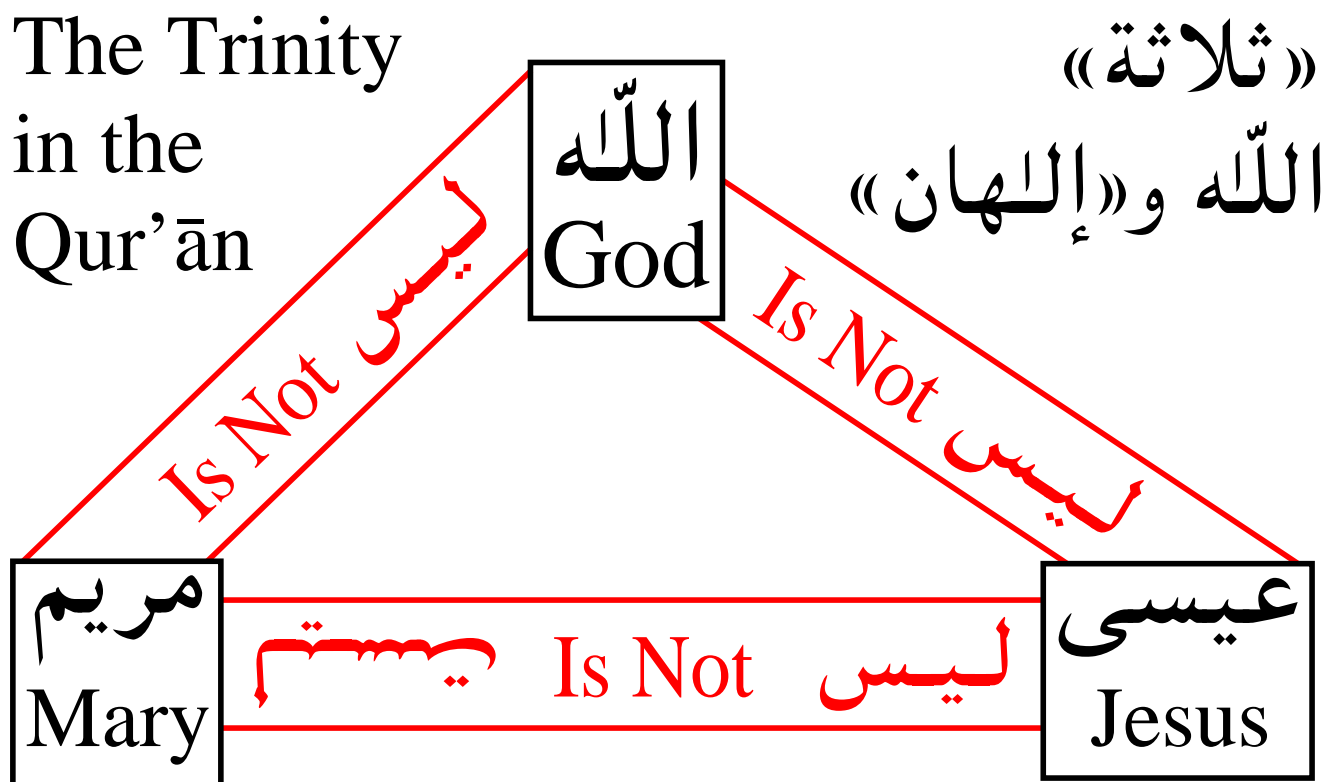
