

惡之新解

The Reinterpreted Justification of Evil

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摘要

奧古斯丁在《懺悔錄》裡指稱人為惡之源，陳述只有悔改並遵行上帝之意才能洗淨人之惡。他認為上帝的話語可救贖我們，視基督教教義為提升人類的基礎。相反地，尼采反對此說法，認為基督教道德觀中對惡之主張是錯誤的。尼采抨擊以基督教文化與道德觀為基礎的西方傳統哲學及神學思想，堅持我們應該依靠自己對生活的肯定而活。我們因基督教灌輸的原罪概念而感到苦惱，但不同的是，尼采強調自我反省與詮釋的必須，因為透過這樣，我們才能克服惡之概念而自我救贖。

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Abstract

In *Confessions*, St Augustine argues that evil is from humanity and can only be cleansed by repenting and obeying God's will. He claims that we can be redeemed through God's word, regarding Christian doctrine as fundamental to human development. In contrast, Nietzsche rejects this notion of evil, claiming that the conception of evil based on Christian moral values is erroneous. He attacks Western traditional philosophical and religious ideology which is built upon Christian culture and morality. He asserts that we should live by relying on our affirmation of life. Contrary to Christianity which makes us suffer by inculcating the notion of original sin, Nietzsche stresses the need for self-reflexive interpretation that leads us to overcome the Christian conception of evil and redeem ourselves anew.

關鍵字：尼采、奧古斯丁、惡、原罪、基督教道德觀、自我詮釋

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