

Holy Bible  
Modern Literal Version  
New Testament  
2026 Beta Update  
(July 20, 2026)

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

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## Read Me First

The Modern Literal Version uses hyphens as a way to show 2 or more English words are 1 single Greek word and for concordance look ups. Please ignore all of them until you finish reading the MLV using the Simple Reading Schedule below. It is important to read the first 6 listings of the Definitions Section to understand what \* and ° (degree signs) mean. Later after you finish reading the Modern Literal Version New Testament once, you may want to reread the Definitions section more closely. Remember the MLV is a one of a kind translation as you read it and for a while it will feel very foreign from the 'English Teacher Translations' of recent years (about 49 out of every 50 translations made) and the 'Revolving door of KJV traditions modernized and revisited.'

## Simple Reading Schedule

This is a simple reading schedule 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! Remember to pray. 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. 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. It is not wise to read the Old Testament and New Testament together; the O.T. Jewish Law may be confused with N.T. teachings. Spend the first Monday reading the Preface and other non-bible sections to familiarize yourself with the MLV's style of translation.

The Modern Literal Version's strongest feature is its consistency in translating the original Greek words into the same English word(s) every time, then not using the same English word for multiple Greek words. You should read the Modern Literal Version once all the way through and do not use any other translation during this time to gain knowledge from this uniformity. Then you too will understand why so many of the emails to us are 'I have learned so much just reading the MLV once,' or similar.

| Monday             | Tuesday      | Wednesday   | Thursday    | Friday        | Saturday          |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Non-Bible Material | Mark 1-3     | Mark 4-7    | Mark 8-11   | Mark 12-14    | Mark 15-Matthew 4 |
| Matthew 5-8        | Matthew 9-12 | Matthew 13- | Matthew 17- | Matthew 22-25 | Matthew 26-28     |

|                  |                 |                |                |                  |                  |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
|                  |                 | 16             | 21             |                  |                  |
| 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.

## Definitions

\* Asterisks are used for denoting words listed in this '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, 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 and concordance look ups.

° **Degree signs** are used to denote plural you° and commands where a plural subject are not clearly stated (imperative 2<sup>nd</sup> person plural most often).

- **Hyphens** are used in those places where two English words come from a single Greek word. These are a particular benefit to Bible students who wish to cross-reference words to the MLV Concordance and the MLV Greek Lexicon and Greek Concordance. They helped make our programming to create 7 reference books so much easier.

**Italicized words** are words not found directly in the Greek but implied by the context, needed to help show action, tense or expansion of the meaning of words that the literal English does not convey, remove the possible appearance of a contradiction, etc.

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.

**A, An** (indefinite articles) are always supplied words in English but not marked with italics in the text.

**Names** of the Books and Letters, chapters and verses are man-made. Some sentences and discussions bridge those man-made boundaries in the MLV.

**Proper Names** are rendered as Old Testament names like 'Abraham' or by traditional ones like 'Jesus' (sort of Greek), Mary (Mariam), etc.

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**Affections\*** see **Bowels**.

**Age\*** is Strong's Dictionary number 2244 (hereafter, we will abbreviate as G2244 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.

**Ambassador\*** see **Apostle**.

**Appointed\*** is G5087 which literally means 'placed' but 'placed' is not used that way in English. The other 'appointed' without the \* is from compounds of G5021 that means 'set in rank', i.e., 'command or appoint.'

**Assuredly** is also 'amen' which roughly means 'so be it.' Jesus said this (sometimes twice), at the beginning of his teachings. G281.

**Baptism** see **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 G1510 ('be, is, was...') and sometimes but rarely G2192 ('have, hold, help') and G5225 (denoted as **be\*, is\*, was\*, were\* being\***).

**Because** is probably the largest improvement in the MLV over all other translations. In translations dating from 1523 even 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. Another such bad 'for' translation is G5228, 'on behalf of'. 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: 'to obey,' 'to be persuaded', even the whole process of salvation as in Acts 19. In the Greek language, the antonym of 'to believe' is 'to be disobedient' (G544). See John 3:36 for both words together in the same verse.

Using 'trust' for these words is an abomination.

**Believe into**, is literal, literally translated; probably used by the inspire authors to be a stronger 'believe'. A similar expression is found in Mat 28:19 'into the name', Acts 2:38 'into the forgiveness'.

**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.

**Bowels** and **Heart\*** both are from G4698 and both are literally the intestines. The Greeks thought emotions were born there, in the way we often feel emotions in our gut. This is where we get expressions such as 'desires of the heart,' 'gut feeling,' 'nervous stomach' and such. For those we use '**affections\***'.

**Brethren** is specifically 'brothers,' but used more often to describe kinfolk in the N.T., 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** is the literal from G5259 'hypo' (also 'under'); all others are the last choice of substitutes for the Dative case or various prepositions because we just don't speak the way the literal would be rendered. The interesting fact from this is that 'by faith' or 'by the faith' was never truly 'God said'. Oh well, the theologians will have to adjust.

**Call\*** and other compounds 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 G2564 (invited, called, surnamed) and G3687 (is named). All 'called' words used 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 below since Mark 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 noun G5547, used like an adjective, that would translate as 'anointed' or 'anointed one'; Messiah is the Hebrew translation.

