

Holy Bible

Modern Literal Version

New Testament

2017 Update

(August 19, 2017)

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If you are in a country in which English is not the primary language, we have a special MLV version just for you. Please contact us at mlvbible@gmail.com if you would like to print and distribute the MLV locally in your own country (royalty free). We want all Christians to have the world's most accurate English Bible available to them and couldn't care less about money.

(The Open Source Bible Translation)
(The world's most accurate English translation.)

NOTES: There is only one master copy which caters to electronic formats since electronic downloads are 1000 to 1 the book sales, so please excuse various formatting issues. Plus in many instances, we threw out traditional ways of doing things for methods that work better.

Simple Reading Schedule

This is a simple reading schedule that is designed to be followed for 20 minutes a day over a 2 month period. Empty your mind. Read God's Word like a child would for the first time. Never read it with preconceived ideas or thoughts or to prove something. Don't try to understand everything. Note what you don't understand and move on. Reread those notes later and they may make more sense. Remember to pray. This arrangement is for better understanding by letting books build on each other. It is arranged roughly in chronological order. Use Sundays to catch up on days you could not spend 20 minutes with the Word of God. If you have never read the Bible, always start with the New Testament. The New Testament is what you will be judged by, not the Old Testament. Never read the Old Testament and New Testament together, that is too confusing even for the mature Christian. Spend the first Monday reading the Preface and other non-bible sections to familiarize yourself with the MLV's style of translation.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	Mark 1-3	Mark 4-7	Mark 8-11	Mark 12-14	Mark 15- Matthew 4
Matthew 5-8	Matthew 9- 12	Matthew 13- 16	Matthew 17- 21	Matthew 22- 25	Matthew 26-28
John 1-4	John 5-7	John 8-11	John 12-16	John 17-21	Luke 1-3
Luke 4-7	Luke 8-10	Luke 11-14	Luke 15-18	Luke 19-21	Luke 22-24
Acts 1-4	Acts 5-8	Acts 9-12	Acts 13-16	Acts 17-20	Acts 21-24
Acts 25-28	James 1-5	1Th-2Th	Galatians 1-6	1Cor 1-8	1Cor 9-15
1Cor 16 - 2Cor 6	2Cor 7-13	Rom 1-5	Rom 6-11	Rom 12-16	Ephesians 1-6
Philippians 1- 4	Colossians 1-4	1Pet-2Peter	Jude - 1Tim 4	1Tim 5- Heb 2	Hebrews 3-9
Hebrews 10- 13	1 John - 3 John	Revelation 1-3	Revelation 4- 9	Revelation 10- 14	Revelation 15- 20
Revelation 21-22					

To read the New Testament as the events happened, go to Mark 1 and follow the [{Harmony of the New Covenant}](#) sections.

You should read the Modern Literal Version once all the way through and do not use any other translation during this time. The MLV's strongest feature is its consistency in translating the Greek into the same English word every time. By using another translation during this time you will not be able to learn from this uniformity. Then you too will understand why 90% of the emails to us are 'I have learned so much just reading the MLV once,' or similar.

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4. After 80% you are prohibited from selling the Copyrighted MLV! Are you aware of violations? Please let us know.

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6. The HTML version and search engine can be reproduced on other web sites but requires permission. (There are too many old copies of the MLV around and we would like to have those updated.)

7. Createspace.com, an on-demand publishing company, (link below) is the current publisher of the Modern Literal Version printed edition and has been since Oct. 2013. Please, whenever possible, buy directly from them (more of your money stays in the USA.)

8. The authorized Kindle edition is available only from amazon.com in BOLD Letter for color blind people and Kindles or Red Letter Editions.

You can purchase copies from the following links:

<https://www.createspace.com/4450574> (USA)

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<http://www.ChristianLibrary.org/greek-ref> (A mirrored site; special thanks to ISCnetwork.com)

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Please advertise this on your website and social media. Billions of people do not know about the MLV.

Preface to the Modern Literal Version 2017

Quick Overview

The Modern Literal Version uses the Majority Text (The New Testament in the Original Greek, Byzantine Textform 2005/2010, Compiled and Arranged by Maurice A. Robinson and William Pierpont).

Only three primary methods exist to translate a foreign language. The first is to translate each word, in a literal word for word fashion, keeping the original word order. This in bible terms is called a 'Greek interlinear' even though most of them attempt to be a 'translation' especially the pitiful 'reverse interlinear' of recent times.

The Modern Literal Version is the second type of 'literal' translation also called a 'word-for-word' translation

(descriptions ‘coined’ centuries ago). This sounds like an interlinear, but is not the same and the two should not be confused with each other. (This difference is where all those who talk about translations, who have never worked on a published translation, are misled and mislead others.) In a literal translation each word and phrase is uniformly rendered, Greek idioms (all languages have them, Greek has plenty of them) are carefully translated uniformly. The Greek parts of speech are rearranged as they would be in English, also the ‘parts of speech’ are arranged into typical English order of: subject, verb, object, indirect object, and punctuation is added. Greek is extremely choppy and supplied words are needed to have an ‘English like flow’ to them. (In particular, the word "the" often needs to be added.) Supplied words should always be identified in all literal translations. Those which have no such markings are most likely paraphrases. This way the reader can always omit them if desired. Now for the *extremely rare* places (the unskilled think idioms are such places) where literal is too choppy for most English readers, two sub-methods exist, which are either paraphrasing or adding supplied words. The MLV uses the latter. Supplied words are written in *italics* in the MLV text.

The third translation method, and the *most* common one in the past 30 years, is to paraphrase the Greek into English. This type of translation is known by various names, such as dynamic equivalence, essentially literal, free style, thought-for-thought, better than a word-for-word, and so on. The paraphrased versions probably account for over 95% of all Bible translations. We understand the value of a paraphrase for those looking for a Bible that reads as easily as a newspaper and that is not used as a study tool. However, we feel strongly that thought-for-thought introduces too many editorial opinions. We desire to see a Bible that reproduces the original Greek Bible into modern English as faithfully as possible with as little editorial bias as possible. One way to look at it is like this: if there was a court case with a key document 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. Did you know that paraphrased bible versions are generally 10% smaller than literal ones in the number of words they contain? They are often watered down and those places that are disputed by the various religious groups will always match the beliefs of their translators, publishing company or the church behind the translation. They are sometimes best described as ‘opinion for opinion’ because each time they are proofread by another person(s), more personal beliefs are exchanged for the Word of God. The goal of everyone who has worked on the Modern Literal Version has been to keep any form of commentary or paraphrasing out of the translation as much as is humanly possible.

The MLV is not sold for profit because there is no denomination, publishing company, foundation or government behind it. All Christian groups have had the opportunity to propose fixes for the MLV or to assist in some way. The only uninspired traditions kept in the MLV are punctuation and capitalization, chapter and verse numbers, and the *not* God breathed non-chronological book order.

The Open Source Bible Translation

The Modern Literal Version New Testament is considered ‘completed,’ although it has been open for revision by anyone since 1998. No bible should have ever been ‘closed.’ Our utmost desire is to have a translation that has no translation errors in it 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. In 16 years, we have found no better way than our ‘open’ translation idea to achieve this goal. Absolutely anyone in the world is able to contribute to the translation, including, the several million who have visited the Christian Library. You, too, may make recommendations or help in other ways, with either Greek or English type proofreading. If the recommendations warrant another update next year, we will do one each year in printed form and a Kindle edition, otherwise we will provide a corrections list on the website. Free electronic versions are updated periodically throughout the year, as needed on the web sites and Facebook. The ‘cutting edge’ update is always the **BOLD** Letter Edition PDF at:

<http://www.ModernLiteralVersion.org/bibles/MLV/MLVBL.pdf>

As far as we know, this ‘open’ translation idea is unique to the MLV. You are invited to participate in helping to make the MLV error-free. There is even a Facebook group at <https://www.facebook.com/groups/MLVbible> that now has many offshoots. All who have helped have contributed to further the readability or accuracy of this translation or simply have double checked previous efforts. Now is the time for the Bible to be placed in

the hands of everyday Christians, without employing a huge publishing company focused on making money. If you can suggest any corrections please send an email to mlvbible@gmail.com with subject line: 'MLV'.

History

The 'Modern Literal Version New Testament' came about in 1987 due to a young Christian's goal to find an accurate Modern English translation from which to study. The New American Standard contradicted itself in Matthew 5:17 and Ephesians 2:15 for example. Almost all other Modern English translations do not claim to be literal or word-for-word and most that make such a claim are factually not! Concordance look-ups in all existing translations present non-uniform Greek word renderings and this too was an issue of concern.

A Bible Study Group, of which this new Christian was a part, was actively doing topical, English and Greek word studies with their Bibles and 'Englishman's Greek Concordances.' They discovered that the ASV was the most accurate translation, and initially started a study Bible cross reference section for it. Then an idea developed to do a computerized revision of the 1901 American Standard Version for the public domain, code named 'ASV3'. Eventually, these ideas were dropped due to too many problems: the underlying Greek text, massive footnoting, archaic words, inconsistent Greek word translations, etc. A better idea grew, the creation of a modern (English) literal version (which later became its name). A group of workers, computer owners and scholars, who believe in the total authority and inspiration of the Bible, devoted time, advice, software, money and work to the project. Now, over 30 years later, at least 63 experts in the original language have contributed work needed to make this translation a reality. Many others, about 325, plus another 600 or so in all the MLV discussion groups on Facebook and other forums who have also helped with large amounts of proofreading, improvements to English comprehension, double-checking Greek definitions, compounds, synonyms, Greek concordance look-ups, accuracy checks and/or other menial (but extremely essential) tasks. Many thousands of corrections have been received via E-mail, over the years. We will never be able to express our gratitude enough to all of these people, living and deceased.

The MLV was the first translation to use the power of the computer (an 8086), and would have been impossible before the computer age. This translation would have been impossible without WordPerfect (special thanks to Corel Corporation).

The original intentions and guidelines for the Modern Literal Version

1. To translate the original Greek of the Bible, word-for-word, into English, then to further boost the accuracy of the MLV, we translate the same Greek word into as few different English words as is possible. We also do this for English words by not using the same English word for different Greek words. Careful attention was paid to synonyms, antonyms, compound words and the few Greek words which truly have multiple meanings. Greek has 'shades of meaning' no more than does equal English words (a common misconception). One way to look at this is: if God wanted 10 different words used instead of one single Greek word, the inspired writers would have penned it that way. The New Testament is its own best commentary when you see the same Greek word translated into the same English word throughout. We call this 'uniform and consistent' translating and we believe that we're the first translation to ever attempt this and had the power of computers to accomplish it. This form of translation is an extremely challenging task, and not one that many translators would ever take the time to do, even though it is now possible to do with computers. More information is in the 'Wording Statistics' section at the end or on the web site or in e-Sword.

2. The goal of the MLV was not to make it perfect everyday English, but to try to make it understandable to the majority of English speaking people, while remaining literal, especially to teenagers and 2nd speaking English people. Many sentences in the MLV start with conjunctions like 'and,' 'but,' 'for' and 'because.' This was so that we could split incredibly long sentences, some of which were more than 50 words in length, into shorter ones as we were translating the text into English. The Modern Literal Version is at about a 13 year old's reading level.

