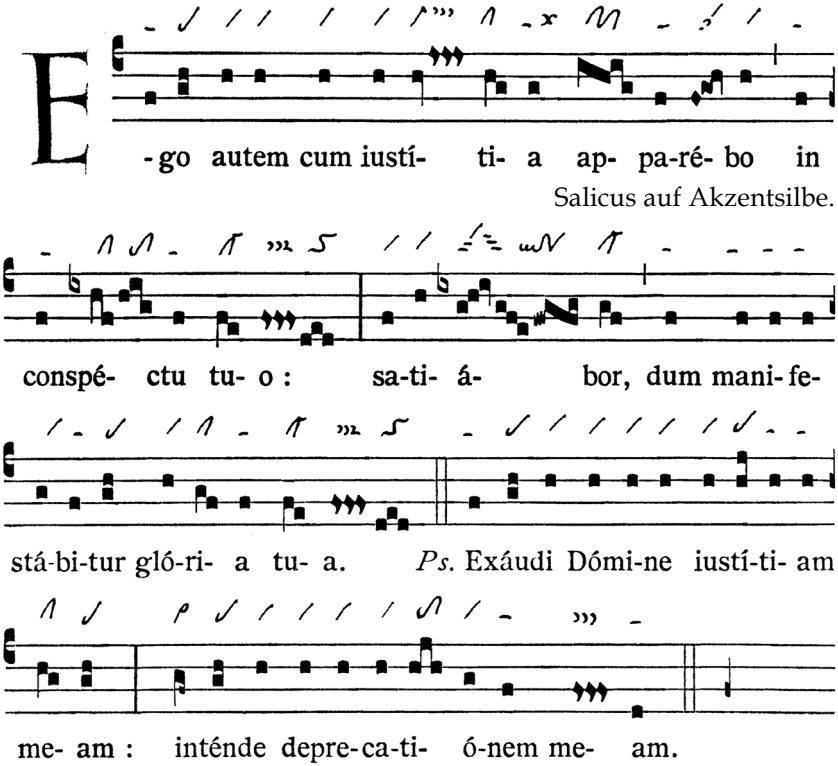
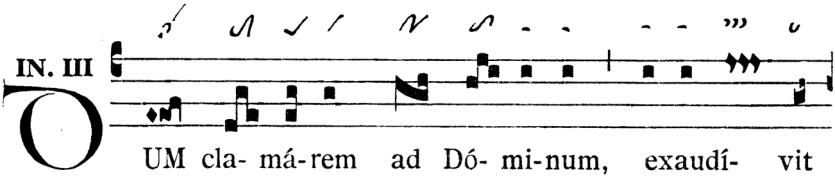
HINWEISE ZUR INTERPRETATION

Zum Eingang: *Dum clamarem,* E.15-2

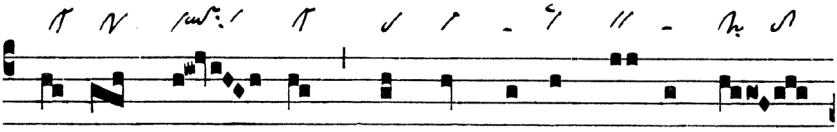
oder: **IN. I**



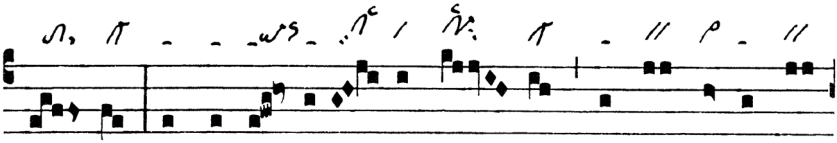
 © Anton Stingl jun.



