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Planned Release Schedule

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We plan to release this after we have done the final proof-reading pass. This has been a major work in progress since January 2006 and is finally coming to completion.

Genesis - Joshua	December 2019
Judges - 2 Chronicles	June 2020
Ezra - Song of Solomon	October 2020
Isaiah - Malachi	July 2021
New Testament	July 2023

Explanation Of A Verse

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Genesis 1:1

+<sup>ty</sup>CvaDr:WFb<sup>^</sup> in \@the\@ beginning \!<07225>\! {prep} {nfs-cnst GK-5n GK-21b GK-142g}  
<sup>a</sup>ArAFb<sup>^</sup> has created \!<01254>\! \!(8804)\! {qal-pf-3ms}  
<sup>My</sup>ChHIXa<sup>^</sup> %God \!<0430>\! {nmp-pr-dei GK-125f GK-145h}  
<sup>t</sup>Da<sup>^</sup> \_ \!<0853>\! {dir-obj}  
<sup>MCy</sup>BmAFv:Bh<sup>^</sup> the heavens \!<08064>\! {def-art} {nmp-du GK-117a}  
<sup>t</sup>Da:Ww<sup>^</sup> and \_ \!<0853>\! {conj} {dir-obj}  
<sup>UEr</sup>Aa:Ah<sup>^</sup> the earth \!<0776>\! {def-art} {nfs}  
 \+  
 In \@the\@ beginning \!<07225>\! %God \!<0430>\! has created  
 \!<01254>\! \!(8804)\! \!<0853>\! the heavens \!<08064>\! and  
 \!<0853>\! the earth \!<0776>\!.

From Line 1

Morphological Hebrew Text (See Section 15 for explanation of Enhanced Morphology)

+<sup>ty</sup>CvaDr:WFb<sup>^</sup> (+ explained in Section 15)

English Translation

in \@the\@ beginning

Strong's Number

\!<07225>\!

Parsing Information

{prep}

{nfs-cnst GK-5n GK-21b GK-142g}

prep - Preposition

nfs-cnst - Noun Feminine Singular, Construct

GK-5n indicates Section 5, Subsection n in Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar,  
 (Edited and enlarged by E. Kautzsch)

From Line 3

Morphological Hebrew Text

\^MyChHIXa\^

English Translation (See Section 15 for explanation of Enhanced Morphology)

%God (% explained in Section 15)

Strong's Number

\!<0430>\!

Parsing Information

{nmp-pr-dei GK-125f GK-145h}

nmp-pr-dei - noun masculine plural, proper name, diety

nmp - noun masculine plural

GK-125f - indicates Section 125, Subsection f in Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar

From Line 6

Morphological Hebrew Text

\^tDa:Ww\^

English Translation (See Section 15 for explanation of Enhanced Morphology)

and \_ (\_ explained in Section 15)

Strong's Number

\!<0853>\!

Parsing Information

{conj} {dir-obj}

conj - conjunction

dir-obj - Hebrew direct object indictator

The literal translation after the Hebrew verse uses exactly the same words as the translation in the Hebrew text. Word order and capitalization may change and punctuation is added.

Purpose

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The purpose of this work is to provide an English study version mapped back to Hebrew and Greek for those not adept in these languages. It is fully keyed to Strongs to allow access to lexicons and each original word is parsed. Analytical parsing information with Gesenius Grammar notes are added into the Old Testament for more detailed study. It is not intended to read smoothly in English but capture the idiom of the original writers.

Overview

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This is a carefully translation from the Hebrew and Greek trying to use as few different meanings as possible. The entire work is keyed to Strong's numbers. In the Hebrew we followed the marginal (Qere) readings consistently.

Along with the Analytical, we created a Literal version using exactly the same translation as the Analytical, varying only the word order and adding punctuation and capitals where necessary.

For the most part, we have used no translation that is not found in at least one reputable English version or lexicon so any criticism of the work will also apply to some accepted English version or lexicon also.

The computer has been used extensively to smooth the translation and provide consistency of translation and to verify the accuracy of the work. We used a minimal number of translations for each Strong's number. However, because words have shades of meaning based on context, we often used more than one meaning for each word in the original.

Lastly we created a lexicon based on the translations used for each Strong's numbers with a frequency of use count for each translation. The translations for the verbs were summarised under the verb forms.

Preparing this work is a mathematical exercise on which smoother translations in English can be based.

#### Principals of Translation

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The following rules guided us as we went.

