

Ahmed, The Comforter

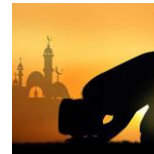
παράκλητος paraklétos, a man or a spirit?

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Interfaith

https://t.me/joinchat/DPqC2U-DLlvS_rvaKZonKQ



مسیحیت شناسی

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My Reference

I used Bible Hub for verse analysis, Greek and Hebrew texts, and translations. The site is well known and commonly used by biblical scholars and students. (The bellow image)



Parakletos

Jesus foretold and promised the coming of *Parakletos* (John 14:16, 16:7) or *Alithias* (John 16:13). He stated that if he (Jesus) doesn't go away, *Parakletos* will not come (John 16:7). He also said that this (*Parakletos*) is a different one (*alon Parakleton*, in Greek) (John 14:16). He used a phrase that is translated *Parakletos* and *Alithias*, meaning "the helper" and "truth" respectfully, to be more specific, "The Spirit of Truth" (*to Pneuma tis Alithias*, in Greek), *the one who will tell all the truth* (John 16:13).

Who is *Parakletos* or *Alithias*? When was he predicted to come? What was he supposed to do? Was Jesus the only one that prophesied about him or were there other Hebrew prophets that foretold his coming? In this article, we are dealing with the Identity of *Parakletos*, or *Alithias*, with references from The Bible. I start from **John 14:16**:

John 14:16

And I will pray the Father, and he shall give you **another Comforter**, that he may abide with you for ever;

In order to understand the real application of this verse, we need to have a close look at the terminology of "*another Comforter*". The word "*another Comforter*" is a translation of ἄλλον Παράκλητον¹ (*allon Parakleton*), a Greek term used to express a Comforter who is different from the *known one*.

"Another" Comforter

The word "*another Comforter*" is from Greek phrase "ἄλλον Παράκλητον" ([allon Paraklēton](#)). It contains two separate words: ἄλλον (*allon*) and Παράκλητον (*parakleton*). The first part, (*allon*) occurs 17 times in the new testament. It means: *other, another, different*. It is the accusative form of ἄλλος (*allos*), the primary root for English "else" and German "alles". Below is a definition from Bible Hub.

Strong's Concordance

allos: other, another

Original Word: ἄλλος, η, ον

Part of Speech: Adjective

Transliteration: allos

Phonetic Spelling: (al'-los)

Short Definition: **other, another, different**

Definition: other, another (of more than two), different.

¹ Παράκλητον (Parakleton) is the accusative form of παράκλητος (translated as Advocate, Comforter or Helper).

HELPS Word-studies

243 *állos* (a primitive word) – *another* of the *same* kind; *another* of a *similar* type.

If we look at the other places in the new testament where the word ἄλλον (*allon*) or ἄλλος (*allos*) is used, it will be clear that in fact it does mean “different”. An example for that is 2 Corinthians 11:4.

2 Corinthians 11:4

For if someone comes to you and preaches a Jesus **other** than the Jesus we preached, or if you receive a different spirit from the Spirit you received, or a different gospel from the one you accepted, you put up with it easily enough.

In the above verse, ἄλλον (*allon* - translated as “other”) has a clear message: **someone else, not the same Jesus**. Similarly, in John 14:16 it does emphasize the same concept: **someone else, not the same Comforter**.

Although there are occasions in The Bible that “the Holy Spirit” is called as a “Comforter”, it is apparent that “the Comforter” in John 14:16 is not “The Holy Spirit”, not just because of the meaning of *allon* but also for the gender difference between “the Holy Spirit” and ἄλλον Παράκλητον (*allon parakleton*). The Holy Spirit, as we will explain shortly, is Neuter, but ἄλλον Παράκλητον (*allon parakleton*) is Masculine, as you can see below from the Bible Hub.

Παράκλητον

N-AMS Noun – Accusative **Masculine** Singular

3875. paraklétos

Strong's Concordance

paraklétos: called to one's aid

Original Word: παράκλητος, ου, ό

Part of Speech: Noun, **Masculine** ←

Transliteration: paraklétos

Phonetic Spelling: (par-ak'-lay-tos)

Short Definition: an Comforter, comforter, helper, Paraclete

Definition: (a) an Advocate, intercessor, (b) a consoler, comforter, helper, (c) Paraclete.

