

Key Translations and Their Features

| Translation | Type | Readability Level | Notable Features |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|--|
| New American Bible (NAB) | Direct equivalence | Moderate | US Catholic translation: liturgical use. |
| New International Version (NIV) | Dynamic equivalence | Moderate | Balances accuracy and readability; widely used. |
| King James Version (KJV) | Direct equivalence | Challenging | Classic translation; known for its literary style. |
| New Living Translation (NLT) | Dynamic equivalence | Easy | Emphasizes readability; simplifies complex terms. |
| English Standard Version (ESV) | Direct equivalence | Moderate | Scholarly approach; maintains original structure. |
| New King James Version (NKJV) | Direct equivalence | Moderate | Updates KJV language while preserving its style. |
| Christian Standard Bible (CSB) | Balanced approach | Easy | Aims for both accuracy and readability. |
| New American Standard Bible (NASB) | Direct equivalence | Challenging | Very literal; seeks to reproduce original texts. |
| New Revised Standard Version (NRSV) | Direct equivalence | Moderate | Academically rigorous; emphasizes inclusivity. |
| The Message (MSG) | Paraphrase | Very easy | Contemporary language; reads like a story. |
| Contemporary English Version (CEV) | Dynamic equivalence | Very easy | Children's translation. |
| New International Readers Version (NirV) | Dynamic equivalence | Very Easy | Children's translation. |

Based on Google AI Search Assist; NAB, CEV, and NirV added.