

Veronica Loko 20/01/2025

Assignment 1

I have highlighted the words and passages to make it easier to connect with my comments.

{king James version: Deuteronomy 6: 1-2}

1 Now these are the **commandments**, the statutes, and the judgments, which the LORD your God **commanded** to teach you, that ye might do them in the land whither ye go to possess it: 2 that thou mightest fear the LORD thy God, to keep all his statutes and his **commandments**, which I **command** thee, thou, and thy son, and thy son's son, all the days of thy life; and that thy days may be prolonged.

Comparison: it is a more formal version but old English and can cause confusion commandments appear times 2. commands appear times 2. all the elements of the scriptures are there nothing is short it emphasises the present and the future. (now these are the commandments in verse 1 life prolonged is also promised)

{RSV: Deuteronomy 6: 1-2}

1 "Now this is the **commandment**, the statutes and the ordinances which the Lord your God **commanded** me to teach you, that you may do them in the land to which you are going over, to possess it; 2 that you may fear the Lord you God, you and your son and your son's son, by keeping all his statutes and his **commandments**, which I **command** you, all the days of your life; and that your days may be prolonged.

it is more functional. **it mentions the commandments times 1** it does not emphasise the commandments **it has omitted parts of second verse which includes the generations to observe the commandments.** the fear of the lord emphasises with no promises of long life. can be confusing. it is short and English language is simple. does not really say much about the present. (now these are the commandments)

My reading of it is that "commandment/commandments" are mentioned twice – and "your son and your son's son is included – and also a prolonged life, so I read the RSV as being not much different from the KJV.

{NCV: Deuteronomy 6: 1-2}

The Command to Love God

1 These are the **commands**, rules, and laws that the Lord your God told me to teach you to **obey** in the land you are crossing the Jordan River to take. 2 You, your children, and your grandchildren must respect the Lord your God as long as you live. **Obey** all his rules and **commands** I give you so that you will live a long time.

it's more functional and casual the commandments are mentioned times 2. English is

understood but a bit watered. obey times 2. the fear of the lord is mentioned with a promise of long life.

I agree with you here – I think it is “a bit watered” - also “fear” is a bit more powerful than “respect”.

{NLT Deuteronomy 6: 1-2}

A Call for Wholehearted Commitment

1“These are the **commands**, decrees, and regulations that the Lord your God **commanded** me to teach you. You must **obey** them in the land you are about to enter and occupy, 2and you and your children and grandchildren must fear the Lord your God as long as you live. If you **obey** all his decrees and **commands**, you will enjoy a long life.

it is more functional and formal, English is simple, all the aspects of the theme are present, commands appear times 2, obey times 2, promise of long life goes along with fear

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ESV Deuteronomy 6:1-2

The Greatest Commandment

1“Now this is the **commandment**—the statutes and the rules—that the Lord your God **commanded** me to teach you, that you may do them in the land to which you are going over, to possess it, 2that you may fear the Lord your God, you and your son and your son’s son, by keeping all his statutes and his **commandments**, which I **command** you, all the days of your life, and that your days may be long.

1. do you agree the bible is a divine human book?

-yes I agree, according to second timothy 3:16 all scripture is god breath, and its used for teaching, rebuking correcting, and training in righteousness

-it is the word of God and words of human beings, to explain and make it understandable, we need the holy spirit to reveal teach and guide.

Yes – and understanding comes from obedience to it- believing it (yielding to that Spirit – Acts 5:32, Ps 111:10, John 6:29)

2. Textual criticism or analysis is a technical discipline that compares various biblical text to in an effort to determine what was most likely the original text
it is possible to have a high view and a positive view of the textual criticism at the same time, this can be attained by determining the copy that is more likely to reflect the original text

Yes – but it is finer tuned than that – rather which passage or part of a text copy is most likely to be authentic.

3. bible translation retains reproducing the meaning of a text that is one language the source language as fully as possible in another language reflector language translator should remain in original form its not simple exercise cause no words are exactly alike. vocabulary of two languages will vary in size. languages but words together differently to make phrases, clauses and sentences. (structural difference) languages have different styles preferred, the more formal approach the more functional approach.

my personal preference is the formal approach, i feel comfortable with the formal approach as is it close to reproduce the forms of the original Greeks and Hebrews it is more formal, all the elements present, fear of the lord with promise of long life. English is simple bringing the message across.

based on masseteric text of the Hebrew, by the 5th edition 1997

I agree with you – I prefer reading in a more formal version. Afterwards, I sometimes check if a more functional version enhances comprehension of the meaning - or distorts it.

It has been interesting reading your comparisons of these translations of Deut 6:1-2. A big lesson to take from this is the responsibility to pass on God's teaching to our children and grandchildren.

Thank you, Veronica