

הלכות תפילה (סימן צו: שלא יגהק ושלא יפהק)

צז:א-ה

Outline

- 1. Today's Topics
- 2. שו"ע צו:א) גיהוק ופיהוק בשעת תפילה)
 - a. Halacha 1: One should not belch or yawn during שו"ע) תפילה
 - i. Q: What if one cannot control his need to belch?
 - 1. One may belch in such a case, and perhaps the שו"ע didn't mention this case because it is momentary and one's mouth is not open so widely (משנ"ב א)
 - b. Halacha 2: If one must yawn, one should place his hand on the opening of his mouth (שנ"ע)
 - i. Q: While one belches or yawns, how should he go about davening?
 - 1. He should pause from davening until finishing his bodily need (מקר"ח א העי 1)
 - c. Halacha 3: One should not put his hand on his chin while davening because such is a manner of arrogance (ממ״א)
 - i. Q: What is considered the "chin"?
 - 1. The bottom of the chin (משנ"ב ב)
 - ii. Exceptions
 - 1. הזנים who do so to help their voice may do so (משנ״ב ב)
- 3. שו"ע צז:ב) רוק
 - a. It is prohibited to emit saliva while davening. If one must emit saliva, he should absorb it with his clothing so that it is not seen. If one is an איסטניס, he should dispose of it behind him. (שו"ע)
 - i. Q: What type of saliva does the שו"ע reference?
 - 1. The type that one cannot swallow (3 ערה"ש צז :ג הע')
 - ii. Q: Until when is it prohibited to emit saliva?
 - 1. Until one finishes his personal requests after משנ״ב ג) תפילה
 - a. Q: What is considered "finishing"?
 - i. Until one takes three steps back (משנ"ב קכב:ה הע' 2)
 - iii. Q: What is the case in which one "must" emit saliva?
 - 1. If he is in pain and distracted during his משנ״ב ד) תפילה
 - iv. Q: If one must emit saliva, how should he then proceed with his חפילה?
 - 1. He must first wait the time it takes to walk משנ"ב ד) ד' אמות)
 - a. Q: Why?
 - i. To avoid the appearance of spitting on the words he says next (ערה״ש צב:יג הע׳)
 - ii. We are concerned that some saliva remains in his mouth (כף החיים צב:מא שם)
 - v. Q: On what clothing should it be absorbed?
 - 1. On one's lower clothing because the saliva can be seen on one's upper clothing (משנ"ב ה)
 - a. Q: What if one wears something on his chest intended to absorb? (משנ״ב שם)
 - i. One may use this (מג"א)
 - ii. Nonetheless, one should not use this (אחרונים)
 - vi. Q: What are cases in which one cannot emit the saliva on his clothing?
 - 1. He is disgusted by doing so, or he cannot keep it in his mouth long enough, or the clothing is nice (משנ"ב ו)
 - vii. Q: When disposing behind, how should one do so?
 - 1. One should turn his head or throw it behind but should be careful not to throw it upwards (משנ״ב ב)
 - a. Afterwards, one should press it in the ground to maintain כבוד ביה"כ (שלחן שלמה הע' 7)
 - viii. Q: Why should one not dispose in front of him?
 - 1. Because the שכינה rests opposite the משנ"ב ה) מתפלל



- 2. Exceptions
 - a. If one can only dispose in front or to the right and will be distracted unless he does so, then he should (משנ״ב שם)
- b. If one cannot dispose behind him, he should dispose of it to his left (רמ"א)
 - i. Q: If so, then why should one turn to the left first when finishing שמו"ע?
 - 1. Since the שכינה does not descend more than 10 אמות, it is not opposite one who davens. Therefore, during תפילה, we respect the right side of the person and dispose of saliva on the left. However, when taking three steps back after davening, we bow to the שכינה, משנ"ב י) and therefore, we first honor Hashem's right side (רמ"א, משנ"ב)
 - 2. When one emits his saliva, the שכינה departs whereas when one bows, the שכינה is opposite him (משנ״ב ט)
 - ii. Q: If one is a lefty, towards what side should he dispose?
 - 1. His weaker side (8 גר"ח קניבסבקי, כף החיים הע')
 - 2. His left because the reasoning for this הלכה is "ה' צלך על יד ימינף is הלכה 'ה' צלך על יד ימינף is "ה' צלך על יד ימינף" is "ה' א שם" is "ה' צלך על יד ימינף" is "ה' צלף של המג"א שם
- 4. שו"ע צז:ג) כינה
 - a. If one gets bitten by a louse during davening, he should use his clothing to remove it so that he doesn't lose his כוונה, but he should not remove it with his hands (שו"ע)
 - i. Q: What should one do if he does remove it with his hands during חפילה?
 - 1. He should scrub his hands on the wall or something else (משנ״ב יא)
 - ii. Q: May one remove a bug with his clothing even before it has bitten him?
 - 1. If he is distracted, then yes (9 כף החיים יח הע')
 - b. However, when one is not davening, he may remove it with his hands (רמ"א)
 - i. Q: After touching the louse, how should one proceed?
 - 1. He should wash his hands because of משנ"ב יב) רוח רעה)
 - a. However, perhaps, this does not apply to a flea (11 משנ"ב ד:מה העי)
- 5. שו"ע צו:ד) נשמט טליתו)
 - a. If one's טלית falls from its place, he may put it back. However, if it falls entirely, he may not wrap himself with it because of שו״ע)
 - i. Q: May others put the טלית on?
 - 1. Yes (משנ"ב ח:מ הע' 13)
 - ii. Q: What is considered falling from its place?
 - 1. Even if the majority of it falls (משנ״ב יג)
 - a. Likewise, one may fix his תפילין during ערה"ש ו הע' 12) תפילה
 - iii. Q: What is considered falling entirely?
 - 1. Even if one hangs onto it with his hand (משנ"ב יד)
 - iv. Q: How should one proceed if he mistakenly wraps himself after the טלית falls?
 - 1. He should finish davening and then after davening, he should move it around and make a משנ״ב טו) טלית on the שנ״ב טו)
 - v. Q: If one wears glasses during davening, about what should he be careful?
 - 1. He should be careful that they not slip when he bows (משנ״ב טר)
 - vi. Exceptions to the טלית Rule
 - 1. If one cannot concentrate without the טלית, then he should put it on after finishing the ברכה he is saying (משנ"ב טז)
- 6. שו"ע צז:ה) הנושא משאוי (שו"ע
 - a. If one is carrying a load and זמן תפילה arrives, if the load is fewer than 4 קבין, he may throw it on his bac, but if it is more than 4 קבין, he should place it on the ground (שו״ע)
 - i. Q: Why?
 - 1. If it is 4 קבין or more, the load will compromise his משנ"ב יז) כוונה