change)</i>	Nothing is selected/highlighted in any list in the main program window.
	<b>Resulting description in "History" area of the History window</b>	
8. In the "Memories" area of the History window, double-click the item for memory 1, which is the item that starts with "1."	Verse: Matt 1:3 Verse: Matt 1:1 Verse: Matt 1:2	The items that were highlighted in step 6 are recalled. Since the highlighted items recalled match those of "Verse Matt 1:3", there is no change in the "History" area.

When determining the top item in the History area, the program first looks for an existing history item having identical highlighted items. If such an item is found, it is moved to the top. If none is found, a new item is inserted at the top. **In either case, the top item takes on the latest description (letter M).**

When memory operations are involved, you may see the description of the top history item change to **Union** (due to **M+**), **Subtraction** (due to **M-**), or **Intersection** (due to **Mx**).

## What happens to old history?

There is storage for the last 8 unique sets of items highlighted in the program's lists. After that, the oldest history item at the bottom of the History area is discarded.

# 11. Translations

## About the Bible translations distributed with GreekToMe

Except for the Bible in Basic English (BBE), the Bibles (written in English) that are distributed with GreekToMe are word-for-word translations. These more closely follow the Greek word order and therefore they work well alongside the Greek text. The non-English Bibles distributed with GreekToMe are what were available in the Public Domain.

## Can I supply my own translation?

Yes. If you have access to a translation of the New Testament that you can export, you can create a translation file that GreekToMe can read.

## How do I start my own translation or Bible notes file?

See the Create Starter Translation command in Section 4 of this document.

## Can I share my reports with others?

If you haven't already, read the **Copyright and Permissions of Bible Texts** paragraph in Section 1 of this document.

Since some of the reports produced by GreekToMe may contain the text of a copyrighted translation you supplied, you are responsible for adding the appropriate copyright notices to those reports. If your translation file contains a COPYRIGHT line (see format below) and the Append Copyright menu item is checked, the copyright notice will be appended to applicable reports. Consult the copyright and permissions for the translations you use.

## What is the format for a translation?

This is the format of each line of a text-only file:

**Book**<space or tab>**Chapter:Verse**<space or tab>**text of the verse**<return>

### Example lines:

John 1:1 In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.  
1Cor 1:3 Grace be unto you, and peace, from God our Father, and from the Lord Jesus Christ.  
Jude 1:2 Mercy unto you, and peace, and love, be multiplied.

### If only one number is found, Chapter 1 is assumed:

Jude 2 Mercy unto you, and peace, and love, be multiplied.

Unlike dictionary files, translation files do not support the /\*...\*/ format.

A long dash (called an em dash) should be represented by two hyphens (--). A single hyphen will be treated as a hyphenated word only if the hyphen has a letter (a..z) before and after it as in "mother-in-law".

Although you can change the abbreviated and unabbreviated names of books displayed in the program, you **must** use the following book names in the translation file: Matt, Mark, Luke,

John, Acts, Rom, 1Cor, 2Cor, Gal, Eph, Phil, Col, 1Thes, 2Thes, 1Tim, 2Tim, Tit, Phlm, Heb, Jas, 1Pet, 2Pet, 1John, 2John, 3John, Jude, Rev.

To specify a copyright notice for the translation, begin any line (e.g. the first line of the file) with **COPYRIGHT:** followed by copyright notice such as:

```
COPYRIGHT:This is the Copyright &copy; notice I want to appear in applicable reports.
```

In v6.2.0, support was added for HTML escape codes in the COPYRIGHT: line, such as &copy; to produce a Unicode copyright symbol.

In v5.7.9, support was added to display italics within a verse using <i> to toggle italics on **or** off. Here is an example from the LITV:

```
Matt 5:5 Blessed <i>are<i> the meek! For they shall inherit the earth. <i>{Psa. 37:11}<i>
```

which displays in the program:

```
Matt 5:5 Blessed are the meek! For they shall inherit the earth. {Psa. 37:11}
```

You may use </i> but GreekToMe treats </i> just like <i> and therefore </i> also means toggle italics on **or** off:

```
Matt 5:5 Blessed <i>are</i> the meek! For they shall inherit the earth. <i>{Psa. 37:11}</i>
```

See the Internationalization section for information on how to use HTML escape codes in the text of a verse.

## Must I supply a translation for every New Testament verse?

No, but the text of the missing verses will be displayed as “?” in reports. If you don’t have a translation for John 1:1 but wanted to put a line in the file for the future, make the text of the verse something unique that you can easily search for such as TBD (To Be Determined):

```
John 1:1 TBD
```

## What do I name my translation file?

The filename must end with **.txt**. The portion of the filename to the left of the **.txt** is what is displayed in the translation popup. For example, **KJV.txt** will display **KVJ**. If you want to exclude your translation from report 83, put at least one tilde (~) its filename such as **~MyNotes.txt** or **My~Notes.txt** or **MyNotes~.txt**.

Note: A translation file ending with **.gtm** (supplied by the author of GreekToMe) is encoded to ensure the integrity of the Bible text displayed in the program.

## Where do I add my translation file?

Move it into the **translations** folder and re-launch GreekToMe.

## How do I remove my translation file?

Move it out of the **translations** folder (or into a subfolder of the **translations** folder) and re-launch GreekToMe.

## Can I use an e-Sword or Logos file as a translation file?

Sorry, no.

## How do I convert a Bible to a translation file for personal use?

Important: You cannot share your translation file with others unless the source text is Public Domain, or you have obtained written permission from the publisher to distribute their copyrighted Bible for use with GreekToMe.

Before starting your translation file, review all that was said above in this Section.

Here is a small piece of text from a Bible translation, before being formatted for GreekToMe:

### **Genealogía de Jesucristo**

#### **Mat 1:1**

#### ***I.Nacimiento e infancia de Jesucristo***

#### **Genealogía<sup>[1]</sup> de Jesús\*.**

Libro<sup>[2]</sup> del origen de Jesucristo,  
hijo de David, hijo de Abrahán:

Mat 1:2 Abrahán<sup>[1]</sup> engendró a Isaac,  
Isaac engendró a Jacob,  
Jacob engendró a Judá y a sus hermanos,

Mat 1:3 Judá<sup>[1]</sup> engendró, de Tamar, a Fares y a Zara,  
Fares engendró a Esrón,  
Esrón<sup>[2]</sup> engendró a Arán,

Use the Create Starter Translation command to create a new file for the Translations folder. Do **not** change the book names in the file! The file will begin like this:

```
Matt 1:1 ?  
Matt 1:2 ?  
Matt 1:3 ?
```

Use a text editor to edit the resulting file. Put the text of each verse on its own line:

```
Matt 1:1 Libro[2] del origen de Jesucristo, hijo de David, hijo de  
Abrahán:  
Matt 1:2 Abrahán[1] engendró a Isaac, Isaac engendró a Jacob, Jacob  
engendró a Judá y a sus hermanos,
```

Matt 1:3 Judá[1] engendró, de Tamar, a Fares y a Zara, Fares engendró a Esrón, Esrón[2] engendró a Arán,

Use the editor's find and replace function to remove unwanted characters, such as “[1]” and “[2]” in the example above:

Matt 1:1 Libro del origen de Jesucristo, hijo de David, hijo de Abrahán:

Matt 1:2 Abrahán engendró a Isaac, Isaac engendró a Jacob, Jacob engendró a Judá y a sus hermanos,

Matt 1:3 Judá engendró, de Tamar, a Fares y a Zara, Fares engendró a Esrón, Esrón engendró a Arán,

Finally, convert each special character to its HTML escape code. Read **HTML escape codes** in this document. Also, use the Help > Internationalization > HTML Codes command in the program. *The HTML escape codes are required so that a translation file is compatible with all the operating systems that GreekToMe supports.*

In this small example we must convert these two special characters:

Special Character	HTML Escape Code
á	&aacute;
ó	&oacute;

Use the editor's find and replace function to substitute any special characters with their corresponding HTML escape code (color added for clarity).

