## 從「彌賽亞筵席」主題 看路加福音中獨有的聖餐觀

#### 陳偉迦

建道神學院 Alliance Bible Seminary

關於聖餐的詮釋和論述,聖經學者多是從四卷福音書和哥林多前書中的記載,一併討論並在其中引用彼此不同的觀點,去建構一幅較為整存的圖畫,來描述和討論有關聖餐這個重要的課題。<sup>1</sup> 尤其是在神學的領域當中,以一併的方式去討論有關於聖餐的論述,可算是流傳已久的習慣和取向。<sup>2</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 参Howard I. Marshall, Last Supper and Lord's Supper (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1981); Colin J. Humphreys, The Mystery of the Last Supper: Reconstructing the Final Days of Jesus (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2011); William Barclay, The Lord's Supper (Louisville: Westminster John Knox Press, 2001); Philip J. Long, Jesus the Bridegroom: The Origin of the Eschatological Feast as a Wedding Banquet in the Synoptic Gospels (Eugene: Pickwick Publications, 2013)。 關於宗派上對聖餐的不同論述和聖經上的論點,可參John H. Armstrong ed., Understanding Four Views on the Lord's Supper (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 2007)。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 關於初期教會及中世紀以前的聖餐論述,可參 Ben Witherington III, Making a Meal of it: Rethinking the Theology of the Lord's Supper (Waco: Baylor University Press, 2007); Leonard J. Vander Zee, Christ, Baptism and the Lord's Supper: Recovering the Sacraments for Evangelical Worship (Downers Grove: InterVarsity Press, 2004), 135-246。

但在較為近期的學術論說中,約翰福音有關於聖餐的場景與對觀福音書中有關聖餐的論述就有着明顯不大相同的地方,<sup>3</sup> 這迫使聖經學者慢慢意識到,其實福音書中有關聖餐的論述是否可以在沒有深入討論各自敘述的神學和側重點前,就假設可以彼此配搭,無縫接軌般去一併討論有關聖餐的詮釋呢?

故此,這使我們重新聚焦各卷福音書中及哥林多前書中有關聖餐的 論述,有甚麼不一樣的神學和強調的地方。近年就有不少聖經學者嘗試 在各有關聖餐的著作中,先作更深的討論其對聖餐的神學和側重點,怎 樣與各自書卷的主題和神學先作整合和呼應,然後方在此基礎上去與不 同的福音書和保羅書信,作一個較整合的討論和研究。<sup>4</sup>

其實約翰福音中的有關聖餐論述與其他新約著作的差異,已是一個不爭的事實。但是這並不表示對觀福音書中和哥林多前書的聖餐觀的差別就可視為輕微的。<sup>5</sup> 在其差別中,路加福音對聖餐的次序與其他新約著作中的次序也是明顯的。保羅、馬太和馬可的論述中先有餅分開,接着就是杯的分享,但是在路加福音的聖餐記載中先有杯的分享,接着是餅的分享,最後是杯再次被分享。聖經學者對這個次序明顯有着不同的理解和論述。雖然這個方向和解釋已經有不少人著書立說去討論和回應,<sup>6</sup> 但這迫使我們重新去思考馬太、馬可、路加和保羅各自有關聖餐討論,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> 

Brant Pitre, *Jesus and the Last Supper* (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 2017), 251-373; Jerome Kodell, *The Eucharist in the New Testament* (Collegeville: The Liturgical Press, 1988), 69-129 ∘

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> 就好像有學者以不同的向度去討論聖經中不同書卷中有關聖餐的側重點: the Eucharist in the letters of Paul is to proclaim the death of the Lord; the Eucharist in Mark's Gospel is to follow the Christ; the Eucharist in Matthew's Gospel is in the emphasis of the forgiveness of sin; the Eucharist in the Luke's Gospel is focused in the dining in the kingdom of God and the Eucharist in the Acts of Apostles is to focus on the breaking of the Bread. 可參 Eugene LaVerdiere, *The Eucharist in the New Testament and the Early Church* (Collegeville: A Pueblo Book, 1996) °

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Jonathan T. Pennington, "The Lord's Last Supper in the Fourfield Witness," in *The Lord's Supper: Remembering and Proclaiming Christ Until He Comes*, eds. Thomas R. Schreiner and Matthew R. Crawford (Nashville: B&H Academic, 2010), 31-67.

