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Isaiah 3:9 and Etymology

The look on their faces betray them. They parade their guilt like Sodomites. They do not hide it — they are proud of it. Woe to them — they have brought this disaster upon themselves. Is 1:9,10 — classic example of sinful cities that were completely destroyed. The look on their faces show they are guilty like Sodomites. They are proud of their sin. They parade their sin like Sodomites. They don't care who see it. How terrible it will be for them, because they have brought this holocaust upon themselves. (5407 — Sodom) 2 Pet 2:6 — Both parties in sodomy must be put to death, Lev 20:13 and Lev 18:22.

When one calls another a heterosexual or a homosexual — these two terms have no discrimination value. Both are choices or preferences according to the definition in the New Websters Dictionary. Both are made up words — heterosexual was prompted by the word homosexual. There would never have needed to be a word to describe heterosexuality if homosexuality was not considered normal sexual relationship. But the normal terms for them are perverts, sodomites, sexual criminals, by old dictionaries and Bibles.

Homosexuality according to Webster's International dictionary of 1913 is: morbid sexual passion for one of the same sex. If the United States wants to protect homosexuals they better change the definition that Webster's Dictionary gives morbid: not sound or healthful, induced by or characteristic of a diseased or abnormal condition, diseased, sickly, hence pressious, especially a gloomy or unwholesome nature. Homosexuals then have a morbid state of character, since they all have a morbid sexual passion for one of the same sex. Noah Webster in 1828 just said it was a crime against nature. Man is actually *Homosapien*, neither homosexual nor heterosexual — man was not made for man.

In the Merriarm-Webster copyrighted dictionary of 1987, the Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary, heterosexuality and homosexuality have the same connotation (denotation?) as the tendency or sexual preference of an individual. Heterosexual sounds like a person who is characterized by a tendency to direct sexual desire toward one of the opposite sex and a

homosexual sounds is characterized by a tendency to direct sexual desire toward another of the same sex. 1913 versus 1987 definitions of the words: in 1913 homosexual was not in the regular listing, it was in the bottom mast. Heterosexual was not yet made up. Both words are made up. Rom 1 :26,27 — gives the strong impression of its gross immoral and degrading character, and presents it as unnatural and against the covenant of Gen 3:19.

Etymology

Etymological changes in the meanings of words are very revealing. Etymology is the study of the origin and historical development of a word, its changes in forms and meaning from the original meaning to what tradition says it to mean, its evolution, and how these changes are affected by and determine the culture of a nation (and with homosexuality, its acceptance of what is morbid). In the Weymouth Bible (published 1912) 1 Tim 1:10 says sodomites and 1 Cor 6:9 says unnatural crime. The King James Version for 1 Tim 1:10 says, "those who defile themselves with mankind." In the Greek New testament it says Sodomites (pederasts) in 1 Tirm 1:10 and effeminates and sodomites in 1 Cor 6:9. In the Twentieth Century New Testament in 1 Tim 1:10 it says, "for people who are guilty of sodomy." In the New English Bible in 1 Cor 6:9 it says, "homosexual perversion." In the Oxford University Press (Cambridge University Press) in their 1961 publication of the New Century Version, 1 Cor 6:9 says, "men who have sex with other men," and in 1 Tim 1:10 it lists them as abominations with all the rest of what is listed there. The Jerusalem Bible calls them sodomites (catamites) effeminates.