

A HISTORICAL ANALYSIS
OF THE
MEANINGS OF RUSSIAN VERBAL PREFIXES

with special reference to the functions of prefixation,
prefixes, and prefixed verbs in Modern Russian, to the
lexical field of o-/ob-/obo- in Modern Russian, and to
its historical development.

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Preface.

The vocabulary of Russian with its unfamiliar roots, prefixes and suffixes is acknowledged to be one of the main difficulties for the non-Slavonic student of the language. The "meanings" given to prefixes in particular have, ever since I became aware of the existence of prefixed verbs in Russian, perplexed me by their multiplicity and unanalysability: why, for example, did za- express both the beginning and the end of an action? When I came, therefore, to choose a subject of research for the degree of Ph.D., it was natural to wish to elucidate such problems. A historical viewpoint was chosen because of the light it could throw on the facts of Modern Russian.

My thanks are due to Professor D. Ward who, as my supervisor, offered much helpful advice and comment on my work as it progressed, to Professor D. McMillan of the Department of French, University of Edinburgh, who first introduced me to "historical semantics", to J.K. Norbury for permission to consult his thesis at the University of Glasgow, to N.M. Shansky who, as my supervisor during 1965-66 at the State University of Moscow, also gave me much helpful advice, to S.G. Barxudarov, chief editor of the Middle Russian Dictionary now being compiled in the Academy Institute of the Russian language who gave me his permission to consult its kartoteka, and also to the Scottish Education Department and the British Council, whose studentship and exchange scholarship enabled me to pursue this research.

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Abbreviations.

- Int : Loss of transitivity as between simplex and compound.
 knižn.: exclusively literary (style).
 L : Last occurrence in sources.
 MBg : Modern Bulgarian.
 Mdr : Middle Russian (approx. 15th-18thCC).
 MR : Modern Russian (18thC to present day).
 N : Neologism, first occurrence in sources.
 OBg : Old Bulgarian.
 obl. : dialectal.
 OCS : Old Church Slavonic.
 OD : Object detriment affective value (OD': deceit).
 ofic. : exclusively official, bureaucratic.
 OP : Object promotion affective value.
 OR : Old Russian (11th-approx.15thCC).
 ORSl : Slavonicising OR.
 OT : Object-transference as between simplex and compound.
 prost.: prostorečie (demotic).
 razg. : razgovornyj (colloquial).
 RP : non-standard, non-literary (= razg. + prost.).
 SD : Subject detriment affective value (SD': mistake).
 Sl : after century, denotes slavonicising language.
 SP : Subject promotion affective value.
 spec. : specialised (jargon, trade usage).
 ST : Subject-transference as between simplex and compound.
 T : Transitivity as between simplex and compound.
 ustar.: archaic, obsolete.

Transliteration.

Roman script has been used for almost all examples; transliterated letters which might cause confusion are noted here:

soft consonant = ' (e.g. p'at' for пять)

Ѣ = ě (until 17thC, thereafter uniform e)

Ѥ = ŭ, Ѧ = ĭ (in OCS, 11thC, 12thC and where significant in later texts)

Ѧ = ѡ, ѧ = ѣ

Ѩ = ja, ѩ = je, etc. (in OR)

Ѫ = x (Sadnik and Aitzetmüller use ch)

Ѭ = th

объе-, обья-, объю, etc = obje-, obja-, obju-, etc.

Infinitive endings are given as -ti until 1700.

1. Introduction.

1.1. Restriction of the field of study.

A diachronic study of prefixes and prefixation in Russian, and the synchronic studies which this presupposes, could not, within the limits of a doctoral dissertation, lead to an analysis of any reasonable depth without some restriction of the field. Obviously, the more interesting prefixes for study are those which have well-developed non-spatial usage and those which are associated with perfectivisation (those, i.e., which have a function classifiable as "lexically empty"). Such prefixes are: za-, o-/ob-/obo-, po-, s-, and u-. Of these, o-/ob-/obo- was chosen: firstly, because it is still fairly productive in Modern Russian, often being used in the creation of new lexemes. This would indicate that there is a relatively low percentage of absolutely conventionalised o-/ob-/obo- prefixed verbs (cf. the high percentage of conventionalised u- prefixed verbs: upotrebl'at', uvidet', uznat', etc.); secondly, because of the problem of the triple variation in form: ograbit' - obgnit' - obognat'; can these be termed allomorphs (formally determined variants) or do they

represent a semantic differentiation? Hindsight has also shown that the choice of a moderately complex prefix (less complex than, say, po-) has permitted us to elaborate a methodology for future analysis of the more complex prefixes.

1.2. Terminology and semantic model.

Prefixes are generally regarded as bound morphemes, minimal units of grammatical analysis (Lyons (1968), 181), realised phonologically or orthographically as one morph or several allomorphs. A morpheme has an abstracted form, an abstracted grammatical content (in the case of a prefix, the function of prefixation), and (where appropriate) an abstracted lexical content. Theoretically, allomorphs should consist of the respective realisations of this form, of this grammatical content and (again where appropriate) of this lexical content. Generally speaking, however, linguistic scholars tend to regard allomorphs solely as formally determined variants of a realised morpheme, and it is probably best to leave contextually determined semantic variations out of the concept of "allomorph".

Instead, taking the "sememe" as the abstracted meaning (content) attached to each given form (morpheme, lexeme, group, clause, sentence, etc.; in the case of prefixes, bound morpheme), we introduce a term which we have not encountered in other works on semantics, viz. "alloseme": This is defined as the realisation within a semantic context of the sememe of a form. Context in the case of prefixes includes the lexical functions of

the root to which the prefix is attached, the lexical, morphological and syntactical environment, previous utterances, etc.

Thus, TREE, the abstracted meaning of all potential uses of the lexeme tree, is a lexical sememe, and its functions in apple-tree, shoe-tree, family-tree, etc. are its allosemantic exponents.¹ Similarly, the abstracted meaning (P^1) of a prefix p^1 and the abstracted meaning (R^1) of a root r^1 combine to produce a sememe $C^{P^1+R^1}$ of the compound $c^{p^1+r^1}$: in this case the allosemantic function of the prefix may be designated p^r and of the root r^p . In other words, the meaning P of prefix p is the sememe abstracted from all allosemantic uses of the prefix (p^{r^1} , p^{r^2} , p^{r^3} , ..., p^{r^n}), i.e. from its use in the compounds c^{p+r^1} , c^{p+r^2} , c^{p+r^3} , ..., c^{p+r^n} , where n is the number of compounds in which prefix p is found.

Just as the sememe C of a compound verb consists of the sum of the allosemes of its prefix and root (plus, as we shall explain in Chapter 2, a "specificative" function connected with prefixation as such), so the sememe S of a sentence consists of the sum of the allosemes of its constituent clauses and their grammatical relationships. The sememes of other syntactic ranks are similarly determined.

It is tempting to look here for some kind of definition of "grammatical meaning". Perhaps at least a condition of grammaticality is that the sememe of a

1. Tree also has a grammatical sememe MEMBER OF THE NOUN-class.

a grammatical category is realised in only one alloseme regardless of context. The abstraction of this alloseme (the sememe) must be semantically equivalent to the alloseme itself. This seems to be connected with the definition of grammatical items as belonging to closed sets and of lexical items as belonging to open sets (Lyons (1968), 436).

Another aspect of the sememe-alloseme dichotomy is the light it sheds on "polysemy". On the sememic level, polysemy cannot theoretically exist, since the sememe of a form is an abstraction from all its allosemic exponents. Apparent polysemy does, however, exist on the allosemic level, but this is caused by contextual factors which themselves eliminate polysemantic ambiguity. One form may, however, have two distinct sememes (one can think, e.g., of the English homonyms draft and draught) but these are distinguished on the allosemic plane again by contextual factors (by situation, if nothing else): If they cannot be thus distinguished, one sememe will sooner or later be excluded from the language by the community of its speakers.

This distinction between the sememe and the allosemes of a form (in the present work of the prefix o-/ob-/obo-) allows us to distinguish a multiplicity of categories and sub-categories on the (surface) allosemic level (the "lexical field") while maintaining the essential unity of the prefix on the (deep) sememic level. However, because the sememe is an abstraction, it is of little practical use in determining the structure of the lexical field, i.e. the surface connections which exist between allosemic categories. For this purpose, we introduce

the concept of a "kernel-value": this is the category, or group of categories, which acts as a semantic base on which the other categories may be analysed as depending. As such, the "kernel-value" has greater scientific validity in a diachronic study, neologisms "spreading out" from this value to "peripheral" values, which may themselves not be directly connected: it is, however, a feature of our attitude to the study of a natural language (which is, essentially, a system for interpreting the "reality" of the observed universe and for symbolising this interpretation for transmission) that a synchronic state of this language is both a result and a starting-point of diachronic change. The absolute synchronic state is, in all respects, an abstraction, and its arbitrariness is explicable only by reference to previous states of the language.

1.3. Method of approach: plan of the work.

1.3.1. Chapter 2.

This chapter deals with previous attempts at the classification of Russian verbal prefixes and suggests that their main fault is fragmentation and lack of a rigorous analytic system. We suggest that this is due to a confusion of lexical and grammatical meaning and that we may treat the distinctive grammatical properties of prefixed verbs as belonging to the "specificative" function of prefixation (morpheme juncture): such "properties" are perfectivisation, transitivity and object-transference as between simplex and compound verb.

We then go on to analyse those functions of context

which may also obscure basic lexical function, before examining the nature of lexical function itself.

Lastly in Chapter 2 we examine affective functions, which seem to be particular developments (hybrids) of lexical function plus contextual conditioning.

1.3.2. Chapter 3.

This chapter deals with the lexical functions of o-/ob-/obo- in Modern Russian. These are divided into "spatial" and "modal", and we attempt to show that the latter are closely connected with certain of the former. (Included here is a discussion of Aktionsarten theory and our attitude towards it.)

In the next section we suggest how the lexical field of this prefix may be represented diagrammatically and give an exhaustive description, with examples, of the categories and sub-categories shown on the diagram. (An abbreviated form of this description is given on a fold-out sheet.)^{as Appendix IV.}

In section 3.3 we attempt to analyse the usage of each of the three forms of the prefix, o-, ob- and obo-, and suggest that while these may be regarded partly as allomorphs, they also partly correspond to a semantic differentiation between o- (ob- before vowels, v, l, m, n, r, j) and ob- (o- before b,p; obo- before certain consonant clusters).

The last section of this chapter concerns the affective functions associated with o-/ob-/obo- prefixed verbs.

The source of material used in this chapter was:

AcD1950 : Slovar' sovremennogo russkogo jazyka, ed. by Barxudarov, Vinogradov, Babkin, Filin et al., ANSSSR, M-L 1950-65.

Dialect forms were excluded from the material, although specialised jargon was included, on the theoretical grounds that here prefixal formation would follow the semantic system of the standard language.

1.3.3. Chapter 4.

This chapter gives a detailed analysis of the historical development of the o-/ob-/etc. lexical field and of the associated affective functions.

Primary sources (texts, contemporary dictionaries, etc.) will be found in Appendix 1.

Secondary sources (historical dictionaries, academic studies with examples in context, edited texts, etc.), with the abbreviations used by us:

Fenn.55 : J.L.I. Fennell: The Correspondence between Prince A.M. Kurbsky and Tsar Ivan IV of Russia, 1564-1579, Cambridge 1955.

Fenn.65 : J.L.I. Fennell: Prince A.M. Kurbsky's History of Ivan IV, C.U.P. 1965.

Glag.19^c : (red.) V.V. Vinogradov, N.Ju. Švedova: Očerki po istoričeskoj grammatike russkogo literaturnogo jazyka XIX veka: Glagol, narečie, predlogi i sojuzy v ruskom literaturnom jazyke XIX veka, Izd.'Nauka', M 1964.

Gudz. : N.K. Gudzij: Xrestomatija po drevnej ruskoj literature XI-XVII vekov, M 1962.

- H-W : G. Hüttl-Worth: Die Bereicherung des russischen Wortschatzes im XVIII Jahrhundert, Wien 1956.
- Kotk. (red.) S.I. Kotkov, N.P. Pankratova: Istočniki po istorii russkogo narodno-razgovornogo jazyka XVII - načala XVIII veka, M 1964.
- Leks.18^c : Materialy i issledovanija po leksike russkogo jazyka XVIII veka, ANSSSR, IRJaz, izd. 'Nauka', M-L 1965 (red. Sorokin, Ju.S.).
- Lep. : Lépišsier, J. : 'L'Izbornik de 1076', RES, t.45 (1966), p.40f.
- Lev. : N.A. Levaševa: ' Funkcii glagol'nyx prstavok vŭ-, o(obŭ)-, u- v jazyke XVIIv. (na materiale jazyka svetskix povestej) ', Naukovi zapiski Gluxiv-s'kogo ped. inst-tu, t.1, vyp.1, Sumi 1960, p.109-136.
- Nikiforov : S.D. Nikiforov: Glagol, ego kategorii i formy v russkoj pis'mennosti vtoroj poloviny XVI v., ANSSSR, M 1952.
- Sadn. : L. Sadnik, R. Aitzetmüller: Handwörterbuch zu den altkirchenslavischen Texten, 1955
- Sam. : E.I. Samoxvalova: Funkcii Glagol'nyx prstavok v Lavrent'evskoj letopisi. (Dissertacija i avtoreferat), L 1953.
- Słon. : 1) St. Słoński: Funkcje prefiksów werbalnych w języku starosłowiańskim (starobułgarskim), Warszawa 1937.
- 2) St. Słoński: ' Prefiksy ob-/o-; ot-/o- w języku starobułgarskim ... ', Symbolae grammaticae in honorem Ioannis Rozwadowski, p.223-6, Kraków 1928.

- Sr. : I.I. Sreznevskij: Materialy dl'a slovar'a drevne-russkogo jazyka po pis'mennym pam'atnikam, SPb 1893-1909, 1912.
- SRS : (red.) S.G. Barxudarov i dr.: Staro-russkij slovar' (in progress at the Institute of the Russian Language, ANSSSR).
- TODRL XXI : Novonajdennye i neopublikovannye proizvedenija drevnerusskoj literatury, Trudy otdela drevne-russkoj literatury, XXI, Izd.'Nauka', M-L 1965.
- Usp. : S.M. Uspenskij: ' Jazyk Smolenskix gramot XII-XIVvv.', Filologiceskij sbornik, Smolensk 1950.
- Xleb-Prok. : E.N. Xlebnikova-Prokopovič: ' Glagol'noe formo-obrazovanie pri pomošči prstavok v pam'atnikax russkoj pis'mennosti vtoroj pol. XVIIv.', Inst. Jazykoznanija, Doklady i soobščeniya, X (1956), p.130-155.

In order to make our analysis as sensitive as possible the language of the OR period has been split into native (OR), recorded in letopisi, gramoty, etc., and slavonicising (ORS1), recorded in translations of the Bible and other religious texts, lives of the saints, sermons, etc. This distinction is drawn from the 11th to the 16th centuries inclusive. The relatively low number of ecclesiastical texts from the 17th century rendered further distinction analytically unnecessary.

Not much attention has been paid to the state of the lexical field of o-/ob-/obo- in the 19th century: by and large, Dal' is only used to ascertain when a form found in the 18th but not in the 20th century dropped out, or when a form found in the 20th but not in the 18th century arose.

In addition, a not very profound examination of Dal's entries suggests that he may in fact not be a very accurate reporter of the actual state of the language and that he may have added forms of his own devising (e.g., an ob- form where in all other sources an o- form is exclusive with a particular root).

After defining a few categories which are additional to those found in MR, we illustrate with tables the historical incidence of o-/etc. prefixed verbs in each sub-category and draw conclusions about changes within these categories. This allows us to show the lexical field of this prefix in OCS and early OR and ORS1, and to suggest a dual (possibly triple) etymology for it, thus explaining to a certain extent the variations of form in MR. We then show how the field was extended and modified.

The final section of this chapter indicates the historical development of the affective functions associated with the prefix.

1.3.4. Chapters 5 and 6.

Chapter 5 takes all the o-/etc. prefixed verbs drawn from our sources and arranges them according to, firstly, category, secondly, century of first recorded occurrence, thirdly, non-significant v. significant roots, and lastly in alphabetical order of the roots. Under each verb we give at least one example, taken from the century of first recorded occurrence, except for verbs from the 20th century.

Chapter 6 consists of an alphabetical list of all

o-/etc. prefixed verbs ever recorded in our sources. Beside each verb are given its category, syntactical features (if these are of note), register in the 20th century, meaning, period found, root as analysed by us, and a page index referring to chapters 1-5.

There are two appendices: 1) primary sources, and 2) bibliography.

Note.

It has come to our notice (in D.C. Bennett: 'English prepositions: A stratificational approach', Journal of Linguistics, v.4 (1968), no.2, p.157) that the term "alloseme" has been used before, by M. Joos: 'Semology: a linguistic theory of meaning', Studies in Linguistics, 13, p.53-70. We have not yet been able to consult this latter work. Even Sydney H. Lamb: Outline of Stratificational Grammar, Washington 1966, does not use the term, although he does imply (p.19) that it exists within his theory of language.

2. Theoretical Considerations on the Functions of
Prefixes, Prefixation and Prefixed Verbs
in Russian.

2.1. Previous classifications.

Prefixes and prefixation have interested Russian and Slavonic philologists for many generations, especially from the points of view of aspect and Aktionsart identification.

Lomonosov notes several non-spatial meanings of prefixes:

- para. 409: vy- - acquisition
 410: do- - the "kudoj konec" of an action
 411: za- - inceptive, "reward, repayment",
 "boring" (izlišestvo skučnoje)
 412: iz- - expenditure of a whole object
 on something
 413: na- - harm, abundance, satisfaction
 (with -s'a)
 414: ot- - ending of an action
 415: po- - diminution of the action in time
 416: pro- - deprivation (e.g. progl'adel ...
 to est' gl'adenijem ... propustil)
 etc.

Similarly, Nordstet's trilingual dictionary (1782) notes many aspect-pairs of the "void prefix" type:

e.g. gloxnut', o- "devenir sourd"

In the latter part of the 19th century and throughout the 20th, scholars have attempted systematic classifications of the functions of verbal prefixes.

Vinogradov in his definitive and influential work "Russkij Jazyk" (1947) (p.486 ff) draws a distinct contrast between "void prefixes" and "prefixes with real temporal and quantitative meanings" (respectively forming the perfective aspect and diverse Aktionsarten). He then goes on to classify each group:

Temporal and quantitative

A) Inceptive meaning

- i) voz-, vz-,
- ii) za- (mostly with verbs denoting an utterance, a movement or mental processes)
- iii) po- (movement in one direction)

B) Resultativo - temporal meaning

- i) ot- (complete ending of long action)
- ii) pro- (continuance of action till a conclusion)
- iii) po- (limitation in time, usually defines the end limit)
- iv) za- (complication of action by some diversion, stoppage)
- v) vy- (full completion, exhaustion)
- vi) pere- (completion of action with the passage of a certain length of time; completion of the time by the action)
- vii) do- (attainment of aim)

- do- -s'a (action brought to absurd or negative degree)
- viii) za- -s'a (action brought to extreme limits, subject brought to complete involvement in action)
- ix) iz- (extreme degree of action, maximum completion)
- iz- -s'a
- x) u- (exhaustive manifestation of action, bringing of action to a norm)

Under the category "void prefixes", Vinogradov distinguishes prefixes which have become thus through lexical weakening of the individual compound word, and "pure" formal (formo-obrazujuščijě) prefixes: (p.533) 533: "... certain verbal prefixes (pristavki) are transformed into purely aspectual prefixes (prefiksy) and serve as a simple grammatical means for forming the perfective aspect. They change from word-forming pristavki to form-forming prefiksy. In this field of phenomena we must distinguish two types of process. In certain cases weakening and loss of the real (real'nyj) meanings of prefixes is the result of an individual change of the lexical meanings of a given verb. Processes of this kind do not lead to the transformation of a pristavka into an aspectual prefiks, since when compounded with other verbs ... the same pristavka keeps its real meanings (e.g., snit's'a - prisnit's'a ... as opposed to bit' - pribit' ...).

"In other cases the loss of the real meanings of the pristavka becomes regular, obligatory for verbs of a

specific morphological type or lexical make-up. Here it is possible to talk of the transformation of the *pristavka* into a form-forming prefix of the perfective aspect."

These, in descending order of the number of roots they are found with, are: po-, o-, s-, (never with roots denoting spatial action, where the spatial meaning would be too strong), za-, u-, iz-, na-, vz-, pri-, raz-, (for *simplicia* denoting emotions). The other prefixes are rarely, if at all, purely formal.

In "Russkij Jazyk" Vinogradov appears to be looking for formal indicators of grammatical and semi-grammatical categories or functions (aspect and *Aktionsart*, respectively)¹. Thus, he does not start from the individual prefixes and their basic lexical functions, but begins with apparently somewhat preconceived functions and attempts to state their corresponding forms. He adopts a grammarian's approach and omits fully to take into account the equal and independent status of lexical meaning.

1. A general definition of *Aktionsart* would be "manner in which the verbal action is carried out or carried on". *Aktionsarten* are "semi-grammatical" insofar as each is exclusively either perfective or imperfective: they are closely linked with aspect-differentiation. e.g. prosidet' celyj čas "spend a whole hour sitting" has no imperfective form prosiživat ...; pokašlivat' "cough intermittently" is imperfective only - no pokašl'at' (with the same lexical meaning) is possible. We would suggest (see below - 3.1.2) that more emphasis should be put on the lexical basis of such "*Aktionsarten*" than on their aspectual idiosyncrasies, ^{a tendency} ~~apparent~~ in most studies of them and caused by the pressing need to define the category of aspect in the Slavonic languages. (Dostál (1954)'s concept of the "globality" of the perfective aspect appeals especially to us.)

This led to unfortunate results when, under the influence of such work on aspects and Aktionsarten, the definitive Academy Grammar and Dictionary came to be compiled; for the lexicographer should start from the formal unit and attempt to apply lexical and grammatical functions to it (its "meanings").

Typical of the Academy Grammar's (1960) classification of the meanings of verbal prefixes is the following:

o- (ob-, obo-)

- 1) a) movement around an object
 - b) encirclement
 - c) envelopment, coverage
 - d) removal of outer surface, edges, ends of an object
- 2) extension of the action over the whole of an object or over many objects
- 3) movement past an object
- 4) surpassing, excellence
- 5) excessive action
- 6) detrimental action
- 7) mistake (with affix -s'a)
- 8) provision, supply of root
- 9) causative
- 10) resultative.

As Corbet (1964) comments: "Disorder is most of the time very apparent" in dictionary-type classifications of prefix values.

There seem to be two major aspects of this "disorder". Firstly, many of the functions noted by the Academy Grammar in its "lexicographical" classification for o- (ob-, obo-) occur in the rubrics of other prefixes:

1) (c) for za-, 3) for pro-, 4) for pere-, 5) for za-, iz-, na-, pere-, 6) for u-, 7) for pro-, 9) for u-, 10) for vz-, po-, s-. Can several prefixes be synonymous, and, if not, what constitutes their differentiation? Secondly, while function 1) is divided into implicitly connected sub-functions, the ten basic "meanings" of o- (ob-, obo-) appear to be completely separate: no indication is given, even implicitly, of connections in meaning which may be established between the given functions, which thus appear to be equally independent of each other and of equal status (e.g. 3) and 4) might well be classified as sub-functions of 1(a)). The implied polysemy is too great to be theoretically acceptable.

2.2. The different types of linguistic function.

In an attempt to bring some clarity into this rather confused situation, we shall apply to the problem a model of communication, based on psycholinguistic theory, which characterises the "expression of a speaker's ideas" as "the process whereby a speaker's intentions become coded into those verbal reactions which produce intelligible sounds in a given language" (Osgood and Sebeok (1965), p.128).

This encoding is a complex process of differentiation and selection, selection of lexeme, of grammatical structure (syntax and morphology), and of appropriate phonetic sequences. In this manner, the speaker's message, (one of a potentially infinite number of sememes) is encoded into a sequence of sound-waves (in spoken language) which, on being perceived by the hearer, is decoded (according to similar rules of differentiation)

into a sememe roughly (rarely absolutely) equivalent to that conceived by the speaker.

As a consequence, the linguistic researcher's task, when analysing the "meanings" of Russian verbal prefixes, is to assign to these prefixes functions through differentiation of which such lexeme and structure selections are made by the speaker, and to differentiate between the different types of function involved. The failure of most classifications has been, in effect, to confuse lexical, morphic (word-formation), morphological and syntactic functions. This has led to the concept of the "grammatical", "formal" prefix as a morpheme of equal status to purely lexically functional prefixes, and to the concept of semi-lexical, semi-grammatical prefixes (cf. Isačenko (1960), below (3.1.2).)

2.2.1. Morphic function.

By morphic function we mean the semantic value which can be ascribed, in the present case, to prefixed verbs in general as differentiated from non-prefixed verbs in general, rigorously excluding any lexical differentiation which may be made. We are dealing with the function of prefixation, i.e. of intra-word juncture, and not with the functions of individual prefixes.

Logically, and this is shown throughout the history of Russian, the prefixal addition of a morpheme to a simplex delimits or specifies to a certain extent the action denoted by the simplex. Onemet' is specified when compared with non-prefixed nemet' (the selection specifically of o- as opposed to other prefixes belongs to lexical function-differentiation), obežat', vybežat', etc. when compared with bežat', 17th C. osvobodit' in

comparison with (pfv.) svobodit'.

The existence of this "specificative" function can perhaps be indirectly attested when prefixed vs. non-prefixed verbs are examined in conjunction with changes or alterations in the syntactic form within which the verb operates. Here we may most profitably consider transitivity of intransitive verbs and object-transference with transitive verbs.

According to Vinogradov (1947), p.644 ff. Nekrasov (1865) noted how prefixation of an intransitive verb increases the word's semantic content but decreases the scope ("objëm") of the action. The prefixed verb is naturally surrounded, he suggested, by "objects", by circumstantial complexes, and change of syntactic structure is inevitable. (Nekrasov also stresses the rôle of context in distinguishing the lexical function of "polysemantic" homonyms.)

Corbet (1957) also gives many examples of transitivity and object-transference, as between simplex and compound, within a division of prefixes into three groups:

- i) strong, with changes in syntactic form plus change in lexical function
- ii) medium, with no syntactic changes, but with lexical change
- iii) weak, with no changes on either syntactic or lexical levels.

Typical examples of strong prefixation are:

vysidet' jajco, vystojat' spektakl', zarabotat' den'gi,
isxodit' vsë pole; of medium prefixation: projti

čerez gorod: cf. projti kurs (strong); prosidet' čas:
cf. prosidet' br'uki (strong); and of weak prefixation:
sdelat' glupost', proanalizirovat'.

However, whereas Corbet suggests that it is "strong" prefixation which causes these syntactic changes, this appears doubtful. Many simplicia are also capable of transitivity or object-transference:

veter vejet "blow" - ovejat' čto² čem¹ "blow 1 round/at 2",
but also: vejat' čto "winnow"
kovat' železo - okovat' čto železom,
but also: kovat' kon'a

Some other simplicia with alternative syntactic constructions are:

časy b'jut (intrans.) : bit' steklo (trans.)
govorit' po-russki (intrans.) : govorit' pravdu (trans.)
duet ot okna (intrans.) : duť butylku (trans.)
ona krasivo počt (intrans.) : pet' pesn'u (trans.)
karandaš xorošo pišet (intrans.) : pisat' pis'mo (trans.)
protestovat' protiv čego (intrans.) : protestovat'
svoe nesoglasie (trans.)
veter sviščet' (intrans.) : svistat' vsex naverx (trans.)
služit' v armii (intrans.) : služit' obedn'u (trans.)
smotret' na čto (intrans.) : smotret' fil'm (trans.)

Another example of a verb with object-transference is:

rubit' derevo : rubit' izbu.

Some of these verbs may derive historically from prefixed forms, e.g. srubiti gorodok in OR, but this does not apply to all of them, and is in any case not pertinent to a synchronic study.

We must say that the morphic function of prefixation is associated with, rather than causes, these particular

syntactic form alternations, (alternations which are potential in the language anyway, realised when lexical and general semantic conditions allow or provoke them).

(Previous stages of the language afford similar examples of these phenomena:

SoPI: vějut dušu ot těla (Sr.)

Žal.gr.Iv.Vas.,1485: A kto učnet loviti tě vody, i tomu byti ... v kazni (Sr.) : cf. loviti rybu)

Similarly, the morphic function of prefixation is associated with, but does not cause, the inclusion of prefixed, non-suffixed verbs in the perfective aspect category. The vast majority of such verbs are perfective, but there are some which remain imperfective, through the overwhelmingly imperfective quality of their lexical function. Thus, otstojat' ot čego na kilometr "be a kilometre distant from" is imperfective; otstojat' čto "defend", on the other hand, is perfective. Many calques (otstojat' "be distant from" may just possibly be one) also have lexical functions which preclude perfectivity: sočuvstvovat' "sympathise with", sostojat' "consist of", vygl'adet' "look like", obstojat' "be in a certain condition", pereoborudovat' "re-equip", soderžat' "contain". Calques may not, of course, enter into the normal aspect system, but it would be reasonable to assume that, as they were assimilated into the language, normal rules would apply. Since there is no sign of this, we could infer that "normal rules" include the possibility of prefixed, non-suffixed imperfectives¹.

1. While the compilers of the Academy Grammar (1960), p.576 noted the existence of prefixed, non-suffixed, imperfective (contd. overpage)

It was Maslov (1964) who defined the rôle of prefixation within the aspect system. Whereas perfectivisation by prefixation was long regarded as the main method used, the study of secondary imperfectives formed from perfectives with "void" prefixes in Russian, Czech, Bulgarian (v. Tixonov (1958), (1959)) in fact showed that aspectual correlation by prefixation is an ad hoc measure which serves the speaker well most of the time but which, in actual fact, hides the defectivity of the two verbs. Prefixation is in all cases, Maslov asserted, a "slovoobrazovatel'nyj process" and basically non-grammatical. Relative imperfectiva tanta (e.g. pisat', čitát', maxat', kolot') and perfectiva tanta (e.g. napisat', maxnut', kol'nut') may enter into "approximate (conventionalised) aspect pairs": They do retain, however, the potential of suffixal imperfective formation from the perfectivum tantum (e.g. napisyvat', pročityvat'). Absolute defective verbs (e.g. stojat', spat', suščestvovat'; zakričat, otšumet', poležat') do not enter aspect pairs.

The concept of pleonasm (Vey (1952), Kopečný (1956), Norbury (1964)) and of void prefixes can be circumvented in the light of this approach to the problems of form-and-content relationships in prefixes. Perfective aspect is

1. (cont. from previous page)
 verbs of motion (e.g. prixodit') (which we would regard as lexically precluded from perfectivity - "alimitative" according to Sørensen, 1949), they did not add a category c) lexical without perfectivising, to their division of prefixes into a) perfectivising + lexical and b) perfectivising without lexical value.

the function of the complete prefixed compound and not of the particular prefix alone.

2.2.2. The functions of context.

Other "functions" previously ascribed to prefixes, such as "resultative", "causative", "exhaustive", "fullness of action", "definitive", "completive", "inceptive", must be seen, similarly, in the light of a conjunction of lexical function, morphic function and functions ascribable to context (syntactic structures and lexemic functions.)

Norbury (1964) notes the confusion amongst lexicographers when classifying zadrat', suggesting that each scholar takes a very subjective view of the problem:

- a) sobaka zadrála xvost
- b) volki zadráli dvux ovec
- c) zadiráli drug druga na draku
- d) zadrat' šljaxetstvo plet'mi
- e) rubanok zadrál

These five examples are an amalgamation and simplification of the definitions and examples found in Ušakov's dictionary and in the Academy Dictionary (1950-). Ušakov indicates a five-member polysemy for zadrat':

1. podn'at kverxu. e.g. z. xvost.
zagnuv, otvorotiv kverxu, podn'at' (fam.).
e.g. z. plat'je.
2. ocarapav, zagnut' kverxu.
e.g. z. kočicu na pal'ce
3. perfective of drat'(3) ("kill") (obl.)
e.g. volki zadráli dvux ovec

4. pristat' k komu-n., zadet' kogo-n., zatronut',
vyzyvaja na draku, ssoru.
e.g. ... pervye zadralsi sosedskie mal'čiški.
5. perfective of drat'(6) ("tear, scratch") (spec.).
e.g. rubanok zadral.

The Academy Dictionary gives six polysemantic definitions of zadirat':

1. ubivat', rasterzyvat'. O xiščnike.
e.g. .. na stado napal volk i zadral jagnenka.
2. zaparyvat', zasekat' knutom, rozgami.
e.g. .. vse šljaxetstvo plet'mi zaderu ..
(Pečer.Star.gody).
3. delat' zaščepiny, zadorinu, ploxo strogat'.
e.g. rubanok tupoj, zadirat.
4. razg. podnimat' kverxu.
e.g. .. kot stoit .. sgorbiv spinu, zadrav xvost.
5. fig. razg. vyzyvat' na ssoru, na draku,
priv'azyvajas', pristavaja k komu-libo.
e.g. .. kurili tabak i zadirali drug druga na
draku (Rešetn. Glumovy)
6. prost. zapevat' vysokim, gromkim golosom
e.g. .. Il'jič starčeskim .. golosom zaderet
gorodskuju pesnju.

Zadirat's'a is defined as follows:

1. otščep'at's'a, otlamyvat's'a odnim koncom.
e.g. .. nogot' zadrals'a, kora zadrals'a.
2. razg. vesti seb'a zadorno; kičit's'a, xvostat's'a.
3. razg. podnimat's'a kverxu.
4. passive of zadirat' 1,2,3,4,6,

It is possible that most, or even all of these zadrat'

usages may be based on one lexeme zadrat', while syntactic and lexical functions within the context stimulate secondary values, which belong to the whole context rather than to one single morpheme or lexeme. Thus, of Norbury's five examples

- a) has an inanimate object
- b) has an animate object (killable)
- c) has an animate object, a prepositional phrase indicating^a specific aim, and a human being as subject.
- d) - similar to b)
- e) has no object, the verb is used intransitively.

Further study of the usage of zadrat'/zadirat' (and, of course, of other polysemantic forms belonging to the verb-class) in actual contexts is evidently required here, mainly to distinguish those features of context which determine the allosemantic values of the lexeme zadrat'/zadirat'. If two identical contexts gave two distinct values, two distinct sememes would have to be formulated and zadrat'/zadirat' considered as two separate, homonymic lexemes. This does not seem, at present, very likely.

The concept of polysemy belongs solely to the allosemantic level, where the sememes of the forms entering into a given utterance are realised and interact. Thus, the five "definitions" of zadrat' given by Ušakov, and the six given by the AcD1950, are probably (pending further study) allosemes of a single lexeme.

In the case of the polysemy of a prefix, the functions of the context will include the functions of

the verbal root to which it is attached, as well as those of the context in which the prefixed compound operates. Moreover, polysemy may only operate on a lexemic (or wider), rather than on a morphemic, plane, and it should be looked for on this plane first of all. For example, "affective" usages of words may occur where no change in "productivity" occurs in respect of the prefix itself: AcD1950 gives, inter alia, two definitions of obbiwat' which are only distinguished by affective characteristics:

- a) udarami vyravnyvat' poverxnost', obkalyvaja kraja, nerovnosti.
e.g. o. granit.
- b) udarami povreždat' poverxnost' ili kraja čego.
e.g. o. podol plat'ja.

The hearer will only be able to interpret the affective value of obbiwat' expressed by the speaker by means of context and situation: if previously exchanged utterances have touched on the poor physical state of an object, or the object is of a material which by its very nature cannot be improved by beating, definition b) will be indicated. If context and situation do not make the differentiation clear, ambiguity will result. (v.2.2.4 and 3.3 for further elucidation of the concept of "affective verbs" as used by us.)

A similar approach may throw more light on the status of the alloemes known as Aktionsarten. These alloemes would thus be distinguished mainly by the contextual feature of aspect operating on the lexical sememe of the compound involved (and thereby on the sememes of the prefix and of the root as they are

realised allosemically in the compound.)(v.2.2.4 and 3.3)

2.2.3. Lexical function

Having thus defined the area of operation of the specificative functions of the morpheme-juncture and of syntactic structure, etc. (context), we can examine the purely lexical functions of individual prefixes, the differentiation, that is, of compound with prefix A:
compound with prefix B.

As this differentiation-procedure is the one we have in part used to determine the functions of the prefix c-/ob-/obo-, let us return to what was stated earlier (2.2.) about the basic characteristic of human speech: that it operates by selection of syntactic and morphological structures and lexemes and of the appropriate phonetic symbolisation of the selected items.

An essential characteristic of this selection model was its < 100% accuracy, i.e. no sememe is so absolutely perfectly "symbolised" (phoneticised and structured) that the hearer may decode an exactly equivalent sememe (even assuming 100% efficiency of decoding on the part of the hearer).

On the lexical level this "noise" is caused by slightly differing criteria of selection as between speaker and hearer. The speaker may differentiate TREE and SHRUB, according to a characteristic (e.g. particular shape) different from that which the hearer would use (e.g. thickness of branches, or height). The speaker and hearer do not completely understand each other.

In a similar way, if we consider concepts and their phonetic representation from the point of view of the "lexical area" they occupy (i.e. of their "sememe"),

we find that, while centring on a generally accepted median point (a highest common factor of meaning), they may be used in specific contexts and/or by specific speakers to convey concepts far away from this median point, up to limits set by different but contingent concepts and their phonetic symbolisation. (This theoretical point is important for an explanation of the historical development of a language.)

Thus "shrub", while centring on one semantic concept, may be used to denote an almost PLANT-like or almost TREE-like piece of vegetation. The lexical function of "shrub", in other words, is determined by reference to the lexical functions of other, substitutable, lexemes; in our example "tree" and "plant". Abstracting further, the function (sememe) of "shrub" is its differentiation from the functions (sememes) of "tree" and "plant".

This theory of function-differentiation is valuable when we come to analyse, not so much the spatial functions of prefixes (which are relatively highly "centred" - see below), but their modal functions, those which parallel adverbs of manner rather than of place, and which often seem so indistinct as to appear non-existent. In fact, when no differently-prefixed verb does exist or when phonetic changes have made the root appear different in each verb, the differentiation, the function and the identity of the prefix as a morpheme distinct from the root it is attached to, all disappear: obidet', obitat', obladat', obešcat', odolet', obedat', obresti, otravit'; pomnit; etc.

In addition to this analytic method of function-differentiation, which enables us to affirm what the

lexical function of the prefix of a specific verb is not, rather than what its lexical field actually is, (i.e., it defines the limits rather than the centre of this lexical field), we have in this study also used the Saussurean theory of semantic association between morphemes of identical phonetic make-up: thus, vy-(modal) and vy-(spatial) are associated, za-(modal) and za-(spatial), s-(modal) and s-"together"(spatial), u-(modal) and u-(spatial), o-(modal) and o-(spatial) and so on.

In a discussion of "so-called préverbes vides", Schooneveld (1958) approaches close to this point of view when he notes that some verbs, while entering into an aspect-pair, do in fact retain some lexical value:

"s- occurs with verbs meaning to bring something into being or to achieve a single feat: (s)delat', (s)ygrat' rol', (so)str'apat', ..." (This value might be conveyed more accurately by saying that s- denotes the "drawing together of the facets or aspects of an action or the combination of the parts or materials involved in the action so that a complete article or state is created or attained". - C.B.R.)

"pro- is 'préverbe vide' when the verb refers to a process of limited duration: (pro)analizirovat', .. whereas

"na- is added to verbs when the location involved at the completion of the process is predictable from the process itself: (na)mazat', ..., (na)pisat', ..."

Norbury (1964) makes a similar point when he writes (p.120A): "It is possible that the choice of [lexically meaningless] prefix is governed ultimately by lexical considerations, that certain semantic groups of verbs are

more readily perfectivised by, say, po- than o-." As we have seen (2.2.1), the choice is probably determined by the potential lexical differentiation of a compound from its base-simplex. If there were truly "empty" prefixes in the language, operating in a truly morphological manner, the perfective use of such biaspectual verbs as velet', zenit' (in the literary language), kaznit', krestit', ranit', abonirovat', konfiskovat' could quickly have been taken over by prefixed forms. It is at least arguable that all or some of these survive as biaspectual verbs because the "full" lexical functions of any prefix which might have been used in perfective formation would interfere with its usage as an absolutely "empty" prefix. When, however, the lexical function of the root (as realised in the simplex and compounds with other prefixes) is sufficiently compatible with the lexical function of the particular prefix which forms the conventionalised perfective compound (e.g., napisat', sdelat', onemet', zanemet'), any potential lexical differentiation between the compound as a whole and its base-simplex is of such an order and type as to allow the simplex to operate as the imperfective form, and the compound as the perfective form, without the need to create a suffixed imperfective form from the perfective compound (where this is possible: non-final stress in -ovat' verbs is associated with absence of -yva- suffixation). In short, even though the lexical function of a prefix may be "zero", it is still chosen on lexical grounds, on grounds of lexical compatibility.

It may be noted that extremely small lexical differentiation between compound and simplex seems to lead

to the usage of an originally, or potentially, biaspectual simplex in an exclusively imperfective function. Compare sortirovat' (impfv.) - rassortirovat' (pfv.) and kombinirovat' (impfv.) - skombinirovat' (pfv.) with organizovat' (impfv. and pfv.) - sorganizovat' (pfv.); in the latter pair the lexical differentiation (i.e. the lexical incompatibility of prefix and root in the creation of an aspectual opposition which might be^{as}/nearly devoid of lexical distinction as possible) is greater than in the former pairs: we may say that organizovat' (pfv.) and sorganizovat' (pfv.) have separate and distinct sememes, while kombinirovat' and skombinirovat', although they have distinct lexical sememes, are minimally distinguished in the aspectual opposition: their "lexical fields" are contiguous and may overlap, but are not coextensive.

(Some of these examples of -ovat' verbs are taken from Magner (1963), who divides such verbs on formal grounds into 6 categories:

1. Biaspectual simplex : likvidirovat'
2. Biaspectual simplex + perfective compound : demonstrirovat' - prodemonstrirovat'.
3. Imperfective simplex (lexically deficient in Maslov's terminology) : administrirovat'.
4. Imperfective simplex + perfective compound : kombinirovat' - skombinirovat'.
5. Imperfective simplex + perfective compound + imperfective suffixed compound : sortirovat' - rassortirovat' - rassortirovyvat'.
6. Biaspectual simplex + perfective compound + imperfective suffixed compound : organizovat' - sorganizovat'

- sorganizovyvat'.

Even where final stress allows development of a suffixal imperfective (5,6), lexical considerations (i.e. in this case relatively strong differentiation between simplex and compound) may be interpreted as causing the simplex to retain its imperfective function(6.)

The theory of semantic association between phonetically identical forms (at least in a language like Russian with little historical phonetic attrition in comparison with French or Chinese) is of immense value when used in conjunction with the function-differentiation theory to analyse modal functions of prefixes or to suggest the etymology and reasons for survival of a specific verb in the language.

In the actual process of creation of linguistic items within a language system (neologising), semantic association obviously plays a major rôle (but cf. 2.2.4 on the rise of "affective" functions) while survival of items depends on the absence of competition from other items, i.e. on the possibility of continued differentiation of the items concerned.

Example:

obrat' "choose, select", first noted by Sreznevskij for the year 1613, was formed by association (lexical analogy) with other o- prefixed verbs denoting actions aimed at a stable result of a certain kind (v.3.2). Izbrat' did not compete, as it was basically a non-native word and used mostly to denote "choice based on spiritual or moral qualities". Vybrat', not noted by Sreznevskij except in a 14thC. žalobnaja gramota from an area far

removed from that of 17thC. standard Moscovite Russian, grew in usage only in the 18thC., but rapidly became more and more competitive with obrat' and finally took over its whole lexical field (N.B. how the strong spatial associations of vy- helped vybrat' in its competition with obrat'. The latter is last noted in Dal' as "old, Southern, Ukrainian".)

To sum up, the lexical function of each prefix can be regarded as the distinction ^{with different prefixes but} operating between verbs // with identical morphological and syntactical characteristics and with identical functions of the root, and is based on a centre provided by the spatial function (since it is clearest). In our search for the lexical functions of o-/ob-/obo-, we have constantly kept this as a method of procedure.

2.2.4. Affective values.

During our work on o-/ob-/obo- it became apparent that certain lexical values of specific verbs could not be explained solely as allosemantic variants of the basic sememe which we could assign to the prefix. Such values were "harm", "blunder", "spell-casting", "deceit", "mistake", "satisfactory result". Often ("mistake", "satisfactory result") they were associated with affixation with -s'a, object-transference, and so on.

The historical analysis of functions proved useful in providing a solution to the "disorder" which again threatened a classification of prefixal functions.

This solution consisted not of treating a verb with

these "affective" values as depending on its prefix alone for the acquisition of such values, but of treating it as a complete compound, basically neutrally or non-affectively prefixed, but resemanticised under the influence of situational, contextual, morphological and lexical factors. Like a compound entering into an aspect-pair with a simplex (2.2.1), it has to be treated as non-analysable from the point of view of prefix function.

Thus, osuditi, found in the 12th - 14th centuries in native Russian with the meaning "judge", conduct the trial of", is also, from OCS to the present day, in both native and slavonicised forms of the language, found with the meaning "condemn". Osudit' "condemn (judge harmfully)" is formed with the same-functioned prefix as osuditi "judge" and we cannot assign a function "harm" to the prefix o- itself: we must instead classify osudit' "condemn" as a verb with object-detriment affectivity, probably based on such contexts as osudit' kogo na smert', etc. and on situations where the final decision was between opravdat' kogo and osudit' kogo.

Affective lexical development is therefore considered as only negatively or "facilitatively" caused by other lexical functions of the prefixed verbs involved: that is, these other lexical functions (allosemes), or their abstracted sememe, do not prevent the development of affective verbs. Thus, while lexical association within a semantic field plays only a facilitative rôle, and not a positive one as in the creation of new

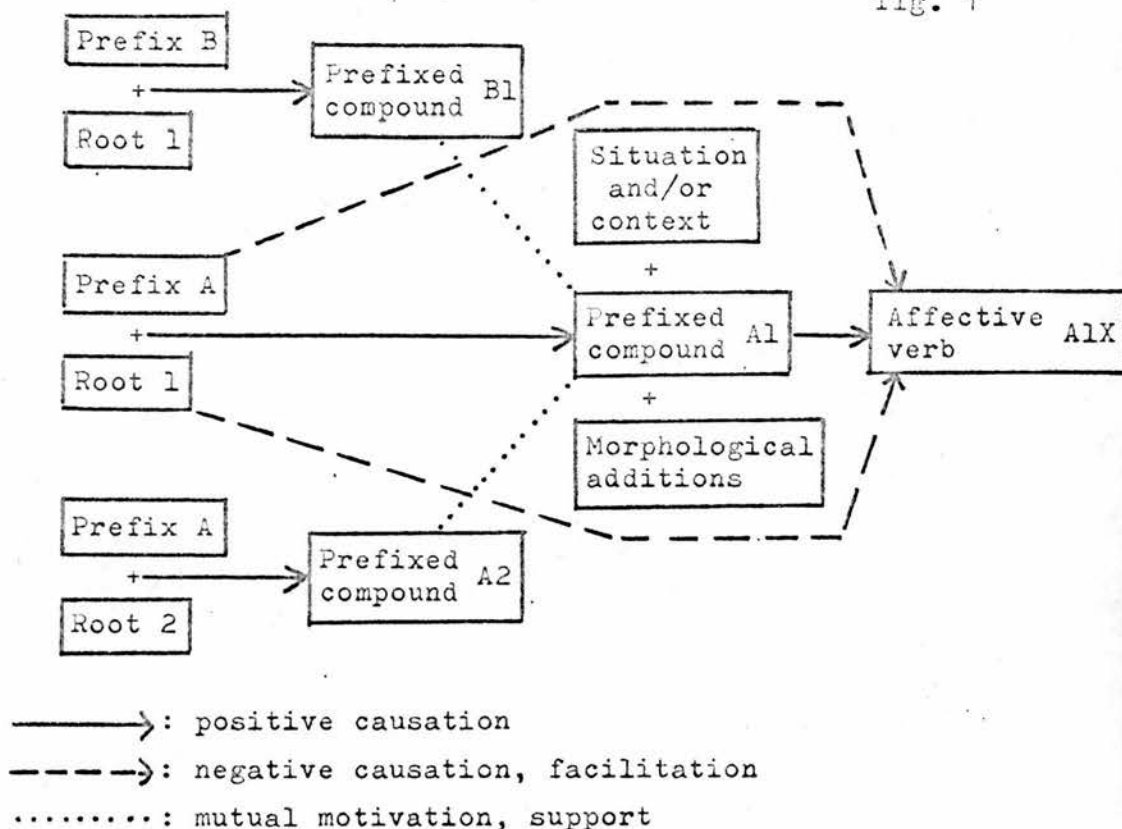
affectively neutral lexical functions,¹ contextual and situational functions stimulate the lexeme involved to occupy a lexical field historically previously unoccupied by any particular lexeme. In this way, the lexical function of the prefix of the affectively functional lexeme is regarded, synchronically by the speaker and hearer, as being the same as for neutrally affective lexemes, while the affective function of the lexeme is regarded as being dependent on the context and situation in which it is used. It may be that the modal and spatial functions of o-/ob-/obo- (v.3.1) facilitate such developments more easily than the functions of other prefixes (e.g. vy-, po-, za- : but cf. the "away" value of u- as in upit's'a (prost) "drink to excess, drink oneself drunk", which also facilitates a subject detriment value). This does not, however, contradict our analysis of affective values as being negatively facilitated and not positively caused by other functions of the prefix in question.

From the point of view of the structure of the lexis, while the verbs entering into neutrally affective functional sub-categories are mutually sustaining (motivate each other) both within each sub-category and across sub-category boundaries, verbs in affective categories do not directly sustain verbs with the same prefix outwith their own category.

1. e.g. A¹⁰ "movement past" from A²⁰ "encirclement" for o-/ob-/obo- (see 4.3.2).

Schematically:

fig. 1



The affective values we have distinguished are:
 object-detriment (harm, deceit) - OD,
 subject-detriment (usually with -s'a) - SD,
 object-promotion - OP,
 subject-promotion - SP.

3. The Lexical Function of O-/ob-/obo- in Modern Russian

Having defined what can be considered as the truly lexical function of a prefix by excluding morphic function and the affective functions of complete prefixed compounds, we can proceed to the classification of each prefix, or, rather, to the circumscribing of each prefix's lexical field, to the determination of the sub-categories within the field and of their mutual relationships, and to the assigning of a central kernel value to the prefix.

Our procedure for this classification has been, firstly, to break down the entire body of c-/ob-/obo-prefixed verbs into as many lexical sub-categories as possible (taking into account the diverse lexical functions of the roots involved, and the affective functions of certain compounds), and, secondly, to build up a system of connections between these sub-categories so that we may determine a central kernel-value on which the other sub-categorical values more or less directly depend.

