הלכות ברכת המזון (סימן קפה: לברך בהמ״ז בקול רם ויתר פרטים בבהמ״ז)

<u>קפה :א-ד</u>

Outline

- 1. Today's Topics
 - a. Language for ברכת המזון
 - b. Audibility for ברכת המזון
 - c. Bentching out loud and while drunk
- 2. (קפה:א) בכל לשון
 - a. ברכת המזון may be said in any language (שו״ע)
 - i. Q: Why?
 - 1. Because "וברכת" implies with any language, as long as one understands it (משנ״ב א)
 - ii. Q: Is there a preference?
 - 1. Yes; preferably, one should use ב״ח מובא שם) לשון הקודש
 - iii. Q: What is the reward for proper ברכת המזון?
 - 1. One is given his sustenance with respect throughout his life (החינוך מובא שם)
 - iv. Q: How should one be careful to bentch?
 - From a text and not by heart (משנ״ב שם); indeed, one person was chastised in שמים for not bentching with proper focus (ספר חסידים מובא שם)
 - v. Q: Can a language that is not known in one's location be used? (הע׳ 1)
 - וביאור הלכה סב) צ״ע

3. (קפה :ב) השמעה לאזניו

- a. One must make audible to his ears what he enunciates, but if he doesn't, he is יוצא, as long as he enunciated the words (שו״ע)
 - i. Q: What if one just thinks of the words?
 - He is not יוצא, unless he did so because of a sickness or some other prevention (משנ״ב ב)
 - a. Q: To what degree is one יוצא in a case of אונס?
 - Only to the degree that he should at least think of the words and הקב״ה will reward him for doing so; therefore, if one is able to speak prior to the completion of digestion, he should bentch by saying the words (משנ״ב שם)
 - ii. Q: What if one mouths the words? (הע׳ 5)

ו. He is גרשז״א) יוצא)

- 4. (קפה :ג) בעה״ב ובניו ואשתו)
 - a. Some say that the head of a household must say ברכת המזון aloud when eating with his wife and children so that they fulfill their obligation through his שו״ע)
 - i. Q: To what case does this apply?
 - 1. If the wife and children do not know how to bentch and are יוצא through the head of the household (משנ״ב ג)
 - ii. Q: In general, how loudly should one bentch?
 - One should bentch aloud because doing so inspires focus, and he should do so especially on שבת and ר״ח to avoid forgetting additions (משנ״ב שם)
 - a. Q: Does this apply to other הע׳ 7) ?ברכות
 - i. Yes (של״ה מובא במשנ״ב תרמג:ה)

5. קפה :ד) נשתכר

- a. Even if one is so drunk that he cannot speak properly, he may say (שו״ע) ברכת המזון (שו״ע)
 - i. Q: Why?
 - Because the פסוק says to bentch when full, and the ירושלמי derives that "fullness" includes even one who is drunk since it is common that after one is full, he remains drunk and nonetheless, the תורה obligates him to bentch (משנ״ב ר)

Rabbi Shua Katz Dirshu Mishna Berurah Yomi – תשפ״ד

