

OldSlav

An extension of \LaTeX for Old Church Slavonic typesetting

Ver. 1.3

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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\LaTeX users: It assumes that Slavonic text is prepared in CP866 Cyrillic DOS encoding that already has been outdated, additionally, mainly in the plain \TeX environment.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.

1. Download a package of the latest version of \LaTeX from the ftp archive of Voronezh State University: <ftp://ftp.vsu.ru/pub/tex/church-slavonic/slavtex/slavtex-2.2.tar.gz>.
2. Extract the archive file and copy all the TFM files under the directory `fonts/tfm/public/slavtex/` to your \LaTeX directory tree according to the TDS (\TeX Directory Structure).
3. Download a package of the latest version of OldSlav:
 - <http://yasuda.homeip.net/archives/oldslav-1.3-beta.tar.gz> or
 - <http://yasuda.homeip.net/archives/oldslav-1.3-beta.zip>
4. Extract the OldSlav archive file and copy the directories `doc/`, `fonts/` and `tex/` to your \LaTeX directory tree.
5. Issue command `mktexlsr`.
6. Register the OldSlav font maps `oldslav.map` and `oldslavex.map` by `updmap`.
7. Register the hyphenation pattern file to your `language.dat` as follows:

```
% for OldSlav
oldchurchslavonic ocshyphen.tex
```

8. Rebuild your format files by `fmtutil-sys`.

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:

inhibitlavactive

Disable *active accent mode* (see 4.5, p. 8) and never permit transition to it.

slavaccentoff

Set *inactive accent mode* (see 4.5, p. 8) 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.

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 \LaTeX 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 4.3, p. 8.

UTF-8 and *Cyrillic inputenc methods* are compatible with the notation of \LaTeX . 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 4.4, p. 8.

`\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 \LaTeX 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 4.5, p. 8.

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	e		e	
Ѧ	<code>\OCSestd</code>	е	е ^{*1}	e	e1 [†]	<code>\e</code>
note	*1 e: cp1251, iso88595 only.					
Ж	<code>\OCSZHIVETE</code>	Ж	Ж		ZH [†] Z1 [†]	<code>\ZH</code>
ж	<code>\OCSzhivete</code>	ж	ж		zh [†] z1 [†]	<code>\zh</code>
З	<code>\OCSZEMLYA</code>	З	З		Z	
з	<code>\OCSzemlya</code>	з	з		z	
С	<code>\OCSZELO</code>	S ^{*2}	S ^{*3}		S	<code>\Z</code>
с	<code>\OCSzelo</code>	s ^{*4}	s ^{*5}		s	<code>\z</code>
<code>[ltr]</code>	letter or command					
<code>[ccs]</code>	common command (control sequence)					
<code>[ultr]</code>	upper letter of <code>[ltr]</code>					
<code>[lltr]</code>	lower letter of <code>[ltr]</code>					
A B	A or B					

to be continued

symbol	common	UTF-8	Cyrillic	generic	ascii	macro
note	*2, *4 S: Unicode U+0405; s: 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	I İ*6	I İ*7	I	I1 [†]	\I
і	\OCSi	i i*8	i i*9	i	i1 [†]	\i
note	*6, *8 I: Unicode U+0406; Ĩ: U+0407; i: U+0456; İ: U+0457; *7, *9 Iiİi: cp1251, iso88595 only.					
ı	\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	0		O	00 [†]	\O
о	\OCSond	o		o	o0 [†]	\o
Ω	\OCSOMEGA	Ω		W	01 [†]	\W
ω	\OCSomega	ω		w	o1 [†]	\w
Ω	\OCSOMEGAD	Ω				\OMEGAD
ω	\OCSomegad	ω				\omegad
Ō	\OCSOT	Ō		Q		\OT
ō	\OCSot	ō		q		\ot
Π	\OCSPOKOJ	Π	Π		P	
π	\OCSpokoj	π	π		p	
Р	\OCSRCY	Р	Р		R	
р	\OCSrcy	р	р		r	
С	\OCSLOVO	С	С		S	
с	\OCSslovo	с	с		s	
Т	\OCSSTVERDO	Т	Т		T	
т	\OCSstverdo	т	т		t	
У	\OCSUK	У	У		U	
у	\OCSuk	у	у		u	
Ů	\OCSUKD			OY [†]	OY [†]	\OU
ů	\OCSukd	Oy*10		Y	Oy [†]	\Ou
ou	\OCSukd	oy*11		y	oy [†]	\ou
note	*10, *11 OY: Unicode U+0478; oy: U+0479;					
ү	\OCSukt					\uk

