罗马书第四章译文对照

1【和合本】如此说来,我们的祖宗亚伯拉<u>罕</u>凭着肉体得了什么呢?

【和修订】这样说来,按肉体作我们祖宗的亚伯拉罕又得到什么呢?

【新译本】 那么,论到在血统〔「血统」原文直译作「血身」。〕上作我们祖先的亚伯拉罕所经验的, 我们可以说甚么呢?

【吕振中】这样,关于那按肉身做我们先祖的亚伯拉罕、我们要怎甚说呢?

【思高本】那么,我们对于按照血统作我们祖宗的亚巴郎,可以说什么呢?

【牧灵本】提起亚伯郎,我们血源上的祖先,我们该怎么说呢?

【现代本】至于在血统上作为我们先祖的亚伯拉罕的事,我们该怎么说呢?

【当代版】 那么,关于我们的祖宗亚伯拉罕,我们该怎么说呢?他在肉身上又得了些甚么呢?

KJV What shall we say then that Abraham our father, as pertaining to the flesh, hath found?

[NIV] What then shall we say that Abraham, our forefather, discovered in this matter?

\[BBE \] What, then, may we say that Abraham, our father after the flesh, has got?

[ASV] What then shall we say that Abraham, our forefather, hath found according to the flesh?

2【和合本】倘若亚伯拉罕是因行为称义,就有可夸的;只是在神面前并无可夸。

【和修订】倘若亚伯拉罕是因行为称义,他就有可夸的,但是在神面前他一无可夸。

【新译本】 亚伯拉罕若是因行为称义,就有可夸的,只是不能在神面前夸口。

【吕振中】倘若亚伯拉罕是由于行为而得称义,他就有可夸了,可不是在神面前有可夸阿。

【思高本】如果亚巴郎是由于行为,成为义人,他就可以自夸了,但不是在天主前,

【牧灵本】要是亚伯郎仅靠他的行为而成义,他就会自傲。但在天主面前,他并不能。

【现代本】如果他得以被称为义人是由于他的行为,他就有所夸口的,但在神面前不能。

【当代版】 如果亚伯拉罕是因为有好行为被神称义的话,他就可以夸口了,可是实际上他并没有甚么可以在神面前夸口的。

KJV For if Abraham were justified by works, he hath whereof to glory; but not before God.

[NIV] If, in fact, Abraham was justified by works, he had something to boast about--but not before God.

【BBE】 For if Abraham got righteousness by works, he has reason for pride; but not before God.

[ASV] For if Abraham was justified by works, he hath whereof to glory; but not toward God.

3【和合本】经上说什么呢?说:"亚伯拉罕信神,这就算为他的义。"

【和修订】经上说什么呢?"亚伯拉罕信了神,这就算他为义。"

【新译本】 经上怎么样说呢?「亚伯拉罕信神,这就算为他的义。」

【吕振中】因为经上怎么说呢?"亚伯拉罕信神,这就算为他的义了。'

【思高本】因为经上说:"亚巴郎信了天主,天主就此算为他的正义。"

【牧灵本】事实上,圣经上曾写过:"亚伯郎信了天主,因他的信德,天主认他为义人。"

【现代本】圣经上说:"亚伯拉罕信神,因他的信,神认他为义人。"

【当代版】 旧约圣经怎么说呢?"亚伯拉罕信神,这就算为他的义。"【KJV】For what saith the scripture? Abraham believed God, and it was counted unto him for righteousness.

[NIV] What does the Scripture say? "Abraham believed God, and it was credited to him as righteousness."

【BBE】But what does it say in the holy Writings? And Abraham had faith in God, and it was put to his account as righteousness.

[ASV] For what saith the scripture? And Abraham believed God, and it was reckoned unto him for righteousness.

4【和合本】做工的得工价,不算恩典,乃是该得的;

【和修订】做工的得工资不算是恩典,而是应得的;

【新译本】 作工的得工资,不算是恩典,是他应得的。

【吕振中】工钱给作工的人、原不是按恩惠、而是按'该得'算的;

【思高本】给工作的人工资,不算是恩惠,而是还债:

【牧灵本】我们给工作的人薪资,不能算恩惠,那是他应得的报酬。

【现代本】做工的人得工资,不算恩典,而是他应得的。

【当代版】 人用自己心思和劳力赚得工资,这并不算是"恩典",不过是应得的报酬罢了。

KJV Now to him that worketh is the reward not reckoned of grace, but of debt.

