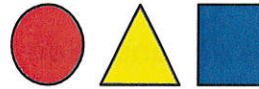


God's Word Preserved – the beloved English Bible

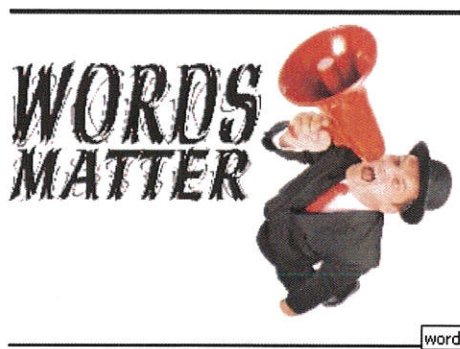
REVIEW



- Things that are **different** are **NOT** the **same**.
- God promised to **preserve** His **WORDS** – and God **cannot** lie. Titus 1:2; Hebrews 6:17-18
- The Bible issue really comes down to a tale of two cities – **Antioch** vs. Alexandria, Egypt.
- The Bible testifies it is preserved as a **copy** – if God was not able to preserve His **actual words in English**, our faith would have to stand in the wisdom of men!

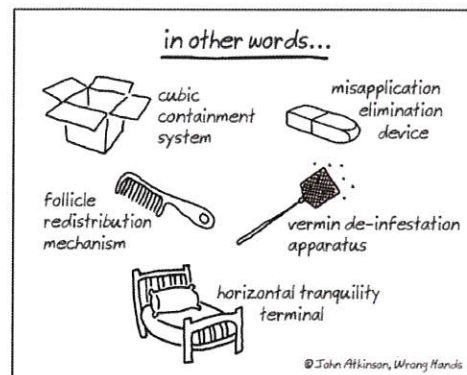
WEEK 9. The Methods of Translation

Consider this – Since God promised to preserve His actual words, shouldn't we be concerned about which translation method to use?



Word for Word

OR



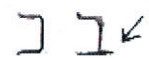
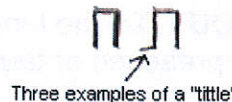
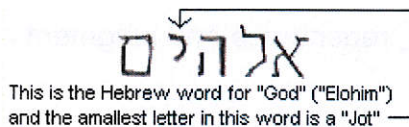
Thought for Thought

Proverbs 30:5 – Every word of God is pure

Psalms 12:7 – Thou shalt keep them, O LORD, thou shalt preserve them from this generation for ever.

Matthew 24:35 – Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away.

Matthew 5:18 – For verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass, **one jot** or **one tittle** shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled.



NOTE God is interested in the **purity** and smallest **detail** of His Word!

KEY TERMS:

Translation – The rendering of a literary work from one language into another.

Version – The translation of a literary composition from its _____ **tongue** into a second language. (For example, a translation of scripture from a copy/manuscript)

Literal – True to fact; without **exaggeration** or inaccuracy.

1. Primary Methods of translation

- a. Verbal equivalence (also formal or literal) – The method of translation that takes words from one language and renders them as closely as possible to the new language. Verbs, nouns, adjectives, prepositions, participles, etc. are brought over as they stand and are not **altered**.

- b. Dynamic equivalence – The method of translation where words are from one form to another. Words are **not** brought over "word for word" but allow the translator to add, subtract, or change the translation based on "context" or what "works better".

NOTE

Only the King James Version was translated using the verbal equivalence method and the **Antioch** copies.

ALL OTHER VERSIONS were translated using the dynamic equivalence method or a form of the verbal equivalence method and the **Egypt** copies.

Just think about the word "dynamic" – active; changing; progressive.

Has God's Word changed?

Does He constantly have new revelations for us? **NO!** Mal 3:6; Heb 13:8

CONSIDER: With over 400 Bible versions (English), how can Amos 8:11 come true?

It is happening right before our eyes! Satan tried to destroy the Word of God but could not. (preservation) However he found that by slowly changing it he could essentially make it disappear. Though God's Word is preserved and still available to the common man, the verse does not say the Word is gone...just that it is not heard or found.

THINK ABOUT IT: The fundamental doctrines of sin, repentance and judgment are **NOT** being preached or taught today.

