

## The Letter “J” A Historical Problem

The letter **J** did not exist in the ancient world.

- It did **not** exist in Hebrew
- It did **not** exist in Greek
- It did **not** exist in Latin
- It did **not** exist during the lifetime of the Messiah

The letter **J** did not enter European languages until the **late Middle Ages** (long after Scripture was written).

Because the letter **J** did not exist:

- It could not have been spoken by the Messiah
- It could not have been used by His disciples
- It could not have appeared in the original Scriptures

**This alone demonstrates a historical impossibility.**

The Messiah was **never** called *Jesus*.

That name could not have existed in the time, language, or culture of the Messiah. It is a **later linguistic development**, not an original covenant name.

## Supporting Evidence: Why the Letter “J” Cannot Be Original

The Letter “J” Is a Late Linguistic Invention

- Ancient **Hebrew** has **no J sound** and no J letter
- Ancient **Greek** has **no J sound** and no J letter
- Classical **Latin** also had **no J letter**

In Latin:

- The letter **I** was used for both vowel and consonant sounds
- **J did not exist as a separate letter**
- “J” emerged **between the 14th–16th centuries** as a stylistic variation of “I”

Any name containing the letter **J** could **not** predate medieval Europe.

The Messiah's Name Could Not Contain a "J" Sound

Hebrew phonetics:

- No "J" sound exists in Biblical Hebrew
- Hebrew uses **Y (Yod)**, not J
- ך (Yod) produces **Y** sounds: *Yah, Yahu, Yahu-sha*
- There is **no phonetic pathway** from Hebrew to a hard "J" sound

So linguistically:

- **Yahusha / Yahushua** fits Hebrew structure
- **Jesus** does not

Greek Did Not Preserve Hebrew Sounds

When Hebrew names were rendered into Greek:

- Greek **lacks the "sh" (ש) sound**
- Greek **lacks the "yah" prefix sound**

So substitutions occurred:

- ש (sh) to σ (s)
- יה (Yah) to omitted or softened

This is **phonetic limitation**, not translation.

Greek writers did not translate meanings  
they **approximated sounds they could not pronounce**.

That is why:

- *Yahusha* to *Iēsous*
- Not because it is accurate
- But because Greek could not carry the Hebrew sounds

Latin and English Added Further Distance

Latin adopted Greek forms **unchanged**, including the limitations.

English later:

- Introduced the **letter J**
- Applied it retroactively to older words
- Created a spelling **never spoken in antiquity**

This results in:

- A name formed **after Scripture**
- Applied **backward in time**
- With no historical, linguistic, or covenant origin

Scripture Warns Against Alteration

**Devarim (Deuteronomy) 4:2**

“You shall not add to the word which I command you, nor take from it...”

**Mishlei (Proverbs) 30:6**

“Do not add to His words, lest He reprove you...”

**Tehillim (Psalm) 135:13**

“Your Name, O YAHUAH, endures forever; Your remembrance to all generations.”

If:

- YAHUAH’s Name is eternal
- And remembrance is covenantal

Then altering names is **not neutral** it affects remembrance.

Names in Scripture Carry Meaning, Not Labels

In Hebrew thought:

- Names describe **function, mission, and authority**
- Names are **not interchangeable labels**

Example:

- “Yahusha” carries **YAH & deliverance**
- Removing “Yah” removes covenant meaning
- Substituting sounds removes identity

This is why Scripture repeatedly emphasizes:

- Knowing the Name
- Calling on the Name
- Remembering the Name

The letter **J** did not exist in Hebrew, Greek, or Latin, nor during the Messiah’s lifetime. The sound does not exist in Hebrew phonetics, the letter emerged over a millennium later, and the name “Jesus” is the result of layered linguistic accommodation not original Scripture.

**This is not a theological opinion.  
It is a historical and linguistic fact.**