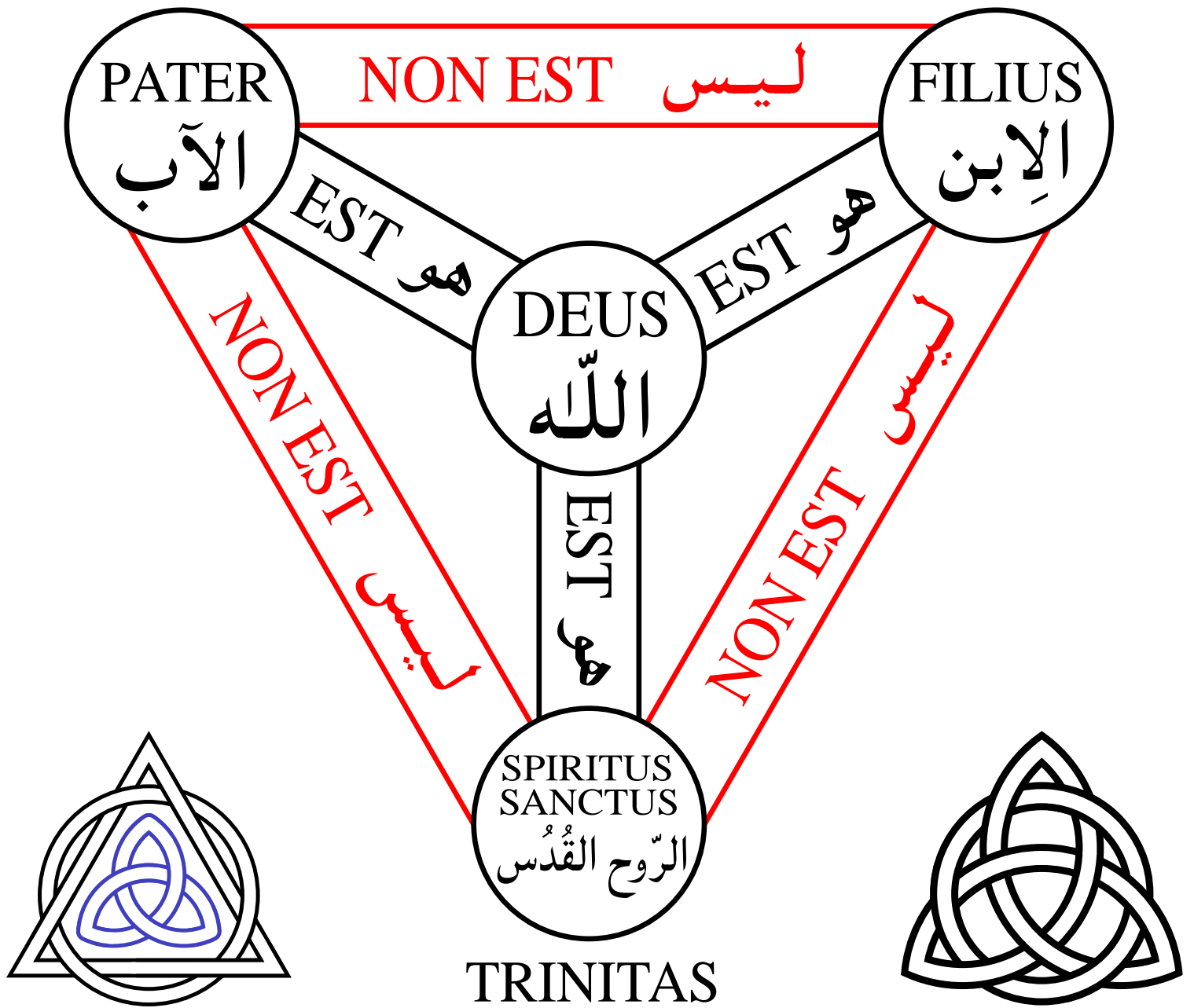


