## Chanting with Ison

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### **Definition**

**Ison** ("iσov") of a musical Mode is - by definition - the pitch of its basis (tonic). For instance, the ison of Second Soft Chromatic Mode (Tone 2) is the note DHI (G). To **hold** ("κρατώ") the ison means to continuously sing the pitch of the basis while the melody of a hymn is being chanted by the psaltis. The person "holding the ison" is called the **isokratis** ("ισοκράτης") [plural **isokrates** ("ισοκράτες") or **isokratai** ("ισοκράται")].

- D. Koubaroulis

## **Ison in Writing**

- First mentioned in writing in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, but we think it goes way back stemming from Old Testament practice of using bagpipe and other drone instruments
- First notated in music in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Not commonly seen in liturgical books until the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- Very little written down and published on this topic! Lycourgos Angelopoulos published a three-page article on the topic ("Isokratema Technique in Modern Performance Practice") in November 2000 expressing his opinions.

### **Ison in Theory**

- An opportunity to enhance the melody and form a "Trinity" of Words, Melody, and Ison
- Melody is the "Unified Voice of the Church" with Ison as the "Uncreated Light of God"
- With the essence of Byzantine Chant being mystical prayer, ison is a complimentary, prayerful line
- Ison should never overpower the Melody
- Ison provides a steady foundation for the Melodic line. Most generally the bass note of the tone or the dominant note of the melodic tetrachord

#### **Ison in Practice**

- Tremendous variation in style and technique from one choir to another!
- Concept of traditional/usual patterns versus innovations
- Ison is optional. Better to have no ison than "bad" ison

### Ison is not Easy!

"To do it properly it requires musicality, knowledge of the music and the text being chanted, psaltic experience, and good aesthetic criterion. It requires vocal and breathing stamina and very good pitch. Untrained psaltai (chanters) can do isokratema as long as there is someone to guide them as to when and where to they should change."

- D. Koubaroulis

## Types of Ison:

- Basic ison (=only the basis of the mode)
- Conservative ison (=tetrachords/pentachord and mode changes only)
- Moving ison (=conservative ison + some vertical harmonization similar to Stanitsas's scores)
- Westernized ison (=vertically harmonized ison)
- D. Koubaroulis

### Methods of Vocalization:

- Single Vowel Sound [e.g., "a", "o", "ee", "ə" ("schwa") or Hum ("hmm")]
- Only Vowel Sounds of Text (no consonants)
- Complete Text a choir form requiring practice

### Phrasing/Breaths:

- Stop ison with end of phrase. Group breath.
- Carryover ison how does this work when saying complete text?

### **Unison notes and Unison phrases**

- When melody rejoins the ison note, an opportunity to check pitch
- Unison phrases in composition can enhance text and add variety

### **Double Ison**

- Octaves Traditional
- Second ison a fourth or fifth above the Bass note introduced by Constantine Psachos, Professor of Byzantine Music in Athens in 1904. Not considered "traditional"
- Only seen in the "Plagal" modes: Tone 5, Tone 6, Tone 8

### Methods for indicating ison in Western notation

- Single Note Name above staff when ison changes (parallel with Byzantine notation)
- Ison note physically written into the melodic staff
- Separate staff from melody staff (in treble or bass clef)

## **Breathing**

**Directing the Ison** 

### **Key Ison notes for each Tone**

• Tone 1: D (Pa), G (Dhi), C (Ni)

Example: Polyeleos, 3 pages from end of Section 2

Tone 2 [Soft Chromatic on G (Dhi)]: G (Dhi)/G↓(Dhi↓), E (Vou), C (Ni)

Example: Hierarchical Trisagion 11-A, Section 2, 15 pages in

• Tone 3: F (Ga), D (Pa), C (Ni)

Example: The Holy Apostle Aquila, Section 4, 1<sup>st</sup> page

• Tone 4: E (Vou), G (Dhi), D (Pa)

