## 希伯来书第七章译文对照

1【和合本】这<u>麦基洗德</u>就是撒冷王,又是至高神的祭司,本是长远为祭司的。他当<u>亚伯拉罕</u>杀败诸王 回来的时候,就迎接他,给他祝福。

【和修订】这麦基洗德就是撒冷王,是至高神的祭司。他在亚伯拉罕打败诸王回来的时候迎接他,并 给他祝福。

【新译本】这麦基洗德就是撒冷王,又是至高 神的祭司。亚伯拉罕杀败众王回来的时候,麦基洗德 迎接他,并且给他祝福。

【吕振中】因为这麦基洗德、撒冷的王、至高神的祭司、是一直做祭司、永续不断的。当亚伯拉罕从 诸王之被击败回来的时候,他去迎接亚拉罕,给他祝福;

【思高本】原来这默基瑟德是撒冷王,是至高者天主的司祭;当亚巴郎打败众王回来时,他来迎接, 且祝福了他。

【牧灵本】默基瑟德原是撒冷王,又是至高天主的司祭。当亚伯郎战胜诸王凯旋时,默基瑟德前去迎 接并祝福他。

【现代本】这麦基洗德是撒冷王,也是至高神的祭司。在亚伯拉罕杀了诸王,从战阵回来时,麦基洗 德去迎接他,并给他祝福。

【当代版】这位麦基洗德是撒冷城的王,也是至高神的祭司。当年亚伯拉罕杀败众王凯旋归来的时候, 麦基洗德迎上去为他祝福。

**K**KJV **T** For this Melchisedec, king of Salem, priest of the most high God, who met Abraham returning from the slaughter of the kings, and blessed him;

【NIV】 This Melchizedek was king of Salem and priest of God Most High. He met Abraham returning from the defeat of the kings and blessed him,

BBE For this Melchizedek, the king of Salem, a priest of the Most High God, who gave Abraham his blessing, meeting him when he came back after putting the kings to death,

[ASV] For this Melchizedek, king of Salem, priest of God Most High, who met Abraham returning from the slaughter of the kings and blessed him,

2【和合本】<u>亚伯拉罕</u>也将自己所得来的,取十分之一给他。他头一个名翻出来就是仁义王,他又名撒 冷王,就是平安王的意思。

【和修订】亚伯拉罕也将自己所得来的一切,取十分之一给他。他头一个名字翻译出来是"公义的王"他又名"撒冷王",是和平王的意思。

【新译本】亚伯拉罕也把自己得来的一切,拿出十分之一来给他。麦基洗德这名字翻译出来,头一个

意思就是"公义的王";其次是"撒冷王",就是"平安的王"的意思。

【吕振中】亚伯拉罕就从所得的各样对象取了十分之一、分给他。麦基洗德才出来,第一是'公义王' 其次是'撒冷王'、是'泰平王'(或译:和平王:或译:平安王)的意思。

【思高本】亚巴郎就由所有的一切之中,拿出十分之一分给了他;他的名字默基瑟德,第一可称作"正义之王",他也可称作"撒冷之王",就是"和平之王"之意。

【牧灵本】亚伯郎则献出所获战利品的十分之一给他。默基瑟德名字的意义首先是"正义君王",也是"撒冷之王",即"和平之王"的意思。

【现代本】亚伯拉罕把自己所取得的都拿十分之一给他。(首先,麦基洗德名字的意思是"正义的王" 又因为他是撒冷王,他的名字有"和平的王"的意思。)

【当代版】亚伯拉罕就把战利品的十分之一给他。麦基洗德这名字的原意是"公义的王",后来他又 称为撒冷王,意思是"和平之君"。

KJV To whom also Abraham gave a tenth part of all; first being by interpretation King of righteousness, and after that also King of Salem, which is, King of peace;

【NIV】 and Abraham gave him a tenth of everything. First, his name means "king of righteousness"; then also, "king of Salem" means "king of peace."

【BBE】 And to whom Abraham gave a tenth part of everything which he had, being first named King of righteousness, and then in addition, King of Salem, that is to say, King of peace;

【ASV】 to whom also Abraham divided a tenth part of all (being first, by interpretation, King of righteousness, and then also King of Salem, which is King of peace;

3【和合本】他无父,无母,无族谱,无生之始,无命之终,乃是与神的儿子相似。

【和修订】他无父、无母、无族谱、无生之始、无命之终,是与神的儿子相似,他永远作祭司。

【新译本】他没有父亲,没有母亲,没有族谱,也没有生死的记录,而是与 神的儿子相似,永远作 祭司。

【吕振中】他无父、无母、无族谱;他日子也无始,生命也无终:他被形成为跟神的儿子相似,继续做 祭司、永远不断。

【思高本】他无父,无母,无族谱,生无始,寿无终:他好像天主子,永久身为司祭。

【牧灵本】没有人提到默基瑟德的父母或族谱;他生既无始,死亦无终。像"天主之子",是一个永 远的司祭。

【现代本】麦基洗德没有父亲,没有母亲,没有身世族谱,也没有生死的记录。他跟神的儿子相似, 永远作祭司。

【当代版】他的父母是谁,不得而知,也没有族谱可以稽考;人也不知道他生于甚么时候,也不晓得 他在甚么时候寿终。他正跟神的儿子相似,是永远担任祭司的职分的。

KIV Without father, without mother, without descent, having neither beginning of days, nor end of life; but made like unto the Son of God; abideth a priest continually.

