ENTRY STRUCTURE

1. Source base for entries

The *Greek-Old Church Slavonic Index* (hereafter *Index*) was conceived from the outset as a supplement to the *Slovník jazyka staroslověnského* [Old Church Slavonic Dictionary] (hereafter OCSD). Hence it was planned to provide the necessary information on Greek-OCS equivalence in the clearest possible manner without repeating the data contained in the OCSD. It basically covers all lexemes and numerals occurring in the Greek-OCS card index after its revision and completion (for more details see *Introduction* sub 4., 5.).

Exceptionally, some of the documents based on Greek sources compiled in the OCSD and included in the Greek-OCS card index are not incorporated in the *Index*. These include, for example, a fragment of the *Dečani Gospel*, with which V. Jagić completed his edition of the *Codex Marianus*, and variants of the *Perfiry prophetology*, which supplement an excerpt published by Brandt of part of the *Grigorovich prophetology*, while variants of the Tunitzkij edition of Minor Prophets (Tun) were also omitted. Of the Croatian glagolitic Old Testament texts (Gl), only material from the *Vitus Breviary* has been included in accordance with the J. Vajs editions and the F. Pechuška publications. The *Index* does not include material from the *Prague Glagolitic Fragments*, an apostolic fragment from the *Viennese Leaflets* or the first page of the *Kiev Leaflets* (Kij[b]). For a listing of documents not included in the *Index* see *Appendix*.

2. Greek entry heading

2.1. The entry heading comprises the standardized Greek word in its basic (dictionary) form, i.e. the noun in nom. sg. (exceptionally in other forms, e.g. pluralia tantum in nom. pl.), adjectives and gender pronouns in nom. sg. masc. Greek verbs are standardized in line with OCSD usage as inf. praes. act. Active Greek verbs are also given in this form, even if they are only substantiated in the Greek-OCS index material in middle or passive forms. Deponent and semideponent verbs are always given in the appropriately substantiated form of the present infinitive. Items without a base form are given in line with OCSD lexicological practice, e.g. pronoun accusatives with no nominative (αὐτόν, ἐμαυτόν) and the like.

Suppletive forms are usually dealt with in the basic entry without any special notification, e.g. aor. ἔφαγον in the entry ἐσθίειν. Suppletive forms are only dealt with as separate entries if they have real support in OCS equivalents (καλός – βελτίων). In other cases, suppletive forms with separate translation equivalents are given in separate entry paragraphs (ἐσθίειν поꙗсти, сънѣсти, ꙗсти etc.: τὸ φαγεῖν сънѣдениѥ, ꙗдь).

2.2. Homonyms are normally considered to be words with different etymologies belonging to the same part of speech, which are not distinguished by a paradigmatic characterization. These are indicated with upper case numbers, e.g. ἄπειρος[1] неискоушенъ × ἄπειρος[2] бесконьчьнъ. No distinction is made between propria and apelativa which sound the same, cf. θεοφύλακτος adj богохранимъ × Θεοφύλακτος m *propr* ѳеофилакътъ. Likewise no indication is made of homonymous propria of different types and the informa-

tion is specified in the heading: Ἀράμ m *propr* (= anthroponym), Ἀράμ m *propr loci* (= toponym). If the need arises, a distinction is made with further specifying details in the heading for other homonymous words, e.g. θεολόγος adj богоносьнъ Supr 403:28; θεολόγος adj-subst m *cognomen* богоносьць, богословъ, богословьць, ѳеологъ; φιλόσοφος *titulus* философъ (cf. 3.2.).

2.3. In line with practice in the final section of OCSD, the Greek entry heading only gives one form (cf.: πράσσειν, γιγνώσκειν, θαρρεῖν, ἔνεκεν, ἐπιφάνεια, Θωμᾶς, θρησκός) and no account is taken of variants such as: πράττειν, γινώσκειν, θάρσειν, εἵνεκεν, ἐπιφανία, Θομᾶς, θρῆσκος.

In the case of propria, the heading only gives variant forms if they have at least some support in OCS material, e.g. Ἀβιά, Ἀβιάδ авиа, авиадъ, авидъ; Ἀβραάμ, Ἄβραμ авраамъ, аврамъ. If the need arises, some of these forms are dealt with in separate Greek paragraphs (cf. 4.1.).

Double headings are provided for selected morphological and other variants in the case of Greek lexemes where the OCS equivalents do not allow for a separate treatment, e.g. θύρα f, θύραι pl двьрь, двьри, θαμβεῖν, -βέω, θαμβεῖσθαι, -βέομαι оужасати са, оужаснжти са. See 4.1. a 4.2. for details.

2.4. The basic form of Greek words is also given in cases where these words are only substantiated in the *Index* material by indirect cases or collocations, verbs in the passive voice, participle forms and the like. Substantiated forms with their translation equivalents are then dealt with in separate paragraphs. E.g. Ἄδδι m *propr*: τοῦ Ἄδδι аддиевъ, **ἄκυρος** adj: ἄκυρον ποιεῖν отъврѣщи, отъметати, отъмѣтати, **θεατρίζειν,** -ζω: θεατρίζεσθαι, -ομαι позороу быти.

2.5. If the need arises, Greek **participles** can be dealt with as paragraphs of Greek verbs. They are only given as separate entries if no other form of the verb in question is substantiated or no other forms of the presumed verb exist; e.g. θεοληπτούμενος ptc свѧтыимь доухомь Isg. For the most part these are composites with a participle suffix, to which an appropriate verb is not even substantiated in Greek (cf. 4.1.).