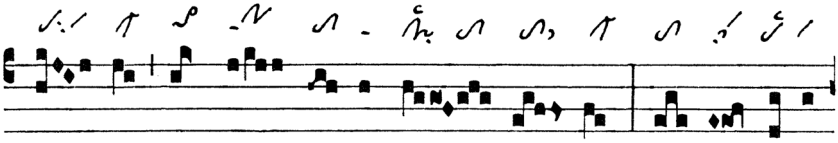
Zweistufiger Salicus weist auf den nächsten Akzent mit Pes quadratus hin– Epiphonus vor der Akzentsilbe.



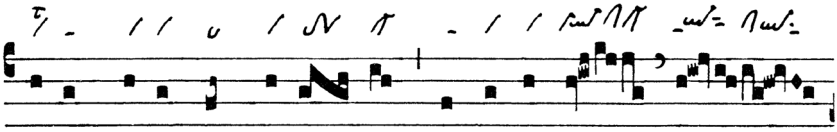
Clivis & kurr. Pressus minor & Torculus.



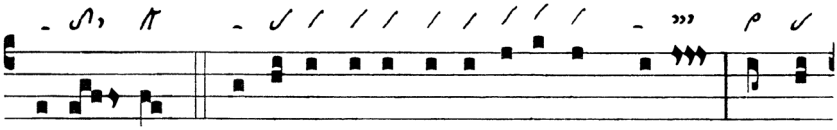
Quilisma-Scandicus & kurr. Oriscus auf Nebenakzent – Augm. liqu. Virga auf Akzentsilbe.



Nichtkurr. augm. liqu. Pes vor Akzentsilbe – Clivis & Kurr. Pressus minor & Torculus.

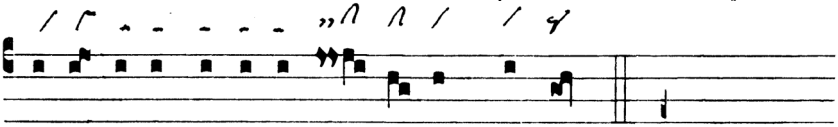


Epiphonus vor Akzentsilbe.



nútri- et. *Ps.* Exáudi De- us o-ra-ti- ó-nem me- am, et ne

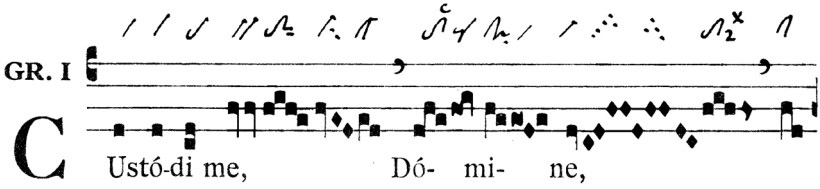
Cephalicus vor Monosyllabum.



despé-xe-ris depre-ca- ti- ó-nem me- am.

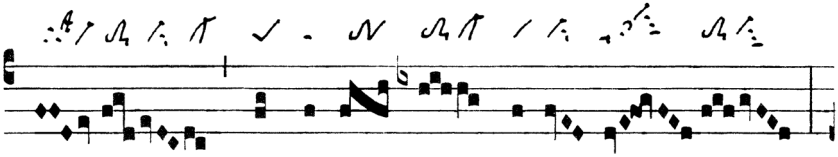
Halbton-Virga strata – Pes quassus am Versende → *Dum clamarem.*

Graduale



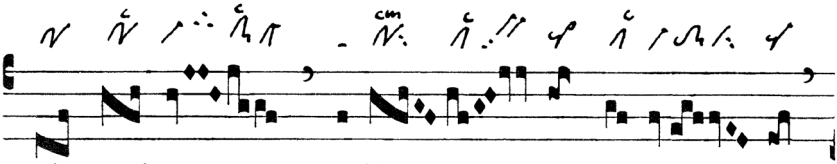
Ustó-di me, Dó- mi- ne,

Pes quassus am Ende der Akzentsilbe – Clivis & kurr. Pressus minor & Virga.



ut pu-píl- lam ó-cu- li :

