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cause to jump, and then of course what they say is you sprinkle water, you sprinkle blood, they say this can't be, because here it says he will sprinkle the ZETAKEN nations. How do you sprinkle the nations? So they say that that has to be sprinkled upon the nations. The fact is that/most languages the words are used in both ways. Like this you can't make a rule like kwis. that. You can find a number of cases where in Hebrew and in other languages the word is used to tell of the thing to put on something else, or the thing on which it is placed(?). This being the only such case, that is the grammatical argument used. They say, therefore, if the nations are sprinkled, you can't/ sprinkle the nations, you can cause nations to jump. Some say if the nations stand up and praise to God, causing them to rise up, cause them to jump. Others say it causes them to jump about, startle and surprise. The word is never used in any such way. Mr. Mackey? What? No, well, ye, ye, I am not mentain saying that, but I/mean/it. Ja, it is not meaning that the nations as a nations. It is Yes, yes, yes, y ja, when he says he sprinkles many nations, the meaning of it is that those affected by it will belong to many different nations whether it means every individual of the nations or whehter it means only a portion of them, if not stated in one way or the other. W But as Mr. Mackey points out the fact that the sprinkling/covers only a part naturally/suggests at least the possibility that is something that includes the portions of all the nations rather than every individual, but at least it does include portions at least of many nations, it does not relate Israel, or just any one nation. Yes? Ja, Ja, Ja Now we have the . In this manner, in this manner, in this manner, yes, in this manner. The in this manner, in this manner the Israel was w marred. The Now in the same manner, in the same manner, the servant is going to be marred.