TAGNT - Introduction to the
Translators Amalgamated Greek NT

The TAGNT is the NT section of the TAGHB - Translators Amalgamated Greek & Hebrew Bible.
This data amalgamates ALL the words found in early manuscripts that are translated by ALL Bibles and by some of them, along with their variants.

The data is published on CC-BY licence at the STEPBible data repository as a tab-separated text in a word-per-line format.
A Word version shows the Greek text with colours for sources, and interlinear lexical, grammar and translation data as Hidden text.
The illustrations below come from the same data presented as downloadable spreadsheets for Matt, Mark, Luke, John, Acts, Rom+1/2Cor, Gal-Phm, Heb-Rev

The words found in the major editions and manuscripts before 500 AD that are translated in traditional and modern Bibles consist of:

Word types:	e.g.	Usage in Bibles
Words that are identical in NA & TR	_ καὶ	**133204 words translated in the traditional KJV and all modern Bibles.**
Words that are different in NA & TR	⸀ καὶ ⸀	**3884 words sometimes different in traditional and modern Bibles.**
Words in a different order than in NA	>2 καὶ	**1827 words in a different position without affecting Bible translation.**
Words that are in TR but not in NA	« καὶ »	**3619 words translated in the KJV but not in most modern Bibles.**
Words that are in NA but not inTR	⸂ καὶ ⸃	**897 words translated in most modern Bibles but not in the KJV.**
Words that are in NIV or ESV but not NA	‹ καὶ ›	**178 words translated in the KJV but only in some modern Bibles.**
Words in early manuscripts, not in NA or TR	{ καὶ }	**258 words in other early manuscripts but not in most Bibles.**

Terminology & Abbreviations

Manuscripts (**MSS** sing. **MS**) are hand-written texts. They consist of Papyri (**P1** etc), Uncial Codexes (**01** etc) and Lectionaries (**L1** etc). "*" marks a corrector.
Ancient Translations occasionally confirm manuscripts. They include **OL** (Old Latin), **Vg** (Vulgate), **Cp** (Coptic), **Gt** (Gothic), **Sy** (Old Syriac), **Pe** (Peshitta)
Editions are modern collations of manuscripts that attempt to create the earliest text. The most important for this project:
NA is the latest edition of Nestlé-Aland (currently **NA28**) which has been used by Bible translators. Most Bibles are currently based on **NA27**.
TR is a reconstructed edition of the Greek used by the King James translators. The best is generally accepted to be Scrivener 1894.

Byz is the text used by Greek speaking churches (which preserved the majority of manuscripts), as collated in Robinson-Pierpont's 'majority' text.

Tyn is the THGNT collated at Tyndale House, Cambridge, **SBL** is the SBLGNT collated by Holmes; **WH** is Westcott & Hort; **Treg** is Tregellis;

Variants are the wording in MSS that is different to the main text of the edition. **Positional variants** differ only with regard to their position in the text.

NIV & **ESV** refer to the Greek underlying those translations, as determined by David Instone-Brewer of Tyndale House. These occasionally depart from NA.

(ESV is only referred to when it or NIV departs from NA. **KJV** is also occasionally referred to when it appears to depend on Greek different from TR)

Punc is punctuation which occasionally is the sole basis for determining accentation of a word (as in Matt.23.37 below). It never affects spelling or meaning.

Examples

Rev.5.13 has four types of Greek sources:

Light blue indicates words in both NA & TR; red indicates words only in TR; and purple indicates words only in TR that are translated by NIV & ESV.

The green "Amen" at the end is found only in Byzantine manuscripts used by later Greek-speaking churches but not in NA or TR, so it is rarely translated.

The English translation does not flow well in this verse, because English uses word order rather than word endings to indicate which words link to each other.

