

How Did the Name Jesus Originate?

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Introduction

Over the last ten years that the Power Latent In Man SHOW has been on cable, we have done 12 shows on various aspects of the Sacred and Holy Name of our Heavenly Father and His Son. The Power Latent In Man SHOW was one of the first shows (beginning in December 1990, on Chicago Access cable) to introduce the true and sacred name Yahweh and His Son Yahshua and uses them on a regular basis. The PLIM REPORT has also published over 6 articles on the true name and they are on the public side of our website. See <http://www.plim.org/truename.html>.

Today many Christians and others assume that the Greek name Jesus was the original name of the Savior who was Hebrew. If one does the research, one finds out that it is impossible for the Savior's name to be Jesus.

What is the intent of this article?

The intent of this article is to investigate the origin of the Greek name Jesus and its erroneous transliteration of the Hebrew name of our Savior Yahshua. Our Saviour's Name in Hebrew is **יהושוע** (read from right to left). The English name "Jesus," which later employed the letter "J," is a derivation from Greek "Iesous" and the Latin "Iesus" version.

This name "Jesus" commonly used in Christianity today did not exist and would not be spelled with the letter "J" until about 500 years ago. This article will also discuss the grammatical errors involved in the transliteration of Yahshua into Greek and Latin, which radically changed the form of Yahshua's name.

Transliteration of Yahshua into Jesus



Another error that will be discussed in this article is that “Yahshua’s name was not known to most translators at the time. Jewish Masoretic priests, around the 6th century A.D., created the name Jesus by changing the vowel point from the letter “a” to “e” in the Tetragrammaton YHWH. This resulted in changing the pronunciation from Yah to Yeh.

The priests continued the tradition, which was in effect at the time of the Messiah, of teaching the people that the name “Yahweh” was too sacred to pronounce, and to speak this name was blasphemy and punishable by death. Most people and lower level priests were initially taught to say “Adonai” when they saw the name “Yahweh” or the Tetragrammaton written.

PLIM recommends a number of excellent websites that provide extensive research on the ame. (Note: This is not an endorsement of their dogma.) The Assembly of Yahweh has an excellent article that deals with the letter J called “*THE MISSING J*” <http://www.yaim.org/missingJ.htm>. There is also another website with an article entitled “*Our Saviour’s Name*” <http://www.iahushua.com/ST-RP/name.htm> and see <http://www.yahweh.org>.

Does the Letter “J” exist in Hebrew, Latin or Greek?

The answer to this question is no. In fact, there was no letter ‘J’ in any language prior to the 14th century in England. The letter did not become widely used until the 17th century.

The *Encyclopedia Americana* contains the following quote on the J: “*The form of ‘J’ was unknown in any alphabet until the 14th century. Either symbol (J,I) used initially generally had the consonantal sound of Y as in year. Gradually, the two symbols (J,I) were differentiated, the J usually acquiring consonantal force and thus becoming regarded as a consonant, and the I becoming a vowel.*”

It was not until 1630 that the differentiation became general in England.” Note in the original 1611 version of the King James Version of the Bible there was no “J” letter in this Bible for because it did not exist. James was spelled lames. Jesus was spelled lesous.

In the Hebrew alphabet there is no J letter or sound and it is shown follow: Read form right to left.”

Tet (T)	Chet (Ch)	Zayin (Z)	Vav (V/O/U)	He (H)	Dalet (D)	Gimel (G)	Bet (B/V)	Alef (Silent)
Samech (S)	Nun (N)	Nun (N)	Mem (M)	Mem (M)	Lamed (L)	Khaf (Kh)	Kaf (K/Kh)	Yod (Y)
Tav (T/S)	Shin (Sh/S)	Resh (R)	Qof (Q)	Tzade (Tz)	Tzade (Tz)	Fe (F)	Pe (P/F)	Ayin (Silent)

The Greek alphabet shows that there is no letter J or sound.

Now the Oxford English Dictionary shows the derivation of the name “Jesus” as follow: “In ancient Latin Jesus is spelled Iesus, in ancient Greek (I-ee-sous), ad. late Heb. or Aramaic yeshua, Jeshua, for the earlier y’hoshua, Jehoshua or Joshua (explained as ‘Jah (or Jahveh) is salvation’: cf. y’shuah ‘salvation, deliverance’, and Matt. 1.21”

Here we see that in the ancient Latin and Greek languages “Jesus” was spelled with the letter “I” for there was no “J” in either of these languages. In Hebrew we know there is no J letter. So Jesus was originally spelled Yeshua, and y’hoshua. Note: Here the Messiah’s name was spelled in Hebrew two different ways due to the tradition of the Masoretic priests. They did not want to pronounce the sacred part of Yahweh’s name, so they changed the ‘Yah, to ‘Yeh, which will be discussed later in this article.

Webster’s New World Dictionary confirms the Oxford World Dictionary, but it shows the derivation of “Jesus” correctly transliterated in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew using the letters “I” and “Y,” showing that there was no J used in these original languages when the scriptures were translated into them.

