Explanation of Some of the Hymns of Great Friday

Explanation of the Hymn of the Cross:

4**Z**082.002,

ı∡Ф ιωωπί риэрагэ This is He who offered รเฆยท yoabaciy есшнп: Himself up, an ισανοή TICTAMPOC: నేడె μπεης ενος. acceptable sacrifice, on the Cross for the salvation of our race. **Namayen** poq эхи́ His Good Father randú TECHOT NATABOC: smelled Him at the эги SZNZPOVSI: รเฆยท

The hymn begins with a very long beginning – to signify that God waited a very long time (5500 years) until the due time, when He found someone pure enough to bear His Son.

evening

Golgotha.

watch

on

The hymn hits very high notes at the mention of the word "πὶς τα γρος" (Cross) – to signify the raising of the Son of God on the Cross on top of Golgotha.

The notes of the last part of the hymn "Aquatem epoq" are quick – to signify that the process of salvation was accomplished in a very short period of time; Christ was on the Cross for only three hours before He died and accomplished Salvation, saying "It is finished".

Explanation of the psalm of the burial:

Пекоронос Фиот ул сис от премента по по по уда и по по уда и от	Your throne, God, is forever and ever. The
	scepter of
	righteousness is the
	scepter of your
	kingdom

This is the Hymn of the burial of Christ.

Despite the fact that He died and is being buried, the church confirms that he is the King of kings and Lord of Lords, by chanting: Your throne, God, is forever and ever.

The hymn is basically three parts:

Iekèponoc meaning "Your throne"

Pnort meaning "God"

พุ่ม enes ทั่ง miènes meaning "is forever and ever"

In the third part, the notes of the hymn continue to loop and repeat, almost un-ending – to signify that God's throne is indeed "forever and ever".