By and large, our method in this process of

classification was to start with the identification of spatial functions, since they are more identifiable with real facts than are modal functions which refer to the manner in which an action or process is accomplished. Once these spatial functions had been fixed, (3.1.1) it was possible to tackle the modal functions and their differentiation from the modal functions of other prefixes (3.1.2), and finally to construct a model of the lexical field of o-/ob-/obo- (3.2).

In 3.3 we have attempted a description of the distribution of o- and ob-/obo-, when they are not phonologically determined, between the various sub-categories over the whole lexical field.

And lastly, in 3.4, we indicate the sub-categories on which are based verbs with affective function.

3.1. Classification of the lexical functions of o-/ob-/obo-

3.1.1 Spatial functions.

The most obvious spatial function of o-/ob-/obo- in MR is that covered approximately by the English "round, around" in its post-verbal adverbial and prepositional usage: "go round a corner", "go round (=all over) a house", "ask around", "go around a point" (= encircle, and = rotate), etc. This may be designated by the letter A.

A¹, to which belong all verbs denoting any kind of motion or activity past an object, may be subdivided into:

A¹⁰ - motion past a non-moving object

A¹⁰¹ - avoidance

- A^{102} - surpassing, motion past an already moving object.
- A^2 indicates explicitly or implicitly motion or activity all round, encircling an object, and is subdivided into:
- A^{20} - encirclement
- A^{21} - activity on the edges of an object
- A^3 denotes some kind of circular activity, viz:
- A^{30} - rotation round an axis
- A^{31} - circulation over an implicitly circular area (c.f. English "ask around").

It is of interest that for this spatial function A there exists no corresponding function for the preposition o, ob.

For spatial function B, however, a corresponding function does exist, and helps to maintain it within the Russian lexis. This prepositional value is "against", as in udarit's'a o kraj stola, and the prefixal function is very similar, although found in very few verbs, notably operet' and oblokotit' (ruku na čto). This function has been designated B^1 .

O-/ob-/obo- is also found in verbs denoting coverage of various kinds: activity on a surface, activity over all surfaces, activity "covering" many objects or all aspects of one object. It would be inviting to designate this function C, but we should, if we did this, be overlooking one of our fundamental principles: the theory of function-differentiation. For "coverage", of some kind (it is in fact the "kind" of coverage which makes differentiation possible) is also a function, e.g., of the prefix za-: zavešat' steny kartinami. (cf. obvešat' steny kartinami).

It seemed logical, therefore, to turn to the spatial function B^1 to find a connection with the type of coverage which o-/ob-/obo- seemed to denote. A connection was postulated between B^1 "against, close to" and the function later to be designated B^{21} , which denoted action on a surface. In addition, connected with the latter were functions B^{20} "activity over all surfaces, coverage", B^{22} "activity over all aspects of an object", and finally B^{32} "activity involving many objects of equal status". This last function may be at least partly affective, but it has evident connections (mutual motivation) with A^{31} "circulation over an implicitly circular area".

While it is occasionally difficult to distinguish between A^{20} "surround" and B^{20} "envelop" and certain verbs can be assigned to both categories (eg. obsypat' čto zemlej "surround something with earth" and "cover something with earth"), it has been found advantageous to isolate the "two-dimensional + horizontal" spatial functions of o-/ob-/obo- under the letter A. "Non-two-dimensional" and "non-horizontal" spatial functions are classified as B. This emphasises the connections both between B^1 "against" and B^{20} - B^{21} "coverage of a surface or all surfaces" (by means of the base-letter) and between A^{20} and B^{20} (by means of the index-number). E.g. B^{21} denotes two-dimensional activity, but this activity is not limited to horizontal orientation; B^{20} is three-dimensional; B^{22} is basically three-dimensional, but more accurately not limited to any number of dimensions; B^1 is similarly not limited to any number of spatial dimensions, except to one or more; B^{32} is a more doubtful case, stretching from near modal B or B^{22} : ona

obšivala i obmyvala ves' lazaret (Fadeev - AcD1950) "she used to do the washing and sewing for the whole sick-bay", through on obletal vse goroda "he visited all the towns by plane", to the near-A³¹ value of on obzvonil vseh družej "he rang up all his friends". We have, however, not felt that the two-dimensional or horizontal orientation of the action is strong enough to warrant a designation A - e.g. A³² - for any of the verbs which are interpreted as belonging to this category.

A further spatial function attributed to o-/ob-/obo- is "removal of the surface or edges of an object, or of other attached objects from the surface or edges of the former object". Such a "removal" function is of course found with other prefixes (s-, u-, ot-), but the distinctive characteristic of o-/ob-/obo- verbs is that their action takes place on surfaces (B²) or edges (A²¹). However, such a classification (B², A²¹) would not take into account the real differentiation which exists, e.g. between obit' plody "knock fruit off (a tree, etc.)" and obit' stol "knock the surface of a table". (This may be an over-extreme contrast, as the implied context to obit' plody - s dereva - may carry all the lexical differentiation needed. However, before we can abstract a kernel-value, we must consider all allolexemic exponents of this kernel-value as they occur within verbs, contexts and situations). It is therefore suggested that this "removal" function is a mixture of B² (purely spatial) and the modal function of o-/ob-/obo- (see 3.1.2), and thus designated B^{2/B}, denoting an "action carried out on a surface in a modal-B manner". Verbs denoting the

removal of edges can, in different contexts, also denote removal of surface, and are therefore deemed to be sufficiently grouped together with pure $B^{2/B}$ verbs not to require their own category - $A^{21/B}$).

3.1.2. Modal function.

The postulated connection between B^1 and B^{21} was of great value in determining the modal function of o-/ob-/obo-.

As noted in the previous chapter, choice of modal prefix, while its functions are theoretically lexically connected with the spatial function(s) proper to the same prefix, is determined more than is the case with spatial prefixes by the lexical fields (or their modal part) of other, substitutable prefixes.

It is necessary, therefore, in order to determine as accurately as possible the modal functions of o-/ob-/obo-, to compare its usage with the usage of other prefixes with well-developed modal functions (notably po-, s-, za-, u-; not, e.g. ot-, vy-, iz- where, in MR at least, the modal function is closely connected with the spatial function) when they are attached to lexically full and stable roots. (Roots such as -kaz-, found in okazat', zakazat', ukazat', etc., are too lexically amorphous to permit of valid comparisons between the prefixes used with them).

O- : za-.

onemet' : zanemet'. Nemet', the simplex, means "go dumb, go numb, i.e. lose some physical power - specifically, (although nemet' does not distinguish the two) speech and feeling". Onemet' means predominantly "lose one's powers of speech"; zanemet' "lose one's (sense of) feeling."

obvešat' stenu kartinami : zavešat' stenu kartinami

The distinction here is less clear. A possible one might be that while the former simply indicates hanging pictures at various points on the wall, the latter indicates either the more complete coverage of the wall, or the desire to change the character of the wall, to make it more beautiful, etc.

ostavit' kogo nočevat' : zastavit' kogo nočevat'

We may paraphrase these respectively as "put someone into the position of spending the night" and "put someone into the position of spending the night with any other course of action precluded."

osvidetel'stvovat' bol'nogo : zasvidetel'stvovat'
podpis'

The former indicates a control to find out something, the second a control which is aimed at making the signature valid and useful.

duša očerstvela : xleb začerstvel

The bread has become useless through unrectifiable staleness and hardness, while the soul has only gone from gentleness to harshness and is capable of becoming gentle again. Dal' often uses the word "slegka" to denote the modal function of o-/eb-/obo-, suggesting the possibility of recovery or of a change back to an original state, or at any rate the aiming of the action at a simple position and not going beyond it.

cf. zajti v lift, zajti k komu. Here we have compounds denoting unidirectional motion with a motive other than simply changing one's position. Zajti v lift indicates, we suggest, that the subject is entering the lift in order to get to another floor and not just in

order to go into it (cf. vojti v lift). Similarly for zajti k komu "drop in on": these compounds denote a verbal action which goes beyond simple fulfilment of the verbal action of the root: an ulterior result is aimed at.

cf. zasypat', zastavit' : "fill by pouring, by placing", i.e. pour, place in order not only to fulfil the action of pouring, placing but also to change the character of a space (hole, room) from empty to full. Again we can interpret za- as indicating an ulterior result aimed at through the basic root-action.

cf. zadrat', zakolot', zarezat'. Again the result is "ulterior" to the simple end-state of the action denoted by the root. Here the ulterior result is death.

cf. also, začitat's'a "overread", zažit's'a "overlive", overstay one's welcome, live too long"; the action of reading, living has been prosecuted beyond its simple fulfilment.

Designations, however, of such functions of za- as "fullness, abundance, totality, reinforcement, excess, etc" of the action denoted by the root (v., e.g., the Academy Grammar's classification) only tend to describe the allosemantic exponents of the basic, abstracted sememe of za-. We are here attempting to suggest what this sememe is or approximates to, what its distinctive features must be.

O- : u-.

osložnit' : usložnit'. While the former means simply "make complicated or more complicated", the latter means "make more complicated or too complicated".

obmeret' : umeret'. The root value is approximately "lose one's sense of existing", but while u- indicates

that the loss is complete, irrecoverable, ob- indicates progress towards the loss but without going so far into it as to be incapable of return. (cf. pomeret' "die" (prost) and Zameret' "go still, quiet" : this last verb is only used of sounds and lights or objects which are making a sound/light. The dying (away) can, with this lexical category of subject, have the "ulterior result" of stillness, quietness, darkness, which is not possible with subjects which can physically come to the end of their life or lose consciousness.) cf. also, ubit'.

cf. ustaret' : postaret' : sostarit's'a. Ustaret', similarly to umeret', indicates a progress to an age where all usefulness is exhausted and irrecoverable; (molodoj, the antonym of staryj, indicates energy, capability, usefulness - cf. molodec!); postaret' indicates a bit of that progress; sostarit's'a suggests the drawing together of various signs of aging into the one complete, stable condition of elderliness. These three in fact cover most of the manners in which aging may be accomplished or experienced, suggesting a lack of lexical "room" for an ostaret', which was extant in the 17thC. and 18thC, and presumably indicated a simple progress to elderliness without, however, the nuance of uselessness in ustaret', or the coming together of the facets of a life as in sostarit's'a.

obsejat' : usejat' : zasejat'. While obsejat' may have a predominantly spatial value, we have suggested above that function B²⁰ is "coverage in a B manner", comparable with usejat' "cover in an u- manner" or zasejat' "cover in a za- manner". Obsejat' would thus indicate "strewing/sowing in order to achieve a strewn/sown state", usejat'

"complete, irrevocable strewing" (e.g. pol byl usejan knigami suggests such a chaos that nobody could put any order into it or tidy the floor), and zasejat' "strewing/sowing in order to achieve a state which will be consequent on the strewing/sowing"; e.g., in zasejat' pole ovsom, the field is sown in order to produce a crop.

With comparisons like this in mind, and with the help of Saussurean semantic association theory as applied to the association which theoretically exists between the spatial and the modal functions of each prefix, we can abstract a basic modal function for o-/ob-/obo-. We would suggest that in contradistinction to:

modal za-, which, possibly inter alia, denotes an action performed not for its own sake alone but for an ulterior (cf. spatial za-) result (it might, although this would require a great deal more study than we have as yet devoted to it, even be possible to include "inceptive" za- as an allosemantic variant of this basic modal function: e.g. zakričat "begin to shout", i.e. "shout with the ulterior object of carrying on shouting" or something similar);

modal u-, which indicates an action which has been pursued to an irrevocable position of completeness;

modal s- which indicates the drawing-together of several facets, explicit or implicit in the action denoted by the root, into a complete "rounded-off" result;

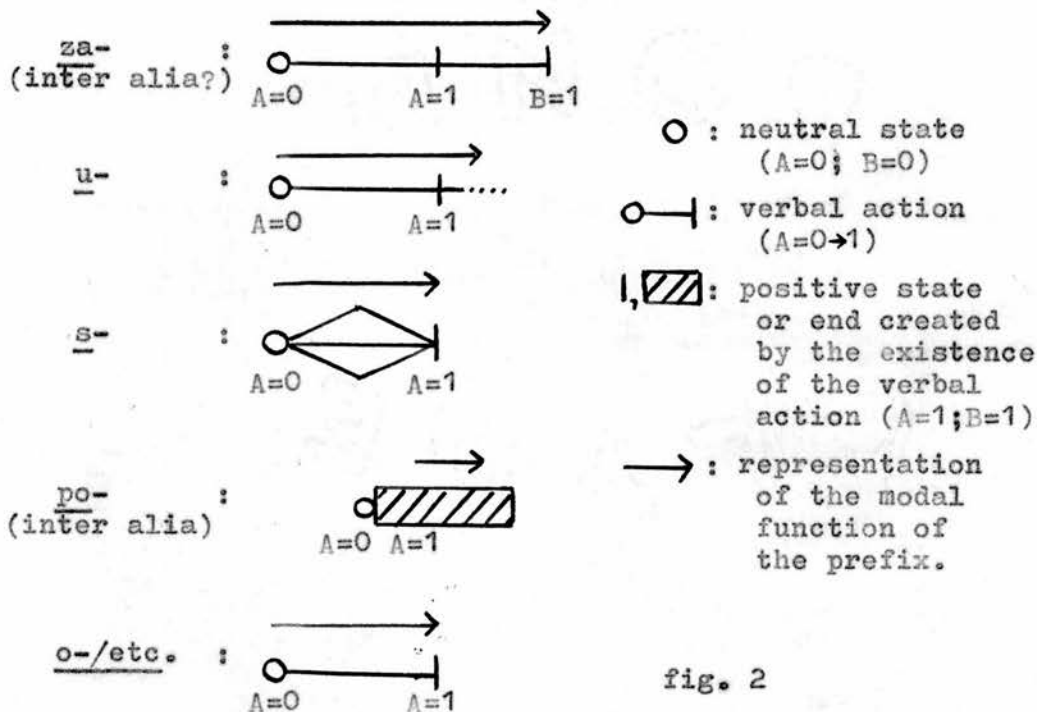
modal po-, which inter alia denotes a short stage in the progress of the verbal action;

modal o-/ob-/obo- indicates the progress of the action from a neutral state up to and including, but not



exceeding, the positive state consequent on or implied by, the action denoted by the root.¹

A schematic (metaphorical) representation of these modal functions makes clear their connection with the spatial functions of the same prefix and/or with the functions of the corresponding preposition:



L. We are here envisaging verbal action as a progress from a neutral state to a positive state, from absence of A to presence of A: e.g. "kill" is the action which proceeds from "un-killed-ness" of the object to "killed-ness" of the object; "sink" proceeds from "un-sunken-ness" to "sunken-ness"; "stand (intrans.)", "go", and other verbs denoting a state, condition or continuing action, denote actions in which the positive state is temporarily extended but which also imply a "starting-point" where "non-standing-ness", "non-going-ness" - the absence of standing, going - etc. prevailed. This fundamental concept of "neutral to positive" is one of the components of the grammatical sememe of the verb-class, at least in Indo-European languages.)

The modal functions of the preposition za + instr. and the spatial functions of the prefix za- can be approximately interpreted as "beyond, behind"; the modal functions of za- can be reduced, we believe, to a concept of a final result of the action which is more than, "goes beyond", the positive state (A=1) which occurs at the end of the verbal action denoted by the root. The result of the verbal action is not A=1 (as opposed to A=0), but B, an "ulterior result".

The spatial functions of u- can be interpreted as "away, completely away" (cf. unesti and otnesti); the modal functions can be interpreted as "irrevocability of the action A" - the action is carried "completely away", beyond the positive state A=1, but not specifically to an ulterior state B.

The spatial functions of s + instr. and some of those of prefix s- can be interpreted as "together". The modal function of s- can be interpreted as "bringing together the various aspects of the verbal action to positive state A=1"; e.g. soriginal'ničat' "by bringing together the various ways of being 'original', create an 'original' event", sdelat' originally "manufacture, create, bring one's talents together in an act of creating an object" (this verb is much weakened lexically in MR, almost to the level of being a pro-verb, as the English "do"), sjest' "complete the various facets of having a meal".

Po- is the most complex of prefixes for which to abstract a sememe. The modal function "temporal delimitation of the verbal state" is akin to the

prepositional function found in po beregu "along (part of) the bank". (See Nemeč, I.: "O slovanské předponě po slovesné", *Slavia*, 23 (1954), p.1-22, for a full and interesting treatment of Slavonic po-).

The spatial function of o-/ob-/obo- "against, close to" is similarly connected with the modal usage of the prefix: "action prosecuted up to, 'against' the positive state A=1".

This interpretation of the "modal" functions of prefixes differs from previous studies (by Agrell (1918), Słoński (1937), Isačenko (1960)) of Slavonic and Russian Aktionsarten in its emphasis on the purely lexical nature of such phenomena.

Agrell (1918) takes the "minimal" meanings of Polish "perfectivising" prefixes and assigns to each a postać (character or Aktionsart). Comparing such sets of phrases as:

- i) Ukończył swoją pracę w domu,
- ii) Dokończył swojej pracy w domu,
- iii) Zakończył swoją pracę w domu,
- iv) Skończył swoją pracę w domu, - he

elaborates a list of 22 Aktionsarten (denoting how the verbal action is carried out in time and in relation to its results) and the prefixes associated with them. These include: 1. resultative (skończyć); 2. effective (wykończyć); 3. intensive (przestraszyć); 4. momental (z-, u-, za-, e.g. zmiłknąć); 5. durative (u-, o-, po-, za- : umilknąć); 6. accurative (akuratywna) (odegrać); 7. augmentative (roz-, wz- : rozbudzić); 8. erective (wz- : wzbudzić); 9. preteritive (po-, prze- : poczekać); 10. accursive (przyjechać); 11. inchoative (za-, u- :

+ momental; u- : + durative; po- : + preteritive; roz- : + augmentative).

It is not clear whether Agrell attributes these "characters" to the prefix or to the compound. His method of indicating the prefixes associated with each character suggests the former, while his method of procedure (comparing compounds without, at first, generalising the particular usage of the prefix in each compound) suggests the latter.

Słoński (1937) also attempts to assign the "delocalised" functions of OCS prefixes to similar Aktionsart-like categories. Some are obvious developments of "local" functions: do- is "completive" (from the local "terminative" function), vůz- and raz- are "augmentative" (razbolěti se), iz-, na-, ob- are "effective" (izdělati, nakazati, očistiti), po-, iz- are "distributive" (pometati, izbiti), po-, za- are "definitive" (local functions "cursive" and "transcursive" respectively) (poběditi, zaděti). Functions without the delimitative value which is connected with these functions are: "durative": ob-, u- (e.g. osoditi, udiviti); "preteritive": po- (pobesědovati); "diminutive": pri- (přižagati); "majoritive": po- (poubožati); "intensive": prě, pro (prělišťiti, prokleťiti); "consecutive": po- (poxvaliti); "accurative": otů- (otůčisti); etc.

Isačenko (1960) p.209f., continues this attempt to associate specific Aktionsarten (in his terminology soveršaemosti, "manners in which the action is carried out/on") with specific prefixes (in Russian and Slovak), and also uses quasi-grammatical definitions for these

Aktionsarten. Some examples are: "inceptive" (načinatel'naja soveršaemost'): za- with verbs denoting acoustic, optical, olfactory phenomena, some intransitive verbs of motion, etc. (zašumet', zapaxnut', zabégat', zatancevat'), vz- (vzrevet', vskričat'); "evolutive": raz- -s'a (attainment of maximum intensity of an action) (raskričat's'a, razbegat's'a); "delimitative" (ograničitel'naja soveršaemost'): po-, vz- -nut' (vzdremnut'); "attenuative" (delimitation of intensity): po-, pri-, pod- (porazvleč bol'nogo, prisest', podzabyt'); "resultative-terminative" (terminativnyj ottenok resul'tativnoj soveršaemosti) (propet' pesn'u); "resultative-perdurative" (prospat' vs'u noč, prosidet' celyj čas, perenočevat'); "resultative-finitive" (otobedat'); "resultative-exhaustive" (ubégat's'a); "resultative-'total object'" (total'no-objektnyj ottenok resul'tativnoj soveršaemosti): iz-, raz- (izranit', rascelovat'); "resultative-saturative": na- + intrans. + -s'a (nabalovat's'a, naplakat's'a); "semelfactive": suffix -nut', prefix s- (strusit', sxodit' v teatr za bilet); etc.

The weakness of these interpretations of the functions of the prefixes involved is that they attempt, not to distinguish the functions of each specific prefix, but first to distinguish vague concepts of the manner in which an action may proceed and then to attach formal distinguishing features to each concept. For Isačenko, Aktionsarten are semi-lexical and semi-grammatical; they are grammatical because, "ex definitione", they only belong to one or the other aspect, and thus the perfective Aktionsarten are in a "special correspondence" with their

(imperfective) base-simplex; they are lexical because they involve a "semantic modification" of the base-simplex or base-compound. The impossibility of considering Aktionsarten as purely grammatical phenomena, he states (p.220) "does not prevent us from considering (them) as phenomena standing on the border between (lexical) word-formation and (grammatical) form-formation. To treat (Aktionsarten) baldly as lexical is not to see their specific place in the circle of Slavonic intra-verbal word- and form-formation."

Maslov's concept of lexically-determined aspectual "deficiency", which soon followed Isačenko's work, suggests that the "basic characteristic" of Aktionsarten verbs is not at all their aspectual correspondence with their base-simplex or compound. Isačenko does not seem fully to realise that pure lexical function and pure grammatical function are the two always co-present elements of any linguistic unit: there is no "borderline" between the two. We can, therefore, have a verb with fully lexical functions¹ and with aspectual function. Verbs attributed to the so-called Aktionsarten are, we therefore believe, fully lexical (including suffixal

1. The lexical function of a prefix, or a root, or a suffix, may be subject to attrition or extreme conventionalisation, when the grammatical function of prefixation may thereby appear more prominent, but we reject the Poldaufian view that lexical meaning may be "abstracted" into grammatical meaning.

"Aktionsarten" - maxnut', poščipyvat', etc.), aspectually deficient, and formally and semantically connected with all other verbs with the same prefix and/or suffix. Such verbs have "modal" prefixal functions, formally connected by their prefixes to verbs with spatial prefixal functions. Semantically-minded linguistic researchers must devote themselves first of all to investigating these connections, and thereby to suggest reasons for aspectual deficiency.

After approaching the semantic interpretation of such verbs in terms of lexical function and aspectual deficiency, it may be possible, of course, to define the usage of a group of compounds with the same prefix in Aktionsart terminology (characteristically, a generalised one-word definition like "distributive" or "momental"; lexically biased terminology restricts itself to a paraphrase like "action carried beyond an initial result towards an ulterior result", or, "action completed by bringing together the various facets of the action"). Study of o-/ob-/obo- does not show this to be necessary, and we have indicated that other prefixes can probably be treated in a similar exclusively lexical manner.

3.1.3 Subdivisions of modal function B.

3.1.3.1. Lexical subdivisions.

Mainly for the purpose of o- : ob- distinction (3.3), we have subdivided the modal function B according to lexical and formal criteria, and attached appropriate

indices to the basic B.

Verbs which involve, by the very nature of their action, activity on a surface (and therefore are often somewhat indistinguishable from B²¹ verbs) are indexed .../sp: e.g. okapat': B^{va/sp}; okoptet': B^{s13/sp}.

Verbs which denote lowering, deflation, settling, falling (e.g. opast', osest', opustit' "lower") are indexed **1 (e.g. B^{vn1}, B^{va1}).

Verbs which denote discussion or thought directed at the grammatical object are indexed **2 (e.g. B^{va2}). (Such verbs, e.g. obgovorit' delo "discuss a matter", obtolkovat' vopros "interpret a question", may be analysed as spatial function A²⁰ or B²⁰ used figuratively: "talk around a matter". They emphasise the connection between spatial and modal functions.

Verbs which denote protection, defence (e.g. oboronit', oxranit') are indexed **3 (B^{va3}). These verbs show a clear connection between modal B and spatial A²⁰, especially if we consider the original function of A²⁰ and related sub-categories: "close to, up against"; v. 4.3.

-s'a affixed verbs which denote fear (e.g. ostereč's'a) are also indexed **3 (B^{vr3}). These verbs are given index **r3 because they are all reflexive forms of B^{va3} verbs, and because of the semantic connection between "protection", "caution" and "fear".

Verbs which denote trial, testing are indexed **4: e.g. obletat' samolët.

See 3.2 and chapter 5 for further examples.

3.1.3.2 : Formal subdivisions.

The main formal subdivision concerns verbs with verbal roots as opposed to substantival roots (obrabotat' : osnastit', e.g.) Previous lexicographical classifications of the latter have indicated a meaning "provision of the grammatical object with the root". The meaning "provision", however, can be treated as a lexical result of the formation of a verb on a nominal root, even where such a simplex is not actualised in the language (e.g. pylit', zelenit'; *snastit', *steklit'). The true lexical function of o-/ob-/obo- in opylit', osnastit', etc. is modal B, as it is in compounds with verbal roots. For the purposes of o- : ob- distinction as stated above, however, we have added to base B the index ^{S...} for words with substantival roots and ^{V...} for verbal roots (i.e. $B^{S\dots}$, $B^{V\dots}$).

$B^{V\dots}$ verbs are further subdivided into transitive verbs (B^{Va}), intransitive verbs (B^{Vn}) and "reflexive" verbs (B^{Vr}), although most true reflexives, denoting an action done by the subject on himself/itself, can be treated as B^{Va} .

B^S verbs are subdivided into B^{s1} (addition of root-characteristic to object), B^{s10} (birth : e.g. ožerebit's'a), B^{s12} (change of the object by means of addition of the root-characteristic), B^{s13} (change of the subject by means of addition of the root-characteristic), B^{s2} (change of the object into the root-characteristic), B^{s3} (change of the subject into the root-characteristic).

B^{s1} , B^{s10} , B^{s12} , B^{s13} indicate the addition of the

root-characteristic to the subject or object, with a change in its total characteristics, but without a change in the subject or object itself (the distinguishing feature of B^{s2} , B^{s3}).

Note that B^{v1} , B^{v2} , B^{v3} are not connected in any way with B^{s1} , B^{s2} , B^{s3} .

Examples will be found in 3.2, and in chapter 5.

3.2. Diagrammatic representation of the lexical field of o-/ob-/obo-.

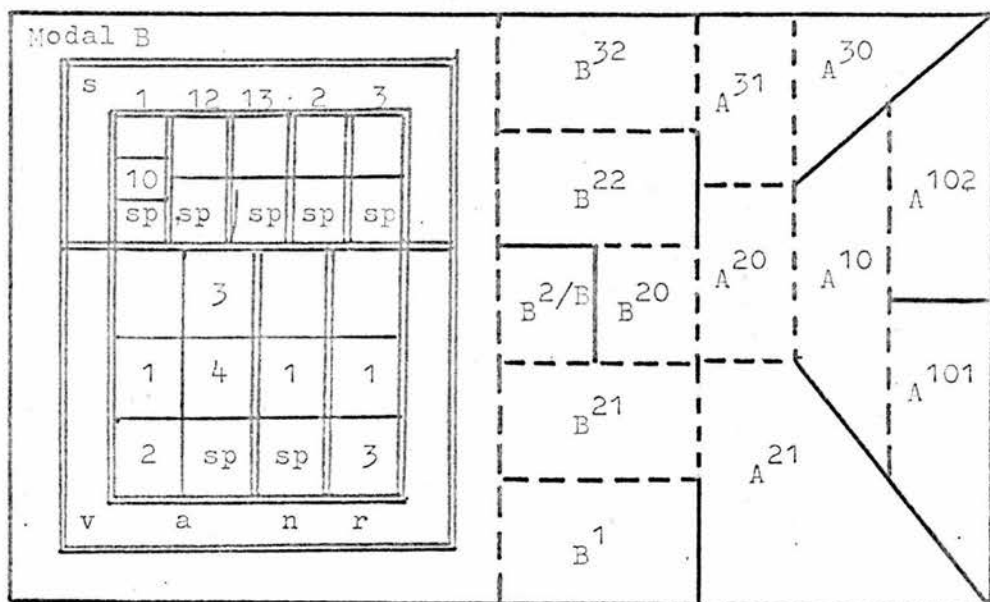
Having thus determined the spatial and modal functions of the prefix under study, their sub-divisions and all the connections (mutual motivations) operating between them, we can attempt a diagrammatic representation of this function-field.

It must be admitted, of course, that any such attempt will tend to over-simplification on several counts. Firstly many sub-categories consist of only a few verbs (e.g. A^{102} - 15), while others consist of over 100 (B^{va} - 159), and little or no account can be taken, when assigning a specific area of the diagram to it, of the relative strength of each category (even if this were solely dependent on the quantity of verbs in it, rather than, ideally, on a range or frequency-count of such verbs). Secondly, a two-dimensional diagram can only really demonstrate the connection between two contiguous categories (e.g. A^{20} and B^{20}), whereas other connections do exist (e.g. B^{va3} "defend" and A^{20} "surround"; A^{20} and B^v verbs like ob'azat' "compel", obeščat' "promise" and obložít' "tax"). This is less important than it may appear. The connection

between B^{va3} ("defend"-verbs) and A^{20} ("surround") is not of the same order as that between, say, A^{20} and B^{20} ("envelop"), or A^{20} and A^{21} ("activity on edges"), which is on the sememic plane (i.e., the sememe of o-/ob-/obo- has "varieties" A^{20} , A^{21} , B^{20} etc.); B^{va3} acquires its "surround" connection on the allosemic plane, i.e., this is conditioned by the lexical characteristics of the root. Lastly, (and this will be more of a distorting element when we come to analyse the o- : ob- polarity and its historical development) many verbs belong to two or more categories.

3.2.1.

Fig. 3: The lexical field of o-/ob-/obo-.



Notes: Solid line : no intermotivation.

Broken line : intermotivation.

This does not apply within modal B, where the boxes indicate sub-divisions of the basic category.

- A : round, around (two-dimensional, horizontal):
- A¹⁰ : motion past.
 e.g. obožiti gorod "make a detour past a town"
obognut' mys "round a promontory"
- A¹⁰¹ : avoidance.
 e.g. ... načali vs'ačeski obxodit' starika
 i daže ne sadilis' s nim r'adom (Dost.-AcD1950)
- A¹⁰² : motion past an object moving in the same
 direction, surpassing.
 e.g. objexat' kogo "overtake while riding"
obkosit' kogo (razg) "operedit' v kos'be"
 (Ožegov's definition)
- A²⁰ : encirclement.
 e.g. obložit' bol'nogo poduškami "surround a
 patient with cushions"
ošagat' kogo "pace round"
- A²¹ : activity on edges.
 e.g. objest' buločku "eat a bun at the edges"
- A³⁰ : rotation round an axis.
 e.g. ogl'anut's'a "look behind oneself"
- A³¹ : circulation over an implicitly circular area.
 e.g. obvesti glazami vokrug "look around
 oneself"
ozirat's'a po storonam "look around"
- B : against, close to, at:
- B¹ : activity against an object.
 e.g. oblokotit' ruku na stol "lean an arm on
 a table"
operet' kol o zabor "lean a stake

against a fence to strengthen it" (Ozegov)

B²⁰ : envelopment, close coverage.

e.g. tuči obložili nebo " ... lay all over ..."
okutat' pleči šuboj "wrap the shoulders
 in a coat"

obcelovat' (razg) "cover in kisses"

B²¹ : activity on a surface.

e.g. oblit' stol vodoj "pour water over the top
 of a table" (not "(ditto) until completely
 covered", which would be the value of B²⁰;
 a different context might, nevertheless,
 cause oblit' to be classified as B²⁰ - the
 two categories are so closely connected
 that it is often impossible to draw a
 distinct line between them)

obteret' rot platkom "wipe one's mouth with
 a handkerchief" (while B²¹ fuses with B²⁰
 on one side, it seems, on the other side,
 to fuse with B^{va/sp}, as here, or with
 B^{s../sp})

B²² : activity involving all aspects of an object.

e.g. obmerit' učastok "measure all aspects of .."
obogret' kvartiru "heat all parts of a flat"
oslušat' bol'nogo "examine a patient by ear
 in order to find out all about him"

N.B. the close connection of all B² subcategories.

B³² : activity involving many objects of equal status.

e.g. obletat' vse goroda "fly round all the towns"
obzvonit' vsech družej "ring round all ..."

B^{2/B} : removal of surface or edges from an object.

e.g. obobrat' plody s dereva "pick fruit from a tree"

list'ja obleteli "leaves dropped (from a tree)"

otesat' breвно "roughly square off a log"

B^{va} : modal function; verbal root, transitive.

e.g. oformit' kogo na čto "assign someone to something after appropriate formalities"

obrakovat' "reject as 'brak' (sub-standard goods)"

obsvistat' losad' (razg.) "whistle to a horse"

obsledovat' "investigate"

(All verbs in -ovat' are treated as B^v , whatever part of speech their basic root may belong to.)

$B^{va/sp}$: = B^{va} , but necessarily involving a surface.

e.g. obrit' golovu "shave a head"

obrabotat' "work on"

otopit' komnatu "warm up a room"

ocarapat' sebe pal'cy "scratch one's fingers"

This category is often difficult to distinguish from A^{20} , B^{20} , B^{22} and especially B^{21} , and many verbs seem to belong to one of them as well as to $B^{va/sp}$: e.g. ovejat' "waft air around" (A^{20}), obstrekat' krapivoj (prost) "sting with a nettle" (B^{22}), oplayit' "melt the surfaces of" (B^{21}), opryskat' "splash" (B^{21}), obdavit' "beat on the surface" (B^{21}), okapat' pol vodoj "spot the floor with water" (razg) (B^{21}), obkapat' stol černilami (razg) "spot the table with ink" (B^{21}), oxlestat' "whip/lash all over" (B^{20}), obxlestat' "(ditto)" (e.g. N.Nikit.:

obxlěstannye dožděm mašiny (AcD1950).) (B²⁰),
ošlifovat', obšlifovat' "grind/polish all over" (B²⁰);
 usually such verbs have been entered under both or all
 categories and appear as such in our statistical
 analyses. Most ob- forms, where significant, probably
 tend to the A²⁰, B²⁰, etc. categories rather than to
 B^{va/sp} (v. 3.3.2).

B^{vn} : modal function; verbal root, intransitive.

e.g. obmeret' "faint"

obvyknut' (prost) "grow accustomed to"

B^{vn/sp} : = B^{vn}, but involving a surface.

e.g. oplyt' "swell up"

oteč' "swell up"

B^{vr} : modal function; verbal root, "reflexive".

(True reflexives, that is, where -s'a represents an
 accusative seb'a, are classified as B^{va}.)

e.g. ogovorit's'a "make a preliminary stipulation"

kost'um obošěls'a nedorogo "the suit was
 not expensive"

ostat's'a "remain, be left"

B^{va1} : lowering; transitive.

e.g. opustit' "lower" (cf. opustit' "omit" - B^{va})

obrušit' steny "demolish walls", obrušit'

bombovyj gruz na vruga "drop ..."

B^{vn1} : lowering, settling; intransitive.

e.g. obvisnut' "hang down"

izba osela "the hut settled"

B^{vr1} : lowering, settling; "reflexive".

e.g. lico osunulos' "the face had sunk in"

B^{va2} : discussion, thought.

e.g. obsudit' vse voprosy "discuss"
obdumat' problemu "think about",
odumat' (prost) "(ditto)"

B^{va3} : protection, defence.

e.g. oberegat' (impfv.) svoe imuščestvo
 "keep safe"
oboronit' stranu "defend"
ostereč' druga "protect (by warning)"
 (this verb may be reverting to B^{va} as
 the root shifts from value "guard" to
 a value "warn, make wary")

B^{vr3} : fear, caution.

e.g. oberegat's'a ot bolezni "take precautions
 against illness" (this verb shows clearly
 the link "protection" - "precaution" -
 "caution" - "fear")
opasat's'a morózov "be afraid of frost"
osteregat's'a prostudy "take precautions
 against catching a chill"

B^{va4} : test.

e.g. obletat' samolët "test-fly an aeroplane"
objezdit' lošad' "ride in, break"
obstrel'at' pušku "test-fire a gun"

B^{si} : modal function; substantival root,
 addition of root-characteristic to object.

e.g. obmundstučit' lošad' "place the bit in
 a horse's mouth"
oženit' kogo (prost) "marry (a man)"
ozadačit' "perplex, give someone a
 difficult problem to solve"

obkarikaturit' "caricature"

otakelažit' "equip"

B^{s10} : birth.

e.g. oporosit's'a "give birth (of a sow)"

okotit's'a "give birth (of a cat)"

B^{s1/sp} : = B^{s1}, with activity involving a surface.

e.g. ogranit' "cut (e.g. crystal), facet"

obvoščit' "spot/cover with wax"

B^{s12} : qualitative change of the object by means of the addition of the root-characteristic.

e.g. obrazumit' kogo "bring someone to his senses"

oskorbit' "insult"

osolodit' "process with malt"

(By and large verbs formed from adjectives in -kij by the removal of the whole suffix and the addition of -it', -et', are considered B^{s2} and B^{s3}, unless the root so discovered is obviously a distinct noun in its own right (providing that it has an appropriate meaning), when a classification B^{s12} or B^{s13} is given; cf. osolodit' "make into malt"(B^{s2}).)

B^{s12/sp} : = B^{s12}, involving a surface.

e.g. obuglit' "char"

B^{s13} : qualitative change of the subject by means of the addition of the root-characteristic.

e.g. ogolodat' (prost) "starve"

oskudet' "become scarce"

B^{s13/sp} : = B^{s13}, involving a surface.

e.g. okoptet' "become covered in soot"

B^{s2} : change of the object to the root-characteristic.

e.g. oburžuazit' "make bourgeois"

- $B^{s2/sp}$: = B^{s2} , involving a surface.
- e.g. oščastlivit' "make happy"
ozolotit' "make golden"
osvetlit' "make light, illuminate"
- B^{s3} : change of the subject to the root-characteristic.
- e.g. oledenet' "become icy, become ice"
obnaglet' "become insolent, be impertinent"
osirotet' "be orphaned"
očervivet' "become worm-eaten"
- $B^{s3/sp}$: = B^{s3} , involving a surface.
- e.g. oparšivet (razg) "become mangy"
osteklet' "become glassy"

A fold-out reference sheet showing these categories and their meanings will be found after the Appendices.

3.3. The o- : ob- polarity

3.3.1. Statistical facts.

There are three variants of the prefix o-/ob-/obo-, namely o-, ob-, and obo-. Often one root is found either with two fully interchangeable forms (oteč' : obteč' "flow past"), with two semi-interchangeable forms (omaxnut' (razg) : obmaxnut'), or with one form for one lexical function and another for a second function (e.g. ostavit' : obstavit'). Indeed, if we were to take this last possibility as standard, we could say that two prefixes existed - o-/ob- and o-/ob-/obo-, each consisting of allomorphs dependent

on initial phoneme(s) of the root morpheme. On the other hand, it is an oversimplification to state that o-, ob- and obo- are in virtually free variation (except before specific phonemes), obkopat' only being slightly more "spatially-functioned" than okopat'.

The Academy Grammar,^(I, p. 592) therefore attempts a compromise, suggesting that "verbs with ob- (obo-) can express a more concrete meaning than those with o-; cf. obzolitit' ramu and ozolitit' kogo-l, obsypat' mukoj and osypat' upr#kami... [In addition], in a series of cases lexical differentiation of verbs is connected with variants of the prefix o- and ob- (obo-): e.g. obogret' and ogret', obsadit' and osadit'."

Since we have attempted to reduce the "meanings" of o-/ob-/obo- to a basic kernel-value, we must of necessity devote some attention to the question of whether these three forms are in free variation, totally determined variation, or whether in fact two separate prefixes can be distinguished, viz. o-/ob- and o-/ob-/obo-.

For this purpose we have rejected as non-significant the prefix forms which are determined phonetically, or which occur relatively too often before certain consonants or vowels to be significant.

Overall, o- forms outnumber ob- and obo- forms by a small percentage. Appreciable deviation from this indicates phonetic determination. Obo- forms are always significant, since there is no purely phonetic reason why, during the historical development of the language, o- forms should take their place,¹ - they

1. (For this note see overpage.)

are retained, that is, for semantic reasons.

Thus, with roots beginning with b-, o- predominates almost exclusively: ob- only occurs in obbežat'/etc., in obbit', in obbirat' (impfv.), and in obbryzgat' (razg); obo- occurs in obobrat' (infinitive only) and in obob'ju (corresponding infinitive: obit' or obbit'). O- before b- is therefore considered insignificant, while ob- and obo- are considered significant.

Roots beginning with v- show a predominance of ob-: o- only occurs in oveščestvit', ovejat' (obvejat' also exists), ovdovet', ovladet', ovšivet' (also obovšivet'), ovit' (also obvit'). Only these forms are therefore significant.

Roots beginning with l- show a predominance of ob-: o- only occurs on oledenit'/-et' (also obledenit'/-et'), and in olicetvorit'. Only o- forms are significant here.

Before m-, ob- predominates in the proportion 5 : 1. O- forms are: omaxnut' (razg), omeblirovat', omelet', omerzit' (prost), omertvit'/-et', omeščanit's'a (prost), om'at', omyt', omolodit', omračit'/-net', omočit'; only omerzit', omolodit' and omračit'/-net' have no equivalent ob- forms.

1. (Note from p.70)

Except, possibly, euphony: obob'ju is acoustically more solid than ob'ju. Such verbs are so few in number that they will hardly affect our statistical calculations.

Obolgat'/oblygat' is not considered as an obo- form, since it derives from oblŭgati/oblygati (not from *obŭlŭgati/obŭlygati). Similarly with obol'stit' (despite soft l'), oborvat', oboržavet'. The development of the original lŭ, rŭ in these verbs seems to have been affected by the development of the vocalic liquids l, r.

The only o- forms occurring before n- are onemet' and onemečit'. Obnemečit' also exists.

In over 100 MR verbs formed with prefix o-/ob-/obo- and root with initial consonant p-, only two have a prefix-form other than o-: obpačkat' (prost) and obopret' "go mouldy (of hay)"; opačkat' (which is not of demotic usage) also exists.

Ob- forms predominate with r- roots: against 40 such in MR, we find only orabočit', oravnodušet' (razg), orobet' (also obrobet', which is archaic), orogovet', orosit', orudenet', orum'anit' (also obrum'anit'). Oborvat' and oboržavet' may have a similar history to obolgat' (see above); oborvat' is not recorded early enough to check this.

Before j-, ob- is usual. The following o- forms occur in MR: o(j)evropeit's'a, ojagnit's'a, ojalovet' "go dry (of cow)". Objagnit's'a also exists.

O- forms are never found before a vowel in MR.

Before all other consonants, there is no appreciable deviation from rough equality of numbers of o- and ob- forms.

To sum up, o- is significant before all consonants and vowels except b-, p-, and represents o- in the o- :ob- polarity. Ob- is significant before all consonants except v-, l-, m-, n-, r-, j-; obo- is significant before all consonants: significant ob- and obo- represent ob- in the polarity. Insignificant o- and ob- forms, as described above, belong to either side of the polarity.

In compiling lists of verbs attributable to each sub-category, many were found which could be assigned to any one of two or more:

- e.g. okružít' : A²⁰, B^{s1};
ogorodít' : A²⁰, B^{s1};
obmaknut' : B²⁰, B^{va1};
opelenat' : B²⁰, B^{va/sp};
obložít' "bring to bay" : A²⁰, B^{va(?)};
obdavít' : B¹, B²¹, B^{va/sp}, B^{va1};
obodrat' : B²¹, B^{2/B} (syntax confuses the issue here:
 does obodrat' palec represent an OT form of obodrat' kožu s pal'ca (B^{2/B}), or simply mean "scratch one's finger" (B²¹)?)
obteret' : B^{2/B}, B^{va/sp}; etc., etc.

Many also belong to different, closely connected sub-categories according to context:

- obsejat' : B²⁰, B²¹
obožiti vokrug čego : A¹⁰, A²⁰;
obnyť : B²⁰, B²², B^{va/sp(?)};
okovat' : A²⁰, B²¹, B²⁰; etc.

Our procedure here was to assign each verb to both or all sub-categories concerned, thus presumably reflecting the actual situation in the native speaker's interpretation of the vocabulary at his disposal, but also, of course, making statistical analyses somewhat more liable to marginal error.

The table on p.74 indicates, in column A, the gross total of verbs attributable to each category; in column B verbs with significant o-; in column F, those with significant ob-; in columns D and H, neologisms for these significantly prefixed verbs; in columns C, E, G, I, the number of non-standard (colloquial and demotic)

Category	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
	Significant										Couplets		
	All	o-	RP	N	RP	ob-	RP	N	RP	% of ob-	o-	ob-	RP
A ¹⁰⁽¹⁾	21	4	1	1	-	6	1	-	-	60	3	-	1
A ¹⁰²	15	-	-	-	-	7	4	3	3	100	-	-	-
A ²⁰	104	24	3	4	2	31	4	4	1	56	15	2	3
A ²¹	30	7	1	1	-	15	6	2	1	68	4	1	1
A ³⁰	11	3	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	57	2	-	-
A ³¹	12	3	-	-	-	4	1	1	1	57	1	-	1
B ¹	8	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	50	1	-	-
B ²⁰	104	21	2	2	1	33	5	6	3	61	17	1	4
B ²¹	52	10	-	-	-	24	10	3	2	71	12	-	5
B ²²	51	13	1	4	-	19	3	-	-	59	5	-	2
B ³²	32	5	1	1	-	14	9	4	4	74	4	2	3
B ^{2/B}	78	25	7	3	1	33	7	4	2	57	22	5	4
B ^{va}	159	63	8	7	3	29	11	7	5	32	10	2	6
B ^{va/sp}	81	35	2	3	1	21	5	4	1	38	15	1	4
B ^{vr}	24	13	3	2	2	3	-	1	-	19	2	-	-
B ^{vn}	13	4	1	1	1	3	-	1	-	43	-	-	-
B ^{vn/sp}	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
B ^{v1}	24	11	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	26	3	-	-
B ^{v2}	5	1	1	-	-	4	2	-	-	80	1	1	-
B ^{va3}	7	4	-	1?	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
B ^{vr3}	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
B ^{va4}	8	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	100	-	-	-
B ^{s1}	53	32	2	9	-	7	1	-	-	18	6	-	1
B ^{s10}	8	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-
B ^{s1/sp}	46	17	1	1	-	10	4	1	1	37	4	1	1
B ^{s12}	61	27	6	4	1	4	2	1	1	13	2	-	-
B ^{s12/sp}	7	2	-	-	-	3	1	1	1	60	2	-	1
B ^{s13}	18	12	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1
B ^{s13/sp}	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
B ^{s2}	131	76	8	16	2	4	3	1	1	5	8	1	4
B ^{s2/sp}	41	17	4	2	1	9	6	1	1	35	8	3	4
B ^{s3}	87	67	18	5	3	5	2	1	1	7	5	-	1
B ^{s3/sp}	25	10	3	2	-	2	1	-	-	17	2	-	-

verbs entering into total significant o- (C), total significant new o- (E), total significant ob- (G), and total significant new ob- (I). In addition, there are columns for the percentage of significantly ob--prefixed verbs in the total of significantly prefixed verbs (J), and for couplets (synonymous, or nearly so, verbs differing only in prefix form) (K), with an indication of the number of non-standard verbs entering into these couplets and with which prefix they are found (L for o-, M for ob-). (Couplets may also be formed between a significant form: e.g., omeblirovat', and a non-significant form: obmeblirovat'.) Archaic words noted in modern dictionaries (ustar) are included in the count for their potential motivational strength.

3.3.2. Analysis.

The first conclusion to be drawn is that there is no block of sub-categories (e.g., A, spatial B or modal B) which has a monopoly of either o- (o-/ob-) or ob- (o-/ob-/obo-), so we cannot say that two separate prefixes exist. Couplets with absolutely different meanings must therefore be treated as highly conventionalised (for example, ostavit' (cf. obstavit') comes high in Steinfeldt's Russian Word Count, occurring respectively in 57 out of 350 texts studied.)

Secondly, almost all spatial functions tend to ob-, the only exceptions being B¹ (50 per cent ob-), which is

numerically very restricted (8 verbs in MR) and which, as we have seen (3.1.2), is very closely connected with modal B.

Modal B itself is predominantly o- (overall, 22% ob-), but there are a few exceptional sub-categories: B^{v2}, which denotes "discussion or thought directed at the grammatical object", and B^{v4} "test, trial", and B^{s12/sp}, which has few significant members.

B^v, with 33 per cent ob-, is distinct from B^s with only 14 per cent ob- (and this includes moreover o-/sp categories - see below). Also, within B^s, we find that transitive verbs (B^{s1}, B^{s10}, B^{s1/sp}, B^{s12}, B^{s12/sp}, B^{s2}, B^{s2/sp}) have together a marginally higher percentage of ob- (17) than intransitive verbs (B^{s13}, B^{s13/sp}, B^{s3}, B^{s3/sp}) (10%). These facts, and the high ob- percentage of B^{v2} and B^{v4}, may indicate that ob- in the modern language tends to signal the more "expressive", lexically significant areas of the o-/ob-/obo- field. Such a distinction is, of course, highly logical, because theoretically ob- (realised as o-, ob-, obo- with up to three phonemes) can signal more than o- (realised as o- and ob-, with a maximum of two).

It is noteworthy that most categories whose verbs necessarily denote spatial activity (B^{va/sp}, B^{s1/sp}, B^{s12/sp}, B^{s2/sp}, B^{s3/sp}, but not B^{vn/sp} or B^{s13/sp}) have a higher percentage of ob- forms than the corresponding non-spatial categories (38 : 32, 37 : 18, 60 : 13, 35 : 5, 17 : 7, 0 : 43, 0 : 8 respectively), reflecting the tendency of spatial functions towards ob-.

In the general distinction between spatial, "expressive" categories (ob-) and modal, "less expressive" categories (o-), the role of intermediate categories (esp. $B^{2/B}$) is of interest. Category $B^{2/B}$ is in fact roughly divided half-and-half between o- and ob-; furthermore, it has more verbs in it which form one side of a couplet than any other category (56% of all, not only significant verbs). Even if we consider only the standard (non-colloquial, non-demotic) language, the percentage is still extremely high (44%). This shows a high degree of variation and uncertainty about which form of the prefix to use.

As might be expected, colloquial and demotic usage tends towards the expressive: 32% of ob- verbs are RP, only 15% of o- verbs. Of the verbs which enter into a couplet, 7% are o--prefixed verbs of RP usage, while 15% are ob--prefixed.

There is no sign that the situation is polarising further, except possibly in B^V , which may be tending towards ob-. Neologisms for $A^{10} - B^{2/B}$ are 36% for o-, 64% for ob-, while the total of significant verbs is divided 38:62; for B^V , 48:52 (total, 67:33); for B^S , 82:18 (86:14). By and large most sub-categories follow the principle of creating new forms according to the ratio already pertaining in the category concerned. Others which do not, either have few members or are relatively unproductive (A^{10} , $B^{s1/sp}$), or are sporadic and unsupported in this feature by closely related sub-categories (B^{22} , $B^{s1/sp}$). The relatively high percentage of ob- neologisms in B^{va} and $B^{va/sp}$ may be connected with the higher percentage of ob- forms in B^V than in B^S , and may indicate a swing by B^V towards neologising on ob- (cf. 4.2.2).

