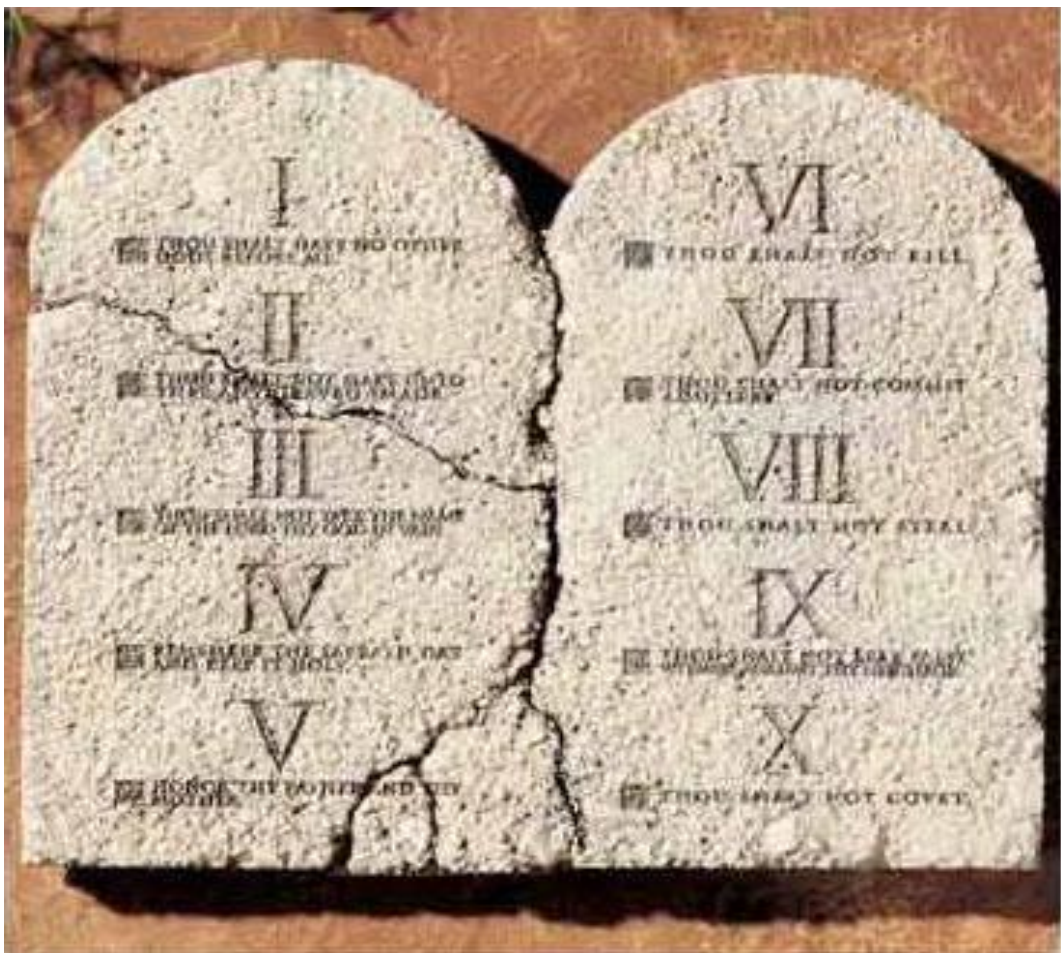


# *Iorot e Bibilia Tenebo Inkitanapat Tomon*

*(Divisions of the Bible and the Ten Commandments)*



*Olaigeroni (Author): Paul aashu Saruni Ole Highfield Ole Ntayaia*

*Ilaretok (helpers): Cosmas Lemein, tenebo Nting'a Tome aa ninye oishora embata e kuna pishai natii ena buku. Neishora sii enkitok naji Noelle Neal embata e kuna pishai, Ashe oleng!*

*(Cosmas Lemein, Nting'a Tome and Noelle Neal drew the pictures.*


*Thank you very much!)*

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## ***Ketii Osotua Musana netii sii Osotua Ng'ejuk,***

**(There is the Old Testament and the New Testament.)**

<b>Osotua Musana (Old Testament)</b>	<b>Osalaba (Cross)</b> 	<b>Osotua Ng'ejuk (New Testament)</b>
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Ore Osotua Musana naa eigeroki apa eton eitu elotu Yesu Kristo enkop. Keipirta enkiterunoto enkop, embatatata oltung'ani, enkipototo e Abrahamu o eishoi enye pee eaku Israeli. Neisho Enkai Israeli inkitanapat pee esuj ninche. Neipanka sii Enkai pee eaku Israeli shakenisho tooltung'ana pooki lenkop. Neipirta sii Osotua Musana Israeli etii sinkaisho neitoki aapuku nepuo Kanaan. Neipirta sii eneiko pee eshuko sinkaisho (aashu eyararoto) tenkaraki ing'ok enye. Ore pee elusoo enkata nairirikino neshuko Yerusalem. Ore sii pee elotu erishata Osotua Ng'ejuk nelotu Yesu. *(The Old Testament was written before Jesus came to earth. It is about the beginning of the earth, the fall of man and the call of Abraham and his decedents, Israel. God gave Israel commandments for them to follow. God also planned that Israel would become a witness to all the people of the world. The Old Testament is also about when Israel was in slavery and how they came out and went to Canaan. It is also about how they went back into captivity because of their sins. When the appropriate time came they went back to Jerusalem. Then, in the time of the New Testament, Jesus came to the world.)*

***Eisidai Osotua musana te iyiook taata oleng.*** Keretu iyiook pee kiyiolou imbaa naagut naaipirta Enkai o naaipirta enkirukoto, enkirridunoto, ening'unoto, enkibalunoto oong'ok ang, empiris, enkarruoishio ooltung'ana, o enchalan ang. Keliki iyiook kulo kererin aajo keretu iyiook Osotua Musana, aa inchere keilejilej iyiook neretu iyiook tenkiteng'enare ang (Iroma 7: 12; 15: 4; 2 Tim. 3: 16; 1 Ilkor. 10: 6-13). *(1. The Old Testament is good for us today. It helps us know deep things about God, faith, repentance, obedience, confession, grace, the corruption of man and our weaknesses. These verses tell us that the Old Testament was written to encourage and help us in our teaching (Rom. 7: 12; 15: 4; 2 Tim. 3: 16; 1 Cor. 10: 6-13).)*

***Mikisuj taata imbaa pooki naatii Osotua Musana.*** Matisipu kulo kererin. Iasat 10: 9-16. Keipirta ina kata pee edol Petero ing'uesi oo pukunot kumok te nkidetidet. Ore enyamali naa mesinya nena ng'uesi te ninye naagira Olaitoriani ajoki meinosa. *(2. We do not follow all the things in the Old Testament. Let's think deeply about Acts 10: 9-16. These verses are about Paul's vision of animals of all kinds. The problem was that these animals were unclean and God told him to eat them.)*

## *Keeta Osoṭua Musana Kuna Orot:*

(The Old Testament has these divisions:)

<b>Imbukui 17 oo nkopa (17 books of history)</b>		<b>Imbukui 5 e ng'eno, isinkolioitin , o enkisisa (Five books: Wisdom, songs and praises)</b>	<b>Imbukui 17 e naibon (17 books of prophecy)</b>	
<b>Imbukui 5 oonkitanapat (Five books of law)</b>	<b>Imbukui 12 oo nkopa (12 books of history)</b>	Yoab ( <i>Job</i> )  Olkerempe le Nkai ( <i>Psalms</i> )  Ndung'eta e Rashe ( <i>Proverbs</i> )  Olaikooni ( <i>Ecclesiastes</i> )  Osinkolio le Solomon ( <i>Song of Solomon</i> )	Imbukui 5 iloibonok kituak (Five major prophets)	Imbukui 12 oo loibonok ooti (12 smaller prophetic books)
Enkiterunoto ( <i>Genesis</i> ) Enaidurra ( <i>Exodus</i> ) Ilawi ( <i>Leviticus</i> ) Enkikena ( <i>Numbers</i> ) Enkigilata oo Nkitanapat ( <i>Deuteronomy</i> )	Yoshua ( <i>Joshua</i> ) Ilarishak ( <i>Judges</i> ) Rusi ( <i>Ruth</i> ) 1 Samuel 2 Samuel 1 Ilaiguanak (1 <i>Kings</i> ) 2 Ilaiguanak (2 <i>Kings</i> ) 1 Intepen (1 <i>Chronicles</i> ) 2 Intepen (2 <i>Chronicles</i> ) Esra ( <i>Ezra</i> ) Nehemia ( <i>Nehemiah</i> ) Esta ( <i>Ester</i> )		Isaya ( <i>Isaiah</i> )  Yeremia ( <i>Jeremiah</i> )  Nkishirat ( <i>Lamenta- tions</i> )  Esekiel ( <i>Ezekiel</i> )  Daniel	Hosea Yoel ( <i>Joel</i> ) Amos Obadia ( <i>Obadiah</i> ) Yona ( <i>Jonah</i> ) Mika ( <i>Micah</i> ) Nahum Habakuki ( <i>Habakkuk</i> ) Sefania ( <i>Zephaniah</i> ) Hagai ( <i>Haggai</i> ) Sakaria ( <i>Zechariah</i> ) Malaki ( <i>Malachi</i> )

## *Iorot Osoṭua Ng'ejuk*

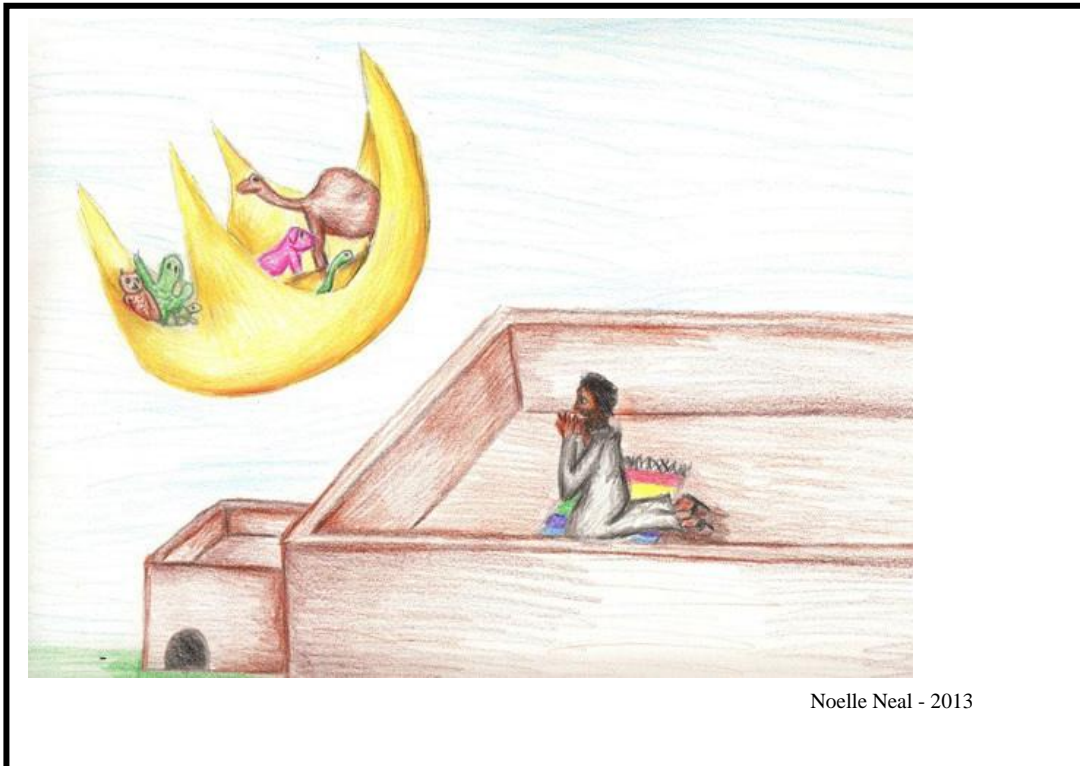
### **Imbukui imiet oo nkopa:**

Matayo – enkatini e Yesu  
(*Mathew - story of Jesus*)  
Marko – enkatini e Yesu  
(*Mark - story of Jesus*)  
Luka – enkatini e Yesu  
(*Luke - story of Jesus*)  
Yohana – enkatini e Yesu  
(*John - story of Jesus*)  
Iasat – inkopa e kanisa  
(*Acts - the story of the church*)

