

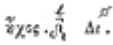
Κατεπλάγη Ιωσήφ // ΘῦΔΗΒΗΕΛ ἰώσηφz

Ηλαs 4 // Ἦχος δ'

Neobyzantské a ruténske (BR) nápevy, 4. hlas
// Neobyzantine and Ruthenian (BR) chants, 4th echos

Neobyz.

Sn1259 145v (149)

HS = Heirmologion Syntomon, Petros Byz., 1825 
Tod = Psaltikien vāzkresnik, Sofia 1968 (grécky variant)
Triand = Nikolai Triandafilov, Voskresnik (<< Churmuzios), Bukurešť, 1847
Amv = Amvrosij, Učebnik po iztočno cārkovno peene, Sliven, 1935

Cun = Dimitrie Cunțanu, Cântările Bisericești după Melodiile Celor Opt Glasuri, Sibiu, 1932
Urs = Ursuleac Mihai, Psaltichia Româna, Cernăuț 1914
Vorob = Vorobkevič, E.E., Cerkovnyi napivy, L'vov 1896

RI

J005, J046, J002, J673, MT, I229

PP

Choma, Orosz, Bokšay, Bobák, BA (= ústna trad. // oral trad.)

Text

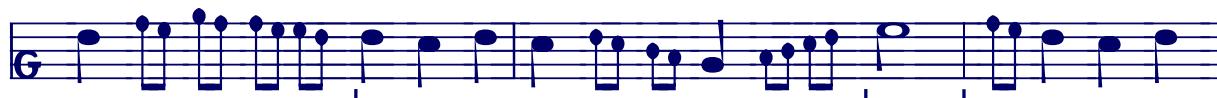
Κατεπλάγη <u>Ιωσήφ</u> , *	τό υπέρ φύσιν θεωρών,	7+8
καί ελάμβανεν εις <u>νόον</u> , *	τόν επί πόκον <u>υετόν</u>	7+8
εν τή ασπόρω συλλήψει σου	* Θεοτόκε,	13
βάτον εν πυρί	ακατάφλεκτον,	5+5
ράβδον Ααρών	τήν βλαστήσασαν,	5+5
καί μαρτυρών ο Μνήστωρ σου	καί φύλαξ,	11
	τοῖς Ιερέυσιν <u>εκραύγαζε</u> ,	9
Παρθένος <u>τίκτει</u> , *	καί μετά τόκον,	5+5
	πάλιν μένει παρθένος.	7

Οὐδνηήα ιώσηφ, / ἔζε πάχε ἔτειτβὰ ζρὰ,
 ἡ βνημάσε μβίεϊῶ / ἦζε ηα ρδὸ δόζαδ,
 βζ βεζνέμενηεμζ ζαχάτῑη τεοέμζ εῖε, //
 κδπηηδ ὀγνέμζ ηεωπαλήμδῑ,
 ζεζαζ ἀρῶνοβζ προζάεωῖῑ,
 ἡ βηδῑτελβτεβδ ὀβρδῑηηκζ τεοῖῑ ἡ χρηήτελ,
 εῖῑέηηηκωμζ βζβέβῑσε //
 δῑα ραζδάετζ, ἡ πο ρῑτβῑ
 πάκη δῑα πρεββελέετζ.

Νάρεν // Melos

Neobyz.

1



Sn1259  Κατ-ε- πλά-γη I- ω-σήφ, τό υ- πέρ φύ- σιν θε- ω- ρών,

Tod

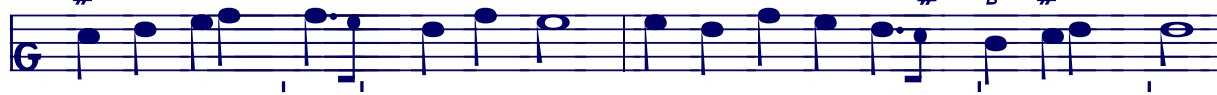


HS



Κατ-ε- πλά- γη I- ω- σήφ, τό υ- πέρ φύ- σιν θε- ω- ρών,

Triand



Amv 1



Θῷ- ΔΗ- ΕΗ- ΙΑ Ι- Ω- ΗΦΖ, Ξ- ΚΕ ΠΑ- ΥΕ Ξ- ΕΤΕ- ΕΤΕΛΑ ΖΡΑ,

Amv 2



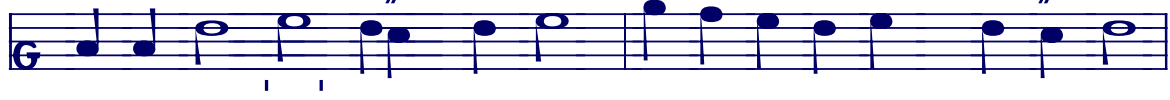
Θῷ- ΔΗ- ΕΗ- ΙΑ Ι- Ω- ΗΦΖ, Ξ- ΚΕ ΠΑ- ΥΕ Ξ- ΕΤΕ- ΕΤΕΛΑ ΖΡΑ,



