

GENESIS

בְּרֵאשִׁית (Berésheét), 1st weekly portion and Hebrew name of the first book, Genesis, of the Pentateuch

High na'úm (נָאֻם) is used for the recitation of verses 1-31 on שְׁמַחַת תּוֹרָה (Seem'hát Toráh). Before World War II, in Amsterdam also on שַׁבַּת בְּרֵאשִׁית (shabbát berésheét)

Chapter 1: *

vs 1-5 are recited without interruption, then a stop after vs 5

vs 6-8 are recited without interruption, then a stop after vs 8

vs 9-13 are recited without interruption, then a stop after vs 13

vs 14-19 are recited without interruption, then a stop after vs 19

vs 20-23 are recited without interruption, then a stop after vs 23

vs 24-31 are recited without interruption, then a stop after vs 31

* בְּרֵאשִׁית : 1-5
 * בְּרֵאשִׁית : 6-8
 * בְּרֵאשִׁית : 9-13
 * בְּרֵאשִׁית : 14-19
 * בְּרֵאשִׁית : 20-23
 * בְּרֵאשִׁית : 24-31
 explanation 3 times

Chapter 2:

vs 1 is recited in *high na'úm*, then a stop

vs 2 is recited in *high na'úm*, then a stop

vs 3 is recited in *high na'úm*, then a stop and interruption of שְׁנֵי (shénée)

In Amsterdam, before World War II, on שַׁבַּת בְּרֵאשִׁית (Shabát Berésheét), *high na'úm* was continued from vs 4 through vs 14 without a stop between these verses, then stop.

vs 15 was recited in high na'um.

Verses 4-15 were recited by the חַתָּן תּוֹרָה (Chatán Toráh), who was called to the *Toráh* for the portion of שְׁנֵי (shénée).

From vs 16 on, the text is recited in regular *na'úm* by the 'Házán.

After vs 18: שְׁלֵישִׁי (sheleeshee)

Chapter 3:

After vs 21: רְבִיעִי (rebeengee)

Chapter 4:

After vs 18: חֲמִישִׁי ('hameeshée)

vs 25: כִּי שַׁת-לֵי is read as "kee shat-lee" despite מְקַר (makáf)

Chapter 5:

vs 29: שְׁנֵי גְרִישֵׁין : זֶה (shené cherésheén) is recited before תְּרִצָּא (teertsá)

נֹחַ (Nó'a'h), 2nd weekly portion of the book of Genesis

Chapter 6:

vs 19: מִכֹּל-בָּשָׂר (méekól-basár) is recited in *high na'úm*

Chapter 8:

vs 17: הַיִּצְאָה is read as הַיִּצְאָה (haytsé)

Chapter 9:

vs 9: הֶעֱנַנִּי (heéneneé), with דַּרְחָא (darchá) under ״נ״ (nun) is recited as הֶעֱנַנִּי (heéneneé) with מֵאַרְיֵךְ (ma'areéch) under ״נ״ (nun)

vs 12: אֲשֶׁר-אֲנִי is recited as אֲשֶׁר-אֲנִי (asher-aneé), a פְּסִיק (pasík) between the two words is recited as a מַקָּף (-) (makáf)

Chapter 10:

vs 14: וְאֵת-פִּתְרֵסִים (ve'it patruseém) is recited in *high na'úm*

vs 19: וְצֹבִיִּים is read as וְצֹבִיִּים (útsboyeém)

vs 25: שִׁם הָאָדָם (shim ha' i'had) is recited in *high na'úm*

לֶךְ-לֶךְ (Lich-Lechá), 3rd weekly portion of the book of Genesis

Chapter 13:

vs 18: וַיָּבֹא (vayabó) is recited as וַיָּבֹא. The תְּבִיר (tebeér) is substituted for דַּרְחָא (darchá)

Chapter 14:

vs 2 and 8: צְבוּיִים is read as צְבוּיִים (tseboyeém)

Chapter 16:

vs 3: שָׂרַי אִשְׁתְּ אַבְרָם (saráy éshit Abrám) is recited as שָׂרַי אִשְׁתְּ אַבְרָם. The פְּסִיק (pasík) is omitted.

Chapter 17:

vs 10: זֹאת בְּרִיתִי (zot bereeteé) is recited in *high na'úm*

vs 19: אִשְׁתְּךָ (eéshtecha) is recited as אִשְׁתְּךָ (rebeé'ang) is substituted for זָקַף קָטוֹן (zakíf katón)

vs 21: תֵּלִיד לֶחָהּ שָׂרָה (telíd lechá Saráh) is recited as תֵּלִיד לֶחָהּ שָׂרָה. The פְּסִיק (pasík) is omitted.

וַיָּרָא (Vayera), 4th weekly portion of the book of Genesis

Chapter 19:

vs 11: וְאֵת-הָאֲנָשִׁים (ve'it ha'anasheém) is recited in *high na'úm*

vs 29 : שְׁנֵי גְרִישֵׁין : זֶה

Chapter 20:

vs 4: וַיֹּאמֶר (vayomar) is recited as וַיֹּאמֶר *

vs 9: וַיֹּאמֶר לוֹ (vayomir lo) is recited as וַיֹּאמֶר לוֹ **

חַיֵּי שָׂרָה (Hayé Sarah), 5th weekly portion of the book of Genesis

Chapter 24:

vs 14, 16, 28, 55, 57: וְהַנְּעָרָה / ל' is read as וְהַנְּעָרָה / ל' (la/ve'hannangaráh)

vs 33: וַיִּישָׂם is read as וַיִּישָׂם (vayusám)

תּוֹלְדוֹת (Toledót), 6th weekly portion of the book of Genesis

Chapter 25:

vs 23: גוֹיִם is read as גוֹיִם (choyeém)

vs 26: וְאַחֲרֵי-כֵן (ve'a'haré-chin) is recited in *high na'úm*

Chapter 26:

vs 24: וַיֹּאמֶר is recited as וַיֹּאמֶר* (vayomir)*

Chapter 27:

vs 3: צִידָה is read as צִידָה (tsayeed)

vs 19: אָנֹכִי (anochee) is read separately. The שׁוֹפֵר חוֹלֵק (shofár hollich) () under עֲשֵׂן (ngésáv) is recited in order to indicate that Jacob answers: I am here; Esau is your firstborn. According to this way of reciting, Jacob tells the truth. → 'e7 daar.

