

Sunday School:

*Trustworthy
Translations*

How We Got Our Bibles

Goal of this class:

- To have a firm and real trust that what is in our Bibles is God's accurate Words.
- To understand the preservation and diligence that went into the translation of the English Bible

dio. Sed
mentum
aliquet
fermen-
us cras
at diam
phasel-
dictum

it amet
iat nibh
is tris-
is nunc
mes ac
mauris.
At

Today's Goal:

Translations

- Translation
- Charts
- Literal?
- Transliteration

Field Work

- Is it easy to interpret scripture?

VULGATE

TEXTUS RECEPTUS

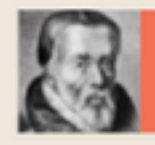
LUTHER BIBEL

CRITICAL TEXT

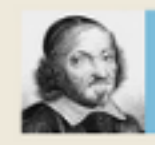
SEPTUAGINT



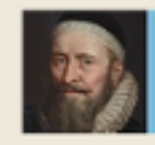
Wycliffe Bible 1390



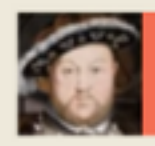
Tyndale Bible (Partial) 1526



Coverdale Bible 1535



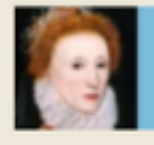
Matthew's Bible 1537



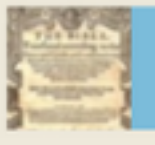
The Great Bible 1539



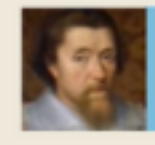
Taverner's Bible 1539



Bishops Bible 1568



Geneva Bible 1560



Authorized King James Version 1611



JLT Young's Literal Translation 1862



Quaker Bible 1764

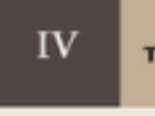


Douai-Rheims Bible 1582

Roman Missal



Webster Bible 1833



IV Joseph Smith Translation 1837



KJV Blayney Bible (Oxford) 1769



KJV Blayney Bible (Cambridge)



RV English Revised Version 1885



QJV Queen James Bible 2012



ASV American Standard Version 1901



NEB New English Bible 1970



Good News Bible 1976



Simple English Bible 1990



ISV International Standard Version 2011



Contemporary English Version 1995



Christian Community Bible 1995



DRA Douay-Rheims Edition 1899



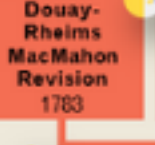
Carey Bible 1790



Douay-Rheims Challoner Revision 1752



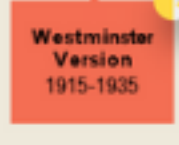
John Gother's Missal 1719



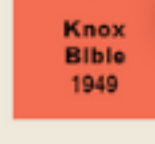
Douay-Rheims MacMahon Revision 1763



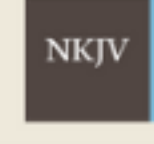
Richard Challoner's Lay Missal



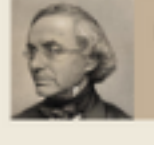
Westminster Version 1915-1935



Knox Bible 1949



NKJV New King James Version 1962



Isaac Leeser Tanakh 1853



Michael Friedländer's Tanakh 1881



JSF Abraham Benisch Tanakh 1861



KJB Koren Jerusalem Tanakh 1962



JPS Jewish Publication Society Tanakh 1901



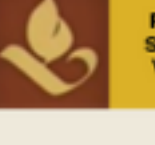
New JPS Tanakh 1995



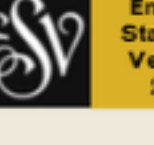
WEB World English Bible 2000



ALV American Literary Version 2016



New Revised Standard Version 1989



English Standard Version 2001



RSVCE RSV Catholic Edition 1966



NASB95 NASB Updated Edition 1995



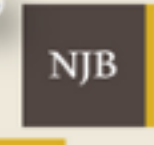
NASB20 NASB 2020 Revision 2020



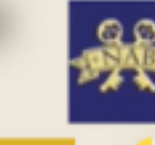
HCSB Homan Christian Standard Bible 2004



NIV95 New International Version 1995



CTS New Catholic Bible 2007



NJB New Jerusalem Bible 1985



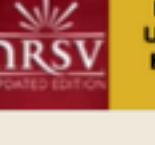
NAB (Revised Edition) 1978



CJB Complete Jewish Bible 1998



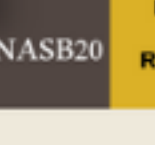
UASV Updated American Standard Version 2022



