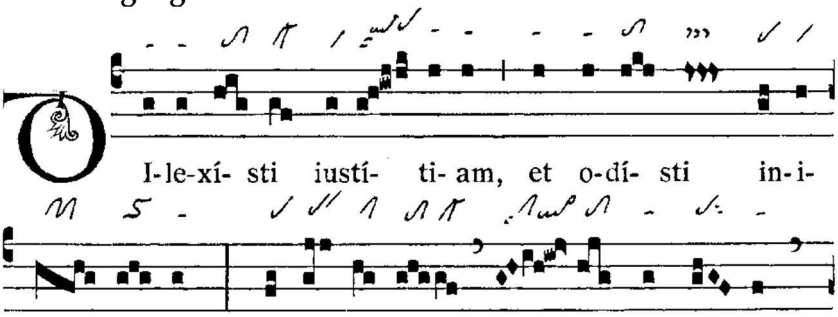
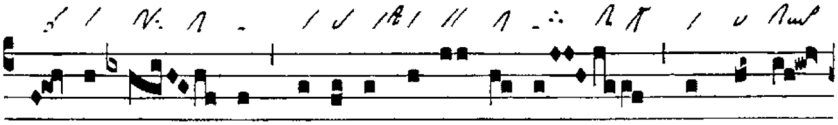
HINWEISE ZUR INTERPRETATION

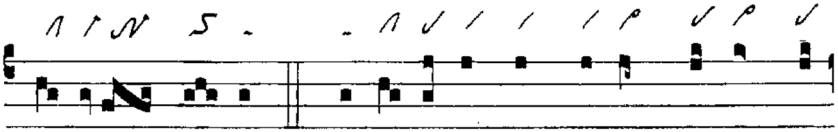
Zum Eingang VIII



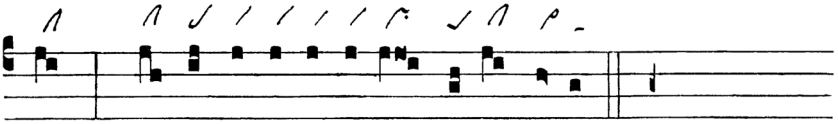
Augm. liqu. Quilisma-Pes am Ende der Akzentsilbe.



Salicus auf Akzentsilbe – Epiphonus vor Akzentsilbe.



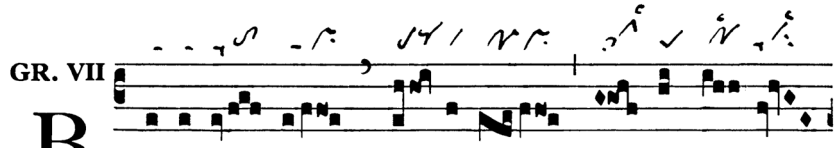
Cephalicus bzw. augm. liqu. Virga am Wortende.



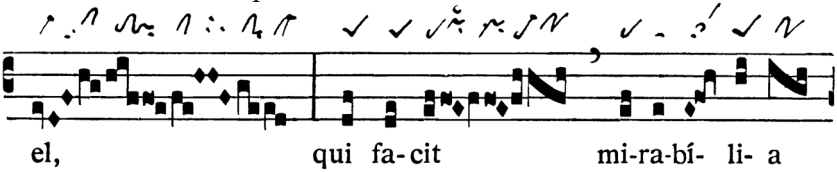
Pressus maior mit kurr. Oriscus am Wortende – Pes quadratus bzw. augm. liqu. Virga auf Akzentsilbe.

 © Anton Stingl jun.