You can optionally insert a copyright notice at the top of the file.

COPYRIGHT:This is the Copyright &copy; notice I want to appear in applicable reports.

Matt 1:1 Libro del origen de Jesucristo, hijo de David, hijo de Abrah&aacute;n:

Matt 1:2 Abrah&aacute;n engendr&oacute; a Isaac, Isaac engendr&oacute; a Jacob, Jacob engendr&oacute; a Jud&aacute; y a sus hermanos,

Matt 1:3 Jud&aacute; engendr&oacute;, de Tamar, a Fares y a Zara, Fares engendr&oacute; a Esr&oacute;n, Esr&oacute;n engendr&oacute; a Ar&aacute;n,

*This is what the final text above looks like in Report 11 of GreekToMe:*

**Matt 1:1** Libro del origen de Jesucristo, hijo de David, hijo de Abrahán:

**Matt 1:2** Abrahán engendró a Isaac, Isaac engendró a Jacob, Jacob engendró a Judá y a sus hermanos,

**Matt 1:3** Judá engendró, de Tamar, a Fares y a Zara, Fares engendró a Esrón, Esrón engendró a Arán,

This is the Copyright © notice I want to appear in applicable reports.

## 12. Greek Dictionary

### Notes on the Built-In Dictionary

Strong's dictionary supplied with GreekToMe tells how a word is derived and the ways it is translated in the KJV version, but the definitions are lengthy and thus don't format well in many of the GreekToMe reports.

The **Built-In** dictionary provides a concise general meaning of each Lexical Word so that those new to Biblical Greek can determine which principal Greek words were used to form the translation. An interlinear Bible would, of course, aid that task.

A word can have various meanings depending on its context. Greek prepositions (prep.) in particular can vary widely in meaning. If a Lexical Word has [or was perceived to have] multiple meanings, a semicolon separates them. Within each meaning, variations are separated by a comma or slash, and in general, the most likely word (or phrase) is the first listed...or at least the one you should try first.

Modern terms are favored over archaic terms. Search the KJV translation or Strong's dictionary to find an archaic term such as *forswear*.

The meaning of a noun is given in the singular except for a few cases where that noun is usually referred to in the plural (e.g. alms, Jews, morals, senses, spices, weeds). The grammar of a Greek word shown in GreekToMe tells you whether it should be translated as singular or plural. Occasionally a singular noun in Greek is treated as plural in English such as "the people...they" in Luke 19:48. The word "love" could be a verb or a noun in English so grammar hints like (v.) and (n.) are sometimes appended to a meaning.

The person, number, tense, voice, and mood of a Greek verb tell how to adapt the concise meaning to the context. A verb with the concise meaning "baptize" might be translated anywhere from "I baptize" (1 pers. sg. pres. act. indic.) to "they were baptized" (3 pers. pl. aor. pass. indic.) depending on the grammar attributes of that verb in context. For 3rd person singular (3 pers. sg.) verbs, [he], [she], or [it] was determined by context. A participle is classified under a verbal lexical word.

For educational purposes, a verb, participle, or infinitive of a lexical word occurring only once (1x) in the Greek New Testament is translated literally in the context of the verse in which it appears. Be sure to look for a "not" (various forms of οὐ and μή) nearby a verb which negates the meaning of the verb as in Gal 6:7: *not + [he is] mocked = he is not mocked*.

The entire Built-In Dictionary may be viewed by selecting **Built-In** in the Dictionary menu, changing to report 44 in the Report menu, and choosing the **Highlight Everything!** command in the Search menu.

The Built-In Dictionary may be amended in future versions of GreekToMe.

### Can I supply my own Greek Dictionary?

Yes. The Greek Dictionary supplied with GreekToMe is from Strong's Exhaustive Concordance by James Strong. However, you can create a Greek Dictionary file that GreekToMe can read.

## How do I start my own Greek Dictionary?

See the Create Starter SRN Dictionary command in Section 4 of this document.

## What is the format of the Greek Dictionary?

This is the format of each line of a text-only file:

```
StrongReferenceNumber<space or tab>definition of lexical word  
corresponding to Strong's Reference Number.<return>
```

Example line 1:

```
4982 sozo from a primary sos (contraction for obsolete saos, "safe");  
to save, i.e. deliver or protect (literally or figuratively):--heal,  
preserve, save (self), do well, be (make) whole.
```

In Example line 1, the dictionary definition begins after the <space or tab> and ends at the <return>.

Example line 2:

```
4982 sozo /*save, heal*/ from a primary sos (contraction for obsolete  
saos, "safe"); to save, i.e. deliver or protect (literally or  
figuratively):--heal, preserve, save (self), do well, be (make)  
whole.
```

In Example line 2, the dictionary definition is “save, heal” and the rest of the text in the line *before* the */\** and *\*/* is ignored. This allows personal reference notes on either side of the */\*...\*/* while developing a dictionary. Only one set of */\*...\*/* is allowed per line. No text or whitespace (*/\*\*/* or */\* \*/*) is an empty definition and will be displayed as “?” in the program.

Note: In computer programming */\*...\*/* is used to insert a comment which is *ignored* by the program, but in a dictionary for GreekToMe it means the opposite: it is the text to *keep!*

Note: In the **Strong.txt** supplied with GreekToMe, an H before a number means it's the SRN of a Hebrew word.

See the Internationalization section for information on how to use HTML escape codes in the text of a dictionary entry.

In v7.4.1 and later, to specify a copyright notice for the dictionary, begin any line (e.g. the first line of the file) with **COPYRIGHT:** followed by copyright notice such as:

```
COPYRIGHT:This is the Copyright &copy; notice I want to appear in  
applicable reports.
```

## Must I supply a definition for each Strong Reference Number (SRN)?

No, but the text of the missing definition will be displayed as “?” in reports.

## What do I name my Greek Dictionary file?

The filename should end with **.txt**. However, if you are developing a dictionary file, your work file may use an ending of **.c** (e.g. Work File.c) so that you may drag it onto a programmer's editor to view (and edit) the */\*...\*/* portion of each line in a different color. The portion of the

filename to the left of the **.txt** is what is displayed in the translation popup. For example, **Strong's.txt** will display **Strong's**.

## Where do I move my Greek Dictionary file?

Move it into the **dictionaries** folder and re-launch GreekToMe.

## Can I create a Greek Dictionary file using Goodrick/Kohlenberger (G/K) numbers instead of Strong's Reference Numbers (SRN)?

Yes. You must include "(GK)" in the dictionary filename such as **MyDictionary (GK).txt**. If you have a G/K dictionary but are displaying SRN, or vice-versa, GreekToMe will convert between the numbering schemes to display the corresponding definition(s). Your file should include a line for G/K "899" and a line for G/K "899a" (which is a special case for  $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon$ ). If desired, you can move the "899a" to the end of the file so the line numbers of the file match the G/K number.

Note: When two G/K numbers correspond to one SRN number, displaying G/K numbers with the current dictionary being SRN-based will display the same [SRN-based] definition for both G/K numbers.

## How do I prepare my Greek Dictionary work file for distribution?

Use the "Export Dictionary for Distribution" command to create a new dictionary file (ending with **.txt**) which will not contain any of your comments. Since the default folder is the **dictionaries** folder, be careful not to save over any important work when exporting your dictionary file! Test your exported dictionary before distributing it. If necessary, move it into the **dictionaries** folder and/or re-launch GreekToMe if you don't see your newly-exported dictionary file in the Dictionary menu.

## Notes on the "Mounce (GK)" Dictionary file

Mounce Concise Greek-English Dictionary  
of the  
New Testament

edited by William D. Mounce  
with Rick D. Bennett, Jr.

