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A COMPUTERIZED DATA BASE FOR SEPTUAGINT STUDIES
THE PARALLEL ALIGNED TEXT OF THE GREEK AND HEBREW BIBLE

COMPUTER ASSISTED TOOLS FOR SEPTUAGINT STUDIES (CATSS)
VOLUME 2

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THE PARALLEL ALIGNED TEXT OF THE GREEK AND HEBREW BIBLE

by

Emanuel Tov

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PREFACE

The present monograph has grown together with the CATSS project from a mere five pages of internal instructions to its present size. As experience accumulated in the course of recording the Greek-Hebrew equivalents and as new needs arose, notations were added which had to be inserted in the books already finished. Projects develop in such a way, and indeed the books treated first had to be redone at the end of the work. All procedures and notations described here, from the general layout until the smallest details have been devised within the project as there was no model which could be copied or imitated. This applies both to the method of the alignment of the Greek and Hebrew texts and to their recording in a computerized data base. Obviously a host of additional details could have been added, but this can be done at a later stage as well, either by ourselves or by others. Since the data base is flexible, segments of its information can be disregarded, while other information can be added. In that way new computer files are created for the study of the MT, LXX, the daughter versions of the LXX or the other versions of the Hebrew Bible and in due course these will grow into independent data bases.

The present monograph has been written for all those who intend to use the computerized data base for Septuagint studies, either on a mainframe or a microcomputer. At the same time, we also have a much **wider public** in mind, referring both to those who have been initiated to the secrets of computer-assisted studies and to those who are still sceptical. The description of the computerized data base is meant to illustrate the almost unlimited research possibilities now available for those using the data base together with the full morphological analysis of all words of the Hebrew/Aramaic Bible and of the Greek LXX. Naturally, scholars should continue the type of research which has been performed so far, but we suggest that computerized data can now be used in order to obtain more precise results and in order to analyze problems which cannot be studied manually. However, this book is also written for those who will not use the data base at this stage, but are interested in learning about the possibilities of new methods applied to old problems, especially the study of translation technique. Thus a conventional publication as the present one should provide a good impression of what can be done in an unconventional way. This monograph is thus aimed at all scholars who use the information of the LXX, in fact at all those who turn to the textual criticism of the Bible. Since we know of no similar project for the comparison of other parallel texts, we modestly suggest that the layout of the data base will interest also scholars in other areas of research.

The book speaks for itself, but it is worthwhile to mention two aspects relating to a future edition. From the numbers of the paragraphs the reader understands that the text of this monograph (printed straight from the computer files) can be expanded to include additional topics, such as new notations. This is left for a second edition. Likewise, for a second edition we also leave the printing of the Greek and Hebrew texts in foreign characters.

This monograph has grown together with the project, and neither would have reached its present stage without the energetic participation of my associate in Philadelphia, Prof. R.A. Kraft, in all aspects my "better half" because of his knowledge on the subject matter and computers and. his experience in organization. Together we devised the conception of the data base as a whole.

The details of organizing the alignment part of the data base have been

ironed out within the Jerusalem team. The members of that group not only carried out most of the work, but they also actively participated in formulating some of the details of the notation. Discussions with them helped me to spot problem areas and to formulate the descriptions more sharply. At the initial stage the team consisted of P. Lippi, Dr. F. Polak, Dr. Z. Talshir and Dr. M. Zippor, to be joined later by Dr. P. Cowe, F. Knobloch, L. Mazor, N. Leiter and B.G. Wright, each working on different biblical books. Help was also received from three students of the Institute of Holy Land Studies in Jerusalem. Programming was performed by Dr. J. Abercrombie of Philadelphia (automatic Greek-Hebrew alignment), E. Manzury (correction program of the alignment), and Dr. W. Adler (collating programs for the Hebrew texts and search programs on the basis of the Greek and Hebrew morphological analyses). Thanks are due to Mr. Ted Bergren for commenting on various details in this monograph.

Various institutions and bodies provided help or exchanged data without which the project would not have materialized. The initial Hebrew text has been encoded by Professors R. Whitaker and H. Van Dyke Parunak with a grant from the Packard Foundation (below 4.1). Comparison of this text with the Hebrew text prepared by the **Centre: Informatique et Bible** in Maredsous (through exchange of data with Father R.F. Poswick, osb) enabled the creation of a text which we hope will be error free. The Greek text has been purchased from the **Thesaurus Linguae Graecae** in Irvine, CA. The morphological analysis of the Greek has been prepared within the project by the Philadelphia team directed by Prof. R.A. Kraft, and the morphological analysis of the Hebrew has been provided by the aforementioned Maredsous project.

Financial support has been received from the Israel Academy of Sciences, the Hebrew University and the Penn-Israel Foundation, while the Philadelphia project is supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities, the University of Pennsylvania, the Packard Foundation and the Penn-Israel Foundation. Without the generous support from these sources the project would not have existed.

Finally, the actual publication of -this monograph has been enabled through cooperation with the Stellenbosch team of Prof. W.T. Claassen who is involved in computerized Hebrew morphological analysis and Dr. J. Cook, whose Peshitta data base resembles the CATSS project. A constructive exchange of ideas and data advanced all our projects. Prof. Claassen is to be thanked much for formatting the original computer files for the laser printer and for his active involvement in the publication process. I am very grateful to both of them for incorporating this work in the supplementary series of **JNSL** and to the "Raad vir Geesteswetenskaplike Navorsing" for financial support provided.

Emanuel Tov

Stellenbosch, August 1, 1985

A. GENERAL

1. NATURE OF THE DATA BASE

The data base described in this volume is part of a larger data base prepared by the CATSS project (Computer Assisted Tools for Septuagint Studies), co-directed by R.A. Kraft and E. Tov in Philadelphia and Jerusalem. The first volume published by the project describes the different aspects of the data base and also presents the data for the book of Ruth:

J.R. Abercrombie, W. Adler, R.A. Kraft and E. Tov, **Computer Assisted Tools for Septuagint Studies (CATSS), vol. 1, Ruth**, SCS 20 (Atlanta 1986).

Further background material on the project is available in a number of sources:

R.A. Kraft and E. Tov, "Computer Assisted Tools for Septuagint Studies", **Bulletin, IOSCS** 14 (1981) 22-40.

W. Adler, "Computer Assisted Morphological Analysis of the Septuagint", **Textus** 11 (1984) 1-16.

J.R. Abercrombie, "Computer Assisted Alignment of the Greek and Hebrew Biblical Texts - Programming Background", **Textus** 11 (1984) 125-139.

Z. Talshir, **First Esdras, Origin and Translation**, unpubl. diss. Hebrew University, 1984.

P. Lippi, "The Use of the Computerized Data Base for the Study of Septuagint Revisions", **Bulletin, IOSCS** 17 (1984) 4862.
E. Tov, "The Use of a Computerized Data Base for Septuagint Research: The Greek-Hebrew Parallel Alignment", **Bulletin, IOSCS** 17 (1984) 36-47.
E. Tov, "Computer Assisted Alignment of the Greek-Hebrew Equivalents of the Masoretic Text and the Septuagint", in: N. Fernandez Marcos, ed., **La Septuaginta en la investigacion contemporanea (V Congreso de la IOSCS)** (Madrid 1985), 221242.

E. Tov and B.G. Wright, "Computer Assisted Study of the Criteria for Assessing the Literalness of Translation Units in the **LXX**", **Textus** 12 (1985) 149-187.

B.G. Wright, "A Note on the Statistical Analysis of Septuagintal Syntax", JBL, 104 (1985), 111-114.

The purpose of the larger data base is to provide data for all aspects of the study of the LXX: its language, grammar, translation technique, its relation to the MT and the reconstruction of elements in the Hebrew text from which the translation was made. The data base is meant to be flexible, that is, at each stage new types of information can either be inserted in it or attached to it, and it can be used in many different ways for producing running texts, indices, concordances, analyses, etc. The larger data base consists of the following components:

1. An alignment in parallel columns of all elements of the LXX and MT in such a way that each element in the LXX has its equivalent in the column of MT and vice versa. The Hebrew textual basis of this alignment consists of the following two parts:

a. Col. a of the Hebrew presents the formal equivalents of the LXX and MT. This column presents the Hebrew element(s) standing in the place of one or more Greek elements, including zero equivalents, as if the LXX was translated from MT. The nature of this column is described in 3-31. The idea behind this column is to provide an accurate comparison between the-transmitted Hebrew text and a modern reconstruction of the Old Greek translation.

b. Col. b of the Hebrew offers remarks on the Hebrew readings reflected in the translation which differ from MT. In addition, this column contains remarks on two types of differences between the LXX and MT in matters of translation technique. The main purpose of this column is to provide data which are not available through the use of col. a.

2. The complete collection of variants is culled from the published editions of either the Gottingen or Cambridge series. These variants are not merely reproduced from the apparatuses in the larger data base, but are presented in such a way as to enable the user to have access to all types of information presented by the variants. For a description of the procedures followed, see R.A. Kraft in **CATSS**, vol. 1. For a description of a more limited collection of variants in 2 Kings, see 69.

3. A full morphological analysis of all words in the LXX. This analysis provides all relevant morphological data, such as person, number, tense, mode and type for verbs, and the case, number, gender and declension for nouns. It also gives the dictionary form, that is, E)/RXOMAI for H)=LQEN, KU/RIOS for KURI/OU, etc. The morphological information is needed for producing the indices, as the computer must be given the dictionary form for each text word (see 70).

4. A full morphological analysis of the Hebrew, needed for generating indices.

2. INTRODUCTION TO THIS VOLUME

2.1 Purpose of this volume.

This monograph is meant both for scholars who actually use the data base and for those interested in learning about the possibilities of a computerized data base. A distinction is made between the larger data base which contains all the aforementioned elements and the more limited data base containing only the alignment of the Hebrew and Greek main texts without variants and without their accompanying morphological analyses. In the following, only the limited data base is referred to.

It is the purpose of this volume to present those features of the data base which are accessible both in machine readable form and as hard-copy output.

Presentation of the data base necessarily involves technical data which are as much as possible reduced to a minimum. These technical data are presented not as an aim in itself, but as a means for advancing scholarship on the analysis of the LXX. The description of the data is as detailed as possible in order to give the reader insights into the categories of (possible) investigation in the LXX. These categories should also interest the reader who is not involved with a machine readable data base, for in the course of the preparation of the data base many types of data have come to light which are interesting in their own right. Needless to say, for those who intend to use the special features of the data base, the introduction provides the full information.

In order to make this book as practical as possible, all elements of the data base are explained in great detail, accompanied by examples. On the basis of these descriptions, the reader can develop his own ideas for the analysis of phenomena, but at the same time this book contains many **ideas for searches** which are listed in separate paragraphs (see e.g., 4.2.1, 4.3.4, 4.4.6) and are summarized in 71. These paragraphs present ideas for research, but it should be remembered that these are mere examples, and that the possibilities for investigation and analysis are infinite. On this matter, see also below, 70. In addition to these searches, indices and concordances can be prepared with the aid of existing tools extant in all computer centers, and special, yet simple, programs can be written in order to obtain types of information which are less readily available.

2.2 System of transliteration

aleph	)	alpha	A
beth	B	beta	B
gimmel	G	gamma	G
daleth	D	delta	D
he	H	epsilon	E
waw	W		
zayin	Z	zeta	Z
heth	X	eta	H
tet	+	theta	Q
yod	Y	iota	I
kaph	K	kappa	K
lamed	L	lamda	L
mem	M	mu	M
nun	N	nu	N
samek	S	ksi	C
ayin	(	omicron	0
pe	P	pi	P
tsade	C		
qof	Q		
resh	R	rho	R
sin	&	sigma	S
shin	$		
taw	T	tau	T
		upsilon	U
indicates	/	phi	F
prefixed and		chi	X
attached elements		psi	Y
in Hebrew		omega	W
		acutus	/
		gravis	\
		circumflex	=
		smooth breathing	)
		rough breathing	(
		diaeresis	+

iota subscript |

2.3 **Explanation of symbols**

The following symbols are used in the parallel alignment:

{#}	Asterized passage (in Job).
{g}	Reference to difference between the text of Rahlfs and that of the relevant Gottingen edition
..a	Word included in one of the Aramaic sections - see 4.1.1.
*	**Ketib -** see 4.3.1.
**	**Qere -** see 4.3.1.
*z	**Qere wela ketib, ketib wela qere -** see 4.3.2.
[]	Reference to number of verse in LXX, different from MT - see 4.5.1.
[[ ]]	Reference to number of verse in MT, different from the LXX - see 4.5.4.
---{x}	Apparent **minus** or
--+{x}	apparent **plus** created by lack of equivalence between long stretches of text in the LXX and MT - see 5.1.
{...}	Equivalent reflected elsewhere in the text, disregarded by indexing program - see 6.
~	Difference in sequence between MT and LXX, denoted after the first Hebrew word and before the second one, as well as between two Greek words - see 7.
---	Equivalent of the Hebrew or Greek word(s) occurring elsewhere in the verse or context (transposition) - see 7.
{..~}	Stylistic or grammatical transposition - see 7.6.
---	**In** the Greek column: Hebrew counterpart lacking in the LXX (minus in the LXX) - see 8.
--+	In col. a of the Hebrew: element 'added' in the Greek (plus in the LXX) - see 8.
''	Long minus or plus (at least four lines) - see 8.1.
{d}	Reference to doublet (occurring between the two elements of the doublet - see 9.
{..d}	Distributive rendering, occurring once in the translation but referring to more than one Hebrew word - see 10.
{..r}	Notation in Hebrew column of elements repeated in the translation - see 11.
?	Questionable notation., equivalent, etc. - see 12.
{p}	Greek preverb representing Hebrew preposition - see 16.3.
{..p}	Preposition added in the LXX in accordance with the rules of the Greek language or translational habits - see 16.5.
{!}	Infinitive absolute - see 17.5.
{s)	Hebrew M/, MN (comparative, superlative) reflected by Greek comparative or superlative - see 19.
{t}	Transliterated Hebrew word - see 21.
#	Long line continuing in next one, placed both at the end of the

line running over and at the beginning of the following line in the opposite column (see 31).

=	Introducing col. b of the Hebrew - see 50.
{v}	The reading of the main text of the LXX seems to reflect a secondary text, while the 'original' reading is reflected in a variant - see 50.2.
=%	Introducing categories of translation technique recorded in col. b - see 54.
=%vap	Change from active to passive form in verbs - see 54.2.1.
=%vpa	Change from passive to active form in verbs - see 54.2.1.
=%p	Difference in preposition or particle - see 54.2.2.
=%p+	Addition of preposition or particle - see 54.2.2.
=$p-	Omission of preposition or particle - see 54.2.2.
=;	Retroversion in col. b based on equivalence occurring in immediate or remote context - see 55.
G	Hebrew variant, but at this stage no plausible retroversion is suggested.
=+	Difference in numbers between MT and the LXX - see 56.
=@	Etymological exegesis - see 57.
=@...a	Etymological exegesis according to Aramaic - see 57.4.
=:	Introducing reconstructed proper noun - see 58. =v Difference in vocalization (reading) - see 59.
=r	Incomplete retroversion - see 60.
{*}	Agreement of LXX with **ketib** - see 61.
{**}	Agreement of LXX with **gene** - see 61.
.	Interchange of consonants between MT and the presumed Hebrew parent text of the LXX - see 62.
.rd	As above, interchange of R/D, etc.
.m	As above, metathesis.
.z	Possible abbreviation.
.s	One word of MT separated into two or more words in the parent text of the LXX.
.j	Two words of MT joined into one word in the parent text of the LXX.
.w	Different word-division reflected in the parent text of the LXX.

2.4 **Abbreviations of biblical books**

ge	Genesis
ex	Exodus
le	Leviticus
nu	Numbers
de	Deuteronomy
js	Joshua (main text and in some chapters: B text)
ja	Joshua (A text)
j	Judges (A text)
jj	Judges (B text)
s	1 Samuel
ss	2 Samuel
k	1 Kings
kk	2 Kings
is	Isaiah
je	Jeremiah
ez	Ezekiel
ho	Hosea
ji	Joel
am	Amos
ob	Obadiah
jo	Jonah
mi	Micha
na	Nahum
ha	Habakkuk
ze	Zephaniah
hg	Haggai
za	Zachariah
ma	Malachi
p	Psalms
jb	Job
pr	Proverbs
ru	Ruth
ca	Canticles
qo	Qoheleth
la	Lamentations
es	Esther
d	Daniel
dd	Daniel-Theodotion
e	Ezra
ne	Nehemiah
c	1 Chronicles
cc	2 Chronicles
ba	Baruch
si	Sirach
ee	First Esdras

2.5 Additional abbreviations

BDB - F. Brown, S.R. Driver and Ch. Briggs, **A Hebrew and English Lexicon of the OT** (Oxford 1907).

BHS - Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia (Stuttgart 197677).

CATSS - Computer Assisted Tools for Septuagint Studies.

Hatch-Redpath - E. Hatch and H.A. Redpath, **A Concordance to the Septuagint and the Other Greek Versions of the OT (Including the Apocryphal Books)**, I-II (Oxford 1892- 1906).

HUBP Hebrew University Bible Project.

LSJ - H.G. Liddell, R. Scott and H.S. Jones, **A GreekEnglish Lexicon** (Oxford 1968).

Rahlfs - A. Rahlfs, **Septuaginta, id est VT graece iuxta LXX interpretes** (Stuttgart 1935).

Schleusner J.F. - Schleusner, **Novus thesaurus philologicocriticus sive lexicon in LXX** (Leipzig 1820-21).

Tov, TCU - E. Tov, The Text-Critical Use of the Septuagint in Biblical Research (Jerusalem 1981).

2.6 **Limitations of the data base**

It should be stressed from the outset that the data base does not provide answers to all questions in the study of the Septuagint or of its relation to the underlying Hebrew text. The data base contains many data scholars would like to have available when analyzing such issues, and many problems can be investigated only with the aid of a computerized data base. At the same time, there are many sets of data which are not included in the data base, especially those which involve complex judgments, but the flexibility of the data base implies that they can be added at a later stage.

While most of the information in col. a is as objective as possible, it cannot be stressed sufficiently that the recording in that column also entails subjective aspects. In an undertaking of this kind absolute objectivity is impossible. At the same time, col. b contains many more subjective elements. Yet, these data are so important that scholars would like to have access to this type of material in spite of its subjective nature. Thus, while col. a records mainly **objective** elements, col. b is primarily **subjective.**

Remarks in the nature of a commentary on the Greek or Hebrew text or on the relation between the two are not contained in the data base. Thus there are no explanations as to why certain decisions were made, there are no notes on the translators' exegesis, no remarks on verses or ideas which possibly, probably or certainly influenced the translators, etc. All these data cannot be derived from the data base.

3. NATURE AND PURPOSE OF THE GREEK-HEBREW ALIGNMENT 3.1 Background

The philosophy of the alignment is to record as precisely as possible the Greek-Hebrew equivalents of the LXX and MT.
These equivalents are clear to the reader of the running parallel text. The relevant information is, as much as possible, contained in a single line of the alignment with a minimum of cross-references to other lines, so that it can be easily accessed with an indexing program. It should be remembered that this type of recording cannot produce detailed information regarding the context of individual words. A full analysis of the context has guided our decisions in the course of determining the equivalents, but these decisions have not been recorded in the data base itself (see 5.1.1).

Indices and concordances produced from the data base will undoubtedly create some distortions as they, too, supply insufficient information about the context. Thus, different translation equivalents of a given Hebrew word may depend on their respective contexts, but these are not reflected in the concordancing. Such considerations apply to all indices and concordances, not only to those of translations. Yet, in the case of the LXX this consideration is less important, as the translators often used stereotyped equivalents, regardless of the context, so that the modern reader is likewise entitled to examine the equivalents with less concern for their contexts.

Information collected from the complete data base forms the basis for new and more precise studies in the areas of the text-critical use of the LXX, its translation technique, language and grammar. This information also aids in the analysis of exegesis and of the spiritual and intellectual world of the translators, but for that purpose the full context must be taken into consideration as well.

3.2 Sample of the Greek-Hebrew alignment (Ps 63:1-5 [62:1-5 in LXXI])

```
p   63  1   MZMWR          YALMO\S (62.11)
p   63  1   L/OWO          TW=| DAUID [62.11]
p   63  1   8/HYWT/W       E)N TW=I El)=NAI AU)TO\N [62.11
p   63  1   8/MOOR         E)N TH=I E)RH/MWI [62.11
p   63  1   YHWDH          TH=S IOUDAI/AS [62.1]
p   63  2   )LHYM          O( QEO\S (62.2]
p   63  2   )L/Y           O( QEO/S MOU [62.2]
p   63  2   )TH            --- [62.2]
p   63  2   )$XR/K         PROS SE\ ^ O)RQRI/ZW [62.2]
p   63  2   CM)H           E)DI/YHSE/N [62.2]
p   63  2   L/K            S01 [62.2]
p   63  2   NP$/Y          H( YUXH/ MOU [62.2]
p   63  2   KMH =@K/MH =v  POSAPLW=S [62.2]
p   63  2   L/K            S01 [62.2]
p   63  2   B&R/Y          H( SA/RC MOU [62.2]
p   63  2   B/)RC          E)N GH=j [62.2]
p   63  2   CYH            E)RH/MWI [62.2]
p   63  2   W/(YP          KAI\ A)BA/TWI [62.2]
p   63  2   BLY MYM        KAI\ A)NU/DRWI [62.2]
p   63  3   KN             OU(/TWS [62.3]
p   63  3   B/QD$          E)N TW=I A(GI/WI (62.3]
p   63  3   XZYTY/K        W)/FQHN SOI [62.3]
p   63  3   L/R)WT         TOU= I)DEI=N (62.3]
p   63  3   (Z/K           TH\N DU/NAMI/N SOU [62.3]
p   63  3   W/KBWD/K       KAI\ TH\N DO/CAN SOU [62.3]
p   63  4   KY             O(/TI [62.41
p   63  4   +WB {...M/)    KREI=SSON [62.4]
p   63  4   XSD/K          TO\ E)/LEO/S SOU [62.4]
p   63  4   M/XYYM         U(PE\R ZWA/S [62.4]
p   63  4   &PT/Y          TA\ XEI/LH MOU [62.4]
p   63  4   Y$BXWN/K       E)PAINE/SOUSI/N SE (62.4]
p   63  5   KN             OU(/TWS [62.5]
p   63  5   )BRK/K         EU)LOGH/SW SE (62.5]
p   63  5   B/XY/Y         E)N TH=I ZWH=I MOU [62.5]
p   63  5   B/$M/K         E)N TW=I O)NO/MATI/ SOU [62.5]
p   63  5   )&)            A)RW= [62.5]
p   63  5   KP/Y           TA\S XEI=RA/S MOU [62.5]
```

4. TEXTUAL BASIS OF THE DATA BASE 4.1 Background

At present, the data base contains the running texts of MT and the LXX according to the following editions:

Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia (BHS), edited by K. Elliger and W. Rudolph (Stuttgart 1967-1977).

This edition has been encoded in machine readable form by R. Whitaker and his team (Claremont Institute for Antiquity and Christianity) and H. Van Dyke Parunak (University of Michigan Computer Center) with a grant from the Packard Foundation. That text has been corrected by the Jerusalem team on the basis of a text, supplied by the Centre Informatique et Bible (Maredsous, Belgium). A file of printing errors of **BHS** is appended to the data base. For a partial list of printing errors in **BHS**, see R. Wonneberger, **Understanding BHS**, Subsidia Biblica 8 (Rome 1984).

A. Rahlfs, Septuaginta, Id est Vetus Testamentum graece iuxta LXX interpretes (Stuttgart 1935).

This edition has been encoded by the **Thesaurus Linguae Graecae (TLG)** of Irvine, CA. Only very rarely was it necessary to correct the text prepared by the **TLG**. **A** special file of these corrections is appended to the data base. In due course, the text of Rahlfs will be replaced with that of the Gottingen volumes.

In the text of MT and the LXX several elements are added which are easily recognizable as they are written between curly brackets ({}), square brackets ([]) or follow the symbol = (col. b). In addition, the following symbols are added to the text: . (period), - , ?, +, #, ..a. Differences in sequence are indicated in a special way (see 7), but the sequence of the texts themselves is, as a rule, not altered within the individual verses. As a result, the text of MT and the LXX can be retrieved easily from the data base by eliminating the aforementioned added elements.

In one case, however, the sequence of the running Greek text had to **be** altered. There are several differences in arrangement between the MT and LXX, involving differences in the sequence of verses within chapters and often also involving complete chapters. In such cases the sequence of MT has been preserved, while the verses and chapters of the LXX have been rearranged according to MT. The running text of MT thus has never been touched, while that of the LXX has been touched in the case of global differences between the two texts. For a description of the procedure and examples, see 3.1, 4.5.2, 7.5.1.

4.1.1 **Hebrew and Aramaic**

The Hebrew and Aramaic sections of the OT are distinguished in that words in the Aramaic sections are denoted by '..a' immediately following col. a or b.

The description below refers to the Hebrew sections. Most of the details described for the Hebrew sections apply also to the Aramaic sections. Special problems in the latter are described in 30.

4.2 The LXX edition of Rahlfs

All elements in the edition of Rahlfs are reproduced exactly, with the exception of capitalization, interpunction, parentheses [()] and dashes (-), all of which are removed. At the same time, accents are reproduced as if the interpunction is present (that is, an acutus preceding a comma or period is preserved even though the interpunction itself is removed).

Material between square brackets in Rahlfs' edition ([]), such as in Prov 3:6 and Ps 25(2):14, is disregarded.

For the numbering, see 4.5. Verses which are indicated by Rahlfs as 12a, 12b, etc., are indicated in the same way.

The apparatus of Rahlfs is not reproduced. Instead, the full critical apparatus of either the Gottingen or the Cambridge edition is added to the individual words in the larger data base (see 1).

Asterisks in the text of Job are reproduced as {#).

```
jb    2     1     W/YBW) GM        KAI\ (..-H)=LQEN}
jb    2     1     H/&+N            Q( DIA/BOLOS
jb    2     1     {...}            H)=LQEN
jb    2     1     B/TK/M           E)N ME/SWI AU)TW=N
jb    2     1     L/HTYCB          PARASTH=NAI {#}
jb    2     1     (L               E)NANTI/ON {#}
jb    2     1     YHWH             TOU= KURI/OU {#}
```

4.2.1 **Ideas for searches**

a. Additional verses (12a, 14a, etc.) can be called up together.

b. Asterized words in Job can be indexed separately and at a later stage can be compared with the preserved readings of Theodotion.