**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.

**Conception** as in origination, the beginning, not birth.

**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 and its compound: G3854.

**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. Some have followed the etymology, not its daily use, as 'the called out'. This 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, 'a ninety-gallon-container.' This was done so we would not have to footnote every mention of these words; see Luke 16:7.

**Covenant(s)\* (verb: covenanted\*)** 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.

**Die\*, died\*** literally translated are '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-coin' is about 80% of a year's salary in modern terms. In context it probably meant a whole years wage. G3414.

5. Stater 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 denarii 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 led 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 get '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.

**Do, does, did,** are always a supplied word in the MLV 2020 upward, but not marked as such. Do, Does, Did, are used primarily in questions or with the words, Not or Never.

**Do\*, does\*, doing\*, did\*** are all from G4160 and its synonym G4238 or compound words from these Greek words. The 'do' word can be translated as 'practice'. Many false teachings and poor Bible knowledge stems from the non-use of the word 'practice' in the KJV and ASV translations.

**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.'

**Forever, forevermore** represent idioms that literally are 'into the ages' and 'into the ages of the ages'.

**Forgive\*** a verb is from the verb form of the Greek noun translated as 'favor' or 'grace.' G5483

**Fornication** is from the Greek word G4202 (porneia), 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 any way mean lust. It means physical sex, including all variations of physical sex. This word can never be translated properly as 'immorality' or 'sexual immorality' as many translations have it wrongly.

**Fruit(s)\*** is from the lesser number of the 2 Greek words. Both are used as literal fruit and one's actions. G1079b, G2590.

**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.

**Generosity\* or fellowship** G2842 is a word that is both. It is a sharing of the pain and burdens of other Christians just like you.

**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.

**Glorious\*** In most translations used in the expression ‘Blessed God’ which is truly nonsense. We have never found a Greek Scholar who can define the Greek word as used in that context. See also Gracious\* below. G3107.

**Good\*** is literally ‘well.’ G2095 and its 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.

**Guardian\*** is a non-legal term, a nanny, tutor, house servant, babysitter or a combination of all. A bond-servant or hired help who specifically helped raise and teach the children. The other guardian is the legal type ‘guardian’.

**Have, has** when connected to a past tense verb, though marked as supplied, technically are not. These are to help your mind see the difference between perfect tense and past tense; ‘has gone’ would be ‘went’, if English were perfect.

**Hell** is from two different Greek synonyms which were the common names for the trash dump that was always on fire outside the city, called Gehenna by the Jews and Tartarus by the Greeks. They used the same terms to describe the deepest, darkest, hot realms of Hades where the most evil people were cast after dead to suffer punishment, in English that is Hell. G1067, G5020 a verb “throw into Hell (Tartarus, one time 2Pe 2:4).” From a bible standpoint Hades is where all go at death, paradise or flame, Luke 16, Mar 9:43-50. Tartarus is where the heavenly messengers who sinned are now. At the judgment the ‘flame side’ of Hades and Tartarus will be cast into Gehenna, i.e., Hell.

**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.

**Infant(s)** may also mean a child of some age who is a minor in the legal sense; especially in Gal 4. G3516

**In-order-that** is a better and more meaningful translation of G2443. See also **That\*** and similar **\*That** below.

**Immerse\*, immersed\*, immersing\*** or dipping and its 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. 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.

**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, 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 (always plural). 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.

**Jesus or Joshua, James or Jacob, Mary or Maria or Miriam**, are places where a Greek word could have represented one's Greek or Hebrew name. We represent different people by different names; 'Mary' being the only exception because of Mat 27:61 and 7 total 'Mary' named people in the N.T.

**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, lying, lay, laying.** Lie and lying are related to 'falsehood.' Many English teachers would disagree with the MLV using 'laying' and 'laid' for transitive and intransitive verbs of 'lay'. So Microsoft Word's Grammar Checker was used in the April, 2022 update to determine the correct usage and on its recommendation, Rom 7:18 and 7:21 for G3773 was change to 'lying-beside'. G480 'lay (lays, laid) in opposition' is a person or thing placed or placing themselves as opposing.

**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. The Greeks had different words for different kinds of love, unlike English. This word is G25 (agapao). This word in religious writings had an intensified meaning, sacrificial love. The same Greek spoken outside of the Bible or Christian writings, 'love of people' or simply 'like.'

**Make\*, makes\*, made\*, making\*** are simply the rendering of G4160 (poieo) and compounds G2227, G3447. 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 the '**Verbs Tenses Moods**' 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, from man, or from the devil. It is not the job of translators to give our opinion as to which is which meaning by using 'angel' in some or all of those places.

**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 serves who owns his bond. Most translations 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. Never is often 2 negatives side by side. When never occurs with the subjunctive mood verb as in, 'should never,' it does not mean 'will not.' Instead, there is a slight possibility this could happen.

**Never\*** is a Hebrew idiom, literally 'If' at the start of a statement. English speakers don't ask or comment in the negative.

**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 the Greek word, G3439, which literally means 'only born of a mother' (Classical Greek of the LXX) or 'only born of a father' (God)' (Koine Greek of the N.T.). This clarifies the statement in the Bible 'we are all sons of God through Christ Jesus'. All other theologies and various other translations about G3439 end up creating a Bible contradiction.

