

A Brief Guide to the Laws of Prayer

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1 Introduction

This guide is intended as a quick-reference for liturgical questions that come up frequently and require an immediate answer, and are more in-depth than siddur instructions typically have. It therefore omits discussion of the obligation of prayer, times for the different liturgies, attire for prayer, and other more regularly-occurring matters of ritual law. It also omits significant amounts of halakhic discussion and relevant details for the sake of conciseness.

It is primarily based on the text of the English translation of Peninei Halakha, used under the terms of its Creative Commons license. When Peninei Halakha cites major codes, the citations are referenced here. This has been supplemented by references to siddur reference guides and the Kitzur Shulḥan Arukh. Citations to the Shulḥan Arukh are abbreviated to the section ("OC" or "YD") and Siman.

Given that this guide is a summation of summary texts, it should not be used as an authoritative halakhic guide. When possible a more comprehensive text should be consulted. This text is designed for when doing so would cause undue interruption or a burden on the congregation.

2 Situations where Prayer is Forbidden

It is forbidden to pray near uncovered excrement, smelly garbage, or other foul smells. A person must be four cubits (approximately 2 meters or $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet) from the source of the smell or where they cannot smell it, whichever is further, even if they themselves cannot smell it (*PH Prayer*, 3:9 citing OC 79).

The above does not apply to feces of babies who do not eat much solid food, since it does not smell as bad as that of adults or animals (*ibid.*, 4:3 citing OC 81). Diapers, catheters, and the like are considered "covered" (*ibid.*, 4:4).

One may not hold an item they are afraid will fall during prayer, unless they would be afraid the item would be stolen and that would interfere with proper attention to praying (*ibid.*, 5:7 citing OC 96).

One may not pray when they need to use the toilet (*ibid.*, 5:8 citing Berakhot 15a).

A person who is tipsy should not pray, but if they do so their obligation is fulfilled. A person who is inebriated may not pray (*ibid.*, 5:11 citing OC 99).

3 A Diminished Minyan

If a portion of the minyan leaves during any prayer requiring a minyan, the prayer may be completed as long as the majority of the minyan remains (*ibid.*, 2:10 citing OC 55).

The repetition of the Amidah is considered the same prayer, but Birkat Kohanim and the Torah service are not. In Ashkenazi practice, kaddishes after the Amidah up to and including the following Full Kaddish are considered the same prayer. The blessings of Shema and the Amidah that follows are considered different prayers (*ibid.*).

If a minyan was absent for Pesukei DeZimra and Yishtabah was recited, and then a minyan was formed, a few verses should be

read before Half Kaddish is recited (*Kitzur SA*, 15:1)

4 Interruptions in Liturgy

4.1 During Pesukei DeZimra

Pesukei DeZimra is the portion of the service between Barukh She'amar and yishtabah. Needless interruptions are forbidden during that period, with the following exceptions (based on *Koren Siddur*, "Table of Permitted Responses" and *PH Prayer*, 16:5):

- Answering "amen" to a blessing
- The congregational response to kedusha and barekhu
- Reciting modim derabbanan
- Answering אָמֵן יְהִי שְׁמֵהּ רַבָּא וְכוּ' in kaddish
- Reciting the first verse of shema with the congregation
- Reciting the blessing after using the toilet, on thunder, or on lightening
- Respond to a respected person's greeting, or greet a person out of fear
- Between paragraphs: greet a respected person, or respond to anyone's greeting
- Receive an aliya (though such a person shouldn't be given an aliya unless they're the only Kohen or Levi)

In all these cases it is preferable to interrupt between paragraphs if possible, and the interruption should be between verses.

Between Pesukei DeZimra and Shaḥarit it is permitted to make communal announcements that cannot wait until after Full Kaddish (*ibid.*, 16:2). Otherwise, any interruption at this point is forbidden, besides those permitted during Pesukei DeZimra.

