

# Stichiry // Stikhera

Ruténsky BR a prostopenie, 4. hlas  
// Ruthenian BR and Prostopinije, 4<sup>th</sup> echos

## *Argon*

VS, J289, L1816

## *Syntomon*

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| RI               | L1816 (stichovna)                            |
| Halič // Galicia | Polotňuk, p. 50<br>Doľnickij, p. 116         |
| Prostopenie      | Choma<br>Bokšay, Bobák<br>Prešovská tradícia |

*Prepis // Transcription*

**Veľký nápev // Argon**

**Kekragarion**

J289

vs

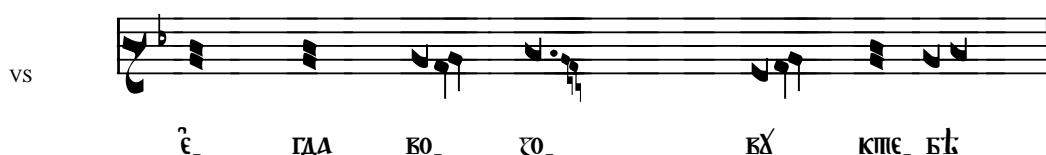
10. СПО\_ АИ ЕО\_ ЕА КПЕ\_ ЕК  
оу\_ САМ\_ ши ма

10. СПО\_ АИ ЕО\_ ЕА КПЕ\_ ЕК  
оу\_ САМ\_ ши ма

J289

оу\_ САМ\_ ши ма го\_ по\_ АИ :

оу\_ САМ\_ ши ма го\_ по\_ АИ :



J289

Я ся и с па и мо аи па мо я

VS

я ко ка дн ао па и мо бо го

J289

ко я а и е па к мо е го

VS

ко я а и е па к мо е го

J289

же па ке та я а

VS

же па ке та я а

J289

о сал ши ма го по дн

VS

о сал ши ма го по дн



## Doxastika

Nápev je iteratívny, neprepisujeme celé znenie – v prehľade formúl sú uvedené všetky varianty.

// The melos is iterative. The transcription of whole stikhera is not needed, all the variants of formulae are mentioned later in the analysis.

The musical notation consists of four staves of neumatic notation. The first staff begins with a red initial 'Γ'. The lyrics are:

Γε\_ βε\_ ρα\_ Δη\_ βο\_ το\_ ω\_ πε\_ προ\_ ρο\_ Δη\_ βε  
πικ\_ ιε\_ νο\_ ω\_ πε\_ ετ\_ προ\_ βο\_ γλα\_ σι.

...  
The second staff continues with:

χρ\_ πο\_ η\_ μτ\_ α'' βε\_ αι\_ το\_ η\_ βο\_ γα\_ πχ\_ το  
μη\_ αο\_ σιι.

## Malý nápev // Syntomon

### Stichovna // Apostika

L1816

Го\_ спо\_ ди, воз-шедж на кртж,

L1816

пра\_ дед-нию нáш8 клáтв8 по\_ тре\_ бнлж є\_ и.

L1816

и со\_ шедж во ѿз, вѣч-ныя оўзинки ибо-бо\_ днлж є\_ и.

L1816

ие\_ тлѣ\_ иї\_ е днр8л чело\_ вѣ\_ ико\_ м8 ро\_ д8:

L1816

и\_ гѡ р\_ дн по\_ ю\_ ие сл\_ вимз

L1816

жи\_ ио\_ тво\_ р\_ ие и\_ и\_ тв\_ ио\_ тво\_ ио\_ и\_ и.

*„Odívájajsja svítom jáko rízoju“* (6.1., Litia)

Polotňuk

Dol'nickij

Ѡ \_ ѧ \_ ւ \_!

