

Primary Participants: Tod Allman Richard Denton Stephen Beale Roger Stone David Duncan

Dec '81 – Tod's car burns.	After completing an undergraduate degree in systems engineering, Tod started working as a research engineer for an oil company. Tod had never owned a car, so he started saving his money to buy his first car. He bought a Dodge Charger, and he loved it. But less than six months later, on December 23, '81, it caught on fire and burned. To this day Tod still has no idea how or why his car caught on fire; it was just sitting in its parking spot at Tod's apartment complex. The car was totaled, and Tod was devastated. At that point Tod decided that he didn't want to spend his life trying to get rich and surrounding himself with nice things that would eventually burn (2 Peter 3:12). Instead, he wanted to invest his life for God and do something with eternal significance. But Tod knew he didn't want to become a pastor. Tod's father was a pastor, and Tod knew he didn't have the right personality to be a pastor. So he enrolled at Talbot Theological Seminary, a graduate school of Biola University in La Mirada, CA, to find out how he could best invest his life for God in some way other than being a pastor.
Sept '84 – May '85 – Tod takes a Greek class.	At Talbot seminary all of the students are required to take two years of Greek. Each night Tod had to translate approximately half a chapter from Greek to English, and each night he wondered, "Why do I have to do all this work? I could make a computer program do 90% of this work for me." So he decided to write a computer program that would look up and parse the Greek words to help him do his homework. He was hoping to sell the computer program to fellow seminarians, but he didn't have time to finish the program.
Sept '85 – Dec '85 – Tod takes a class about Bible translation from Dr. Harwood Hess.	Dr. Hess was a member of Wycliffe Bible Translators, and had translated the New Testament into Otomi, a language spoken in Mexico. He was on loan from Wycliffe to Biola University for one year. For the first time in Tod's life, he heard that there were billions of people who didn't have the Bible in their own language. To Tod, this was a tragedy, a tragedy with eternal ramifications. Tod decided to revise the computer program that translated Greek into English, and make it more generic so that it could translate the Greek New Testament into a variety of languages.
Jan '86 – May '86 – Tod works with Dr. Hess to develop a computer program that translates John 3:16 from Greek to English.	After completing the Bible translation class with Dr. Hess, Tod asked if he could take an independent study class to develop a computer program that would translate the Greek New Testament into other languages. Dr. Hess agreed, so Tod started modifying the computer program he had developed for the Greek class so that it used grammatical rules that are entered by linguists. By the end of the semester, the program could translate John 3:16 from annotated Greek into English by executing a series of grammar rules. Dr. Hess asked Tod how long it took the computer to translate the verse from Greek into English. Tod replied, "A split second." Dr. Hess, who was generally rather stoic, smiled. Tod was encouraged.
May '86 – Tod graduates from Talbot Theological Seminary with a desire to develop a computer program that would help translate the Bible for billions of people.	While Tod was a student at Biola University, he was able to use their mainframe computer. But after graduating, he no longer had access to that computer or any other computer.
May '86 – Richard receives a PhD in physics from the University of Maryland.	Richard pursued physics, which he found challenging and interesting. Before getting his PhD, Richard toyed briefly with the idea of going to medical school, but decided that physics was better for someone who couldn't memorize a lot of information and needed sleep. Richard found out later that physicists often do well in linguistics, since physicists and linguists both require similar problem-solving skills.
Sept '86 – Tod's brother Tory buys a PC for Tod.	By '86, personal computers were becoming affordable, so Tory sent Tod enough money to buy a PC. Tod scoured the computer magazines for the best deal, and chose an XT made by a company called PCs Limited. Tod then began working on a new

program to translate the New Testament. A couple years later, IBM introduced the AT, so Tod again scoured the PC magazines looking for the best deal, and again concluded that PCs Limited offered the best deal, so he bought an AT from them. Later, PCs Limited changed their name to Dell Computers. Tod now wishes he'd bought stock in PCs Limited in addition to the two computers.

June – July '87 – Tod attends ORSIL. Each year Wycliffe Bible Translators and the Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL) hosted a summer school program at the University of Oregon. The professors were all experienced Bible translators, and they taught the students how to analyze languages and prepare for cross-cultural ministries. Tod attended and thoroughly enjoyed the classes and the camaraderie at ORSIL.