2.6. The designation of aspiration and word stress is based on the tradition of Old Greek dictionaries. For non-biblical propria, the W. Pape dictionary accentuation is assumed (see *Index bibliographicus No.* 24), for New Testament propria the J. B. Souček dictionary is also taken into account (see *Index bibliographicus No.* 32), while for Old Testament propria the Septuagint concordance standardization is taken into consideration (see *Index bibliographicus No.* 9).

3. Information in the greek entry heading

3.1. The heading of the Greek entry provides **grammatical data** designating the basic morphological (or even paradigmatic) appurtenance of the word, and if the need arises, information on valency and other notes. Parts of speech are designated by the usual Latin abbreviations. For nouns we only provide the gender (and if applicable, the number, e.g. Ἀθῆναι f pl), and for adjectives we only give the basic form nom. sg. masc. without designating its gender morphology. For verbs we give the ending for the 1. sg. praes. act. (med., pas.). For contracted verbs we give the infinitive in its contracted form (in line with OCSD conventions), but 1. sg. praes. in its uncontracted form, e.g. ἐγκαλεῖν, -λέω. For the verb εἰδέναι we exceptionally give the 1. sg. ind. perf. act. form οἶδα. For prepositions we give the com-

plete details of valency (praep cum G et A). Likewise for conjunctions and particles with a dual parts-of-speech purpose we give complete details in the heading, e.g. conj et part.

3.2. Specification details are consistently given for proper nouns (*propr*), for homophonous words (common nouns and proper nouns), which we do not consider to be homonyms (2.2.), also for numerals (*num nota*) and quoted words (e.g. *vox hebraica*). Latin is used for specification details.

3.2.1. The abbreviation *propr* for proper nouns is basically used without further specification. Only in the case of homophonous propria do we specify the type involved (see 2.2.). In these cases the abbreviation *propr* is used to designate anthroponyms only and for other propria we use details specified to the required extent, e.g. *propr loci, propr urbis, propr regionis, propr fluminis* etc. Additional specifications are given if the type of propria is not clear at first glance; e.g. Κλαῦδα *propr loci* (or more precisely *propr insulae*) or ῾Ρύνδαξ m *propr fluminis*, to make it clear that this is not an anthroponym. The compiler decides on the type of specification details to be used on the basis of the material. More detailed specifications of propria are given in OCSD.

3.3. Other details and **notes** are occasionally given as need arises.

4. Greek entry paragraph

4.1. This entry paragraph is basically created when the OCS translation equivalent belongs to a different part of speech to that of the entry word, or the entry word occurs in a prepositional phrase or collocation translated into OCS with other lexemes. We also use this entry paragraph in cases where the entry heading has a grammatically neutral form of a word which is not actually substantiated in the material (for more details see 2.4.). This paragraph can also include some variants of proper noun forms (cf. 2.3.).

Greek participles with adjectival or other OCS translation equivalents are basically compiled under the active infinitive in the paragraph, with the partial exception of passive participles (2.5.). We also proceed in this way with active participles and in cases where no other form of the verb in question is substantiated, e.g. θυσιάζειν : θυσιάζων ptc ТРѢБАМИ Ipl Supr 35:26 (only the given form of the participle is substantiated).

Collocations are dealt with in paragraphs under all the full words that occur within them, e.g. the collocation ἐκκλησία ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ ПОЗОРЪ СЪБОРЬНЗИИ under ἐκκλησία and under θέατρον; χωρὶς αἵματος БЕСКРЪЗЬНЪ under αἷμα and χωρίς.

Under a particular preposition some fixed prepositional collocations are dealt with in the paragraphs, e.g. ἐν τούτῳ СЕГО РАДИ, ἐν οἷς ИДЕЖЕ, ἐν τῷ + inf ЕГДА (cf. 5.7.).

4.2. Greek entry paragraph heading – like the entry heading, this is normally simple and only in exceptional cases is it double (cf. 2.3.). Double headings most frequently occur for morphological variants, basically in the same cases as in the entry heading (cf. 2.3.), e.g. θῆλυς adj, ἡ θήλεια, τὸ θῆλυ ЖЕNA, ЖЕНЬСКЪ ПОЛЪ (the masculine forms are not substantiated and the OCS equivalents do not provide a basis for making a distinction).

4.3. Grammatical characteristics for the Greek entry paragraph are partially indicated by the use of the appropriate article form for substantivized forms and genitive (and other) forms of nouns translated by adjectives, e.g. τὸ ἄτοπον NEПРАВЬДА, τὸ θέλειν ВОЛꙖ, τοῦ θεοῦ БОЖИИ, τῶν ἀγγέλων ΑNГЕЛЬСКЪ, ὁ ἐν θαλάσσῃ МОРЬСКЪ. The genitive and dative article for simple cases are always used in these cases, regardless of whether or not it is substantiated, but for prepositional cases, mention of the case is always decided by the materi-

al. Latin abbreviations to express grammatical characteristics are used to designate comparatives and superlatives, but only exceptionally in other cases – most frequently if there might be any doubts as regards the part-of-speech classification of the entry word, e.g. καλός adj ΒΛΑΓⱲ, ДОБРⱰ ... τὸ καλόν ΒΛΑΓΟ, ДОБРΟ ... καλόν adv ДОБРΟ, ДОБРѢ, or when the basic form is not given in the heading (because it is not substantiated), e.g. θαυμαστότερον comp n ЧОУДЬNѢІЄ.

