



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

### Nedarim Daf Samach Tes

- **Q: Rava** asked, can the confirmation of a neder (by a father or a husband) later be annulled like a neder, or not? If we say that it can be annulled, we can then ask, can a hafarah itself be annulled? **A:** We have learned that **R' Yochanan** said, a confirmation may be annulled, but a hafarah may not be annulled.
- **Q: Rabbah** asked, if when the father or husband hears of the neder he says "it is confirmed, it is confirmed" (the second confirmation has no meaning, because the neder was already confirmed) and he then annuls the confirmation, does the second confirmation then take hold and confirm the neder? **A:** We find that **Rava** said that if he annuls the first confirmation, the second confirmation does take hold.
- **Q: Rabbah** asked, if the husband or father said "it is confirmed for you, it is revoked for you – and the confirmation should not take effect unless the hafarah takes effect", what is the Halacha? (The Ran explains that **Rabbah** is certain that the confirmation would not take effect in either case, and his question is only whether the hafarah takes effect or not). **A:** A Mishna says, if a person says "this animal should be a temurah for an Olah, a temurah for a Shelamim", **R' Meir** says the animal becomes a temurah for an Olah. **R' Yose** says if the person intended to make this full statement from the onset (it wasn't because he changed his mind mid-sentence) it is as if he said it simultaneously, and the animal becomes a temurah for an Olah and for a Shelamim. Now, even **R' Meir** only holds that way there, because the person did not make the one taking effect contingent on the other taking effect. However, in our question where it is contingent, **R' Meir** would agree that the hafarah would take effect.
- **Q: Rava** asked, if the husband or father said "it is confirmed, it is revoked for you" which (because he doesn't separate the statements by saying "for you" after each of them separately) means that he wants them to take effect simultaneously, what would the Halacha be? **A:** We have learned that **Rabbah** said, anything that can't take effect after something else, also can't take effect when done simultaneously with that other thing. Therefore, the statements will not take effect.