Bible Versions

Red or Green or Inbetween?

Part 1: Bible Source Documents

Old Testament (OT) Documents

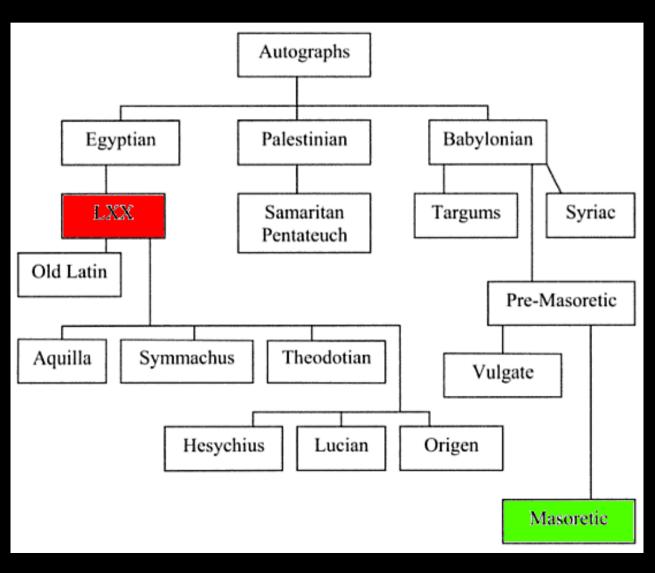
OT Languages

- Mostly written in Biblical Hebrew
- Some portions written in Biblical Aramaic:

Daniel 2:4b–7:28 – five stories about Daniel and his colleagues, and an apocalyptic vision.

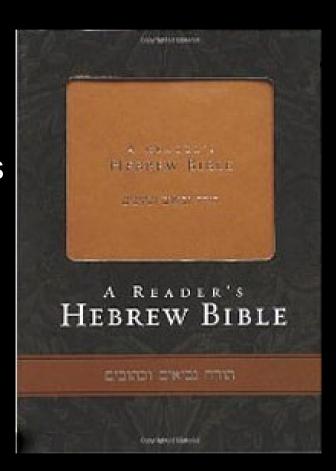
Ezra 4:8–6:18 and 7:12–26 – quotations of documents from the 5th century BCE concerning the restoration of the Temple in Jerusalem.

OT Source Document Families



Masoretic Text (MT)

- Hebrew text of the Old Testament
- Created between 900-1100AD (but dates are controversial)
- Based on textual tradition of the Jewish scholars known as the *Masoretes*
- Intended to correct the faults that had crept into the text of the Old Testament during the Babylonian captivity, and to prevent corruption
- Used in both old and modern Bible translations



Septuagint (LXX)

- Greek version of OT
- Translated from 285-132BC
- Legend: Requested by Greek King of Egypt Ptolemy II Philadelphus for inclusion in the Library of Alexandria, and 70 (or 72) Jewish scholars created it
- The most ancient manuscripts known as Vaticanus, Sinaiticus, and Alexandrinus
- Probably different vorlage (sources) than MT
- Varying literalness; sometimes shorter than MT
- 80% of NT quotes from OT are from Septuagint

THE SEPTUAGINT BIBLE

Dead Sea Scrolls (DSS)

- Collection of 972 texts discovered between 1946 and 1956
- Written in Hebrew, Aramaic, Greek, and Nabataean
- These manuscripts have been dated to various ranges from 408BCE-318CE
- 40% are Biblical texts
- Contain parts of all of the OT Testament except for parts from the Book of Esther
- 95% agreement with Masoretic Text (MT), even after 1000 years

THE DEAD SEA SCROLLS

CHARLESWORTH

Hebrew, Aramaic, and Greek Texts with English Translations

Rule of the Community
and Related Documents

J.C.B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck)

Westminster John Knox Press

Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia (BHS)

- "Exact" copy of the Masoretic Text as recorded in the Leningrad Codex
- Published 1977-present -- in 4thth edition
- In the margins are Masoretic notes
- Footnotes record possible corrections to the Hebrew text. Many are based on the Samaritan Pentateuch, the Dead Sea Scrolls and on early Bible translations such as the Septuagint, Vulgate and Peshitta
- It is published by the Deutsche Bibelgesellschaft (German Bible Society) in Stuttgart

BIBLIA HEBRAICA

STUTTGARTENSIA

Old Testament (OT) Document Comparisons

MT vs LXX

Isaiah 7:14

MT: Therefore the Lord himself will give you a sign: behold, a young woman shall conceive, and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel

LXX: Therefore the Lord himself shall give you a sign; behold, a virgin shall conceive in the womb, and shall bring forth a son, and thou shalt call his name Emmanuel

MT vs LXX

Isaiah 7:14

MT: Therefore the Lord himself will give you a sign: behold, a young woman shall conceive, and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel

LXX: Therefore the Lord himself shall give you a sign; behold, a virgin shall conceive in the womb, and shall bring forth a son, and thou shalt call his name Emmanuel

Matthew 1:23

NLT: "Look! The virgin will conceive a child! She will give birth to a son, and they will call him Immanuel, which means 'God is with us." [Matthew 1:23 NLT]

