

Transliteration study on the Name of the Messiah

yod-hay-uau-shin-ayin

While studying the true Name, remember: Yahushua isn't a **Christian**, and His Name isn't **based** on Greek, but **Hebrew**. "HESUS" is a Hebrew term, meaning "the horse" spelled hay-samek-uau-samek. The KJV was the first to show the world the spelling "JESUS".

YAHU + SHA is the English transliteration of the above 5 Hebrew letters.

Charles Darwin didn't even know **cells** existed in his time, and the apostles didn't know the word "JESUS" existed in theirs. The word "JESUS" had not been "discovered" until around 1530 CE (cells are real, but the word "JESUS" was not *discovered*, but rather *invented*).

MUTATION FLOW GRAPH (How the Name changed over time):

	HEBREW	ARAMAIC	GREEK	LATIN	ORIGINAL ENGLISH	MODERN ENGLISH
WORD	יהושע	ישוע	Ἰησοῦς	Iesus	Iesu / Iesus	Jesus
PHONIC	Yeho-shoe-wa	Yes-shoe-wa	Yeah-sooce	Yesooce	Yeah-sue / Yesh-sooce	Gee-zuss
DATE	1500 BC	250 BC	100 BC OT 60 AD NT	300 AD	1500 AD	2000 AD

The elephant in the room that everyone is ignoring is this:

The graphing of the mutations (above) only shows how the distortions occurred, it is not a means of justifying the mutations.

So-called scholars are looking at the "in-between" phases and alterations that occurred over time, instead of simply taking the original letters from the Hebrew directly into the modern English alphabet.

To put stock in what someone did as a foreigner to the Hebrew long ago is the fatal flaw, and then they build graphs to illustrate their morphing monstrosity as if the sheer quantity of data will convince everyone that the facts are all assembled. The truth is, the word has been put through a meat-grinder.

If we accept even the second phase (Aramaic, yod-shin-uau-ayin), "Y'shua", we are already using a construction that is not found in Scripture as a name, but rather the word for deliverance, yeshua.

The graphing of the mutations only shows how the distortions occurred, it is not a means of justifying the mutations. **WOULD THE CREATOR'S RELIGION HAVE A GREEK NAME?**

The "English" name, *Jesus*

The Norman invasion of 1066 introduced the letter "j" to England but the sound of the letter did not exist in the Old English language until the early 1200's. Over the next 300 years the hard "J" sound started to replace male names that began with I or Y because it sounded so masculine. Names like Iames became "James," Iakob became Jacob, and Yohan became "John." During the time the letter J was starting to gain acceptance, John Wycliffe became the first person to translate the New Testament from Latin into English in 1384. He preserved the Latin spelling and pronunciation of IESUS but his translation was unread by the common man because only a few hand-written copies of his Bible were produced which were quickly banned by the Church. The KJV was legally the only "authorized" version allowed in England, and was produced to stamp out the Geneva translation (The Geneva "Bible" contained many footnotes, reference helps, and conveyed a high level of general information for people to learn).

When Gutenberg invented the printing press the Latin Vulgate "Bible" became the first book ever printed in 1455. The first printed bible in a foreign tongue was the German Mentel Bible of 1466 followed by the Martin Luther bible of 1522.

After William Tyndale was denied permission to print an English bible he went to visit Martin Luther and completed his translation of the New Testament in 1525. Tyndale had 18,000 copies printed at Worms and smuggled into England of which only two copies survive. After printing his revised edition of 1534 he was captured in Belgium, tried for heresy by order of the pope, and put to death in 1536 by strangulation after which his body was burned at the stake.

By the year 1611 the letter "J" was officially part of the English language and the King James Bible was printed along with pronunciation guides for all proper names like Jesus, Jew, Jeremiah, Jerusalem, Judah, and John.

The name "Jesus" has been in use ever since.

At Acts 4:12, we learn that there is only ONE NAME under heaven, given among men by which we may be saved, ***yet we see that the true Name has been under constant change over the centuries.*** Originally, it was spelled **yod-hay-uau-shin-ayin.**

The **true Name** of the Mashiach can be proven by deduction; *and you should know that we cannot trust the Greek to explain the Hebrew.* But, when we see that the Greek text uses the *same letters* (IESOUS) when referring to the men that translators spell as "Joshua" and "Jesus", then we know these letters refer to not just a *similar* name, but the **same** name; the Greek alphabet simply corrupted the Name for us.

We can fix that easily. The Mashiach of Israel certainly never had a Greek name, so let's hunt-down His real, **Hebrew** Name!