- 1) Use modern English words. Many of the definitions in the lexicons use archaic words. Modern equivalents are substituted. Modern scholarship is used to update the meanings of some words. e.g. brass is translated as bronze.
- 2) Follow the definitions given in the lexicons as closely as possible.
- 3) Given a choice between two words, try to pick the one with the fewest syllables and the simplest meaning.
- 4) Build up a lexicon of usage as the translation proceeds and try to introduce as few new meanings as possible.
- 5) Translate the shades of meaning of the same original word as consistently as possible. e.g. the Hebrew word "lip" may mean:
  - a) lip
  - b) language (at the Tower of Babel)
  - c) bank (of a river)
  - d) shore (of a sea) &c.

For example, each time it refers to say, the shore of the sea, it would be translated as "shore", not as "lip." You cannot always translate the same original word into the same English word like the ASV tried to do. There are shades of meanings that must be honoured. This is primary place where the translator's opinion enters into the translation and is subject to error. However, since everything is keyed to Strong's numbers, one can easily access the lexicons to determine the full range of meanings.

- 6) Translate consistently according to the Hebrew grammar the prefixes and

suffixes attached to the Hebrew words. In doing this we have found numerous new meanings that are used in most English translations that are not listed in the Hebrew grammar books. We have compiled a list of these as we went.

- 7) Honour the verb tenses, especially the Hebrew. Semitic languages do not have a future tense so none is used in translating Hebrew into English. "Imperfects" are translated as "Presents" and "Perfects" are translated as "Perfects" in English depending on the context. This allows the reader to easily identify these verb forms in the English Translation. A polished English translation would render many of the perfects as future and many of the present tenses as perfects. Surprising just leaving the verbs as presents or perfects makes good sense in most cases.

Essentially one could say that the Analytical did not impose a tense on the Hebrew but left it raw just as any Hebrew reader would understand it. In Hebrew one seems to create future action by putting a verb in the perfect tense for an action that has not happened yet or an action that "must" happen. Likewise an action that has obviously happened is written in the present tense. Hence context plays a very important part in determining how English tenses should be imposed on the Hebrew language.

Perfects are consistently translated with the verb modifiers, "has", "have" or "did." This allows English translation to easily identify Hebrew perfects. Most participles and infinitives are translated in English as participles. Likewise the infinitive absolute which would normally be translated by some English adverb is left as a participle. e.g. "dying you die" in Hebrew would be translated as "you shall surely die" in most English translations.

There is no real subjunctive mode in Hebrew so none appears in the English except to smooth the English. When added the words are always in italics. The Cohortive or Voluntative is the closest thing to a jussive in Hebrew. When you see a jussive in this work, the Hebrew verb is a Qal Imperfect and it is strictly context that determines when a jussive is used in the English translation. In all these cases the word "&let" is used.

Hebrew grammarians use the "Wav Consecutive" in determining Hebrew tenses. For a complete discussion on this see Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar section 49. Dr. Young noted numerous problems with this approach which are documented in his preface to the 1898 edition of his Bible, "Young's Literal Translation". I have not found a rebuttal to what Dr. Young claimed. There may be one, but I have not see it. Normally it would be posted on the Internet somewhere. I have been only able to trace back this "Wav Consecutive" grammar construct a couple of hundred years which leads me to believe it is of recent origin. Seeking to avoid controversy we just left the verbs in the raw Hebrew form. It is interesting to note that the "Wav consecutive" depends on the vowel points and most of the scholars who insist on using it also deny the inspiration of the vowel points! These seems to bring us full circle back to where we started from. The translator of Hebrew must depend to a great extent on the context when translating the Hebrew Bible into another language. Hence there would always be some degree of subjectivity in the resulting translation with

respect to the tenses used in the target language.

This is NOT a polished English translation but is intended to convey as many Hebrewisms as possible into the English without creating a totally unreadable English translation. We attempted to leave the Hebrew verbs as "raw" as possible so as not to obscure their forms in the English. No matter how this is done someone will not be satisfied.

