



The Ear of the Prophet

Hearing and Obeying the Voice
of Jehovah is The Lord Jesus Christ

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The concepts of the ears, eyes, mouth, and touch of the prophet can be understood as essential aspects of prophetic ministry. Each of these elements plays a vital role in how prophets receive, interpret, and communicate God's messages. Below is a comprehensive exploration of each aspect, including their biblical significance and application in a contemporary context.

The concept of the prophet in the Old Testament encompasses various attributes that symbolize their role as messengers of God. Each of these senses—eyes, ears, mouth, touch, and feet—can be understood metaphorically to represent different aspects of a prophet's calling and function. Below is an exploration of these attributes, their Hebrew meanings, relevant scriptures, and insights.

1. The Eyes of the Prophet

- Hebrew Meaning: The Hebrew word for “eyes” is “עַיִן” (ayin), which can symbolize insight, perception, and vision.

Scriptures:

- Ezekiel 12:2: “Son of man, you dwell in the midst of a rebellious house, which has eyes to see but does not see, and ears to hear but does not hear, for they are a rebellious house.”
- Isaiah 30:10: “Who say to the seers, ‘Do not see,’ and to the prophets, ‘Do not prophesy to us right things; speak to

us smooth things, prophesy deceits.”

- Insight: The prophet’s eyes symbolize spiritual vision and discernment. They are able to see beyond the physical realm and perceive God’s messages and truths.

2. The Ears of the Prophet

- Hebrew Meaning: The Hebrew word for “ears” is “אָזְנוֹ” (ozen), representing the ability to listen and receive divine revelation.

Scriptures:

- Jeremiah 7:13: “And now, because you have done all these works, says the Lord, and I spoke to you, rising up early and speaking, but you did not hear, and I called you but you did not answer.”
- Isaiah 50:4: “The Lord God has given Me the tongue of the learned, that I should know how to speak a word in season to him who is weary. He awakens Me morning by morning; He awakens My ear to hear as the learned.”
- Insight: The ears of the prophet signify the ability to hear God’s voice clearly. A prophet must be attuned to God’s guidance and the needs of the people.

3. The Mouth of the Prophet

- Hebrew Meaning: The Hebrew word for “mouth” is “פֶּה” (peh), which represents speech, communication, and

proclamation.

Scriptures:

- Exodus 4:15: “Now you shall speak to him and put the words in his mouth. I will be with your mouth and with his mouth, and I will teach you what you shall do.”
- Jeremiah 1:9: “Then the Lord put forth His hand and touched my mouth, and the Lord said to me: ‘Behold, I have put My words in your mouth.’”
- Insight: The mouth of the prophet is a vessel for divine communication. Prophets speak God’s truths and deliver messages of warning, comfort, and instruction.

4. The Touch of the Prophet

- Hebrew Meaning: The Hebrew word for “touch” is “נָגַח” (naga), which can signify an intimate connection or anointing.

Scriptures:

- 2 Kings 4:34: “And he went up and lay on the child, and put his mouth on his mouth, his eyes on his eyes, and his hands on his hands; and he stretched himself out on the child, and the flesh of the child became warm.”
- Mark 5:27-28: “When she heard about Jesus, she came behind Him in the crowd and touched His garment. For she said, ‘If only I may touch His clothes, I shall be made well.’”

- Insight: The touch of the prophet symbolizes the impartation of God's power and healing. It represents the physical manifestation of God's presence and the ability to bring restoration.

5. The Feet of the Prophet

- Hebrew Meaning: The Hebrew word for "feet" is "לֶגֶר" (regel), symbolizing movement, direction, and the journey of faith.

Scriptures:

- Isaiah 52:7: "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him who brings good news, who proclaims peace, who brings glad tidings of good things, who proclaims salvation, who says to Zion, 'Your God reigns!'"
- Romans 10:15: "And how shall they preach unless they are sent? As it is written: 'How beautiful are the feet of those who preach the gospel of peace, who bring glad tidings of good things!'"
- Insight: The feet of the prophet represent the call to action and the journey of spreading God's message. They signify the importance of going forth to fulfill God's commission.

Conclusion

In summary, the eyes, ears, mouth, touch, and feet of the prophet collectively illustrate the holistic role of a

prophet as a conduit for God's will and message. Each sense contributes to the prophet's ability to perceive, communicate, and act according to divine guidance, emphasizing the necessity of spiritual sensitivity and obedience in their ministry.

