

THE ROLE OF THE OUTSIDER (PART I)

局外人的角色（第一部）

TRAINER'S OUTLINE 培训者大纲

I. INTRODUCTION 引言

II. FROM PASTORING A CHURCH TO APOSTOLIC CHURCH PLANTING 从开荒教会植立到使徒性教会建立

- A. PASTORING A CHURCH 做一个教会的牧者
- B. APOSTOLIC CHURCH PLANTING 使徒性教会植立
- C. DISCUSSION 讨论

III. SAME CULTURE CHRISTIANS AND NEAR CULTURE CHRISTIANS 同文化基督徒和近文化基督徒

- A. WHAT ARE SAME-CULTURE CHRISTIANS? 什么是同文化基督徒?
- B. WHAT ARE NEAR-CULTURE CHRISTIANS? 什么是近文化基督徒?
- C. WHY SEEK SAME AND NEAR CULTURE CHRISTIANS? 为什么要找同文化基督徒和近文化基督徒?

INTRODUCTION 引言

Reflect on our case study of Paul and his apostolic team in the Book of Acts. In small groups discuss the following questions.

思考一下关于保罗和他使徒性的团队在使徒行传。在小组讨论一下的问题。

1. What was the role of Paul and his team in making disciples and multiplying churches?
2. What was the role of local believers in making disciples and multiplying churches?

1. 在做门徒与倍增教会上，保罗和他使徒性的团队的角色是什么？
2. 在做门徒与倍增教会上，本地基督徒有什么角色？

FROM PASTORING A CHURCH TO APOSTOLIC CHURCH PLANTING 从开荒教会植立到使徒性教会植立

PASTORING A CHURCH 做一个教会的牧者

In some church planting models, the role of the outsider has often been to relocate to the area of an unreached people group, learn the language, begin sharing the gospel, plant a church, and pastor that church for a long period of time before eventually “passing the torch” to local leaders – often times 20 or 30 years later. This is a very common understanding of what it means to be a church planter.

在一些教会植立模式中，外来者（作者所谓的局外人）的角色通常是搬迁到福音未及群体的地区，学习语言，开始分享福音，建立教会，并牧养该教会很长的一段时间，然后最终才“传递火炬”给当地的领袖——通常是 20-30 年后。这很可能是“传统上”大家对教会植立者普遍的理解，或误解。

However, in order to plant indigenous churches and train up local leaders, we suggest that it is best not to “pass the torch”, but to “begin with the torch in their hands.” Paul recruited an apostolic team, went to unreached areas, shared the gospel and lead people to faith, trained them, empowered them to do ministry, entrusted them to the Lord, and remained in frequent contact with them. As we plant churches, we seek to emulate the patterns of Paul in the Book of Acts. (need to add translation)

但是，为了建立本土化教会，培养本土领袖，我们建议最好不要“传递火炬”，而是要“从一开始就将火炬放在他们手中”。

APOSTOLIC CHURCH PLANTING 使徒性教会植立

In apostolic church planting, the role of the outsider is that of a catalyst. In chemistry, a catalyst is an outside substance that, in the presence of other elements, generates a reaction *through* those elements. The presence and work of the catalyst sets the reaction in motion.

在使徒性教会植立中，外来者（作者所谓的局外人）的角色是催化剂。在化学中，催化剂是一种外部物质，在其他元素存在的情况下，通过这些元素产生反应。催化剂的存在和作用使反应开始。

As an apostolic church planter, the outsider is not the primary church planter or pastor, but a catalyst that initiates the process for movement – training and empowering local insiders to multiply disciples and churches.

作为使徒性教会植立者，局外人不是主要的教会植立者或牧师，而是启动运动过程的催化剂——培训和授权当地局内人使门徒和教会倍增。

THE ROLE OF THE OUTSIDER IS TO FORM AN APOSTOLIC TEAM OF INSIDERS TO WORK ALONGSIDE OF AND TRAIN. THOSE PEOPLE ARE THE PRIMARY CHURCH PLANTERS.