4.3 **Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia (BHS)**

The text of **BHS** is reproduced exactly, with the exception of printing errors. The machine readable text used in the project contains all elements of that edition, but the present data base is limited to the following:

a. Consonants
b. **Ketib-gere** variations.
c. Numbering of verses and chapters 4.3.1 **Ketib-qere** (*,**)

The **ketib-qere** variations explicitly denoted in the **Masora Parva** of **BHS** are exactly reproduced in the data base. As a rule, the **ketib and qere** forms are juxtaposed as equivalents of a particular Greek word or element. The **ketib** word is listed first, preceded by an asterisk, followed by one space and the **qere** word, which is preceded by two asterisks.

```
k  1  37  *YHY **YHYH                EI)/H
k  1  47  *)LH/YK **)LHYM {**}       O( QEO\S
pr 24 1   *TT)W **TT)YW              E)PIQUMH/SHIS
pr 24 17  *)WYB/YK **)YB/K {**}      O( E)XQRO/S
pr 26 2   *L) **L/W                  OU)K
pr 26 21  *MDWNYM **MDYNYM           LOI/DOROS
```

If an equivalent of two or more Greek elements with two or more Hebrew words is recorded, and if the Hebrew text happens to contain a **ketib-qere** variation, both the ketib and the qere forms are listed.

```
pr       1  27  )T *(BD/YK **(BD/K {**}     TW=I DOU/LWI SOU
ez       4  15  )T *CPW(Y **CPY(Y           BO/LBITA
ez       40 31  )L *)YL/W **)L/YW           TW=j AILEU (t)
ez       40 37  )L *)YL/W **)L/YW           TW=I AILEU {t}
ez       42 16  XM$ *)MWT **M)WT {**}       PENTAKOSI/oUS
ez       45 3   *XM$ **XM$H W/(&RYM        PE/NTE KAI\ EI)/KOSI
```

4.3.2 **Qere wela ketib - ketib wela qere**

The **qere** in **ketib wela qere** and the ketib in **qere wela ketib is** represented by the letter z.

Ketib wela qere

```
ru 3 5 *z      **)L/Y {*}
```

Qere wela ketib

```
j 20    13 *z **BNY {**}
ru 3    17 *z  **)L/Y {**}
```

4.3.3 Relation between the LXX and the ketib-qere

For the relation between the LXX and the ketib,or **qere** word, see 61.
OI(UI(OI\ PRO/S ME
19

4.3.4 **Ideas for searches**

.a. Indexing of and research on **ketib-qere** variations without connection to the LXX.

b. Study of the relation between the LXX and ketib-qere words in the different books.

4.4 Partial morphological analysis of the Hebrew

The Hebrew text contains a partial morphological analysis inserted in the text by the team of Prof. R. Whitaker and corrected by the Westminster (Philadelphia) and Jerusalem teams. A few changes have been inserted in the original analysis in order to enhance indexing facilities. The partial morphological analysis merely separates prefixed and attached elements from the main word, e.g., W/B/BYT/W, W/Y)MR. Beyond this, the analysis does not indicate the probable root of words. Thus WYLK is parsed as W/YLK without reference to its root (HLK). It should, however, be noted that the full morphological information of the latter type is contained in the larger data base (see 1).

4.4.1 **Prefixed elements**

Prefixed elements include one or two of the following: W/ B/ K/ L/ **M/ H/** (article, interrogativum).

4.4.2 **Attached elements**

Attached elements include the pronominal suffixes and the he **locale.** The full range of pronominal suffixes is separated from the main word, including less frequent ones such as /NHW, /KH, /YMW.

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4.4.3 **Singular-plural**

A distinction is made between the suffixes of singular and plural words in Hebrew (not in Aramaic) in order to facilitate the separate indexing of the suffixes. Thus the Y in plural words is written after the slash even though this is incorrect from a linguistic point of view.

```
p  61  3   )L/YK                    PROS SE\ [60.31
p  61  5   KNP/YK                   TW=N PTERU/GWN SOU
p  61  7   $NWT/YW                  E)/TH AU)TOU= [60.71
p  62  9   L/PN/YW                  E)NW/PION AU)TOU=
p  66  7   (YN/YW                   OI( O)FOALMOI\
p  66  17  )L/YW                    PROS AU)TO\N [65.171
p  63  9   )XR/YK                   OYPI/SW SOU [62.91
```

4.4.4 **Special problems**

a. Y in **)B**, **)X**, etc. is written before the slash in singular words, and after the slash in plural forms:)XY/K singular,)X/YK plural. Note further: P/Y, PY/K, PY/W, etc.

b. For purposes of indexing, the Y is drawn to the suffix in the following cases: $N/YHM, GW/YHM.

c. Note: M/MN/Y, M/M/K, M/MN/W, M/HM, etc. L/BD L/MH L/KN K/MW, K/MW/NY, K/MW/K, HN/NY,.etc,

d. The divine name)DNY is written without a slash.

4.4.5 **He locale**

The **he locale** is always separated from the main word, even though it had often lost its special meaning (note, e.g., B/BBL/H).

```
k   1   15H/XDR/H              EI)S TO\ TAMI/EION
k   1   23)RC/H                E)PI\ TH\N GH=N
k   3   4 GB(N/H               EI)S GABAWN
k   5   28LBNWN/H              EI)S TO\N LI/BANON
```

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Attached elements which have become integral parts of the word are not indicated with a slash: YWMM, XNM, YXDW.

4.4.6 **Ideas for searches**

a. Indexing of and research on individual prefixed and attached elements without connection to the LXX.

b. Indexing of the Greek equivalents of individual prefixed and attached elements, especially as criteria for determining the literalness of the translation (equivalents of B/, /W, etc.). See the article of Tov - Wright listed in 1.

4.5 **Numbering of verses and chapters**

The numbering of verses and chapters follows **BHS** in all its details (from which the LXX often deviates). In all cases the data in the LXX are rearranged according to **BHS** with an indication of the verse number of the LXX on each line of the Greek. For an example, see 3.2.

4.5.1 **Different verse division ([1)**

If one or more Hebrew words are linked in the LXX with the next or preceding verse, they are rearranged in the parallel alignment according to the Hebrew.

```
       go  23  14  W/Y(N                    A)PEKRI/QH -
       go  23  14  (PRWN                    EFRWN
       go  23  14  )T )BRHM                 TW=I ABRAAM
       go  23  14  L/)MR                    LE/GWN
       go  23  14  L/W =L) w)               OU)XI/
       go  23  15  )DN/Y                    KU/R1E (141
       go  23  15  $M(/NY                   A)KH/KOA
       go  23  15  )RC                      GH=
       go  23  15  )R8( M)T                 TETRAKOSI/WN
       go  23  15  $QL                      DIORA/XMWN
       go  23  15  KSP                      A)RGURI/OU
22
```

4.5.2 **Different sequence of verses ([** 1)

The text of the LXX often follows a different arrangement of verses within a given chapter. Note, for example, Jer 23:7-8 which appear in the LXX at the end of that chapter, after v. 40.

For another example, note the different arrangement of verses in 1 Ki 4:17-19:

```
k  4  17  YHW$P+                    IWSAFAT [191
k  4  17  ON                        UI(O\S [191
k  4  17  PRWX                      FOUASOUD [191
k  4  17  B/Y&KR                    E)N ISSAXAR
k  4  18  MY                        SAMAA
k  4  18  ON                        UI(O\S
k  4  18  )L)                       HLA
k  4  18  B/BNYMN                   E)N TW=I
k  4  19  GBR                       GABER
k  4  19  ON                        UI(O\S
k  4  19  )RY =:)DY rd              ADAI
k  4  19  B/)RC                     E)N TH=j GH=I
k  4  19  GL(D =:GD                 GAD
k  4  19  )RC                       GH=j
k  4  19  SYXWN                     SHWN
k  4  19  MLK                       BASILE/WS
k  4  19  H/)MRY =:X$BWN           TOU= ESEBWN
k  4  19  W/(G                      KAI\ WG
k  4  19  MLK                       BASILE/WS
k  4  19  H/B$N                     TOU= BASAN
k  4  19  W/NCYB                    KAI\ NASIF
k  4  19  )XD                       El(=S
k  4  19  )$R                       --- {d}
k  4  19  B/)RC                     E)N GH=I
k  4  19  --+ =:YHWDH               IOUDA
k  4  19  {...}                     IWSAFAT
k  4  19  {...}                     UI(O\S [[1711
k  4  19  {...}                     FOUASOUD
k  4  19  {...}                     E)N ISSAXAR
```

Often such differences in sequence transcend the borders of individual chapters, especially in Ex, 1 Kings, Jer, Ps and Prov. In these cases the relevant information is provided on each individual line in both locations. For examples, see above and in 3.1 and 7.5.1. In these cases, the differences

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in sequence actually amount to transpositions of verses and sections.

The following example shows how such a transposition is treated. Prov 16:6 occurs in the LXX of Prov as an appendix to 15:27 (15:27a). The real equivalences are provided in 16:6, while in 15:27 mere cross-references are listed.

pr	15	27	(KR	E)CO/LLUSIN
pr	15	27	BYT/W	E(AUTO\N
pr	15	27	SWC(BC(	O(DWROLH/MPTHS
pr	15	27	W/&WN)	O(- DE\ MISW=N
pr	15	27	MTNT	DW/RWN LH/MYEIS
pr	15	27	YXYH	SW/IZETAI
pr	15	27	{...}	E)LEHMOSU/NAIS
pr	15	27	{...}	KAI\ PI/STESIN
pr	15	27	{...}	A)POKAOAI/RONTAI
pr	15	27	{...}	A(MARTI/AI [[16.6]1
pr	15	27	{...}	TW=l DE\ FO/BWj
pr	15	27	{...}	KURI/OU [[16.61]
pr	15	27	{...}	E)KKLI/NEI [[16.61]
pr	15	27	{...}	PA=S [[16.611
pr	15	27	{...}	A)PO\ KAKOU= [[16.611
pr	16	6	B/XSD	E)LEHMOSU/NAIS [15.27a]
pr	16	6	W/)MT	KAI\ PI/STESIN
pr	16	6	YKPR	A)POKAQAI/RONTAI
pr	16	6	(WN	A(MARTI/AI (15.27a]
pr	16	6	W/B/YR)T	TW=e DE\ - FO/BWI
pr	16	6	YHWH	KURI/OU [15.27a]
pr	16	6	SWR	E)KKLI/NEI [15.27a1
pr	16	6	--+	PA=S [15.27a1
pr	16	6	M/R(	A)PO\ KAKOU=

4.5.3 **Procedure**

When the different verse number of the LXX involves a verse in the same chapter, only the number of that verse is provided. If a different chapter is involved, the chapter is mentioned as well. The number of the chapter is separated from that of the verse by a dot, distinguishing this type of reference from the main reference of the verse occurring in the beginning of the line, which has no dot.

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No judgment is expressed on the correctness of the arrangement in either **BHS** or Rahlfs. Especially the latter is often questionable with regard to its arrangement, as that edition probably adhered more to MT than necessary, both in arrangement and numbering of chapters and verses.

In some cases it is not at all certain which verse of MT, if any, is represented in the LXX. In such instances, question marks are added to the reference between the square brackets.

4.5.4 **Double square brackets ([[ ]])**

Double square brackets refer to the number of the verse in MT when different from the LXX. These references refer to two situations:
a. Pluses of the LXX which are retroverted into Hebrew in col. b and which clearly derive from another biblical
verse to which reference is made.

```
ki      2  35a  --+ " =;W/YTN KAI\ E)/DWKEN [[5.91]
ki      2  35a  --+ " =:YHWH  KU/RIGS [[5.9]]
ki      2  35a  --+ " =;XKMH  FRO/NHSIN [[5.9]]
ki      2  35a  --+ " =:L/    TW=J SALWMWN [[5.9]]
ki      2  35a  --+ "         KAI\ SOFI/AN [[5.911
ki      2  35a  --+ " =;HRBH  POLLH\N [[5.9]]
ki      2  35a  --+ " =;M)D   SFO/DRA [[5.911
ki      2  35a  --+ " =;W/RXB KAI\ PLA/TOS [[5.9]]
ki      2  35a  --+ " =;LB    KARDI/AS [[5.9]]
ki      2  35a  --+ " =;K/XL  W(S H( A)!MMOS [[5.9]]
ki      2  35a  --+ " =;)$R   H( [[5.91]
ki      2  35a  --. " =;(L    PARA\ [[5.9]]
ki      2  35a  --+ " =;H/YM  TH\N QA/LASSAN [[5.9]]
```

b.
Differences in sequence between the MT and LXX which necessitate the repetition of the Greek verses. In such cases the reference contained in the brackets serves as cross-reference. For an example, see 4.5.2.
25

4.5.5 **Ideas for searches**

Differences in numbering between MT and the LXX, often involving different text arrangements, can be located by searching for square brackets.

4.6 Sequence of books

The sequence of the books in the data base is as follows:
1. The books of the Hebrew canon (according to the sequence in **BHS).**
2. The non-canonical books according to the following sequence: 1 Esdr, Bar, Sir, Ps 151.

5. FORMAL REPRESENTATION

5.1 Definition and procedure ({x})

The basic principle followed in recording the equivalents of the LXX and MT is that of formal representation. It is not easy to define this formalism and it is equally difficult to translate this approach into practical guidelines, as it can be applied in different ways. The discussions with the members of the team have helped much in the clarification of the issues, but even after these discussions many problems remain.

The formalistic approach underlying the recording of the equivalents of the LXX and col. a of the Hebrew presumes for the sake of argument that the LXX is a translation of MT. This is a mere convention adhered to by all biblical scholars, and it certainly represents the most useful approach to the. study of the LXX, promising the most objective results. Yet, the procedure itself is problematic. First, the LXX simply was not translated from MT. In a book

like Jeremiah it is difficult to record the details of the LXX as having been derived from MT, as the LXX probably reflects an earlier stage in the development of the book than MT. Second, we do not know to what extent the present eclectic text of the LXX represents the original translation. After all, Rahlfs' text is a mere reconstruction. In spite of these difficulties the margin of error for Rahlfs' reconstruction (or that of the Gottingen editions) is small. Furthermore, the comparison of the LXX with MT yields the most objective results for further research in the absence of any sound knowledge about the parent text of the LXX.

The main purpose of the alignment is thus to identify the Hebrew elements which are equivalent with elements in the LXX, or, put differently, which stand in the place of their counterparts in the LXX. In other words, the alignment records the Greek equivalents of Hebrew words which the translators had in mind in the course of their transferring the message of the Hebrew into Greek. Necessarily one often records Greek equivalents which differ from the words the translators had in mind or had in front of them because of textual differences between the parent text of the LXX and MT.

In the course of recording the equivalents, these textual differences are temporarily disregarded. These differences are not disregarded in the data base, but they are excluded from col. a which presents, as much as possible, objective data. Information of this kind is transferred to col. b. For examples of textual differences between the (reconstructed parent text of the) LXX and MT, see 50-59.

Likewise, in the course of recording the equivalents, exegesis is disregarded in the notation. Very free, paraphrastic, strange and unusual renderings are recorded as regular equivalents in col. a, since they reflect in some way
27

their counterpart in MT. This applies especially to the book of Prov.

pr	1	11	N)RSH	KOINW/NHSON
pr	1	11	L/DM	AI(/MATOS
pr	1	15	MN(	E)/KKLINON DE\
pr	1	15	RGL/K	TO\N PO/DA SOU
pr	1	20	{...}	PARRHSI/AN
pr	1	20	TTN	A)/GE1
pr	1	20	QWL/H	{..-

The above examples illustrate so-called qualitative differences between the LXX and MT. While in the analysis of qualitative differences exegesis may and must be disregarded, the evaluation of quantitative differences relies much on our view of the translator's exegesis. The question of whether a given plus should be regarded as representing a word of MT (together with another word in the translation) or should be taken as a plus element remains difficult as in the following examples.

mi	1	5	W/MY	KAR TINS
mi	1	5	BMWT =?BYT	H(A(MARTI/A
mi	1	5	YHWDH	IOUDA
mi	4	5	KY	O(/TI
mi	4	5	KL	PA/NTES
mi	4	5	H/(MYM	01(LAOI\
mi	4	5	YLKW	POREU/SONTAI
mi	4	5	)Y$	E(/KASTOS
mi	4	5	B/$M)LH/YW =??	TH\N O(DO\N

In most books, the recording of Greek-Hebrew equivalents for individual words is rather unproblematic. Yet, many difficult equivalences are recorded as such even if their background is not clear.

go	6	5	W/KL	KAI\ PA=S TIS
go	6	5	YCR MX$BT =??	DIANOEI=TAI
so	6	5	{...}	E)N
go	6	5	LB/W	{..pE)N} TH=j
go	6	5	RQ	E)PIMELW=S

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```
go     6      5      {...)   E)PI\
go 6 5 R(     {..pE)PI\) TA\ PONHRA\
```
This applies especially to such difficult books as Is, Prov, Dan and Est.

Other difficulties are met in the recording of different sequences and of quantitative differences.

In some cases it remains difficult to recognize the connection between a long stretch of words (a whole verse) in the source language and its equivalent in the translation. The most convenient solution would be to record the complete verse of the LXX as equivalent with the complete verse of MT. Recording of this type, however, is technically difficult within the framework of the data base. Therefore, in such cases no equivalents are provided for the individual words of the LXX or of MT, and in order not to consider such verses as regular pluses or minuses, the words are denoted as
--- {x}
and --+ {x}.

```
pr       26 18  ZQYM                    --- {x)
pr       26 18  XCYM                    --- (x)
pr       26 18  W/MWT                   --- {x)
pr       26 18  + {x)                   LO/GOUS
pr       26 18  + {x)                   EI)S
pr       26 18  + (x)                   O( DE\
pr       26 18  + {x)                   A)PANTH/SAS
pr       26 18  + {x)                   TW=j LO/GWI
pr       26 18  + (x)                   PRW=TOS
pr       26 18  + {x)                   U(POSKELISQH/S
```
This applies also to some verses in the last chapters of Ex. which are denoted by the same number in Hebrew and Greek, but differ entirely in content.
```
      ex 37 2  W/Y(&                   --- {x)
      ex 37 2  L/W                     --- {x)
      ex 37 2  ZR                      --- (x)
      ex 37 2  ZHB                     --- {x)
      ex 37 2  SBYB                    --- (x)
      ex 37 2  --+ {x)                 O)KTW\
      ex 37 2  --+ (x)                 KAI\
29
      ex 37 2  --+ {x}                 PH/XEWN
      ex 37 2  --+ (x}                 MH=KOS
      ~; 37 2  --+ (x)                 TH=S
      ex 37 2  --+ (x)                 TH=S MIA=S
      ex 37 2  --+ {x}                 TO\ AU)TO\
      ex 37 2  --+ {x}                 H)=SAN
      ex 37 2  --~ (x)                 PA=SAI
      ex 37 2  + {x}                   KAI\
      ex 37 2  --+ {x}                 PHXW=N
      ex 37 2  + {x}                   TO\ EU)=ROS
      ex 37 2  + {x}                   TH=S
      ex 37 2  --+ (x}                 TH=S MIA=S
```
5.1.1 **Limitations of formal representation**

In spite of the advantages, there are several drawbacks to the system of formal representation. The main problem encountered is that recording on separate lines does not take the context into consideration and so, as a result, the context is disregarded in indices and concordances based on the data base. However, the programs for indices and concordances can be rewritten so as to include any number of lines before and after the entry

word. In the case of the LXX there is some justification for the disregard of the context as the translators themselves often (generally?) disregarded contextual considerations in their atomistic translations.

In the following examples, the unusual renderings of the verbal form are dictated by the preceding words.

```
      ha 2 6   (D                        E(/WS
      ha 2 6   MTY                       TI/NOS

      go 45 28 B/+RM                     PRO\

      go 45 28 )MWT                      TOU= A)POQANEI=N
```

In many instances, combinations of two Hebrew verbs are rendered by a Greek participle and a main verb.

```
go 45 28 )LKH  POREUQEI\S
go 45 28 W/)R)/NW     O)/YOMAI AU)TO\N
30
```

5.2 **Main words**

The point of departure for the comparison of the Hebrew and Greek is the Greek text, but the basic structure of each line in the comparison is determined by the structure of the Hebrew word. That is, as a rule each line contains one Hebrew word, here named 'main word', which is either a noun, verb, preposition, conjunction, or adjective. To this main word prefixed and/or attached elements are added and all of these together constitute one expanded Hebrew 'main word' which serves as the basis for the recording. Prefixed elements include W/, H/, B/, K/, L/, M/, and attached elements include the pronominal suffixes and **he locale.** This type of recording implies that the notation has to commit itself with regard to **all** elements in the text, and not, as in Hatch-Redpath, with regard to the main word only. Accordingly decisions are required concerning all pronouns, particles, forms of EI)MI, E)/XW, etc.

Examples of Hebrew main words with additional elements:

kk	23	2	B/)ZN/YHM	E)N W)SI\N AU)TW=N
kk	23	3	W/)T (DWT/YW	KAI\ TA\ MARTU/RIA
kk	23	4	W/Y&RP/M	KAI\ KATE/KAUSEN AU)TA\
kk	23	10	W/)T BT/W	(...KAI\) TH\N QUGATE/RA

5.2.1 **Restructuring Greek pluses**

The Greek text is arranged according to the structure of the Hebrew even when there is no parallel Hebrew text (in other words, in pluses of the LXX).

s	2	10	--+ " =YHWH	KU/RIOS
s	2	10	--~ '" =QOW$	A(/GIOS
s	2	10	* =)L	MH\ [[je9.2211
s	2	10	+ ' =YTHLL	KAUXA/SQW [[je9.2211
s	2	10	+ " =XKM	O(FRO/NIMOS [[je9.22]1
s	2	10	--+ ""	E)N TH=J FRONH/SEI AU)TOU= [[je9.2211
s	2	10	--+ "" =W/)L	KAI\ MH\ [[je9.221]
s	2	10	--+ "' =YTHLL	KAUXA/SQW [[je9.22]]
s	2	10	--* " =GBWR	O(DUNATO\S [[je9.2211
s	2	10	--+ "'	E)N TH=J DUNA/MEI AU)TOU= [[je9.22]]

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5.2.2 **Knowledge of real equivalents**

Knowledge of real equivalents, that is, the content of col. b, must often be taken into consideration when col. a is aligned, especially in the juxtaposition of Hebrew words.

```
go 30 15 L/KN =@L) KN s       OU)X OU(/TWS
```

OU)X is combined with the next word, since the two Greek words **together** probably reflect L) KN for which MT has one word only: L/KN.

```
ez 7 9  K/DRK/YK =KY DRK/YK s  01o/TI TA\S 0(DOU/S SOU (61
```

The Greek words are combined since they probably represent KY DRK/YK (cf. v. 4[8]). For the use of s, see 62.

```
ha 2 14 (L YM =(L/YHM .j      AU)TOU/S
je 23 33       )T MH =)TM.w   U(MEI=S E)STE
```

For the use of j and

5.3 **Exceptions for Hebrew**

In the following cases two or more Hebrew words are recorded on one line:

5.3.1 **The nota accusativi**

The **nota accusativi**)T is always combined with the next word.

```
     k  1  3    )T )BY$G                  TH\N ABISAK
     k  1  9    )T KL                     PA/NTAS
     k  1  12   )T NP$/K                  TH\N YUXH/N SOU
     k  1  37   )T KS)/W                  TO\N QRO/NON
```

Note also the following example.

```
ex 14 5 )T --- =)T BNY TOU\S UI(OU\S
ex 14 5 Y&R)L  ISRAHL
```

see 62.

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However,)T 'with' is recorded separately.

```
go       13  5   H/HLK                    TW=j
go       13  5   )T                       META\
go       13  5   )BRM                     ABRAM

go       14  2   (&W                      E)POI/HSAN

go       14  2   MLXMH                    PO/LEMON
go       14  2   )T                       METH\
go       14  2   BR(                      BALLA
```

5.3.2. Two or more Hebrew words represented by one Greek word

Two or more Hebrew words which are represented by one Greek word (often a compound) are recorded on one line.

```
     ex  22 15  BTWLH                    PARQE/NON
     ex  22 15  )$R L) )R&H              A)MNH/STEUTON

     ru  3  8   B/XCY H/LYLH             E)N TW=j
                                         MESONUKTI/WI

     je  2  24  $)PH RWX                 E)PNEUMATOFOREI=
                                         TO
```

Combinations of verbs and prepositions: See 16.3. 5.3.2.1 **Ideas for searches**

A program can be written for isolating such renderings and subsequently their nature, frequency and distribution can be examined.

5.3.3 **Geographical names**

Geographical names consisting of two or more elements are recorded on one line, both when they are transliterated and when one or both of their constituting elements are translated.

```
     kk  5  5   B)R $B(                  BHRSABEE
     kk  4  10  )RC XPR =:?)RC PRX m     RHSFARA
     kk  4  12  BYT $)N                  O( OI)=KOS
     kk  4  12  )BL MXWLH                EBELMAWLA
```

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5.3.3.1 **Exceptions**

Combinations of NXL, YM, MDBR, HR, GY), (MQ, etc. and another noun, are recorded on two separate lines unless transliteration results in one word as in 2 Ki 4:10 recorded above.

```
      kk 4  8   B/HR                    E)N
      kk 4  8   )PRVM                   EFRAIM

      kk 4  18  B/)RC                   E)N TH=J
                                        GH=J
      kk 4  18  GL(D =:GO               GAD
```

An 'exception to the exception' is the combination YM SWP, which is recorded on one line because the components are often reversed in Greek.

```
®x 13 18 YM SWP       {..pEl)S) TH\N E)RUQRA\N ° QA/LASSAN
```

5.3.4 Combinations of prepositions and nouns

Certain combinations of prepositions and nouns cannot be separated because the Greek article reflects both the Hebrew preposition and the main word.

```
      g®  12  1  W/Y)MR                 KAI\
      g®  12  1  YHWH                   KU/BIOS
      g®  12  1  )L )BRM                TW=/
                                        ABRAM
      go  15  12 W/TRDMH                E)/KSTAS
                                        IS
      go  15  12 NPLH                   E)PE/PES
      go  15  12 (L )BRM                TW=JABRA
                                        --
```

5.3.5 **Conjunctions and particles**

Certain combinations of conjunctions and particles are represented by one Greek element, see 13.5.

5.3.6 **Infinitive absolute**

Some combinations of a finite verb with the infinitive absolute are represented by one Greek word only. See 17.5.

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5.3.7 **Ketib-qere**

Ketib and qere words are always recorded together. See 4.3.1.

5.3.8 **Numbers**

Numbers up to 1000 are recorded on one line.

```
     go  5  3   $L$YM W/M)T =+              DIAKO/SIA - KAI\
     go  5  5   T$( M)WT {...W/$L$YM}       E)NNAKO/SIA {...KAI\
     go  5  6   XM$ ( ...W/M)T} =           DIAKO/SIA - KAI\ PE/NTE

     go  5  7   $6(                        {...}

     go  5  7   $NYM                        {...}
     go  5  7   {...$6(} W/$MNH M)WT =+     E(PTAKO/SIA - KAI\
     go  5  7   {...$NYM} $NH               E)/TH
```

5.3.9 **Split representation**

All combinations of two or more Hebrew words represented through 'split representation' are recorded on one line. For examples, see 6.

5.3.10 **Compound Hebrew prepositions** See 16.1.

5.3.11 **Doublets**

See 9.

5.3.12 **Pairs of identical/similar Hebrew words represented**; by **one Greek word**

See 8.4.2.

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5.3.13 **)DNY YHWH**

The two words)DNY YHWH are recorded together in order to represent the equivalents of YHWH fairly. See further 29.2.

```
go 15 2   )DNY YHWH                DES/POTA
go 15 8   )DNY YHWH                DE/SPOTA
ez 2  4   )DNY YHWH                KU/RIGS
ez 3  11  )DNY YHWH                KU/RIGS
```

5.3.14 Hebrew pronominal suffixes represented by Greek nouns + suffixes

If a Hebrew noun + pronominal suffix is rendered by a combination of a Greek noun + noun with pronoun, the data are represented on one line.