<sup>6</sup> 由不同的向度去討論聖餐這觀念,可參 Brant Pitre, *Jesus and the Last Supper* (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 2017); Cynthia A. Jarvis and E. Elizabeth Johnson eds. Feasting on the Gospels: Luke, vol 2, Chapters 12-24 (Lousville: Westminster John Knox Press, 2014), 260-65; Mitchell G. Reddish, An Introduction to the Gospels (Nashville: Abingdon Press, 1997), 174-75; Pennington, "The Lord's Last Supper in the Fourfold Witness," 38-41; George Gardner Monks, "The Lucan Account of the Last Supper," *Journal of Biblical Literature* 44 (1925): 228-60°

是否仍然可以無縫接軌般一併為聖餐輕易作論說呢?或是說我們使用哥林多前書的聖餐教導作實踐例子,用與日常的聖禮中時,是否忽略了其餘四位福音書作者,對聖餐有着其他獨特的看法和論說呢?

## 一 路加福音中的彌賽亞筵席

故此這篇文章主要是從路加福音中一個非常多人談及和討論的主題 —— 彌賽亞筵席主題(Messianic Banquet motif)去討論路加筆下有關於聖餐的獨特性和所強調的神學。

在路加福音裏,特別是在九至十九章的旅程記述(Travel Narrative)中,就多次用了獨特的彌賽亞筵席這主題,去描述耶穌的所行和所言,那就讓研究路加福音的聖經學者去思考一個很重要的課題,到底這些獨特筵席的記載是要表達出一件甚麼的事情,這些筵席記載的重點應該放在哪裏,我們應該用一個甚麼樣的詮釋角度去看待彌賽亞筵席這個主題。<sup>7</sup>

其實筵席這個主題,並不是我們想像中,中國人喜歡聚集彼此一起 飲茶分享日常趣事,或是聯繫彼此之間的感情,對於猶太人來說,筵席 從來都是與宗教上有密切關係的課題,就好像昔日以色列人離開埃及以 後,就要守安息日,並在晚宴上,去宣告耶和華的拯救和紀念祂在他們 身上的作為,而在逾越節的晚宴上,在其中所表達的神學主題和宗教的 關係就更加息息相關。<sup>8</sup>

在以色列人被擄之後,這觀念慢慢轉化為等候耶和華所差派的彌賽亞,帶領他們重回自己的土地:他們會在筵席上,等候彌賽亞隨時參與,一起分享上帝豐富的預備,並為祂的百姓得勝眾敵人慶祝,這筵席就被稱為彌賽亞筵席。<sup>9</sup>以色列人就在筵席中期盼着,那上帝所差派來的彌賽亞會出現在他們的筵席中,換句話說,這筵席的出現,就是以色列人在被擄後仍然可以得着拯救和盼望的信仰情懷。<sup>10</sup>

故此學者大都相信在路加福音中這些筵席記載(路七  $36\sim 50$ ,十一  $37\sim 54$ ,十四  $1\sim 24$ ,十九  $1\sim 10$ ), 
 就是要再一次重新詮釋何謂彌賽亞筵席。至於有關於逾越節筵席的晚餐 —— 主最後的晚餐(路二十二  $14\sim 23$ ),本文會嘗試以彌賽亞筵席這角度,去詮釋路加福音中聖餐這觀念。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Smith defines that "the Messianic banquet is sometimes represented as a wedding banquet, a motif that is closely related to the victory banquet in its mythological origins and connections with the themes of victory and kingship of the god." Dennis Edwin Smith, From Symposium to Eucharist: The Banquet in the Early Christian World (Minneapolis: Fortress Press, 2003), 68-72. 有關辦賽亞筵席的討論,可參 Jörg Frey, "Die Zeugnisse über Gemeinschaftsmähler aus Qumran," in The Eucharist, Its Origins and Contexts: Sacred Meal, Communal Meal, Table Fellowship in Late Antiquity, Early Judaism, and Early Christianity, vol 1: Old Testament, Early Judaism, New Testament, Wissenschaftliche Untersuchungen zum Neuen Testament 376, eds David Hellholm and Dieter Sänger (Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 2017), 101-30; Pitre, Jesus and Last Supper, 444-58°

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Meissner states that "The Priestly traditions extant at Qumran could well have stirred hopes for a priestly messiah to accompany the more general wish for a Davidic messiah. In the account of the messianic banquet in the appendix to the Rule of the Congregation (1Qsa), the two presiding figures are the priest and the messiah of Israel. And in the later works, for example, the War of the Sons of Light Against the Sons of Darkness, the role of the eschatological high priest seems to be raised above that of the Davidic messiah... The theory of the two messiahs seems to have found its way into the apocryphal Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs, possible reflecting the influence of Qumran thought. While the New Testament clearly pictures Christ as the expected Davidic Messiah, there are also grounds for a theology of Christ as the anointed eschatological high priest (Hebrews 4:14)." 

