

English Bibles Are Seriously Defective

(When quoting scriptures, from the Rotherham Emphasized Bible New Covenant, I will substitute the Hebrew words Yahoshua (yeh-ho-shoo'- ah) for Jesus, Yahweh and Elohim for God and the LORD and ruah for pneuma (spirit).)

"If the King James Bible is good enough for the Apostle Paul, then it is good enough for me!" Funny, but many people believe this in some degree. English Bible translations have always been defective; some far worst than others, some even to the point of being blasphemous. Our discussion will place the errors of the English translations into one of three categories: Defective, Deceptive and Corrupt. Hebrew is Yahweh's language. All of his prophets were Hebrews, who thought in Hebrew. The Septuagint, the Greek translation of the Hebrew Old Covenant, written around 250 B. C., began the process of altering and in many cases, corrupting Yahweh's words; this continues unto this present day in all of our English translations. Are you aware that there are five Greek gods in the Greek translation of your Bible? Our seminaries do not study, 'Yahology,' the study of Yahweh, but rather, they study, 'Theology,' the study of Theos,¹ the Greek word for gods! The Words of Yahweh, being in Hebrew, are True but, as will be illustrated, the changing of Hebrew words into Greek words, begins the diluting, if not the deceptive or corrupting process, being diluted even further and/or corrupted when translated into English. For example, the Hebrew word, 'Sheol,' (the place of dead humans) got translated into Greek as, 'Hades,' (the abode of the Greek god Hades), which then got translated into English as, 'Hell,' (the fiery everlasting torture chamber). (Read Appendix A) This example is an illustration of absolute corruption and not defectiveness. Who is behind this corruption? The parable of Matthew 13:27-28 explains, "And the servants of the householder, coming near, said to him,—Sir! was it not, good seed, thou didst sow in thy field? Whence then hath it, darnel? And he said unto them—An enemy, hath, done this." The Good News is that you do not have to learn Hebrew because we live in an age where Yahweh's Sacred Royal Hebrew Words are, 'Retrievable,' for English readers, especially by Rotherham's Emphasized Bible, in connection with three books: Strong's numbering system, Theological Wordbook of the Old Testament (TWOT) and Theological Dictionary of the New Testament (TDNT). Bible software is also a must. I use The Online Bible (Official Web Site)² and Blue Letter Bible.³ The purpose of this article is: to expose defective, deceptive and corrupt Bible translations; to illustrate examples of Hebrew words, whose

¹ Theos in the Usage of Secular Greek. The word theos is used in both singular and plural, definite and indefinite, often with little distinction of sense between the gods, god, the god, and the godhead. The term does not denote a specific personality but the unity of the religious world in spite of its multiplicity. The Greek concept is essentially polytheistic in the sense of belief in an ordered totality of gods. Zeus as the father of gods and men brings this to expression. Since he has the first and last word, piety often associates him quite simply with god. Out of the plurality a hierarchy develops with families of gods and a pantheon. Zeus, Apollo, etc. are called gods, but so is the cosmos, and elemental forces may also be given the name. The deepest reality is god (the Greeks would have to reverse #1Jo 4:16 and say that love is God). But reality is manifold; hence the plural theoi. Heroes, unusual people, and outstanding rulers are also gods, so that in the emperor cult theoi is a designation of office. Finally, philosophers use the word for metaphysical forces, so that often they use as equivalents the divine, the good, the existent, and destiny. We see here a spiritualizing and moralizing of mythical figures which enhances their dignity but robs them of proximity. Through every change of form, however, the inner structure of the concept remains constant. (TDNT)

² <https://onlinebible.net/>

³ <https://www.blueletterbible.org/search.cfm>

meanings have been changed by the Greek and English language, retrieving the original Hebrew meanings, thereby recovering Yahweh's true communications to his children; also to equip others on how to retrieve Yahweh's truths through the study tools we have at our disposal.

Why are our English Bibles defective, deceptive and corrupt? Bible publishers produce books that people will purchase. If the people desire an accurate translation, the publishers will produce one. History has shown us that the majority of people do not want truth but rather they desire confirmation that what they believe is truth. An example of which is the account of the woman caught in adultery, which was a creation of men, remains in the majority of English Bible translations, pleasing the people. Robert Young's Bible, produced in the 1880's, surpassed all other translations in accuracy but the people did not want Jehovah and other inaccuracies in their Bibles. Joseph Rotherham produced an even more accurate translation, late 1880's, but the majority of people did not purchase it. Even today, the above two Bibles are not desired, meaning publishers will not publish them because people will not purchase them. Today, the most popular Bibles are the NIV, NLT and the NKJV. The NASB, which is the fourth most accurate translation, is not even on the list of the top 25 Bibles being purchased. Most pastors, who are supposed to be shepherds, seek to please their members, submitting to their preferences, following the traditions of men rather than truths of Yahweh. The six most accurate English Bible translations, beginning with the most accurate is: 1.) Rotherham's Emphasized Bible 2.) Robert Young's Bible 3.) ASV Bible (1901) & New World Bible 4.) NASB Bible 5.) ESV Bible.

Today, the Church speaks of the Church Fathers, who were Greeks and not Hebrews. The majority of them were converted Greek pagans (polytheists), never learning Hebrew, reading the Septuagint rather than the Hebrew text. Their teachings reflected their ignorance of Yahweh's truths. The Church Fathers are actually the Hebrew Apostles chosen by Christ, knowing Yahweh, Yah, Elohim, El and Eloah not Theos and Kurios. The Apostles knew Yahweh, the Law of Moses, the Prophets and the Psalms, as recorded in Hebrew, by dedicated professional scribes. Paul declares in Philippians 3:5, "Circumcised, the eighth day, of the race of Israel, of the tribe of Benjamin, a Hebrew of Hebrews,—regarding law, a Pharisee." Yahoshua spoke to the Apostle Paul in Hebrew.⁴ In contrast, the Greek Church Fathers created the Trinity, Mary the God-bearer, Hell and other false doctrines. Today's pastors are taught their teachings, of which, many are defective, deceptive and corrupt.

