

Chapter 1 : How to get Baidu in English language!?

Monsta X are unleashing an English version of Shoot Out on us and we are not ready Sarah Deen Wednesday 7 Nov am Share this article via facebook Share this article via twitter Share this.

But the translations perceived to be more literal are often near the bottom of this list that is, farther away from the Greek NT word-count. Indeed, when the RV came out, one of its stated goals was to be quite literal and the translators were consciously trying to be much more literal than the KJV. Some translations of the New Testament into other languages: The King James Version is a literal translation. The preface to the KJV actually claims otherwise. For example, they explicitly said that they did not translate the same word in the original the same way in the English but did attempt to capture the sense of the original each time: Truly, that we might not varie from the sense of that which we had translated before, if the word signified the same thing in both places for there bee some wordes that bee not of the same sense every where we were especially carefull, and made a conscience, according to our duetie. The King James Version is perfect. This myth continues to be promoted today, yet even the translators of the KJV were not sure on hundreds of occasions which rendering was best, allowing the reader to decide for himself. Again, the preface notes: Augustine saith, that varietie of Translations is profitable for the finding out of the sense of the Scriptures: Further, some of the typos and blatant errors of the KJV have continued to remain in the text after multiple corrections and spelling updates weighing in at more than , changes through the edition. For example, in Matthew The King James Version was hard to understand when it was first published. There has never been an authorized revision of the KJV. There were three overhauls of the KJV up through , involving more than , changes the vast majority of which merely spelling updates. The KJV that is used today is almost always the revision. The Apocrypha are books found only in Roman Catholic Bibles. Although the Apocryphaâ€”or what Catholics call the Deutero-canonical booksâ€”are an intrinsic part of Roman Catholic translations of scripture, a number of Protestant Bibles also include them. Even the King James Bible, a distinctly Protestant version, included the Apocrypha in every printing until the middle of the nineteenth century. To be sure, the apocryphal books were placed at the end of the Old Testament, to set them apart unlike in Roman Catholic Bibles, but they were nevertheless included. Homosexuals influenced the translation of the NIV. It is true that a woman who later admitted to being a lesbian was a style-editor of the NIV originally, but according to Dr. No translation can claim to be the word of God except the King James Bible. It may seem as though we are beating a dead horse, but the KJV-Only crowd is persistent and continues to exercise an inordinate role in some circles. Further, even poor translations of the Bible deserved to be called the word of God according to the preface to the KJV. And yet, in all particulars, only the original Greek and Hebrew text can be regarded as the word of God. Something is always lost in translation. Modern translations have removed words and verses from the Bible. Most biblical scholarsâ€”both conservative and liberalâ€”would say instead that the KJV added words and verses, rather than that the modern ones have removed such. And this is in part because the oldest and most reliable manuscripts lack the extra verses that are found in the KJV. Essential doctrines are in jeopardy in modern translations. Actually, no doctrine essential for salvation is affected by translations, modern or ancientâ€”unless done by a particular cult for its own purposes. For example, those Englishmen who signed the Westminster Confession of Faith in the seventeenth century were using the KJV, yet it is still a normative doctrinal statement that millions of Protestants sign today even though they use modern translations. Gender-inclusive translations are driven by a social agenda. In some instances, this may be the case. But not in all. And the translators note that the English language is changing. Translations must keep up with the evolution of the receptor language. For example, the RSV reads in Psalm Red-letter editions of the Bible highlight the exact words of Jesus. Scholars are not sure of the exact words of Jesus. Ancient historians were concerned to get the gist of what someone said, but not necessarily the exact wording. The terms ipsissima verba and ipsissima vox are used to distinguish the kinds of dominical sayings we have in the Gospels. In truth, though red-letter editions of the Bible may give comfort to believers that they have the very words of Jesus in every instance, this is a false comfort. Chapter and verse numbers are inspired. These were added

centuries later. Chapter numbers were added by Stephen Langton, the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the early 13th century. Verse numbers were not added until Stephanus , a Parisian printer, added verse numbers to the fourth edition of his Greek New Testament. The pocket-sized two-volume work which can be viewed at www. To facilitate ease of comparison, Stephanus added the verse numbers. Although most of the breaks seem natural enough, quite a few are bizarre. Neither chapter numbers nor verse numbers are inspired.

