



SERMON
on the
MOUNT

登山宝训

Part 4

Jesus' Teachings on Adultery, Divorce, and the Purity of Marriage

第三部分

耶穌关于犯奸淫、离婚
和婚姻纯洁性的教导

Matthew 5:27 - NIV

**You have heard that it was said,
'You shall not commit adultery.'**

马太福音 5:27 - NIV

你们听见有话说：‘不可奸淫。’

Matthew 5:28

**But I tell you that anyone who looks
at a woman lustfully has already
committed adultery with her
in his heart.**

马太福音 5:28 - NIV

只是我告诉你们：凡看见妇女就动淫念的，这人心里已经与她犯奸淫了。

Matthew 5:29

If your right eye causes you to stumble, gouge it out and throw it away. It is better for you to lose one part of your body than for your whole body to be thrown into hell.

马太福音 5:29 - NIV

若是你的右眼叫你跌倒，就剜出来丢掉，宁可失去百体中的一体，不叫全身丢在地狱里；

Matthew 5:30

And if your right hand causes you to stumble, cut it off and throw it away. It is better for you to lose one part of your body than for your whole body to go into hell.

马太福音 5:30 - NIV

若是右手叫你跌倒，就砍下来
丢掉，宁可失去百体中的一体，
不叫全身丢在地狱里；

Matthew 5:31

It has been said, 'Anyone who divorces his wife must give her a certificate of divorce.'

马太福音 5:31 - NIV

若是又有话说：‘人若休妻，就当给她休书。’

Matthew 5:32

But I tell you that anyone who divorces his wife, except for sexual immorality, makes her the victim of adultery, and anyone who marries a divorced woman commits adultery.

马太福音 5:32 - NIV

只是我告诉你们：凡休妻的，若不是为淫乱的缘故，就是叫她作淫妇了；人若娶这被休的妇人，也是犯奸淫了。

Part 3

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Principle #1

Context determines meaning. The task of every Bible interpreter and theologian is to understand what the original author's intended message was to their original audience, and how that message still applies today.

原则 #1

语境决定经文的意义。每个圣经解释者和神学家的任务都是了解原作者想要向其原始受众传达的信息，以及明白该信息如何在今天仍然适用。

Some Types of Context

- **Authorial**
- **Historical**
- **Physical**
- **Grammatical**
- **Cultural**
- **Rhetorical**
- **Language**
- **Literary**
- **Societal**

语境的几个类型

- 作者
- 历史
- 物理
- 语法
- 文化
- 修辞
- 语言学
- 文学
- 社会

Context helps readers understand what they otherwise would not be able to comprehend. It is a necessary assistant, helping readers define unknown words and make sense of outside information. Without context, readers would not be able to fully understand the writer's intent.

语境帮助读者理解他们原本无法理解的内容。它对于帮助读者定义未知的单词并理解外部信息是必不可少的。没有语境，读者就无法完全理解作者的意图。

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You have heard that it was said,
'You shall not commit adultery
(*moicheuseis*).'

马太福音 5:27 - NIV

你们听见有话说：‘不可奸淫。’

(moicheuseis)

Matthew 5:28

But I tell you that anyone who looks
at a woman lustfully has already
committed adultery (*emoicheusen*)
with her in his heart.

马太福音 5:28 - NIV

只是我告诉你们：凡看见妇女就动淫念的，这人心里已经与她犯奸淫(*emoicheusen*)了。

Matthew 5:32

But I tell you that anyone who divorces his wife, except for sexual immorality (*porneias*), makes her the victim of adultery (*moicheuthēnai*), and anyone who marries a divorced woman commits adultery (*moichatai*).

马太福音 5:32 - NIV

只是我告诉你们：凡休妻的，若不是为**淫乱**(*porneias*)的缘故，就是叫她作**淫妇**(*moicheuthēnai*)了；人若娶这被休的妇人，也是犯奸淫(*moichatai*)了。

moicheuthēnai

**Adultery in the O.T. involved sexual intercourse with mutual consent between a man, married or unmarried, and the wife of another man.
(Lev. 20:10; cf. Deut. 22:22).**

moicheuthēnai

旧约中的“犯奸淫”（通奸）是指已婚或未婚男子与另一男子的妻子之间双方自愿的性交。

(利 20:10; cf. 申 22:22).

Leviticus 20:10

If a man commmits adultery with another man's wife—with the wife of his neighbor—both the adulterer and the adulteress are to be put to death.

利未记 20:10

与邻舍之妻行淫的，奸夫淫妇都
必治死

Leviticus 20:11

If a man has sexual relations with his father's wife, he has dishonored his father. Both the man and the woman are to be put to death; their blood will be on their own heads.

利未记 20:11

与继母行淫的，就是羞辱了他的父亲，总要把他们二人治死。

Leviticus 20:12

If a man has sexual relations with his daughter-in-law, both of them are to be put to death. What they have done is a perversion; their blood will be on their own heads.

