2.7.4

70b (אמר רבא קצר וטחן) → 71b (בלאחר כפרה)

ו. אוֹ הוֹדָע אֵלָיו חַטָּאתוֹ אֲשֶׁר חָטָא **וְהַבִּיא קַרְבָּנו** שְׁעִירַת עָזִּים תְּמִימָה נְקַבָּה **עַל חַטְּאתוֹ** אֲשֶׁר חָטָא: *ויקרא ד, כח* אָן הָפָּה הָלְבָּוֹ יַקְטִיר הַמִּזְבָּחָה כְּחֵלֶב זֶבָח הַשְּׁלְמִים **וְכָבֶּר עָלִיו** הַכּּהָן **מֵחַטְּאתוֹ** וְנִסְלַח לוֹ: *ויקרא ד, כו*.

מסכת שבת

- I. שבת's ruling: if he violates 2 מלאכות (Ma, Mb) having forgotten שבת (only), then violates them again מלאכות
 - a. Ruling: if he finds out about שבת (about Ma) and then finds out about about Ma) (about Ma)
 - i. Then: 1 חטאת for שגגת שבת "covers" all; Ma "drags" Mb in to כפרה
 - b. However: if he was told about שגגת מלאכה (Ma), that "drags" שגגת שבת (Ma+Mb) but Mb of שגגת מלאכה remains
 - i. אביי Mb drags the corresponding Mb (same מלאכה) and 1 חטאת covers all
 - c. Challenge: רבא doesn't accept the "drag" principle:
 - i. מימרא if he ate 2 חלב of חלב, then was notified about 1st, then ate a 3rd
 - 1. אבא if he brought a קרבן for #1, 1+2 are "covered"; if for #3, 2+3 covered; if for #2 all covered
 - 2. אב" any קרבן he brings covers all
 - ii. Answer: after אבי heard אבי's position, he accepted a limited form of "גרירה"
 - 1. Difference: רבא only accepts one stage of אביי, גרירה אביי extends to גרירה דגרירה
 - d. איז א' wasn't certain about this issue (he either asked the following question or it was asked of him)
 - i. case: if he did ½ Ma and ½ Mb (שנת מלאכה) when forgetting שנגת , then ½ Ma and ½ Mb with שגגת מלאכה, then ½ Ma and ½ Mb with שגגת מלאכה
 - 1. question: do they join to generate חיוב
 - 2. answer: they are separate חטאות →not מצטרף
 - a. challenge: does separation for חטאות automatically mean that they aren't מצטרף?
 - i. Counter: ב:ב only liable for 1 חטאת only liable for 1 העלם
 - 1. But: if he ate חלב, דם, נותר in one פיגול in one העלם, liable for each
 - a. Conclusion: this is the חומרא of multiple types
 - b. And: the חומרא of a single type is פיגול of כזית $\frac{1}{2}$ חולב of כזית ביגול of מצטרף aren't מצטרף
 - i. In our discussion: we challenged מין אחד חייב as being obvious
 - ii. "דשב"ל this is a case of separate bowls, per ר' יהושע who sees separate bowls as distinct
 →only אחומרא (multiple חטאות) but not לקולא (מצטרף)
 - iii. Conclusion: they have separate מצטרף yet are מצטרף
 - b. Defense: comment should be read about 2nd ruling if 2 מצטרף, not מינין, not מינין
 - i. ר' יהושע case is 2 תמחויין, teaching that ר' יהושע rules that they are separate even לקולא
 - ii. Challenge: if the סיפא סיפא of one type, רישא must be 1 bowl of 1 מצטרף obviously מצטרף
 - 1. Justification: he had awareness between the 1/2 דיתים nonetheless, they are מצטרף
 - a. Per: דיעה who holds that there is no חצי שעור for a חצי שעור
- II. Dispute ר' יוחנן/רשב"ל about awareness between repeat violations
 - a. Case: if he ate 2 ניתים (e.g. העלם) in one העלם, found out about 1 then found about the other
 - i. קרבן owes 2 חטאות per v. 1 (implies קרבן brought based on awareness)
 - 1. v2: is a case where he ate 1.5 כזית, found out about 1, then ate another .5 during מצטרף of first .5 not מצטרף
 - ii. אישב"ל. owes 1 חטאת per v. 2 (implies that the moment of כפרה is the critical one)
 - 1. v1: refers to after כפרה
 - b. איד question (or אשי): is their dispute if he found out before designating animals (but if after, all agree to 2)
 - i. Dispute: is ידיעה a distinguishing moment
 - 1. *Or*: is their dispute if he found out afterwards (but if before, all agree to 1 חטאת)
 - 2. Dispute: if הפרשה the distinguishing moment or until כברה, all considered one "moment"
 - a. *Or*: is the dispute in both cases
 - ii. *Answer (ד' אשי)*: reasonable that the dispute is in both cases
 - 1. Else: if they agreed that after הפרשה he brings 2, רשב"ל could've interpreted v1 as
 - 2. And: if they agreed that before הפרשה he brings 1, י"ר could've interpreted v2 as קודם הפרשה
 - 3. Rejection: perhaps the פסוקים were provided to account for our uncertainty
 - a. If: י"ו holds that even before הפרשה he owes 2, v2 could be interpreted as the case of 1.5+.5
 - b. And if: מפרה holds that even after הפרשה he owes 1, v1 could be interpreted as after כפרה