

Ubunye Ekukhonzeni



ISABATHA EMINI

Funda Kuleliviki:

Samb. 4:8, 11; Mat. 4:8, 9; Dan. 3:8–18; Samb. 14:9; Samb. 14:6, 7; Zenzo 4:23–31.

Indimana Yekhanda:

“Ngase ngibona enye ingelosi indiza emkhathini wezulu, inevangeli eliphakade ilishumayela kwabahlezi emhlabeni, nakuzo zonke izizwe, nemindeneni, nezilimi, nabantu, isho ngezwi elikhulu, ithi: “Mesabeni uNkulunkulu, nimmike inkazimulo, ngokuba ihora lokwahlulela kwakhe selifikile; nikhuleke kuye owenza izulu nomhlaba nolwandle nemithombo yamanzi’ ” (Sambulo 14:6, 7, NKJV).

Kungekudala ngemuva kosuku lwePentekoste, amaKristu okuqala achitha isikhathi sawo esiningi edumisa. “Baqiniseka njalo esifundisweni sabaphostoli, nasekuhlanganeni, nasekuhlephuleni isinkwa, nasemikhulekweni” (Zenzo 2:42, NKJV). Injabulo eyeza ngokwazi uJesu njengoMesiya, ukugcwaliseka kweziprofetho zeTestamente Elidala, kwagcwalisa izinhliziyi zabo ngokubonga kuNkulunkulu. Kuyithuba elikhulu ukwazi leliqiniso elimangalisayo. LamaKristu okuqala abanomuzwa wokuthi kumele achithe isikhathi ndawonye ngokuhlanganyela, ngokufunda, nangokukhuleka, konke lokhu ukuze babonge uNkulunkulu ngesambulo Sakhe empilweni, ekufeni, nasekuvukeni kukaJesu, kanye nalokho ayekwenzile ezimpilweni zabo. Ibandla likaJesu Kristu ngokwenzazelo lingumphakathi odumisayo, elibizelwe ekubeni khona nguNkulunkulu ukuba libe “ yindlu yokomoya, ubupristi obungcwele, linikele ngemihlatshelo yokomoya eyamukelekayo kuNkulunkulu ngaye uJesu Kristu” (1 Pet. 2:5, NKJV). Ukubonga uNkulunkulu okubonakala ekukhonzeni komphakathi kuguqula izinhliziyi zabantu nezingqondo zibe sesimilweni sikaNkulunkulu futhi kubalungiselele ukusebenza. Isifundo saleliviki sigxile kwincazelo yokukhonza kanye nendlela okulonda ngayo ubunye phakathi kwabakholwa kuJesu.

**Funda isifundo saleliviki ukulungiselela iSabatha lika-December 15.*

Worshiping our Creator and Redeemer

Ezingxoxweni ezimayelana ngokukhonza, sivame ukugqamisa izigaba zokukhonza, okumele kwenzeke nokuthi kwenziwa kanjani. Kepha ithini incazelo edephile yokukhonza na? Kusho ukuthini ukukhonza uNkulunkulu na? Kungani sikwenza lokho na? KumaHubo 29:2, uDavide uthi: “Mnikeni uJehova udumo lwegama lakhe, nikhuleke kuJehova emvunulweni engcwele” (Hub. 29:2, NKJV). Lelihubo lisikhomba endleleni efanele yokuqonda incazelo yokukhonza. Ukukhonza iNkosi kungukuyinika Yona udumo kanye nenhlonipho eyifanele.

ISambulo 4 no 5 sichaza ukugcotshwa kukaJesu ezulwini ekwenyukeni Kwakhe. Yiziphi izizathu izakhamuzi zasezulwini ezizinikezayo zokukhonza uNkulunkulu noJesu, iWundlu likaNkulunkulu na? Buka iSambulo 4:8, 11; 5:9, 10, 12, 13.

