

በኢትዮጵያ የተፀጠሩ

ስህተቶችና ሰራተኞች

(*Unintentional Variants*)

□ ስህተት ዓይነት 1

የፈደል ገደቤት

(Mistaken Letters)

- ከሁሉም የሰዕተት ዓይነቶች በበዛኑ በዘመኑ ይገኘ ነው::
- ተመሳሳይ መልክ / ቁርጂ ያላቸው ፍደልዎች ለምሳሌ እንደ
አንማለዎች “ሀ” እና “ኅ” በንብረት ወቀት ለምታቱ
የሚፈጸመ ሰዕተት ነው::

• ተሳሳይ ቁርጂ ያላቸው የግራኩ ፍደልት

“Θ እና Ο ዓΨ እና Υ ዓΟ እና ሆ ዓζ እና Ξ”

የምታታለ::

• ተመሳሳይ ቁርጂ ያላቸው የፊሮራይዎች ፍደልት

“מִבְּפִסְכִּים” እና “נִזְנִים”

የምታታለ::

Unintentional Changes

Error	Definition	Example
Mistaken letters	Confusion of similar letters	<i>d</i> written for <i>b</i>
Homophony	Substitution of similar sounding words	<i>there</i> for <i>their</i>
Haplography	Omission of a letter or word usually due to a similar letter or word in context	<i>occurrence</i> written incorrectly as <i>ocurrence</i>
Dittography	A letter or word that has been written twice rather than once	<i>latter</i> written for <i>later</i>
Metathesis	Reversal in order of two letters or words	<i>dog</i> written for <i>god</i>
Fusion	Incorrect word division that results in two words being joined as one	<i>hand out</i> written as <i>handout</i>
Fission	Incorrect word division that results in one word being written as two	<i>grandchild</i> written as <i>grand child</i>
Homoioteleuton	An omission caused by two words or phrases that end similarly	“God of Israel ... thy people Israel”
Homoioarkton	An omission caused by two words or phrases that begin similarly	“David said ... David believed”
Other omissions	Any other omissions	The number of years omitted from 1 Sam 13:1

Intentional Changes

Error	Example
Changes in spelling or grammar	Asaph (Ἄσαφ) in Mt 1:7-8 is sometimes changed to Asa (Ἄσα), the king of Judah (1 Kings 15:9-24).
Clearing up difficulties	“Isaiah the prophet” in Mk 1:2-3 is sometimes modified to ἐν τοῖς προφήταις (“in the prophets”).
Harmonization	Dan (Gen 14:14) is mentioned by that name before its name was changed to Dan (Josh 19:47; Judg 18:29).
Euphemistic changes	The divine name בָּעֵל (<i>ba’al</i> , “Baal”) was sometimes replaced with the word בֹּשֶׁת (<i>bōšet</i> , “shame”; 1 Chron 8:33; 9:39, בָּשְׂבָעֵל [<i>ešbā’al</i> , “man of Baal”]; compare the parallel verses in 2 Sam 2:8-12, בָּשְׂבָעֵל [<i>išbōšet</i> , “man of shame”]).
Theological changes	Genesis 18:22 originally read “and God remained standing before Abraham.” However, the phrase “to stand before someone” later came to denote subservience to that person. Scribes therefore rearranged the sentence order out of reverence for God.
Additions and glosses	Some manuscripts of Luke 24:53 add the word ὄμην “amen”) at the end of the verse.