In general, however, we may describe the o- : ob-

polarity as a tendency to use ob- prefixed verbs in those categories and styles which are lexically more specific or more expressive, mostly spatial categories, and to use o- prefixed verbs in lexically less expressive, notably modal, categories. In categories where spatial and modal functions are mixed there is a tendency to extremely free variation in the use of each prefix (o- : ob- = 50 : 50). Since there are no substantial blocks of inter-related categories with exclusively one or the other prefix, we can define o-/ob-/obo- as one morpheme consisting of two mutually confused morphemes (o- and ob-), which tend to be determined by lexical function, and which consist formally of two and three allomorphs respectively: o- of o- and ob-, ob- of o-, ob- and obo-.

3.4. Affective values of o-/ob-/obo- prefixed verbs

As postulated in 2.2.4, affective values depend for their existence on contextual (lexical, morphological, and syntactical) and situational factors. For this reason it is often difficult to assign a specific verb under study to either an affective level or to the neutral level, unless it has become fully conventionalised within a context, where it takes on the status of the verbal part of an idiom (e.g. obnesti kogo (sing.) vinom "miss out someone while serving wine"). This is especially true for the SP and OP level, where the modal function of o-/ob-/obo- (action to its stable end) may be developed into an SP/OP affectivity (action to its satisfactory end): e.g. obžít' dom may be analysed either as "to subject all aspects (B²²) of a house to

being lived in until it reaches the state of 'lived-in-ness' (modal B)" or as "to subject a house to being lived in until it acquires a satisfactory (OP) look of 'lived-in-ness' ($B^{22}OP$ or $B^{va}OP$)".

This possibility of confusion between the neutral and affective levels is less marked on the OD side, where the "accusative" nature of the verbal action on the direct object is always potentially present. However, the differentiation between neutral and OD levels is often finely gradated: e.g. obit' "beat on the surface" - obit' "harm by beating (on the surface)", obobrat' "take from the surfaces/edges" - obobrat' "despoil". The gradation is less marked where there is transitivity or object-transference between simplex and compound (the neutral verb is in fact often absent): opit' kogo "harm someone by consuming too much of his drink", ogovorit' "make a stipulation" (neutral) vs. ogovorit' "slander" (OD).

The following classifications do, however, recognise the presence of affective values if they can be at all analysed as being present.

3.4.1. Subject and object promotion

O-/ob-/obo- prefixed verbs associated with SP and OP contexts belong to the following categories (the affix -s'a in this connection may be treated as part of the context):

A²⁰.

e.g. : obrastj xoz'ajstvom "build up a household around oneself" (razg)

obštit'sja (razg) "become settled in the living"

pereselency uže obstroilis' (razg) "the newcomers
have already got settled in"

A³ : verbs meaning "get accustomed to one's surroundings".

e.g. opoznat's'a (ustar, prost) "realise where one is,
identify one's surroundings"

ogladet's'a "get used to the dark; get used to one's
surroundings"

oboznat's'a (ustar) "get to know one's surroundings"

B²² : this neutral category has itself a fair amount
of object promotion value in its function ("... all aspects
of the object"), so that often the affective function is
little distinguished from it, especially in the imperfective.

e.g. obžit' dom (razg) "make a house comfortable for living
in"

obm'at' travu nogami "press down grass with the feet
in order to make it comfortable"; cf. the idiom

delo obomnëts'a "it'll come right in the end"

obležat' kreslo (razg) "make an armchair comfortable
by frequently lying in it"

obygrat' skripku "play in a violin"; this verbs shows
clearly the link between B²² and B^{va} (esp. its sub-category
B^{va4}): perhaps, in fact, this could be classified as B^{va}OP,
and others included here as B^{va}OP or B^{va/sp}OP.

obnosit' novye tufli (razg) "wear in new shoes"; cf.
obnosit' tufli, odeždu (razg) "wear out shoes, clothes",
which must be classified as B²¹OD or B^{va/sp}OD (q.v.).

B^{va}.

- e.g. : oplatit' "pay back, pay off" (doubtfully affective)
obrabotat' del'ce (prost) "skilfully arrange, 'fix'"
obstrel'at' lošad' (razg) "accustom to the noise of shooting"
obstroit' delo (prost) "arrange, 'fix'"

B^{vr}.

- e.g. : območ's'a (prost) "recover from illness"
odumat's'a "come to one's senses, change one's mind"
opomnit's'a "regain consciousness"
opam'atovat's'a (prost) "recover full control of oneself"
obterpet's'a v novoj obstanovke (razg) "come to endure a new situation which is not really to one's liking"

B^s: very few, and doubtfully affective.

- e.g. : otovarit' dogovor (specialised) "deliver goods in settlement of an agreement"

3.4.2. Object and subject detriment

OD and SD contexts may be grouped into three:

- (i) simple OD (SD when reflexive) indicating "harm"
- (ii) OD', indicating "deceit": all these verbs can be assigned a neutral "base" in categories A²⁰ and B²⁰, suggesting an action involving going round the object in a spell-casting ceremony, in order to envelop with guile or "obfuscate". A²⁰OD' and B²⁰OD' verbs seem to

constitute a clear category in themselves, dependent on A^{20} and B^{20} verbs for motivation, but independent of context for their affective value, and productive. There is, however, no dependence by neutral verbs on them, one of our criteria for affectivity. ($B^{va}OD$ and B^sOD also sometimes indicate "deceit", but this value is probably already implied by the root of the verb: obmoročit', oblapošit' (prost), obmanut', obmajāčit'. Often the distinction between basic neutral values is lost, the affective value swamping it: e.g. obmerit', obkroit').

(iii) SD' , indicating "mistake" (cf. the "lowering, sinking, falling" function of B^{v1}). (Like $A^{20}OD'$ and $B^{20}OD'$, $B^{vr}SD'$ verbs seem to constitute a clear category in themselves, independent of context, except of -s'a.)

Verbs associated with OD and SD contexts belong basically to the following categories:

A^{10} : "miss out".

e.g. obnesti kogo (sing.) vinom "miss out someone while serving wine"

obdelit' kogo čem "miss out someone while sharing something out"

These may be classified as fully established idioms.

$A^{20}(OD')$.

e.g. obvesti kogo (prost) "deceive, 'get round'"

oplesti (prost) "confuse, deceive"

objexat' (prost) "deceive"

oboiti (razg) "deceive"

B^1 : "hurt by striking". The prefixal value may again be neutralised modal, overwhelmed by affective value. Many of these verbs, however, may acquire most "hurt by striking" value from the lexical load of the root, indicating a classification B^1 or B^{va} :

- e.g. ogret' (prost) "strike violently"
ošibit' "strike, hurt" - ego ošib obmorok
ožarit' (prost) "strike violently"
obixodit' (prost) "beat, flay", oxaživat (prost)
 "beat, flay"

B²⁰(OD') : "deceit". As noted above, many, or most, of these verbs may be considered B^{va}OD', the prefixal value being neutralised by the affective value.

- e.g. obmerit' "cheat by giving short length"
obščitat' "cheat by miscalculating"
oputat' (prost) "fool, lead astray"
ostavit' kogo v bobax "obmanut', lovko provesti"
 (AcD1950)

B² : "damage to a surface".

- e.g. obnosit' odeždu (razg) "wear out, scuff"
ožeč' "injure by burning, scalding"
obkurit' kogo (razg) "asphyxiate with smoke"

B^{2/B} : "despoil"

- e.g. obobrat' čto u kogo (razg) "steal, take away"
oblupit' (prost) "rob, 'fleece'"

B^{va}.

- e.g. vočima prognali s zavoda za to, čto on obiral
rabočix (Gorky - AcD1950)
osudit' "condemn, convict"
obsudit' (prost) "(ditto)"
obličit' kogo v čëm "condemn by revealing something
 unfavourable"
ogovorit' kogo "slander"
obgovorit' kogo (razg) "(ditto)"
okormit' (razg) "overfeed", (prost) "poison"
obsvistat' (razg) "whistle one's disapproval of"

opit' kogo (prost) "drink out of house and home, harm someone's interests by abusing his offer of drink"

objest' kogo (prost) "eat out of house and home"

obmanut' "deceive"

B^{va/sp}.

e.g. obit' čto (razg) "wear down the surface of something by constant knocking/beatng"

obxvatat' čto (razg) "fingermark"

obtertaja šapka "worn-out cap"

obšarkat' (prost) "wear by shuffling over"

Sok.-Mikit.: divančik, obšmygannyj lokt'ami (AcD1950)

"a little sofa, rubbed dirty with elbows" (prost)

obdelat' (razg) "spot, stain, soil"

muxi obsideli steklo (razg) "the flies have soiled the pane by sitting on it"

In these, even more than in neutrally affective B^{va/sp}, the distinction from B²¹, B²⁰ or B²² is difficult to make, and may vary from speaker to speaker (cf. p65).

B^{vr}(SD).

e.g. objest's'a "overeat"

opit's'a (razg) "overdrink"

obkurit's'a (razg) "oversmoke, smoke too much"

okušat's'a (prost) "overeat"

obn'uxat's'a (prost) "overindulge oneself with snuff"

B^{vr}(SD').

e.g. opisat's'a "make a writing-mistake"

(cf. opečatka "misprint" - opečatat's'a is not found in MR, although it is noted in Nordstet's

Russian-German-French dictionary in the 18thC.)
obmerit's'a (razg) "mis-measure"
obmolvit's'a (razg) "make a slip of the tongue"
opoznat's'a (prost) "mistake someone for someone
 else, make a mistake in identification"
oslyšat's'a "not to hear correctly", oslyška
 "faulty hearing"
ostupit's'a "stumble"
obvesit's'a (razg) "make a mistake while weighing"
osmotret's'a (prost) "make a mistake in
 identification"

A similar "mistake" value is found in ošibit's'a; because, however, of the indistinct lexical function of the root, the whole word must be regarded as highly conventionalised and undifferentiated from other -šib- verbs whose root value is "knock, jolt".

Note how some of these verbs are the "reflexive" form of "deceit" verbs: obmerit': obmerit's'a. This does not indicate a direct connection between neutral B^{vr} (or B^{vr1}) and B²⁰, but shows how, outside the neutrally affective level, verbs may almost coincidentally be connected by their form and lexical load.

B^s : some ST (subject-transference) verbs are included here:

e.g. obmelet' "go aground" - cf. obmelet' "become shallow"
osmerknot' "be benighted"

non-ST verbs include:

ogruzit' "overload"
oslavit' kogo (prost) "spread rumours about someone"
očistit' kogo "rob"
obvetrit' čto "injure with the wind"

Verbs which have the value "deceit" implied by the root include:

obmorocit' (razg) "deceive"

oblaposit' (prost) "deceive".

4. Historical Study of the O-/ob-/obo- Lexical Field.

4.1. Additional lexical functions.

Study of the historical changes which have taken place in the lexical field of o-/ob-/obo- reveals the development of new functions and the loss of certain other functions. Often these changes are at first imperceptible, the new value, for example, being analysable as an already existing value operating within a specific context, and only later, when the context in which the verb(s) concerned operate becomes non-significant, as a fully independent function within the lexical field; conversely, verbs with functions which are dropping out come to be used more and more within a specific context, allowing these verbs to be analysed as belonging to another, usually less specific, function.

For example, many verbs in A¹⁰ (though not all) still require a preposition such as vokrug or mimo (e.g. obožiti, obvesti, obvoloč') to clarify the exact lexical value of the prefix: the category is not yet fully established and independent of context.

Verbs which probably belonged to a function which disappeared are those classified as $B^{v..1}$, such as opasti, opustit', osest'. The "lowering, settling" value of the prefix of these verbs is now dependent on the lexical function of the root. It may originally have been independent of the root and thereby of the modal function of o-/ob-/obo-. (See below.)

The lexical functions of o-/ob-/obo- which are no longer to be found in Russian are as follows:

B^t : this B function is that of compounds with a root formed from a noun which denotes a period of time: night, morning, etc. The lexical value is "spend the period of time denoted by the root" or "do something during this period of time", and is closely connected with a no longer extant prepositional usage of o, ob in adverbial phrases of time: o obědněi (Sr., 14thC), ob nošč' (Sr.), o tu poru (Dal'). This prepositional function ("during, at, in the course of") can be regarded as the spatial function "against, close to" used in a temporal context (v. Triomphe (1959)).

Verbs belonging to this category are: obnoščevati (11th - 15thCS1), obutrěti (14thCS1), oziměti (16thCS1 - 18thC), obvečer'ati (17th - 19thC), and possibly (showing the close connection and resultant indistinguishability between B^t and modal B^s) osvetnuti (12th - 14thCS1). Obzimet' is noted by Dal' (e.g. My nyne rano obziměli; Na dvore obzimělo.)

$B^{v/g-a}$: Samoxvalova (1953) in her description of the prefixal functions found in the Laurentian Chronicle notes a function "away" for o-/ob-/obo-. This is of

extremely low occurrence, probably even lower than she suggests, because o- (ω) is a "natural" scribal error for ot- (ŵ). Other occurrences of verbs with this proposed value (ostatis'a, ošajatis'a, oblixovati, etc.) are followed by a genitive construction (čego), which in Slavonic carries the "away" value. These we have therefore classified as B^{v.../g-a} (genitive-ablative) and incorporated them in the appropriate B^{v...} category. Some later (18th - 20th C) become A¹⁰¹ ("avoidance").

- B^{va/g-a}: oblišiti ot čego "deprive" (12th C)
obvesti kogo ot čego "lead someone away from something" (17th C): A¹⁰¹ "avoid" ?
oblixovati čego "deprive of something" (OCS, 12th - 16th CS1)
olixovati kogo čego "deprive someone of something" (16th CS1)
- B^{vn/g-a}: ostati čego "leave, let go, leave off" (OCS, 11th - 15th CS1, 12th - 14th C)
osošiti ot čego "separate, turn away" (11th CS1)
oběžati čego "avoid" (12th C)
objězditi ot kogo "avoid, get away from" ? (14th C)
- B^{vr/g-a}: ostupati ot čego "forego, give up" (11th CS1)
ogrěbatis'a čego "abstain from" (11th CS1-18th C)
osvěn'atis'a čego "abstain from, restrain oneself" (12th CS1-18th C)
ošajatis'a čego, + inf. "avoid, abstain from" (11th CS1-18th C)
ostatis'a čego, ot čego "leave, get away from" (OCS, 11th - 16th CS1)

ošibatis'a, ošibitis'a čego, ot čego

"abstain from, refrain from, abandon,
be deprived of" (13th- 16thCS1)

oxabitis'a čego, + inf. "leave, avoid,
stop" (11th- 15thCS1, 11th- 14thC)

obinovatis'a čego "avoid, shun" (13thCS1)

C : There remain one or two isolated cases which cannot be interpreted as either a scribal error or a context-determined variant of modal B. Polikarpov's ŭGANÁŭ PTIČY "abigo aves" cannot be an error for ŭ as it occurs between ŭDÁTIe and ŭGAROKŭ; in addition, some kind of "away" value seems clearly indicated (Polikarpov notes no context). Also in the 18thC, the Ruk.L.(90ob) notes ostupiti "otstupiti" and ostuplenie, echoing OCS, 11thCS1 and 13thC occurrences of these words which, despite Sreznevsky's note "vm. otstupit' ", are too numerous to be ascribed to scribal errors.

We suggest that these verbs (and also possibly those noted above as B^{v...}/g-a, which would be remnants of this function and used only in specifically restricted contexts) may have an original function "down from, withdrawal, retreat" (cogn. with gk. ἀνο-)¹. Sadnik and Aitzetmüller give the translation of ostopiti as, inter alia, "abfallen, zurückweichen", while ostopĩnũ

1. Preobraženskij suggests ἀνο- is cognate with slav. po-. The Greek prefix is, however, also found with stress ἀπο- : cf. skr. apa, OIrish apa "from - away", lat. ab, goth af. (Frisk, H.:Griechisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch, I, Heidelberg 1960)

means "fallen (angel)". cf. Min. 1097 (16); ostupíniků (Sr. "prestupnik"); ostrujiti (OCS - Sadn.), ostrujati (OCS - Sadn, 15thCSl - Sr.) "destroy, defeat";¹ odolet', now virtually unmotivated (because of the absence of differentiable verbs *zadolet', *udolet', *podolet';) (but cf. the "down" value of doloj) and unassignable to any specific category; oslušat's'a : originally "withdraw one's obedience" ? ; odožditi "rain" (OCS, 11thCSl - 18thC); oblīvati "spit out" (OCS only); ne obidi + inf. "do not fail to ..." (11thCSl).

Several of these verbs (those with a value "down" rather than "withdrawal") point to a connection between this ancient function C, not really an independent category even in the earliest written documents, and the MR modal B sub-category which we have designated B^{v1}, and which is now restricted to verbs with roots denoting "hang, fall, slip, pour, set down, sink, settle", i.e. which occurs only in specific contexts, allowing us to consider the prefix's lexical value as a constituent part of modal B.

As with verbs classified as B^{v..}/g-a, therefore, we have, at all stages of the language, classified verbs with a value "down" as B^{v1}, while recognising that they are

1. Vaillant in RES, v.46 (1967), p34, interprets ostruiti as derived from struja "current", "and in the concrete sense it meant 'surround with the current', that is, when talking of a boat, to let it be taken by the current which carries it away and wrecks it." Thus it would acquire the figurative meaning "destroy".

historically connected with a different (spatial) function (C), which even in earliest documents is only found in isolated conventionalised words in OCS and ORS1 or assimilated into sub-categories of modal B.

4.2. The historical incidence of o-/ob-/obo- prefixed verbs in each sub-category.

4.2.1. Tables.

The following tables show the number of verbs in each sub-category of the o-/ob-/obo- lexical field in OCS, ORS1, OR, MdR, and MR, according to the sources (dictionaries and edited texts) noted in chapter 1. They also show the numbers of significant o-, ob- and obi- forms in each century, the numbers of significant o-, ob- and obi- neologisms and the number of couplets for each century. (For couplets, obi- is considered a variant of ob-. There also seems to exist a variant obu-, but this only occurs before vowels and j- : obuimati, "surround, embrace" 11th - 16thCS1, obujati, 11thCS1-20thC; in MR this verb means "seize, strike" and is archaic: cf. obujat' (ustar) "make mad, **senseless**", 11thCS1-. Obumirati "faint; sleepwalk", 12th - 14thCS1, obumoriti "subjugate", 14thCS1, obumor'ati "be negligent", 15thCS1, and obumertvie "extasis", 12thCS1, may also have this variant of ob-, although it is possible to interpret these examples as double-prefixed with ob- and u-.)

Significance of prefixal form follows a similar pattern to the position in MR. However, in the 11thC

and 11thCS1, taking into account all o-/ob- prefixed verbs, o- forms outnumbered ob- forms (including obŭ-, obĭ-, obi- and obu-: we do not consider ŭ and ĭ to be significant since they are prone to insertion by later "hypercorrecting" scribes.) by approximately 250 to 100. This may suggest a general tendency over the centuries to employ the more expressive, potentially lexically fuller (see above, 3.3.2.), ob- forms in preference to o- forms; on the other hand, it may be a reflection of the abstract nature of ORS1 ecclesiastical texts.

Roots which differ appreciably from the overall ratio 2½:1 of o-:ob-, begin, as in MR, with b- (no ob- forms), v- (22 ob- forms, 2 o-), l- (15 ob-, 2 o-), n- (6 ob-, 1 o- : oněměti), p- (no ob- forms), r- (18 ob-, 1 o- : prositĭ, with couplet obrositĭ), (3 ob-, no o-), and a vowel (22 ob-, 2 o-). Unlike the situation in MR, m- roots have predominantly o- forms (15 o-, 1 ob- : obĭmoči "be able"). However, because of this change in predominance from o- to ob- forms during the history of the language (14thC : no ob- forms; 16thC : 6 o-, 5 ob-; 18thC : 10 o-, 39 ob-), and because of the influence of this change on the "corrections" scribes might make during copying, we have decided to exclude ob- forms with root-consonant m- as significant (as in MR). Thus, o- is significant before all consonants and vowels except b- and p-; ob- (obŭ-, obĭ-, obi-, obu-) is significant before all consonants except v-, l-, m-, n-, r-, j-.

Verbs which are doubtfully attributable to any category of which are attributable to more than one category, are entered in the appropriate category or categories, although if all verbs for each category or

its subdivisions (viz. significant o- and ob- and the neologisms for each) in any one century are doubtful, the entry is marked with a question mark.

B ²⁰		Significant								Couplets RP			
Cent	All	o-	RP	N	RP	ob-	RP	N	RP	obi-	N	o-	ob-
20	104	21	2	2	1	33	5	6	3	-	-	17	1 4
19	95	21		3		27		10		-	-	10	
18	78	18		13		16		15		-	-	7	
17	31	4		-		3		1		-	-	1	
16	18	4		1		2		1		-	-	-	
15	10	3		-		1		1		-	-	-	
14	8	3		1		-		-		-	-	-	
13	7	2		1		-		-		-	-	-	
12	6	1?		-		-		-		-	-	-	
11	6	1?		-		-		-		-	-	-	
16S1	15	4		1		-		-		-	-	-	
15S1	14	2		-		-		-		-	-	4	
14S1	15	2		-		-		-		-	-	1	
13S1	13	2		-		-		-		-	-	1	
12S1	22	4		2		-		-		1?	1?	2	
11S1	19	2		-		1		-		-	-	1	
OCS	9	1?		-		-		-		-	-	1	

B ²¹		Significant								Couplets RP			
Cent	All	o-	RP	N	RP	ob-	RP	N	RP	obi-	N	o-	ob-
20	52	10	-	-	-	24	10	3	2	-	-	12	- 5
19	58	16		2		24		8		-	-	13	
18	44	19		12		15		12		-	-	14	
17	16	10		-		4		2		-	-	3	
16	11	4		-		5		2		-	-	2	
15	8	4		2		1?		1?		-	-	1?	
14	7	4		-		-		-		-	-	-	
13	6	4		3		-		-		-	-	-	
12	4	1		1		-		-		-	-	-	
11	1	-		-		-		-		-	-	-	
16S1	8	7		-		1		-		-	-	1	
15S1	8	7		-		1		1		-	-	1	
14S1	9	8		1		-		-		-	-	1	
13S1	8	7		-		-		-		-	-	1	
12S1	10	8		1		-		-		1?	1?	1	
11S1	12	8		-		1?		-		-	-	1	
OCS	9	7		-		1		-		-	-	1	

B²²

Cent	All	Significant								Couplets				
		o-	RP	N	RP	ob-	RP	N	RP	obi-	N	o-	ob-	
20	51	13	1	4	-	19	3	-	-	-	-	5	-	2
19	47	9	-	4	-	20	-	9	-	-	-	4	-	-
18	34	8	-	5	-	13	-	11	-	-	-	4	-	-
17	14	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	8	1	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	2	1?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	3	1?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1? 1?	-	-	-	-
13	1?	1?	-	1?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	1?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16S1	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
15S1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
14S1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
13S1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
12S1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
11S1	4	1?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
OCS	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

B³²

Cent	All	Significant								Couplets				
		o-	RP	N	RP	ob-	RP	N	RP	obi-	N	o-	ob-	
20	32	5	1	1	-	14	9	4	4	-	-	4	2	3
19	29	4	-	2	-	12	-	6	-	-	-	4	-	-
18	20	4	-	4	-	7	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	-
17	10	1?	-	1?	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
16	9	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	6	2?	-	1?	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	5	1?	-	1?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	4	1?	-	1?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16S1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15S1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14S1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13S1	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12S1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11S1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OCS	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1?	-	-	-	-

$B^{2/B}$ Cent	All	Significant						Couplets RP	
		o- RP	N RP	ob- RP	N RP	obi- N	o-	ob-	
20	78	25	<u>7</u> 3 <u>1</u>	33	<u>7</u> 4 <u>2</u>	-	-	22	<u>5</u> <u>4</u>
19	73	27	4	28	11	-	-	20	
18	64	25	14	19	16	-	-	16	
17	26	11	-	1	-	-	-	2	
16	19	4	1	2	1	-	-	2	
15	13	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	
14	13	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	
13	8	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	
12	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	
11	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16S1	18	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	
15S1	17	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	
14S1	16	7	-	1	1	-	-	-	
13S1	14	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12S1	13	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	
11S1	13	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
OCS	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	

B^{va} (inc. --/g-a) Cent	All	Significant						Couplets RP	
		o- RP	N RP	ob- RP	N RP	obi- N	o-	ob-	
20	159	63	<u>8</u> 7 <u>3</u>	28	<u>11</u> 7 <u>5</u>	1	-	10	<u>2</u> <u>6</u>
19	159	72	24	23	13	1	1	14	
18	132	62	26	18	11	-	-	13	
17	71	37	12	7	1	-	-	6	
16	39	18	4	5	2	-	-	2	
15	37	14	3	3	2	-	-	2?	
14	28	14	2	1?	-	-	-	1?	
13	24	12	3	1?	-	-	-	1?	
12	28	12	2	1?	-	-	-	1?	
11	13	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16S1	39	19	2	1?	-	-	-	1?	
15S1	37	18	1?	1?	-	-	-	1?	
14S1	38	21	2	1?	-	-	-	1?	
13S1	42	23	2	1?	-	-	-	1?	
12S1	50	29	8	1?	-	-	-	1?	
11S1	54	29	-	1?	-	-	-	1?	
OCS	37	22	-	1?	-	-	-	1?	

$B^{va/sp}$	Cent	All	Significant				Couplets RP							
			o- RP	N RP	ob- RP	N RP	obi- N	o- ob-						
20	81	35	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	21	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	-	-	15	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
19	72	30		<u>3</u>		16		<u>8</u>		-	-	14		
18	74	36		24		13		11		-	-	12		
17	27	13		-		3		3		-	-	2		
16	14	7		1		-		-		-	-	-		
15	10	6		-		-		-		-	-	-		
14	9	6		-		-		-		-	-	-		
13	9	7		2		-		-		-	-	-		
12	6	4		1		-		-		-	-	-		
11	4	3		-		-		-		-	-	-		
16S1	22	12		-		-		-		-	-	-		
15S1	25	16		-		-		-		-	-	-		
14S1	23	16		1		-		-		-	-	-		
13S1	23	17		4		-		-		-	-	-		
12S1	21	14		3		-		-		-	-	-		
11S1	20	11		-		-		-		-	-	-		
OCS	16	10		-		-		-		-	-	-		

$B^{vr} (inc.*/g-a)$	Cent	All	Significant				Couplets RP							
			o- RP	N RP	ob- RP	N RP	obi- N	o- ob-						
20	24	13	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	3	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
19	19	11		<u>3</u>		2		1		-	-	1		
18	23	14		6		1		-		-	-	-		
17	22	10		2		2		1		-	-	1		
16	9	3		2		1		1		-	-	-		
15	6	3		1		†		-		-	-	-		
14	8	5		2		-		-		-	-	-		
13	5	4		2		-		-		-	-	-		
12	5	2		1		-		-		-	-	-		
11	2	1		-		-		-		-	-	-		
16S1	7	6		-		-		-		-	-	-		
15S1	12	7		-		-		-		-	-	-		
14S1	12	8		1		-		-		-	-	-		
13S1	12	7		1		-		-		-	-	-		
12S1	11	8		2		-		-		-	-	-		
11S1	12	8		-		-		-		-	-	-		
OCS	5	3		-		-		-		-	-	-		

$B_{vn}(\text{inc. } \sqrt{g-a})$		Significant						Couplets RP	
Cent	All	o- RP	N RP	ob- RP	N RP	obi- N	o-	ob-	
20	13	4 1	1 1	3 -	1 -	- -	-	-	
19	14	3 -	4 -	2 -	2 -	- -	-	-	
18	19	6	2	1	1	- -	-	-	
17	13	5	1	-	-	- -	-	-	
16	9	2	-	1?	1?	- -	-	-	
15	9	3	2?	1?	1?	- -	-	-	
14	4	1	-	-	-	- -	-	-	
13	5	2	-	-	-	- -	-	-	
12	5	2	-	-	-	- -	-	-	
11	3	2	-	-	-	- -	-	-	
16S1	7	2	-	-	-	- -	-	-	
15S1	8	2	-	-	-	- -	-	-	
14S1	7	2	-	1	1	- -	-	-	
13S1	7	2	-	-	-	- -	-	-	
12S1	9	2	1?	-	-	- -	-	-	
11S1	15	8	-	-	-	- -	-	-	
OCS	9	2	-	-	-	- -	-	-	

B_{vn}/sp		Significant						Couplets RP	
Cent	All	o- RP	N RP	ob- RP	N RP	obi- N	o-	ob-	
20	5	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	-	
19	4	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	-	
18	7	1	-	-	-	- -	-	-	
17	4	1	-	-	-	- -	-	-	
16	1	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	
15	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	
14	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	
13	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	
12	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	
11	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	
16S1	2	1	-	-	-	- -	-	-	
15S1	2	1	-	-	-	- -	-	-	
14S1	1	1	-	-	-	- -	-	-	
13S1	1	1	-	-	-	- -	-	-	
12S1	1?	1?	-	-	-	- -	-	-	
11S1	1?	1?	-	-	-	- -	-	-	
OCS	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	

<u>B^{s1/sp}</u>		Significant								Couplets RP			
Cent	All	o-	RP	N	RP	ob-	RP	N	RP	obi-	N	o-	ob-
20	46	17	1	1	-	10	4	1	1	-	-	4	1 1
19	46	24	-	3	-	9	-	6	-	-	-	6	-
18	45	23		13		8		7		-	-	4	
17	13	11		2		-		-		-	-	-	
16	4	4		2		-		-		-	-	-	
15	2	1		-		-		-		-	-	-	
14	2	1		-		-		-		-	-	-	
13	1	1		-		-		-		-	-	-	
12	2	2		-		-		-		-	-	-	
11	1	1		-		-		-		-	-	-	
16S1	9	7		-		1		-		-	-	1	
15S1	10	7		-		1		-		-	-	1	
14S1	10	8		1		1		-		-	-	1	
13S1	11	8		1		1		-		-	-	1	
12S1	10	7		1		1		-		-	-	1	
11S1	12	7		-		3		-		-	-	3	
OCS	8	6		-		1		-		-	-	1	

<u>B^{s12}</u>		Significant								Couplets RP			
Cent	All	o-	RP	N	RP	ob-	RP	N	RP	obi-	N	o-	ob-
20	61	27	6	4	1	4	2	1	1	-	-	2	- -
19	66	33	-	4	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	2	-
18	51	33		12		2		2		-	-	1	
17	28	19		2		-		-		-	-	-	
16	20	10		4		1		1		-	-	1	
15	7	4		1		-		-		-	-	-	
14	6	3		1		-		-		-	-	-	
13	5	3		-		-		-		-	-	-	
12	5	3		1		-		-		-	-	-	
11	4	3		-		-		-		-	-	-	
16S1	22	15		3		-		-		-	-	-	
15S1	21	17		2		-		-		-	-	-	
14S1	21	15		2		-		-		-	-	-	
13S1	20	15		2		-		-		-	-	-	
12S1	22	14		1		-		-		-	-	-	
11S1	30	19		-		-		-		-	-	-	
OCS	18	12		-		-		-		-	-	-	

B ^{s12/sp}		Significant								Couplets				
Cent	All	o-	RP	N	RP	ob-	RP	N	RP	obi-	N	RP		
												o-	ob-	
20	7	2	-	-	-	3	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	1
19	12	6	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
18	11	8		6		2		2		-	-	1		
17	2	2		-		-		-		-	-	-		
16	-													
15	-													
14	-													
13	-													
12	-													
11	-													
16S1	2	2		-		-		-		-	-	-		
15S1	2	2		-		-		-		-	-	-		
14S1	3	3		1		-		-		-	-	-		
13S1	3	3		1		-		-		-	-	-		
12S1	4	3		-		-		-		-	-	-		
11S1	4	3		-		-		-		-	-	-		
OCS	2	2		-		-		-		-	-	-		

B ^{s13}		Significant								Couplets				
Cent	All	o-	RP	N	RP	ob-	RP	N	RP	obi-	N	RP		
												o-	ob-	
20	18	12	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1
19	18	13	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	14	11		7		-		-		-	-	-		
17	5	3		-		1		1		-	-	1		
16	2	2		-		-		-		-	-	-		
15	2	2		-		-		-		-	-	-		
14	2	2		-		-		-		-	-	-		
13	3	3		2		-		-		-	-	-		
12	1	1		-		-		-		-	-	-		
11	1	1		-		-		-		-	-	-		
16S1	4	3		-		-		-		-	-	-		
15S1	4	3		-		-		-		-	-	-		
14S1	5	4		-		-		-		-	-	-		
13S1	6	5		1		-		-		-	-	-		
12S1	6	5		1		-		-		-	-	-		
11S1	9	7		-		-		-		-	-	-		
OCS	6	5		-		-		-		-	-	-		

<u>B^{s13/sp}</u>		Significant								Couplets RP			
Cent	All	o-	RP	N	RP	ob-	RP	N	RP	obi-	N	o-	ob-
20	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	9	6	<u>1</u>	1	-	3	<u>-</u>	1	-	-	-	2	<u>-</u>
18	11	6		5		2		2		-	-	2	
17	1	1		-		-		-		-	-	-	
16	1	1		1		-		-		-	-	-	
15	-												
14	-												
13	-												
12	-												
11	-												
16S1	1	1		-		-		-		-	-	-	
15S1	2	2		1		-		-		-	-	-	
14S1	2	2		-		-		-		-	-	-	
13S1	4	3		1		-		-		-	-	-	
12S1	4	4		2		-		-		-	-	-	
11S1	2	2		-		-		-		-	-	-	
OCS	-												

<u>B^{s2}</u>		Significant								Couplets RP			
Cent	All	o-	RP	N	RP	ob-	RP	N	RP	obi-	N	o-	ob-
20	131	76	8	16	2	4	3	1	1	-	-	8	1 4
19	144	86	<u>3</u>	34	<u>2</u>	4	<u>3</u>	3	<u>1</u>	-	-	4	<u>1 4</u>
18	96	65		36		4		4		-	-	4	
17	38	23		4		-		-		-	-	-	
16	26	14		1		-		-		-	-	-	
15	17	7		1		-		-		-	-	-	
14	15	6		-		-		-		-	-	-	
13	11	4		2		-		-		-	-	-	
12	11	4		-		-		-		-	-	-	
11	8	2		-		-		-		-	-	-	
16S1	30	13		2		-		-		-	-	-	
15S1	33	23		4		-		-		-	-	-	
14S1	38	24		1		-		-		-	-	-	
13S1	37	22		3		-		-		-	-	-	
12S1	40	21		5		-		-		-	-	-	
11S1	42	25		-		-		-		-	-	4	
OCS	31	20		-		-		-		-	-	-	

<u>B^{s2}/sp</u>		Significant								Couplets RP				
Cent	All	o-	RP	N	RP	ob-	RP	N	RP	obi-	N	o-	ob-	
20	41	17	4	2	1	9	6	1	1	-	-	8	3	4
19	35	17	4	5	1	9	6	4	1	-	-	7	3	4
18	29	15		10		6		5		-	-	4		
17	11	4		-		1		1		-	-	-		
16	5	2		1		-		-		-	-	-		
15	2	-		-		-		-		-	-	-		
14	1	-		-		-		-		-	-	-		
13	1	-		-		-		-		-	-	-		
12	1	-		-		-		-		-	-	-		
11	-													
16S1	10	4		1		-		-		-	-	-		
15S1	9	3		-		-		-		-	-	-		
14S1	11	5		1		-		-		-	-	-		
13S1	8	5		1		-		-		-	-	-		
12S1	7	3		-		-		-		-	-	-		
11S1	10	5		-		-		-		-	-	-		
OCS	5	2		-		-		-		-	-	-		

<u>B^{s3}</u>		Significant								Couplets RP				
Cent	All	o-	RP	N	RP	ob-	RP	N	RP	obi-	N	o-	ob-	
20	87	67	18	5	3	5	2	1	1	-	-	5	-	1
19	104	73	18	24	1	4	2	4	1	-	-	4	-	1
18	82	56		36		2		1		-	-	5		
17	34	21		4		1		1		-	-	2		
16	18	12		3		-		-		-	-	1		
15	16	9		2		-		-		-	-	1		
14	14	11		4		-		-		-	-	-		
13	5	4		-		-		-		-	-	-		
12	3	3		1		-		-		-	-	-		
11	-													
16S1	20	15		2		1		-		-	-	1		
15S1	25	12		3		2		2		-	-	2		
14S1	20	14		2		-		-		-	-	-		
13S1	18	12		-		-		-		-	-	-		
12S1	23	16		5		-		-		-	-	-		
11S1	31	21		-		-		-		-	-	-		
OCS	22	16		-		1		-		-	-	1		

4.2.2 Intra-category changes.

A¹⁰ (incl. A¹⁰¹) : This is not represented in absolutely certain occurrences before the 15th-17th centuries. Context plays an all-important part in determining the lexical value of:

Xronogr., 1494g.: ognutis'a okolo ugla (Sr.)

Novg.II., 1190g.: oboločitis'a okolo poroga (Sr.)

These represent a preliminary stage in the development of A¹⁰ out of the OR state of the o-/etc. lexical field. Use of okolo, vokrug, etc., still plays an important, though not vital, role in the expression of the A¹⁰ value in MR. Other OR and OCS verbs which might possibly be included in A¹⁰ can be classified elsewhere:

Izb. 1073g.: ne obidi ... (Sr.) ("do not fail to"): as an original C, now B^{vn/g-a}.

Ip.l., 1185g.: ominuti (Sr.): as B^{va}.

P.V.L., 941g.: obidoša Rus' okolo (Sr.): as A²⁰.

Ž.Theod.Stud.(79): Dože i do m'n'šago obitěkati, ježe pače o našū luče nečto promyslivū (Sr."obxodit'"): as A²⁰?

Gran.Oty, 1351g.: A vyěždilū tu zeml'u Xodorū Čelčič, totū običždil ot pany Oty starosty (Sr." - "): meaning not clear.

OCS: obnositi (Sadn.): as A³¹-B³².

ogresti (Sadn.): as A²⁰.

A¹⁰² : Only found from the 17thC, and then in rather doubtful occurrences, most of them with an alternative classification of B^{va}OD, B^{va}OD':

Služ.kab., 63: Vmesto bdenija noščnogo vsenoščno sp'axu i inex opivaxu, družii že obygyvaxu (Lev.): "attempt

to outdrink", "attempt to outplay" ?

Only in the 18thC do we find obojeti, oskakat', obnesti, etc., with the recognisable MR value "pass, overtake":

Nord.(II,474) : opivat', opit' " ... boire plus qu'un autre"
In the 19th and 20thC, the category is further increased in numbers: obstrel'at', oblovit'. In certain respects, this c category may be viewed as a modal A¹⁰. Predominantly ob-; o- forms occur in couplets.

A²⁰ : This category has been well represented from earliest times, in both the native and slavonicising languages. The modern predominance of ob- dates only from 16th-17thC; previously in both OR and ORS1, o- predominated (slightly more so in the latter). Couplets have always featured, notably oderžat':obderžat' (even in OCS). It is possible of course, that some kind of distinction was made between the members of such couplets in earlier stages of the language(s), possibly on the lines B¹ : A, or B^v : A. The "encircling" value of deržat' itself may indicate that both oderžat' and obderžat' should be classified as B^{va}. Other couplets are osěsti : obisěsti (11th-13thC), ostojati : obistojati (11thC), ostupiti : obstupiti (15th-19thC), oxvatit' : obxvatit' (18th-20thC) (these may be B^{va}, xvatit', like deržat', denoting an "encircling" value: the link between A²⁰ and B^{va} in early stages of the language is made plainer in section 4.3), ogorodit' : obgorodit' (18th-20thC)(B^{s1}?), ostenit' : obstenit' (18th-19thC)(B^{s1}?), etc. Obi- is widely found in OR, ORS1:

Lavr.1.(402) : i obisědoša grad (Sam.)

2 Car.,XI,21 : obistojaxut' ny mužii na poli (Sr.)

Lavr.1.(190): vidě obixodešča běsa (Sam.)

Zlatostr.: Rucě prostírūtě dírža i obixyščaja .. postýniky
(Sr.)

Lavr.l.(278): i usteregoša Ruskiě storoževe Oltonopu.

i obistupivůše i. i ubiša Altunopu i suščaja s nim (Sr.)

A²¹ : This category, predominantly ob- in the 19th and 20thC, is first truly established in the 17thC. Previous occurrences (ošiti in the 13thC and obgorěti in the 16th) may be B²¹:

L'v.l.(II,526): Mosty že ... čerez' vs'u nošč' gorělo, vygorělo, i stena gorodnaja obgorě i zeml'a iz goroda sypas'a (SRS)

Bezob.(147): a ot togo požaru zgorělo na semnatcati crkvax obgorěli krovli.

A³⁰ : Found throughout, although some of the native OR examples are doubtful; e.g.:

Ostr.ev.(Mk.V.32): Ogledašese viděti sūtvorišojg se (Sr.)

Ip.l.,1274g.: oni ... osmotrěša, ože netut' rati (Sr.)(A³¹?)
Until the 20thC, o- predominated, although in a numerically rather limited category.

A³¹ : This sub-group of A³ ("activity in a circle") is found throughout ORSl. At this period, obxoditi "wander" may be classified here or as B³² or as B²², or even as covering all three categories: "wander around from a central point over many places or over an extensive area" (cf. 4.3.1). Many of these verbs can also be classified as A³⁰, e.g. ogl'adatis'a, ozrětis'a, meaning both "look behind one" (A³⁰) and "look around oneself on all sides, be circumspect" (A³¹), and a category A³ might be more appropriate. The two categories, A³⁰ and A³¹, do, however, diverge from the Mdr period. E.g.

Lavr.1.(194): ogledavŭše kusaše xlěba (Sam.)

From the 15th - 17thC it is frequent with roots denoting "thought, discussion", and indicates a communal taking of advice (such verbs may, however, be classified as B^v) :

Voskr.1.,VIII,71 : obmysliti s kem (SRS) (later examples of obmysliti seem to be definitely B^{vn}, B^{va2})

Psk.I 1.,1463 : ...ves' Pskov ogadav,...(Sr.) (B^{vn} ?)

R.I.B., VI, 686 : obgovoriv s svoim synom ... i s nami (SRS) (also in the 16th, 17thC; other examples, without s kem, indicate a B^{vn} and later a B^{va2} value)

Arx. Str., II, 667 : po ... delam ... s ... krest'jany ogovarivat' v pravdu ...

Other verbs occurring at this fertile period for A³¹ are:

A. Astr., 6 : opisatis'a s kem (SRS)

Ist. Box., 479ob : oboslatis'a "send around a message" (TODRL, XXI, 246)

Nordst., II, 452 : oboslat' "envoyer à la ronde ..."

Dal': oboslat' "poslat' ... po raznym mestam ..."

As in A³⁰, o- predominates until MdR, during which period ob- grows in usage until it is equal with o-.

B¹ : This category is most represented in the 18thC, when o- predominated (most previous stages of the language have exclusive o-). Since then the category has declined numerically: only context may now sustain it as an independent entity within the field. Examples:

Ostr.ev.(Luke.XXIV.29): i vŭnide sŭ nima obleščĭ (Sr.)

Gr.Naz.XIv.(341): Mladĭci Vavulonĭci o kamenŭ

obražaemi i rasypaemi (Sr.) "strike"

Žit.Nifont.XIIIv.(20): Vsi opr'agnuša na nĭ, jazviti i xot'ašča (Sr.)

Lev.XVII.10(14^Cms.): Opru lice svoje .. na dušu (Sr.)("I will set my face against that soul")

B^t : As noted in 4.1, this is no longer extant in standard MR. Exclusively o- until the 19thC. E.g.:

Kir.Tur.Pis.Vas.: postitis'a ot brašna ili ot pitia, ili obnošćevati v molitvě (Sr.)

Isr.XXIV.4(14^Cms.): Obutrěv že Moisi zautra trebniky (Sr.)
("... rose up early in the morning")

Pov.Tim.(196): I obvečer'a so otrokom i spa do utra na travě (SRS)

P.V.L.,1024g.: Mýstislav že osvetů zautra, viděv ležáčie sěčeny (Sr."rise early, at first light")

B²⁰ : Found throughout. o- or ob- predominance in OCS, OR and ORSl is difficult to ascertain, the only regular (i.e. occurring in more than one century) significant verb being oděti, which may be B^{va/sp} or even nearly unmotivated and totally conventionalised. From Mdr to MR a predominance of significant o- forms is reversed, the 50:50 stage being reached between the 18th and 19thC. Verbs entering couplets, however, form a large proportion of o- and ob- forms.

Examples will be found in chapter 5.

B²¹ : Found throughout. o- predominates in OCS, OR and ORSl, but in Mdr ob- attains parity with it. The 17th and 18thC show a return to o- predominance (many of these verbs may, however, be equally classified as B^{va/sp}), while a large number of ob- neologisms in the 19thC give us the MR situation of ob- predominance. E.g.:

11thCSl: Ostr.ev.(Lk.II9): Slava Gnja osija ję (Sr.)

- Gr.Naz.XIV.(298): Mlūnijami obīsiĵajemo (Sr.)
 12th OSl: Ž.Th.St.(101): Jeliko obisiĵajet' sl̄nce (Sr.)
Efr.krm.(Krf.129): Skvīrnami okropļeni (Sr.)
 15th C: Novg.II.,1417g.(Arx.sp.): Grom byst' ... i ikony
opolēša (Sr.)

B²² : Extant in OCS, OR, ORSl as a variant of B³² (and/or A³¹), indicating activity over a large area rather than involving many objects. By the 16th C, however, it emerges as a separate category in its own right:

Vopr.Kir.: Ože nelžē sē budet' pričāščati lēto ili polūlēta, to opolosnutisg večerē, a na utrie komūkatū (Sr.)
 ("wash oneself thoroughly"?, or B^{va/sp?})

Lavr.I.(261): i svolokoša s nego soročku krovavu sušč'u. i vdaša popad'(i) oprati (Sam.) (B^{va?})

Until MdR, there were few significant forms; thereafter, ob- predominates. Examples:

Don.d.(IV,329): město, ..., obvoevano i razoreno bez ostatka (SRS)(B^{va?})

Trav.(245): toju travoju obkurivajut različnyja runa (SRS)

Arx.Str.(II,858): i vy bū ... kazakov ... osmatrivali sami, kakova č'ja rana, a po osmotru ...

B³² : In OCS and ORSl, the verbs included in this category are often found in the other close categories B²² (see above) and A³¹: these three may have formed a single category with variants at this period (v. 4.3). Ob-/obī-/obi- forms predominate throughout. In OCS and ORSl, the only verbs to be regularly in the category are obxoditi,

obixoditi, obteči, possibly obiskati. In OR okupiti "gather (many) together" is possibly classifiable here, but probably is B^{va}. The number of verbs in the category grows from MdR onwards. Examples:

11thCSl:

Nest.Žit.Feod.(5): obixodi vsja manastyreę (Sr.)

16thC:

Kurb.Ist.(VIII): i obxodit te vse obiteli (Fenn.65)

13thC:

Novg.I l.(1204): Vnidoša vŭ tŭ korabl' ... i vse města obiskaša (Sr.)

17thC:

Arx.Str.(II,101): okolo togo sela ...obyskivali bol'šim obyskom.

18thC:

Nordst.(II,455): obŭskivat', obŭskat' "fouiller, fureter, chercher, mettre le nez partout"

B^{2/B} : Found throughout, although the close connection with B^{va/sp} means that many verbs can be included as members of both categories (e.g. otrěti, odrat, ostriči vlyasy - B^{2/B}, ostriči golovu - B^{va/sp}, etc.) In OCS, OR, ORSl, o- predominates. By the 19thC, to a great extent by means of the formation of couplets, ob- achieves parity with o-, and by the 20thC predominates. A couplet found from the 13thC to the present day is odrat' : obodrat':

Lavr.l.(1203): Ikony odraša (Sr.)

Nik.l.(X,35): ikony obodraša (Sr.)

Sof.I l.(1372): Ženy i děvici odiraxu i do poslednie nagoty (Sr.)

Kurb.I(153): obdirati odeždu (SRS)

B^{va} : Found throughout. o- has always predominated and, unless we treat obderžat' as belonging here rather than to A²⁰, was exclusive in OCS, OR until the 13thC, ORS1 until the 15thCS1. Since then the percentage of ob- forms in total significant forms has slightly increased: 16thC: 22%, 17thC: 17%, 18thC: 24%, 19thC: 24%, 20thC: 31%. The percentage of ob- forms in first occurrences has, however, increased significantly: 16thC: 33%, 17thC: 10%, 18thC: 32%, 19thC: 35%, 20thC: 50% (cf. 3.3.2). Examples from OR:

Pis.Vlad.Mon.,1096g.: oplakal muž a eja (Sr.)

Lavr.l.(28): ... načenu ot marta ... okončav že ... (Sam.)

Psk.II.,1265g.: Kn'az' Domant ... ostavl' ... zeml'u

litovskuju, i priběže v Pleskov (Sr.)

P.V.L.,1097g.: ... očjuti plač' i reč ... (Sr.)

Sof.vr.,1476g.: Načat sudit ix, i sudiv ix i obyskav, da žalobnikov opravil (Sr.)

B^{va/sp} : Found throughout. In OCS, OR, ORS1, o- was exclusive. In the 15thC, the couplet ožeči : obžeči introduces ob-, and ob- members of couplets have ever since formed a large proportion of ob- verbs (in the 18thC, 12 out of 13; in the 20thC, 15 out of 21). Examples:

11thCS1: Ostr.ev.(Io.XIII.5): Načētū umyvati nogy učeníkomŭ i otirati lentiemŭ (Sr.) (B²¹ or B^{2/B?})

12thC: P.V.L.,1101g.: i emŭ i i okova i privede i Kyjevu (Sr.)

17thC: Bezob.(135): Nne gsdr' moi ... čerez siju gramotku oblebizaju nogi tvoji za tvoju ... mlst'

B^{vr} : Found throughout. Exclusively o- until the 16thC, when obgovoritis'a may be classifiable here.

Obojtis' "cost" is first found in the 17thC.

B^{vn} : Found throughout. Exclusively o- in OCS, OR, ORSl. Obgovoriti s kem, which may be A³¹, is the doubtful entry for the 15th and 16thC.:

R.I.B.(VI,686): razsudiv ... i obgovoriv s svoim synom
... da i s nami (SRS)

A.razr.prik.(41-42): i jaz s vami obgovor'u, kak budet
prigoža (SRS)

A.Graž.Rasp.(135): i kn'az' Ivan, Gosudar' z bojary
spisok obgovor'a (SRSX: note the transitive verb -
cf. B^{va2}).

Skaz.rosk.žit.: nixto ne ogovorit, ni slova molvit (Lev.)

The Mdr predominance of o- is gradually being eroded in MR. An interesting word in this category is ožiti čem "keep alive on something", which is recorded in the 11thC (Lavr.l.(147) - Sr.) and in the 13thC (Ip.l.,1202g. - Sr.); this was presumably not able to compete with the Slavonic ožiti "return to life, revive" when the native (OR) and slavonicising (ORS1) styles of the language began to coalesce (no cases of ožiti "return to life" do in fact occur in our material between the 11thCsl and the 17thC; this is perhaps an indication of the ambiguity which was felt to exist over this word.). Ožit' "return to life, revive" is classified as B^{vn}SP.

