

Bible Translations And Versions

Compares more than thirty translations of the Bible and examines how an individual's priorities would effect their choice of translation. Original.

This short book offers essential translation principles through which readers can evaluate and compare contemporary Bible translations.

The history of Bible translation within the Catholic Church is characterized by a rich tradition of rendering the Scriptures into the language of the faith community. The CCNT features eight complete Catholic New Testaments that show the full range of expression for this central text of study, worship, prayer, and contemplation. A wide spectrum of people - including new and experienced Bible readers, homilists, and teachers - will gain from having this resource on their bookshelves. The Douay-Rheims, RSVCB, NRSVCB, and NAB are called formal equivalent translations (popularly referred to as "word-for-word" translations). This means that scholars rendered the New Testament's original language into English that is as close as possible to its original wording. The result is a translation that is particularly valuable for careful analysis of the text. Meanwhile, the JB, GNB, NJB, and Christian Community Bible represent the "thought-for-thought" school of Bible translation (technically described as dynamic or functional equivalent). This method places the priority on the intended meaning of the original vocabulary, adapting it to English syntax and grammar. Such a translation tends to be easier to read and understand. The texts are conveniently displayed on facing pages (four translations per page), with the same set of verses on each one. The order in which the translations appear on the pages demonstrates a progression in translation philosophy from formal to functional equivalency.

Setting the New International Version and The Message together, this hardcover Bible allows you to instantly compare today's most popular modern-English Bible translation: the NIV, and Eugene H. Peterson's bestselling paraphrase: The Message. And a special foreword from Eugene H. Peterson illuminates the importance of this unique format, and the blessing we have to read these two great versions of Scripture."

One of the most frequently asked questions related to the Bible is, "Which Bible translation should I use?" People often wonder what is the all-around best English Bible translation available. In this book, Douglas Moo, Wayne Grudem, Ray Clendenen, and Philip Comfort make a case for the Bible translation he represents: the NIV 2011 (New International Version), the ESV (English Standard Version), the HCSB (Holman Christian Standard Bible), and the NLT (New Living Translation) respectively. In each case, the contributors explain the translation philosophy underlying these major recent versions. They also compare and contrast how specific passages are translated in their version and other translations. Which Bible Translation Should I Use? is ideal for anyone who is interested in the Bible and wants to know how the major recent English translations compare. After you've read this book, you will be able to answer the title question with confidence. You will also learn many other interesting details about specific passages in the Bible from these top experts.

The Bible has been translated more than any other piece of literature and is currently available in over two thousand languages, with several languages having numerous versions. Outlined here is the development of biblical translation, including a careful analysis of more than fifty versions of the Bible. One of the most respected living biblical scholars, Bruce Metzger begins this engaging survey with the earliest translations of the Old and New Testaments before proceeding to English versions dating from the eleventh century to the present. Metzger explores the circumstances under which each translation was produced and offers insight into its underlying objectives, characteristics, and strengths. Having served on a number of modern translation committees, his insights into the evolution of Bible translation flow not only from careful research, but also from personal experience. Students, pastors, and interested readers will discover the history of the written Word and gain useful insight into which modern translations best serve their own needs.

The Contemporary English Version Bible, first published in 1995, is one of the newest. This book explains why this translation was undertaken, how it stands out from others prepared for everyday use, and how it has been faithful to the very strict translation principles and standards which the translators of the King James Version Bible set for themselves four centuries ago. This book offers concise, focused discussions on what makes a translation easy to understand when the reader has no previous understanding of religious language, and explains the features that make a translation easy to understand when it is being read aloud by someone else. The chapter on "How to Evaluate the Readability of a Bible Translation" explains why using a limited vocabulary list or relying upon short sentences isn't always the best way to make a translation easier for young people to understand. Each chapter offers insights that will help you or your church group discover ways the CEV can enhance and enliven your worship experience. --

Once called the original modern-language Bible, Moffatt's translation began the trend of popular English translations geared toward the general Christian reader.