At ***Hebrews 4*** and ***Acts 7*** (Hebrews written by Sha'ul, and Acts by Luke), we discover from the Greek that the Savior's Name is spelled IESOUS. I'm not saying these two men wrote the text in Greek, but the Greek is what we have received. The name "JESUS" isn't even in the original

Scriptures - and you can check out the way it looked back in 1599 by clicking on this: [1599 Geneva Translation](#).

Hebrews 4 and *Acts 7* refer to "Joshua" (Yahusha more accurately), using the same Greek letters, IESOUS. Now think very hard; could the successor of Mosheh and the Mashiach of Israel possibly have the same NAME in the original Hebrew? Scholars don't doubt it for a second that they did indeed. To learn the real name of your Savior, go look at the Hebrew letters for the spelling of "Joshua": yod-hay-uau-shin-ayin (It isn't rocket surgery you know). Both had the Hebrew name: **YAHUSHA** (spelled twice in the TaNaK as YAHUSHUA). The Greek alphabet cannot transliterate this word, and "Latinizing" the Greek form only makes it freakier. The Name of our Savior contains the Name of our Creator, because He is our Creator, and His Name is His identification (His identity is wrapped-up in His Name).

YAH = "I am" . . . so, Yahusha (or Yahushua) literally means "I am your salvation" as well as "Yah is our salvation". He is the everlasting Father, and El Shaddai (Is. 6:9, Rev. 1).

The Savior is in fact the **Being** that revealed His Name as Yahuah -- there's no argument there in the least (He is the "Alef and the Tau"). We use the spelling *Yahusha or Yahushua* because it states the **Name** and **function** or role the messenger Gabri'el provided. We find that Scripture records the practice of giving names, and commonly the chosen name will **provide a description or attribute of the individual**. Because Gabriel included the phrase, "for he shall save his people from their sins", it is obvious that there was a distinctive **meaning in the Name carrying the idea of salvation, from the root yasha**. Also, the Name chosen aligns with the meaning of the name of the man that brought Israel into the promised land (called Joshua by tradition).

The Greek texts at Hebrews 4 and Acts 7 both indicate the spelling to be identical for both the Mashiach and the successor of Mosheh: IESOUS (in the Greek letters).

Therefore, all we have to do is **go to the Hebrew texts**, find the spelling of the name of the man that succeeded Mosheh, **and we have found the Savior's Name perfectly preserved** ~ and based on the texts of Shemoth (Exodus). Logical deduction brings this out. The Name "Yahushua" describes the **FUNCTION** or **ROLE** that our Creator has become.

To ignore this function/role, we have to overlook the phrase included by Gabriel when the Name was given:

"But while he thought on these things, behold, the angel of (Yahuah) appeared unto him in a dream, saying, Yoseph, you son of David, fear not to take unto you Miryam your wife: for that which is conceived in her is of the (Ruach haQodesh). And she shall bring forth a son, and you shall call His Name (Yahushua): for he shall save (DELIVER) his people from their sins. Now all this was done, that it might be fulfilled which was spoken of (Yahuah) by the prophet, saying, 'Behold, a virgin shall be with child, and shall bring forth a son, and they shall call his name Emmanuel', which being interpreted is, (Eloah) with us. Then Yoseph being raised from sleep did as the angel of (Yahuah) had bidden him, and took unto him his wife: And knew her not till she had brought forth her firstborn son: and he called his name (Yahusha)." Matt 1:20-25

THE REAL NAME OF THE MESSIAH

ONE OF THESE TWO IS OF *RECENT ORIGIN*, AND THEREFORE A FRAUD:

JESUS? OR YAHUSHA?

“YAHUSHA” means “Yah is our deliverer” in Hebrew. “JESUS” seems to convey “*hail Zeus*” in Greek, and “*the horse*” in Hebrew (*he-soos*).

Both cannot be true. Since there was no letter “J” on planet Earth until around 1530 CE, one of these two is already exposed. To say “*we speak English*” isn’t a defense of anything, since the “only Name” given in which there is salvation is a Hebrew Name, not an English one (Acts 4:12). The letters used to convey the correct sound of the Name to call upon are in English. Neither of the two originated in English. Yahuah does not change, so the Name of our Messiah would not undergo alterations over time, unless another being tampered with it - such as an enemy! We know we must overcome the deceptions, and a very serious “stronghold” is the false name, which the anti-Messiah will use.

Scholars know how to determine the real Name of the Messiah of Israel, but they hesitate because “tradition” would be directly challenged. The evidence reveals that the person known as “Joshua” in the Scriptures has exactly the same Hebrew name as the Messiah, because both the Messiah and the successor of Mosheh are identical in Greek, IESOUS. The Name of the Messiah is not Greek, but Hebrew. The Name has a meaning in Hebrew; yet “JESUS” (or JEZUS if in Yugoslavia) is promoted by the *Society of Jesus* (Jesuits) to be valid based solely upon Greek, not Hebrew. This study should set the record straight, because we are going to look at the Hebrew to allow the true Name to become known.

