

הלכות תפילה (סימן פט: הלכות תפילה וזמנה)

פט:א-ב

Outline

1. Today's Topics
 - a. End time for שחרית
 - b. Greetings before שחרית
2. End זמן
 - a. If one mistakenly or purposefully davens after 4 hours, he loses the שכר of (שו"ע פט:א) תפילה but still merits the שכר of תפילה בזמנה
 - i. Similarly, one should daven לכתחילה after 4 hours if he has yet to daven (משנ"ב ו)
 - ii. Q: When davening after 4 hours, must any changes be made?
 1. Since some פוסקים (ראב"ן, גר"א) hold that one should not daven after 4 hours, therefore, one should stipulate that if he is exempt from davening after 4 hours then his תפילה is a נדבה (משנ"ב ו)
 - a. However, on שבת ויו"ט, one should not make this stipulation but rather should daven as normal (גר"ח קניבסקי הע' 11)
 - b. After חצות, one may no longer daven שחרית (רמ"א שם)
 - i. Q: May one daven within the first half-hour after חצות?
 1. Yes (ב"ח, ט"ז)
 2. No (רמ"א, גר"א, פרמ"ג, משנ"ב)
 - a. Since fundamentally, this first half-hour after חצות is fit for מנחה, therefore, it cannot also be fit for שחרית (משנ"ב ז)
 3. הלכה למעשה
 - a. בדיעבד, if one davens within the first half-hour, then his שחרית does count (משנ"ב שם)
 - b. לכתחילה, one should wait until מנחה זמן and then daven תשלומין for שחרית if applicable (משנ"ב שם)
 - i. Alternative: daven during the first half-hour and stipulate that if it is the time for מנחה, then his תפילה is a מנחה and his next תשלומין תפילה for שחרית, but if it is the time for שחרית, then his תפילה is a שחרית and his next תפילה is a מנחה (צל"ח הע' 14)
 - b. After חצות, one may no longer daven שחרית (רמ"א שם)
 - i. Q: May one daven within the first half-hour after חצות?
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 3. Greetings before שחרית
 - a. Visiting to Greet
 - i. Once the זמן תפילה arrives, it is prohibited to visit someone's house in order to greet them with "שלום", for "שלום" is Hashem's name (and it is appropriate to honor another before Hashem – MB 11), or with "good morning" (שו"ע פט:ב)
 1. Q: Does this prohibition apply to time prior to other תפילות?
 - a. No; it applies only to שחרית (15' הע' ז)
 2. Q: What is considered the "arrival of תפילה זמן"?
 - a. From עמוד השחר and onward (משנ"ב ט)¹

¹ See the (יד) שעה"צ who cites the ט"ז who disagrees and says that the prohibition applies only from החמה.

3. Q: What is the scope of “visiting someone”?
 - a. Walking from one’s מקום קבוע in shul to go greet someone with שלום would also be prohibited (משנ”ב ט)
 - b. Perhaps, one should avoid greeting a התן with “good morning” when walking him to shul on Shabbos morning (חסד לאלפים הע’ 18)
 - c. Saying “שלום” on the Phone (הע’ 16)
 - i. גר”ב שטרן) מותר
 - ii. רב אלישיב) אסור
4. Q: What should one do to greet a great person without saying “שלום”?
 - a. Handshake (משנ”ב י)
5. Q: What is the scope of greetings included in the prohibition?
 - a. “שלום” in other languages
 - i. “יש לעין” (משנ”ב יא)
 - b. “שבט הלוי י:טו:א) מותר “מזל טוב”
 - c. “הרחום ירחמך” is מותר (משנ”ב יא)
6. Exceptions
 - a. If one says “שלום” to you, then you may respond (משנ”ב טז)
 - ii. If one travels to see a business project and passes his friend’s house, he may greet him with “good morning” (ש”ע פט:ב)
 1. Nonetheless, “שלום” remains a prohibited greeting in this case (משנ”ב יב)
- b. כריעה
 - i. If one goes to visit another, it prohibited to bow (ש”ע פט:ב)
 - ii. Some say that it is prohibited to bow to another before שחרית even if one doesn’t go to visit his friend. However, if one began to say ברכות, then he may do so (ש”ע פט:ב, משנ”ב יג)
- c. פגע בדרך
 - i. Q: What is the הלכה if one encounters another on the road?
 1. He may greet him with “שלום”.
 2. Others say to greet only with “good morning” so that his friend recognizes that he shouldn’t delay before davening (ש”ע פט:ב). If one normally says “good morning,” then he should change it to “בוקר טוב” (שלמת חיים פא-פב הע’ 20)
 - a. However, if one began ברכות, then he may greet with שלום (משנ”ב טז)