

Please fill in the blank spaces using the King James Version.

Mark 16:17 King James Version (KJV)

¹⁷And these signs shall follow them that believe; In my name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with _____ ;

Acts 2:4 King James Version (KJV)

⁴And they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and began to speak with _____ , as the Spirit gave them utterance.

Acts 2:7-11 King James Version (KJV)

⁷And they were all amazed and marvelled, saying one to another, Behold, are not all these which speak Galilaeans?

⁸And how hear we every man in _____ , wherein we were born?

⁹Parthians, and Medes, and Elamites, and the dwellers in Mesopotamia, and in Judaea, and Cappadocia, in Pontus, and Asia,

¹⁰Phrygia, and Pamphylia, in Egypt, and in the parts of Libya about Cyrene, and strangers of Rome, Jews and proselytes,

¹¹Cretes and Arabians, we do hear them speak in _____ the wonderful works of God.

1 Corinthians 12:28 King James Version (KJV)

²⁸And God hath set some in the church, first apostles, secondarily prophets, thirdly teachers, after that miracles, then gifts of healings, helps, governments, _____ .

They Shall Speak With New Tongues!

Rick Renner Ministries July 9, 2016

*And these signs shall follow them that believe; In my name shall they cast out devils;
they shall speak with new tongues.*

— **Mark 16:17**

Regardless of the denomination to which you belong or what you have been taught to believe, it is an irrefutable fact that Jesus said believers would speak with new tongues. In fact, Jesus affirmed that speaking in new tongues would be one of the supernatural signs that would follow believers!

The first example of speaking in tongues is found in Acts 2:1-4, where the Bible says, “And when the day of Pentecost was fully come, they were all with one accord in one place. And suddenly there came a sound from heaven as of a rushing mighty wind, and it filled all the house where they were sitting. And there appeared unto them cloven tongues like as of fire, and it sat upon each of them. *And they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them utterance.*”

Of all the instances where people spoke in tongues in the book of Acts, this is the most famous example — perhaps because it was the first time this phenomenon ever occurred and thus set the pattern for believers to be filled with the Spirit and to speak in tongues. But this instance is very unique from any other instance recorded in the book of Acts, for several miracles occurred that day when believers spoke in tongues for the first time.

There is so much we could write about speaking in tongues; after all, entire books have been written and devoted to this wonderful subject. But today let’s look at the specific events that occurred the first time people ever spoke in tongues.

On the Day of Pentecost, Acts 2:5,6 tells us a “multitude” was gathered in Jerusalem from every nation under Heaven. The word “multitude” is the Greek word *plethos*, which

is used no less than twenty-five times in the Gospels to denote *a massive, huge crowd of people*. This is very important, for it tells us that far more foreigners were in the crowd than were believers who had been filled with the Spirit. Acts 2:9-11 tells us that in the crowd that day were Parthians, Medes, and Elamites; dwellers of Mesopotamia, Judea, Cappadocia, Pontus, Asia, Phrygia, Pamphylia, Egypt, and parts of Libya near Cyrene; strangers from Rome, both Jews and proselytes; and both Cretes and Arabians.

The believers who had just been filled with the Spirit were speaking in tongues so loudly as they exited the upper room and entered the streets that the entire crowd could hear them speaking. The crowd was amazed at what they were hearing. Acts 2:6 says they were “...confounded, because that every man heard them speak in his own language.” The word “confounded” is the Greek word *suncheo*, which means *to perplex; to stun; to bewilder; to baffle; to stupefy; to amaze; to confound; or to cause an astonishment that literally throws people into a state of confusion*. The word “heard” is the Greek word *akouo*, which simply means *to hear*. The word “speak” is the word *lalouton*, which means *to speak*, but the Greek tense presents the picture of people *continuously speaking* in tongues. In fact, this Greek word for “speak” is the same word used to describe *someone who speaks fluently in his own or in some other language*. This clearly shows us that the believers were *speaking nonstop in tongues* as they entered the streets that day.

But notice the end of Acts 2:6, where it says every man heard them speak “in his own language.” The word “language” is the Greek word *dialektos*, which is where we get the word *dialect*. This means the believers were not heard speaking only in different languages, but with all *the specific dialects, idioms, phrases, vernacular, and regional accents* that were used in each geographical location from which the listeners came. Consider this: There were only 120 believers speaking in tongues, and this was a massive crowd of people. So that means this small group of 120 believers must have been speaking in hundreds of different dialects! To know a language is one thing, but to know the different dialects of another language requires years of study and the highest

skill. This would be amazing for a group of highly educated language specialists, but for a group of Galileans to speak so fluently in so many different dialects was simply unheard of — thus, the reason the listening crowd was so *baffled* and *stunned*.