GREEK IN NA/TR	ENGLISH TRANSLATION	STRONG+GRAMMAR	GREEK+ENGLISH GLOSS	EDITIONS WITH THIS FORM & DIFFERENT SPELLINGS	SPELLINGS	WORDS WITH DIFFERENT MEANING
# Rev.5.13	καὶ πᾶν κτίσμα ὃ « ἔστιν » ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ καὶ ˹ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς ˺ καὶ ὑποκάτω τῆς γῆς καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάσσης ‹ ἅ ἐστίν › καὶ τὰ ἐν αὐτοῖς ˹ πάντα ˺ . . . {. ἀμήν }.					
#	And • every • creature • which [is] • « is » • in • <the> • heaven, • and • ˹ upon • the • earth, ˺ • and • under • the • earth, • and • on • t					
καὶ	And	G2532=CONJ	καί=and	Byz+TR+Treg+WH+SBL+Tyn+NA27+NA28		
πᾶν	every	G3956=A-ASN	πᾶς=all	Byz+TR+Treg+WH+SBL+Tyn+NA27+NA28		
κτίσμα	creature	G2938=N-ASN	κτίσμα=creature	Byz+TR+Treg+WH+SBL+Tyn+NA27+NA28		
ὃ	which [is]	G3739=R-NSN	ὅς, ἥ=which	Byz+TR+Treg+WH+SBL+Tyn+NA27+NA28		
« ἔστιν »	is	G1510=V-PAI-3S	εἰμί=to be	TR		
ἐν	in	G1722=PREP	ἐν=in/on/among	Byz+TR+Treg+WH+SBL+Tyn+NA27+NA28		
τῷ	<the>	G3588=T-DSM	ὁ=the/this/who	Byz+TR+Treg+WH+SBL+Tyn+NA27+NA28		
οὐρανῷ	heaven,	G3772=N-DSM	οὐρανός=heaven	Byz+TR+Treg+WH+SBL+Tyn+NA27+NA28		
καὶ	and	G2532=CONJ	καί=and	Byz+TR+Treg+WH+SBL+Tyn+NA27+NA28		
˹ ἐπὶ ˺	upon	G1909=PREP	ἐπί=upon/to/against	Byz+Treg+WH+SBL+Tyn+NA27+NA28	ἐπὶ	¦ TR = ἐν = G1722 = PREP = "in"
˹ τῆς ˺	the	G3588=T-GSF	ὁ=the/this/who	Byz+Treg+WH+SBL+Tyn+NA27+NA28	τῆς	¦ TR = τῇ = G3588 = T-DSF = "the"
˹ γῆς ˺	earth,	G1093=N-GSF	γῆ=earth	Byz+Treg+WH+SBL+Tyn+NA27+NA28	γῆς	¦ TR = γῇ = G1093 = N-DSF = "land"
καὶ	and	G2532=CONJ	καί=and	Byz+TR+Treg+WH+SBL+Tyn+NA27+NA28		
ὑποκάτω	under	G5270=PREP	ὑποκάτω=under	Byz+TR+Treg+WH+SBL+Tyn+NA27+NA28		
τῆς	the	G3588=T-GSF	ὁ=the/this/who	Byz+TR+Treg+WH+SBL+Tyn+NA27+NA28		
γῆς	earth,	G1093=N-GSF	γῆ=earth	Byz+TR+Treg+WH+SBL+Tyn+NA27+NA28		
καὶ	and	G2532=CONJ	καί=and	Byz+TR+Treg+WH+SBL+Tyn+NA27+NA28		
ἐπὶ	on	G1909=PREP	ἐπί=upon/to/against	Byz+TR+Treg+WH+SBL+Tyn+NA27+NA28		
τῆς	the	G3588=T-GSF	ὁ=the/this/who	Byz+TR+Treg+WH+SBL+Tyn+NA27+NA28		
θαλάσσης	sea	G2281=N-GSF	θάλασσα=sea	Byz+TR+Treg+WH+SBL+Tyn+NA27+NA28		
‹ ἅ ›	that	G3739=R-APN	ὅς, ἥ=which	TR		
‹ ἐστίν ›	is	G1510=V-PAI-3S	εἰμί=to be	Tyn, Byz+TR+WH	ἐστίν , ἐστίν	
καὶ	and	G2532=CONJ	καί=and	Byz+TR+Treg+WH+SBL+Tyn+NA27+NA28		
τὰ	those	G3588=T-APN	ὁ=the/this/who	Byz+TR+Treg+WH+SBL+Tyn+NA27+NA28		
ἐν	in	G1722=PREP	ἐν=in/on/among	Byz+TR+Treg+WH+SBL+Tyn+NA27+NA28		
αὐτοῖς	them	G0846=P-DPM	αὐτός=he/she/it/self	Byz+TR+Treg+WH+SBL+Tyn+NA27+NA28		
˹ πάντα ˺	all.	G3956=A-APN	πᾶς=all	Treg+WH+SBL+Tyn+NA27+NA28	πάντα	¦ Byz+TR = πάντας = G3956 = A-APM = "all"
{. ἀμήν }.	Amen	G0281=INJ-HEB	ἀμήν=amen	Byz		

The manuscripts used by TR tend to have extra explanatory words. For example ἔστιν ('is') can be implied by the Greek, but TR adds it to make this plain.