The Trinity
 in the
 Qur'ān

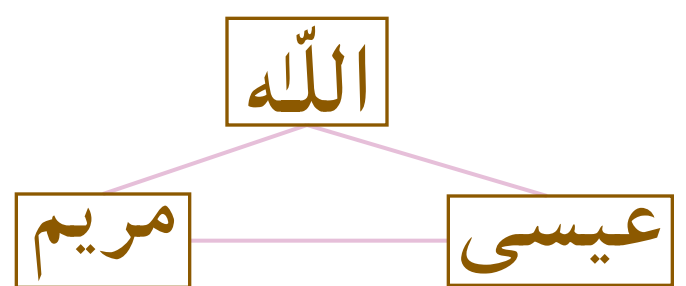


The "Shield of the Trinity" diagram (a visual summary of the first part of the Athanasian Creed)



«تُرس الإيمان»، شعار الثالث المسيحي (النصراني)

The phoney pseudo-Trinity or Collyridian tritheism of Qur'an verses 5:116, 5:75 (or at least the way that these verses are understood by many Muslims):



الله و«إلهان»، الله «ثالث ثلاثة»، يُشرك الله و«إلهان»، الله «ثالث ثلاثة»، يُشرك الله couldn't even get the name of Jesus right: it should be أخْت هرون، ابنة عمران: عيسى. He thought Mary was Miriam: (يَسُوع) not عيسى.

The fact that Muḥammad used a highly inaccurate form of the name of Jesus casts doubt on the Islamic claim to know even more about Jesus than Christians themselves do. In the earliest or most authentic forms of the name of Jesus, the voiced pharyngeal *ʕayn* or *ʕayin* consonant is always at the **end** of the name (and not at the beginning, as it is in the form *ʕīsā* used by Muḥammad in the Qur’ān). The scientific linguistic reconstruction of the original 1st. century A.D. pronunciation of the name of Jesus as *yēšūʕ* in the Hebrew language and the Judean and/or Galilean Western Aramaic languages is supported by a number of lines of evidence, some of which are shown in the diagram below. Phonemic/phonetic transcriptions are in **blue**.

The most accurate form of the name of Jesus (Ezra 2:2 etc.) in some Semitic languages:

Consonantal spellings *y-š-w-ʕ*:

Hebrew

Early AD
Aramaic

First century AD
Hebrew & Judean/
Galilean Aramaic

yēšūʕ

Near-contemporary
Greek transcription
Ἰησοῦς *yēsū-s*

Later Tiberian Hebrew

yēšūʕ

Later Eastern Syriac

īšōʕ

Later Western Syriac

yešūʕ

Spelling *y-s-w-ʕ*:

Arabic

Early Arabic and
later Christian Arabic

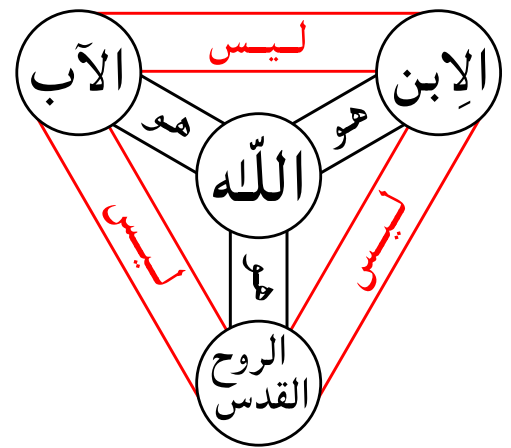
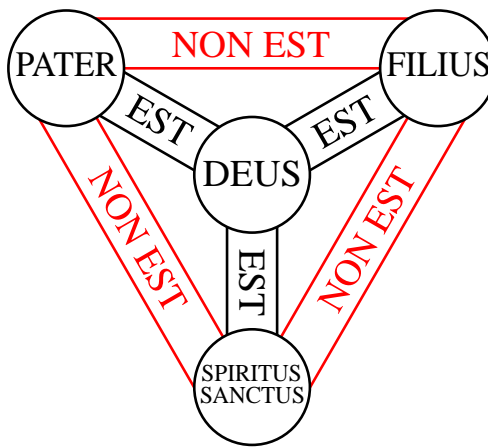
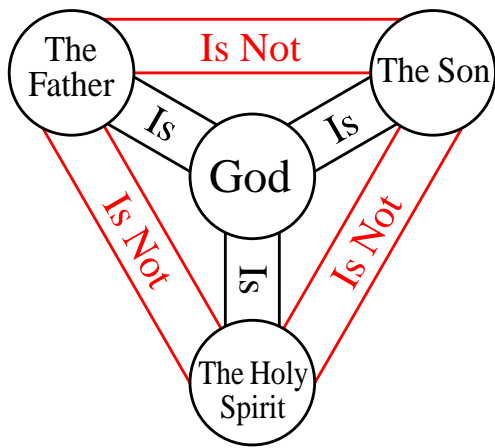
yasūʕ

