

Embracing Biblical Methods Types of Communication

拥抱圣经的方法：沟通的类型

THE BIG IDEA核心理念

Parents can fall into “mono-speak” with their children. It will vary with each parent. One might yell most of the time. Another might plead a lot. Still another might order his/her children. Whatever the parenting style, parents tend to use the same type of communication all the time. The Word of God holds out something richer and more satisfying than that. The Scriptures direct us to provide differing nuances to conversation depending on the need of the child with whom we are speaking: “And we urge you, brothers, warn those who are idle, encourage the timid, help the weak, be patient with everyone” (1 Thessalonians 5:14). Idle children need a warning. Timid children need encouragement. Weak children need communication that helps. There are obvious problems if we fail to be sensitive to the needs of the child with whom we are speaking. It is a mistake to help the idle. Warning the timid may crush him. Just as God deals with each parent according to their needs, so parents must deal with their children in a manner that suits the need of the moment.

父母在与孩子说话时可能会陷入「单向讲话模式」中。这种情况因每个父母而异。一位父母可能大多数时间在吼叫，另一位父母可能经常恳求，还有一位可能总是命令孩子。无论是哪种教养方式，父母往往习惯于使用相同的沟通方式。然而，神的话语为我们提供了更丰富、更令人满足的交流方式。圣经指示我们根据孩子的需要调整对话的细微差别：「我们又劝弟兄们，要警戒不守规矩的人，勉励灰心的人，扶助软弱的人，也要向众人忍耐。」（帖撒罗尼迦前书5:14）。不守规矩的孩子需要警戒，灰心的孩子需要勉励，软弱的孩子需要扶助的沟通方式。如果我们不能敏锐地察觉孩子的需求并作出相应的反应，就会出现显而易见的问题。帮助不守规矩的孩子是错误的，警告胆怯的孩子可能会压垮他。正如神根据每位父母的需要与他们相处一样，父母也必须根据当下的需要以适当的方式对待孩子。

This chapter discusses the information found in Chapter 9 of *Shepherding a Child's Heart*.

本章讨论了《牧养儿女的心》第九章中的信息。

DIGGING INTO THE WORD查考圣经

Chapter 9 of *Shepherding a Child's Heart* discusses eight different forms of communication that parents can use to enable their conversations with their children to address the needs of the moment. The list in chapter 9 is not exhaustive, but only suggestive of the differing forms of speaking that God has revealed in the Bible.

《牧养孩子的心》第九章讨论了父母可以用来与孩子对话的八种不同沟通方式，以解决当下的需求。第九章中的列表并不详尽，只是揭示了神在圣经中所启示的不同说话方式。

For each of the forms of communication discussed in chapter 9 there will be a passage or passages to study and questions to ask of the passage or passages.

对于第九章中讨论的每种沟通形式，都会提供一段或几段经文供学习，并提出与这些经文相关的问题。

Encouragement 鼓励

Look at Romans 15:4–5. Ultimately God gives encouragement but he does so through means. The means is the Scripture.

请查阅《罗马书》15:4-5。归根结底，神会给予鼓励，但祂是通过某种方式来给予的。这种方式就是圣经。

1. What is the relationship between encouragement and the Scripture?
鼓励和圣经之间有什么关系？
2. What does encouragement from the Scripture provide for your child?
来自圣经的鼓励能为你的孩子提供什么？

Correction 纠正

Correction is like the carpenter's plumb line, it tells when things are out of alignment.
纠正就像木匠的铅锤，它可以告诉我们事情何时偏离了正轨。

3. Look at the following passages to discern the benefits of heeding correction:
请查阅以下经文，以辨别遵循纠正的益处：
4. Look at the same verses again and note what is true of the child who will not heed correction.
再次查看这些经文，注意那些不愿意接受纠正的孩子会有什么结果。

Again, the word of God is central in all these forms of communication—see 2 Timothy 3:15–17.

同样，神的话语是所有这些沟通形式的核心——参见《提摩太后书》3:15-17。

Rebuke 责备

Study the following passages asking yourself the following questions:

研读以下经文，问自己以下问题：

5. What are the blessings of a well placed rebuke?
恰当的责备会带来什么好处？
6. What is the contrast between the way a foolish child and wise child responds to a rebuke?
愚昧的孩子和聪明的孩子对责备的反应有什么不同？
7. How can you help your children have a biblical view of rebuke?
如何帮助你的孩子从圣经的角度看待责备？

Entreaty劝说

Entreaty is earnest and intense conversation in which a parent bares his soul, urging and warning a child to walk in the paths of wisdom and faith. While this word is not used frequently in the Bible, examples of entreaty fill the book of Proverbs.

劝说是父母倾心交谈，恳切地劝告和警示孩子走在智慧和信仰的道路上的一种热切的对话。虽然这个词在圣经中不常见，但劝说的例子充满了箴言书。

Note the following examples of entreaty.

注意以下劝说的例子。

8. Think of a list of issues where your children would receive benefit from timely, gracious, passionate and earnest entreaty.

