The Word of Men or of God

For this reason we also thank God without ceasing, because when you received the word of God which you heard from us, you welcomed it not as the word of men, but as it is in truth, the word of God, which also effectively works in you who believe 1Th. 2:13

All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, 17 that the man of God may be complete, thoroughly equipped for every good work. 2 Tim 3:16-17

Inspiration 1 Cor 2:9-13 God's Mind Bible Things hings H These things we 0 also speak Eph 3:3-4 Not in Words that Cor 14:37 Man's Wisdom teaches S But which the Holy Read P Spirit teaches combining spiritual R thoughts with Spiritual Words Inspired **Our Mind** Man's Mind

God Will Preserve Forever!

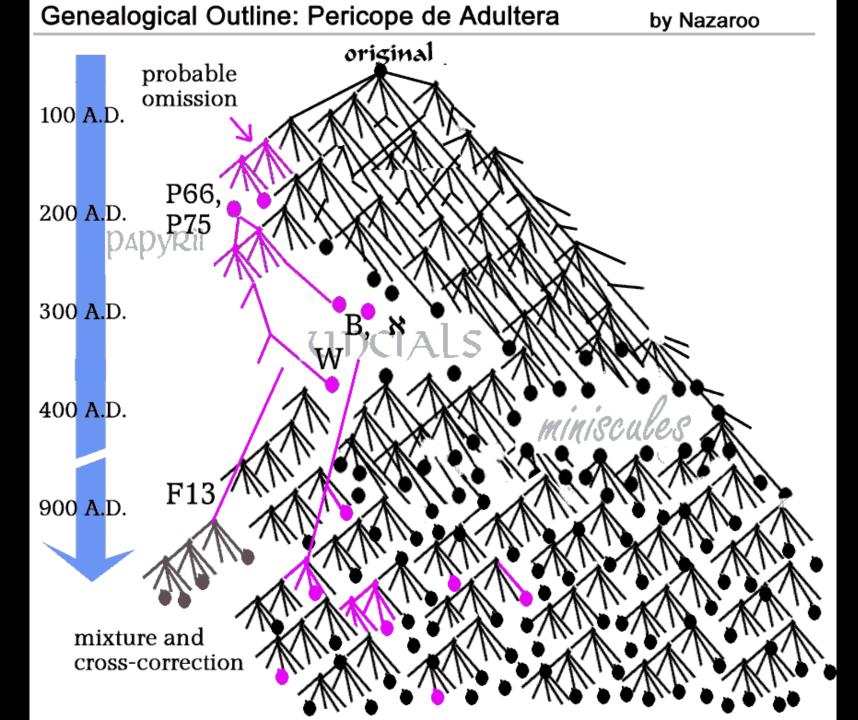
- The words of the Lord are pure words, Like silver tried in a furnace of earth, Purified seven times.
 7 You shall keep them, O Lord, You shall preserve them from this generation forever. Ps 12:6-7
- God promised His Words are pure and He will keep and preserve them forever! <u>Ps 119:89</u>

Gospel is incorruptible – Forever

having been born again, not of corruptible seed but incorruptible, through the word of God which lives and abides forever, 24 because "All flesh is as grass, And all the glory of man as the flower of the grass. The grass withers, And its flower falls away, 25 But the word of the Lord endures forever." Now this is the word which by the gospel was preached to you. <u>1 Peter 1:23-25</u> God has promised His word is incorruptible It will live, abide, and endure forever. God spoke of the gospel preached to them.

We don't have any originals. Here is what we do have:

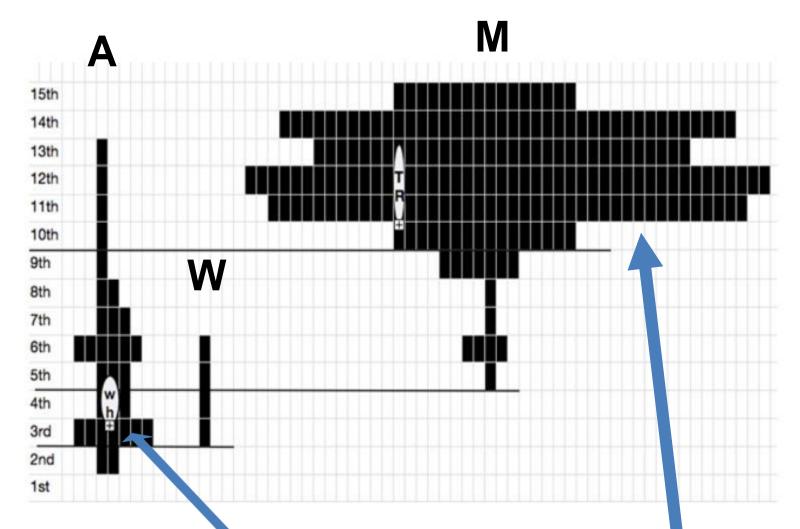
"The New Testament has been preserved in more than 5,800 Greek manuscripts, 10,000 Latin manuscripts and 9,300 manuscripts in various other ancient languages including Syriac, Slavic, Ethiopic and Armenian."



