

**THOMAS OLANDER** 

# Old Church Slavonic

Introduction – Part 1: Language and speakers

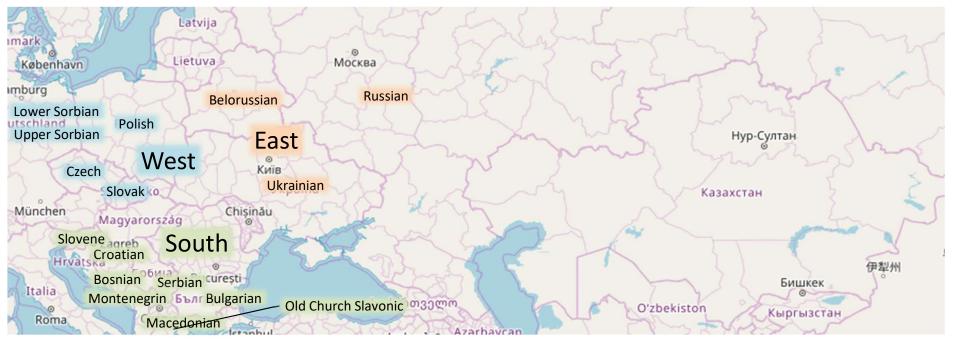


### Outline

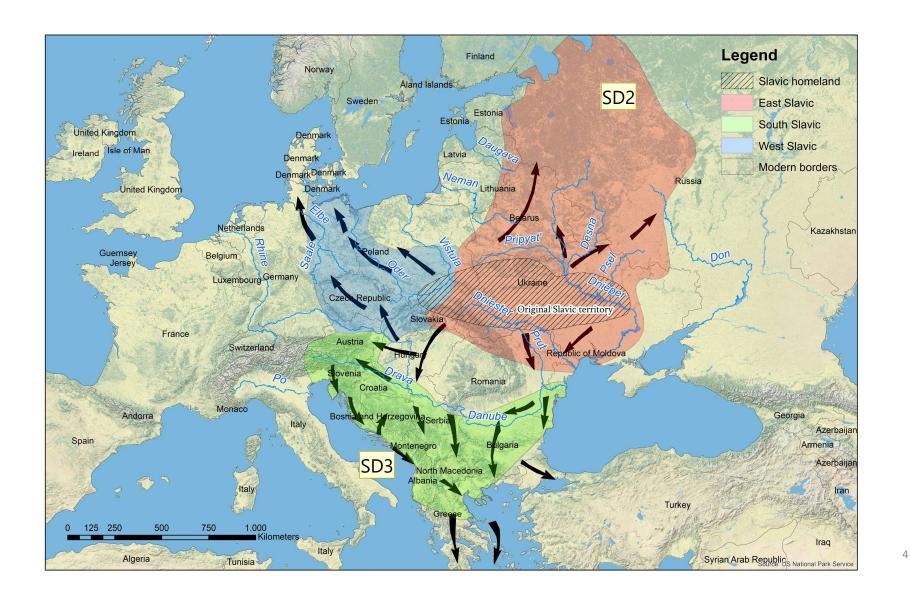
- The Slavic languages
- Slavic dispersals
- The genealogical position of Slavic
- Old Church Slavonic: historical background
- Old Church Slavonic: variation