### **Introduction** *(as stated in the original source file)*

This dictionary includes all the Greek words that occur in the standard Greek New Testament, and is organized in alphabetic Greek order. The first line of each entry includes the G/K and Strong's number. Strong's numbers followed by a lowercase letter (a, b, etc.) represent forms not included in the original Strong's system that were modified to conform to modern editions of the Greek New Testament. This same system is employed in the various Key Number tagged texts in Accordance such as the ESV, NRSV, HCSB, and NKJV. Following this are the Greek word, its transliteration, and its frequency count is also included with a hyperlink to this form in the Greek New Testament in Accordance. On the second line are the English definition, and for all words occurring 10x or less, each Scripture reference is included. The third line includes a series of Word Study Hyperlinks which search the corresponding English

version for the key number(s) under discussion. Note that there may be variations in frequency and usage in each version depending on the translation, and tagging philosophy.

## Abbreviations and Symbols

absol.	absolute
acc.	accusative
act.	active
adj.	adjective
adv.	adverb
allegor.	allegory, allegorical
aor.	aorist
BDAG	Bauer, Walter and Frederick William Danker. A Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament and Other Early Christian Literature, 3rd edition. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2001.
cf.	confer, compare
compar.	comparative
conj.	conjunction
dat.	dative
dimin.	diminutive
e.g.	exempli gratia, for example
esp.	especially
equiv.	equivalent
etc.	et cetera, the rest
fem.	feminine
fig.	figurative, figuratively
freq.	frequently
gen.	genitive
genr.	generic, generically
GK	The following number in bold is the Goodrick-Kohlenberger number.
i.e.	id est, that is
impers.	impersonal
impl.	implication
indecl.	indeclinable. The word under discussion will not change its form regardless of usage.
ind.	indicative
infin.	infinitive
inscr.	inscription
interj.	interjection
interrog.	interrogative
intrans.	intransitive
lit.	literal, literally
masc.	masculine
met.	metaphor, metaphorically
meton.	metonymy. The use of one word for another that suggests it.
mid.	middle
neut.	neuter
NT	New Testament
opp.	opposition

OT	Old Testament
pass.	passive
perf.	perfect
pl.	plural
pluperf.	pluperfect
pr.	proper, properly
prep.	preposition
pron.	pronoun
S	The following number in bold is the Strong's number.
seq.	following
sg.	singular
signif.	significant
spc.	specifically
subj.	subject
subscr.	subscription
subst.	substantive, substantively
synec.	synecdoche. A word in which a part is representative of the whole.
trans.	transitive
trop.	tropical, or figurative
voc.	vocative

- \* Indicates an entry where all occurrences of the word in the NT have been noted.
- Indicates a cross-reference for the following word(s) in Mounce's Complete Expository Dictionary of Old and New Testament Words (Zondervan: 2006).
- ☞ Indicates a word study hyperlink to the following Key Number texts in Accordance, illustrating how each translation renders the word under discussion.

### Variations in the implementation for GreekToMe and GreekToMeLite

- The Greek lexical word and its transliteration from the first line of each entry are output. They are followed by an em dash ( — ) and the dictionary definition from the second line.
- Strong's reference numbers aren't included because you can easily switch between displaying the G/K number or SRN in GreekToMe/GreekToMeLite. Furthermore, the primary source to relate the G/K numbers and the SRNs came from The Analytical Lexical to the Greek New Testament by William D. Mounce.
- The frequency on the first line of each entry isn't included in the output because in most cases the frequency would match the frequency displayed by GreekToMe/GreekToMeLite based on the underlying UBS Greek text. Plus, note what was wisely said about "variations in frequency and usage" in the Introduction above.
- The \* symbol (as defined above) is included in the output.
- The → symbol (as defined above) with its cross-reference is included in the output.
- The ☞ symbol and word study hyperlink(s) are not really applicable to GreekToMe/GreekToMeLite and not included in the output.
- The line starting with "GK G7000" is G/K 899a in GreekToMe/GreekToMeLite.
- The lines starting with "GK G7005" and "GK G7007" aren't supported by GreekToMe/GreekToMeLite and were ignored.
- The "[4887.5]" definition was appended to the G/K 4887 definition, separated by a pipe (|).
- The ". See PhotoGuide." was replaced with a period, and in G/K 1170 "See PhotoGuide" was removed.

## 13. The Interactive Report Area

This section describes what happens when you click or make text selections in the report area.

Action	Effect
<p>Click or double-click a <b>Greek word</b>:</p> <p>John 3:16 οὕτως γὰρ ἠγάπησεν</p>	<p>If the chosen report displays the words of a verse left-to-right or top-down so that the word can be examined in the context of that verse (i.e. Reports 10, 13..15, 21..26, 41, 42, or 82):</p> <p><b>Verse field</b> gets current verse (e.g. John 3:16).  <b>Word field</b> gets Greek word clicked.  <b>Lexical Word field</b> gets the lexical word of Greek word clicked.  <b>Search field</b> gets Greek word clicked.</p> <p><b>Book List</b> is scrolled to book of Verse field (e.g. John).  <b>Verse List</b> is scrolled to verse in Verse field.  <b>Word List</b> is scrolled to word in Word field.  <b>Lexical Word List</b> is scrolled to lexical word in Lexical Word field.  <b>Grammar List</b> is scrolled to grammar of Greek word clicked.</p> <p>The <b>description</b> displays the lexical word definition of the current dictionary.</p> <p>If the chosen report is other than listed above, the grammar of the word clicked cannot be determined in the context of a verse, and thus:</p> <p><b>Verse field</b> is cleared.  <b>Book, Verse, and Grammar Lists</b> are scrolled to the top.</p>
<p>Click or double-click a <b>Greek lexical word</b>:</p> <p>John 3:16 For God so loved the world, that  οὕτως οὕτω</p>	<p><b>Verse field</b> is cleared.  <b>Word field</b> is cleared.  <b>Lexical Word field</b> gets lexical word of Greek word clicked.  <b>Search field</b> gets Greek word clicked.</p> <p>The <b>description</b> displays the lexical word definition of the current dictionary.</p> <p><b>Lexical Word List</b> is scrolled to word in Lexical Word field.  <b>Book, Verse, and Grammar Lists</b> are scrolled to the top.</p>
<p>Click <b>non-Greek text</b>:</p> <p>John 3:16 For God so loved</p>	<p><b>Search field</b> and <b>description</b> are cleared.</p>
<p>Text selected (start of selected in <b>non-Greek text</b>):</p> <p>John 3:16 For God so loved</p>	<p><b>Search field</b> gets the selected text (e.g. loved). Note: The program limits the amount of text copied in the Search field.</p> <p>The <b>description</b> displays the total number of times the selected text occurs in the report area. Remember that you can press F3 to find the next occurrence of the text shown in the Search field.</p>
<p>All the text in the report area is selected.</p>	<p>The description displays “(The entire report area is selected.)”.</p>
<p>Hover mouse over a raised square (☐) in the translation text.</p>	<p>The mouse pointer changes to a hand, and the translation note is momentarily displayed.</p> <p>"God with us." (WEBible)</p> <p>Isaiah 7:14</p>
<p>Click mouse on a raised square (☐) in the translation text.</p>	<p>The translation note is displayed in a dialog.</p>