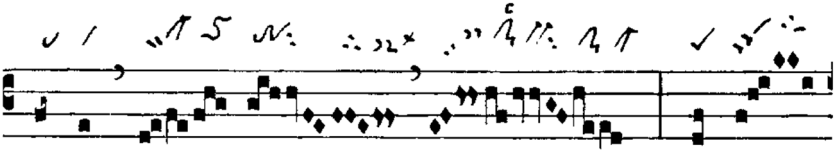
Graduale



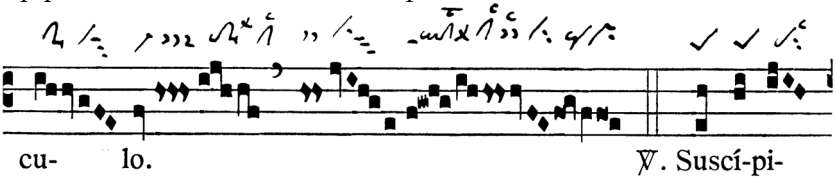
Zweimal Pressus maior mit kurr. Oriscus am Wortende – Pes quassus am Ende der Akzentsilbe – Salicus flexus auf Akzentsilbe – Pes quadratus am Wortende.



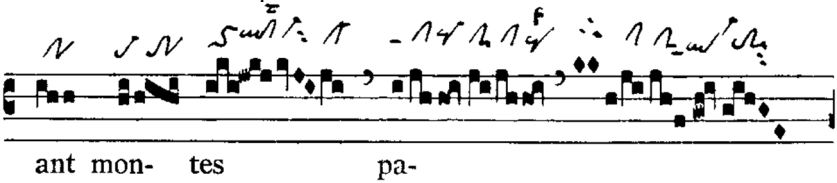
Torculus & kurr. Pressus minor – Dreimal Pes quadratus: 1. vor 2. auf Akzentsilbe, 3. auf Pänultima eines Proparoxytonons → *magna* – Pes & kurr. Pressus minor & kurr. Pressus maior & Pes – Salicus auf Akzent.



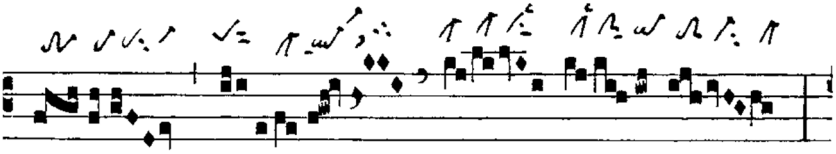
Epiphonus auf Akzentsilbe – Pes quadratus vor Akzentsilbe.



Pes quassus & Pressus maior mit kurr. Oriscus am Ende des Responsums – Zweimal Pes quadratus: 1. vor 2. auf Akzentsilbe.

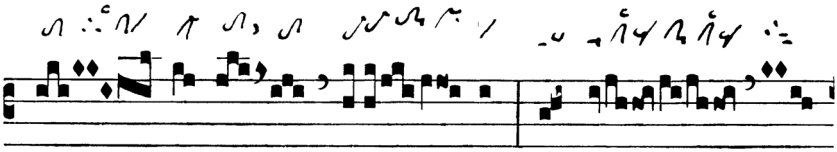


Pes quassus gliedert das Melisma.



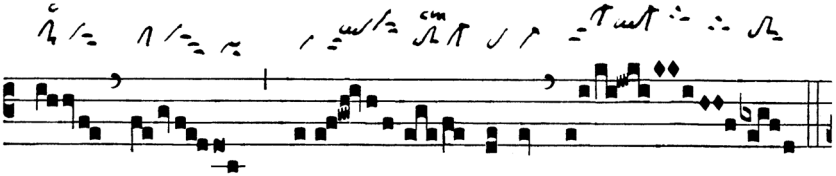
cem

Pes quadratus subbipunctis gliedert Melisma.



pó- pu- lo tu- o, et col-

Pressus maior mit kurr. Oriscus am Silbenende – Dim. liqu. Salicus vor Akzentsilbe – Zweimal Pes quassus gliedert das Melisma.



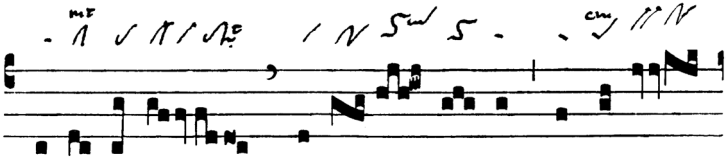
les iustí- ti- am.

