



т"с

Intro

Today we will Be"H learn מסכת נדרים of דף נ"ז. Some of the topics we will learn about today include:

חילופין וגידולין

If one makes a נדר using general terms, such as הנודר מן אסור soldding a particular type of fruit, it is only אסור to eat the fruit, but חילופיהן, items exchanged for them, and גידוליהן, their growths are מותר. In certain cases, the growths are אסור some of the factors used to classify such נדרים include:

קונם פירות האלו עלי (1

If the נדר was made on a specific item, we understand that the נודר wanted to give that object a special status, not just to forbid it. He must therefore treat it like הקדש, and he may not benefit from its growths or exchanges.

2) אין זרעו כלה

If the seeds or roots of the planted item do not decompose before re-growing, such as the bulb of an onion, then the growths, and even the growths of the growths, are אסור, since they are partially comprised of the original.

גידולי היתר מעלין את האיסור

The Gemara questions whether the growths of a דבר אסור that was replanted will nullify the איסור of the original object.

The Ran explains that the Gemara is actually asking about the status of the growths themselves; whether they retain the Halachah of the original איסור, or if they acquire their own, distinct identity and are כמותר?





Dedicated By: _





So let's review...

Zugt di Mishnah קונם פירות האלו עלי קונם הן על פי קונם הן לפי

If someone made a נדר forbidding THESE specific fruits; אסור בחילופיהן ובגידוליהן

He may not benefit from an item exchanged for them, or from their growths. Even though the יהילופין הילופין מדרים זים מדרים מתרי מותר with the possible exception of the מהליף הוmself, as אים לפשל debated earlier on י"ים אים - we give these fruits the status of הקדש, whose exchanges and growths are אסור. Since he named specific items in his אנדר, we assume he wanted to assign them special status, not just to forbid them.

However

שאני אוכל ושאני טועם מותר בחילופיהן ובגידוליהן

If he specifies that only eating or tasting the fruit should be אסור, he MAY benefit from the exchanges and growths. Even though we learned on דף נ"ב that this might be a more inclusive ,tforbidding the products of the fruits as well, we are still more lenient than in the previous case, since he explicitly limited the ידר in this way.

However

בדבר שזרעו כלה

The above distinction regarding גידוליהן applies only to a plant whose seeds decompose before growing and the original איסור is no longer intact. Therefore, גידוליהן are generally מותר, except when he says אסור, they ARE אסור because he explicitly included them in the זרעו כלה. נדר

אפילו גידולי גידולין אסורין

If the אין זרעו כלה או אין זרעו כלה, the roots that do not decompose, such as the bulb of an onion, the growths, and even the growths of those growths would be אסור, since they contain within them the original forbidden item.

The Gemara on דף נ"ט will explain why the original איסור does not become בטל

If someone made a כדר forbidding these specific fruits קונם פירות האלו עלי קונם הן על פי קונם הן לפי

אסור בחילופיהן ובגידוליהן

He may not benefit from an item exchanged for them, or from their growths

Since he named specific items in his 17) we assume he wanted to assign them special status not just to forbid them

If he specifies that only eating or tasting the fruit should be JIDN

שאני אוכל ושאני מועם

מותר בחילופיהן ובגידוליהן

We are more lenient than in the previous case, since he explicitly limited the 17) in this way

בדבר שאין זרעו כלה אפילו גידולי גידולין אסורין

If the roots do not decompose, the growths would be אסור, since they contain within them the original forbidden item

בדבר שזרעו כלה

The above distinction regarding גידוליהן applies only to a plant whose seeds decompose before growing and the original איסור is no longer intact



Dedicated By: _





The Mishnah continues with a similar case:

ידיך עלי מעשה ידיך עלי

קונם הן על פי

קונם הן לפי

If someone forbid himself to benefit from his wife's handiwork:

אסור בחילופיהן ובגידוליהן

Here too, the exchanges and growths are אסור, because the was on specific items, namely the work of a particular person. However,

שאני אוכל שאני טועם

מותר בחילופיהו ובגידוליהו

Even though the נדר was made on a specific item, the exchanges and growths are מותר, since he clearly limited the סונדר to eating or tasting this fruit.

And here too, we are only speaking

בדבר שזרעו כלה

אבל דבר שאין זרעו כלה אפילו גידולי גידולין אסורין

The Mishnah continues,

שאת עושה איני אוכל עד הפסח

שאת עושה איני מתכסה עד הפסח

If a husband made a ודר not to eat or wear until Pesach anything his wife produces;

עשתה לפני הפסח

מותר לאכול ולהתכסות אחר הפסח

He may eat and wear these items after Pesach.

The Ran explains the Mishnah teaches us that the words עד הפסח עד are referring to the words איני אוכל, as follows: שאת עושה

איני אוכל עד הפסח

Because the words עד הפסח follow immediately after the words איטור, limiting the time period when the איסור of the דור should be in effect;

And we do NOT interpret the words עד הפסח to be referring to שאת עושה; as if he would have said שאת עושה עד הפסח

איני אוכל

Anything you produce until Pesach is אסור לעולם, indefinitely.

However, where he says;

שאת עושה עד הפסח

איני אוכל

ושאת עושה עד הפסח

איני מתכסה

Dedicated By: _

עשתה לפני הפסח

אסור לאכול ולהתכסות אחר הפסח

He may not eat or wear after Pesach anything that she made before Pesach, because here, the words עד הפסח follow immediately after – and therefore unmistakably refer to - the words שאת עושה, by which he explicitly stated that whatever his wife makes before Pesach, shall become אסור indefinitely.