B^{vn/sp} : The word otok "dropsy" occurs in ORSl

from the 11thCS1, presumably based on oteči. Otěkati is found in the 13thCS1, and the category (always very restricted in number but exclusively o-) has been extant from then to the present day:

Pčel.I.Publ.b.(19): Otěkajuščaja udesa (Sr. "swell up; become inflamed")

Žit.Andr.Jur.(XXI,85): Ot mnoga plača opuxlě emu b'asta oči (Sr.) ("intumescerunt")

B^{v1} : This category, possibly one of the "heirs" of the ancient function C, has existed throughout, exclusively o- until the 18thC since when it has been predominantly o- with several couplets. OR obložiti "found, lay foundations" has been included here.

Examples: from the 11thCS1:

Nest.Žit.Feod.(22): Oprovorotil takovyi sūsud tūšči i ničī položil (Sr.) (Ecclesiastical text, but with native form of the root vorot/vrat: later scribal error?)

Sbor.1076(33): Pripaxnuvūši ..., jako burę větrīneja, i plod dobryix děl obronivūši (Sr. "drop")
from the 12thC:

Novg.I l.(1199): V to že lěto v Rusě gorod obložiša (Sr.)

from 15thCS1:

Afan.Aleks.sl.na Arian.: Ostrujati Arianskuju eres' (Sr. "destroy")

from the 17thC:

Arx.Str.(II,1146): i ty bū ... tot novoj xram ... velěl obložiti na starom cerkovnom městě

and from the 18thC:

Samarin.(69): my ponevoli prodali v' Krasnom sele
čto grex stalsi u nas obranili vypis ... (Kotk.)

B^{vr2} : Only found since the 16thC:

Stogl.,140 : Mitropolit .. sudnoj spisok obgovorit po
sv'aščennym pravilom (Sr.). This may, however, be
classified as A³¹. The 17thC has more certain examples:

A.Ju.B.,III,41 : ogovor'a sie sudnoe dělo (Sr.)

A.M.G.,I,469 : my ob vas ... pečal' imeem i obmyšl'aem
(SRS). This example shows clearly the connection of
B^{vr2} with the modern usage of the preposition o, ob with
the locative. The 18thC adds obdumat', and the 19thC
odumat', obsudit', obtolkovat'.

B^{va3} : The earliest occurrences are in the 13thCS1:

Ž.Nif.,464 : Videv že blažennyj, jako l'ut est' zvěr',
i poide sam napredi, obl'udaja mene, da ne ubiet lan'
(SRS) ("look after, protect"), and in the 13thC:

Ip.1.,1268 : zeml'a ... opasena (Sr.) ("saved,
protected"). Exclusively o- except in the 18th and
19thC, in each of which a short-lived ob- form occurs
in a couplet:

Pol.: obstregaju "zri ostregaju"

Dal': ..., oslonit' "obslonit',..."

B^{vr3} : Found throughout, assuming that OCS opas
"care, caution" is based on the verb *opasti se (found
later). Exclusively o-, although over a very small
number of verbs. The prior existence of B^{vr3} to B^{va3}
suggests that they were not at first connected, B^{vr3}
being possibly based on A³⁰ ("look around oneself" -
"be circumspect" - "be afraid"). The development of
B^{va3}, in about the 13thC, on the roots which are the

same as certain roots in category A³⁰, would have, on this analysis, drawn away these verbs to form a category B^{vr3}, differing from B^{va3} only in grammatical form. It is very possible, on the other hand, that B^{va3} existed earlier, but was not recorded until the 13thCSl. A further element in the development of B^{vr3} may have been function C "away from, down from": N.B. the genitive construction of osteregat's'a čego.

B^{va4} : Found only from the 18thC. Perhaps the least independent of B^v sub-groups in MR. Example:

Ruk.L.(79): Objezžati "lošad' naezditi"

B^{s1} : Found throughout. The o- predominance, exclusive at first, has since the 15thCSl been slowly undermined, but it is still extremely strong. Couplets account for many ob- forms:

Min.čet.(V): Žizniju bezkonečnoju obdarit vas (Sr.)

Čel.(26): požalui veli mne obženit(') malčika svojago v' svoei votčine potomu što babenco zaskorbelo i ščišek svarit nekomu (Kotk.)

B^{s10} : Only found since the 17thC, except for a lone Bulgarianism in the 14thCSl: obagnitis'a; cf. MBg obágn'a se. Exclusively o-. A 17thC example:

Čel.(29): dve kobyli ažerebilis' (Kotk.)

B^{s1/sp} : Found throughout. Predominantly o-; until the 18thC, all ob- forms occur in couplets: osěniti: obsěniti (OCS, 11thCSl), ozariti: obzariti (11th, 16thCSl). As with B^{va}, the oldest occurrences of ob- may be classifiable as A²⁰ or B²⁰:

Ostr.ev.(Lk.IX.34): Bysti oblak i osěni ja (Sr.)

Io.ekz.Bog.(302): I xěrovim že, obīsēnjajuščaja
ocěstilu, ne děla li ruk člvčskū (Sr.)

Min.1097g.(108): dxvnyimi svētīlostīmi ozarivūšise (Sr.)

Pand.Ant.XIv.(268): Javlenīnyimi ny zarēmi obīzarejōšče
(Sr.)

B^{s12} : Found throughout. In OCS, OR, ORS1
exclusively o-; ob- is introduced in the 16thC:

P.V.L.,1071g.: ne xodi bez oružīja, osorometī tē (Sr.)

Nikon.Pand.(sl.35): Prědū vsēmi jęgo osramiti (Sr.)

Bars.No470,26-27ob: ... da žal' togo, čtob teb'a ne
osoromotit' (TODRL,XXI,79)

Kurb.perep.(V.): bezčislennymi grexi obt'agčen (Fenn.55,
198)

B^{s12/sp} : Found in OCS, ORS1 till the 14thCS1, and
since the 18thC. Exclusively o- in the early period, and
predominantly so until the 19thC; in the 20thC, a sudden
loss of o- forms has produced a predominance of ob- forms,
which is extraordinary for B^s categories. Examples:

12thCS1: Zlatostr.(19): Golub okal'an (Sr."dirty, soil")

Stixir.XIIV.(43): Krūvijū zemlju očīrīvivūše (Sr.)

14thCS1: Isx.XXV.5(sp.14v.): Koža ovča očerneny (Sr.)
("dyed red")

B^{s13} : Found in OCS, ORS1, OR since the 14th-15thC:

R.Prav.Vlad.Mon.(Sin.sp.): odolžati (Sr.)

Exclusively o- until the 20thC, apart from a couplet in
the 17thC:

Paz.(28): odolžal ja velikimi dengi (Kotk.)

Pam.Pers.(565): oni de ... pročelis'a i oprodalis'a, i
obdolžali velikimi dolgi (SRS)

B^{s13/sp} : Not numerous in ORSl. Mdr (exclusively o-). Well-established since the 18thC (predominantly o-; in the 18thC, the ob- forms were members of couplets).

Examples:

12thCSl:

Zlatostr.(61): Pastusi okrastěvša ovca ot zdravyx otlučajut (Sr.)

13thCSl:

Triod.post.XIII-XIVv.: Otírněvšju i oljaděvšju džju mi vsěmi str^sŷnymi poxotími ... oč^sti (Sr.)

B^{s2} : Found throughout. Exclusively o- until the 18thC, when couplets account for 3 of the ob- neologisms:

Ruk.L.(82-82ob): obtončati "otončati", obtončiti "otončiti"

Ruk.L.(78ob): obgorčiti (no indication is offered by the compiler of the lexicon as to the meaning of this word; we assume it is a synonym of ogorčit')

B^{s2/sp} : Found in OCS, ORSl and OR (only obnažiti). SRS notes oběliti "whiten, whitewash" from the 15thC. Exclusively o- until the 18thC, when ob- forms are introduced, to a large extent via couplets.

B^{s3} : Found throughout. Predominantly o-; ob- forms are mostly found in couplets: e.g. onemet': obnemet' in the 18thC (Nord.). Other examples of this category are:

P.V.L.,1093g.: opustěša sela naša (Sr.)

Arx.Str.(II,339): my ... do konca razoreny i obniščali

B^{s3/sp} : Found in OCS, ORS1, and sporadically in OR (cf. other o-/sp categories). Exclusively o- until the 18thC. Examples of couplets:

Arx.Str.(II,773): i u verkovyx u želěznyx pušek
stanov i koles nět, a u inyx s moči ognili

Dok.Sen.(II,2,161): ugly (doma) obgnili, krovli
obgnili (SRS)

Nord.(II,489): osěděju "grisonner ..."

Ruk.L.(81ob): obsedeti "posedeti"

Chapter 5 gives a complete list of first occurrences, with examples.

4.3 Development of the o-/etc. lexical field.

4.3.1 The situation in OCS and early periods of OR and ORS1.

The absence of absolutely certain occurrences of A¹⁰ until the 16thC, of A¹⁰² until the 17thC and of A²¹ until the 15thC indicates that the spatial A functions of o-/etc. were extremely restricted until MdR, the lexical value "round" being expressed by non-verbal means (prepositions, etc.). A²⁰ was presumably even more closely connected with B²⁰, B²¹, B¹ and modal B than it is now, being no more specific in function than "close to, pressing up against" (cf. oderžat', obderžat', ob'azat', etc.), the idea of a circular effect of the action being logically included (all points on the circumference of a circle are equally "close to" the centre; note also in this connection the widespread use of okolo, krugom, etc. to specify the idea of "encirclement":

Skaz.vost.stran. : obležit okolo Jugorskie zemli
(15thC) (SRS)

Ž.Nif.XIIIv.(130) : Krugom krug okročiv okolo
svojego prestola (Sr.)

Pal.XIVv.(30) : krugom obixod'a glavu (Sr.).)

This kind of lexical function would also cover A³ (A³⁰ and A³¹) and might have included the verbs in B³², the concept of involving many or all objects in an action having at that time (OCS, OR, ORS1) the additional connotation of these objects being positioned "close to", "up against" or "on all sides of" a central point, where the action is viewed from. (The fact, however, that at this period B³² has exclusively ob- forms suggests that this may not be so. See below.)

Two unrelated facts support this interpretation of the original spatial functions of o-/ob-. Firstly, in MR there exists a whole series of o- prefixed nouns (e.g. okrajna, okrug, okrestnost') which may be interpreted as having this relatively unspecific (in modern terms) function of o-, rather than the specific lexical value of A²⁰, B¹, etc. Secondly, we have the evidence of other Indo-European languages, especially of Latin: obsidere "besiege" ("sit close to and thus surround"), obire "go to meet" ("go close to, against"), obambulare "walk about near", obruere "bury, destroy" (cf. the functions C and B^{v1}), offendere "strike against" (cf. function B¹).

Whereas, as stated above, we have disregarded the presence of ũ and ĩ in assessing the significance of ob- (obũ-, obi-, obu-, obi-) forms, it is of interest

to study the specific weak jer found in significant ob- forms in OCS and in earliest OR and ORSl.

Sadnik and Aitzetmüller show all their entries with a uniform obŷ-, possibly in an attempt to overcome the lack of clarity caused by the OBG tendency to confuse ŷ and ŷ̄: this "etymologising" is somewhat unfortunate. Rešetar (1923), for example, notes that the Codex Zografiensis has forms obŷxoždaaše, obŷstoimŷ.

In the 11thC OR and ORSl, Sreznevskij shows the majority of examples of significant ob- verbs as having obŷ- or its variant obi-: obŷiteči; ostojati, obŷtojati, obistojati; osijati, obŷsijati; osěsti, obŷsěsti; obŷxoditi, obixoditi; obŷsěn'ati; obŷzar'ati. Later examples of these words gradually replace obŷ- with obŷ̄-: obŷ̄stojati (12thC), obŷ̄zariti, obŷ̄dŷrŷati (12thCsl). 11thC and 11thCsl examples with obŷ̄- (obŷ̄svěščati, obgl'adati) may be precursors of this orthographic change stimulated by the corresponding phonetic change, or due to corrections by later scribes. Compare the development of obiti, obyti, oboiti:

Ostr.ev.(Io.X.24): Obidošę že i Iudei (Sr.)

Kurb.perep.(IV): obydox zeml'u (Fenn.55)

Psk.II.,1348g.: oboide ves' gradŷ (Sr.)

and that of obiskati, obyskati:

Novg.II.,1204g.: vseę města obiskaša (Sr.)

Io.1.I.1 Apost.XIVv.(V.): Ruky naša obyskaša (Sr.)

In the 11thC, the categories involved in the form obŷ- were: A²⁰, B²¹, A³-B³², B^{va}, B^{s1/sp}, B^{s3}, and of these all except B³² have a majority of significant o- forms; all the significant forms of B³², however, are at this period obŷ-.

On this somewhat tenuous evidence, it is possible to draw the conclusion that B³² represents the remains of a prefix obĭ-, opposed to the prefix o(b)-, and that both before and during the earliest recorded periods of Slavonic there was a great amount of contamination between the two, resulting in the use of two forms of the same prefix, o- and ob-, and in a long, as yet incomplete, process of assimilation of these forms into the lexical structure of Russian.

Such a suggestion of a dual origin of o-/ob-/obo- is not, of course, new. Preobraženskij notes Brugmann's and Vondrak's differing etymologies for the prefix and for the preposition. Brugmann treats ob as a descendant of I-E *obhi, *bhi "on, attack, possession":

- *obhi > *obĭ > Slav. obŭ
- > Skr. abhi
- > Goth. bi > OHG bī
- > Lat. ob

cf. Skr. abhi i "attack", Lat. obeo, Slav. obiti ; Skr. abhi sad- "stand against threateningly; restrain", OSaxon bisittian "beseige", Slav. obstojati ; Lat. obloquor, OHG bisprehan, pisprāhōn "condemn", Slav. obolŭgati (sic); Slav. o kamenĭ, soblazniti se o mĭně, ELat. ob Romam legiones ducere, Goth. bi staina "against a stone".

Vondrak treats the prefix as a product of I-E *mbhi/ *ambhi or *mbh, with loss of the final -i :

- > OHG umbi > Germ. um
- > Gk. αμφί "about, near"
- > Lat. amb-, am-
- > Skr. abhi-tas "on both sides, near"
- > OIrish imb-, imm- "near, round"

- > OWelsh am- (ym-, em-)
- > Alb. mb, mbi "on, towards; near, in"
- > Slav. ob > o (at first in groups like ob-b..., ob-p...), obŭ.

Walde (Lateinisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch, 1954) suggests that the products of I-E *obhi and *mbhi did in fact coalesce in Goth. bi "around" and in OCS obŭ, ob, o.

Endzelin (1905), according to Preobraženskij, also treats o/etc. as the product of two prepositions: *op(i)
 > Balt. ap(i), and *ob(i) > Skr. abhi. Op- before voiced plosives and spirants would have been confused with ob-. However, most examples of Slavonic ob- would be cognate with Balt. ap(i): e.g. Lith. apaūti, Slav. obuti; Latv. apmirst, OR obmerli ("they lost (many troops)"). Endzelin suggests that obrěsti is among the minority of Slavonic o-/ob- prefixed verbs in which the prefix is cognate with Skr. abhi.

If we accept that category B³², with exclusive form obŭ-, can be considered as belonging originally to a separate prefix, it would appear that this prefix must be the product of I-E *ambhi/*mbhi, and cognate with Gk. ἀμφί "about, near, on both sides", OHG umbi "around", OIrish imb- "round". Its lexical function would be, approximately, "around, near, on all sides". (Note how close this is to A³¹ "activity in a circle, activity based on a centre": see below.)

The prefix o(b)- would then be the product of I-E *obhi, cognate with OHG bī, Lat. ob; lexical value: "close to, pressing against". (The situation of Skr. abhi may, in this case, be similar to the coalesced Slavonic o-/ob-, also

the product of two I-E forms.) In addition, the prefix o(b)- may also be cognate with Gk. ἀπο, Lat. ab, Skr. āpa, Old Irish apa "from, away from", Goth. af, with lexical function "down from, away from, withdrawal"; the assimilation of this form into o(b)- (from I-E *obhi) appears to precede the assimilation of obŭ- (from I-E *ambhi/*mbhi).

If this is the case, the "envelopment" value of B²⁰ may have developed, before the recorded history of Slavonic, from the prefix o(b)- under the semantic attraction of the prefix obŭ- "near, on all sides". A²⁰, "encirclement", would have a similar development, although its semantic position is nearer the values of obŭ- than o(b)-.

The following diagram (fig. 4) shows the suggested lexical field of o-/ob-/obŭ-/obi-/*obu- at about or shortly after the dialectal division of Common Slavonic. A/B is the "kernel-value" of the prefix, and is approximately "close to, pressing up against, pressing round". We have retained the category numeration and literation which was applied to MR.

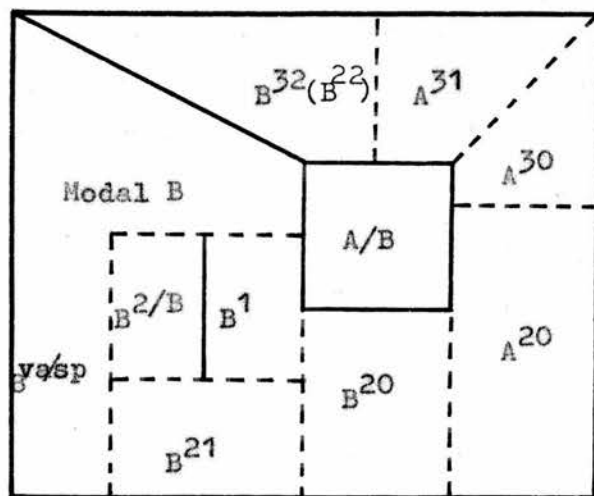


fig. 4

A modified form of this diagram (fig. 5) gives a more sophisticated interpretation of the o-/etc. lexical field in the earliest period and the etymologies of its various areas.

Categories A³⁰, A³¹, B²² and B³² are amalgamated into a category (A-B)³ ("around, on all sides", and, in specific contexts, "activity based on a centre; activity involving many objects of equal status; activity over an extensive area"); this has variants A³⁰, A³¹, B²² and B³² (B³² could, at this period, be redesignated A³², as it contains only verbs with a two-dimensional + horizontal value: cf. the B³² verbs in MR which have a virtual A³¹ value, e.g. obzvoniť vsex družej "phone around (from a central point)..."). A³⁰ stands slightly apart from the other three variants. Examples:

Izb.1073g.(V.): Po široťe uselenyja obŭxoditŭ (Sr.): B²², A³¹ or B³².

Kiril.Ierus.Ogl.XIIv.: obŭxoditŭ bo jako lŭvŭ revy, iŭŭta kogo poŭrŭeti (Sr."brodit"): A³¹-B³².

Zlatostr.(4): Obidoxŭ vs'u zeml'u (Sr.): B²².

Nest.Ź.Theod.(5): obŭxodi vsja manastyreŭ (Sr.): B³².

P.V.L.,1045g.: Vsego mira obixodita (Sr.): B²².

Io.1.I.1 Apost.XIVv.(V.): Ruky naŭŭa obyskaŭŭa (Sr.) ("our hands have handled"): B²² (B^{va?})

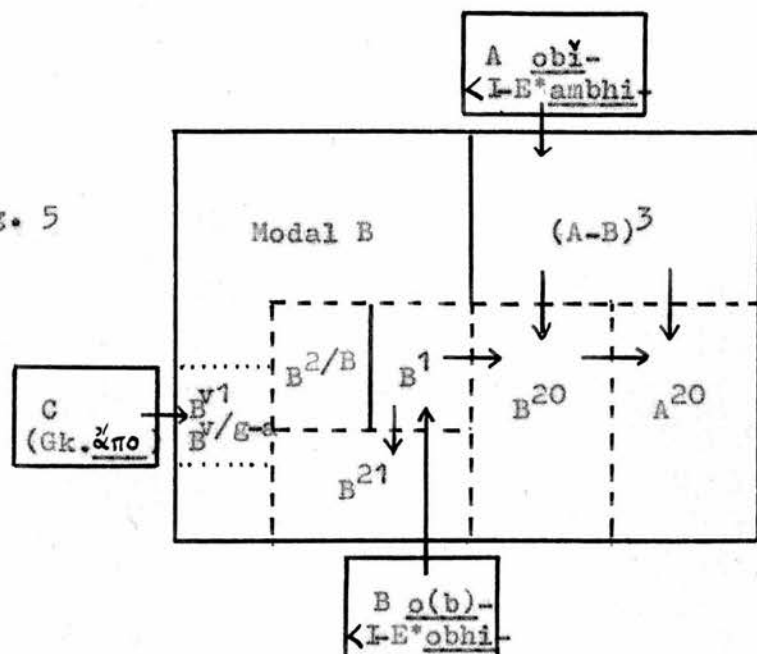
Novg.II.,1204g.: Vnidoŭŭa vŭ tŭ korabl' ... i vsŭ mŭŭta obiskaŭŭa (Sr.): B³².

Gr.Naz.XIV.(59): ... sŭtvori vŭseljenŭŭo, jŭŭŭe sŭpasŭnoje slovo obŭteŭe (Sr.): B²².

One 11th CSL verb, ogl'adati, may have B²² value "examine all over", but it is perhaps more plausible to interpret it as B²⁰ or even B^{va}:

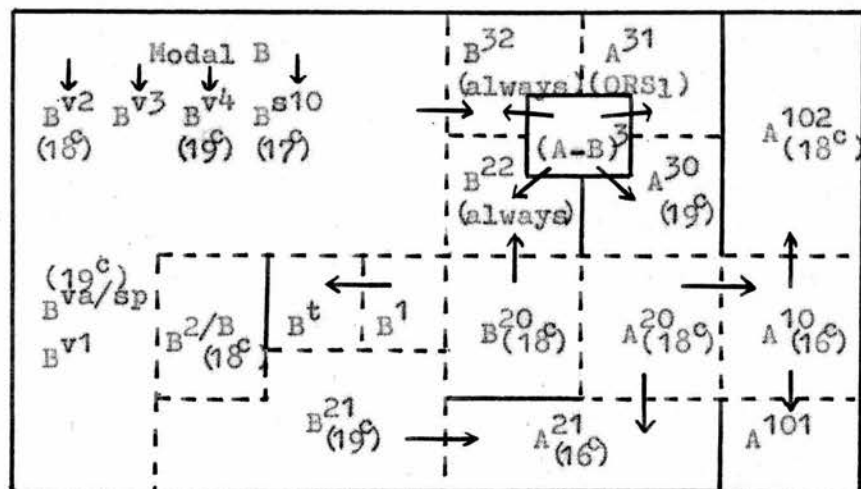
Car. 1, XIX. 15 (V.): I posla Saulů, da ogl'adajutů Davida
(Sr.) ("to see David").

fig. 5



4.3.2 Further development of the o-/etc. lexical field.

Fig. 6 shows the further development of the o-/etc. lexical field. Arrows indicate semantic development. Dates



placed beside each category index show the century when ob-forms began to predominate in first occurrences (where applicable). Note that, in addition to the developments described below, $B^{V/S-a}$ drops out, some of its verbs being assimilated into A^{101} , a variant of A^{10} .

4.3.2.1 The development of (A-B)³.

The continuing break-down of the formal distinction between categories B^{20} and modal B (o(b)-) and category $(A-B)^3$ (ob(y)-) allowed the further interaction of these categories and the subsequent development of $(A-B)^3$:

B^{32} : the influence of modal B, along with frequent usage of contexts including vse, mnogo, etc., seems to be dominant here;

B^{22} : the influence of B^{20} seems strong here. A further stimulus may have been provided, in MdR and early MR, by the development of object-promotion affectivity (v. 4.4). The complete involvement of all aspects of an object suggests that the verbal action may be regarded as satisfactory in its result. However, $B^{22}OP$, expressing a verbal action which involves all aspects of an object and which has a completely satisfactory result, is itself fairly distinct, in MR, from neutral B^{22} ;

A^{31} : this seems to be somewhat of a residual category; the place of A^{30} in this scheme is somewhat obscure: it seems best to regard it as a development from $(A-B)^3$ under the influence of A^{20} , and prefixal form (o- predominance) tends to support this, although A^{31} , which is much closer to B^{32} , also has o- predominance. Perhaps not too much should be read into this last fact: the number of verbs involved is always extremely small and statistically unsound.

4.3.2.2 Development of A¹⁰, A¹⁰², A²¹.

The existence of two or three formal origins for the prefix o-/etc. also appears to have helped the development of the modern spatial A function ("round, around") as a distinct part of the lexical field.

The crystallisation of the "around" function may be illustrated by the verb okropiti:

12thCSl: Efr.krm.(Krf.129): Skvīrnami okropl'eni (Sr.)
("aspersi"): B^{va/sp} or B²¹;

14thCSl: Isx.XXIV.8: Moisi okropi l'udi (Sr.) ("sprinkled (the blood) on the people"): B²¹ or B²⁰;

18thC: Pol.: okropl'aju "circum spergo, zri kropl'u": B²⁰ or A²⁰. It is interesting to note how Polikarpov is willing both to attribute value A²⁰ and not to attribute it ("zri kropl'u") to okropiti. A¹⁰ in fact becomes established at about the same time (16thC) as significant ob- verbs in A²⁰ outnumber significant o- forms, that is, on the establishment of a fully independent A²⁰ category with its own formal characteristics.

However, the close connections which continued to exist between all these categories led to the introduction of o- forms into A¹⁰ and to the further introduction of ob- forms into B²⁰ and B²¹, until, in the 19thC, these categories also acquired ob- predominance.

With A¹⁰ established, A¹⁰² followed naturally, probably with roots denoting motion, later, figuratively, with roots denoting activities in which the subject can excel the object. A¹⁰² may now be establishing a potential position as a modal category (cf. obxitrit' "outwit")

A²¹ seems to be a hybrid category formed after the establishment of A²⁰ under the influence of B²¹: it also only acquires ob- predominance in the 19thC.

4.3.2.3 B^{va2}, B^{va3}, B^{va4}, B^{s10}.

The absence of B^{va2} until the 17thC is difficult to explain. The subjection of an object to an activity in a modal B manner (until the verbal activity has its result) has existed since earliest recorded times: OCS osoditi, okoničati, okrasti, ožešti, opytati; OR oplakati, osěči, oblišiti, etc. In MDR we find obgovoriti in categories B^{vn} or A³¹ ("talk in counsel") and the competition, from the latter at least, may have prevented the use of obgovoriti in its MR function. Another possibility is that until the 18thC, the use of ob- in a modal function was not established and o- was not lexically specific or "full" enough to carry the concept of active mental concentration of B^{va2}. Neither of these explanations, it must be admitted, is very convincing.

B^{va3}: this sub-category has probably always existed in native Russian. OCS and ORSl may have used u- prefixed verbs: upasti "save", uxranitis'a ot "be protected from" (Sr.), thus explaining the absence of o- prefixed verbs in ORSl until the 13thCsl. As mentioned before, this sub-category was probably also assisted in its formation by the previous recorded presence (in OCS and ORSl, as well as in OR) of sub-category B^{vr3}, also analysable as closely connected with A³¹.

The development of B^{va4} "test, trial" can best be explained as depending on an expansion of the lexis in order to include a rather more specific and sophisticated concept than had been necessary before. The need for lexical

specificity may explain (v. 3.3.2) the use of ob- in preference to o-.

B^{s10} is another example of the expansion of the (recorded) lexis into the expression of more specific concepts than hitherto required by the users of the language.

4.4 Development of affective values.

4.4.1 Subject and object promotion.

Most recorded occurrences of promotion-affective verbs date from the 17th and 18thC. This may be interpreted in one of two ways.

Firstly, this affective level may have always existed in the language, based on the relatively great potential lexical load carried by multi-morphemic words, based, that is, on the morphic function of prefixation and affixation. However, because of the formally unmotivated nature of the promotion-affective level and its consequent instability, promotion-affective verbs would only rarely be included in written texts. Thus we find only sporadic occurrences of such verbs:

Min.čt.fevr.(36): obraždajets'a (Sr.) "fruit in abundance"

Sof.vr.,1466g.: velmi opolonivšes'a (Sr.) "capture much booty"

Ip.l.,1190g.: oblovitis'a množestvom zverej (Sr.)

ProL.XIIIv.: očutitis'a (Sr."awaken")

Ust.gr.m.Kipr.Konst.mon.,1391g.: omoglūs'a (Sr."recover")

OCS, ORSl: ožiti (Sadn.,Sr.)("return to life")

Arx.Str.(I,672): obgovoritis'a (SRS) "come to an agreement"

On the other hand, we may interpret the above as neutrally affective B^{vr} , A^{20} and A^{31} verbs, and link the development of promotion-affective verbs with the stabilisation of the modern aspect system, especially in so far as it concerns prefixation.

In the 17thC, we still find extensive use of non-prefixed verbs in the perfective aspect. When opposed to prefixed verbs (svobodit' : osvobodit'), these then tend towards imperfectivity, and perfectivity becomes more associated with non-suffixal prefixation than was the case in the 17thC.

The "globality" of perfective verbal action, being associated with prefixation, may thereby have facilitated the growth in prefixed verbs of promotion affectivity, of the concept of satisfactorily completed verbal action. Promotion affectivity, according to this interpretation, would be the consequence of the perfective concept as applied to modal B, and the imperfective forms of such promotion-affective verbs (which do exist) would be less affective and closer to neutral modal or spatial B or spatial A: cf. obzavestis' xoz'ajstvom (A^{20} SP) and obzavodit's'a xoz'ajstvom (A^{20}); obkurit' trubku (B^{22} OP) and obkurivat' trubku (B^{22}). Some of the affectivity of the perfective forms, a lexical by-product of perfectivity, may, however, be transferred to these imperfective forms and give them the lexical meaning of verbal action carried on with a view to subject or object promotion.

The neutral categories on which these SP and OP

verbs are based have, since the regular establishment of this affective level, been the same as are found in 20th C Russian: v.3.4.1.

4.4.2. Subject and object detriment.

Unlike promotion affectivity, detriment affectivity, at least with modal B sub-categories as its base, is found throughout the recorded history of OCS, ORSl and native Russian.

This may be at least partly explained by the spatial function of o- in OCS and early OR and ORSl : "close to, (pressing) up against", from which the modal function is derived. The idea of harmful action "pressing against" a person or object may have indeed existed in Indo-European, at least potentially: cf. Lat. obloqui "slander, speak against".

Verbs denoting "harmful utterance against, slander" do in fact form a large part of the OD verbs which exist in OCS : osudit'i, oblygati, oglagolati, obaditi, obavati, obličiti. In ORSl and OR okladati, ogovoriti and obgovoriti follow this meaning; in Mdr oglasiti and obnesti:

Samarin.(4): Ivana Polučina sn ego oglašæt teb'a, gsdr' vs'akogo (n)epravdoju budto ... (Kotk.)

Mor.d.(116): on branit xudymi slovami i obnosit vs'u našu naciju (SRS)

Gogol'(M.Duši): Ja ne vinovat ... no ne tak vinovat: men'a obnesli vrugi (AcD1950)

In MR obsudit', obozvat', oblažat', osvistat', obsvistat', oklikat', have similar functions.

However, one verb, objest's'a, has existed from OCS to 20thC with obvious SD affectivity but without the possibility of its lexical function being an offshoot of modal or spatial o-. In OR and ORSl, other verbs show a similarly totally independent affective value:

Pam.sm.vr.(665): povelě ego oběsiti pred narodom
(SRS) ("hang to death")

Ptr.(III): ... dostal ja špika ... a ego xoču
obvěsit' po Riskoj dorogě (SRS)

Ugl.A.(258): ta gran' obožžena i obita (SRS) ("beat thoroughly")

Suzd.l.(Ak.sp.)(1216): Priběže v Volodimer' o
poludni na četvertom koni, a trex odušil (Sr.)

Okormiti "poison" gradually ousts the ORSl meaning "feed, look after, lead, administer". In Mdr and MR we can add opoit', opit'(s'a), obožrat'(s'a), oprodatis'a, obkormit', opisat' ("confiscate the goods of"), obkurit's'a, etc.

Two other groups of detriment affectivity verbs are probably offshoots of neutral sub-categories:

(i) OD', with function "deceit" (from A²⁰, B²⁰) occurs from the 17thC onwards (when the "encircling" function of A²⁰ had become crystallised, although some B^{va}OD and B^sOD verbs in OR, ORSl, Mdr and MR also have a function "deceive" by virtue of their roots:

Posl.m.Fot.Snět.mon.1418g.: Oko tlěnnoe ne vidě, i uxo
okradeno žitiiskymi kozn'mi ne slyša (Sr. "obmanut'")

(cf. krasti in Sr.: "furari; ...; smuščat'")

Trav.(137): kupcy omanyvajut prostyx l'udej (SRS)

Pov.Gor.Zlo: ... nedumaj ... obmanut' (Lev.)

Ist.Box.(479ob): ... obolstila k smerti sim obyčae^ym: ...

I tem ix obmanula (TODRL, XXI, 246) "trick"

Others are omičítati, obmajačít', obmoročít', etc. A²⁰OD' and B²⁰OD' are enumerated in 3.4.2; most date from the 18th and 19thC.

(ii) SD', with function "mistake", is much older than OD'; it is first found in the 14thC:

Lavr.1.(488): ože s'a ... gďě budu opisal ... ili perepisal ili ... (Sr.)

However, it is not until the 18thC that this B^{vr}SD' category is well established with, inter alia, obmerit's'a, obmolvit's'a, oslyšat's'a, ostupit's'a. The 18thC also sees short-lived additions to the category: opečatat's'a (20thC: opečatka), okupit's'a. In the 19thC, oblovit's'a, obnizat's'a are unique to Dal', while the additions obložít's'a, obdernut's'a, etc. survive to the 20thC. One or two verbs are new to the 20thC: ogovorít's'a, obgovorit's'a.

The lexical function of these verbs has a certain amount in common with the ancient function "down, withdraw" outlined above (4.1), and with one of its "heirs", B^{v1}. The concept of a "slip" or a "retrogression from a norm" is obviously quite close to that of "lowering" or "falling", and this may well be the origin, or at least a facilitating factor in the development, of this specific detriment-affectivity category.

Other neutral categories on which the SD-OD level is based are: A¹⁰ (from the 18thC: obnesti), B¹ (from the 18thC: ogret'), B² (from the 18thC), B^{2/B} ("despoil": possibly from the 14thC - oboimati -, although the ms. is from the 16th-17thC, when we first find obobrat' and oblupit'. The relatively early date of OD formation on

the spatial function $B^{2/B}$ - cf. all other spatial functions with OD affectivity - is probably due to this function's close relationship with (modal) $B^{va.}$, $B^{va/sp}$ (from the 18thC), and B^s (incl. $B^{s/sp}$, but excluding subject-transference verbs) (from the 18thC). Other examples will be found in 3.4.2.

B^{s3} SD verbs with subject-transference are found in OCS (omrĭknuti), 14thC (omerkti), 15thC (obmerkti), 18th- 20thC (osmerkut', obmelet'). Their sporadic nature is interesting, perhaps a result of the uncommon syntactical change on which they are based.

4.5. Summary.

In OCS, two previously separate morphemes, o(b)- and obĭ, are almost completely fused in what has become the single morpheme o-/ob-/obŭ/obĭ- whose forms are to a certain extent determined lexically and (for ob- and some o-) phonetically. The morpheme o(b)- itself also appears to be derived from a form with two separate meanings ("against, close to" and "down from") or from two separate forms, each having one of these meanings. The lexical function of the OCS morpheme o-/ob-/obĭ-/obŭ-/obi-/*obu- is a mixture of "pressing up against, close to", "down from" (progressively disappearing and subsumed into modal usages of "pressing up against, close to"), and "around, on both sides." Category A²⁰ "encirclement" may be regarded as a product of the coalescence of the first and last of these functions.

With the fall of weak jers, and the full

vocalisation of strong jers, the formal variants become o-, ob-, obo-, which, in conjunction with the development of the more specific lexical function "round, around, circuitously past", partially tend, when the initial consonant or vowel of the root is phonetically neutral (significant), to determination on lexical grounds: o- being used, by and large, for modal functions and ob(o)- for spatial (initially A^{10} , A^{102} , later A^{20} , B^{20} , B^{21}) functions. It may be that there has, for several centuries now, been an attempt by Russian speakers to transform certain of the categories which we have analysed, into exclusively ob- formation (obo- before historically determined and synchronically conventionalised consonant clusters: br, gn, but cf. obgnit', dr, žd, lg, ml, mš, rž, sl), and others into exclusively o- formation, but that this has been frustrated by the continuing close connection of the (spatial) lexical function A with spatial function B, and by the phonetically determined use of ob- (before certain consonants and all vowels) in categories which would otherwise tend to o-.

The lexical functions of the prefix have, by and large, become more specific, especially in the spatial parts of the field, with the development from the concept "close to, up against, pressing round" of the concept, at first contextually determined, but later entirely independent, of "round, circuitously past" (A^1). At the same time, we witness the gradual assimilation and re-ordering of the lexical area denoted originally by the prefix obŷ- ("near, on all sides"). This too, under

various influences, becomes more specific: A³⁰, A³¹, B²² and B³². The modal function likewise developed, incorporating verbs which originally had the prefixal function "down from", and later, in Mdr and early MR, expanding into specific areas of human experience previously unlexicalised: birth of animals, test/trial, direction of discussion/thought to the solution of problems/etc.

Finally, the detriment affectivity, probably from prehistoric times associated with the prefix o(b)-, also develops, with the help of spatial function B²⁰(-A²⁰), into the lexical area of "deceit", and, possibly with the help of the ancient function C "down from", into the lexical area of "mistake".

We may add here a few theoretical observations on the nature of semantic change, based on the sememe-alloseme dichotomy sketched out in chapter 1.

Semantic change, of which polysemy is one aspect, occurs essentially on the allosemic level and is only then transferred to the sememic level. New allosemes of a form (e.g. a prefix or a root) are created when the form is used with forms which have sememes not previously connected with it: e.g. o + buržuazit' in the 20thC. Such neologisms in turn extend the lexical sememes of the forms they involve (here o- and -buržua(z)-), the morphic sememe of the form prefixation, the grammatical-

class sememe of the verb (and the class-marker -it'), etc. During the history of the Russian language, the sememe of the form o-/ob-/etc. has appreciably changed, from the abstraction of "against, up to (both spatial and modal) - close to, around" to the abstraction of "against, up to (again, used both spatially and modally) - close to - around - circuitously past".

Lastly, although a polarity between a morpheme o-/ob- and a morpheme o-/ob-/obo- does partly exist, neologising on these forms has not so far been very distinct semantically: if the distinction were rigorously observed in neologisms, the sememes O- and OB- would extend into different lexical fields, which would finally separate from each other: it would seem in this case that each morpheme (with sememes O- and OB-) would be represented by two allomorphs: respectively, o-/ob- (ob- before vowels, v, l, m, n, r, j) and ob-/obo- (obo- before specific consonant clusters, b, p). The two sides of the present polarity, however, are so intermingled and confused that such a separation seems extremely unlikely.

5. First Occurrences of O-/etc.-prefixed Verbs
with Examples.

In this chapter are found examples of most of the o-/etc.-prefixed verbs which have occurred in the historical stages of Russian and which are recorded in our sources. Verbs are arranged according to category, century of first occurrence, non-significant/significant roots and lastly in alphabetical order of the roots; the only exception to this is that verbs whose roots begin with a j- or a vowel are placed together at the end of the 'non-significant root' section.

Examples in context are not given for all 18th, 19th and 20th C first occurrences, since, as explained in chapter 1, most research was carried out on earlier stages of the language; most examples from the 18th C are taken from contemporary dictionaries and lexicons (where we have an example in context, however, this is given; from Nordstet we mostly give his French equivalents except where the German equivalent supplements this); examples for the 19th C are taken from Dal' (bearing in mind the reservations we hold about his accuracy), Glag.19^C and AcD1950 (when it refers to, for example, the 1847 Academy Dictionary - AcD1847); most examples for the 20th C are taken from AcD1950 (others may be found by referring to this work). All such secondary sources are shown in brackets after the

example concerned. A few examples, without indication of secondary source, have been noted by the author in the course of general reading.

Examples for OCS are mostly extracted from Sadn.; the few examples in context come from articles by Słoński, and from Sreznevskij.

For OCS, no chronological differentiation is made. In OR and ORSl, the 11thC includes verbs which can be attributed to earlier centuries. In OR(Sl), an example is only given for the style (native or slavonicising) in which the word first occurs (usually ORSl): if a word occurs first in the same century for both styles, it is recorded under the native style.

(N,L) indicates that both the first and last occurrences of the form belong to the century involved. For OCS, 11thC and 11thCSl, this is reduced to (L). No indication of this kind signifies that the form (or at least the prefix+root, disregarding suffixal formations) is still extant in MR.

Indications of register (razg, prost, etc.) apply to the situation in 20thC Russian.

Arbitrary conventions: adjectival suffix -lyj (e.g. opotelyj) and substantival suffix -enie (e.g. oblaženie) are considered to imply the presence of a verb, which may, as in these examples, be unrecorded in our material. Verbs in -ovat' are considered to be B^V rather than B^S; those in -nut' as B^{S3} when the root is adjectival or substantival, as B^{Vn} when the root is verbal. -nyj is

taken as an adjectival ending, and if the -n- does not occur in a verb formed from such an adjective, the root is considered to be a noun; thus, oxladit': B^{s12}, opozdat': B^{s13}. By and large, verbs formed from adjectives in -kij by the removal of this suffix and the addition of -it', -et', are considered B^{s2} and B^{s3}, unless the root so discovered is obviously a distinct noun in its own right, when a classification B^{s12} or B^{s13} may be more appropriate (cf. osolodit' B^{s2}, B^{s12}).

The following bracketing, etc. has been used (xyz = the perfective form of the verb concerned):

(xyz/xyza) : an ephemeral form (in the 20thC), not used in the statistical analyses because it is not established (i.e. not recorded in 20thC dictionaries).

*xyz/xyza : perfective form not found, imperfective form (xyza) found.

(xyz)/xyza : perfective form not yet found, verb recorded in the imperfective.

(xyz): xyzb : verb not yet found, but represented by verbal noun, adjective, etc. (xyzb).

*xyz: xyzb : verb not found at all, but represented by noun, adjective, etc.

A¹⁰OCSobnositi : A³¹? B³²?Supr.509.18: povědí obnositů (Slon.)—
ogreṣti (L) : A²⁰?Kb. : ogreṣti (ogreḡo) "herumgehen, umschreiten" (Sadn.)11^cobiti (L) : prob. A²⁰.PVL,941g.: obidoša Rus' okolo (Sr.)11^cslobiti (A¹⁰¹)(L) : B^{vn/g-a}(Orig. C) ?Izb.1073g.: ne obidi ispovědati svojů grěxů (Sr."omit")12^coboběžati (čego)(A¹¹⁰¹) : B^{vn/g-a}?Ip.l.,1115g.: Oběžasta nužnyja smerti (Sr."izbegnut'" - po dr. sp. otběžasta)oboločitis'a (N,L) : B^{va}?Novg.II.,1190g.: Přišli bo bexů [Čud'] vů ž oneků i oboločilisě okolo poroga vů ozero (Sr.)—
ominuti (N,L) : B^{va}?Ip.l.,1185g.: Kon'čaků že stojalů u luzě, ego že, ědušče po šolomeni, ominuša (Sr."projti mimo")12^cslobitěkati (N,L) : A²⁰?Ž.Theod.Stud.(79): Dože i do m'n'šago obitěkati, ježe pače o našů luče něčto promyslivů (Sr."obxodit'")

13^c13^cS114^cobjězditi (ot kogo)(A¹⁰¹)(N,L) : B^{vn/g-a?}Gram.Oty,1351g.: A vyězdilŭ tu zeml'u Kodorŭ Čelčič, totŭ objězdi^l o^t pany Oty starosty (Sr.)14^cS115^cobxoditi (T) : A^{20?}Ž.Stef.Perm.: rěki obxode^t ju i proxode^t skvozě n'u (Sr.)16^cS1: Sil'v.iAnt.vopr.XVIv.: [reka] Mŭry i Indyobxodešcaę, Gangisŭ... naricaets'a (Sr.)15^cS1ognutis'a (N,L) : B^{va?} A^{30?}Xronogr.1494g.(Busl.716): Onu^ž se ognu okolo ugla (Sr.

"obognut', obojti").

16^cobvestiD.oprič.(424): a piscom tex požen ne skazali i piscovobveli (SRS)17^c: Arx.Str.(II,1074): i mnogixŭ trgovyxŭ l'udej... sŭ tovary okolo Novagoroda obvod'atŭ lěšeju že dorogoju, i otŭ tovo... našimŭ tamožennymŭ pošlinami činitca nedoborŭ.obojti; obojti (T) : ?Ž.Ant.Sin.(57): ... uved'atŭ nasŭ i obojdutŭ iněmi puti (SRS)16^cS117^c

(obnesti)/obnositi

Jakut.a.(3,13): A na bo¹šo^m poroge puški ... vygružali i
o^bnosili na sebe za poro^B (SRS)

(objexati)/objězžati; objexati (T)

Arx.Str.(II,621): i mežů lěsovů proseločnymi dorogami ...
s těmi zapovědnými tovary ne objězžali

Skaz.Erus.Laz.: oběd' ty siju rat' (Lev.) "avoid"

(obteči)/obtekati (T)

GAKO, No.697/7173,66: ty, smerte, ... nikogo nikako
obtekaeši (TODRL,XXI)

18^cobegat' (T?), obežat', obežat' (T)

Ruk.L.(78ob): obegati "okolo begati, ...", obegnuti "obežati",
(79) obežati

obvezti

Pol.: obvožu na kone "circum veho"

obvlačat' (N,L); obvoloč'

Pol.: obvlačaju "circumtraho", obvolokaju "circumtraho"

(obletet'): obletenie : A²⁰?

Nord.: obletěnie "le vol autour"

oplyt' (T)

Nord.(II,475): oplyvat', oplyt' "faire le tour par mer"

opolzti (T)

R.Cell.(386): opolzti (AcD1950): this could be B^{vn1}, q.v.

*ojti: ošedšij (N,L): ?

Ruk.L.(94): ošedšij "obšedšij"

objexat' (T)(A¹⁰¹)(N,L)

V-rus.Pes.(IV,486): Kuda milů ni pojdetů - men'a ne obojdetů;

Kuda ni počdetů - men'a ne objědetů (SRS)

obbegat' (T), obbežat', obbežat' (T)

Pol.: obbégaju "circumcurro"

Ruk.L.(77ob): obbegati "okolo obegati", obbegnuti, obbežati
(ognut')/ogibat' (OT) : ?

Ruk.L.(83): ogibati

obognat'/obgon'at'; obgnat' (N,L)

Nord.: obgon'at', obognat' (obgon'u) "pousser autour,
faire le tour en conduisant ou en chassant devant soi,
p.e. du bétail"

Ruk.L.(78ob): obgnati "sl. obognati"

obskakat' (T)

Nord.(II,451): obskakivat', obskakat' (obskoču) "sauter
autour"

20^c: Železn.,Uralcy: V inyx mestax dovodilos' obskakivat'
krugom bolee glubokie zalivy i loščiny (AcD1950)

obtaskat', obtaščit'/obtaskivat'

Nord.(II,452): obtaskivat', obtaskat' "trainer autour"

R.Cell.(517): obtaskivat', obtaščit' (AcD1950)

oxodit' (N,L)/oxaživat' (T)(prost)

Nord.(II,513): oxaživat' (fut. oxožu) "marcher à l'entour"

19^c

obognut'/obgibat' (OT)

20^c: Bubenn.,Bel.bereza: [D.] svernul vlevo, no bystro
pon'al, čto bylo by legče obognut' [jamu] sprava (AcD1950)

ožat' (N?,L) : A^{20?} (q.v.)

okolesit' (obl. in 20^c)

Gejm.1801: okolesit' (AcD1950)

okružít' (prost, ustar)

Karamz.: [Oter] okružil Nord-Kap, doplyval do .. (AcD1950)
oteč'

20^c:Gorodeck.: .. led'anaja Otekla krugom reka (AcD1950)
 20^c
obvesti (OT)

A 102

...

17^c

(opiti)/opivati (OT) (L:18^c) : B^{va}OD ?

Služ.Kab.: inex opivaxu (Lev.) "attempted to outdrink" ?

(obygrati)/obygryvati (T) : B^{va}OD ?

Služ.Kab.: obygryvaxu (Lev.) "attempted to outplay" ?

19^c:Turg.: On strel'aet slavno, a na billiarde ja ego obygryvaju
 (AcD1950)

18^c

oblukavit' (N,L) : B^{va} ? (q.v.)

opit' (OT) (N?,L)

obojti (T)

Sign.1710g.(27): [V tumane] ne ždat' admirala, poka admiralů paki na peredů obojdetů. Poneže straxovato onomu drugova vů takoe vrem'a obxoditů (SRS)

obognat', obgnat' (N,L)/obgon'at'

Luk.(I,192): Kupilů samago řezvago bėguna i ků nemu skakunovů, takixů, čto ni kto men'a ne obgon'aetů (SRS)

oskakat' (T) (L:19^c)

Nord.(II,482): oskaktivat', oskakat' "dėvancer en courant"

obt'agat' (N in 19^c?, L:19^c)

Ruk.L.(82ob): obt'agati

19^c:Dal': obt'agat' kogo " .. vyigrat' t'ažbu, dělo vů sudě"

obxodit' : v. obojti, above

19^cobežat' (T)

Dal': oběgát', oběžat' "opereživat' běgomů, naběgu, obgon'at'"

obletet' (T)

Dal': obletět', obletat', obletyvat' "operedit' naletu"
objexat' (T)

L.Tolst., Voskr.: Otec serdito uprekal kučera za to, čto on vovrem'a ne objexal zaderžavšuju ix partiju (AcD1950)

obbégat' (T)(N,L)

Dal': obbégat' kogo "vz'at' nadů kemů verxů, ne stol'ko skorost'ju ... kaků prodolžitel'nost'ju"

obskakat' (T)

L.Tolst., V.iM.: [Rostov] dostal sebe ... dobruju lošad', na kotoroj nikto ne obskakival ego (AcD1950)

obstrel'at' (OT)(razg)

L.Tolst.: Oblonskij ne obstrel'al ego (AcD1950)

20^c: Prisv., Lenin na oxote: ... každyj oxotnik bol'šoj individualist: ... každomu xočets'a ... obstrel'at' svoego tovarišča (AcD1950)

20^coblovit' (OT)(prost)

Železn., Ural'cy: Čto za okazija takaja? Razve u nas ne takie ze snasti, kakie u [F.P.] ? A on vse x nas oblavlivaet (AcD1950)

obkosit' (OT)(razg)

AcD1950: Kto kogo obkosit'?

obstavit' (OT)(prost)

Mal'c.: Obstavili my vas segodn'a po vsem pokazatel'am
(AcD1950)

obxitrit' (T)(razg)

Kataev, Syn polka: ... on stal ... rasskazivat', kak on
obxitril starogo razvedčika (AcD1950)

A²⁰

OCS

obezati (OT)(L:18^c)

Z., M., A., Ps., Sav., Supr.: obezati "herumbinden" (Sadn.)

oběsiti (L:16^cS1) : B^{va}?

