

# Get to the Root of It!

## Tutorial 8

Lord, have mercy (Kyrie)

Տէր Որողմեա

*Der voghormya*

Year of Church and Home 2007

*Der voghormya*  
Kyrie - Lord have mercy

Lord have mercy, All-Holy Trinity.  
Give peace to this world.  
And healing to the sick,  
Love and unity to the Armenian nation.  
Jesus, savior, have mercy on us.

Although the phrase *Der Voghormya* is one of the most common in Armenian Church services, the *Kyrie* as a separate hymn is a late addition to the Armenian Communion Service. It was introduced by the Catholicos Simeon Yerevantsi in the late 1700s. It started as a chant by the laity during the period of heavy Persian and Turkish repression. It has many verses and a number of settings. The version given here is commonly used in Armenian Churches in America. It is often sung antiphonally, with the first verse sung by the Deacons, followed by the next verse by the people and choir.

## *Der Voghormya, Amenasurp Yerrortutyun* Lord, Have Mercy, All-Holy Trinity

- Տէր *der* = 'Lord' *di+ayr* → dignified, teacher + android
- ողորմեա = *voghormya* -ya = thou command  
→ Ger. arm = 'poor'. arm-arm =? *voghorm*
- ամենասուրբ *amenasurp* = 'all-holy' *amena*= → assembled, same, all.
- երրորդութիւն *yerrortutyun* = 'trinity'  
→ three 'd/th' tion

### *Der Voghormya, Amenasurp Yerrortutyun*

We've seen many of these words before.

• *Der* 'Lord' has 2 components *di* and *ayr*. *Di* which is related to Eng. *dignified*, and *ayr* which is related to Eng/Greek *android*, 'study of man'. Together, *di* and *ayr* become *Der* and mean 'a dignified man', thus 'Lord'.

• *voghormya* 'have mercy' has two components. We often encounter the suffix *-ya* for the singular command, as for instance, in the greeting for married priests, *orhnya der*, 'bless lord'. As for the root, *voghorm*, it has no cognate in English, but some linguists have drawn a connection with German *arm*, meaning 'poor', suggesting that it was doubled - arm-arm to mean *poor-poor* - or *pity*. Repetitions such as this occur from time to time, for example, *ar-ar-ich* 'creator' (repeating the root ar 'to make') or *geragur* 'food' with two similar forms of the root 'to eat' *ger* (from the Communion Hymn).

• *amenasurp* 'all holy' has two components as well. The root is of course *surp* meaning 'holy, pure, clean', which as we have already discussed, has no direct English equivalent, but is likely to be related to Sanskrit *ṣubhra*. The prefix *amena* - means 'all' or 'most' and is related to the *em/am* in English *assembled*, *same*.

• *Yerrortutyun* 'trinity' has three components. *yerr* 'three' which is related to English *three* and Latin *trio*. As Armenian often does, a helping vowel (e) was added at the beginning of the word *yetrio* which then became *yerro*. The *-ort-* suffix creates adjectives as in English, *-d/th*, and *utyun*, as we know, is related to Eng. *tion*. Thus, *yerrortutyun* means something like third-ness, or trinity.

Now let's listen to the phrase, sung and said, and repeat the phrase. *Der Voghormya, Amenasurp Yerrortutyun*, 'Lord have mercy, All-holy Trinity.'

*Dur ashkharhis khaghaghutyun*  
Give this world peace

- տուր *dur* = 'give!' → Eng. **donate** + *-r* 'do!'
- աշխարհիս *ashkharhi-s* = 'world'  
→ **-s** = 'this'
- իսաղաղութիւն *khaghaghutyun* = 'peace'  
*utyun=tion*

*Dur ashkharhis khaghaghutyun* 'Give this world peace'

We have seen several of these words before.

• *Dur* 'give!' is composed of 2 components: the root *du*, which is related to Eng./Lat. *donate*. and *-r* suffix for singular commands, as in the Lord's Prayer *dur mez aysor* 'give us this day' and *mi danir i portsutyun* 'lead us not into temptation'

• *ashkharhis* 'to this world' like its English translation has 3 components - *ashkharh* which means 'world' and has no English cognate, the suffix *-i*, which means 'of, to, for', and the suffix *-s*, which, as we have seen, has its parallel in the final letter of English *this*.