The entry paragraph heading includes valency details for prepositions and for verbs as well, if required, e.g. θεραπεύεσθαι ἐπί τινι ГОДѢ ΒⱰІТИ КОМОУ Supr 204:24, ОУГАЖДАNИІⱲ ПРИИМАТИ Šiš28a **A17:25**.

4.4. References at the end of the Greek entry (entry paragraph) are only given in exceptional cases. Cf. 5.7., 5.8., 5.9.

5. Content and classification of greek entry paragraphs

5.1. Nouns. Separate Greek entry paragraphs are used for Greek simple or prepositional cases of nouns translated by adjectives, adverbs or collocations which are not a literal translation of the Greek original, Greek collocations with a basic noun translated by a single OCS word or a fixed collocation and also individual cases translated with nouns, if they carry semantic differences. We arrange these in the following order: 1. cases translated by basic parts of speech in this order: 1a. nouns, 1b. substantivized forms, 2. cases translated by adjectives: 2a. simple cases, 2b. prepositional cases, 3. cases translated by adverbs, 4. collocations. For a larger number of entry paragraph in some of the above categories, we keep to the following order: simple cases arranged in accordance with the order of cases, prepositional cases arranged in accordance with the alphabetical order of prepositions or distinguishing words. E.g. entry **θεός** m БОГⱰ: 1a. οἱ θεοί КАПИЩА, 1b. τὰ τοῦ θεοῦ ΒΟЖЬСТВЬNΑІⱲ, 2. τοῦ θεοῦ БОЖИИ, τῶν θεῶν БОЖЬСКⱰ, διὰ θεοῦ БОЖИИ, ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ БОЖИИ, ὁ εἰς θεόν БОЖИИ, ὁ κατὰ θεόν БОЖИИ, ὁ πρὸς θεόν БОЖИИ, 3. κατὰ θεόν БОЖЬСКⱰІ, NΑ БОЖИІⱧ, 4. ὁ θεὸς λόγος БОЖИІЄ СЛОВО, ὁ δοῦλος τοῦ θεοῦ КРЬСТИІⱧNⱰ, τοῦ θεοῦ σοφότερον БОГОМⱧДРОСТЬNѢІЄ; **θάλασσα** МОРІЄ 1. ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν ПОМОРИІЄ 2a. τῆς θαλάσσης МОРЬСКⱰ, τῶν θαλασσῶν МОРЬСКⱰ 2b. διὰ θάλασσαν ИСⱰПЬNⱰ, ὁ ἐν θαλάσσῃ МОРЬСКⱰ, ὁ παρὰ θάλασσαν МОРЬСКⱰ.

5.2. Adjectives. Separate Greek entry paragraphs are used for comparatives and superlatives for adjectives, Greek substantivized or adverbalized forms translated as nouns or adverbs, prepositional cases translated as adverbs or collocations, Greek collocations with a basic adjective, translated as a single OCS word or a fixed collocation. We arrange these in the following order: 1. cases translated as a basic part of speech, 2. comparatives, 3. superlatives, 4. cases translated as nouns, 5. cases translated as adverbs, 6. collocations. The internal classification principles for individual categories are the same as for nouns. E.g. θαυμαστός adj: θαυμαστότερον comp n ЧОУДЬNѢІЄ, τὸ θαυμαστόν ЧОУДО.

5.3. Personal pronouns. Separate Greek entry paragraphs are used for individual cases translated by possessive pronouns and collocations. We arrange these in the order of cases, first non-emphatic forms, then emphatic and finally collocations. E.g. ἐγώ pron: μου МОИ, ἐμοί МОИ, ὁ κατ' ἐμέ МОИ.

Interrogative pronouns (τίς, τί) **and indefinite pronouns** (τις, τι) are included within a single entry. Entry paragraphs thus include individual simple and prepositional cases, along with various collocations (most frequently with particles), which have special translation equivalents. Simple cases are arranged in order of cases, first with interrogative forms,

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then indefinite; prepositional cases and various collocations are arranged in alphabetical order on the basis of the distinguishing word: τί КАКО, τίνα КАКО, διὰ τί ПОЧЬТО, εἰς τί ПОЧЬТО, εἰς τίνα КАКО, ἵνα τί ВЪСКѪѬ.

Adjectival (gender) pronouns and pronominal adjectives are dealt with and arranged in a manner similar to that of adjectives (cf. 5.2.).

5.4. Numbers. Separate Greek entry paragraphs are used for substantivized forms of numbers, compound numbers and collocations with numbers translated in various ways. We arrange these as follows: 1. compound numbers, 2. collocations, whose equivalent is a basic part of speech (e.g. multiplicatives), 3. substantivized forms, 4. collocations whose equivalent is not a basic part of speech. Compound numbers are arranged in accordance with their numerical value, substantivized forms in accordance with the order of cases, collocations in alphabetical order. E.g. under the entry ἑβδομήκοντα (and also under the entry πέντε) we find the Greek entry paragraph ἑβδομήκοντα πέντε, under the entry τρεῖς: τὰ τρία ТРОИЦА, under the entry δύο: ἀνὰ δύο ДЪВАШЬДЪI.

5.4.1. Numerals, i.e. numbers expressed with letters of the Greek alphabet, recorded separately at the beginning of the appropriate letter. We list them in simple form without providing locations. However, we do record the differences between glagolitic and cyrillic values and we always give cases where the OCS equivalent is a number, e.g. **α´** ЄДИНЪ. Compound numerals are not given separate subentries, we only mention them in a selective summary without locations or frequencies in a separate paragraph (*in num compos*), because individually they will be listed under the first letter for the corresponding alphabet positions, e.g. ριθ´ under **ρ**.