Polotňuk

Dol'nickij

ԵՅ ՞ ՕՐ\_ԱԼ ՞ ՅՅ- ԵՐԱՐԴՀ, ՞ Ի ԽՅԱԼԵՐԴՀ ԵՅՀ Ի- ԿՐԾ-ՄԵ- ՞ Ա,

Polotňuk

Dol'nickij

՞ ԵՊԱ- ԵԱ-ՐԴՀ Բ ՞ ԽԵ-ՐՈ ՊՐԾԵՒ- ՎԱ- Ե- ՄԵ- Ա,

Polotňuk

Dol'nickij

ԽՊ- ԵՐԵ ԵՐ Ի ԵՐԵ ՃԾՎՀ ԻԱ- ՄԻՀ.

## Nekrosimon // Νεκρώσιμον

Δόξα... Νεκρώσιμον

**Πού εστιν** η τού κόσμου προσπάθεια; 11  
**πού εστιν** η τών προσκαίρων φαντασία; 12  
**πού εστιν** ο χρυσός καί ο ἀργυρος; 11  
**πού εστι** τών οικετών η πλημμύρα καί ο θόρυβος; 11+5  
**πάντα** κόνις,      **πάντα** τέφρα,      **πάντα** σκιά.

Αλλά δεύτε βοήσωμεν      τώ αθανάτω Βασιλεί. 8+8  
**Κύριε**, τών αιωνίων σου αγαθών αξίωσον, 8+8  
    τούς μεταστάντας εξ ημών,      8  
**καί** ανάπαισον αυτούς, 7  
εν τῇ αγήρῳ μακαριότητι. 11

Γὰδὲ ἔστε λίρα πρηστράστε;  
Γὰδὲ ἔστε πριερέμενοε λεγτάνε;  
Γὰδὲ ἔστε βλάτο ἡ τρεφόδ;  
Γὰδὲ ἔστε ριεώνε μηόζεστο ἡ μολεὰ;  
Ειλα πράχζ,      Ειλα πέπελζ,      Ειλα ιένη!  
Ηο πρῆιδήτε βοζοπιήμιζ      Βεζιμέρτηνοδ' ιφίο:  
Γᾶη, Βέγκηνιχζ      Τεοήχζ ελάχζ ιποδόη  
    πρεστάβλεψηλια ὥ ιάεζ,  
    ἡ οὐποκόη τύια  
Εζ ιεεταρέεμοιζ ελάζειητε.



**Г**дѣ є мїо\_ ско\_ є пѹи\_ спѡа\_ спї\_ є гдѣ є пѹи\_ вѹе\_ ме\_ ны\_ ме\_ та\_ нї\_ є;



гдѣ є зла\_ то\_ и сѹе\_ бѹо, гдѣ є ра\_ бо\_ мно\_ же\_ спivo\_ и моли\_ ба;



вса\_ пео\_ вса\_ пе\_ пеал\_ вса\_ ск\_ , но\_ пѹи\_ дн\_ тє\_ ко\_ зо\_ пїи\_ б҃есмеoп\_ но\_ ма\_ ца\_ ого,



вса\_ пео\_ вса\_ пе\_ пеал\_ вса\_ ск\_ , но\_ пѹи\_ дн\_ тє\_ ко\_ зо\_ пїи\_ б҃есмеoп\_ но\_ ма\_ ца\_ ого,



го\_ спо\_ дн\_ вѣ\_ чны\_ тво\_ н\_ благ\_ спо\_ до\_ бн\_ пѹе\_ спак\_ ши\_ са\_ ѿ\_ на\_ ,



го\_ спо\_ дн\_ вѣ\_ чны\_ тво\_ н\_ благ\_ спо\_ до\_ бн\_ пѹе\_ спак\_ ша\_ го\_ са\_ ѿ\_ на\_ ,



оу\_ ио\_ ко\_ а\_      а''    х,



оу\_ ио\_ ко\_ а\_      а''    х,



ез\_ ие\_ спа\_ ꙗ\_ то\_    ие\_ са      ела\_ ях\_ спи\_ ꙗ\_ ие\_.



ез\_ ие\_ спа\_ ꙗ\_ то\_    ие\_ са      ела\_ ях\_ спи\_ ꙗ\_      ие\_.

