



נדרים דף ה'

THIS WEEK'S DAF IS DEDICATED L'REFUAH SHLAIMA

חיים אברהם אדם בן אביגיל and דניאל צבי בן פייגא טובה

POINTS TO PONDER

1. The גמרא says that if a person says מודרני הימך both he and the other party are אסור. How does one person obligate or cause an איסור on someone else? We know for example that אין אדם אוסר דבר שאינו שלו which means that one person can't for example make someone else's property הקדש.
2. The גמרא discusses ידיים שאינן מוכיחות מוכיחות which means that it's not 100% clear what he meant. Would we say ספק דאורייתא לחומרה in such a case?
3. Further to the above, why don't we ask him to clarify what he meant? Would he be נאמן?
4. The גמרא wants to bring a proof from גיטין regarding ידיים שאינן מוכיחות מוכיחות. Since in נדרים we have a special דרשה that ידיים help, how can we compare it to גיטין where we have no such דרשה?
5. רבא says that by a גט we don't need מוכיחות ידיים because a person doesn't divorce someone else's wife. Why is this reason necessary? We already know that a גט has to have both names and must be written לשמה, so obviously it's this husband divorcing his own wife.
6. Further to the above, since the discussion is about whether these words are clear, and if they are not it's a wording problem which ידיים doesn't solve, how does a side point help? The words are still vague.

**בן ר' קיים משה יצחק ז"ל
ע"נ הרב צבי ליפא בן יחיאל ישראל זצ"ל**

If you have any comments or suggestions, please email Rabbi Grunhaus at Ygrunhaus@gmail.com

לימוד מסכת נדרים מוקדש על ידי משפחת מרמלשטיין
לזכות כל החיילים ולשמירה על עם ישראל