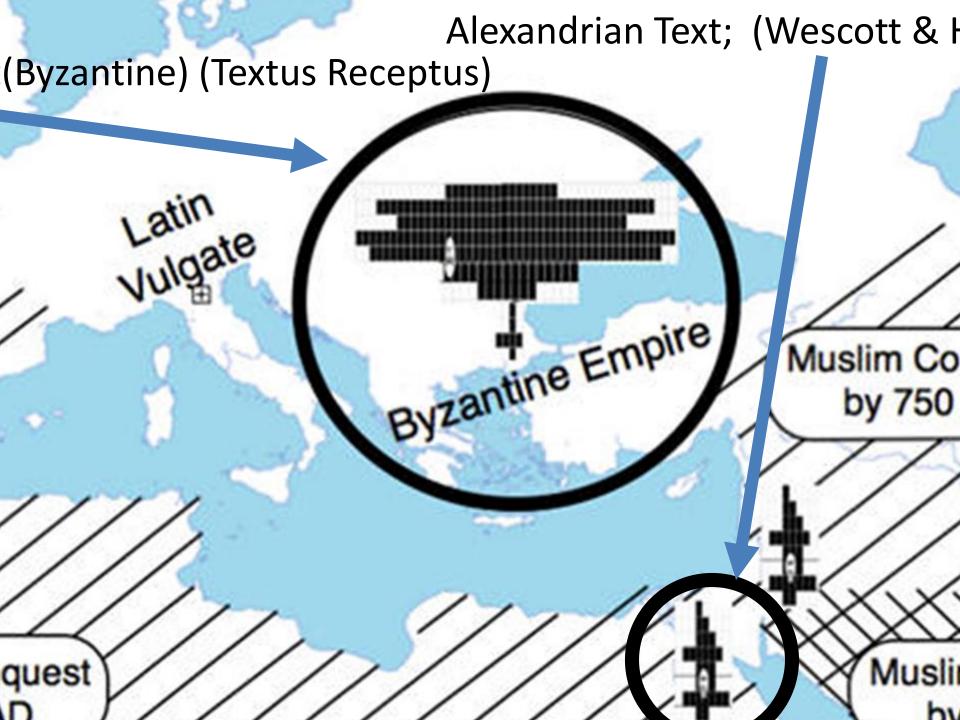
There are three sources of these manuscripts:

Byzantine (or Majority Witness) makes up some 80% or more of the manuscripts and variations, plus some of the ancient versions. Moreover, those in this family are almost entirely identical and uniform. Most are from the Eastern Mediterranean.

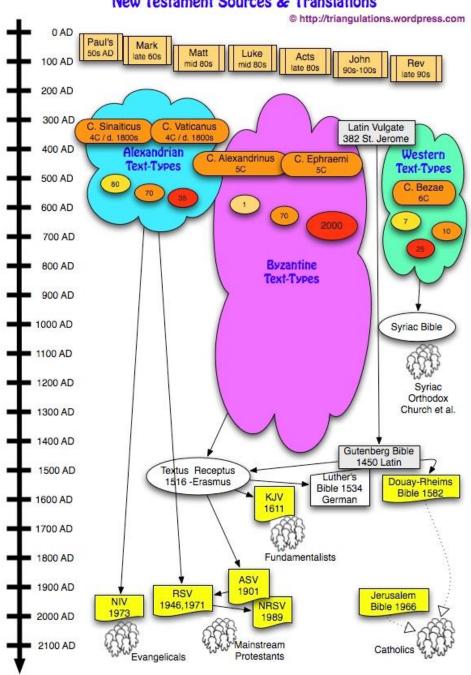
Alexandrian manuscripts and readings mainly come from Egypt. These readings tend to subtract (or conversely, say some, Byzantine tends to add to the Alexandrian). 5-10% of the manuscripts are in this family. Even though they tend to be older, they do not agree with themselves as much as the Byzantine manuscripts do.