## „So dúchy právednych“ (Panychida)

Н тροπαρі тѣ:

Со дхн пρѣныхъ икончавшихъ дшы р.вз твоихъ, спас, оупокой,  
иохранялъ хъ во блжении жизни, аже оу тебе члкомъбче.

Вз поконци твоемъ гдн, идеже вси си твои оупокоеніотс,  
оупокой и дшы р.вз твоихъ, ако ѣднъ ѣти члбкомъбце.

**Слово:** Ты ѣти бгъ сошедыи во адъ, и оузы акованыхъ разрѣшибы:  
тамъ и дшы р.вз твоихъ оупокой.

Н нбінѣ: ѣднна ғтла и непорочна дбо, бгъ везъ съмени рождла,  
моли спаситса дшамъ хъ.

Bokšay – Irmologion

Papp – Irmologion

Bobák – Irmologion

BA – устна традіціа, Bratislava (~Bobák)

Bobák

Bokšay

**С**з **ДХ** **ХИ** **ПР****АК**<sup>Е</sup> **НИ** **МИ**

Papp

**С**з **ДХ** **ХИ** **ПР****АК**<sup>Е</sup> **НИ** **СКОНЧА**<sup>И</sup> **ШИ** **СА**

Bobák

Bokšay

СКОЧА<sup>И</sup> ШИ СА **ДХ** **ШХ** **РАБА** **ПВОЕГО** **СПАСЕ** **ОУ** **ПО** **КОЙ**

Papp

**ДХ** **ШХ** **РА** **БА** **ПВОЕГО** **СПАСЕ** **ОУ** **ПО** **КОЙ**

Bobák

Bokšay

Papp

СО **ХРА** **НА** **А** **ЕГО** **БУ** **БЛАЖЕ**<sup>И</sup> **НОЙ** **ЖИ**<sup>И</sup> **НИ**,

BA

Bokšay

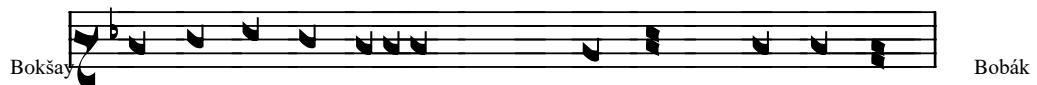
Papp, Bobák

ДА **ЖЕ** **ОУ** **ПЕ** **БЕ** **ЧЕ** **АО** **БЛ** **КО** **АГОБ** **ЧЕ**.



**В** з по\_ ко\_ и\_ **ЩИ** тво\_ <sup>oo</sup> го\_ спо\_ **ДИ**

Papp



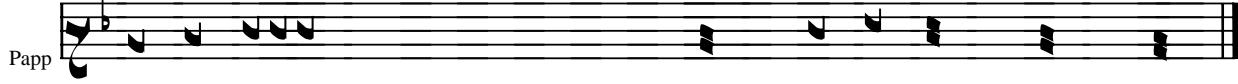
и\_ **ДИ** же вси святыи твои оу\_ по\_ чи\_ ка\_ <sup>oo</sup> го,



и\_ **ДИ** же вси святыи твои оу\_ по\_ ко\_ **Е** ка\_ <sup>oo</sup> го\_ са,



<sup>oo</sup> са и **ДИША** раба тво\_ го спасе оу\_ по\_ кой.



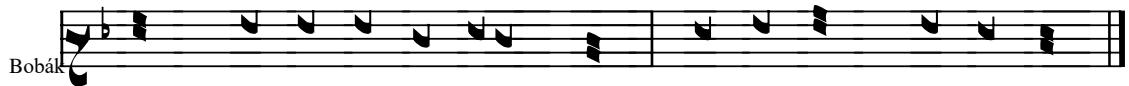
оу\_ по\_ кой и **ДИША** раба твоего таки <sup>и</sup> еди еси че\_ ао\_ **БИ** ко\_ аго\_ бенх