- 8) The final work is to read from a Hebrew and Greek perspective. Little attempt is made to make it read well from the 21st century for an Englishman. Our goal is an accurate literal translation on which polished translations can be constructed or compared with.
- 9) Key the entire work to Strong's numbers and parse every word. To this end the translation attempts to translate every word in the original so a complete set of Strong's numbers can be derived for the translation. We used the same wording in the Analytical as in the literal translation so you can see exactly what original words were used for the English. The translation was designed to accept Strong's system rather than have it artificially imposed as is done when the numbering system is applied to most English translations. The word  $\text{לְ}$  in the Hebrew can either be a preposition plus word 1992 or a preposition and a third person masculine plural suffix. We followed the analytical parsing to determine which to use.
- 10) All the words including "a", "an" and "of", not specified or implied in the Hebrew or Greek are in italics. You will see much more italics in this work when you compare it to other translations. If "the" is not in the Hebrew and is supplied, it is placed in italics. Sometimes incorrect theological conclusions have been based on the word "the." For example, "the angel of the Lord" is assumed to refer to Christ. However, in many passages the word "the" is not in the Hebrew and the phrase should be translated "an angel of the Lord." See Numbers 22:22. See also Daniel 3:25 where "the son of God" could be "a son of [the] gods."
- 11) All Hebrew words or prefixes that are not translated are specified as "\_" character. This allows the computer to check that we did not miss translating anything.
- 12) The Analytical contains no capitalization except for proper nouns and no punctuation. These are reserved for the literal translation.
- 13) Replace thee's and thou's by "%you" and alter the verb to agree in number. This deviates from a strictly literal translation. The singular form is indicated by %you, %your, %yourself. The verb agreement is always in the plural form. See point 15.
- 14) Follow the marginal Hebrew readings (Kethiv) where possible. Exception is 1Sa 18:9. A Kethiv reading should be created in 2Ch 3:4. The temple portico was 20 cubits not 120 cubits high as we know from other Scriptures.
- 15) Enhanced morphology for the Hebrew text
  - a) "." delimits all suffixes, prefixes and Hebrew words

- b) Prefix ":h?" denotes an interrogative particle
- c) Suffix "@h:" indicates a locative case (@a - Aramaic)
- d) Suffix "!h:" indicates a cohortive
- e) Suffix "+" indicates an implied construct
- f) %God indicates the plural name for God (Strong's 430)
- g) &the &those, &\_ indicates the definite article is implied by the vowel pointing
- h) &let, &may indicates the voluntative or cohortive (jussive) implied by the verb construction
- i) %you, %your, %yourselves indicate the singular form of the second person whereas you, your, yourselves indicate the plural form
- j) %His, %him indicates the third person masculine singular suffix on the feminine singular suffix pointed with a Holem Haser vowel on the preceding consonant.
- j) Other words prefixed by a % if translated in the singular in English are in the plural in the Hebrew and visa versa.
- k) Several Hebrew words that are represented with one Strong's number are linked with a "\_" if they are not linked with a dagesh "-". These are usually proper names or place names.

16) Some English words consist of two or more words in the Hebrew but are translated as only one word in the English.

%midnight = 2676 + 3915  
 Eben Ezer = 72 = \^rEzDe:Ah NEbEa:Ah\<sup>^</sup>  
 able to afford = 4672 + 3027 + 1767  
 adulteress = 802 + 376  
 adversary = 372 + 7379 or 1167 + 4941  
 afterwards = 310 + 365  
 ally = 1285 + 1167  
 always = 3506 + 6256 or 3605 + 3117  
 anything = 3605 + 1697 or 3605 + 3972  
 archer = 1869 8802 + 7198 or 3384 8688 + 7198 or 1167 + 2671 or 7411 + 7198  
 armory = 1004 + 3627  
 armourbearer = 5375 8802 + 3627  
 armpit = 679 + 3027  
 arrow = 1121 + 7198  
 attractive = 3303 + 4758  
 beautiful = 3303 + 8389  
 because = 3606 + 6903 + 1768  
 bedroom = 2315 + 4904  
 before = 8543 + 8032  
 bird = 1167 + 3671  
 birthday = 3117 + 3205 8715  
 blacksmith = 2796 + 1270  
 bowshot = 7198 + 2909 + 8764  
 both ... and = :m ... 5704  
 broad = 7342 + 3027  
 brokenhearted = 7665 8803 + 3820  
 calf = 1121 + 1241  
 cannot = 3808 + 3201 8799  
 capstone = 7222 + 68  
 carpenter = 2796 + 6086