1523: וְהַנְּעָרָה als uitroep

(shofár hollich) () under עֲשֵׂן (ngésáv) is recited in order to indicate that Jacob answers: I am here; Esau is your firstborn. According to this way of reciting, Jacob tells the truth. → 'e7 daar.

vs 25: לוֹ (lo) is recited with special emphasis on double () (teré tangamé) - תָּרִי - טַעְמִי

vs 29: וַיִּשְׁתַּחֲוּ is read as וַיִּשְׁתַּחֲוּ (veyeeshta'havu)

וַיֵּצֵא (Vayétsé), 7th weekly portion of the book of Genesis

Chapter 30:

vs 11: בַּחַד is read as בַּחַד (ba-chad)

vs 32: הַסֵּר מִשָּׂם is recited as הַסֵּר מִשָּׂם** (hasír meeshám)**

vs 33: In Amsterdam, בְּיוֹם is read as "béeyom"

(see Rules for Pronunciation in Amsterdam, item c)

Chapter 31:

vs 43: הַבְּנוֹת בְּנֹתַי is recited as הַבְּנוֹת בְּנֹתַי (habbanót benottáy) in *high na'úm* ****

vs 53: אֱלֹהֵי אַבְרָהָם is recited as אֱלֹהֵי אַבְרָהָם (Illohé Abrahám) in *high na'úm* ****

וישלח (Vayeeshla'h), 8th weekly portion of the book of
Genesis

Chapter 32:

vs 18: **כִּן יִפְגַּשְׁךָ** (kee yeefgashechá) is recited in *high na'um*

Chapter 33:

vs 4: **צִוְאָרוֹ** is read as **צִוְאָרָיו** (tsavaráv)

vs 5: **וַיֹּאמֶר** is recited as **וַיֹּאמֶר** (vayomar) *

Chapter 34:

vs 3 and vs 12: **הַנִּעְרָה** is read as **הַנִּעְרָה** (hannangarah)

vs 7: **כִּן נְבִלָה** (kee nebaláh) is recited in *high na'um*

vs 21: **שְׁלֵמִים** is pronounced as **shalémeém**

Chapter 35:

after vs 13: **שְׁשִׁי** (sheeshée)

Chapter 36:

vs 5 and vs 14: **אֶת-יַעֲוֵשׁ** is read as **אֶת-יַעֲוֵשׁ** (it-yengush)

vs 18: **אֵלֶּה אֲלוֹפֵי** (elé allufe) is recited in *high na'um*

וישב (Vayeshib), 9th weekly portion of the book of
Genesis

Chapter 39:

vs 20: **אֲסִירֶנּוּ** is read as **אֲסִירֶנּוּ** (asseeré)

מֵקַץ (Meekits), 10th weekly portion of the book of
Genesis

Chapter 41:

after vs 16: **שְׁנֵי** (shéneé)

vs 35: **וַיִּצְבְּרוּ-בָר** (veyeetsberu-bar) is recited in *high na'um*

Chapter 43:

vs 23: **אֱלֹהֵיכֶם** is recited as **אֱלֹהֵיכֶם** (Illohéchim)**

vs 28: **וַיִּשְׁתַּחֲוּ** is read as **וַיִּשְׁתַּחֲוּ** (vayeeshta'havu)

Chapter 44:

vs 2: **וְאֶת-גְּבִיעֵי** (ve'it-guebeengée) is recited in *high na'um*

after vs 14: **מִפְטִיר** (mafteér)

ויגש (Vayee'gash), 11th weekly portion of the book of Genesis

Chapter 46:

vs 28: וְאֶת־יְהוּדָה (ve'it-yehudah) is recited in *high na'um*

Chapter 47:

vs 1: אָבִי וְאָחִי is recited as אָבִי וְאָחִי (abee ve'a'hay) in *high na'um*.****

ויחי (Vay'hee), 12th weekly portion of the book of Genesis

Chapter 49:

vs 10: יַקְהָת (ye'ekhat) is read as יַקְהָת (yeekhat) without a דַּחֲשׁ (dachish)

vs 11: עֵירוֹ is read as עֵירוֹ (ngeero)

סוּתָה: is read as סוּתָה: (suto)

vs 31: שְׁמָה קָבְרוּ (shamah kaberu) is recited in *high na'um*

EXODUS

שְׁמוֹת (Shemot), 1st weekly portion and Hebrew name of the second book, Exodus, of the Pentateuch

Chapter 2:

vs 14: מִי שְׁמֶךָ (mee samecha) is recited in *high na'um*

Chapter 3:

vs 15: אֱלֹהֵי אַבְרָהָם is recited as אֱלֹהֵי אַבְרָהָם (Illohe Abraham) in *high na'um*****

vs 16: לִיךְ וְאַסַּפְתָּ (lich ve'asafá) is recited in *high na'um*

Chapter 4:

vs 2: מֵה זֶךָ is read in two words as מֵה זֶךָ (ma ze)

vs 18: אֵלֶיךָ נָא is recited as אֵלֶיךָ נָא (illecha na)***

וְשִׁירָה: שִׁירָה-נָא " " " " שִׁירָה-נָא *

Chapter 5:

vs 7: לֹא תֹסִיפֶנּוּ (lo tosifun) is recited in *high na'um*

A see Dargelin Nivoda

וַאֲרָא (Va'era'), 2nd weekly portion of the book of

Exodus

Chapter 7:

vs 15: לִיחַ אֵל-פֶּרְעֹה (lich il-parngoh) is recited in *high na'um*

בֹּא (Bo), 3rd weekly portion of the book of Exodus

Chapter 10:

vs 12: נֶטְהַ נְדָךְ is recited as נֶטְהַ נְדָךְ (neté yadechá) in *high na'um*****

