

## 第十戒と חָמַד の意味

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**ABSTRACT** Haruki HIRATSUKA, “The Tenth Commandment and the Meaning of חָמַד.” What does the tenth commandment prohibit? Does it prohibit coveting something that belongs to one’s neighbor, or does it prohibit coveting (חָמַד) per se? The answer depends on the meaning of חָמַד. In this study, I demonstrate that the verb חָמַד in the Old Testament often appears in contexts that condemn the agent, contexts that prevent misuse of desire, or contexts that depict misuse of covetousness, particularly when the agent is a post-fall human. Among the derived nouns, חָמַדָּה and חָמַדִּים are used to refer to things or persons that are lost or destroyed in the judgment of God. But in all these cases, the thing being coveted is not necessarily negative in itself. I conclude that it is at least extremely difficult for post-fall humanity to covet (חָמַד) anything in a proper manner. In response to such a state of humanity, the tenth commandment aims to highlight the covetousness of the human heart, and even the self-justification of a violator who attempts to justify himself by thinking what he desires does not belong to someone else.