

Macedonian Historical Society, Toronto, Oct. 27, 20013

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Linguistic Features of Giannelli and Vaillant's 16th century Macedonian Lexicon

1. First scholarly edition: Ciro Giannelli, André Vaillant, “**Un lexique macédonien** du 16^e siècle”, Paris 1958. 72 pp. with 2 illustrations from the original manuscript.
2. The manuscript: Codex 152 (Capitular Library, St. Peter's, Rome); donated to St. Peter's in 1620 by Sylvester, a prominent orthodox prelate of Jerusalem; discovered in 1940, by Cardinal Giovanni Mercati; script (Classical and Demotic Greek); size (222 folia/leaves); contents (miscellanea, two of Aristophanes' comedies, Hesiod's *Theogony* folia 103-149, Gennadi Scholarius' *De fide christianorum, Ad Turcas*); general purpose (instruction in Classical Greek literature and the teachings of Orthodox Christianity); the marginalia in folia 134-137 contain a brief, thematically organized Macedonian-Greek lexicon plus two short folksongs; date of folia 103-155 (early-mid 16th c.).
3. Layout of the **Macedonian-Greek lexical** portion of the manuscript (folia 134-137):
 - a. **Heading (in Demotic Greek) translated into the Koine'**
 - b. 301 entries of which 272 = Macedonian words or short phrases in Greek transcription (in black ink), with Demotic Greek translation immediately below (in red ink); the entries consist mainly of nouns drawn from all spheres of daily life
 - c. Entries 56-71 and 88-100 = Two un glossed Macedonian folk-/lovesongs
4. Reference to the village of *Bógasko* (Kostur, Pópole region, see MAP)
 - a. *От која страна да појдиме во Мпóгаско* = *Ot koja strana da pojdimе vo Bogasko* = *От која страна да појдиме во Бóгаско* 11 < **Bogaz-sko* (Tk *bogaz* 'narrow pass');
5. Historical significance of the “Lexicon” for Macedonian linguistics:
 - a. one of the earliest (early-mid 16th c.) vernacular texts (probably earlier than Grigorij of Pelagonia's translation of Damascene Studite's *Thesaurus*, ca. 1550-1560);
 - b. Kostur dialect provenance (compare Hadži Daniil of Moschopolis' *Tetraglosson*, 1764/1802)
 - c. archaic features (e.g., reflex of *jat*' vowel, retention of /x/)
 - d. specific innovations (paroxytonic stress)
6. Greek transcription of Macedonian sounds
 - a. Affricates: ц, ч > τζ (*ζάετζου* = *záey[y]* 15, *τζέλο* = *chélo* 178)
 - b. Alveopalatal fricatives: з, ж > ζ (*ζάετζου* = *záey[y]* 15), ш > σ (*οσσι* = *yuu* 184)
 - c. De-voiced (?) labiodental fricative: ντάσι *στράν* = *δά си здрáv* 3;
 - d. Voiced stops: б > μπ (*μπράτε* = *bráte!*), π (*πράτου* = *bráty*); д > ντ (*појдиме* = *pojdimе*), τ (*τνοβι* > *днови*); γ > γκ, γ, γγ (*γκοσποντίνε* = *gospodíne* 1);
 - e. /ǎ/ = the reflex of Common Slavic *ě, cf. Old Church Slavonic *jat*' (ѣ □)
 - f. Soft consonants
 - g. Rare use of Cyrillic letters: *áρж[v]* 103 'rye' (*гъжь);

