

הלכות נפילת אפים (סימן קלב: דיני קדושת ובא לציון)

קלב:ב

Outline

1. Today's Topics
 - a. Recitation of קדיש יתום
2. אמירת קדיש יתום (קלב:ב)
 - a. We recite קדיש יתום after עלינו (רמ"א)
 - i. Q: Why?
 1. Because פסוקים should always be recited after saying פסוקים, and there are פסוקים in (משנ"ב י) that therefore require a קדיש afterwards
 - a. Q: Why? (הע' 21)
 - i. The name of ה' is found in all words and letters of תורה (שבלי הלקט תפילה ח')
 - ii. Q: Why is the קדיש given to a יתום?
 1. There are certain יתומים who are not able to serve as שלוחי ציבור for their parents, and קדיש has enormous impact when a child says it on behalf of his parents
 - iii. Q: What if the יתום was not in shul for עלינו? (הע' 22)
 1. Nonetheless, he may say the קדיש (ש"ת חלקת יעקב או"ח א:כ)
 - iv. Q: How do minors say קדיש? (הע' 23)
 1. By having others say the words together with them (מהרי"ל, מקו"ח)
 - b. If there is no יתום in shul, then one who lost his parents should say קדיש יתום (רמ"א)
 - c. Even one who's parents are alive may say קדיש יתום if his parents agree (רמ"א)