

# Part 1 Laws for fulfilling your life's mission

## 第一部分：完成人生使命的律法

What is the difference between “Laws for fulfilling your life’s mission” and “Laws to fulfill your life’s mission”?

ChatGPT 說：

Great question! Both “**Laws for fulfilling your life’s mission**” and “**Laws to fulfill your life’s mission**” are grammatically correct, but they differ slightly in nuance and emphasis:

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### 1. Laws for fulfilling your life’s mission

- **Focus:** The *process* of carrying out your mission.
  - The word *fulfilling* (gerund) emphasizes *the ongoing action or experience* of living out the mission.
  - It suggests laws or principles that support you *as you go about* your mission.
  - Example meaning: “Principles that guide you while you are in the process of living your life’s mission.”
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### 2. Laws to fulfill your life’s mission

- **Focus:** The *goal or purpose* of completing the mission.
  - The infinitive *to fulfill* emphasizes *the end objective or achievement*.
  - It suggests laws or principles that help you *accomplish or reach* your mission.
  - Example meaning: “Principles designed so that you will be able to achieve your life’s mission.”
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✓ **Summary:**

- *for fulfilling* = laws that guide the **journey/process**.
  - *to fulfill* = laws that aim at the **goal/completion**.
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Would you like me to also compare which one sounds more natural for a **book title** or **chapter heading** (since I notice your uploaded file is a church talk and might relate to structuring teachings)?

你說：

Yes, please.

ChatGPT 說：

Perfect 👍 Let's look at it from the perspective of a **book title** or **chapter heading**:

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### “Laws for Fulfilling Your Life’s Mission”

- Sounds more **philosophical and process-oriented**.
- It implies a *continuous lifestyle*, not just a checklist.
- More natural if the author wants to emphasize *daily living by principles* and the *ongoing journey*.
- Tone: reflective, steady, supportive.

📖 Example title style: *Principles for Living with Joy / Habits for Building Strong Families*.

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### “Laws to Fulfill Your Life’s Mission”

- Sounds more **goal-driven and directive**.
- It implies *strategies to reach an objective*—almost like a “how-to” guide.
- More natural if the author wants to emphasize *achievement, results, or success*.
- Tone: motivational, instructional, action-oriented.

📖 Example title style: *Steps to Achieve Success / Keys to Unlocking Your Potential*.

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✅ **Recommendation:**

- If the context is **spiritual, lifelong discipleship, or moral growth** (like in your uploaded church talk), “*Laws for Fulfilling Your Life’s Mission*” feels warmer and more aligned with the ongoing nature of discipleship.
  - If the context is **self-help, coaching, or productivity**, “*Laws to Fulfill Your Life’s Mission*” sounds stronger and more goal-focused.
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Would you like me to also show you how each phrase would sound in **Chinese translation** (so you can sense the nuance more clearly)?

你說：

Ok

ChatGPT 說：

好的 🙌 我把兩個英文標題翻成中文，讓您感受差異：

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## **Laws for Fulfilling Your Life’s Mission**

👉 中文可譯為：

- 《成就人生使命的法則》
- 《實踐人生使命的法則》
- 《在履行人生使命中的法則》

🔑 感覺：強調「過程」，比較溫和、持續性，像是在陪伴您走一生的路。適合用於靈修、生命教育、信仰類的書。

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## **Laws to Fulfill Your Life’s Mission**

👉 中文可譯為：

- 《達成人生使命的法則》
- 《完成你人生使命的法則》
- 《要實現人生使命必須遵循的法則》

🔑 感覺：強調「目的／結果」，比較明確、指令性，像是一套達成目標的方法。適合用於勵志、管理、效率、成功學類的書。

### ✓ 結論：

如果要做 教會演講或屬靈成長書籍，比較建議用 *for fulfilling* 版本。

如果要做 成功學或目標導向的課程／教材，比較建議用 *to fulfill* 版本。

## Chapter 1 Begin with the end in mind

第1章：以終為始

***Do not take*** even one step ***in*** a direction (you ***do not want to go***).

不要朝你不想走的方向邁出第一步。

### 本文第1段，共4句

I have long seen the wisdom of beginning with the end in mind.

我早就看到了以終為始的智慧。

This truth became clear during my surgical training.

這個事實在我的外科訓練中變得清晰起來。

No surgeon begins an operation without plans to close the wound at the end of the procedure.

沒有一個外科醫生在開始手術時沒有計劃在手術結束時閉合傷口。

In fact, I never began an operation without making sure (the instruments for closing the incision were on the table in the precise sequence (I needed them)).

事實上，如果沒有確保縫合傷口的器械按照我需要的精確順序擺放在手術臺上，我從不會開始手術。

### 本文第2段，共5句

Beginning with the end in mind is a principle (that applies in countless applications).

以終為始是一個適用於無數情況的原則。

(When a farmer plants crops), he envisions the harvest.

當農夫播種時，他心中構想著豐收的景象。

9 (When 1 a pilot 2 directs 5 an airplane 9 down the runway), 1 she 2 knows 5 (where 1 she 2 intends 5 to land).

當飛行員駕駛飛機在跑道上起飛時，她知道自己要降落在哪裡。

9 (When 1 a contractor 2 turns 5 the first spade of earth), 1 he 2 does 5 so 9 from a blueprint 8 (1 that 2 tells 5 him 7 (485 what 1 the structure 2 will look 48 like 9 when completed)).

當承包商挖下第一鏟土時，他是根據藍圖行事，藍圖告訴他建築完工後的樣子。

1 Beginning 9 with the end 98 in mind 2 is 48 vital 489 to any task.

以終為始對於任何任務都至關重要。

## 本文第3段，共1句

1 It 2 is 9 also 4 a divine principle. For " (Where 1 there 2 is 4 no vision), 1c the people 2 perish."

這也是一個神聖的原則。因為「沒有遠見，人民就會滅亡」。

## 本文第4段，共2句

1 Our Heavenly Father 2 has been 48 clear 489 about His vision: "For behold, 1 this 2 is 4 my work and my glory-- 6 to bring to pass 65 the immortality and eternal life of men."

我們的天父已經清楚地表明了祂的願景：「看啊，這是我的事工和我的榮耀：促成人的不死和永生。」

1 Jesus Christ 2 left 5 no doubt about the reason 8 (1 He 2 condescended to come 9 to this earth):

"For 1 1 2 came down 9 from heaven, 9 not to do 95 mine own will, but 95 the will of him 8 (1 that 2 sent 5 me)."

耶穌基督對於祂降卑到這個世界的原因毫不含糊：「因為我從天上降下來，不是要按自己的意思行，乃是要按那差我來者的意思行。」

## 本文第5段，共3句

1 Beginning 9 with the end 8 in mind 9 literally 2 affects 5 everything 8 (1 we 2 do).

以終為始的思維方式實際上會影響我們所做的一切。

1 It 2 helps 5 set 55 our course, 5 outline 55 the steps 558 to get there, and 5 monitor 55 our progress 558 along the way.

它有助於為我們設定方向，規劃達到目標的步驟，並在過程中監控我們的進展。

1 Having 15 a vision 8 of (where 1 we 2 are 49 headed) 2 makes 5 the chances 8 of getting 85 there 89 infinitely more likely.

擁有一個清晰的目標，使我們到達那裡的可能性無限增加。

## What is the “End” of Church Membership?

成為教會成員的「目的」是什麼？

## 本文第6段, 共4句

For years now, I have taught missionaries that their purpose is not to see how many people they can help join the Church.

多年來直到如今, 我一直教導傳教士, 他們的目的不是看能幫助多少人加入教會。

There is no point in baptizing and confirming someone if he or she is going to stop living as a Latter-day Saint after making his or her first covenant with God.

如果一個人在與神立下第一個聖約後就不再以後期聖徒的身份生活, 那麼為他們施洗和證實就沒有意義。

The goal of missionaries is to teach all who will listen about eternal life and how to qualify for it. 傳教士的目標是教導所有願意聆聽的人關於永生以及如何獲得永生的資格。

This means, of course, teaching about the blessing of the temple.

這當然意味著要教導關於聖殿的祝福。

Yu's English 句型與文法解析

9 For years now, 1 I 2 have taught 5 missionaries 7 (that 1 their purpose 2 is not 4 to see 45 (5 how many people 1 they 2 can help 6 join 65 the Church). 1 There 2 is 4 no point 9 in baptizing and confirming someone 9 (if 1 he or she 2 is going to stop living 9 as a Latter-day Saint 9 after making 95 his or her first covenant 958 with God. 1 The goal of missionaries 2 is 4 to teach 45 all (who will listen) about 47 eternal life and 47 how 478 to qualify 4789 for it. 1 This 2 means, 9 of course, 4 teaching about 45 the blessing 458 of the temple.

解析各介詞片語

我要求

Further explain the function of each prepositional phrase.

進一步解釋每個介詞短語的功能。

ChatGPT回答

**Further Explanation of the Function of Each Prepositional Phrase in the Sentence:**

進一步解釋這一個句子中的每個介詞短語的功能。

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**Sentence:**

句子

\*There is no point in baptizing and confirming someone if he or she is going to stop living as a Latter-day Saint after making his or her first covenant with God.

如果一個人在與神立下第一個聖約後就不再以後期聖徒的身份生活, 那麼為他們施洗和證實就沒有意義。

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## List of Prepositional Phrases:

介詞短語列表：

1. **in baptizing and confirming someone**  
在為某人施洗和確認時
  2. **as a Latter-day Saint**  
作為一名後期聖徒
  3. **after making his or her first covenant with God**  
在與神立下第一個聖約之後
  4. **with God**  
與神
- 

### 1. Prepositional Phrase: "in baptizing and confirming someone"

1. 介詞短語：在為某人施洗和確認時

- **Preposition: in**  
介詞：in
- **Object of the Preposition: baptizing and confirming someone** (Gerund Phrase)  
介詞的受詞：施洗及證實某人(動名詞短語)

**Function:**

功能：

- **Adverbial Modifier of "is":**  
"is"的副詞修飾語：
  - This phrase modifies the linking verb **"is"** in the main clause **"There is no point"**.  
在主要子句 **"There is no point"** 中，這個短語修飾連結動詞 "is"
- **Specifies Context:**  
確定上下文：
  - It explains **where** the lack of point or purpose exists—specifically, **in the actions of baptizing and confirming someone**.  
這短語解釋“何處”沒有意義或目的—就是指施洗和證實某人的活動。

**Explanation:**

解釋：

- The phrase provides the **specific activity** that is deemed pointless under certain conditions.  
這個短語提供了在某些條件下被認為是無意義的特定活動。
- It answers the question: **"In what is there no point?"**  
它回答了在何種情況下，那沒有意義。

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## 2. Prepositional Phrase: "as a Latter-day Saint"

### 2. 介詞短語: 作為一個後期聖徒

- **Preposition: as**  
介詞: 作為
- **Object of the Preposition: a Latter-day Saint (Noun Phrase)**  
介詞的受詞: 一個後期聖徒(名詞短語)

#### Function:

功能:

- **Adverbial Modifier of "living":**  
“living” 的副詞修飾語:
  - Modifies the gerund **"living"** in the subordinate clause **"if he or she is going to stop living as a Latter-day Saint"**.  
在從屬子句 **"if he or she is going to stop living as a Latter-day Saint"** 中, 修飾動名詞 **"living"**。
- **Specifies Manner:**  
確定態度:
  - Indicates **how** the person is living—that is, **in the capacity or role of a Latter-day Saint**.  
說明這個人的生活如何—即作為一名後期聖徒的身份或角色

#### Explanation:

解釋:

- Clarifies that the individual intends to stop living **specifically in accordance with the beliefs and practices of a Latter-day Saint**.  
闡明該個人打算停止明確地依循後期聖徒的信仰和實踐來生活。
- Answers the question: **"In what manner is he or she living?"**  
回答了這個問題 “他或她是什麼生活方式?”

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## 3. Prepositional Phrase: "after making his or her first covenant with God"

### 3. 介詞短語: 在與神立下第一個聖約後

- **Preposition: after**  
介詞: 在...後
- **Object of the Preposition: making his or her first covenant with God (Gerund Phrase)**  
介詞的受詞: 與神立下第一個聖約(動名詞短語)



### Function:

功能：

- **Adverbial Modifier of "stop living":**  
"stop living" 的副詞修飾語：
  - Modifies the verb phrase **"is going to stop living"**, indicating **when** the action is expected to occur.  
修飾動詞短語 **"is going to stop living"**, 表明何時這個行為會發生。
- **Specifies Timing:**  
確定時機：
  - Establishes the temporal context, showing that the cessation of living as a Latter-day Saint occurs **subsequent to making the first covenant with God**.  
建立時間的情境, 表示停止後期聖徒身份生活的時機, 在與神訂立了第一個聖約之後。

### Explanation:

解釋：

- Emphasizes the sequence of events: the person first makes a covenant and then intends to stop living according to its commitments.
  - Answers the question: **"When is he or she going to stop living as a Latter-day Saint?"**
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## 4. Prepositional Phrase: "with God"

- **Preposition:** with
- **Object of the Preposition:** God

### Function:

- **Adjectival Modifier of "covenant":**
  - Modifies the noun **"covenant"** within the gerund phrase **"making his or her first covenant with God"**.
- **Specifies Association:**
  - Indicates **with whom** the covenant is made.

### Explanation:

- Clarifies the parties involved in the covenant, highlighting its spiritual significance.
  - Answers the question: **"With whom is the covenant made?"**
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## Summary of Functions:

- **"in baptizing and confirming someone"**
    - **Type:** Adverbial Prepositional Phrase
    - **Modifies:** The verb **"is"**
    - **Function:** Specifies **the activity** where there is no point.
  - **"as a Latter-day Saint"**
    - **Type:** Adverbial Prepositional Phrase
    - **Modifies:** The verb **"living"**
    - **Function:** Specifies **the manner** of living.
  - **"after making his or her first covenant with God"**
    - **Type:** Adverbial Prepositional Phrase
    - **Modifies:** The verb phrase **"is going to stop living"**
    - **Function:** Specifies **the time** when the action occurs.
  - **"with God"**
    - **Type:** Adjectival Prepositional Phrase
    - **Modifies:** The noun **"covenant"**
    - **Function:** Specifies **the party** with whom the covenant is made.
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## Detailed Analysis:

### 1. "in baptizing and confirming someone"

- **Role in the Sentence:**
  - **Adverbial Phrase** providing context to the main assertion.
- **Grammatical Function:**
  - **Modifies the Verb "is":**
    - Explains the **circumstance** under which there is no point.
- **Semantic Contribution:**
  - Indicates that the lack of purpose is specifically related to the actions of **baptizing and confirming someone**.

### 2. "as a Latter-day Saint"

- **Role in the Sentence:**
  - **Adverbial Phrase** detailing the manner of living.
- **Grammatical Function:**
  - **Modifies the Gerund "living":**
    - Specifies **how** the individual is living.
- **Semantic Contribution:**
  - Highlights that the individual's way of life is aligned with the beliefs of a Latter-day Saint, which they intend to abandon.

