An Exhaustive Cross-Reference The Holy of Bible Using the "New World Translation of the Holy Scriptures"

You are opening your hand and satisfying the desire of every living thing.
(**Psalms 145:16**)

But one of the elders says to me; Stop weeping. Look! The Lion that is of
the tribe of Judah, the root of David, has conquered so as to open the
scroll and its seven seals. (**Revelation 5:5**)

66 Books

1,173 Chapters

31,373 Verses

25,510 Pages

231,636 Internal Cross-References

With 11,774 Footnotes

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Therefore this is what the Sovereign Lord Yehowah has said;
Look! My own servants will eat, but YOU yourselves will go hungry.
Look! My own servants will drink, but YOU yourselves will go thirsty.
Look! My own servants will rejoice, but YOU yourselves will suffer shame.

(Isaiah 65:13)

For here I am creating new heavens and a new earth, and the former things will not be called to mind, neither will they come up into the heart.

(Isaiah 65:17)

But there are new heavens and a new earth that we are awaiting according to his promise, and in these righteousness is to dwell.

(2 Peter 3:13)

@*Introduction To This Translation*

- **This special version of the New World Translation was designed for the computer and for the serious student of the Bible. Its length, some (25,510 pages) prohibits its being printed on paper. Yet it makes full use of the latest in computer technology to bring to the serious student of the Bible, a work that enables him/her to really seriously study the Scriptures.**

- **This edition is now in Adobe Acrobat PDF format, which is the defacto standard in text display processing today, and most computer owners already have a copy of this software which is available free over the internet.**

- **The object of this translation is to provide a readable version that people *will actually actively use* to understand the sacred scriptures. The printed version of the New World Translation and the printed versions of most any other Bible we might examine, have inherent limitations that impede the serious student at every turn. They are tightly typeset in small fonts and their cross-references are never looked up due to space limitations. What student would ever look up all (231,636) cross-references and get to know the Bible as well as its translators did. Also the footnotes are placed so that it is difficult to look up more than just a few of the 11,774 footnotes. Also there is no white space, which the eye needs to read effortlessly for long periods of time. Also, no Bible uses color like this one does.**

- **Here is an overview of the new features of this version and why they were implemented. We have a computer today which is a further extension of the basic book format, in fact many laptops today look like books and they enable us to have many lengthy books all in memory at the same time for handy reference. You will find that using this fine revision with its many new features and new formats to be a breeze to use, especially when used along with the supported Macros that come with it for moving and searching through it.**

- **First, every verse is a paragraph, and every paragraph has a unique identifier at its start, formatted in superscript and Red type, which is its verse identifier.   Example — Genesis 1:1·· . Thus the computer can search for this identifier and pick out verses automatically. Each verse has its Book Chapter:Verse information at the start of each paragraph.**

- **The formatting of the poetic parts of the Bible have been turned into standard formatting because quite frankly though these lengthy sections were poetry in Hebrew or songs (Psalms) they are no longer such when they are translated into English and the formatting of them as poetic verse tends to hide the true meaning of them. Serious students of the Bible are interested in the spiritual meaning of them and since the poetic significance of them is lost to ancient Hebrew which very few people today even understand, this format brings out the meaning, especially in books like Job and Psalms which have many prophecies contained therein.**

- **Every verse, that has a footnote, will have a footnote paragraph directly below it. This is also in Red type and Superscript font and it appears right below the text of the verse. If there are multiple footnotes then they appear in the text with the superscripted numbers [1-6] and their footnotes are listed separately below in the same order. Also most of the abbreviations except for names of other reference books have been expanded for clearer reading. Also the referenced scriptures have been fully expanded for ease of direct reading by the student**

- **This version has an exhaustive cross-reference system and there are now 231,636 cross-references. Students who are already familiar with the New World Translation will no doubt wonder where an additional 108,000 references came from. In a word they were lost in the printed version because of it not being exhaustive. In this version if you look at any scripture verse you will find not only its forward references that are found in the printed version listed first, but also all other scriptures that refer back to this verse and they are all looked up and placed in their Bible canon order following each verse.**

- **Not only that but they are colored in Gray type and the scripture reference is fully populated and colored in Dark Blue. Also, all significant words in the base scripture are color coded in Light Green within each reference verse as you can see in the sample text below. This helps the serious reader to stay on theme as he/she reads through the material.**

- **The (;) indicates a change of speaker or audience, and it is used exclusively in this manner. The (:) is used to denote a Bible quote from another location within the Bible, this also is used exclusively in this manner. Also all ("") have been removed, which clarifies the text and makes for easier reading and computerized searching. All of the [] sections have been changed to this color to indicate words that are not actually in the original, but are required to fill out the correct meaning for the reader.**

Sample Text

Genesis 1:2··   **Now the earth proved to be formless and waste and there was darkness upon the surface of the watery deep,[1] and God's active force[2] was moving to and fro over the surface of the waters.**

Footnote;   Or, "surging waters; primeval ocean" Hebrew *thehohm';* Greek *a·bys'sou,* "abyss"; Latin *a·bys'si*   See (Genesis 7:11) Footnote, "Deep"   Compare (Genesis 6:17) Footnote, "Deluge"

Footnote;   "And active force (spirit)" Hebrew, *weru'ach*   Besides being translated "spirit," *ru'ach* is also translated "wind" and by other words that denote an invisible active force   See (Genesis 3:8) Footnote "Breezy part"   (Genesis 8:1) Footnote

