

Typology 预表

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Essays on Typology

预表论参考文章

- Clowney, *Preaching and Biblical Theology* 98-112

克罗尼：《讲道与圣经神学》，98-112页

- Vos, *Biblical Theology*, the part of chap. 8 on typology, 161-172 (1948) or 143-155 (1975).

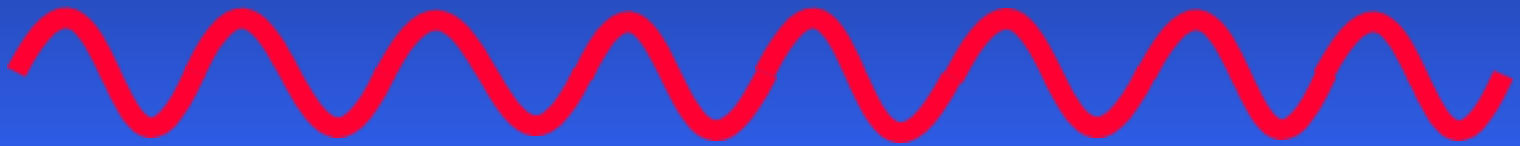
霍志恒：《圣经神学》第8章有关预表论的部分，1948年版161-172页；1975年版143-155页

2. Definitions of Key Terms

关键术语的定义

Analogy 类比

- Robertson: “similarity of circumstances.” 罗伯逊：“处境上的相似性。”
- “likeness of persons, events, places, etc. 人物、事件、地点等之间的相似性”
- A recurrent principle in redemptive history. 这是救赎历史中反复出现的一项原则。



- Does not require NT fulfillment. 不要求在新约中得到应验。
- Illustrations: 例证
 - Compare Gen. 50:20 to Acts 2:23 比较创50:20和徒2:23。
 - Heb.来11

Symbolism 象征

- Robertson: “A material representation of redemptive truth.”
罗伯逊：“救赎真理的物质性表达。”
- “An earthly representation of divine truth.”
“属天真理在地上的表征”
- Has meaning at the time. 它在当时就具有意义。
- Illustration: manna symbolizes God’s daily care.
例证：吗哪象征神每日的供应与看顾。

Truth真理



Symbol象征

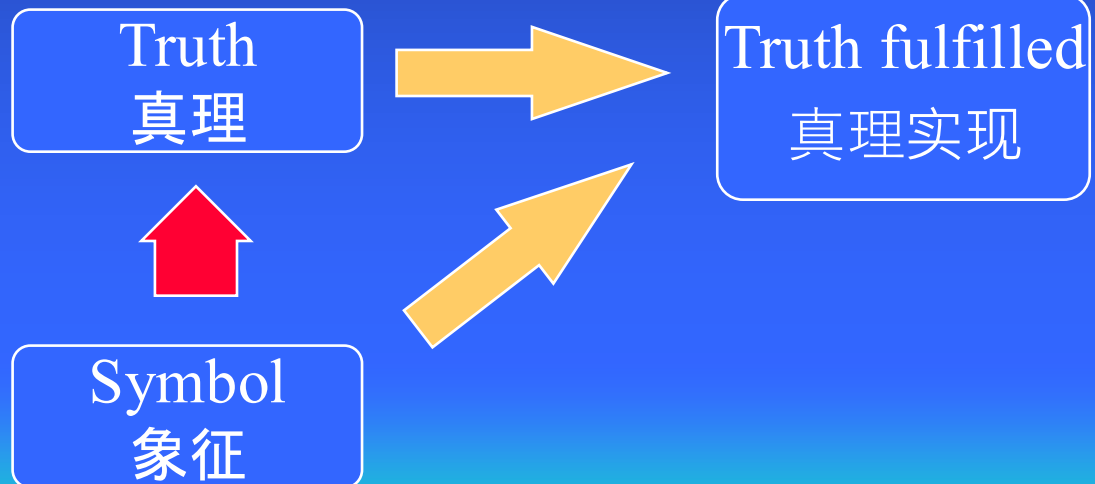
Type 预表

- Robertson: “a prophetical embodiment of redemptive truth anticipating the history and consummation of God’s purposes”
罗伯逊：“救赎真理带有预言性的体现，预示神旨意在历史中的展开及其终极成全”

- “A symbol pointing to a fulfillment一种指向应验的象征”

