

Iteratívny stichirový nápev, 4. hlas, ZR / PP

// The iterative model for stikhera, 4th echos, ZR / PP

ZR – Ruský malý znamenný rospev

// Russian small Znamenny rospev

S429 108r, S430 158v, S431 46v, S432 128v, S433 8v, S437 210r

Pomor: Obichod pomorský (Moskva 1911) 19v

S460 15v

SI: Obichod/Vsenoščnoje 10r

RI – Ruténska tradícia // Ruthenian tradition

J672 (27, 139, 148)

L1709 64v (176)

L1816 66r = P1794

Vorobkevič 21

S454 5r (8)

kyjev. = Obichod SI 17r (*kievskogo rospeva*)

PP – Prostopenie // Prostopinije (Simple plain chant)

Choma 30,

Bokšay* – , Racin 27, Sokol 20, Papp 71

Bobák 122,

Orosz 51,

*U Bokšaya nápev stichiry 4. hlasu nie je uvedený. Tejto tlačiarenskej chybe paradoxne vdľačíme za mnoho vzácnych zapísaných variantov nápevu v irmologionoch, ktoré sa, každý po svojom, snažili túto chybu napraviť.
*// There is no stikheron model melody at Bokšay. This omission was fixed in later reeditions of Bokšay in various ways, so due to that mistake many interesting variants were preserved.

Kyjevkú notáciu čítame cez transpozíciu // The Kievan notation is read through transposition



ZR/RI, 4. hlas
transpozícia // transposition

a h e d e f g a b^b
G a b^b c d e^b f g a^b

Hospodi vozzvach (Kekragarion)

The musical score consists of five staves of neumatic notation, each with a specific label:

- Vorob**: The first staff, starting with a clef and a key signature of one sharp.
- kyjev.**: The second staff, starting with a clef and a key signature of one sharp.
- S454**: The third staff, starting with a clef and a key signature of one sharp.
- J672**: The fourth staff, starting with a clef and a key signature of one sharp.
- L1709**: The fifth staff, starting with a clef and a key signature of one sharp.
- Orosz**: The sixth staff, starting with a clef and a key signature of one sharp.

Below the staves, the lyrics are written in Russian, with the first word in red and the rest in black. The lyrics are identical across all staves:

Господи Божа ктесе^хтъ о^у слыши ма, о^у слыши ма, го^в по^д дн

Господи Божа ктесе^хтъ х^у слыши ма, х^у слыши на^в го^в по^д дн

Господи Божа ктесе^хтъ о^у слыши ма, о^у слыши на^в го^в по^д дн

Господи Божа ктесе^хтъ о^у слыши ма, о^у слыши ма, го^в по^д дн

Господи Божа ктесе^хтъ о^у слыши ма, о^у слыши ма, го^в по^д дн

Vorob

kyjev.

S454

J672

L1709

L1816

Orosz

ГО_ СПО_ АИ ^{БО_ ВА}
КПЕ_ БІ^К ОY_ СЛЫ_ ШИ МА

ГО_ СПО_ АИ ^{БО_ ВА}
ПЕ_ БІ^К X_ СЛЫ_ ШИ МА

ГО_ СПО_ АИ ^{БО_ ВА}
КПЕ_ БІ^К ОY_ СЛЫ_ ШИ МА

ГО_ СПО_ АИ ^{БО_ ВА}
КПЕ_ БІ^К ОY_ СЛЫ_ ШИ МА

Vorob

kyjev.

S454

J672

L1709

L1816

Orosz



óу_ слы_ши мѧ го_ по_ дн.
kyjev.

óу_ слы_ши мѧ го_ по_ дн.



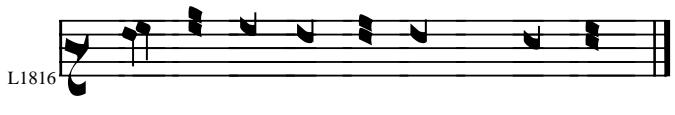
óу_ слы_ши мѧ го_ по_ дн.



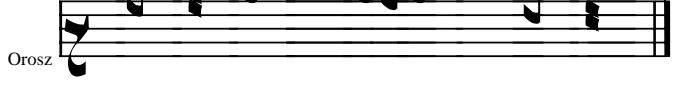
х_ слы_ши на_ го_ по_ дн.



óу_ слы_ши на_ го_ по_ дн.



óу_ слы_ши мѧ го_ по_ дн.



óу_ слы_ши мѧ го_ по_ дн.

Vorob

ДА НС ПОА БН СА МО АН ТИА МО А
ТА КШ КА ДН АО ПРЕ^А ТО БО ГО

kyjev

ДА НС ПОА БН СА МО АН ТИА МО А
ТА КШ КА ДН АО ПРЕ^А ТО БО ГО

J672

ДА СА НС ПОА БН МО АН ТИА МО А
ТА КО КА ДН АО ПРЕ^А ТО БО ГО

Vorob

kyjev.

БО АК А НІ Е РХ КХ МО Е ГО ЖЕ ТИА КЕ ЧЕ НА А
БО АК А НІ Е РХ КХ МО Е ГО ЖЕ ТИА КЕ ЧЕ НА А

J672

БО АК А НІ Е РХ КХ МО Е ГО ЖЕ ТИА КЕ ЧЕ НА А

Vorob

kyjev

ОУ САЛ ШИ МА ГО ПО ДН.
ОУ САЛ ШИ МА ГО ПО ДН.

