

# Getting To Know Your Bible

## Translation Guidelines

(use "Can We Trust the Bible?" document)

**Beware of translations by one** individual (pg. 4)

1. What are 2 reasons why we should beware of these translations? (pg. 4-5)

- express the views of one person
- convey the theological bias of that individual

2. What is one example of this kind of translation? (pg. 4)

The Living Bible, by Kenneth Taylor

3. What is a better kind of translation to find? (pg. 5)

translation by a committee of scholars

4. What are 2 reasons to have this kind of translation?

- more experts in Hebrew & Greek
- examine & critique each other's work

**Beware of translations by a** particular denomination (pg. 5)

1. What is 1 reason to beware of these translations? (pg. 5)

often slanted to prove doctrines favorable to the group

2. What is one example of this kind of translation? (pg. 5)

New World Translation (Jehovah's Witness)

3. What is a better kind of translation to find? (pg. 5)

produced by translators from different backgrounds

4. What are <sup>2</sup> reasons to have this kind of translation? (pg. 5)

- Check each other's work to prevent theological bias
- different organizations represented

## Facts about MY BIBLE:

My translation:	New American Standard Bible
What can you find out about the translators? (1 or many? Different backgrounds/denominations?)	team of educators and pastors. Reviewed by other Hebrew & Greek scholars
Hebrew text used for Old Testament:	Rudolph Kittel's "Biblia Hebraica"
Were the Dead Sea Scrolls consulted?	yes
Greek text used for New Testament:	various, but most often Eberhard Nestle's "Novum Testamentum Graece"
My translation philosophy was: (word-for-word/thought-for-thought)	word-for-word mostly; sometimes more thought-for-thought
YHWH is translated as:	LORD
Adonai is translated as:	Lord
YHWH Adonai is translated as:	God (as opposed to God)
Italics mean:	words not found in original Hebrew, Aramaic, or Greek, but are implied by it.
Brackets [ ] mean:	words not in original writings
SMALL CAPS mean:	in N.T., used to indicate when O.T. is being quoted or obviously referenced
Astericks * mean:	marks verbs that are historical presents in Greek. translated w/ English past tense for modern usage
When "Or" is used in the footnotes it means:	• alternate translation, justified by the Hebrew, Greek, or Aramaic
How does it note when ancient manuscripts varied?	will say in footnotes ms, mss → manuscript(s)