[8] - References:

·   The very **waters** keep themselves hidden as by stone, and the **surface** of the **watery deep** makes itself compact. (**Job 38:30**)

·   When he prepared the heavens I was there, when he decreed a circle upon the face of the **watery deep**. (**Proverbs 8:27**)

End Sample

·   **This format is easy on the eyes and provides a fine method for zeroing in on the keywords in the base verse while you are reading through the verse's references. The Gray text also differentiates the reference verses from the key verse, which is generally in Black type. Each section also has a count of the number of reference scriptures for that verse, at the start of the listing, as shown in the example above, so that you can see the relative importance of the key verse to the rest of the Bible record.**

·   **The text has remained the same except for some changes made to the Quotes and the () and [] sections. The excess quotes have been removed and the Parentheses replaced with commas and the brackets taken out completely. This makes the text much more readable. Also names and places have the excess syllable markers removed to make the reading clearer. Most people doing serious study do not pronounce or read aloud these names and the computer when doing searches finds this information confusing producing inaccurate searches.**

·   **The text of the key verses has also been color coded with all statements by Yehowah being colored in Brown text and all Messianic**

prophecies colored in Teal text and all statements by Jesus Christ in Indigo text as indicated in the sample below;

Sample Text

God's Statement

Genesis 1:9··   **And God went on to say;   Let the waters under the heaven be brought together into one place and let the dry land appear. And it came to be so.**

Messianic Prophecy

Psalms 2:2··   **The kings of earth take their stand and high officials themselves have massed together as one against Yehowah and against his anointed one.[1]**

Jesus' Statement

Matthew 5:3··   **Happy[1] are those conscious of their spiritual need,[2] since the kingdom of the heavens belongs to them.**

End Sample Text

·   **Thus the various verses stand out as to the speaker along with the source of the content.   The Messianic prophecies comprise a fine study tool for examining the Bible, for the bearing witness to Christ, is what inspires prophesying. (Revelation 19:10) Yehowah's statements include anything any one of God's angels spoke and also the prophecies he directly dictated to his true prophets. Messianic Prophecies cover Jesus, the anointed, Zion, New Jerusalem, The Last Days, Yehowah's Day, the New Order and many other references. See also "Key Themes And Basic Bible Teachings" by this same author.**

·   **Perhaps the most important change you will see in this version is the change to the correct use of Yehowah's glorious name. In the past Jehovah's Witnesses used the name Jehovah which is a translation of the ancient tetragrammaton through the Latin derivation of it. The letters (Y) and (W), which do appear in Hebrew, are the correct letters to use in the Hebrew tetragrammaton (YHWH) which anciently was written without vowels.**

·   **The Letters (J) and (V) are not even letters in the Hebrew language and therefore the spelling and pronunciation of Jehovah is definitely**

false, incorrect. Since we **must worship with spirit and truth** (**John 4:23**) the name of Yehowah has been restored in the text of this Bible and throughout the footnotes. Within the Appendix you will see that this is the right way to treat it. If we got nothing else right in this translation except this one very important name then we are doing an invaluable service to all readers who **must call upon the name of Yehowah** to gain salvation. (**Zephaniah 3:9**)   In truth, all the Hebrew names starting with (J) are incorrect. Call upon this name (Ye-ho-wah') in faith and you will see that it is the right one, the respectful one – the one name our heavenly Father answers to.

· Also included within this version is a computerized navigation system that allows the end user to flip through this Bible, Book by Book Chapter by Chapter and Verse By Verse with ease, even though it is very large. The included file "**normal.dotm**" contains all of the following Macros, along with hundreds of others, and if you make this file your Normal file in Word for Windows then the Macros will all work for you also.

Key	Function
Alt Left Arrow	Previous Book
Alt Right Arrow	Next Book
Alt Up Arrow	Last Chapter
Alt Down Arrow	Next Chapter
Control Up Arrow Last Verse	
Control Down Arrow	Next Verse
Control Left Arrow	Last paragraph in references
Control Right Arrow	Next paragraph in references

· There are many other Macros built into this new Bible library that type in scriptures automatically and look them up and perform many other functions with ease making your study of the Bible a true pleasure. For a popup listing Press Alt M once you have installed the Normal file on your system.

· The sincere wish of the author is that you will waste no time and get to work studying this new version, and dedicate time each day to reading

it thoroughly, so that you too will have a firm foundation for salvation for the Day of Yehowah is near.

Original Foreword of the "New World Translation"

· It is a very responsible thing to translate the Holy Scriptures from their original languages of Hebrew, Aramaic and Greek into modern speech. Translating the Holy Scriptures means rendering into another language the thoughts and sayings of Yehowah God, the heavenly author of this sacred library of sixty-six books that holy men of long ago were inspired to write down for our benefit today.

· That is a very sobering thought. The translators of this work, who fear and love the Divine Author of the Holy Scriptures, feel toward him a special responsibility to transmit his thoughts and declarations as accurately as possible. They also feel a responsibility to the searching readers who depend upon a translation of the inspired Word of the Most High God for their everlasting salvation.

· It was with such a sense of solemn responsibility that over the course of many years this committee of dedicated men have produced the "*New World Translation of the Holy Scriptures.*" The entire work was originally released in six volumes from 1950 C.E to 1960 C.E. From the start it was the desire of the translators to have all six volumes brought together into one book, inasmuch as the Holy Scriptures are in actuality one book by the One Author.

