

ВЪ НАЧАЛѢ БѢ СЛОВО, И
СЛОВО БѢ ОУ БГА, И БГЪ
БѢ СЛОВО.

СѢ БѢ ИСКОНИ ОУ БГА,
ВСА ТѢМЪ ВЪША, И КЕЗЪ
НЕГѠ НИУТОЖЕ НЕ ВЪСТЬ, ЁЖЕ ВЪСТЬ.

ЦЕРКОВНО-СЛАВЯНСКА
ГРАММАТИКА

CHURCH SLAVONIC GRAMMAR

COMPILED BY

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BYZANTINE CATHOLIC SEMINARY

P R E F A C E

THIS ЦЕРКОВНО-СЛАВЯНСКА ГРАММАТИКА "CHURCH-
SLAVONIC GRAMMAR" IS COMPILED TO BE OF ASSISTANCE FOR THE NEOPHYTE DESIRING
TO BECOME ACQUAINTED WITH THE RUDIMENTS OF THE LITURGICAL LANGUAGE AS IS USED
IN THE RUTHENIAN BYZANTINE SLAVONIC RITE.

A LIST OF SOURCES RELIED UPON IN COMPILING THIS ABRIDGED
WORK APPEARS BELOW.

MAY OUR HUMBLE GESTURE BENEFIT THOSE SEEKING THIS KNOW-
LEDGE.

Rev. Joseph Chernyak

R E F E R E N C E S

СТАРΟΣЛАВЯНСКІЙ-ОУГОРСКІЙ-РУССКІЙ-НѢМЕЦКІЙ СЛОВАРЬ ЕМИЛЬ КУБЕК
ПРЯШЕВЪ 1906
КРАТКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА ЦЕРКОВНО-СЛАВЯНСКАГО ЯЗЫКА А.Д. ГРИГОРЬЕВЪ
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ТИПОГРАФІЯ ПРЕП. ІОВА ПОЧАЕВСКАГО

A SHORT GRAMMAR OF CHURCH SLAVONIC REV. MAURICE F. MEYERS, S.J. N.Y.
(ADAPTATION FROM RUSSIAN TEXT OF A. PREOBRAZHENSKY) JULY 1956

NOTES FROM LECTURES GIVEN IN CHURCH SLAVONIC BY DR. BASIL SHEREGY PGH. 1952-1953

GRAMMATICAL VOCABULARY:

LESSON	УРОКЪ ѡ ЛЕКЦІЯ
SENTENCE	ИЗРЪЧЕНІЕ
PARAGRAPH	ПАРАГРАФЪ
NOUN	ИМЯ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ
PRONOUN	МЪСТОИМЕНІЕ
ADJECTIVE	ИМЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ
VERB	ГЛАГОЛЪ
ADVERB	НАРЪЧІЕ
PERIOD	ЗНАКЪ ОКОНЧАНІЕ
COLON	ДВОЕТОЧІЕ
SEMI-COLON	ТОЧКА СЪ ЗАПЯТОЙ
QUESTION MARK	ВОПРОСИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗНАКЪ
LETTER (OR) NUMBER	БУКВА (ИЛИ) ЧИСЛО
CASES	ПАДЕЖИ
NOMINATIVE	ИМЕНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ (КТО, ЧТО??)
GENITIVE	РОДИТЕЛЬНЫЙ (КОГО, ЧЕГО??)
DATIVE	ДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ (КОМУ, ЧЕМУ??)
ACCUSATIVE	ВИНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ (КОГО, ЧТО??)
VOCATIVE	ЗВАТЕЛЬНЫЙ (ЗОВЕТ-КЛИЧЕТ-ПРИЗЫВАЕТ)
INSTRUMENTAL	ТВОРИТЕЛЬНЫЙ (КѢМЪ, ЧѢМЪ)
PREPOSITIONAL	ПРЕДЛОЖНЫЙ ИЛИ МЪСТНЫЙ (О КОМЪ, О ЧЕМЪ)
DECLENSION	СКЛОНЕНІЕ
SOFT OR HARD MARK	МЯГКІЙ ИЛИ ТВЕРДЫЙ ЗНАКЪ
SINGULAR	ЕДИНСТВЕННОЕ ЧИСЛО
MASCULINE	МУЖЕСКІЙ
FEMININE	ЖЕНСКІЙ
NEUTER	СРЕДНІЙ
PLURAL	МНОЖЕСТВЕННОЕ ЧИСЛО
DUAL	ДВОЙСТВЕННОЕ ЧИСЛО
MOOD	НАКЛОНЕНІЕ
TENSE	ВРЕМЯ
CONJUGATE & CONJUGATION	СПРЯГАТЬ И СПРЯЖЕНІЕ
FIRST	ПЕРВОЕ
SECOND	ВТОРОЕ
THIRD	ТРЕТЬЕ
FOURTH	ЧЕТВЕРТОЕ
FIFTH	ПЯТОЕ
COMMA	ЗАПЯТАЯ
Gender	РОДЪ

1.	А а	A - AS IN <u>F</u> ATHER
2.	Б б	B - AS IN <u>B</u> OOK
3.	В в	V - AS IN <u>V</u> OTE
4.	Г г	H - AS IN <u>H</u> EAD
5.	Д д	D - AS IN <u>D</u> IME
6.	Е е	E - AS IN <u>N</u> ET
7.	Ж ж	Z - AS IN <u>AZ</u> URE
8.	З з	Z - AS IN <u>Z</u> EAL
9.	З з	Z - AS IN <u>Z</u> ERO
10.	И и	I - AS IN <u>C</u> ITY
11.	Й й	J - USED AS THE LAST LETTER IN ADJECTIVES!
12.	І і	I - AS IN <u>S</u> ITE
13.	К к	K - AS IN <u>K</u> ING
14.	Л л	L - AS IN <u>B</u> ALL
15.	М м	M - AS IN <u>M</u> AN
16.	Н н	N - AS IN <u>N</u> INE
17.	О о	O - AS IN <u>S</u> OW
18.	О о	O - AS IN <u>S</u> ONG
19.	П п	P - AS IN <u>P</u> APER
20.	Р р	R - AS IN <u>E</u> RR
21.	С с	S - AS IN <u>S</u> OUL
22.	Т т	T - AS IN <u>T</u> IN
23.	У у у у	U - AS IN <u>L</u> UKE
24.	Ф ф	F - AS IN <u>F</u> ACT
25.	Х х	CH - AS IN <u>S</u> ICH
26.	Ц ц	CZ - AS IN <u>C</u> ZAR
27.	Ч ч	CH - AS IN <u>C</u> HECK
28.	Ш ш	SH - AS IN <u>S</u> HELL
29.	Щ щ	SH + CH - AS IN <u>D</u> ISH + <u>C</u> HERRY
30.	Ъ ъ	"HARD SIGN!" NOT PRONOUNCED, HAS INFLUENCE ON PRECEDING CONSONANTS!
31.	Ѡ ѡ	I - AS IN <u>D</u> IRT
32.	Ѣ ѣ	"SOFT SIGN!" NOT PRONOUNCED; SOFTENS PRECEDING CONSONANTS! (')
33.	Ѥ ѥ	YE - AS IN <u>Y</u> EAST
34.	Ю ю	YU - AS IN <u>Y</u> OU
35.	Ѧ ѧ Ѩ ѩ	YA - AS IN <u>Y</u> ARN
36.	Ѯ ѯ	OT - AS IN <u>O</u> TTO
37.	Ѱ ѱ	KS - AS IN <u>T</u> AKES
38.	Ѳ ѳ	PS - AS IN <u>P</u> SALM
39.	Ѵ ѵ	TH - AS IN <u>T</u> HE
40.	Ѷ ѷ	i AS IN <u>S</u> IRACH v AS IN <u>E</u> YANGELIST j AS IN <u>E</u> J

Church Slavonic Grammar

THE SLAVONIC CONSONANTS ARE PRONOUNCED ALMOST AS THOSE IN THE ENGLISH I.E. B, V, G, D, Z, K, L, M, N, P, S, T, F, OT, TS, KS, PS, AND F.

THE SLAVONIC VOWELS ARE SIMILAR ALSO I.E. A - AS IN FATHER; YE - IS THE ORDINARY E WITH GLIDE SOUND AS IN YES; I - E AS IN EVE; O - AS IN ENGLISH; U - OO AS IN MOON; UI - LIKE I IN TILL; YU AS YOU IN ENGLISH; AND YA - AS IN THE WORD YARD.

CONSONANTS SUCH AS ZH WOULD BE LIKE S IN THE WORD MEASURE; R IS ALWAYS ROLLED; KH IS GUTTURAL H AS IN THE WORD LOCH; CH AS IN THE WORD CHURCH; SH AS IN THE WORD SHALL; THE SHCH AS IN THE LAST TWO LETTER OF PARISH AND THE FIRST TWO LETTERS OF CHURCH; AND THE HARD AND SOFT SIGNS ARE NEVER PRONOUNCED; HOWEVER, THEY HAVE AN INFLUENCE OF SORTS ON PRECEDING CONSONANTS; ESPECIALLY THE SOFT SIGN (SOMETIMES APPEARS AS " ' ") WHICH SOFTENS THE CONSONANTS.

