

I was tremendously interested in it, the fact that he found that there is a verb, jsut like schachath there is a verb nachath which means "to go down." And just like schuach there is a verb nuachath which means "to rest." And from both of these there is a noun nachath. So nachath from nuach would mean "to rest, or a resting place" and nachath from nachah would mean "a going down". The RSV itself in Is. 30 trans. nachath once as a going down, and once as a rest. So they that nachath and nuach could could have a ~~HOZE~~ noun derived from them meaning -- having two different meanings depending on the two different roots, but denying the possibility with schachath where it affects -- there refusal to do so makes Peter out a liar.

Well that clock is going pretty fast and maybe I will omit one or two illustrations from the RSV. I had thought of going on to speak of the KJV. The KJV which was issued in 1611 made its way over other versions and eventually displaced them all. It was a very excellent translation. I mentioned yesterday why it was an excellent translation. One reason is that they were good scholars who made it. But they did not call it a translation; they called it a revision. They revised a version that had been made by ~~TZD~~ Tyddale over 100 years before, and Tyndale laid the foundation. Three-fourths of the words in the KJV are taken verbatim from Tyndale's translation. And Tyndale who was persecuted for his faith and eventually killed for it, Tyndale worked out a system of translation which had a stately beautiful type of language hardly to be ~~EMPHATIZED~~ paralleled in other literature. Although the English language was as a beautiful