Chanting in Soft Chromatic Tones

Sacred Music Institute Antiochian Village July 11-15, 2018

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Course Outline

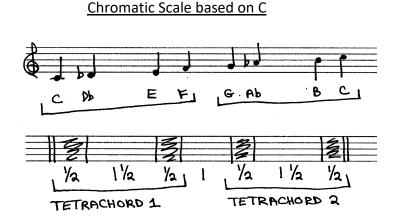
- What is a Chromatic Scale?
- The Soft Chromatic Scale
- Tone 2 Soft Chromatic syllabic examples
- Simple analysis of Tone 2 syllabic patterns
- Ke/A in the Soft Chromatic scale and its various transcriptions
- Tone 2 Sticheraric examples
- Ison for Tone 2
- Tone 6 Soft Chromatic examples
- Tone 4 Soft Chromatic examples
- Tone 1 Soft Chromatic example

What is a Scale?

A *scale* in Byzantine music is typically composed of eight notes. The steps between notes can be of varying degrees: semitone, whole tone, and tone-and-a-half. Each scale is composed of two tetrachords separated by a whole tone. A *tetrachord* is a scale of four notes, with the first and last note of the tetrachord being in the interval of a fourth. The Western C Major Scale is an example of a familiar scale comprised of two tetrachords separated by a whole tone:

What is a Chromatic scale?

In Byzantine music, the defining characteristic of a *Chromatic* scale is that the tetrachords are made up of the following three intervals: semitone, tone-and-a-half, semitone (short, wide, short):



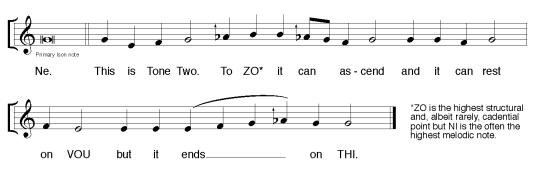
The Chromatic scale can be derived from the Major scale by flatting the 2nd and 6th notes. The wide intervals of a tone-and-a-half give this scale an Eastern or Middle Eastern quality not found in Western music.

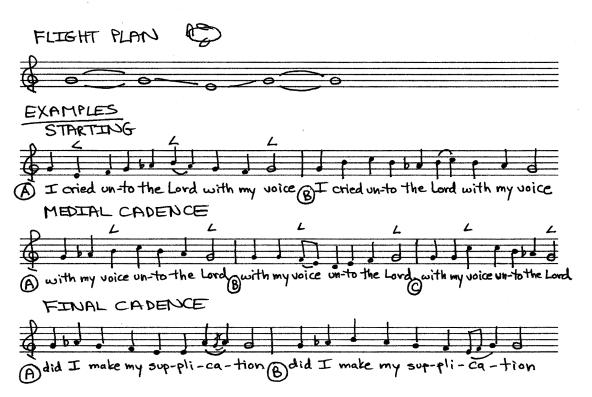
Soft Chromatic – Tone 2



Tone 2/Mode 2 (soft chromatic)- apolytikia and kathismata hymns. "Slow" kekragaria (Lord, I Call) and pasapnoaria (Let Everything That Breathes) are also chanted in the soft chromatic tuning.

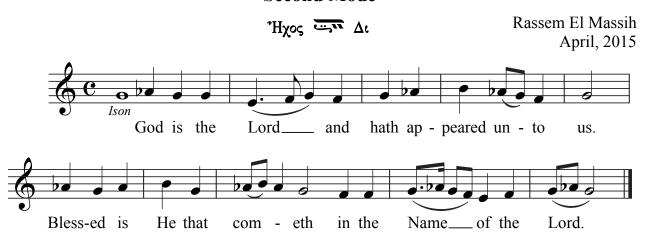
The half flat on KE (A) reflects the microtonal tuning of the soft chromatic system. In the Kazan settings it is written/sung mostly as a full flat but sometimes as a full natural and in the majority of Greek harmonized hymns the trend is the reverse. These comments apply to all hymns that are chanted in the soft chromatic tuning (see Tone 4 and Tone 6).





God is the Lord

Second Mode



(The chanter begins first with "God is the Lord..." and repeats it after each of the verses.)

CHANTER: God is the Lord and hath appeared unto us. Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord.

- Verse 1: O give thanks unto the Lord, and call upon his holy name.
- Verse 2: All nations compassed me about: but in the name of the Lord will I destroy them.
 - Verse 3: This is the Lord's doing; it is marvelous in our eyes.

