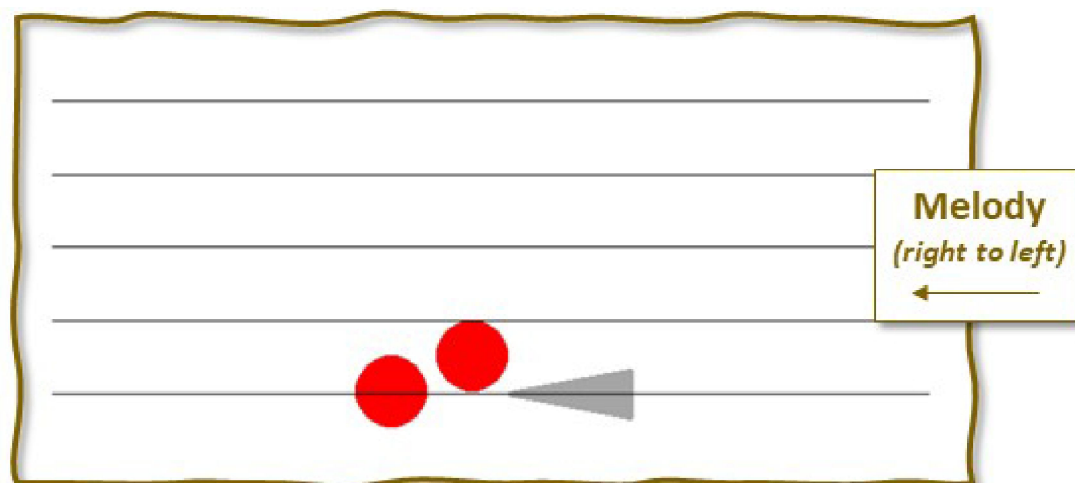


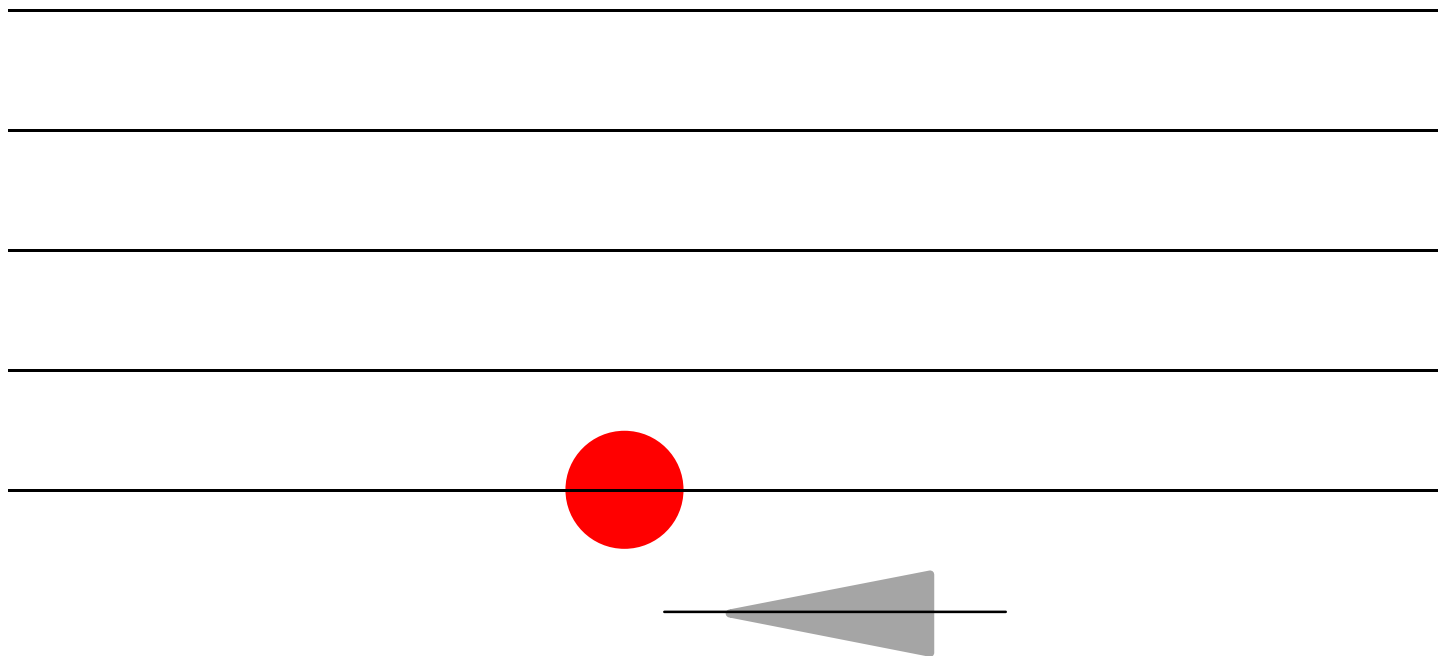
How do these
trope pattern
sheets work?



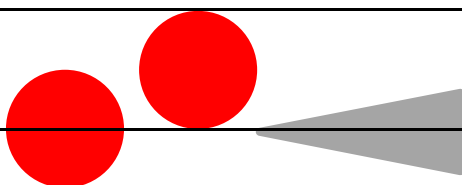
The melody (*in red*) begins with the accented syllable (*also in red*) and continues to the end of the word

The introductory note (*in gray*) is repeated until the accented syllable is reached and the melody takes over

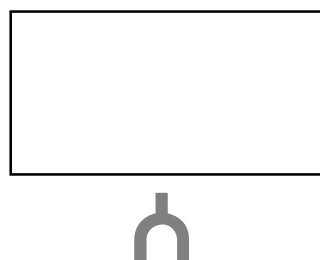
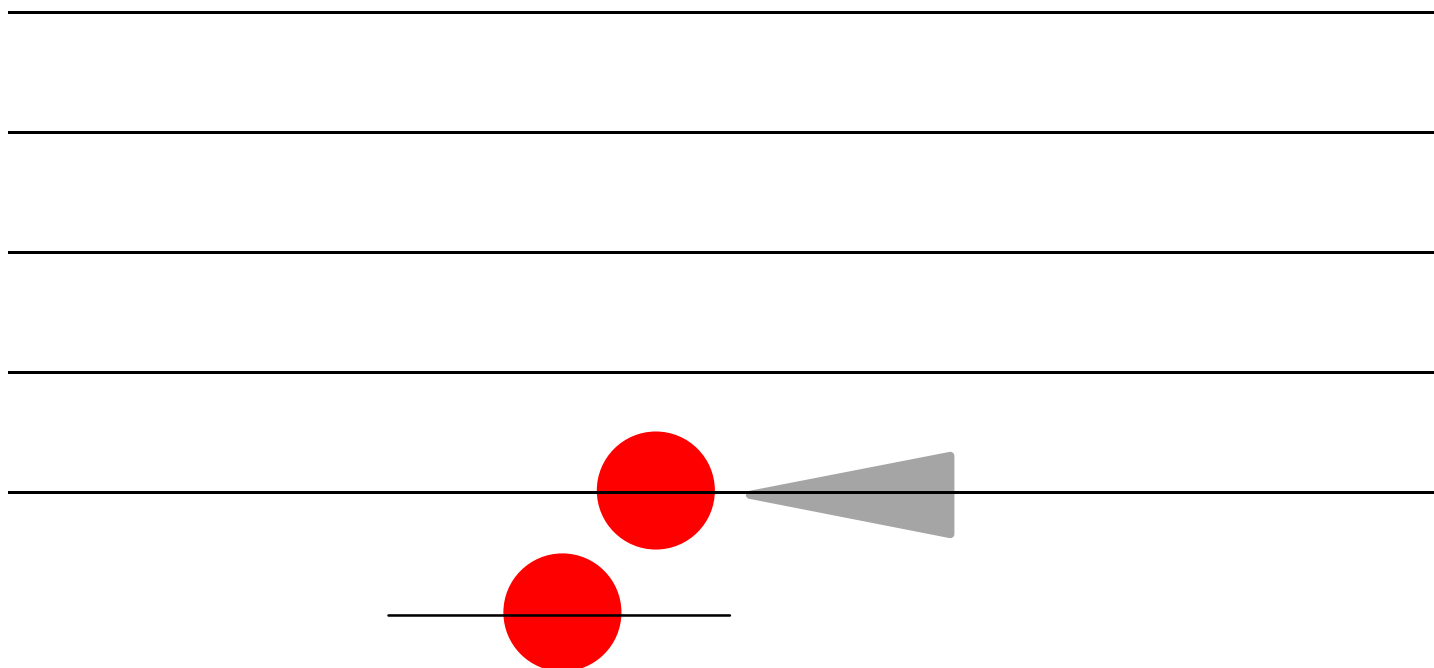




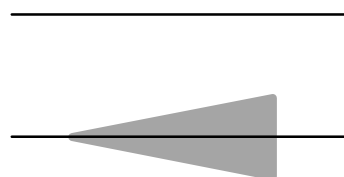
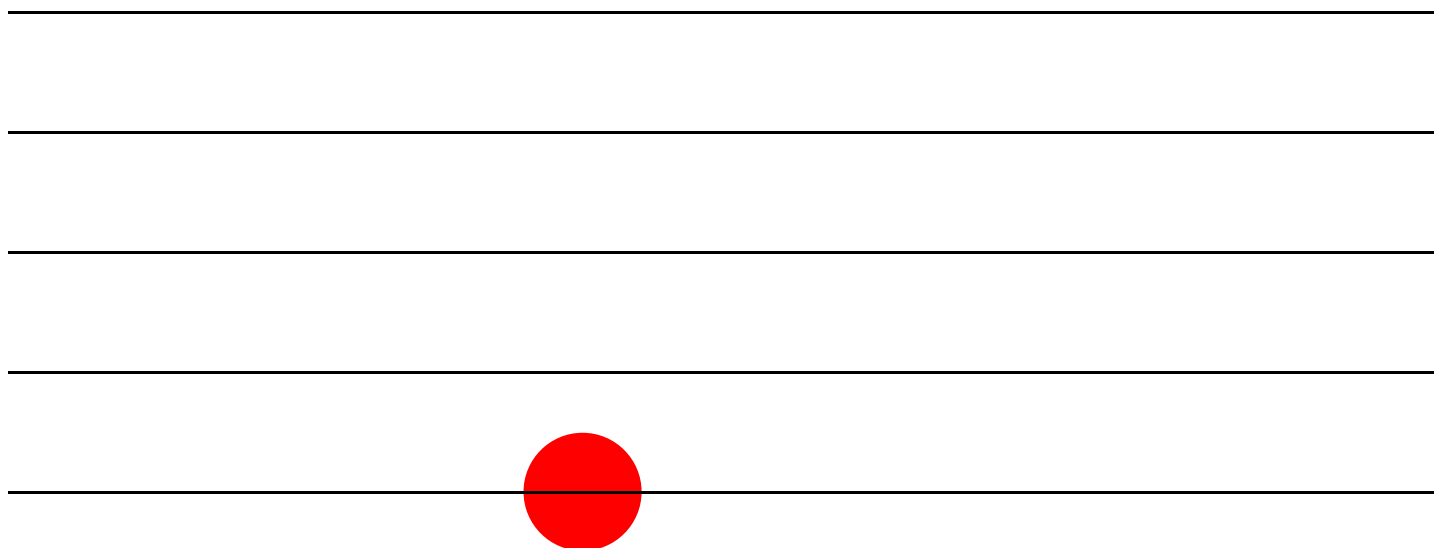
מר
כא
ד



טפכא
ב. פ. ד.



