Alter Rebbe Likkutei Torah Parshas Kedoshim וָכִי תָבֹאוּ אֶל הָאָרֶץ וּנְטַעְתָּם כָּל עֵץ מַאֲכָל כו

(8)

And when you come to the land and plant any fruit tree, etc. And in the fourth year, etc. And our Sages said in Vayikra Rabbah, Parshas Kedoshim, chapter 25: "Who will remove the dust from your eyes, Adam HaRishon... behold your children are waiting for Orlah for three years," etc. see there. And from this there is a proof to the explanation of the Shach on the Torah, who explained that this commandment is a rectification for the sin of the Tree of Knowledge, about which it is also said, "that the tree was good for food," and Adam HaRishon was commanded regarding it at the ninth hour, and at the tenth hour he transgressed. And had he waited three more hours until Shabbos, all of its fruit would have been holy, a praise offering.

ְּוְכִי תָבֹאוּ אֶל הָאָרֶץ וּנְטַעְתֶּם כֶּל עֵץ מַאֲכָל כו'. וּבַשְּׁנָה הָרְבִיעִית כו'. וְאָמְרוּ רַזָ"ל בְּרַבָּ"ה קְדֹשִׁים פַּרְשָׁה כ"ה: "מִי יִגַּל עָפָר מֵעֵינֶידּ אָדָם הָרִאשׁוֹן כו'" – וְהַרֵי בָּנֶידְ מַמְתִּינִין לְעָרְלָה שָׁלוֹשׁ שָׁנִים כו', עַ"שׁ. וּמְזֶּה יֵשׁ רְאָיָה לְפֵירוּשׁ הַשַּׁ"דְּ עַל הַתּוֹרֶה שֶׁפֵּרֵשׁ שֶׁמִּצְוָה זוֹ הִיא תִּיקוּן לְחֵטְא עֵץ הַדַּעַת שֶׁנֶּאֱמֵר בּוֹ גַם כֵּן "כִּי טוֹב הָעֵץ לְמַאֲכָל", וְאָלוּ הָמְתִּין שָׁלוֹשׁ שָׁעוֹת עַד שַׁבָּת הָיָה כָּל פֵּרְיוֹ יִל עָבַר, וְאָלוּ הִמְתִּין שָׁלוֹשׁ שָׁעוֹת עַד שַׁבָּת הָיָה כָּל פֵּרְיוֹ ִלְדֵשׁ הִלּוּלִים

And in parallel to that, they were commanded regarding the planting: "Three years it shall be closed off to you," etc. see there. And this is the intent of the Midrash: "Behold your children are waiting," etc., that through this they are rectifying the sin of Adam HaRishon with the Tree of Knowledge, etc. And behold, the verse says: "And in the fourth year all of its fruit shall be holy, praises to Hashem." This means that they are eaten by the owners in Jerusalem. And this matter — "praises to Hashem" — means that they carry the name of praise and glorification to Heaven.

וּכְנֶגְדֶּם נִצְטַוּוּ בִּנְטִיעָה: "שָׁלוֹשׁ שָׁנִים יִהְיֶה לֶכֶם
עֲרַלִּים כוֹ" עַ"שׁ. וְזֶהוּ בַּנָּנַת הַמִּדְרָשׁ: "וְהָרֵי בָּנֶיךְ
מַמְתִּינִין כוֹ" – שֶׁבְּזֶה הֵם מְתַקְנִים חֵטְא אָדָם הָרְאשׁוֹן
בְּעֵץ הַדַּעַת כוֹ'. וְהִנֵּה כָּתוּב: "וּבַשָּׁנָה הָרְבִיעִית יִהְיֶה
כָל פִּרְיוֹ לְדֶשׁ הִלּוּלִים לַה'", הַיְנוּ שֶׁהַם נֶאֱכָלִין
לַבְּעָלִים בִּירוּשָׁלִיִם, וְדָבָר זֶה – "הִלּוּלִים לַה'" – הוּא
.שָׁנוֹשְׂאִים שֶׁבַח וְהָלוּל לַשְׁמֵיִם

And behold, it is written: "There the tribes went up... to give thanks to the name of Hashem." And we need to understand: what is the matter of thanksgiving and praise, that we praise Him, may He be blessed — what is the purpose? Is He not elevated above all blessing and praise, as it is written: "To You silence is praise"? However, the matter is according to what is written: "And You are holy, enthroned upon the praises of Israel." For the Infinite One, blessed be He, is exalted and lifted beyond limit, beyond the category of all created worlds. He, may He be blessed, is in Himself holy and separated, etc.

ְוְהָנֵּה כָּתוּב: "שָׁם עָלוּ שְׁבָטִים כו' לְהוֹדוֹת לְשֵׁם הוי",
וְנֵשׁ לְהָבִין עִנְיַן הַהוֹדָיָה וְהַהִּלוּל שֻׁאָנוּ מְהַלְּלִים אוֹתוֹ
יִתְבָּרֵךְּ – לְאֵיזֶה עִנְיָן הוּא, הַלֹּא הוּא יִתְבָּרַךְּ מְרוֹמָם
מֵעַל כָּל בְּרָכָה וְתִהִלָּה, וְלוֹ דַמִיָּה תְהִלָּה. אֶלָּא הָעִנְיָן
עַל כִּּי מַה שֶׁכָּתוּב: "וְאַתָּה קָדוֹשׁ יוֹשֵׁב תְּהִלּוֹת
יִשְׂרָאֵל", דְהִנַּה אֵין סוֹף בָּרוּדְ הוּא רָם וּמִתְנַשֵּׂא עַד
אֵין מָגֶּדֶר הִתְהַוּוֹת כָּל הָעוֹלְמוֹת, שֶׁהוּא יִתְבַּרֵךְ
ג'בְעַצְמוֹ קַדוֹשׁ וּמוּבִדְּל כו
'בְּעַצְמוֹ קַדוֹשׁ וּמוּבִדְּל כו

Rather, the bringing into being of all the worlds is only from the aspect of His Name — meaning, all of His attributes, may He be blessed, through which He brings into being all the worlds, are only His Names alone. And just as a person's name is, in essence, not necessary for the person himself at all —	רֵק הִתְהַוּוּת כָּל הָעוֹלֶמוֹת הוּא רַק מִבְּחִינַת שְׁמוֹ, הַיְינוּ שֶׁכָּל מִדּוֹתִיו יִתְבָּרֵדְ שָׁהוּא מְהַנָּה בָּהֶם כָּל הָעוֹלָמוֹת, הֵם רַק שְׁמוֹתִיו יִתְבָּרֵדְ בִּלְבָד, וּכְמוֹ שֵׁם הָאָדָם שֶׁבִּפְנֵי עַצְמוֹ אֵין מִצְטָרֵדְ כְּלָל לַשֵׁם
therefore, in order to draw down the revelation of His attributes, since in His essence He is holy and separated from the framework of these kinds of levels —	לָכֵן, כְּדֵי לְהַמְשִׁיךּ גִּילוּי מִדּוֹתָיו יִתְבָּרֵדְ, כֵּיוָן שֶׁמִּצַּד עַצְמוֹ הוּא קָדוֹשׁ וּמוּבְדָּל מִגֶּדֶר בְּחִינַת אֵלוּ —
It is through praising and lauding Him with these attributes that one draws forth the revelation of the Names and the attributes. Although in His essence, He is not at all [defined] by these attributes — just like the analogy of a person whose friend needs his kindness, and at that moment he is in anger and great irritation, such that he is far from the trait of kindness — nonetheless, when his friend calls to him and begins to praise him as being a person of great kindness, this awakens within him the attribute of kindness, that it should be revealed toward him and grant his request. And even though this trait was in a deep concealment at the time, nevertheless, it is awakened through the praise and the invoking of the name of his kindness, etc.	הוּא עַל־יְדֵי שֶׁמְשַׁבְּחִים וּמְהַלְּלִים אוֹתוֹ בְּמִדּוֹת אֵלוּ, שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי זֶה מַמְשִׁיכִים גִּילוּי הַשֵּׁמוֹת וְהַמִּדּוֹת. אַף־עַל־פִּי שֶׁמִצַּד עַצְמוֹ לָאו מִכֶּל אִינוּן מִדּוֹת אִיהוּ כְּלֶל, כְּמוֹ עַל־דָּרֶךְ מָשָׁל בָּאָדָם כְּשֶׁצָּרִידְ חֲבֵרוֹ אֵלָיו לְהַשְּׁפָּעַת חֲסְדּוֹ, וְהוּא בָּאוֹתָהּ שָׁעָה בְּכַעַס וְרוֹגֶז גָּדוֹל, שֶׁנִּמְצָא הַיּא בְּאוֹתָהּ שָׁעָה בְּכַעַס וְרוֹגֶז גָּדוֹל, שֶׁנִּמְדָּת הַחֶסְד — עַל־כָּל־כָּנִים, כְּשֶׁקוֹרֵא אֵלִיו חָבַרוֹ וּמַתְחִיל לְשַׁבְּחוֹ אֵיִדְ שָׁהוּא בַּעַל חָסְד גָּדוֹל שֵׁלִיו חָבֵרוֹ וּמַתְחִיל לְשַבְּחוֹ אֵיִדְ שָׁהוּא בַּעַל חָסְדוֹ שָׁיִתְגַּלֶּה שֵּלִין שָׁיִּמְן לוֹ אֶת בַּקּשָׁתוֹ. וְאַף שָׁמִּדָּה זוֹ הָיְתָה אָז בְּקִעְרֵב גָּדוֹל, עַל־כָּל־כָּנִים מְעוֹרְרָה עַל־יְדֵי הַשְּׁבַח בִּקּעָר. 'וְבִי הַשְּׁבַח בִּיִּלִה עָּלִייְדֵי הַשְּּבַח .'וּנְקִי מִּתְלִּדְ הִּעָּבַח בִּיִים מְעוֹרְרָה עַל־יְדֵי הַשְּבַח .'וּנְקְרִיאַת שֵׁם חַסְדּוֹ כוּ
And in this way the analog is understood Above, through another reasoning: namely, because He, blessed be He, is not at all [defined] by any of these attributes, as above, to the extent that these attributes are only called His Names — for in His essence He has no need for a name at all. Therefore, they are in a very great and profound concealment, like a person's name when no one is calling him by it.	ְוְעַל־דֶּרֶהְ זֶה יוּבַן הַנִּמְשֶׁל לְמַעְלָה עַל־דֶּרֶהְ אַחֵר: דְּהַיְינוּ מְשׁוּם שֶׁהוּא יִתְבָּרֶהְ לָאו מִפָּל אִינוּן מִדּוֹת אִיהוּ כְּלָל כְּנַ"ל, עַד שֶׁבְּחִינַת מִדּוֹת אֵלוּ נִקְרָאוֹת רֵק שְׁמוֹתָיו, שֶׁהָרֵי בִּפְנֵי עַצְמוֹ אֵינוֹ צָרִיהְ כְּלֶל לַשֵׁם. וְאִם כֵּן הֵם בְּהֶעְלֵם גָּדוֹל וְעָצוּם כְּמוֹ שֵׁם הָאָדָם כְּשֶׁאֵין קוֹרְאִין לוֹ בּוֹ
Therefore, in order to draw down the revelation of these attributes, it is through the calling of His Names — that we call Him with them, and praise Him with them. That is, like we say: "Blessed are You, Hashem" — which is a matter of praise and glorification, that He brings everything into being from nothing to something — through this calling, we draw down the revelation of the Name Havayah, that it be drawn to us, to bring all into being, as explained elsewhere on the verse, "And I have given you one portion above" see there, well explained.	לֶכֵן, כְּדֵי לְהַמְשִׁיךּ גִּילוּי מִדּוֹת אֵלוּ, הוּא עַל־יְדֵי קְרִיאַת שְׁמוֹתָיו יִתְבָּרַדְּ, שֶׁאָנוּ קוֹרְאִים לוֹ בָהֶם וּמְשַׁבְּחִים אוֹתוֹ בָּהֶם, הַיְנוּ כְּמוֹ שֶׁאוֹמְרִים: "בָּרוּדְּ אַתָּה הוי", שֶׁהוּא עִנְיַן הַלֵּל וְשֶׁבַח שֶׁמְהַנֶּה הַכּּל מֵאַיִן לְיֵשׁ — עַל־יְדֵי זֹאת הַקְּרִיאָה מַמְשִׁיכִים גִּילוּי שֵׁם הוי' שֶׁיִּמְשֵׁדְּ אֵלֵינוּ שֶׁיְהַנָּה אֶת הַכּּל, כְּמוֹ שֶׁמְּבוֹאָר כָּל זֶה בְּמָקוֹם אַחֵר עַל־פִּי "וַאֲנִי נָתַתִּי לְדְּ שְׁכֶם אֶחָד כו'", עַ"שׁ בְּאֵר הֵיטֵב

וִכִי תַבֹאוּ אֵל הָאַרץ וּנִטַעְתֵם כָּל עֵץ מַאַכָל כו

And this is the meaning of the verse: "And You are holy, enthroned upon the praises of Israel" — meaning, He, may He be blessed, in His essence is holy and separated, and in order that He be 'enthroned' and drawn down below — for the drawing down is called "sitting," like one who sits lowers his stature — it is through the praises of Israel. That through praise and glorification, they cause revelation and drawing down. And therefore, "praise" also means illumination, like in the expression: "when His lamp shone upon my head."

ְוְזֶהוּ פֵּרוּשׁ הַפָּסוּק: "וְאַתָּה קָדוֹשׁ יוֹשֵׁב תְּהִלּוֹת יִשְּׂרָאֵל", כְּלוֹמֵר שֶׁהוּא יִתְבָּרֵךְ מִצֵּד עַצְמוֹ קָדוֹשׁ וּמוּבְדָּל, וְשֶׁיְהֵא "יוֹשֵׁב", דְּהַיְנוּ נִמְשָׁךְ לְמַטָּה — שֶׁהַהַמְשָׁכָה נִקְרֵאת בְּשֵׁם "יְשִׁיבָה", כְּמוֹ "הַיוֹשֵׁב" שֶׁמֵשְׁכִּיל קוֹמֶתוֹ — הוּא עַל־יְדֵי תְּהִלּוֹת יִשְׂרָאֵל, שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי הַהִּלּוּל וְהַשֶּׁבַח גוֹרְמִים הַגִּילוּי וְהַהַמְשָׁכָה. וְלָכֵן "הִלּוּל" גַּם־כֵּן לְשׁוֹן הָאָרָה, כְּמוֹ "בְּהִלּוֹ נֵרוֹ עֲלֵי הרֹאשִׁי

And this is [the meaning of] "There the tribes went up... to give thanks to the Name of Hashem" — which refers to what is stated earlier: "Jerusalem that is built as a city joined together" — this refers to the Jerusalem of Above, that is, "Blessed is Hashem from world to world," to draw from the hidden world into the revealed world, as is explained on the verse "These are the accounts of the Mishkan, the Mishkan of Testimony," etc. And similarly, [this] is the idea of "all its fruit shall be holy, praises to Hashem."

