

that man eats into his windpipe (asks a dangerous question; Rashi: eats in his forest, i.e. knows not what is going on in the world; R. Hai G. in Ar.: *he scratches his eye-sore*).—Pl. הורקתא, הורקתא. Targ. Jer. IV, 29.—Gen. R. s. 24, beg. (ref. to Is. XXIX, 17, cmp. Targ. a.1.) thickets of people (crowded population).

הורקתא f.=הורקא I, cave. Ned. 50^b על לח' (ed. הורקתא) the monkey went into a cave. [Targ. Y. Num. XXI, 27, v. הורקתא.]

הורקתא, v. הורקתא.

הורקתא I m. (הורקתא, cmp. הורקתא) *thick substance*.—Pl. הורקתא. B. Bath. 143^b (play on הורקתא, Gen. XLVI, 23) כח' מרובים כח' numerous as the leaves [or the knots] of reeds.—V. הורקתא.

הורקתא II (b. h.; v. preced.) [to feel, press.] 1) to feel pain, be affected. Erub. 54^a הורקתא בראשו if one has a headache; a. fr.—2) to apprehend, consider. Y. Peah V, 18^d bot. והורקתא לימר וכ' but then he reconsidered saying &c.—Ex. R. s. 3 אל תחוש do not mind it.—3) to be anxious, quick, to hurry. Y. Yeb. VIII, 9^c top (play on הורקתא, I Chr. VIII, 8) והורקתא כח' he was quick like a panther and made clear &c.—4) to think, be silent, v. הורקתא.—V. הורקתא.

הורקתא ch., pret. הורקתא, part. הורקתא, same, 1) to feel, suffer, be troubled. Targ. Ps. LXXIII, 21. Targ. Prov. XXVI, 10; a. e.—Sabb. 140^a הורקתא רגלך בראשך suffered with heaviness of the heart.—Ib. הורקתא בנפשך וכ' Ar. (ed. הורקתא, Ms. P. והורקתא, fr. הורקתא) and I felt the cooling effect from the hair &c.—2) to apprehend, care for. Targ. Y. Num. XII, 3; a. e.—Y. Ber. VI, 10^b bot. הורקתא... since R. Z. cared to do it, we must do likewise. Pes. 84^a; Yoma 46^a, a. e. הורקתא לא (הורקתא) חש חש 84^a, a. e. הורקתא לא לקימחיה cares not what flour he grinds (what argument he offers). Keth. 21^a לברך טעין ורש . . . and S. took into consideration that a court might have a mistaken opinion (and was more explicit in his document than the law required); Yeb. 106^a הורקתא דהורקתא וכו' for we must take into consideration &c.; B. Bath. 164^a. Ib. הורקתא וליחוש וכו' (ויחוש) וליחוש וכו' but should we not apprehend that perhaps &c.; a. fr.—3) to be anxious, hasten to, flee. Targ. Cant. II, 9. Targ. Ps. CXXI, 1 הורקתא לי hasten to my help. Targ. Y. Deut. I, 44, v. הורקתא.

הורקתא Af. הורקתא to provide for with anxiety. Targ. O. Deut. XXXII, 11 הורקתא (Y. הורקתא). [Targ. Ps. LV, 9 הורקתא Ms. (ed. הורקתא).]

הורקתא m.=h. הורקתא, calculation, number, measurement. Targ. Ex. XXX, 12. Targ. Koh. IX, 10 (Ms. הורקתא); a. e.—Yoma 17^b הורקתא הוא it is merely an account of measurements (without observing a particular order). Hull. 95^b הורקתא בעלמא ידע בעלמא now I see only that he understands astronomical calculations. Y. Ber. II, 5^a top הורקתא בהורקתא דהורקתא the numerical value of the letters of the one (צמור) is the same as of those of the other (מנהג). Lev. R. s. 30 הורקתא נחיל חכא from now let us commence

a new account; Koh. R. to IX, 7; Pesik. Ul'kah. p. 103^a. Sabb. 32^a, v. הורקתא II. Lam. R. to I, 5 הורקתא (Ar. הורקתא) calculation with fingers (Roman notation?); a. fr.—Pl. הורקתא, constr. הורקתא. Targ. Cant. VII, 5.—Lam. R. l. c., v. supra.

הורקתא, v. הורקתא.

הורקתא, v. הורקתא II.

הורקתא m. (הורקתא; v. P. Sm. 1404) 1) *pounded grain*. Targ. Ez. XXVII, 17 quot. in Rashi (ed. הורקתא).—2) *peeled barley*. Yoma 79^a without the husk הורקתא Ms. M. a. Ar. (ed. הורקתא) it is called *hushla* (not הורקתא). Snh. 27^a bot. Hull. 51^a.—Pl. הורקתא. B. Kam. 30^b bot. הורקתא ed. (Ms. M. הורקתא, Ms. H. הורקתא) declared as free property peeled barley (which one had spread on public ground for drying). M. Kat. 16^b הורקתא (omitted in Ms., v. Rabb. D. S. a. l.) was winnowing peeled barley.

הורקתא, הורקתא m. (b. h.; הורקתא, cmp. הורקתא) *breast-plate*. Zeb. 88^b הורקתא הורקתא the Highpriest's breast-plate brings atonement for wrong judgments. Sabb. 139^a לוח זכר הורקתא was privileged to wear the breast-plate of judgment upon his heart. Yoma 72^a הורקתא מל על הורקתא he who loosens the breast-plate from the Ephod; a. fr.

הורקתא, הורקתא ch. same. Targ. Ex. XXVIII, 4; a. fr.

הורקתא (cmp. הורקתא) to shrink from, to loathe.—Part. הורקתא, f. הורקתא, הורקתא (cmp. הורקתא a. הורקתא fr. הורקתא). Y. Ter. VIII, 45^c top (ref. to הורקתא ששקן) . . . הורקתא anything loathsome. Pesik. R. s. 11 הורקתא של אדם הורקתא and one shrinks from eating them. Esth. R. to I, 7 הורקתא של אדם הורקתא does not man rather loathe to drink out of golden cups? [Y. Yoma IV, 41^c bot. הורקתא, read הורקתא, v. הורקתא I.]

הורקתא Pi. הורקתא, הורקתא to create aversion. Y. Shebi. IV, 35^b bot.; Y. Maasr. I, 48^d, v. הורקתא.

הורקתא c. הורקתא b. h. to tie around, swaddle) wrapper of reed-matting in which dates are packed, bale. Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. VI, 4 של וכו' a mat for dates which is intended to be thrown away when the dates are eaten. Kel. XVI, 5 הורקתא וכו' a bale which you can add to or take from (without cutting it open) &c. Y. Sabb. I, end, 4^b הורקתא מלא וכו' a bale filled with fruit stones. Ukts. II, 2, v. הורקתא.—[Y. Keth. VIII, 32^b top הורקתא וכו' read הורקתא, v. הורקתא. Sabb. 146^a.]

הורקתא, v. preced.

הורקתא m. (b. h.; הורקתא) 1) *seal, stamp, die; enclosure locked up with a mark*. Sabb. VIII, 5 הורקתא כח' המרצופין as much sealing clay as required for a seal on bags. Ib. הורקתא הורקתא seal on letters. Snh. IV, 5 הורקתא אדם a human being prints many coins from one die &c., but the Lord stamped every human being with the die of Adam, and yet not one is like the other; Y. ib. IV, 22^b bot. הורקתא. Sabb. 58^a הורקתא שבצוארו הורקתא the slave with the mark hanging down from his neck, הורקתא

with the mark tied to his garment; a. fr.—Trnsf. *sexual innocence, purity*. Yalk. Num. 766, v. infra.—Pl. הוֹרְמָא, הוֹרְמָא. Y. Snh. l. c.—Bets. 31^b שְׁבָרְקָע ד' שְׁבָרְקָע knots which serve as marks on doors of subterranean stores, may be untied &c.; a. e.—Tan. d'be El. ch. XX, הוֹרְמָא in their innocence.—2) [lock,] *the oblate side of a berry to which the stalk is attached*. Y. Ab. Zar. V, 44^d top. Toh. X, 5 ד' גְּרַגְרִי a single berry, if its oblate part with the stalk is intact; Tosef. ib. XI, 10. Ib. ד' מְקוּם ה' the place where the stalk (now torn out) was seated (and where now juice is oozing out).—3) *the membranous enclosure separating the stone of a date from its flesh, pericarp* (as far as not eatable). Tosef. Hull. I, 23 הוֹרְמָא דוֹרָא quot. by R. S. to Ukts. II, 2 (ed. Zuck. הוֹרְמָא omitted; oth. ed. הוֹרְמָא in place of the preceding הוֹרְמָא) the pericarp is counted in with the unclean matter in dry dates; Ukts. l. c. של יבשה ד' R. S. (ed. a. Maim. תוֹרְמָל.—4) *concluding formula of prayers*.—Pl. as ab. Taan. II, 3 הוֹרְמָא. Y. Ber. I, 3^d bot. הוֹרְמָא, v. הוֹרְמָא.

הוֹרְמָא ch. same. Targ. Job XLI, 7. Ib. XXXVIII, 14 (Ms. הוֹרְמָא, pl.).

הוֹרְמָא f. (b. h.) same, seal. Gen. R. s. 61.

הוֹרְמָא m., pl. הוֹרְמָא, v. הוֹרְמָא.

הוֹרְמָא, pl. הוֹרְמָא, v. הוֹרְמָא.

הוֹרְמָא, v. הוֹרְמָא.

הוֹרְמָא Ar. ed. Koh. III, p. 356, v. הוֹרְמָא II.

הוֹרְמָא, constr. of הוֹרְמָא.

הוֹרְמָא f.=next w. Targ. O. Gen. XXIV, 16 (ed. Berl. למיחודי).—Ib. Num. XII, 8; a. e.—Pl., v. הוֹרְמָא.

הוֹרְמָא, הוֹרְמָא, הוֹרְמָא I m. (חז"י) *looks, appearance; vision*. Targ. Gen. XXIX, 17. Targ. Y. I ib. XVI, 13 (ed. Amst. הוֹרְמָא).—Targ. Is. LIII, 2 הוֹרְמָא תוֹרְמָא (חז"י) the appearance of an ordinary being; a. fr.—Koh. R. to V, 2 דוֹרָא דוֹרָא this is a vision (not a mere dream); Yalk. Esth. 1057 [read:] דוֹרָא דוֹרָא אוֹ דוֹרָא דוֹרָא (for דוֹרָא דוֹרָא some ed., read דוֹרָא דוֹרָא) did I see this in a dream, or was it a vision?—Pl. הוֹרְמָא, הוֹרְמָא, הוֹרְמָא. Targ. O. Num. XII, 6 (some ed. הוֹרְמָא, fr. הוֹרְמָא). Targ. Esth. VI, 1; a. e.—2) *look-out, cross-road*.—Pl. constr. הוֹרְמָא, הוֹרְמָא. Targ. Y. Gen. XIII, 18; XIV, 13; Deut. XI, 30, v. next art.

הוֹרְמָא, v. הוֹרְמָא.—הוֹרְמָא, v. הוֹרְמָא.

הוֹרְמָא m.=הוֹרְמָא. Targ. Y. II Ex. III, 3 (I הוֹרְמָא).—Targ. Y. II Gen. XII, 6; XIV, 6; XXXV, 9 (quot. of XVIII, 1).

הוֹרְמָא (הוֹרְמָא, הוֹרְמָא) m. (חז"י) *seer*. Targ. I Sam. IX, 9. Targ. II Sam. XXIV, 11; a. e.

הוֹרְמָא, Y. Ab. Zar. II, 40^d top, v. הוֹרְמָא.

הוֹרְמָא m. (b. h.; חז"י) *vision*. Lev. R. s. 1 בדוֹרָא וּבדוֹרָא in word and in vision.

הוֹרְמָא m. (חז"י) *seer*. Targ. I Chr. XXIX, 29 (ed. Lag. הוֹרְמָא, oth. ed. הוֹרְמָא).

הוֹרְמָא, הוֹרְמָא, הוֹרְמָא, הוֹרְמָא m. (preced. wds.) *vision, astounding spectacle; wonder*. Targ. O. Ex. III, 3; a. e.—Pl. הוֹרְמָא. Targ. Deut. XXVI, 8 (ed. Berl. sing.). Ib. XXXIV, 12 (ed. Berl. sing.; Y. II הוֹרְמָא, pl. of הוֹרְמָא). [Targ. I Chr. XXIX, 29, v. preced.]

הוֹרְמָא, v. הוֹרְמָא.

הוֹרְמָא (הוֹרְמָא) m. (חז"י) *surrounding*. ד' ד' all around. Targ. Y. Ex. XIX, 12; a. e.—Targ. Ps. L, 3 (ed. Wil. הוֹרְמָא). Y. Bicc. I, end, 64^b הוֹרְמָא דוֹרָא around Zephoris.

הוֹרְמָא, הוֹרְמָא, הוֹרְמָא, הוֹרְמָא m. (v. preced.; cmp. הוֹרְמָא) *apple; apple-tree; apple-shaped ball, bell &c.* Targ. Joel I, 12 (ed. Lag. pl.). Targ. Ex. XXV, 33 (h. text כְּפֹרֶת); a. fr.—Lev. R. s. 12 trees are called by their names (of the fruits) הוֹרְמָא מְרֻקְרֵי הוֹרְמָא there is the apple, it (the tree) is also called apple(-tree).—Pl. הוֹרְמָא, הוֹרְמָא, הוֹרְמָא. Targ. Prov. XXV, 11; a. e.—Lev. R. s. 27. Gen. R. s. 93 (retransl. from Aquila Prov. l. c.); Yalk. Prov. 961; a. e.—Targ. Y. Ex. XXXIX, 25 הוֹרְמָא.

הוֹרְמָא f. (חז"י) *polish, lustre, beauty*. Yoma 70^a כְּרִי וְכִי לְהוֹרְמָא הוֹרְמָא to show the people the beauty of it (his copy of the Law); Tosef. ib. IV (III), 18 הוֹרְמָא.—B. Mets. 21^b הוֹרְמָא מוֹכִיחַ עֲלָיו (masc.) the looks of the olive proves the owner; [Ar. Var. הוֹרְמָא].

הוֹרְמָא ch. same, 1) *vision*. Targ. Job XX, 8.—Pl. הוֹרְמָא, הוֹרְמָא, הוֹרְמָא, v. הוֹרְמָא.—2) *watch-tower*.—Pl. as ab. Targ. Is. XXIII, 13. Targ. Y. Num. XXXV, 11 (v. הוֹרְמָא).—3) *appearance, color*. B. Kam. 101^a הוֹרְמָא דוֹרָא appearance (improved by dying) is a substantial improvement. Hull. 47^b דוֹרָא דוֹרָא resembling wood in appearance, v. הוֹרְמָא I. Sabb. 77^a דוֹרָא דוֹרָא there it treats about color.—Pl. as ab. Targ. Y. Deut. XXVIII, 27 הוֹרְמָא דוֹרָא which dull the eye-sight (h. text עֲפָלִים).—Hull. 46^b דוֹרָא דוֹרָא (ed. הוֹרְמָא) several spots of abnormal colors.

הוֹרְמָא, Hif. הוֹרְמָא, v. הוֹרְמָא.

הוֹרְמָא, v. הוֹרְמָא.

הוֹרְמָא f. (חז"י) *to make incisions lichen*, a cutaneous disease connected with desquamation and sometimes ulceration. Bekh. VI, 12 דוֹרָא דוֹרָא an animal afflicted with lichen. Ib. 41^a (expl. ילפסו, Lev. XXII, 22) הוֹרְמָא דוֹרָא Egyptian lichen; הוֹרְמָא דוֹרָא ordinary lichen.—Succ. III, 6 (34^b) דוֹרָא דוֹרָא if an Ethrog is covered with lichen (scabs). Ruth R. to III, 8 (ref. to ילפסו, a. הוֹרְמָא, a. הוֹרְמָא) כוֹרָא כוֹרָא she twisted herself around him like lichen.—[Y. Yoma VIII, 45^b top דוֹרָא דוֹרָא, v. הוֹרְמָא]

הוֹרְמָא ch. same. Targ. Y. I Lev. XXI, 20 הוֹרְמָא דוֹרָא (h. text ילפסו), v. preced.—Gitt. 70^a top (some ed. הוֹרְמָא). Y. Sabb. XIV, 14^d top הוֹרְמָא דוֹרָא (putting spittle on) a scab; Y. Ab. Zar. II, 40^d top הוֹרְמָא דוֹרָא (corr. acc.).—Pl. הוֹרְמָא (הוֹרְמָא m.). Targ. Y. II Lev. I. c.

הוֹרְמָא m. (preced.) *one afflicted with lichen*. Targ. O. Lev. XXI, 20; XXII, 22.

תזיר, תזיר (b. h.) [to divide,] to discern, see (cmp. בון). B. Bath. 91^a 'וכ' תזירתם נעמי וכ' have you seen what has become of Naomi &c.?

Pl. to distribute kindled chips between logs of wood. Sabb. I, 11 (19^b) ומתזירין Mss. (ed. Ven. מזוירין; Y. ed. Krot. ומזוירין, read ומתזירין, Hif. of הזו, or מתזירין, v. תזיר. —V. תזיר.