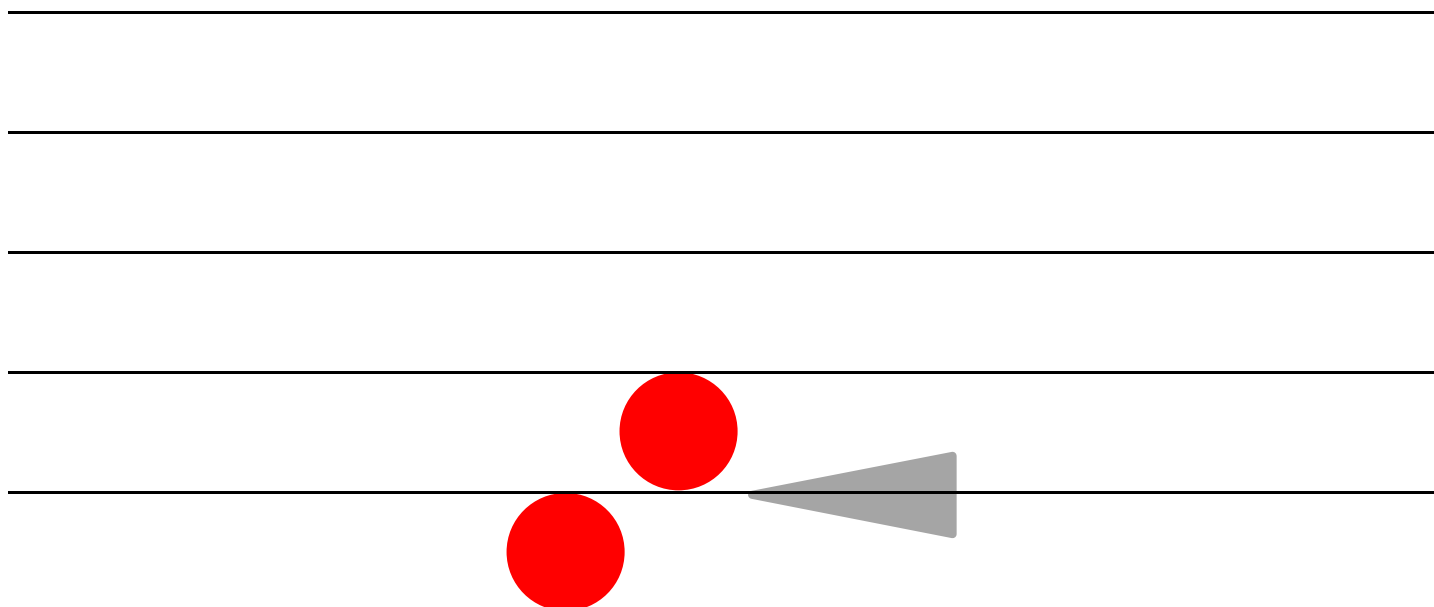
This MUNACH is sung whenever it comes before an ETNACHTA!



אתנחתא



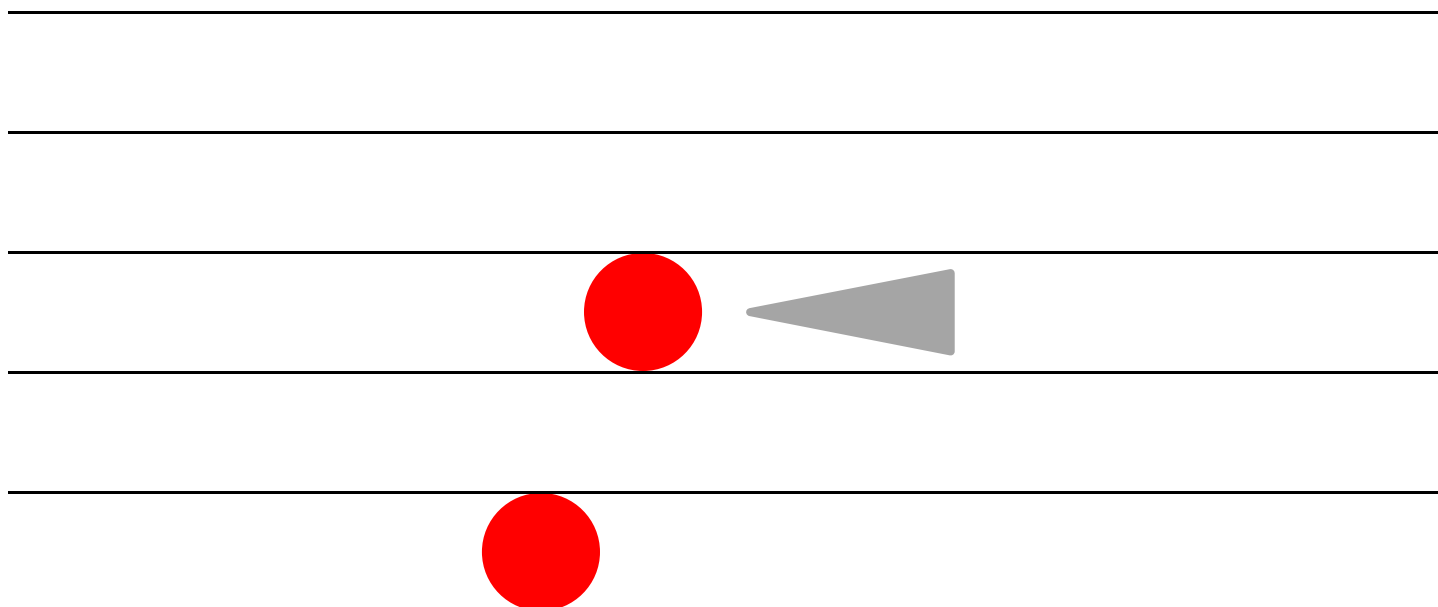
An ETNACHTA divides the sentence into parts, just like a comma!



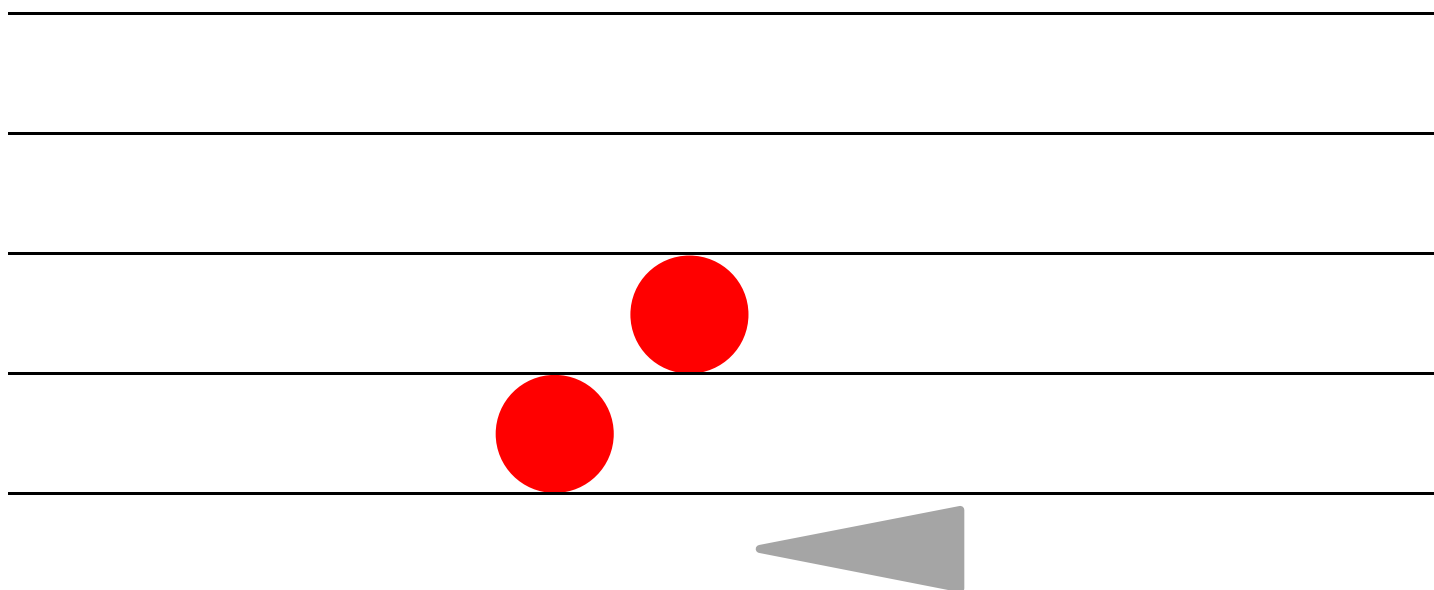
סִלּוּק



The SILUK ends the sentence, just like a period!



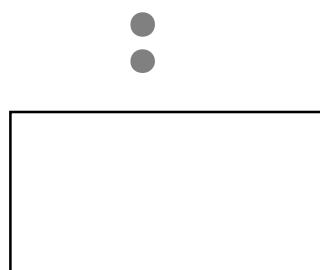
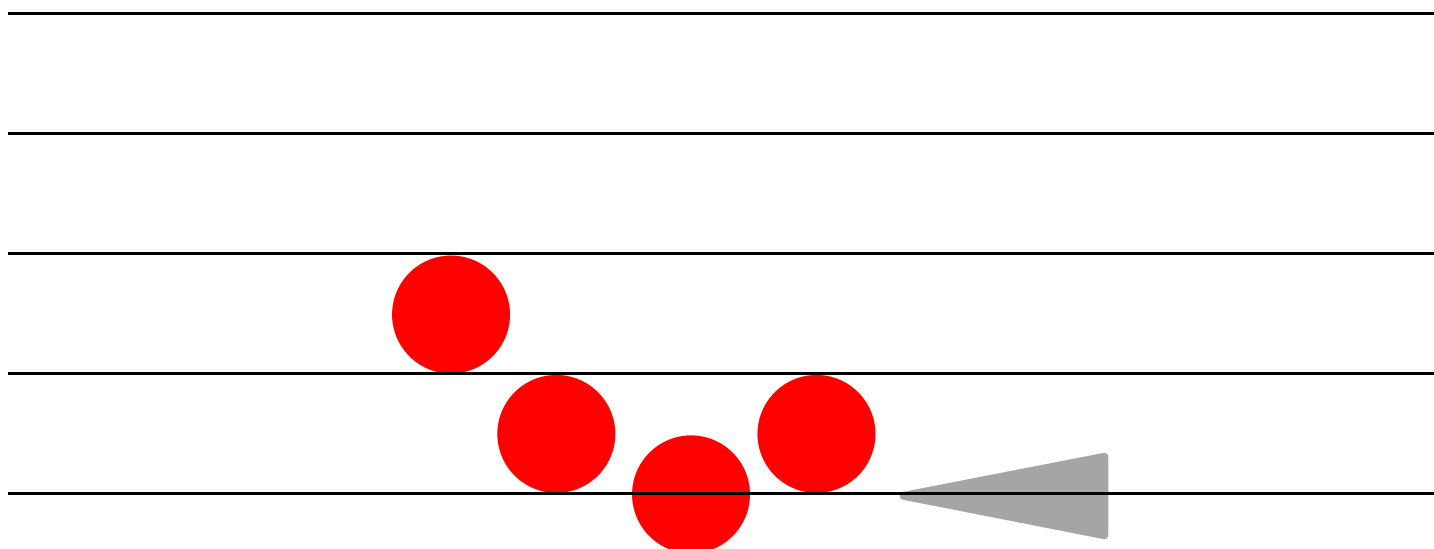
מהפח