Some of the words are spelled differently, in which case the selected spelling is listed after the list of sources, followed by the variant spelling.

In this verse, "ἐστὶν" is accented as "ἐστίν" in most editions, to mark the upturn in the voice just before the comma that is found in those editions. However, the TAGNT follows the punctuation of THGNT which is based on punctuation actually found in the oldest manuscripts, and they don't have a comma here. This means the speaker would not have raised his voice so the word would be spoken as "ἐστὶν" with a downward inflection.

, indicates the difference involves only accents. These aren't used in the earliest manuscripts, so this spelling difference occurred later.
; indicates that the spelling difference involves letters. This means the difference would be evident in the earliest manuscripts.
  EG: "Tyn, Byz+TR+WH" and "ἐστὶν , ἐστίν" show that in this instance the first form is found in the Tyndale GNT and the second form is found in the others.

¦ indicates that the difference includes a different word or a different grammatical form or both, though the meaning remains essentially the same
| indicates that the different word and/or grammatical form results in a meaning that is significantly different from that of the Greek form in NA.
  A meaning is considered significantly different if one could be expected to determine which form had been translated in an English translation such as ESV.
  EG: NA has "ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς" ('on the earth') whereas TR has "ἐν τῇ γῇ" ('in the earth').
  The difference between ἐπὶ ("on") and ἐν ("in") is likely to be reflected in an English translation, so it is marked as significant (with "|").
  However the difference in the genitive τῆς γῆς (required by ἐπὶ) and the dative τῇ γῇ (required by ἐν) is marked as insignificant for translation (with "¦").

It is sometimes difficult to determine whether a different meaning could be discerned in a translation. We might expect that the difference between "in" and "on" would be reflected in translations, but in English idiom it sounds strange to talk about people being "in the earth", so even the KJV version (which is supposedly translating TR which says "in" actually translates "on the earth", as if it were following the NA edition instead of TR

Other examples can be much more complex, for example the significance of the final "πάντα" ("all") being neuter in NA but is masculine "πάντας" in TR. The translation of this depends partly on the presence of "ἅ ἐστίν" (that is'), which is not in NA but is translated by ESV+NIV.

A strict word-by-word translation of NA is:
"And every creature which [is] in heaven and on the earth and under the earth and on the sea, and all those in them, I heard saying:..."
This is because in NA, the final "all" is APN (accusative plural neuter) which agrees with "those", and the words "is" and "that is" are absent.

A strict word-by-word translation of TR is:
"And every creature which is in heaven and on the earth and under the earth and on the sea, and those that are in them, all [of them] I heard saying:..."
In TR, the final "all" is APM which does not agree with "those" (τὰ APN) or "that" (ἅ APN) but does agree with "them" (αὐτοῖς DPM) - ie the various locations.
This final "all" agrees with "them" in that they are both "plural masculine", but "all" does not share the dative case of "them" (which is required by "in").
The word "all" is accusative, so it is the object of "heard", and is reiterating the "every" at the start of the sentence which is also accusative. Therefore, if we are translating with strict accuracy we should not translate it as "them all" - as most translations do (including KJV). Of course there is little practical difference between "those that are in them, all [of them] I heard..." and "those that are in them all", so the latter is preferred for the sake of simplicity.

Therefore there IS a potential difference between the translation of "πάντα" and "πάντας" but there are some problems:

First, modern versions include words such as "that is" which imply they are including the words "ἅ ἐστίν", as found in the TR text.

Second, the KJV and others that follow it, translate "all that are in them", which implies a neuter "πάντα" ('all'), as found in the NA text.

Third, Greek of TR has a grammatical problem because "is" (ἐστὶν) is singular which doesn't agree with the plural of either "those" (τὰ) or "them" (αὐτοῖς).

This should, strictly, be translated something like: "every creature which is … and on the see -which, with those in them, is every[one] - I heard saying:…"

All this illustrates how difficult translation is, and consequently how it is often impossible to decide which form of Greek has been translated.

The next example illustrates more details about how variants are listed. (Some columns have been omitted to make it clearer).

