Course materials, Slavic

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1 About the course and materials

This course gives an introduction to Early Slavic, primarily as attested in Old Church Slavonic (OCS), but with a comparative glance at Old Russian as well. The course gives a brief introduction to how Slavic relates to the other Indo-European branches, especially Baltic, but the main focus is on the morphology, syntax and semantics of the earliest attestations of Slavic. We will explore these issues both through text reading and case studies using fresh corpus data from several recent electronic resources.

The course does not presuppose knowledge of the Cyrillic alphabet, and this set of course material therefore contains a minimal set of transliterated Old Church Slavonic paradigms and transliterated OCS and Old Russian texts to be used in class. The chosen passages are glossed and provided with morphological and syntactic analyses in the Tromsø Old Russian and OCS Treebank (TOROT). Be advised that most textbooks and digital resources to early Slavic *do* presuppose knowledge of the Cyrillic alphabet, so anyone interested in going further with Slavic is strongly advised to learn it.

2 Recommended books and resources

2.1 Online resources

- Old Church Slavonic Online (a concise and handy course of OCS with reading selections): http://www.utexas.edu/cola/centers/lrc/eieol/ocsol-0-X.html
- Old Russian Online (ditto for Old Russian): http://www.utexas.edu/cola/centers/lrc/eieol/oruol-0-X.html
- The Tromsø Old Russian and OCS Treebank (TOROT): https://nestor.uit.no, you need to register to get access (easy and free)
- OCS dictionary (Cejtlin et al.) online: http://ksana-k.ru/?p=803
- Old Russian dictionary (Sreznevskij) online, searchable: http://oldrusdict.ru/dict.html

2.2 Books

- Horace G. Lunt (1974 and later editions): *Old Church Slavonic grammar.* The Hague: Mouton. (This is the best and most accessible OCS grammar in English.)
- Paul Diels (1932–34, 2 volumes): *Altkirchenslavische Grammatik mit einer Auswahl von Texten und einem Worterbuch.* Heidelberg: Carl Winters. (Old but very comprehensive grammar with commented text selections and a glossary, all in German.)
- Alexander M. Schenker (1995): *The Dawn of Slavic: An Introduction to Slavic Philology.* (A broad introduction to Slavic philology with comprehensive coverage of the linguistic side as well. All Slavic examples, text excerpts and paradigms are transliterated.)
- Charles E. Townsend and Laura A. Janda (1996): *Common and Comparative Slavic: Phonology and Inflection.* Columbus: Slavica. (A handy overview of the Slavic branches.)

3 Texts

All texts are automatically transliterated versions of texts available in the TOROT treebank (https://nestor.uit.no). Note that the same transliteration is used both for OCS and Old Russian, although some of the letters have different sound values. All excerpts are glossed in the treebank.

3.1 Codex Marianus, John 9.1–22: Jesus heals a blind man

i mimo idy is vidě člva slěpa. otъ rožděstva. i vъprosišę i učenici ego gljǫšte. učitelju kъto sъgrěši. sь li ili roditelě ego. da slěpъ rodi sę. otъvěšta is. ni sь sъgrěši ni roditelě ego nъ da avętъ sę děla bžiě na nemъ. mьně podobaatъ dělati děla posъlavъšaago mę. donьdeže denь estъ pridetъ noštъ. egda niktože ne možetъ dělati. egda vъ mirě esmъ světъ esmь miru.

si rekъ plinǫ na zemljǫ. i sътvori brenie otъ plinovenič. i pomaza emu oči brъnьemь. i reče emu idi umyi sę vъ kupěli siluamьscě. eže sъkazaatъ sę posъlanъ. ideže i umy sę i pride vidę.

sǫsědi že i iže i běaxǫ viděli prěžde ěko slěpъ bě. glaaxǫ. ne sь li estъ sědęi i prosę. ovi glaaxǫ ěko sь estъ. onъ že glaaše ěko azъ esmъ. glaaxǫ že emu.

kako ti sę otvrěste oči. otъvěšta onъ i reče. člvkъ naricaemy is. brьnьe sътvori. i pomaza oči moi i reče mi. idi vъ kǫpělь siluamljǫ i umyi sę. šedъ že i umyvъ sę prozьrěxъ. rěšę že emu kъde tъ estъ. gla ne věmъ.