### 3. "after making his or her first covenant with God"

- **Role in the Sentence:**
  - **Adverbial Phrase** indicating the timing of the action.
- **Grammatical Function:**
  - **Modifies the Verb Phrase "is going to stop living":**
    - Provides a temporal context.
- **Semantic Contribution:**
  - Emphasizes the gravity of the decision to stop living as a Latter-day Saint **after** making a significant spiritual commitment.

#### 4. "with God"

- **Role in the Sentence:**
  - **Adjectival Phrase** providing detail about the covenant.
- **Grammatical Function:**
  - **Modifies the Noun "covenant":**
    - Specifies the covenant's counterpart.
- **Semantic Contribution:**
  - Underlines the sacred nature of the covenant by identifying God as the other party involved.

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### Understanding the Sentence Through Its Prepositional Phrases:

- **Clarity of Purpose:**
  - The prepositional phrases collectively explain why certain actions may be considered pointless.
- **Depth of Meaning:**
  - They add layers of meaning by specifying actions, manner, timing, and relationships.
- **Interconnectedness:**
  - Each phrase is connected to key verbs or nouns, enhancing the overall coherence of the sentence.

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**By analyzing the function of each prepositional phrase, we gain a deeper understanding of the sentence's message:**

- It conveys that performing the sacraments of baptism and confirmation is futile **in the context** where the individual plans to abandon their commitment **as a Latter-day Saint**, especially **after** entering into a significant spiritual agreement **with God**.
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**Note:** Recognizing the roles of prepositional phrases enriches our comprehension of complex sentences, revealing how they:

- Modify verbs and nouns.
- Provide essential details.
- Influence the interpretation of the main clauses.

Understanding these functions is crucial for both grammatical analysis and effective communication.

## 本文第7段, 共2句

Those who step onto the covenant path and continue to progress along that path enjoy the "blessed and happy state of those that keep the commandments of God.

那些踏上聖約道路並繼續沿著這條道路前進的人, 享受著「那些遵守神誡命的人的祝福和幸福狀態。

For behold, they are blessed in all things, both temporal and spiritual; and if they hold out faithful to the end, they are received into heaven, that thereby they may dwell with God in a state of never-ending happiness."

因為看啊, 他們在一切事物上都受到祝福, 無論是屬世的還是屬靈的; 如果他們堅持忠心到底, 他們必被接到天上, 在永無止境的幸福狀態, 與神同住。」

## 本文第8段, 共2句

Never-ending happiness is the goal.

永無止盡的幸福是目標。

Following the path that leads to never-ending happiness is the epitome of beginning with the end in mind.

走在通往永無止盡幸福的道路上, 就是以終為始的最佳典範。

## 本文第9段, 共3句

I feel strongly enough about this principle that on January 16, 2018, when I delivered my first message as President of the Church, I did so from the Salt Lake Temple annex.

我對這一原則深信不疑, 因此在2018年1月16日, 當我首次以教會總會會長的身份傳達信息時, 我選擇在鹽湖城聖殿附屬建築中進行。

The context was the message.

當時的情境就是信息。

I wanted to be with each member of the Lord's Church in the house of the Lord.

我希望能與主的教會中的每一位成員一起, 在主的殿堂裡同在。。

## 文意分析

我要求

Given that the passage's speaker is a 100-year-old man, analyze the passage's semantics: Never-ending happiness is the goal. Following the path that leads to never-ending happiness is the epitome of beginning with the end in mind. I feel strongly enough about this principle that on January 16, 2018, when I delivered my first message as President of the Church, I did so from the Salt Lake Temple annex. The context was the message. I wanted to be with each member of the Lord's Church in the house of the Lord.

### ChatGPT回答

The passage reflects the worldview of an elderly, possibly religious figure, emphasizing a life philosophy focused on eternal happiness.

這段話反映了一位年長的、可能具有宗教背景的人的世界觀，強調了一種以追求永恆幸福為中心的人生哲學。

Here's a breakdown of its semantics, particularly from the perspective of a 100-year-old speaker:

以下是從一位百歲老人角度對其語意的分析：

1. **"Never-ending happiness is the goal":**

「永無止盡的幸福是目標」：

This phrase reflects a deeply spiritual or existential pursuit, aligning with religious or philosophical beliefs.

這句話反映了一種深刻的靈性或存在主義的追求，與宗教或哲學信仰相吻合。

The speaker likely views life as a journey toward eternal happiness, which may be understood in religious terms as salvation or an afterlife.

說話者可能將人生視為通向永恆幸福的旅程，這可能在宗教語境中被理解為救贖或來世。

2. **"Following the path that leads to never-ending happiness is the epitome of beginning with the end in mind":**

「遵循通往永無止盡幸福的道路，是以終為始的最佳典範」：

This conveys a principle of intentional living, where every action is directed toward a final purpose (eternal happiness).

這表達了一種有意識的生活原則，即每個行動都是為了達到最終的目的（永恆的幸福）。

The idea of "beginning with the end in mind" suggests foresight and long-term vision, qualities a 100-year-old man might prioritize after a life of reflection.

「以終為始」的觀念意味著對未來的遠見和長期目標的考量，這是一位百歲老人可能在經過一生的反思後特別重視的品質。

3. **Personal commitment:**

個人的承諾：

The speaker emphasizes their strong conviction by referencing a specific personal event—delivering a message as President of the Church in the Salt Lake Temple annex. 說話者通過提及一個具體的個人事件——在鹽湖城聖殿附屬建築中以教會總會會長的身份傳達信息，來強調他對這一原則的強烈信念。

The date and location signal the importance of the message, possibly denoting a moment of significant spiritual leadership.

提及日期和地點表明這信息的重要性，可能象徵著他作為靈性領袖的關鍵時刻。

4. **"The context was the message":**

「情境就是信息」：

This cryptic phrase suggests that the setting (the temple annex) itself was symbolic.

這句隱晦的話語表明，場所（聖殿附屬建築）本身具有象徵意義。

For this speaker, being in the house of the Lord was integral to conveying the seriousness and sincerity of the message.

對於這位說話者來說，站在主的殿堂中傳達信息，顯示了這信息的嚴肅性和真誠性。

It implies that the location was as much a part of the message as the words themselves, reinforcing the spiritual dimension of his leadership.

這暗示著場所和語言一樣，都是信息的一部分，強化了他作為靈性領袖的深刻意涵。

5. **Focus on community:**

關注社群：

The speaker's wish "to be with each member of the Lord's Church in the house of the Lord" highlights a pastoral desire for connection and unity.

說話者希望「能與主教會的每一位成員一起在主的殿堂裡」，強調了他作為牧者的聯繫與團結之願。

He values the spiritual gathering of the community, underscoring his role as a leader who deeply cares for his congregation.

他重視信徒的靈性聚集，表明他對其會眾的深切關懷。

Given the speaker's age, these statements also reflect a lifetime of accumulated wisdom, where life's ultimate goal—eternal happiness—takes on heightened significance, and the path toward it has been the guiding principle of both personal and leadership decisions.

鑒於說話者的高齡，這些陳述還反映了他一生積累的智慧，將人生的終極目標——永恆的幸福，置於核心位置，而追求這一目標的道路則成為其個人和領導決策的指導原則。

## 本文第10段，共2句

In my brief message, I focused on the blessing of the temple and invited each member of the Church to begin with the end in mind.

在我的簡短信息中，我著重於聖殿的祝福，並邀請每一位教會成員以終為始。

I also invited them to be endowed in the house of the Lord, sealed as families, and faithful to their temple covenants.

我還邀請他們在主的殿堂中接受教儀、以家庭為單位進行印證，並忠實履行他們在聖殿中的聖約。

## 本文第11段，共5句

Then, just three months into my presidency, I undertook an around-the-world ministry trip with my wife, Wendy, and Elder Jeffery R. Holland and Sister Patricia Holland.

然後，在我擔任總會會長僅三個月後，我與我的妻子溫蒂以及傑佛瑞·R·霍倫德長老和帕特麗夏·霍倫德姐妹一起展開了一次環球傳道之旅。

Each stop on that lengthy tour had a significant tie to the temple.

這次長途旅行的每一站都與聖殿有著重要的聯繫。

In Jerusalem, we spoke about the importance of ancient temples and the temple the Savior loved.

在耶路撒冷，我們談到了古代聖殿的重要性以及救主所愛的聖殿。

In Kenya, Zimbabwe, India, and Thailand, we referred to the temples that had been announced for their areas.

在肯亞、辛巴威、印度和泰國，我們提到了為這些地區宣佈建造的聖殿。

In London, Hong Kong, and Laie, Hawaii, we referred to the blessings of the historically significant temples in each of those locations.

在倫敦、香港和夏威夷的拉葉，我們提到了當地具有歷史意義的聖殿所帶來的祝福。

## 本文第12段，共3句

Surely, for each of us, the "end" we would most like to achieve is to live forever with our families in an exalted state where we will be in the presence of God, our Heavenly Father, and His Son Jesus Christ.

對我們每個人來說，最希望達成的「終點」無疑是能夠與家人永遠生活在一個高陞的狀態中，與我們的天父和祂的兒子耶穌基督同在。

The temple marks the path that leads there.

聖殿指引通往這個目標的道路。

Staying on the covenant path opens the door to every spiritual blessing our Heavenly Father has for His children.

持守聖約的道路，將為天父為祂兒女預備的所有靈性祝福敞開大門。

## Parable of the Bee and the Butter

## 本文第13段，共3句

One warm summer night, Wendy and I were having dinner on our patio when a pesky bee kept buzzing around us.

在一個溫暖的夏夜，溫蒂和我正在露台上享用晚餐，這時一隻惱人的蜜蜂不停地在我們周圍嗡嗡飛舞。

Though I repeatedly waved a napkin at the bee, he persisted and was fascinated with our butter. 雖然我反覆用餐巾揮舞想趕走牠，但牠仍然執著不去，對我們的奶油特別著迷。

We finally gave up trying to shoo him away and watched him land on the butter and gorge himself.

我們最終放棄了趕走牠的嘗試，看著牠降落在奶油上，大快朵頤。

## 本文第14段，共3句

Moments later he was dead.

片刻之後，他死了。

In a matter of minutes, this energetic bee progressed from temptation to indulgence and then to death.

在短短的幾分鐘內，這隻精力充沛的蜜蜂從誘惑走向沉溺，最終導致死亡。

He succumbed to a distraction that trapped and then destroyed him.

他屈服於一個讓他陷入困境並毀滅了他的分心之物。

## 本文第15段，共10句

The lesson is obvious.

這個教訓是明顯的。

Your ultimate safety lies in never taking even the first enticing step in a direction you do not want to go.

你最終的安全在於絕不踏出你不想走的第一個誘人步伐。

Do you really want to end up where that first wrong step will lead you?

你真的想要走到那第一個錯誤步驟將帶你去的地方嗎？

The bee did not want to die.

那隻蜜蜂並不想死。

So be careful.

所以，要謹慎。

Ask yourself when you are taking a first step: "Do I really want the end result of this choice I'm tempted to make?"

在你邁出第一步時，問問自己：“我真的想要我被誘惑去做的這個選擇的最終結果嗎？”

Every addiction begins with drinking or smoking or watching something that leads to danger and a loss of agency.

每一種上癮都始於飲酒、吸煙或觀看一些導致危險和喪失自主權的事物。

What may seem like a harmless flirtation can result in a tragic end.

看似無害的調情可能導致悲劇性的結局。

Avoid unnecessary tragedies in your life by refusing to take the first step down a forbidden path.

通過拒絕踏上禁忌道路的第一步，避免你生活中不必要的悲劇。

If I were talking with you, I would repeat that last sentence.

如果我正在和你交談，我會重複最後那句話。

## 文意分析一

我問

Why did tasting the butter cause the bee to die?

為什麼品嚐奶油會導致蜜蜂死亡？

### ChatGPT回答

In the passage, the bee dies after indulging in the butter because butter is not a natural or suitable food for bees.

在這段文字中，蜜蜂在沉溺於奶油後死亡，因為奶油對蜜蜂來說並非天然或適合的食物。

Bees are adapted to consume nectar and pollen from flowers, which provide the necessary



nutrients for their survival.

蜜蜂適應了從花朵中攝取花蜜和花粉，這些為它們的生存提供了必要的營養。

When the bee gorged itself on the butter—a substance it cannot digest properly—it likely suffered adverse effects that led to its death.

當蜜蜂貪婪地吞食奶油——一種它無法正常消化的物質——它可能遭受了不利的影響，導致其死亡。Moreover, the butter could have physically impaired the bee.

此外，奶油可能在物理上損害了蜜蜂。

Butter is greasy and sticky; by landing on it and consuming it excessively, the bee may have become coated in the substance, hindering its ability to fly or breathe properly.

奶油是油膩且黏稠的；當蜜蜂降落在上面並過度食用時，它可能被這種物質覆蓋，妨礙了其正常飛行或呼吸能力。

This physical incapacitation could have led to exhaustion, vulnerability to predators, or inability to return to its hive, ultimately causing its death.

這種身體上的受限可能導致疲勞、易受捕食者攻擊，或無法返回蜂巢，最終導致其死亡。

Symbolically, the bee's death serves as a metaphor for the dangers of succumbing to temptations that are harmful or unsuitable.

從象徵意義上說，蜜蜂的死亡是一個隱喻，警示屈服於有害或不適當誘惑的危險。

Just as the bee was drawn to the butter and overindulged, leading to its demise, the passage warns of the potential consequences of giving in to distractions or harmful desires that can trap and destroy us.

就像蜜蜂被奶油吸引並過度沉溺，導致了它的毀滅，這段文字警告我們，沉迷於可能困住並摧毀我們的分心或有害慾望，可能會帶來嚴重的後果。

## 文意分析二

### Semantic Analysis of the Passage: "Parable of the Bee and the Butter"

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#### Summary of the Passage

The passage narrates an incident where the author and Wendy are dining on their patio during a warm summer night. A persistent bee is attracted to their butter, and despite the author's attempts to shoo it away, the bee lands on the butter and indulges. Moments later, the bee dies. The author uses this event as a parable to illustrate the dangers of succumbing to temptation and emphasizes the importance of avoiding the first step toward harmful choices.

