

**אַבְקָתָא** n. [pl. אַבְקָתָא] **socket** 1. חוֹר שְׁצִיר הַדִּלְת סוּבְב בוּ רש"י עירובין יא, ב  
**loop** 2. לוּלְאָה ע"פ רש"י סנהדרין כ, ב  
**אַבְרָא** n. **lead (the metal)** אָבְר (= עוֹפְרֶת) רש"י יומא סט, סע"ב

**אַבְרָא** adv. ← **אַיְבְּרָא**

**אַבְרָאִי** [= אַ + בְּרָאִי] **outside** בחוץ  
גְּלִיתִיב אִיהוּ מַגְוָאִי וְאַנְיִש אַחֲרִינָא מֵאַבְרָאִי  
and he should sit inside and another man outside  
SEE: בָּר

**אַבְרוּמָא** n. **species of small fish** מִינ דְּגַ קָטָן ע"פ רש"י סוכה יח, א

**אַבְרוּי** n. pl. **towers** מְגֻדְלִים רש"י שבת יא, א  
In his commentary to כד, רע"ב ב"ב, Rashi explains that this term refers to a tower-like arrangement (for balance).

**אַבְרִזִּין** n. **a (leather) covering** (הַעֲשׂוֹי מֵעוֹר) מְעִיקָרָא קְרוּ לֵיהּ מִשְׁבָּא, וְהִשְׁתָּא אַבְרִזִּין. ב"ק סו, סע"ב  
At first they called it "leather," but now (they call it) "a covering."

In contemporary Israeli Hebrew both this noun and especially the related term בְּרִזְנֵט refer to water-proof material, e.g., canvas or tarpaulin.

**אַבְרָחִי** 1<sup>st</sup> pers. sing. [ברח אפעל: אברח, imp. אברוחי] [inf.]

1. הִבְרַחְתִּי; גְּרַמְתִּי לְבְרוּחַ; הִעֲלַמְתִּי **I caused to flee; I chased away; I kept away**  
אָרִי אַבְרָחִי לָךְ מִמְצָרָא. בבא מציעא קח, ב  
I have chased away a "lion" (i.e., a serious danger) from your borders.

הָיָא אִיתְתָּא דְּבַעֲיָא דְּתַבְרַחֲנָהּ לְנִכְסָהּ מִגְּבֵרָה כְּתוּבָת עָה, סע"ב רש"י שם  
(as for) a woman who sought to keep her possessions (= property) from her (former) husband  
The phrase הִבְרַחֲנָהּ לְנִכְסָהּ – literally: "that she would keep (them) away, her possessions" – contains a (superfluous) personal-pronoun suffix, יָנָהּ, them, that

explicit stipulation at the time of the loan requiring such payment (רְבִית קְצוּצָה). Where there has been no such stipulation, however, the Rabbis still forbid the borrower to make additional payment, which is called אַבְקָ רְבִית. עד כָּאן רְבִית קְצוּצָה; מִכָּאן וְאַיְלָךְ אַבְקָ רְבִית. בבא מציעא סא, סע"ב  
(What is mentioned in this mishna) up to here (is considered) "fixed usury"; from here onward (is considered) "a trace of usury."

**אַבְקָא** n. **dust** אַבְקָ

**אַבְקָה שֶׁל שְׁבִיעִית**  
מֵעֵין (הָאֶסוּר שֶׁל) שְׁנַת הַשְּׁמִטָּה

**a trace of the (prohibition of the) seventh year**

The Torah prohibits certain agricultural labors in Eretz Yisrael during the Sabbatical year, which occurs every seven years on the Jewish calendar, e.g., 5768 and 5775. In addition, the produce of the Sabbatical year is endowed with קְדוּשַׁת שְׁבִיעִית, the sanctity of the seventh year (fruit), which forbids commercial dealings with it. According to most authorities, this second law has a Biblical basis, but it is less severe than the prohibition (i.e., the negative commandment) against working the land.

כַּמָּה קָשָׁה אַבְקָה שֶׁל שְׁבִיעִית! אָדָם נוֹשֵׂא וְנוֹתֵן בְּפִירוֹת שְׁבִיעִית... סוכה מ, ב ורש"י ותוס' שם  
How severe is (even) a trace of the seventh year (prohibition): A person does business with the fruit of the seventh year...!

For more details, see *Encyclopedia Talmudit*, s.v. אַבְקָ.  
This formulation אַבְקָה שֶׁל שְׁבִיעִית – with the feminine pronoun-suffix הַ followed by שֶׁל, and anticipating the feminine noun שְׁבִיעִית – is equivalent to the use of the construct form אַבְקָ (שֶׁל) in the previous two entries. The term אַבְקָ שְׁבִיעִית, used by Rashi ad loc., appears in the Tosefta (עבריה זרה א:י). See *G for G*, p. 2.

**אַבְקַע** [= אַתְבְּקַע: בקע אתפעל] **it was split** נִבְקַע

חֲזָאִי דְּאַבְקַע רִישִׁי וְנִתְר מוֹקְרִי. ברכות נו, א  
I saw (in my dream) that my head was split open and my brains fell out.

For the pathah vowel before a guttural 3<sup>rd</sup> root-letter, cf. the אַתְפַּעַל conjugation of אמר in *G for G*, pp. 102-103.  
SEE: בְּקַעִי