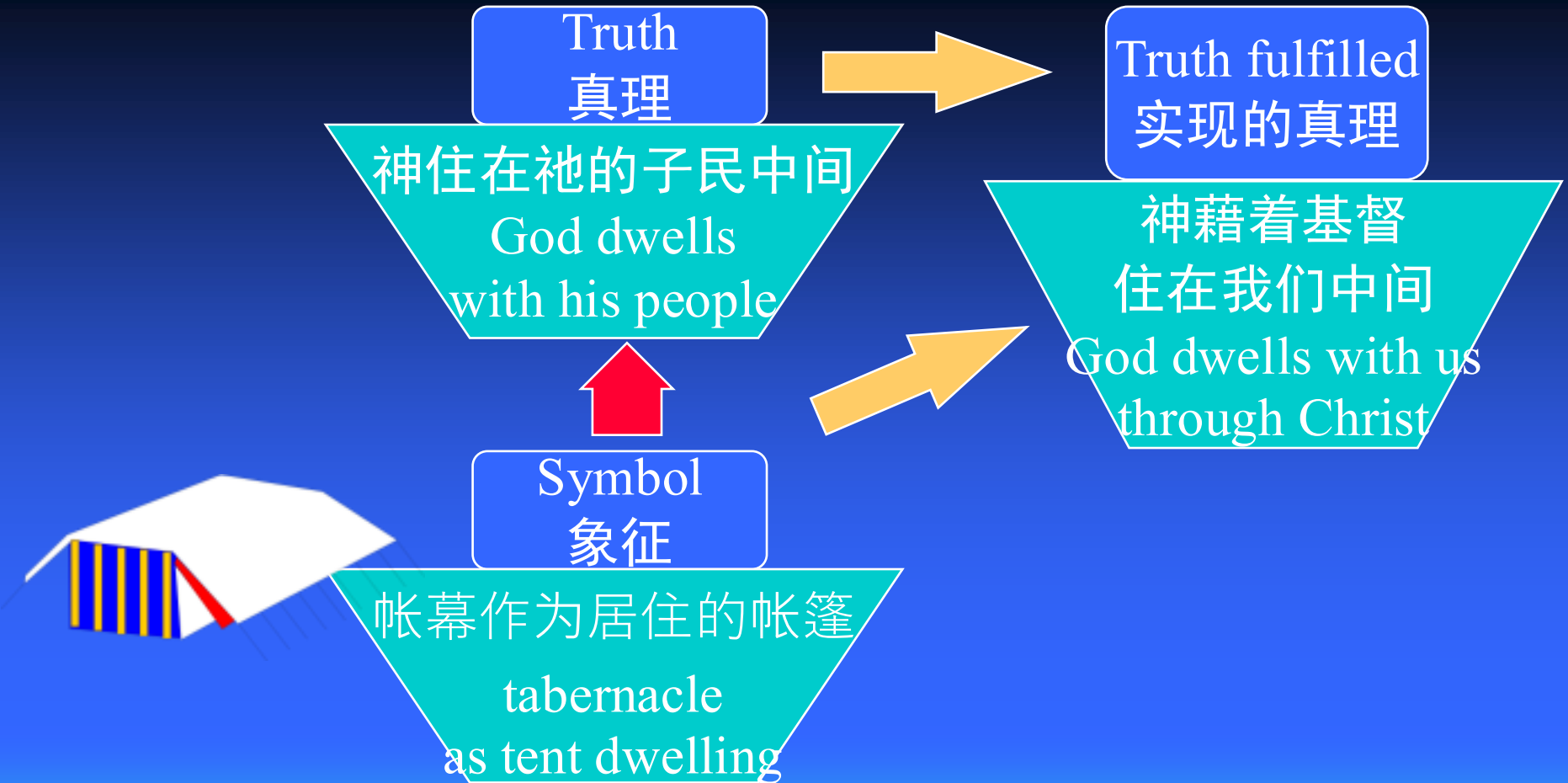
- Illustration:例证

the tabernacle 帐幕



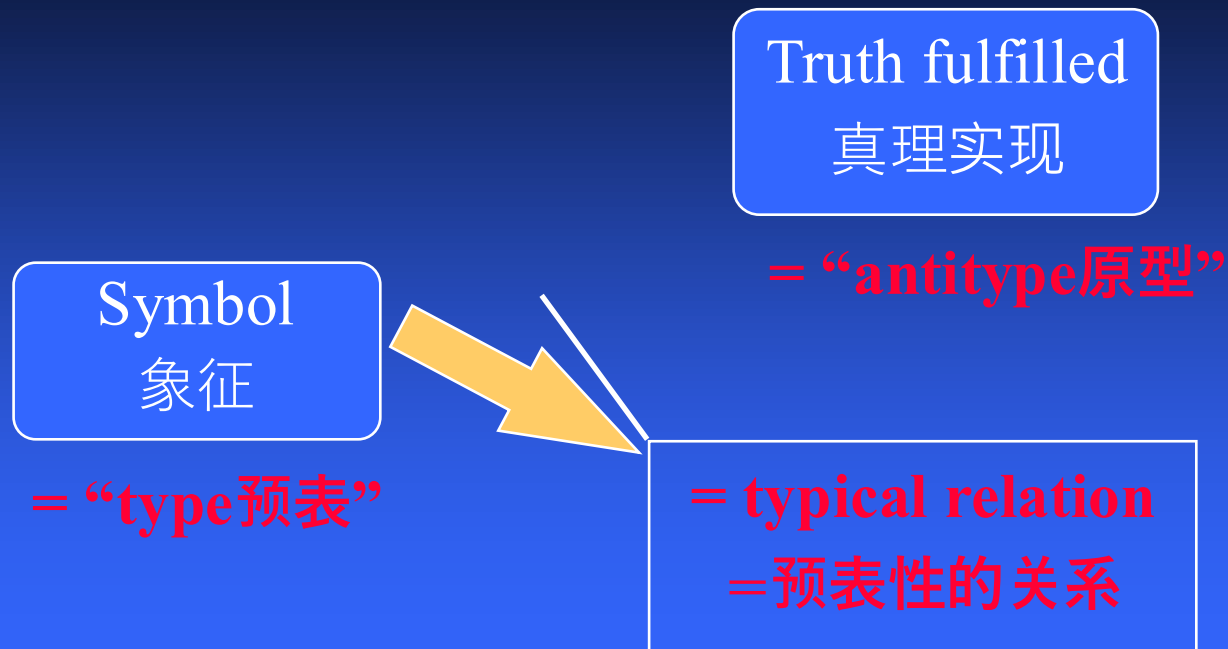
The Tabernacle as a Type

帐幕作为预表



Terms in Typology

预表论术语



study of the whole = **typology**

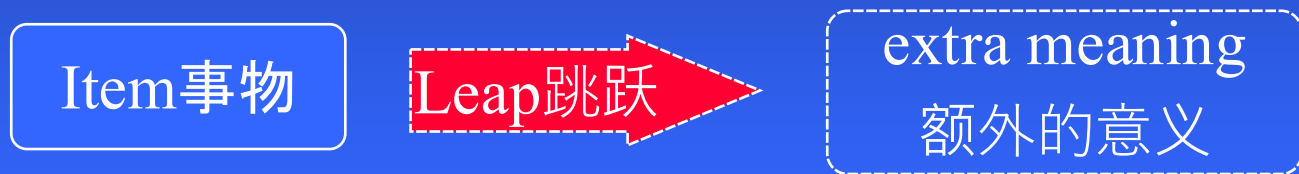
对整体的研究 = **预表论**

Prophecy 预言

- Robertson: “verbal or enacted prediction”
罗伯逊：“以言语或行动表达出来的预告”
- ... in connection with contemporary preaching
... 并且与当时的传讲有关
- OT prophets were divine messengers 旧约先知是神的使者
- but in popular thinking, “prophet” connotes prediction
但在一般人的观念中，“先知”往往让人想到预告未来

Allegorization 寓意解经法

- Robertson: “Accidental, incidental, or artificial relationships”
罗伯逊：“偶发的、附带的或人为构造的关系”
- “Finding extra symbolic meaning through accidental, incidental, or artificial relationships”
“借着偶发的、附带的或人为构造的关系，去寻找额外的象征意义。”



- Illustration: frankincense, gold, and myrrh standing for the Trinity 例证：把乳香、黄金和没药解释为象征三位一体



Where did he get that? 他从哪里得出的？

Allegory 寓意

- “A fictional narrative with correspondences between two spheres 一种虚构性的叙事，其中两个层面之间存在对应关系。”
- Illustration 例证: Judges 士 9:8-15; Luke 路 15:3-7
- Do not confuse with “allegorization.” 不要把它与“寓意解经”混为一谈。

Allegorization treats all as allegory. 寓意解经倾向于把一切都当作寓意来看待

Evaluation 评估

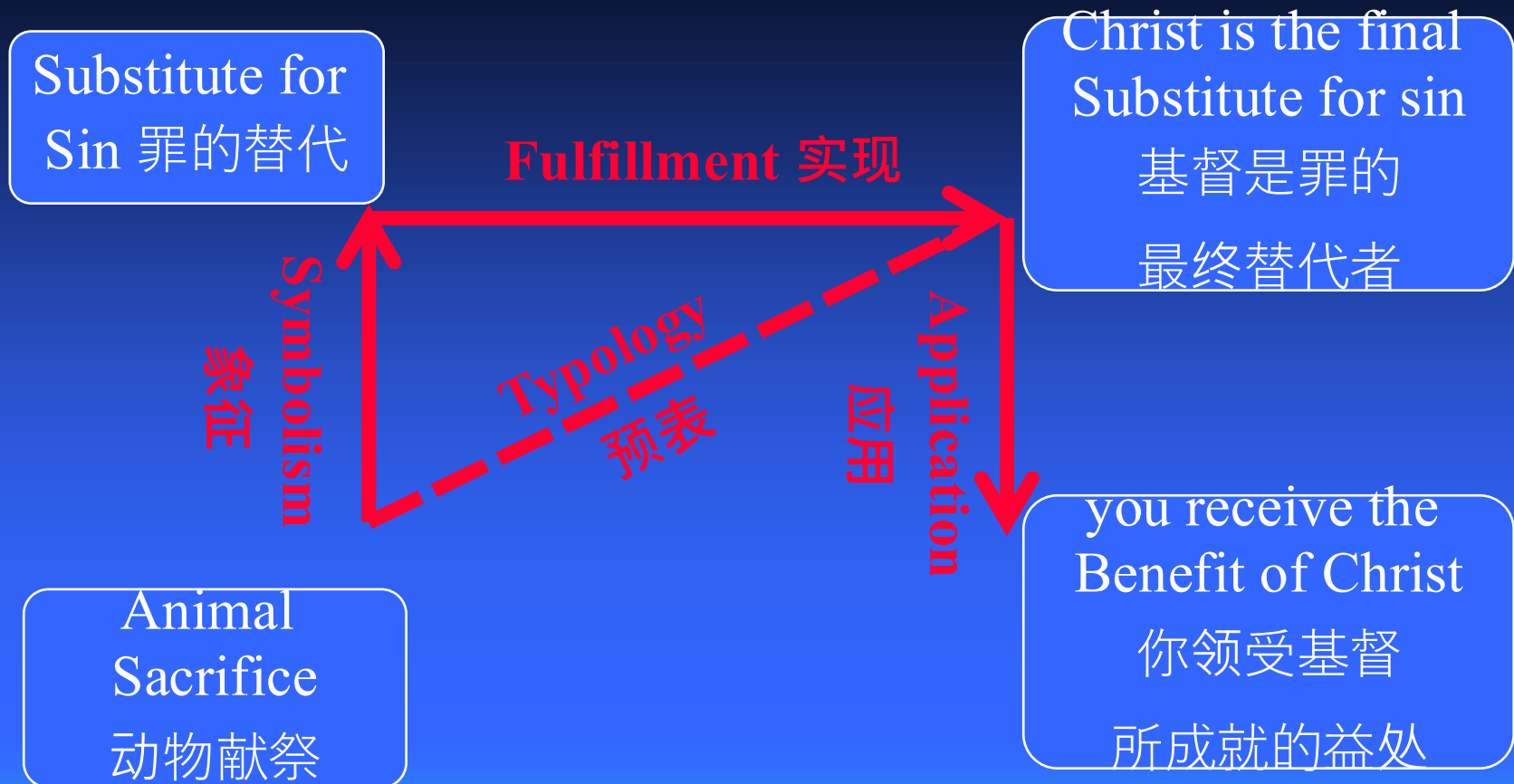
- Distinctions are useful in appreciating diversity.
这些区分有助于我们欣赏圣经文体的多样性。
- But boundaries are fuzzy.
但这些界限并不是绝对分明的。
- Categories can be stretched into perspectives.
有些类别也可以扩展为理解整体的视角。

