

took the position that we take that these books are not a part of the OT.

The consideration of the text--we'll call ~~number~~ 6 the text of the OT. UP to this point we have been dealing with matters of inspiration, Canon, matters to weigh and I have been trying to make clear the position generally accepted among Christians or at least the evidences for them. IN the remaining 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours of the semester, we shall try to cover the factual material remaining--much which is good to know but can be looked up and there is little debate about it. A under 6, the text, is the languages of the OT--by "of the OT" we mean languages connected with or related to the OTs as well as those actually used in it. There are two languages in the OT. The OT is not written in Hebrew but some is written in Aramaic. So the languages used are actually two different languages and both of them are Semetic languages.

1. under A is the Semetic languages in general. They are a small group but a rather wide spread group of languages which differ quite considerably from our Indo-European languages but agree with them far more than they do with the other languages of the world. The languages of the world could be divided into two classes of languages --there are the inflected ones, the languages which have their endings similiar to our Western languages --English has less of them than any other language altho it used to have them but it has lost them but the inflected languages are the largest group of these but the Semetic are similiar. They are the same general type of language as our Western language and distinct from the other languages of the world. There are ones who think the Semetic and Indo-E. languages are originally one language and there is strong evidence to prove that but not strong enough to really prove it. We do not know if they are the same or not but we do know there are five main Semetic languages which can be demonstrated to be originally one language and there are maybe 30 or 40 Indo-E. languages which can be demonstrated to be originally one language --they are originally related and have developed out of that one. It cannot be known if the origianl Semetic or Indo-European were one, but there is some evidence that looks in that directionbut there is no evidence binding any relationship between these languages and other languages as there are many other types of languages from these two but it so happens these two have become very widespread. The Indo-E. is of India and then covered most of Europeand has spread from there to most of the American continent and there are many sub -languages such as the German, Polish, and so on.