• *khaghaghutyun* 'peace' another word that has no English cognate, although one component - *utyun* is related to English *-tion*. We have seen this in the Peace Blessing as well as the dismissal blessing *Khaghaghutyun amenetsun* 'Peace unto all', and *Yertayk khaghaghutyamp* 'Go in peace'.

Now let's listen to the phrase, sung and said, and repeat the phrase. *Dur ashkharhis khaghaghutyun* 'Give this world peace'.

## *Yev hivantats p-zhsh-gutyun* And sick-to healing

- եւ *yev* = 'and'
- հիւանդաց *hivantats* = 'sick' ⇨ Eng. **p**atient  
suffix **-ats** = to pl. Eng. **p**aternal Arm **h**ayr,  
⇨ Eng. **e**pi-dermus Arm. **yev**
- բժշկութիւն *p-zhsh-gutyun* = 'healing' *puzhel*  
= 'treat', *pzhishg* = 'doctor'

*Yev hivantats p-zhsh-gutyun* 'And to the sick healing'.

This phrase has two new words.

• *hivantats* = 'to the sick' the suffix *-ats*, as we have seen means 'to-for pl', as in the Lord's Prayer *vorbes yev mek toghumk mer bardabanats* 'as we grant forgiveness to our debtors' When someone is sick they are in pain. The Armenian word *hivant* is actually a repeated form related to Eng./Lat. *patient*. As in Eng. *paternal*, Arm. *hayr*, the first *p* becomes an *h* in Armenian, and as in Eng. *epi* Arm. *yev* 'and' or Stephen-Steven, the second *p*, in the middle of the word, becomes *v*. hence, *hivant*.

• *p-zhsh-gutyun* 'healing' has the familiar *-utyun* noun suffix. The root is *puzh* 'to heal' *pzhishg* 'physician', which has no related form in English.

Now let's listen to the phrase, sung and said, and repeat it. *Yev hivantats p-zhsh-gutyun* And to the sick healing.

*Azkis hayots ser miutyun*  
Nation-to-our Armenians love unity

- ազգիս *azkis* = 'nation' ↔ Eng. *ethnos* + *-i* = 'to sg.', *-s* = 'this, our'
- հայոց *hayots* = 'Armenian' ↔ Eng. *potent* = strong, brave, *-ots* = 'to pl.' *h~p* correspondence
- սէր *ser* = 'love' ↔ Eng. *home*, *city*, *civil*, 'family', 'household' *s~h~c* correspondence
- միութիւն *miutyun* = 'oneness, unity' ↔ *mi* = Eng. *mono*, *-utyun* = *tion* (do not confuse with *mi* 'do not' as in *mi danir*)

*Azkis hayots ser miutyun* 'To our Armenian nation love, unity'

• *azkis* 'to our nation' has three components *azk* which is related to English *ethnic* group, the suffix *-i-* which means 'to sg.' and the suffix *-s*, which we see at the end of 'this' and may also mean 'our', as 'this' is the one near us.

• *hayots* 'to the Armenians' has two components. The suffix *-ots* along with its variant *-ats*, which we have seen in a number of words, e.g., *hivantats* 'to the sick', means 'to pl.', and the root *hay* appears to be related to Eng. *potent*, with the typical correspondence of Eng./Lat. *p* to Armenian *h*, as in Arm. *hivant* Eng. *pain* and Arm. *hayr* Eng. *paternal*, the *t* in the middle of the word is lost, as in *hayr*, *mayr*, *kuyr*, all of which have *t/th* in Eng./Lat. but *y* in Armenian, *paternal/father* - Arm. *hayr*, *maternal/mother* Arm. *mayr*, *sister* - Arm. *kuyr*.

• *ser* 'love' is related to English *home*, *city*, *civil*, exhibiting the *k~s* correspondence as for instance, Arm. *sird* and English *heart*, *cordial*.