· While the original volumes contained marginal references and footnotes, the revised one volume edition, released in 1961 C.E., contained neither footnotes nor marginal references. A second edition was released in 1970 C.E., and a third revision with footnotes followed in 1971 C.E.

· In 1969 C.E. the committee released "*The Kingdom Interlinear Translation of the Greek Scriptures,*" which presented under the Greek text revised by Westcott and Hort (1948 Reprint) a literal word for word translation into English.

· During the past 34 years the "*New World Translation*" has been translated in part or in its entirety into ten other languages, with a total printing and distribution surpassing 39 million copies.

· This new edition is not just a refinement of the translated text beyond its already previous revisions, but it offers a complete updating and

revision of the footnote apparatus and marginal cross references that were initially presented in English, from **1950 Common Era to 1960 C.E.**

· **For information as to the features of this revised edition and the service it can render to the users, we refer you to the Introduction. This 1984 C.E. edition has been released to us by the Watchtower Bible and Tract Society of Pennsylvania for printing, translation into other languages and distribution. We thus make it available with a deep sense of gratitude to the Divine Author of the Holy Scriptures, who has so privileged us and in whose spirit we have trusted in producing this revision. We pray for his blessing upon those who use this translation for spiritual advancement.**

New World Bible Translation Committee

January 1, 1984 New York, N.Y.

Introduction

·   **The Holy Bible is a written revelation from the Sovereign Lord Yehowah to all people on this earth. This inspired book has global appeal, since it contains good news of a God designated Messianic Kingdom that will establish peace and righteousness forever on a united paradise earth. It shows that God lovingly provided a legal recovery from death for the world of fallen mankind by means of the ransom sacrifice of his Son Jesus Christ. (John 3:16)**

·   **Fittingly the complete Bible has been referred to as the Divine Library, made up of 66 officially catalogued (canonical) books that are accepted as the inspired guide for determining truth. While many persons divide the two major sections of the Bible into the "Old Testament" and the "New Testament," we designate the first (39) books as the Hebrew Scriptures and the remaining (27) books as the Christian and Greek Scriptures, basing such a decision on language rather than on a claimed Testament (Covenant) distinction.**

·   **This 1984 Common Era revised edition of "*The New World Translation of the Holy Scriptures*" richly enhances accurate Bible knowledge by means of several distinctive features such as the marginal cross references, an extensive footnote system, a Concordance (Bible Words Indexed) and an Appendix. Modern computerization has assisted greatly in preparing these features. A full computerized exhaustive "Concordance Of The New World Translation" is also available from this author in Word For Windows © format and in full color with navigation features (33,700 pages).**

Languages of the Divine Library

·   **The Bible was originally written in Hebrew, Aramaic, a language related to Hebrew, and common or *koine'* Greek. Since relatively few people today use these languages, it has become necessary to translate the Holy Bible into modern languages to present its life-giving message to people of all nations**

·   **HEBREW TEXT;   The Masoretic Hebrew text used for the preparation of the English text of the Hebrew Scriptures portion of the new World Translation was the Codex Leningrad Bible 19^{A} (of the U.S.S.R) as presented in R. Kittel's *Biblia Herbraica* (BHK) the seventh, eighth and ninth editions (1951 Common Era – 1955 C.E.). An update of this work**

known as **Biblia Herbraica Stuttgartensia** (**BHS**), (**1977 Common Era** edition) was used to prepare the footnote apparatus of this **1984 C.E.** edition of the New World Translation. Italicized words designated as "**Hebrew**" in the footnotes are transliterated from (**BHS**).

· Certain portions of the Hebrew Bible are actually in the Aramaic language but written in Hebrew characters. Transliterations from these portions are preceded by "**Aramaic**" Other Aramaic versions are indicated by their respective symbols.

· **GREEK TEXT;**   The basic Greek text used for the preparation of the English text of the Christian Greek Scriptures portion of the New World Translation was the "**New Testament in The Original Greek**", by Westcott and Hort, (Originally published in **1881 C.E.**) The Greek texts of Nestle, Bover, Merk and others were also considered. The Greek transliterations for the Christian Greek Scripture portion of the Bible, identified as "**Greek**" are from the Westcott and Hort text as produced in the *Kingdom Interlinear Translation of the Greek Scriptures* (**1989 C.E.**) In the Hebrew scriptures "Greek" in footnotes refers to transliterations from the Greek Septuagint (**LXX**) by A. Rahlfs, *Deutsche Bibelgeshellschaft*, Stuttgart, **1935 Common Era** Other Greek sources have been indicated by their respective symbols.

· **SYRIAC TEXT;**   "**Syriac**" indicates words transliterated from the **Syriac Peshitta** (**Sy**), S. Lee, **1926 Common Era** Edition and reprinted by the United Bible Societies, **1979 Common Era** Other Syriac versions are represented by their respective symbols.

· **LATIN TEXT;**   The edition of the Latin Vulgate (**Vg**) used was the *Biblia Sacra, Iuxta Vulgatum Versionem*, Wurttembergische Bibelanstalt, Stuttgart, **1975 Common Era** "Latin" designates words from this text. Other Latin versions have been indicated by their respective symbols.