↑ Fully-attested
pronunciations
after the invention
of vowel diacritic
systems (500+AD)

But **NOT**
Arabic *ʕīsā*!!

This strange
spelling is
found in the
Qur’ān...

The name *y-š-w-ʕ* (Jesus/Jeshua) occurs in the Hebrew of the Old Testament at Ezra 2:2, 2:6, 2:36, 2:40, 3:2, 3:8, 3:9, 3:10, 3:18, 4:3, 8:33; Nehemiah 3:19, 7:7, 7:11, 7:39, 7:43, 8:7, 8:17, 9:4, 9:5, 11:26, 12:1, 12:7, 12:8, 12:10, 12:24, 12:26; 1 Chronicles 24:11; and 2 Chronicles 31:15; and in Aramaic at Ezra 5:2. Syriac vowel lengths are shown according to the convention that a *yod* or *waw* letter used as a *mater* indicates a historically-long vowel (though most length contrasts seem to have disappeared by the time of the liturgical vowel-diacritic orthographies).



The accurate spelling and pronunciation of several Hebrew names:

יהושע

A name spelled y-h-w-š-ʿ and pronounced **yěhōšūʿ** (or **yěhōšūāʿ** with the later Tiberian *furtivum* vowel), and usually rendered into English as “Joshua”.

ישוע

A name spelled y-š-w-ʿ and pronounced **yěšūʿ** (Tiberian **yěšūāʿ**). This post-500-B.C. shortened version of y-h-w-š-ʿ is usually written in English as “Jesus” (or as “Jeshua” in Protestant translations of the Old Testament into English).

The absence of a letter *waw* װ in the usual spelling of the last syllable of **yěhōšūʿ**, in contrast to the presence of a *waw* װ in the usual spelling of the last syllable of **yěšūʿ**, does not reflect any difference in pronunciation between the last syllables of these two words, but rather the fact that **yěhōšūʿ** dates from an earlier historical period, when semivowel consonant letters were used to write long vowels in a narrower range of circumstances.

עשו

A name spelled ʿ-ś-w and pronounced **ʿēsāw**, written in English as “Esau”. Most scholars reject the idea that Hebrew **ʿēsāw** is the source of the Qur’anic Arabic name of Jesus **ʿīsā** – but if influence from **ʿēsāw** is denied, then no good linguistic explanation remains for the position of pharyngeal ʿ at the **beginning** of **ʿīsā**.

יהוה

The divine name or Tetragrammaton spelled y-h-w-h. The pronunciation of this word is not known with certainty, but **yěhōwā** (“Jehovah”) never existed in Hebrew, and originated from mistakes made by early Christian Hebraists. Modern scholars speculate about a reconstruction **yahwé** (“Yahweh”).

יהשועה

The occultistic “Pentagrammaton” y-h-š-w-h. The notion that the result of sticking a š sound or letter *w* into the middle of the Tetragrammaton is somehow equivalent to the Hebrew name of Jesus was another

bright idea invented by early Christian Hebraists with an unsound knowledge of Hebrew. This jumble of letters has no meaning in Hebrew, and so no ascertainable genuine Hebrew-language pronunciation. Obviously, יהשועה ≠ יהוה and יהושע ≠ יהוה!