

The aim of this thesis was to offer a complete description of the declension of the substantives in the Grigorovich's prophetologium (Grig), a Macedonian church Slavonic literary work from the end of the 12th or the beginning of the 13th Century, and on the basis of this description to establish the system relations among the various paradigms and herewith discover the development tendencies which are expressed in the declension of the substantives of this literary work in the context of the church Slavonic literature of that time. It was accomplished a full exception of the substantives from the Old Testamental reading of the Grig. - For the correct understanding of the phonetic structure of the suffixes was made in the first part of the thesis an orthographical and phonetic analysis of the language of the Grig. In the second part of the thesis was interpreted the particular declension types of the substantives on the basis of the productive gender principle. In every type was separately analysed particular irregularities and specialities. - The conclusion of this thesis is that in the language of the Grig is clearly expressed within the declension of the substantives a process of a transition from the radical principle to the gender principle. To that is also related a clear disappearance of the peripheral and non-productive declension types which proceeds in every gender in a specific manner. On the one hand the language of the Grig conserves some archaisms as elsewhere too little attested u-themes and s-themes forms, on the other hand are expressed multiple innovations which correspond to the similar innovations in other Macedonian church Slavonic literary works, e.g. a broad expansion of the suffix -ech for the loc. pl. of the soft masculines and neuters is in Grig attested for the first time.

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