John 14:16

Text Analysis

Strong's	Transliteration	Greek	English	Morphology
2504 [e]	kagō	καὶ γὰρ	and I	PPro-N1S
2065 [e]	erōtēsō	ἐρωτήσω	will ask	V-FIA-1S
3588 [e]	ton	τὸν	the	Art-AMS
3962 [e]	Patera	Πατέρα	Father,	N-AMS
2532 [e]	kai	καὶ	and	Conj
243 [e]	allon	ἄλλον	another →	Adj-AMS ²
3875 [e]	Paraklēton	Παράκλητον	Helper →	N-AMS ³
1325 [e]	dōsei	δώσει	he will give	V-FIA-3S
4771 [e]	hymīn	ὑμῖν	you,	Ppro-D2P
2443 [e]	hina	ἵνα	that	Conj
1510 [e]	ē	ἦ	he might be	V-PSA-3S
3326 [e]	meth'	«μεθ'	with	Prep
4771 [e]	hymōn	ὑμῶν	you,	Ppro-G2P
1519 [e]	eis	εἰς	to	Prep
3588 [e]	ton	τὸν	the	Art-AMS
165 [e]	aiōna	αἰῶνα»,	age,	N-AMS

Note: Both *allon* and *parakleton* are Masculine.

If we assume that Jesus is a “comforter” and “the Holy Spirit” is also a “comforter”, which explains why Jesus said “another comforter”- referring to the Holy Spirit- we will still need to find

² Adjective-Accusative **Masculine** Singular

³ Noun- Accusative **Masculine** Singular

a solution for the gender issue, because the Holy Spirit, as you will see soon, is neuter and not masculine. This is apart from other opposing verses that we will be examining shortly.

“The other” or “Another”

Alon Parakleton, in John 14: 16, appears to be an unknown person to the disciples because there is no definite article precedent to it, however the Holy Spirit was known to them, as we see in Mark 3:29 a definite article is used for the Holy Spirit. (See below)

Mark 3:29 (New International Version)

but whoever blasphemes against **the** Holy Spirit will never be forgiven; they are guilty of an eternal sin."

Greek Orthodox Church 1904

ὃς δ' ἂν βλασφημήσῃ εἰς τὸ Πνεῦμα τὸ ἅγιον, οὐκ ἔχει ἄφεσιν εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα, ἀλλ' ἔνοχός ἐστιν αἰωνίου κρίσεως·

The word “alon parakleton” lacks the definite article- τὸ - in John 14:16; that is sufficient reason to reject its relevance to *the* Holy Spirit. In another example, in John 20:2, the word “alon” is used for a known person, one of the Disciples. That is why it carries a definite article:

John 20:2

So she came running to Simon Peter and **the other** disciple, the one Jesus loved, and said, "They have taken the Lord out of the tomb, and we don't know where they have put him!"

(Greek Orthodox Church 1904)

τρέχει οὖν καὶ ἔρχεται πρὸς Σίμωνα Πέτρον καὶ πρὸς **τὸν ἄλλον** μαθητὴν ὃν ἐφίλει ὁ Ἰησοῦς, καὶ λέγει αὐτοῖς· Ἔηραν τὸν Κύριον ἐκ τοῦ μνημείου, καὶ οὐκ οἶδαμεν ποῦ ἔθηκαν αὐτόν.

Gender of the Holy Spirit

The Holy Spirit is a translation of the Greek Πνεῦμα Ἅγιον (***Pneuma Hagion***). *Pneuma* (Spirit) has been used 160 times in the Bible. According to the Bible Hub, it is a Neuter Noun, and *hagion* (holy) as well is a Neuter Noun. (See below)

4151. pneuma

pneuma: wind, spirit

Original Word: πνεῦμα, ατος, τό

Part of Speech: Noun, **Neuter**

Transliteration: pneuma

Phonetic Spelling: (pnyoo'-mah)

Short Definition: wind, breath, spirit

Definition: wind, breath, spirit.

Text analysis for Luke 1:35 also prove that not only Spirit but the word Holy is Neuter. (See below)

Luke 1:35

Text Analysis

Strong's	Transliteration	Greek	English	Morphology
2532 [e]	kai	καὶ	And	Conj
611 [e]	apokritheis	ἀποκριθεὶς	answering,	V-APP-NMS
3588 [e]	ho	ὁ	the	Art-NMS
32 [e]	angelos	ἄγγελος	angel	N-NMS
3004 [e]	eipen	εἶπεν	said	V-AIA-3S
846 [e]	autē	αὐτῇ	to her,	PPro-DF3S
4151 [e]	Pneuma	Πνεῦμα	Spirit	N-NNS ⁴
40 [e]	Hagion	Ἅγιον	[the] Holy	Adj-NNS ⁵
1904 [e]	epeleusetai	ἐπελεύσεται	will come	V-FIM-3S
1909 [e]	epi	ἐπὶ	upon	Prep
4771 [e]	se	σέ,	you,	Ppro-A2S

⁴ Noun – Nominative Neuter Singular

⁵ Adjective – Nominative Neuter Singular

When was the Comforter (*Parakletos*) supposed to come?

