

G, d-bloky/periódy

Typology of blocks and one-block periods closed on tones G and d

G3

c~ + G2-3

V blokoch ukončených formulou G3 (niekedy aj G2) je najčastejším typom prívodu motív c~, teda akcentovaná deklamácia s ťažiskom na tóne c, oscilujúca medzi tónmi *h* a *e*. Nasledujúci výpis demonštruje variabilitu motívov c~, ako aj možností vyčlenenia formúl c2, yd2 a pod. z deklamácie. Spojenie medzi deklamáciou c~ a kadenciou sa spravidla uskutočňuje motívom ad, a-d, Gd, cd.

Melodický postup sa spravidla začína priamo deklamáciou c~ pri napojení na h/c3 alebo d3, alebo výstupom od G po d a následným poklesom na c~ v prípade napojenia na G2/3, d3 -G alebo na začiatku piesne.

// In blocks ended by formula G3 (alternatively G2 too) the most common *leading in* motif is c~, an accenting declamation based on c, oscillating between b and e. The following list demonstrates the variability of the c~ motives and also the ways of forming formulae c2, yd2, extracted from the declamation. The binding of the declamation and the cadence is usually provided by the motif ad, a-d or Gd.

The melodic movement usually starts with the declamation on c~ (attached to b/c3 or d3), or through an ascend or leap from G to d and then turning to c~ (attached to G2/3 or d3 -G).

c~ + G2-3

d3

G3

d3 -h

y + c~ + G3

0,G2

h3 -c

G3

d3

G3

d3 -G

0

0

c[~] + y + G3

h3

h3

d3

d3

h3

h3

h3

0

h3

63

h3

h3

d3

h3

d3

h3

d2 //

d3

h3

h3

 $2x$

d3

d3 init

d3

h3

h3

h3

d3

c3

h3

h3 - c

c3

h3

h3

h3

h3

13.9. funkčne tu je koniec periódy!

h3

0

h3

0

c3

d3

h3

h3

a2 + ... + G3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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d3