© Consult William W. Meissner, *The Kingdom Come: Psychoanalytic Perspectives on the Messiah and the Millennium* (Kansas City: Sheed & Ward, 1995), 46 ∘

 $<sup>^{11}</sup>$   $\mbox{\ensuremath{\not\equiv}}$  P. J. Scaer, "The Lord's Supper as Symposium in the Gospel of Mark,"  $\it Concordia$   $\it Theological Quarterly$  72 (2008): 119-33  $^\circ$ 

## 二 彌賽亞筵席是罪得赦免的筵席(路七36~50)

在彌賽亞筵席的記述中,從來都不容許有罪的人參與,以昆蘭羣體 為例,就連身體有殘缺的人,也不可以參與他們的活動,更何況有大祭 司主持的筵席。<sup>12</sup> 因此,這段經文中有關有罪女人的出現就正正顛覆我 們對第一世紀有關以色列人筵席的看法。

經文的開頭有一個叫西門的法利賽人邀請耶穌到他家坐席,因為他以為耶穌不一定是彌賽亞,但或許是一位先知,所以就請他坐席,一起分享,或商討等候彌賽亞來臨的各樣事情。但作者路加筆鋒一轉,將焦點放在有罪的女人身上,經文詳細地記載,甚至重複地記載這女子所作的事情和動作,明顯地,路加要我們調校對於彌賽亞筵席的看法——就是彌賽亞宣告人的罪得着赦免。<sup>13</sup>

對路加來說,彌賽亞的筵席在乎等候真正的彌賽亞來臨,耶穌正正 就是那要來的彌賽亞,可是門徒和百姓卻不能辨認出來,就算是耶穌復 活以後,往以馬忤斯的路上,門徒也不能認出來,故路加就將焦點放在 那真正的彌賽亞耶穌要在筵席中經歷的事,和祂所作的事。有罪的女人

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Long claims that "Isaiah 24:23 indicates location of the enthronement (Zion) as well as the presence of the elders of Jerusalem. As argued in the previous chapter, these are significant hints that Isaiah has a re-enactment of covenant of *Exod* 24 in mind. The small unit of 25:6-8 is a description of the victory banquet on the Mount Zion at the enthronement of the Lord. In this eschatological context there is an invitation to eat a great and joyous banquet where the Lord himself is the host. This victory restores the people to God's favour by removing their disgrace and tears. Climatically, the Lord himself consumes death, swallowing it up forever. Alternatively, this is an eschatological context where the nations are invited to meet their Lord on Zion not as savior, but as judge." 

Philip J. Long, *Jesus the Bridegroom: The Origin of the Eschatological Feast as a Wedding Banquet in the Synoptic Gospels* (Eugene: Pickwick Publications, 2013), 56 ∘

<sup>13</sup> Kilgallen states that "All Jewish religious teachers wanted sinner to repent; how one achieves this was disputed, as was Jesus' choosing to associate with sinners in their houses and at their meals. Four times Luke describes Jesus as fraternizing with sinners, which violated Jewish pious practice. The First three times (chaps 5, 7 and 15) Jesus underlines his motive for this conduct and its value; the fourth time (chap 19), and rather late in the Gospel, Luke shows that indeed Jesus' method prove true, i.e. the wisdom of his conduct was shown justified by repentant children of God." 参 John Kilgallen, "Was Jesus Right to Eat with Sinners and Tax Collectors?" *Biblica* 93 (2012): 590-600 °

對耶穌所作的,正正表明耶穌是真正的彌賽亞,就算許多宗教領袖、祭司、甚至施洗約翰的門徒中都有不信或疑惑的,這等為安葬而作的和對人準備好承認己罪的做法,從來都不是彌賽亞筵席的慣常做法 <sup>14</sup>。所以為甚麼法利賽人十分驚訝耶穌有赦罪的權柄。對他們來說彌賽亞筵席只是一個恭敬等候那將要來的,表示向上帝忠心和敬虔的表現,從來都不是承認自身有罪的,乞求赦免的場景。

毫無疑問,路加福音的作者正正要帶領我們重新去思考甚麼是真正 的彌賽亞筵席,並帶給我們不一樣的方向和思考。<sup>15</sup>

## 三 彌賽亞筵席是一場關於人心悔改的筵席 (路十一 37 ~ 54)

在旅程記述 (Travel Narrative) 中,我們發現的是,路加主要記載耶 穌與人一起吃飯,全都是與法利賽一同坐席,這使我們十分的希奇,路 加到底要在其中帶出一個甚麼樣的信息,或是說路加藉着與法利賽人一 起參與的宴席中,要顛覆一個甚麼樣的觀念才算是真正的獺賽亞筵席?