תזיר, תזיר ch. same, to see, recognize, to decide. Targ. O. Gen. XXIX, 10; a. fr.—Ber. 45^a; Erub. 14^b, a. e. פוק 'וכ' תזיר, v. תזיר. Ib. 13^b 'וכ' תזירתה לר"מ וכ' (not דחיתתה) because I have seen R. M. &c. Hull. 59^b 'וכ' תזירתה I want to see your God. Erub. 63^a לנפשיה 'וכ' I may examine the knife for his own use; a. fr.—Part. pass. תזיר, תזיר, f. תזירא (cmp. תזירא) pointed out, fit for, prepared; (it is) proper. Targ. Job XV, 11. Targ. O. Lev. V, 10; a. e.—Keth. 21^a 'וכ' תזירתה as it is proper. B. Bath. 19^b 'וכ' תזירתה fit for his cattle as feed; a. fr.—Sabb. 90^a, a. fr. תזירא what is it good for (what use can be made of it)?—Pl. תזיר, תזיר. Ib. top 'וכ' תזירתה they may be used for seasoning &c. Bets. 26^b; a. fr.—לי תזיר it was pointed out to me, I saw. Gitt. 57^a. Taan. 25^b; a. fr.

Af. תזיר to show, let see, reveal; to lay before a teacher for examination or decision. Targ. O. Gen. XLI, 28; a. fr.—Hull. 59^b 'וכ' תזירתה I want thee to show it to me. Bets. l. c. 'וכ' תזירתה להכח וכ' as soon as he showed it to an expert (and the latter decided favorably) &c.; a. fr.

Pl. תזיר same. Targ. II Esth. II, 8.—B. Mets. 67^a ואזירק and when he looked at me (and noticed that I was going to object by referring to אזירק), he pointed out to us the case of אזירק (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 50; Ms. R. תזירק).

Itzpe. תזיר, תזיר, תזיר (1) to be seen, to appear. Targ. Jud. XIII, 10; a. fr.—Ber. 17^b תזירתה כיוודתה it looks like assumption; a. fr.—(2) to look at each other. Targ. O. Gen. XLII, 1.—(3) to become fit, adapted for use. Bets. 26^b 'וכ' תזירתה if on the entrance of the Sabbath they became fit for use, they have become so (for the entire Sabbath). Ib. תזירתה . . . תזירתה they had been fit (on the entrance of the Sabbath), and were unfitted (through rain), and became fit again; a. fr.—(4) to be shown, to be laid before the scholar for decision. Ib. תזירתה להכח וכ' it had been shown to (and decided upon by) the expert on the eve &c.; a. fr.

תזירא fit, v. preced.

תזירא I m., v. תזירא.

תזירא II f., pl. תזירא (preced.) mirror. Targ. Y. II Ex. XXXVIII, 8 (ed. Amst. תזירא constr.).

תזירא f. same. Targ. Y. Num. XII, 6 (h. text תזירא); cmp. תזירא. [Ib. 8 תזירא, some ed., read with ed. Amst.: תזירא, h. text תזירא.]

תזירא I m. (b. h.; preced. wds.) vision.—Pl. תזירא (fem.). Snh. 39^b (play on תזירא, I Kings XXII, 38) כרי 'וכ' תזירא Ms. M. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l.) in order to polish (make clear) two visions. Ib. (play on תזירא, ib. 34)

to fulfill two visions. Gen. R. s. 13; Yalk. ib. 20 (ref. to תזיר, q. v.) 'וכ' ברקיע וכ' He creates (awe-inspiring) sights in the sky and causes holy inspiration to rest &c. [Ar. s. v. תזיר, fr. תזיר, breaks, splits.]

תזיר II m. or תזירא (v. תזירא) 1) lichen, moss. B. Mets. 105^b ramification (סוכה) is considered weak, שנחבאת (or בתזירא) when it is hidden under (fully covered with) moss. [Ar. ed. בתזירא, ed. Koh. בתזירא; comment.: the grip of the hand, fr. תזיר; marg. emend.: בתזירא, v. Tosaf. a. l.]—Erub. 28^a תזירא ולא בתזירא (Rabb. D. S. a. l. note quotes תזירא) but neither with lichens nor with lichen dishes (Lecanora esculenta).—2) pl. תזירא lichen, scab; trnsf. irregular lumps of clouds. Y. Taan. III, 66^c bot. a cloud is called haziz (v. next w.) 'וכ' תזירא for He makes the sky full of irregular lumps (cumuli), as we read (Zech. X, 1), the Lord makes hazizim.

תזירא, תזירא m. (b. h.; v. תזירא) 1) cloud with uneven surface (like scabs or swollen lumps), cumulus (which brings rain). Gen. R. s. 13 (allegorical explanation), v. תזירא. Y. Taan. III, 66^c bot., v. preced.—Bab. ib. 9^b.—2) תזירא what are hazizim (Zech. X, 1)? Ans. פרוצות eruptions (defined: 'a thin under a thick cloud').—3) [Readings vary between תזירא a. תזירא, pl. of תזירא] lichen, used as food (Lecanora esculenta). Erub. 28^a, v. תזירא II.—B. Kam. 119^b 'וכ' תזירא the law of robbery does not apply to cuscuta and lichen. Keth. 60^b.—3) [Readings vary as ab.] young blades of grain used for pasture. Taan. 5^a תזירא מן תזירא Ms. M. (some ed. תזירא) eats the young green from the furrows. B. Kam. 58^b bot. [Tosef. Ohol. XIII, 11 תזירא, read: תזירא, v. תזירא II.]

תזירא I (or תזירא f. pl.) same, young green. Targ. Ps. CXXVI, 6 ed. Lag. תזירא (Lev. תזירא, not found in oth. editions).

תזירא II, תזירא pr. n. pl. K'far Haziz. Kil. VI, 4 Ms. M. a. Ar. (ed. תזירא).

תזירא I ch.=h. תזירא, cloud. Targ. Cant. II, 9.—Pl. תזירא. Targ. Job XXVIII, 26.

תזירא II m. (v. תזירא) shaggy. Bekh. 44^a 'וכ' תזירא shaggy goat (called תזירא, with long hair lumps and long-dependent ears, Capra Syriaca, v. Encyclop. Brit. s. v. Goat).

תזירא, תזירא I.

תזירא, תזירא v. תזירא.

תזירא, תזירא m. ch. (תזירא, cmp. תזירא, &c.) prickly bur, chestnut. Kel. XIV, 2 a cane with a metal knob 'וכ' תזירא (ed. Dehr. תזירא) of the shape of a chestnut bur (as a weapon).

תזירא m. (b. h.) swine. Hull. IX, 2 של ישוב 'וכ' תזירא Num. R. s. 12 מה 'וכ' תזירא is the swine more strictly forbidden than other unclean animals?—Lev. R. s. 13 תזירא זי פריס.—Lev. R. s. 13 תזירא זי פריס 56*

(read רומל or ארום). Ib. 'מה ז' וכ' as the swine . . . stretches out its cloven feet (sign of cleanness), . . . so does the Roman government &c., v. ברמה. Gen. R. s. 65, beg.; a. fr.—Pl. תזירין, תזירין. Kidd. 49^b 'רשעה נטלו ד' תזירין תזירין nine (measures of plagues) did swines receive. B. Kam. VII, 7; a. e.—Fem. תזיריה, תזיריה sow. Esth. R. to III, 1. Ib. to I, 15 'כרה וכ' ליה the swine (Vashti) to be treated according to law, but the holy people &c., v. אכזרייהו.

תזיר, תזירא ch. Targ. Ps. LXXX, 14. Targ. Lev. XI, 7 (some ed. תזיר).—Y. Ber. II, 4^c bot. 'וכ' ארין ד' the swine is a moving privy. Sabb. 155^b 'מן ז' ליה none is poorer than the dog, none richer than the swine (finding its food everywhere); a. e.—Pl. תזירין, תזירין. Gen. R. s. 63; Y. Ter. VIII, end, 46^c, v. תזירין תזירין there is an epidemic among the swine; a. e.—Fem. תזירתא, Lam. R. to I, 16, end 'וכ' כרה ד' like the (nursing) sow, the more their young fatten &c.

*תזירא m. (preced.) swine-herd. Y. Ter. VIII, 40^b sq., v. תזירא.

תזירא I sow, v. תזיר.

תזירא II f. (תזיר) 1) return, going back, opp. תזירא. Y. B. Mets. VI, beg. 10^d 'שכר דלכיה וז' indemnification for loss of time in going to the field and returning. Lev. R. s. 5 'בתיבתא רבתיני לשם when the teachers came again to that place, v. תזירא.—Y. Yoma III, 43^c bot. 'דרך ז' מעט בריצה Koh. R. to XI, 9 . . . slacken thy speed, that thou mayest not have too far to return (regret and punishment will reach you); a. fr.—2) reconsideration, reversion of judgment. Y. Hor. I, beg. 45^d bot. 'וכן בוד' the same rule applies when the court reverses &c.—3) going round. Y. Sot. I, 16^c bot. 'כרי תזיריה דקל (Bab. ib. 4^a תזיריה) the time required for going round a palm-tree.—4) restoration, v. תזירא.

תזירא, תזירא, תזירא, v. תזיר.

תזירא f. (תזיר) cmp. תזירא fr. גזז cutting; rough, unfinished side. Tam. II, 4 תזירא מרחה the uneven side of the pile (where the thinner and pointed ends of the logs leave gaps and make the front uneven) was eastward. Par. III, 8. Y. Meg. IV, end, 75^c bot. 'בוד' he puts (the M'zuzah) on the rough door (which is more used by the inmates); 'ד' היזו שנייהו if both are of rough work.—Esp. the rough side of a fence or wall, indicating that the neighbor had no right to it, border-mark. B. Bath. I, 2 (2) 'מבחוין ד' ויעשה ח' he moves back on his own ground and builds, and makes the border-mark outside. Ib. 4^a 'וכ' wherein consists the border-mark? Answ. He bends the pegs on top outward.—2) rough sore, contusion.—Pl. תזירא. Y. Ber. IX, 13^c bot. (emended in ed. Lehm. כריה, as Sabb. 77^b). Cmp. תזירא.

תזירא f. (preced.) contusion. Gitt. 70^a top some ed., v. תזירא.

תזירא, Hif. תזירא (cmp. תזירא) to cut, trim, thin. Dem. III, 2 'הרוצה לתזירא he who desires to trim leaves of vegetables for the sake of lightening the burden; Tosef. b. IV, 2 לתזירא Var. ed. Zuck. (ed. להזויר, corr. acc.).

תזירא ch. same, to cut off, nip off. Targ. Y. I Lev. I, 15 (Y. II יעזום; h. text מלק).

תזירא or תזירא m. (תזיר) superintendent, officer; 1) (school) governor superintending children at their studies. Sabb. I, 3 'רואה ז' on Friday night the governor may look in where the children read, but must not read himself.—2) (in collegiate debates) one who announces the order of proceedings, crier, janitor &c. Y. Ber. IV, 7^d top 'זיגון דז' זיגון דז' they said to R. Zidon the hazan, 'Say, Commence' (the debate)!—3) (in synagogue) superintendent at prayer-meetings, giving the signals for responses, assigning seats &c., sexton. Succ. 51^b 'וכ' and the sexton stood upon it with the flag in his hand. Yoma VII, 1; Sot. VII, 8.—4) (in court) crier, sheriff (collecting the votes, executing punishment). Macc. III, 12. Y. Sot. VII, 21^d top.—Pl. תזירא, תזירא. Tam. V, 3 (Temple sextons).—Tosef. Snh. IX, 1 'וכ' the criers call out each judge's name (to take his vote); Y. ib. V, end, 23^a 'וכ' we must appoint as constables (for punishing) men of lesser physical strength &c. Sabb. 56^a.

תזירא or תזירא ch. 1) same. Y. Ber. V, 9^c bot. 'וכ' the sexton came and urged one to go up (to read the prayers). Y. Meg. IV, 75^b bot.; Y. Sot. VII, end, 22^a.—2) town-guard (watching the flocks of the common and guarding the town by night). B. Mets. 93^b.—Pl. תזירא. Ib.

תזירא (b. h.; cmp. תזירא, תזירא) [to squeeze together.] (neut. verb) to be thick, solid; to be strong. Y. Ber. I, 2^c bot. (ref. to Gen. I, 6) 'תזירא תזירא let the expanse become solidified, let it coagulate, congeal; Gen. R. s. 4; (Yalk. ib. 5 יתחוק, Hithpa.).

Pi. תזירא to join, repair, tighten, strengthen. Snh. 94^a (expl. תזירא) שדיא את ישראל וז' (הזקיהו, Hif.) he joined Israel to their Father &c. Ib. 'תזירא the Lord strengthened him. Pes. 45^a 'תזירא Ms. M. where the dough in the cracks is put in for repairing the trough. Sabb. 146^b 'תזירא when the hole was filled up for making the vessel sound, opp. לשמר to prevent evaporation; a. fr.—Part. pass. תזירא, pl. תזירא. Sifré Num. 1 'תזירא אלא המוד' (ed. תזירא) only the strong-minded it is worth while to strengthen (encourage).

Hif. תזירא 1) same, v. supra.—2) to attach merit to, to account as merit, to be grateful. Ab. II, 8 'אל תתזירא לז' do not claim credit for it (be not proud). Yoma 86^b 'אלא שמתזירא לז' but He even gives him credit (for his sins when he repents). Men. 53^a 'תזירא לז' give me credit for making Thee known &c. Keth. 68^a, a. e. 'בואו ותתזירא לז' let us be thankful to the fraudulent poor &c.; a. fr.—2) (with יד) to strengthen, to encourage, abet. Gitt. V, 9 'וכ' because we must not encourage (by favors) those who do wrong. Ib. 'וכ' ומתזירא יד עכו"ם we may encourage (greet with gentiles at agricultural work in the Sabbatical year; a. fr.—3) to hold, contain. Ib. 57^a 'וכ' אין ערוי מתזירא לז' its skin (once flayed) can not again cover its entire body (it shrinks). Ib. (in Chald. dict.)

מ' לא . . . שרין it would not have room even for sixty myriads of reeds. Par. VII, 8 וב' שחזיקו וב' בשביל שחזיקו וב' in order that it (the reservoir) might hold more water. Ukts. III, 12 וב' מחזיקו . . . מצא the Lord found no vessel so fit to contain all blessings as peace; Deut. R. s. 5 end; a. fr.—4) (with ב) to take a hold of, seize, take possession. Hull. 4^a, a. e. כל מצוה שחזיקו וב' whatever Jewish law the Samaritans have adopted &c., v. הקנה. B. Mets. I, 4 וב' and took a hold of it. B. Bath. III, 3 במחזיקו when one is in possession (basing his claim on possession). Ib. וב' וב' he who takes possession of the estate of a convert (who has no heirs in law). Ib. 2 שנה שחזיקו that he may be in possession for one year, v. הקפריא; a. fr.; v. חזקה.—Y. Hag. I, 76^c, a. e. וב' שלא שחזיקו בשכר וב' they did not cling to the duty of maintaining teachers &c.—5) (v. חזקה) to presume, to be under a certain impression, to be convinced. Y. Kidd. IV, 66^b בו שחזיקו בו דרו מחזיקין if people were under the impression that a certain person was their neighbor's son, but in his dying hour he declared &c. Ib. וב' שחזיקו בו דרו if people took him to be a relation of his; a. e.—Hag. 19^a, v. infra.

Hof. חזקה (denom. of חזקה) to be presumed, be held for, be known for. Gitt. 14^a כפרין בשד' כפרין when the man is known to be a liar. Shebu. 34^b, a. fr. חזקה (in such a case) he is considered a confirmed liar.—Y. Kidd. I. c. bot. חזקה if they were generally assumed (to be husband and wife); a. fr.—Hag. 19^a חזקה חזקה חזקה if one takes an immersion for the purpose of being enabled to partake of ordinary food and is considered (by himself) to have immersed for that purpose. Ib. חזקה חזקה חזקה if he did immerse but did not have a certain purpose in view. Ib. חזקה חזקה חזקה as long as he has one foot yet in the water, when he had had in view a minor purpose for his bath, he may still change it for a higher purpose. Ib. חזקה חזקה חזקה if he had had no particular object in view, he may on coming out define the object for which he has bathed.—Part. חזקה 1) held in possession, adhered to. Bekh. VIII, 9 חזקה חזקה חזקה nor does he take a double share of what is coming due to the estate as he does of what is held in possession; B. Bath. 55^a; a. fr.—Sabb. 130^a חזקה חזקה חזקה it is still strongly adhered to, opp. מרופה, v. חזקה חזקה חזקה being known, approved. Sifra K'dosh. Par. 3, ch. V לך חזקה חזקה חזקה when he is known to thee (to be a proselyte); a. e.—3) being sure, convinced, knowing from experience. Keth. 25^b חזקה חזקה חזקה I know this man to be a priest; a. e.—Sifre Num. 1, v. supra.

Hithpa. חזקה, Nithpa. חזקה 1) to become solid, strong. Yalk. Gen. 5 חזקה חזקה חזקה, v. preced.—2) to feel encouraged, take courage. Ber. 32^a חזקה חזקה חזקה became emboldened to pray.

חֹזֶק ch. 1) same.—Part. pass. חזיקו tied up, bandaged. Y. Ber. II, 4^c חזיקו חזיקו חזיקו when his head was tied up (with a turban); Pesik. R. s. 22 (not חזיקו, v. notes in ed. Fr.). Y. Pes. X, 37^c חזיקו חזיקו חזיקו and his head was tied up (or he felt like having a bandage around his head) &c.; Y. Shek. III, 47^c חזיקו חזיקו חזיקו (read חזיקו חזיקו) (corr. acc.).—2) to take possession. B. Bath. 52^b, sq. חזיקו חזיקו חזיקו take possession and acquire; a. fr.