בְּשַׁלַּח (Beshalla'h), 4th weekly portion of the book of

Exodus

Chapter 13:

vs 21 is recited in *high na'um*, then stop to

vs 22 is recited in *high na'um*, then stop

Chapter 14:

vs 13 is recited in *high na'um*, then stop to

vs 14 is recited in *high na'um*, then stop and שְׁלֵשִׁי (sheleeshé)

vs 20 is recited in *high na'um* from 5th word וּבִין (ubin) onward, then stop

vs 21 is recited in *high na'um* then stop to

vs 22 is recited in *high na'um* then stop to

vs 23 is recited in *high na'um* without stop to

vs 24 is recited in *high na'um* with stop to

vs 25 is recited in *high na'um* then stop (וַיֹּאמְרוּ מִצְרַיִם is recited as וַיֹּאמְרוּ מִצְרַיִם (vayómir mitsráyeem) in *high na'um****). No רְבִיעִי (rebeengeé)

vs 26 is recited in *high na'um* with stop to

vs 27 is recited in *high na'um* (וַיָּשׁוּב הַיָּם (vayáshob hayám) is recited as וַיָּשׁוּב הַיָּם in *high na'um*****) with stop to

vs 28 is recited in *high na'um* with stop to

vs 29 is recited in *high na'um* with stop to

vs 30 is recited in *high na'um* with stop to

vs 31 is recited in *high na'um* with stop (אֶת-הַיָּד הַגְּדֹלָה is recited as אֶת-הַיָּד הַגְּדֹלָה (it-hayád hagedoláh) in *high na'um****)

Chapter 15:

vs 1-18 are each recited in *high na'um* (אֲזַ יִשְׁרַי מֹשֶׁה (az yasheer moshe)) etc.,

after each verse a stop

vs 19 and 20 are recited in regular *na'um*

vs 21 is recited in *high na'um* after וַתָּעַן לָהֶם מֵרַיִם (vatángan lahím Meeryám), then stop

From vs 22 on: text is recited in regular *na'um*

vs. 26: כָּל-הַמַּחֲלָה (kol-hamma'alah) is recited in *high na'um*

After vs 26: רְבִיעֵי (rebeengée)

Chapter 16:

vs 2: וַיִּלְנוּ is read as וַיִּלְנוּ (vayeelónu)

vs 6: עָרַב is recited as עָרַב (ngérib)*

vs 7: תִּלְנוּ is read as תִּלְנוּ (taleenu)

After vs 10: חֲמִישֵׁי ('hameeshée)

vs 13: הַשְּׁלוֹ is read as הַשְּׁלוֹ (hasseláv)

After vs 21: שְׁשֵׁי (sheeshée)

vs 23: אֵת אֲשֶׁר-תֹּפֹ (it asher tofu) is recited in *high na'um*

After vs 30: no שְׁשֵׁי (sheeshée)

יֵתְרוֹ (Yeetró), 5th weekly portion of the book of Exodus

Chapter 19:

vs 8 is recited in *high na'um* with stop to

vs 9 is recited in *high na'um* (הִנֵּה אֲנֹכִי is recited as הִנֵּה אֲנֹכִי (hiné anochee) in *high na'um***** as is בַּעֲבוּר (bangabúr)), then with stop to

vs 10 is recited in *high na'um* without stop to

vs 11 is recited in *high na'um* with בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁלִישִׁי being recited as בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁלִישִׁי (bayóm hasheleeshée) in *high na'um****, then stop to

recited in high na'um
vs 26: kol-hamma'alah
vs 26: rebeengée
Chapter 16:
vs 2: vayeelónu
vs 6: ngérib
vs 7: taleenu
vs 10: hameeshée
vs 13: hasseláv
vs 21: sheeshée
vs 23: it asher tofu
vs 30: sheeshée
Yeetró, 5th weekly portion of the book of Exodus
Chapter 19:
vs 8: high na'um with stop to
vs 9: high na'um (hiné anochee) in high na'um**** as is bangabúr
vs 10: high na'um without stop to
vs 11: high na'um with bayóm hasheleeshée in high na'um***, then stop to

vs 12 is recited in *high na'um*, without stop to

vs 13: לֹא-תִגַּע בּוֹ is recited as לֹא-תִגַּע בּוֹ (lo-teegáng bo) in *high na'um*****

After vs 13: שְׁשֵׁי (sheeshée) i.e. סָמוּךְ (samúch): one before last person to be called to the weekly portion of the תּוֹרָה (Toráh) is called to the תִּבְחָה (tebáh) with the word: samúch after his name)

vs 14 is recited in *high na'um* without stop to

vs 15 is recited in *high na'um* without stop to

vs 16 is recited in *high na'um* with בְּהִיַת הַבְּקָר being recited as בְּהִיַת הַבְּקָר (beeyót habókir) in *high na'um*, then with stop to

vs 17 is recited in *high na'um* with stop to

vs 18 is recited in *high na'um* with stop to

vs 19 is recited in *high na'um*, after which

שְׁבִיעֵי (shebeengée) i.e. מַשְׁלֵעִים (mashleém):

the 7th and last person to be called to the תּוֹרָה (Toráh) is called to the תִּבְחָה (tebáh) with the word: mashleém after his name.

vs 20 is recited in *high na'um* with stop to

vs 21 is recited in *high na'um* with stop to

vs 22 is recited in *high na'um* with stop to

vs 23 is recited in *high na'úm* (כִּי אַתָּה (kee attá) is recited in *high na'úm*) with stop to
 vs 24 is recited in *high na'úm* with וְהַכְהִנִּים וְהָעֵם being recited as וְהַכְהִנִּים וְהָעֵם (vehakkohaneém vehangám) in *high na'úm****, then stop to
 vs 25 is recited in *high na'úm* with stop

Chapter 20:

The Ten Commandments:

vs 1 is recited in *high na'úm* with stop to
 vs 2 is recited in *high na'úm* without stop to
 vs 3 is recited in *high na'úm* without stop to
 vs 4 is recited in *high na'úm* without stop to
 vs 5 is recited in *high na'úm* (כִּי אַנְשֵׁי (kee anocheé) is recited in *high na'úm*) without stop to
 vs 6 is recited in *high na'úm* with stop to
 vs 7 is recited in *high na'úm* with stop to
 vs 8 is recited in *high na'úm* without stop to
 vs 9 is recited in *high na'úm* without stop to
 vs 10 is recited in *high na'úm* without stop to

vs 11 is recited in *high na'úm* with stop to
 vs 12 is recited in *high na'úm* with stop to
 vs 13 is recited in *high na'úm* with stops after each of the four commandments, then to
 vs 14 is recited in *high na'úm* without stop between the two commandments.

