## That he trimmed them, for instance

- כגון שקיצען

## **OVERVIEW**

רב יוסף explained that the עורות of עורות (which seems to indicate that יאוש קני) is discussing a case where he trimmed the hides, therefore there is a שינוי מעשה and that is the reason the גנב acquires it and can designate it for a מחשבה through מוספות. The question arises if there is שינוי מעשה there is no need for תוספות. '' יאוש discussing a case where he trimmed the hides, therefore there is a multiple and that is the reason the עוספות מרשבה through שינוי מעשה.

ומועיל עם היאוש אבל לחודיה לא קני דלאו שינוי מעשה הוא:

And the trimming together with the יאוש help to consider it a sufficient שינוי that the אינוי is not considered a sufficient קיצען alone will not enable the גזלן to acquire it, for is not considered a sufficient 'physical change' to be קיצען on its own without יאוש.

## **SUMMARY**

A יאוש is קונה (even) without יאוש; however a minimal שינוי מעשה (such as קיצען) can be קונה only in conjunction with יאוש ([even] if we maintain that יאוש ).

## THINKING IT OVER

How are we to understand that even though יאוש alone אינוי מעשה and the שינוי מעשה of by itself is also לא קני but when they are combined, that there was קיצען and קיצען, it is קונה (seemingly they are two separate modes of acquisition for the גזלן, and not necessarily interrelated)?

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Either a גוב or a גזלן should be able to designate it for a כלי according to both the שינוי, since there was שינוי superfluous. It seems that אושה is superfluous.

 $<sup>^2</sup>$  See תוספות ר"פ.