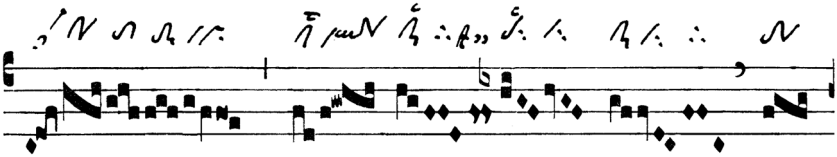
Pes quadratus auf Monosyllabum – Salicus subpunctis am Anfang des Interpunktionsmelismas.



sub umbra a-lá- rum tu- á- rum

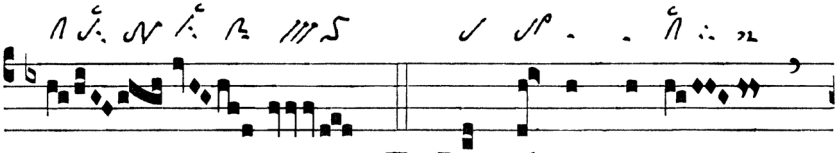
Zweimal Pes quassus am Wortende: 1. augm. liqu. 2. einfach.

 © Anton Stingl jun.



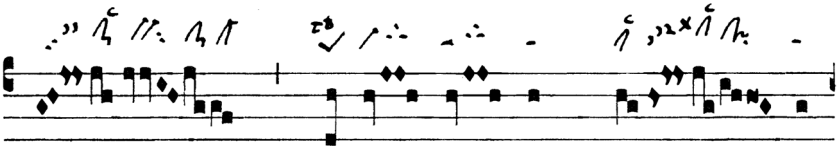
pró- te- ge

Salicus zu Beginn des Interpunktionsmelismas – Torculus & Virga & Pressus maior mit kurr. Oriscus.



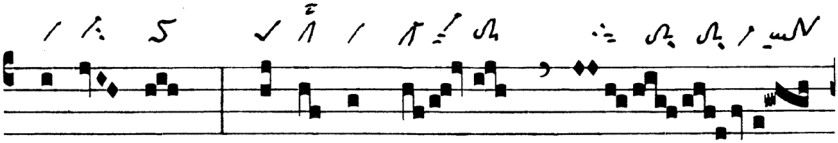
me. ℣. De vul- tu tu- o

Pes & augm. liqu. Virga auf Akzentsilbe.



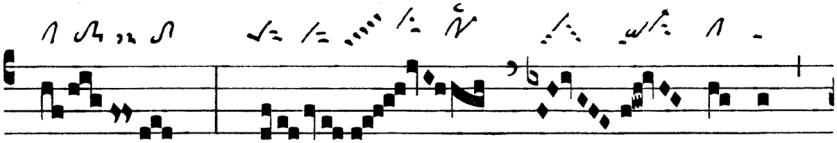
iu-dí- ci- um me- um

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



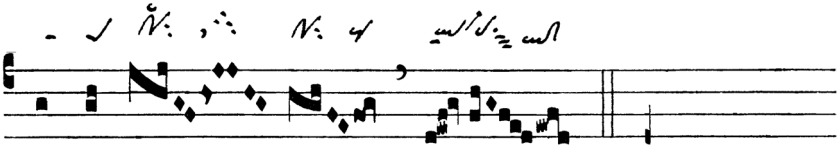
pród-e- at : ó- cu- li tu-

Pes quadratus auf Akzentsilbe.



i ví- de- ant

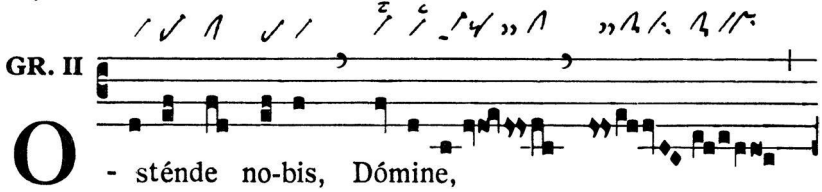
Pes quadratus subbipunctis zu Beginn des Akzentmelismas.