(לֹא-תְהַמְדוּ (lo ta' hmod) is recited in *high na'úm*). After vs 14 stop as the ending of one of the seven subdivisions of the weekly portion. However, the reading is continued immediately in regular *na'úm* without interruption between vs 14 and 15.

Between verses 20 & 21 מַפְטִיר (mafteér), not between vs 18 and 19.

מִשְׁפָּטִים (Meeshpateém), 6th weekly portion of the book of Exodus

Chapter 21:

vs 8: אֲשֶׁר-לוֹ is read as אֲשֶׁר-לוֹ (asher-lo)

Chapter 22:

vs 4: בְּעִירוֹ is read as בְּעִירוֹ (bengeeró)

vs 26: כְּסוּתוֹ is read as כְּסוּתוֹ (chesutó)

Chapter 23:

vs 11: וְהִשְׁבִּיעֵת (veháshebeengeét) is recited in *high na'úm*

vs 23 וְיִצְרָח : utroep

Chapter 24:

After vs 14: מַפְטֵיר (mafteér)

From וַיַּכֵּס הָעֵנָן (vaychás hénganá) on, vs 15 is recited in *high na'úm* with stop to

vs 16 is recited in *high na'úm* with stop to

vs 17 is recited in *high na'úm* with stop to

vs 18 is recited in *high na'úm* with stop at the end of the parashah.

תְּרוּמָה (Terumah), 7th weekly portion of the book of Exodus)

Chapter 25:

After vs 30: שְׁלִישִׁי (sheleeshée)

vs 33: מִשְׁקָדִים (máshukadeém) is recited in *high na'úm*.

(see Rules for Pronunciation, item c)

Chapter 26:

vs 29: וְאֶת-הַקֶּרְשִׁים (ve'it-hakkerasheém) is recited in *high na'úm*

Chapter 27:

vs 11: וְעַמֻּדָיו is read as וְעַמֻּדָיו (vengamudáv)

vs 16: תְּכֵלֶת וְאַרְגָּמָן is recited as תְּכֵלֶת וְאַרְגָּמָן (techélit ve'argamán) in *high na'úm* ****

תְּצַוָּה (Tetsavé), 8th weekly portion of the book of Exodus

Chapter 27:

vs 20: וַיִּקְחוּ אֵלֶיךָ is recited as וַיִּקְחוּ אֵלֶיךָ (ve'yeeek'hu illécha) in *high na'úm* ****

Chapter 28:

vs 28: מִטְבַּעְתָּיו is recited as מִטְבַּעְתָּיו (meetabengotáv) in *high na'úm*

Chapter 29:

vs 34: וְאִם-יִוָּתֵר is recited in *high na'úm* and read as vá-eem yeevatir (see Rules for Pronunciation, item c)

Chapter 30:

vs 7: בְּהִיטִיבוּ (behétibó) is recited as בְּהִיטִיבוּ with a (,) תְּבִיר (tebeer) cantillation instead of a (,) מְאַרְיֵךְ (ma'aréech)

כֵּי תֵּעָשֶׂה (Kee Teesáh), 9th weekly portion of the book of Exodus

Chapter 32:

vs 17: בְּרַעָה is read as בְּרַעָו (beringó)

vs 19: מִיָּדוֹ is read as מִיָּדָו (meeyadáv)

Chapter 34:

vs 4: from וַיַּעַךְ בְּיָדוֹ (vayeeeká'h beyadó) on, the text is recited in *high na'úm*, then stop. In Amsterdam "beeyado" is read (see Rules for Pronunciation in Amsterdam only, item c)

High na'úm is only used on fast days, when the three following verses are recited as follows:

vs 5 is recited in *high na'úm* with stop to

vs 6 is recited in *high na'úm* without stop to

vs 7 is recited in *high na'úm* through the word וַנִּקְחָה (venakéh). The (,) שׁוֹפָר הוֹלִיחַ (shofár hollich) under the next word לֹא (lo) is recited as if it were not preceded by

a (,) קַדְמָא (kadmá)

On Shabat Kee Teesáh and on Shabat `Hol Hamongid verses 4 through 7 are recited in regular *na'úm*. In that case, לֹא (lo) is recited in the regular way.

וַיַּאֲחִיז (Vayakhil), 10th weekly portion of the book of Exodus

Chapter 35:

vs 11: אֶת-בְּרִיתִי is read as אֶת-בְּרִיתִי (it beree'háv)

Chapter 36:

vs 34: וְאֶת-הַקֶּרָשִׁים (ve'it-hakkerasheém) is recited in *high na'úm*

Chapter 37:

vs 8: קִצּוֹתָיו is read as קִצּוֹתָיו (ketsotáv)

vs 19: מִשְׁקָדִים (máshukadeém) is recited in *high na'úm* (see Rules for Pronunciation, item c)

Chapter 38:

vs 20: וְכָל-הַיְתָדוֹת (vechol-haytedót) is recited in *high na'úm*

פקודי (Pekude'), 11th weekly portion of the book of

Exodus

Chapter 39:

vs 4: קצותיו is read as קצותיו (ketsotáv)

vs 11: ויהלם (veyahalóm) is pronounced in Amsterdam as: véeyahalóm (see Rules for Pronunciation in

Amsterdam, item c)

vs 29: ואת-האבִּיט (ve'it ha'abnit) is recited in *high na'úm*

vs 32: ויתָכֵל (vatechil) is recited as ויתָכֵל *

vs 33: בְּרִיחֵו is read as בְּרִיחֵו (beree'háv)

vs 43: is recited entirely in *high na'úm*

Chapter 40:

vs 14: ואת-בָּנָיו (ve'it banáv) is recited as ואת-בָּנָיו with a טרְחָא () (tar'há) instead of a מְאָרִיךְ () (ma'areéch)

From vs 33: ויַחַל מֹשֶׁה אֶת-הַמְלָאכָה (vaychal Moshé it-hammelacháh) until the end of the *parasháh*, each verse is recited in *high na'úm* with a stop between verses.