Acts 2:7 lets us know that the majority of the believers who came out of the upper room speaking in tongues that day were Galileans, giving further cause for the international crowd to be so confounded. Galileans were simple people, not known for their education or wealth. Their labor, work, profession, and way of life were all primarily connected to the region of Galilee, so they had no reason to know many foreign languages. This is why the people reacted the way they did in Acts 2:7: “And they were all amazed and marvelled, saying one to another, Behold, are not all these which speak Galileans?”

In Acts 2:7, the word “amazed” is the Greek word *existimi*, which means *to be beside oneself* or *to be out of one’s head*. It is the picture of *one who is so stunned and amazed that he stands speechless — nearly paralyzed with shock*. The word “marvelled” is the Greek word *thaumadzo*, which means *to wonder* or *to stand in awe of*. In our day, we might define it as *one who is bowled over by something he has heard, witnessed, or seen*. There is no doubt that the crowd that day was perplexed as they listened to these Galileans speaking in so many different languages and specific dialects.

But were the disciples supernaturally speaking in known languages that day?

Some have tried to categorically state that those who came out from the upper room that day supernaturally spoke in *known* human languages. But Paul specifically wrote that speaking in tongues is *not* speaking in a known language. In First Corinthians 14:2, Paul said, “For he that speaketh in an *unknown* tongue speaketh not unto men, but unto God: for no man understandeth him....” That word *unknown* is italicized in the *King James Version* because it doesn’t appear in the Greek text; it was supplied by the translators to affirm that Paul was *not* referring to known human languages; he was writing about a supernatural prayer language that is known only to God.

According to Paul’s words in First Corinthians 14:13-15, speaking in tongues is a spiritual language — *never a known language*. It is so supernatural and unknown to man that it cannot be understood, not even by the speaker himself, unless he prays for the ability to interpret what he is saying. Since this is Paul’s very clear teaching about speaking in tongues, it emphatically asserts that on the Day of Pentecost, the believers did *not* speak in known human languages, but in a supernatural, unknown prayer language, just as believers speak in tongues today.

However, on the Day of Pentecost, a special miracle occurred. The believers spoke in tongues — but by the time that supernatural language reached the ears of the listeners, they “heard” a message in their own distinct dialects. This is why Acts 2:6 says that “...every man *heard* them speak in his own language.” Acts 2:8 says, “And how *hear* we every man in our own tongue, wherein we were born?” And Acts 2:11 tells us that the listeners said, “...we do *hear* them speak in our tongues the wonderful works of God.”

On the Day of Pentecost, the first great work of God was to fill the believers with the Holy Spirit. The second great work was to liberate their human spirits so they could pray in tongues and worship God in the Spirit. The third great work occurred when the believers spoke in other tongues and God supernaturally translated those tongues in the ears of the listeners so that each member of the audience “heard” them speaking in his or her own language.

It is amazing what happens when God’s people open up to let Him work through them! When the believers in the book of Acts were filled with the Spirit and began to regularly speak in tongues, a door to supernatural power was opened. The power unleashed through speaking in tongues is evident throughout the book of Acts and is still in operation today.

There are several instances in the book of Acts where believers prayed and worshiped God in tongues. This was the norm, not the exception — a common practice that was expected to occur in the life of any person who was filled with the Spirit. And just as the

early believers freely and fluently prayed in the Spirit, God has enabled us to do the same, *if* we will but open our hearts, open our mouths, and let our spirits speak to God. How long has it been since you prayed in other tongues and allowed God’s supernatural power to operate through you? Why don’t you take a few minutes today to pray and praise in the Spirit? *It will bring a divine operation of the supernatural into your day!*

My Prayer for Today

Lord, I thank You for filling me with the Spirit and for giving me the ability to pray and to praise You in a supernatural language. My spirit longs to pray, to express itself, and to worship You. My own mind and intellect is so limited that I don’t always know what to say or how to express myself. But when I pray and praise in the Spirit, I am very aware that I am praying perfectly and praising You on the highest level. Thank You for this wonderful ability. I want to pray in the Spirit and to worship You with all of my inner man!

I pray this in Jesus’ name!

My Confession for Today

I confess that I am filled with the Spirit of God and that I regularly pray in the Spirit. God liberated my inner man to speak to Him on the day I was baptized in the Holy Spirit. From that time until now, I have had the ability to speak in a supernatural spiritual language. I refuse to neglect or ignore this ability God has given me; therefore, I regularly pray in tongues. As a result, I am growing stronger and more sensitive to the Holy Spirit, and I have a continual operation of divine, supernatural activity in my life!

I declare this by faith in Jesus’ name!

Tongues the “Spiritual Gift” vs Tongues the “Prayer Language”

Posted [May 11, 2014](#) by [Neal Leazer](#)

In this post, I am addressing one of the biggest points of confusion that I find when discussing the Baptism with the Holy Spirit with people. It is the misunderstanding of the use of speaking in tongues.

There is an entire chapter devoted to this subject in the Bible, and it should not be confusing at all. However, because of wrong teaching (or a lack of teaching) there seems to be a large number of Christians that really do not understand this very important subject.