Example: Psalm 140 – Kazan 45, Section 3, 23 pages in

Tone 5 [Based on A (Ke)]:
 A (Ke)/A↓(Ke↓), G (Dhi) )/G↓(Dhi↓), D (Pa)

Example: Resurrectional Apolytikion, Section 4, 2<sup>nd</sup> page

Tone 5 [Based on D (Pa)]:
 D (Pa), G (Dhi), A (Ke)

Example 1: Psalm 140 – Kazan 58, Section 3, 30 pages in

Example 2: Come Receive Ye Light (below)

• Tone 6 [Hard Chromatic on D (Pa)]: D (Pa), G (Dhi), C (Ni)

Example: Psalm 140 (below)

Tone 7 [Based on F (Ga)]:
 F (Ga), G (Dhi), C (Ni), D (Pa)

Example: Arise O God (below)

Tone 7 [Diatonic on B (Zo)]: B (Zo), D (Pa)

Example: Polyeleos Psalm 135, (below)

Tone 7 [Enharmonic on Bb (Zo)]: Bb (Zo)/Bb↓(Zo↓)

Example: Polyeleos, Psalm 134 (below)

• Tone 8 [on F (Ga)]: F (Ga), C (Ni), D (Pa)

Example: Theotokion 176, Section 3, last page

Tone 8 [on C (Ni)]:
 C (Ni), G (Dhi)/ G↓(Dhi↓), F (Ga↓)/F(Ga↓), D (Pa)

Example1: The Great Doxology, Section 4, 3 pages from the end

Example2: Psalm 140 – Kazan (below)

Special Thanks to the following teachers of Byzantine Chant who were interviewed in the preparation for this class:

- Deacon John El-Massih, Protopsaltis of the Antiochian Archdiocese of North America (6/15/17)
- Grammenos Karanos, Professor of Byzantine Chant, Holy Cross School of Theology, Brookline MA (6/20/17)
- Rev. Nicholas Kastanas, Professor of Byzantine Chant, Holy Cross School of Theology, Brookline MA (6/29/17)

# Polyeleos

### Psalm 135

adapted by Hieromonk Seraphim (Dedes) and Hiermonk Ephraim from the Athonite melody as written by Hieromonk Gregory of Simonos Petras Monastery