4.2 During the Shema and its Blessings

During the Shema and its blessings, interruptions are forbidden with the following exceptions (based on *Koren Siddur*, "Table of Permitted Responses" and *PH Prayer*, 16:5):

- The congregational response to kedusha (but only the lines beginning קדוש and ברוך) and barekhu
- Reciting only the words מודים אנחנו לך from modim derabbanan
- Answering אמן יהי שמיה רבא וכו' in kaddish
- Receive an aliya (but not in the middle of the first verse of the Shema)
- Respond to a respected person's greeting, or greet a person out of fear
- Between paragraphs, greet a respected person, or respond to anyone's greeting
- Between paragraphs, recite the blessing on thunder and lighting
- Between paragraphs, answer אמן to a blessing

4.3 During the Amidah

Interruptions during the Amidah are forbidden, even congregational responses to Kaddish and Kedusha. It is considered an interruption to put on a tallit if it has fallen off (though it may be adjusted, OC 97:4). It is permitted to walk to somewhere else if there is a distraction preventing prayer in the original location (ibid., 17:15).

If an interruption is long enough that one could have finished the Amidah in the length of the interruption, the Amidah must be started again (PH Prayer 18:1).

5 Erring in Seasonal Liturgy

In all these cases, if the shaliaḥ tzibbur makes a mistake in their silent Amidah, they need not repeat it even if it would normally be required if this would cause undo waiting for the community (*Kitzur SA*, 19:13)

5.1 Requests for Rain

Mashiv HaRuah Mashiv haRuah is recited beginning at Musaf on the first day of Pesah until Musaf on Shemini 'atzeret. If it is omitted in winter or recited in summer, one must begin the Amidah again (unless the berakha has not been completed, in which case resume from the point of the error). But if "Morid HaTal" was recited in summer, the Amidah may be continued as normal (*PH Prayer*, 18:4-5 citing OC 114).

If Mashiv haRuah was recited during 'arvit or shaharit on Shemini 'atzeret, or omitted on Pesah, the Amidah need not be repeated (*Kitzur SA*, 19:2, 4).

Tal uMatar The request for rain in the weekday Amidah is recited during the rainy season. In Israel it is begun on the 7th of Marḥeshvan at Arvit (i.e. the beginning of the 7th) (*PH Prayer*, 18:5 citing OC 117).

Elsewhere it is begun 60 days after the Autumnal Equinox, which for this purpose is reckoned according to the Julian calendar (Tekufat Shemuel). In the 21st century this works out to Arvit on December 4th, or December 5th in years immediately before a civil leap year. It moves one day on the Gregorian calendar later every time there is a Julian leap year that is not a Gregorian leap year, which occurs every Gregorian year that is divisible by 100 but not by 400. When such a year occurs, treat the year before as the year before a leap year. Then in the non-leap year the request for rain moves one year later. For example, in the year 2099 the request will begin December 5th, and on December 5th (or 6th, in years before a leap year) thereafter until 2198.

In both locations it is said until Passover. If it was forgotten and the blessing was concluded, it should be inserted in the blessing of שמע קולינו (before ענו if on a fast). If that blessing was concluded, return to the blessing of "mevarekh hashanim". If the Amidah was completed, it must be recited again (*PH Prayer*).

5.2 Holiday Liturgical Additions

Havdalah in the Amidah is recited at the end of Shabbat and Festivals. If forgotten the Amidah is not repeated, since Havdalah will also be said separately (ibid., 18:2 citing OC 422).

Ya'aleh Ya'avo is recited on festivals and Rosh Hodesh. If omitted, the Amidah must be repeated, unless it is 'arvit on Rosh Hodesh. If the omission is realized before the Amidah is complete, return to Retzei and continue from there (ibid.).

Al Hanisim is recited on Hanukkah and Purim. If omitted the Amidah is not repeated (ibid., citing OC 682).

If Aneinu, recited on fast days, is forgotten, the Amidah is not repeated (ibid., citing OC 565). It may be inserted in שמע קולינו, or if it is forgotten there, during the paragraph following the Amidah before taking three steps backwards.

During the Ten Days of Repentance, if ה' הקדוש is forgotten and the error is not fixed within a moment, return to the beginning of the Amidah. Other additions do not require repeating the Amidah.

If a holiday addition was mistakenly recited on a weekday, return to the beginning of the berakha if the berakha has not been concluded. If the berakha has been completed, continue as usual without returning or repeating.