Resurrectional Troparion

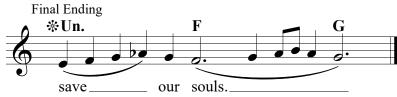


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December 11th - 17th

Sunday of the Forefathers (Ancestors) of Christ Apolytikion





Verses on Psalm 140

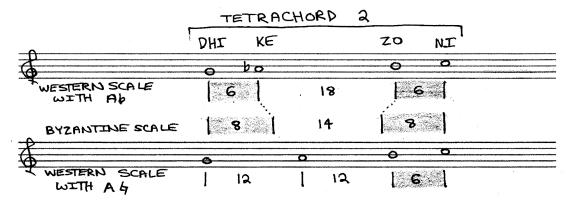
- + Set a watch, O Lord, before my mouth, and a protecting door round about my lips.
- + Incline not my heart to evil words, to make excuses in sins.
- + With men that work iniquity; and I will not communicate with the choicest of them.
- + The just man shall correct me in mercy and shall reprove me; but let not the oil of the sinner anoint my head.
- + For my prayer also shall still be against the things with which they are well pleased; their judges falling upon the rock have been swallowed up.
- + They shall hear my words, for they are sweet; as when the thickness of the earth is broken upon the ground, their bones are scattered by the side of hell.
- + But to Thee, O Lord, Lord, are mine eyes; in Thee have I put my trust, take not away my soul.
- + Keep me from the snare which they have laid for me, and the traps of the workers of iniquity.
- + Let the wicked fall into their own nets, whilst I alone escape.
- + I cried unto the Lord with my voice, with my voice unto the Lord, did I make my supplication.
- + I poured out my supplication before Him; I showed before Him my trouble.
- + When my spirit was overwhelmed within me, then Thou knewest my path.
- + In the way wherein I walked have they secretly laid a snare for me.
- + I looked on my right hand, and beheld, but there was no man that would know me.
- + Refuge failed me; no one cared for my soul.
- + I cried unto Thee, O Lord; I said: Thou art my refuge and my portion in the land of the living.
- + Attend unto my cry, for I am brought very low.
- + Deliver me from my persecutors, for they are stronger than I.

KE (A) in the Soft Chromatic Scale and its various transcriptions

When the soft chromatic scale is written in Western notation, we often times see KE written as an A-flat, but other times as an A-natural (e.g., compare Kazan to St. Anthony's monastery). Why is this? There are multiple reasons.

1. In the original Byzantine microtonal soft chromatic scale, KE actually falls in between an A-flat and an A-natural, so there's a choice on how to transcribe it.

The diagram below shows the second tetrachord of the soft chromatic scale transcribed onto the Western 12-tone scale. The numbers represent the number of microtones in each interval. There are 12 microtones to every full step, making 6 microtones to a semitone on the Western scale, and 18 microtones to a tone-an- a-half on the Western scale.



However, in the original Byzantine microtonal soft chromatic scale, the intervals are slightly different, consisting of 8, 14, and 8 microtones, meaning that the short intervals are a little wider than a Western semitone and that the wide interval in the middle is more narrow. Note how KE falls in between A-flat and A-natural on the Byzantine scale.

- 2. Even though the Byzantine music theory underpinning the soft chromatic scale is the same everywhere, in practice, KE is sung a little differently depending on the geographic region. For example, in the Middle East, KE is sung closer to an A-flat while in Greece, it is often sung closer to an A-natural.
- 3. Some composers write the soft chromatic scale with KE being an A-natural to allow the chanter to interpret KE according to their tradition. In other words, the writing of A-natural is not a direction to sing KE on the sharper side. Rather, it's intended to be completely neutral and unbiased as to the placement of KE between A-flat and A-natural, inclusive. For example, someone wanting to sing KE as an A-flat would see the "A" in the music and always interpret it as an A-flat.

