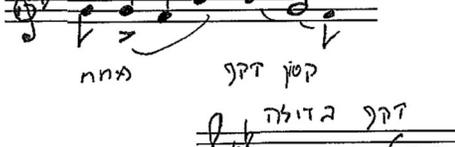
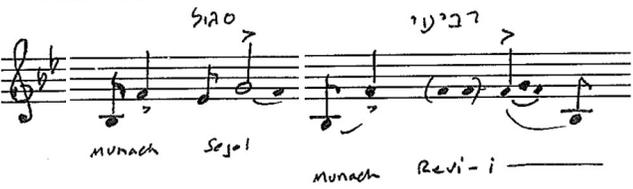


TBI Trope Chart for Beginners

Here are the most common trope marks you will run in to and some hints about how they will be used. This guide is intended to be a helpful reference sheet, but it is by no means all encompassing. There are entire books and classes and apps for this. The intention is to help students start recognizing the trope marks. Much gratitude goes to Richard Argosh for notating and identifying key points about the trope for this chart. A few extra notes:

- This is written in the key of Bb.
- The initial note in a given word may be repeated if there are extra syllables, so how the trope sounds on a given word can vary a little depending on where the trope hits in the syllables of the word. Talk with your mentor for examples. Consider the ve'ahavta as an example of this.
- The syllable marked by the trope is where the accent should be. In the notation below it is the open note (and/or) the one with the accent mark on it.

Trope symbol	Name	Notation	Hints
XX └	munach	see below for variations with other trope marks	This is the most variable trope mark because it's the helper trope! It can vary depending on what follows it.
:X	sof pasuk (siluk)		marks the end of the verse
XX ^	etnachta		the second most common trope mark
X ←	mapach		often paired with pashtah
X ↘	pashtah		It's always at the end of the word. Sometimes there are two pashtah marks in a word. If so, it's indicating that the earlier syllable is accented.
:X	zakef katon		usually preceded by a special munach
:X	zakef gadol		

	dargah		often precedes tevir	
	tevir		often follows dargah	
	kadmah		same symbol as pashta, but not at the end of the word.	
	v'azlah		usually follows kadmah	
	gershaim			
	telishah k'tanah			
	telishah g'dola			
	zarkah			often preceded by munach
	segol			often preceded by munach, sometimes needs some extra notes before the accented note
	revi'i			
	mercha		very common, almost every mercha has a tipcha	
	tipcha			
	sof parek		ends the whole reading	