Yahweh's words are not ambivalent. Ambiguity is derived from the Latin, *ambiguus*, meaning, doubtful. Robert Young, in his Bible, published in the 1880's, showed that the KJV Bible used the English verb, 'destroy,' to represent forty-nine different Hebrew

⁴ Ac 26:14 and, when we were all fallen to the ground, I heard a voice, saying unto me, in the Hebrew language—Saul! Saul! why, me, art thou persecuting? It is hard for thee, against goods, to be kicking!

words.⁵ The only Hebrew word that is translated, soul, is nephesh (#05315). The NIV Bible translates nephesh in Genesis as creatures, being, lifeblood, life, people and 171 usages later in Deuteronomy 4:29, it translates nephesh, for the first time, as, 'soul';⁶ the English word, soul, according to Church doctrine, being an immortal substance.⁷ (According to Yahweh's usage, nephesh is not an immortal substance.) Do any of the readers of the NIV realize that nephesh has been translated into these different words? Some additional usages of nephesh, as translated by the NIV are in the book of Leviticus: Le 21:11 "He must not enter a place where there is a dead body [soul nephesh]." Le 17:14 "because the life [soul nephesh] of every creature is its blood." The NIV translators realize that translating nephesh, as soul, in these verses would go against the Churches teaching on the soul, as being immortal, therefore they disassociate nephesh's usages when it contradicts the Churches teaching, corrupting Yahweh's usage of nephesh; the first usage is in Genesis 1:20, which states, "And God said—Let the waters swarm with an abundance of living soul [nephesh], and, birds..." Yahweh uses nephesh 753 times in the Old Covenant. The NIV translates it soul, 110 times, while the NLT translates it soul, 40 times out of 753 usages. This is an illustration of how readers can be led to believe a false doctrine by selectively translating a Hebrew word, with the English word, 'soul,' when it validates the false doctrine and translating it differently when the usage would contradict the Church's doctrine.

A Criminal Investigation

Let us examine some of the evidence of the crime scene, being the English Bible:

1.) The word, 'Bible,' Latin for, 'book,' is no where to be found in Yahweh's Book. Yahweh speaks of his Book as the Book of the Covenant;⁸ the Word of Yahweh;⁹ the Word of Elohim.¹⁰ 2.) Have you ever wondered how the first Hebrew book of the Torah, B'reshit, (In the Beginning) got a Greek name, Genesis? 3.) Are you aware that there are twenty-four books in the Old Covenant and not thirty-six?¹¹ Also, are you aware that last

⁵ Young's Literal Translation of the Holy Bible, Confused Renderings of the King James Revisers.

⁶ Gen. 1:20, 2:7, 19, 9:4, 5, 12:5, Deu. 4:29

⁷ "The spiritual principle of human beings. The soul is the subject of human consciousness and freedom; soul and body together form one unique human nature. Each human soul is individual and immortal, immediately created by God. The soul does not die with the body, from which it is separated by death, and with which it will be reunited in the final resurrection." <https://www.catholic.com/qa/what-exactly-is-a-soul>

⁸ Ex 24:7 then took he the book of the covenant, and read in the ears of the people. And they said, All that Yahweh hath spoken, will we do, and will hearken.

⁹ Ge 15:1 After these things, came the word of Yahweh unto Abram, in a vision, saying,—Do not fear, Abram, I, am a shield to thee, thine exceeding great reward.

¹⁰ 1Ki 12:22 Then came the word of God unto Shemaiah, the man of God, saying:

¹¹ Lu 24:44 And he [Yahoshua] said unto them—These, are my words, which I spake unto you yet being with you: That all the things that are written in the Law of Moses and the Prophets and Psalms, concerning me, must needs be fulfilled." The Hebrew Bible is divided into The Law, Prophets and Psalms. The Torah (Law) contains; 1) Genesis, 2) Exodus, 3) Leviticus, 4) Numbers and 5) Deuteronomy. The books of the Nevi'im (Prophets) are categorized among either the Former Prophets; 6) Joshua, 7) Judges, 8) Samuel and 9) Kings or the Latter Prophets; 10) Isaiah, 11) Jeremiah, 12) Ezekiel. Together in one book are the 12 Minor Prophets; 13) Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi. The last of the three divisions, the Ketuvim (Psalms), contains poetry and drama in 14) Psalms, 15) Proverbs, 16) Job, 17) Song of Songs, 18) Ruth, 19) Lamentations, 20) Ecclesiastes, 21) Esther, 22) Daniel, 23) Ezra-Nehemiah and 24) Chronicles.

book of the Old Covenant is 2 Chronicles and not Malachi? 4.) We were raised to refer to Yahweh's Word as the Old and New Testament but the word, 'Testament,' is not in Yahweh's Word, but rather the word is, 'Covenant.' 5.) The narrative of the woman caught in the act of adultery (Jn. 7:53-8:11) was added by man to Yahweh's Book. 6.) Yahweh is used 6,831 times in the Old Covenant, although hidden in the majority of Bibles, it's never used in the Greek New Covenant. 7.) Yahweh did not name his Only-Begotten Son, 'Jesus;' the name, Jesus, being a man-made invention. The origin of many of these crimes began approximately 250 years before Yahoshua's birth, by way of the Septuagint.

