

OldSlav

An extension of \LaTeX

for Old Church Slavonic typesetting

Ver. 1.4

Isao Yasuda isao@yasuda.homeip.net

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1 Introduction

This paper describes how to use the OldSlav \LaTeX macro package.

OldSlav is an extension of \LaTeX (Slav \TeX) developed by A. Slepuhin for Old Church Slavonic typesetting. \LaTeX has some problems for contemporary \LaTeX users: It assumes that Slavonic text is prepared in CP866 Cyrillic DOS encoding that already has been outdated, additionally, mainly in the plain \TeX environment. Therefore, \LaTeX is unsuitable for coexistence with other languages such as Japanese.

OldSlav supports \LaTeX users writing traditional Old Church Slavonic text in various script—by commands, Cyrillic transliteration or UTF-8 Cyrillic characters so that it would be available on p \LaTeX 2 ϵ , a popular distribution in Japan, which treats 8 bit data stream as multi-byte special structure. OldSlav functions as one of the language environments of the Babel system.

2 Installation

Install OldSlav according to the following procedure (it shows operations in case of \TeX Live on UNIX like system).

1. Download a package of the latest version of OldSlav:
- <http://yasuda.homeip.net/archives/oldslav-1.4.tar.gz> or
- <http://yasuda.homeip.net/archives/oldslav-1.4.zip>
2. Extract the OldSlav archive file and copy the directories `doc/`, `fonts/` and `tex/` to your \LaTeX directory tree.
3. Issue command `mktextlsr`.
4. Register the OldSlav font maps `oldslav.map` and `oldslavex.map` by `updmap-sys`:

```
$ sudo updmap-sys --nomkmp --enable Map=oldslav.map  
$ sudo updmap-sys --enable Map=oldslavex.map
```

5. Add the following text to your `language-local.dat`:

```
% for OldSlav Church Slavonic Language  
oldchurchslavonic ocshyphen.tex
```

6. Save your `language-local.dat` under `TEXMFLOCAL/tex/generic/config` and rebuild your format files by `fmtutil-sys` like this:

```
$ TEXDIR='kpsewhich --var-value TEXMFLOCAL'
$ sudo cp language-local.dat $TEXDIR/tex/generic/config
$ cd $TEXDIR/tex/generic/config
$ sudo tlmgr generate --dest language.dat language.dat
$ sudo fmtutil-sys --byhyphen language.dat
```

3 Package Options

OldSlav is designed as a language environment of the Babel systems. Specify Old Church Slavonic language option `oldchurchslavonic` for Babel and `T2A` option for `fontenc` package. The options that define the behavior of OldSlav can be specified by the `\languageattribute` macro.

An example:

```
\documentclass[a4paper]{article}
\usepackage[T2A,T1]{fontenc}
\usepackage[oldchurchslavonic,english]{babel}
\languageattribute{oldchurchslavonic}{slavdate,utf8}
```

Here are the available options of OldSlav:

inhibitslavactive

Disable *active accent mode* (see 4.6, p. 10) and never permit transition to it.

slavaccentoff

Set *inactive accent mode* (see 4.6, p. 10) in the initial condition.

utf8

Set *UTF-8 method* to input method.

ascii

Set *ascii method* to input method.

cp1251

Set *cp1251 method* to input method.

koi8-r

Set *koi8-r method* to input method.

iso88595

Set *iso88595 method* to input method.

cp866

Set *cp866 method* to input method.

slavdate

Provide output of `\today` in Old Church Slavonic style.

ptexenc

Japanese p^LA^TE_X 2_ε mode. For `platex` typesetting with *UTF-8 method*.

4 Inputting Old Church Slavonic text

There are seven ways for inputting Old Church Slavonic text in OldSlav: *generic method*, *UTF-8 method*, *cp1251 method*, *koi8-r method*, *iso88595 method*, *cp866 method* and *ascii method*.

Generic method accesses Old Church Slavonic font through symbol commands and the Latin symbols that correspond to $\text{\O} \text{\A} \text{\B}$ fontencoding. This method is default. See example 4.1, p. 7.

UTF-8 method enables the presentation of Old Church Slavonic text by UTF-8 Cyrillic letters. See example 4.2, p. 7.

cp1251, *koi8-r*, *iso88595* and *cp866 methods* support users inputting text by popular encoding in Russia. We will use the term *Cyrillic inputenc methods* to indicate these methods. It is necessary to designate an encoding to the option of both `inputenc.sty` and `\language` attribute according to the file encoding on which you work. See example 4.4, p. 9.

UTF-8 and *Cyrillic inputenc methods* are compatible with the notation of $\text{\O} \text{\A} \text{\B}$. These methods work relying on the same fontencoding with *generic method* and share its notation.

