

Typológia melodických períód a blokov v 6. hlase

// Melodic periods and blocks in the 2nd plag. mode – typology

Periód (súvetie) je melodický úsek, ktorý sa začína bezprostredne za koncom predošlej períódy alebo začiatkom piesne, a je ukončený silnou kadenciou s finálou E (obvykle formula E3). Periód môže pozostávať z niekoľkých blokov.

Blok (veta) je melodický úsek, ktorý sa začína bezprostredne za koncom predošlého bloku (alebo začiatkom piesne) a je ukončený silnou kadenciou s koncovým tónom G (formula G3) alebo E (formula E3).

V závislosti od svojej dĺžky sa blok delí na niekoľko **formúl** (= úseky spievané na jeden dych, textové kolon). Kým posledná formula je ukončená riadnou kadenciou, konce stredových formúl môžu byť len prerušením toku melódie – *polokadenciou*. Toto prerušenie sa pri rovnakej melódii môže nachádzať na rozličných (avšak nie celkom náhodných) miestach, a to aj po párnej dobe, prípadne nemusí byť prítomné vôbec.

E-úvod (initio) je prvá (nepovinná) časť bloku. Ak má blok dve formuly, E-úvod predstavuje prvú časť bloku, ktorá môže a nemusí byť rytmickou či významovou paralelou k druhej časti.

Polblok je (najmä pri dlhších blokoch) prvá časť bloku, zakončená tónom D, ktorá je často rytmickou alebo významovou paralelou ku zvyšku bloku (konečný polblok). Pri dvojformulových blokoch zväčša nie je veľký rozdiel v tom, či prvú časť bloku tvorí E-úvod alebo polblok.

// **Period** is a melodic section beginning immediately at the end of the previous period or in the beginning of the chant. It is ended by a strong cadence with finalis E (prevalently the formula E3). A period may consist of several melodic blocks.

A block is a melodic section at the end of the previous block or in the beginning of the chant. It is ended by a strong formula with a closing tone G or E.

Depending on its length, a block may consist of several **formulae** (= portions sung in one breath, a *colon*). The last formula in the block is ended by a full cadence. Inner formulae may be ended by weak cadences or halfcadences (interrupting of the melodic flow). In the same melody (with different wording) a halfcadence can appear on different positions (but not arbitrary), even after an upbeat.

Initio is the first (optional) part of the block. If a block consists of 2 formulae, an initio may optionally be a parallel (melodic, semantic) to the second formula.

A halfblock is the first part of a block ended on the note D. It may be a parallel to the rest of the block. If a block consists of 2 formulae, there is no special difference if the first formula forms an initio or a halfblock.

Remark: The note marked by letter *b* (in English) equals to the note marked by *h* (in Slovak). In schemes and images it will not be translated. The same holds for „international words“ that in Slovak sound not very different from english (typ – type, kadencia – cadence, motív – motif, etc.)

// *The structure of stikhera*

Stichira sa skladá z períód (aspoň jednej) // A stikheron consists of periods (min. 1)

Stichira // stikheron  E

= Periódý // periods  E  E ...  E

Perióda sa skladá z blokov (aspoň jedného – posledného s finálou E)
// A period consists of blocks (min. 1, the last one ending on tone E)

Periódá // period ////////////////////////////////////// E
= bloky // blocks)))))))G,h)))))))G,h)))))))E

Blok sa môže, ale nemusí začínať E-úvodom (initio)
 // A block can be (optionally) opened by an *initio*

Blok	// block	))h,G,E
=	E-úvod + blok	>>>>>>E +)) h,G,E
	// initio + block	

Rozlišujemo bloky // Categories of blocks

podľa posledného tónu // after the last tone – *E-blok, G-blok, h-blok*
E-block, G-block, h-block

podľa štruktúry // after its inner structure – **vlastný blok** bez E-úvodu // a bare block without initio
E-úvod + **vlastný blok** // initio + bare block

Vlastný blok (aj E-úvod) sa môže skladať z viacerých polblokov.
// A bare block or initio may consist of several halfblocks (2, rarely more)

Vlastný blok // bare block	h,G,E
= polbloky // halfblocks	D D h,G,E

Nižšou stavebnou jednotkou je už len **formula** (spievané kolon).
 // A lower element is *formula* (chanted colon)

Formuly // Formulae ::::: G,a,h ::::: G,a,h ::::: D,E,G,h

Typológia formúl podľa koncového tónu

// **Formulae according to their closing tone – typology**

Koncový tón	Polokadencia Malá/stredná kadencia // Halfcadence Small/middle cadence	Plná kadencia // Full cadence
<i>a</i>	<i>Vnútročné kolon v (pol)bloku</i> // <i>Inner colon in a (half) block</i> a	–
<i>D</i>	<i>Polblok // Halfblock</i> D	–
<i>G,h</i>	<i>Vnútročné kolon v (pol)bloku</i> // <i>Inner colon in a (half) block</i> G h	<i>Vnútročný blok v perióde</i> // <i>Inner block in a period</i> G, h,
<i>E</i>	<i>E-úvod // Initio</i> E	<i>Perióda // Period</i> E.

Príklad funkcie rozličných formúl v štruktúre stichiry

// An example demonstrates the function of various formulae in the compositional structure of astikheron

Bodkou je ukončená perióda, čiarkou blok, * je predel na polbloky, znakom | je oddelený E-úvod.

// Period . Inner block , Inner halfblock * Initio |

Ἱερεὺς εννομώτατος * μέχρι τέλους σου, εχρημάτισας μάκαρ Ἀνθιμε.	E	D	G , E.
ιερουργών γάρ τά θεία καί ἀρρητα μυστήρια, τό αἷμα ἐξέχεας υπέρ Χριστοῦ τοῦ Θεοῦ.	E a		G , E.
καί θύμα ευπρόσδεκτον * αὐτῷ προσήγαγες. //	D		E.
διό παρησίαν ἔχων πρὸς αὐτόν, εκτενῶς ἰκέτευε υπέρ τῶν πίστει τελοῦντων τὴν αἰσεβαστον μνήμην, καί τῶν αὐτὴν γεραιρόντων ρυσθῆναι πειρασμῶν, καί παντοίων κινδύνων * καί περιστάσεων.	h E G E D		G , G , G , E.

Kompozičné princípy // Compositional principles

Pri kompozícii nápevu stichír sa uplatňuje niekoľko princípov, ktoré musel hymnograf uviesť do súladu, a tie potom určujú výslednú melódiu.

// At composing a stikheron several principles were applied. A hymnographer had to respect them and this way the final melody was determined.

1. Myšlienková štruktúra stichiry generuje rozdelenie melódie na (vyššie spomenuté) menšie celky, pričom sa kladie dôraz aj na melodické vyjadenie paralelizmov a zdôraznenie kľúčových slov.

// The thought outline of a stikheron generates partitioning of the melody into smaller parts. Especially parallelisms and keywords are emphasised and displayed.

2. V závislosti od dĺžky periódy a charakteru textu je navrhnutý celkový melodický rámec periódy, teda (zjednodušene povedané) melodická cesta od tónu E nahor a potom späť k tónu E. Hymnograf spravidla využíva typické tvary blokov, avšak najmä pri slávnostnejších stichirách môže voliť aj iné kombinácie postupov, ktoré v typologickom prehľade blokov nebudú uvedené.

// Depending on the length of a period and character of the text the hymnographer proposes an outline of a period, i.e. a path from E upwards (in waves) and then back to the finalis E. Usually some typical types of blocks are applied, however, especially at festal compositions different compositional principles may occur.

3. Kapacita dychu je horným ohraničením dĺžky formuly. Dlhšie bloky a polbloky sa preto ďalej delia pomocou kadencií a polokadencií na formuly – elementárne dychové jednotky. Polokadencia je krátke prerušenie toku melódie akcentačným motívom (ten však môže stáť aj na miestach, kde melódia nie je prerušená).

// The capacity of one breath is the upper limit of a length of a formula. Blocks and halfblocks break up into such elementary breath units. The melody is partitioned by cadences and halfcadences. Halfcadence is a short accenting motif interrupting the flow of a melody (but it may be present also on positions where the melody is not interrupted)

4. Melódia formuly pozostáva z dvoch hlavných častí – prívodu a záverového invariantu.

Prívod v sebe zahŕňa napojenie na predošlú formulu motívom rozličnej zložitosti a vlastný postup, ktorý môže mať prechodový charakter (prechod medzi rôznymi tónmi) a je dĺžkou limitovaný, alebo má charakter deklamácie (postup na 1 tóne s akcentačnými vybočeniami v rozmedzí tercie nadol alebo nahor) a môže mať ľubovoľnú dĺžku (obmedzenú len pravidlom 3).

Záverový invariant je (z povrchného hľadiska) tvorený kadenciou/polokadenciou a pevným motívom, ktorý jej predchádza. Pojem kadencie je však v strednobyzantskom systéme problematický, keďže v mnohých prípadoch nie je možné konzistentným spôsobom určiť hranicu medzi predkadenčným motívom a vlastnou kadenciou.

// A formula consists of two parts – a *leading in* motif and a *closing (ending) invariant*.

Leading in consists of: attaching motif to the previous formula + melodic *proceeding*, which may be transitional (limited length) or a declamation (unlimited length).

The closing invariant consists (in a simplified view) of a cadence/halfcadence and a fixed forecadential motif. However, an exact boundary between the cadential and forecadential parts is not always obvious.

5. Nápev stichiry pomerne dôsledne rešpektuje slovné akcenty textu. Analýza nápevov ukazuje vysokú mieru zhody (čím starší rukopis, tým lepšie) medzi melodickými/rytmickými a slovnými prízvukmi. V osobitnom dokumente je uvedený rozpis základných možností rozloženia prízvukov a tomu zodpovedajúcich častí formúl, ktoré sú v danej situácii použité. Vo veľkej časti prípadov prízvuky a dĺžka kóla jednoznačne určujú melódiu (pri danej pozícii v melodickom rámci), len niekedy je na výber z dvoch, zriedkavo troch možností.

// The melody respects (i.e. at least it does not contradict) the word accents. There is a high concordance rate between the melodic and word accents. The number of syllables and the accent distribution strongly determine the melody, allowing to use only a limited sample of formulae.

Typy blokov // Typology of blocks

G-bloky // G-blocks

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Typ EFG + G3

Nastupuje väčšinou po finále E predošlej periódy a väčšinou sa končí záverovým motívom G3/J.

// Attached mostly to the ending tone E of the previous period and it is mostly closed by G3/J.

E || E[^] + E-G +
 G~
 G-a + a[^]
 G-h + h[^] +
 G3/J

Typ FDG + G3

Vlastný blok nastupuje po finále E predošlej periódy, E-úvodu (initia) alebo vnútorného polbloku prechodom FDG. Deklamácia nad *a* môže byť prerušená polokadenciou, čo v schéme neuvádzame.

// The bare block is attached to the ending *E* (previous period, initio) through FDG transition. Halfcadential interruptions are not mentioned here.

E || –
 Initio +
 FDG +
 G[^]
 G-a
 G/h -a +
 a[^] + **G3**

E || –
 Initio +
 FDG +
 G[^] + G-h +
 h[^]
 h/h -a
 h~ +
 G3

E || E[^]
 GaDE + E[^] +
 .D || + FDG +
 G[^]
 G[^] + G-h +
 h[^] +
 G3

Typ priamy // Direct

Blok nastupuje po akejkoľvek finále skokom na deklamáciu nad G alebo h .
// The block starts through a leap directly to a declamation on G or b .

$$\mathbf{E}, \mathbf{G}, \mathbf{h} \parallel \quad \mathbf{G}^\wedge + \quad \mathbf{G} \cdot \mathbf{h} + \quad \mathbf{h}^\wedge + \quad \mathbf{G} \mathbf{3} \\ \mathbf{h}^\wedge + \quad \mathbf{G} \mathbf{3}$$

Typ opakovaný // Repeated

Opakovaný blok nadväzuje na koncový tón G alebo h predošlého bloku.
 // A repeated block follows the ending tone G, b of the previous block.

G,h || G/h-a + G/h-a
aDG + G^
.G| + h^ + **G3**

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{G-a} \\ \text{G/h-a} \end{array} + \begin{array}{l} \text{aG.E} + \text{D} \\ \text{E-a} + \text{G/h-a} \end{array} + \begin{array}{l} \text{G} \\ \text{G3} \end{array}$$

Typ „zdola“ // From the bottom up

Kratšie bloky ukončené prevažne záverečným motívom G3/0 (U) majú pomerne jednoduchú štruktúru so žiadnymi alebo len krátkymi deklamáciami. Dlhšie varianty sú delené na polbloky (D||)

// Short blocks ended mostly by G3/0,U with only short (or no) declamations. Longer variants are divided into halfblocks.

$$\mathbf{E} \parallel - \text{Initio} + \mathbf{E}^{\wedge} + \mathbf{E}\text{-a} + \mathbf{FDE}\text{-a} + \mathbf{.a|} + \mathbf{.G|} + \mathbf{G/h-a} + \mathbf{G3}$$
$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{E}^\parallel &= \mathbf{E}^\wedge \\ &\quad \text{GaDE} + \mathbf{E}^\wedge + \\ &\quad \quad \quad \mathbf{D}^\parallel + \\ &\quad \quad \quad \text{D-a} \\ &\quad \quad \quad \text{E-a} \\ &\quad \quad \quad \text{FDE-a} + \\ &\quad \quad \quad \text{G/h-a} + \mathbf{G3} \end{aligned}$$

h-bloky // b-blocks

V 2. pl. hlase sú h-bloky zriedkavé, predstavujú odklon k autentickému 2. hlasu. Svojou stavbou sa podobajú blokom G3 s priamym a FDG prívodom.

// In the 2nd plag. mode the b-blocks are rare, being rather an declination to the 2nd authentic mode. They are close to G3-blocks, direct and with an FDG transition.

Typ priamy // Direct

Blok nastupuje po akejkoľvek finále skokom na deklamáciu nad G alebo h . Pred záverovou časťou je možné jednoduché polokadenčné prerušenie na a . Delenie na polbloky nie je doložené.

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// Starting with a leap to the declamation tone G, b. Halfblocks are not documented..
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$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{G}, \mathbf{h} \parallel \\ & \quad - \\ & \quad \mathbf{G} - \mathbf{h} + \mathbf{G}^\wedge + \\ & \quad \quad \mathbf{h}^\wedge + \\ & \quad \quad \mathbf{h}^\sim + \\ & \quad \quad - \\ & \quad \quad .\mathbf{a} | \quad + \\ & \quad \quad \mathbf{h} \mathbf{3} \end{aligned}$$
Typ FDG
$$\mathbf{E} \parallel - \text{Initio} + \text{FDG} + \mathbf{h}^{\wedge} + \mathbf{h3}$$

Typ y

E || - Initio + FDG + G^ + y**h3**

E₃G₃h || Thema + $G^{\wedge}_{h\sim}$ + **yh3**

yE-bloky // **yE blocks**

Typ nízky // **Low**

E || –
 Initio +
 E^
 E~
 C^
 C/E-D +
 yE3

Typ stredný // **Middle**

E || –
 Initio +
 Ea.G
 FDG +
 G~ + **yE3**

Typ „po G-bloku“ // **After a G-block**

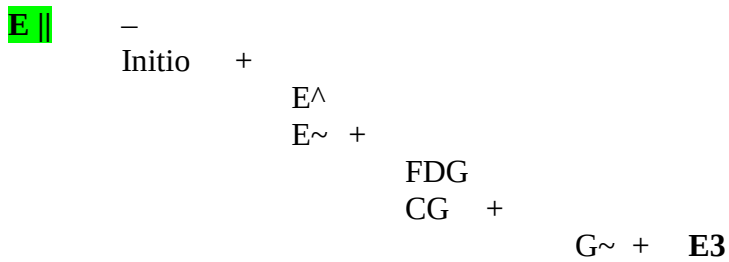
G || G/h-a
 G^
 h^ +
 .a| +
 –
 Ea.G +
 yE3

E-bloky nižšie // Lower E-blocks

Typ nízky // Low

Nízky E-blok je typický melódiou, ktorá nevystupuje nad tón G alebo nad akcentačné tóny v deklamácii nad G. Z modálneho hľadiska je blízky stredným yE-blokom.

// The melody does not ascend higher than to G or to accent tones in the G-declamation. It is close to the middle yE-blocks.



Typ CD

Prostý // Simple

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{E} \parallel \\
 - \\
 \text{Initio} + \\
 \text{CD} + \\
 - \\
 G^{\sim} \\
 a^{\wedge} \\
 a^{\wedge} + G^{\sim} \\
 D^{\wedge} + Da.G + \\
 \text{E3}
 \end{array}$$

Delený // Divided

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{E} \parallel \\
 - \\
 \text{Initio} + \\
 G/h-a \\
 G/h-a + \\
 aG.E + E^{\wedge} + \\
 D \parallel + \text{CD} + \\
 - \\
 .a| \\
 G^{\sim} + \\
 \text{E3}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{E} \parallel \\
 - \\
 E^{\wedge} + D \parallel + \text{CD} + \\
 .a| + \\
 \text{E3}
 \end{array}$$

E-bloky štandardné // Standard E-blocks

Štandardný typ formuly E3 je typický prívodom ústiaceim do „kontaktného tónu“ *a*, za ktorým nasleduje niektorý z invariantných záverov E3. V závislosti od počtu slabík a distribúcie prízvukov sa pred vlastný kadenčný zostup často zaraďuje odbočenie nadol k tónu E alebo D. Na tomto mieste nepôjdeme do podrobností a celý záverový invariant od kontaktného tónu označíme a-E3.

// A standard formula E3 has a typical leading in motif flowing into a “contact tone” *a* followed by one of the invariant endings E3. It consists of a cadence and a forecadential motif descending to the note E or D. The whole invariant will be denoted by a-E3.

Typ „G/h-a“

Najpočetnejší typ E-bloku v prívide obsahuje postupy G-a alebo G/h-a (niekedy dvojmo, spojené prechodom cez kylismu), ktorým najčastejšie nadväzuje na predošlý G-blok.

G ||

$G^{\sim} + G - a$

$G^{\wedge}$

$-$ $+$

$G/h - a$ $+$

$.a| + a^{\wedge}$

$-$ $+$

a-E3

Delenie typu G/h-a na polbloky sa realizuje odklonom od deklamácie nad *a* nadol, prerušením na tóne D a návratom späť ku tónu *a*.

$$\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{G} \parallel \quad \mathbf{G/h-a} \quad + \\ \quad \mathbf{aG.E} \\ \quad \mathbf{a.GE} \quad + \\ \quad \quad \mathbf{.D \parallel} \quad + \\ \quad \quad \quad \mathbf{E-a} \\ \quad \quad \quad \mathbf{D-a} \quad + \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad - \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \mathbf{.a|} \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \mathbf{a^{\wedge}} + \quad \mathbf{a-E3} \end{array}$$

Ak blok nadväzuje na finálu E (predošlej periódy alebo initia), po dosiahnutí tónu G môže nasledovať postup G/h-a, prípadne od tónu h postup h/h-a.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Initio} + \text{FDG} + \text{G}^{\sim} + \text{G-a} + \text{a}^{\wedge} \\ & \text{G}^{\sim} + \text{G-a} + \text{G/h-a} \\ & \text{G}^{\wedge} + \text{G-h} + \text{h/h-a} + \end{aligned}$$

$$E_{\text{Initio}} + E^{\wedge} + Da.G + G/h-a + a-E3$$

Typ pripojený // Attached

E-blok môže vzniknúť predĺžením G-bloku. Motív G3 sa zmodifikuje tak, aby sa končil tónom *a*, a ten sa stáva (po prípadnom rozvoji do krátkej *a*-deklamácie) zároveň kontaktným tónom pre a-E3.

// E-block may arise as an extension of a G-block through a modification of a cadence G3, making it end on *a* which becomes the contact tone (optionally after a short *a*-declamation) for a-E3.

Blok G3 -a + a[^] + **a-E3**

Typ E-a

Relatívne krátky E-blok sa drží celý čas v Ea móde.

// A short E-block remaining all the time in the Ea-mode.

E || —
Initio +
E[^] + **E-a**
D-a +
.a|
.G| +
a[^] + **a-E3**

Delenie na polbloky sa uskutočňuje rozvinutím a rozdelením motívu E[^] + **D-a** :

E || —
Initio +
E[^] +
—
FaGE + E[^] +
.D|| +
E-a
D-a +
.a|
.G| +
a[^] + **a-E3**

Podrobný prehľad blokov // A detailed survey of blocks

Typológia blokov stručne zhrnutá v predošlej kapitole bude ďalej podrobnejšie ilustrovaná na konkrétnych príkladoch. Typológia je postavená na variantoch s vyššou frekvenciou výskytu, jednorazové prípady sa berú do úvahy len obmedzene. E-úvody sú uvedené samostatne, keďže sú melodicky nezávislé od vlastného bloku, ktorému predchádzajú. Podobne sú uvedené samostatne D-polbloky, keďže sú zväčša rovnaké bez ohľadu na to, či sú súčasťou G-bloku, E-bloku alebo D-úseku.

// The outline of the previous chapters is now to be illustrated on particular examples. The survey is based on typical blocks with a higher frequency, hapax variants are considered only in a limited way. Initia and Inner halfblocks are treated separately, as far as their shaping is independent of the following bare block or halfblock.

E-úvod // Initio

E-úvod pozostáva spravidla z 1-2 formúl a je ukončený kadenciou typu E2 alebo E3. Svojím ladením a melodikou jednoduchším spôsobom odráža záver predchádzajúcej periódy a posúva nástup vlastného bloku (väčšinou v inom submóde) o 1-2 kóla ďalej. Ak úvod nasleduje po G-bloku, zmenou ladenia evokuje opakovaný začiatok.

// Initio consists prevalently of 1-2 formulae and it ends with E2 or E3. In a simple way it echoes the last E-block of the previous period and shifts the main bare block one or two cola later. An initio following a G-block (rare) evokes a repeated beginning.

Z kompozičného hľadiska má E-úvod viacero možných funkcií:

// Compositional functions of an initio:

1a. Jednoduché „odlomenie“ prvej časti bloku. Najmä pri dlhších blokoch ide často o prvé kolon (kóla), ktoré nemá rytmický vzťah ku zvyšku bloku (tj. netvorí paralelizmus s ďalšími kólami).

// A simple separation of the first part of the block. At longer blocks these may be the first cola having no rhythmical relation to the bare block (no parallelism).

Αδαμάντινε τήν ψυχὴν !

πὼς σε κατ' ἀξίαν ἐπαινέσωμεν;
τήν γάρ φύσιν υπερέβης,

E3
G/h-a: D2
Ea: G3/0

1b. Predsadenie voči bloku (uvedenie priamej reči, identifikácia aktéra alebo adresáta, apod.)

