

Back to the Mishnah which said;
 בשבת חייב הכלל כל העושה מלאכה ומלאכתו מתקיימת בשבת חייב One is חייב only for labor that endures;

The gemara adds; זה הכלל לאתויי מאי -

It teaches that one who carved out a cavity of three-quarter in a wood block which can accommodate a cavity of one whole קב he's ...

חייב he's ...

Even though he plans to enlarge it, but since most people will leave it at that, it is considered an enduring מלאכה.

The next part of the Mishnah was; רבן שמעון בן גמליאל אומר המכה בקורנס על הסדן בשעת מלאכה חייב – מפני שהוא כמתקן מלאכה

If somebody hits the hammer against the anvil he is also חייב. After rejecting the possibility that he is חייב for practicing how to hammer, the אמרא concludes

כן כן אביי ורבא דאמרי תרוייהו שכן מרדדי טסי משכן עושין כן – the people who hammered the gold sheets of the משכן would bang an anvil every once in a while to keep the hammer smooth so that it wouldn't damage the gold.

The next Mishnah speaks about plowing and related activities.

Zugt di Mishnah; משנה כל שהוא, המנכש... כל שהוא – the משנה says that one would be חייב for plowing or weeding even the smallest amount.

שנים - when one collects wood or grass, the חייב for which he is חייב depends on his intention – if he is trying to improve the area he is picking from, the וורש is a שיעור because it's a חורש of חורש if he wants to use the wood or grass the שיעור will be larger, depending on the specific use.

The Gemara explains - the reason a person is חייב for plowing a tiny amount of land is חייל לביזרא דקרא – it can be used for planting a single pumpkin seed, which is similar to the planting of single stalks of herbs that they did in the משכן in making the dyes.









Review



The Gemara cites a Braisa -

When weeding or pruning, the שיעור for which one is דייב depends on his intention -

אם לייפות את הקרקע כל שהן – if he intends to improve the land, he is חייב for a tiny amount. If for other uses, it would depend on what those uses are.

The אטו מארא נינהו את הקרקע נינהו אמרא Isn't the land going to be improved regardless of what his intention is? Shouldn't that mean that the שיעור should always be a כל



The גמרא gives two answers:

-1- רבה ורב יוסף דאמרי תרוייהו באגם שנו

This Braisa is speaking of when he cut these reeds from a swamp which is not improved by pruning.

-2- אביי אמר... כגון דלא מיכוון... דקעביד בארעא דחבריה

He is pruning his neighbors' land from which he does not benefit - making it a דבר שאין מתכוין - he has no intention to improve the field. Although he knows that his action will improve the land, it is not אסור because it's a

פסיק רישיה דלא ניחא ליה, an inevitable result that he does not benefit from, and he is פטור. רבה ורב יוסף

דאמרי תרוייהו

באגם שנן

הפיק רישיה

דלא ניחא ליה

We continue with the next Mishnah about the מלאכה of כותב, writing. Zugt di Mishnah;

הייב שתי אותיות – The משנה teaches that one is חייב for writing two letters with whichever hand - right or left hand. The אין דרך כתיבה בכך - why would somebody be חייב for writing with their left hand if that is an unusual way to write?

The גמרא gives two answers:

- -1- אמר אביי בשולט בשתי ידיו we are talking about an ambidextrous person.
- -2- יוסי היא מני רבי יוסי היא the משנה ר' יעקב בריה דבת יעקב אמר הא מני that you are חייב even for making marks which can be done with the left hand too. It does not have to be letters.





Review



The next Halacha in the Mishnah was;

הדיר אול holds that even if you wanted to write a longer name but only wrote the first two letters, which themselves make up a shorter name, like שם משמואל or חייב. R' Yehuda limits this Halachah to two different letters.

However, in a ברייתא, רבי יהודה quotes the opinion of his Rebbe, רבן גמליאל, that you can even be חייב for writing two of the same letter, like גג סר אור.

The ברייתא quoted 'rcב' שמעון opinion 'rcב' אינו חייב עד שיעשה - he is only חייב וf his adhating.

The גמרא explains that this means that he has to write the entire name he had planned on writing originally, unlike the entire name he had planned on writing originally, unlike the שם when you are שם when you intended to write שמעון.

The Gemara now goes back to the case of שם קטן משם גדול such as שם משמעון and asks;

- ?מי דמי מ"ם דשם סתום מ"ם דשמעון פתוח

How can one be חייב for writing שם from the name אשמעון, if the מם in שם is a closed α , commonly known as a מם סופית, while the שמעון הו שמעון מים is an open סיים?

How can writing שמ with an open מ"ם be considered to be worthy of lasting? After all the ברייתא warns that we have to be very careful to observe all of the details of how to write a סתומות o, which sections to write as a שירה and שירה and what type of ink to use!

The גמרא answers that we are assuming like the one אוז who holds that an open מם in place of a closed מם is considered a kosher letter.

The Gemara cites a Braisa which notes the differences in the words of the סוכות por of סוכות.

Most days the Torah refers to the libations with the word ונסכה.

On the second day the Torah changes to - ונסכיהם - an additional Mem.

On the sixth day the Torah writes - ונסכיה - an additional Yud. On the seventh day it says כמשפטם instead of כמשפט - an additional Mem.

- מכאן רמז לניסוך מים מן התורה

Here the Torah alludes to the added libation of water on Succos.

We can learn from the fact that we use the closed from the word ונסכיהם to allude to the open at the beginning of the word מים that they can be used interchangeably.







Dedicated By: _