Sn1259

καί ε- λάμ-βα- νεν εις νούν, τόν ε- πί πό- κον υ- ε- τόν

Tod



HS

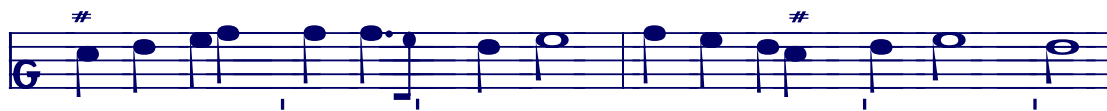


καί ε- λάμ- βα- νεν εις νούν, τόν ε- πί πό-κον υ- ε- τόν

Triand



Amv 1

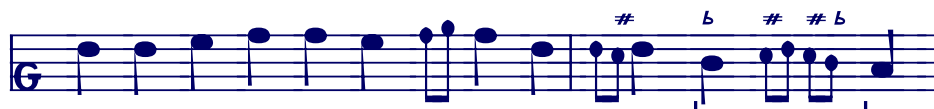


Ἡ ΒΗΗ_ΜΑ_ ΨΕ ΜΒΙ_ ΕΛΙ_ Ю ἥ_ ЖЕ ΗΛ ρδ_ ΗΘ ΔΟЖДЬ,

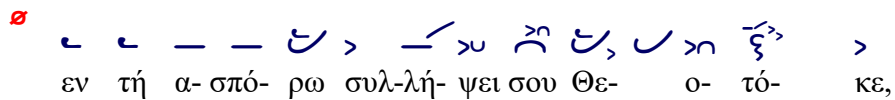
Amv 2



Ἡ ΒΗΗ_ΜΑ_ ΨΕ ΜΒΙ_ ΕΛΙ_ Ю ἥ_ ЖЕ ΗΛ ρδ_ ΗΘ ΔΟЖДЬ,



Sn1259



εν τή α-σπό-ρω συλ-λή-ψει σου Θε-ο-τό-κε,

HS, Tod



εν τή α-σπό-ρω συλ-λή-ψει σου Θε-ο-τό-κε,

Triand



Amv1



Β' ΕΞ-ΕΓΓΕΝ-ΗΜ' Α-ΓΑ-Τ' Η ΤΕΟ-ΕΜ' ΕΟ-ΓΟ-ΡΟ-ΔΗ-ΥΕ,

Amv2



Β' ΕΞ-ΕΓΓΕΝ-ΗΜ' Α-ΓΑ-Τ' Η ΤΕΟ-ΕΜ' ΕΟ-ΓΟ-ΡΟ-ΔΗ-ΥΕ,



Sn1259

÷ √ > n ÷ √, >, √ > n — √ > √, > √
 βά- τον εν πυ- ρί α- κα- τά- φλε-κτον,

Tod



HS



βά- τον εν πυ- ρί α- κα- τά- φλε- κτον,

Triand



Amv1



κδ_ πη_ ηδ_ ὀγ_νέμz ηε_ ω_ πα_ λή_ μδ_ ρ,

Amv2



κδ_ πη_ ηδ_ ὀγ_νέμz ηε_ ω_ πα_ λή_ μδ_ ρ,



Sn1259

ράβ-δον Α- α- ρών τήν βλα-στή- σα- σαν,

Tod



HS

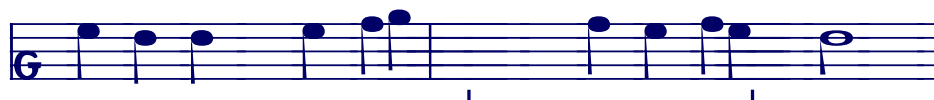


ράβ-δον Α- α- ρών τήν βλα-στή- σα- σαν,

Triand



Amv1



κέ-ζαλ^α α- ρώ- νοκ^α προ- ζάε- ιψή,

Amv2



κέ-ζαλ^α α- ρώ- νοκ^α προ- ζάε- ιψή,

6a



Sn1259

καί μαρ-τυ- ρών ο Μνή- στωρ σου καί φύ- λαξ,

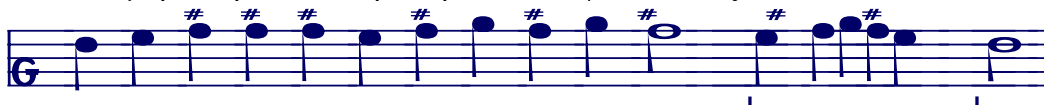


Tod



HS

καί μαρ-τυ- ρών ο Μνή-στωρ σου καί φύ- λαξ,



Triand

ἡ εὐα- γ-γε-λι-σ-τε-λ-α ὁ εὐ- α-γγελ-ι-σ-τε-λ-α ἡ χρι- σ-τι-α-νη-τι-α,



Amv12

ἡ εὐα- γ-γε-λι-σ-τε-λ-α ὁ εὐ- α-γγελ-ι-σ-τε-λ-α ἡ χρι- σ-τι-α-νη-τι-α,

6b



Sn1259

> ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ — — ˘ ˘ > ˘
 τοῖς Ι- ε- ρεύ- σιν ε- κραύ- γα- ζε,
 # # # b # # b

Tod



HS



τοῖς Ι- ε- ρεύ-σιν ε- κραύ- γα- ζε,
 # b # #

Triand



Amv1



˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘
 Ὡ-ΕΗ-ΗΗ- ΚΩΜΩ ΕΞΗ-ΕΛ- ΩΕ:
 # # #

Amv2



˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘
 Ὡ-ΕΗ-ΗΗ- ΚΩΜΩ ΕΞΗ-ΕΛ- ΩΕ:
 # # #

7ab



Sn1259

Παρ-θέ-νος τίκ-τει, καί με-τά τό-κον,

Tod



HS



Παρ-θέ-νος τίκ-τει, καί με-τά τό-κον,

Triand



Amv1



Δ'Ε-ΒΑ ρΑΧ-ΔΑ-ΕΤΖ, Η ΠΟ ΡΗ-ΤΕ

Amv2



Δ'Ε-ΒΑ ρΑΧ-ΔΑ-ΕΤΖ, Η ΠΟ ΡΗ-ΤΕ

7c



Sn1259

πά- λιν μέ- νει παρ-θέ- νος.

Tod



HS



πά- λιν μέ- νει παρ-θέ- νος.

Triand



Amv1



πά- κη ἀέ- βο- ῖο πρε- βύ- βά- εἴτ'.

Amv2



πά- κη ἀέ- βο- ῖο πρε- βύ- βά- εἴτ'.

Bukovina

1

Urs

Spăi-mân-ta - - - -tu s'a Jo- -sif, cea mai pre sus de fi- re vă- zând,

Vorob

Въ-дн- вѣ- ца і-вѣ-чнѣ-хъ, пѣ-че-те-ствѣ-а зѣ-ла,

2

Urs

și cu min- tea a so-co-tit de ploa-ia cea de pe lâ- nă

Vorob

и вни- ма-ше мѣ-слѣ-ю рѣ- нѣ-на-го дожд- а,

3a

Urs

în- tru za- mis-li- rea ta cea fă- ră să- mân- ță,

Vorob

и въ-без-мѣ-стѣ-номъ за- чѣ-тѣ-и тво-ѣ-мъ

3b

Urs

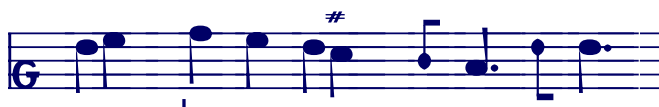
de Dum- ne- zeu Nă-ș-că- toa- re,

Vorob

бо-го- ро- дѣ-це

4

Urs



de ru-gul cel ne ars în foc,

Vorob



κδ_ πη_ ηδ̣ ὉΓ_ΗΕΜΖ . . .

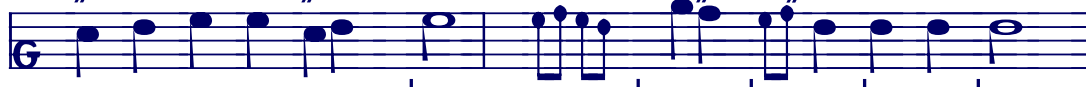
5

Urs



de to- ia- gul lui A- ron, cel au od- răs- lit,

Vorob



не_ ω_ па_ ли_ мδ̣ ю жéзлз ѿ_ ρώ_нов̣ про_ зѣб_ши̣,

6a

Urs



și măr-tu- ri- sind lo- god-ni- cul tău și pă- zi- to- rul,

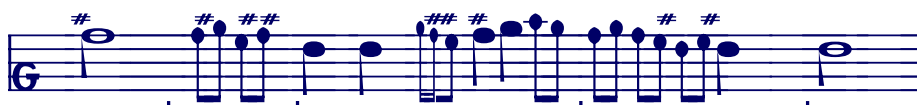
Vorob



и̣ свѣ_ дѣ_ тель_ ствѣ_ ет̣ Ѿб_ ρδ̣ч_ник̣ твоѣ̣ и̣ хра_ ни_ тель,

6b

Urs



pre- o- ți- lor a stri- gat:

Vorob



ѿ_ цѣ̣н_ нн_κωμ̣ βο_ πī_ ᾶ_ ше

7ab

Urs

Fe-cioa- ra a năs-cut și du- pă naș-te- re

Vorob

АѢ_ БА РАЖ_ АА_ ЕТЪ Ѡ ПО РАЖ_ ТБѢ ПА_ КН

7c

Urs

a ră- mas Fe- cioa- ră.