Chapter 2 : Google Chrome Web Browser

On October 31, anime production company Genco announced that they would release an English version of Anime calendrierdelascience.com publisher produced 3, copies of the magazine's fifteenth issue, which they are giving out at this year's American Film Market.

Thou hast magnified thy word above all thy name. The multiplication of "modern language" English Bibles is one of the most important religious phenomena of recent years. It is our view that the production of these new translations has served to undermine the spiritual foundations of our country and weaken the message of her churches. The new versions are not really better than the old one. The abandonment of the King James Bible by our churches has not been a good thing. We are going to keep the old Bible for several compelling reasons.

Theological Reasons Some new Bibles are dangerous because of the theological bias of their translators. The Revised Standard Version of the Bible was presented to the public as a completed work in It was authorized by the notoriously liberal National Council of Churches. The unbelieving bias of the majority of the translators is evident in such readings as Isaiah 7: Behold a young woman shall conceive and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel. The old Bible says that "a virgin shall conceive, and bear a son. The word used in the original Hebrew has long been understood to mean specifically a virgin in this context, and is incorrectly rendered "young woman" by the R. To make matters worse, this liberal version translates Matthew 1: Not only is the doctrine of the virgin birth undermined in the Revised Standard Version, but also the doctrine of the infallibility of the Bible! No fundamentalist Christian would accept as his standard a theologically liberal translation of the Bible like the R. Bratcher also replaces the word "virgin" with "girl" in Luke 1: His theological bias ruins his translation. Other versions, such as the Phillips translation and the the New English Bible, were also produced by liberal or neo-orthodox religionists. For this reason, we will not use them.

Textual Reasons Many in the pew do not know that most of the more than new versions of the Bible are not translated from the same Hebrew and Greek texts that the King James translators used! When somebody says that the translation of a certain verse in the King James Version is "unfortunate," usually the problem is text rather than translation. It was decided by them that the Greek text of the New Testament used in the translation of the old Bible was seriously defective. Although that text represented the New Testament as it had been accepted by most Christians over the centuries, it was spurned because it disagreed with some of the older manuscripts. Almost all of the new versions are actually translations of the new Greek text generated by this committee. This new text is significantly different from the traditional text. When the reader comes to John 7: A note is placed in relation to the bracketed section that says something like this: What the textual critics of a century ago were saying, and what the new versions are saying, is that a large amount of the New Testament read, believed, preached, and obeyed by most of our spiritual forefathers was actually uninspired material added to the text! If this new textual theory were true, it would be revolutionary news to the church. However, the new theory is still very controversial. Jesus said, "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God. So said the Lord Jesus. Jesus also said, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away. With that promise, Christ assured us that the very words we need in order to live as we should would be preserved throughout the ages, through wars and persecutions and disasters, even through the fiery end of creation! So-called "textual criticism" is more faith than it is science. If one studies the thousands of Greek manuscripts of the New Testament with the belief that God has preserved His Word through the years, he will come to different conclusions than one who studies the same documents with the belief that such preservation is unlikely. Much of the work is guess work and many of the conclusions are debatable. For this reason, thoughtful conservative Christians will decide that it is safer to stay with the traditional text than to adopt the revised one.

Philosophical Reasons Christians ought to be interested in having the very words of God, since this is what Jesus said we need! The King James Version is what scholars call "formal equivalence" to the original text. Others, however, seek "dynamic equivalence. The "dynamic equivalence" approach seeks to express the meaning of the writer in modern idiom. Several of the new versions do not offer this to us. The so-called "Living Bible" does not even pretend to be a translation of the