Luke 21.11 illustrates different kinds of variants:

# Luk.21.11	σεισμοί τε μεγάλοι καὶ κατὰ τόπους ˈ λιμοὶ ˈ καὶ ˈ λοιμοὶ ˈ ἔσονται, φόβητρά τε καὶ ἀπ᾿ οὐρανοῦ σημεῖα μεγάλα ἔσται.¶			
#	Earthquakes • both • great, • and • in different • places • ˈ famines ˈ • and • ˈ pestilences ˈ • there will be; • fearful sights • also • and • from • heaven •			
σεισμοί	Earthquakes	G4578=N-NPM	Byz+TR+Treg+WH+SBL+Tyn+NA27+NA28	
τε	both	G5037=CONJ	Byz+TR+Treg+WH+SBL+Tyn+NA27+NA28	
μεγάλοι	great,	G3173=A-NPM	Byz+TR+Treg+WH+SBL+Tyn+NA27+NA28	
καὶ	and	G2532=CONJ	Treg+WH+SBL+Tyn+NA27+NA28 >2: Byz+TR	
κατὰ	in different	G2596=PREP	Byz+TR+Treg+WH+SBL+Tyn+NA27+NA28	
τόπους	places	G5117=N-APM	Byz+TR+Treg+WH+SBL+Tyn+NA27+NA28	
ˈ λιμοὶ ˈ	famines	G3042=N-NPM	Byz+TR+SBL+NA27+NA28 >2: Treg+WH; Tyn	λιμοὶ ; λειμοι	Treg+W >2: Byz+TR+SBL+Tyn+NA27+NA28 = λοιμοὶ = G3061 = N-NPM = "pestilences"
καὶ	and	G2532=CONJ	Byz+TR+Treg+WH+SBL+Tyn+NA27+NA28	
ˈ λοιμοὶ ˈ	pestilences	G3061=N-NPM	Byz+TR+SBL+Tyn+NA27+NA28 <2: Treg+WH	λοιμοὶ	Treg+WH <2: Byz+TR+SBL+NA27+NA28 = λιμοὶ = G3042 = N-NPM = "famines"
ἔσονται,	there will be;	G1510=V-FDI-3P	Byz+TR+Treg+WH+SBL+Tyn+NA27+NA28	

The words ˈ λιμοὶ ˈ ('famines') and ˈ λοιμοὶ ˈ ('pestilences') have small square quotes round them to indicate that a significant variant exists. The form in the main text always follows NA27/28 so the variant usually contains the TR form, though in this case TR is the same as NA and the variant is in Tregelles and Westcott & Hort. In those two editions, the words are the other way round ('pestilences and famines'). This is recorded as a positional variant using:
- **>2: Treg+WH**   to indicate that the word 'famines' is positioned two words ahead in Treg+WH
- **<2: Treg+WH**   to indicate that the word 'pestilences' is positioned two words further back in Treg+WH

The latter variant (for 'pestilences') is recorded as:
- **λοιμοὶ | Treg+WH <2: Byz+TR+SBL+NA27+NA28 = λιμοὶ = G3042 = N-NPM = "famines"** This indicates that:

  λοιμοὶ is the form in the main text, and there are no spelling variants for this, because there are no other forms before the first "|"

    | Treg+WH indicates that there is a significant variant in these two editions at this point

<2: indicates that this variant is also found in other editions in a position two words previously.

λιμοὶ = G3042 = N-NPM = "famines" is the variant word, its morphology and meaning.

The former variant ('for famines') is recorded as:

- λιμοὶ ; λειμοὶ | Treg+WH >2: Byz+TR+SBL+Tyn+NA27+NA28 = λοιμοὶ = G3061 = N-NPM = "pestilences" This indicates that:

    λιμοὶ ; indicates the form in the main text, but ";" means there is a spelling variant with different letters (a "," would indicate only different accents)

        λειμοὶ is the spelling variant found in one or more edition. The editions that contain the main text and the spelling variant is recorded as:

    Byz+TR+SBL+NA27+NA28 >2: Treg+WH; Tyn - which means: Byz+TR+SBL+Tyn+NA27+NA28 has the main text, and

            >2: Treg+WH shows that Treg+WH have exactly the same Greek word positioned forward by 2 words, while

                ; Tyn indicates that a spelling variant of the same word occurs in the Tyndale GNT

