

ON AN ARCHAIC WORD IN MS № 289 FROM THE NATIONAL LIBRARY
“SS. CYRIL AND METHODIUS” IN SOFIA

(Summary)

The article proves that the archaic word *враска*, which occurs in two of the *horoi* accompanying the earlier copy of Tzar Borils Synodikon in MS NBKM 289 was a common equivalent for the Old-Bulgarian writers of the 9th–15th cc. in translating and paraphrasing Ephesians 5:27 and was used freely outside this context in the meaning of ‘wrinkle, fold’. In mediaeval texts of Bulgarian origin the reflexive verb from the same root *сзвраскати се* ‘wrinkle’ as well as the derivative adjective *враскавъ* ‘wrinkled, shrivelled’ occur. The derivational analysis shows that in the etymological cluster the lexeme *враска* derives from the primary verb **враскати*, containing the intensifying Indo-European formant *sk* usually added to onomatopoeic roots, cf.: *друскам, пускам, пляскам*. The dialect verb *враскам, врасвам, врасна* and its derivatives *завраскам, навраскам се, повраскам*, as well as the literary *свраскам, сврасна, швраскам* are the natural successors to the proto-Slavonic verb in modern Bulgarian. The word-forming paradigm of *враска* sheds additional light on the history of the productive verb class with the formant *sk* from which either masculine nouns belonging to the *o*-stems, such as *плясък, трясък, кресък*, or female *a*-stem nouns such as *ласка, драска, пръска, плюска* could be produced, from which relative adjectives could be formed with the suffix *-av-*, cf. **vraskati – *vraska – *vraskavъ* or **driskati – *driskъ – *driskavъ*. In all probability the roots which could take the intensifying suffix *sk* could take the formant *p* as well, cf. *хрускам / хрунам, драскам / дранам*, etc. Thus the adjective *наврасънъ*, which is used by Constantine of Costenets, probably derived from the same root **vor-*, that underlies the verb *враскати*.

Anna-Maria Totomanova,

Sofia University “St. Kliment Ohridski”