[NIV] Without father or mother, without genealogy, without beginning of days or end of life, like the Son of God he remains a priest forever.

**BBE** Being without father or mother, or family, having no birth or end to his life, being made like the Son of God, is a priest for ever.

[ASV] without father, without mother, without genealogy, having neither beginning of days nor end of life, but made like unto the Son of God), abideth a priest continually.

4【和合本】你们想一想,先祖<u>亚伯拉罕</u>将自己所掳来上等之物取十分之一给他,这人是何等尊贵呢!

【和修订】你们想一想,这个人多么伟大啊!连先祖亚伯拉罕都拿战利品的十分之一给他。

【新译本】你们想一想这人是多么伟大啊!祖先亚伯拉罕也要从上等的掳物中,拿出十分之一来给了 他。

【吕振中】你们想想,族长亚伯拉罕由上等的战利品中取了十分之一献给他,这人是多么尊大阿!

【思高本】你们要想想:这人是多么伟大,连圣祖亚巴郎也由上等的战利品中,取了十分之一献给了 他!

【牧灵本】看!默基瑟德何等伟大,我们的先祖亚伯郎把所有战利品的十分之一献给了他。

【现代本】你们想一想,他是多么伟大呀!族长亚伯拉罕把所有战利品的十分之一给了他!

【当代版】试想,连我们的祖先亚伯拉罕也要将战利品最好的十分之一给了他,可见他是何等的尊贵 了。

KJV Now consider how great this man was, unto whom even the patriarch Abraham gave the tenth of the spoils.

[NIV] Just think how great he was: Even the patriarch Abraham gave him a tenth of the plunder!

【BBE】 Now see how great this man was, to whom our father Abraham gave a tenth part of what he had got in the fight.

[ASV] Now consider how great this man was, unto whom Abraham, the patriarch, gave a tenth out of the chief spoils.

5【和合本】那得祭司职任的<u>利未</u>子孙,领命照例向百姓取十分之一,这百姓是自己的弟兄,虽是从<u>亚</u> 伯拉罕身(原文作腰)中生的,还是照例取十分之一:

【和修订】那得祭司职分的利未子孙,奉命照例向百姓取十分之一,这百姓是自己的弟兄,虽是从亚 伯拉罕亲身生的,还是照例取十分之一。

【新译本】那些领受祭司职分的利未子孙,奉命按照律法向人民,就是自己的弟兄,收取十分之一; 虽然他们都是出于亚伯拉罕的。

【吕振中】那些领受祭司职任的利未子孙、按律法受命令向人民收取了十分之一,向他们自己的弟兄 收取,虽则弟兄们同是从亚伯拉罕腰肾中生出来的。

【思高本】那些由肋未子孙中领受司职的,固然有命向人民,按法律征收什一之物,既向他们的弟兄, 虽然都是出自亚巴郎的腰中; 【牧灵本】按律法,只有肋未部族的司祭能收取族人的什一奉献,虽然他们同样是亚伯郎的子孙。

【现代本】那些作祭司的利未的子孙,是按照法律的规定,向以色列人民,就是他们自己的同胞,收取十分之一,虽然他们同样是亚伯拉罕的子孙。

【当代版】按照犹太人的律法,那些承袭作祭司的利未后裔,照例可以向他的同胞亚伯拉罕的后裔收 取十分之一的供物。

KIJV And verily they that are of the sons of Levi, who receive the office of the priesthood, have a commandment to take tithes of the people according to the law, that is, of their brethren, though they come out of the loins of Abraham:

INIV Now the law requires the descendants of Levi who become priests to collect a tenth from the people--that is, their brothers--even though their brothers are descended from Abraham.

**\[**BBE\] And it is true that by the law, those of the sons of Levi who have the position of priests may take a tenth part of the people's goods; that is to say, they take it from their brothers though these are the sons of Abraham.

【ASV】 And they indeed of the sons of Levi that receive the priest's office have commandment to take tithes of the people according to the law, that is, of their brethren, though these have come out of the loins of Abraham:

6【和合本】独有<u>麦基洗德</u>,不与他们同谱,倒收纳<u>亚伯拉罕</u>的十分之一,为那蒙 应许的亚伯拉罕祝福。

【和修订】惟独麦基洗德那不与他们同族谱的,从亚伯拉罕收取了十分之一,并且给蒙应许的亚伯拉 罕祝福。

【新译本】可是那不与他们同谱系的麦基洗德,反而收纳了亚伯拉罕的十分之一,并且给这蒙受应许 的人祝福。

【吕振中】惟独那不算为他们的世系的、倒收取了亚伯拉罕的十分之一,并给那拥有应许的亚伯拉罕 祝福呢。

【思高本】可是不属于他们世系的那一位,却收了亚巴郎的什一之物,并祝福了那蒙受恩许的。

【牧灵本】但是默基瑟德并非与亚伯郎同一族系,却接受了亚伯郎的什一进献,还祝福了领受天主恩 许的亚伯郎。

【现代本】可是,麦基洗德不属于利未的世系,他却从亚伯拉罕收取十分之一,并且为那领受了神应 许的亚伯拉罕祝福。

【当代版】但这位与犹太人没有血统关系的麦基洗德,不单接受了亚伯拉罕给他的十分之一的供物, 而且为这蒙受神应许的人祝福。

KJV But he whose descent is not counted from them received tithes of Abraham, and blessed him that had the promises.

