

The `bibleref-parse` Package

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Documentation for version 1.0 (29th March 2011)

1 Introduction

The `bibleref-parse` package parses Bible passages that are given in human readable format. It accepts a wide variety of formats. This allows for a simpler and more convenient interface to the functionality of the `bibleref` package, which provides a variety of different formatting options.

<code>bibleref-parse</code> syntax	<code>bibleref</code> syntax	result (using defaults)
<code>\pbibleverse{1Cor 13:4-7}</code>	<code>\bibleverse{ICor}(13:4-7)</code>	1 Corinthians 13:4–7
<code>\pbibleverse{Matt 9:35-10:1}</code>	<code>\bibleverse{Matt}(9:35)-(10:1)</code>	Matthew 9:35–10:1

Additionally, this package provides an interface for other packages.

1.1 Licence

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1.2 Dependencies and interaction with other packages

- This package enhances and requires the `bibleref` package.
- If the `babel` package is loaded and one of the languages `ngerman`, `german`, `naustrian`, or `austrian` is selected, the book name ‘Pr’ is taken as a shorthand for *Prediger* (German for *Ecclesiastes*). Otherwise, ‘Pr’ is a shorthand for *Proverbs*.
- The `etoolbox` package is required. In particular, you need to use an ε - \TeX engine, but that should be no real restriction nowadays.
- The `scrfile` package is used to ease the interaction with `babel` and `bibleref-german`.

1.3 Contributions

Currently only English and German book names are supported. I would welcome contributions of book name prefixes for other languages.

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2 User commands

`\usepackage[options]{bibleref-parse}`

This loads the `bibleref-parse` package. Currently the only option is `comma=value`. It controls how commas in a Bible passage specification are handled:

<i>value</i>	meaning of <code>comma=<i>value</i></code>
<code>list</code>	The comma is used as a list separator. Behind each comma, a number specifying a chapter or a verse is expected. <i>Example: Mt 5,6,7</i>
<code>chvsep</code>	The comma is used to separate a chapter number from a verse number. This is common in German. <i>Example: Jh 3,16</i>
<code>likeBR</code>	This takes the current setup of the <code>bibleref</code> package into account. If <code>\BRchvsep</code> contains a comma, this option behaves like <code>chvsep</code> , otherwise it behaves like <code>list</code> .
<code>preferchvsep</code>	This behaves like <code>chvsep</code> unless the specified passage contains a colon. In that case, it behaves like <code>list</code> .
<code>preferlikeBR</code> <i>(the default)</i>	If <code>\BRchvsep</code> contains a comma, this behaves like <code>preferchvsep</code> . Otherwise this behaves like <code>list</code> .

`\biblerefparseset{options}`

This sets the *options*, affecting all following passage specifications in the current group.

`\pbibleverse[options]{passage}`

This parses the given *passage* and passes the result to the `\bibleverse` macro, formatting it according to the rules of the `bibleref` package. If any *options* are specified, they affect this single *passage* only.

If a *passage* spans more than one book, the different parts are separated with `\BRbksep`, which you can redefine to suit your needs. The `bibleref` manual describes how you can otherwise influence the formatting.

Examples:

T_EX source	Result
<code>\pbibleverse{Gen1:27}</code>	Genesis 1:27
<code>\pbibleverse{Exo 20}</code>	Exodus 20
<code>\pbibleverse[comma=chvsep]{Lev.5,3-4}</code>	Leviticus 5:3–4
<code>\pbibleverse{Jos 7,3-5;12;Jdg 4,2-4}</code>	Joshua 7;3–5;12; Judges 4;2–4
<code>\pbibleverse{Ruth 3-4:4+4:6}</code>	Ruth 3–4:4;4:6
<code>\pbibleverse{1Sam 5:3,5;6:3-7:3;8:3,5}</code>	1 Samuel 5:3,5;6:3–7:3;8:3,5
<code>\pbibleverse{0bad 1-3,5,8-9}</code>	Obadiah 1–3;5;8–9

There are variants of `\pbibleverse` for the variants of `\bibleverse`:

```

\pibibleverse[options]{passage} % uses \ibibleverse
\pibiblechvs[options]{passage} % uses \ibiblechvs
\pibiblevs[options]{passage} % uses \ibiblevs

```

2.1 Bible passage specification

The basic message is: Just use your intuition. This is what this package was created for. If you want more details, here they are.

