

## Taste something

## טעימו מידי -

### Overview

told his students, who heard his קידוש in his house, 'taste something' before you leave for your quarters, in order it should be סעודה במקום. Our תוספות clarifies what this 'taste' means.

נראה דהיינו טעימת לחם<sup>1</sup> כדאמרינן<sup>2</sup> בפרק ג' דשבועות<sup>3</sup> (דף כב,ב) -

It appears to תוספות that this 'taste' refers to **tasting bread**, as the גמרא states in the third פרק of שבועות -

כדאמרי אינשי ניטעום מידי ואזלי ואכלי ושתו -

'It is like people who say, "let us taste something", and then they go and eat and drink' –

תוספות continues:

ואם מועיל מיני תרגימא<sup>4</sup> להשלים ג' סעודות שבת כמו בסוכה<sup>5</sup> -

And even if we assume that certain types of תרגימא are valid to complete the requirement of eating **three meals on שבת**, just as they are valid by a סוכה -

היינו דוקא בסעודה שלישית אבל לא בסעודת ערבית ושחרית שהם עיקר כבוד שבת:

That validity is specifically only for the third meal, but not for the night and morning meal, which are the main honor of שבת, where bread must be eaten.

### Summary

The סעודה שלישית (only) יוצא must be with bread. Perhaps one can be יוצא (only) the סעודה שלישית with תרגימא (but not the first two meals.)

<sup>1</sup> This excludes tasting a snack, etc. That will not suffice for סעודה במקום; only bread.

<sup>2</sup> תוספות will prove that eating bread can be called 'taste something'.

<sup>3</sup> The גמרא there says if one takes an oath that he will not eat, and he drank; he is liable for transgressing his oath. One reason given is we see that people say, "let us taste something" (which would indicate eating), and in actuality they go and eat and drink. So, we see that drinking is included in eating. See תוספות there ד"ה תא, who asks what is the connection between tasting and eating (seemingly they only wanted to taste something, how come they ate and drank [a substantial meal])? תוספות answers perhaps in their language they referred to eating (a meal) as tasting. It is possible that תוספות here is referring to the תוספות there.

<sup>4</sup> See במיני בד"ה במיני תוספות there תרגימא are fruits, כיסנין and cooked leeks. However תוספות there במיני interprets תרגימא to mean fish, meat, and other foods that are eaten with bread.

<sup>5</sup> The משנה rules that one must eat the first meal of night in the סוכה. And ר' אליעזר said if he did not eat the first night in the סוכה, he can make it up on the last night of the holiday (שמע"צ). The גמרא there states that he can make it up with תרגימא. Some say that this applies to the סעודות ג' of שבת as well, and תוספות qualifies it.

### **Thinking it over**

What is תוספות source that we require bread?<sup>6</sup>

---

<sup>6</sup> See סוכה כז, א ד"ה במיני at the end.