---

#### Literal Interpretation

- **Setting:** A warm summer evening on a patio.
- **Characters:**

1. **Narrator (Author):** Observes and reflects on the incident.
  2. **Wendy:** Companion of the narrator.
  3. **Bee:** Persistent insect attracted to the butter.
  - **Events:**
    1. The bee repeatedly buzzes around the dining area, particularly interested in the butter.
    2. The narrator tries to deter the bee by waving a napkin but eventually gives up.
    3. The bee lands on the butter and consumes it excessively.
    4. Shortly after indulging, the bee dies.
  - **Outcome:** The bee's death serves as a catalyst for a moral lesson about temptation and consequences.
- 

## Symbolic Interpretation

1. **The Bee:**
    - **Symbolizes individuals** who are tempted by immediate pleasures or distractions.
    - Represents the vulnerability of giving in to temptations without considering the consequences.
  2. **The Butter:**
    - **Represents temptations** or alluring but harmful desires that are not inherently suitable or safe.
    - Symbolizes indulgences that are attractive but potentially destructive.
  3. **The Bee's Indulgence and Death:**
    - **Depicts the progression** from temptation to overindulgence leading to detrimental outcomes.
    - Serves as a metaphor for how succumbing to harmful desires can lead to one's downfall.
  4. **Attempts to Shoo the Bee Away:**
    - **Symbolize warnings or interventions** that one might receive when heading toward a harmful choice.
    - Reflect the efforts of others to prevent someone from making a mistake.
- 

## Themes and Messages

1. **The Danger of Succumbing to Temptation:**
  - **Immediate gratification** can lead to long-term harm.
  - Even small, seemingly harmless indulgences can have serious consequences.
2. **The Importance of Avoiding the First Step Toward Harmful Choices:**
  - **Prevention is key;** avoiding the initial temptation is safer than trying to escape its consequences later.

- Once the first step is taken, it becomes harder to turn back.
  - 3. **Consequences of Overindulgence:**
    - **Lack of moderation** can lead to self-destruction.
    - Overindulgence blinds one to the risks involved.
  - 4. **Personal Responsibility and Self-Reflection:**
    - **Encourages individuals** to question their choices before acting on temptation.
    - Highlights the need for foresight in decision-making.
  - 5. **Addiction and Loss of Agency:**
    - **Every addiction begins** with a single act that seems harmless at the time.
    - Repeated indulgence can lead to a loss of control over one's actions.
  - 6. **Avoidance of Unnecessary Tragedies:**
    - **By refusing to take** the first step down a forbidden path, one can prevent avoidable misfortunes.
    - Emphasizes proactive measures to safeguard one's well-being.
- 

## Structural and Rhetorical Devices

- **Parable Format:**
    - Uses a simple story to illustrate a moral lesson.
    - Makes the message relatable and memorable.
  - **Progression of Events:**
    - **Temptation → Indulgence → Death:** Shows a clear cause-and-effect relationship.
    - Highlights the swift transition from a harmless beginning to a tragic end.
  - **Direct Address and Questions:**
    - **"Do you really want...":** Engages the reader in self-reflection.
    - **"Ask yourself...":** Prompts personal consideration of the consequences.
  - **Repetition:**
    - **"First step":** Emphasizes the critical point of initial action.
    - **"I would repeat that last sentence":** Underlines the importance of the advice given.
- 

## Moral and Ethical Implications

- **Self-Control:**
  - Advocates for discipline in the face of temptation.
  - Recognizes that self-restraint can prevent harm.
- **Awareness of Consequences:**
  - Encourages thinking ahead about where choices may lead.
  - Stresses that actions have outcomes that may not be immediately apparent.
- **Influence of Choices on Agency:**

- Highlights how certain actions can diminish one's ability to make free choices in the future.
    - Recognizes addiction as a loss of personal agency.
  - **Role of External Guidance:**
    - Acknowledges that others may try to help prevent poor choices (e.g., shooing the bee away).
    - Suggests openness to heeding warnings from others.
- 

## Applications to Real-Life Situations

- **Avoiding Harmful Behaviors:**
    - Relates to avoiding substances or activities known to be addictive or destructive.
    - Applies to scenarios like underage drinking, drug use, or engaging in unethical practices.
  - **Making Conscious Decisions:**
    - Encourages deliberate consideration before acting.
    - Supports the practice of weighing pros and cons.
  - **Understanding Temptation:**
    - Recognizes that temptations are often alluring and persistent.
    - Suggests strategies for resisting initial urges.
- 

## Conclusion and Final Thoughts

The passage uses the bee's experience as a powerful metaphor for the human experience with temptation and the consequences of our choices. It conveys that:

- **Small Actions Have Big Consequences:**
  - What begins as a minor indulgence can escalate into significant harm.
- **Preventive Measures are Effective:**
  - Not taking the first step is the most reliable way to avoid negative outcomes.
- **Self-Reflection is Crucial:**
  - Regularly questioning one's motives and the potential results of actions can guide better decision-making.
- **Heeding Warnings:**
  - Being receptive to advice and cautionary signs can protect one from danger.

By internalizing the lessons from this parable, individuals can navigate life more safely, making choices that lead to positive outcomes rather than unnecessary tragedies.

---

## Key Takeaways

- **Resist Initial Temptations:**
    - Avoiding the first step toward harmful behavior is easier than escaping its consequences later.
  - **Consider Long-Term Effects:**
    - Reflect on whether the immediate pleasure is worth the potential negative end result.
  - **Maintain Agency:**
    - Be aware that certain choices can diminish your ability to make free decisions in the future.
  - **Value of Self-Control:**
    - Exercising restraint protects you from pitfalls that can lead to irreversible harm.
- 

**Final Note:** The passage serves as a reminder that our choices shape our destinies. Just as the bee did not intend to harm itself but fell victim to its desires, we must be vigilant in recognizing and resisting temptations that could lead us down unintended and harmful paths.

## 字詞解釋

What does "indulge" mean?

**"Indulge"** is a verb that means to allow oneself to enjoy the pleasure of something, often something that is considered a luxury or not strictly necessary. It involves giving in to a desire, craving, or temptation.

In the context of the passage:

- The bee **indulged** by landing on the butter and consuming it excessively.
- This means the bee gave in to its temptation and allowed itself to enjoy the butter, even though it was not good for it.

### General Usage Examples:

- *After a long week, she decided to **indulge** in a relaxing spa day.*
- *He occasionally **indulges** his sweet tooth with a piece of chocolate cake.*

### Synonyms for "indulge" include:

- Pamper
- Satisfy
- Gratify
- Yield to
- Revel in

## Key Points:

- **Indulging** often implies a conscious choice to partake in something pleasurable.
- It can sometimes carry a connotation of excess or lack of restraint.
- While indulging can be harmless in moderation, overindulgence might lead to negative consequences.

## 本文第16段, 共5句

On the other hand, beginning with the end in mind can lead to positive outcomes.

另一方面, 以終為始可以帶來積極的結果。

I think of a grandson who, upon graduating from high school, asked how many years of schooling it would take to become a heart surgeon.

我想起一位孫子, 他在高中畢業時問我, 成為一名心臟外科醫生需要多少年的學習。

When I told him that it would take about fourteen more years, he said, "Oh, that's too long, Grandfather."

當我告訴他大約需要再花十四年時, 他說:「哦, 那太久了, 爺爺。」

I then asked him how old he would be in fourteen years if he did not pursue his dream of becoming a heart surgeon.

我接著問他, 如果他不追求成為心臟外科醫生的夢想, 十四年後他會多大年紀。

He got the message.

他明白了我的意思。

## 文意分析

### Summary of the Passage

The passage discusses the importance of starting with the end goal in mind to achieve positive outcomes. The narrator shares a personal anecdote about his grandson, who, after graduating from high school, inquires about the time required to become a heart surgeon. Upon learning that it would take about fourteen more years of schooling, the grandson expresses that it's too long. The narrator then asks him how old he would be in fourteen years if he didn't pursue his dream. This question prompts the grandson to realize that the time will pass regardless, and he understands the value of pursuing his long-term goal.

---

### Literal Interpretation

- **Characters:**
  1. **Narrator (Grandfather):** Provides guidance and prompts reflection.
  2. **Grandson:** A recent high school graduate contemplating his future.
- **Events:**

1. The grandson asks about the duration of education needed to become a heart surgeon.
  2. The grandfather informs him it would take about fourteen years.
  3. The grandson reacts by saying it's too long.
  4. The grandfather poses a reflective question about his age in fourteen years if he doesn't pursue his dream.
  5. The grandson understands the implicit message.
- 

## Key Themes and Messages

1. **Long-Term Planning and Vision:**
    - **"Beginning with the end in mind":** Emphasizes the importance of setting long-term goals and envisioning the desired outcome from the start.
  2. **Perception of Time:**
    - Time will pass regardless of actions taken; it's how one utilizes that time that determines the outcomes.
    - The realization that fourteen years will elapse whether or not the grandson pursues his dream reframes his perspective on the length of time required.
  3. **Overcoming Immediate Discomfort for Future Gain:**
    - Initial reactions to long commitments can be negative due to the perceived duration.
    - Recognizing the value of enduring present efforts for future rewards.
  4. **Motivation and Realization:**
    - The grandfather's question serves as a catalyst for the grandson's understanding.
    - Encourages self-reflection to overcome doubts and pursue ambitions.
  5. **The Inevitability of Time Progression:**
    - Highlights that aging and the passage of time are constants.
    - One can choose to fill that time with meaningful pursuits or let it pass without progress toward goals.
- 

## Semantic Components

1. **Contrast with Previous Ideas:**
  - **"On the other hand":** Indicates a shift from a previous point about negative outcomes to discussing positive ones.
2. **Use of Personal Anecdote:**
  - Provides a concrete example to illustrate the abstract concept of long-term planning.
3. **Dialogue Inclusion:**
  - **Grandson's Statement:** "Oh, that's too long, Grandfather."

- Expresses initial discouragement due to the perceived length of commitment.
    - **Grandfather's Question:** "How old will you be in fourteen years if you do not pursue your dream?"
      - Serves as a rhetorical device to prompt reconsideration.
  - 4. **Implied Message:**
    - The grandson "got the message" without further explanation, indicating the effectiveness of the grandfather's approach.
- 

## Rhetorical Devices and Literary Techniques

1. **Rhetorical Question:**
    - The grandfather uses a rhetorical question to encourage the grandson to think critically about his decision.
  2. **Antithesis:**
    - Juxtaposes the notion of time passing with or without pursuing one's goals.
  3. **Implicit Motivation:**
    - Rather than directly advising, the grandfather leads the grandson to his own realization.
  4. **Economy of Language:**
    - The passage conveys a profound message in a concise manner.
- 

## Psychological and Emotional Elements

1. **Fear of Commitment:**
    - The grandson's reaction reflects common apprehensions about long-term commitments.
  2. **Reframing Perspective:**
    - The grandfather helps the grandson shift his focus from the duration of effort to the eventual outcome.
  3. **Empowerment Through Self-Realization:**
    - The approach empowers the grandson to make his own informed decision.
  4. **Supportive Guidance:**
    - Demonstrates the role of mentors or elders in providing wisdom and perspective.
- 

## Broader Implications

1. **Application to Life Decisions:**



- The passage illustrates a universal scenario applicable to various life choices, such as career changes, further education, or personal projects.
  - 2. **Value of Patience and Persistence:**
    - Highlights that worthwhile achievements often require significant time and dedication.
  - 3. **Overcoming Short-Term Thinking:**
    - Encourages looking beyond immediate gratification to consider long-term benefits.
  - 4. **Acceptance of Life's Continuity:**
    - Emphasizes that time progresses independently of our actions, so making purposeful choices is crucial.
- 

## Conclusion and Takeaways

- **Time Management and Goal Setting:**
    - It's important to set clear goals and understand that investing time now can lead to fulfilling outcomes in the future.
  - **Perspective on Effort and Reward:**
    - The initial perception of a long journey can be daunting, but reframing it in terms of personal growth and eventual achievement can be motivating.
  - **Role of Mentorship:**
    - Wise counsel can help individuals overcome doubts and see the bigger picture.
  - **Proactive Decision-Making:**
    - Encourages individuals to actively shape their futures rather than passively letting time determine their path.
- 

## Final Thought:

The passage conveys that by envisioning the end goal and recognizing that time will pass regardless of our choices, we can motivate ourselves to undertake the necessary steps toward achieving our dreams. It underscores the importance of long-term planning and the realization that the effort invested today paves the way for the accomplishments of tomorrow.

## 本文第17段, 共2句

When he finished his training at the Mayo Clinic, it had indeed taken him fourteen years to become a heart surgeon.

當他在梅約診所完成培訓時, 他確實花了十四年的時間成為一名心臟外科醫生。

Because he pursued his education with the end in mind, he achieved his dream.

因為他以終點為起點追求他的教育, 他實現了自己的夢想。

# 文意分析

## Semantic Analysis of the Passage

---

### Summary of the Passage

The passage recounts the culmination of a young man's journey to becoming a heart surgeon. After completing his training at the Mayo Clinic, he realizes that it indeed took fourteen years to achieve his goal. His success is attributed to pursuing his education with a clear vision of his end goal, which enabled him to realize his dream.

---

### Literal Interpretation

- **Subject:** The grandson (from the previous context).
  - **Event:** Completion of his medical training at the Mayo Clinic.
  - **Timeframe:** Fourteen years of education and training.
  - **Outcome:** He becomes a heart surgeon.
  - **Reason for Success:** He maintained a focus on his ultimate goal throughout his educational journey.
- 

### Key Themes and Messages

1. **The Power of Long-Term Vision:**
  - Emphasizes the importance of setting clear, long-term goals.
  - Illustrates how keeping the end in mind can guide and motivate one's actions over an extended period.
2. **Perseverance and Commitment:**
  - Highlights the dedication required to achieve significant professional milestones.
  - Demonstrates that sustained effort over many years can lead to the fulfillment of one's aspirations.
3. **Realization of Initial Guidance:**
  - Reflects on earlier advice given to the grandson about the time investment required.
  - Validates the wisdom of pursuing one's dreams despite initial doubts about the journey's length.
4. **Achievement Through Purposeful Action:**
  - Shows how purposeful education and training, aligned with one's goals, lead to successful outcomes.

- Suggests that intentional actions toward a goal are more effective than aimless efforts.
- 

## Semantic Components

### 1. Causality:

- The word **"because"** establishes a cause-and-effect relationship between his focused pursuit of education and the achievement of his dream.
- Indicates that his success was not accidental but a direct result of his deliberate actions.

### 2. Temporal Confirmation:

- **"It had indeed taken him fourteen years"** confirms the anticipated duration, reinforcing the accuracy of the initial estimate.
- The word **"indeed"** adds emphasis, acknowledging that the lengthy period was as expected.

### 3. Goal-Oriented Mindset:

- **"With the end in mind"** highlights his strategic approach to education, constantly aligning his actions with his ultimate objective.
- 

## Rhetorical Devices and Literary Techniques

### 1. Narrative Continuity:

- Connects back to a previous conversation, creating a cohesive narrative thread.
- Enhances the impact by showing the progression from initial decision to ultimate achievement.

### 2. Emphasis through Repetition:

- Reiterates the **fourteen-year** timeframe, emphasizing the significant commitment involved.

### 3. Cause and Effect Structure:

- The passage's structure clearly links the grandson's mindset (**cause**) to his successful outcome (**effect**).
- 

## Psychological and Emotional Elements

### 1. Overcoming Initial Hesitation:

- The grandson initially perceived fourteen years as too long, reflecting common apprehensions about long-term commitments.
- His eventual decision to proceed illustrates personal growth and determination.

