

מסכת
 סוֹפָה
 דף לה

DAF YOMI4 Kids

Inside the Daf

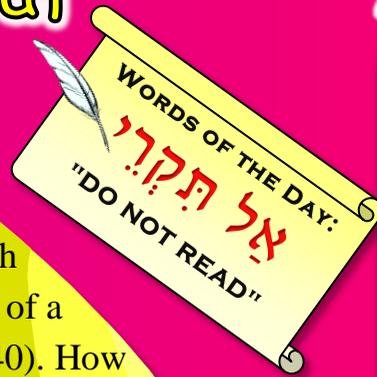
We take for granted that one of the four species is the אֶתְרוֹג, or citron fruit. The Torah calls this fruit "פְּרֵי עֵץ הַדֶּר", "fruit of a beautiful tree" (ויקרא כג,מ), (Lev. 23,40). How do we know that these words mean an אֶתְרוֹג?

The words "פְּרֵי עֵץ" can also mean "tree-fruit" meaning, the tree tastes like fruit. An אֶתְרוֹג comes from a tree that tastes like its fruit.

רבי says the word "הַדֶּר", "beautiful" is similar to the word "הַדִּיר", "the barn", meaning the fruit's tree must be like a barn. Just like a barn houses young animals along with the older ones, so too the tree must bear new fruit while older fruit is still there. An אֶתְרוֹג can be left to grow on a tree for years so that fruits in their second year of growth are still on the tree when the new ones sprout.

רבי אבהו says the word "הַדֶּר" (beautiful) is similar to the word "הַדֶּר", meaning "that dwells." The fruit we use must be one that "dwells" on a tree from year to year. This is the אֶתְרוֹג

רבי ענאי says the word "הַדֶּר" (beautiful) sounds like the Greek, "אֵידוֹר", meaning, "water." This means the fruit must come from a tree that relies on irrigation and rainfall. This is an אֶתְרוֹג.



A מְדוּת Moment

Bobby was elated after his bar mitzvah. All the money he received as gifts had been put in his bank account as was really adding up. He couldn't help but share his excitement during recess with his friend, Yissachar.

"...And I'm going to buy a new basketball net, and a full set of baseball cards, and I'll still have a lot of money left over for other things..."

Just then Bobby and Yissachar's teacher, Rabbi Citron, came to wish Bobby mazel tov.

"Mazel Tov Bobby," said Rabbi Citron, "I hope you continue to grow in all the ways of the Torah."

"Thanks, rabbi," said Bobby. "That's really what I care about most. All the money and stuff doesn't really matter," Bobby concluded self-satisfied that he had said "the right thing."

"Very true, Bobby," Rabbi Citron agreed. "You know, the sages say an אֶתְרוֹג represents the heart. Also, the אֶתְרוֹג fruit tastes the same as the tree that it grows on. This teaches that our heart should be the same as our actions and words. We shouldn't be insincere with our words. You shouldn't talk about how having the best toys isn't important but then do everything you can to make sure you have the best toys and things."

(מקור חיים)

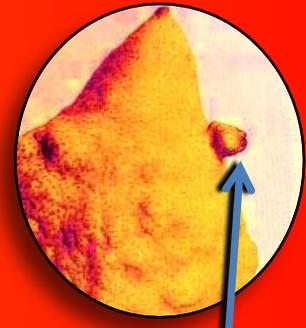
A Blemished אֶתְרוֹג

The גְּמָרָא teaches us about some marks that make an אֶתְרוֹג not valid. One of these marks is a תְּזוּיָּת, or "wart". If this blemish appears in an area of the אֶתְרוֹג known as the חוֹטֵם, or "nose" the אֶתְרוֹג is פְּסוּל (not valid). The חוֹטֵם is toward the top of אֶתְרוֹג where it begins to slope upwards.

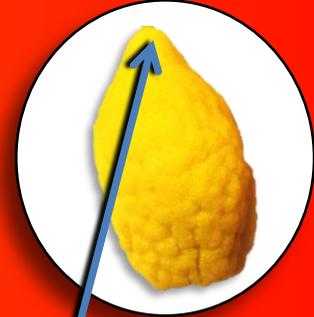
A תְּזוּיָּת can disqualify an אֶתְרוֹג even if it is not in the חוֹטֵם area. רַב חֲסִדָּא quotes his teacher רַב as saying that if תְּזוּיָּת warts appear on two or three parts of the אֶתְרוֹג, the אֶתְרוֹג may not be used.

A well-known אֶתְרוֹג blemish is a missing פִּיטָם, the stem at the top of the אֶתְרוֹג. (רש"י בשם ר' יעקב).

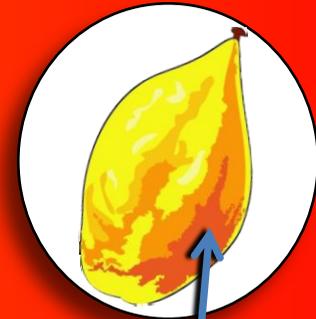
If the outer glossy peel of the אֶתְרוֹג has been skinned off completely, causing the אֶתְרוֹג to turn red, the אֶתְרוֹג is כָּשֵׁר (valid). If the peel has been removed in a few places but not all over the אֶתְרוֹג, this may cause the אֶתְרוֹג to turn red where the peel had been. The אֶתְרוֹג will then appear to be spotted like a leopard ("מְנוּמָר") which makes it invalid.



תְּזוּיָּת ("wart")



Missing פִּיטָם ("stem")



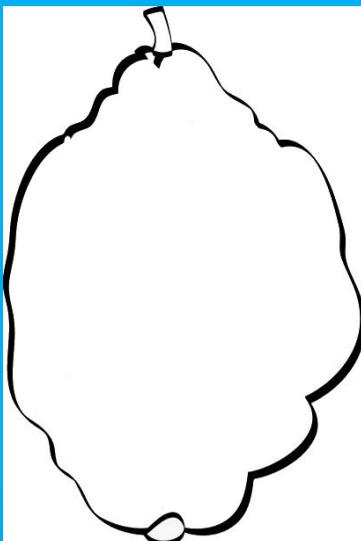
מְנוּמָר ("spotted")

Did You Know...



According to אַבִּין בְּרַבִּי חֲזִיָּא בְּרַבִּי אֶתְרוֹג (citron) that cannot be eaten because it is not כָּשֵׁר cannot be used as part of the four species.

Games



Read "A Blemished אֶתְרוֹג" again. Make the אֶתְרוֹג on the left have as many blemishes as possible.

Review Questions – סוכה דף ל"ה

1. What 3 words does the Torah use to describe an אֶתְרוֹג?

2. Give an example of a blemish that makes an אֶתְרוֹג not valid for use.

3. According to אַבִּין בְּרַבִּי חֲזִיָּא בְּרַבִּי אֶתְרוֹג, what sort of אֶתְרוֹג may not be used?