оу\_ по\_ кой и **ДИША** раба тво\_ го



иа\_ ко\_ **Е** **ДИ** <sup>и</sup> си че\_ ао\_ **БИ** ко\_ аго\_ бенх



**G**ΛΑ\_ ΒΑ Ο\_ υχ\_ Η\_ ΣΙΛ\_ Ηχ\_ Η\_ ΣΒΑ\_ ΠΟ\_ Μχ\_ Δχ\_ Χχ.



Papp

**Τ**ι\_ ε\_ ΣΗ\_ ΕΟΓ\_ ΣΟ\_ ΣΕ\_ Δι\_ ΚΟ\_ ΑΔχ



Η\_ ογ\_ ΣΗ\_ Φ\_ ΚΟ\_ ΒΑ\_ Ηχ\_ ΡΑΣ\_ ητ\_ ΣΗ\_ ΚΗή,



Η\_ ογ\_ ΣΗ\_ Φ\_ ΚΟ\_ ΒΑ\_ Ηχ\_ ΡΑΣ\_ ητ\_ ΣΗ\_ ΚΗή,

Papp



Papp, Bobák

**С**Α\_ Η\_ Δχχ\_ ΡΑБА ΠΒΟΕ\_ ΓΟ\_ ΣΠΑ\_ ΣΕ\_ ογ\_ ΠΟ\_ ΚΟЙ.

BA

Bobák

Bokšay

Papp

И на и пы си и в в ки в ки ки а ми.

Bobák

Bokšay

Papp

Е д на чи спа д и ие по ро на д в о,

Bokšay

Papp

б\_ г\_ б\_ с\_ м\_ и\_ р\_ ш\_ а\_,

Bobák

р\_ ш\_ а\_ б\_ г\_ б\_ с\_ м\_ и\_ р\_ ш\_ а\_,

BA

Bobák

то\_ го\_ моли\_ спа\_ се\_ и\_ и\_ д\_ ши\_ е\_ гш.

Bokšay

то\_ го\_ моли\_ спасе\_ и\_ и\_ д\_ ши\_ е\_ гш.

Papp

то\_ го\_ моли\_ спа\_ си\_ с\_ д\_ ши\_ е\_ гш.

## Rozbor // Analysis

### Veľký nápev // Argon

#### Stupnica // The scale

Nápev je prepísaný cez transpozíciu (o terciu nadol) tak, aby uľahčil rýchle vizuálne porovnanie s byzantskými nápevmi (porov. kapitolu o pôvode nápevu). Kyjevkú notáciu je potrebné čítať cez transpozíciu nasledovne:  
// The melos is transcribed transposed a third down in order to help a quick visual comparation with the Byzantine settings. The Kievan notation needs to be read through transposition as follows:

The image shows two staves of musical notation. The top staff is in common time and has a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains seven notes: E, F#, G, a, b/h, c, d. The bottom staff is also in common time and has a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains six notes: D, E, F, G, a, b<sup>b</sup>. A vertical cyan bar highlights the note G in both staves, indicating its significance as the finalis.

V základe ladenie zodpovedá štandardnej byzantskej stupnici 4. hlasu so základným tónom G. Tón F je zvýšený na F#, ak sa nachádza v lokálnom minime.

Pokiaľ melódia zostupuje nižšie, predznamenanie fixuje prirodzený tón F. Ak je tón h (b) v lokálnom maxime koncového motív, znižuje sa na b<sup>b</sup>.

// The basic scale equals to the normative Byzantine scale for the 4th echos with finalis G. Only the tone F may be raised up to F#, if it appears in a local melodic minimum.

When the melody descends lower, an additional bemoll fixes the natural F. On the other side, the tone b in the closing motif is lowered to b<sup>b</sup>.

## Kekragarion

Nápev kekragaria je iteratívny, opakuje dvojicu formúl K1, K2. Je zakončený formulou KZ.  
// The melos of kekragarion is iterative, repeating formulae K1, K2. The closing formula is KZ.

### **Formula K1**

*Úvodná // Initial*

The musical notation consists of four staves of music. The first staff is labeled 'J289' and 'VS'. It features a bass clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff is labeled 'VS' and continues the same pattern. The third staff is also labeled 'VS' and follows the established pattern. The fourth staff is labeled 'VS' and concludes with a different ending, consisting of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes.