פֿאַשטאַ



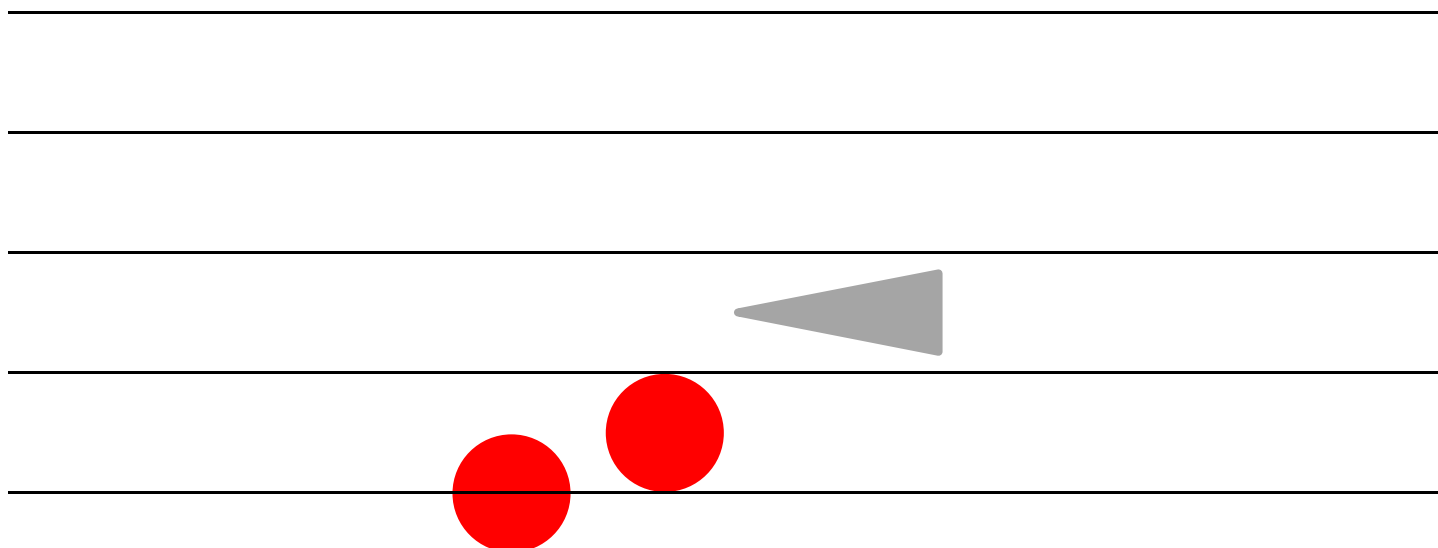
*PASHTA is always on the **LAST** letter of the word,
so a second one indicates the accented syllable!*



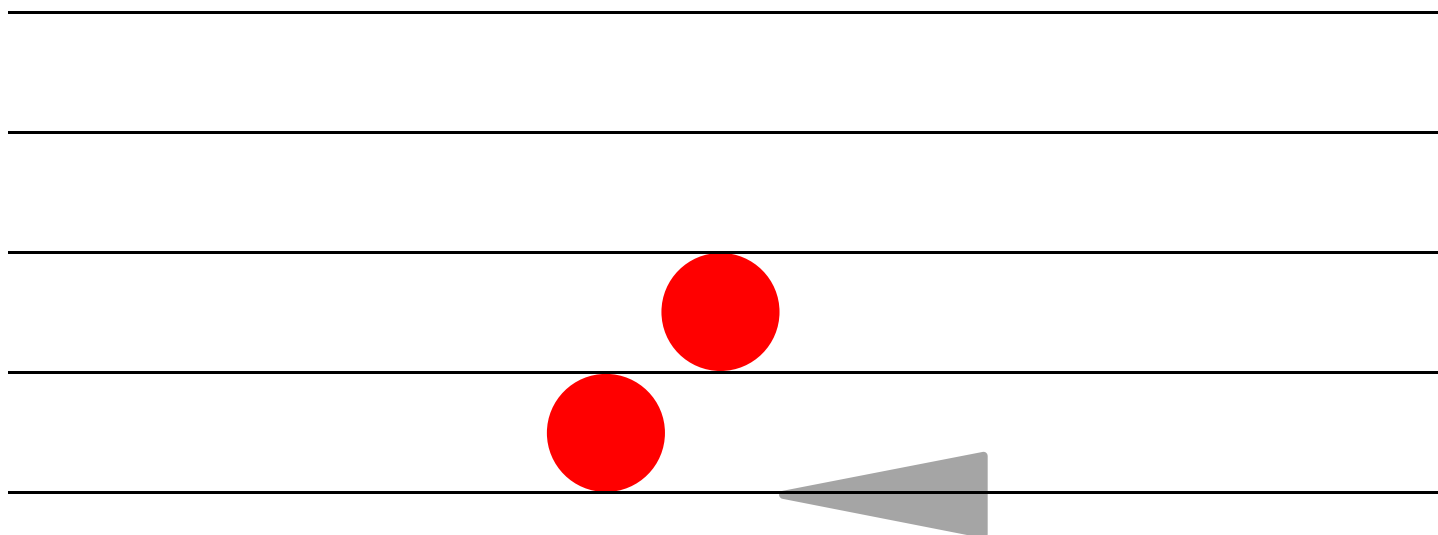
מנח



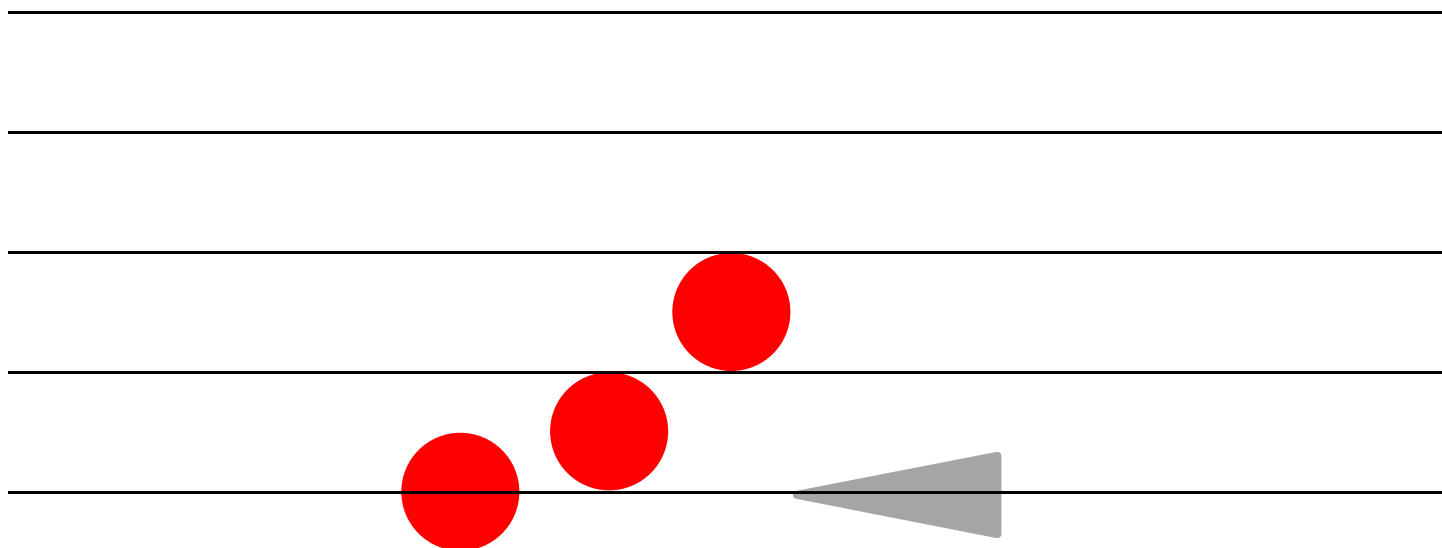
This MUNACH is sung whenever a ZAKEF-KATON is part of the phrase!



