

GENESIS

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

High na'úm (נְאֻם) is used for the recitation of verses 1-31 on שמחת תורה (Seem`hat 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

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 'Hazán.

After vs 18: שְׁלֵשִׁי (sheleeshee)

Chapter 3:

After vs 21: רְבִיעִי (rebeengee)

Chapter 4:

After vs 18: חֲמִישִׁי (hameeshee)

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

Chapter 5:

vs 29: שְׁנֵי גְרִישֵׁין : זֶה (ש) (shené cherésheén) is recited before תִּרְצָא (ר) (teertsá)

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

Chapter 6:

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

Chapter 8:

vs 17: הַיִּצְאָה is read as הַיִּצְאָה (haytsé)

Chapter 9:

vs 9: הֶעֱנַנִּי (heénenée), with דַּרְחָא (ד) (darchá) under ם (nun) is recited as הֶעֱנַנִּי (heénenée) with מֵאַרְיֶךְ (ר) (ma'areéech) under ם (nun)

vs 12: אֲשֶׁר-אֶנִּי is recited as אֲשֶׁר-אֶנִּי (asher-aneé), a פָּסֵק (ו) (pasík) between the two words is recited as a מְקוֹף (-) (makáf)

Chapter 10:

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

vs 19: וְצֹבִיִּים is read as וְצֹבִיִּים (útsboyeém)

vs 25: שִׁם הָאֶחָד (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: וַיָּבֵא (vayabó) is recited as וַיָּבֵא. The תְּבִיר (ב) (tebéér) is substituted for דַּרְחָא (ד) (darchá)

Chapter 14:

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

Chapter 16:

vs 3: שָׂרַי אֵשֶׁת אַבְרָם (saráy éshit Abrám) is recited as שָׂרַי אֵשֶׁת אַבְרָם. The פָּסֵק (ו) (pasík) is omitted.

Chapter 17:

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

vs 19: אֵשְׁתְּךָ (eéshtecha) is recited as אֵשְׁתְּךָ (רביע) (rebée'ang) is substituted for זָקַף קָטוֹן (ז) (zakíf katón)

vs 21: תֵּלֵד לְךָ וְשָׂרָה (télid lechá Saráh) is recited as תֵּלֵד לְךָ שָׂרָה. The פָּסֵק (ו) (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*

11: 29 : utrup

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 / לַ is read as וְהַנְּעָרָה / לַ
(la/ve'hannangarah)

vs 33: וַיִּשָּׂם is read as וַיִּשָּׂם (vayusám)

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

Chapter 25:

vs 23: גּוֹיִם is read as גּוֹיִם (choyeém)

vs 26: וְאֶחָדֵינוּ (ve'a'haré-chin) is recited in *high na'um*

Chapter 26:

vs 24: וַיֹּאמֶר is recited as וַיֹּאמֶר *

Chapter 27:

vs 3: צִידָה is read as צִיד (tsayeed)

vs 19: אָנוּחֵי (anochee) is read separately. The שׁוֹפֵר חוֹלֵק

וְעַתָּה: als uitroep

(shofar hollich) () under עַתָּה (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. → 'e daar.

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

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 (**)

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

(see Rules for Pronunciation in Amsterdam, item c)

Chapter 31:

vs 43: הַבְּנוֹת בְּנֵי is recited as הַבְּנוֹת בְּנֵי (habbanot benottáy) in *high na'um* ****

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

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

Chapter 32:

vs 18: כִּי יִפְגְּשֶׁהָ (kee yeefgáshechá) is recited in *high na'um*

Chapter 33:

vs 4: צִוְּאָרְוּ is read as צִוְּאָרְוּ (tsavaráv)

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

Chapter 34:

vs 3 and vs 12: הַנְּעָרָה is read as הַנְּעָרָה (hamngaráh)

vs 7: כִּי נִבְלָה (kee nebaláh) is recited in *high na'um*

vs 21: שְׁלָמִים is pronounced as shalémeém

Chapter 35:

after vs 13: שְׁשִׁי (sheeshé)

Chapter 36:

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

vs 18: אֵלָה אֵלֹהֵי (éle allufe) is recited in *high na'um*

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

Chapter 39:

vs 20: אֲסִירָנִי is read as אֲסִירָנִי (asseéré)

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

Chapter 41:

after vs 16: שְׁנֵי (shéneé)

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

Chapter 43:

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

vs 28: וַיִּשְׁתַּחֲוּ is read as וַיִּשְׁתַּחֲוּ (vayeeshhta'havu)

Chapter 44:

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

after vs 14: מַפְטִיר (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: יַקְהֵת (yeekehát) is read as יַקְהֵת (yeekhát) without a דַּחִישׁ (dachish)

vs 11: עֵירוֹ is read as עֵירוֹ (ngeero)

סוּתוֹ is read as סוּתוֹ (suto)

vs 31: שָׁמַח קַבְרֵוֹ (shámah 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 שָׁמַח (mee samechá) is recited in *high na'um*

Chapter 3:

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

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

Chapter 4:

vs 2: מַה זֶה is read in two words as מַה זֶה (ma zé)

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

וְיָשֻׁב־נָא * שְׁלֹשׁ-עָשָׂר * שְׁלֹשׁ-עָשָׂר * שְׁלֹשׁ-עָשָׂר *

Chapter 5:

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

^ see Douglas Harsh