

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 this 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 pronoun in underlined whereas most translations give no indication of the emphasis in the original. Hence you can easily find emphasised text in the translation.
- 9) Most of the old 1611 version translation footnotes are included, over 9000 of them and are modernized where required.
- 10) The translation includes Ussher's dates as footnotes.

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 used the Ben Asher Hebrew text as modified by the older Ben Chayyim text. The former is used by most newer translations and Nehemiah 2:68 is supplied from the Ben Chayyim text. The latter shows many quirks in the Hebrew which we noted in footnotes. The two Hebrew texts are almost identical. For the New Testament we used the Scrivener Greek text which is supposed to be an exact representation of the Greek Text used by the 1611 translators. He made about two hundred or so modification to the Received Text to arrived at his text.

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. However for readability, we used ordinal numbers for *day* and *month* where the Hebrew uses a cardinal number. The Jews counted the number of years a king reigned by the number of Jewish New Years in his reign. If he only reigned three days, a day before the New Year and a day after, he was said to reign one year! 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 two of a king is not the same as his second year according to modern usage. The use *brethren* does not mean that 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 ⁴ sign before a word means words that were implied by Hebrew vowel points or the Greek endings. The “%” (or ²) sign means a change in number from the original language. For example, you¹ 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 is written as blood². Cain not only killed Abel but all his descendants! Likewise “?” implies a interrogative, a “@” implies location and “!” implies subjunctive.

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 but could be used in the pulpit. By and large the Literal translation runs very close to the Authorized Version only in modern English and is half way between the old Av and the NKJV. 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 larrypierce@onlinebible.net or call (226) 243-6286. All translation improvements must be based on the original language and analytical information. The Old Testament was done by myself and the New Testament was initially done by Gary Gallant and was an exact literal translation which I smoothed out into readable English.

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 in version 1 and 2 of the Analytical but abandoned in version 3 and each verb changed was indicated by a symbol. There is no future tense since, as in all Semitic languages, ancient and modern, so we do not have a future tense in version 2 and 1. The future tense in version 3 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” as does version 3.

Old Testament Components

Englishman's Analytical Old Testament (Analytical)

- complete Ben Asher text with modifications from the older Jewish Ben Chayyyim text
- footnotes on quirks in the Ben Chayyim text included from John Trapp and John 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
- 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 and mostly followed NIV.
- the AV, ESV, NKJV, NIV and NLT consulted in making English translation
- complete grammar information for each Hebrew word

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

Exhaustive Analytical Parsing Information (AnalyticalParsings)

- 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 have 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 many of these characteristics and the Received Text few of them.

Where the aorist verb has no English equivalent and many times for the verb “to know”, the English verb has a grammar symbol. Other words where the editor departed from the Greek analytical grammar information are indicated with a a grammar symbol”. These can be explained when one floats his mouse cursor over them.

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

Check Your Favourite Version With This

- 1) Most versions follow Thiele's chronology (The Mysterious Numbers...) and confound Pul (790-747 BC) and his son Tilgathpilneser (747-728 BC) as the same person in 1 Chronicles 5:26 by twisting the Hebrew.
- 2) Isaiah 7:14 in many versions is translated “young women” instead of “virgin”.
- 3) In Jeremiah 17:9 the wrong form of the Hebrew verb is translated as “sick” instead of “wicked” as the Hebrew correctly reads. (Most Bible translations follow the 1960 NASB in this mistranslation of the Hebrew.)
- 4) In John 7:8 and 10 Jesus is a liar and says he is not going to the feast and then does!
- 5) The word *hell* is eliminated (or minimized) in the Old Testament and minimized in the New. The ASV and its derivatives totally eliminate this word from the Old Testament. It is replaced by such vacuous words as *Sheol* and *Hades*. This means grave so they say. Try fitting that word into Psalm 9:17! The Analytical uses that good old-fashioned Saxon word *Hell* throughout as did the AV. Check for your self! De 32:22 2Sa 22:6 Job 11:8 26:6 Ps 9:17 8:5 55:15 86:13 116:3 139:8 Pr 5:5 7:27 9:18 15:11,24 23:14 27:20 Isa 5:14 14:9,15 28:15,18 57:9 Eze 31:16,17 32:21,27 Am 9:2 Jon 2:2 Hab 2:5 Mt 5:22,29,30 10:28 11:23 16:18 18:9 23:15,33 Mr 9:43,45,47 Lu 10:15 12:5 16:23 Jas 3:6 2Pe 2:4 Re 1:18 6:8 20:13,14

Do you really want to use your “accurate version” when they play fast and loose with the Greek and Hebrew?

Italics

The Authorized Version was one of the first translations to indicate in italics words supplied by the translators. We has used italics in the same way. The counts for words or phrases in italics for the various versions are as follows.

Italics count for Analytical/Literal: 91102
Italics count for NKJV: 19017
Italics count for AV: 21553
Italics count for ESV: 0

Most modern translations would end up with grey pages in their Bible if they marked all word supplied by translator in italics. It begs the question whether you are following man's word or God's word. Unlike other versions, ours is 100% accurate when it comes to italics usage.

Command or Imperatives

The future tense in modern English is often incorrect in everyday speech and in Bibles. The following is the simple future tense in English.