[NIV] Now when a man works, his wages are not credited to him as a gift, but as an obligation.

BBE Now, the reward is credited to him who does works, not as of grace but as a debt.

[ASV] Now to him that worketh, the reward is not reckoned as of grace, but as of debt.

5【和合本】惟有不做工的,只信称罪人为义的神,他的信就算为义。

【和修订】但那不做工的,只信那位称不敬虔之人为义的,他的信就算为义。

【新译本】 可是,那不作工而只信那称不虔敬的人为义的神的,他的信就算为义了。

【吕振中】而对那没有作工、只信那称不虔之人为义的、他的信就算为他的义了。"

【思高本】但为那没有工作,而信仰那使不虔敬的人复义之主的,这人的信德为他便算是正义,这才 是恩惠。

【牧灵本】但为那没有工作,却相信天主使罪人悔改成义的;他的信德使他成义,这才是恩惠。

【现代本】但是那信靠宜判罪人为无罪的神的人,神要因着他的信,而不是他的行为,使他跟自己有 合宜的关系,

【当代版】 惟有不劳而获——就是单单信靠使罪人称为义的神,那人的信就算为义,才是神给他的

恩典了!

KIV But to him that worketh not, but believeth on him that justifieth the ungodly, his faith is counted for righteousness.

[NIV] However, to the man who does not work but trusts God who justifies the wicked, his faith is credited as righteousness.

BBE But to him who without working has faith in him who gives righteousness to the evil-doer, his faith is put to his account as righteousness.

[ASV] But to him that worketh not, but believeth on him that justifieth the ungodly, his faith is reckoned for righteousness.

6【和合本】正如大卫称那在行为以外蒙神算为义的人是有福的。

【和修订】正如大卫称那在行为之外蒙神算为义的人是有福的。

【新译本】 大卫也是这样说,那不靠行为而蒙神算为义的人是有福的!

【吕振中】正如大卫也称那在行为以外蒙神算为义的人为有福;

【思高本】正如达味也称那没有功行,而蒙天主恩赐算为正义的人,是有福的一样:

【牧灵本】所以达味也这么认为,那些没有功绩,却蒙天主眷顾的义人是有福的。

【现代本】大卫所说,那不靠行为而蒙神认为义人的人有福了,就是这个意思。他说:

【当代版】 大卫提到不靠行为而被神算为义的人说:

KIV Even as David also describeth the blessedness of the man, unto whom God imputeth righteousness without works,

[NIV] David says the same thing when he speaks of the blessedness of the man to whom God credits righteousness apart from works:

\[BBE**]** As David says that there is a blessing on the man to whose account God puts righteousness without works, saying.

【ASV】 Even as David also pronounceth blessing upon the man, unto whom God reckoneth righteousness apart from works,

7【和合本】他说:得赦免其过、遮盖其罪的,这人是有福的。

【和修订】他说: 过犯得赦免,罪恶蒙遮盖的人有福了!

【新译本】 「过犯得蒙赦免,罪恶得到遮盖的人,是有福的;

【吕振中】他说:"其不法行为蒙赦免、其罪得掩没的、有福阿!

【思高本】"罪恶蒙赦免,过犯得遮掩的人,是有福的;

【牧灵本】他说:"过错得谅解,罪恶被宽恕的人是有福的;

【现代本】那过犯蒙宽恕,罪被赦免的人有福了!

【当代版】 "过犯得赦,罪恶遮盖,这人有福了!

KIV Saying, Blessed are they whose iniquities are forgiven, and whose sins are covered.

[NIV] Blessed are they whose transgressions are forgiven, whose sins are covered.

BBE Happy are those who have forgiveness for their wrongdoing, and whose sins are covered.

[ASV] saying, Blessed are they whose iniquities are forgiven, And whose sins are covered.

8【和合本】主不算为有罪的,这人是有福的。

【和修订】主不算为有罪的,这样的人有福了!

【新译本】 主不算为有罪的,这人是有福的。」

【吕振中】主决不算他为有罪的、这人有福阿!"

【思高本】上主不归咎于他的人,是有福的。"

【牧灵本】天主不在意其罪过的人是多么幸运。"

【现代本】那罪过不被主牢记在心的人有福了!

【当代版】 主不算为有罪的,这人有福了!"

KJV Blessed is the man to whom the Lord will not impute sin.

NIV Blessed is the man whose sin the Lord will never count against him."