```
)s      1  1 )LH/YKM =)LHY )8WT/YKM        O( QEO\S TW=N PATE/RWN U(MW=N
p       141 1 QWL/Y =?QWL TXNWN/Y          TH=I FWNH=I TH=S DEH/SEW/S MOU
                                           1140.11
```

See further 18.2,3.

5.4 Exceptions for Greek

In the following cases two or more Greek words are recorded on one line:

5.4.1 Two or more Greek words representing one Hebrew word

Often two or more Greek words are recorded as equivalents of a single Hebrew word because for the translator they represented one Hebrew word expanded in the translation. It is often difficult to distinguish between a translational 'plus' and a two-element translation, but the latter type of recording is preferred since it records a maximum amount of information on one line.

```
na 2  5   MR)/YHN                  H( O(/RASIS AU)TW=N
na 2  5   K/LPYDM                  W(S-LAMPA/DES PUROVS
pr 28 19  W/)MR                    O(/TAN DES FWRAQW=SIN
```

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Pluses of this type are especially- frequent in the Wisdom literature.
pr 24 7 XKMWT KAI\ E)/NNOIA A)GAQH\

For further examples, see 8.2.1.

5.5 Deviations from the principle of formal representation

The advantage of the system of formal representation is that when followed consistently it is as objective as possible. Yet, regarding a few groups of renderings the system is not adhered to. These are exceptions to the formal representation, and because they can be formulated clearly, the system is not harmed much by these notations, even though they do introduce an element of subjectivity into the notation.

The basic idea behind formal representation is that a Greek word x stands in the place of a Hebrew word X (or two words xy stand in the place of XY). X and x need not be identical or similar, but necessarily there is some relationship between the two which justifies the formal presentation of the equivalence. There are, however, cases in which it can be strongly defended that x does not represent X even though it stands in the place of X. In such cases a formal presentation of the evidence would be misleading. It may be a mere **coincidence** that x stands in the place of X, and an editorial opinion should be given in the notation, so that no unrealistic equivalents are created at the stage of indexing.

```
go 4 25 W/YD(                    E)/GNW - DE\
go 4 25 )DM                      ADAM
go 4 25 (WD                      --
go 4 25 )T --+ =:)T XWH          EUAN
go 4 25 )$T/W                    TH\N GUNAI=KA
```

Unless one believes in the graphic similarity of XWH and (WD, (WD and EUAN should be recorded separately since they are not counterparts of each other. In this way it will be known at
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the stage of concordancing that each of the two words has no equivalent in the parallel column.

```
go  7  2   W/MN                      A)PO\ - DE\
9e  7  2   H/BHMH                    TW=N
go  7  2   )$R                       TW=N
go  7  2   L)                        MH\
go  7  2   +HRH                      KAOARW=N
go  7  2   HW)
go  7  2   $NYM                      DU/O
ge  7  2   --+ =;$NYM                DU/O
```

On a formal level, the first DU/O could have been recorded as an equivalent of HW), but that presentation would have been unrealistic.

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B. COLUMN A

6. SPLIT REPRESENTATION ({ ...}) 6.1 **Definition and procedure**

The basis for the recording is either a single Hebrew word with all its attached elements or two or more Hebrew words represented by one or more Greek main word. Although there are many complicated cases, as a rule this system can be followed conveniently. Complications are met when the Hebrew or Greek word is represented by two or more non-consecutive (parts of) words. For these and other instances a procedure has been devised for recording the information in such a way that all data are conveniently available at the stage of indexing.

The term split representation denotes the representation of two **non-adjacent** Hebrew or Greek words by one Greek or Hebrew word (the term 'representation' is used even though on a formal level the Greek represents the Hebrew, but the Hebrew does not represent the Greek). Renderings of this type are created by the nature of the Greek and Hebrew languages as well as by the translation techniques used in the LXX. The system of recording used in the data base requires that cases of this type be recorded twice. When the Greek word X represents both the Hebrew a and b, a and b are listed **together** as equivalents of X, even though they are not adjacent. For this purpose, word a or b is presented twice, once together with its counterpart and once in its actual place in the text, denoted as {...} in the parallel column, to be disregarded at the stage of indexing. The main information is provided on the first possible occasion for any pair of words a-b.

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This system is used for recording phenomena in both Hebrew and Greek.

Examples for Hebrew:

```
go       3  23  )$R {...M/$M}   E)C H(=S
go       3  23  LOX              E)LH/MFQH
go       3- 23  M/$M             {...}
go       7  11  B/$NT {...$NH}   E)N TW=I ( ...E)/TEI}
go       7  11  $$ M)WT          E(CAKOSIOSTW=I
go       7  11  $NH              E)/TEI
mi       4  3   L) ( ...(WD)     KAI\ OU)KE/TI MH\
```

```
      mi        4  3   Y&)W            A)NTA/RHI
      mi        4  3   (WD             {...}
      mi        4  3   GWY             E)/QNOS
      mi        4  3   )L              E)P'
      mi        4  3   GWY             E)/QNOS
      mi        4  3   XRB             R(OMFAI/AN
      mi        4  3   W/L) ( ...(WD)  KAI\ OU)KE/TI MH\
      mi        4  3   YLMDWN          MA/QWSIN
      mi        4  3   (WD             {...}
      mi        4  3   MLXMH           POLEMEI=N
```

This type of rendering occurs especially in negations.

```
ge 21 26       W/GM {...1)}                OU)DE\
ge 21 26       )TH                         SU/
go 21 26       L)                          {...}
go     21 26   {...}                       MOI
ge 21 26 HGDT                              A)PH/GGEILAS
ge 21 26       L/Y                         (..-Mot)
```

Examples for Greek:

```
go     2       17     {...}                H(=I
ge 2 17 KY                                 D'
ge 2 17 $/YWM                              {...H(=I) A)\N
go 2 17 )KL/K                              FA/GHTE

go     2       20     {...}                KAI\

go 2 20 --+                                PA=SI
ge 2 20 W/L/(WP                            {...KAI\} TOI=S
ge 2 20 14/$MYM                            TOU= OU)RANOU=

so     21 6    {...}                       O(\S

go 21 6                                    GA\R
```

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```
      go  21 6   {...}                     A)\N
      go  21 6   KL H/$M(                  {...0(\S A)\N}
```

Usually the repeated element occurs after another word, but it may also precede a word.

```
      pr  26 16  {...}                     E(AUTW=l
      pr  26 16  (CL                       O)KNHRO\S
      pr  26 16  B/(YN/YW                  ( ...E(AUTW=j)
                                           FAI/NETAI
      do  1  31  K/)$R                     W(S EI)/

      de  1  31  {...}                     TIS
      de  1  31  Y&)                       TROFOFORH/SEI
      do  1  31  )Y$                       {...TIS}
```

6.2 **Inserted elements**

The system of split representation is also used to compensate for elements added in the LXX between a prefixed Hebrew element (B/, L/, etc.) and the main Hebrew word

```
      de  4  27  {...}                     E)N
      do  4  27  --+                       PA=SIN
      de  4  27  B/(MYM                    ( ...E)N) TOI=S
                                           E)/QNESIN
      mi  4  4   )Y$                       E(/KASTOS

      mi  4  4   TXT                       U(POKA/TW
      mi  4  4   GPN/W                     A)MPE/LOU AU)TOU=
      mi  4  4   {...}                     KAI\
```

```
mi  4  4   {..r)Y$}                  E(/KASTOS
mi  4  4   W/TXT                     {...KAI\} U(POKA/TW
mi  4  4   T)NT/W                    SUKH=S AU)TOU=

ru  1  6   HY)                       AU)TH\

ru  1  6   --+ =W/$TY                KAI\ AI( DU/0
ru  1  6   W/KLT/YH                  ( ...KAI\ AI()
```

6.3 **Further applications**

The following categories are denoted in the same way:

a. Grammatical and stylistic transpositions: See 7.6.

b. Distributive renderings: (..d). See 10. 41

c.
Repetitive renderings: t. .r}. See 11.
Prepositions added in the LXX: {..p). See 16.5. 6.4 **Ideas for searches**

The frequency of '{...' (or of covering a larger group), which can be searched in the various translation units, may form an indication of the literalness of the translation.

7. DIFFERENCES IN SEQUENCE (^-) 7.1 **Definition**

For the definition of differences in sequence, MT is taken as the basis from which the LXX sometimes deviates. There are two types of deviations:
a. Differences in sequence which **may** reflect a different Hebrew text, indicated as - (see 7.2-5). Only rarely can certainty be had with regard to the Hebrew **Vorlage** of such transpositions, for the possibility that the translator himself reversed the sequence of the elements cannot be ruled out.
b. Differences in sequence created by the translator for stylistical or grammatical reasons, indicated as see 7.6. Here, too, no certainty can be had, although in most instances a different Hebrew text is impossible from the point of view of the Hebrew language.

The representation of differences in sequence is problematic because of the aforementioned uncertainty regarding the background of these deviations from MT. Different sequences of type (a) are recorded according to the principle of formal representation which is followed elsewhere in the notation. This course must be taken because it is often unclear whether
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many unrealistic adhered to. In tat ion creates contents of col. b. in
which the In other words,
the LXX follows the sequence of MT or an inverted one,
especially when the two Hebrew elements resemble each other
or are linguistically difficult. As a result, col. a lists
this system is nevertheless
too, the formal represen
equivalents, but other instances,
unrealistic equivalents. Therefore, the a should be read together with
those of col. 'real' (presumed) equivalents are recorded. col. b inverts
the sequence of the elements
so that the 'real' equivalents are recorded on the same line. 7.2 **Procedure**

Whenever the LXX reflects a sequence XY and MT yx, the equivalents are represented exactly as they occur in the text, that is, X-y, Y-x.

A reversal sign (") is used in col. a of the Hebrew, both after the first element and before the second one. In some cases a question mark is added to the reversal sign (` ?).

When one or more words intervene between the reversed elements, an additional symbol is usedSee 7.4.

7.3 Inversion of two adjacent elements (XY-yx)

The most frequent type of inversion is the simple inversion of the type XY-yx. These are indicated in the text as X - , ` Y.

Gen 2:4)RC W/$MYM - TO\N OU)RANO\N KAI\ TH\N GH=N is recorded as:
go 2 **4**)RC - =$MYM TO\N OU)RANO\N
go **2 4** **- W/$MYM =W/)RC KAI\ TH\N GH=N**
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Gen 8:18 W/BN/YW W/)$T/W - KAI\ H(GUNH\ AU)TOU= KAI\ OI(UI(OI\ AU)TOU= is recorded as:
The evidence for different sequences must always be read together with col. b:

```
p 68 21 L/MWT - =TWC)WT       Al( DIE/CODOI [67.21]
p 68 21 - TWC)WT =L/MWT       TOU= OANA/TOU [67.211
```

7.4 Inversion of clusters of two or more adjacent elements (XZYW - ywxz, etc.)

Simple differences in sequence of clusters of two or more elements are not recorded according to the aforementioned system. Rather, the first group of elements is recorded with three reversal signs ("`), to be disregarded at the indexing stage and thus, in a way, equivalent with {...}. The last group has a reversal sign to the left as well as a group of three reversal signs. Here, too, col. b contains the actual equivalents. Schematically, this recording may be represented as:

X `
z `
Y y
W w
x
z

```
 do       5  16  L/M(N                        I(/NA
 de       5  16  Y)RYKN YM/YK
 de       5  16  --- - =YY+B                  EU)= {..-
 do       5  16  --- - =L/K                   Sol
 do       5  16  {...}                        GE/NHTAI
 de       5  16  W/LM(N                       KAI\ I(/NA
 de       5  16  - --- =Y)RYKN YM/YK          MAKROXRO/NIOS
 de       5  18  -- YY+B
 de       5  16  - L/K
go 9e
8 18   W/BN/YW - =W/)$T/W    KAI\ H( GUNH\ AU)TOU=
8 18   - W/)$T/W =W/BN/YW    KAI\ OI( UI(OI\ AU)TOU=
44
```

7.5 **Simple inversion of non-adjacent elements**

If one or more elements are found in different places in the sentence (verse), the system mentioned in 7.4 is used. In these instances, the reversal sign serves as cross-reference between two non-adjacent lines.

```
do       2  5   --- - =NTTY                DE/DWKA
de       2  5   L/(&W                      TOI=S {...HSAU}
do       2  5                              UI(01=S
de       2  5   {...}                      HSAU
de       2  5   - NTTY                     --

de       13 3   NLKH                       POREUQW=MEN

do       13 3   --- - =W/N(BD              KAI\ LATREU/SWMEN
de       13 3   )XRY                       --
de       13 3   )LHYM                      QEOI=S
de       13 3   )XRYM                      E(TE/ROIS
do       13 3   )$R                        OU(\S
do       13 3   L)                         OU)K
de       13 3   YD(T/M                     01)/DATE
do       13 3   - W/N(BD/M                 --

ex       1  5   - =W/YWSP                  IWSHF - DE\

ex       1  5   --- - =HYH                 H)=N
ex       1  5   -^ - =B/MCRYM              E)N AI)GU/PTWI
ex       1  5   W/YHY                      H)=SAN - DE\
ex       1  5   KL                         PA=SAI
ex       1  5   NP$ (...NP$}               YUXAI\
ex       1  5   YC)Y YRK                   E)C
ex       1  5   Y(QB                       IAKWB
ex       1  5   $B(YM =+                   PE/NTE KAI\ E(BDOMH/KONTA
ex       1  5   NP$                        {...}
ex       1  5   - W/YWSP
ex       1  5   -HYH
ex       1  5   - B/MCRYM
```

In consecutive lists (indices), the inversions described in 7.4 and 7.5 are listed without distinction. The following sample is taken from the first chapters of Lev.

```
le 1  2   --- - =M/KM                E)C
le 5  2   )W -
le 5  2   B/NBLT -
le 5  2   BHMH -
le 5  2   +M)H -                     -_
le 5  2   - --- =)W                  H)\
```

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```
Is 5  2    - --~ =NBLT               TW=N
Is 5  2    - --- =BHMH               KTHNW=N
Is 5  2    - --- =-M)H               TW=N
to 5  25   TMYM--                    -^~
Is 5  25   - --- =TMYM               A)/MWMON
Is 8  35   --- - =$B(T               E(PTA\
Is 8  35   --- - =YMYM               H(ME/RAS
to 8  35   - $B(T                    --
te 8  35   - YMYM
```

This system is also used when the 'inversion' involves two adjacent verses.

7.5.1 Transposition of verses and sections

If more than one verse separates the inverted verses, the reversal sign - is not used. Instead, the verses are rearranged according to their real equivalences, with MT as the base text, and the verse numbers of the LXX added in square brackets. Such cases are actually transposed verses or sections, deriving from a different arrangement of the text. The procedure for such transpositions is described in 4.5.2. In such cases, single square brackets refer to the text of the LXX and double square brackets refer to MT.

7.6 **Grammatical and stylistic transpositions ({. }) (`)**

Grammatical and stylistic transpositions are treated differently from the aforementioned group of differences in sequence since they were presumably created by the translator himself, and therefore are not recorded in col. b. Some of these grammatical and stylistic transpositions are part and parcel of the Greek language, while others derived from the stylistic feelings of the translators. In cases of doubt between possibly textual and stylistic transpositions, the former type of recording is preferred, because that procedure does not involve the rearrangement of the Greek text.

When grammatical or stylistic transpositions are recognized, some Greek data are repeated and indicated in a special way,
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although the text of the LXX is not changed. In this way the *running* text can always be retrieved from the data base.

The data are presented in such a way that the Greek element which created the different sequence is recorded twice, once in its actual place (with (...} in the Hebrew column [see 6], to be disregarded at the indexing level) and once in alignment with the Hebrew element it represents. The latter is represented as {..`X) where X indicates the word which is repeated in the course of this procedure and " represents the transposition. This system of presenting the evidence enables a statistical investigation of the number of stylistic and grammatical transpositions, all indicated as {..'X).

This system is used for particles, numbers, demonstratives, pronouns, as well as for a large group of stylistic transpositions.

7.6.1 **Particles**

The postposition in Greek of particles is treated as follows:

```
      go  2  6   W/)D                    PHGH\ - DE\
      go  2  10  W/NHR                   POTAMO\S - DE\
      go  2  17  W/M/(C                  A)PO\ - DE\ TOU=
      go  4  9   W/Y)MR                  O(´ - DE\ ED=PEN

      go  3  5   KY                      {...}

      go  3  5   YD(                     H)/IDEI
      go  3  5   {..-KY}                 GA\R

      ge  4  25  KY                      {...}

      go  4  25  $T                      E)CANE/STHSEN
      go  4  25  {..-KY}                 GA/R
```

The postposition of GA/R coupled with the splitting up of the negation is treated in the same way. In this case the repeated negation is denoted with the reversal sign.

```
de 2 de 2
5      {...}
5      KY
OU) GA\R
47
```

```
do 2   5      L)      (..-OU)} MH\
de 2 5 )TN    DW=
```

7.6.1.1 **Exceptions**

The reversal sign " is used for DE/ only when DE/ reflects a **waw** or another particle or conjunction. In this way statistics refer only to instances where DE/ reflects a **waw** in the text.

```
     ez  18  18  )BY/W                    O( DE\ PATH\R
                                          AU)TOU=
     ez  18  20  H/NP$                    H( DE\ YUXH\


     oz  16  20  BN                       O( DE\ UI(O\S
```

7.6.2 **Numbers**

Combinations of nouns and numbers are often reversed in the **LXX**.

```
     go  31  23  DRK                      O(DO\N
     go  31  23  {...}                    H(MERW=N
     go  31  23  $8(T                     E(PTA\
     go  31  23  YMYM                     (..-
```

The same applies to ordinal numbers.

```
go       8  5   (D                       E(/WS
go       8  5   (...}                    TOU= OEKA/TOU
go       8  5   H/XD$                    MHNO/S
go       8  5   H/(&YRY                  (..-TOU=
```

Since numbers up to 999 are recorded on one line (see 20), in these instances the reversal sign is placed in the middle of the Greek number.

```
     go  5  6   XM$ ( ...W/M)T} =+        DIAKO/SIA - KAI\
     go  5  7   ( ...$B(} W/$MNH M)WT =+  E(PTAKO/SIA - KAI\
     go  5  11  (...XMS) W/T$( M)WT       E)NNAKO/SIA - KAI\
```

7.6.3 **KL**

Forms of PA=S, appearing in postposition, are treated as transp

```
ez      16  25 )L                KAI\ E)P'
ez      16  25 KL                {..-PA/SHS}
ez      16  25 R)$               A)RXH=S
ez      16  25 {...}             PA/SHS
```

7.6.4 **Demonstratives**

```
de      31  22 {...}             E)N
do      31  22 {...}             E)KEI/NHI
de      31  22 B/YWM             {...E)N} TH=I
de      31  22 H/HW)             {..-E)KEI/NHS}
```

7.6.5 **Pronouns**

The presentation of the Hebrew pronominal suffix **before** the Greek noun or verb is treated as a stylistic transposition.

```
go  3  5   (YN/YKM               U(MW=N -
go  4  23  L/N$/YW               TAI=S E(AUTOU= -
go  4  23  QWL/Y                 MOU - TH=S FWNH=S
go  4  23  )MRT/Y                MOU - TOU\S LO/GOUS
```

This applies also to cases in which DE/ is placed between the article and the noun.

```
go 2 12 W/ZHB  TO\ - DE\ XRUSI/ON
go 2 14 W/H/NHR      O( - DE\ POTAMO\S
```

The same system is used for independently used possessive pronouns.

7.6.6 Stylistic inversions

In addition to the aforementioned groups of transpositions, there is a large group of undefined stylistic transpositions. The basic reason for assuming a stylistic inversion is that the presence of a textual inversion is very unlikely. The

recognition of stylistic inversion is subjective, but not arbitrary. In free translation units such as Prov many differences in sequence are regarded as stylistic, which in literal translation units would have been marked as textual.

A sample of stylistic inversions from the first half of Ez:

ez	7	10	{..-CC}	H)/NQHKEN
oz	7	10	{..-PRX}	E)CANE/STHKEN
oz	9	3	QST	{..-TH\N
ez	9	9	R)H	(..-E)FORA=1}
ez	11	**24**	W/RWX	KAI\ {..-
oz	12	3	**)XR**	(..-E(/TERON)
ez	13	18	W/)YN	KAI\ {..-OU)K

In context.

go	4	12	L)	KAI\ OU)
go	4	12	TSP	PROSQH/SEI
go	4	12	{...}	TH\N I)SXU\N
go	4	12	TT	DOU=NAI/
go	4	12	**KX/H**	(..-TH\N I)SXU\N AU)TH=S}
ru	2	8	)L	MH\
ru	2	8	TLKY	POREUQH=IS
ru	2	8	{...}	E)N A)GRW=I
ru	2	8	L/LQ+	SULLE/CAI
ru	2	8	B/&DH	(..-E)N A)GRW=I}
ru	2	8	**)XR**	E(TE/RWI

Note: Forms of EI)=NAI which appear in a different position in the verse are not denoted with the reversal sign. For examples, see 23.3,4,6,9.

7.7 **Ideas for searches**

The different types and frequency of differences in sequence can be investigated for the various books. The frequency of stylistic and grammatical transpositions forms an indication of the literalness of the translation.

8. MINUSES AND PLUSES (---,--+) 8.1 Definition

The point of departure for denoting the **quantitative** relation between MT and the LXX is MT. Thus elements of MT which are lacking in the LXX are named minuses of the LXX, denoted by three hyphens (---) in the Greek column. Elements of the LXX which do not represent an element in MT are named pluses of the LXX, indicated as --+ in the Hebrew column. It should immediately be added that not all plus and minus elements of the LXX are indicated as pluses and minuses. Many of these plus and minus elements are considered an integral part of the rendering and hence are not denoted in a special way. Only those elements which have possible or probable textcritical implications are considered as pluses and minuses.

Examples of minus elements of the LXX indicated in the data base:

ez 1 3 $M
ez 1 6 L/HM
ez 1 7 K/KP
ez 1 **7** RGL
ez 1 7 (GL
ez 1 **8** W/KNP/YHM
ez 1 11 W/PN/YHM
ez 1 12 B/LKT/N
ez 1 15 H/XYWT

Long stretches of minuses (of four or more lines, including consecutive verses) are indicated as --- ''

ez 1 9 XBRT
02 1 9)$H
ez 1 **9)L**
ez 1 9)XWT/H

ez 1 **14** W/H/XYWT

ez 1 **14** RCW)
ez 1 14 W/$WB
ez 1 **14** K/MR)H

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Examples of plus elements follow (some are retroverted into Hebrew, and others are not [see 53]):

```
ez  1  1   --+                        H)/MHN
ez  1  4   --+ =;W/NGH                KAI\ FE/GGOS
ez  1  4   --+ =;L/W                  E)N AU)TW=I
ez  1  7   --+                        AI( PTE/RUGES
ez  )  11  --+ =;L/)RB(T/M            TOI=S TE/SSARSIN
ez  1  11  --+                        E)PA/NW
ez  1  13  --+                        E)N ME/SWI
ez  1  16  --+                        H)=N
ez  1  18  --+                        H)=N
ez  1  20  --+ =;H/(NN                H( NEFE/LH
```

Long stretches of pluses (of four or more lines, including consecutive verses) are indicated as --+ It.

```
ez  10 22                 U(POKA/TW
ez  10 22                 TH=S DO/CHS
ez  10 22                 QEOU=

ez  10 22                 ISRAHL

ez  16 49                 E)SPATA/LWN
ez  16 49                 AU)TH\
ez  16 49                 KAI\ AI( QUGATE/RES AU)TH=S
ez  16 49                 TOU=TO
```

Minus and plus elements which are not indicated in the data base as minuses or pluses refer to the realm of the translator's language or exegesis (see 8.2-3) or are doublets (see 9).

The perennial problem in the representation of the minus and plus elements is thus the question of whether the word refers to or is included in the preceding unit, the next one, or whether it should be represented separately. In cases of serious doubt question marks are used.

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8.2 Plus and minus elements disregarded. in the notation 8.2.1 **Exegetical amplifications**

Exegetical amplifications of individual words are recorded together with those words since for the translator only the combination of those two or more words reflects the one Hebrew word.

```
pr 5      &PTY                    XEILE/WN
pr 5  3   ZRH                     GUNAIKO\S
                                  PO/RNHS
pr 14 10  LB                      KAROI/A
                                  A)NOROlS
pr 14 10  YWD(                    AI)SQHTIKH/

pr 19 22  W/+WB (...M/)           KREI/SSWN -
                                  DE\
pr 19 22  R$                      PTWXO\S
pr 19 22  M/)Y$                   H)\ PLOU/SIOS
pr 19 22  KZB                     YEU/STHS
```

8.2.2 Exegetical condensations

Two Hebrew words exegetically condensed to one in the translation are recorded on one line without the omission sign (---).

```
go 8 9                            L/KP RGL/H              TOI=S POSI\N
                                                          AU)TH=S
```

8.2.3 Addition and omission of pronouns

recorded since they **may** reflect

(see 17.3). Other additions and

omissions of pronouns are not recorded.
Addition of pronouns:

```
ex 3 12 )T H/(M TO\N LAO/N MOU
ex 4 15 )T H/OBRYM     TA\ R(H/MATA/ MOU
```

```
ex 5 4  )T H/(M TO\N LAO/N MOU
```

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Omission of pronouns:

go 17 10	BRYT/Y		H(DIAQH/KH
go 19 7	)X/Y		A)DELFOI/
so 20 5	LBB/Y		KARDI/Al
go 20 5	KP/Y		XEIRW=N
go 20 12		)B/Y	PATRO/S
go 20 12		)M/Y	M HTRO/S

8.2.4 The article

Omission:

nu	2	H/BKWR		PRWTO/TOKOS

8.2.5 Way conjunctive

do	1		8 W/R$W	KLHRONOMH/SATE
do 1			19 W/NLK	E)POREU/QHMEN
do 1			34 W/Y$B(	W)/MOSEN
do 1			45 W/TBKW	E)KLAI/ETE
do 2			25 **W/RGZW**	TARAXQH/SONTAI
do 2			37 W/KL)$R	KAQO/TI

Addition:

do	1			
de	1		8 L/YCXQ	KAI\ ISAAK
do	1		17 K/GDL	KAI\ KATA\ TO\N ME/GAN
de	1		28 (RYM	KAI\ PO/LEIS
do 2			23 KPTRYM	KAI\ 01(KAPPA/DOKES
do 2			24 S(W	KAI\ A)PA/RATE
do 3			6 HXRM	KAI\ E)CWLEQREU/SAMEN

do 3 8 (D K

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8.3 Plus and minus signs occurring together with words

Minus signs may occur **together** with a Greek word on the same line if the Hebrew main word (or, as often, part of the word) is not represented in Greek. This applies especially to)T, KL, and numbers.

```
      go  2  14  W/$M                    KAI\ --
      go  9  2   W/B/KL                  KAI\
      go  21 23  W/(M                    KAI\` --
      go  23 17  B/KL                    E)N --
      go  35 4   )T KL                   TOU\S
```

Likewise, particle or preposition which plus elements are sometimes added to a Hebrew word. forms part of a Hebrew main

```
ex       14 5   )T --+ =)T BNY       TOWS UI(OU\S
ex       14 5   Y&R)L                ISRAHL

ez       37 21  )T --+               PA/NTA

oz       37 21  {...M/} --+          A)PO\ PA/NTWN
```

8.4 Specific issues 8.4.1 Pronouns

Independent Greek pronouns juxtaposed with verbal forms and not reflecting Hebrew pronouns are recorded together with the verbs as they may reflect the translator's expansions of the verbal forms.

