



т"о

Intro

Today we will Be"H learn מסכת נדרים זס דף נ"ה. Some of the topics and terms we will learn about include;

לשון בני אדם

The words used in making נדרים are understood according to their common usage.

In this Daf we will learn about;

הנודר מן הדגן

And

הנודר מן התבואה

The Mishnah discusses which food items are included in the terms דגן and תבואה. Although the term דגן seemingly refers specifically to grain, רבי מאיר holds that it also refers to anything that is

אידגן

That is piled in a granary in a similar manner to grain

עללתא היכי מיקריא

The Gemara questions whether the term עללתא, which literally means 'income' or 'profit', includes only food, or even income generated from renting houses or ships.

הנודר מן הכסות

В

The Mishna lists the articles of clothing and materials that are included in the expression 'כסות'.

Through its discussion, the Gemara also refers to these important ideas:

חמשת מיני דגן

The term 'grain' usually refers to the following five species: wheat, barley, oat, spelt and rye. Although it is a מחלקות elsewhere, our Gemara follows the opinion that rice is not a form of grain.

The Gemara also expounds upon the Pasuk חממדבר מתנה וממתנה נחליאל ומנחליאל במות Interpreting it to be extolling the virtue of excessive humility לשון בני אדם

הנודר מן הנודר מן
הדגן התבואה

עללתא
היכי מיקריא



חמשת מיני דגן

וכנכל בר בתצה ממתצה צווכיאכן בצווכיאכ בכות







So let's review...

The Mishnah first discusses what's included in the word 'זגז'

Zugt di Mishnah

הנודר מן הדגן

If someone made a נדר to refrain from 'דגן',

אסור בפול המצרי יבש

דברי רבי מאיר

R' Meir understands the term 'דגן' to include not only grain, but also dried Egyptian beans, because they are also אידגן', stored in smooth piles in a granary.

וחכמים אומרים

אינו אסור אלא בחמשת המינין

The חכמים disagree and say that דגן refers only to the חמשת חמשת, the five species of grain.



The Mishnah next discusses what's included in the word תבואה:

רבי מאיר אומר

הנודר מן התבואה

אינו אסור אלא מחמשת המינין

R' Meir says that the term תבואה refers exclusively to the תבואה. R' Yochanan adds that the חכמים agree with this Halacha. Even though אונקלט translates the word as 'עללתא', which includes all other food items, the term תבואה itself is used exclusively for grain.

The Gemara explains that rice is not a type of grain. In addition, חילקא טרגיס וטיסני, grain kernels that are split into several parts, are no longer considered דגן.









אבל הנודר מן הדגן אסור בכל

ומותר בפירות האילן ובירק

R' Meir reiterates that the term דגן refers to all items stored in a granary, which includes

פול המצרי יבש

But it does not include fruits and greens, because they are not piled in this way.

פול המצרי לח

Moist beans are also considered greens, and therefore are not a form of μπ.



4 The Gemara cites the Pasuk

וכפרוץ הדבר הרבו בני ישראל

ראשית דגן תירוש ויצהר וכל תבואת שדה לרוב

The Yidden strengthened their observance of the Mitzvah of תרומות ומעשרות, and gave from the grain, wine and oil, and also from "all of the Tevuah of the field."

And makes two points in explaining how R' Meir and the חכמים understand this Pasuk:

1.

According to R' Meir, חמשת מיני דגן includes חמשת מיני דגן, AND חמשת מיני דבש, and the like; And בול המצרי יבש refers to all fruits and greens. While, according to the Chachamim, חמשת מיני דגן refers to חמשת מיני דגן only; And תבואת שדה refers to all other produce

2.

We must distinguish between תבואת מחדה and התבואת בתבואת: As taught in the Mishnah, both the חכמים and R' Meir agree that the word תבואה refers to the חמשת מיני דגן only. However, as we see in the Pasuk, תבואת השדה refers to all produce.





Dedicated By: \_





The **G**emara also differentiates between the words 'תבואה' and 'עללתא'. While 'תבואה' refers only to grain, עללתא כל מילי משמע

The word 'עללתא', meaning 'income', includes all food

רבא asked whether it also includes חשכר בתים ושכר ספינות, rental income from houses or ships -

Do we say they are not included in the word 'עללתא' כיון דפחתן

Since these properties decline in value over time, they are not pure profit.

Or, perhaps the income they generate IS considered 'עללתאי', profit;

כיון דלא ידיע פחתייהו

Since their depreciation is not readily noticeable? The Gemara leaves this question unresolved.









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In the course of its discussion, the **G**emara records that יקף wanted to impress upon בד the importance of being exceedingly humble, and so he asked רבא to explain the Pasuk

וממדבר מתנה

וממתנה נחליאל

ומנחליאל במות

Rava explained:

וממדבר מתנה

If someone מדבר like מ מדבר, if he makes himself available to all like a desert,

תורה ניתנה לו במתנה

He receives the Torah as a gift.