LEVITICUS

ויקרא (Vayeekrá), 1st weekly portion and Hebrew name of the third book, Leviticus, of the Pentateuch

Chapter 2:

vs 2: וְהִקְטִיר הַכֹּהֵן (veheekteér hakohín) is recited as וְהִקְטִיר הַכֹּהֵן with an אֲזָלָא גְרִישׁ () (azlá chereésh) instead of an אֲזָלָא () (azlá) and a שׁוֹפָר מְהוּפָךְ () (shofár mehupách)

טֹו (Tsav), 2nd weekly portion of the book of Leviticus

שְׁמֵעָנִי (Shemeenée), 3rd weekly portion of the book of Leviticus

Chapter 9:

vs 22: אֶת-יָדָיו is read as אֶת-יָדָיו (it-yadáv)

Chapter 10:

vs 4: קִרְבֵּוּ (keerbú): שְׁנֵי גְרִשִּׁין () (shené cheresheén) is recited before תֵּרְצָא () (teertsá)

vs 5: בְּכַתְּוֹתָם (bechutónotám) is read as בְּכַתְּוֹתָם (bechutenotám)

vs 9: יִן וְשָׁר׃ (yayeen veshéchar) is recited in *high na'um*

vs 10: וְלִהְבִּידִיל׃ (ulhabdeél) is read as וְלִהְבִּידִיל׃ (ulahabdeél)

vs 15: שׁוֹק הַתְּרוּמָה׃ (shok haterumah) is recited in *high na'um*

Chapter 11:

vs 21: אֲשֶׁר-לוֹ׃ (asher-lo) is read as אֲשֶׁר-לֹא׃

תַּזְרְעִיךְ (Tazreéyang), 4th weekly portion of the book of Leviticus

Chapter 13:

vs 3: הַכֹּהֵן׃ (hakkohin) is read as הַכֹּהֵן׃ without a פֶּסֶק (1) (pasik)

הַפֶּן׃ (hafach) is read as הַפֶּן׃ with a פֶּסֶק (1) (pasik)

מִצְרַע (Metsoráng), 5th weekly portion of the book of Leviticus

Chapter 14:

vs 23: אֵל-פֶּתַח׃ (il-péta'h) is recited as אֵל-פֶּתַח׃ with a מְאָרֵךְ (,) (ma'aréech) instead of with a תְּבִיר׃ (,) (tebeér)

vs 31: אֶת אֲשֶׁר-תִּשְׁיִי׃ (it asher-taseéch) is recited in *high na'um*

Chapter 15:

vs 3: רַר בְּשָׂרוֹ׃ (rar besaró) is recited in *high na'um*

אֲחָרֵי מוֹת (A'haré Mot), 6th weekly portion of the book of Leviticus

Chapter 16:

vs 12: גַּחְלֵי-אֵשׁ׃ (ga'hale-ish) is recited in *high na'um*

vs 21: יָדָו׃ is read as יָדָו׃ (yadáv)

Chapter 17:

vs 4: דָּם יִחֹשֵׁב׃ (dam ye'hashib) is recited in *high na'um*

Chapter 18:

vs 23: לֹא-תַעֲמֹד׃ (lo-tangamod) is recited in *high na'um*

קְדוּשִׁים (Kedosheém), 7th weekly portion of the book of Leviticus

Chapter 19:

vs 8: כִּי׃ (kee) is recited as כִּי- with a מְקַרְףּ (־) (makáf) instead of with a תְּבִיר׃ (,) (tebeér) cantillation

אִמּוֹר (Immór), 8th weekly portion of the book of Leviticus

Chapter 21:

vs 5: ^{לֹא יִקְרַח} is read as ^{לֹא-יִקְרַח} (lo-yeekre`hu) exc. Amst.

vs 8: ^{כִּי} is recited as ^{כִּי-} with a ^{מַקֵּף} (makáf) instead of with a ^{תְּבִיר} (tebéér) cantillation

vs 17: ^{אֵישׁ מִזְרַעְךָ} (eesh meezárngachá) is recited in *high na'um*

Chapter 23:

vs 13: ^{וְנִסְכּוֹ} is read as ^{וְנִסְכּוֹ} (veneeskó)

vs 17: In ^{תַּבְּיָאוּ} (tabée'u) the "א" (álfef) is not pronounced

vs 22: ^{לֹא-תִכְלֶה} (lo-techaléh) is recited in *high na'um*

Chapter 24:

vs 2: ^{וַיִּקְרַח אֵלֶיךָ} (veyeek`hu illécha) is recited as ^{וַיִּקְרַח}

^{אֵלֶיךָ} in *high na'um* ****

vs 8: ^{בְּיוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת} (beyóm hashabat) is recited as ^{בְּיָוִם}

^{הַשַּׁבָּת} in *high na'um* ****

In Amsterdam pronunciation is "beeyóm hashabat"

(see Rules for Pronunciation for Amsterdam only, item c)

בְּהָרַר (Behár), 9th weekly portion of the book of Leviticus

Chapter 25:

vs 9: ^{וְהֶעֱבַרְתָּ} (vehángabartá) is recited in *high na'um*

vs 30: ^{אֲשֶׁר-לֹ} is read as ^{אֲשֶׁר-לֹ} (ashér-lo)

בְּהֻקֹתָי (Be`hukotáy), 10th weekly portion of the book of Leviticus

Chapter 26:

vs 14 to vs 42 are recited in low voice

vs 42 is recited in regular voice

vs 43 is recited in low voice

from vs 44 on regular voice is used

vs 46 is recited entirely in *high na'um*

Chapter 27:

vs 34 is recited entirely in *high na'um* as the last sentence of the book.