5.5. Verbs. Separate entry paragraphs are used for Greek middle or passive infinitives, which have a different OCS equivalent or active forms. The same applies to other infinitives, e.g. for past forms, which are only given if the OCS equivalents confirm the semantic differences associated with them. Entry paragraphs have substantivized infinitives, which are translated other than as a verb. They also have adjectivized or substantivized participles translated by adjectives, nouns or collocations, and Greek collocations with a basic verb, translated by a single OCS word or a fixed collocation which is not a literal translation of the Greek collocation. These are arranged in the following order: 1. middle (passive) infinitives translated by a specific verb or a periphrastic construction (nominal predicates), 2. adjectivized participles, 3. substantivized participles, 4. substantivized infinitives (in their basic form or in the form of secondary cases) translated as nouns or as something else, 5. collocations. The internal arrangement within the framework of individual categories is in alphabetical order. E.g. **θαυμάζειν, -ζω** ВЪСЧОУДИТИ СѦ, ДИВИТИ СѦ etc., **θαυμάζεσθαι** ДИВЬНЪ БЪITИ, ЧОУДЬНЪ БЪITИ etc.

5.6. Adverbs. Separate entry paragraphs are used for Greek comparatives and superlatives, collocations with prepositions translated by adverbs or adverbalized prepositional cases, forms with an article translated by adjectives and collocations with a basic adverb. These are arranged in the above order. Other internal arrangements (collocations with prepositions and other collocations) are in alphabetical order. E.g. see entry **κάτω**: κατωτέρω НИЖЄ, ἕως κάτω ДО НИЖЄ, ὁ κάτω НИЖЬНЬ.

5.7. Prepositions. Entries on prepositions are arranged according to their valencies, so that prepositions which take more than one case are first divided into numbered entry paragraphs and only within this framework are Greek entry subparagraphs created. E.g. ἐπί **1.** cum G; **2.** cum D. In entry subparagraphs prepositional collocations are most frequently compiled with an article, a pronoun or even a noun whose OCS equivalents are compound

forms with adverbial effect, used as secondary prepositions, or conjunctions are their translation equivalents. Under a preposition we do not cover in detail all the prepositional collocations which have special translation equivalents. Prepositional entries most frequently have prepositional collocations with pronouns, whereas collocations with full lexical words will normally be dealt with under the appropriate nouns, adjectives or adverbs. At the end of the entry (or entry paragraph) we give a select list of collocations with full lexical words (*iunctiones*) arranged in alphabetical order and with references to the processing location. This list includes in particular fixed collocations (most frequently adverbalized), e.g. ἐν μέσῳ посрѣдѣ v. μέσος.

Subparagraphs of prepositional entries are arranged in this order: 1. collocations whose equivalents are secondary prepositions (even if their adverbial use is substantiated), 2. collocations whose equivalents are only adverbs or expressions with adverbial effect, 3. collocations translated by conjunctions and conjuctive expressions, 4. other collocations. The internal arrangement within individual categories is in alphabetical order based on the distinguishing word, e.g. ἐν μέσῳ посрѣдѣ, ἐν οἷς идеже, ἐν τούτῳ сего ради, ἐν τῷ + inf егда, ἐν ᾧ вънегда.

5.8. Conjunctions. Entries for conjunctions are compiled straightforwardly, regardless of their function, since this cannot always be safely established on the basis of Greek-OCS card index material. Attention is paid to various fixed conjunctive phrases with particles, pronouns or adverbs, translated by conjunctions or conjunctive expressions, particles or adverbs. These are arranged in alphabetical order on the basis of the distinguishing word. E.g. see entry εἰ conj: εἰ γάρ аще же оубо, елико, εἰ δέ аще ли, εἰ μή аще не, нъ/нъ, разбѣ, тъкъмо, тъчиѭ, εἴ πως негъли, εἴ τι ѥже, εἴ τις ѥже. If the need arises at the end of the entry (or entry paragraph) we provide a select list of collocations with full lexical words (*iunctiones*), arranged in alphabetical order with references to the processing location.

5.9. Particles. As in the case of conjunctions, particles are also dealt with in entry paragraphs by translations of collocations into OCS by various means. Their internal arrangement is in alphabetical order; e.g. the entry **γάρ** will also include the collocations ἃ γάρ ꙗкоже and καὶ γάρ ибо, небонъ, ꙗкоже. Compound conjunctive expressions with particles (εἰ μή, καὶ γάρ etc.) are only recorded under particles in exceptional cases in the form of selective references.

5.10. Interjections. Greek interjections and their OCS equivalents are not usually included in other collocations.

6. Old Church Slavonic paragraphs

6.1. OCS entry paragraphs do not entirely copy OCSD entries. All translations of a Greek lexeme substantiated by material are dealt with both in their basic and their metaphorical meanings, as well as unique and imprecise translations. In exceptional cases, lexemes are also given which are not dealt with in OCSD, usually because they come from recently excerpted sources (v. *Monumenta palaeoslovenica,* No. 6, 26, 38). OCS entry paragraphs are arranged in Cyrillic alphabetical order, regardless of semantic differences.

6.2. OCS homonyms are defined and designated in line with OCSD practice, where in some cases even homophonous words with differing morphological characteristics are deemed to be homonyms (обити, поити, различь), while in other cases homonyms are dealt with in paragraphs (полъ, раствории).