- [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
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	\OCSHCH	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
Ў	\OCSPSI	Ў		Z		\PS
ў	\OCSpsi	ў		z		\ps
Ф	\OCSFITA	Ф		F	F0†	\F
ф	\OCSfita	ф		f	f0†	\f
Ѧ	\OCSIZHITSA	Ѧ		V	I2†	\VI
ѧ	\OCSizhitsa	ѧ		v	i2†	\vi
Ѧ	"\OCSIZHITSA	Ѧ		"V		"\VI
ѧ	"\OCSizhitsa	ѧ		"v		"\vi

[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
Џ	\OCSDZHE	Џ				\DZ
џ	\OCSdzhe	џ				\dz
Ў	\OCSYN					\YN
ў	\OCSyn					\yn
.	.					
,	,					
:	:					
;	;					
-	-					
?	?					
[[
]]					
:-:	\TTT					
Accent (active accent mode)						
á	'[ltr]					
í	'\OCsI	'I 'ï	'I 'ï	'I	'\I	\Ia
í	'\OCsi	'i 'ï	'i 'ï	'i	'\i	\ia
Ų	'\OCsUKD					'\OU
Ų	'\OCsUkd	'Oy		'Y		'\Ou
oŲ	'\OCsUkd	'oy		'y		'\ou
à	'[ltr]					
â	^[ltr]					
â	<[ltr]					
ã	"[ltr]					
ä	~[ltr]					
å	_[ltr]					
â	s[ltr]	c[ltr]	c[ltr]			
â	d[ltr]	д[ltr]	д[ltr]			
â	g[ltr]	г[ltr]	г[ltr]			
â	o[ltr]	o[ltr]	o[ltr]			
â	r[ltr]	р[ltr]	р[ltr]			
â	h[ltr]	ч[ltr]	ч[ltr]			
Command for LaTeX compatibility						
Ї		\И	\И			
и		\и	\и			
Ŏ		\O	\O			
o		\o	\o			
Ų		\Y	\Y			
oŲ		\y	\y			
đ		[ultr]\Ђ	[ultr]\Ђ			
đ		[lltr]\Ђ	[lltr]\Ђ			
Common accent command						
á	\oksi ja [ltr]					
à	\vari ja [ltr]					
â	\kamora [ltr]					

[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
ǎ	\zvateľco					[ltr]
ǎ	\iso					[ltr]
ǎ	\apostrof					[ltr]
ǎ	\ttlrm					[ltr]
ǎ	\ttls					[ltr]
ǎ	\ttld					[ltr]
ǎ	\ttlg					[ltr]
ǎ	\ttlo					[ltr]
ǎ	\ttlrl					[ltr]
ǎ	\ttlhl					[ltr]
ǎ	\titlet	{[ccs-a]}	{[ccs-b]}			*12
note	*12 [ccs-a]: accent letter; [ccs-b]: letter to be accented;					
ǎ	[ultr]\paeroku					
ǎ	[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\OCSherr\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 ѿ мѣртвыхъ, смѣртїю смѣрть попрѣвъ.

4.2 UTF-8 method

```
\documentclass[a4paper]{article}
\usepackage[T2A]{fontenc}
\usepackage[oldchurchslavonic]{babel}
\languageattribute{oldchurchslavonic}{utf8}
\begin{document}
\selectlanguage{oldchurchslavonic}
X|cрт'ось воск_рсе <из\ъ м'ертвыхъ, см'ертїю
см'ертъ попр'авъ.
\end{document}
```

Хрѣтосъ воскресъ ѿ мѣртвыхъ, смѣртїю смѣрть попрѣвъ.

4.3 Cyrillic inputenc methods

```
\documentclass[a4paper]{article}
\usepackage[cp1251]{inputenc}
\usepackage[T2A]{fontenc}
\usepackage[oldchurchslavonic]{babel}
\languageattribute{oldchurchslavonic}{cp1251}
\begin{document}
\selectlanguage{oldchurchslavonic}
Х|срт'ось воск_рсе <из\ъ м'ертвыхъ, см'ертію
см'ерть попр'авь.
\end{document}
```

Хрѣтосъ воскрѣсе ѿ мѣртвыхъ, смѣртію смѣрть попрѣвъ.