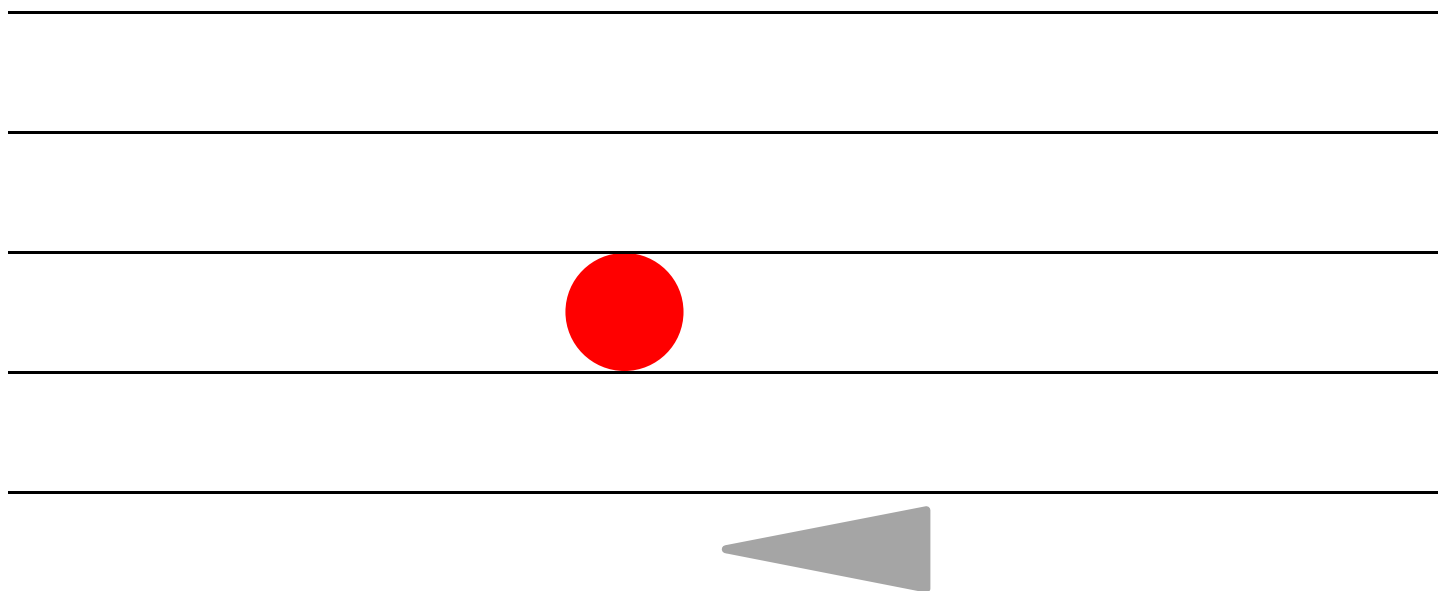
זקוף-קטן



יחיב



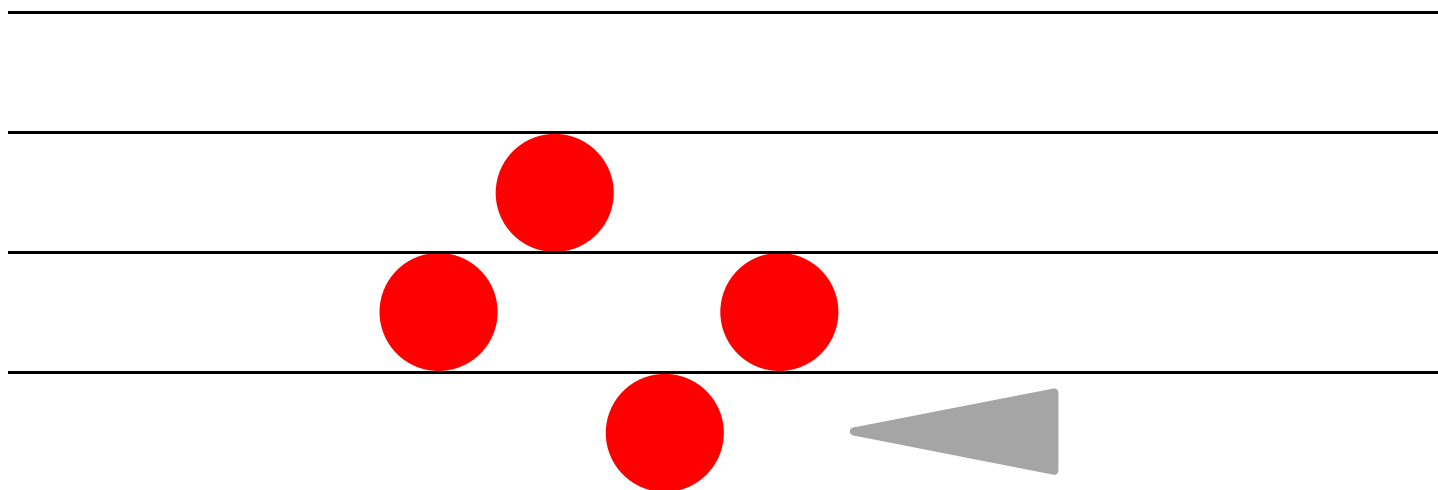
זקן-גדול



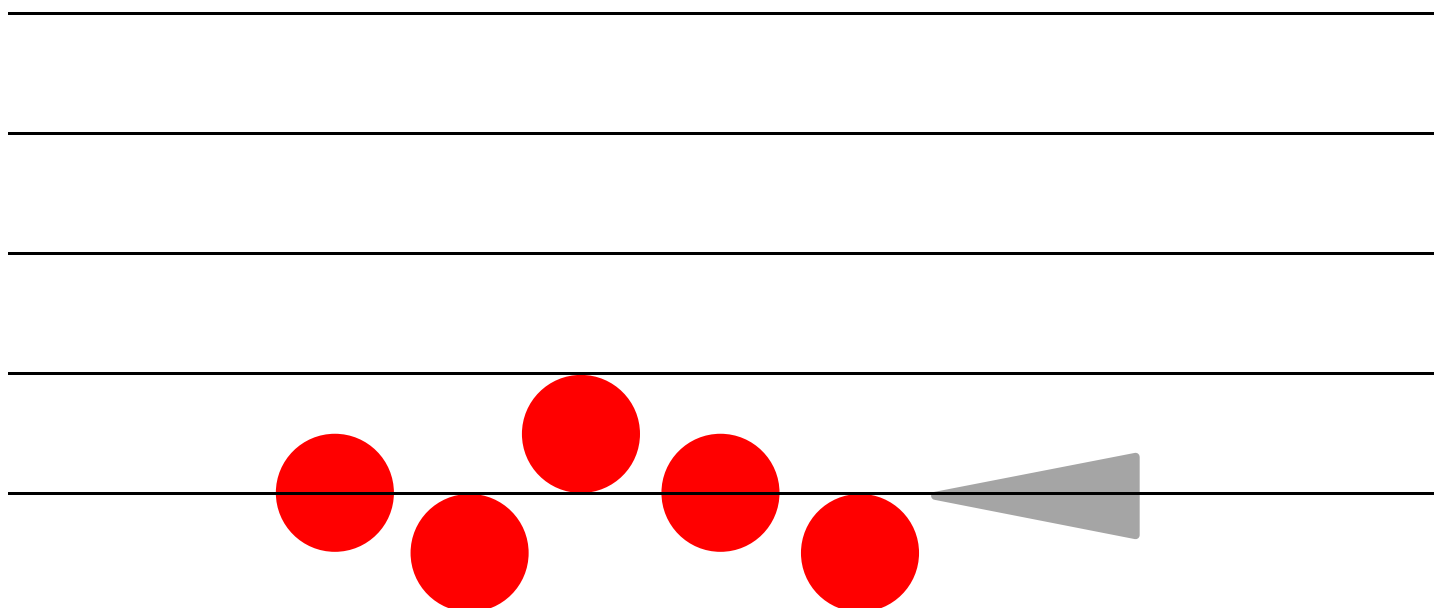
קִדְמָא



KADMA can be anywhere on the word except the last letter!



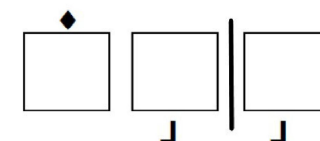
לא לך לאב

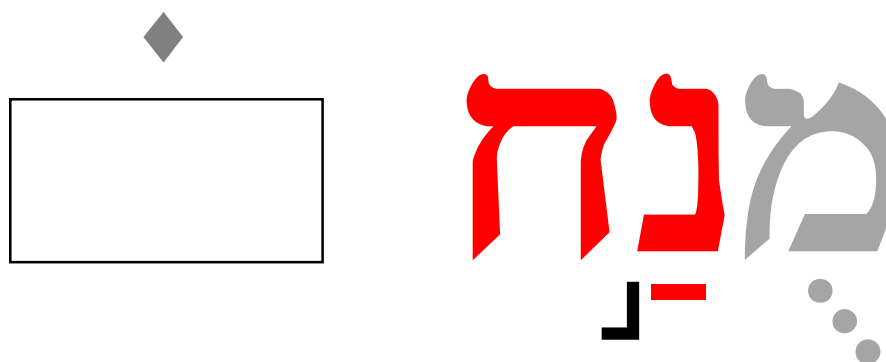
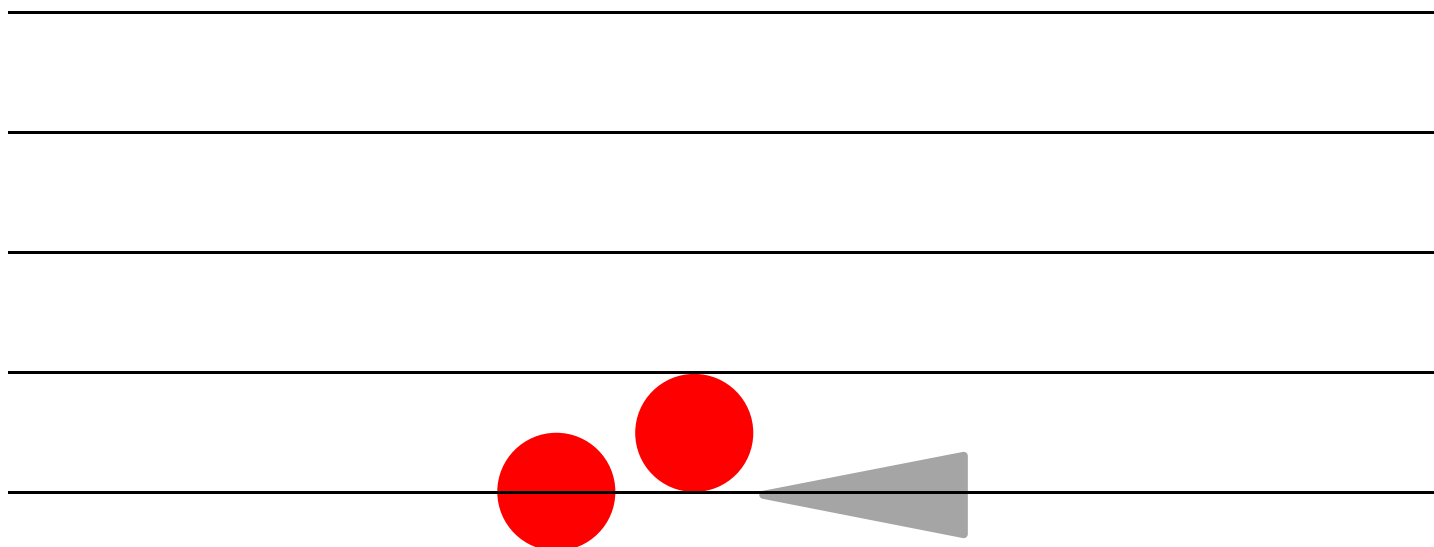


מִנַּח-מַפְסִיק

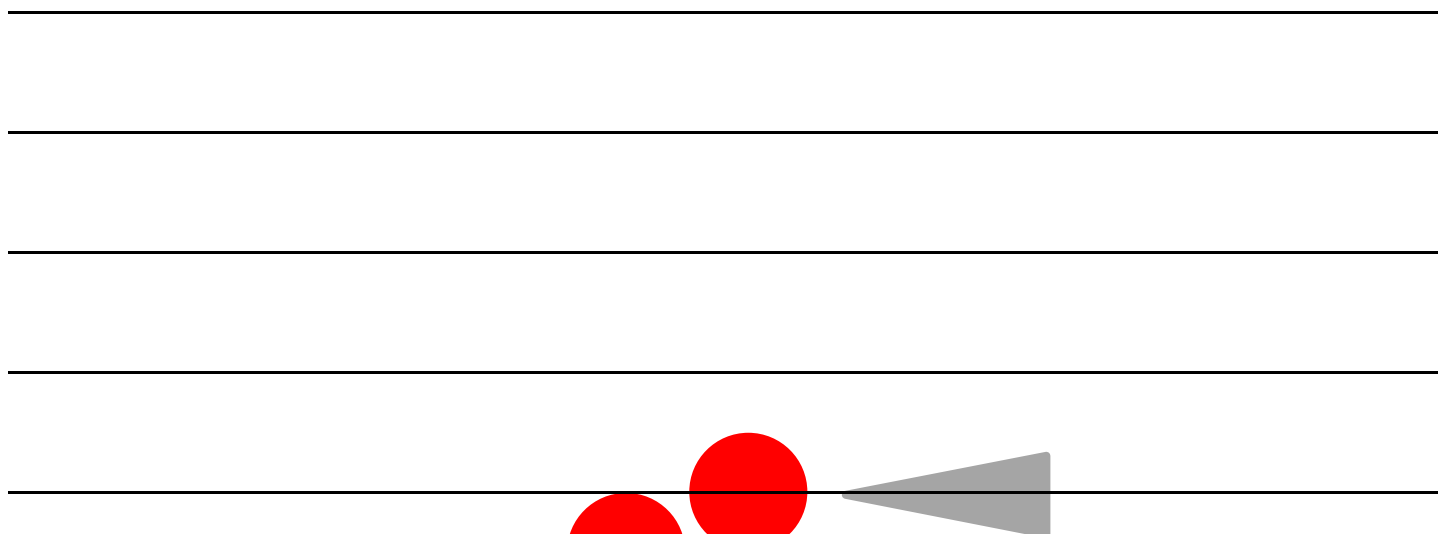


MUNACH MAFSIK is the first note in the phrase to the right, but only if it is followed by a “p’sik”, MUNACH and then REVIYA!