Ascii method produces output of Old Church Slavonic text by the Cyrillic transliteration that is similar to OT2 Cyrillic notation. See example 4.5, p. 9.

`\slavmode` command enables switching methods between *generic* and *ascii*. `\slavmode{ascii}` transfers method from *generic* to *ascii*. `\slavmode{generic}` from *ascii* to *generic*.

Using *ascii method*, hyphenation of OldSlav does not work because of difference of encoding between $\text{\O} \text{\A} \text{\B}$ original font and the virtual font which is used for *ascii method*.

Table 1 (p. 3) shows how to represent Old Church Slavonic symbols through these methods mentioned above. The commands indicated in columns “common” and “macro” are available in all the methods. Column “Cyrillic” means *Cyrillic inputenc methods*. The notation marked by † sign is defined as a ligature.

We will use the term “accent” to refer not only to diacritical mark but also to extended diacritic symbol such as “титло [’]”, “паерок [’]”. In table 1 the means for accent are displayed in the form of *active accent mode*. See 4.6, p. 10.

Table 1: Old Church Slavonic letters

symbol	common	UTF-8	Cyrillic	generic	ascii	macro
Letter						
Ѧ	<code>\OCSAZ</code>	A	А		A	
Ѧ	<code>\OCSaz</code>	a	а		a	
Ѣ	<code>\OCSBUKI</code>	Б	Б		B	
Ѣ	<code>\OCSbuki</code>	б	б		b	
Ѧ	<code>\OCSVEDI</code>	В	В		V	
Ѧ	<code>\OCSvedi</code>	в	в		v	
Г	<code>\OCSGLAGOL</code>	Г	Г		G	
г	<code>\OCSglagol</code>	г	г		g	
Ѧ	<code>\OCSDOBRO</code>	Д	Д		D	
Ѧ	<code>\OCSdobro</code>	д	д		d	
Ѧ	<code>\OCSEST</code>	Е	Е		E	
Ѧ	<code>\OCSest</code>	e	е		e	
[ltr]	letter or command					
[ccs]	common command (control sequence)					
[ultr]	upper letter of [ltr]					
[lltr]	lower letter of [ltr]					
A B	A or B					

to be continued

symbol	common	UTF-8	Cyrillic	generic	ascii	macro
Є	\OCSestd	є	є*1	e	e1 [†]	\e
note	*1 є: cp1251, iso88595 only.					
Ж	\OCSZHIVETE	Ж	Ж		ZH [†] Z1 [†]	\ZH
ж	\OCSzhivete	ж	ж		zh [†] z1 [†]	\zh
З	\OCSZEMLYA	З	З		Z	
з	\OCSzemlya	з	з		z	
Ѕ	\OCSZELO	Ѕ*2	Ѕ*3		S	\Z
ѕ	\OCSzelo	ѕ*4	ѕ*5		s	\z
note	*2, *4 S: Unicode U+0405; ѕ: U+0455; *3, *5 Ss: cp1251, iso88595 only.					
И	\OCSIZHE	И	И		I	
и	\OCSizhe	и	и		i	
Й	\OCSIKRAT	Й	Й		I0 [†]	
й	\OCSikrat	й	й		i0 [†]	
І	\OCSI	І İ*6	І İ*7	I	I1 [†]	\I
і	\OCSi	i ı*8	i ı*9	i	i1 [†]	\i
note	*6, *8 I: Unicode U+0406; İ: U+0407; i: U+0456; ı: U+0457; *7, *9 Iiİi: cp1251, iso88595 only.					
і	\OCSit					\is
К	\OCSKAKO	К	К		K	
к	\OCSkako	к	к		k	
Л	\OCSLYUDE	Л	Л		L	
л	\OCSlyude	л	л		l	
М	\OCSMYSLITE	М	М		M	
м	\OCSmyslite	м	м		m	
Н	\OCSNASH	Н	Н		N	
н	\OCSnash	н	н		n	
О	\OCSON	О	О		O	
о	\OCSon	о	о		o	
О	\OCSOND	О		O	OO [†]	\O
о	\OCSond	о		o	oo [†]	\o
Ω	\OCSOMEGA	Ω		W	O1 [†]	\W
ω	\OCSomega	ω		w	o1 [†]	\w
Ω̇	\OCSOMEGAD	Ω̇				\OMEGAD
ω̇	\OCSomegad	ω̇				\omegad
Ǫ	\OCSOT	Ǫ		Q		\OT
ǫ	\OCSot	ǫ		q		\ot
П	\OCSPOKOJ	П	П		P	
п	\OCSpokoj	п	п		p	
Р	\OCSRCY	Р	Р		R	
р	\OCSrcy	р	р		r	
С	\OCSSELOVO	С	С		S	
с	\OCSslovo	с	с		s	
Т	\OCSVERDO	Т	Т		T	