[NIV] This man, however, did not trace his descent from Levi, yet he collected a tenth from Abraham and blessed him who had the promises.

[BBE] But this man, who was not of their family, took the tenth from Abraham, and gave a blessing to him to

whom God had given his undertaking.

【ASV】 but he whose genealogy is not counted from them hath taken tithes of Abraham, and hath blessed him that hath the promises.

7【和合本】从来位分大的给位分小的祝福,这是驳不倒的理。

【和修订】向来位分大的给位分小的祝福,这是无可争议的。

【新译本】向来都是位分大的给位分小的祝福,这是毫无疑问的。

【吕振中】卑小的蒙尊优的祝福、是一无可驳的。

【思高本】从来,在下的受在上的祝福,这是无人可反对的。

【牧灵本】理所当然,地位高的该祝福地位低的。

【现代本】给人家祝福的比那受祝福的人大,这是无可怀疑的。

【当代版】毫无疑问,那给人祝福的总比领受祝福的更尊大。

**KJV** And without all contradiction the less is blessed of the better.

[NIV] And without doubt the lesser person is blessed by the greater.

**\[ BBE \]** But there is no doubt that the less gets his blessing from the greater.

[ASV] But without any dispute the less is blessed of the better.

8【和合本】在这里收十分之一的都是必死的人;但在那里收十分之一的,有为他作见证的说,他是活的;

【和修订】在这事上,一方面,收取十分之一的都是必死的人,另一方面,收取十分之一的却是那位 被证实是活着的。

【新译本】在这里,收取十分之一的,都是必死的;但在那里,收纳十分之一的,却被证实是一位活 着的。

【吕振中】在这里,那收取了十分之一的、是能死的人;在那里,却是那位被证为'长远活着的'。

【思高本】在这那些领受什一之物的,是有死的人;但在那领受什一之物的,却是一位证明了常活着 的人。

【牧灵本】首先,一般情况下,收取什一税的人是会死亡的,但我们在这里所见的收取十分之一的默 基瑟德,却有生无死。

【现代本】就祭司们来说,他们是收取十分之一的人,他们是会死的,但是,就麦基洗德来说,他也 收取十分之一,他是活着的,正如圣经所说的一样。

【当代版】那些收取犹太人十分之一的供物的利未祭司,都是免不了一死的人;然而,这麦基洗德, 圣经却说他是活的。

[KJV] And here men that die receive tithes; but there he receiveth them, of whom it is witnessed that he liveth.

[NIV] In the one case, the tenth is collected by men who die; but in the other case, by him who is declared to be living.

**\[**BBE**]** Now at the present time, men over whom death has power take the tenth; but then it was taken by one of whom it is witnessed that he is living.

[ASV] And here men that die receive tithes; but there one, of whom it is witnessed that he liveth.

9【和合本】并且可说那受十分之一的利未,也是借着亚伯拉罕纳了十分之一。

【和修订】我们可以说,那接受十分之一的利未也是借着亚伯拉罕纳了十分之一,

【新译本】并且可以这样说,连那收取十分之一的利未,也透过亚伯拉罕缴纳了十分之一。

【吕振中】其实可以说,借着亚伯拉罕,就是收取了十分之一的利未也纳了十分之一呢!

【思高本】并且可说:连那领受什一之物的肋未,也借着亚巴郎,交纳了什一之物,

【牧灵本】其次,当亚伯郎付什一之物时,连肋未这收取什一奉献的也同他付出了什一之物。

【现代本】因此,当亚伯拉罕缴纳十分之一时,我们可以说,利未也缴纳十分之一(本来利未的子孙 是收取十分之一的)。

【当代版】这样说来,连接受以色列人十分之一供物的利未,也透过亚伯拉罕给麦基洗德纳了十分之 一的供物。

KJV And as I may so say, Levi also, who receive th tithes, payed tithes in Abraham.

[NIV] One might even say that Levi, who collects the tenth, paid the tenth through Abraham,

[BBE] And we may say that in Abraham, even Levi, who has a right to take the tenth part, gave it;

[ASV] And, so to say, through Abraham even Levi, who receiveth tithes, hath paid tithes;

|10【和合本】因为<u>麦基洗德</u>迎接<u>亚伯拉罕</u>的时候,<u>利未</u>已经在他先祖的身(原文作腰)中。

【和修订】因为麦基洗德迎接亚伯拉罕的时候,利未还在他先祖的身体里面。

【新译本】因为麦基洗德迎接亚伯拉罕的时候,利未还在他祖先的身体里面。

【吕振中】因为麦基洗德迎接亚伯拉罕的时候,利未还在他先祖的腰肾里呢!

