

Grapholinguistics in the 21st Century, 2022

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Application of the Grapholinguistics in the Palaeography. Study Case – Croatian Glagolitic And Cyrillic Palaeography

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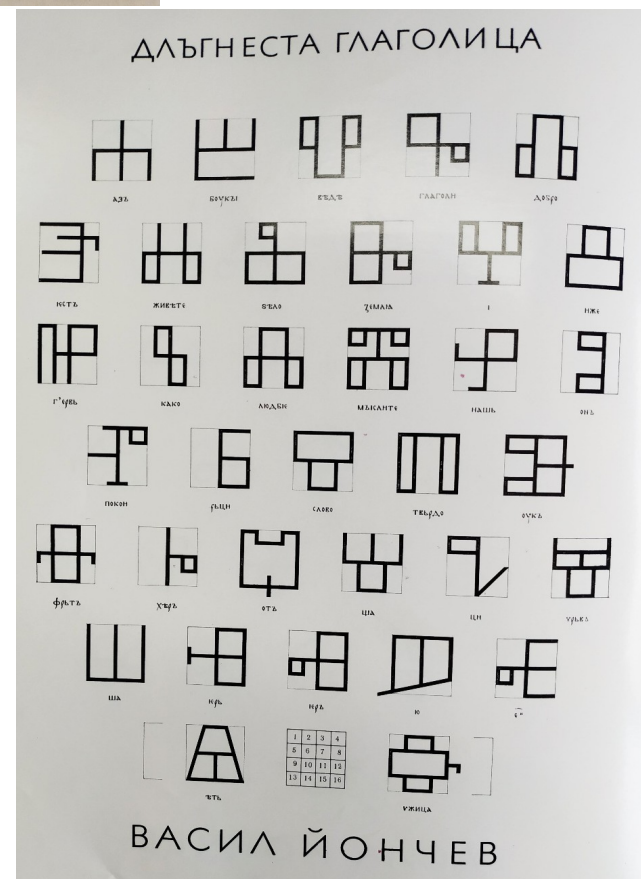
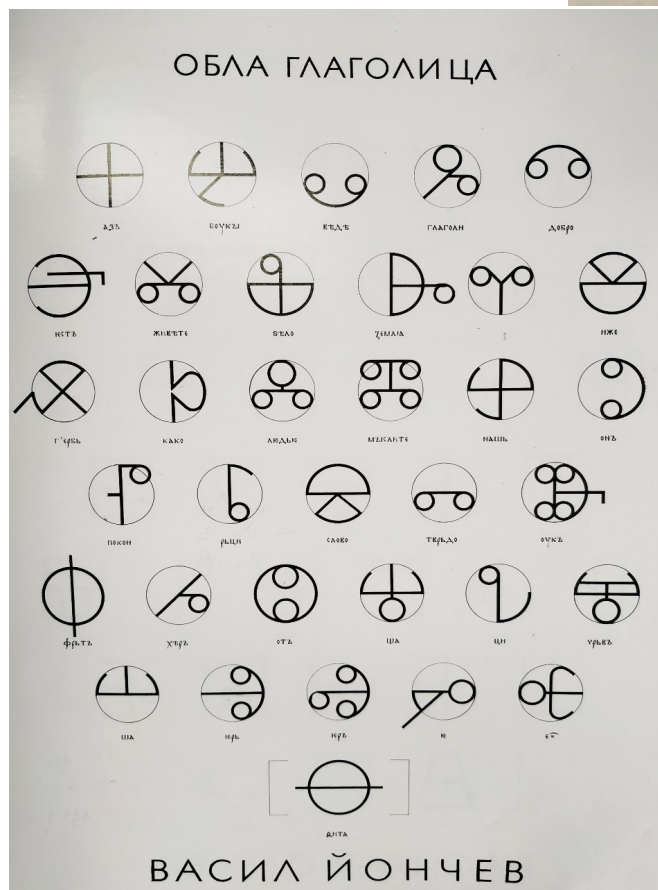
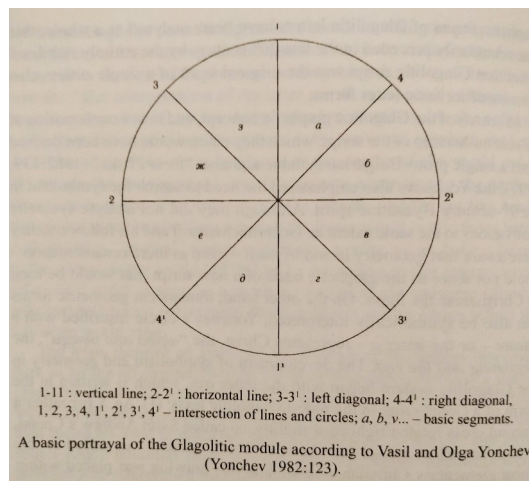