□ ስህተት ዓይነት 2

+መሳሳይ ደምጽ ቅለት

(Homophony)

- ሁሉት ቅለቶች የሚከተሉት ነው::
የአዋጅዎን ቅለት ቅደም በመጀመሪያ የሚፈጸመ ስህተት ነው::
- ስህተቱ ቅለዋ በሁኔታ ተስልሬ ወቅት በጀት ነው::

Unintentional Changes

Error	Definition	Example
Mistaken letters	Confusion of similar letters	<i>d</i> written for <i>b</i>
Homophony	Substitution of similar sounding words	<i>there</i> for <i>their</i>
Haplography	Omission of a letter or word usually due to a similar letter or word in context	<i>occurrence</i> written incorrectly as <i>ocurrence</i>
Dittography	A letter or word that has been written twice rather than once	<i>latter</i> written for <i>later</i>
Metathesis	Reversal in order of two letters or words	<i>dog</i> written for <i>god</i>
Fusion	Incorrect word division that results in two words being joined as one	<i>hand out</i> written as <i>handout</i>
Fission	Incorrect word division that results in one word being written as two	<i>grandchild</i> written as <i>grand child</i>
Homoioteleuton	An omission caused by two words or phrases that end similarly	"God of Israel ... thy people Israel"
Homoioarkton	An omission caused by two words or phrases that begin similarly	"David said ... David believed"
Other omissions	Any other omissions	The number of years omitted from 1 Sam 13:1

Intentional Changes

Error	Example
Changes in spelling or grammar	Asaph ('Ασάφ) in Mt 1:7-8 is sometimes changed to Asa ('Ασά), the king of Judah (1 Kings 15:9-24).
Clearing up difficulties	"Isaiah the prophet" in Mk 1:2-3 is sometimes modified to ἐν τοῖς προφήταις ("in the prophets").
Harmonization	Dan (Gen 14:14) is mentioned by that name before its name was changed to Dan (Josh 19:47; Judg 18:29).
Euphemistic changes	The divine name בָּאֵל (<i>ba'al</i> , "Baal") was sometimes replaced with the word בֹּשֶׁת (<i>bōšet</i> , "shame"; 1 Chron 8:33; 9:39, לְבָשָׁבָא ['ešbā' al, "man of Baal"]; compare the parallel verses in 2 Sam 2:8-12, לְבָשָׁבָא ['išbō' set, "man of shame"]).
Theological changes	Genesis 18:22 originally read "and God remained standing before Abraham." However, the phrase "to stand before someone" later came to denote subservience to that person. Scribes therefore rearranged the sentence order out of reverence for God.
Additions and glosses	Some manuscripts of Luke 24:53 add the word ὄμην "amen") at the end of the verse.

□ ስህተት ዓይነት 3

+መሳሳይ ተርጉም ቅለት

(Haplography)

- በጽሁፍ ወቂት የሚደገሱ ፈልግና ቅለትን ካይደባማው.

በመጀት የሚፈጸመ ስህተት ነው:

- ይህ ስህተት ያለምንም የቁለት ከፍተኛ ስርከት ነጥበኝና በነበሩ በጥንት የገዢና ጥሁራቸው በፊትዋል::

Unintentional Changes

Error	Definition	Example
Mistaken letters	Confusion of similar letters	<i>d</i> written for <i>b</i>
Homophony	Substitution of similar sounding words	<i>there</i> for <i>their</i>
Haplography	Omission of a letter or word usually due to a similar letter or word in context	<i>occurrence</i> written incorrectly as <i>ocurrence</i>
Dittography	A letter or word that has been written twice rather than once	<i>latter</i> written for <i>later</i>
Metathesis	Reversal in order of two letters or words	<i>dog</i> written for <i>god</i>
Fusion	Incorrect word division that results in two words being joined as one	<i>hand out</i> written as <i>handout</i>
Fission	Incorrect word division that results in one word being written as two	<i>grandchild</i> written as <i>grand child</i>
Homoioteleuton	An omission caused by two words or phrases that end similarly	"God of Israel ... thy people Israel"
Homoiotactic	An omission caused by two words or phrases that begin similarly	"David said ... David believed"
Other omissions	Any other omissions	The number of years omitted from 1 Sam 13:1