3. To translate some verses that have been misinterpreted for years by many religious groups, as close as possible to the original language.
4. To use *italics* for supplied words and use supplied words as opposed to paraphrasing. We want people to see what we added.
5. To translate the money and measuring systems of the Bible into some understandable form.
6. To use 'will' for all future tenses. Though it is not proper Modern English. It is the way most English people speak. However, 'shall' is retained in questions.
7. To use paragraph format. Verse format often take meanings out of context or contributes toward misinterpretations of the context.
8. To use the more proper 'may' or 'might' for the subjunctive mood verbs. The ASV used 'should' and 'shall.' Shall is not consider 'conditional' in Modern English, but future tense. (See more in the '**Verb, Tenses, Moods**' section).
9. To arrange the Greek word order into normal English word order of subject verb object, (SVO). Following Greek word order is not more literal or accurate; if we retained the Greek order it would just be more like an interlinear without the Greek.
10. To footnote or explain in the '**Definitions**' section places where a literal translation could not be understood or an idiom used by the common Greeks. For example: 'into the ages' is an idiom for 'forever;' 'into the ages of the ages' is 'forevermore.' (These are not as common as many people would have you believe).
11. To render active tense verbs as 'is/are verb-ing' to help show action. Many people wrongly say the '-eth' ending used in older translations meant continual action. It was simply the way they spoke before the 1800's.
12. To fix the preposition and conjunction problems that plague all translations. Our biggest fix is the English word 'for' that was used even in the ASV for several Greek words which mean 'because of,' 'because,' 'to,' 'toward,' 'of,' 'in/on behalf of' and a mild form of 'because.' The MLV translated all Greek words that mean 'because,' 'because of' and 'in/on behalf of' as such. The other meanings are shown by use of asterisks (*) with the two most common Greek words translated as 'for' ('eis,' G1520 = *for and G1063 'gar' = for*).
13. To avoid inconsistencies caused by splitting up the translators and proofreaders into groups. A typical translation may have 100 plus people but by the time you split them into 25 or more committees the number of people in one particular book might be as little as 4 and those different groups can cause stylistic and translation variations. Those who volunteer with the MLV tend to work all the way through the New Testament, so in the MLV the total per book far exceeds any committee type translation.
14. To include a Harmony of the New Testament with AD dates, which gives a person the ability to read the New Testament straight through or in chronological order. (Start at Mark, then go to Acts: The Book of Conversions.)
15. When traditional rendering are not Greek, they will be translated properly. Oh well the theologians will just have to adjust; (added in 2013 because we found us also following tradition).
16. Translate words using their full translation even if a little too wordy in places to denote differences between English wording used for different Greek wording. Two examples are: 'together with' vs. 'with' (G4862 & its compounds); 'in order that' vs. 'that' (G2443 and its compounds).

The 1987-1999 version, at roughly 95% completed, was formally U.S. copyrighted and placed into the 'Christian Library' in June, 1999 at <http://www.ChristianLibrary.org>. In 2014, the MLV has an official site <http://www.ModernLiteralVersion.org>. The Christian Library is a mirror site to deal with most of the bandwidth issues (special thanks to ISCnetwork.com).

<http://www.ModernLiteralVersion.com> is for future growth in 2017.

Finally, a challenge to all who think that another translation is more accurate to the original Greek than the MLV: show us the correction needed! Please remember 'thus saith the Greek' not 'my version says.' This translation needs to be judged by the Greek, not anything else!

In Christ,

G. Allen Walker, June 9, 1999.

Computer Tech for the New Testament, 1987-2012

Revised and updated by multiple helpers from 2001-2017.

The glory is God's. Amen.

General Translation Notes

We want an error-free translation. We want your input should you ever find a typo or a better Greek correction for the MLV. As far as we know the MLV is the only Bible in print that does. Please check: www.modernliteralversion.org for a current PDF update to make sure the typo or fix has not already been applied before submitting to mlvbible@gmail.com. Thank you in advance.

The primary goal is to keep the MLV free from theological concerns and traditions by translating the text as literally as possible while retaining modern language and readability. The 'Open Source' approach is also a great 'checks and balance' system.

The MLV is NOT under the control of any denomination or publishing company or government and is not the current work of any either that is why it can be sold for no profit.

The Greeks wrote in present tense to give the reader the feeling of 'being there' and so this translation leaves present tense unchanged. We hope this will help you feel closer to our Lord and God.

Asterisks (*) are used for denoting words listed in the 'Definitions' section below. These are for the few instances where the English translation does not lend itself to a satisfactory meaning of the underlying Greek word. In addition to this, we use an asterisk to denote the difference between one English word that is being used for two different Greek words (for example, see **Age*** below.) This substantially aids word studies.

A hyphen (-) is used in those places where two English words come from a single Greek word. It is of particular benefit to Greek scholars and the student who wishes to cross-reference words to the MLV concordance and Greek lexicon.

Italicized words are words not found directly in the Greek but are implied by the context. These words are sometimes needed to help show action, tense or expansion of the meaning of words that the English does not convey. Since the MLV is literal, not 'thought-for-thought,' supplied words are of significant assistance for those phrases which are exceptionally difficult to read. By pointing out these words using italics the reader has the option to disregard them. The articles 'a' and 'an' are not found in the Greek and as such, are always supplied though never marked.

Paragraphs are used in this translation with no credence given to chapter or verse numbers since verse formats, chapter titles or other special formatting often takes ideas out of context, (for example, see Mark 8:34 to 9:1). Double spaced paragraphs are an attempt to arrange sentences by subject. Single-spaced paragraphs are for conversations or for sub-topics. We did not include subject headings since we decided this would reflect opinions, and something not desirable in the Word of God.

Single or double quotation marks are not used in this translation for conversations, since they are not found in the original language. Adding them would be an area of opinion.

We also do not capitalize pronouns that appear to be referring to God ('Him,' 'He' etc). This is to avoid inserting our opinion in the translation; the Greek does not make these distinctions.

Red Lettering or **Bold Lettering** (electronic or printed edition) is used for the words of Jesus, God the Father and the Holy Spirit even in an indirect quote as in Acts 26. If you do not believe the **RED** or **BOLD** should be used in a certain area, please ignore.

Greek is participle crazy. A rather large number of participles are found in sentences; it is common that a sentence contains no main verb, and one participle after another. We have added supplied words in an effort to stay more literal and yet break these into smaller, more readable English sentences.

The curly brackets (**{...}**) offer additional information. They are blue in the Red Letter edition or gray in the Bold Letter release. These contain:

1. The Old Testament reference at the end of the verse, which may be an exact quote or a paraphrase by the inspired writer, or simply the location of the historical event. Single quotes are used at the beginning and end of actual quotes or paraphrases. We did not attempt to translate the Greek in Old Testament quotes to match the Hebrew to English translations.

2. We use a superscript '**{F}**' to represent footnotes to the left of the word instead of subscript 1,2,3, etc., as done by most. The reader can read the actual footnote at the end of the chapter. This is just one way we use to keep one master copy for various printed and electronic formats.

3. We used a **{T}** to denote wording that is not found in the majority of manuscripts. Most of these were early attempts to harmonize various events which were added into the KJV or maybe commentary that was added which later became part of the text by copyists. The exception being, Acts 8:37 in which the last section 'I believe Jesus Christ to be the Son of God.' was quoted in the late 2nd Century by Irenaeus, which predates almost all manuscripts, so 8:37 was inserted back into the MLV text. 1Jn 5.7b-8a was put there from the Catholic Latin Bible and it not included.

4. 'Harmony of the New Covenant' is a man-made study help and combines information from the four books of Jesus' life here on the earth and place the actual time that the letters were written in the book of Acts. (The Bible was not written in Encyclopedia format. Not all information on any subject is generally all inclusive in any one area.) Here is an example of the 'Great Commission' or better 'How to Make or Become a Disciple of Christ' and the way it is represented in the Modern Literal Version throughout Mark.

{Mar 16:15-18 and Mat 28:18-20 and Luk 24:46-47 Mountain in Galilee}

Here is a combination of the above passages as an example, Mark is **BOLD**, Matthew is black, Luke is gray (the punctuation was fixed to attempt to make it easier to read in English).

And he said to them, As you* are going (**You* go**) **into all the world and preach the good-news** (thus it has been written, that the Christ must suffer and rise up from the dead the third day), should be preached in his name to all the nations, beginning from Jerusalem **to the whole creation,** make disciples of all the nations.

He who believes and is immersed, (immersing them into the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit and that repentance and forgiveness of sins) **will be saved;** teaching them to observe all things whatever I commanded you*.

But he who disbelieves will be condemned.

And behold, I am with you* all the days, until the end of the earth.

Definitions

A, An are always supplied words in English but not marked in the text.

Age* is Strong's Dictionary number 2244 (henceforth, we will abbreviate as G2214 for electronic and book uniformity). It is used in very much the same way we think of a person's 'age.' The other 'age, ages' without the *, is for a period of time. This 'age' is also translated as 'world' 22 times. Context determines which word should be used.

Admonish means to 'instruct with warning' G3560.

And from G2532 is used the way we use a comma in lists. We have kept these ‘and’ and any other Greek words that we could, even if they are not ‘English teacher approved.’

Angel See **Messenger**.

Apostle is a transliterated word. The English equivalent would be ‘one sent’ with the meaning of ‘one sent on a mission.’ Apostle has been kept when speaking of Jesus’ apostles. Ambassador is the other rendering of this Greek word and truly a better translation of G652.

Appointed* is G5087 which literally is ‘placed’ but we don’t use ‘placed’ that way in English. The other ‘appointed’ without the * is from compounds of G5021 and means ‘command or appoint.’

Assuredly is also ‘amen’ which roughly means ‘so be it.’ Jesus said this, (sometimes twice), at the beginning of His teachings. Old English is ‘verily.’ G281.

Baptism see the translation: **Immersion**.

Be, is, are, was, were, being, been verbs are generally ‘helper words’ added to other English verbs, adjectives or rarely nouns, to translate some Greek verbs. When they are not ‘helper words’ then they are from compounds of G1096 (‘become’), G1510 (‘be, is, was...’) and sometimes but rarely G2192 (‘have, hold, help’) and G5225 (denoted as **be***, **is***, **was***, **were*** **being***; exist, possess).

Because is probably the largest improvement in the MLV over all other translations. In translations dating from 1423 even up to now, the English word ‘for’ has been used for words that should have always been translated as ‘because,’ G473, G3754, or ‘because of,’ G1223, G1360, G1752, G5484. A synonym that loses so much meaning is ‘on behalf of’ G5228. Jesus did not die *for* us; he died *on behalf of* us. See **For**, also.

Believe, belief, faith, faithful, entrust in verb, adjective, adverb, or noun forms, are some of those very few Greek words (G4100, G4102, G4103) which carry more meaning than the English equivalent. These words also carry the meaning: ‘obey,’ ‘had been persuaded.’ In the Greek language, the antonym of ‘believe’ is ‘is disobedient’ (G544). See John 3:36 for both words together in the same verse.