ן זֶהוּ: "שָׁם עָלוּ שְׁבָטִים כו' לְהוֹדוֹת לְשֵׁם הוּי" —
דְּקָאֵי עַל מַה שֶׁכָּתוּב לְעֵיל מִנֵּיה: "יְרוּשָׁלַם הַבְּנוּיָה
בְּעִיר שֶׁחַבְּרָה לָּה יַחְדָּו" — שֶׁהוּא בְּחִינַת יְרוּשָׁלַם שֶׁל
מֵעְלָה, דְּהַיִנוּ: "בָּרוּך הוי' מִן הָעוֹלָם וְעַד הָעוֹלָם",
לְהַמְשִׁיךְ מֵעַלְמָא דְאִתְכְּסִיא לְעָלְמָא דְאִתְגַלְיָא, וּכְמוֹ
שֶׁנָּאֱמֵר עַל זֶה בְּדִבּוּר הַמַּתְחִיל: "אֵלֶה פְּקוּדֵי הַמִּשְׁכָּן
מִשְׁכַּן הָעֵדוּת כוֹ". וְעַל־דָּרֶךְ זֶה הוּא עִנְיַן: "יִהְיֶה כָּל
."פְּרִיוֹ קֹדֶשׁ תְּהַלּוּלִים לַהוי

(2)

And behold, in Zohar III, end of Parshas Kedoshim, 87a, it explains the concept of the three years, etc., and the fourth year — "This is Knesses Yisrael, which stands as the fourth [level] to the Throne. For then the Holy One, blessed be He, unites with Knesses Yisrael" (see also what is written on the verse "Yehudah Atah" in Torah Or, Parshas Vayechi). And the Ramaz on Parshas Vayeira, 97b, explains: for in the first three years of planting a tree in the land, the supernal land receives from the aspect of the three lower sefiros — Netzach, Hod, and Yesod — and in the fourth year, it receives from Tiferes, etc., and then, specifically, "praise" (הילולא) is found.

ְוְהָנֵּה בְּזֹהֵר חֵלֶק ג' סוֹף פַּרְשֵׁת קְדֹשִׁים דַּף פּ"ז ע"א פֵּירֵשׁ שָׁם עִנְיֵן שָׁלוֹשׁ שָׁנִים כו' שָׁנָה הָרְבִיעִית – "דָּא כְּנֶסֶת יִשְׂרָאֵל דְּאִיהִי קַיִּימָא רְבִיעָאָה לְכוּרְסְיָא דְּהָא כְּדֵין מָזְדַנֵּוג בָּה קּוּדְשָׁא בְּרִידְ הוּא בִּכְנֶסֶת יִשְׂרָאֵל" (וְעַיֵּן מַה שֶׁכָּתוּב עַל־פִּסְקוּ דְּיְהוּזָה אַתָּה בְּתוֹרָה־אוֹר פַּרְשַׁת וַיְחִי). וְהָרַפֶּ"ז בְּפַרְשַׁת וַיֵּרָא דַּף צ"ז ע"ב פֵּירֵשׁי. כִּי בְּשָׁלוֹשׁ שָׁנִים הָרִאשׁוֹנוֹת לְנְטִיעַת הָאִילָן בָּאָרֶץ, מְקַכֶּלֶת הָאָרֶץ הָעֶלְיוֹנָה מִבְּחִינַת ג' סְפִירוֹת הָאַחֲרוֹנוֹת – נַצַח, הוֹד, יְסוֹד – וּבַשָּׁנָה הָרְבִיעִית מְקַבֶּלֶת מִתִּפְאֶרֶת כו', וְאָז דָּוֹקֵא הַלּוּלָא אשִׁתַּכֵּח

וְכִי תַבֹאוּ אֵל הָאַרִץ וּנְטַעְתֵם כָּל עֵץ מַאַכָל כו

However, this is not fully understood: even if it receives from Netzach–Hod–Yesod (NeHi), why should the fruit have such a strong prohibition as to be Orlah — not to be eaten and forbidden even in benefit? Rather, the reason is certainly as explained in Pardes, Sha'ar 24, at the end: that the verse "three years it shall be to you..." corresponds to the three impure kelipos (husks), mentioned in Yechezkel's vision of the chariot: a stormy wind, etc. And the fourth [level] is the thin kelipah called Nogah, which can be elevated.

וְאַךּ אֵין זֶה מוּבָן: דַּאֲפָלוּ אָם מְקַבֶּלֶת מִנֶּצֵח־הוֹד־יְסוֹד, מַדּוּעַ יִהְיֶה בַּפֵּרוֹת אָסוּר כָּל־כָּךְ לְהִיוֹת עַרְלָה – לֹא יֵאָכֵל וַאְסוּרִים בַּהַנָּאָה? אֶלֶּא וַדַּאי הַטַּעַם כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב יֵאָכֵל וַאְסוּרִים בַּהַנָּאָה? אֶלֶּא וַדַּאי הַטַּעַם כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּ"פַּרְדֵּס" שַׁעַר כ"ד בְּסוֹפוֹ: דְּמַה שֶׁכָּתוּב "שָׁלוֹשׁ שָׁנִים יִהְיֶה לָכֶם כוֹ" – זָהוּ כְּנָגֶד ג' קְלִיפּוֹת הַטְּמֵאוֹת שֶׁנִּזְכְרוּ בְּמֶרְכֶּכֶת יְחָזְקֵאל: רוּחַ סְעָרָה כו', וְהָרְבִיעִית – הִיא בְּמֶרְכֶּבֶת יְחָזְקֵאל: רוּחַ סְעָרָה כו', וְהָרְבִיעִית – הִיא ...

And so it is written in the book Sha'arei Orah, Gate 5, on the matter of "three times I have spoken," and also in Zohar II, Parshas Pekudei, 244b — "three years," etc. If so, what connection is there to the words of the Ramaz mentioned above, who explained (based on the Zohar in Kedoshim, 87a) that the three years of Orlah are due to its receiving from NeHi, etc., and in the fourth year, it receives from Tiferes, which is the level of union and praise?

וְכֵן כָּתוּב בְּסֵפֶּר "שַׁעֲרֵי אוֹרָה" שַׁעַר חֲמִישִׁי בְּעִנְיַן ג' פְּעָמִים "כִּי אֲמַלֵּם", וְכֵן כָּתוּב בְּזֹהֵר חֲלֶק ב', פְּקוּדֵי דַּף רמ"ד ע"ב: "שָׁלוֹשׁ שָׁנִים כו". וְאִם כֵּן, מַה זָּה עִנְיָן לְדִבְרֵי הָרַפָּ"ז דְּלֵעֵיל עַל־פִּי הַמַּאֲמֶר דְּפַרְשַׁת קְדֹשִׁים דַּף פ"ז, שֶׁתּוֹלֶה עִנְיַן ג' שְׁנֵי עַרְלָה בְּקַבֶּלְתָה מִנְּהִ"י כו', וּבַשֶּׁנָה הָרְבִיעִית שֶׁמְּקַבֶּלֶת מִתִּפְאֶרֶת – הוּא בְּחִינַת יִזוּוְגֵא וְהלּוּלָא

The matter is as follows: The supernal speech is called a "female" and is receptive relative to the higher middos (emotional attributes), which are called the "giver" and "male," as it is written: "He remembered His kindness." And the matter can be understood through our own flesh: speech receives from the voice that emerges from the breath of the heart through the windpipe. And the heart is the dwelling place of the middos. Therefore, a person only speaks that which his heart desires and yearns for.

ְוָהָעִנְיָן: דָהַדְּבּוּר הָעֶלְיוֹן נִקְרָא בְּשֵׁם נְקֵבָה, וּמְקַבֵּל לְגַבֵּי הַמִּדוֹת הָעֶלְיוֹנוֹת שֶׁנְקָרְאוֹת בְּשֵׁם מֵשְׁפִּיעַ וְדָכָר, כְּמוֹ שֶׁבָּתוּב: "זָכַר חַסְדּוֹ". וְהָעִנְיָן – דְּמִבְּשָׂרִי אֶחֲזֶה: כִּי הַרֵי הַדְּבּוּר מְקַבֵּל מִן הַקּוֹל הַיּוֹצֵא מֵהֶכֶל הַלֵּב דֶּרֶדְּ הַקָּנָה, וְהַלֵּב – הוּא מִשְׁכַּן הַמִּדּוֹת. לָכֵן אֵין הָאָדָם מְדַבֵּר אֶלָּא בִּמֵה שֵׁלָבוֹ חַפֵּץ וּמִתְאַנָּה.

And behold, we observe that the inner core of the middah (emotional trait) does not at all clothe itself in speech — only the outer aspect of the middah. As we observe: when a person is overwhelmed with intense anger, he cannot speak at all. This is because the essence and intensity of the middah cannot be clothed in letters whatsoever. And as explained as well in the discourse on "Sound the shofar at the new moon..." — that is why the sound of the shofar is a simple sound without letters, because it is a cry from the innermost depths of the heart, which cannot be clothed in letters. And this is the concept of a "supernal voice."

וְהָבֵּה אֲנַחְנוּ רוֹאִים: שֶׁפְּנִימִית הַמִּדָּה אֵינָנָּה מִתְלַבֶּשֶׁת בַּדְּבּוּר כְּלָל – רַק חִיצוֹנִית הַמִּדָּה. וּכְמוֹ שֶׁאֲנַחְנוּ רוֹאִים: כְּשֶׁהָאָדָם בְּהִתְפַּצְלוּת כַּצַס גָּדוֹל – אָז לֹא יוּכַל לְדַבֵּר כְּלָל. וְזֶה מִפְּנֵי שֻׁעַצְמִיּוּת וְתוֹקֶף הַמִּדָּה אֵינֶנָּה יְכוֹלָה לְהִתְלַבֵּשׁ בָּאוֹתִיּוֹת כְּלָל. וּכְמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוֹב גַּם־כֵּן בְּדְבּוּר־הַמַּתְחִיל "תִּקְעוּ בַחֹדֶשׁ שׁוֹפָר" – שֶׁלָּכֵן קוֹל הַשׁוֹפָר הוּא קוֹל פָּשׁוּט בְּלִי אוֹתִיּוֹת, מִפְּנֵי שֶׁהוּא צַצְקָה מִפְּנִימִיּוּת הַלֵּב – מַה שֶׁאֵינוֹ יָכוֹל לְהִתְלַבֵּשׁ בָּאוֹתִיּוֹת. "וְזָהוּ ענִין "קַלָּא פָּנִימֵאָה

וְכִי תַבֹאוּ אֵל הָאַרִץ וּנְטַעְתֵם כָּל עֵץ מַאַכָל כו

Whereas the voice that becomes enclosed within letters — that is only the "back" and externality of the middah (emotion). And behold, the voice is composed of three elements — fire, water, and wind — as explained in Torah Or, Parshas Vayeitzei, in the discourse "U'shavti B'shalom." And this is the idea that the world of speech is called the "feminine world" (עלמא דנוקבא) relative to the middos — in the manner of weakness, as in a female — meaning that speech does not receive from the essence of the middos, but only a very small amount, etc.

מַשֶּׁאֵין כֵּן הַקּוֹל הַמִּתְלַבֵּשׁ בָּאוֹתִיּוֹת – הוּא רַק אֲחוֹרַיִים וַחִיצוֹנִיּוּת שֶׁל הַמִּדָּה. וְהנֵּה הַקּוֹל כָּלוּל מָג' בְּחִינוֹת: אֵשׁ, מַיִם, רוּחַ – כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּתוֹרָה אוֹר פַּרְשַׁת וַיֵּצֵא, בְּדִבּוּר־הַמַּתְחִיל "וְשַׁבְתִּי בְשָׁלוֹם". וְזֶהוּ עִנְיַן שֶׁעוֹלַם הַדְּבּוּר נִקְרָא "עַלְמָא דְנוּקְבָא" לְגַבֵּי הַמִּדּוֹת – עַל־דֶּרֶךְ הְשִׁישׁוּת כֹּחַ כְּנְקֵבָה – דְהַיִינוּ שֶׁאֵין נִמְשֶׁךְ בַּדְּבּוּר מִעַצְמִיּוּת הַמִּדּוֹת כִּי אָם מְעַט מִזְעֵר מִן הַמִּדּוֹת כו.

And similarly above, as it is written: "Forever, Hashem, Your word stands firm in the heavens" — that the letters and words of the utterance "Let there be a firmament" stand and are enclosed and fixed within the firmament of the heavens to give them life, as explained in Tanya Part II, and likewise in Midrash Tehillim. And since the firmament is a limited entity, it follows that this speech has already been constricted to become enclosed within something that is defined and finite.

ְּוְכֵן עַל־דֶּרֶךְ מָשֶׁל לְמַעְלָה – שֶׁהֲרֵי כָּתוּב: "לְעוֹלָם הוי'
דְּבֶרְדְּ נָצָּב בַּשָּׁמֵיִם" – שֶׁאוֹתִיּוֹת וּתְּבוֹת שֶׁל מַאֲמֵר "יְהִי
רָקִיעַ" נָצָּבִים וּמְלוּבָּשִׁים וְעוֹמְדִים בְּתוֹךְ רָקִיעַ הַשְּׁמֵיִם
לְהַחֲיוֹתָם – כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּסֵפֶר הַתַּנְיָא חֵלֶק ב', וְכָכָה גַּם
כָּתוּב בְּמִדְרֵשׁ תְּהִלִּים. וְהֲרֵי הָרָקִיעַ הוּא בַּעַל גְּבוּל –
בָּמַל נְבוּל בְּרַר נִצְטַמְצֵם דְּבּוּר זֶה לִהְיוֹת מִתְלַבֵּשׁ בְּתוֹךְ

Whereas the higher middos are in the category of Ein Sof, etc. Rather, this [constriction] is because speech receives only by way of constriction — from the "back" and externality of the middos, etc. Therefore, afterward, it becomes divided into parts through the five articulations, so that it will be drawn into the realm of limitation — as explained elsewhere in the discourse "Hashem, open my lips" [in Siddur, Sha'ar Rosh HaShanah]. (See also in Pardes, entry "Gevul.")