### 2. Motivation and Focus:

- Maintaining focus on his end goal provided sustained motivation throughout the lengthy educational process.
  - 3. **Sense of Accomplishment:**
    - Achieving his dream likely brings a profound sense of fulfillment, validating his years of hard work.
- 

## Broader Implications

1. **Time Will Pass Regardless:**
    - The passage underscores that time progresses whether or not one pursues their goals.
    - Encourages making purposeful choices to utilize time effectively.
  2. **Importance of Goal Setting:**
    - Highlights how clear goals can direct one's efforts and decisions.
    - Suggests that having a vision helps navigate challenges along the way.
  3. **Educational Commitment:**
    - Reflects on the value of dedicating oneself to extensive education to achieve professional excellence.
  4. **Inspirational Example:**
    - Serves as motivation for others to pursue their dreams, regardless of the time investment required.
- 

## Conclusion and Takeaways

- **Persistence Leads to Achievement:**
    - The grandson's journey exemplifies how steadfast commitment to a goal results in success.
  - **Strategic Planning is Crucial:**
    - Keeping the end goal in mind helps in making informed decisions that align with one's objectives.
  - **Embrace Long-Term Commitments:**
    - Significant accomplishments often require substantial time and effort; embracing this fact is key to progress.
  - **Reflect on How Choices Shape the Future:**
    - Decisions made today determine where one will be in the future; thoughtful choices lead to desired outcomes.
- 

## Final Thought

The passage illustrates the profound impact of pursuing one's education and career with a clear end goal. By focusing on what he ultimately wanted to achieve, the grandson navigated the challenges of a lengthy educational journey and realized his dream of becoming a heart surgeon. This serves as a powerful reminder that when we align our actions with our long-term objectives, we position ourselves for meaningful success.

## 本文第18段, 共4句

Beginning with the end in mind can help in almost any situation.

以終點為起點在幾乎任何情況下都能有所幫助。

As one simple example, whenever I anticipate greeting a dignitary who will be meeting the First Presidency, I review pertinent details, such as my most recent visit to his or her country, to help me engage in a meaningful conversation with our guest.

舉一個簡單的例子, 每當我預計要迎接將會見第一總會的貴賓時, 我會回顧相關的細節, 例如我最近一次訪問他或她的國家, 以幫助我與我們的客人進行有意義的對話。

I want him or her to feel completely welcome and to leave feeling that life is better because of our time together.

我希望他或她感到完全受歡迎, 並在離開時感覺因為我們的相處, 生活變得更美好。

So, I picture, plan, and prepare for that desired outcome.

所以, 我想像、計劃並為那個期望的結果做準備。

Beginning with the end in mind can help in almost any situation. As one simple example, whenever I anticipate greeting a dignitary who will be meeting the First Presidency, I review pertinent details, such as my most recent visit to his or her country, to help me engage in a meaningful conversation with our guest. I want him or her to feel completely welcome and to leave feeling that life is better because of our time together. So, I picture, plan, and prepare for that desired outcome.

## 本文第19段, 共1句

As you begin with the end in mind, you will accomplish more and avoid unnecessary disasters. 當你以終點為起點時, 你將完成更多, 並避免不必要的災難。

## Envisioning a Goal Makes a Difference

想像一個目標帶來一個改變

## 本文第20段, 共5句

Many years ago, I was invited to be a visiting professor of surgery in the Republic of China.

許多年前, 我受邀前往中華民國擔任外科客座教授。

Upon meeting and becoming well acquainted with my host, Dr. Zhang, I found myself picturing him in white baptismal clothing.

當我與我的主人張醫生見面並熟識後, 我發現自己想像著他穿著白色的洗禮服。

Then, when I met Dr. Zhang's wife, I couldn't help but think of the two of them dressed in white in the temple together.

後來，當我見到張醫生的妻子時，我不禁想到他們兩人在聖殿裡一起穿著白衣。

I realized these thoughts were not practical, as I was not permitted to talk about the gospel while in China, and I strictly adhered to that rule.

我意識到這些想法並不實際，因為我在中國期間不被允許談論福音，而我也嚴格遵守了這項規定。

Nonetheless, over the course of many trips to China, Dr. Zhang and I became dear friends.

儘管如此，經過多次前往中國，張醫生和我成為了親密的朋友。

Many years ago, I was invited to be a visiting professor of surgery in the Republic of China.

Upon meeting and becoming well acquainted with my host, Dr. Zhang, I found myself picturing him in white baptismal clothing. Then, when I met Dr. Zhang's wife, I couldn't help but think of the two of them dressed in white in the temple together. I realized these thoughts were not practical, as I was not permitted to talk about the gospel while in China, and I strictly adhered to that rule. Nonetheless, over the course of many trips to China, Dr. Zhang and I became dear friends.

## 本文第21段，共5句

Six years after my call to the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles, I received an unexpected letter from Dr. Zhang.

在我被召喚進入十二使徒定額組六年後，我收到了張醫生的一封意想不到的來信。

He said that he had lived under both Japanese and Chinese rule and had also worked in a Presbyterian hospital.

他說他曾經在日本和中國的統治下生活過，也曾在一家長老會醫院工作過。

Then he said that he was now seventy years old, and the only way of living that made sense to him was Dr. Russel Nelson's.

然後他提到自己現在已經七十歲了，對他來說，唯一有意義的生活方式就是羅素·納爾遜醫生的。

He wanted to know if he could be taught the gospel if he and his wife moved to Toronto, Canada.

他想知道如果他和妻子搬到加拿大多倫多，是否可以學習福音。

I, of course, told him that I would be delighted to arrange for him to meet with missionaries.

我當然告訴他，我很樂意為他安排與傳教士見面。

Six years after my call to the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles, I received an unexpected letter from Dr. Zhang. He said that he had lived under both Japanese and Chinese rule and had also worked in a Presbyterian hospital. Then he said that he was now seventy years old, and the only way of living that made sense to him was Dr. Russel Nelson's. He wanted to know if he could be taught the gospel if he and his wife moved to Toronto, Canada. I, of course, told him that I would be delighted to arrange for him to meet with missionaries.

## 本文第22段, 共5句

A few weeks after contacting the mission president in Toronto, I learned that these dear friends were ready to be baptized.

在與多倫多傳教團會長聯繫幾週後, 我得知這些親愛的朋友已經準備好接受洗禮了。

I flew to Toronto to participate in their baptismal service.

我飛往多倫多參加他們的洗禮儀式。

After their confirmation, I told them that I would return in one year to perform their sealing as a couple in the Toronto Ontario Temple, which I did.

在他們確認後, 我告訴他們, 我將在一年後返回, 在多倫多安大略聖殿執行印證他們為夫妻, 我做到了。

These were singular, treasured experiences that commenced by visualizing them dressed in white.

這些奇怪而珍貴的經歷, 都是從想像他們穿著白色衣服開始。

A few weeks after contacting the mission president in Toronto, I learned that these dear friends were ready to be baptized. I flew to Toronto to participate in their baptismal service. After their confirmation, I told them that I would return in one year to perform their sealing as a couple in the Toronto Ontario Temple, which I did. These were singular, treasured experiences that commenced by visualizing them dressed in white.

## For what do you want to be known?

Analyze the sentence's semantics: For what do you want to be known?

ChatGPT

思考 14 秒

### Semantic Analysis of the Sentence: "For what do you want to be known?"

句子的語義分析:「你希望以什麼被人所知？」

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## 1. Literal Meaning

### 1. 字面意思

The sentence is a question that asks the listener or reader to consider the specific qualities, achievements, or contributions they desire to be recognized or remembered for by others.

這句話是一個問題, 請聽者或讀者考慮他們希望他人認識或記住他們的具體品質、成就或貢獻。

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## 2. Structural Breakdown

### 2. 結構分解

- **Prepositional Phrase (Interrogative):** *For what*  
介詞片語(疑問): *For what*(以什麼)
    - **Preposition:** *For*  
介詞: *For*(以、為)
    - **Interrogative Pronoun:** *what*  
疑問代詞: *what*(什麼)
      - Refers to the thing(s) or reason(s) in question.  
指涉被詢問的事物或原因。
  - **Auxiliary Verb:** *do*  
助動詞: *do*(做)
    - Used to form the question in the present simple tense.  
用於構成現在簡單時態的疑問句。
  - **Subject:** *you*  
主語: *you*(你)
    - The person being addressed.  
被談論的對象。
  - **Main Verb Phrase:** *want to be known*  
主要動詞片語: *want to be known*(希望被人所知)
    - **Main Verb:** *want*  
主要動詞: *want*(希望)
      - Expresses desire or intention.  
表達願望或意圖。
    - **Infinitive Verb Phrase:** *to be known*  
不定式動詞片語: *to be known*(被人所知)
      - **Infinitive Marker:** *to*  
不定式標記: *to*(去)
      - **Passive Verb:** *be known*  
被動動詞: *be known*(被知道)
        - Indicates a state of being recognized by others.  
表示被他人認可的狀態。
- 

## 3. Semantic Components

### 3. 語義組成

1. **Desire or Aspiration:**  
願望或抱負:
  - The verb "*want*" conveys a wish or desire, indicating that the subject has control over their intentions.  
動詞 "*want*"(希望)傳達了一種願望或渴望, 表示主體對其意圖有控制力。



## 2. Recognition and Reputation:

認可與聲譽：

- *"To be known"* implies being recognized or remembered by others for certain attributes or deeds.

"to be known"(被人所知)意味著因某些特質或行為被他人認識或記住。

## 3. Focus on Specifics:

關注重點：

- *"For what"* seeks to identify particular qualities, actions, or contributions that the subject wishes to be associated with.

"For what"(以什麼)尋求識別主體希望與之相關的特定品質、行動或貢獻。

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## 4. Implicit Meanings and Themes

### 4. 隱含的意義和主題

- **Self-Reflection:**

自我反思：

- The question prompts introspection about one's goals, values, and the legacy they wish to leave.

這個問題促使人們思考自己的目標、價值觀和他們希望留下的傳承。

- **Identity and Values:**

身份和價值觀：

- Encourages the subject to consider what aspects of themselves they deem most important.

鼓勵主體考慮他們認為最重要的自我面向。

- **Legacy and Impact:**

傳承和影響：

- Relates to the lasting effect one wants to have on others or society at large.

涉及到人們希望對他人或整個社會產生的持久影響。

---

## 5. Pragmatic Interpretation

### 5. 語用解釋

- **Encouragement of Goal Setting:**

鼓勵目標設定：

- Motivates the individual to define clear objectives aligned with their desired reputation.

激勵個人定義與他們期望的聲譽相一致的明確目標。

- **Guidance for Personal Development:**

個人發展的指導：

- Helps in identifying areas for growth and development to achieve the desired recognition.  
有助於識別需要成長和發展的領域，以實現期望的認可。
  - **Invitation for Dialogue:**  
對話的邀請：
    - Opens up a conversation about personal aspirations and how they can be realized.  
開啟一個討論關於個人抱負以及如何實現這些抱負。
- 

## 6. Contextual Considerations

### 6. 情境考量

- **Professional Context:**  
職業環境：
    - Might refer to career achievements or contributions to a field.  
可能指涉職業成就或對某個領域的貢獻。
  - **Personal Context:**  
個人環境：
    - Could relate to character traits, such as kindness or integrity.  
可能涉及性格特質，如善良或正直。
  - **Social or Community Context:**  
社會或社區環境：
    - May involve contributions to community service or social causes.  
可能涉及對社區服務或社會事業的貢獻。
- 

## 7. Possible Responses

### 7. 可能的回答

- **Achievements:**  
成就：
  - "I want to be known for pioneering sustainable energy solutions."  
「我希望以開創可持續能源解決方案而聞名。」
- **Character Traits:**  
性格特質：
  - "I want to be known for my compassion and empathy toward others."  
「我希望以對他人的同情和共鳴而被人所知。」
- **Contributions:**  
貢獻：
  - "I want to be known for making a positive impact in education reform."  
「我希望以對教育改革的積極影響而被人們認識。」

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## 8. Underlying Assumptions

### 8. 潛在的假設

- **Agency:**  
主動性：
  - Assumes that the individual has the ability to influence how they are perceived.  
假設個人有能力影響他們如何被他人看待。
- **Desire for Positive Recognition:**  
對正面認可的渴望：
  - Implies that being known is associated with positive qualities or accomplishments.  
暗示被人所知與正面的品質或成就相關。

---

## 9. Relationship to Broader Concepts

### 9. 與更廣泛概念的關係

- **Self-Actualization:**  
自我實現：
  - Aligns with the pursuit of realizing one's full potential.  
與實現個人潛能的追求相一致。
- **Legacy Building:**  
傳承建構：
  - Connects to the idea of leaving a lasting mark on the world.  
與留下對世界的持久印記的想法相關。
- **Moral and Ethical Reflection:**  
道德和倫理反思：
  - Encourages considering the ethical implications of one's actions and desires.  
鼓勵考慮自己行為和願望的倫理影響。

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## 10. Conclusion

### 10. 結論

The sentence "For what do you want to be known?" is a profound question that invites deep personal reflection.

「你希望以什麼被人所知？」這個問題深刻地邀請個人進行自我反思。

It challenges the individual to consider their desires concerning reputation, legacy, and the impact they wish to have on others.

它挑戰個人考慮他們對聲譽、傳承以及他們希望對他人產生的影響的渴望。

By analyzing this question, we uncover themes of aspiration, identity, and purposeful living,

highlighting the importance of aligning one's actions with their core values and long-term goals. 通過分析這個問題，我們揭示了抱負、身份和有目的的生活等主題，強調將行動與核心價值觀和長期目標保持一致的重要性。

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### Key Takeaways:

關鍵要點：

- The sentence serves as a catalyst for self-examination.  
這個句子作為自我檢視的催化劑。
- It emphasizes the power of intentional living and goal-oriented actions.  
它強調有意識生活和目標導向行動的力量。
- Understanding the semantics helps in appreciating the depth and implications of the question.  
理解其語義有助於欣賞該問題的深度和含義。

## 本文第23段，共1句

The most crucial questions we should ask ourselves are simple ones:

我們應該問自己的最重要的問題其實很簡單：

How will we choose to live our lives?

我們將如何選擇過我們的生活？

And what kind of lives do we want to live forever?

我們想要永遠過什麼樣的生活？

The most crucial questions we should ask ourselves are simple ones: How will we choose to live our lives? And what kind of lives do we want to live forever?

## 本文第24段，共5句

The Lord explained the purpose of this mortal life to Abraham:

主向亞伯拉罕解釋今生的目的：

“And we will prove them [meaning each one of us] herewith, to see if they will do all things whatsoever the Lord their God shall command them;

我們要藉此驗證他們，看他們是否願意做主他們的神命令他們的所有事情；

And they who keep their first estate [premortality] shall be added upon;

凡守住第一地位的必被加上去；

and they who keep not their first estate shall not have glory in the same kingdom with those who keep their first estate;

凡沒有守住第一地位的，將不能和那些守住第一地位者在同樣的國度中擁有榮耀；

and they who keep their second estate shall have glory added upon their heads for ever and ever.”