NUMBERS

בְּמִדְבָּר (Bemidbar), 1st weekly portion and Hebrew name of the fourth book, Numbers, of the Pentateuch

Chapter 1:

vs 16: קְרוּאֵי is read as קְרוּאֵי (keru'e)

Chapter 2:

vs 9: כָּל-הַפְּקֻדִים (kol-hapekudeém) is recited in *high na'um*

מֵאֵת אֵלֶיךָ (me'at élif) is recited as מֵאֵת אֵלֶיךָ **

vs 16: כָּל-הַפְּקֻדִים (kol hapekudeém) is recited in *high na'um*

מֵאֵת אֵלֶיךָ (me'at élif) is recited as מֵאֵת אֵלֶיךָ **

vs 24: כָּל-הַפְּקֻדִים (kol-hapekudeém) is recited in *high na'um*

Chapter 3:

vs 25: מְכַסְּהוּ (meechshéhu) is recited as מְכַסְּהוּ *

vs 38: אֶחָל-מוֹעֵד מִזְרָחָה (ohil-mongid meezrá'hah) is recited as אֶחָל-מוֹעֵד מִזְרָחָה. A פֶּסֶק (1) (*pasik*) is inserted between מִזְרָחָה (mongid) and מִזְרָחָה (meezrá'hah)

vs 51: חֲפֻדִים is read as חֲפֻדִים (happeduyeém)

Chapter 4:

vs 14: אֶת-כָּל-כְּלָיו (it-kol-kélaf) is recited in *high na'um*

נָשָׂא (Nasó), 2nd weekly portion of the book of Numbers

Chapter 5:

vs 9: וְכָל-תְּרוּמָה (vechól-terumah) is recited in *high na'um*

vs 10: after this verse no רְבִיעֵי (rebeengee) but after Chapter 6, vs 27.

Chaph 6 - vs 28
וְרִבְעֵי

Chapter 7:

vs 1: וַיִּמְשַׁח אֹתוֹ (vayeemsha'hotó) is recited as וַיִּמְשַׁח אֹתוֹ (vayeemsha'hotó) in *high na'um* ****

vs 5: וְהָיָה (vehayú) is recited as וְהָיָה * - vs 22

After vs 11: חֲמִישֵׁי (*hameeshée*)

vs 85: חֲמִישֵׁי PISA & da Silva Mendes

בְּהַאֲלֹתֶחָ (Behágalotechá), 3rd weekly portion of the book of Numbers

Chapter 8:

vs 22: וְאַחֲרֵי-כֵן (ve'achare-chin) is recited in *high na'um*

Chapter 10:

vs 36: וּבְגֻחוֹ (ubnucho) is read as וּבְגֻחוֹ

Chapter 11:

verses 1 to 7 are recited in low voice

vs 4: וְהִסַּפְסַף וְהִסַּפְסַף is read as וְהִסַּפְסַף (ve'hásafsuf)

vs 32: אֶת-הַשְּׁלֹוֹ is read as אֶת-הַשְּׁלֹוֹ (it-hasseláv)

vs 33: is recited in low voice

Chapter 12:

vs 3: עָנָו is read as עָנָו (nganáv)

שֶׁלֶח-לֵךְ (Shela'h-Lecha), 4th weekly portion of the book of Numbers

Chapter 14:

vs 19: סֶלַח-נָא (sela'h-na) is read as סֶלַח-נָא (accent is on the last syllable of the first word instead of on the first syllable of that word)

vs 24: עֲקֹב הַיְתָה (ngékib hayetáh) is recited in *high na'úm*

vs 34: יוֹם לַשַּׁנָּה (yom lashanáh) is recited in *high na'úm*

vs 36: וַיִּלְעֲנוּ is read as וַיִּלְעֲנוּ (vayaleenu)

Chapter 15:

vs 24: לְחַטָּאת is read as לְחַטָּאת (le'hatat)

vs 28: בְּחִטָּאהּ (bechit'ah) is read with "ה" (hé) unpronounced

* vs 42: וַיִּבְרַח הָאִישׁ וַיִּבְרַח הָאִישׁ recited as exclamation

vs 31: עֲוֹנָהּ (ngavonáh) is read with "ה" (hé) unpronounced

קֹרַח (Kórach), 5th weekly portion of the book of Numbers

Chapter 16:

vs 3: וַיַּעֲקָלוּ (vayeekáhalú) is recited in *high na'úm*

vs 11: תִּלְעֲנוּ is read as תִּלְעֲנוּ (taleenu)

vs 30: וְאִם-בְּרִיָּאהּ (ve'eém-beree'áh) is recited in *high na'úm*

Chapter 17:

vs 3: וַעֲשׂוּ אֹתָם (vengasú otám) is recited as וַעֲשׂוּ אֹתָם in *high na'úm* ****

Chapter 18:

vs 9: לֶחֶל-מִנְחָתָם (lachól-meen`hatám) is recited in *high na'úm* (see Rules for Pronunciation, item c)

vs 15: לֶחֶל-בָּשָׂר (láchol-basár) is recited in *high na'úm* (see Rules for Pronunciation, item c)

חֻקַּת (Chukat), 6th weekly portion of the book of Numbers

Chapter 19:

vs 4: וְהִזָּהּ is recited as וְהִזָּה (veheezáh)*

vs 12: הִנָּהּ יִתְחַטֵּא-בוֹ (hu-yeet' hatta'-bo) is recited in *high na'um*

Chapter 21:

verses 17-20: are recited in *high na'um* without a stop.

vs 20: וּמַבְמוֹת (umeébamót) is recited as וּמַבְמוֹת in *high na'um* ***

After vs 20 a stop; regular *na'um* is resumed.

vs 32: וַיִּירָשׁ is read as וַיִּירָשׁ (vayorish)

vs 34: כִּי בַיָּדֶךָ (kee beyadechá) is recited in *high na'um*.

In Amsterdam pronunciation is kee beéyadechá (see Rules for Pronunciation in Amsterdam only, item c)

בַּלָּק (Balák), 7th weekly portion of the book of Numbers

Chapter 23:

vs 13: לֶחָ-נָא אֲתִי is recited as לֶחָ-נָא אֲתִי (lechá-na eeteé) in *high na'um* ****

פִּינְחָס (Peenechás), 8th weekly portion of the book of Numbers

Chapter 26:

vs 9: קְרִיאָנִי is read as קְרִיאָנִי (keree'e)

אַשֶׁר הֵצִו : is recited as אַשֶׁר הֵצִו (asher heetzu)**

Chapter 28:

vs 26: בְּהַקְרִיעֵיכֶם is recited as בְּהַקְרִיעֵיכֶם (behakreebechim)**

מַטּוֹת (Mattot), 9th weekly portion of the book of Numbers

Chapter 32:

vs 7: תִּנְיֵאוֹן is read as תִּנְיֵאוֹן tenee'un)

vs 29: אֶת--הַיַּרְדֵּן (it-hayardin) is recited in *high na'um*

מַסְעֵי (Masné), 10th weekly portion of the book of Numbers

Chapter 34:

vs 4: וְהָיָה is read as וְהָיָה (vehayu)

vs 12: הַגְּבוּל is read as הַגְּבוּל (haguebul)

vs 14: כִּי לָקַחְוּ is recited in *high na'um*

vs 15: לקחו נחלתם is recited as לקחנ נחלתם (lake'hú na'halatám), the אזלא (א) (azlá) and זקף קטון (ז) (zakíř katón) are replaced by a שופר הולך (ש) (shofár hollich) and a רביע (ר) (rebée'áng)

Chapter 35:

vs 21: באיבה (o be'ébah) is recited in *high na'um*

Chapter 36:

vs 6: זך הדבר (zé haddabár) is recited in *high na'um*

vs 13 is recited in *high na'um* with אלה המצות (élé hameetsvót) recited in *high na'um*.