John 16:7

Nevertheless I tell you the truth; It is expedient for you that I go away: for if **I go not away, the Comforter (*Paraklētōs*) will not come unto you**; but if I depart, I will send him unto you.

There is a **key condition** for coming of the Comforter (*parakletos*): that is the **departure of Jesus**.

The Holy Spirit Was There!

Luke 1:15 and 1:35 explain that the Holy Spirit (or the Holy Ghost in some translations) was there even before Jesus. Therefore, *Parakletos* in John 16:7 must be someone else.

Luke 1:15 (regarding John the Baptist)

For he shall be great in the sight of the Lord, and shall drink neither wine nor strong drink; and he shall be filled with **the Holy Ghost**, even from his mother's womb

Luke 1:35 (Angel talking to Mary)

The angel answered, "**The Holy Spirit** will come on you, and the power of the Most High will overshadow you. So the holy one to be born will be called the Son of God".

Jesus sent Parakletos before his ascension

John 20:22 says that Jesus, Just before his Ascension, breathed on the disciples and said "Receive the Holy Spirit". This makes the problem more complicated if we think that he fulfilled his promise that he had given in John 16:7 and 14:16, because Jesus was supposed to send it after his departure not before. According to John 16:7, Jesus was supposed to be away not present at the time of coming of the *Parakletos* (Comforter) or *Pneuma Alithias* (The Spirit of Truth). Moreover, he was supposed to send **Another Comforter** not the same.

Putting the verses 16:7, 20:22 from John and Luke 1:15, 35 together one can easily understand that *the Comforter* cannot be the Holy Spirit because the Holy Spirit was with Jesus, the Disciples, even with his mother and his cousin (John the Baptist), before Jesus' departure.

Spirit of Ahmed

In John 16:13, we are getting more details on the characteristics of the Comforter, this time with another name: *spirit of alithias* (truth):

John 16:13

But when he, the Spirit of truth (alithias), comes, he will guide you into all the truth. He will not speak on his own; he will speak only what he hears, and he will tell you what is yet to come.

This is a unique verse in the entire Bible for having a Masculine pronoun/noun no less than 7 times! The Greek word ἐκεῖνος (ekinos) used in this verse is a masculine pronoun similar to “he”.

John 16:13

Text Analysis

Strong's	Transliteration	Greek	English	Morphology
3752 [e]	hotan	ὅταν	when	Conj
1161 [e]	de	δὲ	however	Conj
2064 [e]	elthē	ἔλθη	might have come	V-ASA-3S
1565 [e]	ekinos	ἐκεῖνος,	He,	DPro-NMS
3588 [e]	to	τὸ	the	Art-NNS
4151 [e]	Pneuma	Πνεῦμα	Spirit	N-NNS
3588 [e]	tēs	τῆς	-	Art-GFS
225 [e]	alētheias	ἀληθείας,	of truth,	N-GFS
3594 [e]	hodēgēsei	ὀδηγήσει	he will guide	V-FIA-3S
4771 [e]	hymas	ὑμᾶς	you	PPro-A2P

1722 [e]	en	ἐν**	into	Prep
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The word “Spirit of Truth” has been used by Jesus twice, once in John 14:17 and once in John 16:13.

John 14:17 explains that the Spirit of Truth lived with the Disciples. But if it is so, then why Jesus would ask the Father to send it to them!

John 14:16,17

And I will ask the Father, and he will give you another Comforter (Allon parakleton) to help you and be with you forever—

the Spirit of truth. The world cannot accept him, because it neither sees him nor knows him. **But you know him, for he lives with you and will be in you.**

Some bring the last statement of John 14:17 where it says: “But you know him, for he lives with you and will be in you” to prove that the Spirit of Truth is indeed the Holy Spirit. “This also shows that Parakletos or the Spirit of Truth is not a man but a spirit”, they say.

