

How Do Acts 2 and 1 Corinthians 14 Relate in Regards to Tongues?

1. What do tongues mean in Acts 2?

Acts 2:4-11

a. Other Tongues (vs 4)

γλῶσσα, *glossa* - tongue; language; utterance

Acts 10:46 For they heard them speak with tongues and magnify God. Then Peter answered,

Revelation 10:11 And he said to me, "You must prophesy again about many peoples, nations, tongues, and kings."

b. Language (vs 6-11)

διάλεκτος, *dialektos* - language

i. They hear them speak in their _____ language. (vs 6)

ii. They identified what should have been their _____ language. (vs 7)

iii. They heard _____ languages (vs 8)

iv. They listed _____ languages (vs 9-11)

v. They heard an _____ message (vs 11)

2. What are some views on tongues in 1 Corinthians 14?

a. Tongues can be an "_____" heavenly language.

"Though I speak with the tongues [glossa] of men **and** of angels, and have not charity." 1 Cor. 13: 1

Notice that Paul uses the word "and" to emphasize that his prayer/praise language is in addition to "earthly" languages (which is why he refers to it as "tongues of angels").

Cessationists need to be asked a question; that is, "How come, if our verbal heart prayer is from "self and to God" it has to be an earthly language that someone may understand--especially if no one else needs to know what is prayed; as it is no one else's business?

If tongues are always earthly languages, then there is no reason for anyone to pray/speak in tongues alone, or with others of same nationality. But it has already been seen that Paul (he does speak in tongues outside of church), the Ephesians of Acts 19, and those at Cornelius' house (of Acts 10), all spoke in tongues or prayed in tongues without foreigners around to hear in a foreign dialect.

"Glossa Notes." *Pentecostal*, www.pentecostal-tongues-theology.org/Glossa_notes.html.

1 Corinthians 13:1-3 Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, but have not love, I have become sounding brass or a clanging cymbal. ² And though I have *the gift of prophecy*, and understand all mysteries and all knowledge, and though I have all faith, so that I could remove mountains, but have not love, I am nothing. ³ And though I bestow all my goods to feed *the poor*, and though I give my body to be burned, but have not love, it profits me nothing.

- i. There is a language of angels
 - a. The Bible does not describe this as a "prayer/praise" language.
 - b. It is reasonable to believe that in heaven, angels would have to speak a language to communicate.

ii. Paul is not saying that he is or ever has spoken it

iii. Paul's point is that even the most supernatural ability is worth nothing if it is not done with love.

b. It was a "_____-like" sound

"But the letter of 1 Corinthians seems to indicate that at Corinth such an identification of the language was the exception rather than the rule. Most interpretation of tongues seems to have taken place not because a listener confidently understood the language, but because of a special spiritual gift for interpreting tongues (12:10, 30; 14:13). The ordinary listener at Corinth heard utterances that sounded like a communication in language. But he did not know the meaning (14:2). Even the speaker did not know the meaning (14:13-14). For practical purposes, from the point of view of a naive listener, anything that sounded like speaking in tongues *was* speaking in tongues. "Speaking in tongues" is a loose category that easily covers every kind of language-like utterance in the church service that does not belong to any of the major languages spoken in the church."

Poythress, Vern, et al. "The Gift of Tongues in Corinth-and Today." *The Gospel Coalition*, 24 Apr. 2019, www.thegospelcoalition.org/article/gift-tongues-corinth/.

c. It was a _____ language

3. What do tongues mean in 1 Corinthians 14?

1 Corinthians 14:1-2 Pursue love, and desire spiritual *gifts*, but especially that you may prophesy. 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.

a. Tongues in 1 Corinthians 14 carry a _____ message **1 Corinthians 14:9-11**

b. The language must be able to be _____ by others **1 Corinthians 14:11**

c. The message is able to be _____ **1 Corinthians 14:13** **1 Corinthians 14:27-28**

d. Tongues was never meant to be an _____ or unknown sound. **1 Corinthians 14:6-9** **1 Corinthians 14:10-11**

e. Paul speaks of _____ as he is teaching on tongues. **1 Corinthians 14:10-11**