3. Principles for Interpreting: Types

释经的原则：预表

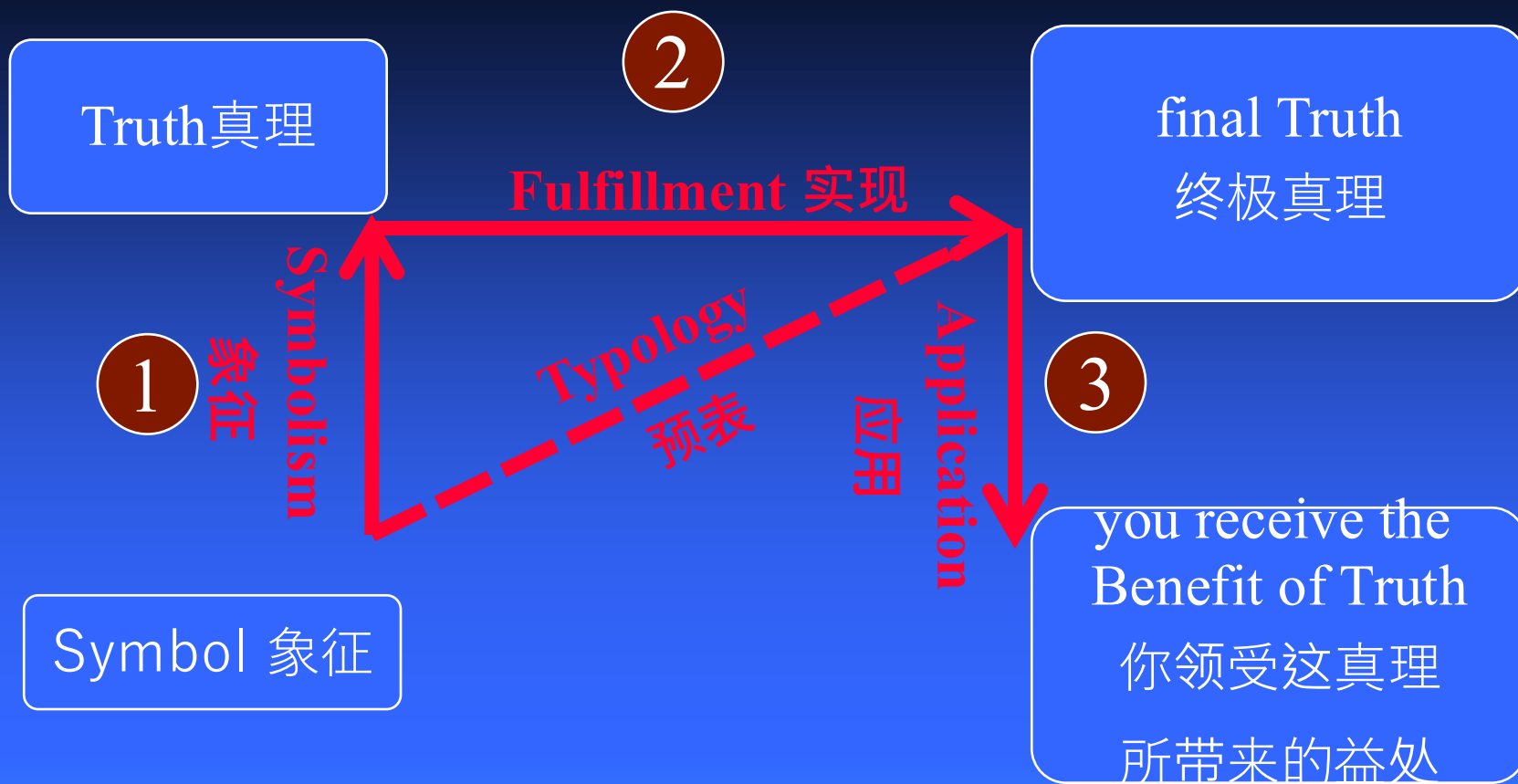
An Example: Sacrifices

一个例子：献祭



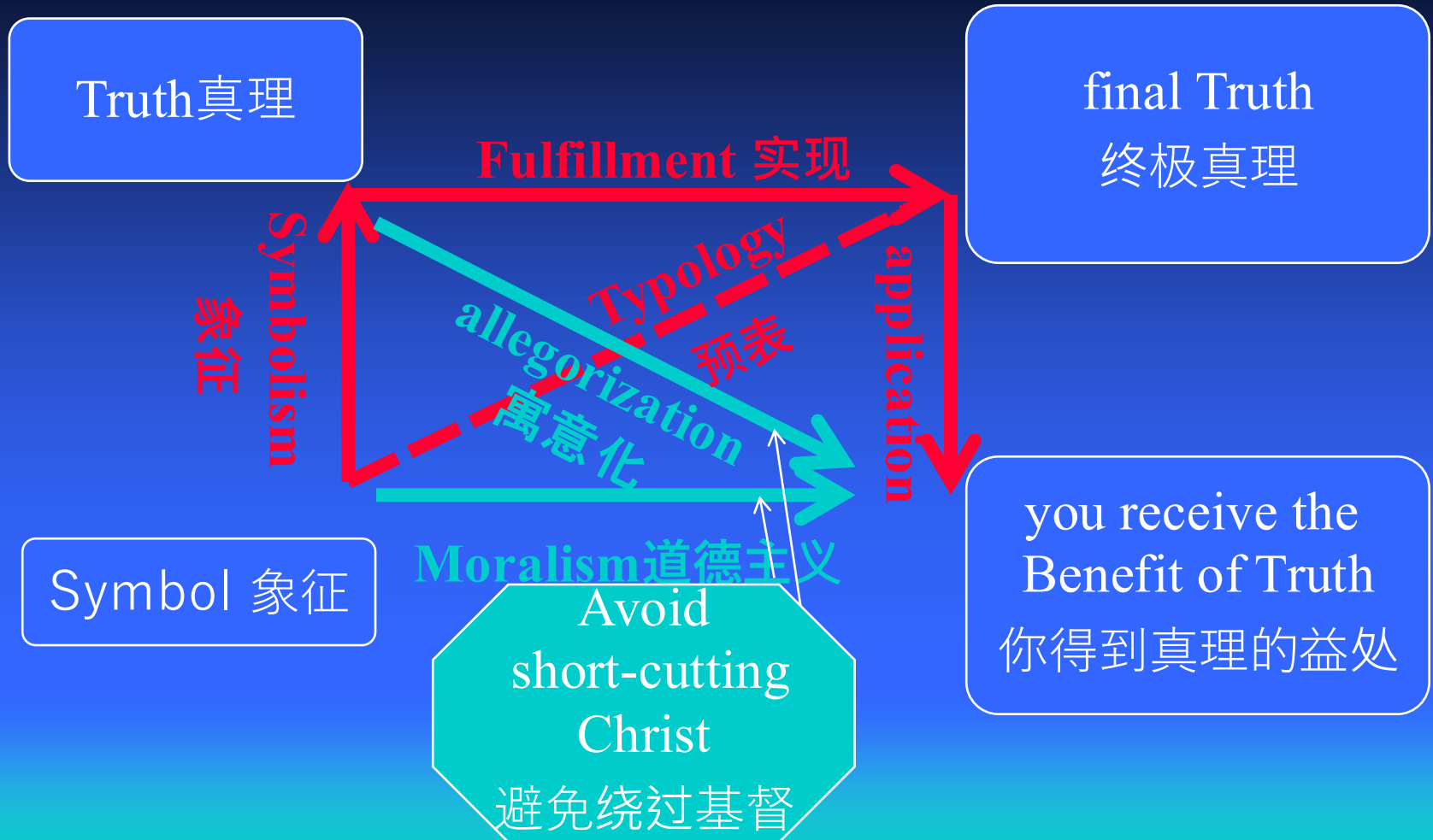
Clowney's Triangle of Typology

克罗尼的预表三角形



Avoiding the False Routes

避免误入歧途



Step 1: What Did It Mean Then?

第一步：当时是什么意思？

- What did it symbolize then? 那它象征着什么？