The Translation Into English

· **METHOD;**   Since the Bible sets forth the sacred will of the Sovereign Lord of the universe, it would be a great indignity, indeed a serious affront to his majesty and authority, to omit or hide his unique divine name which plainly occurs in the Hebrew text nearly 7,000 times as (▮▮▮▮)(**YHWH**) Therefore the foremost feature of this translation is the restoration of the divine name to its rightful place in the English text. It has been done using the correct Hebrew Letters to produce the form Yehowah some **6,973** times in the Hebrew Scriptures and also **237** times in the Christian Greek Scriptures mostly where Hebrew

Scriptures are quoted by First Century Bible writers. For a detailed study of this matter see Appendixes 1A – 1D.

·   In the New World Translation an effort was made to capture the authority, power, dynamism and directness of the original Hebrew and Greek Scriptures and to convey these characteristics in modern English.

·   This translation is presented in modern English, using current speech forms, and does not use archaic English even in the various prayers and addresses to God. Thus we have not used the now sanctimonious formal pronouns, *thou, thy, thine, thee*, and *ye* with their corresponding verb inflections.

·   Paraphrases of the Scriptures are not offered here. Rather an effort has been made to give as literal a translation as possible where the modern English idiom allows and where a literal rendition does not, by any awkwardness, hide the thought. In that way the desire of those who are scrupulous for getting an almost word for word statement of the original is met. It is realized by the translators that even such a seemingly insignificant matter as the use or omission of a comma, or a *definite* or an *indefinite article*, may at times alter the correct sense of the original passage.

·   Taking liberty with the texts for the mere sake of brevity, and substituting some modern parallel, when a literal rendering of the original makes good sense, has been avoided. Uniformity of rendering has been maintained by assigning one meaning to each major word and by holding to that meaning as far as the context permits. At times this has imposed a restriction upon word choice, but it aids in cross-reference work and in comparing related texts.

·   Special care was taken in translating Hebrew and Greek verbs in order to capture the simplicity, warmth, character and forcefulness of the original expressions. An effort has been made to preserve the flavor of the ancient Hebrew and Greek times, those peoples' way of thinking, reasoning and talking, their social dealings, etc. This has prevented any indulgence in translating as one may think the original speaker or writer *should* have said it. So care has been taken not to modernize the verbal renderings to such an extent as to alter their ancient background beyond recognition. This means that the reader will encounter many Hebrew and Greek idioms. In many cases the footnotes show the literalness of certain expressions.

- The original Hebrew is terse, since its linguistic structure allows for briefness of expression. However in rendering the sense and feel of the action and state of Hebrew verbs into English, it is not always possible to preserve the brevity, due to a lack of corresponding color in English verb forms. Hence auxiliary words that lengthen the expression are at times required to bring out the vividness, mental imagery and dramatic action of these verbs, as well as the point of view and the concept of time expressed by the Bible writers. In general the same is true of the Greek verbs. Thus *imperfect verbs* have been kept in the imperfect state denoting progressive action. *Participles* have been rendered as *participles* involving continuous action. For a discussion of Hebrew verb translations see **Appendix 3C.**

- Note that some original language words have been carried over into English, for example; Sheol, Hades, Gehenna, Amen, Manna and Messiah.

- **TECHNICAL FEATURES;**   The chapter and verse numbering follows that of the King James Version of the Bible, thus making an easy comparison possible, each verse is also made into a separate paragraph. Also poetic sections have been rendered, as standard text for their poetic nature is completely lost in English. See Job and Psalms.

- A uniform system of modern punctuation is followed throughout. Mindful of the Hebrew background of the Greek Scriptures all proper names of persons and places mainly follow the Hebrew spelling rather than that of the Greek text, which method imitates that used in the Greek Septuagint version (**LXX**) of the Hebrew Scriptures. Many proper names have syllable breaks and accent marks for proper pronunciation assistance, to approximate that of the original languages.

- **SECOND PERSON PLURALS;**   Where (YOU) is printed in caps it shows that the pronoun is plural. Also where the plural number of the VERB is not apparent, printing it in capital letters indicates its plurality. If the context already indicates plurality then no special capitalization is used.

Features Of The 1984 Edition

- **CONCORDANCE;**   An exhaustive Concordance of the New World Translation is included with this Bible translation. It covers over 17,000 significant words with nearly every occurrence listed. The listing is in the order of books of the Bible canon with each verse listed completely without punctuation and the words around the key word

are coded in Dark Blue and the keyword is in Dark Red. The Concordance contains the same navigation features found in the Bible for going from Letters **A-Z,** word to word, book to book within each word and from verse to verse. It is extremely useful for finding any scripture where you already know a meaningful word from within the verse. Also it is a powerful tool for doing word studies and referencing spiritual ideas that flow throughout the Bible record.

· **APPENDIX;** The Appendix articles are arranged in categories and set out in such a way that they can be used as an aid in explaining basic Bible doctrines and related matters. These Appendix articles are designated by a number and a small capital letter for Example (**1A, 1B, 2A, 2B**) The numbers (**1-9**) indicate the categories of subject matter and the letters (**A,B,C**) indicate the sub topics within those categories. This additional detailed information should aid many in becoming more thorough students of the sacred Scriptures and in being better qualified to defend scriptural truth. (**1 Peter 3:15**)

· **MARGINAL REFERENCES;** There are now 231,636 cross-references in this special edition. These numerous citations demonstrate that there is at least a second witness to every biblical matter. The average is about eight per verse. They also help us as students of the Bible record, to identify thoughts and ideas that are key to Bible teaching, by being repeated over and over again throughout the Bible. A careful comparison of these marginal references will reveal the interlocking harmony of the 66 Bible books, proving that they comprise just one book, inspired by Yehowah God. Another book; "**Key Themes And Bible Teachings**" is available from this same author covering the 5,822 key Bible verses which are referenced ten times or more across the entire Bible record, all neatly organized into 212 Main topics and 3,618 Sub Topics, 11,266 pages.