Vorob

АѢ_ БА БѢ_ АЕІГЪ.

RI

J005

ΔΗ_ ΒΗ_ СΔ_ И Ш_ СНФ

J046; J002

J673

MT

J005

ПА_ Ё_ Є_ СПЕ_ СПБЕ_ НО_ Є_ ΣΔ

J002

J673

MT

J229

J005

И БО_ НН_ МАШЕ МЫСАІГО Ϙ^πНО_ НА_ ГО ΔΟЖ_ ΔΑ

J046

И БНН_ МА_ ШЕ МЫСАІГО Ϙ^πНО_ НА_ ГО ΔΟЖ_ ΔΑ

J002

И БО_ НН_ МА_ ШЕ МЫСАІГО Ϙ^πНО_ НА_ ГО ΔΟЖ_ ΔΑ

J673

И БО_ НН_ МАШЕ МЫСАІГО Ϙ^πНО_ НА_ ГО ΔΟЖ_ ΔΑ



БО БѢ СѢ МѢ НѢ ЗА ІА ПИ И



ПКО ѿ БО ГО РО ДИ ЦЕ



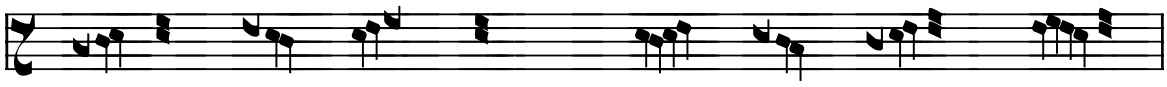
J005



J046/002

κλ_ πη_ ηλ_ ωτ_ ηε̣ ηε_ ω_ πα_ αη_ μλ_

J673



J005



κε_ ζαζ_ α_ ρο_ η̣ο̣ προ_ ζδβ_ ση"

J046



J002



J673



J005



и сви_ дѣ_ тѣ_ ствѣ_ ѹ_ га_ ко

J002



J673



J046



J005



ѡбѣ_ хъ_ нѣ_ пѣ_ и_ хъ_ нѣ_ пѣ_

J046



ѡб_ ѣ_ хъ_ нѣ_ пѣ_ и_ хъ_ нѣ_ пѣ_

J002

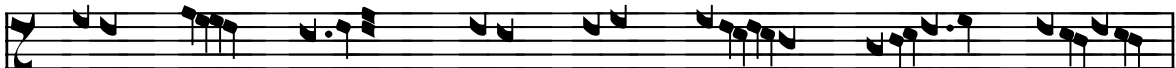


ѡб_ ѣ_ хъ_ нѣ_ пѣ_ и_ хъ_ нѣ_ пѣ_

J673



J005



свѣ_ щѣ_ нѣ_ ко_ во_ пи_ га_ ше

J673



J046/002

J005 J046/002

Δτ_ ΒΑ_ Δ ρΑ_ ΔΔ_ ε

J673

J005 J002

и по ρο_ ρε_ σπετ

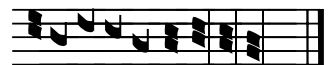
J046

J673

I229



ПА_ КН ΔΕ_ ΒΟ_ ΓΟ ΠΡΕ_ ΕΧ_ ΔΕ.



ПА_ КН ΔΕ_ ΒΟ_ ΓΟ ΠΡΕ_ ΕΧ_ ΔΕ.

PP

Choma

Orosz

ΔΗ_ ΒΗ_ CΔ_ Ī_ W_ CHΦ̇

Bobák

ΔΗ_ ΒΗ_ CΔ_ ĪW_ CHΦ̇

Bokšay

ΔΗ_ ΒΗ_ CΔ_ Ī_ W_ CHΦ̇

Choma

Ε_ ϺΕ_ ΠΑ_ ΥΕ_ Ε_ CΠΕ_ CΠΒΑ_ ΞΡΔ

Orosz

Ε_ ϺΕ_ ΠΑ_ ΥΕ_ Ε_ CΠΕ_ CΠΒΑ_ ΞΡΔ

Bobák

ΠΑ_ ΥΕ_ Ε_ CΠΕ_ CΠΒΕ̂_ ΗΟ_ Ε_ ΞΡΔ

Bokšay

ΠΑ_ ΥΕ_ Ε_ CΠΕ_ CΠΒΕ̂_ ΗΟ_ Ε_ ΞΡΔ

Choma



Orosz

И БНН_МА_ ШЕ МЫ_САІ_ГО Н_ ЖЕ НА РХ_ НО́ ДОЖДІ

Bobák

И БНН_МА_ ШЕ МЫ_САІ_ГО Н_ ЖЕ НА РХ_ НО́ ДОЖДІ

Bokšay

И БНН_МА_ ШЕ МЫ_САІ_ГО Н_ ЖЕ НА РХ_ НО́ ДОЖДІ

И БНН_МА_ ШЕ МЫ_САІ_ГО Н_ ЖЕ НА РХ_ НО́ ДОЖДІ

Choma



Orosz

БО БѢ_ СѢ_ МѢ_ НѢ_ ЗА_ ЧА_ ПІ_ Н ПБО_Ѣ БО_ ГО_ РО́_ ДН_ ЦЕ

Bobák

БО БѢ_ СѢ_ МѢ_ НѢ_ ЗА_ ЧА_ ПІ_ Н ПБО_Ѣ БО_ ГО_ РО́_ ДН_ ЦЕ

Bokšay

БО БѢ_ СѢ_ МѢ_ НѢ_ ЗА_ ЧА_ ПІ_ Н ПБО_Ѣ БО_ ГО_ РО́_ ДН_ ЦЕ

БО БѢ_ СѢ_ МѢ_ НѢ_ ЗА_ ЧА_ ПІ_ Н ПБО_Ѣ БО_ ГО_ РО́_ ДН_ ЦЕ

Choma



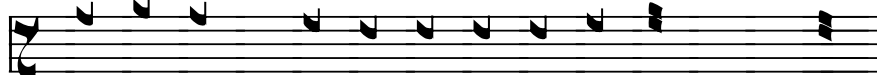
κχ_ πη_ ηχ_ ϜΓ_ ηε̃ ηε_ ω_ πα_ λη_ μχ_ ιο

Orosz



κχ_ πη_ ηχ_ ϜΓ_ ηε̃ ηε_ ω_ πα_ λη_ μχ_ ιο

Bobák



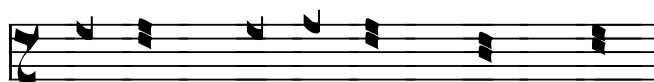
κχ_ πη_ ηχ_ ϜΓ_ ηε̃ ηε_ ω_ πα_ λη_ μχ_ ιο