Pa. חזיקו to fasten.—Lev. R. s. 21 [read] חזיקו חזיקו חזיקו tighten his muzzle, v. חזיקו חזיקו חזיקו.—Part. pass. חזיקו חזיקו חזיקו. Targ. Y. Gen. I, 1.

Af. חזיקו as preced. Hif.; 1) (with חזיקו &c.) to give credit to. Y. Ber. II, 5^a חזיקו חזיקו חזיקו I give credit to my head, which bends of itself &c. Bab. ib. 19^a חזיקו חזיקו חזיקו that due credit for the preservation of Israel be given to Moses.—2) to presume. Shebu. 46^b חזיקו חזיקו חזיקו we must not put a person in the category of thieves (on the charge of one individual); a. e.—3) to adhere to, adopt. Hull. 4^a חזיקו חזיקו חזיקו since they (the Samaritans) have adopted it, they observe it (also for Israelites). Ib. חזיקו חזיקו חזיקו as to their observance or non-observance of adopted unwritten customs for Israelites there are differences of opinion; a. fr.—4) to take possession, to claim possession. B. Bath. 29^b חזיקו חזיקו חזיקו ed. (differ. in Ms. M., v. Rabb. D. S. a. l.) that you might not claim possession against one another. Ib. 36^a חזיקו חזיקו חזיקו if one claims a field on the ground of possession, if it lies outside &c., v. חזיקו חזיקו חזיקו. Ib. חזיקו חזיקו חזיקו they have no claim of possession against us (for one might have been afraid to disturb them), and they have no claim against us (for, being wealthy, they might not have cared to drive one out); a. fr.—5) to be strong, encouraged. Gitt. 62^a חזיקו חזיקו חזיקו 'be strong' (a greeting to field laborers, v. preced.).

Hithpa. חזיקו, Nithpa. חזיקו 1) to adhere to. Targ. Prov. IV, 13; a. e.—2) to be known, be under the presumption. Targ. Y. Lev. XIX, 33 (v. preced.).—Hull. 10^b חזיקו חזיקו חזיקו where no presumption (of leprosy) has as yet been formed. Shh. 89^b חזיקו חזיקו חזיקו Ms. M. (ed. מוחזק) where one is approved (as a righteous prophet), it is different.

חֹזֶקָה m. = next w., presumption, ascertained status. Hull. 10^b חזקה חזקה חזקה (strike out חזקה חזקה חזקה) place everything on its once ascertained status as long as you have no evidence of a change. Yeb. 31^a חזקה חזקה חזקה upon her condition as it would be if there were no evidence at all.

חֹזֶקָה f. חזקה 1) taking hold. Y. M. Kat. III, 83^c חזקה חזקה חזקה (ref. to II Sam. I, 11) חזקה חזקה חזקה taking hold (of a garment to rend it in mourning) means no less than a hand-breadth of it.—2) (law) taking possession, possession, usucaption; claim based on undisturbed possession during a legally fixed period. B. Bath. III, 1 חזקה חזקה חזקה the legal period of undisturbed possession (in order to give a title) is for houses . . . three years. Ib. 29^b (in Chald. diction) חזקה חזקה חזקה I had the undisturbed usufruct for the period prescribed by law. Ib. 36^a חזקה חזקה חזקה does the law of possession apply to slaves?—Ib. חזקה חזקה חזקה present possession gives no title (as is the case with inanimate movable chattel), but a possession of three years does. Ib. III, 2 חזקה חזקה חזקה there are in Palestine three districts with different usages of possession. Ib. 3 חזקה חזקה חזקה possession without a plea (of purchase or any other mode of legal acquisition) gives no title; a. v. fr.—3) presumption, presumptive continuance of an actual condition until evidence of a change is produced; legal status. Hull. 9^a חזקה חזקה חזקה the animal when alive, has the status of a forbidden object (v. אָבֵר),

until you ascertain by what means it has been ritually slaughtered; when it is slaughtered וְכִּי הִדְרִיר וְכִּי הִדְרִיר it has the status of a permitted object, until you find out how it became forbidden. Gitt. III, 3 בחזקת שווא הוא בחזקת שווא the presumption that her husband (though sick or old when the messenger was deputed) is alive. Keth. 75^b רַגְמִינָא a presumption as regards physical condition, וְכִּי רַגְמִינָא the fact of possession against which the claimant has to produce satisfactory evidence. Ib. וְכִּי אֵין אִרְם שִׁוְחָה וְכִּי the presumption is that no man drinks out of a cup without examining (that none will marry without having ascertained the woman's physical condition). Yeb. 31^b top שְׂטִיָא בִּר שְׂטִיָא the legal status of an insane person's property; a. v. fr.—*Pl.* תּוֹקֵר. Kidd. 80^a מַלְקִין עַל הַדָּר... מַלְקִין we execute punishment on the basis of actual facts (though not provable by legal evidence, e. g. man and wife and children living together and treating each other as such, are legally considered as being one family), v. Hof.—*Y.* Hall. IV, 60^a bot. לָד with reference to the local usages of usucaption (Gitt. III, 2, v. supra); a. e.

תּוֹקֵר, v. תּוֹקֵר.

תּוֹקֵר, תּוֹקֵרָה (b. h.) pr. n. m. *Ezekiah, Hizkiah, Hizkiahu*; 1) King of Judæa. Snh. 98^b. B. Bath. 15^a וְכִּי עֲזַרְיָהוּ Ez. and his assistants edited the books of Isaiah, Proverbs &c.; a. fr.—2) name of several Amoraim. Zeb. 75^b. *Y.* Shebi. VIII, 38^a top; a. fr.—*Y.* Snh. III, 21^d וְכִּי תּוֹקֵר (v. Fr. M'bo, p. 81^b).—*Y.* Sabb. XIV, 14^d top.—*Y.* Shebi. III, 34^d top.

תּוֹקֵרָה f. ch.=h. תּוֹקֵרָה. Targ. *Y.* Gen. XIII, 17. [In Talmudic Chald. the Hebrew forms are retained; v. also תּוֹקֵרָה.]

תּוֹרֵר 1) *to go around* (searching). Koh. R. to VII, 8 הוא תּוֹרֵר עֲלֵיהּ he searches it again (tries to recover his scholarship); ib. יָכוֹל הוּא לְתוֹרֵר עֲלֵיהּ he may recover it; a. e.; v. infra.—2) *to turn around, return; to retract, repent.* Ib. תּוֹרֵר בָּךְ come back (repent)! Eduy. V, 6 תּוֹרֵר בָּךְ withdraw thy opposition.—*Dem.* IV, 1 תּוֹרֵרָה לְמַקְוָמָה came back to its place (was mixed up again). Maas. Sh. I, 5 תּוֹרֵרָה דְּמִיָּם וְכִּי the money shall return to its former condition, i. e. the sale is annulled, and the money has again its sacred character. Ker. 8^a תּוֹרֵר עַל הַדְּרָאשׁוֹנָה let us go back to what was said first. Sabb. 118^b; Trakh. 15^b וְכִּי תּוֹרֵרָה לְאִחֵרִי I never said a word (about a fellowman) on which I went back (when confronted with him). Kidd. 59^a וְכִּי תּוֹרֵרָה בָּהּ and she reconsiders (her consent to be married); Gitt. 32^b. Ib. תּוֹרֵר דִּיר וְכִּי תּוֹרֵר דִּיר dare he use the same letter of divorce again (after he has revoked it)? Ter. IV, 3 וְכִּי תּוֹרֵרָה דִּיר וְכִּי תּוֹרֵרָה דִּיר then again he added. Gitt. VI, 5 תּוֹרֵרָה לִימֵר then again they said (added); a. v. fr.

Pl. תּוֹרֵר *to go around from one to the other.* Yeb. 53^a וְכִּי תּוֹרֵר עַל כָּל וְכִּי צְרִיכָה לְתוֹרֵר עַל כָּל וְכִּי she must apply to all the brothers successively; (ib. 26^b; 51^b תּוֹרֵר). *Y.* Taan. IV, 68^a bot. וְכִּי תּוֹרֵרָה we searched the whole Bible; *Y.* Ab. Zar. I, beg. 39^a וְכִּי בָבֶל וְכִּי (Sifré Deut. s. 1 תּוֹרֵרָה). *Y.* B. Bath. VIII, 16^c top, v. דִּירָאֲרִימֹן. Kidd. 2^b אִשָּׁה תּוֹרֵרָה

to go around in search of a wife (to woo). Ib. תּוֹרֵר מִי מִי עַל מִי (Kal) which of them goes around &c.?.; Nidd. 31^b מִי מִי וְכִּי.

Hif. תּוֹרֵר 1) *to restore, give back.* Ber. 27^b תּוֹרֵר לְרַבִּי he who returns the plain salutation (*shalom*) of his teacher (without adding, 'My teacher'). Ib. 32^b לֹא תּוֹרֵר לִי שְׁלוֹם ה' he did not answer his greeting. B. Mets. 7^b תּוֹרֵר לְאִשָּׁה he must restore (the lost document) to the wife. Keth. 73^b וְכִּי תּוֹרֵרָהּ and re-married her; a. fr.—2) *to revoke; to reconsider, to grant a new trial.* Gitt. VI, 3 רָצוּהוּ אִם תּוֹרֵר לֹא תּוֹרֵר if the husband wants to revoke the letter of divorce, he cannot do so.—*Snh.* IV, 1 דִּינֵי נִפְשׁוֹת we order him to reconsider in capital cases verdicts may be reconsidered in favor of the defendant. Ib. VI, 1 מְחֻיָּבִין הַמֵּת הוֹרֵר אֵין מְחֻיָּבִין Ms. F. (ed. רַחוּמִין).—*Eduy.* V, 7 מְחֻיָּבִין מִשְׁכֻּרְתָּא, Mish. ed. תּוֹרֵרָה, v. supra.—3) *to make one read over, to cause correction.* *Y.* Meg. IV, 74^d אִירוּ מְחֻיָּבִין אִירוּ we order him to read it over again correctly. Ber. 29^a; a. fr.

תּוֹרֵר ch. same. Targ. Ps. XLVIII, 13. Ib. CXIV, 3. Targ. *Y.* II Gen. XLIX, 19; a. fr.—*Y.* Shek. V, end, 49^b וְכִּי תּוֹרֵר אֵל מִיָּדוֹ he said to him, on coming back (I shall give thee something); וְכִּי תּוֹרֵר מִיָּדוֹ when he came back, he found him dead. Koh. R. to VII, 8 תּוֹרֵר עוֹל לָךְ go home again. Ib. וְכִּי תּוֹרֵר אֵת הַיָּדוֹר (h. form) and thou dost not repent? [Usually תּוֹרֵר.]

Af. תּוֹרֵר 1) *to surround, go around.* Targ. Ps. XXXII, 13. Ib. XXXVI, 6; a. e.—Targ. *Y.* Num. XXI, 4 לְאִתְּוֵרָה (not לְאִתְּוֵרָה).—2) *to cause to turn back, to cause to flee.* Targ. Ps. XLIV, 11.—3) *to turn (one's cause).* Targ. II Chr. VI, 3.—4) *to restore.* Targ. *Y.* II Deut. XXIV, 13; a. e.—Targ. II Kings II, 8 וְכִּי תּוֹרֵרָה (his cloak).—*Part. pass.* תּוֹרֵר, v. infra.

Pa. תּוֹרֵר 1) *to turn around, twist.* Targ. Hos. X, 2.—2) *to move to and back, to winnow.* Targ. Am. IX, 9 (comp. תּוֹרֵר II). [Targ. Job XL, 22 תּוֹרֵר some ed., read תּוֹרֵרָה].—*Part. pass.* תּוֹרֵר turned off, going backward. Targ. O. Gen. IX, 23 (ed. Berl. מְחֻיָּבִין; Targ. *Y.* אִפְרִיחוּן מְחֻיָּבִין, h. text אִפְרִיחוּן).—*Y.* Meg. IV, 74^d bot. וְכִּי תּוֹרֵר מִנָּה וְכִּי one (of the scholars mentioned) ordered the translator using the word *māna* (vessel, in translating טַבַּח, Deut. XXVI, 2) to go over it again (and say טַבַּח, basket) &c.; *Y.* Bicc. III, end, 65^d מוֹד תּוֹרֵר (strike out אמר); v. תּוֹרֵרָה.

תּוֹרֵרָה m. (preced.) [turner,] spit, a pointed twig improvised as a spit. Bets. 33^a Ms. M. (ed. fem., Ar. תּוֹרֵרָה).

תּוֹרֵר, v. תּוֹרֵר.

תּוֹרֵרָה, v. תּוֹרֵרָה.

תּוֹרֵרָה f. (תּוֹרֵר) 1) *return; retraction, reconsideration.* Keth. 73^b תּוֹרֵרָה דִּיר גְּמוּרָה דִּיר אֵין תּוֹרֵרָה דִּיר her return (as a minor, to her husband after divorce, i. e. her remarriage) is not fully valid. Hull. 116^b קוֹדֵם דִּיר קוֹדֵם before the editor of the Mishnah had changed his opinion. Yeb. 64^b אֲבִין יִשְׁנוּ בִּדְבַר אֲבִין (being constantly with R. Joh.) is aware of an eventual change of his teacher's opinion; [oth. explan.: is in the habit of reviewing his traditions].—2) *restoration, amendment; atonement, repentance.* *Y.* R. Hash. I, 57^c top וְכִּי תּוֹרֵרָה בּוּ דִּיר גְּמוּרָה and he is examined and

gives evidence of true reformation; ib. תזרת ממון לא (by which is meant) restoration of ill-gotten gain, not a mere return in words; Y. Shebu. VII, 37^d bot.; Snh. 25^b תזרת ממון—3) turning backward, turning inside. M. Kat. 24^a קרע לאתרווי turning the rent in the mourner's garment inside (during the Sabbath); Gen. R. s. 100; Y. M. Kat. III, 82^d bot. תזרת—4) going around, v. תזרה.

תזרת, תזרין, תזרים

תזרין, תזרין, תזרין

תזרין m. (תזר, v. תזר) zealous in the execution of religious duties. Sabb. 156^a במצותה [Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. IX, 6 ed. some ed., read תזרין].

תזרין ch. same, busy. Sabb. 156^a גבר תזרין a busy, active man, expl. דוון במצות, v. preced.

תזרין f. (v. תזר) surrounding. Targ. Ps. XLIV, 14 (ed. Lag. דוון). Targ. Job XLII, 6 (constr.); a. e.

תזרין (תזרין) m. (v. תזר) [little apple,] crab-apple (Malus Coronaria), similar yet heterogeneous to apple. Kil. I, 4 Ms. M. (ed. תזרין).—Pl. תזרין. Y. Ter. II, 41^c bot. קטנות כדו (not בהד) as small as crab-apples; (Y. Sabb. III, 5^d כחור; Bab. ib. 38^a בשזרין, v. תזרין). Maasr. I, 3 Ms. M. (ed. תזרין).

תזרין f. lettuce. Kil. I, 2 גלין תזרין (garden) lettuce and hill-lettuce (wild lettuce). Pes. II, 6 (expl. ib. 39^a חסא). Ib. X, 3; a. e.—Pl. תזרין, תזרין. Ukts. I, 2. Ib. II, 7. Y. Sabb. I, 8^b bot. לקנב תזרין (read: תזרין).

תזרין m. (b. h.) fastening, clasp, chain. Ex. R. s. 48, end.

תזרין, Gitt. 70^a קורטמני דוד, v. תזרין.

תזרין, v. תזרין a. תזרין.

תזרין, pl. תזרין, v. תזרין.

תזרין, v. תזרין I.

תזרין Targ. Is. XIV, 19, v. תזרין.

תזרין, v. תזרין.

תזרין m. (b. h.; preced.) failure, sin. Ber. 4^a שמת תזרין perhaps sin is the cause (preventing the fulfillment of divine promise). Ib. אלא שגרם הדו but for sin that prevented it. Sabb. 119^b, v. תזרין; a. fr.—תזרין, v. תזרין a. תזרין.—In Talm. Y. also תזרין. Y. Sabb. I, 3^c top; a. fr.—Pl. תזרין. Ber. 10^a (ref. to תזרין, Ps. CIV, 35) כתיב מי כתיב תזרין חוץ כתיב hol'im (sinners), it may be read hitaim (sins). Ib. כיון תזרין כיון תזרין when sins shall cease, the wicked shall be no more. Yoma IV, 2; a. fr.

תזרין ch., v. תזרין.

תזרין I m. (חטט), line drawn with a stylus.—Pl. תזרין. Keth. 69^a top ביני דו between the lines, v. תזרין.

תזרין II, pl. תזרין, wheat, v. תזרין.

תזרין, v. תזרין.

תזרין m. (תזר) 1) sinner. Ber. 60^a דו אתו תזרין art thou a sinner?—Pl. תזרין, תזרין, תזרין, תזרין, תזרין. Targ. Prov. I, 10. Targ. Ps. CIV, 35.—Gen. R. s. 12; Yalk. ib. 19. Pesik. Nah. p. 128^b; Yalk. Ex. 391; a. e.—2) searcher of sin, accuser. Targ. Zech. III, 1 (ed. Lag. תזרין).