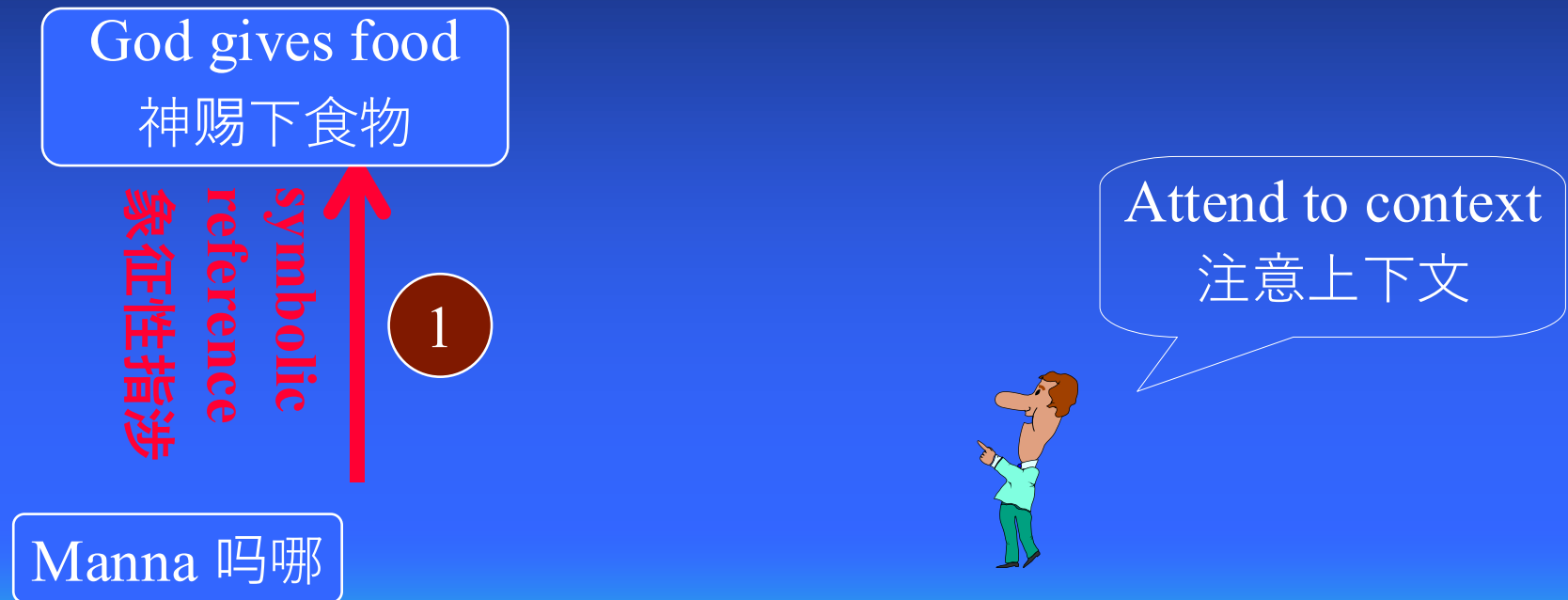


Attend to context
注意上下文

Illustration of Step 1 (Truth)

第一步的例证（真理）

- What did it symbolize then? 那它象征着什么？



Step 2: Go Forward in History

第二步：在历史中前行

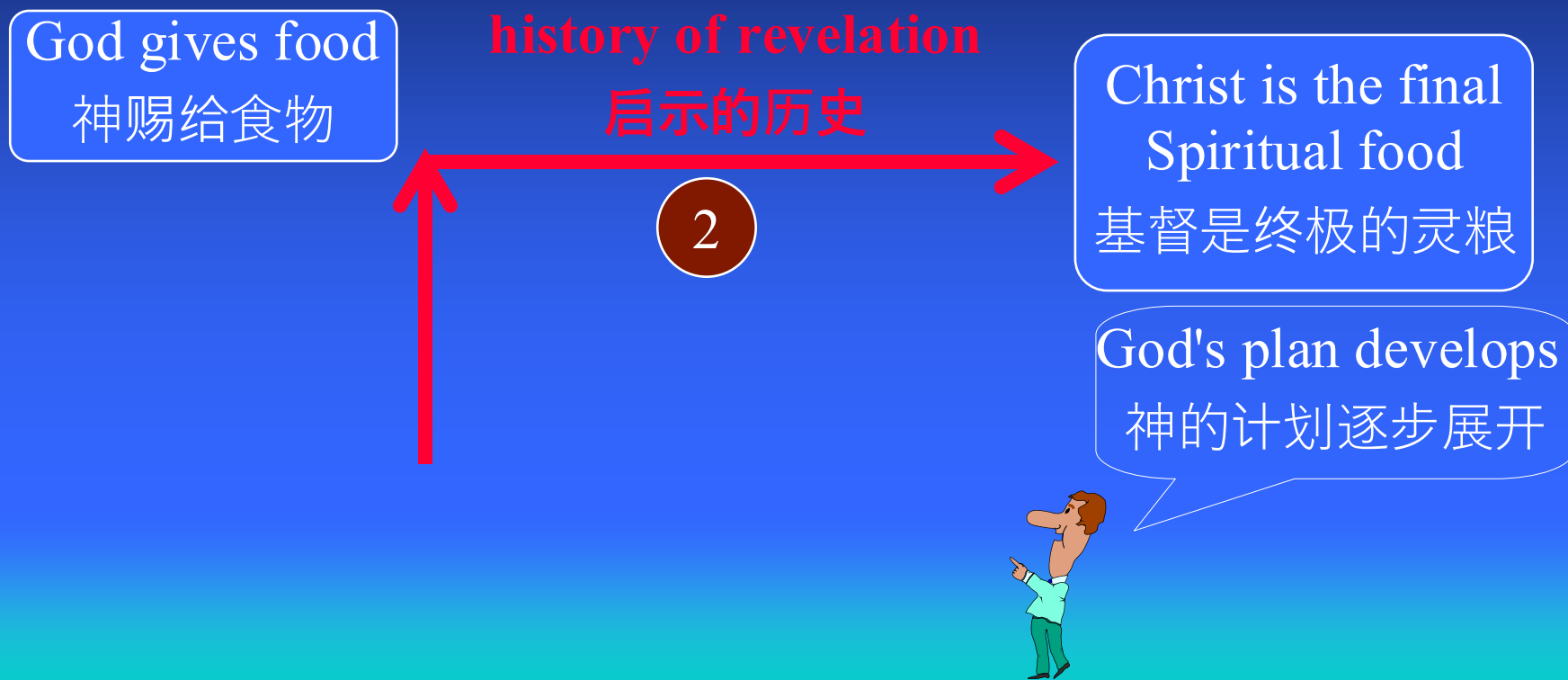
- What does it anticipate? 它预示了什么？



Illustration of Step 2 (Fulfill)