Z., M., A., Ps., Cloz., Sav., Supr. 103: oběsiti; Cloz. 1083:

oběsati "aufhängen" (Sadn.)

obležati (T?)

Supr.: obležati "um-, herumliegen" (Sadn.)

(obložiti)/oblagati (OT)

Euch.: oblagati "umgeben, umstellen" (Sadn.)

obřezati

Z., M., A., Cloz., Sav.: obřezati "rund herum schneiden" (Sadn.)

obrütiti

H.: obrütiti "halftern; übertragen: Zügel anlegen" (Sadn.)

obiti (L:17^c)

Z., M., A., Ps., Supr.: obiti (obido) "herumgehen, umgehen,
belagern" (Sadn.)

obeți, obųjeti / obımati

Z., A., Ps., Supr. 195: obeți (obųjeti) "umfassen, fangen,
einschliessen, empfangen" (Sadn.); Z., A., M., Supr.: obımati

"... umfassen, fangen" (Sadn.)

oboxati (L:18^c) : B^{va/sp}?

Supr.: oboxati "riechen" (Sadn.)

ograditi : B^{s1}?

ograditi "umgeben, umzäunen, einfrieden" (Sadn.)

ogrešti (L) : A¹⁰?? (q.v.)

odrižati : B^{va}?

Z., M., A., Psalt., Euch., Cloz., Sav., Supr.: odrižati "besitzen, umfassen, halten, erfassen, umgeben" (Sadn.)

obūdrīžati : B^{va}?

L.14.7: obūdrīžati (Slon.); A., Supr.: obūdrīžati "umfassen, erfassen, umgeben" (Sadn.)

okopati (OT)

Z., M.: okopati "rund herum graben, umgraben" (Sadn.)

okročiti (L:16^CSl)

Z.: okročiti "einkreisen" (Sadn.)

osěsti (T)

M., Ps.: osěsti "umgeben, belagern" (Sadn.)

ostěniti : B^{s1}?

Supr.328: ostěniti (Sr.); Supr.: ostěniti "eine Mauer errichten (in Übertragenem Sinne)" (Sadn.)

*ostojati: ostojanie

Psalt.: gradŭ ostojanija "befestigte Stadt" (Sadn.)

obūstojati (T)

Supr.150.16: slyšavŭ že ... obūstojęšteję narody glagolęšteję (Slon.); Z., M., Supr.: obūstojati "umgeben, belagern, umstehen" (Sadn.)

ostopiti (T)

ostopiti "1. ... ; 2. um-, einschliessen" (Sadn.)

osypati (OT)

Z., M.: osypati "um-, beschütten" (Sadn.)

obŭxoditi (T)

Supr.(Mk.6.6): obŭxoditi (Slon.)

oxopiti (L:16^CSl) : B^{Va}?

Supr.(409): oxopivŭ jeho i sŭ slŭzami oblobyzavŭ (Sr.)

11^C

obložiti (L:15^C)

Psk.III.(35)(11^C?): Pskoviči obložiša stĕnu drev'anu

okolo Polonišča (SRS)

opolčiti (L:18^C) : B^{S1}?

P.V.L.(Ip.sp.),912g.: Uvy tebe, okanŭnyi gorode, ...

oderžimŭ budeši ognemŭ, opolčati že tĕ i pri berezĕ

sioriti (Sr."... okružiti' vojskomŭ")

obiti (L:17^C)

P.V.L.,941g.: obidoša Rus' okolo (Sr.)

ov'azati (OT)(L) : B²⁰? B^{Va}/sp?

P.V.L.(Perejasl.sp.),946g.: Olga ... povelĕ ... privezati

čĕr' ... i nitiju ov'azat' (Sr.)

ogoroditi : B^{S1}?

P.V.L.,1051g.: ... založiša črkv' veliku i manastyr'

ogorodiša a sŭ stolp'jem' (Sr.)

oderžati : B^{Va}?

v. opolčiti, above.

okovati (OT) : B^{Va}/sp?

P.V.L.,1097g.: Okovaša i vŭ dvoji okovy (Sr.)

osĕsti (T)(L:13^C)

Lavr.I.(77): osĕde Jeropolka v Rodnĕ (Sam.)

ostojati (T)(L:12^C)

P.V.L.,1036g.: Pečenĕzi ostojat' Kyevŭ (Sr.)

obŭstojati (T)

P.V.L., 988g.: Volodimerŭ že obŭstoja gradŭ (Sr.)
ostupiti (T)(L:19^c)

P.V.L., 971g.: prišedše ostupet' ny vŭ gradě (Sr.)
obixoditi čego : prob. B²²-B³².

P.V.L., 1045g.: Vsego mira obixodita (Sr.)

12^c(S1?): Lavr.l.(190): ... vidě obixodešča běsa (Sr.)
ocěpl'ati : B^{s1}? poss. B^{s2}

R.V.L., 1093g. (Lavr.l.(225)): zimoju ocěplejami (Sr., Sam.)

11^cS1

obinovati (L:12^cS1)

Upr.: Isaiah. 43.2: rěky ne obinotŭ tebe (Sr.) ("overflow")

12^cS1: Io. ekz. Bog. (127): slńce že i luna i zvezdy obinujutŭ
o zemli o^t zapada ... kŭ vŭstoku (Sr.)

(oběsiti)/oběsati (L:16^cS1)

Sb. 1076g. (215): Jedinu otŭ nixŭ jaste, druguju na ši
vašei oběšejete (Sr.)

Muč. Fekl. (11): Trufena oběšŭsis'a Fekle (Sr. "obn'at'")
obiti (OT)(L:16^cS1) : B²⁰?

Izb. 1073g. (153): Vŭzŭmŭ nekŭto kamykŭ i obivŭ vŭ
ponęvicę (Sr.) ("wind in")

ob'azati (OT)(L:18^c)

Ostr. ev. (Io. XI. 44): Izide umŭrŭi obezanŭ nogama (Sr.)

obležati : B¹?

Pand. Ant. XIV. (273): Tŭ obležitŭ nemoščiŭę (Sr. "byt'
okružennymŭ, vo vlasti")

obložiti (OT)

Min. 1097g. (126): Sŕdca ... obloženyje pŕęništvmŭ
idolŭškago gněva (Sr.)

opisati (OT)

Izb. 1073g. (24): Duša ... opisana je vŭ tělesi (Sr. "ograničit'")

oplesti (OT) : B^{va}/sp?

Mr.XII.1(Feof.tolk.ev.): Oploto^m oplete i (Sr.)

opl'asati (L) : ?

Gr.Naz.XIV.(269): Iže otŷ skvrŷnŷixŷ stŷdi provaŷdajemŷ
bēaše, osŷbirajemŷ i oplešajemŷ (Sr."pl'asat' vokrugŷ?")

op'atis'a (OT) : B²⁰?

Amos.II.8(tolk.)(Upyr.): I Bŷia xrama ne čtēaxu, jako
že podobno by imŷ, openšes'a svitami, piaxu vino
nepravdami sŷbrano (Sr."odet's'a")

obřezati

Ostr.ev.(Io.VII.22): Vŷ sŷbotŷ obřezajete člvka (Sr.)
("circumcise")

ob obryti (OT)

Iez.XXVI.8(Upyr.): i obrietŷ t'a o^brovo^m (Sr.)

obřŷtiti (20^c: obrotat'/obratyvat'(prost))

Sb.1076g.(30): Straxŷmŷ že jeho, aky uzdoju obřŷti umŷ
svoi (Sr.)

obristati (L) : ?

Gr.Naz.XIV.(276): Jako i mlŷni obriščošči (Sr."nosit's'a
vokrugŷ")("tanquam fulgor emicans")

obiti (T)(L:17^c)

Ostr.ev.(Io.X.24): Obidoša že i Iudei (Sr.)("came round
about him")

obŷjati,ob'ati/obŷimati

Min.1096(sent.)(81): Usty tē i sŷrdcŷmŷ, velikyi kŷste,
nynē obŷimaemŷ (Sr.)

Gr.Naz.XIV.(V.): Da ne obŷmemŷse ... ognŷmŷ (Sr.)

obijati (L:17^c)

Nest.ŷ.Feod.(15): Tŷgda že straxŷ i trepetŷ obijatŷ mja (Sr.)

obujati/obuimati, obujevati

Nest.Bor.Gl.(13): Obuimů vyju jeho, cělovaše sů slezami (Sr.)

Min.1096(okt.)(38): Jogo že aŋglstii čini obuimaxu jako X^{va} stlę (Sr."prinimat")

obuzdati : B^{s1}?

Pand.Ant.XIv.(155): Obuzdaeši, jako že xošč(eš)i (Sr.)

20^c: Glack.,Energija: Kogda-to on ... izučal ... svoenravie ètoj reki. Polstoletija bilis' inženery nad razrešeniem voprosa, kak by eš obuzdat' (AcD1950)

obuxati (L:18^c) : B^{va/sp}?

Min.1096(sent.)(64): Věsego me člŷka obuxajušča mŷrŷmŷ .. (Sr."obvęjat' zapaxomŷ")

ograditi : B^{s1}?

Ostr.ev.(Mth.XXI.33): ... nasadi vinogradŷ i oplotŷmŷ i ogradi (Sr.)

(ogorstiti)/ogrŷščati (L:19^c) : B^{va}?

Io.ekz.Bog.(287): Mudrostiju prisno xvalitŷjsja ogrŷščaja mudryja (Sr."sxvatyvati")

obŷdiržati, obidiržati : B^{va}?

Nest.Ž.Feod.(31): Pečalŷ i skrŷbŷ dęju moju obidiržaaše (Sr.)

odiržati : B^{va}?

12^c: Efr.krm.(Krth.138): Pravŷda odiržitŷse tvŷrdo (Sr.)

oželęziti (L) : B^{s1/sp}?

Muč.Mam.(8)(11^csl?): Oželęzivŷ i predavŷ i 4-mŷ voinomŷ, posla i (Sr.)("ferreis vinctum vinculis")

(obŷzariti)/obŷzar'ati : B^{s1/sp}?

Pand.Ant.XIv.(268): Javlen'nymi ny zaremi obŷzarejošče (Sr.)

okoliti (L) : B^{s1}?

Min.Put.XIv.(47): Svoi okoli gradů ml̄tvami
neusůp̄nyni (Sr.)

okopati (OT)

Ostr.ev.(Lk.XIII.8): Ostavi j̄q i se l̄to, don̄ideže j̄q
okopaj̄q okřistů (Sr.)("till I shall dig about it")

okročiti (L:16^cSl)

Min.1096(sent.)(18): Okročenu pečalimi (Sr.)

16^cSl: Car.4.XI.8(sp.XIV.): Okročites'a o čri okolo (Sr.)
("compass the king round about")

osvirati (L) : B^{va}OD?

Gr.Naz.XIv.(267): Běaše osůbirajem̄i i opl̄sajem̄u (Sr."vm.
osvirati ?")

ob̄s̄esti (T)

Is.XXIX.3(Upyr.): Ob̄s̄ed̄q ... ěko D̄d̄u i postavlj̄u okřistů
tebe praš̄ca (Sr.)("camp against thee round about")

12^c: Lavr.1.,1156g.: On̄em̄u že obs̄ed̄sim̄u i v̄u gorod̄ě (Sr.)

osil'ati (L:13^cSl) : B^{s1}? Verb formed on osilok?

Nest.Ž.Feod.(27): ... sego blaženago knezi ... xot̄ěša
iskusiti, osiljajuš̄ce slovesy, n̄u ne v̄ůzmoĝša (Sr."lovit'")

obistojati (T)(L)

Car.2.XI.21(V.): obistoěxut̄i ny mužii na poli (Sr.)

ostupati (T)

Min.1096(okt.)(56): D̄l̄ŭgot̄inymi l̄jutymi bol̄ěznimi ...
ostupajem̄u (Sr."okružat'")

osypati (OT)

Ostr.ev.(Lk.XIII.8): Okopaj̄q okřistů i osypl̄j̄q gnoim̄i (Sr.)

ob̄iteči : prob. B²²-B³².

Gr.Naz.XIv.(59): ... s̄tvori v̄ŭseljen̄oj̄q, j̄qže s̄ŭpas̄inoje
slovo ob̄iteče (Sr."oboĵditi vokruḡu")

oxapiti / oxapati (L:19^c) : B^{va} ?

Pand.Ant.XIv.(4): Můnogo ze priplakaavů i oxapavů .. mošči
(Sr.)
obūxoditi : B³² ?, obūxoditi (T), obūxaždati (T) (L:15^c?)

Izb.1073g.(V.): Po širotě uselenyja obūxoditi (Sr.)

Gr.Naz.XIv.(V.): Groza mę obūxoditi (Sr.)

Sb.1076g.(94): Obūxaždaja prošę i předu dvīřimi tvoimi stoję
očersti (20^c:očertit') : B^{s1} ? (Sr.)

Iezek.I.20.tolk.Upr.(V.): Da očerteti dva kruga (Sr.)

12^c

obvēsitis'a (L:18^c)

Nik.I.(IX,195) (16^{ms}): i onů .. vnide .. ků velikomu kn'az'u i
obnemšes'a uplovašas'a i plakašes'a na mnogo, obvēsivšes'a na
v'si (SRS): obnemšes'a poss. a form of obn'at's'a; v.18^c; p.345.

obležati (T)

Nikon.I.,1154g.: sily .. obležaše gradů (Sr.)

obložiti (L:15^c)

Psk.II.1.(35): Pskoviči obložiša stěnu drev'anu okolo Polonišča
(SRS)

oputati : B^{va/sp} ?

SoPI: .. a samaju oputaša vŭ putiny želězny (Sr."slovit' putami")

obījěxati (T)

Lavr.I.(359),1169g.: .. obījěxavse ixŭ bez vēsti, [ověxŭ] izbiša
(Sam.,Sr.)

obgorniti (L:16^cS1)

Gust.I.,1174g.: Obgorně bystŭ otŭ vsěxŭ stranŭ
množestvomŭ ratnyxŭ (Sr."okružiti")

osaditi (OT)

Ip.I.,1142g.: L'ubov' iměet' sŭ M'stislaviči, sŭ ojuręmi
svoimi .. i osažalŭse imi okolo (Sr.)

obisěsti (T) (L:14^cS1)

Lavr.I.,1186g.(402): obisědoša grād (Sam.)

ostereči (N,L for A²⁰) : B^{va}?

Ip.l.,1180g.: Černii Klobuci osteregoša e [Polovcev]
i povědaša Místislavu (Sr."podstereč'")

obistupiti (T)(L:14^c)

Lavr.l.(278): obistupivše i (Sam.)"having surrounded them"

12^cS1

odělati (OT)(N,L)

Dan.ig.(Nor.28): Kamen' že totů sv'atyi odělanů stěnoju
ves' kamennoju (Sr.)

ožaželiti (L:13^cS1) : B^{s1/sp}?

Psalt.tolk.XIIv.(Is.XLIX.21 tolk.)(V.): Egda v'si nazi
i ožaželeni budut' (Sr."nadet' šejniků")

ozdati (OT)(L:13^cS1)

Dan.ig.(Nor.46): I est' město to ozdano okolo vsego
komarami (Sr.)

obixiščati (N,L)

Zlatostr.: Rucě prostírūtě dírža i obixyščaja ... postíniky
(Sr.)

obixoditi (T)(L:16^cS1) : A³¹-B³²?

Lavr.l.(190): ... vidě obixodešča běsa (Sam.)

oxopiti (N?,L:16^cS1) : B^{va}?

Proxor.Ž.Io.Bogosl.(1)(12^cS1?): Oxopivēs'a i plakaxovēs'a
(Sr."obn'at's'a")

13^c

obvisitis'a (N,L)

Pal.ist.: da jako běma bě na koně, pletenia glavu ego
obvisišas'a na dubě, i povise (SRS)

obviti (OT) : prob. B²⁰

Nik.l.,1237g.(16^cms.): obvit' kogo čem (SRS)

—
okružiti : B^{s1}?

Nik.l., 1240g. (16^c ms.): okružiti gradů (Sam.)

ostolpiti (L:19^c) : B^{s1}?

Ip.l., 1240g.: Ostolpi [gradů] sila Tatar'skaja i by^s gra
 vo obýderžanĭi veličě (Sr.:dr.sp.: ostupi)

osočiti (L:18^c) : B^{va}?

Novg.l., 1230g.: Inii mirtvaja me^s i trupije obrězajušče
 jadexu ..., nŭ tĕxŭ osočivŭše, tako tvoręxu: ovŭixŭ ognĭmĭ
 ižgoša, a drugyxŭ osĕkoša (Sr.)

otyniti (L:15^c) : B^{s1}?

Novg.II., 1238g.: Ostupiša gradů siloju i otynisa tynom'
 vs' (Sr.)

13^csl

14^c

obleč' (T)

Zakladn.Pol'sk.k.Vlad., 1388g.: Koli by kotoryi neprijatel'
 svoeju siloju obleglŭ totŭ isnyi grodŭ Galič' (Sr.)

opojasati : B^{s1/sp}?

Ign.Put.(Pal.14): Pĕvci že stojaxu ukrašĕni č'udno ...
 a vsi opojasani (Sr.)

obojeti (T)

Psk.II., 1348g.: I oboide ves' gradŭ sŭ kresty (Sr.)

obostrožiti (L:16^c) : B^{s1}?

Novg.II., 1375g.: a gradŭ Tfer' ostrogomŭ obostrožiša (Sr.)

—
okolčiti (N,L) : B^{s1}?

Ign.Put.: Bĕše že podŭ palatami ... čertogovŭ 12 ...
okolčĕni vsi červlenymŭ červcemŭ (Sr.)

14^cslob'azati (L:16^c)Ev.1355g.(Mr.IX.42): ... ašče obežut' kamen' ... o vyi
jego (Sr.)opaxati : B^{vn?} B^{va/sp?}Služ.Serg.(33): Priemů ju [ripidu] rukama, i stoit',
opaxaja tixo so vsekimů vniman'jemů ... , jako ne sěsti
muxamů (Sr.)15^cobognuti : B^{20?}X.Af.Nik.(Tr.)(372): a kn'agyni xod'at' fota na plečemů
obognuta, a drugaa na bedrax.ostegnuti (L:19^c)Xronogr.1494g.: Ostegnu o šei ego uže železno (Sr.)obstupiti (T)Psk.II.,1471g.: Prišedše podů Vyšegorodů i obstupivše
ego (Sr.)obxoditiNovg.II.,1413g.: so kresty obxodi okolo vsego goroda,
molis'a Bogu (Sr.)15^cslobnesti (OT)Esth.V.(sp.1499g.): I by^s Esthirĩ obnesena mltiju pre^d
očima ego (Sr.)objuxati (L:16^csl) : B^{va/sp?}Athan.Aleks.(Min.čet.ijun.316): Kromě kadila objuxanů
byst' (Sr.)16^cobvesti (OT)"encircle", obvesti (OT)"conceal"(L:17^c)

SRS: obvesti, obvoditi

D.oprič.(424): a piscom tex požen ne skazali ... - oprič
tex požen obvedennyx že ... (SRS)

obovladěti (L:19^c) : prob. B^{va}.

Novg.IIIl.(352): obovladěti čem (SRS)

17^c: Praz.Kab.(65): xmel' obovlade im (SRS)

obv'azati (OT)

Kurb.Ist.(V): Ob'v'azut t'a paki i pokor'at t'a (Fenn.65,154)

obnizati (OT)

Otr.postav.Iov.,1589g.: okolo věnca obnizano žemč'učomů
(SRS)

obrubiti (N,L) : Verb may be formed on obrub

Prix.Volok.(N2,154ob): kru^s dvora obrubili obrubů (SRS)

obožiti

Nik.1.(XIII,164): sů kresty po stěnnomu městu obožili i
obložili gorodů (SRS)

obognati (OT)(N,L)

Kurb.Ist.(IV): ... togda abie poslaxom 12,000 s stratilaty,
da obgon'at Felin (Fenn.65,140: "cut off")

okopatis'a (OT) : B^{vr}?

Kurb.Ist.(IV): na edinom měste stojal, okopavs'a, četyre
nedeli obozom (Fenn.65,116)

obtočiti (OT)(N,L)

Kurb.Ist.(II): ko dvoru carevu, bo be zelo krepok, među
polat i mečetej kamennyx, oplotom velikim obtočen (Fenn.65,
58)

16^cs1

obŭgrunuti (N,L)

Ž.Io.Dam.XViv.(V.): Pritekŭ i obŭgrunuvŭ ego obĭeml'aše
(Sr."obxvatyvati")

17^c

obvenčati : B^{s1/sp?}

Samarin(1): prinesite bojarskoj ukaz i ja vas obvenčaju
(Kotk.)

obovladati (L:19^c:obl.): prob. B^{va}

A.I.(IV,76)(1649g.), Sk.st.vr.(115): obovladat' (SRS)

obviti

Prit.osmel.: [trava] obvilas' okolo drĕva (Lev.)

(obmĕriti): obmĕrenie

Avv.kn.Tolk.(550): Ivanŭ ekzarxŭ obŭmĕrenie i premĕrenie
[solnca] pišetŭ: ... (SRS)

obmetati (OT) : B^{20?}

Pov.Erš.(156): Erš vel brata moego podle bereg, i priexali
nevotčiki i obmetali brata moego i volokli na bereg (SRS)

(opajati)/opaivati (L:19^c)

Arx.Str.(II,745)(1630g.): na toe žŭ bašn'u opaivajutŭ

[opajščiki] jabloko

obrubiti : ?

Tamb.ark.(XIXpril.,45): vykopanŭ rovŭ i bylŭ obrublenŭ (SRS)

odernutis'a (N,L)

Pov.Sux.: odernulis'a (Čem) (Lev.)

obdernuti (N,L)

Sib.Mill.,1601g.: da u nix ... obdernuto okolo izb telegami
... dl'a kreposti ot prixodov (SRS)

ošukati (N,L)

Ber.: Jĕti, prelstiti vĕl. ošukati, zvesti, po^dxvatiti

18^cobégat' (T)(N,L), obežat', obežat' (T)Ruk.L.(78ob): obegati "okolo begati"Nord.(II,456): obégat', oběžat', oběgnut' "courir autour"*obrosit'/obrasyvati' (N,L)Nord.(II,449): obrasyvati' "jetter autour, rings umher werfen"oburevat' : B^{va}/sp?Nord.(II,453): oburevat's'a "être agité, ondoyer"20^c: Berezko, Mirn.gorod: Ego oburevala žažda dejatel'nosti (AcD1950)obit' (N,L)Zap.Bol.(I,5): okolo drugoj [jablonki] velělů obit' 4 vysokixů kola (SRS)obvalit' (OT)(razg)Flor.Ek.(61): ctobů [gora] onago [stroenija] ... ne obvalila (SRS)obvejat' : B^{va}/sp?Pes.Ryb.(III,339): Vy krugomů men'a obstan'te ... Čtoby bujny men'a větry ne obvějali (SRS)obvlačat' (N,L)Pol.: obvlačaju "circumtraho"oblapit' (razg)Samar.sk.(21): Našel na [Ivana] Zapletaj Zapletaičů, soroků ruků, sorogů nogů, i oblapilů ego (SRS)19^c: Dost., Slab.serdce: [N.] oblapil Vas'u i stisnul v svoix l'vinyx objatijax (AcD1950)(obletet') : obletenieNord.(II,440): obletěnie "le vol autour"

obmaxnut' (T)R.Cell.: obmaxivat', obmaxnut' (AcD1950)19^C: L.Tolst., AnnaK.: Ona deržala veer i obmaxivala svoe ... lico (AcD1950)obmeževat' : B^{va}/sp?Nord.(II,443): obmeževat' "arpenter, limiter tout autour"19^C: S.Aks., Detsk.godyBagr.-vnuka: ... priexal zemlemer ... što obmeževat' našu zeml'u (AcD1950)obmotat' (N:19^C?)Nord.(II,443): obmatyvat', obmotat' (obmotaju) "aufspulen, aufwinden, dévider"20^C: Bir'ukov, Čajka: Koncy ... šarfa, obmotavšegos'a vokrug eš šei, ... (AcD1950)opolzti (T)R.Cell.(386): opolzti (AcD1950)opravit' : B^{s1}/sp?Pol.: opravl'aju zlatomŭ što "circumdo, auro obduco, in auro, de auro aliquid, auro illigo"obrisovat' (OT)Nord.(II,448): obrisovat' "dessiner"19^C: Marl., Večer na kavk.vodax: Zabory, krovli i trubny obrisovyvalis' vo mrake (AcD1950)obrubit' (N,L) : B²/B?Flor.Ek.(98): okolo ... derevŭ xvorostnikŭ obrubat' (SRS)

*ojti : ošedšij (N,L) : ?

v. A

obn'at' / obnimat'Ruk.L.(79ob): ob'imanie "r. ob'atie, obn'atie", ob'imati"ob'ati, obn'ati", (80) ... obnimati "sl. lobyzati, obymati"

obbégat' (T) (N,L), obbežat', obbežat' (T)

Pol.: obbégaju "circumcurro"

Ruk.L.(77ob): obbegati "okolo obegati", .. obbežati
ogibat', ogibat' (OT)

Ruk.L.(83): ogibati

19^c: Turg.: reka ogibala [ravninu] (AcD1950)
(obognut') / obgibat' (OT) : B²⁰ ?

R.Cell.(90): obgibat' (AcD1950)

19^c: Bened.: Eě ty možeš' v nege strastnoj Kol'com objatij obognut'
obgorodit' : B^{s1} ? (AcD1950)

Ruk.L.(78ob): obgoroditi "ogoroditi"
ogresti : B^{va/sp} ? B³² ??

Pol.: ogrebaju zemleju "circum aggero, terram accumulō"
obgresti : B^{va/sp} ? B³² ??

Ruk.L.(78ob): obgresti "ogresti"
ogromaždat' (N,L)

Pol.: ogromaždaju "circum quaque congreo"
obdat' (OT)

SRS(1778g.): množestvo parovů, kotorye obdavaja ves' xlěbů
mokrymů potomů, zaparivajutů mnogija .. zerna
ožilit' (N,L) : B^{s1/sp} ?

Ruk.L.(85): ožiliti "žilami okleiti"
oklast', oklast' (OT)

Nord.(II,467): okladyvat', oklast' "mettre autour; enchasser"
obklast' (OT)(prost)

Nord.(II,439): obkladyvat', obklast' "mettre autour"

19^c: Gercen.: staruška .. ležala .. obkladennaja poduškami
okolot' (AcD1950)

AcD1792: okalyvat', okolot' (AcD1950)

20^c: AcD1950: okolot' led vokrug lodki

obkolot' : ?

AcD1792: obkalyvat', obkolot' (AcD1950)

20^c: AcD1950: obkolot' led u pristani

obkopat' (OT)(Razg)

AcD1792: obkapyvat', obkopat' (AcD1950)

19^c:Gog.,Zakold.mesto: - Ètot kamen' nado podn'at', -
podumal ded i načal obkapyvat' ego so vsech storon (AcD1950)

okosit' (OT)

AcD1792: okašivat', okosit' (AcD1950)

obsadit' (OT)

Pes.Ryb.(I,151): sèdelyško .. obsaženo .. kameškomů
obzoločennymů (SRS) : B²⁰ ?

obskočit' (T) (L:19^c)

Nord.(II,451): obskakivat', obskakat' (obskoču) "sauter autour"

oslonit' (L:19^c) : B^{va3} ?

Ruk.L.(90cb): osčítiti "osloniti; oboroniti, zasčítiti"

19^c: Dal': oslon'at', oslonit' " .. , okružat' prislon'aja"

ososat' (N,L)

Nord.(II,480): osasyvat', ososat' (ososu) " v. obsasyvat' "

obsosat'

Nord.(II,451): obsasyvat', obsosat' (obsosu) "sucer tout autour"

19^c:Čex.,Žena: [I.I.] pil uže sed'moj stakan, zadykajas',
čmokaja i obsasyvaja to usy, to limonnuju korku (AcD1950)

oboslat' / obstilat' (N,L) : B²¹ ?

Nord.(II,451): obstilat', oboslat' "repandre, couvrir,
p.e. avec des nattes, avec de la paille"

obstenit' (L:19^c) : B^{s1} ?

Pol.: obstěn'aju "zri ostěn'aju"

ostilat' (N,L)

Pol.: ostilaju "circum quaque sterno"

obstavit'

Pol.: obstavl'aju "circum statuo"

20^c: Gor'kij, Tree: oni ... obstavili dom lesami (AcD1950)

obstat'

Pes.Ryb.(III,339): Vy krugom men'a obstan'te i okolo (SRS)

20^c: Aseev, Razgrim, krasavica: Gory obstali [Sorrento]

vokrug (AcD1950)

obstroit' (OT)

Nord.(II,451): obstraivat', obstroit' "faire des bâtimens
autour d'une place"

osysat' (N,L) : ?

Pol.: osysaju "circum sugo, zri s'su"; s'su "sugo ubera"

obsysat' (N,L) : ?

Pol.: obsysaju "zri osysaju"

obtaskat' (L:19^c), obtaščit'

Nord.(II,452): obtaskivat', obtaskat' "trainer autour"

R.Cell.(517): obtaskivat', obtaščit' (AcD1950)

obotkat' (N,L)

Nord.(II,452): obtykát', obotkat' "tramer autour, rings
um weben"

otykat' (N:19^c?, L:19^c)

Ruk.L.(92): otorkati "otykat'i"

obtykat' / obtykát' (OT)(razg)

Pol.: obtykájaju "čto nožemŭ tyču, circumquaque figo"

19^c: S.Aks., Zap.ruž.oxotn.: Oxotnik podjezžal na ...

telege, obtykannoj zelenymi vetv'ami (AcD1950)

otoptat' : B^{va1}? B^{va}/sp?

Nord.(II,489): otaptyvat', otoptat' "fouler autour"

20^c: AcD1950: otoptat' travu vokrug stolba

oxvatit' : B^{va}?

Nord.(II,513): oxvatyvat', oxvatit' "embrasser"

obxvatit' : B^{va}?

Ist.Dek.(M.)(38): I [princesa], obxvat'a princa, ne dala vesti (TODRL,XXI)

oxodit' (T)(N,L) / oxaživat' (prost)

Nord.(II,513): oxaživat' (fut. oxožu) "marcher à l'entour"

ocepit' (N?-v.11^cS1) : B^{S1}?

Ruk.L.(82ob): obcepiti "ocepiti", obcepl'ati; (94): očepiti

obcepit' (N,L) : B^{S1}?

"ocepiti"

v. ocepit', above.

ošorit' (N,L) : B^{S1/sp}?

Nord.(II,517): ošorit' "enharnacher, mettre le harnois"

19^c

obanderolit' : B^{S1/sp}?

Korol.: obanderolit' (Glag.19^c,119)

obvešit' : B^{S1}?

Dal': obvešat', obvešit' dorogu "obstavl'at' vexami"

obramit' : B^{S1/sp}?

AcD1847: obramit' (AcD1950)

20^c: Gor'kij, Moj sputnik: moe vnimanie privlekala èta plotnaja figura i lico ... , obramlennoe krasivoj borodoj (AcD1950)

odut' (N?,L)

Dal': oduvat', odut' što " ... dut' na što krugomǔ ... "

18^c: Ruk.L.(78ob): obduti "oduti, sduti" (B^{2/B})

ožat' (N?,L) : A¹⁰?

Dal': ožinat', ožat' što "pokidat', vyžinaja vokrugǔ, obxodit' serpomǔ"

oboznačit' : B^{s1}?

AcD1847: oboznačat', oboznačit' (AcD1950)

20^c: Nekr.i Stanic.: Pal'to ... lovko oboznačal[o] ego vidnuju figuru (AcD1950)

obkatit'

AcD1847: obkatyvat', obkatit' (AcD1950)

20^c: AcD1950: obkatyvat' obruč' vokrug klumby

okinut' (OT)(N,L)

Dal': Ploščad', otŭ naroda, okinuta byla verevkoju

okladyvat' "bring to bay" : B^{va}?

obkladyvat' "bring to bay" : B^{va}?

obkosit'

Dal': Ne lomajte kosŭ, pni i kočki obkašivajte

okučit'

Burnašov: okučit' (Glag.19^c,119)

20^c: AcD1950: okučit' kartofel'

obstanovit'

Gercen: Kimik ... sidel ... obstanovlennyj skl'ankami (AcD1950)

ostolbit' : B^{s1}?

Fet.: ostolbit' (Glag.19^c,119)

obtoptat' : B^{va1}? B^{va}/sp?

Dal': obtapyvat', obtoptat' ... zeml'u vokrugŭ stolba

20^c

oboltat'

AcD1950: oboltat' šarf vokrug ŭsei

oburit' (spec.)

obvalovat' : B^{va}?

AcD1950: obvalovat' berega reki

obvertet' (OT)"crown"

obložít' : B^{va}?

AcD1950: obložít' volka

obrantovat' : B^{va/sp}?

Pervenc., Čest' smolodu: [F.] pereodels'a v ... ševrovye sapogi, obrantovannye beloju dr'atvoj (AcD1950)

ovit' (OT)

AcD1950: ovit' kosy lentoj

obdut' (H?)

Panaeva, Vospominanija: ... besedka, gde ego budet obduvat' veterok (AcD1950)

obžat'

Recorded in Ožegov, but not in AcD1950.

okol'cevat' (spec) : B^{va/sp}?

e.g.: okol'cevat' pticy, derev'ja

obkrutit'

A.N.Tolst., Xmur.utro: ... volosy ... zavity v kosu i

obkručeny vokrug golovy (AcD1950)

okrutit' (OT)(prost)"marry" : ?

obkrutit' (OT)(prost)"marry" : ?

D.Bednyj, Blagoslovenie: otec ... obkrutil ego s nevestoj v dve minuty (AcD1950)

omaxnut' (T)(razg)

(očetyreugol'nivat's'a : B^{s1}?)

Majak., Ja sam: Krepost' očetyreugol'nivaets'a krepostnym valom

ošagat' (T)

A²¹

13^c

ošit' (OT)(L;18^c) : B²¹?

Ip.l., 1252g.: Kož'uxů že olovira Grěc'kogo i kruživy
zlatymi ploskomi ošitů (Sr.)

...
16^c

obvirati (N,L) : B²¹? (q.v.)

opušiti

Pam.Jarc., 1599g.: Šuba kanka adamaška rudoželta na
kunicaxů, opušena otlasomů s serebrom (Sr.)

-
obgorěti

L'v.l.(II, 526): Mosty že ... čerez' vs'u nošč' gorělo,
vygorělo, i stena gorodnaja obgorě i zeml'a izů goroda
sypas'a (SRS)

17^c

ogryzti

Avv.Žit.: [načal'niků] priběžalů ko mně v domů, bivů
men'a, i u ruki ogryzů persty, jako pesů, zubami (Gudz.)

18^c

oblopat's'a (L:19^c?) : ?

Nord.(II, 440): oblopyvat's'a, oblopat's'a "crever à
l'entour, rund um bersten"

obmetat'

Nord.(II, 442): obmetyvat', obmetat' "coudre autour; ..."

20^c: AcD1950: obmetat' petli na bluze

območit'

Skom.čern.(10): Vynesli emu gorsku pűsenca, A on prosit

območit' konca (TODRL, XXI)

oborvat'

Nord.(II, 450): obryvat', oborvat' "arracher, déchirer
tout autour"

obryt' (OT)

Nord.(II,450): obryvat', obryt' "fouiller, remuer, umgraben, umwühlen"

obrubit'

Arx.Kur.(IV,12): ... galstuxŭ polotn'anoj obrublennyj (SRS)

objest'

Pol.: ob'jadaju "obedo, ambedo, zri ogloduju"

19^c: Pušk., Ist. Pug.: L'udi s žadnost'ju gryzli kosti, objedennye sobakami (AcD1950)

oglodat' : B²/B?

Pol.: ogloduju "abedo, arrodo, obrodo, derodo, zri ogryzuju"

obglodat' : B²/B?

SRS(1778g.): obglodat' sebě lapy

obgryzt'

Nord.(II,435): obgryzyvat', obgryzát', obgryst' "ronger autour"

okajmit' : B^{s1}/sp?

Nord.(II,466): kaimit', o- "border"

*okusat' / okusyvat' (N,L)

Ruk.L.(84): ogryzati "okusyvati"

obkusat'

Nord.(II,439): obkusyvat', obkusat' "mordre tout autour"

20^c: Vs.Ivan., Vozvrašč.Buddy: Ložka u nego krugom obkusana, i na metalle kruglye sledy zubov (AcD1950)

ostročit' (L:19^c) : B^{s1}/sp?

Ruk.L.(90ob): ostročiti "stroku vyšiti"

obstročit' : B^{s1}/sp?

AcD1794: obstračivat', obstročit' (AcD1950)

ostučat' (N,L)

Nord.(II,488): ostučat' "heurter à l'entour"

obtajat' (ST+T) : B²¹ ?

Ruk.L.(82): obtajati

obtačat'

Nord.(II,452): obtačivat', obtačat' "coudre autour, orler"

otoročit'

Nord.(II,489): otaračivat', otoročit' "coudre autour, garnir de rubans"

obšit' (OT)

Nord.(II,454): obšivat', obšit' "coudre autour, border, garnir tout autour (p.ex. obšit' plat'e lěntami)"

19^c

obževat' (prost)

obkovyr'at' (razg)

20^c: AcD1950: obkovyr'at' bulku

okromsat' (razg) : B^{2/B} ?

AcD1847: okromsat' (AcD1950)

obkrošit' (razg)

Dal': o(b)krašivat', o(b)krošit' "oblomat' krugomŭ"

obseč'

Grigor.: ponosennyj .. s'urtuk s obsečennymi rukavami

obsojuzit' (spec) : B^{s1/sp} ?

(AcD1950)

Dal': obsojuzit' sapogi

otrepāt' : B^{va/sp} ?

Dal': otreplivat', otrepl'at', otrepivat', otrepāt' ..

" .. potrepāt', rastrepāt' krugomŭ; .. "

obtrepat' : B^{va/sp} ?

20^c: Skital.: istaskannoe pal'to .. , i obtrepannye br'uki
(AcD1950)

20^cobmyzgat' (prost) : B²¹? B^{va}/sp?Fedin, Brat'ja: [O.] dergal [K.I.]-u za obmyzgannyj podol (AcD1950)—
okantovat'obkroit'obkromsat' (razg) : B²/B?AcD1950: obkromsat' volosyA³⁰OCSobratiti seobratiti se, obraštati se (Sadn.)—
ogledati seAss.(Mk.5.32): ogledaše se viděti sūtvorjšojo se (Slon.)ozirati seMk.5.32: oziraše se (Slon.)11^coborotiti : B^{va}? B^{va}/g-a?Pam.Sin.XIv.(44): Ide kŭ nemu, xot'a oborotiti i (Sr.)
("ut dissuaderet illi impietatem")Lavr.1.(176), P.V.L., 1071g.: Ięň že, oborotę toporŭ,
udari i tylęemŭ (Sam., Sr.)11^cslobratiti / obraščatis'aP.V.L., 1015g.: ... jako že obratitise emu o^t puti svoego (Sr.)—
ogl'adatis'a

Ostr.ev.(Mr.V.32): ogleđaašese viděti sŭtvorišqjg se (Sr.)

(ozirētis'a:L:19^c) / oziratis'a

Sb.1076g.(255): Ne často oziraise nazadŭ (Sr.)

12^c

ognuti (N,L)

Ip.l.,1147g.: I skoči Volodimirŭ sŭ kon'a i ogŭnu i korŭznomŭ (Sr."obvernut"; corrected by scribe from ogornu)

12^cs1

13^c

osmotrěti (L:18^c) : ?

Ip.l.,1274g.: oni ... osmotrěša, ože netut' rati (Sr.)

"looked around to see if ..."

13^cs1

14^c

obiĭti (N,L) : ?

Lavr.l.(431)(3^eizd.): [during the earthquake] l'ud'e mnozi izuměšas'a, i mn'akuts'a tako jako golovo obišla koego ixŭ (SRS)

14^cs1

ozrěnutis'a (N,L)

Vtz.XIX.17(sp.XIVv.): Ne ozrěnis'a vŭsp'at' (Sr.)

15^c

obertěti (N,L) : ?

Pam.Otr.Lit.(I,175): vola ... im' za roga i obertěvŭ krugomŭ ... ubi^x i (SRS)

15^cs1

obl'ustis'a (N,L?)(cf. B^{VF3}) : A³¹?

Xožd.Io.Bogosl.,1419g.: vŭ sebe že priše^d i obl'udŭs'a
s'udu i s'udu (Sr.)

opromešči (N,L) : B^{va1}?

Ž.Io.Zlat.XVv.(V.) : Vs'ač'sky bo s'a opromešču, jako da
vy byste bez blazna byli (Sr."prevraščat's'a")

ognutis'a (N,L) : B^{va?} A^{10?}(q.v.)

16^c

(obozret's'a) : obozritel'nyj : A³¹?

Kurb.perep.(II): obozritel'nyj (Fenn.55,40:"perspicacious")

19^c: Marl.,Freg.Nadežda: Sodrognuls'a on i obozrels'a
krugom: more krutilos' strašno (AcD1950)

obxoditi (N,L) : ?

Dub.sb.XViv.(106): Ašče li kako^v vre^d, ili glava ob'xodi^t,
ili tošno (Sr."kružít's'a?")

16^cS1

obnositi (N,L?) : cf. A³¹, B³²

V.M.Č.Sent.14-24(942): Iže gněvomŭ soderžimyj pianŭ est'
paky: ... oči obnos'ats'a samo i onamo (SRS)

oprovratiti (N,L for A³⁰: cf. B^{va1})

Kozm.Ind.(V): Obrašč' že čr' i oprovraščaa i smotr'a
oboju (Sr.)("rex adversam et obversam partem conspicatus")

17^c

18^c

obernut', obernut' (Int)

Ruk.L.(79ob): obernuti " ... povorotiti ... "

obvernut' (N,L)

Ruk.L.(78): obvernuti "obernuti"

okaitit' (N,L); obkaitit' (N,L)

Ruk.L.(82ob): obtočeno " . . . ; okolo okačeno", obtočiti
"r. obkaititi; (na točile); tokarno"

osmotret's'a

Nord.(II,483): osmatryvat's'a, osmotret's'a "regarder
derrière soi"

otočit' (L:19^c) : B^{va}/sp?

Ruk.L.(92): otočiti "obkaititi; na točile obtočiti"

obtočit' : B^{va}/sp?

Nord.(II,450): obtačivat', obtočit' "drechfeln, travailler
autour (p.ex. obtočit' slonovyja kosti "tourner l'yvoire")"

19^c: V.Odoev,Russk.noči: Ty ne remeslennik: ne tvoe delo
obtačivat' klaviši (AcD1950)

19^c

(oborotit') / oboračivat' (Int)(prost) : B^{va}?

N.Usp.,Staruxa: A Griša ešče ne oboračival iz goroda (AcD-
1950)

obkinut'

Lerm.,Čerkasy: ... obkinuv vse krugom očami (AcD1950)

20^c

obgl'adet's'a

obsmotret's'a

A.N.Tolst.,Petri: Čut' svet pobežili v Kitaj-gorod, za
Moskvu-reku sbegaem, obsmotrims'a (AcD1950)(prob.A³¹)

A³¹

OCS

obnositi : B²²?

Supr.509.18: pověď obnositů (Slon.)

ozirati seZ., M., Sav., Supr.: ozirati se (Sadn.)11^c11^cSlobratitiIak. Bor. Gl. (130) (Čten.): L'udi, viděvše i tako padūša, obrašćaxutŷ i sěmo i ovamo (Sr.) (A³⁰?)oglasiti : B^{va}?Min. 1096 (okt.) (89): Vse \check{z} oglasova vselenyja konca glŷ věščanija ti (Sr.)ozvucati (N, L) : B^{va}?Gr. Naz. XIV. (288): Podobajetŷ vŷe trŷižišće ozvočati sixŷ slovesŷ (Sr. "oglasit'")ozrětis'a (L: 19^c) / oziratis'a12^c: Dan. ig. (Ven. 121): ozrěvs'a Marija s'udu i s'udu, ni vidě nikogo že (Sr.) (A³⁰?)obŷxoditi (A³¹-B³²) (L: 13^cSl)12^cSl: Kiril. Ierus. Ogl. XIIv.: obŷxoditŷ bo jako lŷvŷ revy, išta kogo požrěti (Sr. "brodit'")12^c12^cSlobovxoditi (N, L) : ?Kirs. Ierus. Ogl. XIIv.: Mnozi v^olŷci obŷvŷxodetŷ vŷ odeždaxŷ ovŷčaxŷ (Sr. "vxodit' ; xodit'")13^cosmotrěti (L: 18^c) : A³⁰?(q.v.)18^c: Ist. Dek. (M.) (30): Eželi b ne osmotrela princesa, to b, ... , črez tri te casa ... mog by žizn' svoju prekratit'

(TODRL,XXI)"if she did not take precautions" ?

13^cSl

14^c

14^cSl

15^c

obmysliti (N,L) : B^{vn}?

Voskr.1.(VIII,71): obmyslivů sů otcemů svoimů ... i sů
brat'eju svoeju (SRS)

ogadati (L:18^c) : B^{vn}?

Psk.I L.,1463g.: I posadniki Pskovskii i ves' Pskovů
ogadavů, i prikonča sů nimi, i mirů vz'aša (Sr.)

obgovoriti (L:16^c) : B^{vn}?

RIB(VI,686): ... razsudivů ... i obgovorivů sů svoimů
synomů ... da i sů nami ... (SRS)

oboslati/obsylyvati (OT)(L:19^c) : B^{va}? B³²?

Posol'stv.Kaz.k.Pol'sk.ku Pskov.,1480g.: i my vasů
obsylyvali o tomů i ne odnova ... (Sr.)

16^c: Nik.1.(IX,129): ... ne bĕgaj nikamože, no obošlis'a
ků bratii svoej sů molboju ... (SRS)

15^cSl

obl'ustis'a (N,L?) : A³⁰?(q.v.)

obnositi (N?)

Bibl.Genn.(Paral.X.9-10): poslaša [the weapon used to
decapitate Saul] da obnosits'a i pokaže^t sę idolo^m (SRS)
("is carried about on show"?)

16^c

obgovoriti (T)(L:18^c) : B^{va2}? B^{va}?

Stogl.(140): ... mitropolitů ... sudnoj spisoků obgovoritů
po sv'aščennymů pravilomů (Sr.)

16^csl

17^c

opisatis'a (N,L) : B^{vr}? B^{vr}SP?

A.Astr.(6): ... ne opisa^vs'a s nami (SRS)

obojtis'

A.I.(II,355): ... lutči s'a sů nami tepere obojtis'a
po ixů štukamů ... (SRS)

ogovoriti / ogovarivati (N,L) : B^{vn}?

Arx.Str.(II,667): po tēmů dělāmů sů starostoju i sů
vybornymi krest'jany ogovarivat' vů pravdu ...

ogovoritis'a (N,L) : B^{vr}? B^{vr}SP?

Perep.Xovan.(450): ... sů nimů, kaků znaeš' po ego nravu,
ogovoris' (SRS)

obgovoritis'a (N,L) : B^{vr}SP?

Arx.Str.(II,263): Budetů vs'akie l'udi totčasů sů nami
o vsem dobromů sověte nē obgovorites', i ků namů idutů ...
ratnye ... l'udi ... i velimů itti pr'amo na vasů

obxoditis'a s kem

obxoditi (N,L)

Ist.Box.(475ob): Ja sam lgoču, da milostivo s vami
obxodilo, a vam to neblagodarno (TODRL,XXI)

18^c

obvestit' : B^{s1}?

Ruk.L.(82): obsylatis'a "obvestitis'a"

osylat' (N,L) : B^{va}?

Pol.: obsylajus'a "zri osylajus'a"

Ruk.L.(90ob): osylati "obsylati"

osmotret's'a

19^c: Dost.,Krokodil: - Zdes' že [v krokodile] teplo i m'agko, kot'a ja i ne uspel ešče osmotret's'a v ètom neožidannom dl'a men'a ubežišče (SP?)

19^c

obernut' (prost) : prob. B^{va}

L.Tolst.,Pomošč' golodnym: V samom bednom dvore v 5-6 duš, obernets'a v god ot 50 do 70 rublej (AcD1950)

obkinut' (vzgl'adom)

v. A³⁰

okolotit's'a (N,L)/okolačivat's'a (prost) : B^{vr}?

20^c

obvesti (glazami vokrug) (N?)

oborotit' (kapital) : prob. B^{va}

obsmotret's'a (razg.)

v. A³⁰

B¹

OCS

obitati : B^{vn}?

Ps.,Supr.: obitati "wohnen" (Sadn.)

oblešti (L:14^cS1)

Lk.24.29: i vñide sŭ nima oblešti (S1on.)

Endzelin (1905): oblešti "decumbere, ... wohnen bei"; cf.

Latv. apgult.

oprěti se (+ dat.)

Z.,M.,A.,Supr.: oprěti se "sich stützen, sich stemmen (gegen etwas)" (Sadn.)

obrěsti : increasingly unmotivated

obrěsti "finden, erfinden, treffen", obrětati "finden, ausfindig machen" (Sadn.)

odřížati : prob. B^{va} or A²⁰ (q.v.)

ostati : B^{va}? B^{vn}? (spatial value almost lost)

Supr.: ostajati "bleiben", ostati "(ab)lassen, bleiben" (Sadn.)

11^c

obresti (v. OCS)

Novg.I L.1070g.: obrětesę kre^s č^stnyj Volodimir' u stěi Sofije (Sr.)

ostati : B^{va}? B^{vn}?

P.V.L.,1051g.: A si pečerka tako osta (Sr.)

11^c S1

obitati (v. OCS) : B^{vn}?

Pand.Ant.XIv.: Kto obitaeti vŭ žilišti tvoemŭ (Sr.)

oblešči (L:14^c S1)

Ostr.ev.(L.24.29): i vŭnide sŭ nima oblešči (Sr.)

obležati (L) : A²⁰?

Pand.Ant.XIv.(273): Tŭ obležiti nemošči ję (Sr." byt' okružennymŭ, vo vlast' ?")

op(ĭ)rěti

Ostr.ev.(Mth.VII.27): Pridoša rěky i vŭzvějaša větri i opĭrošesę xramině toi, i padesę (Sr.)

Is.L.10(Upyr.): Xodeššči vŭ tmě, ... upovajte kŭ imeni Gŭnju i oprětesę o Bogŭ (Sr.)

obraziti (L:16^c S1)

Gr.Naz.XIv.(341): Mladíci .. o kamenů obražaemi i rasypaemi
(Sr.)
obrěsti (v. OCS)

Ostr.ev.(Lk.XI.9): Iščate i obřeščete (Sr.)

odíržati : prob. B^{va} or A²⁰ (q.v.)

ozemliti (L) : B^{va1} ?