YAHUSHA & YAHUSHUA ARE BOTH CORRECT TRANSLITERATIONS

THE MESSIAH'S NAME IS FOUND 218 TIMES IN THE TANAK.

In 216 of these, the spelling is: **yod-hay-uau-shin-ayin: YAHUSHA.**

The son of Nun (a leader of the tribe Ephraim) that we find in the concordance started out with a four-lettered name, then Mosheh changed it by adding one letter to the beginning of his name:

#1954: HAY-UAU-SHIN-AYIN, rendered in the KJV as “HOSHEA” (Dt. 32:44), and “OSHEA” (Num 13:16).

#3091: YOD-HAY-UAU-SHIN-AYIN, this spelling is found 216 times, rendered in the KJV as “JOSHUA”.

In another two instances in all of Scripture it is spelled

YOD-HAY-UAU-SHIN-UAU-AYIN, or “YAHUSHUA”.

An interesting verse pertaining to the “name change” of this son of Nun is at Num 13:16 (KJV concordance numbers are used here):

“These⁴²⁸ are the names⁸⁰³⁴ of the men³⁷⁶ which⁸³⁴ Moses⁴⁸⁷² sent⁷⁹⁷¹ to spy out^{8446 (853)} the land.⁷⁷⁶
And Moses⁴⁸⁷² called⁷¹²¹ Oshea¹⁹⁵⁴ the son¹¹²¹ of Nun⁵¹²⁶ Joshua.³⁰⁹¹”

In the above verse you can see the concordance numbers embedded in the KJV English. The Hebrew root “yaSHA” means to deliver, and is the root of the name of the son of Nun, HUSHA(#1954). In two places, we see the letter UAU between the SHIN-AYIN at the end of the name.

YAHUSHUA and YAHUSHA? Both are used in Scripture, so are acceptable, and have the same meaning.

Found 2 times in the TaNaK: "YAHUSHUA"

Found 216 times in the TaNaK: "YAHUSHA"

Concerning the specific number of uses of the spelling YOD-HAY-UAU-SHIN-UAU-AYIN (using 2 letter UAU's), There are exactly two instances that refer to the successor of Mosheh, Yahusha. The two uses of this 6-lettered spelling are found at Deut. 3:21 and Judg. 2:7. In both of these books, this name was used with only *one* “UAU” in the following ratios:

Deuteronomy / Debarim: 7 to 1 (seven times, the spelling was YOD-HAY-UAU-SHIN-AYIN, and 1 time YOD-HAY-UAU-SHIN-UAU-AYIN).

Judges: 5 to 1 (five times, the spelling was YOD-HAY-UAU-SHIN-AYIN, and 1 time YOD-HAY-UAU-SHIN-UAU-AYIN).

Overall ratio: 216 to 2 (216 times, the spelling in the TaNaK was YOD-HAY-UAU-SHIN-AYIN, and twice it was YOD-HAY-UAU-SHIN-UAU-AYIN).

יהושע

יהו The first part is not in question: YAHU

שע This requires our close attention; is the pronunciation - SHUA? Or is it simply SHA?

The root yaSHA means "to deliver" - ישע

Let's check out the correct Hebrew names of two prophets Isaiah and Elisha:

ישעיהו YESHAYAHU Strong's #3470 – “Yah has saved.”

ישע YESHA Strong's #3468 – “Salvation, deliverance.”

שע Remove the י and we have – **SHA**

אלישע ELIYSHA Strong's #477 - “El of deliverance.”

Therefore from the Hebrew we have **יהושע** = **YAHUSHA**

The ending “SHA” and “SHUA” mean the same.

How is SHUA written in Hebrew and does it have a meaning?

שוע SHUWA Strong's #7768: “Cry for help.”

אלישוע ELIYSHUA Strong's no 474: “El of riches.”

To get to the pronunciation *YAHUSHUA* we would have to insert a ה between the ו and the ש and spell His Name in Hebrew: **יהושוע** - this spelling uses two of the letter ה

“Yahushua” is seen twice out of 218 times in the TaNaK, so both “Yahushua” and “Yahusha” are acceptable transliterations.

YahuSHUA and YahuSHA - SHUA and SHA both contain the Hebrew root, yaSHA, meaning deliverance (salvation).