1. The Ears of the Prophet

- **Hearing the Voice of God:** The primary role of a prophet is to hear from God. This involves being sensitive and receptive to the Holy Spirit's voice.

Scriptural References:

- **Samuel:** "Speak, for Your servant hears" (1 Samuel 3:10).
- **Isaiah:** "I heard the voice of the Lord saying: 'Whom shall I send?'" (Isaiah 6:8).
- **Hebrew Insights:** שָׁמַע (Shama): To hear, listen, and obey. It implies active engagement and responsiveness to God's call.
- **Application:** Prophets must cultivate a listening heart, spending time in prayer and meditation to discern God's voice. This involves not only hearing words but understanding the heart of God.

2. The Eyes of the Prophet

- **Vision and Revelation:** Prophets are often given visions and revelations that provide insight into God's plans and

purposes.

- Scriptural References:
- Ezekiel: Experienced visions of God's glory and messages for Israel (Ezekiel 1).
- John: In the New Testament, John received visions in the Book of Revelation (Revelation 1:1).
- Hebrew Insights: רָאָה (Chazah): To see or perceive. This word signifies not just physical sight but spiritual insight and understanding.
- Application: Prophets must seek spiritual discernment to see beyond the natural realm. This involves prayer, fasting, and being open to divine revelation.

3. The Mouth of the Prophet

- Speaking God's Word: Prophets are called to declare God's messages to His people. This requires boldness and clarity in communication.

Scriptural References:

- Jeremiah: God puts His words in Jeremiah's mouth (Jeremiah 1:9).
- Amos: Declares, "The Lord God has spoken; who can but prophesy?" (Amos 3:8).
- Hebrew Insights: נָבִיא (Navi): A prophet, one who speaks on behalf of God. The term emphasizes the role of the prophet as a mouthpiece for divine revelation.
- Application: Prophets must be diligent in studying

Scripture and understanding God's character to accurately convey His messages. They should speak with authority and love, ensuring that their words align with God's truth.

4. The Touch of the Prophet

- **Ministry and Healing:** The touch of a prophet signifies the impartation of God's power, healing, and blessing. It represents the tangible expression of God's presence.

Scriptural References:

- **Elijah and Elisha:** Both prophets performed miracles through their touch, such as healing the sick (2 Kings 4:32-35).
- **Jesus:** In the New Testament, Jesus often healed by touching people (Mark 5:27-34).

Hebrew Insights: נָגַע (Naga): To touch or strike. This word can imply both physical touch and the impartation of spiritual authority.

- **Application:** Prophets are called to be vessels of God's healing and restoration. This involves not only physical touch but also emotional and spiritual support, encouraging those in need and praying for their healing.

Conclusion

The ears, eyes, mouth, and touch of the prophet collectively represent the holistic nature of prophetic ministry.

Each aspect is interconnected and essential for effective communication and demonstration of God's will.

- Ears: Listening to God's voice.
- Eyes: Seeing and perceiving spiritual truths.
- Mouth: Speaking God's messages with clarity and authority.
- Touch: Ministering God's healing and presence.

For those in the Apostolic Pentecostal movement, understanding and developing these aspects can enhance their prophetic ministry. By nurturing a relationship with God and being open to His guidance, believers can effectively fulfill their roles as His messengers in the world. This holistic approach ensures that they not only hear and see but also speak and touch lives with the love and power of God.

In Isaiah 50:4, the phrase "He awakens My ear to hear" contains significant Hebrew terms that can provide deeper insight into the passage.

1. Ear (אָז - "Ozen"):

- In Hebrew, the word for "ear" (אָז) not only refers to the physical organ but also carries connotations of listening, understanding, and discernment. It symbolizes the ability to hear and comprehend spiritual truths. In biblical literature, the ear is often associated with the willingness

to listen to God's word and guidance.

2. Awakens (רִוְחַע - "Arour"):

- The Hebrew word used for "awakens" in this context is more accurately translated as "to awaken" or "to stir up" (רִוְחַע - "Arour"). It suggests a process of arousing or inciting someone from a state of inactivity or slumber. In this passage, it indicates that God actively engages the speaker, enabling them to hear and understand His messages.

In summary, the phrase "He awakens My ear to hear" suggests that God actively prepares and opens the ear (and heart) of the speaker to receive wisdom and understanding, emphasizing the importance of being receptive to divine instruction. This concept is often explored in Jewish teachings, highlighting the necessity of being attentive to God's voice and guidance in one's life.

