

The Original Hebrew Broken Down

Yahushua (יהושע)

This name contains:

- YAH → the Name of YAHUAH
- SHUA → to save / deliver

Meaning:

YAHUAH saves

This is the name given in covenant language not Greek, not Latin.

How the Septuagint Handled Yahushua

Now, how did Septuagint translators handle Yahushua?

They were translating Hebrew to Greek, and Greek could not carry Hebrew sounds.

This is where the breakdown happens.

Step-by-Step: Yahushua → Iēsous

The YAH problem

Greek has no Y consonant sound like Hebrew.

So:

- Y → I (closest Greek sound)

Yah- → Ia- / Ie-

This is where YAH is immediately lost.

The HU problem

Greek has:

- no guttural H
- no way to preserve Hebrew breath sounds

So:

- HU sound is softened or dropped

-hu- → -e- / -o-

The SH problem

Greek has no SH sound.

So:

- SH → S

-shua → -sua

Greek masculine grammar rule

All masculine personal names in Greek must end in -s.

So they added it.

Put It All Together

Hebrew:

Ya-hu-shua

Greek forced substitutions:

- Y → I
- H → dropped

- SH → S
- Masculine ending → S

Resulting Greek form:

Ἰησοῦς (Iēsous)

We Must Understand Clearly

This was not a renaming.
This was not revelation.
This was not approval from YAHUAH.

This was:

- Linguistic limitation
- Greek grammar rules
- Empire-controlled translation

Why the Meaning Was Destroyed

- YAH (the Name) was removed
- The covenant meaning disappeared
- Only a sound-approximation survived

So when it later passed:

- Greek → Latin → English

the meaning never came back.

Yahushua became Iēsous because Greek could not pronounce YAH, had no SH sound, dropped the H, and required masculine names to end in “s.”

Transliteration: Carrying sound between languages when exact letters don't exist.

Guttural sound: A throat-based sound common in Hebrew but absent in Greek.

Grammar endings: Greek grammar requires masculine names to end in certain sounds.