

Tones for the Readings

III. The Gospel

(Solemn Tone)

Before the Gospel

V. The Lord be with you. R. And with your spir-it.

The musical notation consists of two staves. The first staff has five quarter notes on a single line. The second staff has five quarter notes on a single line.

V. A reading from the ho-ly Gos-pel according to

The musical notation consists of a single staff with a quarter rest, followed by a half note, then a quarter note, and finally a half note with a fermata.

R. Glory to you, O Lord.

The musical notation consists of a single staff with a quarter rest, followed by a half note, and finally a quarter note with a fermata.

Mat-thew.
Mark.
Luke.
John.

RECITING TONE MEDIANT FULL STOP

3 2 1 , 3 2 1 , / /

accent on last syllable accent not on last syllable accent on last syllable accent not on last syllable

The musical notation shows three patterns: 1) Reciting Tone: a quarter rest, a quarter note, a quarter note, and a quarter note with an accent. 2) Mediant: a quarter rest, a quarter note, a quarter note, and a quarter note with an accent. 3) Full Stop: a quarter rest, a quarter note, a quarter note, and a quarter note with an accent.

QUESTION

2 1 ,

The musical notation shows a quarter rest, a quarter note, a quarter note, and a quarter note with an accent.

CONCLUSION

The musical notation shows a quarter rest, a quarter note, a quarter note, and a quarter note with an accent.

ACCLAMATION

The Gospel of the Lord. Praise to you, Lord Je - sus Christ.

The musical notation consists of two staves. The first staff has a quarter rest, followed by a half note, and finally a quarter note with a fermata. The second staff has a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, and a quarter note with a fermata.

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. It should not be used to introduce a question. The full stop is used at the end of every sentence. The question formula is used for all questions, except when the question occurs at the end of a Gospel 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 each of these two elements, one leaves the reciting tone on the last accent.