About Palaeography and Grapholinguistics

- shared field of research – the writing systems
- the goal of the palaeographic research – sometimes positioned outside of the boundaries of linguistics
- the script is replaced with writing
- different methodological approach, the invention of the so-called palaeographic categories

Glagolitic Script

- three kinds of origin theories: exogenous, endogenous and the author's theory
- the author of the script – most probably st. Constantin
- Yonchev's letter module shouldn't be dismissed



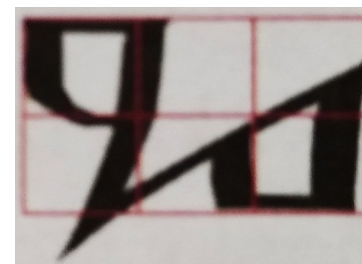
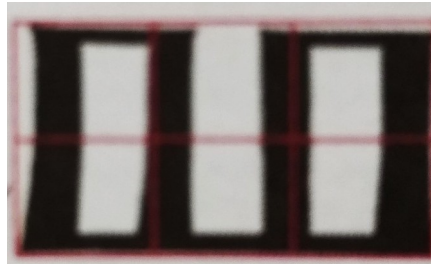
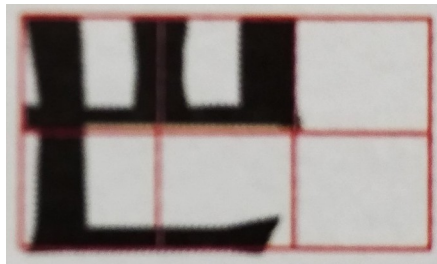
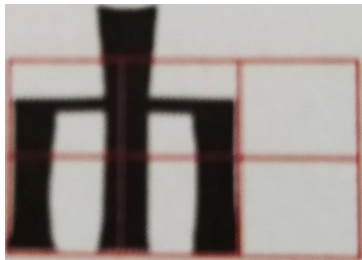
Formation of the angular Glagolitic Script

ANGULAR GLAGOLITIC

Ⲑ	A (az)	1	Ⲟ	O (on)	80
ⲑ	B (buki)	2	ⲓ	P (pokoi)	90
Ⲓ	V (vidi)	3	ⲛ	R (rei)	100
ⲓ	G (glagole)	4	Ⲕ	S (slovo)	200
Ⲕ	D (dobro)	5	ⲕ	T (trdo)	300
ⲕ	E ((j)est)	6	ⲗ	U (uk)	400
ⲗ	Ž (živite)	7	Ⲙ	F (frit)	500
Ⲙ	3 (zelo)	8	ⲙ	H (hir)	600
ⲙ	Z (zemla)	9	Ⲏ	ω (ot)	700
Ⲏ	Ī (iže)	10	ⲏ	Št, Šć, Č (šća)	800
ⲏ	I (i)	20	Ⲑ	C (ci)	900
Ⲑ, ⲑⲑ	Đ, J (je)	30	ⲓ, Ⲕ	Č (črv)	1000
ⲑ	K (kako)	40	ⲕ	Š (ša)	2000
Ⲓ	L (ljudi)	50	ⲛ	poluglas ((j)er)	3000
ⲓ	M (mislite)	60	Ⲕ	Ja, Je (jat)	4000
Ⲕ	N (naš)	70	ⲕ	Ju (jus)	5000

Letter coordination in the linear system

- the minusculation process
- transition to the four-line linear text organization
- creation of the new letter module



Morphological changes in the script and the use of ligatures

-the process of the minusculization – transition from rounded to angular letter lines creating the change in the letter fields – bigger use of ligatures