• *miutyun* 'unity' is based on a root *mi*, which is related to Eng. *mono*, and the noun suffix *-utyun* which corresponds to Eng. *tion*. Be careful not to confuse this *mi* with the negative particle *mi*, as in *mi danir*.

Now let's listen to the phrase, sung and said, and repeat it. *Azkis hayots ser miutyun* 'To our Armenian nation love, unity'.

*Hisus prgich mez voghormya*  
Jesus Savior on us have mercy

- Յիսուս *Hisus* = 'Jesus' Heb. Yeshua, 'Savior'
- Փրկիչ *Prgich* = 'Savior' from Syriac 'prk' + *ich* 'actor, one who \_\_\_', as in *ararich* 'Creator', *lusavorich* 'Illuminator'
- մեզ *mez* = 'us'
- ողորմեա *voghormya* = 'mercy' -*ya* = 'do thou'

*Hisus prgich mez voghormya* 'Jesus Savior on us have mercy'.

This has a number of words we already know quite well. Let's review them quickly.

- *mez* 'us', and *voghormya* 'have mercy'
- *Hisus* 'Jesus' which is from Hebrew Yeshua, Joshua, and means 'savior'
- *Prgich* 'savior' which is from Syriac 'prk' The *-ich* suffix means 'actor, a person who', a *savior* is 'one who saves'. *ararich* is 'one who creates, Creator', and a *lusavorich* is 'one who bears light'.

Now let's listen to the phrase, sung and said, and repeat it. *Hisus prgich mez voghormya* 'Jesus Savior on us have mercy'.

## Let's practice the words

*Տէր ողորմեա, Ամենասուրբ Երրորդութիւն,*

Der voghorm-ya amena-surp Yer-rortutyun

Lord merciful-be-thou all-holy Trinity

**Lord, have mercy, All-Holy Trinity.**

*տուր աշխարհիս խաղաղութիւն:*

dur ashkharh-i-s khaghaghutyun

give-thou world-to-this peace

**Give peace to this world.**

*Եւ հիւանդաց բժշկութիւն. ազգիս հայոց սէր միութիւն:*

yev hivant-ats p-zhsh-gutyun azkis hayots ser miutyun

and sick-to healing nation-to Armenian love unity

**And healing to the sick, love and unity to the Armenian nation.**

*Յիսուս փրկիչ մեզ ողորմեա:*

Hisus pr-gich mez voghorm-ya

Jesus savior for-us mercy-have-thou

**Jesus, Savior, have mercy on us.**

Now let's try saying the words line by line.



# Let's practice singing it

Տէր ողորմես  
der voghormya

Տէր, — ողորմես, Տէր, — ողորմես,  
der — vo — ghor — mya, der — vo — ghor — mya

Տէր, — ողորմես, Տէր, — ողորմես  
der — vo — ghor — mya, der — vo — ghor — mya

Ան — աս — սոփ Եր — րոր — զու — թիւն,  
a — me — sa — soorp yer — ror — too — tyoon

Ան — աս — կար — եր — զու — զու — թիւն,  
door — ash — klar — hees — kha — gha — ghoo — tyoon

Now let's practice singing it. Listen and follow along, then practice it line by line and altogether from beginning to end.

## Let's practice singing it

The image shows a musical score for a song, consisting of four lines of music. Each line includes a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 4/4 time signature. The lyrics are written in Chinese characters and Pinyin below the notes. The lyrics are as follows:

Line 1: 忆 昔 范 曾 的 故 乡 情 意  
yev — hee — van — tats — pu — zhush — goo — tyoon

Line 2: 我 们 在 这 里 学 习 工 作 的 经 历  
az — kees — ha — yois — ser — mee — oo — tyoon

Line 3: 我们 在 这 里 学 习 工 作 的 经 历  
der — vo — ghor — mya — der — vo — ghor — mya

Line 4: 我们 在 这 里 学 习 工 作 的 经 历  
hee — soos — pur — geech — mez — vo — ghor — mya

Now let's practice singing it. Listen and follow along, then practice it line by line and altogether from beginning to end.