凡守住第二地位的，將有榮耀加在他們頭上，永永遠遠。

The Lord explained the purpose of this mortal life to Abraham: “And we will prove them [meaning each one of us] herewith, to see if they will do all things whatsoever the Lord their God shall command them; And they who keep their first estate [premortality] shall be added upon; and they who keep not their first estate shall not have glory in the same kingdom with those who keep their first estate; and they who keep their second estate shall have glory added upon their heads for ever and ever.”

## 本文第25段，共2句

Our “second estate” is mortality, the life we are now living.

我們的第二地位就是今生，我們此刻所活着的生命。

As the Apostle Paul wrote in his epistle to Titus, the glory promised us is the “hope of eternal life, which God ... promised before the world began.”

正如使徒保羅寫給提多的書信，所應許給我的榮耀乃是所盼望的永生，即神在萬古之先所應許的。

Our “second estate” is mortality, the life we are now living. As the Apostle Paul wrote in his epistle to Titus, the glory promised us is the “hope of eternal life, which God ... promised before the world began.”

## 本文第26段，共3句

One of the primary things I have learned in a century of living is that what we do here on earth matters!

在我一個世紀的生命中，我學到的主要事情之一是：我們在這個世上所做的事情很重要！

How we choose to live our lives really matters!

我們選擇如何過我們的生活，真的很重要！

The notion that we should “eat, drink, and be merry, for tomorrow we die; and it shall be well with us” is one of the most absurd lies in the universe.

那個說：“我們應該吃吧，喝吧，尋歡作樂吧，因為我們明天就死了；我們都會很好”，是宇宙中最荒謬的謊言之一。

One of the primary things I have learned in a century of living is that what we do here on earth matters! How we choose to live our lives really matters! The notion that we should “eat, drink, and be merry, for tomorrow we die; and it shall be well with us” is one of the most absurd lies in the universe.

## 本文第27段，共9句

At the end of this life, for what would you like to be known?

在人生的終點，你希望以什麼被人所知？

I hope it will be said of me that ...

我希望人們談到我時會說.....

I rendered service to my fellow man.

我為我的同胞提供了服務。

I had a family comprised of good people trying to do their best.

我擁有一個由盡力而為的好人組成的家庭。

I demonstrated unshakable faith in God and lived accordingly.

我展現了對上帝堅定不移的信仰，並按照信仰生活。

I was kind to others and made the world a better place.

我對他人友善，讓世界變得更美好。

I kept my covenants.

我遵守了我的聖約。

The highest compliment you or I can receive is that we are covenant-keepers.

你我能得到的最高讚美就是我們是聖約的守護者。

The honors of men, as exhilarating as they may seem at the time, fade quickly—especially when compared to what the Lord has in store for His covenant-keeping children.

人們的讚美，儘管在當時看起來令人振奮，但會很快消逝——特別是與主為祂守約的子女所準備的相比。

At the end of this life, for what would you like to be known? I hope it will be said of me that ...

I rendered service to my fellow man.

I had a family comprised of good people trying to do their best.

I demonstrated unshakable faith in God and lived accordingly.

I was kind to others and made the world a better place.

I kept my covenants.

The highest compliment you or I can receive is that we are covenant-keepers.

The honors of men, as exhilarating as they may seem at the time, fade quickly—especially when compared to what the Lord has in store for His covenant-keeping children.

## This Life Will Not Last Forever

### 本文第28段，共3句

Several times in my life, I have come face-to-face with death.

在我的一生中，有好幾次我與死亡正面相遇。

One of those occurred in Maputo, Mozambique, in late May 2009.

其中一次發生在2009年5月底的莫桑比克馬普托。

While dining at the mission home there with Elder William W. Parmley, the Africa Southeast Area President, and his wife, Shanna, and with Mozambique Maputo Mission President, Blair J. Packard, and his wife Cindy, three men armed with automatic weapons burst into the room.

當時，我正在傳教士住處與非洲東南區總會會長William W. Parmley長老和他的妻子Shanna，以及莫桑比克馬普托傳教部會長Blair J. Packard和他的妻子Cindy一起用餐，這時三名持自動武器的男子闖進了房間。

Several times in my life, I have come face-to-face with death. One of those occurred in Maputo, Mozambique, in late May 2009. While dining at the mission home there with Elder William W. Parmley, the Africa Southeast Area President, and his wife, Shanna, and with Mozambique Maputo Mission President, Blair J. Packard, and his wife Cindy, three men armed with automatic weapons burst into the room.

## 本文第29段, 共6句

In the melee that followed, one robber put a gun to my head, announced they were there to kill me and abduct my wife, and then pulled the trigger.

在隨後的混亂中, 一名劫匪用槍指著我的頭, 宣稱他們是來殺死我並綁架我的妻子, 然後扣動了扳機。

The gun made a clicking sound but did not fire.

槍發出了「喀嚓」一聲, 但沒有射擊。

The misfire infuriated the robber, who then kicked me in the face and knocked me to the floor.

槍支失靈激怒了劫匪, 他踢中了我的臉, 將我擊倒在地上。

I was certain that this was the end for me.

我確信這就是我的終點。

I remember thinking, “I am about to pass out of this life and go into the next.

我記得當時心想:「我即將離開這個生命, 進入下一個。

This is going to be a very interesting experience.”

這將會是一個非常有趣的經歷。」

In the melee that followed, one robber put a gun to my head, announced they were there to kill me and abduct my wife, and then pulled the trigger. The gun made a clicking sound but did not fire. The misfire infuriated the robber, who then kicked me in the face and knocked me to the floor. I was certain that this was the end for me. I remember thinking, “I am about to pass out of this life and go into the next. This is going to be a very interesting experience.”

## 本文第30段, 共1句

At the same time, another robber shoved a pistol into Wendy’s back and began rocking her chair in an attempt to pull her from it, saying, “You are coming with us! You are coming with us!”

同時, 另一名劫匪將手槍頂在溫蒂的背部, 開始搖晃她的椅子, 試圖將她從椅子上拉起來, 並說:「你要跟我們走! 你要跟我們走!」

At the same time, another robber shoved a pistol into Wendy’s back and began rocking her chair in an attempt to pull her from it, saying, “You are coming with us! You are coming with us!”

## 本文第31段, 共4句

Through a series of miraculous events—and thanks in no small part to the heroic action of Sister Cindy Packard—our lives were spared.

透過一系列奇蹟般的事件——而且很大程度上要歸功於辛蒂·派卡德姐妹的英勇行動——我們的生命得以倖存。

However, as I had on several previous frightening occasions, I realize how fragile life is and how relatively few things there are in this world that have eternal significance.

然而，正如我在之前幾次令人恐懼的場合中所體會到的那樣，我意識到生命是多麼脆弱，而在這個世界上具有永恆意義的事物是多麼少。

As those robbers threatened our lives, I was not thinking about awards or educational degrees or commendations.

當那些劫匪威脅我們的生命時，我並沒有想到獎項、學位或讚譽。

I was thinking about my family and the covenants I had made with the Lord.

我想到的是我的家庭和我與主所立的聖約。

Through a series of miraculous events—and thanks in no small part to the heroic action of Sister Cindy Packard—our lives were spared. However, as I had on several previous frightening occasions, I realize how fragile life is and how relatively few things there are in this world that have eternal significance. As those robbers threatened our lives, I was not thinking about awards or educational degrees or commendations. I was thinking about my family and the covenants I had made with the Lord.

## 本文第32段，共2句

I fear that too many of us are living out our lives as though the life is all there is, that life will not continue after death, and that what we do here has no bearing on the future.

我擔心我們中有太多人過著仿佛生命只有此生的生活，認為死亡後生命不會繼續，我們在此所做的一切與未來無關。

That is simply not true.

這就不是真的。

I fear that too many of us are living out our lives as though the life is all there is, that life will not continue after death, and that what we do here has no bearing on the future. That is simply not true.

## 本文第33段，共3句

It is imperative that we not get distracted and pulled off the covenant path by the world's "shiny object," meaning the honors and attention of men.

我們必須避免被世上的「閃亮物」所分心，從而偏離了聖約的道路，這些「閃亮物」指的是世人的榮耀和關注。

Those events are of no importance whatsoever in the next world.

在來世，這些事情毫無任何重要性。

What will matter is if we have made covenants with God and kept them.

真正重要的是我們是否與神立了聖約並遵守了它們。



It is imperative that we not get distracted and pulled off the covenant path by the world's "shiny object," meaning the honors and attention of men. Those events are of no importance whatsoever in the next world. What will matter is if we have made covenants with God and kept them.

## 本文第34段, 共1句

It will also matter if we have been able to find joy in the journey and if we have helped others experience joy as well.

同樣重要的是, 我們是否能在旅途中找到喜悅, 並且也幫助他人體驗喜悅。

It will also matter if we have been able to find joy in the journey and if we have helped others experience joy as well.

## Joy Helps Us See the End from the Beginning

## 本文第35段, 共1句

Finding and seeing the joy in our lives can change the very way we look at everything that happens—including the difficult moments.

在我們的生活中找到並看到喜悅, 可以改變我們看待所發生一切事物的真正方式——包括那些困難的時刻。

Finding and seeing the joy in our lives can change the very way we look at everything that happens—including the difficult moments.

## 本文第36段, 共3句

These are the latter days, so none of us should be surprised when we see prophecy fulfilled. 這些是末世的日子, 所以當我們看到預言應驗時, 沒有人應該感到驚訝。

A host of prophets, including Isaiah, Paul, Nephi, and Mormon, foresaw that perilous times would come, that in our day, the whole world would be in commotion, that men would be "lovers of pleasures more than lovers of God," and that many would become servants of Satan and uphold the adversary's work.

包括以賽亞、保羅、尼腓和摩爾門在內的許多先知都預見到危險的時代將會到來, 在我們的日子, 整個世界將會動盪不安, 人們將「愛宴樂不愛神」, 而且許多人將成為撒旦的僕人, 支持敵人的工作。

Indeed, you and I "wrestle...against the rulers of the darkness of this world, [and] against spiritual wickedness in high places."

的確, 你我「~~並不是與屬血氣的爭戰, 乃是與執政的、掌權的、管轄這黑暗世界的, 以及天空屬靈氣的惡魔爭戰~~」。

These are the latter days, so none of us should be surprised when we see prophecy fulfilled. A host of prophets, including Isaiah, Paul, Nephi, and Mormon, foresaw that perilous times would come, that in our day the whole world would be in commotion, that men would be “lovers of pleasures more than lovers of God,” and that many would become servants of Satan and uphold the adversary’s work. Indeed, you and I “wrestle...against the rulers of the darkness of this world, [and] against spiritual wickedness in high places.”

## 本文第37段, 共1句

As conflicts between nations escalate, terrorists prey on the innocent, and corruption in everything from business to government becomes increasingly commonplace, what can help us?

當國家之間的衝突升級, 恐怖分子獵取無辜者, 從商業到政府的腐敗變得越來越普遍, 我們可以依靠什麼來幫助自己?

As conflicts between nations escalate, terrorists prey on the innocent, and corruption in everything from business to government becomes increasingly commonplace, what can help us?

## 本文第38段, 共4句

The prophet Lehi taught a principle for spiritual survival that goes hand in hand with the concept of beginning with the end in mind.

先知李海教導了一個精神生存的原則, 這個原則與「以終為始」的概念密切相關。

First, consider his circumstances: He had seen persecuted for preaching truth in Jerusalem and commanded by the Lord to leave his possessions and flee with his family into the wilderness.

首先, 考慮一下他的處境: 他因在耶路撒冷宣講真理而受到迫害, 並被主命令離開他的財產, 與家人逃往曠野。

Life was not at all ideal.

生活一點都不理想。

He was living in a tent while watching two of his sons rebel against the teachings of the Lord and attack their younger brothers.

他住在帳篷裡, 目睹他的兩個兒子違背主的教導, 並攻擊他們的弟弟們。

The prophet Lehi taught a principle for spiritual survival that goes hand in hand with the concept of beginning with the end in mind. First, consider his circumstances: He had seen persecuted for preaching truth in Jerusalem and commanded by the Lord to leave his possessions and flee with his family into the wilderness. Life was not at all ideal. He was living in a tent while watching two of his sons rebel against the teachings of the Lord and attack their younger brothers.

## 本文第39段, 共2句

Lehi knew opposition, anxiety, heartache, pain, disappointment, and sorrow.

李海經歷了反對、焦慮、心痛、痛苦、失望和悲傷。

Yet he declared, “Men are, that they might have joy.”  
然而，他宣告：「人之所以存在，就是為了得到喜樂。」

Lehi knew opposition, anxiety, heartache, pain, disappointment, and sorrow. Yet he declared, “Men are, that they might have joy.”

## 本文第40段，共3句

Life is filled with detours and dead ends, trials and challenges of every kind.

人生充滿了曲折和死胡同，各種各樣的試煉和挑戰。

Each of us has likely experienced times when distress, anguish, and despair have almost consumed us.

我們每個人都可能經歷過痛苦、焦慮和絕望幾乎將我們吞噬的時刻。

Yet we are here to have joy?

然而，我們在這裡是為了得到喜樂嗎？

Life is filled with detours and dead ends, trials and challenges of every kind. Each of us has likely experienced times when distress, anguish, and despair have almost consumed us. Yet we are here to have joy?

## 本文第41段，共3句

Yes! The answer is a resounding yes!

是的！答案是一個響亮的「是」！

But how is that possible?

但那怎麼可能呢？

What can we do to claim the joy that Heavenly Father has in store for us?

我們能做什麼來獲得天父為我們準備的喜樂？

Yes! The answer is a resounding yes! But how is that possible? What can we do to claim the joy that Heavenly Father has in store for us?

## 本文第42段，共5句

Eliza R. Snow, second General President of the Relief Society, offered a riveting example of this very thing.

第二任救助協會總會會長伊麗莎·R·斯諾(Eliza R. Snow)提供了一個引人入勝的例子。

Because of Missouri's infamous extermination order issued at the onset of the grueling winter of 1838, she and other Saints were forced to flee the state that winter.

由於密蘇里州在1838年嚴酷冬季開始時頒布了臭名昭著的「滅絕令」，她和其他聖徒被迫在那個冬天逃離該州。

One evening, Eliza's family spent the night in a small log cabin used by refugee Saints.

一天晚上，伊麗莎的家人夜宿在一間供難民聖徒使用的小木屋裡。

Much of the chinking between the logs had been extracted and burned for firewood by those who preceded them.

先前來過的人已經將木頭之間的大部分填縫物取出並燒掉當柴火。

There were holes between the logs large enough for a cat to crawl through. It was bitter cold, and their food was frozen solid.

木頭之間留下了足以讓一隻貓爬過的洞。天氣極度寒冷，他們的食物都凍得結結實實。

Eliza R. Snow, second General President of the Relief Society, offered a riveting example of this very thing. Because of Missouri's infamous extermination order issued at the onset of the grueling winter of 1838, she and other Saints were forced to flee the state that winter. One evening, Eliza's family spent the night in a small log cabin used by refugee Saints. Much of the chinking between the logs had been extracted and burned for firewood by those who preceded them. There were holes between the logs large enough for a cat to crawl through. It was bitter cold, and their food was frozen solid.