【思高本】因为当默基瑟德迎接亚巴郎的时候,肋未还在祖先的腰中。

【牧灵本】因为在亚伯郎跟默基瑟德相会时,肋未已在他先祖的身内了。

【现代本】其实,麦基洗德迎见亚伯拉罕的时候,利未还没有出生,可是我们可以说,他已经在他的 祖先亚伯拉罕的身体里面。

【当代版】亚伯拉罕遇见麦基洗德时,利未虽然还没有出生,他生命的种子却已经在他祖先的身体里 面了。

【KJV】 For he was yet in the loins of his father, when Melchisedec met him.

[NIV] because when Melchizedek met Abraham, Levi was still in the body of his ancestor.

【BBE】 Because he was still in his father's body when Melchizedek came to him.

[ASV] for he was yet in the loins of his father, when Melchizedek met him.

11【和合本】从前百姓在<u>利未</u>人祭司职任以下受律法,倘若藉这职任能得完全,又何用另外兴起一位

祭司,照麦基洗德的等次,不照亚伦的等次呢?

【和修订】那么,如果百姓借着利未人的祭司职任能达到完全-因为百姓是在这职分下领受律法的-为什么还需要按照麦基洗德的体系另外兴起一位祭司,而不按照亚伦的体系呢?

【新译本】这样看来,如果借着利未人的祭司制度能达到完全的地步(人民是在这制度下领受律法的), 为什么还需要照着麦基洗德的体系,另外兴起一位祭司,而不照着亚伦的体系呢?

【吕振中】这样看来,倘若借着利未人的祭司职分能有完全胜任的资格[人民之领受了律法倒是以这职分为基本],哪里还需要另一种的一位祭司兴起来、是照麦基洗德的等次、而不称为照亚伦的等次呢?

【思高本】那么,如果借着肋未司祭职能有成全——因为选民就是本着这司祭职接受了法律——为什 么还须要兴起另一位,按照默基瑟德品位的司祭,而不称为按照亚郎的品位呢?

【牧灵本】肋未司祭制是以色列选民的律法基础,但他们并不能借此达到完美。不然的话,为什么还 要兴起另一个按默基瑟德品级,而不是按亚郎的品级而产生的司祭制呢?

【现代本】从前颁给以色列人民的法律是根据利未的祭司制度的。那么,要是利未祭司制度的工作是 完全的,就用不着有另一种麦基洗德——不是亚伦——制度的祭司出现。

【当代版】如果犹太人的律法和祭司制度是完善的话,神又何必另外再兴起一位与麦基洗德同等,而 不是与亚伦同等的祭司呢?

KKJV If therefore perfection were by the Levitical priesthood, (for under it the people received the law,) what further need was there that another priest should rise after the order of Melchisedec, and not be called after the order of Aaron?

INIV If perfection could have been attained through the Levitical priesthood (for on the basis of it the law was given to the people), why was there still need for another priest to come--one in the order of Melchizedek, not in the order of Aaron?

**\[**BBE**\]** Now if it was possible for things to be made complete through the priests of the house of Levi (for the law was given to the people in connection with them), what need was there for another priest who was of the order of Melchizedek and not of the order of Aaron?

ASV Now if there was perfection through the Levitical priesthood (for under it hath the people received the law), what further need was there that another priest should arise after the order of Melchizedek, and not be reckoned after the order of Aaron?

12【和合本】祭司的职任既已更改,律法也必须更改。

【和修订】既然祭司的职分已更改,律法也需要更改。

【新译本】祭司的制度既然更改了,律法也必须更改。

【吕振中】祭司的职分既有更改,律法也就必须有更改了。

【思高本】如今司祭职一变更,法律也必然变更,

【牧灵本】由此而知,司祭品级改变了,律法也得跟着改变。

【现代本】既然祭司制度改变,法律也得改变。

当代版】既然这祭司制度更改了,律法也必须更改。

KJV For the priesthood being changed, there is made of necessity a change also of the law.

[NIV] For when there is a change of the priesthood, there must also be a change of the law.

**\[ BBE \]** Because if the priests are changed, it is necessary to make a change in the law.

[ASV] For the priesthood being changed, there is made of necessity a change also of the law.

13【和合本】因为这话所指的人本属别的支派,那支派里从来没有一人伺候祭坛。

【和修订】因为这话所指的人本属别的支派,那支派里从来没有一人在祭坛前事奉的。

【新译本】因为这些话所指的那位,原是属于另外一个支派的,这支派向来没有人在祭坛前供职。

【吕振中】因为这些话所说到的那一位、原是属于别的支派、其中并没有一个人伺候过祭坛的。

【思高本】因为这所论到的那一位,原是属于另一支派,由这一支派中,没有一个人曾在祭坛前服务 过。

【牧灵本】我们的主,就是我们所讨论的这一位,来自另一支族,在这支族内没有人在祭坛前供职过。

【现代本】我们的主,就是现在所讨论的那一位,是属于另一支族的;这一支族从来没有人当过祭司, 在祭坛前供职。

【当代版】现在我们所论到的这一位,并不是属于利未家族,而是另一个家庭的人,这家庭里从来没 有人被选过作祭司:

KJV For he of whom these things are spoken pertaineth to another tribe, of which no man gave attendance at the altar.