The Septuagint

The Septuagint, the Greek translation of the Hebrew text, was a defective translation, which, in many cases, began a downward process of corrupting many of Yahweh's words and thoughts. This Greek corruption has been carried on for thousand's of years, even to this present day, where seminaries teach pastors Greek rather than Hebrew, thereby propagating the exact same errors done 250 years before Yahoshua's birth. Our present day pastors carry on the wicked tradition where Yahweh's very name is removed from his Word and replaced with the Greek name, Theos (God) or Kurios (Lord). For example, the very first time Yahweh unveils his name is in Genesis 2:4, which states, "These, are the geneses of the heavens and the earth, when they were created,—in the day when Yahweh God [Elohim] made earth and heavens." The Septuagint translated this verse as, "This is the book of the generation of heaven and earth, when they were made, in the day in which the Lord [Kurios] God [Theos] made the heaven and the earth;" the KJV and other English translations following the Septuagint.

Yahweh refers to himself as Elohim, El and Eloah, while the Septuagint translates all three words as, Theos (God). Psalm 18:29-32 illustrates this point; "For, by thee, I [David] ran through a troop, and, by my Elohim, I leapt over a wall. As for El, blameless is his way, The speech of Yahweh hath been proved, A shield, he is to all who seek refuge in him. For who is a Eloah, save Yahweh? And who is a Rock, save our Elohim? The El who girded me with strength, and set forth, as blameless, my way." The Septuagint translates the three words, Elohim, El and Eloah as the one word, Theo, and translate Yahweh as Kurios, as also does the KJV and the majority of other English Translations.

Yahweh Removed from His Word

The Septuagint removed Yahweh (#03068) and Yah (#03050) from Yahweh's Word and it appears, that they also removed it from peoples names, yah (jah) being part of the name, such as Elijah. Yahweh was used 6,831 times in the Old Covenant; these were all changed to the Greek word, Kurios (Lord), and it is still being done today in our English Bibles. Isaiah 26:4 declares, "Trust ye in Yahweh, unto futurity,—For, in Yah, Yahweh, is a rock of ages," but the NIV changed this verse to "Trust in the LORD for ever, for the LORD, the LORD, is the Rock eternal."

The Septuagint changed Elijah (#0452), meaning, Yah is El, to Helios (#2246), meaning, Sun God (Greek God) (1 Kg. 17:1). In the New Covenant, the KJV kept to the Greek by using, Elias (#2243, Helias, Sun God) (Mt. 11;14); Yah being removed from his name. (In the New Covenant, the KJV transliterated the Greek names but the Bibles today, including the NKJV, change the names back to the names they used in the Old Covenant, although those names are not correct.) Jeremiah's name is, Yirmeyah (#03414), meaning Yahweh has appointed, was changed to Ieremias (#2408), also being used in the New Covenant (Mt. 2:17), Yahweh being removed. Isaiah's name is Yesha Yah (#03470), meaning, Yahweh's help, was changed to Esaias (#2268) (Mt. 3:3), Yahweh's name being removed. Zachariah name is Zekaryah (#02148), meaning, Yahweh remembers was changed to Zacharias (#2197) (Mt. 23:35), Yahweh being removed. Joshua (#03091, Yehoshua), meaning, Yah is salvation was changed to Iesous (#2424), removing Yah from the name. (Read Appendix B) Yahweh named his Only-begotten Son, Yehoshua, not Jesus, in Matthew 1:21, because Yahweh would save his people through him, as he did with Joshua (Yehoshua) when Moses changed his name from Hoshea, meaning salvation, to Yehoshua, meaning Yahweh is salvation, in Numbers 13:16. We can view the pattern now of a corruption to Yahweh's language, whether it was done by the Hebrews, who produced the Septuagint, in order to hide Yahweh and Yah from the Greek unbelievers, we will never know. This same corruption, which I believe is from the adversary, is very apparent in our present day English Bibles. The Septuagint stayed somewhat faithful to names, which did not have Yah in them, such as Adam,¹² David,¹³ Aaron¹⁴ and Moses,¹⁵ which makes my point that the removal of, 'Yah,' must have been their purpose.

Yahweh does not have Greek gods in his Word. The Septuagint and the Greek New Covenant have five Greek gods in Yahweh's Word: 1.) Hades (#86 King of the underworld, Rev. 20:14) 2.) Thanatos (#2288 God of death, Rev. 20:14) 3.) Helios (#2246 Sun God, 1 Kg. 17:1; Helias (Elias) (#2243) Mt. 11:14) 4.) Dike (#1348 God of Justice, Acts 28:4) and 5.) Tartarus (#5020 God of Tartaros, 2 Pe. 2:4).

Retrieving Yahweh's Truth from the Greek Text

The Old Covenant is in Hebrew. Transforming English words back to Greek and then to Hebrew, the Hebrew word being it's true meaning, is a simple process. For example, the Great Commandment is Deuteronomy 6:4-5, which declares, "Hear, O Israel: Yahweh, is our God [Elohim],—Yahweh alone. Thou shalt therefore love [ahab] Yahweh thy God [Elohim],—with all thy heart, and with all thy soul [nephesh], and with all thy might." The New Covenant is in Greek. Yahoshua was asked what is the Great Commandment, by which he quoted Deuteronomy 6:4-5, "And, he, said unto him—Thou shalt love [agapao] the Lord [kurios] thy God [theos]—with all thy heart, and with all thy soul [psyche], and

¹² 76 Ἀδάμ Adam ad-am'

¹³ 1138 Δαβίδ Dabid dab-eed'

¹⁴ 2 Ἀαρών Aaron ah-ar-ohn'

¹⁵ 3475 Μωσσεύς Moseus moce-yoos'

with all thy mind." Transferring the Greek to Hebrew we have: 1.) kurios represents Yahweh 2.) theos represents Elohim 3.) agapao represents ahab 4.) psyuche represents nephesh. These Greek words are not equivalent to Yahweh's Hebrew meanings, so we replace the meanings of the Greek words with Yahweh's Hebrew meanings. For example, we replace the Greek word, agape, and it's meaning, with the Hebrew word, ahab, and it's meaning; agape representing ahab.

