NOTES: Speaking in Tongues
Just Word Webinar with Pastor Tim Harris
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www.justwordministries.com
Video: https://youtu.be/9TX90kU1TJ8
Quiz: https://justword.typeform.com/to/Adrkbf
Notes | Scriptures | Hebrew | Greek | Key Points

KEY POINTS

1. Joseph needed to communicate with people from nations around the world using their languages so God added a “hey” to His name, representing the breath of God (Psa. 81:5).

2. Stammering lips and another tongue is about how God will speak to His people as the gift of tongues is used (Isa. 28:11; 1 Cor. 14:19-22).

3. The sign of the Spirit Birth is a sound — when someone receives the Holy Ghost the evidence is speaking in other tongues as the Spirit gives the utterance (John 3:8; Acts 2:4).

4. When we pray in tongues, the Spirit beareth witness that we are the children of God and helpeth our infirmities (Rom. 8:16, 26).

REVIEW - YESHUA & LANGUAGE HISTORY

- Psa. 138:2 - “I will worship toward thy holy temple, and praise thy name for thy lovingkindness and for thy truth: for thou hast magnified thy word above all thy name.”
  - If you don’t have to say the Old Testament in Hebrew (or the New Testament in Greek), you don’t have to say Yeshua

- The Hebrew language was originally drawn as pictographs and ended up becoming the more modern Hebrew script (the letters that we see in Psa. 119)
  - The most ancient Biblical writings were written as pictographs
  - More modern Hebrew script - Aleph-Beth (called Ktav Ashurit)
  - Pictographs (Called Ktav Ivri)

- Hebrew Language History
  - Stage I: Consonants
  - Stage II: Vowels added at the end of the word
  - Stage III: Vowels added in the middle of the word
  - Stage IV: Nikkud system - vowel markings
    - Around 800 A.D. - 800 years after the birth of Christ
    - Allowed you to have different vowel sounds and differentiate between Shin ϣ and Sin - before written as the same letter but markings made it so the one letter could make two sounds
- I and J were similarly split out into two different forms
  - **Yeshua יְשׁוּעַ**
    - Tsere: The two dots on the right were not originally there so there was no E
      - Added about 800 years after Christ
    - Hacek: The dot above the Shin מ was not there so you would not know if it was a S or SH sound
    - Shureq: The Vau ו with the dot was not there so there was no U sound
      - Added about 800 years after Christ
    - Furtive Patah: The line under the Ayin ע was not there so no a sound
      - Added about 800 years after Christ
  - Without all these vowel markings added, you're only left with Y and S in writing so people only knew how to say it by memory or word of mouth and thus the pronunciation varied among the different Jewish sects
- God masterminded language and even with English He passed down a system so we can have standardization and pronunciation today
  - The letter Beth ב is transliterated B and V
  - The letter Vau ו is pronounced as W, V, and U
  - This is the same way “I” was in English
  - Hebrew and English developed ways to differentiate the language in speech and writing
This is why they added the letter J

- The History of the English Language
  - Old (449-1100 A.D.) and Middle English (1100-1450 A.D.) sounded very different
    - Then in English: “se guma geseah pa cwen.”
    - Now in English: “The man saw the woman.”
    - Then in English: “Me dide cnotted stenges abuton here haeued.”
    - Now in English: “One placed knotted cords about their heads.”
  - This is why we had to standardize the language and we now have a pure language we speak
  - In Matthew 1 in the 1611 King James Version for Chap. I it says Chap. j. at the top of the page

JOSEPH & SEVENTY LANGUAGES

- Psa. 81:5 - “This he ordained in Joseph for a testimony, when he went out through the land of Egypt: where I heard a language that I understood not.”
  - Referring to Gen. 41
    - Pharaoh dreamed his dream and a famine was to come in the land (7 years of plenty and 7 years of famine)
    - God raises Joseph up to be the second in Egypt to oversee everything concerning the food in the cities and God gave him wisdom to sustain Egypt and other nations during the famine (Gen. 41:56-57)
    - According to the Old Testament (Gen. 9-10), the earth was divided up into seventy countries and all these nations had to come to Egypt and negotiate with Joseph to see if he’d accept what they were trading for his food
  - In the Jewish Talmud, they expand and expound on this event
    - Jewish Talmud - commentary on the Old Testament, the Tanakh (historical)
    - Talmud: Sotah 36b
      - In whatever language Pharaoh conversed with him, Joseph replied to him; when Joseph spoke in the holy tongue, Pharaoh did not understand what he said
    - Talmud: Sandhedrin 17a
      - To be appointed a member of the Sanhedrin, one had to be a man of stature, wisdom, good appearance, mature age, with a knowledge of sorcery (mysteries), and conversant with all the seventy languages of mankind so they would have no need for an interpreter
      - During the time of Christ, they had a Sanhedrin Court
    - The Talmud speaks of the seventy languages and understanding the Torah in seventy languages - they had to be able to preach in every language on the face of the earth
• Jewish Talmud - considered their oral law put in writing
  o Commentary on the Tanakh
    ▪ Some scriptures in the Bible say to slay the animal as God said but in the
      Bible it doesn’t tell us how but they passed it down orally
    ▪ Those oral laws were put in 73 books called the Talmud
  o Different sections by topic
    ▪ One section is about how to become a part of the Sanhedrin Court, the
      big religious body
  o To be in the Sanhedrin they had to speak all 70 languages; Joseph is said to
    have it like that