## 本文第43段，共4句

That night some eighty people huddled inside that small cabin.

那天晚上，大約八十人擠在那間小木屋裡。

Most sat or stood all night trying to keep warm.

大多數人整夜坐著或站著，試圖保持溫暖。

Outside, a group of men spent the night gathered around a roaring fire.

外面，一群男人圍著熊熊的火堆度過了整個夜晚。

Eliza recorded: "Not a complaint was heard—all were cheerful, and judging from appearances, strangers would have taken us to be pleasure excursionists rather than a band of gubernatorial exiles.

伊麗莎記錄道：「沒有一聲抱怨——所有人都很開朗，從外表看，陌生人會以為我們是一群快樂的旅行者，而不是一群被州長放逐的人。」

That night some eighty people huddled inside that small cabin. Most sat or stood all night trying to keep warm. Outside, a group of men spent the night gathered around a roaring fire. Eliza recorded: "Not a complaint was heard—all were cheerful, and judging from appearances, strangers would have taken us to be pleasure excursionists rather than a band of gubernatorial exiles.

## 本文第44段，共2句

Eliza said of their bone-numbing evening: "That was a very merry night.

伊麗莎談到他們那個令人骨頭都凍僵的夜晚時說：「那真是個非常快樂的夜晚。」

None but saints can be happy under every circumstance."

只有聖徒才能在任何情況下都感到快樂。」

Eliza said of their bone-numbing evening: "That was a very merry night. None but saints can be happy under every circumstance."

## 本文第45段, 共3句

Eliza R. Snow and those with her surely had their focus fixed on their end goal: staying true to their faith and to the Lord.

伊麗莎·R·斯諾和與她同行的人, 無疑將他們的焦點牢牢地放在最終目標上: 忠於他們的信仰和主。

She said it well: “Saints can be happy under every circumstance.”

她很好地表達了這一點:「聖徒能在任何情況下都感到快樂。」

We can feel joy even while having a bad day, a bad week, and a bad year!

即使我們經歷糟糕的一天、糟糕的一週, 甚至糟糕的一年, 我們仍然可以感受到喜樂!

Eliza R. Snow and those with her surely had their focus fixed on their end goal: staying true to their faith and to the Lord. She said it well: “Saints can be happy under every circumstance.” We can feel joy even while having a bad day, a bad week, and a bad year!

## 本文第46段, 共1句

The joy we feel has little to do with the circumstances of our lives and everything to do with the focus of our lives!

我們所感受到的喜樂, 與我們生活的境遇關係不大, 而與我們生活的焦點息息相關!

The joy we feel has little to do with the circumstances of our lives and everything to do with the focus of our lives!

## 本文第46段, 共3句

When the focus of our lives is on God’s plan of salvation and Jesus Christ and His gospel, we can feel joy regardless of what is happening—or not happening—in our lives.

當我們的生活焦點是神的救恩計畫、耶穌基督和祂的福音時, 無論我們的生活中正在發生什麼——或沒有發生什麼——我們都能感受到喜樂。

Jesus Christ is the source of all joy.

耶穌基督是一切喜樂的源泉。

For Latter-day Saints, Jesus Christ is joy!

對於後期聖徒來說, 耶穌基督就是喜樂!

When the focus of our lives is on God’s plan of salvation and Jesus Christ and His gospel, we can feel joy regardless of what is happening—or not happening—in our lives. Jesus Christ is the source of all joy. For Latter-day Saints, Jesus Christ is joy!

## 本文第47段, 共3句

The Savior offers peace that “passeth all understanding.”

救主帶來了「出人意外」的平安。

Wendy and I experienced the Savior’s peace during that frightening experience in Mozambique.

在莫桑比克那次令人恐懼的經歷中，溫蒂和我體驗到了救主的平安。

It did not make sense to feel at peace in the midst of guns and threats to our lives. And yet, we did.

在槍林彈雨和生命受到威脅的情況下感到平安似乎毫無道理。然而，我們確實感受到了。

The Savior offers peace that “passeth all understanding.” Wendy and I experienced the Savior’s peace during that frightening experience in Mozambique. It did not make sense to feel at peace in the midst of guns and threats to our lives. And yet, we did.

## 本文第48段，共4句

So, too, Jesus Christ offers an intensity, depth, and breadth of joy that defies human logic.

同樣地，耶穌基督帶來了一種超越人類理性的喜樂，其強度、深度和廣度令人驚嘆。

For example, it does not seem possible to feel joy when your child suffers with an incurable illness or when you lose your job, or when your spouse betrays you.

舉例來說，當你的孩子患上無法治癒的疾病，或當你失去工作，或當你的配偶背叛你時，感受到喜樂似乎是不可能的。

Yet that is precisely the joy the Savior offers to all who have their focus fixed on Him, to all who are proceeding forward with the glorious end of eternal life in mind.

然而，這正是救主為所有專注於祂的人、為所有以永恆生命的光榮終點為目標前進的人所提供的喜樂。

The Savior’s joy is constant, assuring us that our “afflictions shall be but a small moment” and shall be consecrated for our gain.

救主的喜樂是恆久不變的，祂確保我們的「苦難只不過是一時的」，並將被聖化為我們的益處。

So, too, Jesus Christ offers an intensity, depth, and breadth of joy that defies human logic. For example, it does not seem possible to feel joy when your child suffers with an incurable illness or when you lose your job, or when your spouse betrays you. Yet that is precisely the joy the Savior offers to all who have their focus fixed on Him, to all who are proceeding forward with the glorious end of eternal life in mind. The Savior’s joy is constant, assuring us that our “afflictions shall be but a small moment” and shall be consecrated for our gain.

## 文意分析

### Semantic Analysis of the Passage:

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#### Passage:

*"So, too, Jesus Christ offers an intensity, depth, and breadth of joy that defies human logic. For example, it does not seem possible to feel joy when your child suffers with an incurable illness or when you lose your job, or when your spouse betrays you. Yet that is precisely the joy the Savior offers to all who have their focus fixed on Him, to all who are proceeding forward with the*

*glorious end of eternal life in mind. The Savior's joy is constant, assuring us that our 'afflictions shall be but a small moment' and shall be consecrated for our gain."*

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## 1. Introduction:

### 1. 引言：

The passage explores the paradoxical concept of experiencing profound joy through Jesus Christ, even in situations that typically cause immense suffering and despair.

這段文字探討了一個矛盾的概念，即透過耶穌基督，即使在通常會帶來極大痛苦和絕望的情況下，也能體驗到深刻的喜樂。

It emphasizes that this divine joy transcends human understanding and logic, offering comfort and assurance to believers who maintain their focus on spiritual goals.

它強調這種神聖的喜樂超越了人類的理解和理性，為那些專注於屬靈目標的信徒帶來安慰和保證。

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## 2. Key Themes and Concepts:

### 2. 關鍵主題和概念：

#### a. Transcendent Joy Offered by Jesus Christ:

##### a. 耶穌基督所提供的超越性喜樂：

- **Intensity, Depth, and Breadth of Joy:** The passage highlights that the joy provided by Jesus Christ is profound and all-encompassing, surpassing ordinary human experiences of happiness.

喜樂的強度、深度和廣度：這段文字強調，耶穌基督所提供的喜樂是深刻且全方位的，超越了普通人類對幸福的體驗。

- **Defies Human Logic:** This joy is described as illogical from a human perspective because it can be felt even in the most distressing circumstances.

超越人類理性：這種喜樂被描述為從人類角度看是非理性的，因為即使在最困難的情況下也能感受到。

#### b. Paradox of Joy in Suffering:

##### b. 苦難中喜樂的矛盾：

- **Impossible Situations for Joy:** The passage lists severe hardships—an incurable illness of a child, job loss, spousal betrayal—as scenarios where joy seems unattainable. 在不可能的情況下感受喜樂：文字列舉了嚴重的困境——孩子患上絕症、失業、配偶背叛——作為喜樂似乎無法達到的情境。

- **Contradiction Resolved Through Faith:** Despite these hardships, believers can still experience joy by focusing on Jesus Christ.

透過信仰化解矛盾：儘管有這些困境，信徒仍然可以透過專注於耶穌基督來體驗喜樂。

### c. Focus on Jesus Christ and Eternal Life:

#### c. 專注於耶穌基督和永恒生命：

- **"Focus Fixed on Him"**: Emphasizes the importance of directing one's attention and faith toward Jesus Christ.  
「專注於祂」：強調將個人的注意力和信仰指向耶穌基督的重要性。
- **"Proceeding Forward with the Glorious End of Eternal Life in Mind"**: Encourages maintaining a long-term, spiritual perspective to find joy amidst trials.  
「以永恒生命的光榮終點為目標前進」：鼓勵保持長期的、屬靈的視角，以在試煉中找到喜樂。

### d. Constancy and Assurance of the Savior's Joy:

#### d. 救主喜樂的恆久不變和保證：

- **Joy is Constant**: Unlike temporary human happiness, the Savior's joy is unwavering and ever-present.  
喜樂是恆久不變的：與短暫的人類幸福不同，救主的喜樂是穩定且持久的。
- **Afflictions Are Temporary and Purposeful**:  
苦難是暫時且有目的的：
  - **"Afflictions Shall Be but a Small Moment"**: Suggests that suffering is brief in the eternal scheme.  
「苦難只不過是一時的」：表示從永恒的角度看，痛苦是短暫的。
  - **"Shall Be Consecrated for Our Gain"**: Indicates that hardships have a divine purpose and contribute to personal growth and salvation.  
「被聖化為我們的益處」：指出苦難有其神聖的目的，有助於個人的成長和救贖。

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## 3. Semantic Components and Relationships:

### 3. 語義組成和關聯：

#### a. Contrast Between Human Logic and Divine Joy:

##### a. 人類理性與神聖喜樂之間的對比：

- The passage juxtaposes the limitations of human reasoning with the limitless nature of divine joy.  
這段文字將人類理性的局限與神聖喜樂的無限性進行對比。
- **"Defies human logic"**: Suggests that spiritual truths transcend rational understanding.  
「超越人類理性」：暗示屬靈的真理超越了理性的理解。

#### b. Use of Extreme Examples to Illustrate the Paradox:

##### b. 使用極端例子來說明矛盾：

- The mention of severe personal tragedies underscores the depth of suffering where joy seems impossible.  
提及嚴重的個人悲劇，強調了喜樂似乎無法存在的深度痛苦。



- These examples serve to highlight the extraordinary nature of the joy offered by Jesus Christ.  
這些例子旨在突出耶穌基督所提供的喜樂的非凡性。

#### c. Conditional Access to Divine Joy:

##### c. 獲得神聖喜樂的條件：

- **"To all who have their focus fixed on Him"**: Implies that experiencing this joy requires active faith and dedication.  
「為所有專注於祂的人」：暗示體驗這種喜樂需要積極的信仰和奉獻。
- **"Proceeding forward... in mind"**: Suggests that an eternal perspective is essential for accessing this joy.  
「以永恒生命的光榮終點為目標前進」：表示擁有永恆的視角對獲得這種喜樂至關重要。

#### d. Assurance of Divine Purpose in Suffering:

##### d. 對苦難具有神聖目的的保證：

- **"Afflictions... shall be consecrated for our gain"**: Indicates that suffering is not meaningless but serves a higher purpose.  
「苦難...被聖化為我們的益處」：指出痛苦並非毫無意義，而是服務於更高的目的。
- The term **"consecrated"** implies that hardships are sanctified or made holy, contributing to spiritual development.  
「被聖化為」暗示苦難被聖化或被視為神聖，有助於屬靈的成長。

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#### 4. Implications and Interpretations:

##### 4. 含義和解讀：

#### a. Encouragement for Believers:

##### a. 給信徒的鼓勵：

- The passage offers hope and comfort to those enduring hardships by assuring them that joy is attainable through faith.  
這段文字為正在經歷困難的人提供希望和安慰，保證他們透過信仰可以獲得喜樂。

#### b. Reframing of Suffering:

##### b. 重新定義苦難：

- Positions suffering as a temporary and transformative experience rather than a permanent state.  
將苦難定位為暫時且可轉化的經驗，而非永久的狀態。
- Encourages believers to view trials as opportunities for growth and increased reliance on divine support.  
鼓勵信徒將試煉視為成長的機會，並更加依賴神聖的支持。

### **c. Emphasis on Eternal Perspective:**

#### **c. 強調永恒的視角：**

- Highlights the importance of focusing on eternal life and spiritual goals rather than temporary earthly circumstances.  
強調專注於永恒生命和屬靈目標的重要性，而非暫時的世俗環境。
  - Suggests that maintaining this focus changes one's experience of present challenges.  
暗示保持這種焦點會改變我們對當前挑戰的體驗。
- 

### **5. Conclusion:**

#### **5. 結論：**

The passage emphasizes that through unwavering faith and a steadfast focus on Jesus Christ, individuals can experience a profound and transcendent joy that surpasses human understanding.

這段文字強調，透過堅定的信仰和對耶穌基督的專注，個人可以體驗到深刻且超越人類理解的喜樂。

This joy remains constant regardless of life's most challenging circumstances.

無論生活中遇到多大的挑戰，這種喜樂始終如一。

By adopting an eternal perspective and recognizing that afflictions are temporary and purposeful, believers can find comfort and assurance that their trials contribute to their spiritual growth and ultimate salvation.

透過採用永恒的視角，並認識到苦難是暫時且有目的的，信徒可以找到安慰和保證，他們的試煉有助於他們的屬靈成長和最終的救贖。

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### **Overall Message:**

#### **整體訊息：**

The essence of the passage is to convey that the joy offered by the Savior is not dependent on external conditions but is rooted in a deep spiritual connection with Jesus Christ.

這段文字的核心是傳達救主所提供的喜樂並不依賴於外在環境，而是植根於與耶穌基督的深刻屬靈連結。

This joy enables believers to endure and find meaning in their hardships, reinforcing the idea that faith provides a pathway to peace and happiness that transcends worldly logic and circumstances.

這種喜樂使信徒能夠忍受並在苦難中找到意義，加強了信仰提供了一條通往平安和幸福的道路，超越了世俗的理性和環境。

# How Can We Claim Joy and Keep the End in Mind?

## 本文第49段, 共1句

How can we claim joy and keep the end in mind during difficult times?  
我們如何在困難的時期獲得喜樂並謹記最終的目標？

How can we claim joy and keep the end in mind during difficult times?

## 本文第50段, 共2句

We can start by “looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith.”  
我們可以從「仰望我們信心的創始者和完成者，耶穌。」開始。

As the Savior becomes more and more real to us, and as we plead for His joy to be given to us, our joy will increase, and our end goal will seem increasingly achievable.