在第一場與法利賽人坐席的記載中,我們就發現到這場境,從來都不是一段簡簡單單吃飯的筵席,反而是耶穌是要向法利賽人作出一個嚴肅的宣判,就是宣告他們的禍患和罪行,這就是路加福音中著名的「法利賽人的六禍」<sup>16</sup>。

其實耶穌被法利賽人邀請出席彌賽亞筵席,其目的明顯不過就是希 望可以試探耶穌在討論彌賽亞要來的對話中,耶穌會有甚麼話柄可以給 他們拿下(參路十一53~54)。因為在討論那將會要來的那位彌賽亞的

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Tobias Hägerland, *Jesus and the Forgiveness of Sins: An Aspect of His Prophetic Mission* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2012), 51-54.

Luise Schottroff, *The Parable of Jesus* (Minneapolis: Fortress Press, 2006), 147-48.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Roy B. Zuck, *Teaching as Jesus Taught* (Eugene Ore: Wipf and Stock, 2002), 134-43.

身分和權力時,就會涉及到一些的說話和分析,關於可能會出賣羅馬政權的口實。那對於法利賽人來說,就可以藉此除去他們眼中的一個令他們感覺十分煩擾的耶穌<sup>17</sup>。

但當我們仔細看清楚耶穌責備法利賽人的罪行時,就會發現明顯與第七章第一場法利賽人的彌賽亞筵席有一個呼應的地方,就是「罪人悔改與否」這個主題。自覺有罪的人就可以出其不意地,認得出耶穌就是那位將要來的彌賽亞,反而那些是常常指責別人有罪的人就如法利賽人、律法師和文士等,他們已明明邀請耶穌出席彌賽亞筵席,但他們仍不清楚他的真正身分,反之他們卻極力排斥並要將耶穌剷除。可見路加是要在此筵席中指出他們才是有罪的人,並帶出彌賽亞筵席並非只是彼此吹噓,讓人去崇拜你的宗教行為情操。<sup>18</sup>在猶太人的歷史中,這等情操只會殺掉那從神而來的拯救者和先知,這羣宗教領袖到了最後,豈非正將耶穌這位彌賽亞釘死在十字架上嗎!

對於路加來說,彌賽亞筵席成了一場關於人心悔改的筵席,是呼籲 這等宗教領袖及早悔改。或許對於法利賽人或是猶太人來說,彌賽亞筵 席其實是一場政治的角力,但對於耶穌來說,是重新去詮釋甚麼才是彌 賽亞筵席,就是人明白自己的罪行並及早悔改,並且承認祂就是那將要 來的彌賽亞。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> Marshall states that "The dinner-table setting of Jesus' interaction with Pharisees in chs. 7 and 11 allows these scenes also to be read in the light of the eschatological banquet. In both cases, it is clear that the Pharisees' dinners do not reflect the life of the kingdom. Simon does not welcome the sinful woman and fails to recognise his own need to repent despite the fact that Jesus' ministry calls sinners to repentance (5:32). Neither is the Pharisees' table in 11:37-52 a reflection of the eschatological banquet but an occasion for hostility and a demonstration of Pharisees' inadequacy when contrasted with Jesus' concerns and priorities. On all three occasions, Luke is able to display, to great effect, the Pharisees' distance from the kingdom of God by placing the Pharisees in a situation that elsewhere reflects the realities of that kingdom." 