【BBE】 Happy is the man against whom no sin is recorded by the Lord.

ASV Blessed is the man to whom, the Lord will not reckon sin.

9【和合本】如此看来,这福是单加给那受割礼的人吗?不也是加给那未受割礼的人吗?因我们所说, 亚伯拉罕的信,就算为他的义,

【和修订】如此看来,这福只加给那受割礼的人吗?不也加给那未受割礼的人吗?我们说,因着信,就算亚伯拉罕为义。

【新译本】 这样看来,那有福的人,是指受割礼的呢,还是指没有受割礼的呢?因为我们说:「亚伯 拉罕的信算为他的义。」

【吕振中】如此看来,这称为有福、是指着受割礼的人呢?还是也指着没受割礼的人呢?我们说:"亚 伯拉罕的信是算为义。"

【思高本】那么,这种福分是仅加于受割损的人呢?还是也加于未受割损的人呢?我们说过: "亚巴郎的信德为他算为正义。"

【牧灵本】这样的福份,只是给予受割礼的人,还是也给予未受割礼的人呢?我们读过:亚伯郎信了 天主,因他的信,天主认他为义人。

【现代本】大卫所说的这福泽只是属于受割礼的人吗?不是的。它也属于没有受割礼的人;因为我们已经引证圣经的话,说:"亚伯拉罕信神,因他的信,神认他为义人。"

【当代版】 这样说来,这种福分只给受割礼的犹太人吗?还是也给没有受割礼的外族人呢?我们已 经说过了,亚伯拉罕因为有信心才被称为义。

【KJV】 Cometh this blessedness then upon the circumcision only, or upon the uncircumcision also? for we say that

faith was reckoned to Abraham for righteousness.

【NIV】 Is this blessedness only for the circumcised, or also for the uncircumcised? We have been saying that Abraham's faith was credited to him as righteousness.

【BBE】 Is this blessing, then, for the circumcision only, or in the same way for those who have not circumcision? for we say that the faith of Abraham was put to his account as righteousness.

【ASV】 Is this blessing then pronounced upon the circumcision, or upon the uncircumcision also? for we say, To Abraham his faith was reckoned for righteousness.

10【和合本】是怎么算的呢?是在他受割礼的时候呢?是在他未受割礼的时候呢?不是在受割礼的时 候,乃是在未受割礼的时候。

【和修订】那么,这是怎么算的呢?是在他受割礼的时候呢?还是在他未受割礼的时候呢?不是在受 割礼的时候,而是在未受割礼的时候。

【新译本】 那么,是怎样算的呢?是在他受割礼以后呢,还是在他受割礼之前呢?不是在他受割礼以后,而是在他受了割礼以前。

【吕振中】那么是怎么算呢?是在受割礼时候呢?还是在没受割礼时候呢?不是在受割礼时候,乃是 在没受割礼时候阿。

【思高本】那么,由什么时候算起呢?是在他受割损以后,呢?还是在他未受割损的时候。

【牧灵本】他认他为义人,是在什么时候?是在他受割礼之后?还是受割礼之前?当然是在他受割礼 之前。

【现代本】这是在哪一种情形下发生的呢?在亚伯拉罕受割礼以前,还是以后呢?是在以前,不是以 后。

【当代版】 究竟他是在未受割礼时,还是在受割礼后被称为义呢?事实上他在受割礼之前,已经被 算为义了。

KJV How was it then reckoned? when he was in circumcision, or in uncircumcision? Not in circumcision, but in uncircumcision.

[NIV] Under what circumstances was it credited? Was it after he was circumcised, or before? It was not after, but before!

【BBE】 How, then, was it judged? when he had circumcision, or when he had it not? Not when he had it, but when he did not have it:

【ASV】How then was it reckoned? when he was in circumcision, or in uncircumcision? Not in circumcision, but in uncircumcision:

11【和合本】并且他受了割礼的记号,作他未受割礼的时候因信称义的印证,叫他作一切未受割礼而 信之人的父,使他们也算为义:

【和修订】并且,他受了割礼的记号,作他未受割礼的时候因信称义的印证,为使他作一切未受割礼

而信之人的父,使他们也算为义,

【新译本】 他领受了割礼为记号,作他受割礼之前因信称义的印证,使他作所有没有受割礼而信之 人的父,使他们也被算为义;