The scripture you are referring to is likely Isaiah 50:4. In the New King James Version (NKJV), it reads:

"The Lord God has given Me the tongue of the learned, that I should know how to speak a word in season to him who is weary. He awakens Me morning by morning, He awakens My ear to hear as the learned."

The theme of hearing the word of the Lord and the

importance of having a receptive ear is a significant one in both the Hebrew Scriptures and the New Testament. Let's break down some of the key concepts and Hebrew words related to hearing the word of the Lord, as well as the implications for the Apostolic Pentecostal movement.

Key Hebrew Words and Concepts

1. Hearing (שָׁמַע - "Shama"):

- The Hebrew word for "hear" is שָׁמַע (shama). This word means not just to hear sounds but to listen attentively and respond. It carries the connotation of obedience and understanding. In the context of spiritual matters, it implies an active engagement with God's words.

2. Word (דָּבָר - "Davar"):

- The Hebrew word for "word" is דָּבָר (davar). This term can mean a word, matter, or thing. In a spiritual context, it refers to God's spoken or revealed word, which carries authority and power.

3. The Lord (יְהוָה - "Yahweh"):

- The name for God, often represented in English as "LORD" in all caps, signifies the covenant relationship between God and His people. Listening to the Lord's word is central to that relationship.

4. Harden (חָזַק - "Chazak"):

- The Hebrew word for “harden” is נָחַץ (chazak), which means to strengthen or make firm. In the context of the heart, it refers to a refusal to be receptive to God’s voice and guidance.

Biblical Context

In Hebrews 3:7-8, the New Testament references the Old Testament account of the Israelites in the wilderness who hardened their hearts against God’s voice:

“Therefore, as the Holy Ghost says: ‘Today, if you hear His voice, do not harden your hearts as in the rebellion, in the day of trial in the wilderness.’”

This passage emphasizes the need for believers to remain sensitive to the Holy Spirit and to avoid the mistakes of the past, where the Israelites turned a deaf ear to God’s guidance.

Application for the Apostolic Pentecostal Movement

For those in the Apostolic Pentecostal movement, the call to develop a “hearing ear” to the voice of the Holy Spirit is crucial. Here are some key points for consideration:

1. **Cultivating Sensitivity:** Believers are encouraged to cultivate an attitude of sensitivity to the Holy Spirit. This

involves prayer, meditation on Scripture, and seeking God's presence in worship.

2. Obedience: Hearing God's word should lead to action. Just as "shama" implies listening with the intent to obey, believers must be ready to respond to what the Lord reveals.

3. Community and Accountability: Engaging with a community of faith can help individuals remain accountable and encourage one another to listen for God's voice.

4. Avoiding Hardness of Heart: Reflecting on the lessons from Israel's history, believers are reminded to guard against hardening their hearts, ensuring that they remain open to correction and guidance from the Holy Spirit.

By fostering a culture that values listening to and obeying the voice of God, the Apostolic Pentecostal movement can continue to grow in spiritual depth and effectiveness in their mission.

Introduction

- Purpose of the Book: To explore the nature of prophetic communication between God and His prophets, emphasizing the importance of hearing and obeying God's voice.

- Importance of the Prophet: Understanding the role of prophets in the Old Testament and their relevance today.

Chapter 1
The Nature of Divine
Communication

1. Direct Communication with God

- Examples of God speaking directly to prophets (e.g., Moses, Samuel).
- The significance of God's voice in shaping prophetic identity.

2. Visions and Dreams

- The role of visions in prophetic revelation (e.g., Daniel, Joel).
- Interpretation of dreams as a prophetic skill.

3. Symbolic Actions and Parables

- Prophets as actors conveying God's message through actions (e.g., Ezekiel).
- The use of parables and metaphors in prophetic literature.

Chapter 2

The Role of the Prophet

1. Mediators of God's Word

- The prophetic function as a bridge between God and His people.
- The responsibility of conveying messages faithfully.

2. Warning and Encouragement

- The dual role of prophets: calling for repentance and offering hope.
- Case studies: Jonah's warning to Nineveh and Isaiah's messages of comfort.

3. Covenant Relationship

- Understanding the covenant and its implications for prophetic ministry.
- The role of prophets in reminding Israel of their covenant obligations.

Chapter 3

The Importance of Obedience

1. Active Response to God's Voice

- The necessity of responding to God's call (e.g., Isaiah's "Here am I").
- The relationship between hearing and doing (James 1:22).