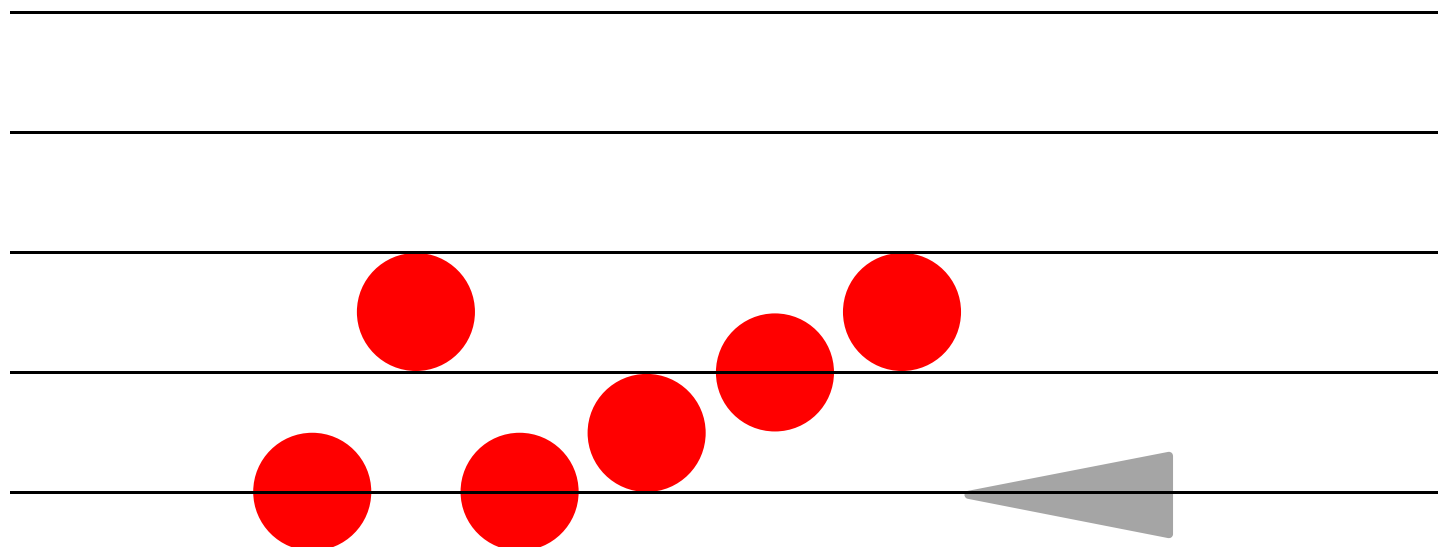




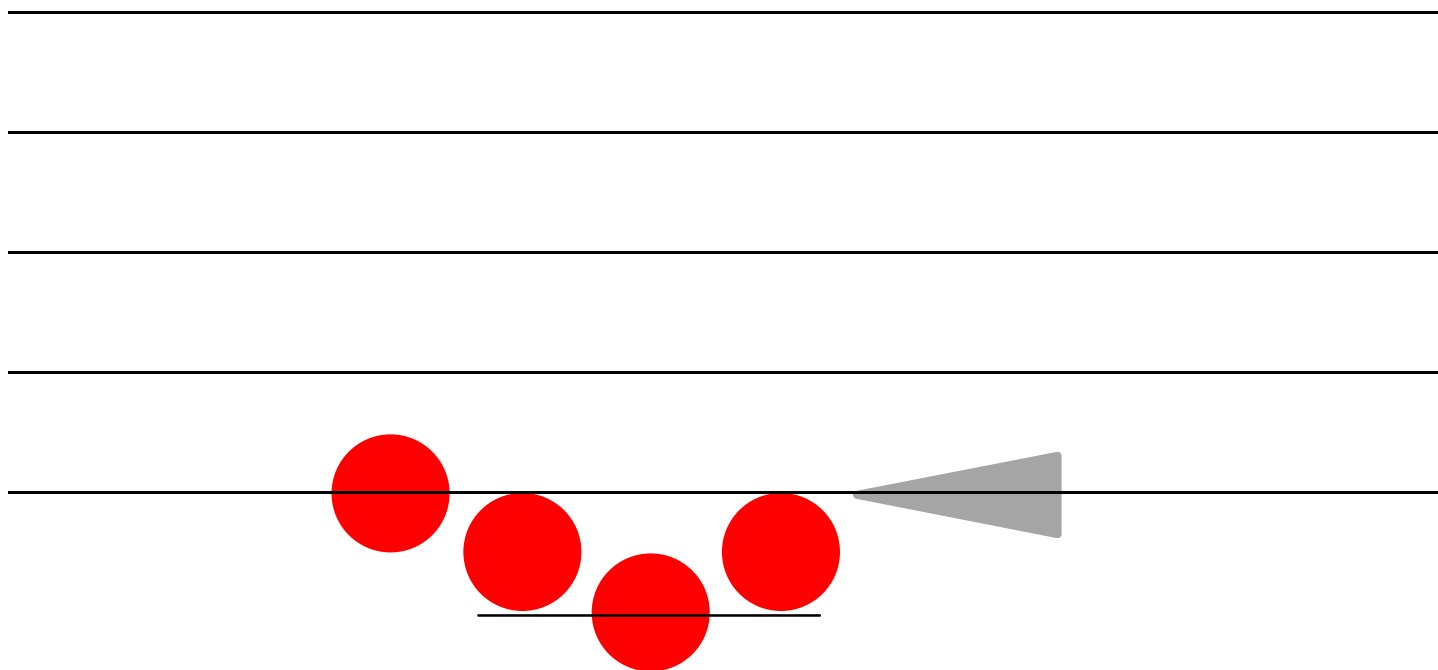
This MUNACH is sung whenever it comes before a REVIYA!



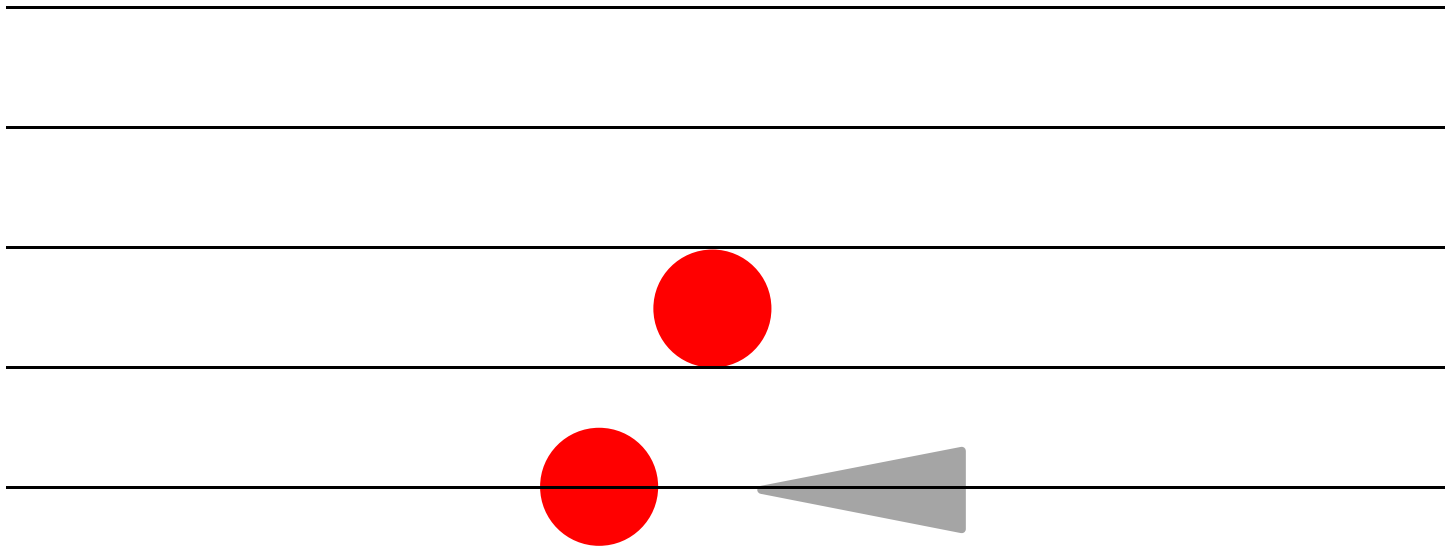
רביע



גלא
דַר



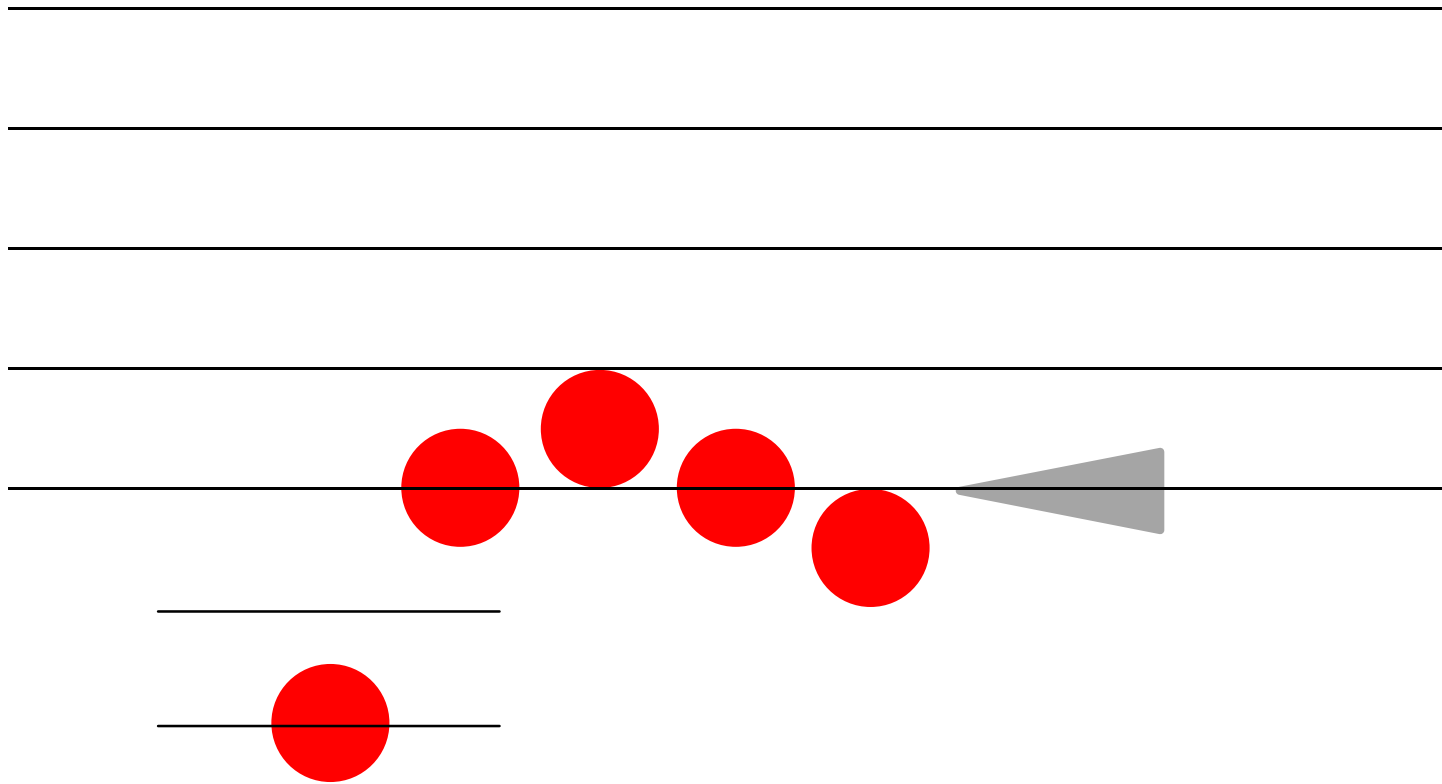
תביר
:



מֶרְכָּה כֹּאֵר



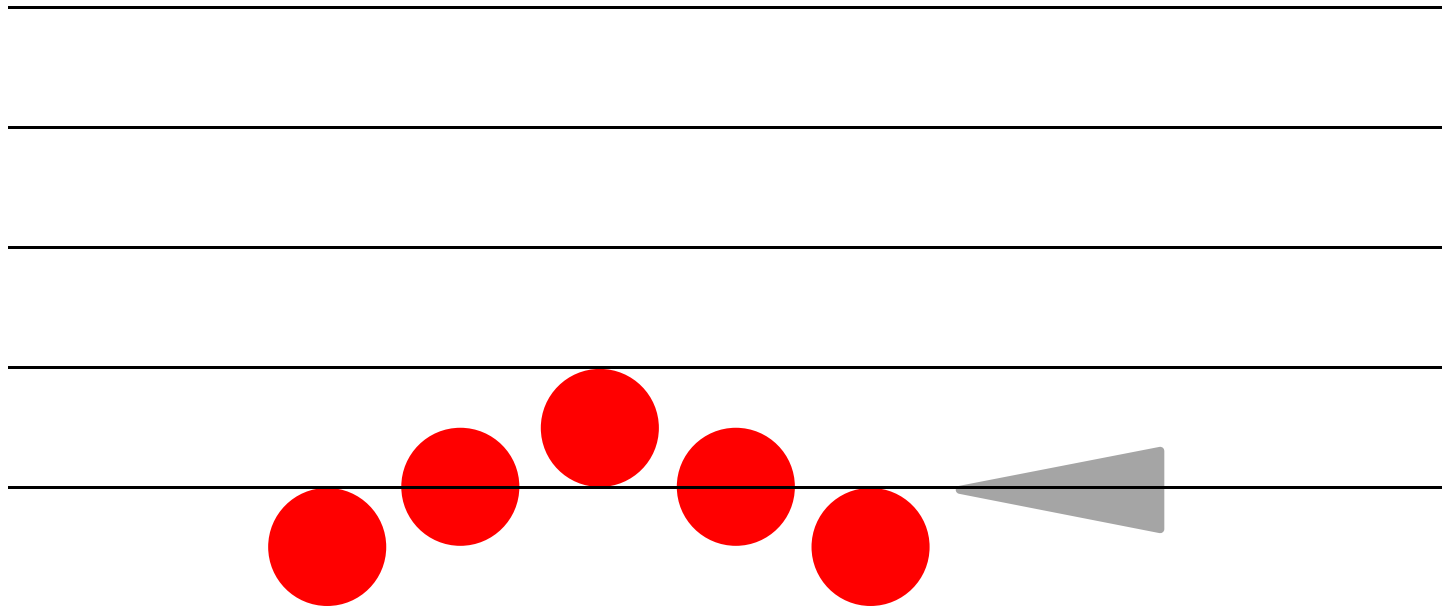
This MERCHA is sung whenever it comes before a TEVIR!