【吕振中】他领受了割礼为象征,像没受割礼时因信而称的义的印记,好使他做一切没受割礼而信的 人的父,「叫义人可以算为他们的了,

【思高本】他后来领受了割损的标记,只是作为他未受割损时,因信德获得正义的印证。如此,亚巴郎作了一切未受割损而相信的人的父亲,使他们也同样因信德而算为正义;

【牧灵本】他后来受了割礼,那是一种标记,为证明他在未受割礼前已因信而成义,所以,亚伯郎是 所有未受割礼却凭信而成义人的父亲。

【现代本】他后来受了割礼;这是一种表征,证明他在受割礼前已经因信而成为义人了。所以,对所 有未受割礼、但因信而被神认为义的人来说,亚伯拉罕是属灵的父亲。

【当代版】 他后来受割礼,只不过是一个记号,表明他在未受割礼时,已经因着信心被称为义了。 于是,他就成为一切没有受割礼相信神之人的父,使这些人也可以因信称义;

KHV And he received the sign of circumcision, a seal of the righteousness of the faith which he had yet being uncircumcised: that he might be the father of all them that believe, though they be not circumcised; that righteousness might be imputed unto them also:

[NIV] And he received the sign of circumcision, a seal of the righteousness that he had by faith while he was still uncircumcised. So then, he is the father of all who believe but have not been circumcised, in order that righteousness might be credited to them.

BBE And he was given the sign of circumcision as a witness of the faith which he had before he underwent circumcision: so that he might be the father of all those who have faith, though they have not circumcision, and so that righteousness might be put to their account;

[ASV] and he received the sign of circumcision, a seal of the righteousness of the faith which he had while he was in uncircumcision; that he might be the father of all them that believe, though they be in uncircumcision, that righteousness might be reckoned unto them;

12【和合本】又作受割礼之人的父,就是那些不但受割礼,并且按我们的祖宗<u>亚伯拉罕</u>未受割礼而信 之踪迹去行的人。

【和修订】也使他作受割礼之人的父,就是那些不但受割礼,而且跟随我们的祖宗亚伯拉罕未受割礼 而信的足迹的人。

【新译本】 又作受割礼之人的父,就是作那些不仅受割礼,并且照着我们祖宗亚伯拉罕未受割礼时 就信的那脚踪而行之人的父。

【吕振中】又做受割礼的人的父,做那些不但受割礼、并且照我们祖宗亚伯拉罕没受割礼时的信心之 脚踪而按规矩行的人的父。

【思高本】同时也作受割损者的父亲,就是那些不仅受割损,而且也追随我们的祖宗亚巴郎,在未受

割损时所走的信德之路的人。

【牧灵本】亚伯郎同时也是受割礼的犹太人的父亲,他们不但领受了割礼,而且随从他们祖先亚伯郎 未受割礼之前所走的信德之路。

【现代本】他也是已经受割礼的人的父亲,不但因为他们受了割礼,也因为他们跟随了我们的先祖亚 伯拉罕在未受割礼时的那种信心生活。

【当代版】 同时,他也作了受割礼之犹太人的父;这些受割礼的人,也是跟随我们先人亚伯拉罕的 步履,效法他在没有受割礼时的信心。

KKJV **And the father of circumcision to them who are not of the circumcision only, but who also walk in the steps of that faith of our father Abraham, which he had being yet uncircumcised.**

INIV And he is also the father of the circumcised who not only are circumcised but who also walk in the footsteps of the faith that our father Abraham had before he was circumcised.

【BBE】 And the father of circumcision to those who not only are of the circumcision, but who keep to the way of that faith which our father Abraham had before he underwent circumcision.

【ASV】 and the father of circumcision to them who not only are of the circumcision, but who also walk in the steps of that faith of our father Abraham which he had in uncircumcision.

13【和合本】因为神应许亚伯拉罕和他后裔,必得承受世界,不是因律法,乃是因信而得的义。

【和修订】因为神给亚伯拉罕和他后裔承受世界的应许不是借着律法,而是借着信而得的义。

【新译本】 原来神给亚伯拉罕和他后裔承受世界的应许,并不是因着律法,而是借着因信而来的义。

【吕振中】向亚伯拉罕或他后裔发的那应许、使他承受得世界为产业的、并不是凭着律法,乃是凭着 信心而称的义。

【思高本】因为许给亚巴郎和他的后裔的恩许,使他作世界的承继者,并不是借着法律,而是借着因 信德而获得的正义,

【牧灵本】如果天主恩许亚伯郎,说他的后代将拥有全世界,那并不是由于他遵守了律法,而是因为 他信而成为义人。

【现代本】神应许亚伯拉罕和他的子孙,说他将承受这世界。这应许不是因为亚伯拉罕遵守法律,而 是由于他因信而被认为义人。

【当代版】 很明显的,神应允将世界赐给亚伯拉罕和他的后裔作产业,并不是因为亚伯拉罕遵行了 律法,乃是因为他有信心,被称为义。

KIV For the promise, that he should be the heir of the world, was not to Abraham, or to his seed, through the law, but through the righteousness of faith.

