

הלכות תפילה (סימן קכד: דין הנהגת ש״ץ בי״ח ברכות ודין עניית אמן)

<u>קכד :ח</u>

Outline

- 1. Today's Topics
 - a. The Laws of Answering אמן
- 2. קכד:ח) אמן חטופה, קטופה, ויתומה (קכד
 - a. One should not say an אמן חטופה as if the אמן אמן is vowelized with a שוא, and one should not say prior to the conclusion of the ברכה one hears (שו״ע)
 - i. Q: What is the meaning of "אמן חטופה??
 - One should not say an שוא אמן, and likewise, one should not say it with a שורוק or a אמן because all of these pronunciations change the meaning of אמן from "ratification"; rather, one should say אמן with a אמן משנ״ב כט) קמץ אמן
 - ii. Q: May one begin saying אמן while the "יברכה is in the middle of the last word of the יברכה?
 1. No; one must wait until every word is finished and only then respond (משנ״ב ל) אמן
 - b. One should not say an אמן קטופה, which means that one does not enunciate the שו״ע), and one should not pause in the middle of the word "רמ״א)
 - c. One should not say an אמן יתומה which means that if one is obligated in the ברכה that he hears from the ע"ש but doesn't hear it, even if he knows the ברכה being said, he should not respond "ער"ע). Some are stringent that this rule applies even when one is not obligated in the ברכה that one should not say " if he doesn't know the ברכה he hears (רמ"א)
 - i. Q: What are the positions of the שו״ע and רמ״א and רמ״א?
 - Answering אמן when one doesn't know the ברכה being said is problematic only when one hears a ברכה he is obligated to say. However, doing so is not a problem in קיית הש״ץ when one is not obligated because he already davening, and it is certainly not a problem for other ברכות However, the א״״ disagrees and includes all ברכות this problem. (משנ״ב לא)
 - ii. Q: What are cases in which one knows the ברכה being said despite not hearing it?
 - 1. He knows based on the order of the ברכות or he missed only the final words of the משנ״ב לב) משנ״ב לב)
 - iii. Q: According to the רכה, may one respond אמן when he knows the ברכה being said?
 - 1. Yes, as long as he is not obligated to say the משנ״ב לג)
 - a. Q: May he do so during יחזרת הש״ץ?
 - i. Yes (משנ״ב שם)
 - ii. No because it is as if people are obligated in the ברכות since the רבנן established (י"א במשנ״ב שם) חזרת הש״ץ
 - ו. הלכה למעשה: ideally, one should be stringent to hear the
 - entire משנ״ב שם) אמן, he may respond בדיעבד, משנ״ב שם)
 - b. Q: Does the same apply to קדיש?
 - i. No (אגר״מ יו״ד ד:סא:טו); rather, one must know to what he answers אמן״
 - d. One should not delay his response of "אמן" but rather should say it immediately (רמ"א)
 - i. Q: What is considered "immediate?"
 - 1. משנ״ב לד) תוך כדי דיבור (משנ״ב
 - a. Q: How long is תוך כדי דיבור?
 - i. 3 words (۲۳۸)
 - ii. 4 words (۲٬۳۶)
 - 1. גר״ח קניבסקי הע׳ 55) words (גר״ח קניבסקי הע׳ 55)
 - ii. Q: From when do we measure תוך כדי דיבור?
 - 1. From the majority of the congregation's response (משנ״ב לד)
 - iii. Q: If the חזן elongates his singing at "ואמרו אמן", when should the congregation respond?
 - 1. If he elongates the קדיש of קדיש, in which the essential request is finished after דבומן קריב", then immediately because the singing is an

Rabbi Shua Katz Dirshu Mishna Berurah Yomi – תשפ״ג



interruption, but if he elongates other אמן's, then the congregation must wait for him to finish the words (משנ״ב לה)

- a. Q: May a דון sing the end of the ברכה?
 - i. Yes, but it shouldn't be too long (57 (שבט הלוי ה: טו העי)
- e. One should not say אמן very quickly but rather should take enough time that he would be able to say "קל מלך נאמן". However, he should also not take too long to say it because the enunciation of the word is not understood when one takes too long (שו״ע)
 - i. Q: Why should one not say it quickly?
 - 1. By doing so, one makes it seem that saying אמן is a burden (משנ״ב לו)
 - ii. Q: Why should one take enough time that he could say "יקל מלך נאמן??
 - 1. Because this is the meaning of "אמן" and אמן" is an acronym for "קל מלך נאמן" (משנ״ב שם)