The Englishman's Analytical Bible Commentary With The Englishman's Literal Translation Of The Bible

Why You Should Use This Tool

1) It opens up the original languages of Greek and Hebrew like they have never been opened before giving you the original word, English translation, Strong's number plus grammar information.
2) It provides you with the knowledge to judge any translation and the first one you should judge is the one that comes with the tool.
3) Every word in English that is supplied by the translators is in *italics* and original words that are not translated are indicated with _.
4) The Strong's numbers are **exhaustive** and indicate every word in the original.
5) Lexicons included with translations are **exhaustive.**
6) It includes a Literal translation which uses the same English words as the given for the original words, differing only in word order, punctuation and capitalization. It includes not only the Strong's Numbers but the parsing information as well.
7) Every word supplied by the translators is in *italics* not just some of them as is in most translations. The *italics* words are **exhaustive.**
8) All emphasised verbs are shown with a double pronoun whereas most translations drop the first pronoun. Hence you can easily find emphasised text in the translation.

Introduction

The Analytical Old Testament brings together in one place all the study tools you should ever need to study the original text. The more you know of original text the deeper you can go. However, the layman should be able to pick up in a day or so what he needs to know about original text to enable him to do meaningful detailed Bible studies.   Since we are dealing with a static text, all the work that would require years of learning at a seminary is done for you. You now have a powerful tool by which to judge the accuracy of any translation and the first one that should be judged is the one the authors made. The contents of this package rests on the shoulders of theological giants: Ussher, Newton, Gill, Wigram, Strong, Young, Brown, Driver, Briggs, Berry, Scrivner and Gesenius to mention only a few. Modern scholars would include, John Owen, Todd Beall, Maurice Robinson, Jay Green, Jacob B. Smith and Gary Gallant. The 2013 Hebrew text came from CCAT and was supplied by BibleWorks (now defunct).   We have now completed the work started by Jay Green in the 1960's of keying everything to Strong's numbers and giving the analytical information for each word.

We distinguished between cardinals and ordinals in the Hebrew. The first year of a king's reign is not the same as year one. Modern usage of the word has corrupted the meaning. The same goes for the word *jubilee.* Modern usage means the year 50 where as Hebrew usage means year 49 or the 50th year. Modern translations often place ordinals in a verse where cardinals are best understood. For example, year 2 of a king is not the same as his second year according to modern usage. The use of the word *Jehovah* does not mean we are Jehovah Witnesses nor does the word *brethren* mean we are Plymouth Brethren. These words are best suited the Hebrew and Greek. Modern names given in classical history are used for place names and proper names. We are indebted to Sir. Isaac Newton, Bishop James Ussher and John Gill for these. English spellings are used throughout. To select American spelling, select from the Online Bible, use the menus *Tool/Customise* and select *American Spellings* from the

checklist.

Many items including grammar parsings and grammatical notes are abbreviated. Float your mouse cursor over the entry to get an expanded explanation. The & sign before a word means words that were implied by Hebrew vowel points or the Greek endings. The "%" sign means a change in number from the original language. For example, %you really means thou in English. In the Hebrew "+" means an implied construct as opposed to a real one as indicated by "-". In Genesis 4:10 the word normally translated blood in written as %blood. Cain not only killed Abel but all his descendants! Likewise "?" implies an interrogative, a "@" implies location and "!" implies subjunctive. A long m-dash "—" means the subject pronoun for the verb is separate for emphasis. The & indicates words implied in the Hebrew work.

The intent of the English translation is to give you what the Greek and Hebrew actually say in as readable English as possible. The Literal is meant for study purposes not necessarily for the pulpit. By and large the Literal translation runs very close to the Authorized Version only in modern English. Young tried to preserve the word order of the Hebrew and the Greek in his literal English translation but this cannot be easily done and make sense in the English. The Literal translation is exactly the same as the one given for Greek and Hebrew, differing only in word order, punctuation and capitalization. Hence the user can see exactly where the translation came from the original and what changes the translator sometimes had to make in order for it to make sense in English.

