

English standard version assignment



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

For this assignment, I chose to use a well-known passage, Philippians 4: 12-13. Read this passage in King James Version, New King James Version, English Standard Version, Holman Christian Standard Bible, and the Amplified Version. Each translation rendered these two verses well and there was not a large difference between the five translations. In the KAVA and NJ, there were little differences between wordings. The NJ changed “instructed” to “learned” and changed “strengthened” to “strengthens”. I find the NJ easier for me, as a younger man to read and understand, I guess you could say it flows better in reading for my personal use.

My personal favorite translation is ESP.. In reading Philippians 4: 12-13 in the ESP. Bible, I found a better understanding. I work with youth and when I use this version to teach from, I do not have to explain things as much. The example in this text comes from the word “abased” found in the KAVA and the NJ. In ESP., “abased” is changed to “be brought low” which is the meaning of abased, but it allows for a more smooth reading because one does not have to stop and look up the word to get the full understanding of the text.

I have not used the HCSB text many times, but through this activity, I even found that it may also prove to be a great translation to use with students. Through reading it, I could see a student speaking in that manner, which would benefit them well. Again, I have not used the Amplified version much. Believe this version would be a great study tool. While reading Philippians 4: 12-13 in the Amplified Bible, I began asking myself if I, indeed, live humbly in all circumstances.

The Amplified version listed many circumstances that were not listed in other texts because they can be said without being spelled-out, but the Amplified text does just that: it spells out each part of the text. Through the study of each text, I have observed that each text does, absolutely say the same thing, just in different ways. 1-2 1. Do you agree that the Bible is a divine-human book? Why or why not? Yes, I absolutely agree that the Bible is the divine-human book. I believe this because of Scriptural evidence.

In reading the Bible, God lays out and explains that all text is “ God-breathed” and inspired by God himself. 2. What is textual criticism? How is it possible to have a high view of the authority of Scripture and a positive view of textual criticism at the same time? According to the text, textual criticism is a technical discipline that compares the various copies of a biblical text in an effort to determine what was most likely the original text. To have a high view of the authority of the Scripture is to say that it is God-breathed and inspired even though it was written by a number of humans, it is inerrant.

To have a positive view of textual criticism is to believe that it is necessary to ensure the best translation to God’s word that is possible. Therefore, making it possible to believe that God is the inspiration of the Bible ND that textual criticism is needed to keep God’s word, just as He promised. 3. What is a Bible translation? Why is translation not a simple exercise? Describe the two main approaches to translation discussed in this chapter. Which approach do you feel most comfortable with? Why? Bible translation, according to the text, is taking a text written in one language and as closely as possible changing it into another language.

Not all words in different languages can be translated exactly and there are different approaches to translating, making translation not a simple exercise. The formal approach and the functional approach are the two main translations discussed in this chapter. The formal approach is a word-for-word or very literal translation, while the functional approach is more of a thought-for-thought or natural through process translation. For me, to have the text translated word-for-word could take some of the understanding away, so I would prefer the more functional approach.

In the more functional approach, it translates the wording to wording that can be better understood today, which can assist in applying it more quickly for my life.

2-1 Describe the five steps of the Interpretive Journey.

Step 1: Grasping the Text in Their Town What does the text mean to the biblical audience? *This step is for the reader to read and re-read, take a close look at repetition, analyze grammar, take note of all historical context, etc.

Step 2: Measuring the Width of the River to Cross What are the differences between the biblical audience and us? The reader, in this step, must analyze the differences between current day and biblical day to determine how to use this verse or passage in his/her life.

Step 3: Crossing the Principles Bridge What is the theological principle in this text? *In the most challenging step, the reader must find the meaning using the theological principle.

Step 4: Consult the Biblical Map How does our theological principle fit with the rest of the Bible? *In this step, the reader reflects back and forth between the passage and the rest of the teachings of the Scriptures.

The reader determines if their interpretation of the text lines up with or it a fit for the rest of the teachings.

Step 5: Grasping the Text in Our Town How

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should individual Christians today live out the theological principles? The reader, in this step, must take the teachings and figure out how to apply them to their lives and church in this day and time without changing the meaning of God's teachings. 2-2 What are the guidelines for developing theological principles? 1. The principle should be reflected in the text. 2. The principle should be timeless and not tied too specific situation. 3.

The principle should not be culturally bound. 4. The principle should correspond to the teaching of the rest of Scripture. 5. The principle should be relevant to both the biblical and the contemporary audience. 2-3 What are the differences that determine the width of the river to cross? The differences in determining the width of the river include our situation in comparison to the situation of that time, and other unique aspects like: time, culture, covenant, language, etc. HOW TO READ THE BOOK – SENTENCES: ASSIGNMENT 3 – 5 Read Matthew 28: 18-20, and make as many observations as you can on this passage.

Dig deep! Think hard. Spend time on this. Mark dozens and dozens of observations. Read and reread! Look again! Observe! Observe! Observe!

Note: The passage may not include incidents of every type of observation item. Student: Observation Element Observation Comments (if any) 1.

Repetition of wordless Uses I and me many times He is emphasizing His command by reminding that it is coming from His authority 2. Contrasts (different things) N/A N/A 3. Comparisons (similar things) N/A N/A 4. Lists Go, make disciples, baptizing them, and teaching them Is this the order?

We continue to teach after the transformation, which continues the discipline

5 Cause and Effect THEREFORE Because all authority is given to Christ, He is nominating us (goes back) 6. Figures of Speech Of all nations? Not necessarily meaning I have to go to all nations, but I need to go to all people I come in contact with 7. Significant Counterrevolutionaries Goes back to remind why this is being given 8. Significant Verbs Go, make, baptize, teach, command Jesus is telling us what to do 9. Significant Pronouns uses me and I a lot To show authority

HOW TO READ THE BOOK – PARAGRAPHS:

ASSIGNMENT 4 – 4 Read Psalm 1: 1-3.

Make as many observations as you can. Dig deep! Think hard. Spend time on this. Mark dozens and dozens of observations. Read and reread! Look again! Observe! Observe! Observe! Note: The passage may not include incidents of every type of observation item. Student: 1. Repetition of words/A N/A 2. Contrasts (different things) The contrast between the light and the dark can be seen God says if we don't walk with, stand with, or sit with the darkness, we shall be blessed. 3. Comparisons (similar things) We will be like a tree planted near a stream. The comparison is of the tree and us, we will prosper just as this tree will 4.

Lists Not walk in step with, Or stand in the way, Or sit in the company of Blessed, yield fruit, leaves will not wither, prosper There is a gradual ascent of evil seen in this first set of lists Again, there is a gradual ascent but this time it is of the light in the second list 5. Cause and Effect Cause: Delight in the Lord, meditate on His law Effect: Blessed, yield fruit, leaves will not wither, prosper So encouraging 6. Figures of Speech Tree planted by streams, Yield fruit in season, Leaf does not wither are not trees, but we

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have spiritual needs that can be met only by God, like the needs of the tree being met by the stream.

Also, we even spiritual fruit that will be yielded in His timing and we will not get tired.

7. Significant Conjunctions BUT This conjunction is the turning point to show us how to live

8. Significant Verbs Walk, stand, sit Delight, meditate first list are things not to do with evil, and the increase in wickedness each time The latter two are things we should do

9. Significant Pronouns ONE- whose, who, person, they Each is the same person, ME!

10. Questions & Answers N/A N/A

11. Dialogue WA N/A

12. Means We will be blessed if we meditate on the law and delight in the Lord.