### **Imbukui tikitam are:**

Iroma ( <i>Romans</i> )	2 Ilesalonike ( <i>2 Thessalonians</i> )	2 Petero ( <i>2 Peter</i> )
1 Ilkorintio ( <i>1 Corinthians</i> )	1 Timoteo ( <i>1 Timothy</i> )	1 Yohana ( <i>1 John</i> )
2 Ilkorintio ( <i>2 Corinthians</i> )	2 Timoteo ( <i>2 Timothy</i> )	2 Yohana ( <i>2 John</i> )
Ilgalatia ( <i>Galatians</i> )	Tito ( <i>Titus</i> )	3 Yohana ( <i>3 John</i> )
Efeso ( <i>Ephesians</i> )	Filimon ( <i>Philemon</i> )	Yuda ( <i>Jude</i> )
Ilfilipi ( <i>Philippians</i> )	Ilhebrania ( <i>Hebrews</i> )	Embolunoto ( <i>Revelation</i> )
Ilkolosai ( <i>Colossians</i> )	Yakobo ( <i>James</i> )	
1 Ilesalonike ( <i>1 Thessalonians</i> )	1 Petero ( <i>1 Peter</i> )	

Neaku, etejo Petero, “ *‘Mme neijia Olaitoriani; amu eitu ai kata anya nanu entoki naiduruk anaa enturuj.’ Neigil ake oltoilo alotu enetii nejoki, ‘Ore entoki naa Enkai naitukuo, nimintaa iyie enturuj.’ Neigilieki ina bae katitin uni: neito ilo karasha keper*” (Iasat 10: 14-16). (*"But Peter said, 'No Lord because I have never eaten any unclean things. The voice came again and said, 'What God has cleansed do not make unclean.' This was repeated three times and the sheet went back into heaven" - Acts 10: 14-16.*)



Noelle Neal - 2013

Idolita tiatua kulo kererin ajo eibeakenya Enkai inkitanapat naaipirta indaiki metaa mikisuj taata nena kitanapat naatii Osotua Musana naaipirta indaiki. Keliki sii iyiook 1 Tim. 4: 1-5 enaipirta ina bae. (*You see, in these verses, that God changed the laws about food so that we do not follow these commandments today. 1 Timothy 4:1-5 tells us about this.*)

Ore kulo kererin naa kejo meekure kisuj inkitanapat Osotua Musana anaa enkipankata ang kake kisuj Osotua Ng’ejuk. Kake eton eata Osotua Musana tipat oleng te iyiook taata tina oitoni nikindipa aatejo, naa ororei le Nkai sii te iyiook (Iroma 7: 1-6; Ilkol. 2: 13-15; Efeso 2: 14-16; Ilheb. 8: 7-13; 10: 1-10). (*These verses say that we no longer follow the Old Testament as our rule today; we follow the New Testament. However, as we have already said, the Old Testament still has a lot of value for us today.*)

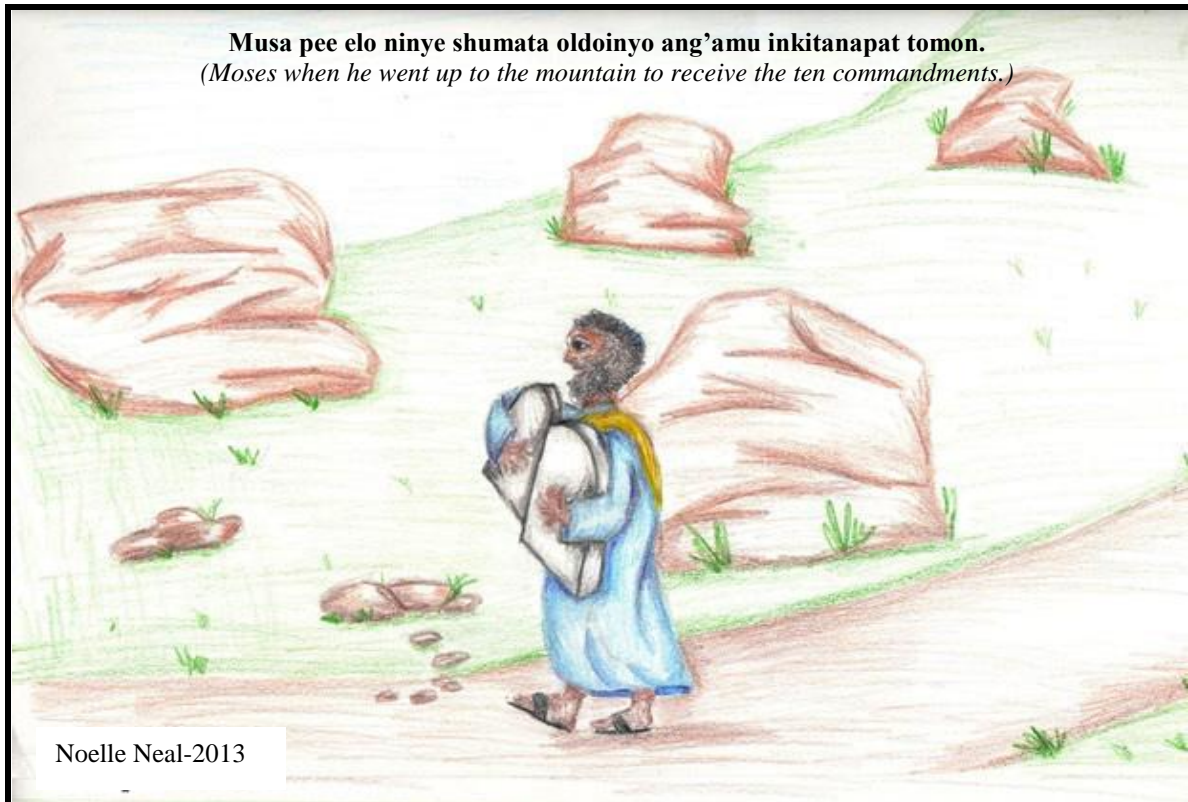
Matisipu embae nabo naa inchere ore kuna kitanapat naaigero naaji inkitanapat tomon eton kisuj ninche meteleku nabo naaipirta sabato amu eigilaki tosotua ng’ejuk (Enaidurra 20: 1-17). Ore Osotua Ng’ejuk naa enkipimet ang toombaa pooki nikisuj taata, kake eton etii imbaa sidain oleng to Sotua Musana nemegilunore imbaa naatii Osotua Ng’ejuk. (*Let's remember one thing, and that is, that we still follow these ten commandments except for the one about the Sabbath, because it is not repeated in the New Testament (Exodus 20: 1-17). The New Testament is our main guide to help us know what we should follow today. But there are still many good things in the Old Testament that we should follow which do not go against the New Testament.*)

Matisipu kuna baa nimikisuj taata kake eiger to Sotua Musana. Keliki iyiook Lawi ematua e 20 enaipirta kuna baa. Nejo ore pee edek oltung’ani papai lenye naa lasima pee eari metua (ILawi 20: 9). Ore sii pee eloloito oltung’ani naa lasima pee eari ninye metua o ina kitok natololoite (20: 10). Naa ketii inkitanapat kumok naaijo nena kake mikisuj inkitamiot naaijo nena taata amu kitii abori



Oсотua Ng'ejuk le mpiris. *(Let's think about some of the things that are in the Old Testament that we do not follow today. The book of Leviticus chapter 20 tells us about these things. It says that when a person curses his father he must be put to death (Lev. 20:9). Also, when a man commits adultery he must be put to death with the woman he committed adultery with (Lev. 20: 10). There are many commandments like this, but we do not follow the severe punishment like that today because we are under the New Testament of grace.)*

## *Inkitanapat Tomon* *(The Ten Commandments)*



Eishoo Enkai iltung'ana lenyena kuna kitanapat tiatua olning'o lenye pee esuj. Naa enkoitoo nasujie ninche esipata tialo Enkai o tialo iltung'ana. Ore inkitanapat imiet edukuya naa keipirta Enkai. Ore inkitanapat imiet e siadi naa keipirta enikinko pee kirammat shoruetisho tenebo ilkulikaitung'ana. *(God gave his people these commandments within his covenant so they would follow them. This was a way for them to follow the truth in relation to God and men. The first five commandments are about our relationship with God. The five latter commandments are about our relationship with our fellow man.)*

Ore tiatua kuna kitanapat naa ekitum sii olkitamanyunoto le nkoitoo oo mbaa sidain nikisuj ilairukok. Kake ore pee kijur kuna baa toonkonyek oo lairukok naa eking'or ninche tenguton te nkoitoo Enkiyang'et Sinyati anaa enajo Paulo te Roma 7: 6, **“Kake ore taata, netalakuaki iyiook ti alo nena kitanapat, nikituata iyiook ti alo ina apa nateena iyiook, nemeekure aa nena kitanapat naaigero naaitore iyiook kake ena kishui ng'ejuk e Nkiyang'et kinchuyie.”** *(In these commandments we find a foundation for the right way we should follow as Christians. But when we view these things with the eyes of a Christian we view them in the deep way of the Spirit like Paul says in Romans 7: 6, "But now we have been freed from the commandments, and we are dead to the old way that bound us, so it is not really the written law that controls us but the Spirit through a new of life.")*

Kiata elakunoto pee kisuj nena kitanapat tenkoitoi ng'ujuk amu keretu iyiook Enkiyang'et Sinyati. Amu, ore entoki nateena iyiook naa inchere mikiindim aatusuj kuna kitanapat telulung'ata amu ekipong'ori tenkaraki enchalan ang. Ore kuna kitanapat pooki naa eigilaki tiatua Osotua Ng'ujuk, meteleku nabo naipirta sabato. *(We have freedom so that we can follow the commandments in a new way because the Holy Spirit helps us. The problem is we cannot completely follow these commandments because we make mistakes because of our weakness. These commandments are all repeated in the New Testament, with the exception of the one about the Sabbath.)*

Metaa mikiindim aitajeu ate te supatisho ang. Kake ore pee kijing atua Yesu nikingarakino engolon enye tenebo Enkiyang'et Sinyati nikitum engolon alang apa pee kimbung kuna kitanapat tenguton. *(So, we cannot save ourselves by our own holiness. When we enter into Christ we receive more power to help us obey the commandments in a deeper way.)*

Neaku, ore pee kipuo dukuya aasipu kuna kitanapat naa ekisipu sii ninche tenguton te Nkiyang'et anaa enairirikino Enkiyang'et e Yesu to Sotua Ng'ujuk. *(So, when we go forward and understand these commandments we understand them in a deep way (in a spiritual way), in accordance with the Spirit of Jesus in the New Testament.)*

Ore enedukuya, naa kenare niking'or Enaidurra 20: 2 pee kidol ajo eimaka Enkai ina bae naipirta enaidurra aitung'ua Israeli sinkaisho te Misiri pee eitadamu iltung'ana lenyena ina bae pee etum enashe. *(We should first look at Exodus 20:2 so that we can see that God talks about Israel's deliverance from bondage in Egypt so that he could remind his people to be thankful.)*

### **Ore enashe naa embakunoto sidai naibung'akino nkulie kitanapat pooki.**

*(Thankfulness is the foundation for all these commandments.)*

Ore pee kiata enashe te Nkai tenkaraki enataasa ninye nikining ninye, nikisis ninye, nikisuj sii. *(When we have thankfulness to God because of what he has done, we will obey him, praise him and follow him.)*

### **Ingero indamunot tene (Notes)**

# 1. Ore enkɛtanapata e dukuya naa ketumi te Enaidurra 20: 3,

4. Naa kejo, "*Miata ake kulie aitin te dukuya nanu.*" (The first commandment is found in Exodus 20: 3, 4. It says, "Do not have any other gods before me.")



Ore apa tina rishata naa keisis iltung'ana inkaitin kumok oleng oo mpukunot kumok oleng. Ore inkaitin kumok oleng naa keasishore inkitanyaanyukot oo ng'uesin anaa inkaitin. Kajo keipirta ilo kereri tene imbaa pooki nikidol toonkonyek. (In the past the people worshiped gods of many types. Often they used idols made like animals. I think that these verses are about all those things we see with our eyes.)

Amu, ore te sipata keidimayu pee kintaa intokitin pooki inkaitin ang aa inkishu, ing'uesin, iropiyani, inkituaak, ilpayiani, inkera, karsisisho, iseseni lang, isiaaitin ang, mukuntani ang, inkipankat ang o nkulie kumok. (Because, it is possible that we can make anything an idol like: children, possessions, our bodies, our work, our gardens, our plans and many other things.)