CERTAIN VOWELS AND CONSONANTS ARE MODIFIED OR EVEN CHANGED IN RESPECT TO INFLECTING WORDS (THESE ARE USUALLY SOFTENED). THESE CHANGES USUALLY FOLLOW A PATTERN WHEN REPEATED. FOLLOWING ARE A SCHEME OF VOWEL AND CONSONANT MODIFICATIONS:

CHANGES OF VOWEL:

Е	IS CHANGED TO О : ВЕЗУ - ВОЗЪ
О	IS CHANGED TO А : ТВОРИТИ - ТВАРЬ
И	IS CHANGED TO Ъ : ВИДѢТИ - ВЪДѢТИ
А	IS CHANGED TO У : СМАТЕНІЕ - СМЪТИТИ

CHANGES OF CONSONANTS:

GUTTURAL CONSONANTS ARE SOFTENED THUSLY:

К TO Ч & Ц : ПРОРОКЪ, ПРОРОЧЕ, ѡ ПРОРОЦѢ

Г TO Ж & З : БОГЪ, БОЖЕ, ѡ БОЗѢ

Х TO Ш & С : ДУХЪ, ДУШЕ, ѡ ДУСѢ

LABIALS - П, Б, М (Ф) IN PALATALIZATION

TAKE Л E.G., ТЕРПѢТИ - ТЕРПЛЮ, ЛЮВИТИ - ЛЮВЛЮ, ЛОВИТИ - ЛОВЛЮ, ТОМИТИ - ТОМЛЮ.

NOUNS:

THESE ARE INFLECTED ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT DECLENSION. WE HAVE SEVEN (7)

CASES IN CHURCH SLAVONIC I.E. NOMINATIVE ASKS WHO OR WHAT; GENITIVE ASKS OF WHOM, OF WHAT; DATIVE ASKS TO WHOM, TO WHAT; ACCUSATIVE ASKS WHOM OR WHAT; VOCATIVE "WE CALL!"; INSTRUMENTAL ASKS WITH WHOM, WITH WHAT; PREPOSITIONAL OR LOCATIVE ASKS ABOUT WHOM, ABOUT WHAT OR WHERE! THERE ARE THREE NUMBERS IN THE SLAVONIC LANGUAGE I.E. SINGULAR, PLURAL, AND DUAL (FOR TWO OBJECTS)!

THE FIRST DECLENSION OF MASCULINE NOUNS ENDING IN A HARD SIGN, SOFT SIGN OR THE SHORT *й*.

(NOTE A SOFTENING OF THE GUTTURAL ENDINGS IN THE VOCATIVE SINGULAR & SINGULAR LOCATIVE

CF. PAGE - 2 - PARAGRAPH DEALING WITH MODIFICATION OF VOWELS & CONSONANTS.)

	HARD (SERVANT)	SOFT (HORSE)	<i>й</i> (COUNTRY)
SINGULAR: NOM.	РАБЪ	S.N. КОНЬ	S.N. КРАЙ
GEN.	" а	G. " А	G. " А
DAT.	" ъ	D. " Ю	D. " Ю
ACC.	" а (РАБЪ)	A. " А	A. " й
VOC.	" е	V. " Ю	V. " Ю
INS.	" омъ	I. " емъ	I. " емъ
PRE.	" ъ	P. " ъ (КОНИ)	P. " и

PLURAL: NOM.	РАБИ	P.N. КОНИ	P.N. КРАИ
GEN.	" ъ (РАБОВЪ)	G. " ей	G. " й
DAT.	" омъ	D. " емъ	D. " емъ
ACC.	" би	A. " ей	A. " А
VOC.	" и	V. " и	V. " и
INS.	" би	I. " и	I. " и
PRE.	" ъхъ	P. " ъхъ	P. " ахъ

DUAL: NOM.	РАБА	D.N. КОНА	D.N. КРАА
GEN.	" ъ	G. " Ю	G. " Ю
DAT.	" ома	D. " ема	D. " ема
ACC.	" а	A. " А	A. " А
VOC.	" а	V. " А	V. " А
INS.	" ома	I. " ема	I. " ема
PRE.	" ъ	P. " Ю	P. " Ю

SECOND DECLENSION - NEUTER NOUNS ENDING IN O (HARD DECLENSION) & E (SOFT DECLENSION):

	HARD (VILLIAGE)	SOFT (FIELD)
SINGULAR: NOM.	СЕЛО	S.N. ПОЛЕ
GEN.	" а	G. " А
DAT.	" ъ	D. " Ю
ACC.	" о	A. " е
VOC.	" о	V. " е
INS.	" омъ	I. " емъ
PRE.	" ъ	P. " ъ

PLURAL:	NOM.	СЕЛА	P.N.	ПОЛА
	GEN.	" Ъ	G.	" ЕЙ (ПОЛЬ)
	DAT.	" ѠМЪ	D.	" ЕМЪ
	ACC.	" а	A.	" А
	VOC.	" а	V.	" А
	INS.	" Ъ	I.	" И (ПОЛАМИ)
	PRE.	" ЪХЪ	P.	" ЕХЪ (ПОЛАХЪ)

DUEL:	NOM.	СЕЛЪ	D.N.	ПОЛИ
	GEN.	" њ	G.	" Ю
	DAT.	" ѠМ	D.	" ЕМА
	ACC.	" Ъ	A.	" И
	VOC.	" Ъ	V.	" И
	INS.	" ѠМ	I.	" ЕМА
	PRE.	" њ	P.	" Ю

THIRD DECLENSION - FEMININE NOUNS ENDING IN А OR А . (NOTE IN SINGULAR PREPOSITIONAL AND DUAL NOMINATIVE THE GUTTERALS ARE SOFTENED ALSO NOUNS ENDING IN А WITH PRECEDING SOUND AS IN THESE COMBINATION OF LETTERS: жа, ча, ша, ща HAVE И IN THE SINGULAR PREPOSITIONAL CASE AND ЕЮ IN THE SINGULAR INSTRUMENTAL CASE I.E. Ѡ ПРИТЧИ — ПРИТЧЕЮ .)

		HARD (FISH)		SOFT (EARTH)
SINGULAR:	NOM.	РЫБА	S.N.	ЗЕМЛЯ
	GEN.	" Ъ	G.	" И
	DAT.	" Ъ	D.	" И
	ACC.	" њ	A.	" Ю
	VOC.	" Ѡ	V.	" Е
	INS.	" ѠЮ	I.	" ЕЮ
	PRE.	" Ъ	P.	" И

PLURAL:	NOM.	РЫБЫ	P.N.	ЗЕМЛИ
	GEN.	" Ъ	G.	" ЕЛЬ
	DAT.	" аМЪ	D.	" аМЪ
	ACC.	" Ъ	A.	" И
	VOC.	" Ъ	V.	" И
	INS.	" аМИ	I.	" аМИ
	PRE.	" аХЪ (-ЪХЪ)	P.	" аХЪ

DUEL:	NOM.	РЫБѢ	D.N.	ЗЕМЛИ
	GEN.	" 8	G.	" Ю
	DAT.	" ама	D.	" ама
	ACC.	" ѳ	A.	" и
	VOC.	" ѳ	V.	" и
	INS.	" ама	I.	" ама
	PRE.	" 8	P.	" Ю

FOURTH DECLENSION - FEMININE & A FEW MASCULINE NOUNS ENDING IN THE SOFT SIGN:

FEMININE (BONE)		MASCULINE (ROAD)	
SINGULAR: NOM.	КОСТЬ	S.N.	ПѸТЬ
GEN.	" и	G.	" и
DAT.	" и	D.	" и
ACC.	" ѳ	A.	" ѳ
VOC.	" ѳ (-и)	V.	" ѳ (-и)
INS.	" їю	I.	" емѳ
PRE.	" и	P.	" и

PLURAL: NOM.	КОСТИ	P.N.	ПѸТИ (-іе)
GEN.	" ей	G.	" ій (-ей)
DAT.	" емѳ	D.	" емѳ
ACC.	" и	A.	" и (-іе)
VOC.	" и	V.	" и (-іе)
INS.	" ѳми	I.	" ѳми (-и)
PRE.	" ехѳ	P.	" ехѳ

DUEL:	NOM.	КОСТИ	D.N.	ПѸТИ
	GEN.	" їю	G.	" їю
	DAT.	" ѳма	D.	" емѳ
	ACC.	" и	A.	" и
	VOC.	" и	V.	" и
	INS.	" ѳма	I.	" емѳ
	PRE.	" їю	P.	" їю

FIFTH DECLENSION - WORDS WITH CONTRACTED NOMINATIVE. THEY MAY BE OF DIFFERENT GENDERS:

CONFER PAGE - 6 - FOR THIS DECLENSION.

FIFTH DECLENSION (CONTINUED FROM PAGE - 5 -):

	(TIME)	(HEAVEN)	(CHILD)	(MOTHER)	(MOTHER-IN-LAW)
SINGULAR: NOM.	ВРЕМЯ	НЕБО	ОТРОЧА	МАТИ	СВЕКРЫ
GEN.	" ВРЕ	" ЕСЕ	" АТЕ	" ЕРЕ	" ОБЕ
DAT.	" ВРМ	" ЕСИ	" АТИ	" ЕРИ	" ОБИ
ACC.	" А	" О	" А	" ЕРЬ	" ОБЬ
VOC.	" А	" О	" А	" И	" БИ
INS.	" ВРЕМЪ	" ЕСЕМЪ	" ТЕМЪ	" ЕРИЮ	" ОБИЮ
PRE.	" ВРИ	" И	" ТИ	" ЕРИ	" ОБИ

PLURAL: NOM.	ВРЕМЕНА	НЕБЕСА	ОТРОЧАТА	МАТЕРИ	СВЕКРОВИ
GEN.	" ВРМЪ	" Б	" Б	" ИИ-ЕЙ	" ЕИ
DAT.	" ВРМЪ-ЕМЪ	" ЕМЪ	" ЕМЪ-ОМЪ	" ЕМЪ	" АМЪ
ACC.	" ВРА	" А	" А	" ЕИ	" ЕИ
VOC.	" ВРА	" А	" А	" И	" И
INS.	" ВРИ	" БИ	" БИ-АМИ	" БМИ	" АМИ
PRE.	" ВРЪХЪ-ЕХЪ	" БЪХЪ-ЕХЪ	" ЕХЪ	" ЕХЪ	" АХЪ

DUEL: NOM.	ВРЕМЕНИ	НЕБЕСИ	ОТРОЧАТИ	МАТЕРИ	СВЕКРОВИ
GEN.	" Р	" Р	" Р	" ИЮ	" ИЮ
DAT.	" ЕМА-АМА	" ЕМА	" ЕМА	" ЕМА	" АМА
ACC.	" И	" И	" И	" И	" И
VOC.	" И	" И	" И	" И	" И
INS.	" ЕМА-АМА	" ЕМА	" ЕМА	" ЕМА	" АМА
PRE.	" Р	" Р	" Р	" ИЮ	" ИЮ

ADJECTIVES:

ADJECTIVES ARE DECLINED IN TWO WAYS IN CHURCH SLAVONIC I.E. THE SHORT DECLENSION THAT FOLLOWS THAT OF NOUNS; AND, THE FULL DECLENSION WHICH IS SIMILAR TO THE DECLENSION OF PRONOUNS. ADJECTIVES MUST AGREE IN GENDER, NUMBER, AND CASE WITH THE NOUNS THEY MODIFY.

