**How Did We Get the Bible?**

***Translation Theory***

**Week 5**

1. Ancient Translations
2. Pre-Christ: the Septuagint
3. Post-Christ: Syriac, Latin, Coptic
4. Modern Translation
5. John Wycliff (1320-1384)
6. William Tyndale (1492-1536)
7. Martin Luther – German translation (1534)
8. Geneva Bible – English translation (1560)
9. Authorized Version (1611)
10. Issues in Translation
11. The Nature of Translation
12. Not a recent idea
13. Always a language continuum
14. Balance between source text and target text
15. Different languages not evenly translatable
16. Basic Rules
17. Target language
18. Every language has distinctives
19. Respect individual characteristics of the language
20. What can be said in one language can be said in any language
21. The content of the message must be preserved
22. Source language
23. Biblical languages work like any other language
24. Biblical writers expected to be understood
25. Must reproduce meaning intended by the author
26. The Resulting Translation
27. Must reproduce the original message
28. Must be the closest equivalent
29. Meaning means more than structure
30. Style of original author to be preserved
31. Translation Theory
32. Formal Equivalence = translate the minimal linguistic unit
33. King James Version (KJV) 1611
34. Revised Standard Version (RSV) 1946
35. New American Standard Bible (NASB) 1963
36. English Standard Version (ESV) 2001
37. Dynamic Equivalence = translate a wider linguistic unit
38. New English Bible (NEB) 1961
39. Good News Translation (GNT) 1966
40. New International Version (NIV) 1973
41. New Living Translation (NLT) 1996
42. Paraphrase = restate the entire linguistic unit
43. The Message 1993