מַשֶּׁאֵין כֵּן הַמָּדוֹת הָעֶלְיוֹנוֹת – הֵן בִּכְחִינַת אֵין סוֹף כו'. אֶלָּא – זָהוּ מִפְּנֵי שֶׁהַדְּבּוּר מְקַבֵּל רַק עַל־יְדֵי צִמְצוּם מִבְּחִינַת אֲחוֹרַיִים וְחִיצוֹנִיּוּת מֵהַמִּדּוֹת כו'. לָכֵן אַחַר־כָּךְ מִתְחַלֵּק לַחֲלָקִים בַּדִּבּוּר עַל־יְדֵי "הֵ' מוֹצָאוֹת", שֻׁיִּימְשֵׁךְ בִּרְחִינַת גְּבוּל – וּכְמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּמֶקוֹם אূחֵר בְּדִבּוּר־הַמַּתְחִיל "אֲדֹנִי שְׂכָתֵי תִּפְתָּח" [בַּסִּדוּר שַׁעַר ("רֹאשׁ הַשָּׁנָה] (וְעַיֵּן בִּ"כַּרְדֵּס", עֵרֶךְ "גְּבוּל

And this is what is written in *Idra Rabba*, Parshas Naso 141b: "And the female, etc." And in *Eitz Chayim*, Sha'ar HaKlalim, ch. 10, it explains: therefore, she (the feminine) is called *nekēvah* — from *nekev hei*, meaning: the five articulations of speech that receive from the middos through a "hole" — that is, a diminishment of light. And this *nekev* connects with the lower *hei*, and thereby becomes the feminine, etc. And so it is also written in *Heichal 6*, Sha'ar 33, ch. 2. And in Sha'ar 34, which is the "Gate of the Moon."

ְּוֶזֶהוּ שֶׁכֶּתוּב בְּאִדְרָא רַבָּה פַּרְשֵׁת נָשֹא דַף קמ"א ע"ב: "וּנְקֵב כו'" – וּבְ"עֵץ חַיִּים", שַׁעַר הַכְּלָלִים כֶּרֶק י', שֶׁלָּכֵן נִקְרַאת נְקַבָּה – "נָקֶב הַ'", פֵּירוּשׁ: "הַ' מוֹצָאוֹת הַדִּבּוּר" מְקַבְּלִים מֵהַמִּדּוֹת עַל־יְדֵי נָקֶב – דְּהַיְינוּ מִעוּט הָאוֹר – וְנִתְחַבֵּר נָקֶב זֶה עִם "הֵ' תַּתָּאָה", וְנַעֲשֵׂית נְקֵבָה כו'. וְכָּכָה כָּתוּב עוֹד בְּ"הֵיכָל שִׁשִׁי", שַׁעַר ל"ג כֶּּרָק ב'. ."וּבִשַּׁעַר ל"ד – הוּא "שַׁעַר הַיַּרַח

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And this is the previously mentioned matter — that speech receives from Netzach–Hod–Yesod, which are the lowest levels of the middos. (See also Iggeres HaKodesh §19, in the discourse "Oteh or kasalma.") However, once the aspect of speech has been built through receiving from NeHi and the back/externality of the middos, then afterward, there shines within the speech also from the essence of the middos themselves.	ְּוֶזֶהוּ הָעִנְיֶן הַנִּזְכֶּר לְעֵיל – שֶׁהַדִּבּוּר מְקַבֵּל מִבְּחִינַת נֶצַח־הוֹד־יְסוֹד – שֶׁהֵן הַבְּחִינוֹת הַתַּחְתּוֹנוֹת שֶׁבַּמִּדּוֹת. (וּרְאֵה גַּם כֵּן בְּ"אָגֶרֶת הַקּדֶשׁ" סִימָן י"ט, בְּדִבּוּר־הַמַּתְחִיל "עוֹטֶה אוֹר כַּשַׂלְמָה"). אַךְּ אַחֲרֵי שֶׁנִּבְנָה בְּחִינַת הַדְּבּוּר עַל־יְדֵי קַבְּלֶתוֹ מִבְּחִינַת נָהִ"י וַאֲחוֹרַיִים שֶׁל הַמִּדּוֹת – עוֹד אַחַר־כָּךְ מֵאִיר בַּדְּבּוּר מִבְּחִינַת עַצְמִיּוּת הַמִּדּוֹת.
And this is what is called the union of male and female — for although speech by itself is called the "feminine world," designed to illuminate within limitation and finitude, nonetheless, the union is that it should shine within it from the middos themselves, which are called the "masculine world," as explained above.	ןזֶהוּ הַנִּקְרָא "יִחוּד דְּכַר וּנְקוֵבָה" – שֶׁעִם הֱיוֹת שֶׁהַדְּבּוּר מִצֵּד עַצְמוֹ נִקְרָא "עַלְמָא דְּנוּקְבָא", לְהָאִיר בִּבְחִינַת גְּבוּל וְתַכְלִית – אַדְּ הַיִּחוּד הוּא שֶׁיֵּאָהֵר בּוֹ מִבְּחִינַת הַמִּדּוֹת עַצְמָן, שֶׁנָּקְרָאוֹת "עַלְמָא דְּדְכוּרָא", כַּנַּ"ל
And see more on this in the discourse "Ado-nai, open my lips" mentioned above, in the explanation of "with the voice of the words of the living G-d." And just as with a human being, there is a difference between mundane speech and speech that expresses wisdom, etc.	ְעַיֵּן מִזֶּה בְּדִבּוּר־הַמַּתְחִיל "אֲדֹנָי שְׂפָתַי תִּפְתָּח" הַנַּ"ל – בְּפֵירוּשׁ "בְּקוֹל דְּבְרֵי אֱלֹקִים חַיִּים". וְכְמוֹ שֶׁבְּאָדָם יֵשׁ הֶפְרֵשׁ בֵּין דְּבּוּר שֶׁמְדַבֵּר דְּבְרֵי חוֹל לְדִּבּוּר שֶׁמְדַבֵּר דְבָרֵי חָכְמָה כו'.
And similarly, the ten utterances (עשרה מאמרות) are called "mundane speech" (מילין דהדיוטא) relative to the Holy One, blessed be He — for in them only the level of Netzach–Hod–Yesod shines, to bring something from nothing, and the "something" appears as a separate entity. But in the Ten Commandments (עשרת הדברות), there is drawn into them from the inner core of His wisdom and will, may He be blessed.	וְעַל־דֶּרֶךְ זֶה נִקְרְאוּ "עֲשֶׂרָה מַאֲמָרוֹת" – "מִילִין דְּהֶדְיוֹטָא" לְגַבֵּי הַקְּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ הוּא – שֶׁבָּהֶם מֵאִיר רַק מִבְּחִינַת נֶצַח־הוֹד־יְסוֹד לְהַוּוֹת מֵאַיִן לְיֵשׁ, וְהַיֵּשׁ נִרְאָה דָּבָר נִפְרָד. אֲבָל "צֲשֶׂרֶת הַדִּבְּרוֹת" – נִמְשָׁךְ בָּהֶם מִבְּחִינַת פְּנִימִיּוּת חָכְמָתוֹ וּרְצוֹנוֹ יִתְבָּרֵךְ.
And the revelation of His Divine Essence, may He be blessed, will be not in a manner of concealment and hiddenness, etc. Therefore, our Sages said (Berachos 58a): "And the <i>Tiferes</i> — this is the Giving of the Torah." For this kind of union — namely, an additional higher light within speech beyond its measured limit — is drawn from the attribute of <i>Tiferes</i> , which is higher than Netzach–Hod–Yesod.	ְוָהָיָה גִּילּוּי אֱלֹקוּתוֹ יִתְבָּרֵךּ שֶׁלֹּא בִּבְחִינַת הֶעְלֵם וְהַסְתָּר כוֹ. וְלָכֵן אָמְרוּ רַזַ"ל (פֶּרֶק ט' דְּבְרָכוֹת דַּף נ"ח ע"א): "וְהַתִּפְאֶרֶת – זוֹ מַתַּן תּוֹרָה". כִּי בְּחִינַת יִחוּד זֶה – דְּהַיִינוּ תּוֹסֶפֶת הָאוֹר עֶלְיוֹן בַּדְּבּוּר בְּיוֹתֵר עַל הַמִּדָּה הַקְצוּבָה – נִמְשָׁךְ עַל־יְדֵי מִדַּת תִּפְאֶרֶת שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מִבְּחִינַת נֶהִ"י.

It is called the <i>central bar</i> (בָּרִיחַ הַּתִּיכוֹן) that extends from one end to the other (see Zohar II, Terumah 175b; Iggeres HaKodesh §12). For the meaning of <i>Tiferes</i> is as the Sages said (Avos 6:11): "Everything the Holy One, blessed be He, created — He only created for His glory," as it is written, "For My glory I created it"	שֶׁנְּקְרָא "בְּרִיחַ הַתִּיכוֹן" הַמַּבְרִיחַ מִן הַקּצֶה אֶל הַקּצֶה (עַיֵּן זֹהַר חֵלֶק ב' תְּרוּמָה קע"ה ע"ב, וּבְאָגֶרָת הַקֹּדֶשׁ סִימָן י"ב). כִּי פֵּירוּשׁ "תִּפְאֶרֶת" – הוּא עַל־דֶּרָךְ מַה שֶׁאָמְרוּ רַזַ"ל (סוֹף פֶּרֶק ו' דְּאָבוֹת): "כָּל מַה שֶׁבָּרָא הַקָּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּך הוּא – לֹא בְרָאוֹ אֶלֶּא לִכְבוֹדוֹ", שֶׁנְּאֵמֵר: "וְלִכְבוֹדִי בְּרָאתִיו" כו
As explained in the <i>Shelah</i> , Lamed-Tes 72b: that is, in order that His Divine Essence be revealed below — as in the verse "You have been shown to know that Hashem is the G-d, there is none else besides Him" — and in the manner of "And Egypt shall know that I am Hashem," etc., and as it is written: "But as I live — the glory of Hashem shall fill the whole earth," etc., and as that chapter concludes: "Hashem shall reign forever and ever," etc.	וּפַירֵשׁ בַּשְּׁלָ"ה דַּל"ט ע"ב: דְהַיְינוּ כְּדֵי שָׁיְהֵא גִּילוּי אֱלֹקוּתוֹ יִתְבָּרֵךְ לְמַטָּה – עַל־דֶּרֶךְ "אַתָּה הָרְאֵיתָ לָדַעַת כִּי הוי' הוּא הָאֱלֹקִים – אֵין עוֹד מִלְבַדוֹ". וְעַל־דֶּרֶךְ "וְיָדְעוּ מִצְרַיִם כִּי אֲנִי הוי'" כו'. וּכְמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב: "וְאוּלָם תַי אָנִי – וְיִמָּלֵא כְבוֹד הוי' אֶת כָּל הָאָרֶץ" כו'. וְכַדְּמַסְיֵם הַי אָנִי – וְיִמָּלֵא כְבוֹד הוי' יִמְלֹךְ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד" כו.
(See also regarding "For My glory I created it" in Zohar II, Terumah 155a.) And the meaning is: that there should be a revealed glory, the beauty of His greatness, may He be blessed. As the Sages said: "The Holy One, blessed be He, desired to have a dwelling place below." And this is in order to bestow goodness upon His creations — to give life to the spirit of the lowly — that they recognize and know the glorious splendor of the Infinite One, blessed be He.	ְוְעֵיֵּן מֵעְנְיֵן "וְלִכְבוֹדִי בְּרָאתִיו" בְּזֹהַר חֵלֶק ב', תְּרוּמָה) דַּף קנ"ה ע"א). וְהַיְנוּ: שֶׁיְהֵא גִּילּוִי יְקַר תִּפְאֶרֶת גַּדְלוֹתוֹ יִתְבָּרֵדְּ. וּכְמֶשֶׁאָמְרוּ רַזַ"ל: "נִתְאַנָּה הַקְּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּדְ הוּא לִהְיוֹת לוֹ דִּירָה בַּתַּחְתוֹנִים" – וְהַיְנוּ בִּשְׁבִיל לְהֵיטִיב לְבָרוּאָיו, לְהַחִיוֹת רוּחַ שְׁפָלִים, שֶׁיָכִירוּ וְיֵדְעוּ יְקַר 'תִּפְאֶרֶת אֵין־סוֹף בָּרוּדְ הוּא כוּ.
And see in <i>Sha'arei Orah</i> , Gate 5, on the verse "Know that this is why it is called <i>Tiferes</i> " — for the meaning of <i>Tiferes</i> is the Name Havayah, etc., i.e., to reveal His greatness and splendor, etc., to the extent that <i>Tiferes</i> reaches all the way up to Ein Sof, etc., see there at length.	ְעַיֵּן בְּ"שַׁעֲרֵי אוֹרָה" שַׁעַר חֲמִישִׁי – גַּבֵּי "דַּע כִּי לְכָּהְ נַקְרָא תִּפְאֶרֶת כו'" – כִּי "תִּפְאֶרֶת" פֵּירוּשׁ הוּא לְשֵׁם הוי' כו', דְהַיִינוּ – הַרְאָיוֹת גָּדְלוֹתוֹ וְתִפְאֶרְתוֹ כו', עַד שֶׁהַתִּפְאֶרֶת עוֹלָה לְמַעְלָה עַד אֵין־סוֹף כו' – עַ"שׁ בַּאֲרִיכוּת.
Therefore, the increased light in the supernal speech — as in the verse: "And the glory of Hashem shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see together, for the mouth of Hashem has spoken" — all of this is drawn through the attribute of <i>Tiferes</i> .	וְלָכֵן תּוֹסֶפֶת הָאוֹר בַּדִּבּוּר עֶלְיוֹן – עַל־דֶּרֶךְ "וְנִגְלָה כְבוֹד הוי' וְרָאוּ כָּל בָּשָׂר יַחְדָּו כִּי פִּי הוי' דִּבֵּר" – זֶהוּ נִמְשָׁךְ הַכֹּל עַל־יְדֵי מִדַּת תִּפְאֶרֶת.
And similarly, it is said: "He leads at the right hand of Moshe His arm of <i>Tiferes</i> ," etc. And it is written: "To make a name for You of <i>Tiferes</i> ," etc. Therefore, this is called the union of <i>Tiferes</i> and <i>Malchus</i> , etc.	ְוְעַל־דֶּרֶךְ זֶה נֶאֱמַר: "מוֹלִיךְ לִימִין מֹשֶׁה זְרוֹעַ תִּפְאַרְתּוֹ" כו', וּכְתִיב: "לַעֲשׁוֹת לְךָּ שֵׁם תִּפְאָרֶת" כו'. וְלָכֵן נִקְרָא זָה "יִחוּד תִּפְאֶרֶת וּמַלְכוּת" כו'.

