

Torah Blessings

Blessing before reading the Torah:

Each person honored with an Aliyah recites:

Bar'chu et Adonai ham'vorach

בְּרַכּוּ אֶת יְיָ הַמְּבָרֵךְ.

The congregation responds:

Baruch Adonai ham'vorach l'olam va-ed.

בָּרוּךְ יְיָ הַמְּבָרֵךְ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.

Each person honored with the Aliyah continues:

Baruch Adonai ham'vorach l'olam va-ed.

בָּרוּךְ יְיָ הַמְּבָרֵךְ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.

Baruch atah Adonai eloheinu melech
ha-olam, asher bachar banu mi-kol
ha-amim v'natan lanu et torato.

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ
הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר בָּחַר בָּנוּ מִכָּל
הָעַמִּים וְנָתַן לָנוּ אֶת תּוֹרָתוֹ.

Baruch atah Adonai, no-tein hatorah.

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ, נוֹתֵן הַתּוֹרָה.

Blessing after reading the Torah:

Each person honored with an Aliyah recites:

Baruch atah Adonai eloheinu melech
ha-olam, asher natan lanu torat emet,
v'chayei olam nata b'tocheinu.

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ
הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר נָתַן לָנוּ תּוֹרַת
אֱמֶת, וְחַיֵּי עוֹלָם נָטַע בְּתוֹכֵנוּ.

Baruch atah Adonai, no-tein hatorah.

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ, נוֹתֵן הַתּוֹרָה.

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Pronunciation note

Rules for the vowels used in the transliteration:

All the stand alone “a”, “e” and “i” are all short vowels, so that the “a” is pronounced like the “a” in “car”, and “e” is pronounced as in “get” and the “i” is pronounced as in “give”.

The “o” is a long “o” and is pronounced as in “rose”

The “u” is pronounced as in “blue”

The “ei” is a for a long “a” and is pronounced as in “sleigh”

The “ai” is a for a long “i” and is pronounced as in “Chai” (or the “i” in “ride”)

The “ee” is a for a long “e” and is pronounced as in “cheese”

“Ch” is a guttural sound, a hard “h” like clearing your throat, as in the Scottish “Loch”

A dash or an apostrophe designate a separate syllable, so “Ha-am” is pronounced “Ha” “am”, not an elongated single syllable.