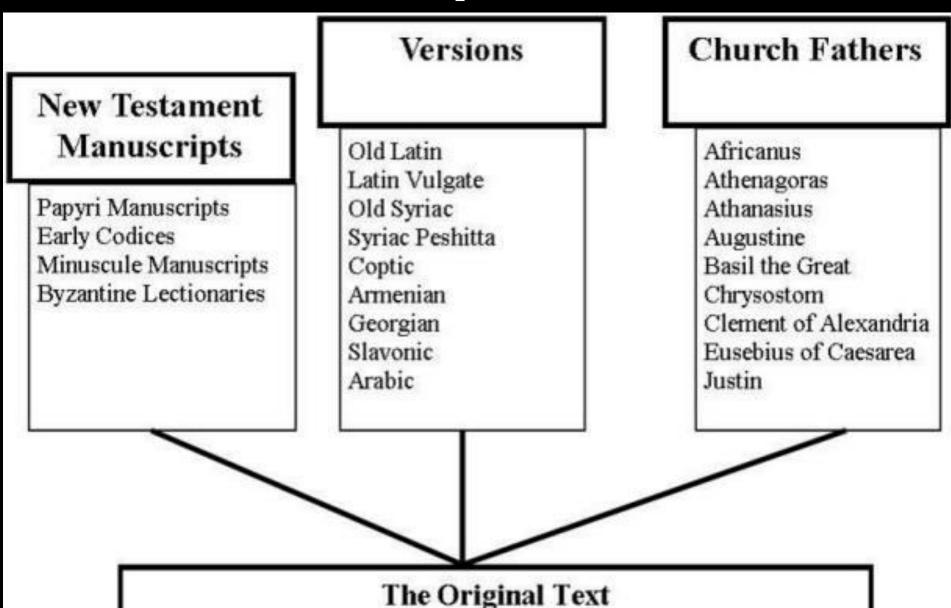


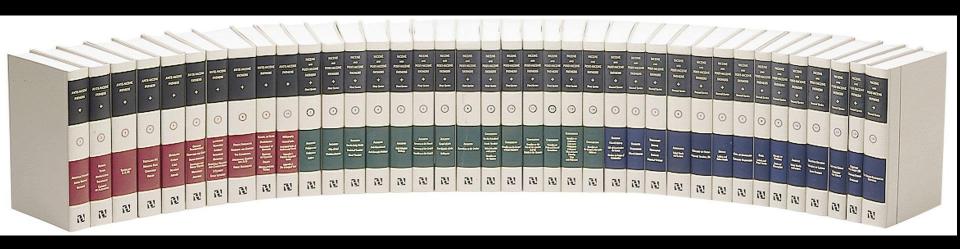
- A Alexandrian Text; (Wescott & Hort)
- M Majority Text(Byzantine) (Textus Receptus)
- W Western Text Types