věsę i kъ farisěemъ. iže bě inogda slěpъ. bě že sobota egda sътvori brьnьe is. i otvrъze emu oči. paky že vъprašaaxǫ i fariseи kako prozьrě. onъ že reče imъ. brьnьe položi mьně na očiju. i umyxъ sę i viždǫ. glaxǫ že otъ fariseи edini. něstъ sь otъ ba člkъ. ěko soboty ne xranitъ. ovi glaaxǫ kako možetъ člkъ grěšenъ. sica znamenitь tvoriti. i raspьrě bě vь nixъ. glašę slěpьcju paky. ty čьto gleši o nemь. ěko otvrъze oči tvoi. onъ že reče. ěko prkъ estъ.

ne jęsę že věry ijudei o nemь. ěko bě slěpъ i prozьrě. donьdeže prizъvašę roditelě togo prozьrěvъšaago. i vъprosišę ě gljǫšte. sь li estъ snъ vaju. egože vy glete ěko slěpъ sę rodi. kako ubo nyně viditъ. otъvěštaste že imъ roditelě ego i rěste. věvě ěko sь estъ snъ naju. i ěko slěpъ sę rodi. kako že nyně viditъ ne věvě. li kto emu otvrъze oči vě ne věvě. samogo vъprosite. vъzdrastъ imatъ. samъ o sebě da gletъ. sice rěste roditelě ego. ěko boěašete sę ijudei.

3.2 Codex Marianus, Matt. 14.1–13: John the Baptist is beheaded

vъ vrmę ono uslyšavъ irodъ tetrarxъ sluxъ isvъ. i reče otrokomъ svoimъ. sь estъ ioanъ krъstitelь. tъ vъskrьse otъ mrъtvyxъ. i sego radi sily dějǫtъ sę o nemь. Irodъ bo emъ ioan'na sъvęza i. i vъsadi i vь temьnicǫ. irodiědy radi ženy filipa bratra svoego. glaše bo emu ioanъ. ne dostoitъ ti iměti eję. i xotę i ubiti uboě sę naroda. zane ěko prka iměxǫ i.

dьni že byvъšu rozьstva irodova. plęsa dъšti irodiědina po srědě i ugodi irodovi těmь že sъ klętvojǫ izdreče ei dati egože ašte vъsprositъ. ona že navaždena materijǫ svoejǫ. daždь mi reče sьde. na misě glavǫ ioana krstitelě. i pečalenъ bys csrъ. klętvy že radi i vъležęštixъ sъ nimъ. povelě dati i.

i posъlavъ usěknǫ ioana vь temьnici. i priněsę glavǫ ego na misě. i dašę děvici. i nese materi svoei. i pristǫpьše učenici ego vьzęsę tělo ego. i pogrěsę e.

i prišedъše vъzvěstišę isvi. I slyšavъ is. otide otъ tudě vъ korabli. vъ pusto město edinъ. i slyšavъše narodi. po nemь idǫ pěši otъ gradъ

3.3 The Primary Chronicle, Codex Laurentianus: The Varangians come to rule the land of Rus'

vъ lět .dz.t.ks.th. izъgnaša varęgi za more i ne daša imъ dani. i počaša sami v sobě voloděti. i ne bě v nixъ pravdy. i vъsta rodъ na rodъ. byša v nix. usobicě. i voevati počaša sami na sę rěša sami v sebě. poištemъ sobě knęzę. iže by volodělъ nami. i sudilъ po pravu.

idaša za more kъ varęgomъ k rusi. sice bo sę zvaxutь i. varęzi sutь. jako se druzii zovutsę svoe. druzii že urmane. anъglęne druzii gъte. tako i si rěša. rusь. čjudь slověni. i kriviči. vsę zemlę naša velika i obilna. a naręda v nei nětъ. da poiděte knęžitъ i voloděti nami.

i izъbrašasę .g. bratьja. s rody svoimi. pojaša po sobě vsju rusь. i pridoša starěišii rjurikъ. a drugii sineusъ na běl̆ozerě. a tretii izborьstě. truvorъ. ot těxъ prozvasę ruskaja zemlę novugorodьci ti sutь ljudьe nougorodьci ot roda varęžьska. preže bo běša slověni.

po dvu že lětu. sineusъ umre. a bratъ ego truvorъ. i prija vlastь rjurikъ. i razdaja mužemъ svoimъ grady. ovomu poloteskъ ovomu rostovъ drugomu běloozero. i po těmъ gorodomъ sutь naxodici varęzi a perьvii naselьnici v nově-gorodě slověne. polotьski kriviči. v rostově merę. v běl̆ozerě vesь. v muromě muroma. i těmi vsěmi obladaše rjurikъ.

i bęsta u nego .v. muža ne plemeni ego ni bojarina. i ta isprosistasę ko carjugorodu s rodomъ svoimъ. i poidosta po dněpru. i iduče mimo i uzrěsta na gorě gradok i upraštasta. rěsta čii se gradokъ. oni že rěša byla sutъ .g. bratьja.

kii. štekъ. xorivъ. iže sdělaša gradoko sь. i izgiboša i my sědimъ. platęče danь rodomъ ix kozaromъ. akolьdo že. i dirъ. ostasta vъ gradě semь. i mnogi varęgi skupista. i načasta vladět polьskoju zemleju. rjuriku že knęžasta v nověgorodě.