We use superscript in all cases where it is used in the OCSD, i.e. in cases where the Greek equivalent provides a clear differentiation of homonyms, e.g. ἔριον вльна², κῦμα вльна¹, as well as for words with differing morphological characteristics, if designated as such in OCSD, e.g. различь¹ adj, различь² adv, but not сѣрѣ m, сѣрѣ adj, and also in cases where one of the homonyms does not have a Greek equivalent and so is not dealt with in superscript, e.g. ἀνάγνωσμα почитаниє¹ (почитаниє² *honour*). Homonyms dealt with in OCSD in paragraphs are not designated in superscript.

6.3. The heading of an OCS paragraph contains the OCS word standardized in line with OCSD rules. However, where in some cases the compilers identified errors in the course of their work with the dictionary, the corrected standardization is provided. A reference to the form under which the entry appears in OCSD is provided in brackets immediately following the heading, e.g. даго (v. sub таго); вънздрадити (v. sub вънадрити); орждовати (v. sub жродовати).

6.3.1. Corruptions which do not correspond to translation equivalents or reconstructed forms appearing in the heading are given in square brackets. We comment on these cases as the need arises in brackets after the location, e.g. **Θεόδουλος** m *propr* [ѳеодорѣ] Ochr 100a4, Slepč 121v5 (per err pro ѳеодоулѣ).

6.3.2. If it cannot be clearly determined on the basis of the material whether or not a corruption is involved, we do not use brackets in the heading, e.g. ἐπιξενοῦσθαι оустанити са, оустранити са. Nor are free translation equivalents given in brackets, e.g. after the Greek **θυσία** постѣ Slepč **Hb8:3** (var жрѣтва Christ Ochr Šiš). Other information is given in brackets as required, e.g. θέατρον n позоратаи Supr 55:30 (transl lib).

6.3.3. Not all lexical infidelities and errors in the excerpted OCS documents are dealt with under a special heading, but rather, only those which have some informative value: either they document words which are not confirmed elsewhere but which are possible within the lexical system, or their reading may be of importance, e.g. for the filiation of texts or other reasons. What are clearly scribe's errors are included under the appropriate heading with a note (per err).

6.3.4. Words which for various reasons are not lexicographically dealt with in OCSD are given a plus sign ⁺ in superscript in front of the word, e.g. **θεράπων** m [⁺дрѣгѣ] Grig Zach **Ex14:5** (in mss per err дроугѣ); **τῆς Θράκης** [⁺тракиискѣ] En 20a19 (in lac тра...); **Θεσβίτης** m *propr* ⁺тезвитѣнинѣ EuchN 10a8.

6.4. A double heading for an OCS entry paragraph is used for variant forms and old phonetic variants in line with OCSD: вънимати, вънльмати; жрѣти, жрѣти; нѫжда, ноужда; помѣнѫти, поманѫти; съгрѣıати, съгрѣти; тогда, тѫгда and so forth, particularly in cases where variant forms cannot be clearly differentiated, or where they freely alternate within individual manuscripts. Variants are separated by a comma: жрѣти, жрѣти. If any of the variant forms of this type are described in the OCSD as separate entries, this distinction is then taken into account, e.g. написати, напьсати. Variant forms designated by the use of brackets are retained wherever it is not possible to deal with them separately, e.g. because a word is usually written in abbreviated form, cf. христ(ос)ѣ, ц(ѣс)арь. In other cases forms with no semantic differentiation with (же), and some reflexively non-reflexive verbs with (са) and the like come into consideration.

6.4.1. A double heading can also appear for **grammatical variants**, which are detailed in OCSD because the substantiated forms do not provide the option of simple standardization. In some cases there are a large number of morphological variants in the heading, but

not even then do we use more than a double heading. The basic form for us is the first form, and we deal with the other forms in paragraphs at our discretion or we classify them with the basic form. Some of the variant forms can also only be described and commented on in brackets.

6.4.2. Word-formative variants are basically dealt with separately. For example, adjectives ТАРЪСИДЬСКЪ, ТАРЪСИСЬСКЪ, ТАРЬСКЪ dealt with in OCSD in one entry with a triple heading are dealt with by us in separate paragraphs.

6.4.3. For **propria** and some **loanwords**, which in the OCSD heading have two, three or more forms, reflecting various options for their orthographic, phonological, morphological and word-formative standardization, we basically do not use more than a double heading: in the entry paragraph we normally just give the first form, e.g. for the entry ѲЕОДОТИИ, ТЕОДОТИИ we only give ѲЕОДОТИИ, or for the entry ѲѴАТИРА, ТИАТИРА f, ѲѴАТИРЪ m, ѲѴАТИРЬ f, ѲѴАТИРЬ m we give the basic form, i.e. the first, while the form that is possible in both verses is given as the second, and the orthographic variant ТИАТИРА is excluded, e.g. **Θυάτειρα** n pl *propr* ѲѴАТИРА, ѲѴАТИРЬ m Hval Rumj **Ap1:11 2:24**. If we consider it expedient to distinguish between some variants, we deal with them in special entry paragraphs. This systematically involves word-formative variants, merged under a single entry in OCSD. We also use a double heading in rare cases where there are various OCS forms relating to a single Greek equivalent, dealt with in OCSD for some reason in several dictionary entries. In this case there is an *et* between the two forms, e.g. АИТАЛА et ИТАИЛЬ for the Greek Ἀειθαλᾶς.