Intentional Changes

Error	Example
Changes in spelling or grammar	Asaph ('Ασάφ) in Mt 1:7-8 is sometimes changed to Asa ('Ασά), the king of Judah (1 Kings 15:9-24).
Clearing up difficulties	"Isaiah the prophet" in Mk 1:2-3 is sometimes modified to ἐν τοῖς προφήταις ("in the prophets").
Harmonization	Dan (Gen 14:14) is mentioned by that name before its name was changed to Dan (Josh 19:47; Judg 18:29).
Euphemistic changes	The divine name בָּאֵל (<i>ba'al</i> , "Baal") was sometimes replaced with the word בֹּשֶׁת (<i>bōšet</i> , "shame"; 1 Chron 8:33; 9:39, לְבָשָׁבָע [’esbā’al, "man of Baal"]; compare the parallel verses in 2 Sam 2:8-12, לְבָשָׁבָע [’isbōšet, "man of shame"]).
Theological changes	Genesis 18:22 originally read "and God remained standing before Abraham." However, the phrase "to stand before someone" later came to denote subservience to that person. Scribes therefore rearranged the sentence order out of reverence for God.
Additions and glosses	Some manuscripts of Luke 24:53 add the word አሙኑ "amen") at the end of the verse.

□ ስህተት ዓይነት 4

ደንግሮ መሳሪያ

(Dittography)

- በጽሁፍ ወቂት በተሰኘት መልካም ቅለትንና ፈደላትን

በመጀመሪያ የሚፈጸመ ስህተት ነው::

- ለምሳሌ ሆኖ እና run : dog እና God : nay እና any

Unintentional Changes

Error	Definition	Example
Mistaken letters	Confusion of similar letters	<i>d</i> written for <i>b</i>
Homophony	Substitution of similar sounding words	<i>there</i> for <i>their</i>
Haplography	Omission of a letter or word usually due to a similar letter or word in context	<i>occurrence</i> written incorrectly as <i>ocurrence</i>
Dittography	A letter or word that has been written twice rather than once	<i>latter</i> written for <i>later</i>
Metathesis	Reversal in order of two letters or words	<i>dog</i> written for <i>god</i>
Fusion	Incorrect word division that results in two words being joined as one	<i>hand out</i> written as <i>handout</i>
Fission	Incorrect word division that results in one word being written as two	<i>grandchild</i> written as <i>grand child</i>
Homoioteleuton	An omission caused by two words or phrases that end similarly	"God of Israel ... thy people Israel"
Homoioarkton	An omission caused by two words or phrases that begin similarly	"David said ... David believed"
Other omissions	Any other omissions	The number of years omitted from 1 Sam 13:1

Intentional Changes

Error	Example
Changes in spelling or grammar	<i>Asaph</i> ('Ασάφ) in Mt 1:7-8 is sometimes changed to <i>Asa</i> ('Ασά), the king of Judah (1 Kings 15:9-24).
Clearing up difficulties	"Isaiah the prophet" in Mk 1:2-3 is sometimes modified to ἐν τοῖς προφήταις ("in the prophets").
Harmonization	Dan (Gen 14:14) is mentioned by that name before its name was changed to Dan (Josh 19:47; Judg 18:29).
Euphemistic changes	The divine name בָּעֵל (<i>ba'al</i> , "Baal") was sometimes replaced with the word בֹּשֶׁת (<i>bōšet</i> , "shame"; 1 Chron 8:33; 9:39, בְּשַׁבָּאֵל [<i>'ešbā'el</i> , "man of Baal"]; compare the parallel verses in 2 Sam 2:8-12, בְּשַׁבָּאֵל [<i>'išbō'el</i> , "man of shame"]).
Theological changes	Genesis 18:22 originally read "and God remained standing before Abraham." However, the phrase "to stand before someone" later came to denote subservience to that person. Scribes therefore rearranged the sentence order out of reverence for God.
Additions and glosses	Some manuscripts of Luke 24:53 add the word አሙኑ "amen") at the end of the verse.

