

Our students will observe from time to time places where  $\aleph$  and  $\aleph$  seem to be confused. The Sebirrim note several of these giving the supposed word in the margin. Occasionally a similar confusion results in  $\aleph$  and  $\aleph$ . Ginsburgh, INTRODUCTION, suggests there are about 350 of these in the Old Testament...and I am not sure if the account is agreed upon by all scholars.

Inverted Nun

Examples of this phenomena may be seen in Numbers 10:34-36. Only a few are found in the OT and it is thought that they suggest the verses bracketed by them are not in the proper place in the text. The discussion in Ginsburg, p. 341 ff will amplify this. It is a case where the mark has been given us from antiquity but the present understanding of it leaves something to be desired.

Extraordinary Punctuation

Here we have unique dots placed over textually doubtful words in about fifteen places..an example of which may be seen in Genesis 19:33 on the last word. Note that this dot looks like rebhia (the accent mark) but cannot be so interpreted due to the formal accentation of the word. The COMPANION BIBLE, Appendix 31, gives a table showing these remarkable notes.

18:9

Tiqqune Sopherim

These are passages in which the earlier scribes altered text sections to fit theology as they saw it. Genesis 18:22 is a case in hand. Only a few of these are authenticated and it is possible there could be others, of course. 18 are listed in Appendix 33 of the Companion Bible.

Itture Sopherim

Such are notes where the scribes omitted a word and this is noticed sometimes by the reading of a word or letter (such as waw) where none exists in the text. A clear example is seen in 2 Samuel 8:3...often noted in Hebrew reading class. The verse, you will see, ends with a Qere vowel but no consonant.