Bokšay



κχ_ πη_ ηχ_ ϜΓ_ ηε̃ ηε_ ω_ πα_ λη_ μχ_ ιο

Choma



κκεζ̃̂ λλ_ ϙω_ ηο̃̂ πρo_ ζςβ_ ιι̃̂

Orosz



κκεζ̃̂ λλ_ ϙω_ ηο̃̂ πρo_ ζςβ_ ιι̃̂

Bobák



κκεζ̃̂ λλ_ ϙω_ ηο̃̂ πρo_ ζςβ_ ιι̃̂

Bokšay



κκεζ̃̂ λλ_ ϙω_ ηο̃̂ πρo_ ζςβ_ ιι̃̂

Choma



и сѣи_ дн_ пѣ_ спѣх_ ѿ_ ѡб_ рѣ_ нн_ пѣ" и_ хрѣ_ нн_ пѣ

Orosz



и сѣи_ дн_ пѣ_ спѣх_ ѿ_ ѡб_ рѣ_ нн_ пѣ" хрѣ_ нн_ пѣ

Bobák



и сѣи_ дн_ пѣ_ спѣх_ ѿ_ ѡб_ рѣ_ нн_ пѣ" и_ хрѣ_ нн_ пѣ

Bokšay



и сѣи_ дн_ пѣ_ спѣх_ ѿ_ ѡб_ рѣ_ нн_ пѣ" и_ хрѣ_ нн_ пѣ

Choma



сѣ_ цѣ_ нн_ кѡ_ бѣ_ ба_ ше

Orosz



сѣ_ цѣ_ нн_ кѡ_ бѣ_ ба_ ше

Bobák



сѣ_ цѣ_ нн_ кѡ_ бо_ пѣ_ ѿ_ ше

Bokšay



сѣ_ цѣ_ нн_ кѡ_ бо_ пѣ_ ѿ_ ше



Ат_ БА_ ^хА_ АА_ ^ε



Ат_ БА_ ^хА_ АА_ ^ε



Ат_ БА_ ^хА_ АА_ ^ε



Ат_ БА_ ^хА_ АА_ ^ε



и по ро_ ^АЖЕ_ ^εт_ ПА_ КН_ Ат_ ВО_ ГО_ ПР_Е_ БЫ_ БА_ ^ε.



и по ро_ ^АЖЕ_ ^εт_ ПА_ КН_ Ат_ ВО_ ГО_ ПР_Е_ БЫ_ БА_ ^ε.



и по ро_ ^АЖЕ_ ^εт_ ПА_ КН_ Ат_ ВО_ ГО_ ПР_Е_ БХ_ ^ε.



и по ро_ ^АЖЕ_ ^εт_ ПА_ КН_ Ат_ ВО_ ГО_ ПР_Е_ БХ_ ^ε.

Rozbor // Analysis

Sn 1259

Z nám dostupných prameňov uvádza najstarší nápev samopodobenu rukopis Sn1259 (16. stor.). Neumový zápis v druhej časti sedáľnu je chybný, avšak naša oprava nie je jediným možným riešením.

Nápev dokonale zodpovedá štruktúre textu a paralelné úseky pokrýva zhodnými formulami.

// The oldest written melodic setting for this automelon (among mss. accessible to me) were found in Sn1259 (16th century or younger). There are some mistakes in the neumes, I tried to correct them, however my solution is only one of more possibilities.

The setting in Sn1259 perfectly matches the textual structure. It expresses parallelisms by equal formulae.

1	Κατεπλάγη <u>Ιωσήφ</u> ,	dcd	τό υπέρ φύσιν ^e θεωρών,	dcd	7+8
2	καί ἐλάμβανεν εἰς <u>νοῦν</u> ,	dcd	τόν ἐπὶ πόκον ^e <u>υετόν</u>	dcd	7+8
3	ἐν τῇ ἀσπόρῳ συλλήψει σου	d	Θεοτόκε.	a	13
4	βάτον ἐν πυρί ^e		ἀκατάφλεκτον,	dcd	5+5
5	ράβδον <u>Ααρών</u> ^e		τὴν βλαστήσασαν,	dcd	5+5
6	καί μαρτυρῶν ὁ Μνήστωρ σου καί φύλαξ,			e	11
	τοῖς Ἱερεῦσιν ἐκραύγαζε,			dcd	9
7	Παρθένος <u>τίκτει</u> ,	d	καί μετὰ τόκον,	d	5+5
	πάλιν μένει παρθένος.			dcd	7

Základným tónom 4. hlasu je *d* a až na jednu výnimku sa všetky kóla ukončujúce riadok (dvojica kól, v 5 trojica) končia práve na *d*, a to typickým motívom *dc.d*. Vnútorne kóla sú zakončené tónom *e* alebo tónom *d* v klesajúcom koncovom motíve.

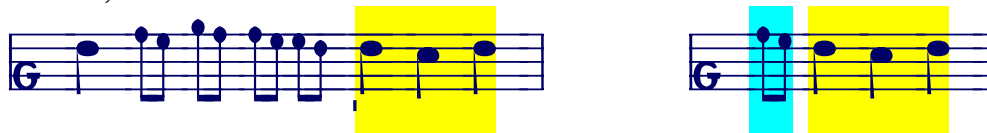
// The basis of the 4th echos is tone *d*. Besides of one exception, all the lines (pairs or triplets of cola) end on *d*, closed by a typical motif *dc.d*. The inner cola end on *e* or *d*.

Formula dc.d

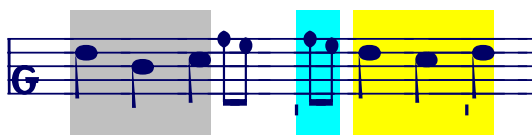
Zvláštnosťou nápevu Sn1259 je rozdelenie riadkov 1, 2 až na tri kóla (v iných prameňoch len dve), pričom úvodné aj koncové kolon sa končí motívom dc.d.

// The peculiarity of the Sn1259 setting is the division of first two lines in three cola, the first and the third closed by *dc.d*.

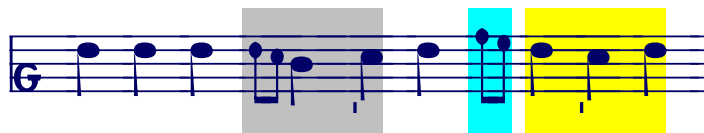
Riadky // Lines 1,2



Riadky // Lines 4,5



Riadky // Lines 6,7



Formula e

Riadky // Lines 1,2



Riadky // Lines 4,5



Riadok // Line 6 (??)



Formula d

Riadok // Line 3



Riadok // Line 7



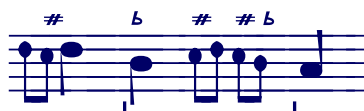
Formula a

Formula s ukončením na *a* je preklopená do stupnice *nenano*, ktorej dnešné ladenie predpokladáme aj v prípade Sn 1259. Z celého sedáľnu sa spieva v tejto stupnici pravdepodobne iba riadok 3.

// The formula ending on *a* switches to the scale *nenano*, probably tuned the same way as nowadays. It seems that only the line 3 utilizes this scale.

Riadok // Line 3

neobyzantské ladenie // neobyzantine scale



strednobyzantské ladenie // mediobyzantine scale



Predznamenanania na zvýšenie alebo zníženie o poltón sú len orientačné.

// The sharps and bemolls are used only as an approximation.

Novšie grécke nápevy // Newer greek melos

HS, Todorov gr., Triandafilov; Amvrosij

Novšie grécke nápevy a ich presnejšie bulharské adaptácie (Tod, Triand) sú zreteľne príbuzné s nápevom Sn1259. Dôsledne rešpektujú štruktúru textu a paralelizmy. Líšia sa však tým, že riadky 1,2 delia iba na dve kóla (s formulami e, dc.d) a miestami prichádza k vzájomnej zámene formúl e, d, a.

