Summary of The Kewa Project with TBTA

Dr. Karl Franklin and I developed a Kewa lexicon and grammar sufficient to generate the Grammar Introduction and the biblical book of Ruth. We then performed three experiments to determine the quality of the generated text. In the first experiment, an experienced mother-tongue translator edited the draft of Ruth into publishable form. In the second experiment, a mother-tongue speaker read the unedited draft and then answered comprehension questions. In the third experiment, a bilingual Kewa high school student backtranslated the unedited TBTA text into English. The results of these three experiments indicate that the Kewa draft of Ruth generated by TBTA was easily understandable, grammatically correct, and semantically equivalent to the original document.

1. Introduction

Dr. Franklin and his wife are members of Wycliffe Bible Translators, and they lived and worked in Papua New Guinea with the Kewa people for 32 years. Kewa is a clause chaining language with a switch reference system spoken in the highlands of Papua New Guinea by approximately 100,000 people. Dr. Franklin worked primarily in the western dialect of Kewa which is spoken by approximately 45,000 people. Dr. Franklin and I began meeting weekly in February, 2001, for approximately an hour and a half each session. We needed twenty-one sessions to work through the Grammar Introduction, and another thirty sessions to work through the biblical book of Ruth. The graph in Figure 1 below shows that the number of new grammatical rules required for each chapter of text rapidly decreased.

![Figure 1. Graph Showing the Number of New Rules Required for each Chapter of Text](image-url)
In order to ascertain the quality of the computer generated draft of Ruth, Dr. Franklin asked several Kewa speakers to perform three experiments. The purpose of these experiments was to answer the following two questions:

- Was the quality of the generated draft sufficient to increase the productivity of an experienced mother-tongue Kewa translator?
- Was the semantic content of the generated draft equivalent to the semantic content of the original document?

The results of the first experiment indicate that the TBTA draft of Ruth increased the productivity of an experienced mother-tongue translator by a factor of approximately six. The results of the second and third experiments indicate that the semantic content of the computer generated draft was essentially identical to the semantic content of the original document.

2) Experiment to Determine Increased Productivity

During one of Dr. Franklin’s visits to the Kewa community, he asked a man who will be referred to as “WE” to participate in an experiment. WE was the primary mother-tongue translator who worked with Dr. Franklin during the translation and revision of the New Testament, and he was also the leader of the Kewa Old Testament translation committee. Dr. Franklin asked WE to edit the entire computer generated draft of Ruth, and make it presentable for publication. WE agreed, and spent six hours editing the computer generated draft. There are 85 verses in the book of Ruth, and after WE finished making the book publishable, 38 of those verses were unchanged. WE’s changes to the third chapter of Ruth are categorized as follows:

1) There were 22 instances where WE added a word or morpheme for clarity (e.g., he changed “You might marry a young man” to “You might marry an eligible young man,” and he changed “The men sat down” to “All of the men sat down.”).
2) In 8 places he added a discourse marker such as “ alright” or “ and then.”
3) He changed 8 occurrences of “say” to “tell.”
4) He suggested two euphemisms in the passage where Ruth slept near Boaz in order to make the text culturally appropriate.
5) He changed one phrase to make it less specific: “six jars of grain” to “a lot of grain.”
6) He occasionally added the words “ really,” “ just” or “ also” for emphasis.
7) Twice he combined two sentences to form a longer chain.
8) There were 7 instances where he changed the meaning, perhaps to accommodate cultural expectations. For example, he changed ‘poor women’ to ‘widows’, and he changed ‘she will look after a child’ to ‘she will carry a child this way’.
9) Twice he made a change in emphasis (e.g., “put on good clothes” to “put on clothes well.”).
10) Once he changed an indirect quote to a direct quote.
11) There were other miscellaneous additions such as putting a verb in its benefactive form, adding the completive aspect marker, adding an evidential marker, adding the collective clitic, etc.
12) Occasionally he suggested alternate word choices (e.g. “You will know the place where he is sleeping” to “You will see the place where he is sleeping.”).

I asked Dr. Franklin to estimate how much time WE would have required to translate the book of Ruth manually, and he said that WE would have needed at least 40 hours to translate the entire book.
But he added that if WE had spent 40 hours translating Ruth, the end result would not be as polished as the edited computer draft. Therefore we estimate that using the TBTA draft increased WE’s productivity by a factor of approximately 6 (40 hours / 6 hours = 6.7).

3) Experiment with Comprehension Questions

In order to determine whether or not the semantic content of the original text was communicated faithfully in the Kewa text, five simple comprehension questions were developed for each of the four chapters in Ruth. Then a Kewa man was asked to read the computer’s unedited draft and answer all twenty questions. Those questions and the English translation of his responses are listed below in Appendix A. His answers to the comprehension questions indicate that he understood the text well and the meaning was communicated faithfully.

4) Experiment with English Backtranslations

Another experiment was performed to determine whether or not the semantic content was communicated faithfully in the computer generated Kewa draft. Karl Franklin and a bilingual Kewa teenager who attends an English high school both produced backtranslations into English from the unedited Kewa draft. Appendix B contains two drafts of the biblical book of Ruth; the first draft is the unedited Kewa draft produced by TBTA, and the second draft is the unedited English draft produced by TBTA. For each verse in Ruth, there are two backtranslations of TBTA’s unedited Kewa draft. The first backtranslation was done by Karl Franklin, and the second was done by the Kewa high school student. Both backtranslations indicate that the vast majority of the Kewa text was easily understandable and contained the same semantic content as the original document.

It should be noted that this Kewa experiment was performed early during the development of TBTA. At the time of this experiment, semantically complex concepts were still included in the semantic representations. Therefore the English draft includes complex concepts such as ‘glean’ (Ruth 2:2), ‘thresh’ (Ruth 3:2), ‘redeem’ (Ruth 3:13), etc. Many of these complex concepts were difficult to express in Kewa, and this becomes evident in the backtranslations.

5) Conclusions

The results of these three experiments indicate the following:

- The draft of Ruth generated by TBTA was of sufficient quality that it significantly improved the productivity of an experienced mother-tongue Kewa translator.
- The draft of Ruth generated by TBTA has the same semantic content as the original document. These experiments indicate that the computer generated Kewa draft of Ruth is easily understandable, grammatically correct, and semantically equivalent to the original text. Additionally, the generated text was of sufficient quality that it significantly improved the productivity of an experienced mother-tongue translator.

