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Intro

Today we will בע"ה learn דף י"ב of מסכת נדרים Some of the topics we will learn about include

means that the person did not make a statement of - but rather linked something that is מותר to something אסור by saying that the מותר item should become אסור like the אסור item.

התספה is considered to be a regular and fully valid נדר.

However, התפסה is only effective

בדבר הנדור

The מותר item was linked to something that is אסור as a result of a נדר; for example, he said

דבר זה אסור עלי כקרבן

This item shall be forbidden to me as a Korban.

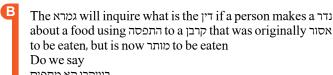
But התפסה is not effective

בדבר האסור

The מותר item was linked to something that is inherently on its own מן, for example, he said דבר זה אסור עלי כנבילה

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בעיקרו קא מתפיס

The person is referring to the עיקר of the קרבן, and therefore even though the קרבן is at a stage where the original איסור was removed - nevertheless the התפסה is to its original איסור and the נדר makes the food אסור

Or do we say

בהיתרא קא מתפיס

Because the original איסור has been completely removed therefore we say that the person is not referring to the original איסור, rather we say he is referring to the current state of the מותר that it is מותר and the נדר does not make the food אסור









If a קרבן that is allowed to be eaten becomes וותר it means that it first went through a stage where the original איסור was completely removed

The reason for this is that נותר means that first the קרבן was עוקד , then the original איסור was removed and it became מותר to eat it, and then the person did not eat it within the designated time allotted for eating it

Therefore, זותר is considered a דבר האסור.

התפסה בבכור

If a person makes a נדר using a בכור for התפסה there is a התפסה because there is a question whether a בכור is considered a דבר הנדור σ a דבר האסור.

On the one hand, the moment a בכור is born it is automatically כוקדש:

On the other hand, a person has to verbally be מקדיש the בכור as Rebbe taught;

משום רבי אמרו מנין לנולד בכור בתוך ביתו שמצוה להקדישו שנאמר הזכר תקדיש First went through a stage
where the original Therefore, 2011 is considered a 210£3 257





Dedicated By: _





1 So let's review ...

Our דף begins with a question

The דין by a קרבן שלמים is that after זריקת הדם the meat becomes מותר to be eaten.

The גמרא inquires

בעי רמי בר חמא

כבשר זבחי שלמים

לאחר זריקת דמים

מהו

There was a piece of בשר שלמים and a ככר של היתר in front of a person and he said

זה כזה

This bread should be like this meat;

Do we say

בעיקרו קא מתפיס

The person is referring to the essence of the meat, in that it was אסור as a קרבן, and therefore the אסור is אסור, because he was מתפיס בדבר הנדור.

Or do we say

בהיתרא קא מתפיס

He is referring to the current state of the meat, which is מותר, and the ככר is מותר, because he was NOT מתפיס בדבר הנדור.

The ר"ן explains that even though the meat now still has some איסורים; for example, the חזה ושוק for איסורים, and the rest of the meat is אטור?

Nevertheless, these איסורים are

לאו משום נדרא

They are new איסורים from the תורה and not caused by the original נדר as the Ran explains, because his original נדר made it אסור לכל.

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קא מתפיס

Current state of the meat

is 201N

בעיקרו א מתפיס

The essence of the meat was lapin



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The גמרא attempts to resolve this inquiry from our משנה which taught that if a person said that a ככר should be for him

נותר

It becomes אסור.

Now, as per the Ran's explanation, and as Tosfos writes; אף על גב דהוי דבר האסור

נותר is a דבר האסור בבר and not a דבר הנדור, because נותר נותר נותר איסור, when the original איסור, when the original איסור was already removed. If so, how can the נדר be effective, he was מתפיס בדבר האסור?

This would prove that

בעיקרו קא מתפיס

He is referring to the קרבן, and therefore the נדר is effective because he was מתפיס בדבר הנדור?

However, the Gemara answers that the Mishnah is speaking of

נותר של עולה

The original איסור for it to be eaten is never removed, because a מזבח must be burned completely on the מזבח. Therefore, the דבר is effective because he was מתפיס בדבר

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3 Similarly, the אמרא explains that a משנה later teaches that כחלת אהרן וכתרומתו מותר

If a person said that another person's food should be for him like

הרומה or תרומה that is given to חלה;

He is מותר to eat the other person's food because he was מתפיס בדבר האסור

Challah and Trumah are considered דבר האסור.

The Ran explains even though the person separates it and makes it Trumah, it is considered דבר האסור, because the איסורים are selectively imposed by the Torah.

So too,

כתרומת לחמי תודה מותר

This is referring to a regular situation of a קרבן תודה that is brought with 40 breads - there were 4 types of bread and 10 of each were brought. The כהנים would receive 1 from each type, and may eat them only אחר זריקת דמים Therefore, a אחר זריקת לחמי תודה that something should be בתרומת לחמי תודה is not effective, because, as per the earlier explanation, they are דבר האסור

However, that which the Mishnah later teaches כתרומת לחמי תודה אסור

Is speaking of a case where the תרומת לחמי תודה were separated and given to the Kohanim

קודם זריקת דמים

When the original איסור of the קרבן still applies; therefore the מתפים בדבר הנדור IS effective because he was מתפים בדבר הנדור.

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Regarding בכור, a First-born Kosher animal, which is a that is first given to the כהן; there is a מחלוקת תנאים מחלוקת יעלי כבכור

If a person made a נדר that a food should be for him like a בכור;

רבי יעקב אוסר

ורבי יהודה מתיר

The גמרא explains that they are referring to קודם זריקת דמים

However, Rebbe Yehuda holds that בכור is a דבר האסור is a דבר האסור, because.

כי לא מקדיש ליה

מי לא מיקדיש

A Bechor is automatically קדוש when it's born.

However, Rebbe Yakov holds that דבר הנדור is a דבר הנדור because, as the Braisa teaches;

משום רבי אמרו

מנין לנולד בכור בתוך ביתו

שמצוה להקדישו

שנאמר הזכר תקדיש

The Posuk reads as follows;

כל הבכור אשר יולד בבקרך ובצאנך הזכר

תקדיש לה' אלקיך

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There's a Mitzvah for the person to verbally be מקדיש the Bechor.







