

エペソ人への手紙 4 章 26 節における旧約引用

公文 光

ABSTRACT Hikaru KUMON, “The Old Testament Quotation in Ephesians 4:26.” What is the relationship between Ephesians 4:26 and Psalm 4:4 which it quotes? This question has remained largely unresolved among commentators of Ephesians 4:26. The interpretation of the Hebrew within the Psalm is itself challenging, and this has largely prevented exegetes of the epistle from making definitive conclusions. In this paper, I show in some detail how the Hebrew text compares to the Greek. First, the meaning of *rigzū* is explored. When applied to physical objects, it denotes the shaking of a fixed object by a powerful force. When applied to the mind, it denotes the strong agitation of a part of the mind which is normally stable. It is noted that *rāgaz* has no necessary connection with a particular emotion, although various emotions may follow as a result of *rāgaz*. In any case, when the psalmist commands people to be in the state of *rāgaz*, he seems to be commanding people to face up to the problems they face in everyday life which already strongly agitates them, instead of covering over these problems with falsehood. In Psalm 4:4 as a whole, the psalmist requires people to face up to their deep-seated agitation, but also to think through these, and finally to come to peace within themselves. However, it seems that Ephesians 4:26 does not adopt Psalm 4:4 with its original meaning. In fact, Ephesians 4:26 is not directly adapting MT Psalm 4:4 but Paul is adapting LXX Psalm 4:4, which translates *rāgaz* as ὀργίζεσθε, a word denoting strong anger which often involves punishment and retribution. It is noted that LXX does not translate *rāgaz* in its literal sense, and the translation involves some creativity on the part of the translator. Anyhow, Paul commands the church not to allow anger to fester within them for too long, to prevent giving the devil a place to reside in their anger. Therefore, it may

be concluded that Ephesians 4:4 is a case where the wider meaning of the quoted original text is not fully adopted, and instead, it adapts LXX Psalm 4:4 which itself is not a literal translation of the original Hebrew text.