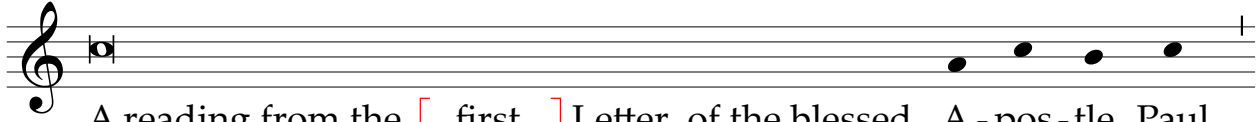


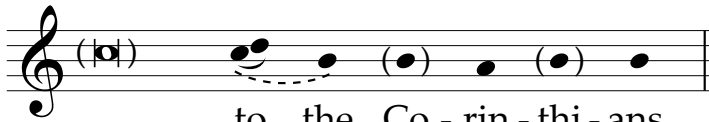
# Tones for the Readings

## II. The Epistle and the Book of Revelation

### INTRODUCTION



A reading from the [ first / second ] Letter of the blessed A - pos - tle Paul

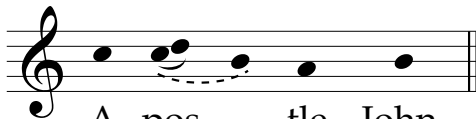


to the Co - rin - thi - ans.  
to the Ga - la - tians.  
to the Phi - lip - pi - ans  
to the E - phe - sians.  
to the Thes - sa - lo - ni - ans.  
to the Ro - mans.  
to the He - brews.  
to \_\_\_\_\_ Ti - tus.  
to \_\_\_\_\_ Ti - mo - thy.

Or:

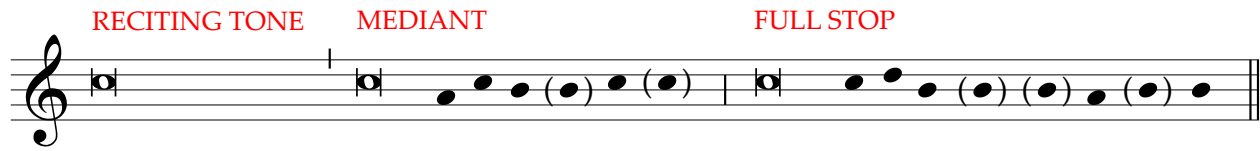


A reading from the Book of Re - ve - la - tion of the blessed  
A reading [ \_\_\_\_\_ from the first / from the sec - ond ] Let - ter of the blessed



A - pos - tle John.  
A - pos - tle Pe - ter.  
A - pos - tle James.

Each sentence (or group of phrases) in the body of the reading takes the following three elements:

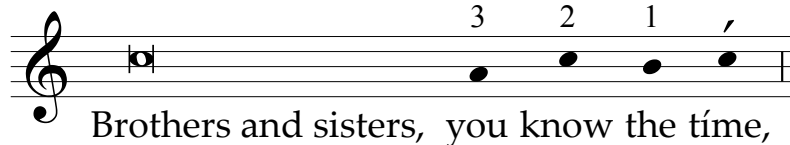


The mediant is used at the end of major clauses within a sentence. In short sentences it may be omitted, and in long sentences it may be used more than once. For the mediant, one always leaves the reciting tone three syllables before the last accent, and then completes the line as indicated for last accent on the final syllable or last accent not on the final syllable. The mediant should not be used to introduce a question. The full stop is used at the end of every sentence, with the formula applied as indicated for the various combinations and penultimate accent and last accent. The question formula is used for all questions, except when the question occurs at the end of a reading. In the question formula, one leaves the reciting tone two syllables before the last accent. In long questions, the ending is used only for the last clause of the question, with the reciting tone for the first clause. The conclusion with its two elements is used for the last two lines of the reading. For these two elements, one leaves the reciting tone one syllable before the last accent and then on the last accent.

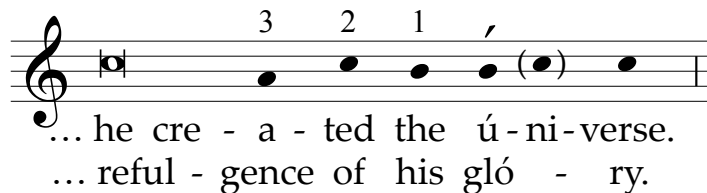
The Mediant and the Full Stop are pointed according to the following accent patterns.

#### MEDIANT ACCENT PATTERNS

When the last accent is on the final syllable:



When the last accent does not fall on the final syllable:



#### FULL STOP ACCENT PATTERNS

When the last accent is on the final syllable:



Penultimate accent followed by one unaccented syllable: ... ab-sólved — from sín.  
 Penultimate accent followed by two unaccented syllables: ... the wón-ders of Gód.  
 Penultimate accent followed by three unaccented syllables: ... the wón-ders of his lóve.

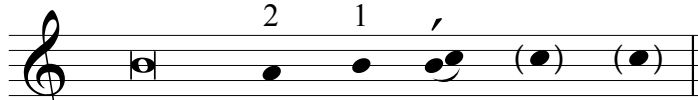
When the last accent does not fall on the final syllable:



Penultimate accent followed by one unaccented syllable:	{	... he will	cóme	and	sáve	us.
		... the	Gód	of	má - jes - ty.	
Penultimate accent followed by two unaccented syllables:	{	... he is	Lórd	of	cre - á - tion.	
		... the	gló - ry	and	má - jes - ty.	
Penultimate accent followed by three unaccented syllables:	{	... with	wón - ders	of	his	kínd - ness.
		... the	wón - ders	of	his	grá - cious - ness.

### QUESTIONS

Questions are pointed with two syllables before the final accent:



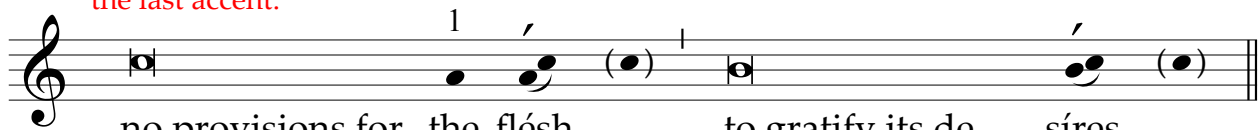
... what could this bé?  
 ... who is this pér - son?  
 ... which leads to ríght-eous-ness?

### CONCLUSION

The end of the reading is pointed with two elements as follows.

Leave the reciting tone one syllable before the last accent:

Leave the reciting tone on the last accent:



... no provisions for the flésh, to gratify its de - síres.  
 ... praise you among the Gén - tiles, sing praises in your prés - ence.

### ACCLAMATION



The word of the Lord. Thanks be to God.