תזרין (תזרין), תזרין, תזרין, תזרין m. ch.=h. תזרין. Targ. Deut. XIX, 15. Targ. I Sam. X, 26. Targ. Gen. IV, 7 (ed. Berl. תזרין, some ed. תזרין). Targ. Prov. XXI, 4 (ed. Lag. תזרין); a. e.—M. Kat. 16^a פרטינן דו we must specify his sin publicly. Snh. 37^b חטא תזרין the sin of another act.—Pl. תזרין, תזרין, תזרין. Targ. Jer. XIV, 19 (ed. Lag. תזרין). Targ. O. Lev. XVIII, 7 (v. תזרין II). Targ. Prov. XIV, 34 (ed. Lag. תזרין); a. fr. [Ib. XXVIII, 13 תזרין, v. תזרין.]

תזרין f. (b. h.; תזר) 1) mistake, inadvertence, sin.—Pl. תזרין. B. Mets. 33^b (ref. to Is. LVIII, 1) תזרין וכו' 'their mistakes', this refers to the ignorant whose wilful sins are accounted to them as errors.—2) sacrifice expiating inadvertent sin, sin-offering. B. Bath. 10^b (ref. to Prov. XIV, 34) דו וחסד לישראל ולגמים דו (differ. in Ms. M., v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) but benevolence is a sin-offering for Israel as well as for gentiles. Ib. כשם שדוד וכו' (differ. in Ms. M.) as well as the sin-offering brings atonement to Israel &c. Zeb. I, 1; a. fr.—Pl. תזרין; constr. תזרין, תזרין. Ib. V, 3 דו הצבור דו congregational sin-offerings. Ib. 112^a דו וכו' if he sets apart two sin-offerings for security's sake; a. v. fr.

תזרין (תזרין) ch. same, 1) sin, stumbling. Targ. Prov. X, 16 Ms. (ed. תזרין). [Ib. XXI, 4 חטא Ms. (ed. תזרין, תזרין).—Y. Keth. II, 26^c bot. תזרין (prob. תזרין).—2) sin-offering. Targ. Ex. XXIX, 36; a. fr.—Pl. תזרין, תזרין. Targ. Num. XVIII, 9. Targ. Hos. IV, 8.

תזרין I (b. h.; cmp. תזרין) to split, cut, chop.—Part. pass. תזרין. Macc. 8^a (אינו תזרין) אם מצא תזרין if he finds cut wood (for the religious purpose), he need not cut it.

תזרין to erase. Treat. Sofrim V, 1 מוזרין (Var. lect. מוזרין); (Treat. Sefer Torah, ed. Kirchh. V, 1 מוזרין Hif.).

תזרין II (cmp. Arab. hatab, a. חטב) to fall in love, to woo. Koh. R. to VII, 26 דו וכו' she would propose to a man in the street (some ed. תזרין). [Lam. R. to I, 1 חטבו ממנה, v. תזרין].—V. תזרין.

תזרין ch. 1) same, to select, betroth one's self to. Targ. Deut. XXVI, 17, sq.—2) (=חטב) to seize violently. Targ. Y. I Gen. XLIX, 5 (h. text חטב).—3) to embroider, design, v. תזרין.

תזרין, v. תזרין.

תזרין f. (תזרין I) cutting, chopping. Macc. II, 2 תזרין ממאי דמדו עצים עצים Macc. 8^a עצים עצים how can you prove that we derive the rule from an ordinary cutting of wood, perhaps a cutting of wood for a Succah is meant &c.?

תזרין f. incisor, v. תזרין.

הַטְּחָה, **הַטְּחָה** f. (b. h.; v. **הִטַּח**) [*the clean, bright*, emp. **הַטְּחָה**, s. v. **הִטַּח**] *wheat-grain*, (collect.) *wheat*. Midr. Till. to Ps. II, 12; Cant. R. to VII, 3 סדוקה 3 מה ד' זו סדוקה 3 אר' ד' as the wheat-grain is slit. Shebu. V, 3 אר' ד' if he says *hittah* (in the sing.). Ib. 38^a אר' ד' בכלל הטח even *hittah* means a quantity of wheat. Tosef. Ned. III, 7; Y. ib. VI, end, 40^a אר' ד' שאני וכו' if one vows, 'I will not taste *hittah* (wheat-grains)', contrad. to **הִטַּח**; a. fr.—**Pl.** **הַטְּחָה**, **הַטְּחָה**, **הַטְּחָה**, **הַטְּחָה** spelt is a species of wheat; Men. 70^a. Gen. R. s. 15 ה' ד' 'the tree of knowledge' was wheat. Shebu. I. c.; a. fr.

הַטְּחָה, v. **הִטַּח**.

הַטְּחָה, v. **הִטַּח**.

הַטְּחָה, **הַטְּחָה** f. (חטח, emp. חטח II) (*camel's hump*, *hump*. Hull. IX, 2 (Talm. ed. 122^a חטח). Sabb. 54^a, v. חטח.—**Pl.** **הַטְּחָה**, **הַטְּחָה**. Bekh. VII, 1 (43^a) בעלי חטח Maim. (Mishn. *sing.*; Talm. ed. חטח) hump-backed men; Tosef. ib. V, 2.

הַטְּחָה, v. **הִטַּח**.

הַטְּחָה, v. **הִטַּח**.

הַטְּחָה, Y. Maas. Sh. IV, 54^d bot., v. **הִטַּח**.

הַטְּחָה, **הַטְּחָה** m. (חטח) *violence, robbery, robbed goods*. Targ. Jud. IX, 24; a. fr.—**Pl.** **הַטְּחָה**, **הַטְּחָה**. Targ. Ps. LXXXII, 14; a. e.

הַטְּחָה m. (preced.) *robber, violent man*.—**Pl.** **הַטְּחָה**, **הַטְּחָה**. Targ. Ob. 5; a. e.

הַטְּחָה f. ch., **pl.** constr. **הַטְּחָה**=**הַטְּחָה**. Targ. Is. XXX, 6 Ar. ed. Koh. (Ar. Ms. חטח; ed. Lag. חטח), oth. ed. חטח).

הַטְּחָה, v. **הִטַּח**.

הַטְּחָה, v. next w.

הַטְּחָה 1) *to dig, cut out* (of the sucket), *hollow out*. Mikv. IV, 3 חטח if one makes a cavity in a water pipe for the deposit of pebbles. Gen. R. s. 34 חטח the embryo would cut its way through &c. Kidd. 24^b חטח and he (the master) cut it (the eye) out.—2) *to rake, clean a well*. M. Kat. I, 2 חטח and you may clean the wells. Ib. 5^a חטח you may clean . . . , but not dig (deepen) &c. [Ib. חטח you must not rake pebbles into them; v., however vers. Ms. M., Rabb. D. S. a. l.]—Y. ib. 80^b bot. חטח means 'they rake them', as we read (Mikv. I. c.).—3) *to take sheaves out with a rake*. Succ. I, 8 חטח if one takes sheaves out of a stack, so as to form a shed (Succah). Ib. 15^a.

Pi. חטח 1) *to rake*. Y. Sabb. III, beg. 5^c חטח he must rake (coals and ashes out of the oven) with a handle, which proves that he must clean thoroughly.—2) *to make holes, to pick*. Tosef. Mikv. VII (VIII), 2 חטח Var. (ed. Zuck. חטח) if the holes in the baskets are filled up with grapes &c., one must clean

them by picking. B. Kam. 18^a חטח chickens that picked on the rope of a bucket. Tosef. B. Mets. VIII, 30 חטח (Var. חטח) for they pick holes in the walls.—3) (with אחר) *to dig after, to trace with the knife*. Hull. 74^b; Tosef. ib. VII, 4.—4) *to trim*. Sabb. 90^a; Men. 107^a, v. חטח.

Pilp. חטח same. Y. Orl. III, 63^a חטח it is likely that they dig after it (to take it out of the ground); a. e. (v. supra).

Nif. חטח *to be dug out, picked out*. Kidd. 24^b חטח if the bird's eye was picked out; Zeb. VII, 5 (68^b) Ar. (ed. נסמיה).

Hithpa. חטח *to be exhumed*. Yeb. 63^b חטח the dead are exhumed (by the Guebres).

Polel (of חטח), **part.** חטח (v. חטח) *stinging* (the eye), *dazzling*, v. infra.

Hithpol. חטח *to be cut* (of jewels), *to be polished, glisten*. Meg. 12^a (play on חטח, Esth. I, 6) חטח אבנים שמתחטחות (read: חטח אבנים שמתחטחות) Ms. F. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 5) stones which glisten on those who wear them, and some say, Stones which dazzle the eyes in the place where they are found.

חטח I ch. same, *to dig, hollow out*. Hull. 25^a; Sabb. 103^a חטח Ar. (ed. חטח) he hollowed out a K'fiza (smaller measure) whereas the material was large enough for a Kab. Pes. 28^a (prov.) חטח נגרא בגיחה Ms. M. (read: חטח נגרא; ed. חטח) in the ladle which the artisan hollowed out, he shall have mustard soaked and shall swallow it (man is paid with his own coin).

Pa. חטח *to dig after, exhume*. Yeb. 63^b חטח קא חטח they (the Guebres) exhume the (Jewish) dead. [B. Bath. 58^a, v. חטח.]

חטח II, **Pa.** חטח (sec. r. of חטח II) *to sew*. Targ. Gen. III, 7. Targ. Ez. XIII, 18.

חטח, **pl.** **חטחים** (חטח, emp. חטח) *scab, scurf, sores*. Yoma 77^b. Lev. R. s. 19.

חטח ch. same. Targ. Job XXX, 24 חטח ed. Lag. (oth. ed. חטח, **pl.**; h. text פיר).

חטח, v. **הִטַּח**.

חטח, **חטח**, **חטח** I [*to stroll idly, saunter* (v. Fl. to Levy Targ. Dict. I, 424²),] *to live in luxury, to be like a nobleman, to be well-dressed, clean* &c. (emp. פנק, פרינק).

Pi. חטח *to make look well, polish, dress, cleanse, prepare*. Hull. 27^a (play on חטח, Lev. I, 5) חטח from the place where the animal bends (its head, the front of the neck), cleanse it (let its blood run out). Ib. חטח how can you prove that this *hattehu* has the meaning of cleansing?—Ib. חטח from where it utters sound, cleanse it. [Cant. R. to VII, 2, v. infra.]

Hithpa. חטח, **Nithpa.** חטח 1) *to enjoy, to be gratified*. Cant. R. to VII, 2 [read:] חטח שישאל . . . שישאל כל חטחין . . . שישאל all luxuries and enjoyments which Israel indulge

in and enjoy. Men. 66^b (play on לְהִלָּסָה, Prov. VII, 18) וְנִשְׂמַח וְנִשְׂמַח וְנִשְׂמַח וְנִשְׂמַח let us have a conversation, then let us go up and rejoice and delight ourselves with dalliances; Sifra Vayikra, N'dabah, ch. XIV, Par. 13. Men. l. c. (play on לְהִלָּסָה Job XXXIX, 13) נִשְׂמַח נִשְׂמַח וְנִשְׂמַח; Sifra l. c. וְנִשְׂמַח וְנִשְׂמַח he (the bird) raises (his wings) and rises and enjoys himself (differ. interpret. in Rashi).—2) to show one's self a nobleman, to be generous, proud. Cant. R. to VII, 7 שְׂדֵיָהּ מְרוֹחֵמָה to be generous towards &c. (ref. to Gen. XIV, 23, Dan. V, 17).—3) to be imperious, to lord it, to ask petulantly. Taan. III, 8 מְרוֹחֵמָה מְרוֹחֵמָה לְפָנֶיךָ thou comest petulantly before the Lord וְכִי בֶן שְׂדֵיָהּ מְרוֹחֵמָה על וְכִי לֹרְדֵי אֲבֹתָיו he became petulant, he got angry with me.

חֲטִי ch. same; part. חֲטִי used to comfort, tender, delicate. Targ. Y. Gen. XXXIII, 13 בְּלִיא חֲטִי (h. text רִכְבִּים).

Pa. חֲטִי to cause to be generous, to persuade to leniency. Koh. R. to IX, 18 אֵלֶּי אֵלֶּי אֵלֶּי אֵלֶּי I will go to appeal to his generosity (Midr. Sam. ch. XXXII וּמְפִיִּסָה).

Itpe. חֲטִי to be raised in luxury. Part. pass. חֲטִי, fem. חֲטִי delicate. Targ. Y. I, II Deut. XXVIII, 54; 56.

חֲטִי II (b. h.) [to miss,] to fail, err, sin. Yoma IV, 2, sq. Ber. 17^a; a. fr. R. Hash. 26^a בֶּל יִקְרִיב he that sinned (with gold by making the golden calf) shall not bring nigh (the gold, enter with gold garments); בֶּל יִרְגֹאֵהּ he that sinned (with gold) shall not parade himself (with it).—Keth. 11^a יִרְגֹאֵהּ יִרְגֹאֵהּ שלא ירצה חוטא that the sinner may not profit by his sin; Yeb. 92^b; a. e.

Pi. חֲטִי to expiate (cleanse from sin, v. חֲטִי I). Yoma V, 5 (58^b) מְחַטֵּא וְיֵרֵד he expiates (sprinkles) and goes down (sprinkling downward; Rashi: moves his arm downward). Ib. חֲטִי בְּמִקְוֵהוּ דִּירָה עֹמֵד וְחֲטִי he remained in his place and sprinkled. Zeb. 53^a.

Hif. חֲטִי to cause to sin. Midr. Till. to Ps. IV, 5; Pesik. Shubah, p. 158^a. Ab. V, 18; a. fr.

חֲטִי ch. same. Targ. Y. Gen. XLIX, 3. Targ. Josh. VII, 11; a. fr.—Sabb. 56^a חֲטִי נִמְרֵי לֹא חֲטִי but at all events they did not sin; ib. ^b וְיִמְחַטֵּא.—Pes. 113^b; Macc. 11^a, v. וְיִגְדֹר; a. fr.

Af. חֲטִי to cause to sin. Targ. Y. Num. XXVII, 3; a. e.

Pa. חֲטִי same. Targ. Y. II Num. XXIV, 14 חֲטִי יִרְוּחֵן (ed. Ven. חֲטִי) seduce them (to immorality).

Itpe. חֲטִי to be tempted. Y. Taan. I, 64^b bot. חֲטִי חֲטִי that thou be not tempted to sin (through thy husband's absence).

חֲטִי m.=חֲטִי, esp. unexpiated sin, consequence of sin. Y. Taan. IV, 68^a top חֲטִי של וְכִי חֲטִי. V. חֲטִי.

חֲטִי ch. same. Dan. IV, 24.—Pl. with suffix חֲטִי. Targ. Prov. XXVIII, 13 (Ms. חֲטִי, some ed. חֲטִי).

חֲטִי wheat, v. חֲטִי.

חֲטִי, v. חֲטִי.

חֲטִי m. (חֲטִי II) sinner. Targ. Prov. XIV, 21. Ib. XIX, 2 (Var. חֲטִי, read חֲטִי; incorr. חֲטִי).

חֲטִי, כִּפְרֵי חֲטִי, Gen. R. s. 65, v. חֲטִי.

חֲטִי f. ch.=next w. Targ. Y. I Deut. XXVI, 17, sq.

חֲטִי I f. (חֲטִי II) 1) object of love. Ber. 6^a; Hag. 3^a (ref. to Deut. XXVI, 17) וְכִי אֶתְּךָ אֵלֶּיךָ אֵלֶּיךָ אֵלֶּיךָ you made me the only object of your love in the world, and I shall make you &c. (ref. to II Sam. VII, 23); Tanh. Ki Thabo 2.—2) declaring love. Ib. וְכִי אֵלֶּיךָ אֵלֶּיךָ declare their love to God; Tanh., ed. Bub., ib. 4.

חֲטִי II, v. חֲטִי.

חֲטִי (חֲטִי) m. (חֲטִי I) digger; חֲטִי שְׂכָרִי one who exhumes the dead, grave-robber. B. Bath. 58^a חֲטִי מְחַטֵּא מְחַטֵּא מְחַטֵּא, early eds. חֲטִי, fr. חֲטִי I.—Pl. constr. חֲטִי. Yeb. 63^b (some ed. חֲטִי).

חֲטִי f. (חֲטִי) 1) cleaning a well, raking. M. Kat. 5^a חֲטִי חֲטִי cleaning is permitted, but digging &c. Ib. חֲטִי חֲטִי is cleaning permitted?; a. e.—2) hollowing out. Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. II, 17; Hull. 25^a חֲטִי חֲטִי a block requiring hollowing out for becoming a receptacle. Ib. חֲטִי חֲטִי is it not a matter of course that a block requiring hollowing out is not fit for uncleanness?; v. חֲטִי.

חֲטִי m. (reduplic. of חֲטִי I) battle-axe. B. Mets. 58^b Ms. R. a. oth. (v. next w.); Tosef. ib. III, 24 (Var. חֲטִי, וְחֲטִי).

חֲטִי m. (reduplic. of חֲטִי, v. חֲטִי) buckler. B. Mets. 58^b חֲטִי חֲטִי חֲטִי חֲטִי ed. (Ms. R. 1 חֲטִי חֲטִי חֲטִי חֲטִי, Ms. R. 2 חֲטִי חֲטִי חֲטִי חֲטִי, Ms. F. חֲטִי חֲטִי חֲטִי חֲטִי, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 6, Ar. Compl. ed. Koh.) horse and sword (and battle-axe) and buckler; (Y. ib. IV, end, 9^d חֲטִי חֲטִי חֲטִי חֲטִי).

