

# Re: Allah is a mouse!

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*Source:* <http://newsgroups.derkeiler.com/Archive/Soc/soc.culture.israel/2006-04/msg00786.html>

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- *From:* "jgarbuz" <jgarbuz@xxxxxxxxxxx>
  - *Date:* 12 Apr 2006 09:39:28 -0700
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Heinrich wrote:

"NefeshBarYochai" <tachnan@xxxxxxxxxxx> schreef in bericht  
[news:1144858071.232406.222370@xx](mailto:news:1144858071.232406.222370@xx)

The Muslims say Allah Akbar.

In Hebrew an Akbar is a mouse.

So basically the Muslims are saying Allah is a mouse.

heblew ?<

Hebrew language

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Hebrew

אִיבְרִית Ivrit

Pronunciation: IPA: /ˈivʁit/ (standard Israeli), /•ivʁiː/ (oriental), /ivʁis/ (Ashkenazi)

Spoken in: Israel and other countries

Total speakers: around 7 million [1][2] 195,375 in the United States.1

1United States Census 2000 PHC-T-37. Ability to Speak English by Language Spoken at Home: 2000. Table 1a.

Language family: Afro-Asiatic

Semitic

West Semitic

Central Semitic

Northwest Semitic

Canaanite

Hebrew

Writing system: Hebrew abjad

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Official status

Official language of: Israel

Regulated by: Academy of the Hebrew Language

(אקאדמיה ללשון הקודש HaAqademia LaLashon Ha Ivrit)

Language codes

ISO 639–1: he

ISO 639–2: heb

ISO/DIS 639–3: heb

Note: This page may contain IPA phonetic symbols in Unicode. See IPA chart for English for an English– based pronunciation key.

Hebrew (עברית Ivrit) is a Semitic language of the Afro–Asiatic language family spoken by more than seven million people in Israel with significant communities in the West Bank, the United States, and Jewish communities around the world.

The core of the Hebrew Bible (also known as the Tanakh) is the first five books of the Torah, which Judaism and Christianity traditionally hold to have been recorded in the time of Moses 13th century BCE. It is written in Classical Hebrew, and much of its present form is specifically in the dialect of Biblical Hebrew that scholars believe flourished roughly around the 6th century BCE, near the Babylonian Exile. In light of the Torah, Jews have called Hebrew לשון קודש ÖÛÖÛ ÖÛÖÛ the "language of Holiness" (L shôn Ha–Kôdesh) since ancient times.

Most linguists agree that after the 6th century BCE when the Neo–Babylonian Empire destroyed Jerusalem and exiled its population to Babylon and the Persian Empire allowed them to return, the Biblical Hebrew dialect prevalent in the Bible came to be replaced in daily use by new dialects of Hebrew and a local version of Aramaic.

After the 2nd century CE when Roman Empire exiled the Jewish population of Jerusalem and parts of Roman occupied Judea, Hebrew gradually ceased to be a spoken language roughly around 300 CE, but remained a major literary language during the centuries since. Not only was it used for religion, but for a large variety of purposes. Letters, contracts, commerce, science, philosophy, medicine, poetry, justice codes, all resorted to Hebrew, which thus adapted to various new fields and terminologies by borrowings and inventions.

Hebrew was revitalized during the late 19th and early 20th century as the spoken language of Israel, called New Hebrew and also called Israeli Hebrew or Modern Hebrew. Eventually it replaced a score of languages spoken by Jews at that time, such as Arabic, Ladino (also called Judezmo), Yiddish, Russian, and other languages of the Jewish diaspora.

Because of its large disuse for centuries, Hebrew lacked many modern words. Several were adapted as neologisms from the Hebrew Bible or borrowed from other languages by Eliezer Ben–Yehuda. Largely because of

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this, modern Hebrew became an official language in British-ruled Palestine in 1921, and the primary official language of the State of Israel, (Arabic and English maintained their official language status).

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