Jan '88 – May '89 – Tod studies linguistics at the University of Texas at Arlington. Wycliffe Bible Translator's headquarters are in Dallas, and many of the people who want to become missionaries with Wycliffe move to Dallas and study at the University of Texas at Arlington. So Tod moved to Arlington, TX and completed a Master's degree in linguistics. His thesis was entitled "Machine Translation of a Greek Parable into English, Spanish, Angas, and Chinantec." Tod worked with his professors to develop lexicons and grammars sufficient to generate Luke 15:11-24, the first half of the Parable of the Prodigal Son, from Greek into the four languages. While studying at UTA, Tod met **Steve Beale** and Greg Carlson. They had a weekly Bible study and invited Tod. Steve and Tod quickly discovered that they had similar plans to develop software that would help translate the Bible.

June '88 – David becomes interested in computer-assisted Bible translation. Shortly after accepting the Lord in '84, David heard a Wycliffe ad on Christian radio and was convicted to help bring the Bible to people who don't have it. He contacted Wycliffe to see how he could serve and received a list of opportunities. Jungle pilot seemed like an enticing option and he started to pursue that course. David enrolled in an aircraft mechanics course as a step towards becoming a missionary pilot. He was shocked and disheartened to learn that he had two left mechanical thumbs and was confused for his future path. A month after withdrawing from the mechanics course, he received a Word Alive magazine from Wycliffe on how computers were starting to be used in Bible Translation. Being a bit of a young computer prodigy, all the lights, bells & whistles went off in his head, and he knew this was actually the calling that God had intended.

June – July '89, '90, '91 – Tod works as a professor's assistant in the grammar department at ORSIL. For three summers Tod worked as Dr. Thomas Payne's teaching assistant at ORSIL. Dr. Payne taught a course about Functional Typological Grammar which describes the patterns that linguists have observed in the world's 7,000+ languages. Working as a teacher's assistant for three consecutive summers, Tod thoroughly learned the many patterns and trends of the world's languages. Functional Typological Grammar eventually became one of the cornerstones that TBTA is built on.

July 1990 - Richard begins employment as a Research Professor at Dartmouth College. To this day Richard still works part-time as an employee of Dartmouth doing scientific research. While at Dartmouth, he began taking linguistics courses looking forward to possibly working with Wycliffe Bible Translators in retirement.

Jan '93 – May '94 Tod lives off his savings and works on TBTA full time. In January '93, Tod quit his engineering job in Los Angeles and moved to Eugene, Oregon. He wanted to live off his savings and work on TBTA full time. During his time in Eugene, Dr. Thomas Payne helped Tod with the linguistic component of TBTA. By May '94, Tod had a DOS program that could translate the gospel of John from annotated Greek into English using a sequence of grammar rules. He sent the system to Wycliffe's Academic Computing Dept. in Dallas, TX. They encouraged Tod to test the software with a non-Indo-European language.

June '94 – June '95 – Tod works with two high school students to test TBTA with Urdu and Korean. After Tod's savings ran out, he moved from Eugene back to Los Angeles to work, and he started

looking for someone who spoke a non-Indo-European language. A family that lived near Tod was from Pakistan, and they were all mother-tongue speakers of Urdu. Tod asked the high school boy if he wanted a part-time job, and he said, "Sure." (At that time Tod didn't know that Urdu is Indo-European.) Tod and that boy started meeting two evenings a week to build a lexicon and grammar for Urdu. Tod asked that boy to tell other high school students that Tod wanted to hire another student that spoke another language. A Korean student heard about the job from the Urdu speaker, and assumed that Tod was developing a computer program to translate the Quran into other languages. The Korean student didn't want a job, but he accepted Tod's offer anyway because he wanted to persuade Tod to use the program to translate the Bible instead of the Quran. The student was elated when he found out that the program was actually for the Bible, and he continued meeting with Tod two evenings a week. After approximately one year, Tod and the two students had developed lexicons and grammars for both Urdu and Korean sufficient to translate the first two chapters of John from Greek. Those two high school students graduated and left, but Tod found another Korean student, and continued developing the Korean lexicon and grammar.

