



Sukka 38

Intro

Today we will בע"ה learn מס' סוכה of סוכה מס'

Some of the topics we will learn about include the following:

When we can do the מצוה of לולב?

Do we have to interrupt a meal to do the מצוה of לולב or to Daven?





Do we have to interrupt a meal to do the לולב of מצוה or to Daven?



Proper ways of saying Hallel and various customs for reciting it.

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

שומע כעונה - Listening is like saying. If someone makes a ברכה for someone else and they are both aware of this, the person listening has fulfilled his obligation without saying anything. This however, is only true if the person saying the words is obligated in that מצוה as well.

Proper ways of saying Hallel









So let's review...

משנה the משנה

מי שבא בדרך ולא היה בידו לולב ליטול

Someone who was traveling and did not have a Lulav to perform the Mitzvah,

- ארנו יטול על שלחנו when he gets home he should take the Lulav while at his table, even if he is already eating. לא נטל שחרית יטול בין הערבים שכל היום כשר ללולב.

If someone did not have a chance to take the לולב in the morning, he should do it in the afternoon, because the entire day is acceptable for performing the Mitzvah.

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מי שבא בדרך
ולא היה בידו לולב לימול
בשיכנם לביתו
ימול על שלחנו
Even if he is already eating
לא נמל שחרית
ימול בין הערבים
ימול בין הערבים

Our גמרא began by pointing out an apparent contradiction between our mishnah and a mishnah in מסכת שבת:
- למימרא דמפסיק

Our Mishnah seems to be saying that he must interrupt his meal to do the Mitzvah of Lulav, while a Mishnah in מסכת שבת says; אם התחילו אין מפסיקין

If a person started a meal, he does not have to interrupt his meal in order to do the Mitzvah of Davening Minchah.

רבא dismisses this question and says that the answer is really quite simple:

הא דאורייתא הא דרבנן

For Lulav we need to interrupt because it is a Biblical obligation, but for Minchah we do not have to interrupt, since it is only a Rabbinic obligation.

He then goes on to suggest that a better question would be to ask of an apparent contradiction within our own mishnah which says that לפשיכנס לביתו יטול על שלחנו - that he needs to interupt.

But then later the mishnah says that - לא נטל שחרית יטול בין הערבים - which suggests that we don't need to interrupt.











However, א ר' ז'ר' dismisses 'רבא' s question and says that the answer is really quite simple:
דילמא מצוה לאפסוקי - ואי לא פסיק יטול ביו הערביים
Maybe the whole idea of interuping is only as an added mitzvah but not as an actual obligation. And in truth one may push off doing a mitzvah till later in the day.



ל' זירא then goes on to say that the first original question was indeed a very valid one.

Rava tried to dismiss it by saying that Lulov is דאורייהא whereas Minchah is only מדרבנן. However as איז יף points out, that the case of taking the in our Mishnah is also a case of only מדרבנן - since the mishnah is talking about - כיי שבא בדרך - someone who was out traveling - which indicates the we're talking about the second days of Succos where the obligation to take a lulov is indeed only מדרבנן.

לי איז then says,
the original question
was indeed a very valid one!

Our Mishnah is also
a case of מדרבנן

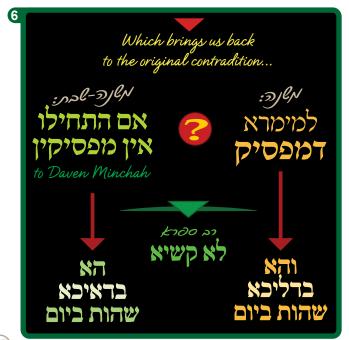
ar שבא בדרך

Indicates we're talking about
the second days of Succos
where lulov is only

Which brings us back to the original contradition betwee our mishna and the mishnah in Shabbos.

To which רב ספרא answers: לא קשיא הא בדאיכא שהות ביום הא בדליכא שהות ביום -

only where there is not much time left in the day do we need to interrupt.









משנה the זאגט

מי שהיה עבד או אשה או קטן מקרין אותו

Someone who allows a non-Jewish servant, a woman, or a minor to read Hallel for him עונה אחריהן מה שהן אומרין ותבא לו must repeat after them whatever they say but let a curse be upon him, as "ש" explains, for relying on these people to fulfill his obligation.

אחריו אחריו עונה אחריו הללויה - If an adult male reads Hallel for someone, he only needs to respond Halleluka after each phrase.

