

ON THE HYMNOGRAPHIC WORK OF CLEMENT OF OCHRID (THE PENTICOSTARION CYCLE OF THE SLAVIC TRIODIA IN THE STUDITE TRADITION)

(Summary)

The paper is devoted to present-day problems of Slavic hymnography. Special attention is paid to the participation of Clement of Ochrid in the compilation of the Triodion on the basis of the information given in chapter 26 of his Long Vita.

To this end the canons, triodia and tetraodia to be sung during the period between St. Thomas Sunday (Antipascha) and the Sunday of All Saints are reviewed. The review shows that there were two consecutive stages in the compilation of the pentecostarion section of the Triodion – a stage of dissemination without the week-day pentecostarion triodia and tetraodia and a stage of dissemination after these texts had been included in the Triodion. Both stages are attested in ancient Slavic manuscript sources, which in spite of the differences noted display some common peculiarities as far as the composition and translation of the pentecostarion services for Sundays and feast days is concerned. The main conclusion from the analysis of the sources is that the triodia and tetraodia for the week-day services were added to a complete composition of the pentecostarion section of the Triodion, a section that contained the main chants for Sunday and feast-day services. The addition was made at a comparatively early stage of the evolution of the Triodion. Therefore it is justified to consider this textological peculiarity in the light of what Theophylactus of Ochrid reported about the last literary work of Clement of Ochrid.

Side by side with translated texts, the Slavic manuscript sources also contain hymnographic texts without Greek counterparts. The problem of their origin has not been solved so far, but there is good reason to suppose that some of them may have been created on Slavic soil. The newly-discovered canon for Pentecost Sunday with an Old Bulgarian acrostic made up of the initial letters of the separate verses is important proof of the existence of original (non-translated) hymnographic elements in the composition of the pentecostarion section of the Triodion. The paper devotes considerable space to this newly-discovered hymnographic work. To the two copies that were discovered and published earlier a third one, partially preserved in one manuscript, is added. It is found in a Serbian manuscript of the 13th century, call number 361 in the Archive of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts in Belgrade. As an annex to the paper, the text of the newly-discovered copy is published to facilitate the comparison with the other two copies.

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