Believe in literally means ‘believe into,’ and **Believe on** literally means ‘believe upon’ in the majority of all places in the New Testament. A similar expression is found in Mat 28:19 ‘into the name.’

Belt is impossible to contextually distinguish; it could be a simple belt, or a complex series of leather straps used to hold tools, weapons, money or a belt of armor. The girdle (belt) was worn on the hips, or waist, or across the chest. G2223.

Between* is an idiom meaning ‘up *through* the middle,’ G3319.

Blessed* see **Gracious*** below also. G3107.

Bowels are where the Greeks thought the emotions were born. This is where we get expressions such as ‘desires of the heart,’ ‘gut feeling,’ ‘nervous stomach’ and so on. G4698.

Brethren is specifically ‘brothers’ but used more often to describe kinfolk, whether by family ties or by the blood of Jesus. Though translated from a Greek masculine noun, G80, the word includes males and females in context.

Bring* and other verb forms, can be translated as ‘lead,’ G71 and its compounds. This was done primarily for concordance look-ups.

By (and ‘under’) is the literal translation of the Greek word G5229. Otherwise, ‘by’ is a substitution, since the pure English translation just does not really conform to normal English usage. Most of the previous ones in the MLV (before we fixed them) were primarily ‘through’ (‘dia’ G1223) which is now down to 3 or ‘from’ or ‘out of’ (‘ek’ G1537) now down to 6 or the literal ‘in’ (‘en’ G1722) unknown number are left. An interesting fact from this is that ‘by faith’ or ‘by the faith’ was never truly literal. Oh well, the theologians will have to adjust.

Call* and other verb forms are from G3004 (say, speak) and might be better as ‘is spoken of as’ or ‘is spoken to be’ and is different from the compounds of the synonyms of G2596 (invited, called, surnamed) and G3687 (is named). All ‘called’ words use by other various translations from the Greek words for ‘summon’ or ‘shout out’ have been rendered properly in the MLV. So every time you see ‘called’ it can be ‘invited’ in the MLV same as with all the Greek compound words.

Centurion*, used in Mark, is simply the Latin version of the word since he wrote to a Gentile audience.

Centurions were military commanders of over 100 soldiers. They were highly esteemed individuals of society. (G2763, Latin root; G1543, Greek.)

Charity in the MLV does not mean ‘money.’ It may include money but literally means ‘good, merciful or kind acts.’ G1654

Christ is a transliterated Greek adjective, G5547, that would translate as ‘anointed.’ Messiah is the Hebrew translation. In the 2015 version it was rendered as ‘Jesus the Christ’ either a title or a description but dropped in 2016 version.

Church, see **Congregation*** below.

Class (a noun) is the priestly service limited to a stated series of days. G2183. This is not to be confused with ‘class’ (a verb), which is found at 2 Cor. 10:12. G1469.

Cohort is a Roman military term used to describe a group of 600 soldiers. G4686.

Come* and its other verb forms, would literally be ‘become’ or possibly ‘come to be’ but we just don’t speak that way. G1096.

Coming (as in Second Coming), G3952, has been translated more properly as ‘presence.’

Commanders were military commanders of over 1000 soldiers. G5506

Congregation(s)* was the original translation by Tyndale in the first English translation from the Greek and then later changed to ‘church’ by the Reformed Protestants in the Geneva Bible, and is a man-made word. The word ‘church’ was then perpetuated by the Catholic Church and Church of England up until today and is now used in most translations simply because of tradition. This man-made tradition has been used over the centuries to promote a ‘church’ rather than the Lord’s ‘congregation’ of believers. The word in context is not a name but a description of ownership, or simply a local congregation located in some area. The word could be translated ‘assembly.’ In Modern English, most think of ‘church’ as a building. The original Greek word, even in the Bible, carries no special reverence. It is used to describe Jews, a mob, a local congregation, and the

congregation of faithful, obedient believers worldwide as in Matthew 16:18, Acts 2:47, called the one body in Eph. 4:1-6, Eph 5:23 and others. Translating this Greek word as ‘the called out’ would be like saying a ‘pineapple’ is an ‘apple produced by a pine tree.’ The word was in use in all Greek writings and meant some form of ‘leaving your home to congregate elsewhere, generally in public for town announcements.’ (G1577).

Consequently* is used to translate a couple Greek particles, G686 and G687. Consequently is not exactly ‘therefore’ in English. It means that the previous statement is probably so or will become so.

Container(s). The Bible uses Hebrew and Greek measurements, such as ‘cor’ which is a measurement of volume equal to about 90 gallons. We rendered these words as volume + the word ‘container.’ For example, ‘ninety-gallon container.’ This was done so we would not have to footnote every mention of these words; see Luke 16:7.

Covenant(s)* can be translated as ‘agreement,’ ‘contract,’ ‘testament’ or ‘will’ as in the expression ‘last will and testament.’ The underlying Greek word, G1242 and its compounds were translated uniformly as ‘covenant’ because ‘testament’ has no verb forms in English. It could refer to the Old or New Testament or Covenant, or just a simple agreement, depending on the context. The Old Testament law was until the death of Jesus and the New Testament law is after His death, (see Hebrews 9-10 and Galatians 4:4). The entire letter to the Hebrews deals with why Christians are no longer bound by the laws or traditions of the Old Testament. The events recorded in the Gospels and the first chapter of Acts were actually part of the Old Covenant with God.

Cubit is a forearm’s length. About 20-21 inches depending of which cubit measurement was common to that area. G4083.

Dead*, die* are literally translated as ‘ended.’ G5053.

Deacon(s) see footnote in 1 Timothy 3.

Denarius is a coin of the Roman currency system which we have retained in the MLV translation. Plural is **denarii**. The various other denominations are given here a rough comparison to Modern Day American currency.

1. A **denarius** was equivalent to a day’s wage of the normal working class. It was a silver coin with Caesar’s face on it. G1220.

2. Two drachmas was worth about 4 denarius, translated as ‘four-denarii.’ G1323.

3. A lepton was a bronze coin, translated as ‘bronze-coin.’ Two of these is equal to an Assarion or Quadran which are copper coins worth the cost of a dove or two sparrows, which is about a couple mouthfuls of food. Assarion and Quadran are translated as ‘copper coin.’ About 50 cents in US money. G3016.

4. Mina which is translated as ‘200 denarius coins’ is a about 80% of a year’s salary in modern terms. In context it probably meant a whole years wage. G3414.

5. Slater was a coin equal to two drachmas or four denarii, translated as ‘four-denarii coin.’ G4715.

6. **Talant** is not a coin but actually about 75 pounds of silver. Equal to about 1 million dollars in US money today which is roughly 6000 denarius coins. Talant has nothing to do with the English word ‘talent’ which was how the Greek word, G5007, was erroneously transliterated in various other translations. This has lead to much confusion and is kept in other translations due to tradition.

Devil was changed to ‘the Slanderer’ in the 2013 version, is back in 2015. The Greek word is an adjective used as a noun, a transliteration of Hebrew, which has a perfect English equivalent ‘a slanderer.’ This Greek word is where we got ‘diabolical.’ The Bible even uses the Slanderer and the Adversary (previously rendered Satan) together in Rev. 12:9 and 20:2.

Different as it occurs six times in the MLV is from the Greek word, G2087, which is translated as ‘other’ or ‘another.’ In context, it might mean something added as opposed to something different or opposite.

Disobedience* is the result of a ‘refusal to hear,’ or more subtly a refusal to take in what you hear. G3876. The other disobedience (without the *) is the end result of ‘disbelieve.’ G543.

Divine* is the only ‘divine’ that literally comes from the base word ‘God.’ G2304 and G2316.

Encounter* and other verb forms are literally ‘throw together with’ from G4820.

Except* is the improper preposition of G4133. The other ‘except’ (without the *) is an idiom of the literal ‘if not’ (G1508, G1487 and G3361).

Fallen-asleep was used by Jesus and then Paul to mean dead or death in most instances. G2837.

For is a preposition that has no true Greek equivalent. ‘To’ is the literal translation in all places in the Modern Literal Version. Asterisk (*) versions are listed below. The conjunction ‘for’ used in other translations, which means ‘because, because of, in or on behalf of,’ are translated as such in the MLV.

***For** represents the Greek preposition G1519 (eis), that is literally translated as ‘into,’ ‘to’ or ‘toward.’ It never means ‘because of.’ No translation has ever translated ‘eis’ as ‘because of.’ Sometimes ‘leading toward’ works very well to get the meaning across and has been used by many translations in some places. This preposition expresses forward action in the Greek verb where the English word ‘for’ can be used with verbs of actions past or future. Again, all Greek words in the Modern Literal Version that mean ‘because’ are translated as ‘because.’

For* represents the Greek word G1063 (gar). It is a conjunction with no exact English equivalent. It is a mild form of ‘because.’

Forgive* and its verb forms are the verb form of the Greek noun translated as ‘favor’ or ‘grace.’ G5483

Fornication is from the Greek word G4202 (pornia), which means any premarital or extramarital sexual acts between two or more people. It also means prostitution with its Greek base word meaning ‘sell.’ It does not in anyway mean lust. It means physical sex, including all variations of physical sex. This word should never be translated as either ‘immorality’ or ‘sexual immorality’ as many translations have it wrongly.

Furlong is 1/8 of a mile in English. But in the MLV it is from G4218 (stadium), which is 1/8 of a Roman mile 607 ft. (53 ft. less than the modern furlong).

Gentiles is also translated as ‘nations.’ The word means all nations which are not Israel or all people who are not Jews. G1484.

Gift*, Gifts* are G5496, another noun form of the Greek noun, G5485, translated as ‘favor’ or ‘grace.’

Gird and its verb forms, means to put on your belt, the final act of dressing yourself for the public or for a job, (see **Belt** also). G2224.

Godliness* is literally ‘devoutness.’ The base word is ‘worship’ not ‘God.’ Modern English does not necessarily use the word ‘devout’ as something to do with God. G2125.

Good* is literally ‘well.’ G2095 and compounds. The other ‘good’ (no *) are actually two synonyms. Good in general and good outwardly. G0018 and G2570.

Good-news is simply just ‘good news’ or used to mean Jesus and His teaching in general, (1Co 15:1-4; 2Th 1:8, etc.). Originally in the MLV, the Greek word was translated as ‘gospel’ in the religious context and ‘good news’ in other contexts but was adopted as ‘good-news’ throughout in 2013 in order not to ‘commentate’ in the Word. G2098.

Gracious* is the translation of G2128. Traditionally, in other translations, the word ‘blessed’ was an adjective in all the places that would have read something along the lines of: ‘Blessed be God.’ (‘Fortunate’ be God, is craziness. ‘Happy’ be God, is again craziness. God is surely not ‘happy’ with us.)

Heart(s)* is literally the intestines. The Greeks thought emotions were born there, in the way we often feel emotions in our gut. G4698.

Helper* is from a Greek masculine noun, G3875, always capitalized. It is a ‘person called to help.’

Hosanna is a Hebrew word meaning ‘Save me, I pray.’ or ‘Please deliver me.’

Helper words, are words added to help translate certain Greek tenses, moods, cases, person, direction, timing or intensity into English; they are not supplied words.

