


 This page contains a block of liturgical text in Hebrew and Greek. The text is organized into several strophes, each consisting of a verse in Hebrew followed by a verse in Greek. The Hebrew text uses a square script, while the Greek text uses a cursive-like script. Below the Hebrew text, there are vowel markings (nikud) in some lines. The Greek text includes a few words in Koine Greek. The entire page is set to a specific musical mode, indicated by a series of short horizontal strokes above the text. The musical notation consists of vertical stems with small horizontal dashes above them, corresponding to each syllable of the text.

The text is divided into strophes by short horizontal lines. Each strophe begins with a single-line musical notation. The first three strophes have identical musical patterns. The fourth and fifth strophes begin with a two-line musical notation. The sixth and seventh strophes begin with a single-line musical notation. The eighth and ninth strophes begin with a two-line musical notation.

The text is as follows:

- Strophe 1: Hebrew (verse 1), Greek (verse 1)
- Strophe 2: Hebrew (verse 2), Greek (verse 2)
- Strophe 3: Hebrew (verse 3), Greek (verse 3)
- Strophe 4: Hebrew (verse 4), Greek (verse 4)
- Strophe 5: Hebrew (verse 5), Greek (verse 5)
- Strophe 6: Hebrew (verse 6), Greek (verse 6)
- Strophe 7: Hebrew (verse 7), Greek (verse 7)
- Strophe 8: Hebrew (verse 8), Greek (verse 8)
- Strophe 9: Hebrew (verse 9), Greek (verse 9)

The musical notation consists of vertical stems with horizontal dashes above them, indicating pitch and rhythm. The first three strophes use a single-line notation. The fourth and fifth strophes use a two-line notation. The sixth and seventh strophes use a single-line notation. The eighth and ninth strophes use a two-line notation.