Gr.Naz.XIv.(247): Kako že ne otů velikyxů stěňů raskopany,
gradů ozemljenů, světostĩ sůtrěbljenq (Sr.)

ostati : B^{va} ? B^{vn} ?

Ostr.ev.(Io.VII.9): osta samů vů Galilei (Sr.)

12^c

obložiti (L:17^c) : B^{va1} ?

Novg.II.(177): Vů to lěto v Rusě gorodů obložiša (Sr.,SRS)

12^cS1

obl'aziti (L:16^c?) : ?

Pam.d.c.u.l.(I,134): .. mol'asta i: obl'azi sů nami, jako
ků večeru est' den' (SRS)

(opr'agnuti) / (opr'azati) : opr'aženie (L:14^cS1)

Ž.Nif.XIIIv.(20): Vsi opr'agnuša na n', jazviti i kot'ašča (Sr.)

ozemstvovati (N,L) : cf. B^{va}/g-a

Kir.Tur.(Pritč.o čel.duš.,146): ozemstvova ja protivu ..
oltar'u (Sr. "postavit'")

omulitis'a (L:16^cS1) : B^{va}/sp ?

Zlatostr.XIIv.(V.): Čli potůčes'a i omulis'a padů (Sr.)

13^c

obiti (T) (N,L) : ?

Novg.l.,1228g.: Těxů Korěla, kde obiduče .. izbiša (Sr. "najti")

13^cS1

ogromiti : OD ?

ProI.Janv.31(V.): Mala skorb' vozm'atetů t'a, mala

bolězn' vospalitŭ t'a, slovo prosto ogromitŭ t'a (Sr.)

14^c

14^cS1

15^c

(oklast') / okladati, okladyvati (L:19^c) : B^{va1} ? (q.v.)

Prav.gr.Kirill.mon.,ok.1490g.: xoromy okladyvati (Sr.)

...

18^c

oblokotit'

Nord.(II,442): oblokačivat's'a, oblokotit's'a (-čus')

"s'accouder (p.ex. na stolŭ)"

opinat's'a (N,L) : B^{vr} ?

Nord.(II,474): opinat's'a "s'accrocher"

ognesti (L:19^c) : B^{va/sp} ? B^{va1} ?

Ruk.L.(83ob): ognesti "odaviti", ognetati "odavl'ati"

obgnesti (L:19^c) : B^{va/sp} ? B^{va1} ?

Ruk.L.(78ob): obgnesti "ognesti"

odavit' (L:19^c) : B^{va/sp} ? B²¹ ? B^{va1} ?? B²⁰ ??

Pol.: odavl'aju ili ognětaju "circum premo, opprimo"

obdavit' : B^{va/sp} ? B²¹ ? B^{va1} ?? B²⁰ ??

Nord.(II,436): obdavlivat', obdavit' "v. odavlivat'"

okolotit'

R.Cell.(220): okolačivat', okolotit' (AcD1950)

oslonit' (L:19^c) : prob. A²⁰ (q.v.) or B^{va3}

ocapat' (N,L) : B^{va/sp} ?

Nord.(II,514): ocapyvat', ocapat', ocapnut' "accrocher, attacher"

ocepit' (N,L) : B^{va/sp?} (cf. p. 173 for form očepit')

Nord.(II,515): ocepivat's'a, ocepit's'a "s'accrocher"

obcepit' (N,L) : B^{va/sp?}

Ruk.L.(82ob): obcepiti "ocepiti", obcepl'ati

ošibit' : B^{va/sp?}

Nord.(II,516): ošibat', ošibnut' "frapper (p.ex. obmoroků
ego ošibů)"

19^c

obkolotit'

Bel.,Detsk.sk.ded.Irineja: detišče bol'no obkolotit ob
nee svoi ručen'ki (AcD1950)

20^c

obortovat's'a : B^{vr?}

AcD1950: korabli obortovalis'

B^t

OCS

11^c

osvě(t)nuti (L:14^cS1)

P.V.L.,1024g.: Místislavů že osvetů zautra, viděvů
ležáciě sěčeny (Sr."rano vstat'")

11^cS1

obnoštīstvovati (L)

Pand.Ant.XIv.(187): Obništīstvovaše vŭ mltvaxŭ Bzīexŭ
(Sr."vm. obŭnoščīstvovati")

osvitati (L) : ? (cf. B^{s13})

Izb.1073g.(201): Ašte vidi mužę sŭmyslīna, osvitai u nego,
i pragy dvīrii jęgo da tīretī nęgo tvoja (Sr. "vstrečat'")

razsvětů, .. , provodit' mnoho vremeni")

12^c

12^cs1

obnoščevati (L:18^c)

Kir.Tur.Pis.Vas.: .. postitis'a otů brašna ili otů pitia,
ili obnoščevati vŭ molitvĕ (Sr.)

13^c

13^cs1

obečeritis'a (L:14^c) : ?

ProI.XIIIv.(255): obečerivŭse, vnide vŭ grobišča
idol'skaja tatŭ (Sr. "zastat' večerŭ, zavečer'at'")

14^c

14^cs1

obutrĕti (N,L; obutrit'/-r'at' in 18^c)

Isx.XXIV.4(sp.XIVv.): Obutrĕvŭ že Moisi zautra sozda
trebniky (Sr.)("rose up early in the morning")

...

16^cs1

obnočevati (L:19^c ?)

Ž.Zos.Sav.Sol.(91): namŭ obnočevavšimŭ tu .. (SRS)

ozimĕti (L:18^c)

Ž.Kiriak.6: ozimĕv'ša Kiriaka (Sr.)("hyemasset")

17^c

obvečer'ati (L:19^c)

Pov.Tim.(196): I obvečer'a so otrokomŭ i sŭpa do utra na
travĕ (SRS)

18^c

19^c

obodnevat' (20^c:obl.)

Dal': obodnĕvyvat', obodnevat' "probyt' na puti den', .."

B²⁰OCSobiti (OT)Z., M., A., Ps., Supr.: obiti (obiĵo) "um-, einwickeln, ...
einhüllen" (Sadn.)oblačiti (OT)Ps., Sav.: oblačati se "sich einhüllen, ankleiden"; Z., M.,
A., Ps., Euch.: oblačiti "einhüllen, anziehen" (Sadn.)oblěšti (OT)oblěšti (+ instr.) "einhüllen, bekleiden, anziehen" (Sadn.)oblizati : B^{va/sp?}Z., M., A.: oblizati "lecken" (Sadn.)oblijati, oblivati (OT)Ps.: oblijati (-lějo) "überschütten, übergießen"; H.:
oblivati jadūmĭ "mit Gift um sich spritzen" (Sadn.)obuti : B^{va/sp?} no longer motivated?Z., M., Euch., Supr.: obuti "unterbinden (Schuhe)" (Sadn.)oděti (OT) : B^{va/sp?} no longer motivated?odějati, oděti "einhüllen, bekleiden", oděvati "... "(Sadn.)ozirati naZ., M., Sav., Supr.: ozirati na "schauen auf" (Sadn.)obūzirati "herumschauen" (Sadn.)Supr.: obūzirati "herumschauen" (Sadn.)11^cobertyvati (OT)P.V.L., 946g.: Povelě [Ol'ga] komuždo golubi i kŭ vorob'evi
privežyvati cěr', obertyvajušče vŭ platki maly (Sr.)obertěti (OT)(L:18^c)

P.V.L., 1015g.: Noč'ju že mež'u klětmi proimavše pomostů, obertěvše v koverů ... (Sr.)

obvertyvati (OT)

P.V.L., 946g. (Perejasl.sp.): Olga ... povelě ... privezati cěr', obvertyvajušči platky maly i nit'ju ovęzat' (Sr.)

obliti (OT)

P.V.L., vved.: Oblějutse kvasomů usnijany'm' (Sr.; Ip.sp.: obol'juts'a; Xl.sp.: oblijuts'a)

obutis'a (v. OCS)

P.V.L., 1095g.: ... obuvšesę, v teplě izbě zautrokavše u Ratibora, priědite ko mně (Sr.)

(oděti): odeža (v. OCS)

11^cs1

oblistati (L:19^c) : B^{va}/sp?

Min. 1097g. (29): Oblastavů na zemli, jako zvězda ňbu svět'laja (Sr.)

obinuti (L) : rt. vin or in ? : A²⁰?

Upyr. : Isaiah. 43. 2: rěky ne obingot' tebe (Sr.)

oblačiti (OT), obolačati (OT)

Sb. 1076g. (547): Vs'aků bo oblač'ajai ubogaago, Xša oblačit' (Sr.)

Nest. Ž. Theod. (20): Ti tůgda ostrigyi, obolačašeti i vů mantiju (Sr.)

oblěči (OT)

Put. XIv. (91): Bř ... vůsxtě oblěčis'a vů člka (Sr.)

ob(ů)lůci (OT)

Min. 1096g. (okt.) (123): Vů člččistvo obůlůküşesę (Sr.)

obiti (OT)(L:16^cs1) : A²⁰??

Izb.1073g.(153): Vůzímů někto kamyků i obivů vŭ ponevico (Sr.)
ob'azati (L:15^c or 18^c?)

Io.ekz.Bog.(420): Sŭmotri čřivi, iže .. objazase .. nitimi
 domŭ si sŭtvoritŭ (Sr.)

oblagati (ST)

Psalt.tolk.XIv.: jako pokrovomŭ oblagati nŭbo (Sr.)

oblizati : B^{va}/sp ?

Ostr.ev.(Lk.XVI.21): Pŭsi prixodešŭče oblizaaxo gnoi jeho
 (Sr.)

op'ati (OT) (L:16^cSl)

Amos.II.8(tolk.Xŭpyr.): I Bžia xrama ne čtĕaxu, jako že podobno
 by imŭ, openšes'a svitami, piaku vino nepravdami sŭbrano (Sr.)

opuxati (L) : ?

Izb.1073g.(102)(Lev.XXVI.16): blĕdnostŭ, opuxajoštju oči
 vaši (Sr.)("that shall consume the eyes")

obrasti (ST)

Sb.1076g.(538): Vidĕxŭ že iny ogrady, jaže b'aaxu obrasli
 otŭ gory do dolu plody dobrovonŭnyimi (Sr.)

obuti (v. OCS)

Ostr.ev.(Mr.VI.9): obuveny vŭ sanŭdalija (Sr.)

ogl'adati : B²² ? B^{va} ?

Car.1.XIX.15(V.): I posla Saulŭ, da ogl'adautŭ Davida (Sr.)
 "osmotrĕt' (V.)"

odĕti (OT) (v.OCS)

Pand.Ant.XIv.(210)(Amf.): Ašĕ vidiši naga, to odĕvai (Sr.)

obŭsijati (L) : B²¹ ?

Gr.Naz.XIv.(298): Mlŭnijami obŭsijajemo (Sr.)

12^c

obĕsitis'a (N,L)

SoPI: Skoči otů nixů l'utymů zverem^m vů plůnoči izů
Bělagrada, oběsis'a sině m'glě (Sr.)

oboloči (OT)

Ip.l.,1115g.: Igumeni obolokošas'a u ... rizey (Sr.)

20^c: A.K.Tolst.,Kn.Serebr'anyj: Na stole ležala ... kniga,
oboločennaja ... barxatom (AcD1950)

12^cS1

obreščis'a (N,L)

Io.ekz.Bog.(419): Godu že vesnīnuumu prišīdūšu [lastovica]
paky sja obiržeti periemī (Sr.)

obomičiti (N,L)

Zlatostr.9(Ps.XLV.9): Predsta c̄rca v rize zlaščene
obomičena i izmečtana (Sr.)

obrostiti (N,L) : ?

Nikon.Pand.sl.6 Trul.42: Glavy obrostivše prexod'at'
grady i vsi (Sr."otпустit' dlinnye volosy")

obuzirěti (N,L) : ?

Kož.Bogor.: Azŷ že ne byxŷ xotělxŷ obuzirěti děla ruku
svojeju mučima o^t dijavola (Sr."uvidět'")

ovreščis'a (N,L)

Io.ekz.Bog.(419): ... [lastovica] paky sja overžet'
per'em' (Sr.)

ogybatis'a (N,L)

Theof.Bolg.tolk.Ev.: Pripolŷ lneno něčto polotno, eže
Efiopŷ i S'ur' rybolovi ogybajut'^s (Sr)

obisijati (N,L) : B²¹? (q.v.)

13^c

obviti (OT)

Nik.l.,1237g.(16^cms.) : obviti kogo čem (SRS)

okovati

Novg.II.,1204g.: Onbolŭ okovanŭ beŭše vs' srebrom' (Sr.)

13^cS1

14^c

obaliti (N,L) : B^{v1}?

Georg.Am.(281): obalivšis'a vŭ kalě (Sr.)

okrutiti (OT)

Novg.IV 1.,1391g.: Mitropolitŭ ... okrutišas'a po svoemu sanu vŭ rany (Sr.)

14^cS1

obumoriti (N,L) : prob. B^{va}

Pais.sb.(155): Sonŭ ny obumori, da my uspoxo^m (Sr.)

15^c

opisati (OT)(N,L for B²⁰)

X.Af.Nik.(Tr.)(367ob): ... kamen' vyrězanŭ da zolotomŭ opisanŭ velmi č'udno

obognuti : A²⁰? (q.v.)

L'v.l.(I,304): kn'aini kod'at' thota na pleščě obognuta, a drugaja na guzne (SRS)

15^cS1

16^c

obnizati (OT)

Kr.1512g.(381): car' oděvajas'a ... ožeromŭ obŭnizannymi odežami (SRS)

oplěti (N,L)

Sof.vr., 1537g.: Vygorelo ... ē kelii, a igumena ... edva vynesli, oplěľu ves' (Sr. "obgorět'")

—
obxoditi (T)(L:19^c?)

Trav.(650): ... těmů koixů obmoroků obxoditů (SRS)

ošiti (T)(N,L)

Psk.II., 1575g.: Opalis'a car' ... na arkiepiskopa ... i sanů na nemů oborvalů i vů medvědno ošivů, sobakami zatravilů (Sr.)

16^cs1

obol'pnuti (oblipnut' / oblipat' from 18^c, obol'nut' in 19^c)

Muč.Vad.2(Min.čet.apr.187): Niščeta o nogu ego obolpe vseju siloju (Sr.)

—
omětatis'a (N,L)

Zlatostr.XViv.(V.I.146): Mala plot'ca jazyků ... , mnogaždy že vošca i strupi tomu omětajuts'a (Sr.)

osypati (OT)

Ž.Thed.Sik.85(Min.čet.apr.455): Bě strupy s'a osypalů (Sr.)

17^c

obvesti (OT)(N,L) : ? (cf. B^{va}/g-a, A²⁰OD', B^{va}OD')

A.P.D.(215): čěmů l'ud'amů, kotorye čto utajatů ili obvedutů (SRS)

obleči (L:18^c)

Pov.Kar.Sut.: oblešči na s'a odeždu (Lev.)

obverteti (OT)(prost)

Arx.Str.(II,715): [knigi] sv'azany i obverčeny bumagoju

obviti : prob. A²⁰

Prit.xmel.: [trava] obvilas' okolo drěva (Lev.)

obmazati

Kn.B.Č.(66): v tom dvore odna polata da izby derev'annyja, obmazany glinoju (SRS)

(obměriti) : obměrenie : A²⁰ ? (q.v.)

obmetati (OT)

Pov.Erš.(156): Erš vel brata moego podle bereg, i priexali nevodčiki s nevodom i obmetali brata moego i volokli na bereg

obmyvati : B²² ? B^{va/sp} ? (SRS)

Arx.Str.(II,1042): i tě de jamy .. listomů zapadyvajutů i vodoju obmyvaetů i peskomů zasypajutca

območiti : B²² ?

18^c:Nord.(II,443): obmačivat', območiti' "trempen, mouiller entièrement"

obžeči : B²¹ ?

Zab.ik.(80): zabory i vorota i krovli obožženy i oblomany (SRS)

obsěči

Arx.Str.(II,1026): i nasil'stvo mnogoe čin'atů li, i xlebů toločatů li, i vorotišča obsěkajutů li, i okna .. lomajutů li

18^c

oblevat' (T)(prost)

Nord.(II,441): oblevyvat's'a, oblevat's'a "sich bespeyen, sich erbrechen, vomir, rendre gorge" : B^{VF} ?

20^c:Anik.,Garaska-diktator: U .. vxoda toptalas' lošad'.

R'aboj oblevannyj kazak, razdetyj .. , kačals'a vozle (AcD1950)

obryzgat' (T) : B²¹ ??

Nord.(II,450): obryzgivat', obryzgat' "besprissen, besprengen, arroser, mouiller"

obval'at'Pol.: obval'aju "circum voluo"obvesit' (OT)(razg)Nord.(II,434): obvěšivat', obvěsit' (-šu) "suspendre, autour, voiler, envelopper"obvoloč' (OT)Nord.(II,434): obvolakivat', obvoloč' "envelopper, couvrir"obernut' : ?Ruk.L.(78): obvernuti "obernuti", (79ob): obernuti "obviti"obvoščit' : B^{s1/sp?}Nord.(II,433): obvaščivat', obvoščit' "enduire de cire, bougier"oblepit' (ST + OT)Nord.(II,442): oblěpl'at', oblepit' "coller tout autour, espalmer"oblepit' (OT)(razg)20^c: Èrenb., Padenie Pariža: Kioski byli oblepleny gazetami na 20 jazykax (AcD1950)obmaknut' : B^{va1?}Sost.(40¹⁻²): obmakat' v smolu gorěčuju (SRS)obmarat' (prost)Nord.(II,443): obmaryvat', obmarat' "souiller, embréner"19^c: Gog., Noč' perez Rožd.: Ty paxneš' dymom. Ja dumaju, men'a vs'u obmaral sažeju (AcD1950)obmesti (N,L) : B^{va/sp?}Ruk.L.(87): opaxati "obpaxati soxoju, obmesti"obm'at'Nord.(II,444): obminat', obm'at' (obomnu) "chiffonner tout autour"

opelenat' : B^{va}/sp?

Nord.(II,473): opelenat' "emmailoter"

oplesti (OT)

Pol.: opletaju "circumplico, obtexo, circum texo"

obryt' (N?)

Nord.(II,450): obryvat', obryt' "fouiller, remuer, ..."

20^c: Aseev, Neobyčajnoe: Stala zeml'a bez ščelej i rytvin, dočista vymyta i obryta set'ju dorog, kanalov i šl'uzov (AcD1950)

obojeti (T)(N?,L? cf. A²⁰) : ?

Zak.Ptr.(I,505): A eželi po strasti ... vinnyxü oboidetü [fiskal] ili dl'a onogo zatčētü, to ... (SRS)

obgl'adet' (prost?) : B²²?

Leks.1762: obgl'adet' (AcD1950)

ogružat' (N,L) : B^{va1}? B^{va}/sp?

Pol.: ogružaju "zri pogružaju ["mergo, demergo, immergo"]
i gruč'u ["mergo, demergo"]

obdat' (OT)

v. A²⁰

odavit' (L:19^c) : prob. B¹ (q.v.), B²¹, B^{va}/sp or B^{va1}(?)

obdavit' : prob. B¹ (q.v.), B²¹, B^{va}/sp or B^{va1} (?)

obžarit'

Nord.(II,438): obžarivat', obžarit' "rôtir"

ožat' (L:19^c) : prob. B^{va}/sp or B²¹

Pol.: ožimaju "zri odavl'aju"

Nord.(II,465): ožimat', ožat' "presser à l'entour"

obkatat'

AcD1792: obkatyvat', obkatat' (AcD1950)

obkatat' (OT)

20^c: Paust., Požd. mor'a: obkatannye volnoj ... golyši (AcD1950)

okatit' (OT)

Ruk.L.(85ob): okatiti "okatiti okolo; vodoju obliti"

obkidat' (OT)

AcD1792: obkidyvat', obkidat' (AcD1950)

okinut' (vzgl'adom) (OT)

Veism.(215): okidyvati; (356): okinuti (AcD1950)

okleit' (OT)

Nord.(II,467): okleivat', okleit' "coller tout autour"

obkleit' (OT)(razg)

Nord.(II,440): obkleivat', obkleit' "v. okleivat' "

obkovat'

Al'ard: želězomŭ obkovany (SRS)

*okopat' : okopannyj (OT)(N,L) : B^{va}?

Lukin.Mot.(24): okopanyj (Leks.18^c, 209: "pokojnyj")

okunut' : B^{va1}?

Nord.(II,471): okunyvat', okunut' "plonger, enfoncer dans l'eau"

okupat' (L:19^c; refl. only in 20^c: ustar.) : B^{va1}?

Nord.(II,471): okupat' "plonger, baigner"

okutat' (OT)

Nord.(II,471): okutyvat', okutat' "enveloper, affubler"

om'at'

Pol.: ominaju "zri mnu ["tero, tundo, zri tlač'u ["premo, presso, calco"] "]

20^c: AcD1950: ominat' "to že, čto obminat' "

obsejat' (OT)

Nord.(II,452): obsěvat', obsějat' "ensemencer tout autour"

osetit' : B^{s1/sp} ?

AcD1794: osetit' (AcD1950)

obsadit' (OT) : A²⁰ ? (q.v.)

20^c: A.N.Tolst.: derev'ja, gusto obsažennye gnezdami
obstič' (N later ?) : B^{va} ? (AcD1950)

Ruk.L.(82): obstigmat' "sl. obstizati", obstigšij

20^c: Majak., Ja sam: Let sem'. Otec stal brat' men'a v
verxovye objezdy lesničestva. Pereval. Noč'. Obstiglo
tuman. Daže otca ne vidno (obstič' not in AcD1950)

oboscat' (L:19^c?)

Nord.(II,447): oboscat' "..., souiller d'urine tout autour"

obsypat' (OT) : cf. A²⁰

Pol.: obsypaju "zri osypaju"

19^c: Čex., Volod'a bol'soj: Doma ona ot utra do večera
čitala poleznye žurnaly, obsypaja ix pepelom (AcD1950)

obtiskat' (razg)

Ruk.L.(82): obtiskati

obt'anut' (OT)

Nord.(II,452): obt'agivat', obt'anut' "tirer devant,
tendre sur, étendre"

obxarkat' (prost)

Nord.(II,453): obxarkivat', obxarkat' "couvrir de crachat,
de bave, de salives"

oxlestat' : B^{va/sp} ?

Nord.(II,513): oxlestyvat', oxlestat' "fouetter"

obxlopat' (razg) : B^{va/sp} ?

AcD1794: obxlopyvat', obxlopat' (AcD1950)

ocelovat' (N,L) : B^{va/sp} ?

Nord.(II,515): ocelovat' "combler de baisers"

obcelovat' (razg)

Nord.(II,454): obcelovat' "baiser par tout"

19^c

oblobyzat' (razg, šutl) : cf. B^{va}/sp

Gercen, B.i.D.: .. posle mnogix tostov, .. my obn'alis' i

oblobyzalis' po-russki s slav'anami (AcD1950)

obmalevat' (razg)

Dal': obmalevat' stěny "raspisat', raskrasit' bezů vkusu"

obmozolit' : B^{s1}/sp ?

Čex., Kuxarka ženits'a: Ona ob nego vse svoi glazišč'i

obmozolila. U, besstyžaja! (AcD1950): "stare at"(idiom)

obmotat'

Dal': obmatyvat', obmotat' " .. zamatyvat' vešč' .. ";

obmotaj bol'noj paleců vetoškoju

obmurovat'

20^c: AcD1950: obmurovat' kotel

obomšat' : B^{s13}/sp ?

G.I.Usp.: obomšelo gnil'e (Glag.19^c,121)

obmylit' : B^{s1}/sp ?

Dal': obmylivat', obmylit' "namylit', nateret', pokryt'

mylomů; .."

oblatat' (prost) : B^{s1}/sp ?

20^c: AcD1950: oblatat' pidžak

obrasti (T)

Tolst., V.i.M.: Boroda i usy obrosli nižn'uju čast' lica
(AcD1950)

ožarit' (prost)

AcD1822: ožarit' (AcD1950)

obžat'

AcD1822: obžimat', obžat' (AcD1950)

obkatit' (OT)(razg)

Bened., Vulkan: I lavy burnyj tok okrestnost' obkatil
obkinut' vzgl'adom (OT) (N?) (AcD1950)

Lerm., Čerkesy: .. obkinuv vse krugom očami (AcD1950)
obkolot'

AcD1847: obkalyvat', obkolot' (AcD1950)

20^c: AcD1950: obkolot' pal'cy igloj
okuklit's'a : prob. B^{s2/sp}

Dal': okukl'at's'a, okuklit's'a, o nasekm. "obratit's'a
vů kukolku .. "

obkutat' (OT)

okučit'

Burnašov: okučit' (Glag.19^c,119)

obsest' (T)

Salt., Satiry v proze: Besčislennye stada vod'anyx kuroček
obsedajut peščanye berega (AcD1950)

oslušat' : prob. B²² (q.v.)

obstavit' (OT)

Dal': obstavit' stol jastvami

obstukat' : prob. B²² (q.v.)

obtreskat's'a

Dal': obtreskat's'a "potreskat's'a krugomů so vsěxů
storonů"

oxlopat' : B^{va/sp} ?

Gejm.1801: oxlopyvat', oxlopat' (AcD1950)

obcarapat' (razg)

ošlifovat' : B^{va/sp} ?

obšit'

Sok.-Mikit.: Plotniki obšivali teploj obivkoj steny
(AcD1950)

20^coburit' : B^{va/sp?}AcD1950: oburennaja i vzorvannaja gornaja massaoborotit' (OT)(razg)Gajdar, Škola: [Soldaty] oboračivali port'ankami

otdoxnuvšie nogi (AcD1950)

obvorotit' (OT)(razg)obleč' (T)oblipnut' (ST)(razg)e.g.: sapogi oblipli gr'az'juobbryzgat' (razg)obbit' (OT)e.g.: obbit' kožej divanodet' (prost) : B^{va/sp?}K.Čukovskij, Ž.k.Ž., 172: nel'z'a govorit' odet' pal'to,nado govorit' nadet' pal'to.obkrutit' (OT)(prost?)(obplakat' : B^{22?})Majak, Ja sam: Čital [Gorkomu] časti 'Oblaka'. Rasčuv-
stvodavšijs'a Gor'kij obplakal mne ves' žilet.ostukat' (N?) : B^{22?}18^c: Ruk.L.(90ob): ostukatiobteč' (T)Efrem., Bel.rog.: Tuman gustel i obtekal korabl' (AcD1950)obt'anut' (ST + OT)e.g.: s'urtuk obt'agival ego spinuobxlestat' : B^{va/sp?}N.Nikit., Èto bylo v Kokande: obxlestannye doždem mašiny

(AcD1950)

obšlifovat' : B^{va/sp} ?

AcD1950: obšlifovat' kamen'

B²¹

OCS

oblijati (OT), oblivati (OT)

H.: oblivati jadům "mit Gift um sich spritzen" (Sadn.)

odírati

Supr.: odírati "schinden, abschürfen, abhäulen" (Sadn.)

ožešti (L:18^c)

Psalt.: ožešti "verbrennen" (Sadn.)

ozirati

Z., M., Supr., Sav.: ozirati na "schauen auf" (Sadn.)

obžirati

Supr.: obžirati "herumschauen" (Sadn.)

okropiti : B^{va/sp} ?

Psalt., Euch.: okropiti "besprengen" (Sadn.)

omakati (L:18^c) : B^{va/sp} ? (q.v.)

omočiti : B^{va/sp} ?

Z., M., A., Euch., Sav., Supr.: omočiti "benetzen, eintauchen" (Sadn.)

osěti (OT) (L:18^c) : B^{va/sp} ?

Supr.: osěti "besäen" (Sadn.)

osijati

Z., M., A., Sav.: osijati "umleuchten, (von der Lichtwolke) umstrahlen" (Sadn.)

11^c

obliti (OT)

P.V.L., vved.: oblějutse kvasomů usnijanymě (Sr.): cf. B²⁰

11^cS1oplevati : B^{va}/sp ?Ostr.ev.(Mr.X.34): opljujoti i (Sr.)op'atis'a (L:16^cS1) : ? v. B²⁰opolěti (L:16^cS1)Min.1096(sent.)(165): [Bogorodica], neporočina, ne
opolěvuši ognimě neprestupnago světa (Sr. "sgorět'")odrati (N later for B²¹?)Pand.Ant.XIV.(235): Na strašněm sōdišči ... egda nazi iodrīti vsi stanemū (Sr.) : B^{2/B} ?okovati (N,L)Nest.Ž.Theod.(18): Ješče že i na ikonu sťyja ěcě věničcu okuju
okropiti : B^{va}/sp ? (Sr.)Min.1096(sent.)(92): Krůviju okroplěse svoeju (Sr.)omakati (L:18^c) : B^{va}/sp ? (q.v.)omočiti : B^{va}/sp ?Ostr.ev.(Luk.VII.44): Si že slīzami omoči nozě moi (Sr.)osějati (OT) (L:18^c) : B^{va}/sp ?Pat.Sin.XIV.: ... kogo ... , mnogojō niščetojō ne mogušča
čimě osějati svojeja nivy (Sr.)osijatiOstr.ev.(Luk.II.9): Slava Gñja osija jō (Sr.)obīsijati (L) : B²⁰ ? (q.v.)otirati : B^{va}/sp ?Ostr.ev.(Io.XIII.5): Načētū umyvati nogy učenikomū iotirati lentijemě (Sr.)12^c12^cS1

odělati (OT) (N,L)

Dan.ig.(Nor.22): I est' pečerka ta oděлана jako ambonů
krasnymů miromoromů (Sr. "ukrasit' "š)

omazyvati (L:15^c) : B^{va}/sp ?

Nikon.Pand.(sl.30): Medům' čaš'u omazyvajut' (Sr.)

obisijati (N,L) : B²⁰ ?

Ž.Theod.St.(101): Jeliko obisijajet' sīnce (Sr.)

13^c

ogorěti (L:18^c)

Novg.I l.,1217g.: Cřkvii sūgorě eī, a u kamęnyxů vīrxy
ogorěša i pritvory (Sr.)

okovati (OT)

Novg.I l.,1204g.: Onbolů okovanů bęše vs' srebrom' (Sr.):
B²⁰ ?

14^c: Dux.Iv.Kal.,1327-8g.: pojasů serdoničenů zolotomů okovanů
ošiti (L:18^c) : A²¹ ? (Sr.)

Ip.l.,1252g.: Kož'uxů že olovira ... i kruživy zlatymi
ploskomi ošitů (Sr.)

13^cS1

14^c

14^cS1

oznoiti (N,L) : B^{va} ? B^{va}/sp ?

Apok.XIVv.(XVI.9.tolk.)(V.): Varom' sego sīnce oznoeni
budut' (Sr.)

15^c

obžeči : prob. B^{va} (B²¹ by 17^c-18^c)

Psk.II.1.(299): korol' ... ovy [grady] sožže, a inye
obožže (SRS)

17^c: v. B²⁰

osijati (ST)(N,L)

Psk.II.1470g.: Vs'a podnebesnaja osijala molnieju (Sr.)

16^c

obvirati (N,L) : A²¹?

Plat.B.G.(18): petli serebr'any, koncyy obvirany
zolotomŭ (SRS)

—
obgorěti

v. A²¹

17^c: Bezob.(147): a ot togo požaru zgorělo na semnadcati
crkvax obgorěli krovli

obdernuti (N,L) : ?

Trav.(235): jabloka očnye krov'ju obdernuty (SRS)

16^csl

17^c

obmazati

Kn.B.Č.(66): v tom dvore odna polata da izby derev'annyja,
obmazany glinoju (SRS)

obmoknuti : B^{vn/sp}?

Sim.Perepl.(I,11): Dožd' ašče i slučits'a i obmoknut
doski i vse isportits'a (SRS)(17^c?)

18^c

obryzgat' (T) : prob. B²⁰ (q.v.)

obvarit' (OT)

Nord.(II,433): obvarivat', obvarit' "échauder, mit warmen
Wasser ausbrühen"

oblopat's'a (L:19^c) : A²¹? (q.v.)

oparit' : B^{va/sp?} (q.v.)

opačkat' : B^{va/sp?}

Ruk.L.(87): opačkati "zamarati"

opleskati (N,L) : B^{va/sp?}

Nord.(II,474): opleskivat', opleskat' "arroser, mouiller, eclabousser"

opryskat' (OT) : B^{va/sp?}

Nord.(II,477): opryskivat', opryskat', oprysnut' "faire rejailir sur, ... arroser, mouiller"

oborvat'

Nord.(II,447): oborvannyj "arraché, ... , rompu"

19^c: L.Tolst., Anna K.: v oborvannoj šube (AcD1950)

objest'

Nord.(II,455): objědat', objěst' "ronger autour"

19^c: Pušk., Ist.Pug.: kosti, objedennye sobakami (AcD1950)

obgryzt'

Nord.(II,435): obgryzyvat', obgryst' "ronger autour"

odavit' (L:19^c) : B¹? (q.v.) B^{va/sp?} B^{20??}

obdavit' : B¹? (q.v.) B^{va/sp?} B^{20??}

obodrat' : B^{2/B?} (q.v.)

Nord.(II,436): obdirat', obodrat' "déchirer, arracher, écorcher tout autour", obdirat's'a, obodrat's'a "être tout déchiré, loqueteux"

odergat' (OT) : B^{2/B?}

Nord.(II,462): odergivat', odergat' "v. obdergivat' "

obdergat' (OT) : B^{2/B?}

Nord.(II,436): obdergivat', obdergat', obdernut' "arracher tout autour, épilucher, déplumer"

ožat' (L:19^c) : B^{ba/sp?} B^{20??}

Nord.(II,465): ožimat', ožat' "presser à l'entour"

okapat' : B^{va/sp?}

Nord.(II,467): okapyvat', okapat' "tâcheter, mouiller, entâcher"

okleit' (OT)

Nord.(II,467): okleivat', okleit' "coller tout autour"

obkleit' (OT)

v. B²⁰

20^c: Fedin, Pervye Radosti: [V.S.] nemedlenno obkleil by ètimi obojkami vse svoi komnaty (AcD1950): B^{20?}, or even B^{32?})

obkovat' (OT) : B^{20?}(q.v.)

okryt' (L:19^c)

Nord.(II,470): okryvat', okryt' "couvrir"

okrutit' (OT) : B^{20?}

Nord.(II,470): okručivat', okrutit' "garroter, lier fort"

okutat' (OT) : B^{20?}

Nord.(II,471) : okutyvat', okutat' "enveloper, affubler"

obsejat' (OT) : B^{20?}

Nord.(II,452): obsěvat', obsějat' "ensemencer tout autour"

oboslat' / obstilat' (N,L) : A^{20?}

Nord.(II,451): obstilat', oboslat' "repandre, couvrir autour, p.e. avec des nattes, avec de la paille"

oscat' (N,L) : B^{va/sp?}

Nord.(II,489): oscat' "mouiller d'urine"

oboscat' (L:19^c?) : B^{20?}

Nord.(II,446): oboscat' "mouiller, souiller d'urine tout autour"

obtajat' (ST) : B^{2/B}?, obtajat' (ST+T)(razg) : A²¹?

Ruk.L.(82): obtajati

obteret' : B^{va/sp}? B^{2/B}?

Nord.(II,452): obtirat', obteret' "essuyer, ôter en frottant, nettoyer"

oxarkat' (L:19^c)

Nord.(II,513): oxarkivat', oxarkat' "couvrir de crachat"

očekanit' (L:19^c) : B^{2/B}?

Nord.(II,515): očekanit' "ciseler, bossuer, v. čekan'u";

(II,860): čekanit', vyčekanit' "ciseler"

obšit' (OT)

Pol.: obšivaju "circumsuo, obsuo"

19^c

obl'apat' (prost) : B^{va/sp}??

Dop.Opyt.obl.sl.: obl'apat' (AcD1950)

20^c: Šolox.,T.Don: oficer v ... obl'apannyx gr'az'ju sapogax (AcD1950)

obmaslit' : B^{s1/sp}?

Sok.: obmaslivat', obmaslit' (AcD1950)

obmuslit' (prost) : B^{s1/sp}?

Dal': ... obsuslit' ... "obsosat', ... , obmuslit', obsl'unit'"

oplavit' : B^{va/sp}?

AcD1822: oplavit' (AcD1950)

obrezat' : B^{va/sp}? OD?

Gonč.,Freg.Pallada: [Ona] obrezala palec i zaplakala (AcD1950)

-
odut' (N,L)(cf. B^{2/B})

Dal': oduvat', odut' čto " ... dut' na čto krugomŭ, so vsěxŭ storonŭ"

obkalit'

Dal': obkal'at' ili o(b)kalivat', o(b)kalit' "kalit',
nakal'at' slegka, snaruži, vokrugŭ, obžigat' "

obkapat' : B^{va/sp?}

AcD1847: obkapyvat', obkapat' (AcD1950)

20^c: AcD1950: obkapat' skatert' černilami

oklevat'

AcD1847: oklevyvat', oklevat' (AcD1950)

obklevat'

Dal': o(b)klevyvat', o(b)klevat' jagody

obkovyr'at' (razg)

Dal': o(b)kovyrivat', o(b)kovyr'at' čto "kovyr'at'
krugomŭ ... "

obkolot' (razg)

AcD1847: obkalyvat', obkolot' (AcD1950)

obkutat' (OT) : B^{20?}

obsikat' (N,L?)

Dal': obsikat' čto "območit' močoju "

obsl'unit' (razg) : B^{s1/sp?(q.v.)}

obsuslit' (prost) : B^{s1/sp?(q.v.)}

obtreskat's'a : B^{20?(q.v.)}

20^c

obmyzgat' (prost) : A^{21?} B^{va/sp?}

Fedin,Brat'ja: obmyzgannyj podol (AcD1950)

obdut' (T,OT) : A^{20?(q.v.)}

obkrutit' (OT)(prost) : B^{20?}

obpačkat' (prost) : B^{va/sp?}

B²² (cf. A³¹, B³² in OCS, OR, ORS1)

OCS

obnositi

Supr.509.18: povědi obnositŭ (S_{lon.})

obiskati : prob.B^{va}

Supr.: obiskati "berühren, betasten" (Sadn.)

obŭtešti

Supr.117.8: proslutije bo močeniija jeho uže ... po vŭsei vŭselenŭi obŭteklo běaše (S_{lon.})

obixoditi (L:16^cS1)

Euch.88a.1: obixoditŭ (S_{lon.})

11^c

11^cS1

ogl'adati (T) : B^{20?}(q.v.), B^{va?}

obŭteči

Gr.Naz.XIV.(59): ... sŭtvori vŭseljenŭjŭ, jŭže sŭpasŭnoje slovo obŭteče (Sr.)

obixoditi (L:16^cS1)

P.V.L.,1045g.: vsego mira obixodita (Sr.)

12^c

oprati (L:19^c) : B^{va?}

Lavr.1.(261): oprati [soročku] (Sam.)

19^c: Dal': oprati běl'e "vyprat', vystirat' "

12^cS1

opolosnutis'a : B^{va/sp?}

Vopr.Kir.: Ože nelže sę budeti pričaščati lęto ili polŭ-

lěta, to opolosnutise večerě, a na utrie komůkatů (Sr.)
 "wash thoroughly?"

obiti (N,L)

Zlatostr.(4): obidoxů vs'u zeml'u (Sr.)

obiskati : B^{va?}

Io.ekz.Bog.(98): Nbo (ne bo no) i vŭ nasŭ obiskaemymŭ
 ne mogutŭ vŭ sebě ničiso že ukryti (Sr.)

13^c

osmotrěti : prob. A³⁰ or A³¹ (q.v.) until 17^c

17^c: Arx.Str.(II,858): i vy bŭ ... osmatrivali sami, kakova
 ŝ'ja rana

13^cS1

14^c

obizrěti (N,L) : B^{32?}

Gram.Riž.,ok300g.: ty, knęžo, tye kone obizrelŭ, i
 ul'ubilŭ esi odinogo konę (Sr.)

14^cS1

obyskati : B^{va?} (B²² by Mdr)

Io.1.I.1Apost.XIVv.(V.): Ruky naša obyskaša (Sr.)("our
 hands have handled")

17^c: Arx.Str.(II,101): okolo togo sela ... obyskivali
 bol'šimŭ obyskomŭ

15^c

15^cS1

16^c

obvesti (OT)

SRS: obvesti "lead all over"

20^c: e.g.: obvesti vzorom prostranstvo (A³⁰?)

objezditi (T)

Kurb.ist.(VII): ... byl poslan ... vo Germaniju ... ; bo tam prebyval ... nemalo let, i objezdil vs'u zeml'u Nemeckuju (Fenn.65,212)

-
obkuriti (OT) : B^{va}/sp?

Trav.(245): toju travoju obkurivajutŭ različnyja runa (SRS)

obxoditi (T) : ?

Trav.(650): ... tĕmŭ koi^x o^b morokŭ o^b xoditŭ (SRS)

16^csl

obujuxati (N,L) : B^{va}/sp?

Ž.Nik.Z.(Min.čet.apr.29): Inĕmŭ o^t obŭjuxanomŭ čuvstvomŭ znaemi sut' (Sr.)

-
otesati : B²/B?

Prem.Sol.XIII.11: Otešetŭ blagoxudožně vs'u koru ego (Sr.)

17^c

obvoevati (T)(N,L) : B^{va}?

Don.D.(IV,329): město, ... , obvoevano i razoreno bezŭ ostatka (SRS)

(obmeriti) : obmerenie : v. A²⁰

obmyti : B²⁰? (q.v.) B^{va}/sp?

območiti : B²⁰? (q.v.)

18^c: Nord.(II,443): obmačivat', območit' "tremper, mouiller entièrement"

obožiti (T)

Bars.No.470,26-27ob: Krug slobody obožli (SRS) : A²⁰? A³¹?

-
obogreti : B^{va}/sp?

Samarin.pril.(8)(a song): na vsech krasno solnyško
obogrelo odnoe men'a bėdnuju oznobila (Kotk.)

18^c

oblazit' (T)(razg)

AcD1792: oblazit' (AcD1950)

obn'uxat'

R.Cell.(350): obn'uxivat', obn'uxat' (AcD1950)

19^c: Čex.,Kaštanka: [K.] stala obn'uxivat' trotuar,
nadejas' najti xoz'ajna po zapaxu ego sledov (AcD1950)

opolot' : B^{va}/sp ?

AcD1793: opalyvat', opolot' (AcD1950)

obgl'adet' (prost?) : B²⁰ ?

Leks.1762: obgl'adet' (AcD1950)

ogroxoščat' (N,L) : B^{s1}/sp ?

Pol.: oščukot'aju, ogroxoščaju, ob'zvučaju, ob'zven'aju
"circumstrepo"

obzven'at' (N,L) : B^{s1}/sp ?

v. ogroxoščat', above

obzvučat' (N,L) : B^{s1}/sp ?; v. ogroxoščat', above

obkadiť' (L:19^c)

Nord.(II,440): obkaživat', obkadiť' "parfumer tout
autour"

obkatat'

AcD1792: obkatyvat', obkatat' (AcD1950)

20^c: Ažaev: 'Zimnik' - širok[aja] i korošo obkatann[aja]
dorog[a] (AcD1950)

okinut' (OT) (N,L)

Nord.(II,469): okidat', okinut' " .. verschütten, z.E.
einen Graben, encombrer"

oklikat's'a (N,L) : ?

Nord.(II,468): oklikat's'a "repondre, resonner, retentir"

okurit' (OT) : B^{va/sp?}

Nord.(II,471): okurivat', okurit' "encenser, parfumer
(p.ex. plat'e duxami)"

obsmotret'

Pol.: obsmotr'aju "zri osmotr'aju"

obstrogat' (= obstrugat') : B^{2/B?}

Nord.(II,452): obstrogat' "ébaucher, ... raboter"

20^c: E.Strogova, MasterSem'ačkin: [S.] delal škafy iz eli
očen' akkuratno, vse bylo čisto obstrugano (AcD1950)

obtesat' : B^{2/B?}

Nord.(II,452): obtesyvat', obtesat' "v. otesyvat' "

obtiskat' (razg)

Ruk.L.(82): obtiskati

obxodit' / obxaživat' (T)(N?)

Pol.: obxoždu "circumeo, obo, obambulo, lustro"

obšarit' (prost)

AcD1794: obšarit' (AcD1950)

19^c: Kryl., Pastux: Za volkom poiski; kl'anet ego ves'
svet; Obšarili ves' les, a volku sleda net (AcD1950)

oščukotat' (N,L)

v. obzven'at'

oščupat' : B^{va/sp?}

Nord.(II,517): oščupyvat', oščupat' "tater, tâtonner,
manier"

19^c

oblesnut' (T)

e.g.: molnija obleskivala vnutrennost' karety

obletet' (T), obletat' (T)

A.Ostr., Sčastliv.den': Ja ves' gorod obletala, vezde byla, vsem visity sdelala (AcD1950)

obnizat' (OT)(N for B²²)

obryskat' (T)

Grib., Gore ot uma: ... obryskal svet: ne kočes' li ženit's'a (AcD1950)

—
obžat'

AcD1822: obžimat', obžat' (AcD1950)

obžat'

AcD1847: obžinat', obžat' (AcD1950)

okolesit'

Gejm.1801: okolesit' (AcD1950)

Dal': o(b)kolesit' světů

obkosit'

Dal': o(b)kašivat', o(b)kosit' luga "vykosit' ix' sploš', sovsěm' ... "

oslušat' : B²⁰?

Dal': oslušivat', oslušat'

obstavit' (OT)

Čex.: kajuty ... tesny, no čisty i obstavleny vpolne po-evropejski (AcD1950)

obstrekat' (prost) : B^{va}/sp?

Dal': A krapivuška vse ruki obstrekala (pěs.)

obstrel'at' : B^{va}?

L.Tolst., V.iM.: Orudija ... byli naznačeny dl'a togo, čtoby obstrelivat' loščinu (AcD1950)

obstukat' : B²⁰??

Dal': obstukat' grud' bol'nogo

otopit' : B^{va/sp?}

AcD1847: otaplivat', otopit' (AcD1950)

občinit'

Dal': občinit' ves' dom, vs'u odeždu

ošarit' (prost)

AcD1847: ošarivat', ošarit' (AcD1950)

obšmygat' (prost)

20^c: AcD1950: on obšmygal ves' gorod

20^c

obmolot'

AcD1950: obmolot' zerno

obudit' (OT)

AcD1950: obudit' reku ot ust'ja do plotiny

—
oglušit' (razg)(N?) : B^{s2?}

oglasit' (OT)(N?) : B^{s12?}

e.g.: oglasit' les krikami

(obplakat' : B^{20?} - q.v.)

ostukat' : B^{20?}

ošagat' (T)

B³² (cf. A³¹, B²² in OCS, OR, ORSl.)

OCS

obŭtešti

v. B²²

obŭxoditi (T)

obŭxoditi "begehen" (Sadn.)

obixoditi

Euch., 88a.1: obixoditŭ (Slon.)

11^c11^cS1obíteči (T) : v. B²²obixoditi (T)Nest.Ž.Theod.(5): obixodi vsja manastyreę (Sr.)15^c: Apost.tolk.XVv.(Dějan.IX.32tolc): Jako že někyjvoevoda opxož^daa čety (Sr.): A²⁰?obixoditi (L:16^cS1) : ? (v. B²²)12^c12^cS113^cobiskati (N,L?)Novg.II.,1204g.: Vnidoša vŭ tŭ korabl' ... i vsę městaobiskaša (Sr.)okupiti (L:15^c) : B^{va}?Lavr.I.,1262g.: Okupaxut' bo ti okan'nii besursene dani,

i otŭ togo veliku pagubu l'udemŭ tvor'axut' (Sr.)

13^cS1obirati (L:19^c) / (obirati (razg))ProI.XIIIv.: Obraša^s mnozi Židov'stii xitr'ci (Sr.)14^cobizrěti (N,L) : B²²? (q.v.)14^cS115^cobmereti kem (L:16^c) : B^{vn}?Krym.d.(I,180): A Nagai ... golodna i obmerla sej zimy, i

podů Šamakeju ... ixů pobili (SRS)

16^c: L'v.l.(II,612): ... carevič' vŭ [Krymŭ] prišolŭ
dobře istomen' obmerŭ [?] konmi i l'udmi (SRS)

—
okopitis'a (N,L) : B^{va}?

Pskov.II.,1480g.: Se že viděvše Němcy sŭ berega na ozero,
aže na ozerě bolšaja rat' Pskovskaja okaplivajas'a taki
stoitŭ (Sr."sobirat's'a")

oboslati/obsylyvati (L:19^c) : B^{va}? A³¹?

Dog.Gr.Iv.Vas.iMož.kn.Iv.Andr.,1461g.: I kto ti men'a
izobgovarivaetŭ čemŭ, i tobě men'a ne izymati ... , a
oboslati men'a kn'az'a [I.-a V.-ča] svoimi bojary (Sr.)
19^c: Dal': obsylat', oboslat' kogo, vs'udu "poslat' vŭ
obxodŭ, vŭ objězdŭ po raznymŭ městamŭ ili l'ud'amŭ"

15^cS1

16^c

obojti, obojti (T), obyti (L:17^c)

SRS: obojti (po mnogim městam; mnogo mest)

17^c: Pov.otr.mon.: mnogie lesa ... obydoša (Lev.)

objezditi (T)

16^c: B²²? (q.v.)

19^c: L.Tolst.,AnnaK.: Oni objezdili Veneciju, Rim,
Neapol' (AcD1950)

—
obděliti (OT) (prost) : B^{va}?

Ž.Korn.Kom.: Kornilij milostyneju niščix obdéli s
l'uboviju (SRS)

16^cS1

17^cobmytiPov.Ul.os.: vsech obmyvaša (Lev.)obnesti (OT)Ars.Sux.Prosk.(60): ... podnesli [patriarxu] pit' šerbetů
... i tako vsěxů obnesli (SRS)onašivati (N,L) : ?Kn.Iver.(No.24,6ob-7): žali oně mštr'sko^j jarovo^j xlebů
v semě bu^d ne i na ostrovu a rob'ata snopy onašivali (SRS)18^cobežat' (T in 19^c)(razg)G.Vas.Kor.(115): okolo vsěxů razbojnikovů obežalů,
zagozarivaja imů oružija (SRS)obveztiRuk.L.(78): obvezti, ... obvozitioblazit' (T)(razg)AcD1792: oblazit' (AcD1950)20^c: Krupskaja,Pis'mo: my s Volodej oblazali vse okrestnye
gory (AcD1950)objexat' (T)Nord.(II,455): objěžžat', objěxat', objězdit', objěžživat'
"faire le tour ..."19^c: A.Ostr.,Krasavec-mužč.: - Mnogo u men'a rodstvennic
... Objezžaju ja ix často (AcD1950)ogresti : prob. A²⁰ (q.v.) or B^{va/sp}obgresti (N,L) : prob. A²⁰ (q.v.) or B^{va/sp}odelit' (OT) : still only B^{va}?Ruk.L.(84ob): odeliti "zadeliti"

20^c: e.g.: odelit' detej slast'ami
osylat' (N,L) : A³¹? (q.v.) B^{va}?
obšarit' (OT)(razg)

AcD1794: obšarit' (AcD1950)

20^c: Majak.: U staryx br'uk obšar'te karmany / -
 v karmanax kopeek na sorok meloči.

ošit' (OT)(N,L) : B^{va}?

