## Rabbi Noa Kushner

Parashat Devarim
July 21, 2023
These are the words

## 1.

I heard a story once from an adult woman who told me
That when she was little, she didn't speak until she was three
Her parents were beside herself
They tried everything
Specialists, doctors, cajoling, nothing worked
She didn't speak a single word
They thought she would never speak
Then, one day she went up to her mother in the supermarket and asked,
"Can I have a quarter to play this video game?"
Her mother, weeping, gave her the quarter
Of course, that story, the story of how she began to speak
In full sentences
A little late
Is part of her story and her family story
Moses is not interested in video games, not that I know of But he too, famously, goes from not speaking to speaking

When God asks him to go to Pharaoh
Moses says he not a man of words

## 1לֹאٌ אִּישׁ דְּבָרִים אָjִִִי

Which could mean he had a stutter
Or it could mean he didn't know the language of the palace
Or that he was plain afraid of speaking to Pharaoh
See, he knew what he was up against
And the world was so out of balance
We don't blame him

Because the silence of Egypt was resounding,
The only narrative in that place was the narrative of Pharaoh
It was a time when violence seemed inevitable
So that when the lives of Hebrew babies are threatened, no one protested
Not a word was spoken, not by the Israelites, not by anyone It was the kind of silence that reinforced itself,
Endless and irrefutable
And it was this silence that God asks Moses to break

And famously, Moses refuses again and again and again
Not once, not twice but five times
2.

But torah heals

## מַרְפֶּא לָשׁוֹן עַץ חַיֵּים2

[Torah is] "the tree of life, healing the tongue"

[^0]And we know Moses eventually learns to speak
Torah somehow how heals him
He learns to speak
I mean really speak
Because in this week's portion
The first chapter is of a book literally called, "words" / דָבָרִים
Moses is talking the whole book
The whole book is Moses' speech!
Not to mention the book itself, the portion itself begins with the phrase
אֲלֶּה הַדְּבָרִים אֲלֶׁר דִּבֶּר משֶׁה³
These are the words that Moses said

## אִתֶּה הַדַדָבָרִים

These are the words
All these words, a book of his words

In fact, in Midrash Tanchuma, the rabbis say that when Moses started his long speech, chapter upon chapter to the people, the people Israel, interrupted and said to him
"[It seems like just] yesterday you said,
לֹאْ אִּישׁ דְּבָרִים אָjֹכִי
'I am not a man of words.' And now you are speaking... so much?"4

[^1]You see once Moses starts talking, really talking, once he is able to erase the voice of Pharaoh
Once he gets past his fear of the desert and not knowing where he is going
Once he gets to the essence of who he is
He cannot stop, the holy words just keep coming out of his mouth

אֲֶֶּה הַדְדָבִרִים And so perhaps
"These are the words"
Simply means a healing of the mouth, a resuscitation of speech
Moses' ability to eat from the tree of life, to speak words of
Torah
Moses' ability to speak where there previously was nothing but silence

## Perhaps אֲלֶּה הַדְדָבְרִים

Simply means all the words of Moses that will follow in his book of words
That the ruach hakodesh of Moses - the holiness of his soul can exist in the world in his words, that his words can be in the world
Perhaps this is enough
3.

But there is more because you see

In the world to come, we learn that trees will grow on either side of a beautiful river ${ }^{5}$
Trees, the rabbis say, that God will choose from the garden of eden itself
And their fruits, and their leaves will heal not just Moses but all of us ${ }^{6}$
Anyone who cannot speak will be able to say what she wants, to speak freely, without coercion or duress or fear
In the time to come we will all eat the fruits from these trees and our mouths and hearts will be opened
Maybe this is enough for us and we should wait for this river and those trees

But it's possible, I think, that in this world, too
Even before we ever taste the fruit from the trees from the garden of eden in the world to come
That, like it was for Moses, we can eat from the tree of life now That we too can learn and speak Torah and be healed

## That is to say

[^2]Instead of resigning ourselves when there is so much in our world that seems to conspire against our words, urging us into silences
Instead of resigning ourselves into platitudes or nonsense or writing snappy things on social media with a lot of clapping emojis
Instead of lying and posturing -
Instead of this kind of endless layers of deception
Torah provides us with an alternative, one of trying to find true things to say

## אַתֶּה הַדְדָבָרִים

"These are the words"
Which words? The words of Torah, the tree of life, the words that heal us
"But" I hear you say to me, "Torah has many words. Can't we narrow it down?"

Okay. You have talked me into it
4.