DEUTERONOMY

דבָּרִים (Debareém), 1st weekly portion and Hebrew name of the 5th book, Deuteronomy, of the pentateuch

Chapter 2:

vs 33: ואת-בָּנוּ is read as ואת-בָּנוּ (ve'it-banáv)

Chapter 3:

vs 2: כִּי בְיָדְךָ (kee beyádechá) is recited in *high na'um*.

In Amsterdam, pronunciation is kee beéyádechá (see Rules for Pronunciation for Amsterdam only, item c)

vs 11: הלה is read as הלה (hallo)

וַאֲתַחֲנֶנּוּ (Va'it'hanán), 2nd weekly portion of the book of Deuteronomy

Chapter 4:

vs 9: פִּן-תִּשְׁכַּח אֶת-הַדְּבָרִים (pin-teeshká'h it-haddebareém) is recited as פִּן-תִּשְׁכַּח אֶת-הַדְּבָרִים in *high na'um* ****

verses 25 - 40 are recited in low voice

After vs 40 no interruption of שְׁלִישִׁי (sheleeshé) but rather after vs 49

Chapter 5:

vs 1 from וּלְמַדְתִּים (ulmadtim) on, is recited in *high na'um*

vs 2 is recited in *high na'um*

vs 3 is recited in *high na'um*

vs 4 is recited in *high na'um*

vs 5 is recited in *high na'um*

Verses 1 through 5 are recited with a stop after them.

The Ten Commandments:

vs 6 is recited in *high na'um*

vs 7 is recited in *high na'um*

vs 8 is recited in *high na'um*

vs 9 is recited in *high na'um*

vs 10 is recited in *high na'um*, מְצוֹתָי is read as מְצוֹתָי (meetsvottay)

Verses 6 through 10 are recited without a stop between them

After vs 10 a stop

vs 11 is recited in *high na'um*, then a stop

vs 12 is recited in *high na'um*

vs 13 is recited in *high na'um*

vs 14 is recited in *high na'um*

vs 15 is recited in *high na'um*

Verses 12 through 15 are recited without a stop between them.

After vs 15 a stop

vs 16 is recited in *high na'um*, then a stop

vs 17 is recited in *high na'um* with a stop after each of the four commandments

vs 18 is recited in *high na'um* after which no stop for רְבִיעִי (rebeengée)

There is no break in between the two commandments

After vs 18 a stop as the ending of one of the seven subdivisions of the weekly portion. However, the reading is continued immediately in regular *na'um* without interruption between vs 18 and 19.

After vs 27 interruption for רְבִיעִי (rebeengée)

Chapter 6:

After vs 3 interruption of חַמִּישִׁי (hameeshée)

After vs 19 interruption for שְׁשִׁי

Chapter 7:

vs 7: לֹא מְרֻבְּחִים (lo merubechim) is recited in *high na'um*

vs 9: מְצוֹתָיו is read as מְצוֹתָיו (meetsvottav)

עֲקֵב (Nge' kib), 3rd weekly portion of the book of Deuteronomy

Chapter 7:

vs 19: כִּן-יַעֲשֶׂה (kin-yangasé) is recited in *high na'um*

Chapter 8:

vs 2: אֲשֶׁר הוֹלִיכֶךָ (ashér hollíchechá) is recited as אֲשֶׁר הוֹלִיכֶךָ **

: לַדַּעַת (ladángat) is recited as לַדַּעַת , a זָקוֹף גְּדוֹל (ז') (zakif gadól) is substituted for a גְּרִישׁ (ר') (chereésh)

: מִצֹּתוֹ is read as מִצֹּתָיו (meetsvottáv)

Chapter 9:

vs 21: וְאֵת-חַטָּאתְכֶם (ve'it-'hatatchím) is recited in *high na'um*

Chapter 11:

vs 4: אֲשֶׁר הֶעֱזֵף (ashér hétzeéf) is recited as אֲשֶׁר הֶעֱזֵף **

vs 11: אֲשֶׁר אַתִּים (ashér attím) is recited as אֲשֶׁר אַתִּים **

vs 12: מְרִשִּׁית is read as מְרִאשִׁית (mérésheet)

רֵאָה (Re' eh), 4th weekly portion of the book of Deuteronomy

Chapter 12:

vs 2: אֶת-כָּל-הַמְּקוֹמוֹת (it-kol-hammekommot) is recited in *high na'um*

vs 5: אִם-אֶל-הַמְּקוֹם (eem-il-hammakóm) is recited in *high na'um*

vs 14: כִּי אִם-בַּמְּקוֹם (kee eem-bammakóm) is recited in *high na'um*

verses 18 and 21: אֲשֶׁר יִבְחַר (ashér yeeb'har) is recited as אֲשֶׁר יִבְחַר **

vs 30: אֵיכָה יַעֲבֹדוּ (echáh yangabdu) is recited as אֵיכָה יַעֲבֹדוּ in *high na'um* ****

Chapter 13:

vs 4: כִּי מִנְסָה (kee menasse) is recited in *high na'um*

Chapter 14:

vs 6: וְכָל-בְּהֵמָה (vechol-behemáh) is recited in *high na'um*

Chapter 15:

vs 6: וְהַעֲבַטָּה (vehángabattá) is recited in *high na'um*

Chapter 16:

vs 1: הוֹצִיאָהּ (hotsée'achá) is recited as הוֹצִיאָהּ **

vs 6: אִם-אֶל-הַמְּקוֹם (eem-il-hammakóm) is recited in *high na'um*

vs 15: כִּי יִבְרַחֲךָ (kee yebaríchechá) is recited in *high na'úm*

שִׁפְטִים (Shofeteem), 5th weekly portion of the book of Deuteronomy

Chapter 17:

vs 7: יַד הַעֲדִים (yad hangédeém) is recited in *high na'úm*

Chapter 20:

vs 1: זָקוּף גָּדוֹל וְרֵאִיתָ (vá'ra'ééta): a זָקוּף גָּדוֹל (zakif gadol) is substituted for a גְּרִישׁ (chere'esh) (See Rules for Pronunciation, item c).