cartwheel = 5699 + 212 or 5699 + 1536  
caulker = 2388 8688 + 919  
chalkstones = 1615 + 68  
charmer = 3956 + 1167  
chief herdsman = 8269 + 4735  
chronicles = 1697 + 3117  
close friend = 376 + 7965  
collected sayings = 1167 + 627  
consider = 7760 + 3820  
continually = 3605 + 3117  
cornerstone = 68 + 6438 or 7218 + 6438  
counsellors = 572 + 6098  
courageous = 533 + 3820  
creditor = 1167 + 4874  
crossroads = 1004 + 5410  
daily = 3117 + 3117  
discontented = 4751 + 5315 (=bitterness of soul)  
discouraged = 7504 + 3027 (weak of hands)  
distains = 959 8799 + 5869  
doorkeepers = 8104 + 8802 + 5592  
double-edged = 8147 + 6366  
drunkard = 8354 8802 + 7941 or 5433 8802 + 3196  
eagle owl = 1323 + 3284  
east side = 4217 + 8121  
eighteen = 8083 + 6240  
eleven = 259 + 6240  
eleven hundred = 505 + 3967  
eloquent = 376 + 1697  
else = 518 + 369 or 518 + 3808  
everlasting = 5769 + 3117  
every kind = 6833 + 3605 + 3671  
except = 3588 + 518  
expert = 6186 8802 or 5608 8802 or 3925 8794 or 995 8737 or 7919 8688  
eyebrow = 1354 + 5869  
eyelid = 8109 + 5869  
faint-hearted = 7390 + 3824  
feeble = 3808 + 3524  
few in number = 4962 + 4557  
fifteen = 2568 + 6240  
fishhooks = 1729 + 5518  
floodwater = 7641 + 4325 or 3999 + 4325  
foot soldiers = 376 + 7273  
footstool = 1916 + 7272  
for ever = 3605 + 3117  
forefather = 1 + 7223  
foreigner = 1121 + 5236  
foreman = 6213 8802 + 4399  
forty (thousand) = 702 + 7239  
fourteen = 702 + 6240  
gatekeepers 8104 + 8802 + 5592  
governor = 1169 + 2942  
grandchildren = 1121 + 1121  
grandson(s) = 1121 + 1121

greedy = 5794 + 5315  
growl = 5414 + 6963  
hailstones = 68 + 417 or 68 + 1259  
half-tribe = 4276 + 4294 or 2677 + 4294 or 2677 + 7626  
handful = 3709 + 4393 or 2651 + 4393 or 4393 + 7062  
handiwork = 4639 + 3027  
hard-hearted = 3820 + 7186  
harem = 1004 + 802  
heir = 1121 + 4943  
highest places = 1610 + 4791  
highway = 1870 + 5549 8803  
holiday = 3117 + 2896  
homeborn = 1004 + 321  
honeycomb = 3295 + 1706  
hostage = 1121 + 8594  
how 5704 + 4970  
how long = 5704 + 4970 or 5704 + 575 or 5704 + 4100 or 5704 + 518  
humble man = 7807 + 5869  
humiliation = 1322 + 6440  
hundredfold = 3967 + 8180  
ignorant = 3808 + 3045 8799  
impudent = 7186 + 6440 or 2389 + 4696  
inasmuch as = 3588 + 5921 + 3651 or 3282 + 3588 or 3606 + 6903 + 1768  
incurable = 4832 + 369  
industrious = 6213 8802 + 4399  
inexperienced = 7390 + 3824  
injustice = 3808 + 4941  
innocent = 5355 + 1818  
javelins = 4731 + 3027  
joking = 7832 8764 + 3808  
just as = 3606 + 6903 + 1768  
kitchen = 1004 + 1310 + 8764  
lamb = 1121 + 6629  
lapful = 4393 + 899  
left-handed = 334 + 3027 + 3225  
legs = 7272 + 7272  
lest = \^aHl:Ww\^ = and + 3808 or 4616 + 3808  
lifeblood = 1818 + 5315  
longsuffering = 750 + 639 (lit. long of nose)  
look = 7760 + 5869 (lit. set your eyes)  
many generations = 1755 + 1755  
mark well = 7760 8804 + 3820  
married = 1167 + 802  
mason = 2796 + 68 + 7023 or 2796 7023  
mealtime = 6256 + 400  
medium = 1172 + 178  
million = 505 + 505  
miser = 7451 + 5869  
mountain goat = 3277 + 5553  
mountaintop = 2022 + 7218  
never = 3808 or 408  
    or 3808 + 5331  
    or 3808 + 5704 + 5769

