

# ***Teaching Sound Doctrine***

## ***Bible Translations Pt.8***

At the end of last weeks class I made the statement that all bibles have errors including the KJV, NKJV, and the 1901 ASV. This is a true statement but let me clarify what I meant. The new so called translations such as the NIV, ESV etc. actually change the meaning of what was written to make it say whatever they want so it fits their narrative. The KJV, NKJV etc. are word for word translations where as the NIV and ESV are interpretations and NOT actually bibles at all. This is how they get you to believe the lie.

### QUESTIONS

A. Should we use translations based on the Dynamic Equivalent Philosophy?

1. Why would we want to use them?
  - a. Might be helpful under certain situations.
  - b. We must have the proper understanding—they are a running commentary on God's Word.
2. What we must be concerned with is a translation writing false doctrine into the text.
  - a. Some might say we can learn the truth from them, which may be true.
  - b. What about those false doctrines in them which, if believed, will cause one to be lost.
  - c. We are not saying that everyone who uses one will be lost.
    - d. But if someone reads, believes, and actions upon the damnable doctrines in this, then they would be lost.

B. Will sound preachers use unsound translations?

1. Why would they want to? Why use one that is a running commentary, and one which inserts damnable doctrines into God's Word?
  - a. A sound preacher wishes to teach the truth and nothing else.
  - b. Since unsound translations teach false doctrine, he would not use them.
  - c. He might refer to them for study sake, as he would a commentary, but not as his main Bible.
2. Some would argue that Jesus and His apostles used the Septuagint which is a

faulty translation.

a. It is true that the Septuagint was a very defective translation.

(1) It was the Bible of the first century.

(2) It is stated that they had God's Word; Rom. 3:2 "2 Much every way: chiefly, because that unto them were committed the oracles of God."

(3) Thus, we can use faulty translations today.

b. Realize that the Septuagint was the only translation of the day.

(1) It was using the Septuagint or the original language.

(2) They did not have a choice as we do today.

c. If Jesus and the apostles had many translations as we do today, would they have used the best or one which perverted the text?

C. Do elders have the right to specify what translation to use in the public teaching?

1. Elders have authority within the congregation

a. 1 The. 5:12-13 "12 And we beseech you, brethren, to know them which labour among you, and are over you in the Lord, and admonish you; 13 And to esteem them very highly in love for their work's sake. *And* be at peace among yourselves."

b. Heb. 13:7, 17 "7 Remember them which have the rule over you, who have spoken unto you the word of God: whose faith follow, considering the end of *their* conversation.... 17 Obey them that have the rule over you, and submit yourselves: for they watch for your souls, as they that must give account, that they may do it with joy, and not with grief: for that *is* unprofitable for you."

c. This authority is in the area of expediency.

2. They have the obligation of seeing that the truth is taught (the sheep are properly fed).

a. Acts 20:28 "28 Take heed therefore unto yourselves, and to all the flock, over

the which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers, to feed the church of God, which he hath purchased with his own blood.”

b. 1 Pet. 5:2 “2 Feed the flock of God which is among you, taking the oversight *thereof*, not by constraint, but willingly; not for filthy lucre, but of a ready mind;”

3. Contaminated food must be kept from the flock.

a. They must stop the mouths of false teachers; Tit. 1:9-11 “9 Holding fast the faithful word as he hath been taught, that he may be able by sound doctrine both to exhort and to convince the gainsayers. 10 For there are many unruly and vain talkers and deceivers, specially they of the circumcision: 11 Whose mouths must be stopped, who subvert whole houses, teaching things which they ought not, for filthy lucre’s sake.”

b. If the false teacher comes in the form of a Bible, they have the obligation to put a stop to it.

c. A false teacher in the form of a Bible is more dangerous than one in person.

d. It would be absurd to say the elders cannot protect the flock from such (perversions of God’s Word in the form of a Bible).

Conclusion: The use of a translation is a matter of expediency, yet there are some common-sense guidelines. While we cannot mark a person or congregation based upon the translation they use, we should be engaged in teaching them the dangers of translations which pervert God’s Word.

Satan is trying to destroy Christians. If he can pass off false doctrine in the form of God’s Word, the battle is lost. No doubt Satan has used this tactic in fighting against God. With the proliferation of versions comes confusion of God’s Word (whether accurately translated or not). This leads to the false view that no one can understand the Bible. When all the interpretive paraphrases are included (NIV, The Living Bible, the Cotton Patch Version, Readers Digest Version, etc.), God’s Word becomes more convoluted in people’s minds. Let us always be careful to fight against all the wiles of Satan, including his use of perverting the Bible.