*Priebežná // Transient*

The musical notation consists of eight staves of music. The first two staves are labeled 'J289' and 'VS'. They follow the same pattern as the initial formula. The next two staves are also labeled 'VS' and continue the pattern. The fifth staff is labeled 'VS' and introduces a new ending. The sixth staff is labeled 'VS' and concludes with a final ending. The seventh and eighth staves are also labeled 'VS' and complete the piece.

## **Formula K2**

*Dvojdielna // In two parts*

2.1



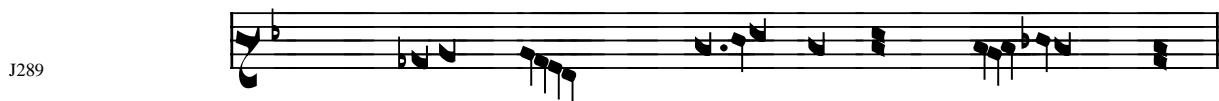
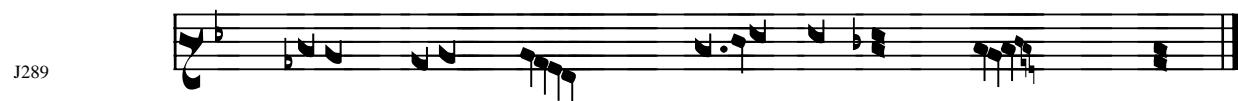
2.2



*Jednoduchá // Simple*



## **Formula KZ**



## Nápev kekragaria v kontexte BR // The melody in wider context

Namiesto otázky o pôvode nápevu, na ktorú nie je jednoduché dať odpoveď, uvedieme dôvody, ktoré potvrdia stichirový nápev ako súčasť novobyzantského 4. hlasu.

V prípade kekragaria je dôležité sa započúvať do formuly K1, v ktorej zaznieva až prekvapivo presne začiatok kondaku 4. hlasu (6.1.). Melodická zhoda je nespochybniel'ná a je dôležitým argumentom na prepis melódie kekragaria v rovnakej stupnici ako kondak.

// The melos of kekragarion belongs to the family of Neobyzantine chants of the 4th echos. The formula K1 is nearly exactly the same as the beginning of the kontakion (6.1.). This allows to locate the melody into the scale in the same height as the kontakion.

### Kekragarion – K1 (úvodná // initial)

### Kondak – G<sub>0</sub> (neobyz.)

### Kekragarion – K2

Formula K2 je v podstate jednoduchou deklamáciou na tóne G s akcentačnými prvками v rozmedzí G-h.  
// Formula K2 is a standard declamation on the b with simple accenting waves between G-b.

**Kekragarion – KZ**

J289

The musical notation for Kekragarion - KZ, J289, features two staves. The top staff begins with a clef, followed by a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of common time (indicated by a 'C'). The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff begins with a clef, followed by a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of common time (indicated by a 'C'). The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes. A yellow box highlights a specific note on the top staff, and a cyan box highlights a specific note on the bottom staff.

**Kondak – G<sub>2</sub>**

J002

Amv

TodGR

The musical notation for Kondak - G<sub>2</sub>, J002, includes three staves. The Amv staff starts with a clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a time signature of common time (indicated by a 'C'). The notes are mostly eighth and sixteenth notes. The TodGR staff starts with a clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are mostly eighth and sixteenth notes. Yellow and cyan boxes highlight specific notes across the staves.

## Doxastiká

Nápev stichí na večierni je iteratívny, opakuje dvojicu formúl D2, D1, ktoré zodpovedajú formulám K2, K1 kekragaria. Je zakončený formulou DZ.

// The melos is iterative, repeating formulae D2, D1 (referring to K2, K1) and closed by by DZ.

### ***Formula D2***

Musical notation for Formula D2, consisting of three staves of music. The notation uses vertical stems and small dots to indicate pitch and rhythm. The first staff begins with a vertical stem and a dot. The second staff begins with a vertical stem and a dot. The third staff begins with a vertical stem and a dot.