· In this revision these references have all been looked up for you for ease of reading. There are no longer cryptic coded letters referring to a center reference that needs to be tracked down meticulously by a careful student. Each referenced verse is listed below the key verse of the Bible so that the student just needs to read it. Bible students must maximize their study time by thinking about spiritual matters and reasoning out God's will and not in searching through complex and diverse methods of locating the information that they are seeking. The method of presentation is therefore very important.

· These references are given as to parallel thoughts, events and accounts, biographical information, geographical information, fulfillments of Bible prophecies within the Bible itself, direct quotations

of phrases, expressions and entire verses from other parts of the Bible, connections between Law Covenant patterns and their fulfillment as related in the Christian Greek Scriptures. All of this leads to a wealth of Bible knowledge.

· **FOOTNOTES;**   Another prominent feature of this publication is its range of information in the footnotes. An effort has been made to supply important textual information in a simple way. The footnotes help one to see that the three original languages of the Bible, **Hebrew**, **Greek** and **Aramaic**, all speak in agreement.

· Additionally in places where the English text varies from the original language texts, the footnotes show the basis for the English translation by indicating the manuscripts and versions that support such variations. We have also offered alternative **English** renderings of the Hebrew and Greek texts, together with variant readings of other manuscripts and versions.

· Although the text itself is generally literal, many footnotes contain further valuable literal renderings. These may present, (1) basic language meanings, (2) word etymologies, (3) recognized lexicon definitions of the original word or phrase. For the Christian Greek Scriptures the additional literal renderings may be compared with the interlinear readings of the Kingdom Interlinear Translation of the Greek Scriptures.

· We thus provide a critical apparatus for the translation rather than a commentary on the Scriptures. However helpful information of a non-technical nature is also presented.

· Light is shed on basic Bible subjects such as; Sheol, Ransom, Resurrection, Atonement, God, Christ, Kingdom, Millennium. Variations in Hebrew, Greek and Latin renderings include some differences in verse numbering, language variations, and loan words from non-Hebrew languages, and significant textual notes from the margins of manuscripts are presented.

· Also included are valuable alternative renderings, literal information and reasons why some variant renderings were favored over the basic Hebrew and Greek texts. Information is provided as to the meaning of the names of Bible books, persons and places, as well as geographical data. Money, weights, measures and calendar dates are converted into modern terms. See **Appendix 8A, 8B.**

·   The footnote apparatus sets out full support for the restoration of the divine name. Due attention is given to titles and descriptive terms applying to Yehowah God. Footnote material is supplied to support the scientific accuracy of the Bible, including items that clear up so called contradictions. Helpful information regarding important Bible chronology is found. Other items are given that help to clarify biblical terms regarding moral conduct, sacred service, preaching activities and organization. Footnotes also help maintain the difference between "the Lord Yehowah" and "the Lord Jesus."

·   Short items regarding things such as composition style, figures of speech, plays on words, idioms, metaphors and euphemisms are presented in the footnotes to convey the flavor of the original Bible languages. Grammatical information regarding gender, number, case and verb forms refers to the original languages and not to the English translation. Due to the prominent placement of these valuable footnotes the average reader will find themselves reading them all as he/she reads through the text.

·   Parentheses in the footnotes generally refer to words or expressions that are alternative to the word of phrase they follow. Bracketed words or phrases which once referred to supplementary words that fill in the meaning have been removed.

·   All footnotes in the text are indicated by a number in the text from ([1-6]) superscripted and in Red text. They correspond in number to each footnote listed below the verse. In the Psalms also the choir director notes and authorship has been placed within the footnote system to preserve it, for when singing one of these Psalms no one would speak these notes, therefore they belong in footnotes.

·   TRANSLITERATIONS;   The footnotes also present a rich collection of enlightening transliterations of Hebrew, Aramaic, Greek and Syriac words. Transliterations are words of another language presented in English, with their individual characters converted into English letters. They approximate the general pronunciation and are generally broken into syllables and accented. Latin words do not need transliteration and so they are simply broken into syllables. Also since original language manuscripts did not distinguish between capital and lower-case letters, the use of capitals in these transliterations follows what is considered to be most helpful to the reader.

·   Many Hebrew words include prefixes and suffixes which at times combine with a base word to make up a complete phrase in the translation. Where this is the case the main part of the transliterated

Hebrew word is presented in bold-faced italic type and corresponds with the bold-faced portion of the footnoted English phrase to highlight the base word. In a few instances there is no translation required for the light-faced portion of the translation. This system of light-faced and bold-faced type also applies to the phrases of Greek, Syriac and Latin words. However since this contrast applies mainly to the Hebrew language, at times only the word or words under study are shown in the other languages.

Explanation of all Abbreviations used in Footnotes

For Source Reference Materials

Abbreviation	Book – Language – Author – Place – Date – Country, etc.
(Aleph)	**Codex Sinaiticus**, Greek, Forth Century C.E., British Museum, H.S., G.S.
A	**Codex Alexandrinus** - Greek Fifth Century Common Era British Museum H.S. G.S.
Ad	**Aid To Bible Understanding** – Watchtower Bible and Tract Society Brooklyn, N.Y. 1971 Common Era
Al	**Aleppo Codex** – Hebrew c. 930 Common Era - Israel, H.S.
Aq	**Aqulia's Greek Translation** of H.S. Second Century Common Era Cambridge England
Arm	**Armenian Version** – Forth to Thirteenth Centiries Common Era H.S. G.S.
B	**Vatican Manuscript 1209** Greek Fourth Century Common Era Vatican City Rome, H.S. G.S.

