

Jan. 2:4

Chapter VI

SUBJECT:

The Language
of Art

Cris L. 1008
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Dan. 2:4

THE LANGUAGE OF GOD

In The phenomenon of passages not found in the Bible
One suggests: NT in Greek, OT in Heb. But another suggests OT: Aramaic.
One main passage occurs in the OT in 4 places
1. Gen 31:47 two words in a Heb. ^{TOPONYM} passage not Aramaic, the language of Judah
"king of nations" both Aramaic and Hebrew. "siggod" Heb. "watchtower"
WATCHTOWER

2. Jer. 10:11 This one sentence a unique phenomenon. No Heb. original.
Only the Aramaic. The Heb. text? filled in with the Aramaic?
Must surely present just the answer for people who say to this language
also they were written to record the latter part.

3. Ezra 4:8-6:18; 7:12, 26. About on this in hand.
Passages that include official
documents concerning the restoration of the Temple in Jerusalem.

4. Daniel 2:4-7:28 One half of Daniel.
Ezra was brought up in Babylon. Daniel never takes the name a
young man. But they take Aramaic upon the slightest suspicion; Ezra
upon getting an Aramaic letter; Daniel upon getting the first letters
Chaldeans.

In the N.T. ...

What is the Aramaic language and where did it come from?
who are the Assyrians?

The history of the Assyrians and their language

ARAM
Gen. 10:10 son of Shem. (Gen. 1:3; 11:32) Descendants, Assyrians.

The Greeks called the Assyrians "Syrians," an abbreviation / "Assyrians."
The Greeks and other people as subjects of the Assyrian Empire, so called them.
In the Bible, usually the "Syrians."

The most mixed ethnicity of the Semitic families
These Semitic people scattered throughout the Fertile Crescent - the west
region | western Asia, from the mountains, Media, throughout the Mesopotamian
valley, throughout Asia Minor, Palestine, and down to the Nile Valley. Their
language became the spoken vernacular, Syriac, Palastine and continued
though the centuries until it was supplanted by Arabic after the Muslim
invasions. As a result, they never formed a political, national unit.

The OT distinguishes several Assyrian groups:
(1) Aram Naharaim - "Aram, the two rivers" i.e. the Euphrates
and the Tigris. Gen. 24:10; Gen. 23:4. As 60 little "mountains"
sometimes called Paddan. Aram Gen. 25:20; 28:2-5-7; 31:18
33:18; 35:9, 36:46:15

(2) Aram Damascus. Often simply called Aram because it was
the nation of the people but known to Israel. From the "head of
Aram" is the biblical name for ancient Syria.

(3) Aram Zobab. Aram, Zayy, Zayd and David, the most
powerful nation in Syria. Is. 7:1; Amos 1:13:14
II Sam. 8:3; 10:6, 8

The Assyrians were shepherds and traders. They had the instinct of
travel and trade. Even as shepherds they were not like the Hebrews, Arams,
for they kept their flocks and herds mainly for sale in the markets of the area
near which they were usually found. In Mesopotamia they were for long freight
while the Phoenicians were on the sea. They controlled the Assyrian
commerce of western Asia throughout Mesopotamia and Syria & beyond.
Their great trading center in upper Mesopotamia was Haran, in the
district of Paddan. Aram, one of the greatest trading cities (the ancient seat
their great trading center in northern Palestine was Damascus, the
greatest city and state ever controlled by the Assyrians.

The Assyrians passed through what the whole, western Asia passed
under the dominion of Assyria; Mes. Babylonian and Persian Empires are
materially hastened by the trade - commerce, the religious
Assyrians. Palestine largely probably became Assyrian as a result

All the languages, their sub-division for their because the language
 common are mutually the languages of the state.

1) Assyria. Along with the Assyrians already in Assyria. Assyrian
 language took away the Assyrians, as from Syria & Media, and called
 them in Assyria. Their language was found the Assyrian. It was the
 language of diplomatis communication between Assyria and the
 Greeks, Indian Asia.

2) B. M. 14. 26 an international language in days. It was derived in
 shape of you, indications of the left Assyrian in found. It is not by
 the common people of you. The Semitic languages of the Assyrians are all
 at Assyria language. It is not a Semitic language, but it is a Semitic
 one. It is a Semitic language and related states. It is a Semitic language
 Abraham, Ismael, Isaac, but when came to Palestine, the change in language & character
 Hebrew.