J672

Х САЛ ШИ НА ГО ПО ДН.

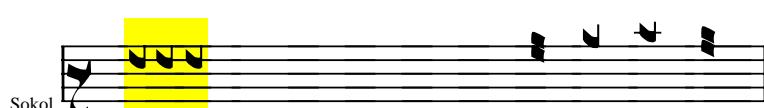
Stichira na večierni // Stikheron on the Vespers

S431 Σ L L L L L L L L Λ =
 S432 Σ L L L L L L L L Λ =
 S430/33 Σ L L L L L L L Λ =
 S437 Σ L L L L L L Λ Λ =
 S429 Σ L L L LLL L L Λ \ =
 Pomor Σ L L L LLL Λ Λ \ =

Ἄ_ι_κο_ τβο_ρα_ψεω_μοι_ τβο_ε_ μοι_ κρε_ στοι_.

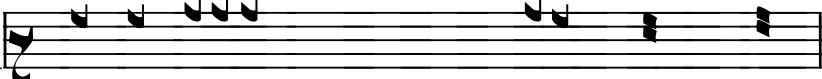


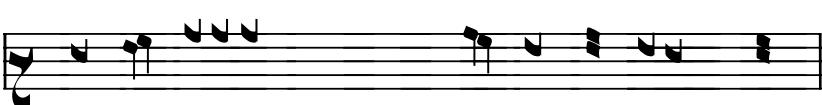
Ἄ_ι_κο_ πβο_ρα_ ψε_ μχ_ πβο_ε_ μχ_ κρε_ σπχ_.

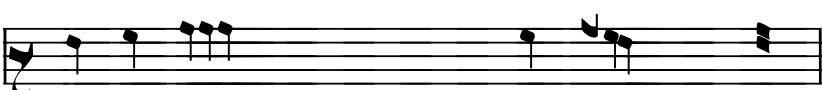
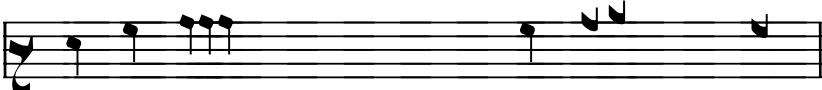
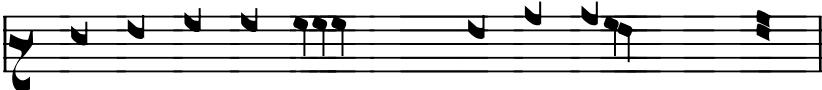


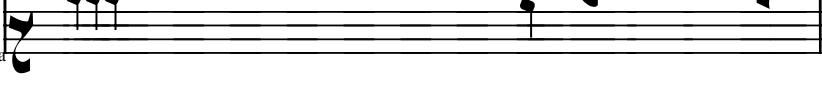
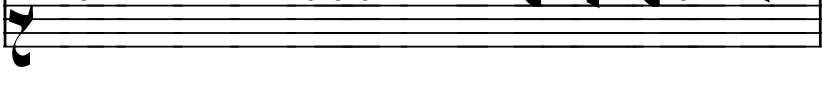
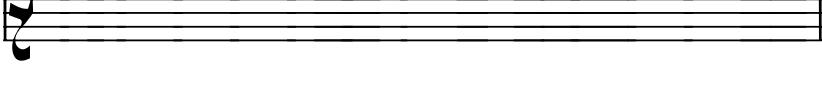
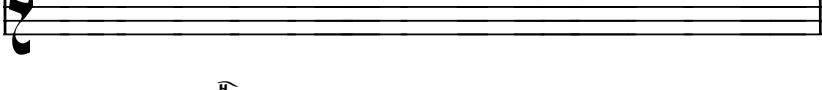
Bobák, BA; Papp

Ἄ_ι_κο_ πβο_ρα_ ψε_ μχ_ πβο_ε_ μχ_ κρε_ σπχ_.

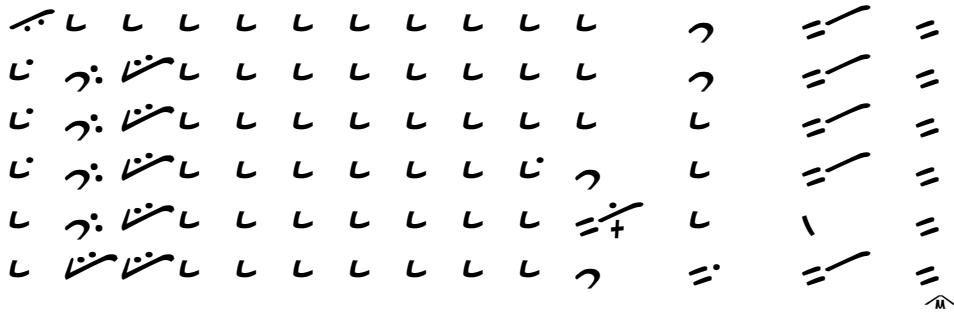
S432 ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ =
 S431 ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ =
 S429 ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ = S430
 S433 ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ =
 S437 ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ =
 Pomor ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ =
 ЕС_ ПРЕ_ СТА_ НИ_ КЛАНА_ ИО_ ЩЕ_ СА_ ХРИ_ СТЕ.