B 19[A]	**See Leningrad**
Bauer	**A Greek English Lexicon of the New Testament and Other Early Christian Literature** – by W. Bauer, second Engligh edition by F.W. Gingrich and F.W. Danker Chicago and London 1979 Common Era
BDB	**Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament** – by Brown, Driver and Briggs, Oxford 1978 Common Era reprint
BHK	**Biblia Herbraica** – by Kittel, Kahle, Alt Eissfeldt – Privilegierte Wurttembergische Bibelanstalt, Stuttgart, seventh to Ninth editions 1951 –1955 Common Era H.S.
C	**Codex Ephraemi Rescriptus** – Greek Fifth Century Common Era Paris, H.S. G.S.
Ca	**Cairo Codex** – Hebrew 895 Common Era Cairo Egypt H.S.
D	**Bezae Codices** – Greek and Latin – Fifth Century Common Era – Cambridge England G.S.
Gins	**Massoretico-Critical Text of the Hebrew Bible** – By C.D. Ginsburg –London 1926 C.E.
Gins.[Int]	**Introduction to the Massoretico-Critical Edition of the Hebrew Bible** - Ktav publishing House New York, By C.D. Ginsburg 1966 Common Era reprint
Gins.[Mas]	**The Masorrah** - By C.D. Ginsburg - Ktav publishing House New York,1975 Common Era reprint
GK	**Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar** – by E. Kautzsch and A.E. Cowley, Oxford England 1910 Common Era

Grn	**The Interlinear Hebrew English Bible – Violence I – III , by J.Green Wilmington, U.S. 1976 Common Era**
Int	**The Kingdom Interlinear Translation of the Greek Scriptures – Watchtower Bible and Tract Society, 1969 Common Era – a word for word rendering from Greek to English**
It	**Old Latin Versions – Itala, Second to Fourth Century Common Era H.S. G.S.**
J[1]	**Matthew**, Hebrew, Edited J. du Tillet with a Latin translation by J. Mercier, Paris 1555 Common Era
J[2]	**Matthew**, Hebrew, incorporated as a separate chapter in Tried Stone – by Shem-Tob ben Isaac Ibn Shaprut 1385 Common Era Manuscript of the 16th and 17th Centuries – Jewish Theological Seminary New York.
J[3]	**Matthew and Hebrews** – Hebrew and Latin, By Sebastian Munster, Basel, 1537 and 1557 Common Era respectively
J[4]	**Matthew**, Hebrew – by J. Quinquarboreus, Paris, 1551 Common Era
J[5]	**Liturgical Gospels** – Hebrew, By F. Petri, Whittemberg 1573 Common Era
J[6]	**Liturgical Gospels** – German – Latin Greek and Hebrew – By Johann Leipzig, 1576 Common Era
J[7]	**Christian Greek Scriptures in 12 languages** – including Hebrew – By Elias Hutter Nuremberg 1599 Common Era
J[8]	**Christian Greek Scriptures** - in Hebrew, by William

	Robertson, London, 1661 Common Era
J[9]	**Gospels**, Hebrew and Latin, by Giovanni Battista Jona, Rome 1668 Common Era
J[10]	**The New Testament in Hebrew and English** – by Richard Caddick – Vol. I-III containing Matthew through 1 Corinthians – London, 1798 – 1805 Common Era
J[11]	**Christian Greek Scriptures** – Hebrew, by Thomas Fry and others London, 1817 Common Era
J[12]	**Christian Greek Scriptures** – Hebrew, By William Greenfield, London, 1831 Common Era
J[13]	**Christian Greek Scriptures** – Hebrew, by A. Mccaul, M.S. Alexander, J.C. Reichardt and S. Hoga, London, 1838 Common Era
J[14]	**Christian Greek Scriptures** – Hebrew, by J.C. Reichardt London 1846 Common Era
J[15]	**Luke, Acts, Romans and Hebrews** – Hebrew, J.H.R. Biesenthal, Berlin 1855 - 1867 Common Era
J[16]	**Christian Greek Scriptures** – Hebrew, by J.C. Reichardt and J.H.R. Biesenthal, London 1866 Common Era
J[17]	**Christian Greek Scriptures** – Hebrew, by Franz Delitzsch, London, 1981 Edition
J[18]	**Christian Greek Scriptures** – Hebrew, by Isaac Salkinson C.D. Ginsburg - London
J[19]	**John** – Hebrew – by Moshe I Ben Maeir, Denver Colorado 1957 Common Era

