

The Semetic languages are related and have much in common with the Indo-Eur. but they have very striking differences. You have come in contact with many of these differences so we will not take time here to mention the differences .

Number 2 is a great survey of the various Semetic languages other than Hebrew. A is the Babylonian, the oldest of them and accepted as the scientific ~~name~~ for these language. One hundred years ago they called this language Assyrian quite generally until about 30 years ago but Assyrian is only a dialect which the Assyrians spoke similar to what the people of Babylonia spoke and today they don't like to take the name of the dialect for the name of a whole language. Babylonian is a name which will represent a larger portion but still it is a dialect because the language was spoken a long time before Babylon was founded so today they like to take a name derived from the city of Akka, a city in existence before Babylon and today they call it Accadia and today any universities having courses in Babylonian will call those courses Accadian and no one else is apt to know what the word means at all but it is the accepted term today for this language, the earliest Semetic language known, the Accadian but I'm using the term Babylonian here. The Accadian language was spoken early and spoken over a very wide area. In Mesopotamia it is not the earliest language but it is probably as early as the earliest language known. We don't know what the people talked and when writing began, the writing was in the Samaritan language but the language was no more closely related to Babylonian than Chinese is to English. The Samaritan language isn't written long before it is evident that the people who spoke it knew people who spoke the Accadian language so it is a very early language and before long the Accadian speaking took over the writing system from the people who spoke Samaritan and so they used a system invented to be used in writing Samaritan and it fits no better than the Latin alphabet fits for the writing of English. They had about 300 common signs originated for the Samaritan language and applied to the Babylonian and it was quite a difficult combination. They took these 300 common Samaritan signs and other signs and tried to fit them to their language but this language in its very earliest form was much like the Hebrew of the OT--not at all identical with it as it is a very different language but it has much similarity to it. Ill. of     , the son, and the Babylonian would be     . The vowels are much the same but constants are different. Many words are similar and many verb forms also. The Ancient Accadian and the Hebrew is very similar in many ways. The structure of the language is not extremely difficult. If written in a decent alphabet, we would say