### **First Mode**

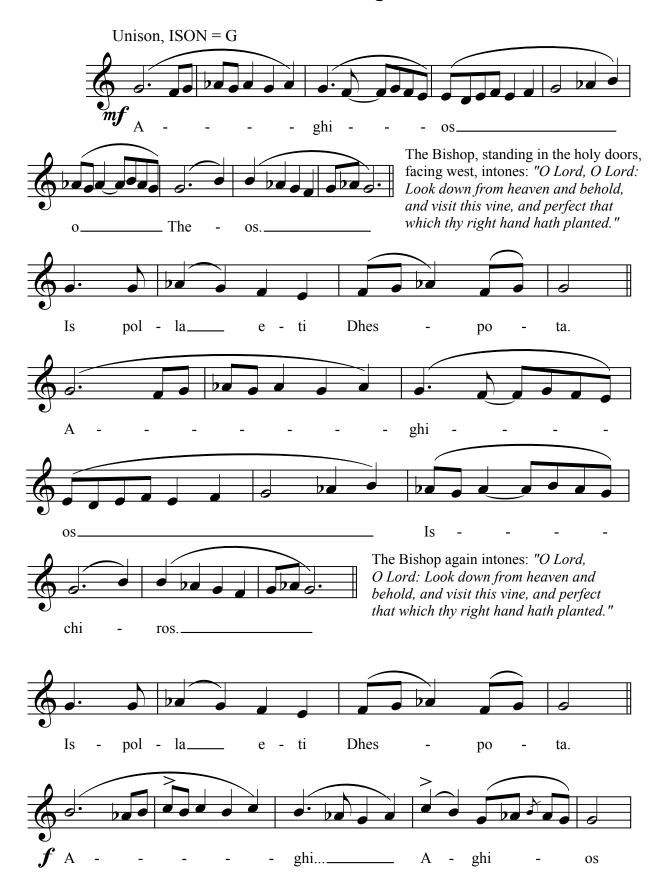




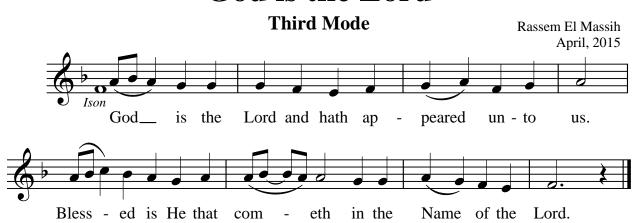
# Trisagion Hymn

# 11-A

# Second Section - Long Version



# God is the Lord



(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.

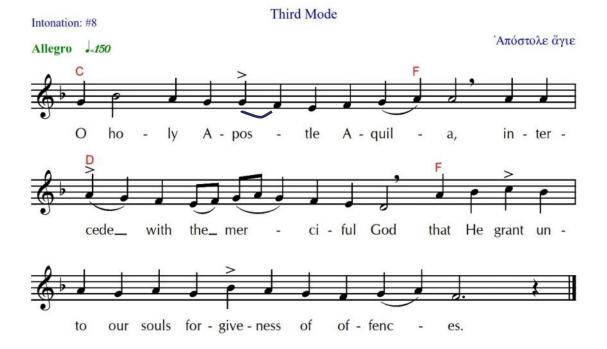
Verse 1: O give thanks unto the Lord, and call upon his holy name.

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.

# THE HOLY APOSTLE AQUILA

# July 14 Apolytikion

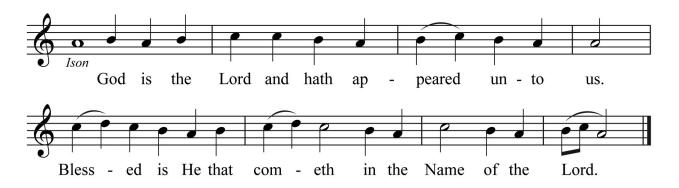


www.stanthonysmonastery.org/music/Menaion.htm Text © 2005, Holy Transfiguration Monastery, Brookline, MA



### God is the Lord: Tone 5

Rassem El Massih

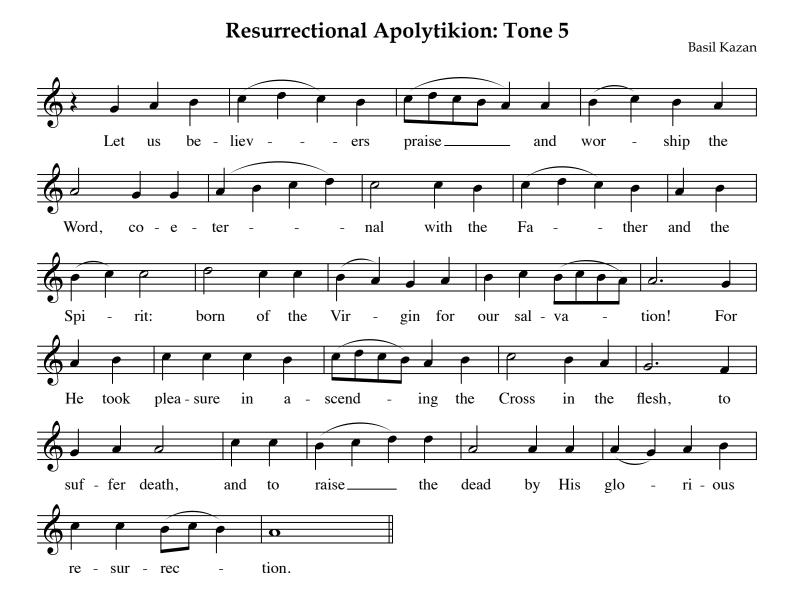


### Verses:

O give thanks unto the Lord and call upon His holy name.