Kontakion

Usual Sunday





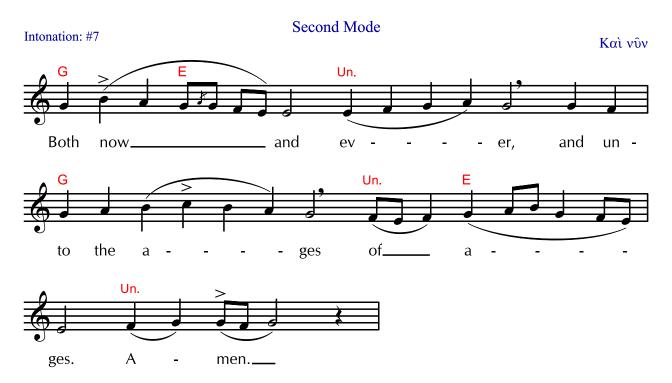
19 Psalm 140 Tone 2 Basil Kazan



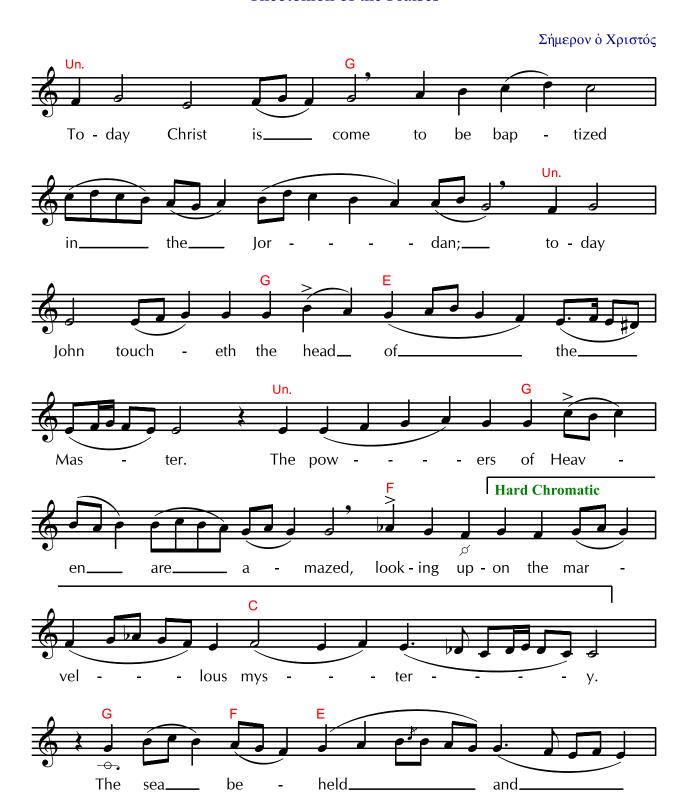
The Theotokion at the Praises.

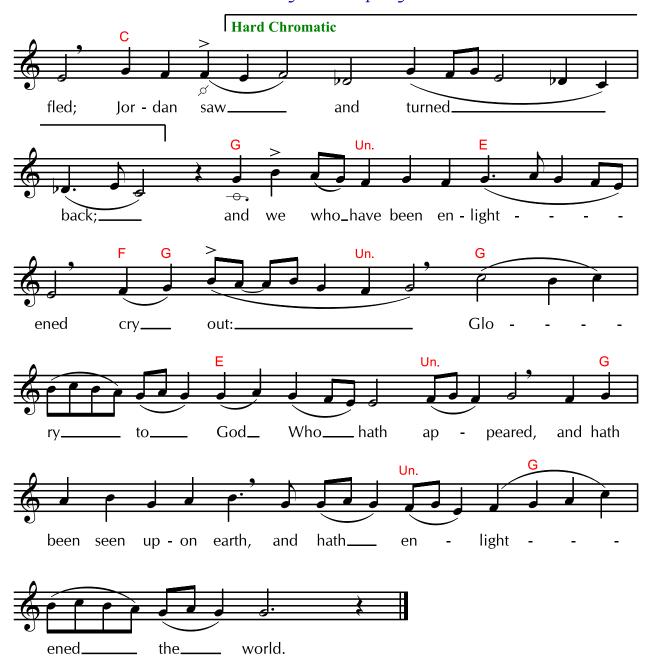
(The "A"s are to be sung as A-flat.)

Both now...