If we accept that the quotation and translation in John 14: 16 and 17 is done accurately, we will be puzzled and left hopeless in explaining how these two verses could be possibly accurate. Please read it again:

John 14:16

And I **will ask** the Father, and he **will give** you another Comforter to help you and be with you forever—

John 14:17

the Spirit of truth. The world cannot accept him, because it neither sees him nor knows him. But you know him, **for he lives with you** and will be in you.

I wonder if the Disciples already had the Holy Spirit when Jesus was saying these words (as the verse 17 states so), then why Jesus had to ask the Father to give them the Holy Spirit! Another puzzling verse is John 20:22 which remarks that Jesus, just before his Ascension, breathed on the disciples and said "Receive the Holy Spirit". Again why he had to give the Holy Spirit to them if they already had the Holy Spirit! Not to mention what he said in John 16:7: ... ***I go not away, the Comforter (Paraklētōs) will not come unto you***

The complication risen from connecting the Comforter (*Parakletos*) to the Holy Spirit is serious and challenging. The only solution I can think of is to consider them as two different beings. This can be done easily by back-rooting the terms “the Spirit of Truth” and “the Holy Spirit” to Jesus’ own religious language, Hebrew.

Jesus did not preach in Greek

Obviously Jesus did not speak English nor did he preach in Greek! He was guiding his people which were Hebrew and Aramaic speaking Jews. Both Aramaic and Hebrew are Semitic languages, closely related to each other. Therefore, he must have used an Aramaic / Hebrew word for “alithias” or “truth”. When I examined the Hebrew Bible, I found out that the Hebrew word used for “truth” is ’ě-met. For instance, in Isaiah 59:14, we find the exact phrase.

Isaiah 59:14

So justice is driven back, and righteousness stands at a distance; **truth** has stumbled in the streets, honesty cannot enter.

As the following text analysis shows, the word “truth” is a translation from Hebrew term אֱמֶת ’ě-met.

Isaiah 59:14

Text Analysis

Str	Translit	Hebrew	English	Morph
5253 [e]	wə-hus-saḡ	וְהִסָּג	and is turned away	Verb
268 [e]	’ā-ḥō-wr	אָחֹר	backward	Subst
4941 [e]	miš-pāṭ,	מִשְׁפָּט	judgment	Noun
6666 [e]	ū-ṣə-dā-qāh	וְצַדִּיקָה	and justice	Noun
7350 [e]	mê-rā-ḥō-wq	מְרֹחֵק	afar off	Adj
5975 [e]	ta-’ă-mōḏ;	תַּעֲמֹד	stands	Verb
3588 [e]	kî-	כִּי-	for	Conj
3782 [e]	kā-šə-lāh	כָּשְׁלָה	is fallen	Verb

7339 [e]	bā-rə-ḥō-wḇ	בְּרִחוּב	in the street	Noun
571 [e]	'ě-metṯ	אֱמֶת	for truth	Noun
5229 [e]	ū-nə-ḵō-ḥāh	וְנִקְחָה	and equity	Adj
3808 [e]	lō-	לֹא-	not	Adv
3201 [e]	tū-ḵal	תִּוְכַל	do	Verb
935 [e]	lā-ḥō-w.	לְבֹא:	enter	Verb

'ě-metṯ pronounced as: eh'-meth (see <http://biblehub.com/hebrew/571.htm>)

Phonetic Spelling: (eh'-meth)

Short Definition: truth

'ě-metṯ and Ahmed?

'ě-metṯ and Ahmed can be related to each other in three ways:

1- Indirect meaning:

“Ahmed” is a direct Quranic name for boys. It has the exact same meaning as “Muhammad”: A person in which praiseworthy traits are abundant, or one who deserves constant praise due to his remarkable character. It comes from the Arabic tri-consonantal root of Ḥ-M-D, meaning "highly praised". It also means "one who **constantly praises** God." Although 'ě-metṯ has more “truthfulness” meaning but in one way can be related to *Ahmed*. According to Exhaustive Concordance, 'ě-metṯ means “faithfulness” and “lasting” at the same time. Practically speaking, “an **everlasting faithfulness**” can be expressed by the means of “**constant praising**”.

NAS Exhaustive Concordance

Word Origin

from [aman](#)

Definition

firmness, faithfulness, truth

NASB Translation

faith (1), faithful (2), faithfully (6), **faithfulness** (10), **lasting** (1), nor* (1), right (1), true (18), truly (4), truth (80), truth that you may correctly (1), truthful (2).