מקום שנהגו לכפול יכפול לפשוט יפשוט לברך יברך הכל כמנהג המדינה
If the custom in a city is to repeat certain verses, visitors should also repeat them. If the custom is to only say them once, only say them once. If the custom is to say a blessing before Hallel, say the blessing. Everything goes according to local custom.





3 The אמרא begins by quoting a ברייתא - similar to our mishnah that deals with someone who says a prayer on behalf of someone else. בן מברך לאביו ועבד מברך לרבו ואשה מברכת לבעלה a son can recite Bircas Hamazon for his father, a servant can recite it for his master, and a woman can recite it for her husband

אבל אמרו חכמים תבא מאירה

לאדם שאשתו ובניו מברכין לו

but the חכמים said that a curse should be upon a man who lets his wife or minor children say Bircas Hamazon for him.









The גמרא continues...

אמר רבא - הלכתא איכא למשמע ממנהגא דהלילא The רבא quotes רבא who teaches that six הלכות about the original method for reciting Hallel in public, can be inferred from the customs that was standard in his days.

One: Rava says - from our current custom that הוא אומר הללויה הוא אומר הללויה, the leader says Halleluka and the people respond Halleluka, we can learn that מצוה לענות הללויה, there's a מצוה for everyone to say Halleluka on their own even for those people who could say the entire Hallel together with the leader.

הלכתא גיברתא איכא למשמע הלכתא גיברתא איכא למשמע ממנהגא דהלילא

Trom our current custom...

הללויה ופן אוענים הללויה הללויה שו שנות הללויה לענות הללויה

Two: From our current custom that הוא אומר הללו עבדי ה' והן אומר הללו עבדי ה' והן אומר הללו עבדי ה' the leader says הללוי and the people respond Halleluka, we can learn שאם היה גדול מקרא אותו עונה אחריו הללויה that if an adult male was saying Hallel for you, you should respond Halleluka after each phrase. Even if you could recite the entire Hallel on your own, you could rely on the leader.



Three: From our current custom that הוא אומר הודו לה' והן אומרים הודו לה', the leader says הודו לה and the people respond הודו לה we learn מצוה to respond with the first word of each chapter. This ruling was also confirmed by בר רבא חנו.









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Four: from our current custom that הוא אומיעה ה' הושיעה ה' הוא אומר אנא ה' הושיעה נא אומרים אנא ה' הושיעה נא אנא ה' הושיעה נא אנא ה' הושיעה נא אומרים אנא ה' הושיעה נא אומר שאם היה קטן מקרא אותו עונין אחריו מה שהוא אומר that if a minor is reciting Hallel for an adult, the adult must repeat everything the minor said.



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And the final one - Six: from our current custom that הוא אומר הוא אומר בשם ה ברוך הבא והן אומרים בשם ה, the leader says ברוך הבא and the people respond שומע כעונה, we learn שומע כעונה, listening is like saying it yourself.









The אומרא then goes on to discusses שומע כעונה and says: בעו מיניה מרבי חייא בר אבא שמע ולא ענה מהו בעו מיניה מרבי חייא בר אבא שמע ולא ענה מהו בעו מיניה מרבי חייא בר אבא שמע ולא ענה מהו If someone heard what was said on his behalf but did not give the right response, has he fulfilled his obligation or not? אמר להו- חכימיא וספריא ורישי עמא ודרשיא אמרו שמע ולא ענה יצא, the wisemen, school teachers, leaders of the nation, and expounders of Torah all say that one who listened and did not respond has fulfilled his obligation.



The source for שומע כעונה is from the verse את כל דברי הספר אשר את כל דברי הספר אשר is from the verse את כל דברי הספר את כל יהודה קרא מלך יהודה קרא מלך יהודה , all the words of this scroll that the King of Yehuda read. However know King Yoshiyahu didn't actually read the scroll because another פסוק says לפני המלך says , שומע כעונה , and Shafan read before the King. From here we see that שומע כעונה.



18 The גמרא challenges this proof and says - ודילמא בתר דקראנהו שפן - קרא יאשיהו

maybe the King read it after Shafan.

פסוק answered - that can't be the case because the פסוק says - יען רך לבבך ותכנע לפני ה' בשמעך את הדברים האלה - because your were humbled when you heard. The possuk clearly states that he heard it, not that he read it.