**On the other-side** or **other-side** phrase is from G4008, a strictly geographical term used of



crossing or being located on the opposite side of a body of water or boundary.

**Permit\***, permits\*, permitted\* are from G2010. Literally to turn over the control to, authorize. Authorize was just too strange in context for places that are more of the “may I please” or “to please you”.

**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.

**Raise\***, **Raised\***, **Raising\***, **Rise\***, **Rises\***, **Risen\***. **Rising\*** with other verb forms are literally ‘stand up,’ but English does not say ‘Stand up from your bed.’ G0450.

**Ravening** is an adjective (same as ‘ravenous’) and a verb that is a variation of ‘seize.’ G724-G727, G4884. Ravening is more of a hunger to seize more especially what is not yours. In 2018, this word replaces: ravenous, plundering, swindling or swindler(s).

**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 MLV 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 with your actions, to ‘do a 180,’ to have an afterthought and then fix it. G3539.

**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\***, **Servant\*** are the verbal forms of bondservant, which is best described as to serve in or under contract 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** (G4151), has been capitalized following the ASV patterns. However, capitalization and punctuation are not features of the Greek, and may be ignored if believed to be incorrect.

**Spirit(s)\*** is literally ‘soul.’ G5590, compound: G4861. ‘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.

**{T}** is used 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 King James Version or maybe even commentary that was added which later became part of the text by copyists as in 1Jn 5.7b-8a. 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 is *not* inspired or included.

**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 G3704, which is stronger than the Modern English ‘that.’ It means ‘in-order-that’ but not as strong as the word **In-order-that** or **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 ‘into the thing to verb’ (G1519 (eis) + G3588 neutered (to) + an infinitive verb), occasionally G4314 instead of G1519. We have converted all of these idioms 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** (definite article) occurs in Greek same as in English with one major exception: ‘the’ is used with proper nouns. ‘Paul’ is literally ‘the Paul.’ We render ‘the’ in all places where English allows. The inspired writers could have left ‘the’ out and it still would have been good Greek grammar, but they didn’t. 32 times ‘the faith’ was rendered ‘faith’ only in the KJV, newer translations even more so. *That is doctrinally dangerous!* 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.’ or ‘Pay attention!’ G2334.

**Travel** can refer to a short distance like ‘travel down the throat’ or travel around the world. G4198.

**Unfaithful, disbelieve, unbeliever** and all verb, noun, or adjective forms of 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, while, after** are helper words used to help create English like verb tenses from Greek participles, especially with Luke’s infinitives and mixed tense sentences. If you place yourself in the sentence, you can understand the action and why the Greeks wrote this way.

**While\*** is used in translating a Greek idiom (in the thing to verb).

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

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

**You°, your°, yours°** are the plural forms of ‘you’ and ‘your.’

## English Words to one Greek Word

Less than 10% of the Greek words used in the N.T. have multiple meanings, of which context determines the proper word. These are words noteworthy to the average non-Greek student which came from the same Greek word; enclosed together in (parentheses): (grace, favor), (complete, mature; all verb, noun and adjective forms), (divorce, release), (false, lying; all adjective forms), (patterns, examples), (choice, chosen), (corrupt, decay), (jealous, zealous), (comfort, encourage, plead), (might, should), (gentiles, nations), (condemnation, judgement), (healthy, sound), (keep, guard, observe), (lawsuit, judgement), (lust, O.T. desire), (pursue, persecute), (make ready, prepare), (save, cure), (tempt, test), (tent, tabernacle), (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’ or ‘turn again’) (‘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).

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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. 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:

Buy from your Amazon (if located in your country). Simply do a search for 'Modern Literal Version' in the search box for various sizes and formats available.

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<http://www.ModernLiteralVersion.org> (Official web site)

(Aliases are: ModernLiteralVersion.com, mlvbible.org, mlvbible.com, mlvbible.net, mlvbible.info)

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

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/MLVbible/> (Discussion Group)

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Or by e-mail: [info@modernliteralversion.org](mailto:info@modernliteralversion.org)

Free electronic versions available at [www.mlvbible.org](http://www.mlvbible.org) or at the Facebook location above.

Please advertise this on your website and social media. Billions of people do not know about the MLV and need it. **Preface to the Modern Literal Version 2021**

## Translations Overview

God wrote His New Covenant with man in a language called Koine Greek not even known to exist until the 1880's. The Modern Literal Version uses a majority Greek compiled text (The New Testament in the Original Greek, Byzantine Textform 2018, 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 (ISBN: 978-1973921967). This, when combined with the Greek Bible is called a 'Greek Interlinear' even though most of them attempt to be a 'translation' especially the pathetic 'reverse interlinears' of recent times. Our 'New Koine Greek Textbook VI' is truly a Greek Interlinear. Its purpose is to be used to teach Greek translation vs. memorizing 10,000 Greek words. It gives the translation of the words one by one.

The Modern Literal Version is the second type of 'literal' translation also called a 'word-for-word' translation (descriptions 'coined' centuries ago). This may sound 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 typical English: 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 will always be identified in all literal translations, excluding some from before 1940's. 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. No truly literal translation can be 'English-teacher approved.' without paraphrasing!