New Testament Sources & Translations







Apostolic Fathers -100

Anti-Nicene 100 - 325

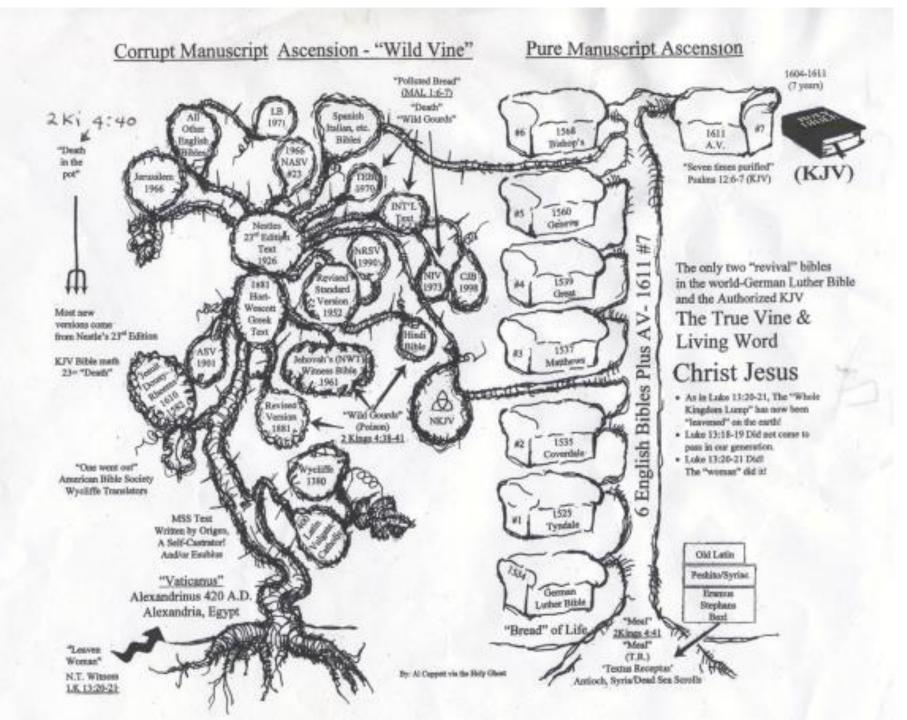
Nicene 325

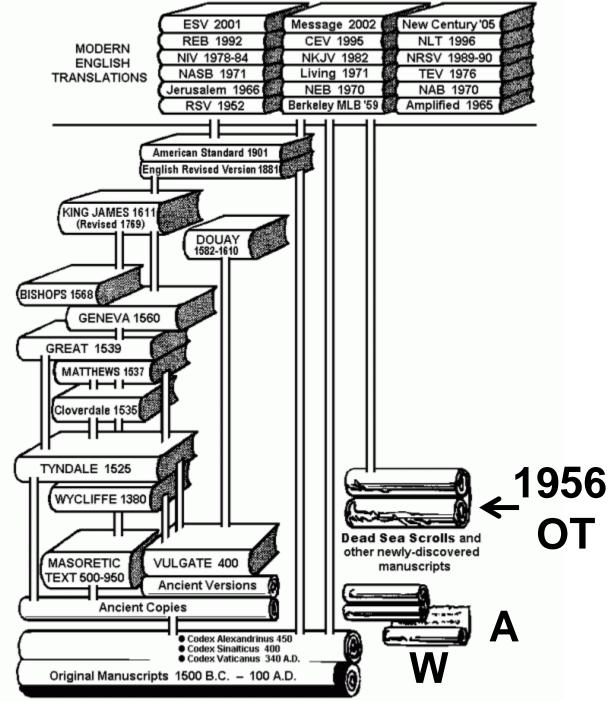
Post-Nicene 325-451

The New Testament portion of the English translation known as the King James Version was based on the Textus Receptus, a Greek text prepared by Erasmus based on a few late medieval Greek manuscripts of the Byzantine text-type

However, following Westcott and Hort, most modern New Testament textual critics have concluded that the Byzantine text-type was formalised at a later date than the Alexandrian and Western text-types.

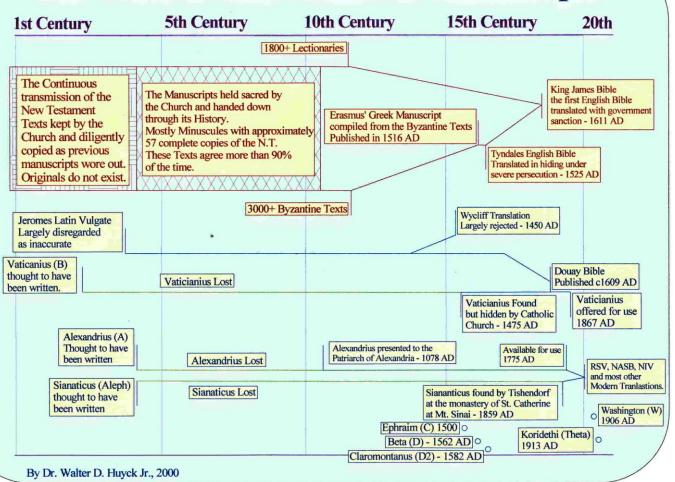
Some consider the Textus Receptus to be the providentially kept version and consider the Alexandrian Text to be corrupt:





M

The Word of God - Chart of Manuscripts



Most modern New Testament translations now use an Eclectic (deriving ideas, style, or taste from a broad and diverse range of sources. Greek text (UBS5 and NA 28) that is closest to the Alexandrian text-type. The United Bible Societies's Greek New Testament (UBS5) and Nestle Aland (NA 28) are accepted by most of the academic community as the best attempt at reconstructing the original texts of the Greek NT.[5]

I bought 2nd edition in 1974

Now in 28th edition (44 years later)

almost 5000 MSS of part or all of Greek text 2000 Greek lectionaries,

8000 MSS in Latin,

1000 MSS in other ancient versions.

Writings of the ancient church fathers in Greek, Latin, and Syriac contain 1000's of quotations from the NT.