Immerse* or **dipping** and all its verb, noun and adjective forms are the translation of the Greek verb, G0907 (baptizo), and its Greek variations (**immersion***, **immerser***), which all mean to submerge completely. Baptize is a transliterated word which has been retained by most translations for profit. Baptism is not used in the Modern Literal Version. In 1999, until baptism was changed to immersion in about 2002, over 75% of the comments for revision of the Modern Literal Version from readers or visitors to the Christian Library were ‘make baptism immersion.’ This word has a perfect English equivalent and so immersion has been used. For a Bible definition read Romans 6:1-6. The Greek word was common to the Greeks and was used to describe a ‘bath,’ ‘washing dishes,’ ‘ceremonial washings (always plural)’ and ‘Christian baptism.’ See Mark 7:4,8; Mark 16:16, Colossians 2:12-14, 1 Peter 3:21, etc. This word never meant ‘shower.’ There is a Greek word, G4472, for ‘sprinkling,’ G4472 (base word ‘rain-o’), and it is also used in the New Testament. Since the MLV is not made for profit, we will be keeping ‘immersion.’

Indeed* (if indeed) is a conditional particle (G1437b and G1512). The real interesting one is the indeed (G3303) without an asterisk and its use with ‘but’ G1161 in comparative statements.

Iota (subscript) and **serif** are the smallest punctuation or accent marks of Greek. G2503.

Irreproachable, G410, and **Unimpeachable**, G423, always plural, are both in the qualifications of Lord’s earthly congregation’s leadership, described in various Bible versions and locations within as: elders, bishops, overseers, pastors, shepherds, presbyters. These words do not translate well into English. They are simply a description of a person not under an accusation by an enemy or legal system or better as under any accusation for that matter, this person is blameless, guiltless and has an impeccable reputation.

Keep in the MLV is one of those very few Greek words, G5083 and compounds, which carry more meaning than the English word. The word carries with it: ‘to guard’ and/or ‘to watch over.’ ‘Keep’ the commandments would be to ‘guard’ them from harm too.

Koine Greek is the language of the New Testament, it was not even known to exist before the 1880's. All translators and reference books (Strong’s Dictionaries for a really good example) written before then were based on the idea that all Greek is the same Greek from Homer to that time with little variations even as the language changed from use over the centuries.

Lie and its other verb forms are all related to ‘falsehood.’ English teachers may not approve of the MLV using ‘laying’ and ‘laid’ for transitive and intransitive verbs of ‘lay,’ but a 13 year old and second English speaking people will. In context it may be hard for even English teachers to know for sure what the expression ‘lie in opposition’ actually means without the adjustment to ‘lay in opposition.’

Loins is literally the hips or hip areas.

Like is literally ‘as.’ It was common to their language, but comes across as slang in English. G5613.

Likewise* is G5615, a purely literal translation would be ‘as the same’ (i.e. likewise, similarly), and is marked more as a way to show it is not the other likewise which is from G3668 (similar).

Love* and its other verb forms, are words meaning Christian love. This word in religious writings had an intensified meaning, sacrificial love. The same Greek spoken outside of the Bible, ‘love of people’ or simply ‘like.’ The Greeks had different words for different kinds of love, unlike English. This word is G25 (agapao).

Make*, makes*, made*, making* are simply the rendering of G4160 (poieo), and a few of its compounds. All other renderings of ‘make’ wording are where the word ‘make’ is added to another English verb or noun to better translate a Greek word into English.

Master* is simply marked to show G1988 used in Luke 5-17 vs. G1203 used elsewhere.

May, Might, Should see **Subjunctive Mood** in ‘**Definitions Continued**’ section.

Messenger is simply transliterated as ‘angel’ in many translations, G32. We have opted to translate it rather than transliterate. Only context can determine if the messenger was from God or man or the Evil One. We will always prefer not to tell you what we believe in the MLV.

Minister* with its other verb and noun forms are words from G3008-G3011, these are to describe a type of servant whose service is more public vs. the domestic servant, or bondservant who are house or estate workers and the bondservant who serve who owns his bond. Most translation just make these all ‘serve’ and ‘servant’ and do not take in consideration the different Greek words and the slight differences.

Never* would be best rendered as ‘in absolutely no way!’ an emphatic *no!* or *not!* but is just way too wordy to fit into most verses. When never* occurs with the subjunctive mood verb as in, ‘may never,’ it does not mean ‘will not.’ Instead, there is a slight possibility this could happen. This has been a Tyndale tradition replicated over and over for the past 600 years. Oh well the theologians will have to adjust.

Obey*, obedient*, obedience are G5218 and 5219. It is related to listening obediently to someone with authority. For example, a soldier listening to and obeying his commanding officer or children to their parents, as in: ‘Children, obey* your* parents.’ The other ‘obey’ and ‘obedient’ words, G3980, G3982, come from the same root word as ‘believe.’ (See **Believe**).

Offend and **Offense** literally means to ‘snare,’ ‘stumble’ or a ‘cause to stumble.’ G4634 and G4625.

Only begotten is from a Greek word G3439 which literally means ‘only born of a mother’ (Classical Greek of the LXX) or ‘only born of a father’ (The Father)’ (Koine Greek of the N.T.). This clarifies the statement in the Bible ‘we are all sons of God through Christ Jesus,’ and we do not end up with a Bible contradiction as others who have used ‘one and only,’ ‘only,’ ‘only born.’ One other line of thought is ‘only unique,’ but this removes the ‘born’ part. ‘Only special born’ would then settle all instances in the New Testament and would still fit the

Greek.

Pregnant* is literally ‘swollen,’ G1471, and the other ‘pregnant,’ G1094, is ‘with a belly.’ The Greeks did not have a good word for pregnancy.

Present* is a different Greek word (G3918) from the other more common ‘present’ (Greek compounds of G2476).

Prostitute is the best English word we have that is not vulgar to describe a sexually promiscuous individual or a prostitute or both, primarily female. Context is not always certain as to which meaning is applicable either. G4204.

Rabbi and **Rabboni** both mean teacher in the Hebrew language. G4461 and G4462.

Regeneration* is the restoration of a thing to its pristine state, its renovation, as a renewal or restoration of life after death as in the death of the Law, the birth of Jesus’ Law or death of our previous life to live as new creations. In some past versions: rebirth. G3824

Recognize is also translated as ‘fully know’ or ‘know fully.’ It is the reader’s choice of which they prefer, since they are interchangeable. G1921.

Rejected* has more meaning to it in the Greek and is best thought of as: ‘they tested it, they did not like it and so they rejected it.’ G593.

Repent, repentance are terms which mean to change your heart or perception, to ‘do a 180,’ to have an afterthought. G3539.

Rise* and Raise* with other verb forms are literally ‘stand up,’ but that poses a problem since we do not use that idiom in English, G0450.

Separate* and other verb forms, are from ‘border or boundary’ which would be ‘border off’ or the lighter meaning of ‘quarantine off.’ The other ‘separate’ is ‘make room between.’ G0873.

Serve* and other verb forms, are the verb form of bondservant, which is best described as to serve in or under bondage of someone which could be voluntarily or not. Moses was a bondservant, which is how he gained his wife. Bondservants could be slaves, people paying off a debt or hired servants under a contract. The specific type of servant cannot be determined, even in context. G1398.

Should, May, Might see **Subjunctive Mood** in the ‘**Verb, Tense and Moods**’ section.

Sold*, selling* are G4097 and is only used in the sense of ‘sold for money.’ The other sell, sold (G4453) can also be barter or exchange.

Sound* is also translated as ‘healthy.’ G5198.

Spirit in capitalized form as rendered in the ASV was used in the MLV, since we never read of any disputes of its renderings in the 100 yrs it was used commonly. If you, as the reader, believe Spirit is not the Holy Spirit just ignore the capital ‘S.’ All capitalization and punctuation are man made, please ignore any you believe to be wrong. ‘The Spirit of the truth’ as it occurs in the Greek 3 times in John 14-16, and maybe once in 1 John 4, could be a title, ‘Spirit of Truth.’ G4151.

Spirit(s)* is literally ‘soul.’ G5590. ‘Breath of life’ and its compounds occur only in Philippians 2.

Standard* is like a U.S. yardstick. A round straight piece of wood or metal used as a standard of measurement to measure the length or distance of something. It is used figuratively in most instances of the New Testament. G2583.

Stewardship means to manage the house or household, or to manage the affairs of others. G3622.

Than though marked as supplied, is most often a translation of a genitive Greek word when next to a comparative or superlative adjective or adverb; a Greek idiom. As an example ‘he is greater of me’ would be ‘he is greater *than* I.’

That** is G3705 which is stronger than Modern English ‘that.’ It means ‘in order that’ but not as strong as the word **that, listed below.

That* in Greek is G2443 (hina), which literally means ‘in order that’ but is just too wordy for some English sentences.

That was used to replace a Greek idiom that reads ‘to the to verb’ (G1519 (eis) + G3588 neutered (to) + an infinitive verb), occasionally G4314 instead of G1519. The ASV scholars had started to replace this idiom with ‘to the end {the subject} should/may {the verb}.’ We did this uniformly throughout the New Testament until the 2015 version but as ‘to this end, *that* {the subject} should/may {the verb}’ but even this is difficult to read. So now we have done the second best option by converting all of these to a subjunctive like form, ‘*that* {the subject} should/may {the verb}.’ ***That*** can be read as ‘in order that’ if this makes more sense.

The occurs in Greek same as in English with one major exception, ‘the’ is used with proper nouns. ‘Paul’ is literally ‘the Paul.’ We have tried to include all definite articles other than those with proper nouns. Many would say they should be dropped in some places but our opinion in this matter is if the inspired writers included ‘the’ then we should put it there in English whenever possible. The inspired writers could have left ‘the’ out in most of these questionable places and it still would have been good Greek grammar, especially in Paul’s and Luke’s writings who were fluent in speaking Greek. G3588.

There* is simply a way to show G847 vs. G1563 and its compounds.

View is a stronger form of ‘see’ or ‘look.’ It means to ‘view as a spectator’ or to ‘view from the side lines.’ View implies that there is more attention being given to what is being viewed. G2334.

Travel, can be a short distance or around the world. G4198.

Unfaithful, disbelieve, unbeliever and all verb, noun or adjective forms or these or similar in the MLV could be translated as ‘disobey’ or ‘is disobedient.’ Any Greek word compound of G1 & any compound of G3982.

When*, and **while***, are helpers words used to help create English like verb tenses from Greek participles.

With* is literally ‘in’ or ‘at’ or ‘among,’ G1722 (en).

Wormwood may be a person or thing, and an actual substance which is bitter tasting. G894.

You*, **your***, **yours***, are the plural forms of ‘you’ and ‘your.’ By keeping these you will find teachings in the MLV that are lost in almost all other Modern English translations. We have never understood why modern

translators fail to incorporate the plural ‘you.’ We guess it was too much work for them.