4.4 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'erti1yu
sm'ertp1 popr'avp1.
\end{document}
```

Хрѣтосъ воскрѣсе ѿ мѣртвыхъ, смѣртію смѣрть попрѣвъ.

4.5 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 $\text{\textbackslash}T\text{\textbackslash}E\text{\textbackslash}X$.

If you specify an option `inhibitslavactive` 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*. `inhibitslavactive` 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 $\text{\textbackslash}T\text{\textbackslash}E\text{\textbackslash}X$. See table 2, p. 9.

6 Size of letters

See table 3, p. 9.

Table 4: Captions

<code>\prefacename</code>	Предисловие	<code>\listtablename</code>	Список таблиц
<code>\ssname</code>	исх.	<code>\refname</code>	Список литературы
<code>\indexname</code>	Предметный указатель	<code>\headtoname</code>	вх.
<code>\bibname</code>	Литература	<code>\figurename</code>	Рис.
<code>\seename</code>	см.	<code>\chaptername</code>	Глава
<code>\tablename</code>	Таблица	<code>\alsiname</code>	см. также
<code>\appendixname</code>	Приложение	<code>\partname</code>	Часть
<code>\proofname</code>	Доказательство	<code>\listfigurename</code>	Список иллюстраций
<code>\enclname</code>	вкл.	<code>\glossaryname</code>	Glossary
<code>\abstractname</code>	Аннотация	<code>\authorname</code>	Именной указатель
<code>\pagename</code>	с.	<code>\today</code>	17 апреля 2010 г.

Table 5: Month name list

Jan.: <i>янѹарїа</i>	Feb.: <i>феврѹарїа</i>	Mar.: <i>мартѹа</i>	Apr.: <i>апрїлїа</i>
May: <i>маїа</i>	June: <i>їнїа</i>	July: <i>їлїа</i>	Aug.: <i>авгѹста</i>
Sept.: <i>септѹмврїа</i>	Oct.: <i>октѹбрїа</i>	Nov.: <i>ноѹмврїа</i>	Dec.: <i>декѹмврїа</i>

no arguments. The scope of the declaration form lasts until the next type style command or the end of the current group.

```
\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 Samples

11.1 From the Psalms

ΨΑΛΤΗΡΉ Ή

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

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

Ѣ. Їѧкѡ беззаконїе моѣ ѧзѣ знаю, и грѣхъ мой предо мною єсть вѣнѣ.

Ѥ. Тебѣ єдиномѣ согрѣшихъ и лѣкавое предѣ тобою сотворихъ: ѧкѡ да ѡправдиши мѧ во словесехъ твоихъ, и побѣдиши внигда сѣдѣти ти.

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

и. Гѣ бо, истинѣ возлюбилъ єси, безвѣстна и тайна премудрости твоѣѧ ѡбѣлѧ мнѣ єси.

Ѧ. Ѡкропиши мѧ ѡсѡпомъ, и ѡчиши мѧ: ѡмыеши мѧ, и паке снѣга ѡбѣлаши мѧ.

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

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

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 влччимъ ѡтверди мѧ.

Ѣ. Надѣ беззаконныѧ пѣтѣмъ твоимъ и нечестивѣи къ тебѣ ѡбратѧтсѧ.

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

Ѧ. Гдѣ, ѡстѣи мои ѡверзеши, и ѡста моѧ возвѣстѧтъ хвалѣ твоѣи.

и. Їѧкѡ ѧще въ восхотѣлъ єси жертвы, даѧ быхъ ѡбѡ: всеожжѣнїа не бѣговолиши.

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

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

ка. тогда бѣговолиши жертвѣ правды, возношенїе и всеожжѣнїа: тогда возложатъ на ѡлтарь твой тельцы.