MT vs LXX/DSS

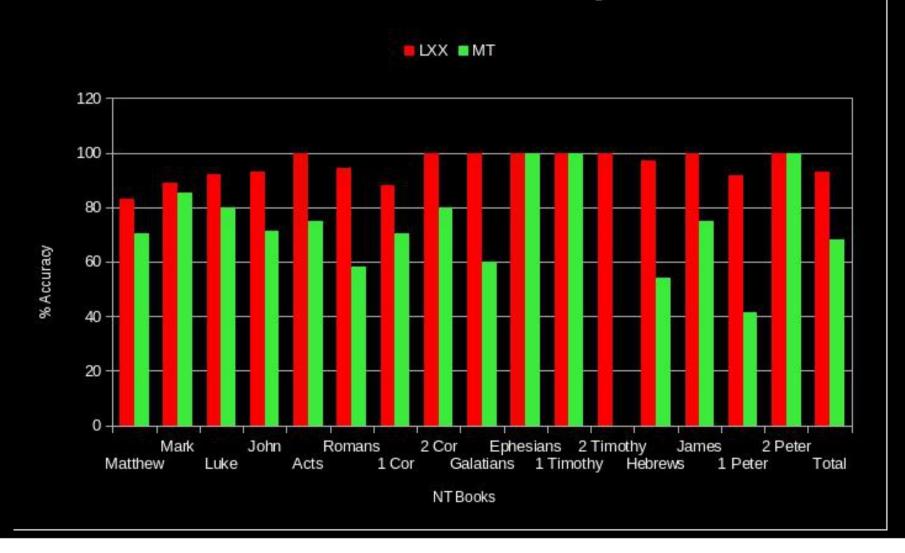
Psalm 145:13

MT: Thy kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and thy dominion endureth throughout all generations.

LXX/DSS: Thy kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and thy dominion [endures] through all generations. The Lord is faithful in his words, and holy in all his works.

^{*} Psalm 145 is an alphabetical acrostic: The first line begins with aleph, the first letter of the Hebrew alphabet, and so on through the alphabet—except that in the Masoretic text there is no line for nun(1)

LXX vs MT Accuracy in NT



New Testament (NT) Documents

NT Languages

- Mostly written in Biblical Greek (Koine)
- Some portions written in Biblical Aramaic e.g.:

Holding her hand, he said to her, "Talitha koum," which means "Little girl, get up!" [Mark 5:41 NLT]

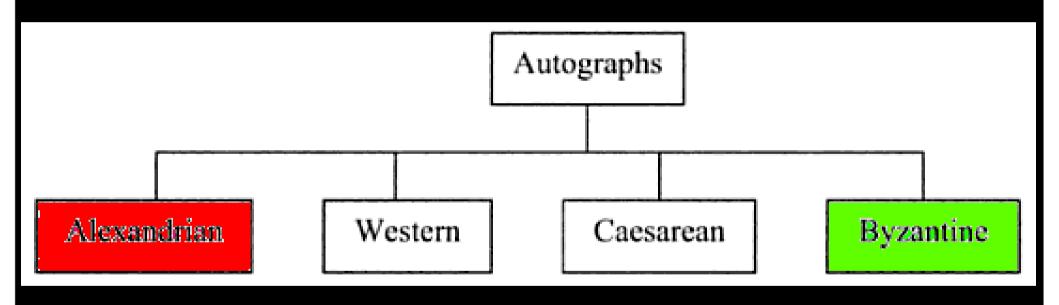
Looking up to heaven, he sighed and said, "Ephphatha," which means, "Be opened!" [Mark 7:34 NLT]

At about three o'clock, Jesus called out with a loud voice, "Eli, lema sabachthani?" which means "My God, my God, why have you abandoned me?" [Matthew 27:46 NLT]

Heaven's Language?



NT Source Document Families

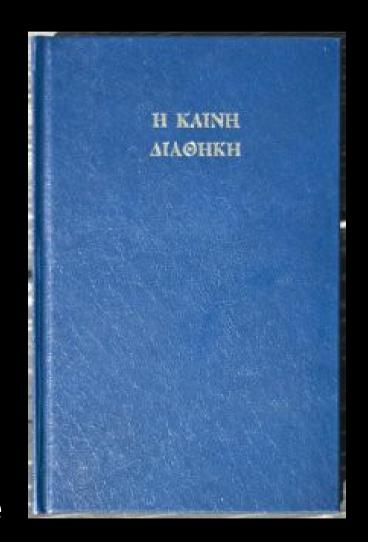


NT Source Document Families



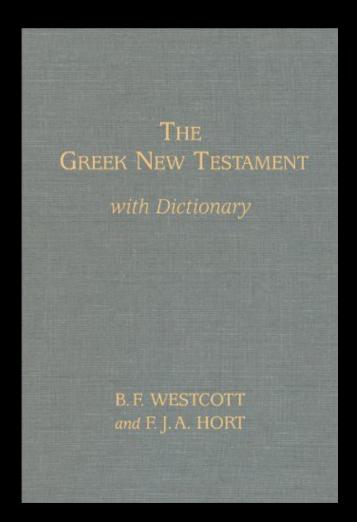
Textus Receptus (TR)

- Greek-language version of the New Testament
- Latin for Received Text
- Created by Dutch Catholic scholar/humanist Desiderius Erasmus
- Relies heavily on Syrian/Byzantine manuscripts (only 6, dated 1100AD+)
- Published in 1516, revised till 1633
- Primary basis for German Luther Bible (1522), Tyndale Bible (1522), King James Version (KJV) Bible (1611)



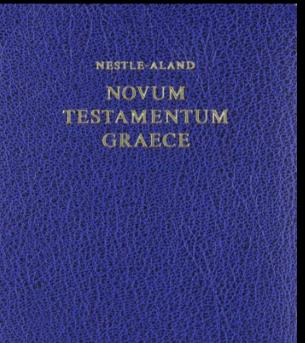
Westcott & Hort (WH)

- Greek-language version of the New Testament
- Also known as The New Testament in the Original Greek
- Relies heavily on Alexandrian manuscript types (1500 total of all types)
- Published in 1881
- Began a new epoch in the history of textual criticism
- Basis for first modern Bible translations e.g. Revised Version (RV) 1881/85, American Standard Version (ASV) 1901