SHORT DECLENSION

	(GOOD)			(BLUE)		
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
NOM.	ДОБРЪ	ДОБРА	ДОБРО	СИНЬ	СИНА	СИНЕ
GEN.	" А	" БИ	" А	" А	" И	" А
DAT.	" Р	" Б	" Р	" Ю	" И	" Ю
ACC.	" Б-А	" Р	" О	" Б-А	" Ю	" Е
VOC.	Б-Е	А	О	Б	А	Е

ADJECTIVES (SHORT DECLENSION CONTINUED):-

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
INS.	" - БІМЪ	" - ОЮ	" - БІМЪ	" - ИМЪ	" - ЕЮ	" - ИМЪ
PRE.	" Ъ	" Ъ	" Ъ	" Ъ	" И	" Ъ

PLURAL:

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
NOM.	ДОБРИ	ДОБРЫ	ДОБРА	СИНИ	СИНИ	СИНА
GEN.	" Ъ	" Ъ	" Ъ	" Ъ	" Ъ	" Ъ
DAT.	" БІМЪ	" БІМЪ	" БІМЪ	" ИМЪ	" ИМЪ	" ИМЪ
ACC.	" БІ	" БІ	" А	" И	" И	" А
VOC.	" И	" БІ	" А	" И	" "	" А
INS.	" БІ	" БІМИ	" БІ	" И	" ИМИ	" И
PRE.	" БІХЪ	" БІХЪ	" БІХЪ	" ИХЪ	" ИХЪ	" ИХЪ

DUAL:

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
NOM.	ДОБРА	ДОБРѢ	ДОБРѢ	СИНА	СИНИ	СИНИ
GEN.	" Ҫ	" Ҫ	" Ҫ	" Ю	" Ю	" Ю
DAT.	" БІМА	" БІМА	" БІМА	" ИМА	" ИМА	" ИМА
ACC.	" А	" Ъ	" Ъ	" А	" И	" И
VOC.	" А	" Ъ	" Ъ	" А	" И	" И
INS.	" БІМА	" БІМА	" БІМА	" ИМА	" ИМА	" ИМА
PRE.	" Ҫ	" Ҫ	" Ҫ	" Ю	" Ю	" Ю

FULL DECLENSION

HARD

SOFT

SINGULAR:

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
NOM.	ДОБРЫЙ	ДОБРАЯ	ДОБРОЕ	СИНИЙ	СИНАЯ	СИНЕЕ
GEN.	" АРШ	" БІА	" АРШ	" АРШ	" ІА	" АРШ
DAT.	" ОМУ	" ЪИ	" ОМУ	" ЕМУ	" ЕИ	" ЕМУ
ACC.	" БІЙ АРШ	" ҪЮ	" ОЕ АРШ	" ІЙ АРШ	" ЮЮ	" ЕЕ АРШ
VOC.	" БІЙ	" АА	" ОЕ	" ІЙ	" АА	" ЕЕ
INS.	" БІМЪ	" ОЮ	" БІМЪ	" ИМЪ	" ЕЮ	" ИМЪ
PRE.	" ЪМЪ	" РЪИ	" ЪМЪ	" ЕМЪ	" Ъ ОЕИ	" ЕМЪ

ADJECTIVES (FULL DECLENSION CONTINUED):-

PLURAL:

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
NOM.	ДОБРІИ	ДОБРЬІА	ДОБРѦА	СИНІИ	СИНІА	СИНѦА
GEN.	" БІХЪ	" БІХЪ	" БІХЪ	" ІХЪ	" ІХЪ	" ІХЪ
DAT.	" БІМЪ	" БІМЪ	" БІМЪ	" ІМЪ	" ІМЪ	" ІМЪ
ACC.	" БІА or БІХЪ	" БІА	" ѦА	" ІА or ІХЪ	" ІА	" ІА
VOC.	" ІИ	" БІА	" ѦА	" ІИ	" ІА	" ІА
INS.	" БІМИ	" БІМИ	" БІМИ	" ІМИ	" ІМИ	" ІМИ
PRE.	" БІХЪ	" БІХЪ	" БІХЪ	" ІХЪ	" ІХЪ	" ІХЪ

DUAL:

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
NOM.	ДОБРАА	ДОБРѦИ	ДОБРѦИ	СИНѦА	СИНІИ	СИНІИ
GEN.	" ѦЮ	" ѦЮ	" ѦЮ	" ЮЮ	" ЮЮ	" ЮЮ
DAT.	" БІМА	" БІМА	" БІМА	" ІМА	" ІМА	" ІМА
ACC.	" ѦА	" ѦИ	" ѦИ	" ІА	" ІИ	" ІИ
VOC.	" ѦА	" ѦИ	" ѦИ	" ІА	" ІИ	" ІИ
INS.	" БІМА	" БІМА	" БІМА	" ІМА	" ІМА	" ІМА
PRE.	" ѦЮ	" ѦЮ	" ѦЮ	" ЮЮ	" ЮЮ	" ЮЮ

OLD SLAVONIC ADJECTIVES HAVE THREE DEGREES OF COMPARISON: POSITIVE, COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE:

THE COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVE IS FORMED WITH THESE ENDINGS: ШІЙ, ШЕЕ, ШѦА OR: ЪЙ, ЪЕ, ЪИШІИ, ЪИШІИ, айшіи, I.E. WORD FOR YOUTH = ЮНЪ - ЮНШІИ, ЮНШЕЕ, or ЮНШѦА OR WORD FOR RESPECTABLE = ЧЕСТНЫИ - ЧЕСТНѦИ, ЧЕСТНѦЕ, or ЧЕСТНѦИШИ.

IF A GUTTURAL LETTER I.E.: К, Г, Х, APPEARS BEFORE THE ENDING IT IS CHANGED AS INDICATED IN THE PARAGRAPH DEALING WITH VOWEL AND CONSONANT CHANGES; AND THE LETTER:

Ъ IS CHANGED TO Ѧ I.E. МНОГЪ - Ѧ COMP. МНОЖЪ - ай (MANY) - OR: ВЕТХЪ - Ѧ COM. ВЕТШЪ - ай (OLD.). THE ENDINGS ѦШІИ, айШІИ, ARE USED

IN PLACE OF ЪИ, ай, I.E. ЧЕСТНЫИ, ЧЕСТНѦИ. AND ЧЕСТИ - ѦШІИ; МНОГЪ - МНОЖЪ ай AND МНОЖЪ - айШІИ; СЛАДКІИ, СЛАДУШІИ. (SWEET).

THERE IS NO SPECIAL ENDING FOR THE SUPERLATIVE DEGREE; BUT, IT HAS THE SAME FORM AS THE COMPARATIVE, AND IT BECOMES DISTINGUISHABLE ONLY BY SENSE; OR IT MAY BE FORMED

WITH THE AID OF PREFIXES: ПРЕ-, ВЕДЕ-, ВСЕ-, AND LIKEWISE WITH THE PRONOUN: САМЫИ or the Adverb - СѦНУ and ВЕЛМИ I.E. ПРЕ-МУДРЫИ

ВЕДЕ-РЕЧИВЫЙ, ВСЕ-БЛАГІЙ, САМЫЙ ДОБРЫЙ, ВЕЛЫИ СТАРЪ, СВЛАДЪ

I.E. (SMARTEST, MOST VOCAL I.E. SPEECH, ALL BLESSED, ALL GOOD, ANCIENT, MOST YOUTHFUL).

NUMBERS

IN CHURCH SLAVONIC THERE ARE CARDINAL AND ORDINAL NUMERALS AND LETTERS ALSO STAND FOR NUMBERS AS WE SHALL NOTE LATER IN THIS SECTION DEALING WITH NUMBERS.