□ ስህተት ዓይነት 5

እደላት ብቻ መቀየር

(Metathesis)

- በጽሁፍ ወቂት የፈረሰትን ብቻ በመቀየር ወይም በማዘዣ
የሚፈጸመ ስህተት ነው::

Unintentional Changes

Error	Definition	Example
Mistaken letters	Confusion of similar letters	<i>d</i> written for <i>b</i>
Homophony	Substitution of similar sounding words	<i>there</i> for <i>their</i>
Haplography	Omission of a letter or word usually due to a similar letter or word in context	<i>occurrence</i> written incorrectly as <i>ocurrence</i>
Dittography	A letter or word that has been written twice rather than once	<i>latter</i> written for <i>later</i>
Metathesis	Reversal in order of two letters or words	<i>dog</i> written for <i>god</i>
Fusion	Incorrect word division that results in two words being joined as one	<i>hand out</i> written as <i>handout</i>
Fission	Incorrect word division that results in one word being written as two	<i>grandchild</i> written as <i>grand child</i>
Homoioteleuton	An omission caused by two words or phrases that end similarly	"God of Israel ... thy people Israel"
Homoioarkton	An omission caused by two words or phrases that begin similarly	"David said ... David believed"
Other omissions	Any other omissions	The number of years omitted from 1 Sam 13:1

Intentional Changes

Error	Example
Changes in spelling or grammar	<i>Asaph</i> ('Ασάφ) in Mt 1:7-8 is sometimes changed to <i>Asa</i> ('Ασά), the king of Judah (1 Kings 15:9-24).
Clearing up difficulties	"Isaiah the prophet" in Mk 1:2-3 is sometimes modified to ἐν τοῖς προφήταις ("in the prophets").
Harmonization	Dan (Gen 14:14) is mentioned by that name before its name was changed to Dan (Josh 19:47; Judg 18:29).
Euphemistic changes	The divine name בָּאֵל (<i>ba'al</i> , "Baal") was sometimes replaced with the word בֹּשֶׁת (<i>bōšet</i> , "shame"; 1 Chron 8:33; 9:39, לְבָשָׁבָאֵל [<i>'ešbā'el</i> , "man of Baal"]; compare the parallel verses in 2 Sam 2:8-12, לְבָשָׁבָת [<i>'išbōšet</i> , "man of shame"]).
Theological changes	Genesis 18:22 originally read "and God remained standing before Abraham." However, the phrase "to stand before someone" later came to denote subservience to that person. Scribes therefore rearranged the sentence order out of reverence for God.
Additions and glosses	Some manuscripts of Luke 24:53 add the word አሙኑ "amen") at the end of the verse.

□ ስህተት ዓይነት 6

ቅለት መከኅዥ

(Fusion)

- አንድ ሌያምኑበት ይጠበቅ ቅለቱን ለያደው በመዳኅ
የማረጋገጫ ስህተት ነው::
- ለምሳሌ handout እና hand out::

Unintentional Changes

Error	Definition	Example
Mistaken letters	Confusion of similar letters	<i>d</i> written for <i>b</i>
Homophony	Substitution of similar sounding words	<i>there</i> for <i>their</i>
Haplography	Omission of a letter or word usually due to a similar letter or word in context	<i>occurrence</i> written incorrectly as <i>ocurrence</i>
Dittography	A letter or word that has been written twice rather than once	<i>latter</i> written for <i>later</i>
Metathesis	Reversal in order of two letters or words	<i>dog</i> written for <i>god</i>
Fusion	Incorrect word division that results in two words being joined as one	<i>hand out</i> written as <i>handout</i>
Fission	Incorrect word division that results in one word being written as two	<i>grandchild</i> written as <i>grand child</i>
Homoioteleuton	An omission caused by two words or phrases that end similarly	"God of Israel ... thy people Israel"
Homoioarkton	An omission caused by two words or phrases that begin similarly	"David said ... David believed"
Other omissions	Any other omissions	The number of years omitted from 1 Sam 13:1