Matt.23.37 illustrates variants created by punctuation

# Mat.23.37	Ἰερουσαλήμ Ἰερουσαλήμ ἡ ˊ ἀποκτείνουσα ˋ τοὺς προφήτας καὶ λιθοβολοῦσα τοὺς ἀπεσταλμένους πρὸς αὐτήν, ποσάκις ἠθέλησα ἐπισυναγαγε			
#	Jerusalem, • Jerusalem, • <the> •ˊ killing ˋ • the • prophets • and • stoning • those • having been sent • to • her! • How often • v			
Ἰερουσαλήμ	G2419=N-VSF-L	Jerusalem,	Byz+TR+Treg+SBL+NA27+NA28, WH; Tyn	ἱερουσαλήμ , ἱερουσαλήμ ; ἱερουσαλήμ
Ἰερουσαλήμ	G2419=N-VSF-L	Jerusalem,	Punc, Byz+TR+Treg+WH+SBL+NA27+NA28; Tyn	ἱερουσαλήμ , ἱερουσαλήμ ; ἱερουσαλήμ
ἡ	G3588=T-VSF	<the>	Byz+TR+Treg+WH+SBL+Tyn+NA27+NA28	
ˊ ἀποκτείνουσα ˋ	G0615=V-PAP-VSF	killing	TR+Treg+WH+SBL+Tyn+NA27+NA28	ἀποκτείνουσα	Byz = ἀποκτένουσα = G0615 = V-PAP-NSF = "killing"
τοὺς	G3588=T-APM	the	Byz+TR+Treg+WH+SBL+Tyn+NA27+NA28	
προφήτας	G4396=N-APM	prophets	Byz+TR+Treg+WH+SBL+Tyn+NA27+NA28	

The Greek could mean: "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, who is killing the prophets" - addressing the city, and a comma in the middle
Or it could also mean: "Jerusalem Jerusalem who is killing the prophets"   - describing the city, without a comma.
The first version needs a vocative form of the verb indicated by V-...-V.. - ie Verb-...-Vocative, as in V-PAP-VSF. THe latter a Nominative as in V-PAP-NSF.

The first version also has a comma, which would make the downward accent in Ἰερουσαλὴμ become an upward accent as in the variant ἱερουσαλήμ.

(The variants are always in lower case, because early manuscripts do not distinguish upper and lower case, so the initial "ἱ" instead of "Ι" is not significant).

Most editions have a comma after the second 'Jerusalem' (including NA27/28). Tyndale GNT which only inserts punctuation that is actually found in the most ancient manuscripts, and they lack it here, so THGNT and the main text of TAGNT (which follows that punctuation) have no comma here.

The first spelling variants for 'Jerusalem' differs merely with regard to accents. The second differs with regard to breathing, which is counted as a letter.
Byz+TR+Treg+SBL+NA27+NA28, WH; Tyn includes a "," and ";". These divide up the list to indicate which editions contain which spelling variants, because ἱερουσαλὴμ , ἱερουσαλήμ ; ἱερουσαλὴμ (the list of variants next to it) is also divided up by "," and ";" in the same pattern.

The Tyndale edition has a minority spelling for 'Jerusalem': ἱερουσαλὴμ - ie starting with a harsh breathing, indicating the likely ancient pronunciation.
The TAGNT follows Tyndale with regard to punctuation, but follows NA28 with regard to spelling, so it has the downward accent with unharsh breathing.
None of the major editions has this combination, so **"Punc"** indicates this is a rare instance where the main text has a form not found in other editions.

Most of the differences between NA and TR concern about 4000 words in TR that are absent from NA.
Occasionally there are extra words in NA that are absent from TR but these are usually minor words that are untranslatable. Examples of translatable differences are found in John.12.22
[pic] of whole verse

(KJV) Philip cometh and telleth Andrew: and again Andrew and Philip tell Jesus.
(ESV) Philip went and told Andrew; Andrew and Philip went and told Jesus.
(NIV) Philip went to tell Andrew; Andrew and Philip in turn told Jesus.
(TR) ἔρχεται φιλιππος και λέγει τῷ Ἀνδρέᾳ, και παλιν Ἀνδρέας καὶ Φίλιππος λέγουσιν τῷ Ἰησοῦ.
(NA) ἔρχεται ὁ Φίλιππος καὶ λέγει τῷ Ἀνδρέᾳ, ἔρχεται Ἀνδρέας καὶ Φίλιππος καὶ λέγουσιν τῷ Ἰησοῦ.

The second occurrence of ἔρχομαι ('to come') isn't found in TR which has instead παλιν which is translated in "again" in KJV and "in turn" in NIV.
The ESV follows NA (and other editions) by repeating "went". It also translates the extra καὶ ('and') that is found in most editions other than TR.
This means that NIV appears to be translating TR (the text behind the KJV) while ESV is translating the extra and different words that are found in NA.
This is not a consistent pattern - the reverse is often also true, though usually NIV & ESV translate the NA text, and ignore the extra words in TR.