INIV He of whom these things are said belonged to a different tribe, and no one from that tribe has ever served at the altar.

**\[**BBE**\]** For he of whom these things are said comes of another tribe, of which no man has ever made offerings at the altar.

【ASV】 For he of whom these things are said belongeth to another tribe, from which no man hath given attendance at the altar.

14【和合本】我们的主分明是从犹大出来的;但这支派,摩西并没有提到祭司。

【和修订】很明显地,我们的主是从犹大出来的;但关于这支派,摩西并没有提到祭司。

【新译本】我们的主明明是从犹大支派出来的,关于这个支派,摩西并没有提及祭司的事。

【吕振中】很显然的、我们的主是从犹大支派升起来的;而论犹大支派、摩西并没有讲到祭司的事。

【思高本】显然我们的主是由犹太支派出生的,关于这一支派,梅瑟从未提到司祭的事。

【牧灵本】正如众人所知,我们的主原是属于犹大支族,谈到司祭时,梅瑟并没有提过这一支族。

【现代本】大家知道,我们的主是属于犹大支族的,摩西讲到祭司的时候,并没有提起这一支族。

【当代版】我们的主基督,显然是犹大族的后裔。在摩西论到这一族时,从来没有提到关于祭司的事,

KJV For it is evident that our Lord sprang out of Juda; of which tribe Moses spake nothing concerning

priesthood.

[NIV] For it is clear that our Lord descended from Judah, and in regard to that tribe Moses said nothing about priests.

**BBE** Because it is clear that our Lord comes out of Judah, and Moses said nothing about priests from that tribe.

[ASV] For it is evident that our Lord hath sprung out of Judah; as to which tribe Moses spake nothing concerning priests.

15【和合本】倘若照麦基洗德的样式,另外兴起一位祭司来,我的话更是显而易见的了。

【和修订】倘若有另一位像麦基洗德的祭司兴起来,我的话就更显而易见了。

【新译本】如果有另一位像麦基洗德那样的祭司兴起来,那么,这里所说的就更明显了。

【吕振中】既然照麦基洗德的样子、有另一种的一位祭司兴起来,那么所说的就更显然了。

【思高本】既然有另一位司祭,是按照默基瑟德的品级兴起的,那我们所讨论的就更显明了,

【牧灵本】既然有另一个按默基瑟德品级而兴起的司祭,

【现代本】现在事情更加明显了,因为另一个像麦基洗德的祭司已经出现。

【当代版】所以我们更可以清楚地看到,

KJV And it is yet far more evident: for that after the similatude of Melchisedec there ariseth another priest,

[NIV] And what we have said is even more clear if another priest like Melchizedek appears,

**TBBE** And this is even more clear if a second priest has come up who is like Melchizedek,

【ASV】 And what we say is yet more abundantly evident, if after the likeness of Melchizedek there ariseth another priest,

16【和合本】他成为祭司,并不是照属肉体的条例,乃是照无穷(原文作不能毁坏)之生命的大能。

【和修订】他成为祭司,并不是照属肉身的条例,而是照无穷生命的大能。

【新译本】他成了祭司,不是按着律法上肉身的条例,却是按着不能毁坏的生命的大能。

【吕振中】这一位之被设立呢,不是按属肉体条例之律法,乃是按着不能消灭的生命之大能力。

【思高本】因为之成为司祭,并不是按照血统所规定的法则,而是按照不可消灭的生命的德能,

【牧灵本】我们所讨论的问题就更清楚了。他之成为司祭,是借着不朽的生命力量,而不是按人的法 律条规。

【现代本】他成为祭司,并不是由于人的条例,而是由于那无穷的生命能力。

【当代版】这位照麦基洗德的地位兴起的祭司,并不是凭着血统的关系,乃是照着祂不能朽坏的生命 的大能被选立的。

KJV Who is made, not after the law of a carnal commandment, but after the power of an endless life.

[NIV] one who has become a priest not on the basis of a regulation as to his ancestry but on the basis of the power of an indestructible life.

**T**BBE That is to say, not made by a law based on the flesh, but by the power of a life without end:

[ASV] who hath been made, not after the law of a carnal commandment, but after the power of an endless life:

17【和合本】因为有给他作见证的说: "你是照着<u>麦基洗德</u>的等次永远为祭司。"

【和修订】因为有给他作见证的说: 你是照着麦基洗德的体系 永远作祭司。

【新译本】因为有为他作证的说: "你永远作祭司,是照着麦基洗德的体系。"

【吕振中】因为有作见证的说:"你永远做祭司,照麦基洗德的等次"。

【思高本】因为有圣经给它作证: "你照默基瑟德的品位永做司祭。"

【牧灵本】经上这么说:"按默基瑟德的品级,你将是永远的司祭。"

【现代本】因为圣经说: "你要依照麦基洗德一系永远作祭司。"

【当代版】有一处经文为祂作证说: "你是照着麦基洗德的地位,永远作祭司的。"

KJV For he testifieth, Thou art a priest for ever after the order of Melchisedec.