June '95 – Tod rewrites TBTA for Windows. Until mid '95, TBTA ran in DOS. In mid '95 Tod started over and rewrote the program for Windows using C++. Many new capabilities were added including the ability to translate passages from an annotated Hebrew Old Testament and also annotated English stories.

Jan '98 – Steve and Tod meet in Dallas to develop TBTA, and Steve suggests that they switch from annotated Greek and Hebrew source texts to an English based system. As Steve and Tod discussed that option, they knew they were creating a mountain of work for themselves – this option meant that they would have to rewrite the entire Bible in simple English. But they also knew that the final product would produce better translations. So they decided to make the switch; they stopped using the annotated Greek and Hebrew texts, and started rewriting the Bible in simple English and annotating the text with a feature system designed to accommodate a wide variety of languages.

June '98 – Steve develops the semantic analysis of Nahum in English. Nahum was our first book of the Bible using our new English based analysis system.

Jan – May '99 – Steve and his family visit Vanuatu to work with Greg Carlson. Steve developed the semantic analysis of Ruth, and Greg and Steve then manually translated that book into North Tanna, the language that Greg was currently translating the New Testament into. Then Steve produced a draft of Ruth using TBTA, and he and Greg were pleased with the result.

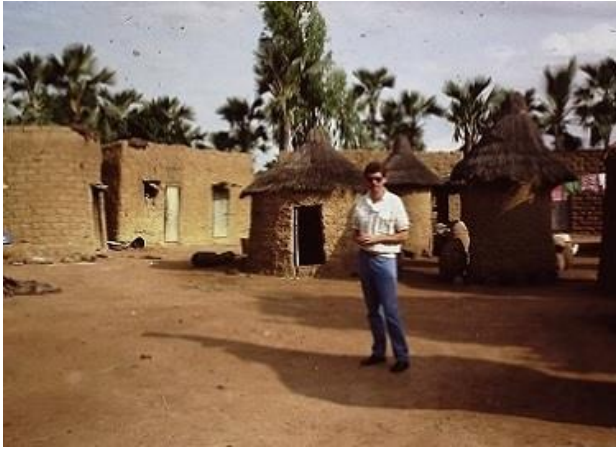


The North Tanna people celebrate

Jan '00 – Tod moves back to Dallas to be close to Wycliffe's International Linguistics Center. By this time the software was becoming usable, and since Steve had finished the semantic analysis of both Ruth and Nahum, Tod decided it was time to test the project with some experienced translators.

June '00 – Dec '00 – Tod works with Randy Groff to translate the book of Nahum into Jula. Randy Groff had lived for a decade in Cote d'Ivoire and translated the NT into Jula. Then he moved to Dallas

and started working in Wycliffe's translation department. Randy and Tod started working together to build a lexicon and grammar sufficient to translate the book of Nahum into Jula. After they finished working through the book, they sent the computer-generated draft to mother-tongue translators in Cote d'Ivoire, and experiments indicated that TBTA's draft increased their productivity by a factor of 4.1. However, TBTA's draft was labeled "bland and lifeless." For example, in Nahum 2:3, the NIV says, "The shields of the soldiers are red; the warriors are clad in scarlet." But TBTA's draft said "The soldier's shields are red. And their clothes are red." Tod began developing techniques to include semantically complex concepts such as 'warrior' and 'scarlet' in a translation if a target language has lexical equivalents.



Randy Groff in a Jula village

July '00 – June '03 – Steve and his family move to Vanuatu and Steve works as the translation coordinator for the Motalava New Testament.

Steve spent 3 years as the SIL Translation advisor on Motalava in Vanuatu. During that time, he spent many hours sitting in their screen tent building semantic analyses for TBTA. Sometimes the walls of the tent were black with flies, especially during breadfruit season. One time Steve and his wife were coming home from an event, and they had to cross an ocean inlet to get to their small island name Rah. At low tide they could walk across, but at that particular time, it was high tide. So a man offered to take them across in his canoe. But apparently foreigners weigh a lot more than the nationals are accustomed to because the canoe started taking on water almost immediately. When they were within about 10 meters of the shore, the canoe was completely submerged. Steve's wife had his computer containing all of his TBTA work and also all of the Motalava translation work. As Steve's wife was going into the water, she held the computer above her head, and walked to shore holding it up high with her head underwater.