Z hľadiska stupnice je podstatným rozdielom ladenie *nenano* pre takmer celý sedálen a tiež preladenie horného tetrachordu v niektorých riadkoch.

// The newer Greek (Chrysanthine) melodies and their Bulgarian adaptations (Tod, Triand) have clear ties to the setting of Sn1259. They also fit the text structure and express parallelisms. The lines 1,2 are divided only in two cola and formula *a* appears more than once.

The scale *nenano* became the tuning for the whole automelon, with exception of some lines with a higher melody.

1	Κατεπλάγη Ιωσήφ,	^e	τό υπέρ φύσιν θεωρών,	^{dcd}	7+8
2	καί ελάμβανεν εις <u>γούν</u> ,	^e	τόν επί πόκον <u>υετόν</u>	^{dcd}	7+8
3	εν τή ασπόρω συλλήψει σου	^d	Θεοτόκε.	^a	13
4	βάτον εν πυρί	^e	ακατάφλεκτον,	^{dcd}	5+5
5	ράβδον Ααρών	^{e/f}	τήν βλαστήσασαν,	^{dcd}	5+5
6	καί μαρτυρών ο Μνήστωρ σου καί φύλαξ,	^{e/d}			11
	τοίς Ιερεύσιν <u>εκραύγαζε</u> ,	^a			9
7	Παρθένος <u>τίκτει</u> ,	^d	καί μετά <u>τόκον</u> ,	^d	5+5
	πάλιν μένει παρθένος.			^{dcd}	7

Do tejto skupiny nápevov radíme aj dva varianty samopodobenu u Amvrosija, ktoré sú melodicky blízke vyššie spomenutým bulharským variantom, avšak v druhej časti nepresné z hľadiska štruktúry (posuny formúl).

// The two settings by Amvrosij are melodically close, but they are less exact in fitting the text structure.

Formula dc.d

Formula dc.d v 1,2. riadku si zachováva podobnosť s Sn 1259. V Triand však vidno melódiu“požičanú“ z konca sedálu (cf. riadok 7) .

// The formula dc.d in lines 1,2 remains similar to that of Sn1259. In Triand the melody is affected by the formula in the last line.

Riadky // Lines 1,2

Sn1259



Tod



HS



Amv 1



Amv 2



Riadky // Lines 4,5

Sn1259



Tod



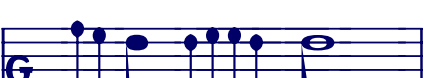
Amv2

HS



Triand, Amv1

Triand

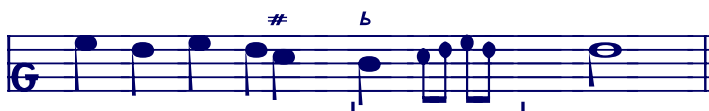


Riadok // Line 7

Sn1259



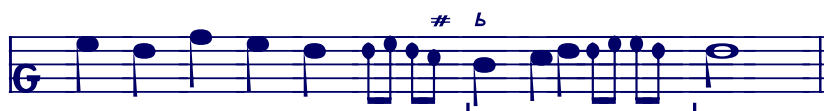
HS



Tod



Triand 7



Triand 1,2



var.



Amv1



Amv2



U Amvrosija si možno všimnúť dôslednejší zostup nadol k tónu *a*, ktorý azda súvisí s podobným zostupom vo formule e (1,2 riadok) v Sn1259.

// In the setting of Amvrosij there is a more significant descent to *a*, probably stemming from a similar descent in Sn1259 (lines 1,2).

Sn1259



Amv 2



Formula e

Riadky // Lines 1,2

Sn1259



HS



Triand

Amv 1



Tod



Amv 2



Riadky // Lines 4,5

Sn1259



Tod



HS

Amv1



Amv2



Triand



Triand

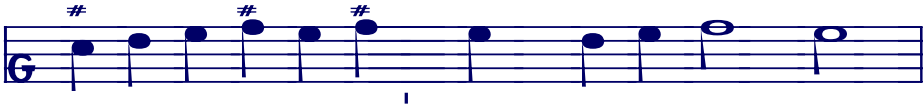


Riadok // Line 6 e /d

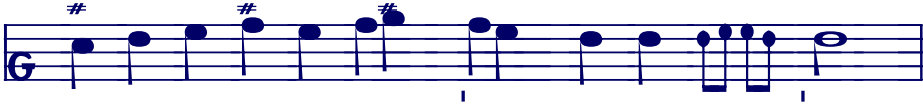
Sn1259



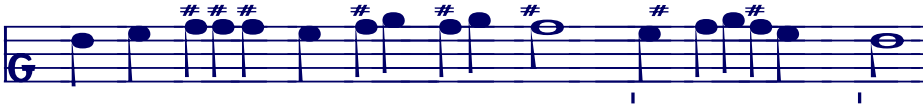
HS



Tod



Triand



Formula d

Riadok // Line 3



HS, Tod



Triand



Riadok // Line 3,7 (cf. 6)



Tod

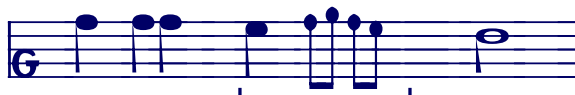


HS



Tod

HS



Triand



Amv12

Triand



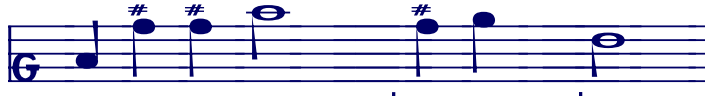
Amv12



Amv1



Amv2



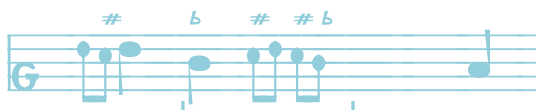
Formula a

Formula s ukončením na *a* sa v novších prameňoch nachádza dvakrát.

// Formula *a* appears twice.

Riadok // Line 3, 6

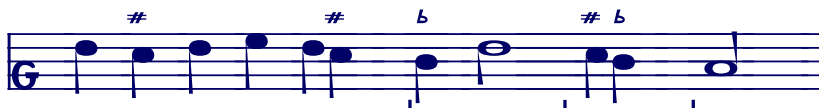
Sn 1259



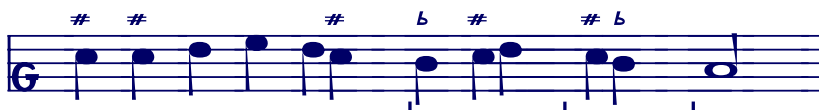
HS, Tod



HS



Tod



Amv12

Triand



Amv1



Bukovinské nápevy // Model melodies from Bukovina

Ursuleac, Vorobkevič

Bukovinské nápevy sú z hľadiska melódie zreteľne príbuzné s gréckymi a bulharskými variantmi uvedenými vyššie. Ich kompozičná štruktúra je však jednoduchšia, nie vždy presne zodpovedajúca štruktúre textu, a bližšie sa k trojformulovému iteratívnemu modelu.

