

Availability

Paratext 9 was released on Oct 11, 2019. You can download it from the Paratext download page: [Paratext 9 download](#). You are registered for Paratext 9 if you have a registration for Paratext 8. There is no need to migrate Paratext 8 projects to Paratext 9, Paratext 9 accesses the same projects. Some users on a project can use Paratext 8 and others can use Paratext 9 without difficulty.

You can have Paratext 9 on the same computer as Paratext 8, and projects do not need to be migrated to Paratext 9. Paratext 9 will open the projects you have in Paratext 8.

Do not open the same project in both versions of Paratext at the same time. If you edit in one version, then save, then edit in the other version and save, your first set of edits will likely disappear.

Paratext 9 User Interface

All Paratext trainers have had the mantra telling users to “Click on the window first to activate it, then click on the menu”. With Paratext 9, this is no longer an issue.

Paratext 9 has completely redesigned the way users interact with windows and menus based on this and other long-standing usability issues in Paratext. It will be difficult for some to adapt to the new user interface, but we are confident that it will result in more efficient use of the screen space and of the tools.

Window types

Floating

Not docked inside of Paratext, floating above, ideal for a second monitor.

By default they are pinned so that they don't disappear behind Paratext, but if you unpin them, they

will quickly get hidden behind Paratext. If the floating pane is unpinned in one corner of Paratext and you click on ANY pane in Paratext, the floating pane will disappear behind Paratext. You can only bring it back by Alt+Tab.

We had floating Windows in Paratext 7 and 8, they just weren't called that:

- Biblical Terms Tool
- Checking Inventories and settings
- Assignments and Progress
- Wordlist
- Parallel Passages
- Checklists

To be sure, it was confusing to users as to why these windows behaved differently. Now we must teach users that they can control all window behavior. If there is a type of window a user is uncomfortable with, they need to learn how to transform it to the type of window they want.

It is important to note that floating windows are the only type that can be moved onto a second monitor, so everyone who uses multiple monitors should learn to use them.

Panel

These are what users think of as normal Paratext windows. They take up their own space, docked inside of Paratext. But there are some major usability improvements over the old Paratext windows.

Panels can't be hidden by other panels

In the past, you could easily resize a window over the top of a neighboring window, even covering it completely. But the new panels can only be covered by floating panels, which are the default for tools.

Panels resize together

Dragging the edge of a panel window resizes the panels on both sides, in the same way that resizing cells in a table resizes the surrounding cells. It may be helpful to think of the Paratext program as a grid, rather than as separate windows.

Tab

Tabs are created by dropping one window onto the center drop zone of another window. They are also created by opening a new window and selecting Tab as the style. The window then appears as a tab in the same window, or most recently active window. Only one can be seen at a time, but it is a huge space saver, and is easy to switch back and forth between different resource texts.

One advantage is that now Paratext and Logos operate in very similar ways, especially with regards to panels and tabs.

Autohide

Autohide is a radically new feature that allows you to click the auto hide button on any window to send it to the far right of the screen onto the autohide panel. When you click on an autohide panel's icon, it opens left, covering the right-most portion of the screen. While it is open, you may

resize it to take up more or less screen space, and it will remember this setting until you move it again.

Autohide windows are ideally suited for something that you check briefly, and then don't return to for some time. The moment you click outside of the autohide window, it will disappear until you open it again. This would make it impossible for the user to be typing anything in another window while looking at something in the autohide window.

What windows would be most suitable for autohide?

Parallel Passages

When there is a parallel passage for the current verse, the button turns colorful at the top. If you open the parallel passage tool and then autohide it, you can fly it out for a quick peek at the parallel passages while you are translating.

