

Never. They are very distinct. This is  $\text{אָרְבֵּי}$ , and  $\text{אָרְבֵּי}$  would have to be, the only thing I know of that  $\text{אָרְבֵּי}$  could be would be a Pual Perfect. That is to say, a ~~Pam~~ Pual perfect could be the  $\text{אָרְבֵּי}$ , but before the  $\text{א}$  the  $\text{א}$  would become  $\text{א}$ . You could have the  $\text{א}$  from the  $\text{א}$  heightened because you can't double the  $\text{א}$ . And so that would be the Pual so as it stands, it is which has not been called. That is what it is as it stands. It is  $\text{א}$  which has not been called by my name. That's what stands here. Now he has a footnote here of - Kittel has a footnote, and the footnote says, what does the footnote say. Mr. Ritter. Do you have a Kittel Bible?

## Isaiah 68.

Then what's that little A there? How can tell us what that little a is? Look at the title page to the extreme right. It gives a list of the men who prepared this edition. Then it says Prolegomena. You see that? And there it gives an introduction in German and then in English. And that continues for quite a few pages, and then you have this prolegomena so called, these pages. That continues forward and everything un until you get in mind to page xxxvii, which says sigla ex compendium which means lines and references - remferences to manuscripts etc, and you start in there, and it gives the references to the manuscripts with the numbers of them and that continues xl and xli. Then you turn over another page, and the next one is xlii and continues that same thing, and then comes xliii. And I would suggest you put a little sline in your book at this page because this is important.

That gives you there the meanings of your abbreviations. It may be very difficult to interpret the book, if you don't know what the abbreviations mean. Unfortunately, the meaning is given in Latin. And so it may be necessary to use a Latin dictionary for some of these. But as you look down on the left hand page, on the copy I have here, the very bottom of the page, the last one is the letter L, right after Jub. You see that? And it says L equals lege and that is Latin for read, comparative. And then it has after it in parentheses, (ndum) and that would make the Latin word legendum which is a gerund which means should be read. You can take lege read, or legendum, should be read, because it gives the same result whichever of the two you take. So l ma here means read. In other words, Kittel says, this is what I think you ought to read. Then you look back (keep your