COAT/TUNIC/GARMENT

The word \(\text{D}\) \(\text{D}\) \(\text{kuttonet}\) occurs 29 times in the OT, and is translated \(tunic\) (20x), \(garment\) (6x), \(coat\) (2x) and \(dress\) (1x) by the NASB. The AV translates it \(coat\) (23x), \(garment\) (5x), and \(robe\) (1x). The NLT and NIV both translates it robe or tunic most often. It is used to refer to the garments worn by Adam and Eve (Gen. 3:21), Joseph (Gen. 37:3, 23, 31ff), the high priest and the priests (Exod. 28:4, 39f; 29:5, 8; 39:27; 40:14; Lev. 8:7, 13; 10:5; 16:4; Ezr. 2:69; Neh. 7:69, 71), Tamar (2 Sam. 13:18, 19), Hushai the Arkite (2 Sam. 15:32), Job (Job 30:18), Solomon's beloved (Sol. 5:3), and Eliakim, the son of Hilkiah (Isa. 22:21). It could be made of skins (Gen. 3:21) as well as woven of fine linen (Exod. 28:4, 39). If modified by \(passim\) (\(\text{D}\)\(\text{D}\)\(\text{D}\)), one interpretation is that this word indicates a wrist and anklelength garment (Gen. 37; 2 Sam 13; BDB). The use of \(passim\) as a modifier suggests that the \(kuttonet\) did not ordinarily have sleeves to the wrist and hem to the ankles.

HALOT: meaning disputed, with uncertainty already in the versions: (1) a tunic made from different pieces of coloured material; similarly Speiser: a word to indicate decorative needlework on valuable garments. (2) a robe reaching right down to the ankles; more precisely, a garment reaching to the wrists and the ankles; see Pritchard *Pictures* page 14f for illustrations of Syrian dress, esp. plate 43. (3) a wrap-around garment, the overlapping layers of which seem like "tablets" (citation abbreviated).

Standard Lexical Definitions: **BDB**: tunic, principal ordinary garment of man and woman, worn next the person; **HALOT**: shirt-like tunic; **TWOT**: tunic, a long shirt-like garment, usually of linen.