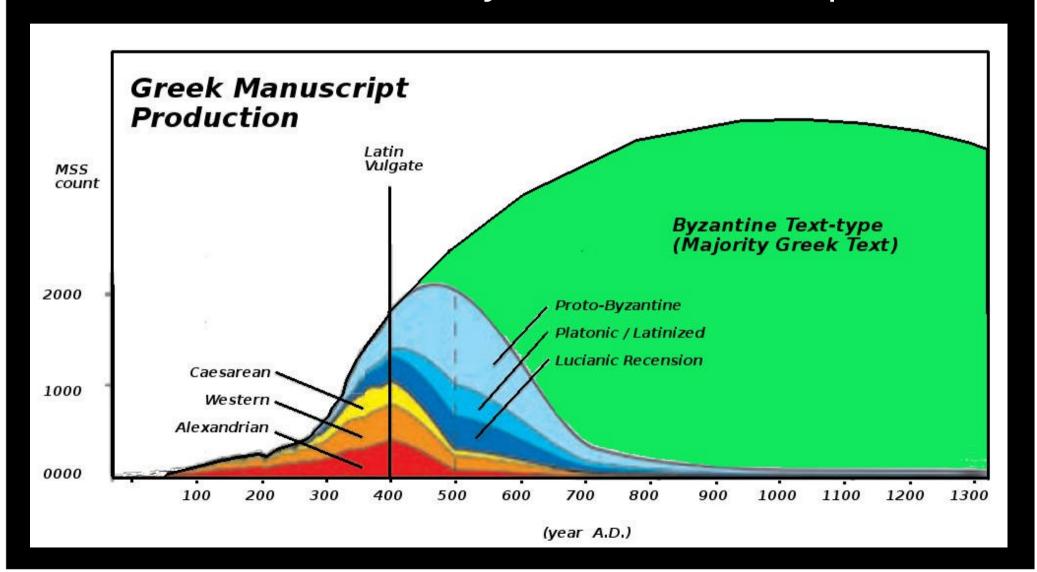


Nouuvum Testamentum Graece (NTG)

- Greek-language version of the New Testament
- Also known as Nestle-Aland (NA) edition
- Relies heavily on Alexandrian manuscript types (5800+ total of all types)
- Published 1898-present -- in 28th edition (NA28)
- Primary source for most contemporary New Testament translations
- Edited by the Institut für neutestamentliche Textforschung (Institute for New Testament Textual Research)
- Same as United Bible Society (UBS4)
- Very similar to Westcott & Hort (WH) but with additional sources (Bernhard, Tischendorf)



Alexandrian vs Byzantine Manuscripts



Byzantine Manuscripts

- Oldest dates to 7th century AD
- 90% of total (~ 5300)
- 'Majority Text' (MT)
- Favored till 1881
- Fuller/longer text

<u>Alexandrian Manuscripts</u>

- Oldest dates to 4th century AD
- 10% of total (~ 500)
- 'Critical Text' (CT)
- Favored after 1881
- Shorter text

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 - 10% of total (~ 500)
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95% TOTAL AGREEMENT 4.5% MINOR DIFFERENCES 0.5% REAL DIFFERENCES 0% DOCTRINAL DIFFERENCES

Textual Criticism: The Two Types

"Lower"

- Seeks to reproduce the original text of the Bible using the vast wealth of the manuscripts
- Necessary task because there exists minor variations among the biblical manuscripts, and no originals exist – just copies
- Done even by Erasmus for TR

"<u>Higher</u>"

- Seeks to determine whether the claims of the text are true or false
- Highly subjective and is colored by the view points of various "higher" critics
- Has nothing to do with Bible translation

Textual Criticism: The Good "Lower" Type

TEXTUAL CRITICAL PRINCIPLES

- Manuscripts must be weighed, not counted.
- 2. Determine the reading that would most likely give rise to the others.
- 3. The more difficult reading is preferable.
- 4. The shorter reading is preferable.
- Determine which reading is more appropriate in its context.

Textual Criticism: The Good "Lower" Type

TEXTUAL CRITICAL PRINCIPLES

- Manuscripts must be weighed, not counted.
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- 3. The more difficult reading is preferable.
- The shorter reading is preferable.
- 5. Determine which reading is more appropriate in its context.

Tends to support Critical Text (CT) rather than Majority Text (MT)

New Testament (NT) Document Comparisons

TR vs MT/CT

1 John 5:7-8

TR: For there are three that bear witness in heaven: the Father, the Word, and the Holy Spirit; and these three are one. And there are three that bear witness on earth: the Spirit, the water, and the blood; and these three agree as one.

MT/CT: For there are three that bear witness: the Spirit, the water, and the blood; and these three agree as one.

^{*} Only 4 Greek manuscripts support the TR

TR vs MT/CT

Acts 8:37

TR: Then Philip said, "If you believe with all your heart, you may." And he answered and said, "I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God."

MT/CT: n/a

TR/MT vs CT

Matthew 6:13

TR/MT: And do not lead us into temptation, But deliver us from the evil one. For Yours is the kingdom and the power and the glory forever. Amen.

CT: And do not lead us into temptation, But deliver us from the evil one.