You see, a few verses later
Moses reminds us that

"For 40 years in the wilderness, God has been with you, you lacked nothing"

[^3]God gave us everything we needed
And R. Nahorai adds
"God carried you through the wilderness, like a father carries his son"
"Just like when you, leaving slavery, crossed through the sea on dry ground and one of the little children was hungry and all her mother had to do was reach into the walls of the sea and there was a pomegranate or apple waiting to be plucked"

In what seems like the holiest free vending machine ever That's how God was with us

## לִּא חָסָרְתָּת דָּבָר

That's what it was like: For 40 years, "You lacked nothing!"

But see, the word דָּבָר can mean a 'thing' (you lacked no thing) but it also means 'word'
Tּדָברִים as in the book of words

So we could read this verse as, "God gave you every everything you needed"
But we could also read it as, "God gave you every word you needed."
As if God is saying,
"In the wilderness, you didn't lack a single word,
All the words you were missing for all those generations in Egypt came rushing back to you -

All the descriptions and dreams and associations and conversations and unfinished sentences
A torrent of ideas and emotions all came pouring out, your mouths began to heal
And you were connected to your souls again

So maybe the teaching is that, in the wilderness of our lives We need to remember that God is there, giving us permission to say the words we think we don't remember or maybe don't deserve or are not allowed to say Those are the very words God is giving us

Maybe by reading Torah, we just remember what it is we so wanted to say
Maybe that is enough

## 5.

We could stop there - but, you see לַֹא חָסָרְתָּ דָּבָר

Doesn't just mean God gave us every thing we needed And it doesn't just mean God gave us every word we needed, In a creative reading, midrash teaches that
לַא חָסָרְתָּ דָּבָר could also mean, God gave us everything but ONLY the word was lacking
ONLY the word was lacking

As if God was saying, "For 40 years, all you had to do was to remember the word for what it was you wanted, you just had to ask for it, and I brought it for you - 8
"Everything you needed
...Food? I sent it from the sky.
You didn't like my scorpions? Gone.
You wanted more shade? I had you covered.
No sooner had you said the word, I provided it"
"But," says God, "The catch was that you had to remember the words yourselves, you yourselves had to ask for what you needed - the truth, what you need - that part I cannot do."

So perhaps אֲלֶּה הַדְדָבְרִים is just what it is we need, in truth, not lying, what it is we truly need that we can each only say for ourselves.

## 6.

However, there is one last level to this teaching -
Because if לֹא חָסרְתָת דָָָּר, means God gave us everything but ONLY the word was lacking
Maybe the missing דָּבָּ was not simply a matter of us articulating what we truly needed, as difficult and rare as that is Maybe the missing דָדָָר was a specific kind of word that was lacking in our 40 years in the great wilderness

[^4]Perhaps, says our midrash
The only kind of words that were lacking in the wilderness The only words God cannot truly ever provide
Are the words of t'shuvah / of turning inward / of knowing we
want our lives to be different, to start in a different place altogether
The kind of words that begin a return to our very essence The kind of words that come from so deep within us, they cause us to move mountains and change our lives

God loves this kind of change, this return, this t'shuvah God waits for it, longs for it
But it is truly the one thing God cannot ever do for us, cannot say for us
God can give us everything save these words of t'shuvah
These words we have to find ourselves

So what are אנתֶּה הַדְדְבָּים these words that start the book of words?
Nothing less than the words of t'shuvah

These are the words that make up the heart of the torah, they are the fruit on the tree of life
And now we understand why they healed Moses
Because in his t'shuvah
When Moses remembered he could grow into someone else
Then not only did he become more powerful than Pharaoh
The holy words just started coming out of his mouth
The silence was broken see

## And from then on, Moses could not stop speaking ${ }^{9}$

9 Hosea 14:3 / קְחֲוּ עִמָּכֶם דְדָבִרִים וְשֻוּבוּ אֶל־יְהוֹוֹה 9


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Ex. 4:10
    2 Proverbs 15:4

[^1]:    ${ }^{3}$ Deut. 1:1
    ${ }^{4}$ Midrash Tanchuma, Devarim 2:1

[^2]:    5 Ezekiel, Devarim Rabbah
    ${ }^{6}$ Menachot 98a:13
    $\S$ The Gemara cites another dispute between Rav Ḥisda and Rav Yitzḥak bar Avdimi: With regard to the fruit trees that in the future will grow on either side of a river that will emerge from the Temple, the verse states: "And by the river upon its bank, on this side and on that side, shall grow every tree for food, whose leaf shall not wither, neither shall its fruit fail. It shall bring forth new fruit every month, because its waters issue out of the Sanctuary, and its fruit shall be for food, and its leaf for healing [litrufa]" (Ezekiel 47:12). The Gemara interprets the term "litrufa" as a contraction of lehatir peh,
    meaning: To unlock the mouth, and there is a dispute between Rav Ḥisda and Rav Yitzḥak bar Avdimi with regard to the meaning of this term.

[^3]:    ${ }^{7}$ Deut. 2:7

[^4]:    8 Shemot Rabbah 21:10