第二步的例证（实现）

- What does it anticipate? 它预期的是什么？



Step 3: Apply to Us

第三步：对我们应用

- How do we benefit? 我们如何受益？

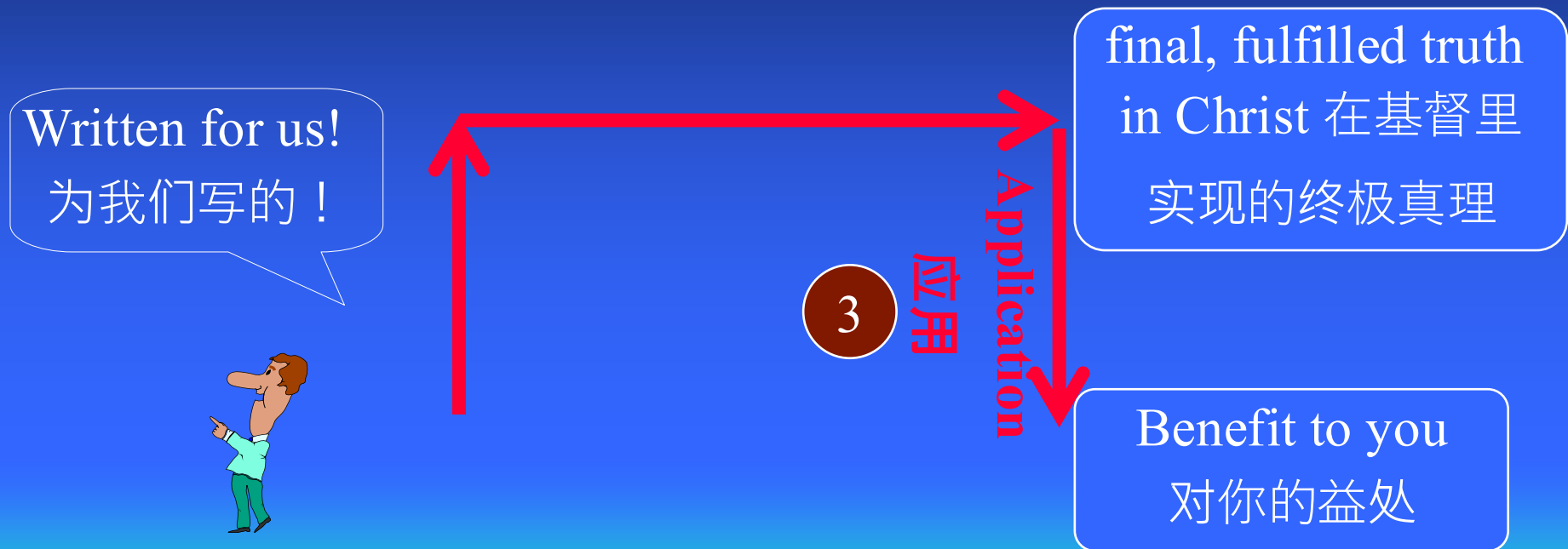
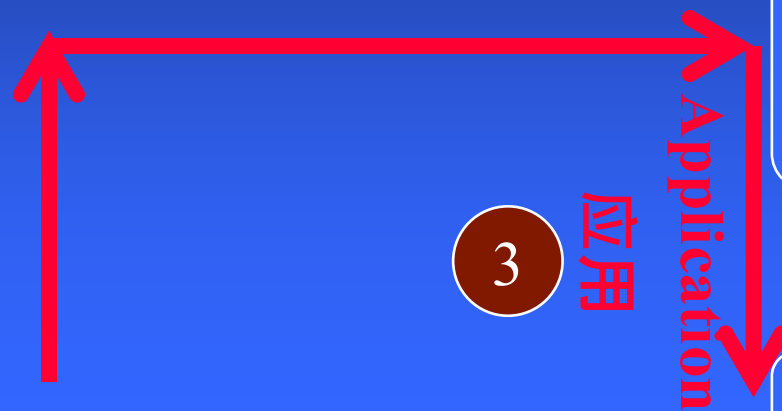


Illustration of Step 3 (Apply)

