# 圣经 Bilingual Bible

和合本(雅伟版)

## 俄巴底亚书

汉英对照

和合本(雅) / Lexham English Bible 2017 试读版

雅伟的话 YahwehDeHua.net

## 圣经

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汉英对照 和合本(雅)/ LEB

### Bilingual Bible

Chinese Union Version (Yahweh edition) Chinese / English

2017 试读版 (Beta edition 2017.04.18)

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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(耶和华),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<sup>#</sup> " (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:

#### ♦ 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



## 俄巴底亚书

## 第1章

1	俄巴底亚得了雅伟的默示。论以东说:我 从雅伟那里听见信息,并有使者被差往列 国去,说:起来罢,一同起来与以东争 战!	The vision of Obadiah. Thus says my Lord Yahweh concerning Edom: We have heard a report from Yahweh, and a messenger has been sent among the nations: "Rise up and let us rise against it [Note: That is, Edom] for battle."
2	我使你以东在列国中为最小的,被人大 大藐视。	"Look, I will {Note: The NET Bible note for this verse points out: "The Hebrew perfect verb form used here usually describes past events. However, here and several times in the following verses it is best understood as portraying certain fulfillment of events that at the time of writing were still future. It is the perfect of certitude"} make you insignificant among the nations. You [will be] utterly despised!
3	住在山穴中、居所在高处的啊,你因狂傲 自欺,心里说:谁能将我拉下地去呢?	The pride of your heart has deceived you, you who live in the clefts of a rock, the heights of its dwelling, [you who] say in your heart: 'Who can bring me down [to the] ground?'
4	你虽如大鹰高飞,在星宿之间搭窝,我必 从那里拉下你来。这是雅伟说的。	[Even] if you soar like the eagle, [even] if your nest is set among [the] stars, from there I will bring you down!" declares (Note: Literally "a declaration of") Yahweh:
5	盗贼若来在你那里,或强盗夜间而来—你何竟被剪除—岂不偷窃直到够了呢?摘葡萄的若来到你那里,岂不剩下些葡萄呢?	"If thieves came to you, if plunderers of [the] night— How you have been destroyed!—would they not steal what they wanted ? {Note: Literally "their sufficiency"} If grape gatherers came, would they not leave gleanings?
6	以扫的隐密处何竟被搜寻?他隐藏的宝物 何竟被查出?	How Esau has been pillaged; his treasures have been ransacked!
7	与你结盟的都送你上路,直到交界;与你和好的欺骗你,且胜过你;与你一同吃饭的设下网罗陷害你;在你心里毫无聪明。	All of your allies {Note: Literally "men of your covenant"} have driven you up to the boundary; your confederates {Note: Literally "men of your peace"} have deceived you and have prevailed against you. [Those who eat] your bread have set an ambush for you, there is no {Note: The preposition a plus   your bread have set an ambush for you, there is no {Note: Or "in him"} understanding of it. {Note: Or "in him"}
8	雅伟说:到那日,我岂不从以东除灭智慧 人?从以扫山除灭聪明人?	On that day," declares <sup>{Note: Literally "a declaration of"}</sup> Yahweh, "will I not destroy the wise men from Edom, and understanding from the mountain of Esau?
9	提慢哪,你的勇士必惊惶,甚至以扫山的 人都被杀戮剪除。	And your warriors will be shattered, [O] Teman, so that everyone {Note: Literally "each"} from the mountain of Esau will be cut off because of the slaughter!
10	因你向兄弟雅各行强暴,羞愧必遮盖你, 你也必永远断绝。	"Because of the violence done to your brother Jacob, shame will cover you and you will be cut off forever.
11	当外人掳掠雅各的财物,外邦人进入他的 城门,为耶路撒冷拈阄的日子,你竟站在 一旁,像与他们同伙。	On the day you stood nearby , {Note: Literally "the day of your standing nearby"} on the day strangers took {Note: Literally "the day of the taking captive by strangers"} his wealth, and foreigners entered his gates and cast lots over Jerusalem, you were also like one of them.

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12	你兄弟遭难的日子,你不当瞪眼看着;犹 大人被灭的日子,你不当因此欢乐;他们 遭难的日子,你不当说狂傲的话。	But you should not have gloated {Note: The Hebrew expression "to look upon" often has the sense of "to feast the eyes upon" or "to gloat over"} over your brother's day, on the day of his misfortune, and you should not have rejoiced over the people {Note: Literally "son"} of Judah on the day of their perishing, and you should not have opened your mouth wide on the day of distress.
13	我民遭灾的日子,你不当进他们的城门; 他们遭灾的日子,你不当瞪眼看着他们受 苦;他们遭灾的日子,你不当伸手抢他们 的财物;	You should not have entered the gate of my people on the day of their disaster. You also should not have gloated over his misery on the day of his disaster, and you should not have stretched out [your hands] on the day of his disaster.
14	你不当站在岔路口剪除他们中间逃脱的; 他们遭难的日子,你不当将他们剩下的人 交付仇敌。	And you should not have stood at the crossroad [s] to cut off his fugitives and you should not have handed over his survivors on the day of distress.
15	雅伟降罚的日子临近万国。你怎样行,他 也必照样向你行;你的报应必归到你头 上。	"For the day of Yahweh [is] near against all the nations! Just as you have done, it will be done to you. Your deeds will return on your [own] head.
16	你们犹大人在我圣山怎样喝了苦杯,万国 也必照样常常地喝;且喝且咽,他们就归 于无有。	For just as you have drunk on my holy mountain, {Note: Literally "the mountain of my holiness"} all the nations will drink continually. They will drink and they will slurp, and they will be as [if] they had never been.
17	在锡安山必有逃脱的人,那山也必成圣; 雅各家必得原有的产业。	But on Mount Zion there will be an escape, and it will be holy, and the house of Jacob will take possession [of] their dispossessors.
18	雅各家必成为大火;约瑟家必为火焰;以 扫家必如碎秸;火必将他烧着吞灭。以扫 家必无余剩的。这是雅伟说的。	And the house of Jacob will be a fire and the house of Joseph a flame, and the house of Esau stubble; and they will set them on fire and will consume them. And there will not be a survivor for the house of Esau," for Yahweh has spoken.
19	南地的人必得以扫山;高原的人必得非利 士地,也得以法莲地和撒玛利亚地;便雅 悯人必得基列。	Those of the Negev will take possession of the mountain of Esau, and those of the Shephelah [will possess the land of] the Philistines, and they shall take possession of the territory of Ephraim and the territory of Samaria, and Benjamin [will take possession of] Gilead.
20	在迦南人中被掳的以色列众人必得地直到 撒勒法;在西法拉中被掳的耶路撒冷人必 得南地的城邑。	And the exiles {Note: Hebrew "exile"} of this army of the people of Israel [will possess] Canaan up to Zarephath, and the exiles {Note: Hebrew "exile"} of Jerusalem who [are] in Sepharad will take possession of the cities of the Negev.
21	必有拯救者上到锡安山,审判以扫山;国 度就归雅伟了。	And those who have been saved will go up on Mount Zion to rule the mountain of Esau. And the kingdom will belong to {Note: Literally "will be for"} Yahweh.

第 2 页 第 1 章 俄巴底亚书