- Depending on the current setting of the `comma` option (see above), a single verse can be specified in one of these formats:

Format 1: `<book> <chapter>:<verse>`

Format 2: `<book> <chapter>,<verse>`

You can add or remove spaces between the different parts.

The exact syntax for the book name can be looked up in Section 2.2; but again the basic message is: Just use your intuition.

Examples: `Mark 16:5` `1 Samuel 13:14` `2Tim3: 16`

- You can reference a **whole chapter or book** by omitting the verse (and chapter) information.

Examples: `1 John` `Ps 51`

- You can specify **ranges** using a single dash. This works for ranges of verses as well as ranges of chapters. The start and the end verse do not have to be in the same chapter. You even can have a chapter as start and a verse as end (but not the other way around).

Examples: `Mt 28:18-20` `Matthew 5-7` `2Cor 6:10-7:4` `Joshua 4-5:1`

- You can **list** several passages in one specification. Several options are available. They offer flexibility and differ in how the passage on the right side should be specified: Some allow and some require that a partial specification is used.

Semicolon The next item may be a book or a chapter.

Comma The next item may be a chapter or a verse. (Format 1 only)

Plus The next item may be a book, a chapter or a verse.

Dot The next item must be a verse.

All of these have in common that you can use ranges on their left and on their right side. Also, you can create lists of more than two single verses or range specifications.

Examples: `Col 1:15,2:9.10` `Ps 22+23` `Rev 22:3-4.7;Acts 1:6-8`

2.2 Book name specification

All names of canonical books given in English or German should be recognised, including their abbreviations. The following table specifies the available names for all books.

Book	English names	German names
Gen	Genesis Gen Ge Gn Ge* Gn*	1Mose 1Mos 1Mo Genesis Gen Ge Gn 1Mo* Ge* Gn*
Exod	Exodus Exod Ex Ex*	2Mose 2Mos 2Mo Exodus Ex 2Mo* Ex*
Lev	Leviticus Lev Lv Le* Lv*	3Mose 3Mos 3Mo Levitikus Leviticus Lev Lv 3M* Le* Lv*
Num	Numbers Num Nb Nu* Nb*	4Mose 4Mos 4Mo Numeri Num 4M* Nu*
Deut	Deuteronomy Deut Deu Dt De* Dt*	5Mose 5Mos 5Mo Deuteronomium Deut Dtn Deu Dt 5M* De* Dt*
Josh	Joshua Josh Jos Jos*	Josua Jos*
Judg	Judges Judg Jdg Jg Jd Judg* Jdg* Jg*	Richter Ri Ri*
Ruth	Ruth Rt Ru* Rt*	Rut Ruth Rt Ru Ru* Rt*
1Sam	1Samuel 1Sam 1S 1S*	1Samuel 1Sam 1S 1S*
2Sam	2Samuel 2Sam 2S 2S*	2Samuel 2Sam 2S 2S*
1Kgs	1Kings 1K 1Kg 1Kgs 1Ki* 1Kg*	1Könige 1Kön 1Kö 1Kö*
2Kgs	2Kings 2K 2Kg 2Kgs 2Ki* 2Kg*	2Könige 2Kön 2Kö 2Kö*
1Chr	1Chronicles 1Ch 1Chr 1Ch*	1Chronik 1Chr 1Ch 1Ch*
2Chr	2Chronicles 2Ch 2Chr 2Ch*	2Chronik 2Chr 2Ch 2Ch*
Ezra	Ezra Ezr Ezr*	Esra Esr Esr*
Neh	Nehemiah Neh Ne Ne*	Nehemia Nehemiah Neh Ne Ne*
Esth	Esther Esth Est Est*	Ester Esther Est Est*
Job	Job Jb	Hiob Hi Ijob Hi* Ij*
Ps	Psalms Psalm Ps Ps*	Psalmen Psalm Psalter Ps Ps*
Prov	Proverbs Prov Pro Pr ^(see text) Pro*	Sprüche Sprichwörter Spr Sp Sp*
Eccl	Ecclesiastes Eccl Ec Qo Ecl Eccl Eccle Ec- cles Ecclesiaste* Q*	Prediger Pred Pr ^(see text) Kohelet Koh Pre* Koh*
Song	SongofSolomon SongofSongs SofS Sg So* Sg*	Hohelied Hoheslied HohesLied Hld Hhld LiedderLieder Lied Hoh* Hh* Hl* Li*
Isa	Isaiah Isa Is Is*	Jesaja Jesajah Jes Jesa*
Jer	Jeremiah Jer Jr Jer* Jr*	Jeremia Jeremiah Jer Jr Jer* Jr*
Lam	Lamentations Lam Lm La* Lm*	Klagelieder Klgl Klgl Kl*
Ezek	Ezekiel Ezek Ezk Eze* Ezk*	Hesekiel Hes Ezechiel Ez Eze Hes* Eze*
Dan	Daniel Dan Dn Da* Dn*	Daniel Dan Dn Da* Dn*
Hos	Hosea Hos Ho Hos*	Hosea Hos Ho Hos*
Joel	Joel Jl Joe* Jl*	Joel Joël Jl Joe* Joë* Jl*
Amos	Amos Am Am*	Amos Am Am*
Obad	Obadiah Obad Obd Ob Ob*	Obadja Obad Obd Ob Ob*
Jonah	Jonah Jon Jon*	Jona Jonah Jon Jon*
Mic	Micah Mic Mi Mi*	Micha Mic Mi Mi*
Nah	Nahum Nah Na Na*	Nahum Nah Na Na*
Hab	Habakkuk Hab Hbk Hak Hab* Hb* Hak*	Habakuk Hab Hbk Hak Hab* Hb* Hak*
Zeph	Zephaniah Zeph Zp Zep* Zp*	Zefanja Zefanjah Zef Zef*
Hag	Haggai Hag Hg Hag* Hg*	Haggai Hag Hg Hag* Hg*