Daniel Merrick at the age of 7 said the sinner's prayer and began reading his Bible every day. By the age of 8 Dan discovered many verses which said to call on and praise "His Holy Name", Dan questioned, "What is his Holy Name". Dan went to his pastor and asked that question "What is God's Name". The pastor's response was that the name was lost over time, to which Dan replied: "If God lost His name, I will help him find it". The YaHUaH Bible is the result of Dan's search of Paleo Hebrew phonetic that show the Hebrew roots of the Christian faith are embedded in many old testament prophesies. Designed for the Hebrew Roots of the Faith of the people of Israel with the Messianic restoration of the name of Elohim transliterated as YaHUaH from the tetragrammaton and God as YAH. A great addition to any sacred scriptures collection translated and transliterated by Daniel W Merrick, PhD

From the dramatic find in the caves of Qumran, the world's most ancient version of the Bible allows us to read the scriptures as they were in the time of Jesus.

The Best Bible? is the ideal reference for those who want to navigate the bewildering number of English Bible translations available today. Whether you're looking for a biblical text that you can trust or you're merely curious as to what makes each version unique, *The Best Bible?* will orient you with insights into the translation process and the kinds of decisions that the translators and editors have to make. It briefly surveys the rich (and treacherous) tradition of English Bible translation done by those who labored under repressive regimes and those paid with royal patronage. It will guide you through twelve contemporary English Bible versions, while demonstrating each of their aims and accomplishments, so that you will feel competent to pick "the best Bible" for your reading, teaching, or preaching.

For Christians from New Testament times on, the Bible has almost everywhere been a translated Bible. For eighteen centuries it was normally translated into new languages by native speakers, but with the beginning of the nineteenth century and the modern missionary movement came a burst of missionary translation around the world. As missionary churches were established and as societies worldwide were affected by the gospel, people studied the translations, preached from them, and recounted stories to their children. In many societies these translations were the foundation for Christian communities, for theology (including indigenous theologies), and a powerful stimulus to modernization and even secularization reaching beyond the Christian community. Smalley contends that the theological presuppositions of these missionary translators varied widely. He argues that some missionary translators were insightful scholars who probed deeply into the languages and cultures in which they were working; others were unable to transcend the perspective their own culture prescribed for them. Earlier missionaries did not always have a clearly formulated theory of translation or an understanding of what they were doing and

why. Eventually, however, a theoretical model was developed, a model that the majority of translators (both missionary and nonmissionary) now use. Smalley maintains that the task of Bible translation is now passing out of the hands of missionaries and back into the hands of native speakers, casting the missionary translator into significantly changed roles in the translation process.

Henry E. Neufeld writes about Bible translations from his knowledge as a student of Biblical languages, and his experience teaching them to laypeople and discussing them on the internet. Many people have questions about translations because they do not understand how translations are produced. Much of the material available is either polarizing, or is provided to advocate a particular version. What's in a Version? strives to provide a basis for lay students to understand how translations are made so they can understand the arguments and become confident of the Bible version they choose to use for reading and study.

Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Pages: 73. Chapters: Masoretic Text, ArtScroll, Alexandrian text-type, Byzantine text-type, Western text-type, Bible translations, Bible translations by language, Early editions of the Hebrew Bible, Modern English Bible translations, Categories of New Testament manuscripts, Sacred Name Bibles, Bible version debate, Gender in Bible translation, Bible errata, Bible translations in the Middle Ages, E-Sword, Caesarean text-type, Western non-interpolations, Jefferson Bible, List of the Syriac New Testament manuscripts, Vizsoly Bible, Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia, Correctory, Bible Analyzer, Eliyahu Koren, Translation of the Bible to Portuguese, Emphatic Diaglott, LDS edition of the Bible, Samuel Bagster the Elder, Polyglot, BibleGateway.com, Exodus, Reina-Valera, Complutensian Polyglot Bible, Apostolic Bible Polyglot, Louis-Isaac Lemaistre de Sacy, Biblia pauperum, Colorado Springs Guidelines, Study Bible, Brest Bible, English Hexapla, List of the Coptic New Testament manuscripts, The word on the street, Recovery Version of the Bible, Black Bible Chronicles, Joseph Smith-Matthew, Jerusalem Crown, Ashburnham Pentateuch, Biblia Hebraica Quinta, Edward F. Hills, American King James Version, Illuminated World, Thumb Bible, Eastern / Greek Orthodox Bible, The Bible Experience, The Story Bible, Makhshava, Oxford Lectern Bible, 100-Minute Bible.