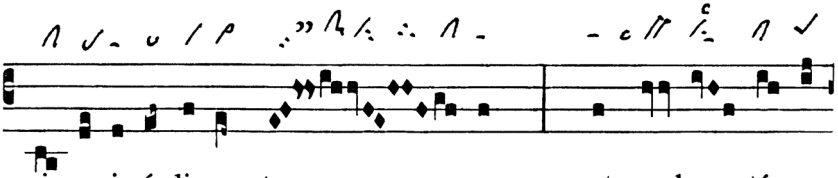
aequi- tá- tem.

Pes quadratus vor Akzentsilbe – Pes quassus gliedert das Schlussmelisma.

Lesejahr B:

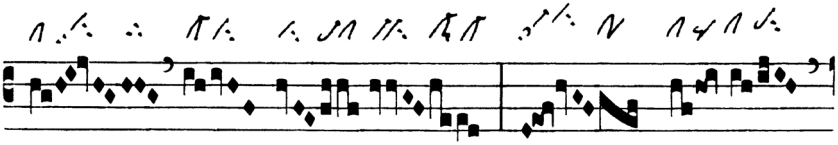


Virga & Pes quassus (= nichtkurr. Form des zweistufigen Salicus) am Beginn des Interpunktionsmelismas – Pressus maior mit kurr. Oriscus.



mi- se-ri-córdi- am tu- am : et sa- lu- tá- re

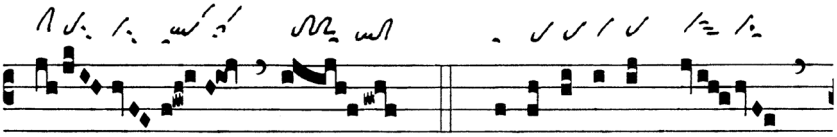
Epiphonus auf Akzentsilbe – Cephalicus am Wortende – Pes quadratus vor Akzentsilbe.



tu- um da no- bis.

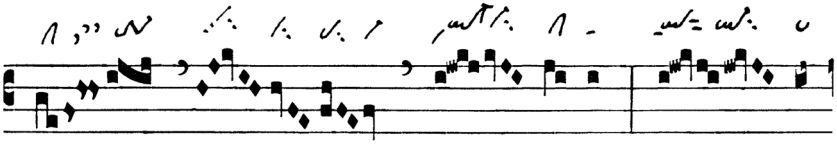
Salicus am Anfang des Akzentmelismas – Pes quassus am Ende der Akzentsilbe.

 © Anton Stingl jun.



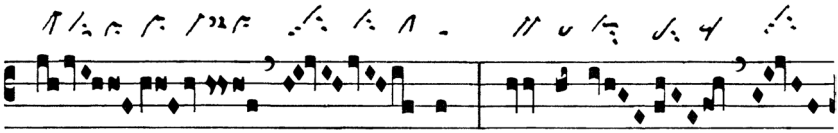
℣. Be-ne-di-xísti, Dó-

Salicus gliedert das Melisma.



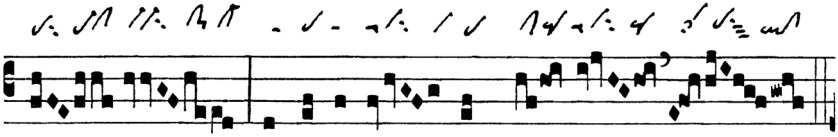
mi-ne, ter- ram

Epiphonus vor Akzentsilbe.



tu- am : a- vertí-

Zweimal Pressus minor und Pressus maior kurrent – Epiphonus vor Akzentsilbe – Pes quassus gliedert das Akzentmelisma.

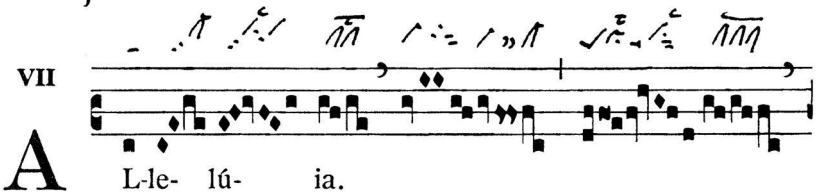


sti capti-vi-tá- tem Ia- cob.