Indeed, the available materials for the text of the NT are so extensive that their adequate study is a complicated task (ISBE - 1979)

Conclusion

- God promised His word would endure forever!
- God choose foolish, base, weak things to test us.
- But the truth is obvious!
- With all these "variants" there is hardly any
- difference at all between the KJV; NKJV; ASV;
- NAS; ESV; NIV.
- They just don't amount to any differences doctrinally.
- Even the most complicated ones like Acts 8:38; or
- Mk 16:9-16 have other passages that teach the same
- thing.
- God has kept His promise!

Let's Talk Translations!

Foundation principles of some translators

Bible is verbally inspired.

These <u>THINGS</u> we also speak, not in words which man's wisdom teaches but which the Holy Spirit teaches, comparing spiritual <u>THINGS</u> with spiritual. <u>1Cor 2:13</u>

Paul did not select the words or the tenses.

Paul did nothing at all.

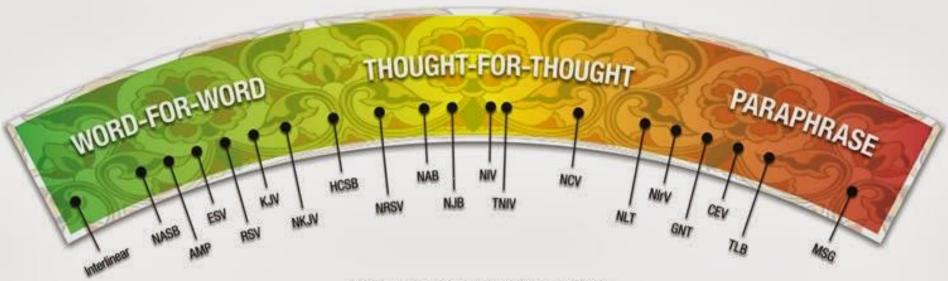
Paul put the words down on paper just as we do a pen.

Preface to the ESV puts it between NKJV / NIV

"The ESV is an "essentially literal" translation that seeks as far as possible to capture the precise wording of the original text and the personal style of each Bible writer. As such, its emphasis is on "word-for-word" correspondence, at the same time taking into account differences of grammar, syntax, and idiom between current literary English and the original languages. Thus it seeks to be transparent to the original text, letting the reader see as directly as possible the structure and meaning of the original."

"In contrast to the ESV, some Bible versions have followed a "thought-for-thought" rather than "word -for-word" translation philosophy, emphasizing "dynamic equivalence" rather than the "essentially literal" meaning of the original. A "thought-for-thought" translation is of necessity more inclined to REFLECT THE INTERPRETIVE OPINIONS OF THE TRANSLATOR AND THE INFLUENCES OF **CONTEMPORARY CULTURE."**

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

Word for Word No change in grammar

King James Version translated in (1611)
American Standard Version (1901)
New American Standard Version(1960)
New King James Version(1982)

Thought for Thought Dynamic Equivelence

What Paul did not and could not do they do

But in so doing so they add to or take from!

How could they not?

Revised Standard Version 1952

New International Version 1978

Most other Modern Translations TNIV, NLT, NRSV, NCV, GNB, TEV, NEB, and TLB.

TYPES OF TRANSLATIONS

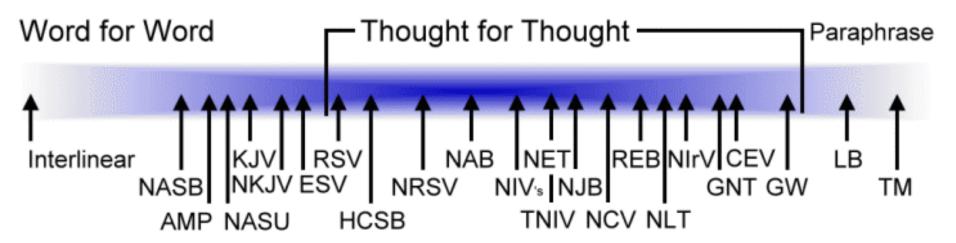
FREE/DYNAMIC

MEDIATING/BALANCED

WORD-FOR-WORD/ FORMAL



English Bible Translation Comparison



NASB / NASU - New American Standard (11)

AMP - Amplified Bible (12)

ESV* - English Standard Version (8)

KJV* - King James Version (13)

NKJV - New King James Version (9)

RSV* - Revised Standard Version (11)

HCSB - Holman Christian Standard (8)

NRSV** - New Revised Standard (10.5)

NAB* - New American Bible (7)

NIV - New International Version (8)

