

圣经

Bilingual Bible

和合本 (雅伟版)

雅歌

汉英对照

和合本(雅) / Lexham English Bible

2017 试读版

雅伟的话
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汉英对照

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Bilingual Bible

Chinese Union Version (Yahweh edition)

Chinese / English

2017 试读版 (Beta edition 2017.04.18)

和合本(雅伟版)

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英语圣经

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圣经

和合本(雅伟版)

pdf 电子书

2017 试读版 (Beta edition 2017.04.18)

编者序

圣经是犹太人的文献，成书前后历时一千五百多年。圣经是由四十位不同的作者，在神的感动下，以当时通用的文字、语法书写而成的。圣经包含两个部分：旧约和新约。旧约（39 书卷）主要是用希伯来语写的，新约（27 书卷）则是用希腊语写的。

圣经是基督徒信仰的依据，我们需要认真、仔细地研读，好使我们的信仰能有根有基地建立在圣经的基础上。随着华人教会的发展，近数十年来已有许多圣经汉语译本诞生，但至今最普及的仍然是和合本译本。

为帮助信徒能更好地、更正确地明白圣经，我们特意制作了一部附带原文编号的和合本电子版圣经。这部电子版圣经做了以下的修订：

- 1 希伯来语圣经（旧约）中的神的名字是 יהוה (YHWH)，原文编号是 H3068（例：创 2:4）(H3069 是同字的变化型)。YHWH 的正确读音为 Yahweh（雅伟）。和合本当年采用了错误的英语音译 Jehovah（耶和華），本修订版采用现今学者公认更正确的音译：雅伟。

神的名字的缩写形式是 יה (Yah , 原文编号 H3050) , 也一律修订为 " 雅伟 " (例 : 出 15:2) 。

- 2 原文含 " 雅伟 " 一字 , 却在和合本中未被译出 , 现以 灰字及 [] 修正。例 : 我 [雅伟] (原文含 " 雅伟 " 一字 , 并无 " 我 " 字 , 参看出 24:1) 。
- 3 新约年代的犹太人因为避讳直称神的名字 , 就以 " 主 G2962 " 字来代替神的名字。但希腊语 " 主 " 字用途广泛 , 除了指主雅伟神 , 也可指主耶稣 , 也可指奴隶主或位高权重的人。这就导致了信徒无法区分主 (耶稣) 和神 (雅伟) , 甚至产生将两者混为一谈的乱象。故此 , 本修订版做了以下的修正 :

- ◆ 凡以 " 主 " 意指雅伟的 , 现修订为 " 主 [雅伟] " (例 : 太 1:22) 。
- ◆ 以 " 主 " 称呼耶稣的 , 除直接称 " 主耶稣 " 外 (例 : 可 16:19) , 都一律修订为 " 主* " (例 : 太 7:21) 。
- ◆ 但凡指基督的 " 主 " , 都修订为 " 主# " (例 : 太 22:43, 44, 45) 。
- ◆ 若文意不明显 , 无法明确区分 , 可指主雅伟神或主耶稣 , 则不加标示 (例 : 太 21:3) 。
- ◆ 无原文支持的 " 主 " 字 , 则标示为灰字 " 主 " (例 : 太 2:12, 22) 。
- ◆ 若指人、主人、财主等 , 则不加标示 (例 : 太 6:24 ; 10:24) 。

- 4 和合本 1919 年出版 , 参考了 1885 出版的英语译本 Revised Version (简称 RV , 或称 English Revised Version 【ERV】) , 并以当时最新编辑的 Westcott-Hort 1881 (简称 WH) 作为翻译新约的希腊语文本 (text type) 。

英语钦译本 (King James Version , KJV 1611) 是采用了 " 公认

文本" (Textus Receptus TR 1550、Beza 1588 等，简称 TR) 作为翻译新约的希腊语文本。WH 和 TR 是属于不同体系的希腊语文本，两者有出入和差异是在所难免的。简单地说，WH 与 TR 是文本编者根据不同的希腊语手抄本辑录而成的 (已知的希腊语手抄本共有 5800 本之多) 。

WH 与 TR 的差异，导致和合本与钦译本有诸多的出入。现今网上流传的附带原文编号的和合本新约，都是直接把英语钦译本的编号导入和合本当中，并没有经过全面校对，结果导致多处的文字与编号并不吻合。所以网上流传的版本是不适合用来作严谨的词字查考 (word study) 的。

WH 是当今最可靠的 Nestle-Aland (NA28) 2012 文本的前身，可说是已经功成身退，但因为它跟和合本的关系密切，应给与重视。我们现在提供的附带原文编号、文法编码的和合本，就是参照 WH 修订的。希望这个修订版本能为大家提供一个可靠的原文和翻译的对照，并借用原文编号作为词字查考的查经平台，以补充汉语翻译上的欠缺。

至于旧约，我们是以 Westminster Leningrad Codex (LC) 作为修订的参考。

原文编号是源自史特朗 (James Strong) 1890 年出版的《史特朗经文汇编》。史特朗按原文字根逐字排序，并配上编号：希伯来语由 H1-H8674，希腊语由 G1-G5624。之后有学者再附加 H8675-H8853 及 G5625-G5942 作为原文动词的文法分析 (Tense Voice & Mood 【TVM】) 的编码。

- 5 凡指女性的，及拟人化下的 " 他 " 一律改为 " 她 " 字 (例：太 1:19) 。
- 6 凡不是指人的，一律采用 " 它 " 字 (例：太 5:13) 。

7 本 2007 修订发布两套电子书(pdf) :

◆ 纯文字:

旧、新约汉英对照：和合本(雅伟版)对照英语 Lexham English Bible (LEB) ; LEB 经文中含原有翻译资料，以 ^{Note: ...} 显示；使文意通顺而加上的词字，则以 / 显示。汉语方面没有对和合本进行删改，唯对相关雅伟名字若需补充注明，以 灰字或 [] 显示 (例：代上 29:21) 。

◆ 附原文编号:

新约 汉语/希腊语对照：和合本(雅伟版) 对照希腊语 Westcott-Hort (WH) 。

旧约 汉语/希伯来语对照：和合本(雅伟版) 对照希伯来语 Leningrad Codex (LC) 。

都附带原文编号、原文编码以作比较。

若有反馈或发现错误，请电邮 yahwehdehua@gmail.com。特此感谢曾参与文字校对、提供计算机技术支持的弟兄姐妹及众同工。

孙树民

2017 年 4 月 18 日

你的言语在我上膛何等甘美，在我口中比蜜更甜！

我借着你的训词得以明白，所以我恨一切的假道。

你的话是我脚前的灯，是我路上的光。

诗 119:103-105



雅歌

第 1 章

-
- 1 所罗门的歌，是歌中的雅歌。（新娘）
The Song of Songs, ^{Note: This construction conveys a superlative connotation, e.g., "The most exquisite song"} which *[is]* for ^{Note: Or "by Solomon" or "about/concerning Solomon"} Solomon.
-
- 2 愿他用口与我亲嘴；因你的爱情比酒更美。
May ^{Note: In the maiden's soliloquy, she thinks about her beloved in her thoughts ("May he kiss me!"), then poetically speaks to him as if he were in her presence ("for your love is better than wine"). To avoid confusion, the translation uses the second-person form throughout vv. <2-4>} you kiss me ^{Note: Literally "May he kiss me"} passionately with your lips, ^{Note: Literally "with the kisses of his mouth"} for your love *[is]* better than wine. ^{Note: The shift from the third person "he ... his" to the second person "you ... your" in vv. <2-4> should not be interpreted as suggesting two different referents, that is, one male whom the maiden is addressing as "you," and another to whom she refers as "he." Rather, this shift is a poetic device (called "grammatical differentiation") that is not uncommon in Hebrew poetry (e.g., <Gen 49:4>; <Deut 32:15>; <Psa 23:2-5>; <Isa 1:29>; <42:20>; <54:1>; <Jer 22:24>; <Amos 4:1>; <Mic 7:19>; <Lam 3:1>; <Song 4:2>; <6:6>). This shift is characteristic of a soliloquy, a dramatic or literary form in which a character reveals her thoughts without addressing a listener who is actually present (e.g., <2 Sam 19:4>). In this case, the maiden's private thoughts about her beloved (v. <2a>) shift to an imaginary address to her beloved (vv. <2b-4a>)}
-
- 3 你的膏油馨香；你的名如同倒出来的香膏，所以众童女都爱你。
As fragrance, your perfumes ^{Note: Literally "your oil lotions"} *[are]* delightful; ^{Note: Literally "good"} your name is poured out perfume; ^{Note: Literally "oil lotion"} therefore young women love you.
-
- 4 愿你吸引我，我们就快跑跟随你。王带我进了内室，我们必因你欢喜快乐。我们要称赞你的爱情，胜似称赞美酒。她们爱你是理所当然的。
Draw me after you, let us run! May the king bring me into his chambers! ^{Note: Or "The king has brought me into his chambers"} Let us be joyful and let us rejoice in you; let us extol your love more than wine. Rightly do they love you!
-
- 5 耶路撒冷的众女子啊，我虽然黑，却是秀美，如同基达的帐棚，好像所罗门的幔子。
I *[am]* black but beautiful, ^{Note: Or "black and beautiful"} O maidens of Jerusalem, ^{Note: Literally "O daughters of Jerusalem"} like the tents of Kedar, like the curtains of Solomon.
-
- 6 不要因日头把我晒黑了就轻看我。我同母的弟兄向我发怒，他们使我看守葡萄园；我自己的葡萄园却没有看守。
Do not gaze at me because I am black, ^{Note: This is figurative for the maiden's physical appearance; her skin was darkly tanned} because the sun has stared *[at]* me. The sons of my mother were angry with me; they made me keeper of the vineyards, *[but]* my own "vineyard" ^{Note: Literally "my vineyard that for me"} I did not keep.
-
- 7 我心所爱的啊，求你告诉我，你在何处牧羊？晌午在何处使羊歇卧？我何必在你同伴的羊群旁边好像蒙着脸的人呢？（新郎）
Tell me, *[you]* whom my heart ^{Note: Literally "soul"} loves, where do you pasture your flock, where do your sheep lie down at the noon? For why should I be like ^{Note: Literally "For to what will I be like"} one who is veiled ^{Note: The reading of the MT ("like one who is veiled") is supported by the LXX. However, several ancient versions (Syriac Peshitta, Latin Vulgate, Symmachus) reflect an alternate Hebrew textual tradition in which two letters are transposed, resulting in the reading "like one who wanders about." This makes good sense contextually, since the maiden does not know where her beloved would be at noon} beside the flocks of your companions?
-
- 8 你这女子中极美丽的，你若不知道，只管跟随羊群的脚步去，把你的山羊羔牧放在牧人帐棚的旁边。
If you do not know, O fairest among women, follow the tracks ^{Note: Literally "in the tracks"} of the flock, and pasture your little lambs ^{Note: Or "your kids"} beside the tents of the shepherds.
-

9	我的佳偶，我将你比法老车上套的骏马。	To a mare ^{Note: Or "my mare"} among the chariots ^{Note: Or "chariot horses"} of Pharaoh, I compare you, my beloved.
10	你的两腮因发辫而秀美；你的颈项因珠串而华丽。	Your cheeks are beautiful with ornaments, your neck with strings of jewels.
11	我们要为你编上金辫，镶上银钉。（新娘）	We will make ornaments of gold for you with studs ^{Note: Or "droplets"} of silver.
12	王正坐席的时候，我的哪哒香膏发出香味。	While the king <i>[was]</i> on his couch, my nard gave its fragrance.
13	我以我的良人为一袋没药，常在我怀中。	My beloved <i>[is]</i> to me a pouch ^{Note: Literally "the bag"} of myrrh, he spends the night ^{Note: Or "he lays"} between my breasts.
14	我以我的良人为一棵凤仙花，在隐基底葡萄园中。（新郎）	My beloved <i>[is]</i> to me a cluster of blossoms of henna in the vineyards of En Gedi.
15	我的佳偶，你甚美丽！你甚美丽！你的眼好像鸽子眼。（新娘）	Look! You <i>[are]</i> beautiful, my beloved. Look! You <i>[are]</i> beautiful; your eyes <i>[are]</i> doves.
16	我的良人哪，你甚美丽可爱！我们以青草为床榻，	Look! You <i>[are]</i> beautiful, my beloved, truly pleasant. Truly our couch <i>[is]</i> verdant ; ^{Note: Literally "green"}
17	以香柏树为房屋的栋梁，以松树为椽子。	the beams of our house <i>[are]</i> cedar; our rafter <i>[is]</i> cypress.