J²⁰	**A Concordance of the Greek Testament** – by W.F. Moulton and A.S. Geden Fourth Edition Edinburgh 1963 Common Era
J²¹	**The Emphatic Diaglott** – Greek English Interlinear – By Benjamin Wilson, New Youk 1864 Common Era reprinted by the Watchtower Bible and Tract Society, Brooklyn , 1942 Common Era
J²²	**Christian Greek Scriptures** – Hebrew, by United Bible Societies, Jerusalem 1979 Common Era
J²³	**Christian Greek Scriptures** – Hebrew, by J. Bauchet, Rome 1975 Common Era
J²⁴	**A Literal Translation of the New Testament From the Text Of The Vatican Manuscript** – By Herman Heinfetter – London 1863 Common Era
J²⁵	**St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans** – by W.G.Rutherford – London, 1900 Common Era
J²⁶	**Psalms and Matthew** – Hebrew – by Anton Margaritha, Leipzig, 1533 Common Era
J²⁷	**Die Heilige Schrift des neuen Testaments** – by Dominik von Brentano – third edition Leiden, Netherlands 1967 Common Era and later editions
JTS	**Journal Theological Studies** – Clarendon Oxford
KB	**Lexicon in Veteris Testimenti Libros** – By L. Koehler and W. Baumgartner third edition, Leiden, Netherlands 1953 Common Era

KB[3]	**Hebrew and Aramaic Lexicon of the Old testament – by W. Baungartner third edition, Leiden, Netherlands, 1967 Common Era and later editions**
Leningrad	**Codex Leningrad Bible 19**[A] **– Hebrew – 1008 Common Era H.S. Legingrad, U.S.S.R.**
LS	**A Greek English Lexicon – By H. Liddell and R. Scott – Oxford 1968 Common Era**
LXX	**Septuagint – Greek – third Century BEFORE THE COMMON ERAH.S. A. Rahlfs, Deutche Bibelgesellschaft, Stuttgart 1935 Common Era**
LXX[(Aleph)]	**See** [(Aleph)]
LXX[A]	**See A**
LXX[B]	**See B**
LXX[Bagster]	**Septuagint (with an English translation by sir Lancelot Brenton, S. Bagster and Sons, London, 1851 C.E.)**
LXX[L]	**Septuagint (P. de Legarde, Gottingen Germany 1883 C.E.)**
LXX[Thompson]	**Septuagint (translated by C. Thompson – Pells Edition, London 1904 C.E.)**
M	**Masoretic Hebrew text found in Codex Leningrad Bible 19**[A] **as presented in BHK and BHS**
NW	**New World Translation of the Holy Scriptures – Watchtower Bible and Tract Society, Brooklyn, 1984 Common Era**

P⁴⁵	**Papyrus Chester Beatty 1**, Greek third Century Common Era Dublin, G.S.
P⁴⁶	**Papyrus Chester Beatty 2**, Greek c. 200 Common Era Dublin and Ann Arbor Michigan U.S.A. G.S.
P⁴⁷	**Papyrus Chester Beatty 3**, Greek Third Century Common Era Dublin G.S.
P⁶⁶	**Papyrus Bodmer 2**, Greek – c. 200 Common Era Geneva, G.S.
P⁷⁴	**Papyrus Bodmer 17**, Greek – Seventh Century Common Era Geneva G.S.
P⁷⁵	**Papyrus Bodmer 14**, Greek – c. 200 Common Era Geneva, G.S.
IQIsᴬ	**The Dead Sea Scroll of Isaiah** – Jerusalem, found in 1947 Common Era in Qumram cave No. 1
Sam	**The Samaritam Pentateuch** – Forth Century B.C.E. - Israel
si	**All Scripture Inspired of God and Beneficial** – Watchtower Bible and Tract Society, Brooklyn, 1963 Common Era
Sn	**Hebrew Old Testament** – by N.H. Snaith – Israel 1970 Common Era
Sy, Syᵖ	**Syriac Peshitta** – Christian Aramaic, Fifth centruy Common Era – S. Lee London, 1826 Common Era reprint by United Bible Societies 1979 Common Era
Syᶜ	**Curetonian Syriac** – Old Syriac – Fifth century Common

	Era of the Gospels — Cambridge England
Sy^h	**Philoxenian-Harclean Syriac Version — Sixth and Seventh centuries Common Era G.S.**
Sy^{hi}	**Jerusalem (Hierosolymitanum) Version**, Old Syriac — Sixth centruy Common Era G.S.
Sy^s	**Siniatic Syriac Codex — Forth and Fifth centuries Common Era G.S.**
Sym	**Greek translation of the H.S.** by Symmachus c. 200 Common Era
T	**Tragums**, Aramaic, paraphrases of parts of the H.S.
T^j	**Jerusalem Targum I (Pseudo Jonathan) Jerusalem Targum II** (Fragmentary Tragum)
T^o	**Targum of Onkelos — (Babylonian Targum) Pentateuch**
T^p	**Palestinian Targum — Vatican City, Rome, Pentateuch**
TDOT	**Theoligical Dictionary of the Old Testament — English Edition — Eerdmans Publishing Company — Grand Rapids, U.S.A 1974 Common Era and later editions**
TDNT	**Theological Dictionary of the New Testament** - English Edition — Eerdmans Publishing Company — Grand Rapids, U.S.A 1964 Common Era and later editions
Th	**Greek translation of H.S.** by Theodotion — Second century Common Era
TR	**Textus Receptus — of G.S.** by R. Stephanus 1550

	Common Era
Vg	**Latin Vulgate** – By Jerome c. 400 Common Era
Vg^c	**Latin Vulgate** – Clementine rescension (S. Bagster and Sons London, 1977 C.E.)
Vg^s	**Latin Vulgate** – Sixtine rescension 1690 Common Era
Vg^{ww}	**Novum Testamentum Latine secundum editionem Sancti Hieronymi ad Codicum Manuscripturum Fidem** – By J. Wardsworth – Oxford 1911 Common Era
VT	**Vetus Testamentum** - E.J. Brill Leiden Netherlands
W	**Freer Gospels** – Fifth century Common Era – Washington D.C.
WH	**The New Testament In the Original Greek** – by Wescott and Hort 1948 Edition
Zorell^{Gr}	**Lexicon Greek New Testament** – third edition – by F. Zorell Paris 1961 Common Era
Zorell^{Heb}	**Lexicon Hebrew and Aramaic True Testament** – by F. Zorell Rome, 1968 Common Era
*	**Reading of the original (first) hand of a manuscript**
c	**Reading of any corrector of a Greek Manuscript**