וְכִי תַבֹאוּ אֵל הַאַרץ וּנְטַעְתֵם כַּל עֵץ מַאַכַל כו

And this is also [the concept] that from the *Tiferes* of the higher [realm] is made the *Kesser* (Crown) for the lower [realm], for the crown is the will, and this level of will — to illuminate below — is drawn from the *Tiferes* above. For this middah causes the revelation, as explained above.

ָוְזֶהוּ גַּם־כֵּן – שֶׁמִּתִּפָאֶרֶת שֶׁבַּעֵלְיוֹן נַעֲשֶׂה כֶּתֶר לַתַּחִתּוֹן, בִּי הַכֵּתֶר הוּא הָרָצוֹן – וּבִחִינַת רָצוֹן זֵה לְהָאִיר לְמַטָּה נִמְשֵׁכֶת מִבָּחִינַת תִּפָאֶרֵת שֶׁבַּעֵלְיוֹן כו', שֶׁמִדָּה זוֹ גוֹרֶמֶת הגילוי כנ"ל.

And this is [the meaning of] "And they praise the Name of Your *Tiferes*" — which was explained earlier that the aspect of praise and glorification Above causes the revelation of light. And how does it cause it? Rather, because this is the raising of *Mayin Nukvin* (feminine waters) to the attribute of *Tiferes*, and it is *Tiferes* that shines through this to bring about the revelation of the glory of His splendor, as above. And this is the meaning of "And they praise the Name of Your *Tiferes*" — meaning *Tiferes* and *Malchus*, etc.

ווָהוּ "וּמְהַלְּלִים לְשֵׁם תִּפָאַרְתָּדְ" – אֲשֶׁר מְבוֹאַר לְמַעְלָה שַבְּחִינַת הַהַלּוּל וָהַשֶּׁבַח לְמַעַלַה – גוֹרְמִים גִּילוּי הַאוֹר. וְאֵיךְ הוּא הָגוֹרֶם? אֶלָא – מְשׁוּם שֶׁזֶהוּ הַעַּלְאַת מַ"ן לְבָחִינַת תִּפָאֵרֶת, וְהוּא הַמֵּאִיר עַל־יִדֵי זֵה לְהִיוֹת גִּילּוּי יָקַר תִּפָאֵרְתוֹ כַּנַּ"ל. וְהַיְנוּ: "וּמְהַלְּלִים לְשֵׁם תִּפְאַרְתֶּךְ" '– הַיִנוּ תִּפָאֶרֵת וּמַלְכוּת כו '

(1)

And from all this, the difference is understood between the first three years of the planting of a tree — which alludes to Ze'ir *Anpin* in the supernal land, which is speech — for during that time it only shines from the level of Netzach–Hod–Yesod, like the analogy of the externality of the voice, which is composed of the three elements: fire, wind, and water, as above. And then, the radiance in the speech is very minimal, as mentioned.

וּמָכַּל זָה יוּבַן הַהֶפָרֵשׁ בֵּין ג' שַׁנִים הָרָאשׁוֹנוֹת שֶׁל נְטִיעַת הָאִילָן, שֶׁרוֹמֵז לְזֵ"א בָּאָרֶץ הָעֵלִיוֹנָה – שֵׁהִיא ֹהַדְּבּוּר – שֶׁאָז אֵין מֵאָיר רַק בָּחִינַת נֶהִ"י, עַל דֶּרֶךְ מָשָׁל חָיצוֹנִיוּת הַקּוֹל, שֶׁכַּלוּל מָג' בִּחִינוֹת אֲשׁ, רוּחַ, מַיִם – ַכָּנַ"ל. וְאַז הַהָאַרַה בַּדְבּוּר מְעַט מְזְעֵר כָּנַ"ל.

But in the fourth year — which is the level of *Tiferes* — behold, through it shines in speech a great additional light beyond the core, אַבל בַּשַּׁנַה הַרְבִיעִית – שֶׁהִיא בָּחִינַת תַּפָּאֶרֶת – הַנָּה עַל etc. And it is called the union of voice and speech, like "The voice" of my beloved knocks — open for me," etc.; "The voice of my beloved, behold it comes, skipping," etc. And this is the concept of "The voice is the voice of Yaakov" — it is the middle bar (בריה התיכון), etc.

ּידֵי זֵה מֵאִיר בַּדְּבּוּר תּוֹסֶפֶת אוֹר מְרוּבֶּה עַל הָעִיקָּר כו'. וְנָקָרָא "יִחוּד קוֹל וְדְבּוּר", עַל דֶּרֶךְ "קוֹל דּוֹדִי דוֹפֵק פַּתִחִי לִי" כו', "קוֹל דּוֹדִי הַנָּה זֵה בַּא מְדַלֵּג" כו'. וְזֵהוּ 'עְנְיַן "הַקּוֹל קוֹל יַעֲקֹב" – הוּא "בְּרִיחַ הַתִּיכוֹן" כו.

ָהָרְבִיעִית גִּילּוּי יְקַר הִּפְאֶרֶת גָּדְלוֹתוֹ יִתְבָּרֵךְ.

Alter Rebbe Likkutei Torah Parshas Kedoshim

וְכִי תָבֹאוּ אֶל הָאָרֶץ וּנְטַעְהֶם כָּל עֵץ מַאַכָל כו

ַ וֹכִי הָבאוּ אָל הָאָרֶץ וּלְיםׁ בָּל מֵץ מַאֲכָּל כו	
Therefore, our Sages said: "A girl of three years and one day may be betrothed through intercourse," etc., because before that she is not fit for union. And similarly, they said: "At the age of three years, Avraham recognized his Creator." And it says: "That limb was not complete until three years," for the light of <i>Tiferes</i> did not yet shine upon him, to the extent that one could glorify the Holy One, blessed be He, upon him by saying, "Blessed are You, Hashem," until the fourth year, etc.	ְוְלָכֵן אָמְרוּ רַזַ"ל: "בַּת שָׁלֹשׁ שָׁנִים וְיוֹם אֶחָד מִתְקַדֶּשֶׁת בִּבְּעִילָה" כו', כִּי מִקּוֹדֶם אֵינָה רְאוּיָה לְיִחוּד. וְעַל דֶּרֶךְ זֶה הוּא מַה שָּׁאָמְרוּ רַזַ"ל: "בֶּן שָׁלשׁ שָׁנִים הִכִּיר אַבְרָהָם אֶת בּוֹרְאוֹ" כו'. וְזֶהוּ שָׁנְּאֱמֵר: "וְהַהוּא אִיבָּא לָא אִשְׁתְּלִים בְּאַשְׁלָמוּתָא עַד תְּלַת שְׁנִין" – שֶׁאֵין מֵאִיר עָלִיו מִבְּחִינַת תִּפְאֶרֶת, שֶׁיְהָא רָאוּי לְפָאֵר אֶת הַקְּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ הוּא עָלָיו – בָּאֲמוֹר: "בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה הוי" – עַד שְׁנָה 'הָרְבִיעִית כו
However, the essence of the matter is that through the sin of the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil, the kelipos became strengthened — as it is written in Zohar I, Lech Lecha 79b, on the verse "And the Canaanite was then in the land" — for Canaan is cursed, a slave of slaves, from the three impure kelipos. And because of the above sin, he had hold in the land. (See Zohar I, Noach 73a–b.)	אָבָל עִיקֶּר הָעַנְיָן הוּא: שֶׁעַל יְדֵי עֵץ הַדַּעַת טוֹב וָרָע – נִתְגַּבְּרוּ הַקְּלִיפּוֹת, וּכְעִנְיַן מֵה שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּזֹהַר חֵלֶק א' פַּרְשַׁת לֶּדִּ־לְדְּ דַּף ע"ט ע"ב, עַל פָּסְקוּ "וְהַכְּנַעֲנִי אָז בָּאָרֶץ" – כִּי "אָרוּר כְּנַעַן" עֶבֶד עֲבָדִים – שֶׁהוּא מִג' קְלִיפּוֹת הַטְּמֵאוֹת. וּמִחֲמַת חֵטָא הַנַּ"ל הָיְתָה לוֹ אֲחִיזָה בָּאָרֶץ. וְעַיֵּן שָׁם בְּפַּרְשֵׁת נֹחַ דַּף ע"ג ע"א–ב.
But this is specifically in the first three years, when the light in the land — which is the world of speech — only comes from Netzach–Hod–Yesod, which is a level of contraction and concealment. Then, they have nurture, as is explained regarding <i>Charan</i> — from the throat (גרון) comes <i>wrath</i> (הרון), etc. And like it says in the discourse on <i>Bamidbar Sinai</i> , regarding <i>Midbar</i> with an open mem, etc.	אָבָל זָהוּ דַּוְקָא בָּג' שָׁנִים הָרִאשׁוֹנוֹת, שֶׁאֵין מֵאִיר בָּאָרֶץ — שֶׁהוּא עוֹלַם הַדִּפּוּר — רַק מִבְּחִינַת נָהְ"י — שֶׁהוּא בְּחִינַת צִמְצוּם וְהֶסְתֵּר — אָז יֵשׁ לְהֶם יְנִיקָה. וּכְמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּעִנְיַן חָרֶן — מִבְּחִינַת גָּרוֹן נִמְשֶׁךְ חָרוֹן כו', וְעַל דֶּרֶךְ הַנִּוְכָּר בְּדִבּוּר־הַמַּתְחִיל "בַּמִּדְבָּר סִינַי" בְּעִנְיַן .'"מִדְבָּר" בְּמ"ם פְּתוּחָה כו
But when it shines in speech from <i>Tiferes</i> , the middle line — an increase of light — then they no longer have nurture. For light dispels darkness, as it is written: "As wax melts before fire, the wicked shall perish" (Psalms 68:3).	אָבָל כְּשֶׁמֵּאִיר בַּדִּבּוּר מִבְּחִינַת תִּפְאֶרֶת – קוּ הָאֶמְצָעִי – תּוֹסֶפֶת אוֹר – אֵין לָהֶם יְנִיקָה כו', כִּי "הָאוֹר דּוֹחָה אֶת הַחֹשֶׁךְ", וּכְמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב: "כְּהִמֵּס דּוֹנַג מִפְנֵי אֵשׁ – יֹאבְדוּ" (כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּסֵפֶר הַתַּנְיָא כֶּרֶק י"ט, וּרְאֵה מֵה שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּדְבּוּר־הַמַּתְחִיל "כֵּיצֵד מְרַקְּדִין" – גַּבֵּי "וּבֵית הָלֵל אוֹמְרִים" כו', וּמֵה שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּפַרְשַׁת צֵו בְּדִבּוּר־הַמֵּתְחִיל אוֹמְרִים" סָוֹ, וּמָה שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּפַרְשַׁת צֵו בְּדִבּוּר־הַמֵּתְחִיל
And therefore, all of this is specifically in a <i>fruit tree</i> , resembling the Tree of Knowledge, etc. And behold, through this rejection — which is the <i>iskafya</i> (subjugation) of the Sitra Achra — when one breaks his desire and waits three years, etc., through this, the glory	וְלָכֵן כָּל זֶה הוּא בַּעֵץ מַאֲכָל דַּוְקָא – דּוּגְמַת עֵץ הַדַּעַת כו'. וְהַבֵּה עַל־יְדֵי דְּחָיָיה זוֹ – דְּאִתְכַּפְיָיא סִטְרָא אָחָרָא – כְּשֶׁשׁוֹבֵר תַּאֲנָתוֹ וּמַמְתִּין ג' שָׁנִים כו', עַל־יְדֵי זֶה אָסְתָלֵק יִקְרָא דְּקוּדְשָׁא בְּרִידְ הוּא – לִהְיוֹת וּבַשָּׁנָה

