

great many changes in some of the sounds . In Aramaic you very often have a d where you have a g in Hebrew. In A. often a th where sh in Hebrew. Changes are quite regular and often when you get onto the changes you can tell what they will be --more differences that way then there are in Babylonian and Hebrew . The Babylonian language was the language of the great dominant nations of that day --the laws were written in it, etc. The Aramaic language, the language of Syria, originally, came to be a great language of commerce and became used so much that it finally replaced the Babylonian and it is probable that Nebuccanezzar who wrote his great inscriptions in Babylonian, actually talked Aramaic when he was talking with his family. IN the library of the king of Babylon we find the great legal contract in Babylonian and often find a statement scratched on the outside in Aramaic which shows us that Aramaic was commonly spoken in the groups. Cp. Latin and English again here . The Babylonian language has been replaced by the Aramaic --not by contrast by commerical intercourse, etc, displaced Babylonian and displaces Hebrew and when the Jews came back and the Aramaic became the language of the Jews and when it is said spoke in the Hebrew, it means Aramaic.

54 Aramaic was an early language and they continued to use it in Assayria and later times it became very wide spread and at the time of Christ it was used in that whole section of the Roman Empire and was used for many centuries after the time of Christ. Aramaic has many dialects. Great fascination when one begins to study it as it is a different type of writing than that of the Babylonian . Many more verb forms, many more constants, in Arabic than in Hebrew --great vocabulary , 140 different words for horse, 180 different words for camel. Here in America we use different words--"bring out the troan, the sorrel, " etc, but the Arabs aren't content as they have hundreds of words for everything. The earliest writing from there is about from the 6th century AD. Nothing contemporary with the Old or New Testament. There are no early translations that belong to Aramaic . It is the language of the Mohammedans, of the Arabs, a language which grammatically is of great interest to us. Ill. of student going as missionary to Mohammedans in China and after study thought the language must be an invention of the Devil to keep missionaries from getting there. If one has a mathematical type of mind, it is a much easier language then Hebrew is, it seems.

Saba . There is a branch of Arabic of which all that has been said would not apply --that is was a dead language before the time of Christ. It is known only to us in inscriptions. In South Arabia there are thousands of these inscriptions but they don't