

Aramaic Version*Romanized letters*

mn	105
mTl	98
anwn	91
la	86
dla	80
gyr	78
wla	75
hw	66
el	65
hwa	54
hy	50
hww	46
lh	45
lhwn	43
aw	39
dalha	37
ant	36
wdans	1
bTlywtn	1
wmedrnythyn	1
dwrda	1
lrwxa	1
mnmTwl	1
Total Words =	6043
Lexical Density	48.29%
Conjunction w'	863 14.28%
letters/words	4.582161
# Lttrs.	27690

Greek Version

και	468
γαρ	157
εν	141
δε	131
η	104
οτι	73
εις	67
σου	63
ο	62
το	61
των	55
αυτου	54
τα	53
της	52
αυτων	48
τον	48
την	45
εστιν	44
προσωποις	1
υιων	1
υπολαμβανοντες	1
αμφιλαφεις	1
ιπποι	1
επιορκουσιν	1
ανεβη	1
ελεγχος	1
παρεστη	1
οροφοις	1

A comparison of Wisdom of Solomon in Aramaic and Greek Versions, as well as Hebrew & LXX OT and Peshitta & Greek NT's to ascertain original texts and their translations.

Total word data is 180 pages, so just a sample is shown here.

Total Words = 6945

Lexical Density = 43.23%

Conjunctions 599

letters/words 5.4

Lttrs. 37539

de/kai 0.279

Greek Version

words/Aramaic words **1.14**

Grk LD/Aram. LD = 0.89

Conjunctions **8.62%**

Is there a way to distinguish between a translation and an original document ? You betcha.

What I can't figure out is why no one has applied the method to the Greek NT. It is easy to find out if a document is an original or if it is a translation, and the Greek NT books all fail the **originals test** with flying colors !

They do strongly pass the **translations test** !

I also tested the Peshitta NT in the same way. The Peshitta passes the originals test and flunks the translations test !

I discuss these tests below.

The Wisdom of Solomon in two versions- Aramaic and Greek

The number of words in the Greek version is 15 % higher than in the Aramaic version .

*The Lexical Density (**Number Vocab. Words/ Total Number words**) of the Aramaic version is 12% higher than the Greek version.*

These facts support an Aramaic original for Wisdom of Solomon and a Greek translation, as embodied in the Greek version.

The ratios for LXX /Hebrew & Aramaic OT word #'s range from 1.44 to 1.78 to 1.

The ratios in the Greek NT/Peshitta NT range from 1.16 to 1.57 for books of more than 3 pages.

The lowest for a text of several thousand words in the Greek NT is

1.16 (16% higher than the Aramaic text)

Also Lexical Density of the Greek text is 43.23 , or 89.5% that of the Syriac version of Wisdom of Solomon's 48.29.

Every Old Testament Hebrew book has a higher LD than its LXX counterpart. Most are about 50% higher.

The LXX books have Lexical Densities (# unique words/ # Total words) ranging from 13 to 33.

Texts of more than 2000 words have LD's ranging 16 to 37.

Wisdom of Solomon is 6945 words in the Greek version. Its LD of 43% is significantly higher than any text of comparable length among LXX books or Greek NT books. This means it packs more info. per page than any of the other Greek books.

Original Greek works have higher LD's than Greek translations. Its just a fact of life. Translators simplify originals by using easily understood words, sometimes omitting redundant articles, prepositions, particles, pronouns, etc, & using one word to render two different original synonyms.

I have analyzed the first book (2700 words) of Homer's Odyssey. It has a LD of 51%.

Here are some other original Greek works more comparable in size to Wisdom of Solomon:

Greek Vocabulary List For:							
Sophocles, Ajax.							
Late 5th Cent. BC							
Words:	7915	Unique Words:	2480	Vocabulary Density:	3.192	50.99%	conjuncts 3.93%
Possible Key Terms:	125			Words occurring only once:	1556	7994.15	4166.4 52.1%

Due to some inaccuracy in "Unique Words" number calculation, Perseus' Vocab. Densities are consistently 67% lower than expected. I have compared their results for NT books with two other programs. The others agree with my corrected results in these charts, colored yellow for emphasis. The results may also be rectified by adding "Words occurring only once" to "Unique Words" and dividing that total by # Words. The discrepancy may also be that I have relied on "Type/Token" ratios, which some also call "Lexical Density". Type/Token is simply the number of Vocab.Words divided by number of Total Words. All claims I make for LD should be understood as referring to "Type/Token" ratio.

