

Brief Comments on the Grokipedia EHV Review

Grokipedia is an AI-generated online encyclopedia operated by the American company xAI. The site was launched on October 27, 2025. Its entries are largely generated by Grok, a large language model owned by the same company. The rest of the entries have been forked from (essentially “copied from”) Wikipedia, with some copied nearly verbatim. As of November 21, 2025, the site states that it has over 1,016,241 articles.

The remarkable thing is that within a few days of its debut, Grokipedia already included a fairly extensive review of the EHV.

Elon Musk, the founder of xAI, has promoted Grokipedia as an alternative to Wikipedia that would “purge out the propaganda” in the latter. Predictably, other sources quickly appeared condemning Grokipedia as promoting right-wing perspectives, conspiracy theories, and Musk’s personal views.

A quick reading of the 10-page article did not reveal biases either for or against the EHV. A one-sentence, instant review of the article would be: “It scoops up and consolidates a huge amount of information, but the end product is a somewhat ‘artificial’ compilation of facts without much interpretation.” As is often the case, it is relatively easy for a reader to recognize a product of AI since their style often leans more toward “artificial” rather than to “intelligence.”

The article compiles a catalog of the origin, development, and motivation for the EHV, as well as its translation philosophy and methodology. It also compares the EHV with NIV and ESV, and it catalogs points of praise and criticism of EHV. Though it tends to overemphasize the importance of distinguishing between dynamic equivalence and more formal equivalence in our thinking, and it does not say everything quite the way we would say it, it generally is quite favorable or at least neutral in its statements about the EHV, as the following quotations illustrate.

This effort reflected broader evangelical concerns in the 21st century about translation drift toward inclusivity or simplification at the expense of fidelity, positioning the EHV not merely as a denominational artifact but as a resource for broader Christian use, with its name underscoring both gospel-centered (“Evangelical”) proclamation and continuity with Reformation-era linguistic traditions (“Heritage”). [I guess we can live with that](#)

Central to this methodology is a commitment to balancing fidelity to the source languages with linguistic naturalness, positioning the EHV closer to the Hebrew and Greek than thought-for-thought translations like the NIV (2011 edition), yet more idiomatic than highly literal versions such as the ESV, which the translators critique for occasional woodenness. [We probably are less unhappy with that than NIV and ESV would be.](#)

The Evangelical Heritage Version (EHV) addresses theological challenges by adhering to a formal equivalence methodology that prioritizes fidelity to the original Hebrew, Aramaic, and Greek texts’ doctrinal intent, particularly emphasizing Lutheran confessional emphases such as justification by faith alone and the sacraments.

This grassroots structure ensured diverse input while maintaining theological fidelity to Reformation principles, positioning the project as a voluntary, confessional endeavor outside synodical oversight.

Textual variants, such as the longer ending of Mark 16:9–20, are included with manuscript notes to transparently address transmission challenges without omitting disputed passages outright.

Overall, these strategies reflect a commitment to doctrinal clarity and linguistic naturalness, with decisions vetted by committees of confessional Lutheran scholars to mitigate interpretive bias, though footnotes acknowledge areas of scholarly debate, such as the precise nuance of "flesh" denoting either sinfulness or mortality depending on context.

The Evangelical Heritage Version (EHV) distinguishes itself through targeted lexical choices that prioritize historical and contextual precision over conventional renderings. For instance, it renders Jesus' emphatic phrases as "Amen, Amen" to reflect the Hebrew idiom underlying the Greek, rather than the more interpretive "Truly, truly."

Supplementary materials in EHV editions enhance pedagogical utility without imposing interpretive overlays. Confessional Lutheran evaluators have praised the EHV for its success in balancing literal accuracy with natural English flow, rendering it particularly effective for liturgical use and catechesis without introducing interpretive biases alien to orthodox Lutheran theology. [It puts more emphasis on the Lutheran nature of the translation itself than we would \(we would attach that aspect to the Study Bible\).](#)

The article is a long read that some of you may not want to endure, but it illustrates both the potential and the limitations of AI reviews at the present state of development.

For more about the EHV and AI see FAQ 106 on our website.