The third translation method, and the *most* common one especially in the past 30 years, is to paraphrase the Greek into English. These are easy to spot because they read like a newspaper or a storybook and *have no supplied words marked* in them. They are 'English Teacher' approved and even the A.I.'s agree that many were English wording and sentence structure. In these, the English teachers are more the translators than Greek scholars, even A.I.'s agree. 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 actually account for more than 95% of all Bible translations ever made. We understand the value of a paraphrase for those looking for a Bible that reads as easily as a newspaper, and *they want the translators to interpret the Bible for them*. But this type should *never* be used as a study tool. A *sad* commentary is that paraphrased foreign language documents are only acceptable in fiction, story telling and churches.

However, we feel strongly that thought-for-thought introduces way too many editorial opinions. They are sometimes better described as 'opinion for opinion' because each time they are proofread by another person(s) or English teacher(s), more personal beliefs are exchanged for the Word of God. We desire to see a Bible that reproduces the original Greek Text as faithfully as possible into modern English 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 'essential literal' translation be acceptable? No! 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, or worse those controlling the money behind the translation. 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 stays free from theological concerns and traditions by translating the text as literally as possible while retaining modern language and readability. The 'Open Source' type approach (discussed more later) is a far superior 'checks and balance' system. In roughly 30 years only one person recommended an 'indoctrination.' People don't even try because the next person would just remove it.

The MLV is *NOT* under the control of any denomination, publishing company, government, college or software vendor and is not the current work of any either; that is why it can be sold for no profit. The Open Source method takes the control from those who love money and power and gives the power back to *ALL* Christians who want to have the 'purest' Word of God available. 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.

## **History**

The MLV was the first translation to use the power of the computer (an 8086), and would have been absolutely impossible before the computer age and WordPerfect with its macro abilities (special thanks to the Corel Corporation).

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 available, and initially started a study Bible cross reference section for it. Then an idea developed to do a slight 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 'minority' Greek text, massive footnoting, archaic English words, inconsistent Greek word translations, poor verb tensing, etc.

Then a better idea grew out of the knowledge achieved during the failure of the ASV3 project: let

computers and programming do the work and keep track of the progress then let humans proofread and edit the result, so the creation of a modern (English) literal version (which later became its name) was born. A group of workers, teachers, Greek scholars, computer owners and programmers, who believe in the total authority and inspiration of the Bible, have devoted time, advice, software, money and work to the project. Now, over 30 years later, at least 66 experts in the original language have contributed work needed to make this translation a reality. Many others, about 430, 9 computer technicians, 40+ programmers, and another 6500 or so in all the MLV, Greek and other discussion groups on Facebook and various Christian forums 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 FTP, snail mail, telephone, chat, and e-mail, over the years. 99% of us have never met in person and know each other only by a nickname from email or chat. We will never be able to express our gratitude enough to all of these people, living and deceased.

There has been nothing traditional about the MLV and our unorthodox methods are what produced the 'world's most accurate' English New Testament. A side note, as the MLV went thru stages of growth an English Concordance, Greek Lexicon and Greek Concordance, Greek Interlinear, Analytical Greek Lexicon and Greek Word Concordance were also created for tracking purposes, now called the 'New Koine Greek Textbook Series' and also available in print and electronic formats on Amazon. **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!' We thought that we will ever need to make another major update because in 2017 very few 'Thus saith the Greek' recommendations were submitted but then a massive rechecking of verb tenses in the summer of 2018 rendered the 2019. Further computerized quality checks in 2019 and 2020 produced the 2021 update. Various A.I.'s were used in 2026 to consider a non-opinionated view of the English in the MLV. The A.I.'s flagged aorist participles over and over. We changed them to Modern English for the 2026 version because no English speaker speaks in past tense participles (*I having gone* to the store).

Our utmost desire is to have an *error-free* translation 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. Our original attempt to follow traditional methods of translation *failed* because such methods always do! Since 1999, we have found no better way than our 'open' translation idea to achieve this goal and the use of computer programming for uniformity and accuracy with millions of possible proofreaders. Absolutely anyone in the world, any Christian affiliation, is able to contribute to the Modern Literal Version, including, the several million who have visited the Christian Library and the official MLV web site. 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. 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/MLVBL.pdf>

As far as we know, this 'open' translation idea is unique to the MLV. You are invited to participate in helping to remove 600+ years of error from the Bible. 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 who have no agendas. If you can suggest any corrections please send an email to [info@modernliteralversion.org](mailto:info@modernliteralversion.org) with subject line: 'MLV'. Please always download the newest (link above) to check it, before submitting a 'recommendation.' We want an error-free translation! Thank you in advance. **General Translation Notes**

The Greeks wrote in present tense to give the reader the feeling of 'being there' and so this translation leaves present tense unchanged. It is common that the Greek speaking writers start with a past event (some point in time), go to present, and then onward even to future in a few places. Even when they wrote in past tense they still wanted the 'reader' in the action. You will gain valuable insights if you put

yourself in the 'action.' We hope this will also help you feel closer to our Lord and God. It is sad how many theologians have missed this simple fact for centuries and have complicated simple Greek translation.

G1-G5624 are from the Strong's Numbering System, are used often here because Unicode is not supported in various conversion processes. We are sorry that these annoy you, Greek Scholars, but 99% of the people who want to look up the Koine Greek listings in the MLV will be using them.

