

Lessons on Translation of the Scriptures
Terms and Definitions

- I. Inspiration
- II. Original Autographs
- III. Manuscripts
 - A. Hebrew
 - B. Greek
 - C. Velum/animal hide/papyrus
 - D. Vaticanus (330 A.D.)
 - E. Alexandrinus (450 A.D.)
 - F. Siniaticus (330 A.D.)
- IV. Translation
 - A. Old Latin
 - B. Syriac
 - C. Latin Vulgate
 - D. King James Version
 - E. Revised Version
- V. Biblos (book, a collection of writings, not a separate manuscript)
- VI. Traditional Text (Greek New Testament)
 - A. Majority Text
 - B. Byzantium Text
 - C. Textus Receptus (TR)
 - D. Received Text (RT)
 - E. Ecclesiastical Text
- VII. Neutral or Critical Text—Greek New Testament text put together by Dr. Wescott and Dr. Hort which was used to critique the RT and was (is) the basis for all English translations since the 1880's.
 - A. Revised Version (Great Britain)
 - B. Ecclectic Text (patchwork)

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- VIII. Infallibility
- IX. Inerrancy
- X. Verbal, Plenary Inspiration
- XI. Divine Preservation
- XII. Uncials
- XIII. Minuscules
- XIV. Lectionaries
- XV. Providential Restoration
- XVI. Redaction—an edited work, done by a scribe or transcriber who either adds, removes, modifies or tampers with a newly prepared manuscript or a work of translation.