

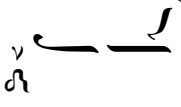


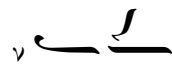
LESSON FOUR –BASIC PARALLEGE


-τηIpsele, Ελαφρον, Chamelie and Compound Values

All the characters presented in this lesson represent intervals 2 up and down and beyond. Ascending intervals never appear by themselves but are connected to

1.  The Ipsela (Greek for highest)–possesses a value of 4 up or an ascending 5th. Like the Kentema –it is never shown without an Oligon, Oxeia or Peteste.

- a. If the Ipsela appears on the right side of its attached sign  it carries the 4 up value, as above. Example  would be read as $\lambda\eta \Delta\iota$
- b. If the Ipsela appears on the Left side of its attached character then it adds one to the interval of 4 up to a total of 5 up or an ascending 6th.

Example:  would be read as $\lambda\eta \text{K}\epsilon$

2.  Chamelie (Greek for lowest –this is the lowest interval that can be expressed by a single note). The Chamelie carries a value of 4 down or a descending 5th.

Example:  would be read as $\Delta\iota \lambda\eta$

Compound values: interval values not found in these primary values can be expressed by combining the closest high value with the lowest value to make the desired interval –in practical usage, except for some of the more complex classical pieces, it is rare that one would intervals much above an octave –one should be aware of how they are expressed in music :



is a combination of the Elaphron (2 down) + the Apostrophos (1 down) to create a sum of 3 down or descending 4th.



is a combination of right shifted Ipsela (4 up)+ the next to Kentema (2 up) to create a total of 6 up or ascending 7th.



is a combination of 3 up + a superscribed Ispsele 5 up to create a total of 7 up or an ascending octave.



is a left shifted Ispsele (5 up) + a right shifted one (4 up) = 9 up or ascending 10th



combines Chamelie (4 down) + apostrophes (1 down) = 5 down or descending 6th.



combines Chamelie (4 down) + Elaphron (2 down) = 6 down or descending 7th.



combines Chamelie (4 down) + Elaphron (2 down) + apostrophes (1 down) = 7 down or descending octave



combines 2 Chamelie (4+4) = 8 down or descending 9th.



is the above 8 down + apostrophos (1 down) = 9 down or descending 10th.

II. Orthographic Plotting of Notes.

We have already covered the tying of Oligon/Oxeia with the Kentemata. There are many instances where a melisma occurs by descending and ascending. In these cases, the descending note and the Kentemata are both placed above either the Oligon or Oxeia (for added ornamental effect –will be discussed in later lesson) and the Oligon/Oxeia surrenders its quantitative value –it is presented to orthographically communicate a melismatic phrase while saving space on the page.



or = or same and one up on the same syllable






or = or down one and one up on the same syllable



or = or down two and one up on the same syllable






or = or down three and one up on the same syllable

 or  =  or down four and one up on the same syllable

 or  =  or two “one downs” and one up on the same syllable

 or  =  or enjoined Elaphron and one up on the same syllable

 or  =  or an ascent of 4 up followed one up on the same syllable