While other "Bible" catalogs are available, this comprehensive reference book is destined to become the standard in the field. Chamberlin's one-volume work traces the publication history of multiple editions of "Bible" translations and offers valuable descriptive annotations. The catalog not only includes complete Bibles, but also Old and New Testaments, partial texts, commentaries that include translations, children's "Bibles," Apocryphal writings, and the "Koran," as well. Other bibliographies are usually limited to editions commonly found in academic libraries, but Chamberlin's guide also includes Bibles found in private collections. Overall, this catalogue contains more than five times as many entries of different English translations as two other "Bible" bibliographies, those by Hill and Herbert, combined. The entries are grouped in 151 categories, and within each category entries are listed in chronological order. The accompanying annotations identify the translator and provide an overview of the contents of each work. The detailed indexes make this bibliography a convenient tool for researchers. Bible scholars, collectors, and rare book dealers will find this catalogue a necessary addition to their libraries. IMPORTANT UPDATE: This 2nd Edition contains the new NIV 2011 and the new Common English Bible translations. Compare 20 Bible translations in a single glance. Discover what the translations have in common, how they differ, and which one is best for you. It's all found in the bestselling Bible Translations Comparison ebook that offers an easy-to-use format, full color design, and glossy finish. The comparison chart displays: the name of the translation, the method of translation, sponsors, textual basis, purpose, sample verses to show the difference in wording, the year published, and much more. Some of the translations include: New Revised Standard, Amplified Bible, King James Version, The Message, among others. Scholars have been translating the Bible for 2000 years and over the centuries, three primary methods of translation have evolved. The Bible Translations Comparison chart helps pastors, teachers, and students of the Word understand the approach to 20 Bible translations by providing the following information:

- Translation method & reading level
- Year it was published
- Number of translators who worked on the project
- Sponsor of the translation version
- Textual basis
- Purpose
- Noteworthy facts
- Sample verses

This Bible Translations Comparison fold-out chart also provides a brief glossary of key words regarding translations, as well as a diagram that explains the three most popular Greek texts used for Bible translation. The Bible Translations Comparison ebook compares the following Bible translations: •American Standard Version(ASV) •Amplified Bible (AMP) •New American Standard Bible (NASB) •Revised Standard Version (RSV) •New Revised Standard Version (NSRV) •English Standard Version (ESV) •King James Version (KJV) •New King James Version (NKJV) •New Jerusalem Bible (NJB) •New American Bible (NAB) •NEW! New International Version 2011 (NIV) •NEW! Common English Bible (CEB) •Today's New International Version (TNIV) •God's Word (GW) •Holman Christian Standard Bible (HCSB) •New Century Version (NCV) •New Living Translation (NLT) •New International Readers Version (NIrV) •Good News Translation (GNT) •Contemporary English Version (CEV) •The Message The ebook's introductory information explains why new translations continue to appear. Also provided is a brief overview of the three primary methods of translation as well as a fourth translation treatment that has evolved over the centuries. The side-by-side translations are color coded to reference the four translation treatments shown below: •Word-for-Word •Balance—a process that mediates between word-for-word and thought-for-thought •Thought-for-thought •Paraphrase—a restatement of a translation The Bible Translations Comparison ebook provides a list of 13 "Important Words to Know" such as: •Apocrypha •Biblia Hebraica •Dead Sea Scrolls •Masoretic Text •Septuagint And the major groups of Greek manuscripts or text types: •Western •Lucianic •Byzantine •Alexandrian

"Which Bible translation is the best to use or to buy?" "Which does the Church recommend?" In Choosing a Bible Translation, John Pilch discusses two kinds of Bible translations: word-for-word (literal or formal correspondence), and meaning-for-meaning (literary or dynamic equivalence) and comments on the merits of each for the needs of Bible readers. Pilch also emphasizes some challenges that translators of the biblical texts face such as the use of inclusive language, social systems, textual variants, and sensitivity to cultural awareness. He provides readers with a host of resources for choosing Bibles on computer software, obtaining electronic copies of translations, and for locating translations on the Internet. If you're in the market for a new Bible for yourself or someone else, this will be useful. In 24 pages it goes through the different kinds of translations and which translation is more suitable for serious study or for enjoyment. NZ Catholic "It is brief without sacrificing substance." Josephinum Journal of Theology? . . .