利未记 20:12

与儿妇同房的，总要把他们二人治死，他们行了逆伦的事，罪要归到他们身上。

Deuteronomy 22:22

If a man is found sleeping with another man's wife, both the man who slept with her and the woman must die. You must purge the evil from Israel.

申命记 22:22

若遇见人与有丈夫的妇人行淫，就要将奸夫、淫妇一并治死。这样，就把那恶从以色列中除掉。

porneias

***Porneia* is something less specific than sexual infidelity but more than something frivolous. *Porneia* includes any sinful activity that intentionally breaks the marriage covenant or divides the marital relationship.**

porneias

Porneia 不像性不忠那么具体，但不仅仅是轻浮。

Porneia 包括任何故意破坏婚姻契约或分裂婚姻关系的罪恶行为。

porneias

- **Sexual Immorality - NIV**
- **Unfaithful – NLT**
- **Sexual Immorality – ESV**
- **Sexual Immorality – MOUNCE**
- **Adultery - KJV**

porneias

- 性不道德 - NIV
- 不忠诚 - NLT
- 性不道德 - ESV
- 性不道德 - MOUNCE
- 犯奸淫 - KJV

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Principle #2

God originally instituted the certificate of divorce in order to protect the sanctity of marriage AND to protect innocent women and wives.

Principle #2

上帝最初设立离婚证书是为了保护婚姻的神圣性和保护无辜的妇女/妻子。

Deuteronomy 24:1

If a man marries a woman who becomes displeasing to him because he finds something indecent about her, and he writes her a certificate of divorce, gives it to her and sends her from his house,

申命记 24:1

人若娶妻以后，见她有什么不合理的事，不喜悦她，就可以写休书交在她手中，打发她离开夫家。

Deuteronomy 24:2

and if after she leaves his house she
becomes the wife of another man,

申命记 24:2

妇人离开夫家以后，可以去嫁别人。

Deuteronomy 24:3

and her second husband dislikes her and writes her a certificate of divorce, gives it to her and sends her from his house, or if he dies,

申命记 24:3

后夫若恨恶她，写休书交在她手中，打发她离开夫家，或是娶她为妻的后夫死了，

Deuteronomy 24:4a

**then her first husband,
who divorced her, is not allowed
to marry her again after she has
been defiled.**

申命记 24:4a

打发她去的前夫不可在妇人玷污之后再娶她为妻。

Deuteronomy 24:4b

That would be detestable in the eyes of the Lord. Do not bring sin upon the land the Lord your God is giving you as an inheritance.

申命记 24:4b

因为这是耶和华所憎恶的。不可使耶和华你神所赐为业之地被玷污了。

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Principle #3

Divorce can be appropriate, legitimate, or permissible before God in certain situations, but it is never commanded.

Principle #3

在某些情况下，离婚在上帝面前是合适的、合法的或允许的，但上帝从未命令离婚。

Principle #4

No other human relationship best exemplifies or comes close to being an accurate representation of the covenant between God and His people as much as marriage does.

Principle #4

没有其他人际关系能像婚姻一样，
最好地体现或接近准确地代表上帝
与他的子民之间的盟约关系。

Principle #5

Jesus' disciples can have the kind of marriage that God originally designed for His children, here and now.

Principle #5

就在此时此地，耶稣的门徒们可以拥有上帝最初为祂的孩子们设计的婚姻关系。

Principle #6

We must always be mindful of what Jesus said and what Jesus did not say, while never forsaking the heart and spirit behind His original intended message.

Principle #6

我们必须时刻牢记耶稣说过的话和没说过的话，同时永远不要抛弃祂最初所传讲的信息背后的用心和真意。

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只是我告诉你们：凡看见**妇女**
就动淫念的，**这人**心里已经与
她犯奸淫了。

Jesus NEVER Said

- Only men can commit adultery as they lust after a married woman.
- Women are immune to lust.
- Lust only occurs when the targeted object of lust is a married woman.
- The sin of lust does not occur within the same sex.

耶稣从未说过

- 只有男人对已婚女人产生欲望时才会犯奸淫。
- 女人对欲望免疫。
- 只有当欲望的对象是已婚女性时，才会发生淫欲。
- 同性之间不会发生淫欲的罪孽。

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Jesus NEVER Said

- A legitimately divorced person (in God's eyes) can never remarry.
- An illegitimately divorced person (in God's eyes) can never remarry.
- Illegitimate divorce and illegitimate marriage are unpardonable sins.

耶稣从未说过

- 合法离婚的人（在上帝眼中）
永远不能再婚。
- 非法离婚的人（在上帝眼中）
永远不能再婚。
- 非法离婚和非法结婚都是不可饶恕的罪。

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Principle #7

While there are always consequences for disobeying the Lord, we must be careful not to create oppressive burdens that cancel out God's grace, mercy, forgiveness, and restoration.

Principle #7

虽然悖逆、不顺服神对我们的旨意总会有后果，但我们必须小心，不要制造额外的沉重的负担，从而消灭上帝的恩典、怜悯、宽恕和恢复。

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