or 3808 + 5705  
or 3808 + 5769  
or 1077 + 5331  
or 1077 + 5769  
nineteen = 8672 + 6240  
no one = 3605 + 3808  
nor =  $\text{^aHI:Ww}^{\wedge}$  = and + 3808  
nothing = 369 + 3605 or 3808 + 3605 or 1097 + 3605 or 3808 + 1697  
nurse = 3243 + 8688 + 802  
oh that = 5414 + 8799 + 4310  
one accord = 3820 + 3162  
one hundred and twenty-two thousand = 8147 + 6240 + 7239  
one-tenth = 6241 + 259  
oppressor = 8501 + 376  
ostrich = 1323 + 3284  
partiality 4856 + 6440  
please = 3190 + 5869 or 2896 + 5869 or 2895 + 5869  
plumb-line = 68 + 913  
plump = 1277 + 1320  
previously = 865 + 8032  
previously or before = 8543 + 8032 (= yesterday and the day before)  
prison = 1004 + 612 or 1004 + 631 8803 or 1004 + 953 or 1004 + 3608 or 1004 + 3628 or  
1004 + 4115 or 1004 + 5470 or 1004 + 6486  
quartermaster = 8269 + 4496  
riverside = 3027 + 2975  
sandalwood = 484 + 6086  
scarlet yarn = 8438 + 8144  
schemer = 1167 + 4209  
scoffers = 3944 + 582  
seacoast = 2348 + 3220 or 8193 + 3220 or 2256 + 3220  
seamen = 582 + 591  
seashore = 2348 + 3220 or 8193 + 3220  
seat = 4725 + 3427 8800  
seductive = 2896 + 2580  
selvedge = 7098 + 2279  
seven %pairs = 7651 + 7651  
seveteen = 7651 + 6240  
shameful conduct = 5949 + 1697  
sheepfold = 1448 + 6629 or 4356 + 6629  
sheep-shearer = 1494 8802 + 6629  
shepherd = 7462 8802 + 6629  
show partiality = 5234 + 6440  
since = 5704 + 3008  
sing = 5414 8799 + 6963  
sixteen = 8337 + 6240  
sixty (thousand) = 8337 + 7239  
slanderer = 376 + 3956  
slingstone = 7050 + 68  
small number = 4557 + 4962 lit. men of number  
southeast = 6924 + 4136 + 5045  
sparkle = 5414 8799 + 5869  
sparks = 1121 + 7565  
stiff-necked = 7186 + 6203

stonecutter = stonecutters 2672 8802 + 68  
 stouthearted = 3808 + 3820 + 3820 or 47 + 3820  
 strong refuge = 6697 + 4583  
 stubborn = 2389 + 3820  
 sunrise = 4217 + 8121  
 swore = 5375 + 8804 + 853 + 3027  
 taskmaster = 8269 + 4522  
 therefore = 5921 + 3651 or 3606 + 6903 + 1836  
 thirteen = 7969 + 6240  
 three-toothed = 7969 + 8127  
 times past = 8543 + 8032  
 trader = 582 + 8446 8802  
 twelve = 8147 + 6240  
 twenty thousand = 8147 + 7239  
 ugly = 7451 + 4758  
 unceasing = 1115 + 5627  
 uncleanness = 6172 + 1697  
 unintentionally = 1097 + 1847 (with no knowledge)  
 unless = 518 + 3808  
 unless = 1115 + 518  
 unrighteousness = 6664 + 3808  
 unsearchable = 2714 + 369  
 unsearchable = 369 + 2714 or 3808 + 2714  
 warrior = 6213 8802 + 4421  
 washbasin = 7366 + 5518  
 washpot = 5518 + 7366  
 watchtower = 4026 + 5341 8802  
 water carriers = 7579 8802 + 4325  
 watercourses = 2988 + 4325  
 where = 834 + 8033  
 wineskin = 4997 + 3196  
 woodcutters = 2404 8802 + 6086  
 workman = 6213 8802 + 4399 or 582 + 4399  
 wrist = 679 + 3027

17) Hebrew poetry is formatted in Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia but is often very hard to determine the line breaks. Sometimes the divisions make no sense and split up a construct across a line. Very occasionally we changed the formatting in the Hebrew. More frequently, we reorganised the English translation to make more sense of the parallelism in the Hebrew.