TR/MT vs CT

[Longer Ending of Mark i.e. Mark 16:9-20 NLT]

TR/MT: After Jesus rose from the dead early on Sunday morning, the first person who saw him was Mary Magdalene, the woman from whom he had cast out seven demons. She went to the disciples, who were grieving and weeping, and told them what had happened. But when she told them that Jesus was alive and she had seen him, they didn't believe her. Afterward he appeared in a different form to two of his followers who were walking from Jerusalem into the country. They rushed back to tell the others, but no one believed them. Still later he appeared to the eleven disciples as they were eating together. He rebuked them for their stubborn unbelief because they refused to believe those who had seen him after he had been raised from the dead. And then he told them, "Go into all the world and preach the Good News to everyone. Anyone who believes and is baptized will be saved. But anyone who refuses to believe will be condemned. These miraculous signs will accompany those who believe: They will cast out demons in my name, and they will speak in new languages. They will be able to handle snakes with safety, and if they drink anything poisonous, it won't hurt them. They will be able to place their hands on the sick, and they will be healed." When the Lord Jesus had finished talking with them, he was taken up into heaven and sat down in the place of honor at God's right hand. And the disciples went everywhere and preached, and the Lord worked through them, confirming what they said by many miraculous signs.

CT: n/a

TR/MT vs CT

[John 7:53-8:11 NLT]

TR/MT: Then the meeting broke up, and everybody went home. Jesus returned to the Mount of Olives, but early the next morning he was back again at the Temple. A crowd soon gathered, and he sat down and taught them. As he was speaking, the teachers of religious law and the Pharisees brought a woman who had been caught in the act of adultery. They put her in front of the crowd. "Teacher," they said to Jesus, "this woman was caught in the act of adultery. The law of Moses says to stone her. What do you say?" They were trying to trap him into saying something they could use against him, but Jesus stooped down and wrote in the dust with his finger. They kept demanding an answer, so he stood up again and said, "All right, but let the one who has never sinned throw the first stone!" Then he stooped down again and wrote in the dust. When the accusers heard this, they slipped away one by one, beginning with the oldest, until only Jesus was left in the middle of the crowd with the woman. Then Jesus stood up again and said to the woman, "Where are your accusers? Didn't even one of them condemn you?" "No, Lord," she said. And Jesus said, "Neither do I. Go and sin no more."

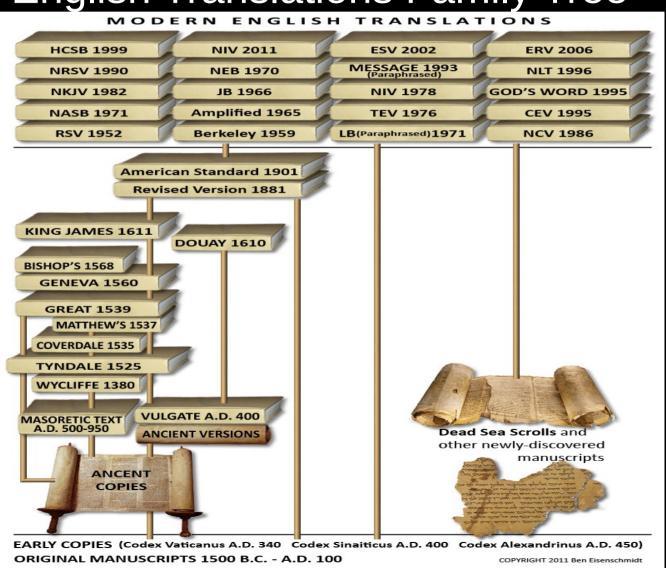
CT: n/a

REMEMBER!

95% TOTAL AGREEMENT
4.5% MINOR DIFFERENCES
0.5% REAL DIFFERENCES
0% DOCTRINAL DIFFERENCES

Bible History/Source Comparisons

English Translations Family Tree



Bible Versions: Sources

Version/Revision	Code	Year	OT Sources	NT Sources	Notes
King James	KJV	1611-1769	MT	TR	Based on Tyndale
(English) Revised	(E)RV	1881-1885	MT	W&H	Based on KJV
American	ASV	1901	MT LXX	W&H	Based on RV
Revised Standard	RSV	1946-1952	BHS	NTG	Based on ASV
New American Standard	NASB	1963-1971	BHS LXX	NTG	Based on ASV
New King James	NKJV	1979-1982	MT LXX	TR	Based on KJV
New Revised Standard	NRSV	1989	BHS LXX	NTG	Based on RSV
English Standard	ESV	2001/2007/ 2011	BHS LXX	NTG	Based on RSV
World English Bible	WEB	1997-	BHS LXX DSS	MT	Based on ASV

Bible Versions: Sources

Version/Revision	Code	Year	OT Sources	NT Sources	Notes
Amplified	AMP	1965/1987	BHS DSS	W&H NTG	Based on ASV
Living Bible	TLB	1971	n/a	n/a	ASV Paraphrase
New International	NIV	1978/1984/ 2011	BHS MT LXX DSS	NTG	New
Contempory English	CEV	1995	BHS	NTG	New
God's Word	GWT	1995		NTG	New
New Living	NLT	1996/2004/ 2007	BHS LXX	NTG	Based on TLB
The Message	MSG	2002	n/a	n/a	Paraphrase
New English	NET	2005	BHS LXX	NTG	New
Open English	EOB	2010-	MT	W&H	Based on TCNT

Part 2: Bible Translation Styles

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* Note: Different Color Meanings

Formal Equivalence (FE)

- "Word-for-word"
- "Literal"
- "Directed"

<u>Dynamic Equivalence (DE)</u>

- "Thought-for-thought"
- "Sense-for-sense"
- "Functional"

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- "Word-for-word"
- "Literal"
- "Directed"

<u>Dynamic Equivalence (DE)</u>

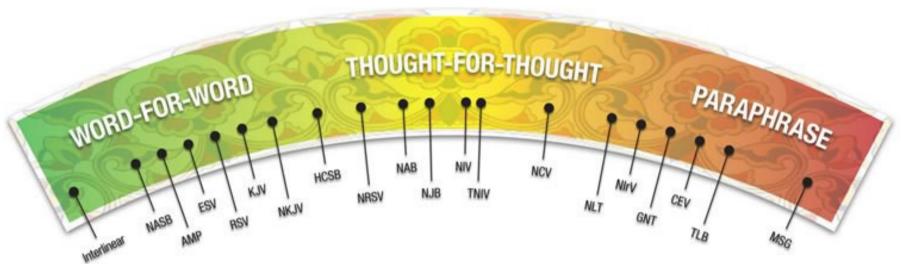
- "Thought-for-thought"
- "Sense-for-sense"
- "Functional"

Both types can be accurate!