words. Kenneth Taylor wrote the Living Bible, and freely admitted that it was his paraphrase of the Scriptures. In other words, he was putting the Bible into his own words. When a pastor reads John 3: When he rephrases it in his own words in order to explain what the verse means, that is another thing. The Living Bible is not a Bible; it is Dr. Please keep in mind the distinction. Sadly, the result of Dr. For example, in I Samuel The very popular New International Version is a "dynamic equivalence" translation. Its "rival" among "conservative" modern versions is the New American Standard Bible, which is a "formal equivalency" translation but of the new text. The looseness of the N. The scholars who did the translation believe that it is possible and beneficial to put into English what the writers of scripture meant, rather than what they actually said. One great problem with this approach is the element of interpretation that is introduced into the translation process. To translate is to put it into English. To interpret is to explain what it means. Experts will say that all translation involves some interpretation, even when this is not the object of the translators. However, much more interpretation will go on when the composers of a new version try to convey the thoughts rather than the words. Advertising for the New International Version has often included references to the translation of Job Promoters of the N. However, which translation represents more accurately the meaning of the Hebrew words in this verse? The truth is that this is a hard verse to read and understand in Hebrew as well as in the King James Version! Any good technical commentary will tell you this. The King James Version tells us what it says and leaves to us, as much as possible, the business of interpreting what it means. This is an important distinction. If we let the translators interpret the Bible for us, we might as well let the priest do it! Our belief in the Priesthood of Believers calls on us to reject highly interpretive versions. Cultural Reasons Proverbs Of course, if such tradition contradicts Scripture, we are to reject it in favor of what the Bible says. But we should give our forefathers "the benefit of the doubt. The King James Version of the Bible has played an important and unique role in the development of American culture. It could be said that the foundation of our society was Holy Scripture. The theology of the Bible influenced the ideas behind our Constitution. The language of the King James Bible was scattered throughout our early literature. The revivals that formed and changed our culture resulted from the preaching of Bible texts. For many years, Americans knew a certain amount of Scripture by heart. Many or most could quote at least part of the Twenty-third Psalm, and recognize the Beatitudes, the Ten Commandments, and parts of the Sermon on the Mount when quoted. But now the influence of the Bible has waned significantly. One reason for the decline of Biblical influence has been the loss of a standard version of the Bible. For most of our first two hundred years as a nation, the King James Version was the Bible to most Americans. Even after so-called "modern" versions became popular, the King James Bible continued to be the version memorized, quoted, and publicly read most often. With the demise of the old Bible, our country has been left without a standard text of Scripture. Who can quote the Twenty-third Psalm any more? Who knows how to repeat the Christmas story? The question always arises, "Which version? Why should conservative Christians join in the mad movement to throw away the standards that made our country good? Our Constitution is jealously guarded against change by an elaborate and difficult amendment process. If it takes two-thirds of Congress and three-fourths of the states to change one sentence in the Constitution, why should the churches be so willing to accept great changes in the Bible without serious and extensive "due process"? Practical Reasons Believe it or not, some of the features most criticized in the King James Bible are among the best reasons to keep it! It was written in high English, a very precise form of our language. In modern English, the second person pronoun is expressed with one word, whether in the singular or the plural. That word is "you. The first person singular pronoun in the nominative case, for example, is "I," while the plural is "we. High English uses "thou" for the second person singular, and "you" for the plural! In this way, the King James Version lets us know whether the Scripture means a singular "you" or a plural "you.

Chapter 3 : English Standard Version

Baidu doesn't have sever in English speaking countries, also Baidu doesn't have English version.

Users can easily get to the the English version -- especially people who accidentally ended up on a translated page. Examples section indicates where some put English in the list - some first and some in other order. Current design has the current language bold. English is first only. In list under the secondary navigation, it has: English is both at the beginning and in alphabetical order. English is in alphabetical order only con: Mobile small viewport Notes: The pros and cons for UI options throughout this page mostly apply to mobile. Options on pages with translations available: When several languages, toggle to display them. Most of the examples below translate the entire site, not just a specific page as will be for WAI. Top right - visible list of all languages: W3C i18n pages has the languages listed in a paragraph with no punctuation between them. With world map image. UN home page has 6 languages in top banner, right aligned no separator: ICANN has list of 6 languages in a banner across the top on the home page. Right aligned but before search box and sign-in, so ends up being about centered. WHO lists 6 languages in banner at top, right aligned " with search icon furthest right. ICAO lists 6 languages in banner at top, right aligned. Top right - select to get list: MediaWiki Hoome page first item in top right aligned list in site-wide header and visible list at end of content. MediaWiki Help page has after the h1 visible list, bullet separator drop-down arrow: ISO has at the top right the current language and a drop-down arrow, which displays list of 3 languages so there is plenty of room just to list them! WIPO has at the top right the current language and a drop-down arrow, which displays a short list drop-down arrow: World Bank " has English listed first. Amnesty International " 3 langauges label is a flag: World Digital Library has at top right a little gray flag and arrow that displays list. W3C CSS pages has flags image at the top right that links to list at the bottom of the page. Top left or centered - visible list of all languages: ITU has 5 languages listed prominently at the top left under " Committed to connecting the world" left - no separator: WTO has 3 languages in top banner left aligned left - no separator: International Court of Justice " has 6 languages centered in a banner under the header after h1 - bullet separator: MediaWiki Help page - also in site-wide header, first item in top right aligned list with simplified language icon Elsewhere - visible list of all languages: Wikipedia home has just the languages no other content. Wikipedia main page has Languages listed in the left column, lower down. List of resources in language Goal: Add " Translations" in site-wide footer that goes to Translations overview page, which includes links to translations and information for translators. On home page, in "Get Resources for" section, add at bottom.