d3

d3 -G

109

d3 -G

0

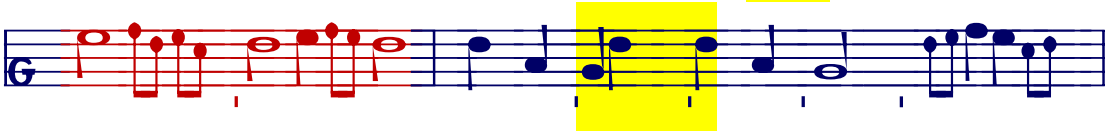
0

e.de (thema) + (y) + G3

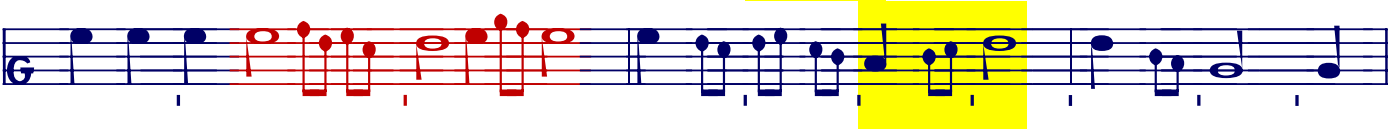
G3



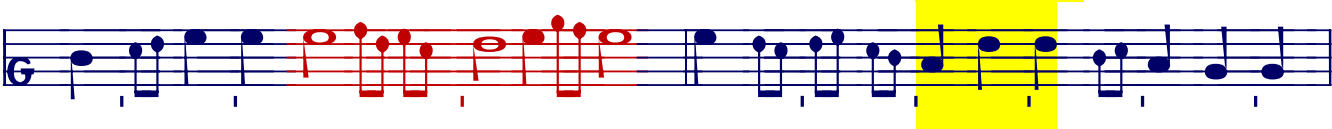
h3 -c



d3



G3



G3

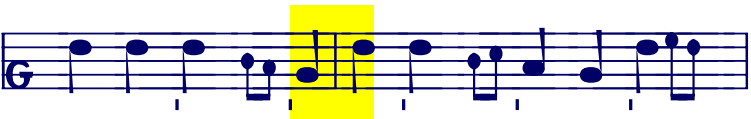


G3



y + G3
d_ + y + G3

h3



2x

0



d3



h3

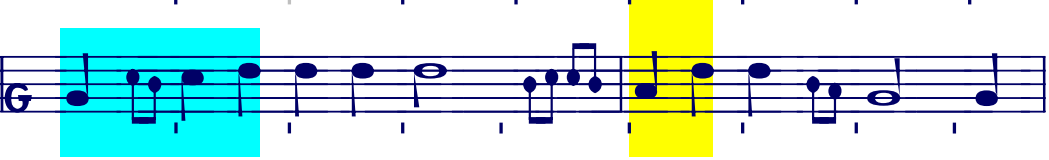


2x

c3

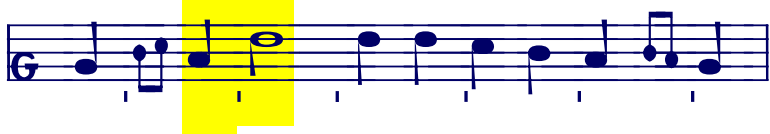


d3 -G



iné

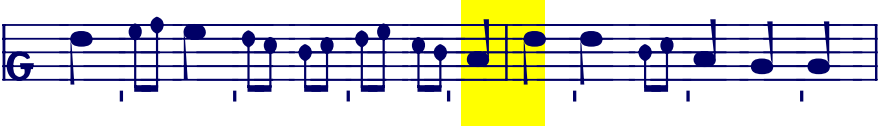
0



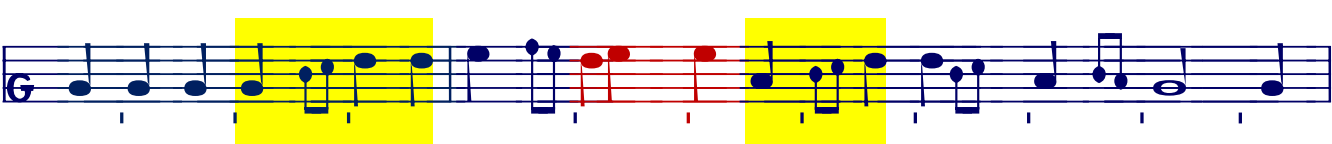
h3



d3



yd3 -G



0



d~ + G2/3

Na začiatku periódy môže mať deklamácia G-bloku ťažisko na tóne d, v rozsahu c-g. Z nej sa môže vyčleňovať formula d2. V dlhších blokoch sa d~ môže prepnúť do c~.
// In the beginning of a period the declamation of the G-block may have its centre on d~, oscilating between c and g. A formula d2 is usually extracted as a colon. In longer blocks d~ may continue to cd~.

d3 init?

f3

G2

d3

G3

G3

G3

d3 -h

0

0

G3

G2

d3

d3 -G

G3

8.9., zdá sa že toto musí byť koniec periódy (uvedené aj v dlhšom kontexte pri d3)

h3 -d + G3

h3-d

d3 init.

d3

0

h3 -d

G3

G3

G3

0

d3
Kadencia d3 sa viaže prevažne s prívodmi d~ a vyššími, kým antikadencia yd3 skôr s prívodmi c~.
// The very cadence d3 follows mostly *leading in* motives d~ and higher, while the anticadence yd3 mostly with c~.

eed + d3
d~ + eed + d3

Formula d3 je s predkadenčným motívom eed zvyčajne slabá, tj. ide o initium a nie ukončenie periódy.
Prívodom je akcentovaná deklamácia d~ s ťažiskom na tóne d, oscilujúca medzi tónmi c až g.
// The formula d3 the forecadential motif eed is usually an initium (not ending of a period).
The *leading in* portion is formed by an accented d~ declamation, based on d and oscillating between tones c and g.

d3

G-d + eed + d3
Vzostup k d~ od G.
// Ascent from G to d~.

