

Bible Prophecies of Muhammad (part 3 of 4): New Testament Prophecies of Muhammad

Description: The Biblical evidence that Muhammad is not a false prophet. Part 3: A discussion on the prophecy mentioned in John 14:16 of the Paraclete, or "Comforter", and how Muhammad fits this prophecy more than others.

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John 14:16 "And I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever." (*American Standard Version*)

In this verse, Jesus promises that another "Comforter" will appear, and thus, we must discuss some issues concerning this "Comforter."

The Greek word *paraklētos*, *ho parakletos*, has been translated as 'Comforter.' *Parakletos* more precisely means 'one who pleads another's cause, an intercessor.'^[1] The *ho parakletos* is a person in the Greek language, not an incorporeal entity. In the Greek language, every noun possesses gender; that is, it is masculine, feminine or neutral. In the Gospel of John, Chapters 14, 15 and 16 the *ho parakletos* is actually a person. All pronouns in Greek must agree in gender with the word to which they refer and the pronoun "he" is used when referring to the *parakletos*. The NT uses the word *pneuma*, which means "breath" or "spirit," the Greek equivalent of *ruah*, the Hebrew word for "spirit" used in the OT. *Pneuma* is a grammatically neutral word and is always represented by the pronoun "it."

All present day Bibles are compiled from "ancient manuscripts," the oldest dating back to the fourth century C.E. No two ancient manuscripts are identical.^[2] All Bibles today are produced by combining manuscripts with no single definitive reference. The Bible translators attempt to "choose" the correct version. In other words, since they do not know which "ancient manuscript" is the correct one, they decide for us which "version" for a given verse to accept. Take John 14:26 as an example. John 14:26 is the only verse of the Bible which associates the *Parakletos* with the Holy Spirit. But the "ancient manuscripts" are not in agreement that the "*Parakletos*" is the 'Holy Spirit.' For instance, the famous Codex Syriacus, written around the fifth century C.E., and discovered in 1812 on Mount Sinai, the text of 14:26 reads; "Paraclete, the Spirit"; and not "Paraclete, the Holy Spirit."

Why is it important? It is significant because in biblical language a "spirit," simply

means "a prophet."

"Beloved, believe not every spirit, but try the spirits whether they are of God: because many false prophets are gone out into the world." [\[3\]](#)

It is instructive to know that several biblical scholars considered *parakletos* to be an 'independent salvific (having the power to save) figure,' not the Holy Ghost.