Book	English names	German names
Zech	Zechariah Zech Zc Zec* Zc*	Sacharja Sacharjah Sach Sa Sa*
Mal	Malachi Mal Ml Mal* Ml*	Maleachi Mal Ml Mal* Ml*
Matt	Matthew Matt Mt Mat* Mt*	Matthäus Matt Mt Mat* Mt*
Mark	Mark Mk Mar* Mk*	Markus Mk Mar* Mk*
Luke	Luke Lk Lu* Lk*	Lukas Lk Lu* Lk*
John	John Joh Jn Joh* Jn*	Johannes Joh Jh Joh* Jn*
Acts	Acts Ac Ac*	Apostelgeschichte Apo Apg Apos* Apg*
Rom	Romans Rom Ro Rm Ro* Rm*	Römer Röm Rö
1Cor	1Corinthians 1Co 1Cor 1Co*	1Korinther 1Kor 1Ko 1Kor*
2Cor	2Corinthians 2Co 2Cor 2Co*	2Korinther 2Kor 2Ko 2Kor*
Gal	Galatians Gal Ga Ga*	Galater Gal Ga Ga*
Eph	Ephesians Eph Ep Eph*	Epheser Eph Eph*
Phil	Philippians Phil Phi Ph Phili*	Philipper Phil Phi Ph Phili*
Col	Colossians Col C*	Kolosser Kol Kol*
1Thess	1Thessalonians 1Thess 1Th 1Th*	1Thessalonicher 1Thessaloniker 1Thess 1Th 1Th*
2Thess	2Thessalonians 2Thess 2Th 2Th*	2Thessaloniker 2Thess 2Th 2Th*
1Tim	1Timothy 1Tim 1Tm 1Ti* 1Tm*	1Timotheus 1Tim 1Tm 1Ti* 1Tm*
2Tim	2Timothy 2Tim 2Tm 2Ti* 2Tm*	2Timotheus 2Tim 2Tm 2Ti* 2Tm*
Titus	Titus Tit Tt Tit* Tt*	Titus Tit Tt Tit* Tt*
Phlm	Philemon Philem Phlm Phm Phile* Phl* Phm*	Philemon Philem Phlm Phm Phile* Phl* Phm*
Heb	Hebrews Hebr Heb He Heb*	Hebräer Hebr Heb He Heb*
Jas	James Jas Js Jm Ja* Js* Jm*	Jakobus Jak Jk Ja Ja* Jk*
1Pet	1Peter 1Pet 1Pt 1P 1P*	1Petrus 1Petr 1Pet 1Pt 1P*
2Pet	2Peter 2Pet 2Pt 2P 2P*	2Petrus 2Petr 2Pet 2Pt 2P*
1John	1John 1Joh 1Jo 1Jo* 1Jn*	1Johannes 1Joh 1Jh 1Jo* 1Jh*
2John	2John 2Joh 2Jo 2Jo* 2Jn*	2Johannes 2Joh 2Jh 2Jo* 2Jh*
3John	3John 3Joh 3Jo 3Jo* 3Jn*	3Johannes 3Joh 3Jh 3Jo* 3Jh*
Jude	Jude Jud Jude*	Judas Jud Juda*
Rev	Revelation Rev Rv Rev* Rv*	Offenbarung Offb Ofb Apokalypse Apok Apk Of* Apok* Apk*
Tob	Tobit Tob To*	Tobit Tobias Tob To*
Jdt	Judith Jdt Judi* Jdt*	Judit Judith Jdt Judi* Jdt*
AddEsth	GreekEsther GrEst AddEst AdditionstoE* AdditionsE* Adde* GreekE* GrE*	Stücke zu Ester Stücke Ester StEst GrEst Stücke zu E* Stücke E* StE*
Wis	Wisdom Wisdom of Solomon W*	Weisheit Weisheit Salomos Weish W*
Sir	Sirach Ecclesiasticus Si* Ecclesiasti* Ec- clu*	Sirach Jesus Sirach Si* Jesus S*
Bar	Baruch Ba*	Baruch Ba*
EpJer	Epistle of Jeremiah Epistle Jeremiah EpJer Epistle of Jer* Epistle Jer* EpJer*	Brief des Jeremia Brief Jeremias BrJer Brief des Jer* Brief Jer* BrJer*