For a limited time you can get the whole package for $10 US. The regular price is $20 US. All updates are free once you have paid the original price. Call 905-632-2266 to order.

Since the "infallible" pope would not work on this project, mistakes were made. Please report any errors or improvements for the translation directly to Larry Pierce at waltermartinson@gmail.com or call (226) 243-6286. All translation improvements must by based on the original language and analytical information. The Old Testament was done by Larry Pierce and the New Testament by Gary Gallant.

Verb Tenses

Hebrew has only two tenses, complete and incomplete, which are translated as the perfect and present tense in English. The tenses of the verbs are preserved. There is no future tense since, as in all Semitic languages, ancient and modern, so we do not have a future tense. The future tense is derived from the context. Usually a verb is expressed in the perfect tense for which an action has not yet been completed. Genesis 4:14 is an example where the Hebrew says "it has come to pass″ and most English translations say "will happen."

Old Testament Components

Englishman's Analytical Old Testament (Analytical)
- complete Ben Asher text with modifications from the older Jewish Ben Chayyim text
- footnotes on quirks in the Ben Chayyim text included from Trapp and Gill
- Hebrew words morphologically separated
- literal English translation for each Hebrew word
- 100% of words supplied by the translator in italics
- Strong's number supplied for each Hebrew word

- acrostics included from Hebrew Bible for all chapters
- Hebrew verse numbering noted where it differs from Authorized Version
- complete grammar information for each Hebrew word
- keyed to grammar notes from Gesenius' index
- "%" indicated change in number from Hebrew, singular or plural, male or female.
- "&" indicated an English word implied by the Hebrew vowel points.
- Qere readings denoted by […] as opposed to Kithiv readings.
- Verbs translated as present or past. Future tense determined by context.
- The English with an _ (underscore) indicates a word that was not translated into English

Englishman's Literal Translation from the Hebrew (Literal)

- same content as English words in Analytical except for punctuation, capitalization and word order
- you can see exactly how the translation was derived by comparing it with the Analytical
- acrostics from Hebrew included in appropriate verses
- keyed to Strong's numbers
- Hebrew verse number noted in the English text where it differs.
- 100% of words supplied by the translator are in italics
- Verbs translated as present or past. Future tense determined by context.
- the AV, ESV, NKJV and NLT consulted in making English translation
- complete grammar information for each Hebrew word (Spring of 2024)

Brown Driver Briggs Hebrew Gesenius Lexicon (BDB)

- reorganized in Strong's number sequence
- all verses mapped into the Authorized Version from the Hebrew Bible
- verse references not relating to the Strong's entry are in italics
- all missing verse references for an entry are included
- all incorrect verse references are corrected

Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar (GK)

- All verses mapped into the Authorized Version from the Hebrew Bible
- all footnotes to grammar indicated by "GK"

Exhaustive Analytical Concise Hebrew Concordance/Lexicon (AnaHebConcise)

- summary and frequency of English words used in Literal Translation
- grammar information
- organized by Strong's numbers

Exhaustive Analytical Hebrew/English Concordance/Lexicon (AnaHebEng)

- organized by Strong's number
- word counts for each item
- each entry contains Hebrew word, English translation, grammar information, references

Exhaustive Analytical English/Hebrew Concordance/Lexicon (AnaEngHeb)

- organized by Strong's number
- word counts for each item
- each entry contains English translation, Hebrew word, grammar information, references

Exhausive Analytical Parsing Information (AnaylyticalParsings)

- contains the parsing information for the Old Testament
- the New Testament using Dr. Robinson's parsings

New Testament Components

We followed the TR (Textus Receptus or Received Text) text as given by George Berry' Interlinear and entered by Dr. Maurice Robinson. The parsing done by Dr. Robinson were included. We included the Scrivener Annotated Greek New Testament as variant readings. These indicate the exact text used by the 1611 translators and were used by Jay Green in his Interlinear New Testament and published by The Dean Burgon Society. These are denoted by […]. All Greek text is fully accented, keyed to Strong's number and fully parsed. Only proper names in the Greek are capitalized. We have no use for the critical text (Westcott and Hort Text and its derivatives) popularized by most modern translations and is most inaccurate. A corrupt text would have the following characteristics: it would be local, not many copies of it would exist, the text would likely be as old as the manuscripts they are on and it would likely contain omissions or corruptions. The critical text has all these characteristics and the Received Text none of them.

