Rashi-Is-Simple Mailing List VISIT the RASHI DATABASE archives AT http://www.RashiYomi.com/ Surfing the Talmudic Seas

(C) RashiYomi Incorporated, 2004 Written by Dr Russell Jay Hendel

Volume 23 Number 21 For the WORD QUALITY HTML VERSION click here http://www.Rashiyomi.com/h23n21.htm

Produced Nov 4 th, 2004

WARNING: USE FIXED WIDTH FONTS (eg COURIER (NEW) 10) #*#*# (C) RashiYomi Inc.2004, Dr. Hendel, President #*#*##

OVERVIEW OF HILIGHTS IN THIS ISSUE (C) Dr Hendel, Jan-04

	(0) 22 2020 01			
Whats new and hot in this issue?				
ITEM WHA			HATS NEW & HOT IN THIS ISSUE	
LISTS PAGE RULE LOOKUP on List page*1		RULE LOOKUP on List page*1		
50)% Mai	·k	CONGRATULATIONS:50% of Rashis explained	
			COMMENTS	
- - S T I	has been renovated. -The left frame will have the 30 rules (and subrules) -The Right Frame will have links to digests with the rule you selected. This will make looking up rules and seeing examples easy If you are interested in a rule simply click it and the examples illustrating it will appear on the right			
LIGHTNING SUMMARIES (C) Dr Hendel, Jan-04				
Lighting summary of Rashis with emphasis on Rashi rules*10				
L	ighti	ng summ		
	<mark>ighti</mark> LIST			
	LIST	BRIEF S RULES	ary of Rashis with emphasis on Rashi rules*10	
	LIST	BRIEF S RULES OPEN mu	ary of Rashis with emphasis on Rashi rules*10 UMMARY OF RASHI EMPHASIZING USE OF RASHI	
	LIST 871d	BRIEF S RULES OPEN mu God show	ary of Rashis with emphasis on Rashi rules*10 UMMARY OF RASHI EMPHASIZING USE OF RASHI ules=OPEN MUZZLES of mules;	
	LIST 871d 854d 455a	BRIEF S RULES OPEN mu God show day, 2-day	ary of Rashis with emphasis on Rashi rules*10 UMMARY OF RASHI EMPHASIZING USE OF RASHI ales=OPEN MUZZLES of mules; red me WAY(As in Eng);the RIGHT(Arabs) vs LEFT(Lot)	

COMMENTS

LONGER FOOTNOTES

*10 The explanation of the list should be clear - The first column gives the NUMBER of the RASHI RULE used All Rashi rules may be found with examples at http://wwww.Rashiyomi.com/workbook.htm

- The second column gives the LIST ID (eg LIST210z) which contains many examples of a particular Rashi technique and includes the example presented in the third column

- The third column gives a lightning summary of the Rashi with particular emphasis on the Rashi rule used.

Rashis covered in this issue (C) Dr Hendel, Jan-04			
VERSE RULE BRIEF DESCRIPTION		BRIEF DESCRIPTION	
Gn24-27b	NEW MEANINGS	OPEN Mule=OPEN MUZZLE;God showed WAY	
Gn24-32a	NEW MEANINGS	OPEN Mule=OPEN MUZZLE;God showed WAY	
Gn24-49a	NEW MEANINGS	OPEN Mule=OPEN MUZZLE;God showed WAY	
Gn24-49b	NEW MEANINGS	OPEN Mule=OPEN MUZZLE;God showed WAY	
Gn24-55a	CLIMAX	Meaning by CLIMAX:day-month-DAY=YEAR	
Gn24-55b	CLIMAX	Meaning by CLIMAX:day-month-DAY=YEAR	
Nu09-22a	CLIMAX	Meaning by CLIMAX:day-month-DAY=YEAR	

