

2.12.3

104b (משנה ד) → 105a (סיום הפרק)



- I. **כתיבה**: range of liability for משנה ד
- If he wrote 2 letters under one העלם – liable
  - Inks: any ink which makes marks, be it ink, dye or resin – liable
    - Addendum: "ויבכל דבר שרושם" extends to certain fruit juices or lead or charcoal that is valid for גוט
  - Writing surface: even 2 corner walls, 2 boards of a writing tablet – as long as they can be read together
  - On flesh: if he writes on his skin – liable; if he scores his skin, ר"א holds חייב חכמים exempt
    - Challenge (to חכמים): story of wizard who used flesh-scoring to conjure up magic
    - Defense: he was a שוטה, from whom proof may not be adduced (normal people don't write that way)
      - Tangent (much of which is censored): about a particular בן-פנדירא (or someone else) and his mother
- II. **ה**: sub-par כתיבה which is exempt from liability
- Inks: if he used fruit juice, dust, scribes' sand (used to dry out ink) or anything which doesn't last – exempt
  - Method: if he wrote with the back of his hand, foot, mouth, elbow – all exempt
  - Insufficient act: if he wrote one letter – even next to another – he is exempt
    - Note: this is contra ר"א, who found liability for 1 stitch on the weave (i.e. adding 1 to a pre-existing שיעור – חייב)
  - Redundant: if he wrote atop pre-existent writing – exempt
    - Note: contra יהודה ר"א, who, in case of writing a ס"ת and ה' שם was written w/o כונה, allows overwriting it w/כונה
      - this is not an "ideal" שם חכמים
    - חייב ברייתא: if he wrote 1 letter that completed a scroll; wove 1 thread which completed a garment – חייב
      - Authority: must be ר' אליעזר ר' (who ruled explicitly that 1 thread on the weave is liable)
      - ר"א רבנן (of ר"א) – by completing the task, it may be different (than just "adding on")
  - Intent: if he intended to write a ח"ת and wrote 2 זי"ן – exempt
  - Writing surface: 1 letter on ground & 1 on roof, or 2 walls or 2 boards of פנקס, but they aren't read together – פטור
    - אמי ד' אמי: if he wrote 1 letter in טבריה and another in ציפורי – liable - it is כתיבה, just at a distance
      - Challenge: in our משנה, even writing on 2 non-contiguous boards is exempt
      - Defense: in that case, an action must be taken to make them adjacent (breaking tablets etc.)
    - ברייתא: if he corrected one letter – he is liable
      - Challenge: if writing (only) one letter is exempt, how could correcting one be liable?
      - Defense (ר' ששת): for instance, if he took a ח"ת and broke it into two זי"נין
      - Or (רבא): if he took off the tip of the דל"ת and made it a ר"ש (liable for בפטיש)
    - ברייתא: if he intended to write one letter and ended up with two – liable
      - Challenge: we have a ברייתא that rules that in such a case he is exempt
      - Resolution: if the letters still need "crowns", exempt; if not – they are complete and he is חייב
  - Abbreviation: if he wrote 1 letter as נוטריקון (acronym) – ר' יהושע בן בתיא finds liable and חכמים exempt
    - Examples of use of נוטריקון in תורה: vv. 2-6 (bolded words interpreted as acronyms)
- III. **ו**: dispute משנה ו about חכמים ר"ג/חכמים dividing a half-שעור
- If he wrote 2 letters under 2 separate העלמות or 1 in the morning and 1 in the afternoon
    - ר"ג finds liable – since he holds that לחצי שעור אין ידיעה לחצי שעור (awareness between them isn't considered)
    - חכמים exempt – יש ידיעה לחצי שעור – he had 2 separate acts, each of חצי שעור → no liability