

*partly used in Tomb*

ARTICLE

The use of the article varies greatly, and this presents a great problem in translation. This is particularly acute in Is. 53:6 where the KJV renders "and he made his grave with the wicked and with the rich in his death." The two uses of the article here have no basis in the Hebrew.

Hebrew has a definite article. In English the article indicates something that has been pointed to or that has ~~been~~ already been specifically mentioned. However, there are many cases where articles are sprinkled in in English without much apparent meaning. This verse is one of them and it obscures the meaning of the ~~the~~ original.

Another thing that often obscures meanings is the fact that in English an adjective can be used alone --- is sometimes used alone to indicate the plural but rarely if ever for the singular. an adjective as a substantive to indicate a noun possessing the quality described by the adjective is very common in many languages. Thus in German if two men, one dark == one blond and one brunette(?) entered a room and someone remarked, "That's a very handsome man," the friend might ask, "Do you mean the blond?" In English we would have to say the blond one or the blond man. However in English we can say the good die young and everyone understands the word "good" here means "good people." No one would think that it means it an individual good person. Use of the article with an adjective in the plural in English is comparatively infrequent and usually in proverbial --- usually said in set phrases or proverbial expressions. Use of the adjective with an article to express an individual is almost unique in English and in such a case we would usually use an indefinite article. Hebrew and Greek In have no indefinite article./ Many == modern languages the word "one" is used as