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 attempts 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 even 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, and adding them would be an area of opinion too often.

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 Bible does not make these distinctions.

Red Lettering or **Bold Lettering** (electronic or printed editions) 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, otherwise young people or non-native English people will not understand the sentences. In 2026, aorist participles were translated into Modern English; no English speaker speaks with past tense participles.

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

1. **Old Testament references** are 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. **'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 places the actual time that the letters were written in the book of Acts and continue to the end of Revelation. (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.

Here is a combination of the passages listed below as an example, **Matthew is bold**, *Mark is italics*, Luke is normal (the punctuation was fixed to attempt to make it easier to read in English).

{[Mark 16:15-18](#) and [Matthew 28:18-20](#) and [Luke 24:46-47](#) Mountain in Galilee}

**And Jesus came near and spoke to them, saying, All authority was given to me in heaven and upon earth. While traveling into all the world, preach<sup>o</sup> the good-news to all creation, make<sup>o</sup> disciples of all the nations,** and repentance and forgiveness of sins is to be preached in his name to all the nations beginning from Jerusalem.

*The one who has believed and was immersed\* (immersing\* them into the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit) will be saved, teaching them to observe all things, as many things as I commanded you<sup>o</sup>, but he who has disbelieved will be condemned. And behold, I am with you<sup>o</sup> all the days until the end of the world.*

#### **The Original and Current 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. This is what makes the Modern Literal Version a 'one of a kind'. Only one other translation ever attempted this and it was a complete train wreck, the CLV, because we did pay careful attention to synonyms, antonyms, compound

words and the few Greek words which truly have multiple meanings and we were not pushing an agenda. *The Modern Literal attempts to leave no Greek word behind, include something as simple as 'the'.* We used the power of computers and word processing to maintain all of these from the beginning. This form of translation is an extremely challenging task, and not one that many translators and for sure no publishing company would ever take the time to do, even though it is now possible to do with computers but not the current A.I.'s. Because of this one Greek word to one English word sometimes we had to use colloquial or slang words. English does not have enough synonyms. More information is in the 'Wording Statistics' section at the end or on the web site or in MySword and e-Sword.

Greek has 'shades of meaning' no more than does equal English words (a common misconception to hide sloppy translation or agendas). 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.

2. The goal of the MLV was not to make it perfect everyday English, but to try to make it understandable to the mass majority of English speaking people, while remaining literal, especially to teenagers and 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 12-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 any form of paraphrasing. We want people to see what we added.

5. To translate the money and measuring systems of the Bible into some understandable form without lots of footnotes.

6. To use 'will' for all future tenses, though it is not 'teacher-approved' Modern English. It is the way most English people speak.

7. To use paragraph format. Verse format often takes 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 KJV and ASV used 'should' and 'shall.' Shall is not considered 'conditional' in Modern English, but future tense. (See more in the **'Verbs, 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 massive inconsistencies caused by splitting up the translators and proofreaders into committees. 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 will 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 people per book far exceeds any committee type translation ever made!

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 renderings 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).

17. Leave no Greek word behind.

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 had 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). Currently the MLV is 2016 (+75 yrs.) US Library of Congress Copyright.

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 anyone or anything else!

In Christ,

G. Allen Walker, June 9, 1999.

Computer Tech for the New Testament, 1987-2026

Revised and updated by multiple helpers from 2001-2026.

The glory is God's. Amen.

### **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 6 AD 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.

Respectable Christian women and those from a Jewish background covered their heads and long hair



because prostitutes of the time didn't. **Evangelism & Truth**

Many congregations give the MLV to all the members and any visitor; yours should also. All have grown thanks to having a purer, more understandable Word of God. Please point out the Simple Reading Schedule to those who receive them, 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 12 year-old's reading level; even some 'big' bible words were simplified for teenagers and 2<sup>nd</sup> language English foreigners.

We want your input should you ever find a typo or a better Greek correction for the MLV. Please check: [www.modernliteralversion.org](http://www.modernliteralversion.org) for a current PDF update and make sure the typo or fix has not already been applied before submitting to [info@modernliteralversion.org](mailto:info@modernliteralversion.org). Thank you in advance. As far as we know, the MLV is the only Bible anywhere that wants such input. We also the only published Bible that gives the electronic version away for FREE!

### **{{ 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 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 to come. 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 were not 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 Matthew, Mark and Luke. All who lived during the time covered by these books were still under the Law of Moses, Galatians 4:4, 4BC - 30AD. Jesus' teachings during this time were to introduce the Jews to the covenant promised to Abraham, completed by Jesus' death, Hebrews 9:16-17.}}

### **NOTES:**

{{ Introduction to Matthew 45-52 AD

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 (Matthew 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 less relevant 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 discusses 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. the New Testament Law, outward vs. inward actions. Matthew 7:1 'Do not judge...', is the most misquoted verse in the Bible by non-Christians. But Christians have read John 5:30 and 7:24 and have seen many examples of Jesus and the inspired writers judging (or condemning) 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 (Covenant) 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 into 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 pages of the New Testament record.}}

### **Talking to Others about the MLV**

{Our App users click on last button underneath Revelation chapter 22 to read the rest of the MLV's information.}

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:

1. 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 ([info@modernliteralversion.org](mailto:info@modernliteralversion.org)).