תְּלִישָׁה-קַטָּנָה



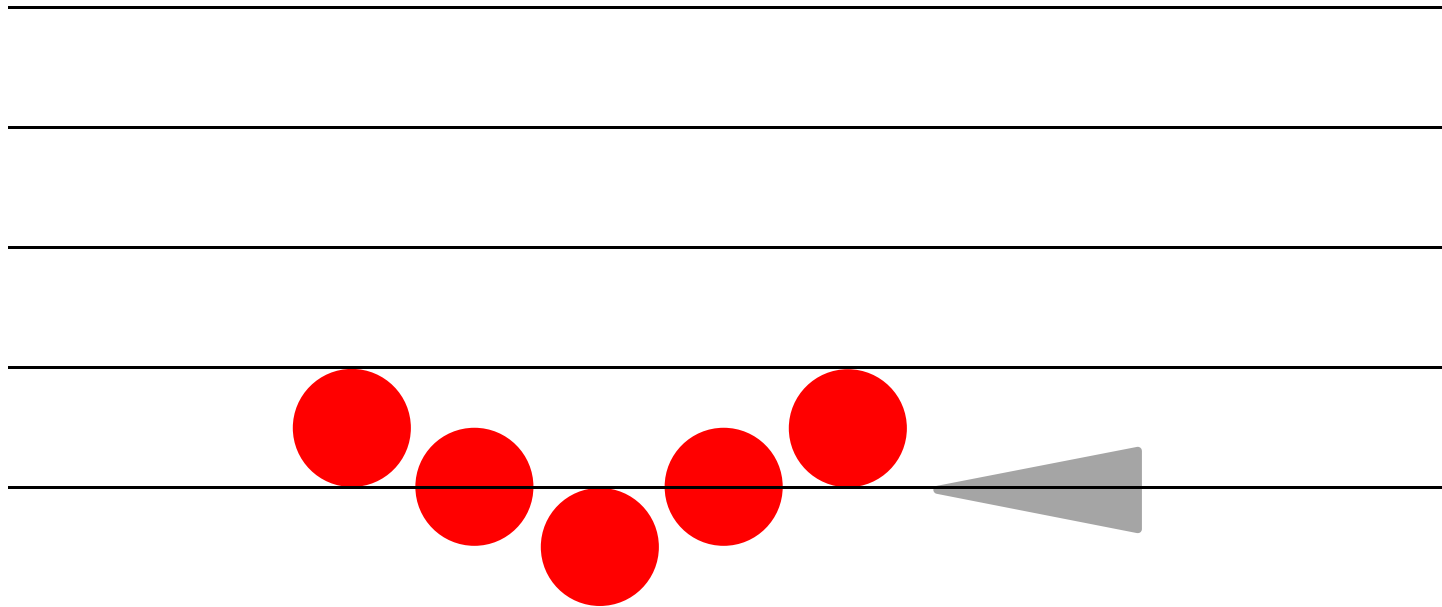
*T'LISHA-K'TANAH, which looks like a "Q", is always placed on the **LAST** letter of the word, so a second one indicates the accented syllable!*



תְּלִישָׁה-גְּדֹלָה



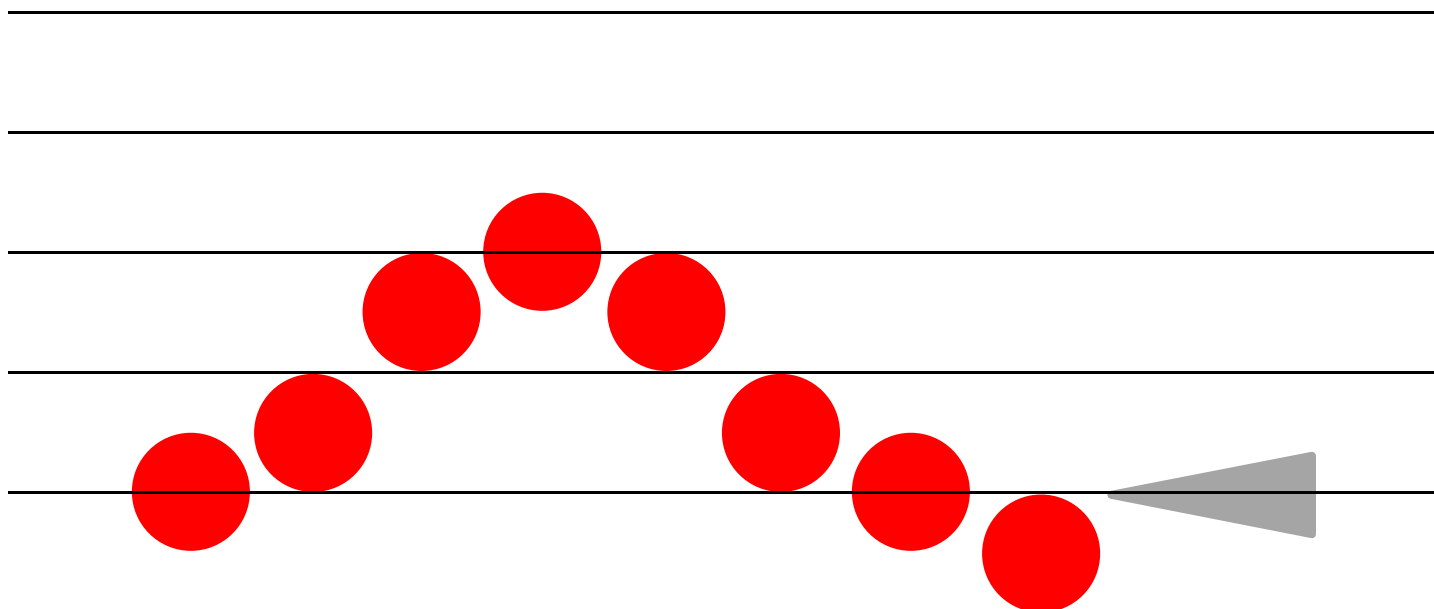
*T'LISHA-G'DOLAH is always placed on the **FIRST** letter of the word, so a second one indicates the accented syllable!*



גרשׁיִם



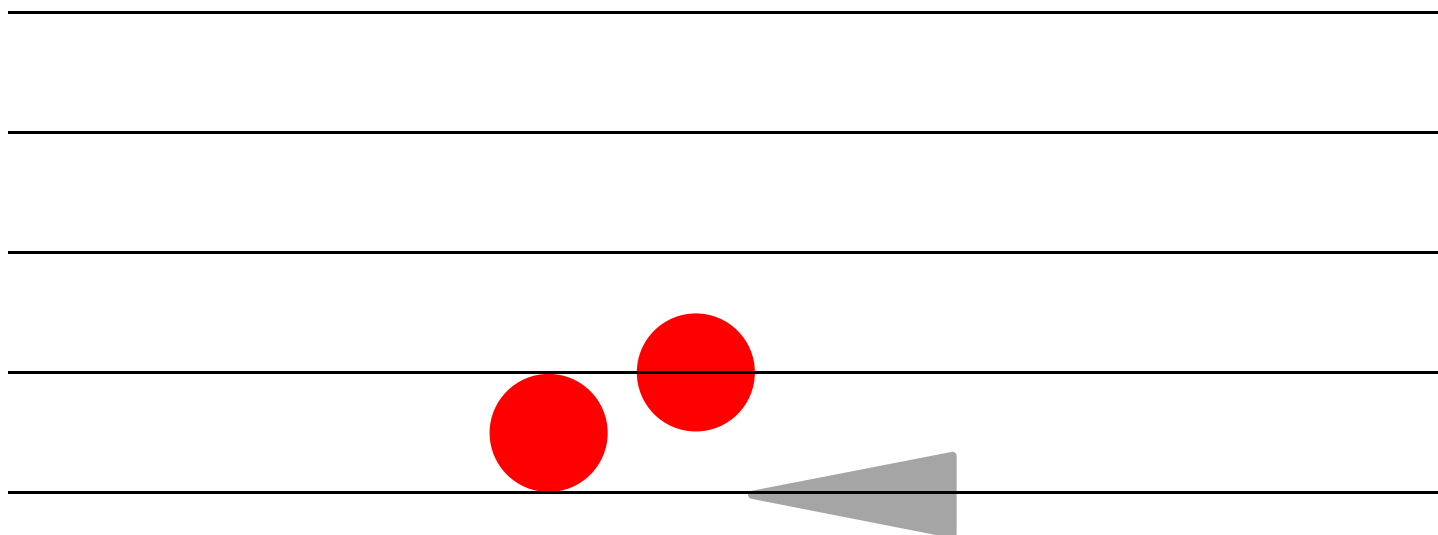
The melody of a GERSHAYIM's first accented syllable goes up and then becomes "Whistle While You Work"!



פזר
 פזר



Think of the melody of a PAZER as 5 up and 4 down!