## 14. The Magnifier Window

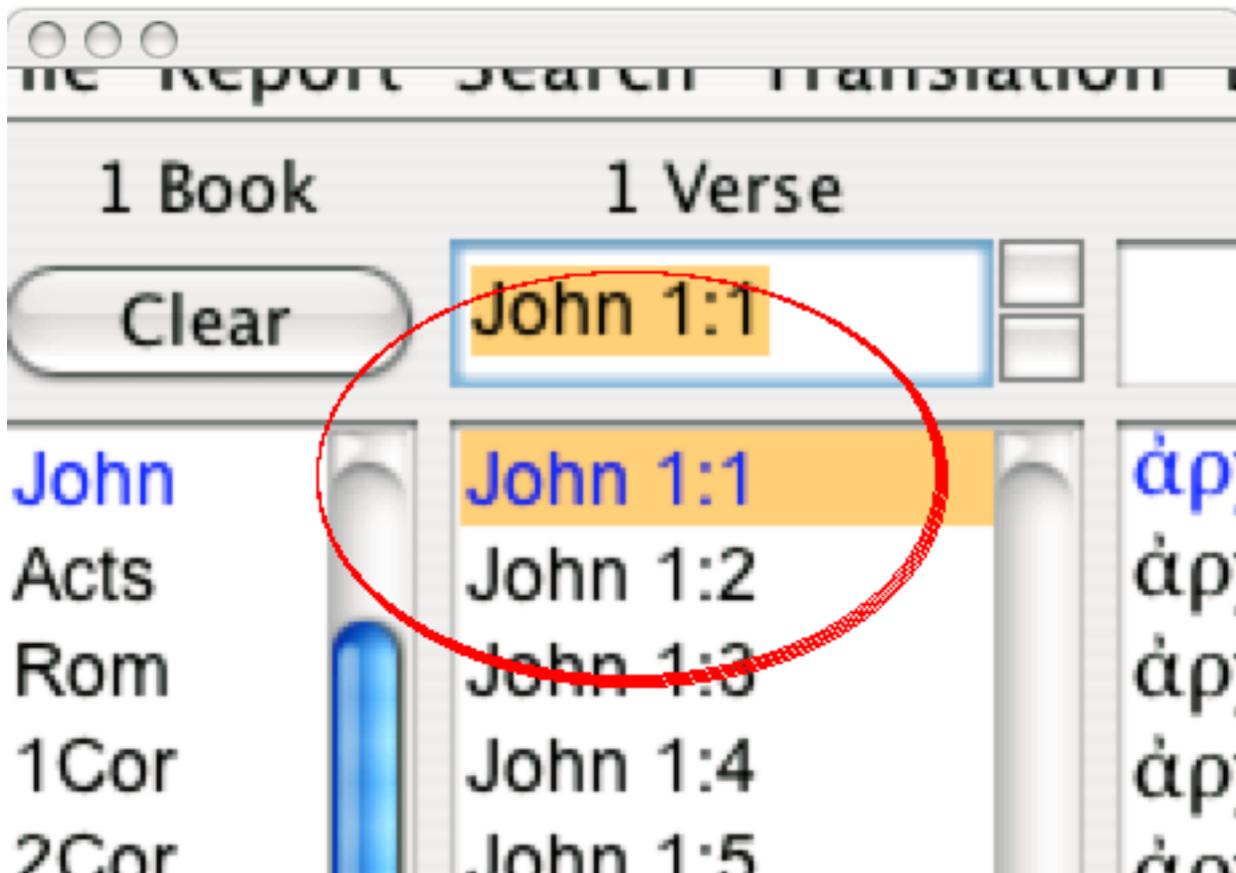
### What is it?

The magnifier window helps an audience see the details of the GreekToMe display by copying a portion of the screen near where the mouse is pointing and displaying it twice the size.

Notes: The magnifier window works only on the primary screen. Also, the magnifier window does not work correctly on Ubuntu; it only seems to paint a magnified portion of the desktop window!

The magnifier window is implemented as a toolbar. When the toolbar first appears it is in a “docked” state.

The default location of the magnifier window is the bottom right-hand corner of the screen. If the magnifier window is visible, most of the dialogs in GreekToMe will be placed in the upper left-hand corner of the screen when they are opened to minimize obstructing the magnifier window. You may drag the toolbar’s title bar to a more convenient viewing location.

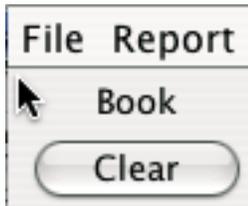


The red ellipse focuses the viewer’s attention to where the mouse is pointing. The ellipse is usually in the center of the magnifier window, but it will move from the center as the mouse approaches the left or top edge of the screen.

Technical notes: The magnifier window tracks most mouse movements in the GreekToMe window. However, it cannot directly track every movement (e.g. an activated popup) or keystroke. To compensate for those limitations, the magnifier window is automatically updated about twice a second based upon the last known mouse location.

### How do I invoke it?

Click in the upper left corner of the GreekToMe window (near letter **A**) just below the menu bar:



### How do I close it?

Click its close box.

## 15. Internationalization

Internationalization allows the program to be translated for other languages. This section is for those who want to translate the GreekToMe program for a new language. The program already contains (non-U.S.) English, French, and Spanish. External files may be added to translate each U.S. English phrase contained in the program to another language. When a new file is completed, it could be included inside the program in a future release.

### Can I create my own language file?

Yes. The GreekToMe web site (obtained by choosing About GreekToMe... in the Help menu) has the latest starter language file with the most recent phrases that you can download and edit with a text editor. **Always use a plain text editor to make changes to a language file.**

### What do I name my translation file?

You can find the default language code and country code of your workstation by choosing About GreekToMe... in the Help menu. For other languages, choose the Internationalization command in the Help Menu and locate the 2-letter Java language code in the left column that corresponds to the desired language. For example, the language code for English is **en** and so the English translation file is **en.txt**.

### What is the format of a language file?

#### HTML commands

The language file contains HTML commands, but they are included only for the purpose of proofreading the whole file with a web browser. The HTML commands—actually, all lines beginning with a less-than sign (“<”)—are ignored by GreekToMe.

#### HTML comments

If you want to put a comment in the language file, begin the comment with “<!--”, and end the comment with “-->” like this:

```
<!-- This is an HTML comment which will be ignored by GreekToMe and web browsers. -->
```

#### An example language file entry

Here is an example from the **en.txt** language file:

```
US  "Change {0} Color"  
<br>  
**  "Change {0} Colour"  
<p>
```

#### The **US** line

There is one tab between the **US** and the double-quote that follows it. The **US** line must end with a double-quote (“”). The **US** line contains the exact phrase to be translated. **Do not modify the US line or else GreekToMe will not be able to match on it!**

## The \*\* line

\*\* is two asterisks. There is one tab between the \*\* and the double-quote that follows it. The \*\* line must end with a double-quote ("). The \*\* line has three purposes:

1. It tells the program that there are no more translations for the **US** line above it.
2. It defines the default translation for the **US** line if the language chosen from the Languages menu does not have a particular country (e.g. English, as opposed to English:United States).
3. It should contain the translation that is most widespread in the world.

## An empty \*\* line

If the \*\* line is empty between the double-quotes it means the **US** line never needs to be translated. This is common only in the **en.txt** language file as shown in this example:

```
US "Words"  
<br>  
** ""  
<p>
```

## A typical \*\* line

In most language files, the \*\* line contains the primary translation (of the preceding **US** line) as in this example from the **fr.txt** language file:

```
US "Books"  
<br>  
** "Livres"  
<p>
```

## Customizing a translation for a particular country code

If "*Livres*" needed to be translated differently when French:Canada was chosen from the Languages menu, a line with a Java country code of **CA** would need to be inserted between the **US** line and the \*\* line:

```
US "Books"  
<br>  
CA "Livres+"  
<br>  
** "Livres"  
<p>
```

The **CA** line contains the translation phrase to be used when the language chosen in the "Look & Feel" menu is French:Canada. Thus, if "French:Canada" were chosen from the Languages menu the program would display "*Livres+*". But, if "French" (or any other French: language menu item besides "French:Canada") were chosen from the Languages menu the program would display "*Livres*".

The valid country codes for each language code can be viewed by choosing Internationalization in the Help menu.

## Identifiers

Occasionally an item to be translated appears in different contexts. For example, "John" could be the short book name, the long book name, or the author in the Author List. In these cases an identifier is used to uniquely identify that translation item. The same identifier used in the **US** line must be used in the **\*\*** line.

```
US 1,"John"  
<br>  
** 1,"Translation for short book name John in reports and Book List"  
<p>
```

```
US 2,"John"  
<br>  
** 2,"Translation for long book name John in reports"  
<p>
```

```
US 3,"John"  
<br>  
** 3,"Translation for author John in reports and Author List"  
<p>
```

## Placeholders for parameters

A placeholder hold tells the program where to substitute a parameter in the translated phrase. The format of a placeholder is {#} where # is a digit from 0 to 9. **You must include all the placeholders found in the corresponding US line or else vital information will be lost in the translation!** The placeholders may be moved around in the **\*\*** line (or specific country code line) to suite the translation.

