9. When studying a scripture text… what <u>meaning</u> was intended by the original author?

Principles to Apply When Choosing a Bible:

10. Use one translation primarily for reading, but utilize a second and maybe third translation that emphasizes opposite "equivalences" when studying. E.g. New Living Translation, NLT—modern translaton; English Standard Version, ESV—literal accuracy; The Message—loose translation.

11. Be careful about "Theologically Biased" translations like the Amplified Bible or the TNIV. They tend to lead us to believe that a word can be interpreted according to our theological biases. "It could mean… take your pick!)

Resources to Consider:

- **Biblehub.com** for checking out parallel versions of individual verses.

- Biblegateway.com

- **The Essential Evangelical Parallel Bible** (NKJV/ESV/NLT/The Message), hardcover $35

- **Focus on the Family** article— www.focusonthefamily.com/faith/the-study-of-god/how-do-we-know-the-bible-is-true/how-did-we-get-the-bible

- The **NLT Chronological Bible**— $30

- The **ESV Study Bible**— $60

How to Read the Bible for All It's Worth

4th Edition

Gordon D. Fee
& Douglas Stuart

Study Guide
Lesson #2

Sessions & Calendar

#1 Your questions based on your study/reading
#2 Study Outline
#3 The next session

Lesson #2
Chapter 2

The Concern of Translators: pg. 38ff

1. Is our English translation based upon the original Hebrew, Greek, or Aramaic <u>wording</u> written by the author?

   A. _____ evidence refers to the quality and age of the manuscripts (copies) that support an unseen ancient sources. (Pg. 39, Par3)

   B. _____ evidence is the study and explanation of copyists and scribal habits and tendencies that explain different translations in ancient manuscripts. (Pg. 40, Par2)

2. Is our English translation based upon the original <u>meanings</u> intended to be communicated by the author?

Reasons for Uncertainty: pg. 42

3. Either the best manuscript (oldest, or trustworthy) conflicts with the best explanation of how the error came about, or the manuscript evidence is evenly divided, or one variant can explain how the other came to be.

Two Kinds of Choices pg. 43 (see www.biblehub.com)

4. _____ Equivalence—attempts to keep as close to the **"form"** of the Hebrew, Greek, or Aramaic, both words and grammar. (check out www.biblehub.com)

	NASU	NLT
1 Sam 8:16	_____	_____
1 Cor 7:36	_____	_____

(Pg. 40, Par3)

5. _____ Equivalence—attempts to keep as close to the **"meaning"** of the Hebrew, Greek, or Aramaic, but to put their words and idioms into what would be the normal way of saying the same thing in English.

	ESV	NLT
Gen 18:11	_____	_____
Amos 8:1-2	_____	_____

Questions to Consider

6. What is a problem with a literal translation? (Pg. 46, Par3)
7. What is a problem with a free translation? (Pg. 46, Par4)
8. When studying a scripture text… what <u>words</u> were used by the original author?