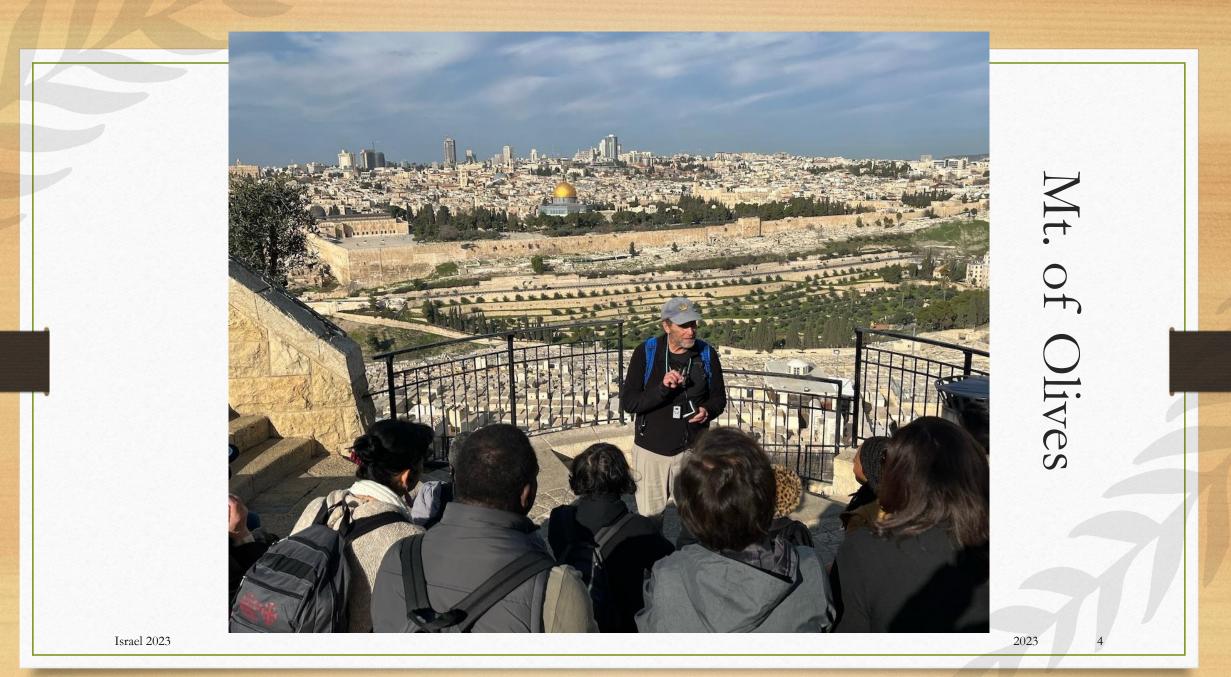
# "Bearing False Witness" 作假見證

出埃及記 Exod. 20:16; 申命記 Deut. 19:15-21 Rev. Milton Eng







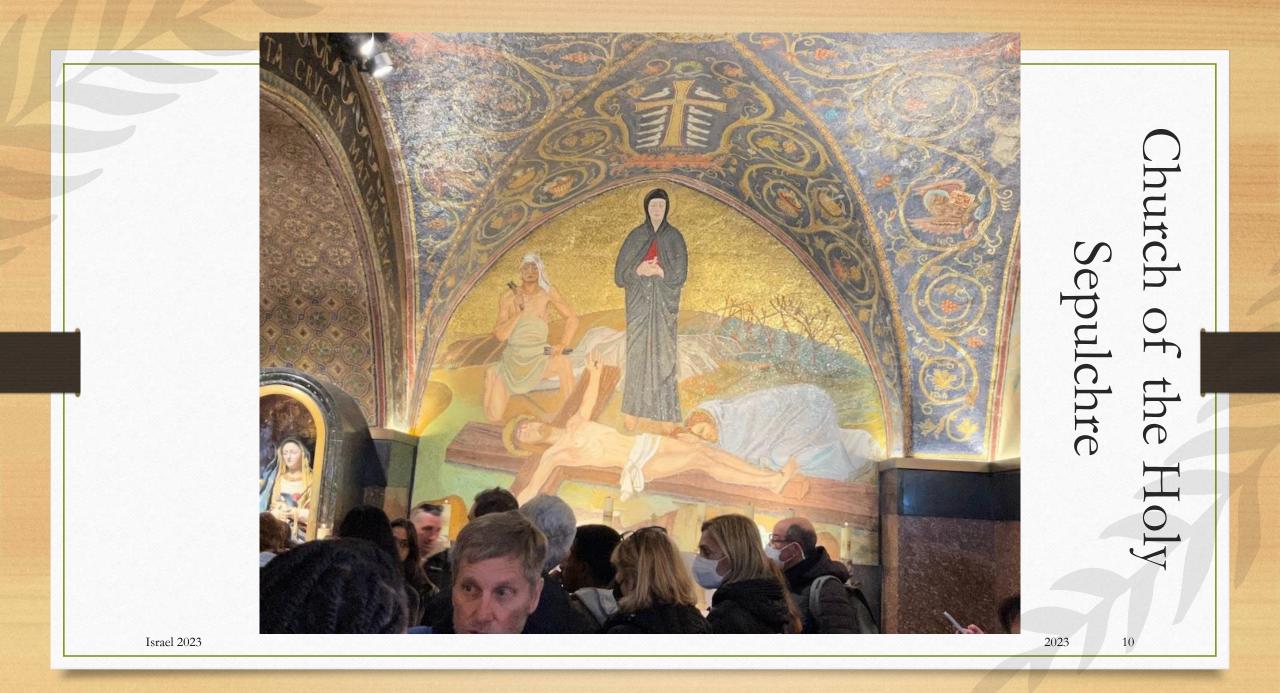






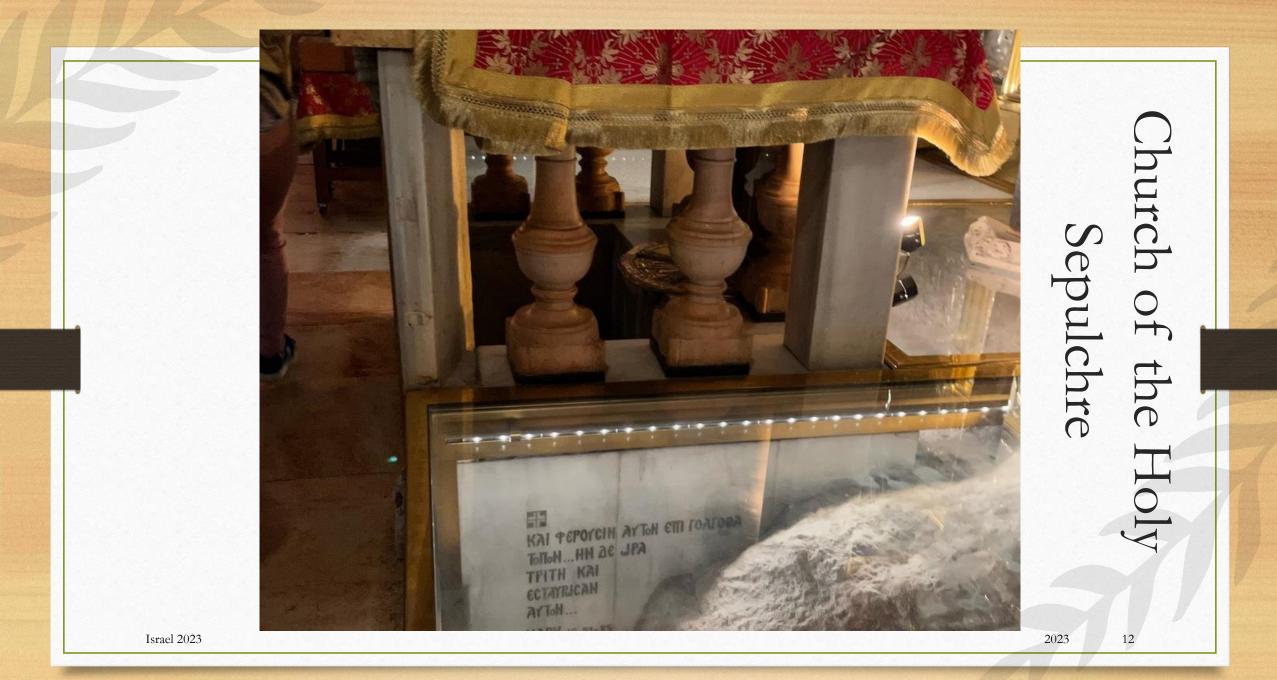








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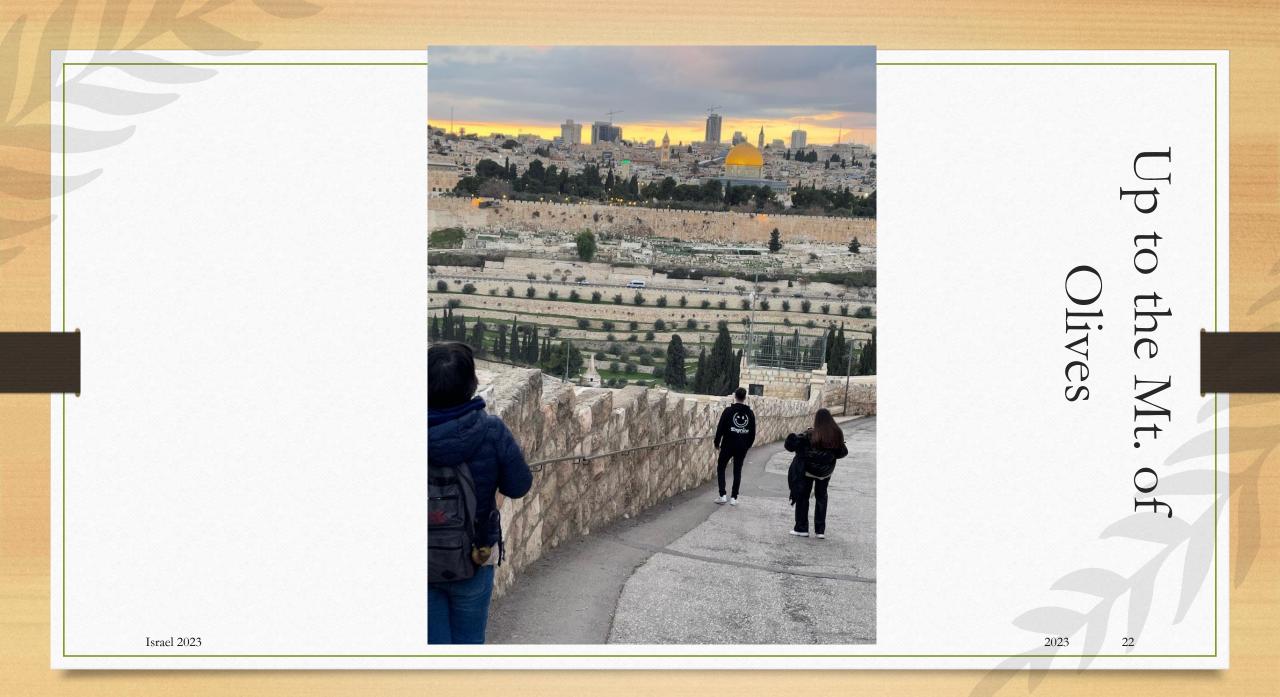
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# The Ten Commandments 十誠

- 1. No other gods 沒有別的神
- No graven images
  沒有雕刻圖像
- Do not misuse God's name
  不要濫用上帝的名字
- 4. Remember the Sabbath 記住安息日

- 5. Honor father and mother 孝敬父母
- 6. No murder 不可殺人
- 7. No adultery 不可姦淫
- 8. No stealing 不可偷盗
- 9. No false witness 不可作假見證
- 10. No coveting 不可貪戀

#### The Ninth Commandment in Context

# 從相關背景來看第九誡

# Exod. 20:16 translations

KJV	NIV	ESV	NLT