Both spellings, Yahushua and Yahusha, are endorsed by the inspired texts. Concerning the specific number of uses of the spelling Yahushua YOD-HAY-UAU-SHIN-UAU-AYIN (using 2 letter UAU's), There are exactly two instances in the TaNaK, referring to the successor of Mosheh (Joshua in the KJV). The two uses of this 6-lettered spelling are in fact found at Deut. 3:21 and Judg. 2:7. Even in these books, both variations in spelling are found. In these two books alone, this name was used with only *one* “UAU” in the following ratios:

Deuteronomy / Debarim: 7 to 1: seven times, the spelling was YOD-HAY-UAU-SHIN-AYIN (Yahusha), and 1 time YOD-HAY-UAU-SHIN-UAU-AYIN (Yahushua).

Judges: 5 to 1; five times, the spelling was the 5-letter YOD-HAY-UAU-SHIN-AYIN (Yahusha), and 1 time YOD-HAY-UAU-SHIN-UAU-AYIN (Yahushua).

Overall ratio: 216 to 2 (216 times, the spelling in the TaNaK was YOD-HAY-UAU-SHIN-AYIN, and twice it was YOD-HAY-UAU-SHIN-UAU-AYIN).

Since both are seen used in Scripture, *then either is acceptable*. Both are equally correct, and have the same meaning; however one of the two forms is the more widely used in the inspired texts, and I am only pointing out to everyone that they should take a look at the facts. I feel that the more accurate would be the 5-lettered form used 216 times, but I have to accept that the spelling seen only twice is fine also.

There is no reason to believe that the other 216 uses without the second UAU are scribal errors. But, because the 216 uses of “YAHUSHA” are seen, versus the 2 uses of “YAHUSHUA”, we should make note of it, and accept both forms.

A huge mistake to make is to think that the “vowel-pointing” of the 10th century CE Masoretes is without flaw. Anyone can make a blunder. We also know they had agendas, and one is with the Name Yahuah. Moreover, they were about **2300 years** removed in time from Mosheh, and many things they had to deal with were “best-guesses”. We could not possibly know how William Shakespeare would pronounce certain words 400 years ago.

One spelling to examine closely is at ZecharYah 3. The Hebrew word #3091 used in these texts is Yahusha (the KJV concordance numbers are imbedded to help with your further study):

Zec 3:1 “And he showed⁷²⁰⁰ me⁽⁸⁵³⁾ Joshua³⁰⁹¹ the high¹⁴¹⁹ priest³⁵⁴⁸ standing⁵⁹⁷⁵ before⁶⁴⁴⁰ the angel⁴³⁹⁷ of the LORD,³⁰⁶⁸ and Satan⁷⁸⁵⁴ standing⁵⁹⁷⁵ at⁵⁹²¹ his right hand³²²⁵ to resist⁷⁸⁵³ him.”

Translators have obviously modified the texts with words from a wide variety of other languages between the Hebrew and English, such as the term “angel” seen above (which is not English, but Greek). The rendering “Joshua” is not very close to the better transliteration “Yahusha” either. But they completely obliterated the Name “Yahuah” when they substituted the letters **LORD**. This is where personal research into the Truth of the Name begins. If they will lie about the Name of the One we serve, then they will lie about anything. For certain, we must be “over-comers” to be found doing what our Mashiach expects of us until He comes.

And there is much to overcome.

If anyone can find any error in this study, please contact me with the proof - but please accept that the Greek or Latin forms have no bearing on the authenticity of Yahusha’s *original*, and only true Hebrew Name.

“And there is no deliverance in anyone else, for there is no other Name under the heaven given among men by which we need to be saved.” Acts 4:12

“Then shall those who fear Yahuah speak to one another, and Yahuah listen and hear, and a book of remembrance be written before Him, of those who fear Yahuah and those who think upon His Name.” Mal 3:16

Lew White

Torah Zone, PO Box 436044, Louisville, KY 40253

Phone: 502-261-9833

Web site: www.torahzone.net

While studying the true Name, remember: Yahusha isn't a **Christian**, and His Name isn't **based** on Greek, but **Hebrew**. The sound "HESUS" is a Hebrew term, meaning "the horse" spelled hay-samek-uau-samek. The KJV was the first to show the world the spelling "JESUS".

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Hebrews 4 and **Acts 7** refer to "Joshua" (Yahusha more accurately, alternately seen as Yahushua), using the **same Greek** letters, **IESOUS**. Now think very hard; could the successor of Mosheh and the Mashiach of Israel possibly have the same NAME in the **original Hebrew**? Scholars don't doubt it for a second that they did indeed. To learn the real name of your Savior, go look at the Hebrew letters for the spelling of "Joshua": **yod-hay-uau-shin-ayin** (It isn't rocket surgery you know). Both had the Hebrew name: **YAHUSHA**. The Greek alphabet cannot transliterate this word, and "Latinizing" the Greek form only makes it freakier. The Name of our Savior contains the Name of our Creator, because He is our Creator, and His Name is His identification (His identity is wrapped-up in His Name).