7. Collaborative authors = local Macedonian speaker + local Greek scholar/student/scribe:
 - a. general context of the marginalia in the manuscript and direction of the translation;
 - b. mistakes in phonetic transcription: *πισηνίца ζερο* = *ζέρο* 280 for *(j)εzero
 - c. apparent confusion of masc. df. sg. with neut. indf. sg. > *ήματε χλιάπο, ντα κούπημε* = *ίματε χλιάβο, да куниме* 10
 - d. addition of meaningless vowels (by analogy to deleted vowels of Northern Greek dialect?): *ντα σε προστου* = *да се прост[у]*
 - e. attachment of “da” conjunction to preceding word
 - f. failure to translate the two folksongs
8. Historical phonology
 - a. Archaic reflex of jat’ (*ě) in both stressed and unstressed syllables, but with some ekavian forms as well: **χλέβъ* > *χλιάπο/χλιάβο*, **kolěno* > *κολιάνο* = *колјано* 207, **prě-* > *πριαβούρσκα* = *прјавѣрска* 221, *череάша* (as in Romanian) vs. *λέπα* = *лѣпа*, *μπέλα* = *бѣла* 62, *πλέvνα* = *плѣвна* 293; for archaic reflex, cf. Bobošćica, Sucho-Visoka, Razlog, but also Voden emigree dialect in Derekjoj (SEBg), Ajvatovo (Lagadina), and Strupino (Meglen);
 - b. Lack of unstressed vowel reduction and deletion (excludes dialects to the east, such as Kajlar, Voden, Meglen, Lower Vardar)
 - c. *x well preserved
 - d. Jers: **ъ* > *βο Μπόγασκο* 11, *μπράκοτ* = *брáκοτ* 264, *λάκοτ*
 - e. *čr- maintained: *τζερεάβα* = *черјáва* 227;
 - f. Fluctuation in quality of anaptyctic vowel in vocalic liquid reflexes: *σούvνα* = *сѣрна* [s^urna] 16; *βόλvνα* = *вóлна* [v^olna] 149,
 - g. Near absence of nasal vowels (contra most Kostur dialects; situation partially obscured by the use of -nk-, -mp-, -nt- digraphs in Greek alphabet to render Mac /g, b, d/), e.g., **pędъ* > *πέντα* = *пѣда*, **g□zъ* > *γκασ* = *газ*; the only possible exception is **r□ka*, **r□cě* > *ράvκα* 193, *ραντζια* 192 = *ράvκα*, *ράvц’а*; in 20th c. Kostur dialect only Варčор and Želevo (NE) show *зан*, whereas Bogacko (and other SW) show *зvн*;
 - h. **tj*, **dj* > **vertja* > *βρέvτα* = *врѣvта* 292 vs. *κυκά*;
9. Accentuation
 - a. Paroxytonic (antepenult) tendency: *ράκαv* = *ράκαv* 218, *ρακάβι* = *ρακάvи* 217,
 - b. Chief exceptions in verb, cf. present (*ντα ραμπότημε* = *да работиме* 9), aorist (*ρασηπά σε* = *расиná се* 283, but cf. also *σε προμένιχ* = *се промѣvниx* 225), imperative (*зátвори вратата, проμεvί σε* = *променί се* 224)
 - c. Phrasal stress: *□σταβίνε ντá σπίμε* = *óставí ни да спиvме* 5; but cf. *ντα βέλιγ vτεv* = *на Вѣлиг-ден*
10. Morphology
 - a. Merger of e-verbs with i-verbs: *πόίντιμε* = *појдиме*, *ή ντα πίεμε* = *πίεμε* 7; *□ματε βήvνο ντá κούπιμε* = *ίματε вivно да кvπиме* 11;
 - b. Archaic forms, e.g., *σπίμε* = *спиvме* 5 (cf. Ru *спиме* vs. Mac *спиеме*);

- c. Umlaut in masc. df. sg. κλούτσετ = κλύчет 118;
- d. 3pl. present -тъ: κ□к те ζόβετ нά ѝме = как те зóвет нá име 57 (contra 20th c. Kostur dial.);
- e. Imperfective suffix *-ѣна- > дáрви (дарувај)

11. Love song (88-100)

*До кога, сердѣнце моја
Скрíвом да се лúбиме
Со страхóви преголѣми
Днóви да се лúбиме
Ела стан, п[о]вράга, хóди
Да се везмиме. Што с[и] лѣп[а]
Нóштха ми те украдóхе
Денја ми те продадóхе
За двана[в]десет флорин
Постелí ми постелá-та к...
Ела легни покре мене, к...
Ни те гíбам ни те дáрк[ам]*