“In Late Latin Jesus was original spelled Iesus; In Greek it was spelled Iêsous; and in ancient Hebrew spelled “yËshÛa,” which is a contraction of yehÖshÛa (Joshua), help of Jehovah < yÀh, Jehovah + hÖshÿa, to help.”

Did the angels speak in Hebrew?

In the so-called New Testament of the Bible there were two instances where an angel and the spirit form of the Messiah appeared to humans and spoke to them in Hebrew. First, Gabriel spoke to Mary regarding her unborn son. Since Mary was Hebrew of the tribe of Judah (Lk. 1:27), Gabriel had to communicate to her in the Hebrew tongue, her native language, not Chinese or Greek, for she would not have been able to understand him. “And the angel said unto her, Fear not, Mary: for thou hast found favour with Elohim (God). And, behold, thou shalt conceive in thy womb, and bring forth a son, and shalt call his name JESUS (Luke 1:30-31).” As shown in the Hebrew alphabet, there is no J in Hebrew (see alphabet on p. 8). So the question is what did the angel Gabriel say that the baby would be named? It was impossible for him to say Jesus because Jesus is Greek for Yahshua.

In another instance, the Messiah appeared in spirit form and in a vision, to the Apostle Paul on the road to Damascus (Acts 9:1-7) and spoke in Hebrew. Paul described what happened. “And when we were all fallen to the earth, I heard a voice speaking unto me, and saying in the Hebrew tongue, Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me? it is hard for thee to kick against the pricks (Acts 26:14).”

Paul asked this spirit, “Who art thou, Lord (Acts 26:15)?” The Messiah replied, “I am Jesus [in the King James Bible and most English Bibles] whom thou persecutest.”

One thing is clear. The Messiah knows His name and as was stated and repeated throughout this article it is impossible for him to have said Jesus as it is translated since Yahshua spoke to Paul in the Hebrew tongue.

Pontius Pilate wrote the name of the Messiah in Greek, Hebrew and Latin above His head on the cross when the Messiah was crucified. Luke wrote the following: "... an inscription also was written over Him in letters of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew: THIS IS THE KING OF THE JEWS (Lk 23:38-39)."

Traditionally, most crucifixes (especially Roman Catholic) have the Latin initials of the Messiah as follows "INRI," which means "Iesus Nazarenus, Rex, Iudaeorum". [Note: there is no letter J (for it did not exist at this time.) This is translated into English and means "Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews."]

The French philosopher, historian, and religious scholar Ernest Renan stated in his book, The Life of Jesus, that the Savior was never called Jesus in His lifetime. Renan based his conclusion on his archaeological trips to the Holy Land in searching for inspiration and materials on the Savior.

What is the derivation of the name "Jesus"?

Any good dictionary will show the derivation or the history of the translation of Jesus through the various languages. All agree that the word "Jesus is a transcription or a copy of the Greek name ... which is a derivation of the Hebrew Ieshoua, a common Jewish name" according to the book The Names and Titles of Jesus by Leopold Sabourin, S.J.

Is there an explanation of the error Yeh from Yah?

Now that it is clear that the Messiah's name was not spelled with the letter J, there is another error that must be addressed. Many misspell the Messiah as "yEshUa," (which is a contraction for "yehOshUa."). The error is that it does not have the "Yah" part of the Father's name in the translation.

How Did Yahshua Change To Jesus?		
(Hebrew)		(Greek)
Yah	sh	ua = Yahshua
		Changed to
Jeh	s	us = Jesus
Changed vowel points	No Sh sound	Changed to masculine gender

In the King James Version of the Bible, Psalm 68:4 clearly reveals that the shortened form of the Father's name is "Jah." King David writes: "Sing to God, sing praises to His name; Extol

Him who rides on the clouds, By His name JAH..." Since there is no j in Hebrew then "Jah" should be spelled Yah or lah. So yehÖshÛa should be spelled yahÖshÛa.

The error of changing Yah to Yeh is due to the manmade tradition of the Jewish priests. Their reverence for the holy name caused them to believe that it was too sacred to pronounce. So they changed the vowel points from a to e in the Tetragrammaton YHWH. This changes the pronunciation of the Tetragrammaton. The letter "a" was the correct vowel to be inserted between the YH obtaining Yah. This is short form of the sacred Name is in Yahshua.

To prevent this pronunciation, the priests changed the vowel points from an "a" to the "e" obtaining Yeh. This is how the letter "e" came to be in the Savior's name "Jesus," resulting today in the Jews spelling his name YEHshua.

Now the same error is explained in the Biblesoft's Strongs New Exhaustive Strong's Numbers and Concordance with Expanded Greek-Hebrew Dictionary. It spelled Yahshua's name with the letter e Yehowshuwa' (yeh-ho-shoo'-ah); or Yehowshu' a (yeh-ho-shoo'-ah); from OT:3068 and OT:3467 OT:3091; Jehovah-saved; Jehoshua (i.e. Joshua), the Jewish leader: -Jehoshua, Jehoshuah, Joshua. Now the ancient Greek use their alphabet to write and pronounce the "IE" as the shortened form of Yahweh's name "Yah."

What is the Importance of "ous" or "us" in Jesus' name?