חֲטִי, v. חֲטִי.—חֲטִי, v. חֲטִי.

חֲטִי f.=חֲטִי, sin, misconduct, failing. Ex. R. s. 26 (ref. to Ex. XVII, 5) חֲטִי חֲטִי חֲטִי חֲטִי pass over (ignore) their misconduct; (Yalk. ib. 262; Mekh. B'shall, Vayassa, s. 6 חֲטִי). Pesik. R. s. 13 חֲטִי חֲטִי חֲטִי חֲטִי (not חֲטִי חֲטִי חֲטִי חֲטִי) since Amalek came in consequence of the sin of their fathers (at Rephidim), says He to them, Remember &c. (Deut. XXV, 17)?—Gen. R. s. 18, end חֲטִי חֲטִי חֲטִי חֲטִי (Yalk. Gen. 25 חֲטִי חֲטִי חֲטִי חֲטִי) on account of what impropriety of conduct &c. Num. R. s. 9, end חֲטִי חֲטִי חֲטִי חֲטִי on account of one single misconduct (in making the golden calf) &c. Deut. R. s. 2 חֲטִי חֲטִי חֲטִי חֲטִי let my failing be recorded (Yoma 86^b, a. e. חֲטִי חֲטִי).

חֲטִי, כִּפְרֵי חֲטִי, v. חֲטִי.

חֲטִי, חֲטִי, v. חֲטִי.

חֲטִי f. (חֲטִי) pinching off the rough edges. Kel. XIV, 1 חֲטִי חֲטִי חֲטִי חֲטִי (ed. Dehr. חֲטִי חֲטִי, Var. חֲטִי חֲטִי) a fragment of a vessel needing &c. in order to be used; Tosef. ib. B. Mets. IV, 1 חֲטִי חֲטִי, v. חֲטִי.

הַטְּיָפוּתָא, v. הַטְּיָפוּתָא

הַטְּיָפוּתָא f. (הַטְּיָ I) *tenderness, delicate health*. Targ. Y. II Deut. XXVIII, 56.

הַטְּיָפוּתָא m. (v. הַטְּיָפוּתָא) *the young camel's ring or staff* put through the nose, v. הַטְּיָפוּתָא. Sabb. V, 1 (51^b); Y. Bets. II, 61^e bot.

הַטְּיָפוּתָא, Y. Shebi. VII, beg. 37^b, v. הַטְּיָפוּתָא.

הַטְּיָפוּתָא (b. h.; cmp. הַטְּיָפוּתָא, a. הַטְּיָפוּתָא with הַטְּיָפוּתָא) 1) *to seize, rob*. Y. Ber. I, 3^e bot. (ref. to I Kings VIII, 54) כַּכְּפִים וְכִי הָלַלְוּ שְׁלֵא הָטְּיָפוּ בְּבִנְיָן וְכִי הָטְּיָפוּ, v. הַטְּיָפוּתָא like those hands which did not rob anything at building the Temple. Lam. R. to I, 1 הָטְּיָפוּ מִמֶּנּוּ and snatched it (the letter of divorce) out of her hands; a. fr.—Koh. B. to VII, 26, v. הַטְּיָפוּתָא.—2) (cmp. Lat. carpo) *to do a thing with haste, esp. (v. Ber. 35^a sq., Tosef. ib. IV, 1) to break without benediction*. Tosef. Pes. X, 9 הַטְּיָפוּתָא לְרִיבּוּק מַצָּה לְרִיבּוּק *matzah* is distributed among the children before the regular turn in the Passover ceremonies, in order that they may not fall asleep; Pes. 109^a (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 50; oth. opin. in comment.). *Part. pass.* הַטְּיָפוּתָא, f. מִן פְּתָאָה מִיָּד מִיָּד מִיָּד מִיָּד *snatched, abrupt*. M. Kat. 28^a מִיָּד מִיָּד מִיָּד מִיָּד if one dies suddenly, it is called an abrupt death (snatched by death); Treat. S'mah. ch. III מִיָּד מִיָּד מִיָּד מִיָּד after four or five days of sickness, it is called &c.; v. הַטְּיָפוּתָא.—אֲמֵן הַטְּיָפוּתָא, v. אֲמֵן II.

הַטְּיָפוּתָא *Hithpa.* הַטְּיָפוּתָא *to be snatched, hurried*. Y. Ber. VIII, end, 12^e he who says 'a hurried Amen'—הַטְּיָפוּתָא שְׁנוּרָיו his years will be hurried (he will die an untimely, sudden death, v. supra); Bab. ib. 47^a.

הַטְּיָפוּתָא, הַטְּיָפוּתָא ch. same, 1) *to seize, snatch*. Targ. Jud. XXI, 21. Targ. I Kings XX, 33 הַטְּיָפוּתָא מִיָּד מִיָּד they snatched the word hastily from him (h. text הַטְּיָפוּתָא מִיָּד מִיָּד); a. e.—B. Bath. 33^b, sq. הַטְּיָפוּתָא מִיָּד מִיָּד that he took it from him forcibly. Hull. 133^a הַטְּיָפוּתָא מִיָּד מִיָּד I used to take the priest's gifts eagerly (v. הַטְּיָפוּתָא). Erub. 54^a הַטְּיָפוּתָא מִיָּד מִיָּד make haste and eat &c. (enjoy life, while you live).—2) *to do violence, strain* (the text), *to misinterpret*. Targ. Ez. XXII, 26.—3) (of animals of prey) *to tear*. Targ. II Esth. I, 2 הַטְּיָפוּתָא מִיָּד מִיָּד (read: הַטְּיָפוּתָא) the wolves (on Solomon's throne) made an attempt to tear (the false witness). Ib. מִיָּד מִיָּד מִיָּד מִיָּד, as if to tear the hearts &c.

Pa. הַטְּיָפוּתָא same. Ib. (of hawks).

הַטְּיָפוּתָא *Ithpe.* הַטְּיָפוּתָא *to be robbed, be snatched*. Targ. Prov. XIII, 2.—Y. Kidd. I, 60^b top הַטְּיָפוּתָא מִיָּד מִיָּד and it is taken by force (confiscated).

הַטְּיָפוּתָא, הַטְּיָפוּתָא m. (preced.) *robbery, violence*. Targ. Ez. XLV, 9. Targ. Is. LX, 18.

הַטְּיָפוּתָא, הַטְּיָפוּתָא, v. הַטְּיָפוּתָא.

הַטְּיָפוּתָא, הַטְּיָפוּתָא f. (preced. wds.) name of an unclean bird (h. הַטְּיָפוּתָא, *ostrich*?). Targ. Y. Lev. XI, 16; Deut. XIV, 15.

הַטְּיָפוּתָא 1) *to cut off* (denom. הַטְּיָפוּתָא I, *twig*, cmp. הַטְּיָפוּתָא &c.).

—2) *to fence in* (cmp. הַטְּיָפוּתָא גֵּר, גֵּר &c.). Targ. Job XIX, 8.—Denom. הַטְּיָפוּתָא II.—3) (denom. of הַטְּיָפוּתָא I) *to whip, strike*. Sabb. 67^a הַטְּיָפוּתָא הַטְּיָפוּתָא בְּלִיטָא דְּחַמְרָא (Ms. M. הַטְּיָפוּתָא) with an ass' jaw I should strike him.

Pa. הַטְּיָפוּתָא *to provide with a vertical stroke* (הַטְּיָפוּתָא). Men. 29^b הַטְּיָפוּתָא לְהוּ לְגַגְרָא דְּחַמְרָא (Ms. M. הַטְּיָפוּתָא לִידָא Pe.) they used to put a vertical stroke on the roof of the Heth.

הַטְּיָפוּתָא, הַטְּיָפוּתָא, הַטְּיָפוּתָא, v. הַטְּיָפוּתָא. [Y. M. Kat. III, 83^d top הַטְּיָפוּתָא מִן הַטְּיָפוּתָא, read: הַטְּיָפוּתָא.]

הַטְּיָפוּתָא, v. הַטְּיָפוּתָא.

הַטְּיָפוּתָא, v. הַטְּיָפוּתָא.

הַטְּיָפוּתָא m. (b. h.; הַטְּיָפוּתָא) 1) *living, alive; living creature; healthy*. Ber. 27^b הַטְּיָפוּתָא אֲנִי חַי וְהוּא מֵת יָכוֹל הוּא וְכִי I were alive and he dead, the living one might give the lie to the dead. Ib. V, 5 הַטְּיָפוּתָא זֶה הוּא זֶה this one is destined to live (recover). Sabb. 94^a, a. e. הַטְּיָפוּתָא אֵת לִבְנֵי אֱלֹהִים a living being carries itself (the carrying of a living being on the Sabbath is not unlawful). Ib. X, 5 הַטְּיָפוּתָא בְּמִטָּה אֵת (he who carries) a living person on a couch; a. v. fr.—אֲבֵר אֲבֵר הַטְּיָפוּתָא וְהַטְּיָפוּתָא לִידוֹן אֲבֵר אֲבֵר and the living are destined to be judged. Sabb. 94^a בֵּין הַטְּיָפוּתָא וְבֵין שְׁחוּטָא whether alive or slaughtered; a. fr.—Ab. Zar. 5^b (ref. to הַטְּיָפוּתָא, Gen. VI, 19) הַטְּיָפוּתָא הַטְּיָפוּתָא the ends of whose limbs live (exist).—2) *in natural condition, raw* (opp. בְּשׁוּל); *unmixed* (opp. מְזוּג). Snh. 70^a הַטְּיָפוּתָא בֶּשֶׂר חַי raw meat, a. fr.—Ab. Zar. 38^a, a. fr. הַטְּיָפוּתָא יַיִן unmixed wine. Ab. Zar. 38^a, a. fr. הַטְּיָפוּתָא הַטְּיָפוּתָא what is eatable in its natural state; a. fr.—Fem. הַטְּיָפוּתָא. Hull. 42^a (ref. to Lev. XI, 2) הַטְּיָפוּתָא וְכִי what is in a healthy condition (viable), you may eat, v. הַטְּיָפוּתָא. [V. הַטְּיָפוּתָא.]

הַטְּיָפוּתָא, הַטְּיָפוּתָא, הַטְּיָפוּתָא ch. same. Targ. Gen. IX, 3; a. fr.—Targ. Ex. XII, 9 הַטְּיָפוּתָא כֹּד הוּא (half-)raw; a. fr.—Sabb. 18^b הַטְּיָפוּתָא קִרָא raw cabbage.—Midr. Till. to Ps. XXII, 7 [read:] הַטְּיָפוּתָא לְמִיָּד מִיָּד הַטְּיָפוּתָא luckless in the living one that is dependent on the dead; Yalk. ib. 686; a. fr.—Pl. הַטְּיָפוּתָא, הַטְּיָפוּתָא. Targ. Ps. XXXVIII, 20. Targ. Num. XVII, 13; a. fr.—Snh. 98^b הַטְּיָפוּתָא אֵת מִן הַטְּיָפוּתָא if he is one of the living (the present age); Y. Ber. II, 5^a top; a. fr.—Fem. הַטְּיָפוּתָא, הַטְּיָפוּתָא, הַטְּיָפוּתָא. Targ. Gen. I, 20. Targ. Y. ib. XXXVII, 2; a. e.—Sabb. 18^b הַטְּיָפוּתָא קִרָא a raw dish.—Pl. הַטְּיָפוּתָא, הַטְּיָפוּתָא. Targ. Y. Gen. I, 21; a. fr.—Targ. Y. II Ex. I, 19 (*strong*).—[B. Kam. 38^b הַטְּיָפוּתָא הַטְּיָפוּתָא (h. form.) that she would have lived.

הַטְּיָפוּתָא, v. הַטְּיָפוּתָא.

הַטְּיָפוּתָא, הַטְּיָפוּתָא, v. הַטְּיָפוּתָא.

הַטְּיָפוּתָא, v. הַטְּיָפוּתָא.

הַטְּיָפוּתָא, constr. הַטְּיָפוּתָא, הַטְּיָפוּתָא m. (הַטְּיָפוּתָא) *love; loved object*. Targ. Mic. VI, 7; a. e.—Sabb. 130^a, v. הַטְּיָפוּתָא.

הַטְּיָפוּתָא, הַטְּיָפוּתָא m. (הַטְּיָפוּתָא) *laying down, pressing*. Succ. IV, 6 הַטְּיָפוּתָא הַטְּיָפוּתָא הַטְּיָפוּתָא הַטְּיָפוּתָא the day of laying down the twigs. Ib. 43^b.

חויביל (חבל) 1) wound, injury. Targ. Lev. XIX, 28; XXI, 5.—M. Kat. 28^b, v. חויבילא I.—2) moral defect, corruption. Targ. Job XI, 15. Ib. XXXI, 7; a. e.

חויבילא v. חויבילא.

חויבילא v. חויבילא.

חויביל m. (חבר) junction, connection. Kel. III, 6 אינה is not considered a connection (touching the stopper by an unclean person &c. does not affect the contents of the cask). Ib. XVIII, 2; Sabb. 44^b; 46^a.—Ab. Zar. 56^b, a. e. חויבילא נצוק the jet produced by pouring out is a connection (the liquid at one end, if touched by a gentile &c., affects that in the vessel); Toh. VIII, 9; a. v. fr.—Y. Sot. VIII, 22^d לביב חויבילא ... אינן we do not consider it as connected with the town (as regards Sabbath limits). Y. Kil. IX, end, 32^d חויבילא considered as connected (woven) with the garment; a. fr.

חויבילא ch. same. Targ. Y. I Lev. XIX, 10 חויבילא בן חויבילא on the tree (v. Y. Peah IV, 18^a, s. v. חויבילא).

חויבילא ch.=h. חויבילא. Targ. Cant. II, 4; a. fr.—Pl. חויבילא. Ib. IV, 10.

חויבילא v. sub חויבילא.

חויבילא Targ. Ps. LVII, 5 ed. Wil., v. חויבילא.

חויבילא v. חויבילא.

חויבילא m. (חיד) 1) the effect of the sharp edge, cut. Hull. 8^a חויבילא קידמ וכו' (in cutting with a heated knife) the effect of its edge precedes the effect of the heat.—2) (b. h. חויד) pointed projection, prong. Kel. II, 5 חויבילא ויש לו חויבילא and (the lid) has a pointed knob (which prevents the use of it separately as a receptacle). Ib. חויבילא אי שחיה 1 (ed. Dehr., חויבילא חויד, v. חויבילא). Ib. IV, 1 חויבילא or (the vessel cannot stand straight) because it has a pointed bottom which makes it incline; a. fr.—Pl. חויבילא. חויבילא. Ib. 3 חויבילא חויבילא חויבילא if there are prongs projecting from the bottom of the misshaped vessel.—Snh. 94^a (play on חויבילא, Ex. XVIII, 9) חויבילא חויבילא חויבילא he felt like cuts in his body; Ms. M. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. 1.) חויבילא חויבילא חויבילא (3) sharpening, whetting (euphem. for unnatural gratification). Snh. 66^b, v. חויבילא.

חויבילא m. (חיד) that which is squeezed in to fill a gap, repair, insertion. Hull. 57^b חויבילא חויבילא חויבילא one who had a hole in the (fractured) skull, חויבילא חויבילא חויבילא and they inserted a piece of a pumpkin shell, and he recovered. Kel. III, 5 חויבילא חויבילא חויבילא (ed. only חויבילא) the lining of a pumpkin shell that has been hollowed out (to be used as a drawing vessel, i. e. the earthen vessel or clay which has been fitted in as a protection); Tosf. ib. B. Kam. III, 3 חויבילא חויבילא חויבילא (read חויבילא חויבילא חויבילא); Y. Pes. III, 30^a top חויבילא חויבילא חויבילא (read חויבילא חויבילא חויבילא).

חויבילא m. (חיד) 1) renovation, the first stage

of the crescent moon. Y. Ber. IX, 13^d חויבילא חויבילא חויבילא he who sees the moon in her first stage. Y. Shek. I, 46^a bot. חויבילא חויבילא חויבילא observe it that it (the maturing of the crops) should coincide with the first part of the month of Nisan. R. Hash. 25^a חויבילא חויבילא חויבילא (Ms. M. חויבילא חויבילא חויבילא) the renovation of the moon takes no less than twenty nine days and a half &c.—2) restoration. Y. Taan. II, 65^c bot. חויבילא חויבילא חויבילא the restoration of thy sanctuary.—3) novel interpretation, novel idea, additional legislation (novellae). Hag. 3^a חויבילא חויבילא חויבילא it is impossible for a college session to pass without a novel remark. Ib. חויבילא חויבילא חויבילא what was the news in college to-day?—Cant. R. to IV, 16 חויבילא חויבילא חויבילא 'and come' (ib.) intimates a novel rule (adding thank-offerings); Y. Meg. I, 72^c top, a. e.—Lev. R. s. 13, v. חויבילא חויבילא חויבילא; a. fr.—4) strange law, exception, unique law (which allows of no conclusion by analogy), anomaly. Snh. 27^a חויבילא חויבילא חויבילא the law concerning the punishment of false witnesses is an anomaly, (for why must we trust the one set more than the other?) חויבילא חויבילא חויבילא therefore you cannot go beyond what it says distinctly, i. e. previous evidences of refuted witnesses cannot be assailed. Pes. 44^b חויבילא חויבילא חויבילא ... חויבילא חויבילא חויבילא you can draw no analogy from the law concerning the mixture of flesh and milk, for it is an anomaly; חויבילא חויבילא חויבילא and wherein is it an anomaly? Y. Ter. VII, beg. 44^c חויבילא חויבילא חויבילא the law (Deut. XXII, 13 sq.) is specified for its anomalous nature; a. fr.