Nichtkurr. Pressus minor.

oder:

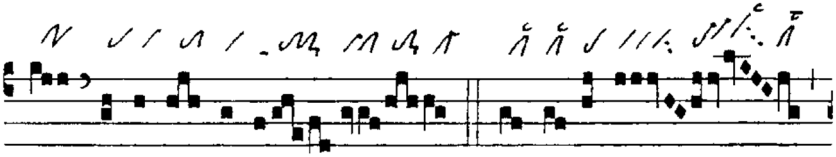
VIII

D



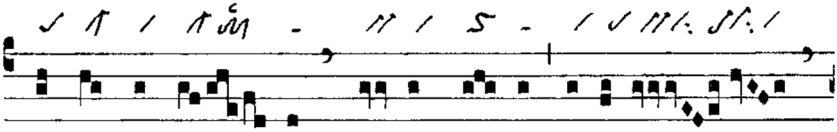
I- le- xísti iustí- ti- am, et o-dí-

Clivis & nichtkurr. Pressus minor – Pes quadratus vor Akzentsilbe.



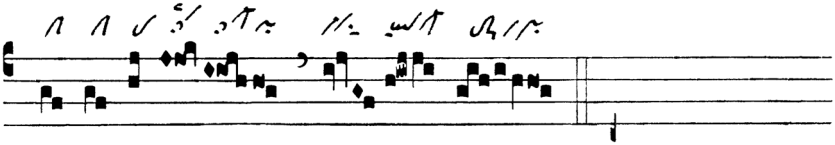
sti in-iqui- tá-tem. ℣. Proptér- e- a

© Anton Stingl jun.



unxit te De- us, De- us tu- us, ó-le- o

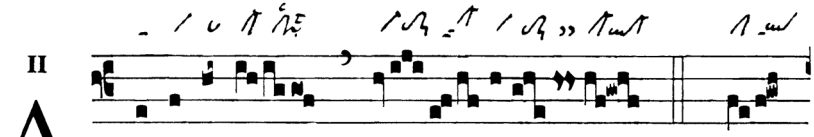
Pes quadratus auf Akzentsilbe.



lae- tí- ti- ae.

Zweistufiger Salicus & zweistufiger Salicus flexus & kurr. Pressus minor – Virga & Pressus maior mit kurr. Oriscus.

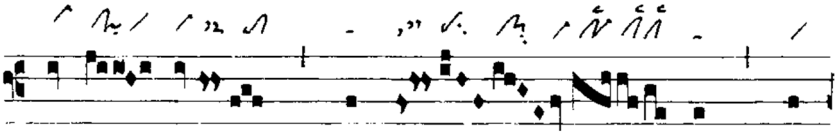
Halleluja-Vers *Neumierung nach Al. Dies sanctificatus*



II

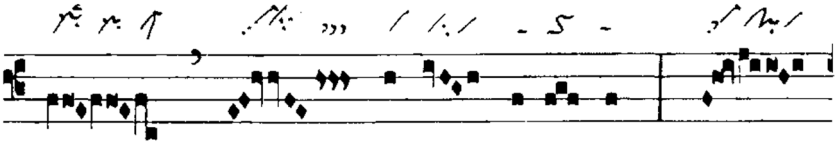
A L-le-lú- ia. ℣. Be-

Epiphonus auf Akzentsilbe – Clivis & nichtkurr. Pressus minor.



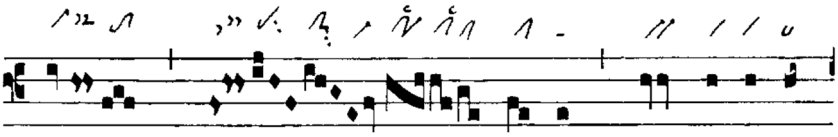
ne- dí- ctus qui ve- nit in

Clivis & kurr. Pressus minor & Virga.