Lokhu kufanekisa kokukhonza esigodlweni sasezulwini njengoba uJesu ethulwa njengeWundlu likaNkulunkulu kanye noMsindisi wezwe kuyathathekisa. Ukukhonza kwenzeka ngenkathi indalo kaNkulunkulu ivuma Kuye ngamazwi okutusa nokubonga ngalokho akwenzileyo. Ukukhonza kungukuphendula komuntu onokubonga ukudala nokuhlenga kukaNkulunkulu. Ekupheleni kwesikhathi, abahlangiweyo bazobayingxenyeye yokutusa futhi baphendule ngendlela efanayo ensidisweni kaNkulunkulu. “ ‘Mikhulu, iyamangalisa imisebenzi yakho, Nkosi Nkulunkulu, Mninimandla onke; zilungile, ziqinisile izindlela zakho wena Nkosi yezizwe; Mikhulu, iyamangalisa imisebenzi yakho, Nkosi Nkulunkulu, Mninimandla onke; zilungile, ziqinisile izindlela zakho wena Nkosi yezizwe; ngubani ongayikwesaba, Nkosi, adumise igama lakho, na? Ngokuba wena wedwa ungcwele, nezizwe zonke ziyakuza zikhuleke phambi kwakho, ngokuba izenzo zakho zokulunga zibonakalisiwe ’ ” (Samb. 15:3, 4, NKJV). Ngakhoke, ukukhonza kungukuphendula kokholo kuNkulunkulu ngemisebenzi Yakhe emikhulu: okokuqala, ngokusidala thina, futhi, okwesibili, ngokusihlenga thina. Ekukhonzeni sinikeza udumo, inhlonipho, ukukhonza, uthando kanye nokuthobeka kuNkulunkulu esikholwa ngokuthi ufanele ukukwamukela. Nembala, esikwaziyo ngoNkulunkulu, njengoMdali noMsindisi wethu, kuqhamuka kulokho akwembulile kithina ngeZibhalo. Ngaphezu kwalokho, lokho amaKristu akwaziyo ngoNkulunkulu kwambulwa ngokugcwele ebuntwini nasekusebenzeni kukaJesu (buka uJohane 14:8-14). Yingakho amaKristu ekhonza uJesu njengoMsindisi kanye noMhlengi, njengoba ukufa komhlatshele Kwakhe kanye nokuvuka kungumongo wokukhonza. Lapho amaKristu ehlanganela ukukhonza, aqhubukushwa ngumuzwa wovalo nokubonga ukuqhubeka kokukhonza kwethu.

Cabanga ngalokho esikunikeziwe kuKristu njengoMdali noMsindisi wethu, mayelana nalokho asivikela kuko, futhi mayelana nalokho asinikeza kona sonke ngoba ngokuvuma wafa esikhundleni sethu. Kungani lamaqiniso kumele abeyisisekelo sokukhonza kwethu konke na?

Ukhonza Kwamanga

Funda uMathewu 4:8, 9. Sasiyini isilingo sesithathu sikaJesu ehlane na?

Ngokuzidla kanye nokuqhosha, uSathane wazibeka ukuba abeyinkosi efanele yezwe, umnikazi wayoyonke ingcebo nodumo lwalo, ebanga inhlonipho yabo bonke abahlala kulo, sengathi wayelidalile izwe. Kwakuyinhamba kuNkulunkulu, uMdali kanye noYise kaJesu. USathane wembula ukuthi ukwazi kahle ukuthi ukukhonza kumayelana nani: kungukunikeza udumo nenhlonipho kokunguyena mnikazi wezwe lonke.

Qathanisa amava abangani abathathu bamaHeberu kuDanyeli 3 (ikakhulu vss 8-18) nasekupheleni kombuso weSambulo 13:4 no 14:9-11. Yini esengcupheni ngesikhathi sokugcina na? Yiluphi udaba olungumongo kulezizindaba zombili na?