##*# (C) RashiYomi Inc., 2004, Dr. Hendel, President #*#*#*# VERSE: Gn24-27b

RASHIS COVERED: Gn24-27b Gn24-32a Gn24-49a Gn24-49b

Gn24-27b (C) Dr Hendel, Jan-04		
SUCCINCT SUMMARY		
One of Rashis 5 main goals is to give the meaning of words the same way the dictionary gives meaning. Rashi had a		
variety		
of vehicles to present meaning. Rashi frequently explained		
MULTI-WORD IDIOMS. Rashi also explained meanings based on		
METONOMY: METONOMY refers to items named by RELATED items		
such as naming a COUNTRY-S PEOPLE (eg americans) by a related		

```
item--the LAND they live in (AMERICA)
EXAMPLE Gn24-32a
-----
 He OPENED the mules
------
means
______
He OPENED the MUZZLES of the mules
 ------
This is an example of IDIOM by METONOMY (MULE=MUZZLE OF MULE)
EXAMPLE- Gn24-27b
_____
 ------
God showed me the WAY
 A well known idiom (in many languages)
EXAMPLE-Gn24-49a,b
------
   _____
If she doesnt marry Isaac
then I will seek partners
on the RIGHT=ISHMAEL or LEFT=LOT
  The use of LEFT and RIGHT to denote PARTIES is known and
common in all languages.
ITEM
                          DETAIL
RASHI RULE CLASS:
                           WORD MEANING
RASHI SUBRULE CLASS
                           NEW MEANINGS
RASHI WORKBOOK PRINCIPLE
                           #7
SEE BELOW
                           LIST854d
                           2-3-word Biblical idioms
List of
SEE BELOW
                           LIST871d
List of idioms using
                           Metonomy (Meaning by relation)
                      LIST854d
                  (C) Dr Hendel, Jan-04
A List of Biblical idioms..eg FROM DAYS DAYS=YEARLY
VERSE
      BIBLICAL PHRASE
                            TRANSLATION
                                             NOTES
Gn24-27b God showed WAY
                           God enabled SUCCESS
                                             *15
```

Gn24-49a	I will turn to RIGHT	to ARABS	*16
Gn24-49b	I will turn to LEFT	to LOTS nations	*16
Gn14-17a	EQUAL-valley	LEVEL valley	*14
Gn12-09a	WALK-JOURNEY	Stay-Go-Stay-Go	*13
Ex22-02b	He has BLOOD	Guilty of BLOODSHED	
Nu35-27a	He doesnt have BLOOD	Not a MURDERER	
Gn34-03a	SPEAK ON ONES HEART	Convince, reassure	LIST854f
Gn23-04b	PLOT OF GRAVE	Burial Plot	*12
Gn18-11b	WAY OF WOMEN	Having Periods	*9
Ex13-10a	FROM DAYS DAYS	YEARLY	*1
Dt17-11a	LEFT AND RIGHT	A LITTLE BIT	*2
Ex21-21a	DAY OR DAYS	24 hours	
Dt22-17a	Spread the Garment	Prove your point	*3 *4
Ex22-02a	If Sun shines on him	If it is Clear	*4
Dt25-09a	Spit IN FACE	Spit TOWARDS HIM	*5
Lv05-04a	Swear by lips	Verbally(Explicitly)	*6
Lv16-21a	TIMED person	An APPOINTED person	*8
Ex21-02a	JEWISH SLAVE	a slave AND Jewish	*7
Lv13-39a	DULL WHITE	DULL WHITE	
Lv23-40a	GORGEOUS FRUIT	Ethrog	*10
Ex28-08a	Belt OF his AYPHOD	Belt USED with AYPHOD	*7
Ex28-31a	the dress OF AYPHD	Aypohd USED with DRES	*7
Dt16-17a	GIFT OF HIS HAND	INCOME LEVEL	*7 *4
Dt16-10a	TAX OF DONATION OF HAND	INCOME LEVEL	*7 *4
Dt21-13a	GARMENT OF CAPTIVITY	Worn in war to seduce	*7
COMMENTS			
*1 See LIST854e below for Biblical examples *2 See LIST854c below for further Biblical examples			
*3 Probably when people had a sexual fight (who did what) they could SPREAD THE GARMENT to clearly prove their point*10			
*4 Many idioms in this list are examples of SYNECDOCHE, the use of the (distinguished) PART to indicate the			

WHOLE. Thus honey is a GOOD EXAMPLE of something sweet, bread is a GOOD EXAMPLE of food, day(12 hours) is a GOOD EXAMPLE of the 24 hour period. Hence almost all languages develop idioms: HONEY=SWEET, BREAD=FOOD, DAY(12 HOURS)=DAY(24 HOURS).