Ptr.(VII,43): Ešče žŭ, objavl'aju svoju nuždu zdešnego:

ošit' i obmyt' někomu (SRS)

obšit' (OT)

V.-rus.pes.(III,354): Obšivali men'a, obmyvali krasny
 děvki (SRS): B²²?

19^c: Gonč.,Obl.: [Ona] smotrela za kuxnej i stolom, poila
 ves' dom čaem i kofe, obšivala vsex, smotrela za bel'em
 (AcD1950)

19^c

obégat' (T)(razg)

Dal': obégat', obégát'... "perebyvat' naskoro vs'udu,
 vŭ raznyxŭ městaxŭ"

obv'alit' : ?

obletat' (T), obletet' (T)

Dal': obletět', obletat', obletyvat' " ... prebyť ... vo
 mnogixŭ městaxŭ"

obobrat'

Dal': obirat', obobrat' ili obrat' "sobirat' vŭ odno
 město ..."

okolesit' : ? (v. B²²)

obskakat' (T)

Turg., Nov': [Kisl'akov] v poslednij mes'ac obskakal
odinnadcat' uezdov (AcD1950)

obstučat' (T)(razg)

Dal': obstučat' vsě izby .. "obožti, postučavů vs'udu"

občinit' (razg)

e.g.: občinit' vsech detej

ošarit' (OT)(prost)

AcD1847: ošarivat', ošarit' (AcD1950)

obšmygat' (prost)

e.g.: obšmygat' vse magaziny

obšnyrit'

e.g.: obšnyrit' vse ugly

20^c

obmolot'

opolzat'

e.g.: v poiskax m'ačika opolzal vse ugly

obbegat' (T)(razg)

obzvomit' (T)(razg)

Vološ., Zeml'a kuzn.: Vera? Obzvoni bystren'ko členov b'uro
(AcD1950)

obstirat' (OT)(razg)

Šolox., T. Don: Marina obstirala, obšila ego (AcD1950): B²² ?

obstr'apat' (razg)

ošagat' (T)

B²/B

OCS

oblizati

Z., M., A.: oblizati "lecken" (Sadn.): B^{va/sp?}

obŷmati, obimati (L:16^cSl)

Ps.: obimati "pflücken", Z.,M.,A.,Supr.: obimati
abpflücken" (Sadn.)

—
odírati

Supr.: odírati "schinden, abschürfen, abhäulen" (Sadn.)

omyti

Z.,M.,Supr.: omyvati "abwaschen, waschen", Z.,A.,Ps.,
Euch.,Supr.: omyti "abwaschen, waschen" (Sadn.)

ostrŭgati

Supr.: ostrŭgati (ostružo) "abschaben, tilgen" (Sadn.)

otrěti : B^{va}/sp ?

Z.,M.,A.,Supr.: otirati, otrěti "abreiben, abtrocknen"
(Sadn.)

otrěsti

Euch.,Supr.: otrěsti "ab-, wegschütteln" (Sadn.)

11^cS1

oplaskati (L:16^cS1)

Iez.XVI.9(Upyr.): Oplaká^x kroví tvoju o^t tebe (Sr.)

obrŭsiti (L:14^cS1) : also B^{va}/sp ?

Posl.Ier.30(Upyr.): Glavy i o^sy obrŭseny (Sr.)

obrusiti (L), obrušiti (L) : ?

Dan.IV.14(Upyr.): Obrusite listvie ego (Sr.:dr.sp. obrušite)

obĭjati, obĭmati, obŭmati

Ostr.ev.(Mth.VII.16): Eda obĭjemljuti otŭ trĭnija grozny,
ili otŭ rěpija smokŭvi (Sr.)

Gr.Naz.XIV.(320): Nasaditi i ne obŭmati (Sr.)

—
odírati

Pand.Ant.XIV.(235): Na strašněmĭ sŭdišči .. egda nazi i
odrĭti vsi stanemŭ (Sr.)

omyti

P.V.L.,1068g.: Slezami omyvajušče vsę pregrěšenĭja (Sr.)

oskub- (L) : ?

Pand.Ant.XIv.(239): Oskoboti krilě (Sr. "vydernet'")

ostriči (OT) : B^{va/sp?} (q.v.)

ostrugati

Iez.XVII.4(Upyr.): Konecŭ m'ak'kago ostruga (Sr.)

("cropped off")

otĭreti

Sbor.1076g.(200): Tako grěsi i otirajutĭse i očiščajutĭse (Sr.)

otr'asti

Ilar.Zak.Blag.: otr'asi sonŭ, vzvedi oči (Sr.)

očesati

Izb.1073g.(61): Mnogy sutĭ sima sadoma o^trasli, ože kužĭdě sŭsědělĭnyi pomyslŭ očĭštaja i očesaja i oplětaja (Sr.)

12^c

oblupiti (OT)

Ip.1.,1146g.: Cerkov' ... vs'u oblupiša (Sr.)

opasti : B^{vn1?}

Sl.Dan.Zat.: Komu ti est' Novŭgorodŭ, a mně ugly opali (Sr.)

oskresti

Prav.II.Novg.Arx.: Ašče sę prĭgodit' se, ože myš' načnetŭ diskosŭ u služby i uzrit' popinŭ, ili do perenosa ili po perenosě, i oskrebŭ je nožikom' i služit' (Sr.)

12^cS1

obrysovati (L:15^cS1)

Io.Lestv.XIIv.(V.): obrysovati (Sr. "očĭščat', obtirat'")

obuimati (L:16^cS1)

Sbor.Troic.XIIv.(47): plodň zřelů obuimavůša(Sr.)

13^c

obřezati

Novg.I 1.,1230g.: A inii m'rtvaja meš i trupije obřezajušče jadexu (Sr.)

-

obodrati

Nik.1.(X,35): ikony obodraša (SRS)

16^c: Kurb.ist(VIII): i abie obdirajut sv'atitel'skie odeždy s nego (Fenn.65,236)

13^cS1

14^c

(oborvati) / obryvati

Zadon.(S)(38ob): ... jastrebi i sokoli ... obrivaxu ševkovyja oputiny, vozvivajučis'a pod sinija nebesa ... (Lix.)

obrubiti

Georg.Am.(Uvar.)(74): Obrubi emu rucě i nožě (Sr.)

14^cS1

obriti

Lev.XIX.27(sp.XIVv.): Ne obreite bradů vašixů (Sr.)

oblin'ati : ?

Lev.XIII.41: Ašče li sů peredu oblinet' glava (Sr.)

-

obitěcati (N,L) : B^{vn1} ?

Zl.cěp.do1400g.(Busl.488): Kako obitěcajet' krov' (Sr.)

15^c

15^cS1

ostriči

Margar.XVv.: Ostriž vlasy glavy svoeja (Sr.)

oščipati

Sbor.Rum.XVv.: A s- ynoi per'e oščipa^v puščaje (Sr.)

16^c

obiti

Xr.1512g.(I,169): pose[šč?]ite dubů i obejte větvy ego (SRS)

obmetati (OT)

Dm.II(33): [ikony] vseгда čistymi kril'cem obmetati (SRS)

obdernutis'a (N,L)

Trav.(637): vse čělo obdernets'a (SRS:"oblupit's'a?")

ometati (L:18^c)

Domostroj(gl.8): obrazy ... vseгда čistym krylyškom ometati
i m'axkoju gubuju vytirati (Gudz.,272)

16^cs1

obirati

V.M.Č.Okt.1-13(13): sěet' so slezami i obiraet' plodů
utěšenia (SRS)

otesati

Prem.Sol.XIII.11(16^cs1?): Otešetů blagoxudožně vs'u koru
ego (Sr.)

17^c

obval'atis'a (N,L) : B^{v1}?

Arx.Str.(II,1043): i beregi obvol'alis'a

oblomiti, oblomati

Arx.Str.(II,730): A u vorotů ugly vse oblamalis' porazšeli
Bezob.frag.(9); i rešetku u krasnova krylca oblomili

18^c

obirat' (OT) : ?

R.Cell.(10): obirat', obobrat' (AcD1950)

obvajati' (N,L)

Ruk.L.(77ob): obvajati "obdolbiti, vyrezati"

obvejat'

Flor.Ek.(209): legkie větry obvěvajutŭ sŭ derev'ja červ'
(SRS)

obmaxnut' (T)

Nord.(II,444): obmaxivat', obmaxat', obmaxnut' "éventer,
émoucher"

opilit'

Nord.(II,474): opilivat', opilit' "limer, ôter avec la
lime"

oplastati' (N,L) : ?

Nord.(II,474): oplastyvat', oplastati' "ausgräden, ôter
les arrêtes"

oborvat' (OT)

Pol.: obryvaju vlasy ili ťto ino "terzaju, ... circum
rumpo, vello expungo, fubuelo, abrado"

obrubiti' (N,L) : A²⁰? (q.v.)

—

obobrat'

Nord.(II,439): obirat', obobrat' (oberu) "recueillir,
faire la récolte"

obobrat' (OT)(razg)

Zap.Por.(562): obobralŭ onŭ [ženu], dělalu nadŭ neju
raznyja rugatel'stva, i sbilŭ eŝ sŭ dvora (SRS): "strip"?

oglodati' : prob. A²¹

Pol.: ogloduju "abedo, arrodo, obrodo, derodo, zri
ogryzuju"

oglodati' : prob. A²¹

Nord.(II,434): oglodati' "ronger autour, gruger"

odergat' (OT) : prob. B²¹

Nord.(II,462): odergivat', odergat' "v. obdergivat' "

obdergat' : prob. B²¹

Nord.(II,436): obdergivat', obdergat', obdernut'

"arracher tout autour, éplucher, déplumer"

obdolbit' (N,L)

Ruk.L.(77ob): obvajati "obdolbiti, vyrezati"

odut' (L:19^c)

Nord.(II,464): oduvat', odut' "ôter en soufflant"

obdut'

Ruk.L.(78ob): obduti "oduti, sduti"

okolot' : prob. A²⁰

AcD1792: okalyvat', okolot' (AcD1950)

obkolot' : prob. A²⁰

AcD1792: obkalyvat', obkolot' (AcD1950)

okolotit' (prost) (N later ?)

Ruk.L.(79ob): obivati " .. ; okolačivati"

okornat' (prost) : B^{s2/sp} ?

Nord.(II,469): okornat' "essoriller"

osveževat' : B^{va/sp} ?

Nord.(II,480): osvěževyvat', osvěževat' "écorcher, .. "

oseč'

Nord.(II,489): osěkat', osěč' "couper à l'entour, tailler, retrancher"

obseč'

Nord.(II,452): obsěkat', obsěč' "couper à l'entour (p.ex.

obsěč' vět'vi) "

oskoblit'

Pol.: oskoblit'aju "circum rado, derado, descabo, circum-fringo"

ostegnut' (L:19^c)

Ruk.L.(90): ostegnuti ... prutom, ...

obstrič'

Nord.(II,451): obstrigat', obstrič' "v. ostrigat' "

obstrogat' : B²²?

Nord.(II,452): obstrogat' "ébaucher, ... raboter"

obtajat' (ST) : B²¹?

AcD1794: obtaiivat', obtajat' (AcD1950)

e.g.: stupen'ki obtajali

otrebit' (N,L)(cf. B^{va/sp})

Nord.(II,505): otrebl'at', otrebit' "ébourgeonner, ébrancher"

obtesat' : B²²?

Nord.(II,452): obtesyvat', obtesat' "v. otesyvat' "

20^c: M.Gor'kij, Konovalov: stučali topory, obtesyvaja
brevna (AcD1950)

otorkat' (L:19^c)

Ruk.L.(92): otorkati "otykati"

19^c: Dal': otorkivat', otorkat' štukaturku

obteret'

Ruk.L.(82): obterti "vytereti piloju otrezat'", obtirati
"stirati, ottirati, piloju otrezati"

otrepat' (L:19^c) : B^{va/sp}? (q.v.)

Nord.(II,505): otrepivat', otrepat' "sérancer, ébaucher"

obtr'asat'

Pol.: obtr'asaju "zri otr'asuju"

otr'axnut'

AcD1794: otr'axivat', otr'axnut' (AcD1950)

L.Tolst.: ... poklopyvaja nogu ob nogu, čtoby otr'axnut'
s nix sneg (AcD1950)

očekanit' (L:19^c) : B²¹?

Nord.(II,515): očekanit' "ciseler, bossuer"

19^c: Dal': o(b)čekanit' čto "otčekanit', otdělat';
očistit' čekankuju"

občesat' : B^{va/sp?}

Nord.(II,454): občesyvat', občesat' "peigner, carder
tout autour; gratter tout autour"

ošibnut' (N,L), ošibit' (prost)(N later?)

Ruk.L.(94): ošibiti "obiti"

obščipat', obščipat' (OT)

Nord.(II,455): obščipyvat', obščipat' "v. oščipyvat' "
oščipat' (OT)

Nord.(II,517): oščipyvat', oščipat', oščipnut' "plumer,
dépiler"

19^c

oblezt' (razg), oblezt' (ST)(razg) : B^{vn1}?

Pečer.,Na gorax: [cerkvi] obvetšali ... , gusto pozolo-
čennye glavy oblezli (AcD1950)

L.Tolst.,AnnaK.: oblezšaja ... skotina (AcD1950)

obletet', obletet' (ST) : B^{vn1}?

Žuk.,Rustemi Zorab.: Na šlemax bleska ne ostalos', Vse
per'ja s grebnej obleteli (AcD1950)

20^c: Paust.: sad obletel (AcD1950)

obluščit' : B^{va/sp?}

Dal': obluščivat', obluščit' goroxů

obmetat' (ST)(razg)

e.g.: guby obmetalo

obdergat' (OT) : B²¹?

oklevat'AcD1847: oklevyvat', oklevat' (AcD1950)obklevat'Dal': o(b)klevyvat', o(b)klevat' jagodyobkolotit'AcD1847: obkolačivat', obkolotit' (AcD1950)obkornat' : B^{s2/sp} ?Dal': o(b)kornat' xvostů, uši; obkornat' póly odežyokromsat' : A²¹ ? (q.v.)obskoblit'

Gog., Igroki: A obrazovan'e-to razve pustaja vešč' ?

Nevežestvo-to, ... , ved' ego nožom posle ne obskobliš'
(AcD1950)obstukat'Dal': vse nosočki u čajnikov obstukali "obili"oteč' : B^{vn1} ?e.g.: sveča otekaetobterebit'Dal': o(b)tereblivat', o(b)terebl'at', o(b)terebit' větku,
bituju kuricuobtopit'Dal': obtopit' salo sů tuši " ... otdělit' ... "občekryžit' (prost) : B^{s2/sp} ?Op.obl.sl.: občekryžit' (AcD1950)obšarkat' (prost) : B^{va/sp} ?20^c: Gorbun, Ledolom: V sen'ax kto-to stučit, obšarkivaja nogi
(AcD1950)ošelušit'e.g.: ošelušit' gorox, oreškiobšelušit' (razg)Dop.obl.sl.: obšelušit' (AcD1950)

obšibat'AcD1847: obšibat', obšibat' (AcD1950)20^c: AcD1950: obšibat' sosul'ki20^cobirat' (OT)(razg)e.g.: obirat' derevooblazit' (prost)Šolox., T. Don: Dotlevali na nebe stožary, lin'al i oblazil
vorsistyj černyj mex noči (AcD1950)obbit', obbit' (OT)e.g.: obbit' jabloki s jabloni; obbit' jablon'uokorit' (spec)e.g.: okorit' drevesinuobkromsat' (razg) : A²¹ ?e.g.: obkromsat' volosyomaxnut' (T)(razg)obtr'axnut'obt'apat' (prost)AcD1950: naskoro obt'apannyj čurban : B^{va}/sp ?oškurit' (spec)obščelkat'Šolox.: Puli obščelkivali list'ja terna i bojaryšnika
(AcD1950)B^{va}OCSoblazniti (L:15^cS1)Supr.(42): Da nikako že, oblaznivšese, otŭ svoę věry otŭpadotŭobujiti (L:13^cS1; obujati: 19^c-20^c): B^{s2} ? (Sr.)Supr.(16): I reče kŭ ņemu: obujene .. , čŭso radi inako

reče i inako sŭtvori (Sr.)(Sadn."bestören, dumm machen")
oběsiti (L:18^c) : A²⁰?

Z.,M.,A.,Ps.,Cloz.,Sav.,Supr.1083: oběsiti; Cloz.1083:
oběšati "aufhängen"(Sadn.)

obladati

Z.,M.,A.,Ps.,Euch.,Sav.,Supr: obladati (+ instr.) "herr-
 schen, beherrschen" (Sadn.)

obon'ati

Ps.,Supr.: oboňati "riechen" (Sadn.)

obratiti

Ps.,Euch.,Supr.: obraštati, obratiti "[turn, reverse,
 change]" (Sadn.)

oblygati

Ps.,Euch.: oblygati "verleumden" (Sadn.)

oblĭstiti (L:19^c)

Z.,M.,A.,Sav.: oblĭstiti "(mit List) fangen" (Sadn.)

oblixovati (B^{va}/G^{-a})(L:16^cS1)

Zb.: oblixovati "berauben" (Sadn.)

obl'ubiti

Eulog.36a.18: obljublĭšaago žezlŭ věry tvoeje ... sŭxrani
 mę (Slon.)(Sadn."lieben, sich anschliessen an")

oplakati

Psalt.: oplakati "beweinen" (Sadn.)

opytati (L:18^c)

Supr.: opytati "(ver)suchen, forschen" (Sadn.)

obradovati se

Supr.: obradovati se "sich freuen" (Sadn.)

obrŭpŭtiti (L) : ?

Euch.: obrŭpŭtiti "murren" (Sadn.)

obročiti : orig. A²⁰?

Z., M., A., Euch., Sav., Supr.: obročiti "verbinden, verloben, antrauen" (Sadn.)

obiskati (L:18^c; obyskati from 14^c)

Supr.510.18: obiskaxŭ rokŭ i isting obrětoxŭ (Slon.)

ovŭtoriti (L)

Supr.: ovŭtoriti "wiederholen" (Sadn.)

oglasiti (L:16^cSl)

Supr.400: I abije, velmi vŭzdŭxnoŭŭ rabŭ Boŭii ... oglas i jŭ (Sr.)(Sadn. " (be)lehren ")

ogotovati (L) : for ugotovati ?

M.: ogotovati "siehe ugotovati" (Sadn.)

odriŭzati : A²⁰? (q.v.)

obŭdriŭzati : A²⁰? (q.v.)

odolěti, odelěti (L)

Supr.: odolěvati "siegen"; Supr., H.: odolěti "siegen, ... , niederringen" (Sadn.)

Supr.26: Tomu zŭlu odelěti imatŭ svętyi kononŭ (Sr.)

oŭeŭti (L:15^c) : B^{va/sp}? B²¹?

Psalt.: oŭeŭti "verbrennen" (Sadn.)

oŭidati

Supr.: oŭidati "erwarten, aus-, durch-harren" (Sadn.)

ozobati (L:18^c)

Psalt.: ozobati "(auf)fressen" (Sadn.)

okajati : OD?

M.: okajati "bejammern, beklagen" (Sadn.)

okonŭčati

Eulog.72b.23: moe dęlo okonŭčai (Slon.)(Sadn. " vollenden, beendigen ")

okrasti (B^{va/8-a?})(L:15^cS1), okrasti (OT)(B^{va/8-a?})
(L:19^c)

Euch., Supr.: okrasti "rauben, stehlen" (Sadn.)

okušati (L:12^cS1)

Z., M.: okušati "versuchen" (Sadn.)

ostaviti

ostaviti, ostavl'ati "ent-, ver-, nach-, zurück-lassen, wegstellen, beenden" (Sadn.)

ostrastiti (L:11^cS1) : B^{S1?}

Psalt.: ostrastiti "quälen, ermüden" (Sadn.)

osoditi (L:14^c)

osoditi "verurteilen, richten", osozdati "(ver)urteilen, richten" (Sadn.)

osezati, osegnoti

Supr.345: poslužšii i osegšii (Sr.); Supr: osegnoti

"berühren"; M., A., Psalt., Supr.: osezati "berühren, tasten" (Sadn.)

otvoriti : ?

Supr.: otvoriti "öffnen" (Sadn.)

oxopiti (L:16^cS1) : prob. A²⁰ (q.v.)

oxuliti

Supr.: oxuliti "schmähen, lästern" (Sadn.)

ocěždati

Z*, M.: ocěždati "(durch)sehen" (Sadn.)

oštutiti

Z., M., A., Sav., Supr.: oštutiti "fühlen, merken, begreifen" (Sadn.)

11^c

obladati

P.V.L., 885g.: I be obladaja Olegů Polęny i Derevlęny (Sr.)

oborotiti : A³⁰? (q.v.)

obolgati (T)

Pam.Sin.XIv.: oblųgati starıca (Sr. "oklevetat' ")

Psk.II., 880g.: obolgavů [Olegů] Askolda i Dira, i ubi
ixů (Sr.) "deceive"?

17^c: Bezob.(75): obolgali tebě gsd'r'u na men'a a u men'a
tolko i vsego čto ty ... zastupnik: not T.

oplakati

Lavr.I.(253): oplakalů muža eja (Sr., Sam.)

opr'atati (L:18^c)

P.V.L.(Radz.sp.), 1015g.: Vložıša v raku moromor'anu i
opr'atavše tělo sů plačemı (Sr.)

obradovatis'a

Lavr.I.(59)(=P.V.L., 949g.): obradovašase l'ude (Sam., Sr.)

—
odolati, odalati, odol'ati, odolěti

P.V.L., 988g.: Bě bo ratı o^t Pečeněgů i bě vojujasę s nimi
i odolaja [dr.sp.: odol'aja] imı (Sr.)

P.V.L., 1096g.: i nača odalati Mstislavů (Sr.)

P.V.L., 1019g.: K večeru odolě Jaroslavů (Sr.)

okonıčati

Ostr.ev.(Zapis.294): Počaxů že e pisati vů lě^t ... , a
okonıčaxů e vů lě^t ... (Sr.)

okopati (L?) : ?

P.V.L.(Radz.sp.), 988g.: Okopavů [truby], per'imi (Sr.
"perekopat' ")

okupiti

P.V.L., 980g.: xočemů imati okupů na ni^x po v grivně o^t
člvka (Sr.)

Cerk.Ust.Jar.(Sbor.Kir.Běloz.XVv.): Ašče u oca i u mtri děvka
dět'a dobudet', obličiv' ju, vdati v dom' c̄rkvnyⁱ, tako že i
ženka, ili paky ju rodů okupit' (Sr.)

MR okupit' "buy in instalments (Dal'); recoup (expenses)"
osěči : OD ?

Lavr.l.(116)(=P.V.L.,988g.): Povelě kumiry ... osěči (Sr.)
"razseč' na časti", Sam.)

ostaviti

P.V.L.(Ip.sp.),907g.: Ide Olegů na Grěky, Igorę ostavivů Kyevě
(Sr.)

17^c:Pov.F.Sk.(Bež.)(5): Nu, gospodin Skobeev, živi uže
postojanno, ostav za jabedoju xodit' (TODRL,XXI)

otvoriti (L:15^c) : ?

P.V.L.,1097g.: otvori^m vrata gradu (Sr.)

očutiti (L:13^cS1)

Lavr.l.(261)(=P.V.L.,1097g.): oč'uti plač' i reč' .. (Sam.,Sr.)

11^cS1

obl'udati (L)

Izb.1073g.(141): Otůvrřize Iovů usta svoja i prokleđ dñĩ svoi,
da oněxů ublazna umĩnago i vrěda obl'udaja pravĩdĩnyi plakaše
(Sr.)

obrěmenovati (L)

Izb.1073g.(221): Ne bo bě bez blazna ješte otĩčĩstvu božĩstvu
ispovėdanu, Sñq javě ispovėdatisę ni synovĩnq prijatu Sťaago
Duxa, da reku čĩto i drĩzo obrěmenovati, da ne aky brašĩnomĩ
ježe^{vyšp} sily otęžĩčęvůše (Sr. "ot'agčat'")

obraněti (L)

Pand.Ant.XIv(38): Ašte obraněeši bezumĩnaago posrėdě sĩnĩmišta
sraměja i, ne otůimeši bezumĩę ego (Sr. "branit'", uprekat'")

obujiti (L:14^cS1; obujati: 19^c-20^c) : B^{S2}?

Is.XLIV.25(Upyr.): Kto inŭ rasypletŭ znamenja jutrobny^x vlŭxvovanii ... o^t vraščaę mudryę vŭspę^t i sŭvęty i^x obuęę (Sr."lišat' smysla")

19^c: Pušk.,Napoleon: ... kto teb'a podvignul? Kto obujal tvoj divnyj um? (AcD1950)

obrušati (L)

Izb.1073g.(38): Těmŭ že ne dobre načinajai, a ne dobre sŭvir'šaja, tŭ jestŭ sŭvir'šenŭ, nŭ dobre obrušajai, tŭ je pravidiŭnŭ předŭ Bogomŭ (Sr."dokančivat', soveršat'")

oběščati / obeščavati (L:18^c)

Gr.Naz.XIv.(112); priimi otŭ dara ... čistotę vŭ vrěmę, donŭdeže předŭležiti oběštanoje molitvy, i pražndŭby čistŭnėišę (Sr.)

oblasti (L:14^cS1) / obladati

Pand.Ant.XIv.: Ne daždŭ dostojanija svojego vŭ ponošenije oblasti imŭ jazykomŭ (Sr.)

obon'ati

Gr.Naz.XIv.(136): Jęko že i saměmŭ namŭ obonjati ... blagouxanije (Sr.)

obratiti : A³⁰?

Ostr.ev.(Luk.I.16): Sŭnovŭ Ižljevy obratiti kŭ Gŭ Bŭ ixŭ (Sr.)

oblygati

Pand.Ant.XIv.(93): Usta oblygajošta pogubęti dŭ (Sr.)

oblŭstiti (L:19^c)

Ostr.ev.(Mth.XXII.15): Sŭvętŭ sŭtvorišę farisei na Iisa, da i oblŭstęti slovŭmŭ (Sr.)

MdR: V.-rus.pes.(V,371): Odinŭ molodecŭ dęvčonku oblestilŭ, Onŭ sŭ eja ruki kolečko polučilŭ (SRS)

opisati (OT)

Io.ekz.Bog.: [Božestvo] opisanoje i odrižimoe (Sr.
"objasnit'")

opal'ati (L) : OD ?

Mol.Vlad.Mon.,1096g.: Obličajai děla, opalejai grěxy
opostiči (L) (Sr.)

Min.1096(okt.)(25): Nedomyšlěščasę opostiglŭ jesi
Kondakia (Sr.: dr.sp. postiglŭ)

opr'atati; opr'atati (B^{va}/G-a)(L)

Nest.Ž.Theod.(29): Jako potomŭ opr'atavŭsę i nožę
prostŭrŭ .. předastŭ sŭuju dšju vŭ rucę Bžii (Sr.)

Io.ekz.(V.): Edinŭ syi člkŭ, svoisty .. ego ō pročixŭ
člkŭ opr'atovašes'a (Sr. "otdělat's'a (V.)")

opytati (L:18^c)

Izb.1073g.(129): Jaže na vŭzdusę lětajotŭ pŭticę, da
tęmŭ ubo .. na desno že i na lěvo opytajotŭ vŭzlětanija
(Sr. "nabl'udat'")

18^c:Ruk.L.(88): opytati "oprošati, vyprašati; otvedati"

obradovatis'a

Pand.Ant.XIV.(124): ašte padetŭ vragŭ tvoji, ne obraduisę
jemu vŭ sŭblažnenii (Sr.)

obrugati

Gr.Naz.XIV.(48): obrogany i otŭvriženy (Sr.)

obručiti : orig. A²⁰ ?

Pand.Ant.XIV.(Amf.): Obručagŭštei bo sę Bŭ podobiti Xŭ
byvaotŭ (Sr. "posv'aščat's'a")

12^cSl: Efr.krm.(Sard.11): Sědališče sebě obručiti (Sr. "naznačit" (Xspecific value "entrust, assign" disappears by 15^cSl)

obr'aditi (prost) : orig. B^{S1}?

Nest.Ž.Theod.(13): ... gīja, jako že tūkmo došidū i manastyři svoi obrjadivū, i tu abije vūzvraščusja vūspjati (Sr. "ustroit")

20^c: Gladk.,Vol'nica: Sejčas k pristani pričalim. Vyjdem na bereg i vse obr'adim do drugogo paroxoda (AcD1950)

obučiti

Izb.1073g.(159): Da uže jedinojg vū nebyšašteje obučivūise umū ixū tū že kū suštemu Bū vū istinu převediti (Sr.)

ogaviti (L:13^cSl)

Pand.Ant.XIv.(169): Jegda ogavlejtj jestištvinjya kū slasti i pokoti (Sr."vozbuždat")

oglagolati (T)(L)

Izb.1073g.(234): Različija že i oglagolajtj vidy (Sr.)

oglasiti (L:16^cSl)

P.V.L.,988g.: Ep^S pū ... oglasivū, kr^Sti Volodimira (Sr. "obučat' pravilam kristianskoj věry")

oglasiti : A³¹?

Ilar.Zak.Blag.(247): Xvalami i božestvenami pēnii ... oglašaeši (Sr.)

ogl'adati (L for B^{va}) : B²⁰? (q.v.) B²²?

(ogorstiti)/ogrūščati (L:19^c) : A²⁰?

Io.ekz.Bog.(287): Mudrostiju prisno kvalitišja ogrūščaja mudryja (Sr.)

19^c: Dal': ogorstit' čto "oxvatit' gorst'ami ..."

odiržati : A²⁰? (q.v.)

obūdīržati : A²⁰? (q.v.)

odolěti

Pam.Sin.XIv.(291): Odolěti imamů (Sr.) ("vincimus")

ožeči (L:15^c)

Io.ekz.Bog.(275): Ognī [božestvennyj] ožžeti našja grěxy (Sr.)

15^c: Psk.II.,1433g.: Otů gromu že i otů molnija ... u sv'atěi Troicy popa ožeže (Sr.)

(ožždati)/ožždati

Izb.1073g.(V.): Ožždati bīgyixů plodovů (Sr.)

12^cSl: Efr.krm.(LXXXVII.302): Podobajeti jemu ožždati obnaženija čisti glāvůša lice (Sr.) : (N,L)

ozvučati (L) : A³¹? (q.v.)

ozemštvovati (B^{va}/g-a)(L:14^cSl), ozemštviti (B^{va}/g-a)
(L:12^c)

Min.Put.XIv.(44): Līstijō dřevīnjago žrebija pradědů ozemštvova zūlyi zmii (Sr.)

12^c: Lavr.I.(16): ozemštveni buduti (Sam.)

14^cSl: Georg.Am.(Uvar.)(213): [Kost'antinů] posla povelěnie vs'udu priversti ozem'stvovanyimů kr'stianomů sů velikoju č'stiju iti vo svoa si i kapišča idol'skaja raskopati (Sr.)

ozobati

Iez.XVIII.2.(Upyr.): Oči ozobaše parodůky (Sr.)

("the fathers have eaten sour grapes")

okajati : OD?

Pand. Ant.(V.) : Okajeti takovyja Isaia (Sr.X"depraedicat")

okl'ati (L)

Malax.II.2.(V.): Proklenu blagoslovenie vaše i oklenu e (Sr.)

okorniti (L:16^cSl)

Min.okt.(174): okormiti "feed"

16^cS1: Trebnik(301²): okormi život moi (SRS)

okürmiti (L:18^c)

Min.1096(okt.)(97): Okürmi, Vĩdsko, služiteliť ti molenii
ljubęšćixů tę (Sr. "napravit'")

okrasti "deceive" (L:15^cS1)

Min.1096(sent.)(176): Měničskyimi protivlenii dvy zmiya
l'utago, vů rai slastiju okradušago Eugu, nizložili sut'(Sr.)

15^c:Posl.m.Fot.Snět.mon.1418g.: Oko tlěnnoe ne vidě, i uxo
okradeno žitiiskymi kozn'mi ne slyša (Sr. "obmanut'")

okrasti (L:15^cS1), okrasti (OT) (L:19^c)

Sb.1076g.(250): Nikogo že ne okraděte (Sr.)

15^cS1:Ž.Agath.(Min.čet.fevr.72): Okrasti ei pomysla ne
vůzmogoša (Sr.)("eripere")

17^c:Kir.(66): i on okral men'a vsego i ušol (Kotk.)

okusiti (L:13^cS1)

Pand.Ant.XIv.(95): ..egda bo ne vůzmožetiť mnogocěnný oděni
i ků tůšteslaviq přělĩstiti, xudyimi načĩnjetiť okušati (Sr.)

oměriti (L)

Sb.1076g.(51): Kůto že je bez grěxa, razvě jedinů Bů, tů bo jedinů
ne oměrimů i tomu podobajetiť suditi suštiimů podů měrojč (Sr.)

ospytovati (L)

Nest.Ž.Theod.(31): Se bo, jeliko že vyše o blaženěmĩ i velicěmĩ
oči našemĩ Theodosii ospytovaja, slyšaxů ō dřevĩniixů mene oči
.., ta že vूपisaxů azů grěšĩnyi Nestorů (Sr.)

ostaviti

Gr.Naz.XIv.(9): Prěbolĩstva ze i skudĩstva ostavimů (Sr.)

ostati (L:17^c)

Ostr.ev.(Luk.IV.34): Ostani, čĩto jestĩ namů i tebě (Sr.)

17^c: Arx.Str.(II,243): i zemskoj služby ne ostat'

ostrastiti (L) : B^{S1} ?

Pand.Ant.XIV.(207): Iže laskrůdů bōdetī iz dětīska, to rabů bōdetī, posleđī že ostrastitīse o sebě (Sr.)

osužati (L:14^c)

Pat.Sin.XIV.(47): Na sudě [budeš'] osužaeŋŋ (Sr.)

os'azati

Ostr.ev.(Lk.XXIV.39): osežite mę i vidite (Sr.)

okapiti / okapati (L:19^c) : prob. A²⁰ (q.vv)

okuliti

Gr.Naz.XIV.(5): Obrazů Bžii okulise (Sr.)

očarovati

Pat.Sin.XIV.(105): Bě očarovanŋ korablī (Sr.)

ošcutiti

Ostr.ev.(Mr.V30): Abije ĩis ošcušci vī sebě silę, išīdŋšę otŋ njego (Sr.)

12^c

oblazniti (L:15^cS1)

Ip.l.,1180g.: Oni že, oblaznivše, grěšīša tovary ikŋ (Sr.)

oboločitis'a : A¹⁰ ? (q.v.)

obložiti (L:18^c) : B^{va1} ? (q.v.)

oblišiti (B^{va/g-a}) (L:17^c)

Ip.l.,1197g.: I učredivŋ ja .. jako ni edinomu že oblišenu byti otŋ trebujušćikŋ (Sr.)

17^c: Už.Izm.(24): Terp'a terpě Bogŋ vrem'a tol' premnogo Jako da děla oblišit' xudogo (SRS)

oblomiti (L:15^c)

Ip.l.,1185g.: Ne pogan'skaja derzost' oblomi silu rabŋ tvoixŋ (Sr.)

oprati (L:19^c) : B²² ? (q.v.)

obreči

Lavr.l.,1144g.: mi obreklŋ jesi Kyjevŋ (Sr.)

—
ominuti (N,L) : A¹⁰? (q.v.)

ostereči (N,L) : A²⁰?

Ip.l., 1180g.: Černii Klobuci osteregoša e i povědaša
 M'stislavu (Sr. "podstereč'")

12^cS1

opečalovati (N,L)

Nest.Ž.Theod.(25): dětii o^tlučenije i selů opečalujet' me
 (Sr.)

opleščevati (N,L) : ?

Nikon.Pand.(sl.43): Množ'stvo umolit's'a ne opl'sčevati
 městů oněxů (Sr.)("ne frequentent")

opolučiti (N,L)

Ž.Theod.St.(91): [P'rvyxů] ostavl', ků vŭtorymů pristupajet',
 udoběje siox nadějasja opolučiti (Sr.)

oporučiti (N,L)

Ž.Theod.St.(60): Oporučati svoju vlast' (Sr.)

—
ogroziti (N,L) : B^{S1}?

Psalt.XIIv.(Ps.LXXXIII.11.tolk.(V.)): Straxů Bžii otů
 sluxa tůkũmo ogrozit' žlka (Sr.)

odoiti (N,L:later?)

Skaz.Akir.(Busl.645): I priexů sestričica svoego Anadana
 vŭ sŭna město i mladů bě i da^x odoiti (Sr.)

orŭpŭtiti (N,L) : B^{S2}?

Ž.Meth.XIIv.: Ne xotęše bo č'st'nyja dša orŭpŭtiti
 neprębyvajuščimi vŭ věky (Sr. "smutit' ?")

oskokošcat' (N,L)

Io.Lęstv.XIIv.(V.): Vŭ beslov'nyja podvigy i bezgod'nyja
 nasŭ oskŭkŭšča (Sr. "podstrekat' (V.)")

osošiti (B^{va}/g-a)(N,L)

Zlatostr.XIIv.(V.): nŭ ješče i v's' sŭborŭ osošilŭ jesi
svojego zakona (Sr.)

ospustiti (N,L)

Ippol.Antixr.(Is.X.14): Aky gnězdo i aky ospuščena aica
vŭz'mu (Sr.)("the eggs that are left")

ot'agovati (N,L) : ?

Psalt.XIIv.(64): Ni den' bo, ni nošč' přestaaše plačas'a,
ot'agujemŭ grěxom' (Sr.)

oxopiti (L:16^cS1) : prob. A²⁰ (q.v.)

13^c

oběsiti (L:18^c)

Šest.(52³): ... jako oběšena jestŭ i visitŭ (SRS)

ograbiti (OT)

Suzd.l.,1289g.(Ak.sp.): Togda že bě mnoho Tatarŭ v Rostově
i izgnaša ixŭ věč'emŭ i ograbiša ixŭ (Sr.)

okupiti (L:15^c) : B³²? (q.v.)

osočiti (L:19^c) : A²⁰? (q.v.)

13^cS1

ověsiti (L:17^c)

Šest.(1.41³): i tako i toliko pritranoje velič'stvo
ověsivŭ na vŭzduginěmŭ i mek'cěmŭ je^s stvě (SRS)

17^c: Ist.7mudr.(2261.): cysar že povelě mertvogo tělo
ověsiti i viselŭ dva dni (SRS)

odarovati (L:17^c)

Lavr.l.,1218g.: Sego po pravu odarovalŭ bě Bogŭ krotost'ju
Davydovoju, mudrost'ju Solomoneju (Sr.)

14^cosvědčati (N,L)Kupč.,1400g.: Se ja panů Macina .. osvědčaju tůtymů listomů
(Sr.)osětovati (N,L)Novg.IV l.,1382g.: Děvica ixů ne osětovani byša i vdovici
ixů ne oplakani byša (Sr.)14^cSlobumoriti (N,L) : B²⁰ ?? (q.v.)oznoiti (N,L) : B^{va/sp} ? B²¹ ? (q.v.)okarovati (N,L)Měr.Praved.XIVv.(Enox.37): Okaruja .. lice člče, okarujet'
.. lice Gne (Sr.)15^cobvariti (L:16^cSl)Cerk.ust.XVv.: varenie .. obvareno bez masla (Sr.)obleskati (N,L)Psk.II.,1471g.: Mirů obleskaja lživymi slovesy (Sr.)oplatitiDux.Iv.Salt.,1483g.: A prikaščiki moi tēmů serebromů
dolgů moi oplat'atů (Sr.)opoznati (ofic.)Pov.oKitovr.: Ne v kotoroe vreme to kolěčko Solomonova žena, a
Kitovrasova cřca, i opozna ego, čto to kolěčko ee obruča¹noe
(Sr.)oprositiPsk.sud.gr.: Tako že i bitogo oprosi^t, gdě est' bili i grabili
(Sr.)obrěnití (N,L) : ?X.Af.Nik.(Tr.)(386ob): a Usuasanůbeků na šir'azi sělů i
zeml'a s'a ne obrěnila (other mss.: ne okrepila)obrubati (N,L) : B^{vn} ?Psk.II.,1471g.: A posadnikovů i bojarů velikixů na věčě vsēmů

Pskovomŭ načaša obrubati dospěxi i sŭ konmi (Sr. "snar'ažat'")

obžeči (L:18^c); B²¹ ??

Psk.II.(299): Korol' Litovskij .. na miru prišedŭ na několiko gradovŭ .. ovy sožže a inye obožže (SRS)

16^c: Arx.Str.(I,678): a monastyr' .. otŭ ratnyxŭ l'udej obožženŭ i okormlenŭ (SRS)

18^c: Dok.Sen.(V,647): i gumny i izgorody i dvory obožgli (SRS)
okladati, okladyvati (L:19^c) : B^{va1} ?

Psk.II.,1476g.: Poslaša Pskoviči posadnika Pskovskogo .. i bojarŭ .. okladati goroda Gorodča u rěčkě u Lodě (Sr.)

19^c: Dal': okladyvat', oklast' izbu
okopitis'a (N,L) : B³² ? (q.v.)
osaditi

Žal.gr.Niz.v.k.Dan.Bor.,1410-17g.: A oni dei pošli izŭ moee otčiny i onŭ ixŭ u seb'a osadilŭ (Sr.)

20^c: osadit' lošad'

oboslati/obsylyvati (OT) (L:19^c) : A³¹ ? (q.v.) B³² ?

15^c S1

ognutis'a okolo čego : A¹⁰ ? (q.v.) A³⁰ ?

16^c

obovladěti (L:19^c) : A²⁰ ?? (q.v.)

ob'azati

Kurb.ist.(VIII): ni malejšimi .. kl'atvami ob'azatis'
(Fenn.65,252)

obměniti

Šved.d.(279): i a budetŭ ty pokočeš' obměniti našixŭ plěnyxŭ l'udej za tvoixŭ plěnyxŭ ino i my xotimŭ (SRS)

obrubiti obrub (OT) (N,L) : A²⁰ ? (q.v.)

ovladati (L:19^c)

Kaz.l.(327): carstvomü ovladaetü (SRS)

ovladěti

Kurb.perep.(II): I se li soprotiven razumom, eže ne
xoteti byti rabotnymi svoimi obladannomu i ovladennomu

(Fenn.55,24: " possessed and ruled ")

obgovoriti (T)(L:18^c) : A³¹?(q.v.) B^{va2}?

obděliti (OT)(prost) : B³²? (q.v.)

oderžati

Kurb.ist.(II): o pobede ... jaže na Krymskago psa oderžaxom
(Fenn.65,32)

18^c: Nord.(II,462): oderživat', oderžat' "détenir, arrêter"

20^c: AcD1950: oderžat' lošad' "hold back, restrain" (prost,
ustar)

19^c: Dal': ... " ... deržat' vo vlasti svoej; ... (mors. o
dejstvii rulemü) ostanavlivat' uklonenie ili oborotü
sudna ... "

20^c: AcD1950: oderžat' sudno na napravlenii (spec)

okladyvati

Tamožn.Novg.gram.,1571g.: a okladyvati tovarü tamožnikomü
... po čeně, kakü kotoroi tovarü čego stoitü (Sr."oblagat'
pošlinoju")

ostr'apati (N,L)

Caršk.nakaz.,1591g.: Tož ryby ne ostr'apyvajutü i ne
prosalivajutü i ne rozprodajutü (Sr.)

16^cS1

obručiti (N,L)

Ž.Nik.23(Min.čet.apr.44): obruč'u iščemago (Sr. "sxvatit',
najti, polučit' ")

olixovati (B^{va/g-a}) (N,L)

Posl.c.Iv.Vas.Kir.Běloz.l.,1574g.: Kako dostoitů inoku byti olixovanu vsego vo světě semů (Sr.)

osklabiti : cf. osklabitis'a, B^{vr}, OCS, 11^cSl : ?

Dub.sb.XViv.(371): osklablený licemů (Sr."ulybajuščijs'a")

^{17^c}
obratí (L:19^c)

Gr.kůMix.Fed.,1613g.: na gosudarstvo obratí gosudar'a (Sr.)

18^c:Kirš.Dan.(GBLX2): aberi ty moju doč' l'ubimuju
obluditi (N,L) : B^{s12?} (TODRL,XXI,368)

Posl.Pust.(246-7): Tolmač' ... suda bojas'a, poneže sobornuju cerkov' ... oskvernilů někogda bludomů, mladago podjaka Nikonova vů predělě obludilů (SRS)

obvesti (B^{va/g-a})(N,L or L:18^c) : ?

A.P.D.: obvelů nasů otů ugod'ja svoego i utailů zemli (SRS)

obvenčati : A^{20?} B^{s1/sp?}

Samarin(1): prinesite bojarskoí ukaz i ja vas obvenčaju;; v tom čto ja svadeb ne obvenčal ... (Kotk.)

obvoevati (T) (N,L) : B^{22?} (q.v.)

obovladati (L:19^c) : A^{20??}

A.I.(IV,76);Sk.st.vr.(115): obovladat' (SRS)

obvolkovati (N,L)

v. obvorožiti, below

obvorožiti

VLKR(I,128): a nikogo de onů ne obvolkovalů i ne otravil i ne obvorožil (SRS)

obložiti (OT) : cf. okladati, 16^c)

Arx.Str.(II,570): vs'akie podati ... platit' vr'adů, čěmů ego obložatů

obloviti (OT)(spec)

SRS: obloviti vody

obol'stiti (cf. obl'stiti)

Ist.Box.(479ob): devica .. xitrostiju svoeju mnogo ..

molotcov obolstila k smerti (TODRL,XXI,246)

obmolotiti

A.I.(IV,153): i ty bū tēmŭ velělŭ stojacej xlěbŭ obmolotit' (SRS)

opoiti (N,L) : B^{va}OD ? (q.v.)

obobrat' (N,L) : ?

AMG(II,189): .. turskago car'a udavili i inogo de car'a obobrali

ogovoriti (T) (L:18^c) : prob. B^{va2} (SRS)

A.Ju.B.(III,41): i ogovor'a sie sudnoe dělo (SRS)

ograbiti

Avv.: vsego ograb'a (Lev.)

odati (L:18^c) : for otdati ?

Arx.Str.(II,45): Se jazŭ .. odalŭ esmi Ofonas'ju .. svoj žerebej

zemli ..; i jazŭ .. odalŭ na tu že l'gotu na dva goda po svoej
l'gotnoj, čto mně mirom dali, a odalŭ emu so vsěmŭ zgod'emŭ ...

18^c: Kin(38) (1716g.): rŭ .. pavŭ oda člvku naše^{vu} (Kotk.)

odělit (L:18^c ?)

Čel.(42): da izvolil ty .. prikazatŭ mně čto Makuški u evo otca

Makuškina odelit'] četvertoi žerebei i on četŭvertogo žereb'ja
emu Mokuški ne doet (Kotk.)

oboždati

Razin.(43): oboždav .. vestej ot Tambova, .. poidu ja .. (SRS)

okazati

Bars.No.470,26-27ob: Poslanie k zravšim, i samim seb'a doma
ne okazavšim (TODRL,XXI,78)

okrestiti

Leg.Krovosm.: okrestiti (Lev.)

omolotiti (L:18^c)

Paz.(33): da pisal ty ... k nam i ve [lel] prodat omolot'a
oden'a rži (Kotk.)

onašivati (B^{va}/E^{-a})(N,L) : B³²? (q.v.)

osileti (L:18^c)

Masl.(GIM,128): prikozal ty mne prislat rož svoju zaemnoju
... ei ei otdam a nně ubytki men'a osileli nužda prišla

osměxati (N,L)

(Kotk.)

Arx.Str.(II,883): a stareců Sergij da černoju popů Ijakovů,
... sv'atitel'skoj gramoty ne slušali i igumena osměxali

osporiti

Bezob.(7): to dela ne uidetů vperetů a zdača ego asporena
a sporili Čeliševy i l'udi tvoi

ostanoviti

Samarin.(60): my ... exali v Pirůbux' i nas v Os'taš'kovi

ostanovili dag'nav na dorogi s'tali s'mer't'nym boem bit'

(Kotk.)

18^c

oblagodetel'stvovat' (T)

AcD1790: oblagodetel'stvovat' (AcD1950)

obogotvorit'

Nord.(II,446): obogotvor'at', obogotvorit' "Déifier"

obrakovat'

Glag.19^c(131): obrakovat'

obužat' (N,L)

Ruk.L.(82ob): obužati "vozbuždati"

obvarit' (N,L)

Ruk.L.(77ob): obvariti, obvar'ati "upreždati"

obveršit' (N,L)

Ruk.L.(78): obveršiti

obvesit' (N,L) : cf. B^{va}OD, A²⁰

Ist.Dek.(M.)(6ob): .. masterov, kotorye b mogli .. patret
spisat' .. i zdelat' potajnoj jaščik, i ob'vesit' na .. cepi
(TODRL, XXI): A²⁰, as the locket is to be hung round the neck?

obvyt' (T)(20^c: not recorded in dictionaries)

Ruk.L.(78): obvyti "oplakati"

20^c: Majak., Vot tak ja sdelals'a sobakoj(1915): kak sobaka
lico lunny gololoboj - vz'al by i vse obvyl

obladet' (N,L)

Samarin(83): i tvoei gsdr' dači zemli v drvně Čaganove obladěli
obvorovat' (OT)(razg) (Kotk.)

Luk.(I): sŭ pomoščiju togdašnjixŭ bezsověstnyxŭ sudej
obvorovalŭ kaznu (SRS)

obvernut' (N,L), obernut' (prost) : A³¹?

Ruk.L.(78): obvernuti "obernuti", (79ob) obernuti "..
povorotiti, vozvratiti"

19^c: Pisem.: .. ty v tri časa sorok verst obernul (AcD1950)

oblajat' (T)(razg)

Pes.Ryb.(III,339): Vy krugomŭ men'a obstan'te .. Čtoby
l'utye sobaki ne oblajali (SRS)

oblaskat'

Zap.Bol.(I,737): Vměsto togo, čtobŭ so mnoju oblaskat's'a ..,
ne xotěljŭ počti onŭ udostoit' men'a i svoimŭ vzoromŭ (SRS)

*oblečit' : oblečenie (N,L)

Leč.1763g.(162^{ja}): [voda] dl'a oblečeniya nečistoty (SRS)

oblukavit' (N,L) : A¹⁰²?

Prič.s.kr.(I,27): Obmanulŭ na men'a maloj solovejuško,
oblukavilŭ ved' orelŭ da gor'učej (SRS)

obmošenničat' (T)

Nord.(II,444): obmošenničivat', obmošenničat' "couper la
bourse à quelqu'un, escroquer"

obnarodovat'

Ves.Mel.(16): po obnarodovanii sego ukaza (SRS)

Nord.(II,444): obnarodstvovat', obnarodovaju, obnarodovat'

"publier, rendre public, promulguer une loi, divulguer"

opeč' (L:19^c)

Nord.(II,472): opekat', opeč' "cuire, frire"

oplodotvorit'

AcD1789: oplodotvorit' (Glag.19^c,119)

opet' (OT)

Nord.(II,478): opěvat', opět' "chanter, célébrer"

opovedat' (N,L)

Ruk.L.(87): opovedati "obvestiti, vozvestiti"

oprobovat'

Bolot.: oprobovat' (Glag.19^c,138)

opugat' (N,L)

Nord.(II,477): opugat' "épouvanter, effrayer"

opustit'

Nord.(II,478): opuščat', opustit' "omettre, passer sous silence, négliger"

oborvat'

Nord.(II,450): obryvat', oborvat' "... rompre"

19^c: Zlatovr.,Vnuk: Vdrug kto-to stuknul v dver'. Starik oborval čtenie (AcD1950)

obrušit' (N?) : ?

