



AORIST AND IMPERFECT IN GLAGOLITA CLOZIANUS

Iztok Mikulan

OUTLINE

- Glagolita Clozianus
- Aorist and imperfect
- Aorist and imperfect in Glagolita Clozianus
- Development in Slovene



Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is arranged in approximately 25 horizontal lines. The script is dense and difficult to decipher due to its cursive nature and the age of the document. The paper shows signs of wear, including discoloration and a large, irregular tear on the right side. The text appears to be a continuous block of writing, possibly a letter or a record.

GLAGOLITA CLOZIANUS

- It is a glagolitic manuscript, a fragment of a much larger codex, written in Croatia in the 11th century.
- Up to the 15th century it was owned by the Croatian noble family Frankopan.
- It is named after count Paris Cloz, who was the owner of the 12 folios given to Kopitar for study.
- The remaining manuscript contains five homilies.
- The original 12 folios are kept in Trent and the additional 2 are in Innsbruck.



AORIST AND IMPERFECT

- Both are simple past tenses.
- The difference in meaning between them is in completeness of the past action.
- Their meaning has since been taken over by perfect tense, but some Slavic languages (especially South Slavic) still use them.
- The two tenses are not a part of standard Slovene.



AORIST

- Aorist is used to express an action that was completed in the past, regardless of the act's duration.
- There are three different types of aorists in Old Church Slavonic, but they represent the same semantic meaning – they are only morphologically different.
- The three different aorists are root aorist, sigmatic aorist and new aorist.



AORIST

	root aorist	sigmatic aorist	new aorist
singular	-ѣ	-сѣ / хѣ	-охѣ
	-е	∅	∅
	-е	∅	∅
dual	-ově	-sově / -hově	-xově
	-eta	-sta	-osta
	-ete	-ste	-oste
plural	-омѣ	-somѣ / -homѣ	-oxомѣ
	-ete	-ste	-oste
	-ѣ	-се / -ше	-оше



IMPERFECT

- Imperfect expresses either a continual past action, an action that co-occurred with another past action, or a repeating or habitual action.

	singular	dual	plural
1st person	-ěahъ	-ěahově	-ěahomъ
2nd person	-ěaše	-ěašeta	-ěašete
3rd person	-ěaše	-ěašete	-ěahꙋ



AORIST AND IMPERFECT IN GLAGOLITA CLOZIANUS

- There are 263 aorist and 65 imperfect forms in Glagolita Clozianus and they are formed out of 158 different verbs.
- All grammatical person forms are attested for singular and plural, but only one verb is in dual.
- The majority of the forms does not deviate from the theoretical model.



AORIST AND IMPERFECT IN GLAGOLITA CLOZIANUS

- There are a lot of spelling errors made by the copyist.

blagověstvova – *blagověstbstvova* (to proclaim joy)

- There are some cases of free morpheme, negation or particle being attached to the word.

nemože – *ne može* (to not be able to)

- Aorist is generally formed out of perfective verbs but there are 19 attestations of forms out of imperfective infinitives.

- The verbs *byti* (to be) and *sętz* (to say).

- Some forms of the new aorist have contracted endings.

sędomz instead of *sędohomz* (to sit)



AORIST AND IMPERFECT IN GLAGOLITA CLOZIANUS

- Spoken dialect influence on the form.

pride – pridi (to come)

ištezo – isčezo (to disappear)

- Imperfect was formed out of perfective infinitives two times.
- Even within the same sentence, there are different spellings of the same imperfect.

glagolaaše – glagolaše (to speak)

- There is five cases of the same infinitive being used to form both aorist and imperfect.
- Both tenses are also used stylistically.



SLOVENE

- Freising Fragments still contain both tenses.
- After this, aorist is attested only in Klagenfurt manuscript.
- Though in decline, the imperfect remained in use significantly longer: Krelj used *beše*, *imeše*, *kušuvaše* in 1567 and the paradigm for „to be“ *biti* was still used up until the end of 18th century.
- Since then, those forms remained in use only in one Slovene dialect (Resian).



REFERENCES

- Jernej KOPITAR, 1995: *Jerneja Kopitarja Glagolita Clozianus – Cločev glagolit*. Ljubljana: Filozofska fakulteta.
- Stjepan DAMJANOVIĆ, 2000: *Staroslavenski glasovi i oblici*. Zagreb: Hrvatska sveučilišna naklada.
- Antonín DOSTÁL, 1959: *Clozianus, staroslověnsky hlaholský sborník tridentský a innsbrucký*: Praha: Československá akademie věd.
- Fran GRIVEC, 1943: *Clozov – Kopitarjev glagolit v slovenski književnosti in zgodovini*. V: *Razprave Akademije znanosti in umetnosti v Ljubljani 1 (341–408)*. Ljubljana: SAZU.
- Horace G. LUNT, 2001: *Old Church Slavonic Grammar*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Franc MIKLOŠIČ, 1883: *Vergleichende Grammatik der slavischen Sprachen*. Bd. 4, *Syntax*. Wien: Wilhelm Braumüller.
- Radoslav VEČERKA, 1984: *Staroslověnština*. Praha: Státní pedagogické nakladatelství.