2. 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'. We still see this unwillingness reflected in every newly published translation.

3. It was the *first* translation to use the power of modern computers, all the way back in 1987.

4. The MLV was the *first* to attempt to keep Greek uniformity. This is a completely 'foreign' concept to others. (Same Greek word translation into the same English word(s) whenever possible, same with phrases and idioms.)

5. 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.

6. 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 almost every modern translation; same English word used for 2 different Greek words. Jesus came not to tear down the old law but to fulfill it (5:17-18), and then He abolished it with his death on the cross, thereby implementing the 'New Covenant' (Eph 2:12-16).

7. 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 translation should have ever been closed to revision, especially in the computer age.

8. The MLV is the *first* to be done by a group of people *not* divided among committees which instantly creates inconsistent translations, group by group. This means some books in the MLV may have had 40 or more people review them for Greek or English problems. No other translation has had this kind of manpower devoted to it, about 375 people thus far and a million plus potential proofreaders! For comparison, the NIV had 3 people per chapter which is about the normal for all committee translations.

9. 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 Christians have learned error due to these sloppy translations.

10. 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.

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

Other uncommon translation principles that set the MLV apart:

A. You<sup>o</sup> (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! The MLV is dedicated to removing 600 years of 'traditions of men' which are not Greek. We are *not* sorry that the theologians will have to adjust.

C. The MLV has 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.

D. 12-13 year old reading level.

E. All wording is in Modern English, each word can be looked up at dictionary.com or in a regular dictionary, and you will 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!

F. You have the ability to read the New Testament in chronological order; start in Mark and continue, or in a similar way by following the enclosed 'Reading Schedule.'

G. 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.

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

I. This is probably the best translation anyone could use if studying Greek and doing exegesis studies because of its uniformity.

J. The MLV is literal (word-for-word) translation; other translation styles primarily use paraphrase. Literal is 'God says,' and paraphrase is 'The translators interpret what God said for you.'

K. The MLV has non-traditional formatting. We care more about what is inside than making the MLV a pretty accessory for your Sunday suit or dress.

L. 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 versions 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.) **Verbs, Tenses, Moods**

#### *Downfalls of the English Language*

Many commonly used words in the English language are 'irregular' verbs. The "be verb group" of 'be, is, was, were, been, being' has no good '-ing' form so actions would change from, 'I am' to 'I am-ing' or 'we were' to 'we were-ing'. Because of this, Greek tenses often share common English wording especially in participles. If English 'be verbs' were correct, aorist participles would be: 'was-ing VERB-ed' vs. 'having VERB-ed' (wording shared with perfect tense verbs).

Another problem is that we just don't talk that way. The most annoying ones are, 'I am believing' and 'I am knowing'. Belief was never a 'once and done' sort of anything; even 'I am having' is also a problem in too many contexts. The word 'saved' is a horrid translation but the best we have and many false theologies use this fact. Salvation is not passive or ever was.

**Aorist participles** are always a past tense participle but the use of them is very foreign to English speaking people, example: 'Jesus, having fully known in himself *that* the power went forth from him *and having turned around* in the crowd, said'

We changed these in 2026 to be: 'Jesus fully knew in himself *that* the power went forth from him *and turned around* in the crowd *and* said'

We feel Modern *readable* English is more important than the purely literal rendering of these verbs which no English speaker uses in daily life. A *sad* note is the modern translations (a.k.a. English Teacher revisions) make these Greek verbs into past, present and even future tenses for smother English flow.

**Present Tense Active Indicative** verbs have seldom ever been translated to show action in any translation before the MLV. 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. 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...' These are seldom correct in other versions or ever uniform throughout (less than 40%).

**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, 'should 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. Most translations would rather sound pretty in about 100 N.T. verses, *than be correct*.

**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.' God wrote it before Jesus or the apostles said it. These are seldom correct in other versions or ever uniform throughout (less than 40%).

These inconsistencies are due to 'it sounds better,' *but they are still wrong*. We wish the theologians (theorists) would learn!

### **Constantly Changing Words 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,' 'smacking,' (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) 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. **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. Many are Catholic translations and were not taken directly from the Greek. India and China are in desperate need of a better translation.

The Modern Literal Version has been used by missionaries who do not know Greek as a basis for a Bible translation for these native tongue translations. 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 we ask is that ensure 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. **UK to English**

## Dictionary

These are the UK spellings of some American words: allegorised apostatise armour axe 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 ==>>

| <b>Strong No.</b> | <b>Part of Speech</b> | <b>MLV 2013:</b> | <b>King James Version (KJV):</b> | <b>New King James Version (NKJV)</b> | <b>New American Standard (NASB):</b><br>(1995 not the better 1977) | <b>English Standard Version (ESV)</b> |
|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
|                   |                       | Literal          | Literal                          | Literal                              | Literal                                                            | 'Essentially literal' = paraphrase.   |
|                   |                       |                  |                                  |                                      |                                                                    |                                       |