Kusukela kuKhayini noAbela, kuye kubafana bamaHeberu eBhabheli, kuze kufike ezigamekweni zokugcina ezimayelana "nophawu lwesilo," (Samb. 16:2), uSathane ufuna ukusungula uhlelo lwamanga lokukhonza, lolo olususa bantu kuNkulunkulu weqiniso futhi, ngesinyenyela, abhekise kuye ukukhonza. Nembala, nangaphambi kokuwa, Wayefuna ukufana NoNkulunkulu (Isa. 14:14). Akukona ukuzishaya kukacilo ukuthi njengalokho lamadoda amathathu asemasha abhekana nengozi yokufa ngaphandle kokuba bakhonze "isithixo," ngezinsuku zokugcina abantu bakaNkulunkulu abathembekile bayobhekana nengozi yokufa ngaphandle kokuba bakhonze "isithixo," ngokunjalo. Siwukhonzelani "umfanekiso" uma sibizelwe ukukhonza uNkulunkulu weqiniso na? "Zibalulekile izifundo okumele zifundwe kumava entsha yamaHeberu emathafeni aseDura. . . . "Isikhathi sengcindezi ngaphambi kwabantu bakaNkulunkulu sizofuna ukholo olungezamazanyiswe. Abantwana Bakhe kumele bakubonakalise ukuthi nguYena kuphela okumele bamkhonze, futhi bangabi nandaba, ngisho nanakho ukuphila uqobo, okungabenza bavumele isimo noma kukancane ekukhonzeni kwamanga. Enhliziyweni ethembekile izimfuno zesono, abantu abaphelayo bayoba yize eceleni kwezwi likaNkulunkulu waphakade. Iqiniso lolalelwa nakuba imiphumela kungukuboshwa noma ukudingiswa noma ukufa."—Ellen G. White, *Prophets and Kings*, pp. 512, 513.

Yiziphi izindlela ezahlukene, kumanje, esingalingeka ukuba sikhonze noma ngubani ngaphandle kwalowo oNgcwele ofanele ukukhonzwa na? Ukhonza kwamanga kungaba yingozi eyisinyenyela kanjani kunokuba sicabanga na? Yiziphi izinto kumanje okungabe manje siyalingeka ukuba sizikhonze na?

Umbiko Wengelosi Yokuqala

Ama-Seventh-day Adventist abuka izigijimi zezingelosi esintathu zeSambulo 14:6-12 njengokuthunya kwawo nanjengomongo wesigijimi sawo ngaphambili nje kokuza kwesibili kukaJesu (Samb. 14:14–20). Lena yimibiko eablulekile yokushumayelwa “ngezwi elikhulu” kubo bonke abahlala emhlabeni.

Funda iSambulo 14:6, 7. Sithini isigijimi sengelosi yokuqala, futhi sithini ngoNkulunkulu na? Kungani kunokubhekisa ekukhonzeni kulombiko na?

Esokuqala isigijimi kulezizi zezingelosi ezintathu simemezela emhlabeni wonke. Lokhu kungukugcwaliseka kwesiprofetho sikaJesu kuMathewu 24:14. Kunomuzwa wokuphuthuma nokushesha kulomfanekiso wezingelosi ezintathu kanye nemisebenzi yazo. Umbiko wokuqala ugququzela abantu ukuba babheke kuNkulunkulu ngoba “ihora lokwahlulela kwakhe selifikile” (Samb. 14:7, NKJV). Ukuza kwesibili kukaJesu kuyisikhuthazi sokwahlulela. “Mesabeni uNkulunkulu,” kusho ingelosi (Samb. 14:7). Kulabo abangamthatheli phezulu uNkulunkulu, lombiko nobizo lokwenza nembala uyodala ukwesaba emiqondweni yabo. Kepha kulabo abebengabalandeli bakaJesu, lolubizo luvusa inhlonipho. Babuka kuNkulunkulu bese bebona ukugcwaliseka kwezithembiso Zakhe. Umuzwa wokubonga kwenhlonipho kuNkulunkulu kuyabengamela.