Yahweh is not in the Greek New Covenant but when kurios and theos are used to represent him, as a proper name, we replace kurios and theos with Yahweh. Yahoshua was being tempted in the wilderness, in Luke 4:12, where he responded, "And Jesus [Iesus], answering, said to him—It is said: Thou shalt not put to the test the Lord [kurios] thy God [theos]," which should be read as, "And Yahoshua, answering, said to him—It is said: Thou shalt not put to the test Yahweh thy Elohim."

The New Covenant Greek text is defective in many places. Psalm 110:1 declares, "The declaration of Yahweh to my Lord [adon]—Sit thou at my right hand, Until I make thy foes thy footstool." This verse is quoted, incorrectly, in Matthew 22:44, Mark 12:36, Luke 20:43 and Acts 2:34. Matthew 22:44 states, "The Lord [kurios], hath said unto, my Lord [kurios],—Sit thou on my right hand, until I make thy foes thy footstool," which makes no sense. We correct the above verses with "Yahweh hath said unto, my Lord...," which now makes sense. Another example is Luke 4:17-19, where Yahoshua read from the scroll of Isaiah. Compare the Hebrew text with the Greek text. Our Greek New Covenant text states,

"And there was handed to him a scroll of the prophet Isaiah [Hesaias]; and unfolding the scroll, he found the place where it was written: The Spirit [pneuma] of the Lord [kurios], is upon me, because he hath anointed me—to tell glad tidings unto the destitute; He hath sent me forth,—To proclaim, to captives, a release, and, to the blind, a recovering of sight,—to send away the crushed, with a release; To proclaim the welcome year of the Lord [kurios]."

The Hebrew text, actually states,

"The spirit [ruah] of My Lord [‘Adonay] Yahweh, is upon me,—Because Yahweh, Hath anointed me, to tell good tidings to the oppressed, Hath sent me to bind up the broken-hearted, To proclaim, To captives, liberty, To them who are bound, the opening of the prison; To proclaim—The year of acceptance of Yahweh" (Is. 61:1-2). [Isaiah name is actually, Y^esha‘yah ("Yah has saved" (Yah yasha‘) yasha‘is, #03467, to save.)

Yahweh's Hebrew truths are retrieved from the Greek and English language, thereby correcting the defects in the Greek and English Bibles.

Corrupting Words, Psyche

As was illustrated above, Hell, is a corrupting word and should not be in any Bible. Another example is our misunderstanding of the Hebrew word, nephesh, which has been selectively translated into the English word, soul. Nephesh has nothing to do with something being immortal or everlasting but on the contrary, we see dead souls and the soul being in the blood. Nephesh was translated into Greek, by the Septuagint, as, psyche (#5590).¹⁶ The Greeks, psyche,¹⁷ does not mean, nephesh, but rather it is immortal, separate from the body, leaving the body after death (Read the footnote below). This Greek false religion is part of Christianity today. It is proclaimed at every funeral; "absent from the body is to be present with the Lord." This is what people want to believe! Psyche is selectively translated, soul, when it meets the Churches teaching, but when it does not, it will be translated, life. For example, the NIV translates, Matthew 2:20, psyche's first usage, "and said, "Get up, take the child and his mother and go to the land of Israel, for those who were trying to take the child's life [psyche] are dead." You can see why they did not translate psyche as soul, in it's first usage, because, then it would read, "...for those who were trying to take the child's soul are dead." Another example is 1 John 3:16, which states, "This is how we know what love is: Jesus Christ laid down his life [psyche] for us. And we ought to lay down our lives [psyche] for our brothers." You can see why they did not translate, psyche, as soul, because then it would read, "This is how we know what love is: Jesus Christ laid down his soul for us. And we ought to lay down our souls for our brothers." All people with English Bibles are completely unaware of this deception. The

¹⁶ A. The Greek World.

1. Homer. In Homer soma is the dead body, words like melea are used for the living organism, and psyche is the vital force that resides in the members and finds expression in the breath. Hazardred in battle, the psyche leaves a person at death, goes to the underworld, leads a shadowy existence there, and may appear in dreams. The real self becomes food for beasts or in a few cases goes to the gods. The psyche has nothing to do with mental or spiritual functions. Terms like noos, kardia, or thymos are used to denote such functions. Bodily parts are their agents, But the noos, which one bears in the breast or which a god has put there, becomes a permanent and integral part of the person. A varied psychological vocabulary develops, but there is no master concept of soul.

2. Older and Classical Usage. psyche becomes a master concept in the sixth century B.C. The idea of retribution helps to bring this about. The psyche in the underworld assures continuity between this world and the next. The psyche, then is the epitome of the individual, The soma (body) comes to be seen as the sema (tomb) of the soul. Transmigration of the soul also finds supporters (Pythagoras). After 500 B.C. the psyche represents the essential core embracing thought, will, and emotion and not sharing the body's dissolution. The soul is not limited by space. It has a self-expanding logos. Communication between souls is possible. The soul's autonomy and higher worth are taken for granted. Moral instruction is a training of the soul for virtue. Medicine accepts the division of body and soul: the psyche is the self, or the seat of moral and spiritual qualities.

