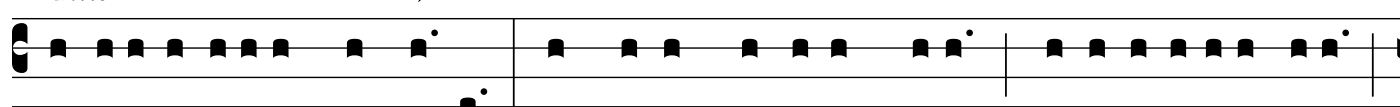


Tone for the Prophecy.

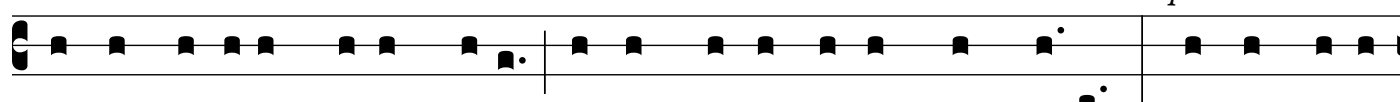
Title



Lecti-o I-sa-í-æ prophé-tæ. Hæc di-cit Dóminus De-us : Dí-ci-te fí-li-æ Si-on :

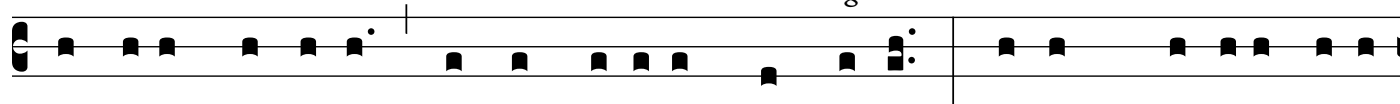
Flex.

Full stop.



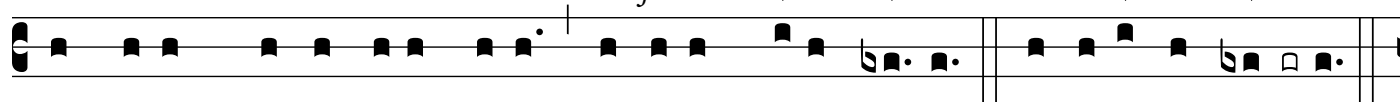
Ecce Salvátor tu-us venit : ecce merces e-jus cum e-o. Quis est iste,

Interrogation.

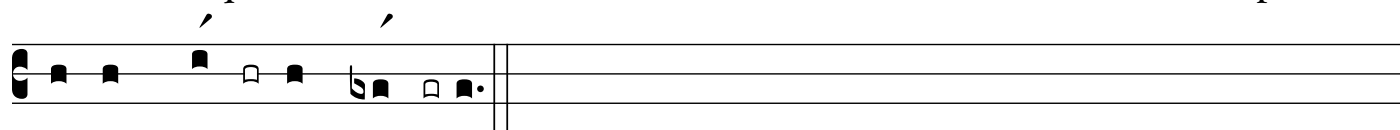


qui venit de Edom, tinctis véstibus de Bosra?... laudem Dómini super

Final formula:



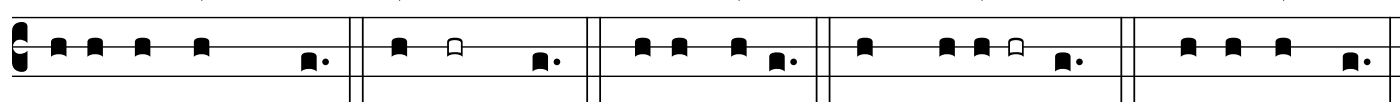
ómnibus quæ réddidit nobis Dóminus De-us noster. Dóminus omnípotens,



id est tránsi-tus Dómini.

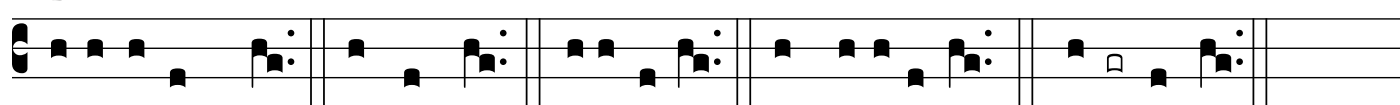
Examples of the flex in the case of a monosyllable or of a Hebrew word.

A



vení-te ad me. propter vos. De-i Jacob. in Jerúsa-lem. Spí-ri-tus est.

B



vení-te ad me. propter vos. De-i Jacob. in Jerúsa-lem. Spí-ri-tus est.

Examples of the full stop in the case of a monosyllable or of a Hebrew word.

vinum et lac. Dóminus locútus est. dómu-i Jacob Emmánu-el. Dóminus est.

vinum et lac. Dóminus locútus est. dómu-i Jacob Emmánu-el. Dóminus est.

syllable be not accented. At the full stop, the voice is lowered on the penultimate syllable, if this be short.

At colons that introduce speech, whether quoted or indirect, a flex is not made, but instead the last syllable is lengthened, and a slight pause added:

Et di-xit : Sicut scriptum est : Audí-te domus David :

tle, the Gospel, and the Lessons. Very short interrogative sentences are sung as follows:

respondit : Quid vis fi-li? Quamóbrem? Sed quid? Quæ?

occurs at the end of the text to which the Tu autem. is not to be added, the ordinary conditional formula must be used.