

Our Shiur began with the Mishnah. – קושרין דלי בפסקיא אבל לא בחבל

A person may tie a bucket with a girdle since it will not be left there permanently, but not with a rope which will likely become a permanent knot.

רבי יהודה מתיר - R' Yehuda allows tying with a rope.



2 The ממרא explains that רבי יהודה also agrees that מרא מרא חבל דעלמא also agrees that רבי יהודה a regular rope is קשר של קיימא - a permanent knot.

The מחלוקת is about a חבל דגרדי – a rope that a weaver uses for his work. The חבל holds that חבל דגרדי is also אסור because - גזרינן חבל דגרדי אטו חבל דעלמא - .

We are concerned that if we allow tying with the weaver's rope people might come to tie with regular ropes, but ר' יהודה is not concerned.



The גמרא uses this distinction between a weaver's rope and regular rope to resolve the following apparent contradiction. Ray taught

- מביא אדם חבל מתוך ביתו וקושרו בפרה ובאיבוס

A person may bring a rope to tie a cow to a feeding bag. Yet the בר"תא teaches

- ובלבד שלא יביא חבל מתוך ביתו ויקשור בפרה ובאיבוס

One may not tie the two ends of the rope to the cow and the feeding bag. He may tie one end to the cow or bag only if the other end is already tied to the cow or bag.











The גמרא answers

- התם חבל דעלמא - The Braisa is speaking of regular rope. We do not allow him to tie both ends, out of concern that he will later untie only one end, and permanently leave the other end on the cow or bag.

הכא חבל גרדי - Rav is speaking of a weaver's rope.

We allow him to tie both ends because after Shabbos he will surely untie both ends of the rope to take it back to work.



The Gemara cites a Braisa which teaches another Machlokes of רבנן and the רבנן regarding a bow.

- חבל דלי שנפסק לא יהא קושרו אלא עונבו

If the rope of a pail tore he may not tie it with a knot. Rather, he should tie it with a bow. The רבנן hold - עניבה לאו קשירה היא

A bow is not considered a knot, and people will not confuse a bow with a knot.

- ורבי יהודה אומר כורך עליו פונדא או פסקיא ובלבד שלא יענבנו He may wrap a belt or girdle around it, but he shall not tie it with a bow. ר' יהודה holds עניבה גופה קשירה היא

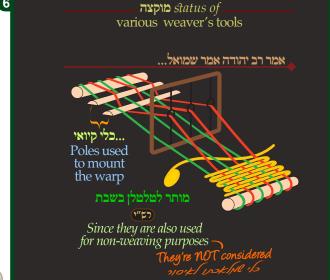
A bow IS considered a knot.

According to Tosfos this is what הודה wants to point out with his statement at the conclusion of the Mishnah; - כלל אמר רבי יהודה כל קשר שאינו של קיימא אין חייבין עליו The sole criterion for a Halachic knot is whether it's a קשר של קיימא - a permanent knot.

Since we've discussed weaver's ropes, the גמרא discusses the מוקצה status of various tools used by a weaver.

- אמר רב יהודה אמר שמואל כלי קיואי מותר לטלטלו בשבת It is permissible to move the poles that the weaver uses to mount the warp on שבת, because, as Rashi explains, since the weaver would use them for non-weaving purposes as well, they are not considered a כלי שמלאכתו לאיסור.













When it comes to the כובד העליון וכובד התחתון – the upper and lower beams,

ורפיא בידיה - Rav Yehuda wasn't sure whether it is מוקצה, but

רב נחמן אמר שמואל held they are not מוקצה and מוקצה held they are כמוקצה.

The question is based on whether it's מוקצה because they are generally not used for other purposes because of their heavy weight, or they are not מוקצה because they are sometimes used.

Regarding the עמודים - the side posts of the loom - all agree that they are מוקצה, because when they are lifted they leave holes in the ground right in middle of the house and we are concerned אתי לאשוויי גומות, he will fill in the holes in violation of מלאכת בונה.