```
      go  12  11  YD(TY                  GINW/SKW E)GW\
      go  21  23  GRTH                   SU\ PARW/IKHSAS
      go  21  30  XPRTY                  E)GW\ W)/RUCA
      go  24  14  )MR                    E)GW\ EI)/PW
      go  27  6   $M(TY                  E)GW\ H)/KOUSA
      go  31  11  W/)MR                  E)GW\ - DE\
                                         EI)=PA
      go  38  23  {...}                  E)GW\

      go  38  23  HNH                    ME\N
      go  38  23  $LXTY                 ( ...E)GW\}
                                         A)PE/STALKA
      go  44  19  $)L                    SU\ H)RW/THSAS
```

55

8.4.2 Identical/similar Hebrew words represented once in the translation

Two identical or similar Hebrew words represented by only one Greek element are recorded as --- ?.

go	17	**2**	**B/M)D MP**	SFO/ORA --- ?
go	**44**	2	W/)T GBY(/Y GBY(	KAI\ TO\ KO/NDU MOU
ez	**40**	**5**	**SBYB SBYB**	KU/KL\WI --- ?
ez	**42**	15	**SBYB SBYB**	KUKLO/QEN --- ?

8.4.3 **Relative pronouns**

Addition of the Greek relative pronoun is denoted on a separate line. For examples, see 15.1.

8.4.4 Ideas for searches

The nature, frequency and distribution of minuses and pluses can be examined for the various books of the LXX. It should, however, be added that the notation does not distinguish between different types of minuses. Different categories of pluses **are** distinguished.

9. DOUBLETS ({d}) 9.1 Definition

The term 'doublet' refers to the double representation of one or more Hebrew elements in Greek (or vice versa), either in juxtaposition or in different places within the verse, or in adjacent verses. The very recognition of a doublet is subjective, and therefore sometimes question marks are added. It is often impossible to determine whether the doublet was created by the translator or by a scribe (in the course of scribal transmission). Such distinctions cannot be made, and both types of doublets are treated similarly.

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Since different procedures are followed for presumed Hebrew doublets and inner-Greek ones, it is important to note that in cases of doubt the doublets are treated as an inner-Greek phenomenon. This assumption ensures the preservation of the maximum amount of information.

The exact line of demarcation between the two parts of the doublet often cannot be indicated easily.

9.2 Greek doublets

If the elements of the Greek doublet are adjacent, and if they refer to only one Hebrew word, they are recorded on one line, separated by {d}.

```
ii 4  17  XBR                    XABER (d) E(TAI/ROU
jj 5  8   $(RYM                  PO/LEIS {d} A)RXO/NTWN
jj 5  14  SPR                    DIHGH/SEWS {d}
jj 9  6   BYT MLW)               OI)=KOS {d} BHQMAALWN
ii 9  20  W/)T BYT MLW)          KAI\ TO\N OI)=KON {d}
jj 14 13  XLYPWT                 A)LLASSOME/NAS {d}
```

If the elements of the doublet are adjacent, but if they refer to more than one Hebrew word, the second group of elements is transferred to the individual words of the first group with the system of split representation (see 6). In this way the two different representations of the doublet are available together at the indexing stage. Such instances can be presented schematically as following:

```
                  Heb 1                  Gk x  {d}  {...xl)
                  Heb 2                  Gk y  {d}  {...yl)
                  Heb 3                  Gk z  {d}  {...zl}
                  {...}                  Gk xl
                  {...}                  Gk yl
                   {...}          zl
jj 1  35  B/HR                           E)N TW=I 0)/REI
jj 1  35  XRS                            TW=I O)STRAKW/DEI (d) #
jj 1  35  #                              ( ...E)N TW=I MURSINW=NI}
jj 1  35  B/)YLWN                        E)N W(=I AI( A)/RKOI
57
jj 1  35  W/B/$(LBYM             KAI\ E)N W(=1
jj 1  35  #                      {...KAI\ E)N QALABIN}
jj 1  35  {...}                  E)N TW=1 MURSINW=NI
jj 1  35  {...}                  KAI\ E)N QALABIN

ji 5  10  W/HLKY                 KAI\ POREUO/MENOI

jj 5  10  (L                     E)PI\ {d} {...E)F')
jj 5  10  OAK                    O(DOU\S {d} {...O(DW=1)
ii 5  10  &YXW                   SUNE/DRWN {d} (
jj 5  10  {...}                  E)F'
jj 5  10  {...}                  O(DW=1
jj 5  10  {...}                  DIHGEI=SQE [11)
```

If one or more words interferes between the various elements of the doublet, the same system is used as in the previous

group of examples.

```
pr    10 10  {...}               METH\ DO/LOU
pr    10 10  YTN                 SUNA/GEI
pr    10 10                      A)NORA/SI
pr    10 10  (CST                (..-META\ DO/LOU) {d} LU/PAS

jj    20 18  YHWDH               IOUDAS
```

```
      jj       20  18  B/TXLH                      E)N A)RXH=1 {d}
      jj       20  18  --+ =Y(LH                   A)NABH/SETAI
      jj       20  18  {...}                       A)FHGOU/MENOS
```

9.2.1 **Variants reflected in doublets**

Many doublets reflect variants. These are denoted in col. b as follows.

```
                  16  MDBR ={d} MWRD          {..pEI)S) TH\N E)/RHMON {d) #
      j        1  16  #                       {...E)PI\ KATABA/SEWS)
      ii       9   6  MCB =rMC) {d} b)        TH=1 EU(RETH=1 {d} TH=S STA/SEWS
      jj      15  14  HRY(W ={d} rRWC         H)LA/LACAN {d} KAI\ E)/DRAMON
```

In these instances, whenever the Greek column contains a (d) notation, the notation in col. b is incomplete in so far as it records only the variant. See also 51.7.

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9.3 **Hebrew doublets**

A Hebrew doublet consists of two different (groups of) elements, of which only one is represented in Greek. In such cases the different components are listed on separate lines; one of them is accompanied by a Greek counterpart, while the other one is denoted as (d) and is accompanied by --- as its counterpart in Greek.

```
     je 1  15  L/KL                    PA/SAS
     je 1  15  M$PXWT (d)
     je 1  15  MMLKWT                  TA\S BASILEI/AS
     je 1  15  CPWN/H                  A)PO\ BORRA=
     je 1  15  --,                     TH=S GH=S

     je 10 25  )KLW                    KATE/FAGON

     je 10 25  )T Y(QB                 TO\N IAKWB
     je 10 25  W/)KL/HW {d}
     je 10 25  W/YKL/HW                KAI\ E)CANH/LWSAN
```

9.4 Ideas for searches

The types and frequency of doublets can be searched in the various books. Prov, for example, contains a large number of long doublets.

10. DISTRIBUTIVE RENDERINGS ({..d}) 10.1 **Definition**

Several elements in the translation refer to more than one word. This applies especially to pronouns, conjunctions, prepositions, and the article. Because the indices refer merely to individual lines in the text, these 'distributive' renderings are repeated with regard to the words to which they refer. Words repeated are denoted as (..d, that is, a subdivision of the system of split representation (see 6). At times distributive renderings represent the translator's techniques, and at others they reflect Hebrew variants. No distinction is made between the two possibilities.

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10.2 Pronouns

```
go 6 15 XM$YM                                  KAI\ PENTH/KONTA
go 6 15 )MH                                    PH/XEWN
go 6 15 RXB/H                                  TO\ PLA/TOS (..dAU)TH=S}
go 6 15 W/$L$YM                                KAI\ TRIA/KONTA
go 6 15 )MH                                    PH/XEWN
go 6 15 QWMT/H                                 TO\ U(/YOS AU)TH=S
go      13     17 L/)RK/H                      EI)/S TE TO\ MH=KOS AU)TH=S
go 13 17 W/L/RXB/H                             KAI\ EI)S TO\ PLA/TOS (..dAU)TH=S}
go 28 7 )L )BY/W                               TOU= PATRO\S (..dAU)TOU=}
go 28 7 W/)L )M/W                              KAI\ TH=S MHTRO\S AU)TOU=
```

10.3 Conjunctions

```
go 45 26 L/)MR                                 LE/GONTES
```

10.4 Prepositions

```
go 7 23 M/)DM                                  A)PO\ A)NQRW/POU

go 7 23 (D                                     E(/WS
so 7 23 BHMH                                   KTH/NOUS
go 7 23 RM&                                    E(RPETW=N
go 7 23 W/(D                                   KAI\ {..dE(/WS)

go 7 23 (WP                                    TW=N PETEINW=N
go 7 23 H/$MYM                                 TOU= OU)RANOU=
go 9 12 NP$                        YUXH=S
go 9 12 XYH                         ZW/SHS
```

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10.5 **Other words**

ex	3	22	KLY	SKEU/H
ex	3	22	KSP	A)RGURA=
ex	3	22	W/KLY	KAI\
ex	3	22	ZHB	XRUSA=

10.6 Ideas for **searches**

The types of distributive renderings and their frequency can be examined for the various books of the LXX.

11. REPETITIVE RENDERINGS ({..r}) 11.1 **Definition**

The phenomenon analyzed here describes a situation, which is the **exact** opposite of the one described in 10. The phenomenon described in 10 refers to words which are found more than once in Hebrew, but only once in Greek. Repetitive renderings, on the other hand, refer to words occurring once in Hebrew, and represented more than once in Greek. As in 10, here, too, no distinction is made between such repetitions as are based on a different Hebrew text and repetitions which were created by the translator. Since the repetition occurs in Greek, words are repeated in Hebrew in order to record the equivalences as faithfully as possible. Words are repeated in Hebrew with the aid of the system of split representation as

11.2

de		21	W/L)	OU)K
do	5	21	TT)WH	E)PIQUMH/SEIS
de	5	21	BYT	TH\N ODKI/AN
de	5	21	R(/K	TOU= PLHSI/ON
do	5	21	(..rW/L))	OU)/TE
do	5	21	&D/HW	TO\N A)GRO\N
je	22	17	- KY	AU)TOU= I)DOU\
jo	22	17	)YN	OU)/K EI)SIN

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je	22	17	(YN/YK	OI(O)FOALMOI/ SOU
je	22	17	(..r)YN) W/LB/K	OU)DE\ H(KARDI/A SOU

11.3

je	49	2	W/HYTH	KAI\ E)/SONTAI
je	**49**	2	L/TL	EI)S A)/BATON
je	**49**	2	{..rL/} $MMH	KAI\ EI)S A)PW/LEIAN [30.181
e	10	7	W/Y(BYRW	KAI\ PARH/NEGKAN
e	10	7	QWL	FWNH\N
e	10	7	8/YHWDH	E)N IOUDA
e	10	7	W/YRWSLM {..rB/}	KAI\ E)N IEROUSALHM
e	10	7	L/KL	PA=SIN
a	10	7	BNY	TOI=S UI(01=S
e	10	7	H/GWLH	TH=S A)POIKI/AS

11.4 **Ideas for searches**

The different types and frequency of repetitive renderings can be investigated for the various books.

12. QUESTION MARKS

12.1 **Definition and procedure**

Although many elements in the data base are questionable, especially doubtful elements are denoted with question marks. Question marks follow

the element to which they refer. Question marks are always preceded by one space, except when used after = (_?), {d and {... ((...?). The question mark always occurs in the Hebrew column except for --- ? in the Greek column. When used in conjunction with the symbol @, it always **follows** that symbol: =@?)BD.

Question marks are used in the following instances: 12.2 **Reversal signs**

de 33 19 **+MWNY - ? =XWL** PARA/LION
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```
     de  33  19  - ? XWL =+MWNY              KATOIKOU/NTWN

     ez  20  38  H/MRDYM - ? =W/H/PW$(VM      TOU\S A)SEBEI=S

     -ez 20  38  - ? W/H/PW$(YM =H/MRDYM      KAI\ TOU\S
```

12.3 **Doubts with regard to equivalences**

Doubts with regard to the equivalence are registered in col. b, but they also refer to col. a.

```
     de  14  17  W/H/Q)T =??                  KAI\ KATARA/KTHN
     de  14  17  W/)T H/RXMH =??              KAI\ I(E/RAKA
     de  14  17  --+                          KAI\ TA\ O(/MOIA
     de  14  17  --+ _??                      KAI\ E)/POPA
     de  14  17  W/)T H/$LK =??               KAI\ NUKTIKO/RAKA
```

For the use of double question marks, see 51.5. 12.4 **Minuses and pluses**

```
     je 26  14 W/)NY       --- ?              [33.
     je 30  14     )WT/K   --- ?              [37.
     je 31  7      RNW     --- ?              [38.
     je 31  22     8/)RC   --- ?              [38.
     je 31  40 W/KL --- ?                     [38.
     je 31  40 H/(MQ       --- ?              [38.
     je 46  28     )TH     --- ?              [26.
     je50                                    12 XPRH --- ?                    (27.
                                                                              121
```

Two different possibilities are indicated in the following way.

```
ez     9      11     M$YB {...?DBR}                                    KAI\ A)PEKRI/NATO
```

12.5 **Doublets**

```
P      16     7      )P =?(D                                           E)/TI - DE\ {d?} KAI\ E(/WS [15
P      16     9      )P                                                E)/TI - DE\ {d?} KAI\ [15.9]
P 28 7  W/M/$YR/Y =B&R/Y {d} =v mb          H( SA/RC MOU {d?} (...KAI\ E)K #
P 28 7  #                                    ( ...QELH/MATO/S MOU) [27.71
```

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13. **PARTICLES AND CONJUNCTIONS** 13.1 **General**

The notation of particles and conjunctions is often difficult because of the uncertainty regarding their Hebrew equivalents. Furthermore, in the various books of the LXX different procedures are often followed because of differences in translation technique.

13.2 **Pluses**

Greek particles which have no Hebrew equivalents are presented separately, even when the assumption of a Hebrew equivalent is unlikely.

```
     ru 1  15  $WBY                    E)PISTRA/
     ru 1  15  --+                     DH\
     ru 1  15                          KAI\
     ru    15                          SU\

     ru 1  20  )L                      MH\

     ru 1  20  --+                     DH\
     ru 1  20  TQR)NH                  KALEI=TE/
     ru 1  20  L/Y                     ME
```

On the other hand, particles which **could** reflect a Hebrew element which, when retroverted, would be part of a Hebrew word such as W/, L/, are listed together with the main word (for the concept of main word, see 5.2).

```
     de 1  28  (M                      E)/QNOS
     de 1  28  GDWL                    ME/GA
     do 1  28  --+ =W/RB               KAI\ POLU\

     do 2  7   )T H/MDBR               TH\N E)/RHMON

     do 2  7   H/GDL                   TH\N MEGA/LHN
     do 2  7   --+ =W/H/NWR)           KAI\ TH\N
     do 2  7   H/ZH                    E)KEI/NHN

     de 4  15  B/XRB                   E)N XWRHB

     de 4  15  --+                     E)N TW=I
```

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13.3 **OU)=N**

According to the aforementioned principles, it is not easy to record the equivalents of OU)=N since that word represents part of a word (W/) or a separate particle such as N) or no Hebrew word at all. In case of doubt, OU)=N is recorded on a separate line. These possibilities are taken into consideration in the recording.

```
go 6 14 (&H     POI/HSON
go 6 14 OU)=N
```

13.4 **A)/N**

When A)/N does not reflect a separate Hebrew word, it is joined with the preceding Greek word, usually a relative pronoun, preposition, or conjunction, but also a common noun or verb. The same applies to E)A/N used as A)/N.

```
     to 2  8    )$R                        H(\N A)\N
     Is 5  3    )$R {...8/H}               H(=S A)\N
     to 5  4    KY                         H(A)\N
     Is 6  13   HM$X                       H(=1 A)\N XRI/SHIS
     In 7  16   B/YWM                       H(=1 A)\N H(ME/RAI
     Is 7  19   )$R                        0(/SA A)\N
     le 10 9    B/8)/KM                    H(NI/KA A)\N
     Is 11 32   )$R ( ...(L/YW)            E)F' O(\ A)\N
     Is 12 4    (D                         E(/WS A)\N
```

13.5 Combinations of two or more particles or conjunctions

Two or more Hebrew particles or conjunctions represented by one Greek word are recorded on one line without any plus signs, since the translator may have chosen to represent all of these together with one Greek word.

```
     go  16 2   HNH N)                     I)DOU\
     go  47 29  )M N)                      EI)

     ha  2  5   {...}                      O(

     ha  2  5   W/)P KY                     DE\
     ha  2  5   H/YYN =@?HWN               {...0()
```

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Likewise, combinations of two or more Greek particles or conjunctions representing one Hebrew element are recorded on one line.

```
ex 18 16  KY                    O(/TAN GA\R
ex 18 19  (TH                   NU=N OU)=N
do 8  5   K/)$R                 W(S EI)/
pr 1  32  KY                    A)NQ' W(=N
```

Any combination of two or more Hebrew particles which cannot be separated well is presented as such.

```
MH ZH                                                   TI/ O(/TI
(TH )M                                                  EI) OU)=N
```

)M is always combined.

```
)M                                                      DIO/TI KAI\ E)A\N
```

REEK ARTICLE

, the Greek article is recorded together with the

```
    1     M/)HL                                         E)K TH=S SKHNH=S
    MW(D                                                TOU= MARTURI/OU
    MN                                                  A)PO\
HMH                                                     TW=N KTHNW=N
                                                        A)PO\
    H/BQR                                               TW=N BOW=N
N                                                       KAI\ A)PO\
    2     H/C)N                                         TW=N PROBA/TWN
YBW                         PROSOI/SETE
 QRBN/KM                     TA\ DW=RA U(MW=N
```

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14.2 **Separated article**

When the Greek article is separated from the main word by one or more Greek words, the article is recorded twice, once in its actual place and once (repeated) with the main word.

```
      de  1  35  )T H/)RC                  TH\N
      do  1  35  H/+WBH                    {...TH\N}
      de  1  35  --+                       TAU/THN
      do  1  35  {...}                     GH=N

      do  2  9   {...}                     TOI=S

      de  2  9   KY                        GA\R
      de  2  9   L/BNY                     {...TOI=S}
      do  2  9   LW+                       LWT
```

14.3 **Repetition of the article in the recording**

A single Greek article referring to two or more Greek words is repeated in the recording.

```
      go  1  16  )T $NY                    TOU\S DU/0
      go  1  16  H/M)RT                    {...TOU\S}
                                           FWSTH=RAS
      go  40 18  $L$T                      TA\ TRI/A

      go  40 18  H/SLYM                    {...TA\} KANA=
```

15. RELATIVE PRONOUNS

15.1 **Addition of relative pronouns**

Added relative pronouns are recorded on separate lines because of the possibility that they reflect the addition of)$R.

```
 do       4  15  B/YWM                    E)N TH=j
 do       4  15  --+                      H(=l
 do       4  15  DBR                      E)LA/LHSEN
 do       4  15  YHWH                     KU/RIOS
 do       4  15  )L/YKM                   PROS U/MA=S

 do       33 4   TWRH                     NO'/MON

 de       33 4   --+                      O(\N
```



```
          de  33 4   CWH                        E)NETEI/LATO
          de  33 4   L/NW                       H(MI=N
          de  33 4   M$H                        MWUSH=S

          pr  8  34  )$RY                       MAKA/RIOS

          pr  8  34  )DM                        A)NH/R (d) {...A)/NQRWPOS}
          pr  8  34  --+                        O(\S {d} {...O(\S}
          pr  8  34  $M( {...L/}                EI)SAKOU/SETAI/ {d}
          pr  8  34  L/Y                        {p} MOU {d} ( ...TA\S
```

16. PREPOSITIONS

16.1 **Compound prepositions**

The components of all compound prepositions are recorded together. For example, (L PNY,)L PNY,)T PNY, M/(M PNY, NKX PNY, NGD (YNY, L/NGD (YNY, (L YD,)L YD, TXT YD, (L PY,)L PY,)L TWK, (D TWK, (L DBR,)L R)$, (L R)$, (L &PT, L/BD MN,
M/TXT
(...L/).

```
      go       4  14  M/(L PNY                A)PO\ PROSW/POU
      go       7  23  (L PNY                 E)PI\ PROSW/POU
      je       21 4   )L TWK                 EI)S TO\ ME/SON
      je       51 63  )L TWK                 EI)S ME/SON [28.831
```

```
     kk       2  13   (L &PT                      E)PI\ TOU= XEI/LOOS
     kk       2  13   H/YRDN                      TOU= IORDA/NOU
```

16.1.1 **Exceptions**

The components' of the aforementioned words are recorded on separate lines if the phrase does not serve as a preposition.

```
     go  8  9   KY                         O(/TI
     go  8  9   MYM                        U(/DWR
     go  8  9   --+                        H)=N
     go  8  9   (L                         E)PI\
     go  8  9   --+                        PANTI\
     go  8  9   PNY                        PROSW/PW
     go  8  9   KL                         PA/SHS
     go  8  9   H/)RC                      TH=S
```

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16.2 **Hebrew prepositions represented by Greek case endings**

Hebrew prepositions represented by Greek case endings only are recorded together with the following Hebrew word.

de	1		)$R	OU(\S
do	1		DBR	E)LA/LHSEN
do	1		M$H	MWUSH=S
de	1		)L KL	PANTI\
do	1		Y&R)L	ISRAHL
de	11	27	)$R	E)A\N
do	11	27	T$M(W	A)KOU/SHTE
de	11	27	)L MCWT	TA\S
do	11	27	YHWH	KURI/OU
de	27	9	W/YDBR	KAI\
				E)LA/LHSEN
do	27	9	M$H	MWUSH=S
do	27	9	W/H/KHNYM	KAI\
de	27	9	H/LWYM	OI(LEUI=TA
de	27	9	)L KL	PANTI\
do	27	9	Y&R)L	ISRAHL
do	27	9	L/)MR	LE/GONTES

16.3 Hebrew prepositions represented by Greek preverbs ([p))

Hebrew prepositions represented by a Greek preverb are recorded with the system of split representation (see 6). In this way the Greek verb is recorded together with both the Hebrew verb and the preposition.

The use of this system of presentation (note the use of {p}) depends on an analysis of each individual occurrence, that is, it should be demonstrated that the preverb indeed represents the Hebrew preposition, and this can be done only through the recognition of an opposition between the use of the simplex and that of the compositum. Such an opposition exists if the simplex is used elsewhere to render the Hebrew verb without a preposition, so that the use of the compositum

indeed reflects the Hebrew verb together with the preposition.

```
go       18  3   )L N)                      MH\
go       18  3   T(BR {...M/(L}             PARE/LQHIS
go       18  3   M/(L (BD/K                 {p} TO\N
                                            PAI=DA/ SOU
ge       30  17  W/Y$M( {...)L}             KAI\
                                            E)PH/KOUSEN
go       30  17  )LHYM                      O( QEO\S
go       30  17  )L L)H                     {p} LEIAS

so       41  46  W/Y(SR {...B/}             KAI\ DIH=LQEN

go       41  46  B/KL                       {p} PA=SAN
go       41  46  )RC                        GH=N
go       41  46  MCRYM                      AI)GU/PTOU
```

16.3.1 **Exceptions**

This system is not used when there is no opposition between the simplex of the verb and its composita. Thus E)NTE/LLOMAI representing CWH with a preposition is not recorded in this way because there is no opposition between TE/LLOMAI and E)NTE/LLOMAI, that is, E)N does not reflect the preposition used with CWH. Likewise, this system is not used when the preverb in the compositum repeats the preposition appearing after the verb.

```
ge 42 21 B)H   E)PH=LQEN
go 42 21 )L/YNW       E)F' H(MA=S
```

16.3.2 **Ideas for searches**

The renderings of Hebrew prepositions by Greek preverbs can be examined by a search for (p).

16.4 Close connection between verb and preposition

When the Hebrew preposition is closely connected with the preceding or following verb, and when they are represented by one compound verb, they are recorded on one line.

```
s 9    5      YXDL {...MN}   A)NEI\S
70
     s  9  5    )S/Y                      O( PATH/R
     s  9  5    MN H/)TNWT                TA\S 0)/NOUS

     jb 1  17   W/YP$+W (L                KAI\
                                          E)KU/KLWSAN
     jb 1  17   H/GMLYM                   TA\S
```

16.5 **Prepositions added in the LXX ([..p))**

16.5.1 **Prepositions added in the LXX possibly reflecting Hebrew variants**

Prepositions added in the LXX possibly reflecting Hebrew variants are recorded on a separate line if they could represent a separate Hebrew word.

On the other hand, if the retroverted Hebrew variant would have formed part of the (retroverted) word, such as B/, K/, L/, M/, it is recorded together with the main word. The prepositions themselves are not retroverted into Hebrew (53.3).

For examples, see 53.3.

16.5.2 Prepositions probably added by the translators

Prepositions probably added by the translator are presented on separate lines and they are repeated on the next line with the system of split representation, preceded by [..p. There are two types of such added

prepositions, which are recorded in the same way.

a.

Prepositions added according to the rules of the Greek language in places where the Hebrew does not require prepositions.

```
      do       23  19  L)                          OU)
      de       23  19  TBY)                        PROSOI/SEIS
      do       23  19  )TNN                        MI/SQWMA
      de       23  19  ZWNH                        PO/RNHS
      de       23  19  W/MXYR {..rL)}              OU)DE\ A)/LLAGMA
      de       23  19  KLB                         KUNO\S
```

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```
      de  23  19  {...}                    EI)S
      de  23  19  BYT                      (..pEI)S} TO\N
      de  23  19  YHWH                     KURI/OU

      de  28  68  W/H$YB/K                 KAI\
                                           A)POSTRE/YEI SE
      de  28  68  YHWH                     KU/RIOS
      de  28  68  {...}                    EI)S
      de  28  68  MCRYM                    (..pEI)S}
```

For added prepositions found within see 53.6. pluses of the LXX, con

b. translation of Hebrew

Prepositions added in struct combinations.

```
Is       2  4    M)PH                    PEPEMME/NHN
le       2  4    {...}                   E)N
Is       2  4    TNWR                    (..pE)N} KLIBAINWI

le       3  17   XQT                     NO/MIMON

Is       3  17   {...}                   EI)S
Is       3  17   (WLM                    (..pEI)S) TQ\N AI)W=NA

Is       4  23   &(YR                    XI/MARON

Is       4  23   {...}                   E)C
le       4  23   (ZYM                    (..pE)C) AI)GW=N

Is       5  7    YD/W                    H( XEI\R AU)TOU=

le       5  7    DY                      TO\ I(KANO\N
Is       5  7    {...}                   EI)S
le       5  7    &H                      (..pE1)S) TO\ PRO/BATON
```

_6.5.3 **Ideas for searches**

The frequency and nature of this type of added preposition can be examined through a search of {..p .

17. THE VERB

17.1 **Combinations of a Hebrew pronoun and verb**

Combinations of a Hebrew pronoun and verb represented by a 72

Greek verb only are recorded on one line.

```
ex       5  8   NRPYM HM                  SXOLA/ZOUS
ex       5  17  )TM )MRYM                 LE/GETE
ex       18 19  W/HB)T )TH                 KAI\
```

17.2 **Combinations of a Greek pronoun and verb**

Combinations of independent Greek pronouns and verbs i-presenting a Hebrew verb are likewise recorded on one line. For examples, see 8.4.1.

17.3 **Object pronouns added to verbs**

Object pronouns added to Greek verbs reflect the Hebrew pronominal suffixes or independent pronouns, or they were added by the translator himself. Because of this wide range of possibilities, the added elements are recorded on separate lines.