Greek Vocabulary						
List For:						
Aeschylus,						
Agamemnon.						
Words:	8188	Unique Words:	3089	Vocabulary Density:	2.651	62.40% <u>LD</u>
Possible Key Terms:	117			Words occurring only once:	2020	
						8269.88 5189.52 62.8%

Greek Vocabulary						
List For:						
Euripides,						
Medea.						
Words:	8033.00	Unique Words:	2222	Vocabulary Density:	3.615	43.21% <u>LD</u>

Possible Key Terms :	106			Words occurring only once:	1249	8113.33 3732.96 46.0%
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Greek Vocabulary List For:						
Apollonius Rhodius, Argonautica book 1.						
Words:	8963	Unique Words:	2222	Vocabulary Density:	3.615	41.98% <u>LD</u>
Possible Key Terms :	209			Words occurring only once:	1541	
						9052.63 3732.96 41.2%

Greek Vocabulary List For:						
Euripides, Heracles.						
Words:	7903	Unique Words:	2390	Vocabulary Density:	3	48.94% <u>LD</u>

Possible Key Terms:	132		Words occurring only once:	1478			
					7982.03	4015.2	50.3%

Greek Vocabulary List For:							
Euripides, Trojan Women.							
		Unique Words:					
Words:	7178	2442	Vocabulary Density:	3.016			55.96%
							<u>LD</u>
Possible Key Terms:	141		Words occurring only once:	1575			
					7249.78	4102.56	56.6%

Greek Vocabulary List For:							
Sophocles, Antigone.							
		Unique Words:					
Words:	7364	2417	Vocabulary Density:	3.016		1.202868	
							54.35%
							<u>LD</u>
Possible Key Terms:	82		Words occurring only once:	1585			
					7437.64	4060.56	54.6%

The above works are all comparable in size to Wisdom of Solomon. They have an average LD of 51.94% , 20% higher than Greek Wisdom of Solomon. Original written compositions have an average LD above 40%. 43% puts it into that likely category, taking its size into account. A few NT Greek books of about 2000 words or more have nearly that high an LD. All the Greek works above are originals, not translations. A 40% Lex. Density is an average number ; All original works combined average 40%; that does not mean all original works must have an LD of 40% or higher. Some will be lower, some higher. It also does not mean that an LD of 40 means a document is original. One LD is an indicator;It must be compared to ther works of similar size and known character.

The Aramaic text of Wisdom of Solomon has an LD of 48.29 % . This is much closer to the original texts shown above.

The number of Waw conjunctions is 14%, much larger than the Greek version's 8.6%. This is also characteristic of a Semitic original - Greek translation relationship , as per The OT. Hebrew & LXX.

Therefore the data strongly support the theory that Wisdom of Solomon was composed in Syriac (Aramaic) and translated into Greek . (See appended notes.)

The "de"/"kai" ratio is 28%, which is low, compared to early Greek works several cents. BC. , supporting a composition after 100 B.C..

The Hebrew books of **Proverbs** and **Job** are about the same size as Greek **Wisdom of Solomon**, and are original works. They have LD's of 45.5% and 47.0 %.

Other books of between 2000 & 10,000 letters are Judges, Ezra, Nehemiah, Ecclesiastes,Hosea, Esther, Daniel, Zechariah.

Their LD's are : 30.74 , 45.27 , 42.94 , 42.08 , 57.20 , 35.87 , 42.07 , 45.56 . The average for those is **42.71%** . Including Proverbs and Job, the ten avg. 43.42%.

Nine LXX books in the same size range are **Judges, Ezra, Nehemiah, Ecclesiastes,Hosea, Esther, Daniel, Zechariah** and **Ruth**.

The LD's are :17.31,26.67,27.97,26.37,33.82,28.56,22.96,28.05,30.84. The average for these is **26.95**.

None of the LXX Greek books comes closer than nine points under the 40% mark. Their average is 13 points under , at 27%.

The Peshitta NT books in the same size range are **Mark, Romans, 1 & 2 Corinthians, Galatians, Hebrews & Revelation**.