4 OCS morphology

4.1 Nouns

4.1.1 o stems

Table 1: Masculine hard o stem, *gradъ* 'city'

	singular	dual	plural
N	grad-ъ	grad-a	grad-i
A	grad-ъ	grad-a	grad-y
G	grad-a	grad-u	grad-ъ
L	grad-ě	grad-u	grad-ěxъ
D	grad-u	grad-oma	grad-omъ
I	grad-omь	grad-oma	grad-y
V	grad-e	grad-a	grad-i

Table 2: Masculine hard o stem with velar, *člověkъ* 'man, person'

	singular	dual	plural
N	člověk-ъ	člověk-a	člověc-i
A	člověk-ъ	člověk-a	člověk-y
G	člověk-a	člověk-u	člověk-ъ
L	člověc-ě	člověk-u	člověc-ěxъ
D	člověk-u	člověk-oma	člověk-omъ
I	člověk-omь	člověk-oma	člověk-y
V	člověč-e	člověk-a	člověc-i

Table 3: Masculine soft o stem, *mǫžь* 'man, husband'

	singular	dual	plural
N	mǫž-ь	mǫž-a	mǫž-i
A	mǫž-ь	mǫž-a	mǫž-ę
G	mǫž-a	mǫž-u	mǫž-ь
L	mǫž-i	mǫž-u	mǫž-ixъ
D	mǫž-u	mǫž-ema	mǫž-emъ
I	mǫž-emь	mǫž-ema	mǫž-i
V	mǫž-u	mǫž-a	mǫž-i

Table 4: Neuter hard o stem, *město* 'place'

	singular	dual	plural
N	měst-o	měst-ě	měst-a
A	měst-o	měst-ě	měst-a
G	měst-a	měst-u	měst-ъ
L	měst-ě	měst-u	měst-ěxъ
D	měst-u	měst-oma	měst-omъ
I	měst-omь	měst-oma	měst-y
V	měst-o	měst-ě	měst-a

Table 5: Neuter hard o stem with velar, *věko* 'eyelid'

	singular	dual	plural
N	věk-o	věc-ě	věk-a
A	věk-o	věc–ě	věk-a
G	věk-a	věk-u	věk-ъ
L	věc-ě	věk-u	věc-ěxъ
D	věk-u	věk-oma	věk-omъ
I	věk-omь	věk-oma	věk-y
V	věk-o	věc-ě	věk-a

Table 6: Neuter soft o stem, *srъdьce* 'heart'

	singular	dual	plural
N	srьdьc-e	srьdьc-i	srьdьc-a
A	srьdьc-e	srьdьc-i	srьdьc-a
G	srьdьc-a	srьdьc-u	srьdьc-ь
L	srьdьc-i	srьdьc-u	srьdьc-ixъ
D	srьdьc-u	srьdьc-ema	srьdьc-emъ
I	srьdьc-emь	srьdьc-ema	srьdьc-i
V	srьdьc-e	srьdьc-i	srьdьc-a

4.1.2 a/ja stems

Table 7: Feminine hard a stem, *žena* 'woman, wife'

	singular	dual	plural
N	žen-a	žen-ě	žen-y
A	žen-ǫ	žen-ě	žen-y
G	žen-y	žen-u	žen-ъ
L	žen-ě	žen-u	žen-axъ
D	žen-ě	žen-ama	žen-amъ
I	žen-ojǫ	žen-ama	žen-ami
V	žen-o	žen-ě	žen-y

Table 8: Feminine hard a stem with velar, *noga* 'leg, foot'

	singular	dual	plural
N	nog-a	nodz-ě	nog-y
A	nog-ǫ	nodz-ě	nog-y
G	nog-y	nog-u	nog-ъ
L	nodz-ě	nog-u	nog-axъ
D	nodz-ě	nog-ama	nog-amъ
I	nog-ojǫ	nog-ama	nog-ami
V	nog-o	nodz-ě	nog-y

Table 9: Feminine soft a stem, *duša* 'soul'

	singular	dual	plural
N	duš-a	duš-i	duš-ę
A	duš-ǫ	duš-i	duš-ę
G	duš-ę	duš-u	duš-ь
L	duš-i	duš-u	duš-axъ
D	duš-i	duš-ama	duš-amъ
I	duš-ejǫ	duš-ama	duš-ami
V	duš-e	duš-i	duš-ę