【NIV】 It was not through law that Abraham and his offspring received the promise that he would be heir of the world, but through the righteousness that comes by faith.

【BBE】 For God's word, that the earth would be his heritage, was given to Abraham, not through the law, but through the righteousness of faith.

【ASV】 For not through the law was the promise to Abraham or to his seed that he should be heir of the world, but through the righteousness of faith.

14【和合本】若是属乎律法的人才得为后嗣,信就归于虚空,应许也就废弃了。

【和修订】若是属于律法的人才是后嗣,信就落空了,应许也就失效了。

【新译本】 如果属于律法的人才能成为后嗣,信就没有作用,应许也就落空了。

【吕振中】假使本着律法的人才是承受产业的,那么信就落了空,应许也就失效了。

【思高本】因为假使属于法律的人才是承继者,那么信德便是空虚的,恩许就失了效力,

【牧灵本】若靠守法便可获得继承权的许诺,那么,信仰就无意义,许诺也不可能实现。

【现代本】如果神的应许是给遵守摩西法律的人,人的信就是空的,而神的应许也是无效的。

【当代版】 假使只有遵行律法的人才可以承受这分产业的话,那么信心就没有作用了;神的诺言也 失去了功效!

KJV For if they which are of the law be heirs, faith is made void, and the promise made of none effect:

[NIV] For if those who live by law are heirs, faith has no value and the promise is worthless,

BBE For if they who are of the law are the people who get the heritage, then faith is made of no use, and the word of God has no power;

[ASV] For if they that are of the law are heirs, faith is made void, and the promise is made of none effect:

15【和合本】因为律法是惹动忿怒的(或作:叫人受刑的);哪里没有律法,那里就没有过犯。

【和修订】因为律法是惹动愤怒的,哪里没有律法,哪里就没有过犯。

【新译本】 因为律法带来刑罚,没有律法,就没有违背律法的事。

【吕振中】因为律法能使神的义怒起作用,哪里没有律法,哪里就没有犯法的事。

【思高本】因为法律只能激起天主的义怒: 那里没有法律, 那里就没有违犯。

【牧灵本】事实上,律法带来的是惩罚。若没制定律法,也就没有所谓的违法了。

【现代本】神的义愤是从法律而来的;没有法律,就没有违犯法律的事。

【当代版】 律法只会惹动神发怒。如果没有律法,就没有违法的事。

KJV Because the law worketh wrath: for where no law is, there is no transgression.

[NIV] because law brings wrath. And where there is no law there is no transgression.

[BBE] For the outcome of the law is wrath; but where there is no law it will not be broken.

[ASV] for the law worketh wrath; but where there is no law, neither is there transgression.

16【和合本】所以人得为后嗣是本乎信,因此就属乎恩,叫应许定然归给一切后裔;不但归给那属乎 律法的,也归给那效法亚伯拉罕之信的。

【和修订】-

【新译本】 所以,成为后嗣是因着信,为的是要按着神的恩典,使给所有后裔的应许坚定不移,不

但临到那属于律法的人,也临到那效法亚伯拉罕而信的人。亚伯拉罕在神面前作我们众人的父,

【吕振中】就是因为这个缘故、所以才本着信、要使应许确定,按照恩典、给予一切后裔,不但给予 那本着律法的人,也给予那本着亚伯拉罕之信的人。

【思高本】为此,一切都是由于信德,为的是一切本着恩宠,使恩许为亚巴郎所有的一切后裔坚定不 移,不仅为那属于法律的后裔,而且也为有那亚巴郎信德的后裔,因为他是我们众人的父亲,

【牧灵本】所以信才是关键,全靠天主的恩宠。唯有如此,天主的许诺才会为亚伯郎的后裔显示出来。 天主的许诺不仅是为那些遵守法律的人,也为所有像亚伯郎一样信的人。

【现代本】那么,应许是以信为根据的,这是要保证神的应许白白地赐给亚伯拉罕所有的子孙,不仅 是遵守法律的,也包括那些像亚伯拉罕一样信神的人。因为亚伯拉罕是我们大家属灵之父。