Now the "ua" ending in Yahshua's name in Hebrew when transliterated into Greek is feminine singular, which presents a problem. Thus, it necessitates a change when transliterate into Greek (so the reader in Greek could determine the gender of this name).

What most people do not understand is the ending "us" of Jesus name was setup to denote this in the transliteration into Greek and Latin. The "ous" and the "us" ending in the Greek name "Iesous" and the Latin name "Iesus," respectively, denote the masculine singular gender in Greek and Latin respectively.

In most languages there are endings that denote gender as well as endings that denote singular or plural. (For example, in English we just add the letter 's' to make a noun plural as in boys or girls. In Spanish gender is denoted by the last vowel of the word, such as chico-boy and chica-girl.)

Only the letters "Jes" in "Jesus' name has any relationship to the Hebrew name Yahshua for the letters "us" denote gender.

This transliteration that observes Greek and Latin grammar further adds confusion to other errors in the transliteration of the name Yahshua. Latin and English had already seen the results of the Jewish Masoretic priests changing the vowel points.

Finally, it also should be noted that Greek has no "sh" sound as in Yahshua Hebrew name. To denote this "sh" Hebrew sound in the Greek, the letter "s" is used.

Thus, this article has examined all five of the letters in "Jesus" name and showed their derivation from Hebrew, Greek Latin and English.

EXCERPTS FROM
Fossilized Customs
THE PAGAN SOURCES OF POPULAR CUSTOMS
Eighth Edition
By Lew White

Mashiach's Name Altered?

So, what does the name "JESUS" mean? The beginning part in Greek, Ιη (IE), is the sound "Yeh" which is a "hail" . It's not "Yah", because it was changed! Now, we're left with the "SUS" part.

It may be significant, so I should tell you that the word we sometimes see in the Latin, "YESU" (yeh' zoo) has been traced to a Hebrew word meaning "a curse be upon". A good book to check out is the Dictionary of Christian Lore and Legend by J.

C. J. Metford. One source has this to say:

"It is known that the Greek name endings of sus, seus, and sous (which are phonetic pronunciations for Zeus) were attached by the Greeks to names and geographical areas as a means to give honor to their supreme deity, Zeus. Examples are Parnassus, a sacred mountain in Greece; the Greek deity of wine and son of Zeus, Dionysus; the Greek hero of the Trojan War was Odysseus, and the Greek deity of healing was Iesus (which is a variant spelling of Iesus or the Latin Iesus / Jesus). They also changed the names of the prophets EliYahu (whose name means 'my mighty one is Yah') and Elyesha (whose name means 'my mighty one saves'), to 'Elias' and 'Eliseus' (which means 'my mighty one is Zeus').

This was done so often that it later was the basis for their rules of written grammar which followed the common or vernacular spoken language."

There are plenty of other Greek words that end with 'sus'; like the city of Tarsus (meaning 'sweat of Zeus'), and Pegasus. How can we explain the Spanish "Hey-Zeus"? Even the name 'Yosef' was corrupted to 'Joseph', then Guiseppe; but they didn't tack the name 'Zeus' on it.

As a syncretism, the Greeks had to hear 'Zeus' in the Mashiach's name! If you stop 50 people walking out of a "Church service" and ask them what the name of the Creator of the Universe is, you will usually hear them respond with GOD, The LORD, or "JESUS". The fact is, the word "Jesus" has no meaning in Hebrew, and the closest Hebrew word to the Greek "sus" is soos, meaning HORSE. So, "he-sus" literally means "the horse".

"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.

The 1611 KJV was the first time in history that anyone on this planet set eyes on the name JESUS in print. The Geneva translation had it spelled IESVS in 1599.

“HE-SOOS” MEANS “THE HORSE” IN HEBREW, AND MEANS NOTHING AT ALL IN ANY LANGUAGE OTHER THAN GREEK, IN WHICH CASE IT REFERS TO ZEUS; AS DO OTHER GREEK WORDS SUCH AS: TARSUS, PARNASSUS, DIONYSUS, THE GREEK DEITY OF HEALING, IEUSUS, PEGASUS, AND OTHERS. THERE ARE DEITIES IN OTHER CULTURES THAT WE FIND, SUCH AS THE DRUID’S “ESUS”, AND THE EGYPTIAN’S “ISIS” WHICH SEEM CLOSELY LINKED WITH THE TERM “JESUS”, WHICH BECAME POPULARIZED BY THE SOCIETY OF JESUS, THE JESUITS. PROTESTANTISM PICKED UP THIS “JESUS” SPELLING FROM THE CATHOLIC INSTITUTION, NEVER DOUBTING ITS ORIGINS.

The elders of Israel were so steeped in the tradition of not saying the Name aloud, they conferred among themselves saying “But to stop this thing from spreading any further among the people (the Name), we must warn these men to speak no longer to anyone in this Name.” Acts 4:17.

The Name uSwy contains the Name of hwhy. Acts 4:7 begins their examination.

Brought before the elders, Cephas and Yahuchanon are asked, “By what power or by what name did you do this?”.

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" stand 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 or 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 IESOVS, 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". 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.