The Dialog Mode

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Abstract

We investigate a new pattern of Torah Codes consisting of question and answer. Experiments described in this paper provide evidence for its existence.

1. Introduction

In the following passage from Psalms, like in many other places, we encounter the poetic form of questions and answers: "Raise up your head, O gates, and be uplifted, you everlasting entrances, so that the King of Glory may enter. Who is this King of Glory? – Hashem, the mighty and strong, Hashem the strong in battle. Raise up your heads O gates, and raise up, you everlasting entrances, so that the King of Glory may enter. Who then is the King of Glory? Hashem Master of Legions, He is the King of Glory, Selah!" (Psalms 24:7-10) Can we find such a form in the Torah Codes? This is the subject of the present paper.

2. The Pilot Experiment

Our starting point is the verse: "Water shall flow from his branches, and his seed shall be in many waters; and his king shall be higher than Agag, and his kingdom shall be exalted." (Numbers 24:7) From the expression מלכו וירם מאנג (Numbers 24:7) From the expression מלכו (and his king shall be higher than Agag) we construct a question מלכו ? and an answer מלכו The following table shows that there is a close meeting for the minimal skips 6 and -16 of both expressions in the Book of Numbers:

Using the WRR Omega measure on a control population of 9,999 (words-inside-verses) permuted texts of Numbers we find that the odds for this meeting are 54/10,000 = 0.0054.

מי ירם – מלך ירם 16 טו:יג שהריחניחחלירורוכ טו:יד ייגוראתכ<mark>ם</mark>גראואשר טו:יד בתוככםלד<mark>ר</mark>תיכםועש יד האשהריחנ<mark>י</mark>חחלירור כאשרתעשו 🖪 ויעשההק טו:יד הלחקהאחתלכםולגרה גרחקתעולםלדרתיכם ככ<mark>ם</mark>כגריה<mark>י</mark>הלפני<mark>י</mark>ר 10:10 10: 112 - 112 טו ורתורהאחתומשפטאח: טו:טז דיהיהלכםולגרהגרא מי ירם (6) מוד מלך <mark>ירם</mark> (16-) מוד



3. The Extended Experiment

What else could be the answer to the question מי ירם who will arise? a. Rashi Commentary on this passage says: Their first king will conquer Agag, king of the Amalakites. This implies that, according to Rashi, the king mentioned in this verse in שאול Saul. b. A verse in Isaiah uses the word this verse in שאול Saul. b. A verse in Isaiah uses the word ירום: הנה ישכיל עברי ירום ונשא וגבה מאר Behold, My servant shall be wise, he shall be exalted and lofty, and shall be very high." (Isaiah 52:13). The Targum (translation) of Jonathan ben Uzziel, adds the word – Mashiach – after My servant: "Behold my servant Mashiach etc." c. The word גואל or גואל – Redeemer – has a very similar meaning.

Taking the word רם 'רם מלך ירם, ירם משיח, גאל ירם, ירם, ירם נאל, גואל ירם ירם, ירם נאל, גואל ירם משיח, נאל ירם משיח, גאל ירם משיח, ירם משיח, גאל ירם משיח, ירם משיח, גאל ירם משיח, ירם משיח, גאל ירם משיח, גאל ירם משיח, גאל ירם משיח, אל הפג אל ירם משיח, משיח מי ירם משיח, אל ירם משיח, גאל ירם משיח, גאל ירם משיח, גאל ירם משיח, אל ירם משיח,

4. More Details

Out of the ten pairs described in the previous section, only two have a close meeting, namely מי ירם אימי ירם ירם גאל אמי ירם איול ירם ירם ירם owith מי ירם מי ירם of סי ירם אול ירם שאול ירם מי ירם the following table, both expressions meet with the passage the following table, both expressions meet with the passage "you shall appoint a king over you" (Deuteronomy 17:15).

Remark. For the 1-dimensional measure of Professor Haralick in the whole Torah, the three expressions, מי ירם מי ירם, ירם מליך מלך מלך ואשאול ירם have odds 16/100,000,000. However, to be justified in taking these three expressions together, we have to take into account the passages in the Torah related to a king and also to take into account all the four expressions, ירם מלך ירם, ירם מלך.

The odds for the meeting of ירם גאל מי הים גאל ירם גאל are 5/100,000. Actually, we encounter here a one-column code כלש מי ירם גאל with skip -3. It is also interesting to notice that this meeting is in Leviticus 25 whose general topic is redemption (of land, of houses, of servants). See the table on Figure 3 where we have emphasized the related words (גאלה, גאלה, גאלה).

Returning to the verse Isaiah 52:13, we form two more questions: מ׳ גבה and מ׳ גבה. It turns out that the minimal skip 8 for מ׳ גבה מ׳ גבה in the Book of Leviticus appears in the same place, as we see in the following table. The expression מ׳ נשא does not appear there. However, if we take alternative spelling מ׳ נישא The words ברך His servant, and עברן Thy servant appear in the same place (but not 'עבר' – My servant).

For the 1-dimensional measure of Professor Haralick in the whole Torah, the three expressions מ׳ ירם גאל, מ׳ גבה have odds 16/10,000,000; while the three expressions עברן האל, מ׳ גבה have odds 10/10,000,000. However, these two measurements are not independent, so we can count only one of them.

5. Analysis of the Choices

- a. The full spelling ירום has not produced significant results.
- b. In the experiment in Section 4, we used two out of three expressions; we did not use כי נשא
- c. We used the forms עברן and עברך, but not עברי.

a. produces a binary choice parameter; b. produces a choice parameter of 4, and c. produces a choice parameter of 3.



יזוייד אויםאשםסבעבתםשו<u>ס</u>תשימעליךמלראשםיבתרערוראלרירבםמקרבאחירתשימע שום תשים עליך מלך" – מי ירם? – שאול יר**ם**" מי ירם (נ-) מו שאול ירם (ז-) מו

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Figure 2.