NIVIA - NIV [UK only, 1996 edition] (8)

NIV2011^^ - NIV Revision (8)

TNIV[^] - Today's NIV (7.5)

NJB* - New Jerusalem Bible (7.5)

NCV (ICB)[^] - New Century Version (3.5)

REB (NEB)** - Revised English Bible (7)

NLT[^] - New Living Translation (6.5)

NIrV - New International Reader's (3)

GNT (GNB/TEV)* - Good News Translation (6)

CEV** - Contemporary English (5)

GW - God's Word (4.5)

LB - Living Bible (8.5)

TM - The Message (4.5)

NET^^ - NET Bible (7)

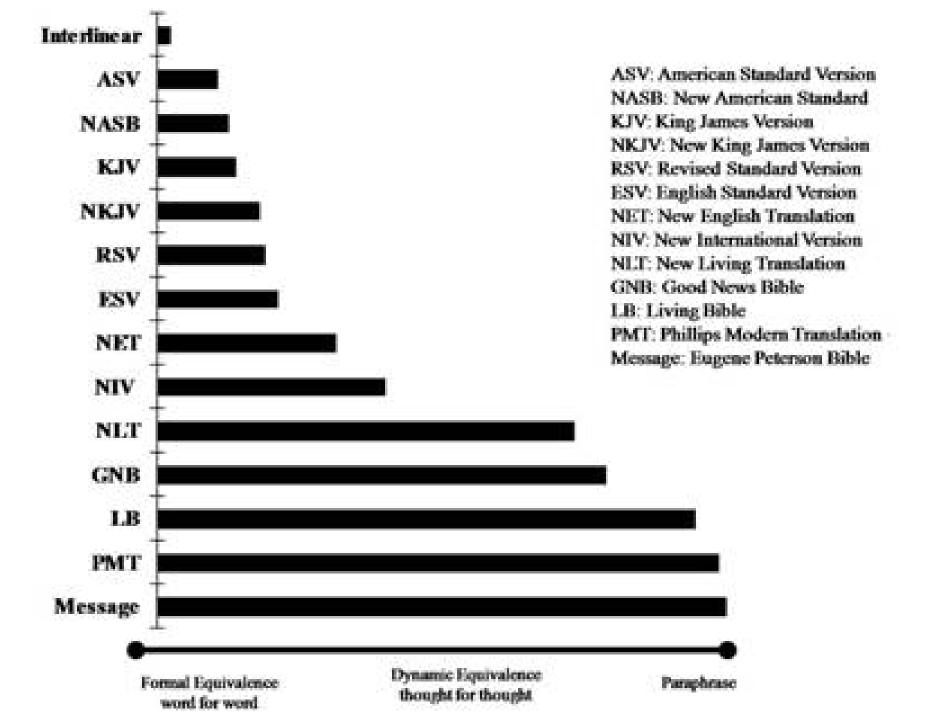
^^ No gender neutral language for God, careful/moderate inclusive language regarding mankind.





[^] Gender neutral language

 ^{*} Apocrypha available or included



What the NIV Translators say

"The New International Version is a completely new translation of the Holy Bible ... The first concern of the translators has been the accuracy of the translation and its fidelity to the thought of the Biblical writers... they have striven for more than a word-for-word translation. Because thought patterns and syntax differ from language to language, faithful communication of the meaning of the writers of the Bible demands frequent modifications in sentence structure..."

What does this mean?

The NIV Translators will change a noun to a verb or verb into noun as they see fit.

Jesus argument made on a tense. Mt 22:32

Paul's argument made on singular. Gal 3:16

The NIV is adding to and taking from!

The ESV is between the NASB and NKJV and the NIV although closer to the first two. So we need to be cautious with it.

Inspiration 1 Cor 2:9-13

Things

God's Mind

Old Testament

O 1 Pet 1:10-11

H

P

R

2 Pet 1:20-21

S New Testament

Jn 14:26; 16:12-13

Mt 10:19-20

Luke 21:14-15

Gal 1:11-12

Inspired Man's Mind

Things





God's Mind Inspiration 1 Cor 2:9-13

Things

H

0

S

P

R

Old Testament

1 Pet 1:10-11

2 Pet 1:20-21

New Testament

Jn 14:26; 16:12-13

Mt 10:19-20

Luke 21:14-15

Gal 1:11-12

Inspired
Man's Mind

Things

Bible

Things

NIV, etc. Add to and take from; Can read as novel or commentary; but not as the inspired word of God

Our Mind

Things