第 2 章

1	我是沙仑的玫瑰花（或译：水仙花），是谷中的百合花。（新郎）	I <i>[am]</i> a rose ^{Note: More likely "meadow saffron" or "crocus." Hebrew scholars and botanists suggest the term refers to <i>Ashodelos</i> (lily family), <i>Narcissus tazetta</i> (narcissus or daffodil), or <i>Colchicum autumnale</i> (meadow saffron or crocus) (e.g., <Isa 35:1>). The location of this flower in Sharon suggests a common wild flower rather than a rose. The maiden compares herself to a simple, common flower of the field} of Sharon, a lily of the valleys.
2	我的佳偶在女子中，好像百合花在荆棘内。（新娘）	Like a lily among the thorns, ^{Note: Or "brambles"} so <i>[is]</i> my love among the maidens.
3	我的良人在男子中，如同苹果树在树林中。我欢欢喜喜坐在他的荫下，尝他果子的滋味，觉得甘甜。	As an apple tree among the trees of the forest, so <i>[is]</i> my beloved among the young men. In his shade I sat down with delight , ^{Note: Literally "I sat down and I delighted"} and his fruit <i>[was]</i> sweet to my palate.
4	他带我入筵宴所，以爱为旗在我以上。	He brought me to the house of the wine, and his intention <i>[was]</i> love toward me.
5	求你们给我葡萄干增补我力，给我苹果畅快我心，因我思爱成病。	Sustain me with the raisins, refresh me with the apples, for I <i>[am]</i> lovesick . ^{Note: Literally "for I myself [am] sick with love"}
6	他的左手在我头下；他的右手将我抱住。	His left <i>[hand]</i> <i>[is]</i> under my head, and his right <i>[hand]</i> embraces ^{Note: Or "would embrace me"} me.
7	耶路撒冷的众女子啊，我指着羚羊或田野的母鹿嘱咐你们：不要惊动、不要叫醒我所亲爱的，等它自己情愿（不要叫醒……情愿：或译不要激动爱情，等它自发）。	I adjure you, O maidens of Jerusalem , ^{Note: Literally "O daughters of Jerusalem"} by the gazelles or by the does of the field, do not arouse or awaken love until it pleases! ^{Note: Or "Do not stir up or awaken the love until it is willing," or "Do not disturb or interrupt [our] lovemaking until it is satisfied"}
8	听啊！是我良人的声音；看哪！他躡山越岭而来。	The voice of my beloved! Look! Here he ^{Note: Literally "this one"} comes leaping upon the mountains, bounding over the hills!

- 9 我的良人好像羚羊，或像小鹿。他站在我们墙壁后，从窗户往里观看，从窗棂往里窥探。
My beloved is like a gazelle or a young stag .^{Note: Literally "the fawn of the stag"} Look! He is^{Note: Literally "This [is he]"} standing behind our wall, gazing through^{Note: Literally "from"} the window, looking through^{Note: Literally "from"} the lattice.
-
- 10 我良人对我说：（新郎）我的佳偶，我的美人，起来，与我同去！
My beloved answered and said to me, " Arise ,^{Note: Literally "Arise, you"} my beloved! Come, my beauty !^{Note: Literally "And come, you"}
-
- 11 因为冬天已往，雨水止住过去了。
For look! The winter is over; the rainy season^{Note: Literally "the rain"} has turned and gone away .^{Note: Literally "is over; it is gone"}
-
- 12 地上百花开放，百鸟鸣叫的时候（或译：修理葡萄树的时候）已经来到；斑鸠的声音在我们境内也听见了。
The blossoms appear^{Note: Literally "is seen"} in the land ;^{Note: Literally "on the earth"} the time of singing^{Note: Most likely, a subtle word play occurs here since there are two different words in Hebrew spelled the same way: "pruning" and "singing." The former plays upon the first line and the latter upon the third line} has arrived ;^{Note: Literally "the time of the song arrived"} the voice of the turtledove is heard in our land.
-
- 13 无花果树的果子渐渐成熟；葡萄树开花放香。我的佳偶，我的美人，起来，与我同去！
The fig tree puts forth her figs, and the vines *[are in]* blossom; they give fragrance. Arise ,^{Note: Literally "Arise, to you!"} my beloved! Come, my beauty !"^{Note: Literally "My beauty, come, you"}
-
- 14 我的鸽子啊，你在磐石穴中，在陡岩的隐密处。求你容我得见你的面貌，得听你的声音；因为你的声音柔和，你的面貌秀美。
My dove, in the clefts of the rock, in the secluded place^{Note: Literally "in the secret place"} ^{Note: Or "in the covering"} in the mountain ,^{Note: Literally "foothold in the rock"} ^{Note: Or "cliff"} Let me see your face, let me hear your voice; for your voice *[is]* sweet and your face *[is]* lovely.
-
- 15 要给我们擒拿狐狸，就是毁坏葡萄园的小狐狸，因为我们的葡萄正在开花。（新娘）
Catch for us the foxes, the little foxes destroying vineyards, for^{Note: Or "while"} our vineyards *[are in]* blossom!
-
- 16 良人属我，我也属他；他在百合花中牧放群羊。
My beloved belongs to me and I belong to him ;^{Note: Literally "My beloved for me and I for him"} he pastures his flock among the lilies.
-
- 17 我的良人哪，求你等到天起凉风、日影飞去的时候，你要转回，好像羚羊，或像小鹿在比特山上。
Until the day breathes and the shadows flee, turn, my beloved! Be like^{Note: Literally "Be like for you"} a gazelle^{Note: Or "a buck gazelle"} or young stag^{Note: Literally "the fawn of the stag"} on the cleft mountains.^{Note: Or "the mountains of Bether"}

