

though, as he says, he has spoken with tongues more than they all, he says rather in Verse 19 "I would/speak five words with my understanding that I might teach others also, than ten thousand words in another tongue. Brethren, be not children in understanding; howbeit in malice by ye children, but in understanding be men. In the law it is written 'With men of other tongues and other lips will I speak unto this people; and yet for all that will they not hear me, saith the Lord.' ". For all that what will they not hear me? "Yet for all that they will not hear me, saith the Lord. Wherefore tongues are for a sign, not to them that believe, but to them that believe not: but prophesying serveth not for them that believe not, but for them which believe." Well, we have in our passage in 28 here the statement, "But with stammering lips and another tongue will He speak to this people to whom He said, 'This is the rest wherewith ye may cause the weary to rest; and this is the refreshing'; yet they would not hear." Notice the New Testament quotation, "In the law it is written 'With other tongues and other lips will I speak unto this people; and yet for all that will they not hear me', saith the Lord." Where in Isaiah are the words "yet for all that" or does Paul misquote Isaiah there? At the end of Verse 12, "Yet they would not hear." That is identical, isn't it? Paul quotes most of Verse 11. I guess all of it, verse 11, and he quotes the end of Verse 12, but he doesn't quote the middle of Verse 12. Isaiah said, "To whom he said, 'This is the rest wherewith ye may cause the weary to rest; and this is the refreshing; yet they would not hear.'" but Paul says, "And yet for all that will they not hear, saith the Lord." Now does Paul just say, "I don't like what Isaiah said. I'm going to just throw that out and put something else in that I like better"? Is that the idea, Mr.---? (Student) Yes. I think that is something to keep in mind in all your New Testament quotations. The people to whom the New Testament writers or spoke were familiar with the Old Testament. I've seen the statement made that in the New Testament you'll find an argument based on the fact that there is a singular instead of a plural used in the Old Testament, or that the present tense is used, based upon one or upon one letter. Such