Feb '01 – Dec '01 – Tod works with Dr. Karl Franklin to translate Ruth into Kewa. Dr. Franklin and his family had lived in Papua New Guinea for 32 years, and had translated the New Testament into a language called Kewa. Kewa is a clause chaining language with a switch reference system spoken in the highlands of southern Papua New Guinea. Tod and Dr. Franklin started working together to build a lexicon and grammar for Kewa sufficient to translate the book of Ruth. Dr. Franklin sent the computer-generated draft of Ruth to the mother-tongue translator, and he edited it into a publishable text in approximately 6 hours. When the Kewa New Testament was revised and published in 2004, it included the book of Ruth. That was the first book of the Bible that originated from TBTA and was eventually published.



A Kewa warrior

Dec '01 – Sep '02 David and his family serve in the Philippines and later transfer to OneBook. David served in Davao, Philippines as an IT specialist. But after about 5 months, David became seriously ill and started losing weight rapidly. The doctors were unable to identify a cause, so his family returned home on medical leave. They were advised to remain in Canada for a term of medical leave. While on leave, David visited the Wycliffe Canada office in Calgary and discovered a new division was being formed to raise funds for national led translation projects. They needed someone to handle IT, but that was only a half time role, so David also became a Project Liaison for projects in Kenya, the Philippines and Indonesia. That new division within Wycliffe Canada eventually became a separate organization named OneBook – a non-profit fund-raising organization for Bible translation.

Aug '02 – Dec '10 - Tod enrolls at the University of Texas at Arlington for a PhD in linguistics. Tod's dissertation was entitled "The Translator's Assistant: A Multi-lingual Natural Language Generator based on Linguistic Universals, Typologies, and Primitives." For the dissertation, Tod continued developing the Korean lexicon and grammar sufficient to generate Luke 1-10, Ruth, Esther, Daniel, Nahum, and three community development articles. Experiments with Korean translators indicated that the computer's drafts increased their productivity by a factor of 4.6. When the edited drafts were evaluated and compared with a published translation intended for Korean junior high students, approximately 100 adults and 100 junior high students considered the two translations of equal quality. Tod's dissertation described the lexicons and grammars for English, Korean, Jula, and Kewa.

Aug '04 – Roger reads an article in Word and Deed about TBTA. After reading the article, he dreamed of being able to use the software with the Ayta Abellen project in the Philippines. A year later while on furlough, he installed the TBTA software that was on the Word and Deed disk and experimented a little bit with it, still wondering if it could ever be used with Ayta languages.

March '05 - Richard takes a course in computational linguistics at Dartmouth. For this class, Richard wrote a paper about machine learning translation. Richard wondered if the scheme he proposed might be useful for Bible translation, and contacted people at Wycliffe Bible Translators in Dallas. He was told that they were not working on anything like what Richard had proposed, but they put him in touch with Tod Allman. Then Richard had his first phone conversation with Tod.

July '07 - Richard visits the Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL) in Dallas, TX and also meets with Tod Allman. Richard was interested in Tod's approach to Bible translation, so when he and his wife visited Wycliffe's headquarters in Dallas, they also visited Tod and his wife in Fort Worth. Richard and Tod spent an evening building the source text for a verse, and then they used Tod's Korean project to translate that verse into Korean. They then called Tod's wife JungAe and asked her to backtranslate TBTA's Korean translation into English. JungAe's backtranslation matched the original English verse perfectly. Richard decided he wanted to become involved in the project, and he figured he could work on the TBTA's semantic representations for his daily Bible study. Richard completed a first draft of the semantic representation for Luke 11 before the end of 2007. He

continued using his devotional time for many years to analyze and build TBTA source texts for several Pauline epistles.