Not 'Accuracy vs. Readability'!

Spectrum of Style in Translation

Types of Bible Translations



NASB - New American Standard Bible

AMP - Amplified Bible

ESV - English Standard Version

RSV - Revised Standard Version

KJV - King James Version

NKJV - New King James Version

HCSB - Holman Christian Standard Bible

NRSV - New Revised Standard Version

NAB - New American Bible

NJB - New Jerusalem Bible

NIV - New International Version

TNIV - Today's New International Version

NCV - New Century Version

NLT - New Living Translation

NIrV - New International Reader's Version

GNT - Good News Translation (also Good News Bible)

CEV - Contemporary English Version

TLB - The Living Bible

MSG - The Message

Spectrum of Style in Translation

	Formal Equivalance (literal)	Mediating	Functional Equivalance (idiomatic)
Goal	Comprehension: Alter the form until the text is comprehensible.	Clarity: Alter the form until the text is <i>clear</i> .	Naturalness: Alter the form until the text is natural.
Examples	KJV, NKJV, NASB, NRSV, ESV	Today's NIV, NAB, NJB, HCSB, NET	NLT, NCV, GNT, GW, CEV
Strengths	Helps to capture metaphors, verbal allusions, and ambiguities.	Achieves both accuracy and clarity.	Greatest comprehension. Communicates the message clearly and naturally.
Weaknesses	Can result in awkward English, obscurity, and inaccuracy. Comprehension test often fails.	More interpretation, so greater margin for interpretive error. Sometimes uses unnatural English.	Even more interpretation, so greater margin for error. Sometimes loses nuances of meaning in pursuit of simplicity and clarity.

Picking Bible Translation: Advise

- Pick more than one (FE & DE)
- Pick differently for pleasure reading vs studying
- Pick good study Bible but don't rely on just it
- Consider using chronological bible for daily reading
- Note new translations or editions that appear
- Use free large rich online resources
- Consider using an eReader or tablet instead of paper
- Just don't think about reading the Bible do it!

Bonus Section

KJV Issues

KJV English Difficulties

Word	Scripture	Meaning
Blains	Exodus 9:9	
Daysman	Job 9:33	
Fetch A Compass	2 Samuel 5:23	
Let	2 Thess 2:27	
Rereward	Joshua 6:13	
Prevent	Psalm 88:13	
Tabering	Nahum 2:6	
Wen	Leviticus 22:22	

KJV English Difficulties

Word	Scripture	Meaning
Blains	Exodus 9:9	Sores
Daysman	Job 9:33	Arbiter or judge
Fetch A Compass	2 Samuel 5:23	Circle around behind
Let	2 Thess 2:27	Obstruct or interfere
Rereward	Joshua 6:13	Rear Guard
Prevent	Psalm 88:13	Precede
Tabering	Nahum 2:6	Beating on
Wen	Leviticus 22:22	Ulcerous sore

KJV English Changes e.g. 1 John 5:7

- For thre ben, that yyuen witnessing in heuene, the Fadir, the Sone, and the Hooli Goost; and these thre ben oon. [Wycliffe Bible 1395]
- For ther are thre which beare recorde in heuen the father the worde and the wholy goost. And these thre are one. [Tyndale Bible 1526]
- For there are three, which beare recorde in heauen, the Father, the Worde, and the holy Ghost: and these three are one. [Geneva Bible 1597]
- For there are three that beare record in heauen, the Father, the Word, and the holy Ghost: and these three are one. [King James Version 1611]
- For there are three that bear record in heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost: and these three are one. [King James Version 1769]

KJV Only: Different Reasons

KJV-Only View	Beliefs
Better Text	KJV is the only widely used Bible exclusively based on the Textus Receptus Greek & Masoretic Hebrew Texts
Better Doctrine	Differences between the KJV and other Bible versions are examined and the KJV's readings preserve a superior doctrine and more of Jesus Christ's divine titles
Conspiratorial	Manuscripts that support the newer Greek text were only found recently and were found in areas like Egypt where false doctrine was prevalent
Historical	Reformers and Puritans used the KJV and it launched worldwide missions and the Great Awakenings
Better Manuscripts	Manuscripts that support the KJV agree with one another closely, don't show signs of textual corruption and represent the vast numerical superiority (90%)
Better Translation	KJV translators were masters of English and knew Greek and Hebrew and multiple other languages far better than translators today

KJV Only: Different Types

KJV-Only View	Beliefs
Generic KJV Only	Believe the KJV is the only Bible that should be used and leave it at that (not thought out)
English is Inspired	English in KJV is treated like it is inspired
Double-Inspiration	English corrects the Greek, and translations of the Bible into other languages must be guided by the English of the KJV
TR Only	Greek and Hebrew as superior to the English, but also holds that they were word-perfectly preserved
Majority Text	Superiority of the Byzantine manuscripts
King James Preferred	Believe the TR is the best text we have or else use the King James primarily

OT Translation Examples

Genesis 30:2 [Hebrew]

Genesis 30:2 [Interlinear]

elohim place said Rachel Jacob's nose burned

belly fruit at withheld who I

Genesis 30:2 [English word order]

Jacob's nose burned with Rachel and Am I in

Elohim's place

who withheld the belly fruit?