Ore intokitin pooki naaku entoki naata tipat alang Enkai aashu imbaa enyena naa keaku inkitanyaanyukot torrok te iyiook amu etiu anaa kilepie ina bae aitulusoo tewueji enye neiririkino. Kajo ore inkulie katitin kiata pooki enyamali naijo ina. (Anything that becomes more important than God or his ways becomes an idol to us. Because, it is as if we have lifted that thing up out of its appropriate place.)

Ore ewalata naa pee kirridu niking'amu Enkai tenebo Yesu Kristo anaa Olaitoriani lang katukul. Amu, ore Enkai o Yesu naa nabo (Yhn 14: 8, 9; Iasat 2: 36). (The answer is that we repent and completely receive God and Jesus as Lord because God and Jesus are one - John 14: 8-10; Acts 2: 36.)



Ore tena kisoma ena buku ekiindim sii aaing'ura ilkererin anaa pee ejo Yesu, ***“Kake entang’as eng’oru enkitoria enye o sipat enyena; naa keponikini intae nena pooki”*** (Mat. 6: 33). Aashu pee ejoki iltung’ana pee edung intokitin pooki naamitiki esuj ninye (Mat. 18: 7-9). *(In this lesson we can also look at what Jesus said in these verses: "But seek first his kingdom and his righteousness and all these things will be given to you as well." (Mat. 6: 33). Or when he told the people that they must cut off anything that hinders them from following his way - Mat. 18: 7-9.)*

Nejo sii Yesu ore enkitanapata naata tipat oleng naa ena, ***“Tonyorra Olaitoriani Enkai ino to Itau lino pooki o te nkishui ino pooki o te ng’eno ino pooki”*** (Matayo 22: 37; Enkig. 6: 4, 5). Neaku, ore pee kinyor Enkai aiko neijia nikisuj sii inkitanapat enyena pooki eisulaki ina kitanapata naitanap iyiook pee mikiisis inkulie aitin. *(Jesus also said that the commandment that is most important is this, "Love the Lord your God with all your heart, and with all your soul and with all your mind" - Matthew 22: 37; Deut. 6: 4, 5.)*

**Ore esipata nayieu nikidol oleng naa inchere pee kinturukie imbaa Enkai tiatua enkishui ang. Eiteng’ena Yesu iyiook pee kiomon pee easi eyieunoto Enkai (Mat. 6:10).** Tadamu sii enatiaka Yesu ilo barnoti inchere pee emir pooki toki naata pee esuj Yesu (Mat. 19: 16-22). Kajo ebaiki negira ninye aisilig imasaa enyena alang Enkai. *(The truth I want us to see here is that we should put the things of God first in our lives. Jesus taught us to pray that God's will be done (Matthew 6: 10). Remember that Jesus told the rich young ruler to sell all he had and follow Jesus - Matthew 19: 16-22). Maybe he was trusting in his wealth more than God.)*

**Indamunot inono aashu notes:**

## 2. Ore enkitanapata e are naa ketumi te Enaidurra 20: 4-6. Keata

Enkai olom neaku meishiakino tinikisis inkulie tokitin, nemeishiakino tinikirrugokino ninche. (2. *The second commandment is found in Exodus 20: 4-6. God has jealousy so it is not appropriate if we worship other things and it is not appropriate that we bow down to them.*)



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Ore Enkai o iyiook naa etiu anaa enkiyama. Keyieu eseremare ang metaa kitii tenebo ninye nemetii ai toki nikinyor aitalang ninye. (*The relationship between God and us is like a marriage. God wants our worship so that we can be together with him and have our exclusive love.*)

Tadamu enkiyama. Ore tiatua enkiyama keyieu olpayian enyorrata enkitok enye nemeyieu neng'arie likai tung'ani ina nyorrata. Neaku, ore pee enyor enkitok likai payian netum ninye olom tiatua oltau lenye. Ore ilo lom naa etiu anaa olom oata Enkai tinikisis inkulie tokitin aashu kinyor inkulie tokitin alang ninye. Ore sii enkitok naa keata ninye olom teneboitare olpayian lenye enkae kitok. Ina pee egol oleng enkiyama teneata olpayian inkituak kumok. Ore ina kitanapata naa eigilaki to sotua Ng'ejuk te 1 Yhn. 5: 21. Ing'orai sii 1 Petero 4: 3. (*Think about marriage. In marriage the man wants the exclusive love of his wife and so he does not want to share this love with anyone else. When his wife loves another man her husband has jealousy in his heart. This jealousy is like the jealousy of God when we worship other things or we love other things more than him. Also, the wife has jealousy if her husband sleeps with another woman. This is the reason being married to two or more women at one time is very difficult. This commandment is repeated in the New Testament in and 1 John 5: 21. See also 1 Peter 4: 3.*)

Nepuo dukuya kulo kererin aaliki iyiook enaipirta enkitamioto e lelo lemesuj inkitanapat Enkai. Ore eishoi pooki oloos ng'ok naa ketum enkitamioto (Enaidurra 20: 5, 6). *(These verses in Exodus tell us about the punishment those who do not follow the commandments of God will receive. All the generations who sin will be punished - Exodus 20: 5, 6.)*

Neaku, ore pee eas olpayian ng'ok nesuj inkera enyena ninye neas sii ninche ng'ok, naa ketum enkitamioto pooki tenebo (Ing'orai sii iyie Ilgalatia 6:7, 8). *(So, when a father sins, the children will also sin, and they will all receive punishment together. Also look at Galatians. 6; 7, 8.)*

Kake keliki iyiook Esekiel ematua 18 ajo ore pee eirridu oltung'ani ata tenaa eitorrono papai lenye naa ketum enkishui aashu matejo empalakinoto oong'ok. *(Ezekiel chapter 18 tells us that when a man repents, even if his father is bad, he will receive life or forgiveness of sins.)*

Neaku, kesipa sii ina oleng amu keidimayu pee aa torrono oleng papai lino kake ore pee irridu iyie niruk Yesu nitum enkishui nemeiting (Yohana 3: 16; Luka 13: 3; Iasat 2: 38). *(So, this is very true because it is possible for your father to be very bad, but when you repent and believe in Jesus you receive eternal life, John 3: 16; Luke 13: 3; Acts 2: 38.)*

**Ore esipata nayieu nikidol oleng naa inchere ore pee kipong'ori aaiturukie inkulie tokitin aitalang Enkai, naa keidimayu pee etum ilmareita lang enkitamioto tenkaraki ng'ok ang too larin ooponu.** *(The truth I want us to see is that when we make a mistake and put other things before God, even our family can suffer because of our sins for years to come.)*

**Kake ore pee kias isidain naa keidim aanoto ilmareita lang imayianat kumok too larin ooponu. Naa Enkiyang'et Sinyati naretu iyiook pee kimbung nena kitanapat pooki.** *(But when we do good our families can receive many blessings for many years to come, and it is the Holy Spirit who is the one that will help us keep these commandments.)*

### 3. Ore enkitanapata e uni naa ekitum te Enaidurra 20: 7 naa kejo,

***“Mimpot aasishore enkarna o Laitoriani Enkai ino pesho amu meikenaa Olaitoriani ajo meeta enkitarruorroto ilo oipot enkarna enye pesho”***

*(3. The third commandment is found in Exodus 20: 7 and it says, "You shall not misuse the name of the Lord your God, for the Lord will not hold anyone guiltless who misuses his name.")*



Ore enedukuya nenare nikisipu aajo keeta apa, tenkata e Bibilia, enkarna oltung'ani tipat oleng. Ore enkarna oltung'ani naa etiu anaa ilo tung'ani kewon. Neaku, ore ina kitanapata naa kegira aliki iyiook pee mikimor Enkai kewon. *(First, we need to realize that back then, in the time of the Bible, the name of a person had a lot of meaning. The name of a person was like the person himself. So, in reality, this commandment is telling us that we should not speak against God himself.)*

Kaji kinko pee kimpot enkarna Enkai pesho? Keibala ajo eitorrono tinikiasishore enkarna Enkai te nkoitoi engoro aashu endala. Kake ketii sii inkulie oitoo nikiindim aainyialie enkarna Enkai. *(How can we speak the name of God in vain? It is clear that it is bad if we use the name of God in anger or by playing around. In addition to this, there are other ways we can abuse the name of God.)*

Ore pee kisis Enkai aasishore enkarna enye kake kigira aaisudoo ng'ok tiatua iltauja lang, naa etiu anaa kigira aasishore enkarna Enkai pesho. *(When we use God's name in praise, but at the same time we are hiding sin in our hearts, it is like we are using the name of God in vain.)*

Ebaiki nejo oltung'ani Meisisi Yesu kake ore kewarie teneidipi kanisa nelo ninye aloloito too nkang'itie. Neaku, kegira aasishore enkarna Enkai pesho (Yer. 7: 9-11). *(Someone could say, "Praise the Lord" but then that very night when church is finished he might go and commit adultery in the villages. So, he would be using the name of God in vain - Jeremiah 7: 9-11.)*

Ore pee kintobir inkatinin nemesipa pee kintiship iltung'ana ake naa ekigira aamor enkarna Enkai (Yer. 14: 14). *(When we make up stories that are not true to please people we are abusing the name of God - Jeremiah 14: 14.)*

Ore pee kincho iltung'ana osiligi ajo ekias entoki naje kake mikias, nikigira aasishore enkarna Enkai pesho (Yeremia 34: 10, 11, 15-17). *(When we give our promises to people that we will do something, but we do not do it, we are using the name of God in vain - Jeremiah 34: 10, 11, 15-17.)*

Ore pee mikining enajoki Enkai iyiook naa ekigira aasishore enkarna Enkai pesho (Yeremia 44: 16, 17, 23). Ore tosotua Musana naa eitorrono oleng te nemor oltung'ani enkarna Enkai amu ore apa pee emor olayioni enkarna Enkai neari ninye metua too soitok (ILawi 24: 10-16). Kenare nikiyanyit enkarna Enkai. *(When we do not listen to what God is telling us, we are using the name of God in vain (Jeremiah 44: 16, 17, 23). In the Old Testament it was extremely bad if someone abused the name of God, because there is a story in the Old Testament about a boy who abused the name of God and was killed by stoning (Leviticus 24: 10-16). We should respect the name of God.)*

Ore tia rishata ebaiki nikitum engoro nikimpot enkarna Enkai tenkoitoi e pesho nemeata tipat (ILawi 24: 10-23). *(At another time we might get angry and speak the name of God in vain - Leviticus 24: 10-23.)*

Ore sii tinikias ng'ok kigira aaitaakuno anaa ekisisita Enkai naa ekigira aasishore enkarna Enkai pesho (ILawi 20:3; Esekiel 43: 6-9; Ndung. 30: 7-9). *(If we are sinning and pretending to praise God, we are using the name of God in vain - Leviticus 20: 3; Ezekiel 43: 6-9; Proverbs 30: 7-9.)*

Kejo Osootua Ng'ejuk pee mikidekisho (Iroma 12: 14). Neaku, kajo ore pee kidekisho, naa kigira aasishore Enkarna Enkai tenkoitoi nemeisho Enkai enkisisa. Ata tinimikiimpot enkarna Enkai kewon naa eton kigira aamor enkarna Enkai tinikidekisho amu mikisujita enkoitoi enyorrata tialo ilo likai tung'ani. *(The New Testament tells us not to curse others - Romans 12: 14. So, I think that when we curse we are using the name of God in a way that does not give him praise. Even when we use the name of God when we curse someone, we are still using his name in vain because we are not following the way of love toward the other person.)*

Eiteng'ena Yesu iyiook pee kiomon, **"Papa lang otii shumata meitisinyi enkarna ino"** (Mat. 6:9). *(Jesus taught us to pray, "Our Father who is in heaven, hallowed be your name..." - Matthew 6:9.)*

Ore pee kisis inkitanyaanyukot ang naa ekigira aamor enkarna Enkai (Esek. 43: 6-8). *(When we worship idols we are misusing the name of God, Ezekiel 43: 6-8.)*

Ore pee kincho Enkai entoki nemesidai naa ekigira aasishore enkarna enye pesho (Malaki 1: 6-14). *(When we give God something that is not good we are using the name of God in vain - Malachi 1: 6-14.)*

Keliki iyiook Ndung'eta erashe ajo ore pee kipurrrisho naa ekigira aasishore enkarna Enkai pesho (Ndung. 30: 9). *(The book of Proverbs tells us that when we steal we are using the name of God in vain - Proverbs 30: 9.)*

Ore enkarna Enkai neeta tipat oleng o metaba anaa neitanap Yesu ilkipaareta lenyena pee eibatisa iltung'ana, **"tenkarna e Papa o ene Nkerai o ene Nkiyang'et Sinyati"** (Matayo 28: 19). *(The name of*



