## נגא מציעא BAVA METZIA

Modeh b'Miktzat - מודה במקצח A litigant accused of owing money who admits to owing part of the sum. He/she must take an oath about the other part.

Meshu'abad - משועבד The description of an object that a borrower gives the lender as collateral in case he/she cannot pay back the loan.

Chalipin - ליפין A method of acquiring performed with a symbolic act representing the agreement of both sides. One of the parties raises an object in order to effect the transaction.

**Bari and Shema - ברי ושמא**Descriptions of two different types of claims. *Bari* refers to a claim made confidently, while *shema* refers to a claim articulated with some element of doubt.

Shomer Chinam - שומר חינם Someone who guards another's property without compensation. As such, he/she is not financially responsible for damage to the object unless he/she exhibited clear negligence.

Shomer Sakhar - שומר שכר Someone who guards another's property with compensation. The shomer sakhar is financially responsible for damage to the object in cases of negligence, theft, or loss, but not in cases of accidental damage.

Someone who borrows an item from another person without paying for it. The sho'el is financially responsible for damage in all cases except when he/she was using the object or animal.

Someone who rents an item from another person. The sokher, listed in the Mishna as one of the four shomrim, does not explicitly appear in the Torah. R' Meir and R' Yehuda debate whether the sokher is obligated as a shomer chinam or as a shomer sakhar.

The oath that a shomer swears in order to exempt him/herself from financial responsibility for damage to an item under his/her watch. The oath includes the proclamation that the item is not in his possession, that he was not negligent in his guarding duties, and that he did not use the item. If the shomer is willing to swear, he/she is exempt from financial liability.

**Shlichut Yad - שליחות יד** When a *shomer chinam* or *shomer* sakhar uses, or even just lifts up, the object he/she is guarding.

ADVANCING TALMUD STUDY FOR WOMEN HADRAN ORG IL



## BAVA METZIA-118 DAPIM

March 1, 2024 - June 26, 2024

Hekdesh - הקרש An object dedicated to the Temple, which one may not use for any non-sanctified purpose.

Ona'a - אונאה A term that describes different forms of harassment. Ona'at mamon is price gouging, while ona'at devarim is verbal harassment.

אוkhsei Tzon Barzel בכסי צאן ברול - Property that a woman owns that becomes her husband's when they marry. The ketuba requires that, upon divorce or her husband's death, the woman receive the value of the land as it was at the time of the marriage, regardless of any change in its value since then.

**Ribit** - ריבית Interest on a loan. There are different types of interest. *Ribit ktzutza* is predetermined at the time of the loan, and is biblically prohibited. *Ribit mukdemet* is given before the loan, seemingly as a gift and unrelated to the loan, and is rabbinically prohibited. *Ribit me'ucheret* is functionally similar to *ribit mukdemet*, but is given after the loan. *Avak ribit* (literally "the dust of interest") refers to the category of prohibited interest charges that are rabbinically, but not biblically, prohibited.

Aris - אריס A sharecropper or an employee who works another's field in exchange for a percentage of the crops.

Chokher - חוכר Someone who rents a field and pays the owner a pre-set quantity of crops.

## **DAF CHECKLIST:**

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