### ***Formula D1***

Musical notation for Formula D1, consisting of three staves of music. The notation uses vertical stems and small dots to indicate pitch and rhythm. The first staff begins with a vertical stem and a dot. The second staff begins with a vertical stem and a dot. The third staff begins with a vertical stem and a dot.

### ***Formula DZ***

Musical notation for Formula DZ, consisting of two staves of music. The notation uses vertical stems and small dots to indicate pitch and rhythm. The first staff begins with a vertical stem and a dot. The second staff begins with a vertical stem and a dot.

## **Nápev pre doxastiká v kontexte BR // The melody in wider context**

Formuly iteratívneho nápevu pre doxastiká zodpovedajú formulám kekragaria, avšak v opačnom radení a s odlišnou ornamentáciou. Kekragarion je zapísané s dvakrát pomalším tempom.

// The formulae of doxastika are variants of the formulae in kekragarion, with reverse ordering and less ornamentation.

### **D2 – doxastiká**



### **K2 – kekragarion**

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### **D1 – doxastiká**



### **K1 – kekragarion**

Záverečné formuly KZ a DZ sa líšia a nevidno v nich paralely.

## Malý nápev // Syntomon

Malý nápev stichír je iteratívny, opakuje dvojicu formúl S2, S1, ktoré zodpovedajú formulám D2, D1 v doxastikách. Je zakončený formulou SZ.

// The lesser chant of stikhera is iterative, repeating formulae S2, S1 referring to D2, D1. Closed by SZ.

### Formula S2

L1816

Polotnuk, Dolnickij

Bokšay

Bokšay

Bobák

Choma N

Bokšay N

Bokšay N

Papp

Papp

Bokšay

### **Formula S1**

L1816

Polotňuk

Doľnickij

Bokšay

Bobák, Papp

Bokšay

Papp, Bobák

Bokšay

Bobák, Papp

Bokšay

Papp

Bokšay

Papp, Bobák

BA

Choma N

Bokšay N

26

### **Formula SZ**

The musical score consists of eight staves, each representing a different source or performer. The staves are arranged vertically, with L1816 at the top and Bokšay at the bottom. Each staff begins with a clef (C-clef) and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music is in common time.

- L1816:** The first measure shows a yellow box highlighting the first four notes (quarter notes). The second measure shows a cyan box highlighting the first two notes.
- Doľnickij:** The first measure shows a cyan box highlighting the first two notes. The second measure shows a yellow box highlighting the first note.
- Polotňuk:** The first measure shows a yellow box highlighting the first note. The second measure shows a yellow box highlighting the first note.
- Bokšay:** The first measure shows a yellow box highlighting the first note. The second measure shows a cyan box highlighting the first note.
- BA:** The first measure shows a yellow box highlighting the first note. The second measure shows a cyan box highlighting the first note.
- Bokšay:** The first measure shows a yellow box highlighting the first note. The second measure shows a cyan box highlighting the first note.
- BA:** The first measure shows a yellow box highlighting the first note. The second measure shows a cyan box highlighting the first note.
- Choma:** The first measure shows a yellow box highlighting the first note. The second measure shows a cyan box highlighting the first note.
- Bokšay:** The first measure shows a yellow box highlighting the first note. The second measure shows a yellow box highlighting the first note.

Names of sources are placed to the left of their respective staves, and names of performers are placed to the right of the second measure of each staff.

## **Malý nápev v kontexte BR // The lesser chant in wider context**

Malý nápev stichír je iteratívny, opakuje dvojicu formúl S2, S1, ktoré sú úzkou (syntomon) podobou formúl D2, D1, resp. K1, K2.

### **Malý nápev // Syntomon – S2**

L1816

### **Kekragarion – K2**

J289

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### **Malý nápev // Syntomon – S1**

L1816

### **Kekragarion – K1**

J289

### **Kekragarion – D1**

### **Kondak BR – 2**

J056