Theotokion of the Praises

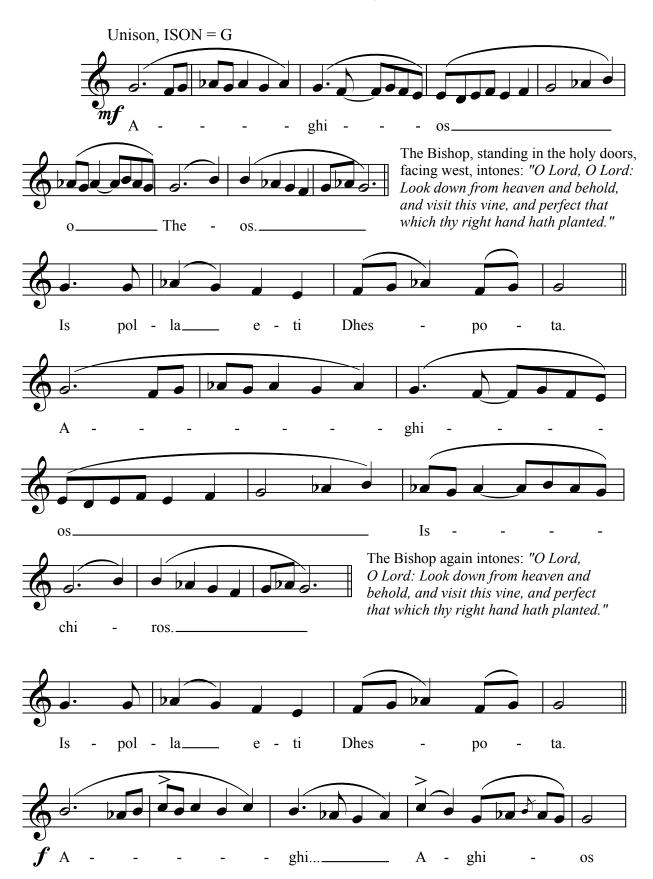


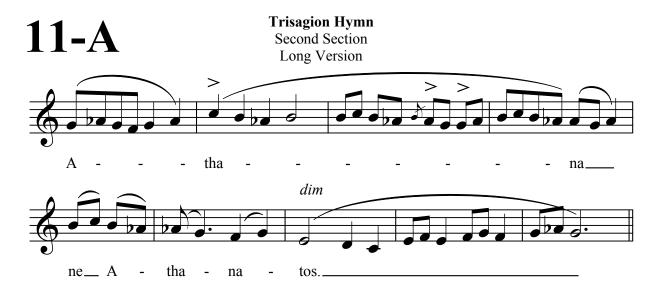


Trisagion Hymn

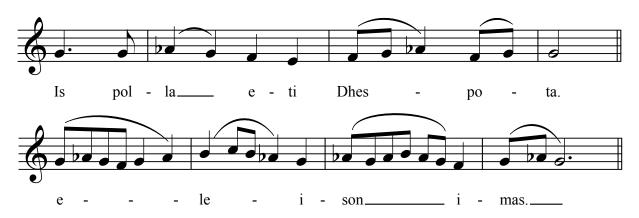
11-A

Second Section - Long Version

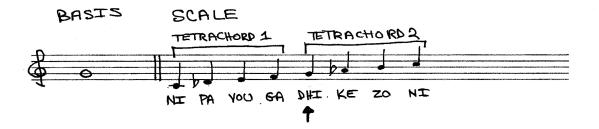




The Bishop again intones: "O Lord, O Lord: Look down from heaven and behold, and visit this vine, and perfect that which thy right hand hath planted."



Soft Chromatic – Tone 6



Tone 6/Mode 2 Plagal (soft chromatic) - apolytikia, kathismata, anavathmoi, kanons and the following "quick" versions of hymns: kekragaria (Lord I Call), aposticha and pasapnoaria (Let Everything that Breathes). The "slow" versions are use the hard chromatic tuning from PA--see the scale of Tone 2.



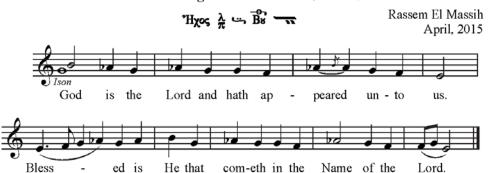
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**However, the ornamental terminal cadence for a hymn group ends on THI.

Byzantine chant melodies and texts © 2007 by J. Suchy-Pilalis

God is the Lord

Plagal Second Mode (Tone 6)



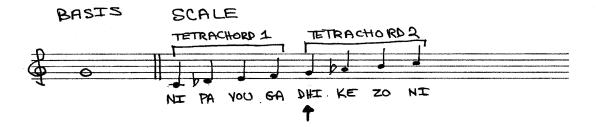
Canon of Holy Saturday Eighth Ode



Glory to Thee, our God, Glory to Thee.



Soft Chromatic – Tone 4

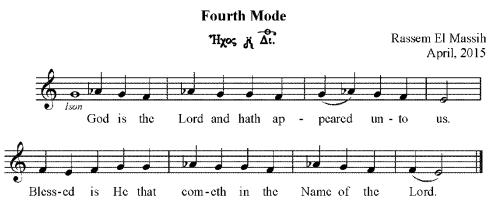


Tone 4/Mode 4 (soft chromatic) - apolytikia and some kathismata (the other kathismata are special melodies in hard chromatic). See Tone 2 regarding use of the microtonal a-flats.





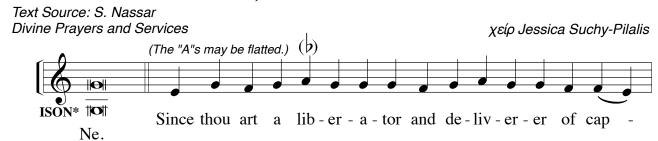
God is the Lord



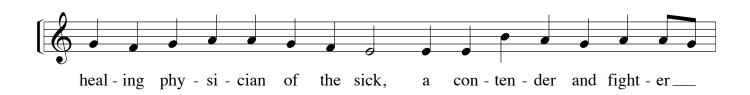
April 23rd

The Great-Martyr George the Trophy-bearer **Apolytikion**

Mode 4, Soft Chromatic - Thi = G











^{*}The ison may remain on a low G throughout, or may follow the melody whenever the melody goes below G.

September 14 - The Exaltation of the Cross

Kontakion



THE HOLY MYRRH-BEARER AND EQUAL TO THE APOSTLES MARY MAGDALENE