CARDINALS			ORDINALS	
ONE	ЕДИНЪ	1	FIRST	ПЕРВЫЙ
TWO	ДВА-ДВѦ	2	SECOND	ВТОРЫЙ
THREE	ТРИЕ-ТРИ	3	THIRD	ТРЕТІЙ
FOUR	ЧЕТЫРЕ-ЧЕТЫРИЕ	4	FOURTH	ЧЕТВЕРТЫЙ
FIVE	ПАТЬ	5	FIFTH	ПАТЫЙ
SIX	ШЕСТЬ	6	SIXTH	ШЕСТЫЙ
SEVEN	СЕАМЬ	7	SEVENTH	СЕАМЫЙ
EIGHT	ѠСМЬ	8	EIGHTH	ѠСМЫЙ
NINE	ДЕВАТЬ	9	NINTH	ДЕВАТЫЙ
TEN	ДЕСАТЬ	10	TENTH	ДЕСАТЫЙ

COMPOUND NUMBERS

ELEVEN	ЕДИН-НА-ДЕСАТЬ; Є	11	ELEVENTH	ЕДИН-НА-ДЕСАТЫЙ
TWELVE	ДВА-НА-ДЕСАТЬ; Є	12	TWELFTH	ДВА-НА-ДЕСАТЫЙ
TWENTY	ДВА-ДЕСАТЬ	20	TWENTIETH	ДВА-ДЕСАТЫЙ
THIRTY	ТРИ-ДЕСАТЬ	30	THIRTIETH	ТРИ-ДЕСАТЫЙ

NUMBERS ARE DECLINED AS FOLLOWS:

NUMBER "ONE" IS DECLINED LIKE PRONOUNS WITH HARD ENDINGS, AS ИНЪ AND ОНЪ

I.E.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
SINGULAR:			
NOM.	ЕДИНЪ	ЕДИНА	ЕДИНО
GEN.	ОГШ	А	ОГШ
DAT.	ОМЪ	ОЙ	ОМЪ
ACC.	Ъ, ОЙ, ОГО	Ъ	О
INS.	ВМЪ	ОЮ	ВМЪ
PRE.	ОМЪ	ОЙ	ОМЪ

NUMBER (TWO), (BOTH), (THREE) AND (FOUR) ARE DECLINED AS FOLLOWS:

	(TWO)			(BOTH)		
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
NOM.	ДВА	ДВЕ	ДВЕ	ОБА	ОБЕ	ОБЕ
GEN.	"Ъ	"ОЮ	"ОЮ	"Ъ	"ОЮ	"ОЮ
DAT.	"ЪМЪ	"ЪМЪ	"ЪМЪ	"ЪМЪ	"ЪМЪ	"ЪМЪ
ACC.	"А	"Ъ	"Ъ	"А	"Ъ	"Ъ
VOC.	"А	"Ъ	"Ъ	"А	"Ъ	"Ъ
INS.	"ЪМЪ	"ЪА	"ЪА	"ЪМЪ	"ЪМЪ	"ЪМЪ
PRE.	"Ъ	"ОЮ	"ОЮ	"Ъ	"ОЮ	"ОЮ

	(THREE)			(FOUR)		
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
NOM.	ТРИ	ТРИ	ТРИ	ЧЕТЫРЕ	ЧЕТЫРИ	ЧЕТЫРИ
GEN.	ТРЕХЪ	{ ТРЕХЪ ТРИЕХЪ	ТРИЕХЪ	ЧЕТЫРЪ	ЧЕТЬРЪ	ЧЕТЫРЕХЪ
DAT.	ТРИЕМЪ	ТРЕМЪ	ТРЕМЪ	ЧЕТЫРЕМЪ	ЧЕТЫРЕМЪ	ЧЕТЫРЕМЪ
ACC.	ТРЕХЪ	ТРИ	ТРИ	ЧЕТЫРИ	ЧЕТЫРИ	ЧЕТЫРЕ
INS.	ТРИМИ	ТРЕМИ	ТРЕМИ	ЧЕТЫРЬМИ	{ ЧЕТЫРЬМИ ЧЕТЫРМИ	ЧЕТЫРЬМИ
PRE.	ТРИЕХЪ	ТРЕХЪ	ТРЕХЪ	ЧЕТЫРЕХЪ	ЧЕТЫРЕХЪ	ЧЕТЫРЕХЪ

NUMBER (FIVE), (SIX) ETC. UP TO (TEN) ARE DECLINED AS NOUNS OF FOURTH DECLENSION EXCEPT THEY HAVE TWO FORMS IN GENITIVE AND DATIVE CASES I.E. ПЯТИ AND ПЯТИХЪ
 ПЯТИ AND ПЯТИМЪ .

NUMBER (ELEVEN) TO (NINETEEN) ARE COMPOUND NUMBERS AND THEY HAVE TWO DECLENSIONS - EITHER THE FIRST NUMBER OF COMBINATION IS DECLINED AND THE SECOND IS NOT OR VICE-VERSA I.E. SECOND NUMBER OF COMBINATION IS DECLINED AND FIRST IS NOT! I.E. ЕДИННАДЕСЯТЬ
 GEN. ЕДИННАДЕСЯТЬ OR ЕДИННАДЕСЯТИХЪ .

NUMBER (TWENTY), (THIRTY) AND FORTY) I.E. ДВАДЕСЯТЬ, ТРИДЕСЯТЬ, ЧЕТЫРЕДЕСЯТЬ ARE DECLINED LIKE NUMBER (TEN) ДЕСЯТЬ I.E. FIRST PART NOT DECLINED.

NUMBER (FIFTY) TO (NINETY) HAVE EITHER BOTH PORTIONS DECLINED OR ONLY THE FIRST NUMBER OF THE COMBINED NUMBER I.E. ПЯТИДЕСЯТИ AND ПЯТИДЕСЯТЬ .

NUMBER (ONE HUNDRED) СТО FOLLOWS SECOND DECLENSION WITH THESE DIFFERENCES IN PLURAL
 NOM. & ACC. СТО GEN. СТОТЬ DAT. СТОМЪ OR СТОМЪ
 INS. СТОМИ OR СТЫ PRE. СТОХЪ OR СТОХЪ .

(TWO HUNDRED) BOTH PARTS ARE DECLINED IN DUAL. (THREE HUNDRED) TO (NINE HUNDRED) BOTH PORTIONS DECLINED NORMALLY. (THOUSAND) FOLLOWS THIRD DECLENSION; &, ORDINALS DECLINED Like Adjectives

IN CHURCH SLAVONIC, AS STATED PREVIOUSLY, LETTERS STAND ALSO FOR NUMBERS I.E.

1	а	20	к	2000	✗ Б
2	в	21	ка	3000	✗ Г
3	г	30	л	ETC.	
4	а	40	м	10,000	④
5	е	50	н	1 MILLION AND 1 BILLION	bl
6	с	60	ш		
7	з	70	о	PRACTICE NUMBERS:	
8	и	80	п	22	кв
9	а	90	ч	29	ка
10	і	100	р	32	пв
11	ал	200	с	31	ла
12	в	300	т	24	ка
13	п	400	ѣ	27	кз
14	а	500	ѡ	92	цв
15	е	600	х	111	па
16	с	700	ѡ	176	пос
17	з	800	ѡ	119	пал
18	ил	900	ц	1321	✗ атка
19	ал	1000	✗ а	1948	✗ акми
				1980	✗ ацп
				1982	✗ ацпв
				1983	✗ ацпг

PRONOUNS:

THERE ARE PERSONAL, POSSESSIVE, DEMONSTRATIVE, INTERROGATIVE AND RELATIVE PRONOUNS IN CHURCH SLAVONIC. THEY COME IN SINGULAR, PLURAL AND DUAL NUMBERS AND THEY ARE DECLINED IN THE FOLLOWING CASES: NOMINATIVE, GENITIVE, DATIVE, ACCUSATIVE, INSTRUMENTAL AND PREPOSITIONAL.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS: I = азъ YOU = ты HE = онъ AND THE REFLEXIVE I.E.

ONE'S SELF = себе ARE DECLINED AS FOLLOWS:-

SINGULAR: NOM.	азъ	NOM.	ты	NOM.	НЕИ
GEN.	мене	GEN.	тебе	GEN.	себе
DAT.	мнѣ, ми	DAT.	тебѣ, ти	DAT.	себѣ, си
ACC.	мене, ма	ACC.	тебе, та	ACC.	себе, са
INS.	мною	INS.	тобою	INS.	собою
PRE.	мнѣ	PRE.	тебѣ	PRE.	себѣ

	we	you
PLURAL: NOM.	мы	вы
GEN.	нас	вас
DAT.	нам	вам
ACC.	нас, вы	вас, вы
INS.	нами	вами
PRE.	нами	вами

DUAL: NOM.	мы (оба)	вы (оба)
GEN.	на	ва
DAT.	на	ва
ACC.	вы	вы
INS.	на	ва
PRE.	на	ва

THE REFLEXIVE PRONOUN DOES NOT HAVE PLURAL OR DUAL FORMS SINCE SINGULAR FORMS CAN HAVE EITHER PLURAL OR DUAL MEANING.

	MASC. (HE)	FEM. (SHE)	NEUT. (IT)
SINGULAR: NOM.	он	она	оно(е)
GEN.	его	ея	его
DAT.	ему	ей	ему
ACC.	его(я)	ю	о
INS.	им	ей	им
PRE.	им	ей	им

PLURAL: NOM.	они	они	они
GEN.	их	их	их
DAT.	им	им	им
ACC.	их, я	я(их)	я(их)
INS.	ими	ими	ими
PRE.	их	их	их

DUAL: NOM.	они	они	они
GEN.	ей	ей	ей
DAT.	им	им	им
ACC.	я	я	я
INS.	им	им	им
PRE.	ей	ей	ей

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS: MY = МОИ YOUR = ТВОИ (YOUR)SELF'S = СВОИ ARE

DECLINED LIKE ADJECTIVES; AND THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS; OUR = НАШЪ YOUR = ВАШЪ

ARE DECLINED THUSLY:

SINGULAR						
	MASC.		FEM.		NEUT.	
NOM.	НАШЪ	ВАШЪ	НАША	ВАША	НАШЕ	ВАШЕ
GEN.	НАШЕГЪ	" ЕГЪ	" ЕА	" ЕА	" ЕГЪ	" ЕГЪ
DAT.	НАШЕМЪ	" ЕМЪ	" ЕИ	" ЕИ	" ЕМЪ	" ЕМЪ
ACC.	НАШЕРО, НАШЪ	" ЕГО, ВАШЪ	" Я	" Я	" Е	" Е
INS.	НАШИМЪ	" ИМЪ	" ЕЮ	" ЕЮ	" ИМЪ	" ИМЪ
PRE.	НАШЕМЪ	" ЕМЪ	" ЕЙ	" ЕЙ	" ЕМЪ	" ИМЪ

PLURAL						
	MASC.		FEM.		NEUT.	
NOM.	НАШИ	ВАШИ	НАША	ВАША	НАША	ВАША
GEN.	" ИХЪ	" ИХЪ	" ИХЪ	" ИХЪ	" ИХЪ	" ИХЪ
DAT.	" ИМЪ	" ИМЪ	" ИМЪ	" ИМЪ	" ИМЪ	" ИМЪ
ACC.	" ИХЪ, А	" ИХЪ, А	" А	" А	" А	" А
INS.	" ИМИ	" ИМИ	" ИМИ	" ИМИ	" ИМИ	" ИМИ
PRE.	" ИХЪ	" ИХЪ	" ИХЪ	" ИХЪ	" ИХЪ	" ИХЪ

DUAL						
	MASC.		FEM.		NEUT.	
NOM.	НАША	ВАША	НАШИ	ВАШИ	НАШИ	ВАШИ
GEN.	" ЕЮ	" ЕЮ				
DAT.	" ИМА	" ИМА				
ACC.	" А	" А				
INS.	" ИМА	" ИМА				
PRE.	" ЕЮ	" ЕЮ				

All kinds same!