Why? They have been **removed!**

Example - The word "Hell":

Occurs **54** times in the KJV.
Occurs **32** times in the New King James Version
Occurs **13** times in the NASB
Occurs **13** times in the Revised Standard Version (RSV)
Occurs **14** times in the NIV
Occurs **0** times in Young's LITERAL Translation

God's Word Preserved – the beloved English Bible

EXAMPLES OF VERBAL EQUIVALENCE

- **Esaias** (Matt 3:3, 4:14, 8:17, 12:17, 13:14, 15:7...) a total of 21 times in the NT.
- **Jesus** (Acts 7:45)
- Devil or devils (Matt 9:32-33; Mark 5:15-16; Luke 11:14). The word "devil" is omitted over 20 times and the word "devils" 100% as it becomes "demons" or "goats" in the new versions. The word demon is never once used in the KJV. Think about it: Lord vs. lords (Phil 2:11; 1 Cor 8:5). The Son of God vs. sons of God (John 5:25; Job 38:7). None of the modern versions can find the devil or his followers...they are hidden in plain sight!
- *Italicized words* – when translating from one language to another there are times when words must be added to complete the proper sentence structure of the new language. The KJV translators put those words in italics to let the reader know when this was done. NOTE: this does NOT mean those words are to be removed! It does NOT mean those italicized words are not scripture.

2. Rules of translation established by the King James translators

1. The ordinary Bible read in the Church, commonly called the Bishops Bible, to be followed, and as little altered as the Truth of the original will permit.
2. The names of the Prophets, and the Holy Writers, with the other Names of the Text, to be retained, as nigh as may be, accordingly as they were vulgarly used.
3. The Old Ecclesiastical Words to be kept, viz. the Word Church not to be translated Congregation.
4. When a Word hath divers Significations, that to be kept which hath been most commonly used by the most of the Ancient Fathers, being agreeable to the Propriety of the Place, and the Analogy of the Faith.
5. The Division of the Chapters to be altered, either not at all, or as little as may be, if Necessity so require.
6. No Marginal Notes at all to be affixed, but only for the explanation of the Hebrew or Greek Words, which cannot without some circumlocution, so briefly and fitly be expressed in the Text.
7. Such Quotations of Places to be marginally set down as shall serve for the fit Reference of one Scripture to another.
8. Every particular Man of each Company, to take the same Chapter or Chapters, and having translated or amended them severally by himself, where he thinketh good, all to meet together, confer what they have done, and agree for their Parts what shall stand.
9. As any one Company hath dispatched any one Book in this Manner they shall send it to the rest, to be considered of seriously and judiciously, for His Majesty is very careful in this Point.
10. If any Company, upon the Review of the Book so sent, doubt or differ upon any Place, to send them Word thereof; note the Place, and withal send the Reasons, to which if they consent not, the Difference to be compounded at the general Meeting, which is to be of the chief Persons of each Company, at the end of the Work.

11. When any Place of special Obscurity is doubted of, Letters to be directed by Authority, to send to any Learned Man in the Land, for his Judgment of such a Place.

12. Letters to be sent from every Bishop to the rest of his Clergy, admonishing them of this Translation in hand; and to move and charge as many skilful in the Tongues; and having taken pains in that kind, to send his particular Observations to the Company, either at Westminster, Cambridge, or Oxford.

13. The Directors in each Company, to be the Deans of Westminster, and Chester for that Place; and the Kings Professors in the Hebrew or Greek in either University.

14. These translations to be used when they agree better with the Text than the Bishops Bible: Tyndale's, Matthew's, Coverdale's, Whitchurch's (Great Bible), Geneva.

15. Besides the said Directors before mentioned, three or four of the most Ancient and Grave Divines, in either of the Universities, not employed in Translating, to be assigned by the vice-Chancellor, upon Conference with the rest of the Heads, to be Overseers of the Translations as well Hebrew as Greek, for the better observation of the 4th Rule above specified.

