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Intro

Today we will בע"ה learn ל ידף ל of מסכת נדרים Some of the topics we will learn about include

When a person makes a נדר we don't interpret his נדר on face value, rather we look into what he meant

There are 3 factors which we consider;

- 1) The broader meaning of the words
 For example if a person makes a יושבי היבשה related to יושבי היבשה
 people who live on land it also includes יורדי הים,
 because people at sea are also considered people who live on land
- 2) Other wording the person was able to use For example if a person makes a רואי חמה related to דראי חמה people who see the sun it also includes blind people, because if he meant to exclude blind people he would say from those who are able to see
- 3) לשון בני אדם how people use these words, even if the תורה uses these words differently



When a person makes a נדר we look into what he meant



There are 3 factors which we consider;



The broader meaning of the words



Other wording the person was able to use



לשון בני אדם



Dedicated By:





1 So let's review...

The אמרא begins to present a series of משניות which define various terms regarding נדרים:

There are 2 ways of learning the 1st משנה:

זאגט די משנה הנודר מיורדי הים מותר ביושבי היבשה

If a person makes a דנאה not to have הנאה from people at sea, he is מותר to have הנאה from people that live on land, because they are not considered people at sea.

מיושבי היבשה אסור מיורדי הים שיורדי הים בכלל יושבי היבשה

If a person makes a דו not to have הנאה from people that live on land, he is also אסור to have הנאה from people at sea, because they are also considered people that live on land.

The משנה concludes לא כאלו שהולכין מעכו ליפו אלא במי שדרכו לפרש

There is a מחלוקת how to understand this statement; חד מתני ארישא

One opinion says it refers to the הישה; that a person who makes a מותר inot to have הנאה from ביר is מותר is מותר is מותר from people who sail short distances, because they are not considered יורדי הים. Only those who sail long distances are called יורדי הים

חד מתני אסיפא

And one opinion says it relates to the סיפּא; that a person who makes a יושבי היבשה from הנאה from הנאה is not only הנאה to have הנאה from people that sail short distances but also from people that go out on voyages, שיורדי הים בכלל יושבי היבשה

Because all יורדי are also יושבי היבשה

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A series of משניות which define various terms regarding בדרים:

2 ways of learning the 1st אלא במי הים מיושבי היבשה הנודר מיורדי הים מיושבי היבשה מותר ביושבי היבשה אסור מיורדי הים שונה פסל של של פסל של של פסל של שהולבין מעכו ליפו אלא במי שדרכו לפרש









3 The משנה proceeds to the next משנה

זאגט די משנה

הנודר מרואי החמה

אסור אף בסומין

שלא נתכוון זה אלא למי שהחמה רואה אותן

If a person makes a דנאה not to have הנאה from those who see the sun, he is also אסור to have הנאה from people that are blind.

The גמרא explains that with

רואי חמה

He did not mean those who see the sun, but rather those who are seen by the sun. Therefore it only excludes fish in the sea and fetuses in the womb.

If he said

מן הרואין

That means those who see, and excludes the blind.

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4 The משנה proceeds to the next משנה זאגט די משנה

הנודר משחורי הראש

אסור בקרחין ובעלי שיבות

If a person makes a דו not to have הנאה from the "darkheaded," we understand it to be referring to any adult man that has, or had, dark hair. Therefore, he is also אסור to have הנאה from bald people who had dark hair, or from people with greying hair who once had dark hair.

ומותר בנשים ובקטנים

שאין נקראין שחורי הראש אלא אנשים

And he is מותר to have הנאה from women and children.

The גמרא explains

שחורי הראש - Darkheaded

Refers to any adult man that has or had dark hair, and it only excludes men with light colored hair, women, and children.

מבעלי שער

People with hair -

Refers to men with hair, and excludes bald men

מכסוי הראש

Those whose heads are covered -

Refers to women whose heads are always covered, and excludes men whose heads are only sometimes covered, and children whose heads are never covered

מגלוי הראש

Those whose heads are uncovered -

Refers to children whose heads are never covered, and excludes men whose heads are sometimes covered, and women whose heads are always covered

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The גמרא proceeds to the next משנה זאגט די משנה הנודר מן הילודים מותר בנולדים

If a person makes a די not to have הילודים from הילודים – those who are already born – he is only אסור to have הנאה from those who are already born, but he is מותר to have הנאה from those who will be born later but are not yet born.

The משנה proceeds to present a case where there is a Machlokes:

מן הנולדים

If a person makes a נדר not to have הנאה from – הנולדים – those who will be born –

The חכמים say אסור מן הילודים

He is המה to have הנאה from both those who are not yet born AND from those who are already born, because הנולדים refers to both.

רבי מאיר מתיר אף בילודים

רבי מאיר says he is only אסור to have הנאה from those who are not yet born, but he's מותר to have הנאה from those who are already born, because הנולדים only refers to those who will be born, and it excludes those who are already born.

וחכמים אומרים לא נתכוון זה אלא במי שדרכו להוולד

The הנמים explain that הנולדים refers to both those who will be born AND those who are already born. It only excludes fish and birds that are not born, but hatched from eggs.





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The גמרא explains that in the תורה we find that the term sometimes refers to those who will be born and sometimes refers to those who are already born. However, בנדרים הלך אחר לשון בני אדם

In נדרים we interpret the words as they are generally used by the people - and the מחלוקת ורבי ורבי is; The Chachamim hold people use הנולדים to mean both and Rebbe Meir holds people only use it only to mean those who will be born.

In the next Daf we have additional Mishnayos defining various terms.