```
     ex  15  25  W/Y$LK                   KAI\
     ex  15  25  --+                      AU )TM

     ex  18  16  W/HWD(TY                 KAI\
                                          SUMBIBA/ZW
     ex  18  16  --+                      AU)TOU\S
```

Occasionally an exception is made for added objects which, when retroverted into Hebrew, would probably yield a pronominal suffix rather than an independent pronoun. Such decisions are lnade on the basis of contextual considerations, on which see 29.5. Similar exceptions are made for known Hebrew variants (e.g. Qumran).

17.4 **Hebrew participle**

The Hebrew participle is often represented by a relative sentence.

```
ex 12 19 KL    PA=S
ex 12 19 )KL   O(\S A)\N FA/GHI
```

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```
ex 21 12 MKH   E)A\N DE\ PATA/CHI TI/S
ex 21  12 )Y$  TINA
```

17.5 **Infinitive absolute ((!))**

Combinations of a finite verb with the infinitive absolute are indicated {!} on both lines, subdivided into various categories such as {!}nd (noun, dative), {!}p (participle), etc. The details of the subdivision are explained elsewhere.

```
     Is 7  24  W/)KL {!}na               KAI\ EI)S
     Is 7  24  T)KL/HW {!}na             BRWQH/SETAI

     le 10 16  DR$ {!}p                  ZHTW=N

     to 10 16  DR$ {!}p                  E)CEZH/THSEN

     le 13 27  P&H {!}nd                 DIAXU/SEI

     Is 13 27  TP&H {!}nd                DIAXE/HTAI

     Is 13 44  +M) {!}nd                 MIA/NSEI

     Is 13 44  Y+M)/NW {!}nd             MIANEI=
```

Such combinations are recorded on one line if they are represented in Greek by only one element.

```
Is 13 22      P&H TP&H {!}-  DIAXE/HTAI
Is 27 19      GIL YG)L {!}-  LUTRW=TAI
```

17.5.1 **Ideas for searches**

The different types of renderings of this construction can be analyzed on the basis of the various types of renderings.

18. THE NOUN

18.1 **Addition of Greek pronouns to nouns**

Possessive pronouns added to the noun (or preposition) are recorded together with the main word.

```
go 18 1 H/)HL   TH=S SKHNH=S AU)TOU=
ex 18 19 )T H/DBRYM   TOU\S LO/GOUS AU)TW=N
```

18.2 **Interchanges of noun + pronominal suffix / noun** + **noun**

Combinations of a Hebrew noun (or preposition) + pronominal suffix and a Greek noun + noun are recorded on one line because of the contents of col. b.

```
kk       2  13  M/(L/YW =:M/(L )LY$(                                  E)PA/NWQEN ELISAIE
```

Combinations of more than two Greek nouns are written on separate lines.

```
ex       15 23  OR)                                                   E)PWNOMA/SQH
ex       15 23  $M/H                                                  TO\ O)/NOMA
ex       15 23  --+                                                   TOU= TO/POU
ex       15 23  --+                                                   E)KEI/NOU
```

See further 5.3.14.

18.3 **Interchanges of noun** / **construct noun** + **noun**

The translation of a Hebrew noun with a combination of two Greek words which, when retroverted into Hebrew, would yield a construct noun + noun are recorded on separate lines.

```
ex 18 20 )T H/XQYM    TA\ PROSTA/GMATA
ex 18 20 --+   TOU= QEOU=
```

18.4 **Cross-references**

For geographical names, see 5.3.3. **19. COMPARATIVES, SUPERLATIVES ({s})** There is no special indication of Greek comparatives and superlatives. The only cases denoted in the data base are Greek comparatives and superlatives representing Hebrew adjectives and verbs together with MN (M/). In these cases the adjective or verb is recorded together with MN with the

system of split representation (see 6), while the Greek
prono

```
go       3  1  (RWM {...M/}              FRONIMW/TATOS
go       3  1  M/KL                      {s} PA/NTWN

ge          13 GOWL {...M/}              MEI/ZWN

ge       4  13 (WN/Y                     H(AI)TI/A MOU
go       4  13 M/N&)                     {s} TOU= A)FEQH=NAI/ ME

go       26 16 (CMT {...M/MN/}           DUNATW/TEROS (...E)GE/NOU}

go       26 16 M/MN/W                    {s} H(MW=N
```

20. NUMBERS

All numbers under 1000 are recorded on one line, so that
differ

```
go       5  21  XM$ W/$$YM =+        E(KATO\N KAI\ E(CH/KONTA - #
go       5  21  #                    PE/NTE

go       5  24  (...XM$ W/$$VM) W/$L$TRIAKO/SIA - E(CH/KONTA - #

go       5  24  # M)WT               PE/NTE

go       5  25  $8( W/$MNYM          {...}

go       5  25  $NH                  {...}
ge       5  25  (...$8( W/$MNYM)     E(KATO\N - KAI\ E(CH/KONTA - #
go       5  25  #                    E(PTA\
```

See further 7.6.2.
In numbers above 1000, the word for 'thousand' , etc. is listed separately,
while the remaining numbers (below 1000) are listed together.

```
     ex  12  37  K/$$ M)WT                EI)S
     ex  12  37  )LP                      XILIA/DAS
     ex  12  37  RGLY                     PEZW=N
```

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21. TRANSLITERATED HEBREW WORDS ({t}) 21.1 Procedure

All transliterated Hebrew words are indicated as {t} in the Greek column, including the ones which occur frequently.

```
     je 19  2   *H/XRSWT **H/XRSYT {**}      TH=S XARSIQ {t}
     je 31  8   W/PSX =v                     FASEK {t} (38.81
     je 31  21  CYNYM                        SIWN (t) [38.211
     je 37  16  H/XNYWT                      TH\N XEREQ (t)
     je 38  14  H/$LYSY                      ASELISI {t)
     je 47  5   (MQM =(NQM mn                E'N~AK`I`M` {t}
     je 52  19  W/)T H/SPYM =W/)T H/SPWT     K'A`I\ ~'TA\ SAFFWQ
     je 52  19  W/)T H/MXTWT =W/)T H/MZMRWT  K'A`I\ TA\
```

21.2 Simple and compound geographical names

Transliterations of simple and compound geographical names are likewise denoted as (t). For examples, see 5.3.3.

21.3 Hellenized endings

Hellenized endings are denoted {t?).

```
je 7 18 KWNYM
```

21.4 Hellenized transliterations

```
XAUW=NAS {t?}
```

Regular Greek words transliterations are {t?}.

```
je 8 7  W/(GWR je 31 21 TMRWRYM
```

which probably represent Hellenized denoted as doubtful transliterations

```
A)GROU= {d} {t?} STROUQI/A TIMWRI/AN {t?} [38.211
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```

21.5 **Exceptions**
The following group is excluded: Regular Greek words once accepted from a Semitic language (Semitic loanwords).
go 24 10 GMLYM KAMH/LOUS

21.6 **Ideas for searches**

The frequency and nature of the transliterated Hebrew words can be investigated for the various translation units.

22. USE OF SYMBOLS WHEN MT HAS NO COUNTERPART FOR THE GREEK

22.1 **Definition**

Pluses of the LXX are recorded in accordance with 8.1. In the course of this recording, the same symbols are used as in regular circumstances when MT has an equivalent for the LXX, but these symbols are used only when relative certainty can be had with regard to the Hebrew parent text of the LXX, for otherwise the use of these symbols would be misleading.

22.2 **Stylistic transpositions**

For those stylistic transpositions which are relatively certain {. .` or - is used when the LXX has no counterpart in
MT. Others are not
indicated.

```
go       24  44 --+          TW=l E(AUTOU= - QERA/PONTI
ex       23  22 --+  =B/QWL/Y TH=S E)MH=S - FWNH=S

ex       23  31 (D           E(/WS

ex       23  31 (...}        TOU=
ex       23  31 {...}        MEGA/LOU
ex       23  31 H/NHR        {...TOU=} POTAMOU=
ex       23  31 --+ =H/GDL   (..-TOU= MEGA/LOU)
ex       23  31              EU)FRA/TOU
```

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```
do  32  44  --+ " _{ ...}              E)N E)KEI/NHI
do  32  44  --+ " =8/YWM               {...E)N} TH=I
do  32  44  --+ ' =H/HW)               (..-E)KEI/NHj}
```

22.3 **Infinitive absolute**

```
ex       23  22                        E)A\N
ex       23  22  --+ " =$M( {!}nd      A)KOH=I
ex       23  22  --* " =T$M(W {!}nd    A)KOU/SH
```

23. Eq=NA1

23.1 **Procedure**

The guiding principle for recording forms of EI)=NAI is that whenever they may represent a separate Hebrew word not found in MT they are recorded on a separate line. There is, however, a long list of exceptions to this principle, so that in practice more forms of EI)=NAI are attached to the preceding word than are listed separately. This applies to all modes and tenses of EI)=NAI.

Note that in all these cases no reversal sign (") is used for the position of forms of EI)=NAI (see examples in 23.3,4, 6,9). Forms of EI)=NAI are recorded separately except for the following equivalents and the following (groups of) words followed by EI)=NAI:

23.2 **)YN**

```
2   5       )YN                   OU)K H)=N -
    20      11      )YN           OU)K E)/STIN
```

3.3 **Personal pronouns**

3 12)NKY E)GW/ EI)MI

SU\
M
E

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p 23 4 {...} EI)= (22.4]

p 25 16 W/(NY KAI\ PTWXO/S (24.16]

p 25 16)NY EI)MI E)GW/

23.4

go 1 7 H/MYM TOU= U(/DATOS
go 1 7)$R 0(\ H)=N
go 1 7 M/TXT U(POKA/TW
go 1 7 L/RQY(TOU= STEREW/MATOS
go 1 29)$R 0(/ E)STIN

go 6 17)$R B/W E)N H(=l E)STIN

23.5 $M

go 2 12 $M KAI\ E)KEI= E)STIN
go 2 12 H/BDLX 0(A)/NQRAC

23.6 **Interrogatives**

go 4 9)Y POU= E)STIN

go 23 15 MH TI/ A)\N EI)/H
go 23 15 HW) TOU=TO

go 24 65 MY TI/S E)STIN

go 29 15 MH TI/S (...E)STIN}
go 29 15 M&KRT/K 0(MISQO/S
go 29 15 {...} E)STIN

23.7 **Demonstratives**

go 35 17 ZH OU(=TO/S
go 35 17 L/K SOI/
go 35 17 {...} E)STIN

23.8 L/

go 16 1 W/L/H H)=N - DE\ AU)TH=j
go 16 1 $PXH PAIDI/SKH
so 16 1 MCRYT AI)GUPTI/A

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go 31 35 DRK TO\ KAT'
go 31 35 N$YM TW=N
go 31 35 L/Y MOI/ E)STIN

23.9 **EI)=NAI + adjective/adverb = Hebrew verb**

do 15 16 +W8 EU)=
do 15 16 L/W AU)TW=l
de 15 16 {...} E)STIN

24. SPECIFIC WORDS AND PHRASES

24.1 **W/HYH, W/YHY + conjunction**

Combinations of W/HYH or W/YHY and a conjunction are recorded together if the separated well.
elements of the translation cannot be

```
ex       13  14  W/HYH KY                E)A\N - DE\
ex       13  14  Y$)L/K                  E)RWTH/SHI SE

ex       13  15  W/YHY KY                H(NI/KA - DE\

ex       13  15  HQ$H                    E)SKLH/RUNEN

ex       13  17  W/YHY B/$LX             W(S - DE\ E)CAPE/STEILEN
```

24.2 **TIS**

TIS is often recorded together with one of the next or preceding words.

```
ex  12  48  W/KY                     E)A\N - DE/
ex  12  48  {...}                    TIS
ex  12  48  YGWR                     PROSE/LQHI
ex  12  48  )T/K                     PRO\S U(MA=S
ex  12  48  GR                       {..-TIS}
                                     PROSH/LUTOS
ex  21  12  MKH                      E)A\N DE\
                                     PATA/CHI TI/S
ex  21  12  )Y$                      TINA

do  8   5   K/)$R                    W(S EI)/

do  8   5   {...}                    TIS
do  8   5   YYSR                     PAIDEU/SAI
do  8   5   )Y$                      {..-TIS}
```

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24.3 **)$R**

)$R is often recorded together with a deictic adverb.

```
      go  3  23   )$R {...M/$M}              E)C H(=S
      go  3  23   LOX                        E)LH/MFQ
      go  3  23   M/$M                       {...}

      ez  1  12   )L )$R {...$M/H}           OU(=
                                             A)\N
      ez  1  12   YHYH                       H)=N
      ez  1  12   $M/H                       {...}

      ez  23 9    )$R {...(L/YHM)            E)F'
                                             OU(\S
      ez  23 9    (GBH                       E)PETI/Q
      ez  23 9    (L/YHM                     {...}
```

KL)$R is often rendered by O(/SA.

```
   24  36  )T KL )$R      0(/SA
```

4
O

O

```
   20  23  L)             OU)
   20  23  T(&W           POIH/SETE
   20  23  L/KM           U(MI=N AU)TOI=S
```

O
s
o
r

```
   23  9   {...}          AU)TOI\
   23  9   KY             GA\R
   23  9   GRYM           PROSH/LUTOI
   23  9   HYYTM          (..-AU)TOI\} H)=TE
```

)YN

s

```
   7   17  H/)YN/K        H)= OU)X ( ...0(RA=IS)
   7   17  R)H            O(RA=IS
   11  14  )YN/NY         OU)K ( ...EI)SAKOU/SOMAI}
   11  14  $M(            EI)SAKOU/SOMAI
```

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```
      je 38  4   )YN/NW                     OU)
      je 38  4   OR$                        XRHSMOLOGEI=`(45_11
```

29. DIFFERENT SYSTEMS OF RECORDING USED IN THE VARIOUS BOOKS OF THE LXX

29.1 **Definition**

As much as possible **one** system is used for recording the equivalents of all elements in the LXX. This system of recording is considered as objective as possible under the circumstances, but the previous sections have shown the subjective nature of some aspects of that recording. Subjectivity cannot be avoided and it would be unwise to consider the recording of the equivalents an objective procedure.

The subjective aspects of this procedure come to light when a decision must be made as to whether to record an element on a separate line or together with the previous or next line. In these and similar issues decisions depend much on one's assessment of the translation technique, style, and sometimes language of the book under consideration. As a rule, the system

is flexible enough to accommodate books of a different nature, but in some cases a different treatment of the same phenomenon in the various books is desirable because of the differences between the books of the LXX. Some examples follow in the next paragraphs.

29.2 **Minuses**

Lack of equivalence for YHWH in Gen 2 is recorded as a minus element in the phrase YHWH)LHYM because elsewhere in the same chapter that word is translated by a separate word.

```
ge 2 7   YHWH
ge 2 7   )LHYM                    0( QEO
ge 2 9   YHWH                     --
ge 2     )LHYM                    0( QEO
```

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```
go 2 21  YHWH
go 2 21  )LHYM                    O( QEO
                                  \S
go 2 8   YHWH                     KU/RIG
                                  S
go 2 8   )LHYM                    O( QEO
go 2 15  YHWH                     KU/RIG
go 2 15  )LHYM                    O( QEO
go 2 22  YHWH                     KU/RIG
go 2 22  )LHYM                    O( QEO
```

Therefore, the possibility of a shorter Hebrew reading underlying the LXX must be taken into consideration in vv. 7, 9 and 21. On the other hand, in the translation of Ez the similar phrase)DNY YHWH (pronounced:)DNY) LHYM) is recorded on one line because its consistent rendering by one word only (KU/RIOS) makes it possible, though not necessary, that the translator rendered the two Hebrew words with one Greek unit. See further 5.3.13.

```
ez 2 4   )DNY YHWH                KU/RI
ez 3 11  )DNY YHWH                KU/RI
ez 3 27  )DNY YHWH                KU/RI
```

29.3 **Relative pronouns**

Relative pronouns added in the LXX are recorded on a separate line since they may reflect a separate element)$R (see 8.4.3). In Ecclesiastes (Qoh), however, where $/ is used for)$R, the added relative pronouns are recorded together with the ensuing word.

```
qo 5 12  Y$                       E)/STIN
qo 5 12  R(H                      --
qo 5 12  XWLH                     A)RRWSTI/
qo 5 12  R)YTY                    H(\N
```

29.4 Transpositions

Regular differences in sequence cannot be distinguished easily from stylistic inversions (7). In the distinction between these two possibilities the translation character of the book is taken into consideration. In literal translation

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units few stylistic inversions are assumed, while in free translation units (mainly Is, Dan, Est, Job, Prov) many such phenomena are presupposed. Although some circular reasoning is involved in this procedure, all the relevant evidence is accessible through a search of the symbol " (for details, see 7).

29.5 Possessive pronouns added to verbs as objects

As a rule, possessive pronouns added to verbs are represented on separate lines as they may reflect independent Hebrew pronouns as well as pronominal suffixes (see 17.3). In some cases, however, the context requires a pronominal suffix in Hebrew rather than an independent pronoun. This may occur in a sequence of Hebrew verbs with attached pronominal suffixes, and furthermore very often in poetical contexts. In all these instances, the Greek pronoun is not represented on a separate line.

30. SPECIAL PROBLEMS IN THE ARAMAIC SECTIONS 30.1 **Procedure**

All words in the Aramaic sections are indicated as '..a'. This notation appears on each individual line in the Aramaic sections, after the last word of col. a or col. b.

The rules for recording the Aramaic sections are identical for those of the Hebrew sections. Special problems are analyzed below.

30.2 **Morphological analysis**

30.2.1 **Suffixes**

The determination of nouns is designated as follows: 85

MLK/), XMR/), !r.P/), MLKY/), GDBRY/). Pronominal suffixes are designated as follows: **(LW/HY, RBRBNW/HY.**

30.3 **Equivalences**

30.3.1 **DY**

As much as possible, DY is represented separately.

```
dd       3  3   L/XNKT ..a              EI)S TO\N E)GKAINISMO\N
dd       3  3   CLM/) ..a               TH=S EI)KO/NOS
dd       3  3   DY ..a                  H(=S
dd       3  3   HOYM ..a                E)/STHSEN
```

```
Genitiva      construct          are together.
l             ions               rep
dd       6  14  QOM ..a               E)NW/PION
dd       6  14  MLK/) ..a             TOU= BASILE/WS
dd       6  14  DY                    DANIHL
                DNY)L ..a
```

```
Often DYbe    belongs  phrases  or  combinations  from which  it
cannot        separated
              .
              to
dd       3  5   B/(DN/) DY ..a         H(=I A) N W(/RAI
dd       3      T$M(WN ..a             A)KOU/SHTE
dd       3      W/MN DY ..a            KAI\ O(\S A)\N
dd       3  6   L) ..a                 MH\
dd       3  6   YPL ..a                PESW\N
```

30.4 **Different sequence**

Most *instances* of different sequence in the Aramaic sections are of a stylistic nature (7.6.6), deriving from the nature of the Aramaic language.

```
dd  2  7   W/)MRYN ..a              KAI\ Ei)=PAN
dd  2  7   MLK/) ..a                0( BASILEU\S
dd  2  7   XLM/) .a                 (..-TO\
dd  2  7   Y)MR ..a                 EI)PA/TW
```

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```
dd  2  7   {...} ..a               TO\ E)NU/PNION
dd  2  7   L/(BDW/HY ..a            TOI=S PAISI\N
                                    AU)TOU=
dd  2  15  {...} ..a               E)GNW/RISEN
dd  2  15  )DYN ..a                DE\
dd  2  5   MLT/) ..a               TO\ R(H=MA
dd  2  15  HWD( ..a                {..-E)GNW/RISEN)
dd  2  17  )DYN ..a                KAI\
dd  2  17  {...} ..a               EI)SH=LQEN
dd  2  17  DNY)L ..a               DANIHL
dd  2  17  L/BYT/H ..a             EI)S TO\N OI)=KON
dd  2  17  )2L ..a                 f..-EI)SH=LQEN}
```

30.5 **Anticipatory and resumptive pronouns**

There is a tendency in Aramaic to reiterate the nominal component as an anticipatory or resumptive pronoun which then serves in the same syntactic function. This redundant pronoun is usually deleted in the Greek translations, where such a construction would be considered pleonastic.

30.5.1 **Anticipatory pronouns**

```
The       f   pronoun is with one
most      r   of the
```

forms of the genitive
construction.

```
dd       2  20  $M/H ..a                TO\ 0)/NOMA
dd       2  20  DY )LH/) ..a            TOU= QEOU=

dd       2  44  W/B/YWMY/HWN ..a        KAI\ E)N TAI=S H(ME/RAIS

dd       2  44  DY MLKY/) ..a           TW=N BASILE/WN
```

It is

```
dd       3  6   B/H ..a                AU1TH=I
dd       3  6   $(T/) ..a              TH=j W(/RAE

dd       3  7   B/H ZMN/) KDY ..a      O(/TE

dd       3  8   B/H 2MN/) ..a          TO/TE

dd       5  30  B/H ..a                E)N AU)TH=I

dd       5  30  B/LYLY/) ..a           TH=j NUKTI\
```

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30.5.2 **Resumptive pronouns Casus pendens**

```
 dd       5  6   ZYW/HY ..a                 H( MORFH\
 dd       5  6   $NW/HY ..a                 H)LLOIW/QH


 Relative   cla
            use
 dd       4  27  BBL ..a                    BABULW\N (301
 dd       4  27  RBT/1 ..a                  H( MEGA/LH
 dd       4  27  DY ..a                     H(\N (301
 dd       4  27  )NH ..a                    E)GW\ [301
 dd       4  27  BNYT/H ..a                 W)IKODO/MHSA
                                             (301
```

30.6 **Impersonal verbal constructions**

The impersonal verbal construction, also known as impersonal passive, is often rendered in Greek by a simple passive.

```
dd 5 6  $NW/HY,=%vap ..a      H)LLOIW/QH
```

31. LONG LINES (#)

If a line of Hebrew or Greek text continues in the next one, a # sign is placed at the end of the line running over and also at the beginning of the following line in the opposite column.
For an example, see 9.2.
If a long line contains material included within {... signs, these signs are repeated on the second line.

```
I 1    14     H/XMWR  TOU= U(POZUGI/OU {d} {...TOU= #
1      14     #       {...U(POZUGI/OU)
```

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C. APOCRYPHA

40. INTRODUCTION

The books of the Apocrypha for which an ancient Hebrew source was available have been made an integral part of the data base. This refers to Sirach (41), Ps. 151 (42) and First Esdras (43). Baruch is also included since the Hebrew Vorlage of this book can be retroverted easily with the aid of its biblical parallels (44).

The data base can be expanded for other books as well: 1 Maccabees, Psalms of Solomon, as well as some of the Pseudepigrapha.

41. SIRACH 41.1 General

The alignment of the LXX and Hebrew texts of Sirach is an integral part of the data base, just as similar data are included in an appendix to the concordance of Hatch-Redpath. The material was encoded and aligned on the basis of the following editions:

The LXX as in Rahlfs (as for the remainder of the data base).

The Qumran, Massada and medieval Hebrew manuscripts according to The Book of Ben Sira, Text, Concordance and Analysis of the Vocabulary (Jerusalem 1973).

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Procedure

For the alignment of Sirach exactly the same procedures are followed as for the canonical books, except that for the Hebrew often more than one text is available.

The following symbols are used for denoting the Hebrew sources:

a. **Manuscripts**

1 - Geniza, ms B

2 - Geniza, ms B (margin) 3 - Geniza, ms A 4 - Geniza, ms C 5 - Geniza, ms D 6 - Geniza, ms E 7 - Massada Scroll

8 - Massada Scroll (corrector) 9 - 11QPs(a) (ch. 51) 10 - 2Q18 (6:25-31) b. **Symbols**

*	uncertain or fragmentary letter
f l	reconstructed letter(s)
f••l	lacuna in ms or illegible letter(s)

- doubts regarding reading of a particular letter, e.g. X*-Y*

>
pointed bracket reading which is 51:18)
addition in ms
with ms number indicates a lacking, e.g. QN)TY 9 >1 (Sir
(7), etc. indication of agreement between Hebrew ms 7, etc. and
equivalent word in the LXX.

41.3 **Sample of text**

```
si      46  9   W/YTN 1                     KAI\ E)/DWKEN
si      46  9   --+                         O( KU/RIOS
si      46  9   L/KLB 1                     TW=j XALEB
si      46  9   (CMH 1                      I)SXU/N
si      46  9   W/(D 1                      KAI\ E(/WS
si      46  9   &YBH 1                      GH/ROUS
si      46  9   (MDH 1                      DIE/MEINEN
si      46  9   (M/W 1                      AU)TW=1
si      46  9   L/HDRYK/M 1                E)PIBH=NAI
si      46  9   (L 11                       E)PI\
si      46  9   B*M*TY 1                    TO\ U(/YOS
si      46  9   )RC 1                       TH=S GH=S
si      46  9   W/GM 1                      KAI\
si      46  9   ZR(/W 1                     TO\ SPE/RMA
si      46  9   YR$ 1                       KATE/SXEN
si      46  9   NXLH 1                      KLHRONOMI/AN
```

The next sample shows the complexity of the recording of the Hebrew sources:

```
     si 42  10  B/BTWL/YH 712               E)N PARQENI/Aj
     si 42  10  PN 712                      MH/POTE
     si 42  10  TXL (7) TPWTH 1 T*T*P*T*H*2 BEBHLWQH=I
     si 42  10  --- - =BYT )B*Y/*H* 7#      KAI\ E)N TOI=S
     si 42  10  B/BYT )BY/H (12)            AU)TH=S #
     Si 42  10  --- - =PN 71 PXZH 2         (..dMH/POTE)
     Si 42  10  --- - =TZRY( 7              E)/GKUOS GE/NHTAI
     Si 42  10  W/(L 7 W/B/BY*T* 1 [..]BYT2 META\
     Si 42  10  )[Y$]/H* 71 B(' 2 [..]L 1   A)NDRO\S
     Si 42  10                              OU)=SA
     Si 42  10  [..] 7 L' 2 L[..] 1 =?PN    MH/POTE
     Si 42  10  T&+H* (7) TN&H 2 L[..] 1    PARABH=I
     Si 42  10  - BYT )B/Y*H* 7 B/BYT )B/YH
     Si 42  10  - PN 71 PXZH 2
     si 42  10  - TZRY( 7
     si 42  10  W/B(L*[..] 7 W/B/BYT#       KAI\ (..dE)N}
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     si 42  10  )[Y$J/H 12                  #
     si 42  10  PN 2                        MH/POTE
     si 42  10  (T(JCR 12                   STEIRWQH
```

41.4 **Ideas for searches**

In addition to all aforementioned possibilities for searches, the equivalents of the various Hebrew manuscripts can be indexed for Sirach. Furthermore, the degree of agreement of these sources with the LXX can be statistically examined with the aid of the special notations.

42. PSALM 151

The Greek-Hebrew alignment of the apocryphal Psalm 151 is based on the Greek text of this psalm as contained in Rahlfs' edition and on the Hebrew text contained in the official publication of this document by J.A. Sanders, **The Psalms Scroll of Qumran Cave 11 (Qumran 11QPs-a)**, DJD 4 (Oxford 1965). The arrangement of the text follows the Hebrew psalm.