// Introducing the bare block (introducing a direct speech, naming the actor or addressee)

Ἱερεὺς | ἐννομώτατος μέχρι τέλους σου,
ἐξημέτισας μάκαρ Ἀνθιμε.

DE D2 G3/0
G/h-a haG E3

2. Pri krátkych blokoch ide o prvú polovicu bloku bez prítomnosti alebo zvýrazňovania paralelizmu.

// At short blocks – the first part of a block (not necessarily forming a parallelism)

πάσι τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, | σωτηρίαν ἀπειργάσατο.

E2 CD: E3

3. Ak E-úvod pripadá na dve kóla, môže pokrývať prvú časť myšlienkového paralelizmu.

// Initio with two cola may cover a first part of a parallelism)

Βῆματι τυράννου παρεστηκώς |
καί αγωνιζόμενος υπέρ τῆς ευσεβείας ἐκράυγαζες.

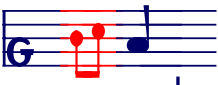
D2 E2
CE: D2 E3/J

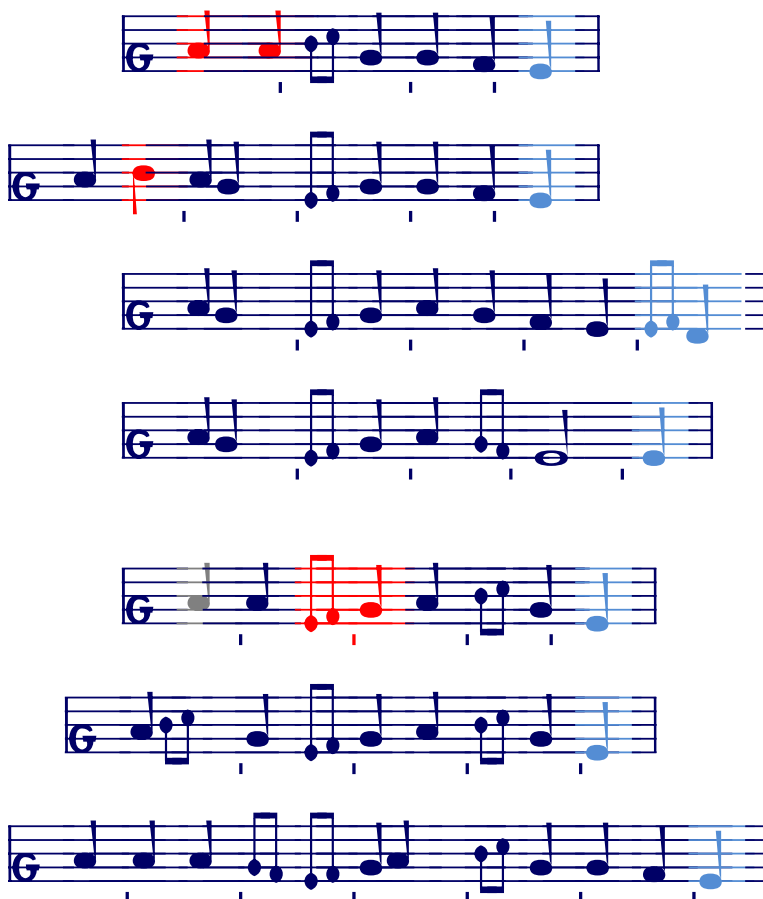
Upozornenie. Prehľad E-úvodových formúl uvádzame s formálnou finálou E. Reálne sa však táto finála väčšinou modifikuje ako súčasť prechodového motívu.

Caution. In the following survey initia are listed with the ending tone E. In reality this tone is often modified by applying (mostly FDG) transition motives.

Prostý // Simple

Deklamácia na a – od a // Declamation on *a* starting on *a*

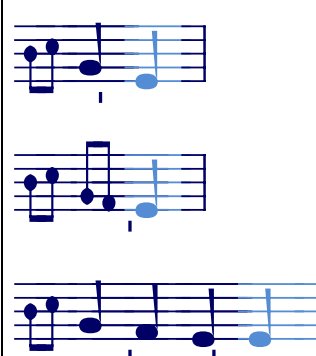
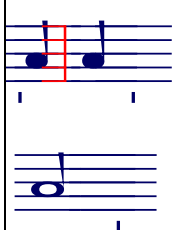
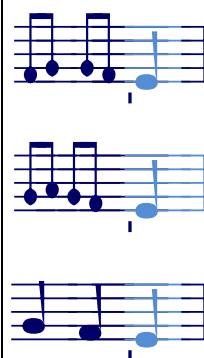
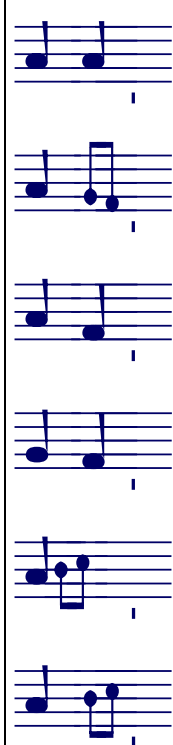
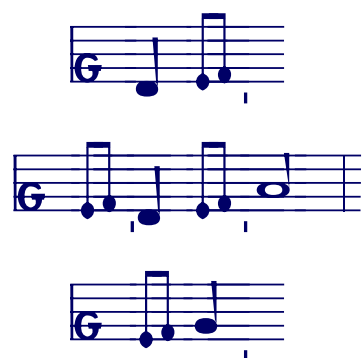


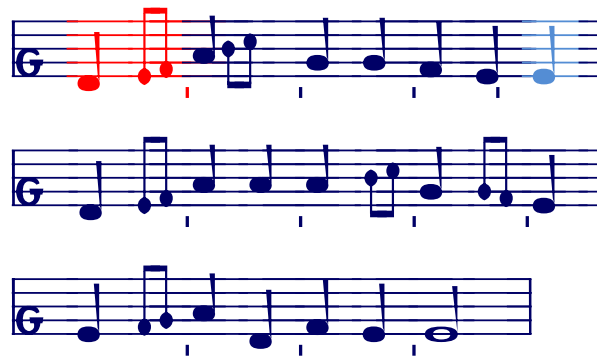
Thema

Three staves of musical notation for the "Thema" section, featuring Greek lyrics. The first staff has the lyrics "Σή- με- ρον γάρ,". The second staff has the lyrics "Παρ- θέ- νοι". The third staff continues the melody.

Deklamácia na a – od D

// *Declamation on a starting on D*





FDG-prechod + deklamácia na a// FDG transition + declamation on *a*Deklamácia na tóne *a* je väčšinou krátka.// The declamation on *a* is usually short.

The image displays two systems of musical notation, each consisting of seven staves. The notation is in G-clef (soprano to tenor range) and 4/4 time. The first system shows a melodic line with various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes) and rests. A vertical yellow bar highlights the first measure of the first staff, and a vertical green bar highlights the first measure of the fourth staff. The second system shows a similar melodic line, with a vertical yellow bar highlighting the first measure of the first staff and a vertical green bar highlighting the first measure of the fourth staff. The notation is in G-clef (soprano to tenor range) and 4/4 time. The first system shows a melodic line with various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes) and rests. A vertical yellow bar highlights the first measure of the first staff, and a vertical green bar highlights the first measure of the fourth staff. The second system shows a similar melodic line, with a vertical yellow bar highlighting the first measure of the first staff and a vertical green bar highlighting the first measure of the fourth staff.

G/h-a postup // G/b-a proceeding

Nadvazuje většinou na ukončený G-blok.

// Mostly following a G-block.

The image displays musical notation examples for two types of G-blocks, arranged in a 2x2 grid. The left column, titled 'G/h-a postup', shows five examples of melodic lines on a five-line staff. Each example begins with a 'G' time signature. The notes are primarily black, with some blue notes indicating a shift in the harmonic field. Vertical grey bars are placed at the end of each example. The right column, titled 'G/b-a proceeding', shows three examples of melodic lines on a five-line staff. These examples also begin with a 'G' time signature and feature a mix of black and blue notes. A vertical grey bar is placed at the end of the first example, and a vertical grey bar is placed at the end of the third example. The notation is presented in a clear, modern style with blue and black ink on a white background.

The musical score is written for guitar, indicated by the 'G' in a circle at the beginning of each staff. The time signature is 3/4, and the key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score is organized into three systems.

System 1: Consists of six staves. The first staff has a grey highlight on the final two notes. The second staff has a green highlight on the first two notes. The third staff has a yellow highlight on the third note. The fourth, fifth, and sixth staves contain various musical notations, including eighth and quarter notes.

System 2: Consists of five staves. The first staff has a green highlight on the first two notes. The second staff has a green highlight on the first two notes. The third staff has a green highlight on the first two notes. The fourth staff has a yellow highlight on the first two notes. The fifth staff has a green highlight on the first two notes.

System 3: Consists of one long staff. It begins with a yellow highlight on the first two notes, followed by various musical notations, including eighth and quarter notes, and ends with a green highlight on the first two notes.

EG-nástup // EG-start

Väčšinou kratšie E-úvody, ktoré pred kadenciou nevystúpia nad tón G.

// Short initia ascending not higher than to G before the cadence.

The image displays 13 musical staves, each representing a different melodic pattern for an 'EG-nástup' or 'EG-start'. Each staff begins with a G-clef and a G note. The patterns vary in complexity, with some featuring single notes and others including eighth and sixteenth notes. The final note of each pattern is a blue G, indicating the cadence. Below the staves, the Greek text 'Δεύ-' and 'τε' are written, corresponding to the musical examples.

Δεύ- τε

CE-nástup // **CE-start**

Kratšie E-úvody, ktoré prechádzajú tónom C.

// Short initia via note C.



***DE**



***D + *E**

Nástup po D-polbloku.

// Following a D-halfblock.



G3

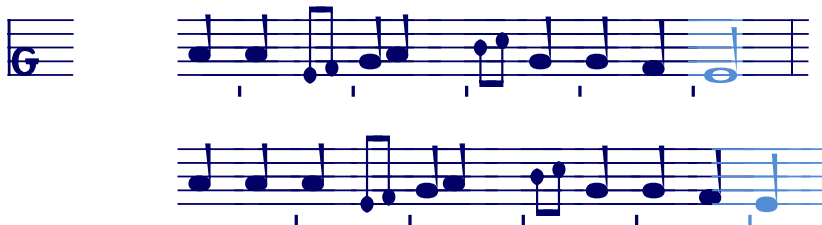


Dvojnásobný // Twofold

Dve zhodné formuly // Two equal formulae

Dvojnásobný E-úvod môžu tvoriť dve zhodné alebo takmer zhodné formuly.

a-deklamácia od *a* // *a*-declamation starting on *a*

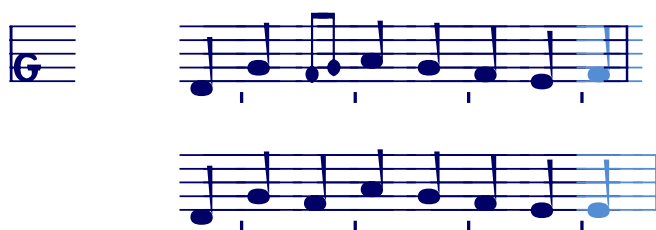


a-deklamácia od *D* // *a*-declamation starting on *D*

Sheet music for *a*-declamation starting on *D*, consisting of five systems. Each system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#), indicated by a 'G' on the first line. The notation is written on two staves per system. Red asterisks (*) are placed to the left of the second, third, fourth, and fifth systems. The music features a series of notes, primarily quarter and eighth notes, with some rests. The final note of each system is a half note, which is highlighted in blue. The notes are primarily black, with some blue notes appearing in the later systems.



FDG-prechod // FDG-transition

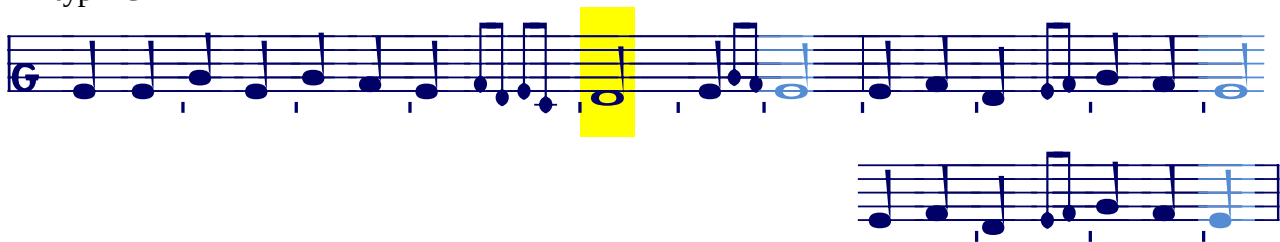


Dve formuly rovnakého modálneho typu // Two formulae of the same modal type

2x deklamácia na *a* // 2x declamation on *a*

The image displays two parallel musical staves, each containing eight measures of music. The notation is written on a five-line staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The first measure of each staff begins with a 'G' time signature. The notes are primarily quarter and eighth notes, with some measures featuring half notes or rests. The final note of each measure is highlighted in blue. The two staves represent two different declamations on the same modal type.

2x typ EG



*



α-deklam. + EG

Δεύ-τε πάν-τες

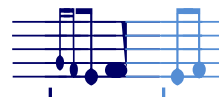
Σή-με-ρον γάρ,

δι-ό σοι Πάν-α- γνε,

EG + a-deklam.

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "EG + a-deklam.". The score is written on multiple staves, with notes and rests in blue and black. A prominent yellow vertical highlight is placed over a section of the score, specifically over a measure in the middle staves. The notation includes various note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The score is organized into two main columns of staves, with a yellow highlight spanning across the middle of both columns. A red asterisk (*) is located below the first column of staves, and a final staff is positioned at the bottom of the page.

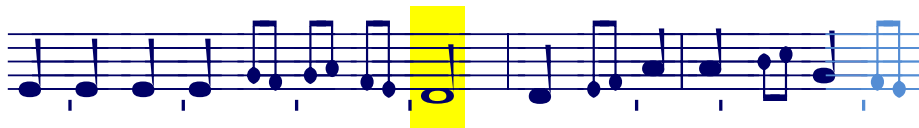
G/h -a + iné a naopak // G/b-a + alia and vice versa



*



G3





*



A-

ξί-

ως



τού ο- νό- μα- τος ε- πο- λι- τεύ-σω

Viacnásobný // Manyfold

Viac než dvojnásobný E-úvod nachádzame iba zriedka (cca. 7 prípadov). Z hľadiska kompozície už nejde o E-úvod v pôvodnom zmysle, ale o rozpracovanie melódie bloku pomocou úvodových formúl. Ide o neštandardné zložitejšie bloky sviatočných stichír bez zreteľnej spoločnej typológie, často s rytmickými anomáliami.

// More than twofold initio is rare and it is a result of extraordinary compositional processes.

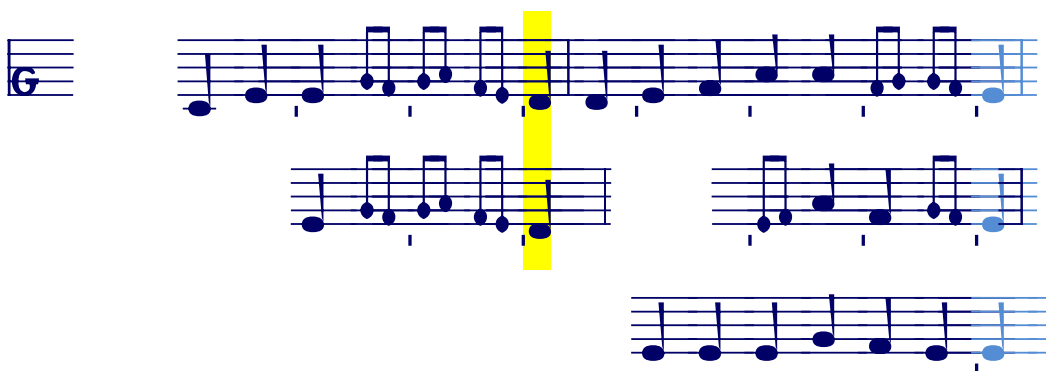
Trojité E-úvod // Triple



*



*



Štvoritý E-úvod // Quadruple



D-úsek (polblok) // An inner (D-)halfblock

E-prívod // With a leading in motif on E

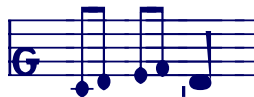
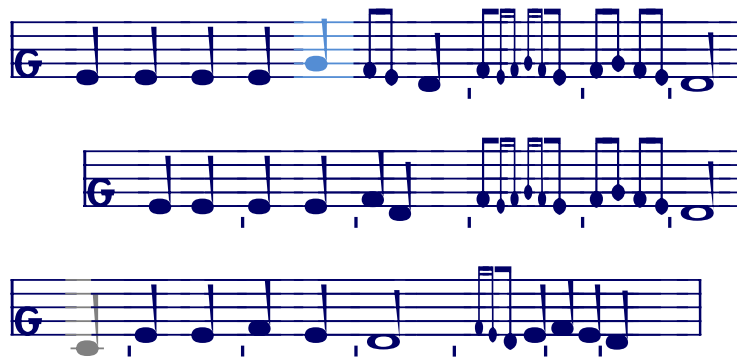
V nadväznosti na predošlú periódu (E3, 0) alebo E-úvod.

// Starts at the end of the previous period or an initio.

The image displays musical notation examples for two concepts: D-úsek (polblok) and E-prívod. The notation is presented in two columns, separated by a vertical line.

Left Column (D-úsek (polblok)): This column shows seven staves of music. Each staff begins with a 'G' time signature. The notation includes various rhythmic values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes) and rests. The notes are color-coded: brown, blue, and green. The first staff shows a single note 'G'. The subsequent staves show increasingly complex rhythmic patterns, with the final staff featuring a green note.

Right Column (E-prívod): This column shows seven staves of music. The notation includes various rhythmic values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes) and rests. The notes are color-coded: brown, blue, and green. The first staff shows a single note 'G'. The subsequent staves show increasingly complex rhythmic patterns, with the final staff featuring a green note. A vertical grey bar highlights the first three staves of this column.



E-prívod + G // Leading in motif on E via G

V nadväznosti na predošlú periódu (E3, 0) alebo E-úvod.

// Starts at the end of the previous period or an initio.

The image displays two columns of musical notation on five-line staves, illustrating various melodic patterns for the 'E-prívod + G' motif. The left column shows 11 examples, each starting with a 'G' on the first line. The right column shows 11 examples, each starting with an 'E' on the second line. A vertical cyan bar highlights the first five examples in the right column. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, sixteenth notes) and rests, with some notes highlighted in green or blue to indicate specific intervals or phrasing. The examples demonstrate different ways to lead into the motif, such as using eighth notes, quarter notes, or half notes, and how the motif can be integrated into a larger melodic context.

Dvojnásobné nad E // Double



a_

Prevažne v spojení s E-blokmi s prívodmi typu D-E.

// Mostly followed by an E-block (type D-E).



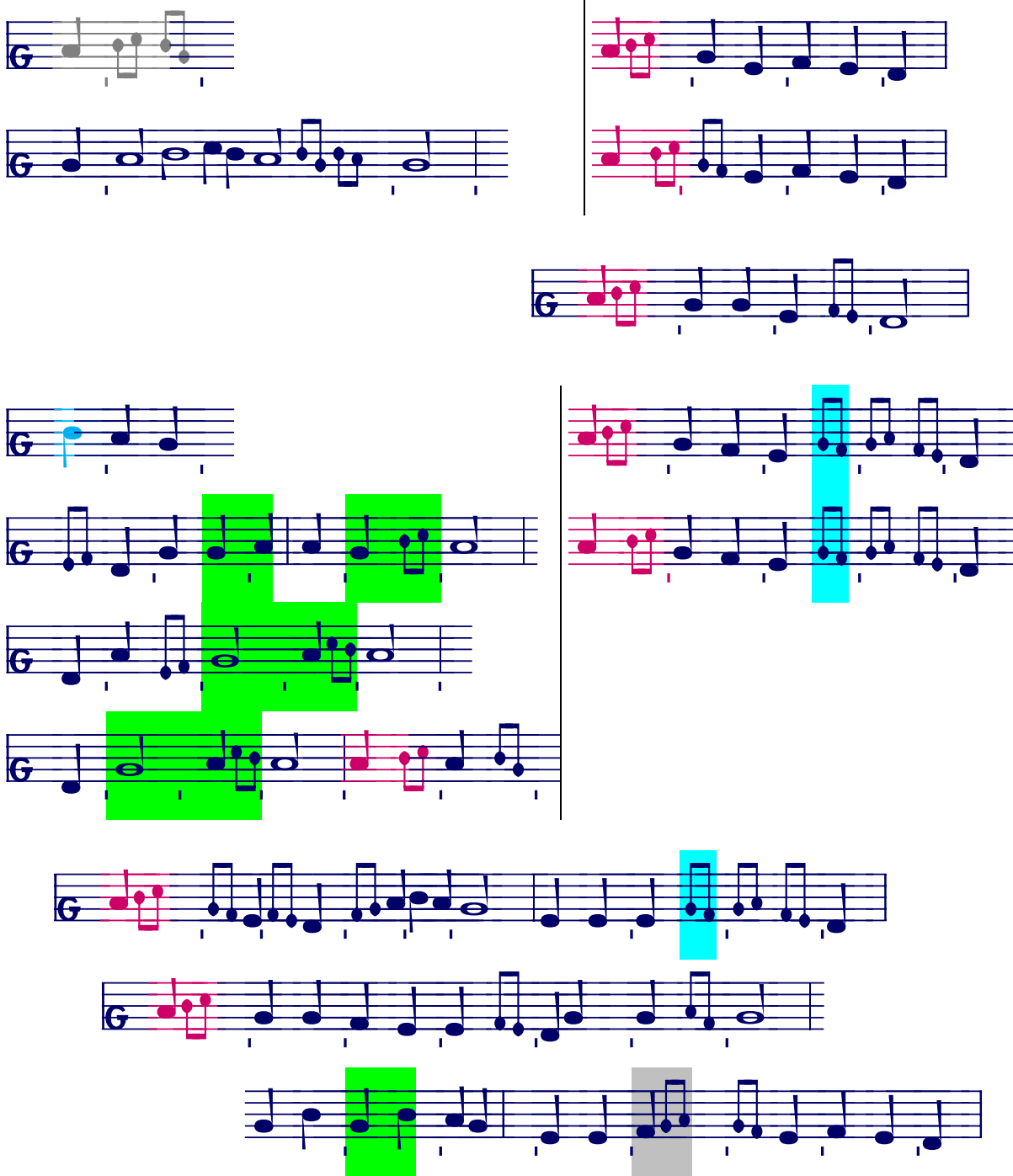
a.cG

Prevažne po G3 // Mostly following the cadence G3

The image displays a musical score for a.cG, consisting of six staves. The notation is in a single system, with each staff beginning with a 'G' time signature. The notes are primarily quarter and eighth notes, with some half notes. A vertical green highlight covers the middle section of the score, spanning across all six staves. To the left of the first staff, the label 'E2' is written in red. To the left of the second staff, the label 'D2' is written in red. The notes are mostly black, but some are red, and some are grey. The red notes are often part of a descending sequence, and the grey notes are often part of an ascending sequence. The overall melody is mostly following the cadence G3.

ac.G

Prevažne po G3 // Mostly following the cadence G3



The musical score for 'ac.G' is presented in two systems. The first system consists of two staves on the left and two on the right, separated by a vertical line. The second system consists of four staves on the left and two on the right, also separated by a vertical line. The music is written in G major, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals. Some notes are highlighted in red, and some measures are highlighted in green or cyan. The first system shows a melodic line on the left and a harmonic accompaniment on the right. The second system continues the melodic line on the left and the harmonic accompaniment on the right, with some measures highlighted in green and cyan.

po // after E



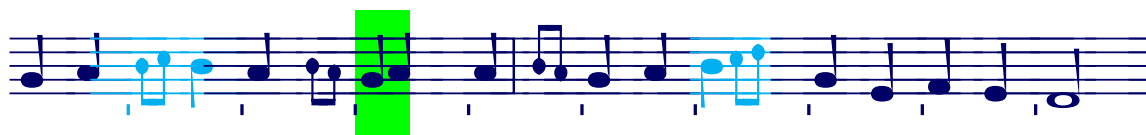
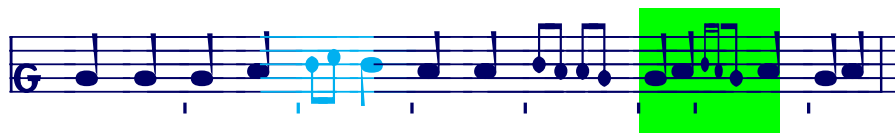
The musical score for 'po // after E' is presented in a single staff. The music is written in G major, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals. Some notes are highlighted in red.