6.5. Abbreviations. The orthographic peculiarities of words written primarily in abbreviated form are not taken into account or commented upon, even in cases where some abbreviated forms can be interpreted in different ways, e.g. БЛ͡ТЬ can be read as БЛАГОДѢТЬ or БЛАГОДАТЬ, or several orthographic forms can be derived from the various abbreviations for the word ἄγγελος, e.g. АНГЕЛЪ, АГГЕЛЪ, АНѢЕЛЪ, АНЬГЕЛЪ, АНЪГЕЛЪ. In all cases we observe the basic standard usage in OCSD entry headings.

6.6. Information in the OCS entry paragraph heading. The grammatical (paradigmatic) category of a word is only occasionally given, particularly in cases where the given form might be ambiguous from this standpoint, e.g. ἐκεῖ ТИ pron Npl m; ἐλεύθερος СВО-БОДА m, τὸ εὐάλωτον ОѴДОБЬ adj indecl; ἄγειν ВЕСТИ, ВЕДѪ – ВЕСТИ, ВЕЗѪ. We also give a more detailed grammatical designation if the basic form of the word does not appear in the heading, e.g. **θεόσωμος** adj БОЖИЮ ТѢЛЕСИ/ТѢЛОѴ Dsg, Cloz 13b20, Supr 456:13; БОЖИꙖ ТѢЛА Gsg, Supr 457:7.22; **θεοληπτούμενος** ptc СВАТЪИИМЬ ДОѴХОМЬ Isg. For prepositions, each paragraph always provides information on valency, e.g. ВЪ cum A, ВЪ cum L. For verbs, this information is provided as required and is expressed in pronoun forms КЪТО, ЧЬТО.

6.6.1. Exceptionally, a paragraph heading provides other information and **notes**, e.g. ОТЪВѢ vb def, ДАГО (v. sub ТАГО) (see 6.3., 6.4.), or for some information a question mark to express uncertainty.

6.7. Compilation of the OCS entry paragraph. In the entry paragraph we provide information on the occurrence of the translation equivalent in OCS sources with regard to frequency, notes on Greek and OCS variants, comments on corruptions and other notes.

6.7.1. Frequency. Frequency information provides the number of occurrences of a given word in individual documents based on material processed in the Greek-OCS card index. This results in a limitation of the number of items from *Nik* to just variant items

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and in the case of prophetologies to just biblical reading. Also the number of items from calendars occurring in the card index is limited by the extent of excerption and also by the Greek sources available. With these limitations the information on frequency is precise for words with an occurrence of up to 100. For words with a higher frequency, only an approximate figure, i.e. 100+, is given. E.g. божии Zogr100+ Zogr^{b}5 Mar100+ As76 Sav51 Vat29 Ostr101 Nik5 Kupr2 Sin30 SinN6 Pog33 Bon35 Lob37 Par37 etc.

6.7.1.1. For low frequency words, with up to 15 items (or more in exceptional cases) we also give a list of all the locations where the word in question occurs. For gospels and apostles, amongst which there are documents of various textological types, we are governed by the number of occurrences in smaller-scale texts (i.e. for gospels *As Sav Vat*, for apostles *En Ochr Mak*). However, we do not give biblical locations separately for fragments and parts of manuscripts (likewise for *Nik*) even if they have a small number of items, if the other texts contain more than 15 items.

6.7.1.2. We quote more than 15 items particularly from documents which for various reasons are not dealt with in their entirety in OCSD (*En* in the 1st and partly in the 2nd volume, *Lobk* as it is only quoted where there are variants or text is missing in the primary documents: *Grig* or *Zach*) or they are not dealt with at all (newly discovered canonical documents).

6.7.1.3. We consider *comEug* and *EuchN* to be special documents and we quote locations from them independently of the number of items in the psaltery text *Eug* and in the old part of *Euch*.

6.7.1.4. Locations from *Gl* we quote separately (up to 15 items) even in cases where for the prophetologies we only quote a summary figure. For locations occurring in the prophetologies, however, we add an abbreviation for the relevant manuscript. We indicate the inclusion of quoted locations in the given total number with the abbreviation *incl* before the quotation, e.g. дъщи Grig32 Lobk39 Zach39 Gl20 *incl*, Gl Os1:3.6. If we quote complete material, locations from *Gl* are included in the overall listing, e.g. жрътва Grig Zach Lobk Gl **Job1:5**, Grig Zach Lobk **Gn46:1 Job1:5 Pr15:8 Pr21:27 Sap3:6 Is1:11 Is66:20 Dn3:38.40 So3:10**, Zach Lobk Gl **Jl2:14**, Grig Lobk **Jon1:16**, Zach Lobk **Gn4:3 Is19:21**, Gl **Jl1:9 Jl1:13**, Zach **Ma3:3 Ma3:4** (var трѣба Lobk), Gl **Os3:4 So1:7.8 Ma1:8.10.11.13**.

6.7.2. OCS documents are given in a precisely determined order: first canonical then post-canonical and finally quotational documents (see *Ordo monumentorum palaeoslovenicorum*). The *Index* basically does not quote with the collective abbreviations used in OCSD (*Ev Apost Apoc Psalt Parim*). For the comprehensive quotation of material we also take account of the order of biblical locations (see 6.7.3.).

6.7.3. Quotation and arrangement of locations. We quote locations in accordance with biblical locations or in accordance with folia and lines in non-biblical texts, e.g.: Zogr Mar **Mc4:17**, Supr 99:12.14.20 240:9, Pog **Cant/Dt32:24**, Hval Rumj **titAp2:18**; in exceptional cases only the folio or the publication page is given. For words occurring in two lines we only give the line on which the word begins. When determining biblical locations we observe the principles described in *Notes on the Synoptic tables*. If need arises further details are provided on the location information (see 6.7.3.1., 6.7.3.2., 6.7.3.3.). Individual locations are separated by a comma.