【当代版】 神的诺言是根据人的信心,也是出于神的恩典,保证所有亚伯拉罕的后裔——不单是遵 行律法的,也是一切效法亚伯拉罕信心的人,都能够得到神所应许的。

KHJV Therefore it is of faith, that it might be by grace; to the end the promise might be sure to all the seed; not to that only which is of the law, but to that also which is of the faith of Abraham; who is the father of us all,

[NIV] Therefore, the promise comes by faith, so that it may be by grace and may be guaranteed to all Abraham's offspring--not only to those who are of the law but also to those who are of the faith of Abraham. He is the father of us all.

【BBE】 For this reason it is of faith, so that it may be through grace; and so that the word of God may be certain to all the seed; not only to that which is of the law, but to that which is of the faith of Abraham, who is the father of us all,

【ASV】 For this cause it is of faith, that it may be according to grace; to the end that the promise may be sure to all the seed; not to that only which is of the law, but to that also which is of the faith of Abraham, who is the father of us all

17【和合本】<u>亚伯拉罕</u>所信的,是那叫死人复活、使无变为有的神,他在主面前作我们世人的父。如 经上所记: "我已经立你作多国的父。"

【和修订】所以,人作后嗣是出于信,因此就属乎恩,以致应许保证归给所有的后裔,不但归给那属于律法的,也归给那效法亚伯拉罕之信的人。亚伯拉罕所信的是那叫死人复活、使无变为有的神,在 这位神面前亚伯拉罕成为我们众人的父,如经上所记:"我已经立你作多国之父。"

【新译本】 如经上所记:「我已经立了你作万国的父。」他所信的,是叫死人得生命,使无变为有的神。

【吕振中】在亚伯拉罕所信的神面前,就是那能叫死人活、能呼叫不存在的成为存在者、面前,亚伯 拉罕是我众人的父;正如经上所记:"我立了你做许多邦国的父"。

【思高本】正如经上所载: "我已立你为万民之父;"亚巴郎是在他所信的天主面前,就是在叫死者 复活,叫那不存在的成为存在的那位面前,作我们众人的父亲。

【牧灵本】正如经上所载:"我立你为万邦民众之父"。在天主眼中,亚伯郎是我们众人的父亲。因为

他信的就是那位使死人复活,从无创造万有的天主。

【现代本】正如圣经所说: "我立了你作许多民族之父。"在神面前,这应许是有效的;亚伯拉罕所 信的就是那位使死人复活、从无有创造万有的神。

【当代版】 因他是我们众人的父。旧约圣经说:"我已经立你为万民的父。"亚伯拉罕已经在神面前,接受这个诺言,作了我们的父亲。他所信的,是能够使死人复活,由无变为有的神。

KIV As it is written, I have made thee a father of many nations,) before him whom he believed, even God, who quickeneth the dead, and calleth those things which be not as though they were.

【NIV】 As it is written: "I have made you a father of many nations." He is our father in the sight of God, in whom he believed--the God who gives life to the dead and calls things that are not as though they were.

\[BBE**]** (As it is said in the holy Writings, I have made you a father of a number of nations) before him in whom he had faith, that is, God, who gives life to the dead, and to whom the things which are not are as if they were.

【ASV】 (as it is written, A father of many nations have I made thee) before him whom he believed, even God, who giveth life to the dead, and calleth the things that are not, as though they were.

18【和合本】他在无可指望的时候,因信仍有指望,就得以作多国的父,正如先前所说,"你的后裔将要如此。"

【和修订】他在没有盼望的时候,仍存着盼望来相信,就得以作多国之父,正如先前所说:"你的后裔 将要如此。"

【新译本】 在他没有盼望的时候,仍然怀着盼望去信,因此便成了万国的父,正如神所说:「你的后裔将要这样众多。」

【吕振中】他在无可指望时、仍然存着指望而信,就按所说"你的后裔将要如此"的话做了许多邦国 的父。

【思高本】他在绝望中仍怀着希望而相信了,因此便成了万民之父,正如向他所预许的: "你的后裔 也要这样多。"

【牧灵本】在绝望的时候,亚伯郎还是怀着希望,还是信,因而成为"万邦众民之父",正如预许给 他的: "你将拥有众多的子孙"。

【现代本】在没有盼望的时候,亚伯拉罕仍然盼望,仍然信,因此成为"许多民族之父"。正如圣经 所说: "你必定会有许多子孙。"

【当代版】 亚伯拉罕在绝望之中,仍然深信神的诺言,于是他便真正成为"万民之父",实现了神以前所说"万民要成为你的后裔"的诺言。

KJV Who against hope believed in hope, that he might become the father of many nations, according to that which was spoken, So shall thy seed be.

