

CRAFTING AND TELLING A BIBLICAL STORY¹

圣经故事的编辑与传讲

TRAINER'S OUTLINE 培训者大纲

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INTRODUCTION TO CRAFTING STORIES 圣经故事的编辑

To get the trainees thinking about stories, ask them the following question and allow a few people to answer. 为激发受训者思考什么是故事，可向他们提问以下问题，并请一些人回答。

“Think of your favorite movies. What is it that makes a story interesting and compelling?”

“想想你最喜欢的电影或小说。为何这些故事令人觉得有趣且引人入胜？”

Characters. Dialogue. A good plot. Suspense. Humor. Action. A surprising conclusion. There are many elements that can make a story compelling and draw the audience into it. The Bible is the most compelling story ever written. As we craft and tell Bible stories, we can take these same elements into consideration.

角色、对白、精彩的情节、悬疑、幽默、动作、惊喜的结局等。有许多因素能使一个故事引人入胜并吸引观众。圣经是有史以来最引人入胜的故事。当我们编辑和讲述各个圣经的故事时，不应该忽略这些已存在的因素。

Crafting an accurate Bible story is very important for several reasons. In many cases the story that you craft may be the only scripture that they will ever have, either because they have no scripture in their language or because they will never read the scripture for themselves. A well-crafted story is also important so that the stories are easy to remember and to re-tell. For these reasons, crafting a story is a serious undertaking that requires careful preparation. In this document you will learn how to craft well-told, accurate Bible stories.

出于以下几个原因，编辑准确的圣经故事非常重要。在许多情况下，你所编辑的圣经故事可能是他们唯一听到的经文内容，因为他们没有自己语言的圣经，或者因为他们永远不会自己阅读圣经。编辑流畅的圣经故事也很重要，它可以使圣经故事易于记忆和传讲。基于这些原因，编辑圣经故事是一项严谨的工作，需要细心的准备。在本课中，你将学习如何编辑精彩-流畅-准确的圣经故事。

¹ Adapted from E3 Partners “Crafting Biblical Stories”, e3partners.org/orality.

INTRODUCTORY TIPS FOR STORY CRAFTING 编辑圣经故事的技巧

As you get started, here are a few general rules for crafting a story. The story should be:

编辑圣经故事的一般规则如下：

1. SIMPLE. 简单
2. MEMORABLE. 易记
3. REPRODUCIBLE. 可复制
4. ACCURATE. 准确

BEFORE YOU CRAFT A STORY 编辑圣经故事前的准备

If you are going to craft a good story, you have some homework to do first! Here are some tips that you will help you:

要编辑一个好的圣经故事，首先要做以下的功课！

1. Read the full biblical passage that contains the story multiple times.

熟读圣经故事的全段经文。

2. Make sure that you know what happened before and after the story. This helps put the story in its proper context.

确保已了解整个圣经故事的前后情况（包括上下文），以确认圣经故事的适当背景。

3. Make sure you thoroughly understand what happens in the story. If there is anything that is not clear, research it in commentaries, dictionaries, and other tools if they are available.

确保完全了解圣经故事中发生的事情。如有任何不清楚的地方，请参考释经书、词典、手册和其他工具

4. Identify words or concepts that you know may be difficult concepts in the language or culture you are crafting the story for. (Example: disciple, parable, righteous)

在编辑圣经故事时，必须先识别你所知道对于当地的语言或文化来说可能会出现较困难表达的词汇或概念（例如：门徒、比喻、义人）。

5. Is there anything in the story that may be misinterpreted by the people hearing the story because of their worldview?

要注意圣经故事中是否有任何内容或表达可能会因听众的世界观而被人们误解。

6. There may also be cultural gaps that require background information necessary for someone in the culture to understand the passage. (Example: The Roman culture, or Jewish culture of the Bible)

圣经故事里可能还存在文化鸿沟，需要当地文化中的人们去理解段落中特定的背景信息意义（例如：罗马文化或圣经中的犹太文化）。

7. Once you have identified the problems in the story, as mentioned in steps 3-6, use the resources at your disposal to:

一旦确定了圣经故事中的疑问（如步骤 3-6 中所发现），就可以应用已有的资源进行编辑：

- a. Decide how to express the difficult words and concepts in every-day language. (Example: say “Follower of Jesus” instead of “Disciple”)

选用贴切的日常用语来表达困难的词汇和概念（例如：用“跟随耶稣的人”来代替“门徒”）。

- b. Decide what background information is needed to make the story understandable. In other words, discover the information that was readily understood by the original audience, but not available to your audience, and then decide if and how you need to make that information explicit in your story.