Zweimal Pes quassus: 1. am Silbenende, 2. zur Gliederung des Schlussmelismas – Salicus eröffnet den letzten Teil des Melismas.

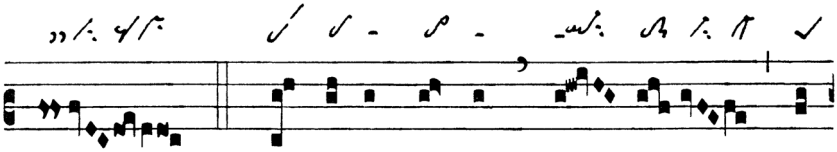
Halleluja-Vers

VII



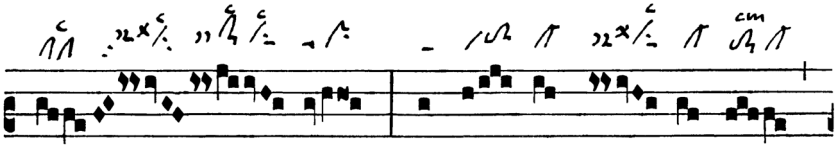
A L-le- lú- ia.

Pes quadratus & nichtkurr. Pressus minor gliedern den Jubilus.



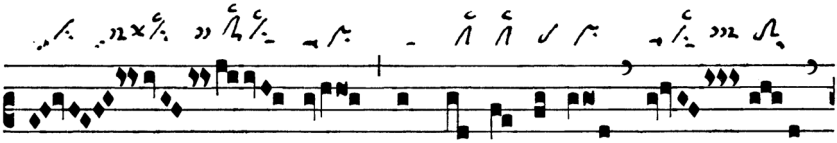
℣. Te de-cet hymnus, De- us, in

Pes quassus & Pressus maior mit kurr. Oriscus – Augm. liqu. Pes auf Akzentsilbe – Pes quadratus vor Akzentsilbe.



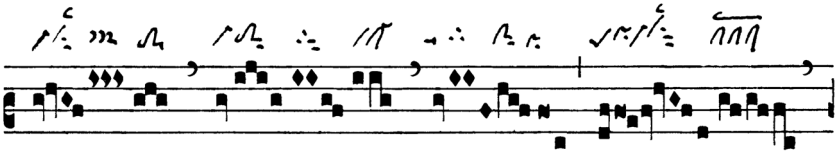
Si- on : et ti- bi red- dé- tur

Tractulus & Pressus maior mit kurr. Oriscus.

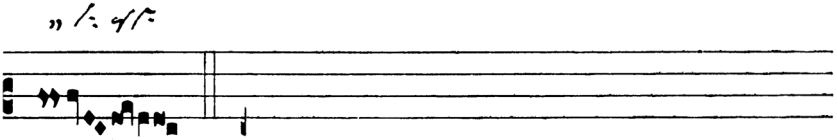


vo- tum in Ie- rú- sa-lem.

Tractulus & Pressus maior mit kurr. Oriscus – Nichtkurr. Pressus maior vor dem Schlussmelisma.

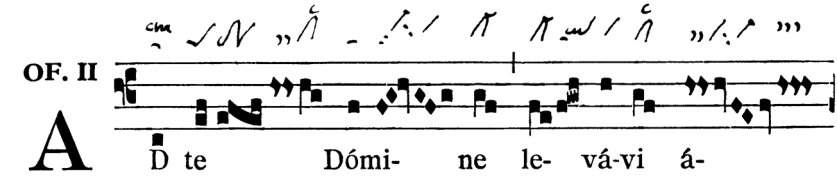


Kurr. Pressus minor. – Weiteres siehe Jubilus.