gives a very careful analysis and practical suggestions to assist one in finding a suitable English version of the Bible for personal use, in either study or devotion.? The Catholic Answer?John Pilch has produced a helpful guide through the maze of competing translations that will allow students of the Bible to choose intelligently according to their own needs and interests.? Carl Kazmierski Professor of New Testament and Early Christianity University of Ottawa Ottawa, Canada?A lively survey by an expert of the range of biblical translations available today and an eye-opening, reliable guide to the versions best for meditation, serious study, and public reading.? Professor John H. Elliott?A wealth of information and insight is packed into this short book. . . . Pilch combines a remarkably clear and interesting writing style with his scholarly insights, making this an invaluable tool for teachers and students.? Mary Ann Getty, S.T.D. St. Vincent College Latrobe, Pennsylvania"At a time when there is a confusing number of translations and paraphrases of the Bible available this book has appeared as a very welcome guide for the general reader. . . . Top marks for Pilch for producing this accessible and valuable guide." Raymond Hobbs

Ever wondered why there are so many different versions of the Bible? How do you know which translation is best you, your friend, your child or teen?

This parallel Bible allows you to compare side-by-side the rich nuances of meaning offered by the NIV/KJV/NASB/Amplified translations. Each two-page spread contains a complete Scripture portion from four popular Bible translations for easy comparison and study.

One Bible, Many VersionsAre All Translations Created Equal?InterVarsity Press

Answers complex questions about accuracy and translation methods for the many different English Bible translations, and introduces readers to Bible manuscripts and textual criticism. --from publisher description.

Dave Brunn has been an international Bible translator for many years. In this book, he gives us a window into the inner workings of translation practice to help us sort out the many competing claims for various English Bible translations.

Many have asked Edward D. Andrews as a Chief Translator, "In studying the modern Bible translations, I have come across some verses that are left out but that are in my King James Version or even my New King James Version, such as Matthew 18:11; 23:14; Luke 17:36. I have gotten conflicting opinions on social media. Can you please clear this up for me?" Have you experienced this? The book of Revelation warns: "if anyone takes away from the words of the book of this prophecy, God will take away his share in the tree of life and in the holy city, which are described in this book." Yes, removing a true part of the Bible would be a serious matter. (Rev. 22:19) But had this happened? Do you know why these verses are omitted from modern translations? You might wonder, 'Is my modern Bible translation lacking something that the King James Version has?' The reader of the King James Version may feel that they have something that the modern Bibles do not. Andrews will help the reader find the answers to whether verses are being omitted and far more when it comes to the differences between the King James Bible and the Modern Bible translations.

Since the Greeks first translated the Hebrew Bible (the Septuagint version), each new translation has been colored by theological assumptions and marked by controversies. Using documents by the translators themselves, early material about Bible translations, and contemporary justifications (and criticisms) of various existing and proposed translations, this book looks at numerous prominent Bible renderings, including Hebrew to Greek, post-Septuagint, European, and English translations. Introductory essays set each extract in historical context.

A modern, literal, word-for-word (formal equivalence) English translation of the Holy Scriptures utilizing English word rearrangement when necessitated for readability. The LSV is the most literal translation of The Holy Bible, with significant improvement over previous literal translations, including Robert Young's excellent Young's Literal Translation.The first edition of the LSV is offered as a high-quality 7" x 10" paperback with handsome matte finish, and thick, classic-looking cream pages, with full book, chapter, and verse numbering. Book headers and page numbers are included on all pages for easy navigation and elegant 9-point Times New Roman font is used throughout. The LSV is published by Covenant Press, the publishing arm of the Covenant Christian Coalition.

