

Why You Should have a King James Version

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- ▶ English grammar in KJV is much more precise than in modern English.
- ▶ The KJV Translators were much more careful to avoid interpretation.
- ▶ The literal translation provides doctrine you won't find anywhere else.
- ▶ The underlying text is more trustworthy than the modern translations.

English grammar in KJV is much more precise than in modern English.

- ▶ Ye olde *est* and *eth* suffixes.
 - ▶ *Est* is a 2nd person singular (you) of present active verbs.
 - ▶ *Pray* is what a group of people do
 - ▶ *Prayest* is what a person does
 - ▶ “And when thou ***prayest***, thou shalt not be as the hypocrites are: for they love to ***pray*** standing in the synagogues and in the corners of the streets, that they may be seen of men. Verily I say unto you, They have their reward.”
(Matthew 6:5, KJV 1900)

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- ▶ Ye olde *est* and *eth* suffixes.
 - ▶ *Est* is a 2nd person singular (you)
 - ▶ You *fastest* but y'all *fast*
 - ▶ You *beholdest* and *considerest*
 - ▶ “And why *beholdest* thou the mote that is in thy brother’s eye, but *considerest* not the beam that is in thine own eye? Or how wilt thou say to thy brother, Let me pull out the mote out of thine eye; and, behold, a beam is in thine own eye?” (Matthew 7:3-4, KJV 1900)

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- ▶ Ye olde *est* and *eth* suffixes.
 - ▶ *Est* is a 2nd person singular (you)
 - ▶ Can you tell who is looking at the spec? Is it one person (YOU) or a bunch of people (y'all).
 - ▶ ““Why do **you** look at the speck that is in your brother’s eye, but **do not notice** the log that is in your own eye?” (Matthew 7:3, NASB95)
 - ▶ “And why **beholdest** thou the mote that is in thy brother’s eye, but **considerest** not the beam that is in thine own eye?” (Matthew 7:3, KJV 1900)
 - ▶ Sometimes just *st* or *t*, as in *canst* and *hast*

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- ▶ Ye olde *est* and *eth* suffixes.
 - ▶ *Est* is a 2nd person singular (you)
 - ▶ *Eth* is a 3rd person singular (he or she)
 - ▶ “For every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened.” (Matthew 7:8, KJV 1900)
 - ▶ If it doesn’t have *eth*, it is either not 3rd person singular or it is not in the present active tense.
- ▶ Sometimes just *th* as in *doth* and *saith*.
- ▶ How to remember the two:
 - ▶ eSt - Second person
 - ▶ eTh - Third person

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▶ Ye olde *est* and *eth* suffixes.

- ▶ In modern English, the *est* disappeared and the *eth* was replaced with an “s.”
 - ▶ He believeth = he believes
 - ▶ She bargaineth = she bargains

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- ▶ Thee, thy, thine, thou
 - ▶ All 2nd person singular pronouns
- ▶ Ye, You, yours
 - ▶ All 2nd person plural pronouns
- ▶ Compare Matthew 5:39-44
 - ▶ Why the mixing of *you* and *thee*?
 - ▶ Consistently *you* is said of things that can be both received and performed by the group, and *thee* is used of that which can be received by or performed only by an individual.
- ▶ Luke 22:28-32 gives an interesting contrast in ye and thee
- ▶ How to remember: “t” has 1 stem and “y” has two.

The KJV Translators were much more careful to avoid interpretation.

- ▶ The translators simply translated the word rather than interpreted the word.
 - ▶ John 5:7 “troubled”
 - ▶ The more consistently a word is translated, the less interpretation has been done.
- ▶ The translators avoided reading ideas into the passage.
 - ▶ 1 Corinthians 11:10
- ▶ Quotation marks
 - ▶ John 1:15-18

The literal translation provides doctrine you won't find anywhere else.

- ▶ Where else are you going to learn dispensational theology?
 - ▶ 1 Corinthians 9:17
 - ▶ Ephesians 1:10, 3:2
 - ▶ Colossians 1:25

The underlying text is more trustworthy than the modern translations.

- ▶ Only in the KJV would you have no doubt whatsoever cast on passages like John 5:3-4.
 - ▶ Some Bibles leave out words like this altogether, putting them in a footnote (NIV, TEV, NLT, The Message, ESV)
 - ▶ Other Bibles put brackets around words like these, with a footnote that casts doubt (NASB, HCSB)
 - ▶ The typical note says something such as, “more reliable manuscripts do not contain these words.”
- ▶ Are other texts “more reliable?”
 - ▶ Some claim reliability based on age of documents.
 - ▶ The translators of the KJV had almost all of these older documents, and REJECTED THEM!

The underlying text is more trustworthy than the modern translations.

- ▶ The Greek text underlying the KJV is called *textus receptus* or *Majority Text*.
 - ▶ “Majority” of what?
 - ▶ Copies of Bibles
 - ▶ Ancient books with quotes from Scripture
 - ▶ Ancient hymns based on Scripture
 - ▶ Antiquities of all types with Biblical references
 - ▶ If a translator chooses to use an *older* text, I would want to know-
 - ▶ Has it been discovered since the King James Version was translated?
 - ▶ If not, why did the KJV translators reject it?

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Questions?

- ▶ Full live broadcast coming soon!
- ▶ Next week: Dispensationalism