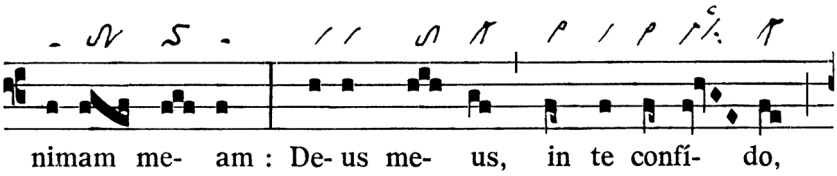


© Anton Stingl jun.

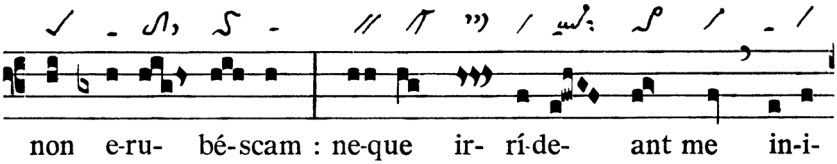
Zur Gabenbereitung



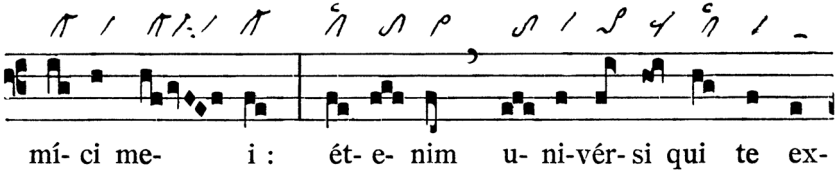
Pes quadratus zu Beginn des Akzentmelismas.



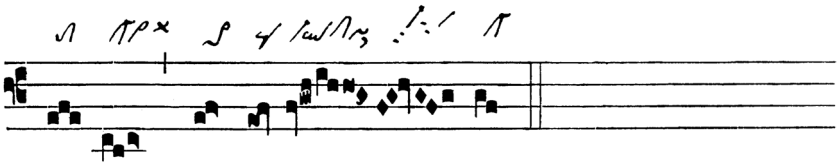
Zweimal Cephalicus: 1. vor Monosyllabum, 2. vor Akzentsilbe.



Pes quadratus auf Monosyllabum – Augm. liqu. Tristropha vor Akzentsilbe – Nichtkurr. augm. liqu. Pes vor Monosyllabum.



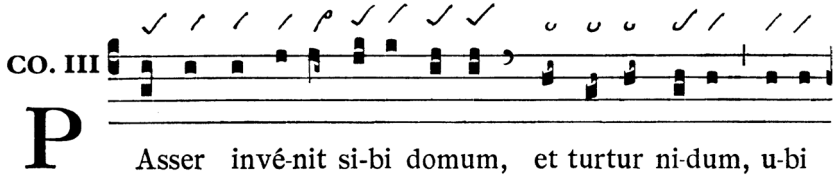
Cephalicus am Wortende – Nichtkurr. augm. liqu. Pes auf Akzentsilbe – Pes quassus am Wortende.



spé- ctant, non confun- dén- tur.

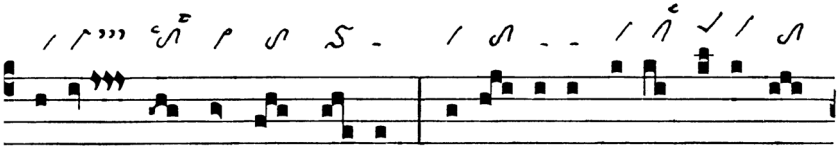
Am Ende des Offertoriums stehen vor der letzten Silbe fünf liqueszenzfähige Silben; 1. augm. liqu. Virga am Wortende, 2. nichtkurr. augm. liqu. Pes auf Monosyllabum, 3. wegen unisonischem Anschluss keine Liqueszenz erforderlich, 4. augm. liqu. Pressus minor, 5. auch hier ist wegen des unisonischen Anschlusses keine Liqueszenz notwendig.