0

2x

0, d3 -G

initium

0

initium

0

0

0

init

0

0

init.

0

d3 -G

d3

0

init

0

init

G3

d3 -G

G3

c3

0

0

a2 + eed + d3

Vzostup k d~ od G cez a.
// Ascent from G to d~ through a.

d3 init

initia alia

d3 init

0

0

0

0

h3

0

d3

G3

d3 init

d3

0

G2 + ... + d3

0

0

h3

d2 vo funkcii ukončenia bloku // d2 closing a block

G2

G2

0

init

init

The musical score for 'initia alia' consists of several staves. The first section includes staves labeled 'd3 init', '0', '0', '0', and '0'. The second section includes 'h3', '0', and 'd3'. The third section includes 'G3', 'd3 init', and 'd3'. The fourth section includes a single '0' staff. The fifth section, 'G2 + ... + d3', includes staves '0', '0', and 'h3'. The final section, 'd2 vo funkcii ukončenia bloku // d2 closing a block', includes staves 'G2', 'G2', and '0'. Notes are color-coded: cyan for initial phrases, yellow for specific melodic lines, green for harmonic accompaniment, and orange for rhythmic patterns. Some notes are marked with a red sharp symbol (#).

e2.fg + d3
Prívodom je krátka (miestami žiadna) deklamácia na/nad tónom d.
// The *leading in* is formed by a short (or zero length) declamation on d.

f3

d3 init

d3

h3,d3

d3 -G

G3

d3

d3

a3

d3

len polperióda!

ef.gd + d3
Iné rytmicke rozloženie. // Another rhythmical layout.

G3

0

d3

init

ec.de + d3
f2/3 + ec.de + d3

Predkadenčný motív *ec.de* sa viaže s vyšším prívodom typu d~, ktorý osciluje medzi c a g. Môže byť prerušený kadenciou typu f2/3, yg.
// The forecadential motif *ec.de* usually follows a higher leading in of the type d~ oscilating between c and g, often interrupted by f2/3, yg.

d3

d3

h3

a3

a3

c3

h3

d3

d3

d3

d3 -Gd

h3

G3 -d

h3 -c

d3

h3

0

d3 -G

e_ + ec.de + d3

h3

d3

a3

G3

d3 -h

c~ + ec.de + d3

0

G3

0

G2

0

d3

d~ + ec.de + d3

d3 -G //

d3

G3

0

d3

G3

c3

d3

d3

d3

d3

initium

a2 + ... + ec.de + d3

h3

d3

d3

ec + d3

0

0

h3

0

h3

2x

ed.cf + d3

G3 -d

d3

G3

G3

0

h3

0

d3

d3

0

d3

0

0

0

G3

h3

h3

0

0

0,d3

d3

h3

2x

eg + d3

d3

d3

G2

d3

d3

c3

0

0

0

d3

G3

d3

h3

0

d3

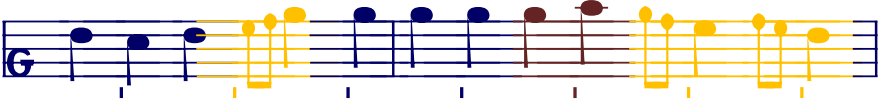
G3

G3

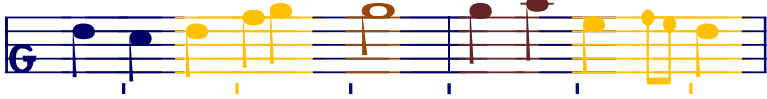
The image displays a musical score consisting of 15 staves, each beginning with a G-clef. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The score is visually enhanced with several colored highlights: a vertical cyan bar spans all staves from approximately the 10th to the 14th measure; individual notes and groups of notes are highlighted in cyan, yellow, orange, green, and blue. The staves are labeled on the left with the following text: eg + d3, d3, d3, G2, d3, d3, c3, 0, 0, 0, d3, G3, d3, h3, 0, d3, G3, and G3.

