

together, and it would seem that at that time one part still had both and the other had so they couldn't pronounce it, so there is evidence of at that time. But of course that being the only Hebrew we have, why you just can't prove, and some people have tried to develop theories about dialects but we just don't have evidence. It is altogether possible that the vocalization was completely unified in the time of Ezra, so that you have one dialect now, but it may not have been one dialect originally. The differences would not be great, but you take in English, we write have but we say have, and we preserve the old dialect how, when we write have, but we say have. And our dialect has changed. I don't know how they said it, but I make a guess, have. We have a set of writings that preserves the old style, but in the Hebrew ~~there aren't any~~ <sup>their not having</sup> vowels yet, there'd be none for the preservation of the old vowel pronunciation, and the vowel marks didn't develop till the 5th century A.D. So whether we have in the consonant<sup>al</sup> writing some preservation of actual dialects or difference, would be pretty hard to prove, if we had the vowels probably it would be quite easy. But they may have made slight changes in spelling, keeping it more or less up to date, and then when they put the vowels in they're on a unified system. (stu) (When the Lord quoted the Old Testament can we know whether He used Aramaic, or Hebrew, or Greek, or..) Well, there again, can we know whether, when they wrote the Gospel in Greek whether they translated literally exactly the words that he gave, if he gave it in Aramaic, or whether if he quoted a certain verse, they simply copied the verse from the Greek. You can't  $\phi$  translate it exactly anyway, and you just can't be sure whether it was a direct quotation of the Aramaic translation, a translation of the Aramaic translation of the Hebrew, or a translation directly from the Hebrew, or a commonly rendered (6 1/2) but among the dialects the one of the Palestinian Aramaic which was the Aramaic spoken in Palestine at the time of Christ, but dialects spring up in any language. In Italy there are about 60 of them and in England there are many, many dialects, very difficult to