

# Understanding the word -Lord

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This major revision follow on from the revised document “God’s Holy Name” and current information.

The interpretation of words in the Bible is always of major importance, both in today’s time but also at the time the translators were active in writing the Bible from various texts that were available to them. This study will show the translators did not always get it right as well as giving us today a better understanding of difficult scriptures.

In order to start there is one word that first needs to be examined that is key to understanding many scriptures as to what is really being said. This word is in addition to the main word we will be studying in this document.

The first word is that of “**God**” as translated in the KJV. We need to look at the Hebrew word as found in the Old Testament using Strong’s number H430. In Hebrew word is Elohim, which has a number of meanings, which are; mighty one, strength, ruler, chief, and messenger. It is often used to refer to the Almighty God our Father, but also to a Mighty one being the Son or Yeshua (Jesus). One always needs to read the **context** carefully to understand who is being referred to.

In order to start on the word of this study, it is best to read the document “God’s Holy Name”. That document tells us the history of the Holy name of God that was lost in its pronunciation.

In nearly all Bibles the word “**Lord**” is placed and interpreted generally as God’s personal name, **YHVH or YHWH**, V and H are interchangeable. However the word Lord in the English language from the Webster Dictionary means - “*a ruler having heredity right or pre-eminence to whom service and obedience are due*”. Unfortunately translations and Strong’s numbers did not get a number of the translations for Lord correct. This means one must be very careful in examining the words God and Lord in proper context as it usually means the Father, YHWH, but in some instances is a special ruler such as Yeshua. As we proceed both the King James Version (KJV) and The Scriptures (TS) Bibles will be used for comparison.

First considered are the following scriptures that are bridged between the Old and New Testaments.

**Psa 110:1** A Psalm <sup>H4210</sup> of David. <sup>H1732</sup> The LORD <sup>H3068</sup> said <sup>H5002</sup> unto my Lord, <sup>H113</sup> Sit <sup>H3427</sup> thou at my right hand, <sup>H3225</sup> until <sup>H5704</sup> I make <sup>H7896</sup> thine enemies <sup>H341</sup> thy footstool. <sup>H1916</sup> <sup>H7272</sup> (KJV)

**Psa 110:1** יהוה said to my Master, “Sit at My right hand, Until I make Your enemies a footstool

for Your feet. (TS)

Here we find LORD is H3068 – is YHWH, the Hebrew name for God’s personal name. The next Lord is H113 – is adon, is Lord or master human or divine. It is usually found as Adonai which in texts such as The Complete Jewish Bible are used for YHWH and means LORD. Now comparing the same in the New Testament.

Mat 22:44 The<sup>G3588</sup> LORD<sup>G2962</sup> said<sup>G2036</sup> unto my<sup>G3450</sup> Lord,<sup>G2962</sup> Sit<sup>G2521</sup> thou on<sup>G1537</sup> my<sup>G3450</sup> right hand,<sup>G1188</sup> till<sup>G2193</sup> I make<sup>G5087</sup> thine<sup>G4675</sup> enemies<sup>G2190</sup> thy<sup>G4675</sup> footstool?<sup>G5286</sup> <sup>G4228</sup> (KJV)

**Mat 22:44** ‘יהוה said to my Master, “Sit at My right hand, until I make Your enemies a footstool of Your feet” ’? [Psa 110:1 \(TS\)](#)

Here in the KJV, LORD is G2962 – is kurios, supreme God, Lord or master. The second Lord is G2962 is the same as the first LORD. This is not accurate.

The Scriptures Bible places the Hebrew name of God, directly in the scriptures as ‘יהוה’ which is YHWH. It then treats the second Lord as “Master” in order to differentiate the context between the two words in helping to give a proper understanding. In the above verse the first Lord is the Father and the second Lord is Yeshua.

The following comparative verses give a definition of how The Scriptures Bible uses the word Master, it is used for Yeshua. This means the above scripture refers to the Father telling the Son to sit at His right hand until He makes the Son’s enemies a footstool for the Son. Context with respect to words is everything.