3. Plato.

a. Plato starts with the position of Socrates that we are to be judged by the state of the soul. But there may be conflict between resolve based on insight and spontaneous impulses that also originate in the soul.

b. Different parts of the soul have different ontological value. The aim is to insure for logistikon, its due control over other parts. Moral struggle is a flight from the world of sense and an approximation to intelligible being.

c. In its dominant part the soul is preexistent and immortal: it belongs to transcendent being.

d. The state is a larger model of the soul. So, too, is the cosmos. As life means movement, movement is proper to the soul as it is to the living organism of the cosmos. (TDNT)

¹⁷ 5590 ψυχή psuche psou-khay' from 5594; n f; TDNT-9:608,1342; {See TDNT 854 }

Rotherham will translate nephesh and psyche as soul but when it translates it as, life, it will footnote the change, unveiling the true way Yahweh is using his word, nephesh.

Changing Pronouns is Deception!

The Rotherham Bible is the only Bible that I know of, that is faithful to the text, such as keeping pronouns the way Yahweh had them recorded. When a translation changes pronouns, without notifying the reader, for whatever noble reason, then that translation can not be trusted! Pronouns are either, neuter, masculine or feminine, depending on the Hebrew or Greek noun. Ruah,¹⁸ the Hebrew word, translated, spirit, is feminine, while the Greek word, pneuma,¹⁹ which is translated, spirit, is neuter. English Bibles deceive it's readers by calling holy spirit a he (masculine) when it is a it (neuter), thereby keeping holy spirit as a God, the third person of the Trinity. In many cases, they will change the pronoun to an, it, when the spirit is a impure spirit.²⁰ The Rotherham Bible is faithful on pronouns, as will be illustrated below. Compare your English translation with these verses and you will discover their deceptions.

Rotherham Bible

Joh 1:32 And John bare witness, saying—I have gazed upon the Spirit, descending like a dove, out of heaven,—and it abode upon him.

Joh 3:8 The spirit, where it pleaseth, doth breathe, and, the sound thereof, thou hearest; but knowest not, whence it cometh and whither it goeth: Thus, is every one who hath been born of the spirit.

Rom. 8:16 The Spirit itself, beareth witness together with our spirit that we are children of God;

Rom. 8:26 ¶ In the selfsame way moreover, even the Spirit, helpeth together in our weakness,—for, what we should pray for as we ought, we know not, but, the Spirit itself, maketh intercession with sighings unutterable,

1Co 12:11 But, all these, energiseth the one and the same Spirit, distributing unto each one, peculiarly, even as it is disposed.

Arrangement of Words, Emphasized by Yahweh

All of the English Bibles, that I am aware of, except for Young's Literal Translation of the Holy Bible and Joseph Rotherham's Emphasized Bible, rearrange Yahweh's words to make it easier to read, thereby losing Yahweh's emphasis, in order that their Bibles would be purchased. (The customer gets what they want.) I will present a short explanation, with examples. Rotherham's Bible gives a detail explanation on Yahweh's emphasizes but I will only present an excerpt:

¹⁸ 07307 רוּחַ ruwach roo' - akh from 07306; noun feminine; [BDB-924b] {See TWOT on 2131 @@ "2131a" }

¹⁹ 4151 πνεῦμα pneuma pnyoo'-mah from 4154; noun neuter; TDNT-6:332,876; {See TDNT 643 }

²⁰ NIV Bible Mt 12:43 "When an evil spirit comes out of a man, it goes through arid places seeking rest and does not find it. Lu 11:24 "When an evil spirit comes out of a man, it goes through arid places seeking rest and does not find it. Then it says, 'I will return to the house I left.'

"Yet, varied as is the Emphatic Idiom of our Public Versions and numerous as are the examples which meet us in which that indication of stress has been turned to most admirable account, the pity is that it has not been resorted to ten times more frequently than is the case. For, be it observed, the Emphatic Idiom of the English is but a faint and fitful reflex of the Emphatic Idiom of the Hebrew and Greek! This fact is well known to scholars, though scarcely dreamt of by the general Bible reading public. A fact however it is, and one which can be substantiated just as conclusively as any law which governs language. The great point at present is that all this accession of force and guide to the sense is, in the Sacred Originals, secured simply by Idiom order of words, fullness of expression, repetitions and the like and is therefore both pervading and authoritative. It is "pervading": not, of course, as though all Scripture needed to be formally emphasized to the same degree. To imagine such a thing would be absurd; some styles of Sacred composition, instead of bristling with points, calmly flow on, keeping the even tenor of their way but "pervading" in the satisfactory sense of being ever available when required. Whenever a point has to be made, a quiet contrast to be rather hinted at than expressed, a sharp and sudden home thrust to be delivered, Idiom is at hand to accomplish it. From which, when the numberless living interests enshrined in the Bible are considered, it will be expected to follow and follow it does that a very large amount of indicated stress underlies almost every page of the Sacred Volume. And does it need to be repeated? Emphasis so conveyed is surely "authoritative:" which is not the same thing as saying there is no room for misapprehension in this place or in that; nor is it the same as affirming that all scholars are absolutely agreed about every little point. But the emphasis is "authoritative," inasmuch as it is in the original is a part of the original--is of the very spirit and essence of the original. And being in this way "authoritative," it is in all its main indications worthy of unspeakably more diligent heed in exposition than the most brilliant fancies of men who dream they may make what they please of Holy Writ. Sober students are bound by the laws of Grammar: they are equally bound by the laws of Emphasis."²¹ An example of adding emphasis to a sentence, which normally would be written, "I love you," would be to rearrange the sentence by stating, "You I love," or "Love I you."

Yahweh's emphasize will be illustrated in Psalm 23 in the Bibles of Rotherham and Young's. The NIV and NKJV Bibles, today's most purchased Bibles, will be used to illustrate the removable of Yahweh's emphasize.

²¹ Rotherham's Emphasized Bible, pg. 9-10.