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On the Name of the Mashiach, it's true that the Savior is in fact the **Being** that revealed His Name as Yahuah -- there's no argument there in the least. We use the spelling **Yahusha** because it states the **Name** and **function** or role the messenger Gabri'el provided. We find that Scripture records the practice of giving names, and commonly the chosen name will **provide a description or attribute of the individual**. Because Gabriel included the phrase, **"for he shall deliver his people from their sins"**, it is obvious that there was a distinctive **meaning in the Name carrying the idea of salvation, from the root yasha**. Also, the Name chosen aligns with the meaning of the name of the man that brought Israel into the promised land (called Joshua by tradition). The Greek texts at Hebrews 4 and Acts 7 both indicate the spelling to be identical for both the Mashiach and the successor of Mosheh: IESOUS (in the Greek letters).

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To ignore this function/role, we have to overlook the phrase included by Gabriel when the Name was given:

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The use of the Greek language/alphabet is a shadow-play to justify hiding the true Name of the Mashiach of Israel. What possible reason could a person have to hide behind the Greek language as a defense for the corruption of Yahusha's Name? We have the Hebrew, so why put it through two or three languages to see what comes out the other side? "JESUS" is nothing like "YAHUSHA", or even "YESHUA". The Greek language cannot possibly transliterate the sound of the Name. The lack of appropriate letter sounds, and the Greek grammatical "rule" that adds the ending letter "S", makes it impossible to do -- it's beyond frustrating to watch someone defend it. It is **most important** to correct men who teach error, especially where a demonic name is bestowed upon our Savior and defended. In essence, people who want to cling to the "JESUS" error are saying **"I can prove that YESHUA is correct by showing you the Greek."** The spelling "JOSHUA" is incorrect, and every concordance shows that this word is really either YAHOSHUA or YAHUSHUA. What the Greek texts **do** show us at Hebrews 4 and Acts 7 is that the Mashiach had the **same Name** as the successor of Mosheh, since we see "IESOU" in Greek letters that refer to BOTH individuals. Scholars have agreed that this indicates clearly that the HEBREW original for this Name would have been either Yahusha or Yahushua. Yeshua does not mean "Yah is our Deliverer". It is derived from what you are about to learn:

"Yeshua" Or "Yahusha"? "Joshua" isn't quite right; and "Yeshua" is still pretty far off, because Gabriel's explanation of the Name at Luke 1:21 describes the **function** (salvation) along with Who is providing that salvation.

You will soon learn that the form "JESUS" is derived directly from "YESHU", explained below. What "YESHU" means will change your thinking about this radically. In the Talmud, unbelieving Yahudim hatefully recorded the Name of the Mashiach of Yisrael as "YESHU", often seen spelled today as "Jeschu".

Q: *Where did we get the form "JESUS" from?*

A: *The Jesuits* (They defend the form using the Greek and Latin, hoping you'll never discover what you are about to read):

The form "YESHUA" is from the acronym "YESHU", a mutilation of Yahusha's Name used by unbelieving Yahudim during the late 1st and 2nd century CE. The letters in "YESHU" stood for the sentence, "may his name be blotted out" (from the scroll of life). This "Yeshu" acronym is the real root of the form "JESUS", after going through Greek, then Latin:

YESHU (remember, this is an acronym, meaning "may his name be blotted out", referring to the scroll of life). A rabbinic word-play, from the original Hebrew words:

"Yemach Shmo u'Zikro" *NOTE: There's not actually a letter "W" in the Hebrew alef-beth; the letter "W" is a rather new letter to our own alpha-beta. It's called a "DOUBLE-U" for a reason; our letter "U" is a perfect match with the sixth letter of the Hebrew alef-beth, now called a "WAW". (More accurately a "UAU").*

Acronyms are abbreviated messages, like "SCUBA" stands for "self contained underwater breathing apparatus".

YESU IESOU - Going into Greek, the letter "Y" became an IOTA because Greek has no "Y"; also, the sound of "SH" was lost, because Greek has no letters to make this sound. The letter combination "OU" is a diphthong, arising from the Greek attempt to transliterate the sound "OO" as in "woof". Our letter "U" and the Hebrew letter "UAU" does this easily. **JESU** is used also.

YESOUS IESOU took on an ending "S" to form IESOUS, since the Greek wanted to render the word masculine with the ending "S". Going to Latin, the diphthong "OU" became "U".

JESUS In the early 1530's, the letter "J" developed, causing a tail on proper names beginning with the letter "i", and words used at the beginning of sentences. This "J" is really the letter "IOTA". Many European languages pronounce "J" as the letter "i", or a "Y" sound. They even spell Yugoslavia this way: "Jugoslavia".