4.2 Pronouns

Table 10: Hard pronoun, *tъ* 'that'

		masculine	neuter	feminine
singular	N	t-ъ	t-o	t-a
	A	t-ъ	t-o	t-ǫ
	G	t-ogo	t-ogo	t-oję
	L	t-omь	t-omь	t-oi
	D	t-omu	t-omu	t-oi
	I	t-ěmь	t-ěmь	t-ojǫ
dual	NA	t-a	t-ě	t-ě
	GL	t-oju	t-oju	t-oju
	DI	t-ěma	t-ěma	t-ěma
plural	N	t-i	t-a	t-y
	A	t-y	t-a	t-y
	G	t-ěxъ	t-ěxъ	t-ěxъ
	L	t-ěxъ	t-ěxъ	t-ěxъ
	D	t-ěmъ	t-ěmъ	t-ěmъ
	I	t-ěmi	t-ěmi	t-ěmi

Table 11: Soft pronoun, *našь* 'our'

		masculine	neuter	feminine
singular	N	naš-ь	naš-e	naš-a
	A	naš-ь	naš-e	naš-ǫ
	G	naš-ego	naš-ego	naš-eję
	L	naš-emь	naš-emь	naš-ei
	D	naš-emu	naš-emu	naš-ei
	I	naš-imь	naš-imь	naš-ejǫ
dual	NA	naš-a	naš-i	naš-i
	GL	naš-eju	naš-eju	naš-eju
	DI	naš-ima	naš-ima	naš-ima
plural	N	naš-i	naš-a	naš-ę
	A	naš-ę	naš-a	naš-ę
	G	naš-ixъ	naš-ixъ	naš-ixъ
	L	naš-ixъ	naš-ixъ	naš-ixъ
	D	naš-imъ	naš-imъ	naš-imъ
	I	naš-imi	naš-imi	naš-imi

4.3 Adjectives

Table 12: Hard adjectives, short form, *dobrъ* 'good'

		masculine	neuter	feminine
singular	N	dobr-ъ	dobr-o	dobr-a
	A	dobr-ъ	dobr-o	dobr-ǫ
	G	dobr-a	dobr-a	dobr-y
	L	dobr-ě	dobr-ě	dobr-ě
	D	dobr-u	dobr-u	dobr-ě
	I	dobr-omь	dobr-omь	dobr-ojǫ
	V	dobr-e	dobr-o	dobr-o
dual	NA	dobr-a	dobr-ě	dobr-ě
	GL	dobr-u	dobr-u	dobr-u
	DI	dobr-oma	dobr-oma	dobr-ama
plural	N	dobr-i	dobr-a	dobr-y
	A	dobr-y	dobr-a	dobr-y
	G	dobr-ъ	dobr-ъ	dobr-ъ
	L	dobr-ěxъ	dobr-ěxъ	dobr-axъ
	D	dobr-omъ	dobr-omъ	dobr-amъ
	I	dobr-y	dobr-y	dobr-ami

Table 13: Hard adjectives, long (pronominal, compound) form, *dobrъ* 'good'

		masculine	neuter	feminine
singular	NV	dobr-yi	dobr-oje	dobr-aja
	A	dobr-yi	dobr-oje	dobr-ǫjǫ
	G	dobr-ajego	dobr-ajego	dobr-yję
	L	dobr-ějemь	dobr-ějemь	dobr-ěi
	D	dobr-ujemu	dobr-ujemu	dobr-ěi
	I	dobr-yimь	dobr-yimь	dobr-ojǫ
dual	NA	dobr-aja	dobr-ěi	dobr-ěi
	GL	dobr-uju	dobr-uju	dobr-uju
	DI	dobr-yima	dobr-yima	dobr-yima
plural	N	dobr-ii	dobr-aja	dobr-yję
	A	dobr-yję	dobr-aja	dobr-yję
	G	dobr-yixъ	dobr-yixъ	dobr-yixъ
	L	dobr-yixъ	dobr-yixъ	dobr-yixъ
	D	dobr-yimъ	dobr-yimъ	dobr-yimъ
	I	dobr-yimi	dobr-yimi	dobr-yimi

