

**Contemporary understanding of Gregorian chant –
conceptualisation and practice**

Volume three of three:
Appendices II

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Appendix 21

Correlation matrix of the questions 1-27: What does Gregorian chant mean to you both as a term and a phenomenon?

Correlation matrix is a table, which has variables as the first row and the first column. The values that show the correlation between two variables are on the crossover of one variable from the first column of the table and one variable from the first row of the table. On the lines, every variable has three sections: (1) Pearson Correlation; (2) significance index; (3) number of respondents.

Pearson Correlation is one of the calculation methods that are used to find out how different variables relate to each other – the higher the value, the higher the correlation between the variables. The highest possible value is '1'. Therefore, in the table, the diagonal from the upper left corner to the lower right corner has only '1' as a value – these are the points where identical variables from the first row and the first column 'meet'. As they are the same variables, the correlation is 100% and the Pearson Correlation equals '1'. Pearson Correlation may have an asterisk (*) or two asterisks (**) at the end. This means that that the correlation is significant on levels 0.05 and 0.01 respectively. If the level is 0.01, it means that the probability of this correlation appearing randomly is less than one in a hundred, and if the level is 0.05, then the probability is less than five in a hundred.

The latter-described issue of probability is also expressed by the significance index. If the value of the significance index is 0.05 or less, then the correlation is marked with one asterisk; and if the value is 0.01 or less, the correlation is marked with two asterisks. The significance index shows which correlations are more important within the groups of one and two asterisks. Correlations within one group can have different significance indexes, which means that their importance is different. The third value, marked by 'N', shows how many respondents have answered to a particular question (see also vol 1, pp 172-174).

Numbers in the brackets after the variables represent the amount of other variables that correlate with this particular variable significantly on the level 0.01 (see also vol 1, p 177 onwards).

Appendix 27

Correlation matrix of the questions 42-71: What do you consider important for a good performance of Gregorian chant?

For an explanation of this appendix, please see the explanation to Appendix 21, vol 3, p 680).

Appendix 35

A 'family tree' of Gregorian chant performers

On the schema, students and teachers are connected with lines. The arrow always points towards the student. An abbreviation 'SM' in the scema means 'schola mastrer'. The software Graphviz does not support some letters, for example 'ö' and is reluctant to use several symbols like 'é'. Therefore, some names are misspelled in the schema, for which I apologise.

In case something remains unclear in Appendix 35 please consult Appendix 68, vol 2, pp 672-677 'The script of a 'family tree' of Gregorian chant performers'.

Appendix 36

Comparison of means of questions 1-27: What does Gregorian chant mean to you both as a term and a phenomenon? with selected variables

In this appendix, there is a table that compares means of questions 1-27 with selected comparison variables. The questions 1-27 are in the top row and the comparison variables are in the left column. Comparisons of means that according to ANOVA test are significant at least on the level 0.05 are highlighted.

Numbers in the brackets after the comparison variables (left column) represent the amount of variables (top row) that are influenced by this comparison variable. Numbers in the brackets after questions 1-27 (top row) represent the amount of comparison variables (left column) that have influenced particular question.

Appendix 40

Comparison of means of questions 42-71: What do you consider important for a good performance of Gregorian chant? with selected variables

In this appendix, there is a table that compares means of questions 42-71 with selected comparison variables. The questions 42-71 are in the top row and the comparison variables are in the left column. Comparisons of means that according to ANOVA test are significant at least on the level 0.05 are highlighted.

Numbers in the brackets after the comparison variables (left column) represent the amount of variables (top row) that are influenced by this comparison variable. Numbers in the brackets after questions 42-71 (top row) represent the amount of comparison variables (left column) that have influenced particular question.

