



Terminology

Baal/at Korei/K'riyah (בַּעַל/בַּעֲלַת קוֹרֵא/קֹרִיָּא) a Torah reader; “baal” is the masculine form and “baalat” is the feminine form; “korei” and “k’riyah” are used interchangeably

Chatimah (חֲתִימָה) the final line or lines of a prayer, which often indicate the overall theme of that prayer

Conjunctives trope symbols which connect words both musically and grammatically; also called “connectors”

Disjunctives trope symbols which create a break between words both musically and grammatically; also called “separators”

Impositive a trope symbol that appears in the middle of a word

Kriyah (קֹרִיָּא) the selection of the Torah portion being read in a synagogue; traditionally, only refers to various traditions of how much of the *parashah* is read (e.g., the Triennial cycle or a “full *k’riyah*”)

Parashah (פָּרָשָׁה) a portion of the Torah designated for a particular week

Prepositive a trope symbol that appears at the beginning of a word

Postpositive a trope symbol that appears at the end of a word

Taam (טַעַם) an individual trope symbol; literally, “taste” or “sense”

Taamei HaMikra (טַעְמֵי הַמִּקְרָא) the system of cantillation marks

Tikkun/tikkun kor'im (תִּיקּוּן קוֹרְאִים) a book containing the entire Torah (and often haftarot and Esther) in two parallel columns, one with vowels and cantillation marks and the other in the Torah scroll font and without any markings

Trope (טְרוֹפֶּה) (Yiddish) the system of cantillation marks