列出一些你的孩子通过及时、恩慈、热情和恳切的劝说而受益的情况。

Instruction指教

Search out the meat of these passages about instruction and ask the following questions of these passages:

找出这些关于指教的段落的要点，并针对这些段落提出以下问题：

9. What becomes of children who reject biblical instruction?
拒绝圣经教导的孩子会如何？
10. What blessings crown the head of children who receive biblical instruction?
接受圣经教导的孩子会有什么祝福？
11. What things must a parent do to make instruction stick? How does one grease the wheels of instruction?
父母需要做些什么才能使指教坚持下去？如何润滑指教的车轮？

Warning警告

Warnings are communication that put children on notice concerning dangers. Children do not naturally enjoy warnings; they often regard them as unnecessarily negative and silly. Yet the Bible has a very thorough discussion of warnings. Studying the following passages, note some of the elements of the Bible's theology of warnings:

警告是让孩子们注意到危险的沟通形式。孩子们天生并不喜欢警告，他们常常认为警告过于消极和愚蠢。然而，圣经对警告有非常详细的讨论。研读以下经文，注意圣经关于警告神学中的一些要素：

12. What are the blessings of responding to warnings?
回应警告有什么好处？
13. What happens when children do not respond faithfully?
如果孩子不忠实地回应会发生什么？
14. What is the relationship between warnings and the sowing and reaping passages like Galatians 6:7–8?
警告和《加拉太书》6:7-8中关于种和收的经文之间有什么关系？
15. Do a quick survey of Proverbs and note every passage which contains a warning. (The word warn or warning will not appear in the passage). I'll get you started.
快速浏览《箴言》，记录其中包含警告的每段经文。（经文中未必会出现「警告」这个词）。

Passage Warning关于警告的经文
Proverbs 1:10–19《箴言》1:10-19
Proverbs 1:24–32《箴言》1:24–32
Proverbs 2:18–19《箴言》2:18–19

Teaching教导

Teaching is the process of imparting knowledge. In English the word is used as a verb to describe the activity of imparting knowledge and as a noun to describe the knowledge imparted. For us as Christian parents it is the essential task of transmitting to our children a worldview rooted in God's revelation.

教导是传授知识的过程。在英文中，这个词可以用作动词，描述传授知识的活动，也可以用作名词，描述被传授的知识。对于作为基督徒父母的我们来说，把基于神启示的世界观传递给我们的孩子是至关重要的任务。

16. Looking at the following passages, ask yourself questions about the content of teaching, the importance of teaching and the response to teaching:

查阅以下经文，思考教导的内容、教导的重要性以及对教导的回应。

Prayer祷告

Prayer is an important aspect of parent-child communication. When you pray your children learn what matters to you. They learn how you think, they learn about the place God has in your life, they learn the nature of Christian experience and what is ultimate. Many wonderful prayers in the Bible teach of the being and existence of God, God's plan and the call on his people.

祷告是父母与孩子沟通的重要部分。当你祷告时，你的孩子会了解到对你来说什么是重要的。他们会学习你的思维方式，了解神在你生活中的地位，理解基督徒的经历和终极追求。圣经中许多美妙的祷告教导了神的存在、神的计划以及对祂子民的呼召。

17. Study the following prayers. Note themes and lessons.

研读以下祷告，注意其中的主题和教训。

Some people question the validity of praying in front of someone so they can hear and learn. The reasoning goes that prayer is thus perverted and its focus on God is lost on account of concern for the other hearers. We must surely avoid praying insincerely in a manner that manipulates human hearers. On this question it is instructive to note John 11:41–42.

有些人质疑在他人面前祷告以让他们听到和学习的有效性。这种推理认为，由于关注了其他听众而失去了对神的专注，祷告因此而被扭曲。我们必须避免以操控人类听众的方式不真诚地祷告。关于这个问题，《约翰福音》11:41-42为我们提供了有益的教导。

APPLICATION应用

Remember that whether you are involved in encouragement, correction, rebuke, entreaty, instruction, warning, teaching or prayer, the Word of God is the basis for all you have to say. The Apostle puts it like this in Colossians 3:16, "Let the Word of Christ dwell in you richly as you teach and admonish one another. . ." The Word of Christ dwelling in you richly is what

gives you something worthwhile to say during times of communication. Remember the words of Romans 10, "Faith comes by hearing, and hearing by the Word of Christ."

请记住,无论你是在鼓励、纠正、责备、恳求、指教、警告、教导还是祈祷,神的话语都是你所要说的一切的基础。使徒在《歌罗西书》3:16中这样说:「把基督的道理丰丰富富地存在心里,.....彼此教导,互相劝戒」基督的话语丰丰富富地存在心里,让你在交流时有话可说。记住《罗马书》10章的话:「信道是从听道来的,听道是从基督的话来的。」

1. Taking each of the types of communication that we have examined in this chapter, develop three typical situations when one or more of these would be appropriate. I'll get you started.

