

Often, when God wants to deliver a message to us, He communicates through parables, signs, or symbolic actions. These methods are meant to help us grasp His emotions and intentions toward humanity, which sometimes cannot be fully expressed in plain words.

For example, consider King David. When he took Uriah's wife Bathsheba, God first sent the prophet Nathan with a parable. The parable illustrated the gravity of David's sin and revealed God's righteous judgment in a way David could understand.

2 Samuel 12:1-12 (ESV):

“Then the Lord sent Nathan to David. He came to him and said, ‘There were two men in a city, one rich and one poor. The rich man had very many flocks and herds, but the poor man had nothing except one little ewe lamb, which he had bought and nourished; it grew up with him and with his children. It shared his food, drank from his cup, and lay in his arms—it was like a daughter to him.

A traveler came to the rich man, but he refused to take from his

own flock to prepare for the guest. Instead, he took the poor man's lamb and prepared it for the traveler.'

David was furious and said to Nathan, 'As the Lord lives, the man who has done this deserves to die; he shall restore the lamb fourfold, because he did this thing and has no pity.'

Then Nathan said to David, 'You are the man! Thus says the Lord, the God of Israel: I anointed you king over Israel and saved you from the hand of Saul; I gave you your master's house and your master's wives to your bosom, and gave you the kingdom of Israel and Judah. Why have you despised the word of the Lord by doing evil in His sight? Because you have done this, the sword will never depart from your house.'"

Theological reflection: This passage demonstrates God's covenantal justice. David's sins were personal, but they had communal consequences because he ruled over God's people. The parable also teaches us about empathy as a measure of righteousness; the rich man lacked compassion, as David had in his disregard for Uriah. This illustrates how God's moral law extends beyond ritual obedience to include mercy and love (Micah 6:8, NIV).

God often communicates His feelings toward humanity through signs and parables, not only to reveal sin but also to demonstrate His mercy when we repent. Many believers fail to grasp the depth of His compassion, thinking God is punitive and constantly reminds us of our failures. However, God's mercy is beautifully revealed in the parable of the prodigal son.

Luke 15:20-24 (NIV):

“When he was still a long way off, his father saw him and was filled with compassion; he ran to his son, threw his arms around him, and kissed him.

The son said, ‘Father, I have sinned against heaven and against you. I am no longer worthy to be called your son.’

But the father said to his servants, ‘Quick! Bring the best robe and put it on him. Put a ring on his finger and sandals on his feet. Bring the fattened calf and kill it. Let's have a feast and celebrate, for this son of mine was dead and is alive again; he was lost and is found.’”

Theological insight: This parable reveals God's unmerited grace (Ephesians 2:8-9, KJV). Repentance restores relationship, not by

human merit but through the father's generous mercy, foreshadowing Christ's redemptive work. It also contrasts human judgment with divine compassion, emphasizing the boundless patience of God.

God also communicates through symbolic acts, as seen in Ezekiel (Ezekiel 4-5) and Isaiah (Isaiah 20:3). These actions functioned as prophetic signs to reveal the consequences of Israel's sin and the mercy awaiting repentance.

Jonah and Nineveh: God's Mercy in Action

The story of Jonah illustrates God's sovereign mercy and patience (Jonah 1-4, NIV). Jonah fled God's command to preach to Nineveh, fearing their repentance would avert divine judgment. After three days in the belly of the great fish, Jonah obeyed. The people of Nineveh repented, and God relented from bringing destruction.

Jonah, however, struggled to accept God's mercy. He became angry when God spared Nineveh, showing Jonah's limited understanding of divine compassion. God then used a plant (Jonah 4:6-10, ESV) as a sign: the plant provided Jonah comfort, but when it withered, he was angered. God explained the lesson: just as Jonah cared for the plant, God cared even more for

Nineveh.

Theological reflection: This story highlights the universality of God's mercy (Psalm 145:9, KJV). God's compassion is not limited to the Israelites but extends to all peoples who turn from sin. It also teaches that God's ways and emotions transcend human understanding, emphasizing His wisdom and justice.

Application: Every act of repentance and pursuit of righteousness is like a branch growing before God, bringing Him joy. As believers grow in holiness and bear fruit (John 15:5-8, NIV), God delights in us. Conversely, sin diminishes our spiritual "branches" and provokes His righteous anger. The relationship between our actions and God's emotional response is deeply intertwined.

Conclusion: God loves, forgives, and patiently calls His children to repentance. Daily moral and spiritual cleansing allows us to maintain favor with God and experience His joy. His mercy remains accessible, and no sin is beyond His forgiveness if we turn to Him in sincere repentance.

Blessing: May the Lord continue to guide, forgive, and bless you abundantly.

THE STORY OF JONAH AND GOD'S MERCY: A THEOLOGICAL
REFLECTION

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