July '10 – The Bible Translator's Assistant Inc. is founded by Tod, Steve, and Richard. Tod was the president, and Richard the secretary. Greg Carlson and Steve Parker joined the board of directors with Tod, Stephen, and Richard. The first thing they did was setup a website describing their ministry.

Oct '10 – David Duncan discovers TBTA. While surfing the web, David came across a website for a new software project called 'The Bible Translator's Assistant' and the concept seriously intrigued him. Having a strong interest in seeing computer technology being better utilized for missions, he read the 'About Us' section of the website, and noticed everyone involved had a PhD. He figured he was not qualified to be part of such a project, but the concept stayed lodged in his mind for the next 9 years.

Dec '10 – The Bible Translator's Assistant Inc. is granted non-profit status on Dec. 23rd. We saw this as an early Christmas gift from God.

Mar '11 – Tod presents TBTA at The World Bible Translation Center in Fort Worth, TX.

April '11 – Richard becomes the Treasurer of The Bible Translator's Assistant.

Nov '11 – Steve leads a day-long tutorial at a natural language processing conference in Chiang Mai, Thailand. Several professors from De La Salle University in Manila, Philippines attended the tutorial, and subsequently invited Steve to teach a one semester class at De La Salle.

Feb '12 – Tod becomes an adjunct faculty member at Dallas International University (Wycliffe's school).

March '12 – Steve spends most of March in the Philippines as a visiting professor at De La Salle University in Manila. He gave numerous lectures, demonstrations, and tutorials to faculty members and students.

Sept – Dec '12 – Steve and Tod teach an online computational linguistics course at De La Salle University.

Oct '13 – Tod presents TBTA to The Seed Company in Arlington, TX.

Sept – Nov '13 – Steve teaches two classes at De La Salle University in Manila. Steve taught two computational linguistics courses at De La Salle. The faculty then asked Steve to return and teach another class in January, but Steve had other commitments, so he invited Tod.

Jan – April '14 – Tod teaches a class at De La Salle University. Tod and his family went to Manila for four months, and Tod taught a class about using TBTA to document the languages of the Philippines at De La Salle University. Those four months in Manila were a life changing experience. Tod and his wife experienced the incredible beauty of the Philippines, but also witnessed unimaginable poverty and hardship. They decided that they wanted to return to the Philippines as long-term missionaries.



Tod with students from De La Salle University

Aug '14 – Tod and his family return to Manila as missionaries. Soon after returning to Manila, Tod began working with Ephraim Rey to build a lexicon and grammar for Tagalog, the national language of the Philippines. They met three times a week, and each session was about two hours. They worked

through Ruth, Esther, Daniel, Luke, and Genesis, continually building the Tagalog lexicon and improving the grammar.



Tod working on Tagalog with Ephraim

Sept '14 - Richard increases his TBTA work effort. When Richard and his wife Mary moved to Florida, Richard decreased his physics research to part-time. At that time, he ramped up his TBTA work considerably to about 20 hours per week. Prior to that time, he could only spend about ½ to 1 hour per day working on TBTA's semantic representations.

May '15 – Jeremiah Chung visits Tod in Manila. Jeremiah heard about the new approach to Bible translation being developed by the members of The Bible Translator's Assistant, so he decided to visit Tod in Manila. While Jeremiah was in Manila, he introduced Tod to the director of SIL Philippines, who then introduced Tod to **Roger Stone**, a Wycliffe missionary and computational linguist who was translating the New Testament into Ayta Mag-Indi and Ayta Abellen in the northern Philippines. Jeremiah joined The Bible Translator's Assistant as a consultant.

July '15 – Roger and Tod meet in Manila at SIL's headquarters. After this initial meeting, they started working through Skype and emails to modifying the Tagalog grammar to generate Ayta Mag-Indi drafts.

Jan. '18 – Dec. '19 – TBTA produces drafts of Exodus 1-20, Joshua, Judges, and 1&2 Samuel in Tagalog. By this time the Tagalog lexicon and grammar were well developed, so whenever Steve and Richard completed the analysis of a new book, TBTA would produce a draft of it in Tagalog. Then Ephraim Rey edited the computer-generated drafts into presentable first drafts, and Tod would time him for each chapter. The results are shown in the table below. When mother-tongue translators manually draft historical narratives, they're typically able to draft 5 or 6 verses per hour.