第 3 章

- 1 我夜间躺卧在床上，寻找我心所爱的；我寻找他，却寻不见。
On my bed in the night, I sought^{Note: Or "I seek"} him whom my heart^{Note: Literally "soul"} loves. I sought him, but I did not find him.
-
- 2 我说：我要起来，游行城中，在街市上，在宽阔处，寻找我心所爱的。我寻找他，却寻不见。
Now I will arise, and I will go about in the city, in the streets and in the squares; I will seek him whom my heart^{Note: Literally "soul"} loves. I sought him, but I did not find him.
-
- 3 城中巡逻看守的人遇见我；我问他们：你们看见我心所爱的没有？
The sentinels who go about in the city found me. "Have you seen the one whom my heart^{Note: Literally "soul"} loves?"
-
- 4 我刚离开他们就遇见我心所爱的。我拉住他，不容他走，领他入我母家，到怀我者的内室。
Scarcely had I passed^{Note: Literally "As little that I passed"} by them when I found him whom my heart^{Note: Literally "soul"} loves. I held him and I would not let him go until I brought him to the house of my mother, into the bedroom chamber of she who conceived me.

5	耶路撒冷的众女子啊，我指着羚羊或田野的母鹿嘱咐你们：不要惊动、不要叫醒我所亲爱的，等它自己情愿（不要叫醒……情愿：或译不要激动爱情，等它自发）。	I adjure you, O maidens of Jerusalem , ^{Note: Literally "O daughters of Jerusalem"} by the gazelles or by the does of the field, do not arouse or awaken love until it pleases! ^{Note: Or "Do not stir up or awaken the love until it is willing," or "Do not disturb or interrupt [our] love-making until it is satisfied"}
6	那从旷野上来、形状如烟柱、以没药和乳香并商人各样香粉薰的是谁呢？	What <i>[is]</i> this coming up from the desert like a column of smoke, perfumed with myrrh and frankincense from all the fragrant powders of the merchant?
7	看哪，是所罗门的轿；四围有六十个勇士，都是以色列中的勇士；	Look! <i>[It is]</i> Solomon's portable couch ! ^{Note: Literally "couch" or "portable sedan chair"} Sixty mighty men surround it , ^{Note: Literally "her"} the mighty men of Israel.
8	手都持刀，善于争战，腰间佩刀，防备夜间有惊慌。	All of them wield swords ; ^{Note: Literally "holders of sword"} <i>[they are]</i> trained in warfare , ^{Note: Literally "learnt of war"} each with his sword at his thigh <i>[to guard]</i> against terror ^{Note: Literally "because of the fear"} in the night.
9	所罗门王用利巴嫩木为自己制造一乘华轿。	King Solomon ^{Note: Literally "The king, Solomon"} made for himself a sedan chair from the wood of Lebanon.
10	轿柱是用银做的，轿底是用金做的；坐垫是紫色的，其中所铺的乃耶路撒冷众女子的爱情。	He made its column of silver, its back ^{Note: Or "its support," "its base," "its headrest," "its litter," "its cover"} of gold, its seat of purple; its interior is inlaid <i>[with]</i> leather ^{Note: Or "love."} The Hebrew term here translated "leather" is spelled the same as the term for "love." Most likely this is an example of a word play that puns on the intentional ambiguity: "Its interior was inlaid with leather//love by the maidens of Jerusalem" by the maidens of Jerusalem . ^{Note: Literally "by the daughters of Jerusalem"}
11	锡安的众女子啊，你们出去观看所罗门王！头戴冠冕，就是在他婚筵的日子、心中喜乐的时候，他母亲给他戴上的。	Come out and look, O maidens of Zion , ^{Note: Literally "O daughters of Zion"} at King Solomon , ^{Note: Literally "the king, Solomon"} at the crown with which his mother crowned him on the day of his wedding, on the day of the joy of his heart!

第 4 章

1	我的佳偶，你甚美丽！你甚美丽！你的眼在帕子内好像鸽子眼。你的头发如同山羊群卧在基列山旁。	Oh my ! ^{Note: Literally "Behold!" Or "Look!"} You <i>[are]</i> beautiful, my beloved! Oh my ! ^{Note: Literally "Behold!" Or "Look!"} You <i>[are]</i> beautiful! Your eyes <i>[are]</i> doves from behind your veil. Your hair <i>[is]</i> like a flock of goats that move down from the mountains of Gilead.
2	你的牙齿如新剪毛的一群母羊，洗净上来，个个都有双生，没有一只丧掉子的。	Your teeth <i>[are]</i> like a flock of shorn ewes that came up from the washing, all of them bearing twins, and there is none bereaved among them.
3	你的唇好像一条朱红线；你的嘴也秀美。你的两太阳在帕子内，如同一块石榴。	Your lips <i>[are]</i> like a thread of crimson, and your mouth <i>[is]</i> lovely. Your temple <i>[is]</i> like pomegranate from behind your veil.
4	你的颈项好像大卫建造收藏军器的高台，其上悬挂一千盾牌，都是勇士的藤牌。	Your neck <i>[is]</i> like the tower of David, built in courses; a thousand ornaments ^{Note: Literally "shields"} are hung on it, all the shields of the warriors.
5	你的两乳好像百合花中吃草的一对小鹿，就是母鹿双生的。	Your two breasts <i>[are]</i> like two fawns, twins of a gazelle that feed among the lilies.
6	我要往没药山和乳香冈去，直等到天起凉风、日影飞去的时候回来。	Until the day breathes and the shadows flee, I will go to the mountain of the myrrh, to the hill of the frankincense.
7	我的佳偶，你全然美丽，毫无瑕疵！	You <i>[are]</i> completely beautiful, my beloved! You are flawless ! ^{Note: Literally "There is no flaw in you!"}