- [ltr] letter or command
 [ccs] common command (control sequence)
 [ultr] upper letter of [ltr]
 [lltr] lower letter of [ltr]
 A|B A or B

to be continued

symbol	common	UTF-8	Cyrillic	generic	ascii	macro
т	\OCStverdo	т	т		t	
у	\OCSUK	у	у		U	
ѳ	\OCSuk	у	у		u	
Ѵ	\OCSUKD			OY [†]	OY [†]	\OU
ѵ	\OCSUkd	Oy ^{*10}		Y	Oy [†]	\Ou
Ѷ	\OCSukd	oy ^{*11}		y	oy [†]	\ou
note	*10, *11 Oy: Unicode U+0478; oy: U+0479;					
ѷ	\OCSukt					\uk
Ф	\OCSFERT	Ф	Ф		F	
ф	\OCSfert	ф	ф		f	
Х	\OCSHER	Х	Х		H	
х	\OCSher	х	х		h	
Ц	\OCSCY	Ц	Ц		C TS [†]	
ц	\OCScy	ц	ц		c ts [†]	
Ч	\OCSCHERV	Ч	Ч		Q CH [†]	
ч	\OCScherv	ч	ч		q ch [†]	
Ш	\OCSSHA	Ш	Ш		X SH [†]	
ш	\OCSsha	ш	ш		x sh [†]	
Щ	\OCSSHCH	Щ	Щ		W SHCH [†]	
щ	\OCSshch	щ	щ		w shch [†]	
Ъ	\OCSERT	Ъ	Ъ		P2 [†]	
ъ	\OCSert	ъ	ъ		p2 [†]	
Ы	\OCSERY	Ы	Ы		Y	
ы	\OCSery	ы	ы		y	
Ь	\OCSERM	Ь	Ь		P1 [†]	
ь	\OCSerm	ь	ь		p1 [†]	
Ѣ	\OCSYAT	Ѣ Ѣ	Ѣ		E0 [†]	\YE
ѣ	\OCSyat	ѣ ѣ	ѣ		e0 [†]	\ye
Ю	\OCSYU	Ю	Ю		YU [†] J2 [†]	\YU
ю	\OCSyu	ю	ю		yu [†] j2 [†]	\yu
Ј	\OCSYA			J	J	\YA
ј	\OCSya			j	j	\ya
Љ	\OCSIE	Љ				\JE
љ	\OCSie	љ				\je
Ј	\OCSYUSM	Ј Ј	Ј		YA [†] J1 [†]	\A
ј	\OCSyusm	ј ј	ј		ya [†] j1 [†]	\a
У	\OCSYUSB	У				\U
у	\OCSyusb	у				\u
Ј	\OCSYUSMJ	Ј				\JA
ј	\OCSyusmj	ј				\ja
Ј	\OCSYUSBJ	Ј				\JU
ј	\OCSyusbj	ј				\ju
Ќ	\OCSKSI	Ќ		X		\KS
ќ	\OCSksi	ќ		x		\ks

[ltr] letter or command
[ccs] common command (control sequence)
[ultr] upper letter of [ltr]
[ltr] lower letter of [ltr]
A|B A or B

to be continued

symbol	common	UTF-8	Cyrillic	generic	ascii	macro
Ψ	\OCSPsi	Ψ		Z		\PS
ψ	\OCSpSi	ψ		z		\ps
Ф	\OCsFiTA	Ф		F	F0†	\F
ф	\OCsfiTa	ф		f	f0†	\f
V	\OCsIZHITSA	V		V	I2†	\VI
v	\OCsizhitsa	v		v	i2†	\vi
Ŧ	"\OCsIZHITSA	Ŧ		"V		"\VI
ŧ	"\OCsizhitsa	ŧ		"v		"\vi
Д	\OCSDZHE	Д				\DZ
д	\OCsdzhe	д				\dz
⤴	\OCsYN					\YN
⤵	\OCsyn					\yn
.	.					
,	,					
:	:					
;	;					
-	-					
?	?					
[[
]]					
⋯	\TTT					
Accent (active accent mode)						
Á	'[ltr]					
Ā	'\OCsI	'I 'Ī	'I 'Ī	'I	'\I	\Ia
á	'\OCsi	'i 'ī	'i 'ī	'i	'\i	\ia
Ů	'\OCsUKD					'\OU
ů	'\OCsUKd	'Oy		'Y		'\Ou
ou	'\OCsUKd	'oy		'y		'\ou
à	‘[ltr]					
â	ˆ[ltr]					
ã	<[ltr]					
ä	"[ltr]					
å	˜[ltr]					
ä	_[ltr]					
â	s[ltr]	c[ltr]	c[ltr]			
ã	d[ltr]	д[ltr]	д[ltr]			
ä	g[ltr]	г[ltr]	г[ltr]			
å	o[ltr]	o[ltr]	o[ltr]			
â	r[ltr]	p[ltr]	p[ltr]			
ä	h[ltr]	ч[ltr]	ч[ltr]			
Command for \LaTeX compatibility						
Ĥ		\И	\И			
ĥ		\и	\и			
Œ		\O	\O			

