

Read Me First

The Modern Literal Version uses hyphens as a way to show 2 or more English words are 1 single Greek word and for concordance look ups. Please ignore all of them until you finish reading the MLV using the Simple Reading Schedule below. It is important to read the first 6 listings of the Definitions Section to understand what * and ° (degree signs) mean. Later after you finish reading the Modern Literal Version New Testament once, you may want to reread the Definitions section more closely. Remember the MLV is a one of a kind translation as you read it and for a while it will feel very foreign from the 'English Teacher Translations' of recent years (about 49 out of every 50 translations made) and the 'Revolving door of KJV traditions modernized and revisited.'

Simple Reading Schedule

This is a simple reading schedule designed to be followed for 20 minutes a day over a 2-month period. Empty your mind. Read God's Word like a child would for the first time. Never read it with preconceived ideas or thoughts or to prove something! Remember to pray. Don't try to understand everything. Note what you don't understand and move on. Reread those notes later and they may make more sense. This arrangement is for better understanding by letting books build on each other. It is arranged roughly in chronological order. Use Sundays to catch up on days you could not spend 20 minutes with the Word of God. If you have never read the Bible, always start with the New Testament. The New Testament is what you will be judged by, not the Old Testament. It is not wise to read the Old Testament and New Testament together; the O.T. Jewish Law may be confused with N.T. teachings. Spend the first Monday reading the Preface and other non-bible sections to familiarize yourself with the MLV's style of translation.

The Modern Literal Version's strongest feature is its consistency in translating the original Greek words into the same English word(s) every time, then not using the same English word for multiple Greek words. You should read the Modern Literal Version once all the way through and do not use any other translation during this time to gain knowledge from this uniformity. Then you too will understand why so many of the emails to us are 'I have learned so much just reading the MLV once,' or similar.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Non-Bible Material	Mark 1-3	Mark 4-7	Mark 8-11	Mark 12-14	Mark 15-Matthew 4
Matthew 5-8	Matthew 9-12	Matthew 13-16	Matthew 17-21	Matthew 22-25	Matthew 26-28
John 1-4	John 5-7	John 8-11	John 12-16	John 17-21	Luke 1-3
Luke 4-7	Luke 8-10	Luke 11-14	Luke 15-18	Luke 19-21	Luke 22-24
Acts 1-4	Acts 5-8	Acts 9-12	Acts 13-16	Acts 17-20	Acts 21-24
Acts 25-28	James 1-5	1Th-2Th	Galatians 1-6	1Cor 1-8	1Cor 9-15
1Cor 16 - 2Cor 6	2Cor 7-13	Rom 1-5	Rom 6-11	Rom 12-16	Ephesians 1-6
Philippians 1-4	Colossians 1-4	1Pet-2Peter	Jude - 1Tim 4	1Tim 5- Heb 2	Hebrews 3-9
Hebrews 10-13	1 John - 3 John	Revelation 1-3	Revelation 4-9	Revelation 10-14	Revelation 15-20
Revelation 21-22					

To read the New Testament as the events happened, go to Mark 1 and follow the {[Harmony of the New Covenant](#)} sections.

Definitions [TOC](#)

* **Asterisks** are used for denoting words listed in this 'Definitions' section below. These are for the few instances where the English translation does not lend itself to a satisfactory meaning of the underlying Greek word. In addition, we use an asterisk to denote the difference between one English word that is being used for two different Greek words (for example, see **Age*** below.) This substantially aids word studies and concordance look ups.

° **Degree signs** are used to denote plural you° and commands where a plural subject are not clearly stated (imperative 2nd person plural most often).

- **Hyphens** are used in those places where two English words come from a single Greek word. These are a particular benefit to Bible students who wish to cross-reference words to the MLV Concordance and the MLV Greek Lexicon and Greek Concordance. They helped make our programming to create 7 reference books so much easier.

Italicized words are words not found directly in the Greek but implied by the context, needed to help show action, tense or expansion of the meaning of words that the literal English does not convey, remove the possible appearance of a contradiction, etc.

Since the MLV is literal, not 'thought-for-thought,' supplied words are of significant assistance for those phrases which are exceptionally difficult to read. By pointing out these words using italics, the reader has the option to disregard them.

A, An (indefinite articles) are always supplied words in English but not marked with italics in the text.

Names of the Books and Letters, chapters and verses are man-made. Some sentences and discussions bridge those man-made boundaries in the MLV.

Proper Names are rendered as Old Testament names like 'Abraham' or by traditional ones like 'Jesus' (sort of Greek), Mary (Mariam), etc.
