# figs-declarative

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| **NO** | **ENGLISH** | **TRANSLATION** |
| 1 | Statements — Other Uses |  |
| 2 |  |  |

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| **NO** | **ENGLISH** | **TRANSLATION** |
| 1 | What other uses are there for statements? |  |

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| **NO** | **ENGLISH** | **TRANSLATION** |
| 1 | ### Description |  |
| 2 |  |  |
| 3 | Normally statements are used to give information. Sometimes they are used in the Bible for other functions. |  |
| 4 |  |  |
| 5 | #### Reason This Is a Translation Issue |  |
| 6 |  |  |
| 7 | Some languages would not use a statement for some of the functions that statements are used for in the Bible. |  |
| 8 |  |  |
| 9 | ### Examples From the Bible |  |
| 10 |  |  |
| 11 | Statements are normally used to give \*\*information\*\*. All of the sentences in John 1:6-8 below are statements, and their function is to give information. |  |
| 12 |  |  |
| 13 | > There was a man who was sent from God, whose name was John. He came as a witness in order to testify about the light, that all might believe through him. John was not the light, but came that he might testify about the light. (John 1:6-8 ULT) |  |
| 14 |  |  |
| 15 | A statement can also be used as a \*\*command\*\* to tell someone what to do. In the examples below, the high priest used statements with the verb “will” to tell people what to do. |  |
| 16 |  |  |
| 17 | > He commanded them, saying, “This is what you \*\*must\*\* do. A third of you who come on the Sabbath \*\*will\*\* keep watch over the king’s house, and a third \*\*will\*\* be at the Sur Gate, and a third at the gate behind the guardhouse.” (2 Kings 11:5 ULT) |  |
| 18 |  |  |
| 19 | A statement can also be used to give \*\*instructions\*\*. The speaker below was not just telling Joseph about something Joseph would do in the future; he was telling Joseph what he needed to do. |  |
| 20 |  |  |
| 21 | > She will give birth to a son, and \*\*you will call his name Jesus\*\*, for he will save his people from their sins. (Matthew 1:21 ULT) |  |
| 22 |  |  |
| 23 | A statement can also be used to make a \*\*request\*\*. The man with leprosy was not just saying what Jesus was able to do. He was also asking Jesus to heal him. |  |
| 24 |  |  |
| 25 | > Behold, a leper came to him and bowed before him, saying, “Lord, if you are willing, \*\*you can make me clean\*\*.” (Matthew 8:2 ULT) |  |
| 26 |  |  |
| 27 | A statement can also be used to \*\*perform\*\* something. By telling Adam that the ground was cursed because of him, God actually cursed it. |  |
| 28 |  |  |
| 29 | > … \*\*cursed is the ground\*\* because of you; (Genesis 3:17b ULT) |  |
| 30 |  |  |
| 31 | By telling a man that his sins were forgiven, \*\*Jesus forgave\*\* the man’s sins. |  |
| 32 |  |  |
| 33 | > When Jesus saw their faith, he said to the paralyzed man, “\*\*Son, your sins are forgiven\*\*.” (Mark 2:5 ULT) |  |
| 34 |  |  |
| 35 | ### Translation Strategies |  |
| 36 |  |  |
| 37 | (1) If the function of a statement would not be understood correctly in your language, \*\*use a sentence type\*\* that would express that function.<br> |  |
| 38 | (2) If the function of a statement would not be understood correctly in your language, \*\*add a sentence type\*\* that would express that function.<br> |  |
| 39 | (3) If the function of a statement would not be understood correctly in your language, \*\*use a verb form\*\* that would express that function. |  |
| 40 |  |  |
| 41 | ### Examples of Translation Strategies Applied |  |
| 42 |  |  |
| 43 | (1) If the function of a statement would not be understood correctly in your language, use a sentence type that would express that function. |  |
| 44 |  |  |
| 45 | > She will give birth to a son, and \*\*you will call his name Jesus\*\*, for he will save his people from their sins. (Matthew 1:21 ULT) |  |
| 46 |  |  |
| 47 | The phrase “you will call his name Jesus” is an instruction. It can be translated using the sentence type of a normal instruction. |  |
| 48 |  |  |
| 49 | > > She will give birth to a son. \*\*Name him Jesus\*\*, because he will save his people from their sins. |  |
| 50 |  |  |
| 51 | (2) If the function of a statement would not be understood correctly in your language, add a sentence type that would express that function. |  |
| 52 |  |  |
| 53 | > Lord, \*\*please heal me\*\*, because I know you are able to heal me if you are willing to. (Matthew 8:2 ULT) |  |
| 54 |  |  |
| 55 | The function of “I know you can” is to make a request. In addition to the statement, a request can be added. |  |
| 56 |  |  |
| 57 | > > Lord, \*\*I know you can heal me\*\*. If you are willing, please do so\*\*.\*\* |  |
| 58 | > > |  |
| 59 | > > Lord, if you are willing, please heal me. \*\*I know you can do so.\*\* |  |
| 60 |  |  |
| 61 | (3) If the function of a statement would not be understood correctly in your language, use a verb form that would express that function. |  |
| 62 |  |  |
| 63 | > She will give birth to a son, and \*\*you will call his name Jesus\*\*, for he will save his people from their sins. (Matthew 1:21 ULT) |  |
| 64 | > |  |
| 65 | > > She will give birth to a son, and \*\*you must call his name Jesus\*\*, for he will save his people from their sins. |  |
| 66 | > |  |
| 67 | > Son, your sins are forgiven. (Mark 2:5 ULT) |  |
| 68 | > |  |
| 69 | > > Son, I forgive your sins. |  |
| 70 | > > |  |
| 71 | > > Son, God has forgiven your sins. |  |
| 72 |  |  |