确定需要什么背景信息才能使圣经故事可以正确被理解。换句话说，要找出圣经当时的听众能理解但在目前当地的听众没有的背景信息，然后决定如何使这些信息在你编辑的圣经故事中，能使你的听众得以清晰理解。

CRAFTING THE STORY 编辑圣经故事

Now that you have done your homework, here are some things that you need to keep in mind as you put your story together:

当你完成功课后，在整理圣经故事时需要牢记以下几点：

1. Keep the story short. It should be roughly 5 minutes long when told orally. Short stories are easier to remember and retell.

保持圣经故事简短。讲述圣经故事时，应该大约 5 分钟长。短的圣经故事更容易记忆和重述。

2. Keep the story simple. It is OK to simplify the story. Too much detail makes the story hard to remember and retell.

保持圣经故事简单。可以将较长的圣经故事内容简化。过多的细节会使圣经故事难以记忆和重述。

3. Use everyday language, not difficult to understand Bible terms or language typically only used in Christian contexts.

使用日常用语，不要用难以理解的圣经术语或通常基督教环境中才使用的语言。

4. Be conversational in telling the story.

讲述圣经故事时要用对话的方式。

5. Limit details and names used in a story. Try not to introduce more than three new names of people or places in a story.

限制圣经故事中使用的细节和人物。尽量不要在一个圣经故事中引入超过三个新的人物或地点。

6. Keep the story biblically accurate; don't add things to the story that aren't in the biblical passage such as "The sun shone brightly on hot desert as Jesus and his disciples walked toward the river. Sweat poured down their brows." Stick to what is in the Bible.

保持圣经故事的准确性；请勿在圣经故事中添加没有出现在圣经故事中的东西，例如“耶稣和他的门徒们朝河边走去。阳光照在炎热的沙漠上。汗水倾泻了下来。”这些话没有在圣经里，所以不要自己加油添醋。要坚持圣经记载的内容。

7. Don't include teaching or explain what the story means within your story. If the story is crafted well, it should not be needed. Simply tell the story and allow for the story to speak for itself.

不要在讲述圣经故事中包含教导或解释重点。如果圣经故事编辑的恰当，根本不需要额外的教导和解释。直接讲述，让圣经故事自己传达重点。

8. Maintain continuity and cohesion between stories by using the same terms, phrases, and names, while keeping in mind the theme of the story set, to connect the stories one to another.

使用相同的词汇、片语和名称来保持各个圣经故事的连续性和一致性，同时谨记圣经故事集的主题，以使各个圣经故事带出整体性。

9. Keep in mind your chosen theme for the overall story set when selecting and crafting individual stories.

在选择和编辑各个圣经故事时，请谨记整个圣经故事集的主题。

TELLING THE STORY 讲述圣经故事

Now that you have crafted the story, it is time to learn the story so that it can be told in a natural, engaging way. Here are some helpful hints:

编辑圣经故事后，现在是熟悉圣经故事的时候了，这样才能自然而有趣地讲述圣经故事。请牢记以下几点：

1. Don't memorize the story word-for-word. Rather, internalize it. 不要逐字背诵圣经故事，而是要熟悉圣经故事的内容。
2. Be familiar enough with the story that you make it your own, so that you will be natural and at ease with the story. 熟练所编辑的圣经故事，以便成为你自己可以自然而轻松讲述的圣经故事。
3. Think through the story, breaking it into scenes (be aware of which scene is the climax). 思考该圣经故事，可以将其分解为几个场景（注意哪个场景是高潮）。
4. Learn the story scene by scene. 熟悉圣经故事里的逐个场景。
5. Picture it in your mind as you practice. Imagine in your mind the story is taking place on a stage in front of you. Where are the characters? Is it in building, a road, or a lake nearby? Is there a crowd of people? 在练习时将各场景想象在脑海中。想象圣经故事正在你面前的舞台上发生。角色在哪里？是在屋内、路上还是附近的海边？有群众聚集吗？
6. Use word repetition, pauses, silence, and increased or decreased volume to emphasize important parts. 使用重复词汇、骤停、静默、提高或降低音量来强调重要部分。

7. You'll probably need to practice telling this story out loud at least three times before being ready to tell it to a group. 你自己可能需要先大声练习讲述这个圣经故事至少三遍，然后才能跟其他人讲述这个圣经故事。

As you tell the story to others you will also discover what works and what does not work. Learning to craft and tell stories is a process. As with anything, practice makes perfect. The more you craft and tell stories the easier it becomes.

当你向其他人讲述圣经故事后，你会发现怎么做有效果，怎么做没有效果。学习编辑和讲述圣经故事是一个过程。与任何事物一样，多练习才会逐渐完美。你编辑和讲述圣经故事的次数越多，就会变得越容易。

CRAFTING A STORY FROM NON-NARRATIVE BIBLICAL LITERATURE 编辑非叙事性的圣经故事

Crafting and telling a story from Biblical narrative should be clear enough at this point. What about crafting a story from the Epistles? Everything written in the Bible comes from a specific historical context – it comes from within a story so to speak. With a little bit of extra work, we can use some of the generally accepted historical details along with details found within Scripture to craft a “story” using non-narrative literature. Below is a brief example of what that might look like from Paul’s 2nd letter to Timothy.

如何从圣经的内容中编辑和讲述叙事性的故事应该很清楚了。但如何从圣经中的书信编辑圣经故事呢？圣经所记的一切内容都来自特定的历史背景——大概可以从书信的内容看到一些。通过附加参考的努力，我们可以使用普遍接受的历史背景及圣经中发现的细节，来编辑非叙事性的圣经故事。以下是一个简短的例子，显示了保罗在提摩太后书中写信给提摩太的情况。

“Paul was a follower of Jesus who had committed his entire life to spreading the good news of Jesus throughout the entire region where he lived. Along the way, he met a young man named Timothy. Paul considered Timothy his spiritual child and loved Timothy deeply, and they traveled together and served Jesus together for years. As a result of his preaching of the Gospel, Paul was placed under house arrest. This happened when Paul was in his later years, and he did not know if he would ever see Timothy, his beloved spiritual son, again. During this time of imprisonment and uncertainty, Paul wrote Timothy a letter, and in part of that letter he gave these instructions. “You then, my son, be strong in the grace that is in Christ Jesus. And the things you have heard me say in the presence of many witnesses, teach to reliable people who are then able to teach others.”

“自从保罗跟随耶稣后，他一生致力于在整个地区传扬耶稣的福音。在传福音的过程中，他遇到了名为提摩太的年轻人。保罗把提摩太当成他的属灵儿子，并深深爱提摩太。他们一起传福音，一起服事耶稣多年。由于传福音，保罗后来被软禁。这事发生在保罗晚年的时候，他不晓得会否再见到他心爱的属灵儿子提摩太。在被软禁的期间，保罗写信给提摩太，在信中吩咐他这些指示：‘我的儿子，你在基督耶稣的恩典中要坚强。你在许多见证人面前听到我所教导的，也要教导那些可靠的人，然后他们可以再去教导其他人。’”

This is just one simple story crafting using a few verses from one of Paul's epistles. Yes, it takes an additional bit of research and creativity, but it can be done rather easily.

这只是一个简单的非叙事性圣经故事编辑过程，使用了保罗书信中的几句经文。的确，这需要额外的研究和创作力，但仍然是可以完成的。