חויבילא Y. B. Kam. IX, 6^d bot., read: חויבילא or חויבילא חויבילא, v. חויבילא.

חויבילא v. חויבילא.

חויבילא (חויבילא, חויבילא, חויבילא) pr. n. pl. חויבילא in Assyria. Yeb. 17^a; Kidd. 72^b (v. Var. in Neub. Géogr. p. 373).

חויבילא v. חויבילא.

חויבילא v. חויבילא.

חויבילא I f. (b. h.; חויבילא) 1) (adj.) v. חויבילא.—2) animal, esp. beast of chase, deer &c., contrad. to חויבילא. Hull. VI, 1 חויבילא חויבילא חויבילא and applies to beasts of chase and birds; a. fr.—Ab. V, 9, a. fr. חויבילא חויבילא חויבילא the plague of wild beasts. Ex. R. s. 35 (ref. to Ps. LXXVIII, 31) חויבילא חויבילא חויבילא the beast that lives between the reeds (Rome).—Sabb. 151^b; Snh. 38^b, a. e. חויבילא חויבילא חויבילא אין חויבילא חויבילא חויבילא no wild beast has power over man, unless he appears to it to resemble a brute creature; a. fr.—Pl. חויבילא. Taan. 8^a חויבילא חויבילא חויבילא in the future all the wild beasts shall gather and come to the serpent &c. Bets. 25^b חויבילא חויבילא חויבילא the dog (is the most ir-repressible) among the wild beasts. Ber. 61^b חויבילא חויבילא חויבילא the shrewdest of all animals; a. v. fr.—Esp. חויבילא, legendary celestial creatures (Ez. I, 5). Hag. 13^a; a. fr.

חויבילא II f. (חויבילא) 1) [recovering,] lying-in woman, woman in confinement. Yoma VIII, 1 חויבילא חויבילא חויבילא the woman after confinement may wear shoes (on the Day of Atonement). Ber. 54^b חויבילא חויבילא חויבילא a sick person, a 57*

lying-in &c.; a. fr.—*Pl.* תולדה. Y. Kil. IX, 32^b bot.; Gen. R. s. 96, end וכן וכו' woe to you, lying-in women in Palestine; a. fr.—2) [*physician,*] *midwife.* Tosef. B. Bath. VII, 2 נאמנה ד' וכו' the midwife is an admissible witness as to which (of twins) was the first-born; Y. Kidd. IV, 69^d bot.; Y. B. Bath. III, beg. 13^d דוח' בשעה וכו' the midwife (is an admissible witness) only as long as she is seated by the obstetric chair (not after she left the mother). Y. Yeb. XVI, end, 16^a עשו אורו כד' וכו' they place him in the same category as a midwife whose testimony is valid on the spot; a. e.—*Pl.* as ab. Cant. R. to IV, 5 תולדותיהן . . . were the midwives of Israel; a. fr.

חיונה f. ch.—constr. חיונה, חיונה = h. חיה I, *animal*, mostly collect. *beasts.* Targ. Y. Gen. XXXVII, 2. Targ. Gen. I, 25; a. fr.—Yeb. 121^b ושדרי לתנינאי and cast if before my cattle; Snh. 74^b לתנינאי (ed. Sonc. לתנינאי); a. fr.—*Pl.* תנינאי, תנינאי. Targ. Y. Gen. XXV, 27.—Koh. R. to XI, 2 דנור' ד' דנור' two animals of fire (M. K. תנינאי serpents). Ib. תנינאי.—(Masc. pl.) תנינאי. Hull. 43^b, a. e. ד' ברייתא, v. תנינאי.—V. תנינאי.

חיוני pr. n. m. *Hivai.* Yeb. 121^b מאן איכא בי ד' וכו' who is here belonging to the house of H.?

חויב m. (חויב, v. חויב) *obligation; restriction, disadvantage; conviction.* Sabb. 2^b מהן ליה ומהן לפטור some of them are mentioned for conviction (as punishable), and some as not punishable. Ib. 3^a חובתא ד' obligation to bring a sin-offering. Y. Keth. IX, beg. 32^d מזכירו למה למה אהה from his privilege you can deduct his restriction (what he has no right to).—Y. Hall. III, beg. 59^a ד' חויב from what is exempt (from Hallah) for what is subject (to Hallah); a. fr.

חויבא ch. same, 1) *guilt, wickedness.* Targ. Job XXXV, 8.—2) *obligation, conviction.* R. Hash. 28^a בח' as an obligation; ד' זמן ד' the time when one is bound to hear the Shofar; ד' מקום ד' a place where one is bound. Succ. 56^a חויבא ד' the obligation of the day (to dwell in booths). B. Kam. 68^a חויבא ד' his obligation begins after the object has been despaired of; a. fr.—*Pl.* חויבאי, חויבאי. Sabb. 2^b; a. e.

חויבא f. (preced.) *guilt.* Targ. Y. Ex. V, 16.

חיונה, v. חיונה.

חיונה, read תנינאי.

חיונה, v. sub תנינאי.

חיונה, v. תנינאי.

חיונה m. (חוי, v. Ges. H. Dict. 10 s. v. *serpent.* Targ. Gen. III, 1. Targ. O. Ex. IV, 2 ודבר' ed. Berl. (Var. תני, תני); a. fr.—Y. Sabb. I, 3^b ודבר' and the spine of a human being is turned into a serpent. Sabb. 85^a (play on תנינאי) תנינאי כד' they tasted the ground (for agricultural purposes) like a serpent. Gen. R. s. 20 (play on תנינאי) תנינאי ד' דאדם the serpent is thy (Eve's) serpent (seducer), and

thou art Adam's serpent. Sabb. 110^a ד' דרבנן טרקיה the Rabbis' serpent bit him, i. e. he was bitten by a serpent as a punishment for disregarding rabbinical ordinances (with ref. to Koh. X, 8); Ab. Zar. 27^b. Ber. 12^b זקה כד' erected himself (in prayer) like a serpent (raising his head first); a. fr.—*Pl.* תנינאי; (*fem. pl.*) תנינאי. Targ. Num. XXI, 6, sq.; a. fr.—[V. תנינאי.]

חיוני, pr. n. pl., v. חיוני.

חיונה, v. חיונה.

חיונה (חיונה, חיונה) m. (חיונה) 1) *white.* Targ. Gen. XXX, 35; a. fr.—B. Mets. 58^b דאזיל ד' the red color (of the face) disappears, and the white takes its place; a. fr.—*Pl.* תנינאי, תנינאי. Targ. Zech. VI, 3 (ed. Wil. תנינאי); a. fr.—Ber. 28^a, v. תנינאי; a. fr.—*Fem.* תנינאי, תנינאי. Targ. Lev. XIII, 4 (ed. Berl. תנינאי); a. fr.—(As a noun) *white skin, white spot &c.* Targ. Y. Lev. XXII, 22.—Gitt. 68^a ד' באוכמרא a white spot on a dark skin, v. אוכמרא. Ib. 56^a חיונה (Ar. חיונה) *white flour*, v. חיונה; a. fr.—*Pl.* תנינאי, תנינאי. Targ. Lev. XIII, 38, sq.—Ber. 28^a ד' חיונה thou hast no gray hair (art too young for the office); v. ד' I. Sabb. 110^a top ד' חיונה thirteen white she-asses. Hull. 7^b; Yoma 49^a כרעידו ד' (יש) when their legs are white; a. fr. [Snh. 98^a חיונה, v. חיונה.—[Pes. 42^b חיונה, v. חיונה II.]—2) *leprous, leper, white-spotted (from disease), blanched.* Targ. O. Ex. IV, 6 (Y. ed. Amst. חיונה, h. text מצרעה)—Gitt. 68^a ד' חיונה the taste of a leprous (white-spotted) animal. Snh. 98^b ד' חיונה the name of the Messiah is 'the leper of the house of Rabbi'; a. fr. [חיונה, v. חיונה.]

חיונה m. pl. (v. preced.) [*dazzling appearances, (emp. חיונה) a. b. h. חיונה*] *temporary loss of direction, bewilderment.* Targ. Y. I Gen. XIX, 11 Ar. ed. Koh. (ed. R. חיונה; Targ. ed. חיונה, חיונה, v. חיונה; emp. חיונה.

חיונה (also חיונה) pr. n. pl. *Hivvar-yayin, Hivv'rayin.*—ד' חיונה name of a wine of inferior quality and color, emp. חיונה. B. Bath. 97^b חיונה מהו (Ms. H. חיונה, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 20) how about the use of H. wine for religious purposes?—Kerith. 6^a חיונה ד' חיונה old H. wine (used as a substitute of caper wine for soaking onycha); Y. Yoma IV, 41^d חיונה.

חיונה, v. חיונה.

חיונה f. (b. h.; תניה) *living, support.* Ber. 61^b במקום (חיונה) in the element in which we live (the water). Gen. R. s. 20 (play on תניה) וכו' תניה she had been given to him for his strength, but she advised him like a serpent; a. e.—*Pl.* תניה, v. next w.

חיונה ch. 1) same, *life, livelihood.* Yoma 85^a עיקר ד' the real life is in the nose (cessation of breath from the nostrils is the main sign of death); Sot. 45^b.—Hull. 19^b ד' נפקא ד' when life escapes. B. Bath. 21^b חיונה Ar. (ed. חיונה, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 20) thou disturbest my livelihood. Macc. 10^a ד' חיונה Ms. M. (ed. חיונה) מידה חיונה ליה ד' make life for

him so that he may live (give him security of life); ib. ה' ליה מידה דהיורדי ליה prepare for him something which secures life (religious study); Yalk. Deut. 829; 921.—Gitt. 12^a טפי ליה ד' טפי you must allow him a more ample living (than under ordinary conditions).—Pes. 89^a (ref. to מהיורה, Ex. XII, 4) מתיקיה דשה from the lamb while it is yet alive (you may withdraw). Ib. ור' ש' סבר (מהיורה) Ms. M. 2 (Ar. מהיורה, ed. מהיורה) R. S. says, from the life of the lamb in both senses (during life proper and as long as the blood has not yet been sprinkled; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 70).—2) *womb*. Bekh. 21^b, v. אצ"ר II.—3) *animal*, v. next w.

הַיִּזְוָה f. (preced.) 1) = הַיִּזְוָה. Targ. Y. Gen. IX, 5 הַיִּזְוָה. Targ. Is. XXXVIII, 13.—Snh. 74^b, v. הַיִּזְוָה. B. Mets. 5^a. Ib. 93^a. B. Bath. 29^b ד' אוקמי בה ד' place cattle there for grazing. Lev. R. s. 13; Cant. R. to III, 4, v. מבי.—Pl. הַיִּזְוָה, constr. הַיִּזְוָה; הַיִּזְוָה, v. הַיִּזְוָה.—2) (v. preced.) *living, provision*.—Pl. הַיִּזְוָה. Targ. Y. Num. XXXV, 11 בתי ד' ed. pr. (ed. הַיִּזְוָה, corr. acc.) deposits of breadstuff (v. הַיִּזְוָה).

הַיִּזְוָה, הַיִּזְוָה, הַיִּזְוָה, הַיִּזְוָה, v. sub ד'.

הַיִּזְוָה, v. הַיִּזְוָה II.

הַיִּזְוָה m. (חזק) 1) *repairing, supporting*. Y. Erub. V, 22^d bot. ל' בתיים וכ' (the handle of an axe wedged in between two buildings) was intended to support the houses, v. הַיִּזְוָה.—2) *effort, mental energy*. Ber. 32^b; Yalk. Josh. 5.—3) *fastening, stringent measures for the protection of the law*. Keth. 83^b, a. e. עשו וחכמים ד' לבריהם וכ' the scholars protected their own enactments more than the biblical laws. Erub. 3^a דאורייתא וכ' סוכה דאורייתא ל' בעי ד' וכ' the law of Succah being Biblical requires no protection, but that about &c. Keth. 56^b; a. fr.

הַיִּזְוָה, v. הַיִּזְוָה a. הַיִּזְוָה.

הַיִּזְוָה, v. הַיִּזְוָה.

הַיִּזְוָה, v. הַיִּזְוָה.

הַיִּזְוָה m. (חזק) *fastening, band, ring &c.* Num. R. s. 3, beg. even its bast ל' חולך (ed. Wil. לחיזק) is used for bandage; Midr. Till. to Ps. XCII, 13 (Gen. R. s. 41 להבלים).

הַיִּזְוָה ch. same, *clasp, ring*.—Pl. הַיִּזְוָה. Y. Sabb. VI, 8^b bot. (expl. טבטור, Is. III, 21); cmp. עִזְוָה.

הַיִּזְוָה I c. (חזק, cmp. הַיִּזְוָה) 1) *prickly, knotty thorn*. B. Mets. 103^b קני ד' וכ' (Ar. Var. חרזא, חרזא, v. Ar. ed. Koh. s. v. ארככרזא) the poles for the shrub (to be put up as a hedge on top of the earth mound) must be supplied by the landlord, but the shrub itself by the tenant. Ned. 41^b top לריקלא כד' לריקלא protect the palm-tree (v. Num. R. s. 3, beg.). Ber. 8^a בגבא (Ms. M. דעמרא וכ' (ל' דשלפא מגבבא וכ' as a thorn in a ball of wool which (if one tries to tear loose) lacerates backward (in the opposite direction of its knots), v. I. נשר.—Pl. הַיִּזְוָה. Sabb. 63^b; Bets. 29^b, a. e. (proverbial expression) שקילא גיבוהדך ושדיא אד' thy

good-natured advice is taken and thrown over the hedge, i. e. thy advice comes too late.—2) *a flexible and strong reed, bamboo-cane*. Ber. 12^b כד' ברע כד' he bent (in prayer) like a cane (when it is swung).

הַיִּזְוָה II m. (חזק; cmp. הַיִּזְוָה) *second course, bran*. B. Mets. 60^b מיא ד' (Ms. F. דחזירא, Ms. R. 1 דחזירא, Ms. R. 2 דחזירא) bran-broth (which bloats the animal fed on it); Pes. 42^b מיא ד' Ms. M., Ar. a. oth. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note; ed. דחזירא, read: דחזירא pl.), v. ז' I.

הַיִּזְוָה, v. הַיִּזְוָה.

הַיִּזְוָה, Y. Sabb. I, 3^b bot., v. הַיִּזְוָה.

הַיִּזְוָה (חזק) m. (cmp. הַיִּזְוָה) *medlar* (Mespilus Azarolus, v. Löw Pl., p. 288, a. Sm. Ant. s. v. Mespil), being considered homogeneous to quincy. [In Mish. a. Babyl. dialect עִזְוָה (עִזְוָה), but different from עִזְוָה] Y. Kil. I, 27^a חזירא ע"ג חזירא (Tosef. ib. I, 3 חזירא).—Pl. חזירא. Y. Sabb. III, 5^d חזירא boiled down to the size of medlars; (Bab. ib. 38^a חזירא; Y. Ter. II, 41^c bot., v. חזירא).

הַיִּזְוָה m., pl. חזירא *wheat*. Targ. I Chr. XXI, 20. Targ. Ps. LXXXI, 17; a. e.—Ber. 58^b חזירא.—Ib. 64^a; B. Bath. 145^b; Hor. 14^a (prov.) ד' הכל צריכין למרי ד' all people depend on the owners of wheat, i. e. sound learning is the bread, while dialectics and homiletics are the spices of study; a. fr.—2) *glands, nipples, protuberances*. Hull. 18^b פגע ב' if, in slaughtering, the knife struck the glands near the windpipe. Y. Hag. II, 77^d bot. ב' ב' the nipples of the breasts; Y. Snh. VI, 23^c bot. ב' ב' (corr. acc.). V. חזירא a. חזירא.

הַיִּזְוָה, v. חזירא.

הַיִּזְוָה m. (v. חזירא I, II) 1) *cleansing, purification*. Sifre Num. 126 ל' לכלל ד' under the law of purification (ref. to Num. XIX, 12, Naz. 61^b טהרה).—2) *delicacy, luxury, enjoyment*.—Pl. חזירא. Cant. R. to VII, 2 חזירא (corr. acc.), v. חזירא I.

הַיִּזְוָה m. ch. (v. preced. 2), *being raised in luxury, being delicate*. Targ. Y. I Deut. XXVIII, 56. [Some ed. חזירא.]

הַיִּזְוָה, v. חזירא.

הַיִּזְוָה pr. n. pl. *K'far Hittaya*, near Tiberias (*Hattin*). Y. Hor. III, beg. 47^a. Y. Meg. I, 70^a (expl. חזירא, Josh. XIX, 35). Gen. R. s. 65 חזירא. Pesik. R. s. 16 חזירא; Pesik. Eth. Korb., p. 61^a חזירא. Hag. 5^b.

הַיִּזְוָה 1) pl. of חזירא a. of חזירא.—2) *reed*, v. חזירא.

הַיִּזְוָה, v. חזירא.

הַיִּזְוָה, v. חזירא.

הַיִּזְוָה f. (v. חזירא) *wheat crop of a field*. Y. Snh. IV, end, 22^c אפי' חזירא או ד' וכ' (ed. Krot. חזירא, corr.

acc.) even the crop of figs or of wheat of one field is not like the other. [Y. Ned. VI, end, 40^a וז' דהדין, read: חייטא.]