2- The similarity in pronunciation:

Letter **ת** *t* situated at the end of 'ě-me_t pronounces very softly, similar to *d* in Arabic. An example for that is the word “echa_t” אַחַת in Hebrew, which is identical to “ahad” احد in Arabic, means “one” in both languages. It is true that the connoting Arabic word to “echa_t” is “waahidah” or “waahidat”, considering the gender of the noun, however, the matching word is “ahad”

'e-ḥā_t אַחַת

Englishman's Concordance

'e-ḥā_t — 31 Occurrences

Genesis 11:1

HEB: וְדַבְּרִים אֶחָדִים: אֶחָת הָאָרֶץ שְׂפָה

NAS: used *the same* language

KJV: And the whole earth *was of one* language,

INT: earth language *the same* words and the same

“Ahad” in Almaany Dictionary

Translation and Meaning of احد in Almaany English Arabic Dictionary

أَحَد (اسم) : الأَحَد

the One (God)

In another word: Hebrew 'e-ḥā_t is equivalent to Arabic “ahad”, Therefore, we can strongly claim that 'ě-me_t is equivalent to “ahmed”. They are so similar in phonetic that if a Hebrew speaking person says echa_t and 'ě-me_t next to an Arab speaker, he will immediately think of “Ahad” and “Ahmed”, respectively. Some people, such as Turks, pronounce “Ahmed” as “Ahmet”. As a matter of fact, the 26th prime minster of Turkey was Ahmet Davutoğlu. That is Ahmed the son of Davood (David).

We all know that “Ahmed” is one of the Prophet Muhammad’s names. (See Quran chapter 61 verse 6 - below)

The Quran 61:6

" And [mention] when Jesus, the son of Mary, said, "O children of Israel, indeed I am the messenger of Allah to you confirming what came before me of the Torah and bringing good tidings of a messenger to come after me, whose name is **Ahmed**." But when he came to them with clear evidences, they said, "This is obvious magic."

3. Root meaning of אַמֶּת 'ě-me_t,

The word origin of אַמֶּת 'ě-me_t, is another surprising proof that it is indeed referring to the Prophet of Islam.

אָמַן *aman*, according to Bible Hub, is the word origin of אַמֶּת 'ě-me_t, and it means “trustworthy”, similar to “Ameen” امين in Arabic, another name of Prophet Muhammad!

Strong's Concordance

aman: to confirm, support

Original Word: אָמַן**Part of Speech:** Verb**Transliteration:** aman**Phonetic Spelling:** (aw-man')**Short Definition:** believe**NAS Exhaustive Concordance****Word Origin**

a prim. root

Definition

to confirm, support

NASB Translation

believe (26), believed (11), ... have...assurance (1), last (1), lasting (1), ... trust (4), trusted (1),

trustworthy*

Now, going back to John 16:13, *Alithias* (translated as Truth - אֱמֶת 'ě-met, in Hebrew) is indeed "Ahmed" in Arabic.

"The Holy Spirit" Or "The Spirit of Truth"

"Holy" in Hebrew is "*Kodesh*" and "Spirit" is "*Ruach*". [ch pronounces as "ch" in German "*Bach*" or "ح" in Arabic خیر]. An example of that in the Old Testament is Isaiah 63:11 where it says:

Isaiah 63:11

Then his people recalled the days of old, the days of Moses and his people-- where is he who brought them through the sea, with the shepherd of his flock? Where is he who set his Holy Spirit among them,

"His Holy Spirit" used in the above verse is from Hebrew words: רוּחַ קֹדֶשׁ (rū·ah qā·dē·šōw).

So if Jesus meant to say "the Holy Spirit", he would simply say "*Ruach Hakodesh*". Then Greeks would translate it as: πνεύματος ἁγίου (*pneumatōs hagiou* = the Holy Spirit). And I see no reason for translating it as "the Spirit of Truth" if it is "the Holy Spirit". The fact that the Greek author(s) did not write it πνεύματος ἁγίου (*pneumatōs hagiou*) and English translators also did not interpret it as "the Holy Spirit" is the reason for thinking that these two are not the same. But why should we assume the opposite?! Is it because we know the real identity of the "Spirit of Truth" and we do not like it or because we are not told the truth?

As we showed before, in Luke 1:15 and 35, the phrase πνεύματος ἁγίου (*pneumatōs hagiou* = the Holy Spirit) has been used with no hesitation whenever it meant to. Because there are two different phrases for “the Holy Spirit” and “the spirit of Truth” in Hebrew, the translators also used two different phrases.