18) Grammar points from the Genesisus Hebrew Grammar inserted in analytical parsing information where applicable. Every biblical reference in the Grammar is noted in the appropriate Hebrew parsing footnote. These were taken from the section "Index To Passages" (page 565-598 in the Grammar) and cross-checked with Owen's Analytical and errors in each were noted.

e.g. GK-75bbN means

GK = Genesisus Hebrew Grammar

75 = the section number

bb = the subsection

N = a footnote on that subsection

19) Variations in Hebrew parsings are noted. Our parsing comes first followed by the parsing of John Owen as indicated by "JJO". In most cases these just indicated a more precise parsing than Owen gave not an incorrect parsing.

from Baal Gad \!<01171>! {prep} {n-pr-loc JJO-n-pr}

#### Notes On Hebrew Text

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Kithiv reading used instead of Qere

2Sa 12:9, 2Sa 14:22, 2Sa 21:20, 2Sa 22:15, 1Ki 1:47

Word omitted and indicated by a | (Paseq) and is given as a Qere reading

1Sa 2:16, 2Sa 16:22

Gen 14:10 Daggesh missing S in Siddem in Ben Asher

Gen 14:17 Chedorlaomer in Ben Asher text is Chedor-Laomer; one word 1,4,5,9.

Gen 33:4 "Kissed," every letter with Holem Haser (dot over top left of letter)

Jud 20:13 Word in Ben Asher text has no consonants, Ben Chayyin has both

Ru 3:17 1Ki 19:31,37 Jer 31:38 50:29 word with no consonants

Ne 7:68 is omitted in the Ben Asher text

Ne 12:11 last begat not in Ben Asher text

hwHICyd aEt-ywHyAdAe

eAdAyHwy-tEa dyCIHwh

Jer 10:10 "Gods" in the text

Isa 9:7 final form of Mem in middle of word

Job 30:10 "makers" in plural

Jer 10:10 "Gods" in plural

#### OT Aramaric Text

Ezra 4:8-6:18 7:12-26 Jer 10:11 Da 2:4-7:28

Aramaic in Daniel 2:4 starts after the word "Aramaic" or "Syriack".

#### Results of this Work

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1) An Analytical keyed to Strong's.

2) A Literal translation keyed to Strong's.

3) Lexicons of usage for the Hebrew and Greek.

4) Analytical parsing information and Gesenius Hebrew Grammar points inserted in the parsing information where applicable

Estimated completion time is 2018 for publication for the Old Testament and 2021 for publication of the New Testament.

#### Quirks in Hebrew

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- 1) In English we would say, "X is Y years old." In Hebrew they normally say "X is the son of Y years" or "X is the daughter of Y years." This has the side benefit if X can be either male or female, this determines the sex of X.
- 2) Hebrew sometimes uses the plural or dual form for a noun instead of using the cardinal number "two" to modify the noun.

Example of points 1 and 2:

These [are] 428 [the] descendants 8435 of Shem 8035: Shem 8035 [is] a son of 1121 a hundred 3967 years 8141 and he fathers 3205 8686 853 Arphaxad 775 two years 8141 after 310 ...

- 3) Possession is indicated by the dative as in Latin and Greek. In English we say, 'He has a sword.' In Hebrew or Greek we say, 'To/For him there is a sword.' For sake of readability, we translate this, 'He has a sword,' or something similar.
- 4) Hebrew is an adverb poor language. To express an adverb usually the infinitive of a verb is used to modify a verb. e.g. Ge 2:17 "you surely die" becomes "dying you die."

Primary Resources Used

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- 1) Revised Webster Version keyed to Strong's Numbers with verb parsings, Online Bible, 1995.
- 2) Young's Literal Translation, 1898
- 3) Green's Literal Translation, 1993
- 4) Green's Analytical, 1985
- 5) New King James Version keyed to Strong's Numbers with verb parsings, 1982, Online Bible, 1997
- 6) New Living Version, second edition, 2004
- 7) English Standard Version, 2011
- 8) Hebrew Text morphologically parsed, Online Bible, 1990
- 9) Englishman's Greek and Hebrew Concordance by George Wigram, circa 1850
- 10) Analytical Key to the Old Testament by John Owens, 1989
- 11) Stephanus' Greek Text, fully parsed, Online Bible, 1990
- 12) Greek and Hebrew lexicons, based on Brown Driver and Briggs, Thayers

and other lexicons, Online Bible, 1989

13) Gesenius Hebrew Grammar, 2006

14) OT Parsing Guide, Todd Beall, 1990

Only because we are standing on the shoulders of theological giants, are we able to even attempt this work.

Larry Pierce