Thou shalt not bear false	"You shall not give false	"You shall not bear false	"You must not testify
witness against thy	testimony against your	witness against your	falsely against your
neighbour.	neighbor."	neighbor.	neighbor."

出埃及記 20:16 不可作假見證陷害人。

## 申命記 Deut. 19:15

- Deut. 19:15 One witness is not enough to convict anyone accused of any crime or offense they may have committed. A matter must be established by the testimony of two or three witnesses.
- 申命記 19:15「人無論犯什麼罪,作什麼惡,不可憑一個人的口做見證,總要憑兩三個人的口做見證,總要憑兩三個人的口做見證才可定案。

## 申命記 Deut. 19:16-20

- Deut. 19:16 19 If a malicious witness takes the stand to accuse someone of a crime, 17 the two people involved in the dispute must stand in the presence of the LORD before the priests and the judges who are in office at the time. 18 The judges must make a thorough investigation, and if the witness proves to be a liar, giving false testimony against a <u>fellow Israelite</u>, 19 then do to the false witness as that witness intended to do to the other party. You must purge the evil from among you.
- 申命記 19:16-19 16 若有凶惡的見證人起來,見證某人作惡,17 這兩個爭訟的人就 要站在耶和華面前,和當時的祭司並審判官面前,18 審判官要細細地查究。若見 證人果然是作假見證的,以假見證陷害弟兄,19 你們就要待他如同他想要待的弟 兄。這樣,就把那惡從你們中間除掉。



# Code of Hammurabi

• Art 4Art. 3

If a [citizen] came forward with false testimony in a case, and has not proved the word which he spoke, if that case was a case involving life, that citizen shall be put to death. 如果一個[公民]在案件中作假證,不能證明他所說的 話,如果該案件涉及生命,則該公民將被處死。

 If he came forward with (false) testimony concerning grain or money, he shall bear the penalty of that case. 如果他提 出有關糧食或金錢的(虛假)證詞,他將承擔該案的 處罰。 So, the Ninth Commandment does not technically forbid "lying."