Date	Book	Editing Time	Editing Rate
Jan. '18	Judges	18 hours	34 verses/hour
April '18	Exodus 1-20	14 hours	39 verses/hour
Aug. '18	Joshua	11.5 hours	55 verses/hour
June '19	1 Samuel	13 hours	64 verses/hour
Dec. '19	2 Samuel	11 hours	63 verses/hour

As seen in the table above, Ephraim's editing rate gradually increased until it plateaued in the low 60s. There are three reasons for the increase: i) After each book, Tod would put as many of Ephraim's changes into the lexicon and grammar as possible, so TBTA was able to produce better drafts that required less editing. ii) Ephraim quickly learned the types of mistakes that TBTA makes and how to

correct them. iii) The members of All the Word were learning how to improve the source texts that TBTA uses during the translation process.

March '18 - The members of The Bible Translator's Assistant change their name to All the Word Bible Translators. Whenever people asked any of us, "What's your organization's name?", we would say, "The Bible Translator's Assistant." The most common response was, "Yes, but what's your organization's name?" And whenever we told people about our website at that time, www.thebibletranslatorsassistant.org, the most common response was, "That's a very long name." So we started considering other names. We wanted a name that conveyed the idea that we provide computational assistance so that people can translate the entire Bible. At that time, our slogan was, "All the Word for all the world." So **Steve Beale** suggested "All the Word" as our new name, and it was unanimously approved.

May '18 – TBTA is enhanced to produce up to five different translations tailored for different audiences within each language. In every language that still needs the Bible, there are always multiple audiences (e.g., Churchd Adults, Unchurchd Adults, Churchd Children, and Unchurchd Children). So Tod enhanced TBTA so that users could define multiple audiences, and then TBTA will produce draft translations tailored for each audience. For example, the translations for children use simple vocabulary and simple sentences. The translations for unchurchd audiences include implicit information that members of All the Word add to the source texts to make the message clear for people who are unfamiliar with Jewish culture during Biblical times. That implicit information isn't included in the original Bible, but the members of All the Word add it to the source texts and tag it so that it can be included or excluded during the translation process.

Mar '19 – Sept '20 - Richard begins teaching other people to build semantic representations.

Richard started teaching Daniel Hickox and Corban Phillips how to build semantic representations. Daniel and Corban were both previously "Bible quizzers," people who compete nationally in Bible memorization contests. At one time, Corban had the entire New Testament memorized, and Daniel memorized Romans, James, Revelation, and part of Matthew. Working with Richard, Daniel and Corban completed the semantic representations for Jonah and 1 Kings.

Mar '19 – Jeremiah attends a missions conference in Europe and meets David Duncan. David was a member of OneBook, a Bible translation funding organization in Canada. He worked as their IT specialist, and also oversaw multiple translation projects. David is always looking for ways to reduce the time and cost of translation projects, and when he heard about TBTA from Jeremiah, he immediately recognized the system's potential. He contacted Tod and they began meeting online so that he could assess TBTA's capabilities. He then presented TBTA to the other members of OneBook, and Ted Seres, the CEO of OneBook, told David to formally evaluate TBTA. So David arranged for a test to be done in the Philippines.

Dec. '19 – Jan '20 – David arranges for members of The Translator's Association of the Philippines (TAP) to evaluate TBTA's Tagalog drafts of Ruth and Philippians. In order to formally evaluate the quality of the drafts produced by TBTA, David arranged for members of TAP to take TBTA's Tagalog drafts of Ruth and Philippians through a team check, community check, and consultant check. So Ephraim edited TBTA's draft of Ruth, and then a team of mother-tongue Tagalog translators at TAP took that draft through the standard translation process. Their conclusion was that TBTA reduced the drafting stage by 93% and the consultant checking stage by 50%. Projections indicate that TBTA could reduce the time and cost of a translation project by 35 to 40%. Ted Seres, the CEO of OneBook, came to Manila for a few days in December to observe the Ruth test, and David Duncan came to Manila for all of January to facilitate the Philippians test. The test with Ruth went very smoothly, but the test with Philippians was much more challenging. However, during that test, David and the members of All the Word learned new techniques for improving the quality of TBTA's source texts.



