

may cover the areas including two or three words in another language.

In ordinary English we use the word "boat" to describe anything larger than a raft which moves on the water. We use it for a little row boat or for a great ocean liner. The word "boat", then, as we use it is a very comprehensive word. The word "ship," however, we restrict to large boats. We would not certainly speak of a row-boat as a ship. In the Navy, I understand, the large boat is called a ship and the word "boat" is reserved for the small boats which are used along with the ship. Each of these words, however, expresses an area of thought rather than a point and the word "boat" as commonly used, includes that which we speak of by the word "ship." The same consideration will be found in connection with words of every type and description

Now our English word "was" indicates the existence of something in past times. It does not say whether the condition laps into the present or not, merely that it existed ^{at} some time in the past. It does not speak of it having come in to that condition. For that we use the word "became." It merely shows the situation, whether the situation existed for a long time or whether it had gradually developed. The word "was" indicates a static condition while "became" indicates something dynamic. A change from one condition to the other. Each of these English words thus has this specific meaning. Which does the Hebrew word indicate? Examination of the Hebrew word, the study of it in its various contexts, shows clearly that ^{actually} it covers an area which includes both English words. The Hebrew word "hayetha" may show that a condition existed or may show a change into the condition. It thus may be translated by the English word "was" or by the English word "became."

There are times when we can be sure that the Hebrew word means "became" and not "was." These are instances when a certain device is used in the Hebrew language to indicate that the word is used in the dynamic sense and not in a static sense. The Hebrew preposition "le" which we translate "to" may be used with the word following "hayetha" to show that it means that something became the other thing or condition rather than simply that it was. But literally a sentence might be "he was to a man" but actually it would mean "he became a man."