Appendix A: Comprehension Questions

Comprehension questions for Ruth 1:

1. Please briefly summarize this chapter.
The meaning of chapter one. Naomi felt the anger of God. First of all, there was a time of hunger in Bethlehem and two men went to Moab. At Moab Ebimilech and two younger men died and Naomi was left, along with the widows (in-laws), so later Naomi went back with Ruth to Bethlehem at the time God provided food again.

2. Why did Naomi and her family leave Bethlehem?
   Naomi and her family left Bethlehem when a famine came up at Bethlehem.

3. Why did Naomi decide to return to Bethlehem?
   Naomi went back to Bethlehem when she heard that God had provided food again for all the people in Bethlehem.

4. Why did Naomi tell Ruth and Orpah to go back to Moab?
   She took the two of them because she thought that they would not be able to have children again by marriage. She told the two of them to go and marry some other men.

5. After Naomi and Ruth returned to Bethlehem, Naomi told the women there to call her Mara. Why did she tell them to call her Mara?
   Naomi said to call her the new name Mara because God had given her trouble and she was not happy. She was sorrowful and therefore wanted that name Mara.

Comprehension questions for Ruth 2:
1. Please briefly summarize this chapter.
   The meaning of chapter two is that the power of God joined Ruth with Boaz. The feelings of Boaz toward Ruth was good. Ruth didn’t know Boaz but Father God brought the two of them together.

2. What did Ruth do after she and Naomi returned to Bethlehem?
   Ruth gathered all of the grain from the garden of Boaz.

3. How did Boaz help Ruth?
   Boaz told her to work in his garden alone and not in the gardens of other men.

4. How did Naomi respond when Ruth came back in the evening?
   Naomi said: The Lord will make good things with this man. The Lord does not forget his promise to people who have died or who are alive. He said that this man is a true relative of ours. We belong to the same clan.

5. How were Boaz and Ruth related to one another?
   Ruth was a true in-law of Boaz. Boaz was the brother of Ebimilech.

Comprehension questions for Ruth 3:
1. Please briefly summarize this chapter.
   Boaz did things well with Ruth. Ruth went to sleep with Boaz but he had a good feeling and behavior and he told Ruth she must find a man for herself.

2. What did Naomi tell Ruth to do?
   Naomi told Ruth to go and sleep with Boaz.

3. Why did Ruth want Boaz to put his sheet over her?
   I think that Ruth liked Boaz and that she was sorry for him and wanted to look after and marry him.

4. Why couldn’t Boaz marry Ruth immediately?
   Boaz wanted to ask the opinion of one of his fellow clan members. He wanted to know if there was a young man that wanted to marry Ruth.

5. What did Boaz say that he would do for Ruth?
Boaz told Ruth to take a cloth and take it and fill it with corn seed (grain).

Comprehension questions for Ruth 4:
1. Please briefly summarize this chapter.
   I think that in this chapter the Lord God made things good for Naomi. Boaz married Ruth and Ruth bore a son who looked after Naomi and started a family for them.
2. When Boaz talked to the man, the man initially wanted to buy the land. But then he changed his mind and didn't buy the land. Why didn’t the man buy the land?
   This man did not want to buy the land because he didn’t want to marry Ruth. When Ruth had the son he didn’t want to give anything belonging to his sons to Ruth.
3. Who listened as Boaz talked to the man?
   Ten leaders from that place heard the talk.
4. What happened after Boaz married Ruth?
   The Lord God gave the child to Ruth. The name of the son was Obet.
5. Summarize what the women said to Naomi.
   The women said that Naomi should keep the son. They named the son Obet.

Appendix B: TBTA Drafts of Ruth in Kewa and English, and Two English Backtranslations


Ruth 1:1  There was a woman named Naomi. A man named Elimelech was Naomi’s husband. When the judges ruled Israel, Naomi and Elimelech lived in Israel.

Backtranslation #1: There was a woman named Naomi. A man named Elimelech was Naomi’s husband. When the judge ruled the Israel people, Naomi and Elimelech lived in Israel.

Backtranslation #2: There lived a woman by the name of Naomy. There lived a man named Elimelechi who was Naomy’s husband. Man in charge of court administered Israel and Naomi and Elimelechi lived in Israel.

Ruth 1:2  Naomipara Elimeleki láápo Epeararepa ruruná su Beteleme su pírisipi. Onáá su Beteleme supara reamé ómesimipulu go aaraalu su Beteleme supara gimoa su Moapi písimi.

Ruth 1:2  Naomi had two sons. One son's name was Mahlon. And the other son's name was Kilion. Naomi and Elimelech were Ephratites from Bethlehem. This family moved to Moab from Bethlehem because there was a famine in Bethlehem.

Backtranslation #1: Naomi had two sons. One of the sons was named Mahon. The other son’s name was Kiloniáá. Naomi and Elimelechi lived in the land of Ephrath’s Bethelem. People in Bethelem faced famine so the family left for Moab.
Ruth 1:3 Orope Elimeleki ómesada Naomi nipúná naakí láápo raapu pírisimi.

Ruth 1:3 Elimelech died later. So Naomi lived with her two sons.

Backtranslation #1: Then later after Elimelech died Naomi and her two sons were living alone.

Backtranslation #2: Later Elimelechi died and Naomy lived with her sons.


Ruth 1:4 Naomi’s sons married women from Moab. One son married a woman named Orpah. The other son married a woman named Ruth. Naomi lived in Moab for ten years with her sons.

Backtranslation #1: Naomi’s two sons married women from Moab. The first son married a woman named Opa. The other son married a woman named Ruth. After ten years had gone by Naomi and her two sons went to Moab to live.

Backtranslation #2: Naomy’s sons married two women from Moab. One married to a bride called Orpah. The other boy married to a bride named Ruth. Naomy lived with her sons in Moab for ten years.

Ruth 1:5 Go rabu Maioniáápara Kiloniáá láápo rata ómesipipulu Naomi aguraapo pírisa. Nipúná aanipara nipúná naakí láápo napírisimi.

Ruth 1:5 Then Mahlon and Kilion also died. So Naomi was alone. She did not have her husband or her sons.

Backtranslation #1: At that time, because Mahon and Kilion died Naomi was alone. Her husband and her two sons were no longer with her.

Backtranslation #2: That time, Mahlon and Kilion died so Naomy lived by herself. Both her sons and her husband were not with her.


Ruth 1:6 While Naomi was living in Moab, a person told her that God was caring for his people in Bethlehem. God had given food to those people. So Naomi prepared to return to Bethlehem. Her sons' wives also prepared to return to Bethlehem with her.

Backtranslation #1: When Naomi was at Moab a man said to Naomi: God looks after his people who live at Bethlehem. Because God gave those people food Naomi got her things together and then went to Bethlehem. Her two son’s wives also got things together and went to Bethlehem with her.