8	我的新妇，求你与我一同离开利巴嫩，与我一同离开利巴嫩。从亚玛拿顶，从示尼珥与黑门顶，从有狮子的洞，从有豹子的山往下观看。	Come ^{Note: Or "You must come"} with me from Lebanon, my bride! Come with me ^{Note: Or "With me"} from Lebanon! Look from the top of Amana, from the top of Senir and Hermon, from the dwelling places of the lions, from the mountains of leopard.
9	我妹子，我新妇，你夺了我的心。你有一眼，用你项上的一条金链，夺了我的心！	You have stolen (my) heart, my sister bride! You have stolen <i>[my]</i> heart with one <i>[glance]</i> from your eyes, with one ornament from your necklaces.
10	我妹子，我新妇，你的爱情何其美！你的爱情比酒更美！你膏油的香气胜过一切香品！	How beautiful is your love, my sister bride! How better is your love than wine, and the fragrance of your oils than any spice!
11	我新妇，你的嘴唇滴蜜，好像蜂房滴蜜；你的舌下有蜜，有奶。你衣服的香气如利巴嫩的香气。	Your lips drip nectar, <i>[my]</i> bride; honey and milk <i>[are]</i> under your lips; the scent of your garments <i>[is]</i> like the scent of Lebanon.
12	我妹子，我新妇，乃是关锁的园，禁闭的井，封闭的泉源。	A garden locked <i>[is]</i> my sister bride, a spring enclosed, ^{Note: Or "a source locked"} a fountain sealed.
13	你园内所种的结了石榴，有佳美的果子，并凤仙花与哪哒树。	Your shoots ^{Note: Or "your channel"} <i>[are]</i> an orchard of pomegranates with choice fruit, ^{Note: Literally "fruit of choice things"} henna with nard;
14	有哪哒和番红花，菖蒲和桂树，并各样乳香木、没药、沉香，与一切上等的果品。	nard and saffron, calamus and cinnamon spice with all trees of frankincense, myrrh and aloes with all chief spices.
15	你是园中的泉，活水的井，从利巴嫩流下来的溪水。（新娘）	A garden fountain, a well of living water, flowing (streams) from Lebanon.
16	北风啊，兴起！南风啊，吹来！吹在我的园内，使其中的香气发出来。愿我的良人进入自己园里，吃他佳美的果子。	Awake, O north wind! Come, O south wind! Blow upon my garden! Let its fragrances ^{Note: Or "perfumes"} waft forth! ^{Note: Or "His perfumes can waft down"} Let my beloved come to his garden, let him eat his choice fruit!

第 5 章

1	我妹子，我新妇，我进了我的园中，采了我的没药和香料，吃了我的蜜房和蜂蜜，喝了我的酒和奶。（耶路撒冷的众女子）我的朋友们，请吃！我所亲爱的，请喝，且多多地喝！	I have come to my garden, my sister bride, I have gathered my myrrh with my spice, I have eaten my honeycomb with my honey, I have drunk my wine with my milk! Eat, O friends! Drink and become drunk <i>[with]</i> love! ^{Note: Or "Drink and become drunk, O lovers!"}
2	我身睡卧，我心却醒。这是我良人的声音；他敲门说：（新郎）我的妹子，我的佳偶，我的鸽子，我的完全人，求你给我开门；因我的头满了露水，我的头发被夜露滴湿。（新娘）	I <i>[was]</i> asleep but ^{Note: Or "and"} my heart was awake. A sound! My beloved knocking! ^{Note: Or "The sound of my beloved knocking!"} "Open to me, my sister, my beloved, my dove, my perfect one! For my head is full of dew, my hair drenched from the moist night air." ^{Note: Literally "my locks with drops of night"}
3	我回答说：我脱了衣裳，怎能再穿上呢？我洗了脚，怎能再玷污呢？	I have taken off my tunic, must I put it on? ^{Note: Literally "How will I put it on?"} I have bathed my feet, must I soil them? ^{Note: Literally "How will I soil them?"}
4	我的良人从门孔里伸进手来，我便因他动了心。	My beloved thrust his hand into the opening, and my inmost yearned for him.