```
        151 3  KY                       KAI\
```

```
          151 3   MY                          TI/S
          151 3   YGYD                        A)NAGGELEI=
          151 3   W/MY                        --- '
          151 3   YDBR
          151 3   W/MY                        --
          151 3   YSPR
          151 3   )T M(&Y
          151 3   )DWN                        TW=j KURI/WI MOU
          151 3   H/KWL
          151 3   R)H
          151 3   )LWH                        KU/RIOS
          151 3   H/KWL                       --
          151 3   HW)                         AU)TO\S
          151 3   $M(                         EI)SAKOU/EI
          151 3   W/H)W                       --
          151 3   H)ZYN
          151 3   --+ =?HW)                   AU)TO\S
          151 4   $LX                         (...AU)TO\S}
          151 4   NBY)/W                      TO\N A)/GGELON
          151 4   L/MW$XNY                    --
           1  4    (   KAI\ H)=RE/N ME [61
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      P   151 4   {...)                       E)K TW=N PROBA/TWN
      p   151 4   [...)                       TOU= PATRO/S MOU (61
      p   151 4   {...)                       KAI\ E)/XRISE/N ME
      P   151 4   {...)                       E)N TW={ E)LAI/WI
      P   151 4   {...)                       TH=S XRI/SEWS
      P   151 5   YC)W
      p   151 5   )X/Y                        01( A)DELFOI/ MOU
      P   151 5   L/QR)T/W
      P   151 5   YPY H/TWR                   KALOI\
      P   151 5   W/YPY H/MR)H
      P   151 5   H/GBHYM 8/QWMT/M            KAI\ MEGA/LOI
      P   151 5   H/YPYM B/&(R/M
      P   151 5   LW)                         KAI\ OU)K
      P   151 5   BXR                         EU)00/KHSEN
      P   151 5   YHWH )LHYM - =B/M           E)N AU)TOI=S
      p   151 5   ^ B/M = YHWH )LHYM          KU/RIOS
```

43. FIRST ESDRAS

The Greek-Hebrew alignment of First Esdras is facilitated by the parallels alignment the together with in Chronicles, Ezra and Nehemiah. In this parallel text of these books is incorporated retroversions of the **Vorlage** of First Esdras when

```
ee        1  1   W/Y(&                    KAI\ H)/GAGEN (cc35.11
as        1  1   Y)$YHW                   I)WSI/AS [cc35.11
so        1  1   B/YRW$LM -- =PSX         TO\ PA/SXA [cc35.1 ]
ee        1  1   -- PSX =B/YRW$LM         E)N I)EROUSALH\M (cc35.11
as        1  1   L/YHWH                   TW=j KURI/WI AU)TOU= (cc35.11
as        1  1   W/Y$X+W                  KAI\ E)/QUSEN (cc35.1I
so        1  1   H/PSX                    TO\ PASXA [cc35.1 ]
ee        1  1   B/)RB(H (&R              TH=ITESSARESKAIDEKA/THI [cc35.11
Be        1  1   --+ =YWM                 H(ME/RAI (cc35.1]
®e        1  1   L/XD$                    TOU= MHNO\S (cc35.1]
Be        1  1   H/R)$WN                  TOU= PRW/TOU (cc35.11
as        1  2   W/Y(MD                   STH/SAS (cc35.21
so        1  2   H/KHNYM                  TOU\S I(EREI=S (cc35.21
as        1  2   (L                       KAT' [cc35.21
Be        1  2   M$MRWT/M                 E)FHMERI/AS (cc35.21
```

so	1	2	W/YXZQ/M =MLB$YM	E)STOLISME/NOUS (cc35.2]
Be	1	2	L/(BWOT	--- (cc35.21
as	1	2	BYT =%p+	E)N TW=I I(ERW=[(cc35.21
as	1	2	YHWH	TOU= KURT/OU (cc35.21
so	1	3	W/Y)MR	KAI\ EI)=PEN (cc35.31
so	1	3	L/LWYM	TOI=S LEUI/TAIS (cc35.31

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so	1	3	*H/MBWNYM **H/MBYNYM #	I(ERODOU/LOTS
ee	1	3	=H/NTYNYM	
so	1	3	L/KL	TOU= --- [cc35.3]
ee	1	3	Y&R)L	I)SRAH\L [cc35.31
ee	1	3	H/QDW$YM =L/HQD$/M	A(GIA/SAI E(AUTOU\S
ee	1	3	L/YHWH	TW=j KURI/WI
ee	1	3	TNW	E)N TH=j QE/SEI
ee	1	3	)T)RWN	TH=S {..-KIBWTOU=}
Se	1	3	H/QD$	A(GI/AS [cc35.31
ee	1	3	{...}	KIBWTOU= [cc35.31
ee	1	3	--+	TOU= KURI/OU
se	1	3	B/BYT	E)N TW=I OI)/KWI
ee	1	3	)$R	W(=I [cc35.31
Go	1	3	BNH	W)IKODO/MHSEN
ee	1	3	$LMH	SALWMW\N [cc35.31
ee	1	3	BN	O(TOU=
so	1	3	DWYD	DAUI\D [cc35.31
ee	1	3	MLK	O(BASILEU/S
ee	1	3	Y&R)L	--- (cc35.31
ee	1	4	)YN	OU)K E)/STAI
ee	1	4	L/KM	U(MI=N [cc35.31
ee	1	4	M&) =?L/&)T/W	A)=RAI (...?
ee	1	4	B/KTP	E)P' W)/MWN (cc35.3]
ee	1	4	{...}	AU)TH/N [cc35.31
ee	1	4	(TH	KAI\ NU=N [cc35.31
ee	1	4	(BDW	LATREU/ETE (cc35.3]
ee	1	4	)T YHWH	TW=j KURI/WI
ee	1	4	)LH/YKM	QEW=I U(MW=N
ee	1	4	(...W/} =?W/$RTW	KAI\ QERAPEU/ETE

44. BARUCH

The alignment of the Greek-Hebrew texts, of Bar 1:1 - 3:8 is based on the reconstruction of the Hebrew **Vorlage** of the LXX by E. Tov, **The Book of Baruch, Also Called I Baruch (Greek and Hebrew)** (Missoula, MT 1975). The reconstruction of this Hebrew text is greatly facilitated by parallels in Jer and in other books. The parallels the mse lve the data base.

ba	1	1	W/)LH	KAI\ OU(=TOI
ba	1	1	DBRY	01(LO/GOI
ba	1	1	H/SPR	TOU= BIBLI/OU
ba	1	1	)$R	OU(\S
ba	1	1	KTB	E)/GRAYEN
ba	1	1	BRWK	BAROUX

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ba	1	1	BN	UI(O\S
ba	1	1	NRYH	NHRIOU
ba	1	1	BN	UI(OU=
ba	1	1	MXSYH	MAASAIOU
ba	1	1	BN	UI(OU=
ba	1	1	CDQYH	SEDEKIOU

```
ba  1  1   BN                      UI(OU=
ba  1  1   XSDYH                   ASADIOU
ba  1  1   BN                      UI(OU=
ba  1  1   XLQYH                   XELKIOU
ba  1  1   B/BBL                   E)N BABULW=NI
ba  1  2   8/$NH                   E)N TW=l E)/TEI
ba  1  2   H/XMY$YT                TW=j PE/MPTWj
ba  1  2   8/$B(H                  E)N E(BDO/MHI
ba  1  2   L/XD$                   TOU= MHNO\S
ba  1  2   8/(T                    E)N TW=l KAIRW=l
ba  1  2   )$R                     W(=I
ba  1  2   LKDW                    E)/LABON
ba  1  2   H/K&DYM                 OI( XALOAI=OI
ba  1  2   )T YRW$LM               TH\N IEROUSALHM
ba  1  2   W/Y&RPW/H               KAI\ E)NE/PRHSAN
ba  1  2   B/)$                    E)N PU`RI/
```

D. COLUMN B

50. NATURE OF COL. B 50.1 Definition

Col. a of the Hebrew records all elements of MT as formal equivalents of the LXX. This recording probably represents the most objective way of registering the relation between the LXX and MT, but at times it is of limited value since the Greek translation was actually made from a different Hebrew text. Col. b refers to that Hebrew text.

Col. b contains a selection of retroverted readings, presumably found in the parent text of the LXX. At the same time, col. b contains some remarks on differences between the LXX and MT in matters of translation technique. In both matters no completeness is attempted. Only such information is provided as bears on text-critical and lexicographical issues.

50.2 **Subjectivity, limitations, variants ((v))**

Needless to say, col. b is subjective, reflecting only the views of the members of the research team. In the course of the preparatory work many studies have been read, and temporary concordances based on col. a have been consulted.

While it is impossible to list all the works which have been consulted in the course of this work, mention should be made of the published and unpublished text-critical work on the books of the Prophets prepared by the Hebrew University Bible Project (HUBP), used with the kind permission of Prof. M.H. Goshen-Gottstein.
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Data relating to the reconstructed **Vorlage** of the LXX are included in the concordance of A. Trommius (Amsterdam 1718), in Schleusner's **Thesaurus** (see 2.5), in the different editions of the **Biblia Hebraica**, in the editions of the HUBP as well as in all critical commentaries on the books of the Bible. On the other hand, this information is not included in the concordance edited by Hatch and Redpath. In accordance with the procedures followed in the majority of research tools in biblical studies, these data are also included in the present data base.

The nature of col. b is such that its information can be included or excluded at any time. It may be excluded for certain purposes because of the limitations of the material and its subjectivity.

The remarks of col. b do not refer to the apparatus of **variants**, and thus are necessarily incomplete. For if the presumed archetypal reading is not contained in the reconstructed original translation (as reconstructed in a Gottingen edition or in the one by Rahlfs), but rather is 'hidden' in the apparatus, that variant is not accompanied by a Hebrew counterpart. This is one of the concessions which had to be made in the course of the preparation of the data base. Naturally, the data themselves are available through comparison of the Greek 'main' reading with the variants, also included in the data base, and procedures are used which present the main reading together with the variants, but this procedure is somewhat tedious. If such a variant seems to reflect the 'original' translation, and the main text a subsequent development, the latter is denoted as {v}. In such cases no Hebrew reconstructions will be included in col. b.

50.3 **Procedure**

The two components of col. b are: a. A selection of Hebrew retroversions of words in the LXX. b. Remarks on some categories of translation technique. Remarks in col. b are
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written after the sign =. If no remark is included in that column, there either is much uncertainty regarding the parent text of the LXX or that hypothetical text is taken to be identical with MT.
The **symbols** used in col. b are explained in 2.3 and are specified below.

50.4. **Relation to col. a**
Col. b does not repeat information contained in col. a which bears on the parent text of the LXX such as pluses, minuses and transpositions.

50.5 **Double notations**

Double notations are possible in the following instances:

a. Retroversions or remarks on etymology with indication of different vocalization.

```
      je 3  21   $PYYM =@&PH =v              XEILE/WN
      je 5  10   HSYRW =@?$)R =v             U(POLI/PE
      je 8  6    KL/H =KLH =v                DIE/LIPEN
      je 10 14   NSK/W =NSKW =v              E)XW/NEUS
```

b. Differences in active/passive forms of the verb and in vocalization.

```
je 23 22 W/Y$M(W =%vpa =v     KAI\ EI)SH/KOUSAN
ob 0 1  $LX =%vpa =v   E)CAPE/STEILEN
```

50.6 **Scope of col. b**
Col. b is based on the parallel Greek column and therefore is a counterpart of the **complete** text of that column. Thus, when the notation of a variant refers only to one element of col a, the full content of that column is nevertheless given.

```
c 2    9      W/)T KLWBY =:W/)T KLB  KAI\ O( XALEB
```

51. PROCEDURE OF RETROVERSION 51.1 **Orthography of retroversions**

There are no rules for the orthography of retroverted words. All attempts at consistency are problematical since MT itself is not consistent. Therefore the orthography of the biblical book is followed as much as possible. For the suffixes a full orthography is followed.

51.2 **Orthographic variants**

Differences between a presumed orthographic variant and MT are not indicated. Thus, when for &DY in MT the LXX reads A)/GROS in Ruth 1:6, no variant &DH is retroverted.

51.3 **Different retroversions**

Different possibilities of retroversion are indicated by commas between two or three possible retroversions (without spaces) , list ed in descending order of probability.

je	15	12	M/CPWN =@CPH,CPN	KAI\ PERIBO/LAION
je	20	2	BNYMN =@?BY,?MNH	OI)/KOU A)POTETAGME/NOU
je	33	6	(TRT =@(TD,(BDa .rd	KAI\ POIH/SW AU)TOI=S [40.6]
je	51	35	W/$)R/Y =W/$BR/Y,W/	KAI\ AI(TALAIPWRI/AI MOU [28.35]

For the use of the a, see 57.4. 51.4 **Questionable retroversions**

All retroversions are conjectural. Yet, question marks are added to very questionable retroversions, between the equation sign and the retroversion (without spaces), or after the equation sign (see 51.3).

je	2	15	*NCTH **NCTW =?NTCW m	KATESKA/FHSAN
je	2	21	L/Y SWRY =?L/SWRYH .j	EI)S PIKRI/AN
je	2	31	H/DWR)T/M =@?YR)	KAI\ OU)K
je	2	31	R)W =$?M(W	A)KOU/SATE

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je	3	3	{...HKLM} =?M/KLM {d?}	PRO\S PA/NTAS
je	3	19	)YK =?)MN YHWH KY z	GE/NOITO KU/RIE
je	4	11	L/ZRWT =?L2KWT .rk	EI)S KAQARO\N
je	4	22	)WYL =?)YLY	01(H(GOU/MENOI
je	5	4	NW)LW =?NL)W	OU)K
je	6	18	(DH)T =?(DWT	TA\ POI/MNIA

51.5 **Double question marks**

Two question marks denote Greek words which probably or possibly reflect a Hebrew variant, but for which no plausible retroversion is suggested at this stage.

je	2	23	M&RKT =??	W)LO/LUCEN
je	2	24	8/XD$/H =??	E)N TH=I TAPEINW/SEI
je	2	33	*LMDTY **LMDT =??	TOU= MIA=NAI
je	3	3	LW) HYH =??	SEAUTH=I
je				KATELH/MFQH

51.6 **Slash**

The dividing slash separates between the •different morphological segments of the word. In col. a, words of the type X/Y are not separated into their constitutive elements (X/, /Y), but in col. b this is done when the need arises, especially when a Hebrew element retroverted from Greek intervenes betwen X/ and /Y.

je 4 3

51.7 **Doublets**

In the recording of Greek doublets, col. b does not record the two components of the doublet in Hebrew in full. Rather, it records the variants reflected in the doublets preceded by (d). For examples, see 9.2.1.

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{...W/L/} =/Y$8

KAI\ TOI=S KATOIKOU=SIN

52. DIFFERENCES IN SEQUENCE

The different possibilities are treated in 7, also with reference to col. b.

52.1 **Retroversions within the notation of inverted elements**

In the course of the notation of inverted elements, col. b mentions the first word of the Hebrew as the second one and vice At the same repeate verbatim, is room for minor differences, e.g. reg to W/, K/. with ard

ez	2	10	**PNYM - =)XWR**	TA\ **0)/PISQEN**
ez	2	**10**	**-- W/)XWR =W/PNYM**	**KAI** TA\ **E)/MPROSQEN**
ez	**38**	**5**	**MGN - =KWB(**	**PERIKEFALAI/AIS**
ez	**38**	**5**	**- W/KWB(=W/MGN**	**KAI\ PE/LTAIS**

In some instances the differences are more penetrating.

	P	87	6	**KAI\ A)RXO/NTWN**
	P	87	**8** **ZH**	TOU/TWN **(86.61**
	P	**87**	**6** **YLD**	**TW=N GEGENHME/NWN**
	P	87	**6** **$M**	**E)N** AU)TH=I **[86.61**
	P	87	**6** **SLH**	**DIA/YALMA (86.61**
	P	87	7 **W/$RYM - =W/&RYM** =v	--- **(86.61**

53. PLUSES

53.1 **Definition**

Pluses of the LXX are indicated as --+ in col. a of the Hebrew. In col. b some are retroverted into Hebrew, while others are not.

53.2 **Uncertainty**

Many pluses are not retroverted because of uncertainty with regard to the Hebrew parent text of the Greek. Often it is

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not clear whether the Greek plus was based on a Hebrew plus at all.

```
     je 1  1   MN                        E)K
     je 1  1   H/KHNYM                   TW=N
     je 1  1   )$R                       O(\S
     je 1  1   --+                       KATW/IKEI
     je 1  1   B/(NTWT                   E)N ANAQWQ

     je 1  15  L/KL                      PA/SAS

     je 1  15  M$PXWT {d}
     je 1  15  MMLKWT                    TA\S
     je 1  15  CPWN/H                    A)PO\
     je 1  15  --+                       TH=S GH=S
```

53.3 **Categories of words not retroverted into Hebrew**

The following words and categories are not retroverted into Hebrew when occurring in pluses.

a. KU/RIGS.
b. QEO/S.
c. PA=S.
d. O(/TI.
e. LE/GWN, and other participle forms of LE/GEIN.
f. EI)=NAI, GI/GNESQAI.

An exception is made for KAI\ E)GE/NETO (and sim.), which is retroverted.

h. AU)TO/S.


```
je 39 je 39 je 39
1      --+ =W/YHY     KAI\ E)GE/NETO [46.1]
1      B/$NH   E)N TW=j E)/TEI [46.1]
1      H/T$(YT TW=j E)NA/TWI [46.1]
```

g. OU)K, OU)X, OU)XI, MH/ etc.

Differences and additions in the following categories are not retroverted into Hebrew

i. Independent Greek pronouns. j . Demonstratives.
k. Prepositions, including combinations of prepositions and pronouns - except for literal renderings of compound prepositions.
1. Particles.
m. Conjunctions.
n. **Waw** conjunctive. o. Relative pronouns. p. Numbers.

Note: As a result of this system, W/Y)MR - KAI\ EI)=PEN with an added AU)TW=I (or sim.) is not retroverted into Hebrew (denoted only as --+), while an added TW=) DAUEID is retroverted as --+ =:DWD.

53.4 **Long pluses**

If any of the aforementioned words occurs in a long plus, it is not retroverted even though the surrounding words may be retroverted. It is true that in this way a somewhat unnatural sequence is created in col. b, but the inclusion of retroversions of these words would have harmed the credibility of the column.

9e	**11**	13	**HWLYD/W**	**TO\ GENNH=SAI**
go	**11**	**13**	--+ " =;)T **QYNN**	**TO\N KAINAN**
go	**11**	**13**		**E)/TH**
go	**11**	**13**		**TETRAKO/SIA**
9e	**11**	**13**	--+ " **=;W/YWLD**	**KAI\ E)GE/NNHSEN**
go	**11**	13	--+ - **=;BNYM**	UI(OU\S
go	**11**	13	--+ " **=;W/BNWT**	**KAI\ QUGATE/RAS**

go	11	13	--+ " =;W/YMT	KAI\ A)PE/QANEN
go	11	13	--+ " =;W/YXY	KAI\ E)/ZHSEN
ge	11	13	--+ " =;QYNN	KAINAN
go	11	13		E(KATO\N
ge	11	13	--+ "	E)/TH
go	11	13	--+ " =;W/YWLD	KAI\ E)GE/NNHSEN
go	11	13	--+ " =;)T $LX	TO\N SALA
go	11	13	--+ " =;W/YXY	KAI\ E)/ZHSEN
go	11	13	--+ " =;QYNN	KAINAN
go	11	13	--+ " =;)XR	META\
go	11	13	+ " =;HWLYD/W	TO\ GENNH=SAI
go	11	13	)T $LX	TO\N SALA

53.5 **Retroversion of pluses supported by the context**

If one of the aforementioned words is supported by the context, it **is** retroverted into Hebrew. For the use of sign ';' see 55.

go	1	8	W/YQR)	KAI\ E)KA/LESEN
go	1	8	)LHYM	O(QEO\S
so	1	8	L/RQY(	TO\ STERE/WMA
go	1	8	$MYM	OU)RANO/N
go	1	8	--+ ' =;W/YR)	KAI\ EI)=DEN
go	1	8	--+ " =;)LHYM	O(QEO\S
go	1	8	--+ " =;KY	O(/TI
go	1	8	--+ " =;+WB	KALO/N

53.6 Added prepositions found within pluses

Added prepositions such as described in 16.5 are denoted as -

-+ {...) when found within larger pluses of the LXX.

jj 1 14 M/(L A)PO\
jj 1 14 H/XMWR TOU= U(POZUGI/OU
jj 1 14 EI)S
jj 1 14 (..pEI)S) GH=N
jj 1' 14 --+ =;H/NGB NO/TOU
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54. CATEGORIES OF TRANSLATION TECHNIQUE (=%) 54.1 **Elements disregarded in the notation**

A large group of differences between MT and the LXX is disregarded in col. b since no certainty can be had with regard to its text-critical value. At the same time, most of these data can be collected at a later stage with a concordance program relating to col. a and the morphological analysis of the Hebrew and Greek words.

The following types of differences are disregarded: a. Verb: person

```
p       81  6   YD(TY                       E)/GNW [80.6]
p       81  6   )$M(                        H)/KOUSEN [80.61
```

b. Verb: tense

```
P       41  7   W/)M                        KAI\ EI) [40.7]
P       41  7   B)                         EI)SEPOREU/ETO
P       41  7   L/R)WT                      TOU= I)DEI=N (40.7]
P       41  7   $W)                         MA/THN [40.7]
P       41  7   YDBR                       E)LA/LEI [40.7]
P       41  7   LB/W                        H( KARDI/A AU)TOU=
```

c. Noun: singular/plural

```
p 87 4  PL$T    A)LLO/FULOI (86.41
```

d. Pronominal suffix/pronoun: difference, addition, omission

```
p 70 4  H/)MRYM ON LE/GONTE/S (69.4]
p 70 4  MOI (69.4]
```

See further 8.2.3.

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e. Article: addition, omission See 8.2.4.

f. **Waw** conjunctive: addition, omission

For examples, see 8.2.5.

54.2 **Elements included in the notation**

54.2.1 **Differences in verbs: active/passive (=%vap,=%vpa)**

Differences in diathesis are denoted as either =%vap or =%vpa, taking the contents of MT as the point of departure. =%vap thus refers to a difference between an active form in MT and a passive one in the LXX. This notation refers both to differences between active and passive forms and to differences in **agens.**

je	3	16	YZKRW B/W =%vap	O)NOMASQH/SETAI
je	3	16	YPQDW =%vap	E)PISKEFQH/SETAI
je	5	20	W/H$MY(W/H =%vap	KAI\ A)KOUSQH/TW
je	6	28	M$XYTYM =%vap	DIEFQARME/NOI
je	8	8	(&H =%vap	E)GENH/QH
je	10	3	KRT/W =%vap	E)KKEKOMME/NON
je	10	4	YYP/HW =%vap	KEKALLWPISME/NA E)STI/N
je	16	15	HDYX/M =%vap	E)CW/SQHSAN
je	18	9	L/BNT =*%vap*	TOU= A)NOIKODOMEI=SQAI
je	18	9	W/L/N+(=%vap	KAI\ TOU= KATAFUTEUIESQAI
je	10	9	YWB) =%vpa	H(/CEI
je	11	18	HR)YT/NY =%vpa	EI)=DON
je	13	I	TB)/HW =%vpa	DIELEU/SETAI
je	16	14	Y)MR =%vpa	E)ROU=SIN
je	18	2	)$MY(/K =%vpa	A)KOU/SHE
je	19	9	W/H)KLTY/M =%vpa	KAI\ E)/DONTAI
je	21	13	YXT =%vpa	PTOH/SEI
je	23	22	W/Y$M(W =%vpa =v	KAI\ EI)SH/KOUSAN
je	27	16	MW$BYM =%vpa	E)PISTRE/YEI [34.161
je	27	22	YWB)W =%vpa	EI)SELEU/SETAI [34.221

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54.2.1.1 **Ideas for searches**

The frequency, nature and distribution of these phenomena can be searched for the different books of the LXX.

54.2.2 Differences in prepositions and particles ¯%P+' ¯%P¯)

Significant differences in prepositions and particles between MT and the LXX which **may** involve textual differences are denoted without further specification as %p, %p+, %p-. In these cases notations on possible interchanges of consonants (such as bm) are not added. Likewise, as much as possible question marks are avoided. If these are nevertheless added, thev .

je	1	7	W/)T =%p	KAI\ KATA\
je	1	18	L/(YR =%p	W(S MAIN
je	1	18	W/L/XMWT =%p	KAI\ W(S TEI=XOS
je	2	11	B/LW) =%p	E)C H(=S OU)K
je	2	37	L/HM =%p	E)N AU)TH=I
je	3	9	M/QL =%p	EI)S OU)QE\N
je	3	10	B/KL =%p	E)C 0(/LHS
je	3	20	M/R(/H =%p	EI)S TO\N SUNO/NTA
je	3	21	)T DRK/M =%p	E)N TAI=S O(DOI=S
je	4	16	(L =%p	E)N

Additions:

je	9	2	Q$T/M =%p+	W(S TO/CON
je	11	13	MSPR =%p+	KAT' A)RIQMO\N
je	25	33	QCH =%p+	EI)S ME/ROS
je	26	18	&DH =%p+	W(S A)GRO\S
je	29	26	KHN =%p+	EI)S I(ERE/A
je	29	26	BYT =%p+	E)N TW=I OI)/KWI
je	49	8	(T =%p+	E)N XRO/NWI
je	49	13	(WLM =%p+	EI)S AI)W=NA
je	50	9	XC/YW =%p+	W(S BOLI\S [27.91
je	51	37	$MH =%p+	EI)S A)FANISMO\N

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Omissions:

je	9	2	L/)MWNH =%p-	PI/STIS
je	11	4	K/KL =%p-	PA/NTA
je	29	9	B/$QR =%p-	A)/DIKA
je	29	11	L/R(H =%p-	ḰĀḰA\
je	34	20	L/M)KL =%p-	B̄R̄W̄=S̄Ī S̄
je	49	13	L/XRBWT =%p-	E)/RHMOI
je	50	9	K/GBWR =%p-	M̄ĀX̄H̄T̄OU=

Excluded are differences in prepositions and particles deriving from the context or Greek usage.

je	45	1	B/KTB/W	O(/TE E)/GRAFEN [51.311
je	45	1	)T H/DBRYM	TOU\S LO/GODS (51.311
je	45	1	H/)LH	TOU/TOUS [51.311
je	45	1	(L	E)N [51.311
je	45	1	SPR	TW=j BIBLI/WI (51.311

Excluded are also all possible interchanges of)L and (L because of the uncertainty with regard to their **Vorlage.** Thus, although PRO/S would normally reflect)L, it could also reflect (L, and not every occurrence of PRO/S - (L points to a textual difference. Such renderings are not indicated in the data base.

je	1	2	)L/YW	PROS AU)TO\N
je	1	7	(L	PROS
je	1	17	)L/YHM	PRO\S AU)TOU\S
je	1	19	L/K	PRO\S SE/
je	2	31	(WD - =)L/YK	PROS SE\
je	3	1	)L/YH	PRO\S AU)TO\N
je	5	5	)L	PROS
je	6	10	(L	PRO\S
je	6	23	(L/YK	PROS SE/
je	7	13	)L/YKM	PRO\S U(MA=S
je	7	25	)L/YKM	PROS U(MA=S
je	9	11	)L/YW	PROS AU)TO/N
je	11	1	^ ^-^ =1L	PRO\S

54.2.2.1 **Ideas for searches**

Searches of differences, additions and omissions of prepositions and particles as well as their frequency and distribution can be performed in the various books.

55. RETROVERSIONS OF PLUSES BASED ON IMMEDIATE OR REMOTE CONTEXTS (=;)

55.1 **Definition**

The retroversion of some Greek pluses and reconstructed variants is supported by the context or formulaic language, and these retroversions are indicated in a special way as they are, in a sense, more reliable than others. For this purpose the notion of context is taken in the widest sense, referring both to immediate and remote contexts.

55.2 **Immediate context**

For many pluses of the LXX retroversions are suggested on the basis of words or phrases occurring in the immediate context. In a way, such retroversions are more reliable than others, as the equivalents suggest themselves readily. At the same time, it is possible that the addition was made in Greek, so that a retroversion in Hebrew may be misleading. Thus the use of the special notation supports the retroversion, and at the same time calls for caution.