Assignments and Progress

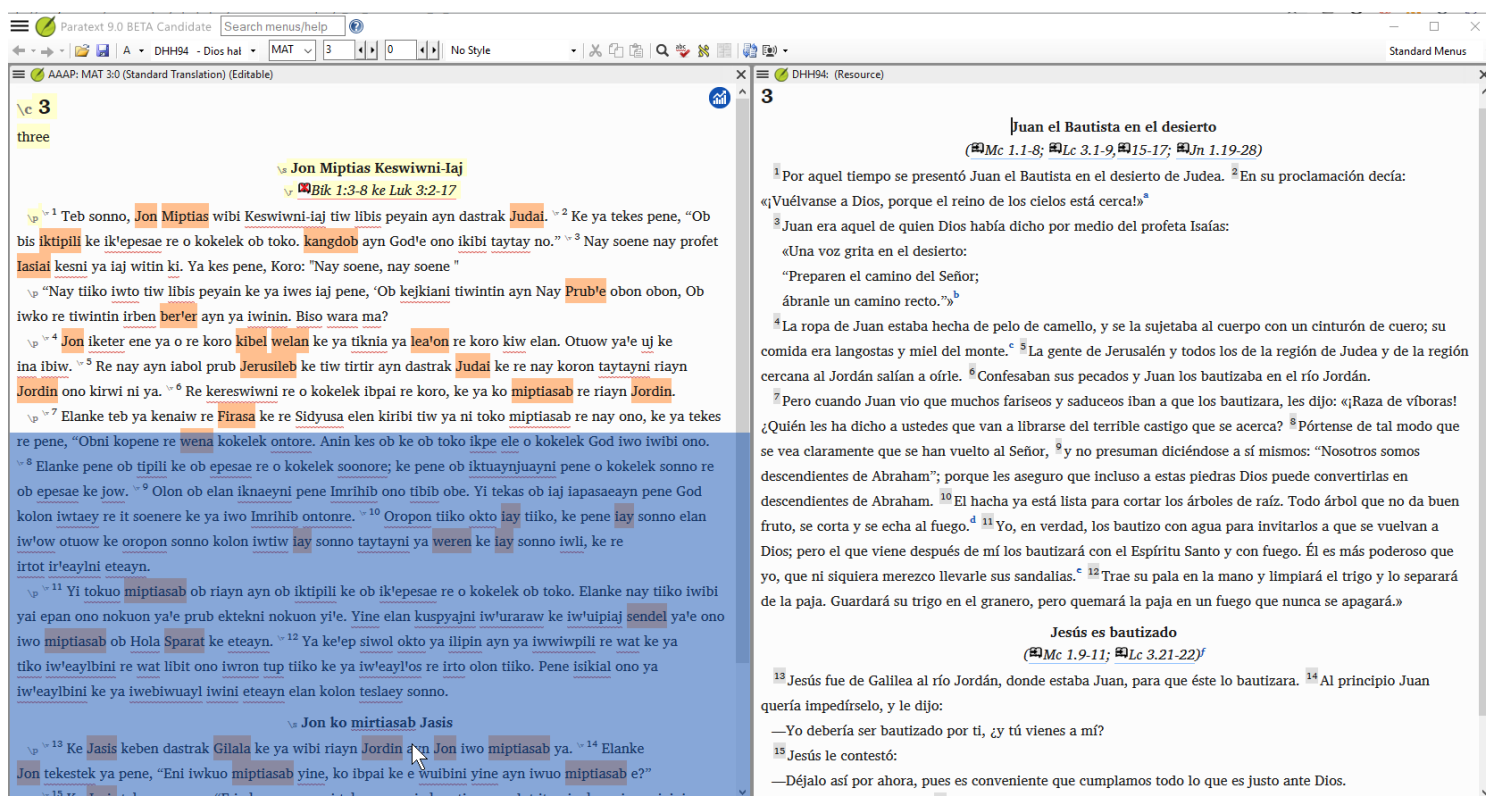
The first time I opened Assignments and Progress, it became another panel in Paratext, and I was confused. It was too small to see the contents. But if you make this an autohide, it flies out from the right so you can see your task, then disappears when you click away. Perfect!

Others?

