

אגט the משנה:

- כל הנאכל בשור הגדול יאכל בגדי הרך

Any part of the animal which is edible in a large ox is considered בשר ראוי לאכילה – meat with which one can fulfill the מצוה סק מצוה סקרבן פסח מצוה.

Rashi explains:

However, that which is not edible in a large grown animal, because it is too hard, is not considered meat with which one can fulfill the מצוח of אכילת קרבן פסח –

רך הוא - even though in the young goat it is soft and edible,

בסופו – it will become hard later.

The משנה adds:
וראשי כנפים והסחוסים –
וראשי כנפים והסחוסים –
And the shoulder blade endings and the cartilage –
There is a מחלוקת אומראים what this line means:
הבה says; איז - it is a second opinion that considers these parts as meat of the קרבן פסח – because, although generally not eaten in a large ox, they become edible איז - with extended slow cooking.
The Tanna Kamma disagrees and holds that these parts are not considered meat, because they are not edible with the

usual cooking or roasting.

רבא holds that even the תנא קמא agrees that these parts are considered meat, and it is the תוא קמא that cites them as an example of parts that become edible בשלקא.





Even the NOP agrees

Even the NOP agrees

these parts are considered meat

He cites them
as an example of parts
that become edible LPRS







The Gemara continues; איתמר גידין שסופן להקשות -Sinews that are soft now, but will later harden -ר' יוחנן אמר נמנין עליהן בפסח -R' Yochanan holds that one can register in a קרבן פסח to eat these גידין, because

בתר השתא אזלינן -We go by their current state - AND - even when they later harden מתאכלי בשור גדול בשלקא -They become edible with extended cooking like the shoulder blade endings and cartilage in our משנה

- ריש לקיש אמר אין נמנין עליהן בפסח

Reish Lakish holds that a person cannot register in a קרבן to eat these parts, because בתר בסוף אזלינן –We go by what they will eventually be - hard inedible cartilage.

The only exceptions are the shoulder blade endings and cartilage listed in the משנה.

Tosfos explain that the גידין become hard even in sheep and goats, but the shoulder blade endings and cartilage do not become hard in sheep and goats, only in oxen.

אבר השתא אזלינן (say ר' יוחנן האר ה' אבהו asked ה' ירמיה - we go by the current state of the sinews, if with regard to טומאת סומאת - the ability to become אוט like a food - אוכלין says that the soft hide on the head of a young calf is not מקבל טומאת because it is NOT considered edible since it will harden in the future - Apparently בתר בסוף אזלינן?

ר' אבהו answered;

- הדר ביה ר' יוחנן לגבי ריש לקיש

It's clear from the חולין in חולין that ר' יוחנן originally held בתר בתר בתר השתא אזלינן - השתא אזלינן -

But eventually changed his mind and decided בתר בסוף אזלינן. Our סוגיא יוחנן 'r's original opinion

אגט the משנה;
השובר את העצם בפסח הטהור הרי זה לוקה ארבעים –
One who breaks a bone of a מלקות gets קרבן פסח טהור.

את הארבעים אני לוקה את הארבעים - אבל המותיר בטהור והשובר בטמא אינו לוקה את הארבעים - OR – קרבן פסח טהור one who breaks a bone of a קרבן פסח, does not get מלקות.













The Gemara first cites a Machlokes why מותיר בטהור does not get מלקות.

רבי יהודה says; because it's a

עשה - a וא לאו is corrected by performing an עשה. As the Posuk says;

- ולא תותירו ממנו עד בוקר והנותר ממנו עד בוקר באש תשרפו

The לאו of leaving over some meat is corrected by burning the meat.

רבי יעקב says; because it's a says; because it's a לאו שאין בו מעשה – a לאו לאו is violated passively, with no action

The Gemara next cites another Machlokes why שובר בטמא does not get מלקות.

The פסוק מנא says; the פסוק of implies -

בו בכשר ולא בפסול

The לאו applies only to a Korrbon which is כשר.

רבי says; from the Posuk

תורה לא תשברו בי - we see that the תורה links the בבית to break a bone with eating the פסח, to teach that כל הראוי לאכילה יש בו משום שבירת עצם כל הראוי לאכילה ש

– שאין ראוי לאכילה אין בו משום שבירת עצם

The לאו applies only to a Korbon which is ראוי לאכילה - it can be eaten.

9 The Gemara asks; מאי בינייהו

In what case would there be a practical difference between the two opinions?

The גמרא offers eight possible cases:

First, רבי ירמיה suggests - פסח הבא הטומאה

According to the תנא קמא the לאו does not apply, because the meat is theoretically not כשר, because they hold טומאה דחויה

According to לאו applies, because it's ראוי לאכילה.













10 רב יוסף rejects the possibility that רבי is more מחמיר than the תוא קמא, and therefore all of the other interpretations of the מssume מהלוקת is more lenient.



Second, רב יוסף suggests that the תנא קמא holds that the לאו holds to a

בושר שעת הכושר - that was once כשר and became נותר and became כשר - that was once כשר and became איט or טמא, but רבי holds it does not apply, because, now it is not ראוי לאכילה.

Third, אביי suggests that the תנא קמא holds that the לאו applies even on תנא קמה, because it is כשר applies holds the ערב פסח only begins at night when the קרבן is actually ארכילה.

However, בכי also does not allow breaking bones Erev pesach מדרבנן -

ערב פסח -if we permit breaking bones on ערב פסח people would do so on פס

Tourth, תנא קמא העבר א suggests that the תנא קמא holds the לאו applies תנא קמא holds the תנא מקצתו holds the אבר שיצא מקצתו of a limb that went beyond the boundaries of ירושלים, because the half that remained inside is ערושלים holds the לאו would not apply to such a limb since it cannot be eaten, at least at the point of the breakage.

Fifth, רב אידה דרב אידה suggests that the תנא קמא holds that the איז holds that the לאו applies even to בי a partially roasted פסח, because it is a פסח Korban, and רבי holds the לאו does not apply, because it's not ראוי לאכילה.



ער שיצא מקצרון

DOES NOT APPLY
since it cannot be eaten
at the point
of the breakage

THE אבר אידי

DOES NOT APPLY

THE WATER

THE







Sixth, תנא קמא הצי רב נחמן בר suggests that the תנא קמא holds that the אבירת האליה applies even to שבירת האליה - breaking the bone in the fatty tail of the lamb which cannot be eaten, because it is a Korban, and כשר holds the לאו does not apply because it's not ראוי לאכילה.



Seventh, רב אשי איז suggests that the תנא קמא holds that the לאו applies even to applies even to ביית - bones of a limb that do not even have a כיית of flesh, because it is a כדי Korban, but רבי holds the לאו does not apply, because it's not .



Finally, רבינא suggests that the תנא קמא holds that the לאו applies even to a limb that does not have a כזית of meat in the spot that you want to break it but does have a סלאר היי of meat in other spots, because it is a כשר Korban, and לאו holds the לאו does not apply when there is less than a כזית of meat on the spot that you want to break the bone, because it's not ראוי לאכילה.