Similarly in the above live SPEADING THE GARMENT is a GOOD example of PROVING MATTERS (In sexual disputes), the SUN SHINING is a good example of CLARITY, GIFT OF HIS HAND is a good example of a HIGH INCOME LEVEL.

*5 Cf However Lv15-08a Spit ON Him = Actually spit on him The rule seems to be that SPIT ON HIM is literal whereas SPIT ON FACE (use of FACE vs FULL PERSON) means SPIT TOWARDS HIM

*6 eg If I am angry and mentally curse or if I am angry and start ranting and raving without however fully articulating everything on my mind -- in these two cases I may have sworn IN MY MIND but I have not sworn WITH MY LIPS (Explicitly)

*7 Contrast Ex20-03a OTHER GODS=GODS OF OTHER PEOPLE vs Ex21-02a JEWISH SLAVE = SLAVE AND JEWISH

Technically the possessive --OF-- can mean - OWNED BY (eg OTHER GODS = gODS of OTHERS) - PROPERTY (eg JEWISH SLAVE=SLAVE who is JEWISH) - ASSOCIATED WITH (eg BELT OF GARMENT=Belt USED with Garment)

Note Rashi proves the JEWISH SLAVE=SLAVE WHO IS JEWISH by citing an other verse Dt15-12 *11

*8 For the relationship between TIME and DESIGNATION cf the English APPOINT-APPOINTMENT

*9 Cf Gn31-35 for the sister phrase PATH OF WOMEN which also refers to HAVING PERIODS

LONGER FOOTNOTES

*10 (The following comes from my article PSHAT & DRASH TRADITION Winter 1980)

We must distinguish between - HOW we know what the idiom means - WHY the idiom means this

HOW we know what the idiom means comes from USAGE It can usually be inferred from context. Thus the Biblical verses here state when a person slanders his newly married wife...then the womens parents shall sue him and SPREAD THE GARMENT before the judges

Hence SPREAD the GARMENT is simply an idiom for PROVING ONES POINT.

By contrast the question of WHY the idiom means what it does is something more speculative--maybe I am right that frequently in sexual fights a SPREAD GARMENT proved a point. But maybe I am wrong...in such a case I am still sure about WHAT the idiom means. I am just not sure about WHY it means this.

Another example occurs at Lv23-40a and Lv23-40b. I am certain that the ETHROG was called the GORGEOUS FRUIT but I am not quite sure why. Rashi offers two explanations

EXPLANATION 1: The ethrog is an EVERGREEN and DWELLS YEARLY (This uses a pun on EVERGREEN=HADAR vs HODOR=GORGEOUS)

EXPLANATION 2

The TREE and FRUIT taste the same; Hence the tree is Gorgeous.

EXPLANATION 3

Rav Hirsch offers a 3rd explanation. Rav Hirsch reviews botanical classifications and infers that the Ethrog is one of the more advanced fruits in the tree Kingdom.

I am still not sure WHY the phrase GORGEOUS FRUIT means ETHROG but I am sure that this phrase was used to denote the ETHROG

*11 Here is another example: GARMENT OF CAPTIVITY does NOT mean - the GARMENT she wore WHEN captured (That is the GARMENT with the PROPERTY that it was worn at the time of capture) but rather means

- the GARMENT she put on in case she is captured (That is the garment ASSOCIATED with the possibility of CAPTURE)

