

基督宗教與伊斯蘭「真理觀」之比較： 《平民的基督傳》中的耶穌神子形象 與Al-Hallaj密契教義初探

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摘要

本文旨在比較《平民的基督傳》（平民基督傳，*A People's Life of Christ*）中耶穌基督形象與伊斯蘭蘇非主義代表人物——al-Hallaj——的密契真理觀，並試圖提出台灣基督宗教與伊斯蘭對話的可能性。台灣長老教會在日治時期將《平民的基督傳》一書從英文翻譯成台語文，是台灣基督長老教會建構基督形象之經典書籍。al-Hallaj因為宣稱主張「我即真理」，故遭遇與耶穌基督類似的宣教與受難經驗。基於此前題，本論文嘗試將耶穌與al-Hallaj的「真理觀」做比較研究。藉由研究可得知，由於耶穌生平年代在al-Hallaj之前，而且《古蘭經》亦賦予其先知的特殊地位，兩者的「人神關係」與「密契經驗」透過《古蘭經》連結後，乃有相似之處，只是在詮釋人與獨一真神的關係上有些不同。《聖經》中強調耶穌是上帝之子，故學習耶穌的行為，就是實踐上帝的教誨，亦即落實真理；而al-Hallaj則強調與真主更加親密的經驗，為了真主，可以放棄一切世俗的愛。

關鍵詞：台灣基督長老教會、耶穌基督、al-Hallaj、蘇非主義、伊斯蘭

The Concept of “I am the Truth” — A Comparative Study between “the Image of Jesus in *A People’s Life of Christ*” and the Teaching of al-Hallaj

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Abstract

This research compares the image of Jesus Christ in the work *A People’s Life of Christ* with the al-Hallaj’s concept of Truth; al-Hallaj was one of the representatives of Sufi thinkers, who attempts to propose a dialogue between Islam and Christianity in Taiwan. Presbyterian Church in Taiwan translated the book *A People’s Life of Christ* from English to Taiwanese language during the Japanese rule. The book is a classic for constructing the image of Christ by the Presbyterian Church in Taiwan. Al-Hallaj’s missionary experience and crucifixion by Muslim government are similar to Jesus Christ after proclaiming “I am the Truth.” Based on the previous question, the research attempted to make a comparative study of the concept of “Truth and their relationship with God”.

Keywords: Taiwan Presbyterian Church, Jesus Christ, al-Hallaj, Sufism, Islam