

15.7.5

58b (לינא) → 60a (סיום הפרק)

1. עֵשֶׂר תְּעַשֵּׂר אֶת כָּל תְּבוּאֹת זֵרְעֶךָ הַיֵּצֵא הַשָּׂדֶה שְׁנָה שְׁנָה: דְּבָרִים פֶּרֶק י"ד פְּסוּק כ"ב

- I Continuation of analysis of ימא כפר ימא's question about the שמיטה-onion that was replanted in the 8<sup>th</sup> year
- a *Suggestion*: the aforementioned proof (that גידולי היתר cause עיקרי איסור to become permitted) is a rejection of יוחנן ר' and יונתן ר' who maintained the opposite in re: ערלה and הכרם כלאי respectively
- b *Defense* (ר' יצחק): שמיטה is unique; its prohibition stems from the ground, its permission is also in the ground
- c *Challenge*: מעשר, the prohibition of which is generated by land (as per ברייתא)
- i *Answer*: the prohibition of מעשר is generated by the piling in the granary, not the ground
- II *Challenge*: our משנה – (referring to bulbs) → the original status is never changed
- a *Answer*: קונמות (נדרים) are unique; since you can have them released, they are שיש לו מתירין → no nullification
- i *Challenge*: תרומה can be revoked, yet it has a שעור (1/100) as per (תרומות ה:א):
- 1 *If*: תרומה טמאה falls into less than 100 times חולין, it must all rot (→ if it was 100 times, it'd be nullified)
- ii *Answer*: must be תרומה already in the possession of the כהן
- 1 *Block*: the סיפא indicates that if it is טהור, it is given to the כהן → must be still ביד ישראל
- iii *Rather*: it must be תרומה that fell to a כהן from his maternal grandfather (כהן) - no revocation possible
- 1 *Block*: סיפא reads that it should be sold to a כהן (besides the value of the תרומה-portion)
- b *Rather*: נדרים are different because it is a מצוה to revoke them, as per נתן ר' teaching
- III *Revisiting יוחנן ר' ruling*: onions that were tithed and replanted must be fully tithed again
- a *Challenge* (ר' רב חסדא): where did the permissible part disappear to?
- b *Retort*: משנה teaches the same – onions of 6<sup>th</sup> year that had rain fall on them during שמיטה – if leaves become dark green, they are prohibited – where did their permissible-segment disappear to?
- c *Defense* (ר' חסדא): only the additional growth is prohibited
- d *Block*: then how is רשב"ג – who states explicitly that – differing from ת"ק?
- e *Answer*: entire ruling is רשב"ג –
- i *Addendum*: רשב"ג allows for nullification if your labored
- ii *Challenge*: the onions that were replanted during שמיטה and produced 10x as much – the original amount requires מעשר from another batch
- 1 *Explanation*: here he worked hard, replanting, yet the original amount doesn't lose its identity as מעשרות שמיטה and requires מעשרות
- 2 *Answer*: v. 1 – people generally plant that which is permitted
- (a) *Explanation*: he violated the law by planting טבל, so he is fined to separate תרומ' even though it's now שמיטה
- IV *Revisiting ינאי ר' ruling*: a תרומה-onion that was planted and now has more growth than the original is permitted
- a *Implication*: גידולי היתר מעלין את העיקר
- b *Challenge*: משנה rules that תרומה=תרומה
- i *Answer*: ינאי ר' ruling was re "second growth" (גידולי גידולין)
- c *Challenge*: that was also taught – second growth is permitted
- i *Answer*: ינאי ר' is applying it to plants that don't germinate (e.g. bulbs)
- d *Challenge*: we learn that טבל that is planted remains prohibited, even after 2<sup>nd</sup> growth, if it doesn't germinate
- i *Answer*: ינאי ר' teaches that 2<sup>nd</sup> growth is permitted, even if it doesn't germinate, when the growth exceeds the original