SOME GLAGOLITIC LIGATURES									
		ѦѦ	jaže	ѦѦ	ml	ѦѦ	pod		
ѦѦ	am	ѦѦ	jeje	ѦѦ	mlč	ѦѦ	pot	ѦѦ	tv
ѦѦ	bl	ѦѦ	ježe	ѦѦ	mo	ѦѦ	poto	ѦѦ	tvo
ѦѦ	bo	ѦѦ	jur	ѦѦ	ms	ѦѦ	potr	ѦѦ	tvr
ѦѦ	br	ѦѦ	jutr	ѦѦ	mž	ѦѦ	povr	ѦѦ	vd
ѦѦ	go	ѦѦ	ko	ѦѦ	mīl	ѦѦ	pr	ѦѦ	vl
ѦѦ	gr	ѦѦ	li	ѦѦ	no	ѦѦ	prv	ѦѦ	vo
ѦѦ	ho	ѦѦ	lo	ѦѦ	ol	ѦѦ	pt	ѦѦ	vod
ѦѦ	hr	ѦѦ	lt	ѦѦ	oli	ѦѦ	so	ѦѦ	vr
ѦѦ	il	ѦѦ	lv	ѦѦ	olju	ѦѦ	ti	ѦѦ	vt
ѦѦ	ili	ѦѦ	lju	ѦѦ	ot	ѦѦ	tl	ѦѦ	zl
ѦѦ	it	ѦѦ	ljud	ѦѦ	pl	ѦѦ	to	ѦѦ	zo
ѦѦ	iže	ѦѦ	li	ѦѦ	po	ѦѦ	tr	ѦѦ	zr

Graphetic organization


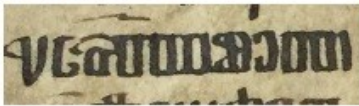






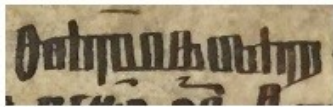
- the changes in the letter forms take place during changes in the visual transposition of texts.
- in the liturgical angular Glagolitic punctuations were written frequently in the bottom middle of almost every blank space
- another use of punctuations – numeral marking

Եւ զմանկսն ի տառն իմացս յորտե
 յաւ. ԼԵ. Գրասցաւ զ' իմն. Խաչարացա
 ղս ամեն. Լ. Ե Յ Տ Ն. Քաջ իմաւ
 Գրք ամա. իւր ընչ յաւանգ
 րա յսկսն. Գրեալ է յաւանգ
 սա յոնցա յաւանգսն. իւ
 ղմն յաւանգ. սա յոնցա. Կ
 ջա. Տառաւոր. Իրեւ. ԿԱ ՆԵՐ
 իմացս Լ. Ե. Գրաւ իմաց
 անստեղծ յա. Կաւա ընչ. իմ
 Լ. Ե. ընչ յաւանգսն. Կաւանգ
 անաւ. Կաւանգ. Կաւանգսն ան
 ք յոնց անաւ. Լ. Ե. Գրաւ
 անաւ Լ. Ե. Կաւանգ իմացս
 աւ. Կաւանգ Լ. Ե. Կաւանգսն. Կաւ. Լ.
 Կաւանգսն. Կաւանգ Կաւ. Կաւանգ
 սն. Կաւանգ. Կաւանգ. Կաւանգ.

The use of abbreviations

- a method of saving time and space
- the magnitude of difference in its use between observed scripts became visible after the grapholinguistic-based research

Tablica 2. Inventar najčešćih kratica LondAp
Table 2. List of most frequent abbreviations in the LondAp

Primjer	Transliteracija i vrsta kraćenja	Pozicija u tekstu
	<i>c(ēsa)r</i> Kontrakcija	Ia: 7. r., Ib: 1. r., 7. r., IIa: 3. r., IIIa: 13. r., IIIb: 7. r.
	<i>c(ēsa)rstvuetb</i> Kontrakcija	Ia: 6. r.
	<i>b(og)a</i> Kontrakcija	Ia: 10. r. <i>b(ogo)mь</i> , Ib: 3. r., 5. r., 14. r. <i>b(ož)e</i> , IIb: 7. r., IIIb: 2. r.
	<i>h(r̥st)a</i> Kontrakcija	IIa 5. r., IIIa 12. r.
	<i>is(u)h(r̥st)b</i> Kontrakcija	IIa: 2. r., 6. r., IIIb: 6. r., 14. r.
	<i>g(ospod)i</i> Kontrakcija	Ib: 14. r., IIa: 1. r., IIIa: 6. r., IIIb: 14. r.
	<i>g(ospode)vē</i> Kontrakcija	IIIa: 5. r., IIIb: 13. r.
	<i>g(ospodi)nъ</i> Kontrakcija	IIIa: 9. r.
	<i>zap(o)vēdaū</i> Kontrakcija	Ib: 11. r., IIIa: 2/3. r., 13. r., IIIb: 7. r.


