gets back some thing which has been lost, but it is still in which there is a real claim even though it has been lost, and this is singular . And thy redeemer is ... but \_\_\_\_\_ is a construct, and aft as a construct it must be an adjective ask used as a noun, used as a substantive, there you put in the word one, the ox holsty one, but then is it a holsty onek of Israel, or the one- Holy One of Israel. In Hebrew the so-- construct never takes an article. It is definite mak or at indefinite according to the word text to in contract with. And the here Israel of course is definite, so it is the Holy One of Israel, and our continuing ... He will be called the god of the whole earth, Now, thy redeermer - redeemer is the holy one of Israel, now, we think we are back and dealing wt- with one nation, but this redeemer who is the Holy One of Israel, who is redeeming all those who have beens aved through Isa. 53, this one is to be caled called the god of the whole earth, and so we clearly have here something going far beyond than tex just the relation of Israel, it is not the maker of the whole earth...It is the maker of the whole earth which seemes to suggest the whole earth is going to worship Him, it doesn't mean that a every individual is going to worship k Him by any means, but it measn means that the worship of the God of Israel is to be a worship of people in every section of the world and sox itx fits again with verse one, the outreach of Isa. 53 extends far beyond Israel, the god-of-the-whole-- God of the whole earth shall he be called. Yes, they all refer to God. The redeemer here, the one who is to bredeem Israe the one who rec resucues them from Babylon, that is the used in the singular. That is something a that is a parallel to what man might a do, and it is used in the sigusingular -- that is something that is a parl- parallel to what man might do and it is ; sed in the sigu-sn singular to describe ... in the first occasions...