當救主對我們變得越來越真實，且當我們懇求祂將喜樂賜給我們時，我們的喜樂將會增加，而我們的最終目標將顯得越來越可實現。

We can start by “looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith.” As the Savior becomes more and more real to us, and as we plead for His joy to be given to us, our joy will increase, and our end goal will seem increasingly achievable.

## 本文第51段, 共5句

Joy is powerful, and focusing on joy brings God’s power into our lives.

喜樂是有能力的，專注於喜樂將神的力量帶入我們的生活。

As in all things, Jesus Christ is our ultimate exemplar—” who for the joy that was set before him endured the cross.”

如同在一切事上，耶穌基督是我們的終極榜樣——祂因那擺在前面的喜樂，就忍受了十字架的苦難。』

Imagin! In order to endure the most excruciating experience on this earth, our Savior focused on joy!

想像一下！為了忍受世上最痛苦的經歷，我們的救主專注於喜樂！

The joy of doing His Father’s will.

遵行天父旨意的喜樂。

The joy of doing what He came here to do, including the joy of healing us from sadness, loneliness, and fear; the joy of strengthening us during difficult times; the joy of paying for the sins of all who would repent; the joy of making it possible for you and me to return home—clean and worthy—to live with our Heavenly Parents and families.

完成祂來到這裡所要做之事的喜樂，包括治癒我們的悲傷、孤獨和恐懼的喜樂；在困難時期加強我們的喜樂；為所有願意悔改的人贖罪的喜樂；使你我能夠潔淨且有價值地回到家中，與我們的天父母和家人同住的喜樂。

Joy is powerful, and focusing on joy brings God's power into our lives. As in all things, Jesus Christ is our ultimate exemplar—"who for the joy that was set before him endured the cross." Imagine! In order to endure the most excruciating experience on this earth, our Savior focused on joy! The joy of doing His Father's will. The joy of doing what He came here to do, including the joy of healing us from sadness, loneliness, and fear; the joy of strengthening us during difficult times; the joy of paying for the sins of all who would repent; the joy of making it possible for you and me to return home—clean and worthy—to live with our Heavenly Parents and families.

## 本文第52段, 共1句

As we follow our Savior's pattern and focus on the joy that will come to us and to those we love, we can endure the challenges that presently seem overwhelming, painful, scary, and unfair. 當我們遵循救主的榜樣, 並專注於將要降臨在我們和我們所愛之人身上的喜樂時, 我們就能夠忍受那些當下看似壓倒性、痛苦、可怕和不公平的挑戰。

As we follow our Savior's pattern and focus on the joy that will come to us and to those we love, we can endure the challenges that presently seem overwhelming, painful, scary, and unfair.

## 本文第53段, 共5句

Consider for a moment what you and I will be able to endure as we focus on the joy that is "set before us."

請想一想, 當我們專注於那「擺在我們前面的喜樂」時, 你我將能夠忍受什麼?

What repenting will then be possible?

那麼我們將可能進行什麼樣的悔改?

What weakness will become a strength?

哪些軟弱將成為堅強?

What disappointments, even tragedies, will turn to our good?"

哪些失望, 甚至悲劇, 將轉化為對我們有利的事?

What challenging service to the Lord will we be able to give?

我們將能夠為主提供哪些具有挑戰性的服務?

Consider for a moment what you and I will be able to endure as we focus on the joy that is "set before us." What repenting will then be possible? What weakness will become a strength? What disappointments, even tragedies, will turn to our good?" What challenging service to the Lord will we be able to give?

## 本文第54段, 共2句

When we focus on our eternal end goal, that of eternal life with our family in the presence of our Heavenly Parents and the Savior, staying on the covenant path will become easier.

當我們專注於我們的永恒終極目標, 即和家人一起獲得永生與天上父母和救主同在時, 持守聖約的道路將變得更容易。

What we will achieve, overcome, and become will astonish us.

我們所能達成、克服和成就的，將讓我們自己感到驚訝。

When we focus on our eternal end goal, that of eternal life with our family in the presence of our Heavenly Parents and the Savior, staying on the covenant path will become easier. What we will achieve, overcome, and become will astonish us.

## 文意分析

What does the phrase "that of eternal life with our family in the presence of our Heavenly Parents and the Savior" function as grammatically?

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The phrase "**that of eternal life with our family in the presence of our Heavenly Parents and the Savior**" functions grammatically as an **appositive noun phrase**.

短語「那就和家人一起獲得永生與天上父母和救主同在」在語法上充當同位語名詞片語。

It serves to **rename** or **clarify** the noun "**our eternal end goal**" by providing a specific explanation of what that end goal entails.

它透過提供對該終極目標的具體解釋，重新命名或澄清了名詞「我們的永恆終極目標」。

## Breakdown of the Sentence:

句子解析：

### Full Sentence:

完整句子：

*"When we focus on our eternal end goal, **that of eternal life with our family in the presence of our Heavenly Parents and the Savior**, staying on the covenant path will become easier."*

「當我們專注於我們的永恆終極目標，那就是和家人一起獲得永生與天上父母和救主同在，持守聖約的道路將變得更容易。」

### 1. Main Clause:

主句：

- **"staying on the covenant path will become easier."**  
「持守聖約的道路將變得更容易。」

### 2. Dependent Clause:

從屬子句：

- **"When we focus on our eternal end goal, that of eternal life with our family in the presence of our Heavenly Parents and the Savior,"**  
「當我們專注於我們的永恆終極目標，那就是和家人一起獲得永生與天上父母和救主同在」

## Function of the Phrase:

短語的功能：

- **Appositive Phrase:**

同位語短語：

- The phrase **"that of eternal life with our family in the presence of our Heavenly Parents and the Savior"** is an appositive that restates or specifies **"our eternal end goal."**

短語「那就是和家人一起獲得永生與天上父母和救主同在」是一個同位語，重新陳述或具體說明了「我們的永恆終極目標」。

- **Components:**

組成部分：

- **"that":** A demonstrative pronoun referring back to **"our eternal end goal."**  
「那」：指示代詞，指回「我們的永恆終極目標」。
- **"of eternal life with our family in the presence of our Heavenly Parents and the Savior":** A prepositional phrase modifying **"that,"** explaining what the end goal is.  
「就是和家人一起獲得永生與天上父母和救主同在」：介詞短語，修飾「那」，解釋終極目標是什麼。

## **Grammatical Role:**

語法角色：

- **Appositive Noun Phrase:**

同位語名詞片語：

- **Purpose:** Provides additional information or clarification about a noun.  
目的：提供關於名詞的附加資訊或澄清。
- **Placement:** Positioned next to the noun it modifies, usually separated by commas.  
位置：位於它所修飾的名詞旁邊，通常用逗號分隔。
- **In This Sentence:** The appositive phrase gives a detailed description of **"our eternal end goal,"** specifying that it is **"eternal life with our family in the presence of our Heavenly Parents and the Savior."**  
在此句中：同位語短語詳細描述了「我們的永恆終極目標」，具體說明它是「和家人一起獲得永生與天上父母和救主同在」。

## **Simplified Explanation:**

簡化解釋：

- The sentence could be rephrased as:  
這個句子可以重述為：
  - **"When we focus on our eternal end goal—specifically, eternal life with our family in the presence of our Heavenly Parents and the Savior—staying on the covenant path will become easier."**  
「當我們專注於我們的永恆終極目標——具體而言，和家人一起獲得永生與天上父母和救主同在——持守聖約的道路將變得更容易。」

- Here, the appositive phrase **"that of eternal life with our family in the presence of our Heavenly Parents and the Savior"** directly defines what the "eternal end goal" is. 在這裡，同位語短語「那就是與我們的天父母和救主同在，與家人一起獲得永生」直接定義了「我們的永恆終極目標」是什麼。

## Summary:

總結：

- **Grammatical Function:** Appositive noun phrase.  
語法功能：同位語名詞片語。
- **Role:** Clarifies and specifies the meaning of **"our eternal end goal."**  
角色：澄清並具體說明「我們的永恆終極目標」的含義。
- **Effect on the Sentence:** Enhances understanding by providing precise information about the speaker's ultimate objective, thereby emphasizing the significance of focusing on this goal to make staying on the covenant path easier.  
對句子的影響：通過提供說話者最終目標的精確資訊，增強了理解，從而強調專注於這一目標能使持守聖約的道路變得更容易的重要性。

## Avoid Those Thing That Interrupt Joy

### 本文第55段，共2句

As we focus on the Savior and our eternal future, we need to avoid those things that can interrupt our joy.

當我們專注於救主和我們的永恆未來時，我們需要避免那些可能打斷我們喜樂的事物。

We need to avoid anything that would prevent us from keeping the end in mind.

我們需要避免任何會阻礙我們謹記終極目標的事情。

As we focus on the Savior and our eternal future, we need to avoid those things that can interrupt our joy. We need to avoid anything that would prevent us from keeping the end in mind.

### 本文第56段，共5句

Remember Korihor, the anti-Christ?

還記得反基督者柯力何嗎？

Spewing falsehoods about the Savior, Korihor went from place to place until he was brought before a high priest who asked him:

柯力何散佈有關救主的謊言，四處遊說，直到他被帶到一位大祭司面前，祭司問他：

"Why do ye teach this people that there shall be no Christ, to interrupt their rejoicing?"

「你為何教導這些人民，說沒有基督，以打斷他們的喜樂？」

The Book of Mormon is filled with examples of men and women who experience joy and rejoicing because they chose to follow Jesus Christ.

《摩爾門經》中充滿了男女因選擇跟隨耶穌基督而經歷喜樂和歡欣的例子。

Any other choice, as in the case of Korihor, leads to eventually destruction.  
任何其他的选择，如同柯力何的情况，最终都会导致毁灭。

Remember Korihor, the anti-Christ? Spewing falsehoods about the Savior, Korihor went from place to place until he was brought before a high priest who asked him: “Why do ye teach this people that there shall be no Christ, to interrupt their rejoicing?” The Book of Mormon is filled with examples of men and women who experience joy and rejoicing because they chose to follow Jesus Christ. Any other choice, as in the case of Korihor, leads to eventual destruction.

## 本文第57段，共2句

Anything that opposes Christ or His doctrine will interrupt our joy and take our focus off our end goal.

任何反对基督或祂教义的事物，都会打断我们的喜乐，并使我們偏離終極目標。

Beware of the philosophies of men, which are so abundant online and throughout social media.  
要提防那些人类的哲学思想，它們在網絡和社交媒體上如此泛濫。

Anything that opposes Christ or His doctrine will interrupt our joy and take our focus off our end goal. Beware of the philosophies of men, which are so abundant online and throughout social media.

## 本文第58段，共6句

The world teaches that the purchase of things will bring joy.

世人教導我們，購買物品會帶來喜樂。

And if that doesn't work, buy more!

如果這不奏效，就買更多！

It teaches that you can sin your way to joy.

它教導你可以透過犯罪來獲得喜樂。

And if that doesn't work, sin more!

如果這不奏效，就犯更多的罪！

It promises a pot of joy at the end of every hedonistic rainbow.

它承諾在每一個享樂主義的彩虹盡頭都有一鍋喜樂。

But these philosophies are simply not true.

但這些哲學根本不是真的。

The world teaches that the purchase of things will bring joy. And if that doesn't work, buy more!  
It teaches that you can sin your way to joy. And if that doesn't work, sin more! It promises a pot of joy at the end of every hedonistic rainbow. But these philosophies are simply not true.



# 文意分析

## 1. Introduction:

### 1. 引言:

The passage critiques materialistic and hedonistic philosophies that claim happiness can be achieved through the acquisition of possessions or indulgence in immoral behaviors.

這段文字批判了物質主義和享樂主義的哲學，這些哲學聲稱可以通過獲取財物或沉溺於不道德行為來獲得幸福。

It emphasizes that such beliefs are false and do not lead to genuine joy.

它強調這樣的信念是錯誤的，無法帶來真正的喜樂。

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## 2. Key Themes and Concepts:

### 2. 關鍵主題和概念:

#### a. Materialism as a False Path to Joy:

##### a. 物質主義作為錯誤的喜樂之路:

- **"The world teaches that the purchase of things will bring joy. And if that doesn't work, buy more!"**

「世人教導我們，購買物品會帶來喜樂。如果這不奏效，就買更多！」

- Highlights the societal belief that accumulating material possessions leads to happiness.  
強調社會認為積累物質財富能帶來幸福。
- The phrase "buy more!" underscores the endless cycle of consumerism and the futility of seeking fulfillment through material goods.  
「買更多！」這個短語強調了消費主義的無盡循環，以及通過物質財富尋求滿足的徒勞。

#### b. Hedonism and Immorality as Misguided Routes to Happiness:

##### b. 享樂主義和不道德作為誤導的幸福途徑:

- **"It teaches that you can sin your way to joy. And if that doesn't work, sin more!"**

「它教導你可以透過犯罪來獲得喜樂。如果這不奏效，就犯更多的罪！」

- Suggests that society promotes indulgence in unethical behaviors as a means to achieve joy.  
暗示社會宣傳透過沉溺於不道德行為可以實現喜樂。
- The repetition of "sin more!" emphasizes the escalating nature of such behaviors when initial satisfaction is not achieved.  
重複「犯更多的罪！」強調了當初始滿足感未達到時，此類行為的不斷升級。

#### c. Illusory Promises of Hedonistic Philosophies:

##### c. 享樂主義哲學的虛幻承諾:

- **"It promises a pot of joy at the end of every hedonistic rainbow."**  
「它承諾在每一個享樂主義的彩虹盡頭都有一鍋喜樂。」
  - Uses the metaphor of a "pot of joy" to illustrate the false promise of happiness through hedonism.  
使用「一鍋喜樂」的隱喻來說明透過享樂主義所承諾的幸福是虛假的。
  - The "hedonistic rainbow" symbolizes the alluring but ultimately empty pursuit of pleasure.  
「享樂主義的彩虹」象徵著誘人但最終空洞的快樂追求。

#### **d. Rejection of False Philosophies:**

d. 否定錯誤的哲學：

- **"But these philosophies are simply not true."**  
「但這些哲學根本不是真的。」
  - Concludes with a clear denunciation of materialism and hedonism as ineffective and deceptive paths to joy.  
以明確的遣責總結，強調物質主義和享樂主義是無效且具有欺騙性的喜樂之路。

### **3. Semantic Components and Relationships:**

3. 語義組成和關聯：

#### **a. Use of Irony and Sarcasm:**

a. 諷刺和嘲諷的運用：

- The exclamatory phrases "buy more!" and "sin more!" employ sarcasm to highlight the absurdity of believing that excess leads to happiness.  
感嘆句「買更多！」和「犯更多的罪！」運用了嘲諷，突出相信過度可以帶來幸福的荒謬性。
- Irony is evident in **presenting** actions that are typically associated with negative outcomes as supposed pathways to joy.  
諷刺體現在將通常與負面結果相關的行為作為所謂的喜樂途徑。