I believe that once you see and understand it the first time you will say “...this is so simple, why did I not see this before?”

Let’s begin with a couple of definitions that will help make things clearer.

Tongues as a “Prayer Language”

(Note: Although the term “prayer language” is not completely accurate, I am using it here because so many people are familiar with it.)

When a Christian receives the Baptism with the Holy Spirit, he (or she) receives the power and ability to speak in tongues ([Acts 1:5](#), [Acts 1:8](#), [Acts 2:4](#)) any time he or she wishes ([1 Cor 14:14-15](#)). It is a new way for us to speak and to communicate with God ([1 Cor 14:2](#)) that goes beyond our natural intellect ([1 Cor 14:14](#)). For this reason, many people also call this a “prayer language” even though it can be used for things other than just prayer.

The Bible tells us in several places that we should make use of this ability as often as possible ([1 Cor 14:14-15](#), [Eph 6:18](#), [Jude 1:20](#), etc). It also tells us of many ways that it **benefits the person that is doing it**. We are specifically told that no one will understand this language. It is meant for communication between you and the Lord.

[1 Corinthians 14:2](#) – *For he who speaks in a tongue does not speak to men but to God, for no one understands him; however, in the spirit he speaks mysteries.*

This is a faith activity between you and God. If other don’t people understand what you are saying, it is not an issue because what you are saying is not intended for them. When you are using your “prayer language,” no

interpretation is required or expected. If someone complains, just say “I wasn’t talking to you.”

In the Bible, we are told that sometimes in our midst there will be people that don’t understand, or that don’t believe. It says that people like this may think we are “out of our minds” when we are doing this. The implication is that it would usually be better to avoid doing this in front of them ([1 Cor 14:23](#)). But, on the other hand, if you are around other Christians that understand and believe the Bible, then it is OK to do it in a group setting ([Acts 19:6-7](#)) – assuming that you are doing it for the right reasons. Personally, I don’t do it in front of non-Christians, and I don’t go out of my way to do it in front of Christians that don’t understand it. But a group of Christians that believe the Bible should be comfortable with this. If not, then something is wrong somewhere.

Tongues as a “Spiritual Gift”

According to [1 Corinthians 12:7-11](#), there are nine gifts of the Holy Spirit that are called “manifestations of the Spirit.” These are instances where the Holy Spirit makes Himself known to us in supernatural ways. He gives you a temporary “burst of power” to do something that goes beyond your normal ability in order to accomplish something for Him.

[1 Corinthians 12:7](#) – *But the manifestation of the Spirit is given to each one for the profit of all*

When one of these “gifts” (aka manifestations) is given to a person, and that person exercises that gift in faith, then other people receive a divine benefit. The purpose of these gifts are for the believer to cooperate with the Holy Spirit to bless others.

Included in these nine “manifestations of the Spirit” or “spiritual gifts” are three that have been called the “speaking” or “vocal gifts.” These are:

- Prophecy
- Diversities of Tongues
- Interpretation of Tongues

These three temporary abilities only come when the Holy Spirit gives them to someone to use them ([1 Cor 12:11](#)). The purpose of these temporary abilities is to bless other people ([1 Cor 12:7](#)).

When the gift of prophecy is given, a person will generally speak a message from God under divine influence, and the message will be given in the language of the intended audience.

In general, when the gifts of “diversities of tongues” and “interpretation of tongues” are given, a person will speak a message from God under divine influence, but it will usually be a language unknown to the intended audience. This is “diversities of tongues.”

Then that same person (or someone else present) will be given the meaning or “interpretation” of that message by the Holy Spirit. That person will then speak out the interpretation in the language of the intended audience. The end result is that the people get a message from God that they understand.

In both cases, a message from God is delivered *through* a person to another person or to a group of people. The message will come from God, but it will be delivered by the person(s) that received the gift(s). The result is that others are blessed by the Lord. God speaks through someone in order to bless another person or a group of people.

Similarities between the two

In both the “prayer language” and the “spiritual gift,” the speaker will be speaking in a language that he/she does not understand.

Both the “prayer language” and the “spiritual gift ” will require the speaker to act in faith.

Differences between the two

In the “prayer language,” you are the one that usually initiates it. In the “spiritual gift” it is the Holy Spirit that initiates it.

In the “prayer language” the speaker is the main beneficiary. In the “spiritual gift, other people are the main beneficiaries.

In the “prayer language” you are talking to God. In the “spiritual gift” God is talking to others through you.

In the “prayer language” you are encouraged to do it all the time. In the “spiritual gift” you only do it when the Holy Spirit tells you to.

In the “prayer language” no interpretation is needed or expected because God is the intended audience and He understands it. In the “spiritual gift,” the gift of interpretation of tongues will likely be given so that the people can understand the message and receive the benefit God intended for them.