*God has so much meaning that Jesus commanded his apostles to baptize in the name of the "Father, and of Son, and of the Holy Spirit," Matthew 28: 19.)*

**Ore esipata nikiindim aatodol tena kitanapata naa inchere ore pee kiyanyit enkarna Enkai nikisuj enkoitoi enye, nikinyok oleng pee kinchu enkishui nasinya nikiboloki ninye iltauja lang.** *(The truth we can see from this commandment is that when we respect the name of God and follow his way, we will strive to live a holy life and open our hearts to God.)*

**Ekinyok oleng pee kias anaa enikitejo. Nikisis ninye to ltau osipa anaa pee kiyanyit ilkulikae tung'ana te nyorrata.** *(We will also strive to do what we have said we will do. We will praise him with a pure heart and we will respect others in love.)*

**Mikiaasishore enkarna enye tenkoitoi endala aashu tia i otoi ake nemeeta tipat anaa tinikidekisho. Nikincho sii Enkai intokitin naaisul aa erishata ang, imasaa ang, aashu impesai ang.** *(We will not use his name in a playful manner or in any way that is empty like if we curse. We will also give God the best of our time, our possessions, and our money.)*

**Ekinyok oleng pee kinchu enkishui nasinya ina kata mikitii kanisa metaa tinikitii kanisa aashu tinimikitii kanisa kenyaanyuk enkishui ang. Metii esunkureisho.** *(We will strive to live a holy life even when we are not at church, so that wherever we are, our lives will be the same. There will be no hypocrisy.)*

Nikiyanyit sii imasaa oolkulikai nimikipurroo amu meyanyit ina otoi enkarna Enkai. **"Iyie Olaitoriani, Olaitoriani lang, kebaa enkitoo e nkarna ino te nkop pooki! Ore enkisisa e nkitoo ino nebaiki keper"** (Olkerempe le Nkai 8:1). *(We will also respect the things of others and not steal them because if we steal, it is not respecting the name of God. "O Lord, our Lord, how majestic is your name in all the earth! You have set your glory above the heavens" - Psalm 8: 1.)*

**Ingero tene indamunot inono**  
*(Write your thoughts here.)*

## 4. Ore enkitanapata e ong'uan naa ketumi te Enaidurra 20: 8-

11. *Keipirta Sabato. (The fourth commandment is found in Exodus 20: 8-11. It is about the Sabbath.)*



Ore enkolong e Sabato naa ina olong ene ile te wiki metaa ore taata naa ore Jumamosi naa Sabato, mme Jumapili. Kake keipot iltung'ana kumok Jumapili aajo Sabato. Kake mesipa ina. *(The Sabbath is the sixth day of the week so Saturday is the Sabbath. Many people call Sunday the Sabbath, which is wrong.)*

Keyieu Enkai neyanyit Israeli ina olong amu keipirta ina kata pee eyeng'iyeng'a Enkai pee eitayu enkop pooki. Neyieu sii netum iltung'ana erishata pee eyeng'iyeng'a. *(God wanted Israel to great respect for this day because it was the day that God rested after he made the world. It is also good that people find time to rest.)*

Kake ore ina kitanapata kewon naa meigili to Sotua Ng'ejuk, neaku mikisuj taata anaa enkitanapata. Kisuj ake esipata naipirta ina bae. Naa kelimu Paulo ina sipata pee ejo, ***“Eitirrish likae tung'ani enkolong nabo aitulusoo te nkae, neitirrish likae nkolong'i pooki aitoris. Enchoo pooki tung'ani metonyorrai te ndamunoto enye makewon. Ore oloitirrish enkolong nabo neitirrish aa Olaitoriani eyanyit...”*** (Iroma 14: 5, 6). *(The commandment itself is not repeated in the New Testament, so we do not follow this as a command. We only follow the truth behind it. Paul speaks of*

*this truth when he says, "One man considers one day more sacred than another; another man considers every day alike. Each one should be fully convinced in his own mind. He who regards one day as special, does so to the Lord..." Rom. 14: 5, 6)*

Neaku, ore te sipata ore pooki olong naa kesinya toonkonyek Enkai. Teneyieu oltung'ani obo neserem Enkai te Jumamosi nemajoki ninye pee epal. Ore pee eyieu likae neisis Enkai te Jumapili aashu ai olong ake nemajoki pee epal amu kesinya inkolong'i pooki toonkonyek Enkai. *(So, every day is holy in the eyes of God. If a person wants to worship God on Saturday, I would not tell him to stop. If another wants to worship God on Sunday or another day, I would not tell him to stop because all the days are holy in the eyes of God.)*

Neaku, menare nikinguenare ilkulikai te naipirta ina bae amu keliki iyiook Bibilia pee mikining enkiguena naijo ina (Ilkol. 2: 16-23). *(We should not judge others about this matter because the Bible tells us to not listen to this kind of judgment - Colossians 2: 16-23.)*

Kake keibala entoki nabo naa inchere etumo ilairukok le kanisa e dukuya tenkolong e Jumapili aa inchere enkolong e dukuya e wiki. Ore embae edukuya naipirta ina naa inchere etopiuo Yesu tenkolong e Jumapili anaa enalimu kulo kererin (Matayo 28: 1; Marko 16: 1, 2). *(One thing is clear, and that is, that the Christians in the first church met on Sunday, which is the first day of the week. The main reason for this is that Jesus was raised from the dead on the first day of the week as these verses tell us - Matthew 28: 1; Mark 16: 1, 2.)*

Naa keibala sii ajo eyanyita kanisa e dukuya Jumapili o metaba anaa negelu ina olong pee etumo aisis Enkai. Metaa meekure aa lasima pee etumo te Sabato nemeekure aa lasima pee esuj nena kitanapat naaipirta Sabato. (Ing'orai Iasat 2: 1 amu ore enkolong e Pentekoste naa enkolong e dukuya e wiki aa inchere Jumapili; Iasat 20: 7; 1 Ilkor. 16: 1, 2; Embolunoto 1: 10; Ilkolosai 2: 16, 17). *(It is also clear that the first church respected Sunday so much that they chose this day to meet and praise God. So, it is not necessary to meet on the Sabbath, which is Saturday, and it is not necessary for us to follow the commandments about the Sabbath. Look at Acts 2: 1 and notice that the day of Pentecost was on the first day of the week, which was Sunday - Acts 20: 7; 1 Cor. 16: 1, 2; Rev. 1: 10; Col. 2: 16, 17.)*

**Ore esipata naata tipat oleng naa inchere: Ore pee kisipu tipat enkiyeng'iyeng'ata to Laitoriani neretu iyiook pee kiyiolou enikinko tinikiasishore irishat ang. Ore sii tiatua ina kiyeng'iyeng'ata nikitum eseriani o engolon naretu iyiook matisipu eyieunoto Enkai te nguton. Kenare sii netii enkomono oleng tiatua ina rishata enkiyeng'iyeng'ata (Ilfilipi 4: 6, 7).** *(The important truth here is that when we understand the value of rest unto the Lord, it will help us to know how to use our time. When we rest unto the Lord, we find peace and strength and it helps us to know the will of God in depth. There should also be much prayer during this time of rest.)*

Etiaaka Enkai iltung'ana loo Israeli, **"Tinishukunye ayeng'iyeng'a nikintajeuni; te nkitirring'ata o te nkisiligata elotu engolon ino"** (Is. 30: 15). Nejo sii Bibilia ti ai wueji, **"Ntirring'ayu te dukuya Olaitoriani, nianyu ninye te ng'iriata..."** (Olkerempe le Nkai 37: 7). *(God told the people of Israel, "In returning and rest you shall be saved; in quietness and in trust shall be your strength" - Isaiah 30: 15 RSV. The Bible says in another place, "Be still before the Lord, and wait patiently for him..." Psalms 37: 7.)*

Ore apa pee enauru oleng ilkipaareta le Yesu nejoki Yesu ninche, **"Wootu oopeny emaape eneliyo, eyeng'iyeng'ata enkiti kata"** (Marko 6: 31). Ore ina kiyeng'iyeng'ata naa keretu iyiook pee kisipu aajo ore inkoitoi kumok nikiaasishore oshi pee kimir inyamalaritin ang naa etiu anaa **"ilmotioo oodanya"** anaa enajo Yeremia 2: 13. Neretu sii iyiook ina kiyeng'iyeng'ata pee king'or imbaa nemelioo alang kuna baa nikidolita (2 Ilkor. 4: 18). *(When the apostles of Jesus got tired, Jesus said to them, "Come away by yourselves to a lonely (or quiet) place and rest a while" - Mark 6: 31 - RSV. This rest will help us to realize that the many ways we use to help ourselves with our problems are like*

*buckets that have holes in them and do not hold water like Jeremiah tells us in Jer. 2: 13. This rest will also help us to look at those invisible things more than the visible - 2 Cor. 4: 18.)*

**Ingero indamunot inono tene.**  
*(Write your thoughts here.)*

## 5. Ore enkitanapata e miet naa ekitum te Enaidurra 20: 12 naa

kejo, ***“Iyanyita minyi o ng’utunyi pee eaku inkolong’i inono kumok te ina kop nikincho Olaitoriani Enkai ino.”*** (5. The fifth commandment is found in Exodus 20: 12 and it says, “Respect your father and mother so that your days will be many in this land that God is giving you.”)



Kenare nikiyanyit iloo papai lang o nooyeyioo ang. Idolita ajo kejo sii inooyeyioo tene metaa kiyanyit sii ninche mme iloo papa lang ake. (*We should respect our fathers and mothers. You see that it also says mothers, so we should respect them also; not just our fathers.*)

Keiteru enkanyit tenkaji ino. Ore pee kiyanyit iloopapa lang o nooyeyioo ang keaku embakunoto sidai pee kiyanyit ilkulikai. Keliki sii iyiook Yesu (Mat. 15: 4) o Paulo enaipirta ina bae, nejo Paulo, ***“Nakera, eyanyita intoiwuo inyi tiatua Olaitoriani, amu aisidai ina. ‘Iyanyita papaai lino o yieyio lino (ena kitanapata naituruk neeta enkisiligata) pee eitobirari mbaa inono nibik inkolong’i kumok te nkop’”*** (Efeso 6: 1-3). (*Respect starts at your home. When we respect our fathers and mothers it becomes a good foundation to motivate us to respect others. Jesus and Paul tell us about this. Paul says, “Children, respect your parents in the Lord because this is good. Respect your father and mother (this is the first commandment with a promise), that it may be well with you and that you may live long on the earth” - RSV - Ephesians 6: 1-3.*)



Kesipa ina bae oleng naa keyieu nikiyanyit ninche oleng kake kegol oleng teneyieu ninche intoiwuo ang nikias embae nagilunore ororei le Nkai. *(This is really true and we should respect them very much. Having said this, it is also true that it is really difficult if they want us to do something that goes against the Word of God.)*

Amu, etejo Yesu kenare nikinyor ninye alang intoiwuo ang (Luka 14: 26). Kake matonyok pee kipuo dukuya aayanyit intoiwuo ang. Kinturukie sii enkoittoi Enkai metaa kias pooki toki te mborron o tenkanyit (1 Petero 5: 5; 3: 16; 2: 17). *(Jesus said we should love him more than our parents - Luke 14: 16. Let's try very hard to continue to respect our parents. We will put the kingdom of God first, and do everything with humility and with respect - 1 Peter 5:5; 3: 16; 2: 17.)*

Neliki sii iyiook Bibilia pee kiyanyit pooki ng'ai (1 Petero 2: 17). Neaku ore pee etii enkanyit tiatua ang naa kaata osiligi ajo ketii sii enkanyit too lkulikae tung'ana. *(The Bible also tells us to respect everyone - 1 Peter 2: 17. So, if there is respect in our homes, I have hope that there will also be respect toward others.)*

**Ore esipata naata ina kitanapata te iyiook naa inchere: Ore ina shoruetisho tiatua olmarei naa keeta tipat oleng, amu ore olkuak otii ilmareita lang naa keisho iyiook mataas imbaa kumok sidain aashu torrok.** *(The truth about this commandment is that the friendship in the family has a lot of meaning. Because the atmosphere and actions of our families influence us to do many good things but also many wrong things.)*

**Ore pee etii enyorrata sidai tiatua olmarei naa keeta oltung'ani engolon tiatua oltau lenye pee egelu enkoittoi sidai. Kake ore pee metii enyorrata naa keidimayu pee epong'ori ninye oleng.** *(When there is deep love in the family the family members will find strength in their hearts to choose to do good. But when there is no love it is possible for them to go very wrong.)*

**Ingero indamunot inono tene. (Write your notes here.)**

## 6. Ore enkitanapata e ile naa ketumi te Naidurra 20: 13 nejo

**“Miar metua”** – Menare nikiar ilkulikai tung’ana. (6. *The sixth commandment is found in Exodus 20: 13 and it says, "Do not kill."*)



Ebaiki nikitum engoro aashu kiyieu nikintalak oltung’ani elap. Ing’orai sii ILawi 24: 17 pee ejo, **“Ore ilo oar oltung’ani metua, neari metua.”** Nejo sii Enkiterunoto 9: 6, **“Ore oloba anaa oloibukoo osarge lo ltung’ani, naa oltung’ani oibukoo osarge lenye, amu eitayio Enkai oltung’ani te nkitanyaanyukoto enye makewan.”** (Sometimes we get angry or we want to take revenge on someone. Look also at Lev. 24: 17 where it says, "The one who kills a man must be put to death." Genesis 9: 6 also says, "Whoever sheds the blood of man, by man shall his blood be shed; for in the image of God has God made man.")

