The Talmudic argument

The literary form of the Babylonian Talmud

Berâ€™rah: retrospective specification

Yeush she-lo mi-da`at: unconscious abandonment of property

Rubba: probability

Davar she-lo ba-le`-olam: conveyance of a thing not yet in existence

Kol she-eyno be-zeh ahar zeh afilu be-vat ahat eyno: whatever cannot be established in a consecutive sequence cannot be established even in a simultaneous sequence

Yesh horesh telem ehad: a single act of ploughing can result in a number of penalties

Simanin de-oraita o de-rabbanan: whether reliance on distinguishing marks for the purpose of identification is Biblical or Rabbinic

Devarim she-be-lev e nam devarim: mental reservations in contracts are disregarded

Hazakah: presumptive state

Gadol kevod ha-beriot: the law and regard for human dignity

Hazmanah milts: whether the designation of an object for a particular use is effective

Mitzvat laseh she-ha-zeman geramah: positive precepts dependent on time from which women are exempt

Heyzek she-eyno nikar: indiscernible damage to property

Kinyan hatzer: acquisition by means of a domain

Palginan be-dibbura: admission of part of a testimony even though another part of the same testimony is rejected

Tadir u-mekuddash: which takes precedence: the more constant or the more sacred?

Palga nizka: the nature of the payment of half-damages to which the owner of a goring ox is liable

Patur mi-diney adam ve-hayyav be-diney shamayim: cases where there is liability in the eyes of God even though the human courts cannot enforce payment

Mahal ’al kevodo kevodo mahul: renunciation of honour by one to whom it is due

Conclusions.

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