

Summary of Biblical Tongues & Pentecost Study

Created on June 15, 2026 at 8:59 PM by Notee: AI Note Taker —

<https://notee.onelink.me/E2m8/04kb04rp>

Biblical Tongues & Pentecost Study

1. Introduction and Context

- The meeting is led by Tony Pino and marks the 49th day in the biblical counting of the Omer, leading up to Shavuot (Pentecost).
- Shavuot is discussed in the context of both Jewish tradition (giving of the Torah at Sinai) and Christian tradition (outpouring of the Holy Spirit in Acts 2).
- Emphasis on unity in scriptural observance and acknowledgement of differing calendars among communities.

2. The Gift of Tongues: Scriptural Foundation

- The main topic is the biblical gift of tongues (speaking in tongues), its historical context, and proper use.
- Tony asserts the gift is valid and active today but stresses that not all spiritually-filled believers will speak in tongues — there are diverse gifts and callings.
- The giving of the Torah at Sinai is paralleled with the Pentecost event, highlighting supernatural communication (e.g., voices perceived in multiple languages).
- In Acts 2, the disciples spoke in tongues understood by people of many nations, serving as a sign for unbelievers and a demonstration of God's power.

3. Scriptural Analysis: Exodus 20, Acts 2, and 1 Corinthians 14

- **Exodus 20:** Describes the giving of the Torah, the foundation of the covenant, and supernatural events at Sinai (thunder/voices, fire, and the people's fearful response).

- **Acts 2:** At Pentecost, the Holy Spirit descended, and believers began to speak in foreign languages understood by visitors from many nations — serving as a miraculous sign and leading to the conversion of about 3,000 souls (contrasted with the 3,000 lost at the golden calf incident).
- **1 Corinthians 14:** Paul addresses misuse of tongues in the assembly, clarifying:
 - Tongues as a private prayer language are for self-edification (communication with God, speaking mysteries).
 - In public assembly, tongues should be interpreted and recognizable, serving for edification of the community and as a sign for unbelievers.
 - Paul prefers prophecy (understandable speech) over uninterpreted tongues in public, to avoid confusion and ensure all are edified.
 - Order and verification are stressed; tongues should not cause confusion or chaos within the assembly.

4. Main Questions and Clarifications Raised

- Is speaking in tongues a necessary evidence of being filled with the Holy Spirit? (Tony argues it is not; there are many gifts.)
- What is the purpose of tongues in public gatherings? (To serve as a sign to unbelievers and to edify the assembly when interpreted.)
- What about modern manifestations of tongues (e.g., unintelligible speech, disorderly conduct)? (Tony expresses skepticism and urges alignment with scriptural order.)
- The difference between private and public use of tongues and the necessity of recognizable languages for verification in public settings.
- Clarification on the term “church” vs “assembly” (ecclesia) and the importance of understanding the Hebraic roots of faith and covenants.

5. Decisions and Teachings Emphasized

- Speaking in tongues is a valid spiritual gift, but must be used in accordance with biblical guidelines: order, interpretation, and recognizability.
- Not all believers will necessarily speak in tongues, and the presence of the Holy Spirit is shown through various gifts and callings.

- The assembly (not “church” in the later institutional sense) is composed of both Israelites and Gentiles, grafted together in Messiah.
- Edification of the body and avoidance of confusion are paramount in congregational settings.

6. Action Plans and Next Steps

- Encourage deeper study of the Torah and apostolic writings to properly understand New Testament practices.
- Apply scriptural testing and order to the use of tongues and other spiritual gifts within assemblies.
- Promote unity and understanding across communities, especially during major biblical feasts.
- Invite feedback, discussion, and further exploration on the Keys of the Kingdom channels (YouTube, Spotify, Rumble).

7. Additional Themes

- The symbolic meaning of leavened loaves at Shavuot: representing unity of Jews and Gentiles in Messiah.
- The importance of repentance, faith, and entering into covenant through Yeshua.
- The ongoing relevance of biblical feasts as prophetic pictures of redemption.

Language: English