Mary Marshall, *The Portrayals of the Pharisees in the Gospels and Acts* (Göttingen: Vandehoek & Ruprecht, 2015), 134 ∘

# 四 彌賽亞筵席不是宗教自欺的筵席 (路十四1~24)

大筵席比喻是路加福音中獨有的比喻,這比喻重點是要回應當時對 爾賽亞錠席的錯誤詮釋。

在死海古卷羣體中,他們要嚴守在晚上都要與大祭司一起用膳,共同出席彌賽亞筵席,並期待那將會來的彌賽亞可能出現在他們當中。<sup>19</sup>但其中的規則是要每個出席的人都是身體完整,沒有任何殘障的,他們的期盼是一個非常尊重的身分和身體去迎接彌賽亞隨時的降臨。<sup>20</sup>

但是在這個比喻中,耶穌再一次顛覆了這個觀念。祂要勉強人進來,連貧窮的、傷殘的、瘸腿的、瞎眼的都可以被邀請進到這末後的筵席中,去分享真正彌賽亞筵席的豐富。這比喻除了要針對當時那過於嚴謹的屬靈追求外,更重要的是,來自那些原本應該參與的以色列人,<sup>21</sup> 卻因着種種的宗教理由(參路十四18~20),放棄了參加這個彌賽亞筵席。可見在耶穌所重新詮釋的彌賽亞筵席中,是要去針對那些看似怎樣都不肯悔改的以色列人和宗教領袖。基本上他們是最應該去領受這大筵席的好處和豐富,但是他們卻去作看似更重要的事情。

故此在這個大筵席的比喻中,耶穌進一步說明猶太人和宗教領袖 都是因為自身的宗教理由成為藉口,錯失了上主所賜他們的真正彌賽亞

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> Tim Chester, A Meal with Jesus: Discovering Grace, Community and Mission Around the Table (Wheaton: Crossway, 2011), 75-100.

Wassén states that "the body is a symbol of the social body and she links holiness to wholeness and completeness. Focusing on boundaries, she describes impurities as matters out of place. In terms of bodily fluxes, these are examples of defect bodies: 'the idea of holiness was given an external physical expression in the wholeness of the body as a perfect container." Cecilia Wassén, "Common Meals in the Qumran Movement with Special Attention to Purity Regulations" in *The Eucharist, Its Origins and Contexts: Sacred Meal, Communal Meal, Table Fellowship in Late Antiquity, Early Judaism, and Early Christianity, vol 1: Old Testament, Early Judaism, New Testament*, Wissenschaftliche Untersuchungen zum Neuen Testament 376, eds David Hellholm and Dieter Sänger (Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 2017), 78.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> Mary Ann Getty-Sullivan, *Parables of the Kingdom: Jesus and the Use of Parables in the Synoptic Tradition* (Collegeville: Liturgical Press, 2007), 145-47.

筵席。原來人可用宗教理由作自欺的心態,他們明明掛着宗教的旗號去為主擺上一切,但是到頭來,諷刺的是為着自欺的宗教情操,反而得不着悔改的機會。這個比喻就要去提醒猶太人當放下各種各樣的混雜主義(syncretism),才能得着悔改的機會。難怪乎在路加福音十五章接着的三個比喻當中,就說明了耶穌如何勉強人進來,並放棄九十九隻羊,去尋找那願意悔改並進彌賽亞筵席的那一隻。<sup>22</sup>

## 五 彌賽亞筵席是令人結出悔改果子的筵席 (路十九1~10)

承接上文,成就救恩就正正是彌賽亞筵席的重點,不論這人是甚麼背景、種族,只要誠心在主面前悔改謙卑,哪怕好像是小兒子般的叛逆,這豐盛筵席(有肥牛都被宰下)仍會為他預備。故此在旅程記述中的最後段落中,這方面的強調和論述又再一次地重申:稅吏撒該該悔改歸向耶穌。

耶利哥是一座被咒詛的城市,好似撒該當一份不受猶太人歡迎的職業,作一個稅吏,他只能住在耶利哥,一個沒有太多雨水和極度乾燥的地方,重要的更是一處猶太人不願意居住的地方。但是當耶穌要經過這個地方的時候,就表明祂要活出路加福音十四至十五章中所說的,去尋找失喪的人,勉強人來,就放下九十九隻在猶太地居住的羊,去尋找那迷失的一隻,<sup>23</sup> 又因為許多猶太人領袖因着種種的「宗教原因」,逃避耶穌所設下的彌賽亞筵席,所以耶穌才「勉強」到耶利哥這個地方,勉強將那瞎子加入這筵席(參路十八章 35 ~ 43 節),而撒該這段經文就是耶穌在耶利哥所作第二個的「勉強」,在耶利哥中找到稅吏,並進入他的家,一同享受爾賽亞筵席。<sup>24</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> Getty-Sullivan, *Parables of the Kingdom*, 148-50.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> Marshall, *The Portrayals of the Pharisees in the Gospels and Acts*, 134.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> Meynet Roland, *Luke: The Gospel of the Children of Israel* (Miami: Roma e Convivium Press, 2011), 609-13.