Stupnica nápevov po našej transpozícii zodpovedá štandardnej d-dur, ak nie je lokálne uvedené inak.

// The melodies from Bukovina are close to the Greek and Bulgarian, but their melodic structure is more simple and fitting the text structure not so perfectly. It tends to a three-formulae iterative model.

The scale (after transposition in our transcription) is a standard d-dur, if not alternated by sharps and bemolls.

УДНВІСА ІОІНФЗ^{db} ЇЖЕ ПЛЧЕ ЇСТЕІТВЛ^e ЗРЛ^{ds}
Н БННМЛШЕ МЫІІЮ^e ЇЖЕ НА РДНО ДОЖДЬ^{db}
ВЗ БЕЗРІМЕНИІМЗ ЗАЧІТІН ТВОЕМЗ^e БЦІ^{ds}
КДПННІ ОГНЕМЗ НЕОПАЛНІМДЮ^{db}
ЖЕЗЛЗ ІАРІНОВЗ^e ПРОЗІВШІЙ,^{ds}
Н СВНДІТЕЛІСТВДА ОБРІЧННІКЗ ТВОЙ Н ХРННІТЕЛІ,^{db}
ІЦІЕНННІКМЗ БЗЫВІШЕ:^{ds}
ДБА РАЖДІЕТЗ^{db} Н ПО РЖІТВІ^{d/e}
ПІКН ДБА ПРЕБЫВІЕТЗ.^{ds}

db

Formula db zodpovedá formuli označenej dc.d v predošlých odsekoch. Melodicky je najbližšia bulharským variantom s analogickým poklesom nadol.

// Formula db corresponds to the dc.d in previous settings. Melodically is close to the Bulgarian variants with the descent before ending.

Amv 2



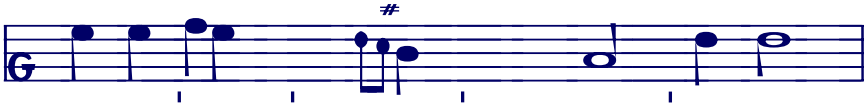
Urs, Vorob



Urs



Vorob



Urs



Vorob



e

Formula e zodpovedá formule e (r. 4,5) podľa Tod, HS, Amv1.

// Formula e corresponds to formula e (line 4,5) in Tod, HS, Amv1.

Tod

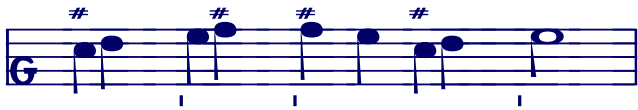


HS

Vorob



Vorob



Vorob, Urs



ds

Formula ds vychádza z gréckych/bulharských formúl d .

// Formula ds corresponds to the Greek and Bulgarian formulae d.

Vorob

Urs

Urs

Vorob

Urs

Vorob

Urs

Urs, Vorob

Tod

Rumunský nápev // Romanian melody

Cun = Cunțanu (neprepísaný // not transcribed here)

Tradičný rumunský nápev (nepoznačený chrysanthovskou reformou) je až na menšie výnimky iteratívny s dvojicou formúl e, d (perióda je e + d).

// The traditional Romanian melody (from before the chrysanthine reform) is – besides of small irregularities, iterative with two formulae e, d (the period is e + d).

d

Formula d má dva varianty, zodpovedajúce dvom variantom v presnejších neobyzantských nápevoch. Prvý z variantov má bohato rozvinutý koncový tón do motívu, ktorý zastiera pôvodný základ d.

// The formula d has two variants, corresponding to dc.d, d or db, ds mentioned before. The first variant has an elaborated ending completely shading the original ending on the base d.

Amv 2

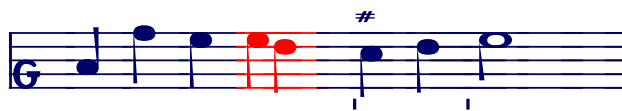
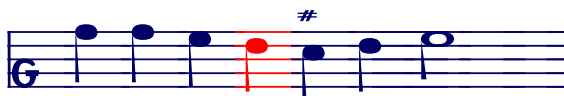
Amv1

e

Tod



HS



Amv1



RI

V našich prepisoch uvádzame len samotné automelon. Ostatné sedálny z druhej trojice na utierni zužitkujeme len na prehľad variantov jednotlivých formúl.

Nápev automela je dôsledne iteratívny s dvojicou formúl, označených podľa koncového tónu „d“ a „e“. Kompozične nápev nezodpovedá celkom presne štruktúre textu, najmä v riadkoch 2,3.

Stupnica melódie je v základe rovnaká ako v prípade bukovinských a rumunských nápevov, z rukopisov prepisujeme v transpozícii o terciu vyššie tak, aby bol na prvý pohľad viditeľný vzťah k neobyzantským paralelám.

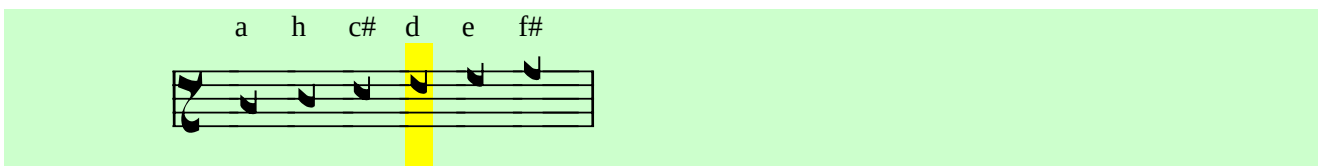
// In this document only the automelon is transcribed. Other sessional hymns found in the mss. are considered in the list of variants of formulae.

The melody is strictly iterative with two formulae, denoted e and d according to their last tone. The melody does not fit the text structure perfectly, especially in lines 2,3.

The melodies were transcribed transposed, in order to facilitate a quick visual comparison with Neobyzantine parallels. The reading of the kievian note requires another formal transposition.

Stupnica a jej čítanie cez transpozíciu (b^b čítame ako d):

// The scale and its reading through transposition (b^b considered to be a d):



e

Formulu e delíme na tri časti, pevný úvod, voľný deklamačný stred a pevný záverový motív. Deklamačný motív uvádzame v plnom tvare, v konkrétnych realizáciách nemusí byť úplný alebo naopak, môže sa opakovať, v celku alebo čiastočne.

// The formula e has a firm introduction and concluding invariant. The declamation in the middle is varying.

d

Formula d sa začína od prvej slabiky nepovinnou deklamačnou časťou a vlastný invariant sa nachádza až za ňou. Koncový tvar je spravidla miernym rozvinutím bežného tvaru, iba v J002 nachádzame plnohodnotný predĺžený záver s odklonom o kvartu nižšie.

// The formula d may begin with or without a declamation, its main invariant comes after that. The long extended ending with finalis a (why?) appears only in J002.

Formula e

Init.

J005/046/002, zač. // open.



J005/046, d'alšie // next iter.



J002



J673, , zač. // open.



J673, , d'alšie // next iter.

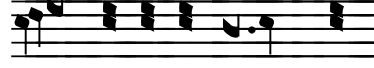


Dekl.

J005/046/002/673



J046



J002



J002



J673



J673



Concl.