Nejo sii Musa te Nkigilata oo nkitanapat 27: 24, 25, **“Etediaki ilo oar metua olelatia enye...Etediaki ilo oropi metaara metua oltung’ani lemeeta entioto.”** Etejo Yesu ore entonai eina kitanapata naa engoro oltung’ani (Mat. 5: 21,22). (Moses said in Deuteronomy 27: 24, "Cursed is the man who kills his neighbor secretly ... Cursed is the man who accepts a bribe to kill an innocent person" - Deuteronomy 27: 25. Jesus says that the root of this command is about a persons anger - Mat. 5: 21, 22.)

Neaku, kenare nikimbung engoro ang eton eitu epuku aas embae torriono. *(So, we should control our anger before it comes out in a way that it produces a bad thing.)*

Kake kesipa sii keisho Enkai sirkali enkidimata pee eibooyo iltung'ana torrok (Iroma 13: 4). Kejo Ilmaasai oshi mme eng'oki tenear oltung'ani leme Olmaasani kake kajo mesipa ina. Keitanap iyiook Bibilia pee kinyor ilmang'ati lang nimiking'oru elap (Iroma 12: 17-21). Nemeata sii Enkai olkep (Iasat 10: 34,35; Iroma 2: 11; Igalatia 2: 6; Efeso 6: 9; Ilk. 3: 25; 1 Petero 1: 17). Neaku, menare nikiata sii iyiook olkep (Yakobo 2: 1). *(But it is true that God gives the police (and army) power to restrain bad people - Romans 13: 4. The Maasai say that it is not a sin to kill a person who is not a Maasai, but I do not think this is true. The Bible commands us to love our enemies and not to seek revenge - Romans 12: 17-21. God is no respecter of persons - Acts 10: 34, 35; Romans 2: 11; Galatians 2: 6; Ephesians 6: 9; Col. 3: 25; 1 Peter 1: 17. So, we should not be prejudiced - James 2: 1.)*

Kayieu nikidamu ina kitanapata tenguton te nkoitai Enkiyang'et. Ore te nguton kegira aitanap iyiook ina kitanapata pee kirrip enkishui oo ltung'ana nikinyorru ninche. Kake ore te sipata tinikirrip enkishui oo ltung'ana nenare nikirrip sii enkishui oo ltauja lenye. *(I want us to think deeply in the Spirit about this commandment. It is teaching us in a deep way to guard the life of a person and love them. In addition to taking care of the life of a person, we also need to take care of their hearts.)*

Ketii iltung'ana ootaaraki tiatua enkiyang'et enye. Ebaiki netediaki ninche aashu neirorie intoiwuo enye te nkoitai torriono metaa keisikong apa ninye anaake. Eitu aikata etum ninche imayianat. Neaku, etiu anaa etaaraki te nkiyang'et. *(There are people who have been killed in their spirit. Maybe they have been cursed or their parents have spoken to them in a bad way. They may have rebuked them over and over too strongly. They may have never been blessed. So, it is like they are dead in their inner spirit.)*

Kenare nikisipu aajo ore enkiba naa etiu anaa esesekuanata. Kejo 1 Yohana 3: 15, ***“Ore pooki ng'ae oiba olalashe lenye naa olarani, niyiololo intae aajo meetae olarani omany enkishui nemeish atua ninye.”*** Ore sii tinimba olalashe lino, imba sii Enkai anaa enajo 1 Yohana 4: 19, 20, ***“Kinyor iyiook ninye amu ninye otang'asa anyorru iyiook. Tenejo likae, ‘Kanyor nanu Enkai.’ neiba olalashe lenye, kelejisho amu ore olemenyor olalashe lenye otoduaa, nemeidim ninye atonyorra enkai neitu ai kata edol.”*** *(We need to perceive that hate is like murder. John says in 1 John 3: 15 "Anyone who hates his brother is a murderer, and you know that no murderer has eternal life in him." Also, if you hate your brother, you hate God like John says in 1 John 4: 19, 20, "We love because he first loved us. If anyone says, 'I love God,' yet hates his brother, he is a liar. For anyone who does not love his brother, whom he has seen, cannot love God, whom he has not seen.")*

Ainyioo pee kimba ilkulikae? Ekimba ilkulikae amu einyiala iyiook aashu eitamio iyiook. Nikintoki aaba Enkai amu eishoo metaasi nena baa tiatua enkishui ang. Ekiata engoro amu kijo eitu eitore Enkai imbaa neitu eretu enkipankata ang. Nikimba iyiook Enkai amu eitu eibok ilo tung'ani aashu ina bae pee meitame iyiook. *(Why do we hate others? We hate others because they have offended or hurt us. Then we hate God because he permitted this to happen to us. We are angry because we say that God did not control things and help us in our plan. We hate God because he did not prevent that person or thing from hurting us.)*

Etiu anaa kijoito lasima pee esuj Enkai enkipankata ang naa ore pee mesuj naa ekitum engoro. Neaku, kaa kias te nkiba ang? Ekinyorraa aajo ekiata, nikimbalunyie, nikintoki aaing'oru inkoitai pee kintobir enyorrata ang tialo Enkai o kulikae. Naa keidimayu pee eya erishata pee kintobir nena baa amu ore inkulie katitin kegol oleng. *(It is like we are saying that God must follow our plan and when he does not we get angry. So, what will we do with our anger? We will agree that we have it, confess it, and look for a way to repair our love for God and others.)*

Ore ai bae nayieu nikidol eton eitu kipuo dukuya naa inchere ore pee kiasishore inkoitai torrok ena kop aa enkiba, olmarenke, elejare, o kulie ake tiatua ilmareita lang o too ltung'ana pooki, naa

keitodolu ina oitoi ajo ekimba sii Enkai, naa etiu sii anaa ekigira aar iltung'ana tiai oitoi hoo naa nimikigira aar ninche too seseni. *(Another thing I want us to see before we go forward is that when we use the bad way of the world by using hate, gossip, lying, and other things in our families or with other people, this shows that we hate God and it is like we are killing people in a way even though we are not killing their bodies.)*

Etejo Yakobo 4: 4, ***“Intae iloololoito too ltauja, aimiyiololo aajo ore olchore le nkop naa olmang’atinta te Enkai?”*** Ore enkoittoi enkop naa pee esuj enkoittoi enara, elap, olmarenke, neasishore ilkulikae te nkoittoi nemesidai pee etum entoki naje, nejo keas embae naje nemeas. Ore pee kisuj ina kipankata naa ekigira aaitodolu enkiba ang tialo Enkai kewon. Ekijoito mikisilig Enkai pee eramat iyiook neaku lasima pee kiramata ate. Neeku etiu anaa ekigira aar iltung'ana tiai oitoi. *(James 4: 4 says, "You adulterous people, don't you know that friendship with the world is hatred toward God?" The way of the world is that they kill, get revenge, gossip, use others in a bad way to get what they want, and also say they will do something and not do it. If we follow this way, we are showing our hate toward God himself. We are saying that we do not trust God to take care of us so we must take care of ourselves. So, it is like we are killing people in this way also.)*

**Ore esipata nayieu nikidol naa inchere kenare nikisuj enkoittoi narrip, naitopok, nayanyit enkishui osesen o enkishui oltau. Kenare nikisilig Enkai o Yesu anaa Olaitoriani pee eitore imbaa pooki tiatua enkishui ang, indung'ot ang, enkinyala nikining'ito (ing'ok naataasa iltung'ana tialo iyiook), o lelo tung'ana lemesujita enkoittoi nikiyieu. Naa ore pee etii enyamali nikiaasishore inareta Enkai pee kiarare ina bae (Efeso 6: 12-18; 2 Ilkor. 10: 3).** *(The truth I want us to see is that we should follow the way that protects, resurrects, and respects the life of the body and the life of the spirit. We should trust God and Jesus as Lord. We trust that they will control all things in our lives, our decision, the abuse we have received (like the sin that has been done against us), and those who are following the wrong way. When there is a problem we use the weapons God has given us to fight that particular thing - Ephesians 6: 12-18; 2 Cor. 10: 3-6.)*

**Ingero tene indamunot inono (Notes)**

## 7. Ore enkitanapata e naapishana naa ketumi te Ena.

20: 14 nejo, “*Miloloito.*” (7. *The seventh commandment is found in Exodus 20: 14 and it says, "You shall not commit adultery."*)



Ketii oltung’ani oliko iyiook imbaa uni naaipirta ina bae, naa kejo ninye,

Keibala tipat eina kitanapata tiatua kulo kererin:

(1) Ilawi 18: 20; 20: 10; tenebo Enkig. 22: 22 naa keipirta kulo kererin teneloloito oltung’ani tenebo enkitok e likae payian. (*There is a man who tells us three things about this. He says, "The meaning of this commandment is clear in these verses: Leviticus 18: 20; 20: 10; Deut. 22: 22 and Exodus 20: 14 are speaking of when a man commits adultery with the wife of another man."*)

(2) Enkig. 22: 23-27, naa keipirta teneloloito olpayian tenebo entito natasayia likae payian (fiancée te Kingeresa). (*Deuteronomy 22: 23-27 is about when a man commits adultery with a young unmarried girl who is engaged to another man.*)

(3) Hosea 4: 13; Esek. 16: 32, naa keipirta teneloloito enkitok tenebo likae payian leme olpayian lenye. (*Hosea 4: 13; Ezekiel 16: 32 is about when a woman commits adultery with a man who is not her husband.*)

Keibala tinikisom Enkigilata oo Nkitanapat 22: 23-29 ajo ore apa tina kata ore entito natasayia olpayian naa etiu anaa enkitok enye te naipirta eloloito. Ore enkitamioto naipirare eloloito naa enkeeya metaa keari metua too soitok aashu epeji (Enkiterunoto 38: 24; Lawi 20:14; 21:9).<sup>1</sup> (*It is clear if we read Deuteronomy 22: 23-29 that in that time an engaged girl was*



*like the wife of the man, as far as adultery goes. The punishment for adultery was death by stoning or burning.)*

Keliki iyiook Bibilia ajo ore eloloito naa eng'oki nagilunore Enkai anaa pee kisipu te Enkiterunoto 39: 9 o to Lkerempe le Nkai 51: 4. Ketii enkitokoo sidai naipirta eloloito te mbuku oo Ndung'eta e Rashe 6: 20-35; 7: 1-27. *(The Bible tells us that adultery is a sin that fights against God as we see in these verses – Gen. 39: 9; Psalm 51:4. There is some good advice about adultery in the book of Proverbs 6: 20-35; 7: 1-27.)*

Ainyioo pee eloloito oltung'ani? Kajo tenkaraki ng'uarrat enyena. Kejo Yakobo 1: 13-15, ***“Emincho ake oltung'ani te netemi, ejo, ‘Enkai naatetema;’ amu metem Enkai too ntorrok, nemetem sii ninye Enkai oltung'ani. Kake etemi pooki tung'ani, tenkaraki eng'uarrata enye torrongo; neyietaa aitalamaa neitasur. Ore pee eidip ina ng'uarrata anoto intona neiu ing'ok. Ore pee ebaya ng'ok, neiu enkeeya.”*** *(Why does someone commit adultery? I think because of his lusts. James 1: 13-15 says, "When tempted, no one should say, 'God is tempting me.' For God cannot be tempted by evil, nor does he tempt anyone; but each one is tempted when, by his own evil desire, he is dragged away and enticed. Then, after desire has conceived, it gives birth to sin; and sin, when it is full-grown, gives birth to death.")*