Luke 10.1 illustrates some of the few words found in modern translations that are absent from KJV

Luk.10.1 +016	_ ἑβδομήκοντα	seventy	G1440=A-APM-NUI	ἑβδομήκοντα=seventy	NA27+NA28+Tyn+SBL+WH+Treg+TR+Byz+NIV
Luk.10.1 +018	⟨ δύο ⟩	two	G1417=A-APM-NUI	δύο=two	NA27+NA28+SBL+WH+NIV
Luk.10.1 +020	_ καὶ	and	G2532=CONJ	καί=and	NA27+NA28+Tyn+SBL+WH+Treg+TR+Byz+NIV
Luk.10.1 +022	_ ἀπέστειλεν	sent	G0649=V-AAI-3S	ἀποστέλλω=to send	NA27+NA28+Tyn+SBL+WH+Treg+TR+Byz+NIV
Luk.10.1 +024	_ αὐτοὺς	them	G0846=P-APM	αὐτός=he/she/it/self	NA27+NA28+Tyn+SBL+WH+Treg+TR+Byz+NIV
Luk.10.1 +026	_ ἀνὰ	in	G0303=PREP	ἀνά=each	NA27+NA28+Tyn+SBL+WH+Treg+TR+Byz+NIV
Luk.10.1 +028	_ δύο	two	G1417=A-APM-NUI	δύο=two	NA27+NA28+Tyn+SBL+WH+TR+Byz+NIV+KJV
Luk.10.1 +030	_ δύο	[by] two	G1417=A-APM-NUI	δύο=two	NA27+NA28+SBL+WH+Treg+NIV+KJV

NA has two extra instances of "two" that are not in TR, though the second is translated by KJV, so it *should* have been in TR and it is coloured accordingly. ESV & NIV translate both of the extra instances of δύο ('two') found in NA (as expected).

(KJV) other seventy also, and sent them two and two before his face
(ESV) seventy-two others and sent them on ahead of him, two by two
(NIV) seventy-two others and sent them two by two ahead of him
(TR) ἑτέρους ἑβδομήκοντα καὶ ἀπέστειλεν αὐτοὺς ἀνὰ δύο πρὸ προσώπου αὐτοῦ
(NA) ἑτέρους ἑβδομήκοντα δύο καὶ ἀπέστειλεν αὐτοὺς ἀνὰ δύο δύο πρὸ προσώπου αὐτοῦ

The absence of the last δύο in TR should be regarded as an error, because TR was created in order to reflect exactly what is found in KJV. Sometimes the translations of words missing from TR are marked in italics, as if the Greek is absent. At one place this involves half a verse (1Jn.2.23)! Most of the other words that are missing from TR while present in NA, are too minor to be translated, so these may also be regarded as accidental omissions from TR.

All this suggests the text used by KJV translators consisted of all the words in NA (except perhaps a few) plus the 4000 TR words that are not found in NA.

Positional Variants

Manuscripts often contain the same words in a slightly different order, e.g. Mat.2.8 which says "search carefully" (NA etc.) or "carefully search" (TR etc.). In most editions such differences are recorded as a pair of variants - of a deletion where words are missing, and an insertion where those words occur in those same manuscripts, differently from the base text. This effectively creates two variants where there is one or (arguably) none - because this difference may of no more importance than a spelling preference. Usually it is unclear whether such difference is due to a preference for a different style of word order, or due

to an error of omission that is quickly corrected by the scribe, or whether a different emphasis or even a different meaning is intended. In one example below (1Cor.7.34) the meaning *is* changed, though the change is almost certainly unintentional.

In TAGNT positional variants are marked with ">" or "<" indicating the position of the same word in NA, whose word order is taken as standard.
The number following ">" or "<" is the number of words distance between the position in NA and the alternate position.
The positional variant is recorded at the NA position among the editions that include that word, though preceded by a positional marker.
This makes the positional variant itself somewhat superfluous, but it is recorded at its position to help comparisons with other editions and manuscripts.
In the Sheet layout, the alternate position of a positional variant is greyed to de-emphasise it, and in the line of flowing Greek text, it is omitted.