第三步的例证（应用）

- How do we benefit? 我们如何受益？

Written for us!
为我们写的！

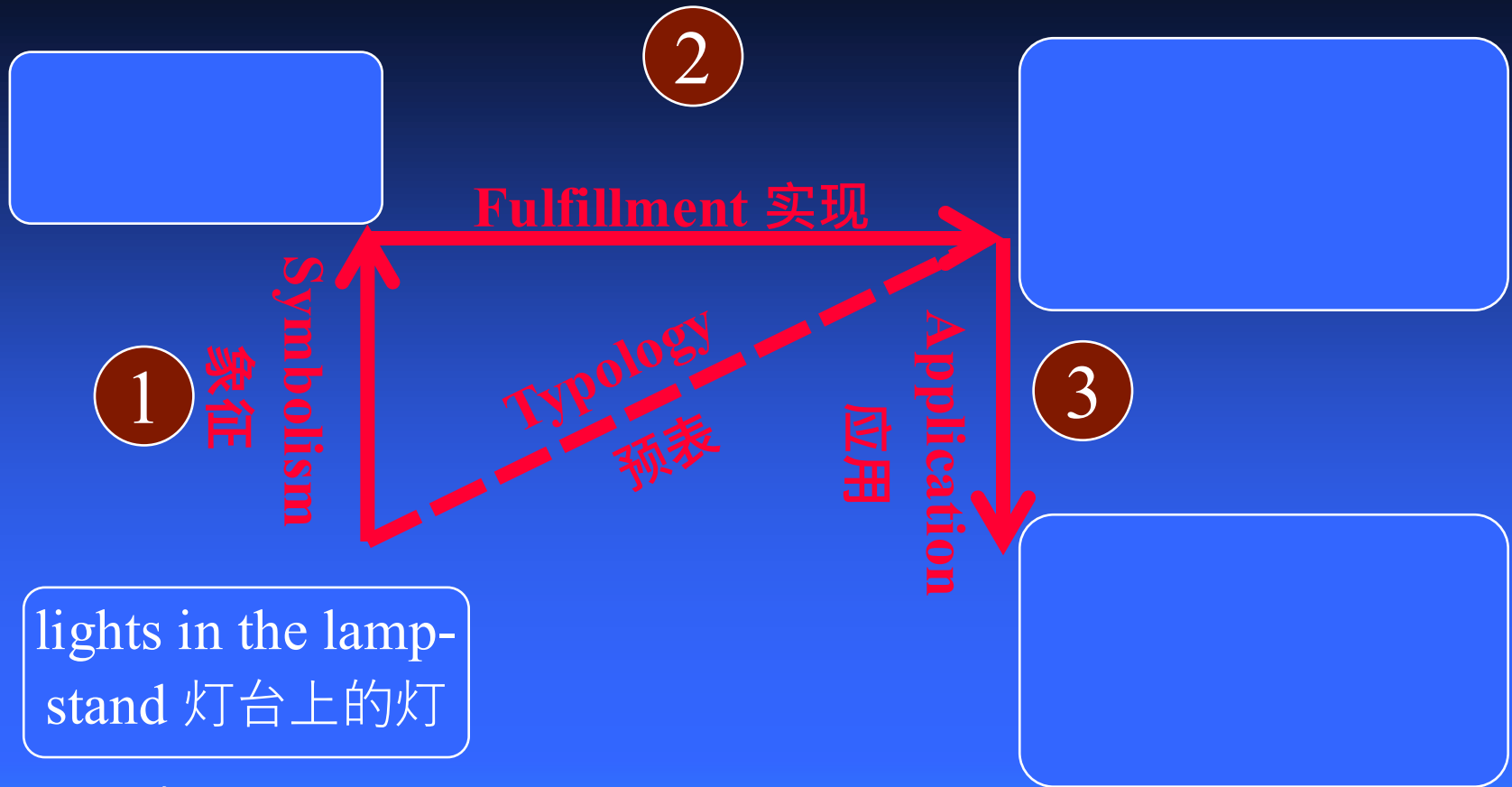


Christ is the final
Spiritual food
基督是终极的灵粮

You eat Christ
你以基督为灵粮

An Exercise: Lights in the Lampstand

一个练习：灯台上的灯



Ex. 出 25:37

Step 4: How Does Fulfillment Illuminate the Earlier Stages?

第四步：应验如何光照先前的阶段？

- Fulfillment illumines the earlier. 后来的应验会光照前面的启示

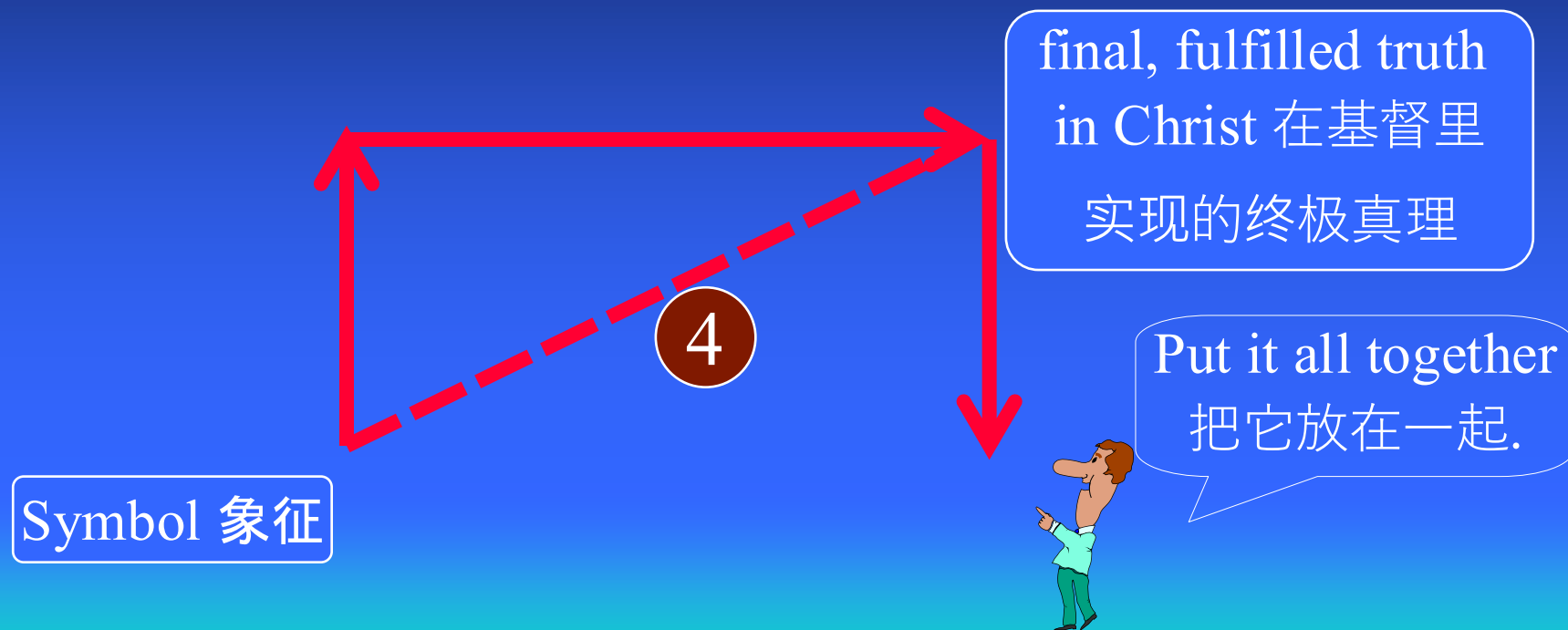


Illustration of Step 4 (More)

第四步的例证（更多）

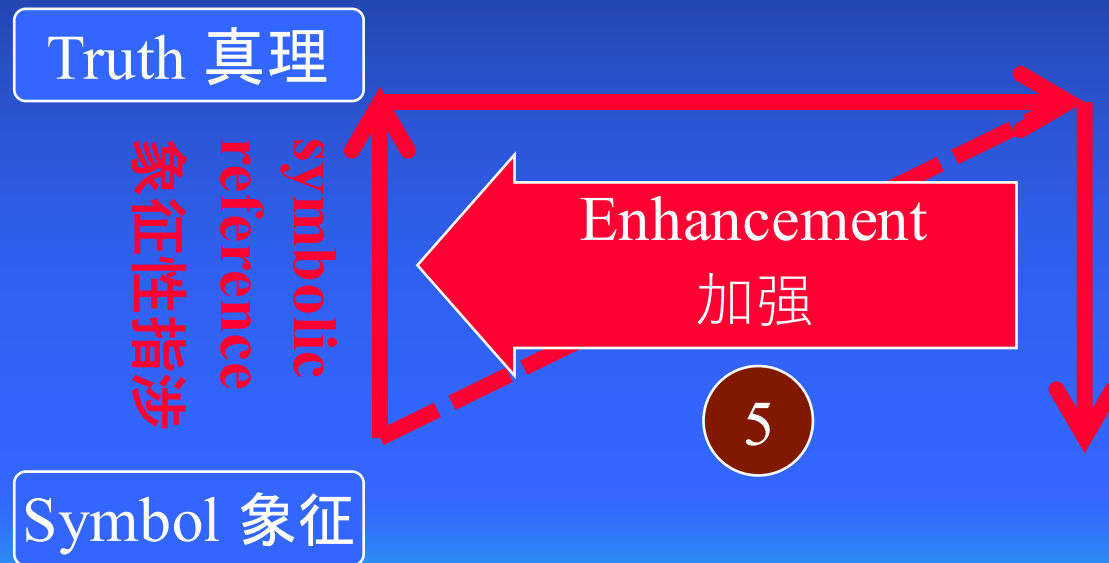
- Fulfillment illumines the earlier. 后来的应验会光照前面的启示



Step 5: Deepen the Earlier Stage

第五步：深化早期阶段

- More significance in the original? 原初处境中是否蕴含更丰富的意义？



God knew.
神起初就知道



Illustration of Step 5 (Deepen)