David and Tod observing the Philipians test



Ted and Tod observing the Ruth test

Mar '20 – Richard completes the source texts for a set of 72 Bible stories.

Aug '20 – Roger modifies the Tagalog lexicon and grammar to accommodate Ayta Mag-Indi.

After editing the Tagalog lexicon and grammar, Roger used TBTA to produce drafts of Ruth and Jonah in Ayta Mag-Indi. Then the mother-tongue translators edited those drafts into presentable first drafts and did a partial team check at a rate of 22 verses/hour.

Nov '20 – Four Bible translation funding organizations pledge funds to help develop TBTA.

OneBook, based in Canada, To the Nations, based in Singapore, Every Tribe Every Nation, based in the US, and Pioneer Bible Translators, also based in the US, all pledged funds to help develop the TBTA system.

Nov '20 – Richard begins teaching four Wycliffe Canada missionaries to build semantic representations for TBTA.

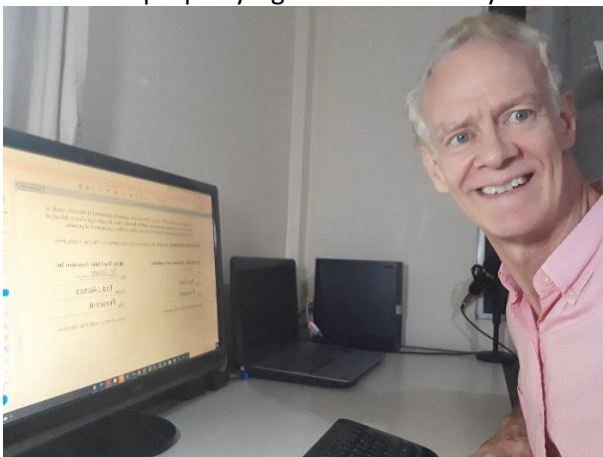
Due to the pandemic, many members of Wycliffe Canada had to return from their countries of service back to Canada, and four of them volunteered to work on building source texts for TBTA.

Nov '20 – David becomes the Project Lead with Wycliffe Canada for the TBTA development project.

David has been given the responsibilities of recruiting new members to work on TBTA, developing funding for TBTA, and identifying translation projects where TBTA is a good fit.

Apr '21 – Tod and Richard sign contracts with Wycliffe-Canada transferring TBTA's intellectual property rights to them.

Roy Eyre, the president of Wycliffe Canada, and the other members of Wycliffe-Canada saw the potential of TBTA, and wanted to invest significant resources into its development. But they were reluctant to make that investment unless they owned the rights to TBTA. So after several months of negotiating, the members of All the Word agreed to give the intellectual property rights of TBTA to Wycliffe Canada.



Tod signing the contract with Wycliffe Canada

Roy signing the contract with All the Word

May '21 – Roger and the mother-tongue translators finish translating Genesis into Ayta Mag-indi using drafts produced by TBTA.

As the mother-tongue translators edited TBTA's draft of Genesis into a usable draft, Roger timed them during each chapter, and found that they edited at a rate of 29 verses/hour. When mother-tongue translators manually draft translations of historical books like Genesis, they typically work at a rate of 5 to 6 verses/hour. After the translators had finished editing the entire book, the draft was then taken through the usual team check, community check, consultant check, and then checked by the Pastors Review Committee. Genesis has now been published in Ayta Mag-indi – this is the first major book of the Bible that was translated into a new language with the assistance of TBTA.



Roger and the mother-tongue translators



Roger at the Dedication Ceremony

June '21 – David identifies potential projects for TBTA in Indonesia, India, and Kenya.

David is always looking for new projects where TBTA is a good fit, and this month he met with people in Indonesia, India, and Kenya. We're waiting to see if God will open these doors and others so that TBTA will eventually be able to help translate the entire Bible into numerous languages.

Where will God lead us next?