J005/046



J046



J002



J002/673



MT



Formula d

Deklam.

J005



J005/046



J002



J673



ess. formula

J002



J005/002/673, I229



J002



J046



J005/046



J005/046



J005



J002



J673



I229



Formula d - fin.

Deklam.

J005

J002

J046

J673

I229

ess.formula

J046

J005

J005

J673

I229

MT

J002

J002

Pôvod nápevu // The origin of the melody

Formuly e, d majú výrazné paralely v novobyzantských formulách s rovnakým označením.

Formula e

Amv 2

Cun

J005

Formula d

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "The Lord's Prayer". It features four vocal parts and a keyboard accompaniment. The vocal parts are labeled on the left: "Amv 2", "Urs", "Vorob", and "Cun". The keyboard part is labeled "J005" at the bottom left. The score is divided into three distinct sections, each highlighted with a different background color: a blue section, a grey section, and a yellow section. The vocal parts are written in G major, indicated by a single sharp (F#) on the key signature. The keyboard part is also in G major. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The blue section contains the first part of the prayer, the grey section contains the second part, and the yellow section contains the third part. The vocal parts are arranged in a four-part setting, with "Amv 2" and "Urs" in the upper voices and "Vorob" and "Cun" in the lower voices. The keyboard part provides a harmonic foundation for the vocal parts.

PP

Nápev samopodobenu v prostopení je dvojformulový iteratívny s rovnakou distribúciou nad kóla ako majú nápevy RI.

// The automelon in Prostopinije is iterative with two formulae. The distribution of formulae over the cola is the same as in RI.

Formula e

The image displays ten staves of musical notation, each representing a variation of Formula e. The notation is written on a five-line staff with a treble clef. The notes are represented by black stems with flags, indicating specific rhythmic values. The staves are labeled on the left as follows: BA, Choma, Choma, Orosz, Orosz, Bobák, Bobák, Bokšay, Bokšay, and Bokšay. The rightmost staff is labeled BA. The notation shows a sequence of notes, with some notes highlighted in green. The distribution of these green highlights varies across the staves, illustrating the iterative nature of the formula. The first staff (BA) shows a sequence of notes with a green highlight on the first note. The second staff (Choma) shows a sequence of notes with a green highlight on the first note. The third staff (Choma) shows a sequence of notes with a green highlight on the first note. The fourth staff (Orosz) shows a sequence of notes with a green highlight on the first note. The fifth staff (Orosz) shows a sequence of notes with a green highlight on the first note. The sixth staff (Bobák) shows a sequence of notes with a green highlight on the first note. The seventh staff (Bobák) shows a sequence of notes with a green highlight on the first note. The eighth staff (Bokšay) shows a sequence of notes with a green highlight on the first note. The ninth staff (Bokšay) shows a sequence of notes with a green highlight on the first note. The tenth staff (Bokšay) shows a sequence of notes with a green highlight on the first note. The rightmost staff (BA) shows a sequence of notes with a green highlight on the first note.

BA

Choma

Choma

Orosz

Orosz

Bobák

Bobák

Bokšay

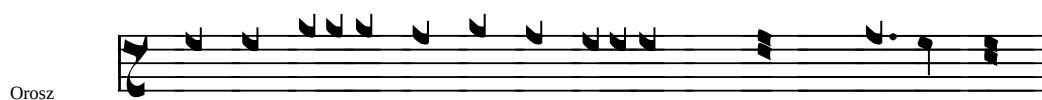
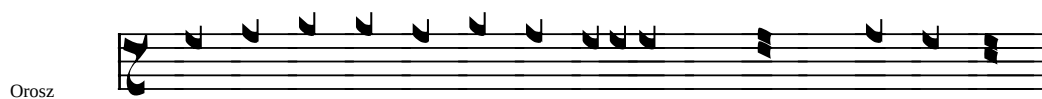
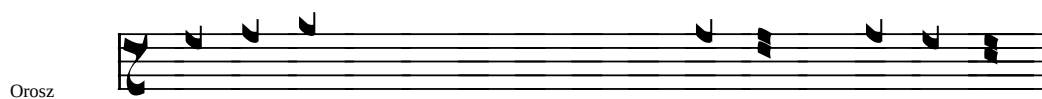
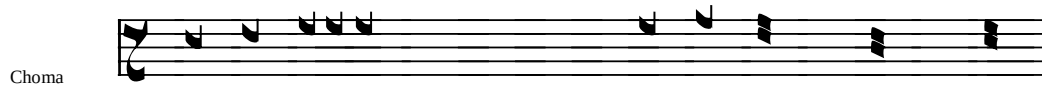
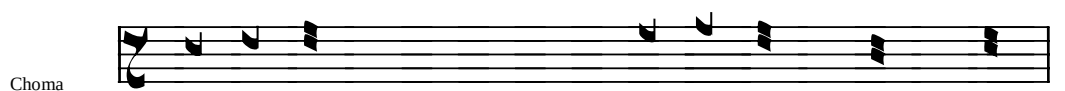
Bokšay

Bokšay

BA

Bobák, Orosz

Formula d



Bokšay



Pôvod nápevu // The origin of the melody

Nápev prostopenia je podľa očakávaní podobný starším ruténskym melódiám, avšak je jednoduchší. Vyššiu mieru podobnosti však môžeme konštatovať pri porovnaní s gréckymi/bulharskými nápevmi a tiež s rumunským nápevom. Na základe toho predpokladáme, že nápev PP nie je priamym a výlučným potomkom nápevov z RI, ale vyrastá (popri BR/RI) zo širšieho podhubia neobyzantskej ústnej tradície.

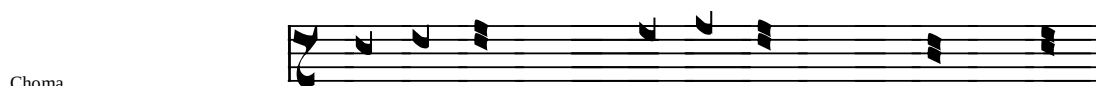
// The automelon in PP is close to the Ruthenian melodies, but the melody is much simpler. A more tangible similarity may be observed comparing PP with the Greek, Bulgarian and Romanian melodies. We assume therefore, that the version of PP is not a direct descendant of the melodies in RI, but it stems from a wider field of various neobyzantine oral traditions.

Porovnanie // Comparing RI vs. PP:

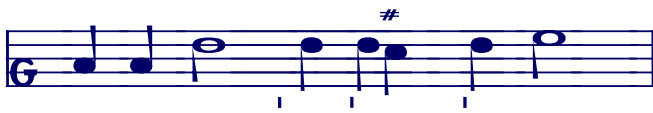
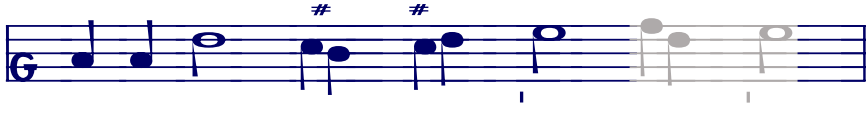
Formula e



Formula d



Formula e

Tod	
Amv 2	
Cun	
BA	
Triand	
Cun	
Choma	
HS	
BA	

Formula d

Amv2

A musical staff in G major, starting with a G-clef. The notes are G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F#6, G7. There are accidentals for F# and C# above the staff. There are bar lines after the 11th and 13th notes.