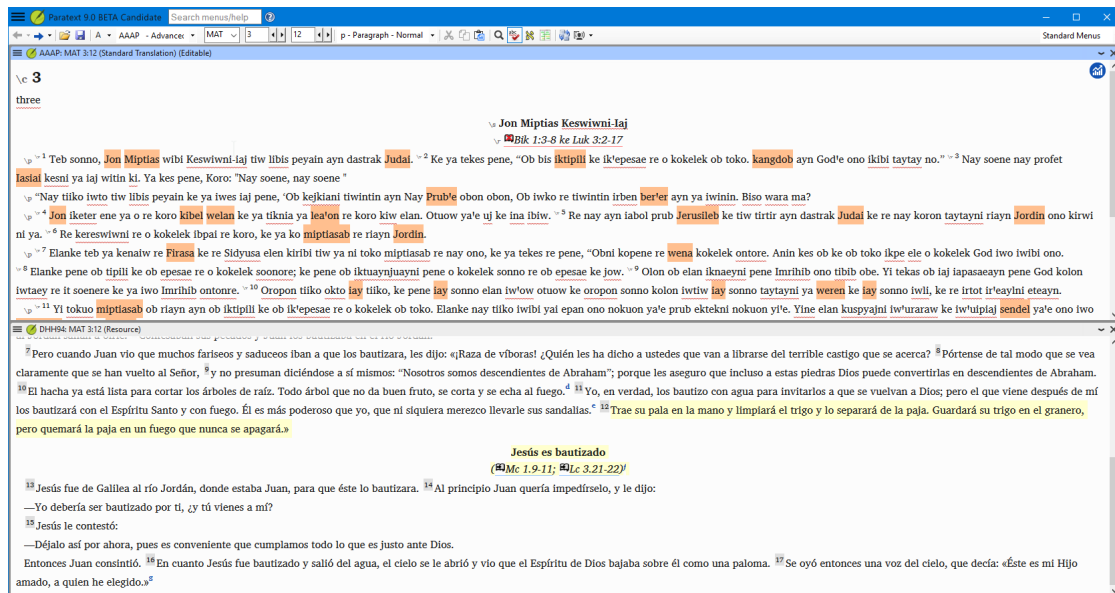
Moving/Repositioning Panels

When dragging and dropping panels, the behavior is radically different from Paratext 8. You will need some time to experiment with it to get the feel for how it works. But it is similar to how Logos moves and arranges windows.

To rearrange a panel, click and drag it onto another panel. A gray zone will appear to show where the panel you are dragging will end up. For instance, to make my left hand panel be at the bottom, I click and drag it to the bottom half of the other pane.



After letting go:



Menus

In Paratext 9 the menus are only visible when you want them. Open the top level Paratext menu by clicking on the three horizontal lines (hamburger button) at the top right of the main window.

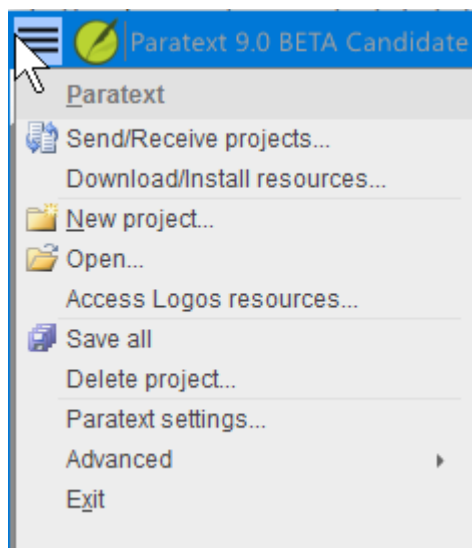


Open the project level menu by clicking the three lines at the top right of the project menu.



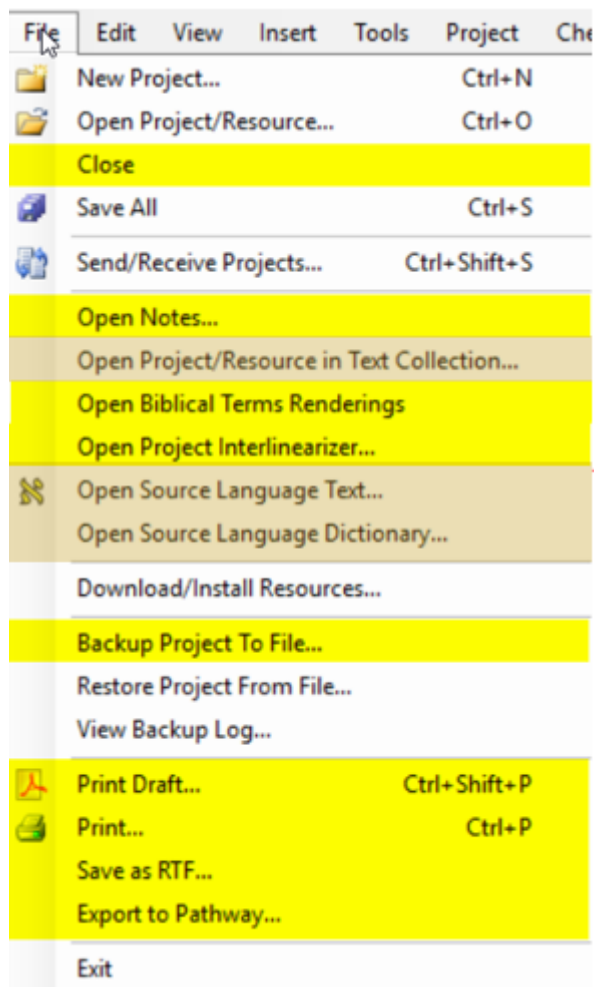
Main Menu

The main menu contains a lot less options than it used to. Look here at the File menu. What options are missing?