## HTML escape codes

When creating a dictionary file, a Bible translation file, or a language file, an HTML escape code should be used for any character that is **not in** the 7-bit US-ASCII character set.

For example, an e with an acute accent would be represented by &acute; which starts with an ampersand (&) and ends with a semicolon (;). **The program will read the HTML escape code and convert it into a Unicode character that so that it displays properly on both Mac OS X and Windows computers.** (This assumes that the font used on the workstation supports that Unicode character).

Choose the Internationalization command from the Help menu for a list of the alphabetical HTML escape codes (e.g. &acute;) supported by the program and what the characters they produce look like in the fonts chosen in the Font Settings dialog. There are two additional HTML escape codes besides those shown by the Internationalization command:

&#•; where • is a decimal value as in &#165;

&#x•; where • is a 2-character or 4-character hexadecimal value as in &#x2021;

Hexadecimal values for Unicode characters can be found at: <http://www.unicode.org/charts/>. Since a font might not support every Unicode character, verify that the HTML escape codes

you use are correctly displayed in at least one font that most readers of your text will already have on their computers.

In the case of a dictionary file (in the **dictionaries** folder), HTML escape codes may be used in the text of a dictionary entry.

In the case of a Bible translation file (in the **translations** folder), HTML escape codes may be used in the text of a verse.

In v6.2.0, support was added for the following two HTML escape codes:

&#8288;      zero-width word joiner

(Microsoft apparently has not added support for the zero-width word joiner Unicode character (&#8288;) used in the NASB-77.gtm, NASB.gtm, LBLA.gtm, and NBLH.gtm files causing Windows to display a square box. Starting in v6.2.5, a narrow no-break space Unicode character (&#8239;) is substituted on a Windows platform. Because a zero-width word joiner Unicode character works fine for Mac OS X and Ubuntu, and Windows may someday support it, you shouldn't avoid using &#8288; between a collapsed note and the following word or phrase it applies to.)

&#8239;      narrow no-break space

The Unicode character produced by these escape codes is treated like a standard space when parsing the translation (or dictionary) words. The zero-width word joiner character may be used between the raised square character (which represents a collapsed translation note) and word it applies to, thus making the raised square look more like a footnote marker. Here is an excerpt from Matt 8:11 of the NASB.gtm translation file:

```
and {Or <i>dine<i>}&#8288;recline <i>at the table<i> with Abraham
```

In the case of a language file (in the **internationalization** folder), HTML escape codes may be used in the translated lines (e.g. \*\* line) between the double-quote symbols.

Finally, if “& ” (i.e. an ampersand followed by a space) is found in the above contexts, the ampersand (&) is not treated like an HTML escape code and thus is displayed as “& ” in the program.

## How do I preview a language file?

### Viewing the changes in the program

If the language file (and country code within the file) was present when the program was launched, you can simply choose the language and/or country (again) from the Languages hierarchical menu. The associated language file is read, and the Clear button is automatically clicked. Locate the phrase in the program (e.g. menus, dialogs, etc.) and see if it looks correct. If the translated phrase does not fit when viewed in the program then it must be abbreviated.

### Viewing the changes in a web browser

To view the entire language file with a web browser, **copy** the language file (e.g. fr.txt) and rename the copy so it has the extension “.htm” (e.g. fr.htm). Open the .htm file with the browser. If the font currently used by the browser to view web pages supports Unicode characters, you ought to be able to see the Unicode characters, similar to how they will appear in GreekToMe. **If the application used to view the .htm file is able to edit the file, do NOT make changes because it will add HTML commands that GreekToMe does not understand. Always use a plain text editor to make changes to the language file** (e.g. fr.txt).

## **Where do I add a language file?**

Move it into the **internationalization** folder and re-launch GreekToMe.

## **How do I remove a language file?**

Move it out of the **internationalization** folder and re-launch GreekToMe.

## **What are the files in the internationalization cache folder?**

The tiny files ending in “.cache” contain what country codes were last found in each corresponding language file. Therefore a language file (e.g. fr.txt) needs to be searched for country codes that it may contain only if it has been modified. There is also a Locales.cache file containing information about the country codes available on the workstation that may be deleted (to cause it to be rebuilt when GreekToMe is re-launched).

## **Why are some of the phrases in the program not translated?**

Future releases of GreekToMe will add new phrases that need to be translated. Also, it may be necessary for the author to modify existing phrases that need to be retranslated. (If you customized a language file, you will need to modify your custom language file to account for the new or modified phrases.)

When a new feature is added to the program, it may be necessary to release the software with phrases that haven't been translated yet. It may take time for the new phrases to be translated. The GreekToMe web site (obtained by choosing About GreekToMe... in the Help menu) has the latest starter language file with the most recent phrases.

The internationalization feature was introduced in GreekToMe v5.7.0. Non-U.S. English, French, and Spanish language translations were included inside the program in GreekToMe v6.0.0. The long-term goal is to include more language translations inside the program. The author of GreekToMe is looking to establish relationships with users who can translate the phrases for the sake of other users.

## 16. Acknowledgements

### What is the Greek New Testament used?

It can be considered the United Bible Societies (UBS) 4th Ed., with the following explanation. The greeknt.mrp source file was obtained courtesy of <http://unbound.biola.edu> which internally reads "(c) United Bible Societies (UBS) 1992 3rd Ed." For the UBS4 presentation, the **Preface to the 4th Edition** of the United Bible Societies (UBS) **The Greek New Testament, Fourth Revision Edition** reads, "The text of the edition has remained unchanged." So the text of the 4th Edition is the same as the 3rd Edition. The greeknt.mrp source file contained no punctuation. The Greek punctuation in the program was entered by hand and then proofread using the UBS, Fourth Revised Edition, 1983. For the UBS5 presentation added in v7, changes were incorporated based on the Fifth Edition, 3rd Corrected Printing, 2016, which reads, "Its text is identical with the 28th edition of the Nestle-Aland *Novum Testamentum Graece*." The Greek punctuation was again proofread by hand for v7.

There were a *few* words in the greeknt.mrp source file that had to be modified. For example, the word "KATADUNASTEUOME/NOU" in Acts 10:38 had to be changed to "KATADUNASTEUOME/NOUS" because the ending "S" was missing. All the word changes are listed in [GreekToMeRevisionHistory.pdf](#) and most of them were capitalizations.

There were *several* lexical word errors in the greeknt.mrp source file. Not knowing how many were wrong, 109,961 links between each word (in context) and its lexical word had to be verified by hand. The following books were used as references:

ISBN 0-567-01021-X	A Concordance to the Greek Testament, 5th Ed.
ISBN 0-943575-33-8	The New Analytical Greek Lexicon
ISBN 0-310-20377-5	The NIV English-Greek New Testament

16 verses are included in the Verse List which are not in the UBS source file so that the translation text can be displayed for translations that have those verses (e.g. KJV): Matt 17:21; 18:11; 23:14; Mark 7:16; 9:44,46; 11:26; 15:28; Luke 17:36; 23:17; John 5:4; Acts 8:37; 15:34; 24:7; 28:29; Rom 16:24. The Greek text for these verses is an "X". To easily find these verses, scroll to the bottom of the Grammar List and click the "X" item.

### What was the source of the KJV translation?

The KJV translation originally included with GreekToMe was compiled from text obtained courtesy of <http://ccat.sas.upenn.edu>. Beginning in v7.1.7, it was compiled from pce.rtf obtained courtesy of <https://www.soulwinning.info/bible/kjb/pce.htm> which includes italics.