2. Consequences of Disobedience

- Historical examples of disobedient prophets and leaders (e.g., Saul).
- The impact of disobedience on the community and individual.

3. Listening as a Lifestyle

- The Shema and the call to actively listen to God (Deuteronomy 6:4-5).
- The role of community in fostering a culture of listening.

Chapter 4

The Prophet's Spiritual Discipline

1. Training the Ear to Hear

- Spiritual practices for developing sensitivity to God's voice (prayer, meditation).
- The importance of solitude and silence in hearing God.

2. Role of the Holy-Ghost with the evidence of speaking in tongues and then the enjoy power and fruit of the Holy Ghost and nine gifts of the spirit in operation in the local Church Acts 2.17 in Prophetic Ministry

- Transition from Old Testament prophecy to the New Testament.
- Understanding how the Holy Ghost with the evidence of speaking in tongues believers Apostolic Pentecostal believers to hear God's voice.

3. The Importance of Scripture

- The foundational role of Scripture in discerning God's voice.
- Techniques for studying and meditating on the Word.

Chapter 5

Case Studies of Prophets

1. Moses: The Reluctant Prophet

- Analysis of Moses's call and his dialogue with God.
- Lessons on obedience and leadership.

2. Jeremiah: The Weeping Prophet

- Exploration of Jeremiah's struggles and faithfulness in a hostile environment.
- The emotional toll of prophetic ministry.

3. Ezekiel: The Watchman

- Understanding Ezekiel's unique calling and prophetic actions.
- The significance of being a watchman for the people.

4. Elijah: The Prophet of Fire

- The confrontation with Baal and the demonstration of God's power.
- The personal challenges faced by Elijah and God's provision.

Chapter 6
The Modern-Day Prophet

1. Relevance of Prophets Today

- The continuing role of prophets in the church and community.
- Distinguishing between true and false prophets.

2. Hearing God in a Noisy World

- Strategies for cultivating a listening ear amid distractions.
- The importance of discernment in contemporary society.

3. The Community of Believers

- How the church can support prophetic voices and cultivate a culture of listening.
- The role of accountability and encouragement in prophetic ministry.

Conclusion

- **Summarizing the Journey:** Recap the importance of developing a prophetic ear and living in obedience to God's voice.
- **Call to Action:** Encourage readers to seek a deeper relationship with God and to be attentive to His voice in their lives.

Appendices

1. **Practical Exercises for Hearing God's Voice**
 - Guided meditations, prayer practices, and journaling prompts.
2. **Recommended Resources**
 - Books, articles, and online resources for further study on prophetic ministry.
3. **Scriptural References and Study Guide**
 - A comprehensive list of scriptures related to prophecy, listening, and obedience.

Comprehensive Content Expansion

Introduction

The introduction can delve into the historical context of prophecy in Israel, discussing how prophets served as

the voice of God during critical moments in Israel's history. It can also touch on the modern implications of prophetic ministry, inviting readers to consider how they can engage with God's voice today.

Detailed Case Studies

Each case study chapter can include:

- **Historical Context:** Setting the stage for the prophet's life and ministry.
- **Key Events:** Major events that shaped their prophetic journey.
- **Lessons Learned:** Practical applications for readers based on the prophet's experiences.

Spiritual Practices

The chapters on spiritual discipline can include:

- **Personal Testimonies:** Stories from individuals who have experienced God's voice in their lives.
- **Practical Tips:** Step-by-step guides on prayer, meditation, and studying Scripture.
- **Reflection Questions:** Questions that encourage readers to reflect on their own experiences hearing from God.

Below is a comprehensive overview of the key Old Testament figures who heard the voice of God, including their Hebrew meanings, context, and significant themes. This expanded account includes the figures you mentioned: Amos, Moses, Abraham, and Joshua, along with others such as Samuel, Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel.

1. Samuel

- Scripture Reference: 1 Samuel 3:1-10
- Context: Samuel was a young boy serving in the temple under Eli the priest. During a time when the word of the Lord was rare, God called Samuel.
- Hebrew Meaning: Samuel (שְׁמוּאֵל - "Shemuel"): "God has heard" or "name of God."
- Hear (שָׁמַע - "Shama"): To hear, listen, and obey.
- Summary: Samuel learns to recognize God's voice and responds with obedience. This encounter signifies the importance of being attentive to God's call and the role of prophets in communicating His will.