NIV For it is declared: "You are a priest forever, in the order of Melchizedek."

**TBBE** For it has been witnessed of him, You are a priest for ever after the order of Melchizedek.

[ASV] for it is witnessed of him, Thou art a priest for ever After the order of Melchizedek.

18【和合本】先前的条例,因软弱无益,所以废掉了,

【和修订】一方面,先前的诫命因软弱无能而废掉了,

【新译本】一方面,从前的条例因为软弱,没有用处,就废弃了;

【吕振中】这一来,一方面因规条之劣弱和无益,先前的条例就被废掉

【思高本】先前的诫命之废除,是由于它的弱点和无用,

【牧灵本】老的法律失效不适用了,必然要废除掉,

【现代本】这样,旧的条例被废弃;因为它软弱无能,没有用处。

【当代版】以前的诫命条例,因着本身的弱点失效,都废除了。

KJV For there is verily a disannulling of the commandment going before for the weakness and unprofitableness thereof.

[NIV] The former regulation is set aside because it was weak and useless

【BBE】 So the law which went before is put on one side, because it was feeble and without profit.

[ASV] For there is a disannulling of a foregoing commandment because of its weakness and unprofitableness

19【和合本】(律法原来一无所成) 就引进了更美的指望;靠这指望,我们便可以进到神面前。

【和修订】(律法本来就不能成就什么);另一方面,一个更好的指望被引进来,靠这指望,我们就可以亲近神。

【新译本】(因为律法从来没有使什么得到完全,)另一方面,它却带来了更美的盼望,借着这盼望, 我们就可以亲近 神。

【吕振中】[律法是未曾叫什么事完全及格的];另一方面,一个较好的指望也就被引进了来,让我们

可以借着这个来亲近神。

【思高本】因为法律本来就不能成就什么;可是如今引进了一个更好的希望,因着这希望,我们能亲 近天主。

【牧灵本】因为法律诫命不能成全任何事,如今更好的希望已出现:这个希望能让我们接近天主。

【现代本】摩西的法律不能够使任何事达到完全。现在我们有了更好的盼望,借着它,我们可以接近 神。

【当代版】虽然律法并没有使人变得完美,但我们却有一个更美好的盼望,就是基督。我们现在可以 借着祂亲近神。

KIV For the law made nothing perfect, but the bringing in of a better hope did; by the which we draw nigh unto God.

[NIV] for the law made nothing perfect), and a better hope is introduced, by which we draw near to God.

**\[**BBE**]** (Because the law made nothing complete), and in its place there is a better hope, through which we come near to God.

【ASV】 (for the law made nothing perfect), and a bringing in thereupon of a better hope, through which we draw nigh unto God.

20【和合本】再者,耶稣为祭司,并不是不起誓立的。

【和修订】再者,耶稣成为祭司,并不是没有神的誓言的;其他的祭司被指派时并没有这种誓言,

【新译本】此外,还有关于誓言的事。其他成为祭司的,并不是用誓言立的;

【吕振中】再者,既然不是没有起誓的事,

【思高本】再者,耶稣成为司祭是具有天主誓言的,其他的司祭并没有这种誓言就成了司祭。

【牧灵本】别的司祭不是借由誓言而立的,而这位则是借誓言而立的。

【现代本】此外,还有神的誓言,别的祭司被封立的时候并没有这种誓言。

【当代版】此外,耶稣作祭司是有神起誓保证的。

KJV And inasmuch as not without an oath he was made priest:

[NIV] And it was not without an oath! Others became priests without any oath,

BBE And as this is not without the taking of an oath

[ASV] And inasmuch as it is not without the taking of an oath

21【和合本】至于那些祭司,原不是起誓立的,只有<u>耶稣</u>是起誓立的;因为那立他的对他说: "主起 了誓,决不后悔,你是永远为祭司。"

【和修订】只有耶稣是起誓立的,因为那位立他的对他说: 主起了誓, 绝不后悔。 你是永远作祭司。 【新译本】只有耶稣是用誓言立的,因为那立他的对他说: "主已经起了誓,决不改变,你永远作祭司。"

【吕振中】[先前的人(希腊文:他们)被立为祭司、原没有起誓的事;惟独关于他、却有起誓的事:乃

是藉那对他说话者所起的,说:"主起了誓、决不改变心意;你做祭司、直到永远"]。

【思高本】耶稣成为司祭,却具有誓言,因为天主向他说: "上主一发了誓,他决不再反悔; 你永为司祭。"

【牧灵本】耶稣成为司祭是发过誓的,因为天主曾对他说:"上主绝不反悔发过此誓:你是永远的司祭。"

【现代本】但是耶稣是借着誓言成为祭司的,神曾对他说:主曾经发誓,决不改变心意:你要永远作祭司。

【当代版】祂只对耶稣说过: "主的誓言永不更改,你要永远作祭司。"至于其他的祭司,神并没有向他们起过甚么誓言。

**K**KJV **T** For those priests were made without an oath; but this with an oath by him that said unto him, The Lord sware and will not repent, Thou art a priest for ever after the order of Melchisedec:)

[NIV] but he became a priest with an oath when God said to him: "The Lord has sworn and will not change his mind: 'You are a priest forever."