חיי (b. h.) 1) to live. Tam. 32^a ויחיה... מה... what must man do in order to live (long)?; a. v. fr.—Part. חיי (v. חיי).—Keth. I, 6 לא מפיה אנו חייין we do not live on what comes from her lips, i. e. we do not go by her evidence. Y. ib. II, 26^c bot. מפיה אנו חייין we (the court) are again in the condition of dependence on her own evidence. Y. Shebi. II, 34^a top וכו' חייין ממנו וכ' they live (draw nourishment) from the waters of last year; ib. הוא חייין (הוא חייין) it draws &c.—Snh. 108^a לא חייין לא חייין they have no share in the resurrection nor will they be judged; a. fr.—2) to heal; to recover, regain health. Keth. 6^a, a. q. עד שחיייה המכה until the wound is healed up. Hull. 7^b וחיייה and did recover; and it (the wound) healed up; a. fr. [Y. Maasr. I, 48^d וחיייה; Y. Shebi. IV, 35^b bot. וחיייה, v. חיייה.]

חיי to be recalled to life, to resurrect. Ab. IV, 22 וחיייה לחיייה and the dead are destined to be revived. Snh. 90^b שחיייה לחיייה that he (Aaron) will resurrect.

חיי 1) to keep alive, sustain. Tam. 32^a ויחיה... let him feed himself (his passions, be selfish). Yoma 71^a מחייה חיים He who sustains the living; a. fr.—2) to recall to life, to revive. Snh. l. c. מחייה מתים the Lord revives the dead. Ib. מחייה אנו מחייה what I put to death, I revive again; a. fr.

חיי same. Ib. 92^b וחיייה חיייה the dead whom Ezekiel revived (Ez. XXXVII). Ib. וחיייה וחיייה and revive the dead in the valley of Dura; a. fr.

חיי ch. same. Targ. Gen. V, 3; a. v. fr.—Part. חיי, חיי. Targ. Y. Num. XXI, 8. Targ. Deut. VIII, 3; a. fr.—Taan. 25^a וחיייה... או וחיייה (v. Ms. M. a. Rashi) is what I have lived more or what I have yet to live? Ans. וחיייה what thou hast lived. Snh. 81^a מאן דעביד דחיי will he only live who practiced all these virtues?; a. fr.—Hull. 7^b וחיייה וחיייה but do'nt we see that they do recover?—Snh. 91^a וחיייה וחיייה if those who live must die, can those who died, live again?; a. fr.

חיי as preced. Pi. Targ. Ps. LXXI, 20 וחיייה (some ed. וחיי). Targ. Job XXXVI, 6; a. fr.

חיי same. Targ. II Kings VIII, 1.—Targ. Y. II Deut. III, 1; a. e.

חיי 1) life, v. חייין.—2) the living, v. חיי ch., a. preced.

חיייה midwife, v. חיייה.

חיייה 1) life, v. חייין.—2) the living, v. חיי ch.

חיייה pr. n. m. (abbr. of חיייה) Hyya, name of several Amoraim. Esp. R. H. Robah (the elder, רובה, רובה), the redactor of the Tosefta in conjunction with R. Oshaya. Taan. 21^a. Y. Meg. IV, 74^d bot. Keth. 103^b; a. v. fr.—R. H. of Sephoris. Y. Orl. III, 63^a.—R. H. bar Abba (Ba). Y. Sabb. I, 3^a; a. fr.—R. H. bar Ada

I a. II. Y. Maasr. I, 48^d top; a. fr.—Y. Dem. II, 22^c top; a. fr.; and many more, v. Fr. M'bo, p. 81^b, sq.

חייב m. (חוב) 1) debtor. B. Mets. 12^b בשוד מודה when the debtor admits (that the note has not been paid); a. fr.—2) (he is) bound, (he is) guilty. Peah IV, 7 ו' he is bound (to leave the poor man's corner). Keth. 30^b ו' and according to Raba's opinion he must pay; a. v. fr.—Sabb. I, 1 ו' is guilty (of Sabbath-breaking, eventually bound to bring a guilt-offering); a. v. fr.—Pl. וחייבין. Ber. III, 1 ו' are bound (to read the Sh'ma); a. fr.—Fem. וחייבה. Hag. 4^a, a. e. בה ו' which woman is bound to observe; a. fr.—Pl. וחייבה. Ib.; a. fr.—3) wicked.—Fem. as ab. Mekh. B'shall. s. 1 ו' wicked government (usu. רשעה).

חייב ch. same. Targ. Mal. I, 14.

חייב, חייבא, חייבא m. (preced.) sinner, wicked man. Targ. Gen. XVIII, 23; a. fr.—Lam. R. to II, 1, v. חייבא Pa.—Pl. וחייבין, וחייבין. Targ. Job XXXVIII, 13. Targ. II Sam. XXII, 5; a. fr.—Snh. 91^a; a. e.

חייבה, v. חייבה.

חייבא, חייבא, v. חייבא, חייבא.

חייב m. (denom. of חייב III) seamster, tailor, cloth-mender. Sabb. I, 3; Tosef. ib. I, 3; a. fr.—Pl. וחייבין. Y. Pes. IV, 31^b top.

חייבא, חייבא ch. same. Gen. R. s. 11; Koh. R. to IV, 1, v. חייבא. Y. Sabb. XV, beg. 15^a חייבא (corr. acc.). Cant. R. to VI, 12, v. חייבא.

חייב, חייב, v. חייב.

חייב m. (חייב I) stammerer. Tanh. D'barim 2 אם ו' חייב if thou art a stammerer, study the Law repeatedly.

חייב, v. חייב I ch.

חייב, v. חייב.

חייב m. (b. h.; חייב I) 1) [surrounding, protection,] army.—Pl. וחייבין. Mekh. B'shall. s. 1. Ib., Shirah, s. 3. Ib. 4 לחייבין לכל חייבין to provide pay for all his troops. Midr. Till. to Ps. XLVIII, 14 (ref. to לחייבין ib.—לחייבין) לחייבין to her (Jerusalem's) hosts that shall enter it (as pilgrims); a. fr.—2) strength, health. Gen. R. s. 54 חייבין חייבין may your strength be confirmed (I thank you)!; Midr. Sam. ch. XII חייבין חייבין; Yalk. Sam. 103 חייבין חייבין. Num. R. s. 10 (ref. to Prov. XXXI, 3) חייבין חייבין that is the strength which the Law gives.—v. חייבין, v. חייבין.

חייבא, v. חייבא.

חייבא, חייבא, Targ. Cant. VIII, 4, read: חייבא, v. חייבא.

חייב m. pl. (b. h.; חייב) life, support; health. Sabb. 33^b חייבין חייבין everlasting life (future world), חייבין חייבין temporary life (physical wants).—נפש חייבין necessities of life. Y. Ned.

IX, 42^c washing clothes belongs to the necessities of life (which the poor must be supplied with). Ib. ה' ה' ה' ה' the support of the poor of one's own place. Pes. 113^b ה' ה' ה' whose life is no life (deserving the name); a. v. fr.—ה' ה' by thy life!, as thou livest! Lev. R. s. 15; a. v. fr.—Ber. 3^a, a. e. ה' ה' by thy life, and by thy head!—(ע'—) ה' ה' persecutes him even as far as to deprive him of his livelihood. Kidd. 28^a. Ex. R. s. 1, beg.; a. fr.—Lev. R. s. 19 ה' ה' our house of life (the Temple). Mekh. Yithro, Amal., s. 2 (ref. to Ex. XVIII, 20) ה' ה' make known to them their house of life (prayer, study; v. Targ. Y. Ex. l. c.); B. Mets. 30^b; B. Kam. 99^b, sq. (v. comment.).—[ה' ה' the living ones, v. ה'.]

ח' ה' ch. same. Targ. Y. II Gen. XLV, 28. Targ. Gen. II, 7. Ib. 9 (Y. ed. Amst. ה' ה'); a. fr.—Y. Ab. Zar. III, 42^c top ה' ה' Oh, what a (blessed) life that man has led that &c.; Y. Peah I, 15^d ה' ה' (corr. acc.; Gen. R. s. 59 ה' ה'). B. Bath. 58^b ה' ה' בראש כל ה' ה' at the head of all life-giving things, am I, the wine. Sabb. 87^b (drinking toast) ה' ה' wine and health to our teachers!; a. fr.

ח' ה' v. ה'.

ח' ה' v. ח' ה'.

ח' ה' I (ח' ה') connection, relationship, legally recognized ancestry or descent. Kidd. 69^a ה' ה' a slave has no legal relations (paternity); Yeb. 23^a. B. Kam. 88^a ה' ה' who have no legitimate sons (i. e. slaves); ה' ה' who have no legitimate parentage. Ib. ה' ה' the proselyte, though he has no relationship upwards (with his relations before his conversion), has relations downwards (with his children born in Judaism); a. e.

ח' ה' II m. (ח' ה') protection. Mekh. Bo, Pisha, s. 11, v. ח' ה' II.

ח' ה' v. ח' ה'. [Targ. Prov. III, 25 ח' ה', ח' ה', v. ח' ה' I.]

ח' ה' v. ח' ה' ch.

ח' ה' m. (b. h. ח' ה'; v. ח' ה' I h. a. ch.) a pile of loose and uneven material, a rough extemporised embankment, opp. to earth-covered and finished. Shebi. III, 8 ע' ה' ה' (Y. ed. ע' ה' ה') he may make (it) a loose embankment; Y. ib. 34^d ה' ה' what is hayits? He partitions it up (ref. to Ez. XIII, 10, v. Targ. a. Rashi a. l.).

ח' ה' v. ח' ה'.

ח' ה' v. ח' ה' ch.

ח' ה' I, ח' ה' I (adj.), v. ח' ה'.—(2) (noun) living creature. Targ. O. Gen. I, 28. Ib. 30 ח' ה' (constr.); a. e.

ח' ה' II, ח' ה' f. ch.—h. ח' ה' II, 1) lying-in woman. Targ. Y. Deut. XXVIII, 12 (cmp. Taan. 2^a, sq.). Koh. R. to III, 2 ו' ה' ל' ה' and why do they call her hay'tha? Because she was dying and is recovering.—3) midwife.

Targ. Gen. XXXV, 17.—Y. Keth. V, 30^a, v. ח' ה'. Gen. R. s. 60 (prov.) ה' ה' ל' ה' between the midwife and the travailing woman, the child of the poor woman dies.—Pl. ח' ה'. Targ. Ex. I, 15.—Y. Sabb. XIII, end, 16^c ה' ה' ask the midwives (about their usages on the Sabbath); ח' ה' ל' ה' said she to him, there is no midwife (in the place).

ח' ה' III, ח' ה' f. (b. h. ח' ה'; v. II Sam. XXIII, 13) encampment, lodge. Targ. Ps. LXVIII, 11. Targ. II Sam. XXIII, 11.

ח' ה' IV m. (ח' ה', cmp. ח' ה' a. Syr. ח' ה' pera a. trabs, P. Sm. 1408) pouch, bag. Gitt. 45^b ה' ה' a bag containing T'fillin. Hull. 45^a (by play on ח' ה' life a. bag) ה' ה' and thysign (to remember which of the two skins is essential for life), the bag in which the cerebrum lies. Keth. 93^a; B. Kam. 9^a, a. e. ה' ה' thou wast satisfied to buy a pouch sealed with knots, i. e. it is your fault that you did not examine the purchase.—Gitt. 47^a, v. ח' ה'. Ib. ה' ה' . . . כל ה' ה' I will give each of you one blow with the whole bag, and one blow with half of it.

ח' ה' m. (b. h. ח' ה'; ח' ה') palate; taste. Gen. R. s. 99 (play on ח' ה', Gen. XLIX, 12) ה' ה' the taste in my mouth is sweet to me (Matt. K. ח' ה' its taste); ה' ה' sweet taste is mine, is mine; Yalk. ib. 160; Keth. 111^b ה' ה' every palate which tastes it, says, (Give) me; Tanh. Vayhi 10 ה' ה' (give) me a taste of the wine of the Law.—Trnsf. (cmp. ח' ה') good sense, persuasive word. Cant. R. to V, 16 (ref. to ח' ה', ib.) ה' ה' is there anything more persuasive than this?

ח' ה' ch. same. Targ. Prov. V, 3.

ח' ה' m. (ח' ה') scab, itch (as an epidemic). B. Kam. 80^b. Taan. 14^a (Ms. M. 2, a. Ar. ח' ה').—Tanh. ed. Bub., R'eh 10, v. ח' ה'.

ח' ה' ch. same. Targ. Y. I Deut. XXVIII, 27 (h. text ח' ה'), v. ח' ה'.

ח' ה' v. ח' ה'.

ח' ה' I, ח' ה' m. (ח' ה', v. ח' ה') surrounding, esp. Hel, a place within the fortification of the Temple. Midd. I, 5. Snh. 88^b. Par. III, 11; Targ. Y. Num. XIX, 9; a. fr.

ח' ה' Pa. ח' ה' (denom. of ח' ה' 1) to strengthen. Targ. Job IV, 4. Ib. XVI, 5 (incorr. ed. ח' ה'); a. e.—2) to serve. Targ. Num. IV, 23; a. e.

Ithpa. ח' ה' 1) to be strengthened. Targ. Job VI, 16; a. fr.—2) to move into war, to gather together. Targ. Num. XXXI, 7. Targ. Job X, 17 (some ed. ח' ה', corr. acc.).

ח' ה' II, ח' ה' I (v. ח' ה' 1) (adj.) strong. Targ. Job VIII, 2 Ms. (ed. ח' ה'). Keth. 62^a ה' ה' that you are so strong (that such is your strength).—2) (noun) strength. Targ. Job XX, 11 (ed. Lag. ח' ה'; some ed. ח' ה'). Targ. Prov. V, 10; a. fr.—Keth. 62^a, v. supra. Y. B. Mets. IV,

beg. 9^c ערך ער דהוה חילף עלך while thou wast yet in thy strength (of manhood). Y. Yeb. IV, 6^b לית בן חילף I cannot do it. B. Mets. 84^a לאורייתא חילף לאורייתא give thy physical strength to the study of the Law; a. fr.—Trnsf. *logical support, evidence, argument*. Y. Pes. V, 32^a top נסיב חילף מן וכו' borrowed his argument from &c. Y. Maasr. I, 49^b top; a. e.—3) *army, host; service*. Targ. Num. I, 3; a. fr.—Targ. Ps. LXVIII, 12 Ms. (ed. חילף).—*Pl.* חילף, constr. חילף; חילף, constr. חילף. Targ. Ex. XII, 41. Targ. I Kings XXII, 19; a. fr.—Targ. Ps. XXXIII, 16; a. fr. Targ. II Esth. I, 4 ed. Amst. חילף. Targ. Ps. XLIV, 10 ed. Lag. חילף (oth. ed. חילף).—Hull. 60^a חילף (not נפישן חילף) his troops are too numerous.

חילף II m. valley, v. חילף.

חילף III m. vinegar, v. חילף III.

חילף f. חילף II, dance, song; rejoicing. Midr. Till. to Ps. XLVIII, 14 לשירה ל' א' ל' another interpretation (v. חילף), *vhelah* (Ps. I. c.) means, to song; ערוד הקב"ה חילף, v. חילף II.—Deut. R. s. 1 (ref. to החולל Ps. XXXVII, 7) when afflictions befall thee, קבל אתן בך, receive them with rejoicing; (Yalk. Ps. 729 בחוללים like dancers).

חילף, v. חילף II.

חילף, v. חילף.

חילף m. חילף, Pi.) *sweetening, softening*; trnsf. *entreaty, hilluy*, one of the expressions for prayer (v. חילף). Ex. R. s. 43 (ref. to חילף, Ex. XXXII, 11) חילף ל' it means *sweetening*.—Yalk. Deut. 811; Yalk. Sam. 157; (Sifr. Deut. s. 26, חילף, corr. acc.).

חילף m. חילף 1) *desecration, defamation*. Y. Shebu. VI, end, 37^b שביעה חילף the desecration committed by an unnecessary oath. Sabb. 33^a, a. fr. חילף חילף the desecration of the Sabbath; חילף חילף the defamation of the Lord, *disgracing the Jewish religion*. Yoma 86^a חילף חילף what act, for instance, would be a profanation &c.?—Kidd. 40^a חילף חילף, v. חילף I, II. Ber. 19^b; a. fr.—2) *redemption of sacred objects, secularization*. Ib. 35^a חילף חילף requires redemption. Y. Naz. II, beg. 51^d חילף חילף mean redemption; a. fr.—*Pl.* חילף, חילף. Y. Peah VII, 20^b bot. (interpret. חילף, Lev. XIX, 24), v. חילף.—3) *the loss of priestly status, becoming a halal* (v. חילף II). Y. Ter. VII, 44^d bot. חילף חילף whose loss of priesthood was caused by &c.—*Pl.* חילף, חילף. Keth. 29^b חילף חילף he causes loss of priesthood (to his offspring). Snh. 50^b חילף חילף the text speaks of desecration effected through illicit intercourse (not of Sabbath breaking).—[Sifr. Deut. s. 26, v. preced. w.]

