

Then you determine how many instances it would take to prove it and in some instances it takes a great many and in some, comparatively few. In the NT, taking the word "watch" -- does it mean we're to go out and look and count the days and so on. Look up the word in your English Bible and then see how it is used that "they watched Christ when He was crucified" and that's a different Greek word and has nothing to do with the other. This word "watch" is to be wide awake, visual, etc. and has nothing to do with seeing if something is coming. "Watch" when used in that "we know the hour or the day of His coming" means to keep at your business and be doing what He wants you to do. He wants to find you faithful when He does come and it has nothing to do with watching for signs to try and figure out when He is coming. EASY to prove as you have only a few uses of the word in this way to bring out the idea of waiting. In case after case in the Old and New Testaments, in using scientific care, study from the usage will give authoritative results regarding any questions of interpretation.

A few of the leaders of the Hebrew language--there were two great German scholars a century ago. William Gesenius and ~~the~~ G.H.A. Ewald (1803-1875)--they no doubt rank on par of great students of the Heb. language. Gesenius had a great advantage over Ewald since he was 27 years old and that meant that in this field he was the great pioneer. Gesenius had already laid down the scientific foundation for the modern Hebrew study. Gesenius had already written a very good dictionary and ~~lexicon~~ ^{grammar} of Hebrew and they were so good that ones coming after him, instead of writing a new grammar, would take his Grammar and try to bring it up to date. They would do the same about the dictionary and the result is that both these books went through over 20 editions. Now a hundred years after his death you will still find books published which are called Gesenius' Dictionary and yet there might not be one word in ten that would be what Gesenius. It is simply that dictionary that has been changed and changed but never discarded and they follow in general what he wrote and his name is the most famous name in Hebrew Grammar because he laid the foundation for modern Heb. Grammar. There were German scholars that contributed in this field but I must mention one English scholar that made a great contribution--that was Prof. Driver. He was one of the great liberal leaders in O.T. study in England at the end of the last century and beginning of this one, but he was a man that was very careful in his study and his book on Hebrew tenses was epic making in the study of the meaning of the tenses in the Heb. language. G.A. Driver, his son is now prof. at Oxford and is a good man though not following his father's path. There have been some German scholars more recently in this field.