

New Testament Entropy

I will make this simple: I have a program called Codecracker, written by Randy Ingermanson, author of , Who Wrote The Bible Code ? This software is designed to search for codes in a text, either Hebrew, Greek or English. It also analyzes the text and gives statistics, such as the total number of words and number of vocabulary words. The latter two functions are all I was concerned with in this study. My hypothesis is that a translation of an extensive text will simplify that text by using one translation word, more often than not, for two or more original words, thus reducing the vocabulary to total word number ratio.

A simple example for Greek to English translation is "Agapay" and "Philay" - two Greek words translated "Love" in English.

Here are three versions of The Gospel of Luke:

The KJV is a translation of the Byzantine Greek text: Its Vocab. to Total Words ratio is 9.2%

The Byzantine Greek has 23.2% ratio- much higher than the English version.

The Western (Gwilliams & Pusey) Peshitta Luke has a 29.6% ratio- significantly higher than The Greek version.

<u>Luke KJV</u>	
Tot.Words	25939
Distinct Wds.	2387
Dist/Tot.%	9.20%

<u>Luke Byz Greek</u>	
Tot.Words	19887
Distinct Wds.	4608
Dist/Tot.%	23.17%

<u>Luqa Peshitta</u>	
Tot.Words	15235
Distinct Wds.	4502
Dist/Tot.%	29.55%

Following is a comparison of the Gospels and Acts , along with comparisons of the entire NT texts for the aforementioned versions

Tot. Trigrams	55664	679751
Distinct Trigrams	4109	5517
Dist/Tot.	7.38%	0.812%

The Torah is a good model by which to test the above hypothesis of Vocab. To Total Words ratios. The LXX Torah is a known translation of The Hebrew Torah, made about 270 B.C. in Alexandria , Egypt under the order of the Greek King Ptolemy.

The Torah LXX is the most accurate part of the LXX as the Hebrew Torah is the best preserved section of The Hebrew Bible.

The Torah is also large enough to represent a fair test of the translation hypothesis and set a standard by which to compare NT results.

	<u>Torah- Koren Hebrew</u>	<u>Torah LXX</u>	<u>Torah- KJV</u>	<u>LXXE</u>	
Tot.Words	79976	124519	1.56 156739	1.96 157879	1.27
Distinct Wds.	12830	11499	4796		
Dist/Tot.	16.04%	9.23%	3.06%		<u>Heb/KJV</u> <u>Heb/LXX</u> 5.24 1.74
Tot. Trigrams	304803	526064	633173		
Distinct Trigram	7449	5330	5801		
Dist/Tot.	2.44%	1.01%	0.92%		

Theoretically, a translation should exhibit less variety and a smaller vocabulary/# words ratio, simply because a translator's goal is to simplify a text to make it readable for his audience, hence, in more cases than not, he will translate two or more original words with one translation vocab. word. Often he will also simply drop original words that seem superfluous to the translation language syntax, grammar and style.

Notice that the Vocab./# Words ratio for the Hebrew Torah is 16% , the LXX has 9.2% and The KJV Torah has 3 %.

Notice that the Vocab./# Words ratio for the Peshitta NT is 15% , the Greek NT has 12.3% and The KJV NT has 4.6 %.

This ratio trend holds for all comparisons in the Gospels and Acts; The Vocab./Total # wds. ratio is smaller for the translation of a text than for its original.

Some other notable facts are : The Old Syriac of John's Gospel has a Vocab. to Total Words ratio of 19.55% - lower than the Peshitta Gospel of John's 22.19% but higher than The Byzantine Greek John's 16.24%.

This suggests that the Old Syriac not a translation of the Greek but a revision of The Peshitta toward a Greek exemplar.

The Eastern Peshitta shows also a slightly higher Vocab. to Total Words ratio than the Western Peshitta- only 0.05 percentage points higher, but enough to suggest that the few textual differences in The Eastern version may be original and the Western readings in error. This is not conclusive, since the difference is so small and the Eastern text used here is an imperfect collation of the Western text corrected by hand to conform to Eastern readings in notable places and also without the five Western books in the General Epistles and Revelation.

On the other hand, the fact that the Western canon results are so close to the Eastern canon results strongly supports the Western canon in Aramaic to be the original behind the Byzantine Greek and Critical Greek NT.

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.

24.48% of the words in Greek Daniel are distinct- very close to the 24.84% for Greek Mark, the smallest NT book studied.

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 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 is the first ratio; 5949 is the total for Hebrew-Aramaic Daniel.

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

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

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.

9 For as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways, and my thoughts than your thoughts.

10 For as the rain cometh down, and the snow from heaven, and returneth not thither, but watereth the earth, and maketh it bring forth and bud, that it may give seed to the sower, and bread to the eater:

11 So shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth: it shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it. [Isaiah 55:8-11](#)

Isa 11:9 They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain: for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the LORD, as the waters cover the sea.