G/h -a, G/h-a + aG.E

Prevažne po G3 // Mostly following the cadence G3

The image displays 11 musical staves in G major, each starting with a 'G' time signature. The staves are arranged vertically. The first 10 staves are connected by a large cyan vertical bar and an equals sign (=) on the right side. The 11th staff is separate. The musical notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes) and rests. Some notes are highlighted in cyan, and some in red. The staves are numbered 1 through 11 from top to bottom.

D2



G/h -a + ac.G

Po G3 // Mostly following the cadence G3

The musical score is presented in 12 staves. The first staff is a single line. The next seven staves are grouped together, with a large green vertical bar highlighting the first five staves. The last three staves are grouped together, with a large green vertical bar highlighting the first two staves. The music is written in G major, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are color-coded: blue for the first four staves, red for the next four staves, and cyan for the last four staves. The notes are also color-coded: blue for the first four staves, red for the next four staves, and cyan for the last four staves. The notes are also color-coded: blue for the first four staves, red for the next four staves, and cyan for the last four staves.

„aG”

Prevažne po G3 // Mostly following the cadence G3

The image displays a musical score for the piece 'aG'. The score is written on ten staves, each beginning with a 'G' time signature. The notation consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The score is divided into several sections by vertical colored bars: a large green bar spanning the first four staves, a magenta bar spanning the first six staves, and a cyan bar spanning the first eight staves. Additionally, there are smaller green, magenta, and cyan bars on individual staves. A grey bar highlights a specific musical phrase on the sixth staff. The letter 'E' is positioned at the bottom left of the page, below the final staff.

G~ + „aG”

Prevažne po G3. Na hranici s G/h-a. // Mostly following the cadence G3. Close to G/b-a.

The image displays a musical score for the piece "G~ + „aG". The score is written on ten staves, organized into five pairs. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#), indicating the key of G major. The notation includes various note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. Three vertical colored bars are used as structural markers: a green bar spanning the first four staves, a magenta bar spanning the second four staves, and a cyan bar spanning the last four staves. The music is primarily composed of eighth notes, with some sixteenth notes and rests interspersed. The overall structure suggests a piece with a clear cadence, as indicated by the text above the score.

G/h -a + „aG“

Prevažne po G3

// Mostly following the cadence G3

A musical score consisting of eight staves. The first seven staves are aligned vertically, while the eighth staff is shifted to the right. The notation includes various musical symbols: a 'G' time signature on the first staff, eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A prominent vertical pink bar highlights a section across the first seven staves. Other colored highlights include a cyan bar on the first staff, a red bar on the second staff, a cyan bar on the third staff, a cyan bar on the fourth staff, a cyan bar on the fifth staff, a cyan bar on the sixth staff, a grey bar on the seventh staff, and a cyan bar on the eighth staff. The notes are primarily black, with some blue and red notes. The staves are numbered 1 through 8 at the beginning of each line.

G/h -a + polokadencia + „aG“

// G/b -a + halfcadence + „aG“

Prevažne po G3

// Mostly following the cadence G3

The image displays a musical score consisting of 12 staves, organized into three groups of four. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#), indicated by a 'G' on the line. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes) and rests. Vertical color bars are placed across the staves to highlight specific measures: a green bar spans measures 3-4, a magenta bar spans measures 5-6, a cyan bar spans measures 7-8, a yellow bar spans measures 9-10, and a red bar spans measures 11-12. Additionally, a grey bar highlights a measure in the fourth group of staves. The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a common time signature.

h3

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled 'h3'. The score is written on ten staves, organized into five systems of two staves each. The key signature is G major, indicated by a 'G' on a one-line staff at the beginning of each system. The notation includes various note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Several measures are highlighted with vertical colored bars: green, magenta, cyan, yellow, and red. The first system has a green highlight on the first staff and a magenta highlight on the second staff. The second system has green, magenta, cyan, yellow, and red highlights on the first staff, and green, magenta, cyan, and yellow highlights on the second staff. The third system has a green highlight on the first staff and magenta and cyan highlights on the second staff. The fourth system has a green highlight on the first staff and magenta and cyan highlights on the second staff. The fifth system has a green highlight on the first staff and green and magenta highlights on the second staff.

G-bloky // G-blocks

Rozlišujeme dva základné typy G-blokov. // There are two basic types of G-blocks

Typ G/J je charakteristický niektorým z G-postupov a je ukončený prevažne kadenciou G3/J; kadencie G3/U a G3/0 sú v menšine.

// The peculiarity of **type G/J** is one of the G-proceedings and it mostly ends with the cadence G3/J; cadences U and 0 are less frequented.

Vo všeobecnosti má G/J-blok štruktúru // A general outline of a G/J-block

(E)	(E-úvod)	+	(prechod):G-postup	+	G3-kadencia
(E)	Initio	+	(transition):G-progr.	+	G3-cadence

G-postupy (postupy Gh-módu) // G-proceedings (proceedings of a Gb-mode)

Rovný (rovná G-deklamácia)	// Plain G-declamation	G
Oscilujúci okolo tónu G	// Oscillation around G	G~
Akcentácia nad G (akc. deklamácia)	// G-declamation with accents	G^
Akcentácia nad h (akc. deklamácia)	// b-declamation with accents	h^ //b^
Prechodový G/h-a, h/h-a	// Transition G/b-a, b/b-a	

Typ G/0 je charakteristický niektorým z Da-postupov a je ukončený prevažne kadenciou G3/U, G3/0, kým kadencia G3/J je v menšine.

// The peculiarity of **type G/0** is one of the Da-proceedings and it mostly ends with the cadence G3/0,U; a cadences J is less frequented.

Vo všeobecnosti má G/0-blok štruktúru // A general outline of a G/J-block

(E)	(D-formula)	+	D,E-a-postup	+	G3-kadencia
(E)	(D-formula)	+	D,E-a-proceeding	+	G3-cadence

Typ G/J

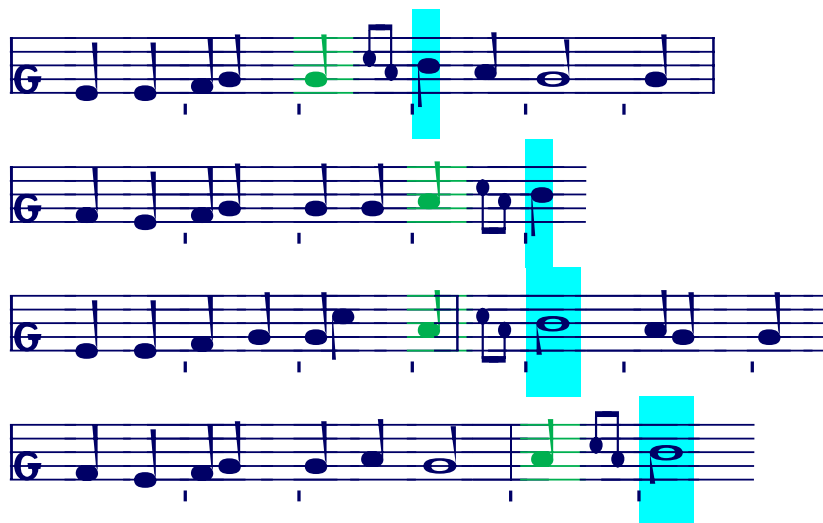
S prechodom EFG // with EFG-transition

Prechod EFG je typický najmä pre krátke G-bloky. Nasleduje takmer vždy bezprostredne po finále E predošlej periódy (tj. E-úvod je doložený len výnimočne).

// The EFG transition appears mostly at short G-blocks. It follows immediately the finalis E of the previous period (attaching the EFG transition to initio is rare).

1. Hneď alebo len po krátkom postupe G~ nasleduje kadencia G3/J. Delenie bloku na kóla je dané štruktúrou textu – ide teda o typické polokadenčné prerušenie.

// After a short G~ follows the G3/J cadence. The position where the block splits to cola depends on the text – it is a typical halfcadence.



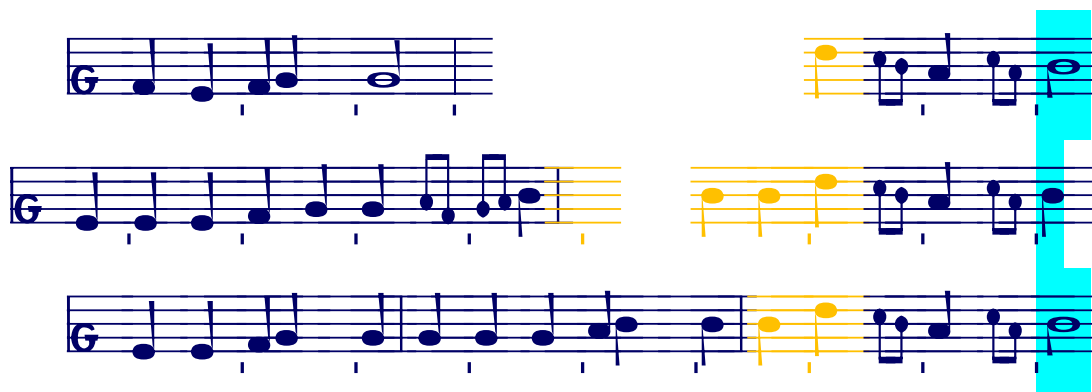
2. V prípade dlhšieho prívodu sa často objavuje kvartový odklon GDG, ktorým sa „stabilizuje“ hladina G.

// In case of a longer leading in motif there often appears an down-up leap GDG „affirming“ the tone G.

hapax

3. V časti prípadov sa od G-deklamácie prechádza ku h[^] deklamácii – skokom alebo G-h vzostupom.

// In some cases the G-declamation is followed by a b^declamation – through a leap or a G-b transition.



Výnimočne sa objavuje kadencia G3/U

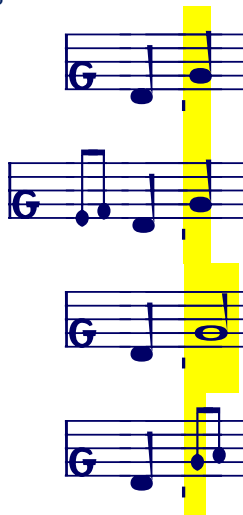
// A rare case with the cadence G3/U



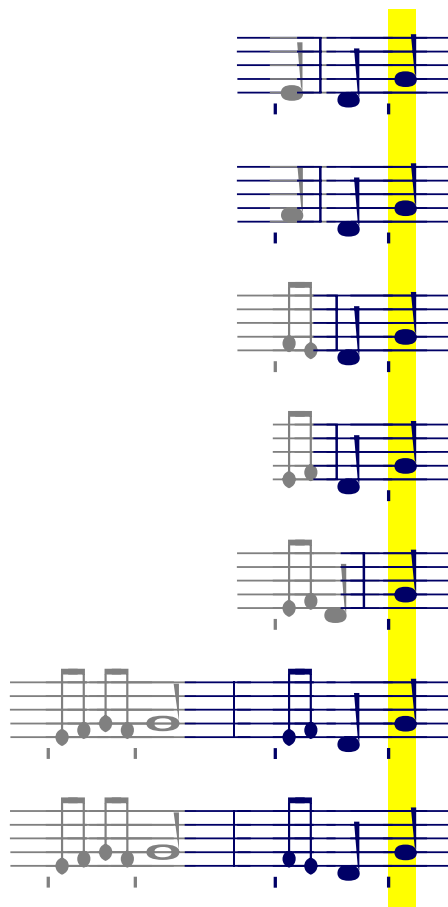
S prechodom FDG // With an FDG transition

Ľavá časť // The left part

FDG-prechod na začiatku piesne
// FDG-transition in the beginnig of the chant

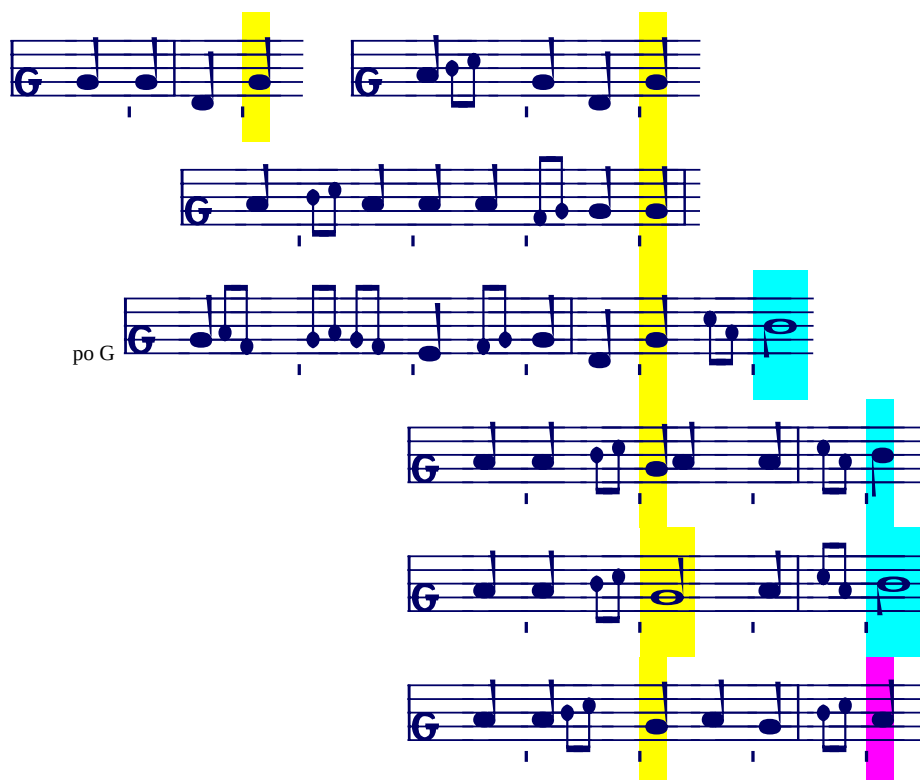


FDG-prechod bezprostredne po finále E (sivou)
// FDG transition immediately after the finalis E (grey)



Zliaty tvar – E-úvod + FDG-prechod

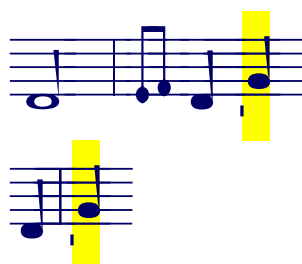
// Initio with an implicate FDG transition



D-polblok // An inner (D-) halfblock

Smerom “doľava” sa FDG-prechod môže rozšíriť o samostatnú formulu s koncovým tónom D. Tej väčšinou nepredchádza E-úvod. Vázba FDG prechodu je nasledovná.

// An FDG transition may follow a short (usually without initio) formula ending on D. The attaching of the transition is as follows.



Pravá časť nižšia // The right part (lower)

Prehľad // Outline

Z kadencie uvádzame len prvý tón. // Only the first tone (syllable) of the cadence is written down.

Prostý postup, G[^] deklamácia

G3/J

G3/U

Gc-motív

τήν Στω-ῖ- κήν - - - - - /

Polokadencia nad G // Halfcadence over G

First system of musical notation for Polokadencia nad G. It consists of two staves. The left staff has a yellow vertical bar at the beginning and a cyan vertical bar at the end. The right staff has a yellow vertical bar at the beginning and a magenta vertical bar at the end. The notation includes various musical notes and rests, with some notes highlighted in red.

Second system of musical notation for Polokadencia nad G. It consists of three staves. The first staff has a yellow vertical bar at the beginning and a cyan vertical bar at the end. The second and third staves have a yellow vertical bar at the beginning and a cyan vertical bar at the end. The notation includes various musical notes and rests, with some notes highlighted in red.

Third system of musical notation for Polokadencia nad G. It consists of a single staff with a yellow vertical bar at the beginning and a magenta vertical bar at the end. The notation includes various musical notes and rests, with some notes highlighted in red.

G/h -a

First system of musical notation for G/h -a. It consists of three staves. The first staff has a yellow vertical bar at the beginning and a cyan vertical bar at the end. The second staff has a yellow vertical bar at the beginning and a cyan vertical bar at the end. The third staff has a yellow vertical bar at the beginning and a cyan vertical bar at the end. The notation includes various musical notes and rests, with some notes highlighted in red.

Second system of musical notation for G/h -a. It consists of two staves. The first staff has a yellow vertical bar at the beginning and a magenta vertical bar at the end. The second staff has a yellow vertical bar at the beginning and a magenta vertical bar at the end. The notation includes various musical notes and rests, with some notes highlighted in red.

Zhrnutie // Summary

Nižší variant pravej časti možno vo väčšine prípadov charakterizovať ako G_- alebo $G^{\wedge}$ deklamáciu rozličnej dĺžky, ktorá môže (ale nemusí) prejsť do krátkej a -deklamácie ($Ga.a$, $Gc.a$) alebo oscilovať medzi tónmi G a a (polokadenčné postupy). V zhrnutí uvedieme iba varianty s kadenciou $G3/J$.

// The lower variant of the right part is mostly G_- or $G^{\wedge}$ flowing (or not) into a short a -declamation or oscillating between G and a .

The image displays a musical score for two staves, likely representing a vocal and instrumental part. The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals. Key features include:

- Staff 1 (Left):** Contains a sequence of notes, with a red note (G) and a green note (a) highlighted. A yellow vertical bar is positioned to the left of the staff.
- Staff 2 (Right):** Contains a sequence of notes, with a red note (G) and a green note (a) highlighted. A cyan vertical bar is positioned to the right of the staff.
- Staff 3 (Left):** Contains a sequence of notes, with a red note (G) and a green note (a) highlighted. A yellow vertical bar is positioned to the left of the staff.
- Staff 4 (Right):** Contains a sequence of notes, with a red note (G) and a green note (a) highlighted. A cyan vertical bar is positioned to the right of the staff.
- Staff 5 (Left):** Contains a sequence of notes, with a red note (G) and a green note (a) highlighted. A yellow vertical bar is positioned to the left of the staff.
- Staff 6 (Right):** Contains a sequence of notes, with a red note (G) and a green note (a) highlighted. A cyan vertical bar is positioned to the right of the staff.
- Staff 7 (Left):** Contains a sequence of notes, with a red note (G) and a green note (a) highlighted. A yellow vertical bar is positioned to the left of the staff.
- Staff 8 (Right):** Contains a sequence of notes, with a red note (G) and a green note (a) highlighted. A cyan vertical bar is positioned to the right of the staff.
- Staff 9 (Left):** Contains a sequence of notes, with a red note (G) and a green note (a) highlighted. A yellow vertical bar is positioned to the left of the staff.
- Staff 10 (Right):** Contains a sequence of notes, with a red note (G) and a green note (a) highlighted. A cyan vertical bar is positioned to the right of the staff.

Pravá časť vyššia // The right part (higher)

Jednoduchá // Simple

G3/J



G3/U



Skrátená // Abbreviated

Skrátenie spočíva v *a*-modifikácii finály *h* formuly Gh-podjem.

// An *a* -modification of the transition G-b.



