

הלכות תפילה (סימן צד: צריך לכון נגד א"י, ודין הרוכב או יושב בספינה)

צד: ג-ט

Outline

1. Today's Topics
 - a. Situations in which it is difficult to stand for davening
2. אינו יכול לכון הרוחות
 - a. If one is unable to determine his directions, he should have in mind that he davens to שבשמים (שו"ע צד: ג)
3. (שו"ע צד: ד) רוכב על החמור
 - a. If one is riding a donkey, one need not come down from the donkey in order to daven even if another person can hold the donkey; rather, he may daven as he goes. (שו"ע)
 - i. Q: Why?
 1. Because by waiting, one's state of mind will be compromised (משנ"ב יג)
 - b. The same applies to traveling on a boat or wagon; if he can stand to daven then he should, and if not, he should sit. (שו"ע)
 - i. Q: What does the שו"ע mean by "stand"?
 1. He refers to the person but not to the boat or wagon (משנ"ב יד)
 - ii. Q: When one sits, what direction should he face?
 1. (משנ"ב טו) ארץ ישראל if possible
 - iii. Q: Is it better to daven הבינוני while standing or all of שמו"ע while sitting?
 1. All of שמו"ע while sitting (11 הע' ב)
 - iv. Q: When sitting, how should one sit?
 1. Feet together, not leaning, not stretched or leg on leg (14 הע' ב)
 - v. Q: Is it better to daven while sitting before הצות הלילה or standing after הצות?
 1. Sitting before הצות (15 גרשז"א הע')
 2. Standing after הצות (קניבסקי שם)
 - c. If one is traveling by foot, he should daven as he travels even if he is not facing ירושלים and is not in a dangerous place because if he stops, he will be bothered by his delay and will not be able to focus on his davening. (שו"ע)
 - d. Principle: this הלכה depends on the path, the place, and one's fear and state of mind (שו"ע)
 - i. If one has time prior to his group's departure and has someone to watch his animal, he should come down and daven (משנ"ב טז)
 - ii. Q: How does this apply to davening on a bus?
 1. One should exit an intracity bus but need not exit an intercity bus (10 רב אלישיב הע')
 - a. When davening on a bus, one may even get off the bus in the middle of (גר"ח קניבסקי הע' 12) שמו"ע
 - iii. Q: How does this apply to davening while driving?
 1. One may not daven while driving because in this case, the car doesn't move on its own and it's פיקוח נפש (10 גרשז"א הע')
 - iv. Q: How does this apply to davening on a plane?
 1. One may daven while sitting on a plane and should stand for the bowing sections (16 אגר"מ אר"ח ד: כ, גרשז"א הע')
 2. One should stand while davening on a plane (16 רב אלישיב הע')
 - e. Some are stringent that one must stand for "אבות", and it is proper to follow their opinion if one is not in a dangerous place (שו"ע)
 - i. Q: Why?
 1. Because כוונה is מעכב and one cannot have good כוונה while moving (12 משנ"ב יז)
 - ii. Q: What should one do when traveling on an animal?
 1. Stop the animal for אבות, but one need not come down from the animal (12 משנ"ב יז)

4. (ש"ע צד: ה) תפילה בספינה ובעגלה (ש"ע)
 - a. If one is on a boat or wagon, if he can stand for bowing he should so that he can bow and take 3 steps (ש"ע)
 - i. This applies even if one is sitting for the rest of the תפילה (רמ"א)
 1. Q: What is the חידוש?
 - a. One sits for תפילה because of fear, so we may have thought to extend this even to bowing (משנ"ב יח)
 2. The same applies to one who travels by foot (משנ"ב יח)
 3. Q: What if one cannot stand for bowing?
 - a. He should bow while sitting (17' הע' ז)
 - ii. If one cannot stand to take 3 steps, he should move the animal three steps backwards (רמ"א)
 1. Alternatives
 - a. One can move himself 3 steps backwards on the animal (משנ"ב יט)
5. (ש"ע צד: ו) חולה (ש"ע)
 - a. A sick person may daven even while lying on his side as long as he can have כוונה (ש"ע)
 - i. Q: How should an elderly person daven?
 1. If he cannot stand, he should sit and daven (משנ"ב כו); if he can stand for bowing, then he should (משנ"ב שם)
 - ii. Q: How may one lie down while davening?
 1. If his head is propped up on pillows or the head of the bed is raised, then one may lie on his back (גרשז"א, גר"ח"פ שיינברג הע' 19)
 - b. If he doesn't have כוונה, he should think the words of davening (רמ"א)
 - i. Q: What if he feels better before the תפילה ends?
 1. Nonetheless, he is already יוצא (משנ"ב כא)
 - a. However, for קר"ש and ברכת המזון, one must say the words (22' הע' סב)
 - ii. Q: What should he say?
 1. (משנ"ב כא) פסוק קר"ש because he needs כוונה only for the first פסוק
6. (ש"ע צד: ז) אנסים
 - a. If one is surrounded by bandits, he may daven while sitting in his place because otherwise he will not have כוונה (ש"ע צד: ז)
7. (ש"ע צד: ח) סמיכה
 - a. One should be careful not to lean on a pillar or another person during תפילה (ש"ע)
 - i. Q: Why?
 1. Reason 1: תפילה requires standing, and standing by leaning is not considered standing (משנ"ב כב)
 2. Reason 2: תפילה requires awe (משנ"ב שם)
 - a. נפק"מ: Whether one may lean on something that is not necessary for his standing (משנ"ב שם)
 3. Q: How do we rule?
 - a. One may be lenient in a pressing situation (משנ"ב שם)
 - i. Q: In what cases is סמיכה מועטת permitted?
 1. (משנ"ב הע' 24) וידוי, ברכת כהנים, when a תורה passes,
 - ii. Ramifications
 1. Therefore, one should not lean on his shtender whenever he is obligated to stand (משנ"ב כג)
 2. If a חולה can daven while leaning, even if the leaning is necessary, such is preferred to sitting (משנ"ב כד)