- [ltr] letter or command
[ccs] common command (control sequence)
[ultr] upper letter of [ltr]
[lltr] lower letter of [ltr]
A|B A or B

to be continued

symbol	common	UTF-8	Cyrillic	generic	ascii	macro
Ѡ		\o	\o			
Ѣ		\y	\y			
ѣ		\y	\y			
Ѥ		[ultr]\b	[ultr]\b			
ѥ		[lltr]\b	[lltr]\b			
Common accent command						
á	\oksija [ltr]					
à	\variija [ltr]					
â	\kamora [ltr]					
ã	\zvateľco [ltr]					
ä	\iso [ltr]					
â	\apostrof [ltr]					
ā	\ttlnrm [ltr]					
â	\ttls [ltr]					
â	\ttld [ltr]					
â	\ttlg [ltr]					
â	\ttlo [ltr]					
â	\ttlr [ltr]					
â	\ttlh [ltr]					
â	\titlet{[ccs-a]}-[ccs-b]}*12					
note	*12 [ccs-a]: accent letter; [ccs-b]: letter to be accented;					
Ǻ	[ultr]\paeroku					
ǻ	[lltr]\paerokl					

[ltr] letter or command
[ccs] common command (control sequence)
[ultr] upper letter of [ltr]
[lltr] lower letter of [ltr]
A|B A or B

4.1 Generic method

```
\documentclass[a4paper]{article}
\usepackage[T2A]{fontenc}
\usepackage[oldchurchslavonic]{babel}
\selectlanguage{oldchurchslavonic}
\begin{document}
\OCSHER|s\OCSrcy\OCStverdo'\OCSon\OCSslovo\OCSert{}
\OCSvedi\OCSon\OCSslovo\OCSkako_\OCSrcy\OCSslovo\OCSest{}
<\OCSizhe\OCSzemlya\paerokl{} \OCSmyslite'\OCSest\OCSrcy%
\OCStverdo\OCSvedi\OCSery\OCSher\OCSert, \OCSslovo\OCSmyslite%
'\OCSest\OCSrcy\OCStverdo{}i\OCSyu{}
\OCSslovo\OCSmyslite'\OCSest\OCSrcy\OCStverdo\OCSerm{}
\OCSpokoj\OCSon\OCSpokoj\OCSrcy'\OCSaz\OCSvedi\OCSerm{}
\end{document}
```

Хрѣтосъ воскресъ изъ мѣртвыхъ, смѣртію смѣрть поправъ.

4.2 UTF-8 method

```
\documentclass[a4paper]{article}
\usepackage[T2A]{fontenc}
```

```
\usepackage[oldchurchslavonic]{babel}
\languageattribute{oldchurchslavonic}{utf8}
\begin{document}
\selectlanguage{oldchurchslavonic}
X|срт'ось воск_рсе <из\ъ м'ертвыхъ, см'ертію
см'ертъ попр'авъ.
\end{document}
```

Хр̑тосъ воскр̑се ѡз̑ м̑ертвѣхъ, см̑ертію см̑ертъ попр̑въ.

4.3 UTF-8 method with Japanese pL^AT_EX 2_ε

On pL^AT_EX 2_ε system *active accent mode* is not available. There cyrillic input characters are treated as JIS X 0208 (one of the Japanese character set standards) encoded for compatibility with older versions of pT_EX. When a cyrillic character is represented as format `^^hex` (e. g. “`^^d0^^91`” for “Б”) `ptexenc` (the internal decoding facility of `platex`) handles it as not Japanese text in JIS X 0208 but original cyrillic language text.

Of course, format `^^hex` is not practical for inputting, therefor `platex` users would convert cyrillic input by a script like following:

```
#!/usr/bin/perl -w
# ptexfilter: convert Cyrillic and Greek Unicode char to ^^HEX format
binmode(STDOUT, ":utf8");
while (<STDIN>) {
    utf8::decode($_);
    foreach my $chr (split(//, $_)) {
        if (((($chr ge "\x{0400}") && ($chr le "\x{04ff}"))||# Cyrillic
            (($chr ge "\x{0370}") && ($chr le "\x{03ff}"))||# Greek
            (($chr ge "\x{1f00}") && ($chr le "\x{1fff}"))){# Greek-Ext
            utf8::encode($chr); # UTF-8 encode
            foreach my $bchr (split(//, $chr)) {
                print(sprintf("^^%x", ord($bchr)));
            }
        } else {
            print($chr);
        }
    }
}
}
```