### THE SLAVIC LANGUAGES



SD1 Saverio Dalpedri; 14.07.2019



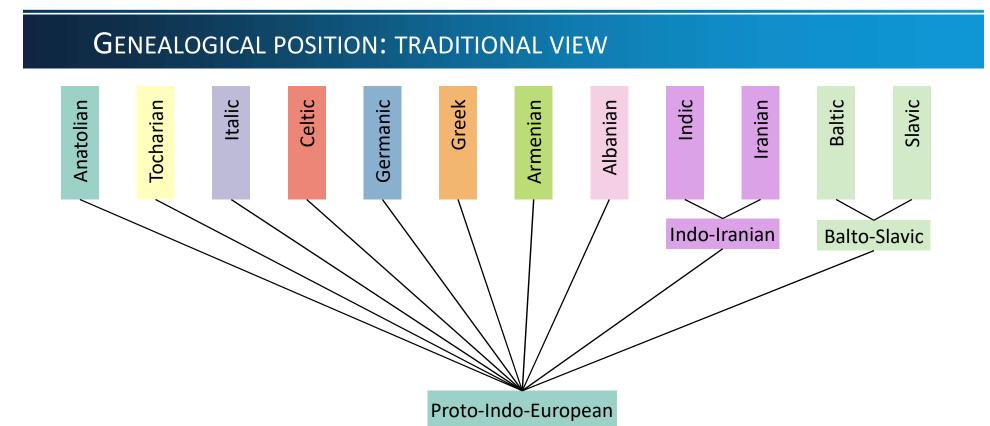
#### Folie 4

Temporary map! Saverio Dalpedri; 14.07.2019 SD2

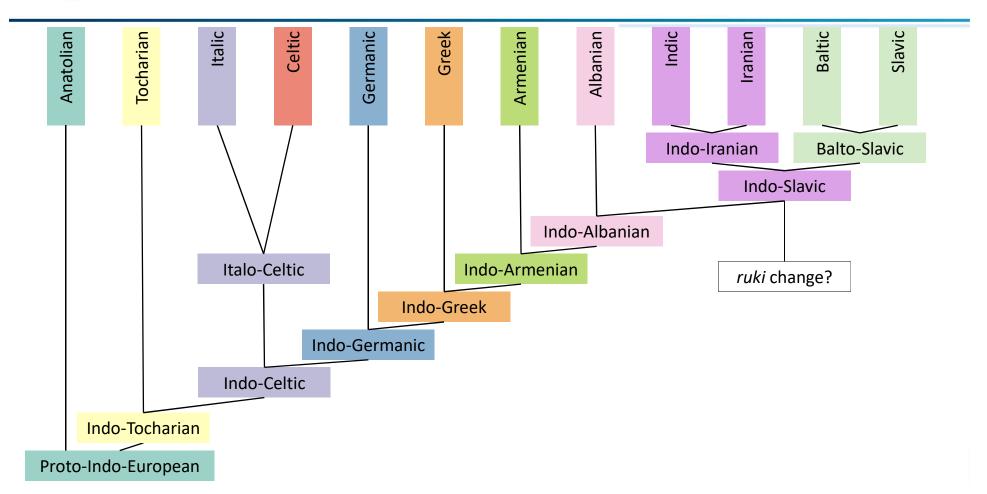
SD3

hm, change Saverio Dalpedri; 14.07.2019











### Old Church Slavonic: Historical background

- Corpus of manuscripts from around 1000 AD; South Slavic
- Two brothers from Thessaloniki
  - Constantine (Cyril) -
  - and Methodius
- The brothers spoke a South Slavic dialect
- Sent on a mission to Moravia by Byzantine emperor Michael III in 862
- Constantine created the Glagolitic script (according to legend)
- Constantine and Methodius translated the most important liturgical books into Old Church Slavonic
- The Moravian mission failed, but Constantine and Methodius' followers established themselves in Bulgaria





## Variation in Old Church Slavonic (1)

- Writing systems: Glagolitic vs. Cyrillic
  - Glagolitic: Kiev Folia, Codex Zographensis, Codex Marianus, Codex Assemanianus etc.
  - Cyrillic: Savvina Kniga, Codex Suprasliensis etc.
- Spelling, e.g. front nasal ę
  - Kiev Missal, Psalterium Sinaiticum: only 3€



## Variation in Old Church Slavonic (2)

- Phonology: West Slavic features in the Kiev Missal
  - E.g. Common Slavic \*t' and \*d' are represented as c and (d)z
    Impv. 2sg. da(d)z<sub>b</sub> 'give' (vs. standard OCS dažd<sub>b</sub>) from Common Slavic \*dad'<sub>b</sub>
- Morphology: new aorist forms in -ox-
  - Absent in Psalterium Sinaiticum, Codex Marianus
  - Relatively frequent in Euchologium Sinaiticum, Codex Assemanianus
  - Frequent in *Codex Zographensis*
  - Almost universal in Codex Suprasliensis