5.3 Cases of Doubt

If one is unsure whether they included a special insertion to the Amidah that is required, they must assume they omitted it and repeat the Amidah. The same is true for the requests for rain (or

lack thereof) within 30 days of beginning / ending including the request. In such a case, one should have in mind that if they did recite the correct text, the repeated text should be considered a voluntary extra prayer (*PH Prayer*, 18:6).

6 Problems in Sifrei Torah

6.1 What Invalidates a Sefer Torah

The following are considered errors in the Sefer Torah (Ganzfried, *Kitzur SA*, 24:1):

- A missing letter that changes the meaning of the word, including grammatical gender. A change of spelling that does not affect the meaning does not invalidate the Torah, though it should be fixed ¹
- An extra letter (unless the mistake is between a *haser* and *malei* spelling)
- One letter split such that it looks like two letters
- Two letters joined together to look like one letter
- One letter substituted for another
- An incorrect paragraph division, either missing or superfluous
- The majority of the seam between two sheets is torn (though if no other Torah is available it may be used if the tear is in a different book of the Torah. If it is in that book, it may be used if there is no other Torah if five seams remain)
- Wax or a similar substance obscures the words of the portion being read

¹Note that ׀ can be part of the root even if it does not have an independent vowel associated with it, in which case it missing the letter would invalidate the Torah. For example, if in the phrase אֵל תִּירָא הָגֵר it was spelled תִּרָא the Torah is invalid (*Kitzur SA*, 24:1)

In a case of doubt, a child is shown the doubtful letter. If they read it correctly, the Torah may be used, if not it is invalid.

6.2 When an Invalidation is Found

When a problem in a Sefer Torah is discovered between aliyot, the reading is continued with the next aliya from a kosher Sefer Torah from the point the previous aliya ended. If a problem is discovered in the middle of an aliya, a kosher Torah is taken out and the reading is resumed without interruption². If the error occurred in the middle of a sentence, the reading in the kosher Torah should resume from the beginning of that sentence. No new initial berakha on the aliya should be recited, and the concluding blessing should be recited as usual on the kosher Sefer Torah. If there are less than three verses remaining in the aliya, the reader should go back and repeat verses from the kosher Sefer Torah so that three verses are read from the kosher Sefer Torah (*Kitzur SA*, 24:8).

On Shabbat, if possible, Hosafot should be added to make the remaining reading into 7 aliyot (*ibid.*, 24:7).

If the problem is discovered in Maftir, a new Torah need not be brought out. Instead, the Maftir is completed as usual, but no concluding berakha on the aliya is recited. This applies only when the Maftir is a portion repeated from the last aliya. If the Maftir is from a second Torah, the rules as on other occasions apply (*ibid.*, 78:8).

On a day when multiple Sifrei Torah are used, the other scrolls already used or planned to be used should not be used to replace the invalid scroll. Instead a third or fourth Torah should be used, if available (*ibid.*, 78:10).

²If the mistake is in a place where the aliya may be ended (three or more verses from a paragraph break and not in the curses), customs vary. Some end the aliya there, the *oleh* recites the blessing, and the next aliya begins from the kosher Sefer Torah. This is the recommendation of the Rema (*PH Prayer*, 22:2 citing OC 146). But the default should be to do as in any other cases when an mistake is discovered mid-aliya (*Kitzur SA*, 24:8)

If no kosher Sefer Torah is available, the readings may proceed from an invalid one, but without the blessings on the aliyot. In such a case the berakhot on the Haftarah are not recited either (*Kitzur SA*, 79:10)

If no other Torah is available, an invalid Sefer Torah may be used if the error is not in the book currently being read. This leniency does not apply to Shabbat afternoon (*ibid.*, 24:10).

References

- Ganzfried, Shlomo. *Kitzur Shulchan Arukh*. Trans. by Avrohom Davis. Metzudah Publications, 1996. URL: https://www.sefaria.org/Kitzur_Shulchan_Arukh.
- Melamed, Eliezer. *Laws of Prayer*. Trans. by Atira Ote. Peninei Halakha. Yeshivat Har Bracha, 2011. ISBN: 9781613290330. URL: https://www.sefaria.org/Peninei_Halakhah,_Prayer.
- The Koren Siddur*. The table of permitted responses is in both the Talpiot and the Sacks editions. Koren Publishers Jerusalem Ltd, 2016.