Genesis 30:2 [KJV]

יַחַר־ אָף יִצַּלָב בִּרָחֻל וַיֹּאמֵר הַתַּחַת אֵלֹהִים

And Jacob's anger was kindled against Rachel: and he said, Am I in God's stead,

ַבְנִירִ אַשֵּׁרֵר מְנֵע מִמֵּךְ פִּרִר בְּנִע מִמֵּךְ פִּרִר בְּנִע מִמֵּךְ בִּרִר בְּנִע מִמֵּרְ בִּרִר בְּנִע

who hath withheld from thee the fruit of the womb?

Genesis 30:2 [NASB]

Then Jacob's anger burned against Rachel, and he said, "Am I in the place of God,

who has withheld from you the fruit of the womb?"

Genesis 30:2 [ESV]

Jacob's anger was kindled against Rachel, and he said, "Am I in the place of God,

who has withheld from you the fruit of the womb?

Genesis 30:2 [HCSB]

Jacob became angry with Rachel and said, "Am I in God's place,

who has withheld children from you?"

Genesis 30:2 [NIV]

יַחַר־ אָף יַצְּלָב בְּרָחֵל וַיֹּאמֶר הַתַּחַת אֶלהִים יָּחַר בְּרָחֵל הַיֹּאמֶר הַתַּחַת אֶלהִים

Jacob became angry with her and said, "Am I in the place of God,

בְּנִכִּי אֲשֶׁרֵ מְנֵע מִמֵּךְ פִּרִי הְשָׁיִר יִּבְעָּרִי אֲשֶׁרֵּ בְּנִע מִמֵּךְ פִּרִי הְּטָּרְיּ

who has kept you from having children?"

Genesis 30:2 [NLT]

ַיִּחַר־ אָף יַצְּלָב בְּרָחֵל וַיֹּאמֶר הַתַּחַת אֱלֹהִים <u>יְ</u>

Then Jacob became furious with Rachel. "Am I God?" he asked.

בּוֹכֵר אֲמֶׁר מְנֵע מִמֶּר פִּרִר אֲמֶׁר – מְנֵע מִמֶּר פִּרִר אֲמֶּר – מְנֵע מִּמֶּר פִּרִר אַמֶּר

"He's the one who has kept you from having children!"

Genesis 30:2 [MSG]

ַּהַתר אָף יִצְּלָב בְּרָתֻל וַיֹּאמֶר הַתַּחת אֱלֹהִים וְיַחָבר אָף יַצְלָב בְּרָתֻל וַיֹּאמֶר הַתַּחַת אֱלֹהִים

Jacob got angry with Rachel and said, "Am I God?

Am I the one who refused you babies?"

Genesis 30:2 [VOICE]

Jacob became angry with Rachel. Jacob: Am I God?

He's the One responsible for you not getting pregnant, *not me*!

Genesis 30:2 [Greek LXX]

έθυμώθη δὲ Ιακωβ τῆ Ραχηλ καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῆ μὴ

άντὶ θεοῦ ἐγώ εἰμι ὃς ἐστέρησέν σε καρπὸν κοιλίας

Genesis 30:2 [Interlinear]

ἐθυμώθη δὲ Ιακωβ τῆ Ραχηλ καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῆ μὴ Being enraged And Jacob with Rachel said to her not

ἀντὶ θεοῦ ἐγώ εἰμι ὃς ἐστέρησέν σε καρπὸν κοιλίας in place of God I am who deprived you of fruit belly

Genesis 30:2 [English word order]

ἐθυμώθη δὲ Ιακωβ τῆ Ραχηλ καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῆ μὴ And Jacob, being enraged with Rachel, said to her, I am

ἀντὶ θεοῦ ἐγώ εἰμι ὃς ἐστέρησέν σε καρπὸν κοιλίας not in place of God who deprived you of the fruit of the belly

NT Translation Examples

Luke 22:2 [Greek]

καὶ ἐζήτουν οἱ ἀρχιερεῖς καὶ οἱ γραμματεῖς τὸ πῶς

άνέλωσιν αὐτὸν ἐφοβοῦντο γὰρ τὸν λαόν.

Luke 22:2 [Interlinear]

καὶ ἐζήτουν οἱ ἀρχιερεῖς καὶ οἱ γραμματεῖς τὸ πῶς And were seeking the chief priests and the scribes the how

ἀνέλωσιν αὐτὸν ἐφοβοῦντο γὰρ τὸν λαόν. they might put to death him they feared indeed the people

Luke 22:2 [English world order]

καὶ ἐζήτουν οἱ ἀρχιερεῖς καὶ οἱ γραμματεῖς τὸ πῶς And the chief priests and the scribes were seeking how

ἀνέλωσιν αὐτὸν ἐφοβοῦντο γὰρ τὸν λαόν. they might put him to death; they indeed feared the people

Luke 22:2 [NASB]

καὶ ἐζήτουν οἱ ἀρχιερεῖς καὶ οἱ γραμματεῖς τὸ πῶς And the chief priests and the scribes were seeking how

ἀνέλωσιν αὐτὸν ἐφοβοῦντο γὰρ τὸν λαόν. they might put Him to death; for they were afraid of the people.

* KJV, NIV, ESV similar

Luke 22:2 [NLT]

καὶ ἐζήτουν οἱ ἀρχιερεῖς καὶ οἱ γραμματεῖς τὸ πῶς
The leading priests and teachers of religious law were plotting how

ἀνέλωσιν αὐτὸν ἐφοβοῦντο γὰρ τὸν λαόν. to kill Jesus, but they were afraid of the people's reaction.