Rashi explains that non-jewish women would have special garments they wore in case they were captured during a war in order to seduce their captors and prevent themselves from being murdered.

```
*12 The Hebrew word A-Chu-Zah by itself can refer to
a plot of land (without any additional words):
  Cf Gn47-11 Gave them a PLOT
Cf Lv25-46 These slaves shall be a PLOT for inheritance
Cf Nu27-04 Give us please a PLOT among our brothers
*13 So Abraham would stay over for a month or so
then journey then stay over for a month or
shorter or longer etc.
*14 Rashi regards these LEVEL VALLEYS as sort of STADIUMS
where
the Royal family had entertainment (Similar to practices
today)
This is hinted at in the verse
... to the LEVEL VALLEY ... to the ROYAL VALLEY
 Rashi also conjectures that this STADIUM type valley was a
place
where the Royal families acknowledged Abrahams existence --
since
he had defeated several Kings.
We need not see these as two disparate conjectures...we can
simply suppose that the LEVEL VALLEYS were used for BOTH
- Royal family sport events

    meetings with other kings.

*15 The idiom GOD SHOWED ME THE WAY or GOD SHOWED ME THE PATH
is common in several languages
*16 The idea that LEFT and RIGHT denote extremes in a
political
spectrum is common in many languages. The LEFT-RIGHT
distinction
has been identified with
- commoner-aristocracy
- poor-rich
- socialism-conservative
- equal outcomes-equal methods
- for change-for status quo
Here Rashi identifies LEFT RIGHT with
- LOT-ISHMAEL
The origin of the etymology is not clear. Some use a
historical approach: In the French parliament the
commoners sat on left while aristocrats sat on right.
I would say more simply that the LEFT HAND is CLUMSY
while the RIGHT HAND is MATURE. This explains the
```

various idioms: We have
- left=clumsy=poor=need to change

- right-mature=rich=happy with status quo

Since LOT was into materialism (Cf Gn13-10) while Ishmael was more mature spiritually (Cf Gn16-11) the LEFT RIGHT distinction corresponds to LOT-ISHMAEL

LIST871d (C) Dr Hendel, Jan-04

List of words which identify items with related items*1			
VERSE	TEXT OF VERSE	METONOMY(ITEM means RELATED ITEM)	
Gn24-18a	pitchr on HAND	she lowered pitcher on her ARM	
Ex30-13c	HOLY coins	Coins used in HOLY TEMPLE matters	
Dt18-01c	FIRES of God	SACRIFICES offered on temple Fire	
Gn25-22e	Seek GOD	Seek PROPHETIC ADVICE of God*8*10	
Ex18-15b	Seek GOD	Seek PROPHETIC ADVICE of God*8*10	
Ex14-25c	EGYPT-the land	Egyptians-the people*6	
Gn24-32a	opened MULES	opened MUZZLE OF MULES	
Gn37-26b	COVER blood	CONCEAL murder	
Gn37-26b	cover BLOOD	conceal MURDER	
Dt29-19a	SMOKING anger	Anger that makes person HOT	
Gn13-02a	Abraham HEAVY	Abraham-s assets NUMEROUS	
Gn13-02a	ABRAHAM heavy	ABRAHAM-S ASSETS numerous	
Gn06-16a	The OIL	WINDOW(For light);GLITTER-STONE(F	
Gn06-16a	The OIL	AFTERNOON (The oil-light time)*12	
Nu14-09a	Our BREAD	Our BREAD=Piece of CAKE(easy to c	
Nu01-51a	LOWER Temple	TAKE IT DOWN (analogy;RAISE it=BU	
Nu01-16a	The INVITED	The DISTINGUISHED(you always invi	
Ex18-09a	He SHARPED*11	Mirth at SHARP word or TWINGED fr	
Ex14-24a	MORNING WATCH	Guard Duty at DAWN*7	
Gn49-09c	ABOVE plunder	REMOVED from plundering (Above it	
Gn49-05b	VIOLENT TOOLS	Criminal behavior*4	
Gn45-18b	FAT of land	BEST of land	
Gn45-08a	FATHER to Phrh	FRIEND/ADVISOR to Pharoh	
Gn43-34a	He gave LIFTS	LIFTED THEIR SPIRIT-i.e. gifts	
Gn41-35b	HAND of Pharoh	DOMAIN of Pharoh*2	