Backtranslation #2: While Naomy was in Moab a man told her that: God looks after his people in Bethelem. God gave food to the people so Naomy packed up her possessions and went to Bethelem.
Both her sons’ wives packed their things and they all went back to Bethelem.

Ruth 1:7 Go rabu go oná repo su Moapi gimoa su Yuda polalo pisimi.

Ruth 1:7 Then these three women left Moab and started traveling to Judah.

Backtranslation #1: At the time the three women left Moab and wanted to go to the place Judah.

Backtranslation #2: During that time three women left Moab and wanted to go to Judah.

Ruth 1:8 Pare Naomimí nipúná aya láápo ágaa gupa lakesa: Nipi su Moapi wala púlupape. Nipi nipíná ági lááponá ada láápo wala púlupape. Nipimi nípara naa naakí láápo surubisipirupa Gotemé nipi gorupa ora surubana.

Ruth 1:8 But Naomi said to her daughters in law, "Return to Moab. Return to your mothers' houses. May Yahweh care for you like you cared for me and for my sons."

Backtranslation #1: However, Naomi told her two daughters-in-law this: You two go on to Moab. You go to the place of your mother. You two have looked after me and my sons and in the same way God will really look after you two.

Backtranslation #2: But Naomy told the two women that: You go back to Moab. You must go back to your own mother’s house. God will look after and care for you like you looked after me and my sons.

Ruth 1:9 Gotemé nipi kuma pi kone giaaliaga nipi kagaa aani ora giaana sa. Go rabu Naomimí nipúná aya láápo upisa pare aya láápo ré waru sipi.

Ruth 1:9 May Yahweh give peace to you by giving new husbands to you." Then Naomi kissed her daughters in law. But the daughters in law cried loudly.

Backtranslation #1: Since God will comfort you with peace he will give you both new husbands. Then Naomi hugged her two daughters-in-law but the two of them really cried.

Backtranslation #2: May the Lord make possible for you to marry again. Then Naomy kissed them good-bye but they started crying.

Ruth 1:10 Naominá aya láápomé nipú ágaa gupa sipi: Sáá ne raapu nená ruru onáá píralimide su polalo píralima ágaa sipi.

Ruth 1:10 Naomi's daughters in law said to her, "We want to go to your people with you."

Backtranslation #1: The daughters-in-law said this to her: We have been a part of your clan, so we want to go together with you.

Backtranslation #2: Naomi’s daughter-in-laws said, They told her that we will go and become your clanswomen.

Ruth 1:11 But Naomi said, "My daughters, return to your houses. Do not come with me. I will not be able to care for you because I will not be able to give new husbands to you.

Backtranslation #1: But Naomi said this: My two daughters, You two go back to your own place. Don’t come with me. Because I can’t give the two of you new husbands, I can’t look after you.

Backtranslation #2: But Naomi said: My daughters, you go back to your respective homes. You don’t come with me. I can’t give you two a new husband so I can’t look after you.


Ruth 1:12 So you should return to your houses. I will never marry another man because I am too old. Even if I marry a man tonight, and if I were to give birth to sons, you would not be able to wait for those sons to age. No person will care for you until those sons age.

Backtranslation #1: You two should go back to your place. I am an old woman so I won’t have another husband. Whether I will go to another man tonight or not, I don’t know. But supposing that I had two sons, they would be very little and you would not wait for them. When the two boys are just young one of them would not want to look after you.

Backtranslation #2: Therefore, you’ll go back to your homes. I’m a old woman so I will not marry any man. I don’t know whether I will or will not marry a man tonight. If I happen to give birth to two boys, you can’t wait these boys to reach young age. When these boys become young men, one will not look after you.

Ruth 1:13 Nipi ní raapu épalimiri Gotemé ní odo mapíraasapulu nipi page ora odo pítipi sa.

Ruth 1:13 If you come with me, you will also be very sad because Yahweh caused me to be sad."

Backtranslation #1: If you two were to come with me, God would be sorry for me and for the two of you as well.

Backtranslation #2: If you come with me, God has put me free so you too will live freely on your own, said Naomi.


Ruth 1:14 Naomi’s daughters in law cried again. Then Orpah kissed Naomi and said goodbye to her. But Ruth refused to leave Naomi.

Backtranslation #1: Naomi’s daughters-in-law crieded again. Then Orpah hugged Naomi. Then she said: Goodby, but Ruth didn’t want to leave Naomi.

Backtranslation #2: The two women cried again. Then Orpah hugged Naomi. Then Orpah said: Goodbye but Ruth didn’t follow her sister-in-law.
Ruth 1:15  Naomi said to Ruth, "Orpah will return to her people and her gods. You should also return to your people."

Backtranslation #1: Naomi said this to Ruth: Opah will go back again to her clan and gods. You also should go back to your clan.

Backtranslation #2: Naomy said to Ruth, Your sister-in-law has gone back to her people. You too go back to your people.

Ruth 1:16  But Ruth said to Naomi, "Do not tell me to leave you. Allow me to follow you. If you travel to a place, I will also travel there. If you live in a place, I will also live there. I will live with your people and worship your God.

Backtranslation #1: But Ruth said this to Naomi: Don’t tell me that I should leave you. Tell me that I can go with you. If you will go to that place I will also go there. The place where you will live I will also live. I will live with your clan and I will believe on your God.

Backtranslation #2: But Ruth answered: Don’t tell me to leave you. Tell me to follow you. Wherever you go I will go. Wherever you live I will live. I will be with your people and will believe in your God.

Ruth 1:17  I will die in the place where you will die and be buried there. I swear to Yahweh that I will stay with you until I die."

Backtranslation #1: The place where you will die, I will die. They will bury me at that place. I say this truthfully to God: Whe you die we will be together.

Backtranslation #2: Wherever you die, I will die. I will be buried in there. May God penalize me if I let anything but death separate us.

Ruth 1:18  Naomi stopped arguing with Ruth and understood that Ruth would not return to her house.

Backtranslation #1: Naomi stopped arguing with Ruth. She understood that Ruth would not go back to her place.

Backtranslation #2: Naomy saw that Ruth was really determined to go with her so she said nothing.
Ruth 1:19 So Naomi and Ruth traveled to Bethlehem. When Naomi and Ruth entered Bethlehem, the people in the town became excited. The women in the town asked each other, "Is this woman Naomi?"

Backtranslation #1: So Naomi and Ruth both went to Bethlehem. When Naomi and Ruth went to Bethlehem the people who lived there were very surprised. The people there said: Is that woman really Naomi?