Rotherham's Bible

(< > shows a Grammatical Inversion²²)

*Yahweh, is my shepherd—I shall not want:
<In pastures of tender grass,> he maketh me lie down,
<Unto restful waters,> he leadeth me;
< My life,> he restoreth,*

Young's Bible

(Young does not use symbols but the word order is maintained.)

*Jehovah is my shepherd, I do not lack,
In pastures of tender grass He causeth me to lie down,
By quiet waters He doth lead me.
My soul He refresheth,*

NIV Bible

*The LORD is my shepherd, I shall not be in want.
He makes me lie down in green pastures, (Emphasize removed.)
he leads me beside quiet waters, (Emphasize removed.)
he restores my soul. (Emphasize removed.)*

NKJV Bible

*The LORD is my shepherd; I shall not want.
He makes me to lie down in green pastures; (Emphasize removed.)
He leads me beside the still waters. (Emphasize removed.)
He restores my soul; (Emphasize removed.)*

A person can only see Yahweh's emphasis, by markings, in Rotherham's Emphasized Bible. Young's Literal translation of the Holy Bible maintains Yahweh's word order but without markings.

Robert Young's Literal Translation of the Holy Bible

Young's Bible is the only Bible that maintains the Hebrew verb's structure. The Hebrew language does not have verbs being in the past, present and future tenses but rather it's verbs are either complete or incomplete (perfect or imperfect). Our past tense is perfect (complete), while our present and future tenses are imperfect (incomplete). The Hebrew text does not have a future tense, the future tense, shalt, being an example. In the Hebrew Old Covenant, the KJV Bible uses the word, shalt, 1,510 times; Rotherham's Bible uses the word, shalt, 1,644 times while Young's Bible uses the word, shalt, 0 times. I will use Exodus 20:13-15 for an illustration, where the verbs are in the imperfect state (future tense does not exist in Hebrew):

²² In linguistics, inversion is any of several grammatical constructions where two expressions switch their canonical order of appearance, that is, they invert, which brings emphasize.

Young's Bible

'Thou dost not murder.
'Thou dost not commit adultery.
'Thou dost not steal.

Rotherham Bible

Thou shalt not commit murder.
Thou shalt not commit adultery.
Thou shalt not steal.

Young's Bible also unveils, in the Old Covenant, two additional Hebrew communications. 1.) "That the Hebrews were in the habit of using the perfect state (past tense) to express the certainty of an action taking place, even though the action might not really be performed for some time. And, 2.) That the Hebrews, in referring to events which might be either past or future, were accustomed to act on the principle of transferring themselves mentally to the period and place of the events themselves, and were not content with coldly viewing them as a bygone or still coming time; hence the very frequent use of the imperfect state (present tense)."²³ For example, David speaking to Goliath declares, in 1 Samuel 17:46,

This day doth [imperfect] Jehovah shut thee up into my hand — and I have [perfect] smitten thee, and turned aside thy head from off thee, and given [perfect] the carcass of the camp of the Philistines this day to the fowl of the heavens, and to the beast of the earth, and all the earth do [imperfect] know that God is for Israel.

While the NIV states,

This day the LORD will hand you over to me, and I'll strike you down and cut off your head. Today I will give the carcasses of the Philistine army to the birds of the air and the beasts of the earth, and the whole world will know that there is a God in Israel.

Two additional, very important, examples will be the Ten Commandments (Ex. 20:1-17) and the Great Commandment (Deu. 6:4-9). Nine of the commandments are in the imperfect state, while the first commandment is the only commandment given in the perfect state:

'Thou hast no other Gods before Me.

The Great Commandment is in the perfect state:

'Hear, O Israel, Jehovah our God is one Jehovah; and thou hast loved Jehovah thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy might, and these words which I am

²³ Young's Bible, Preface to the First Edition.

commanding thee to-day have been on thine heart, and thou hast repeated them to thy sons, and spoken of them in thy sitting in thine house, and in thy walking in the way, and in thy lying down, and in thy rising up, and hast bound them for a sign upon thy hand, and they have been for frontlets between thine eyes, and thou hast written them on door-posts of thy house, and on thy gates.

English Bibles will translate the above verses into the future tense (thou shalt, you shall), rather than the perfect state (past tense), as the Hebrew text does. Yahweh has expressed, by using the perfect state, rather than the imperfect state, that there are no options but only obedience to the First commandment and the Great commandment! These truths can not be observed in the other English Bibles. We must remember there is no future tense in Hebrew. (Also, there is no, a, or, an, in the Hebrew or Greek languages. All a's and an's have been added to our English Bibles; they having no textual authority.)

Conclusion

The words of Yahweh "...only extend to the original text, as it came from the pens of the writers, not to any translations ever made by man, however aged, venerable, or good; and only in so far as any of these adhere to the original, neither adding to or omitting from it one particle, are they of any real value, for, to the extent that they vary from the original, the doctrine of verbal inspiration is lost, so far as that version is concerned."²⁴ When a person speaks of, 'Hell,' or, 'Soul,' or, 'The Lord,' ask them what Hebrew word are they referring to? Sheol, nephesh and Yahweh can only be their answer, meaning, these Hebrew words do not have the meaning of their English usages. The Hebrew language is Yahweh's foundation and not Greek or English. Our English popular Bibles are defective, deceptive and corrupt; even the names of our Creator and Father (Yahweh) and his Only-begotten Son (Yehoshua) are not in these Bibles; the Rotherham and Young Bible's being the exceptions, even though they also have their flaws, as they themselves have reported to their readers. For additional Hebrew word studies, that will elevate your understanding of Yahweh's promises, read the articles in our Teleios Books.