Choma

A musical staff in G major, starting with a G-clef. The notes are G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F#6, G7. There are accidentals for F# and C# above the staff. There are bar lines after the 11th and 13th notes.

HS

A musical staff in G major, starting with a G-clef. The notes are G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F#6, G7. There are accidentals for F# and C# above the staff. There are bar lines after the 11th and 13th notes.

HS

A musical staff in G major, starting with a G-clef. The notes are G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F#6, G7. There are accidentals for F# and C# above the staff. There are bar lines after the 11th and 13th notes.

Triand, Amv1

Orosz

A musical staff in G major, starting with a G-clef. The notes are G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F#6, G7. There are accidentals for F# and C# above the staff. There are bar lines after the 11th and 13th notes.

Bobák

A musical staff in G major, starting with a G-clef. The notes are G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F#6, G7. There are accidentals for F# and C# above the staff. There are bar lines after the 11th and 13th notes.



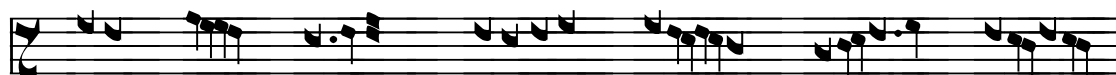
ΔΗ_ ΒΗ_ ΣΑ_ Η_ Ω_ ΣΗΦ



Ε_ ΚΕ_ ΠΑ_ Υ_ Ε_ ΣΠΕ_ ΣΠΒΑ_ ΣΡΑ_



Η_ ΒΗΗ_ ΜΑ_ ΣΕ_ ΜΥ_ ΣΑΙ_ ΓΟ



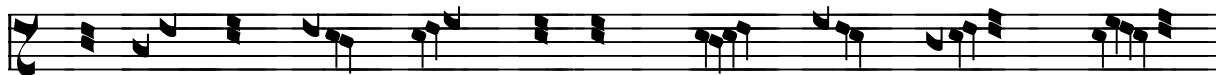
Η_ ΚΕ_ ΗΑ_ ΡΑ_ ΗΘ_ ΔΟΚΔΙ



Β_ ΒΕ_ ΣΤ_ ΜΕ_ ΗΤ_ ΣΑ_ ΥΑ_ ΠΙ_ Η



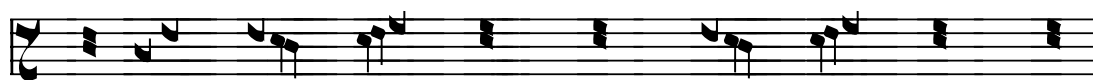
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ΚΧ_ ΠΗ_ ΗΥ_ ΩΓ_ ΗΕ_ Ω_ ΠΑ_ ΛΗ_ ΜΧ_ ΓΟ



ΚΕΖ_ ΑΑ_ ΡΩ_ ΗΘ_ ΠΡΟ_ ΣΑΒ_ ΣΙ



и свѣ_ дѣ_ тѣ_ ствѣ_ ѡ_ шѣ_ рѣ_ ннѣ_ тѣо"



и хрѣ_ ннѣ_ тѣ_



ствѣ_ цѣ_ ннѣ_ кѡ_ бѣ_ бѣ_ шѣ



дѣ_ ба_ рѣ_ дѣ_ ѣ



и по ро_ жѣ_ ствѣ_

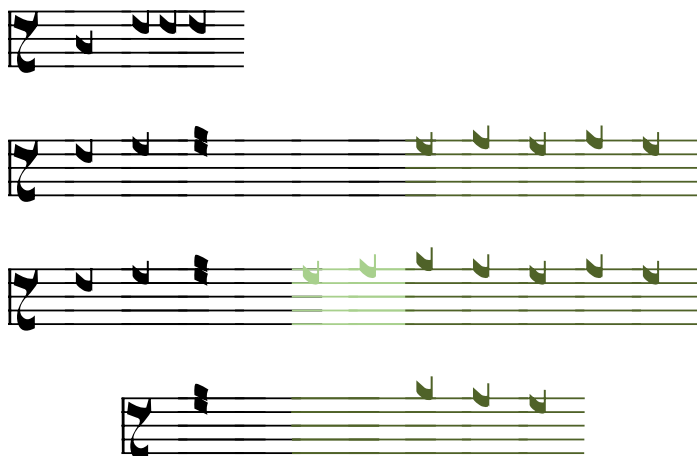


пѣ_ ки_ дѣ_ ба_ прѣ_ бы_ бѣ_ ѣ.

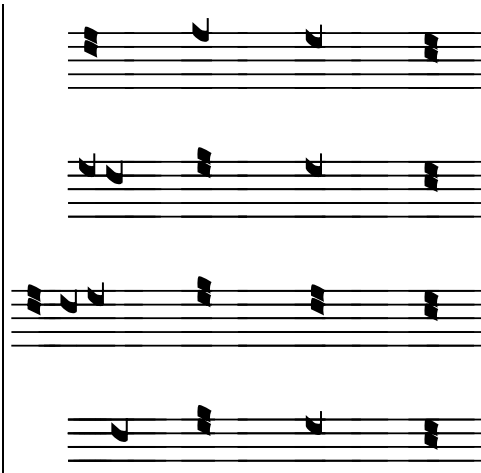
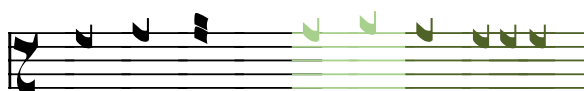
PP

Model

e



d





ΘΥ-ΔΗ-ΒΗ-ΛΑ-Ι-Ω- ΗΦΖ, Ξ- ΖΕ ΠΑ- ΥΕ Ξ- ΕΤΕ-ΕΤΒΛ ΖΡΛ,



И́ ВНИ-МА́-ШЕ МЫ́-СЛѢ́ Ю́ И́-ЖЕ НА РѢ́-НО́ ДО́ЖДЬ,



ВЗ БѢЗ-СѢ- МЕН-НѢМЪ ЗА-ЧѢ-ТѢ-Н ТВО-ЕМЪ БО-ГО-РО-ДН-ЦЕ,



κδ_ πη_ ηδ_ ὄγ_ νέμz ηε_ ω_ πα_ λή_ μδ_ ιθ,



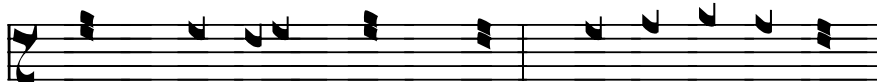
ЖЕЗ¹ а₋ а₋ рѡ₋ нѡ^Б про₋ зѡ₋ шѣ₋,



и вѣдѣ- те¹ стѣ²-а о³-б⁴-щ⁵-никъ твоѣ и х⁶ра-н⁷-и-тель,



БА-ЩЕН_ НН-КВМЗ ВЪЫ-ВА_ ШЕ:



ДѢ- ВА РАЖ- ДА- ЕТЪ, ѿ ПО РОЖ-ДЕ-СТВѢ



πά_κη δ'έ_βα πρε_βυ_βά_ ετ'ζ.