第五步的例证（更深）

- More significance in the original? 原初处境中是否蕴含更丰富的意义？

God gives food
神赐给食物

象征性指涉
reference
symbolic

Manna 吗哪

daily, from heaven, sufficient
每日赐下、从天而降、充足

5

God knew.
神起初就知道



Step 6: Trace Beginning and End

第六步：追踪始与终

- Trace from creation to consummation. 从创造追溯到终极成全。

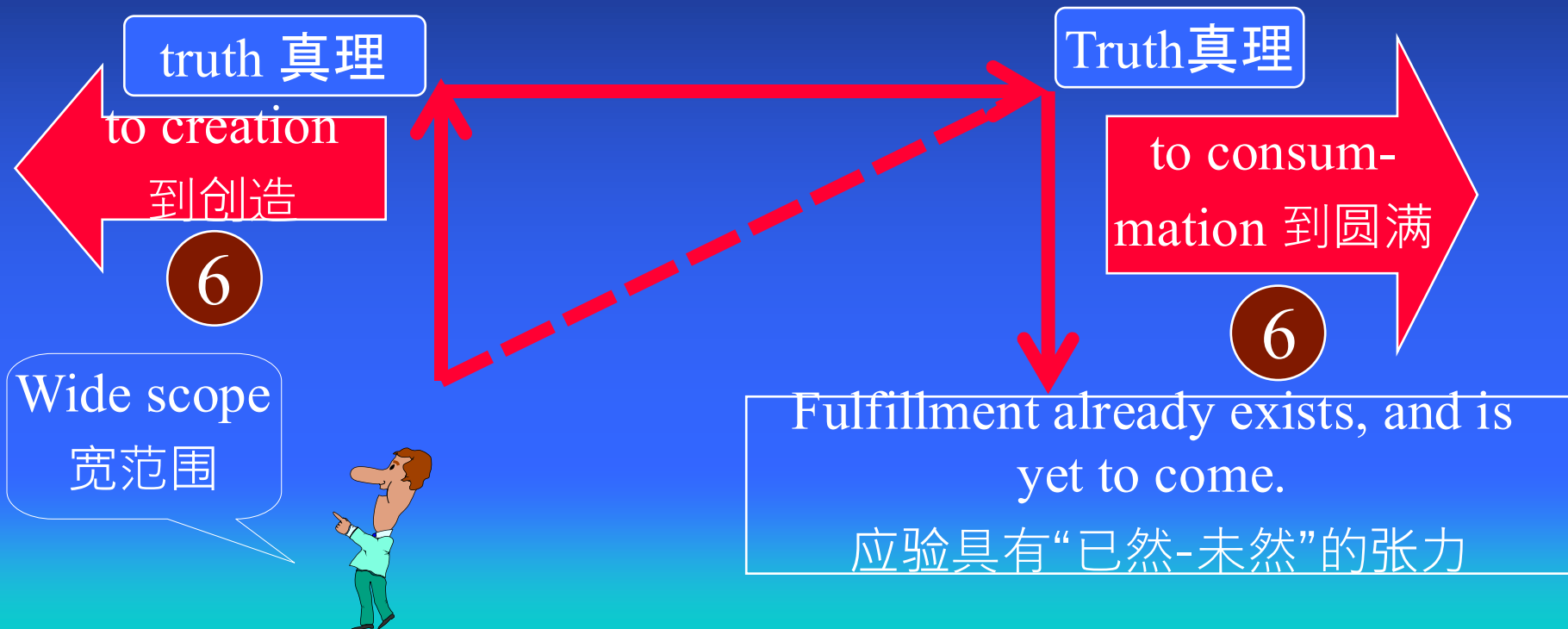
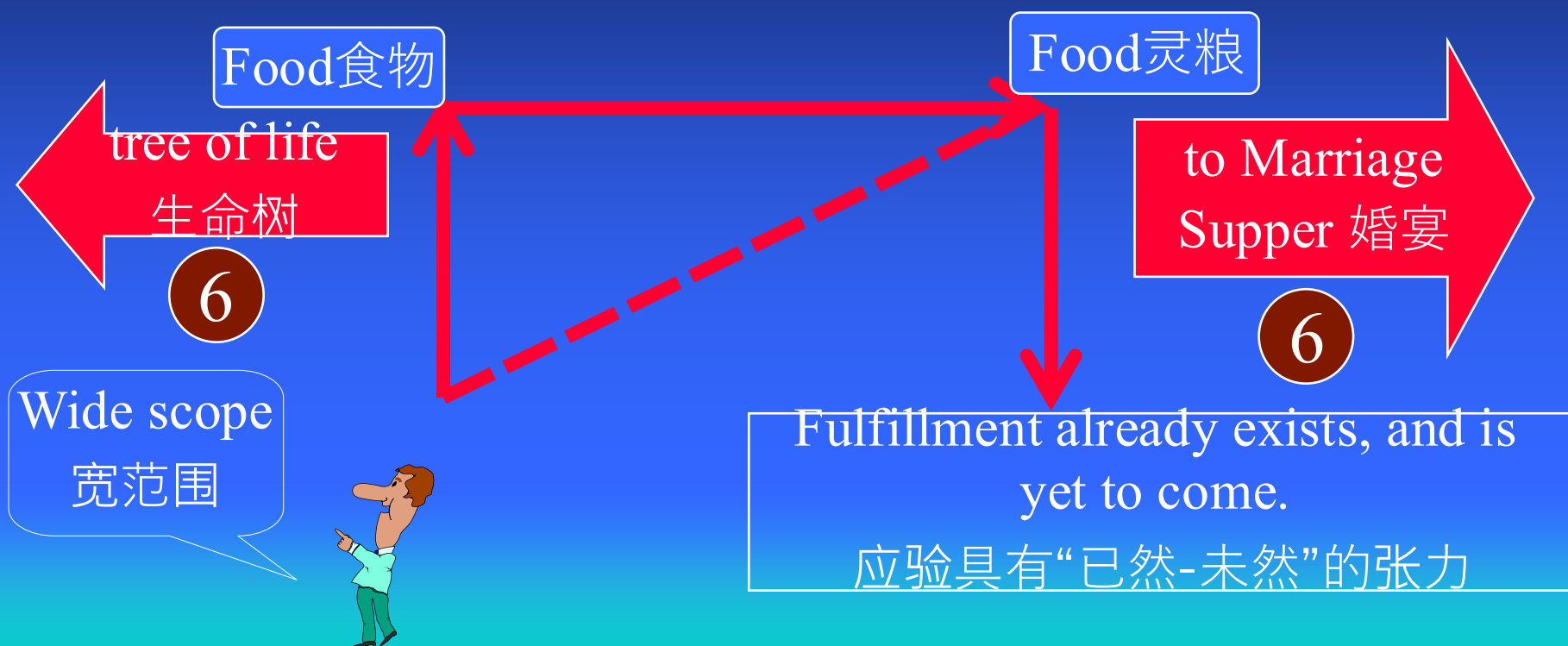


Illustration of Step 6 (Beginning and End)

第六步的例证（始与终）

- Trace from creation to consummation. 从创造到圆满的追溯。



Step 7: Distinctiveness 第七步：独特性

- Note distinctiveness of each epoch. 留意每个时期各自的独特性。



Illustration of Step 7 (Distinct)

第六步的例证（独特性）

- Note distinctiveness of each epoch. 留意每个时期各自的独特性。

Bread for nation in wilderness

/world 在旷野中赐给以色列全会众的饼；

在世界中赐给教会生命之粮



dissimilarities

Limits of Typology

预表论的局限性

- No new doctrine or predictions. 不要借预表论建立新的教义或新的预言
- Because: 因为
 - Christ is not hidden but revealed! (We are not gnostics.)
基督不是隐藏的，乃是显明出来的！（我们不是诺斯底主义者）。
 - Shadow is less full than fulfillment. 影子不如应验。
 - One needs context to control analogy. 需要上下文来建立并约束类比的方向