**Rev 17:14** These shall make war with the Lamb, and the Lamb shall overcome them: for he is Lord of lords, and King of kings: and they that are with him *are* called, and chosen, and faithful. (KJV)

**Rev 17:14** “They shall fight with the Lamb, and the Lamb shall overcome them, for He is **Master of masters** [Deu 10:17](#) and Sovereign of sovereigns. And those with Him are called, and chosen, and trustworthy.” (TS)

In the original texts that were translated there were no capital letters or punctuation, these were put in Bibles we have today by the translators in trying to make the verses easier to read for English readers and often having translator bias.

The Scriptures Bible tries to identify the Father and the Son in order to give the context of understanding. Even then they do not get it always right.

Now we will consider the following verse between the KJV and TS.

Rev 19:16 And <sup>G2532</sup> he hath <sup>G2192</sup> on <sup>G1909</sup> his vesture <sup>G2440</sup> and <sup>G2532</sup> on <sup>G1909</sup> his <sup>G848</sup> thigh <sup>G3382</sup> a name <sup>G3686</sup> written, <sup>G1125</sup> KING <sup>G935</sup> OF KINGS, <sup>G935</sup> AND <sup>G2532</sup> LORD <sup>G2962</sup> OF LORDS. <sup>G2962</sup> (KJV)

**Rev 19:16** And on His robe and on His thigh<sup>d</sup> He has a name written: SOVEREIGN OF SOVEREIGNS AND MASTER OF MASTERS. Footnote: <sup>d</sup>“thigh”, but possibly flag. See *Thigh* in the Explanatory Notes. (TS)

Comparing the above, from the KJV the LORD suggests God the Father, but from the TS it identifies Yeshua.

What should start to become apparent is that Lord does not always mean God's Holy name YHWH, it also can be translated according the Webster Dictionary, being a ruler. The TS uses Master which refers to Yeshua. The following comparison shows this. The Hebrew name for Yeshua is יהושע.

**Act 28:31** Preaching the kingdom of God, and teaching those things which concern the Lord Jesus Christ, with all confidence, no man forbidding him. (KJV)

**Act 28:31** proclaiming the reign of Elohim and teaching about the Master יהושע Messiah with all boldness, unhindered. (TS)

The Strong numbers do not differentiate between the different uses of the word **Lord**. This means one must always carefully check the context.

Now moving to a very misleading verse in the KJV it appears that Yeshua is God and that Thomas is not corrected by Yeshua in the statement that he made. We must use the Hebrew word translated for God, being Elohim and examine the context for Lord. We can find this in the TS.

**Joh 20:28** And Thomas answered and said unto him, **My Lord and my God.**

**Joh 20:29** Jesus saith unto him, **Thomas, because thou hast seen me, thou hast believed: blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed.** (KJV)

**Joh 20:28** And T'oma answered and said to Him, “My Master and my Elohim!”

**Joh 20:29** יהושע said to him, “T'oma, because you have seen Me, you have believed. Blessed are those who have not seen and have believed.” (TS)

The above verse in the KJV and many other Bibles are what makes it is easy for a person reading the above verse in John to attribute Yeshua to being God and many people do. However the TS gives the correct context of these verses. The word Elohim in the above refers to Yeshua as being a mighty one.

Another verse with Lord referring to Yeshua as a ruler and not God's Personal name is found as follows.

**Jas 1:1** James, a servant of God and of the Lord Jesus Christ, to the twelve tribes which are scattered abroad, greetings.(KJV)

**Jas 1:1** Ya'aqob, a servant of Elohim and of the Master יהושע Messiah, to the twelve tribes who are in the dispersion: Greetings. (TS)

For the above the correct context is found in the TS Bible. In this case Elohim refers to the Father and the word "Lord" is not used as it is the personal name of the Father.