Štandardná // Standard

FDG : G-h // h[^] : G3
h/h-a : G3

G-h

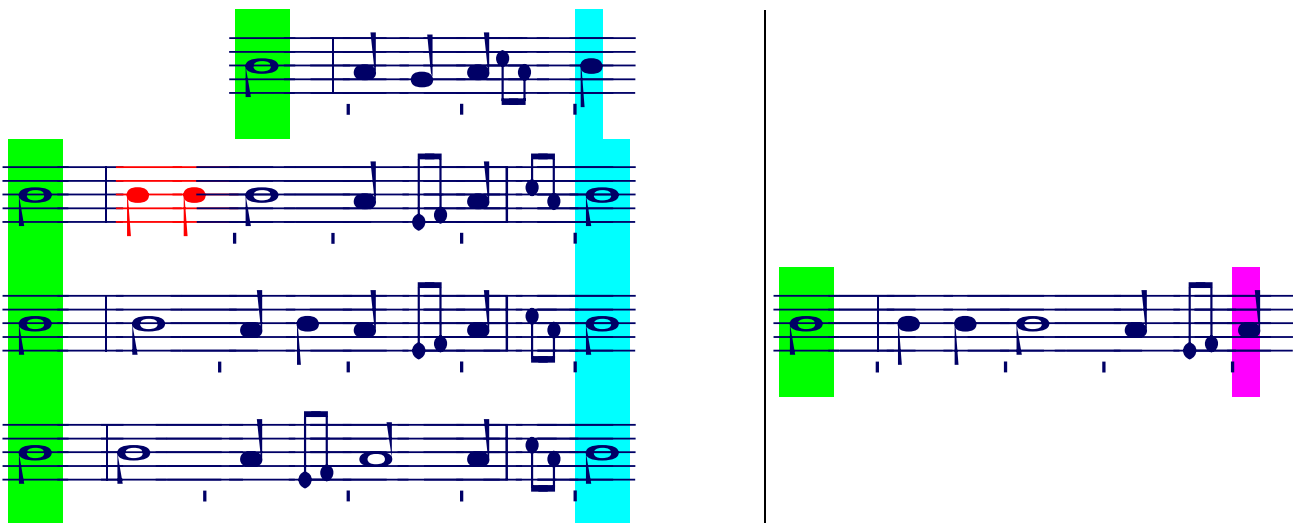
δε- σμεί- ται

h^

The image displays a musical score with 10 systems of staves, organized into two columns by a vertical line. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The score is annotated with several colored vertical bars and horizontal lines:

- System 1:** The left half has a green bar at the start and a cyan bar at the end. The right half has a green bar at the start and a magenta bar at the end.
- System 2:** The left half has a green bar at the start and a cyan bar at the end. The right half has a green bar at the start and a magenta bar at the end.
- System 3:** The left half has a green bar at the start and a cyan bar at the end. The right half has a green bar at the start and a magenta bar at the end.
- System 4:** The left half has a green bar at the start and a cyan bar at the end. The right half has a green bar at the start and a magenta bar at the end.
- System 5:** The left half has a green bar at the start and a cyan bar at the end. The right half has a green bar at the start and a magenta bar at the end.
- System 6:** The left half has a green bar at the start and a cyan bar at the end. The right half has a green bar at the start and a magenta bar at the end.
- System 7:** The left half has a green bar at the start and a cyan bar at the end. The right half has a green bar at the start and a magenta bar at the end.
- System 8:** The left half has a green bar at the start and a cyan bar at the end. The right half has a green bar at the start and a magenta bar at the end.
- System 9:** The left half has a green bar at the start and a cyan bar at the end. The right half has a green bar at the start and a magenta bar at the end.
- System 10:** The left half has a green bar at the start and a cyan bar at the end. The right half has a green bar at the start and a magenta bar at the end.

h/h -a



Zhrnutie // Summary

Vo vyššom variante bloku sa po FDG-prechode hneď alebo len po krátkej $G^\wedge$ deklamácii presúva melódia k tónu h , a to motívom $Ga.h$ alebo $Gah.h$ (jednoduchým alebo thematizovaným).

Ďalej melódia pokračuje $h^\wedge$ deklamáciou. Tá je mimoriadne flexibilným premostením, čo sa týka dĺžky aj rozmiestnenia a typológie akcentačných motívov. Ide o deklamáciu v pravom zmysle slova.

Inou možnosťou je $h/h-a$ postup, ktorý miesto akcentácie nad tónom h pracuje skôr s terciovým zostupom nadol.

// In the higher type of the block after the FDG transition, immediately or after a short $G^\wedge$, the melody rises to the tone b via a transitioning formula $G-b$.

The melody continues through $b^\wedge$. It is a very flexible declamation as regards the number of syllables and positions of the accents.

In case of applying $b/b-a$ the accentuation is realized through descending a third down and returning back.

Bez prechodu // Without a transition

G/J blok môže po finále E (rovnej alebo zalomenej ku D) predošlej periódy/ blokového E-úvodu nastúpiť aj bezprostredne – terciovým skokom na G alebo vyššími skokmi na tón h, prípadne d. Priamy nástup G-bloku je ale častejší v prípadoch, kedy nadväzuje na koncový tón G alebo h predchádzajúceho G-bloku alebo h-bloku.

// A G/J block may attach to finalis E (straight or modified) or more frequently to closing tones G, b of previous blocks directly through a leap.

Po // after E:

The image displays ten musical staves illustrating various ways a G/J block can follow a finalis E without a transition. The staves are arranged in three groups. The first group (staves 1-3) shows a finalis E on a whole note, followed by a G/J block starting on G. The second group (staves 4-6) shows a finalis E on a half note, followed by a G/J block starting on G. The third group (staves 7-9) shows a finalis E on a quarter note, followed by a G/J block starting on G. The final staff (10) shows a finalis E on a quarter note, followed by a G/J block starting on G. Vertical colored bars (cyan, magenta, yellow) highlight the finalis E and the beginning of the G/J block. The G/J block is highlighted in yellow in the first group, magenta in the second group, and yellow in the third group.

The first two staves of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree'. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody starts on a G4 note, followed by a quarter rest, a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, and a half note C4. The second staff continues the melody with a quarter note B3, a quarter note A3, a quarter note G3, a quarter note F3, a quarter note E3, a quarter note D3, and a half note C3. The background features a light blue grid with red and green vertical bars indicating specific time points.

Priamy nástup sa často realizuje thematismom. // A direct attaching is often realised through a thematismos.

The image displays a series of musical staves illustrating thematic attachment. The notation includes notes, rests, and bar lines, with some staves starting with a 'G' time signature. The staves are color-coded to highlight specific thematic material or its repetition:

- Staff 1:** A pink rectangular highlight covers a sequence of notes in the final measure.
- Staff 2:** A cyan rectangular highlight covers the final measure.
- Staff 3:** A cyan rectangular highlight covers the final measure.
- Staff 4:** A cyan rectangular highlight covers the final measure.
- Staff 5:** A cyan rectangular highlight covers the final measure.
- Staff 6:** A yellow rectangular highlight covers a sequence of notes in the middle, and a cyan rectangular highlight covers the final measure.
- Staff 7:** A yellow rectangular highlight covers a sequence of notes in the middle, and a cyan rectangular highlight covers the final measure.
- Staff 8:** A yellow rectangular highlight covers a sequence of notes in the middle, and a cyan rectangular highlight covers the final measure.
- Staff 9:** A yellow rectangular highlight covers a sequence of notes in the middle, and a cyan rectangular highlight covers the final measure.
- Staff 10:** A pink rectangular highlight covers a sequence of notes in the middle, and a cyan rectangular highlight covers the final measure.
- Staff 11:** A pink rectangular highlight covers a sequence of notes in the middle, and a cyan rectangular highlight covers the final measure.
- Staff 12:** A yellow rectangular highlight covers a sequence of notes in the middle, and a cyan rectangular highlight covers the final measure.
- Staff 13:** A red rectangular highlight covers a sequence of notes in the middle, and a cyan rectangular highlight covers the final measure.

G opakovaný // G block repeated

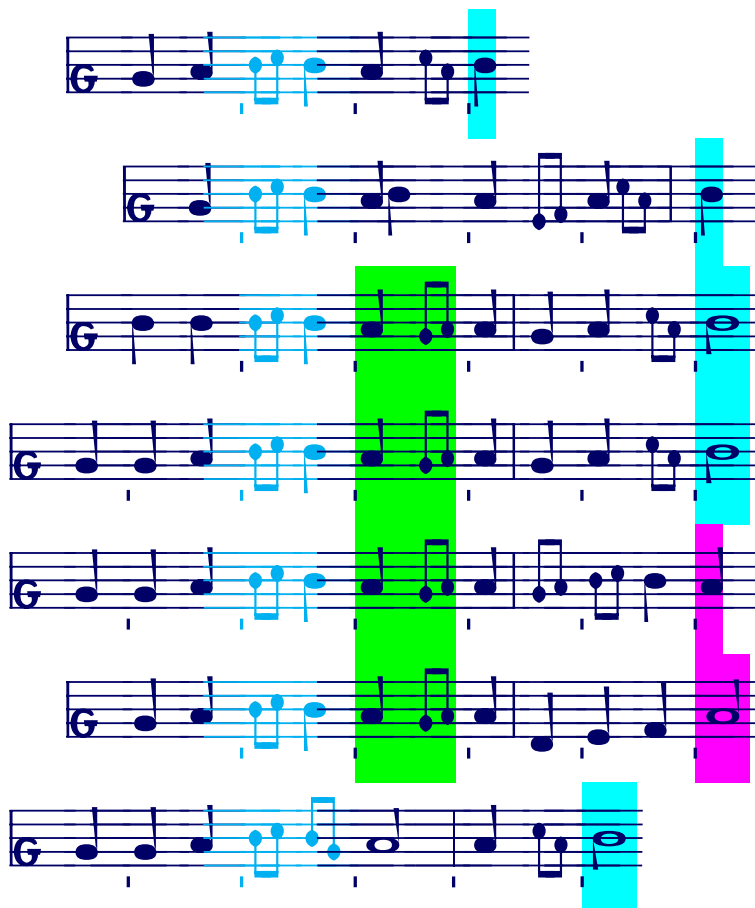
Opakovaný G-blok, čiže G-blok nadväzujúci na finálu G (alebo h) predošlého G (h)-bloku v rámci jednej periódy, je vo výraznej väčšine prípadov charakteristický postupom G/h-a alebo h/h-a. Ústieť môže do kadencie všetkých typov – J, U, 0.

// A repeated G-block follows the previous G- or b- block (in the range of one period). Mostly it starts with G/b-a or b/b-a. It is finished in the cadence of any type – J, U, 0.

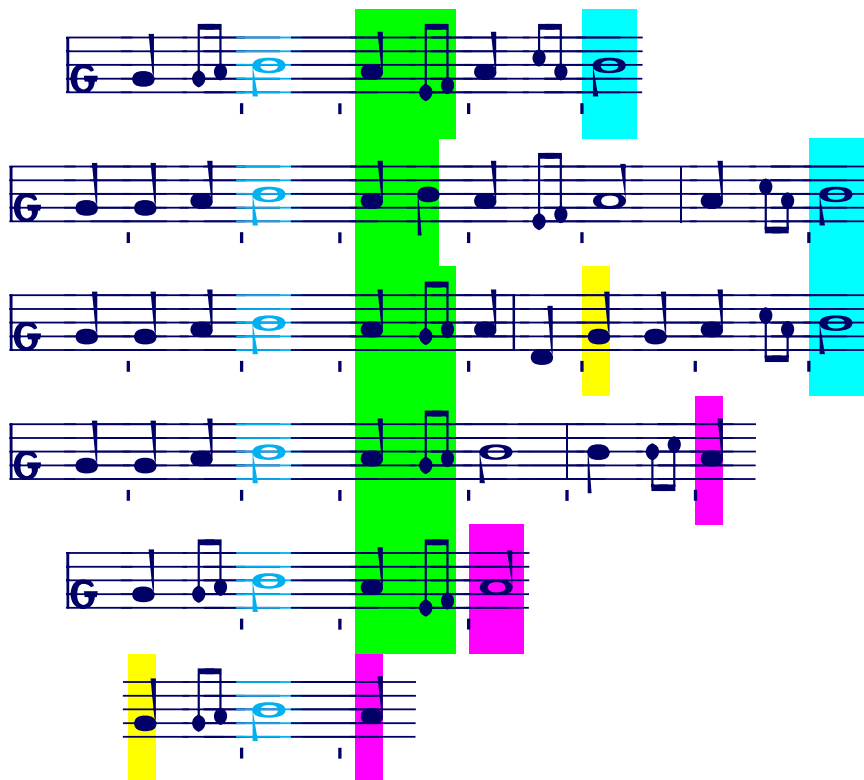
ha

The image displays two systems of musical notation, each consisting of four staves. The notation is in a single melodic line, likely for a voice or instrument. The first system shows a progression from G to h, with a repeated G block. The second system shows a progression from G to h, with a repeated G block. The notation is color-coded: green vertical bars highlight the first G block, yellow vertical bars highlight the second G block, magenta vertical bars highlight the third G block, and cyan vertical bars highlight the fourth G block. The notation is written in a single melodic line, likely for a voice or instrument.

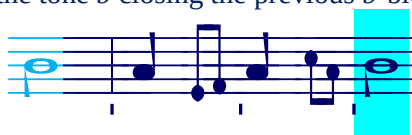
hh



h2



V nadväznosti na koncový tón h predchádzajúceho h-bloku
 // Following the tone *b* closing the previous *b*-block.



G3 -*

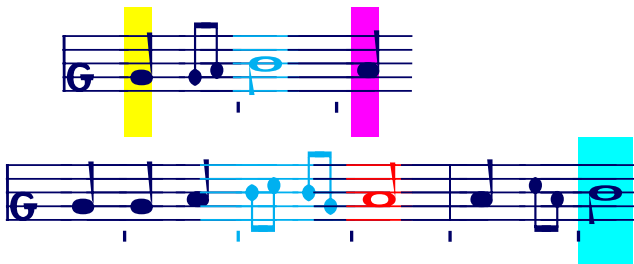
A musical score for a piece titled "G3 -*". The score consists of 10 staves, arranged in two groups of five. The notation is in G major, indicated by a single sharp (F#) on the first staff of each group. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Several staves have colored highlights: a thick magenta vertical bar spans across the first four staves of the first group; a yellow highlight is on the second staff of the first group; a cyan highlight is on the third staff of the first group; a yellow highlight is on the fourth staff of the first group; a magenta highlight is on the fifth staff of the first group; a cyan highlight is on the first staff of the second group; a yellow highlight is on the second staff of the second group; a magenta highlight is on the third staff of the second group; a yellow highlight is on the fourth staff of the second group; and a magenta highlight is on the fifth staff of the second group. The score ends with a final whole note on the fifth staff of the second group.

Zhrnutie

// Summary

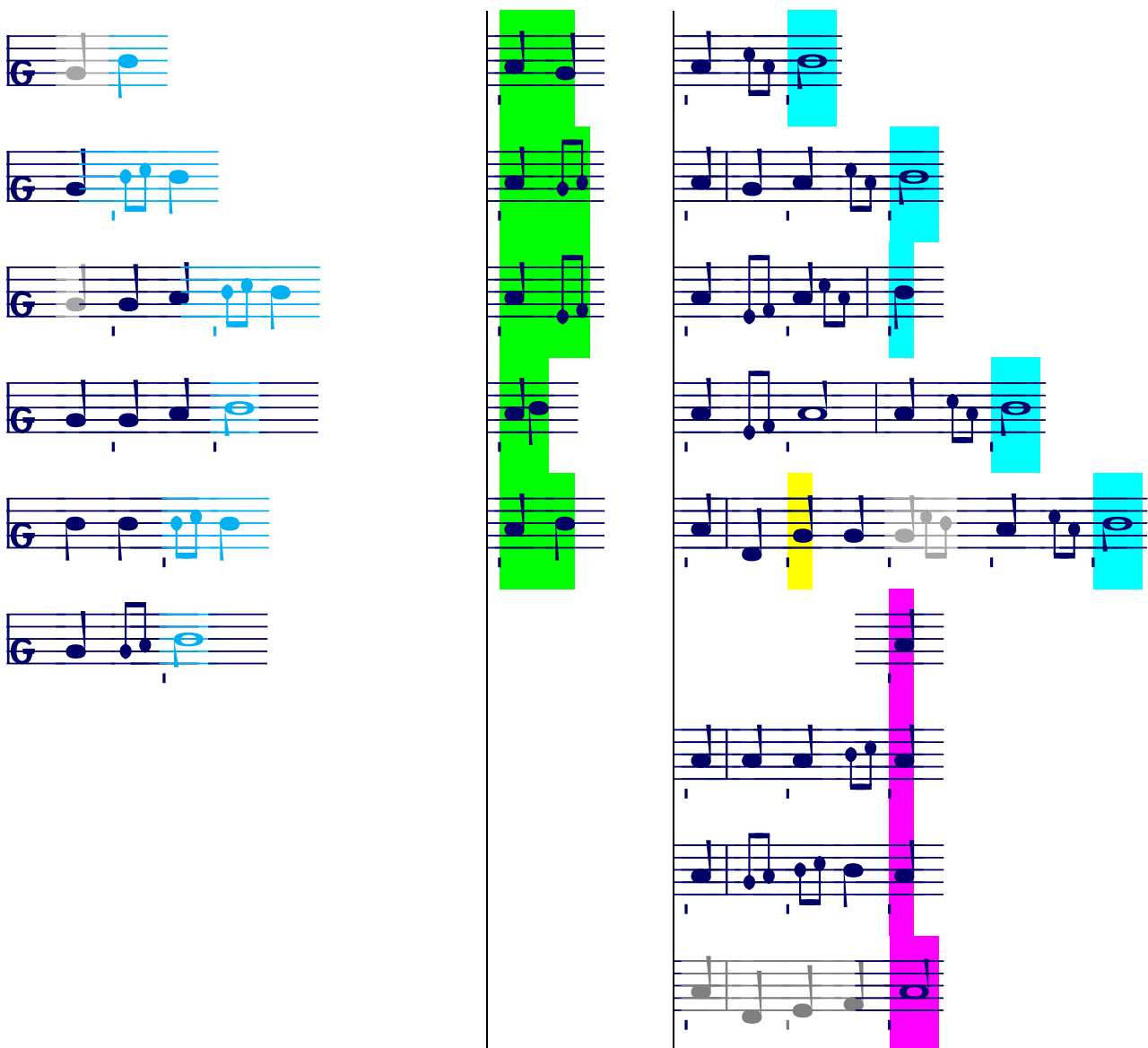
Bez polokadenčného prerušenia

// without a halfcadence



S polokadenciou aG.a

// with a halfcadence aG.a



S polokadenciou Ga.a, Gh.a // with a halfcadence Ga.a, Gb.a

The image displays three musical staves, each representing a variation of a melodic motif. The first staff (left) shows a motif starting on G, with a pink vertical bar highlighting the end. The second staff (middle) shows the motif extended by one beat, with a green vertical bar highlighting the extension. The third staff (right) shows the motif extended by one beat, with a yellow vertical bar highlighting the extension. The notation is in G major, with a key signature of one sharp (F#).

Vidno, že G3/U -a je tu prirodzeným rozšířením motivu po G/h-a o 1 slabiku/dobu.
 // G3/U is a natural extension of the motif after G/b-a by one beat.

Typ G/0

Typ G/0 je na rozdiel od G/J charakteristický dlhším zotrvávaním v Ea- alebo DF-móde. Pri kratších blokoch sa Gh-mód dosahuje až samotnou kadenciou, pri dlhších viacformulových blokoch sa môže do Gh-módu prepnúť druhou alebo treťou formulou.

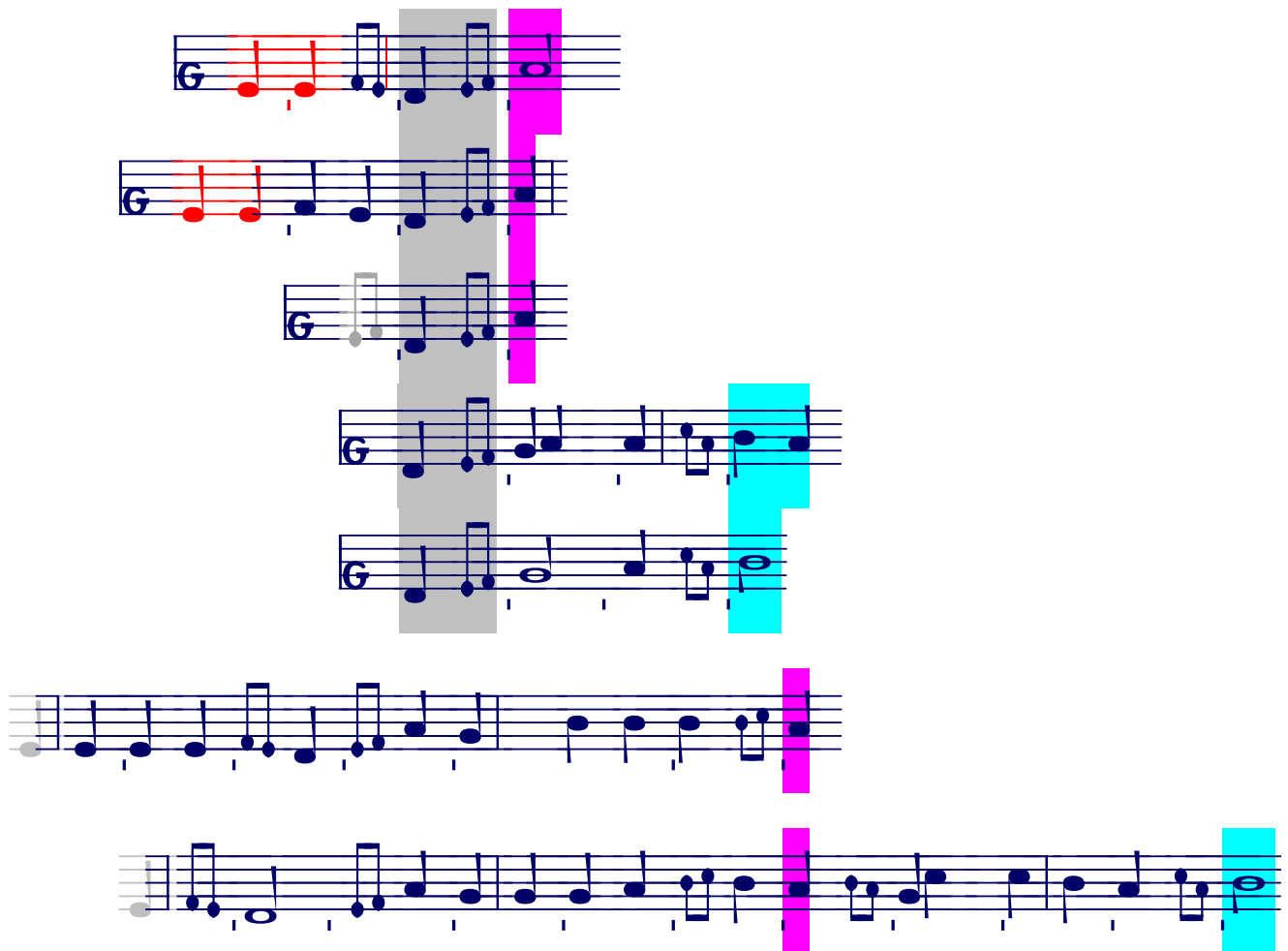
Tento typ blokov sa končí prevažne kadenciou typu G3/0, G3/U, výnimočne G3/y.

// The G/0 typically remains longer in the Ea or DF mode. Switching into the G-b mode may happen in the second or third formula. The block is finished in cadences G3/0, U, y.

Jednoduchý // Simple

Jednoduchý blok typu G/0 nadväzuje bezprostredne na finálu E (predošlej periódy alebo E-úvodu aktuálneho bloku) krátkou E^ deklamáciou, ktorá prechádza do charakteristického Ea-postupu, meniacim hladinu E na hladinu a.

