32.4.2 18a (משנה ה 19a (סיום הפרק) → 19a

- I משנה ה: definition of "years" for ערכין once those years are complete
 - 30^{th} day: if child is 30 days old, considered less than 30
 - b 5th year, 20th year: considered below 5, below 20
 - i per: ואם מבן ששים שנה ומעלה (v. 1) model for all, must be 60 full years or older (and 20, and 5 and 30 full days)
 - ii challenge: in case of 60, delaying start of "post-60" חומרא; this is not true in other 3 cases
 - iii answer: שנה::שנה (v. 1 and rest of ערכין); just as שנה in re: ששים is after reaching 60 full years, so too in other ages
 - מופנה note: must be מופנה, else we could challenge as is challenged in משנה
 - c dissent: איז in all cases, must be 1 month and a day beyond that year (e.g. 20 years, 1 month and a day)
 - i source: ערכין) למעלה::למעלה against either v. 6 or v. 7) must be 1 day beyond 30
 - 1 *challenge*: if so, make it only 1 day older why 1 full month beyond the birthday?
 - 2 answer: if that's all we require, no purpose in גז"ש
- II Attribution: משנה seems contra רבי, whose position is that "עד" is inclusive (→beginning of 60th year should be "post-ששים")
 - a per: ברייתא interpreting v. 2
 - איסור איסור may have thought that איסור doesn't apply on 1^{st} or 7^{th} day, just as "עד" (v. 3) is non-inclusive
 - *note*: ראשו does not include head; רגליו does not include feet
 - (a) reason: either because סימני are distinct from צרעת הגוף;
 - (b) or: because of מראה עיני הכהן (v. 3) can't see under hair or between toes
 - 2 therefore: v. 4 explicates that איסור חמץ applies through 21st (7th day)
 - ii יבי v. 4 not needed; ראשון (v. 2) includes 1st day; שביעי (ibid) includes 7th day
 - b block: ערכין, the texts are equivocal:
 - i equivocalism: v. 5 pits 20 years at both points of cross-point → unclear if 5th year is lower or higher ערך
- III תוספתא פרה א:ז definition of "years" for בתי ערי חומה, ancestral land, עבד עברי, "son and daughter" from day to day
 - a קדשים for instance, has 12 months from its own birth to be considered קדשים not per calendar year
 - i source: v. 8 בן שנתו its own year
 - b בתי ערי חומה. "year" during which a house may be bought back by original owner
 - i source: v. 9 ממכרו its own sale
 - c שדה אחוזה. 2 years during which seller may not force buyer to sell back
 - source: v. 10 could have 3 crops in two years only possible if years aren't מנין עולם
 - d עבד עברי. after 6 "years" he must be freed
 - i source: v. 11, Midrashically interpreted as עבוד בשביעית, which could only happen if his years are "subjective"
 - e "son and daughter": ערכין for משניות (ages); מרכין in משניות in פרק יוצא דופן (stages of development)
 - i question (רב יוסף to יוסף): is this a dispute?
 - ii answer: no dispute; each giving examples of application of בבן ובבת
 - 1 support: ד himself ruled, in re: פרק יוצא דופן, that all of those ages are subjective years
 - iii question: why did יב suggest that ערכין was the meaning of בן ובת, instead of the stages-ages?
 - 1 answer: it fits the rest of the ברייתא, as all of them are ages which are explicit in the תורה
 - 2 שבזכר ושבוקבה would answer if so, why state שבבן ושבבת? should have stated ייסף (per ניקרא כוֹי
 - iv tangent: why does female's ערך go down to 1/3 its greatest value after 60 yrs, and male's goes down more (50→15)?
 - 1 answer (חזקיה): per aphorism: if an old man is in the house, he is a burden; an old woman, there is a treasure