Here is a sample code with Japanese and Church Slavonic languages.

```
% platex sample.tex
\documentclass[a4paper]{jarticle}
\usepackage[T2A]{fontenc}
\usepackage[oldchurchslavonic,nippon]{babel}
\languageattribute{oldchurchslavonic}{utf8,ptexenc}
\begin{document}
日本語と教会スラヴ語\par
\selectlanguage{oldchurchslavonic}
X|\срт'ось воск\_рсе \<из\ъ м'ертвѣхъ, см\`ертію
см\`ертъ попр\`авъ.
\end{document}
```

Operation to typeset this file:


```
$ ptexfilter < sample.tex > sample.hex
$ platex sample.hex
$ dvipdfmx sample.dvi
```

Output PDF:

日本語と教会スラヴ語
 Хрѣтосъ воскрьсе ѿзъ мѣртвыхъ, смѣртїю смѣрть попрáвъ.

OldSlav typesetting by `platex` has one more restriction: the operand of `\^` (kamora) must be put between `{` and `}`. For example, for $\hat{\text{A}}$ it is necessary to type “`\^{A}`” but not “`\^A`”.

The upL^AT_EX (`uplatex`)— another solution for Japanese typesetting in the T_EX Live 2013 system — do not need neither `^^hex` conversion nor kamora operand grouping. *cf.*:

```
% uplatex upsample.tex
\documentclass[a4paper]{ujarticle}
\usepackage[T2A]{fontenc}
\usepackage[oldchurchslavonic,nippon]{babel}
\languageattribute{oldchurchslavonic}{utf8}
\kcatcode'6=15% cyrillic U+0400-04ff as non CJK
\begin{document}
日本語と教会スラヴ語\par
\selectlanguage{oldchurchslavonic}
    Х|ср'ось воск_рсе <из\ м'ертвыхъ, см'ертїю
    см'ертъ попр'авъ.
\end{document}

$ ptex2pdf -l -u upsample.tex
```

Output PDF:

日本語と教会スラヴ語
 Хрѣтосъ воскрьсе ѿзъ мѣртвыхъ, смѣртїю смѣрть попрáвъ.

4.4 Cyrillic inputenc methods

```
\documentclass[a4paper]{article}
\usepackage[cp1251]{inputenc}
\usepackage[T2A]{fontenc}
\usepackage[oldchurchslavonic]{babel}
\languageattribute{oldchurchslavonic}{cp1251}
\begin{document}
\selectlanguage{oldchurchslavonic}
    Х|ср'ось воск_рсе <из\ м'ертвыхъ, см'ертїю
    см'ертъ попр'авъ.
\end{document}
```

Хрѣтосъ воскрьсе ѿзъ мѣртвыхъ, смѣртїю смѣрть попрáвъ.

4.5 Ascii method

```
\documentclass[a4paper]{article}
\usepackage[T2A]{fontenc}
\usepackage[oldchurchslavonic]{babel}
```

```
\languageattribute{oldchurchslavonic}{ascii}
\begin{document}
\selectlanguage{oldchurchslavonic}
H|srt'osp2 vosk_rse <iz\paerokl{} m'ertvyhp2, sm'ertilyu
sm'ertp1 popr'avp1.
\end{document}
```

Хрѣтосъ воскресъ изъ мѣртвыхъ, смѣртю смѣрть попрѣвъ.

4.6 Accent

All the examples shown above base on *active accent mode*. That means an accented character is represented like 'a but not like \'a. *Active accent mode* enables markup for an accent without writing \. It changes category code of the letters '‘^<"~_| to “active”. This mode follows the manner of $\text{\textbackslash}\text{oldchurchslavonic}$.

If you specify an option `inhibitlavactive` or `slavaccentoff` you, under *inactive accent mode* in the `oldchurchslavonic` environment, must write \'a for á. *Inactive accent mode* is useful when you want to write '‘^<"~_| for other things. For activated |, for example, would cause error in `tabular` environment.

The following commands enable transition between *active* and *inactive accent modes*:

- `\leaveslavaccent` transfers from *active accent mode* to *inactive*.
- `\setslavaccent` transfers from *inactive accent mode* to *active*. `inhibitlavactive` option disables this command.

5 Numerals

`\slnum({numeric})` produces output in the style of Old Church Slavonic numerals. If you type `\slnum(12)` you get “ѦІ”. This macro is inherited from $\text{\textbackslash}\text{oldchurchslavonic}$. See table 2, p. 10.

