It is written: רכבת כתיב

OVERVIEW

The גמרא explained that the reason the פסוק states יושבת instead of יושבת (even though seemingly both words are of equal length and we should therefore choose a לשון נקיה is because in actuality the פסוק writes רכבת (without a חוספות (וי"ו) which is shorter than יושבת (which is spelled with a רכבת asks [and answers] the obvious question (already discussed by רכבת is written without a ישבת so too ישבת oan be written without a וי"ו.

♦

מוספות asks:

ואם תאמר לכתוב נמי ישבת –

And if you will say; the פסוק could write ישבת without a וי"ו, which will make it a לשון and the same length as רכבת. Why did the תורה (since whenever it is כי הדדי we use the לשון נקיה)?

מוספות answers:

- ואומר רבינו יצחק דלא מצי למיכתב ישבת דכל היכא דכתב ישב בלא וי"ו אתא לדרשה And the פסוק says that the פסוק could not write ישב, for wherever the שינו writes ישב without a ישב it comes to teach us a דרשה -

בדרשינן ולוט ישב בשער סדום מינוהו שופט (בראשית רבה פרשה נ): As we interpret the סדום סדום סדום (and לוט (sat) [was sitting] in the gate of סדום (סדום to mean that on that day they appointed him a judge. There is no זרשה here, therefore the פסוק could not have written ישבת 3 .

SUMMARY

A הסר in the word ישבת requires a פסוק could not have written ישבת for we have no דרשה to explain the הסר.

THINKING IT OVER

Does תוספות accept, or not accept ⁴ירש"י in this matter?⁵

² It should have been written ישב (sitting) in the present tense [as is the קרי; instead it is written ישב (sat) in the past tense.

 $^{^{1}}$ ט,טי (וירא) בראשית.

³ It would seem from חספות that there is no indication that when רכב is written הסר that there must be a דרשה therefore the פסוק chose the לשון קצרה and wrote רכבת (even though there is no פסוק. See, however, תוספות בינו פרץ. See, however, תוספות הרא"ש and the "שוא הרא"ש. See 'Thinking it over'.

 $^{^4}$ רש", maintains that the הסר of רכבת teaches us to use a לשון קצרה even though it is a לשון מגונה.

⁵ See (הארוד) מהרש"ל ומהרש"ל.