

you understand the word would be. But at the end of the syllable you can't tell whether it is B or P. There is no F in Babylonian. But B or P. Or it may be a different sign yet, - ak and ag - gimel or kaph or quoph. Or one sign can be samek or sadhe or sin. If it is shin it is a different sign.

In Assyrian the shin seems to have disappeared So you will find Ashurbanipal and Asurbanipal. We never say Ashurhaddon, we say Asherhaddon for his father. That is Ashur is given a brother -- Ashurhaddon. Ashurbanipal is Ashur has established an heir. The same Asher but we spell one Ashurhaddon and we spell one Ashur banipal. The shin sound seems to have disappeared in Assyrian, so they really pronounce it Asurbanipal just like Asurhaddon. <sup>of these</sup> Many have come to us through the Greek and certain forms become established or through the Hebrew.

We say Susa but it doubtless was Shusha. It is written Shusa of course in Hebrew. We get it through the Greek. But there is always this in dealing from one language to another.. There is always this confusion.

I was thinking it seems strange how these Babylonians developed all these queer habits. Seems strange to us. But in our use we have all kinds of queer habits we don't think of at all. If I was to ask you how you pronounce the letter S most anybody would say we pronounce it S. Yet if you were to look in almost any book, you would find at least 60% maybe 70% of the times when you find the letter S we pronounce it like the letter Z. The S at the end of the syllable we almost always pronounce like a Z. At the beginning we pronounce it like an S. In German it is the other way around: the beginning is like an S and the end always like a Z. German is regular, but English irregular. We say is(z) , we don't say iss, but we don't say uz, we say us. I think very few realize that the s at the end of us ~~XXXXX~~ is entirely different than the s at the end of is. We don't realize it. We take over a system and get used to it. They took over this system.