

THE BIBLICAL OCTATEUCH AS PART OF THE ARCHIVAL CHRONOGRAPH

(Summary)

The object of study in this article is the Octateuch in the Archival Chronograph – a Russian manuscript from the 15th century (RGADA, Moscow, f. 181, № 279/658). The text of the Octateuch, which is undoubtedly an integral part of the Archival Chronograph, is studied in comparison both with the Greek text and the Slavonic copies of the Octateuch, thus extending the analysis beyond the content of the Archival Chronograph. The analysis shows that these copies go back to one single translation, preserved in two versions: 1) a South-Slavonic version (characterized by archaic linguistic features, untranslated Greek words, lexical parallels with the Prophetologion and the Breviaries, Glagolitic traces) and 2) a Russian version (corresponding to the Preslav version of the Biblical books with East Bulgarian morphosyntactical features; in addition a different Greek source was used for partial verification). The analysis proves furthermore that the text of the Octateuch which is included in the Archival Chronograph steers a middle course between the South Slavonic and the Russian versions, being closer to the first one, as it reflects the specificity of the lost archetype to a greater extent. This fact is also commented in the context of the Title added by monk Gregory during the times of King Simeon, which in the Archival Chronograph is placed right after the Octateuch.

Tatyana Slavova
Sofia University “St. Kliment Ohridsky”