breaks his desire and waits three years, etc., through this, the glory

ַּמָר הָאָרֶץ וּלְּחַלְּהֶּם בָּר תֵץ מַאֲבָּר כּו	174=1 1
of the Holy One, blessed be He, is elevated. And in the fourth year,	
the glory of the <i>Tiferes</i> of His greatness is revealed.	
And this is [the meaning of]: "And now we thank You and praise the Name of Your <i>Tiferes</i> ." For behold, in truth, that there be the emanation (<i>atzilus</i>) of the attribute of <i>Tiferes</i> — this too comes through a prior constriction and <i>makom panui</i> (empty space), as explained in <i>Eitz Chayim</i> . For in His essence, He is not defined by any of these middos at all — only for the sake of beneficence to His creations did He constrict Himself within these middos, as is known.	ְוֶזֶהוּ "וְעַתָּה מוֹדִים אֲנַחָנוּ לָךְ וּמְהַלְּלִים לְשֵׁם תִּפְאַרְתֶּךּ". כִּי הָנֵּה בֶּאֶמֶת, זָה שָׁיִּהָּה אֲצִילַת מִדַּת הַתִּפְאֶרֶת – הוּא גַּם כֵּן עַל־יְדֵי קְדִימֵת הַצִּמְצוּם וּמָקוֹם כָּנוּי – הַמְּבוֹאָר בְּ"עֵץ חַיִּים", שֶׁהְרֵי מִצַּד עַצְמוֹ לָאו מִכָּל אֵלִין מִדּוֹת אִיהוּ כְּלָל – רַק בִּשְׁבִיל לְהֵיטִיב לְבְרוּאָיו צִמְצֵם עַצְמוֹ בְּמִדּוֹת אֵלוּ כַּנּוֹדָע.
And therefore, also the level of <i>Tiferes</i> came into being only after the <i>tzimtzum</i> , like all other middos — only that it is the source of them. And therefore it is said: "We thank You and praise the Name of Your <i>Tiferes</i> ."	וְאָם כֵּן, גַּם בְּחִינַת תִּפְאֶרֶת – הִתְהַוּוּתָהּ לְאַחַר הַצִּמְצוּם כִּשְׁאָר הַמִּדּוֹת – רַק שֶׁהִיא מָקוֹר לָהֶם. וְלָכֵן נֶאֱמַר: ""מוֹדִים אֲנַחָנוּ לָךְ וּמְהַלְּלִים לְשֵׁם תִּפְאַרְתֶּךְ
The explanation of "to You" (לְּדְ) — this refers to His very Essence, may He be blessed — is that only acknowledgment (hoda'ah) applies, and not praise (hillul). For He, may He be blessed, is "awesome in praises," and "To Him, silence is praise." And tehillah (praise) only applies to the level of His Name, may He be blessed.	פֵּירוּשׁ "לָדּ" – הַיְנוּ מָהוּתוֹ עַצְמוּתוֹ יִתְבֶּרֵדְ – אֵין שַׁיָּידְ רֵק הוֹדָאָה וְלֹא הִלּוּל, כִּי הוּא יִתְבָּרֵדְ "נוֹרָא תְהִלּוֹת", וְ"לוֹ דֻמִיָּה תְהַלָּה". וְהַתְּהִלָּה אֵינָה רַק לִבְחִינַת שְׁמוֹ יִתְבָּרֵדְ
Therefore, from the Malchus of Ein Sof is made the Kesser (Crown) of Atzilus, because there is no comparison at all to Ein Sof such that the attribute of <i>Tiferes</i> could truly apply within the Essence — from the praises with which the worlds praise Him, etc.	וְלָכֵן מִמַּלְכוּת דְּאֵין־סוֹף נַעֲשָׂה כֶּתֶר לָאֲצִילוּת – כִּי אֵין עֵרוּדְ לְגַבֵּי אֵין־סוֹף שֶׁיְּהֵא שַׁיָּיךְ בָּאֱמֶת בְּחִינַת תִּפְאֶרֶת בָּעַצְמוּת – מִשֶּׁבַחִים שֶׁמְשֵׁבְּחִים אוֹתוֹ הָעוֹלָמוֹת כו'.
And like the idea of "Truth said, He should not create," etc. Only from the level of Malchus of Ein Sof is extended the source to become the Kesser of Atzilus.	וְכְעִנְיַן "אֱמֶת אָמֵר – אַל יִבָּרֵא" כו'. רַק מִבְּחִינַת מַלְכוּת דְּאֵין־סוֹף נִמְשָׁךְ מָקוֹר לִהְיוֹת כֶּתֶר לָאֲצִילוּת.
Only after Atzilus — the ten sefiros — were emanated, then from the <i>Tiferes</i> of the higher realm is made the Kesser for the lower realm, etc.	רַק אַחַר שֶׁנֶּאֶצְלוּ אֲצִילוּת שֶשֶׂר סְפִירוֹת – אָז מִתּפְאֶרֶת שָׁבָּעֶלְיוֹן נַעֲשָׂה כֶּתֶר לַתַּחָתוֹן כו'.
And behold, the matter of positive commandments and prohibitions is like the concept of blessing and acknowledgment — as is explained in the discourse "Eileh Pekudei HaMishkan."	וְהָנֵה עִנְיַן מִצְוֹת עֲשֵׂה וְלֹא תַעֲשֶׂה – זֶהוּ כְּעִנְיַן בְּרָכָה וְהוֹדָאָה (כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּדָבּוּר־הַמֵּתְחִיל "אֵלֶּה פְקוּדֵי ("הַמִּשְׁכָּן

אָרָ יָנְאָלֶ אַ וּבְּבַוּבְּנֶים בְּּרְ בֵּץ בַּוֹאָבָי כו	, 127 -1 1 - 1
Therefore, the fulfillment of the negative commandment of "Three years it shall be closed off to you," etc. — this is like "We give thanks to You." And through this, afterward: "And we praise the Name of Your <i>Tiferes</i> " — that is, "all its fruit shall be holy, praises."	וְלָכֵן קִיּוּם מִצְוַת לֹא־תַעֲשֶׂה – דְּ"שֶׁלוֹשׁ שָׁנִים יִהְיֶה לָכֶם עֲרֵלִים" כו' – זָהוּ כְּעִנְיַן "מוֹדִים אֲנַחָנוּ לָדְ". וְעַל־יְדֵי זֶה אַחַר־כָּדְּ: "וּמְהַלְּלִים לְשֵׁם תִּפְאַרְתֶּדְּ" – הַיְנוּ "יִהְיֶה ."כָּל פִּרְיוֹ לִדֶשׁ – הִלּוּלִים
And see what is written in Torah Or, Parshas Miketz, in the discourse "Roni V'Simchi" regarding "A lamp of Hashem is the soul of man," and "Let every soul praise Hashem," for the superiority of light emerges from darkness — as explained in the discourse "Beshalach Pharaoh" regarding "The shell precedes the fruit," etc., see there.	יעַיֵן מַה שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּ"תּוֹרָה אוֹר" כַּרְשֵׁת מִקֵּץ, בְּדְבּוּר־הַמַּתְחִיל "רֹנִּי וְשִׂמְחִי" – בִּפְרוּשׁ "נֵר הוי' נִשְׁמַת אָדָם", "כָּל הַנְּשָׁמָה תְּהַלֵּל יָ-הּ" – כִּי יִתְרוֹן הָאוֹר נִמְשָׁךְ מִן הַחֹשֶׁךְ. וּכְמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּדְבּוּר־הַמַּתְחִיל בְשִׁלַּח כַּּרְעֹה" – בְּעִנְיַן "קְלְכָּה קוֹדֶמֶת לַפְּרִי" כו' – עַ"שׁ
Therefore, through fulfilling the commandment of three years of Orlah, afterward "its fruit shall be holy," etc. And similar to what is written in Bereishis Rabbah ch. 11 on the verse "that God created to do" — that everything created in the six days needs human action, i.e., for rectification, see there.	לָכֵן עַל־יִדֵי קּיּוּם הַמִּצְוָה בְּשֶׁלוֹשׁ שָׁנִים דְּעָרְלָה – עַל־יְדֵי זֶה אַחַר־כָּך: "פִּרְיוֹ קֹדֶשׁ" כוֹ'. וְכְעֵיוְ מַה שֶׁכָּתוּב דְּרַבָּ"ה בְּרֵאשִׁית פָּרָק י"א – עַל פִּסְקוּ "אֲשֶׁר בָּרָא שֶלֹקִים לַעֲשׁוֹת": כָּל מַה שֶׁנִּבְרָא בִּשֵׁשֶׁת יְמֵי בְּרֵאשִׁית – עָרִיךְ עֲשִׂיָּה כו', דְּהַיִינוּ לְתַקֵּן – עַ"שׁ
And similarly, when Yechezkel saw the supernal chariot, it is written: "And I saw — and behold, a stormy wind," etc., a great cloud, and fire, etc. (See Zohar II, Vayakhel 203a, and Parshas Yisro 69b on the matter of "from within the bush," and the secret of "Who can bring pure from impure," etc., and in <i>Eitz Chayim</i> , chelek 4, ch. 19, and in Shelah 116b and 139b in the discourse " <i>HaMavdil</i> ", etc.)	עַל דֶּרֶדְ זֶה – מַה שֶׁיְּחָזְקֵאל כְּשֶׁרָאָה אֶת הַמֶּרְכָּבָה הַקְּדוֹשָׁה – כְּתִיב: "וָאֵרֶא – וְהִנֵּה רוּחַ סְעָרָה כו' עָנָן יְדוֹל וְאֵשׁ" כו'. (וְעַיֵּן זֹהַר חֵלֶק ב' וַיַּקְהֵל דַּף ר"ג ע"א, יִבְפַרְשַׁת יִתְרוֹ דַּף ס"ט ע"ב – בְּעִנְיַן "מִתּוֹף הַסְּנֶה", יָדָא דָּא "מִי יִתֵּן טָהוֹר מִטְּמֵא" כו' – עַ"שׁ. וּבְסַפֶּר "עֵץ חַיִּים" חֵלֶק רְבִיעִי פֶּרֶק י"ט. וּבַשְׁלָ"ה דַּף קט"ז רַע"ב יַדִּף קל"ט ע"ב – בְּדְבּוּר־הַמַּתְחִיל "וּמְבָרֵךְ הַמַּבְדִּיל" ('כו
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"And in the fifth year you shall eat its fruit, to increase its produce for you" (Vayikra 19:25). In <i>Sha'arei Orah</i> , Gate 5, it is explained that this is the level of the final hei of the Name Havayah. And this is [the meaning of] "And in the fifth year," etc.	וּבַשָּׁנָה הַחֲמִישִׁית תֹּאכְלוּ אֶת פִּרְיוֹ לְהוֹסִיף לָכֶם" תְּבוּאָתוֹ" כו'. בְּסֵפֶר "שַׁצְרֵי אוֹרָה", שַׁעַר ה', פֵּירֵשׁ שֶׁאָז הוּא בִּבְחִינַת ה' אַחַרוֹנָה דְּשֵׁם הוי'. וְזֶהוּ "וּבַשֶּׁנָה הַחֲמִישִׁית" כו.
And this is because the attribute of <i>Malchus</i> is sometimes called dalet , and sometimes hei . And this is the concept of the name <i>Yehudah</i> , which contains the letters <i>dalet</i> and <i>hei</i> , etc. (As explained by the Ramaz at the beginning of Parshas Vayikra; and see Zohar III, Chukas 180b regarding the hei and dalet forms).	הַיְנוּ כִּי בְּחִינַת מַלְכוּת נִקְרֵאת לְפָעָמִים בְּשֵׁם דָּלֶ"ת , יִּפְעָמִים בְּשֵׁם הַ"א . וְזֶהוּ עִנְיַן יְהוּדָה – שָׁיֵשׁ בּוֹ ד' וְ ה' בו' (כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּרַמַ"ז רֵישׁ פַּרְשַׁת וַיִּקְרָא. וְעַיֵּן זֹהַר (חֵלֶק ג', חַקַּת ק"פ ע"ב – בְּעִנְיַן ה' ד' הָּוָיוֹת

أ ني ئىدى، قى ئىڭ ئىڭ ئىڭ ئىڭ ئىڭ ئىڭ ئىڭ ئىڭ ئىڭ ئى	
And it can be explained here based on what the Ramaz wrote in Parshas Vayeira there: that in the fourth year, she (i.e. Malchus) receives from the two lower thirds of <i>Tiferes</i> , meaning up to the chest, etc. And then she is called <i>dalet</i> , as she receives from the four aspects of <i>Tiferes</i> ' Netzach–Hod–Yesod.	ְוְיֵשׁ לְבָאֵר כָּאן עַל־פִּי מַה שֶּׁכָּתַב הָרַמַ"ז פַּרְשַׁת וַיֵּרָא שָׁם: דְּבַשָּׁנָה הָרְבִיעִית – מְקַבֶּלֶת מִשְׁנֵי שְׁלִישִׁים שֶׁל תִּפְאֶרֶת, דְּהַיִינוּ עַד הֶחָזֶה כו'. וְאָז נִקְרֵאת דָּלָ"ת , שָׁמְקַבֶּלֶת מִד' בְּחִינוֹת – תְּנָה"י שֶׁלָּהּ
But in the fifth year, she also receives from the upper third of <i>Tiferes</i> . Then she is in the level of hei . (See what is written on this in the explanation to the verse "And I will make your windows of carbuncle," at the end).	אֲבָל בַּשָּׁנָה הַחֲמִישִׁית – מְקַבֶּלֶת גַּם מִשְׁלִישׁ הָעֶלְיוֹן שֶׁל תִּפְאֶרֶת. וְאָז הִיא בִּבְחִינַת הִ"א . (וְעַיֵּן מַה שֶׁכָּתוּב מֵעִנְיַן זָה – בְּבֵיאוּר עַל־פִּסְקוּ "וְשַׂמְתִּי כַּדְכֹּד (שָׁמְשׁוֹתִיִדְּ" – בְּסוֹפוֹ
And to explain the matter of these three thirds in <i>Tiferes</i> : the attribute of <i>Tiferes</i> , as it exists in man below, has within it Chabad, Chagas, Nehiy.	וּבֵיאוּר עִנְיַן שְׁלִישִׁין אֵלוּ שֶׁבַּתִּפְאֶרֶת – הָעִנְיָן: כִּי הַמִּדָּה "תִּפְאֶרֶת" – עַל דֶּרֶךְ מָשָׁל בָּאָדָם לְמַטָּה – יֵשׁ בָּה .חָבַ"ד, חָגַ"ת, נָהִ"י
Chabad is the intellect and comprehension — why should one glory, for example? In order that they will praise and recognize his glory and greatness. The glory in his heart — to be glorified — is the essence of the Chagas part of the attribute.	חָבַ"ד – הוּא הַשַּּׁכֶל וְהַשָּׂגָה – לָמָה יִתְפָּאֵר עַל דֶּרֶךְ מָשָׁל? – כְּדֵי שֶׁיְשַׁבְּחוּ וְיַכִּירוּ תִּפְאֶרֶתוֹ וּגְדֵלָּתוֹ. וְהִתְפָּאֲרוּת שֶׁבְּלִבּוֹ – לְהִתְפָּאֵר – הוּא עֶצֶם חָגַ"ת שֶׁבָּה.
And Nehiy is the outward extension through action — to glory, like when he shows the richness of his royal glory or his honor, or through words that others can use to recognize his praise.	ְןנֶהִ"י – הוּא הַהַּתְפַּשְּׁטוּת שֶׁעוֹשֶׂה מֵעֲשֶׂה לְהִתְפָּאֵר – כְּעַנְיֵן "בְּהַרְאוֹתוֹ אֶת עשֶׁר כְּבוֹד מַלְכוּתוֹ וְאֶת יְקַר תִּפְאֶרֶת גָּדְלוֹתוֹ", אוֹ מְדַבֵּר דְּבָרִים שֶׁבָּהֶם יוּכְלוּ אֲחֵרִים לָהַכִּיר שָׁבְחוֹ
Thus, the action or speech, where the intention is to glorify, stems from the Nehiy aspect, which is outside the essence and not comparable to the inner nature of the attribute.	הָרֵי הַמַּצְשֶׂה אוֹ הַדְּבּוּרִים – שֶׁהַכַּנָנָה בָּהֶם לְהִתְּפָּאֵר – מִבְּחִינַת נָהִ"י שֶׁבּוֹ – לְבַר מִגוּפָא – וְאֵינוֹ עֵרוּךְ לָעַצְמִיוּת הַמִּדָּה.
Or, it can be explained another way — like when the glory is from an act: the glory comes from something outside and separate from the essence. For example, he is praised and glorified for actions — like making a fine vessel or beautiful design, where others recognize the skill of the maker and praise him. But the main praise is in the object — the vessel — and the beauty of its craftsmanship.	אוֹ יֵשׁ לוֹמַר בָּאוֹפֶן אַחֵר – כְּמוֹ עַל דֶּרֶךְ מְשָׁל – יֵשׁ הָתְפָּאֲרוּת מִן הַעֲשִׂיָּה – שֶׁהַהִתְפָּאֲרוּת הַלָּזוֹ הִיא מִדְּבָר שֶׁחוּצָה לוֹ וּנְפָרָד מֵעַצְמוּתוֹ – כְּמוֹ שֶׁהִתְפָּאֵר וְיִשְׁתַּבֵּחַ בְּמַצְשָׁיו – שֶׁיַעֲשֶׂה כְּלִי נָאֶה וְצִיּוּר נָאֶה – שֶׁיָּכִירוּ כֹּחַ הַפּוֹעֵל וִישַׁבְּחוּהוּ
So the main praise lies in the vessel and the beauty of its craftsmanship — and this is far removed from the glory and praise of the essence of the doer. For this is not a praise of his being, but of what he can produce. And the vessel is separate from him — just a projection of his power.	הָרֵי עִיקֶּר הַשֶּׁבַח בּוֹ – מִצַּד הַכְּלִי וְיֹפִי מְלֶאׁכְתּוֹ – וְהוּא רְחוֹק מָאֹד מִתִּפְאֶרֶת וּשֶׁבַח עַצְמִיּוּת הַכּּוֹעֵל – שֶׁהָרֵי אֵין זָה שֶׁבַח אֶלָּא מַה שֶׁיָּכוֹל לַעֲשׁוֹת כַּמָּה כֵּלִים נָאִים – וְהַכְּלִי הוּא מֻבָדָּל מִמֶּנוּ – שָׁאֵינוֹ אֶלָּא הִתְפַּשְׁטוּת מִכּּחוֹ.