```
      go  1  6   W/YHY                      KAI\
      go  1  8   MBDYL                      DIAXWRI/ZO
      go  1  6   BYN                        A)NA\
      go  1  8   MYM                        U(/DATOS
      go  1  6   L/MYM                      KAI\
      go  1  6   --+ =;W/YHY                KAI\
      ge  1      --+ =;KN. ,                AU(/TWS
```

Cf. v. 7.

```
 ge       1  8   W/YQR)                     KAI\
 go       1  8   )LHYM                      O( QEO\S
 go       1  8   L/RQY(                     TO\
 go       1  8   $MYM                       OU)RANO/N
 go       1  8   --+ " =;W/YR)              KAI\
 go       1  8   --+ " =;)LHYM              O( QEO\S
```

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```
go 1 8                                  --+ " =;KY                 O(/TI
go 1 8                                  --+ " =;+WB                KALO/N
```

Cf. v. 12.

```
so 1 9                                  --+ " =;W/YQWW             KAI\ SUNH/XQH
go 1 9                                  --+ " =;H/MYM              TO\ U(/DWR
go 1 9                                                             TO\
go 1 9                                  --+ " =;M/TXT              U(POKA/TW
go 1 9                                                             TOU= OU)RANOU=
go 1 9                                  + " =;)L                   EI)S
go 1 9                                  --+ =;MQW/YHM              TA\S SUNAGWGA\S
go 1 9                                  --+ " =;W/TRW              KAI\ W)/FQH
go 1 9                                  --+ " =;H/YB$H             H( CHRA/
```

Cf. the beginning of the verse.

```
j 16 13 + " =:W/HYYTY                                  KAI\ E)/SOMAI
```

Cf. v. 11.

55.3 **Remote contexts**

```
 j       1       14      --+ =;)RC             (..pEI)S}
                                               GH=N
 j       1       14      --+ =;H/NGB           NO/TOU
 j       1       14      --+ =;NTT/NY          E)KDE/DOSAI
                                               / ME
```

Cf. Jos 15:19.

55.4 **Formulaic language**

Formulaic language can be retroverted with some certainty, although, here, too, the same caveat which applies to 55.2 must be remembered.

```
je      1       17      --+ " =;N)M    LE/GEI
je 1    17      --+ " =:YHWH   KU/RIOS
```

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55.5 **Parallel passages**

Elements which can be retroverted easily on the basis of inner-biblical parallels are likewise indicated with ';'. Reference is made to such parallels as Jer 52 and 2 Ki 24-25 and all parallels between Chronicles and Samuel-Kings.

kk 23 33 W/Y)SR/HW =;W/YSR/HW KAI\ METE/STHSEN AU)TO\N

For the retroversion cf. the parallel text in 2 Chr 36:3. 55.6 **Ideas for searches**

Retroversions based on immediate and remote contexts can be indexed separately.

56. DIFFERENCES IN NUMBERS (=+)

Differences in numbers are indicated as =+ and are not retroverted into Hebrew. For examples, see 20.

56.1 **Ideas for searches**

All differences between the MT and LXX in numbers can be searched for separately.

57. ETYMOLOGICAL EXEGESIS (=Q) 57.1 **Definition**

Etymological exegesis different from the 'regular', 'traditional' understanding of the biblical word is indicated as @. Obviously it is impossible to define what is meant by the traditional understanding, and this is taken into consideration in the notation. In a way, the recording of etymological exegesis differs from other types of notation in the data base. The recording of etymological exegesis is a

border case between the notation of exegesis, which is excluded from the data base, and the recording of textcritical matters included in the data base. Because of the **possible** text-critical implications of etymological exegesis, this information is included. Besides, most instances of etymological exegesis involve a different vocalization, so that they would have to be included anyway. The symbol refers to etymological exegesis reflected in the LXX, referring either to the consonantal text of MT or to the retroverted parent text of the LXX. All words recorded as the etymological basis for the rendering in the LXX are given in their base or root form, and hence do not reflect the exact form the translator presumably had in mind. No distinction is made between retroverted variants and supposed etymological exegesis. Thus in the following example, the exact procedure of the translator's thinking cannot be reconstructed, and the only relevant remark to be made is that he probably had a form of NTN in mind.

je	**2**	**24**	T)NT/H =@NTN	PAREDO/QH
je	**2**	**24**	**MY**	TI/S
je	**2**	**24**	Y$YB/NH	**E)PISTRE/CEI** AU)TH/N

Likewise,

je	2	**33**	**L/KN =@L) KN**	**OU)X OU(/TWS**

In this case the translator either read L) KN or understood the consonants of MT to mean that word.

57.2 **Procedure**

The use of the symbol @ only (without any Hebrew word) refers to a different etymological understanding of the consonants of MT, often referring to a homographic root.

s	7	**16**	**H/MQWMWT** =@	**TOI=S**
s	**22**	**22**	**SBTY** =@	AI)/TIOS
je	**2**	**36**	TZLY =@	KATEFRO/NHSAS

As a rule, however, @ is followed by a Hebrew root or noun which the translator presumably had in mind. In such cases, as a rule, the exact form of the word the translator had in mind is not reconstructed. Rather, col. b mentions the root only.

```
je       49  3 B/GDRWT =@?GDD .rd          KAI\ KO/YASQE 130.191
je       49  7 M/BNYM =@BYN                E)K SUNETW=N [30.11
je       49  8 NSW =@N$) =v                H)PATH/QH (30.21
je       49 22 BCRH =@BCR =v               O)XURW/MATA AU)TH=S (30.161
je       50 11 D$H =@0$) h)                {..pE)N) BOTA/NHI [27.111
je       50 26 (RMYM =@M(RH .m             SPH/LAION (27.261
je       51  4 B/XWCWT/YH =@XWC            E)/CWQEN AU)TH=S [28.41
je       51  9 NRPTH =@RP)                 I)A/QH [28.91
je       51 27 MNY =@MN                    PAR' E)MOU= [28.271
je       51 29 W/TXL =@XLH                 KAI\ E)PO/NESEN [28 291
je       52  8 B/(RBT =@B/(BR .m           E)N TW=I' PE/RAN
```

In the notation of the translator's etymological understanding only three-letter roots are indicated, even if it seems as if the translation reflects two of the three consonants of the root forms are listed.

```
je                    2   13  YKLW =@YKL    DUNH/SONTAI {...SUNE/XEIN}
je                    3    6  M$BH =@Y$8    H( KATOIKI/A
je                    3   22  $WBBYM =@$W8  E)PISTRE/FONTES
je                    4   16  NCRYM =@CRR   SUSTROFAI\
je                    7   21  SPW =@)SP     SUNAGA/GETE
je                    8   15  MRPH =@RP)    I )A/SEWS
je                   17   17  MXS/Y =@XWS   FEIDO/MENO/S MOU
```

Often nouns are derived from verbs and vice versa.

```
je 2  24  T)NT/H =@NTN              PAREDO/QH
je 2  25  NW)$ =@)Y$                A)NDRIOU=MA
je 6  2   DMYTY =@RM .dr            TO\ U(/YOS
```

For verbs the root forms are listed.

```
go 4 26 HWXL =@YXL
de 33 21 SPWN W/YT) =@)SP
```



```
H )/LPISEN SUNHGME/NWN
```

The notation of the etymological base for the translator's understanding is often very general because the translator himself presumably had a very general understanding of the biblical form, disregarding prefixes and suffixes.

```
      go  14  7   )T KL                      PA/NTAS
      ge  14  7   &DH =@&R .dr               TOU\S
      ge  14  7   H/(MLQY                    AMALHK
```

The translator may have read the last letter as either **he** or **yod.**

```
je 2 23 BKRH =@BKR     O)YE\
je 2 23 QLH =QL/H =v   FWNH\ AU)TH=S
```

The final **he** of BKRH is not represented in the translation.

```
je 3 21 $PYYM =@&PH =v XEILE/WN
```

The last two letters are imprecisely rendered. 57.2.1 **Question marks**
The question mark always follows the symbol @: =@?)BD. 57.3 **Variants**
At times, etymological exegesis is embedded in renderings which

```
ge       3  17   B/(BWR/K =@(BWDH rd        E)N TOI=S E)/RGOIS SOU
ge       14 7    &DH =@&R .dr               TOU\S A)/RXONTAS
je       2  16   QDQD =@QRQR .dr            KAI\ KATE/PAIZO/N
je       5  17   YR$$ =@D$ rd               KAI\ A)LOH/SOUSIN
je       6  2    DMYTY =@RM .dr             TO\ U(/YOS SOU
je       8  14   W/NDMH =@RMH .dr           KAI\ A)PORRIFW=MEN
```

57.4 **Etymological exegesis according to Aramaic**
Etymological exegesis according to Aramaic is indicated by

'a' immediately following the word in col. b.

```
je      7  29   (BRT/W =@(BDa .rd           TH\N POIOU=SAN
je      22 21   B/$LWT/YK =@$LYa            E)N TH=I PARAPTW/SEI
je      33 6    (TRT =@(TD,(BDa .rd         KAI\ POIH/SW
je      49 19   M/G)WN =@M/GWa              E)K ME/SOU [30.131
```

If the letters of the Aramaic root are identical with those of the Hebrew of MT, the notation is limited to @a.

```
p 60 10 RXC/Y =@a      TH=S E)LPI/DOS MOU [59.101
```

57.5 **Ideas for searches**

The various types of etymological exegesis and their frequency can be searched in the different books of the LXX.

58. PERSONAL NAMES (=:) 58.1 **Definition**

Personal names included in col. b either as pluses or as differences are denoted by ':'. Only those names are included in col. b which can reasonably well be retroverted.

```
      s  1   3    --+ =:M/RMTYM              E)C ARMAQAIM
      s  5   10   (QRWN =:)$QLWN             (..pEl)S}
      s  5   10   (QRWN =:)$QLWN             (..pEI)S}
```

Differences in vocalization are disregarded in the case of proper names. In such instances no notation is made in col. b.

```
je 1 1  YRMYHW  IEREMIAN
je 38 1 W/GDLYHW       KAI\ GODOLIAS [45.11
```

The retroversion of many personal names is based on other occurrences of those names in the immediate context. In those cases no semicolon is used.

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58.2 **Ideas for searches**

Personal names reconstructed from the LXX can be searched for separately.

59. DIFFERENCES IN VOCALIZATION (=v) 59.1 **Definition**

The text used by the translators contained only consonants, so that in addition to consonants we refer only to the oral 'reading' of the text by the translators. In the reconstruction of that reading, possible differences are indicated between the vocalization of MT and the reading of the translators reconstructed according to the conventions of the Masoretic vocalization. For a discussion of this issue, see Tov, **TCU**, ch. IV.

59.2 **Procedure**

At this stage of the work in the project, the vocalization of the translators is not reconstructed in detail. Rather, the use of the notation =v merely draws attention to the existence of such a problem. Not in all cases it can be proven that the translator indeed had a different understanding of the consonants of MT.

p	50	23	ZBX =v	QUSI/A [49.231
p	55	9	MPL+ =v	TO\N SW/IZONTA/ [54.91
p	55	22	W/QRB =v	KAI\.H)/GGISEN [54.221
p	58	6	MXKM =v	PARA\ SOFOU= [57.61
p	58	9	NPL =v	E)PE/PESE [57.91
am	1	6	$LMH =:$LMH =v	TOU= SALWMWN
am	1	9	$LMH =:$LMH =v	TOU= SALWMWN
am	1	11	L/(D =v	EI)S MARTU/RION
am	2	8	XBLYM =v	DESMEU/ONTES SXOINI/OIS
am	3	11	CR =v	TU/ROS
am	3	12	M+H =v	FU LH=S
am	4	10	B/)$ =v	E)N PURI\
am	4	12	L/QR)T =v	TOU= E)PIKALEI=SQAI
am		9	(Z =v	I)SXU\N

am	5	10	W/DBR =v	KAI\ LO/GON
am	5	15	&N)W =v	MEMISH/KAMEN
am	5	15	W/)HBW =v	KAI\
am	5	20	W/)PL =v	KAI\ GNO/FOS
am	5	26	)T SKWT =v	TH\N SKHNH\N
am	5	26	MLK/KM =v	TOU= MOLOX
am	6	2	KLNH =v	PA/NTES
am	6	3	$BT =v	SABBA/TWN
am	8	9	B/YWM =v	E)N H(ME/RAE

59.3 **Different morphological understanding**

When the different reading by the translator coincided with a different morphological understanding of the word, this, too, is indicated in col. b.

am		12	BCRH =@BCR/H =v	TEIXE/WN
am	1	14	SWPH =SWP/H =v	SUNTELEI/AS
am	8	12	M/YM =MYM =v	U(/DATA

```
      am  9  5   KL/H =@KLH =v              SUNTE/LEIA
```

59.4 **Sin/shin**

Differences between **sin** and shin are recorded as differences in vocalization.

```
      am  4   13  MH &X/W =M$YX/W =v         TO\N XRISTO\N
      je  18  14  &D/Y =@$D =v               MASTOI\
      je  3   21  $PYYM =@&PH =v             XEILE/WN
      je  20  11  YK$LW =@&KL =v m           KAI\ NOH=SAI
```

59.5 **Exceptions**

For categories of differences which are not recorded in the data base, presumed differences in vocalization are not recorded either (singular/plural, tenses of the verb, etc.). On the other hand, differences in vocalization are denoted together with =%vpa and =%vap, see 50.5.
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59.6 **Ideas for searches**

Differences in vocalization between MT and the LXX can be investigated for toe different translation units.

60. INCOMPLETE RETROVERSIONS (=r)

In many instances the exact form of the verbal form cannot be reconstructed, and in such cases the retroversion is preceded by the letter 'r'.

61. RELATION BETWEEN THE LXX AND KETIB - QERE 61.1 **Definition and procedure**

Regular agreements of the LXX with MT are not indicated, but an exception is made for **ketib-qere** variations of MT. In such cases a special notation is used to indicate the agreement of the LXX with either the **ketib** or **qere.** Only relatively wellestablished agreements are indicated. When the LXX could reflect either one, no remarks are added. Similar to the notations of col. b, these remarks are subjective. Agreements of the LXX with the **ketib** are indicated [*). Agreements with the **qere** are indicated (**). These remarks are added after the last word of either col. a or col. b.

Agreements with **ketib:**

ru	3	3	*&MLT/K **&MLT/YK {*}	TO\N I(MATISMO/N
ru	3	5	* **)L/y (*)	
je	2	20	*)(8D **)(BWR {*}	DOULEU/SW
je	2	27	*YLOT/NY **YLDT/NW {*}	E)GE/NNHSA/S ME
je	3	4	- L/Y =*QR)TY **QR)T {*}	E)KA/LESAS
je	3	19	*TQR)W **TQR)Y {*}	KALE/SETE/
je	3	19	*T$WBW **T$WBY {*}	A)POSTRAFH/SESQE
je	6	21	*Y)BDW **W/)BDW {*}	A)POLOU=NTAI

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Agreements. with **qere:**

```
ru       3  3    *W/YRDTY **W/YRDT {**}       KAI\
ru       3  4    *W/$KBTY **W/$KBT {**}       KAI\
ru       3  12   KY *)M ** {**}               --
ru       3  17   * **)L/Y {**}                PRO/S ME
```

61.2 **Ideas for searches** See 4.3.4.

62. RELATION BETWEEN MT AND THE PRESUMED PARENT TEXT OF THE LXX: INTERCHANGES OF CONSONANTS, WORD DIVISION, METATHESIS

62.1 **Definition and procedure**

As a basis for further research the interchanges of consonants between the presumed parent text of the LXX and MT are indicated in an appendix to col. b. The same appendix contains remarks on metathesis, word-division, and possible abbreviations. Since col. b is subjective, these notations are subjective, too.

Only those instances are denoted which can be described conveniently as scribal interchanges of one or two consonants (or combinations of two consonants interchanged with one). More complicated instances are not included. Likewise, differences between MT and the LXX which are not due to the oversight of scribes, such as BNY/BYT, are not denoted in this way.

In the recording of interchanges of consonants, no attention is paid to the probability of their confusion on either the graphic or the phonetic level.

Interchanges are indicated after a period (.), immediately after the last word in col. b, in lower case. Thus an interchange of HDD and HDR is recorded as '.dr'. The first letter

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always refers to MT and the second one to the retroverted parent text of the LXX.

Question marks included in col. b are not repeated after the '.'.

The notation refers both to reconstructed variants and to etymological exegesis. In addition to regular interchanges, the following categories are denoted:
.z possible abbreviation
.s one word of MT separated into two or more words in the LXX
.w different word-division reflected in the LXX 62.2 **Examples**
Regular interchanges:

am	1	1	B/NQDYM =B/NQRYM .dr	E)N NAKKARIM {t}
am	1	4	BN HOD =:BN HOR .dr	UI(OU= ADER
am	1	5	M/BYT (DN =:M/BYT (RN .dr	E)C A)NDRW=N
am	4	5	TWDH =TWRH .dr	NO/MON
am	5	5	L/)WN =L/)YN wy	W(S OU)X
am	6	1	NQBY =@NQP bp	A)PETRU/GHSAN
am	6	5	KLY =K/L).y)	KAI\ OU)X W(S
am	7	1	)XR =)XD .rd	EI(=S
am	7	7	)DNY =)DM nym	A)NH\R

Metathesis:

am	3	3	NW(OW =NWD(W.m	GNWRI/SWSIN
ho	7	12	L/(DT/M =L/R(T/M .dr m	TH=S QLI/YEWS
ho	10	9	(LWH =(WLH m	A)DIKI/AS

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.m
metathesis
.j
two words of MT joined into one word in the LXX

Possible abbreviations:

```
je       3  19  )YK =?)MN YHWH KY z s       GE/NOITO KU/RIE O(/TI
je       25 37  )P YHWH =)P/Y z j           QUMOU= MOU (32.37]
je       27 18  B/YHWH =B/V z               MOI (34.18]
```

One word of MT separated in the LXX into two words:

```
ho       11 2   M/PN/YHM =M/PNY HM =v s     E)K PROSW/POU MOU
ho       13 5   TL)BWT =L) BYT my s         A)OIKH/TWI
je       9  5   $BT/K =$8 TK s             TOU= E)PISTRE/CAI (4]
je       13 12  )L/YHM =)L H/(M s           PRO\S TOW LAO\N
je       22 20  M/(BRYM =M/(BR YM s         EI)S TO\ PE/RAN TH=S
```

Example of two words of MT joined into one word in the LXX:

```
. ha 2 14      (L YM =(L/YHM .j      AU)TOU/S
```

See further above (Jer 25:37). Examples of different word-divisions:

```
je 23 33       )T MH =)TM w   U(MEI=S E)STE
je 23 33 M&) =H/M&) w  TO\ LH=MMA
```

62.3 Ideas for searches

The main purpose of this appendix to col. b is to enable searches of the various types of interchanged consonants as well as their frequency in the different books of the LXX. Interchanged consonants as well as separated or joined words can be searched as (space)., to be distinguished from (... and ..a (Aramaic). See below, 70, for an example.

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E. VARIA

69. VARIANTS 69.1 General

As mentioned in 1 (2), the larger data base contains the complete collection of variants, culled from the published editions of either the Gottingen or Cambridge series. A sample of this collection of variants has been provided in CATSS, vol. 1 for the book of Ruth.. At the present stage, that collection of variants has not yet been incorporated in the larger data base. At the same time, P. Lippi of the Jerusalem team has encoded a more limited collection of variants, viz., the readings of the so-called Lucianic group in 2 Kings, culled from the apparatus of the edition of Brooke-McLean (hereafter: B-M).

The procedures used in the notation of the variants are described here in order to give the reader an idea of the possible uses of this collection.

69.2 **Procedure**

For the alignment of the Greek variants with the Hebrew the same procedures are followed as for the alignment of the Greek main text, with the exception of some additions. These additions concerning the variants are not allowed to encroach upon the main text line (the aligned text of the LXX and MT can readily be recovered from the, variant file).

Every variant is given its own line. The siglum of the relevant ms or mss is followed by a colon at character, position 38 of the line. The Hebrew text is repeated for each variant line. This is necessitated by the search programs which

require the relevant information on each individual line (see 70).

All remarks in column b relating to variants are preceded by a double equal sign (==). If it is desirable that the information in column b for the main text should also appear, this comes after the single equal sign = (just as it does in the main text), followed by the double equal sign with its information.

a. **Manuscripts**

The sigla of the manuscripts recorded are as follows:

v - Codex Vaticanus

• - b' in B-M

b$ - italicized lower case b in B-M

• - as in B-M

• - as in B-M

• - c2 in B-M

• - e2 in B-M

b. Symbols

{..} - lacuna in ms

{b} - dittography (see 69.5)

{c} - corrected corruption (see 69.4)

> - reference to the previous or following entry for the said ms (see 69.3).
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c. **Lemmatization**

The main text line serves as the lemma for the variants. In the case of a variant reading, the entire equivalent of the main text line is given in the variant line.

d. **Quantitative variations**

All variants are treated either as qualitative (marked simply by the colon after the ms sigla) or as quantitative variations. Additions are indicated by the plus sign (+) immediately before the colon. Differences in sequence are treated as a combination of pluses and minuses as in the main text (see 7). Pluses of mss b$, o, r, c, e, when differing from that of b, are marked with the plus sign after the colon (:+) instead of before it.

69.3 **Use of arrow** (>)

The right-hand arrow points to a nearby line which must also be seen in order to evaluate the formal equivalent displayed on the current line. The arrow is merely a constraint of the system, which demands that each line be a complete entity unto itself. The need for such a symbol is avoided in the main text by combining on one line Greek words that should be considered together. In other words, the arrow refers to the structure of the main word entry, which does not allow us to represent the variant as it should be.

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```
      kk  3   4   {..
      kk  3   4   {..>
      kk  3   4   {..>
      kk  3   4   {..
      kk  3   4   CMR
      kk  3   4   CMR
      kk  3   4   CMR
      kk  3   4   CMR
      kk  17  24  W/YR$W
      kk  17  24  W/YR$W
      kk  17  24  )T
       k   1   2   )T $MRWN
E)PI\
v: --bb$ce: --or: EPI
(..pE)PI\} PO/KWN v: E)PIPO/KWN bb$ce: EPIPOKWN or: {..pEPI} POKON
KAI\ E)KLHRONO/MHSAN r: KAI EKLHRONOMHSEN TH\N SAMA/REIAN r: SAMAREIAN
k   1   2   == --+
k   1   2   W/Y$BW
k   1   2   B/(R/YH
k   1   2   B/(R/YH
kk  17 24   B/(R/YH
```

69.4 Correction of the Greek ({c})

```
bb$orce+: KAI TAS POLEIS AUTHS KAI\ KATW/IKHSAN E)N TAI=S PO/LESIN AU)TH=S bb$oce: AUTAIS
22 r: AUTOIS
```

By the use of eclectic editions which make liberal use of conjectural emendation (Rahlfs, Gottingen series), the- data base skirts the need for correcting the Greek text. However, the variant texts, being actual mss, demand a system for emending obvious scribal errors; otherwise information would needlessly be lost for later searches. A corruption of the Greek text is marked {c} to the right of the word. Normally, the suggested correction follows without an intervening space within bowed brackets. The correction often suggests itself by looking at the other variants. Only rarely are real emendations (conjectures) added to the notation of the variants.

```
                              kk  2   3   H/YD(T
```

```
                                kk  2   3    H/YD(T
                                kk  2   3    H/YD(T
                                kk  2   5    H/YD(T
                                kk  2   5    H/YD(T
                                kk  2   5    H/YD(T
                                kk  2   16   N&)/W
                                kk  2   16   N&)/W
                                kk  3   21   W/M(LH
                                kk  3   21   W/M(LH v:
                                kk  3   23   L/$LL
                                kk  3   23   L/$LL
                                kk  3   25   M(YN
                                kk  3   25   M(YN
EI) E)/GNWS
bb$oce: El DH EGNWS
r: HOH {c} {EI DH} EGNWS

EI) E)/GNWS
bb$oce: El DH EGNWS
r: HDH {c} {EI DH} EGNWS

H)=REN AU)TO\N
v: EU(=REN {c} (H)=REN) AU)TO\N

KAI\ E)PA/NW
KAI\ EI)=PON W)/ {c} (E)PA/NW)

E)PI\ TA\ SKU=LA
e: EPI TA CULA {c} (SKULA)

PHGH\N
o: THN GHN {c} {PHGHN}
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```

69.5 **Dittography ([b))**

Instances of dittography are denoted fb} ("bis") between the two elements of the dittography.

kk	2	1	H/$MYMM
kk	2	7	M/BNY
kk	3	15	H/MNGN
kk	3	19	KL
kk	5	1	MLK
kk	10	7	)T BNY
kk	13	19	L P(MYM
			HKBD ==H/KBD
Lr1YD0MSQWrI			HKBD

69.5 **Ideas for searches**

All features of the data base which are denoted for individual mss, as well as the Hebrew equivalents of these mss, can be searched. By the same token, a running text of the individual mss can be reconstructed, with or without the Hebrew equivalents.

70. INDICES AND SPECIAL APPLICATIONS 70.1 **Definition and procedure**

One of the major reasons for creating a data bank is to enable easy access to the data. These data can be stored in one form, and reformatted in various ways, not only as running (consecutive) texts, but also in other configurations. The data can be accessed in the following ways:

a. Searches for individual words, combinations of words, or letter patterns. Any computer system is capable of making such searches at some level, but for purposes of the project, various relatively sophisticated search programs have been written.

b. **Indexing** ('sorting') words in a particular part of the data base or in the data base as a whole. Such an index

b: {..pWS EIS) TON {b} TON OURANON b: APO TWN UIWN {b} UIWN r: O {b} 0 YALLWN
b: PASAN {b} PASAN
b: BASILEUS (b) BASILEUS b: TOUS UIOUS {b} UIOUS b$: TRITON {b} TRION
b: H BAREIA (d) ENDOCASQHTI {b}

can create a simple list of all words in the exact form in which they occur in the text together with all other information present in the same computer record (line). The words can be sorted according to the desired alphabetical order (e.g., English, Hebrew, Greek). A similar index can be made on the basis of the 'dictionary form' (e.g., HLK) in addition to the text word (e.g., W/YLK).

c. **Concordances. A** concordance is based on the same principles as an index, but it also supplies the context of the indexed word.

d. **Special programs.** Other information that is not easily available through any of the three aforementioned formats can be obtained by means of various 'tailor made' programs created for specific purposes. The only limits to what is possible through this approach are the contents of the data base and the imagination and programming talents of the person using it.

The special attraction of computer assisted research is that all of the individual segments of the data base as well as the entire bank itself can be accessed in all these different ways. Although we have not yet been able to take full advantage of all the possibilities created by the newly available data base, it is clear that new avenues are opened for many aspects of the study of textual criticism of the Hebrew and Greek Bible, linguistic analysis of the Hebrew and Greek, and the study of all the corpora which depend on the Septuagint.

The various ways of accessing the text are now reviewed in greater detail.

