

Ntum i Jùn	The Gospel
Iwo yèynì na ntum i jùn nìn ghî ma ghî bêy়ns̄ itanji Gîlik (na ywâgelôs), yi ghî na ntum ijùn. Ntum ibî ta iye'i kûm àwo a bî-a kësa mbî zì a wùl nì sì a ngej nìn n-kelî wi achî antêynì ntum i jùn.	The word gospel is translated from the Greek (euaggelos), which means good news. Bad news, therefore, such as doctrines pertaining to evil or to personal sins, do not properly belong under the category of the gospel.
Ntum ijùn nìn kelî no mî tìye'i tì kà kûm ibôe, a ghî: sì yuyn sì teyn, sì là' mbî, sì kasi sì ba'tî ichi, sì mèsì itoŋ yafinî, sì sfisi-ilayn, sì tanj sì layn nsa', awo kì a kì n-ghî ta wùl bîmi, nì itom i sì a nyîn. Ntum i jùn nìn kelî kîmî îye'i yi kûm Jisos Kîlitùs: a fî ghî kîmî: nchîyntî wùl nì Fìyìnì fî afo àmô', sì nà layn fvît-à, nì Kîlitùs ta wù n-ghî Fìyìnì, kîmî nì àwo a li-a.	The gospel includes all of the doctrines pertaining to salvation, including: redemption, expiation, reconciliation, propitiation, imputation, Justification, positional truth, and sanctification. It also includes the doctrines pertaining to the Lord Jesus Christ, including: the hypostatic union, impeccability, the deity of Christ, etc.
Dzisî nìn ghi ntufa ta ghî n-lî iwo yèynì na ntum ijùn a ȝwâ'lî Mîkâyn Fî:	There are six uses of the term gospel in the New Testament:
Ntum i jùn nì Kîlitùs; Rome 1: 16,17, "Mî n-wùmî wì sì nà fè'tî ntum ijùn kûm Jisos Kîlitùs...". I Yêyn nâ yèynì to' fè'tî wul vzì a ntum ijùn ghî kûm ȝweyn	The gospel of Christ; Rom. 1:16,17, "I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ..." This is an emphasis on the person of the gospel.
Ntum i jùn a ma dzî, Rome 2: 16. Yi ti n-dyêyn na ntum i jùn nì kelî kì gheli ghî bîminî ghî jîm.	Ntum i jùn a ma dzî, Rome 2: 16. Yi ti n-dyêyn na ntum i jùn nì kelî kì gheli ghî bîminî ghî jîm.
Ntum i jùn nì ghesìnà, 2 Kolin 4: 3,4. Antîmlî nâ kèyn nìn fêytî dzî zì a wul ibîminî nìn kelî ntum i jùn ateyn nì dzî zì a wù n-kelî sì na fê'tî ateyn kì ta Fìyìnì fî fu abû' no mî ȝlvî gha na wù timi ta nchwò nsa'.	Our gospel, 2 Cor. 4:3,4. This verse speaks of the believer's possession of the gospel and the importance of communicating it as God gives Opportunity in witnessing.
Ntum i jùn kûm mbôynì, Efesùs 6: 15. iyêyn nìn kûmtî iye'i sì kasi sì ba'tî ichi antêynì ntum i jùn.	The gospel of peace, Eph. 6:15. This emphasizes the doctrine of reconciliation in the gospel.
Ntum i jùn yi bê iwo nô ta ka ghî læ ghî, Awo a go'sini-a,14: 6, iyêyn nìn kumtî ta ba'si zì a gheli ghi a ghî bû bîmi lâe keli' sì a miyu' injîm ȝlvî mîlùmchunj.	The everlasting gospel, Rev. 14:6. This emphasizes the proximity of eternity for unbelievers during the tribulation.
Ntum i jùn kûm ȝföyn Fìyìnì, Matiyò 24: 14, iyêyn nìn fê'tî kûmtî ta ghî n-ghî sì luynsî mîkâyn ye'tî wì iwo sì ghî a ghî bzî meyn ibzî ifi-i a lsilâe.	The gospel of the kingdom, Matt. 24:14. This emphasizes the fulfillment of the unconditional covenant to the born again of Israel.

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<p>Mìtòŋ mì ntum ì jùn nìn għi ma għi fu a ɻwà' lì 1 kolin 15: 1-4.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kħilitus nñin læ lì alē' a mbisit n̄ għesinà sì kfi. Ikkfi i ɻwejん ayviss n-dyēyn na Yi mae meyn! • Kħilitus nñin læ kfi acha' għi għiġi. • Kħilitus i l-ħalli sì ikki 	<p>The fundamentals of the gospel are given in 1 Cor. 15:1-4.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christ died as a substitute for our sins. His spiritual death means It is finished! • Christ died physically and was buried • Christ rose from the dead
<p>Mbàyni ntum i juu nñin għi satàyn a sa' ɻwejñ mbizzi yèyn 2 kolin 4: 3,4.</p> <p>Nchîn wul i bimini a ntum ì jùn nñin għi ma għi dyeyn meyn fvissi a-miñtimm in lì afeyn:</p> <p>Rome 1: 16,20; 1 kolin 1: 17; 9: 1</p>	<p>The enemy of the gospel is Satan who is the ruler of this world, 2 Corinthians 4:3,4.</p> <p>The believer's attitude toward the gospel is expressed in these verses:</p> <p>Romans 1:16, 20; 1 Corinthians 1:17;9:1</p>