

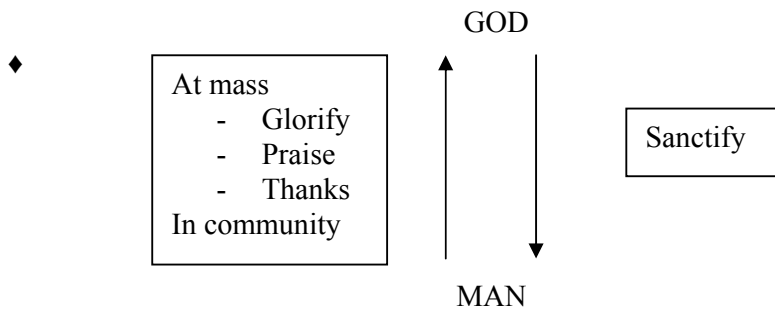
Father J.J's talk on Music Liturgy

Part 1 : The Mass

- ◆ Early Christians (mainly Jewish) went to their synagogues for prayer, as required, then to one of their homes for the breaking of bread as Christ instituted.
 - This evolved into the Mass. Thus, our prayer and setting has Jewish influence.
- ◆ ‘Liturgy’ comes from a Geek word ‘*Leitourgia*’;
 - Means civic duty or the cooperation of all citizens to make society work
- ◆ In the religious sense, the meaning is similar.
 - Liturgy is the work that all Christians do to make our traditions, our beliefs, and our faith, work in our lives and in the world.

While it is true that we can pray anywhere, it is the liturgy where we are most truly church, the body of Christ.

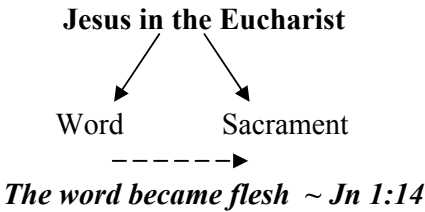
- ◆ Liturgy has 3 common factors
 - Rituals
 - Prayers
 - Communal
- ◆ Theology of the mass
 - In the Old Testament as a *figure*
 - In the New Testament as an *event* – the Lord’s Supper
- Calvary
(in John’s Gospel, Jesus is seen as the perfect Victim, the perfect sacrifice)
 - In present times as a *sacrament*
 - It is NOT a re-enactment, like a play, but a **calling to memory** of Jesus’ perfect sacrifice.



- Jesus saved the whole human race, therefore must be in the context of **COMMUNITY**

◆ Movement

Old Testament		
	Passover	

Egypt <i>(Slavery)</i> <i>Meal</i> of the Jews	Promise Land <i>(Freedom of the Jews)</i>
<u>New Testament</u>		
Death <i>(Sin)</i>	Passover of Jesus	New Life
<u>Present time</u>		
Dying <i>To our pride,</i> <i>riches,</i> <i>attachments,</i> <i>selfishness</i>	Our Passover Jesus in the Eucharist 	Rising <i>To humility,</i> <i>poverty,</i> <i>disattachment,</i> <i>selflessness</i>

Each time we go through the movement and reach this side, we're having new life.

- ◆ Why did Jesus come??
 - Adam and Eve:- Original relationship with God was broken.
 - Prophets were sent to restore the relationship, but people swayed, more often going back to their own ways

 - Jesus was the perfect bridge:- He was both God and Man
 - To reunite & reconcile man, bringing man back to him and restoring the broken relationship.
 - To save us from our **sins by dying on the cross**

His death was a *consequence* of his coming because of what He did. He mixed with sinners, had such power and authority, and preached the GOOD NEWS.

- ◆ What is the 'Good News'?
 - **God is Father** → No problem with the Jews and their leaders.

 - **Jesus is Son**
 - To the religious leaders, by saying that He was the Son of God meant that He was taking on an equal status as God.

Considered as blasphemy, unless He revoked it, and the consequence was death.

➤ Annas and Pilate asked Him, but He did not deny.

○ **We can become Sons / Daughters of our Father through Christ**

➤ If Christ didn't die, we wouldn't have this privilege

➤ By dying for us, Jesus brings us into the inner life of the Trinity, where so much love is.

➤ Sons / Daughter vs. Child
(has parents) (even an orphan is a child)

◆ Eph 1: 3-10 --- we have been in the mind of God.

◆ When we live, there's a restlessness within, and we're never fulfilled, until....

➤ "If anyone loves me, he will obey my teaching. My Father will love him and we will come and make our home with him

~ Jn 14: 23

◆ In the Mass, we're going through the movement of Dying and Rising

Eg :- Die to pride. Pride = Ego

➤ EGO – Edging God Out

- Rise to poverty. To be poor in spirit, i.e., to be malleable, allowing God to shape us, change us, etc.

○ Our obligation is not so much to "go for Mass", but to go through this movement of dying and rising, since being Christian is to be a reflection of Christ.

○ Music is to enhance the liturgy.

HOW ARE WE USING MUSIC TO HELP PEOPLE THROUGH THIS MOVEMENT?

