

a program of polka music (the Polish hour), the Editor suddenly heard in the middle of an advertising item, the English words "radiotelegraph". Common words can give one the strange feeling of belonging to a culture of which one may know little...as happens when we hear the Pennsylvania Dutch refer to a "schnee shovel."

c. Borrowed words

These words are taken from one language into another for specific use. Such terms will be identified with some technical term to show their source. When Hebrew ideas are so found in Greek, they are called Hebraisms and Greek words so found in other languages will be called Hellenisms. Terms such as Sabbath and Satan illustrate this. At one time it was thought that borrowed words showed chronological dependence but that view is less popular now as it has been shown that older languages may actually borrow from newer tongues as the need arises.

2. Spheres of Meaning

Words are often given specialized meanings within the culture of their usage and we note the following categories:

a. Common meaning

This is the "usual" or "literal" idea for which the word is specifically known. The normal mental picture of the word is the common idea. It is true that some words may become victims of the following classes to such an extent that the common meaning may be forgotten. But the common meaning is the meaning to which the word reverts if a lexical study is made.

b. Technical meaning

The word comes to stand for something special or to have a unique identification with a typified form. Expressions such as "the day of the Lord", etc., have such a meaning and this would also be true of more figurative expressions such as "the arm of the Lord." In the New Testament the term "rabbi" is one that has such a technical meaning...note the use in Matthew 23.

c. Typical meaning

The word comes to have a figurative or spiritualized identity. In some cases this will dominate its usage. A typical meaning (this term is not used as in the ideas of biblical types) is the special, figurative meaning. We speak of Canaan as a land "flowing with milk and honey." The words are used to indicate abundance and never mean anything else! Other examples may be seen in Isaiah 7-8. Typical identifications tend to be constant.

3. Word Meanings (origin)

Word meanings are determined through context, *usus loquendi*, and comparative literature. Etymology may be helpful as we will note later but the more literature that is available the more likely one