Chapter 21:

vs 7: שִׁפְכֻּם is read as שִׁפְכוּ (sháfechu)

כִּי-תֵצֵא (Kee Tétsé), 6th weekly portion of the book of Deuteronomy

Chapter 22:

verses 15, 16, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29: הַנֶּעָר is read as הַנֶּעָרָה (hannangaráh)

vs 9: הַמְּלֵאָה (hamlé'ah) is read as הַמְּלֵאָה (hammállé'ah)

vs 25: וְאִם-בִּשְׂדֵה (ve'eém-bassadé) is recited in *high na'úm*

Chapter 23:

vs 5: לִקְלֶלְךָ (lekallellikka) is read as לִקְלָלְךָ (lekallalikka)

Chapter 25:

vs 5: לוֹ (lo) is recited as לוֹ- (Instead of cantillation תְּבִיר (tebéer), a reading aid, the accent sign, (,) (mélich) is recited, followed by a מְקוֹף (makáf)

vs 7: מֵאֵן יִבְמִי (me'in yebamée) is recited in *high na'úm* as מֵאֵן יִבְמִי ****

כִּי תָבוֹא (Kee Tabó), 7th weekly portion of the book of Deuteronomy

Chapter 26:

vs 12: כִּי תִכְלֶה (kee techallé) is recited in *high na'úm*

Chapter 27:

vs 4: אֲשֶׁר אָנֹכִי is recited as אֲשֶׁר אָנֹכִי (ashér anocheé) in *high na'úm* ****

vs 10: אֶת-מִצּוֹתָיו is read as אֶת-מִצּוֹתָיו (it-meetsvottáv)

Chapter 28:

vs 14: אֲשֶׁר אָנֹכִי is recited as אֲשֶׁר אָנֹכִי (ashér anocheé) in *high na'um* ****

from vs 15 to vs 58 recitation is in low voice

vs 27: וּבְקִטְרוֹתֶיךָ is read as וּבְקִטְרוֹתֶיךָ (ubátte'horeém)

vs 30: ישְׁכַבְנָהּ (yeshkabénah) is read as ישְׁגַלְנָהּ

vs 43: the second word מַעְלָהּ (mánglah) is read as מַאֲלָהּ (mángalah)

vs 57: הַיּוֹצֵאת (hayotsít) is read as הַיּוֹצֵאת

vs 58 is recited in regular voice from לַיְעֵרָא (leyeer'a) on

vs 59 to vs 63 is read in low voice

vs 63 is read in regular voice until כִּן (kin), then in low voice until vs 69

vs 69: entire verse is recited in *high na'um*

נִצְבֵּיִם (Neetsabeém), 8th weekly portion of the book of Deuteronomy

Chapter 29:

vs 17: אִישׁ אֶחָד-אֶשָׁה (eesh o eeshá) is recited in *high na'um*

vs 22: כָּמַחֲפֵחַת (kámahpéchat) is read as (see Rules for Pronunciation, item c)

וּצְבוּיִם (utsboyeém) is read as וּצְבוּיִם :

vs 27 from וַיִּשְׁלַחְכֶם (vayáshleechim) on, the recitation is in *high na'um*, also for

vs 28 with a stop between verses.

Chapter 30:

vs 9: בְּפָרִי בִטְנֶךָ (beefree beetnechá) is recited as בְּפָרִי בִטְנֶךָ in *high na'um* ****

וַיֵּלֶךְ (Vayélich), 9th weekly portion of the book of Deuteronomy

Chapter 31:

vs 7: וַיֹּאמֶר אֵלָיו (vayómir éláv) is recited as וַיֹּאמֶר אֵלָיו in *high na'um* ****

vs 17: וַעֲזַבְתֶּם (vangazabteém) is recited in *high na'um*

הָאֲזֵינוּ (Ha'azeenu), 10th weekly portion of the book of Deuteronomy

Chapter 32:

vs 13: in עַל-בָּמוֹתַי (ngal bamotte) the "ו" is not pronounced.

vs 14: עַם-תִּלְבַּב כָּרִים (ngeem-hélib kareém) is recited as עַם-תִּלְבַּב כָּרִים in *high na'um* ****

וזאת הברכה (Vezót Habberacháh), 11th weekly portion of the book of Deuteronomy -

This entire parasháh is recited in *high na'úm* in the following way: (X)

Chapter 33:

verses 1 through 6 are recited without a stop.

vs 2: יי (Adonáy) is recited in *high na'úm*

after vs 6 a stop

after vs 7 a stop

verses 8 through 11 are recited without a stop.

vs 9: בְּנֹו is read as בְּנִי (banáv)

: הַאֲמִיר (ha'omir) is recited in *high na'úm*

after vs 11 a stop

after vs 12 a stop

verses 13 through 17 are recited without a stop

after vs 17 a stop

verses 18 and 19 are recited without a stop between them

after vs 19 a stop

verses 20 and 21 are recited without a stop between them

after vs 21 a stop

verses 22 and 23 are recited without a stop between them

after vs 23 a stop

verses 24 through 26 are recited without a stop

after vs 26 a stop

verses 27 through 29 are recited without a stop

after vs 29 a stop

Chapter 34:

Verses 1 through 9 are recited without a stop

vs 3: וְאֶת-הַכָּר (ve'it-hakkeekár) is recited in *high na'úm*

vs 7: לְחָה is read as לְחוֹ (lé'hó)

after each of the verses 9 through 12 there is a stop.

(X) The Chafetz but the Chazza reads the
 לְחָה (lé'hó) as לְחוֹ (lé'hó) an normal melody