Part 2: Music in Mass

◆ Order of Mass

- Entrance Hymn
- Offertory Hymn
- Communion Hymn
- Thanksgiving Hymn
- Recessional Hymn
 - It's not called Final Hymn

◆ Ordinaries of the Mass

- Kyrie
- Gloria
 - To be sung on all Feast day
- Responsorial Psalm
 - Should be chanted, according to the text in the Mass
 - It should never be replaced by a song
 - If it's read, good to have background music
- Gospel Acclamation
 - Must be sung
- Sanctus
- Memorial Acclamation
- Doxology
- Agnes Dei (Lam of God)

Liturgy of the Word

Introductory Rites

- 1) Entrance Hymn
 - ◆ Helps everyone remember that we are starting an important celebration.
 - ◆ Set the theme and mood of mass
 - ◆ Important to be in line with the readings
- 2) Sign of the Cross
 - ◆ Forms an identity

3) Greeting

Penitential Rites

- 4) Kyrie
 - ◆ Lord have mercy
 - ◆ Celebration of God's mercy
 - ◆ Acknowledgement of God's forgiving love for us
 - ◆ Should lead into the Gloria, the full Praise
- 5) Gloria
 - ◆ No Gloria during Lent except March 25 the Annunciation and March 17 St Joseph Feast Day

- ◆ Full praise of God
 - ◆ It's the first song sang by the Angels to the Shepherds during Christmas
 - ◆ Hymn of praise to the Trinity
 - ◆ Joyful
- 6) Opening Prayer
- ◆ Priest sums up all we want to give to God
- ❖ From Introductory Rites → Opening Prayer, must not 'outshine' the readings, because that is the most important part of the Liturgy of the Word. Instead, it should 'build up' to the readings.
- 7) 1st Reading
- 8) Responsorial psalm
- ◆ Psalm writing should always relate to the 1st reading
 - ◆ The Resp. Ps. is an extension of the "Thanks be to God" that we responded after the 1st Reading.
 - ◆ Music must fit the mood of the psalm. (eg, joyful music for a joyful psalm)
- 9) 2nd Reading
- 10) Gospel Acclamation
- ◆ Must be sung (including the verse) because it's an acclamation, announcing the arrival of something of great importance.
 - ◆ Should be intoned once by cantor, then sung by all, before the verse.
 - ◆ The verse can be harmonized by the choir.
- 11) Gospel
- 12) Homily
- 13) Profession of Faith
- ◆ Must be the WE BELIEVE version because it's a community.
I Believe is for the rosary.
- 14) General Intercession
- ◆ 4 parts to create intercession
 - Prayer for the Church (whole Church)
 - Prayer for people in authority and the salvation of the world
 - Prayer for those oppressed by various needs
 - Prayer for the local community

Liturgy of the Eucharist

Presentation of Gifts

- 1) Offertory Hymn

- ◆ Should be sung when the gifts are being brought to the altar, not to occupy people during the collection
- ◆ Collection should be done before the presentation of the gifts, then brought up together with the bread and wine.
 - This signifies a giving of ourselves, we offering not just money, but the other aspects of our lives as well.
- ◆ Besides the usual offertory hymns, any song with an “offering of our life” theme can be used.

2) Preparation of the Gifts

3) Prayer over the Gifts

4) Eucharistic Prayer (Thanksgiving)

5) Preface (Dialogue & Proclamation)

6) Sanctus (Acclamation)

- ◆ Must be Sung
- ◆ Hymn of real praise

7) Epiclesis (Invitation of the Holy Spirit)

8) Anamnesis (Institution of the Eucharist)

9) Memorial Acclamation

- ◆ It should consist of 3 factors :- Dying, Rising, and Coming again

10) Offering Prayer and Memorial Intercession

11) Doxology

- ◆ The most important part, the ‘high point’ of the Liturgy of the Eucharist, thus, as with the Liturgy of the Word, the preceding prayers should not be ‘outshining’ the Doxology.
The priest should not sing ‘Blest are You Lord, God of all creation’ in the Preparation of Gifts.
- ◆ Must be sung
- ◆ Response must be grand
- ◆ Amen: So be it, let it be so

12) Communion Rite

13) Lord’s Prayer

- ◆ It’s ok if not sung
- ◆ It is NOT a community prayer
- ◆ The ‘deliver us....’ part is prayer of healing and deliverance
- ◆ The deliverance prayer should be sung by the priest so as to have a flow, rather than a break from song, then ‘For the Kingdom....’ sung again.

- 14) Greeting of Peace
- ◆ Prayer of unity

The Eucharist is the highest, everything else doesn't mean anything without the Eucharist.

- 15) Agnus Dei
- ◆ Can be sung many times over, until the priest(s) are ready.
 - ◆ The bell rings after the Breaking of the Bread. This is actually for people who can't see the host to know what is the priest doing

- 16) Communion
- ◆ Focusing on the sacrament
 - ◆ Communion with Christ and with one another – unity
 - ◆ Possible Themes for the songs:- body and blood, banquet/feast/table, union with Christ, community
 - Flexible, but use discretion
 - ◆ Choir can sing something special, eg, acapella, 4-part harmony
 - Songs which the people don't know is ok
 - Usually congregational singing, but permission is granted for this song.
 - The congregation can then join in again in the 2nd communion song

- 17) Thanksgiving Hymn
- ◆ Possible to have thanksgiving hymn without a communion hymn
 - ◆ Songs of thanksgiving, praise, glorification
 - Doesn't have to have the words "thank you"/ "thanks", or else choice is limited to songs such as 'Thank You Lord' and 'O give thanks'. Again, use discretion.

18) Prayer after communion

19) Dismissal

20) Recessional Hymn (Optional)

3 main 'styles' of hymns in church

- ◆ Chant : - Gregorian and modern (eg Taize)
 - Some songs take the form of chants, with the melody like 'mountains and valleys'. Eg. Behold the bread O Lord, Take Thou the Offering
- ◆ Traditional
- ◆ Contemporary : - the newer songs, often with syncopations, often more upbeat than the traditional ones.
 - a different feel from the chants and the traditionals.

How to enhance Liturgy with music?

→ It is to help people come to worship better