4.4 Verbs

4.4.1 Present tense

Table 14: Present tense *nesti* 'carry', *glagolati* 'speak' and *moliti* 'pray, beg'

singular	1	nes-ǫ	glagol-jǫ	mol-jǫ
	2	nes-e-ši	glagol-je-ši	mol-i-ši
	3	nes-e-tъ	glagol-je-tъ	mol-i-tъ
dual	1	nes-e-vě	glagol-je-vě	mol-i-vě
	2	nes-e-ta	glagol-je-ta	mol-i-ta
	3	nes-e-te	glagol-je-te	mol-i-te
plural	1	nes-e-mъ	glagol-je-mъ	mol-i-mъ
	2	nes-e-te	glagol-je-te	mol-i-te
	3	nes-ǫtъ	glagol-jǫtъ	mol-ętъ

4.4.2 Aorist tense

Table 15: Root (asigmatic) aorist, *iti* 'go' (id-ti), *mošti* 'be able to' (mog-ti)

singular	1	id-ъ	mog-ъ
	2	id-e	mož-e
	3	id-e	mož-e
dual	1	id-ově	mog-ově
	2	id-eta	mož-eta
	3	id-ete	mož-ete
plural	1	id-omъ	mog-omъ
	2	id-ete	mož-ete
	3	id-ǫ	mog-ǫ

Table 16: Sigmatic aorist, *jęti* 'take', *vesti* 'lead' (ved-ti), *rešti* 'say' (rek-ti), *moliti* 'pray, beg'

singular	1	jęsъ	věsъ	rěxъ	moli-xъ
	2	ję, jętъ	ved-e	reč-e	moli
	3	ję, jętъ	ved-e	reč-e	moli
dual	1	jęsově	věsově	rěxově	moli-xově
	2	jęsta	věsta	rěsta	moli-sta
	3	jęste	věste	rěste	moli-ste
plural	1	jęsomъ	věsomъ	rěxomъ	moli-xomъ
	2	jęste	věste	rěste	moli-ste
	3	jęsę	věsę	rěšę	moli-šę

Table 17: New aorist, *iti* 'go' (id-ti), *mošti* 'be able to' (mog-ti), děla-ti 'know'

singular	1	id-oxъ	mog-oxъ	děla-xъ
	2	id-e	mož-e	děla
	3	id-e	mož-e	děla
dual	1	id-oxově	mog-oxově	děla-xově
	2	id-osta	mog-osta	děla-sta
	3	id-oste	mog-oste	děla-ste
plural	1	id-oxomъ	mog-oxomъ	děla-xomъ
	2	id-oste	mog-oste	děla-ste
	3	id-ošę	mog-ošę	děla-šę

4.4.3 Imperfect tense

Table 18: Imperfect tense, *nesti* 'carry', *glagolati* 'speak' and *moliti* 'pray, beg'

singular	1	nes-ěa-xъ	glagol-aa-xъ	mol-jaa-xъ
	2	nes-ěa-še	glagol-aa-še	mol-jaa-še
	3	nes-ěa-še	glagol-aa-še	mol-jaa-še
dual	1	nes-ěa-xově	glagol-aa-xově	mol-jaa-xově
	2	nes-ěa-šeta	glagol-aa-šeta	mol-jaa-šeta
	3	nes-ěa-šete	glagol-aa-šete	mol-jaa-šete
plural	1	nes-ěa-xomъ	glagol-aa-xomъ	mol-jaa-xomъ
	2	nes-ěa-šete	glagol-aa-šete	mol-jaa-šete
	3	nes-ěa-xǫ	glagol-aa-xǫ	mol-jaa-xǫ

4.4.4 Perfect and pluperfect tense

Table 19: Compound perfect and pluperfect tense, *nesti* 'carry' (*l*-participle with *byti* 'be' auxiliary – present for the perfect, imperfect/aorist for the pluperfect)

		masculine	neuter	feminine	present	imperfect/aorist
singular	1	nesl-ъ	nesl-o	nesl-a	jesmь	běaxъ/běxъ
	2	nesl-ъ	nesl-o	nesl-a	jesi	běašě/bě
	3	nesl-ъ	nesl-o	nesl-a	jestъ	běašě/bě
dual	1	nesl-a	nesl-ě	nesl-ě	jesvě	běaxově/běxově
	2	nesl-a	nesl-ě	nesl-ě	jesta	běašeta/běsta
	3	nesl-a	nesl-ě	nesl-ě	jeste	běašete/běste
plural	1	nesl-i	nesl-a	nesl-y	jesmъ	běaxomъ/běxomъ
	2	nesl-i	nesl-a	nesl-y	jeste	běašete/běste
	3	nesl-i	nesl-a	nesl-y	sǫtъ	běaxǫ/běšę