“Nimkhonze Yena owenze izulu nomhlaba nolwandle nemithombo yamanzi” (Samb. 14:7, NKJV). Lolulimi ngokungangabazi lubhekise kumthetho weSabatha, nokubhekisa kwawo Ekudaleni (buka Eksod. 20:8–11). UNkulunkulu Wokudala, owaseka iSabatha njengesikhumbuzo samandla Akhe okudala, nguYena okumela akhonzwe futhi ahlonishwe. Kuyathathekisa ukuqaphela ukuthi ekupheleni kwesikhathi ukukhonza kuphawulwa njengodaba olungumongo lwempikiswano enkulu olufuna ukuthi isintu singakuluphi uhlangothi. Lesisimemezelo somhlaba wonke siwubizo lokukhonza uMdali.

“Udaba olungumongo ekuxakaniseni kokugcina luyoba ngelokukhonza. ISambulo sikubeka obala ukuthi isivivinyo ngeke sibe ngesokuphika ukukhonza, kepha ngesokuthi ngubani okhonzwayo. Ngesikhathi sokugcina, mabili kuphela amaqembu abantu abayoba kulomhlaba: labo abesaba futhi bekhonza uNkulunkulu weqiniso (11:1, 18; 14:7) kanye nalabo abazonda iqiniso futhi bekhonza udrago kanye nesilo (13:4–8, 14:9–11). . . . “Uma ukukhonza kungumongo kwingquzulwano yokugcina, akumangalisi ke ukuthu uNkulunkulu uthumela ivangeli Lakhe lezikhathi zokugcina egququzela abahlali basemhlabeni ukuba bamthathele phezulu Yena futhi bamkhonze Yena njengoMdali, Yena kuphela ofanele ukukhonzwa.”—Ranko Stefanovic, *Revelation of Jesus Christ: Commentary on the Book of Revelation* (Berrien Springs, Mich.: Andrews University Press, 2002), pp. 444, 445.

Ukufunda IBhayibheli Nobudlelwane

Funda iZenzo 2:42. Yiziphi ezinye izinto ezaziyingxenywe yokukhonza kwamaKristu okuqala na?

“Baqiniseka njalo esifundisweni sabaphostoli, nasekuhlanganeni” (Zenzo 2:42, NKJV). Kusukela emizuzwini yokuqala yebandla, ukukhonza kube nesimo esinomongo wokufunda Izwi likaNkulunkulu elanikezwa kithina ngabapostoli. AmaKristu okuqala ayethembekile ekufundeni Izibhalo ngalokho ezazikusho ngoJesu uMesiya. Babehlangana njalo ukwabelana ngezibusiso uNkulunkulu ayebanikeze zona kanye nokukhuthazana ohambweni lwabo kwezikamoya NoNkulunkulu. Ezweni babefuna amaqiniso angcwele aphenyuka aba yisisekelo sevangelo labo ezweni.

Izahluko ezilandelayo zithini mayelana nokubaluleka kokufunda Izwi likaNkulunkulu ngokuhlanganyela namanye amakholwa na?

2 Amakhosi 22:8–13 _____

Zenzo 17:10, 11 _____

2 Tim. 3:14–17 _____

“Noma yikuphi lapho amaqiniso evangeli emenyezelwa khona, labo ngokuqiniseka abalangazelela ukwenza okulungileyo baholelwa ekuhloleni Izibhalo ngokukhuthala. Uma, ekupheleni komlando womhlaba, labo kubo ukuhlola amaqiniso amenyezelwe bengalandela Isibonelo sabase-Berea, behlola Izibhalo nsuku zonke, futhi beqhathanisa neZwi likaNkulunkulu imibiko elethwe kubo, bekuyoba khona namuhla inani elikhulu lalabo abathembekile emithethweni kaNkulunkulu, njengoba manje beyingcosana.”—Ellen G. White, *The Acts of the Apostles*, p. 232. Simunye njengabantu ngenxa yamaqiniso esiwashumayelayo, amaqiniso esiwathola Ezwini likaNkulunkulu. Lokhu kwakunjalo ngebandla likaNkulunkulu ezinsukwini zalo zokuqala, futhi kuyiqiniso ngalo namuhla. Ukufunda Izwi likaNkulunkulu kwenza umongo wokukhonza kanye nobunye bethu njengabantu ababizelwe ukumemezela izigijimi zezingelosi ezintathu ezweni. Lapho sibuthana njengomndenani ukuzohlangana futhi sikhonze, Izibhalo zikhuluma kithi amazwi aphuma kuNkulunkulu ukuhola izimpilo zethu ekulungiseleleni umsebenzi wethu kanye nokuza kwesibili kukaJesu.