Backtranslation #2: Naomi and Ruth went to Bethlehem. When Naomi and Ruth arrived at Bethlehem, people in there were surprised/excited. The women there asked: Is this Naomi?

Ruth 1:20 But Naomi said to the people, "Do not call me Naomi. Call me Mara because Yahweh caused me to be sad." Naomi means happy. And Mara means sad.

Backtranslation #1: But Naomi said to them: Don’t say my name is Naomi. Because God has caused sorrow to sit on me, call me Mara. The name Naomi’s meaning is happiness. But the meaning of Mara is sorrow.

Backtranslation #2: But Naomi said, Don’t call me Naomi. God felt sorry for me so you call me Marah. Naomi means happy. Marah means sorrow.

Ruth 1:21 Naomi said, "When I left Bethlehem, I had many things. But Yahweh took those things from me. Do not call me Naomi because Yahweh caused me to suffer."

Backtranslation #1: Naomi said this: When I left Bethlehem I had many things, but God took the things away. Because God caused this heaviness on me, don’t call me Naomi.

Backtranslation #2: Naomi said, When I left Bethlehem I had plenty of things but God has taken all these things. God has sent me trouble so you don’t call me Naomi.

Ruth 1:22 Naomi and Ruth returned to Bethlehem from Moab. While the people were harvesting barley, Naomi and Ruth arrived in Bethlehem.

Backtranslation #1: Naomi and Ruth left Moab and went again to Bethlehem. When they arrived at Bethlehem the people were harvesting corn seeds.
Backtranslation #2: This is how Naomy came back from Moab with Ruth. During corn harvesting Naomy and Ruth arrived in Bethlehem.

Ruth 2:1 Omesade Elimelekiri nipú page áá meda nipúná bi Boasiná ruru pírisa. Su Beteleme supara píri onáámé Boasiná bi ora minasaasimi.

Ruth 2:1 Elimelech, who had died, was a relative of a man named Boaz. The people in Bethlehem respected Boaz greatly.

Backtranslation #1: There was a man there named Boas and Elimelech was from his clan. The people at Bethlehem really honored the name of Boas.

Backtranslation #2: Man who passed away, Elimelechi belong to the family of Boaz. People in Bethelem praised Boaz’s name.


Ruth 2:2 Ruth said to Naomi, "May I go to a kind person's field to glean the barley in the field?" When people harvest grain, they regularly drop some grain on the ground. Israelites allow poor people to gather this grain. Naomi said to Ruth, "My daughter, you may go."

Backtranslation #1: Ruth asked Naomi: Since I will go to a good man’s fields should I gather the corn seeds there? When the people harvested the corn seeds some of it always fell on the ground. The Israel people told the poor people they could gather those seeds. Naomi told Ruth: My daughter you can go there.

Backtranslation #2: Ruth asked Naomi: I’m going to someone kind enough to the fields so I can harvest the corn. When people harvest corn they leave those that fall on the ground. Gather the corn that Israelites communicate with evil. Naomy said to Ruth: My daughter, you can go.

Ruth 2:3 Ruti su aamapara pámisa. Ruti konape ini raakepe púaaemedé onááná masaanane su aamapara ripi raakepisa. Elimelekiná ruru pírisade Boasiri go su aama page nipúná.

Ruth 2:3 Ruth walked to a field and started gleaning in the field behind the people that were harvesting the grain. This field belonged to Boaz, who was a relative of Elimelech.

Backtranslation #1: Ruth went to the field. Ruth followed along after the people who did the first of harvesting. Regarding Boas, who was from Elimelech’s clan, the ground was his.

Backtranslation #2: Ruth walked around the fields. Ruth went after the workers who harvested the corn and collected the ones they left. It belonged to Boaz the relative of Elimelechi.

Ruth 2:4 While Ruth was gleaning, Boaz arrived at the field. Boaz said to his workers, "May Yahweh be with you." The workers said to him, "May Yahweh bless you."

Backtranslation #1: Ruth was going along picking (the wheat) and while she was doing this then Boaz arrived at the field. He told his workers this: May God really be with you. The workers said this talk to him: May God really help you, they said.

Backtranslation #2: Boaz appeared while Ruth was picking the corn. Then Boaz said to his workers: God be with you. The workers replied: God shall help you.

Ruth 2:5 Boaz said to the workers' boss, "Who is that girl?"

Backtranslation #1: Boas asked the boss of the workers: Who is that young woman over there?

Backtranslation #2: Boaz asked the workers boss, Who told that girl to work here?

Ruth 2:6 The boss answered Boaz, "That woman came from Moab with Naomi.

Backtranslation #1: The boss told Boas: That woman left Moab and came with Naomi.

Backtranslation #2: The man answered, She is the girl who came from Moab with Naomi.

Ruth 2:7 That woman said to me, "May I glean behind the workers?" She was working hard during the morning and rested in the shelter for a very short time."

Backtranslation #1: That woman asked me: Can I go along after the workers and harvest? Since dawn she has been working hard and for only a little time she rested in the lean-to.

Backtranslation #2: She asked me, Can I work at the back of your workers? She has been doing hard work since morning and now she’s resting herself in the shelter.

Ruth 2:8 Then Boaz said to Ruth, "My daughter, do not glean in another field. Stay in my field. Glean behind the women that are working in this field.

Backtranslation #1: Then Boas told Ruth this: My daughter, don’t go to harvest at another field. Just stay at my field. You follow along after what the workers make and harvest there.

Backtranslation #2: But Boaz told Ruth: My daughter, don’t pick on the ground. You work on this field. Work at the back of those women who work here.
Ruth 2:9  Follow the women. I have commanded the young men not to bother you. When you are thirsty, you may drink the water from that container. The servants have filled that container with water from the well."

Backtranslation #1: You follow the women. I have told the young men not to bother you. When you want a drink of water, drink from that fresh waterer. The workers will get water in containers from the well.

Backtranslation #2: Follow them. I told my men not to spoil you. When you want water, drink from the new water. Workers must fill water from the well.

Ruth 2:10  Ruth bowed respectfully to Boaz and said to him, "Why are you kind toward me? I am a foreigner."

Backtranslation #1: Ruth bowed her knees before Boaz. Ruth asked him: Why are you doing this good thing for me?

Backtranslation #2: Ruth bowed down at Boaz and asked: Why are you so kind to me? I am a visitor/foreigner.

Ruth 2:11  Boaz said to Ruth, "I know that you helped your mother in law, Naomi. Although your husband died, you helped Naomi. You left your father and your mother and left your country. And although you did not know a person that lives in this country, you came to this country."