If you want a literal error-free translation this is the one you should be using every day. This is the BOLD Letter Edition of "The Modern Literal Version," (2015 Update, 11-14-14, black & white, with words of the God, Jesus & The Holy Spirit in BOLD print with 1.9" wide outer margin for notes and standard size 12 point font).Quick Overview:The "Modern Literal Version" uses the Majority Text ("The New Testament in the Original Greek Byzantine Textform 2005 Compiled and Arranged by Maurice A. Robinson and William Pierpont").Two distinct and opposite techniques are used in translating the New Testament from the Greek. The "Modern Literal Version" is the first type, a 'literal' translation sometimes called 'word-for-word' translation. The second and most common in the past 30 years is to paraphrase the Greek into English. These are: dynamic equivalence, free style, thought-for-thought , better than a word-for-word and so on. We understand the value of paraphrases for those looking for a Bible that reads as easily as a newspaper, however we feel strongly about having a Bible without opinions of what was meant but instead faithfully reproduces the original Greek Bible into Modern English. One way to look at this is: if there was a court case with a particular document that was being used as evidence and this document was in a foreign language would a "thought-for-thought" translation be acceptable? The 'document' we are talking about here is the 'Last Will and Testament' of our Lord Jesus & Savior. The goal of everyone who worked on the "Modern Literal Version" was to keep any form of commentary or paraphrase out of this translation as is humanly possible. The MLV is not sold for profit because there is no denomination or publishing company or foundation behind it. All Christian groups have had the opportunity to submit fixes or help. The only uninspired traditions kept in the MLV

are: punctuation and capitalization; chapter and verse numbers; and book order. The Open Translation Bible: The Modern Literal Version Bible is considered 'finished,' although it has been open for revision by anyone since 1998. Our utmost desire is to have a translation that has no errors and we believe that the best way to produce an error-free translation is to keep it open to the public in the same manner as 'open-source software' is to programmers. We have found no better way than our 'open translation' idea in its 15 years to achieve this goal. Absolutely anyone in the world is able to contribute, for sure, the few million who have visited the Christian Library have had that opportunity. To God is the glory, power, and dominion forever and ever. Amen

With so many Bible translations available today, how can you find those that will be most useful to you? What is the difference between a translation that calls itself "literal" and one that is more "meaning-based"? And what difference does it make for you as a reader of God's Word? How to Choose a Translation for All Its Worth brings clarity and insight to the current debate over translations and translation theories. Written by two seasoned Bible translators, here is an authoritative guide through the maze of translations issues, written in language that everyday Bible readers can understand. Learn the truth about both the word-for-word and meaning-for-meaning translations approaches. Find out what goes into the whole process of translation, and what makes a translation accurate and reliable. Discover the strengths and potential weaknesses of different contemporary English Bible versions. In the midst of the present confusion over translations, this authoritative book speaks with an objective, fair-minded, and reassuring voice to help pastors, everyday Bible readers, and students make wise, well-informed choices about which Bible translations they can depend on and which will best meet their needs.

In this collection of essays, thirty scholars from diverse disciplines offer their unique perspectives on the genius of the King James Version, a translation whose 400th anniversary was recently celebrated throughout the English-speaking world. While avoiding nostalgia and hagiography, each author clearly appreciates the monumental, formative role the KJV has had on religious and civil life on both sides of the Atlantic (and beyond) as well as on the English language itself. In part 1 the essayists look at the KJV in its historical contexts—the politics and rapid language growth of the era, the emerging printing and travel industries, and the way women are depicted in the text (and later feminist responses to such depictions). Part 2 takes a closer look at the KJV as a translation and the powerful precedents it set for all translations to follow, with the essayists exploring the translators' principles and processes (with close examinations of "Bancroft's Rules" and the Prefaces), assessing later revisions of the text, and reviewing the translation's influence on the English language, textual criticism, and the practice of translation in Jewish and Chinese contexts. Part 3 looks at the various ways the KJV has impacted the English language and literature, the practice of religion (including within the African American and Eastern Orthodox churches), and the broader culture. The contributors are Robert Alter, C. Clifton Black, David G. Burke, Richard A. Burrige, David J. A. Clines, Simon Crisp, David J. Davis, James D. G. Dunn, Lori Anne Ferrell, Leonard J. Greenspoon, Robin Griffith-Jones, Malcolm Guite, Andrew E. Hill, John F. Kutsko, Seth Lerer, Barbara K. Lewalski, Jacobus A. Naudé, David Norton, Jon Pahl, Kuo-Wei Peng, Deborah W. Rooke, Rodney Sadler Jr., Katharine Doob Sakenfeld, Harold Scanlin, Naomi Seidman, Christopher Southgate, R. S. Sugirtharajah, Joan Taylor, Graham Tomlin, Philip H. Towner, David Trobisch, and N. T. Wright.

