

15.6.3

50b (תיבעי) → 51b (יומא דמחייק)

Note: an אילפס is a stew-pot, used to cook food *after* putting it into the קדרה

1. ואיש אשר ישכב את זכר משכבי אשה תועבה עשו שניהם מות יומתו דמיהם בם: ויקרא כ, יג
 2. ובכל בהמה לא תתן שכבתך לטמאה בה ואשה לא תעמד לפני בהמה לרבעה תבל הוא: ויקרא יח, כג
 3. ערות אשה ובתה לא תגלה את בת בנה ואת בת בתה לא תקח לגלות ערותה שארה הנה זמה הוא: ויקרא יח, יז
 4. וראשם לא יגלחו ופרע לא ישלחו פסום יקסמו את ראשיהם: יחזקאל מד, כ
 5. וימן ח' דג גדול לבלע את יונה ויהי יונה במעי הדג שלשה ימים ושלשה לילות: יונה ב, א
 6. ויתפלל יונה אל ה' אלהיו ממעי הדגה: יונה ב, ב
 7. והדגה אשר ביאר מתה ויבאש היאר ולא יכלו מצרים לשותות מים מן היאר ויהי הדם בכל ארץ מצרים: שמות ז, כא

- I Continued אגדות about רבי's son's wedding and קפרא's behavior there
- רבי's laughter and קפרא's jesting
 - קפרא's explanations of "תועבה", "תבל" and "זמה" (vv. 1-3)
 - critique of רבי's son-in-law בן אלעשה
- II Explanation of דלעת הרמוצה which is permitted in 'א משנה and not considered תבשיל
- שמואל: a type of cucumber
 - רב אשי: a cucumber buried in ashes
 - rejection: דלעת רמוצה is clearly considered a strain,
 - proof: it is defined as כלאים when planted with another type
- III Expansion on 'ב משנה (possibly misrepresented in our volumes as a new משנה, it is a verbatim repetition of the text found on .מט; ר"ן only reads it here)
- קדרה ואלפס
 - a ban on "that which goes into the pot" automatically includes that which goes into the אילפס
 - a ban on "that which goes into the אילפס" doesn't ban that which goes into the pot
 - a ban on "that which is (completely) made" in either, doesn't ban the other
 - תנור
 - a ban on "that which goes into the oven" only includes bread
 - a ban on "anything made in the oven" includes everything made in the oven
- IV משנה גו: banning the brined and boiled
- "the brined (food)" refers to vegetables only
 - however: "anything brined" includes all brined foods
 - "the boiled (food)" refers to meat only
 - however: "anything boiled" includes all boiled foods
 - question: if he says "the brined one" (דכביש) etc. does it imply the well-known form (e.g. boiled meat) or anything? (תיקו)
- V משנה גז: banning the roasted and the salted
- "the roasted (food)" – only meat (according to יהודה – ר' – rejected)
 - however: "anything roasted" includes all roasted foods
 - "the salted (food)" – only fish
 - however: "anything salted" includes all salted foods
- VI משנה ד': fish
- דג and דגים (said together) bans large, small, salted, bland, cooked, raw,
 - However: he is allowed to eat טרית טרופה (cut up fish) and fish juice
 - Note: ר"ש maintains that דג refers to large fish (as per v. 5) and דגה to small fish
 - Challenge: v. 6 (same fish as v. 5) is called דגה
 - Answer: perhaps a large fish spit him up and a small fish swallowed him
 - Challenge: v. 7 – and even large fish died in the Nile
 - Rather: דגה means both, but נדרים follow common usage (→ "דג דגה" includes all)
 - If he bans צחנה (a dish of fish) this includes cut-up טרית but fish juice and the brine are permitted
 - דצחין – unclear if it is inclusive (תיקו)
 - If he bans טרית טרופה, even fish juice and brine are banned