

This present thesis focuses on research of the dual number and its manifestations in a diachronic way, from the Proto-Indo-European (PIE), through the Indo-European (IE), Proto-Slavic and Old Church Slavonic to modern Slavonic languages. It describes concrete manifestations of dual of nouns and verbs synchronically for each historical period.

The introductory part outlines the structuring of the non-singular pole of number in various languages. The main part of the thesis deals with description of specific dual forms of nouns, verbs, and mostly also in pronouns in individual periods of the development of the language. The progress of the dual, its growth, recession and disappearance are observed, as well.