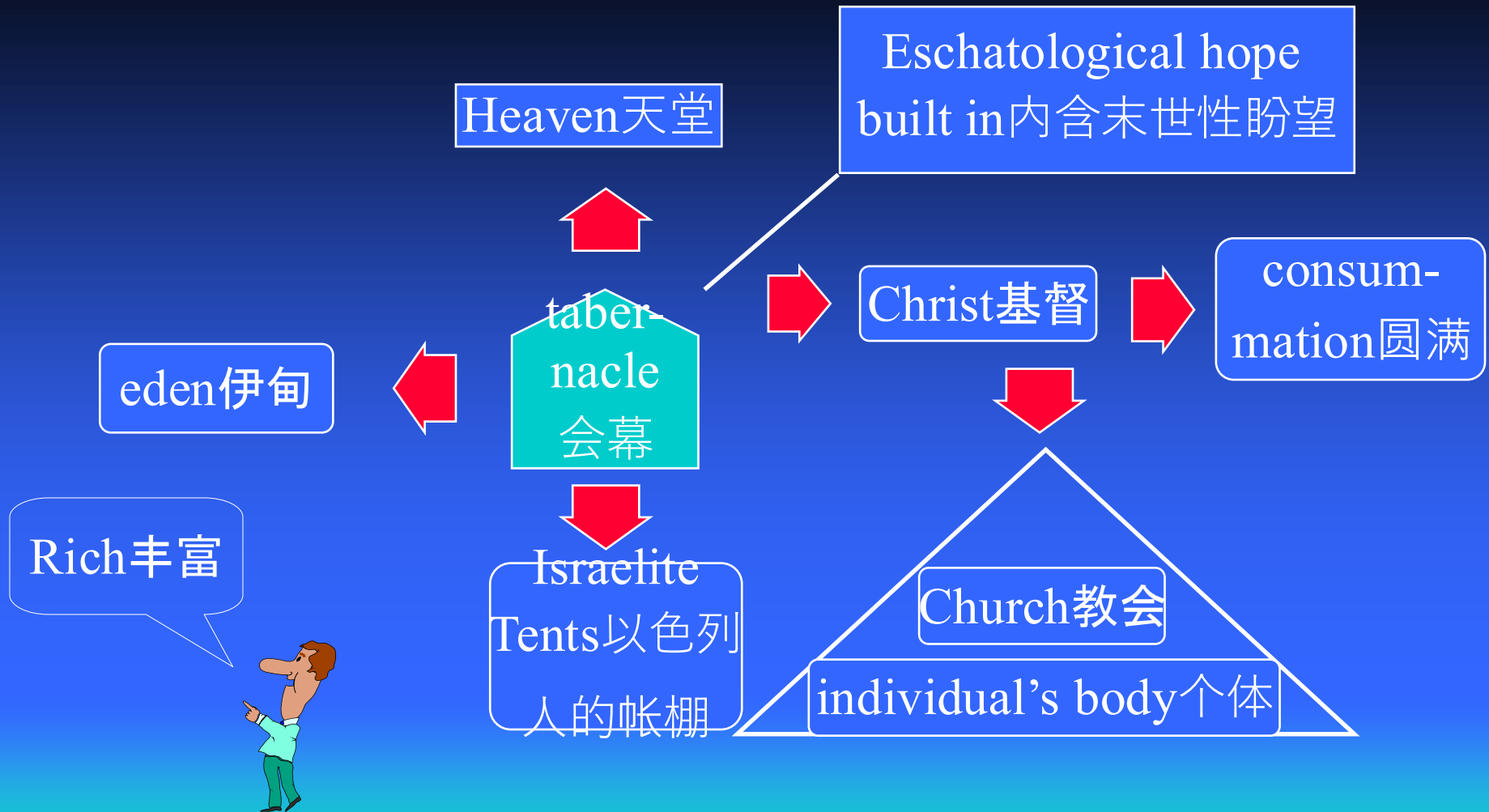
Sanity合理

4. Multifaceted Imagery

4. 意象的多面性

Tabernacle as Multifaceted

会幕的多重意象



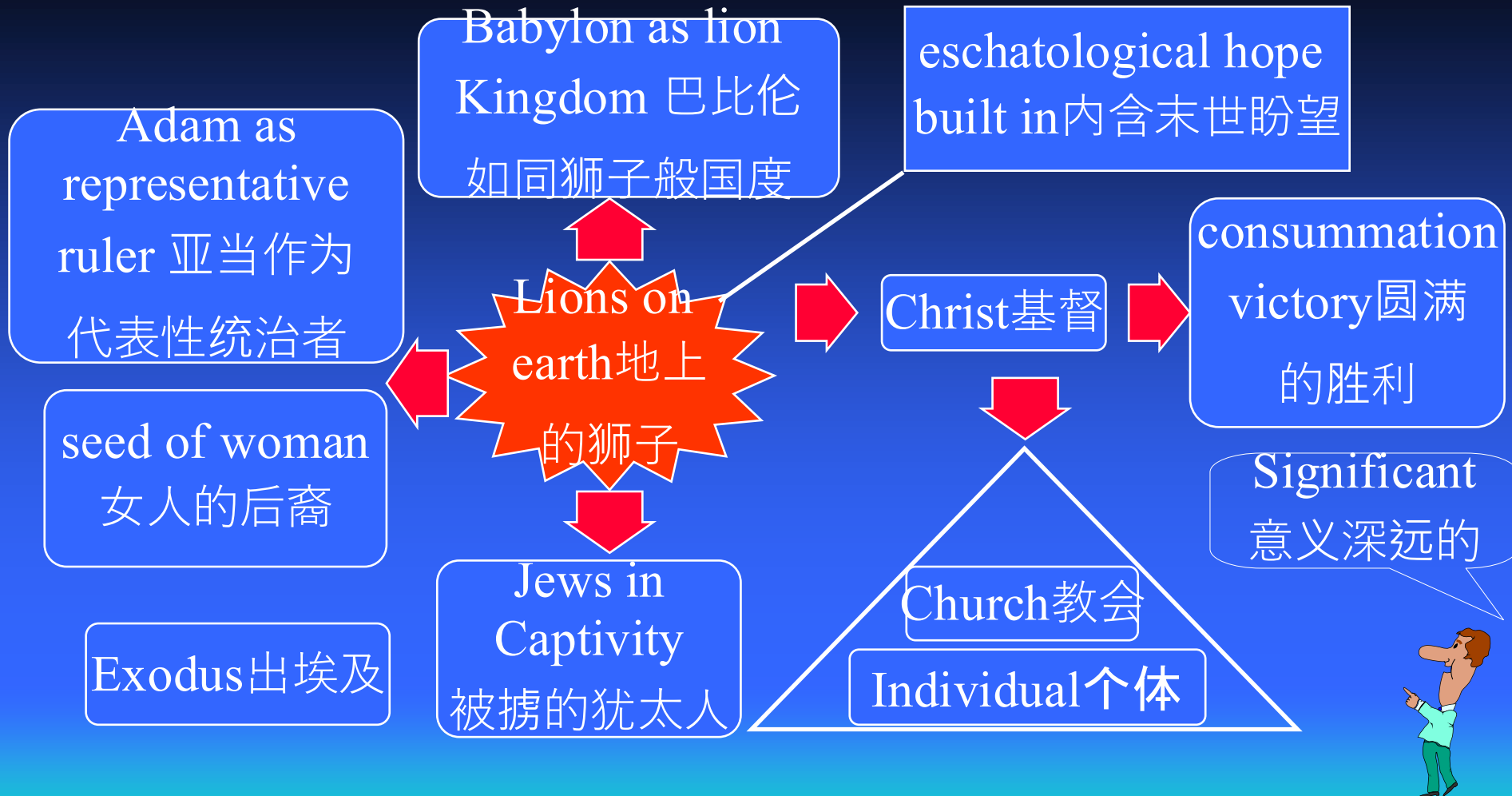
David and Goliath as Multifaceted

大卫与歌利亚事件的多重意象



Daniel and Lions (Daniel 6)

但以理和狮子(但以理书6)



Maxims on Typology

预表论的准则

- 1-1 correspondences miss multifaceted relations.
预表与原型之间简单的一对一对应，可能会忽略其多层面的关系。
- Note the superiority of the antitype.
要注意原型的优越性，以及预表本身的不充分性。
- NT in relation to OT, 新约与旧约相关联,
not NT instead of OT. 而不是用新约代替旧约。
- A sermon is not a lecture. 讲道不是讲座。