Pomor 
 S460

не_ ПРЕ_ СТА^НО КЛАНАЮЩЕСА ХРИ_ СТЕ_ БО_ ЖЕ
 SI 
 kyjev 
 J672 

не_ ПРЕ_ СПА^НО КЛАНА^ВЕСА ХРИ_ СПЕ_ БО_ ЖЕ
 Choma 
 Racin 
 Sokol 
 Papp 

S433



S430



S429



S437



S431



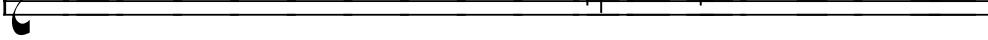
Pomor



Pomor

и ТРИ_ДНЕ_НО_ ε БОС_КРЕ_СЕ_ НИ_ ε ТВО_ ε СЛА_ ε ВИ_.

S460



SI

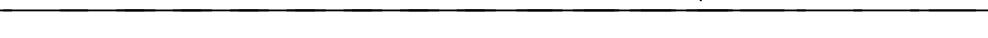


kyjev.



ПОН_ДНЕ_НО_ ε БОС_КРЕ_СЕ_ НИ_ ε ТВО_ ε СЛА_ ε ВИ_.

J672



и ПОН_ДНЕ_НО_ ε БОС_КРЕ_СЕ_ НИ_ ε ТВО_ε ПО_ ε и СЛА_ ε ВИ_.

Choma



Racin



Papp

Sokol



Bobák



ПОН_ДНЕ_НО_ ε БОС_КРЕ_СЕ_ НИ_ ε ТВО_ε СЛА_ ε ВИ_.

S429 \ =.
 S430 \ =.
 S431 \ =.
 S433 \ =.
 S437 \ =.
 Pomor =:
 TK_ M⁶ EO WB_ NO_ ⁸HN ε_ CH.
S432

Pomor

S460

SI

kyjev.

III⁶ EO WB_ NO_ ⁸HN ε_ CH.

J672

III⁶ EO WB_ NO_ ⁸HN

Choma

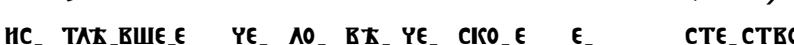
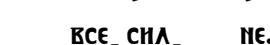
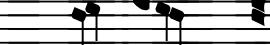
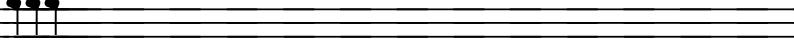
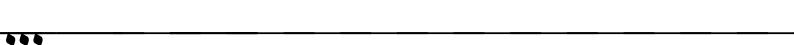
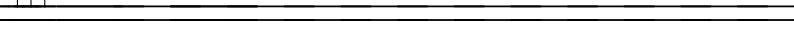
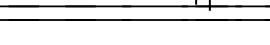
Racin

Sokol

Bobák

Papp

III⁶ EO WB_ NO_ ⁸HN ε_ CH.

S429  
 S430  
 S431/32  
 S433/37  
 Pomor  
 Pomor  
 S460  
 SI  
 kyjev.  
 ИС_ ПАК_ ВШЕ_ Е_ ЯЕ_ АО_ БК_ ЯЕ_ СКО_ Е_ Е_ СПЕ_ СПВО ВСЕ_ СНЛ_ НЕ.
 J672  
 испакшн" члбкческн" 
 Choma 
 Racin  
 Papp  
 Bobák  
 Sokol  
 ИС_ ПАК_ ВШЕ_ Е_ ЯЕ_ АО_ БК_ ЯЕ_ СКО_ Е_ Е_ СПЕ_ СПВО ВСЕ_ СНЛ_ НЕ.
 ИС_ ПАК_ ВШЕ_ Е_ Е_ СПЕ_ СПВО ВСЕ_ СНЛ_ НЕ.

S429 ♪: ♫ L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L
 S430 ♪: ♫ L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L
 S431 ♪: ♫ L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L
 S433 ♪: ♫ L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L
 S437 ♪: ♫ L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L
 Pomor ♪: ♫ L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L
 H ε_ ζε NA NE_ ΒΕ_ CA ΒΟC_ X0 ωΒ_ NO_ ΒΗ ε_ CH ΝΑ
 Pomor

S460

SI

kyjev.

H ε_ ζε ΗΑ ΗΕ_ ΒΕ_ CA ΒΟC_ X0 ωΒ_ NO_ ΒΗ ε_ CH ΝΑ
 J672

Choma

Racin

Papp

Sokol

Bobák

H H_ ζε ΗΑ ΗΕ_ ΒΕ_ CA ΒΟC_ X0 ωΒ_ NO_ ΒΗ ε_ CH ΝΑ

S433

Σ Λ Λ Τ Σ Λ Λ +

ΙΑ ΙΚΟ ΥΕ ΛΟ ΒΚ ΚΟ ΛΙΟ ΒΕ Ζ.