因此, 第九誡在某種情況中 並不禁止"說謊"。

### Patrick Miller

Safeguarding the neighbor by safeguarding truth is an inevitable sequence to the protection of the neighbor's marriage, life, and property, for lying against a neighbor creates a domino effect undoing the other safeguards. 通過維護 真相來維護鄰居是保護鄰居的婚姻、生命和財產的必然順序,因為 對鄰居撒謊會產生骨牌效應,從而瓦解其他的保護措施。

But the Ninth Commandment is Expanded to include other kinds of lying and deceitful speech.

但是第九條誡命被擴展到包括其 他種類的謊言和欺騙性言論

# 利未記 Lev. 19

利未記 Lev. 19:11 "Do not steal. "Do not lie." "Do not deceive one another. 你們不可偷盜,不可欺騙,也不可彼此說謊。

利未記 Lev. 19:12"'Do not swear falsely by my name and so profane the name of your God. I am the LORD. 不可指著我的名起假誓, 褻瀆你神的名。我是耶和華。

利未記 Lev. 19:16 "Do not go about spreading slander among your people." Do not do anything that endangers your neighbor's life. I am the LORD. 不可 在民中往來搬弄是非,也不可與鄰舍為敵,置之於死。我是耶和華。

### Two More ...

• 何西阿書Hos. 4:2

There is only cursing, lying and murder, stealing and adultery; they break all bounds, and bloodshed follows bloodshed. 但起假誓,不踐前言,殺害,偷盜,姦淫,行強暴,殺人流血接連不斷,

• 撒迦利亞書 Zech. 8:16

These are the things you are to do: Speak the truth to each other, and render true and sound judgment in your courts; 17 do not plot evil against each other, and do not love to swear falsely. I hate all this," declares the LORD. 你們所當行的是這樣:各人與鄰舍說話誠實, 在城門口按至理判斷,使人和睦。

# Is it ever ok to lie?

可以撒谎吗?

### David Baker

 In view of this strong emphasis on speaking the truth, it is puzzling that the Old Testament contains several stories about characters who lie or deceive for various reasons. Often there appears to be little or no condemnation of their behavior, for example in the cases of Abram and Sarai (Gen 12:10-20), Rebekah and Jacob (Gen 27:5-24), the Hebrew midwives (Ex 1:15-19), Rahab (Josh 2:1-7), Ehud (Judg 3:16-23), Jael (Judg 4:17-21), and Michal (1 Sam 19:11-17).

鑑於這種對說真話的強調,令人費解的是,舊約包含了幾個關於人物因各種原因說謊或欺騙的故事。通常他們的行為似乎很少或根本沒有受到譴責,例如亞伯蘭和撒萊(創 12:10-20)、利百加和雅各(創 27:5-24)、希伯來助產士(出 1:15-19)、喇合(約書亞記 2:1-7)、以笏(士師記 3:16-23)、雅億(士師記 4:17-21)和米甲(撒上 19:11-17)。

### Yes! Sometimes it is ok to "lie."

- As one person has put it, the commandment has one eye on the truth and one eye on the neighbor. 正如一個人所說, 誠命一隻眼盯著真理, 另一 隻眼盯著鄰居。(Miller, Patrick D., p. 345).
- Truthfulness is unquestionably important, but it sometimes has to be balanced with other moral obligations, such as preservation of life, loyalty to family, and faith in God. 誠實無疑是重要的,但有時必須與其他道德義 務相平衡,例如保護生命、忠於家庭和信仰上帝。

#### Yes! Sometimes it is ok to "lie."

In reflecting on this today, I suggest that occasionally it may be right to conceal the truth with a lie, as was done by those who hid Jews from Nazis during the Second World War. 在今天反思這一點時,我建議偶爾用謊 言來掩蓋真相可能是正確的,就像那些在第二次世界大戰期間將猶 太人藏起來免受納粹襲擊的人所做的那樣。(Baker, David L. p. 140).





# The NT Perspective 新約觀點

• 以弗所書 Eph. 4:25

Therefore each of you must put off falsehood and speak truthfully to your neighbor, for we are all members of one body. 所以你們要棄絕謊言,各人與鄰舍說實話,因為我們是互相為肢體。

• 以弗所書 Eph. 4:29

Do not let any unwholesome talk come out of your mouths, but only what is helpful for building others up according to their needs, that it may benefit those who listen. 行穢的言語一句不可出口,只要隨事說造就人的好話,叫聽見的人得益處。

# The NT Perspective 新約觀點

• 以弗所書 Eph. 5:4

Nor should there be obscenity, foolish talk or coarse joking, which are out of place, but rather thanksgiving. 淫詞、妄語和戲笑的話都不相宜,總要說 感謝的話。

#### • 以弗所書 Eph. 4:15

Instead, speaking the truth in love, we will grow to become in every respect the mature body of him who is the head, that is, Christ. 唯用愛心說誠實話,凡事長進,連於元首基督。