Chapter 4 : Why We Use The King James Version of the Bible

Get this from a library! Kalilah and Dimnah: an English version of Bidpai's fables based upon ancient Arabic and Spanish manuscripts. [Thomas Ballantine Irving].

Schools Gateway for users who want to make changes from a school About Wikipedia This is the front page of the Simple English Wikipedia. Wikipedias are places where people work together to write encyclopedias in different languages. We use Simple English words and grammar here. The Simple English Wikipedia is for everyone! That includes children and adults who are learning English. There are , articles on the Simple English Wikipedia. All of the pages are free to use. You can help here! You may change these pages and make new pages. Read the help pages and other good pages to learn how to write pages here. If you need help, you may ask questions at Simple talk. When writing articles here: Use Basic English vocabulary and shorter sentences. This allows people to understand normally complex terms or phrases. The best encyclopedia pages have useful, well-written information. Use the pages to learn and teach. These pages can help people learn English. You can also use them to make a new Wikipedia to help other people. Simple does not mean short. Writing in Simple English means that simple words are used. It does not mean readers want basic information. Articles do not have to be short to be simple; expand articles, add details, but use basic vocabulary. Your article does not have to be perfect, because other editors will fix it and make it better. And most importantly, do not be afraid to start and make articles better yourself. Selected article Powderfinger is a rock band from Brisbane , Australia. The band started in Powderfinger has five members; Bernard Fanning sings , plays guitar , Darren Middleton plays guitar , Ian Haug plays guitar , John Collins plays bass guitar , and Jon Coghill plays drums. After some extended plays EPs that sold quite well, and making one full album, Powderfinger became popular in Australia with their second album; Double Allergic. Their third album, Internationalist, was even more popular and made them celebrities. It sold over , copies. Odyssey Number Five was their fourth album and was released in It is their most famous album; it was sold overseas in the United States and Canada.

Chapter 5 : Fifteen Myths about Bible Translation – Daniel B. Wallace

The chronology of ancient nations; an english version of the Arabic text of the Athārib-ul-Bāḥiyya of Albāḥiyyān, or "Vestiges of the past".

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Chapter 6 : Chinese “Empress”™ Gets English-Language Treatment From Larry Namer “ Variety

a) Get the latest version of WordPress and risk compatibility issues / costly retraining, redesign, or entire rebuilds, and/or other problems, or b) choose not to upgrade and end up running an old and eventually insecure version of the content management system.