2. Isaiah

- Scripture Reference: Isaiah 6:8
- Context: Isaiah receives a vision of the Lord in the temple, which leads to his commissioning as a prophet.

- Hebrew Meaning: Isaiah (יְהֵשָׁיָה - “Yeshayahu”): “Yahweh is salvation.”
- Send (שָׁלַח - “Shalach”): To send forth or to commission.
- Summary: Isaiah’s response to God’s question, “Whom shall I send?” reflects a willing heart ready to serve. His vision emphasizes the holiness of God and the need for purification before service.

3. Jeremiah

- Scripture Reference: Jeremiah 1:4-10
- Context: Jeremiah is called to be a prophet during a tumultuous time in Israel’s history, facing impending judgment.
- Hebrew Meaning: Jeremiah (יֵרֵמְיָהוּ - “Yirmeyahu”): “Yahweh will uplift.”
- Formed (יָצַר - “Yatzar”): To shape or form, as in forming clay.
- Summary: God’s calling of Jeremiah emphasizes that He knew him before birth and appointed him as a prophet. This passage underscores the intimate relationship between God and His prophets.

4. Ezekiel

- Scripture Reference: Ezekiel 2:1-5
- Context: Ezekiel prophesies during the Babylonian exile, addressing a people who have turned away from

God.

- Hebrew Meaning: Ezekiel (עִזְקִיאל - “Yezeikel”): “God will strengthen.”
- Prophet (נָבִי - “Navi”): One who speaks on behalf of God.
- Summary: Ezekiel’s call emphasizes the need for prophetic voices among a rebellious people. God empowers him to deliver His messages, regardless of the people’s response.

5. Amos

- Scripture Reference: Amos 3:7
- Context: Amos, a shepherd and farmer, is called to prophesy against the injustices of Israel during a time of prosperity.
- Hebrew Meaning: Amos (אַמּוֹס - “Amos”): “Burden bearer.”
- Secret (סֵּתֶר - “Sod”): A secret or counsel, indicating God’s intimate communication with His prophets.
- Summary: Amos emphasizes that God reveals His plans to His prophets, highlighting the responsibility of prophets to convey His messages to the people.

6. Moses

- Scripture Reference: Exodus 3:4-10
- Context: Moses encounters God in the burning bush

and is called to lead the Israelites out of Egypt.

- Hebrew Meaning: Moses (מֹשֶׁה - “Moshe”): “Drawn out (of the water).”
- Call (קָרָא - “Qara”): To call or summon.
- Summary: God’s call to Moses signifies the importance of obedience and faith in fulfilling divine missions. The burning bush symbolizes God’s holiness and His desire to deliver His people.

7. Abraham

- Scripture Reference: Genesis 12:1-4
- Context: God calls Abraham to leave his homeland and promises to make him a great nation.
- Hebrew Meaning: Abraham (אַבְרָהָם - “Avraham”): “Father of a multitude.”
- Leave (אַזַּב - “Azav”): To leave behind or forsake.
- Summary: Abraham’s faith and obedience to God’s call exemplify the foundational relationship between God and His chosen people. His willingness to leave his homeland signifies trust in God’s promises.

8. Joshua

- Scripture Reference: Joshua 1:1-9
- Context: After Moses’ death, God commissions Joshua to lead the Israelites into the Promised Land.
- Hebrew Meaning: Joshua (יְהוֹשֻׁעַ - “Yehoshua”): “Yahweh is salvation.”

- Courage (חֲזָק - “Chazak”): To be strong or courageous.
- Summary: God’s encouragement to Joshua to be strong and courageous underscores the challenges ahead and the necessity of faith in God’s promises.

Conclusion

The experiences of these prophets highlight the significance of hearing and responding to God’s voice. Each figure exemplifies different aspects of prophetic ministry, including obedience, faith, and the responsibility to communicate God’s messages to His people.

For those in the Apostolic Pentecostal movement, these examples serve as a powerful reminder of the importance of developing a “hearing ear” to the voice of the Holy Spirit. The call to listen attentively and to act in obedience is foundational for spiritual growth and effective ministry, ensuring that believers remain aligned with God’s will and purpose. By studying these figures and their responses to God’s call, individuals can deepen their understanding of their own relationship with God and their role in His mission.

The conclusion can emphasize the ongoing journey of hearing God’s voice, encouraging readers to adopt a lifestyle of listening and obedience. It can also challenge them to be prophetic voices in their communities, sharing God’s truth and love.

