

has to express it the nearest he can. We have that difficulty in translating something into English. Many of the Hebrew words have nothing that is parallel in the English and sometimes he didn't translate it exactly because it wouldn't have made any sense. A German says that yesterday he went to \_\_\_\_\_. IN English if you say that went to a place and had a high-time it means something different from that in German which means a wedding. "Free" is used to mean it doesn't cost anything or else that it is available. I had a friend that arrived in Germany and he saw a taxi and it said \_\_\_\_Free. When he got into town they asked him to pay but he claimed that it was free. It meant that they were available but they have a different word to mean that one is free for not paying. In translation there is possibility that the translator made an error and possibly he didn't know anyway to say it in his language. Maybe it was incorrectly copied. There have been more mistakes in the copying of the versions than in the original. The R.C. are in a great difficulty. They claim the R.C. have the authoritative Bible in Latin but the very name is Vulgate, meaning not the original and the Council of Trent passed a law that all must accept it and since it is a common edition they have not used the care in transmitting the text, as was taken with the Heb. and Greek and the result is that have to point a committee to find out what the original text of the Latin is. At last they decided what the original is and everybody must accept that this is the authority and they wrote it in the presses and before they got it distributed the Pope and the man who elected as his successor thought that a good many things therein were not the correct text so he decided to make a new text so that which was thought to be the correct Bible was never distributed and to this day there has not yet been established an agreement as to what the correct text is of the Latin Bible.

# 62 They are of course Aramaic words the Hebrew word called "that" or the word \_\_\_\_\_, to read and if you wrote it in English, it would be like \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ are the consonants in the text and go with such vowels as will go with those consonants. Those vowels you don't have written but you have to tell that from your knowledge of Hebrew. \_\_\_\_\_ are the consonants down in the footnotes with the vowels that are put up in the text--a rather queer combination and they put vowels up in the text where they read but they put the consonants down in the bottom that they want read when they differ with the ones that are up above. The subject of the versions of the OT is important but perhaps not as important as the subject we have already handled. The text itself is what we're most interested