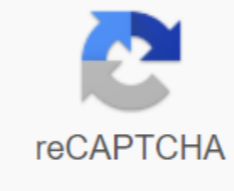




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DBG 5605ISBN 978-3-438-05605-4Clothing608 pp. Special Volume — Parallelperikopen / Parallel Pericopes2011DBG 5608ISBN 978-3-438-05608-5xvi, 121 pp. Critical edition of the Greek New Testament Nestle-Aland's Novum Testamentum GraeceLanguageKoine GreekWebsite Novum Testamentum Graece (Nestlé-Aland) and its history Part of a series on canons and the books Tanakh Torah Newim Ketuvim Biblical Canons Christian Old Testament (OT) New Testament (NT) Deuterocanon Antileomena Chapters and verses Apocry Jewish OTNT Author and Development Author Dating Canon Hebrew Old Testament canon Canon New Testament canon Composition of the Torah Mosaic author Pauline Epistles Petrine epistles Johannine works Samaritan Translations and Manuscripts Torah Dead Sea scrolls Masoretic Text Targumim Peshtta Septuagint Vetus Latina Vulgate Gothic Bible Luther Bible Bible Bibles Biblical Studies Arches Artifactology NT Problem Textual Category Biblical Criticism Historical Criticism Textual Source Form Canonical Redaction Interpretation Hermeneutical Interpretation Peshet Midrash Pardes Allegorical Interpretation Historical-Grammatical Method Literalism Method Prophecy Humor Humor Alcohol Ethics Alcoholism Bible bookvte Eberhard Nestle Kurt Aland The GNT-Committee, from right to left: Carlo Maria Martini, Kurt Aland, Allen Wikgren, Bruce Metzger and Matthew Black (with Klaus Junack, Aland's assistant), approx. It is also known as the Nestlé-Aland edition after its most influential publishers, Eberhard Nestle and Kurt Aland. The text, published by the Institute for New Testament Textual Research, is currently in its 28th edition, abbreviated NA28. The title is sometimes applied to the edition of the United Biblical Societies (UBS), which contains the same text (its fifth edition, UBS5, contains the text of NA28). This latest edition is aimed at translators and therefore focuses on variants that are important for meaning while the NA includes more variants. Methodology The Greek text as it is presented is what biblical scholars call the critical text. The critical text is an eclectic text compiled by a committee that compares the readings of a large number of manuscripts to determine which reading is most likely to be closest to the original. They use a number of factors to help determine likely readings, such as the date of the witness (the earlier is generally better), the geographic distribution of a reading, and the likelihood of accidental or intentional corruption. In the book, a large number of textual variants, or differences between manuscripts, are noted in the critical apparatus- the extensive footnotes that distinguish the Novum Testamentum Graece from other Greek New Testaments. Most researchers consider the oncial text to be the most accurate; however, some authors, such as Maurice A. Robinson[1] and linguist Wilbur Pickering,[2] Arthur Farstad and Zane C. Hodges claim that the tiny texts (the Byzantine-type text) more accurately reflect autographs or original texts than an eclectic text such as NA28 that relies heavily on Alexandrian text-like manuscripts. This view was criticized by Gordon Fee[3] and Bruce Metzger,[4] among others. Since the majority of existing ancient manuscripts are tiny, they are often referred to as majority text. It should be noted, however, that the majority text as a whole is by the editors of the NA28 (of which Metzger is one) as a constantly quoted emoin of the first exe, which means that whenever the text presented differs from the majority text, it is recorded in the device with alternative reading. [5] Other references consistently cited include the complete corpus of papyrus manuscripts available to authors as well as a wide range of other manuscripts including a selection of the tiny and the uncial. [5] The Novum Testamentum Graece summarizes the evidence (from manuscripts and versions) for, and sometimes against, a selection of the most important variants for the study of the New Testament text. While avoiding completeness (in the range of variants and in the quotation of witnesses), this edition provides informed readers with a basis by which they can judge for themselves which readings more accurately reflect the originals. The Greek text of the 