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS: THAT = ТОИ THIS = СЕИ DECLINED THUSLY:

SINGULAR						
	MASC.		FEM.		NEUT.	
NOM.	ТОИ	СЕИ, СИ	ТАА, ТЪ	СИА	ТОЕ, ТО	СИЕ, СЕ
GEN.	ТОГЪ	СЕГЪ	ТОА	СЕА	ТОГЪ	СЕГЪ
DAT.	ТОМЪ	СЕМЪ	ТОИ	СЕИ	ТОМЪ	СЕМЪ
ACC.	ТОГО-ТОИ	СЕГЪ, СЕИ	ТЮ-ТЪ	СИЮ	ТОЕ, ТО	СИЕ, СЕ
INS.	ТВМЪ	СИМЪ	ТОЮ	СЕЮ	ТВМЪ	СИМЪ
PRE.	ТОМЪ	СЕМЪ	ТОИ	СЕИ	ТОМЪ	СЕМЪ

PLURAL

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
NOM.	ТИ, ТИИ	СИ	ТЫА, ТЫАА
GEN.	ТЪХЪ	СИХЪ	ТЪХЪ, СИХЪ
DAT.	ТЪМЪ	СИМЪ	ТЪМЪ, СИМЪ
ACC.	ТЫА	СИХЪ, СИА	ТЫА, ТЫ СИА
INS.	ТЪМИ	СИМИ	ТЪМИ, СИМИ
PRE.	ТЪХЪ	СИХЪ	ТЪХЪ, СИХЪ

DUAL

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
NOM.	ТА	СИА	ТЪ
GEN.	ТОЮ	СЕЮ	ТОЮ
DAT.	ТЪМА	СИМА	ТЪМА
ACC.	ТА	СИА	ТА
INS.	ТЪМА	СИМА	ТЪМА
PRE.	ТОЮ	СЕЮ	ТОЮ

RELATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS: WHO = КТО WHAT = ЧТО WHOSE = КИИ (КЫИ)

ARE DECLINED AS FOLLOWS:

SINGULAR

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
NOM.	КТО ЧТО	КИИ(КЫИ)КОЙ	КОА
GEN.	КОМУ ЧЕМУ, ЧЕСУ	КОЕМУ	КОЕА
DAT.	КОМУ ЧЕМУ, ЧЕСОМУ	КОЕМУ	КОЕИ
ACC.	КОГО ЧТО, ЧЕГО	КОЕМО, КОИ, КОЙ	КОЮ
INS.	КИМЪ ЧИМЪ	КИМЪ, КОИМЪ	КОЕЮ
PRE.	КОМУ ЧЕМУ, ЧЕСОМУ	КОЕМУ	КОЕИ

PLURAL

NOM.	КИИ, КОИ	КИА	КАА
GEN.	КИХЪ, КОИХЪ	КИА	КАА
DAT.	КИМЪ, КОИМЪ	КИМЪ-ОМЪ	"ИМЪ-ОМЪ"
ACC.	КИИ, КОИ	КИА	КАА
INS.	КИМИ, КОИМИ	КИМИ, ОИМИ	"ИМИ, ОИМИ"
PRE.	КИХЪ, КОИХЪ	КИХЪ, ОИХЪ	"ИХЪ, ОИХЪ"

VERBS:

THE CHURCH SLAVONIC VERB, GENERALLY, IS THE SAME AS THE VERB IN THE OTHER SLAVIC TONGUES.

THERE ARE TWO ASPECTS - THE COMPLETE AND INCOMPLETE OR THE PERFECTIVE AND IMPERFECTIVE ASPECT. FORMS OF THE PERFECTIVE WHICH CORRESPOND TO THE PRESENT OF THE IMPERFECTIVE MOOD HAVE FUTURE MEANING.

THE CHURCH SLAVONIC LANGUAGE HAS FIVE MOODS: INFINITIVE, INDICATIVE, CONDITIONAL, SUBJUNCTIVE AND IMPERATIVE.

THE FOLLOWING TENSES (TIMES OF ACTION) ARE FOUND IN THE CHURCH SLAVONIC LANGUAGE: PRESENT; AORIST (AN INDEFINITE PAST); IMPERFECT (A CONTINUOUS PAST); PERFECT (A DEFINITE PAST); PLUPERFECT (PAST ANTECEDENT TO SOME OTHER PAST); AND FUTURE.

IN SOME TENSES (ESPECIALLY THE PRESENT) WE HAVE SPECIAL FORMS FOR FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD PERSONS IN THE SINGULAR AND PLURAL NUMBERS; AND, ALSO DUAL NUMBER FORMS WHEN A (DOUBLE) DUAL SUBJECT EXISTS.

EVEN THOUGH VERBS ARE PRIMARILY USED TO EXPRESS THE ACTION OF THE SUBJECT AND SO REMAIN IN THE ACTIVE VOICE, WE HAVE ALSO PASSIVE FORMS THAT ARE USED WHEN THE SUBJECT IS ACTED UPON.

CONJUGATIONS FOLLOW SEVERAL FORMATS. REGULAR VERBS MAY BE DIVIDED INTO FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATION AS WE WILL SHOW IN THE EXAMPLES THAT FOLLOW - THE DIFFERENCE LIES WITHIN THE RESPECTIVE ENDINGS OF THE PRESENT.

WE WILL ALSO PRESENT THE IRREGULAR CONJUGATION OF CERTAIN VERBS ALONG WITH THE VERB "TO BE"! THIS VERB IS ALSO USED AS AN AUXILIARY IN FORMING CERTAIN COMPOUND FORMS OF OTHER VERBS.

PARTICIPLE: A PARTICIPLE IS A VERBAL ADJECTIVE CONTAINING WITHIN ITSELF BOTH PARTS OF SPEECH. WHEN SHARING IN THE NATURE OF A VERB IT MAY, AT TIMES, TAKE AN OBJECT LIKE THE VERB FROM WHICH IT WAS FORMED; AND, AS AN ADJECTIVE, IT IS DECLINED ACCORDING TO GENDER, NUMBER AND CASE AND IT AGREES WITH THE WORD IT MODIFIES. KEEP IN MIND THAT EACH VERB HAS DIFFERENT PARTICIPLES FOR VARIOUS TENSES AND VOICES. NOTE: PASSIVE PARTICIPLES ARE USED TOGETHER WITH THE FORMS OF THE VERB "TO BE" FOR THE CONJUGATION OF THE VERB IN THE PASSIVE VOICE.

EXAMPLES OF THE CONJUGATIONS

REGULAR CONJUGATION

FIRST CONJUGATION ACTIVE VOICE

INDICATIVE MOOD

(TO CARRY) NECTH

PRESENT TENSE SINGULAR 1.	NECH	PLURAL 1.	NECEMB	DUAL 1.	NECEBA-BE
	2. NECEWH		2. NECETE		2. NECETA-TA
	3. NECETB		3. NECHTB		3. " - "

AORIST TENSE SINGULAR	1. НЕСОХЪ	PLURAL 1. НЕСОХОМЪ	DUAL 1. НЕСОХОВА - ВЪ
	2. НЕСЕ	2. НЕСОСТЕ	2. НЕСОСТА - ТЪ
	3. НЕСЕ	3. НЕСОША	3. " - "

IMPERFECT TENSE SING.	1. НЕСАХЪ	PL. 1. НЕСАХОМЪ	DL. 1. НЕСАХОВА - ВЪ
	2. НЕСАШЕ	2. НЕСАСТЕ	2. НЕСАСТА - ТЪ
	3. НЕСАШЕ	3. НЕСАХУ	3. " - "

PRES. PERF. TENSE SG.	1. НЕСЛЪ ЕСТЬ	PL. 1. НЕСЛИ ЕСТЬ	DL. 1. НЕСЛА ЕСВА - ВЪ
	2. " ЕСИ	2. " ЕСТЕ	2. " ЕСТА - ТЪ
	3. " ЕСТЬ	3. " СУТЬ	3. " " "

SECOND CONJUGATION ACTIVE VOICE

INDICATIVE MOOD

(TO PRAISE) **ХВАЛИТИ**

PRESENT TENSE SING.	1. ХВАЛЮ	PL. 1. ХВАЛИМЪ	DL. 1. ХВАЛИВА - ВЪ
	2. ХВАЛИШИ	2. ХВАЛИТЕ	2. ХВАЛИТА - ТЪ
	3. ХВАЛИТЬ	3. ХВАЛАТЪ	3. " - "

AORIST TENSE SING.	1. ХВАЛИХЪ	PL. 1. ХВАЛИХОМЪ	DL. 1. ХВАЛИХОВА - ВЪ
	2. ХВАПИ	2. ХВАЛИСТЕ	2. ХВАЛИСТА - ТЪ
	3. ХВАПИ	3. ХВАЛИША	3. " - "

