# writing-apocalypticwriting

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| **General Instructions:** |
| 1. Translation of the content in 'English' should be strictly placed in the ‘Translation’ column only. |
| 2. ‘#’, ‘$’, ‘@’, '<u>' '</u>', '\*', '\_' , [....], http://...... , etc. are meta-tags that should be placed at the same positions in the translated text. |
| 3. Please do not modify any content in 'English' columns. |

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| **translate/writing-apocalypticwriting/title.md** |

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| **No** | **English** | **Translation** |
| 1 | Symbolic Prophecy | সাংকেতিক ভবিষ্যতবানী |
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| **translate/writing-apocalypticwriting/sub-title.md** |

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| **No** | **English** | **Translation** |
| 1 | What is symbolic language and how do I translate it? | সাংকেতিক ভাষা কাক বোলে আৰু কেনেকৈ মই অনুবাদ কৰো |

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| **translate/writing-apocalypticwriting/01.md** |

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| **No** | **English** | **Translation** |
| 1 |  |  |
| 2 | ### Description |  |
| 3 |  |  |
| 4 | Symbolic prophecy is a type of message that God gave to a prophet so that the prophet would tell others. These messages use images and symbols to show what God will do in the future. | সাংকেতিক ভবিষ্যতবানী এক প্ৰকাৰৰ বাৰ্তা হয় যি ভগৱানে পয়গম্বৰক দিছে যাতে পয়গম্বৰে বেলেগক কয়। এই বাৰ্তাত ভৱিষ্যতে ভগৱানে কি কৰিব তাকে দেখাবলৈ ছবি আৰু সংকেত ব্যৱহাৰ কৰে। |
| 5 |  |  |
| 6 | The main books that have these prophecies are Isaiah, Ezekiel, Daniel, Zechariah, and Revelation. Shorter examples of symbolic prophecy are also found in other books, such as in Matthew 24, Mark 13, and Luke 21. | এই ভৱিষ্যতবানীবোৰৰ প্ৰধান গ্ৰন্থবোৰ হল যিহিষ্কেল, দানিয়েল, জাকাৰিয়া আৰু প্রকাশিত বাক্য। সাংকেতিক ভবিষ্যতবানীৰ সংক্ষিপ্ত উদাহৰণবোৰ অন্যান্য গ্ৰন্থবোৰত পোৱা যায় যেনে ম্যাথিউ 24, মার্ক 13 এবং লুক ২1। |
| 7 |  |  |
| 8 | The Bible tells both how God gave each message and what the message was. When God gave the messages, he often did so in miraculous ways such as in dreams and visions. (See [dream](rc://en/tw/dict/bible/other/dream) and [vision](rc://en/tw/dict/bible/other/vision) for help translating "dream" and "vision.") When prophets saw these dreams and visions, they often saw images and symbols about God and heaven. Some of these images are a throne, golden lamp stands, a powerful man with white hair and white clothes, and eyes like fire and legs like bronze. Some of these images were seen by more than one prophet. | বাইবেলে কেনেকৈ প্রতিটো বার্তা দিছে আৰু বার্তা কি হয়  উভয়টোকে কয়। ঈশ্বৰ যেতিয়া বার্তাবোৰ দিছিল, তেতিয়া তেও প্রায়ে সপোন আৰু দর্শনৰ নিচিনাকৈ অলৌকিক উপায়েৰে কৰিছিল। "সপোন" আৰু "দৰ্শণ" অনুবাদ কৰাৰ বাবে, যখন নবী এই সপোন আৰু দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি দেখিছিল, তেতিয়া তেওলোক প্রায়েই ঈশ্বর আৰু সৰগৰ চিত্র আৰু সংকেত দেখা পাইছিল।  এই ছবিবোৰৰ মাজত সিংহাসন, সোনালী বাতি, বগা চুলিৰে আৰু বগা বসনেৰে এজন শক্তিশালী লোক, যাৰ জুইৰ দৰে চকু আৰু ব্রোঞ্জেৰ দৰে ভৰি। একাধিক নবীয়ে এই ছবিৰ মাজত কেইবাটাও দেখা পায়। |
| 9 |  |  |
| 10 | The prophecies about the world also contain images and symbols. For example, in some of the prophecies strong animals represent kingdoms, horns represent kings or kingdoms, a dragon or serpent represents the devil, the sea represents the nations, and weeks represent longer periods of time. Some of these images were also seen by more than one prophet. | বিশ্বৰ ভবিষ্যদ্বাণীবোৰো ছবি আৰু প্রতীক ধাৰণ কৰে। উদাহৰণস্বৰুপে, কিছুমান ভবিষ্যদ্বাণীত শক্তিশালী প্রাণীবোৰ ৰাজ্যৰ প্রতিনিধিত্ব কৰে, শিংবোৰ ৰজাবোৰৰ বা ৰাজ্যৰ প্রতিনিধিত্ব কৰে, এটা ড্রাগন বা সর্প চয়তানক প্রতিনিধিত্ব কৰে,সাগৰ জাতিক প্রতিনিধিত্ব কৰে আৰু সপ্তাহবেৰ দীর্ঘ সময়ক প্রতিনিধিত্ব কৰে। একাধিক নবীয়ে এই ছবিবোৰৰ মাজত কিছুমান দেখা পায়। |
| 11 |  |  |