【BBE】 (For those were made priests without an oath, but this one was made a priest with an oath by him who says of him, The Lord gave his oath, which he will not take back, that you are a priest for ever);

【ASV】 (for they indeed have been made priests without an oath; but he with an oath by him that saith of him, The Lord sware and will not repent himself, Thou art a priest for ever);

22【和合本】既是起誓立的,<u>耶稣</u>就作了更美之约的中保。

【和修订】既是起誓立的,耶稣也作了更美之约的中保。

【新译本】耶稣既然是用誓言立的,就成了更美好的约的保证。

【吕振中】既然如此,耶稣就照这分量成为更好之约的中保了。

【思高本】如此,耶稣就成了更好的盟约的担保人。

【牧灵本】由此证明耶稣乃是一个更好的盟约的保证人。

【现代本】这样的差别使耶稣成为那更美好的约的保证。

【当代版】既然有神的誓言为证,耶稣便成了更美好的约(新约)的保证人。

【KJV】 By so much was Jesus made a surety of a better testament.

[NIV] Because of this oath, Jesus has become the guarantee of a better covenant.

【BBE】 By so much is it a better agreement which we have through Jesus.

【ASV】 by so much also hath Jesus become the surety of a better covenant.

23【和合本】那些成为祭司的,数目本来多,是因为有死阻隔,不能长久。

【和修订】一方面,那些成为祭司的数目本来多,是因为受死亡限制不能长久留住。

【新译本】一方面,从前那些作祭司的,因为受死亡的限制,不能长久留任,所以人数众多。

【吕振中】再者,先前的人(希腊文:他们)被立为祭司,是人数众多,因被死拦阻而不能长期任职;

【思高本】再者,肋未人成为司祭的,人数众多,因为死亡阻碍他们长久留任,

【牧灵本】以前的司祭们为数众多,但死亡阻碍了他们留任长久。

【现代本】另外有一个差别,从前被立为祭司的很多;因为他们死了,不能够继续工作。

【当代版】以前作祭司的人为数极多,只是他们要受到死亡的限制,不能够长久担任圣职。

KJV And they truly were many priests, because they were not suffered to continue by reason of death:

[NIV] Now there have been many of those priests, since death prevented them from continuing in office;

**T**BBE **J**And it is true that there have been a great number of those priests, because death does not let them go on for ever;

【ASV】 And they indeed have been made priests many in number, because that by death they are hindered from continuing:

24【和合本】这位既是永远常存的,他祭司的职任就长久不更换。

【和修订】另一方面,这位既是永远留住的,他具有不可更换的祭司职任。

【新译本】另一方面,因为耶稣是永远长存的,就拥有他永不更改的祭司职位。

【吕振中】惟独他、因永远长存、就有不能让与人的祭司职分。

【思高本】但是耶稣因永远长存,具有不可消逝的司祭品位。

【牧灵本】耶稣却能世代长存,他司祭的职位不需要更替。

【现代本】但是,耶稣永远活着;他的祭司工作不由别人继承。

【当代版】基督却是永远活着的,便可以永远担任祭司的职分。

KJV But this man, because he continueth ever, hath an unchangeable priesthood.

[NIV] but because Jesus lives forever, he has a permanent priesthood.

【BBE】 But this priest, because his life goes on for ever, is unchanging.

【ASV】 but he, because he abideth for ever, hath his priesthood unchangeable.

25【和合本】凡靠着他进到神面前的人,他都能拯救到底;因为他是长远活着,替他们祈求。

【和修订】所以,凡靠着他进到神面前的人,他都能拯救到底,因为他长远活着为他们祈求。

【新译本】因此,那些靠着他进到一神面前的人,他都能拯救到底,因为他长远活着,为他们代求。

【吕振中】因此凡借着他而进到神面前的人、他都能拯救到底(或译:到末了);因为他总是活着、替他们请求。

【思高本】因此,凡由他而接近天主的人,他全能拯救,因为他常活着,为他们转求。

【牧灵本】他有能力把永远的救恩赋予那些借着他而归向天主的人,因为他永远活着,为他们转求。

【现代本】所以,他始终能够拯救那些借着他亲近神的人;因为他永远活着,替他们求告神。

【当代版】所以凡靠着祂来亲近神的人,祂都能彻底的拯救他们;因为祂是永远活着,不断地为他们 祈求。

KJV Wherefore he is able also to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by him, seeing he ever liveth to

make intercession for them.

NIV Therefore he is able to save completely those who come to God through him, because he always lives to intercede for them.

**\[**BBE**]** So that he is fully able to be the saviour of all who come to God through him, because he is ever living to make prayer to God for them.

[ASV] Wherefore also he is able to save to the uttermost them that draw near unto God through him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them.