Intentional Changes

Error	Example
Changes in spelling or grammar	Asaph ('Ασάφ) in Mt 1:7-8 is sometimes changed to Asa ('Ασά), the king of Judah (1 Kings 15:9-24).
Clearing up difficulties	"Isaiah the prophet" in Mk 1:2-3 is sometimes modified to εν τοῖς προφήταις ("in the prophets").
Harmonization	Dan (Gen 14:14) is mentioned by that name before its name was changed to Dan (Josh 19:47; Judg 18:29).
Euphemistic changes	The divine name בָּאֵל (<i>ba'al</i> , "Baal") was sometimes replaced with the word בֹּשֶׁת (<i>bōšet</i> , "shame"; 1 Chron 8:33; 9:39, לְבָשָׁבָא 'ešbā'āl, "man of Baal"); compare the parallel verses in 2 Sam 2:8-12, לִשְׁבָּשָׁא 'išbōšet, "man of shame").
Theological changes	Genesis 18:22 originally read "and God remained standing before Abraham." However, the phrase "to stand before someone" later came to denote subservience to that person. Scribes therefore rearranged the sentence order out of reverence for God.
Additions and glosses	Some manuscripts of Luke 24:53 add the word አሙኑ "amen") at the end of the verse.

□ ስህተት ዓይነት 7

ቅለት መሰረት

(*Fission*)

- ይህ ስህተት ደርሃ ቅለትን ነጥቶም በመሸፍ የሚፈጻሚ
ስህተት ነው:::
- ለምሳሌ grandchild እና grand child

Unintentional Changes

Error	Definition	Example
Mistaken letters	Confusion of similar letters	<i>d</i> written for <i>b</i>
Homophony	Substitution of similar sounding words	<i>there</i> for <i>their</i>
Haplography	Omission of a letter or word usually due to a similar letter or word in context	<i>occurrence</i> written incorrectly as <i>ocurrence</i>
Dittography	A letter or word that has been written twice rather than once	<i>latter</i> written for <i>later</i>
Metathesis	Reversal in order of two letters or words	<i>dog</i> written for <i>god</i>
Fusion	Incorrect word division that results in two words being joined as one	<i>hand out</i> written as <i>handout</i>
Fission	Incorrect word division that results in one word being written as two	<i>grandchild</i> written as <i>grand child</i>
Homoioteleuton	An omission caused by two words or phrases that end similarly	"God of Israel ... thy people Israel"
Homoioarkton	An omission caused by two words or phrases that begin similarly	"David said ... David believed"
Other omissions	Any other omissions	The number of years omitted from 1 Sam 13:1

Intentional Changes

Error	Example
Changes in spelling or grammar	<i>Asaph</i> ('Ασάφ) in Mt 1:7-8 is sometimes changed to <i>Asa</i> ('Ασά), the king of Judah (1 Kings 15:9-24).
Clearing up difficulties	"Isaiah the prophet" in Mk 1:2-3 is sometimes modified to ἐν τοῖς προφήταις ("in the prophets").
Harmonization	Dan (Gen 14:14) is mentioned by that name before its name was changed to Dan (Josh 19:47; Judg 18:29).
Euphemistic changes	The divine name בָּאֵל (<i>ba'al</i> , "Baal") was sometimes replaced with the word בֹּשֶׁת (<i>bōšet</i> , "shame"; 1 Chron 8:33; 9:39, בְּשִׁבְעָל [<i>'ešbā'al</i> , "man of Baal"]; compare the parallel verses in 2 Sam 2:8-12, בְּשִׁבְעָת [<i>'isbōset</i> , "man of shame"]).
Theological changes	Genesis 18:22 originally read "and God remained standing before Abraham." However, the phrase "to stand before someone" later came to denote subservience to that person. Scribes therefore rearranged the sentence order out of reverence for God.
Additions and glosses	Some manuscripts of Luke 24:53 add the word ὄμιν "amen") at the end of the verse.