Table 2: Old Church Slavonic Numerals

1:	Ѧ	11:	ѦІ	10:	Ѧ	100:	Ѧ	1000:	Ѧ
2:	ѦІ	12:	ѦІІ	20:	ѦІ	200:	ѦІ	666:	ѦІІІ
3:	ѦІІ	13:	ѦІІІ	30:	ѦІІ	300:	ѦІІІ	2010:	ѦІІІІ
4:	ѦІІІ	14:	ѦІІІІ	40:	ѦІІІ	400:	ѦІІІІ	5008:	ѦІІІІІ
5:	ѦІІІІ	15:	ѦІІІІІ	50:	ѦІІІІ	500:	ѦІІІІІ	7500:	ѦІІІІІІ
6:	ѦІІІІІ	16:	ѦІІІІІІ	60:	ѦІІІІІ	600:	ѦІІІІІІ	9000:	ѦІІІІІІІ
7:	ѦІІІІІІ	17:	ѦІІІІІІІ	70:	ѦІІІІІІ	700:	ѦІІІІІІІ	60000:	ѦІІІІІІІІ
8:	ѦІІІІІІІ	18:	ѦІІІІІІІІ	80:	ѦІІІІІІІ	800:	ѦІІІІІІІІ	500000:	ѦІІІІІІІІІ
9:	ѦІІІІІІІІ	19:	ѦІІІІІІІІІ	90:	ѦІІІІІІІІ	900:	ѦІІІІІІІІІ	1000000:	ѦІІІІІІІІІІ

6 Size of letters

See table 3, p. 11.

7 Captions

OldSlav adopts the captions of the Babel Russian language definition. See table 4, p. 11.

Table 5: Month name list

Jan.: <i>ianǎrĭa</i>	Feb.: <i>феврѣrĭa</i>	Mar.: <i>мáрта</i>	Apr.: <i>áпрĭlĭa</i>
May: <i>мáĭa</i>	June: <i>ĭŭnĭa</i>	July: <i>ĭŭlĭa</i>	Aug.: <i>áвгуста</i>
Sept.: <i>септѣмврĭa</i>	Oct.: <i>октѡврĭa</i>	Nov.: <i>ноѣмврĭa</i>	Dec.: <i>декѣмврĭa</i>

```
\OCSOMEGAD\textlatin{ABCD}\OCSYA ⇒ ѠABCDѠ
\OCSOMEGAD{\latintext ABCD}\OCSYA ⇒ ѠABCDѠ
```

10 Cyrillic letters

If you want to write modern Cyrillic letters in the `oldchurchslavonic` environment you can use `\textrussian{[Cyrillic text]}` or `\russiantext`. The latter is the “declaration form”. `T2A`, `T2D`, `X2` and `XS` fontencodings are available. If you want to use `X2` write `\setcyrillicencoding{X2}` before marking up your Cyrillic letters. You must specify font-encoding names for `fontenc.sty` in the preamble according to the Cyrillic letters you need in your document.

```
\OCSOMEGAD\textrussian{\CYRA\CYRB\CYRV\CYRG}\OCSYA ⇒ ѠАБВГѠ
\OCSOMEGAD{\russiantext \CYRA\CYRB\CYRV\CYRG}\OCSYA ⇒ ѠАБВГѠ
```

11 Bible environment

`ocsbiblija` environment available for typesetting of fragments from the Church Slavonic Bible. It automatically numbers the paragraphs on and after the second in Church Slavonic numeric style.

The first character must be put between `{` and `}`. By default it makes the dropping decoration at the first character of the first paragraphs. When the option character except `d` is specified `ocsbiblija` typesets the first character without dropping.

An example:

```
\setlength{\columnseprule}{0.4pt}
\begin{multicols}{2}
\begin{ocsbiblija}[d]
{В}ъ нач'алѣ б'ѣ сл'ово, \и сл'ово б'ѣ къ б_гу, \и б_гъ б'ѣ сл'ово.\par
С'ей б'ѣ ѿскон'и къ б_гу:\par
вс^а т'ѣмъ б'ыша, \и без\ъ нег'ѡ ничт'оже б'ысть, "еже б'ысть.\par
...
\end{ocsbiblija}
\end{multicols}
```