The answer is, any command that is specific to a particular project. Think for a moment how the

yellow highlighted commands below from Paratext 8 act on specific projects, not on all of Paratext:

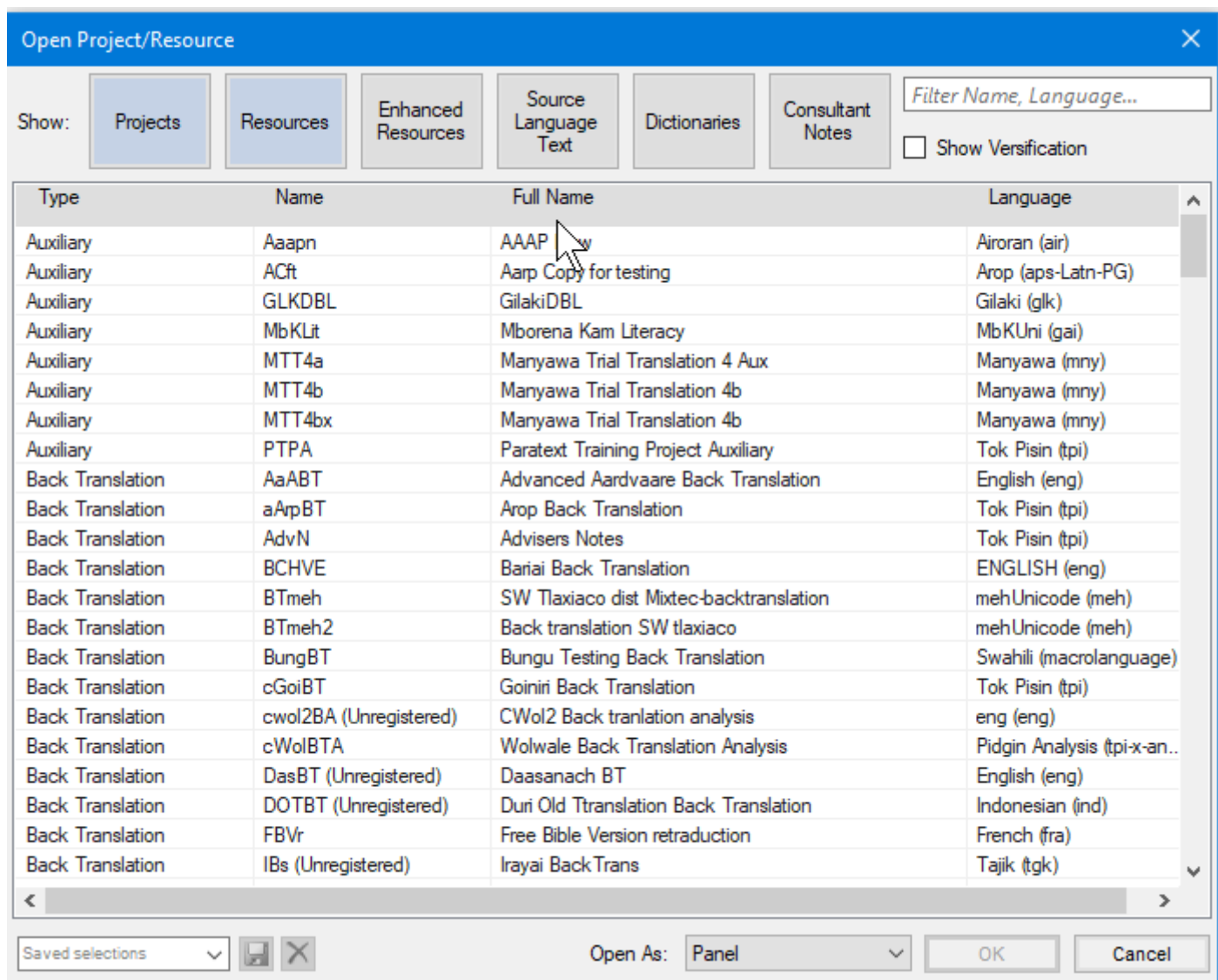


The Open commands in brown are not needed because you can select that content in the new Open dialog.