The image displays musical notation for a G/0 block, consisting of two main sections. The upper section contains five staves of music, each ending with a vertical pink bar indicating a cadence. The lower section contains two staves of music, each ending with a vertical cyan bar indicating a cadence. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes) and rests, with some notes marked with a 'G' to indicate the mode. The pink bars are positioned at the end of the first four staves of the upper section and the first staff of the lower section. The cyan bars are positioned at the end of the second staff of the lower section and the second staff of the lower section.



The main musical score consists of ten staves. The first seven staves are grouped together, with a large grey vertical bar highlighting a section across them. The eighth staff continues the melody and includes some blue notes. The ninth staff has a section highlighted in orange. The tenth staff is a single line of music. A red 'var.' label is positioned above the top right of the score. A pink vertical bar highlights a specific measure in the eighth staff.

var.

Po // after G

A single musical staff showing a sequence of notes. A grey vertical bar highlights a section, and a pink vertical bar highlights a measure at the end of the staff.

Po h// after b

A single musical staff showing a sequence of notes. A grey vertical bar highlights a section, and a pink vertical bar highlights a measure at the end of the staff.

S prechodom cez D // via D

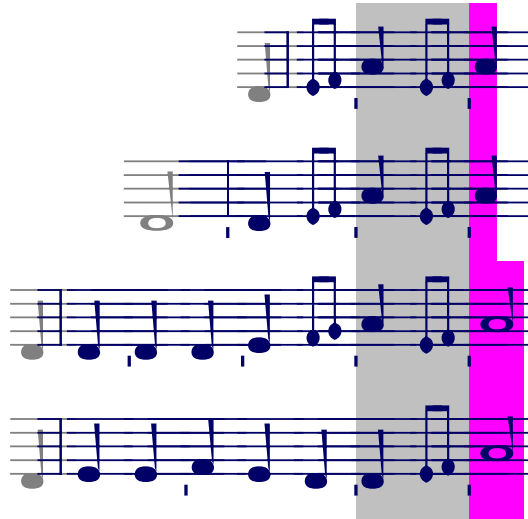
Najčastejší variant bloku G/0 nadväzuje na finále E predošlej periódy alebo E-úvodu (alebo na koncový tón G, h predošlého bloku) D-úsekom (polblokom). Po ňom nasleduje vzostup k tónu *a* (často je to už kadenčný vrchol formuly G3/U,0) nasledujúcich tvarov:

// In most cases a G/0 block attaches to the last note of the previous block a D-halfblock. After the halfblock the melody rises to *a* (this tone is often the top of the cadence G3/0,U) as follows:

Da

The image displays ten musical staves, each representing a different melodic variation of the 'Da' pattern. The notation is written on five-line staves with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notes are primarily quarter and eighth notes, with some half notes. The pattern typically begins with a half-block (two measures) and is followed by a rising melody. Vertical colored bars (magenta and cyan) are used to highlight specific parts of the notation, such as the half-block or the final notes of the pattern. The variations show different ways the melody can rise and conclude, often ending on the note 'a' (the second line of the staff).

Ea



$G3 -a + G3$

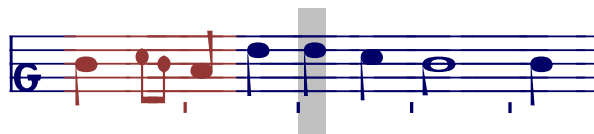
A musical score for the piece 'G3 -a + G3'. It consists of five staves, each labeled with a letter: G, G, D, B, and B'. The first two staves are in treble clef, and the last three are in bass clef. The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat). The score features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. A grey rectangular highlight covers the middle section of the score, and a pink rectangular highlight covers the final section.

h-bloky // b-blocks

Typ h3

Jednoduchý tvar // Simple form

hapax



Cez G-h // via G-b

A series of seven musical staves, each starting with a G on a blue staff. The notes are colored red or blue. A vertical yellow bar is positioned at the beginning of the first staff. Vertical grey bars are positioned at the end of each staff, indicating the end of a block. The sequence of notes across the staves shows a progression of red notes followed by blue notes.

Cez // via G*,a*

The musical score consists of six staves of music. The first three staves are grouped together, with the first staff starting with a 'G' time signature. The second staff has a red 'po h' annotation below it. The third staff has a red 'po h' annotation below it. The fourth staff is a single line of music. The fifth staff has a red 'po h' annotation below it. The sixth staff is a single line of music. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines. A vertical grey bar is present on the right side of the score, spanning the first three staves and the fifth staff.

Typ y-h3

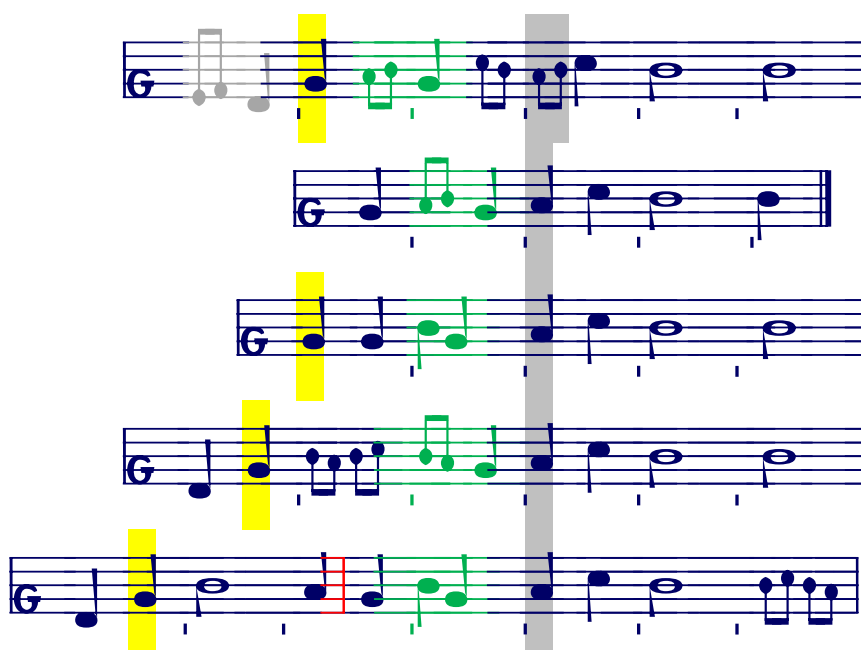
Blok je ukončený antikadenciou y-h3. Antikadencia ac.h2.h (alebo jej varianty) sa len málo líši od priebežnej (slabej) polokadencie ah.h2.h. Skutočný rozdiel medzi nimi je v kontexte okolitých formúl, v ktorom je zrejmé, že silný tvar y-h3 typický akcentovanou G^deklamáciou s akcentačným motívom hG nemôže mať priebežný charakter.¹

// The block ends in the anticadence y-h3. The formula ac.b2.b only slightly differs from the transitional halfcadence ab.b2.b. The difference is in the context of surrounding formulae. Therefrom it follows that the presence of the „collar“ bG is the distinguishing sign – it never appears in a transitioning halfcadential formula.

Jednoduchý tvar // Simple

Po finále E predošlej periódy, po E-úvode alebo na začiatku piesní

// Following the previous period (finalis E), initio or in the beginning of the chant.



¹ Tu osobitne vyniká stichira zo 21.6., kde je h celkovou finálou piesne a v starších prameňoch je niekedy predpísaná na 2. hlas.

S prechodovou themou // with a transitioning thema

Blok s formulou y-h3 je vo väčšine prípadov krátky. Len výnimočne (v slávnostných stichirách) nadobúda dlhší tvar, a to výlučne s thematizmami.

// An y-h3 block is usually short. Longer variants in festal stikhera involve thematismoi.

Ľavá časť // Left part

Po finále E predošlej periódy // after E (end of the previous period)

The first example shows a single staff with a G-clef. The first measure is highlighted in yellow. The rest of the staff contains a sequence of notes in blue and orange. A plus sign follows the staff. The second example shows two staves. The first staff has a G-clef and a yellow highlight on the first measure. The second staff continues the sequence with orange notes. A plus sign is placed between the two staves.

Po koncovom tóne h predošlého bloku

// after b (end of the previous b-block)

The first example shows a single staff with a G-clef. The first measure is highlighted in green. The rest of the staff contains a sequence of notes in orange and green. The second example shows a single staff with a G-clef. The first measure is highlighted in orange. The rest of the staff contains a sequence of notes in orange and green. The third example shows a single staff with a G-clef. The first measure is highlighted in orange. The rest of the staff contains a sequence of notes in orange and green.

Pravá část

// Right part

The image displays a musical score for the right part of a piece, consisting of six staves. A vertical grey bar is positioned between the third and fourth staves, indicating a section break. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The first four staves are grouped together, and the last two staves are grouped together. The notation is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes and rests clearly visible on the staves.

y-E bloky // y-E blocks

y-E blok je o kvintu nižším variantom y-h. Z hľadiska funkcie väčšinou predstavuje ukončenie vnútorného bloku periódy. Len výnimočne ukončuje celú periódu alebo celú pieseň.

// By a fifth lower variant of y-h. Usually ends an inner block, rarely it stands at the end of the whole period or a chant.

G/h -a + y-E3

Po G-bloku // Following a G-block

The image displays two sets of musical notation examples for the G/h -a + y-E3 block. Each set consists of two staves. The first set shows a G-block (marked with a 'G') followed by a y-E3 block (highlighted in green). The second set shows a G-block followed by a y-E3 block (highlighted in green) and then a y-E block (highlighted in yellow). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines, illustrating the structure and function of these blocks in a chant.

EC + y-E3

- Po E3, 0 // In the beginning of a new period
- Vlastnému bloku typu EC+y-E3 môže predchádzať E-úvod (výlučne) s CE- a EG-nástupom
// The body of EC+y-E3 may be preceded by initio (starting exclusively with CE- and EG-)

The image displays musical notation for the EC + y-E3 sequence. It is organized into four measures, each containing a single staff. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, sixteenth notes) and rests. The sequence is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure contains a sequence of notes, the second measure contains a sequence of notes, the third measure contains a sequence of notes, and the fourth measure contains a sequence of notes. The notation is presented in a clear, structured manner, with notes and rests clearly visible on the staff lines.

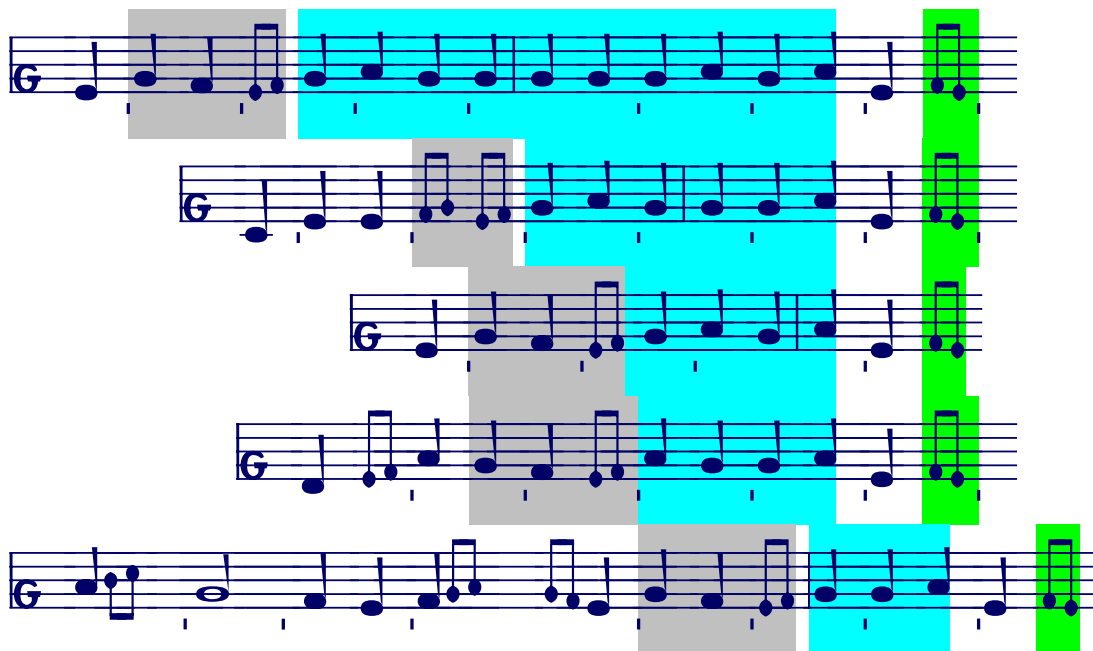
***F + y-E3**

Ľavá časť // Left part

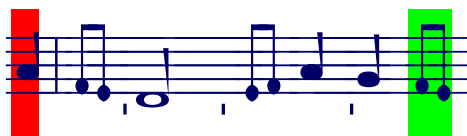
Po E3, po 0, po E-úvode

// in the beginning of a period, following an initio

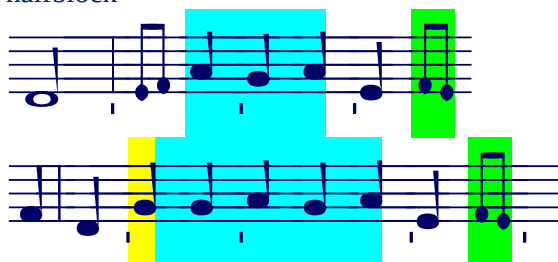
The image displays a musical score for the left part of a piece, consisting of ten staves. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes) and rests. The score is annotated with vertical bars: a yellow bar at the beginning of the first staff, a cyan bar spanning the first seven staves, and a green bar spanning the last three staves. The notation is in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The first staff begins with a G-clef and a B-flat note. The subsequent staves continue the melodic line with various rhythmic patterns. The final staff ends with a double bar line.



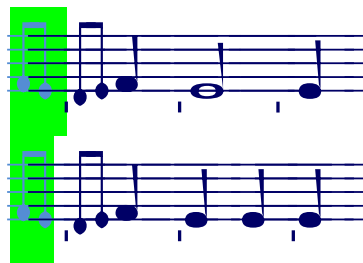
Po //after G3/J -a



Po D-úseku // after a halfblock



Pravá část // The right part



E-bloky // E-blocks

Typ D-E

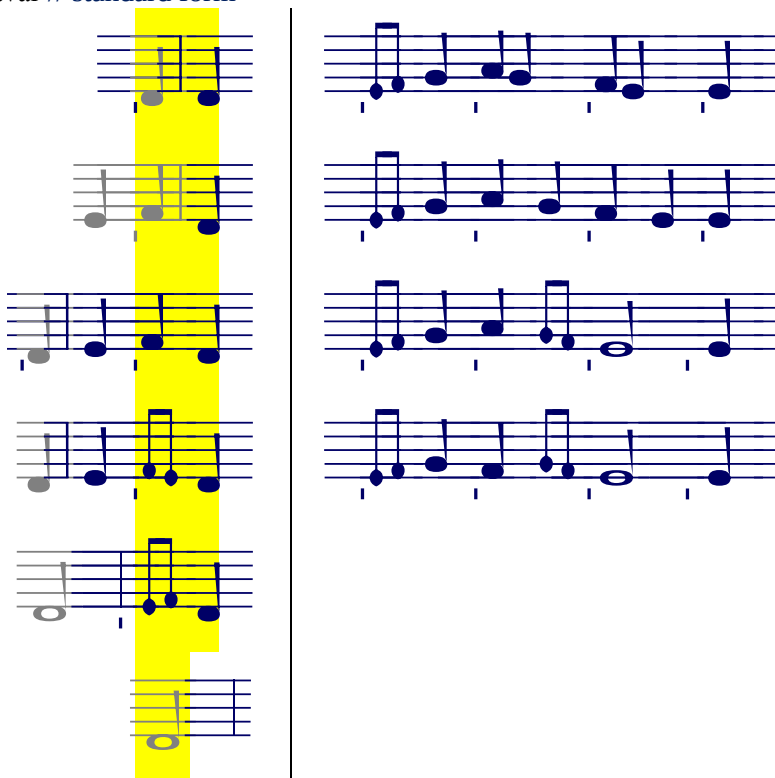
E-blok typu D-E je charakteristický „kontaktnou stopou“ **DD** (po modifikácii **FD**), v ktorej sa spájajú invariant kadenčnej formuly E3 a predchádzajúca formula, prípadne neoddeliteľný prívod. Vlastný blok sa najčastejšie pripája na D-úsek, prípadne {E-úvod + D-úsek}.

// An E-block of D-E type typically includes a „contact foot“ **DD** (**FD** if modified), where the invariant of E3 attaches to the previous formula. The bare block is attached prevalently to a D-halfblock (with or without initio).

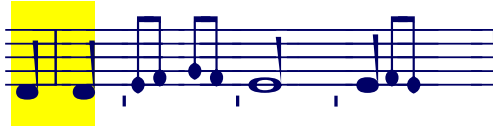
Prostý // Simple

aG.FE.E

Bežný tvar // standard form

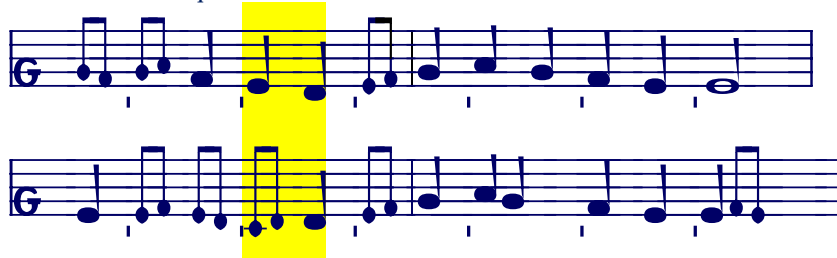


Krátky tvar // Short



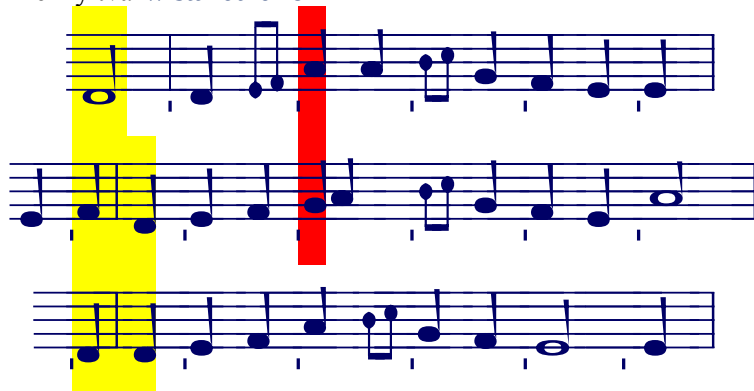
Menej obvyklá pozícia hranice medzi kólami

// Less frequent cases of boundaries between cola.

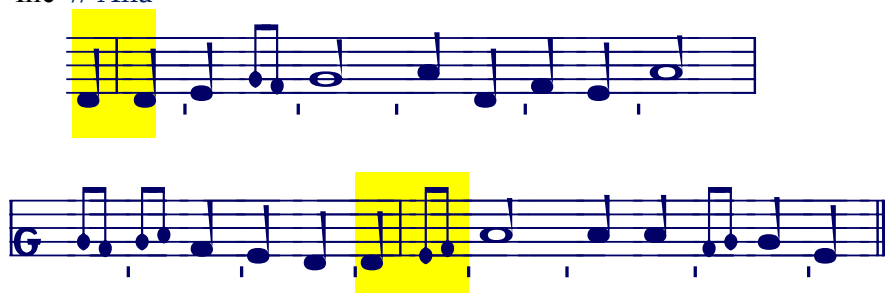


c-GFE

Bežný tvar // standard form



Iné // Alia



Napojenie krátkym neoddeliteľným motívom typu D2

// a short motif D2 instead of a halfblock

The image displays musical notation for a D2 motif connection. On the left, a vertical yellow bar highlights a specific motif across three staves. To the right, a larger section shows the motif being integrated into a longer melodic line across multiple staves, demonstrating how it replaces a halfblock. The notation includes various note values and rests, with a vertical line separating the initial motif from the subsequent development.

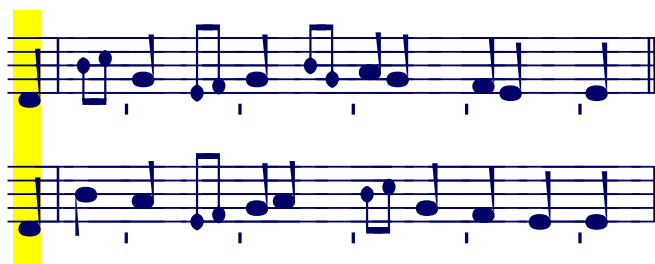
Priame napojenie na tón E (bez zostupu ku D)

// Direct attaching to E (no descent to D)

The image shows musical notation for a direct attachment to the note E. A vertical yellow bar highlights the initial E note on the first staff. The subsequent notation shows a melodic line that begins with this E note and continues without a descent to D, as indicated by the text. The notation is spread across two staves.

So skokom *Dh* // With a leap *Db*

Po D-úseku // Following a halfblock



Typ nízky // Low

Nízky typ je charakteristický skokom DG / CG. Dlhšie tvary so spojovým tónom *a* sú uvedené pri type G~.
 // The low E-block includes a typical DG or CG leap. Longer variants are listed at the type G~.

DG

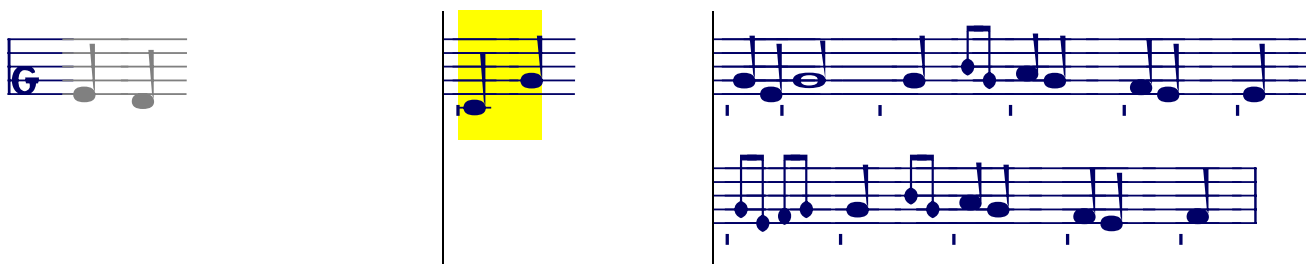
Po E3, E-úvode

//Following the previous period or initio

The image displays musical notation for the DG type, organized into several sections. The top section shows six staves of music, each starting with a G note. The first two staves have a yellow highlight on the first two notes. The next four staves show various melodic patterns, including leaps and sustained notes. The middle section shows a single staff with a grey highlight on the first two notes and a yellow highlight on the fifth note. The bottom section shows three staves of music, with the first staff having a blue highlight on the first two notes and the second staff having a yellow highlight on the first two notes.