IMPERFECT TENSE SG.	1. ХВАЛАХЪ	PL. 1. ХВАЛАХОМЪ	DL. 1. ХВАЛАХОВА - ВЪ
	2. ХВАЛАШЕ	2. ХВАЛАСТЕ	2. ХВАЛАСТА - ТЪ
	3. ХВАЛАШЕ	3. ХВАЛАХУ	3. " - "

PRES. PERF. TENSE SG.	1. ХВАЛИЛЪ ЕСТЬ	PL. 1. ХВАЛИЛИ ЕСТЬ	DL. 1. ХВАЛИЛА ЕСВА - ВЪ
	2. " ЕСИ	2. " ЕСТЕ	2. " ЕСТА - ТЪ
	3. " ЕСТЬ	3. " СУТЬ	3. " " "

PARTICIPLES

ACTIVE VOICE

		MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
PRESENT	SHORT FORM	НЕСЫ, - ЩЪ	НЕСУЩИ	НЕСЫ
	FULL FORM	НЕСЫИ	НЕСУЩАА	НЕСУЩЕЕ
PAST I	SHORT	НЕСЪ	НЕСШИ	НЕСЪ
	FULL	НЕСЫИ	НЕСШАА	НЕСШЕЕ
PAST II		НЕСЛЪ	НЕСЛА	НЕСЛО
PRESENT	SHORT	ХВАЛА	ХВАЛАЩИ	ХВАЛА
	FULL	ХВАЛАИ	ХВАЛАЩАА	ХВАЛАЩЕЕ
PAST I	SHORT	ХВАЛИВЪ	ХВАЛИВШИ	ХВАЛИВЪ
	FULL	ХВАЛИВЫИ	ХВАЛИВШАА	ХВАЛИВШЕЕ
PAST II		ХВАЛИЛЪ	ХВАЛИЛА	ХВАЛИЛО

PARTICIPLES

PASSIVE VOICE

		MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
SHORT FORM		НЕСОМЪ	НЕСОМА	НЕСОМО
PRESENT				
FULL FORM		НЕСОМЫИ	НЕСОМАЯ	НЕСОМОЕ
PAST	SHORT	НЕСЕНЪ	НЕСЕНА	НЕСЕНО
	FULL	НЕСЕННЫИ	НЕСЕННАЯ	НЕСЕННОЕ
PRES.	SHORT	ХВАТИМЪ	ХВАТИМА	ХВАТИМО
	FULL	ХВАТИМЫИ	ХВАТИМАЯ	ХВАТИМОЕ
PAST	SHORT	ХВАТЕНЪ	ХВАТЕНА	ХВАТЕНО
	FULL	ХВАТЕННЫИ	ХВАТЕННАЯ	ХВАТЕННОЕ

PASSIVE VOICE

INDICATIVE MOOD

PRESENT TENSE SINGULAR: 1. НЕСОМЪ, -МО, -МА ЕСМЪ ХВАТИМЪ, -МО, -МА ЕСТЬ

2. " " " ЕСИ " " " ЕСИ

3. " " " ЕСТЬ " " " ЕСТЬ

PLURAL: 1. НЕСОМЪ, -МА, МЫ ЕСМЫ ХВАТИМЪ, -МА, -МЫ ЕСМЫ

2. " " " ЕСТЕ " " " ЕСТЕ

3. " " " СЮТЬ " " " СЮТЬ

DUEL: 1. НЕСОМА, -МЪ ЕСВА, -ВЪ ХВАТИМА, -МЪ ЕСВА, -ВЪ

2. " " ЕСТА, -ТЪ ХВАТИМА, -МЪ ЕСТА, -ТЪ

AORIST TENSE: НЕСОМЪ ОУ НЕСЕНЪ БЫХЪ ХВАТИМЪ ОУ ХВАТЕНЪ БЫХЪ

IMPERFECT: НЕСОМЪ ОУ НЕСЕНЪ БАХЪ ХВАТИМЪ ОУ ХВАТЕНЪ БАХЪ

PRES. PERF: НЕСОМЪ, НЕСЕНЪ БЫЛЪ ЕСМЪ ХВАТИМЪ ОУ ХВАТЕНЪ БЫЛЪ ЕСМЪ

PASS. PERF: НЕСОМЪ, НЕСЕНЪ БЫЛЪ БАХЪ ХВАТИМЪ, ХВАТЕНЪ БЫЛЪ БАХЪ

FUTURE: НЕСОМЪ, НЕСЕНЪ ИМАМЪ БЫТИ ХВАТИМЪ, ХВАТЕНЪ ИМАМЪ БЫТИ

CONDITIONAL: НЕСОМЪ, НЕСЕНЪ БЫХЪ БЫЛЪ ХВАТИМЪ, ХВАТЕНЪ БЫЛЪ БЫХЪ

OPTIONAL: ДА БУДУ НЕСОМЪ ОУ НЕСЕНЪ ДА БУДУ ХВАТИМЪ ОУ ХВАТЕНЪ

IMPERATIVE БУДИ НЕСОМЪ ОУ НЕСЕНЪ БУДИ ХВАТИМЪ ОУ ХВАТЕНЪ

NOTA BENE: IN CERTAIN TENSES, SUCH AS THE PRESENT, WHERE PERSONAL ENDINGS

APPEAR, THE VERB MUST AGREE WITH THE SUBJECT IN PERSON AND NUMBER IN THE CHURCH SLAV-

ONIC LANGUAGE. IN OTHER TENSES, ESPECIALLY THE PERFECT, AND IN MUCH OF THE PASSIVE

VOICE, WHEN THE VERB FORM IS COMPOUNDED OF A PARTICIPLE AND THE VERB "TO BE" EITHER

EXPRESSED OR UNDERSTOOD, THE PART OF "TO BE" AGREES WITH THE SUBJECT IN PERSON AND IN

NUMBER; BUT, THE PARTICIPLE MUST AGREE IN GENDER AND NUMBER AND NOT IN PERSON!

THE IRREGULAR CONJUGATION:

THE COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS I.E. (TO KNOW); (TO GIVE); (TO EAT); AND, (TO HAVE) ARE CONJUGATED THUSLY:

INDICATIVE MOOD

INF.	ВЪДЪТИ	ДАТИ	ЯСТ	ИМѢТИ
PRESENT SING. 1.	ВЪМЪ	ДАМЪ (FUT. MEAN!)	ЯМЪ	ИМАМЪ
2.	" СИ	" СИ	" СИ	" АШИ
3.	" СТЪ	" СТЪ	" СТЪ	" АТЬ
PRESENT PLUR. 1.	ВЪМЫ	ДАМЫ (ДАДИМЪ)	ЯМЫ	ИМАМЫ
2.	" СТЕ (ВЪДИТЕ)	" ДИТЕ	" СТЕ	" АТЕ
3.	" АТЬ	" АСТЬ (ДАДАТЬ)	" АТЬ	" УТЬ
PRESENT DUAL 1.	ВЪВА - ВЪ	ДАДИВА, ВЪ	ЯВА, - ВЪ	ИМАВА, - ВЪ
2.	" СТА, - ТЪ	" ТА, - ТЪ (ДАСТА)	" СТА, - ТЪ	" АТА, - ТЪ
3.	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
AORIST SING. 1.	ВЪДЪХЪ	ДАХЪ or ДАДОХЪ	ЯДОХЪ	
2.	" Ъ	" ДЕ	" СТЬ	
3.	" "	" "	" "	
AORIST PLUR. 1.	ВЪДЪХОМЪ	ДАХОМЪ	ЯДОХОМЪ	
2.	" СТЕ	" СТЕ	" СТЕ	
3.	" ША	" ША (ДАДОША)	" ДОША	
AORIST DUAL 1.	ВЪДЪХОВА, - ВЪ	ДАХОВА, - ВЪ	ЯДОХОВА, - ВЪ	
2.	" СТА, - ТЪ	" СТА, - ТЪ	" СТА, - ТЪ	
3.	" " "	" " "	" " "	
INDIC. IMPFECT 1.	ВЪДАХЪ	<i>нѣ</i>	ЯДАХЪ	
2.	" АШЕ		" АШЕ	
ETC.			ETC.	
IMPERATIVE S. 2.	ВЪЖАЪ	2. ДАЖАЪ	2. ЯЖАЪ	
" PL. 1.	ВЪДИМЪ (-ЖАМЪ)	1. ДАДИМЪ (-ЖАМЪ) 1. ЯДИМЪ (-ЖАМЪ)		
2.	" ДИТЕ (-ЖАТЕЦАДИТЕ)	2. " ДИТЕ (-ЖАТЕ) 2. " ИТЕ (-ЖАТЕ)		
" DL. 1.	ВЪДИВА (-ЖАМА, -МЪ)	1. ДАДИВА (-ЖАМА, -МЪ) 1. ЯДИВА (-ЖАМА, -МЪ)		
2.	" ТА, - ТЪ	2. " ИТА, - ТЪ 2. " ИТА, - ТЪ		
PARTICIPLES:	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	
PRESENT SHORT	ВЪДЫ, - ДЪХЪ, - ДАЦЪ	ВЪДШИ	ВЪДЫ	
	ДАДЫ, ДАДИ	ДАДШИ, ДАДИ	ДАДЫ, - ДАДИ	
LONG	ВЪДЫЙ	ВЪДШАЯ	ВЪДУЩЕЕ	
	ДАДЫЙ, ДАДИЙ, ДАДШИ, ДАДИ	ДАДШАЯ	ДАДУЩЕЕ	
PAST SHORT	ВЪДЪВЪ	ВЪДЪВШИ	ВЪДЪВЪ	
	ДАВЪ, ДАВШЪ	ДАВШИ	ДАВЪ	
	ДАДЪ, ДАДШЪ	ДАДШИ	ДАДШЕ	