Naa ore sii tenedol oltung'ani ai kitok naikodo aashu natukuso kewon netum indamunot ajo eisidai ina kitok alang enkitok enye, kake kesipa enajo oshi Ilmaasai pee ejo, *“Midol Kimanya.”* Amu imoku intokitin pooki tewueji nitii niyo ebaiki neikash ti ai kop kake ore pee ilo ai kop nidol ajo eisidai enkop ino alang ina kop nishomo. *(Also, when a man sees a woman dressed up looking nice he begins to think that this woman looks better than his wife. But it is true what the Maasai say, "You do not see where you live." Because you get used to the things where you are and begin to think that things are better in another place, but when you go to this other place you see that the place where you are is better than the other place you went to.)*

Neaku ore pee iloloito tenebo enkae kitok neme enkitok ino nidol ajo eisidai enkitok ino alang ina kitok neme enino. *(So, it is very possible that if you commit adultery with another woman who is not your wife you will then see that your own wife is better than the other woman who is not your wife.)*

Ketii sii inkulie baa naagut naaipirta eloloito. Ore apa pee eisis Israeli inkulie aitin naa keipoti aajo eloloito (Is. 57: 1-13; Yer. 3: 6-9; Esek. 23: 36-49; Hosea 1: 2; 4: 12; 5: 3, 4). *(There are other deep things about adultery. When the people of Israel worshiped other gods it was called adultery – Isaiah 57: 1-13; Jeremiah 3: 6-9; Ezekiel 23: 36-49; Hosea 1: 2; 4: 12; 5: 3, 4.)*

Etejo Yesu ata tining'uar enkae kitok neme enkitok ino naa eloloito ina (Mat. 5: 27-30). Ore eloloito naa keipirta iltauja lang tinikiyieu entoki neme enaang. Teneorore oltung'ani enkitok enye nepik olpayian enkitok atua eloloito (Mat. 5: 31, 32). *(Jesus said that even if we lust after another woman who is not our wife we commit adultery – Matthew 5: 27-30. Adultery is about our hearts when we want something that is not ours. Also, if a man divorces his wife he forces his wife to commit adultery – Mat. 5: 31, 32.)*

Eloloito sii teneyam oltung'ani ai kitok eidipa olpayian atoorore enkitok e dukuya tenkaraki inkulie baa neme tenkaraki eloloito (Mat. 5: 32; 19: 8-9). *(It is adultery also if a man marries another woman even when he has divorced the first one, if he divorced his first wife for other reasons than adultery - Matthew 5: 32; 19: 8-9.)*

Kake ore pee eimaki Paulo ina bae to Lkorintio le dukuya 7: 12-16 etiu anaa kejoito Paulo tenetii olpayian o enkitok nayamate tenebo naa Olairukoni olpayian aashu enkitok neme enkairukoni nabo te ninche, naa tenelotu erishata te nkiyama enye nemeekure ening'uno pokira neibayu nabo neme enkairukoni aashu olairukoni nelo aing'ua enkae aashu olikae, naa kelakuno pee eyamisho aigil aashu eyami aaigil. *(However, when Paul talks about this matter in 1 Cor. 7: 12-16 it seems that he is*

saying that if there is a man and a women who are married, and one is a Christian, and one is not a Christian, and if the time comes in their marriage when they just cannot get along, and the one that is not a Christian begins to hate the other one and leaves, then the one who is a Christian is free to marry again.)

Kake kenare nenyok oleng olairukoni aashu enkairukoni aitobir imbaa enkiyama pee melotu enyamali naijo ina. Keyieu netii eng'iriata sapuk oleng amu ore inkulie katitin melelek katukul. *(But the Christian needs to strive very hard to repair things in the marriage so that this kind of problem does not come. There needs to be much patience because many times things are not easy.)*

Tenkitanyaanyukoto, ebaiki neyieu oltung'ani leme olairukoni neasi te nkang enye embae nagol oleng too lairukok. Neaku, keyieu nikiata eng'eno sapuk oleng pee mikigilunore enkoitoi Enkai nimikiyau sii enchankar e pesho. Nimikisioki aaorore inkituak ang aashu ilpayiani lang. *(For example, maybe someone who is not a Christian wants there to be something usually done in his village that is very difficult for Christians. We need to have much wisdom so we do not go against God's way. On the other hand, we do not want to have vain arguments. We should not quickly divorce our mates.)*

Ore to Sotua Ng'ejuk kidol aajo ore eloloito naa keipirta sii olpayian teneyam ai kitok eton eishu enkitok e dukuya. Amu kejo Matayo 19: 9 inchere, **“Ajoki nanu intae, ore pooki ng'ae oorore enkitok enye neme enkaraki eloloito neyam ae, netololoite, ore oloyam enda natoororeki naa keloloito.”** *(In the New Testament we see that adultery is also about a man who marries another woman when his first wife is still living. Because Mathew 19:9 says, "I tell you that anyone who divorces his wife, except for marital unfaithfulness, and marries another woman commits adultery.")*

Amaa, ainyioo pee ejo keloloito olpayian teneyam enkae kitok? Kajo tenkaraki ata tenaa etoorote ninche, ore toonkonyek Enkai eton aa enkitok enye ina kitok e dukuya. Neaku, ina pee ejo keloloito teneyam enkae kitok. *(Why does it say that a man commits adultery if he marries another woman? I think that it is because even if he is divorced, in the eyes of God the first wife is still his wife. So, this is the reason it says he commits adultery if he marries another woman.)*

Eitorrono oleng eoro amu ore enkiyama naa olning'o. Ore pee elotu eloloito atua enkiyama naje netiu anaa etigile sii ilo ning'o (Malaki 2: 10-16; Ndung. 2: 16-18; Esek. 16; 8). *(Divorce is very bad because marriage is like a covenant. When adultery comes into a marriage it is like the covenant has been broken – Malachi 2: 10-16; Proverbs. 2: 16-18; Ezekiel 16: 8.)*

Negil sii eloloito ina apa kipankata e dukuya naata Enkai pee eaku iltung'ana osesen obo (Enk. 2: 23, 24; Mat. 19: 8, 9). *(It also breaks the first plan of God about two people becoming one – Gen. 2: 23, 24; Matthew 19: 8, 9.)*

Ore toonkulie wuejitin to Sotua Ng'ejuk pee eimaki eloloito teina Bibilia e Kimaasai naa keipirta imbaa kumok alang iltung'ana ooyamate aa ninche ake. *(In other places in the New Testament when the Bible in Maasai talks about adultery, it is referring to more than just married people only.)*

Keipirta sii teneboitare enkitok nemeata olpayian likai tung'ani ake. Ata teneloloito ilayiok o ntoyie naa keipirta sii ninche. *(It is also about an unmarried woman if she has sex with another person. It is even about boys and girls when they do this.)*

Amu, keashore ororei obo tenkutuk Olgiriki oji “porneia.” Neaku, keipirta nena baa pooki emboita torrono (all unlawful sex) (Iasat 15: 20; Iroma 1: 26, 27; Ilgal. 5: 19; Efeso 5: 3; Ilkol. 3:5; 1 Ilkor. 5: 1; 6: 13; 7: 2; 1 Iلس. 4: 3). *(They use the word "porneia" in the Greek. This word is about all kinds of illicit sex – Acts 15: 20; Romans 1: 26, 27; Galatians 5: 19; Ephesians 5: 3; Colossians 3: 5; 1 Cor. 5: 1; 6: 13; 7: 2; 1 Thessalonians 4: 3.)*

**Ore esipata nayieu nikidol naa inchere kenare neisiligayu olpayian o enkitok enye too nkatitin pooki. Nenyok oleng pee eitiship olikae olikae pee meponu intemat tialo enkiyama**

**enye. Nenyok sii pee eisiligayu too ndamunot enye pee metum indamunot naaipirta likae tung'ani. Kenyok oleng sii pee meton olpayian tenebo o ai kitok neme enenye anaa tenkaji naje nemetii ilkulikae tung'ana. Metaa meirrag ninye openy te nkaji natii enkitok e likae payian aa ninche ake. Ore sii lelo payiani oidipa aayama inkituak maa naabo, nemeishiakino pee eponaa inkituak pee meloloito.** *(The truth I want us to see here is that the husband and wife should be faithful to one another always. They should strive to make each other happy so that temptations will not come in regard to their marriage. They should also be faithful in their thoughts so they will not have sexual thoughts about another person. The man should be sure to not be alone in a house with another woman. So, he will not sleep in a house where there is a married woman if the two of them would be alone. It is also not appropriate for those men who have married one wife to add another wife. In this way they will keep themselves from committing adultery.)*

**Ingero indamunot inono tene (Notes)**

## 8. Ore enkitanapata e isiet naa ketumi te Naidurra 20: 15

naa keji, “**Mipurrisho**” (8. *The eighth commandment is found in Exodus 20: 15 and it says, "You shall not steal."*)



Kajo keibala oleng ina inchere pee mikiya entoki e likai tung'ani neme enaang. (*I think this is very clear. We should not take anything from another person that is not ours.*)

Kejo Osotua Ng'ejuk, “**Meitaas enyorrata ole latia entorrono; enkaraki ina paa enyorrata enkitabaroto oo nkitanapat**” (Iroma 13: 10). (*The New Testament says, "Love does no harm to its neighbor. Therefore love is the fulfillment of the law" – Romans 13: 10.*)

Kejo sii, “**Nchoo olapurroni metapala empurrorre, enaikash enincho ninye metaasisho aas esiaai enkanyit toonkaik enyena, pee etum entoki naisho lelo lemeeta toki**” (Efeso 4: 28). Kepurrisho Ilmaasai oleng. Nepurroo inkishu olkulikai nepurroo sii inkulie tokitin. Kake kepurrisho sii iltung'ana kumok oleng loo nkabilaritin pooki. Meidip oltung'ani nena tokitin naata ninye neaku keyieu entoki e likai. Kake kejo ororei le Nkai “**Kake tinikiaata endaa o naaishopi, ore kiaata kuna, neidip iyiook nena**” (1 Tim. 6: 8). (*The Bible also says, "He who has been stealing must steal no longer, but must work, doing something useful with his own hands, that he may have something to share with those in need." The Maasai steal a lot. They steal cows of other people and they steal other things. But it is also true that people of all races and tribes steal. A person thinks that the things he are not enough for him so he wants the things of another. But the word of God says, "But if we have food and clothing, we will be content with that" – 1 Timothy 6: 8.*)

Ata tenaa melak oltung'ani isilen enyena naa empurrorre. Etejo Paulo too Roma 13: 8, **“Emiaatayie esile oltung'ani hoo obo, ae neme ene nyorrata maate; amu ore ilo onyor ole latia enye neitabayie nkitanapat.”** Naa ore oshi tenkop Olmaasai ketii iltung'ana laa meshilaa imbaa naaipirta isilen. *(Even when someone does not pay his debts, it is like stealing. Paul said in Romans 13: 8, "Let no debt remain outstanding, except the continuing debt to love one another, for he who loves his fellowman has fulfilled the law.")*

Ata tenaa milak oltung'ani anaa enairirikino naa etiu anaa empurrorre. Empurrorre tenepurroo oltung'ani inkulupuok neme inenyenak. Metaa keotiki agirooma olpulosie ajing'aki emukunta e likae tung'ani. *(Even if you do not pay someone like you should, it is like stealing. It is stealing if you steal land from someone, for example, when you pass the boundary and go into the garden of another person.)*

Ore sii itii esiai e likae tung'ani nimiaasishore erishata pee iasaki ninye esiai anaa enaishiakino, naa empurrorre sii ina. *(Also, when you are working for someone else and you do not use the time to work for your boss as is appropriate, this is stealing.)*

Keliki iyiook Malaki 3: 6-18 inchiere ore pee mikishukoki Enkai imasaa ang anaa enaishiakino naa empurrorre. *(Malachi 3: 6-18 tells us that when we do not give back to God from our possessions it is stealing.)*

**Ore esipata nayieu nikidol naa inchiere: Anaata kiretu ilkulikae nikincho ninche inkishoorot. Nimikipurroo intokitin oolkulikakai tung'ana nimikimitiki sii intokitin naanare nikincho aashu aashukoki anaa esile.** *(The truth I want us to see here is that we should help others and give them gifts. We will not steal the things of other people and we will not refuse to give them what is appropriate, for example when we owe someone something and we should be repaying the debt.)*

