30.7.12

102b (אמר ר' יוחנן לא תאכל הנפש עם הבשר) → 103b (סיום הפרק)

7. רַק חֲזַק לְבִלְתִּי אֲכֹל הַדֶּם **כִּי הַדֶּם הוּא הַנָּפֶש ֹ וְלֹא תֹאכֵל הַנְּפֶשׁ עִם הַבָּשֶּׁר**:ד*ברים יב, כג* 2. וְאַנְשֵׁי לֶדֶשׁ תִּהְיוּן לִי **וּבָשָּר בַּשְּׁדָה סְרֵפָה לֹא תֹאכֵלוּ** לְכֶלֶב תַשְׁלְכוּן אֹתוֹ: *שמות כב, ל*

- I בשר מן החי regarding the prohibition of בשר מן החי
 - a Both: v. 1 prohibits אבר מן החי; v. 2 בשר טריפה
 - i בשר מן החי v. v. 2 also prohibits בשר מן החי (but not v. 1)
 - ii בשר מן החי v. 1 extends to בשר מן (but not v. 2)
 - iii Therefore: if one ate רשב"ל and ר"י בשר מן החי would find 2 liabilities; רשב"ל only 1
 - 1 But: if one ate טריפה and ר"י בשר מן החי would find 1 liability and ב"ל 2
 - 2 And: if one ate אמה"ח and סריפה all would agree to 2 liabilities
 - 3 Challenge: מימרא if he ate אמה"ח of a הי"י, טריפה finds 2 liabilities but רשב"ל only 1
 - (a) Defense (טריפה if it was one animal, only 1 if two animals (1 אמה"ח 1): if it was one animal, only 1 if two animals (2 טריפה 1): 10 11 is the other אמה"ח 11.
- II Analysis of their dispute (regarding 1 animal both טריפה and אמה"ח אמה"ח
 - a שברים (ב): case it became מינים as it was born; dispute if when born it is considered אמה"ח אברים also obtains) or not
 - b אמה" (2): same case all agree that it isn't אברים at birth; dispute if אמה" can be added on (due to טריפה מומרא) atop טריפה
 - c אמה"ת at birth; dispute if איסור טריפה adds on to אברים at birth; dispute if איסור טריפה adds on to אמה"ת
 - d אברים case he pulled off limb and made it טריפה; dispute if animal is considered אברים at birth (→מה"ת came first, טריפה isn't added on) or not (איטורים come simultaneously)
- III Related dispute (of reports of יוחנן 'r's ruling): if he ate מריפה (אמה"ח from a live (סריפה (אמה"ח)
 - a ד' חייא בר אבא: 2 liabilities
 - b אמי. 3 liabilities
 - i Explanation: case it became טריפה at birth; dispute if animal is born איטורים 5, לאברים come at once; if not no אמה"ח המה"ח
 - ii Or: all agree that animal is not born איסור אמה"ח; dispute if איסור אמה"ח can add on later
 - iii Or: all agree that it is born איסור but here it became a טריפה later; dispute whether איסור טריפה can add on
 - 1 Per: איסור חלב, which allows for addition of איסור מבילה and איסור טריפה
 - 2 Counter: that is valid for חלב, which is חיה), not for אמה"ח which has no היתר
- IV רשב"ל and רשב"ל regarding eating a "broken" אבר of אבר
 - a Version1 (ר"י פטור) asked ר"י מייב) asked חייב asked היי if he broke it outside of his mouth (ר"י פטור), if inside (ר"י
 - b Version (רבין): they agreed that if he broke it outside, שב"ל ;פטור extended the פטור "broken inside" (ר"י חייב)
 - i . liable his throat got pleasure from a complete אמה"ח of כזית
 - ii אמה"ח of כזית exempt his stomach must benefit from אמה"ח
 - 1 Challenge: how could anyone ever be liable for אמה"ח according to רשב"ל?
 - 2 Answer: there is a small bone near the hip which is soft and could be swallowed whole
 - iii איי. even if he broke it outside, still liable his not bringing it into his mouth isn't considered מחוסר מעשה
- V Miscellaneous הלכות relating to ingesting איסורים
 - must be besides that which is caught between the teeth (יזית . דשנ"ל may include it)
 - i 2"7. their dispute wasn't about food caught between teeth (all agree it doesn't count)
 - ii Rather: dispute about food caught in throat רשב"ל exempt (stomach didn't benefit); י" liable (throat benefited)
 - b בזית if he ate ½ כזית and vomited it up, then ate another לבוית –liable; as his throat enjoyed a כזית
 - i Question (ר"א לר' אסי): what if he vomited it up and ate it again
 - 1 Observation: is he asking whether vomited food is still considered digested? Then ask about מית
 - (a) Rather: he was asking whether הנאה of the throat or the stomach is what is considered
 - (i) If so: why not answer from his own ruling (above)?
 - (ii) Answer: he forgot his own teaching and א"ז was reminding him why construct a case of a different לכזית, ask about same ½ כזית, which teaches two lessons if vomited food is considered digested (it isn't → can be reingested) and if we are concerned with הנאת מעיו זיס הנאת מעיו הנאת מעיו יוס הנאת גרונו)