2 Zugt di Mishnah;

- מקפלין את הכלים אפילו ארבעה וחמשה פעמים

One may fold garments several times on שבת to prevent creasing.  $\ \ \,$ 

The גמרא qualifies that folding may only be done

- -1- by one person,
- -2- on new,
- -3- white clothing,
- -4- and when one has no other change of clothes.











The Gemara digresses to discuss changing one's clothes בת - in honor of the Shabbos.

אמר רב הונא אם יש לו להחליף יחליף -

אמר רב הונא...

Second set Let down of clothing If weekday clothing document of the country week and the clothing week are the country were the country we were the country we were the country were the country we were the country we were the country were the country we were the country

The אמרא has several דרשות to teach how שבת should be different than weekdays.

חול שבת כמלבושך של חול - וכבדתו Your שבת clothing should be different than your weekday clothing.

אול שבת כהילוכך של חול – מעשות דרכיך - שלא יהא הילוכך של חול – Your walking should be different on שבת, in that we should not take long strides, which is generally not recommended anyway since they can diminish a person's eyesight.

וכבדתו שלא יהא מלבושך של שבת... במלבושך של חול Different clothing בועשות דרכיך שלא יהא הילוכך בשבת... שלא יהא הילוכך של חול ....כהילוכך של חול Shouldn't take long strides Generally not recommended

12 ממצוא חפציך - חפציך אסורין חפצי שמים מותרין – You should not make monetary calculations except for the sake of a מצוה.

דבר דבר - שלא יהא דברוך של שבת כדבורך של חול – You should not speak on שבת as you speak during the week, which "ער" understands to mean that we should not speak about business and monetary matters - and תוספות understands to mean we should generally not speak too much on שבת.











Parenthetically, the גמרא mentions that a person should not eat dirt because it's unhealthy. Rav Ami adds eating dirt of is comparable to eating the flesh of his ancestors whose bodies decomposed in בבל Also, גוזר were גוזר not to eat it since a person once ate dirt and cress, and had a cress tree grow in his stomach!



The Gemara returns to the topic of כבוד שבת with a series of רות in פסוקים from לימודים: Naomi said to Rus: ירחצת ושמת שמלותיך - You shall wash and anoint yourself, and wear your finest clothes - which was referring to her Shabbos clothes.



- The פסוק in משלי says: תן לחכמה ויחכם עוד -Wise people will enhance ideas that are given to them, as evident in two cases:
  - -ו- דות was told by נעמי to dress up and go to the threshing floor, but she first went to the threshing floor and then dressed up, so that people she met on the way would not think she is seeking to act immorally.
  - -2- ידבר ה advised שמואל to say דבר ה -speak Hashem when he heard the voice of ה', but שמואל left out the word Hashem, because he was uncertain if it was indeed the voice of Hashem.









grains.



הלכה ובאת הלכה ובאת עד שמצאה בני אדם עד שמצאה בני אדם המהוגנין לילך עמהם

She waited for decent people who would accompany her

Boaz asked אויי - Who is that girl?

It was unusual for Boaz to ask about young girls. However, in this case
הדבר חכמה ראה בה

He was impressed by her wisdom in knowing the laws of לקט, taking only two and not three stalks - OR

דבר צניעות ראה בה

He saw her act modestly by sitting down when picking up

SVID asked... למי הנערה הזאת? Who is that girl? Unusual for tyla to ask V However ... דבר חכמה דבר צניעות ראה בה ראה בה He was He was impressed by impressed by her knowledge her לקט of **MODEST ACT** Taking ONLY Sitting while picking up 2 stalks grains not3

ותלך ותבא ותלקט בשדה

בה אמר שרי לאידבוקי בה Once Boaz saw that Rus had converted for proper motives, he was comfortable marrying her.











In Boaz's comments to Rus, he foreshadowed several future events relating to her offspring, including:

עתידה ממך בית דוד לצאת סיסים - Dovid Ha<br/>Melech will come from your offspring.



20 עתיד בן לצאת ממך שמעשיו קשין כחמץ - A son whose actions were bitter like vinegar, would descend from you, which was referring to מנשה.



עתידה מלכות בית דוד שתתחלק - The kingdom of Dovid will one day split.