S429

Λ Λ Λ Λ Τ Σ Λ Λ Λ +

S430

S431/32

Λ Λ Λ Λ Λ Λ Λ Τ Σ Λ Λ Λ +

+

S437

Σ Λ Λ Λ Λ Λ Λ Λ Τ Σ Λ Λ Λ +

+

Pomor

Τ Σ Λ Λ Λ Λ Λ Λ Λ Τ Σ Λ Λ Λ +

+

ΙΑ ΙΚΟ Ε ΔΗ Ν ΒΛΑ Γ Η ΥΕ ΛΟ ΒΚ ΚΟ ΛΙΟ ΒΕ Ζ.

Pomor



S460



SI

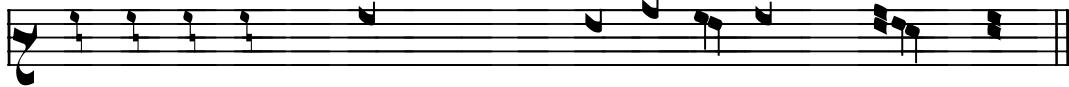


kyjev.



ΙΑ ΙΚΟ Ε ΔΗ Ν ΒΛΑ Η ΥΕ ΛΟ ΒΚ ΚΟ ΛΙΟ ΒΕ Ζ.

J672



ΙΑ ΙΚΟ Ε ΔΗ ΒΛΑ Η ΥΕ ΛΟ ΒΚ ΚΟ ΛΙΟ ΒΕ Ζ.

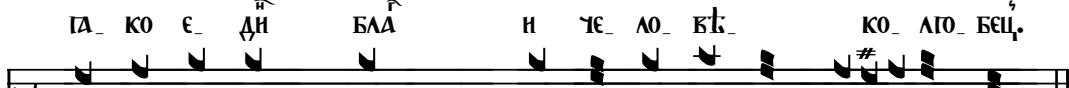
Choma



Sokol



Racin



Papp



Bobák



ΙΑ ΙΚΟ Ε ΔΗ ΒΛΑ Η ΥΕ ΛΟ ΒΚ ΚΟ ΛΙΟ ΒΕ Ζ.

Vsjakoje dychanie (Pasapnoarion)



ВСА_ ко_ АЫ_ ХА_ НІ_ ε_ АА_ ХБА_ АН_ ГО_ СПО_ АА



ХБА_ АН_ ПЕ_ ГО_ ПО_ АА_ СО_ НЕ_ БЕ_ ХБА_ АН_ ПЕ_ Е_ ГО_ КО_ БЫ_ НЫ_ ✕



ПЕ_ БЫ_ ПО_ АО_ БА_ Е_ ПЛС_ БО_ АК.



ХБА_ АН_ ПЕ_ Е_ ГО_ БЫ_ АН_ ГЕ_ АН_ Е_ ГО_ ХБА_ АН_ ПЕ_ Е_ ГО_ ВСА_ СИ_ АН_ Е_ ГО



ПЕ_ БЫ_ ПО_ АО_ БА_ Е_ ПЛС_ БО_ АК.

Stichira na utierni // Stikheron on the Matins

J672

SS - κε ραπλαμιε смερ πρε περ πέ επια се
и ико кре и мес зи
ксе си ие гос ио дн сла ва ие ик.

Stich // Stikh

J672

L1816

Choma

Racin

Sokol, Papp

ГЛА_ ВА Ш_ үХ_ һ_ СЫ_ НХ_ һ_ СВА_МО_ МХ_ ӒХ_ ҲХ_

ГЛА_ ВА Ш_ үХ_ һ_ СЫ_ НХ_ һ_ СВА_МО_ МХ_ ӒХ_ ҲХ_.

ГЛА_ ВА Ш_ үХ_ һ_ СЫ_ НХ_ һ_ СВА_МО_ МХ_ ӒХ_ ҲХ_.

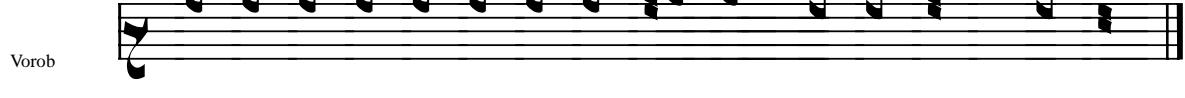
ГЛА_ ВА ӮӮХ_ һ_ СЫ_ НХ_ һ_ СВА_МО_ МХ_ ӒХ_ ҲХ_.



Сла_ ва ѿ_ ѹх_ Ѱ съ_ ѹх_ Ѱ ся_ то_ ѹх_ ѹх_ Ѱ



и_ на_ на_ и_ по_ и_ в_ в_ ки_ ко_ а_ ми.



и_ на_ на_ и_ по_ си_ ѹх_ Ѱ в_ в_ ки_ в_ в_ ки_ ѹх_ Ѱ а_ ми.



И_ на_ на_ и_ при_ си_ ѹх_ Ѱ в_ в_ ки_ в_ в_ ки_ ѹх_ Ѱ а_ ми.



И_ на_ на_ и_ в_ в_ гда_ и_ в_ в_ ки_ в_ в_ ки_ ѹх_ Ѱ ко_ а_ ми.