A beautiful Camel/Rich Red Italian Duo-Tone™ NIV/KJV Parallel Bible in a compact edition and at a great price.

The two most popular translations in one volume* KJV and NIV side by side for quick verse-for-verse comparison* Abridged NIV concordance* Abridged KJV concordance The NIV/KJV Parallel Bible lets you benefit from the rich nuances of meaning offered by different translations. It sets the two most popular translations side-by-side: the readability and accuracy of the New International Version and the time-honored tradition of the King James Version. Verses from the two versions are aligned on double-column pages for ease of study. Each translation offers insight on different facets of meaning in the text, giving you the benefit of the work of different groups of scholars to help you understand and interpret the Bible for yourself. A valuable resource for gaining insight into scriptural truths, the NIV/KJV Parallel Bible helps you compare translations at a glance. When you want to study the Bible in depth, comparing different Bible translations helps you discover the different shades of meaning in the text. The translation committees for each Bible version chose different ways of translating the original Scripture texts into English. By comparing them, you can get a more complete understanding of the intended meaning of the original writers. Abridged concordances for each translation help you find key words and verses. The balance of word-for-word and thought-for-thought translation of the NIV communicates the meaning more clearly. To modern readers, while the word-for-word translation of the KJV lets you see an English rendering of early Bible manuscripts. From the easy-to-understand modern language of the New International Version to the poetic majesty of the King James Version, the NIV/KJV Parallel Bible has two distinctive translations in clear, easy-to-read print. NIV/KJV Parallel Bible includes: * New International Version -- A beautiful, accurate, and clear translation, the New International Version (NIV) is today's most popular and most trusted English Bible translation. Since its release in 1973, the NIV has sold over 160 million copies. The goal of the NIV translation team was to produce a contemporary translation whose accuracy, clarity, and literary quality would make it ideal for public and private reading, teaching, preaching, memorizing, and liturgical use. Today the NIV is accepted by over 60 denominations---more than any other translation---and is supported by a library of reference resources unmatched by any other translation. * King James Version -- The classic King James Version (KJV), beloved by generations of Bible readers, was first published in England in 1611. Commissioned by King James I, it was the achievement of nearly fifty translators, who over four years revised the Bishop's Bible in the light of available Greek and Hebrew documents as well as other contemporary European translations. The result was the first Authorized Version, known as to Americans as the King James Version. Subsequent editions corrected early misprints, modernized some spellings, and standardized features such as punctuation and italicization. The most famous revisions include the Cambridge edition of 1762, the