Uzizwe kangakanani wena, eBhayibhelini, kulokho esikholwa kuko na? Okungukuthi, uzizwe ngokwanele kulo ukuba ukwazi, njengabafana bamaHeberu, ukuma uqine lapho ubhekene nokufa na?

Ukuhleshulwa Kwesinkwa kanye Nokukhuleka

Noma ngabe kwakuyiziphi izinselele ibandla lokuqala elalibhekene nazo, babemunye okholweni olufanayo kuJesu kanye nakwiqiniso ayelibeke kubo ukuba balisabalalise ezweni. Yilelo uPetro aze alibiza “ngeqiniso lamanje” (2 Pet. 1:12). Futhi ngalokho, babonisa ubunye babo ngezindlela eziningi. “Baqinisela njalo . . . ekuhlephuleni isinkwa, nasemikhulekweni” (Zenzo 2:42, NKJV). Lokhu kubhekisa ekuhleshulweni kwesinkwa kungenzeka kubhekise esidlweni sandawonye noma izidlo okwakwabelwana ngazo phakathi kwamakholwa. Kuthi kusadliwa, othile enze isibusiso esikhethekile phezu kwesinkwa kanye nesiphuzo ekukhumbuleni ukufa nokuvuka kukaJesu, ngelokulindela ukubuya Kwakhe masinyane. AmaKristu okuqala anikela isikhathi sawo ekukhumbuleni lokho okwakuchazwa yimpilo kanye nomsebenzi kaJesu, futhi bethanda ukukhuluma ngako ngezikhathi zezidlo zokuhlanganyela. “Imihla ngemihla baqinisela nganhliziyonye ethempelini, bahlephula isinkwa ekhaya, badla ukudla kwabo ngentokozo nangobumhlophe behliziyo, bemdumisa uNkulunkulu, bethandeka kubantu bonke. INkosi yenezela ebandleni imihla ngemihla abasindiswayo” (Zenzo 2:46, 47, NKJV). Akungabazisi ukuthi lesisikhathi sokuhlangana sasiza kakhulu ekuqiniseni umuzwa wobunye ababenabo kuJesu.

Yiziphi izibonelo esinazo encwadini yeZenzo zamaKristu okuqala ekhuleka ndawonye na? Ayekhulekelani na?

Zenzo 1:14 _____

Zenzo 4:23–31 _____

Zenzo 12:12 _____

Ibandla lokuqala lalisithanda isikhathi sokuxhumana NoNkulunkulu futhi babengasileli ekukhuphuleni izicelo Kuye lapho behlanganele ukukhonza. UPawule encwadini yakhe yokuqala kuThimothewu usho ngokubaluleka kokukhuleka lapho amaKristu ehlangana nadwonye (1 Tim. 2:1). Kwabase-Efesu, wagcizelela futhi isidingo somkhuleko: “ngokukhuleka konke nokunxusa, nikhuleka ngezikhathi zonke ngoMoya; kulokho nilinde ngesineke sonke nangokunxusela abangcwele bonke, ninginxusele nami ukuba ngiphiwe izwi, nxa ngivula umlomo wami, ngize ngiyishumayele ngesibindi imfihlakalo yevangeli” (Efesu. 6:18, 19, NKJV).