As mentioned before, “Spirit” in Hebrew is “ruach” similar to “rucha” in Aramaic and “ruh” in Arabic. An example of the “ruach” in the Bible is Numbers 27:16. (“God . . . gives breath [*ruach*] to all living things”)

As a logical conclusion, Jesus, when promising the coming of “the Spirit of Truth”, must have said “Rucha ’ě-met” (or Ruach ’ě-met) not “Ruach Hakodesh”. (kodesh means: holy; emet means: truth)

רוּחַ קֹדֶשׁ Ruach kodesh = Holy Spirit

רוּחַ אֱמֶת Ruach Ehmet = Spirit of Truth

The only person with this name (*Ehmet*) that claimed to be a Prophet is Ahmed. That is one of the Prophet Muhammad's names.

Spirit, a Man

You might ask: what does the spirit have to do with a Prophet? Well, Prophets are metaphorically called spirits in the Bible. For example:

1 John 4:1

Dear friends, do not believe every spirit, but test the spirits to see whether they are from God, because many false prophets have gone out into the world.

Interestingly, the following verse even gives a simple criterion in identifying if the prophet is from God or not:

1 John 4:2

This is how you can recognize the Spirit of God: Every spirit that acknowledges that Jesus Christ has come in the flesh is from God,

This unique verse helps us to recognize the true prophet. If a prophet says that Jesus in flesh (means as a man) is Christ, then he is from God. We also learn from this verse that the Spirit of God has a metaphoric use for true prophets.

Quran (the revelation to Prophet Muhammad) is the only non-Christian book that has testified that Jesus has come in flesh (a man) and he is the Christ. In the Quran we read:

QURAN 2:87

"..WE GAVE JESUS THE SON OF MARY CLEAR SIGNS AND STRENGTHENED HIM WITH THE HOLY SPIRIT"

QURAN 3:45

"..O MARY! GOD GIVETH THEE GLAD TIDINGS OF A WORD FROM HIM: HIS NAME WILL BE CHRIST JESUS, THE SON OF MARY.."

Conclusion

Numerous evidences from the Bible indicate that Jesus talked about someone coming after him. He called him "Comforter" (translated from Greek word "Parakletos"), and "the Spirit of Truth (from Greek words "to Pneuma tis Alithias"). The promised Comforter cannot be the Holy Spirit for many reasons, such as the gender difference, the timelines, and the fact that Jesus said "Another Comforter" not "The Comforter". It can be someone with either a similar name or similar characteristics or even both. Not to mention that there is another similar word in Greek called "Periklytos" that astonishingly means "the most praised one", equivalent to "Muhammad" in Arabic. The closeness of this promised person to Prophet Muhammad points out that Jesus indeed must have said "Muhammad" or "Ahmed", meaning "the praised one".

Prophet Muhammad (also known as Ahmed) is the only candidate we can think of logically, not The Holy Spirit. Because:

- 1- *Parakletos* is masculine but Holy Spirit is neuter.
- 2- *Parakletos* is supposed to come after Jesus' departure (see John 16:7), but we know that The Holy Spirit was already there even before Jesus. (Luke 1:15, 1:35)
- 3- In John 14:16 we read "...another Comforter...". That means a different one, not the Holy Spirit that was already around.
- 4- If Jesus meant "the Holy Spirit", he would simply say "Ruach Hakodesh"; but he said "Rucha 'ë-meṭ" (or Ruach 'ë-meṭ).
- 5- "The Spirit of Truth" is equivalent to Hebrew "Ruach Ehmeṭ". Ehmeṭ is Ahmed in Arabic. Ruach (meaning "spirit") is used in the Bible for Prophets metaphorically. Therefore, Ruach Ehmeṭ can be interpreted as Prophet Ahmed, another name of the Prophet Muhammad.
- 6- ἡ ἀληθεία *aman*, according to Bible Hub, is the word origin of ἡ ἀληθεία 'ë-meṭ, (equivalent to Greek word ἀληθείας *alithias*, "truth" in English) and it means "trustworthy", similar to "Ameen" امين in Arabic. "Ameen" is one of the names of Prophet Muhammad.

What the Alithias supposed to do

John 16:13

But when he, the Spirit of truth, comes, he will guide you into all the truth. He will not speak on his own; he will speak only what he hears, and he will tell you what is yet to come.

To be continued!