□ ስህተት ዓይነት 8

ተመሳሳይ መጠሪዎች ቅለት

(*Homoioteleuton*)

● ሆኖም ተለዋዋና በተመሳሳይ ሁሉት እና ቅለት
የሚያልቂ ይሁርኝን አጥቃቶ በመዳደር የሚፈጸመ
ስህተት ነው::

● ይህ ሁኔታ በእራታ ትግርኛ የሚመለከው ነው::

Unintentional Changes

Error	Definition	Example
Mistaken letters	Confusion of similar letters	<i>d</i> written for <i>b</i>
Homophony	Substitution of similar sounding words	<i>there</i> for <i>their</i>
Haplography	Omission of a letter or word usually due to a similar letter or word in context	<i>occurrence</i> written incorrectly as <i>ocurrence</i>
Dittography	A letter or word that has been written twice rather than once	<i>latter</i> written for <i>later</i>
Metathesis	Reversal in order of two letters or words	<i>dog</i> written for <i>god</i>
Fusion	Incorrect word division that results in two words being joined as one	<i>hand out</i> written as <i>handout</i>
Fission	Incorrect word division that results in one word being written as two	<i>grandchild</i> written as <i>grand child</i>
Homoioteleuton	An omission caused by two words or phrases that end similarly	"God of Israel ... thy people Israel"
Homoioarkton	An omission caused by two words or phrases that begin similarly	"David said ... David believed"
Other omissions	Any other omissions	The number of years omitted from 1 Sam 13:1

Intentional Changes

Error	Example
Changes in spelling or grammar	<i>Asaph</i> ('Ασάφ) in Mt 1:7-8 is sometimes changed to <i>Asa</i> ('Ασά), the king of Judah (1 Kings 15:9-24).
Clearing up difficulties	"Isaiah the prophet" in Mk 1:2-3 is sometimes modified to ἐν τοῖς προφήταις ("in the prophets").
Harmonization	Dan (Gen 14:14) is mentioned by that name before its name was changed to Dan (Josh 19:47; Judg 18:29).
Euphemistic changes	The divine name בָּאֵל (<i>ba'al</i> , "Baal") was sometimes replaced with the word בֹּשֶׁת (<i>bōšet</i> , "shame"; 1 Chron 8:33; 9:39, לְבָשָׁבָא 'ešbā'āl, "man of Baal"); compare the parallel verses in 2 Sam 2:8-12, לְבָשָׁבָא 'išbōšet, "man of shame").
Theological changes	Genesis 18:22 originally read "and God remained standing before Abraham." However, the phrase "to stand before someone" later came to denote subservience to that person. Scribes therefore rearranged the sentence order out of reverence for God.
Additions and glosses	Some manuscripts of Luke 24:53 add the word አሙኑ "amen") at the end of the verse.

□ ስሁተት ዓይነት 9

ተመሳሳይ መቻል ቅለት

(*Homoioarkton*)

- ሆኖም አረጋግጣን በተመሳሳይ ሁሉት እና ቅለት የሚያለው
ጽሁፍና አምታቶ መጽናፍ ነው::
- ይህ ስሁተት በእራታ ተግባር ጥዢነያት የሚመንም ነው::

Unintentional Changes

Error	Definition	Example
Mistaken letters	Confusion of similar letters	<i>d</i> written for <i>b</i>
Homophony	Substitution of similar sounding words	<i>there</i> for <i>their</i>
Haplography	Omission of a letter or word usually due to a similar letter or word in context	<i>occurrence</i> written incorrectly as <i>ocurrence</i>
Dittography	A letter or word that has been written twice rather than once	<i>latter</i> written for <i>later</i>
Metathesis	Reversal in order of two letters or words	<i>dog</i> written for <i>god</i>
Fusion	Incorrect word division that results in two words being joined as one	<i>hand out</i> written as <i>handout</i>
Fission	Incorrect word division that results in one word being written as two	<i>grandchild</i> written as <i>grand child</i>
Homoioteleuton	An omission caused by two words or phrases that end similarly	"God of Israel ... thy people Israel"
Homoioarkton	An omission caused by two words or phrases that begin similarly	"David said ... David believed"
Other omissions	Any other omissions	The number of years omitted from 1 Sam 13:1