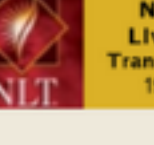
NRSV Updated Edition 2021



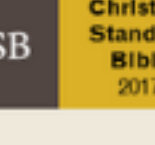
RSV2CE RSV 2nd Catholic Edition 2006



NASB20 NASB 2020 Revision 2020



NLT New Living Translation 1996



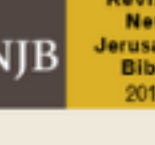
CSB Christian Standard Bible 2017



NIV New International Reader's Version 1996



TNIV Today's New International Version 2005



RNJB Revised New Jerusalem Bible 2019



NIV11 2011

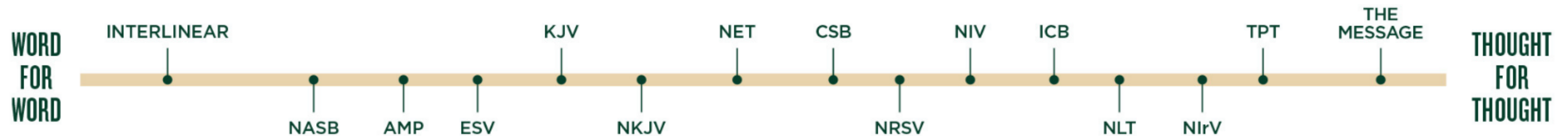
Translation Families and Charts

te odio. Sed
elementum
id aliquet
na fermen-
tellus cras

BIBLE TRANSLATION CONTINUUM

Bible translations shown in the top half of the chart are original translations directly from ancient languages to English.

Versions shown below the line began with the English text of another Bible translation.



WORD-FOR-WORD

LITERAL OR FORMAL EQUIVALENT

is the process of converting words or text from one language into another.

THOUGHT-FOR-THOUGHT

DYNAMIC OR FUNCTIONAL EQUIVALENT

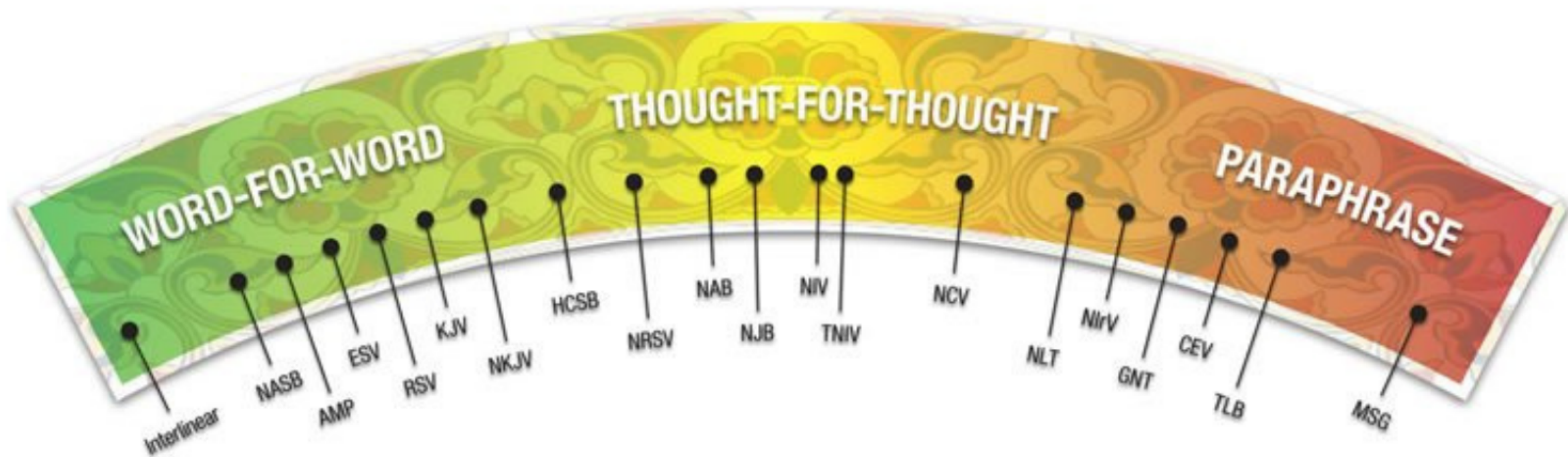
is expressing the meaning of a text or passage using other words.

All versions of the Bible use a mix of both philosophies in an effort to produce a Bible that is both accurate and clear to the reader.



Translation Families and Charts

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

Nlrv - New International Reader's Version
GNT - Good News Translation
(also Good News Bible)
CEV - Contemporary English Version
TLB - The Living Bible
MSG - The Message

te odio. Sed
elementum
id aliquet
na fermentum
ellus cras
ut diam
m phasellus
et dictum

sit amet
giat nibh
duis tris-
uris nunc
fames ac
h mauris.
At

The Goal of Translation Work:

To create an accurate and understandable reading in another language (foreign or modern).

**What is this?
What words
come to mind?**



*...sua
...per
...cor
...sua
...sil
...et
...Ege
...sua
...sua
...sua
...sua*

Why be concerned with Hebrew and Greek?