# Mat.2.8	καὶ	πέμψας	αὐτοὺς	εἰς	Βηθλέεμ	εἶπεν·	πορευθέντες	ἐξετάσατε	ἀκριβῶς	περὶ	τοῦ
#_Translation	And	having sent	them	to	Bethlehem,	he said,	Having gone,	search	carefully	for	the
#_Word=Grammar	G2532=CONJ	G3992=V-AAP-NSM	G0846=P-APM	G1519=PREP	G0965=N-ASF-L	G2036=V-2AAI-3S	G4198=V-AOP-NPM	G1833=V-AAM-2P	G0199=ADV	G4012=PREP	G3588=T-G
#_Non-NA variants											
#_Mat.2.8 cont.	παιδίου.	ἐπὰν	δὲ	εὕρητε,	ἀπαγγείλατέ	μοι	ὅπως	κἀγὼ	ἐλθὼν	προσκυνήσω	αὐτῷ.¶
#_Translation	Child;	when	then	You shall have found [Hin	bring word back	to me,	so that	I also	having come,	may worship	Him.
#_Word=Grammar	G3813=N-GSN	G1875=CONJ	G1161=CONJ	G2147=V-2AAS-2P	G0518=V-AAM-2P	G1473=P-1DS	G3704=CONJ	G2532=CONJ + G	G2064=V-2AAP-	G4352=V-AAS-1	G0846=P-D
#_Non-NA variants											

Reference + word	Greek	English Translation	Strongs+Grammar	Dictionary forms	Editions		Spelling variants	Meaning variants
Mat.2.8 +002	_ καὶ	And	G2532=CONJ	καί=and	NA27+NA28+Tyn+SBL+WH+Treg+TR+Byz+NIV		καὶ	
Mat.2.8 +004	_ πέμψας	having sent	G3992=V-AAP-NSM	πέμπω=to send	NA27+NA28+Tyn+SBL+WH+Treg+TR+Byz+NIV		πέμψας	
Mat.2.8 +006	_ αὐτοὺς	them	G0846=P-APM	αὐτός=he/she/it/self	NA27+NA28+Tyn+SBL+WH+Treg+TR+Byz+NIV		αὐτοὺς	
Mat.2.8 +008	_ εἰς	to	G1519=PREP	εἰς=toward	NA27+NA28+Tyn+SBL+WH+Treg+TR+Byz+NIV		εἰς	
Mat.2.8 +010	_ Βηθλέεμ	Bethlehem,	G0965=N-ASF-L	Βηθλέεμ=Bethlehem	NA27+NA28+SBL+Treg+TR+Byz+NIV , Tyn+WH		βηθλέεμ , βηθλεὲμ	
Mat.2.8 +012	_ εἶπεν·	he said,	G2036=V-2AAI-3S	ἔπω, ἐρῶ, εἶπον=to say	NA27+NA28+Tyn+SBL+WH+Treg+TR+Byz+NIV		εἶπεν	
Mat.2.8 +014	_ πορευθέντες	Having gone,	G4198=V-AOP-NPM	πορεύω=to travel	NA27+NA28+Tyn+SBL+WH+Treg+TR+Byz+NIV		πορευθέντες	
Mat.2.8 +016	ἐξετάσατε	search	G1833=V-AAM-2P	ἐξετάζω=to find out	NA27+NA28+Tyn+SBL+WH+Treg+NIV>1:TR+Byz		ἐξετάσατε	
Mat.2.8 +018	_ ἀκριβῶς	carefully	G0199=ADV	ἀκριβῶς=exactly	NA27+NA28+Tyn+SBL+WH+Treg+TR+Byz+NIV		ἀκριβῶς	
Mat.2.8 +01802	<1 ἐξετάσατε	search	G1833=V-AAM-2P	ἐξετάζω=to find out	TR+Byz		ἐξετάσατε	
Mat.2.8 +020	_ περὶ	for	G4012=PREP	περί=about	NA27+NA28+Tyn+SBL+WH+Treg+TR+Byz+NIV		περὶ	
Mat.2.8 +022	_ τοῦ	the	G3588=T-GSN	ὁ=the/this/who	NA27+NA28+Tyn+SBL+WH+Treg+TR+Byz+NIV		τοῦ	
Mat.2.8 +024	_ παιδίου.	Child;	G3813=N-GSN	παιδίον=child	NA27+NA28+Tyn+SBL+WH+Treg+TR+Byz+NIV		παιδίου	

1Cor.7.43 illustrates a positional variant that makes a difference to the text's meaning

Positional variants do not normally affect the meaning of a passage because Greek inflections make the meaning clear irrespective of word order. Sometimes the position of a word influences the emphasis of a sentence - if a word is moved to the start or end of a sentence or phrase from a medial position that it would normally occupy. But usually, the order of words is a matter of style, with no meaning conveyed by this change.