【NIV】 Against all hope, Abraham in hope believed and so became the father of many nations, just as it had been said to him, "So shall your offspring be."

【BBE】 Who without reason for hope, in faith went on hoping, so that he became the father of a number of nations

as it had been said, So will your seed be.

[ASV] Who in hope believed against hope, to the end that he might become a father of many nations, according to that which had been spoken, So shall thy seed be.

19【和合本】他将近百岁的时候,虽然想到自己的身体如同已死,<u>撒拉</u>的生育已经断绝,他的信心还 是不软弱**:**

【和修订】他将近百岁的时候,虽然想到注自己的身体如同已死,撒拉也不可能生育,他的信心还是 不软弱,

【新译本】 他快到一百岁的时候,想到自己的身体好像已经死了,撒拉也不能生育,他的信心还是 不软弱,

【吕振中】他看透了自己的身体已死了的 [那时他已将近百岁],又看透了撒拉胎孕之死绝,却没有在 信心上显著衰弱,

【思高本】他虽然快一百岁,明知自己的身体已经衰老,撒辣的胎也已绝孕; 但他的信心却没有衰弱,

【牧灵本】他当时身体已经衰老,快近百岁了; 莎拉也已不可能怀孕,然而他的信德丝毫未衰。

【现代本】当时亚伯拉罕快要一百岁了。他自己的身体如同已死,而莎拉生育的机能也已经丧失,可 是,他并不因此削弱了信心。

【当代版】 他将近一百岁的时候,年纪老迈,身体衰败;且撒拉已经过了生育的岁数;然而,他的 信心却不衰老!

KIV And being not weak in faith, he considered not his own body now dead, when he was about an hundred years old, neither yet the deadness of Sarah's womb:

[NIV] Without weakening in his faith, he faced the fact that his body was as good as dead--since he was about a hundred years old--and that Sarah's womb was also dead.

【BBE】 And not being feeble in faith though his body seemed to him little better than dead (he being about a hundred years old) and Sarah was no longer able to have children:

【ASV】 And without being weakened in faith he considered his own body now as good as dead (he being about a hundred years old), and the deadness of Sarah's womb;

20【和合本】并且仰望神的应许,总没有因不信心里起疑惑,反倒因信心里得坚固,将荣耀归给神,

【和修订】仍仰望神的应许,总没有因不信而起疑惑,反倒因信而刚强,将荣耀归给神,

【新译本】 也没有因着不信而疑惑神的应许,反倒坚信不移,把荣耀归给神,

【吕振中】也没有以不信之心去疑惑神的应许,反而在信心上得了能力而坚固,而将荣耀归与神,

【思高本】对于天主的恩许总没有因不信而犹疑,反而信心坚固,归光荣于天主,

【牧灵本】他从未怀疑过天主的诺言,执着地相信;他信心坚定,把光荣归给天主。

【现代本】他没有失去信心,也没有怀疑神的应许;他的信心反而更坚固,把荣耀归给神。

【当代版】 他对神的应许,毫不疑惑;因有信心,心里坚固,将荣耀归给神。

KJV He staggered not at the promise of God through unbelief; but was strong in faith, giving glory to God;

[NIV] Yet he did not waver through unbelief regarding the promise of God, but was strengthened in his faith and gave glory to God,

[BBE] Still, he did not give up faith in the undertaking of God, but was made strong by faith, giving glory to God,

【ASV】 yet, looking unto the promise of God, he wavered not through unbelief, but waxed strong through faith, giving glory to God,

21【和合本】且满心相信神所应许的必能做成。

【和修订】且满心相信神所应许的必能成就。

【新译本】 满心相信神所应许的,神必能成就。

【吕振中】并且坚确地相信、有话应许的、神必有能力实行。

【思高本】且满心相信天主所应许的,必予完成。

【牧灵本】他坚信天主既已许诺,必要实践。

【现代本】他坚决信神一定成就他所应许的。

【当代版】 因为他确实相信神的诺言必会实现的。

KJV And being fully persuaded that, what he had promised, he was able also to perform.

