

**THE MOST MISUNDERSTOOD AND MISUSED  
VERSES FROM SCRIPTURE - Part II**

Reference: **Proverbs 29:18**

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The words “*vision, vision statements, visioneering and vision casting*” are common buzzwords in both the corporate and Christian community. For those that want to emphasize those concepts from a biblical perspective there is a temptation to misuse a verse from Proverbs in order to support their presentation.

**Proverbs 29:18** (King James Version, 1769 edition) “***Where there is no vision, the people perish: but he that keepeth the law, happy is he***”

Most often that verse is read or quoted from the older edition of the King James translation as most other more modern translations read much differently.

Question: Why do some Bible translations read differently than other translations?

Below are the basic reasons why there are sometimes differences between biblical translations.

One...Some translations use a different ancient language \_\_\_\_\_ to translate from.

There are two categories of Greek New Testament texts available to modern translators:

- The \_\_\_\_\_ text - We have some \_\_\_\_\_ known fragments of ancient Greek manuscripts. A manuscript is an ancient hand written copy of Scripture usually on papyri or parchment. More than 95 percent of available ancient Greek manuscripts represent this traditional text. The best “printed” representation of that text is called the \_\_\_\_\_ (Latin: received text). The argument is that because there are more available Greek manuscripts that represent the traditional text then it’s the better text.
  
- The \_\_\_\_\_ text - In 1881 two scholars named Brooke Foss Westcott and Fenton J.A. Hort printed a Greek New Testament that became known as the critical text. That text has been revised numerous times since then but that text has formed the basis for most modern translations. This Greek text is based primarily on just two fourth-century Greek manuscripts: Codex \_\_\_\_\_ and Codex \_\_\_\_\_. The argument is that because this critical text represents Greek manuscripts that are dated older then it’s the better text.

Two...Some translations use a different translation \_\_\_\_\_.

There are three basic translation techniques used in translating the biblical text.

- \_\_\_\_\_ equivalence (almost a word for word translation)  
Examples: older editions of the King James translation, the New King James translation, the New American Standard Bible and the English Standard version
- \_\_\_\_\_ equivalence (thought for thought translation)  
Examples: the New Living Translation and the New International Version.
- \_\_\_\_\_  
To paraphrase a sentence means to rewrite that sentence using our own words.  
Examples: the Living Bible and the Message

Three...Some words change in \_\_\_\_\_ over time.

The word translated into English as vision is the Hebrew word “chazown” and meant “dream, oracle and \_\_\_\_\_”

**Proverbs 29:18** (NKJV 1982), “Where there is **no revelation**, the people cast off restraint...”

The entire Bible consists of specific revelation from God.

**Definition:** Divine revelation is truth from God that man \_\_\_\_\_ have otherwise ascertained on his own.

The primary and most complete source of divine revelation we have available to us is Scripture. That means this revelation cited in **Proverbs 29** is a direct reference to Scripture so if we insert the word Scripture for revelation and then paraphrase this verse it might read:

“If there is no communication, interpretation and \_\_\_\_\_ of Scripture then people can act unrestrained.”

Pastor Larry’s paraphrase

Reference: **2 Timothy 3:16** and **17**

**verse sixteen**, “All scripture is given by inspiration of God and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness,”

**verse seventeen**, “that the man of God may be complete, thoroughly equipped for every good work.”

“The Scriptures were not just given for our information but for our \_\_\_\_\_.”

Evangelist Dwight Moody

