



Today's Daf In Review is being sent l'zecher nishmas Habachur Yechezkel Shraga A"H ben R' Avrohom Yehuda

Zevachim Daf Samach Ches

MISHNA

- Any pasul person who did the melika of a bird korbon, the melika is passul, but it prevents the bird from giving off tumas neveila if it is swallowed.
- If a Kohen does melika with his left hand, or at night, or if he shechted chullin birds in the Azarah, or kodashim birds outside the Azarah, the birds will not give off tumas neveila if they are swallowed.
- If a melika is done with a knife, or if he did melika on a chullin bird in the Azarah or on a kodashim bird outside of the Azarah, or if melika was done on "torim" birds that are still too young or on "bnei yonah" that are too old, or to a bird whose wing has withered, or whose eye has become blind, or whose foot was cut off, the bird will give off tumas neveila if it is swallowed.
- The general rule is, any bird whose psul is in kodesh will not give off tumas neveila if it is swallowed. If the psul is not in kodesh, the bird will give off tumas neveila if it is swallowed.

GEMARA

- **Rav** said, a melika done with the left hand or at night prevents the bird from giving off tumas neveila if it is swallowed. If the melika is done by a non-Kohen or with a knife, it does not prevent the bird from giving off tumas neveila if it is swallowed.
 - **Q:** Why is it that a melika done with the left hand accomplishes something (to prevent the tumah) since there is an avodah done with the left hand that is valid on Yom Kippur, and a melika done at night accomplishes something (to prevent the tumah) since burning of limbs and fats may be done at night, but yet the melika done by a non-Kohen doesn't accomplish this even though a non-Kohen is valid to do the shechita of a korbon? **A:** They answered, that shechita is not an avodah.
 - **Q:** We find that **R' Zeira** learns from a pasuk that the shechita of a para adumah by a non-Kohen is passul, which means that it is an avodah!? **A:** A para adumah only has monetary kedusha and therefore the shechita is not an avodah at all. The reason it needs a Kohen is based on the pasuk.
 - **Q:** We should say that if the Kohen is needed for something which only has monetary kedusha and therefore shows that its shechita is an avodah, it should surely be needed for something that has full kedusha and its shechita should certainly be considered an avodah!? **A: R' Shisha the son of R' Idi** said, we find that tzaraas must be seen by a Kohen, and that has nothing to do with it being an avodah. The same is true for shechita.
 - **Q:** We see that the avodah of a non-Kohen was valid on a bamah!? **A:** We don't learn things from the case of a bamah.
 - **Q:** A Braisa learns from bamah that something of kodashim that was taken outside of the Azarah and is then brought up onto the Mizbe'ach is not taken down!? **A:** The Tannah actually learns this halacha from the pasuk of "zos Toras ha'olah".
- **R' Yochanan** said, if the melika was done by a non-Kohen it does prevent the bird from giving off tumas neveila if it is swallowed, but if was done with a knife it does not prevent the bird from giving off tumas neveila if it is swallowed.
- **Q:** The Mishna said, any pasul person who did the melika of a bird korbon, the melika is passul, but it prevents the bird from giving off tumas neveila if it is swallowed. Now according to **R' Yochanan** we can say that "kol" ("any") stated in the Mishna comes to include a non-Kohen who

does the melika. However, according to **Rav** what does it come to include? **A:** It comes to include a melika done with the left hand or at night.

- **Q:** Those are listed explicitly in the Mishna!? **A:** The Mishna first states it in a general way and then explains what it is referring to.
- **Q:** The Mishna said, the general rule is, “any” bird whose psul is in kodesh will not give off tumas neveila if it is swallowed. Now according to **R’ Yochanan** we can say that “kol” (“any”) stated in the Mishna comes to include a non-Kohen who does the melika. However, according to **Rav** what does it come to include? **A:** Even according to **R’ Yochanan** how would you explain the next phrase of the “general rule” that says – if the psul is not in kodesh, the bird will give off tumas neveila if it is swallowed? Rather, we can say that the first phrase comes to include one who shechts kodashim birds in the Azarah and the second phrase comes to include the melika of a chullin bird outside of the Azarah (which would give off tumas neveila).
- There is a Braisa that clearly says like **R’ Yochanan**.