Words That Share the Same Greek Word

These are words where context determines the correct word but are noteworthy to the average non-Greek student; enclosed together in (parentheses): (grace, favor), (complete, mature; all verb, noun and adjective forms), (patterns, examples), (jealous, zealous), (comfort, encourage, plead), (might, should), (gentiles, nations), (condemnation, judgement), (healthy, sound), (keep, guard, observe), (lust, covet), (pursue, persecute), (ready, prepared), (save, cure), (tempt, test), (way, road), (weak, sick), (witness, testify), (will, wish) and the Greek synonym (will, plan), (‘age’ can be ‘world’), (non hyphenated ‘hold’ can be ‘have’) (‘lead’ can be ‘bring’), (‘return’ can be ‘turn’) (‘speech’ can be ‘word’), (‘toward’ can be ‘to’ or ‘leading to’ even ‘to obtain’), (‘call’ or ‘called’ can be ‘invite’ or ‘invited’ in most instances), (‘covenant,’ ‘testament’; though ‘testament’ is not used in the actual MLV’s text).

Evangelism & Truth

Many congregations give the MLV to all the members and any visitor; yours should consider this too. Please point out the Simple Reading Schedule to those who receive these, so as to help them read God’s Word, especially for the first time. The MLV is the only translation we know to exist in which every word can be looked up in a standard dictionary and the proper meaning is ‘Bible’ correct. The MLV is written at about a 13 year old’s reading level, even some ‘big’ bible words were simplified.

We want your input should you ever find a typo or a better Greek correction for the MLV. Please check: www.modernliteralversion.org for a current PDF update and make sure the typo or fix has not already been applied before submitting to mlvbible@gmail.com. Thank you in advance. As far as we know the MLV is the only Bible in print that wants such input.

Introduction to the Good News

The first four books of the New Testament are traditionally called the *gospels*, a word which means ‘good news.’ These are basically four biographies about Christ Jesus, written to share the good news about His life, death, and resurrection. Each of these four *gospels* was written to a different audience, and so each one has a slightly different approach—but they are all accurate biographies of Christ Jesus. Matthew wrote his *good-news* to a Jewish audience, and so he included several quotations from the Old Testament, showing that Jesus of Nazareth was the Messiah they had been waiting for. Mark wrote to a Roman audience, which liked their reading to be more action-oriented, so his account focuses more on the actions of Jesus. Most scholars believe that Mark is written in chronological order. Luke wrote to a more detail-oriented audience, and his account is filled with historical and geographical details that weren’t included by the other writers. John wrote to a general audience, guiding them to faith in Jesus as the Son of God. John wrote his account much later than the others so he concentrates more on aspects of Jesus’ life not mentioned previously. It makes a great supplement to the other three. All who lived during this time of these books were still under the Law of Moses, Gal 4:4. Jesus’ teachings during this time was to introduce the Jews to the covenant promised to Abraham completed by Jesus’ death, Heb. 9:16-17.

The following introductions are arranged as you should read the Good-news accounts for better understanding (Mark, Matthew, John, Luke then onward to Acts).

Introduction to Mark

45-52 AD most likely.

The book of Mark, more accurately titled ‘The Good-news According to Mark,’ was written to a Roman audience. The author of the book does not identify himself but the early church attributed the authorship to John Mark, cousin to Barnabas and possible Peter’s son. It is fast paced and should have been the first book of the

N.T. With this in mind many feel this gospel was written primarily to the Romans who were very industrious and proud of their achievements. Jesus' heroic service to others and His willingness to die for others would attract Roman attention too. The Romans were not interested in lots of extra details, nor were they too concerned about prophecies contained in Jewish writings from hundreds of years earlier (Mark only quotes three Old Testament prophecies). Mark even disregards many instances of special Jewish interest and explains Jewish customs and language for non-Jewish readers (5:41; 7:34; 15:34). Mark gives us one of the three reasons for Jesus' death: A ransom for many - 10:45. For the forgiveness of sins - Mat 26:28. For the sheep - Joh 10:11. Isaiah 52:13-53:12 is very relevant background for this Good-news book. The events in Mark are held by scholars to be in chronological order. Starting from His immersion (baptism) Mark portrays Jesus as a Man constantly on the move for God, with the word 'immediately' appearing 42 times in this book, the shortest of the Good-news accounts. Percentage-wise, Mark spends more time dealing with the final week of Jesus' life than any of the other Good-news writers. The final instructions given by Jesus after His resurrection, in this biography, are to 'preach the good-news to the whole creation. He who believes and is immersed will be saved, but he who disbelieves will be condemned' (Mark 16:15-16).

Introduction to Matthew

45-52 AD most likely.

The book of Matthew is better called 'The Good News According to Matthew.' The writer is traditionally thought to be Matthew (Levi), a tax collector whom Jesus called to be an apostle (Mat 9:9-13; 10:3). This biography of Jesus the Christ was written primarily for Jews, to convince the Jews that Jesus is the prophesied Messiah which is why Matthew spent so much time showing how Jesus fulfilled Old Testament prophecies—things that would have been irrelevant to a non-Jewish audience. A key verse in Matthew is 5:17 where Jesus states He came to fulfill the law. Matthew presents the teachings of Jesus in large sections and discuss the works of Jesus (emphasizing His power). Jesus' speech to the Jews in what is commonly called the 'Sermon on the mount' is a contrast between the Law of Moses vs. New Testament Law, outward vs. inward actions. This section contains the most misquoted verse in the bible by sinners 7:1, 'do not judge.' Luckily Christians have read John 5:30 and 7:24 and have seen many examples of Jesus and the inspired writers judge (or condemn) others or their practices. Beginning with the birth of Jesus, Matthew recounts how Jesus lived a perfect life under the Law of Moses (Gal 4:4), and how His death would set the stage for a New Testament under which men could be saved. The final instructions given by Jesus after His resurrection, in this biography, are on how disciples are made: by teaching and immersing them in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit (Matthew 28:18-20). After the list of apostles in Acts 1:13, Matthew disappears from the history of the New Testament.

Introduction to John

67-95 AD

The Good-news account by John which was most likely written after the other three, fills in some gaps that were not covered by Matthew, Mark, and Luke. 8% of Matthew, Mark, and Luke is in John and 92% is unique to John through the Holy Spirit. No specific writer is stated but the similarities in writing style, thought patterns, vocabulary and the 'very' Koine Greek language of the Good-news of John, 1-3 John and Revelation (denoted as 'John') is unmistakable. This 'John' was always assumed to be apostle John, the son of Zebedee.

John writes to a general audience. John talks about the unbelieving Jews and equates them to the world. He also talks about the Greek speaking Jews (Hellenistic) in this book and shows many witnesses confirming that Jesus is the Christ prophesied of in the Old Testament. John states his purpose in 20:30,31 where signs were recorded for a specific purpose to bring about faith in Jesus. John recognizes that unless one has this faith (belief) he will not have eternal life. John also explains what belief in Jesus really means in John 3:36 and that belief is obedience according to John through inspiration. John begins His biography of Jesus by starting at the very creation of the world, showing Jesus as 'The Word was God' and 'became flesh and resided among us' (John 1:1-3, 14). From there, the focus is on showing the life, teachings, and miracles of Jesus in such a way

that the reader might ‘believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God, and that believing, *the reader* may have life in His name’ (John 20:30-31). So as you read this great book from God, focus on how John builds the witnesses of Jesus, the signs and wonders of God’s Son and how God brings about faith and belief in the reader with confidence that Jesus is God’s Son. Among other things, it is in this Good-news account that we learn that Jesus rejected the idea of setting up an earthly kingdom (John 6:15, 18:36). A later writing of John, Revelation tells us he made for us Christians a kingdom and we are the priests of God, Rev 1:6.

Introduction to Luke

60-62 AD

The Good-news account by Luke was written from a historian’s point of view, to Theophilus, Gentiles and people everywhere. This doctor, a close friend of Paul, a Greek and Gentile Christian and the only Gentile writer in the New Testament was very specific when describing when and where things took place. As such, Luke is the most detail-oriented of the four Good-news accounts. Beginning with the miraculous birth of John (a relative of Jesus) and Jesus’ own birth six months later, Luke reveals the life of Jesus in a very orderly manner. Luke demonstrates how the Holy Spirit promotes belief in Jesus as the Son of God in an accurate account of the life of Christ presenting Christ as the perfect human savior. Luke also influences his readers through various elements of a narrative text of Scripture that is written from Rome or possibly Caesarea. A key verse in Luke is 19: 9, 10 and our Lord and Savior’s mission to save mankind. Luke stresses the Saviors relationship with people. It is in this biography of Jesus that we see Jesus foretelling the completion of the Old Testament in the lifetime of the people to whom He spoke (Luke 20:21-22). Jesus’ final instructions to His apostles, after His resurrection, were ‘Repentance and forgiveness of sins should be preached in *My* name to all the nations, beginning from Jerusalem’ (Luke 24:47). Luke also wrote Acts: The Book of Conversions.

Introduction to the Book of Conversions

The book of Acts, or the *Book of Conversions*, is a history of the establishment of various congregations and the expansion of Christianity. It is actually a continuation of the gospel of Luke, written by the same author to the same audience. A good outline for the whole book is given by Jesus in 1:8: ‘you will be witnesses to me, both in Jerusalem (chapters 1-6) and in all Judea and Samaria (chapter 8), and to the outermost parts of the earth (9-28).’

These Roman emperors reigned during this period were as follows: Tiberius (14-37 A.D.), Caligula (37-41), Claudius (41-54), Nero (54-68). This book covers about 30 years.

In this book are the only examples in the entire New Testament of how people were saved from their sins following the death of Christ Jesus; great examples of the ‘Great Commission’ in action. In fact, the question, ‘what shall we do?’ is asked and answered multiple times in this book. The Jews (Acts 2), the Samaritans (Acts 8), the Gentiles (Acts 10), the Philippian jailer (Acts 16), and Saul were taught about Christ Jesus, and salvation was offered to them all in the same way. Saul, (later, apostle Paul), even though called from heaven, was even told what he must do, (Acts 22:16).

The last half of the book focuses mainly on the travels of the apostle Paul, who went throughout the Roman Empire teaching people what to do to be saved. During his travels, many of the New Testament letters were written to various congregations.

Look closely in this book and see what commands are from God and put them to the test of men in regards to salvation and how Jesus built his congregation of believers.

Harmony of the Conversions in Acts

Examples of those who were saved in the New Testament: Acts 2:14-42; 8:5-13; 8:30-39; 10:34-48; 16:13-15; 16:25-34; 18:8a; 18:8b; 19:1-7; Saul/Apostle Paul: 9:17-18, 22:6-16, 26:12-18 are in chart below and these are great examples of Jesus’ ‘great commission’ in action (harmonized on page 7).

Others are possibly noted by Luke’s term ‘believed’ but not all details were given since the Greek word for

'believed' carries with it 'obedience' and continued action: Acts 4:1-4; 11:21 (note 'conversion' is the Greek noun form of 'turned'), 13:12; 13:48; 14:1 & 2 (note the contrast of believed vs. disobedient) then later 14:21-23, (note they were called disciples, Mat 28:19, 'in the faith', elders, every congregation); 17:12-14; 17:32-34; 19:15-20. Now since Crispus below has immersion recorded in 1Co 1:14, we should concluded all examples include all steps. The Bible is not written in exhaustive encyclopedia form. God only told us what we need to know and practice if we love him, John 14:15. The biggest lie ever told to a Christian is 'The Bible doesn't say not to...' or that 'It is okay to substitute.'