Backtranslation #1: Boaz said this to Ruth: I know that you helped your mother-in-law Naomi. Your husband died but you helped Naomi. You left your father and mother and came to a different place. You didn’t try to find another man at some other place but you came to this different place.

Backtranslation #2: Boaz replied, I know how you have helped your mother-in-law Naomi. Your husband has died and you helped Naomi and you left your real parents. Though, you don’t know anyone in this land but you came here.

Ruth 2:12  May the God of Israel, Yahweh, reward you because you helped Naomi. You asked Yahweh to protect you like a bird protects its babies under its wings."
Backtranslation #1: Because you helped Naomi, the God of Israel’s Jacob will repay you. In the same way that a bird puts its offspring under its wings, God will look after you in the same way that you asked.

Backtranslation #2: You have helped Naomy so the God of Israel will look after you. God will protect you like a bird who protects its young under the wings.


Ruth 2:13 Then Ruth said to Boaz, "May I continue to please you. You are very kind toward me. Although I am not your servant, you comforted me."

Backtranslation #1: Then Ruth said to Boas: You have made great happiness come to me. You have done well to me. I am not your servant but you have caused peace to be with me.

Backtranslation #2: And Ruth said: You are so kind to me. You have good thoughts against me. Though I am not your staff member you have made me feel better.


Ruth 2:14 When Boaz and his servants were eating at noon, he called Ruth. He said to Ruth, "Eat with me. Eat some bread. You may dip the bread in the wine." So Ruth sat with the workers. Boaz gave Ruth some grain that he had roasted. Ruth ate until she was not able to eat more food. She was not able to eat all of the grain that Boaz had given to her.

Backtranslation #1: At noon Boas and his workers were eating and he called to Ruth. He said this to Ruth. You eat with me. You eat some bread. I have some wine and bread. So Ruth sat with the workers. Boas gave Ruth some of the corn seeds. When Ruth had enough to eat she left. She did not eat all of the corn seeds that Boaz gave her.

Backtranslation #2: During lunch time Boaz told Ruth to come for lunch. He said, You will eat with me. Get some bread and put it in the cup of wine. Ruth sat with the workers. Boaz gave some roasted corn to Ruth. Ruth had enough so there was some left. She even did not finish the corn given by Boaz.


Ruth 2:15 Then Ruth started working again. Boaz said to his servants, "Allow Ruth to gather grain. She may gather grain from the grain that you already harvested. Do not forbid her to gather that grain.

Backtranslation #1: Then Ruth went to the work again. Boas told his workers this: Tell Ruth to gather some of the corn seeds. You harvest yours first of all and gather those seeds. But don’t you tell her that you have gathered and collected seeds for her.
Backtranslation #2: Then Ruth left the work and went away. Boaz told his workers, Tell Ruth to gather the corn seeds. She must leave the corn on the ones they have heaped yesterday. Don’t stop her from gathering the corn seeds.

Ruth 2:16 Nimimi su aama múdáá Rutina konape ini medaloma lópawa nipú madaa épé kóne sálepa sa.

Ruth 2:16 Drop some of the grain for Ruth on the ground. Be kind toward her."

Backtranslation #1: Let some of the seeds fall on the ground for Ruth and think well of her about doing this.

Backtranslation #2: You must leave some corn on the ground and be kind to her.


Ruth 2:17 Ruth gathered grain in Boaz's field until the evening. After she removed the chaff, she had eighteen liters of grain.

Backtranslation #1: For then until dark Ruth collected the corn seeds at Boas’ place. She took the seeds thrown out and filled a drum with them.

Backtranslation #2: Then Ruth gathered the corn grains until evening. She removed the leaves and got a drum of corn grains.


Ruth 2:18 Ruth carried the grain into the town and showed it to her mother in law, Naomi. She also gave Naomi the food that she was not able to eat at Boaz’s field.

Backtranslation #1: Ruth gathered the corn seeds and took them to her mother-in-law to see. She didn’t eat any food at Boas’ place but took the food to Naomi.

Backtranslation #2: Ruth took the corn grains to the house and showed it to her mother-in-law Naomy. She gave some of the food Boaz gave to Naomy.


Ruth 2:19 Naomi said to Ruth, "How did you gather all of this grain? Where did you work? May the Lord bless the man that helped you!" So Ruth told Naomi about the field where she worked and said, "The man that I worked with today is Boaz."

Backtranslation #1: Naomi asked Ruth: How did you get all of these corn seeds? Where have you been working? The head man who helped you has really helped. So Ruth told Naomi about the work she had been doing. Ruth said: The place where I have been working, Boas was there.
Backtranslation #2: Naomy asked Ruth, What kind of corn grains have you gathered? Where have you worked? Lord must help the man who helped you. Ruth told how she worked on the field. She said, I worked in the corn gardens of Boaz.


Ruth 2:20 Naomi said, "May the Lord bless Boaz! Boaz is being kind toward us and your dead husband. He is our close relative. He is able to redeem our land. He will care for us."

Backtranslation #1: Naomi said: The head man Boas has really helped. Boas has thought well of us and of you dead husband. He is from our clan and bought our place. He will look after us.

Backtranslation #2: Naomi replied, Lord must help Boaz. Boaz thinks about the late husband of yours and is kind to us. He’s our relative and pays royalty to our land. He will look after us, she said.


Ruth 2:21 Then Ruth said, "Boaz also told me to continue to work in his field. He said, "Work behind my servants until the servants finish harvesting the grain.""

Backtranslation #1: Then Ruth said this: Boas told his workers to stay with the work. He said this: When the workers harvested the corn seeds, my work was to follow them.

Backtranslation #2: But Ruth said, Boaz told me to work in his field. He told me that when workers harvest corn grains, you must ???????? (apparently the student was interrupted here and never finished this verse)


Ruth 2:22 Then Naomi said to Ruth, "It is good that you will continue to work with Boaz's female servants. If you work in a different field alone, a man might try to hurt you."

Backtranslation #1: Then Naomi said to ruth: It is good that you will work with Boas’ servant women. If you were to work there alone some man might mess with you but now no one can.

Backtranslation #2: Then Naomy and Ruth said, It’s more better if you work with Boaz’s workers. No man will spoil you when you work on the field yourself.


Ruth 2:23 Ruth continued to work with Boaz's female servants. Ruth gathered grain until the servants finished harvesting the barley. She also worked in Boaz's field until the servants finished harvesting the wheat. And she continued to live with her mother in law, Naomi.
Backtranslation #1: Ruth worked with Boas’ servant women. When the workers harvested the corn grains until they were finished. When the workers harvested the grain they left some on the ground of Boas. In this way she was able to stay with her mother-in-law Naomi.

