

I Co. 14: 13, 27, 28

3

SUBJECT: The Interpretation
of Temper

07/66

(SF)

THE INTERPRETATION OF TONGUES

The 4 signs gifts introducing the use of - gift of miracle
- gift of healing,
- gift of tongues
- gift of interpretation of tongues I Cor. 12: 10

The gift of interpretation of tongues

If the 'tongues' a true foreign language, then to interpret it by one who knows it no 'charisma', no 'gift'. Anyone (an infant) familiar with the language could do it.

If the 'tongues' a true foreign language, no the interpreter not know it, then a double miracle: to speak it and to interpret it. This certainly a miracle? foreign speech followed by a miracle, interpretation.

If the 'tongues' a series of ejaculations, broken & disjointed syllables, abrupt & ungrammatical utterances (and the phenomenon in Corinth was this 14: 2, 4, 14) then the gift of interpretation consists of turning what seemed to be meaningless utterance into words easy to be understood. 14: 9

- The interpretation could be made
- (1) By the speaker himself if he has gift 14: 5, 13
 - (2) Or, if he lacked the gift, by one who possessed it 14: 27, 28

Notice

- (1) One with the possessed gift of interpretation has one before hand no notice of tongues given in public if no interpreter present
 - (2) One interpreter competent to interpret any tongues 14: 27
 - (3) Interpreters did not always agree (14: 26). Thus pro. the limitation to one interpreter. Obvious, a corollary.
- [NOTE: It is always a problem, even in Corinth.]

Previous summary
1] Jesus the Baptizer - Ananias gift

2] AS the Baptizer I Cor. 12: 17

3] The fully gift 1: 18

II. Paul's interpretation of the whole

1. I Cor. 14:19

active middle passive } verbal (how)

2. I Cor. 13:8, 9, 10

prophecies ... καταργηθήσονται.
 knowledge ... "

modification of future passive καταργεῖσθαι
 "to render useless"
 "to make inoperative"

prophecy "fail" not in sense of breakdown, but "useless." 13:10
 when the word was given, the gift, profit was done away.
 knowledge "vanish away" ... in the sense of the frequent, swallowed up in the
 perfect, τελειος, complete in all its parts, mature, full grown. The written word
 When the word ceases, the gift not useless.

prophecies ... παύσονται future middle indicative, παύω
 "to cause to cease"
 a change in the voice of the verb: "they shall make themselves cease"
 "they shall automatically cease of themselves"

verse 9, already ceases. Only prophecy, knowledge left mentioned.
 of Tholozan's translation

of most of Paul's Epistles written after I Cor. This one of his earliest letters.
 Only I, II Thess. preceded it. II Cor. But many manuscripts. Level.
 The first sign - gift etc. did.
 Norman. Galatians
 Eph. Phil. Col.
 I & II Tim. Hebrews

speaking as a child. gift
 understanding as a child. gift
 thinking as a child. gift

belong to the body part of the church
 authentic witness
 - now not same as NT writers
 smudge the words "and"

30 I Cor. 14:39 "forbid not" - that day, church

- cannot escape differentiation
 of law, dark for scribble
 of now, but suggests "tell the church"
 - necessary then, see Act. "prophet"
 "law" &
 but now, τελειος

subject is added as per acty)

III. My interpretation, observations

- (a) just as facts, notes. just give us the facts.
- 1. That speaking in tongues is the necessary evidence of the filling of the H.S. ^{basic doctrine necessary.}
- 2. I do not need it in the lives of the church of God the Son
- John Wesley ... Aldersgate, but not this about another
- W. S. Finney, "Autobiography" ... fallacy. " " "
- Dwight L. Moody ... experience on Wall St New York " " "
- R. A. Torrey ... wrote on the baptism of the H.S. " " "

3. In history, where we see appeared, (mostly in first century ad to 19th - 20th centuries) looked upon as heresy. never looked upon in any other way, thus, never

3. No words
I Cor. 14: 24, 35

4. Modern glossolalia a bewildering development of century (after about 2000 years of silence) Edward Poirier & England ad to "Travis" of his Thomas Carlyle said: "God is evidently working miracles by hysterics."

There's program to learn how to speak in tongues

- (1) First
- (2) Outcry: instructions .. raise up hands, eyes .. begin speaking words, words .. syllables .. noise .. say it up .. father - father .. more words .. words .. more, father .. you have received the baptism.
- (3) Seekers in "tongues meetings" are taught to loosen the tongue by imitation of the leader in saying "ah - bah, ah - bah, ba - ba, ba" etc. The leader will shake the lower jaw of a seeker to loosen it so that the "gift" will come.

No real language was spoken
Tape recordings played before Toronto Institute of Linguistics. No human agents [for X today]. Found it unrecognizable
for a group of government linguists
(2) Wellwood story, called being studied in Calif. quoted Dr. Ling
Hebrew - interprets, And a woman should prophesy in the church

6. Always beautiful, divisive.
all over the world. no exception.

(a) Columbus, Ohio. In the I Cor 14:33; Ps. 133

(b) Received at Fayetteville, Ark. was

of the last received the filling of the U.S. resolved to pray 6 hours
[baptism] every day? Answer, promise 'one's'
- resolved to give 90% less 10%
- was a soul not day

But this: 7 last received. speak with tongues: 69 - I Cor. 14:23

⊕
6. The basic doctrine is wrong: said speaking in
tongues is the necessary evidence of the filling of the U.S.
In direct opposition to the plan's teaching of the word, that

(1) I Cor. 12:13 all had been baptized
: 28-30 but all do not speak with tongues

(2) God's will not all be filled with the U.S. Eph 5:18
But all are not given the gift of tongues I Cor. 12:11, 30
f. the gifts of the faith hope & charity no truth. did not possess

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John Chrysothom (345-407 AD)
expressed puzzlement at Paulin
account of the Corinthian situation.

He said:

"The whole passage is
exceedingly obscure and the
obscurity is occasioned by
our ignorance of the facts
and the cessation of
happenings which were common
in those days but
unfamiliar in our own."

Modus (mood) deals with affirmative
definite assertions by the indicator
doubtful assertions by the subjunctive mood
commonly ~~and~~ by the quality

Voice (deals with active or passive)
active - subject ^{verb} act
middle, calls special attention to the subj.
passive presents the subj. as one who