Heard / example	Believed	Repented	Confessed	Immersed
Jews on Pentecost 2:14-42		2:37-38		2:38
Samaritans 8:5-12	8:12			8:12
Simon 8:9-13	8:13			8:13
The eunuch 8:30-39	8:36-37		8:37	8:38
Saul/Paul 9:17-18 (3 parallels)				9:18
Saul/Paul 22:6-16		22:15		22:16
Saul/Paul 26:12-18	26:19	26:19-20		22:16
Cornelius 10:34-48	10:43			10:48
Lydia 16:13-15	16:14			16:15
Jailer 16:25-34	16:31, 16:34			16:33
Crispus 18:8a	18:8a			1Co 1:14
Corinthians 18:8b	18:8b			18:8b
John's Disciples 19:1-7	19:4			19:5

Traditions and Selling Bibles

The purpose of the MLV is not financial gain. We have removed many traditional renderings and transliterated words by translating them unless they are ‘thus saith the Greek’ such words as: angel, baptism, baptize, baptist, blessed, church, doctrine, gospel, saint, and satan. We will not be putting them back in for Money’s sake. People need to learn what God really said and pitch out traditions. Even much of our formatting is non-traditional. We care more about what is inside than making the MLV a pretty accessory for your suit or dress. We are *not* sorry that the theologians will have to adjust.

Talking to Others about the MLV

One of the best ways to describe the Modern Literal Version New Testament translation is that it is the *first* to adopt many significant translation principles:

0. The MLV was never made for money. It is given away royalty free in foreign countries, a *first* in the English bible arena, all one has to do is ask for the print ready PDF’s to take to any local print shop (MLVbible@gmail.com).

1. The MLV’s intention from day one was to be a ‘purer Word of God’ than any other ‘xyz bible translation’ and to correct the 600 years of error or traditions of man found in ‘xyz’ version. Something we still see others not willing to do.

2. It was the *first* translation to use the power of modern computers. All the way back in 1987.

3. The MLV was the *first* to attempt to keep Greek uniformity. (Same Greek word translation into the same English word(s) whenever possible, same with phrases and idioms.)

4. The MLV was the *first* and *only* to attempt to keep English uniformity. In other words keeping one specific English word to represent only one specific Greek word or one of its meanings. The worst example probably is the word ‘will’ which is the translation of 69 different Greek words in the King James Version. Please note though, that some related Greek words from the same root will share English words. If God had intended the New Testament to be written in 10,000 different words, he would have written it that way.

5. The *first* translation that has no contradictions. The MLV began its journey because of the Mat 5:17 (abolish) vs. Eph 2:15 (abolish) one found in most modern translations; same English word used for 2 different Greek words. Jesus came to not tear down the old law but to fulfill it (5:17-18), and then abolished it with his death on the cross, thereby implementing the ‘New Covenant’ (Eph 2:12-16).

6. The MLV was the *first* Bible translation to be open on the internet for anyone to submit corrections, updates or help, since 1998 and the *only* published translation to stay open with yearly and web updates. No bible should have ever been closed, especially in the computer age.

7. The MLV is the *first* to be done by a group of people *not* divided among committees which instantly creates inconsistent translations. This means some books in the MLV may have had 40 or more people look over them for Greek or English problems. No other translation has had this kind of manpower devoted to it, about 325 thus far and a million plus potential proofreaders! For comparison, the NIV had 3 people per chapter.

8. The MLV is the *first* and *only* translation to ever deal with the word ‘for,’ by translating all the ‘for’ conjunctions as ‘because.’ In fact, the MLV renders more accurately all English and Greek prepositions because too many have learned error due to these sloppy translations.

9. The MLV is the *first* to denote when there is an update. Almost all other translations make changes and the name remains the same and occasionally the copyright dates change.

10. The MLV is the only bible translation to ever create books (e-Sword modules, too) that can be used to correct or verify the MLV.

Other uncommon translation principles that sets the MLV apart:

A. You* (plural) vs. You (singular). Many insights are lost because there is no way to know who is being addressed, a crowd or an individual.

B. The ‘Checks & balance system’ of being an ‘Open Source’ translation with the possibility of millions of people watching has kept the MLV pure from denominational or theological slants. No one has ever

submitted ‘indoctrinations’ because they know the next person will just take them out. No ‘publisher version’ can ever say that since all were made for profit.

C. 12-13 year old reading level.

D. All wording is in Modern English, each word can be looked up at dictionary.com or in a regular dictionary and you have a ‘Bible Correct’ meaning. For example, ‘mediator’ in Modern English is an ‘arbitrator’ a person who works out compromises; if there is an attribute of God, compromise is not it!

E. You have the ability to read the New Testament in chronological order; start in Mark and continue, or in a similar fashion by following the enclosed ‘Reading Schedule.’

F. The MLV translates the transliterated words which still plague translations by being repeated over and over because of the ‘traditions of men.’ For example ‘Satan’ is ‘The Adversary’ and ‘angel’ is now ‘messenger’ (a serious issue because people didn’t know ‘messenger’ and ‘angel’ are from the same Greek word), etc.

G. The MLV has actually used a few words which are transliterations because English uses them with the same meaning, like ‘exodus’ and ‘trauma.’

H. This is probably the best translation anyone could use if studying Greek, because of its uniformity.

I. The MLV is literal (word-for-word) translation; other translation styles primarily use paraphrase. Literal is ‘God says’ and paraphrase is ‘The translators interprets what God said for you.’

J. The MLV has gone to extremes to better translate verb moods, tenses and cases than any other English Bible translation. Most do a pitiful job of showing the action conveyed in Greek verbs. Other version almost completely miss ‘perfect tense’ like ‘it has been written.’ Other versions make subjunctive mood verbs future tense verbs; ‘should happen’ was never ‘will happen’ and will never happen in the MLV (pun intended). (More discussed below.)

Verb, Tenses, Moods

Present Tense Active Indicative verbs have seldom ever been translated to show action in any translations. The Greek language is more about action than tense. Typical translation would be ‘I go...’ but to bring out what really is being said in the Bible, the MLV uses (when English will allow) ‘I am going’ to denote the action of the verb. The sad part is ‘I am knowing’ and ‘I am believing’ do not conform to English usage, so always remember ‘believe’ & ‘know’ are action based. We are *not* sorry the theologians will have to adjust.

Imperfect Tense Active Indicative verbs are the same as above except past tense type of action ‘I was going...’

Subjunctive Mood verbs ‘*usually state a thing as conditional, possible (but not accomplished) or something merely entertained as a thought. It may be a statement viewed emotionally, as desired, doubted, or wished.*’ (Roberts Grammar, pg. 130.) Subjunctive mood verbs have always been a problem in translations in the past 600 years and have plagued the MLV as well. These verbs are denoted by the words ‘should, may or might’ and are added in front of them. These subjunctive mood verbs in Greek are most often preceded by a ‘conditional particle’ or some other part of speech (see G302, G1437, G1437a, G1875, G2579, G3752). These conditional statements, when translated into English, begin with words like ‘if, whoever, whatever, whenever, lest’ and the ‘should, may or might’ is usually dropped, (too wordy and confusing for Modern English). Some of these conditional statements are denoted at the beginning with ‘*that’ (G3705), ‘that*’ or ‘in order that’(G2443). We have translated all of these, as in Mark 4:27, for the sake of remaining as literal as possible, even though Modern English would abbreviate the sentence down to the first ‘should.’

In Greek translation places where subjunctive mood verbs occur with G3661 are generally changed to imperative mood (determined by context). An example is the ending of Mark 5:7 where the demon is speaking to Jesus and saying: ‘Do not torment me’ whereas the subjunctive mood would be meaningless: ‘You may not torment me.’ Even though a conditional statement does carry a future tense feeling, the improper use of ‘shall’ and ‘will’ was dropped. (‘Shall’ is Old English present tense of ‘should’ as well as first person future tense; a current 13 year old has no idea about ‘shall’ meaning ‘should.’) Even though,

‘may never’ and ‘should we give?’ might sound better as ‘will never’ or ‘shall we give?’ we opted to keep subjunctive mood as such as opposed to making them future tense. ‘Will’ in modern language, even though ‘it has not happened,’ is frequently thought of as ‘is absolutely going to take place,’ which would be incorrect in almost all places. The inspired writers could have used future tense if that was what they meant.

Perfect Tense verbs are those which show a completed action in the past. ‘It is written’ in reference to O.T. scripture should have always been rendered: ‘It has been written.’ These are seldom correct in other versions or uniform throughout.

The New Koine Greek Textbook Series (Offshoot of the MLV)

A Greek Lexicon created during the production of the Modern Literal Version with an English concordance, Greek concordance and analytical Greek concordance with some dictionary like additions is available in Volume I, II & III, and later IV, V, & VI.

The e-Sword version (beta) has the ability to click almost any word in the MLV and the lexicon, concordance and dictionary sections will appear in the dictionary window. This is a *first NO* other translation has ever achieved! The modules are available at www.biblesupport.com Modern Literal Version 2017 (00_MLV2017.bblx) and Modern Literal Version Dictionary, Concordance + Greek (MLVDC+G.dctx). It was the only module that was ever created so anyone could double check or correct a translation. We truly want error-free. We truly want the purest Word of God in your hands. As far as we know the MLV is the only Bible in print that does because we don’t want to be rich in money, just rich in Christ Jesus.

Constantly Changing Verses or Wording Through the Years

Mat 1:1 - ‘lineage,’ ‘generation,’ ‘birth,’ ‘birth records,’ ‘genealogy,’ (G1078).

Joh 3:16 - ‘should,’ ‘may,’ ‘might’ all subjunctive mood.

Acts 2:38 - In 2017 the comment here was inserted into the text, apparently very few ministers read the non-bible pages. See Acts 2:38.

1Co 9:26 - ‘boxing,’ ‘fighting,’ ‘warring,’ ‘battling,’ (G4439) and ‘punching,’ ‘beating,’ ‘whipping,’ ‘slapping at,’ ‘whipping at,’ (G1194).

Php 2:6 - ‘award,’ ‘prize,’ ‘robbery,’ ‘seizure,’ (G725). This is due to the fact that those who defend the Deity of Jesus, always hope for more than what Php 2:6 actually says.

1 Tim 3:11 Women or *Their* wives.

Heb 3:17 - ‘dead-bodies,’ ‘carcasses,’ ‘corpses,’ (G2966).

James 1:25 ‘complete,’ ‘finished,’ ‘perfect,’ (G5046). Same as its counterpart 1Co 13:10 with the word ‘thing’ added for the neutered. This entire Greek word group was redone to the more literal ‘complete’ and ‘mature’ throughout the MLV in the 2017 Beta version. ‘To bring to an end’ G5056 and compounds; all listed in ‘The Koine Greek Textbook II/III’.

1 Pet 3:21 ‘demand,’ ‘interrogation,’ ‘pledge,’ (G1906).

‘Congregation’ originally ‘church’ was also ‘assembly’ for years, (G1577); already discussed under ‘Definitions.’

‘Comfort’ and ‘encourage’ are the same Greek word and often vary back and forth in verses, (G3870).