Luke 10:34a [Greek]

καὶ προσελθὼν κατέδησεν τὰ τραύματα αὐτοῦ

Έπιχέων ἔλαιον καὶ οἶνονκα

Luke 10:34a [Interlinear]

καὶ προσελθών κατέδησεν τὰ τραύματα αὐτοῦ and having approached bound the wounds of him

Ἐπιχέων ἔλαιον καὶ οἶνονκα pouring on oil and wine

Luke 10:34a [NASB]

καὶ προσελθὼν κατέδησεν τὰ τραύματα αὐτοῦ and came to him, and bandaged up his wounds,

Έπιχέων ἔλαιον καὶ οἶνονκα pouring oil and wine on them

Luke 10:34a [NLT]

καὶ προσελθὼν κατέδησεν τὰ τραύματα αὐτοῦ Going over to him, the Samaritan soothed his wounds

Ἐπιχέων ἔλαιον καὶ οἶνονκα with olive oil and wine and bandaged them

Gender Inclusive Translation Issues

English Language Challenges

	Singular	Plural
1st Person	1	We
2nd Person	You	You *
3rd Person	He, She, It	They

Masculine Term	Gender Inclusive Alternatives	
Man, Mankind	Humanity, Human Race, People, Humans	
Forefather	Ancestor	
Brother	Brother and Sister	

Singular Antecedent Pronoun	Common Referback	
Whoever, Anyone, Somebody, Person, etc.	They *	

Matthew 18:15 [Greek]

Έὰν δὲ ἁμαρτήση ὁ ἀδελφός σου,

ύπαγε ἔλεγξον αὐτὸν μεταξὺ σοῦ καὶ αὐτοῦ μόνου.

έάν σου ἀκούση, ἐκέρδησας τὸν ἀδελφόν σου-

Matthew 18:15 [Greek]

Έὰν δὲ ἁμαρτήση ὁ ἀδελφός σου,

If moreover sins against you the brother of you,

ὕπαγε ἔλεγξον αὐτὸν μεταξὺ σοῦ καὶ αὐτοῦ μόνου. go repove him between you and him alone

ἐάν σου ἀκούσῃ, ἐκέρδησας τὸν ἀδελφόν σου·
If you he will hear, you have gained the brother of you

Matthew 18:15 [English language order]

Ἐὰν δὲ ἁμαρτήσῃ ὁ ἀδελφός σου,

If moreover, your brother sins against you,

ὕπαγε ἔλεγξον αὐτὸν μεταξὺ σοῦ καὶ αὐτοῦ μόνου. between you and him alone, go reprove him.

ἐάν σου ἀκούσῃ, ἐκέρδησας τὸν ἀδελφόν σου-If he will hear you, you have gained your brother

Matthew 18:15 [NASB]

Ἐὰν δὲ ἁμαρτήση ὁ ἀδελφός σου, If your brother sins [against you],

ὕπαγε ἔλεγξον αὐτὸν μεταξὺ σοῦ καὶ αὐτοῦ μόνου. go and show him his fault in private;

ἐάν σου ἀκούσῃ, ἐκέρδησας τὸν ἀδελφόν σουif he listens to you, you have won your brother.

Matthew 18:15 [NIV]

Έὰν δὲ ἁμαρτήσῃ ὁ ἀδελφός σου,

If your brother or sister sins [against you],

ὕπαγε ἔλεγξον αὐτὸν μεταξὺ σοῦ καὶ αὐτοῦ μόνου. go and point out their fault, just between the two of you.

ἐάν σου ἀκούσῃ, ἐκέρδησας τὸν ἀδελφόν σου-If they listen to you, you have won them over.

Matthew 18:15 [NLT]

Ἐὰν δὲ ἁμαρτήση ὁ ἀδελφός σου, If another believer sins against you,

ὕπαγε ἔλεγξον αὐτὸν μεταξὺ σοῦ καὶ αὐτοῦ μόνου. go privately and point out the offense.

έάν σου ἀκούσῃ, ἐκέρδησας τὸν ἀδελφόν σου-

If the other person listens and confesses it, you have won that person back.

Hebrew Idioms

Hebrew Idioms: Samples

Verse	Idiom	Meaning
Ex 3.8	flowing with milk and honey	fertile
Deut 8.14	heart lifted up	proud
Deut 15.7	close hand	selfish
1 Sam 24.3	covered his feet	relieved himself
2 Sam 18.25	good news is in his mouth	he brings good news
Job 20.20	knew no quiet in their bellies	greedy
Job 23.16	soft heart	fearful
Ps 7.9	hearts and kidneys	thoughts and emotions
Ps 11.6	the portion of their cup	their destiny
Gen 40.13	lift up your head	restore to honor
Ps 75.5	lift horn	defy God
Song 2.17	until the day breathes	until dawn
Is 61.3	oil of gladness	joy
Ezek 3.7	hard forehead	stubborn