Yiziphi izindlela esingaba ngazo namava obunye obujulile ngamandla okukhulekelana ngezinto ezifanayo na? Umkhuleko usiza kanjani ekwenzeni ibandla libe munye na?

Cabanga Kabanzi:

Read the articles “Prayer,” pp. 1044–1046, and “Worship,” pp. 1290, 1291, in *The Ellen G. White Encyclopedia*. “‘Ukubaluleka kweSabatha njengesikhumbuzo sokudala ngukuthi ligcina isizathu sangempela sokuthi kungani kunguNkulunkulu okumele akhonzwe silokhu sikhona’—ngoba UnguMdali futhi thina siyizidalwa. ‘Ngalokho iSabatha liyisisekelo sokukhonza uNkulunkulu, ngokuba lifundisa leliqiniso elikhulu ngendlela ethathekisayo, futhi akukho okunye okwenza lokho. Isizathu sangempela sokukhonza uNkulunkulu, hhayi lokho kwangosuku lwesikhombisa nje, kodwa kwakho konke ukukhonza, sitholakala ekwehlukaniseni phakathi koMdali kanye nezidalwa Zakhe. Leliqiniso elikhulu ngeke laphelwa yisikhathi, futhi akumele likhohlakale.’—J. N. Andrews, *History of the Sabbath*, chapter 27. Kwakungukugcina leliqiniso ezingqondweni zabantu, okwenza uNkulunkulu aseke iSabatha eEdene; futhi uma nje iqiniso lokuthi UnguMdali lisaqhubeka nokuba yisizathu sokuba simkhonze Yena, iSabatha liyoqhubeka ngengophawu kanye nesikhumbuzo kwako. Uma iSabatha laligcinwe ezweni lonke, imicabango yabantu kanye nezinkanuko zaziyoaholela kuMdali njengento yokuhlonishwa nokukhonza, futhi kwakungeke kube khona okhonza izithixo, nongakholwa kuNkulunkulu, noma umhedeni. Ukugcina iSabatha wuphawu lokwethembeka kuNkulunkulu weqiniso, ‘Yena owenza izulu, nomhlaba, kanye nolwandle, kanye nemithombo wamanzi.’ Yingakho umbiko oyalaza abantu ukuba bakhonze uNkulunkulu futhi bagcine imithetho Yakhe ngokukhethakile uyobabizela Ekugcineni umthetho wesine.”—Ellen G. White, *The Great Controversy*, pp. 437, 438.

Imibuzo Yokuxoxisana:

1. Njengoba imiqondo yeBhayibheli yokukhonza, ukudala, kanye nosindiso ixhumene kakhulu, ucabanga ukuthi ukugubha iSabatha kungaba kanjani yikhambi likaNkulunkulu ekukhonzeni kwamanga na? Iyiphi indima edlalwa yiSabatha kulesisiprofetho sesikhathi sokugcina seSambulo 14:6,7 na? Kungani iSabatha kubhekiswe kulo esigijimini sengelosi yokuqala na?
2. Ezikhathini eziningi sikhuluma ngokukhonza njengento emayelana nokuqukethe—izinto okumele sizenze noma singazenzi ngesikhathi sokukhonza. Kwanele yini lokho na? Empeleni ukukhonza kumayelana nani na? Ibandla okulo linamava anjani okukhonza okusho utho na?
3. Kweminya imiphakathi, ukukhonza komphakathi wamaKristu kuyangokulibaleka noma kuyekiwe, nakuwo ama-Adventist. Yini ibandla okulo elingayenza ukumelana nalomkhuba na?

Kafushane: Ukukhonza kuyimpemulo yomKristu onokubonga kuNkulunkulu ngesipho Sakhe sosindiso. Futhi kuyinto ebalulekile kumava obunye nokuhlangana komphakathi wobuKrsitu. Ngaphandle kokukhuleka kanye nokufunda iBhayibheli ngokulangazelela ukwazi iqiniso likaNkulunkulu ngathi, umphakathi wethu uyosilela kumava obunye kuKristu.