

契約の成就としての霊の内住
(ハガイ2章5節)

鞭木由行

ABSTRACT Yoshi MUCHIKI, “The indwelling Spirit as the Fulfillment of the Covenant (Haggai 2:5)”. Haggai 2:5 has been long discussed with the concentration on the usage of **אֲשֶׁר** which appear at the beginning of the sentence. In this paper I first re-examine ten proposals which have been offered so far as possible solutions. Then I concentrate the fact that this problematic verse shows the particular structure: [particle **אֲשֶׁר**+noun +**אֲשֶׁר** + verbal sentence]. It is probable that this type of sentence can be translated “this is what ---” as is shown in the following four examples;

- (1) אֲת־מְקוֹם כְּסֹאֵי וְאֲת־מְקוֹם כְּפֹת רִגְלֵי אֲשֶׁר אֲשַׁכְּנֶשֶׁם בְּתוֹךְ בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל לְעוֹלָם (Eze 43:7)
- (2) הֲלוֹא אֲת־הִדְבַּרְתִּים אֲשֶׁר קָרָא יְהוָה בְּיַד הַנְּבִיאִים הָרִאשׁוֹנִים (Zech 7:7)
- (3) אֵת כָּל־עַבְדֵיכֶם אֲשֶׁר־עָבְדוּ בְּהֶם בְּפָרֶךְ (Ex1:14)
- (4) אֵת כָּל־אֲשֶׁר הִבֵּאתִי עָלֶיךָ (Ezek 14:22)

Therefore I conclude that the verse should be translated as follows:

“I am with you, says the Lord of hosts,
This is what I covenanted with you,
when you came out of Egypt.
My Spirit is working among you.”

Considering the relationship between the Spirit and the covenant, the statement of Haggai 2:5 is significant, because the verse indicates that (1) the nature of the old covenant is in the presence of God (“I am with you”), and (2) its concrete fulfillment is accomplished by the immanence of the Spirit among people. It is often said that the old covenant is based upon the letter of the law, while the new one is based upon Holy Spirit. Yet Haggai 2:5 indicates that the fulfillment of the old covenant is also related to the immanence of the Spirit.