LONG	ВѢДѢВЫЙ	ВѢДѢВШАЯ	ВѢДѢВШЕЕ
	ДАВЫЙ	ДАВШАЯ	ДАВШЕЕ
	НАДЫЙ	НАДШАЯ	НАДШЕЕ
2ND FORM	ВѢДѢТЬ	ВѢДѢТЬ	ВѢДѢТЬ
	ДАТЬ	ДАТЬ	ДАТЬ
	НАТЬ	НАТЬ	НАТЬ

THE VERB: (TO BE) БЫТИ

INDICATIVE MOOD

INF. БЫТИ

PRESENT SING. 1. ЕСМЬ

2. ЕСИ

3. ЕСТЬ

PRESENT PL. 1. ЕСМЫ

2. ЕСТЕ

3. СУТЬ

PRESENT DUAL 1. ЕСВА, - ВѢ

2. ЕСТА, - ТѢ

3. ЕСТА, - ТѢ

AORIST SING. 1. БЫХЪ

2. БЫ

3. БЫСТЬ ОУ БЫ

AORIST PL. 1. БЫХОМЪ

2. БЫСТЕ

3. БЫША

AORIST DUAL 1. БЫХОВА, - ВѢ ОУ БЫСВА, - ВѢ

2. БЫСТА, - ТѢ

3. " " "

IMPBRATIVE S. 1. БАХЪ ОУ ВѢХЪ

2. БАШЕ ОУ ВѢ

3. БАШЕ ОУ ВѢ

IMPERATIVE PL 1. БАХОМЪ

2. БАСТЕ

3. БАХЪ ОУ ВѢХЪ

IMPERATIVE DL 1. БАХОВА, - ВѢ ОУ БАСВА, - ВѢ

2. БАСТА, - ТѢ ОУ ВѢСТА

3. БАСТА, - ТѢ ОУ "

PRES. PRF. S. 1. БЫЛЪ, - ЛО, - ЛА ЕСМЬ

2. " " " ЕСИ

3. " " " ЕСТЬ

PRES. PERF. PL. 1. БЫЛИ ЕСТЬ

2. " ЕСТЬ

3. " СЯТЬ

PRES. PERF. DL. 1. БЫЛА, -ЛИ ЕСВА, -ВЪ

2. " " ЕСТА

3. " " ЕСТА

PAST PERF. S. 1. БЫЛЪ -ЛО, ЛА БАХЪ

2. " " БАЩЕ

3. " " "

PAST PERF. PL. 1. БЫЛИ БАХОМЪ

2. " БАСТЕ

3. " БАХЪ ъ БАХЪ

PAST PERF. DL. 1. БЫЛА, -ЛИ БАХОВА

2. " " БАСТА -ТЬ БАСТА

3. " " " " "

FUTURE SING. 1. БУДУ

2. БУДЕШИ

3. БУДЕТЬ

FUTURE PL. 1. БУДЕМЪ

2. БУДЕТЕ

3. БУДУТЪ

FUTURE DL. 1. БУДЕВА, -ВЪ

2. БУДЕТА, -ТЬ

3. " "

CONDIT. S. 1. БЫЛЪ, -ЛО, -ЛА, БЫХЪ

2. " БЫ

3. " БЫСТЬ

COND. PL. 1. БЫЛИ БЫХОМЪ

2. " БЫСТЕ

3. " БЫЩА

COND. DL. 1. БЫЛА, -ЛИ БЫХОВА

2. " " БЫСТА

3. " " БЫСТА

IMPERF. S. 1. -ИМЕ-

2. БУДИ

3. "

IMPERF. PL. 1. БУДЕМЪ

2. БУДИТЕ

3. -ИМЕ-

MASC.

FEM.

NEUT

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	PRE.	ХВАЛАЩИХЪ — ХВАЛАЩАХЪ-ЩИХЪ	SAME AS MASC.
DUAL	NOM.	ХВАЛАЩА, -ЩА ХВАЛАЩИ-В-ЩИ ХВАЛАЩИ(-В)-ЩИ	
	GEN.	ХВАЛАЩА-ЩИЮ	SAME AS MASC SAME AS MASC
	DAT.	ХВАЛАЩИНА, ЩИНА	" " " "
	ACC.	ХВАЛАЩА, -ЩА	SAME AS NOM SAME AS NOM
	VOC.	" "	" " " "
	INS.	ХВАЛАЩИНА, -ЩИНА	SAME AS MASC SAME AS MASC
	PRE.	ХВАЛАЩА-ЩИЮ	" " " " " "

OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH:

ADVERBS...GENERALLY THESE ARE AKIN TO THE RUTHENIAN USAGE AS THE WORD: **КОГДА** MEANING (WHEN); AND, **ИНОГДА** WHICH MEANS (SOMETIMES). THESE ARE FREQUENTLY THE SHORT NOMINATIVE NEUTER FORM OF THE ADJECTIVE. A FEW EXAMPLES FOLLOW....

PLACE:	(WHERE)	КАМЪ	(WHERE-EVER)	ЇМОЖЕ
	(OUTSIDE)	ВНЪ	(HERE-TO)	СЪМО
	(THERE-TO)	ОВАМО	(THERE)	ЇНАВЪ
TIME:	(FOREVER)	ВЫНЪ	(UNTIL THEN)	ДОТДЕЖЕ
	(AT TIMES)	ЇВОГДА	(NOT YET)	НЕ ОУ
	(ALWAYS OR NOW)	ПРИСНЪ	(AT ONCE)	ЇБИЕ
MANNER:	(AS)	ЇКИ	(MOREOVER)	КОЛЬМИ ПАЧЕ
	(VERY)	ВЕЛЬМИ		

PREPOSITIONS... THESE TOO ARE AKIN TO THE RUTHENIAN LANGUAGE. AS IN RUTHENIAN THEY RULE OVER VARIOUS CASES, FOR EXAMPLE THE GENITIVE FOR SEPARATION; AFTER: (OUT OF); (FROM); THE ACCUSATIVE FOR MOTION TOWARDS, AFTER: (TO), (INTO); THE PREPOSITIONAL FOR PAUSE IN A PLACE, AFTER: (IN); (ON); AND THE INSTRUMENTAL COMES AFTER THE PREPOSITIONS: (WITH), (UNDER); AND, (OVER).

CONJUNCTIONS...THESE ARE WORDS THAT JOIN OTHER WORDS, PHRASES OR CLAUSES AS: (AND), (BUT), (FOR), (NONETHELESS), (SO THAT), ETC. GENERALLY THEY ARE AKIN TO THE RUTHENIAN, ESPECIALLY: **И** = AND; **НО** = BUT;

EXCLAMATIONS... THESE EXPRESS EMOTION AND BY A SOUND SUGGEST SOME FEELING. GRAMMATICALLY THEY ARE NOT PART OF A SENTENCE; BUT, THEY ARE EMOTIONAL OUTBURSTS APPENDED TO IT AS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE WE SAY: (O); (REALLY!); AND, (TERRIFIC!).

IMPERF. PART. 1. БУДУЩА, -ЩА
 2. БУДУТЪ, -ТЪ
 3. " " "

PARTICIPLES	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
PRESENT SHORT	БЫ	БЫШИ	БЫ
" FULL	БЫИ	БЫШАА	БЫШЕЕ
PERF. PART. 1ST SHORT	БЫВЪ	БЫВШИ	БЫВЪ
" 1ST FULL	БЫВШИИ	БЫВШАА	БЫВШЕЕ
" 2ND	БЫТЬ	БЫТА	БЫЛО
FUTURE SHORT	БУДУЩЪ	БУДУЩИ	БУДУЩЕ
" FULL	БУДУЩИИ	БУДУЩАА	БУДУЩЕЕ

DECLENSIONS OF PARTICIPLES:

BECAUSE PARTICIPLES ARE REALLY VERBAL ADJECTIVE THEY ARE DECLINED AS ADJECTIVES AND THEY HAVE BOTH THE SHORT AND THE FULL FORMS. THEY AGREE WITH THE WORD THEY MODIFY IN GENDER, NUMBER AND IN CASE.

IN CHURCH SLAVONIC THERE IS A DATIVE ABSOLUTE WHICH IS SIMILAR TO THE ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE IN THE LATIN LANGUAGE THAT EXPRESSES A THOUGHT OF A DEPENDENT CLAUSE WITHOUT USING A FINITE VERB I.E. (LIBRIS LECTIS) = (THE BOOKS HAVING BEEN READ) WHICH ACTUALLY MEANS: (AFTER THE BOOKS HAD BEEN READ! THE NOUN WITH ITS MODIFYING PARTICIPLE ARE PLACED IN THE DATIVE CASE WITHOUT THIS CASE RELYING ON ANY DETERMINED ELEMENT THAT MAY APPEAR IN THE REST OF THE SENTENCE. THIS ABSOLUTE CAN THEREFORE BE UNDERSTOOD AS A FINITE CLAUSE WITH THE PARTICIPLE BECOMING THE PREDICATE WHILE THE NOUN RENDERS THE SUBJECT I.E. AS APPEARS IN ST. MATTHEW'S GOSPEL II, 1 A. ИСУ ХЕ РОЖДАЩУСА... (WHEN JESUS WAS BORN...).

