

Yeshivas Lubavitch of Myrtle Beach
Gemara (Iyun) Sheet 13-14

Name: _____

1. The Issue of פלגין

1. תנו רבנן - The sages taught us: "A slave who brings his own freedom-document from _____ to _____ and there _____ עדים available to confirm the validity of the document, and on the document it says _____, the slave _____ free and he _____ the property".

Rashi says: a) The slave _____ to say ב"פ"נ זב"פ"נ when he brings the Get.

b) The laws of freeing a slave are the same as the laws of _____.

Rashi also says: a) We trust the slave when it comes to _____ because _____.

b) We don't trust a slave when it comes to _____ because _____.

2. The Rabbis asked: "What happens if on the document it says _____? Do we say that since the liberation of the slave and the acquiring of the property is mentioned in _____ and we _____ פלגין דיבורא therefore if he is _____ regarding his freedom he is _____ regarding the property. OR, since we _____ פלגין דיבורא and he _____ free and he _____ the property".

3. אב"י says: "Since the slave _____ free he _____ the property, because we _____ פלגין דיבורא".

4. רבא attacks אב"י saying: "I understand what you say regarding the slave that he _____ free because a slave is compared to a woman: just like a woman can _____ so a slave can _____. But, regarding the property, how can you say that he _____ the property? The document needs _____ and until then he _____ the property!".

5. "א changes his mind and says: "Since the slave _____ free he _____ the property, because we _____ דיבורא".
6. Tosfos explains: "א didn't change his mind because of רבא's attack. "א prefers explaining it the second way, because of the rule חכמים said 'The person with the document always _____'.
7. רבא attacks "א saying: "I understand what you say that the slave _____ the property because the document needs _____ and therefore he _____ the property. But, I cannot understand why you say that the slave _____ free; a slave is compared to a woman: just like a woman can _____ so a slave can _____".
8. רבא concludes saying: "In both cases (the case of תנו רבנן & the case that the Rabbis asked about) the Law is: The slave _____ free and he _____ the property".
9. רבא told רב אדא בר מתנה:
- It seems you hold like _____ who holds _____ like we learned in the following Mishna:
 - Someone who wrote a document which says "I give over all my property to my slave", the slave _____ the property and also _____ free (because the slave _____).
 - But if the Boss wrote a document which says "I give over all my property to my slave but I am keeping for myself _____" The תנא קמא (ר"מ) says that the slave _____ free, because in this case the owner went out of his way to leave something out for himself which means that he _____, therefore since he didn't mention clearly that he gives over also the _____ to the slave, the slave _____ free (unless the Boss writes clearly "Your body and my property belong to you").
 - א"ר argues and says that the slave _____ free in every case, except for a case when the Boss mentions that he is keeping for himself _____, in such a case the slave _____ free because when the Boss says he is keeping for himself _____ it could mean that _____.

b. How can you hold like _____ who holds we say/don't say דיבורא פלגינן?
 ר' יוסי clearly says: 'The Halacha is like _____, even though
 exalted _____ with the Posuk _____'.
 We see that רב נחמן holds that we say/don't say דיבורא!

10. The Gemara asks on בר מתנה: רב אדא בר מתנה: "Could you say that רב נחמן holds so? We have a clear case which proves us the opposite! רב נחמן says: 'A שכיב מרע who gives over all his property to his slave and then he gets better, the property belongs to _____ (because we hold that a present of a שכיב מרע who gets better _____) and the slave _____ free (because we hold _____)'. We see that רב נחמן holds that we say/don't say דיבורא!"

11. ר' אשי says: "The reason why רב נחמן says earlier that the Halacha is like _____, is not because רב נחמן holds that we say/don't say דיבורא. Rather, רב נחמן holds like _____ only in that case, because _____".

2. Fights between רש"י & תוספות

12. **Rashi:** The Chiddush of ר"ש is in a case when the Boss writes on the document 'All my property belongs to you, except for a plot of land' (and the Boss doesn't specify which plot of land it is) the slave _____ free and he _____ property, even though we would have thought that he _____ free because he _____ property. The reason why he _____ property, is because we _____.

13. **Tosfos argues:** What Rashi Paskens in the case he brings as "The Chiddush of ר"ש" that the slave _____ property is wrong, because we learned in בבא בתרא: 'Reuven sells someone half of a field to Shimon, but Shimon doesn't know what part of the field is sold, Shimon takes the _____ part of the field', this would imply that in this the slave should _____!. We see that what Rashi Paskened is wrong!

14. **Tosfos concludes:** The REAL Chiddush of ר"ש is in a case when the Boss writes on the document 'All my property belongs to you, except for _____' and the slave _____ property. We would have thought since the slave _____ any property, so he _____ be free, ר"ש comes to teach us that even in such a case the slave _____ free!.