Now you know. Tell everyone you know, and don't allow the Jesuits to succeed at this horrifying deception. Yeh-Zeus is not our Messiah; (The true name, Yahusha, means Yah-is our-deliverance)

To see the reactions of seminary-trained men on this topic, read them at:
www.fossilizedcustoms.com/critic.html

***YahuwehShua:** This is a form being seen recently among many Natsarim, and would be difficult if not impossible to find in the TaNaKh or any other Hebrew texts, although it is essentially exactly what "Yahusha" means and stands for, "Yahuah is our Deliverer". If it were to exist in Hebrew, it would be spelled like this:

YOD-HAY-UAU-HAY-SHIN-UAU-AYIN

There is no letter "W" in the Hebrew, since the letter "double-U" came into existence in western Europe during the 13th century, and even then only in certain areas; Sweden just added the letter "W" to their alphabet in 2007, even though the rest of the world has been spelling their country with the letter for centuries. The words they use this letter in are borrowed from other languages. The Hebrew letter commonly seen as "waw" is more accurately expressed as a "UAU", since it conveys the sound of "U", and sometimes "O". When the letter "hay" is followed by a "uau", the sound is to be "OO", as we hear in "hallelu Yah". That "u" sound you hear in "hallelu Yah" is the letter "uau".

Certainly, **Yahuah** is our Deliverer, our only Savior, for He Himself took on the form of human flesh, offering that flesh as atonement for all the sins of mankind, once for all. Yahusha revealed the Father to us, and His chasid (lovingkindness) that endures forever.

1Th 4:8 *"Therefore he who rejects this does not reject man, but Elohim, Who also gives us His Set-apart Spirit."*

Col 1:12-15: *"... giving thanks to the Father who has made us fit to share in the inheritance of the set-apart ones in the light, Who has delivered us from the authority of darkness, and transferred us into the reign of the Son of His love, in whom we have redemption through His blood, the forgiveness of sins, Who is the likeness of the invisible Elohim, the first-born of all creation."*

When I began researching the tetragrammaton, all the resources pointed to the [Jewish Encyclopedia](#) as their credibility.

This also is the source for their comments regarding the statements like *"the actual pronunciation has been lost"* and other comments about how it *should NEVER be uttered aloud*. Then, the Jewish Encyclopedia declares that "YAHWEH" is perhaps the closest rendering that can be made, given what we know now.

But, as I went to the Hebrew alef-beth to learn how to make the letter sounds for different words, I discovered that the letter that is CALLED "waw" by name is really more like our letter "U". (UAU - pronounced "ooo-ah").

The thing is, the Hebrew alef-beth has no letter "W" (double-U) - the letter "W" appeared around the 13th century. This made me ponder why they would divert the four letters (which Yosephus declares are VOWELS), so as to be impossible to pronounce by inserting a letter that never existed, nor does it exist now, in the Hebrew. There's simply no letter "W".

So, I asked myself why might this be. AH! They don't want anyone pronouncing the true Name! And, the authors of the articles in the Jewish Encyclopedias are JEWISH ORTHODOX RABBIS, who revere the TALMUD, which prescribes the death-penalty for uttering the Name aloud.

Then, it was simply a matter of looking at all the situations where the letter we call "waw" is used in other Hebrew words. We see the "waw" in the phrase "hallelu Yah", where the "u" is this letter. Also, in the spelling of the tribe known as "Yahudah", the same letter is giving us that "u" sound. The letters are symbols for SOUNDS.

The secret is simple: "YAHUDAH" is spelled [YOD-HAY-UAU-DALETH-HAY](#).

Notice the four letters in this five-lettered word. It's as simple as saying "YAHUDAH", without the sound of the letter "D": YAHUAH.

You might check out the articles at www.fossilizedcustoms.com/transliteration.html and www.fossilizedcustoms.com/name.html

With no letter "W", it's amazing these "scholars" managed to pull this fraud on so many people for so long, eh?

Further study of the original letters: palaeo-Hebrew, Babylonian-Hebrew, and Greek transliteration:

TRANSLITERATION STUDY
The original Hebrew appearance of the Name of Mashiach
(with the closest letters in Greek below)

palaeo-Hebrew letters
O W Y E Z Yahushua
ayin shin waw hay yod
shortened form: O Y W E Yahshua

Aramaic/modern Hebrew letters
Yahushua
ayin shin waw hay yod
shortened form: Y H S W Y Yahshua

Greek (still lacking correct sounds for yod and shin)
sound of short form: I A S O Y A
iota alpha sigma omikron alpha
upsilon

The omikron-upsilon combination allows for the "oo" sound,
making them form a "diphthong" in the Greek.