5	我起来，要给我良人开门。我的两手滴下没药；我的指头有没药汁滴在门闩上。	I myself arose to open to my beloved; my hands dripped with myrrh, my fingers with liquid myrrh upon the handles of the bolt.
6	我给我的良人开了门；我的良人却已转身走了。他说话的时候，我神不守舍；我寻找他，竟寻不见；我呼叫他，他却不会回答。	I opened myself to my beloved, but my beloved had turned and gone; ^{Note: Or "my beloved had left; he was gone"} my heart sank ^{Note: Or "my soul left"} when he turned away. ^{Note: Or "when he was speaking." Translations equivocate on how to translate this verb, since there are two terms in Hebrew spelled identically: "to speak" and "to turn aside" (HALOT 1:210). The context suggests the latter)} I sought him, but I did not find him; I called him, but he did not answer me.
7	城中巡逻看守的人遇见我，打了我，伤了我；看守城墙的人夺去我的披肩。	The sentinels making rounds in the city found me; they beat me, they wounded me; they took my cloak ^{Note: Or "mantle"} away from me— those sentinels on the walls! ^{Note: Literally "the sentinels of the walls"}
8	耶路撒冷的众女子啊，我嘱咐你们：若遇见我的良人，要告诉他，我因思爱成病。（耶路撒冷的众女子）	I adjure you, O maidens of Jerusalem, ^{Note: Literally "O daughters of Jerusalem"} if you find my beloved, what will you tell him? <i>[Tell him]</i> that I am lovesick! ^{Note: Literally "sick [with] love"}
9	你这女子中极美丽的，你的良人比别人的良人有何强处？你的良人比别人的良人有何强处，你就这样嘱咐我们？（新娘）	How is your beloved better than another lover, ^{Note: Literally "What [is] your beloved more than [another] beloved ...?"} O most beautiful among women? How is your beloved better than another lover, ^{Note: Literally "What [is] your beloved more than [another] beloved ...?"} that you adjure us thus?
10	我的良人白而且红，超乎万人之上。	My beloved <i>[is]</i> radiant and ruddy, ^{Note: Literally "red"} distinguished among ^{Note: Literally "more than"} ten thousand.
11	他的头像至精的金子；他的头发厚密累垂，黑如乌鸦。	His head <i>[is]</i> gold, refined gold; his locks <i>[are]</i> wavy, black as a raven.
12	他的眼如溪水旁的鸽子眼，用奶洗净，安得合式。	His eyes <i>[are]</i> like doves beside springs ^{Note: Or "streams"} of water, bathed in milk, set like mounted jewels. ^{Note: Literally "dwelling in a setting"} ^{Note: Or "seated at a [suitable mounting]"}
13	他的两腮如香花畦，如香草台；他的嘴唇像百合花，且滴下没药汁。	His cheeks <i>[are]</i> like beds of spice, a tower of fragrances; his lips <i>[are]</i> lilies dripping liquid myrrh.
14	他的两手好像金管，镶嵌水苍玉；他的身体如同雕刻的象牙，周围镶嵌蓝宝石。	His arms <i>[are]</i> rods ^{Note: Literally "cylinders"} ^{Note: Or "rings"} of gold engraved with ^{Note: Literally "filled with"} jewels; his belly ^{Note: Or "body"} <i>[is]</i> polished ivory covered with sapphires. ^{Note: Or "works of ivory set with sapphires"}
15	他的腿好像白玉石柱，安在精金座上；他的形状如利巴嫩，且佳美如香柏树。	His legs <i>[are]</i> columns of alabaster, ^{Note: Or "marble"} set on bases of gold; his appearance <i>[is]</i> like Lebanon, choice as its cedars. ^{Note: Literally "the cedars"}
16	他的口极其甘甜；他全然可爱。耶路撒冷的众女子啊，这是我的良人；这是我的朋友。	His mouth ^{Note: Or "his palate"} <i>[is]</i> sweet, and he is altogether desirable. This <i>[is]</i> my beloved; this <i>[is]</i> my friend, O young women of Jerusalem. ^{Note: Literally "O daughters of Jerusalem"}

第 6 章

1	你这女子中极美丽的，你的良人往何处去了？你的良人转向何处去了，我们好与你同去寻找他。（新娘）	Where has your beloved gone, O most beautiful among women? Where has your beloved turned that we may seek him with you?
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2	我的良人下入自己园中，到香花畦，在园内牧放群羊，采百合花。	My beloved has gone down to his garden, to the garden bed of the spice, to pasture his flock and to gather lilies in the garden.
3	我属我的良人，我的良人也属我；他在百合花中牧放群羊。	I belong to my beloved and he belongs to me ; ^{Note: Literally "I for my beloved and he for me"} he pastures his flock among the lilies.
4	我的佳偶啊，你美丽如得撒，秀美如耶路撒冷，威武如展开旌旗的军队。	You <i>[are]</i> beautiful, my beloved, as Tirzah, lovely as Jerusalem, overwhelming as an army with banners . ^{Note: Literally "terrible as the bannered ones"}
5	求你掉转眼目不看我，因你的眼目使我慌乱。你的头发如同山羊群卧在基列山旁。	Turn away your eyes from before me, for they overwhelm me. Your hair <i>[is]</i> like a flock of the goats that moves down from Gilead.
6	你的牙齿如一群母羊洗净上来，个个都有双生，没有一只丧掉子的。	Your teeth <i>[are]</i> like a flock of the ewes that have come up from the washing, all of them bearing twins, and there is none bereaved among them.
7	你的两太阳在帕子内，如同一块石榴。	Your cheeks behind ^{Note: Literally "from behind"} your veil <i>[are]</i> like halves of a pomegranate.
8	有六十王后八十妃嫔，并有无数的童女。	Sixty queens there <i>[are]</i> , eighty concubines, and maidens beyond number.
9	我的鸽子，我的完全人，只有这一个是她母亲独生的，是生养她者所宝爱的。众女子见了就称她有福；王后妃嫔见了也赞美她。	My dove, she is the one ; ^{Note: Literally "she [is] one"} ^{Note: The term "one" functions here as an adjective of quality: "unique, singular, the only one"} my perfect, she is the only one ; ^{Note: Literally "she [is] one"} ^{Note: Or "the only daughter of her mother." Although the latter option is permissible, the term is used elsewhere of the heir as the favored child (e.g., <Gen 22:2>; <Prov 4:3>). This nuance is supported by the parallel term "favorite"} she <i>[is]</i> the favorite of ^{Note: Or "she [is] the pure one." Since there are two Hebrew terms spelled the same way, some relate this to the adjective that means "pure." Others relate it to the verb that means "to choose, select." The parallelism favors the latter} ^{Note: Literally "the favorite for"} her mother who bore her. Maidens see her and consider her fortunate; ^{Note: Or "call her happy" or "call her blessed" or "bless her"} queens and concubines praise her:
10	那向外观看、如晨光发现、美丽如月亮、皎洁如日头、威武如展开旌旗军队的是谁呢？	"Who <i>[is]</i> this that looks down like the dawn, beautiful as the moon, bright as the sun , ^{Note: Literally "pure as the glow"} ^{Note: Or "bright as the heat of the sun." The Hebrew term "glow" poetically refers to the bright rays of the sun (<Psa 19:7>; <Isa 24:23>; <30:26>}} overwhelming as an army with banners ?" ^{Note: Literally "terrible as the bannered ones"}
11	我下入核桃园，要看谷中青绿的植物，要看葡萄发芽没有，石榴开花没有。	I went down to the orchard of the walnut trees to look at the blossoms of the valley, to see <i>[whether]</i> the vine <i>[s]</i> have sprouted, <i>[whether]</i> the pomegranates have blossomed.
12	不知不觉，我的心将我安置在我尊长的车中。（耶路撒冷的众女子）	I did not know my heart ^{Note: Literally "soul"} set me <i>[in]</i> a chariot of my princely people. ^{Note: Or "Before I was aware, my soul made me like the chariots of Amminadib" (KJV, ASV) or "Before I knew it, my desire set me mid the chariots of Ammi-nadib" (JPS) or "Before I was aware, my soul set me over the chariots of my noble people" (NASB) or "Before I realized it, my desire set me among the royal chariots of my people" (NIV) or "... among the chariots of Amminadab" (NIV margin) or "... among the chariots of the people of the prince" (NIV margin)}
13	回来，回来，书拉密女；你回来，你回来，使我们得观看你。（新娘）你们为何要观看书拉密女，像观看玛哈念跳舞的呢？	^{Note: <Song of Songs 6:13-7:13 >in the English Bible is 7:1-14 in the Hebrew Bible} Turn, turn, ^{Note: Or "Return, return ...!"} O Shulammit! ^{Note: Or "O perfect one," "O peaceful one," "O bride." Many interpreters take this moniker as suggesting the maiden was from the village of Shulem (alternately called Shunem)} Turn, turn ^{Note: Or "Return, return ...!"} so that we may look upon you! Why do you look upon the Shulammit as <i>[at]</i> a dance of the two armies?

