The Nativity of Christ (Christmas)

Troparion – Tone 4

Carpatho-Russian Chant
arr. J.J. Kotalik

Melody in Soprano

Рож - дест - во́ Тво - е́ Христе́ Бо́ - же на́шъ, воз - сі - я́ мі́ - ро - ви свѣ́тъ
Rož - dest - vo Tvo - je Christe Bo - že naš, voz - si - ja mi - ro - vi svět

ра́ - зу - ма, въ не́мъ бо звѣз - да́мъ слу - жа́ - щі - и, звѣз - до́ - ю у - ча́ -
ra - zu - ma, v nem bo zvěz - dam slu - ža - šči - i, zvěz - do - ju u - ča -

ху - ся, Те - бѣ́ кла́ - ня - ти - ся Со́лн - цу пра́в - ды, и Те - бе́ вѣ́ -
chu - sja, Te - bě kla - nja - ti - sja Soln - tsu prav - dy, i Te - be vě -

дѣ - ти съ вы - со - ты́ Вос - то́ - ка, Го́с - по - ди, сла́ - ва Те - бѣ́.
dě - ti s vy - so - ty Vos - to - ka, Hos - po - di, sla - va Te - bě.

I have transliterated the Slavonic using the standard Carpatho-Russian Latin Alphabet (Ruthenian Latinica).

The exception to this is the Yat (ѣ), which has been transliterated with the non-standard ě, from Czech. While most Carpatho-Ruthenes pronounce ѣ as an /i/, some do not, and most OCA parishes pronounce it according to the Russian model, as /je/. By borrowing this letter from Czech, which represents the historical Yat, the variant pronunciations can be indicated, and should be decided upon by the rector or choirmaster.

Otherwise, the standard Ruthenian Latinica applies:

j = **y** as in **y**ellow; **ch** = **kh**, or **ch** as in lo**ch**; **c** = **ts** as in ca**ts**;
č = **ch** as in **Ch**urch; **š** = **sh** as in **sh**ip; **šč** = **sch** as in fre**shch**eese (with no stop)

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