

レビ記におけるいくつかの小辞

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ABSTRACT Nobuyoshi KIUCHI, “Some Usages of the Particles **han*, *kě*, and *wāw* in Leviticus”. This short study examines the use of some Hebrew particles, namely, the article *hē*, the preposition *kē*, and the conjunction *wāw*, that deserve special attention when translating and interpreting the passages in which they appear.

A. The article *hē* in *hakkōhēn hammāšīāh* in Lev 4:3 is typically interpreted as indicating a unique title, the equivalent of “the high priest”. By contrast, based on Rendtorff’s conclusion that, in addition to Aaron, all of his sons were anointed, this paper argues that the article is affixed to “priest” as an anaphoric reference to the priests already mentioned in chs. 1-3, while at the same time referring to a particular priest who has committed a sin. Moreover, the term “anointed” is added in order to stress the violation of God’s holiness, rather than distinguish between anointed and un-anointed priests.

B. While the preposition *kē* conveys perfect equality or similitude, when translating one must make explicit what this particle modifies. Some examples are adduced in order to show the variety of nuances this preposition carries and how it should be translated.

C. The conjunction *wāw* is sometimes translated ‘or’ (e.g., Lev 1:2). However, this paper argues that such a meaning of *wāw* should not be pressed too far, considering the existence in Hebrew of another disjunctive particle, namely *’ō*, which clearly indicates alternatives. Disjunctive *wāw* characteristically appears in contexts in which items are enumerated under some comprehensive expression that subordinates them.