Think of it another way: If any of the highlighted commands were selected before first clicking on the correct window to activate it, the user would be frustrated with the wrong results. So Paratext 9 moves most of those commands directly to the window that they act on. (Some are hidden instead in advanced menus because of infrequent use).

Opening a new Project/Resource from the menu

The new open dialog looks like this:



The buttons across the top set filters to show or hide that type of content. Click a button to show that content, click it again to hide it. This example is showing projects and resources. It starts sorting the items by the type column (type of project). You can click on another heading to sort by the project name or short name, or the language. If you are used to pressing the first letter of the project you want, you can type one or several letters in the *Filter Name, Language* box at top right.

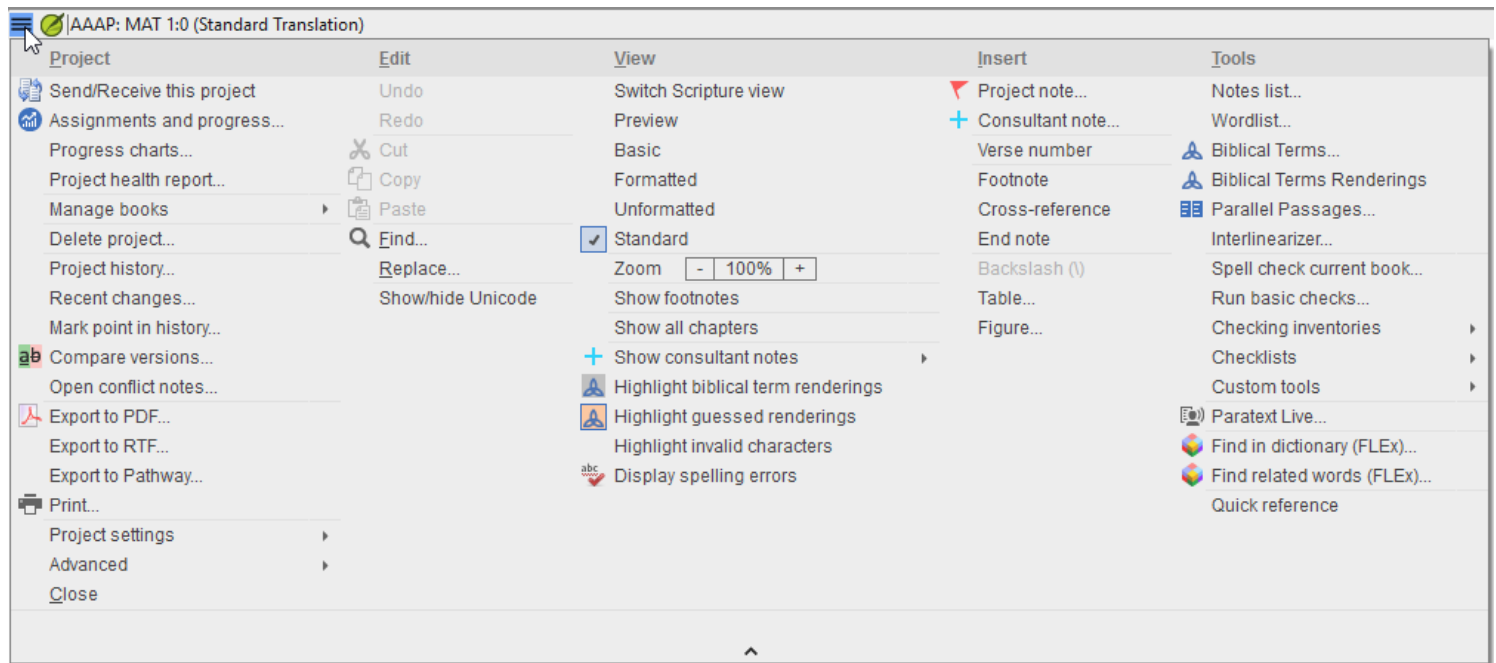
Because Paratext has so many ways of working with windows, it needs to be told which kind of window you are expecting to use when you open a new Project or Resource.

