1.2.1 13a (משנה א') → 13b (דבעל בשר הוה)

- 1. וְהָיוּ הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה אֲשֶׁר אָנֹכִי מְצַוְּךְ הַיּוֹם עַל לְבָבֶך: דברים פרק ו פסוק ו
- 2. וְשַׁמְתָּם אֶת דְּבָרַי אֶלֶה עַל לְבַבְּכֶם וְעַל נַפְשָׁרֶם וֹקְשַׁרְתָּם אֹתָם לְאוֹת עַל יֶדְכֶם וְהִיוּ לְטוֹטָפֹת בֵּין אֵינֵיכֶם: דברים פרק יא פסוק יח
 - ב. וְלַמַּדְתָּם אֹתָם אֶת בְּנֵיכֶם **לַדְבֶּר בָּם** בִּשְׁבִתָּךְ בְּבֵיתָךְ וּבַלַכְתַּךְ בַּדֵּרֶדְ וּבַשְׁכִבְּךְ וּבְקוּמֵךְ: *דברים פרק יא פסוק יט*
 - 4. שְׁמַע יִשְׂרָאֵל ה' אֱלֹהֵינוּ ה' אֶחָד: דברים פרק ו פסוק ד
- I משנה או: if someone was reading ק"ש and the proper time came if he intended (?) he is יוצא
 - a implication: מצות בריכות כוונה (i.e. he must intend to fulfill the יוצא to be איצא)
 - i rejection: he could have been reading to edit/proofread and his intent was "to read"
- II Dispute רבי/חכמים about reading שמע in other languages
 - והיו must be in original as per יהני.
 - b שמע may be in any language the reader understands as per שמע
 - i שמע .דבי is used to teach that ק"ש must be audible to reader (חכמים disagree)
 - ii והיו *חכמים* is used to teach that reading out of order is invalid
 - 1 יזברים as significantly different from הדברים as significantly different from דברים
 - c suggestion: דבי holds that, in general the תורה was meant to be read in any language and שמע is the exception
 - i and: the inverse for חכמים
 - ii rejection: due to the "balancing verse", there is a need for their key word to "correct"
- III ברייתות interpreting v. 1 vis-à-vis → not to read out of order [למפרע]
 - a Dispute כוונה if כוונה needed until ר"א) or until end of first ר"ע) פרשה
 - i Ruling: הלכה כר"ע
 - ii Alternate version: הלכה כר"י who rules that only the first כוונה requires
 - b Dispute קריאה about כוונה and ר' זוטרא/ר' יאשיה and קריאה
 - i בלא כוונה needed קריאה after this point, only ד' זוטרא needed בלא
 - 1 And: v. 2 refers to the placement of תפילין (facing the heart)
 - ii קריאה without proper כוונה without proper כוונה
 - 1 And: v. 3 refers to תלמוד תורה
 - c כוונה ה"מ only needed for 1st
 - i הלכה כר"מ:
 - ii מומכוס. value of extending recitation of אחד and various Amoraic notes on that
 - d על לבבך until על לבבך must be said standing (not walking)
 - i Dissent: פרשה entire first מרשה must be said standing
 - ii Note: ר יוחון is consistent as he ruled like כוונה) needed throughout first פרשה (פרשה)
 - e Story: רבי יהודה הנשיא of רבי יהודה just the first פסוק
 - Question: רב asked רב asked רב (his uncle and senior student of 'בר') when does מלכות שמים"?
 - 1 Answer: when he passes his hands over his eyes (while the students are reviewing his teaching)
 - 2 Question: does he then repeat it completely (after the lesson) or not?
 - (a) בר קפרא (younger student of רבי): he doesn't complete it
 - (b) ד' שמעון בר רבי. he does complete it
 - (i) Argument (בר קפרא: that is why יצי"מ always seeks out some הלכה that mentions מצי"מ
 - (ii) Counter (י'שמעון בר רבי): he wants to mention יצי"מ during "its time" (זמן ק"ש=)
 - Reports of אמוראים: they would only trouble themselves (to be wakened etc.) for 1st פסוק
 - i Tangent: ד'יוסף someone lying on his back shouldn't recite ק"ש
 - 1 *Challenge*: he shouldn't even sleep like that
 - (a) Answer: if he turns over a bit, sleeping is ok, but ק"ש requires more dignity
 - (i) Note: יוחנן read ק"ש while on his back- since he was very fat, it was hard for him to move