


Additions to Hochmat Shelomoh

To this list with additions to [Hochmat Shelomo](#) contributed a.o Danny Shapiro, Nachshon Rodrigues Pereira, Rene Samson and Jaap Sondervan (site owner). Over time, more exceptions may be added. Mind that many 'exceptions' are mentioned in the [Piza chumash](#).

Rules

- A. Page 38: add **deviation**. A sof pasuk with only one word after an etnach is sung as an exclamation, see endnote how Ricardo documented this  below some (most?) of the occurrences are shown.
- B. Page 38: add **deviation**. The first word in a pasuk with only an etnah or zakef katon without azla is sung as an exclamation see endnote how Ricardo documented this. below some (most?) of the occurrences are shown.
- C. Page 40: **add rule**: *Tsééré* and *Ségol* are pronounced as *Heereék*: e.g. וַיִּשָּׁב is pronounced as וַיִּשָּׁב, like in “it”, see more on [pronunciation](#) including examples.

Exceptions & notes

- 1. Page 42: Bereshit chapter 1 verse 3: וַיְהִי־אֹר is sung as an exclamation, caused by additional rule (see A) above.
- 2. Page 42: Bereshit chapter 1 verses 7, 9, 11, 15 & 24 : וַיְהִי־יָרֵךְ is sung as an exclamation, caused by additional rule (see A) above.
- 3. Page 44: Bereshit chapter 5 verses 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 27 and 31: the וַיָּמָת is sung as an exclamation, caused by additional rule (see A) above.
- 4. Page 44: Bereshit chapter 9 verse 29: the וַיָּמָת is sung as an exclamation, caused by additional rule (see A) above.
- 5. Page 45, 46 & 47: Bereshit chapter 18 verse 3, chapter 19 verse 7, chapter 24 verse 34 and chapter 30 verse 28: וַיֵּאמֶר is sung as an exclamation, caused by additional rule (see B) above.
- 6. Page 46: Bereshit chapter 24 verse 21 according to the [Piza chumash](#) מִחְרִישׁ לְדַעַת.
- 7. Page 46: Bereshit chapter 25 verse 22 וַיִּתְּרָצְצוּ is pronounced as vayitrotsasu, see see chumash Piza.
- 8. Page 47: Bereshit chapter 27 verse 23: וַיְבַרְכֵהוּ is sung as an exclamation, caused by additional rule (see A) above.
- 9. Page 48: Bereshit chapter 33 verse 4: וַיְבַכּוּ is sung as an exclamation, caused by additional rule (see A) above.
- 10. Page 48: Bereshit chapter 34 verse 31: וַיֵּאמֶר is sung as an exclamation, caused by additional rule (see B) above.
- 11. Page 48: Bereshit chapter 35 verse 5: וַיִּסְעוּ is sung as an exclamation, caused by additional rule (see B) above.
- 12. Page 49: Bereshit chapter 41 verse 21: וַאֲיָקָץ is sung as an exclamation, caused by additional rule (see A) above.
- 13. Page 49: Bereshit chapter 41 verse 47: לְקַמְצִים is sung as an exclamation, caused by additional rule (see A) above.
- 14. Page 51: Shemot chapter 4 verse 13: שֶׁלַח־נָא: the sheva with meteg is pronounced as patach, שֶׁלַח־נָא, see rule C on page 39.
- 15. Page 52: Shemot chapter 14 verse 4: וַיַּעֲשׂוּ־יָרֵךְ is sung as an exclamation, caused by additional rule (see A) above.
- 16. Page 53: Shemot chapter 15 verse 10: צַלְלוּ is pronounced as tsalalu, see see chumash Piza.