Verb Tenses for Greek

For the verb "To Finish"

<u>Indicatives</u>:

Active	**Passive**
Present tense: finishes	is finished
Aorist: finished	was finished
Imperfect: was finishing	was being finished
Perfect: has finished	has been finished
Pluperfect: had finished	had been finished
Future: will/shall finish	will/shall be finished

<u>Subjunctives</u>:

Active	**Passive**
Present: should be finishing	should be finishing
Present: may be finishing	may be finishing (Active and Passive only with ἵνα μὴ)
Aorist: might/should finish	might/should be finished

<u>Imperatives</u>:

Active	**Passive**
Present: finish	be finished
Aorist:+%finish	|+be finished

Infinitives:
Active	Passive
Present: to finish	to be finished
Aorist: +to finish	+to be finished
Perfect: to have finished	to have been finished

Participles:
Active	Passive
Present: finishing or finisher	being finished (verbal participle)/finished (adjective/noun)
Aorist: having finished	having been finished (verbal participle)/finished (adjective/noun)
Perfect: having finished	having been finished (verbal participle)/finished (adjective/noun)

Optative:
Active	Passive
Present: may strongly finish	may be strongly finished
Aorist: might strongly finish	might be strongly finished

Where the aorist verb has no English equivalent and many times for the verb "to know", the English verb is prefixed with a "+". Other words where the editor departed from the Greek analytical grammar information are indicated with a "+". A "±" indicates we changed the tense of a verb to read better in English. The aorist infinitive and aorist imperative have no equivalent in English and are translated as an English infinitive and imperative but prefixed with a + sign. Likewise Greek has no future imperative so when it is translated in English as a future imperative the verb is prefixed with a +. Otherwise, the tenses of the verbs are preserved according to Greek grammar rules. The "%" indicated change in number from Greek, singular or plural or visa versa. The & indicates words supplied from the genitive or dative of Greek grammar. A long m-dash "—" means the subject pronoun for the verb is separate for emphasis. We used footnotes to indicate where we really deviated from the Greek. These are at the end of the verse and show how we translated it followed by how a literal reading of the Greek would read.

Englishman's Literal Translation from the Greek (Literal)

- same content as English words in Analytical except for punctuation, capitalization and word order you can see exactly how the translation was derived by comparing it with the Analytical
- keyed to Strong's numbers
- &" indicated an English word implied by the Greek ending, either Genitive or Dative.
- Greek NT verse number is noted in the English text where it differs.
- 100% of words supplied by the translator are in italics
- the AV, ESV, NKJV and NLT consulted in making English translation
- complete grammar information for each Hebrew word

Lexicons

These include Thayer's Greek Lexicon, Abbott and Smith's Greek Lexicon and Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon. These are all keyed to Strong's numbers and restricted to words found only in the New Testament. Also included are the following lexicons derived from directly from the Greek text.

Exhaustive Analytical Concise Greek Concordance/Lexicon (AnaGrkConcise)

– summary and frequency of English words used in Literal Translation
– grammar information
– keyed to Strong's numbers

Exhaustive Analytical Greek/English Concordance/Lexicon (AnaGrkEng)

– organized by Strong's number
– word counts for each item
– each entry contains Greek word, English translation, grammar information, references

Exhaustive Analytical English/Greek Concordance/Lexicon (AnaEngGrk)

– organized by Strong's number
– word counts for each item
– each entry contains English translation, Greek word, grammar information, references

Conclusion

While Jay Green was alive he published a series of books which he entitled, *Break The Language Barrier.* We have completed what Mr. Green started and now the language barrier is totally obliterated. Now there is no excuse for a pastor who knows little Greek or Hebrew to look at the original languages in the Bible. Neither is there any reason why anyone should waste years in seminary, learning the original languages when we are dealing with a static text. We plan to take a year and do another extensive proofing and will release it as version 2.