## 28.2.1

## 15b (משנה א') $\rightarrow 16b$ (משנה א')

Note: the first פסולי עבודה lists 10 פסולי עבודה – either people (זר), status (וושב) or positions (יושב) that, if קבלת הדם is done by one of them or in this status or manner, invalidates the קרבן. This session only deals with the first two...the rest will be listed as they are assayed by the גמרא.

- 1. דַּבַּר אֶל אַהֶרֹן וְאֶל בָּנֶיו **וְינָזְרוּ מִקּדְשִׁי בְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וְלֹא יְחַלְלוּ** אֶת שֵׁם קַדְשִׁי אֲשֶׁר הֵם מַקְדְשִׁים לִי אֲנִי ה': *ויקרא כב:ב* 
  - 2. וְנִלְווֹ עָלֵיךּ וְשָׁמְרוּ אֶת מִשְׁמֶרֶת אֹהֶל מוֹעֵד לְכֹל עֲבֹדַת הָאֹהֶל וְזָ**ר לֹא יִקְרַב אֲלִיכֶם**: במדבר יח:ד
- ב. בַּעת הַהָּוֹא הַבְדִּיל ה' אֶת שֶׁבֶט הַלַּוִי לָשָּׁאת אֶת אֶרוֹן בְּרִית ה' **לעמד לְבְנִי ה' לְשֶׁרתו** וּלְבַרֶךְ בִּשְׁמוֹ עֵד הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה: *דברים יּי*ת
  - 4. וּמָן הַמִּקְדָשׁ לֹ**א יָצֵא וְלֹא יְחַלֵּל** אֵת מִקְדַשׁ אֱלֹהָיו כִּי נֵזֶר שֶׁמֶן מִשְׁחַת אֱלֹהָיו עָלָיו אֲנִי ה': *ויקרא כא, יב*
- . וַיִּרְבֵּר אֲהַרֹן אָל מֹשֶׁה **הַן הַיּוֹם הַקִּרִיבּוּ** אֶת הַפְּאתָם וְאָת עֹלְתָם לְפְנֵי ה' וַתְּקְרָאנָה אֹתִי כָּאֵלֶה וְאָכַלְתִּי חַפָּאת הַיּוֹם הַיִּיטֵב בְּעֵינֵי ה':ייקרא יִייּט
- I משנה אי: listing of 10 פסולים people, statuses or positions that if קבלת הדם was done by them invalidates the קרבן
  - a זר (non-כהן):
    - i source: לוי v. 1 v. 1 קדבן עכו"ם cannot be excluding קרבן נשים (from איסור עבודה בטומאה) or קדבן  $\sin'$ t since ציץ isn't איסור עבודה בטומאה must be איסור לעבוד בטומאה
      - 1 rather: must be excluding יעבודה from עבודה and if they do so, it is מחלל
    - ii source: תנא דבי ר"י: learnt via בעל מום from בעל מום:
      - 1 if: a בעל מום בעל, who may partake of קרבנות, but if he did בעל מום it is מולל")
      - 2 then certainly: a זר, who may not partake, invalidates עבודה
        - (a) challenge: בעל מום is unique, in that it equates the animal (for מומים with the officant
      - 3 learn from טמא is unique to עובד (not קרבן); yet if he does חילל עבודה בטומאה
        - (a) block: טמא has the ability to extend טומאה to others (untrue about בעל-מום and זר)
      - 4 combination (במה העד): they are prohibited from עבודה and if they violate − זי is prohibited and is מחלל
        - (a) *question*:what is the source for the prohibition of עבודה בזר, that we can use the above reasoning?
          - (i) cannot be: v. 1 that itself states חילול (i.e. if it referred to עבודה בזר, no need for במה הצד
          - (ii) rather: v. 2
      - 5 challenge: the שמואל offered (טמא ובעל מום) are not permitted even on a זר) במה offered אלגל are not permitted even on a זר) במה offered (גלגל are not permitted even on a זר) במה
        - (a) answer: substitute טמא for טמא
          - (i) block: אסור במעשר is אסור במעשר
        - (b) learn from: בעל מום combination, w/ same follow-up question as before both בע"מ are אסור בבמה are אסור
          - (i) challenge: who's to say that אונן אסור בבמה?
      - 6 rather (ר' משרשיא): inferred from ק"ו via ק"ו
        - (a) if: יושב who may eat (while seated), but whose עבודה invalidates
        - (b) then certainly: ז, who may not eat, would invalidate any עבודה in which he takes part
          - (i) challenge: someone who is seated is also unable to testify (unlike זד)
            - 1. defense: a seated מ"ח may testify (i.e. sitting is not an inherently flawed עדות)
          - (ii) response: but the category of "יושב" is invalid
            - 1. defense: שם יושב (the category) does not concern ר' משרשיא
            - 2. alternatively: we use יושב and any one of the above (בעל מום, טמא, אונן)
            - 3. and: we know that יושב is permitted at a במה (anticipating above challenges) per v. לפני ה'-2 only
  - b אוגן (mourner on day one of his relatives died and was buried)
    - i source: v. 4 implying that anyone besides כהן גדול who doesn't leave מקדש (for funeral of relative) חילל
      - ו אהרן 5 v. 5. א answers הילול answers הילול had they brought (as אוננין for their brothers), would have been אילול
        - (a) question: why didn't שי use v. 4?
          - (i) answer: it doesn't state the inverse (and there are other reasonable implications)
        - (b) question: why doesn't מ"ק use v. 5?
          - (i) `answer: he maintains that that מנחה was burned due to טומאה that affected it
    - ii source: בעל מום from ק"ו תנא דבי ר"י:
      - 1 if: a בעל מום, who may eat (חלקו), yet if he does חילל עבודה
      - 2 then certainly: an אונן, who may not eat (his portion), if he performs חילל עבודה
        - (a) challenge: בעל מום is unique, in that the animal and officant share that potential deficiency
        - (b) defense: זר disproves that correlation
        - (c) challenge: זר is unique in that he has no "fix" to be able to participate unlike אונן
      - 3 rather: the common denominator of בעל מום and זר prove אונן;
        - (a) just as: they are prohibited from עבודה and if they worship, חללו; so too with אונן

