No. 20 Cont\*d

(4.75). He had put him He had berately done this. He had brought him to misery. It is God who has delivered-him-It is nkt not because he was a sinner who deserved as a crimininal would deserve it. He couldn't His Him help itself. It was an offering of Himself for sin. It is a carrying out of his work // of the servant of the Lord. He, the Lord had put him to grief, and this next ~ m phrase can be translated either as second masculine or third feminine. When thou shalt make an offering, for His soul and offering for sin, or when she shall make the an offering for sin. Whos is/she? (3.80)n't ever that is/his soul So, when she shall/make an offering for sin. Did/you/read the chapter that/ where in And it tells about Dinah? of Shechem? Whete it says that the soul of my son (3.55) Grammar in Hebrew is dramatical, it is generally dramatical/// ####1/11k# rather than Just like in German. he is a small spoon, You know in German today, a sppon is masculine, and a folk is femine, and she is a folk, and a knif is a neuter, and it is a knif. Here you have to use a proper pronoun to conform to the grammatical gender. A girl is a neuter, unless you and she is a msa (3.00) Yes? The life, life the we call, nephesh is life. Blood is the nephesh. The blodd is/nephesh. (?) of spirit. \$\$//iffs/hof/sonid It's not a soul in our sense/ It is a soul in the sense of life. His life is laid down as an offering for sin. When his life shall be made an Because offering, neither one of (2.40) /After all he is thet the supreme who maketh the offering, and he is the sacrifice that is made, so that grammtically *eithet* it can be either way, and we cannot prove which, because both are b true. He maket' the sacrifice, and He is the sacrifice. (2.15) Now, if you could say that if a man wrote a sentence like this he meant one or the other. We can\*t tell which he meant, because either one of them would be true any way. We can't prove. It is the life of Christ that is made the offering for sin.

53:10