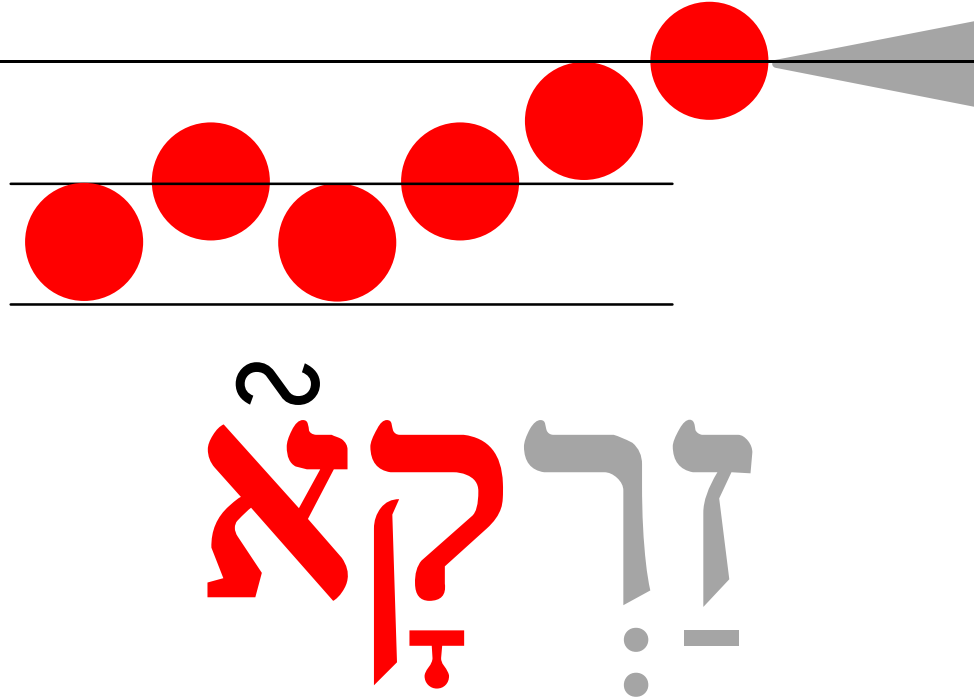
2



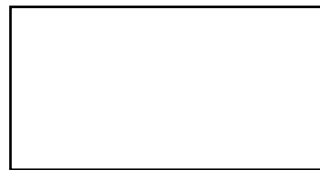
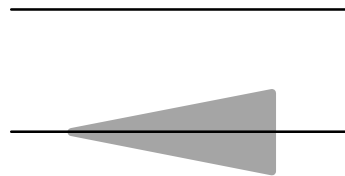
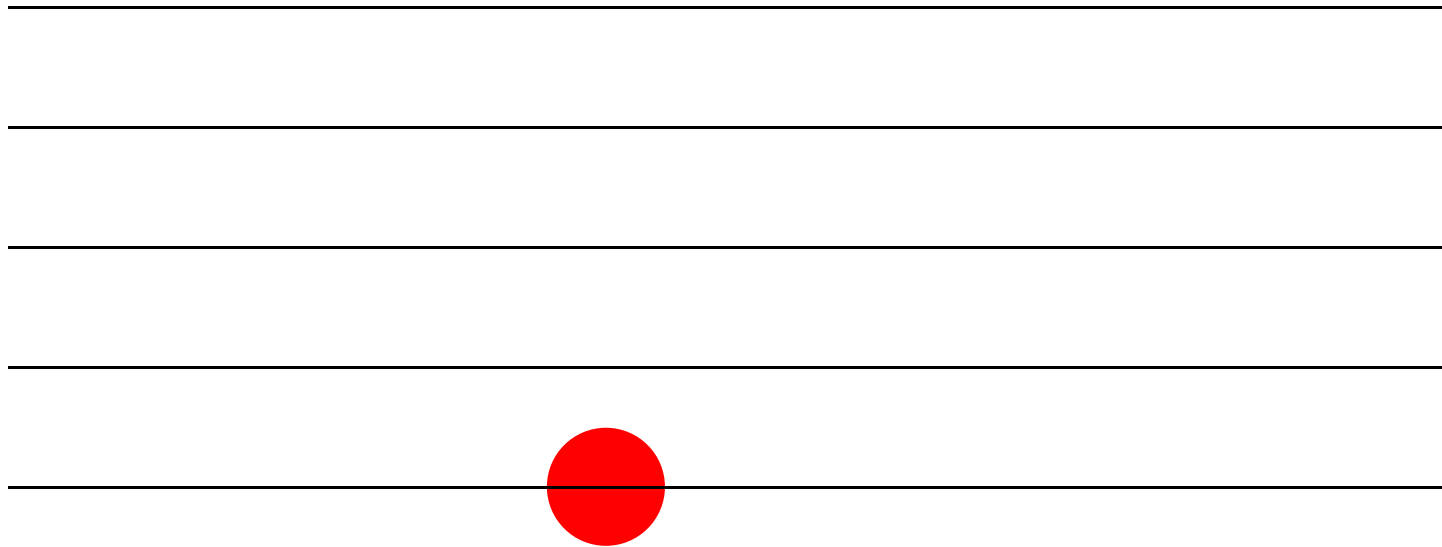
מנח



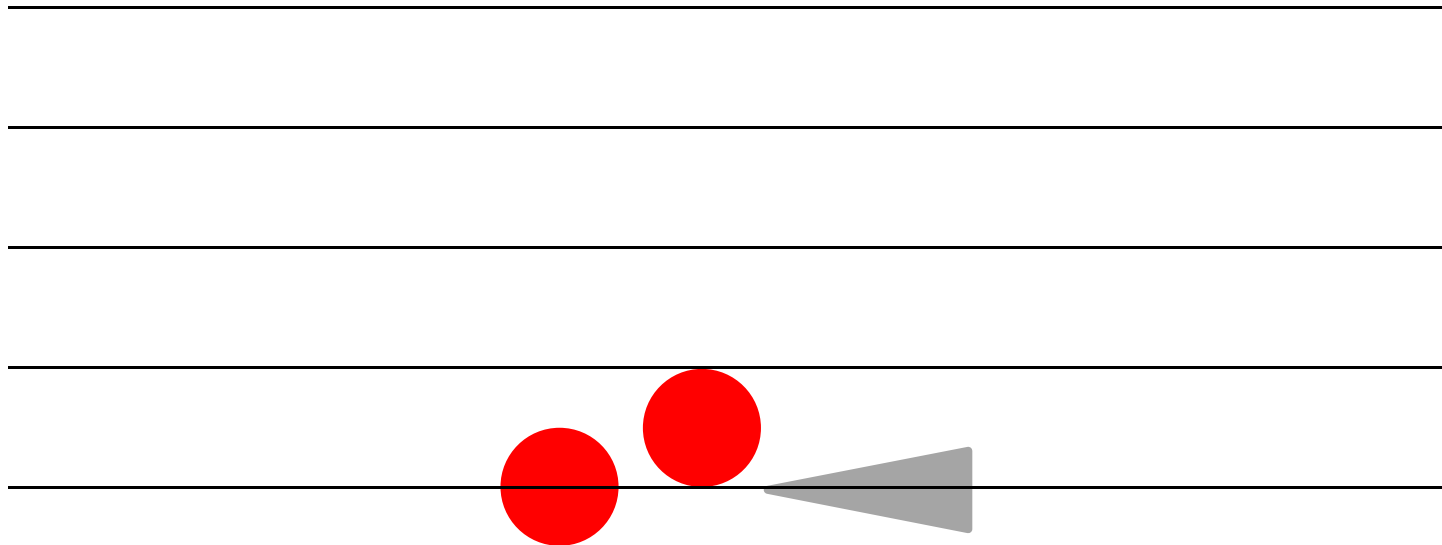
This MUNACH is sung whenever it comes before a ZARKA!



*ZARKA is always placed on the **LAST** letter of the word, so a second one indicates the accented syllable!*



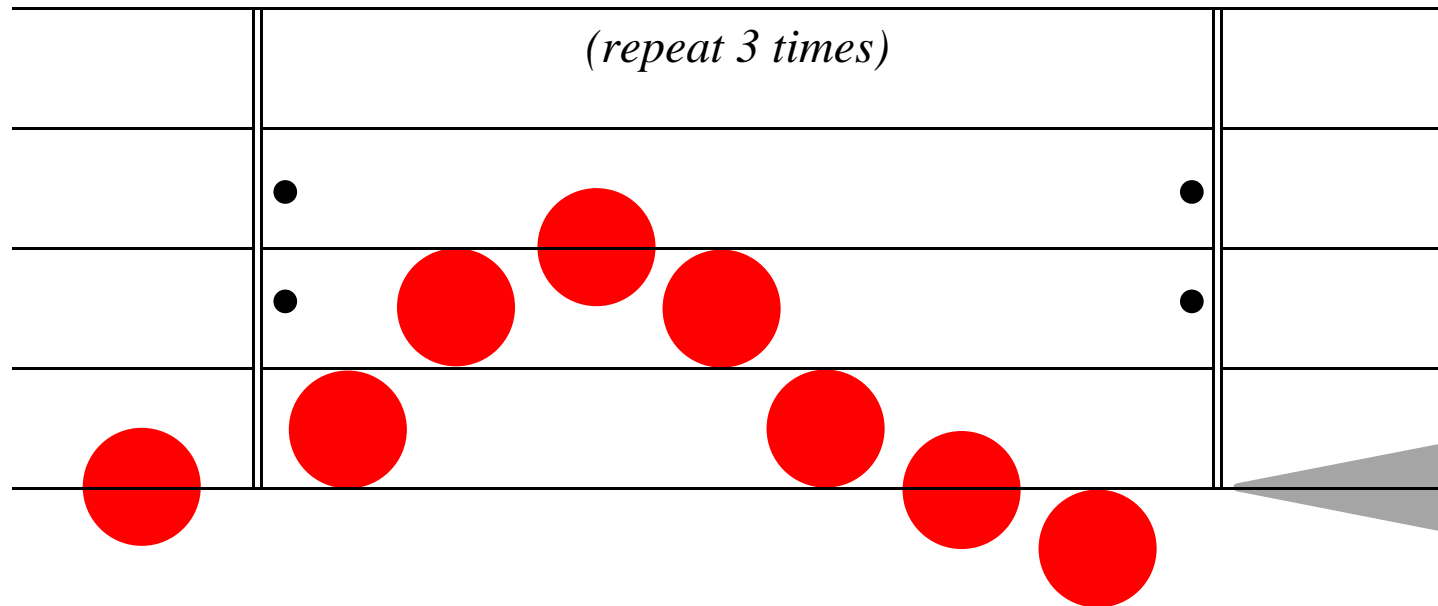
This MUNACH is sung whenever it comes before a SEGOL!



סגול



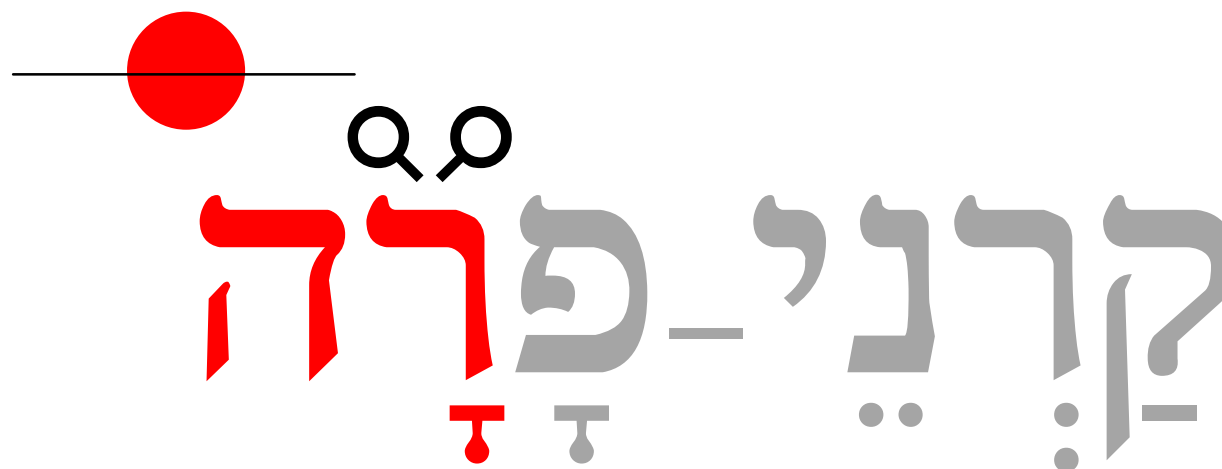
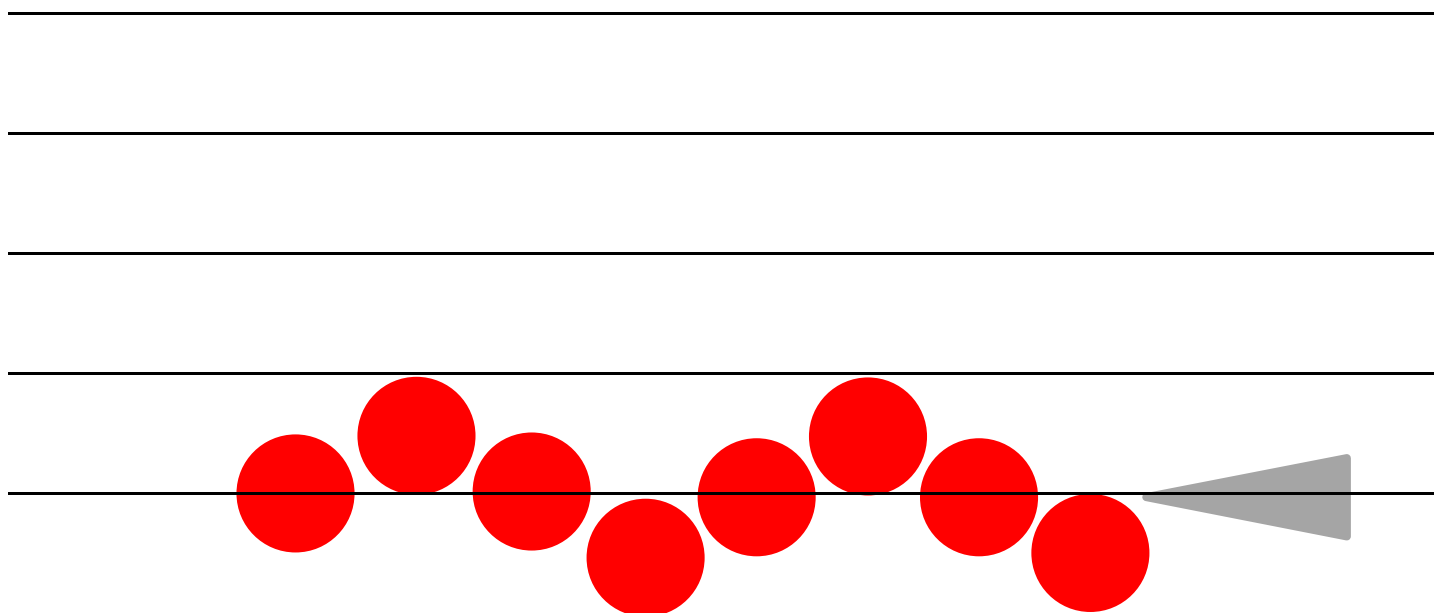
*SEGOL is always placed on the **LAST** letter of the word, so a second one indicates the accented syllable!*