Their LD's are: 32.65, 37.01, 33.78, 41.32, 43.28, 37.05. Their avg. is **38.63**

Byzantine Greek NT books of 2000-10,000 words are **Mark,Romans,1&2 Corinthians,Galatians,Ephesians,Philippians,Hebrews, 1 John and Revelation**.

	<u>LXX</u>	<u>Hebrew</u>	<u>Greek NT</u>	<u>Peshitta NT</u>
Avg dev.	3.22	4.47	5.21	4.01
Judges	17.31	30.74	Romans 26.28	32.65
Ezra	26.67	45.27	Mark	37.01
Nehem.	27.97	42.94	Rev 21.12	33.78
Eccles.	26.37	42.08	Hebrews 36.41	41.32
Hosea	33.82	57.2	2 Cor. 30.38	43.28
Esther	28.56	35.87	1 Cor. 27.11	37.05
Daniel	22.96	42.07	Galatians 37.44	45.31 Galatians has 1940 letters, just 60 shy of the
Zech.	28.05	<u>45.56</u>	Ephesians 34.72	38.62857 2000 min.
Ruth	<u>30.84</u>	42.71625	Philippians	
	26.95		1 John <u>22.74</u>	
	Greek LD/Hebrew B† 63.09%		29.525	LD/Peshit 76.43%

26.95 (+) 3.2 42.7(+)- 5.2

29.5 (+) 5.2 38.6 (+) 4.0

Greek Classics

Sophocles

5.22

Sophocles, Ajax 52.12

Aeschylus, Agamemnon 62.75

Euripides, Medea 46.01

Apollonius, Argonauts 41.24

Euripides, Heracles 50.3

Euripides, Trojan War 56.59

Sophocles, Antigone 54.59**51.94286**

The Hebrew OT books rate as original works, especially compared to The LXX books of comparable size. Lexical Densities tend to decrease as text size increases (inversely proportional) . That is why I have kept size from 2000 (1940) to 10,000 words. The nine LXX books avg. **27** + or - 3.2. The eight qualifying Hebrew books avg. **42.7** + or - 5.2.

The eight qualifying Greek NT books avg. LD is **29.5** (+) 5.2 .The seven Peshitta books avg. LD is **38.62**.

Linguistics scholars have determined that translations tend to have lower LD's than their originals.

In a German study , Silvia Hansen wrote:

According to (H1), the lexical density in translations should be lower than in a monolingually comparable corpus. The analysis shows that in fact, lexical density is lower in the German translations, if only slightly, and we can thus interpret this result as simplification. In addition, this result may be interpreted as normalization and count as counter evidence to shining-through.

Simplification.

Translations tend to use simpler language than original texts in the same language as the TL, possibly to optimize the readability of the target language text. Possible measures for simplification are average sentence length, lexical density and type-token ratio, the latter being a standard measure for the vocabulary variation in a text.

It is commonly assumed in translation studies that translations are specific kinds of texts that are not only different from their original source language (SL) texts, but also from comparable original texts in the same language as the target language (TL). For instance, it has often been observed that translations tend to be longer than their SL originals, on the one hand, and that they are simpler than their SL originals or than comparable original texts in the TL, on the other hand.

Others have written similarly of Lexical Density and Type Token Ratio.

For this study, the relative value of LD or Type Token ratios are more important than the absolute measurements.

I know of no study comparing The Greek NT with either original Greek texts or with The Peshitta NT. I have decided to fill that void myself.

Daniel 2:4-7:28 in Aramaic has 3603 words; The LXX of that passage has 5388 words.

The entire book of Daniel in Hebrew-Aramaic has 5949 words and 2488 distinct words. That is a 41.82% ratio for the Aramaic-Hebrew Daniel. The book of Daniel in The LXX has 9932 words and 2431 distinct words. That is a LXX Type/Token or LD ratio of 24.48%.

Byz. Greek Mark has 11,671 words, the closest total to this of Daniel. Smaller books will tend to have higher ratios of distinct words, all else being equal. The Greek Mark Lexical Density is 24.78%.

The Gospel of Mark ratio and the average for all the Gospels is about the same as that for The Greek of Daniel.

The Peshitta Gospels and The Hebrew-Aramaic Daniel have significantly higher ratios than their Greek counterparts.

I predicted, before running Codecracker on The LXX of Daniel, that on the basis of the Greek

book of Mark statistics, the LXX of Daniel would have 9262 words and 2311 distinct words. The word total was based on the Torah ratio of Greek LXX words to Hebrew words and the total number of Hebrew-Aramaic words in Daniel.