И_ на_ на_ и_ по_ си_ ѹх_ Ѱ в_ в_ ки_ в_ в_ ки_ ѹх_ Ѱ а_ ми.



И_ на_ на_ и_ по_ си_ ѹх_ Ѱ в_ в_ ки_ в_ в_ ки_ ѹх_ Ѱ а_ ми.

S454

A ѿе бѣ́ за́ коніе на́зчиши го́споди, го́споди кѣ́ постю,

Choma

A ѿе бѣ́законіѧ на́зчиши го́споди, го́споди кѣ́ постю,

S454

іа́ кѡ́ ѿ́ ти́ бе́ ѿ́ чи́ ѿе́ нї́ є́спи́.

Choma

іа́ кѡ́ ѿ́ ти́ бе́ ѿ́ чи́ ѿе́ нї́ є́спи́.

Pomor

Σ ւ ւ ւ ւ ւ = = ւ ւ +

Pomor

¶ Сло́вѣ да́ти сѧ и́ ме́ ни́ тво́е́ мо́е.

SI

kyjev.

¶ Съве́ди... ис- по- вѣ́ да- ти- сѧ и- ме- ни- тво- е- мъ.

kyjev.

Ис- по- вѣ́ да- ти- сѧ и- ме- ни- тво- е- мъ.

J672

¶ Съве́ди... ис- по- вѣ́ да- ти- сѧ и- ме- ни- тво- е- мъ.

J672

Сла́ва сі́ а́ є́ кѣ́ по́ по- доб- ни́ є- го.

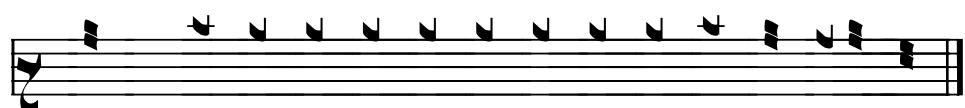


В сао_ ко то_бо_е, оу_ то_ ка ях_ ша мо_ а, на го_ спо_ яя.

Bobák



BA



Ме_ не ях_ пла_ка_ни_ цы до_н_ яе_ яе_ ко_з_ да_ си ми_т.

Analýza nápevu // Analysis of the model melody

Formuly nápevu // Formulae of the chant

Ruské varianty malého rospevu // The Russian small chant

Iteratívny nápev samohlasných stichír sa zostavuje podľa modelu AB' (CDB) Z, kde A je úvodná formula, trojica formúl CDB tvorí iteratívne jadro a formula Z je záverová. Formula B má mierne odlišný tvar v prvom výskytte v porovnaní s nasledujúcimi. V dostupných skúmaných nápevoch je tiež formula C pri prvom a druhom výskytte výrazne poznačená adaptáciou na text.

// The iterative stikhera melody is composed after the model AB' (CDB) Z, where A is the opening formula, CDB is the iterated sequence and Z is the final formula. Formula B in its first occurrence slightly differs from its shaping in the next iterations. In the stikheron under consideration the formula C is also not consistent due to adaptations to text.

A – úvodná // initial

S432	Σ L L L	L L $\ddot{\cup}$	=
S431	Σ L L L	L L $\ddot{\cup}$	=
S430/33	Σ L L L	L $\ddot{\cup}$	=
S437	Σ L L L	L $\ddot{\cup}$ $\ddot{\cup}$	=
S429	Σ L L L	L L $\ddot{\cup}$	=
Pomor	Σ L L L	L $\ddot{\cup}$ = / \	=

Musical notation for S432: A melodic line starting with a sharp note, followed by four quarter notes, a dotted line, and then a sharp note again.

Musical notation for S431: A melodic line starting with a sharp note, followed by four quarter notes, a dotted line, and then a sharp note again.

Musical notation for S460: A melodic line starting with a sharp note, followed by four quarter notes, a dotted line, and then a sharp note again.

Musical notation for SI: A melodic line starting with a sharp note, followed by four quarter notes, a dotted line, and then a sharp note again.

B' (B1)

S432 ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘
 S431 ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘
 S429 ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘
 S433 ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘
 S437 ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘
 Pomor Σ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘

S430

B (B2,3 ...)

S429 ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘
 S431/32 Σ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘
 S433/37 Σ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘
 Pomor ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘

C

S433 ፳ ፲ ፲ ፲ ፲ ፲

S433 ፳ ፲ ፲ ፲ ፲ ፲

S430 ፲ ፻ ፻ ፻ ፲ ፲

S429 ፲ ፻ ፻ ፻ ፲ ፲

S437 ፲ ፻ ፻ ፻ ፲ ፲

S437 ፲ ፻ ፻ ፻ ፲ ፲

S460 ፲ ፻ ፻ ፻ ፻ ፻

S460 ፲ ፻ ፻ ፻ ፻ ፻

SI ፲ ፻ ፻ ፻ ፻ ፻

SI ፲ ፻ ፻ ፻ ፻ ፻

Pomor ፲ ፻ ፻ ፻ ፻ ፻

Pomor ፲ ፻ ፻ ፻ ፻ ፻

Pomor ፻ ፻ ፻ ፻ ፻ ፻

Pomor ፲ ፻ ፻ ፻ ፻ ፻

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፻ ፻ ፻

፲ ፻ ፻ ፻ ፻

S432/30

D

S429 Σ Σ Σ Σ
 S430 Σ Σ Σ Σ
 S431 Σ Σ Σ Σ
 S433 Σ Σ Σ Σ
 S437 Σ Σ Σ Σ
 Pomor Σ Σ Σ Σ

S432



Z

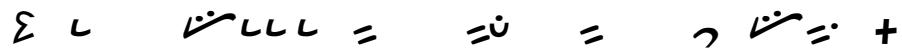
S433 Σ Σ Σ Σ Σ
 S429 Σ Σ Σ Σ Σ
 S431/32 Σ Σ Σ Σ Σ
 S437 Σ Σ Σ Σ Σ
 Pomor Σ Σ Σ Σ Σ