Etejo Paulo, **“Meitaas enyorrata ole latia entorrono; enkaraki ina paa enyorrata enkitabaroto oo nkitanapat”** (Roma 13: 10). Keliki sii Paulo iyiook te 1 Tim. 6: 6,7 inchiere, **“Etii dupoto sapuk orrekie le Enkai tenebo enkidipakinoto. Amu etu apa kiyau ae toki atua enkop, nimikiindim aawaita hoo toki aaitung'uai enkop...”** *(Paul said, "Love does no harm to its neighbor. Therefore love is the fulfillment of the law"- Romans 13: 10. Paul also says in 1 Timothy 6: 6,7 "But godliness with contentment is great gain. For we brought nothing into the world, and we can take nothing out of it.)*

**“Kake tinikiaata endaa o naaishopi, ore kiaata kuna, neidip iyiook nena. Kake ore lelo ooyieu neaku karsisi naa kedoiki ntemat, atua orreshet, nedoiki atua mbaa kumok e modai, naaitameisho neitadoiki iltung'ana atua enkitarruoroto o enkidaaroto. Amu ore enyorrata oo mpesai ninye entonai oo ntorrok pooki (1 Tim. 6: 8-10).”** *(“But if we have food and clothing, we will be content with that. People who want to get rich fall into temptation and a trap and into many foolish and harmful desires that plunge men into ruin and destruction. For the love of money is a root of all kinds of evil. Some people, eager for money, have wandered from the faith and pierced themselves with many griefs”- 1 Timothy 6: 8-10.)*

Neaku, ore te sipata ore entonai empurrorre naa tinikijo anaake tiatua iltauja lang meidip iyiook kuna tokitin nikiata. Neponu intemat pee king'uar intokitin oo Ikuulikakai. *(So, for sure, the root of stealing is when we say in our hearts that what we have is not enough. Then temptations come for us to covet the things of others.)*

## 9. Ore enkitanapata e naudo naa ketumi te Naidurra 20: 16

nejo, **“Minteeniki ilo le latia ino elejare.”** (9. *The ninth commandment is found in Exodus 20: 16 and it says, "You shall not give false testimony against your neighbor."*)

Keliki iyiook Luka 10: 25-37 ajo kaing'ai olelatia lang naa inchere pooki tung'ani oata enyamali. Keipirta ina kitanapata oleng tenetii oltung'ani kotini. Neaku kenare nelimu esipata katukul. Kake keipirta sii inkulie katitin. Neaku menare nelijisho oltung'ani katukul. (*Luke 10: 25-37 tells us who our neighbor is. It is everyone who has a problem. This commandment is about when someone is in court. He should tell the truth. But it is also about other situations. A person should not lie at all.*)

Ketii iltung'ana ootii enkata e Isaya oo sujita elejare, nejo ninche, **“...amu kintaa iyiook elejare esarunoto ang, naa lomomon lemesipa kilutoo iyiook”** (Isaya 28: 15). (*There were people in the time of Isaiah who were following the way of lying. They said, "... for we have made a lie our refuge and falsehood our hiding place." - Isaiah 28: 15b.*)

Ore ilkulikai tenkata e Yeremia naa keji keas **“eloloito nepuo te lejare”** (23: 14). Kejo Lawi 19: 11, **“Mipurrisho, nimiasisho te sunkureisho, nimilej oltung'ani olikae.”** (*Others in the time of Jeremiah were committing adultery and living a lie, "They commit adultery and live a lie." - Jeremiah 23: 14a. Leviticus 19: 11 says, "Do not steal. Do not lie. Do not deceive one another."*)

Etejo Osootua Ng'ejuk meishiakino tinikilej likai tung'ani (Ilkol. 3:9,10; Efeso 4: 25). Nejo Ilmaasai, **“Meetai arriyia le pase,”**<sup>2</sup> aa inchere ore pee kilej oltung'ani nimikiliki esipata naa keitanyanyukieki ina Ndung'et e Rashe. Amu ebaiki neeta entoki naje kake meyieu nikincho, neaku kejo ninye maata kake keeta. (*The New Testament says that it is not appropriate if we lie to others - Colossians 3: 9, 10; Ephesians 4: 25. The Maasai say, "Meetai arriyia le pase", which is referring to when someone lies to you and does not tell you the truth. Because he may have a certain thing, but he does not want to give it to you so he says he does not have it, but in reality, he does have it.*)

Nejo sii Ilmaasai, **“Mebaayu etii iloik,”**<sup>3</sup> aa inchere kegol oleng pee eibalayu esipata tenaa kelejisho oltung'ani nemeibalunyie imbaa. (*The Maasai also say, "Mebaayu etii iloik," which means it is not likely that the truth will be known if the person lies and refuses to open up about things.*)

Nejo sii Ilmaasai, **“Meeta enebaya olorora le nkutuk,”**<sup>4</sup> aa inchere meeta tipat tiniro imbaa tenkutuk nimintabaya too nkiasin amu mepuo aadupoyu. (*The Maasai also say, "Meeta enebaya olorora le nkutuk," which means that it is vain to speak things with your mouth and not follow through with actions because it will not be fruitful.*)

Nejo sii, **“Etapaashayie anaa enkaji oo ntoyie,”**<sup>5</sup> aa inchere eitu elimu oltung'ani oje esipata katukul. Nejo sii **“Etapaashayie anaa emaal osikiria,”** aa inchere eitu eiul esipata kake etadala esipata. (*They also say, "Etapaashayie anaa enkaji oo ntoyie," which means that the person did not tell the truth at all. Then they say, "Etapaashayie anaa emaal osikiria," which means that the person did not go straight to the truth, but they just played around with it.*)

Neaku, matorrip ate pee mikilej olikai olikai. Ore inkulie katitin naa ekilej sii ate nikijo melotu enkitamioto tenkaraki ng'ok nikiasita kake kejo ororei le Nkai lasima pee elotu enkata enkitamioto (Ilgal. 6: 7-9). Anaata kidamu aajo ore elejare naa eing'uaa shetani kake ore esipata Enkai eing'uaa (Yohana 8: 42-47). (*So, we need to take care that we do not lie to one another. At other times we also lie to ourselves and say that no consequences will come because of our sins, but the Word of God says that the punishment will surely come - John 8: 42-47.*)



**Kakua oitoi oshi elijishore iltung’ana te nkop Olmaasai?** Kaji kinko pee kinchuyie elejare? Tenikilejisho kainyioo eitodolu ina ti alo enkisiligata ang o Enkai? Metaa amaa sa ekigira aaisilig Enkai pee eramat ninye imbaa pooki tiatua enkishui ang tinikiasishore elejare? (*What are some of the ways people lie in Maasai land? How can we live by lying? If we lie, what does this show about our trust in God? So, are we really trusting that God will take care of all matters in our lives if we use lies?*)

Matejo kitejo ekias embae naje kake mikias. Amaa, kelejare ina too nkonyek Enkai? Keipirta sa ina kitanapata olmarenke? Keidimayu katukul amu ore inkatitin kumok ketii elejare tiatua olmarenke. Kejo Ndung’eta e Rashe 11:13, **“Ore ilo oloolo ainosaa imbaa olmarenke nebolu imbaa naaisudoro, kake ore ilo oisiligayu to ltau neshum embae aisudoo.”** (*Let's say that we said we would do a certain thing but we did not do it. Is this a lie before the eyes of God? Is this commandment also possibly about gossip. It is very possible because many times there is lying in gossip. The book of Proverbs says, "A gossip betrays a confidence, but a trustworthy man keeps a secret" - Proverbs. 11: 13.*)

Nejo sii Ndung. 26: 20, **“Ore pee elai ilkeek neye enkima; naa ore enemetii olaing’oming’omani neish enchankar.”** Nejo Lawi 19: 16, **“Milo iyie idie o idie anaa olaitang’oroni tiatua iltung’ana linono, nimintashe iyie aitang’or enkishui o lelatia ino: Ara nanu Olaitoriani.”** Nejo Ndung. 10: 18, **“Ore ilo onuk enkiba neeta enkutuk e lejare, ore ilo oiro irorei le nkiteenikinoto naa olmodai.”** (*Proverbs 26: 20 says, "Without wood a fire goes out; without gossip a quarrel dies down." Leviticus 19: 16 says, "Do not go about spreading slander among your people." Proverbs 10: 18 says, "He who conceals his hatred has lying lips, and whoever spreads slander is a fool."*)

Ketii oltung’ani obo oigero kuna baa naaipirta olmarenke. Etejo ninye, “Ore olmarenke naa eng’oki neeta enkurruna oleng; etiu anaa keishirita oltau lo ltung’ani to sina. Ore ilo tung’ani naa kesotu imbaa naaipirta ilkulikae neidapashaa amu keyieu ninye neyioulouni. Majo tenkaraki ei jartan ilo tung’ani. Kake keeta ilo tung’ani enyamali oleng naa ore entoki naaishu ina nyamali naa enkishui ng’ejuk tiatua Yesu. Ore ilo tung’ani okurrisho naa keyieu oltau ng’ejuk olng’ejep ng’ejuk.”<sup>6</sup> (*There is a man who wrote these thoughts about gossip. He says, "Gossip is a sin that is a great shame; it is like his heart is hurting with sorrow. This person gathers things about other people and spreads them because he wants to be known. I don't think it is because he is talkative. This person really has a problem and the only thing that will heal it is a new life in Christ. The person who gossips needs a new heart and a new tongue."*)

Ore pee king’or ina kitanapata tiai oitoi naa keipirta esipata. Etejo Paulo, **“Ore enatii, emairoro esipata tiatua enyorrata, nikibulu too nkoitoo pooki aabulaki atua ilo ora elukunya ang; aabulaki atua Kristo”** (Efeso 4: 15). Neliki sii Paulo iyiook te Efeso 4: 29, **“Emiimunye ilderrat torrok inkutukie inyi, kake eroro nena sidan naaretisho, neishiaakino teina kata, pee eshetu te mpiris lelo ooning.”** (*When we look at this commandment from another point of view it is really about truth. Paul said, "Instead, speaking the truth, we will in all things grow up into him who is the Head, that is, Christ." Paul also said in 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."*)

Kaji kinko pee kias ina? Kigelu irorei te ng’eno nikirrip sii inkirorot ang metaa mikinchu iltung’ana osiligi aajo ekias entoki naje nimikias. Nenare nikirrip sii enkiroroto ang pee mikikur ilkulikai tung’ana tenkaraki enchalan ang. (*How can we do this? We will choose our words carefully with wisdom and watch what we say so that we will not give people hope that we will do something and then not do it. We should also watch our conversation so that we do not gossip about others out of our weakness.*)

**Ore esipata nayieu nikidol naa inchere pee kinyok oleng aairorie ilkulikai tesipata o tenyorrata. Nikishet ilkulikai alang tinikinyial ninche. Nikinyok sii aaishuyie esipata anaa enalimu empalai e are e Yohana olkereri li ong’uan o empalai e uni e Yohana olkereri le 3, o le**

4. *(The truth I want us to see is that we need to strive very hard to speak to others in truth and love. We need to build others up and not tear them down. We will try hard also to live by the truth expressed in second John verse four and third John verses three and four.)*

**Inkikilikuanat** – Amaa ketii erishata naishiakino pee kiliki oltung’ani enyamali nikiata to ltung’ani oje pee eisiashau iltauja lang kake meidapashaa olmarenke? Amaa, kaji eikununo oshi elejare olmarenke tialo shoruetisho tiatua iltung’ana? Kainyioo ening oltung’ani otelejaki? Kainyioo itoning’o iyie apa pee ilejisho? Amu, penyo nitum oltung’ani leitu aikata elejisho. Amaa ekitaretuo elejare tenkiting’oto? *(Questions - Is there a time where it is appropriate to tell someone else our problem with another person so that our hearts can be relieved but it does not spread like gossip? How does gossip and lies affect our friendship with others? What does the person who has been lied about feel? What did you feel when you lied? Did lying help in the end?)*

Ore ai kikilikuanata naa inchere eitorrono sa tinimikilimu imbaa pooki naaipirta embae naje metaa kiliki oltung’ani oje enkiti nikiyieu kake mikiliki imbaa pooki? *(Another question is, is it bad if we do not tell everything about a certain thing so that we just tell that person the little we want to, but we do not tell everything?)*

**Ingero indamunot inono tene (Notes)**

# 10. Ore enkitanapata e tomon naa ketumi te Enaidurra 20: 17

nejo, *“Ming’uar enkaji eilo le latia ino; ming’uar enkitok eilo lelatia ino, arashu osinka lenye, arashu esinka enye, arashu olkiteng lenye, arashu osikiria lenye, arashu hoo ae toki ole latia ino.”* (10. The tenth commandment is found in Exodus 20: 17 and says, "You shall not covet your neighbor's house. You shall not covet your neighbor's wife, or his manservant or maidservant, his ox or donkey, or anything that belongs to your neighbor.")