Book	English names	German names
AddDan	AddDan GreekDaniel GrDan Addition- stoD* AdditionsD* AddD* GreekD* GrD*	StückezuDaniel StückeDaniel StDan GrDan StückezuD* StückeD* StD*
1Macc	1Maccabees 1Ma*	1Makkabäer 1Makk 1Ma*
2Macc	2Maccabees 2Ma*	2Makkabäer 2Makk 2Ma*

Some remarks regarding the book name table:

- If an entry ends with a *, you can use any continuation of the given prefix. However, it is recommended that you stick to standard names, as the package might be extended to further languages in the future.
- White space and dots are ignored.
- While the book names are listed by language, they can right now be used in all contexts. There is only one exception: ‘Pr’ means *Proverbs* in English texts and *Prediger=Ecclesiastes* in German texts (the latter requires using the `babel` package).
- Some German book names include an umlaut (like ‘Römer’). They can be given in any of the following formats:

Römer This is the most convenient, but also the most fragile variant. It requires that the input encoding is `utf8` or `latin1`.

Roemer You can use the ASCII version.

R\''omer You can use T_EX umlaut notation.

R''omer You can use the slightly shorter notation provided by the `babel` package and its relatives for German languages.

Romans You can switch to a different language or an abbreviation that does not require an umlaut.

2.3 Defining book names

If the standard book names listed above are not enough, you can define your own book names.

```
\brpDefineBookPrefix{<new book prefix>}{<book name>}
\brpDefineBook{<new book name>}{<book name>}
```

Preferably, you define an entire prefix (this is slightly more efficient), and use single definitions only if there are several continuations. The `<book name>` should be the one given in the first column of the book name table above.

Prefixes always take precedence over single book names. For this reason, you might need to undefine them:

```
\brpUndefBookPrefix{<new book prefix>}{<book name>}
\brpUndefBook{<new book name>}{<book name>}
```

If you want to provide different meanings of a book name depending on the language, you can append your definitions to `babel`'s `\extras<lang>` and `\noextras<lang>` hooks. See the package source `bibleref-parse.sty` for an example.

3 Interface for package authors

You can use the parser of book names separately.

```
\brp@bookname{<book>}
```

This will set the macro `\brp@bk` to the normalised name of the given book. The normalised names are listed in the first column in the table above. They were chosen according to OSIS naming conventions², which in turn are based on the *SBL handbook of style*.

To parse a passage specification, use the following macro.

```
\brp@parse{<passage specification>}
```

This will set the macro `\brp@result` to a sequence of range specifications. A range specification has the following form:

```
\brp@range{<book>}{<from chapter>}{<from verse>}{<to chapter>}{<to verse>}
```

Typically, you will provide a local definition of `\brp@range` that takes these five parameters when evaluating `\brp@result`. The parameters are set according to the following conventions:

- If a complete book is specified, the numbers are all empty.
- If a complete from- or to-chapter is specified, the corresponding verse is empty.
- For non-ranges, the from- and to- values will be equal.
- For books consisting of a single chapter, the chapter values will be empty. This affects Obadiah, Philemon, 2 John and 3 John.

²See <http://www.bibletechnologies.net/20Manual.dsp>, Section 24.