

THE STORY-TELLER THE DHOW AND THE FISHERS OF MEN

ORALITY IN RELATION TO MUSLIM
COMMUNITIES COMING TO FAITH

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“Can I tell you a story about *Isa al Masih*¹ and some fishermen?” I asked my Muslim friends as we set a lee-ward sail in a handcrafted *dhow*² off the coast of East Africa. The sun sent prisms of light off the rolling turquoise surface as we sat with our backs to the wind and the expanse of the Indian Ocean was before us as far as the eye could see. These local fisherman had a modest catch in the nets they had set the night before. They were eager to hear this story that was unfamiliar to them, and so I went on to tell them, “One day when Isa had been teaching the masses, he sat in Simon Peter’s *dhow* and asked him to put out a little from the shore. After he finished speaking to the people he said to Simon, ‘Put out into the deep water and let down your nets for a catch.’”³ As the story went on smiles lit the faces of my fishermen companions when they realized the miracle of the net-ripping, boat-sinking catch that resulted from Simon’s obedience to Isa’s command. “‘Depart from me for I am a sinful man,’ Simon said as he fell at Isa’s feet. Isa replied, ‘Do not fear, for from now on you will be fishers of men!’”

Jesus took this opportunity to call his first disciples to be “fishers of men.” How wonderful that this same story is being told and received as thousands of Muslims are choosing to follow *Isa al Masih*. It is estimated that there are over 10 million believers from a Muslim background spanning every region of the Muslim world.⁴ Over the past decade we have had the privilege to gain a deeper understanding of how the gospel has been received and churches birthed among hundreds of Muslim people groups.⁵ As the Fruitful Practice Research team⁶ we have personally interviewed dozens of cross cultural and indigenous teams who have seen God grow His church among Muslim peoples.

Jesus called fishermen from the inside of their *dhow*. He communicated to them in words and metaphors that spoke to their hearts. He taught the most profound truth through simple stories that are easy to remember and that never lose their impact. It is no surprise that a significant theme we have discovered in establishing fruitful teams is that of using storytelling to communicate the gospel. The vast majority of Muslim people groups are functionally oral societies. These fruitful teams have made it their practice to value the learning preference of the society and adapt their ministry appropriately. According to our research, teams who incorporate these fruitful practices saw over four times as many churches emerge than those that ignore them. One survey found that 82% of teams who adopt practices consistent with the learning preference of the people and combine that with fluency in the peoples’ heart language, reported fruit in terms of churches planted.⁷

Oral story telling is proving to be one of the most effective means of communicating the gospel, and specifically the biblical narrative. Though fruitful teams are using a variety of

approaches to “storying,” the common fruitful thread is that they create a highly interactive and relational atmosphere where effective communication takes place.⁸ L. Burke pulled this example from one interview, “[Teams] often used thematic stories that responded to felt needs as they arose. The Lord would bring up felt needs, then there would be a story from scripture. . . [about] who is Jesus and who is God, what is His character, what is His nature...” They found that using stories was “a real freeing approach” with people who would never have accepted a printed copy of the Bible, but who enjoyed the stories.⁹

For many Muslims the Bible is considered *haram* (i.e. forbidden) because it is believed that Christians have changed it and therefore corrupted it.¹⁰ Appreciating these realities, fruitful teams make a bridge using Islamic terms (e.g. *Injil* for gospel; *Isa* for Jesus; etc.) and thought patterns. This is not so much about using the content of the Quran, but rather it is about reflecting the value of sharing the gospel using terms, symbols, and forms of thought that are familiar to peoples with an Islamic heritage.¹¹ Though they typically avoid the printed Bible, millions of Muslims are eagerly engaging Bible stories told by these “fishers of men” as well as radio, film and the internet. The Quranic verses about biblical characters such as Abraham, Mary and Jesus are incomplete and confused. Yet for Muslims who hear the full accounts and in their proper context—it often leads them to understanding, revelation and ultimately, faith.

A team of first generation BMBs¹² from one Island community found that celebrating the Muslim festival of *Idd-ul-adha* would advance the gospel among their people. They described it as “a fishing ground” since many of their fellow Muslims would attend. One young man from this movement concluded, “we do a lot of things to move closer to [our people].” On this day, they teach about Abraham’s sacrifice of Isaac using drama to demonstrate how God intervened by sending the lamb. They then move from this straight to the crucifixion demonstrating Christ as the ultimate lamb that was shadowed by this incident to take away the sin of the world. This celebration has drawn many of their people to listen to the gospel. It is estimated that there are now 6,000 believers and 100 churches in this movement. And it doesn’t stop there—this movement has now engaged its two Muslim neighbor tribes as well with plans for a third.¹³

We praise God that the *dhows* of believers from a Muslim background are reaching the shores of other Muslim people groups. These Jesus followers are now “fishers of men” as they take the stories that are near and dear to their hearts to their neighbors. Let us consider how we might encourage

them, and even more importantly, join them until all the remaining unengaged and unreached Muslim people groups are given a chance to also choose *Isa* and follow him. 

¹ *Isa al Massih* – Jesus the Messiah in Arabic. One of the titles given to Jesus in the Islamic faith.

² *Dhow* – The Arabic word for boat. Used for any of the various types of sailing vessels on the East African, Arabian, and Indian coasts. www.dictionnaire.reference.com/browse/dhow

³ Luke 5:1-11 – The calling of the first disciples according to Luke.

⁴ Johnstone, Patrick, 2013. Power Point presented at Diaspora Peoples in Europe consultation 2013. Taken from *The Future of the Global Church*.

⁵ There are currently 2,025 Muslim Unreached People groups (MUPGs), with a total population of 1,578,065,540. Of these MUPGs, 1,108 of them currently have no church planting engagement among them. December report, *Global Status of Evangelical Christianity*, Global Research, IMB. www.peoplegroups.org

⁶ Since 2006, Fruitful Practices Research has studied practices across many dimensions of ministry in the Muslim world. One of the major results of that research was a list of 68 Fruitful Practices defined as “activities that promote the emergence, vitality, and multiplication of fellowships of Jesus followers in a Muslim context.” These can be found in publications such as *From Seed To Fruit: Global Trends, Fruitful Practices and Emerging Issues relating to Muslims*, edited by Dudley Woodberry and *Where There Was No Church: Post Cards from Followers of Jesus in the Muslim World* by EJ Martin.

⁷ Adams, E., Don Allen and Bob Fish, 2009 “Seven Themes of Fruitfulness” *International Journal of Frontier Missiology* 26:2, 77.

⁸ Burke, L. R. 2010 “Describing Fruitful Practices: Communication Methods” *International Journal of Frontier Missiology*, 27:3, 153.



⁹ Martin, EJ 2010 *Where There Was No Church: Postcards From Followers of Jesus in the Muslim World* Learning Together Press, 178.

¹⁰ www.ummah.com/forum/showthread.php?301458-The-Bible-and-torah-haram

¹¹ Daniels, Gene 2013 *Fruitful Practices in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Mixed-Methods Study*, 6.

¹² Believers from a Muslim Background.

¹³ For security purposes the name and location of this people group has been omitted. This information has come from three survey trips conducted between 2005-2012 in this region of East Africa.