Biblical documents, for which we quote all locations, are arranged primarily in order of frequency. Hence we begin with a listing of biblical locations which occur in the greatest number of texts, giving them in decreasing order, down to locations which only occur in one

text. Manuscripts are arranged in order of occurrence and at the same time we take into consideration repeated locations and words. Biblical locations within one grouping are arranged in order of the books in the Bible. We also include pericope titles in the listing of biblical locations. E.g. παιδίον : τὰ παιδία ДѢТИ Zogr Mar As Sav Ostr **Mt14:21 15:38** Mar Zogr[b] As Sav Ostr **Mt18:3** Zogr Mar As Ostr **L11:7** (Ostr$_{bis}$) **J21:5** (var ЧАДА Sav) Zogr Mar **Mc10:13.14** Zogr[b] Mar **Mt19:13.14**; SinN Bon Cant/**Is38:19** (var ЧАДА Lob Par); EuchN 27a13/**Hb2:13** 27a14/**Hb2:14**; Supr 169:16 340:29/**Mt18:3**; Christ Ochr Mak Šiš **1C14:20 Hb2:13.14** Christ Slepč Šiš **1J2:14** Christ **1J2:18** (var БРАТИꙖ Slepč, ВЪЗЛЮБЛ҄ЕНИИ Šiš); Grig Zach Lobk **Gn50:23 Job1:19 Is8:18 66:12** Lobk Zach **Ex2:6**; Gl **Job1:19**; Const 32:9/**1C14:20**.

6.7.3.1. Locations with biblical quotations. Biblical quotations are given from non-biblical texts and also from "quotational" documents. Whenever possible, we quote them in their entirety.

Biblical quotations from *Cloz* and *Supr* and biblical locations from *Euch*, *EuchN* are given in order of manuscript folios. The biblical location is separted from the location by a forward slash without spaces. E.g. СЪМРЬТЬ Euch 24b5, 26b16, 53b9, 64a22, 65b13, 73b5, 74a1/**Ps12:4**, 87a16, 92a7, 101a21; EuchN 4b22, 4b22/**Mc10:33**, 13b10/**Mc10:33**, 17a12/**2C4:11**, 17a16/**2C4:12**, 27a17.19/**Hb2:14**, 27a21/**Hb2:15**; ВОЛꙖ SinN Bon Cant/**Manas10**, SinN 30a11/**Mt6:10**, EuchN 16a20/**L11:2**, 16a1/**R12:2**; Supr 65:18, 101:19/**Ps1:2**, 257:13, 266:17, 269:23, 276:19, 296:28, 349:28/**J4:34**.

Biblical quotations from other documents, i.e. the calendaries of evangelistaries and praxapostols are given after the appropriate biblical location of the basic text (most frequently a psalm) in square brackets followed by a + sign (neither with spaces) with the preceding abbreviation *cit*, e.g. ОУМРЪЩВЕНЪ Sin Pog Bon Lob Par **Ps78:11 Ps101:21** {+ *cit* Slepč-Plov 8b20, Mak 1b5}. Biblical quotations from untranslated OCS documents are given at the end of the entry paragraph with the biblical location, e.g. ВЕЛѢТИ Christ Ochr Slepč Mak Šiš **2C1:8**, Christ Slepč Mak Šiš **1C14:5** (var ВОЛИТИ Ochr); Const 64:17/**1C14:15**.

A larger number of quotations of the same verse are normally given together, e.g. ДИВЬНЪ Pog Bon Lob Par **Ps67:36** {+ *cit* En$_{6×}$, Ochr$_{18×}$, Slepč$_{10×}$, Mak$_{11×}$}.

If a quoted biblical location in the basic text does not occur at all, or does not occur in the given OCS translation equivalent, or we do not quote it because we only give a summary number of items, the quotation is recorded for a given document located in accordance with its occurrence order, e.g. БОГЪ Zogr100+ Zogr[b]10 Mar100+ As100+ Sav69 Vat46 Ostr100+ Achr3, *incl* Zogr Mar As Sav Vat **Mt26:63** (var БОЖИИ Ostr$_{bis}$) ...; Christ100+ Hilf85 Mosk[b]22 Mosk[a]1 En67 Ochr100+ Slepč100+ Mak100+ Šiš100+ Grš6 Mih2, *incl* Christ En Slepč Mak Šiš **Hb5:1** (var ГОСПОДЬ Ochr) ...; Grig100+ Lobk100+ Zach100+, *incl* Grig Zach$_2$ Lobk **Job2:10^2** (var ГОСПОДЬ Zach$_1$), **Is28:16** ...; ... Meth 8:5/**L2:14**, 5:9/**1P2:17**, 1:33/**Gn14:18**, 1:21/**Ex7:1**, 17:2/**Sap4:10**.

6.7.3.2. Location of parallel places. The frequency of repetition of a biblical quotation within a single document is designated with the Latin words *bis, ter* or with figures expressing the amount. This information is located immediately after the manuscript abbreviation in subscript, e.g. ДВЬРЬ As$_{5×}$ Sav$_{bis}$ Vat$_{ter}$ Ostr$_{15×}$ **J10:9**. **Locations with variants** are specified with details of the page and line (for *Šiš* just the page, for *Služ* in some cases only the variant manuscript). This specification, in contrast to locations in other cases, is written without spaces immediately after the manuscript abbreviation, e.g. НАКАЗАНИ҄Е Grig Zach Lobk **Pr1:8**, Grig Zach65b3 Lobk$_{bis}$ **Pr6:20** (var КАЗАНИ҄Е Zach68a3).