Appendix A

SHEOL & GEHENNA

(Word Study)

*"For thou wilt not abandon my soul to Sheol,
Neither wilt thou suffer thy man of lovingkindness [hesed], to see corruption"
(Ps. 16:10, Acts 2:27).*

²⁴ Robert Young's Bible, Preface to the revised edition, 1862.

The first occurrence of Sheol is in Genesis 37:35, when Jacob, learning of Joseph's death, states, "And all his sons and all his daughters rose up to console him, but he refused to be consoled, and said—Surely I will go down unto my son [Joseph], mourning, to Sheol! And his father [Jacob] wept for him." Sheol (Strong's #07585) occurs sixty-five times in the Hebrew Old Covenant and eleven times in the Greek New Covenant, translated as Hades (Strong's #86).

(Note: People have translated, 'Sheol,' as, 'Grave,' but grave is the Hebrew word, qeber (Strong's #06913). Ge 35:20 And Jacob set up a pillar, over her grave [qeburâ 06900],—the same, is—The Pillar of the Grave [qebura 06900] of Rachel, until this day.")

E. W. Bullinger stated in his Critical Lexicon, under Hell (Hades), "If we enquire of it in the list of the occurrences, it will teach: 1.) That as to direction it is down. 2.) That as to place it is in the earth. 3.) that as to nature it is put for the state of death. Not the act of dying, for which we have no English word, but the state or duration of death. Sheol therefore means the state of death; or the state of the dead, of which the grave is tangible evidence. It has to do only with the dead. It may sometimes be personified and represented as speaking, as other inanimate things are. It may be represented by a coined word, Grave-doom, as meaning the dominion of power of the grave. 3.) As to relation it stands in contrast with the state of the living (Deu. 30:15,19; 1 Sam. 2:6-8). 4.) As to association, it is used in connection with mourning (Gen. 37:34-35), sorrow (Gen. 42:38, 2 Sam. 22:6, Ps. 18:5, 116:3), fright and terror (Num. 16:27, 34), weeping (Is. 38:3, 10, 15, 20), silence (Ps. 31:17, 6:5, Ecc. 9:10), no knowledge (Ecc. 9:5, 6, 10), punishment (Num. 16:27, 34, 1 Kg. 2:6, 9, Job 24:19, Ps. 9:17) and finally as to duration, the dominion of Sheol will continue until and end only with resurrection, which is the only exist from it (Hos. 13:14 and compare Ps. 16:10 with Acts 2:27, 31; 13:35)."

Sheol's sixty-five usages are: Gen. 37:35, Gen. 42:38, Gen. 44:29, 31, Num. 16:30, 33, Deut. 32:22, 1 Sam. 2:6, 2 Sam. 22:6, 1 Ki. 2:6, 9, Job 7:9, Job 11:8, Job 14:13, Job 17:13, 16, Job 21:13, Job 24:19, Job 26:6, Ps. 6:5, Ps. 9:17, Ps. 16:10, Ps. 18:5, Ps. 30:3, Ps. 31:17, Ps. 49:14f, Ps. 55:15, Ps. 86:13, Ps. 88:3, Ps. 89:48, Ps. 116:3, Ps. 139:8, Ps. 141:7, Prov. 1:12, Prov. 5:5, Prov. 7:27 Prov. 9:18, Prov. 15:11, 24, Prov. 23:14, Prov. 27:20, Prov. 30:16, Eccl. 9:10, Cant. 8:6, Isa. 5:14, Isa. 14:9, 11, 15, Isa. 28:15, 18, Isa. 38:10, 18, Isa. 57:9, Ezek. 31:15ff, Ezek. 32:21, 27, Hos. 13:14, Amos 9:2, Jon. 2:2, Hab. 2:5

The err of people being alive after dying, those who were evil being tortured (Hell), was inserted into Yahweh's Word by the Greeks. The Greek Septuagint, approximately written 250 BC, is the Greek translation of the Hebrew text. These translators use the Greek word, Hades, for the Hebrew word, Sheol, they having no other word, in their language, to represent Sheol. Sheol, being a place where all the dead go until their resurrection, became Hades, a place where people are alive being tortured. Hades also known as Pluto is a Greek god who is the god of the lower regions. " Hades was a son of the Titans, Cronus and Rhea, and brother of the deities Zeus, Poseidon, Demeter, Heres and Hestia. After Cronus was overthrown by his sons, his kingdom was divided among them, and the underworld fell by lot to Hades. There he ruled with his queen, Persephone, over the infernal powers and over the dead in what was often called "the house of Hades," or simply Hades. He was aided by the dog Cerberus. Though Hades supervised the trial and punishment of the wicked after death, he was not normally one of the judges in the underworld, nor did he personally torture the guilty, a task assigned to the Furies (Erinyes). Hades was depicted as stern and pitiless, unmoved by prayer or sacrifice (like death itself). Forbidding and aloof, he never quite emerges as a distinct personality from the shadowy darkness of his realm, not even in the myth of his abduction of Persephone."²⁵ Hades usages, in the New Covenant, are Matt. 11:23, Matt. 16:18, Lk. 10:15, Lk. 16:23, Acts 2:27, 31, 1 Co. 15:55, Rev. 1:18, Rev. 6:8, Rev. 20:13f.

²⁵ Britannica Hades (Greek Mythology)

The KJV, of 1611, translated, Sheol: Hell, thirty-one times, Grave, thirty-one times and Pit, three times. The NKJV of 1982, translated Sheol as Hell, nineteen times instead of thirty-one times. Robert Young's Bible, written in the 1880's, translated, Sheol, as Sheol, sixty-five times. Rotherham's Emphasized Bible translated, Sheol, as Hades, in the Old Covenant and the New Covenant, thereby showing the reader, Sheol's usages in the Old and New Covenant. The ASV of 1901 translated Sheol, as Sheol as does the NASV. The word, Hell, is not in Young's or Rotherham's Bible.