3. Checks and balances

- The men were divided into 6 companies spread over 3 locations:

WESTMINSTER

Translated: Romans - Jude

New Testament Company
William Barlow

Ralph Hutchinson
John Spencer
Roger Fenton
Michael Rabbet
Thomas Sanderson
William Dakins

Translated: Genesis - 2 Kings

Old Testament Company

Lancelot Andrews
John Overall
Hadrian Saravia
John Layfield
Richard Clarke
Robert Tighe
Francis Burleigh
Richard Thomson
William Bedwell
Geoffrey King

OXFORD

Translated: Isaiah - Malachi

Old Testament Company

John Harding
John Reynolds
Thomas Holland
Richard Kilby
Miles Smith
Richard Brett
Daniel Featley

Translated: Matthew - Acts and Revelation

New Testament Company

Thomas Ravis
George Abbot
Richard Eedes
Giles Thomson
Henry Savile
John Perin
Ralph Ravens
John Harmar

God's Word Preserved – the beloved English Bible

CAMBRIDGE

Translated: 1 Chronicles – Song of Solomon

Old Testament Company

Edward Lively
John Richardson
Laurence Chaderton
Francis Dillingham
Roger Andrews
Thomas Harrison
Robert Spalding
Andrew Bing

Translated: Apocrypha

Apocrypha Company

John Duport
William Brainthwaite
Jeremiah Radcliffe
Samuel Ward
Andrew Downes
John Bois
Robert Ward

- Each member of each company translated the assigned books on their own.
- Upon completion of a book, the entire company would meet and review each other's work.
- Once all the works had been reviewed, a final draft was completed and agreed upon by the company. This book was then sent to each of the other companies for their review.
- Once all books had been reviewed by all members they were sent to a final committee of 12 members (2 from each of the 6 companies)
- Once this committee was complete, the final work was once again review by 2 members (Miles Smith, Thomas Bilson)

ADD IT UP: With each company containing at least 7 members that makes an average total of **15** times that the Bible was translated, analyzed and reviewed!

1 Corinthians 14:40 – Let all things be done decently and in order.

THE TRANSLATORS KNEW THEY WERE HANDLING THE HOLY WORD OF GOD.

THEY DID NOT WANT ANY OF MAN'S DOCTRINE TO INFLUENCE THE TRANSLATION.

EACH PERSON HAD TO BE SKILLED AS THEY EACH TRANSLATED AND TURNED IN THEIR WORK TO THE GROUP...IN THEIR OWN HADWRITING! THEY COULDN'T FAKE IT!

NO OTHER TRANSLATION HAS GONE THROUGH SUCH EXTENSIVE SCRUTINY OR HAD A SYSTEM OF "CHECKS AND BALANCES".

WHEN GOD DOES A WORK, HE DOES IT RIGHT THE FIRST TIME!

TIME TO THINK

Things that are *different* are NOT the same!

Duty or delight?

Romans 6:22

KJV	But now being made free from sin, and become servants to God, ye have your fruit unto holiness, and the end everlasting life
NIV	But now that you have been set free from sin and have become slaves to God, the benefit you reap leads to holiness, and the result is eternal life.
NASB	But now having been freed from sin and enslaved to God, you *derive your *benefit, *resulting in sanctification, and the outcome, eternal life.
RSV	But now that you have been set free from sin and have become slaves of God, the return you get is sanctification and its end, eternal life.
NKJV	But now having been set free from sin, and having become slaves of God, you have your fruit to holiness, and the end, everlasting life.
NLT	But now you are free from the power of sin and have become slaves of God. Now you do those things that lead to holiness and result in eternal life.

Slave - A person who is wholly subject to the will of another; one who has no will of his own, but whose person and services are wholly under the control of another.

Servant - A person in the service of another. *Servant* differs from *slave*, as the servant's subjection to a master is voluntary, the slave's is not. Every slave is a servant, but every servant is not a slave.

Galatians 4:1-7

Now I say, *That* the heir, as long as he is a child, differeth nothing from a servant, though he be lord of all; ² But is under tutors and governors until the time appointed of the father. ³ Even so we, when we were children, were in bondage under the elements of the world: ⁴ But when the time was come, God sent forth his Son, made of a woman, made under the law, ⁵ To redeem them that were under the law, that we might receive the adoption of sons. ⁶ And because ye are sons, God hath sent forth the Spirit of his Son into your hearts, crying, Abba, Father. ⁷ Wherefore thou art no more a servant, but a son; and if a son, then an heir of God through Christ.

AMEN!