

‘ETH’ AND ‘EST’

Archaic or accurate?

'eth' and 'est' endings

- The edge of the sword and the edges of words are critical. The edges are the cutting part. They sever the true from the false. The 'eth' and 'est' endings are the sharp edges of verbs. The endings are reflective of the original Greek and Hebrew verb endings, indicating the singular second person (thou lov**est**) and third person (he, she, it lov**eth**). The endings are a part of the meaning in Greek and Hebrew. That meaning is conveyed into English by the '**est**' (**s**second person) and '**eth**' (**t**third person) verb endings (e.g. I love, thou lovest, he loveth).

Retaining Value

- The KJV always retains “the ending.” It is not carried over into modern bibles. They “take away” the endings on words like ‘lov**est**’ and ‘com**eth**’ and change them to ‘love’ and ‘comes.’ The editors of the NKJV, so-called Easy Reading KJV-ER, NIV, TNIV, ESV, HCSB, and NASB disobey Rev. 22:19 which warns,
- *“And if any man shall take away **from the words** of the book...God shall take away his part out of the book of life...”*

Revelation 22:19

7 reasons to retain 'est' and 'eth':

- 1. The endings reveal the underlying Greek and Hebrew verb tenses, making reading comprehension easier.**
- 2. The endings make vital theological distinctions.**
- 3. The endings help both young and old learn to read and comprehend the Bible.**
- 4. Children prefer the sound pattern these endings create, linguists have discovered.**

7 reasons to retain 'est' and 'eth':

- 7. Missionaries need these endings to bridge the language gap between English and many of the world's languages which have these same endings.**

Grammar and comprehension

- *thee, thou, thine, thy* (singular)
[*one stick*]
- *ye and you* (plural) [*two sticks*]
- *est* (second person: thou)
- *eth* (third person: he, she, or it)

John 21:15-25

- *Lovest: second person (Peter)*
- *Thou: singular; one stick (Peter)*
- *These: plural; everything else*
- *V. 22: follow thou me (singular)*