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Summary

In: Krejčová, Elena. *Slovosledné změny v bulharských a srbských evangelních památkách z 12. a 13. století*. Vydání první Brno: Filozofická fakulta, Masarykova univerzita, 2016, pp. 134-136

ISBN 978-80-210-8338-7

Stable URL (handle): <https://hdl.handle.net/11222.digilib/135844>

Access Date: 24. 02. 2024

Version: 20220831

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8. SUMMARY

This research is devoted to exploring the word order transformations in Church-Slavonic gospel transcriptions from the middle-Bulgarian period (Banishko, Dobreyshovo, Dobromirovo, Kyustendilsko and Vrachansko gospels) and Serbian Church-Slavonic gospel texts (Grigorovichovo and Miroslavlyevo gospels). The changes of the word order in these texts are registered like variants to an Old Church-Slavonic text (Codex Marianus) and to the Old Greek New Testament text.

In this work our aim was to discover the principles on which the word order in these texts from 12.-13. century was organized and to find out, if there were some differences from the word order in Old Church-Slavonic language. We also focused on the question if there occurred some new, progressive tendencies and if there were present new, different word order models; at the same time we were interested if there continued existing some structures that functioned as markers of „higher“ style. In this researchment we wanted to present a statistic of the word order inversions in order to find out if they were sporadic and marginal or if they were often, not occasional. This work also brings information about the collision of different word order principles and about such occasions when an archaic order of words occurs in the texts from 12.-13. century without being present in the Old Church-Slavonic text Codex Marianus or in the Greek original.

The way we treated the material is analysis and interpretation of the respective verses trying to find out the probable motivation for the realization of the word order transformation. During our work we had on mind some specific features of the language from that period – for example these texts are biblical, sacral, canonized and we supposed that to some extent they opposed to influences from the spoken language from that period. So our results and conclusions are relevant

only for the biblical texts from that period, we can not apply them to the spoken language from 12. –13. century.

The researchment is divided into six parts – according to the factors that had influence on the word order in the Slavonic gospel transcriptions – *Principle of regressive ranking of the sentence elements*, *Tendence to coherence of the sentence elements*, *Functional sentence perspective*, *Rhythmical factors*, *Stylistic factors* and *Others*. This classification is only a certain point of view, and is to some extent oversimplified and schematic, but it was used in order to be managed the difficult and complicated language reality.

From all the verses in the four gospels (3778) in 796 of them were registered 863 transformations. The number of the transformations isn't equal to the number of the verses in which these changes were registered, because in the text of a single verse could occur transformations in not only one of the gospel transcriptions; and also in the text of a certain verse in one of the transcriptions could occur several transformations.

Having on mind the results from the statistics, we could generalize that Slavonic gospel transcriptions from 12. and 13. century in most cases keep the word order of the Old Church Slavonic texts, although in them are present signals of new (progressive) word order models, or the word order is changed as a result of probable individual decision of the transcripator. The number of the transformations is not very big – the main reason, that prevented the penetration of new features in the language, was, in our opinion, the sacral character of these transcriptions and their social function.

What concerns the position of the determinants, existed great variety of word order tendencies, but none of them was promoted consistantly – the differences in the tendencies depended to a great extend on the parts of speech. In the position of adjectives in the function of congruent atribut there was obvious a certain inclination to put the adjective into preposition to the substantive (in contrast to the older word order model noun – adjective). This inclination was present in all the transcriptions, but mostly in Banishko and Kyustendilsko gospels. In them, also, was not present any transformation with preference of the structure noun – adjective, when in the Old Church Slavonic text the same nominal phrase in the same verse had structure adjective – noun.

But, for example, concerning the position of the possessive pronouns there was present the opposite tendency – in all texts in Old Church Slavonic dominated their postposition in the nominal phrase and this tendency continued in the later texts from 12. and 13. century. The collective pronouns and numerals, similarly to the adjectives, tended to be in preposition. The situation with the demonstrative pronouns was complicated to some extend, because in the studied transcription were obvious some changes in the structure of demonstrative language devices (gradually from four elements there remained only two) and also occurred some

8. Summary

new features typical for other Balkan languages (for example Greek, Romanian, Albanian) – forming the category of article. Word order changes in nominal phrases containing demonstrative pronoun were most frequent in adverbial modifiers of place and time. In these cases we presumed that the demonstrative pronoun in preposition had the semantic of emphasis and that the word order changes were performed as result of individual transcripitor's interpretation of the context with the desire a certain part of the text to be actualized.

In the Slavonic transcriptions from 12. and 13. centure the verb also changed its position. The older word order structure *Verbum – Nomen* was transformed in *Nomen – Verbum* as a result of the so-called racionalization of the Slavonic sentence. The transformations depended on the fact in what kind of sentence they ocured. In the so called presentation sentences the verb continued to be in preposition to the subject and this tendency is even present in contemporary Slavonic languages.

For the later Slavonic transcriptions is also characterisical, that in them was present a tendency to coherence of the sentence elements. But there was also present the opposite tendency – in the Old Church slavonic text the coherence of the sentence elements was kept, but in some of the later transcriptions it was disturbed and there appeared an old word order model, typical for Old Greek language – stylistic figure *hyperbaton*. We suppose that there was a certain will of the transcripitors to archaize the language of the gospel trancriptions and to transform the language in them so to be present certain markers of „higher“ style. The statistic also shows that the coherence of the sentence elements could be disturbed by the influence of the factors of the functional sentence perpective, but the rhythmical faktors don't rival with the coherence of the sentence elements.

The greatest number of word order transformations was probably caused by the will of transcripitors to change the text in such way so to emphasise and actualize a certain part of the verse – i. e. by the influence of functional sentence perspective.

The position of enclitics and proclitics in the latest transcriptions did not differ very much from the status in Old Church Slavonic. We could summarize, that the less frequent word order constructions (with proclitic or enclitics in the nominal phrase) transformed into the more frequent ones.

In the latest transcriptions there also were registered some word order inversi-
ons as a result of influence of stylistic factors; and some transformations were not motivated by all mentioned word order principles, but the structure of the verses was organized in a different way.