ा उन्हें न । से प्राप्त नहीं । ऐसीसे उन्	· · ·
But if they praise him for something of his very essence — like praising and glorifying his voice, that it is very sweet — then the essence of the attribute of <i>Tiferes</i> is illuminated more than if they praised his writing or painting, etc.	אֲבָל כְּשֶׁיְשַׁבְּחוּהוּ בְּדָבָר שֶׁמֵעַצְמוּתוֹ – כְּגוֹן שֶׁיְשַׁבְּחוּ וִיפָאֲרוּ אֶת קוֹלוֹ – שֶׁהוּא עָרֵב מְאֹד – תָּאִיר בְּיוֹתֵר עַצְמוּת מִדַּת הַתִּפְאֶרֶת בָּזָה – מִמֵּה שֶׁיִּפָּאֲרוּ וִישַׁבְּחוּ אֶת מִלְתָּבוֹ וְצִיּוּרוֹ וְכַיּוֹצֵא בָּזָה.
And even more so when they praise his physical body — that his flesh is very beautiful — and certainly if they praise his intellect and Chabad, then the closer the praise is to his essence, the more the core of the attribute is aroused.	וְכָל שֶׁכֵּן כְּשֶׁיִּפָאֲרוּ אֶת גוּפוֹ וּבְשֶׁרוֹ – שֶׁהֵם יָפִים מְאֹד. וּמֵה טוֹב וּמֵה נָּעִים – כְּשֶׁיְּפָאֲרוּ אֶת חָכְמָתוֹ וְחָבַ"ד שֶׁלוֹ. כָּל שֶׁהַשֶּׁבַח וְהַתִּפְאֶרֶת בְּדָבֶר קָרוֹב אֶל עַצְמוּתוֹ – תִּתְעוֹרֵר בְּיוֹתֵר עַצְמוּת הַמִּדָּה.
And the more the glory is over something further from his essence—it derives more from the <i>Nehiy</i> aspect within him. And similarly it can be explained regarding the phrase "And Pharaoh's chosen thirds were drowned in the Sea of Reeds" (Tehillim 136:15)—that it refers even to the upper third, his Chabad—as explained elsewhere.	ְוְכֶל שֶׁהַתִּפְאָרוּת בְּדָבָר רָחוֹק יוֹתֵר מֵעַצְמוּתוֹ – יִהְיֶה יוֹתֵר מִבְּחִינַת נָהִ"י שֶׁבּוֹ. וְעַל דֶּרֶךְ זֶה יֵשׁ לוֹמֵר פֵּירוּשׁ "וּמִבְחַר שָׁלִישָׁיו טָבְעוּ בְּיַם־סוּף" כו' – הַיְנוּ גַּם שְׁלִישׁ הָעֶלְיוֹן – חָבַ"ד שֶׁבּוֹ – כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּמָקוֹם אַחֵר.
And it is understood to the contemplative that the attribute of <i>Tiferes</i> is not an essential <i>middah</i> like the other <i>middos</i> , which are the actual drawing down of something — such as kindnesses or severities. Rather, <i>Tiferes</i> is an inclusive <i>middah</i> present within all the <i>middos</i> . It is not an independent influence, but rather the intention and purpose within every <i>middah</i> — for what it is extended and for what aim.	וּמוּבָן לַמַּשְׂכִּיל שֶׁהַמִּדָּה "תִּפְאֶרֶת" אֵינָה מַהוּת מִדָּה מַמָּשׁ כִּשְׁאָר הַמִּדּוֹת – שֶׁהֵם עֶצֶם הַמְשָׁכַת דָּבָר מַה – כְּמוֹ חֲסָדִים אוֹ גְּבוּרוֹת – אֲבָל הַתִּפְאֶרֶת הִיא מִדָּה כּוֹלֶלֶת שֻׁיִשְׁנָה בְּכָל הַמִּדּוֹת – שָׁאֵינָה רַק עִנְיֵן הַכַּוָּנָה וְהַתּוֹעֶלֶת בְּכָל מִדָּה – לָמָה תִּמְשֵׁךְ וּלְאֵיזָה צֹרֶךְ.
For example, to bestow kindness so that the recipient may recognize his benefactor's goodness and kindness — this is <i>Tiferes</i> within <i>Chesed</i> . And <i>Tiferes</i> within <i>Chochmah</i> — the intent behind transmitting intellect is so others may recognize his wisdom.	בְּמוֹ לְהַשְׁפִּיעַ חֶסֶד – כְּדֵי שֶׁיָּכִיר הַמְּקַבֵּל טוּבוֹ וַחֲסָדוֹ – הַרֵי זָה "תִּפְאֶרֶת" שֶׁבַּחֶסֶד. וְכֵן "תִּפְאֶרֶת" שֶׁבַּחָכְמָה – הַכַּוָנָה בְּהַשְׁפָּעַת הַשֵּׂכֶל – כְּדֵי שֶׁיָּכִירוּ חָכְמָתוֹ
Even in the case of will (<i>Ratzon</i>) there is a dimension of <i>Tiferes</i> —why does he desire such a thing? As explained earlier about "The Holy One, blessed be He, desired to have a dwelling in the lower realms." (See also <i>Shaarei Orah</i> , Gate 5).	וַאָפִילוּ בְּ"רָצוֹן" וַשְׁנָהּ מִדַּת "תִּפְאֶרֶת" – לָמָה יִרְצֶה כָּדְּ הַנְמֵוֹ שָׁנָּאֱמֵר לְעֵיל בְּעִנִין "נִתְאַוָּה הַקָּבָ"ה לִהְיוֹת לוֹ – וֹדִירָה בַּתַּחְתּוֹנִים". (וְעֵיֵן בְּ"שֵׁעֲרֵי אוֹרָה" שַׁעַר ה'.
And through this analogy, the divine counterpart can be understood: that the attribute of <i>Tiferes Gedulaso Yisbarach</i> — the glory of His greatness in Atzilus — likewise contains three segments: namely, that the supernal speech (<i>Malchus</i>) first receives only from the lower third of <i>Tiferes</i> .	וְעַל־דֶּרֶךְ מָשָׁל זָה יוּבַן הַנָּמְשָׁל לְמַעְלָה: שֶׁבְּחִינַת "תִּפְּאֶרֶת גָּדְלוּתוֹ יִתְבָּרֵךְ" – שֶׁבָּאֲצִילוּת – שַׁיָּיךְ בָּה גַם־בֵּן ג' שָׁלִישִׁין: הַיְנוּ – שֶׁהַדִּבּוּר הָעֶלְיוֹן – מִדַּת מַלְכוּתוֹ יִתְבָּרַךְ – מְקַבֵּל תְּחָלָה רַק מִשְׁלִישׁ הַתַּחְתּוֹן שֶׁל תִּפְאֶרֶת

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For what can be revealed through speech to created beings is the lowest level of the glory of His greatness — as in the phrase: "You shall be blessed in the heavens above and on the earth below, upon all the praise of the works of Your hands."	פִּי מֵה שֶׁיָּכוֹל לְהָתְגַּלּוֹת בַּדִּבּוּר לַנִּבְרָאִים – הוּא הַבְּחִינָה הַיּוֹתֵר תַּחְתּוֹנָה מִיְקַר תִּפְאֶרֶת גָּדְלוּתוֹ יִתְבָּרֵדְּ – וּכְמַאֲמֵר: "תִּתְבָּרַדְּ בַּשָּׁמֵיִם מִמַּעַל וְעַל הָאֶרֶץ מִתָּחַת – "עַל כָּל שָׁבַח מַעֲשֵׂה יָדֶידְ כו' – יְפָאֲרוּדְּ שֶּלָה.
For all the worlds — heavens and earth — from the earth to the firmament — which is a distance of 500 years — are nothing but the "works of Your hands." Just as in human handiwork, only the power of action is invested — the lowest of the soul's powers — so too, the vitality that animates all worlds is only the level of "power of action," which does not relate to essence or being.	שֶׁכֶּל הָעוֹלֶמוֹת – שָׁמַיִם וָאָרֶץ – מִן הָאָרֶץ לָרָקִיעַ – ת"ק שָׁנָה – אֵינָם אֶלָּא בְּחִינַת "מַעֲשֵׂה יָדֶיךְּ", שֶׁכְּמוֹ בְּמַעֲשֵׂה יְדֵי אָדָם – עַל דֶּרֶךְ מְשָׁל – אֵינוֹ מְלוּבָּשׁ אֶלָּא כֹּחַ הַמַּעֲשֶׂה – שֶׁהוּא הַכֹּחַ הַיּוֹתֵר פָּחוּת שֶׁבְּכֹחוֹת הַנֶּפֶשׁ כֹר.
So too, the life-force invested in the worlds is not from the essence or true being — as explained in the discourse "In the third month after the children of Israel went out"	בָּדְ הַחַיּוּת הַמְּלוּבָּשׁ בְּכָל הָעוֹלָמוֹת – אֵינוֹ אֶלָּא בְּחִינַת "כֹּחַ הַמַּעֲשֶׂה" – שָׁאֵינוֹ נוֹגֵעַ לְעַצְמוּת וּמַהוּת כו', כְּמוֹ שָׁנִּדְבַּר כָּל זָה בְּדִבּוּר־הַמַּתְחִיל "בַּחֹדֶשׁ הַשְּׁלִישִׁי לְצֵאת "בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל.
Thus, all that the created beings are capable of praising and glorifying the Holy One, blessed be He, is only through what He created all the worlds <i>yesh me'ayin</i> (something from nothing).	נְמְצָא – שֶׁכָּל מַה שֶׁיוּכְלוּ הַנְּבְרָאִים לְהַלֵּל וּלְשַׁבֵּחַ אֶת הַקָּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ הוּא – הוּא רַק בְּמַה שֶׁבָּרָא אֶת כָּל הָעוֹלָמוֹת מֵאַיִן לְיֵשׁ.
And this is the concept of <i>Perek Shirah</i> — that the created beings sing, and likewise the songs of the angels — all the creatures of song come forth with song. Their entire perception is only the praise of the "works of Your hands."	וְזֶהוּ עִנְיֵן "פֶּרֶק שִׁירָה" – שֶׁאוֹמְרִים הַנִּבְרָאִים – וְכֵן שִׁיר הַמַּלְאָכִים – כָּל בַּעֲלֵי הַשִּׁיר יוֹצְאִים בַּשִּׁיר. הֲרֵי בָּל הַשְּׂגָתָם – רַק בִּבְחִינַת "שֶׁבַח מַעֲשֵׂה יָדָיךּ".
This is like, for example, someone who is a wondrous sage — absolutely brilliant — and they praise him only for being able to write or draw beautifully. That is the lowest aspect of him.	וְהָרֵי זֶה כְּמוֹ עַל דֶּרֶךְ מָשָׁל – מִי שֶׁהוּא חָכָם מֻפְּלָא עַד לְהַפְּלִיא – וּמְשַׁבְּחִים אוֹתוֹ רַק בְּמַה שֶׁיָכוֹל לְכְתּב אוֹ לְצֵיֵּר יָפֶה – שֶׁזָּהוּ הַבְּחִינָה הַיּוֹתֵר אַחֲרוֹנָה שֶׁבּוֹ.
And so said our Sages (Berachos 33b): "There is no <i>Tzur</i> (rock) like our G-d" — read not <i>Tzur</i> but <i>Tzayar</i> (artist). And likewise (Berachos 33a): "A parable of a mortal king who had thousands upon thousands of gold dinars, and they praised him with silver — is this not a disgrace to him?" (See also Shelah, Maseches Tamid, 256b–257a, who elaborates greatly on this.)	ְוְעַל דֶּרֶךְ זֶה אָמְרוּ רַזַ"ל (בְּרָכוֹת ל"ג ע"ב): "אֵין צוּר כֵּאלֹקֵינוּ" – אַל תִּקְרֵי צוּר – אֶלָּא צוֹיֵר. וְכֵן אָמְרוּ (בְּרָכוֹת ל"ג ע"א): "מָשָׁל לְמֶלֶךְ בָּשָּׁר וָדָם – שָׁהָיוּ לוֹ אֶלֶף אַלָפִים דִּינְרֵי זָהָב – וּמְשַׁבְּחִים אוֹתוֹ בְּשֶׁל כֶּסֶף – וַהְלֹא גְּנַאי הוּא לוֹ" כו'. (וְעַיֵּוְ מִזֶּה בְּשֵׁלָ"ה – מַסֶּכֶת תָּמִיד שֶׁלוֹ – דַּף רנ"ו ע"ב – וְדַּף רנ"ז ע"א – שֶׁהֶאֱרִיךְ הָנָה.