‘Devil’ to ‘slanderer’ and changed back again. ‘Slanderer’ is the translation of devil. G1228.

‘Out of’ and ‘from’ when from the Greek preposition ‘ek’ (G1537). This is changed often.

‘To’ and ‘toward’ changed back and forth; (same Greek wording). Usually G1519 or G4314.

‘Select, prefer, choose’ changed back and forth, (G142 and G143).

‘Believing, faithful’ changed back and forth, (same Greek word G4103).

‘Wash, bathe’ changed back and forth. In 2017 ‘fully-washed’ to express the idea of not partially washed.

Notes to Foreign Language Translators

This translation is literal enough to the original Greek language in English that it could be used as a medium from which to translate a foreign language New Testament. Many languages of the world have no translation available.

The Modern Literal Version has been used by missionaries who do not know Greek as a basis for a Bible translation for which there is no native tongue translation. Even though this results in a semi-paraphrase, it is more accurate and a faster way to deliver the Word of God than trying to teach English. We pray that Christians from countries would create their own translation, using the original Greek Majority Text and the same translation principles we used in the MLV.

All that is asked is that you make sure the reader knows that this is a translation from the English Modern Literal Version to their language, not directly translated from the original Greek language.

Greek History During N.T. Times

In the first century, the entire known world was under Roman rule and the universal language was Koine Greek (common Greek). The language became dead two centuries later (nevermore to change). Even though many have tried to make the Greek language 'change' with new theologies, only translation principles have changed. For example, Koine Greek was not even known to be a separate language from Greek until the late 1800's.

The New Testament makes mention of three different rulers of Judea under Greek authority named Herod. Herod the Great reigned from 39 BC to 4 BC. He expanded the Temple to include the royal family's wing. His son Herod Archelaus reigned from 4 BC to 6 AD. Augustus judged him incompetent and reorganized the territories under the other son, Herod Antipas from 4 BC to 39 AD.

When you were called back to Rome, you were given the 'suicide' option or be killed.

Jews did not speak to Samaritans or women in public (John 4). This is useful to know for understanding parts of John.

The soldiers of the Roman military were also the police. If a guard lost his prisoner(s), he and his family were forfeited in exchange; that is why many guards committed suicide. By committing suicide, their families would be spared. The jailer in Acts 16 was about to do this before Paul shouted to him.

Part of a day, to the Jews, equaled an entire day and night. In modern terms, the Bible indicates that Jesus said he will be in the tomb three days and three nights (Mat 12:40), but this is by Jewish thinking or custom. Jesus was buried Friday (Day of Preparation; Day 1). He was in the tomb from 6:00 PM Friday to 6:00 PM Saturday (The Sabbath; Day 2). He arose sometime around dawn Sunday (the first day of the week; Day 3). The 'ninth hour' in those days is 3:00 PM in modern time. This is also a different teaching along this line that God when he darkened the sun on Friday at noon, made Friday (in the eyes of the Jews) 2 days.

Women and bondservants under Roman rule had the same rights in court. A widow or single woman without close male family was an easy target by just about anyone who wanted to take advantage of her (James 1:27). Lydia and her group, in order to stay safe, probably maintained a circle of protection in Acts 16.

We in English have a 'separation' 'a legal separation' the Jews had no stuck thing. The Jews only had divorce. Once betrothed, once you came together with or without all the pomp and ceremony you were married.

The Greeks had a common name for the trash dump that was always on fire outside the city, Gehenna and Tartarus. They used the same terms to describe the deepest, darkest, hot realms of Hades where the most evil were cast after dead, in English that is Hell.

Wording for UK English Dictionary

These are the UK spellings of some American words: allegorised apostatise armour axe counseled dishonour dishonoured flavourless honour labour longsuffering neighbour offence recognise travelling worshipping.

It might also disturb British and Commonwealth nationals the strange American way of leaving punctuation inside quotation marks, like so: 'This just isn't right.' When you were expecting: 'This is the way to do it'.

Bible Accuracy Chart

In order to highlight some of the issues we have found with translation accuracy in various Bibles, we have compiled a chart that compares the amount of English words translated from the Greek words. By using a random number generator, we have picked some of the Strong's numbers between 1 and 5624 and added G1096 which is the most troublesome Greek verb we know. Unlike the Theologians who like comparing by their beliefs or motives, this is pure Math, without opinions. We hope this will illustrate our faithfulness to our own guidelines in making the MLV as accurate as possible:

1. *To translate the original language, word-for-word into English. Then to further boost the accuracy of the MLV, to translate the same Greek word into as few different English words as possible. We also do this for English words by not using them for different Greek words...*

Specifically, we compare the MLV to the KJV and the NASB, later the NKJV and ESV were added. This is simply because they are the only Bibles that have an easily accessible English to Greek Lexicon and a Greek to English concordance that we need to compile this chart, **not** because they are 'the most' inaccurate. We have now a similar concordance for the MLV in book form. This concordance with Greek addition is available in e-Sword or as 'The New Koine Greek Textbook I & II' on amazon.

Modern Bibles claim to be accurate, but most do not even italicize, or otherwise highlight, *supplied words*. These are words that are not in the Greek, but are implied by context. The reader should be able to decide whether or not to include the words of man in the Word of God. The reader is unable to do this in any Bible translation that does not highlight supplied words.

We believe that the translators should translate the Greek into English as literally as possible (within the scope of readability) and should not commentate, indoctrinate, or follow man-made tradition. That is, insert the translator's opinion on what the verse means. For example,

John 3:16:

For* God so loved* the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, in order that everyone who believes in him might not perish, but may have everlasting life. (MLV)

'For God loved the world in this way: He gave His One and Only Son, so that everyone who believes in Him will not perish but have everlasting life. (Holman Christian Study Bible)

The translators of the HCSB made a conditional statement (might not perish) into a 'proof positive' statement by a simple verb tense change (will not perish) and they are not the only ones to have done this (NASB, NIV, etc.). Also, in the second part, 'may have everlasting life' was changed to 'have everlasting life.' Almost all other translations joined them on that one.

To keep the chart below simple, only one of the main base words has been kept; not the various tenses or plurals or leading verbs. (For example, BE for all of the: be, is, was, were, and being.)

Comparison Chart of Greek Words to English Renderings (Version 2)

Best to Worse ==>>>

Strong #	Part of Speech	MLV 2013:	King James Version (KJV):	New King James Version (NKJV)	New American Standard (NASB): (1995 not the better 1977)	English Standard Version (ESV)
		Literal	Literal	Literal	Literal	'Essentially literal' = lots of paraphrase.
G1096	Verb	become, happen, come, born. (4)	arise, assembled, become, befall, behave, brought, come to pass, continue, divided, draw, ended, fall,	against, arise, arrive, assemble, awake, be, become, behaved, born, brought, ceased, certainly,	accomplished, appeared, arise, arrived, become, be, brought, been done, been made, been...came, began,	accomplished, after, amazed, appear, arises, arrived, be, become, before, beginning, belong, born, bring, by no means*, certainly,

			finished, follow, found, fulfilled, God forbid, grow, happen, have, kept, made, married, ordained to be, partake, pass, performed, published, require, seem, showed, soon as it was, sound, taken, turned, use, wax, will, would, wrought. (40)	come, continued, dawn, divided, do, drawing, ended, falling, fell, finished, following, forbid, found, fulfilled, give, grow, happen, have, heard, kept, law, lived, loses, made, marry, means, occurred, offered, pass, past, performed, place, preferred, proclaimed, proved, ran, reached, revealed, rising, seemed, showed, sounded, spent, take, this, turned, vanished. (64)	behaved, come into being, carried, born, breaking*, came, came to pass, comes to pass, dawn, decided*, developing, done, drawing, during, elapsed, existed*, falling, feeling, fell, finished, followed, formed, found, get, give, granted, grown*, had, happen, join*, made, occur, performed, prove, put, reached, realized, results, show, spent, split, spoken, starting, take place, taken, thundered*, took place, turns, would. (60) <i>(I believe * means the word is paraphrased with another word.)</i>	certainly not*, come, descended, did, died, disbelieve, during, experienced, falling, far be it*, finds, finished, followed, frightened, gain, go, granted, happen, have, he fell into*, imitating, lives, look, look gloomy*, makes, marries, means, may supply*, need. Never, now, occasion, occurred, offense, one, overshadowed, participated, performed, place, produce, promised, proved, put, rewards, secure, secure any such provision*, set, share, spoken, started, supply, surely, take, terror, that evening*, to dawn, took, trembled, turn, vanished, wake, will, receive, you put him at ease*. * Not translated 47 times (This means paraphrased sentences.) (174 (includes the paraphrases))
G293 2	Verb	procure. (1)	possess, purchase, provide, obtain. (4)	possess, purchased, obtain, provide (4)	acquire, gain, get, obtain, possess. (5)	acquire, bought, control, gain, get, obtain. (6)
G69	Verb	watch. (1)	watch. (1)	watch, watchful (2)	alert, keep on the alert, keep watch. (4)	awake, keep, watch. (3)
G287 2	Verb	fatigued, labor. (2)	(bestow) labour, toil, be wearied. (3)	labor, toil, hardworking, wearied (4)	diligently labor, grown weary, hard-working, labor, toil, weary, work hard, workers. (8)	hard-working, labor, laborer, toil, wearied, weary, worked, workers. (8)
G322 5						
G180 3	Noun					
G370 1	Noun	vision. (1)	vision. (1)	vision. (1)	vision. (1)	Vision. (1)

G618	Verb	taken away from, receive again, receive. (3)	receive, take. (2)	receive, took (2)	receive, receive back, took...aside. (3)	get, receive, taking, win. (4)
G3703						
G1313	Adjective	different, excellent. (2)	differing, divers, more excellent. (3)	excellent, differing, various (3)	differ, more excellent, various. (3)	differ, excellent, various. (3)
G321	Verb	bring up, set sail. (2)	bring (again, forth, up again), depart, launch (forth), lead (up), loose, offer, sail, set forth, take up.(14?)	sail, +up, brought, sea, bring, departed, led, offered, +out. (11)	bring, launched, led, put out to sea, putting out to sea, set sail, setting sail. (7)	bring, led, offered, put, putting, sail, set, took. (8)
G4815	Verb	take, conceive, help. (3)	catch, conceive, help, take. (4)	conceive, arrested, help, seized, take, seize. (6)	arrest, became pregnant, conceive, help, seized, taken. (6)	arrest, capture, conceive, help, seized, taken. (6)
G1448	Verb	draw near. (2)		near, hand, approach, close (4)		approached, came, drawing, drew in, is at hand, near. (6)
G1223	Prep.	through, +3956: always, +5101: why, because of, after, by. (6)	after, always, among, at, to avoid, because of, briefly, by, for (cause)... Fore, from, in, by occasion of, of, by reason of, for sake, that, thereby, therefore, though, throughout, to, wherefore, with, within. (24)	through, by, for, because, therefore, of, with, in, from, after, reason, always, throughout, account, all, among, another, at, briefly, how, or, purpose, sakes, so, that, though, to, wait, within (29)	account, after, afterward, always*, because, between*, briefly*, charge*, constantly, continually*, during, forever*, gives, means, over, presence, reason, sake, sakes, since, so, then*, so*, therefore*, this reason*, this*, though, through, through the agency, through*, view, way, what, why, why*. (33)	after, along, at, avoid, because, briefly*, by, circumcised*, continually*, during, for, for the sake of, forever*, from, have, lifelong*, mindful*, one piece*, on account of, of, on, on the ground of, out, reason*, regularly*, result, sake, since, that is why*, that we utter*, thereby*, therefore*, the reason why*, this is why*, through, throughout, to make another, under, use, we*, why*, with, with the following letter*, you*. (43)
G314	Verb	read. (1)	read. (1)	read, reader. (2)	read, reader. (2)	read, reader. (2)
G1247	Verb	serve. (1)	administer, minister, serve, use the	minister, serve, administer, deacons,	administered, administration, cared,	administered, delivered, helpers, minister, provided,