ga.ed + d3

G3



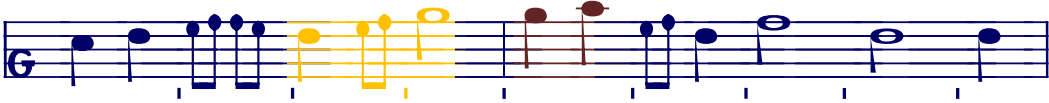
d3



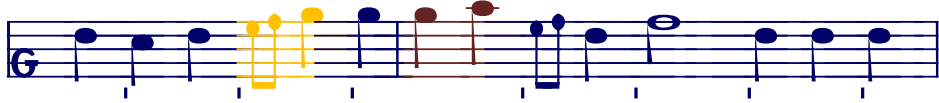
G3 -d



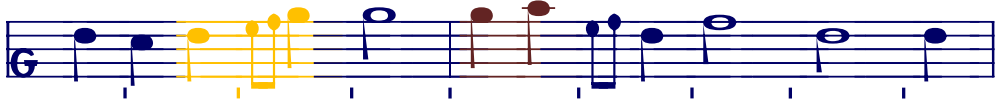
h3



d3



d3 -G, G3, d3



4x

h3



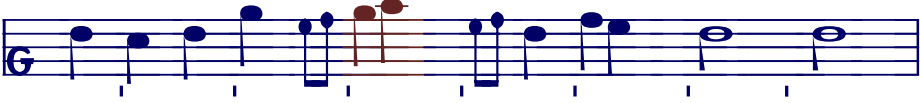
c3



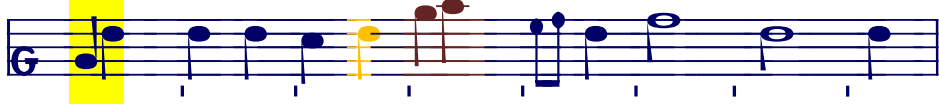
h3



d3



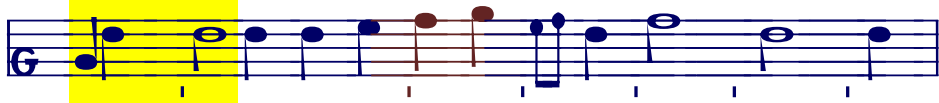
d3 -G



d3



G2!



init!

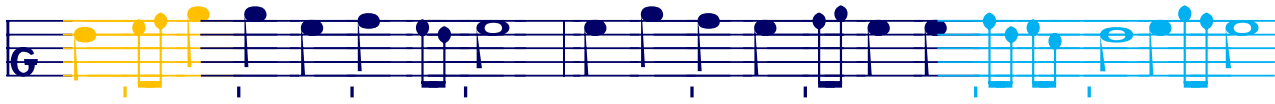
d3



G3



d3



ga + ... + d3

d3

G3

d3

G3

d3

G3 -d

0

d3 init

d3 init

init! pokr. h3

init?

ca.hd + yd3
c~ + ca.hd + yd3
Najpočetnejší tvar formuly yd3, s prívodom (d_ +) c~. // The most frequent shape of yd3, *leaded in* by (d_ +) c~.

d3		
d3		
d3		
h3		
c3		
h/c3		2x
h3		
h3		
h3		
h3		
h3		3x
d3		2x
h3		
d3		
h,c3, d3		3x
d3		
h3		
h3		
h3		3x
c3		
d3,h3		2x
a3		
d3		
h3, d3		4x
h3		
h3		

G-d + ... + ca.hd + yd3

Blok je v prípade napojenia na G3 alebo na začiatku piesne typický vzostupom od G k deklamácii c~ alebo d~ .
// This type of block, following G3 or in the beginning of the chant, ascends from G to c~ or d~ .



y + c~ + ca.hd + yd3

Dlhší postup c~ v napojení na h/c3 (výnimočne d3) môže byť prerušený antikadenciou yc2/3.