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And this is the explanation that the supernal speech — the source of Beriah, Yetzirah, and Asiyah — receives from the lower third of the attribute of <i>Tiferes</i> in Atzilus, which is, as explained above, like "the praise of the works of Your hands."	– וְזֶהוּ עִנְיַן הַפֵּירוּשׁ שֶׁהַדִּבּוּר הָעֶלְיוֹן – מְקוֹר דְּבִי"ע – מְקַבֵּל מִשְּׁלִישׁ הַתַּחָתּוֹן שֶׁל מִדַּת הַתִּפְאֶרֶת שֶׁבְּאֲצִילוּת - שָׁהוּא עַל דֶּרֶך מָשֶׁל "שֶׁבַח מַעֲשֵׂה יָדֶיךָּ" כו' כְּנַ"ל.
And one could say that the concept of the three thirds of <i>Tiferes</i> corresponds to the division of all worlds into three levels: namely, the worlds of Beriah-Yetzirah-Asiyah; the world of Atzilus; and the worlds above Atzilus.	ְוְאֶפְשָׁר לוֹמַר עִנְיַן ג' שְׁלִישִׁין דְּתִפְאֶרֶת – עַל דֶּרֶהְ שֶׁכְּלֶלוּת הָעוֹלָמוֹת נָחְלָקִים לְג' בְּחִינוֹת: הַיְנוּ – עוֹלָמוֹת בִּי"ע, וְעוֹלָם הָאֲצִילוּת, וְעוֹלָמוֹת שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מֵאֲצִילוּת.
As our Sages say: "He traversed eighteen thousand worlds that are not" — these are from the level of <i>Ayin</i> , as in "And wisdom emerges from <i>Ayin</i> ." (See Ramaz, Parshas Shelach 159a, on the statement: "Three worlds the Holy One, blessed be He, has.")	וּכְמוֹ שֶׁאָמְרוּ רַזַ"ל: "שָׁט בִּי"ח אֶלֶף עוֹלָמוֹת שֶׁאֵינָן כו'" – שָׁהֵם מִבְּחִינַת "אַיִן" – כְּמוֹ "וְהַחָּכְמָה מֵאַיִן תִּמָּצֵא". (וְעַיֵּן בְּרַמַ"ז פַּרְשַׁת שְׁלַח דַּף קנ"ט ע"א – בִּפִּירוּשׁ ("הַמֵּימָרָא: "תִּלַת עַלְמִין אִית לֵיהּ לְקוּדְשָׁא בְּרִידְּ הוּא).
In each of the three types of worlds mentioned above, there is an increasing revelation of the glory of the Infinite Light, for the revelation in Beriah-Yetzirah-Asiyah is incomparable to that in Atzilus, and likewise Atzilus is incomparable to the revelation in the Infinite realm itself.	אֲשֶׁר בְּכָל עוֹלָם מָג' מִינֵי עוֹלָמוֹת הַנַּ"ל – מִתְגַּלֶּה יוֹתֵר מִיְקַר תִּפְאֶרֶת גָּדוּל אוֹר־אֵין־סוֹף בָּרוּדְ־הוּא – שֶׁאֵין עֵרוּדְ הַגִּלוּי שֶׁבְּבִי"ע לְגַבֵּי הַגִּלוּי שֶׁבָּאֲצִילוּת. וְכֵן כָּמוֹ כֵּן – אֵין עֵרוּדְ הַגִּלוּי שֶׁבָּאֲצִילוּת לְגַבֵּי הַגִּלוּי שֶׁבְּעוֹלַם הָאֵין־סוֹף כו.
(See the maamar "Hadar Kevod Hodecha" and "Dibrei Niflaosecha Asicha.") This is the concept of the triple repetition "Kadosh Kadosh Kadosh."	וְעַיֵּן מַה שֶּׁכֶּתוּב עַל־פִּי "הָדָר כְּבוֹד הוֹדֶהְ וְדְבְרֵי) הָנְפָלְאוֹתָיךְ אָשִׂיחָה" כו'). וְזֶהוּ עַנְיַן ג' פְּעָמִים "קָדוֹשׁ".
And see the discourse "Ve'asisa Bigdei Kodesh" regarding the construction of Aharon's garments — that there are three levels and stages. However, all this pertains only to the light that shines in the worlds.	ןעַיֵּן מַה שֶׁנֶּאֱמַר בָּסֵדֶר הַדִּבּוּר "וְעָשִׂיתָ בִגְדֵי לֹדֶשׁ" – שֶׁבְּתִיקּוּן וַעֲשִׁיַּת בִּגְדֵי אַהָרֹן – יֵשׁ ג' בְּחִינוֹת וּמַדְרֵגוֹת. אֲבָל כָּל זֶה – רַק בִּבְחִינַת הָאוֹר הַמֵּאִיר בָּעוֹלָמוֹת
But regarding His Essence — there is no grasp at all; only "we give thanks to You." And what we praise is only "for the sake of Your glory," as explained earlier.	אֲבָל בְּעַצְמוּתוֹ יִתְבָּרֵדְ – אֵין שַׁיֶּדְ שׁוּם הַשָּׂנָה – רַק "מוֹדִים אֲנַחְנוּ לָדְ". וּמַה שֶּׁאֲנַחְנוּ מְהַלְּלִים – זָהוּ "לְשֵׁם .תִּפְאֶרֶתָדִ" כו' כְּנַ"ל
And behold, in the fourth year , Knesses Yisrael receives from the	וְהָנֵּה – בַּשָּׁנָה הָרְבִיעִית – מְקַבֶּלֶת כְּנֶסֶת יִשְׂרָאֵל
second third of His attribute of <i>Tiferes</i> . (The Ramaz wrote it as "from two thirds," meaning from what is grasped by creation, referred to as "the praise of the works of Your hands" as explained earlier.)	מִשְׁלִישׁ הָאַחַרוֹן שֶׁל מִדַּת תִּפְאֶרֶת יִתְבָּרֵדְ. וְהָרַמַ"ז כָּתַב "מִשְׁנֵי שְׁלִישִׁין" כו', הַיְנוּ – מַה שֶׁהַנִּבְרָאִים יוּכְלוּ לְהַלֵּל אֶת הַקָּבָ"ה – שֶׁנִּקְרָא "שֶׁבַח מַעֲשֵׂה יָדָיךּ" כו' בְּנַ"ל.

ा उन्हान । से उन्न प्राप्त नहर । अस्पर उस	
And this is the meaning of " <i>Hilulim laShem</i> " — praises to God — in the plural, referring to these two levels of praise from the lower two thirds of <i>Tiferes</i> . Above this, there is no comprehension.	וְזֶהוּ עִנְיַן "הָלּוּלִים לַהּ" – וְ"הָלּוּלִים" לָשׁוֹן רַבִּים – הַיְנוּ שְׁנֵי בְּחִינוֹת הָלּוּל – זֶהוּ ב' שְׁלִישֵׁי תִּפְאֶרֶת כו'. מַה שָׁאֵין כֵּן – לְמַעְלָה מִזֶּה – אֵין לָהֶם הַשָּׂגָה
However, through these praises, it draws down even from the upper third of the attribute of <i>Tiferes</i> , and this is the meaning of "And in the fifth year to increase its yield." This is the added light from above.	אֲבָל עַל־יְדֵי זֶה – נִמְשֶׁךְ אַחַר כָּךְ גַּם מִבְּחִינַת שְׁלִּישׁ הָעֶלְיוֹן שֶׁל מִדַּת תִּפְאֶרֶת יִתְבָּרֶדְּ – וְזֶהוּ "וּבַשְּׁנָה הַחָמִישִׁית כו' לְהוֹסִיף לָכֶם תְּבוּאָתוֹ" – הַיְנוּ – תּוֹסֶפֶּת הָאוֹר הַבָּא מִלְמַעְלָה
Then, she (Malchus) is in the state of Hei . Whereas the level of Dalet represents lowness and poverty compared to the level of Hei .	וְאָז הִיא בָּבְחִינַת הֵ"א . מַה שֶׁבְּחִינַת דָּלֶ"ת – הוּא לָשׁוֹן דָלוּת וַעֲנִיּוּת – לְגַבֵּי בְּחִינָה זוֹ שֶׁל הַ"א
And from this, we can further understand what is written in the discourse "Re'u ki Hashem nasan lachem es haShabbos," regarding "With the letter Hei this world was created," that one must draw down the revelation of this Hei.	ּיִמָזֶּה יוּבֵן בְּתוֹסֶפֶת בֵּיאוּר – מֵה שֶׁבָּתוּב בְּדִבּוּר־הַמֵּתְחִיל "רְאוּ כִּי ה' נָתַן לָכֶם אֶת הַשֵּׁבָּת" – בְּעָנַן "בְּהֵ"א נִבְרָא הָעוֹלָם הַזָּה" – וְצָרִיהְ לְהַמְשִׁיהְ גִּילוּי בְּחִינַת הֵ"א זֶה
And this is like what is explained here, and as it says " <i>To work it and to guard it</i> ," which refers to the drawing down of the upper Hei , the level of <i>Yud-Hei</i> , and the drawing down of the lower Hei , the level of <i>Vav-Hei</i> . (See Eitz Chayim, Gate 31, ch. 7, on the verse: "Four handbreadths shall be yours and the fifth for Pharaoh.")	ְהַיְנוּ עַל דֶּרֶךְ הַמְבוֹאָר כָּאן. וְזֶהוּ "לְעָבְדָה וּלְשָׁמְרָה" – בִּשְׁנֵי הֵי"נִין – וְהַיְנוּ – הַמְשָׁכַת ה' עִילָּאָה – בְּחִינַת י"ה , וְהַמְשָׁכַת ה' תְּתָאָה – ו"ה כו'. (וְעַיֵּן בְּעֵץ חַיִּים – שַעַר ל"א – בֶּרֶק ז' – מַה שֶׁבָּתוּב עַל־פִּסְקוּ: "אַרְבֵּע נ"הַיָּדוֹת יִהְיוּ לָכֶם – וְהַחֲמִישִׁית לְפַרְעֹה.
And this is [the meaning of] "Hod ve'Hadar lefanav, Oz ve'chedvah bimkomo" (Divrei HaYamim I 16:27).	וְזָהוּ – "הוֹד וְהָדָר לְפָנָיו, עֹז וְחֶדְוָה בִּמְקוֹמוֹ" ((דְּבָרֵי־הַיָּמִים א', ט"ז:כ"ז.
And they praise before Him, as implied in <i>Midrash Rabbah</i> , the introduction to <i>Eichah</i> (55a), where the angels say: "It is written 'Hod vehadar lefanav' (majesty and splendor are before Him), and you say like this?!" — see there.	ּיּמְשַׁבְּחִים לְפָנָיו, כְּדְמַשְׁמֵע בְּרַבָּ"ת בְּפְתִיחָתָּא דְאֵיכָה דַּף נ"ה ע"א: שֶׁאָמְרוּ הַמֵּלְאָכִים, "כָּתוּב 'הוֹד וְהָדָר לְפָנָיו' .– וְאַתָּה אוֹמֵר כְּדֵין?!" – עַיֵּן שֶׁם
And from this comes "Oz vechedvah bimkomo" — the strength and joy in His place. For pleasure is drawn from bittul ha-yesh (nullification of ego), as explained in the discourse Es Korbani Lachmi regarding "Livyasan zeh yatzarta lesachek bo" — that the Leviathan was formed for Divine delight.	יִּמְזֶּה נִמְשֶׁךְּ "עֹז וְחֶדְוָה בִּמְקוֹמוֹ" – שֶׁהַתַּעֲנוּג נִמְשֶׁךְּ מִבִּטוּל הַיֵּשׁ – כְּמוֹ שֶׁבָּתוּב בְּדִבּוּר־הַמַּתְחִיל "אֵת קָרְבָּנִי 'לַחְמִי" – בְּעִנְיַן "לִוְיָתָן זֶה יָצַרְתָּ לְשַׂחֵק בּוֹ" כו.
Similarly, the Gemara in <i>Chagigah</i> (5b) interprets "Hod vehadar lefanav" as referring to the "outer chambers" — the outer worlds.	יכֵן בַּגְמָרָא (חַגִּיגָה דַּף ה' ע"ב) – פֵּרְשׁוּ "הוֹד וְהָדָר 'לְפָנָיו" – דְּמֵיירִי בְּבָתֵּי בְּרָאֵי כו

