and but earlier ... so that in English most sentences ... Well, in Hebrew a great many -- in Babylonian -- that take the Code of Hammurabbii-and then you look closely at it, and the figures usually end ... and it divides right up, -- now, in Hebrew the verbal sentences--and you have a noun--it does not originate --you say Large is the book. Tall the book. Red the book. Being a or state of being is not a verbal exfunction in Hebrew, so that in Hebrew you have these two main kinds of sentences, and that is tremendously important. Now, in Arabic, there is a ... that a verbal sentence alxways begins with a verb. In Arabic it always begins with a verb, and if you have nouns followed by ...even though there is a verb there, you consider it a nominal sentence, and I don't think it has workked out sufficiently for ... and incidentally, that brings to klight an important k sentence that -- if you get Gessenius' Grammar...and I don't k think that it has been worked to-Haht out-k-k-sufficiently----and-incidentkally-that-brings/an important- -- you will find in that book a tremendous mass of facts about ^Old Testament and all sorts of statements, and when you get into the real meaning of the Hebrew, there is a tremendous amount to get . I have made ... and you xxx wonder , and once you see them ,-and- you wonder how they fit into- how they came into the mides midst of them, wheat is the specific way that -- and I have only found two or three words -- and they will say they are reciprocal or ... but I don't think that they are much more than observed . We read that Enoch walked with God -- how can -- and he was not for God took him. God said to him, and it was Dr. Spizer that said that there is a from of Babylonian a that ... and they calls it an _____, that this at has fallen together with the Hiphpael, and I looked at all the Higthpaels and

I have found that nearly a third of them are actually _____. Enoch walked with