第 7 章

1	王女啊，你的脚在鞋中何其美好！你的大腿圆润，好像美玉，是巧匠的手做成的。	How beautiful are your feet in sandals, O royal princess! <small>{Note: Or "O daughter of leader"}</small> The curves of your thighs <small>{Note: Literally "thigh"}</small> [are] like jewels, <small>{Note: Literally "ornaments"}</small> the work of the hands of a craftsman.
2	你的肚脐如圆杯，不缺调和的酒；你的腰如一堆麦子，周围有百合花。	Your navel [is] a round wine-mixing bowl <small>{Note: Literally "a bowl of the roundness"}</small> that does not lack mixed <small>{Note: Or "blended"}</small> wine! Your belly [is] a heap of wheat encircled with lilies.
3	你的两乳好像一对小鹿，就是母鹿双生的。	Your two breasts [are] like two fawns, twins of a gazelle.
4	你的颈项如象牙台；你的眼目像希实本、巴特拉并门旁的水池；你的鼻子仿佛朝大马色的利巴嫩塔。	Your neck [is] like a tower of ivory; your eyes [are] pools in Heshbon at the gate of Beth Rabbim. Your nose [is] like the tower of Lebanon looking out over Damascus. <small>{Note: Literally "looking out over the face of Damascus"}</small>
5	你的头在你身上好像迦密山；你头上的发是紫黑色；王的心因这下垂的发辮系住了。	Your head crowns you like Carmel; <small>{Note: Literally "Your head [is] on you like the Carmel"}</small> <small>{Note: Because of its height and fertility, Mount Carmel is often associated with royalty.}</small> the flowing locks of your head [are] like purple tapestry; <small>{Note: Literally "the purple"}</small> a king is held captive in the tresses!
6	我所爱的，你何其美好！何其可悦，使人欢畅喜乐！	How beautiful you are and how pleasant, O loved one in the delights!
7	你的身量好像棕树；你的两乳如同其上的果子，累累下垂。	Your stature <small>{Note: Literally "this your height"}</small> [is] like the palm tree, and your breasts [are] like clusters.
8	我说：我要上这棕树，抓住枝子。愿你的两乳好像葡萄累累下垂，你鼻子的气味香如苹果；	I say, "I will climb up the palm tree; I will lay hold of its fruit clusters." Let your breasts [be pleasing] like clusters of the vine and the scent of your breath like the apples.
9	你的口如上好的酒。（新娘）女子说：为我的良人下咽舒畅，流入睡觉人的嘴中。	Your palate [is] like the best wine that goes down for my beloved, smoothly gliding over my lips and teeth. <small>{Note: Or "over lips of sleepers." One Hebrew textual tradition preserves the reading "lips of those who sleep" (MT). Another Hebrew tradition reads "my lips and my teeth," as reflected by the ancient versions (LXX, Latin Vulgate, Aramaic Targum, Syriac Peshitta). The latter is adopted here since it makes the most sense poetically.}</small>
10	我属我的良人，他也恋慕我。	I belong to my beloved, <small>{Note: Literally "I [am] for my beloved"}</small> and he desires me! <small>{Note: Literally "and his desire [is] for me." Or "and his desire belongs to me"}</small>
11	我的良人，来吧！你我可以往田间去；你我可以在村庄住宿。	Come, my beloved, let us go out to the countryside; <small>{Note: Literally "go forth into the field"}</small> let us spend the night <small>{Note: Or "lodge"}</small> in the villages.
12	我们早晨起来往葡萄园去，看看葡萄发芽开花没有，石榴放蕊没有；我在那里要将我的爱情给你。	Let us rise early [to go] <small>{Note: Or "let us go"}</small> to the vineyards; let us see whether the vine has budded, <small>{Note: Or "sprouted"}</small> [whether] the grape blossom has opened, and [whether] the pomegranates are in bloom; <small>{Note: Literally "have bloomed"}</small> there I will give my love to you.
13	风茄放香，在我们的门内有各样新陈佳美的果子；我的良人，这都是我为你存留的。	The mandrakes give [off their] fragrance, and over our doorway is every kind of delicious fruit; <small>{Note: Or "over our doorways all choice [things]"}</small> both fresh and dried fruit I have stored up <small>{Note: Literally "new also old I have laid up"}</small> for you, O my beloved.

