



נדרים דף ע"ט

POINTS TO PONDER

1. The גמרא says that when it says שהשתיקה מקיימת it means that he was quiet to annoy her. Why would I assume that it's talking about such a case? It doesn't mention anything remotely similar to שתיקה to annoy.
2. Further to the above, what does being quiet to annoy mean? If he doesn't say anything how would his wife or daughter know what he is thinking?
3. The ר"ן ד"ה היפר בלבו writes that we see this from שתיקה ביום שמעו because the reason why he only has a day, is because after a day we know that he wants the נדר because he wasn't מיפר. Maybe the תורה simply gave הפרה a day, just like many other דינים which are limited to a specific time frame? For example if he heard the נדר and then became very busy and forgot about it, isn't it still קיים because he only had a specific time, regardless of whether we can tell from his quiet that he wants it.
4. The ר"ן ד"ה לא כשותק על מנת לקיים writes that the נדר, should be מקוים from now. What is the ר"ן explaining with this? Why would he care when it becomes מקוים, as long as it's not מופר it's קיים anyway.
5. The משנה writes that if a wife makes a vow to not eat the produce of a certain grocery store, the husband can't be מיפר. Why does the משנה change from earlier when the vow was from a certain country, and the משנה said that he should bring from another country? It should say the same here, namely he should bring from a different store.

לע"נ אבי מורי הרב יעקב בן ר' קיים משה יצחק ז"ל

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