S430



Stich // Stikh

Pomor



Pomor

Musical staff for the Pomor Stich, showing a continuous line of vertical strokes and horizontal dashes across five measures. The staff begins with a clef and a key signature of one sharp.

SI

Musical staff for the SI Stich, showing a continuous line of vertical strokes and horizontal dashes across five measures. The staff begins with a clef and a key signature of one sharp.

S460

Musical staff for the S460 Stich, showing a continuous line of vertical strokes and horizontal dashes across five measures. The staff begins with a clef and a key signature of one sharp.

SI

Musical staff for the SI Stich, showing a continuous line of vertical strokes and horizontal dashes across five measures. The staff begins with a clef and a key signature of one sharp.

Ruténske varianty // Ruthenian model

Ruténsky iteratívny model tvoria formuly AB' (CDB) Z.

Z rytmicky nejednotného J672 vyberáme len niektoré reprezentatívne znenia. Nápev podľa Vorobkeviča sa vymyká z väčšinového znenia, tiež aj tzv. kyjevský nápev a S454.

// The Ruthenian iterative model is formed by formulae AB' (CDB) Z.

In the following list, from the rhythmically unstable J672 we choose only the most representative settings of formulae. The models of Vorobkevič and also S454, SI-Kievan chant are partially divergent from the main corpus of variants.

A – úvodná // initial

The image displays eight musical staves, each representing a different source or model. From top to bottom, the labels are: Pomor, J672, J672, L1709, Vorob, S454, kyjev., and L1816. Each staff consists of five horizontal lines and a vertical bar on the far left. A vertical blue bar is positioned at the end of the first four staves, indicating the end of the initial formula. A vertical grey bar is positioned at the start of the fifth staff, indicating the beginning of the next section. The musical notation consists of black dots representing notes. In the L1816 staff, the last note is highlighted with a red color.

Úvodná formula sa pôvodne končila na tóne c. Časť prameňov zachytáva zvýšenie záveru o terciu.

// The initial formula originally ended on c. Part of the sources displays lifting up a third of the last note.

B' (B1)

Pomor

SI

kyjev.

kyjev.

S454

J672

J672

J672

L1709

L1816

Vorob

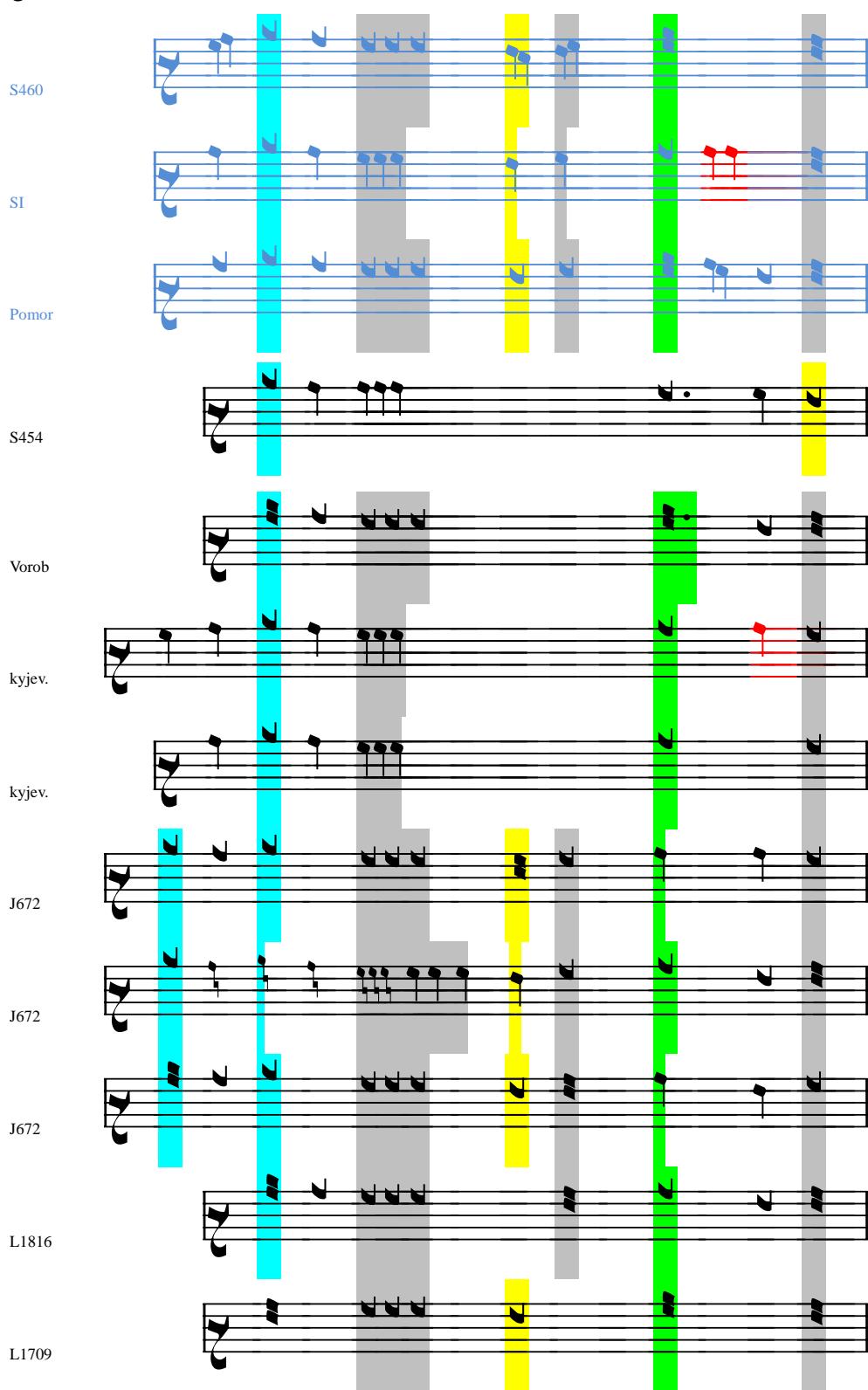
B (B2,3 ...)

