



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

### Yuma Daf Samach Beis

#### PEREK SHNEI SE'IREI -- PEREK SHISHI

##### MISHNA

- The 2 goats for the Yom Kippur Avodah should ideally be alike in appearance, in height, and in value, and should be bought together. If they are not alike in these ways, or if they are purchased separately, they are still valid.
- If one of the goats died before the gorel took place, they bring one new goat to replace the one that died. If a goat dies after the gorel has taken place, a new pair of goats must be brought. The results of the gorel will determine which goat should replace the one that died. If the goat for the Chatas had died, the Kohen Gadol says "Let the goat that the gorel chose to be the Chatas, take its place". A similar declaration is made when the Azazel goat is the one that died. The other goat is then let to pasture until it gets a mum. It is then sold and the money is used to buy voluntary korbanos for the Mizbe'ach. Although typically a Chatas that is not needed is left to die, the chatas of a tzibbur is not left to die. **R' Yehuda** says, it *is* left to die.
- **R' Yehuda** said further, if the blood of the goat spills before the sprinklings are done, we leave the Azazel goat to die. If the Azazel goat dies, we spill out the blood of the Chatas goat. In both cases, both goats of a new pair are then used.

##### GEMARA

- A Braisa says, the pasuk says "yikach shnei se'irei izim". The word "se'irei" already means 2, so why say "shnei"? It teaches that the goats should be alike. However, the pasuk says the word "sa'ir" twice to teach that this requirement is not essential.
  - **Q:** It seems that if not for the word "sa'ir" twice we would have said that animals that are not similar are passul even b'dieved. Where would we have learned that from? **A:** From the fact that the pesukim say "shnei" 3 times.
    - **Q:** Now that we know it is valid b'dieved, what do the 3 words of "shnei" come to teach? **A:** One teaches that they should be the same in appearance, one teaches regarding height, and one teaches regarding value.
  - There is a similar Braisa regarding the two animals that a metzora needs to bring. The pasuk says "yikach shnei kevasim". The word "kevasim" already means 2, so why say "shnei"? It teaches that the lambs should be alike. However, the pasuk says the word "keves" twice to teach that this requirement is not essential.
    - **Q:** It seems that if not for the word "keves" twice we would have said that animals that are not similar are passul even b'dieved. Where would we have learned that from? **A:** From the fact that the pasuk says "tihyeh".
      - **Q:** Now that we know it is valid b'dieved, what does the word "tihyeh" teach? **A:** That all other aspects of the metzora's process are essential even b'dieved.
  - There is a similar Braisa regarding the two birds that a metzora needs to bring. The pasuk says "shtei tziparim". The word "tziparim" already means 2, so why say "shtei"? It teaches that the birds should be alike. However, the pasuk says the word "tzipor" twice to teach that this requirement is not essential.

