

## הלכות תפילה (סימן קטז: פירוש ברכת רפאנו)

### קטז:א

#### Outline

1. Today's Topics
  - a. The רפאנו of ברכה
2. נוסח הברכה (קטז:א)
  - a. Although the פסוק says "רפאני ה' וארפא", we say "רפאנו ה' ונרפא" because while we don't change from the singular to the plural when reading the פסוק, we may do so when saying it as a prayer or request (שו"ע)
    - i. Q: How should one pronounce the ברכה (משנ"ב א)?
      1. One should not say "ה' אלקינו" because the פסוק says "ארפא ה' וארפא"
      2. One must say "חוליי" with a Tzeirei
      3. Q: Should one say "נא בענינו"?
        - a. Yes (מג"א, אליה רבה)
        - b. No (א"י)
    - ii. Q: What other changes should one avoid?
      1. One shouldn't change from first person to second person (משנ"ב ב)
    - iii. Q: May one daven for specific sick people during this ברכה?
      1. Yes; one should say "רפא נא פלוני בן פלוני בתוך שאר חולי ישראל" (משנ"ב ג)
        - a. However, one need not mention the name if the חולה is בפניו (משנ"ב שם), as we see from משה and מרים regarding "קל נא רפא נה לה" (משנ"ב ק"ט: ב)
          - i. Q: May one do so if he wishes? (הע' 4)
            1. No (ח"ט)
            2. Yes (פר"ח, רבב אלישיב)
          - b. However, one should not do so as an established תפילה and should therefore pause from it from time to time (גרשז"א הע' 1)
      - iv. Q: If one is davening for sick family and for others who are sick, how should he structure his תפילה?
        1. First daven for others as the גמ' (ב"ק צב.) says that if one first davens for others, he is answered first. When one davens for others, he fulfills "ואהבת לרעך כמוך" (יסוד ושורש העבודה הע' 2)
      - v. Q: May one daven for חולים on שבת?
        1. He may do so in his thoughts (א"א מבוטשאטש, גרשז"א הע' 2)
      - vi. Q: When referring to the חולה's parent, which parent should one say? (הע' 3)
        1. The mother's name (שו"ת זקן אהרן, זוהר)
        2. Either one (ערה"ש)
      - vii. Q: What if one doesn't know the mother's name?
        1. Mention the father's name or the family name (חזו"א הע' 3). If one knows only his nickname, one may use that, even in foreign languages (גרי"י פישר שם)
      - viii. Q: What if a mother is davening for her children?
        1. She should say "בני פלוני", but if the father is davening, he should mention his wife's name (גר"ח קניבסקי שם)
      - ix. Q: What if one is davening for his father?
        1. He should say, for example, "דוד אבי" (רעק"א שם)
      - x. Q: What if one is davening for a ח"ח?
        1. Don't add הרב (ברכי יוסף שם)
        2. Add גרי"י קניבסקי הרב
    - b. However, one may not change an entire פרק from singular to plural or vice versa (רמ"א)
      - i. Q: To what case does the רמ"א refer?
        1. Even if one says the תפילה as a פרק (משנ"ב ד)