與第一個彌賽亞筵席相同的地方是,就是經文同時宣稱,那抹香膏在耶穌身上的女人和稅吏撒該都是罪人,所以在這段記載中路加沒有花上許多的筆跡去描述撒該的悔改和如何接待耶穌,明顯與經文仔細並重複記載那有罪女人在耶穌身上所作的事情有所差別。但是經文卻仔細地描述着他悔改後所結的果子——就是將自己的一半家產給窮人。我訛騙了誰,就還他四倍。<sup>25</sup>可見真正的彌賽亞筵席,不是以自欺的宗教情操在彌賽亞筵席中等候彌賽亞的出現,反而在街外甚至在被咒詛的地方,尋找願意悔改的人心,並真誠地結出悔改果子的生命。<sup>26</sup>

## 六 彌賽亞筵席是一場紀念受害彌賽亞的筵席 (路二十二 15 ~ 23)

在以上所談及的彌賽亞筵席的論述中,我們首先明白的這不是一場表演宗教情操的筵席,這更不是一場小圈子的遊戲,乃是向外人、甚至罪人開放的一場筵席。但是在路加的聖餐中,有一句很特別的說話,值得我們仔細留心的思想,就是路加福音二十二章 15 節:「我很願意在受害以先和你們吃這逾越節的筵席。」不同於馬太和馬可福音對聖餐的記載,<sup>27</sup>路加沒有用極貴重的香膏膏耶穌作為聖餐的前奏,反而用了15 節

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> Hamm states that "Having presented the readers with the scenes of Jesus' table-fellowship ministry for the conversion of sinners in 5:27-32 and 15:1-32, Luke has prepared his audience well for the understanding the story of Zacchaeus as a climactic example of same kind of metanoia. Given the story line and theme clusters (table fellowship, conversion, salvation, lost-and found) running through the first eighteen chapters, Luke has no need to elaborate on Zacchaeus's disposition. In the immediate context of the childlike seeking (19:3-4; cf. 18:17), being found (19:5), and the joyful response (v.6), the generous resolve of v.8 says it all." Dennis Hamm, "Luke 19:8 once again: Does Zacchaeus Defend or Resolve?" *Journal of Biblical Literature* 107 (1988): 437.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup> Brant Pitre, *Jesus and the Last Supper*, 485-92; Susan Miller, *Women in Mark's Gospel* (London T&T Clark, 2004), 128-35.

這一句說話成為聖餐的開始,逼使我們要去問,路加為甚麼要提及耶穌 的受害,來作為聖餐的旨向呢?<sup>28</sup>

在旅程記述中,路加已經多次表明耶穌會受死 、埋葬、復活、升天 (參路九  $21 \sim 22 \times 44$ ,十八 33),對於門徒來說,這番說話是使他們最不知所措的。

事實上,耶穌對彌賽亞筵席的詮釋已經令門徒難於理解和吸收,他們或許也不太明白何謂彌賽亞筵席是要人心的悔改,並承認自己的罪行,而那些有罪的人竟可同為亞伯拉罕的子孫,這個模式的轉移(paradigm shift)<sup>29</sup>實在叫他們吃不消。在聖餐中提及受害的彌賽亞,更加會使他們摸不着頭腦,理解不來。他們在聖餐後就立刻爭論誰為大就可見一斑,他們好像不太理解耶穌接着就被捉拿究竟是一件怎樣的事,<sup>30</sup>為甚麼一個會帶來盼望的彌賽亞筵席,會提及將自己的身體擘開和流血赦罪的呢?

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>28</sup> Billings asserts that "That the verb δεῖ has great significance in the Lukan corpus of writings is clearly demonstrated by the fact that it occurs on 44 occasions in Luke-Acts, frequently at crucial junctures in the narrative. Luke is not alone in understanding and interpreting the death of Jesus in this way. Both he and Paul regard the cross as necessary prelude to the resurrection and exaltation of Christ. Each of Matthew (16:21), Mark (8:31), and John (3:14) also use δεῖ to express the death of Jesus as a divine necessity, and both Matthew (26:54) and John (20:9) agree with Luke 24:44 in reckoning this to be the necessary fulfilment of the Old Testament Scriptures. Bradly S. Billings, *Do this in Remembrance of Me: The Disputed Works in the Lukan Institution Narrative (Luke 22:19b-20): An Historico-exegetical, Theological, and Sociological Analysis* (London: T&T Clark, 2006), 44.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>29</sup> Busey states that "This fellow welcomes sinners and eats with them was the frequent after-dinner accusation (cf. Luke 15:2). What irony there is in the later practices of the church when the grace-bearing sacrament became too often a tool of tyranny and means of coercion rather than grace. In Jesus' culture to share a meal with someone was to accept that person. To refuse to sit at table with someone communicated rejection or disapproval. Jesus ate and drank with tax collectors and sinners. This gracious openness and dramatic inclusion of the unacceptable was a central feature of Jesus' ministry." Robert S. Busey, "Luke 22:7-23," *Interpretation* 52 (1998):71.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>30</sup> Ching-Wen Chen, "Christianity as Table Fellowship: Meals as symbol of Universalism in Luke-Acts," in *From East to West: Essays in Honor of Donald G. Bloesch*, ed. Daniel J. Adams (Lanham: University Press of America, 1997), 56-57.