- (i) question: what is the source for איסור עבודה for an איסור עבודה?
  - 1. cannot be: v. 4; already implies חילול and no need for ק"ו
  - 2. must be: v. 5 and תנא דבי ר"י must hold that the יום השמיני (on יום השמיני) was burnt due to אנינות
- (b) challenge: to במה הצד both זר and בעל מום have no permitted state (לא הותרו מכללו)
  - (i) which is untrue: about an נה"ג, who offers as an אונן (but may not eat)
  - (ii) defense: טמא disproves this because he does have a מחלל (פסח בא בטומאה) yet is מחלל
    - 1. block: טמא is unique in that he can extend his טומאה further (מטמא אחרים)
    - 2. save: the others (זר and זו) disprove that correlation, as neither of them extends their deficiency
  - (iii) question: why not challenge that none of them (זר, בע"מ, טמא) were permitted to קרבן יחיד for קרבן יחיד
    - 1. note: which doesn't hold for אונן, where he is allowed to officiate
    - 2. answer: the category of טומאה does have a היתר, which is enough to set up הצד השווה
- 4 יושב infers from ד' משרשיא via ק"ו
  - (a) if: יושב, who may eat, yet he invalidates עבודה
  - (b) then certainly: אונן, who may not eat, will invalidate עבודה
    - (i) challenge: פסול לעדות is פסול
      - 1. block: ת"ח may testify while seated
      - 2. however: the category of יושב which is פסול לעדות
    - (ii) answer: יושב does not consider "שם יושב the category of יושב as significant
    - (iii) and even: if he accepts that challenge, נושב can be inferred from יושב and any one of the others