Oxford edition of 1769, and Dr. F.H.A. Scrivener's Cambridge Paragraph Bible of 1873. Zondervan uses the Scrivener edition for its KJV Bibles. The NEW INTERNATIONAL VERSION is today's best-supported translation. For even greater understanding of your NIV Bible, look for NIV concordances, NIV dictionaries, and NIV commentaries. One Message. Two Ways of Translating It. The NIV/KJV Parallel Bible does more than combine the readability and accuracy of the best-selling New International Version (NIV) with the poetic beauty and dignity of the King James Version (KJV). It lets you access the strengths of the two most trusted translation approaches. Today's bestselling translation, the NIV, offers a unique combination of scholarly accuracy and contemporary readability. Its balance of the word-for-word THE LSV IS FINALLY HERE: A BRAND NEW, LITERAL, EASY-TO-READ TRANSLATION OF THE COMPLETE HOLY BIBLE—BOTH OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS. This is the first edition of the LSV available for Google Play. The LSV is published by Covenant Press, the publishing arm of the Covenant Christian Coalition. *A modern, literal, word-for-word (formal equivalence) English translation of the Holy Scriptures utilizing English word rearrangement when necessitated for readability. The LSV is the most literal translation of The Holy Bible, with significant improvement over previous literal translations, including Robert Young's excellent Young's Literal Translation. *Preservation of verb tenses wherever possible. *Utilization of the transliterated Tetragrammaton in the Old Testament. All uppercase LORD is used in the New Testament when a reference to YHWH is likely. *Removal of many Hebrew and Greek transliterations; remember, transliterations are generally not translations. *Unlike most translations, justified typographic alignment consistent with the style of the original Hebrew, Aramaic, and Greek biblical autographs. The ancient caesura mark is used for easy readability of poetic literature such as the Psalms. *Inclusion of the verses found in older English translations such as the King James Version (KJV) that are not found in many modern translations; and inclusion of the alternative LXX Genesis chronology set next to the MT. These are contained within bolded double brackets for distinction. *Capitalized pronouns and other nounal forms when referring to God, Christ, or the Holy Spirit. References to the Messenger of the LORD are also capitalized when the subject appears to be a clear reference to God or the Messiah (as found in translations such as the NKJV). The goal of any good translation is to produce a readable text that preserves the original autographic meaning and comes as close as possible to translating, word-for-word, manuscripts that accurately represent the original writings. It's with this goal in mind that the Literal Standard Version (LSV) was written—a modern, yet literal English translation based upon the most prolific texts: the Masoretic Text (MT) for the Old Testament and the Textus Receptus (TR) and Majority Text (M) for the New. However, in certain, specific instances other manuscript versions and text-types are used where the evidence seems incontrovertible (e.g., the LXX and DSS in the Hebrew and Aramaic; the Alexandrian in the Greek). ANOTHER TRANSLATION, WHY? There have been a slew of new English translations in the past half-century, which may cause some to wonder why the need for another. The translators agree with the premise that different translations can serve different demographics and different reading levels to maximize exposure to God's word. In this sense, the LSV is not a competitor to other excellent translations, but is complimentary. As the most literal modern English translation, the LSV is an excellent resource for deep and thoughtful Bible study and research, essentially an interlinear in terms of word-for-word translation, but arranged with English sentence structure.

A literary detective story, a historical survey, and an important contribution to translation studies This book from Kenneth J. Thomas is both a philological and linguistic analysis of Persian translations and a call for interfaith cooperation. Thomas appraises biblical translation efforts from the fifth to the twenty-first centuries of Persian history when successive translators and groups of translators, sometimes of different faiths, worked to reshape and refine versions of the Bible in the supple Persian language of their times. Restless, impelled, and wide-ranging, this is a story of translations commissioned by shahs, undertaken by Christian and Jewish communities, and produced by teams working outside the country. Features Demonstration of the effects of the lack of a standard Persian vocabulary for key biblical terms on literary style and word choice Technical analyses and overviews of Persian biblical translations A careful examination of sixteen centuries' worth of Bible translations

More than 300 Bible or New Testament translations, including the popular King James Version, have been produced in English in the past 600 years. These various translations, both obscure and well-known, were undertaken by diligent individuals working either alone or in committees known to number more than 100. This reference work provides information about the men and women who produced English language translations. Arranged alphabetically by surname, each of the 346 entries includes biographical and vocational information; notes on the various editions produced; samples of their translation; and other pertinent facts. In cases where translations were done by committee, the chairpersons and project initiators are covered. Important anonymous translations are also included.

This volume will be of special interest to readers with an interest in comparing New Testament texts used by evangelical Christians. It features the King James Version, New American Standard Bible (Updated), New Century Bible, Contemporary English Version, New International Version, New Living Translation, New King James Version, and The Message. All these translations, with the exception of the venerable KJV, were published since 1978. The CPNT is the first parallel resource to include both the NIV and NKJV. Given the wealth of English translations of the Bible available today, how can anyone know which is the right one for them? The options seem overwhelming. Biblical scholar Ron Rhodes provides an easy-to-read guide that takes the guesswork out of choosing a Bible. He critiques the prominent theories of translation, lets readers in on the debate about gender-inclusive language, and thoroughly covers the major English translations from the King James Version to the New Living Translation and everything in between, including the two most recent Bibles for Catholics. His examination of each version includes the story behind the translation the translation theory used the intended readership pluses and minuses comparisons with other translations A unique feature is Rhodes' look at secondary factors to keep in mind when choosing a Bible, such as the type size, the quality of

the paper, the existence and placement of cross references and other study helps, and the types of bindings. The result is an indispensable guide to help readers through the maze of choosing the translation best suited for them.

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