Parliamentary sovereignty means judges cannot invalidate legislation. In the 19th century, A. Dicey , a highly influential constitutional scholar and lawyer, wrote of the twin pillars of the British constitution in his classic work *Introduction to the Study of the Law of the Constitution* . These pillars are the principle of Parliamentary sovereignty and the rule of law. Parliamentary sovereignty means that Parliament is the supreme law-making body: There has been some academic and legal debate as to whether the Acts of Union place limits on parliamentary supremacy. Historically, "No Act of Parliament can be unconstitutional, for the law of the land knows not the word or the idea. For example, Parliament has the power to determine the length of its term. By the Parliament Acts and , the maximum length of a term of parliament is five years but this may be extended with the consent of both Houses. This power was most recently used during World War II to extend the lifetime of the parliament in annual increments up to Parliament also has the power to change the make-up of its constituent houses and the relation between them. Examples include the House of Lords Act which changed the membership of the House of Lords, the Parliament Acts and which altered the relationship between the House of Commons and the House of Lords, and the Reform Act which made changes to the system used to elect members of the House of Commons. The power extended to Parliament includes the power to determine the line of succession to the British throne. Parliament also has the power to remove or regulate the executive powers of the Monarch. In recent times the House of Commons has consisted of more than members elected by the people from single-member constituencies under a first past the post system. Following the passage of the House of Lords Act , the House of Lords consists of 26 bishops of the Church of England Lords Spiritual , 92 representatives of the hereditary peers and several hundred life peers. The power to nominate bishops of the Church of England and to create hereditary and life peers is exercised by the Monarch, on the advice of the prime minister. By the Parliament Acts and legislation may, in certain circumstances, be passed without the approval of the House of Lords. Although all legislation must receive the approval of the Monarch Royal Assent , no monarch has withheld such assent since Such a motion does not require passage by the Lords or Royal Assent. The House of Lords has been described as a "revising chamber". By the Constitutional Reform Act it has the power to remove individual judges from office for misconduct. Additionally, Dicey has observed that the constitution of Belgium as it stood at the time "comes very near to a written reproduction of the English constitution. These principles include equal application of the law: Another is that no person is punishable in body or goods without a breach of the law: Unity and devolution[edit] Main articles: England, Wales , Scotland and Northern Ireland. Parliament contains no chamber comparable to the United States Senate which has equal representation from each state of the USA , the Brazilian Senate, which has three senators from each state, or the German Bundesrat whose membership is selected by the governments of the States of Germany. Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland have devolved legislatures and executives, while England does not. The authority of these devolved legislatures is dependent on Acts of Parliament and, although it is politically very unlikely, they can in principle be abolished at the will of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. In England the established church is the Church of England. In Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, there is no state church; in Wales and Northern Ireland their respective state churches were disestablished that is, they were not disbanded but had their "established" status abolished by the Welsh Church Act and the Irish Church Act In Scotland, its national church had long held its independence from the state, which was confirmed by the Church of Scotland Act England and Wales share the same legal system, while Scotland and Northern Ireland each have their own distinct systems. These distinctions arose prior to and were retained after the unions according to the terms of the Treaty of Union , ratified by the Acts of Union , and the Acts of Union The Scottish Parliament in Edinburgh is an institution created by recent devolution in the United Kingdom. Reforms since have decentralised the UK by setting up a

devolved Scottish Parliament and assemblies in Wales and Northern Ireland. The UK was formed as a unitary state, though Scotland and England retained separate legal systems. Some commentators [33] have stated the UK is now a "quasi-federal" state: Attempts to extend devolution to the various regions of England have stalled, and the fact that Parliament functions both as a British and as an English legislature has created some dissatisfaction the so-called "West Lothian question". European Union membership[edit] Main article: In his judgment in Factortame, Lord Bridge wrote: Thus, whatever limitation of its sovereignty Parliament accepted when it enacted the European Communities Act was entirely voluntary. Under the terms of the Act of it has always been clear that it was the duty of a United Kingdom court, when delivering final judgment, to override any rule of national law found to be in conflict with any directly enforceable rule of Community law. Thus there is nothing in any way novel in according supremacy to rules of Community law in those areas to which they apply and to insist that, in the protection of rights under Community law, national courts must not be inhibited by rules of national law from granting interim relief in appropriate cases is no more than a logical recognition of that supremacy.

Chapter 7 : Constitution of the United Kingdom - Wikipedia

Yesterday the English version of The Christmas Hat was released. If there was anyone else not fluent in Russian who was wanting to make one, I thought I'd let you know! If there was anyone else not fluent in Russian who was wanting to make one, I thought I'd let you know!