1.556900319

My estimates were off by 7% and 5% , respectively.

9262 is 93% of 9932 and 2311 is 95% of 2488.

The OT books Ezra and Daniel have large sections written in Aramaic. I have combined the four Aramaic chapters in Ezra with the six Aramaic chapters in Daniel to analyze and compare them to The LXX Greek translation. Here are the stats.:

	<u>Dan & Ezra Aramaic</u>	<u>Dan & Ezra Aram. Sections in LXX Greek</u>
Lex. Density	37.09%	24.39%
# Words	4551	7839

The Dan. -Ezra Aramaic OT text has a LD (**37.09**) very close to the average Peshitta text as analyzed above (**38.62**).

The LXX of that section has **24.39%**. The Greek NT book closest in size to the LXX section is Romans.

It has 7651 words- just 188 words under the LXX. Its LD is 26.28. Guess what the LD of The book of Romans in The Peshitta is. That's right, it is **37.01** !

	<u>Peshitta Romans</u>	<u>Greek Romans</u>
Lex. Density	37.01	26.28% 1.890%
# Words	5768	7651

Greek Romans, the NT book closest in size to the OT LXX of the Aramaic in the OT, has an LD less than 2 points higher and the Peshitta counterpart text of Romans has the same Lex. Density as the Aramaic OT section !

Revelation in The Aramaic Crawford mss. has 6329 words and a LD of **37.05** . Greek Revelation in Byzantine text has an LD of 21.12 !
This is just too good !

The Peshitta as a whole is the original NT. I have established this in at least ten studies, scientific, mathematical, linguistic and historical.

Doctrinal considerations also support this very strongly. I have even analyzed letter frequencies used in books written by the same author in Aramaic as compared to Greek. They support an Aramaic original throughout. Linguists use Lexical Density to discern between an original and its translation. The original will have a higher LD ratio (ratio of unique words to total number of words in a text). The Peshitta books have higher LD's than their Greek counterparts for every single book in the NT !

The same applies to the Old Testament Hebrew books as compared to The LXX Greek translation books of the OT.

And the Peshitta has much coded material which is not found in the Greek NT. I have found also several long coded messages several sentences long in Aramaic and Hebrew in the Peshitta which run through the entire NT several times in a loop (called a toroidal search).

No matter how one analyzes it, The Peshitta is the original text. The Greek NT cannot qualify as an original composition. Its Greek is also not high quality at all. The LD's (info. concentration) of Homer , Sophocles and Polybius and all Classic Greek authors are much higher than those of the Greek NT books. The Peshitta NT has equivalent LD's to the Classic originals. It is time to rid ourselves of the unfounded dogma of Greek primacy and establish the truth of the matter with hard mathematical , scientific ,Theological and historical facts.

What does all this mean ?

It means that The Greek NT is a translation of The Aramaic Peshitta NT. The stats for the Greek NT can be used to predict the results for the Greek OT (LXX) , which we know is translated from The Hebrew-Aramaic OT.

I don't know how many more ways this can be demonstrated. I have enlisted Bible codes, Alep-Tau codes, word pair comparisons, letter frequency analysis, historical evidence, grammatical evidence and doctrinal - inspirational evidence, as well as numerical structure - (though not formally). Added to the split word examples, word plays, poetic nature of The Peshitta , and plain common sense position of Peshitta primacy extensively researched and written by others (notably Paul Younan and associates of Peshitta.org), there is also the "Lost in Translation" study, involving the loss of prepositions, pronouns and conjunctions in the Greek NT and in the LXX Greek OT, compared to the greater numbers of the same in The Peshitta NT and Hebrew OT.

The same phenomenon can be observed with the numbers of Divine Names in the Greek and Aramaic texts of the NT.

Many thousands of data have been compiled , all supporting Peshitta primacy.

If there are more proofs, they will be found; the evidence will mount skyward, pouring down earthward from Heaven, till it "cover the earth as the waters cover the sea", and then perhaps, just perhaps, brutish men will acknowledge God in Heaven , and that He has spoken to mankind and left the record of it in the Aramaic of The Peshitta and The Hebrew of Moses and the Prophets.

Of course it will be so, as it is written:

8 For my thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways, saith the LORD.