	MASC.		FEM.		NEUT.	
	SHORT	LONG	SHORT	LONG	SHORT	LONG
SINGULAR NOM.	ХВАЛА	-АИ	ХВАЛАШИ	-ШАА	ХВАЛА,	-ШЕЕ
GEN.	ХВАЛАЩА	-АШУ	"	-ШИА	ХВАЛАЩА,	-АШУ
DAT.	ХВАЛАЩУ	-ЕМУ	"	-ШЕЙ	ХВАЛАЩУ	-ЕМУ
ACC.	SAME AS NOM. OR GEN.		ХВАЛАЩУ	-ШЮ	SAME AS NOM.	
VOC.	ХВАЛА	-АИ	ХВАЛАШИ	-ШАА	"	"
INS.	ХВАЛАЩИТЬ	-	ХВАЛАЩЕЮ	-	ХВАЛАЩИТЬ	-
PLUR.	ХВАЛАЩЕМЪ	-	"	ЕЙ	-	ХВАЛАЩЕМЪ
NOM.	ХВАЛАЩЕ,	-ЩИИ	ХВАЛАЩИ,	-ЩИА	ХВАЛАЩА,	-ЩАА
GEN.	ХВАЛАЩЪ	-ЩИХЪ	} SAME AS MASC.		} SAME AS MASC.	
DAT.	ХВАЛАЩИМЪ	-ЩИМЪ	}		}	
ACC.	ХВАЛАЩИ	-ЩИА	} SAME AS NOM.		} SAME AS NOM.	
VOC.	ХВАЛАЩЕ	-ЩИИ	"	"	"	"
INS.	ХВАЛАЩИАИ	-	ХВАЛАЩОМИ	-ЩИМИ	ХВАЛА	ЩОМИ ЩИМИ

TITLA (ТИТЛА):

ТИТЛА COMES FROM THE LATIN WORD: "TITULUS" MEANING "TITLE". THERE ARE TWO KINDS OF ТИТЛА IN CHURCH SLAVONIC I.E.:

A.) ПРоста (SIMPLE, PLAIN, OR STRAIGHT) . IT RESEMBLES A BRACKET I.E. () AND IT TAKES PLACE OF ONE MISSING VOWEL I.E.:-

- I (VIRGIN) "D'IVA" И IN ДѢА
- A (MOTHER) "MATI" Ѧ IN МѢИ
- E (TODAY) "DNES'" Е IN ДНѢЬ
- O (BROW) "ČOLO" О IN ЧѢО

B.) Велика (LARGE, GREAT). THIS ТИТЛА REPRESENTS THE FIRST LETTER OF THE MISSING SYLLABLE IN A GIVEN WORD. THE LETTER IS PLACED OVER THE TWO CONSONANTS BETWEEN WHICH THE OMITTED SYLLABLE WOULD HAVE APPEARED I.E.:-

- (SOVEREIGN OR QUEEN) "VLADYČICA" "А" IN ВѢУЦА
- (GOSPEL-BOOK) "JEVANHELIGE" Р IN ЕВѢГІЕ

ABBREVIATIONS IN CHURCH SLAVONIC WERE INTRODUCED AFTER THE 14TH CENTURY. THERE WERE NO ABBREVIATIONS PRIOR THIS CENTURY.

THIS MARK I.E. " » " CONNOTES AN ADJECTIVE OR IT TAKES THE PLACE OF THE LETTER Ъ (J) I.E. IN THE WORD "TO SEE" = ВѢДЫ."

A WORD WHICH IS BEING ORDINARILY USED IS OFTEN EXPRESSED BY THE FIRST LETTER OF THAT WORD AND HAS THIS MARK I.E. (') ABOVE THE LETTER AND IT IS WRITTEN THUSLY:

Ѣ = (EARLY) ѢИЛО; Ё = (IS) ЁСТЬ; Ї = (WORD) СРѢСЪ; Д = (GOOD) ДОБРО; AND, THE LETTER А = (I - EGO -) АЗ.

GREEK EXAMPLES OF ABBREVIATIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS:-

MOTHER (MATER) = МАΤΗΡ = МѢ OF GOD (THEOS) = ΘΕΟΣ = ДѢУ

FISH (ΙΧΘΟΣ) = ΙΧΘΟΣ = ІѢХѢ meaning *ground level son of God?*

COMMON ABBREVIATIONS FOUND IN OUR GOSPELS ARE:-

ANGEL	А҃Г҃Л҃Ъ	SPIRIT	Д҃У҃В	SON	С҃Н҃Ъ
ANGELIC	А҃Г҃Л҃ЬС҃КЫ	JESUS	І҃С҃Ъ	KING	Ц҃Р҃Ь
APOSTLE	А҃П҃Л҃Ъ	DAY	Д҃Н҃Ъ	JERUSALEM	ІЕР҃УСАЛ҃М҃Ъ
GOD	Б҃Г҃Ъ	HEAVEN	Н҃Б҃О	NAME	И҃М҃Я҃Ъ
GOD-LIKE	Б҃Ж҃Т҃ВО	HOLY	С҃Т҃Ъ	KINGDOM	Ц҃Р҃Т҃ВО
MOTHER OF GOD	Б҃Л҃А	FROM	О҃	CHRIST	Х҃Р҃ИСТ҃Ъ
BLESSED	Б҃Л҃А҃В҃ЕН҃Ъ	VIRGIN	Д҃В҃А	CHRISTMAS	Р҃Ж҃Т҃ВО
ROSEL	В҃Л҃КА	MOTHER	М҃А҃Т҃И	CROSS	К҃Р҃Ъ҃Т҃Ъ

THIS LETTER (Ѣ) WAS DROPPED ABOUT 45 YEARS AGO FROM THE ALPHABET! IF WE STILL HAPPEN TO COME UPON IT IT IS NEVER PRONOUNCED. IT IS ONLY ATTACHED TO CONSONANTS - NEVER TO VOWELS!

THE FOLLOWING LETTERS IN CHURCH SLAVONIC ARE USED IN A SPECIFIC DESIGNATION...

1.) Γ ; $\Gamma\Gamma$ THE FIRST Γ IS PRONOUNCED LIKE THE ENGLISH LETTER "N" AS THIS LETTER WOULD APPEAR IN THE WORD FOR ANGEL AND IN SLAVONIC FOR THE SAME WORD WHICH WOULD BE A "N" HEL = АГГЛЪ ! Γ BEFORE THE LETTER K IS PRONOUNCED LIKE AN "N" ALSO. "GAMMA NASAL" WAS ITS ONLY PRONUNCIATION AS IT IS USED IN THE GREEK WORD FOR ANGEL I.E.: $\alpha\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$.

2.) E E : THIS LETTER IS PRONOUNCED LIKE "JE" I.E. IN THE WORD $\text{E}\Gamma\omega$; HOWEVER, ORIGINALLY, IT WAS PRONOUNCED "EU" LIKE IT APPEARS IN THE WORD $\text{E}\Phi\epsilon\varsigma\omicron\upsilon$ WHICH IS THE GREEK NAME FOR THE TRIBE EPHESUS! THIS LETTER CAN APPEAR AS:

- A.) E OR
- B.) E "je" "ei"

I.E. AS USED IN THE WORD $\text{E}\text{ЖE}$ WHICH MEANS "WHICH"! THIS LETTER E USUALLY APPEARS IN THE BEGINNING AND AT THE END OF A WORD; BUT, IT DOES NOT NECESSARILY APPEAR SIMULTANEOUSLY IN ONE WORD. WE CAN USE ALL THREE OF THESE LETTERS I.E. Γ , E , E , AS IT IS USED IN THE WORD WHICH MEANS:

GOSPEL = $\text{E}\text{V}\text{A}\text{N}\text{G}\text{E}\text{L}\text{I}\text{E}$

SOMETIMES E IS USED IN THE MIDDLE OF A GIVEN WORD; AND, WHEN THIS IS THE CASE; IT DISTINGUISHES A SINGULAR FROM A PLURAL FORM OF THAT WORD I.E.:-

NET (SINGULAR) $\text{MPE}\text{Ж}\text{H}$ AND
NETS (PLURAL) $\text{MPE}\text{Ж}\text{H}$

THE PLURAL HAS E IN THE MIDDLE OF THE WORD (PRONOUNCED LIKE "E"); THE SINGULAR FORM HAS E IN THE MIDDLE OF THE WORD GIVEN. IN OUR NEW TEXTS I.E. IN THE ČASOSLOV E IS ALWAYS PRONOUNCED "JE"; AND, E IS ALWAYS PRONOUNCED "EU"

I.E. IN (TO SING) $\text{POEM}\text{Ъ}$ = ; OR THE WORD FOR (CLERIC) $\text{KLEP}\text{H}\text{IK}$

3.) H = e "H" WAS USED IN THE BEGINNING ALWAYS; BUT, NOW H IS USED JUST AFTER VOWELS, BEFORE AND BETWEEN CONSONANTS I.E. IN THE WORD MEANING "BOUNCER"

I.E. $\text{H}\text{З}\text{Г}\text{O}\text{H}\text{B}\text{Ш}\text{H}$
BEFORE CONS. (З)! BETWEEN CONS. (H) AND (B) AFTER VOWEL (H)
WHERE "h" ORIGINALLY APPEARED IN THE GREEK $\text{K}\text{P}\text{H}\text{T}\text{A}$ ($\text{K}\text{P}\text{H}\text{T}\text{H}$). THIS IS ONLY USUAL IN CASES OF NOUNS. THE WORD CLERGY IS $\text{KLEP}\text{H}\text{O}$ AND SINCE ORIGINALLY IT WAS $\text{K}\text{L}\text{H}\text{PO}\text{S}$ WE PRONOUNCE IT $\text{KLEP}\text{H}\text{O}$!

4.) C IS USED BEFORE VOWELS I.E.
 CIE = THIS IS (NEUTER)!

WHERE ORIGINALLY THIS LETTER C APPEARED I.E. TITO + (TITUS) OR $\text{ΦΙΛΙΠ}\text{Π}\text{O}$ SINCE ORIGINALLY IT WAS $\text{ΦΙΛΙΠ}\text{Π}\text{I}\text{T}\text{O}\text{S}$ EXCEPTION TO GENERAL RULE I.E.

GUILT = $\text{B}\text{I}\text{N}\text{O}$ BUT NOT $\text{B}\text{I}\text{N}\text{O}$ i.e. wine!

$\text{H}\text{C}\text{X}\text{C}\text{O}$ Not $\text{I}\text{C}\text{X}\text{C}\text{O}$ i.e. Jesus or $\text{M}\text{I}\text{P}\text{O}$ = world Not $\text{M}\text{H}\text{P}\text{O}$ = peace