Conclusion

· The wealth of cross-references and technical information in this 1984 C.E, revised edition of the New World Translation helps one to see how the 66 books of the Bible form one interrelated, inspired whole, producing the fabric of the Pure Language, that of truth. (Zephaniah 3:9) By means of this in depth study, new vistas of Bible study can be opened up for those who truly are trembling at Yehowah's holy word. (Isaiah 66:2,5)

· It is our desire that by the full use of the several features of this special edition of the Holy Scriptures, that each reader will be helped to gain an accurate knowledge of truth, and that they will appreciate more fully that the Word of God is alive and exerts power to all reading it. (Hebrews 4:12) Those who continually feast on Yehowah's rich spiritual table by means of his living word the Bible will be happy. (Matthew 5:3)

Table Of the Books Of The Bible

Book	Writer (s)	Place Written	Completed By B.C.E.	Period Covered B.C.E.
Genesis	Moses	Wilderness	1513	Creation till 1657
Exodus	Moses	Wilderness	1512	1657-1512
Leviticus	Moses	Wilderness	1512	1 month 1512
Numbers	Moses	Wilderness and Plains of Moab	1473	1512-1473

Deuteronomy	Moses	Plains of Moab	1473	2 months in 1473
Joshua	Joshua	Canaan	c. 1450	1473- c. 1450
Judges	Samuel	Israel	c. 1100	c. 1450 – c. 1120
Ruth	Samuel	Israel	1090	11 years of judges rule
1 Samuel	Samuel, Gad, Nathan	Israel	c. 1078	c. 1180-1078
2 Samuel	Gad, Nathan	Israel	c. 1040	1077-1040
1 Kings	Jeremiah	Judah and Egypt	580	1040-580
2 Kings	Jeremiah	Judah and Egypt	580	1040-580
1 Chronicles	Ezra	Jerusalem?	460	1077-537
2 Chronicles	Ezra	Jerusalem?	460	1077-537
Ezra	Ezra	Jerusalem?	460	537-467
Nehemiah	Nehemiah	Jerusalem	443	456-443

Esther	**Mordecai**	**Shushan, Elam**	**475**	**493-475**
Job	**Moses**	**Wilderness**	**1473**	**1657-1473**
Psalms	**David and others**		**460**	
Proverbs	**Solomon, Agur, Lemuel**	**Jerusalem**	**717**	
Ecclesiastes	**Solomon**	**Jerusalem**	**1000**	
Song of Solomon	**Solomon**	**Jerusalem**	**1020**	
Isaiah	**Isaiah**	**Jerusalem**	**732**	
Jeremiah	**Jeremiah**	**Jerusalem, Judah and Egypt**	**580**	**647-580**
Lamentations	**Jeremiah**	**Jerusalem**	**607**	
Ezekiel	**Ezekiel**	**Babylon**	**591**	**613-591**
Daniel	**Daniel**	**Babylon**	**536**	**618-536**
Hosea	**Hosea**	**Samaria (District of)**	**745**	**804-745**
Joel	**Joel**	**Judah**	**820**	

Amos	Amos	Judah	804	
Obadiah	Obadiah		607	
Jonah	Jonah		844	
Micah	Micah	Judah	717	777-717
Nahum	Nahum	Judah	632	
Habakkuk	Habakkuk	Judah	628?	
Zephaniah	Zephaniah	Judah	648	
Haggai	Haggai	Jerusalem rebuilt	520	112 days in 520
Zechariah	Zechariah	Jerusalem Rebuilt	518	520-518
Malachi	Malachi	Jerusalem Rebuilt	443	
Book	**Writer**	**Place**	**Completed**	**Covered Dates C.E.**
Matthew	Matthew	Palestine	41	2 BCE – 33.
Mark	Mark	Rome	60-65	29-33
Luke	Luke	Caesarea	56-58	3 BCE – 33.

John	John	Ephesus	98	29-33
Acts of Apostles	Luke	Rome	61	
Romans	Paul	Corinth	56	
1 Corinthians	Paul	Ephesus	55	
2 Corinthinans	Paul	Macedonia	55	
Galatians	Paul	Corinth or Syrian Antioch	50-52	
Ephesians	Paul	Rome	60-61	
Philippians	Paul	Rome	60-61	
Colossians	Paul	Rome	60-61	
1 Thessalonians	Paul	Corinth	50	
2 Thessalonians	Paul	Corinth	51	
1 Timothy	Paul	Macedonia	61-64	
2 Timothy	Paul	Rome	65	
Titus	Paul	Macedonia ?	61-64	
Philemon	Paul	Rome	60-61	

Hebrews	Paul	Rome	61	
James	James	Jerusalem	62	
1 Peter	Peter	Babylon	62-64	
2 Peter	Peter	Babylon ?	64	
1 John	John	Ephesus	98	
2 John	John	Ephesus	98	
3 John	John	Ephesus	98	
Jude	Jude	Palestine ?	65	
Revelation	John	Patmos	96	