### What was the source of the BBE translation?

The BBE translation available on the author's web site for use with GreekToMe was compiled from text obtained courtesy of <http://www.gentle.org>.

### What was the source of the LEB translation?

The Lexham English Bible translation available on the author's web site for use with GreekToMe was compiled from the LEB.txt file obtained courtesy of <http://www.lexhamenglishbible.com>.

## What was the source of the LSG (1910) and Reina-Valera (1909) translations?

The LSG and Reina-Valera translations available on the author's web site for use with GreekToMe were compiled from text obtained courtesy of <http://www.gregwolf.com/bibles.htm>.

## What was the source of the NASB-77, NASB, LBLA and NBLH translations?

The “New American Standard Bible (1977)”, “New American Standard Bible (1995)”, “La Biblia de las Américas” (i.e. LBLA) and “Nueva Biblia Latinoamericana de Hoy” (i.e. NBLH) translations available on the author's web site for use with GreekToMe were compiled from the nasb1977-NT.txt, nasb-NT.txt, “lbla nt.txt” and nblh-nt.txt files, respectively, obtained courtesy of <http://www.lockman.org>. In 2 Timothy 4:1 of nasb1977-NT.txt, “Isolemnly” was corrected to “I solemnly”.

## What was the source of the WEBible translation?

The World English Bible translation available on the author's web site for use with GreekToMe was compiled from text obtained courtesy of <http://webible.org>.

## What was the source of the Strong's Greek Dictionary?

The Strong's Greek Dictionary included with GreekToMe was compiled from text of a file called strongsgreek.dat obtained courtesy of the MacSword project at <http://www.macsword.com>. The text is from Strong's Exhaustive Concordance by James Strong, S.T.D., LL.D. 1890 which is public domain.

## What was the source of the Built-In Dictionary?

The Built-In Dictionary was compiled by the author using words from public domain dictionaries and translations.

## What references were used to identify the Greek syllables?

The position of the **58,788** hyphens was determined by homogenizing data found in:

A Grammatical Analysis of the Greek New Testament	ISBN 88-7653-588-8
The New Analytical Greek Lexicon of the New Testament	ISBN 0-943575-33-8
The Complete Word Study Dictionary: New Testament	ISBN-0-89957-663-X
An Introduction To Greek by Crosby and Schaeffer (1928)	
A Greek–English Lexicon of the Septuagint (a good source of Greek words to help confirm beginning consonant clusters)	ISBN 3-438-05125-7
From Unicode to Typography, a Case Study: the Greek Script by Yannis Haralambous (boston99.pdf section 1.5)	

## Fonts

Thank you <http://www.teknia.com> for providing the TekniaGreek font used in the documentation and pre-Unicode versions of GreekToMe!

Thank you <http://www.unicode.org> for providing excellent coding charts!

## Language Translations

Thank you Kenneth Ryland for doing the Spanish translation!

## Look & Feels

Thank you <http://www.jtattoo.net> for providing Aero, Bernstein, HiFi, Luna, McWin, Mint, and Smart!

## Others

Wesley Justice for v3 beta testing; bouncycastle.org for helping to ensure the integrity of the distributed Bible translation files; Bill Johnston for listening, feedback, and donating memory for a PC; Bob Prieb for the SRN redirection idea (→) and suggesting a way to “go back” (which was later implemented in the History window); John Barry for donating a PC laptop and new battery; John Wilhelm for donating a PC for Ubuntu Linux testing; Dr. Al Gregg for helping me in my Greek studies; Bethany Wood for helping me with the draft French translation; Pike Lambeth of The Lockman Foundation for assisting with the NASB, LBLA and NBLH translations; and Andrea King, my wife, for *totally* supporting me.

## 17. Distribution

GreekToMe (a Greek New Testament Bible study software program) may be distributed for non-commercial purposes. The author retains full rights to determine who may or may not distribute GreekToMe and in what form. Contact the author (Charles H. King, 2749 N. Stoney Point St., Wichita, KS 67205) if you wish to distribute this software in a compilation or for commercial usage, or if you have any questions about its redistribution. GreekToMe must be distributed with its companion folders and files:

GreekToMe\*\*\*.jar (for Mac OS X and Windows; \*\*\* is the version)

GreekToMe.pdf

### dictionaries

Strong's.txt

### translations

KJV.gtm

YLT.gtm

Please do **not** include a GreekToMe.ini settings file. A new GreekToMe.ini will be created automatically with default settings.

## 18. GreekToMeLITE

### What is the difference between GreekToMe and GreekToMeLITE?

GreekToMeLITE for Android tablets is a derivative of the GreekToMe program. GreekToMeLITE is designed for portability and ease of use, like for a church service. GreekToMe is designed for more detailed word studies. GreekToMe has features for educators like the Build-A-Word dialog, and features for Bible translators like the Create Starter Translation command. You certainly don't have to be an educator or Bible translator to use GreekToMe or GreekToMeLITE, and you **don't** have to know New Testament Greek to use the programs.

### Help in GreekToMeLITE

GreekToMeLITE is easier to use than GreekToMe. There is no manual. Basic help is available inside the program, some of which is repeated in the following comparison tables.

## Comparison of Basic GreekToMeLITE Features

(The blue items are for users who are familiar with the Greek alphabet.)

Topic	GreekToMe	GreekToMeLITE
Change Dictionary	Dictionary menu	Press Dictionary (3rd) button and then choose menu item.
Change Font Size	Font Settings dialog	LONG press left edge of either text area to decrease font size. LONG press right edge of either text area to increase font size.
Change Translation	Translation menu	Press Translation (2nd) button and then choose menu item.
Change UBS Version	File > UBS Version	Options > Greek Area (middle) > Choose UBS Version. Or, press "GreekToMeLite : UBS#" app name.
Collapse Translation Notes	Options > Collapse Translation Notes	LONG press center of Translation Area, unless URL is displayed in Translation Area.
Colors	8 user-defined colors.	6 preset color schemes in Options > Colors.
Grammar Attributes	Set Grammars button and dialog	Not supported, but can view in the Report Area the grammar of each Greek word of the current verse of the Translation Area.
Help	Help > Read GreekToMe.pdf	Options > Help > Text Areas Help Options > Help > Buttons Help Options > Help > Font Size Help Options > Help > External Files Help
Highlighted Greek word	Greek word is colored in Word List and Report area.	Greek word is underlined.
Notes	Not supported; use TextEdit or NotePad, etc.	Options > Notes
Pattern Search	123 pattern search button	Not supported.
Print report	Print command	Not supported.
Reader Greek Mode	Report > Verse > Report 09	Options > Report Area (bottom) > Reader's Greek Mode
Reader Greek Settings	Commands > Reader's Greek Settings	Options > Report Area (bottom) > Reader's Greek Settings
Reference	Help > Quick Reference	Portions of GreekToMe Quick Reference.
Report area	Text area, approximately the bottom half of main window.	Three text areas: Translation Area at top, Greek Area in middle, and Report Area at bottom.
Reports	40 reports	1 report
Screen rotation options	Not applicable for laptop/desktop computer.	Lock Orientation
Search Dictionary	Search field + F9, Search Phrase dialog (containing buttons for each character in current translation and dictionary).	Press Search (4th) button or magnifying glass icon at top. Enter accent-sensitive dictionary phrase to search for. Press Search dictionary button in Search dialog.
Search Greek Lexical Words	Lexical Word List, Lexical Word field, Build-A-Word dialog	Press Search (4th) button or magnifying glass icon at top. Use non-accented letters a-z to represent the Greek letters. Press Search Greek Lexical Words button in Search dialog.
Search Greek Words	Word List, Word field	Press Search (4th) button or magnifying glass icon at top. Use non-accented letters a-z to represent the Greek letters. Press Search Greek Words button in Search dialog.