Lv26-10b	*9	Sign of PLENTY(have to remove old		
Lv26-04a	*9	Sign of PLENTY-threshing seasn in		
		COMMENTS		
*1 Many	evamples in this			
list in LIST871	<pre>*1 Many examples in this list come from previous list in the metonomy series (LIST871a, LIST871b, LIST871c) *2 See LIST871e for 6 Rashis mentioning this HAND=DOMAIN</pre>			
theme	TETR71f for yors	es where NSA means GIFT		
		rash Rabbah states		
	olence is somethi auv (You are kill			
as the i verse. : is that The Mid:	But I see no reason to see this Midrash as the PRIMARY simple meaning of the verse. The PRIMARY meaning of the verse is that Shimon and Levi were criminals The Midrash is simply adding a pun to this observation.			
	LIST871g for some			
	is a common meto rica-Americans et	onomy that occurs in English		
Rashi i	s cute here: He E	XPLAINS the metonomy		
When the soldiers die at sea their loved ones back in Egypt also suffer and in effect are smitten by God				
simply a	Rashi does not contradict the metonomyhe simply shows why it is convenient to identify the LAND and PEOPLE.			
times o: was cal. confirma	*7 The night was traditionally divided into three times of Guard duty. The GUARD DUTY near dawn was called the MORNING WATCH (Cf Ju07–19 for confirmation that there was a BEGINNING WATCH, MIDDLE WATCH and DAWN WATCH)			
verses a example advice d	*8 The phrases SEEK GOD, SEEK IN GOD, occur in several verses and denote SEEKING ADVICE OF GOD. Compare for example (1S09-09, 1K22-08 or even 2K01-03 (Seeking advice of idolatrous gods). For alternate meanings see note *10.			

```
*9 The exact verse text is
```

You will have to remove the old grain for the new

This means

You will have plenty

In other words removal of the OLD for the NEW is simply something RELATED to PLENTY. The main theme is plenty.

Similarly the Biblical text

The threshing season will bump into the harvest season

means

you will have plenty

Again the fact that we are STILL threshing when the harvest comes is something RELATED to having plenty. The main point is that there is PLENTY.

LONGER FOOTNOTES

*10 On Gn25-22e there is a delightful Ramban Rashi controversy Ramban points out that SEEK GOD can mean PRAYER. Rashi holds it means PROPHETIC ADVICE. I brought about a dozen verses which clearly show that - SEEK GOD can and does refer to PRAYER - SEEK GOD can and does refer to PROPHETIC ADVICE - SEEK GOD can and does refer to BOTH Prayer/Prophecy Hence I regard Ramban not as disagreeing with Rashi but rather as complementing him. For further details see http://www.Rashiyomi.com/gn25-22d.htm *11 Clearly the Hebrew YeeChad comes from the root CHAD which means SHARP. Rashi brings two opinions - It means HE SHARPED (Mirthed at a SHARP WORD) - It means HE TWINGED (Upset at PAINFUL news) But Radack brings STRONG support that CHAD means mirth. Indeed, in other verses, CHAD does mean MIRTH (As in eg Neh08-10 or P021-07). This controversy between Rashi and Radack can be resolved Grammatically. The grammatical form of VaYeeChad (Chirik, Patach) could come from either - INTENSE MODE of 1-2-Hey roots(Cheth-Daleth-Hey) or - PASSIVE MODE of 1-2-2 roots(Cheth-Daleth-Daleth)

In the intense mode CHAD means MIRTH(Radack)

But in the PASSIVE MODE it would correspond to RECEIVING (PASSIVE!) a SHARP twinge at hearing bad news.

Hence the controversy is on the root and mode of the word.

This explanation makes both viewpoints respectable since Rashi would concede that CHEDVAH which definitely comes from Cheth-Daleth-Hey means MIRTH; Rashi could still maintain that Yee-Chad means TWINGED since it comes from a different root

Rashi also points out that the translation TWINGED would show that despite Jethros happiness he still felt sorry for the Egyptians thus showing the conflict between his past(non-jew) and future (friend of Jews)

*12 AFTERNOON-LIGHT-OIL is an example of DOUBLE METONOMY See LIST871c for other examples.

