



When the Torah tells us to "afflict" ourselves on יוֹם כְּפוּר, it says:

יי...וְעָנִיתֶם אֶת נַפָּשׁתֵיכֶם **בְּתִּשְּעֵה לַחֹדֵשׁ** בַּעַרָב מֵעֵרָב עַד עֵרֶב ...י

"...and you shall afflict yourselves on the **ninth of the month** in the evening, from evening until evening ..." (ויקרא כג,לב Lev. 23:32)

We celebrate יוֹם כִּפוּר on the 10th of the month of מָּטְּיִר, but the פָּסוּק (verse) quoted above seems to be saying that we have to start "afflicting" ourselves on the of the month!

The גְּמָרָא explains that we have to start fasting on the 9th day of תּשְׁרֵי "toward evening." This is called " תּוֹסֶפֶּת יוֹם " or, "additional Yom Kippur" and also means we add a little extra time to the end of יוֹם כְּפוּרְי, too.



says that the פְּסוּק above means that on the ninth of תִּיָיא בֵּר רֵב מִדְּפְתִּי we have to *prepare* for the fast the next day by eating and drinking. The Torah is telling that if we eat on the ninth it is as if we are "afflicting" ourselves on that day as well. So if you eat on the ninth and fast on the tenth... the Torah considers it like you have fasted for two days in a row!

A חודף Moment

Michoel was in a rotten mood. All morning he was rude to his teachers, parents and friends. At recess his teacher, Rabbi Perlstein, went over to speak to him.

"Michoel, have you eaten breakfast today?"

"No," said Michoel. "How did you know?"

"When we eat properly our behavior towards others improves. That's why we were given the מִצְנָה to eat and drink on the מִצְנָה to eat and drink on the day before , so we will be happy and well-behaved with one another."

"I guess I should be more careful to eat properly," admitted Michoel.

"That's right," said the rabbi. "When you don't eat properly you're not the only one who suffers!"

(עץ יוסף בשם השפייא)





When is eating not like eating? When you are eating something inedible. Inedible Foods

The גמרא brings some examples of foods you would not be not be punished for eating on יום הבניר. The reason? These foods are inedible and do not put one's mind at ease when eating them.

gives the examples of pepper berries and raw ginger as foods that are not normally eaten and which do not put one's mind at ease. Someone who eats them on יום כפור would not receive the early death punishment usually given to one who eats on the holy day.

A בְּרַיְתָא teaches that one is not punished for eating leaves of reeds on מִשְׁנֵה and a מִשְׁנֵה and a מִשְׁנֵה teaches the same rule for fish brine and fish fats.

Don't think that this means you may eat these things on יוֹם כפור; the אָמֶרָא just means one is not punished for eating them! (See "Did You Know")

Did You Know...

One year the people of רַב גִּידֵּל's town drank watered-down vinegar on רַב גִידֵּל. יוֹם כִּפּוּר became upset with them for a few reasons: 1) One is not allowed to eat or drink inedible foods on יוֹם כִּפוּר. The rule is just that one is not punished for doing so; 2) One would be punished for drinking watered-down vinegar.



Review Questions – יוֹמא דַף פ"א

1. What do we call the time we add to the beginning and end of יוֹם כְּפוּר? (3 words)

2. Give an example of a food you would not be punished for eating on יום כפור.

3. What caused רב גידֵל to become upset with the people of his town?

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FIND:

יום כפור חייב ברייתא משנה גמרא תשרי תשעה תוספת יום הכפורים ועניתם