<p>Въ нача́лѣ бѣ́ сло́во, и́ сло́во бѣ́ къ бѣ́гѡ, и́ бѣ́гъ бѣ́ сло́во.</p> <p>Ѣ. Сѣ́й бѣ́ ѿско́нѣ къ бѣ́гѡ:</p> <p>Ѣ. всѧ́ тѣ́мъ вы́ша, и́ безъ́ негѡ́ ничто́же вы́сть, ѣ́же вы́сть.</p> <p>Ѥ. Вѣ́ то́мъ жи́вѡтъ бѣ́, и́ жи́вѡтъ бѣ́ свѣ́тъ чело́вѣ́къмъ:</p> <p>Ѧ. и́ свѣ́тъ во́ тмѣ́ свѣ́титсѧ́, и́ тма́ ѣ́гѡ не</p>	<p>ѡ́бѣ́тъ.</p> <p>Ѣ. вы́сть чело́вѣ́къ посланъ ѡ́ бѣ́а, ѿ́ма ѣ́мѡ ѿ́а́ннъ:</p> <p>Ѣ. сѣ́й прѣ́де во́ свидѣ́телство, да́ свидѣ́телствѣ́тъ ѡ́ свѣ́тъ, да́ всѧ́ бѣ́рѡ ѿ́мѡтъ ѣ́мѡ.</p> <p>Ѧ. Не́ бѣ́ то́й свѣ́тъ, но́ да́ свидѣ́тельствѣ́тъ ѡ́ свѣ́тъ:</p>
---	--

12 Samples

12.1 From the Psalms

ΨΑΛΤΗΡΉ Ή

Помнѣи мѧ вѣе, по велицѣи мѣти твоѣи, и по множествѣ щедротъ твоихъ
вѣти беззаконїе моѣ.

Ѧ. Нанпаче ѡмыи мѧ ѡ беззаконїа моегѡ, и ѡ грѣхѧ моегѡ вѣти мѧ:

Ѣ. Їѡкѡ беззаконїе моѣ ѧзу знаю, и грѣхъ мой предо мною єсть вѣнѣ.

Ѥ. Тебѣ єдиномѣ согрѣшихъ и лѣкавое предѣ тобою сотворихъ: ѡкѡ да
ѡправдишисѧ во словесехъ твоихъ, и побѣдиши внигда сдѣнѣти ти.

Ѧ. Гѣ бо, въ беззаконїихъ зачатъ єсмь, и во грѣсехъ роди ма мати
моѧ.

и. Гѣ бо, истинѣ возлюбилъ єси, безвѣстнаѧ и тѣннаѧ премѣрости твоѣѧ
явилъ ми єси.

Ѧ. Ѡкропиши мѧ ѡсѡпомъ, и вѣнѣши: ѡмыеши мѧ, и паче снѣга
ѡбѣлѣши.

ї. Слѣхѣ моемѣ даѣи радость и веселїе: возрадуютсѧ кости смиренныѧ.

ѧ. Ѡврати лице твоѣ ѡ грѣхъ моихъ, и всѧ беззаконїа моѧ вѣти.

Ѣ. Сѣрдце чисто созижди во мнѣ, вѣе, и дѣхъ правъ ѡбнови во ѡтробѣ
моѣи.

ї. Не ѡвержи менѣ ѡ лица твоегѡ, и дѣхъ твоегѡ сѣгѡ не ѡими ѡ
менѣ.

ѧ. Воздаждь ми радость спасенїа твоегѡ, и дѣхомъ вѣчнымъ ѡтверди
мѧ.

Ѣ. Надѣѣ беззаконныхъ пѣтѣмъ твоимъ и нечестивѣи къ тебѣ ѡб-
ратѣтсѧ.

Ѥ. Избави мѧ ѡ кровей, вѣе, вѣе спсѣнїа моегѡ: возрадуютсѧ ѡзыкъ
мой правдѣ твоѣи.

Ѧ. Гдѣ, ѡстѣи мои ѡверзеши, и ѡстѣ моѧ возвѣстѣтѣ хвалѣ твоѣи.

и. Їѡкѡ ѡще вы восхотѣхъ єси жертвы, даѧ быхъ ѡвѣ: всеожжѣнїа
не бѣговолиши.

ѧ. Жертва бѣгѣ дѣхъ сокрѣшенъ: сѣрдце сокрѣшенно и смиренно бѣхъ не
ѡвничижитѣ.

к. Ѡбѣжи, гдѣ, бѣговоленїемъ твоимъ сїѡна, и да созиждѣтсѧ стѣны
їерѣлимскїа:

ка. тогда бѣговолиши жертвѣ правды, возношенїе и всеожжѣмаѧ: тогда
возложѣтѣ на Ѡлтарь твой тельцы.

[8, p. 714]