1st person shall
2nd person will
3rd person will

The future imperative in English (which is not found in Latin, Greek or Hebrew) is:

1st person will
2nd person shall
3rd person shall

We have endeavoured to use *shall* consistently to indicate this in our translation for the 2nd and 3rd person future imperative. This word makes it absolutely clear that this is a command not a future intention. The 1st person singular future imperative is used most often in modern English even though it means a simple future and hence we used *will* for it instead of the simple future *shall*. Starting in version 4, we followed this convention using the NIV as our verb guide. The 1st person plural occurs infrequently and is translated *will* for the future imperative. Ironically the NIV is the best guide to verb translation in the Old Testament. Other versions are quite bad including the AV and NKJV. When programming real computers we always wrote our functional specifications using “shall” not “will” or the English present tense. That made it quite easy for those in Quality Assurance to check our work. The closest the Latin and Greek come to a future imperative is called the passive periphrastic and is translated in English by the simple word “must”. Hebrew has no such construct.

History of Analytical Bible

Version 1 December 2023, New Testament complete of OT partially complete as far as parsings go.
Version 2 May 2024, Analytically completed with literal translation of Hebrew verbs.
Version 3 Fall of 2025 Best English possible and yet try to keep it as literal as possible.

Version 4 Fall of 2026, (D.V.) More proofreading and punctuation checking.

Major changes for version 3.

Markers added to Old Testament for changed verbs and most verbs updated to read well in English. Literal translation has two forms, one has expanded footnotes for parsing so it can be searched like Gramcord and the other has abbreviations for parsing as before.

Translation carefully checked with at least four readings out loud of English between two people. Literal completely redone so it reads like the AV updated. Where we deviated from the original We indicated this either with a symbol or a footnote.

Dates added to text from James Ussher and for Romans to the end of the New Testament, John Robinson (Redating the New Testament, 1976)

Footnotes from the 1611 AV modernized and added to Analytical where applicable.

Proper names in Old Testament follow modern translations like the NKJV and NIV. The Hebrew often has a space or a "-" in the name. e.g. "Beth-El" becomes "Bethel", "Beth Lehem" becomes "Bethlehem". Footnotes added where we changed a Hebrew/Greek name for a secular name. e.g.

{¹Darius Hystaspes: Heb. Ahasuerus } {¹Herod Antipater: Gr. Herod }

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 in the 1960's 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. Within a week or so (not years) he can master the Greek and Hebrew grammar that he needs to know to understand most of the original writings.

We quickly learned that many new Bible translations exist only for the money they generate and secure a copyright. This is especially true of one put out by "Bible Societies" and by large corporations. Each translation claims it is the best thing since sliced bread and is more accurate than any other version. With liberal seminaries producing most of the translators can one expect accuracy? Also the pathetic preaching from most pulpits creates a biblically illiterate congregation who just take their pastor's word for it instead of studying the matter for themselves. We make no such claims for our translation. It was done purely out of love for God's word and the tool we created allows the layman to judge any translation quickly. We are dealing with a static text and one should not waste years in seminary learning the original language when tools like ours exist. As we said before, the first translation you should judge is the one we made. We have no intention that our translation should replace any other translation but give it as a serious tool for those who want to study God's word using the original languages as a guide.

The translation we have done is halfway between the old 1611 AV and the NKJV. We excluded many of the "improvements" made by the NKJV and stuck as much as possible to the old AV. The translators who did the AV forgot more about the original languages than modern translators will ever know. Most modern translators are but pygmies in comparison. We have great respect for the original translators and the fact that their work is still the best selling English Bible after four hundred years speaks volumes.

Larry and Marion Pierce

Sample of Literal for John 1:1-18

John 1

1 ¶ «THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO JOHN» In *the* beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.

2 He was in *the* beginning with God.

3 All things were made by him, and without him, nothing was made that has been made.

4 In him was life, and the life was the light of men.

5 ¶ And the light shines in the darkness, and the darkness did not comprehend it.

6 There was *a* man sent from God, whose name was John.

7 This *man* came for *a* witness, to bear witness of the light, that all *men* through him might believe.

8 He was not the Light, but to bear witness about the Light.

9 *That* was the true Light, which gives light to every man coming into the world.

10 He was in the world, and the world was made by him, and the world did not know him.

11 He came to his *own*, and his *own* did not receive him.

12 But as many as received him, he gave to them *the* power to become *the* sons of God, *even* to those *who* believe in his name:

13 who were born, not by blood, nor by *the* will of *the* flesh, nor by *the* will of man, but by God.

14 And the Word became flesh and dwelt among us, and we beheld his glory, *the* glory as of *the* only begotten of *the* Father, full of grace and truth.

15 ¶ John witnessed about him and cried, saying, “This was he of whom I spoke, ‘He *who* comes after me is preferred before me, for he was before me.’”

16 And of his fulness we all have received, and grace for grace.

17 For the law was given by Moses, *but* grace and truth came through Jesus Christ.

18 No man has seen God at any time; the only begotten Son, who is in the bosom of the Father, he has declared *him*.

Underlined pronouns indicate emphasis is the Greek.