There are many Bibles (NIV, ESV etc.) today that do not translate Sheol as Hell, meaning there is no Hell in the Old Covenant!

Ge-henna (Strong's #1067), used twelve times. Ge is Greek for valley and henna is the name for hinnom. It is the Valley of Ben-hinnom, which is a valley (deep and narrow ravine) with steep, rocky sides located southwest of Jerusalem, separating Mount Zion to the north from the 'hill of evil counsel' and the sloping rocky plateau of the 'plain of Rephaim' to the south. Hinnom mean is, "lamentation." Yahweh in Jeremiah 7:31-32, declares, "And they have built the high places of Topheth, which is in the valley of the son of Hinnom, To burn up their sons and their daughters, in the fire,—Which I commanded not, Neither came it up on my heart. Therefore, lo! days are coming, Declareth Yahweh, When it shall not be called any more—The Topheth, nor, The valley of Ben-hinnom, but, The valley of Slaughter,—And they shall bury in Topheth, for want of place." Usages are in Jos. 15:8, Jos. 18:16, 2 Ki. 23:10, 2 Chr. 28:3, 2 Chr. 33:6, Neh. 11:30, Jer. 7:31f, Jer. 19:2, 6, Jer. 32:35. Gehenna, in the New Covenant, is being used figuratively as the Lake of Fire in the book of Revelation, where all those who are not written in the Book of Life are cast into, including death and Sheol.

(Note of interest: The word used in the Parable of the Rich Man and Lazarus, is not Gehenna but rather Hades.)

'Does Hell exist in the Word of Yahweh,' can be read at
http://www.teleiosministries.com/pdfs/Hell_the_adversary_and_Death/does_hell_exist.pdf

'The Rich man and Lazarus or the Intermediate State,' can be read at
http://www.teleiosministries.com/pdfs/E_W_Bullinger_Writings/rich_man_and_lazarus.pdf

Appendix B

Yahweh named his Only-Begotten Son

YEHOSHUA

(yeh-ho-shoo'-ah)

A name is a proper noun, which is to be transliterated and not translated. The United States of America is a proper noun and is not translated into Russian but is transliterated. The Hebrew language is the foundation of Yahweh's Word. The name, David (daw-veed, Strong's #1732) is David in Greek, English, Italian etc. etc. The problem is that the Greek and then English translators started translating proper names instead of transliterating them. For example, Miriam (meer-yawm, Strong's #4813, Ex. 15:20) was changed by the Greeks, who translated the Hebrew Old Covenant into Greek, which is known as the Septuagint, written around 250 B.C. changed her name to, Maria (Strong's #3137), then an English

translator changed Maria to Mary, when all along, our Lord's mother's name is Miriam and not Maria (Song Ave Maria) or Mary.

The prophet Joshua's name is actually, Yehoshua (yeh-ho-shoo'-ah, Strong's #3091, Josh. 1:1), meaning, Yah (Strong's #3068) is salvation (yasha Strong's # 3467) The Greeks changed his name to, Iesous (ee-ay-sooce, Strong's #2424) in the Septuagint. The Greek text of the New Testament, in Acts 7:45 and Hebrew 4:8, calls Yehoshua (Joshua) Iesous (#2424). English translators, in 1611 KJV, changed his name to Jesus (Acts 7:45, Hebrews 4:8), later on this name being changed to our present day Jesus (Jee-zus).

The Greek New Covenant Text, in Matthew 1:1, states, "The book of the generation of Iesous Christ...", Iesous (Strong's #24240) is the same name used in Acts 7:45 and Hebrew 4:8, which was representing Joshua, who we know his true name to be, Yehoshua. Matthew 1:21 now makes sense, which states, "...thou shalt call his name Yehoshua,— for, he [Yahweh], will save [yasha] his people from their sins. Moses changed Joshua's name from Hoshea (ho-shay-ah, Strong's #1954, Num. 13:16), meaning, salvation (Strong's #3467) to Yeh-oshua (Strong's # 3091), meaning Yahweh is Salvation (Num. 13:16).

Bible commentators and translators have known this for hundred's of years. For example, Adam Clarke's commentary, written around the 1830's, stated, under Matthew 1:21, "*Jesus, The same as Joshua (Yehoshua) from yasha, he saved, delivered, put in a state of safety. See on Exodus 13:9; Num. 13:16.*" E. W. Bullinger, in his Companion Bible, written in the early 1900's, stated under Numbers 13:16, "*Jehoshua. Name occurs over 250 times; see the first, Ex. 17:9. Sometimes Jeshua (Neh. 8:17). Greek, Jesus (Mat. 1:21, Acts 7:45, Heb. 4:8). In Deu. 32:44 called Hoshea again: Hoshea = saviour, or salvation. Je, prefixed = he by whom Jehovah will save.*"

(An error that has occurred, is that people are calling our Lord, Yeshua, which is incorrect. The Hebrew word, yeshua, (yesh-oo-aw, Strong's # 3444) is a feminine common noun, meaning, salvation, first used in Genesis 49:18; "For thy salvation [yeshua], have I waited, O Yahweh!")

Conclusion: A great percentage of the proper names in our English translations are completely wrong! Isaiah is Yeshayah (yesh-ah-yaw, Strong's #3470), Jeremiah is Yirmeyah (yir-meh-yaw, Strong's # 3414) etc. etc. but the name of YEHOSHUA, is the name Yahweh gave his only-begotten Son!

For advanced Bible teachings, go to www.teleiosministries.com

To here Yehoshua's name and learn Hebrew & Greek words, go to <https://www.blueletterbible.org/lang/lexicon/lexicon.cfm?Strongs=H3091&t=KJV>