consonants, in Sorb, Slovak, Lit. R. and mostly in Gt. R., *ŭ, ĭ* develop into full vowels *o*, *e*—R. *sonŭ,* gen. *sna; d'enĭ,* gen. *dn'a.* In Polish and Cech both > *e,* but in P, *ï* softens the preceding cons., in C. it usually does not—P. *sen, dzien;* C. *sen, den;* in Slovene and Ser. they are not distinguished, Slovene ŭ*, a* or *e, san, dan* or *den* = Ser. *a, san, dan,* gen. *dana,* Ser. keeping the middle vowel which is elsewhere dropped. Bulgarian varies dialectically.

II. (y.) *y* only remains in Gt. Russian, Polish and Sorb though still written in Öech; it has elsewhere become *i,* but in Polish it becomes *i* after *k* and g, in Sorb and R. after *k, g, ch—*

O. S. *kysnati,* “ go sour,” *gybnati, "*perish,” *chytrŭ,* “ cunning ”;

P. *kisnać, ginqac, chyier;* R. *kisnutï, gibnutï, chit'er ü.*

III. (*r,* *l*.) The treatment of the liquids varies greatly.

(*a*) *r* is always a lingual trill, never alveolar. In S. Slav. it is only softened before *j* and *i*—O.S. *zorja, "*dawn.” In N.W. and E. Slav. *r* became *r'* before *ĭ, i,e, e, e* and j. Russian and Slovak have remained at this stage, C., Polish, Kas. have made *r* into *ř (rz)* in which *r* and *z* are run into one. (See Table I.) But

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| Table I. | | | | | | |
|  | *ï* | *i* | *e* | **•** | *ë* | *J* |
| O.S. . . .  Russian  Polish . | *zvërï, “* beast ”  *zvërï*  *zwierz* | *vëriti,* “believe ” *vër’itï wierzyt* | *reinenï, ii* strap ” *r'em'enï rzemicû* | *trçsç trçseëi, “ tremo ” trfaszι tr’as’oëï irzq,s% trzçsiesz* | *rëka,it* river ” *r'ëka*  *rzeka -* | *zorja,* “ dawn ” *zorfa*  *zorza* |

P. *e* for orig. *a* does not soften—P. *reka:* O.S. *raka,“* hand.”

In Sorb such a change only happened after *k, p, t,* in which case High S. has š (written r), Low S. š*,* but in Low S., *r* after *k, p, t* becomes *š* even before hard vowels: Proto-Sl. *tri*, “three,” High S. *tši*, Low S. *tśi;* Proto-Sl. *kraj,* “ edge,” High S. *kraj,* Low S. *kšaj.*

*(b) l* occurs in three varieties, *t, l, l',* but each language has generally either middle *l* alone or else *t* and *l*'. Lit. R. and Bulg. have all three. *l* has been arrived at in C. and Slovene by the loss of the distinctions, perhaps under German influence; Ser. has *l* and *l'*, final *t*>o; but *t* occurs in dialects of all lan­guages and was no doubt in O.S., Proto-Sl. and even Balto-Slav. It has a velar and a labial element and in most languages tends to appear as *o, u, v* or w, though this is only written in Ser. and Lit. R. O.S. *dalŭ,* “ gave,” R. *datŭ,* Lit. R. *dav,* Wh. R. *dav, daw,* P. *dal* (dialect *dau),* Č. *dal,* Ser. *dao. l'* is very soft, like Fr. *ville.*

*(c)* N.W. Slav. keeps *-tl--dl-* whereas S. Slav. (except some cases of Slovene *padl, pletla, &*c.) and R. drop the *t* and

*d—*C. *padl,* “ fell," *radio, “ aratrum,” pletl,* “ plaited ” ; O.S. and R. *palŭ, ralo, plelŭ,* but R. drops *l* of masc. sing. past part. II. after other consonants. O.S. *neslŭ,* C. *ncsl,* R. *n'esŭ,* “ carried.”

(J) Proto-Sl. *r, l* or perhaps ŭr, ĭ*r, ŭl, ĭl* gave S. Slav., C. and Slovak *r*, *l* written in O.S. *rŭ, rĭ, lŭ, lĭ* indifferently, though soft

and hard may once have been distinguished. Of this group Slovene and Ser. later allowed the *l* to become *ol, ou* or *u.* Sorb, Polish and R. developed various vowels, partly according to the original quality, partly according to other influences, *e.g.* O.S. *srïdïce,* “heart,” *trŭgŭ, "*market,” *vlĭkŭ, "*wolf,” *slŭnĭce, "sol”;* Ser. *srdce, trg, vuk, sunce;* Slovene *srdce, trg, volk, solnce;*

C. *srdce, trh, vlk, since;* P. *serce, targ, wilk, slońce;* R. *s'erdce, torgŭ, volkŭ, solnce.*

*(e)* Proto-Sl. *rŭ, rĭ, lŭ, lĭ* had in S. Slav. and partly in C. the same fate as *r, l;* in Polish and R. the vowel comes after the liquid. O.S. *brùvï,* “brow,” *krĭstŭ,* “cross,” *plŭtĭ,* “flesh,”*slĭza,* “tear”; Ser. *brv, krst, put, suza;* Slovene, *brv, krst, poll, solza;* C. *brv,* but *plet';* P. *brew, krzest, plec, (s)tza;* R. *brovï, kr'estŭ, plotĭ, sl'eza.*

*(f)* Proto-Sl. *-or-, -ol-, -er-, -el-* before a consonant.