4.4.5 Participles

Table 20: Present active participle, short form, *iti* 'go' (≈ soft adjective declension)

		masculine	neuter	feminine
singular	N	id-y	id-y	id-ǫšt-i
	A	id-ǫšt-ъ	id-ǫšt-e	id-ǫšt-ǫ
	G	id-ǫšt-a	id-ǫšt-a	id-ǫšt-ę
	L	id-ǫšt-i	id-ǫšt-i	id-ǫšt-i
	D	id-ǫšt-u	id-ǫšt-u	id-ǫšt-i
	I	id-ǫšt-emь	id-ǫšt-emь	id-ǫšt-ejǫ
dual	NA	id-ǫšt-a	id-ǫšt-i	id-ǫšt-i
	GL	id-ǫšt-u	id-ǫšt-u	id-ǫšt-u
	DI	id-ǫšt-ema	id-ǫšt-ema	id-ǫšt-ama
plural	N	id-ǫšt-e	id-ǫšt-a	id-ǫšt-ę
	A	id-ǫšt-ę	id-ǫšt-a	id-ǫšt-ę
	G	id-ǫšt-ъ	id-ǫšt-ъ	id-ǫšt-ъ
	L	id-ǫšt-ixъ	id-ǫšt-ixъ	id-ǫšt-axъ
	D	id-ǫšt-emъ	id-ǫšt-emъ	id-ǫšt-amъ
	I	id-ǫšt-i	id-ǫšt-i	id-ǫšt-ami

Table 21: Present active participle, short form, *znati* 'know'

		masculine	neuter	feminine
singular	N	zna-ję	zna-ję	zna-jǫšt-i
	A	zna-jǫšt-ъ	zna-jǫšt-e	zna-jǫšt-ǫ
	G	zna-jǫšt-a	zna-jǫšt-a	zna-jǫšt-ę
	L	zna-jǫšt-i	zna-jǫšt-i	zna-jǫšt-i
	D	zna-jǫšt-u	zna-jǫšt-u	zna-jǫšt-i
	I	zna-jǫšt-emь	zna-jǫšt-emь	zna-jǫšt-ejǫ
dual	NA	zna-jǫšt-a	zna-jǫšt-i	zna-jǫšt-i
	GL	zna-jǫšt-u	zna-jǫšt-u	zna-jǫšt-u
	DI	zna-jǫšt-ema	zna-jǫšt-ema	zna-jǫšt-ama
plural	N	zna-jǫšt-e	zna-jǫšt-a	zna-jǫšt-ę
	A	zna-jǫšt-ę	zna-jǫšt-a	zna-jǫšt-ę
	G	zna-jǫšt-ъ	zna-jǫšt-ъ	zna-jǫšt-ъ
	L	zna-jǫšt-ixъ	zna-jǫšt-ixъ	zna-jǫšt-axъ
	D	zna-jǫšt-emъ	zna-jǫšt-emъ	zna-jǫšt-amъ
	I	zna-jǫšt-i	zna-jǫšt-i	zna-jǫšt-ami

Table 22: Present active participle, short form, *moliti* 'pray, beg'

		masculine	neuter	feminine
singular	N	mol-ę	mol-ę	mol-ęšt-i
	A	mol-ęšt-ъ	mol-ęšt-e	mol-ęšt-ǫ
	G	mol-ęšt-a	mol-ęšt-a	mol-ęšt-ę
	L	mol-ęšt-i	mol-ęšt-i	mol-ęšt-i
	D	mol-ęšt-u	mol-ęšt-u	mol-ęšt-i
	I	mol-ęšt-emь	mol-ęšt-emь	mol-ęšt-ejǫ
dual	NA	mol-ęšt-a	mol-ęšt-i	mol-ęšt-i
	GL	mol-ęšt-u	mol-ęšt-u	mol-ęšt-u
	DI	mol-ęšt-ema	mol-ęšt-ema	mol-ęšt-ama
plural	N	mol-ęšt-e	mol-ęšt-a	mol-ęšt-ę
	A	mol-ęšt-ę	mol-ęšt-a	mol-ęšt-ę
	G	mol-ęšt-ъ	mol-ęšt-ъ	mol-ęšt-ъ
	L	mol-ęšt-ixъ	mol-ęšt-ixъ	mol-ęšt-axъ
	D	mol-ęšt-emъ	mol-ęšt-emъ	mol-ęšt-amъ
	I	mol-ęšt-i	mol-ęšt-i	mol-ęšt-ami

