

በግኝነት የተለጻ

ሰራተኞችና ሰራተኞች

(*Intentional Variants*)

□ ስህተት ዓይነት 1

የስጥቶው ለወጥ

(Changes in spelling or Grammar)

- ይህ ስህተት ቅንቃው በሚያደግበት መቅት የሂሳት ቅለጥናና
ፈላጊ ሲያሳይል 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"
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, בְּשָׁבָע ['ešbā'ul, "man of Baal"]; compare the parallel verses in 2 Sam 2:8-12, בְּשָׁבָע ['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 ጥምኑ "amen") at the end of the verse.

□ ስህተት ዓይነት 2

እስቻለ ክፍል እርማት

(Clearing up difficulties)

- አንድንድ የሁኔታ ባልጋ ያልሆኑ፣ ያልተለመደኑ ለመፈታች
የሚያስተካክሉ የሚገኘው ቅዱስ ቅጽ ተስተካክና ሁሉትን
ለአንበሳች ባልጋ ለማድረግ ማብራሪያዎችን
በሚጠቀሙት ወቅት የተፈጻሚ ስህተቶች ዓላማ::

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"
Homoiotaxis	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, בָּשְׂבָעַל ['ešbā'äl, "man of Baal"]; compare the parallel verses in 2 Sam 2:8-12, בָּשְׂבָעַת ['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 አምኑ ("amen") at the end of the verse.

□ ስህተት ዓይነት 3

ልደንቻኑ ማጠማዋ

(Harmonization)

- የሁኔታ የለለው የሂሳቸውን ስህተት ለማስተካከል

በሚጥሩበት ወቅት የሚፈጸምበት 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"
Homoiotaktos	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, בְּשָׁבָע ['ešbā'ul, "man of Baal"]; compare the parallel verses in 2 Sam 2:8-12, בְּשָׁבָע ['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 እምነን ("amen") at the end of the verse.

□ ስህተት ዓይነት 5

ማስኩል ቅደሜ

(Euphemistic Changes)

- ይህ ስህተት የሚፈጸመው ጥሩኝት በግለጽው ያልተመችቶታል እንዲገኘም ደግሞ ድሁፍን ለማሳዣር በሚለ ስቦበት በሚጠቀምኑን በሚችንበት ወቂት 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"
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 בָּעֵל (<i>ba'al</i> , "Baal") was sometimes replaced with the word בֹּשֶׁת (<i>bōšet</i> , "shame"; 1 Chron 8:33; 9:39, אֱשָׁבָע ['ešbā'ul, "man of Baal"]; compare the parallel verses in 2 Sam 2:8-12, תִּשְׁבַּע ['išbō'ṣet, "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

እስተዋዣ ለወጪ

(Theological Changes)

- እነዚህ ልዩነቶች የሆኑት በፊት መለከታዊ ስቦዎች ማስተዋዣ
የልተመችውን ወይም ደግሞ ጥቁቱንና አላስፈላጊ በለው-
የሰበርቶች እስተዋዣዎች በማውጣት የሚፈጻሩ ዓይነቶች::

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 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, בְּשִׁבְעָה ['esbā'ah, "man of Baal"]; compare the parallel verses in 2 Sam 2:8-12, בְּשִׁבְעָה ['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 6

ጭዴርቃዊ ቅለሳዊ

(Additions and Glosses)

- ይህ ጥምና የሂሳብ ከአንበባያን የተደረሰው ቅለታችን ለመግለጫ

በአዲስ ከዳን የረቡት ነገዴችንና ፍልታትን በማገኘት

እንዲሁም በመካሂጠል የሚፈጸመው ስህተቶች ዓይነቶች::

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, בְּעֵבֶר [‘ešbā’al, "man of Baal"]; compare the parallel verses in 2 Sam 2:8-12, בְּשֵׁבֶר [‘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 ὄμην "amen") at the end of the verse.

□ አስተኞች ስህተቶች

(Hard Variants)

- የየሃንስ ወንበል 7:53 – 8:11
 - E ,S, 1424 እኌደ ስህተት አስቀምጫዣቸል::
- ገኩ የሃንስ 5:7-8
 - ከላተኝ ቁፅዬች ወጪ የተናውም ቁፅዬ ለይ የለም
- የየሃንስ ወንበል 5:4
 - የጥንት ቁፅዬች ለይ የለም
- ለቃሉ 22:43-44
 - (Δ, 0171, 892) እነዚህ ቁፅዬች ለይ እንደሰህተት ተቀምጫዣል
- ለቃሉ 23:34
 - o p75, B, እኔነዚህ ቁፅዬች ለይ አይገኘም