STAMMERING LIPS & THE GIFT OF TONGUES
• Isa. 28:10-11 - “10 For precept [must be] upon precept, precept upon precept; line
  upon line, line upon line; here a little, [and] there a little: 11 For with stammering lips
  and another tongue will he speak to this people.”
  o Stammering lips and another tongue here is how God speaks TO someone —
    He uses a person and with that person’s stammering lips and another tongue
    God speaks from them to someone else so they’ll understand what the speaker
    is telling them by the Word of God
• 1 Cor. 14:21 - “In the law it is written, With [men of] other tongues and other lips will
  I speak unto this people; and yet for all that will they not hear me, saith the Lord.”
  o Quoting Isa. 28:11
  o God uses other tongues and other lips (stammering lips) to speak UNTO the
    people so the hearer can understand the message from God
    ▪ Stammering lips in Isa. 28:11 is other tongues in 1 Cor. 14:21
  o v. 21 “Other tongues” = heterogloossois
    ▪ Other = hetero
    ▪ Tongues = glōssais
    ▪ Mark 16:17 new tongues
  o v. 21 “Other lips” = cheilesin heterooon
    ▪ Other = heteroon
    ▪ S:2087 heteros - different
    ▪ Opposite of homo
    ▪ Lips = cheilesin
  o God uses stammering lips (other tongues, different lips) to speak to the people
    ▪ Not the sign of receiving the Holy Ghost - the sign of receiving the Holy
      Ghost IS speaking with tongues but Isa. 28:11 and 1 Cor. 14:21 are
      talking about the GIFT of tongues that happens AFTER you receive the
      Holy Ghost
    ▪ Stammering lips speak to someone who knows that language - Ex.
      Preacher in America was instructed by God to preach in tongues (without
an interpreter) and a man from India came up, wanting to be saved because he preached to him in his language

- Stammering has multiple meanings in Webster Unabridged Dictionary
  - Webster Unabridged Dictionary - the dictionary that defines the words at the time of the writing of the Bible
  - 1. Involuntary stops and repetitions
  - 2. To speak but to speak unclearly to the ear of the hearer
    - A foreign language that might not be understood to some but God speaks through the person to the other person in order to teach them

- 1 Cor. 14:19-22 - tongues are a sign to them that believe NOT (v. 22)
  - When someone hears you speaking to them in their language, that is proof that convinces them of the truth of God
    - If they don’t believe and the preacher speaks the message in their native language (which is not the preacher’s native language), the believer can see what we have is truth
  - Prophesying is for them that believe (v. 22)
    - A preacher should not have to prove their saved or anointed by speaking in tongues when preaching to a saved, spirit-filled congregation
    - The preacher should just prophesy, speaking in the preacher’s and hearer’s native language what God is saying

**SIGN OF THE SPIRIT BIRTH IS A SOUND (TONGUES)**

- John 3:8 - “The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth: so is every one that is born of the Spirit.”
  - Jesus told Nicodemus about the new birth - one born again experience has two components, water and spirit (v. 3, 5, 7)
  - Everybody who receives the Holy Ghost speaks in tongues
  - The wind blows where it wants and you hear the sound thereof: so is every one that is born of the Spirit
    - If Jesus said the wind blows and you see the leaves move, then we’d know they have the Holy Ghost because they moved under the power of the Holy Ghost
    - If Jesus said the wind blows and you feel the cool breeze, then we’d know they have the Holy Ghost by how they feel
    - Jesus said the wind blows and you hear the sound so we know the sign is a sound
  - The sign that you receive the Holy Ghost and are born again in the New Testament is a sound for every one that is born of the Spirit
- Jesus told them to tarry in Jerusalem until they be endued with power from on high (Luke 24:49)
o 120 people including Mary, his brothers, and the disciples waited in the upper
room to receive the promise of the Holy Ghost (Acts 1:12-14)
o The Spirit of someone who had died (Jesus) was to come into them

• Mark 16:16-17 - “16 He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that
believeth not shall be damned. 17 And these signs shall follow them that believe; In
my name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues;”
  o v. 16 When they cast out devils they do it in Jesus’ name
  o v. 17 They shall speak with new tongues
    ▪ They - those who believeth and are baptized (v. 16)
    ▪ New = kainas (S:2537) - freshness, in respect to age
    ▪ Tongues = glossias
  o The sign that is a sound is speaking in tongues