CG

Po E3, E-úvode //Following the previous period or initio



Iné // alia

Po E3, E-úvode	//Following the previous period or initio
----------------	---



Typ a-E

E-blok typu a-E je charakteristický „kontaktným tónom“ *a* (menej často *h* alebo *G*), v ktorom sa spájajú invariant kadenčnej formuly E3 a predchádzajúca formula, prípadne neoddeliteľný prívod.

Po *a-kontakte* ešte nasleduje, tj. predchádza vlastnej kadencii, niektorý z motívov v dĺžke 1-4 stôp (občas aj opakované), čím možno presne a spravidla jednoznačne ošetriť dĺžku kóla aj distribúciu prízvukov. Predposledná formula (alebo prívod) bloku, nech je akéhokoľvek typu, vyúsťuje do kontaktného *a* (prípadne *G*, *h*), ktorý je buď zakončením tejto formuly, alebo sa nachádza v blízkosti zakončenia.

// An E-block type a-E typically contains a contact tone *a* (less frequently *b* or *G*) where the invariant of E3 and the previous formula (or the leading in motif) meet.

The *a-contact* is followed by one (or more – repeatedly) of forecadential motives (length of 1-4 feet) involved in the invariant E3 – in order to treat exactly the number of syllables and the accent distribution of the colon.

Invariant a-E3 // The cadential invariant a-E3

Kontaktný tón je zvýraznený červeným pozadím, predkadenčný invariant žltou.
// The contact tone is marked red, the forecadential invariant is yellow.

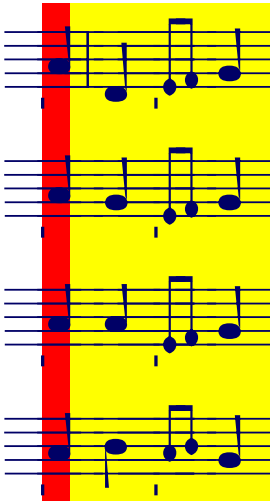
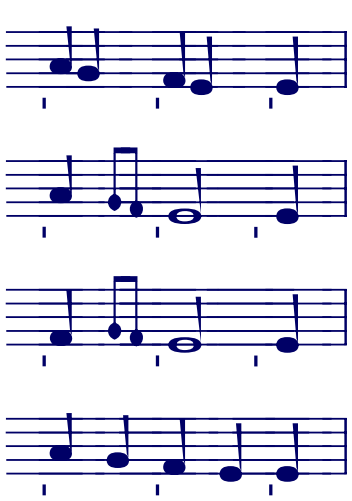
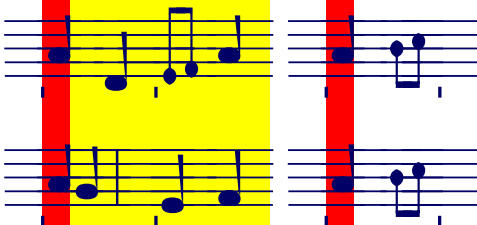
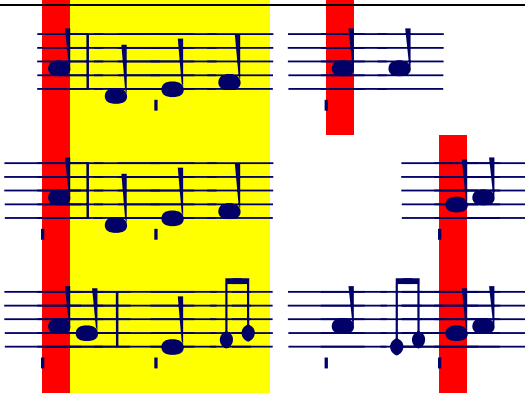
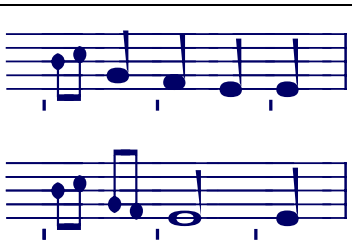
2

The image displays eight staves of musical notation, each representing a different voice part. The notation is in a simplified style with a single treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notes are as follows:

- Staff 1 (G): G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4-G4 (beamed eighth notes), F#4 (half), E4 (half).
- Staff 2 (G): G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4-G4 (beamed eighth notes), F#4 (half), E4 (half).
- Staff 3 (a): A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4-A4 (beamed eighth notes), G4 (half), F#4 (half).
- Staff 4 (a): A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4-A4 (beamed eighth notes), G4 (half), F#4 (half).
- Staff 5 (h): H4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4-G4 (beamed eighth notes), F#4 (half), E4 (half).
- Staff 6 (a): A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4-A4 (beamed eighth notes), G4 (half), F#4 (half).
- Staff 7 (a): A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4-A4 (beamed eighth notes), G4 (half), F#4 (half).
- Staff 8 (a): A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4-A4 (beamed eighth notes), G4 (half), F#4 (half).

Vertical red bars highlight the first measure of each staff, indicating the contact tone. The first measure of each staff contains the notes G4, A4, B4, and A4-G4 (beamed eighth notes).

4 (+2, +4)

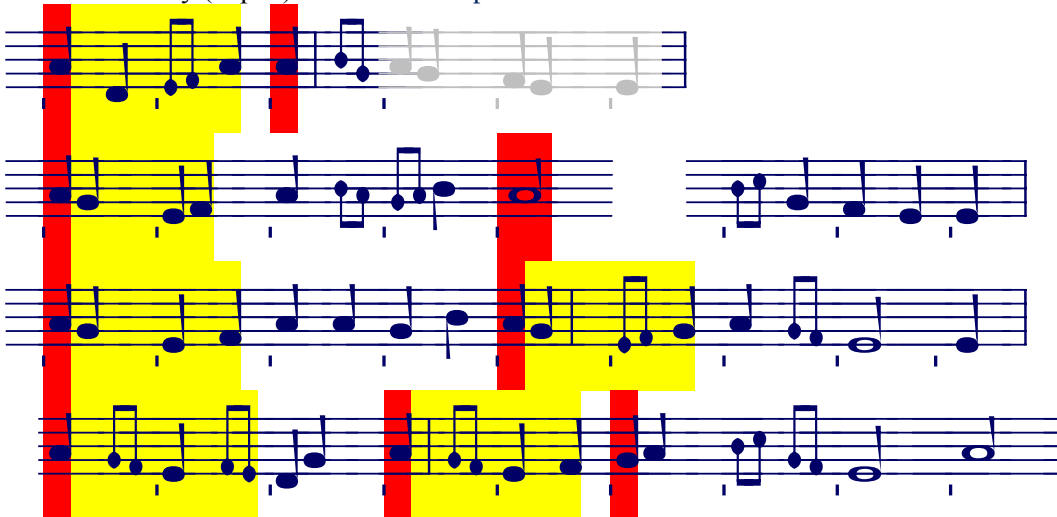
	
	
	
	

Skrátený tvar // Short form



Iné násobné tvary (hapax)

```
// Multiple forms
```



6

Exercise 6 consists of two systems of musical notation. The first system has two staves. The left staff begins with a red vertical bar, followed by a cyan background. The right staff has a cyan background. The second system also has two staves. The left staff begins with a red vertical bar, followed by a cyan background, and then a yellow background. The right staff has a cyan background. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

8

Exercise 8 consists of a single staff of musical notation. The staff begins with a red vertical bar, followed by a cyan background, and then a yellow background. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

Prívodová časť // The leading in

Typ G/h -a

G/h -a prostý // Simple

Prevažne po bloku s kadenciou G3, h3. Tvary po E3, 0, E-úvode sú rovnaké, alebo sa napájajú DG-prechodom (v nasledujúcom prehľade ich neuvádzame).

Prívod typu *G/h -a* (prípadne *h/h -a*) sa spravidla začína tónom G a pokračuje vlnovitou osciláciou medzi tónmi G - h, prípadne len a - h, a touto cestou prenáša centrum melodického čítania z G na a. Do tónu a nakoniec postup definitívne vyústi.

Postup *G/h -a* sa môže realizovať ako neprerušný prívod pokračujúci do kadencie E3, alebo ako samostatná formula po prerušení polokadenciou typu *aG.a*, *hG.a*, *Ga.a*, *Gh.a* a ich modifikácií. V prípade prerušenia motívom *Ga.a*, *Gh.a* môže formula nadobudnúť tvar modifikovanej G3/U,0 -a.

Zakončenie a polokadencie môže byť kontaktným tónom, alebo za ňou nasleduje krátka (2-4 doby) **ne povinná** deklamácia na a zavŕšená kontaktným tónom.

Vo všeobecnosti môžeme štruktúru prívodovej časti G/h -a bloku vyjadriť nasledovne:

G-deklamácia // **motív G/h -a** // **polokad. prerušenie** // **a-deklamácia** // a-kontakt

Jednotlivé typy G/h -a akcentácie, prítomnosť alebo neprítomnosť a typ polokadencie, prítomnosť a-deklamácie a typ E3 kadencie, to sú všetko parametre, ktoré závisia pravdepodobne len od počtu slabík a distribúcie prízvukov. Ak urobíme abstrakciu od realizácie na konkrétnom texte, môžeme tu hovoriť o jednom, spoločnom generujúcom melodickom modeli v pozadí.

// Attached mostly to the preceding G- or b- block.

The leading in type G/b-a (b/b-a) usually starts on G and proceeds oscillating in waves between G and b (or a and b), thus directing the melody to the tone a, where the melody afterwards flows.

The preceding G/b-a may appear as leading in motif of the E3 formula, or it may be interrupted by a halfcadence or G3/U,0 -a.

The last tone of the halfcadence may be the contact tone or it may be followed by an **optional** short a-declamation finished in an a-contact.

In general, the structure of the leading in type G/b-a is as follows:

G-declamation // **motif G/h -a** // **halfcadence** // **a-declamation** // a-contact

This may be considered a common generative model and its various realisations being dependent only on the number of syllables and accent distributions.

0

E3

D

The image shows a musical score with 8 staves. The first staff begins with a G-clef and a quarter note G. The second staff is preceded by a red '0'. The third staff features a blue highlight on its first two notes. The fourth staff has a blue highlight on its first two notes and a red highlight on its last two notes. The fifth staff has a grey highlight on its first two notes. The sixth staff is preceded by a red 'E3'. The seventh staff has a blue highlight on its first four notes. The eighth staff has a grey highlight on its last four notes. A red vertical bar is positioned on the right side of the staves, and a grey vertical bar is in the middle. The notes are primarily blue, with some red notes in the fourth staff.

S polokadenciou hG.a // Halfcadence bG.a

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "S polokadenciou hG.a // Halfcadence bG.a". The score is written on eight staves, each beginning with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#), indicated by the letter 'G' in a blue box. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes) and rests. The score is divided into three distinct sections by vertical bars: a grey bar on the left, a green bar in the middle, and a red bar on the right. The notes are color-coded: blue for the first section, green for the second, and red for the third. The first section (grey bar) covers the first four staves. The second section (green bar) covers the fifth and sixth staves. The third section (red bar) covers the seventh and eighth staves. The notation is complex, with many notes and rests, and the color-coding is used to distinguish between different parts of the piece.

h3

S polokadenciou a.a*

// Halfcadence a.a*

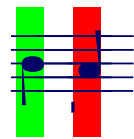
The main musical score consists of 12 staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes) and rests. A grey vertical bar highlights the first staff, and a green vertical bar highlights the second staff. A red vertical bar highlights the third staff. The score is divided into two sections by a double bar line. The first section contains the first six staves, and the second section contains the last six staves. The notation is in a standard musical notation style with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp.

po h

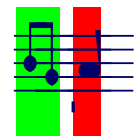
po h

po G

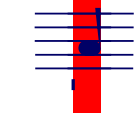
var.



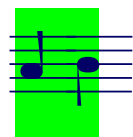
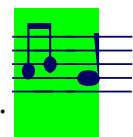
var.



var.



var.



S polokadenciou G.a*

// Halfcadence G.a*

This musical score consists of ten staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A grey vertical bar highlights the first measure of the first staff. A green vertical bar highlights the first measure of the second staff. A red vertical bar highlights the first measure of the third staff. The score continues with more staves, each featuring musical notation and vertical bars of different colors (grey, green, red) highlighting specific measures.

Iné // Alia

This musical score consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A grey vertical bar highlights the first measure of the first staff. A green vertical bar highlights the first measure of the second staff. A red vertical bar highlights the first measure of the third staff. The score continues with more staves, each featuring musical notation and vertical bars of different colors (grey, green, red) highlighting specific measures.

S G3/U,0 -a

// with G3/U,0 -a

The image displays two systems of musical notation, each consisting of five staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines. Key annotations include:

- System 1 (Top):**
 - Staff 1: Starts with a 'G' time signature.
 - Staff 2: Starts with a 'G' time signature.
 - Staff 3: Labeled 'E3 -a' in red.
 - Staff 4: Labeled 'E3' in red.
- System 2 (Bottom):**
 - Staff 1: Labeled 'E3' in red.
 - Staff 2: Labeled 'E2' in red.
 - Staff 3: Labeled 'E2' in red.

Vertical bars of different colors are used to highlight specific sections of the music:

- A thick grey bar runs vertically through the first system, starting from the top staff and extending down to the bottom staff.
- A thick green bar runs vertically through the second system, starting from the top staff and extending down to the bottom staff.
- A thick red bar runs vertically through the second system, starting from the top staff and extending down to the bottom staff.

Additional annotations include 'var.' (variation) written in black text next to specific musical phrases, and small red and blue notes interspersed within the staves.

S themou G3/U -a // with a thema over G3/U -a

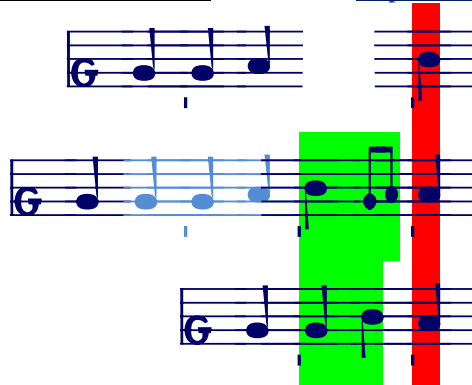
The image displays a musical score consisting of five staves. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#), indicated by a 'G' on the first line. The notation includes various note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The score is divided into three distinct sections by vertical bars: a grey bar on the left, a green bar in the middle, and a red bar on the right. The notes are primarily black, with some red notes appearing in the later sections. The staves are arranged in a vertical column, and the overall layout is clean and professional.

Zhrnutie // Summary

Stručný prehľad podľa typu akcentácie G/h -a (bez predlžujúcej a-deklamácie)

// A brief overview sorted by the type of accentation in G/b-a

Implicitná akcentácia // Implicite accentation



Akcentácia *h // Accentation *b

Eight staves of musical notation in G major. The first staff shows a quarter note G, followed by quarter notes A, B, and C. The second staff shows a quarter note G, followed by quarter notes A, B, and C, with a green rectangular highlight under the A, B, and C notes. The third staff shows a quarter note G, followed by quarter notes A, B, and C, with a red vertical bar under the A, B, and C notes. The fourth staff shows a quarter note G, followed by quarter notes A, B, and C, with a green rectangular highlight under the A, B, and C notes. The fifth staff shows a quarter note G, followed by quarter notes A, B, and C, with a red vertical bar under the A, B, and C notes. The sixth staff shows a quarter note G, followed by quarter notes A, B, and C, with a green rectangular highlight under the A, B, and C notes. The seventh staff shows a quarter note G, followed by quarter notes A, B, and C, with a red vertical bar under the A, B, and C notes. The eighth staff shows a quarter note G, followed by quarter notes A, B, and C, with a green rectangular highlight under the A, B, and C notes. A grey vertical bar is positioned between the first and second staves. A red vertical bar is positioned between the third and fourth staves. A green vertical bar is positioned between the fifth and sixth staves. A red vertical bar is positioned between the seventh and eighth staves.

E3 -a

Akcentácia ha // Accentation ba

A musical score for a six-part setting. The notation is on six staves, each beginning with a 'G' time signature. The music is written in a single melodic line across the staves. A vertical grey bar highlights the first two staves. A vertical green bar highlights the third and fourth staves. A vertical red bar highlights the fifth and sixth staves. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests.

Akcentácia hh// Accentation bb

A musical score for a six-part setting. The notation is on six staves, each beginning with a 'G' time signature. The music is written in a single melodic line across the staves. A vertical grey bar highlights the first two staves. A vertical green bar highlights the third and fourth staves. A vertical red bar highlights the fifth and sixth staves. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The first staff has some notes highlighted in blue and red. The fifth staff has a yellow rectangular highlight under the first two measures.

Akcentácia h2// Accentation b2

E3

E3

Akcentácia hc // Accentation bc

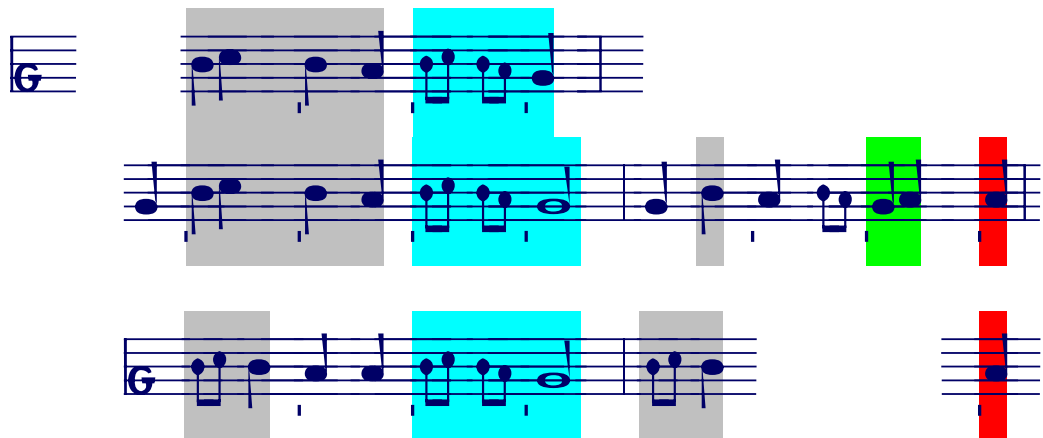
Ako vidno z jednotlivých porovnaní, všetky uvedené tvary prívodovej časti typu G/h -a sú štrukturálne príbuzné. Najjednoduchším tvarom je prívod bez formálneho prerušenia polokadenciou. Ak treba prerušiť melódiu (predel medzi kólami), za akcentačný motív za G/h -a sa vkladá niektorá zo spomínaných polokadencií – jej voľba závisí od distribúcie prízvukov. Môžeme si pritom všimnúť, že jednotlivé polokadencie a typy G/h -a motívov sa neviažu navzájom „každý s každým“.

Najplnším tvarom (iba po h2, hh a pred Ga.a) je motív modifikovanej G3 -a, ktorý tu prirodzene završuje postupnosť polokadencií. Dá sa už hovoriť o G-bloku s pripojenou E3-formulou.

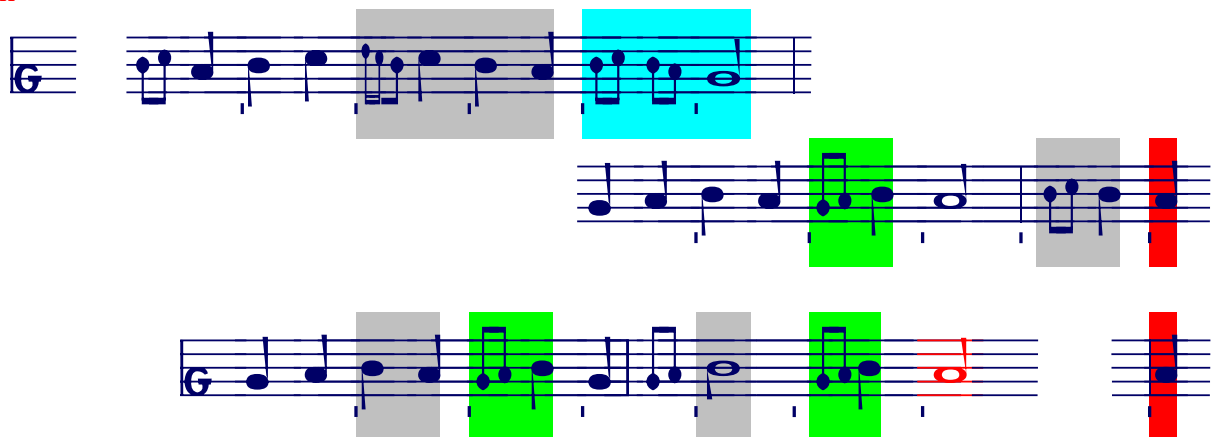
// The comparison displays that all forms of G/b-a are cognate. The type of a halfcadence depends only on the position of accents. We may observe that individual types of G/b-a and halfcadences do not bind everyone to everyone.

G/h-a násobný // G/b-a multiple

A. Spojenie ľahkou kadenciou typu G2 alebo zmenou očakávanej finály a na G
 // Weak cadence G2 or Gb.G



po h



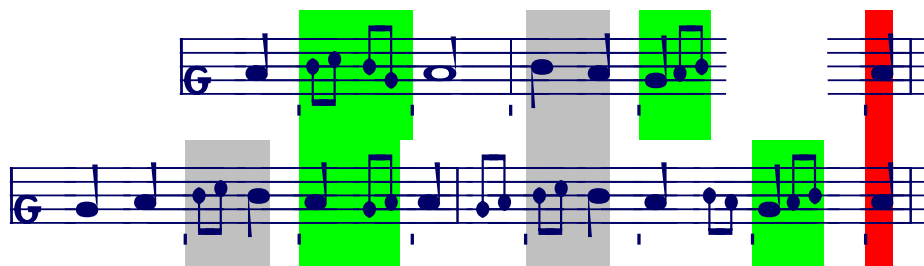
B. Spojenie kylismou // Binding through kylisma

1. Prvá formula (po kylismu vrátane) // The first formula (including kylisma)

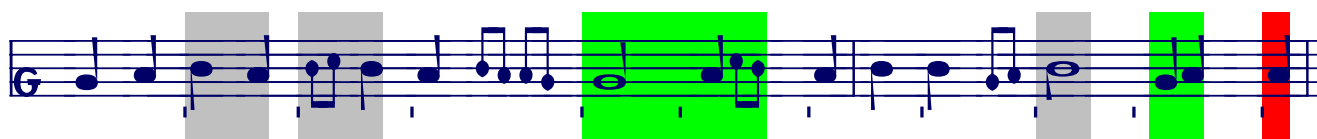
var.