|                         |      |                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-------------------------|------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>G1096</b><br>ginomai | Verb | become,<br>happen,<br>come, born.<br>(4) | arise,<br>assembled,<br>become,<br>befall,<br>behave,<br>brought,<br>come to<br>pass,<br>continue,<br>divided,<br>draw,<br>ended, fall,<br>finished,<br>follow,<br>found,<br>fulfilled,<br>God forbid,<br>grow,<br>happen,<br>have, kept,<br>made,<br>married,<br>ordained to<br>be, partake,<br>pass,<br>performed,<br>published,<br>require,<br>seem,<br>showed,<br>soon as it<br>was, sound,<br>taken,<br>turned, use,<br>wax, will,<br>would,<br>wrought.<br>(40) | against,<br>arise, arrive,<br>assemble,<br>awake, be,<br>become,<br>behaved,<br>born,<br>brought,<br>ceased,<br>certainly,<br>come,<br>continued,<br>dawn,<br>divided, do,<br>drawing,<br>ended,<br>falling, fell,<br>finished,<br>following,<br>forbid,<br>found,<br>fulfilled,<br>give, grow,<br>happen,<br>have, heard,<br>kept, law,<br>lived, loses,<br>made, marry,<br>means,<br>occurred,<br>offered,<br>pass, past,<br>performed,<br>place,<br>preferred,<br>proclaimed,<br>proved, ran,<br>reached,<br>revealed,<br>rising,<br>seemed,<br>showed,<br>sounded,<br>spent, take,<br>this, turned,<br>vanished.<br>(64) | accomplished,<br>appeared, arise,<br>arrived, become, be,<br>brought, been done,<br>been made,<br>been...came, began,<br>behaved, come into<br>being, carried, born,<br>breaking*, came,<br>came to pass, comes<br>to pass, dawn,<br>decided*, developing,<br>done, drawing,<br>during, elapsed,<br>existed*, falling,<br>feeling, fell, finished,<br>followed, formed,<br>found, get, give,<br>granted, grown*, had,<br>happen, join*, made,<br>occur, performed,<br>prove, put, reached,<br>realized, results,<br>show, spent, split,<br>spoken, starting, take<br>place, taken,<br>thundered*, took<br>place, turns, would.<br>(60)<br><i>(* means the word is<br/>paraphrased 6 times<br/>with other word(s).)</i> | accomplished,<br>after, amazed,<br>appear, arises,<br>arrived, be,<br>become,<br>before,<br>beginning,<br>belong, born,<br>bring, by no<br>means*,<br>certainly,<br>certainly not*,<br>come,<br>descended,<br>did, died,<br>disbelieve,<br>during,<br>experienced,<br>falling, far be<br>it*, finds,<br>finished,<br>followed,<br>frightened,<br>gain, go,<br>granted,<br>happen, have,<br>he fell into*,<br>imitating,<br>lives, look,<br>look gloomy*,<br>makes,<br>marries,<br>means, may<br>supply*, need.<br>Never, now,<br>occasion,<br>occurred,<br>offense, one,<br>overshadowed,<br>participated,<br>performed,<br>place, produce,<br>promised,<br>proved, put,<br>rewards,<br>secure, secure<br>any such<br>provision*, set,<br>share, spoken,<br>started,<br>supply, surely,<br>take, terror,<br>that evening*,<br>to dawn, took, |
|-------------------------|------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

|                  |           |                                              |                                                                           |                                                                    |                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                               |
|------------------|-----------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                  |           |                                              |                                                                           |                                                                    |                                                                                          | trembled, turn, vanished, wake, will, receive, you put him at ease*.<br><b>* Not translated 47 times (This means paraphrased sentences.) (174 (includes the paraphrases))</b> |
| G2932<br>ktaomai | 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<br>agrupneo  | Verb      | watch. (1)                                   | watch. (1)                                                                | watch, watchful (2)                                                | alert, keep on the alert, keep watch. (4)                                                | awake, keep, watch. (3)                                                                                                                                                       |
| G2872<br>kopiao  | 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)                                                                                                      |
| G3225            |           |                                              |                                                                           |                                                                    |                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                               |
| G1803            | Noun      |                                              |                                                                           |                                                                    |                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                               |
| G3701            | 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, | 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)                                                                                                                       |