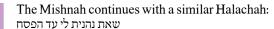












אם הולכת את לבית אביך עד החג

If he forbids his wife to benefit from him until Pesach, with a תנאי, a condition, if she goes to her father's home anytime until Sukkos;

הלכה לפני הפסח

אסורה בהנאתו עד הפסח

If she went some time BEFORE Pesach, the Neder takes effect and she is אסור מדאורייתא to benefit from him until Pesach.

לאחר הפסח בבל יחל

If she went AFTER Pesach, after having benefited from him BEFORE Pesach, she is in violation of the אלא, because, by going to her father's house AFTER Pesach she retroactively activated the נדר of BEFORE Pesach.

The Gemara on דף ט"ו points out that our Mishnah is only discussing הלכה; that only AFTER the מדאורייתא factorial was fulfilled does the Neder of אסורה בהנאתו, take effect. But the Mishnah seems to imply that BEFORE the תנאי of was fulfilled - if she did not yet go to her father's house - she is not אסורה בהנאתו – she's not forbidden to benefit from him. This is indeed true מדאורייתא.

However, מדרבנן, there is a מחלוקת;

רב יהודה holds that even BEFORE the הלכה of הלכה was fulfilled, she IS

אסורה בהנאתו מדרבנן, because

לא מיזדהר בתנאה

A person is not as cautious about avoiding a condition as with the actual ידר. She is therefore forbidden to violate the דו, because we are concerned that she may later violate the condition as well, retroactively activating the דו.

However, רב נחכון האוא holds that BEFORE the הלכה of הלכה was fulfilled, she is

מדרבנן even מדרבנן, because

She will be careful not to go to her father's house until Sukkos.

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Dedicated By:

שאת נהנית לי עד הפסח אם הולכת את לבית אביך עד החג

If he forbids his wife to benefit from him until Pesach with a תנאי, if she goes to her father's home anytime until Sukkos;

> לאחר הפסח בבל יחל

הלכה לפני הפסח אסורה בהנאתו עד הפסח

If she went AFTER Pesach
after having benefited from him BEFORE Pesach
she is in violation of the אלאם – because...
by going to her father's house AFTER Pesach
she retroactively activated the בדו of BEFORE Pesach.







The Mishnah concludes,

שאת נהנית לי עד החג

אם הולכת את לבית אביך עד הפסח

If the נדר forbids her to benefit from him until Sukkos, if she goes to her father's home before Pesach;

הלכה לפני הפסח

אסורה בהנאתו עד החג

ומותרת לילך אחר הפסח

Going before Pesach would activate the גדר, forbidding her to benefit from him until Sukkos, but she is free to go to her father's home after Pesach, because the תנאי was only until Pesach.

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The Gemara now begins a lengthy discussion about גידולין, the status of the growths of an איטור, that were mentioned in our Mishnah. However, only later on דף נ"ט does the Gemara directly relate it to our Mishnah.

The Gemara asks;

בצל שעקרו בשביעית

ונטעו בשמינית

ורבו גידוליו על עיקרו

An onion that was harvested during שמיטה and therefore has קדושת שביעית, was replanted the next year, and its growth of the 8th year is far greater than the size of the original bulb;

גידולי היתר מעלין את האיסור או לא

Does the permitted growth nullify the original איסור or not?

The Ran explains that the question is actually about the status of the growths themselves. As mentioned in the Mishnah, we're discussing an onion which is אין זרעו כלה, the bulb remains. Therefore, the question is; are the גידולין אסור

Because they are an considered an extension of the original, and therefore retain the Halacha of the original איסור – OR

גידולין מותר

Because they acquire their own, distinct identity

However, the two questions are actually interdependent. If the growths are מותר, it is because they are a separate entity, and if so, they have the ability to nullify the איסור.

Although we generally follow the ר", we'll just mention that the תוספות והרא"ש are certainly מותר, and the question is only about ביטול, as the לשון הגמרא indicates, whether the

גידולי היתר מעלין את האיסור או לא

שאת נהנית לי עד החג אם הולכת את לבית אביך עד הפסח

ומותרת לילך אחר הפסח

But she is free to go to her father's home after Pesach, because the תנאי was only until Pesach הלכה לפני הפסח אסורה בהנאתו עד החג

Going before Pesach would activate the כדר, forbidding her to benefit from him until Sukkos

The Gemara now begins a lengthy discussion about גידולין, the status of the growths of an איסור



בצל שעקרו בשביעית - ונמעו בשמינית ורבו גידוליו על עיקרו

An onion that was harvested during קדושת שביעית and therefore has קדושת שביעית was replanted the next year and its growth of the 8th year is far greater than the size of the original bulb

גידולי היתר מעלין את האיסור או לא

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אידולין מותב

Because they acquire their own distinct identity

אידולין אסור

Because they are an considered an extension of the original







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The Gemara quotes statements of various אמוראים supporting either side of this question.

ר' ינאי rules regarding הרומה;

אתו גידולין ומבטלין עיקר

While ר' יותנן and ר' יונתן rule regarding ערלה וכלאי הכרם לא אתו גידולין ומבטלין עיקר

Although, the **G**emara cites a ruling of ר' יוחנן regarding Terumah:

ליטרא בצלים שתיקנה וזרעה

מתעשרת לפי כולה

If after separating תרומות ומעשרות one replants onions, he must separate הרומות ומעשרות anew from the entire crop.



This discussion continues in the next Daf