Pomor
SI
S454
kyjev.
L1709
L1816
J672
J672
Vorob

Pri ďalších iteráciách formuly B sa nápevy rozchádzajú. Podľa L1709 a tzv. kyjevského nápevu sa formula končí na tóne *d*. V L1816 vidíme podobný motív, ale (azda imitujúc prvú formulu B') usmernený k zakončeniu na *e^b*. Na tomto tóne sa končí aj J672. S454 je akoby o terciu nižšie voči J672.

// At formula B there are two main variants. In L1709 and Kievan chant the formula ends on *d*. In L1816 there is a similar motif, but (imitating the motif of B') concluding on *e^b*. On the same pitch end also the settings of J672. S454 seems to be a third lower compared to J672.

C



D

The musical score displays ten staves of chant notation. The staves are labeled as follows:

- Vorob (twice)
- kyjev. (twice)
- S454
- J672 (three times)
- J672
- L1816
- L1709
- Pomor

Vertical bars of different colors highlight specific endings across the staves:

- A green bar spans the first four staves.
- A cyan bar spans the next three staves (S454, J672, J672).
- A yellow bar spans the last three staves (J672, L1816, L1709).

Pri formuli D opäť vidno divergenciu variantov.

Kyjevský nápev a Vorobkevič ukončujú formulu tónom . S454 podobný motív nechá pokračovať k nižším tónom. Ostatné RI sa končia na , okrem L1709, kde motív výraznejšie nasleduje ruské varianty.

// At formula D a divergence of variants may be observed.

The Kievan chant and Vorobkevič end on . S454 probably continues the same motif and ends lower. The rest of RI end on , except L1709 with a more Russian-like ending motif.

Z

The image shows eight musical staves, each with a unique identifier and a corresponding musical notation. The identifiers are: Pomor, S454, kyjev., L1709, Vorob, J672, J672, and L1816. The notations consist of vertical stems with small horizontal dashes or dots indicating pitch and rhythm. The notation for 'Pomor' features a continuous series of eighth-note pairs. The notation for 'S454' and 'kyjev.' includes a single eighth note followed by a sixteenth note. The notation for 'L1709' and 'Vorob' features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. The notation for 'J672' and 'J672' (repeated) consists of eighth notes. The notation for 'L1816' features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Záverová formula Z je buď *kimza* (L1709, Kyjev.), *pastela* (S454) alebo *voznos konečný* (ostatné). Ide o ekvivalentné formuly.

// The final formula Z is either *kimza* (L1709, Kiev.), *pastela* (S454) or *voznos konecnyj* (the rest of considered RI). These formulae are equivalent.

Stich // Stikh

Ruténske verše sa končia na *d*. Ak odhliadneme od rozdielov v zápisе dĺžok nôt a niektorých prízvukových úprav, všetky varianty v RI sú zhodné.

// The Ruthenian verses end on *d*. All the variants are equivalent, differing only in length of some notes and in applying secondary accenting.

Musical notation for Stich/Stikh. The top staff is labeled 'RI' and the bottom staff is labeled 'Vorob'. Both staves show a series of notes and rests on five-line staffs. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with occasional quarter notes and rests. The notation is identical for both versions, demonstrating that they are equivalent despite differences in note length and secondary accenting.

Prostopenie // Prostopinije

A

J672

L1816

Racin

Choma

Orosz

Sokol

Bobák, BA

V prípade úvodnej formuly A sa v ruténskej tradícii zvýšil koncový tón o terciu. V prostopení proces pokračuje zvýšením o ďalšiu terciu, čo implikuje tiež zvýšenie kadenčného motívu. Kadenčný vrchol sa predlžil, avšak ostal na téme *f*.