6.7.3.3. Locations with repeated words within the line of the publication or the biblical verse are designated in *superscript* expressing the *number*, located immediately after the locations, e.g. ЖАТВА Zogr Mar **Mt9:37.38**^{2} Zogr Mar As Ostr Und **Mt13:30**^{2}**.39** Zogr Mar **Mc4:29** Zogr Mar As **L10:2**^{3}.

If these locations with repeated words have substantiated variants, we specify the order of appearance of the relevant variant using a numeral in subscript, the subscript coming after the the manuscript abbreviation or after the abbreviation *var* before the Greek variant in brackets, e.g. БОГЪ Grig Zach$_{2bis}$ Lobk$_{2bis}$ **Gn17:1**^{2} (var господь Zach$_{1bis}$ Lobk$_{1bis}$); θερίζειν ПОЖАТИ Hval$_1$ Rumj$_2$ **Ap14:15**^{2} (var$_2$ θερισμός, var ЖАТВА Hval$_2$, per err ПОЛОЖИТИ Rumj$_1$). For entry paragraphs with lower frequency of items the location can also be proceeded in this manner: БОГЪ Grig Zach$_{bis}$ Lobk$_{bis}$ **Gn17:1**$_2$, Grig **Gn17:1**$_1$ (var господь Zach$_{bis}$ Lobk$_{bis}$).

6.7.4. Variants are given in round brackets after the quoted location to which they relate. First the Greek variants are given, then the OCS. Individual variants are separated from each other by a comma, e.g. θέλησις f, ХОТѢНИЕ Christ Slepč Mak Šiš **G1:4** (var ad θέλημα, var ИЗВОЛЮНИЮ Ochr).

When, exceptionally, we quote a Latin variant, we quote it after the abbreviation *Vg* and after the appropriate OCS variant, but OCS translations based as a whole on a Latin model are not dealt with in the *Index*.

Words with a low frequency, for which we quote all places, are included in the list of Greek and OCS variants, while words with high frequency are first given a summary number of occurrences (including quoted variants) and then after the abbreviation *incl*, the number of places with variants. E.g. ХРИСТ(ОС)Ъ Zogr45 Zogr^{b}6 Mar49 As42 Sav23 Vat23 Ostr49, *incl* Zogr Mar **Mt28:6** (Χριστός var add κύριος, var господь As Sav Ostr) Mar **Mt16:20** (var ИСОУХРИСТ(ОС)Ъ Zogr^b) **L4:41**^{2} (var господь Zogr).

If possible, we quote variants in their entirety. We particularly emphasize cases where the translation is based on a Greek variant reading. However, we do not give variants which are not substantiated by the OCS material, e.g. for the entry **Θευδᾶς** m *propr* ТЕВДА Hilf **A5:36** we do not give the variants Ταυδᾶς, Τεαυδᾶς. Occasionally we also give Greek variants in abbreviated form, particularly for verbs which only differ in their prefixes. We always abbreviate in a way that makes it clear which verb has been abbreviated. E.g. ἐπιλαμβάνειν СКАКАТИ Christ **A19:16** (var ad ἐφάλλεσθαι, var ἐνάλλ-). For the ordinary variants of very frequent words we normally just use general reference data, e.g. θεός (var κύριος saepe).

Under a variant reading we do not give items which are clearly not translation equivlents of the given variant. E.g. δόξα СЛАВА Gl **Ma2:2** (var θυσία). Under the heading θυσι-´α we do not quote this equivalent.

6.7.4.1. Quoting variants. We basically quote Greek and OCS variants in standardized form, i.e. precisely in the form in which words are given in the heading of the entry or of the Greek and OCS entry paragraph. We use other forms in justified cases, e.g. Greek possesive genitive and dative translated by these cases are given in the form of the case used, e.g. τοῦ θεοῦ БОЖИИ Zogr Mar Sav$_{bis}$ Ostr$_{bis}$ **Mt26:63** (var БОГА As), Zogr Mar Vat Ostr **L6:20** (var τῶν οὐρανῶν, var НЕБЕСЬНЪ As), Mar **L21:4** (var БОГОВИ Zogr), Christ **Hb4:9** (var τῷ θεῷ).

The same Greek and OCS variants in various biblical places in one manuscript are given as need arises in abbreviated form without repetition of the variants at each location. The number of occurrences is expressed in numerals (2×, 3×, 4× etc.) after the manuscript abbreviation, e.g. БОГЪ Zach **Gn11:5.6.8.9** (var add 4×).

Variants (Greek and OCS) **for repeated occurrence of a word** within a single verse or line are quoted with specifying details (see 6.7.3.3.).

6.7.5. Other **notes** are given in brackets as required. These mostly involve comments on free translations (*transl lib*), on undertain items or on errors marked with the words *per err*, *per err pro*, *recte*, *scr* and the like or indicated with a question mark. Unusual forms are indicated with the word *sic*. E.g. [мирьскъ] Grig **Is60:5** (recte морьскъ Lobk).

7. Reference entries

Separate reference entries are used to a limited extent, primarily to connect suppletive verbal forms, e.g. εἰπεῖν → λέγειν, φάναι → λέγειν, ἀ- *alpha privativum* → sub lemmatibus singulis, Ἀβανά → Ἀρβανά.

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