28th edition is the same as that of the 5th edition of the United Biblical Societies The Greek New Testament (UBSS) although there are some differences between them in paragraph, capitalization, punctuation and spelling. [6] The critical device is different in both editions; The UBSS edition is prepared for translator use, and includes fewer textual variations, but adds additional useful material for translators. History Editions The first edition published by Eberhard Nestlé in 1898 combined readings of the Tischendorf, Westcott and Hort and Weymouth editions, placing the majority reading of these in the text and the third reading in the apparatus. In 1901, he replaced the New Testament of Weymouth with the text of Bernhard Weiss. In later editions, Nestlé began to note the certification of some important manuscripts in its device. Eberhard's son, Erwin Nestle, took over after his father's death and published the 13th edition in 1927. This edition introduced a separate critical device and eventually introduced consistency to the majority reading principle. [7] In the device only a few tiny ones were included. Kurt Aland became deputy editor of the 21st edition in 1952. At Erwin Nestlé's request, he examined and expanded the critical apparatus, adding many more manuscripts. This eventually led to the 25th edition of 1963. The most important Papyrus and newly discovered Onciales, such as 0189, some Tinsys (33, 614, 2814), were sometimes also taken into account. The great handwritten discoveries of the 20th century had also revised the necessary text and, with Nestlé's permission, Aland had undertaken to revise the text of Novum Testamentum Graece. Aland submitted its work on NA to the editorial board United Bible Societies of the Greek New Testament (of which he was also a member) and it became the basic text of their third edition (UBS3) in 1975, four years before it was either like the 26th edition of Nestlé-Aland. The members of the editorial board of the Greek New Testament of the United Bible Societies are: UBS1, 1966 Kurt Aland, Matthew Black, Bruce Metzger, Allen Wikgren, UBS2, 1968 Kurt Aland, Matthew Black, Bruce Metzger, Allen Wikgren. UBS3, 1975 Kurt Aland, Matthew Black, Carlo Maria Martini, Bruce Metzger, Allen Wikgren. UBS4, 1993 Barbara Aland, Kurt Aland, Johannes Karavidopoulos, Carlo Maria Martini, Bruce Metzger UBS5, 2014 Barbara Aland, Kurt Aland, Johannes Karavidopoulos, Carlo Maria Martini, Bruce Metzger in cooperation with the Institute for New Testament Textual Research, Munster[11] In 2011, the Global Board of the United Bible Societies appointed a new editorial board to prepare future editions of the New Zealand Novum Testamentum Graece and the New Testament. The committee is composed of Christos Karakolis (University of Athens, Greece), David Parker (University of Birmingham, United Kingdom), Stephen Pisano (Pontifical Biblical Institute, Italy, a University of the Holy See[12]), Holger Struwoff (Munster University, Germany), David Trobisch (Museum of the Bible / Green Collection Oklahoma City, USA) and Klaus Wachtel (University of Munich, Germany). [13] In all But Catholic epistles, the 28th edition of Nestlé-Aland reproduces the text of NA27 (the same text used in UBS4 and UBS5) and presents a revised critical apparatus and a rewritten introduction and annexes. In Catholic epistles, the text was published online with the Editio Critica Maior and its use of the genealogical method based on coherence (CBGM). The result is a change in just over 30 places. A more complete set of variants is listed in the multiple volume Novum Testamentum Graecum - Editio Critica Maior. A small number of textual changes in the most current edition were incorporated into the 28th edition of Nestlé-Aland,[14] published in 2012. Papyri 117-127 were used in this edition. Current Editions The na28 text is published by Deutsche Bibelgesellschaft (the German Bible Society). Greek: Novum Testamentum Graece, Standard 28th edition, ISBN 978-3-438-05140-0 Novum Testamentum Graece, Large Print 27th edition, ISBN 978-3-438-05103-5 Novum Testamentum Graece, Wide Margin 27th edition, ISBN 978-3-438-05135-6 Novum Testamentum Graece, 28th edition with A Concise Greek-English Dictionary of the New Testament (by B. M. Newman), ISBN 978-3-438-05160-8 Novum Testamentum