| 12 | The prophecies tell about the evil in this world, how God will judge the world and punish sin, and how God will establish his righteous kingdom in the new world he is creating. They also tell about things that will happen concerning heaven and hell. | ভবিষ্যদ্বাণীগুলি এই জগতের মন্দ সম্পর্কে জানায়, কীভাবে ঈশ্বর পৃথিবীকে বিচার করবেন এবং পাপের শাস্তি দেবেন এবং কীভাবে তিনি নতুন সৃষ্টির মধ্যে ঈশ্বর তাঁর ধার্মিক রাজ্য প্রতিষ্ঠা করবেন। তারা স্বর্গে এবং নরকের বিষয়ে ঘটবে যে বিষয় সম্পর্কে বলতে। |
| 13 |  |  |
| 14 | Much of prophecy in the Bible is presented as poetry. In some cultures people assume that if something is said in poetry, then it might not be true or very important. However, the prophecies in the Bible are true and very important, whether they are presented in poetic forms or non-poetic forms. | বাইবেলের বেশিরভাগ ভবিষ্যদ্বাণী কবিতা হিসাবে উপস্থাপন করা হয়। কিছু সংস্কৃতিতে লোকেরা মনে করে যে কবিতায় কিছু বলা হয়, তাহলে এটি সত্য বা খুব গুরুত্বপূর্ণ নাও হতে পারে। যাইহোক, বাইবেলের ভবিষ্যদ্বাণীগুলি সত্য এবং অত্যন্ত গুরুত্বপূর্ণ, তারা কবি রূপে বা অ-কাব্যিক রূপে উপস্থাপিত হয় কিনা। |
| 15 |  |  |
| 16 | Sometimes the past tense is used in these books for events that happened in the past. However, sometimes the past tense is used for events that would happen in the future. There are two reasons for us. When prophets told about things that they saw in a dream or vision, they often used the past tense because their dream was in the past. The other reason for using the past tense to refer to future events was to emphasize that those events would certainly happen. The events were so certain to happen, it was as if they had already happened. We call this second use of the past tense "the predictive past." See [Predictive Past]($). | অতীতে ঘটে যাওয়া ঘটনাগুলির জন্য কখনও কখনও এই বইগুলিতে অতীত কাল ব্যবহার করা হয়। যাইহোক, কখনও কখনও অতীতের কাল ভবিষ্যতে ঘটতে পারে যে ঘটনা জন্য ব্যবহার করা হয়। আমাদের জন্য দুটি কারণ আছে। যখন স্বপ্ন বা দর্শনে তারা যা দেখেছিল, সে সম্পর্কে নবীরা যখন বলেছিল, তখন তারা অতীতের কালকে অতীতের সময় ব্যবহার করেছিল কারণ তাদের স্বপ্ন অতীতে ছিল। ভবিষ্যতের ঘটনাগুলি উল্লেখ করার জন্য অতীত কাল ব্যবহার করার অন্য কারণটি অবশ্যই জোর দিয়েছিল যে সেই ঘটনা অবশ্যই ঘটবে। ঘটনাগুলো এতটাই নিশ্চিত ছিল যে, তারা ইতিমধ্যেই ঘটেছিল। আমরা অতীত কাল এই দ্বিতীয় ব্যবহার "পূর্বাভাস অতীত।" দেখুন [ভবিষ্যদ্বাণীপূর্ণ অতীত] ($) .. |
| 17 |  |  |
| 18 | Some of these things happened after the prophets told about them, and some of them will happen at the end of this world. | ভাববাদীরা তাদের সম্পর্কে বলার পরে এসব কিছু ঘটল এবং তাদের মধ্যে কিছু জগতের শেষে ঘটবে। |
| 19 |  |  |
| 20 | #### Reasons this is a translation issue | কারণ এটি একটি অনুবাদ সমস্যা |
| 21 |  |  |
| 22 | \* Some of the images are hard to understand because we have never seen things like them before. | \* কিছু ছবি বোঝার কঠিন কারণ আমরা আগে কখনো তাদের মতো জিনিস দেখিনি। |
| 23 | \* Descriptions of things that we have never seen or that do not exist in this world are hard to translate. | \* যেসব জিনিস আমরা কখনও দেখেছি না বা এই বিশ্বের অস্তিত্ব নেই তার বর্ণনা অনুবাদ করা কঠিন। |
| 24 | \* If God or the prophet used the past tense, readers may have difficulty knowing wehther he was talking about something that had aleady happened or something that would happen later. | যদি ঈশ্বর বা ভাববাদী অতীত কাল ব্যবহার করতেন, পাঠকদের হয়তো এমন কিছু জানার অসুবিধা হতে পারে যা তিনি কিছুটা ঘটেছে বা পরে যা ঘটবে তা নিয়ে কথা বলছেন। |
| 25 |  |  |
| 26 | #### Translation Principles |  |
| 27 |  |  |
| 28 | \* Translate the images in the text. Do not try to interpret them and translate their meaning. |  |
| 29 | \* When an image appears in more than one place in the Bible, and it is described in the same way, try to translate it the same way in all those places. |  |
| 30 | \* If either poetic forms or non-poetic forms would imply to your readers that the prophecy is not true or is unimportant, use a form that would not imply those things. |  |
