Zera Shimshon

by Rabbi Shimshon Chaim Nachmani zt"l Published Mantua 1778*

Chapter LIII: Haazinu (Deut. 32:1–32:52)

Essay 4. Repentance from fear and from love

"שׁוּבָה יִשְׂרָאֵל עַד ה' אֱלֹהֶיךְ כִּי כָשׁלְתָּ בַּעֲוֹנֶךְ. קְחוּ עִפֶּכֶם דְּבָרִים וְשׁוּבוּ אֶל־ה' ". מַקְשִׁים לָמָה מִתְּחַלָּה אָמַר "שׁוּבָה יִשְׂרָאֵל" בְּלָשׁוֹן יָחִיד וּלְבַסּוֹף "קְחוּ עִמֶּכֶם דְּבָרִים" בְּלָשוֹן רָבִים. וּמַה הֵם אֵלוּ הַדְּבָרִים, וְאֵיךְ בִּדְבָרִים שַׁיָּיךְ לְשׁוֹן לְקִיחָה, וְעוֹד לְמָה מִתְּחַלֵּה אָמַר "עַד ה' אֱלֹהֵיךְ" וּלְבַסּוֹף אָמַר "אֵל־ה' "?

"Return, O Israel, unto the L-rd your G-d, for you have stumbled because of your sin. Take words with you and return to the L-rd, say to Him: 'Carry away [from us all the] guilt, and accept [from us] what is good; instead of bulls, we will pay [the offering of] our lips" (Hosea 14:2-3). [People] question why at the beginning of Hosea 14:2, it says "Return, O Israel," with the word "return" being in the singular tense, and at the end, i.e., at the beginning of Hosea 14:3, it says, "Take words with you and return to the L-rd," with "take," you" and "return" being in the plural form. Also, what are these "words" you are supposed to take with you, and how with regard to "words" is the language of "taking" relevant, since words aren't tangible objects, and we usually say, "speak words"? Also, why at the beginning of Hosea 14:2, does it say, "unto (7½) (ad) the L-rd your G-d," and at the end, i.e., at the beginning of Hosea 14:3, does it say, "to (b) the L-rd;" why the change in prepositions?

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ְּכַנָּונַת הַפָּסוּק הִיא כָּךְ לוֹמֵר מִתְּחַלָּה לְיָחִיד שֻׁיָשׁוּב בִּתְשׁוּבָה יְחִידי, וּלְפִי שֶׁהַשָּׁב בִּתְשׁוּבָה יְחִידי הוּא סִימָן שֶׁשָׁב מִיּרְאָה שָׁבְּיוֹ לְהַצִּיל אֶת עַצְמוֹ, מַה שֶׁצֵין כֵּן אִם הָיָה שָׁב מֵאַהָבָה שֶׁהָיה נוֹתֵן לְבּוֹ גַם לְהָשִׁיב אֲחַרִים בְּאַהַבָּתוֹ לְהקב"ה. מְשׁוּם הָכִי אָמֵר "שׁוּבָה יִשְׂרָאֵל" אַף עַל פִּי שֶׁאַתָּה יָחִיד וְלֹא מַּגִּיעַ אֶלָּא "עַד ה' אֱלֹהֶיךְ" וְלֹא "עַד בִּכְלָל", אַף עַל פִּי כֵן "שׁוּבָה", כִּי מִּקְים שֶׁהָלָה' שָׁאָמָה שֶׁיָּשׁוּבוּ אַף אֲחַרִים בִּתְשׁוּבָה, דְּהַיְינוּ שֶׁתְקַחֵם בְּדְבְרֵי מוּסָר וְתוֹכַחָה מְּרְוֹים שֶׁהַּוֹּדוֹנוֹת יִתְהַפְּכוּ לְשֶׁגַּגוֹת. אָמְנָם אִם מִּעֲשֶׂה שֶׁיָּשׁוּבוּ אַף אֲחַרִים בִּתְשׁוּבָה, דְּהַיְינוּ שֶׁתְקַחֵם בְּדְבְרֵי מוּסָר וְתוֹכַחָה וְתוֹבְחָה עַּמֶר דְּבָרִים", אָז "וְשׁוּבוּ אֶל־הּ' " מַמְּשׁ וְאָז "כָּל־תִּשֵׂא עַוֹן וְקַח־טוֹב" וְכוּוֹ.