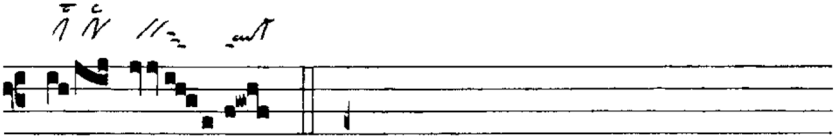
nó- mi- ne Dómi- ni : De-

Zweimal Pressus maior mit kurr. Oriscus – Salicus am Anfang der Akzentsilbe – Clivis & kurr. Pressus minor & Virga.



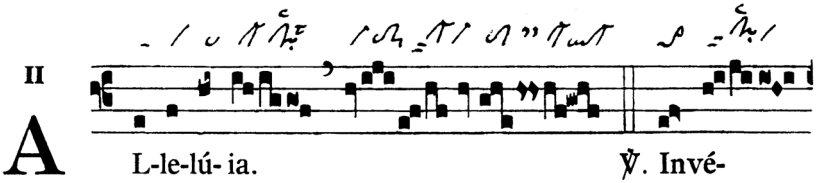
us Dó- mi- nus et il-lú-xit

Epiphonus vor Akzentsilbe.



no- bis.

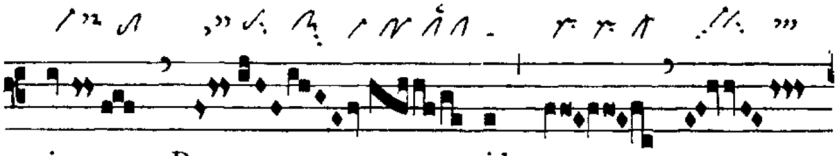
oder:



II

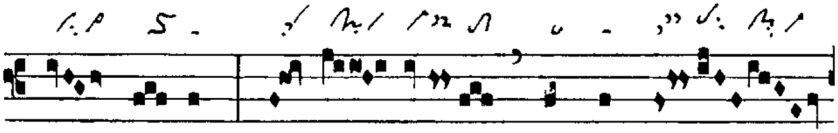
A L-le-lú- ia. ℣. Invé-

Epiphonus auf Akzentsilbe – Clivis & nichtkurr. Pressus minor – Nichtkurr. augm. liqu. Pes vor Akzentsilbe – Clivis & kurr. Pressus minor & Virga.



ni Da- vid ser-

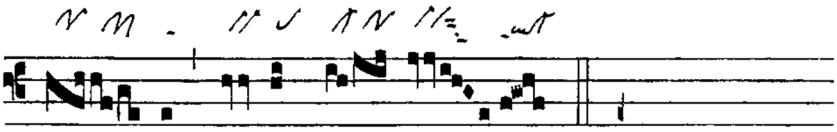
Zweimal Pressus maior mit kurr. Oriscus.



vum me- um : ó- le- o sancto me-

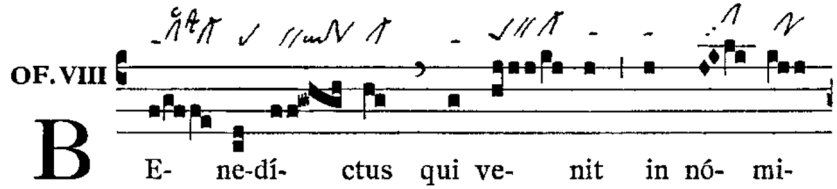
Augm. liqu. Virga am Wortende – Salicus auf Akzentsilbe – Clivis & kurr. Pressus minor & Virga – Epiphonus auf Akzentsilbe.

© Anton Stingl jun.