[NIV] being fully persuaded that God had power to do what he had promised.

[BBE] And being certain that God was able to keep his word.

[ASV] and being fully assured that what he had promised, he was able also to perform.

22【和合本】所以,这就算为他的义。

【和修订】所以这也注就算他为义。

【新译本】 因此,这就算为他的义。

【吕振中】因此这就算为他的义了。

【思高本】天主就以此算为他的正义。

【牧灵本】正是因他的信德,天主把他看作义人。

【现代本】这就是为什么亚伯拉罕因信而"被神认为义人"了。

【当代版】 这样的信心,神就算他为义。

KJV And therefore it was imputed to him for righteousness.

[NIV] This is why "it was credited to him as righteousness."

BBE For which reason it was put to his account as righteousness.

[ASV] Wherefore also it was reckoned unto him for righteousness.

|23【和合本】"算为他义"的这句话不是单为他写的,

【和修订】"算他为义"这句话不是单为他写的,

【新译本】 「算为他的义」这一句话,不是单为他写的,

【吕振中】'算为他的义'这句话、原不单是为亚伯拉罕写的,

【思高本】"算为他的正义"这句话,不是单为他个人写的,

【牧灵本】经上所言:"他被认作义人",不仅指亚伯郎个人,

【现代本】可是"他被认为义人"这句话并不单是指他说的,

【当代版】 "算他为义"这句话,不单单指着他说的,

KJV Now it was not written for his sake alone, that it was imputed to him;

[NIV] The words "it was credited to him" were written not for him alone,

BBE Now, it was not because of him only that this was said,

[ASV] Now it was not written for his sake alone, that it was reckoned unto him

24【和合本】也是为我们将来得算为义之人写的,就是我们这信神使我们的主耶稣从死里复活的人。

【和修订】也是为我们将来得算为义的人写的,就是为我们这些信神使我们的主耶稣从死人中复活的 人写的。

【新译本】 也是为我们这将来得算为义的人写的,就是为我们这信神使我们的主耶稣从死复活的人写的。

【吕振中】也是为我们这将要被算为义的、这相信那叫我们主耶稣从死人中活起来的、这种人写的。

【思高本】而且也是为了我们这些将来得算为正义的人,即我们这些相信天主使我们的主耶稣,由死 者中复活的人写的:

【牧灵本】也是指我们。因为我们信那位使耶稣,我们的主从死者中复活的天主,因着这信,我们也 成为义人。

【现代本】也是为我们说的。因为我们信那使我们的主耶稣从死里复活的神,因而被认为是义人。

【当代版】 也是指着我们相信神使主耶稣从死里复活的人而说的,我们将来也必得算为义人。

KHJV But for us also, to whom it shall be imputed, if we believe on him that raised up Jesus our Lord from the dead;

INIV but also for us, to whom God will credit righteousness--for us who believe in him who raised Jesus our Lord from the dead.

【BBE】 But for us in addition, to whose account it will be put, if we have faith in him who made Jesus our Lord come back again from the dead.

[ASV] but for our sake also, unto whom it shall be reckoned, who believe on him that raised Jesus our Lord from the dead,

25【和合本】<u>耶稣</u>被交给人,是为我们的过犯,复活,是为叫我们称义(或作:<u>耶稣</u>是为我们的过犯 交付了,是为我们称义复活了)。

【和修订】耶稣被出卖,是为我们的过犯;他复活,是为使我们称义。

【新译本】 耶稣为我们的过犯被交去处死,为我们的称义而复活。

【吕振中】这耶稣、是为我们的过犯被送官,也为我们的称义得才活起来的。

【思高本】这耶稣曾为了我们的过犯被交付,又为使我们成义而复活。

【牧灵本】主耶稣被交付到人手中,为我们的罪而死,天主为使我们成为义人而复活了他。

【现代本】主耶稣被交在人手里,为我们的罪死;神使他复活,使我们得以跟神有合宜的关系。

【当代版】 耶稣被交给人受害而死,是为了我们的过犯; 祂复活,是为了使我们称义。

[KJV] Who was delivered for our offences, and was raised again for our justification.

[NIV] He was delivered over to death for our sins and was raised to life for our justification.

\[BBE \] Who was put to death for our evil-doing, and came to life again so that we might have righteousness.

[ASV] who was delivered up for our trespasses, and was raised for our justification.