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¹ Berachot 26b: "Rabbi Yehuda says [in the Mishnah]: [The morning prayer may be recited] <u>until</u> four hours [of the day]. A dilemma was raised before [the yeshiva students]: [When he says] until, [does he mean] until and including [the fourth hour], or, perhaps [when he says] "until" [does he mean] until and not including [in which case one may not pray during the fourth hour]?"

out of fear], his intentional sins are turned into unwitting transgressions; and [regarding one who repents out of love,] his intentional sins are turned into merits for him.

ְּכַנָּונַת הַפָּסוּק הִיא כָּךְ לוֹמֵר מִתְּחַלָּה לְיָחִיד שֻׁיָשׁוּב בִּתְשׁוּבָה יְחִידי, וּלְפִי שֶׁהַשָּׁב בִּתְשׁוּבָה יְחִידי הוּא סִימָן שֶׁשָׁב מִיּרְאָה שָׁבְּיוֹ לְהַצִּיל אֶת עַצְמוֹ, מַה שֶׁצֵין כֵּן אִם הָיָה שָׁב מֵאַהָבָה שֶׁהָיה נוֹתֵן לְבּוֹ גַם לְהָשִׁיב אֲחַרִים בְּאַהַבָּתוֹ לְהקב"ה. מְשׁוּם הָכִי אָמֵר "שׁוּבָה יִשְׂרָאֵל" אַף עַל פִּי שֶׁאַתָּה יָחִיד וְלֹא מַּגִּיעַ אֶלָּא "עַד ה' אֱלֹהֶיךְ" וְלֹא "עַד בִּכְלָל", אַף עַל פִּי כֵן "שׁוּבָה", כִּי מִּקְים שֶׁהָלָה' שָׁאָמָה שֶׁיָּשׁוּבוּ אַף אֲחַרִים בִּתְשׁוּבָה, דְּהַיְינוּ שֶׁתְקַחֵם בְּדְבְרֵי מוּסָר וְתוֹכַחָה מְּרְוֹים שֶׁהַּוֹּדוֹנוֹת יִתְהַפְּכוּ לְשֶׁגַּגוֹת. אָמְנָם אִם מִּעֲשֶׂה שֶׁיָּשׁוּבוּ אַף אֲחַרִים בִּתְשׁוּבָה, דְּהַיְינוּ שֶׁתְקַחֵם בְּדְבְרֵי מוּסָר וְתוֹכַחָה וְתוֹבְחָה עַּמֶר דְּבָרִים", אָז "וְשׁוּבוּ אֶל־הּ' " מַמְּשׁ וְאָז "כָּל־תִּשֵׂא עַוֹן וְקַח־טוֹב" וְכוּוֹ.

The intention of the verse[s] is thus, talking first to the individual who will repent alone, for one who repents alone is a sign that he repented from fear, thinking that it was enough for him to save himself.

That is not the case if he repented from love, for then he would pay attention also to the desirability to return others in repentance, in his love for the Holy One, Blessed be He.

Because of this, it says, "Return, O Israel" in the singular tense. I.e., even though you are an individual and by repenting out of fear, you will only arrive "unto the L-rd your G-d," and not "unto and including," i.e., you won't arrive to the point of being more closely connected to G-d, nevertheless, "Return" on your own, in the single tense. Even if it's not the highest level, out of love, because at least you will profit that your intentional sins will change to unwitting transgressions.

However, if you will repent out of love, and thus arrange also to return others in repentance, which is that you will take them with words of discipline and rebuke—and this is the meaning of "take words with you"—then you will really "return to the L-rd." The word "return" is then in the plural tense, because you are bringing other people with you, out of love. Also, the word "to" (אָל) (el) is used instead of "unto" (אַל) (ad), because you are returning all the way to G-d, i.e., developing a close connection with Him. Then you can say, "carry away [from us all the] guilt, and accept what is good," i.e., instead of merely having your intentional sins change to unwitting transgressions, the sins will be carried away entirely, and G-d will see only what is good in you.

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