Table 23: Past active participle, short form, *nesti* 'carry'

		masculine	neuter	feminine
singular	N	nes-ъ	nes-ъ	nes-ъš-i
	A	nes-ъš-ь	nes-ъš-e	nes-ъš-ǫ
	G	nes-ъš-a	nes-ъš-a	nes-ъš-ę
	L	nes-ъš-i	nes-ъš-i	nes-ъš-i
	D	nes-ъš-u	nes-ъš-u	nes-ъš-i
	I	nes-ъš-emь	nes-ъš-emь	nes-ъš-ejǫ
dual	NA	nes-ъš-a	nes-ъš-i	nes-ъš-i
	GL	nes-ъš-u	nes-ъš-u	nes-ъš-u
	DI	nes-ъš-ema	nes-ъš-ema	nes-ъš-ama
plural	N	nes-ъš-e	nes-ъš-a	nes-ъš-ę
	A	nes-ъš-ę	nes-ъš-a	nes-ъš-ę
	G	nes-ъš-ь	nes-ъš-ь	nes-ъš-ь
	L	nes-ъš-ixъ	nes-ъš-ixъ	nes-ъš-axъ
	D	nes-ъš-emъ	nes-ъš-emъ	nes-ъš-amъ
	I	nes-ъš-i	nes-ъš-i	nes-ъš-ami

Table 24: Past active participle, short form, *moliti* 'pray, beg'

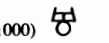
		masculine	neuter	feminine
singular	N	moli-vъ	moli-vъ	moli-vъš-i
	A	moli-vъš-ь	moli-vъš-e	moli-vъš-ǫ
	G	moli-vъš-a	moli-vъš-a	moli-vъš-ę
	L	moli-vъš-i	moli-vъš-i	moli-vъš-i
	D	moli-vъš-u	moli-vъš-u	moli-vъš-i
	I	moli-vъš-emь	moli-vъš-emь	moli-vъš-ejǫ
dual	NA	moli-vъš-a	moli-vъš-i	moli-vъš-i
	GL	moli-vъš-u	moli-vъš-u	moli-vъš-u
	DI	moli-vъš-ema	moli-vъš-ema	moli-vъš-ama
plural	N	moli-vъš-e	moli-vъš-a	moli-vъš-ę
	A	moli-vъš-ę	moli-vъš-a	moli-vъš-ę
	G	moli-vъš-ь	moli-vъš-ь	moli-vъš-ь
	L	moli-vъš-ixъ	moli-vъš-ixъ	moli-vъš-axъ
	D	moli-vъš-emъ	moli-vъš-emъ	moli-vъš-amъ
	I	moli-vъš-i	moli-vъš-i	moli-vъš-ami

5 The Cyrillic (and Glagolitic) alphabet

Name	Transliteration	Glagolitic	Cyrillic
azъ	a	(1) From Hebrew א *aleph* or the image of the cross	(1) From Greek α *álpha*; in later texts iotated α was written ⷯ or ѩ
buky	b	(2) Source unknown. Samaritan /m/ is 𐤌, a mirror image of	Origin uncertain. Perhaps a variant of Greek B *bêta*
vědě	v	(3) Perhaps from Latin V	(2) From Greek B *bêta*
glagoli	g	(4) Perhaps from cursive Greek γ *gámma*	(3) From Greek Γ *gámma*
dobro	d	(5) From Greek Δ *délta*; cf. /v/, i.e., inverted	(4) From Greek Δ *délta*
estъ	e	(6) Perhaps from Samaritan /he/ or Greek numeral *sampî* ϡ (900)	(5) From Greek E *epsilón*; in later texts iotated was written
živěte	ž	(7) Source unknown	Perhaps from Glagolitic
zělo	ʒ	(8) Source unknown	(6) From Greek ϛ *digámma* or Latin S; for the variant ꙁ from Greek ζ *zêta*, see below
zemlja	z	(9) Possibly a variant of Greek θ *thêta*	(7) From Greek ζ *zêta*
iže	i		(8) Ch. Sl. *i osmeričьno;* from Greek H *êta*
	ı ι	(10) Possibly from Greek ι *iôta* with dieresis	(10) Ch.Sl. *i desętеričьno;* from Greek ι *iôta*

