

At  
the expression "~~in~~ that day" or "In that day" is used. You note down every one of them, and you see if you can see a pattern of usage in which they explain themselves; and you will simply discover that <sup>several</sup> ~~several~~ times the expression means "at a given point of time." And Hebrew can either say "at this day" or "at that day". Now, "at this day" is much more explicit of a continuance ~~than~~ the previous day. "At that day" means at a given time. (Hebrew) \_\_\_\_\_ "At that particular day" (Hebrew) \_\_\_\_\_

"In the day of that thing" And it usually singles out one day as opposed to many days, but whether it is the same as the day that goes in the ~~verse~~ <sup>verse</sup> before it (are you with me?) or not depends on two or three other syntactical matters, e.g., if it uses "in that (Heb.) \_\_\_\_\_" (in that first day) ~~at~~ at that same day. It has a nice way of saying \_\_\_\_\_ (Hebrew) \_\_\_\_\_, meaning the very same. Thus saying "the very same." So, if it uses a phrase like that, then you know that it is talking about the very same day. But if it does not use those phrases, it may well mean just a specific period of time. Now, I have never been one of those fellows who said that everybody had to study Hebrew. My own ignorance is striking. I get weary of Bible scholars who show up at a conference, and you ask them a question, and ~~you~~ <sup>they</sup> look at ~~you~~ you and they say, "Well, do you read the Hebrew? If you don't read the Hebrew, you can't understand it." I weary of those \_\_\_\_\_ to tell you the truth, because in the first place, they usually are not right, and in the second place, with rare exceptions (now there are some exceptions) but in the second place with rare exception if you met them with a Hebrew newspaper after the meeting, they would turn and flee. (Laughter) Not a Hebrew Bible. They might have <sup>had</sup> that memorized all these years. So don't come to me with the — I will turn quick!

I read a little bit. I usually read how much it costs, and don't order. I have no need to go any further than that. I don't mean that in a critical sense, see. But it is easy to pose like a big authority on the Hebrew on the basis of three years seminary Hebrew, and one is hardly a big authority that way. He knows a little bit. He knows how \_\_\_\_\_ hopefully, but he may not <sup>know a bit</sup>. He will know enough to edify himself, but to know enough to pose as a great mind-~~bending~~ bending authority over the all the rest of the masses of mankind is perhaps a little too much. So, in a situation like this, we have no exact parallel in English. "That" in English is a demonstrative or a relative or a conjunction. It can take any one of those particular things. In English we have no comparative construction exactly like it. We have got thousands very much like it. In English we would say, At a given time, or At a point of time. If I were talking about something that would happen tomorrow, and I would say, On Saturday <sup>we</sup> you will do such and such, and then if I