On rare occasions, a different order changes the meaning or makes a different meaning possible. (Actually, this is the only example that I know of, so if you know another please leave a comment on this document.)

# 1Co.7.34	⟨ καὶ ⟩	μεμέρισται.	⟨ καὶ ⟩	ἡ	γυνὴ	ἡ	ἄγαμος	καὶ	ἡ	παρθένος	μεριμνᾷ
#_Translation	and	is divided.	And	the	woman	<the>	unmarried	and	<the>	virgin,	cares for
#_Word=Grammar	G2532=CONJ	G3307=V-RPI-3S	G2532=CONJ	G3588=T-NSF	G1135=N-NSF	G3588=T-NSF	G0022=N-NSF	G2532=CONJ	G3588=T-NSF	G3933=N-NSF	G3309=V-PAI-3S
#_Non-NA variants											

Reference + word	Greek	English Translation	Strongs+Grammar	Dictionary forms	Editions			Spelling variants	Meaning variants
1Co.7.34 +002	⟨ καὶ ⟩	and	G2532=CONJ	καί=and	NA27+NA28+Tyn+SBL+WH+Treg+NIV			καὶ	
1Co.7.34 +004	_ μεμέρισται.	is divided.	G3307=V-RPI-3S	μερίζω=to divide	NA27+NA28+Tyn+SBL+WH+Treg+TR+Byz+NIV			μεμέρισται	
1Co.7.34 +006	_ καὶ	And	G2532=CONJ	καί=and	NA27+NA28+Tyn+SBL+WH+Treg+Byz+NIV+ESV+KJV			καὶ	
1Co.7.34 +008	_ ἡ	the	G3588=T-NSF	ὁ=the/this/who	NA27+NA28+Tyn+SBL+WH+Treg+TR+Byz+NIV			ἡ	
1Co.7.34 +010	_ γυνὴ	woman	G1135=N-NSF	γυνή=woman	NA27+NA28+Tyn+SBL+WH+Treg+TR+Byz+NIV			γυνὴ	
1Co.7.34 +012	_ ἡ	<the>	G3588=T-NSF	ὁ=the/this/who	NA27+NA28+Tyn+SBL+WH+Treg+NIV>4:TR+Byz			ἡ	
1Co.7.34 +014	_ ἄγαμος	unmarried	G0022=N-NSF	ἄγαμος=unmarried	NA27+NA28+Tyn+SBL+WH+Treg+NIV>3:TR+Byz			ἄγαμος	
1Co.7.34 +016	_ καὶ	and	G2532=CONJ	καί=and	NA27+NA28+Tyn+SBL+WH+Treg+TR+Byz+NIV			καὶ	
1Co.7.34 +018	_ ἡ	<the>	G3588=T-NSF	ὁ=the/this/who	NA27+NA28+Tyn+SBL+WH+Treg+TR+Byz+NIV			ἡ	
1Co.7.34 +020	_ παρθένος	virgin,	G3933=N-NSF	παρθένος=virgin	NA27+NA28+Tyn+SBL+WH+Treg+TR+Byz+NIV			παρθένος	
1Co.7.34 +02002	<4/ Ἡ	<the>	G3588=T-NSF	ὁ=the/this/who	TR+Byz			ἡ	
1Co.7.34 +02004	<3/ ἄγαμος	unmarried	G0022=N-NSF	ἄγαμος=unmarried	TR+Byz			ἄγαμος	
1Co.7.34 +022	_ μεριμνᾷ	cares for	G3309=V-PAI-3S	μεριμνάω=to worry	NA27+NA28+Tyn+SBL+WH+Treg+TR+Byz+NIV			μεριμνᾷ	

The words "the unmarried" occur later in some MSS, so instead of "the unmarried woman and the virgin" it reads "the woman and the unmarried virgin".
(The word γυνή, can generically mean 'woman' but is understood as 'wife' in this context and throughout this chapter.)
When these words occur later, the initial "and" is also missing, so it no longer connects to the end of the previous sentence as "... and he is divided".
Instead, this verb start a sentence, as in KJV: "[There is] also a difference [between] a wife and a virgin. The unmarried [woman] cares about … but the married cares…"
In modern Bibles it is translated: "   … and he is divided. An unmarried woman or a virgin   cares about … but the married cares…"
The overall meaning is not affected, but there is certainly a difference in the sentence structure.