

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

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

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 2nd 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.

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 2nd Century by Irenaeus, which predates almost all manuscripts, so 8:37 was inserted back into the MLV text. 1Jn 5.7b-8a was put there from the Catholic Latin Bible and it 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).