// A longer declamation c~ attached to the preceding b/c3 formula (rarely d3) may be interrupted by yc2/3.

h3

c3

h3

h3

h3

h3

h3

d3

d3

h3

h3

h3

c~ + y + ca.hd + yd3

Postup c~ v napojení na h/c3 (výnimočne d3) skokom ad prechádza do krátkej rovnej deklamácie d_.

// A declamation c~ attached to the preceding b/c3 formula (rarely d3) transforms through a leap ad into a short plain declamation d_.

h3

h3

h3

h3

h3

h3

h3

h3

h3

h3

d3

d3

d3

d3

d2/3 + ca.hd + yd3

d3 -G

d3

h3

c3

h3

f3

h3

h3

0

G3

d3

d3 init

0

0

d3

d3 -G

d3

h3

a3

d3

a2 + (c~ +) ca.hd + yd3

Blok je v prípade napojenia na G3, d3 -G typický vzostupom od G najprv k ukončeniu a2 prvého kóla. Následne cez c~ prejde do kadencie.
// This type of block, following G3 formula, ascends from G and makes colon on a2. Through c~ continues to the cadence.

G3

G3

d3 -G

d3 -G

G3

d3 init

G3

G3

d3

The first block consists of nine staves of musical notation. The first two staves are labeled 'G3' and show a sequence of notes starting from G, with some notes highlighted in blue and green. The next two staves are labeled 'd3 -G' and show a sequence of notes starting from d3, with some notes highlighted in green. The fifth staff is labeled 'G3' and shows a sequence of notes starting from G, with some notes highlighted in green. The sixth staff is labeled 'd3 init' and shows a sequence of notes starting from d3, with some notes highlighted in green. The seventh staff is labeled 'G3' and shows a sequence of notes starting from G, with some notes highlighted in green. The eighth staff is labeled 'G3' and shows a sequence of notes starting from G, with some notes highlighted in green. The ninth staff is labeled 'd3' and shows a sequence of notes starting from d3, with some notes highlighted in green. A vertical pink bar is positioned between the fifth and sixth staves, extending from the top of the first staff to the bottom of the ninth staff.

Blok je v prípade napojenia na h3 typický postupom c~, ktorý je prerušený kadenciou a2. Po opätovnom zaznení prejde do kadencie.
// This type of block, following h3 formula, is typical by c~ interrupted with a2 and then continuing to the cadence.

h3

d3

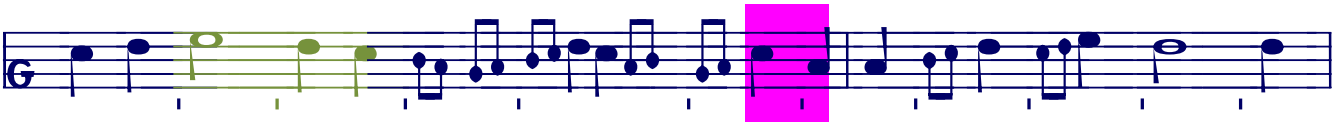
d3

h3

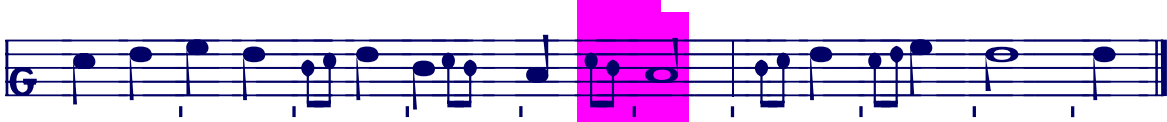
d3

The second block consists of five staves of musical notation. The first staff is labeled 'h3' and shows a sequence of notes starting from h3, with some notes highlighted in green. The second staff is labeled 'd3' and shows a sequence of notes starting from d3, with some notes highlighted in green. The third staff is labeled 'd3' and shows a sequence of notes starting from d3, with some notes highlighted in green. The fourth staff is labeled 'h3' and shows a sequence of notes starting from h3, with some notes highlighted in green. The fifth staff is labeled 'd3' and shows a sequence of notes starting from d3, with some notes highlighted in green. A vertical pink bar is positioned between the third and fourth staves, extending from the top of the first staff to the bottom of the fifth staff.

h3



h3



d3



h3



G2



de.ca + yd3
c~ + y + de.ca + yd3

Prívodom je deklamácia c~ pri napojení na h/c3, napojenie na d3 môže byť sprostredkované deklamáciou d_ . Prechod ku kadencii sa uskutočňuje vzostupom na hladinu d skokom ad, Gd alebo stúpaním G-d.