2. Druhá formula (od kylismy vrátane) // The second formula (including kylisma)

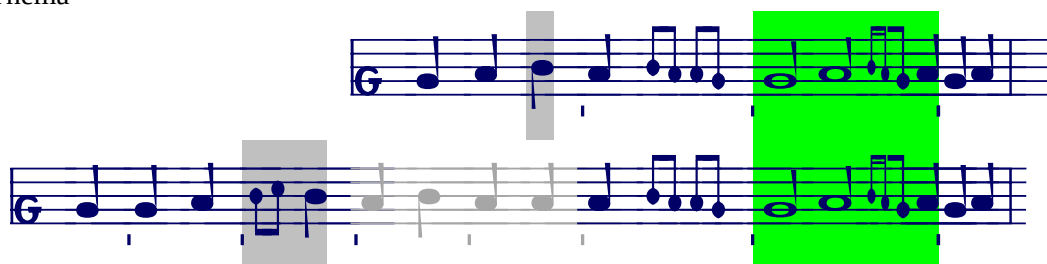
Osobitné prípady // special cases (hapax):



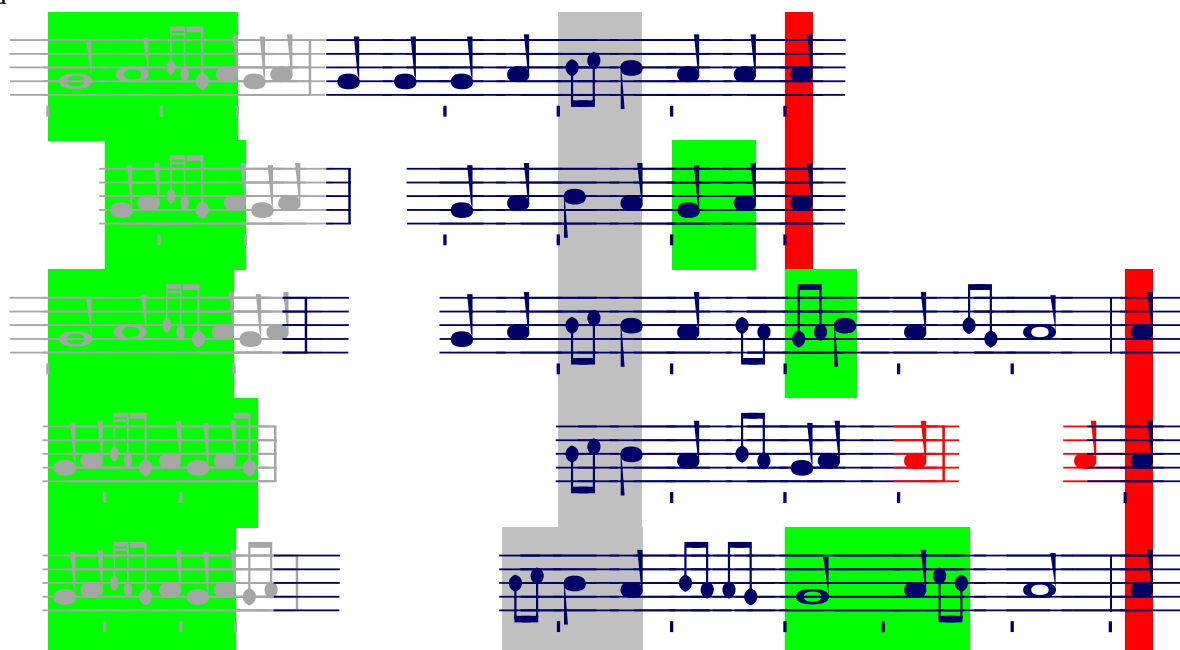
C. Thema + formula



1. Thema



2. Formula



G-h + G,h/h -a

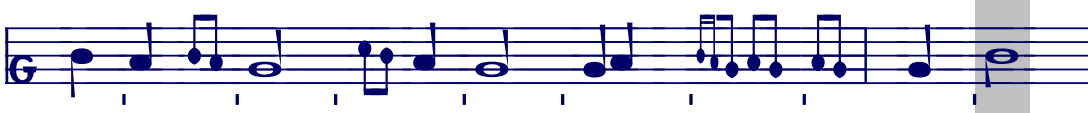
V nadväznosti na E3 alebo 0, štandardnému G/h -a postupu (ako bol opísaný vyššie) môže predchádzať formula typu G-h, ukončená finálou *h* alebo *a*. G/h -a postup potom nadväzuje podobne ako po h-bloku. Uvádzame len vybrané príklady.

The image displays ten musical staves illustrating various examples of the G-h + G,h/h -a progression. The notation is in G major, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The examples are characterized by the following features:

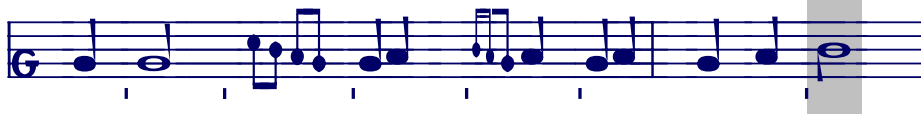
- Staff 1:** A single staff with a yellow vertical bar at the beginning, a grey vertical bar in the middle, and a green vertical bar at the end.
- Staff 2:** A single staff with a yellow vertical bar at the beginning and a grey vertical bar in the middle.
- Staff 3:** A single staff with a yellow vertical bar at the beginning, a grey vertical bar in the middle, and a green vertical bar at the end.
- Staff 4:** A single staff with a yellow vertical bar at the beginning, a grey vertical bar in the middle, and a green vertical bar at the end.
- Staff 5:** A single staff with a yellow vertical bar at the beginning, a grey vertical bar in the middle, and a green vertical bar at the end.
- Staff 6:** A single staff with a yellow vertical bar at the beginning, a grey vertical bar in the middle, and a green vertical bar at the end.
- Staff 7:** A single staff with a yellow vertical bar at the beginning, a grey vertical bar in the middle, and a green vertical bar at the end.
- Staff 8:** A single staff with a yellow vertical bar at the beginning, a grey vertical bar in the middle, and a green vertical bar at the end.
- Staff 9:** A single staff with a yellow vertical bar at the beginning, a grey vertical bar in the middle, and a green vertical bar at the end.
- Staff 10:** A single staff with a yellow vertical bar at the beginning, a grey vertical bar in the middle, and a green vertical bar at the end.

G*.a + G/h -a

G3

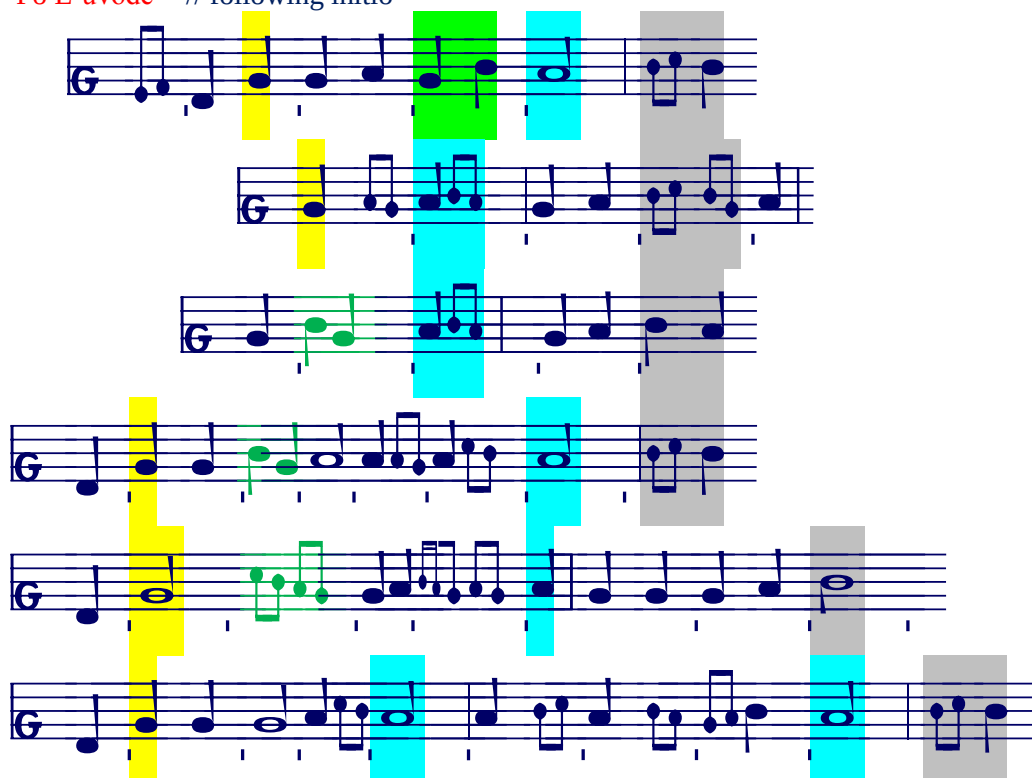


G3



The image shows two staves of musical notation. The top staff begins with a red 'G3' label. Both staves contain a sequence of notes: a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a half note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, a half note G4, a quarter note F#4, a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, a half note C4, and a whole note B3. Vertical tick marks are placed below the staves at regular intervals. Grey rectangular blocks are positioned at the end of each staff.

Po E-úvode // following initio



The image displays six staves of musical notation. The first staff starts with a 'G' time signature. The notation includes various note values and rests. Several measures are highlighted with colored vertical bars: yellow, green, cyan, and grey. The notes in the green-highlighted measures are also colored green. Vertical tick marks are present below the staves. The notation concludes with a double bar line on the final staff.

Ea.G

Po E-úvode, po E3// following into or the previous period

The image displays a musical score for the song "The Sound of Silence" by Simon & Garfunkel. The score is written for piano and voice, with the piano part on the left and the vocal part on the right. The music is in G major and 4/4 time. The piano part features a prominent bass line with a G note in the first measure of each system, and a melody that includes a yellow highlight on the G note in the first measure of the first system. The vocal part features a melody that includes a red highlight on the G note in the first measure of the first system. The score is annotated with various colored rectangles (cyan, yellow, red, grey) and a vertical line, likely indicating specific musical features or performance instructions. The piano part is marked with a 'G' in the first measure of each system, and the vocal part is marked with a 'G' in the first measure of each system. The score is written on a grand staff with a treble and bass clef for the piano part, and a single staff with a treble clef for the vocal part. The piano part includes a bass line and a melody, while the vocal part includes a melody. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes, rests, and bar lines. The piano part is written in a lower register than the vocal part, and the vocal part is written in a higher register. The score is written in a clear and legible font, with the notes and rests clearly visible. The piano part is written in a lower register than the vocal part, and the vocal part is written in a higher register. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes, rests, and bar lines. The piano part includes a bass line and a melody, while the vocal part includes a melody. The score is written in a clear and legible font, with the notes and rests clearly visible.

Po D-úseku // following a halfblock

Väzby na ukončenie polbloku sú nasledovné
// Attaching to the D-halfblock

priamo

Ea

DG

This section contains five staves of musical notation. The first staff, labeled 'priamo', shows a halfblock ending with a half note D. The subsequent four staves, labeled 'Ea', 'DG', and two unlabeled staves, show various ways to attach to the D-halfblock. These include direct continuation, insertion of an Ea halfblock (highlighted in green), and insertion of a DG halfblock (highlighted in yellow). A red vertical bar at the end of each staff indicates the end of the phrase.

Modifikácie D-kadencie // modifications of the D-cadence

This section contains three staves of musical notation showing modifications of the D-cadence. The first staff shows a halfblock ending with a half note D. The second and third staves show variations where the halfblock is modified (highlighted in yellow) or the cadence is altered (highlighted in grey).

S prechodovou Ea.G // with a transition Ea.G

This section contains three staves of musical notation showing a transition from a halfblock to a new phrase. The first staff shows a halfblock ending with a half note D. The second and third staves show variations where the halfblock is modified (highlighted in cyan) or the transition is altered (highlighted in grey).

Typ G~

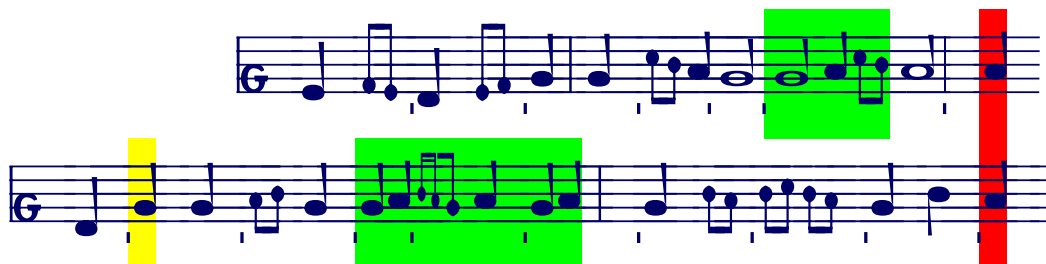
Po E3, 0, E-úvode, spravidla s DG prechodom. Len výnimočne po G3.

Prívod nevystupuje nad tón *a* (v prerušení nad tón *h*).

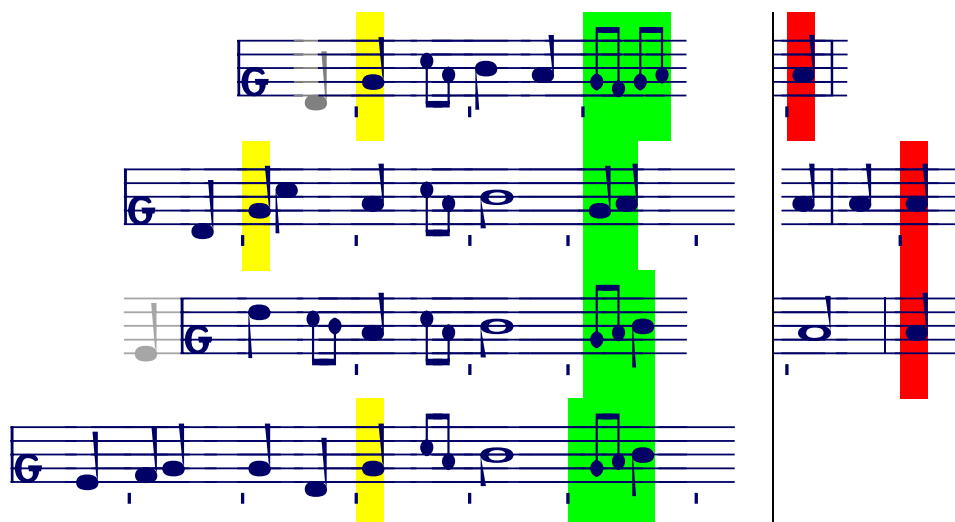
// In the beginning of a period or after an initio. Rarely following G3 too.

The melody does not ascend over *a* (or *b* in the halfcadence).

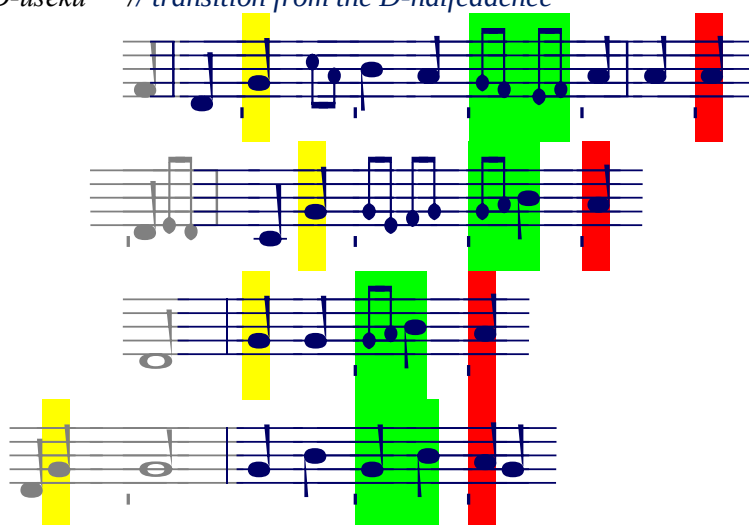
The image displays several musical staves illustrating the 'Typ G~' pattern. The notation includes notes on a five-line staff, with a 'G' time signature. Vertical bars in yellow, green, and red highlight specific melodic features. The examples show various melodic sequences, including ascending and descending lines, and are organized into groups separated by vertical lines. The color coding likely represents different melodic intervals or structural elements as defined in the accompanying text.



Zahrnuté G3 -a // including G3 -a



Prechod po D-úseku // transition from the D-halfcadence



s Ea.G prechodom // with a transition Ea.G



Typ G-h

Pri tomto type ide väčšinou o G-bloky (rovnaká štruktúra melódie), ku ktorým sa po modifikácii finály pripája záverová E-formula.

// In most cases G-blocks with an attached E3 formula.

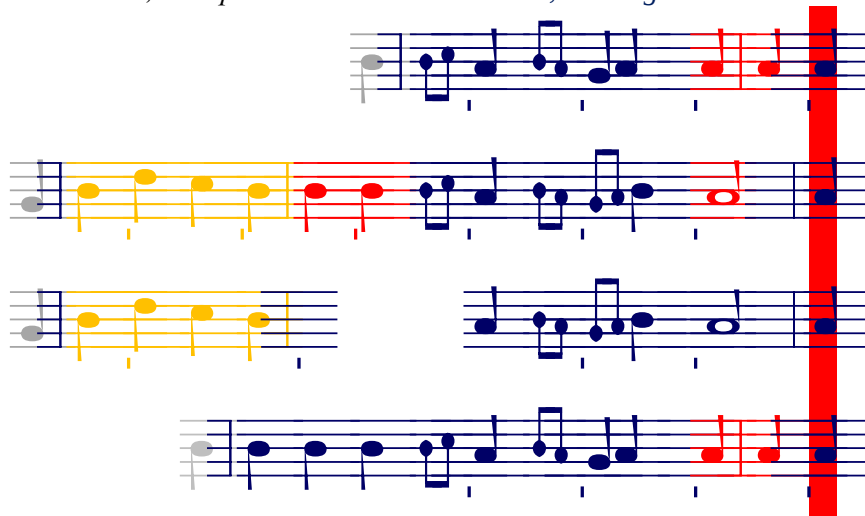
Cez G3/U -a // via G3/U -a

Melódia spravidla stúpa od tónu E (finála predošlej periódy, E-úvod, 0) nahor, cez G-h k tónu *h*, kde môže pokračovať v deklamácii nad *h*. Cez formulu G3/U -a smeruje ku kontaktnému *a*.

1. Vzostup ku *h* // ascent to *b*

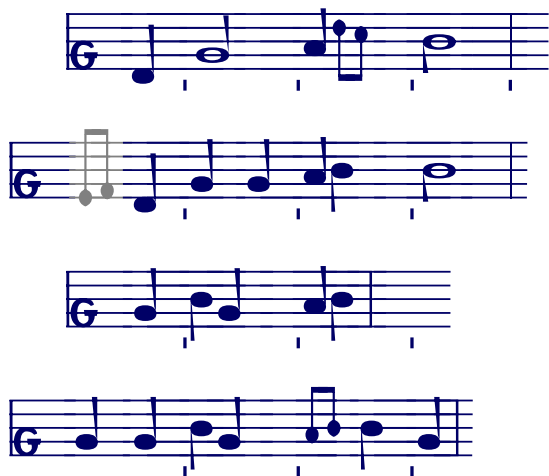


2. Deklamácia nad *h*, zostup ku *a* // b-declamation, bending to *a*



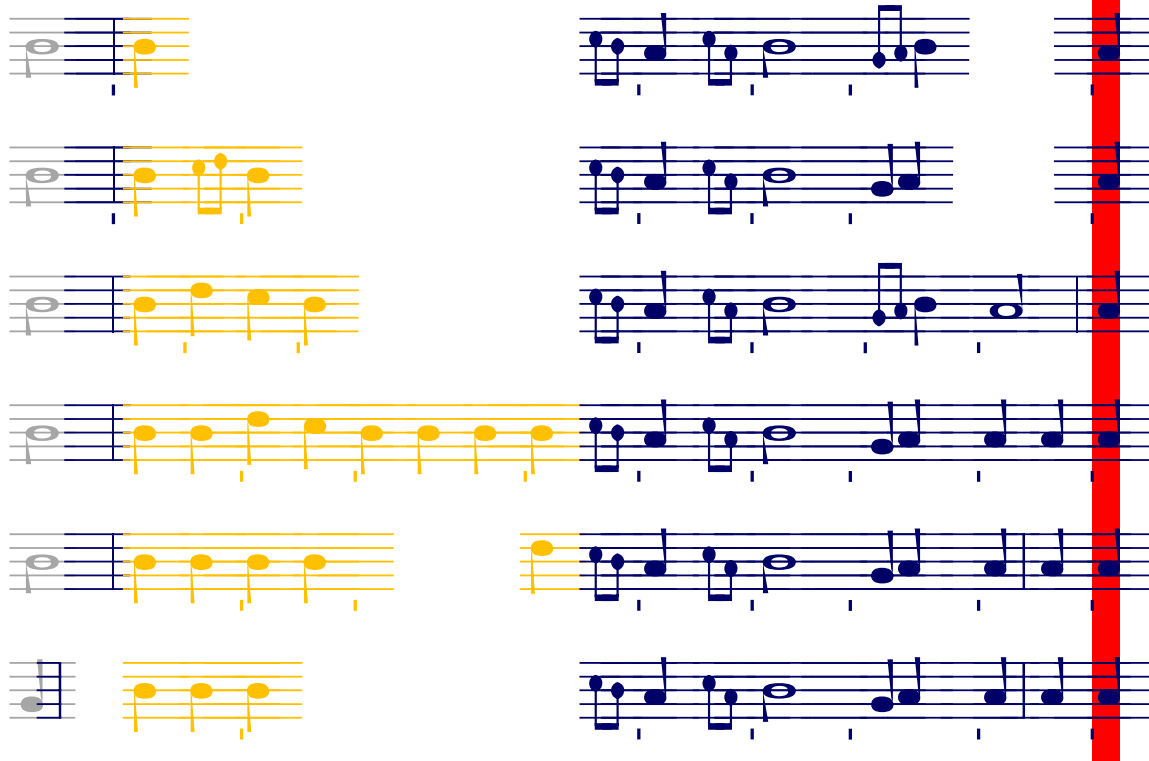
Cez G3/J -a // via G3/J -a

1. Vzostup ku h (po E3, po E-úvode) // ascent to b (following the previous period or initio)



2. Deklamácia nad h, zostup ku a

// b-declamation, bending to a



Krátky tvar // Short form

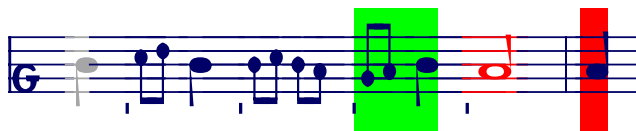
G3



G3



Osobitný tvar – po E-úvode, priamy nástup na tón *h*
// *special form* – a direct leap to *b*, following the initio

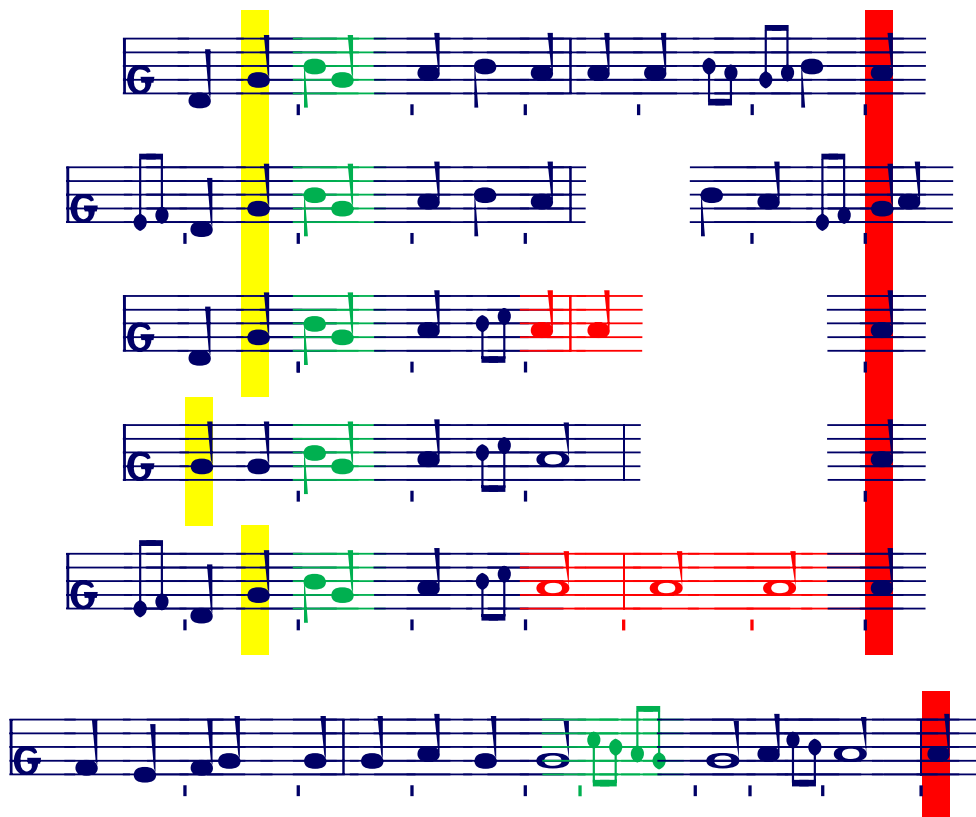


Bez G3 // without G3 involved

Po 0, E3, E-úvode

// in the beginning of a new period, or following an initio

Kratší tvar „skláňa“ finálu formuly G-h k tónu *a*, na ktorom pokračuje krátka deklamácia ku kontaktnému *a*.