Cyrillic script

- based on the Greek Uncial Script, it developed during the First Bulgarian Empire (end of the 9th – early 10th ct.)
- the script's minusculation in the 14th ct. is the most interesting dynamic regarding the Croatian medieval literacy
- research focus – development processes in the graphy and the script of the Cyrillic charters and documents from Dubrovnik's Slavic medieval office

ҫҮН МѢЩІА КСНА КТО ДУА ФВАНІА
 СЪНЪ СІИ КТО ЛННЪ ПРКСТУА ЮТЕ ВЪ: ІЕ
 КС҃У СІРЬ КДШО: НВЪ СІА ВРДІА ДІА
 ДОБРО К҃УА ШЪ ПРАКСТ ПРН ФТІА БЪ БІТІ



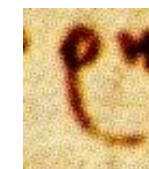
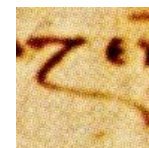
ПЕИНИОЛЪ И ПЛАСТИЕЛОЛЪ



Diplomatic minuscule


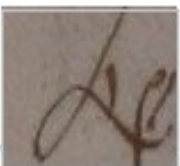








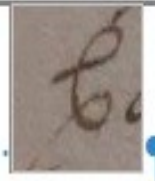







- graphologically different from the *Ustav*, a two-linear based solemn version of Cyrillic, mainly used for liturgical purposes
- the transition from the two- to four-line linear text organization conditioned the morphology of a significant number of letters in the script which can be observed from the end of the 12th ct

Charter of Tzar Ivan Asen the II.



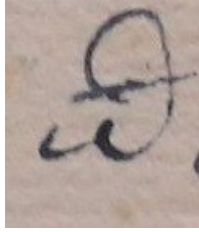
Standardization of the diplomatic minuscule

- it took place in the 14th ct.
- the last morphological change that can be related to the coordination process – the rotation of the letter *b* for 90 degrees to the right
- the morphological characteristic of the line elongation is visible in numerous letters
- another graphical characteristic that emphasizes the relationship with the cursive script – the binding of letters

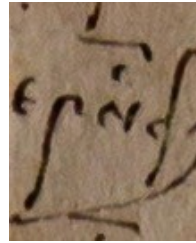
a..... 	d.....  	k..... 	u..... 
b..... 	ž..... 	l..... 	h..... 
v.....  	z..... 	m..... 	c..... 
g..... 	i..... 	n..... 	č..... 

Abbreviations

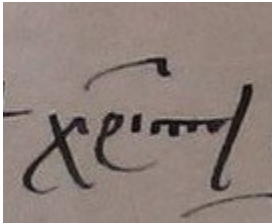
- the frequency of abbreviations (specially ligatures) is relatively small compared to the Glagolitic script
- the most used abbreviations were superscripts, contractions, and the combination of superscript and contraction
- the commonly spread examples include some of the liturgical names and adjectives (*h(ri)sta*, *s(ve)tiĥь*, *m(i)l(o)stъ*, *g(ospo)d(i)nъ*), which can be related with the Jewish tradition of avoiding the pronunciation of God's name (jvhv)