All nations compassed me about, but in the name of the Lord will I destroy them.

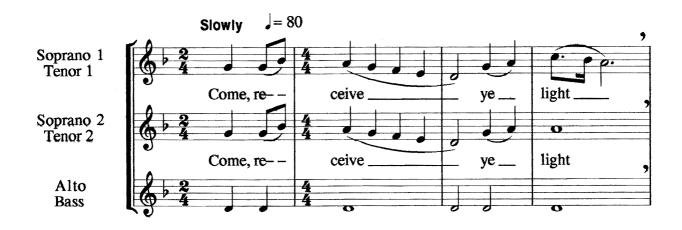
This is the Lord's doing; it is marvelous in our eyes.

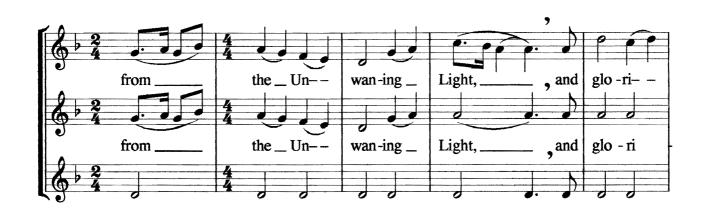


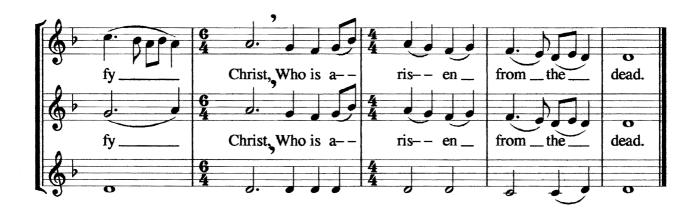


# The Hymn of the Unwaning Light

Contemporary Byzantine Chant Tone 5 Holy Transfiguration
Monastery







### Pentecostarion

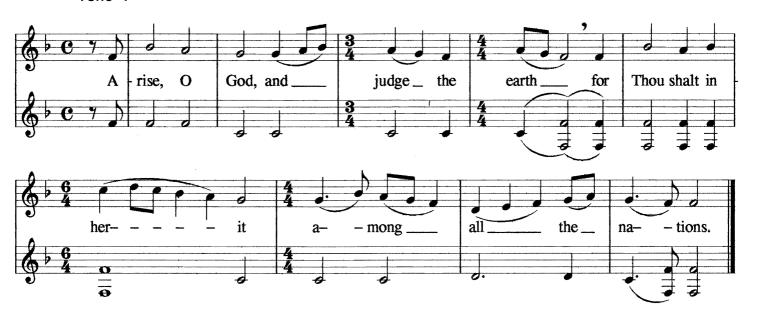
### The Feast of Pentecost

Sung as the 3rd stichera of the Aposticha, after Psalm 50 (Have mercy), and the Glory at the Praises



### Arise O God

Contemporary Byzantine Chant Tone 7 Father Alexis Kouri



Arise, O God, and judge the earth; for thou shalt inherit among all the nations.

- 1) God hath stood in the congregation of gods, and being in the midst of them he judgeth gods.
- 2) How long will you judge unjustly; and accept the persons of the wicked?
- 3) Judge the needy and fatherless. Do justice to the humble and the poor.
- 4) Rescue the poor; and deliver the needy out of the hand of the sinner.
- 5) They have not known or understood; they walk on in darkness. All the foundations of the earth shall be moved.
- 6) I have said: You are gods and all sons of the most High. But you, like men, shall die; and shall fall like one of the princes.

### **Grave Mode**



# **Polyeleos**Plagal of First Mode



# 176

# Theotokion