Backtranslation #2: Ruth joined the workers at Boaz’s field. Ruth gathered the grains while the workers harvest the corn. When the workers were busy harvesting she left the field and went to her mother-in-law Naomi.

Ruth 3:1  Yapi meda rábú Naomimi Ruti ágaa gupa sa: Naa waneya, némé nena aani ora meaaluapulu go aanimi ne surubalia.

Ruth 3:1  One day Naomi said to Ruth, "My daughter, I must find a husband for you so that this husband could care for you.

Backtranslation #1: At another day Naomi said to Ruth: My daughter, I will get a husband for you so that he can look after you.

Backtranslation #2: One day Naomi told Ruth, My daughter, I will find a husband for you so that he will look after you.


Ruth 3:2  Boaz is our close relative. You have worked with his servants. He will be threshing the grain tonight.

Backtranslation #1: Boas is part of our clan. You have been working with his workers. This night he will be harvesting corn seeds.

Backtranslation #2: Boaz is our relative. You have worked with his workers. That night she went to harvest corn.

Ruth 3:3  Nemé ne radepoa nená tó máddáá epe wabala kaa pi sápe. Nemé nená ora épé mamina maraape. Go rabu ne Boasimi konape ini raakepade supara pope pare nipú étaa náliade rábú ne mada adena.

Ruth 3:3  Wash yourself. Put perfume on your body. Wear your best clothes. Then go to the place where Boaz thresher the grain. But do not allow him to see you until he finishes eating.

Backtranslation #1: You go to harvest and put some good smelling oil on your body. Put on some really nice clothes. Boas will go to where he is harvesting and then when he wants to eat he will see you.

Backtranslation #2: Wash yourself and put the best oil on your skin and wear your best clothes. Then Boaz can see you while eating when you’re crossing the field. ???

Go rabu nipúmi nemé nipú rumaalalo pítida niminaalia. Go rabu Boasimi ne oyaé medaloma pape lagialia sa.

Ruth 3:4 Then Boaz will lie down. Watch him carefully so that you could know the place where he would lie down. Then go to him and remove the sheet from his feet. Then lie down near his feet. Then he will know that you want to marry him. Then Boaz will tell you to do some things."

Backtranslation #1: Then Boas will sleep. You will wait carefully for him because you don’t know where he will sleep. Then when he goes to his place to sleep, you spread some cloth over his feet. Then you sleep close to his feet. Then he will understand that you want him to marry and live with you. Then Boas will have something to say to you.

Backtranslation #2: Then he will sleep. Remove his covers while he thinks of the place to sleep. The go closer to him and remove his shoe. Then sleep under his feet. Then he will know that you are trying to marry him. And Boaz will tell you some things to do.

Ruth 3:5 Go rabu Rutimi Naomi ágaa gupa sa: Némé nená ágaa pagalua sa.

Ruth 3:5 Then Ruth said to Naomi, "I will obey you."

Backtranslation #1: Then Ruth said to Naomi, I will obey what you have said.

Backtranslation #2: Ruth replied to Naomi, I will listen to you.


Ruth 3:6 So Ruth went to the place where Boaz was threshing the grain and did all of the things that Naomi told her to do.

Backtranslation #1: Alright, Ruth went to where Boas was harvesting. Because Naomi told her everything, Ruth did it all.

Backtranslation #2: Ruth went to the field to harvest corn. She did everything Naomi told her.


Ruth 3:7 After Boaz finished threshing the grain, he ate some food and drank some wine. Then he felt good and lay down near the grain. Then Ruth walked quietly to Boaz and removed the sheets from his feet. Then Ruth lay down near his feet.

Backtranslation #1: Boasi harvested his seeds and then ate some food and drank some wine. Then he thought well (felt good) and slept close to the seed harvest. Then Ruth went carefully to where Boas was and took her cloth and spread it over his feet. Then Ruth slept close to his feet.

Backtranslation #2: After Boaz harvested the corn, he had some food with wine. Then he felt better so he slept under the corns. Ruth went closer to Boaz and removed his footwear. She slept besides his leg.

Ruth 3:8 Boaz woke up at about midnight and saw a woman lying down near his feet. He was very surprised.

Backtranslation #1: When it was completely dark, Boaz woke up. He saw that there was a woman that was sleeping close to his feet. He was surprised (jumped up in the air).

Backtranslation #2: It almost got dark so Boaz woke up. He saw a woman sleeping beside his leg and he was surprised.


Ruth 3:9 Boaz asked Ruth, "Who are you?" Ruth said, "I am Ruth. I am your servant. Please cover me with your sheet. Then I will know that you will protect me."

Backtranslation #1: Boaz asked Ruth. Who are you? Ruth said: I am Ruth. I am your servant. I took the cloth and spread it on you. Then I will know that you will look after me.

Backtranslation #2: And Boaz asked Ruth, Who are you? And Ruth replied, I am Ruth. I am your servant. ????? And I will know that you’ll look after me.


Ruth 3:10 Then Boaz said to Ruth, "My daughter, may the Lord bless you. You are very kind toward me! You are able to say, "A young man or a rich man will protect me."

Backtranslation #1: Then Boas said to Ruth: My daughter. May the Lord (the Head one) help you. You have done something good to me. You could say this about it: Supposing there is a young man or perhaps a rich man they will look after me.

Backtranslation #2: And Boaz said, My daughter, God has helped you. You did it. You’ll say such: a new man and a decorated man will look after me.

Ruth 3:11 Níná waneya, ne paalá naómá. Némé ne surubaalua. Go adarepara píri onáá ráyomé ne ora épé oná niminaateme.

Ruth 3:11 My daughter, be not afraid. I will protect you. All of the people in this town know that you are very good.

Backtranslation #1: My daughter, don’t be afraid. I will look after you. All of the people in this village know that you are a good woman.

Backtranslation #2: My daughter, don’t be afraid. I’ll look after you. People in this place think you are a good woman.
Ruth 3:12  But I have a small problem. I am your close relative. But another man is a closer relative than I am.

Backtranslation #1: But I have something that is difficult, a work that I am holding. I am of your clan but there is another man who is a brother in the clan.

Backtranslation #2: But I am doing a simple work. I am your relative but there is another man of a different tribe doing it.

Ruth 3:13  Stay here tonight. I will speak to that man tomorrow. If that man redeems you, I must allow him to marry you. But if he does not redeem you, I will redeem you. You must stay here until the morning.

Backtranslation #1: You stay here this night. Tomorrow I will go and talk to that man. If that man will buy you I will tell him to marry you, but if he will not buy you then I will buy you. I will marry you. From now to dawn you just stay at this place.

