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בס"ד Sukka 25

Intro

Today we will בע"ה בר חף כה סוכה מס' סוכה מס' סוכה סי בע"ה Some of the topics we will learn about include the following:

העוסק במצוה פטור מן המצוה

People involved with one מצות may be exempt from other מצות in certain situations

Pre-occupation in a task may exempt you from reciting שמע

В

מצות mourners, are exempt from certain אבלים

People involved in a wedding may be exempt from certain מצות

העוסק במצוה פטור מן המצוה Pre-occupation in a task may exempt you from reciting קריאת שמע

אבלים Mourners are exempt from certain מצות People involved in a wedding may be exempt from certain

Some of the key terms and concepts we will learn about include:

שני - The second Pesach. If someone was טמא, or too far from פסח during פסח, on the 14th of גיסן, he can bring his קרבן on the 14th of אייר

מת מצוה – It's a Mitzvah to attend to an abandoned corpse which has no one to attend to its burial.

- Canopy. Although this term usually refers to the canopy that covers the bride and groom during a wedding, our אכזרא uses this term to refer to the home that the bride and groom stay in during the Sheva Brochos week.









So let's review...

משנה the משנה

שלוחי מצוה פטורין מן הסוכה

People on their way to do a מצוה are exempt from the Mitzvah of Sukkah.

חולין ומשמשיהן פטורין מן הסוכה

People who are sick, and those that take care of them, are exempt from the Mitzvah of Sukkah.

אוכלין ושותין עראי חוץ לסוכה

We may eat and drink casually outside the Sukkah, when it's not a set meal.

The גמרא begins by first explaining

- שלוחי מצוה פטורין מן הסוכה

which is based on the principle of

- העוסק במצוה פטור מן המצוה

Someone who is engaged in the performance of one Mitzvah is exempt from a second Mitzvah.

מנא הני מילי – From where do we know that מטור – מנא העוסק העוסק העוסק המצוה – המוסק המצוה המוסק י

The Gemara cites a ברייתא which expounds on the Posuk:

ודברת בם בשבתך בביתך ובלכתך בדרך ת"ר בשבתך בביתך פרט לעוסק במצוה

ובלכתך בדרך פרט לחתן

The גמרא explains, that since the Torah wrote

בשבתך בביתך בלכתך ביתך - with a Chaf, the Torah is telling us – שבת דידך בלכת דידך בשבת בידך ובלכת דידך בלכת דידך ב

We first learn from בשבתך, that only when engaged in your personal, non-obligatory activities must you interrupt them to recite שמע שמע. However,

- העוסק במצוה פטור מן המצוה

If you are engaged in the performance of a אט you do not need to interrupt that Mitzvah to do the Mitzvah קריאת שמע. You are exempt from the second Mitzvah.

Now, since we have two phrases בדרך ובלכתך בדרך - we also learn from ובלכתך בדרך, that not only when you are actually performing the Mitzvah, but even when you are '- טריד - preoccupied with the thought of soon having to fulfill the Mitzvah - as in the case of a חתן, who will soon be fulfilling the Mitzvah of פטור - you are also פטור from פסרו ורבו

This is called טריד טירדא דמצוה – טריד

He is preoccupied with the thought of a Mitzvah.

However, טריד טירדא דרשות –

Someone who is preoccupied with personal matters, such as great financial loss – for example, the sinking of his ship at sea, or an אבל's thoughts of mourning – is not exempt from שמע

In other words, in the second case, when not actively engaged in the performance of the Mitzvah, two conditions must be met:

-1- טריד

מצוה -2-













This explains the conclusion of the Braisa מכאן אמרו הכונס את הבתולה פטור ואת האלמנה חייב

They are, indeed, both Mitzvos - However, כונס את הבתולה one who marries a בתולה טריד is preoccupied.

כונס אלמנה לא טריד, one who marries a widow is not preoccupied.



The גמרא now cites another source for גמרא חסק במצוה פטור מן המצוה - this one is from the קרבן פסח.

The ברייתא identifies the people who were טמא - and why they were Tamei - in the Midbar, and therefore could not bring the פסח שני on פסח אשני, and were told to bring it on פסח. נושאי ארונו של יוסף היו

דברי ר' יוסי הגלילי

They were the ones carrying the casket of you.