// The *leading in* is formed by a declamation c~ (attached to b/c3). When attached to d3, a short declamation d_ may be inserted.

The transition to the forecadential motif and cadention is carried out through a leap ad or Gd, or an ascent a-d.

d3

d3

d3

h3

G3

d3

d3

h3

h3

h3

h3

c3

d3

c3

d3 -hc

d3

h3

d3

a3

h3

0

h3

h3

h3

2x

c~ + de.ca + yd3

Jednoduchším, ale oveľa menej frekventovaným typom je deklamácia c~ , na ktorú sa pripája predkančný motív bez skoku ad.
// Simplier, but less frequented is the variant where the declamation c~ continues to the forecadential motif with a leap ad.

h3

0



yc + c~ + de.ca + yd3

Dlhší c~ prívod predelený antikadeciou yc. // A longer c~ divided by an anticadence yc.

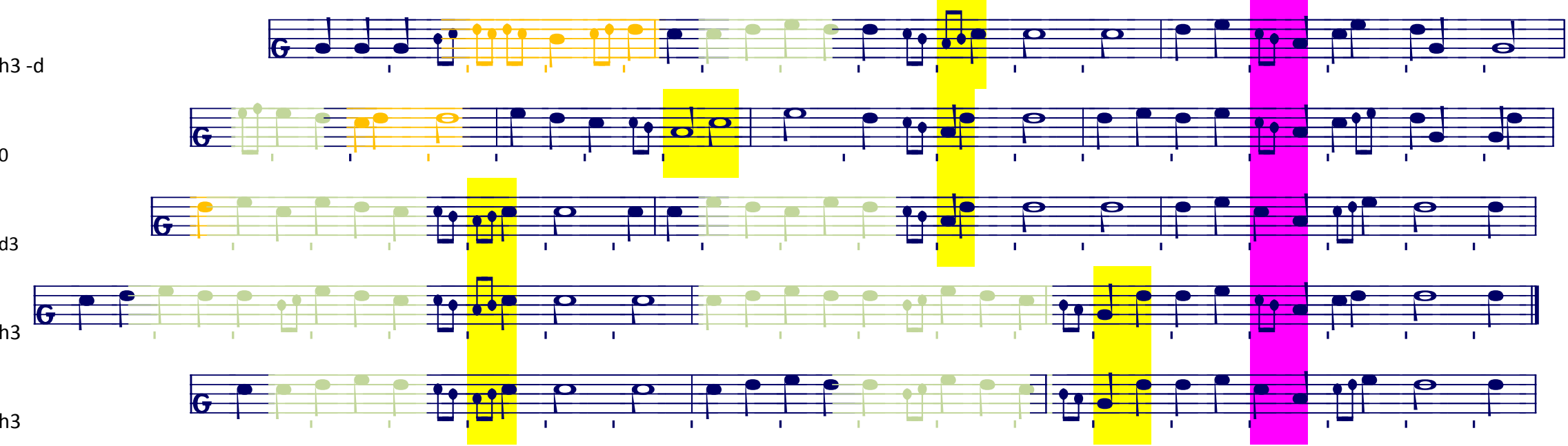
h3 -d

0

d3

h3

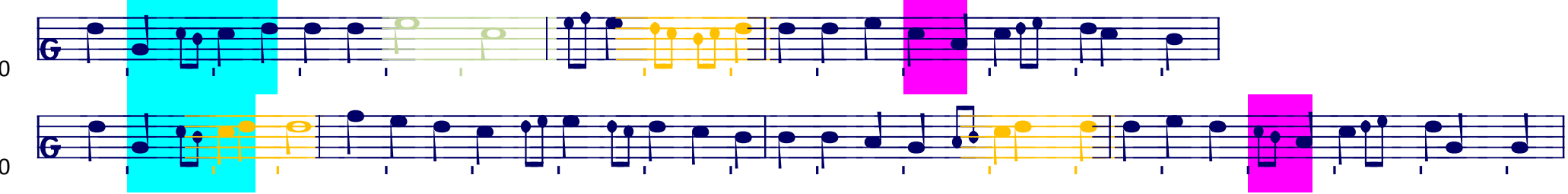
h3



d + de.ca + yd3

0

0



G2 + ... + de.ca + yd3

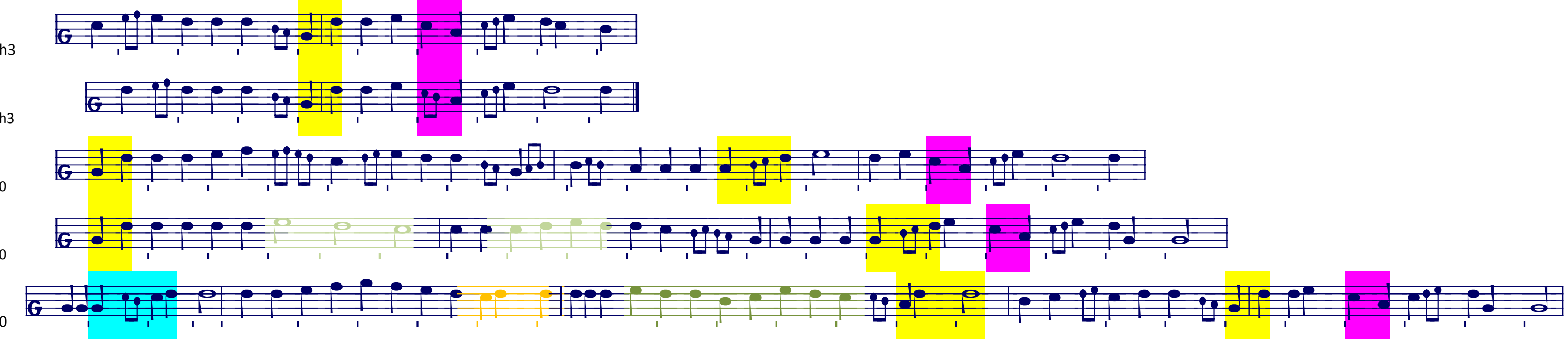
h3

h3

0

0

0



G3

G3

G3

G3

h3

d3

h3

h3

d3 init.

d3

0

h3

d3 -G

d3 -G

0

h3

h3 -d + d3
h3 -d + d3

G2



G3



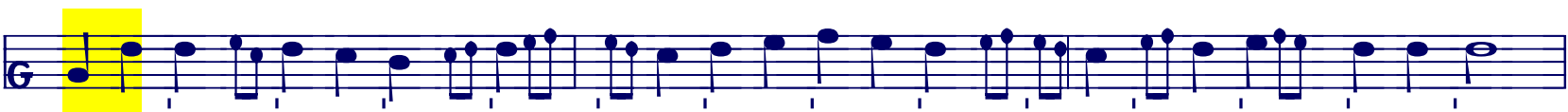
h3 -d



0



0



0



0



d3 -G



h3 -d + ca.hd + d3

d3 -h



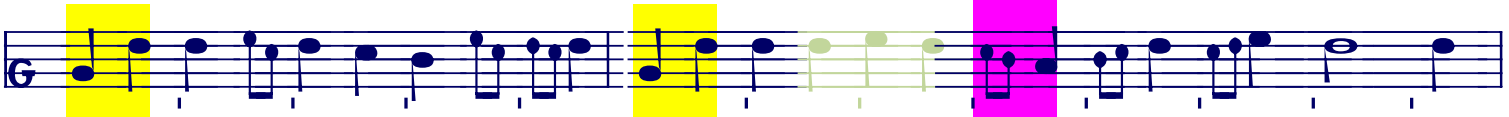
h3 -d



0



0



d3