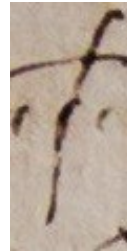
ōt, superscript



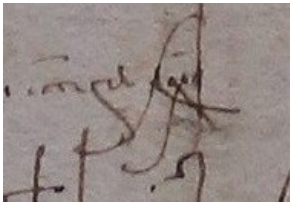
g(o)^ᵈ(podi)na,
contraction+superscript



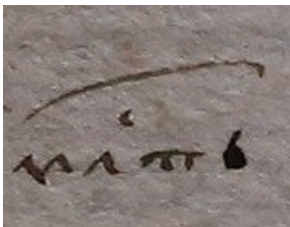
hr(i)sta, contraction



rê, ligature



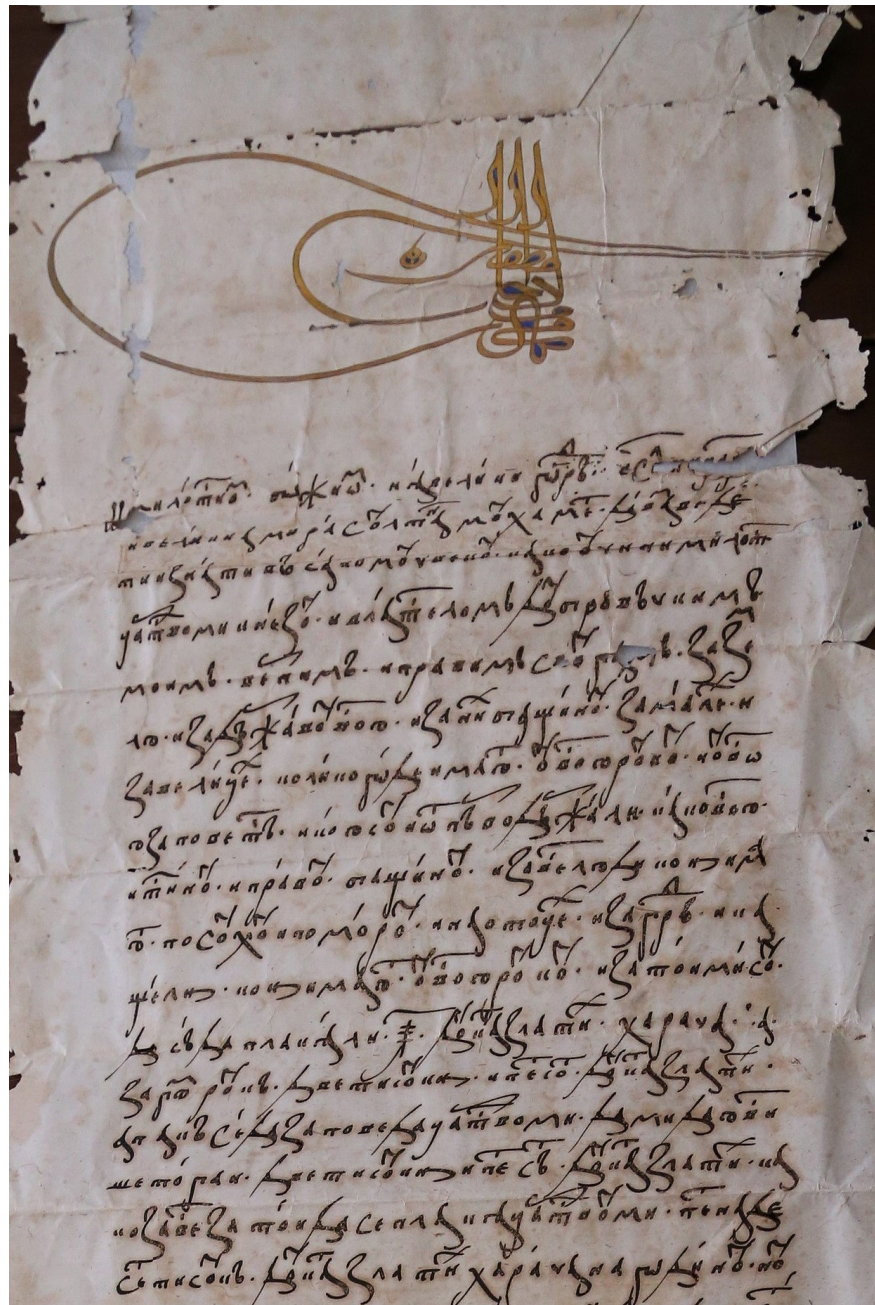
s(ve)t(a)gō d(u)ha, contractions



m(i)l(o)^ᵈt, contraction+superscript

Punctuation and capitalization, use of blank space and separation of the words in texts

- somewhat similar to the Glagolitic script
- the Cyrillic script had a smaller transition in the minusculation process, so we can see the abandonment of *scriptura continua* earlier than in the Glagolitic
- initials appear in a much smaller scale when compared to the Glagolitic script
- besides numerals, punctuations are also used in the text to end sentences and more extensive text chapters



Trade agreement between the
Ragusans and Sultan Mehmet the II.,
7. 5. 1480., Istanbul (fragment)

Instead of the conclusion

- the presented examples are just a fraction of the conducted grapholinguistically-based palaeographic research
- the intention was to present a solid blueprint of the topic and promote the use of grapholinguistic method, which is relatively new in the frame of the Croatian medieval palaeography



Thank you for your attention!!!



(The end)