Printing[edit] Archbishop Richard Bancroft was the "chief overseer" of the production of the Authorized Version. Bitter financial disputes broke out, as Barker accused Norton and Bill of concealing their profits, while Norton and Bill accused Barker of selling sheets properly due to them as partial Bibles for ready money. In the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge successfully managed to assert separate and prior royal licences for Bible printing, for their own university presses and Cambridge University took the opportunity to print revised editions of the Authorized Version in , [65] and This did not, however, impede the commercial rivalries of the London printers, especially as the Barker family refused to allow any other printers access to the authoritative manuscript of the Authorized Version. Marginal notes reference variant translations and cross references to other Bible passages. There are decorative initial letters for each Chapter, and a decorated headpiece to each Biblical Book, but no illustrations in the text. The original printing was made before English spelling was standardized, and when printers, as a matter of course, expanded and contracted the spelling of the same words in different places, so as to achieve an even column of text. Punctuation was relatively heavy and differed from current practice. On the contrary, on a few occasions, they appear to have inserted these words when they thought a line needed to be padded. The first printing used a black letter typeface instead of a roman typeface, which itself made a political and a religious statement. It was a large folio volume meant for public use, not private devotion; the weight of the type mirrored the weight of establishment authority behind it. When, from the later 17th century onwards, the Authorized Version began to be printed in roman type, the typeface for supplied words was changed to italics , this application being regularised and greatly expanded. This was intended to de-emphasise the words. Many British printings reproduce this, while most non-British printings do not. Almost every printing that includes the second preface also includes the first. Much of this material became obsolete with the adoption of the Gregorian Calendar by Britain and its colonies in , and thus modern editions invariably omit it. Later editors freely substituted their own chapter summaries, or omitted such material entirely. Pilcrow marks are used to indicate the beginnings of paragraphs except after the book of Acts. It was not until that a Scottish edition of the Authorized Version was printed in conjunction with the Scots coronation in that year of Charles I. However, official policy favoured the Authorized Version, and this favour returned during the Commonwealth as London printers succeeded in re-asserting their monopoly on Bible printing with support from Oliver Cromwell and the "New Translation" was the only edition on the market. Bruce reports that the last recorded instance of a Scots parish continuing to use the "Old Translation" i. Geneva as being in The Geneva Bible continued to be popular, and large numbers were imported from Amsterdam, where printing continued up to in editions carrying a false London imprint. During the Commonwealth a commission was established by Parliament to recommend a revision of the Authorized Version with acceptably Protestant explanatory notes, [81] but the project was abandoned when it became clear that these would nearly double the bulk of the Bible text. After the English Restoration , the Geneva Bible was held to be politically suspect and a reminder of the repudiated Puritan era. A small minority of critical scholars were slow to accept the latest translation. Hugh Broughton , who was the most highly regarded English Hebraist of his time but had been excluded from the panel of translators because of his utterly uncongenial temperament, [85] issued in a total condemnation of the new version. Hobbes advances detailed critical arguments why the Vulgate rendering is to be preferred. For most of the 17th century the assumption remained that, while it had been of vital importance to provide the scriptures in the vernacular for ordinary people, nevertheless for those with sufficient education to do so, Biblical study was best undertaken within the international common medium of Latin. It was only in that modern bilingual Bibles appeared in which the Authorized Version was compared with counterpart Dutch and French Protestant vernacular Bibles. First of the two was the Cambridge edition of , the culmination of years work by Francis Sawyer Parris , [98]

who died in May of that year. They undertook the mammoth task of standardizing the wide variation in punctuation and spelling of the original, making many thousands of minor changes to the text. In addition, Blayney and Parris thoroughly revised and greatly extended the italicization of "supplied" words not found in the original languages by cross-checking against the presumed source texts. Blayney seems to have worked from the Stephanus edition of the Textus Receptus, rather than the later editions of Beza that the translators of the New Testament had favoured; accordingly the current Oxford standard text alters around a dozen italicizations where Beza and Stephanus differ. Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal. There are a number of superficial edits in these three verses: Scrivener, who for the first time consistently identified the source texts underlying the translation and its marginal notes. Norton also innovated with the introduction of quotation marks, while returning to a hypothetical text, so far as possible, to the wording used by its translators, especially in the light of the re-emphasis on some of their draft documents. Academic debate through that century, however, increasingly reflected concerns about the Authorized Version shared by some scholars:

Chapter 8 : King James Version - Wikipedia

Which character from Gilgamesh: A New English Version is an example of a supernatural force who intervenes? c In Gilgamesh: A New English Version, Gilgamesh repeatedly has dreams and says, "Enkidu, dear friend, I have had a dream."

Chapter 9 : how do I get calendrierdelascience.com as my homepage in English only - Microsoft Communi

The King James Version (KJV), also known as the King James Bible (KJB) or simply the Authorized Version (AV), is an English translation of the Christian Bible for the Church of England, begun in and completed/published in