The question was posed, *"Can we transliterate Messiah's Name (Yahusha) back into the Greek?"*

The answer to this question is, **not accurately**; but let's investigate why that is. Going through the motions will help us appreciate the difficulty getting alphabets to interface with one another, and perhaps help emphasize the importance of putting our trust in the original autographs, not the **transitional language** of Greek. Mashiach Yahusha was not given a Greek name, but a well-recognized Hebrew Name, yod-hay-uau-shin-ayin, and spelled yod-shin-uau-ayin in it's shortened form. One has to understand the distinction between **transliteration** and **translation**.

I think it's a good idea for us all to take a little time looking at the results of the "reverse transliteration" process, to help us get closer to some names and words; however the "flaw" is thinking we can reach through foreign alphabets which have intermediate distortions of letters, and grammar rules which have no application to the original language. But, for the fun of it, it's not a bad idea at all.

The following are Greek letters, written as words, but basically equivalent to the Latin letters,
IASOUA: IASOUA:

IOTA, ALPHA, SIGMA, OMIKRON, UPSILON, ALPHA

This word, "IASOUA" is the best one can do to transliterate the Name "YAHSHUA" into the Greek alphabet.

The lack of a letter "Y" means they have to use their letter IOTA, and they have no "SH" sound at all, so the

letter SIGMA has to do. To make the matter even worse, they tried to make the word "masculine", according to

the Greek grammar rules, so this adds an ending letter "S". They should have wound up with this:

IASOUAS But, they wrote the Messiah's Name as IESOUS. Notice the letter "E" instead of "A". They were eliminating the "YAH" sound, and retaining the sound of their female healing deity, IESO.

I wanted to take the word "DUDE" and *transliterate* it into Hebrew. Oddly enough, taking this word to the Hebrew alphabet simply involves 3 letters: **dalet-uau-dalet** -- which spells the name of the famous king of Israel *known* as "DAVID". In Hebrew, we have been led to believe this word is the name "DAVID", or even "DAWID". Actually, either of these transliterations could be slightly off, or different from the original word meaning "beloved" in Hebrew. It may be that the sound of the Hebrew letters, dalet-uau-dalet, is in fact, "DUDE", or "DA'UD". It is very closely associated, it seems, with the Hebrew word for "breast", "DAD" (with a short sounding letter "A"). There are plenty of Arabian folks running around, probably Ishmaelites (Hagar's descendants), and even some Edomites (Esau's descendants, Edomim), who are called by **Hebrew** names; one you may see often is "YUSEF", or YOSEF. Another name that is popular with these Arabs is DA'UD. So, perhaps my theory that the Hebrew letter we call "waw" (uau) is far from being anything like our modern letter "W", and is more like our familiar letter "U". "W" is called "double-U"; so maybe we need to think of the "waw" as a single "U", since it seems to sound like one in so many Hebrew words.

The letter "W" is recent, only coming into existence in the 1300's; so the actual letter in the Hebrew is closer to being what we know as the letter "U". The phrase "HALLELU YAH" uses this same Hebrew letter called "waw" to give the "U" sound. The name of the tribe "YAHUDAH" gives us the same result (yod-hay-**uau**-dalet-hay) -- and this is the same spelling, *and order*, for the Creator's personal Name, with the addition of the letter dalet. Perhaps instead of calling it a "waw", we need to call it a "UAU".

If we go to the Greek language, and attempt to spell YAHSHUA, the first thing we notice is that we **cannot do it** for the lack of two letter/sounds: the Y and the SH. But, if we had to come as close as we possibly could, it would still wind up like trying to play a symphony on a 4-string banjo. It would have to begin with the Greek letter IOTA, then to simulate the vowel sound in "YAH" the second Greek letter would have to be an ALPHA. Clement of Alexandria spelled **YAHUAH** (yod-hay-waw-hay) with the Greek letters **IAOUE**.

So, we have the first letters in the Greek being IA. The next step is to make the only choice left to us for the "SH" sound: SIGMA. Finally, I would choose the final letters as UPSILON and ALPHA. You can see these Greek letters and their sounds at the following website:

<http://www.ibiblio.org/koine/greek/lessons/alphabet.html>

Perhaps the upsilon alone would not be enough, but to make the sound of the Hebrew waw (oo as in "food"), we would need to link it with the omikron to make a "diphthong", OU, then add the ending

sound A (alpha). It would be best to simply ignore the Greek rule to make the word masculine (this would add an ending "S").