Intentional Changes

Error	Example
Changes in spelling or grammar	<i>Asaph</i> ('Ασάφ) in Mt 1:7-8 is sometimes changed to <i>Asa</i> ('Ασά), the king of Judah (1 Kings 15:9-24).
Clearing up difficulties	"Isaiah the prophet" in Mk 1:2-3 is sometimes modified to ἐν τοῖς προφήταις ("in the prophets").
Harmonization	Dan (Gen 14:14) is mentioned by that name before its name was changed to Dan (Josh 19:47; Judg 18:29).
Euphemistic changes	The divine name בָּאֵל (<i>ba'al</i> , "Baal") was sometimes replaced with the word בֹּשֶׁת (<i>bōšet</i> , "shame"; 1 Chron 8:33; 9:39, לְבָשָׁבָא 'ešbā'āl, "man of Baal"); compare the parallel verses in 2 Sam 2:8-12, לְבָשָׁבָא 'išbōšet, "man of shame").
Theological changes	Genesis 18:22 originally read "and God remained standing before Abraham." However, the phrase "to stand before someone" later came to denote subservience to that person. Scribes therefore rearranged the sentence order out of reverence for God.
Additions and glosses	Some manuscripts of Luke 24:53 add the word አሙኑ "amen") at the end of the verse.

□ስህተት ዓይነት 10

ለአቶ ችግርቃዊ ቀንስዎች

(Other Omissions or Additions)

- በጽሁፍ ወቅት በቁለት ለይ የሚጠሙኝ ጥልካቶችን
በማምታታት ነ፡ በመርሱት እንዲሆኝም ጥዕኑ ቁለጥን
ባለሙያነት የሚፈጻሚ ስህተት ነው፡፡

Unintentional Changes

Error	Definition	Example
Mistaken letters	Confusion of similar letters	<i>d</i> written for <i>b</i>
Homophony	Substitution of similar sounding words	<i>there</i> for <i>their</i>
Haplography	Omission of a letter or word usually due to a similar letter or word in context	<i>occurrence</i> written incorrectly as <i>ocurrence</i>
Dittography	A letter or word that has been written twice rather than once	<i>latter</i> written for <i>later</i>
Metathesis	Reversal in order of two letters or words	<i>dog</i> written for <i>god</i>
Fusion	Incorrect word division that results in two words being joined as one	<i>hand out</i> written as <i>handout</i>
Fission	Incorrect word division that results in one word being written as two	<i>grandchild</i> written as <i>grand child</i>
Homoioteleuton	An omission caused by two words or phrases that end similarly	"God of Israel ... thy people Israel"
Homoioarkton	An omission caused by two words or phrases that begin similarly	"David said ... David believed"

Other omissions

Any other omissions

The number of years omitted from 1 Sam 13:1

Intentional Changes

Error	Example
Changes in spelling or grammar	<i>Asaph</i> ('Ασάφ) in Mt 1:7-8 is sometimes changed to <i>Asa</i> ('Ασά), the king of Judah (1 Kings 15:9-24).
Clearing up difficulties	"Isaiah the prophet" in Mk 1:2-3 is sometimes modified to ἐν τοῖς προφήταις ("in the prophets").
Harmonization	Dan (Gen 14:14) is mentioned by that name before its name was changed to Dan (Josh 19:47; Judg 18:29).
Euphemistic changes	The divine name בָּאֵל (<i>ba’al</i> , "Baal") was sometimes replaced with the word בֹּשֶׁת (<i>bōšet</i> , "shame"; 1 Chron 8:33; 9:39, לְבֹשֶׁת נִשְׁבַּת [‘ešbā’al, "man of Baal"]; compare the parallel verses in 2 Sam 2:8-12, לְבֹשֶׁת נִשְׁבַּת [‘išbōšet, "man of shame"]).
Theological changes	Genesis 18:22 originally read "and God remained standing before Abraham." However, the phrase "to stand before someone" later came to denote subservience to that person. Scribes therefore rearranged the sentence order out of reverence for God.
Additions and glosses	Some manuscripts of Luke 24:53 add the word አሙኑ "amen") at the end of the verse.