Zur Kommunion



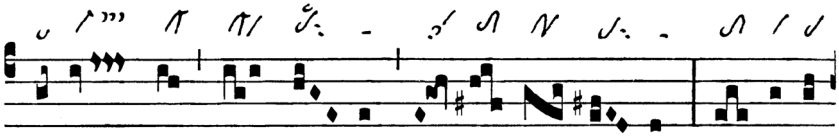
Asser invé-nit si-bi domum, et turtur ni-dum, u-bi

Viermal Pes quadratus: 1. bis 3. auf Akzentsilbe, 4. auf der mittleren Silbe eines Pseudo-Proparoxytonon, führt zur nächsten Akzentsilbe – Dreimal Epiphonus: 1. und 3. vor, 2. auf der Akzentsilbe.



repó- nat pul-los su- os : * altá- ri- a tu- a Dómi-ne

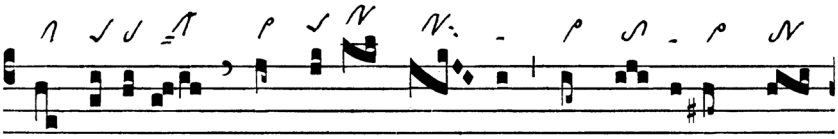
Augm. liqu. Virga und Pes quadratus jeweils auf Akzentsilbe.



virtú- tum, Rex me- us, et De- us me- us : be- á-ti

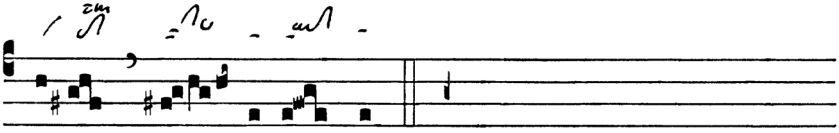
Epiphonus und Salicus jeweils vor Akzentsilbe.

 © Anton Stingl jun.



qui há-bi-tant in domo tu- a, in saé- cu-lum saé-

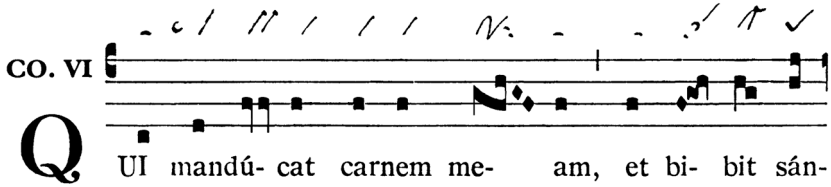
Zweimal Pes quadratus auf Akzentsilbe – Dreimal Cephalicus jeweils vor Akzentsilbe.



cu-li lau- dábunt te.

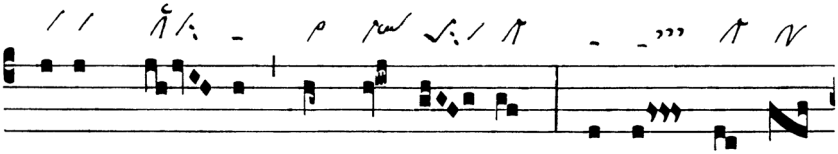
Epiphonus vor Akzentsilbe.

oder:



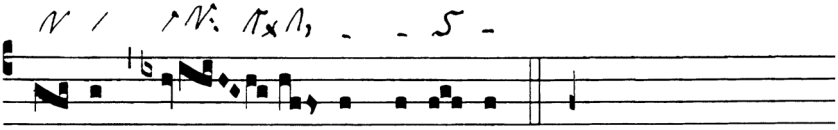
UI mandú- cat carnem me- am, et bi- bit sán-

Salicus und Pes quadratus jeweils auf Akzentsilbe.



gui-nem me- um, in me ma- net, * et e- go in

Cephalicus vor der Akzentsilbe (steile Fügung!) – Pes quadratus subbipunctis resupinus als Kadenzformel.



e- o, di- cit Dómi- nus.