(i.) Type *ort, olt (ert, elt* are not certain) beginning a word.— The liquid mostly comes first, sometimes the same vowel persists in all languages, *e.g.* Proto-Sl. *\*ordlo* (Lithu. á*rklas, aratrum), O.S.,* Bulg., Ser., Slovene, R. *ralo,* C. Polab. P., *radio.* But Proto-Sl. *\*eldii* (Lithu. *eldija),* O.S. *alŭdiji, ladiji,* “boat,” Ser., Slovene, *ladja,* R. *lodĭja,* Č. *lodí,* Polab, *lüd'a* and *\*orvn* (Pruss. *arwis),* O.S. *ravïnù,* “ even,” Ser. *rávan,* Bulg. Slovene, *ráven,* R. *rov'enŭ,* C. *rovný,* P*. równy* show Russian agreeing with N.W. Slav against S. Slav. The difference probably depends on intonation.

(ii.) Type *tort, tolt, tert, telt* with a consonant before as well:

the various treatments of this combination are among the chief criteria for classification, esp. the Russian speciality called full vocalism (*polnoglasie) torot, tolot, teret, telet* (or *tolot, telot)* which is probably archaic, is one of the chief reasons for putting Russian in a separate division; Polish and Sorb come nearest to it, with *trot, tlot, tret, tlet,* but the N.W. division is not uniform as Kašube and the extinct Polab have the interesting forms *tort, tlat, trit, tlat,* which are partly archaic, partly a transition to the most novel forms of the southern group to which Cech and Slovak in this particular accede, *trat, tlat, trët, tlët,* but after *ë* and *z* Cech has *flat* for *tlët.* Deviations due to intonation have not been set forth. (Sec Table II.)

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| Table II. | | | | | |
| Proto-Sl. Stem. | R. | P. | Polab, Kas. | C. | S. Sl. *e.g.* O.S. |
| *\*gord- “ hortus,"* “ town ” | *gorodŭ* | *gród* | *gord* | *hrad* | *gradû* |
| *\*molt-* “ hammer ” | *moloiü* | *nιfot* | *mlat* | *ndat* | *mlatü* |
| *\*berg-* Gcr. “ *berg,”* “ shore ” | *b,erfcg⅛* | *brzeg* | *brig* | *bfch* | *brëgìl* |
| *⅜ιelk-* “ milk ” . . . ∙ | *moloko* | *mlcko* | *mlak—* | *mléko* | *mlëko* |
| *\*helm- ii* helm ”... | *ëel'emù qt selomù* | |  |  | *ëlëmü* |
| *\*gelb-* “ groove ” . | *¾elobù* | *ïìåb* | (Kas.) *zlob* | *ìlab* | *ìlëbît* |

IV. The Proto-Slavonic nasals *a* and *e* could be cither long or short. This distribution is fairly kept in languages which have quantity and governs the results in Polish in which the nasal sound is preserved. The examples below show the main repre­sentatives. Traces of nasal pronunciation survive in Bulgarian, Slovene and Kašube. (See Table III.)

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| Table III. | | | | | | | | | |
| Proto-Sl. ŏ*n, ōn; ěn, ēn.* | O.S. | Bulg. usu. *ù,* or *ä; e.* | Ser. *u; e.* | Slovene. *ë, õ; e, ê.* | C.  *u, ou; e, ë.* | Sorb, High, Low. w; *a, je; e, ë.* | R. | P. | Kasube. *i, ï.* |
| *\*mδnka,* it pain ” | *mφka* | *mùka* | *mùka* | *vιδka, monka, möka, mùka* | *muka* | *muka* | *imìka* | *mçka* | *maka* |
| *\*ιnonkd,* ti flour ” | *mçka* | *mùnka* | *mûka* | *mouka* | *1n1ιka* | *ìnukâ* | *mçka* | *mq,ka* |
| *\*desëmtï,* “ ten ” | *desçtï* | *desetï* | *deset* | *desêt* | *deset* | *dèesaè, éaseå* | *d’e§'atï* | *dziesiçë* | *dícsic* |
| *\*pëntï,* “ five ” |  | *peiï* | *pet* | *pët* | *pët* | *pje£,* | *p’atï* | *piat> piçë* | *pïc* or *pëinc* |

In Kašube a remains; e becomes nasalized *i* or ī and this may lose the nasal or restore it as a full *n* or m; it has also nasalized all the other vowels and has the power of using nasals in loam words, *e.g. testamat,* as did O.S. *e.g. koleda, kalendae, sqM = sund.* Polab has (a and e*—ronka,* O.S. *rqika,* “hand,” *mengsic = mesa,“ carnis,”* but *swante= svetù, "*holy.”