

strongly influenced by the stress of modern Czech (which always falls on the first syllable), rather than the word stresses that we can reasonably assume for OCS.

- Before the mass was published, the text was sent to Miloš Weingart, a professor of Slavic studies in Prague, to be checked. He corrected a number of Janáček's and Vajs's inconsistencies and mistakes, and also changed the language to remove some of its Czech and Croatian features, making it more like the language of the earliest OCS texts in some respects. Other editors made additional changes. However, some post-OCS phonological features of the text have been left unchanged in all versions, and some mistakes in the text could not be corrected because they would require significant recomposition.

As a result, the various editions of the Glagolitic Mass have slight differences in the text, and none of the versions is completely correct.

Guide to pronunciation

Vowels

i, u, e, o, a	pronounced more or less as in Latin.
y	pronounced the same as i ¹
ě	ye as in 'yes'

Consonants

c	ts as in 'cats'
č	ch as in 'chip'
š	sh as in 'ship'
ž	s as in 'pleasure'
ch	like the <i>ch</i> in German <i>Bach</i>
j	y as in 'yes'
l'	// as in 'million', but further forward
ń	ny as in 'canyon'
r	trill or tap
r'	ry

Note that both l and r can function as vowels; words like *plna*, *Chrste* are two syllables: pl-na, Chr-ste.

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Information on the composition of the Glagolitic Mass taken from
Wingfield, Paul. 1992. *Janáček: Glagolitic Mass*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

¹ The letter *y* represented a distinct vowel in OCS, and *y* and *i* are pronounced differently in Russian Church Slavic (e.g., in the Rachmaninov *Vespers*). In Croatian Church Slavic the sound represented by *y* had already fallen together with the vowel *i*, and the Glagolitic missal that the text of the mass is taken from used a single letter for both original sounds. Vajs (1920) and Weingart changed the text, writing *y* where it would be historically expected. This is similar to the modern Czech orthography, which distinguishes *y* and *i* in spelling, even though they are pronounced identically. Since neither the Croatian nor the Czech pronunciation distinguishes the original vowels *y* and *i* and the text is not authentically OCS in the first place, there is no real reason to distinguish the two sounds in performing the Glagolitic Mass.