Graece, 28th edition with Greek-German Dictionary, ISBN 978-3-438-05159-2 Biblia Sacra Utriusque Testamenti Editio Hebraica and Graeca (NA27 with the Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia), ISBN 978-3-438-05250-6 Diglot: Das Neue Testament Griechisch und Deutsch, ISBN 978-3-438-05 406-7 (with revised Luther and Common Bible in parallel columns) Nestle-Aland Greek-English New ISBN 978-3-438-05408-1 (with Revised Standard Standard 2nd edition) New English Translation-Novum Testamentum Graece New Testament, ISBN 978-3-438-05420-3 Novum Testamentum Graece et Latine, ISBN 978-3-438-05401-2 (with Nova Vulgata) Nuovo Testamento Greco-Italiano, ISBN 978-3-438-05409-8 (with the Versione Conferenza Episcopale Italiana) Manuscript Accuracy in the New Testament text, Kurt Aland and Barbara Aland compare the total number of verses without variants, and the number of variations per page (excluding spelling errors), among the seven major editions of the Greek NT (Tischendorf, Westcott-Hort, von Soden, Vogels, Merk, Bover and Nestlé-Aland) reached an agreement of 62.9%, or 4999/7947. [15] They concluded, Thus, in nearly two-thirds of the New Testament text, the seven editions of the Greek New Testament that we examined are in complete agreement, with no differences other than in the spelling details (for example, the spelling of names, etc.). Verses in which one of the seven editions differs from a single word are not counted. This result is quite astonishing, demonstrating a much greater agreement between the Greek texts of the New Testament over the last century than textual scholars would have suspected [...]. In the Gospels, the Acts and the Revelation, the agreement is less, while in the letters it is much greater. [15] For more than 250 years, New Testament apologists have argued that no textual variant affects key Christian doctrine. [16] Book Verses Variant-free verses Percentage Average variants per page Matthew 1071 642 59.9% 6.8 Mark 678 306 45.1% 10.3 Luke 1151 658 57.2% 6.9 John 869 450 51.8% 8.5 Acts 1006 677 67.3% 4.2 Romans 433 327 75.5% 2.9 1 Corinthians 437 331 75.7% 3.5 2 Corinthians 256 200 78.1% 2.8 Galatians 149 114 76.5% 3.3 Ephesians 155 118 76.1% 2.9 Philippians 104 73 70.2% 2.5 Colossians 95 69 72.6% 3.4 1 Thessalonians 89 61 68.5% 4.1 2 Thessalonians 47 34 72.3% 3.1 1 Timothy 113 92 81.4% 2.9 2 Timothy 83 66 79.5% 2.8 Titus 46 33 71.7% 2.3 Philemon 25 19 76.0% 5.1 Hebrews 303 234 77.2% 2.9 James 108 66 61.6% 5.6 1 Peter 105 70 66.6% 5.7 2 Peter 61 32 52.5% 6.5 1 John 105 76 72.4% 2.8 2 John 13 8 61.5% 4.5 3 John 15 11 73.3% 3.2 Jude 25 18 72.0% 4.2 Revelation 405 214 52.8% 5.1 Total 7947 4999 62.9% Influence Earlier translations of the Bible, including King James' version, have tended to rely on Byzantine-style texts, such as the Textus Receptus. A number of translations began to use critical Greek editions, starting with the translation of the revised version in England in 1881-1885 (using westcott and Hort's Greek text). English translations produced during the 20th century increasingly reflect the work of textual criticism, although even new translations are often previous translation efforts. A comparison of the textual and stylistic choices of twenty translations compared to 15,000 variations reads the following agreement with the 27th edition:[17] Abbreviation Relative agreement NASB New American Standard 1 ASV American Standard Version 2 NAU New American Standard (1995 updated) 3 NAB New American Bible 4 ESV English Standard Version 5 HCS Holman Christian Standard 26 NRSV New Revised Standard Version 7 NET New English Translation 8 RSV Revised Standard Version 9 NIV New International Version 10 NJB New Jerusalem Bible 11 REB Revised English Bible 12 JNT Jewish New Testament 13 GNB Good News Bible 14 NLT New Living Translation 15 DRA Douay-Rheims (US edition) 16 TLB The Living Bible 17 MRD Murdoch Peshitta translation 18 NKJV New King James Bible 19 KJV King James Version 1 20 See also the text of Alexandria-Byzantine type text-type text-type Text-type List of Bible verses not included in modern translations List of the main textual variants in the New Testament Textual Criticism Textus Receptus Westcott-Hort Western text-type References - Robinson Maurice A. and William G. 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