Backtranslation #2: Tonight you stay here. I will talk to this man tomorrow. If he pays you then I will tell him to marry you but if he don’t pay you then I will pay you. I will marry you. You must still stay in this place today.

Ruth 3:14  Then Boaz said to Ruth, “Bring your coat to me, and hold the coat for me.” Then Boaz poured six jars of grain on Ruth’s coat. Then Boaz helped Ruth wear the coat. And Boaz returned to the city.
Backtranslation #1: Then Boas told Ruth: You bring me your cloth. Then you hold the cloth. Then Boas poured six containers of seeds into Ruth’s cloth. Then Boas helped put the cloth on Ruth to carry. Then Boas went to town.

Backtranslation #2: Boaz told Ruth: Bring me the clothes. And you must hold my clothes. Boaz poured six measures of corn and put it on her. Boaz helped Ruth to help wear her clothes. And Boaz went to town.

Ruth 3:16  Ruth went to Naomi’s house. Naomi asked Ruth, "What did you do during the night yesterday?" Ruth told Naomi about all of the things that Boaz did.


Ruth 3:17  Ruth said, "Boaz gave this grain to me. Boaz said to me, "You must take a gift to Naomi.""

Ruth 3:17  Ruth said, "Boaz gave me this corn grains and said, Take good things to Naomi."

Ruth 4:1  Naomi said to Ruth, "My daughter, wait for Boaz to speak to you again. Boaz will definitely speak to that other man today."

Ruth 4:1  Naomi said to Ruth: My daughter, you wait until Boas tells you what to do. First Boas will talk to that other man.

Ruth 4:1  Then Naomi said, My daughter, you wait for Boaz to tell you something. By now Boaz will talk to the other man.
Ruth 4:1 So Boaz went to the gate of the town and sat near the gate. Boaz waited until the man that he had spoken about walked near the gate. Then Boaz said to this man, "My friend, come here. Sit with me." So the man sat with him.

Backtranslation #1: Then Boas went to the doorway of that village and went close to the doorway. When the man he talked about came to the doorway Boas did not wait. Then Boas told the man: My friend, come over here. Sit with me. So the man and he sat down together.

Backtranslation #2: Then Boaz went closer to the town gate and sat there. The man he had mentioned came to the door and saw Boaz but said nothing. And Boaz said, My friend, come here. You sit with me. The man sat with him.

Ruth 4:2 Go rabu Boasimi tauniná mudu áá pírisimide yomogae áá ki laapo pegepu ágaa gupa lakesa: Nimi ní raapu go áá raapu pírape ágaa lakesa. Gore mudu áá pírisimi.

Ruth 4:2 Then Boaz said to ten old men that were leaders of the city, "Sit with me and with this man." So the leaders sat.

Backtranslation #1: Then Boas went to the 10 old chief men of the town and said: men: Sit here with me. So they all sat there.

Backtranslation #2: Then Boaz told ten elders of the town on how to be with him. ??????????? And the became elders.


Ruth 4:3 Then Boaz spoke to the man that was a close relative of Ruth and said to him, "Naomi returned to Bethlehem from Moab. Naomi wants to sell some land that our relative, Elimelech, owned.

Backtranslation #1: Then Boasi talked to the man from Ruth’s clan. Boas said this: Naomi left Moab and went to Bethlehem. Naomi is wanting our clan to buy some of Elimelech’s ground.

Backtranslation #2: And Boaz told the man who was Ruth’s relative. He said, Naomi must leave Moab to Bethlehem. Naomi is trying to buy our relative, Elimelech’s ground to sell for money.


Ruth 4:4 So I decided that I must speak to you. If you want to buy the land, you may buy the land. These people will witness you buying this land. But if you do not want to buy the land, I will redeem the land from Naomi because I am Naomi’s next relative. If you do not buy the land, I will buy the land." The man said, "I will buy the land."
Backtranslation #1: I thought that I should tell you what we said. If you want to buy the ground, then you can. The people will see you buy the ground, but if you don’t buy it, then because Naomi’s clan is here. I will buy the ground. If you don’t want to buy it then I will. The man said: I will buy it.

Backtranslation #2: I’m thinking to tell you the truth. If you want to buy the land, you must buy the land. If the people wait for you to buy the land but you don’t buy, then I am Naomi’s relative so I will buy Naomi’s land. If you don’t buy, then I'll buy it. The man said, I will buy the land.


Ruth 4:5 Then Boaz said, "If you buy the land from Naomi, you must also marry Ruth. Ruth is Elimelech's son's wife. You must marry her so that you could be able to produce children for Elimelech. Then Elimelech's family will continue to own the land."


Ruth 4:6 The other man said to Boaz, "Then I am not able to redeem the land. If I marry Ruth, my sons might not inherit my land. So you may buy the land."

Backtranslation #1: Then Boas said: If you buy Naomi’s ground, then you also marry Ruth. Ruth is the wife of Elimelech’s son. Because you will marry her, you will bear the children of Elimelech. Then Elimelech’s clan will stay on the ground.

Backtranslation #2: Boaz replied, If you buy Naomi’s land then you will marry Ruth. Ruth is Elimelech’s son’s wife. If you really marry her then she will born Elimelech’s children. And Elimelech’s people will occupy the land.

Ruth 4:7 Mo rábu Esreli onaa agaa gupa sapirisimi. Esreli onaamé áá meda ágaa sa oyaé kábápere Esreli onaamé áá meda nipúná aalaaku kása.

Ruth 4:7 At that time the Israelites had a custom. If an Israelite allows another person to redeem something, he gave his sandal to the other person.

Backtranslation #1: The other man said this to Boas: Because of that, I will not be able to buy the ground. If I marry Ruth our children will not get the inheritance, so you buy the ground.

Backtranslation #2: A man said to Boaz: I can’t buy this land. If I marry Ruth, my sons will not own my land so you buy the land.

Ruth 4:7 At that time the Israelites had a custom. If an Israelite allows another person to redeem something, he gave his sandal to the other person.

Backtranslation #1: At that time the Israel people bound their talk. If an Israel person bought something from someone else then they gave the other man one of their shoes.

Backtranslation #2: That time Israel people had this talk. In Israel if a man wants to buy something they gave their property.
Ruth 4:8  So the man said, "You may buy the land." Then he gave his sandal to Boaz.

Backtranslation #1: The man then said: I am able to buy the ground. Then the man gave Boas his shoe.

Backtranslation #2: The man said: You are to buy the land yourself. And he gave Boaz his property.