12.2 From the Bible

Љ ІВА́ННА СѢ́ОЕ ВЛГОВѢСТВОВАНІЕ

Вз нача́лѣ вѣ́ слóво, и́ слóво вѣ́ кз вѣ́, и́ вѣ́ вѣ́ слóво.
 в. Сѣ́й вѣ́ и́сконн кз вѣ́:
 г. вса́ тѣ́мз бы́ша, и́ без' негò ничтóже бы́сть, љ́же бы́сть.
 д. Вз тóмз жнвóтъ вѣ́, и́ жнвóтъ вѣ́ свѣ́тъ челоуѣ́кѡмз:
 е. и́ свѣ́тъ во тмѣ́ свѣ́титса, и́ тма́ љ́гò не ўбáтъ.
 з. Бы́сть челоуѣ́кз пòсланз ѡ́ вѣ́а, и́ма љ́м љ́ваннз:
 з. сѣ́й прі́иде во свндѣ́телство, да свндѣ́телствѣ́тъ ѡ́ свѣ́тѣ́,
 да всн вѣ́рѣ́ и́мѣ́тъ љ́м.
 и. Не вѣ́ тóй свѣ́тъ, но да свндѣ́телствѣ́тъ ѡ́ свѣ́тѣ́:
 д. вѣ́ свѣ́тъ и́стинный, и́же просвѣ́щáетз вса́каго челоуѣ́ка
 гра́дѣ́щаго вз мíрз:
 г. вз мíрѣ́ вѣ́, и́ мíрз тѣ́мз бы́сть, и́ мíрз љ́гò не познà:
 а́. во своа́ прі́иде, и́ свон љ́гò не прі́а́ша.
 б. Е́лицы же прі́а́ша љ́гò, даде́ и́мз ўблaсть чáдѡмз вѣ́имз
 бы́ти, вѣ́рѣ́ющимз во и́ма љ́гò,
 г. и́же не ѡ́ крòве, ни ѡ́ пòхотн плòтскіа́, ни ѡ́ пòхотн
 мѣ́жескíа, но ѡ́ вѣ́а родíшася.
 д. И́ слóво плѣ́ть бы́сть и́ вселíса вз ны́, и́ вíдѣ́хомз сла́вѣ́
 љ́гò, сла́вѣ́ і́акѡ љ́дннорóднагѡ ѡ́ца́, и́спóльн влѣ́тн и́ и́стнны.
 е. І́ваннз свндѣ́телствѣ́тъ ѡ́ нѣ́мз и́ воззвá глагóла: сѣ́й
 вѣ́, љ́гòже рѣ́хз, и́же по мнѣ́ гра́дѣ́ый, предо мнóю бы́сть, і́акѡ
 пѣ́рвѣ́е менѣ́ вѣ́.

[8, p. 1398]

12.3 Слѣтѣх sample

**МОЛІТВА РАЗРѢШІТЕЛЬНАЯ
Ѿ ІЕРЕЯ
НАД ПРЕСТАВЛЕННЫМЪ ЧТОМАМЪ**

Гдѣ нашъ іисъ хрѣтосъ, вжественноу своєю блгодатію, даромъ же и властію, данною стѣмъ ѡгвѣннѣмъ и апломъ, во ѡже влзати и рѣшити грѣхѣи чловѣкквъ, [рѣкъ ѡмъ: прїиміте дха стѣго, ѡже ѡпдститѣ грѣхѣи, ѡпдстатса ѡмъ: ѡже ѡдѣржитѣ, ѡдѣржатса: и ѡлика ѡце свѣжетѣ и разрѣшитѣ на земліи, вѣдѣтѣ свѣзана и разрѣшена и на нѣсѣ] ѡ ѡнѣхъ же и на ны дрѣгъ дрѣгопрїимѣтельнѣу прїшѣдшю, да сотворитѣ чрезъ менѣ смнрѣннаго прощѣнно и сѣ по дхѣ чѣдо [ѡмъ] ѡ всѣхъ, ѡлика ѡкв чловѣккѣ согрѣшѣи бѣгъ словомъ, илѣи дѣломъ, илѣи мыслію и всѣми своіми чвствы, волею илѣи неволею, вѣдѣнїемъ илѣи невѣдѣнїемъ. ѡце же подъ клѣтвомъ илѣи ѡлѣченїемъ архїерейскимъ илѣи іерейскимъ бысть, илѣи ѡце клѣтвѣ Ѧтца своегѡ илѣи мѣтере своегѡ наведе на сѣ, илѣи своемѣ проклѣтїю подпадѣ, илѣи клѣтвѣ прѣстѣпѣи, илѣи иными нѣкїими грѣхѣи ѡкв чловѣккѣ свѣзѣа: но ѡ всѣхъ сїхъ сѣрдцемъ сокрѣшеннымъ покѣасѣ, и ѡ тѣхъ всѣхъ вни и ѡзы да разрѣшитѣ ѡгѡ [ѡ]: ѡлика же за немошь ѡстѣствѣ забвѣнїю предадѣ и тѣ всѣ да прѣстїтѣ ѡмѣ [ѡ], члѣвѣколѣбїѣ радїи своегѡ, мѣтвѣами прѣстѣбїѣ и прѣвѣгословѣннѣмъ вѣчцы нашеѣ бѣцы и прїснодѣбы мѣрїи, стѣхъ славыхъ и всехѣальныхъ аплѣз и всѣхъ стѣхъ, ѡмїнь.

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