At the bottom left of this open dialog, it is set to open projects as Panels. You can select the window type from the list, which includes:

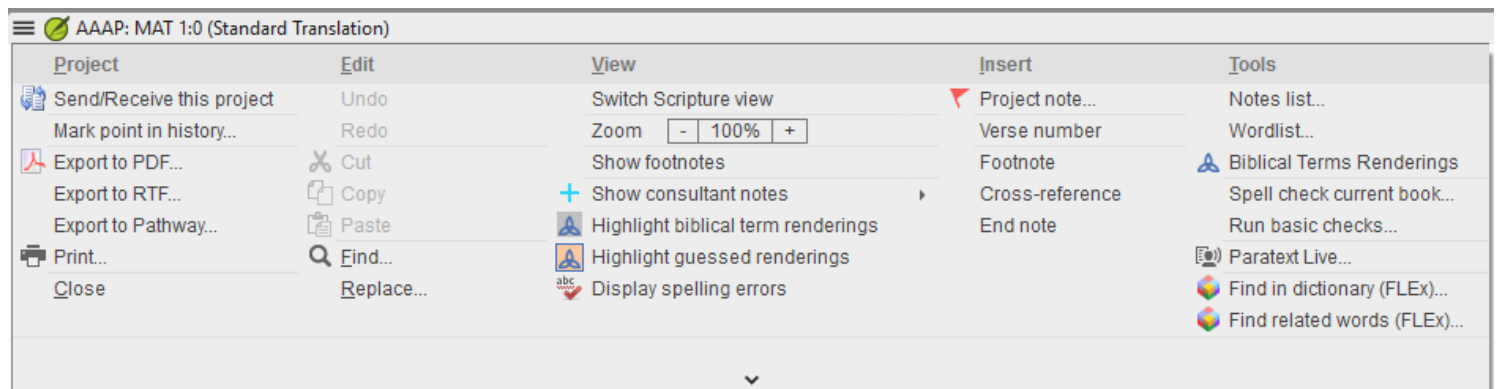
- Floating
- Panel
- Tab
- Text collection
- Autohide

Panel Menus

These contain all the commands that can act on the specific panel and active tab.



There are two lists of menu items in Paratext, Full menus or standard menus. The standard list omits some lesser-used items. The standard menu equivalent of the above looks like this:



Any standard menu can be expanded to the full menu by clicking the down wedge at the bottom of the menu. You set your preference for Full or standard menus in the help menu. Check Full to get Full menus, uncheck Full to get standard menus.



Enhanced Resources

These are a new type of resource in Paratext 9. Besides displaying the text of the chosen translation, they can also display information about the source language words in that passage (similar to the reverse Interlinear in some Logos Bibles).

Re nay korlon ekteƿ ayn tiw iriw tikiabi ono wi kernaïw Jasis.

1 Birai ko'ow Jasis ono iabol Metleheb¹ ekben dastrak Judai. Ke teb sonno, ko Herot ono keben pene Kang. Ke re nay korlon ekteƿ ayn tiw iriw tikiabi ono wibi ker'ep iabol prub Jerusleb ono ke re u terertekni pene, "2 Nay onton owuiw, re kor'ow ya ayn iwben pene kang re'e Judi ono wi kon tiw pai? Et tenaiw ibaib ya'e kia wi'i koto eyi ono, peneke et ni tiwiniw ibaib ene tibi ayn it'estek ya ene."

3 Teb Kang ni Hor iot kolon iaj soene ke ya kibti ekteƿ ke ya keben olon naejiwini iaj sonno peyain. Ke re tebayn wuruiw ayn iabol prub Jerusleb ono repe tiwiniw koron ke olore kernaïwini iaj sonno. "4 Sopeneke Kang Herot ono kaybi re nay rebaen ke re tasi ayn lo ono, ke ya tekerni re pene, "Krias, Nay God ko probas ayn iwes ya iwibi ayn iwouw re tebayn wuruiw ya'e enain ke iwnaiw ekteƿni re ke iwo ilpab re ono, re wi kor'ow ya okon tiw pai?"

5 Ke re teresweyae ya pene, "Re kor'ow ya iabol Metleheb ekben dastrak Judai ono. Kopene profet keswiwini iaj witin pene,

6 "Eni iabol Metleheb ikban dastrak Judai ini,

7 epe ik'aep wisin prub.