| 31 | \* Sometimes it is difficult to understand in what order the events described in the various prophecies happen. Simply write them as they appear in each prophecy. |  |
| 32 | \* Translate tense in a way that the readers can understand what the speaker meant. If readers would not understand the predictive past, it is acceptable to use the future tense. |  |
| 33 | \* Some of the prophecies were fulfilled after the prophets wrote about them. Some of them have not been fulfilled yet. Do not clarify in the prophecy when these prophecies were fulfilled or how they were fulfilled. |  |
| 34 |  |  |
| 35 |  |  |
| 36 | ### Examples from the Bible |  |
| 37 |  |  |
| 38 | The following passages describe powerful beings that Ezekiel, Daniel, and John saw. Images that come up in these visions include hair that is white as wool, a voice like many waters, a golden belt, and legs or feet like polished bronze. Though the prophets saw various details, it would be good to translate the details that are the same in the same way. The underlined phrases in the passage from Revelation also occur in the passages from Daniel and Ezekiel |  |
| 39 |  |  |
| 40 | <blockquote> In the middle of the lampstands there was one like a Son of Man, wearing a long robe that reached down to his feet, and a golden belt around his chest. <u>His head and hair were as white as wool</u> — as white as snow, and his eyes were like a flame of fire. <u>His feet were like burnished bronze</u>, like bronze that had been refined in a furnace, and <u>his voice was like the sound of many rushing waters</u>. He had in his right hand seven stars, and coming out of his mouth was a sharp two-edged sword. His face was shining like the sun at its strongest shining. (Revelation 1:13-16 ULT) </blockquote> |  |
| 41 |  |  |
| 42 |  |  |
| 43 | >As I looked, |  |
| 44 | >thrones were set in place, |  |
| 45 | >and the Ancient of Days took his seat. |  |
| 46 | >His clothing was as white as snow, |  |
| 47 | >and <u>the hair of his head was like pure wool</u>. (Daniel 7:9 ULT) |  |
| 48 |  |  |
| 49 |  |  |
| 50 | <blockquote>I looked up and saw a man dressed in linen, with a belt around his waist made of pure gold from Uphaz. His body was like topaz, his face was like lightning, his eyes were like flaming torches, his arms and <u>his feet were like polished bronze</u>, and the sound of his words was like the sound of a great crowd. (Daniel 10:5-6 ULT)</blockquote> |  |
| 51 |  |  |
| 52 |  |  |
| 53 | >Behold! The glory of the God of Israel came from the east; <u>his voice was like the sound of many waters</u>, and the earth shone with his glory! (Ezekiel 43:2 ULT) |  |
| 54 |  |  |
| 55 |  |  |
| 56 | The following passage shows the use of the past tense to refer to past events. The underlined verbs refer to past events. |  |
| 57 |  |  |
| 58 | >The vision of Isaiah son of Amoz, that he <u>saw</u> concerning Judah and Jerusalem, in the days of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, kings of Judah. |  |
| 59 | >Hear, heavens, and give ear, earth; for Yahweh <u>has spoken</u>: |  |
| 60 | >"I <u>have nourished</u> and <u>brought up</u> children, but they <u>have rebelled</u> against me. (Isaiah 1:1-2 ULT) |  |
| 61 |  |  |
| 62 | The following passage shows the future tense and different uses of the past tense. The underlined verbs are examples of the predictive past, where the past tense is used to show that the events certainly will happen. |  |
| 63 |  |  |
| 64 | >The gloom will be dispelled from her who was in anguish. |  |
| 65 | >In an earlier time he humiliated |  |
| 66 | >the land of Zebulun and the land of Naphtali, |  |
| 67 | >but in the later time he will make it glorious, the way to the sea, beyond the Jordan, Galilee of the nations. |  |
| 68 | >The people who walked in darkness <u>have seen</u> a great light; |  |
| 69 | >those who have lived in the land of the shadow of death, the light <u>has shone</u> on them. (Isaiah 9:1-2 ULT) |  |