局外人的作用是组成一个局内人的使徒团队，与他们一起工作和培训。他们是主要的教会植立者。

A well-known and experienced church planter, who chooses to remain anonymous, once said “Your job isn’t to be ‘Paul’; your job is to *find* ‘Paul’ and train him.”

一位选择保持匿名的知名且经验丰富的教会植立者曾经说过：“你的工作不是成为‘保罗’；你的工作是找到‘保罗’并培训他。”

The missionary outsider’s job is to look for “Paul’s” – local people who believe that God desires to see their people group reached and want to participate in it.

局外人（作者所谓的外来宣教士）的工作是寻找“保罗”——相信上帝希望看到他们的族群被接触并希望参与其中的当地人。

When church planter arrives on site, sometimes “Paul” hasn’t believed yet, and someone has to lead him to faith first. In other cases, “Paul” just hasn’t found his calling, and the outsider needs to look for him or her by casting vision to and training local believers in the area.

在一些情况下，当教会植立者抵达工场时，“保罗”还没有信主，必须先有人带领他信主。在其他情况下，“保罗”只是没有找到他的呼召，局外人需要通过向该地区的当地信徒传递引发异象和培训来寻找到“保罗”。

DISCUSSION 讨论

In groups of two or three, have the trainees discuss the following question. What are some other advantages of adopting a catalytic model of church planting?

将受训者分成 2-3 人的小组，讨论以下问题：采用催化教会植立的模式还有哪些其他的好处？

SAME-CULTURE CHRISTIANS (SCCS) AND NEAR-CULTURE CHRISTIANS (NCCS) 同文化基督徒 (SCC) 和近文化基督徒 (NCC)

WHAT ARE SAME-CULTURE CHRISTIANS AND NEAR-CULTURE CHRISTIANS? 什么是同文化基督徒 (SCC) 和近文化基督徒 (NCC)

SAME-CULTURE CHRISTIANS are believers from your target people group.

同文化基督徒是来自你所服事的目标群体的信徒。

NEAR-CULTURE CHRISTIANS are believers from proximal people groups to your target people group. Near-culture Christians are typically geographically close and are similar in language and culture, but distinct from your target people group. “Near-culture” is a relative term, meaning some cultures may be “nearer” than others.

近文化基督徒是从近邻群体到目标群体的信徒。近文化基督徒通常在地理上比较接近，在语言和文化上比较相似，但与你所服事的目标群体不同。“近文化”是一个相对的概念，意味着某些文化可能比起其他文化“更接近”目标群体。



WHY SEEK SAME-CULTURE AND NEAR-CULTURE CHRISTIANS? 为什么要找同文化基督徒和近文化基督徒?

As an outsider, it is most strategic to seek out Same-Culture Christians to equip and work with to reach their own people group.

身为局外人，寻找同文化的基督徒来装备和工作以接触他们自己的族群是最具策略意义的。

If no same-culture Christians exist or there are very few of them, seeking out Near-Culture Christians is very strategic. Although they are from a different culture, there are still advantages to working with them to reach the people you are trying to reach. Their languages may be similar or they may even speak the language of your target people group. They may be more familiar with the values and customs of your target people group.

如果没有同文化的基督徒或人数很少，寻找近文化的基督徒是非常有策略的。尽管他们来自不同的文化，但与他们合作以接触你所服事的目标群体仍然有优势的。他们的语言可能相似，或者他们甚至可能会说目标群体的语言。他们也可能更熟悉目标群体的价值观和风俗习惯。

DISCUSSION 讨论

In groups of two or three have the trainees discuss the following question. “What would be some other strategic advantages to working with same-culture Christians? Near-culture Christians?”

将受训者分成 2-3 人的小组，讨论以下问题：“与同文化的基督徒一起工作还有哪些其他策略优势？近文化的基督徒呢？”