Search Match, Previous Search Match, Next	Not applicable, because all search results are always displayed in all lists and the Report area.	Press up arrow icon at top. Press down arrow icon at top.
Search Translation	Search field, Search Phrase dialog (containing buttons for each character in current translation and dictionary).	Press Search (4th) button or magnifying glass icon at top. Enter accent-sensitive translation phrase to search for. Press Search Translation button in Search dialog.
Set Functions	MC, M+, M-, Mx, MR buttons	LONG press Verse (1st) button (or heart icon at top) for simplified memory functions, similar to MC, M+, and MR buttons in GreekToMe.
URLs in dictionaries	Click URL in the Report area, or the Description.	Press URL in the Report Area.
URLs in translations	Click URL in the Report area.	Press URL in the Translation Area.
User-defined Book Names	Files > Book Names dialog	Not supported, except though optional language file.
Verse entry	Verse List, Verse field, or Verse Selector	Press Verse (1st) button for Verse Selector dialog.
Verse, Select Next	Commands > Select Verse Next	Press right edge of Translation Area or Greek Area.
Verse, Select Previous	Commands > Select Verse Previous	Press left edge of Translation Area or Greek Area.
Verse, Select Random	Commands > Select Verse Random	Use Random button in Verse Selector dialog.

## Comparison of Advanced GreekToMeLITE Features

There are a few advanced features in GreekToMeLITE — most users will ignore them. For information on those advanced features of GreekToMeLITE, such as creating your own Bible translation file, understand the feature by getting to work **first** in GreekToMe (on a laptop/desktop computer), and then transfer your **working** translation file to your Android.

In **Android 9 and earlier**, optional external files are placed in folders below the `Android/data/greektomelite` folder. If you **uninstall GreekToMeLite**, your external files will remain.

In **Android 10 and later**, optional external files are placed in folders below the `Android/data/org.kx9s.greektomelite/files/Documents` folder. Because of new Android security limitations, to access these folders **directly**, you must connect your Android device to your computer. But in GreekToMeLite 3.1.4 and later, you can import (or re-import) a (.txt) translation or dictionary file by pressing and HOLDing the Translation or Dictionary button. If you **uninstall GreekToMeLite**, the Android operating system will **DELETE** the `Android/data/org.kx9s.greektomelite` folder!

Topic	GreekToMe	GreekToMeLITE
Change Font	Font Settings dialog	Options > Translation Area (top) > External Font File Options > Greek Area (middle) > External Font File Options > Report Area (bottom) > External Font File  The default font of the Translation Area is the Android device's default text font. The default font of the Greek Area and Report Area is Galatia SIL Regular (GalSILR.ttf).

Dictionary	Put additional SRN-based or G/K-based dictionary files in: /GreekToMe/dictionaries	Put additional SRN-based or G/K-based dictionary files in: <b>Android 9 and earlier:</b> Android/data/greektomelite/dictionaries <b>Android 10 and later:</b> Android/data/org.kx9s.greektomelite/files/Documents/dictionaries  Or, in GreekToMeLite 3.1.4 and later, press and Hold the Dictionary button in order to choose your (.txt) dictionary file to import (or re-import) from <u>your</u> Documents folder or other folder. You may also delete a dictionary using the Delete Dictionary menu item in Report Area (bottom) menu, except for dictionaries included by default with GreekToMeLite.
Fonts	Install fonts as usual for laptop/desktop computers.	Put optional font files in: <b>Android 9 and earlier:</b> Android/data/greektomelite/fonts <b>Android 10 and later:</b> Android/data/org.kx9s.greektomelite/files/Documents/fonts
Internationalization	Put additional language files in: /GreekToMe/internationalization	Put additional language files in: <b>Android 9 and earlier:</b> Android/data/greektomelite/internationalization <b>Android 10 and later:</b> Android/data/org.kx9s.greektomelite/files/Documents/internationalization
Logs (for diagnosing problems)	/GreekToMe/logs	<b>Android 9 and earlier:</b> Android/data/greektomelite/logs <b>Android 10 and later:</b> Android/data/org.kx9s.greektomelite/files/Documents/logs
Quit Program	File > Quit command	If necessary, such as after changing related external files, use the Options > Help > Force Quit! command.
Translations	Put additional Bible translation files in: /GreekToMe/translations	Put additional Bible translation files in: <b>Android 9 and earlier:</b> Android/data/greektomelite/translations <b>Android 10 and later:</b> Android/data/org.kx9s.greektomelite/files/Documents/translations  Or, in GreekToMeLite 3.1.4 and later, press and Hold the Translation button in order to choose your (.txt or .gtm) translation file to import (or re-import) from <u>your</u> Documents folder or other folder. You may also delete a translation using the Delete Translation menu item in Translation Area (top) menu, except for translations included by default with GreekToMeLite.

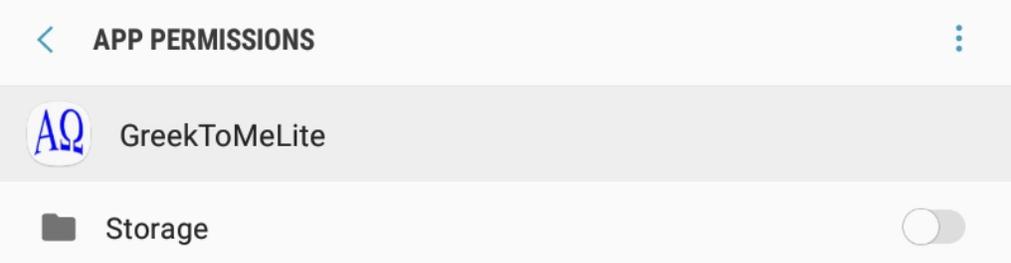
## Android Permissions

If you put files into one of the folders mentioned above, such as:  
Android/data/greektomelite/translations (Android 9 or earlier), or  
Android/data/org.kx9s.greektomelite/files/Documents/translations (Android 10 and later),  
do the following:

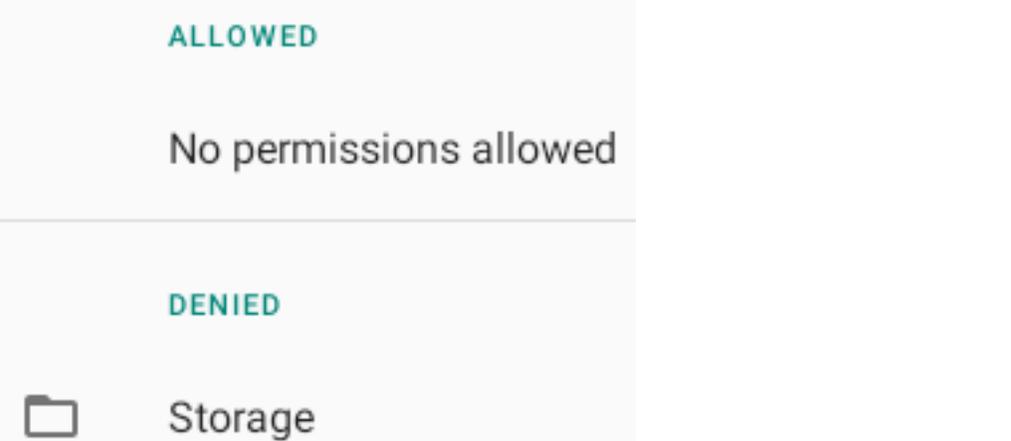
- Step 1. Options > Help > Force Quit!
- Step 2. Re-launch GreekToMeLITE

If GreekToMeLITE doesn't seem to find your files, verify you have given app permissions to GreekToMeLITE on your Android device (see example below), and repeat Steps 1 and 2.