Ruth 4:9  Then Boaz spoke to the other men that were the leaders of the town and said, "You witnessed me buying the land from Naomi today. I am buying all of the things that Elimelech, and Kilion and Mahlon owned.

Backtranslation #1: Then Boas said this to the chief men who where there: Now you see that I can buy Naomi’s place. I have bought all of Elimelech, Mahlon, and Kilion’s things.

Backtranslation #2: Then Boaz told the elders of the town: You’ll see me buy Naomi’s land. I have bought all the property of Elimelech, Chilon and Mahlon.

Ruth 4:10  I will also marry Ruth. Ruth is the woman from Moab that married Mahlon. I will marry Ruth so that a person in Elimelech’s family could continue to own Elimelech’s land. You witnessed me buying the land and me marrying Ruth.”

Backtranslation #1: I will also marry Ruth. Ruth was the wife married to Moab Mahlon. Because I will marry Ruth, Elimelech’s family will be living there on his land. You have seen that I bought the land and I married Ruth.

Backtranslation #2: I will marry Ruth. Ruth is the lady who married Mahlon in Moab. I will marry Ruth. Therefore, Elimelech’s generation’s will occupy Elimelech’s land. Now you’ve seen me marry Ruth and buy the land.

Ruth 4:11  So all of the people at the gate and all of the old leaders said to Boaz, "We witnessed you buying the land. And we witnessed you marrying Ruth. May the Lord bless Ruth like he blessed Rachel and Leah. All of the people in Israel are the descendants of Rachel and of Leah. And may you be powerful in Ephrathah. May you be famous in Bethlehem."
Backtranslation #1: Then all those at the (city) gate and the elders said to Boas: We see that you have bought the land. And we see that you should marry Ruth. In the way that Rachel and Leah was helped, the Lord will also in that way help Ruth. In Isreal all the people are offspring of Rachel and Leah. So may you have the strength of a lion in Ephrata and may you be honored throughout Bethlehem.

Backtranslation #2: Then everyone at the gate and the elders said: We see you buy this land. And we also see you marry Ruth. May the Lord help Ruth like he helped Rachel and Leah. Everyone in Israel are descendents of Leah and Rachel. May you stay in Epharata and be popular in Bethlehem.

Ruth 4:12 Tamamé Yutaná naakí Peres madisarupa Mudumi ne nogo-naaki adaapu gorupa ora gíaa. Yutaná aaraalu adaa bi aasimirupa nená aaraalu adaa bi gorupa ora aana sa.

Ruth 4:12 May the Lord give many children to you like Tamar gave birth to Judah’s son, Perez. May your family be great like Judah’s family was great.”

Backtranslation #1: In the manner that Tamar had the Judah son Perez, may the Lord give you many children. Like the family of Judah was honored, may you be honored in the same way.

Backtranslation #2: May the Lord give you more children like that of Perez, Tamar’s son. May you have big name like that of Judah’s family.


Ruth 4:13 So Boaz married Ruth. Then Boaz slept with Ruth. Then the Lord caused Ruth to be pregnant. And Ruth gave birth to a son.

Backtranslation #1: Then Boas married Ruth. Then Boas and Ruth slept together. Then Ruth was pregnant, caused by the Lord. Then Ruth had a son.

Backtranslation #2: So Boaz married Ruth. Then Boaz slept with Ruth and God made Ruth pregnant. She gave birth to a son.


Ruth 4:14 The women in the town said to Naomi, "We praise the Lord. The Lord gave this child to you. This child will redeem you. May this child be famous in Israel.

Backtranslation #1: The people who lived there told Naomi. Let us honor the name of our Lord. The Lord has given this child. The child has bought you and now there is honor to Israel.

Backtranslation #2: People from the town said, We praise the Lord. Lord has given you a child. May you become famous in Israel by paying the child for you. ???
Ruth 4:15  May this child help you be happy like a young girl. When you are an old woman, may this child care for you. This child is the son of your daughter in law, Ruth. Ruth loves you very much. Ruth is better than seven sons!"

Backtranslation #1: This child has given you happiness like a young woman and helps you. When you are an old woman this child will look after you. This child is the son of your daughter-in-law Ruth. Ruth is really happy and seven sons are good but this is really good.

Backtranslation #2: This child has made you young and will help you. This child will look after you when you get old. These children are for your daughter in law. Ruth loves you and says seven sons are better???

Ruth 4:16  Nipúmi nipúná naakí surubisarupa go rabu Naomimi naakí gorupa surubisa.

Ruth 4:16  Then Naomi cared for the boy like she cared for her son.

Backtranslation #1: Then in the manner she looked after her child, Naomi looked after the boy in the same way.

Backtranslation #2: Then she looked after her son like Naomi did to her son.


Ruth 4:17  Naomi's neighbors said, "Naomi has a son again!" The neighbors named the boy Obed. Obed was Jesse's father. And Jesse was David's father.

Backtranslation #1: The people at Naomi’s village said this: Naomi has borne a son. The people of the place called the boy Obed. Obed was the father of Jesse. Jesse was the father of David.

Backtranslation #2: People from Naomi’s place said, Naomi has given birth to a son. People from the town named the boy Obed, the father of Jessy. Jesse was David’s father.


Ruth 4:18  These people are Perez's descendants. Perez was Hezron's father.

Backtranslation #1: The people of Perez had offspring. Perez was the father of Hezron.

Backtranslation #2: They lived the people of Perez. Perez was the father of Hezron.

Ruth 4:19  Esironiri nipú Ramaaná araa pírisa. Ramaare nipú Aminatapaaná araa pírisa.

Ruth 4:19  Hezron was Ram's father. Ram was Amminadab's father.

Backtranslation #1: Hezron was the father of Ram. Ram was the father of Amminadab.

Backtranslation #2: Hezron was the father of Ram. Ram was the father of Aminadab.

Ruth 4:20  Amminadab was Nahshon's father. Nahshon was Salmon's father.

Backtranslation #1: Amminadab was the father of Nahshon. Nahshon was the father of Salmon.

Backtranslation #2: Aminadab was the father of Nashon. Nashon was the father of Simon.

Ruth 4:21  Salmon was Boaz's father. Boaz was Obed's father.

Backtranslation #1: Salmon was the father of Boas. Boas was the father of Obed.

Backtranslation #2: Simon was Boaz's father. Boaz was Obed's father.

Ruth 4:22  Obed was Jesse's father. And Jesse was David's father.

Backtranslation #1: Obed was the father of Jesse. And Jesse was the father of David.

Backtranslation #2: Obed was Jessy's father. Then Jessy was David's father.