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17. Page 54: Shemot chapter 15 verse 26: Pereira writes that כְּלִהְמִחָה is sung in high ne'um. This is correct for Shabbat Shira. But on the 7th day of Pesach the total verse is sung in high ne'um.
18. Page 58: Shemot chapter 23 verse 23: וְהִכְחִדְתִּיו is sung as an exclamation, caused by additional rule (see A) above.
19. Page 59: Shemot chapter 26 verse 23: בִּירְכָתֶיִם is sung as an exclamation, caused by additional rule (see A) above.
20. Page 60: Shemot chapter 33 verses 14 & 18: וַיֹּאמֶר is sung as an exclamation, caused by additional rule (see B) above.
21. Page 60: Shemot chapter 34: The remark on *High Na'um* should be shifted up to the top of chapter 34, as it applicable to all four verses (4-7).
22. Page 61: Shemot chapter 36 verse 7: וְהוֹתֵר is sung as an exclamation when both Vaajakheel and Pekude are read together, caused by additional rule (see A) above.
23. Page 62: Shemot chapter 39 verse 24: מִשְׁזָר is sung as an exclamation, caused by additional rule (see A) above.
24. Page 63: Vajikra chapter 8 verse 19: וַיִּשְׁחָט is sung as an exclamation, caused by additional rule (see B) above.
25. Page 63: Vajikra chapter 13 verse 18: וְנִרְפָּא is sung as an exclamation, caused by additional rule (see A) above.
26. Page 66: Vajikra chapter 21 verse 4: לְהַחֲלוֹ is sung as an exclamation, caused by additional rule (see A) above.
27. Page 66: Vajikra chapter 22 verse 19: לְרַצְנָכֶם is sung as an exclamation, caused by additional rule (see B) above.
28. Page 67: Vajikra chapter 26 verse 32: וְשָׁמָמוּ is read veshamamu, see see chumash Piza.
29. Page 69: Bemidbar chapter 5 verse 22: בְּמִעִידֶיךָ: the sheva with meteg is pronounced as patach, בְּמִיעִידֶיךָ, see chumash Piza and page 39 rule C.
30. Page 69: Bemidbar chapter 5 verse 28: וְנִזְרָעָה, the chataf kamets is pronounced as cholam thus read וְנִזְרָעָה, see chumash Piza.
31. Page 69: Bemidbar chapter 7 verse 85: הִקְעָרָה, the chataf kamets is pronounced as cholam thus read, הִקְעָרָה, see chumash Piza.
32. Page 69: Bemidbar chapter 10 verse 28: וַיִּסְעוּ is sung as an exclamation, caused by additional rule (see A) above.
33. Page 70: Bemidbar chapter 14 verse 42: אֶל־תֵּעָלוּ is sung as an exclamation, caused by additional rule (see B) above.
34. Page 70: Bemidbar chapter 15 verse 21: לְדֹרֹתֶיכֶם is sung as an exclamation, caused by additional rule (see A) above.
35. Page 73: Bemidbar chapter 31 verse 20: תִּתְחַטְּאוּ is sung as an exclamation, caused by additional rule (see A) above.
36. Page 75: Debarim chapter 4 verse 19 add: וְרָאִיתָ is read וְרָאִיתָ see chumash Piza and page 39 rule C.
37. Page 80: Debarim chapter 22 verse 28: וְנִמְצָאוּ is sung as an exclamation, caused by additional rule (see A) above.

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38. Page 84: The remark about reading this parashah in *high na'um* is inaccurate. First, the chazzan read six portions in chapter 33 in the normal melody. Then the chatan Tora is called, and he reads the whole parashah in *high na'um*, thus repeating chapter 33 in *high na'um*.

David Ricardo, publication "[Selected Tunes from the Portuguese Jewish congregation Amsterdam](#)", 1975: Fist is an example of rule B and the second of rule A.

(2) אחנה ו-סוף-פסוק.

אתנח, במלה הראשונה של המשפט
סוף-פסוק, אחרי אתנח
מבצעים אח שניהם:

VA-YO-MAR
LIK-MA-TSIM

The VA-YO-MAR can be found in note 5 above (according to rule B above)

The LIK-MA-TSIM can be found in note 13 above (according to rule A above)