Now we have the Greek letters IOTA, ALPHA, SIGMA, OMIKRON, UPSILON, ALPHA. The only aberrations this leaves is the first letter IOTA, and the SIGMA. This only makes the best attempt to sound the SHORT form of Mashiach's full-blown Name (YAHUSHUA), shortening it to YAHSHUA (or the popularized Y'shua). The best the Greek can do is make it sound something like "IASUA" (if we transliterate the Greek into Latin letters, like the ones we use in English, which is frighteningly close to IESU, based on YESHU described above.

Writing is perhaps the most important human invention; but its objective is to record/document the sounds of letters. Where we lose information and accuracy is where alphabets interface with one another. The Greek language is nothing short of a meat grinder to certain letter sounds.

So, we each should study enough to answer the question, "*Can we transliterate Messiah's Name (Yahusha) back into the Greek?*" The more I've looked into it, the answer is **no**; it's just a matter of how much mutilation a person is willing to accept -- toward the Name above all names.

Scholars, etymology experts, and theologians will ***not disagree with you*** about other Hebrew names' true transliterations. "James" is really "Ya'aqob", "John" is really "Yahuchanon", and "Isaiah" is really "Yesha Yahu". But, when you want to use the correct Name for the Mashiach of Israel, they may get red-faced and defensive of their "Jesus" derived from YESHU. Could there be a ***spiritual stronghold*** involved in the use of the word "Jesus"? If you know it to be a lie, then stop calling your Mashiach this false name. Call Him by His real Name, the Name above all names: YAHUSHA. It's the same spelling in Hebrew (YOD-HAY-UAU-SHIN-AYIN) used for the successor of Mosheh whom they call "Joshua", as anyone can see even the Greek letters match for both at Acts 7 and Hebrews 4.

Most all seminary-trained folks are still cruising down the road explaining things in terms of what they refer to as the "New Testament Language" (**Greek**). So, they're blocking the vital source of all Truth, Hebrew; and until they can break with this mental block, they will remain a prisoner, and "a student of the New Testament Language." What is the language of Israel?

Yahuah is not Greek, and neither is Yahusha. His Name and His language is Hebrew. The Jesuits approach the issue of the Name from only the Greek, dissecting the fine points of the letters, exactly as most all seminary-trained folks have been programmed to do.

The Name of our Mashiach is provided by the Greek translation, but only because it points to the fact that Mosheh's successor and our Mashiach's Name use the same letters in Greek. Hebrews 4 and Acts 7 contain the evidence of this. Our Mashiach was named Yahusha, and the Israelite leader that brought the children of Israel into the Land was also named Yahusha. Both mens' names are rendered as IESOUS in the Greek, so all we have to do is look up the real Hebrew spelling for the man translators have called "Joshua", and we've found the precious treasure we've been seeking. We don't need to investigate the fine points of HETA and EPSILON - these things are rendered irrelevant. Yahusha's Name is Hebrew, so that's where we need to look. It means Yah - is our - Deliverer. IESOUS has no meaning in Hebrew, unless "horse" is part of the meaning (SOOS, the Hebrew word for "horse"). "SUS" is Latin for PIG. Zus/Zeus may have some meaning to the Greeks, but not to Israel.

Our Husband's Name is not Greek.

At Ezra 2:2, the name Y'shua appears among a list of many other names. There is no indication that the Mashiach or His Name is associated with that specific spelling, yod-shin-uau-ayin.

Another name used in Scripture is "Shua". Again, there's nothing to become agitated over with that either. The name Y'shua and Shua both share the common root, yasha, meaning deliver, rescue, save, or help.

The definition of "SHUA", #7770, is given as "a cry for HELP" (deliver, rescue, save); and this is from a ROOT, the word **YASHA**, spelled yod-shin-ayin #3467. So, upon closer scrutiny it is simple to understand when the connection to the root is properly applied to it. Often a primary root is overlooked, but in this case the root YASHA gives the component "SHA" its meaning, to deliver. "SHA" is a component in the Name YAHUSHA (or YAHUSHUA).

The Greek language serves to confirm one clear thing about the true Name of our Mashiach: Acts 7 and Hebrews 4 both point to the fact that the Name is spelled yod-hay-uau-shin-ayin. This is simply because both "JESUS" and "JOSHUA" have the underlying letters, IESOUS. The Talmud would like us to believe that His Name is spelled JESCHU, based on YESHU, the acronym for yemach shmo u'zikro, "may his name be blotted out".

The debate on how to pronounce the Greek letters H (heta) or E (epsilon) should not even be on the table. The Name is not Greek, nor is it able to be transliterated using the Greek language. All scholars realize this is a fact. Greek is unable to convey the sounds necessary for the Name, so to consider it as a viable source, or even as a reasonable transitional language, is a huge mistake to make.

<http://www.fossilizedcustoms.com/transliteration.html>