



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

Nedarim Daf Ayin Hey

MISHNA

- If a man tells his wife, "all the nedarim that you make from now until the time that I return from my travels should be confirmed", the confirmation is not effective. If he says all those nedarim should be mufar, **R' Eliezer** says the hafarah is effective. The **Chachomim** say it is not effective.
 - **R' Eliezer** said, if a man can be meifer a neder after the neder has begun to prohibit, surely he can be meifer a neder that has yet begun to prohibit! The **Chachomim** responded, the pasuk says "ishah yikimenu v'ishah yifeirenu". This pasuk teaches that only a neder which can be confirmed is subject to hafarah. Since (as you agree) this neder can't be confirmed, it is also not subject to hafarah.

GEMARA

- **Q:** According to **R' Eliezer**, when the husband does the hafarah for the future nedarim and a neder is then made, does the neder take effect and then become immediately mufar, or does it just not take effect at all? The difference would be where another person made a neder based on the woman's neder (e.g. she made a neder to become a nezira and someone else said "I will be like her"). If the neder took effect, the second person's neder also takes effect. If it never took effect, the second person's neder does not take effect. **A:** In our Mishna **R' Eliezer** said, if a husband can revoke a neder that has begun to prohibit, surely he can revoke a neder that has not begun to prohibit! We see from here that he holds that the neder is not effective at all (that is the basis of the kal v'chomer, that he can surely be meifer a neder that did not yet take effect).
 - The Gemara says this is no proof, because he said "they have not yet begun to prohibit". This means that he says they will begin to prohibit at some point, which means that the neder is effective.
 - **Q:** Maybe we can answer the question from a Braisa. In the Braisa **R' Eliezer** says to the **Chachomim**, if a man cannot revoke his own neder (rather, he must go to have it annulled), and yet he still may revoke his future nedarim, then surely since he can even revoke his wife's current nedarim he may revoke her future nedarim! Now, presumably we are comparing the two cases, and just as his future nedarim do not take effect at all, so too when he is meifer his wife's future nedarim they do not take effect at all!? **A:** The Gemara says, it may be that the 2 cases are not exactly similar in that way. Rather, in the case of his own future nedarim they do not take effect at all, and in the case of his wife's nedarim it may be that they take effect and then immediately become annulled.