The following are in the normally accepted meaning of the word Lord, being YHWH, so the KJV and the TS version are in total agreement.

**Gen 2:4** These *are* the generations of the heavens and of the earth when they were created, in the day that the LORD God made the earth and the heavens, (KJV)

**Gen 2:4** These are the births of the heavens and the earth when they were created, in the day that יהוה Elohim made earth and heavens. (TS)

Let us examine a particular verse that the TS Bible has interpreted incorrectly, as follows.

**Zec 14:3** And יהוה shall go forth, and He shall fight against those nations, as He fights in the day of battle.

**Zec 14:4** And in that day His feet shall stand upon the Mount of Olives, which faces Yerushalayim on the east. And the Mount of Olives shall be split in two, from east to west, a very great valley, and half of the mountain shall move toward the north and half of it toward the south. (TS)

The above is referring to YHWH or God Himself coming to fight against the nations and His feet standing on the Mount of Olives. When in fact it is Yeshua coming back in the same manner as the disciples saw Him leave and told by the angles as follows.

**Act 1:10** And while they looked stedfastly toward heaven as he went up, behold, two men stood by them in white apparel;

**Act 1:11** Which also said, Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into heaven? this same Jesus, which is taken up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen him go into heaven.

This ascension of Yeshua took place on the Mount of Olives and as He went up into the clouds, in the reverse manner He will come back to earth on the Mount of Olives to fight for Jerusalem.

Also consider who is destroying the army coming against Jerusalem, with the sword coming out of His mouth, according to the scripture that follows.

**Rev 19:13** And he *was* clothed with a vesture dipped in blood: and his name is called The Word of God.

**Rev 19:14** And the armies *which were* in heaven followed him upon white horses, clothed in fine linen, white and clean.

**Rev 19:15** And out of his mouth goeth a sharp sword, that with it he should smite the nations: and he shall rule them with a rod of iron: and he treadeth the winepress of the fierceness and wrath of Almighty God

The above reinforces that it is Yeshua that comes back with the armies of heaven and destroys the nations and then rules them.

So what is seen is that there is no one Bible that is 100% correct. All have errors in translation and therefore one needs to read carefully, analyze and use other scripture in order to obtain the correct context.

If you think Yeshua is God, consider the following verse. Ask yourself why would God anoint Himself ?

**Psa 45:7** Thou lovest righteousness, and hatest wickedness: therefore God, thy God, hath anointed thee with the oil of gladness above thy fellows. (KJV)

**Psa 45:7** You have loved righteousness and hated **wrongness**;<sup>a</sup> Therefore Elohim, Your Elohim, has anointed You With the oil of gladness more than Your companions. **Footnote: <sup>a</sup>Quoted in [Heb 1:8-9](#) where the Greek text has *lawlessness* instead of *wrongness*. (TS)**

The first God or Elohim is Yeshua and the second God or Elohim is the Father. One needs to know the word Elohim has multiple meanings in order to understand the above verse. The first Elohim is a mighty one or Master, the second Elohim is Almighty God. The Father is anointing the Son.

What one sees is that the word **“Lord”** usually means the Father's personal holy name, YHWH, but occasionally it means a ruler according to the Webster Dictionary and refers to Yeshua. As always context is everything.

**Psa 119:55** I have remembered thy name, O LORD, in the night, and have kept thy law. (KJV)

**Psa 119:55** I have remembered Your Name in the night, O יהוה, And I guard Your Torah.(TS)

**Psa 119:55** I remember your name, Adonai, at night; and I observe your Torah.(CJB)

Currently there are two names that are being given by two separate people. One is by Nehemiah Gordon, indicating the name is Yehovah. The other is by Justin Rensburg, indicating the name is Yahweh. One needs to study both opposing views and decide if either is correct and also decide what one will use to call upon the lord.

If one cannot decide on the to names being put forward, one can safely at this time call to the Father using either Lord or Adonai as well as Abba or Father !

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