11.2 From the Bible

Ї ІВАННА СЇОЕ ВЛГОВѢСТВОВАНІЕ

Вз началѣ бѣ слово, и слово бѣ кз бгѣ, и бгѣ бѣ слово.
 б. Сѣй бѣ и сконн кз бгѣ:
 г. вса тѣмз быша, и без негѣ ничтоже бысть, љже бысть.
 д. Вз томз животз бѣ, и животз бѣ свѣтз человекѣмз:
 е. и свѣтз во тмѣ свѣтитса, и тма љгѣ не ѡбѣтз.
 з. Бысть человекз посланз ѡ бга, и ма љмѣ іваннз:
 з. сѣй прїиде во свидѣтельство, да свидѣтельствуетз ѡ свѣтѣ,
 да вси вѣрѣ и мѣтз љмѣ.
 и. Не бѣ тои свѣтз, но да свидѣтельствуетз ѡ свѣтѣ:
 д. бѣ свѣтз истинный, иже просвѣщаетз всакого человекѣка
 грядѣщаго вз мїрз:
 г. вз мїрѣ бѣ, и мїрз тѣмз бысть, и мїрз љгѣ не познѣ:
 а. во своѣ прїиде, и свои љгѣ не прїѣша.
 б. Елицы же прїѣша љгѣ, даде имз ѡбласть чадѣмз бжїимз
 быти, вѣрѣющимз во и ма љгѣ,
 г. иже не ѡ крове, ни ѡ похоти плотскїа, ни ѡ похоти
 мѣжескїа, но ѡ бга родїшасѣ.
 д. И слово плѣть бысть и вселїсѣ вз ны, и вїдѣхомз славу
 љгѣ, славу іакѣ єдинороднагѣ ѡ оца, исполнѣ блгѣти и истинны.
 е. Іваннз свидѣтельствует ѡ немз и воззѣ глаголѣ: сѣй
 бѣ, љгѣже рѣхз, иже по мнѣ грядыи, предѣ мною бысть, іакѣ
 перѣѣ менѣ бѣ.

[8, p. 1398]

11.3 Слѣтѣх sample

**МОЛІТВА РАЗРѢШІТЕЛЬНАЯ
Ѡ ІЕРЕЯ
НАД ПРЕСТАВЛЕННЫМ ЧТОМАМ**

Гдѣ нашъ іисъ хрѣтосъ, вжественноу своєю блгодатію, даромъ же и властію, данною стѣмъ ѣгѡ оучнкѡмъ и апломъ, во ѣже влзати и рѣшити грѣхѣи чловѣкѡвъ, [рѣкъ ѣмъ: прїиміте дха стѣго, ѣхже ѡпдститѣ грѣхѣи, ѡпдстатса ѣмъ: ѣхже оудержитѣ, оудержатса: и ѣлика ѣще свѣжете и разрѣшитѣ на земли, вѣдѣтъ свѣзана и разрѣшена и на нѣсѣ] ѡ онѣхъ же и на ны дрѣгъ дрѣгопрїимательнѡ пришедшею, да сотворитъ чрезъ мене смиреннаго прощеню и сіе по дхѡ чѣдо [ѣмъ] ѡ всѣхъ, ѣлика ѣкъ чловѣкъ согрѣшѣ бѣгъ словомъ, илѣи дѣломъ, илѣи мыслію и всѣми своіми чвствы, волею илѣи неволею, вѣдѣніемъ илѣи невѣдѣніемъ. ѣще же подъ клѣтвомъ илѣи ѡлчѣніемъ архіерейскимъ илѣи іерейскимъ бысть, илѣи ѣще клѣтвѡ отца своего илѣи матере своеѡ наведе на са, илѣи своемѡ проклѣтію подпадѣ, илѣи клѣтвѡ престѣпѣи, илѣи иными нѣкинми грѣхѣи ѣкъ чловѣкъ свѣзѣа: но ѡ всѣхъ сіхъ сѣрдцемъ сокрѣшеннымъ покѣаца, и ѡ тѣхъ всѣхъ вни и ѣзы да разрѣшитъ ѣгѡ [ѣ]: ѣлика же за немошь ѣстествоа забвѣнію предадѣ и тѣ всѡ да проститъ ѣмѡ [ѣ], члѣвѣколѣбѡ радѣи своегѡ, млтвѡми престѣымъ и превлѣгословѣннымъ влчцы нашеѡ бѣцы и приснодѣбы мрїи, стѣхъ славныхъ и всехвѣльныхъ аплз и всѣхъ стѣхъ, ѣминь.

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