			office of a deacon. (4)	provided (6)	contributing...support, do...the serving, employ...in serving, minister, ministered, ministering, servant, serve, serve as deacons, served, served as deacons, serves, services...rendered, serving, take care, wait. (19)	rendered, serve. (7)
G5319	Verb	Appear, make manifest, manifest. (3)	appear, manifestly declare, make manifest, manifest, manifest forth, shew (self). (6)	manifest, appear, show, known, clearly, diffuses, reveal, seen, (8)	appear, become visible, disclose, displayed, made...evident, made known, made manifest, make...clear, manifest, revealed, show. (11)	appear, clear, disclose, displayed, known, manifest, opened, plain, revealed, seen, show, shown, spreads, visible. (14)
G3586	Noun	wood, wood stocks, clubs, tree. (4)	staff, stocks, tree, wood. (4)	tree, club, woods, stocks (4)	clubs, cross, stocks, tree, wood. (5)	clubs, stocks, tree, wood. (4)
G1256	Verb	reason, reason with. (2)	dispute, preach, preach unto, reason, reason with, speak. (6)	reason, dispute, speak (3)	addressed, argued, carrying on a discussion, discussed, discussing, reasoned, reasoning, talking. (8)	addresses, argued, disputing, reasoned, talked. (5)
G4762	Verb	turn. (1)	convert, turn again, turn back, turn again, turn self, turn self about. (6)	turn, turn around, turn back, converted, (4)	converted, returned, turn, turned away, turned back, turning. (6)	brought, turn. (2)
G1994 (Iron ic, this is a comp ound of G476 2.)	Verb	turn, return. (2)	come, come again, go, go again, convert, return, turn, turn about, turn again. (9)	turn, turn around, return, turn back, converted, go (6)	back, return, take back, turn, turn back, turned again, turned around, turning, turning around. (9)	brings, handed over, return, turn. (4)
G3319	Adje ctive	in the middle, in the midst. (2)	among, X before them, between, +	midst, among, middle, midnight, way, between,	among, before*, between, center, forward*, midday*,	among, among them*, around, between, company, from, he set

			forth, mid(-day, -night), midst, way. (8?)	center, forward, here, midday. (10)	middle, midnight*, midst, two, way, within*. (12)	aside*, here, inside, midday*, middle, midnight*, midst, standing before him*, two, way. (15)
G268	Nouns	sinner. (1)	sinful, sinner. (2)	sinner, sinful (3)	sinful, sinner. (2)	sinful, sinner, sinners. (3)
G5368	Verb	love, kiss. (2)	kiss, love. (2)	love, kiss. (2)	kiss, love. (2)	kiss, love. (2)
G4750	Noun	mouth, edge. (2)	edge, face, mouth. (3)	mouth, face, edge, say, spoken (5)	edge, face, lips, mouth, say*, testimony, utterance, voice, words. (9)	edge, evidence, face to face*, have spoken freely*, lips, mouth, say*, spoken, they are loud-mouthed boasters*, voice. (10)
G1432	Adverb	freely. (1)	without a cause, freely, for naught, in vain. (4)	freely, free, cause, vain (4)	freely. (1)	for no purpose*, free, gift, without a cause, without pay, without paying, without paying for it, without payment, without price. (9)
Total:	24 words	49 renderings	150 renderings	192 renderings (this is high due, computer without human editing) Estimate of actual: 173.	214 renderings	337 renderings (probably very low due to all the paraphrased sentences.)

Bottom line, the MLV is almost 6 times more accurate than the ESV, 4 times the NASB, 3.5 the NKJV, 3 times the KJV.

The first 3 columns, Modern Literal Version, King James Version and the New American Standard Bible are from concordances. They are the most accurate of all. The English Standard Version came from Logos software and even with a second revision is low, due to all the paraphrase in the ESV. The New King James Version came from Accordance 10; it is high by about 10%. It would be great if all Bibles could come from multiple identical sources, but that option is not available until the publishers do their jobs better. The MLV wants you to find ‘thus saith the Greek’ mistakes so we are providing a complete series of reference books to help.

If you have any other translation information or wish to compile such to add to this chart, please send it along to mlvbible@gmail.com.

In conclusion, The King James Version uses almost 3 times as many words or phrases for the corresponding Greek words than does the Modern Literal Version and the ‘New American Standard Bible’ 1995 uses over 4 times as many. The ‘New King James Version’ falls in between them. The English Standard Version is bottom of the list due to all of its paraphrasing. As literal as the King James Version was, Jay P. Green Sr. in his revision of the Englishman’s Concordance showed the English word ‘will’ (not future tense) was used for 69 different Greek words. So the Modern Literal Version does meet its claim to be the ‘world’s most accurate Bible translation.’

KJV & NASB statistics are from concordances.org. MLV statistics are from the ‘The New Koine Greek Textbook.’ NKJV statistics were from Accordance 10 Software, ESV was a from Logos.

Why the Byzantine Majority Text?

There are about 6000 known manuscripts of the N.T., none are the original; they are all handwritten copies. There no way with the majority of them to know what kind of copyist: clergy, housewife, non-Christian historian, a professional copyist. The Sinaiticus manuscript was for sure an amateur with 10+ other attempts to correct it documented. They are in length from a sentence to an almost a complete Septuagint and N.T. combined together in a codex (book). They fall into 2 major splits Alexandrian 10% and Byzantine 90%. For the first 14 centuries after our Lord's death the Alexandrian was not used by the mast majority of religious groups and very little was done to attempt to figure out what the original would have looked like or a compilation of multiple texts since most manuscripts have handwriting (typos) or age errors.

The first compile of Koine Greek manuscripts was done by Erasmus in 1418. It was packed full of printing press typos (the basis of the Tyndale's translation which was burned). A revision in 1422 (Tyndale's second translation). A revision again by Stephanus in 1550 in which was added verses, Beza in 1604. The King James Version supposedly used the 1604 version and a couple more revisions of what is commonly called the Textus Receptus. These were all Byzantine texts.

In 1796, Griesbach promoted his *unproven* beliefs into a textual criticism which had two major flaws, 'shorter is better' and 'most unique is better.' The 'more unique' manuscripts are also the most corrupt showing massive copyist error. His theories with more 'theory of evolution' like arguments, 'older is better' being one, has become what is commonly called the 'Higher Textual Criticism' of today. But the computer age has proven over a billion times copyist delete so the 'short is better' is a lie. The other 'more unique' is also a lie, God does not have error in His Book. Mark 1:2 in the Higher Textual Criticism is a bible contradiction regardless of all the 'smoke and mirrors' they can muster up!

Again, going back to the computer age, if you had 90 hospital records that agreed well with each other vs. 10 that didn't agree very well at all with each other, which are you going to use? The Byzantine majority text may not be the best compilation that mankind can ever produce but for sure it is in a better agreement with all manuscripts not just the 6 or so Alexandrian type manuscripts which makes up 90% of the 'Higher Textual Criticism' final compilation. This compilation can be as much as 6800 differences from the mass majority (Byzantine) with many contradictions! The other fact often neglected is only good manuscripts would be copied, corrupt ones would stay on the shelf to rot or be buried away so they would never be used.

In 2017, it was decided to review the MLV all the way through to make sure the Greek translation was correct and make sure nothing had been overlooked. Much to our surprise (and disappointment) we had missed translating multiple words; we had made 'shorter is better' mistakes ourselves. We found 2 places in which we lost our place and added in 2 words in the whole N.T. Since 1999, everything MLV has be on modern computers and with modern lighting; we once again proved 'shorter is better' is a hoax.

If you wanted to make sure your 'Last Will and Testament' was available to all after your death, would you produce 5500 or 500 of them for safe keeping?

The omission of Acts 8:37 in modern texts including the Byzantine, has been reinserted into the MLV on the research of James Snap Jr.

Our conclusion when it comes to 'Higher Textual Criticism' text translations is 'pitch the baby with the bath water.' *No* way to fix 6800 mistakes.

Other Useful Books for Sale

Modern Literal Version Bible

The start of all of this: N.T. <https://www.createpace.com/4450574> . <https://www.createpace.com/4600768> . <https://www.createpace.com/6719126> . O.T. <https://www.createpace.com/6717840> .

The Modern Literal Word for Word (Pre) Translation

A computer generated translation of every word in the N.T. Greek, without any English translation of surrounding words, idioms, phrases or sentences. <https://www.createpace.com/7390354> .

The New Koine Greek Textbook Volume I

An English Concordance for 99% of the words in the Modern Literal Version with Strong's numbers linked to each word. The ultimate for word studies. Look up a word, read every occurrence of that word in the MLV. <https://www.createpace.com/5119452> ISBN-13: 978-1503330115
Should you wish to go deeper...

The New Koine Greek Textbook Volume II/III

A complete Greek Lexicon coded to the Strong's number system for easy interface with Volume I. Complete with Greek parts of speech, the etymology of the Greek word, listing of compounds of related Greek words, listings of synonyms, and a supplemental sections for some addition help. Then to go one step further, a Greek Concordance of 99% of Greek words contained in "The New Testament in the Original Greek, Byzantine Textform 2005, Compiled and Arranged by Maurice A. Robinson and William Pierpont." <https://www.createpace.com/5120468> ISBN-13: 978-1503338166

The New Testament in the Original Greek Byzantine Textform 2005 Compiled and Arranged by Maurice A. Robinson and William Pierpont

This is the Greek text that is used for the Modern Literal Version N.T. This is a condensed version with just the actual text and only the original Byzantine footnoting. <https://www.createpace.com/6719552> ISBN-13: 978-1540415585

Freebies

At the web sites are have links to free PDF & HTML versions for your phone, tablet, Kindle, Nook, PC and MAC.

The free electronic modules for the e-Sword computer program of the Modern Literal Version and the Modern Literal Version dictionary, concordance with Greek and Greek concordance (i.e. The New Koine Greek Book Series Volume 1-4; MLVDC+G) are fantastic. They allow you in minutes to accomplish more 'Bible study' than has ever been achieved by any English translation in history or ever will exist (unless the MLV has a 2018 update).

<http://www.biblesupport.com/e-sword-downloads/file/9919-modern-literal-version-2017-edition-ot-nt/>

We want you to have all the tools to help make the Modern Literal Version be 'Thus saith the Greek' all the way from Matthew 1:1 to Revelation 22:21.

Have a great day in the Lord. Jesus is Lord. The glory is to God forevermore, amen.