15.1.5; 7a (מנודה אני לך) → 8b (כתנור)

- ז. ויאמר ה' אל משה במדין לד שב מצרים כי **מתו כל האנשים** המבקשים את נפשך: *שמות פרק ד פסוק יט*
 - 2. נִשְׁבַּעָתִי וָאֲקַיֵּמָה לִשְׁמר מִשְׁפְּטֵי צִדְקֶךְ: תהלים פרק קיט פסוק קו
- ַ נַתְהָי עַלִי שֶׁם יַד ה' וַיֹּאמֶר אָלִי קוֹם צֵא אָל הַבָּקעָה וְשֶׁם אֶדְבֶּר אוֹתָדְּ: וָאָקוֹם וָאָצֵא אָל הַבְּקעָה וְשָׁם הָע בָּא אָל הַבָּקעָה וְשָׁם אָדְבָּר אוֹתָדְ: וָאָקוֹם וַאָצֵא אָל הַבְּקעָה וְהָנָה שָׁם כְּבוֹד ה' עמד כַּכְּבוֹד אֲשֶׁר ראיתי על נהר כבר ואפל על פני:יחזקאל פרק ג פסוק כב-כג

 - 4. הַנָבִיא אֲשֶׁר אָתוֹ חֲלוֹם יָסַבֵּר חֲלוֹם וַאֲשֶׁר דְּבָרִי אָתוֹ יְדַבֵּר דְּבָרִי אֱמֶת **מַה לְתָּבָן אֶת הַבַּר** נָאָם ה': *ירמיהו פרק כג פסוק כח*
- . כִּי הָנָה הַיוֹם בַּא בַעֶר כַּתְנוּר וָהָיו כַל זָדִים וְכַל עשָה רְשָעה קשׁ וְלָהָט אֹתָם הִיוֹם הַבָּא אַמַר ה' צָבַאוֹת אָשֶׁר לֹא יָעָזֹב לָהֶם שׁׁרָשׁ וְעַנָף: וְזַרְחָה לָכֶם יִרְאֵי שָׁמִי שֶׁמֵשׁ צִּדְקָה וֹמַרְפֵּא בְּכָנְפֵיהָ וְיצָאתֶם וֹבְּשָׁתָּם כְּעָגְלִי מַרְבֵּק מַלאכי פרק ג פסוק יט-כ
- Analysis of the dispute between מנודה אני לך in re: מנודה אני לך
 - Note: אני לך would not administer מכות for a violation of מנודה אני לך (as seen from the phrase חוכך בזה להחמיר
 - Dispute:
 - משמתנא מנודה :s meaningless as it is a referent to a court-action (contempt) i
 - משמתנא dispute extends also to משמתנא
- s rulings'רב
 - relating to נדוי:
 - בפניו:
 - if someone was put into נדני in his presence, it can only be lifted in his presence
 - if someone was put into נדני in his absence, it may be lifted in his absence
 - mention of 'ה's name:
 - if someone hears a (vain) mention of 'ה's name, he must place the speaker in נדוי
 - (a) if he doesn't, he himself is מנודה
 - (b) reason: הזכרת שם שמים always leads to poverty (akin to death as per v. 1)
 - (c) Story: אבא 'n heard a woman utter 'ה' s name, put her in נדני and immediately lifted it:
 - (i) Implications:
 - 1. 1: confirmation of דב's 2nd dictum
 - 2. 2: confirmation of דב's 1st dictum
 - 3. 3: lifting a נדוי can be immediate (no requirement of a period of time in נדוי)
 - of oneself (by a תלמיד חכם)
 - he may put himself in נדי and lift it himself (we don't argue that he requires someone else to lift it)
 - (a) example: מר זוטרא, if he ever placed a student in חרם, would include himself and lift himself out with the student (מדת חסידות)
 - "exhortative" נדרים:
 - permission to take a מצוה to encourage himself to fulfill a מצוה (source v. 2)
 - even though he is already מושבע ועומד purely for encouragement
 - if he takes a vow to study a particular מסכת or chapter, it is valid
 - reason: since he could have exempted himself with minimal ת"ת from any discipline
 - iii if he says to a fellow "let's get up early and study" he is bound to do so as per v. 3
- III miscellaneous rulings regarding התרת נדרים and התרת
 - ירב יוסף: if he was put in נדוי in a dream, he needs 10 teachers of מתנו) to "loosen" the נדוי
 - if he can't find 10, let him greet people outside until he can find 10 such teachers
 - guestion (רב אשי → רבינא): if he knows who put him in מתתא (in the dream), can that same person "loosen" it? ii
 - Answer: he wasn't "sent" for that
 - iii Ouestion: if he was released in the same dream is it valid?
 - Answer: as per v. 4, every dream has some dross
 - Story: רבינא 's wife had a רבינא and רבינא wanted to be her agent for "regret→release"
 - 1 Ruling: may do so
 - Conclusions:
 - (a) 1: a man may be his wife's agent for חרטה
 - (b) 2: a student (בינא) may not release נדרים in the vicinity of his teacher (רב אשי)
 - (c) 3: if people are gathered, this is permissible
 - notes:
 - (a) שמתא may be released even in the vicinity of his teacher
 - (b) only one מומחה is needed for releasing a שמתא
 - סח v. 5 (related to the mention of הזכרת שם שמים)