LXX vs MT

LXX vs MT

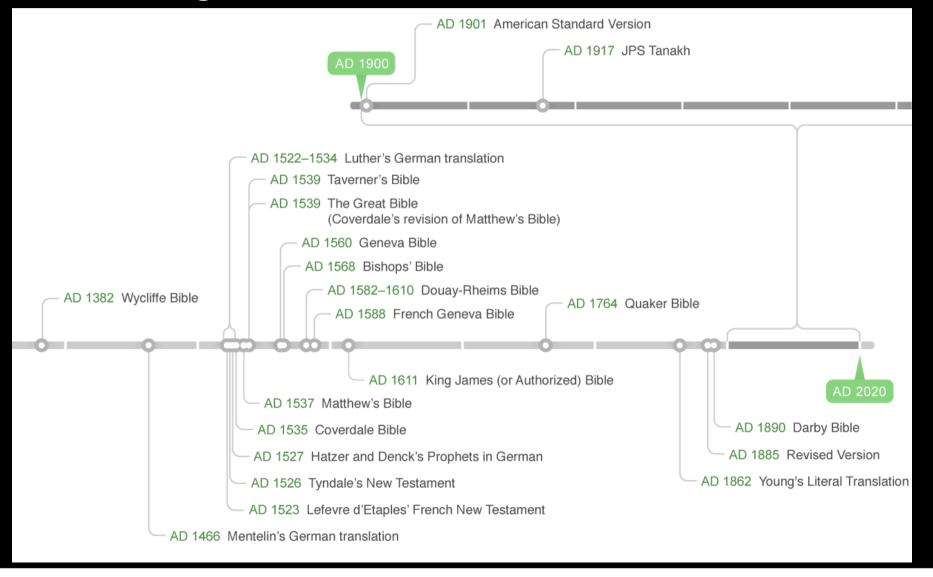
This passage in the New Testament	depends on this passage from the Septuagint (LXX) version of the Old Testament	to show that God had prophecied this	but the Masoretic Text (MT) reads quite differently
"when He [Jesus] comes into the world, He says, ' a body you have prepared for me' we have been sanctified through the offering of the body of Jesus Christ" (Hebrews 10:4-10)	"Sacrifice and offering You did not will; But a body You prepared for me" (Psalm 39:7, Orthodox Study Bible)	The Incarnation	"You desired neither sacrifice nor meal offering; You dug ears for me" (Psalm 40:7, Complete Jewish Bible)
" Behold, the virgin shall be with child and shall bear a son, and they shall call his name Immanuel" (Matthew 1:21-23)	"behold, the virgin shall conceive and bear a Son, and you shall call His name Immanuel." (Isaiah 7:14, Orthodox Study Bible)	The Virgin Birth	"behold, the young woman is with child, and she shall bear a son, and she shall call his name Immanuel." (Isaiah 7:14, Complete Jewish Bible)
"And again, when he bringeth in the firstbegotten into the world, he saith, And let all the angels of God worship him." (Hebrews 1:6)	"Rejoice, ye heavens, with him, and let all the angels of God worship him" (Deuteronomy 32:43, Brenton's LXX)	The Deity of Christ	The MT of Deuteronomy 32:43 says nothing about angels worshiping the Messiah. (KJV, Jewish Bible, etc.)

LXX vs MT

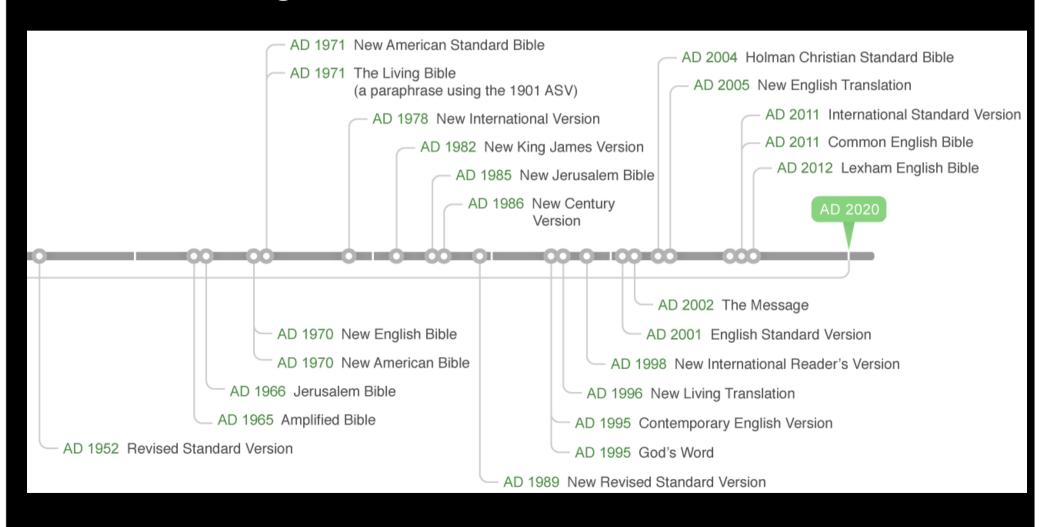
This passage in the New Testament	depends on this passage from the Septuagint (LXX) version of the Old Testament	to show that God had prophecied this	but the Masoretic Text (MT) reads quite differently
Jesus said He fulfilled the OT prophecy to "proclaim liberty to the captives and recovery of sight to the blind" (Luke 4:18)	The OT prophecied that Messiah would "preach liberty to the captives and recovery of sight to the blind" (Isaiah 61:1, Orthodox Study Bible)	Jesus Healing the Blind	The MT of Isaiah 61:1 says nothing about the blind having their sight restored. (KJV, Jewish Bible, etc.)
Numerous NT passages mention Christ's hands and feet being pierced by crucifixion.	"They pierced my hands and my feet" (Psalm 21:17, Orthodox Study Bible)	The Crucifixion	"like a lion, my hands and my feet" (Psalm 22:17, Complete Jewish Bible)
"and in his name shall the Gentiles trust." (Matt. 12:21)	"and in his name shall the Gentiles trust." (Isaiah 42:4, Brenton's LXX)	Gentiles Trusting in Jesus' Name	"and the isles shall wait for his law." (Isaiah 42:4, KJV)

English Bible Translation Timeline

English Translations 1382 to 1952



English Translations Since 1952





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