|       |       |                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|-------|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|       |       |                                                                               | offer, sail,<br>set forth,<br>take up.<br>(14?)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| G4815 | Verb  | take,<br>conceive,<br>help. (3)                                               | catch,<br>conceive,<br>help, take.<br>(4)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | conceive,<br>arrested,<br>help, seized,<br>take, seize.<br>(6)                                                                                                                                                                                           | arrest, became<br>pregnant, conceive,<br>help, seized, taken.<br>(6)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | arrest,<br>capture,<br>conceive, help,<br>seized, taken.<br>(6)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| G1448 | Verb  | draw near.<br>(2)                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | near, hand,<br>approach,<br>close (4)                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | approached,<br>came, drawing,<br>drew in, is at<br>hand, near. (6)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| G1223 | Prep. | through,<br>+3956:<br>always,<br>+5101: why,<br>because of,<br>after, by. (6) | after,<br>always,<br>among, at,<br>to avoid,<br>because of,<br>briefly, by,<br>for<br>(cause)...<br>Fore, from,<br>in, by<br>occasion of,<br>of, by<br>reason of,<br>for sake,<br>that,<br>thereby,<br>therefore,<br>though,<br>throughout,<br>to,<br>wherefore,<br>with,<br>within. (24) | through, by,<br>for, because,<br>therefore, of,<br>with, in,<br>from, after,<br>reason,<br>always,<br>throughout,<br>account, all,<br>among,<br>another, at,<br>briefly, how,<br>or, purpose,<br>sakes, so,<br>that, though,<br>to, wait,<br>within (29) | account, after,<br>afterward, always*,<br>because, between*,<br>briefly*, charge*,<br>constantly,<br>continually*, during,<br>forever*, gives,<br>means, over,<br>presence, reason,<br>sake, sakes, since, so<br>then*, so*, therefore*,<br>this reason*, this*,<br>though, through,<br>through the agency,<br>through*, view, way,<br>what, why, why*. (33) | after, along, at,<br>avoid, because,<br>briefly*, by,<br>circumcised*,<br>continually*,<br>during, for, for<br>the sake of,<br>forever*, from,<br>have, lifelong*,<br>mindful*, one<br>piece*, on<br>account of, of,<br>on, on the<br>ground of out,<br>reason*,<br>regularly*,<br>result, sake,<br>since, that is<br>why*, that we<br>utter*,<br>thereby*,<br>therefore*, the<br>reason why*,<br>this is why*,<br>through,<br>throughout, to<br>make another,<br>under, use,<br>we*, why*,<br>with, with the<br>following<br>letter*, you*.<br>(43) |
| G314  | Verb  | read. (1)                                                                     | read. (1)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | read, reader.<br>(2)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | read, reader. (2)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | read, reader.<br>(2)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| G1247 | Verb  | serve. (1)                                                                    | administer,<br>minister,<br>serve, use                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | minister,<br>serve,<br>administer,                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | administered,<br>administration, cared,<br>contributing...support,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | administered,<br>delivered,<br>helpers,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |



|                                                               |           |                                                    |                                                                                       |                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                               |           |                                                    | the office of a deacon. (4)                                                           | deacons, provided (6)                                              | 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) | minister, provided, rendered, serve. (7)                                                                                |
| G5319                                                         | Verb      | <del>Appear,</del><br>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<br>(Ironical,<br>this is a<br>compound<br>of<br>G4762.) | 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                                                         | Adjective | in the middle, in                                  | among, X before                                                                       | midst, among,                                                      | among, before*, between, center,                                                                                                                                                                   | among, among them*, around,                                                                                             |

|               |                     |                           |                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|---------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|               |                     | the midst.<br>(2)         | them,<br>between, +<br>forth, mid(-<br>day, -<br>night),<br>midst, way.<br>(8?) | middle,<br>midnight,<br>way,<br>between,<br>center,<br>forward,<br>here,<br>midday. (10)                                              | forward*, midday*,<br>middle, midnight*,<br>midst, two, way,<br>within*. (12)   | between,<br>company,<br>from, he set<br>aside*, here,<br>inside,<br>midday*,<br>middle,<br>midnight*,<br>midst,<br>standing<br>before him*,<br>two, way. (15)                                                 |
| G268          | Noun                | sinner. (1)               | sinful,<br>sinner. (2)                                                          | sinner, sinful<br>(3)                                                                                                                 | sinful, sinner. (2)                                                             | sinful, sinner,<br>sinners. (3)                                                                                                                                                                               |
| G5368         | Verb                | love, kiss.<br>(2)        | kiss, love.<br>(2)                                                              | love, kiss. (2)                                                                                                                       | kiss, love. (2)                                                                 | kiss, love. (2)                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| G4750         | Noun                | mouth,<br>edge. (2)       | edge, face,<br>mouth. (3)                                                       | mouth, face,<br>edge, say,<br>spoken (5)                                                                                              | edge, face, lips,<br>mouth, say*,<br>testimony, utterance,<br>voice, words. (9) | edge,<br>evidence, face<br>to face*, have<br>spoken freely*,<br>lips, mouth,<br>say*, spoken,<br>they are loud-<br>mouthed<br>boasters*,<br>voice. (10)                                                       |
| G1432         | Adverb              | freely. (1)               | without a<br>cause,<br>freely, for<br>naught, in<br>vain. (4)                   | freely, free,<br>cause, vain<br>(4)                                                                                                   | freely. (1)                                                                     | for no<br>purpose*, free,<br>gift, without a<br>cause, without<br>pay, without<br>paying,<br>without paying<br>for it, without<br>payment,<br>without price.<br>(9)                                           |
| <b>Total:</b> | <b>24<br/>words</b> | <b>49<br/>renderings.</b> | <b>150<br/>renderings</b>                                                       | <b>192<br/>renderings<br/>(this is high<br/>due,<br/>computer<br/>without<br/>human<br/>editing)<br/>Estimate of<br/>actual: 173.</b> | <b>214 renderings</b>                                                           | <b>337<br/>renderings<br/>(probably<br/>very low due<br/>to all the<br/>paraphrased<br/>sentences.)</b><br><br>Note: the ESV<br>is 7% less in<br>wording than<br>the MLV<br>another proof<br>it contains lots |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  | of paraphrase. |
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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:

[info@modernliteralversion.org](mailto:info@modernliteralversion.org).

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.'

Please share this chart with others. Few people know how inaccurate their current translations truly are.

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