

Concise History of Western Music, 4e: Chapter 2 Chant and Secular Song in the Middle Ages

Title	Description
Liturgy	The prescribed body of texts to be spoken or sung and ritual actions to be performed in a religious service.
Mass	(from Latin <i>missa</i> , "dismissed") (1) The most important service in the Roman church. (2) A musical work setting the texts of the Ordinary of the Mass, typically Kyrie, Gloria, Credo, Sanctus and Agnus Dei. The church service is capitalized (the Mass), but a musical setting of the Mass Ordinary is not (a mass).
Ordinary	(from Latin <i>ordinarium</i> , "usual") Texts of the Mass that remain the same on most or all days of the church calendar, although the tunes may change.
Proper	(from Latin <i>proprium</i> , "particular" or "appropriate") Texts of the Mass that are assigned to a particular day in the church calendar.
Neume	A sign used in notation of chant to indicate a certain number of notes and a general melodic direction (in early forms of notation) or particular pitches (in later forms).
Responsorial	A manner of performing chant in which a soloist alternates with a group.
Antiphonal	A manner of performance in which two or more groups alternate.
Syllabic	Having (or tending to have) one note sung to each syllable of text.
Psalm tone	A melodic formula for singing psalms in the Office. There is one psalm tone for each mode.
Intonation	The first notes of a chant, sung by a soloist to establish the pitch for the choir, which joins the soloist to continue the chant.
Tenor	(from Latin <i>tenere</i> , "to hold") In a mode or chant, the reciting tone
Mediant	In a psalm tone, the cadence that marks the middle of the psalm verse.
Termination	In a psalm tone, the cadence that marks the end of the psalm verse.
Doxology	A formula of praise to the Trinity. Two forms of the Doxology are used in Gregorian chant: the Greater Doxology, or Gloria, and the Lesser Doxology, used with psalms, Introits, and other chants.
Canticle	A hymn-like or psalm-like passage from a part of the Bible other than the Book of Psalms.
Antiphon	(1) A liturgical chant that precedes and follows a psalm or canticle in the Office. (2) In the Mass, a chant originally associated with antiphonal psalmody; specifically, the Communion and the first and final portion of the Introit.

Responsory	Responsorial chant used in the Office. Matins includes nine Great Responses, and several other Office services include a Short Responsory.
Hymn	A song to or in honor of a god. In the Christian tradition, a song of praise sung to God.
Psalmody	The singing of psalms.
Introit	(from Latin <i>introitus</i> , "entrance") The first item in the Mass Proper, originally sung for the entrance procession, comprising an antiphon, a psalm verse, the Lesser Doxology, and a reprise of the antiphon.
Kyrie	(Greek, "Lord") One of the five major musical items in the Mass Ordinary; the Kyrie is based on a Byzantine litany.
Gloria	(Latin, 'Glory') The second of the five major musical items in the Mass Ordinary; the Gloria is a praise formula also known as the Greater Doxology.
Alleluia	An item from the Mass Proper that is sung just before the Gospel reading. The Alleluia consists of a respond to the text 'Alleluia,' a verse, and a repetition of the respond. Chant Alleluias are normally melismatic in style and sung in a responsorial manner, with one or more soloists alternating with the choir.
Gradual	(from Latin <i>gradus</i> , "stairstep") An item in the Mass Proper that is sung after the Epistle reading. The gradual consists of a respond and a verse. Chant graduals are normally melismatic in style and sung in a responsorial manner, with one or more soloists alternating with the choir.
Sanctus	(Latin, "Holy") One of the five major musical items in the Mass Ordinary; the Sanctus is based in part on Isaiah 6:3.
Communion	An item in the Mass Proper, originally sung during Communion, comprising an antiphon without verses.
Agnus Dei	(Latin, "Lamb of God") The fifth of the five major musical items in the Mass Ordinary; the Agnus Dei is based on a litany.
Jubilus	(Latin) In chant, an effusive melisma, particularly the melisma on "-ia" in an Alleluia.
Trope	An addition to an existing chant, consisting of (1) words and melody; (2) a melisma; or (3) words only, set to an existing melisma or other melody.
Sequence	(from Latin <i>sequentia</i> , "something that follows") A category of Latin chant that follows the Alleluia in some masses.
Liturgical drama	A dialogue on a sacred subject, set to music, usually performed with action, and linked to the liturgy.