3) Babilonia. Assyria was the official language of the Babylonians. The
 predominant language spoken by the Babylonians population of the
 great metropolis Babilonia. It has found traces in cuneiform writing
 in Babilonia, cuneiform in the books which are written in Assyria for
 their reference by the scholars of the world.

4) Persia. The language of diplomatis in the Persian Empire, the means
 of communication between the Persian rulers and the subject nations
 of the world. In the year 4. 11. 22. 5. 7. 17. 6. 6. 17. 7. 11. 26 are
 a study of the year of the year of the year in Persian cuneiform. The
 cuneiform of communication in their form of the year of the year, the
 dominant spoken language. Because Assyria is official & important
 of the "Kinyas franco" & many Asia, as English, French & Italy.

5) Jewish Exile. During the Exile a change took place in the spoken
 dialects of the year. In the year Exile they language was Hebrew. When
 Exile returned to the land after the Exile, they of still understood & speak
 Hebrew (Hebrew in the book of the year of the year). But there were
 some other dialects. During the Exile the year learned to speak Assyria as a
 means of communication with their non-Jewish neighbors. When they returned
 to the year, they not only carried it with them, but also found it there in the land.
 1. Ref. 3. 8 when Exile read the law, necessary to get the interpreters.
 probably in Assyria.

THEN A REMARKABLE THING. Assyria although displaced
 between a the language of the people. Just when the Hebrew Exile was
 displaced by Assyria, we cannot determine. Gradually in the Exile
 originally of great Semitic dialects: Assyrian, Babylonian,
 Cuneiform, Hebrew, Assyrian. It displaced the other as a
 living speech.

6) The S.T. S. written Aid to the law, called Targum, in Assyria. It was
 all the Hebrew Bible were written in Assyria script, using Assyria letters. All the
 Hebrew Bible are written in Assyria script, not with the Hebrew script. For these
 reasons, it is not possible to read the Hebrew Bible in Assyria script. The
 Targum was written in Assyria script. It is a Semitic language.

7) The spoken language of Y. mast 3: 41; 7: 34; 15: 34; 14: 36
 I cor. 16: 23 Rom. 8: 15
 24: 26: 14

IV. The Aramaic of the Book of Daniel

Daniel like the Aramaic documents in Egypt, is best written in Aramaic. An official literary dialect which has currency in all parts of the Near East. The Heb. is rather stiff or stilted. Egyptian the full or whole. What does it mean, then, two languages, Hebrew and Aramaic?

1. That there are two or more different authors. This suggestion might be considered if the facts differed also in style content, words, etc. But not at all. Dan 2:4 written in Aramaic and chapter 7 (written in Aramaic), clearly with chapter 8 (written in Hebrew) there is a general similarity in style, expression, idiom, between the Hebrew and Aramaic sections. No one the book is divided between the historical sections, ch 1-6 and the prophetic sections, ch 7-12. There is a marked parallelism between ch 7 in the historical section and ch 8 in the prophetic section. The two authors

From the legend

2. That there was a lacuna [a gap, a hiatus] in the original Hebrew [in Aramaic] text and it was filled in at a later time from an Aramaic [in Hebrew] text. The original was Heb. filled in with Aramaic. But from the beginning Hebrew & Aramaic were written this way. Aramaic fragments, written in Aramaic, Hebrew, Aramaic, etc. etc. as per 10:11

3. That the two languages were used in accordance to the time with distinct groups with some the majority of the prophetic & historical. What occurred in years especially, written in Heb. 1:1-2:7; 8:1-12:13. "Hebrew language" "Aramaic portions" - a revelation of the time, the books. Daniel was a messenger in the gap of the King. Aramaic the language of diplomacy and war. Other in his life. The section written in Aramaic for the wider outreach, his prophetic vision, thus made it not available and meaningful to a large number of readers. God has a message for all the world.

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After the Persian conquest, Aramaic became the official language of the
the Empire. Known as ^{Official} Aramaic. David writes in the West Aramaic
after the conquest of the Hebrew Empire by Assyria, the language
continued on until it split a central region to keep it uniform, it
broke up into separate Aramaic dialects: Galilean,
Syriac,
etc.