

Today's daf continues discussing the bracha of - ולמלשינים which is the bracha against apikorsim that was added to the original 18 brachos of shemoneh esrei. The Gemara says that a chazzan who errs in the bracha of ולמלשינים should be removed at that point and replaced by another chazzan because we suspect that the reason he hesitated to say this blessing is because he himself is an apikores. The Gemara concludes, however, that this is true only where the chazzan got stuck before he began to say the bracha, but if he began the bracha and got confused in the middle, we

assume that just got confused, and we don't remove him.

The ברכה against apikorsim should be **removed** and *replaced* by another Before After he began <u>he began</u> the ברכה the ברכה We don't remove him

רבי יהושע אומר מעין שמונה עשרה - R' Yehoshua says that a person is not obligated to say the complete version of shemoneh esrei, but rather one prays מעין שמונה עשרה - an abridged version of the middle thirteen brochos - begining with אתה חונן until שומע תפילה.

Ray says this means that one may say these thirteen brachos in a shorter form than usual, but he still must say 13 brachos. Shmuel, however, says that all 13 are condensed into one long bracha that starts with the words הבינינו ה' אלוקינו לדעת דרכיך

and ends with ברוך אתה ה' שומע תפילה.

שבת אמר - חוץ ממוצאי שבת that one may not pray the abridged Havineinu at maariv after Shabbos because one needs to say הבדלה in the bracha of חונן הדעת and havdalah is not mentioned in Havineinu.

אמר הגשמים - חוץ מימות הגשמים that one may not say Havineinu during the winter months because during the winter one must say ותן טל ומטר in the brachah of ברוך עלינו and this is not included in the Tefillah of Havineinu.



Starts with Ends with אמר רב ביבי אמר רב נחמן בר אביי אמר שמואי ממוצאי שבת One must say







- אמר רב תנחם אמר רב אסי טעה ולא הזכיר...
 - The Gemara then goes on to discusses the laws of one who forgot to include various required insertions in Shemoneh Esrei:
 - If on motzei Shabbos one forgot to say the הבדלה passage of אתה חוננתנו passage of אתה חוננתנו, he need not repeat shemoneh esrei because he will in any case say הבדלה after Maariv on a cup of wine.
 - If one forgot to say ותן טל ומטר in the brachah of ברך עלינו, and he remembers before he said the bracha of שומע תפילה, he should mention it in the brachah of שומע תפילה. If he did not remember until he finished Shemoneh Esrei, he must repeat the entire Shemoneh esrei.

[The Gemara on amud beis continues...]

- If on Rosh Chodesh one forgot to say יעלה ויבא and he remember before he finished shemoneh esrei, he returns to the bracha of רצה, but if he did not remember until after he completed shemoneh esrei, he must go back and repeat shemoneh esrei.
- The Gemara then returns to our mishna רבי אליעזר אומר העושה תפילתו קבע אין תפלתו תחנונים one who makes his tefillah as though it is קבע fixed his tefillah is not considered a genuine supplication. What is meant by "תפילתו קבע"
 - אידי אמר רבי אושעיא it means: כל שתפילתו דומה כל שתפילתו אמר ר' יעקב בר אידי אמר רבי אושעיא מחוץ - anyone who prays in a manner indicating that his Tefillah is a burden to him, meaning, he indicates that it is like a chore that he wants to quickly finish and be done with.
 - ורבנן אמרו and the Rabbanan say: כל מי שאינו אומרה בלשון it refers to one who does not pray in a pleading manner, as though he is begging Hashem for mercy.
 - רבה and כל שאינו יכול לחדש בה דבר say בה יוסף anyone who is unable to innovate a new request during his daveing.
 - אביי בר אבין and חנינא בר אבין say מתפלל עם דמדומי כל מי שאין מתפלל חמה anyone who does not pray with the redness of the sun.
- Regarding this last statement the gemora introduces us to a machlokes:

it is a special mitzvah to daven Shaachris and Minchah מצוה להתפלל - "עם דמדומי חמה" hold that "עם דמדומי חמה" - with the redness of the sun, meaning, Shachris at sunrise and Minchah right before sunset - as the possik says: ייראוך עם.

However, במערבה - in Eretz Yisrael, לייטי אמאן דמצלי עם דמדומי in Eretz Yisrael, לייטי אמאן דמצלי עם דמדומי they criticized those who davened Mincha right before sunset, because they felt that by waiting until the last possible moment, they were risking the chance of missing the time of Minchah altogether.













R' Yehoshua said in the Mishnah that one who is travelling in a dangerous place says a short, one sentence, tefillah in the place of Shemoneh esrei. While the Mishnah spells out one version of this short tefillah, the Gemara offers several other versions and concludes that the halachah follows the opinion of "Others" – who say that the text of the short prayer is as follows:

צרכי עמך מרובים ודעתם קצרה, יהי רצון מלפניך ה' אלוקינו שתתן לכל אחד ואחד כדי פרנסתו, ולכל גויה וגויה די מחסורה, ברוך אתה ה' שומע תפילה

The Gemara on the following daf will note the differences between this short tefillah that one prays when he is in a place of danger and the abridged tefillah of Havineinu mentioned above.

The daf ends with the law of תפלת הדרך: תפלת הדרך אמר רב חסדא - כל היוצא לדרך צריך להתפלל תפלת הדרך. One who sets out on a trip must say Tefillas HaDerech. Our daf concludes with the Gemara spelling out the entire text of Tefillas HaDerech.