// In the Ruthenian sources we can observe that the last note was lifted up a third. In Prostopinije one more lifting up a third happened, and as a consequence also the cadential motif was lifted up a third or fifth. However, the very peak of the cadence remains on *f*, twice longer than in RI.

B' (B1)

L1709

L1816

Racin

Orosz

Choma

Papp, BA

Sokol

Bobák

Kadenčný vrchol na *f* sa v prostopení opäť nezmenil, ale koncový tón sa zvýšil o terciu.
// The cadential peak remains unchanged, the final tone was lifted up a third.

B (B2,3 ...)

The musical score displays eight staves of notation, each representing a different source. The sources are labeled on the left side of their respective staves: L1816, J672, Vorob, Choma, Racin, Papp,BA, Orosz, and Bobák. Each staff contains a single line of musical notes on a standard five-line staff. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes and rests. The notation is consistent across all staves, except for the last note which varies slightly between them.

Oproti RI sa opäť posledný tón zvýšil o terciu. U Bobáka a Sokola nie je rozdiel medzi prvou a nasledujúcimi formulami B. V ostatných prameňoch je kadencia na 4 slabikách.

// Compared to RI the last note was lifted up a third again. At Bobák and Sokol there is no difference between B and B'. In the rest of sources B' differs in applying the cadence on 4 syllables.

C

Vorob

kyjev.

J672

L1816

L1709

Orosz

Choma

Racin

Bobák

Sokol, BA

D

L1709



Bobák



Orosz

Sokol



Racin



Papp



BA

Choma



Prostopenie zreteľne nadväzuje na variant L1709, ktorý navyšuje o terciu až dve.

// Prostopinije follows evidently the model of L1709, lifting up the declamation and cadence a third or fifth up.

z

J672

L1816

Vorob

Orosz

Choma

Papp

Bobák, BA

Racin

Sokol

The musical notation consists of five staves, each starting with a clef (F), a key signature of one sharp (G major), and a common time signature. The notes are represented by vertical stems with small horizontal dashes indicating pitch and duration.

Na rozdiel od ostatných formúl, záverová formula si zachováva posledný tón *d* a o terciu sa zvýšil jej kadenčný vrchol.

// Contrary to previous formulae, the last formula preserves its ending on *d* and shifts a third up the peak of the cadence.

Stich // Stikh

RI

Choma

Racin

Sokol, Papp

Bobák

BA

Períody // Musical periods

Iteratívny model v RI aj prostopení je AB' (CDB) Z.

Jednotlivé formuly nepochybne vychádzajú spomedzi štandardných popevkov 4. hlasu, avšak v priebehu ústneho tradovania prešli výraznými zmenami, ktoré komplikujú ich identifikáciu. Situáciu neulahčuje ani neumový zápis ruských variantov, ktorý je tiež vzdialený od normatívnosti a zachytáva už posunutú ústnu tradíciu.

Na základe analýzy variantov predpokladáme nasledovné popevky v zárodku dnešných formúl:

- A = d_ f.ed.c (vozhlaska), úvodná/priebežná formula
- B = formula B je odrazom byzantskej d3, ktorá spravidla uzatvára prvý riadok piesni (často v modifikácii -e), ale v silnejšej forme ide o hlavný spôsob ukončenia periód. Odrazom v ZR môže byť buď *prosovec*, *kimza s podvertkou* (obraz d3 -e) alebo voznos konečný (obraz d3). Tomu zodpovedá dvojznačné ukončenie formuly B buď tónom e^b alebo d.
- C = e^b_ fd.e^b (prosovec? podvertka?), priebežná formula
- D = v časti RI e^bd.c (udol') alebo de^b.c, priebežná formula
 - = v L1709 (v súlade s ruskými prameňmi), na čo nadväzuje aj prostopenie, stojí formula d2.c2.de (driaby? s prechodovým motívom na konci), formula uzatvárajúca blok

Pre formálne správne použitie nápevu je potrebné dbať o to, aby sa textové periody končili práve popevkou B (záverovo najsilnejší zo všetkých) a nie iným, priebežným popevkou.

//

The iterative model melody in RI and Prostopinije is AB' (CDB) Z.

The formulae have roots in the standard popevki of the 4th echos, but in the process of oral tradition they underwent changes which complicate their identification. The Russian neumes are also not helpful, being far from normative sequences and probably fixing later variants of the melos.

After analysing the variants we consider the following popevki in the basis of the actual formulae:

- A = d_ f.ed.c (vozhlaska), initial/transient formula
- B = a formula reflecting the Byzantine d3 (voznos konečnyj) or d3 -e (prosovec, kimza s podvertkoj). This ambivalence explains the ending on *d* or *e^b* in different mss. Closing formula.
- C = e^b_ fd.e^b (prosovec? podvertka?), transient formula
- D = in part of there is RI e^bd.c (udol') or de^b.c, transient formula
 - = in L1709 (in accord with Russian variants) and followed by Prostopinije, there is a formula d2.c2.de (driaby? with a leading-on motif in the end), formula closing a block.

In order to sing stikhera formally correct it is necessary to apply the formula B (the strongest closing among all) on the end of a text period.