חילף m. חילף; v. חילף III) *outsider, stranger, non-priest, non-Israelite*. Targ. Is. XXIV, 2. Targ. Ex. XXIX, 33 (O. ed. חילף, in-corr.); a. fr.—*Pl.* חילף. Targ. Y. Deut. XXIII, 3 (not חילף).—*Fem.* חילף. Targ. Ps. CXXXVII, 4 חילף חילף unholy land.—Targ. Prov. II, 16 (Ms. חילף).

חילף, חילף h. same. Lev. R. s. 24.

חילף, חילף, v. חילף.

חילף m. חילף 1) *exchange, relief*.—*Pl.* חילף, חילף those who relieve. Ber. III, 1 the carriers חילף חילף and those designated to relieve them, and those who are to relieve the relief.—Gen. R. s. 91 חילף חילף can be replaced; (Y. Ber. II, 5^c חילף חילף). Num. R. s. 10 (ref. to חילף, Prov. XXXI, 8) חילף חילף for they take the place of their father; a. fr.—2) *the contrary, reverse*. Ab. Zar. 46^b חילף חילף is it not rather the reverse?; (Y. Taan. III, 67^a חילף חילף); Y. Ab. Zar. V, 45^b top; a. fr.—the things are just the reverse. Ab. Zar. 51^b. Y. Ter. II, 41^c bot.; a. fr.—*Pl.* חילף חילף as ab. Y. Peah I, 16^b top חילף חילף but as regards gentiles, the opposite takes place.

חילף ch. same, 1) *opposite, reverse*. Targ. Y. Deut. XI, 26; a. e.—Ab. Zar. 28^b, sq. חילף חילף and to do the reverse is dangerous.—*Pl.* חילף חילף. Y. Yoma III, 40^d top חילף חילף לא מסברא חילף חילף the reverse stands to reason; Y. Shebu. I, 33^b bot. חילף חילף (corr. acc.).—Y. Gitt. IV, 45^d bot. חילף חילף לא מסברא חילף חילף does not the reverse stand to reason?—2) *exchange, substitute*. Targ. O. Lev. XXVII, 10.—*Pl.* חילף חילף. Targ. Y. Num. XVIII, 31 in exchange of; a. e.—3) (pl.) *change from life to death*. Targ. Job XIV, 14.—4) (pl.) *crisis, decision*. Y. Sot. I, 17^b bot. חילף חילף things were coming חילף חילף to a crisis (either David or Absalom must be king); Num. R. s. 9.

חילף, v. חילף.

חילף m. חילף 1) *distribution*. Keth. II, 1 חילף חילף testifying to the distribution of roasted ears (at the wedding) is an evidence (of the bride having been a virgin). Tosef. ib. III, 1 חילף חילף taking a share at the distribution of priest's gifts of the threshing floor; a. fr.—2) *division, separation, specification*. Y. Sabb. VII, end, 9^c bot. חילף חילף it was specified, after being implicitly intimated, for division of the general law, i. e. that each of the implied acts is punishable for itself. Bab. ib. 70^a חילף חילף the separate treatment of each labor as a transgression of the Sabbath law. Macc. 21^b; a. fr. חילף חילף, v. חילף.]

חילף, v. חילף II.

חילף, חילף, v. sub חילף.

חילף, v. חילף.

חילף, Y. Ab. Zar. II, 41^a bot., read: חילף.

חילף, v. חילף.

חילף, v. חילף.

חילף, v. חילף.

חילף m. חילף a *species of rush* (so named from its sharp edges, v. Fl. to Levy Targ. Dict. I, 425¹, a. Sm. Ant. s. v. Schoenus). Tosef. Succ. I, 10 חילף חילף של קנים (a matting) of reeds or rushes; Succ. 20^a Ar. (ed.

חימות a. אילרין. M. Kat. 23^a סומקתא דדתי ed. Ms. M. (חימותא דדתי, Ar. חימותא, Mus. חימותא) Roman dyed garments, red and new.

חימות, Nidd. 51^b, v. חמס.

חימסא, Gen. R. s. 45 some ed., v. חמס.

חימצא (חימצא) m. 1) a species of small peas (Cicer Arietanus).—Pl. חימצא. Yeb. 63^a (Ar. חי). Hull. 52^b (some ed. חימצא).—2) v. חימצא.

חימרא, חמ' m. ch.=h. חמיר, asphalt (from its dark color, Ges. H. Dict. 10 s. v.), used as cement. Targ. O. Gen. XI, 3. Targ. Ex. II, 3.—Targ. II Esth. III, 3 וריחא לגלוי בח' ed. Lag. (oth. ed. בח' וריחא דגלוי בחמרא, read: ריחא דגלוי בח' and the odor of its billows is like that of asphalt.

חימתא (חי) f. ch.=h. חמה, anger, passion. Targ. Prov. XXVII, 4. Ib. XXIX, 11 (some ed. חי); a. e.

חימתא mother-in-law, v. חמתא.

חינא, חנ' v. חנא.

חינא, חנ' v. חנא.

חינא, חנ' m. ch. (with ח inserted) 1) circle; dancing, chorus, feast.—Pl. חינא, חינא, חינא, חינא. Targ. Jud. IX, 27 (vintage feast).—Gitt. 57^a, v. חינא.—2) dancing place in the vineyards (v. חנא). Targ. Lam. I, 4 (cmp. Taan. IV, 8).—Pl. as ab. Targ. Jud. XXI, 21; 23. Targ. I Sam. XVIII, 6.—3) hinga, name of a musical instrument (h. חנא a. חנא). Pes. 111^b בגייה חנא they had a ח. suspended in the hollow of the tree.—Pl. as ab. Targ. I Kings I, 40. Targ. Ps. V, 1 (h. חנא חנא). Ib. CL, 4; a. fr.—4) fair, esp. cattle market. Sabb. 54^b; Bets. 33^a חנא חנא like one going with his beast to market.

חינא, חנ' f. (preced.) a musical instrument. Targ. Ps. IV, 1 (ed. Lag. חנא, Ms. חנא, v. next w.).

חינא, חנ' m., pl. חינא same. Targ. Ps. LXXXVII, 7 (some ed. חנא, h. חנא חנא).—Fem. pl. חינא, v. preced.

חינא, חנ' m. (חנא, a denom. of חנא) festivity. Targ. Lam. V, 15.—Pl. חינא. Ib. I, 4.

חינא, חנ' m. (חנא) 1) finishing. Y. M. Kat. I, 80^d חנא חנא what finishing of tombs (is meant in the Mishn. ib. 6)?—2) inauguration. Men 78^a חנא חנא his inauguration as a common priest, contrad. to חנא חנא his anointment as highpriest. Y. Shek. VI, 50^d חנא חנא his (the highpriest's) inauguration.—3) gradual introduction of children into religious practice, training. Yoma 82^a חנא חנא wherein does the child's training (to fast on the Day of Atonement) consist?—Ib. חנא חנא is fasting the entire day called initiation?—Naz. 29^a חנא חנא the training of minors for religious practices is a rabbinically ordained duty; a. e.

חינא, חנ' ch. same.—Pl. חינא. Yoma 82^a חנא חנא there are two modes of initiation (gradual training to fasting by hours, and making the child fast a whole day before he has reached religious maturity).

חינא, חנ' m. (חנא) prayer for grace, hinnun, one of the expressions for prayer, v. חנא. Sifré Deut. s. 26 (ref. to Deut. III, 23); (Deut. R. s. 2 חנא חנא; Yalk. Sam. 157; Yalk. Deut. 811 חנא חנא).

חינא, חנ' Sot. 49^a, v. חינא. [Ar. s. v. חנא: Hinnunitha, pr. n. pl.]

חינא, חנ' v. sub חנא.

חינא, חנ' m. pl. ch.=h. חנא, jaws. Gitt. 69^a חנא חנא for pains of the jaws. B. Kam. 35^a חנא חנא Ms. H. (ed. חנא חנא) had pains in his jaws.

חינא, חנ' pr. n. m. חנא, name of several Amoraim. [Vers. frequ. vary with חנא חנא. Pes. 75^a חנא חנא (Ms. M. חנא).—Ib. חנא חנא (Ms. M. חנא). Y. Maas. Sh. II, beg. 53^b; (Y. Yoma VIII, 45^a חנא חנא); a. fr. V. Fr. M'bo, p. 84^a, sq.

חינא, חנ' v. חנא.

חינא, חנ' m. ch.=h. חנא II, protection, mercy. Targ. Ex. XII, 27 (ed. Amst. חנא חנא). Targ. Jer. IV, 4. Targ. Is. I, 31; a. e. [Targ. Prov. III, 25, v. חנא חנא]

חינא, חנ' v. sub חנא.

חינא, חנ' m. (חנא II) shame, rebuke; revilement.—Pl. חנא חנא. Pesik. Shek., p. 12^b (ref. to חנא חנא, Prov. XIV, 34) חנא חנא the Israelites must bear reproaches from the nations, when they sin.

חינא, חנ' ch. same. Targ. O. Gen. XXXIV, 14 (ed. Berl. חנא חנא). Targ. Prov. XIV, 31; s. fr. (interch. in ed. with חנא חנא, חנא חנא).—Pl. חנא חנא. Targ. Is. XXXVII, 3; a. e.

חינא, חנ' m. (חנא) finished work, perfection. —Pl. חנא חנא. Targ. Ps. CIII, 2 חנא חנא His perfect deeds (v. Ber. 10^a, h. חנא חנא).

חינא, חנ' I muzzle, v. חנא.

חינא, חנ' II m. (חנא II) [finish, polish,] 1) the steel-coating of cutting tools, steel-edge (cmp. חנא חנא. Kel. XIII, 4 חנא חנא if their steel-edges is worn off.—2) varnish, coating, uppermost layer. Y. Ber. IX, 14^a חנא חנא the earth drinks (absorbs the rain) only as far as its upper layer (crust) goes; Y. Taan. I, 64^b; Gen. R. s. 13, end; a. e.—Tosef. Ukts. II, 4 (T'bul Yom) חנא חנא (ed. Zuck. חנא) the uppermost layer of the bone.

חינא, חנ' m. (חנא) lack, want. Cant. R. to IV, 11 חנא חנא if she is suffering from the absence of one of them.

חינא, חנ' m. (חנא, reduplic. of חנא), v. next w.

חִיקָא ch. same. Targ. II Sam. XII, 3, v. חִיקָא.

חִיקוֹק pr. n. pl. (v. Josh. XIX, 34; I Chr. VI, 60) *Hikok (Hukok)*, in Northern Palestine. Y. Shebi. IX, beg. 38^c.—Denom.: חִיקוֹקָא, חִיקוֹקָא, חִיקוֹקָא, חִיקוֹקָא, חִיקוֹקָא m. of H. Y. Pes. I, 27^c bot. חִיקוֹקָא; Bab. ib. 3^b חִיק (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note); a. e.

חִירָא, Targ. Ps. LVII, 5, some ed., v. חִירָא.

חִירָא, v. חִירָא.

חִירוֹתָא f. pl. חִירוֹתָא (חִיר) cavernous rocks resembling human figures. Mekh. B'shall. s. 1 (ref. to *Pi-Hahiroth*, Ex. XIV, 2) מהו חִירוֹתָא? what was the nature of these rocks? —They were not slanting but abrupt &c. Ib. חִירוֹתָא were on one side, and Migdol &c. Ib. חִירוֹתָא 'אין חִירוֹתָא' חִירוֹתָא means the place of Israel's liberty (licentiousness); Yalk. Ex. 230; Num. R. s. 20.

חִירוֹתָא, v. חִירוֹתָא.

חִירוֹתָא m. (חִירוֹתָא) exclusion, disassociation, esp. interdiction of travel between two countries at war with each other. B. Bath. 38^a חִירוֹתָא at a time when commercial intercourse was cut off. Ib. חִירוֹתָא . . . חִירוֹתָא Judaea and Galilee are generally to be considered as if in a state of interdiction (possession in one country is no valid claim when the owner lived in the other); Y. ib. III, 14^a top.

חִירוֹתָא, חִירוֹתָא m. (חִירוֹתָא) blasphemy.—Pl. חִירוֹתָא, חִירוֹתָא Ex. R. s. 41, beg. Lev. R. s. 7; a. fr.

חִירוֹתָא, חִירוֹתָא ch., pl. חִירוֹתָא, חִירוֹתָא same. Targ. Y. Num. XVI, 27.

חִירוֹתָא f. (חִירוֹתָא II) freedom, liberty, libertinism; leisure. Mekh. B'shall. s. 1, v. חִירוֹתָא. Gitt. 42^a חִירוֹתָא becomes free (ib. 8^b, a. fr. חִירוֹתָא). Erub. 54^a (play on חִירוֹתָא, Ex. XXXII, 16) חִירוֹתָא read not *haruth* (engraven) but *heruth* (liberty) on the tablets (you are free, if you observe the law); Ex. R. s. 32, beg. חִירוֹתָא חִירוֹתָא liberation from political oppression, חִירוֹתָא חִירוֹתָא liberation from the angel of death (pestilence); a. fr.

חִירוֹתָא, חִירוֹתָא, חִירוֹתָא ch. same. Targ. Lev. XXV, 10. Targ. Is. LXI, 1; a. e.

חִירוֹתָא m. (חִירוֹתָא) a thorny shrub used for hedges. B. Mets. 103^b Ar. Var., v. חִירוֹתָא I.

חִירוֹתָא m., pl. חִירוֹתָא (חִירוֹתָא) heated contest. Gitt. 57^b (ref. to Job V, 2) חִירוֹתָא לְשׁוֹן חִירוֹתָא in the contests of the tongue (prayer) thou shalt seek refuge (when persecuted).

חִירוֹתָא, v. חִירוֹתָא.

חִירוֹתָא pr. n. pl. *Hirayah*, in Zebulun. Y. Meg. I, 70^a bot. (rendition of *Yidālah*, Josh. XIX, 15; corresp.

to El-Haritiye, on Fischer-Guthe's Neue Handkarte v. Palaest.).

חִירוֹתָא, v. חִירוֹתָא.

חִירוֹתָא, v. חִירוֹתָא.

חִירוֹתָא, v. חִירוֹתָא.

חִירוֹתָא m. (חִירוֹתָא) sharp-edged knife, slaughtering knife.—Pl. חִירוֹתָא. Targ. Prov. XXX, 14 (ed. Lag. a. oth. מאכלוֹת חִירוֹתָא; h. text חִירוֹתָא).

חִירוֹתָא, v. חִירוֹתָא.

חִירוֹתָא m. (חִירוֹתָא) freedom, emancipation. Targ. Y. Deut. XV, 17 (emp. חִירוֹתָא).

חִירוֹתָא, v. חִירוֹתָא.

חִירוֹתָא f. ch.=h. חִירוֹתָא.—Pl. חִירוֹתָא. Targ. Ex. XIV, 2; Targ. Num. XXXIII, 7 חִירוֹתָא חִירוֹתָא (h. text חִירוֹתָא v. חִירוֹתָא).

חִירוֹתָא, v. חִירוֹתָא.

חִירוֹתָא or חִירוֹתָא f. (v. חִירוֹתָא I) thicket, inaccessible place to be cleared by fire in order to be made arable, v. חִירוֹתָא.—(חִירוֹתָא) חִירוֹתָא reed-thicket. Y. Sabb. VII, 10^a חִירוֹתָא חִירוֹתָא חִירוֹתָא he who sets fire to a reed-thicket; [Y. Shebi. IV, 35^b bot. חִירוֹתָא; Y. Ab. Zar. II, 41^d bot. חִירוֹתָא, emp. חִירוֹתָא a. חִירוֹתָא].—Tosef. Shebi. III, 19, v. חִירוֹתָא II.

חִירוֹתָא m. (חִירוֹתָא) (astronomical) calculation. Sabb. 75^a. Shh. 10^b.

חִירוֹתָא f.=b. h. חִירוֹתָא, sense, sensation. Targ. Job XX, 2 Ms. a. Regia (ed. חִירוֹתָא a. חִירוֹתָא).

חִירוֹתָא thicket, v. חִירוֹתָא.

חִירוֹתָא I ch., constr. חִירוֹתָא, same. Targ. Mic. III, 12; Targ. Jer. XXVI, 18 (h. text חִירוֹתָא).

* חִירוֹתָא II pr. n. *Hishta*, a canal in Babylonia. Pes. 40^b ed. (Ms. M. חִירוֹתָא, emp. חִירוֹתָא).

חִירוֹתָא *Heth*, the eighth letter of the Alphabet. Y. Peah VII, 20^b bot., a. e., v. חִירוֹתָא. Lev. R. s. 19; a. fr.—Pl. חִירוֹתָא. Y. Ber. II, 4^d bot. Sabb. 103^b.

חִירוֹתָא, v. חִירוֹתָא.

חִירוֹתָא, v. חִירוֹתָא.

חִירוֹתָא, חִירוֹתָא m. (חִירוֹתָא) 1) cut, incision, articulation. Nidd. 25^a חִירוֹתָא חִירוֹתָא indications (in the embryo) of hands and feet. Y. Sabb. VII, 10^c bot.—2) * (emp. חִירוֹתָא) sentence, (condemning) verdict.—Pl. חִירוֹתָא, חִירוֹתָא. Lam. R. to II, 1 (expl. Ezek. IX, 4) חִירוֹתָא וְחִירוֹתָא sentences and verdicts (Mus. s. v. חִירוֹתָא חִירוֹתָא like the letter θ, for θάνατος, at voting; Yalk. Ez. 349 only חִירוֹתָא; Ar. s. v. חִירוֹתָא חִירוֹתָא, ed. pr. חִירוֹתָא).