#### **b. Metaphorical Language:**

b. 隱喻性的語言：

- **"Pot of joy at the end of every hedonistic rainbow":**  
「在每一個享樂主義的彩虹盡頭都有一鍋喜樂」：
  - Adapts the traditional idiom "a pot of gold at the end of the rainbow," suggesting that just as a pot of gold is a mythical reward, so is the joy promised by hedonism.  
改編了傳統成語「彩虹盡頭的一鍋金子」，暗示就像一鍋金子是神話般的獎勵，透過享樂主義所追求的喜樂也是如此。
  - Emphasizes the unattainable and illusory nature of happiness sought through pleasure alone.  
強調了透過單純追求快樂而尋求幸福的不可達性和虛幻性。

### **c. Personification of "The World":**

#### **c. 「世人」的擬人化：**

- **"The world teaches..."**

「世人教導我們.....」

- Personifies society or cultural influences as an entity actively promoting misleading philosophies.  
將社會或文化影響擬人化為一個積極推廣誤導性哲學的實體。
- Implies a collective responsibility or complicity in spreading these false beliefs.  
暗示在傳播這些錯誤信念方面的集體責任或共謀。

### **d. Cause and Effect Structure:**

#### **d. 因果結構：**

- Establishes a cause (purchasing things, engaging in sin) and an expected effect (bringing joy), then points out the failure of this relationship.  
建立了原因(購買物品、犯罪)和預期效果(帶來喜樂)，然後指出這種關係的失敗。
- The escalation ("buy more!", "sin more!") illustrates the cyclical and unfulfilling pursuit of happiness through these means.  
升級的表述(「買更多！」「犯更多的罪！」)說明了透過這些方式尋求幸福的循環和無法滿足。

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## **4. Implications and Interpretations:**

### **4. 含義和解讀：**

#### **a. Critique of Consumerism:**

##### **a. 對消費主義的批判：**

- Challenges the notion that material wealth and possessions lead to lasting happiness.  
挑戰物質財富和擁有能帶來持久幸福的觀念。
- Suggests that consumer culture perpetuates a never-ending desire for more, without delivering true fulfillment.  
暗示消費文化助長了永無止境的欲望，而未能帶來真正的滿足。

#### **b. Moral and Ethical Considerations:**

##### **b. 道德和倫理考量：**

- Implies that engaging in immoral actions not only fails to bring joy but may lead to negative consequences.  
暗示從事不道德行為不僅無法帶來喜樂，還可能導致負面後果。
- Highlights the ethical pitfalls of seeking pleasure at the expense of moral integrity.  
強調透過犧牲道德完整性來尋求快樂的倫理陷阱。

### **c. The Deceptive Nature of Hedonism:**

#### **c. 享樂主義的欺騙性：**

- Portrays hedonistic pursuits as attractive yet ultimately empty.  
將享樂主義的追求描繪成具有吸引力但最終空虛的。
- Warns that the promise of joy through pleasure is a mirage that diverts individuals from more meaningful pursuits.  
警告透過快樂帶來的喜樂承諾是一種海市蜃樓，會使人偏離更有意義的追求。

### **d. Call to Seek Authentic Joy:**

#### **d. 呼籲尋求真實的喜樂：**

- By declaring these philosophies "simply not true," the passage urges readers to reject superficial paths to happiness.  
通過宣稱這些哲學「根本不是真的」，鼓勵讀者拒絕淺薄的幸福之路。
- Encourages the pursuit of deeper, more substantial sources of joy, potentially through spiritual, relational, or altruistic means.  
鼓勵透過屬靈、關係或利他主義的方式追求更深層次、更持久的喜樂。

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## **5. Conclusion:**

### **5. 結論：**

The passage delivers a strong message against the belief that material possessions or indulgence in unethical behaviors can lead to genuine joy.  
這段文字傳遞了一個強烈的信息，反對物質財富或沉溺於不道德行為可以帶來真正喜樂的信念。Through rhetorical devices such as irony, metaphor, and personification, it emphasizes the futility and deception inherent in these philosophies.  
透過諸如諷刺、隱喻和擬人化等修辭手法，它強調了這些哲學中內在的徒勞和欺騙性。The overall semantic meaning is a critique of superficial routes to happiness and a call to seek more authentic and fulfilling paths.  
整體語義意義在於批判淺薄的幸福之路，並呼籲尋求更真實和充實的途徑。

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## **Overall Message:**

### **整體訊息：**

True joy cannot be found in the accumulation of material goods or the pursuit of hedonistic pleasures.  
真正的喜樂無法通過積累物質財富或追求享樂主義的快樂而獲得。Despite societal messages that promote these avenues, they are ultimately unfulfilling and deceptive.  
儘管社會信息推廣這些途徑，但它們最終是無法滿足且具有欺騙性的。Recognizing the falsehood of these philosophies is essential in directing one's focus toward

meaningful, ethical, and lasting sources of happiness.

認識到這些哲學的虛假性對於引導個人專注於有意義、道德和持久的幸福來源至關重要。

## 本文第59段, 共4句

The unrighteous may experience any number of emotions and sensations, but they will never experience joy!

不義之人可能會經歷各種情緒和感覺, 但他們永遠不會體驗到喜樂!

Not in this world or in the world to come.

無論在今生還是在來世。

Joy is a gift for the faithful.

喜樂是給忠信者的禮物。

Those who keep eternal life uppermost in mind and keep their covenants are those who “shall inherit the kingdom of God, ... and their joy shall be full forever.

那些將永生置於心中最重要位置並遵守他們的聖約的人, 正是那些「將承受神的國度, .....他們的喜樂將永遠充滿。」

The unrighteous may experience any number of emotions and sensations, but they will never experience joy! Not in this world or in the world to come. Joy is a gift for the faithful. Those who keep eternal life uppermost in mind and keep their covenants are those who “shall inherit the kingdom of God, ... and their joy shall be full forever.

## 文意分析

### 1. Introduction:

#### 1. 引言:

The passage emphasizes the exclusivity of true joy to the faithful, contrasting it with the experiences of the unrighteous.

這段文字強調了真正的喜樂僅屬於忠信者, 並將其與不義之人的經歷進行對比。

It asserts that while the unrighteous may feel various emotions, they are incapable of experiencing genuine joy both in this life and the afterlife.

它斷言, 雖然不義之人可能感受到各種情緒, 但他們無法在今生和來世體驗真正的喜樂。

The text underscores the importance of faithfulness, covenant-keeping, and an eternal perspective as prerequisites for inheriting the fullness of joy promised by God.

文本強調了忠信、遵守聖約和擁有永恆視角的重要性, 這些是繼承神所應許的充滿喜樂的必要條件。

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### 2. Key Themes and Concepts:

#### 2. 關鍵主題和概念:

### a. Distinction Between Emotions and True Joy:

a. 情緒與真正喜樂的區別：

- **"The unrighteous may experience any number of emotions and sensations, but they will never experience joy!"**  
「不義之人可能會經歷各種情緒和感覺，但他們永遠不會體驗到喜樂！」
  - **Emotions vs. Joy:** Highlights that emotions and sensations are not equivalent to true joy.  
情緒 vs. 喜樂：強調情緒和感覺並不同於真正的喜樂。  
The unrighteous can feel emotions but lack the profound state of joy reserved for the faithful.  
不義之人可以感受到情緒，但缺乏只有忠信者才能體驗的深刻喜樂狀態。
  - **Exclusivity of Joy:** Asserts that joy is a unique experience inaccessible to the unrighteous.  
喜樂的排他性：斷言喜樂是一種不義之人無法獲得的獨特體驗。

### b. Temporal and Eternal Implications:

b. 時間和永恆的含義：

- **"Not in this world or in the world to come."**  
「無論在今生還是在來世。」
  - **Eternal Consequences:** Emphasizes that the inability to experience joy extends beyond mortal life into eternity.  
永恆的後果：強調無法體驗喜樂的情況超越了凡人的生命，延伸至永恆。
  - **Totality of Exclusion:** Indicates a complete absence of joy for the unrighteous in all realms of existence.  
完全的排除：表明不義之人在所有存在的領域中完全缺乏喜樂。

### c. Joy as a Divine Gift for the Faithful:

c. 喜樂是對忠信者的神聖禮物：

- **"Joy is a gift for the faithful."**  
「喜樂是給忠信者的禮物。」
  - **Divine Bestowal:** Positions joy as a gift from God, not something one can attain through worldly means.  
神聖的賜予：將喜樂定位為神的禮物，而非透過世俗手段可以獲得的東西。
  - **Condition of Faithfulness:** Implies that faithfulness is a condition to receive this gift.  
忠信的條件：暗示忠信是接受這份禮物的條件。

### d. Conditions for Receiving Joy:

d. 獲得喜樂的條件：

- **"Those who keep eternal life uppermost in mind and keep their covenants..."**  
「那些將永生置於心中最重要位置並遵守他們的聖約的人……」

- **Eternal Focus:** Stresses the importance of prioritizing eternal life over temporal concerns.  
永恆的專注：強調優先考慮永恆生命而非暫時關切的重要性。
- **Covenant Keeping:** Highlights adherence to commitments made with God as essential.  
遵守聖約：突出遵守與神所立的承諾是必不可少的。

#### e. Promise of Eternal Joy:

e. 永恆喜樂的應許：

- "...are those who 'shall inherit the kingdom of God, ... and their joy shall be full forever.'"  
「.....就是那些『將承受神的國度，.....他們的喜樂將永遠充滿。』」
  - **Inheritance of God's Kingdom:** Suggests a reward of entering God's presence.  
承受神的國度：暗示進入神的同在作為獎賞。
  - **Fullness of Joy Forever:** Promises a complete and everlasting joy to the faithful.  
永遠充滿的喜樂：向忠信者應許完全且永恆的喜樂。

### 3. Semantic Components and Relationships:

3. 語義組成和關係：

#### a. Contrast Between the Unrighteous and the Faithful:

a. 不義之人與忠信者的對比：

- The passage creates a clear dichotomy:  
這段文字創造了一個明確的二分法：
  - **Unrighteous:** Experience emotions but lack true joy.  
不義之人：經歷情緒但缺乏真正的喜樂。
  - **Faithful:** Receive joy as a divine gift due to their faithfulness and covenant-keeping.  
忠信者：因他們的忠信和遵守聖約而獲得作為神聖禮物的喜樂。

#### b. Emphasis Through Strong Language:

b. 透過強烈語言的強調：

- **Exclamation Points:** Used to intensify the declaration that the unrighteous will never experience joy.  
感嘆號：用於強化宣告，即不義之人永遠不會體驗到喜樂。
- **Absolute Terms:** Words like "never," "not in this world or in the world to come," and "full forever" emphasize the certainty and permanence of the statements.  
絕對詞語：像「永遠」、「無論在今生還是在來世」和「永遠充滿」這樣的詞語強調了陳述的確定性和永久性。

### **c. Use of Religious Terminology:**

#### **c. 使用宗教術語：**

- **"Unrighteous," "faithful," "eternal life," "covenants," "inherit the kingdom of God":**  
「不義之人」、「忠信者」、「永生」、「聖約」、「承受神的國度」：
  - Embed the passage within a religious and moral framework.  
將這段文字嵌入宗教和道德框架中。
  - Convey specific doctrinal beliefs about salvation and joy.  
傳達關於救恩和喜樂的具體教義信仰。

### **d. Quotation of Scripture:**

#### **d. 引用經文：**

- **"shall inherit the kingdom of God, ... and their joy shall be full forever."**  
「『將承受神的國度，……他們的喜樂將永遠充滿。』」
    - Directly references or paraphrases scriptural text.  
直接引用或改寫經文。
    - Adds authority and weight to the promises made.  
為所作的應許增添了權威和分量。
- 

## **4. Implications and Interpretations:**

### **4. 含義和解讀：**

#### **a. Joy as a Result of Righteous Living:**

##### **a. 喜樂作為正義生活的結果：**

- True joy is portrayed as a consequence of living faithfully and keeping covenants with God.  
真正的喜樂被描繪為忠誠地生活並遵守與神的聖約的結果。
- It is not accessible through unrighteous means.  
它無法通過不義的手段獲得。

#### **b. The Futility of Seeking Joy Outside of Faithfulness:**

##### **b. 在缺乏忠信的情況下尋求喜樂的徒勞：**

- Implies that any attempt by the unrighteous to find joy will be unsuccessful.  
暗示不義之人任何試圖尋找喜樂的努力都將不成功。
- Suggests that emotions and sensations without righteousness are insufficient for true fulfillment.  
表明沒有正義的情緒和感受不足以達到真正的滿足。

#### **c. Importance of an Eternal Perspective:**

##### **c. 永恒視角的重要性：**



- Encourages individuals to focus on eternal life and divine covenants rather than temporal pleasures.  
鼓勵個人專注於永生和神聖的聖約，而非短暫的享樂。
- Positions eternal considerations as paramount in achieving lasting joy.  
將永恆的考量視為實現持久喜樂的首要因素。

#### d. Assurance of Eternal Reward:

d. 永恆獎賞的保證：

- Offers comfort and motivation to the faithful by promising them inheritance of God's kingdom and everlasting joy.  
通過應許他們承受神的國度和永恆的喜樂，為忠信者提供了安慰和動力。
- Reinforces the value of maintaining faith and commitment despite worldly challenges.  
強化了在世俗挑戰中保持信仰和承諾的價值。

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#### 5. Conclusion:

5. 結論：

The passage emphasizes that true joy is exclusively available to those who are faithful, keep their covenants with God, and maintain an eternal perspective.

這段文字強調，真正的喜樂僅屬於那些忠信、遵守與神所立的聖約並保持永恆視角的人。

It **underscores** the stark contrast **between** the fleeting emotions experienced by the unrighteous **and** the profound, everlasting joy promised to the righteous.

它強調了不義之人所經歷的短暫情緒與應許給義人的深刻、永恆喜樂之間的鮮明對比。

**By highlighting** the eternal implications of one's choices, the passage **serves** as **both** a warning to the unrighteous **and** an encouragement to the faithful **to continue** in their devotion and covenant-keeping **to inherit** the fullness of joy in God's kingdom.

通過凸顯個人選擇的永恆影響，這段文字既對不義之人提出警告，又鼓勵忠信者繼續他們的奉獻和遵守聖約，以承受神國度中充滿的喜樂。

#### 本文第60段，共1句

Joy **is** the gift that **comes from** intentionally **trying to live** a righteous life, as **taught by** Jesus Christ.

喜樂是來自於有意地努力按照耶穌基督所教導的過正義生活的禮物。

Joy is the gift that comes from intentionally trying to live a righteous life, as taught by Jesus Christ.

#### 本文第61段，共2句

As this truth is embedded in our hearts, each day can be a day of joy and gladness.

當這個真理深植於我們的心中，每一天都可以是喜樂和歡欣的一天。

Each day can take us one step closer to our ultimate goal: to qualify for the greatest gift of God, the gift of eternal life.

每一天都能讓我們更接近我們的最終目標一步：獲得神最偉大的恩賜——永生的禮物。

As this truth is embedded in our hearts, each day can be a day of joy and gladness. Each day can take us one step closer to our ultimate goal: to qualify for the greatest gift of God, the gift of eternal life.