##*# (C) RashiYomi Inc., 2004, Dr. Hendel, President #*#*#*# VERSE: Gn24-55a RASHIS COVERED: Gn24-55a Gn24-55b Nu09-22a

Gn24-55a (C) Dr Hendel, Jan-04		
SUCCINCT SUMMARY One of Rashis 5 main goals is to indicate paragraph structure. One method of paragraph structure is to use the CLIMAX method to infer meaning That is, the ASSUMED CLIMACTIC development of a paragraph theme forces inference of meaning from the paragraph structure		
EVEN if the individual words dont justify this. EXAMPLE Nu09-22a		
Nu09-20:22 has the GENERAL theme that the CLOUD of GLORY could stay ANY LENGTH OF TIME and then depart. This GENERAL theme is developed as follows:		
GENERAL Nu09-20 The cloud could stay ANY NUMBER OF DAYS		
DETAIL Nu09-21 - the cloud could stayTWELVE HOUR PERIOD DETAIL Nu09-21 - or it could stayDAY AND NIGHT DETAIL Nu09-22 - or if the cloud stays TWO DAYS DETAIL Nu09-22 - or A MONTH DETAIL Nu09-22 - or DAYS		

Rashi: The CLIMACTIC development - 12 hours - 24 hours - 2 days - Month - DAYS clearly shows that the word DAYS means a YEAR (Even though DAYS by itself normally does not mean a YEAR) Here Rashi infers meaning from PARAGRAPH STRUCTURE and CLIMACTIC development (but not from the meaning of the words involved). This is a fundamental principle! Understand it. EXAMPLE Gn24-55a Gn24-55b The Biblical text states Please, let the girl stay with us - a DAY = YEAR - or TEN = TEN MONTHS ------Rashi: The identification of DAY=YEAR and TEN=TEN MONTHS is based on the principle of (ANTI-)CLIMAX which states that first you request something big and then REDUCE your request. ITEM DETAIL **RASHI RULE CLASS:** WORD MEANINGS RASHI SUBRULE CLASS CLIMAX RASHI WORKBOOK PRINCIPLE #7 SEE BELOW LIST455a List of time periods in Nu09-20:22 SEE BELOW LIST455b Gn24-55 List of time periods in LIST455a (C) Dr Hendel, Jan-04 List of time periods in Nu09-20:22 TYPE VERSE **TEXT OF VERSE CLAUSE GENERAL** Nu09-20a The cloud could stay ANY NUMBER OF DAYS DETAIL Nu09-21 - the cloud could a TWELVE HOUR PERIOD

DETAIL Nu09-21 - or it could stayDAY AND NIGHT				
DETAIL	DETAIL Nu09-22 - or if the cloud stays TWO DAYS			
DETAIL	DETAIL Nu09-22 - or A MONTH			
DETAIL	Nu09-22	- or DAYS*1		
		COMMENTS		
 24 hours 2 days Month DAYS clearly shows that the word DAYS means a YEAR (Even though DAYS by itself normally does not mean a YEAR) Here Rashi infers meaning from PARAGRAPH STRUCTURE and CLIMACTIC development (but not from the meaning of the words involved). 				
This is a fundamental principle! Understand it. LIST455b (C) Dr Hendel, Jan-04				
List of	time peri	ods in Gn24-55		
ТҮРЕ	VERSE	TEXT OF VERSE CLAUSE	Time period means	
INTRO	Gn24-55	Let the girl stay with us		
DETAIL	Gn24-55a	a DAY	a YEAR*1	
DETAIL	Gn24-55b	or TEN	or TEN MONTHS*1	
COMMENTS				
*1 Rashi: The identification of DAY=YEAR and TEN=TEN MONTHS is based on the principle of (ANTI-)CLIMAX which states that first you request something big and then REDUCE your request.				

##*# (C) RashiYomi Inc., 2004, Dr. Hendel, President #*#*#*# End of Rashi is Simple Digest #*#*#*# (C) RashiYomi Inc., 2004, Dr. Hendel, President #*#*#*#