Name	Transliteration	Glagolitic	Cyrillic
	i	(20) Source unknown; the inclusion in Glagolitic of the letters Ⱏ/ⱏ and ⰸ with the same sound value was probably intended to imitate Byzantine Greek orthography where both η *êta* and ι *iôta* were pronounced as /i/; it is possible that in the oldest texts ⰸ rendered the *i* which alternated with ѕ (**2.34**)	
ǵervь *d'ervь*	Ⅿ/ǵ/d'	(30) Source unknown; since the original sound value of Ⅿ/ǵ/d' approximated /ʒ́/, it was used to render the Byzantine Greek pronunciation of palatalized g' in such borrowings as *g'eona* Ⅿⰹⰻⰺⰰ 'hell' from Greek γεέννα, as well as the reflexes of PSl. *d'* in Western South Slavic medieval texts (**2.36**)	
kako	k	(40) From Hebrew ק koph	(20) From Greek K *káppa*
ljudie	l	(50) Perhaps from cursive Greek λ *lámbda*	(30) From Greek Λ *lámbda*
myslite	m	(60) From cursive Greek μ *mû*	(40) From Greek M *mû*
našь	n	(70) Source unknown	(50) From Greek N *nû*
onъ	o	(80) Source unknown	(70) From Greek O *omikrón*
pokoi	p	(90) Perhaps a variant of early Greek Π *pî*	(80) From Greek Π *pî*

Name	Transliteration	Glagolitic	Cyrillic
rĕci	r	(100) Perhaps related to cursive Greek ρ *rhô*	(100) From cursive Greek ρ *rhô*
slovo	s	(200) Source unknown; ⍥ occurs frequently with its inversion (ⰺ) in the abbreviation of the name of Jesus ()	(200) From Greek C *sîgma*
tvrĕdo	t	(300) Perhaps from the crossbar of Greek cursive τ *taû*	(300) From Greek T *taû*
ukъ	u	(400) A digraph composed of ⰻ *onъ* and ⰾ *ižica;* its independent position in the alphabet suggests that it functioned as a single phoneme	(400) A digraph composed of ⱁ and ⰿ side-by-side or ⰿ on top of ⱁ; these Glagolitic and Cyrillic digraphs follow the Greek practice of rendering /u/ with ου
frĭtъ	f	(500) A variant of Greek Φ *phî*	(500) From cursive Greek ϕ *phî*
		The letter *f*, which was found originally in borrowings only, was also rendered with Glagolitic and Cyrillic *fita* derived from Greek Θ *thêta*	
xĕrъ	x	(600) Source unknown; compare /g/ ⰳ and Latin *h*	(600)  From Greek X *khî*
otъ	ō	(700) A digraph made up of ⰻ *onъ* and its mirror image	(800) From Greek ω *oméga*
šta	ŝt	(800) A digraph made up of ⰹ /š/ over ⰲ /t/; its independent position in the alphabet suggests that it functioned as a single phoneme	 From Glagolitic ⰹ
ci	c	(900) From Hebrew צ *tsade*	(900) Adapted from Glagolitic ⰸ

Name	Transliteration	Glagolitic	Cyrillic
črъvь	č	(1000) Source unknown; cf. Ѱ /št/	(90)  Ѵ adapted from Glagolitic Ч adapted from Cyrillic Ц
ša	š	 From Hebrew *shin*	 From Glagolitic /š/
erъ	ъ	, later Perhaps from Glagolitic /o/	 Perhaps from Glagolitic /ъ/
erь	ь	, later Perhaps from Glagolitic /o/	 Perhaps from Glagolitic /ь/
jatь	ě	 Perhaps from epigraphic Greek A *álpha*	 Perhaps a variant of Cyrillic
ju	ju	 Source unknown; its shape suggests that it functioned as a single phoneme /ü/	 From an iotated and truncated /u/ which suggests a biphonemic status as /ju/
Nasality	N	 Front nasal vowel from Greek E *epsilón;* it functioned also as a marker of nasality in nasal vowels /ǫ/, /ę/, /ǫ̈/	 From epigraphic Greek A *álpha*
Nasal *o*	ǫ	 Back nasal vowel written as a digraph made up of *onъ* and (nasality)	 () Variant of epigraphic Greek A *alpha;* it is known in Russian as *jus bol'šój*
Nasal *e*	ę	 Front nasal vowel written as a digraph made up of *estь* and (nasality)	 From epigraphic Greek A *alpha;* it is known in Russian as *jus mályj;* /ę/ iotated was written
Nasal *ö*	ǫ̈ or jǫ	 A digraph made up of a letter of unknown origin and (nasality); its independent position in the alphabet suggests that it functioned as a single phoneme	 Iotated /ǫ/ whose shape suggests a biphonemic status as /jǫ/

Name	Transliteration	Glagolitic	Cyrillic
fita	θ	 From Greek θ *thêta*	 From Greek Θ *thêta*
ižica	i (υ)	 Source unknown	 From Greek uncial Y or cursive υ; *ižica* was the regular second member of the Cyrillic digraph оу /u/; When used alone, in borrowings from Greek, its original sound value was probably /u/

Taken from Schenker (1995).