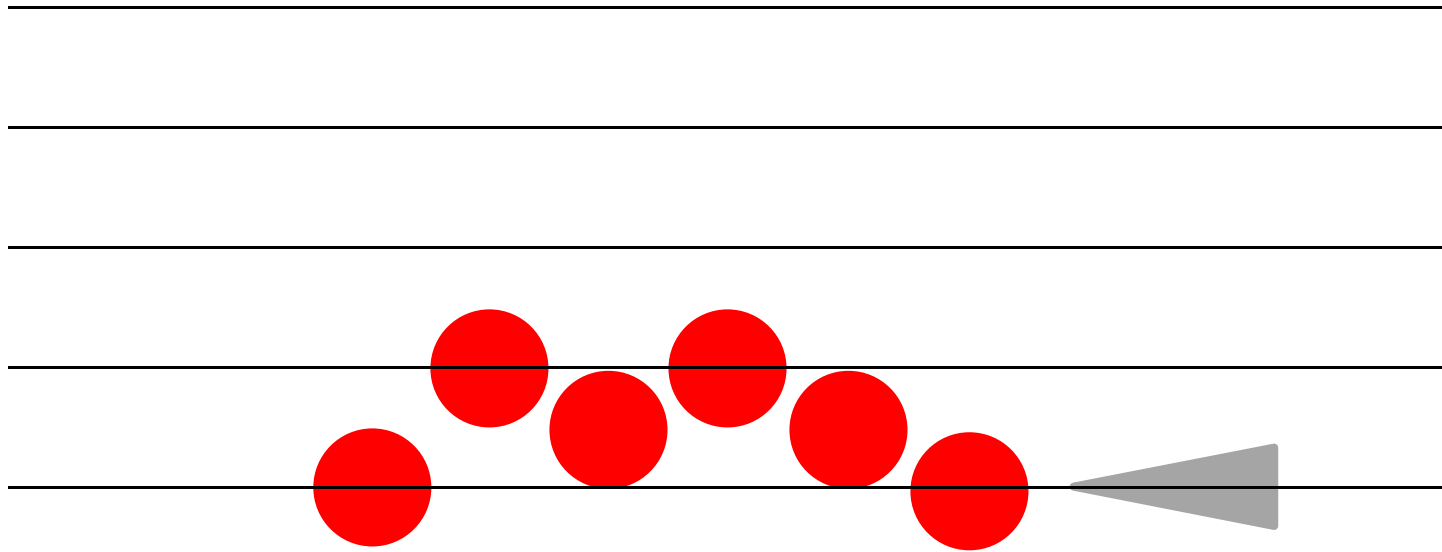
שֶׁלֶת שֶׁלֶת



SHALSHELET is rare and occurs only 4 times in the Torah!



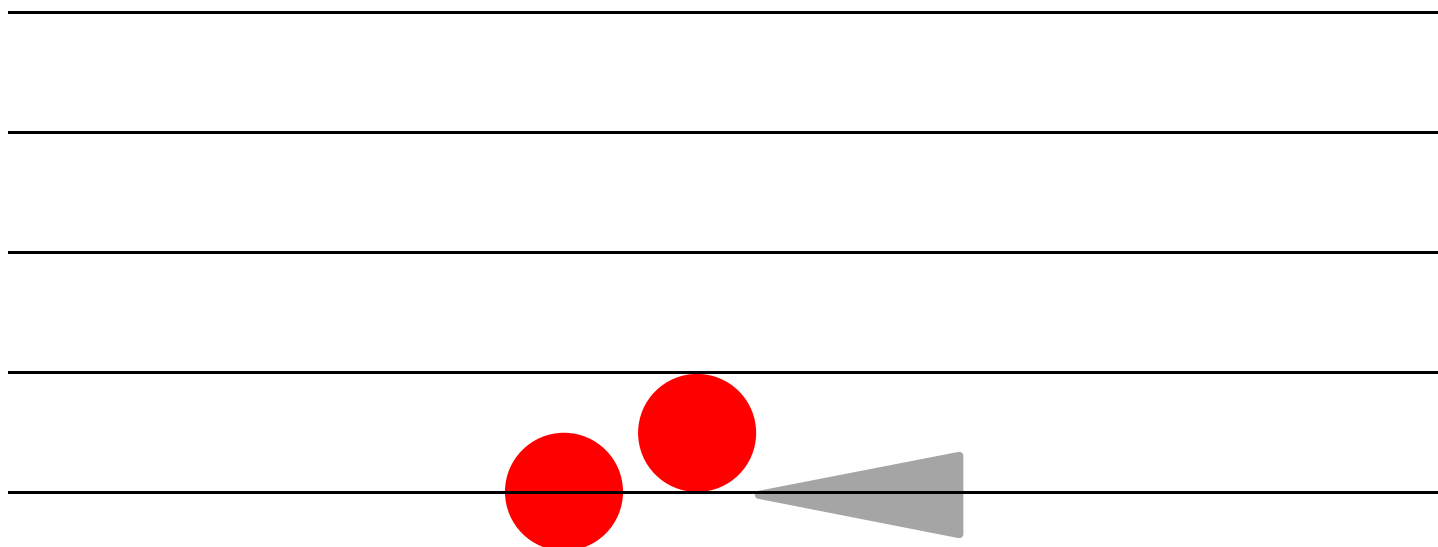
KARNEI-FARAH occurs only once in the Torah!



מֶרְכָּא-חַפּוּלָּהּ



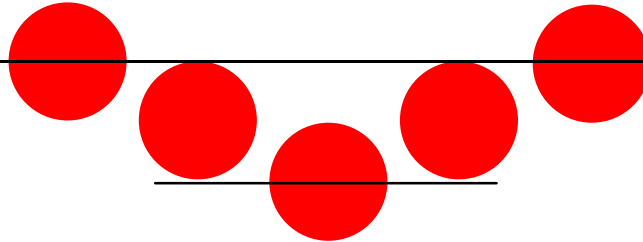
MERCHA-CHAFULAH is rare and occurs only 5 times in the Torah!



יֵרַח-בֶּן-יּוֹמָם



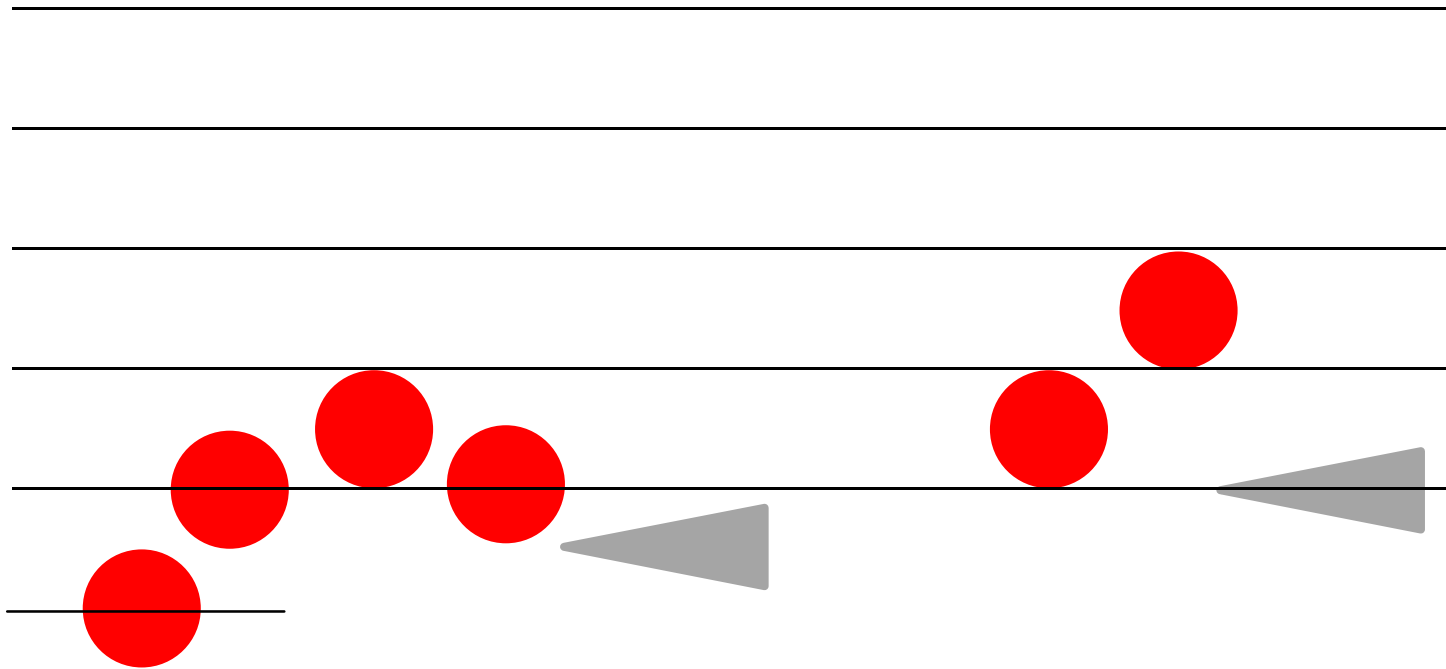
YAYRACH-BEN-YOMO occurs only once in the Torah!



אָמֵן



A Torah reading immediately follows the aliyah blessing, so readers should begin with “amen” sung to a TEVIR!



טפּכאַ...סוף-עלילה



Torah readings end with a special TIPCHA and SILUK, also referred to as “sof-aliyah”!