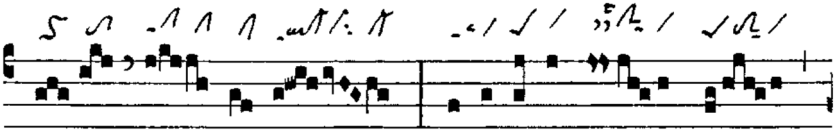
o unxi e- um.

Zur Gabenbereitung



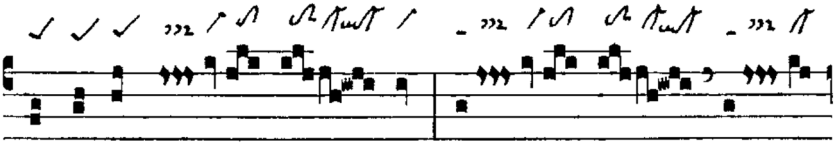
E- ne-dí- ctus qui ve- nit in nó- mi-

Pes quadratus am Anfang der Akzentsilbe.



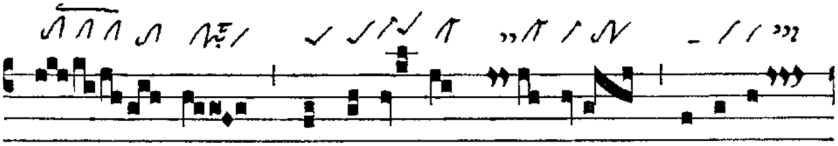
ne Dó- mi- ni : be-ne-dí-ximus vos

Zweimal Pes quadratus: 1. auf Akzentsilbe, 2. am Anfang der Akzentsilbe.



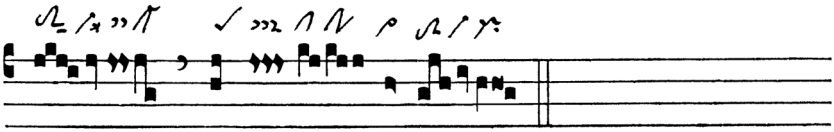
de domo Dó- mi- ni : De- us Dó-

Dreimal Pes quadratus: 1. vor, 2. auf, 3. vor Akzentsilbe.



mi- nus, et illú- xit no- bis, alle-lú-

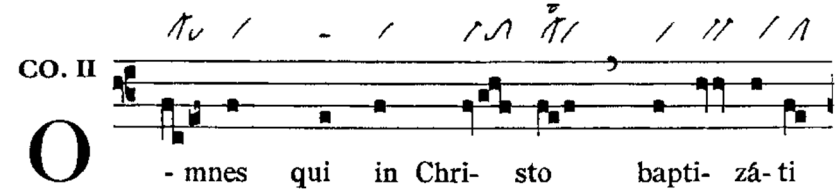
Clivis & nichtkurr. Pressus minor & Virga – Dreimal Pes quadratus: 1. auf Monosyllabum, 2. vor Akzentsilbe, 3. am Ende der Akzentsilbe.



ia, alle- lú-ia.

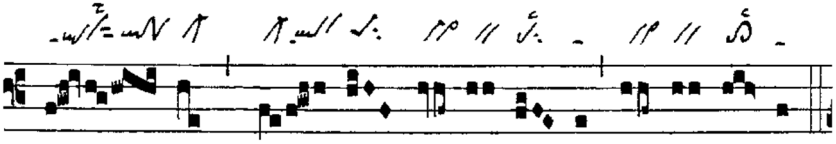
Pes quadratus auf Nebenakzent – Augm. liqu. Virga auf Akzentsilbe – Virga & Pressus maior mit kurr. Oriscus.

Zur Kommunion



- mnes qui in Chri- sto bapti- zá- ti

Epiphonus am Ende der Akzentsilbe.



e- stis, Chri- stum in-du- í- stis, al- le- lú- ia.

Pes quadratus subbipunctis am Wortende – Zweimal Cephalicus mit Anfangsverdoppelung auf Nebenakzent – Augm. liqu. Torculus auf Akzentsilbe.

© Anton Stingl jun.