There are 3 kinds of notes in the NET.

[tns] - translator notes: explain the rationale for the translation and give alternative, interpretive options, and other technical information.

[st] - study notes: explanatory notes that include comments about historical or cultural background, explanation of obscure phrases or brief discussions of context, and theological points.

[tc] - text-critical notes: highlight alternative renderings found in various Hebrew, Aramaic, and Greek manuscripts.

GENESIS 1-2

1

undoubtedly the most important and problematic in the biblical text. The various suggestions have been put forward regarding which parts of the Noah story are ancient, which part is an early form of burial tradition within the ancient Near East, and which parts are not only used to express ritualistic concepts on the ancient Near Eastern level, but also influence the subsequent development of the flood tradition.

2

n 2016, a study by E. M. Q. M. and D. J. A. Clines, "The English translations: 1971 and 1975," suggests that the English Bible translators used a different approach to rendering the Hebrew of the flood narrative. The 1971 translation uses a more literal approach, whereas the 1975 translation uses a more figurative approach. This difference is evident in the way the English words are used to convey the meaning of the Hebrew words. In the 1971 translation, the English words are used to convey the literal meaning of the Hebrew words, whereas in the 1975 translation, the English words are used to convey the figurative meaning of the Hebrew words.

The Hebrew word translated "I now set forth" is used in the Bible to describe the beginning of a new law or commandment. It is also used to describe the beginning of a new story or narrative.

The Hebrew word translated "set" is used in the Bible to describe the act of putting something in a specific place or position. It is also used to describe the act of establishing something in a particular way.

The Hebrew word translated "in the image of" is used in the Bible to describe the likeness of God or the likeness of people. It is also used to describe the likeness of animals or the likeness of plants.

The Hebrew word translated "after" is used in the Bible to describe the period of time that something happened or the time after something happened.

The Hebrew word translated "to" is used in the Bible to describe the direction or purpose of something. It is also used to describe the purpose or goal of something.

The Hebrew word translated "is" is used in the Bible to describe the state of being or the fact that something is present.

The Hebrew word translated "were" is used in the Bible to describe the past tense of "to be." It is also used to describe the past tense of "to have been" or "to have become."