

אַקּמְצָא וּבַר קַמְצָא חֲרוּב יְרוּשְׁלֶיִם. גיטין נה, סע״ב On account of (the incident involving) Kamtza and Bar Kamtza, Jerusalem was destroyed.

An alternative explanation: because of (the confusion between the names of) Kamtza and Bar Kamtza (according to the commentary בן יהוידע ad loc.)

(As for) R. Ḥiyya b. Yosef — (some people) gave him money for (the purchase of) salt.

For the use of the "hanging" case (or "nominative absolute"), see G for G, pp. 255-256.

Sometimes this Aramaic prefix serves as an indicator of a direct object — like the word  $n_{x}$  in Hebrew. It is not translated into English.

you revealed your intention גַּלֵּית אַדַעהָרָ ב״מ קט, א

This prepositional prefix must not be confused with the initial א־ that indicates either the first-person singular of the future tense of any verb in both Aramaic and Hebrew or the Aramaic אַבְּעֵל binyan (e.g., in אַרְבַּר, he mentioned).

אַבָּר, אַנְיבָה, אַדַעְתָּא דּ־, אַדְרַבָּה, אַהָא, אַהַדְיַר, :SEE אַהָנִיא, אַנִּיבָה, אַלִּיבָּא דּ־, אַפּוּמָא דּ־, מִידִי דַהְנָה אַ־, עַל

Besides the basic meaning, *father*, this noun is commonly used in the following senses in post-Biblical Hebrew:

Yehuda b. Tabbai (was) head of the court, and Shim'on b. Shetaḥ (was) nasi.

In the Sanhedrin this title was conferred upon the ḥakham who was second in rank to the nasi. See אָשׂיא

prep. -K

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This Babylonian Aramaic prefix is usually equivalent to the preposition עַל (which appears frequently in both Hebrew and Aramaic) in all its meanings and nuances. It is a contraction of עַל: the ayin is replaced by alef, whose pronunciation was similar to it in Babylonia, and the lamed is replaced by a strong dagesh in the first letter of the next word (unless that letter is a guttural consonant, which cannot take a dagesh).

This prefix is placed immediately before either an individual word or a group of words (and even before Hebrew words and phrases), as illustrated in the examples below.

(the bird) is sitting on the ground

## at; by; near; in front of

ברא נט, ב בא מציעא נט, ב אַבָּבָא. בבא אַבָּבָא A poor man came and stood at the door

## against על; נגד

רְמָא... מַתְנִיתִין אַבֶּרְיִיתָא ברכות מג, רע״א he hurled ... our mishna against a baraitha (=he pointed out a contradiction between them)

He stands with reference to the latter clause! (=The amora is referring to the latter clause of the mishna!)

they testify about stealing מַּסְהַדִּי אַגְּנֵיבָה ב״ק עג, א קַּהְבָּר אַגְּנִיבָה ב״ק עג, א קַּתְנִי... אַ״אָבְדָה וְנְמְצֵאת בַּעֲלַת מוּם״ (the tanna) is stating (his halakha) with reference to (the case of) "it became lost and was discovered to be defective"

בּינִיתָא אַבְּרֵסַהּ תִּקְלֵּה. בבא מציעא עט, ב ורש״י שם (As for) a fish — its weight is according to (the size of) its belly.

because of; on account of נעל; בִּגְלַל.