So, we should thank God for scholars who study the original languages, words essential to the foundation of The Church. When Scripture says, "It is written," remember: the original languages are the well from which we draw the living water of God's Word.

Language Translation

בְּרֵאשִׁית בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֶת הָאָרֶץ

Be resit bara Elohim `et hassmyim wa`et ha`res

**In the beginning, God created the
heavens and the earth.**

Be resit

Language Translation

בְּרֵאשִׁית

- 1. what is first, the beginning, i.e., the initiation of an action, process, or state of being**
- 2. the beginning, first of time, i.e., a point of time which is the beginning (non prior) in a duration**
- 3. best, choice, i.e., that which is superior in value to all others in the same class or kind**
- 4. firstfruit, i.e., the first portion of something which has been set aside in dedication and offering to God , note: for focus on the firstfruit as a food, see also domain**

Transliterated Words:

Baptism-Baptizo-To dip

Save-Sozo-

Christ-Christos

Messiah-Meisiah—Anointed One

Christian-Christianos-party of the anointed

Apostle-ápóstoloV/ apostolos-Sent ones

Sabbath-sabbat/shabbâth-Day of Rest

Deacon-diákonoV/diakonos-servant

Can you think of any other words you know that are only transliterated?

1 Timothy 4:10

For to this end we toil and strive, because we have our hope set on the living God, who is the Savior of all people, especially of those who believe. --ESV

For to this end we both labor and suffer reproach, because we trust in the living God, who is the Savior of all men, especially of those who believe. --NKJV

For to this end we toil and struggle, because we have our hope set on the living God, who is the Savior of all people, especially of those who believe.

--NRSV

te odio. Sed
elementum
id aliquet
na ferment-
tellus cras
is ut diam
iam phasel-
met dictum

er sit amet
eugiat nibh
t duis tris-
auris nunc
fames ac
h mauris.
At

1 Timothy 4:10

It is difficult to decide between ὄνειδιζόμεθα, which is supported by ℵ D L P most minuscules it vg cypsa, goth arm eth Origen Ambrosiaster al, and ἀγωνιζόμεθα, which is read by ℵ* A C Fgr Ggr K Ψ 33 88 104 326 442 915 1175 1245 1518 1611 1874 al. A majority of the Committee preferred the latter, partly because it has slightly better attestation and partly because it seems better suited to the context.

te odio. Sed
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er sit amet
eugiat nibh
t duis tris-
auris nunc
fames ac
h mauris.
At

JOHN 6:47



Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that believeth **on me** hath everlasting life.



Very truly I tell you, the one who believes has eternal life.



Truly, truly, I say to you, he who believes has eternal life.



Truly, truly, I say to you, whoever believes has eternal life.



Truly I tell you, anyone who believes has eternal life.



I tell you the truth, anyone who believes has eternal life.



John 6:47

6:47 ΠΙΣΤΕΥΩΝ(pistuon) {A}

The addition of εἰς ἐμέ(in/on me) as the object of the verb "believe" was both natural and inevitable; the surprising thing is that relatively many copyists resisted the temptation. If the words had been present in the original text, no good reason can be suggested to account for their omission. The reading of the Old Syriac has been assimilated to the text at 14:1.

te odio. Sed
elementum
id aliquet
na ferment-
tellus cras
is ut diam
iam phasel-
met dictum
er sit amet
eugiat nibh
t duiis tris-
auris nunc
fames ac
h mauris.
At

Mark 11:26—And whenever you stand praying, forgive, if you have anything against anyone, so that your Father also who is in heaven may forgive you your trespasses.”

11:26-omit verse {A}

Although it might be thought that the sentence was accidentally omitted because of homoeoteleuton, its absence from early witnesses that represent all text-types makes it highly probable that the words were inserted by copyists in imitation of Mt 6:15.

Malachi 2:16

כִּי־שָׂנֵא שְׂלַח אָמַר יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וְכִסָּה חָמַס עַל־לְבוּשׁוֹ אָמַר יְהוָה צְבָאוֹת
וְנִשְׁמַרְתֶּם בְּרוּחֵכֶם וְלֹא תִבְגְּדוּ

Ki sane salad amar yahweh elohe yisrael wa kissah
hamas al le busow amar yahweh sebaowt wa nismartem
beruhakem wa lo thibgodu

For that he hates divorce says
Yahweh God of Israel??

What to do when you come to a passage with a *note in it:

1. Search for why the *note is there
2. See if a commentary says anything about the note
3. You can always buy a textual commentary
4. Ask for help or resources
5. Dig deep and see if the word contains multiply meanings

General Questions:

- Which Bible translation is best?
- Which Translation should I use?
- Which Bible translation does Garden Chapel use?
- Because we have different words for different verses, does that mean the Bible is imperfect?
- Why do we say the originals texts are infallible in our Doctrine?
- Where can I go to see the old manuscripts?
- How can I learn more about this?