• Acts 2:4, 7 - “4 And they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and began to speak with
other tongues, as the Spirit gave them utterance. ... 7 And they were all amazed and
marvelled, saying one to another, Behold, are not all these which speak Galilaeans?”
  o When they received the Holy Ghost, they were all filled with the Holy Ghost and
began to speak with other tongues as the spirit gave them utterance (v. 4)
    ▪ All in v. 4 - every one in John 3:8
    ▪ As the spirit gave them utterance (v. 4) - they didn’t just say stuff that
      they were making up or what came to their mind or what they heard
    ▪ They spoke a new tongue, a language they never learned
  o Everyone speaking in tongues amazed the people because the Jews from
around the world heard someone speaking in their native language by the Spirit
of God (v. 7)

• Pronunciation vs. Translation vs. Interpretation
  o Interpretation - speaking the meaning of what was said
  o Translation - carrying the words over into another language
  o Pronunciation - saying the words

GOD’S BREATH
• Psa. 81:5 - Joseph’s name is spelled differently than normal in this verse - God added
a HEY
  o There was an unfamiliar language yet Joseph was able to interact with, deal
with, and communicate with all the countries that came to him
  o Joseph’s name in this verse is יְרֵאָן (S:3084)
  o This is the only place in the Bible where Joseph’s name is spelled differently -
it has the letter Hey ה added
    ▪ Hey ה was originally drawn as a picture of a man beholding
    ▪ Hey ה equals and is the breath of God
  o When God came to Abram, אַבְרָהָם, He added one thing to his name to change
him to Abraham, אברהם — Hey ה
Sarai שֶׂרַי became Sarah שָׂרָה by taking off the last letter and adding one letter — Hey ה

With Joseph, when all these people came before him because there is a famine in the world, there was no way he could comprehend these people and speak their language but in His name (this one time in the Bible) God put a Hey ה in his name and he had the ability to interpret different languages

John 3:8 spoke of the wind, the sound, and the spirit birth - based on the breath of God

- John 20:21-22 - Jesus breathed on them and said, “Receive ye the Holy Ghost” (v. 22)
  - Jesus gave them a taste of the Holy Ghost by breathing on them
  - The Holy Ghost is the life that comes from Jesus Christ that gets breathed into us
    - When we get His breath in us, the wind of God, it will resuscitate us
    - We were born dead in trespasses and sins, spiritually dead (Eph. 2:1), but when we get the Holy Ghost, the Son, we have life (1 John 5:12)
    - John 7:39 Holy Ghost not given because Jesus not yet glorified
  - When you get Jesus, the breath of God, that is the Holy Ghost and whereas you were dead but when He breathes on you, you become alive

PRAYING IN TONGUES

- After you get the Holy Ghost, there are still times when it is appropriate to speak in tongues, particularly in our private prayer
  - Paul - “18 ...I speak with tongues more than ye all: 19 Yet in the church I had rather speak five words with my understanding, that [by my voice] I might teach others also, than ten thousand words in an [unknown] tongue.” (1 Cor. 14:18-19)
    - In church, 5 words in the known language is better than 10,000 words in tongues
- Rom. 8:14-16 - “…16 The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God:
  - Beareth witness = summarturei (S:4828) - testify jointly, corroborate by evidence
  - The Spirit itself beareth witness, testifies jointly or together - when I’m praying to God and speaking in tongues, the Spirit is saying the same thing I’m saying at the same time, it’s testifying together and it is further proof we are the children of God
  - I open my mouth and start talking, my language changes (as the Spirit gives the utterance), and the Spirit speaks the same thing at the same time
- Rom. 8:26 - “Likewise the Spirit also helpeth our infirmities: for we know not what we should pray for as we ought: but the Spirit itself maketh intercession for us with groanings which cannot be uttered.”
- The Spirit helpeth our infirmities
  - When I am weak and need the help of God, I can pray in the Spirit or I can pray with the Spirit (the Bible speaks of both)
  - Helpeth = sunantilambanetai (S:4878) - strength together against the same load
    - sun (S:4862) - denotes union or together
    - anti (S:473) - opposite, against
    - lambanetai is from lambano (S:2983) - strength, get hold of; strength offered to one, afforded to one from another
  - When you’re praying and the Spirit starts praying for you and with you, it helpeth your infirmities because you don’t know how to pray as ye ought
  - He gets together with you (sun) against (anti) that load and uses His strength as you push with Him to push against the same load (lambanetai) so you can overcome whatever you’re going through

- Categories of Speaking In Tongues
  1. When you first receive the Holy Ghost, you speak in tongues as the sign of the spirit birth (John 3:8)
  2. Praying in tongues in prayer is just for you — you don’t know the will of God but He starts to speak in tongues through you and you may not know what He’s saying but He gives you strength to go through whatever you have to go through
  3. Gift of tongues used in the church - someone speaks in tongues with a stammering lips and an unknown tongues to the people