耶穌接着再度解釋受害的意思:「我不再吃這筵席,直到成就在神的國裏。」其實在路加福音中「成就」這字是一個十分重要的字眼,是表明耶穌的死、埋葬,復活及升天等救恩的成就。<sup>31</sup> 原來救恩的成就是要以受害的方式去換取的,這就代表着耶穌正要預備自己走向這條十字架的道路。其實對於以往路加中有關彌賽亞筵席的教訓,這方向已經略略有所提及的,就好像路加福音七章,那有罪的女人為主所膏的,就是為祂的死而作的,<sup>32</sup> 在撒該的故事後,緊接的葡萄園的比喻,就記載了園主的僕人殺害了園主的兒子,<sup>33</sup> 正正說明耶穌所詮釋的彌賽亞筵席從來都是伴隨着受害彌賽亞的觀念在其中的。

在主耶穌被捉拿和受死的前夕,聖餐就表明這是一場彌賽亞受害和流出寶血的筵席。耶穌所說的,餅是祂的身體,杯中的酒是祂流出的寶血,就盼着以後的信徒會明瞭,原來彌賽亞筵席的高峰不是祂的顯現與否,乃是一位為了眾人罪孽而受害的彌賽亞。<sup>34</sup> 在往後的彌賽亞

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>32</sup> Van Til states that "the story of a woman pouring oil on Jesus' feet or head is attested in all four canonical Gospels. While some see the Lukan version pointing to an event that is different from the Bethay anointing found in the other three Gospels, I argue that all four accounts are based on the same event. The differences in Luke's narrative, instead, can be accounted for by seeing the pouring of oil in Luke as symbol of a sacrificial offering rather than an anointing." Kent A. Van Til, "Three Anointings and One Offering: The Sinful Woman in Luke 7:36-50," *Journal of Pentecostal Theology* 15 (2006): 73-82.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>33</sup> J. Dwight Pentecost, *The Parables of Jesus: Lessons in Life from the Master Teacher* (Grand Rapids: Kregel Publications, 1982), 125-30.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>34</sup> Thomas Kazen, "Sacrificial Interpretation in the Narratives of Jesus' Last Meal," in *The Eucharist, Its Origins and Contexts: Sacred Meal, Communal Meal, Table Fellowship in Late Antiquity, Early Judaism, and Early Christianity, vol 1: Old Testament, Early Judaism, New Testament*, Wissenschaftliche Untersuchungen zum Neuen Testament 376, eds. David Hellholm and Dieter Sänger (Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 2017), 477-502.

筵席中,不再是等侯祂榮耀彰顯,乃是去慶祝和紀念那位釘十字架的彌 賽亞。直到今天我們仍是這樣相信和紀念的。

這完全扭轉了第一世紀猶太人對彌賽亞筵席的想法,這些人對耶穌 感到困擾及難以理解。路加福音二十四章中,在以馬忤斯路上的兩個門 徒已表達着他們的難以理解,並多少的失望和沮喪。但當耶穌基督再一 次與他們聖餐的時候,吃過那擘開的餅,他們才醒覺過來,承認那受害 的才就是真正的彌賽亞。<sup>35</sup> 這也應驗了直到耶穌成就祂國的時候,祂就 再與門徒同享餅和喝這杯。<sup>36</sup>