े किया है से प्राप्त करते हैं अविकेश र	· · · ·
The idea is that the expansion of a Divine attribute occurs through the elevation of <i>mayin nukvin</i> (feminine waters) — like in man, when others praise him, the inner sense of glory is aroused in his heart.	וְהַיְנוּ – כִּי יָדוּעַ – שֶׁהִתְפַּשְּׁטוּת הַמִּדָּה – הִיא עַל־יְדֵי הַעֲלָאַת מַ"ן – עַל דֶּרֶהְ מָשָׁל – בְּאָדָם – כַּאֲשֶׁר יְפָאֲרוּהוּ זוּלָתוֹ – תִּתְעוֹרֵר בְּלָבּוֹ עַצְמִיּוּת הַתִּפְאֶרֶת.
Based on this, "Hod vehadar lefanav" causes "Oz vechedvah bimkomo" — for through their praises they add light into the essential <i>Tiferes</i> of Atzilus itself, at the level of Atzilus.	ןעַל־פִּי זֶה יִנָּבֵן – דְּ"הוֹד וְהָדָר אֲשֶׁר לְפָנָיו" – גּוֹרֵם "עֹז וְחֶדְוָה בִּּמְקוֹמוֹ" – כִּי עַל־יְדֵי זֶה – הֵם מוֹסִיפִין אוֹרוֹת בְּתִפְאֶרֶת דְּאֲצִילוּת – הָעַצְמִי – בִּבְחִינַת אֲצִילוּת
And this is "to increase its yield" — the two upper thirds of <i>Tiferes</i> in the fifth year.	ן זֶהוּ "לְהוֹסִיף לָכֶם תְּבוּאָתוֹ" – ב' שְׁלִישִׁים עֶלְיוֹנִים דְתִפְאֶרֶת – בַּשָּׁנָה הַחֲמִישִׁית
It may also be said that the three first years correspond to Beriah-Yetzirah-Asiyah, where the supernal speech is hidden and the beings are separate, like "no union between them and Atzilus," i.e., no <i>zivug</i> of <i>Zon</i> .	ְוְאֶפְשָׁר לּוֹמַר עוֹד – שֶׁג' שָׁנִים הָרְאשׁוֹנוֹת – הַם כְּנֶגֶד בִּי"ע – שָׁהַדָּבּוּר הָעֶלְיוֹן מֻסְתָּר בָּהֶם – וְהֵם יֵשׁ וְדָבָר נָפְרָד בִּפְנֵי עַצְמוֹ – וְהַיְנוּ – כְּשֶׁאֵין יִחוּד בִּי"ע עִם אֲצִילוּת – דְהַיְנוּ – יִחוּד זו"ן – כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב "כְּרוּב אֶחָד מָקֶצֶה מִזֶּה" (עַיֵּן בְּתוֹרָה־אוֹר סוֹף פַּרְשַׁת תְּרוּמָה).
And this is the "diminishing of the moon" — when there is no union of sun and moon (<i>Zachar ve'Nekeivah</i>) — and then the kelipos draw nurture from her.	וְהוּא עִנְיַן "מִעוּט הַיָּרַחַ" – כְּשֶׁאֵין יִחוּד שִׁמְשָׁא וּסְהָרָא הָג' קְלִיפּוֹת יוֹנְקִים מִמֶּנָּה – וְאָז הַג' קְלִיפּוֹת יוֹנְקִים מִמֶּנָּה –.
But in the fourth year , corresponding to Atzilus, the <i>Malchus</i> —the source of Beriah-Yetzirah-Asiyah — unites with <i>Zeir Anpin</i> of Atzilus. This is drawing down the higher <i>bitul</i> of the name <i>Mah</i> into the created beings.	אֲבָל – "וּבַשָּׁנָה הָרְבִיעִית" – זֶהוּ כְּנָגֶד עוֹלַם הָאֲצִילוּת – שֶׁהַמַּלְכוּת – מְקוֹר דְּבִי"ע – מִתְיַחֶדֶת עִם זְעֵיר אַנְפִּין דְּאַצִילוּת. וְהוּא עִנְיַן הַמְשָׁכַת הַבִּּטוּל הָעֶלְיוֹן דְּמ"ה – בַּנְּבָרָאִים
Like the verse: "What did they see to act so, and what came upon them?" — then "all its fruit shall be holy, praises to Hashem" — the effect of the higher unifications — Yud-Hei and Vav-Hei.	עַל דֶּרֶדְּ מָשֶׁל: "מָה רָאוּ עַל כָּכָה – וּמָה הִגִּיעַ אֲלֵיהֶם" – אָז "יִהְיֶה כָּל פִּרְיוֹ קֹדֶשׁ – הִלּוּלִים לַה'" – לְהִיוֹת יִחוּדִים עֶלְיוֹנִים – יִחוּד י"ה וְיִחוּד ו"ה כו'.
(See the discourse on "Mi mana" about "u'Mispar es Rova Yisrael.")	ְעַיֵּן בְּדָבּוּר־הַמַּתְחִיל "מִי מָנָה" – בְּעִנְיַן "וּמִסְפֶּר אֶת) רֹבַע יִשְׂרָאֵל").
The first three years receive from the external aspect of the middos — <i>Netzach-Hod-Yesod</i> — and in the fourth year, it receives from the internality — the third of <i>Tiferes</i> . The four aspects of <i>TeNaHY</i> correspond to the four worlds of <i>ABiYA</i> within <i>Zeir Anpin</i> .	ְעַל־פִּי זֶה יֵשׁ לוֹמַר: – דְּבָג' שָׁנִים הָרָאשׁוֹנוֹת – מְקַבֶּלֶת מֵחִיצוֹנִיּוֹת הַמָּדּוֹת – שָׁהַם נָצַח־הוֹד־יְסוֹד – וּבַשָּׁנָה הָרְבִיעִית – מְקַבֶּלֶת מִן הַפְּנִימִיּוּת – מִשְּׁלִישׁ תִּפָאֶרֶת. וְד' בְּחִינוֹת תְּנָה"י – הֵם גַּם־כֵּן בְּחִינַת אֲבִי"ע "שֶׁבָּז"א כו".

וְכִי תָבֹאוּ אֶל הָאָרֶץ וּנְטַעְתֶּם כָּל עֵץ מַאֲכָל כו

Based on this, we can say that "and in the fifth year to increase for you" — this refers to the added light that comes from the "tip of the Yud" of the Divine Name — the level of <i>Kesser</i> , and from there the additional light is drawn.	ְוַעַל־פִּי זֶה יֵשׁ לוֹמַר – "וּבַשָּׁנָה הַחֲמִישִׁית כו' לְהוֹסִיף לָכֶם" – זֶהוּ תּוֹסֶפֶת אוֹר הַנִּמְשָׁךְּ מִקוֹצוֹ שֶׁל יוּ"ד – דְשֵׁם הוי' – וְהוּא בְּחִינַת כֶּתֶר כו'. וּמִשֶּׁם דַּוְקָא נִמְשֶׁכֶת 'תּוֹסֶפֶת הָאוֹר – "לְהוֹסִיף לָכֶם" כו
(See elsewhere about Yosef, who was named thus because of the increase in light. And "Yosef was brought down" because "Sham alu shevatim" — there they ascended, giving thanks — this ascent draws down increased light from the level of Yesod of Adam Kadmon, which is also the meaning of "Hod vehadar lefanav" — the level of "Hadar.")	ְעַיֵּן בִּמְקוֹם אַחֵר – בְּעָנְיֵן יוֹסֵף – שֶׁנִּקְרָא בֵּן עַל שֵׁם*) תּוֹסֶפֶּת הָאוֹר כו'. וְזֶהוּ "וְיוֹסֵף הוּרַד כו׳" – עַל־יְדֵי "שָׁם עָלוּ שְׁבָטִים כו׳ – לְהוֹדוֹת כו'" – שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי הַעֲלָאָה זוֹ – נִמְשֶׁכֶת תּוֹסֶפֶת אוֹר – מִבְּחִינַת יְסוֹד דְּאָדָם קַדְמוֹן – שֶׁהוּא גַּם־בֵּן עִנְיֵן "הוֹד וְהָדָר לְפָנָיו" – בְּחִינַת ('הָדָר כו
(See also Midrash Rabbah on "You shall plant every fruit tree" — Parshas Naso 10:236, and Parshas Shelach. Also see <i>Shir HaShirim Rabbah</i> on "His thighs are pillars of marble" and the end of "His palate is sweetness.")	ְעַיֵּן עוֹד מֵענְיַן פָּסוּק "וּנְטַעְתָּם כָּל עֵץ מַאָכָל" –*) בְּרַבָּ"ת פַּרְשַׁת נָשֹא פֶּרֶק י' דַּף רל"ו ד' – וּבְפַרְשַׁת שָׁלַח לְדָּ. וּבְשִׁיר הַשִּׁירִים רַבָּה – עַל פָּסוּק "שׁוֹקִיו ("עַמוּדֵי שֵׁשׁ" – וְסוֹף "חִכּוֹ מַמְתַּקִּים.

[NOTE: Summary

This deeply mystical discourse revolves around the mitzvah of **Orlah** — the prohibition to eat the fruit of a tree for the first three years after it is planted — and reveals its inner significance in the Divine order of creation, revelation, and rectification.

• Part I: Repairing the Sin of the Tree of Knowledge

Drawing on *Midrash Rabba*, the Alter Rebbe presents the mitzvah of Orlah as a rectification for the sin of Adam and Chava, who ate prematurely from the Tree of Knowledge. Had Adam waited just three hours until Shabbos, the fruit would have been sanctified. Similarly, the Jewish people are commanded to wait three years — symbolizing restraint and tikun.

• Part II: The Role of Praising Hashem

The mitzvah's fourth year is described as "Kodesh Hilulim LaHashem", fruit that is holy and used for praise in Jerusalem. This introduces a profound meditation on why we praise Hashem at all, since He is utterly beyond all attributes and names. The answer: praise serves as a spiritual trigger, arousing Divine attributes (middos) from their concealment into revelation — a heavenly parallel to human nature, where heartfelt compliments can awaken deep feelings.

• Part III: Names and Attributes — Revealing the Hidden

Hashem's names (such as compassion, strength, etc.) are not intrinsic to His
essence but are modes of interaction with creation. Therefore, calling Hashem by

וְכִי תַבֹאוּ אֵל הַאַרֵץ וּנְטַעְתֵּם כַּל עֵץ מַאָּכָל כו

these names through prayer and song serves to **elicit those very attributes** — bringing Divine energy into our world, much as calling a person by name draws their attention and presence.

• Part IV: The First Three Years and the Fourth

- The first three years represent a stage where the Divine light is concealed and filtered through Netzach, Hod, and Yesod the lower, more external traits.
- The **fourth year** symbolizes an influx of inner illumination from **Tiferes**, the central harmonizing attribute, associated with **beauty and integration** and referred to as the "bariach hatichon" (central bar) that bridges extremes.
- This transition mirrors **speech**: in early stages, only an external expression of emotion is present, but when deeper feeling (like true joy or pain) is accessed, the **inner attribute shines through the speech**, enriching it.

• Part V: The Fifth Year and Divine Expansion

- o In the fifth year, even higher revelation comes a level associated with Kesser, the Divine "crown" or will, beyond even Tiferes. This is hinted in the Torah's phrase "to increase its yield for you" the fruit now represents not only fulfillment but surplus, abundance, and delight.
- The discourse parallels this to the spiritual Sefirah of Malchus, which transitions from Daleth (poverty) to Hei (expansion) as it begins to receive from higher aspects of Tiferes and even Kesser.

• Part VI: Cosmic Geography — ABiYA and Atzilus

- A cosmic map unfolds: the first three years correspond to Beriah, Yetzirah, and
 Asiyah worlds of separation and concealment.
- The **fourth year** aligns with **Atzilus**, a world of **complete unity** with the Divine.
- And in the **fifth year**, one begins to access even what is **above Atzilus**, drawing light from the "tip of the Yud" the transcendent root of all manifestation.

• Conclusion: Transformation and Elevation

- Thus, the mitzvah of Orlah is not simply agricultural it is a spiritual drama of waiting, withholding, elevating, and finally releasing Divine light into the world.
- Human praise catalyzes Divine response; earthly restraint draws heavenly abundance. The physical fruit mirrors a soul's process of nullification, growth, and revelation

וכי תַבֹאוּ אֵל הַאַרץ וּנְטַעְתָם כַּל עֵץ מַאַכַל כו

V Practical Takeaway

Waiting and discipline aren't just moral values — they are **spiritual mechanisms** of drawing down holiness. When you withhold from immediate gratification — whether in speech, action, or even thought — you create **vessels** for greater Divine light.

• Practically:

- Take moments in your day to restrain an impulse, especially in areas of speech or judgment and intentionally praise Hashem instead.
- Recognize that your words of praise in prayer, singing, or Torah are not symbolic; they are real tools that draw spiritual light into the world and awaken Divine will.
- The "fifth year" teaches that surpassing the minimum serving Hashem not only with obligation but with joy and abundance opens the gates to transcendent blessing.

Chassidic Story (Alter Rebbe)

"The Praise that Brought Down Heaven"

Once, in **Liozna**, the **Alter Rebbe** (Rabbi Shneur Zalman of Liadi) was immersed in deep thought during the **pesukei dezimra** — the verses of praise that precede the Shema in the morning prayers. His students noticed that he lingered for an unusually long time on the verse:

"Baruch she'amar ve'hayah ha'olam — Blessed is He who spoke and the world came into being."

After the prayer, the Rebbe explained:

"There are times when **the praise itself** creates the **Divine desire to continue creating**. When the soul of a Jew says *Baruch she'amar* with true depth, he **draws down the light of** *Atzilus* into his body — just as the world itself was spoken into being."

He then added with intensity:

"This is what the Zohar means when it says 'da milin de-hedyota' (the lower-level speech) becomes 'milin de'ila' (supernal speech). If a Jew only knew what his mouth was doing during those verses..."

וֹכִי תַבֹאוּ אֵל הַאָרֵץ וּנְטַעְהֵם כַּל עֵץ מַאָּכַל כו

This teaching directly echoes the discourse we just learned — that **human praise unlocks Divine presence**, and the **language of a sincere soul** reshapes spiritual reality.

Source: Sefer HaSichos (Kehot) based on oral traditions from Chassidim of Liozna; similar themes appear in Maamarei Admur HaZakein, Inyanei Tefillah, and Toras Shneur. END NOTE