70.2 **Searches**

With the aid of search programs built into all computer systems (e.g., the 'LEX' program on the IBYCUS System) or of special software packages, such as the Oxford Concordance

Program (OCP), words, parts of words and combinations of words can be searched, with or without intervening matter. At the end of the search, OCP also supplies statistical information. For the variants, however, a more complex search strategy was required because of the complexity of the main text file which contains not only the aligned Greek-Hebrew main text of MT and the LXX, but also the variants to the Greek text and the textual attestation. Since the variants are on separate computer records (lines) from the main (aligned) text, a special search program was needed to supply the relevant information from the main text along with the variant being searched. This program, written by Dr. J. Abercrombie, and presently available only at the IBYCUS system of the University of Pennsylvania, permits the user to choose any of the following three options, each of which includes relevant statistical information as well:

1. Full display of the data: the aligned main text line is listed together with all the variants to that line, whether the search target is found in the main aligned text or among the variants.
2. Minimal display of the data: displays only the records (lines) in which the searched word occurs.
3. Partially expanded display: includes all the aligned material from the main text plus full information for any variant that contains the search target, but not for all variants. If the search target is found in the aligned main text only, that material is reproduced without its variants.

This special search program is able to search for as many as nine different patterns (targets) so that, among other things, specific GreekHebrew equivalents can be located easily. For samples, see CATSS, vol 1.

In this volume, however, the variants included in the larger data base are disregarded, although it should be realized

that for many searches such variants should be included. It is possible to access these variants in the larger data base with the aid of the aforementioned search procedures.

Examples of simple searching procedures follow. The following list presents the words of MT not represented in the LXX of Cant. The data as well as the statistics are reproduced as

```
--- 10 (occurrences)
    2   10  W/LKY --
    2   10  L/K --
    3   11  BNWT --
    3   11  CYWN --
    5   6   XMQ --
    5   11  KTM --
    6   7   RQT/K --
    6   7   M/B/(D --
    6   7   L/CMT/K --
 8  10  )Z --
```

In the following, the interchanges between the consonants of MT and the reconstructed parent text of the LXX of Jer are grouped into different categories.

```
      je 2  16   QDQD =@QRQR .dr            KAI\
      je 3  15   D(H =R(H .dr               POI MAI/NONTES
      je 6  2    DMYTY =@RM .dr            TO\ U(/YOS SOU
      je 6  6    H/PQD =H/PRQ .dr m        YEUDH/S
      je 6  18   W/D(Y =W/R(Y .dr           KAI\
      je 8  14   W/NDMH =@RMH .dr          KAI\
      je 8  14   HDM/NW =HRM/NW .dr        A)PE/RRIYEN
      je 20 8    M/DY =MRY dr              PI KRW=j
      je 24 2    )XD =?)XR .dr             O( E(/TEROS

      je 2  16   YR(W/K =YD(W/K rd          E)/GNWSA/N SE

      je 5  6    (RBWT =(D BYT rd my       E(/WS TW=N
      je 5  17   YR$$ =@D$ rd              KAI\
      je 7  29   (BRT/W =@(BDa rd          TH\N POIOU=SAN
      je 14 4    B/(BWR =@(BWDH rd         KAI\ TA\ E)/RGA
```

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```
TOTAL WORDS READ TOTAL WORDS SELECTED TOTAL WORDS PICKED TOTAL VOCABULARY
3371
3371
11
1
```

```
      je 15 12   H/YR( =H/YD( rd EI)       GN WSQH /SETAI
      je 15 14   W/H/(BRTY =W/H(BDTY/K rd  KAI\ KATADOULW/SW
      je 18 14   ORYM =QDYM rd             A)NE/MWI
      is 31 2    &RYDY =$DWDY rd wy        O)LWLO/TWN [38.21
      je 31 8    B/M (WR =B/MW(D rd m      E)N E(ORTH=j [38.81

      je 6  6    HY) =HWY yw               W)=

      je 6  23   YRKBW =W/RKB yw           KAI\ A(/RMASIN
      je 10 20   YC)/NY =W/C)N/Y .yw       KAI\ TA\ PRO/BATA/
      je 12 4    )T )XRYT/NW =)T )RXWT/YNW.yw O(DOU\S H(MW=N
      je 20 10   $MRY =$MRW yw            THRH/SATE
      je 20 11   ROP/Y =RDPW yw           E)DI/WCAN
      je 31 3    L/Y =L/W .yw              AU)TW=l [38.31

      je 5  6    (RBWT =(D BYT rd wy       E(/WS TW=N OI)KIW=N
```

```
je 15 18  K/MW =?K/MY.wy              W(S U(/DWR
je 18 20  $WXH =&YXH =v wy            R(H/MATA
je 31 2   &RYDY =$DWDY rd wy         O)LWLO/TWN (38.21

is 23 9   $KWR =$BWR kb              SUNTETRIMME/NOS

je 23 9   $KWR =$BWR kb              SUNTETRIMME/NOS

je 29 2   W/H/XR$ =?W/H/XRY .$y       {...KAI\}
                                      E)LEUQE/ROU (36.21
je 25 9   W/L/XRBWT =W/L/XRPT by      KAI\ EI)S
                                      O)NEIDISMO\N
je 25 23  W/)T BWZ =:RWZ br           KAI\ TH\N RWS
                                      [32.231
is 6  27  MBCR =MBXR cx               DEDOKIMASME/NOIS

je 21 12  TC) =TCT .)t                A)NAFQH=j

je 13 17  N$BH =N$BR .hr              SUNETRI/BH

je 25 15  H/XMH =?H/XMR hr            TOU= A)KRA/TOU
                                      [32.151
is 16 7   L/HM =LXM hx                A)/RTOS

is 12 2   YLKW =YLDW Ad               E)TEKNOPOI/HSAN

je 5  5   HMH =HNH mn                 I)DOU\

je 25 3   )MWN =:)MWC.nc              AMWS

is 31 2   XN =?XM nm                  QERMO\N [38.21

je 6  29  NTQW =?NTKW qk              E)TA/KH

je 4  11  L/ZRWT =?L/ZKWT rk          EI)S KAQARO\N
```



```
je 9  9   NCTW =?NCDW Ad              E)CE/LIPON

je 31 5   W/XLLW =W/HLLW.xI           KAI\ AI)NE/SATE [38.51

je 4  26  NTCW =NCTW.m                E)MPEPURISME/NAI {...
                                      PURI\)
je 6  6   H/PQD =H/PRQ .dr m          YEUDH/S
je 9  1   )RXYM =@)XR m               E)/SXATON
je 10 9   LBW$/M =LB$W/M m            E)NDU/SOUSIN AU)TA/
je 17 12  MRWM =MWRM m                U(YWME/NOS
je 30 7   HWY =HYW.m                  E)GENH/QH (37.71
je 50 26  (RMYM =@M(RH m              SPH/LAION [27.261
je 52 8   B/(RBT =@B/(BR m            E)N TW=I PE/RAN

je 9  5   $8T/K =$B TK s             TOU= E)PISTRE/CAI [4)
                                      TO/KOS
je 13 12  )L/YHM =)L H/(M s           PROS TO\N LAO\N
je 22 20  M/(BRYM =M/(BR YM .s        EI)S TO\ PE/RAN TH=S
                                      OALA/SSHS
je 3  19  )YK =?)MN YHWH KY z s       GE/NOITO KU/RIE O(/TI

je 25 37  )P YHWH =)P/Y z .j          QUMOU= MOU [32.371
je 27 18  B/YHWH =B/Y z               MOI [34.181
```

70.2.1 **Text words and dictionary words**

The aforementioned searches are based on the exact form of the word in the text ('text word'), but for most types of research carried out on the LXX this information does not suffice. For that purpose the so-called

dictionary words have to be searched, that is, the word which is listed in the dictionary, such as E)/RXOMAI for H)=LQEN, A)NH/R for A)NDRO/S, or in Hebrew, HLK for W/YLK and BYT for W/B/BT/YKM. This information is now available, though not in the same file which contains the Greek-Hebrew alignment. Separate files contain morphological information about all the words of the Hebrew and Greek texts - the Greek morphological data have been prepared in Philadelphia and the Hebrew morphological information has been obtained from the Centre: Informatique et Bible (Maredsous, Belgium). A search procedure, written by Dr. W. Adler for the Prime computer at the Hebrew University, starts from this morphological information and then accesses the alignment file. For all words except verbs one main procedure is followed exemplified by the following

two searches in Hagg (in which the morphological analysis is denoted with code letters at fixed positions):

```
E)PI/ Agg 1 11 E)PI\ P E)PI/ hg 1 11 W/(L KAI\ E)PI\
E)PI/ Agg 1 11 E)PI\ P E)PI/ hg 1 11 W/(L KAI\ E)PI\
E)PI/ Agg 1 15 E)PI\ P E)PI/ hg 1 15 L/DRYW$ E)PI\ DAREI/OU E)PI/ Agg 2 10 E)PI\ P E)PI/
hg 2 10 L/DRYW$ E)PI\ DAREI/OU E)PI/ Agg 2 13 E)PI\ P E)PI/ hg 2 13 {...} E)PI\ E)PI/ Agg
2 15 E)PI\ P E)PI/ hg 2 15 )L E)PI\
E)PI/ Agg 2 19 E)PI\ P E)PI/ hg 2 19 B/MGWRH =B/GWRN E)PI\ TH=S A(/LW
```

For verbs three different options are provided: the simplex with all the compound forms, the simplex only and a particular compositum only. Examples of all three procedures
follow.
FE/RW with compounds in Haggai:

```
FE/RW
FE/RW EI)S Agg 1 6 EI)SHNE/GKATE VAI AAI2P FE/RW EI)S hg 1 6 W/HB) KAI\ EI)SHNE/GKATE
FE/RW EI)S Agg 1 9 EI)SHNE/XQH VQI API3S FE/RW EI)S hg 1 9 W/HB)TM KAI\ EI)SHNE/XQH FE/RW
E)K Agg 1 11 E)KFE/REI V1 PAI3S FE/RW E)K hg 1 11 TWCY) E)KFE/REI FE/RW Agg 2 19 FE/RONTA
V1 PAPNPN FE/RW hg 2 19 N&) {...TA\} FE/RONTA
```

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LE/GW without compounds in Haggai

```
LE/GW
Agg 1 1 LE/GWN VI PAPNSM LE/GW hg 1 1 --+ LE/GWN
LE/GW Agg 1 1 LE/GWN V1 PAPNSM LE/GW hg 1 1 L/)MR LE/GWN LE/GW Agg 1 2 LE/GEI VI PAI3S
LE/GW hg 1 2 )MR LE/GE1 LE/GW Agg 1 2 LE/GWN V1 PAPNSM LE/GW hg 1 2 L/)MR LE/GWN LE/GW
Agg 1 2 LE/GOUSIN VI PAI3P LE/GW hg 1 2 )MRW LE/GOUSIN LE/GW Agg 1 3 LE/GWN V1 PAPNSM
LE/GW hg 1 3 L/)MR LE/GWN LE/GW Agg 1 5 LE/GEI VI PAI3S LE/GW hg 1 5 )MR LE/GEI LE/GW Agg
1 7 LE/GEI V1 PA13S LE/GW hg 1 7 )MR LE/GEI LE/GW Agg 1 9 LE/GEI V1 PAI3S LE/GW hg 1 9
N)M LE/GEI LE/GW Agg 1 13 LE/GEI V1 PAI3S LE/GW hg 1 13 N)M LE/GEI
```

The compound E)MBA/LLW only in Haggai

```
BA/LLW#E)N
BA/LLW E)N Agg 2 16 E)NEBA/LLETE V11 IAI2P BA/LLW E)N hg 2 16 9) E)NEBA/LLETE
```

In addition, in this search program morphological information can be searched separately, such as all aorist optatives together with their Hebrew equivalents.

70.3 **Indices**

An index is based either on the exact form of the word in the text ('text word') or on the form under which a word is found in a dictionary ('dictionary word'). An index provides the same information as the aforementioned searches, except that it provides such information for all words in the text, on

the basis of either the Hebrew or the Greek alphabet. For examples of such indices, see CATSS, vol. 1.

70.4 **Concordances**

Concordances supply the context before and after the concordanced word, along with the word itself. Traditionally, concordances have proved especially useful for examining the running text of the Bible in Hebrew, Greek, and other languages. Other types of concordances can also be valuable. It is possible, through special programs, to include information on textual variants, Hebrew-Greek equivalents, etc., within the concordance format, although the output becomes increasingly bulky with each new item of added information. From the CATSS data bank, concordances of the readings from any given manuscript or group of textual witnesses can also be constructed as needed. In general, however, for working with the alignment and the variants, 'context' means the full range of evidence pertaining to a particular lemma. This context usually can be accessed best through one of the search program options (see above). In many instances, it is necessary to examine the full running text to obtain sufficient context. Sometimes it is possible to write a program to meet special concordancing needs (see below).

70.4.1 **OCP**

The Oxford Concordance Program (OCP), on line at the Prime computer of the Hebrew University and at the IBM mainframe of the University of Pennsylvania, as well as at many other computing centers, can perform many types of searches and concordances. The various possibilities are described by S. Hockey and I. Marriot, **Oxford Concordance Program, Version 1.0, Users Manual** (Oxford 1982). OCP can search for any combination of consonants, with certain consonants disregarded, as well as any combination of two or more words, Hebrew and/or Greek. For our purposes this means that all equivalents of the LXX and Hebrew (col. a and/or col. b) can be

searched in this way. OCP provides statistical data together with the results.

In the following list, the equivalences of KY in the first four s

ho	1	2	DIO/TI	KY
ho	1	4	DIO/TI	KY
ho	1	6	DIO/TI	KY
ho	1	6	A)LL' HA	KY
ho	1	9	DIO/TI	KY
ho	2	2	*0(M*	KY
ho	2	4	O(/TI	KY
ho	2	6	O(/TI	KY
ho	2	7	O(/TI	KY
ho	2	7	{...}	KY
ho	2	7	GA/R	{..-KY}
ho	2	9	O(1TI (...H)=N)	KY
ho	2	10	*DIM*	KY
ho	3	4	DIO/TI	KY
ho	4	1	DIO/TI	KY
ho	4	1	DIO/TI	KY
ho	4	6	O(/T1	KY
ho	4	10	D10/TI	KY
ho	4	12	---	KY
ho	4	13	O(/TI	KY
ho	4	14	0(/TAN	KY
ho	4	14	O(/TAN	KY
ho	4	**14**	DIO/TI	KY
ho	4	16	0(/TI	KY

TOTAL WORDS READ = 2616
TOTAL WORDS SELECTED = 2616

TOTAL WORDS PICKED = 72
TOTAL VOCABULARY = 1

In the following example, the Hebrew equivalents of KU/RIOS

ho	1	2	YHWH	KU/RIOS
ho	1	4	YHWH	KU/RIOS
ho	2	15	YHWH	KU/RIOS
ho	2	18	YHWH	KU/RIGS
ho	2	23	YHWH	KU/RIGS

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ho 2	25		KU/RIOS
ho 3	1	YHWH	KU/RIOS
ho 4	16	YHWH	KU/RI OS
ho 8	13	YHWH	KU/RIOS
ho 11	11	YHWH	KU/RIGS
ho 12	6	W/YHWH	O(> DE\
ho 12	10	YHWH	KU/RIOS
ho 12	14	YHWH	KU/RIOS
ho 12	15	)DN/YW	KU/RIOS
ho 13	4	YHWH	KU/RIOS
ho 13	15	YHWH	KU/RIOS
KURION 14	22	)T YHWH	TON KU/RION

ho 2

ho 3	5	)T YHWH	KU/RION
ho 4	10	)T YHWH	TO\N KU/RION
ho 4	15	YHWH	KU/RION
ho 5	4	W/)T YHWH	TO\N > DE\
ho 5	6	)T YHWH	TO\N KU/RION
ho 5	7	B/YHWH	TO\N KU/RION
ho 6	1	YHWH	KU/RION
ho 6	3	)T YHWH	TO\N KU/RION
ho 7	10	YHWH	KU/RION
ho 10	3	)T YHWH	TO\N KU/RION
ho 10	12	)T YHWH	TO\N KU/RION
ho 14	2	YHWH	KU/RION
ho 14	3	YHWH	KU/RION
KURIOU 12	1	YHWH	KURI/OU

ho 1

ho 1	2	YHWH	KURI/OU
ho 1	2	YHWH	TOU= KURI/OU
ho 4	1	YHWH	KURI/OU
ho 6	9	+	KURI/OU
ho 8	1	YHWH	KURI/OU
ho 9	3	YHWH	TOU= KURI/OU
ho 9	4	YHWH	KURI/OU
ho 9	5	YHWH	TOU= KURI/OU
ho 9	8	)LH/YW	KURI/OU
ho 11	10	YHWH	KURI/OU
ho 14	10	YHWH	TOU= KURI/OU
KURIW 5	7	B/YHWH	E)N KURI/WI

ho 1

ho 3 5 YHWH TW=I KURI/Wj

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ho 4 1		L/YHWH	TW=I
ho 9 4		L/YHWH	TW=I
ho 12 3		L/YHWH	TW=I

TOTAL WORDS READ = 3983 TOTAL WORDS SELECTED = 3970 TOTAL WORDS PICKED = 48 TOTAL VOCABULARY = 5

The following combined concordance lists the equivalents of Greek DE/ and Hebrew W/.

ho 7 13	W/)NKY DE 3	
	W/)NKY E)GW\ > DE\	
ho 12 10	W/)NKY E)GW\ > DE\	
ho 13 4	W/)NKY E)GW\ > DE\	
ho 1 7	W/)T DE 3	
	W/)T BYT =/)T BNY TOU\S >	
	De UIIOU\S	
ho 1 7	W/)T BYT	W/)T BNY TOU\S > DE\
ho 5 4	W/)T YHWH TOW > DE\	KU/RION
ho 5 2	W/)NY DE 2	
	W/)NY E)GW\ > DE\	

```
      ho 10 11                  W/)NY E)GW\ > DE\

      ho    15                  W/)T/Y DE 1
                                W/)T/Y E)MOU= > DE\


      ho 7  9                   W/HW) DE 1
                                W/HW) AU)TO\S > DE\


      ho 2  10          --+ =   W/HY) DE 1
                                W/HY) AU)TH\ > OE\


      ho 7  13                  W/HMH DE 1
                                W/HMH AU)TOI\ > DE\

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h  1  3                     W/H/MLK DE 1
o  0                        W/H/MLK O( > DE\ BASILEU\S


h  6  4                     W/XSD/KM DE 1
o                           W/XSD/KM TO\ > DE\ E)/LEOS
                            U(MW=N

ho       1  6               W/YHWH DE 1
         2                  W/YHWH O( >
                            DE\ KU/BIOS
TOTAL WORDS READ = 6599
TOTAL WORDS PICKED = 17 TOTAL VOCABULARY = 12
```
It should be remembered that OCP is based on the text words, and not on the dictionary words, so that the different forms of all words are listed separately in OCP. When the morphological analysis of the Hebrew and Greek words is added to the words, they will be listed in one entry (see CATSS, vol. 1).

Concordances

In the following a small section of the **Hebrew** concordance of Obadiah is reproduced.

```
)BD/M 1     0       12              A)PWLEI/AS                      )
ob                                  AU)TW=N                         BD/
                                                                    M
)DNY 1      0       1               KU/RIOS                         )
ob                                                                  DNY

)WRYD/K 1   0       4               KATA/CW SE                      )
ob                                                                  WRY
                                                                    D/K
)XY/K 2     0       10              {...TH\N}       TO\N            )
ob                                  (..pEI)S)       A)DELFO/N SOU   XY/
                                                                    K
ob       0  12      A)DELFOU= SOU                                   )
TOTAL WORDS SELECTED
= 6586
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          )YD/W
          2
                ob  0  13       O)LE/QROU AU)TW=N               )YO/W
                ob  0  13       A)PWLEI/AS AU)TW=N              )YD/W
          )YD/M ob  0  13       PO/NWN AU)TW=N                  )YD/M
          1
```

```
)YK 2 ob  0  5        POU= A)\N                          )YK

      ob  0           PW=S                               )YK
)YN 1 ob  0  7        OU)K E)/STIN                       )YN


)Y$ 1
      ob  0  9        A)/NQRWPOS                         )Y$
)L 2
      ob  0  13       MHDE\                              )L
      ob  0  13       MHDE\                              )L
)M 4
      ob  0  4        E)A\N                              )M
      ob  0  5        El)                                )M
      ob  0  5        H)\                                )M
      ob  0  5        KAI\ EI)                           )M
)MR 2 ob  0  1        LE/GEI                             )MR


      ob  0  3        LE/GWN                             )MR
)N$Y  ob  0  7        01( A)/NDRES                       )N$Y
2
      ob  0  7        A)/NDRES                           )N$Y
)PRYM    ???
1
      ob  0  19       EFRAIM                             )PRYM
)RC 2 ob  0  3        {...E)PI) TH\N GH=N                )RC


      ob  0  20       GH=                                )$R
                                                         -\RC
)$ 1
      ob  0  18       PU=R                               )$
)$R 2
      ob  0  20       GH=                                )$R
                                                         -\RC
         ob  0   20              E(/ )$R ( ...B/)
```

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In the following a small section of the Greek concordance of Obadiah is reproduced.

ABDIOU 1

ob 0 1 (BDYH ABDIOU
AI)SXUNH 1 0 10 BW$H AI)SXU/N H
ob
AI)XMALWTEUONT $BWT AI)XMALWTEUO/NT
WN 1 WN
ob 0 11

AI)WNA 1 0 1 L/(WLM EI)S TO\N AI)W=NA
ob 0

AU(TH 1 0 2 H2H AU(/TH
ob 0

AU)THN 1 0 1 (L/YH E)P' AU)TH\N
ob

AU)TOIS 1 0 7 8/W AU)TOI=S
ob

AU)TOU 5 0 3 $BT/W KATOIKI/AN AU)TOU=
ob

ob 0 3 B/L8/W E)N KARDI/Al AU)TOU=
ob 0 6 MCPN/YW AU)TOU= > TA\ KEKRUMME/NA
ob 0 1 XYL/W DU/NAMIN AU)TOU=
ob 0 1 *$(R/W **$(R/YW {..pEl)S} PU/LAS AU)TOU=
1 {**}
AU)TOUS 3 0 1)T MWR$/YHM TOU\S KATAKLHRONOMH/SANTAS
ob 7 AU)TOU/S

ob 0 1 8/HM EI)S AU)TOU\S
ob 0 1 W/)KLW/M KAI\ KATAFA/GONTAI AU)TOU/S
8
AU)TWN 10 0 1 M/HM E)C AU)TW=N
ob 1

ob 0 1)BO/M A)PWLEI/AS AU)TW=N
ob 0 1)YD/M PO/NWN AU(TW=N
ob 0 1 8/R(T/W =?B/ . TH\N SUNAGWGH\N AUTTW=N
ob 0 1)YD/W O)LE/QROU AU)TW=N
ob 0 1 B/XYL/W E)PI\ TH\N DU/NAMIN AU)TW=N
ob 0 1)YD/W A)PWLEI/AS AU)TW=N
ob 0 1 H/PRQ TA\S DIEKBOLA\S AU)TW=N
ob 0 1)T PLY+/YW TOU\S A)NASWIZOME/NOUS
ob 0 1 &RYD/YW TOU\S FEU/GONTAS E)C AU)TW=N
A(GION 2 0 1 QD$/Y TO\ A(/GIO/N MOU
ob 6

ob 0 17 OD$ A(/GION

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A)DELFON 0 10)XY/K {...TH\N} {..pEI)S} TON
1 A)DELFO/N SOU
ob
A)DELFOU 0 12)XY/K A)DELFOU= SOU A)ETOS I
1
ob
ob 0 4 K/N$R W(S A)ETO\S
A)KOHN 1 0 1 $MW(H A)KOH\N
ob

```
A)LLOGENWN 1 11              ZRYM       A)LLOGENW=N
ob 0
```

70.5 **Special programs**

The number of special programs that may be written in connection with the central text file is virtually unlimited. All aspects of the Greek main text, the Greek variants, their attestation, the morphological analysis of the Greek and Hebrew, and the relation between the Greek and Hebrew can be examined within individual translation units, and the data can be compared with other translation units.

71. IDEAS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

This paragraph summarizes the various uses of the data base, and refers in particular to the aforementioned paragraphs in which 'ideas for further research' were mentioned.

The following data can be extracted easily from the data base:
1. Any word, word pattern or combination of words in MT and/or the LXX. OCP also provides statistics on these searches. These searches do not include variants, but programs have been written to include them.
2. All types of indices and concordances on the basis of MT, LXX, or both, of individual books or the data base as a whole. In addition, lists and analyses can be made

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of all individual features and symbols used in the data base, both for MT and the LXX.
3. Lists and analyses of all the features of the morphological analysis of the Hebrew and Greek. For example, separate studies can be performed on the tenses of the Hebrew verb (with or without their Greek equivalents) or of the Hebrew equivalents of certain Greek tenses, or word groups such as prepositions.
4. Any aspect of the translation technique on which information is included in the data base (including morphological analysis of the Hebrew and Greek). Cf. the article by Tov and Wright relating to the criteria for assessing the literalness of translation units. We now turn to certain details in the notation which can be singled out for separate analysis. The number in parenthesis refers to the relevant paragraph.
5. List of verses added in the LXX (on the basis of Rahlfs) (4.2.1).
6. List of asterized words in the LXX of Job (on the basis of Rahlfs) (4.2.1).
7. Lists of all ketib-qere variations in MT, including information on the relation of the LXX to them (4.3.4, 61).
8. Research on individual prefixed and attached elements of the Hebrew words, with or without their Greek equivalents, especially the prefixed W/, the various prepositions (B/, K/, L/, M/) and the pronominal suffixes (/Y, /W, etc.) (4.4.6).
9. Differences in the numbering of verses between MT and the LXX, often involving different text arrangements (4.5.5).
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10. Representation of one Hebrew word by more than one Greek 'main' word (5.3.2.1). For this purpose a special program must be written.
11. The different types and frequency of differences in sequence can be investigated for the various books. The frequency of stylistic and grammatical transpositions forms an indication of the literalness of the translation (7.7).
12. The nature, frequency and distribution of minuses and pluses of the LXX can be examined for the various books of the LXX. It should, however, be added that the notation does not distinguish between different types of minuses. Different categories of pluses are distinguished (8.4.4).
13. The types and frequency of doublets can be searched in the various books. Prov, for example, contains a large number of long doublets (10.1).
14. Types and frequency of 'distributive' renderings, indicated as '{..d', that is, elements referring to more than one word in the translation, such as pronouns, conjunctions and prepositions (10.6).
15. Types and frequency of 'repetitive' renderings, indicated as that is, words occurring once in Hebrew, and represented more than once in Greek (11.4).
16. Renderings of Hebrew prepositions by Greek preverbs (16.3.2).
17. Frequency and nature of prepositions added in the LXX in accordance with the translational habits of the various books (16.5.3).
18. Renderings of the infinitive absolute (17.5.1). 143

19. Frequency and nature of transliterated Hebrew words (21.6).
20. Differences in verbs: active/passive (54.2.1.1). 21. Differences in prepositions (54.2.2.1). 22. Differences in vocalization (59.6).
23. The various types of interchanges of consonants between MT and the presumed parent text of the LXX, as well as metathesis and differences in word-division (61.3).
24. All features of the data base which are denoted for individual mss, as well as the Hebrew equivalents of these mss, can be searched. By the same token, a running text of the individual mss can be reconstructed, with or without the Hebrew equivalents (69).
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