我们已经在本章中研究了几种沟通类型,试着想象三个典型的场景,看看在这些场景中何时适合使用一种或多种沟通类型。我来帮你开始。

Situation: Your wife asks you to go out at 8:00 p.m. for milk. She has a \$10 bill, so you get the milk and return home leaving the change on the kitchen counter. Later she asks for the change and you discover it is missing. None of your children has seen it. Picking up clothes after the kids are in bed, your wife discovers the exact change in your 14 year old daughter's jeans.

情景:你的妻子让你晚上8点出去买牛奶。她给了你一张10美元的钞票,所以你买了牛奶并回到家,将找零放在厨房的柜台上。稍后她要找零时,你发现它不见了。你的孩子们都说没看到。等孩子们上床后,你妻子在14岁女儿的牛仔裤口袋里发现了那笔找零。

Communication: Think through how to approach this situation. What combination of the eight types of communication will you use?

沟通:仔细考虑如何处理这种情况。你会使用八种沟通方式中的哪一种组合?

Situation:情景:

Communication:沟通:

STRATEGIC QUESTIONS策略性问题

You want your communication with your children to be constructive. You want it to reflect Ephesians 4:29: "Do not let any unwholesome talk come out of your mouths, but only what is helpful for building others up according to their needs, that it may benefit those who listen."

你希望与孩子的交流是具有建设性的。你希望它反映出《以弗所书》4:29:「污秽的言语一句不可出口,只要随事说造就人的好话,叫听见的人得益处。」

1. Most of us tend to get stuck in one primary communication style. What is yours? (It may not be one we have studied).

我们大多数人往往会停留在一种主要的沟通方式上。你的沟通方式是什么?(可能不是我们已经学习过的某一种。)

2. The passages that we studied in the DIGGING INTO THE WORD section of this chapter implied some mannerisms and character qualities that "grease the wheels" of successful communication. How many can you find?

我们在本章的「查考圣经」部分所学习的经文,暗示了一些促进成功沟通的行为方式和品格特质。你能找到多少种?

3. Biblical forms of communication require time. What are some specific lifestyle, recreational, vocational changes that you can make in order to have the time needed for communicating with your children in the way discussed above?

圣经中的沟通形式需要时间。你可以做出哪些具体的生活方式、娱乐活动或职业上的调整，以便有足够的时间用上述方式与孩子进行沟通？

CONCLUDING THOUGHTS结语

The Apostle speaks in 2 Corinthians 2:11 of Satan and his desire to outwit us with his schemes. I believe that one of the wily schemes of the Devil, if he cannot get us to reject truth outright, is to discourage us with ever being able to do what God has called us to. The scheme is to get us to look at our ordinary resources and then at the insurmountable nature of what God has called us to and to conclude, "There's no way. Not in this life. This is not possible."

使徒在《哥林多后书》2:11中提到撒旦以及牠企图用这些诡计击败我们。我相信，如果魔鬼不能让我们直接拒绝真理，撒旦狡猾的诡计之一，就是让我们灰心丧气，永远无法做神呼召我们做的事情。这个诡计是让我们看看自己平凡的资源，再看看神的呼召貌似无法逾越，从而得出结论：「没有办法。这辈子都不可能。这是不可能的。」

If we come to these conclusions, we will run from the field of battle like the Israelites did in 1 Samuel 17. For 40 days, Goliath came out and taunted them. They looked at Goliath and concluded "There's no way. Not in this life. This is not possible." They looked at Goliath through the lens of their own strength and concluded they didn't have a chance.

如果我们得出这样的结论，我们就会像《撒母耳记上》17章中的以色列人一样逃离战场。40天里，歌利亚出来嘲弄他们。他们看着歌利亚，得出结论：「没有办法。这辈子都不可能。这是不可能的。」他们用自己的力量来看待歌利亚进而得出结论，他们没有机会。

David arrived and had hope for victory where they had been hopeless. You see, he had a different lens through which he looked at the situation. He looked at Goliath, he registered the fact that Goliath was 9 feet tall, but he drew a different conclusion. Seen through the lens of the greater size and power of God, David said, "Who is this uncircumcised Philistine that he should defy the armies of the living God?" Seen through the lens of the living God, the Philistine was reduced in size.

大卫来了，在他们绝望的地方抱有胜利的希望。你看，他用不同的视角来看待环境。他看着歌利亚，他注意到歌利亚有9英尺高，但他得出了不同的结论。大卫从神更大的尺度和力量来看，说道：「这个未受割礼的非利士人是谁，竟敢向永生神的军队挑战？」从永生神的视角来看，非利士人的体型变小了。

As you talk with your children, you are doing the work of the living God. You are not up for the task. But nothing is too big for Him.

当你与孩子们交谈时，你正在做永生神的工作。你或许不能胜任这个任务，但对神来说，没有什么大到祂无法应付。

Write out a statement of commitment to God, to trust in His strength and to speak to your children in ways that are helpful, according to their needs, that they might benefit.

写下一个对神的承诺，信靠祂的力量，并按照孩子们的需要，以有益的方式与他们交谈，让他们受益。