Ore enkitanyaanyukoto naipirta ina bae naa ketumi too 1 Ilaiguanak 21: 1-29. Keipirta Ahab pee eng’uar emukunta e likae tung’ani. Enoto ninye tenebo enkitok enye enkipankata pee ear oloopeny leina mukunta pee eya Ahab. (One example about this is found in 1 Kings 21: 1-29. It is about Ahab when he coveted the garden of another man. He and his wife found a plan to kill the owner of the garden so Ahab could take it.)

Ore pee eas nelotu sii enkitamioto (1 Ilaiguanak 22: 29-38). Kidol sii enkiting’oto e Yesebel te 2 Ilkinki 9: 30-37 anaa enaibonuo Elija too 1 Ilkinki 21: 17-24. (When he did this, punishment came - 1 Kings 22: 29-38. We also see the end of Jezebel in 2 Kings 9: 30-37 like Elijah prophesied in 1 Kings 21: 17-24.)

**Keitanap iyiook pee miking’uar entoki e likai tung’ani.** Ore ena kitanapata naa keibung’akino oina najo *Mipurris*ho. Kelelek oleng pee king’uar entoki e likai. (It commands us not to covet after something that belongs to another. This commandment is like the one that says not to steal. It is very easy to covet something that belongs to another person.)

Ekidamu nikijo mikiata intokitin naaidip iyiook anaa oltung’ani oje, kake kenare nikipal ina nikisilig Enkai pee eramat iyiook. Kajo keipirta sii teneyieu oltung’ani erishata e likai anaa matejo ore obo naa olairritani (olpastai) neyieu likai erishata enye. (We think and then verbalize that we do not have enough things like the other person. We should stop this and trust God to take care of us. I think it is also about when someone wants the place or position of another, like if someone is a pastor and someone else wants his place or position.)

Neaku, keing’oru enkoitoi pee einyial enkarna eilo tung’ani pee ejing erishata enye. Kake keitanap Yesu iyiook tenaipirta ina pee eiteng’en ninye ilkipaareta lenyena. Kajo kegira aang’uar erishata sidai te nkitoria Enkai naa keure aajo ebaiki netum obo erishata sidai alang likai. Nejo Yesu, *“...ore oloisul te nkitisho tiatua intae, naa ninye oisul te nkitoo”* (Luka 9: 48). Neaku, kenare niking’iri nikianyu Olaitoriani amu teneyieu neilepie iyiook keilepie iyiook kake ore pee kitem aalepie ate tenkoitoi nemeishiakino naa aikibatata. Etejo Bibilia, *“Entadou ate te dukuya Olaitoriani, pee eilepie ninye intae”* (Yakobo 4: 10). (So, he looks for a way to ruin the name of the person so he can get his place or position. But Jesus has some good teaching about this as we can see when he taught his disciples. I think they were coveting the good or important places in the Kingdom of God and they were afraid that one would find a place more important than the other. Jesus said, "... For he who is least among all -- he is the greatest" - Luke 9: 48. So, we should be patient and wait on the Lord because if he wants to lift us up, he will do it, but if we try to lift ourselves in a way that is not appropriate, we will fall. The Bible says, "Humble yourselves before the Lord, and he will lift you up" - James 4: 10.)

**Keimaki Yakobo 4: 1-3; Iroma 7: 7, 8; 13: 9 ng’uarrat ang.** (James 4: 1-3 and Romans 7: 7, 8; 13: 9 talk about our desires.)

Amaa ainyoo entonai oong’uarrat ang? Matisipu kulo kererin pee kisipu inkisiligat Enkai o eseriani tiatua Yesu: Ilfilipi 4: 9, 12, 13; Ndung. 3: 5; Matayo 11: 28-30; 1 Tim 6: 6-10. (What is the

root of our desires? Let's understand these verses so we can see the faithfulness of God and peace in Jesus: Phil. 4: 9, 12, 13; Proverbs 3: 5,6; Matthew 11: 28-30 and 1 Timothy 6: 6-10.)

Ketii oltung'ani oji John Timmerman oata indamunot sidain naipirta ina bae pee ejo,

Ore enkikilikuanata naipirta ina kitanapata tenguton naa inchere, 'Kainyio kiyieu?'... Amaa kang'uar intokitin naatii ena kop nang'uar intokitin ookulikakai aashu kaibeleyen ng'urrat aainei metaa Enkai eipirare? Ore pee ang'uar inkulie tokitin naa kegilunore eng'urrata sidai naipirare Enkai. Amu kiyyieu oshi intokitin tenkaraki ate pee kidupoyu. Ore te sipata ore ng'urrat torrok naa keiko iyiook pee kinyor ate alang Enkai o lelatia lang. Ore ng'urrat ang naa keitore indamunot o iasat ang tialo ilkulikakai o Enkai.<sup>7</sup> *(There is a man called John Timmerman who has some good thoughts about this matter when he says, "The deep question about this commandment is, 'What do we want? Will I covet the things of the earth and covet the things of others or will I change my desires so that that they are directed toward God?' When I desire other things it fights against the good desires about God. Because we usually want things for ourselves so that we can prosper. The truth is that our evil desires make us love ourselves more than God and others. Our desires control our thoughts and actions toward God and others.")*

Kejo Olkerempe le Nkai 40: 8, **"Kang'ida nanu aas eyieunoto ino, Na Ai; etii enkitanapata ino atua oltau lai."** Etejo Paulo ore entoki nabo naata tipat te ninye naa pee eyiolou Kristo (Ilfilipi 3: 7-10). Nenare nikisilig Enkiyang'et Sinyati te nchalan ang (Iroma 8: 26, 27). *(The book of Psalms 40: 8 says, "I desire to do your will, O my God; your law is within my heart." Paul said the one thing that matters to him is knowing Christ (Philippians 3: 7-10). We should also trust the Holy Spirit in our weakness (Romans 8: 26, 27).*

Nikintoki aadamu aajo ore enchipai nasipa nemeing'uaa imasaa ang. Etejo Yesu, **"Entodol ake ate, entodol ate to lng'uarra; amu ore enkishui neme enkumoi oo masaa naata"** (Luka 12: 15). Neishiakino sii pee kidamu aajo ore enkishui ang nemeipirta ake erripore enkishui ang kake pee kincho Enkai enkishui ang pooki telulung'ata. Nejo Yesu, **"Amu ore olojo aitopok enkishui enye neiminie; ore oloiturraa enkishui enye tenkaraki ele rorei supat, neitajeu"** (Marko 8: 35). *(Then we should remember that true happiness does not come from our possessions. Jesus said, "Watch out! Be on your guard against all kinds of greed; a man's life does not consist in the abundance of his possessions" - Luke 12: 15. We should also remember that our lives are not just about taking care of our lives but more about giving our lives totally to God. Jesus said, "For whoever wants to save his life will lose it, but whoever loses his life for me and the gospel will save it" - Luke 8: 35.)*

**Neaku, kainyioo ewalata?** Enkibeleyenata oong'urrat ang niking'or enayieu Enkiyang'et Sinyati nikirubare Enkiyang'et Sinyati te nkishui ang anaa enalimu Paulo te Iroma 8: 1-17. *(So, what is the answer? We need to change our desires and focus on what the Holy Spirit wants and follow the Holy Spirit in our lives like Paul says in Romans 8: 1-17.)*

**Kenare nikidamu aajo ata tinikitum intokitin pooki nikiyieu neton meitiship iyiook tenkiputakinoto tiatua iltauja lang.** *(We need to remember that even if we get all the things we want, they will still not give us fulfillment in our hearts.)*

Etiu anaa iltung'ana loo Israeli pee eyieu neisis inkulie aitin pee eshipa. *(It is like the people of Israel when they wanted to worship other gods so they would be happy.)*

Nejo Yeremia tenaipirta ninche, *“Amu etaasa iltung’ana laainei ntorrok are: aatung’uaitie nanu, ina ong’u oo nkariak naaishu, neguetaki ate ilmotioo, ilmotioo oodanya lemeidim aatushum enkare”* (Yeremia 2: 13). *(Jeremiah said this about those people, "My people have committed two sins: They have forsaken me, the spring of living water, and have dug their own cisterns, broken cisterns that cannot hold water" - Jer. 2: 13.)*

**Ore esipata nayieu nikidol naa inchere ore pee kischeikino Enkai kigira aaisho ninye iyieunot ang, nikisiligita Enkiyang’et Sinyati pee eretu iyiook te nchalan ang, nikimut imbaa kigira aadamu enkitoria Enkai alang ng’uarrat ang ake. Kajo keretu iyiook pee mikipong’ori tenaipirta imbaa kumok. Naa tinikias ina keretu iyiook pee kimut imbaa te Nkiyang’et alang inkitanapat ake.** *(The truth I want us to see is that when we focus on God and give him our desires and we are trusting the Holy Spirit to help us in our weakness, we will make decisions thinking more of the kingdom of God more than our desires.)*

**Neaku kainyioo enkisoma ang taata tenaipirta nena baa?** King’as aadamu Israeli amu ninche ootang’asa aang’amu nena apa kitanapat. Ore te sipata etigila ninche nena kitanapat inkatitin kumok oleng. Neisis inkulie aitin neloloito nepurrisho. Neirridu sii inkulie katitin. Kake keshal oleng. *(So, what is our lesson today about these things? We first need to remember Israel because they are the first ones who received these commandments. The truth is that they broke these commandments many times. They worshiped other gods and stole things. Sometimes they would repent. But they were very weak.)*

Ore sii ninche iyiook ekishal oleng naa kegol oleng pee kisuj nena kitanapat. Amu, ore pee kimbung nabo nikipong’ori te dikai. Neaku, ina pee meidimayu pee eitajeu iyiook inkitanapat amu ekipong’ori. Ina pee eishoo Enkai iyiook enkoitoi enjeunoto amu keyiolo ajo ekishal nemeidimayu pee kintajeu ate anaa pee kimbung inkitanapat. *(Also, we are very weak and it is very difficult for us to follow these commandments. Because when we follow one, then we trip up on another one. So, this is the reason why it is not possible for the commandments to save us because we make mistakes. This is the reason God gave us the way of salvation because he knows that we are weak and it is not possible for us to save ourselves by keeping the commandments.)*

Neaku, ore ina oitoo naa pee kiruk Yesu nikirridu ng’ok pooki naaibala o nemeibala neibatisai iyiook nikipuo dukuya aasuj inkitanapat Enkai tengolon Enkiyang’et Sinyati neme tengolon ang ake (Iasat 2: 38; Iroma 3: 27, 28; 5: 1-8; 6: 1-4; Ilgal. 3: 26,27; 1 Petero 3: 21). *(So, this way is that we believe in Jesus, repent of all our sins which are clear and the ones that are not clear, be baptized and then go forward and follow the commands of God in the power of the Holy Spirit, not with our power alone - Acts 2: 38; Romans 3: 27, 28; 5: 1-8; 6: 1-4; Galatians 3: 26,27; 1 Peter 3: 21.)*

*Metamayiana Enkai intae pooki pee isipupu iorot e Bibilia niyiolou te nguton, te nkiyang’et too ltauja linyi inkitanapat naatii Bibilia.* *(May God bless you all so that you will know the parts of the Bible and that you will know deeply by the Spirit in your hearts the commands in the Bible.) Saruni Ole Ntaya – Paul Highfield – 2009, Nikirerioo 2014.*

## **IMBUKUI NATAASISHORE TENA KISOMA (Books I used in this lesson.)**

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<sup>1</sup> John I Durham, *Exodus*, The Word Biblical Commentary (Waco, Texas: Word Books, 1987) 293,294

<sup>2</sup> S. S. Ole Sankan, *Intepen e Maasai* (Nairobi: Kenya Literature Bureau, 1979) 77. Kepik oshi iltung'ana "le" dukuya pase. Naa meyiolo iltung'ana ina tipat natejo Sankan neaku, aibalunyie ina bae.

<sup>3</sup> Sankan, 78 no. 58.

<sup>4</sup> Enkiroroto tenebo Naboru Karia (Ng'oto Konana) olapa li are 2006.

<sup>5</sup> Sankan, 81 nampa 162.

<sup>6</sup> John H. Timmerman, *Do we Still Need the Ten Commandments?* (Minneapolis: Augsburg, 1997) 151.

<sup>7</sup> Timmerman, 163.