רבי עקיבא אומר

מישאל ואלצפן היו

שהיו עוסקין בנדב ואביהוא

They were מישאל ואלצפן, who were involved with the remains of

However, צחק says that in either of these situations, they had time to get purified before פסח ראשון. Therefore, he says; עוסקין במת מצוה היו

שחל שביעי שלהן להיות בערב פסח

They had buried a מת מצוה, an unclaimed corpse, and the last day of their seven-day purification period came out on Erev Pesach.

Apparently, they were allowed to engage in the Mitzvah of burying a מת מצוה, even though it prevented them from doing another Mitzvah, bringing the קרבן פסח, based on העוסק במצוה פטור מן המצוה

The גמרא explains that we need both sources. The first source from קריאת שמע and this second source of פסח שני

If we only learned from פסח שני, we might have thought that only there do we say העוסק במצוה פטור מן המצוה

קרבן פסח because the time to bring the קרבן פסח had not yet arrived when they got involved with the מת מצוה. However, in our case

דמטא זמן ק"ש - the time for Krias Shma has already arrived, perhaps he should do the Mitzvah of Shma first, and then the Mitzvah of פרו ורבו. That's why we need the Posuk of שמע as well.











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On the other hand...

If we had only learned from שמע, we might have thought that only here העוסק במצוה פטור מן המצוה

- דליכא - because there is no כרת for not reading the שמע. However, regarding Korban Pesach we do not say העוסק במצוה פטור מן המצוה,

קרבן פסח - because if someone does not bring the דאיכא כרת - there is a punishment of כרת. Perhaps he may not do something that will prevent him from doing that Mitzvah. Therefore, we learn from as well.

As part of the discussion about העוסק במצוה פטור מן המצוה, the Gemara cited the following statement:

א"ר אבא בר זבדא אמר רב

אבל חייב בכל מצוות האמורות בתורה

חוץ מתפילין שהרי נאמר בהן פאר

A mourner is obligated in all Mitzvos, because he is only considered a טריד טירדא דרשות. Rashi explains,

אף על פי שהוא חייב לנהוג אבילות אינו חייב להצטער

Even though he must observe the laws of mourning, he has no obligation to feel grief.

Regarding his being פטור from wearing תפילין, the Gemara explains;

מדאמר ליה רחמנא ליחזקאל

פארך חבוש עליך

את הוא דמיחייבת

אבל כ"ע פטירי

Since Hashem specifically said to יחזקאל הנביא

פארך חבוש עליך - wear your glory upon yourself, a reference to his תפילין -he should wear them even though he was in mourning - we can infer that others are exempt from wearing while in mourning.

The גמרא clarifies that this only applies to the first day of mourning, because the posuk says;

מחריתה כיום מר - and her end like a bitter day, referring to mourning as a bitter day, indicating that the severest part of mourning lasts for a day.









The גמרא presents two more teachings of רבי אבא בר זבדא אמר רב. First,

- אבל חייב בסוכה

A mourner is obligated in the Mitzvah of Sukkah. Although this seems obvious, the אמר explains that since רבי אבא בר זבדא also taught - מצטער פטור מן הסוכה

Someone who is distressed is exempt from סוכה, we might have thought that an אבל is not obligated in Sukkah. However, ה"מ צערא דממילא

אבל הכא איהו הוא דקא מצטער נפשיה

איבעי ליה ליתובי דעתיה

The exemption of הסוכה מצטער פטור is only for discomfort from being in the סוכה, not for personal distress. Rather,

איבעי ליה ליתובי דעתיה

He needs to calm himself, so that he can perform the Mitzvah of Sukkah.

A second statement:

החתן והשושבינין וכל בני החופה

פטורין מן הסוכה כל שבעה

The groom, his friends and family and the בני החופה - the people who celebrate with them during Sheva Brochos at the home of the marriage - are exempt from the Mitzvah of סוכה, because , דבעו למיחדי, they must rejoice over the wedding.

The Gemara explains;

אין שמחה אלא בחופה - And

- אין שמחה אלא במקום סעודה

The Daf concludes with a בר"ת regarding other obligations of the wedding party.

ת"ר חתן והשושבינין וכל בני חופה

פטורין מן התפלה ומן התפילין

וחייבין בק"ש

Rashi explains that this Braisa does not hold העוסק במצוה פטור מן. העוסק במצוה פטור from Davening, because of lack of חפילין, because of lack of proper decorum. But they must recite שמע, because they can muster enough כוונה for the first Posuk.

משום רבי שילא אמרו

חתן פטור

והשושבינין וכל בני החופה חייבין

רב שילא said the פטור is שמע as well, because he's טריד.