וממתנה נחליאל

And then, this gift, נחלו קל, Hashem gives it to him as an inheritance.

ומנחליאל במות

However, if one becomes haughty as a result, הקב"ה lowers him from his greatness.

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7 The Gemara also differentiates between the terms פירות and :

הנודר מן פירות השנה

If someone makes a נדר to abstain from 'the fruits of the year', he may not eat fruit that grew in that particular year. However, he may partake of

גדיין טלאים חלב ביצים וגוזלות

Animals and animal products born that year, because an animal is not called the 'fruit' of its mother.

## On the other hand,

Dedicated By: \_

ואם אמר גידולי שנה עלי אסור בכולן

if he vowed to abstain from the growths of the year, he would be forbidden in both the fruit and the animals that grew that year.

The Ran points out that the Gemara only mentions a נדר about the fruits of one year, However, a חלו not to partake of fruits or animals indefinitely would be void immediately, since it is a נדר שאי אפשר לקיימו that is impossible to keep.









The Gemara further differentiates between פירות הארץ and פירות הארץ.

גידולי, truffles and mushrooms, are considered גידולי, but not פירות, but not, פירות הארץ, because

מירבא רבו מארעא, they draw their sustenance from the earth, but

מינק מאוירא ינקי ולא מארעא, they do so only indirectly, through the air.

This is also why their proper Bracha is not בורא פרי האדמה, as other vegetables, but rather the more general שהכל נהיה

The Gemara differentiates
between...

פירות גידולי

הארץ קרקע

ופטריות

Because

איבא הכו אלא און

אינן אאוא און

אינו אלא און

אינו אאוא און

The Ran clarifies the terms for several additional food items:

The תירוש says that תירוש refers to sweets, but does not include wine. The Ran explains that this is the לשון בני אדם, the common usage of these terms. Today that we do not converse casually in לשון הקודש, we revert to the Torah's usage of these words, and so the reverse is true: the word תירוש refers to wine and not to sweets in general.

The Ran clarifies the terms
for several additional food items:

בירוש

אירוש:

Refers to sweets,
but does not include
wine

אירוש:

Refers to wine
and not to sweets
in general

לשון בני אדם

לשון תורה

The Ran also quotes the Gemara's conclusion in מסכת שרכות שאוch differentiates between 'הזן' and 'הזן': מים יכל הזן עליי refers to all forms of nourishment, and only מים, water and salt are excluded. However, 'מזון' refers only to the מזון', a name מזון' refers only to the חמשת מיני דגן.

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Dedicated By: \_









Zugt di Mishnah

הנודר מן הכסות

If someone made a נדר not to benefit from clothing, מותר בשק וביריעה ובחמילה מותר בשק וביריעה ובחמילה

He may wear sackcloth, sheets, and thick curtains, for these are not commonly referred to as clothing.

On the other hand, regarding the איסור of carrying on Shabbos.

יוצאין בשק עבה וביריעה ובחמילה מפני הגשמים

One may wear these items in a רשות הרבים to protect himself from the rain, and they are not considered a משוי, a burden.

In other words:

In הלכה these items are considered a בלשון בני but בלשון בני they are NOT considered a מלבוש.



The Gemara adds that leather garments ARE considered כסות, proper articles of clothing, and therefore are also forbidden with this זור.



אמר קונם צמר עולה עלי מותר להתכסות בגיזי צמר

The term 'עולה' refers specifically to wearing the material as a garment, and so he is only forbidden to wear woolen clothing, but may cover himself with wool shearing.

Similarly, הפשתן עולה עלי מותר להתכסות באניצי פשתן He may cover himself with stalks of flax.









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רבי יהודה אומר הכל לפי הנודר

R' Yehudah says that we interpret the term 'עולה' depending on the context of the נדר:

טען והזיע והיה ריחו קשה

If someone was having difficulty carrying a load of wool or flax, and then

אמר קונם צמר ופשתים עולה עלי

מותר להתכסות ואסור להפשיל לאחוריו

We understand that his intention was to forbid carrying the material, but not to forbid wearing it.

The Mishnah seems to imply that יהודה agrees with the תוא קמא that generally, 'עולה' would only forbid wearing it, unless there is a clear indication otherwise.

However, the Gemara quotes a ברייתא that adds another case:

היה לבוש צמר והצר

ואמר קונם צמר עולה עלי

אסור ללבוש ומותר לטעון

If someone made the ידר while wearing uncomfortable clothing made of wool, he is only forbidden to wear them, but may carry them.

The Ran points out that according to the ברייתא, R' Yehuda holds that 'עולה' would prohibit both wearing and carrying the material. Only where the circumstances clearly indicate his specific intention do we limit the דר, thereby permitting either wearing or carrying.





