

## 律法の「成就」と「廃棄」 - *yṣ'* の意味

津村俊夫

**ABSTRACT** D. T. TSUMURA, “‘Fulfillment’ and ‘Abolishment’ of the Law - a meaning of Hebrew *\*yṣ'*”. In the discussion of the “law” in the Bible, it is often argued whether the law of the OT is fulfilled or abolished in the NT. However, when we take note of the legal usages of Hebrew *\*yṣ'*, it is possible that a new solution might be found to this significant issue.

The verbal root *\*yṣ'* basically means “to go out”. When it collocates with legal terms such as “law” (*tōrāh*) and “justice” (*mišpāṭ*), it means “to be issued” or “to be carried out”; see Isa 2:3 (= Mic 4:2); 51:4; Hab 1:4, Isa 42:1. In this context the verb refers to a situation in which the law is legally binding. On the other hand, the same verbal root *\*yṣ'* can denote that the law is annulled and no longer has binding force in Lev 25:28, 30, 31, 33, 54 as well as in an Akkadian legal document (J. J. Finkelstein, in Landsberger Festschrift [1965]) where the term *wašia*, “to have no legal binding force”, appears. Thus, the same verbal root *\*yṣ'* can be used in a situation in which the law is carried out, hence legally binding, as well as in a situation in which the law is carried out, hence no longer legally binding.

It is possible that this double meaning of *\*yṣ'* can shed light upon the “fulfilled/abolished” issue. It may be possible to understand that the law in the OT has been carried out by Jesus Christ and hence the law is no longer binding on the ones who are in Christ. Therefore, the law has been “fulfilled” and hence “annulled”, i.e. “abolished” in the NT. The issue is not “either or” but “both and”.