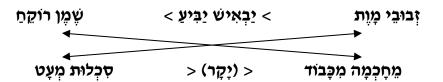
# החכם – נאום המסכם (ט:יז-י:יט)



#### Path of the Just ch 5

Consider the severity of levity and its destructive power. For just like a shield smeared with oil deflects and drops arrows from him, causing them to fall to the ground, preventing them from reaching the body of the man, so too is levity before rebuke and reprimand. For with one act of levity or a little laughter, a man casts from himself a great many rousings and impressions that the heart was made to feel due to stimulation in seeing or hearing matters that awakened him to an accounting and examination of his deeds. The power of levity knocks it all to the ground thus not making any impression whatsoever on him. This is not due to the ineffectiveness of the matters nor to lack of understanding on his part, but rather to the power of levity which demolishes all matters of Mussar (ethics) and fear of G-d.

### Pesachim 50a

Rav Yosef, son of Rabbi Yehoshua ben Levi became ill and was about to expire. When he returned to good health, his father said to him: What did you see when you were about to die? He said to him: I saw an inverted world. Those above (i.e., important), were below (insifnificant), while those below, were above. He said to him: My son, you have seen a clear world.

## Arachin 15b

And Reish Lakish says: What is the meaning of that which is written: "If the serpent bites before it is charmed, then what advantage is there to the master of the tongue" (Ecclesiastes 10:11). In the future, all the animals will gather and come to the serpent and will say to it: A lion tramples with its paws to kill its prey and eats; a wolf tears with its teeth to kill its prey and eats. But you, what benefit do you have? The serpent will say to them: And what is the benefit to the master of the tongue that speaks malicious speech?

## ספר מסילת ישרים פרק ה

כִּי בְּלֵיצָנוּת אֶחָד וּבִשְּׁחוֹק קָטָן יַפִּיל הָאָדָם מֵעֶלָיו רְבּוּי גָּדוֹל מִן הַהִּתְעוֹרְרוּת וְהַהִּתְפַּצְלוּת מָה שֶׁהַלֵּב מִתְעוֹרֵר וּמִתְפַּצֵל בְּעַצְמוֹ מִדֵּי רְאוֹתוֹ אוֹ שָׁמְעוֹ עִנְיָנִים שֶׁיְעִירוּהוּ אֶל הַחֶשְׁבּוֹן וְהַבִּשְׁפּוּשׁ בַּמַעֲשִׂים. וּבְכֹחַ הַלֵּיצְנוּת יַבִּיל הַכֹּל לָאָרֶץ וְלֹא יַצְשֶׁה בּוֹ רֹשֶׁם כְּלָל. וְלֹא מִפְּנֵי חֻלְשַׁת הָעִנְיָנִים וְלֹא מִפְּנֵי חֶסְרוֹן הֲבָנַת הַלֵּב, אֶלָּא מִפְּנֵי כֹּחַ הַלְצוֹן הַחוֹרֵס כָּל עִנְיְנִי הַמּוּסְר וְהַיִּרְאָה.

#### <u>גמ' פסחים נ.</u>

כִּי הָא דְּרַב יוֹסֵף בְּרֵיהּ דְּרַבִּי יְהוֹשֵׁעַ בֶּן לֵוִי חֲלֵשׁ וְאִיתְנְגִיד, כִּי הֲדַר, אֲמֵר לֵיהּ אֲבוּהּ: מֵאי חֲזֵית! אֲמֵר לֵיהּ: עוֹלָם הָפוּדְּ רָאִיתִּי, עֶלְיוֹנִים לְמַשָּׁה, וְתַחְתּוֹנִים לְמַעָלֶה. אָמֵר לוֹ: בָּנִי, עוֹלָם בָּרוּר רָאִיתָ.

## <u>גמ' ערכין טו:</u>

יְאָמַר רֵישׁ לָקִישׁ מַאי דְּכְתִיב (קחלת י) ״אָם יִשׁף הַנָּחָשׁ בְּלֹא לָחַשׁ וְאֵין יִתְרוֹן לְבַעַל הַלָּשׁוֹן״יִּ לֶעָתִיד לָבֹא מִתְקַבְּצוֹת כָּל הַחַיּוֹת וּבָאוֹת אֵצֶל נָחָשׁ וְאוֹמְרוֹת: אֲרִי דּוֹרֵס וְאוֹכֵל זְאֵב טוֹרֵף וְאוֹכֵל אַתָּה מָה הֲנָאָה יֵשׁ לְדִּי אוֹמֵר לָהֶם: וְכִי מָה יִתְרוֹן לָבַעַל הַלָּשׁוֹןיִ