26【和合本】象这样圣洁、无邪恶、无玷污、远离罪人、高过诸天的大祭司,原是与我们合宜的。

【和修订】这样一位圣洁、无邪恶、无玷污、远离罪人、高过诸天的大祭司,对我们是最合适的;

【新译本】这样的一位大祭司,对我们本是合适的。他是圣洁、没有邪恶、没有玷污、从罪人中分别 出来、高过众天的。

【吕振中】这样的大祭司、虔圣、无邪、无染污、隔离罪人、高过诸天、正合乎我们所需要的。

【思高本】这样的大司祭适合于我们,他是圣善的、无辜的、无玷的、别于罪人的、高于诸天的;

【牧灵本】我们的大司祭本来就该如此:圣洁善良,无罪无瑕,有别于罪人,立于诸天之上。

【现代本】这样,耶稣正是我们所需要的大祭司。他是圣洁,没有过错,没有罪的;他从罪人当中被 分别出来,提升到诸天之上。

【当代版】我们所需要的,正是像祂这样的一位大祭司——圣洁、良善、无瑕、不与罪人同流,超越 高天。

KJV For such an high priest became us, who is holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners, and made higher than the heavens;

[NIV] Such a high priest meets our need--one who is holy, blameless, pure, set apart from sinners, exalted above the heavens.

**BBE** It was right for us to have such a high priest, one who is holy and without evil, doing no wrong, having no part with sinners, and made higher than the heavens:

【ASV】 For such a high priest became us, holy, guileless, undefiled, separated from sinners, and made higher than the heavens;

27【和合本】他不象那些<u>大祭司</u>,每日必须先为自己的罪,后为百姓的罪献祭;因为他只一次将自己献上,就把这事成全了。

【和修订】他不像那些大祭司,每日必须先为自己的罪,后为百姓的罪献祭,因为他只一次将自己献 上就把这事成全了。

【新译本】他不必像那些大祭司,天天先为自己的罪献祭,然后为人民的罪献祭;因为他献上了自己, 就把这事一次而永远的成全了。

【吕振中】他无需乎像那些大祭司、每日先要替自己的罪、然后替人民的罪献上祭物; 因为他把自己

献上,就将这事尽一次作完了。

【思高本】他无须像那些大司祭一样,每日要先为自己的罪,后为人民的罪,祭献牺牲;因为奉献了 自己,只一次而为永远完成了这事,

【牧灵本】与其他大司祭们不同,他不需每天先为自己的罪,再为他人的罪献祭。他献过一次祭,奉 献了自己,这样一次就永远成就了。

【现代本】他跟其它的大祭司不同,不需要每天先为自己的罪献祭,然后再为人民的罪献祭。他只献 过一次祭,他把自己献上,一举而竟全功。

【当代版】一般的大祭司,每天都要先为自己献祭赎罪,然后才为子民的罪献祭,祂不必这样,祂只 一次献上自己的生命,便完成了这件赎罪的工作。

**KIV** Who needeth not daily, as those high priests, to offer up sacrifice, first for his own sins, and then for the people's: for this he did once, when he offered up himself.

[NIV] Unlike the other high priests, he does not need to offer sacrifices day after day, first for his own sins, and then for the sins of the people. He sacrificed for their sins once for all when he offered himself.

【BBE】 Who has no need to make offerings for sins every day, like those high priests, first for himself, and then for the people; because he did this once and for ever when he made an offering of himself.

[ASV] who needeth not daily, like those high priests, to offer up sacrifices, first for his own sins, and then for the sins of the people: for this he did once for all, when he offered up himself.

28【和合本】律法本是立软弱的人为<u>大祭司</u>;但在律法以后起誓的话,是立儿子为<u>大祭司</u>,乃是成全 到永远的。

【和修订】律法所立的大祭司本是有弱点的人,但在律法以后,神以起誓的话立了儿子为大祭司,成 为完全,直到永远。

【新译本】律法所立的大祭司,都是软弱的人,可是在律法以后,用誓言所立的儿子,却是成为完全 直到永远的。

【吕振中】律法是设立了许多人做大祭司、总是有弱点的人;但律法之后起誓的话却是设立了一个儿 子、是完全胜任到永远的。

【思高本】因为法律所立为大司祭的人是有弱点的;可是在法律以后,以誓言所立的圣子,却是成全的,直到永远。

【牧灵本】依法律所立的大司祭们都是有弱点的人,但在法律之后,以天主誓言建立的则是完美永恒 的圣子。

【现代本】摩西的法律封立不完全的人为祭司;但是,神在有了法律以后,发誓应许,任命他的儿子, 使他永远完全。

【当代版】根据律法选任的大祭司都有弱点,神后来起誓选立自己的儿子为大祭司,却是永远完美的。

KJV For the law maketh men high priests which have infirmity; but the word of the oath, which was since the law, maketh the Son, who is consecrated for evermore.

INIV For the law appoints as high priests men who are weak; but the oath, which came after the law, appointed the Son, who has been made perfect forever.

【BBE】 The law makes high priests of men who are feeble; but the word of the oath, which was made after the law, gives that position to a Son, in whom all good is for ever complete.

【ASV】 For the law appointeth men high priests, having infirmity; but the word of the oath, which was after the law, appointeth a Son, perfected for evermore.