By a woman, – אשה דלא קני ליה גופה לא כל שכן where he does not acquire her person, is it not certainly so

OVERVIEW

The גמרא is certain that if a man says to his wife you are a בת הורין (a free woman), she is not divorced. The question is if he said to her הרי את לעצמך (you belong to yourself), whether she is מגורשת or not. רבינא resolved this query from a ברייתא which states that if a man says to his slave הרי אתה he is freed. Now (reasons לעצמך) if this statement is effective even by a slave whose קנוי is גוף to the owner, then it should certainly be effective by a slave whose קנוי is not קנוי to her husband. אשה

-יאף על גב דגבי הרי את בת חורין לא מהני מקל וחומר Even though that concerning a case where the husband says to his wife 'you are a free woman' we do not derive from this ק"ו that it is an effective הרי את בת חורין. Why should הרי את לעצמך be different than יהרי את בת חורין!

- is different הרי את בת הורין replies that הרי את

היינו משום דלא שייך חירות באשה –

That is because the concept of being freed is not applicable to a woman who is already free -

ולא עביד קל וחומר אלא מלשונות דשייכי הכא והכא²:

And the גמרא only makes a ק"ר from an expression which is applicable (both) here by אשה and also by אשה.

SUMMARY

A ק"ו can verify the intent of a phrase; it cannot create a fictitious meaning.

THINKING IT OVER

What does תוספות assume in the question; as opposed to the answer?

¹ We should (seemingly) make the same עבר whose עבר whose קנוי לאדון is גוף becomes free though הרי אתה בן, then a woman whose קנוי לבעל should certainly be freed from her connection to him. The fact that we do not make such a ק"ו, proves that there is a flaw in this "ק"ו. This same flaw should prevent us from deriving ק"ו through a "עבד from לעצמך.