### Android 9 and earlier:

<p>GreekToMeLITE App Permissions</p>	<p><b>Permissions</b> No permissions allowed</p>	
<p>Before</p>	 <p>&lt; APP PERMISSIONS</p> <p> GreekToMeLite</p> <p> Storage <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
<p>After</p>	 <p>&lt; APP PERMISSIONS</p> <p> GreekToMeLite</p> <p> Storage <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	

**Android 10 and later:**

<p>GreekToMeLITE App Permissions</p>	<p><b>Permissions</b> No permissions granted</p>	
<p>Before</p>	 <p><b>ALLOWED</b></p> <p>No permissions allowed</p> <hr/> <p><b>DENIED</b></p> <p> Storage</p>	



In Android 10 and later, if you give GreekToMeLITE the above permission, and perform Steps 1 and 2 above, launching the app will create the correctly-named (empty) folders inside the `Android/data/org.kx9s.greektomelite/files/Documents` folder that are supported by the app. This is easier than creating the 5 folders yourself. If after doing the steps above you don't see the **dictionaries**, **fonts**, **internationalization**, **logs**, or **translations** folder on your computer (such as in the Android File Transfer application on Mac OS X), disconnect the UBS cable from your Android device and reconnect it, and then see if the folders are now visible to your computer. It doesn't make sense why a folder created by GreekToMeLite would actually exist but not be visible until disconnecting and reconnecting the USB cable, but it was the only solution found while testing on a Samsung Android 11 device.

## 19. Word Search Puzzle

You can create a word search puzzle from a checklist. The Puzzle button in the Checklist dialog is enabled when at least one checklist item has a checkmark (✓) and there are no unsaved checklist changes. Below is a sample word search puzzle containing the Greek words of John 3:16 that were saved in a checklist. For this example, every word in the checklist had a checkmark (✓), but any of the checklist items could have been excluded from the puzzle by removing its checkmark (✓) in the Checklist dialog.

ή γ ά π η σ ε ν τ ò ν  
ν ò ί υ έ χ η ð ι κ ν  
α α ί ώ ν ι ο ν α μ ν  
τ ύ ί τ π θ ν ν τ ο ν  
ο ν τ ά ã ε ε ή η ν ω  
α λ λ ò ς ò κ ω λ ο ύ  
α λ ς ρ ν ς ω ζ ό γ ε  
' ί θ à κ ο ð ð π ε τ  
ε υ ο γ β ν έ ó ά ν σ  
η ή μ κ ό σ μ ο ν ή ι  
φ ρ ς ω τ ύ ο υ β θ π  
σ ð μ η ο χ π ε τ σ ώ

αίώνιον	εις	κόσμον	πιστεύων
άλλ'	έχη	μη	τòν
άπόληται	ζωήν	μονογενή	υιòν
αυτόν	ήγάπησεν	ò	ώστε
γάρ	θεòς	οϋτως	
έδωκεν	ίνα	πᾶς	

Statistics:

→ 5 αίώνιον, έχη, ήγάπησεν, κόσμον, τòν

← 4 μη, οϋτως, υιòν, ώστε

↓ 3 θεòς, μονογενή, πᾶς

↑ 5 άπόληται, γάρ, έδωκεν, ζωήν, πιστεύων

 1 εις

 1 αυτόν

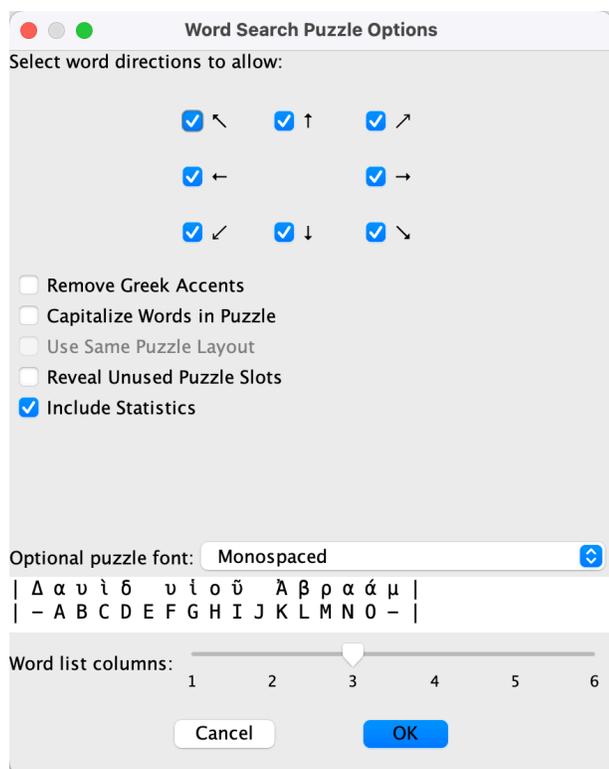
 3 άλλ', ίνα, ò

 0

Below the rectangular puzzle is the list of puzzle words which have been placed in columns in the order they appeared in the checklist. Below the list of puzzle words are the optional statistics that show the direction that each word was placed in the puzzle. **Because the puzzle layout is random, you may need to make it several times until you get a puzzle you like.** The statistics help you decide if you like the layout (without actually having to solve the puzzle). After the word search puzzle is created in the report area, you can copy the report text to an editor to format the puzzle as desired.

Note: You can also create a puzzle based on a list of checklist words that contains only **non-accented** letters (i.e. English letters in range a-z or A-Z), or **numbers** (i.e. digits 0-9). The program detects this, and when it "fills in" the unused puzzle slots it knows whether to substitute them with English letters a-z or A-Z, Greek letters α-ω or Α-Ω, or digits 0-9.

The table below this picture explains the Word Search Puzzle Options.



Component	Explanation
Select word directions to allow:	The 8 checkboxes let you control the direction the (checklist) words can be placed in the puzzle. For example, if you turn off the checkboxes in the 4 corners then no words will be placed diagonally. Because the puzzle layout is random, turning on a checkbox won't guarantee a word will be placed in that direction...it only makes it possible.
Remove Greek Accents	If on, Greek letter accents and breathing marks <i>that are recognized by the program</i> will be removed from the words used for the puzzle.

Capitalize Words in Puzzle	<p>If on, the (checkbox) words used for the puzzle will be capitalized.</p> <p>If on, the Remove Greek Accents option is required. (This is because the program doesn't contain a counterpart uppercase Greek letter for each accented lowercase Greek letter.)</p>
Use Same Puzzle Layout	<p>If you like the layout of the puzzle you created but you want to change one of the other word search puzzle options, you can turn on this checkbox to cause the program to re-create the puzzle with the same puzzle layout.</p>
Reveal Unused Puzzle Slots	<p>If on, the unused puzzle slots won't be "filled in" but rather remain a hyphen ("-"). This creates an "answer key" and makes it easier for you to see where the words were placed in the puzzle.</p>
Include Statistics	<p>If on, you will see in the report area the direction that each word was placed in the puzzle. If you like the layout of puzzle you created, you can select and delete the statistics portion.</p>
Optional puzzle font (i.e. the popup and the sample puzzle font area underneath)	<p>If an Optional puzzle font is selected, <i>that</i> font will be used when formatting the puzzle <i>instead of</i> the <b>Report Font (Greek)</b> in the Font Settings dialog. The system's "Monospaced" font is selected by default. The "Monospaced" font and any font names containing "Courier" are included at the top of the popup because those fonts are <i>more likely</i> to display a nice-looking puzzle. Otherwise, the puzzle letters won't line up and the puzzle shape will be uneven instead of a rectangle.</p> <p>The sample puzzle font area has two lines of text. If the pipes ( ) at the beginning and end of each line of text line up vertically, then that font <i>should be</i> adequate to use for displaying the puzzle—and <u>possibly</u> for printing the puzzle from within the program. (Turn on Options &gt; Show Print Page Width to see where the print margin is.) During testing, sometimes the puzzle looked OK in the report area and yet some Greek letters didn't print correctly. Therefore, before you print lots of copies of your puzzle, print <u>one</u> copy and see if it looks OK.</p>
Word list columns:	<p>The slider controls the number of columns of the list of puzzle words. The range is 1 to 6 columns. Hint: If you plan to copy the puzzle text to an editor, and that editor <i>has the ability to flow lines of text into columns</i>, then you may want to set the slider to 1 for a single column.</p>

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The End