Typ a^

Prívodnú časť bloku typu a^ tvorí deklamácia na tóne alebo nad tónom *a*, bez nástupu alebo odklonu k tónu D.

Prostý // Simple

po E3, E-úvode, 0, G3

// in the beginning of a new period, block, or following an initio

The image displays several musical staves illustrating the 'Typ a^' structure. Each staff begins with a 'G' time signature. The notation includes various rhythmic values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes) and rests. Vertical red lines are placed at specific points in the music, indicating the start of a new period or block. A green rectangular highlight is present on one of the staves, and a blue highlight is on another. The notation is written on a five-line staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#).

aj po G3

G3

$*G / *a + a^{\wedge}$

A musical score for guitar, consisting of 12 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The score is annotated with several vertical bars of different colors:

- Red vertical bars:** Located at the end of the first staff, the end of the second staff, the end of the third staff, the end of the fourth staff, the end of the fifth staff, the end of the sixth staff, the end of the seventh staff, the end of the eighth staff, the end of the ninth staff, and the end of the twelfth staff.
- Green vertical bars:** Located at the end of the eighth staff, the end of the ninth staff, and the end of the tenth staff.
- Yellow vertical bars:** Located at the end of the tenth staff, the end of the eleventh staff, and the end of the twelfth staff.

The score is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 4/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The score is annotated with several vertical bars of different colors: red, green, and yellow.

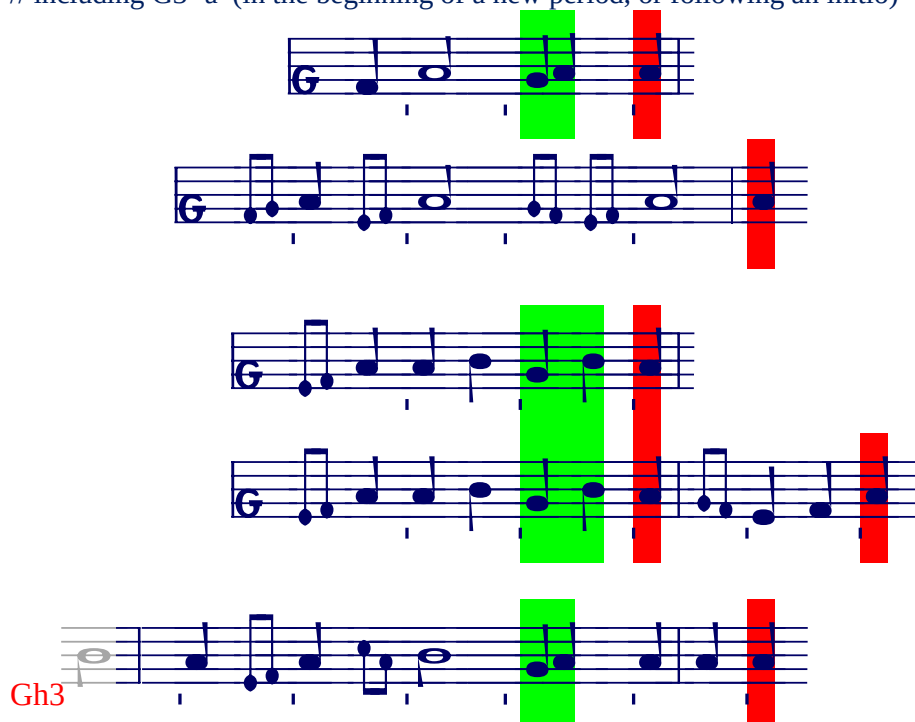
Typ E-a

po E3, 0, E-úvode // // in the beginning of a new period, or following an initio



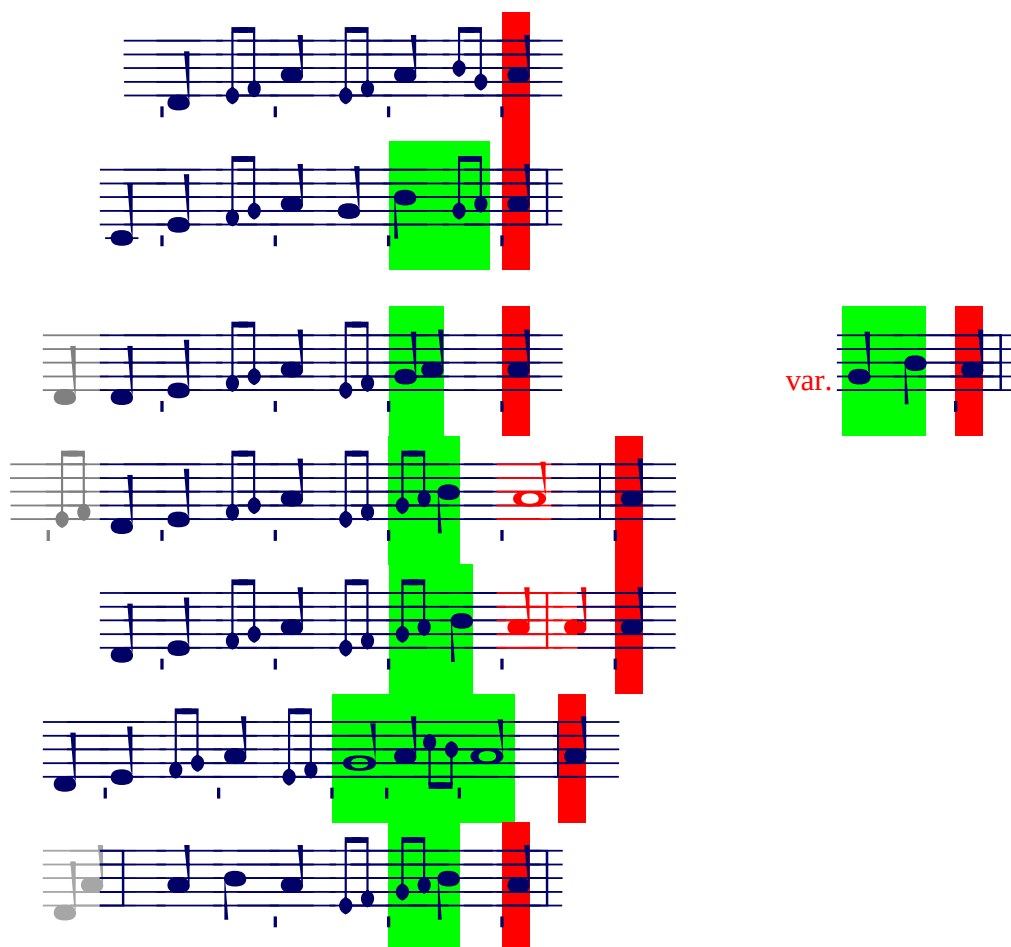
so zahrnutým G3 -a (po E3, E-úvode)

// including G3 -a (in the beginning of a new period, or following an initio)



Nástup po D-úseku

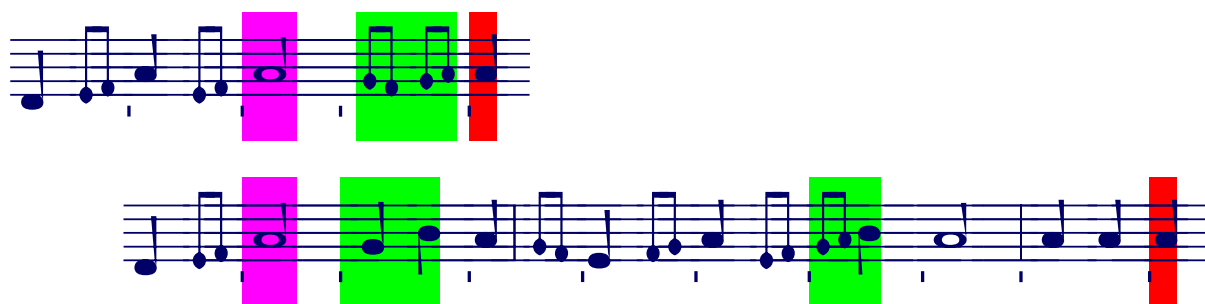
// following a halfblock



var.

so zahrnutým G3 -a

// including G3 -a

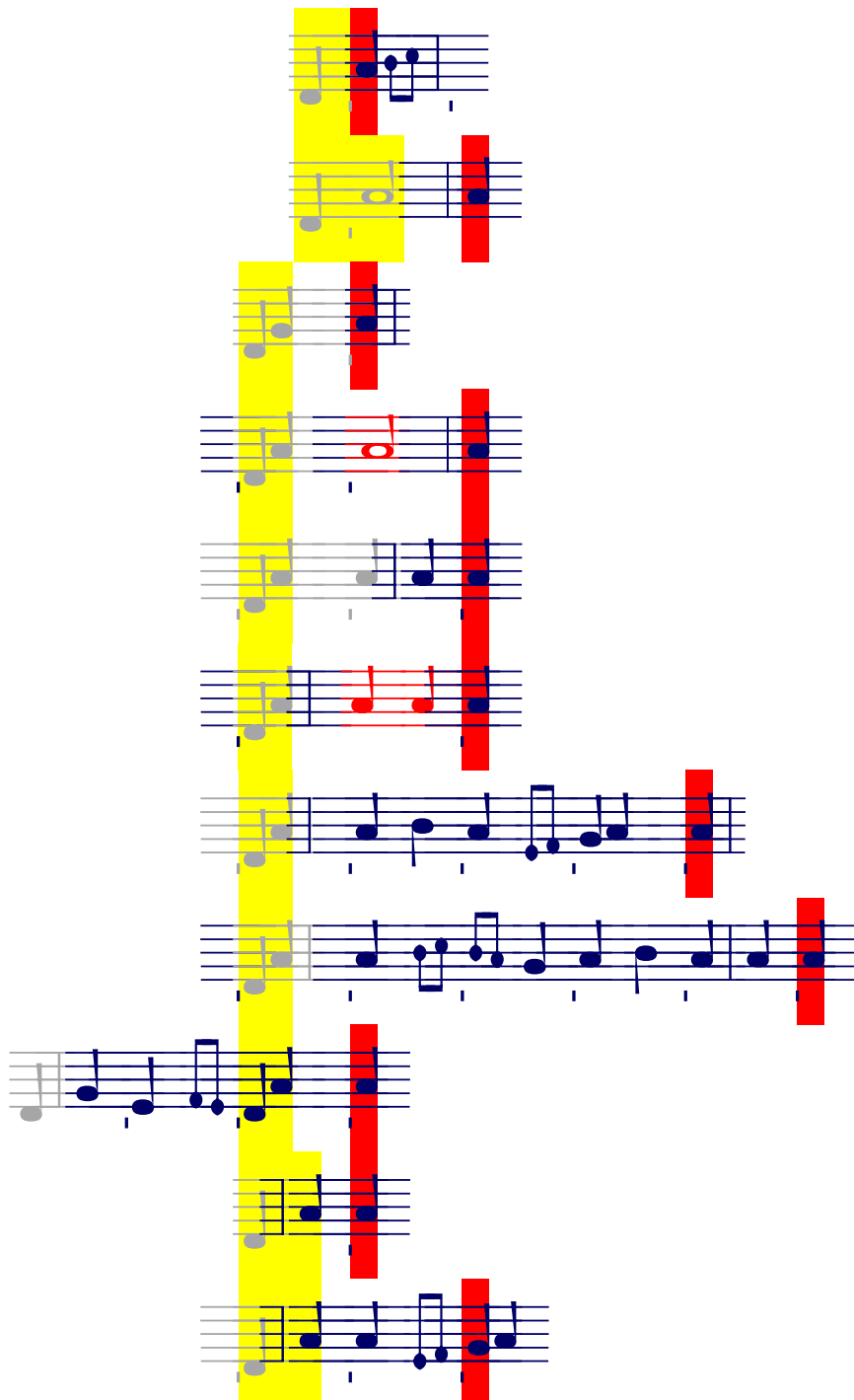


So skokom Da // with Da leap

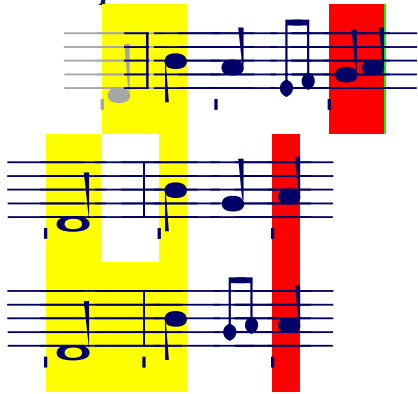
Tento blok je typický skokom Da, výnimočne DG, a to najčastejšie na poslednej slabike alebo v kadencii D-úseku, ktorý tvorí prvú polovicu bloku.

Ukončenie D-úseku + pokračovanie bloku

// the ending of a D-halfblock + continuation of the block



Skok Dh // Db leap



Typ D-E-a

Po E, 0, E-úvode // in the beginning of a new period, or following an initio

Prívod tvorí krátky motív, ktorý môže pripomínať formuly D2 alebo D3 -a. Ak je možné túto formulu oddeliť, dá sa uvažovať o osobitnom prípade D-úseku (polbloku).

// The leading in motif resembles a halfblock but in most cases it is not separable from the ascent to *a*.

Prosté // Simple

The image displays a collection of musical staves illustrating the 'Typ D-E-a' motif. The notation is primarily in G-clef (soprano, alto, and tenor clefs). The motifs are characterized by a leading-in motif (Prívod) that often resembles a halfblock but is typically inseparable from the subsequent ascent to the note 'a'. The examples are color-coded: a large yellow vertical bar highlights the main motif in several staves, while green and red vertical bars highlight specific variations or segments. A 'var.' section on the right shows a red vertical bar and a red note, indicating a variation of the motif. The notation includes various note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

aj po G3

G3

G3

G3

G3

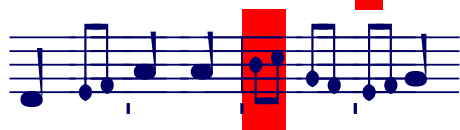
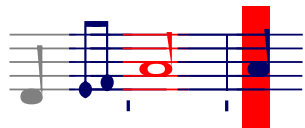
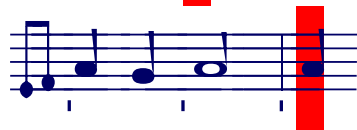
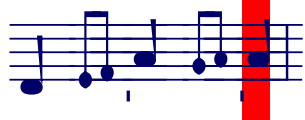
G3

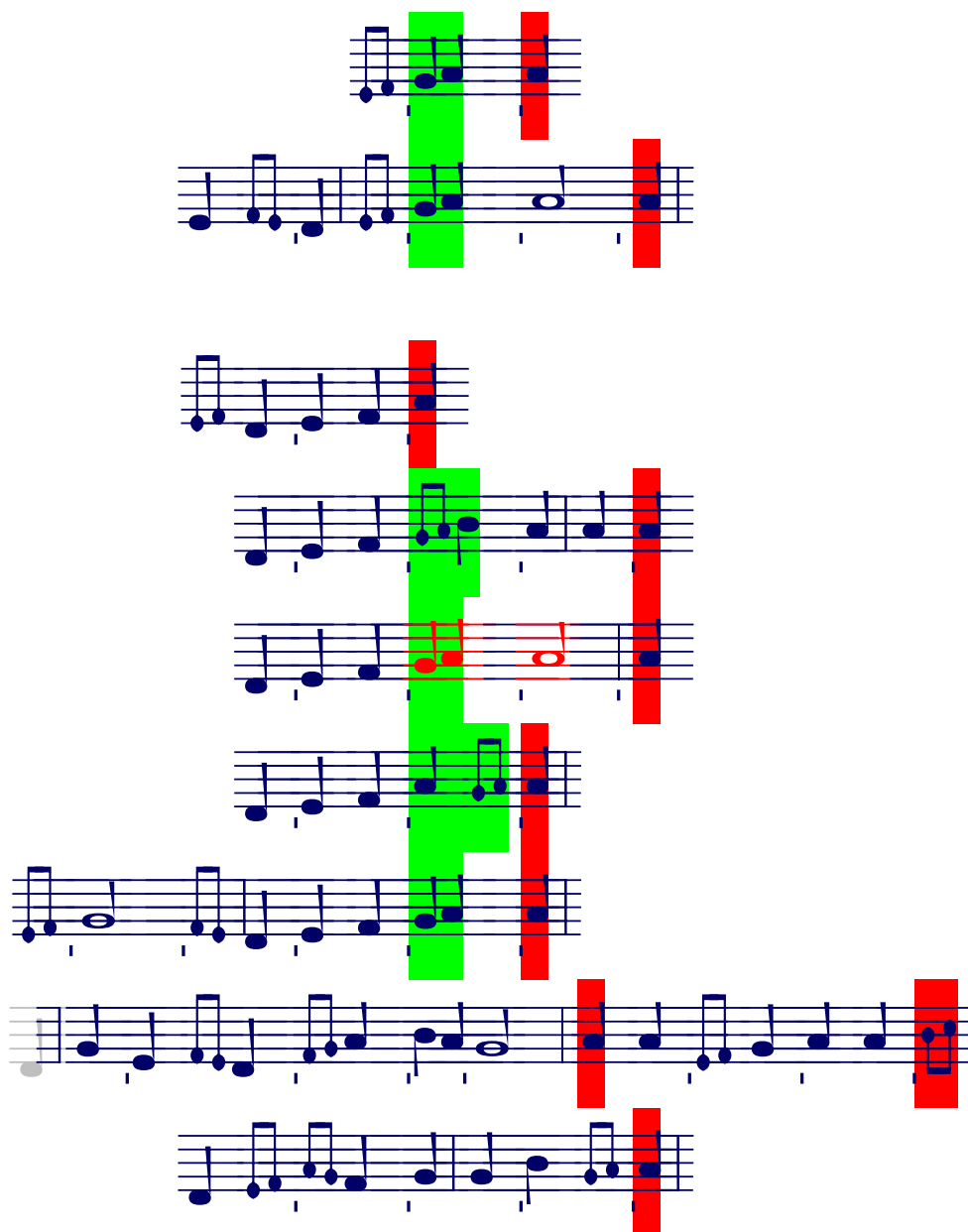
```
// including G3 -a
```

The image displays a musical score for guitar, featuring a sequence of chords and melodic lines. The score is organized into two systems. The first system consists of five staves, and the second system consists of three staves. A red vertical bar is positioned between the two systems, and a cyan vertical bar is positioned between the first and second staves of the second system.

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The first staff of the first system begins with a 'G' time signature. The second staff of the first system also begins with a 'G' time signature. The third staff of the first system begins with a 'G' time signature. The fourth staff of the first system begins with a 'G' time signature. The fifth staff of the first system begins with a 'G' time signature. The first staff of the second system begins with a 'G' time signature. The second staff of the second system begins with a 'G' time signature. The third staff of the second system begins with a 'G' time signature.

Nástup po D-úseku (alebo E-úvode + D-úseku)
 // attached to D-halfblock (with or without initio)





so zahrnutým G3 -a // including G3 -a

The image displays a musical score with multiple staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines. A prominent feature is the use of red vertical bars and red outlines to highlight specific musical elements, likely indicating areas of focus or correction. The score is organized into several systems, with some staves containing a 'G' time signature. The overall layout suggests a detailed musical analysis or a specific instructional exercise.

Typ CD-E

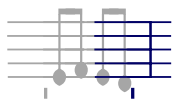
Zriedkavé, najmä po 0, E3 a E-úvode.

// Rare, in the beginning of a new period, or following an initio

Viaže sa s kratšími kadenčnými časťami, cez rozličné (alebo neidentifikovateľné) kontaktné tóny.

// With shorter cadential invariants, contact tones are hard to be identified.

Prostý // Simple



!! prevažuje // prevalent

Nástup po D-úseku (koncový tón D rozdrobená kylismou)
// Attached to a D-halfblock (tone D comminuted in kylisma)