第 8 章

- 1 巴不得你像我的兄弟，像吃我母亲奶的兄弟；我在外头遇见你就与你亲嘴，谁也不轻看我。
- How I wish that you were my little brother , ^{Note: Literally "O that he would give you like a brother to me"} ^{Note: The Hebrew construction (which is somewhat misleading if rendered in a woodenly literal sense) is an idiom expressing one's fanciful wish} **[who] nursed upon my mother's breasts !** ^{Note: Literally "at the breast of my mother"} **[If] I met you outside ,** ^{Note: Literally "I will find you in the street"} **I would kiss you, and no one would despise me !** ^{Note: Literally "also they would not despise me"}
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- 2 我必引导你，领你进我母亲的家；我可以领受教训，也就使你喝石榴汁酿的香酒。
- I would surely bring you ^{Note: Literally "I would lead you and I would bring you"} ^{Note: The combination of the two verbs creates a hendiadys which may be rendered more cogently as "I would surely bring you ..."} **to the house of my mother, who would surely teach me ;** ^{Note: Literally "she will teach me"} **I would give you spiced wine to drink ,** ^{Note: Literally "I would give you to drink from the wine of the spice"} **the sweet wine** ^{Note: Or "juice"} **of my pomegranates.** ^{Note: The traditional Hebrew reads the singular "my pomegranate." However, the plural reading "my pomegranates" is attested in numerous medieval Hebrew manuscripts and is reflected in the ancient versions (Greek Septuagint, Aramaic Targum, Syriac Peshitta). The latter makes the most sense in this context as a euphemistic description of the maiden's delights}
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- 3 他的左手必在我头下；他的右手必将我抱住。
- His left **[hand is]** under my head, and his right **[hand]** embraces ^{Note: Or "embraced"} me.
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- 4 耶路撒冷的众女子啊，我嘱咐你们：不要惊动、不要叫醒我所亲爱的，等它自己情愿（不要叫醒……情愿：或译不要激动爱情，等它自发）。
- I adjure you, O maidens of Jerusalem , ^{Note: Literally "O daughters of Jerusalem"} **do not** ^{Note: Or "Why must you ... before it pleases?"} **arouse or awaken love until it pleases!** ^{Note: Or "Do not stir up or awaken the love until it is willing," or "Do not disturb or interrupt [our] lovemaking until it is satisfied"}
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- 5 那靠着良人从旷野上来是谁呢？（新娘）我在苹果树下叫醒你。你母亲在的那里为你劬劳；生养你的在那里为你劬劳。
- Who **[is]** this coming up from the wilderness, leaning upon her beloved? Under the apple tree I awakened you; there your mother conceived you ; ^{Note: Literally "was in labor with you"} there she who was in labor gave birth to you.
-
- 6 求你将我放在你心上如印记，带在你臂上如戳记。因为爱情如死之坚强，嫉恨如阴间之残忍；所发的电光是火焰的电光，是雅伟的烈焰。
- Set me as a seal upon your heart, as a seal upon your arm; for love **[is]** strong as death; passion **[is]** fierce as Sheol; its flashes **[are]** flashes of fire; **[it is]** a blazing flame.
-
- 7 爱情，众水不能熄灭，大水也不能淹没。若有人拿家中所有的财宝要换爱情，就全被藐视。（新娘的兄弟）
- Many waters cannot quench love; rivers cannot sweep it away. ^{Note: Or "and rivers cannot engulf it"} If a man were to give all the wealth of his house for love , ^{Note: Literally "in the love"} he would be utterly scorned. ^{Note: Literally "they will utterly scorn him"}
-
- 8 我们有一小妹；她的两乳尚未长成，人来提亲的日子，我们当为她怎样办理？
- We have a little sister , ^{Note: Literally "a little sister for us"} and she does not yet have any breasts . ^{Note: Literally "and there is no breast for her"} What should we do for our sister on the day when she is betrothed ? ^{Note: Literally "on the day when it is spoken of her"} ^{Note: Or "on the day when she is spoken for"}
-
- 9 她若是墙，我们要在其上建造银塔；她若是门，我们要用香柏木板围护她。（新娘）
- If she **[is]** a wall, we will adorn her with a turret of silver ; ^{Note: Literally "we will build upon her a camp of silver"} ^{Note: The term translated "turret" refers to the decorative parapet adorning the top of a building. This image is likely figurative for a silver tiara set upon the head} but if she **[is]** a door, we will barricade her with boards of cedar. ^{Note: Or "we will enclose her"}
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- 10 我是墙；我两乳像其上的楼。那时，我在他眼中像得平安的人。（新郎）
- I **[was]** a wall, and my breasts **[were]** like the towers, so **[my betrothed]** viewed me with great delight . ^{Note: Literally "then I was in his eyes as [one who] finds peace"}

11 所罗门在巴力哈们有一葡萄园；他将这葡萄园交给看守的人，为其中的果子必交一千舍客勒银子。

Solomon had a vineyard {Note: Literally "A vineyard was for Solomon"} at Baal-hamon; he entrusted his vineyard to the keepers ; {Note: Literally "he gave the vineyard to the keepers"} people paid a thousand silver *[pieces]* for its fruit . {Note: Literally "each one brought a thousand silver [pieces] for his fruit"}

12 我自己的葡萄园在我面前。所罗门哪，一千舍客勒归你，二百舍客勒归看守果子的人。

My own "vineyard" belongs to me ; {Note: Literally "My vineyard that for me before my face"} the "thousand" are for you, O Solomon, and "two hundred" for those who tend its fruit . {Note: Literally "and two hundred for [the] keepers [of] his fruit"}

13 你这住在园中的，同伴都要听你的声音，求你使我也得听见。（新娘）

O you who dwell in the garden, *[my]* companions are listening to your voice. Let me hear *[it]* !

14 我的良人哪，求你快来！如羚羊或小鹿在香草山上。

Flee, my beloved! Be like a gazelle {Note: Literally "and be like for you to a gazelle"} or a young stag {Note: Literally "to the fawn of the stag"} upon the perfumed mountains ! {Note: Literally "the mountains of spices"}