



Today's Daf In Review is being sent l'zecher nishmas Habachur Yechezkel Shraga A"H ben R' Avrohom Yehuda

Nedarim Daf Chuf Gimmel

- **Abaye's** wife had a daughter. She wanted to marry her daughter off to her family, and **Abaye** wanted to marry her off to his family. **Abaye** made a neder that his wife should be assur to benefit from him if she marries her daughter off to her family. Ultimately, she did marry her off to her family. **Abaye** went to **R' Yosef** seeking annulment of the neder. **R' Yosef** asked him, if you would have known that she would disobey you, would you have made the neder? **Abaye** said he would not have done so, and based on that **R' Yosef** annulled the neder.
 - The Gemara quotes a Braisa in which **R' Yosef** annulled a vow based on the same basis.

MISHNA

- **R' Eliezer ben Yaakov** says, also someone who wants to make a neder to pressure his friend to eat by him, should say "Any neder that I make in the future should be null and void". This statement is effective as long as he remembers making this at the time of the neder.

GEMARA

- **Q:** If the person he is trying to convince hears him make that statement, he knows the neder is ineffective, so how does he intend to pressure him? **A:** The Mishna is missing words and should be understood as follows – If someone wants to pressure his friend to eat by him, the neder would be considered a neder of zeiruzin and would not be effective; also, someone who wants all his future nedarim of the year to be ineffective, he should make a statement on Rosh Hashanah that all future nedarim should be batel, and they will be batel as long as he remembers the statement at the time that he makes the neder.
 - **Q:** If he remembers the statement and makes a neder anyway, it is as if he is intentionally dismissing the condition and making the neder effective anyway!? **A:** **Abaye** said, the Mishna should read "as long as he does *not* remember the statement at the time that he makes the neder". **A2: Rava** said, the case is where he made this statement only in regard to certain nedarim and he later forgot with regard to what neder he made the statement. Later in the year as he makes a neder, if he remembers that he made a statement, but is unsure whether this current neder was the subject of the statement, and he makes the neder subject to the statement, and he later remembers that this neder was covered by the statement, then the neder is batel based on the statement. If he makes the neder and doesn't say that it should be subject to the statement, the neder will be effective even against the statement.
 - **R' Huna bar Chinina** wanted to teach in public this method of making future nedarim null and void. **Rava** said, the Tanna purposely didn't teach this clearly in the Mishna so as not to lead people to treat nedarim lightly. Therefore you should not go ahead and teach this publicly to the masses.