## 七 總結

從以上的討論中,我們可以觀察到的是:路加福音中的聖餐觀, 不單是要從路加福音二十二章作為起首討論的基礎,反之在路加巧妙的 安排下,藉着「彌賽亞筵席」這個主題,去帶出甚麼才是真正彌賽亞筵 席的意思。故此他在不同的篇幅中,娓娓地道出如何重新詮釋彌賽亞筵 席,才是他真正的關懷,然而當我們當我們要問路加福音中聖餐該有何 側重點的時候(對比起其他新約作者的論述),「彌賽亞筵席」這主題, 在路加福音中作為延伸的論述和連貫,我們就不能分開路加福音二十二 章和其他有關彌賽亞筵席這主題的經文,作為討論和研究聖餐觀的真正 基礎。

因此,對於路加來說,彌賽亞筵席不再是一個宗教、政治角力的場所(參第十一章法利賽人的六禍),也不是一個以自以為虔誠,去滿足於人前的宗教行為操守(參第九章及十四章的彌賽亞筵席),原來真正的彌賽亞筵席是一個蒙赦罪的場景,人的到來不是要自吹自擂,以及最

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>35</sup> LaVerdiere, *The Eucharist in the New Testament and the Early Church*, 92-94.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>36</sup> Arthur A. Just, *The Ongoing Feast: Table Fellowship and Eschatology at Emmaus* (Collegeville: The Liturgical Press, 1993), 219-62.

終換來用「宗教」的理由去拒 這大筵席(參十四章的大筵席),反而真誠的在筵席中尋求彌賽亞的寬恕(參九章有那女人所作的行為),和結 出其悔改的果子來(參十九章撒該所作的),才是真正彌賽亞筵席的重 新詮釋和精義所在。

來到最後晚餐,成為重新詮釋彌賽亞筵席的高潮。原來那應許要來的彌賽亞,並非是要受人的期盼和景仰,並帶領以色列人脫離羅馬的政權,而是要犧牲自己,將身體擘開,流出寶血,並釘在十字架上,從此以後,這聖餐的約就是要紀念彌賽亞的受苦,並帶來一個悔罪的恩約,並要結出那百倍悔改的果子出來。

可見當我們談聖餐時,除了留心每位新約作者有其側重點之外,我們對個別聖餐經文的討論時,也需要以一個較整存的方向和主題(如何與整本書卷的主旨互相連貫),才能道出最後晚餐的真正意義來。誠然在路加福音中,重新詮釋彌賽亞筵席是一個突出的主題,並貫穿在整本福音書當中。這迫使我們再討論其聖餐觀的時候,這等的討論是少不免的,並期待更豐富的發現在其中,相信除了在路加福音以外,在其餘新約書卷中有關聖餐的論述,或許我們也要先從其獨特主題和方向中,先作一個整合性的討論,才可以與其他不同的書卷中作出一個更整合性的圖畫,並連結起來,成為一個豐富的,在新約中對聖餐的理念和實踐。

深願在往後的日子中,有更多聖經學者一起為這聖禮—聖餐觀的論述,作出更多紮實和整合的貢獻。好叫我們在教會日常的聖餐及聖禮的實踐中,有一個更完整,並從聖經而來的論述,可叫弟兄姊妹也在此,享受聖經與聖禮的奧妙之處。

## 撮 要

當討論聖經中的聖餐觀時,學者多從四卷福音書與哥林多前書中的聖餐記述一併作出討論,建構一個較為綜合和全面的聖餐觀。近年則有學者嘗試先從每書卷中獨特的主題和神學開始,討論其聖餐的記載是如何與書卷本身的主題和神學作出整合和呼應,再在這基礎上去與其他福音書和保羅書信作出一個較為整合的聖餐觀的討論和研究。彌賽亞的筵席是一個突出並貫穿路加福音的主題,本文集中討論彌賽亞的筵席這一主題是如何的與整本路加福音的主旨互相連貫,並道出最後晚餐的真正意義。可見往後在討論聖經中的聖餐觀時,或需先從個別書卷去討論其聖餐的記載的意義,再與不同書卷的聖餐記述去建構一個更豐富的新約中的聖餐觀,使教會能享受聖經與聖禮的奧妙之處。

#### **ABSTRACT**

Studies on Holy Communion often discuss all relevant passages in the Four gospels and in 1 Corinthians so as to set forth a synthesised and comprehensive biblical view of the Eucharist. This article examines specifically how the theme of the Messianic Banquet in the Gospel of Luke contributes to an intriguing understanding of the Lord's Supper. This article countenances the approach of examining each Holy Communion passage in the New Testament before we set forth an encompassing view on Holy Communion in the New Testament. By exploring individual Holy Communion passage with respect to the unique echoes and theological themes embedded in each New Testament book, the church benefits from the profundity of the sacrament.