8 Kopene tiiko obe iwini witin

9 ke ya iwben pene nay ayn teknaïwteƿ re sapsap yi'e,

10 re Asriel." to ko.

11 Kang Herot kolon iaj sonno ke ya kes iaj berew tiiko kiwi re nay korlon ekteƿ ayn tiw iriw ni tikiabi ono ayn iwrubi irnaiw ya. Ke Teb re kiribi ke kerkaybini ke ya tekerni re pene, "Teb i'pai ob kenaiw ibaib sonno kia wi'i koto eyi ono?" "8 Ke epan ya epesae re ayn irwi iabol ke ya tekes re enain pene, "Ob bis iwko boayl nokuon ayn ikpayl'jek nay onton sonno. Ke teb ob iknaiw ya, ob bis iwkiweyaebi enain ene ke iwkestekni yai ti yipe iwui iw'aestek ya."

9 Re korlon iaj ya'e konuayn, ke teb re kor'usai ayn irwi, re kernaïw¹¹ *ibaib* re kernaïw ya witin ki, kia wi'i koto eyi ono enain. Ke ibaib ono kiwi re witin ke wi koto eyait ber'erni olon nay onton ono ikon ya olonbi sonno. "10 Re kerpaekpaekni peyain teb re kernaïw ibaib sonno. "11 Re nay korlon ekteƿ ayn tiw iriw tikiabi ono, kirpir'os olonbi ono ke re kernaïw Birai ro onton wuruiw ono kerben. Sopeneke re ker'ekuraw ke ker'estek ya. Ke epan re kir'ikia re roayn ya'aeayl re'le ono ke kereb re o obon obon koto olonbi ono ke re kerej ya. Re kerej ya gol ke sinri ke powri oroayn keben. "12 Teb re nay korlon ekteƿ ayn tiw iriw tikiabi ono koron

NRS89+: MAT 2:4 (Enhanced resource)

All Research Terms (NRS89+)

AAAP | Biblical Terms: [Found](#) [Problem](#)

...where is the child who has been born king of the Jews? For we observed his star at its rising, and have come to pay him homage." 3When King Herod heard this, he was frightened, and all Jerusalem with him; 4and calling together all the chief priests and scribes of the people, he inquired of them where the **Messiah** was to be born. They told him, "In Bethlehem of Judea; for so it has been written by the prophet: 5And you, Bethlehem, in the land of Judah, are by no means least among the rulers of Judah; for from you shall come a ruler who is to shepherd my people Israel." 7Then Herod secretly called for the wise men and learned from them the exact time when the star had appeared. 8Then he sent them to Bethlehem, saying, "Go and search diligently for the child; and when you have found him, bring me word so that I may also go and pay him homage." 9When they had heard the king, they set out; and there, ahead of them, went the star that they had seen at its rising, until it stopped over the place where the child was. 10When they saw that the star had stopped, they were overwhelmed with joy. 11On entering the house, they saw the child with Mary his mother; and they knelt down and paid him homage. Then, opening their treasure chests, they offered him gifts of gold, frankincense, and myrrh. 12And having been warned in a dream not to return to Herod, they left for their own country by another road. 13Now after they had left, an angel of the Lord appeared to Joseph in a dream and said, "Get up, take the child and his mother, and flee to Egypt, and remain there until I tell you; for Herod is about to search for the child, to destroy him." 14Then Joseph got up, took the child and his mother by night and went to Egypt.

zētein (ζητέω)
inf indecl prs act (v, infinitive indeclinable present active)
Lemma: zētēō (ζητέω)
to try to learn where something is, to look for, to try to find

NRS89+	Source language	Definition
✓ Messiah	Χριστός (Christos)	Χριστός (Christos) 1 (literally: one who has been anointed) in the NT, titles for Jesus as the Messiah, but in many contexts, and especially without an article, Χριστός becomes a part of the name of Jesus; see 93.387). (66) Glosses: <i>Christ; Messiah</i> Domain: <i>Roles and Functions</i> Comment: <i>In a number of languages Χριστός (or Μεσσίας) as a reference to th...</i>

Renderings (AAAP): *Krias'e Krias*

Show 1 more sense
All occurrences in all books: (529)

Was this helpful? Yes No

After clicking on **Messiah** in the NRS89 text we see the Greek word, and a definition, and even the Biblical term renderings from the translation project on the left. Currently the mouse is over the word **search** so info on that word is displayed in a tool tip.