Ruk.L.(81ob): obrušiti

19^c: Leskov,Judol': čistyj i pritom 'obrušennyj' sitnyj xleb (AcD1950)

—

ogovorit' (T)(N in 19^c?) "stipulate, make clear"

Zap.Nov.Ul.(7): niže odinů zakonů staryj dolženů byt'

propuštěnů, razvě ili ogovorenů, ili podtverždenů (SRS)

ogovorit' "swear in" (N,L)

Dok.Sen.(I,270): ogovorennye razbojniki (SRS)

ogon'at' (B^{va}/E-a) (N,L) : B^{va1}?

Pol.: ogan'aju pticy ili ino čto "abigo aves"

obgrabit' (N,L)

Ruk.L.(78ob): obgrabiti "ograbiti"

obdelat' (razg)

Nord.(II,436): obdělyvat', obdělat' "achever, perfectionner ..."

odes'atstvovat' (L:19^c)

Nord.(II,462): odes'atstvovat' "lever ou recueillir la dîme, dîmer"

obdolet'

Ruk.L.(78ob): obdoleti "osileti preodoleti odoleti"

oživotvorit'

Pol.: oživotvor'aju "vivifico"

obzavidet' (N,L) : B^{vn}?

Prič.s.kr.: obzavidet' (SRS)

ozadorit' (L:19^c)

Nord.(II,465): ozadorit' "agacer, irriter"

obkazat' (N,L)

Kug.(152): ... forticii u rěků ... ne krěpki sut' ... takija pogrěšenija obr'ašuts'a u těxů, kotorye pri morě postroeny, kotorye my mnogiimi manirami mogli obkazat', est' li by sie da ne gorazdo znatno bylo ... (SRS)

obklast' (OT)(prost) (N later?)

R.Cell.(207): obklast' (AcD1950)

okliknut'

Nord.(II,468): oklikat', okliknut' "appeler q.u., crier à q.u., zurufen (wie die Soldaten auf der Wache)"

obklicat' (N,L)

Pol.: oklikaju "zri obklicaju"

okoldovat'

Nord.(II,468): okoldovat' "ensorceler, enchanter"

okončit'

Nord.(II,467): okónčivat', okončát', okónčit' "finir, achever .."

*okopat': okopannyj (OT) (N,L) : B²⁰? (q.v.)

obokrast' (OT), obkrast' (OT) (N,L)

Kartuš.(251): straxū byt' obkradenu .. privodilū ego vū bol'šee bezpokojsvo (SRS)

Nord.(II,440): obkradyvat', obokrast' "v. okradyvat' "

okriknut'

Nord.(II,470): okrikivat', okricat', okriknut' "crier à ou après q.u. .."

okritikovat'

Bol.(I,34): okritikovat' (Glag.19^c,131)

omlačat' (N,L)

Pol.: omlačaju "zri mlaču"; moloču " .. tero fruges flagello .."

osvidetel'stvovat'

Nord.(II,480): osvidětél'stvovat' "visiter, faire la visite":

not exactly the 20^c meaning.

osilit' : ? (cf. A²⁰, B^{s1} in 11^cSl, osilet')

Nord.(II,481): osilivat', osilit' "vaincre, surmonter, .."

oskalit' : ?

Ruk.L.(89): oskaliti "otkryti", oskalitis'a "sl. vozsmejatis'a"

osylat' (N,L) : A³¹? (q.v.) B³²?

osledit' (L:19^c)

Ruk.L.(89ob): oslediti "sled iskati"

osmejat'

Nord.(II,484): osměivat', osmějat' "se rire, se moquer de q.u., le tourner en dérision"

obstič' (N in 20^c?) : B²⁰? (q.v.)

ostereč' (B^{va/g-a}) : fig. B^{va3}?

Nord.(II,486-7): osteregat', ostereč' "avertir, exhorter de prendre garde, préserver, veiller, garder"

osuščestvovat' (L:19^c)

Nord.(II,489): osuščestvovat' "donner la substance"

obsčitat' (spec)

AcD1794: obsčityvat', obsčitat' (AcD1950)

oxvatit' : prob. A²⁰ (q.v.)

obxvatit' : prob. A²⁰ (q.v.)

oxrestit' (N,L)

Ruk.L.(93ob): oxrestiti "sl. okrestiti"

obxulit' (N,L)

Pol.: obxul'aju "zri kul'u"; kul'u "vredoslovl'u, zloslovl'u, blasphemo, obtrecto"

očinit' (N,L for B^{va}) : B^{s12}?

Pol.: očin'aju "zri ustrojaju"

ošel'movat'

Vejsm.(534): ošelmovat' (AcD1950)

oštrafovat'

Nord.(II,517): oštrafovat' "punir, mettre à l'amende"

ošunut' (N,L) : ?

Nord.(II,517): men'a ošunulo "je suis enyvré"

ošit' (OT)(N,L) : B³²? (q.v.)

19^coblagotvorit'

Dal': oblagotvor'at', oblagotvorit' kogo "oblagodětel'-
stvovat' "

obrosit'

Žuk., Ovs'an. Kisel: Vot už požali i rož', i jačmen', i
pšenicu, i proso: Už i na žnivo sbirat' bosikom rebatiški
skodilis' Kolos obrošennyj (AcD1950)

obroš'urovat'

Čexov., Pis'mo(1886g.): Šl'u vam zakaz ... 1) 100 knižek
obroš'urovannyx i s cvetnoj obložkoj (AcD1950)

obernut' (prost) : A³¹? (q.v.)

obl'ubovat'

L. Tolst., Mnogo li čeloveku: Sobral [P.] den'gi, obl'uboval
zeml'u ... ; i pošel k baryne torgovat's'a (AcD1950)

obmolvit' (razg)

Dop. Opyt. obl. slov.: obmolvit' (AcD1950)

oplavit'

AcD1822: oplavit' (AcD1950)

e.g.: oplavit' rudu

oplesti (prost)

Sok.: opletat', oplest' (AcD1950)

opovestit' : B^{s12}?

e.g.: direktor opovestil vsech rabočix ob ètom

opoxmelit' (razg)

Dal': opoxmel'at', opoxmelit' kogo "dat' vypit' xmel'nago,
p'janago pit'ja spoxmel'ja; dat' vypit' nemnogo, poslě
p'janstva, perepoju"

oprobirovat' (N, L)

Glag.19^c,138: oprobirovat' for oprobovat'

obrasopit' (spec) : ?

Marl.,Freg.Nadežda: Nado obrasopit' rei vdol' sudna
(AcD1950)

obrevizovat'

Gog.,Staros.pom.: Odin tol'ko raz [P.I.] poželala
obrevizovat' svoi lesa (AcD1950)

obrezat' (razg)

Gonč.,Freg.Pallada: Katera delali ... galsy, vdruk
poveračivali, lavirovali i obrezali odin drugogo, t.e.,
peresekali, gon'ajas', drug drugu put' (AcD1950)

obrisovat'

20^c: Lenin,t.3,s.204: Popytaets'a teper' obrisovat'
osnovnye čerty novyx obščestvennyx otnošenij (AcD1950)

obremizit'

A.Ostr.,Gor'ač.serd.: Tak už vy lučše so mnoj ne sudites',
potomu ja sejčas vas obremizit' mogu (AcD1950)"(fig.)
outwit"

objegorit' (prost)

Op.obl.sl.: objegorit', objegorivat' (AcD1950)

obygrat' (T)

Dal': obygrivat' svadebnyx gostej ... "veličat' ixū, pět'
veličal'nyja pēsni ... "

oduxotvorit'

Dal': oduxotvor'at', oduxotvorit'

obžalovat' (OT)

Dal': obžalovat' kogo "prinesti na kogo žalobu, pros'bu"

oznamenovat'

AcD1822: oznamenovat' (AcD1950)

oboznat'

Dost., P. i Nak.: Čtob oboznat' kakogo by to ni bylo čeloveka, nužno odnosit's'a k nemu .. ostorožno (AcD1950)

obozvat' (prost)

Fet, Rannie gody moej žizni: oxota .. v pol'skix lesax, kak obzyvali levyj bereg T'as'mina (AcD1950)

okladyvat', obkladyvat' "bring to bay" : A²⁰ ? (q.v.)

oklíkat' (T)

Gejm. 1801: oklíkat' (AcD1950)

oklimatizirovat' (N,L)

Oteč. zap., t. II: oklimatizirovat's'a (Glag. 19^c, 136)

okontuzit'

Sok.: okontuzit' (AcD1950)

okonfuzit' (razg)

Gog.: oni byli .. okonfuženy .. priemom otca (AcD1950)

okristaliz(ir)ovat' (N,L)

Jastrebcov: morskije eži .. okristalizovany špatom (Glag. 19^c, 140)

olicetvorit'

Dal': olicetvor'at', -rit' "pridavat' vešči ličnosť .."

ometalizirovat' (N,L)

Jastrebcov: iskopaemye byvajut .. ometalizirovannymi (Glag. 19^c, 135-6)

omineralizirovat' (N,L)

Jastrebcov: omineralizirovannye iskopaemye (Glag. 19^c, 135)

oreligizirovat' (N,L)

Moskvit., 1855g.: duša moja oreligizirovana (Glag. 19^c, 136)

obskazat' (prost)

Mam.-Sib.: Ty už nam vse obskaži, kak bylo delo (AcD1950)

obsledovat' (T)

Dal': obsledyvat', obsledovat' "izslědovat', sdělat'

rozyskŭ, slědstvie, syskŭ"

obslužit'

Plexanov: obsluživat' gosudarstvennye nuždy (AcD1950)

obsmejat' (razg)

Dal': o(b)směivat', o(b)smějat' ...

osoborovat'

Dal': osoborovat' kogo "soveršit' nadŭ kěmŭ tainstvo
eleosv'aščeniija"

ospecializirovat's'a (N,L)

Leskov: ospecializirovat's'a (Glag.19^c,136)

obstavit'

Dal': obstavit' dramu ... "zaměstit' vsě lica"

obstrel'at' : B²²? (q.v.)

oxajat' (prost); obxajat' (prost)

Dal': oxaivat' "sm. ob"; obxaivat', obxajat' čto "zaxajat'
krugomŭ, vovse, kritikovat', razbranit' ..."

oxarakterizovat'

L.Tolst.: oxarakterizovat' ličnost' Maslovoj (AcD1950)

oxlopat'

Pušk.,E.O.: Gotov oxlopat' entrechat (AcD1950)

oxaživat' (T)(prost)"care for"

obxodit' (T)(razg)

AcD1847: obxaživat', obxodit' (AcD1950)

20^c: Tendr'ak., Ne ko domu: Kak že tak - odin čelovek možet
obxaživat' ranenogo zaičonka, obmyvat', perev'azyvat'

obixodit' (prost)

(AcD1950)

Dal': obixaživat', obixodit' čto, sěv.vost." ... uxaživat'
okolo čego ... "

ocivilizovat' (N,L)

G.I.Uspenskij: ocivilizovavšij svoj kost'um (Glag.19^c,137)

očertit' (cf. B^{s1})

ošvartovit' (spec) : ?

Janovsk.,Nov.slovotolk.(1806): ošvartovit' (AcD1950)

ošikat' (razg)

Dal': ošikivat', ošikat' ... kogo "oxajat", oxulit' ... "

obšikat' (razg)

Pušk.,E.O.: Onegin poletel k teatru, Gde každyj, volnost'ju dyša, Gotov oxlopat' entrechat, Obšikat' Fedru, Kleopatru, Moinu vyzvat' (dl'a togo čtob tol'ko šlusali ego) (AcD1950)

ošlakovat' (spec)

AcD1847: ošlakovat' (AcD1950)

oščerit' (prost) : ?

Dop.obl.sl.: oščerit' (AcD1950)

20^c: Majak.,Ja sam: [My] vypustili 'Poščečinu obščestvennomu vkusu'. ... Generalitet iskusstva oščerils'a

20^c

obrexat' (T)(prost)

Pogossk.,Sobaka: [Pudel'] ostavil dobyču, no sil'no obrexal presledovavšix (AcD1950)

obvalovat' : A²⁰? (q.v.)

oborotit' : A³¹? (q.v.)

e.g.: oborotit' kapital

oposred(stv)ovat'

M.Kalinin: Okom.vospit.: Mysl' tol'ko togda stanovits'a mysl'ju, kogda ona vyskazana v reči, ... kogda ona ... oposredstvovana i objektivirovalas' dl'a drugix (AcD1957)

opoètizirovat'

e.g.: muzyka opoëtizirovala nezaur'adnyj rasskaz
opressovat' (spec) : B^{va4}?

e.g.: opressovat' central'noe otoplenie
oprixodovat' (spec)
oprotestovat' (T)(spec)
opublikovat'

Fadeev, Mol.gvardija: Sovsem nedavno byl opublikovan
 prikaz o ... (AcD1957)

obygrat' (razg)

e.g.: obygrat' ošibku sobesednika v spore
Gorin-Gor'ajnov, Aktery: P'esu razvili, dopolnili i
 rascvetili, obygrali každyj ... pust'ak ... (AcD1950)

oborudovat'

Zakrutsk., Kavk.Zap.: Aërodrom byl malen'kij ... ,ego ešče
 ne uspeli oborudovat' (AcD1950)

obdergat'

e.g.: obdergat' voz
odolžit' (prost) : B^{s13}?
obzavesti (prost) : ?
okomprometirovat' (ustar)
obsvistat' (T)(razg)

e.g.: obsvistat' lošad'

oseč'

obseč'

Veres., Da zdrav. ves' mir!: Vstupaja v [oblast' narodnyx
 rasskazov], Tolstoj surovo obsekaet vse sv'azi s
 bessoznatel'noju svoeju suščnost'ju (AcD1950)

oskandalit' (razg)

M.Gor'kij, Dost.i dr.: [Zvoncov:] Skandal ustroit' kočes'?

[T'atin:] Pravdu govor'a, ne ploxo by! Da ja teb'a
i oskandal'u (AcD1957)

obsmakovat' (razg)

AcD1950: obsmakovat' podrobnosti rasskaza (fig.)

osoznat'

Kazakevič, Vesna na Odere: Teper' my polnost'ju
osoznali svoju silu (AcD1957)

ostavit'

e.g.: ostavit' kogo perenočevat' u seb'a

*ostranit': ostranenie (spec) : ?

AcD1950: ostranenie "akcentirovanie pisatelem kakogo-
nibud' èlementa v tekste xudožestvennogo proizvedenija,
s cel'ju vyzvat' vosprijatie ego ne v obyčnyx associa-
cijax, a kak nečto prežde ne vstrečavšees'a, neobyčnoe"

obstroit' (prost) : OP? (q.v.)

oformit'

Rybakov, Voditeli: [K direktoru] šli l'udi; .. ètogo
nado oformit' na rabotu, togo uvolit' (AcD1957)

ošvartovat' (spec)

Kiril.: paroxod pričalen, ošvartovan (AcD1950)

obšel'movat' (prost)

Gladk., Pov. o det.: - Men'a-to už, ... , ne obšel'mueš',
kot'a ty i živeš' obmanom. Ja ved' čuju tvoji petli i
zakovyрки (AcD1950)

B^{va}/sp

OCS

oblizati (L:11^cSl for B^{va}/sp) : B²⁰? (q.v.)

oblobyzati (razg), oblobžzati (L)

Psalt.: oblobŭzati "(ab)küssen"; Z.,M.,A.,Sav.,Supr.:
oblobyzati "küssen, mit Küssen bedecken" (Sadn.)

opaliti

Supr.: opaliti, opal'ati "anzünden, verbrennen" (Sadn.)

opl'ivati : B^{va1}?

Z.,A.,Supr.: opl'ivati "ausspeien" (Sadn.)

obuti : B²⁰? (q.v.)

oboxati (L:18^c) : A²⁰? (q.v.)

—
oděti (OT) : B²⁰? (q.v.)

ožešti (L:18^c)

Psalt.: ožešti "verbrennen" (Sadn.)

okovati (OT) : A²⁰?

Psalt.,Supr.: okovati "fesseln" (Sadn.)

okropiti : B²¹? (q.v.)

omakati (L:18^c) : B²¹?

A.: omakati "benetzen, befeuchten" (Sadn.)

omyti

Z.,M.,Supr.: omyvati "abwaschen, waschen"; Z.,A.,Ps.,Euch.,

Supr.: omyti "abwaschen, waschen" (Sadn.)

omočiti : B²¹? (q.v.)

osěti (L:18^c) : B²¹? (q.v.)

otrěbiti (L:18^c)

Z.,M.,A.,Euch.,Sav.,Supr.: otrěbiti "ausputzen, reinigen,
 tilgen" (Sadn.)

otrěti : prob. B^{2/B} (q.v.)

11^c

obutis'a : B²⁰? (q.v.)

—
ov'azati (OT)(L) : A²⁰? (q.v.) B²⁰?

oděti (OT) : B²⁰? (q.v.)

okovati (OT) : A²⁰?

P.V.L., 1015g.: Okovany^m razrěšen'e, temnica^m o^t verzen'e
(Sr.)

11^cSl

oblistati (L:19^c) : B²⁰?

Min.1097g.(29): Oblistavů na zemli, jako zvězda nĕu
světĭlaja (Sr.)

obrůsiti (L)

Ier.XLI.5(Upyr.): I pridoš'a moži o^t Suxemma ... p moži
obrůsenami glavami i rastrĭzanami rizami (Sr.)

obrůsniti (L:18^c)

Mix.I.16(Upyr.): Obrůsnis'a i ostrizis'a po čadě^x svoixů
mladyixů (Sr.)

18^c: Ruk.L.(81ob): obrosniti "obriti"

oblizati (L for B^{va/sp}) : B²⁰?

Ostr.ev.(L.XVI.21): Pĭsi prixodešče oblizaaxg gnoi jeho
oblobyzati (Sr.)

Ostr.ev.(L.XV.20): Pade na vyjg jeho i oblobyza i (Sr.)

opaliti

Nest.Bor.Gl.(31): Ošedyi plamy opali jemu nožě (Sr.)

oplevati (T) : B²¹?

Ostr.ev.(Mr.X.34): ... opljujotĭ i (Sr.)

oplesti : A²⁰? (q.v.)

obuti : B²⁰? (q.v.)

oděti (OT) : B²⁰? (q.v.)

okovati (OT) : A²⁰?

Min.1096(sent.X117): Krěpostiju višexů sůdĕtelja zvěrina
strĭmlenija okovaste (Sr. "obuzdat' ")

15^c Sl: Dan.III.20(Bibl.1499g.): ... okovavůše Sedraxa,
Misaxa, Avdenaagosa ... (Sr.)

okropiti : B²¹?

Min.1096(sent.X92): Krůviju okroplěšę (Sr.)

omakati (L:18^c) : B²¹?

Izb.1073g.(51): Xristosově nožě slížami omakaja (Sr.)

omyti (N later?)

Sb.1076g.(39): Omyi skvřirnu těla jeho ... (Sr.): B^{2/B}?

15^c: X.Af.Nik.(Tr.)(379): A jasti že sad'ats'a, ini

omyvajut' ruky da i nogy

omočiti : B²¹?

Ostr.ev.(Luk.VII.44): Si že slížami omoči nožě moi (Sr.)

osějati (L:18^c) : B²¹? (q.v.)

ostriči : B^{2/B}(OT)? (v. obrůsniti, above)

otrěbiti (cf. B^{2/B})

Izb.1073g.(66): Okl'evetavaemi bl̄goslovimů gonimi t̄irpimů,
aky otrěbi miru byxomů, všemů podůnožije doselě (Sr.)

otrěti : B^{2/B}?

Ostr.ev.(Io.XIII.5): Načętů umyvati nogy učeníkomů i

otirati lentijemi (Sr.)

očesati : B^{2/B}? (q.v.)

12^c

omazyvati (L:15^c) : B²¹? (q.v.)

12^c Sl

opolosnutis'a : B²²? (q.v.)

odobrovonevatis'a (N,L)

Io.Lestv.XIIv.(V.): odobrovon'uešis'a (Sr. "umašcat's'a
blagovonijami (V.)")

omulitis'a (L:16^cSl) : B¹? (q.v.)

oxopiti (N,L) : ?

Zlatost.(6): Ašče li vūčneši, to aky oxopiši (Sr."ujazvit")

13^c

oterebiti (L:19^c)

Ip.l.,1276g.: Ul'ubi město to nadū beregomū rěky Lysny
i oterebi e i potomū srubi na nem' gorodū (Sr.)

13^cSl

ogrěvati

Sbor.XIIIv.: slńce ... radujasę zeml'u ogrěvajat' (Sr.)

odutis'a (N,L)

Pčel.I.Publ.b.(60ob): Tūgda bo ogn' budet' vo ustěxū ...
a lice odmet'sę vse (Sr."vspuxnut'")

ožeči (L:18^c)

Pčel.I.Publ.b.(34): I pri ogně, ni velmi sę približiti,
da sę ne ož'žet' (Sr.) : OD?

14^c

14^cSl

obrezdovati (N,L)

Petr.1.II.15(Par.XIVv.): Obrezdovati bezumnomū čl̄vkomū
nevěž'stvijs (Sr.)("put to silence")

obriti

Lev.XIV.9(14^cSl?): Glava ... obrietāsę (Sr.)

opaxati : A²⁰? B^{vn}?

Slux.Serg.(33): Priemū ju [ripidu] rukama, i stoit',
opaxaja tixo so vsękimū vniman'emū ... , jako ne sęsti
muxamū (Sr.)

oznoiti (N,L) : B²¹? (q.v.) B^{va}?

15^c15^cSlobrezgati (N,L:?)

Ž.Andr.Jur.(VI.29) (15^cSl?): Palicami m'a jako psa
o^t gon'axu o^t sebe, obrezgajušče (Sr."gnušat's'a")
("adiectis execrationibus")

objuxati (L:16^cSl) : A²⁰? (q.v.)16^cobmyvati (L:17^c? - cf. B²⁰, B²²)

Kurb.ist(VI): i kol'ko des'at' imel prokažennyx v domu
svoem, tajne pitajušče i obmyvajušče ix (Fenn.65,178)
18^c: Kirš.Dan.(123): prikazalů obmyt' tělo Požarskogo
(SRS) : prob. B²⁰

obkuriti (OT) : B²²? (q.v.)osvětlovati (N,L)Georg.Am.XVIv.(V.): Osvětlovanů dělomů i slovomů (Sr.)16^cSl17^cobrubiti (OT)(N,L)

Razin.(75): ... obrubili men'a t'aželymi samymi ranami
(SRS)

obogreti : B²²?

Paz.(29): ... est'li by ne l'udiska obogřevali tak by
izby ne topleny byli prošu mlsti bratec požalui odolži
stakamikami (Kotk.)

obžeci : B²⁴?SRS: obožeč' ("fire (pottery, etc.)")

18^coburevat' : A²⁰? (q.v.)obvejat' : A²⁰? (q.v.)obmeževat' : A²⁰? (q.v.)obmesti (N,L) : B²⁰? (q.v.)obmundirovat'Nord.(II,444): obmundirovat' "monter, habiller des gens de guerre ou de livrée"oparit' : B²¹?Nord.(II,473): oparivat', oparit' "échauder"opaxat' (cf. opaxat')Nord.(II,473): opaxivat', opaxat' "labourer, défricher"opačkat' : B²¹? (q.v.)Ruk.L.(87): opačkati "zamarati"opelenat' : B²⁰? (q.v.)opleskat' : B²¹? (q.v.)opryskat' : B²¹? (q.v.)obrabotat' (T)Nord.(II,448): obrabotyvat', obrabotat' "travailler, ajuster, étoffer une matière, défricher un champ, etc."obr'adit' (razg)(N for B^{va}/sp)Ruk.L.(81): obrediti "obr'aditi", obrežati "obr'ažati";(81ob): obr'aditi, obr'ažati20^c: A.N.Tolst., Xmur.utro: V odnoj xate tomils'a ...ženix ... ; v drugoj obr'ažali nevestu (AcD1950)oborat' (N,L)(cf. Polish oborać)Nord.(II,447): oborannyj "labouré, défriché"ovejat' : A²⁰?R.Cell.(86): ovevat', ovejat' (AcD1950)

ognesti (N,L) : B¹? (q.v.) B^{va1}?
obgnesti (N,L) : B¹? (q.v.) B^{va1}?
ograbit' (N,L)

Nord.: grabit', o- " ... ; rateler"

obgret' (N,L)

Ruk.L.(78ob): obgreti "obogreti"

ogresti : A²⁰? (q.v.) B³²??

obgresti : A²⁰? (q.v.) B³²??

ogružat' (N,L) : B²⁰? (q.v.) B^{va1}?

odavit' (L:19^c) : B¹? (q.v.) B²¹? B^{va1}? B²⁰?

obdavit' : B¹? (q.v.) B²¹? B²⁰? B^{va1}?

ožat' (L:19^c) : B²¹? B²⁰??

Pol.: ožimaju "zri odavl'aju"

ožat' (N,L)

Ruk.L.(85): ožinati "ožati žita"

okapat' : B²¹? (q.v.)

okurit' (OF) : B²²? (q.v.)

ominat' (N,L) : B²⁰ or B²² (OP)?

Pol.: ominaju "zri mnu"

obpaxat' (N,L)

Ruk.L.(87): opaxati "obpaxati soxuju ..."

osveževat' : B^{2/B}? (q.v.)

oselit' (N,L)

Ruk.L.(88ob): oselenie "naselenie", oseleno

obselit' (prost)

Nord.(II,451): obsel'at', obselit' "peupler"

obstrič'

Pol.: obstrizaju "zri ostrizaju"

oscat' (N,L) : B²¹? (q.v.)

otoptat' : A²⁰? (q.v.) B^{va1}?
otočít' (L:19^c) : A³⁰? (q.v.)
obtočít' : A³⁰? (q.v.)
obteret' : B²¹? (q.v.) B^{2/B}?
otrepát' : B^{2/B}? (q.v.)
oxlestat' : B²⁰? (q.v.)
obxlopat' : B²⁰? (q.v.)
ocapat' (N,L) : B¹? (q.v.)
ocarapat'

Nord.(II,514): ocaraplivat', ocarapat' "égratigner, érafler, écorcher avec les ongles"

ocelovat' (N,L) : B²⁰? (q.v.)
ocepít' (N,L) : B¹? (q.v.)
obcepít' (N,L) : B¹? (q.v.)
občesat' : B^{2/B}?

Nord.(II,454): občesyvat', občesat' "peigner, carder tout autour; gratter tout autour"

ošibít' : B¹? (q.v.)
oščupat' : B²²?

Nord.(II,517): oščupyvat', oščupat' "tater, tâtonner, manier"

19^c

obv'alít'

Dal': obv'alivat', obv'alít' "... pov'alít' čto krugomŭ, vs'u poverxnost' ego, ne prov'alivaja naskvoz' "

oblicevat'

AcD1847: oblicevat' (AcD1950)

20^c: Gor'kij: ... peč', oblicovannaja belymi izrazcami

obluščít' : B^{2/B}? (q.v.)

(AcD1950)

obneblirovat'

Turg., Veš. vody: [S.] pokidal Peterburg ..., tol'ko čo nan'avši i obmeblirovavši otličnuju kvartiru (AcD1950)

oplavit' : B²¹? (q.v.)

obrezat' : B²¹? OD?

Gonč., Freg. Pallada: [Ona] obrezala palec i zaplakala (AcD1950)

obdernovat'

Dal': obdernovat' ... otkosů ...

obkapat' : B²¹? (q.v.)

omeblirovat'

obstrekat' (prost) : B²²? (q.v.)

otopit' : B²²? (q.v.)

obtoptat' : B^{va1}? A²⁰? (q.v.)

otrepat' : A²¹?

Dal': otreplivat', otrepl'at', otrepyvat', otrepat' i obtrepat' " ... potrepat', rastrepat' krugomů ... ; očiščat' trepkoju ... o l'ně i pen'kě"

obtrepat' : A²¹?

v. otrepat', above.

obt'apat'

Dal': obt'apyvat', obt'apat' jabloni "obryxlit' vkrugů pn'a zeml'u t'apkoju"

oxlopat' : B²⁰? (q.v.)

obšarkat' (prost) : B^{2/B}? (q.v.)

ošlifovat' : B²⁰?

ošparit' (razg)

Op.obl.sl.: ošparivat', ošparit' (AcD1950)

20^c

obmyzgat' (prost) : A²¹? B²¹?

Fedin, Brat'ja: obmyzgannyj podol (AcD1950)

oplombirovat' (spec)

e.g.: oplombirovat' vagon, tovary

obrantovat' (spec) : A²⁰? (q.v.)

—
ogruntovat'

odet' (prost) : B²⁰? (q.v.)

okirkovat'

AcD1950: okirkovat' zatverdevšij grunt

okol'cevat' (spec) : A²⁰? (q.v.)

obpačkat' (prost) : B²¹?

oskal'pirovat'

osoloncevat' (spec)

ostrekat' (prost)

obtravit' (spec) : ?

ofuterovat' (spec)

obxlestat' : B²⁰? (q.v.)

ocinkovat'

e.g.: ocinkovat' železo

ošinovat'

obšlifovat' : B²⁰?

AcD1950: obšlifovat' kamen'

B^{vr}

OCS

oblazniti se (L:15^cS1)

Supr.42: Da nikako že, oblaznivšesę, otŭ svoę věry otŭpadotŭ (Sr.)

obinovati se (B^{vr}/S^{-a})(L:15^cS1) : 111

Z., M., A., Ps., Euch., Cloz., Sav.: obinovati se "Umschweife machen"; Ps., Sav.: obinoṭi se "sich scheuen, zurückhalten" (Sadn.)
okusiti se

Supr.: okusiti se "den Versuch machen" (Sadn.)

osklabiti se : ?

Supr.5: Svętyi že Paulū, osklabivūse, řeče (Sr.)

ostati se (B^{vr}/g-a)(L:18^c)

ostati se "ablassen von" (Sadn.)

11^c

oblomitis'a (ST)(L:13^c) : SD?

Iak. Bor. Gl. (99): I vūstupiša na ledū i oblomišase (Sr.)

13^c: Novg. I l., 1234g.: I ęko byša na rěčě ... Nēm'ci, i tu oblomišase, istopě ixū mno^ē (Sr.)

oxabitis'a (B^{vr}/g-a)(L:15^cSl)

Lavr. l. (67): svoeja [zemli] se oxabivū (Sam.)

11^cSl

obeščatis'a

Nest. Ž. Theod. (17): Se, oče, bude li tako, jako že nyně javivūse, obeščca mi sja (Sr.)

obyknutis'a (N, L)

Pand. Ant. Xiv. (134): ... ne obyknise (Sr.)

oborditis'a (L:15^cSl)

Izb. 1073g. (4): Ili i ešte ne obrydaešise (Sr.)

obinovatis'a (B^{vr}/g-a)(L:15^cSl) :

Ostr. ev.: ne obinujase (Sr.) ("plainly")

12^cSl or 13^cSl: Kiril. Ierus. ogl.: Velmi est' dobrěe

uvěděti tinu i obinovati^ē eja (Sr. "obxodit', udal'at's'a")

ogrěbatis'a, ogrěnutis'a ($B^{vr}/g-a$)(L:18^c)

Sb.1076g.(178): ogrenisę grěxa (Sr.)

14^c: Lavr.l.(281): ogrěbajasę vsękoja vešči (Sam.)

ogrozitis'a (L) : B^{s1} ?

Ier.II.12(Upyr.): Užasisę nbo o se^m i ogrozi^{s'a} naipače zeml'a zělo (Sr.)("be horribly afraid")

ozvatis'a (L) : for ot-?

Pat.Sin.XIV.(98): Ona že vŕzležaše na posteli svojej da i ozŕvas'a, rekušči... (Sr.)

okusitis'a (L:17^c)

Min.1096(okt.)(83): Křtmŕ ogražaemŕ spšvŕmŕ, nepovředimŕ pribylŕ jesi, bezumŕno okusivŕšjusę běsovskomu šataniju na tę (Sr."pokusit's'a")

osklabitis'a : ?

Pat.Sin.XIV.(298): Osklabivŕs'a, rěxŕ jemu (Sr.)

ostatis'a ($B^{vr}/g-a$)(L:18^c)

Nest.Ž.Theod.(4): ostanisę takovaago děla (Sr.,Sam.)

18^c: Ist.Dek.(M.)(15ob): neoxotno želal ostats'a ot princa (TODRL,XXI,286)

oxabitis'a ($B^{vr}/g-a$)(L:15^cS1)

Sbor.1076g.(267): Xotę že čistě požitŕ, pijaništva sego da oxabitŕsę (Sr.)

15^cS1: Aleksandr.(24): Da s'a oxabit' Filippa (Sr.)

ošajatis'a, ošavatis'a ($B^{vr}/g-a$)(L:18^c)

Pand.Ant.XIV.(28): Ne ošaisę blagotvoriti ubogu (Sr.)

18^c: Nord.(II,516): ošajavat's'a, ošajat's'a "éviter, fuir, s'abstenir"

12^c

okrastis'a (N,L)

Vopr.Kir.: Aže budet' ... tat'ba velika, a ne uložit'
jeje otai ..., to ne dostoit' togo staviti d'jakonom';
i ože li okradet'se, a to uložit' otai, to dostoit' (Sr.
"provinit's'a vŭ kražě")

12^cSlogrěkovatis'a (N,L)

Io.Lěstv.XIIv.(V.): Ne ogrěkujemŭs'a (Sr."vpast' vŭ grěxŭ
(V.)")

osvěň'atis'a (B^{vr}/g-a)(L:18^c)

Nikon.Pand.(sl.32): Molitvu dějai osvěň'aet's'a beznadežija
18^c:Nord.(II,481): osvěň'at's'a "s'éloigner" (Sr.)

13^codoxnutis'a (N,L)

Car.l.(423)(V.) (13^c?) : Běžašcimŭ že imŭ nadolzě, uže i
koni ixŭ odoxošas'a (Sr.)

ostatis'a

Novg.I l.,1217g.: Pogorě do ud'nija vse polŭ, ne ostase ni
xoroma (Sr.)

13^cSlošibatis'a (B^{vr}/g-a)(L:16^cSl)

Zlatostr.(48): Ašče ošibems'a malovrěmen'nyxŭ, vŭzmošči
ima^m vyšn'aa nasladitis'a pomošči (Sr.)

16^cSl: Prol.XVIv.(iol.13)(V.): Ošibatis'a o^t idolŭ (Sr.)

14^cobečatis'a (L:15^c)

Kab.gram.,1389g.: ... sŭglaševaemŭ i obečivaems'a podati
[1000r.] (Sr.)

oplošitis'a (N,L)

Carstv.l.(93) (14^c?): I uže byvše imů vŭ polě i oplo-
šivšims'a sugnaša ixŭ Berenděi (Sr."poterpet' neudaču")
obrečis'a (L:18^c)

Zap.v.k.Dm.Iv.1393g.: Avdot'ja obreklas' moliti Presv'atoi
Troice (Sr.)

18^c:Nord.(II,448): obrekat's'a, obrec's'a "faire un voeu"
ogřešitis'a

Ust.Dv.gr.,1397g.: A kto ospodar' ogřešits'a, udaritŭ
svoego xolopa ili robu, i slučits'a smert', .. (Sr.)
ogrozitis'a (N,L)

Nik.l.(IV;1379g.): .. xoščeši iti ogrozitis'a na svoego
služebnika (Sr.)

omočis'a (N,L) : SP ?

Ust.gr.m.Kipr.Konst.mon.,1391g.: Carko igumenŭ omoglŭs'a
i prišedŭ samomu mitropolitu (Sr.)

14^csl

osinitis'a (N,L) : ?

Georg.Am.(Uvar.)(205): vŭzmečtas'a i osinis'a (Sr.)

15^c

opolětis'a - opalitis'a

X.Af.Nik.(Tr.,389ob): I sultanŭ opolěls'a na indějanŭ
(Und.sp.: .. opalils'a ..)

osěstis'a (N,L)

Psk.I l.,1455g.: A posadniki Pskovskie i ves' Pskovŭ biša
emu čelomŭ o kn'aženii, čtoby ešče emu osěstis'a (Sr.)

15^csl

oxaitis'a (B^{vr}/g-a) (N,L) : for oxabitis'a ?

Sbor.pouč.Sl.Io.Zlat.: Oxaise sego, dobryi moi oče (Sr.)

16^cobmočis'a (prost) : SP ?DAI(I,66): I Mikiforů bolenů .. i vy bū Mikifora vů ..
spiskě pomětili, dokole s'a Mikiforů obmožetů (SRS)obgovorit's'a (L:17^c) : ?Zapovėd.kr.Tavr.vol.,1590-98g.: obgovorit's'a (Sr.) :
"agree amongst oneselves" ? : SP ?omanyvatis'a (N,L) : SD' ?Nikon.l.,1557g.: Koščetů dei miritca so caremů .. ne
omanyvajas'a (Sr. "pereměn'at' naměrenie, obmanut' ?")očudit's'a (L:18^c) : ?Kurb.perep.(VII): Oč'udis'a i vospr'ani (Fenn.55,246)18^c:Nord.(II,516): očudit's'a "paroitre à l'improviste"16^cSl17^cobnadejatis'a (prost)Kir.(11): derznuł napisat' k milosti tvoei obnadejas' na
tvoju k sebě l'ubov' (Kotk.)opisatis'a s kem (N,L) : A³¹ ?A.Astr.(6): .. ne opisās'a s nami (SRS)opetis'a (N,L) : SP ? (q.v.)obojtis'Don.d.(IV,740): polovina [sukonů] vů kuplě obošlas' po
des'ati rublevů (SRS) : "cost"18^c:Voin.Cez.(86): sice obošlas'a sija voina (SRS) "turn out"ogovoritis'aKurant.(43): Posolů Turskoj .. xotělů bylo vů gorodů vojti,
tolko dvoreckoj .. ogovorils'a i opass'a o tom, čto .. zapasu
ne stanetů (SRS)ogovoritis'a (N,L) : ?

Perep.Kovan.(450): sŭ nimŭ, kakŭ znaeš' po ego nra³¹vu,
ogovoris' (SRS) "discuss matters with" ? - A³¹ ?

Arx.Str.(II,43): jazŭ ... da jazŭ ... ogovorilis'a esmi so
 vsĕmi xrestijany "come to an agreement" ? - SP ?

ogur'atis'a : ?

Arx.Str.(II,605): i izdĕl'e monastyrskoe namŭ dĕlati, ni
 vŭ ĉemŭ ne ogur'atis'

18^c

obnosit's'a (N,L) : ?

Dok.Sen.(III,288): po [vypiskan] uŭe moŭno vidĕt', ĉto so
 storony Tureckoj obnosit's'a něĉego, i dl'a togo gospodinu
 generalu Vejde ... dalje zabivat's'a ne dl'a ĉego (SRS)
 "carry out operations" ?, "worry about" ?

opinat's'a (N,L) : B¹? (q.v.)

opyŭsat's'a (N,L) : SD ?

Ruk.L.(84ob): odyŭsatis'a "opyŭsatis'a"

—
ogovorit's'a

Unkov.(60): Kitajcy de poxval'ajuts'a, ĉto ixŭ ... xrabrĕe
 nĕtŭ; na sie ja ogovorils'a: ne protivno, li budetŭ ĉto
 govorit' budu (SRS)

Ruk.L.(83ob): ogovoritis'a "vymolvitis'a"

ogryzt's'a

Ruk.L.(84): ogryzatis'a "neĉest'e otvergati"

odyŭsat's'a (N,L)(20^c: odyŭska) : prob. SD

v. opyŭsat's'a, above

oseĉ's'a : prob. SD (q.v.)

ostojat's'a (N,L)

Verevkin,Taki dolŭžno(10): Ugar (xoĉet ee obn'at'). Malan'ja:

Ostojs'a požaluj .. (Leks.18^c,214) "stop"

ošibit's'a : prob. SD' (q.v.)

19^c

obvyknut's'a

Dal': onů obvykaets'a pomalenuk sů nami

obmolvit's'a

Čex.,pis'mo1899g.: Vy obmolvilis' v pis'me, čto ..
(AcD1950)

okolotit's'a (prost) (20^c: only impfv.): A³¹?

Dal': o(b)kolačivat's'a,o(b)kolotit's'a " .. ; privykat'

ků pobojamů, ků durnomu žit'ju"

okočurit's'a (prost) : ?

oskoromit's'a

Sok.: oskoromit's'a (AcD1950)

20^c

obortovat's'a : B¹? (q.v.)

obgovorit's'a

oskol'znut's'a (prost)

Šolox.: oskal'zyvajas' po gr'azi (AcD1950)

oxmelit's'a (prost) : ?

B^{vn}

OCS

obujati (L:18^c) : B^{S3}?

Z.,M.,Supr.: obujati "dumm werden, Geschmack verlieren"
(Sadn.)

oběštati

Supr.173: a sů nebese zět' oběštavaješi mi privesti (Sr.)

obitati : B¹?

Ps.,Supr.: obitati "wohnen" (Sadn.)

obyknoťi (prost)

Supr.: obyknoťi "gewohnt sein" (Sadn.)

oposlušati (L:12^cS1)

Supr.: oposlušati "bezeugen" (Sadn.)

*oupovati : oupovanie (L)

Supr.: oupŕvanije "Zuversicht, Vertrauen" (Sadn.)

—
ostati (L:19^c) : orig. B¹ ?

Supr.: ostajati "bleiben", ostati "... bleiben" (Sadn.)

ostati (B^{vn/g-a})(L:15^cS1)

Supr.: ostati "(ab)lassen" (Sadn.)

ostopiti (B^{vn/g-a})(L:18^c) : B^{vn1} ? Orig. C ?

Z., M., A., Ps., Cloz., Supr.: ostopati "zurückweichen, nachgeben, abweichen, abtreten, abfallen"; M., Ps., Es., Cloz.:

ostopiti "1. abfallen, zurückweichen; 2." (Sadn.)

oxoditi (L; ošestvie in ORS1)(B^{vn/g-a})

Z., M., A., Euch., Sav., Supr.: oxoditi "weggehen, verreisen" (Sadn.)

11^c

ožiti (L:13^c)

P.V.L., 1024g.: Idoša po Volžě vsi l'ud'e v Bolgary i privezoša [žito] i tako ožiša (Sr. "popravit's'a")

13^c: Ip.l., 1202g.: Šŕčcanovi že ostavš'u u Donu, ryboju oživš'u (Sr.)

ostati (L:19^c)

P.V.L., 1051g.: A si pečerka tako osta (Sr.)

19^c: Dal': ostavat's'a, ostat's'a gdě libo, crk. ostavat' "byt', perebyvat'")

11^cS1

obujati (L:18^c) : B^{s3} ?

Mth.V.13: Ašče **solī** obujajeti, čimŕ osolitŕs'a (Sr.)

obitati : B¹ ?

Nest.Ž.Theod.(4): I ide vŭ inŭ gradŭ... i obita u prozvutera (Sr.)

obyknuti, obyči

Ilar.zak.blag.(Sbor.1414g.30): Da vŭ nemŭ obyknetŭ člvčkoje jestestvo (Sr.)

oblikovati (L)

Min.1097g.(119): Dvŭrŭ Gñę, cŕkvi ōvŭrzajušči dvŭri, radujuščišę, vŭ njei oblikovai (Sr.)

obŭmoči (L:15^c ?)

Gr.Naz.XIv.(289): Ašče obŭmogŭtŭ (Sr."byt' vŭ sostojanii")
15^c: Ž.Bor.Gl.(var.)(187): ... uzbęgoša na ledŭ; i oblomils'a s nimi ledŭ, i obmagati načalŭ Jaroslavŭ (SRS)"help" ?

opočinut'

Nest.Ž.Theod.(11): Šedŭšju jemu i kotjaščju opočinuti (Sr.)

opytovati (L)

Pand.Ant.XIv.(80): Ježje mnogo vęštavati i opytovati tuždaja, njestroino jestŭ člku kotęštu ugoditi Bŭ (Sr.

"l'ubopytstvovat'")

obiti (B^{vn}/B^{-a})(L) : A¹⁰¹ ? (q.v.)

ovitati (L)

Ust.krm.(Io.Skol.1.28): Ašče kotoryi klirikŭ vŭ kŭrčimŭnici obręščetŭ^š jadyi i pija, da ōlučiti^š, razvę toho, ježe na puti ovitajetŭ (Sr."naxodit's'a")

ogospodstvovati (L)

Mak.1.XI.8(V.): Carŭ že Ptolomei ogospodstvova grady primorskimi (Sr.)

odolovati (L) : ?

Pand.Ant.XIv.(258): Egda kŭ nemu Aršnu bestužda etery

arkjerosuni i etnaarixii vŭstaša odolujošče, obladaaše ubo višěmŭ ljubočistiimŭ (Sr. "soperničat'")

osošiti (B^{vn/g-a})(L)

Izb.1073g.(190): Mŭnogy osošiša otŭ nego (Sr."otdělít's'a")

ostati (L:19^c) : orig. B¹ ?

Ostr.ev.(Io.VII.9): osta samŭ vŭ Galilei (Sr.)

ostati (B^{vn/g-a})(L:15^cS1)

Gr.Naz.XIv.(32): Podobaaše jemu ničiso že dobrŭixŭ ostaviti, ni ljubŭznaago truda bičelina ostati (Sr.)

ostrŭpŭtati (L)

Pand.Ant.XIv.(72): Sětŭ bo krěpŭka možŭ svoi ostŭně, a klevjetivŭi ustŭnama ostrŭpŭtaja zapŭnetŭšę (Sr."uklon'at's'a vŭ storonu, krivit'")

ostupiti (B^{vn/g-a})(L:18^c) : B^{vn1} ?

Ostr.ev.(Luk.VIII.13): vŭ vrěmę napasti ostopajŭtŭ (Sr.)

12^c

oběžati (B^{vn/g-a}) : A¹⁰¹ ? (q.v.)

12^cS1

obumereti (L:18^c)

Zlatostr.XIv.(V.): Ašče i xudu bėdu vidimŭ, to obumŭremŭ i ŭnemožemŭ (Sr.)

18^c: Pol.: obumiraju "zri obmiraju"

ogleznuti (N,L)

Sbor.Und.276(D'uvern.) (12^cS1?): On že ogleznu nogama svoima (Sr."poskol'znut's'a")

13^c

obyti (N,L; obyvati in 19^c)

Novg.II.(224-5) (13^c?) : i tu ixŭ izbiša mnogo ... nŭ

těxů Korěla, kde obuduče, vŭ lěse li ... vyvod'ače izbiša
(SRS)

13^cS1

14^c

obečati (N,L)

Gram.Vlad.,1387g.: Pro to my oběčaemŭ i sl'ubuemŭ našemu
bratu (Sr.)

objězditi (B^{vn/g-a})(N,L) : A¹⁰¹ ? (q.v.)

14^cS1

opaxati : A²⁰ ? (q.v.) B^{va/sp} ?

15^c

obmereti (ST)(L:16^c) : B³² ? (q.v.)

obmysliti (L:17^c?) : A³¹ in 15^c ? B^{va2} in 17^c ?

v. A³¹

16^c: Pam.Ang.(II,239): ... obmysl' svoimŭ razumomŭ i
razsudi vŭ tomŭ děle ... (SRS)

17^c: A.N.G.(I,469): my obŭ vasŭ i o tomŭ slavnomŭ městě
velikuju pečal' iměemŭ i obmysl'aemu (SRS)

oposlušestvovati (N,L)

Psk.sudn.gr.: Kto u kogo borodu vyrvet', a poslu^x
oposlušestvuetŭ ... (Sr.)

ogadati (L:18^c) : A³¹ ? (q.v.)

obgovoriti (L:16^c) : A³¹ ? (q.v.)

okrejati (N,L) : ?

Zapo Rževsk.dan.,p.1479g.: Samŭ Stexno, okrejavši, utekŭ
do Ostreja (Sr. "vyzdorovět'?" cf. Cz. okřeji)

15^cS1

obumor'ati (N,L) : ?

Ž.Io.Zlat.(V.): Ne obumor'ai, ne imat' ti os^âti (Sr. byt' neradivymŭ")

16^c

16^csl

opozabyti (N,L)

Ž.Theod.Sik.124(Min.čet.apr.347): Ovo opozabyxŭ, ovo lěnosti preminuxŭ (Sr. "pozabyt'")

17^c

obolgati komu na kogo (L:18^c) : v. B^{va}

obmereti

Pov.Tab.(430): mnozi ... vdyxaku vo usta, i obled'aša, inii obmirajutŭ, ovii umirajutŭ (SRS)

18^c: Ves.Mel.(42): padajutŭ v obmorokŭ i obmirajutŭ (SRS)

obnesti (N,L) : ?

Spf.K.(303-4): ... onŭ tomu radŭ, tol'ko opasaets'a bugdykana ťtobŭ xto pro to dělo ne obnesŭ ... xto pro takoe dělo i obnesetŭ ... (SRS)

ogovoriti (N,L:cf.B^{va})

Skaz.rosk.žit.: nixto ne ogovorit, ni slova molvit (Lev.)

ogovarivati s kem po dělám (N,L) : A³¹ ?

18^c

obmedlit' (N,L)

Ptr.(IV,841?): gosudar' prikazyvalŭ, daby izvolilŭ, ne obmedl'a vŭ puti, ěxat' ... (SRS)

obmeškat' (N,L)

Ptr.(VII,607): Na Moskvě ja ... obměškalů ... za opravleniemů
polkovů i fuzej vŭ Kazan' (SRS)

obnizit' (ST)

AcD1793: obnizit' (AcD1950)

oplošat'

Nord.(II,475): oplošat' "être nonchalant, manquer, tomber
en faute"

obzabyt' (N,L)

Rozysk.Čur.(32): onů o tomů skazat' obzabyľů (SRS)

osest' (N later ?)

Nord.(II,489): osědat', osěst' "reposer ... prendre son faix"
20^c: e.g.: osest' na severe

osmorkat' (N,L)

Nord.(II,483): osmarkivat', osmorkat' "se moucher"

19^c

obyvat' (N,L: cf. 13^c)

Dal': obyvat' "žit', proživat' ... ; žit' ... postojanno"

oboračivat' (InT)(prost) : A³⁰ ?

obernut' (InT)(prost)

Dal': obernut' vŭ odinů koneců (o puti) "skodit' ... kuda
vzadů i vperedů vŭ odinů duxů, bezů otdyxa"

obvyknut' (prost)

AcD1847: obvykat', obvyknut' (AcD1950)

obvysit' (ST)

Dal': karnizů ne pr'amo provelů: ľevyj koneců obvysilů

opostyt' (prost)

A.Ostr.,Groza: [Katerina:] A už koli očen' mne zdes'

opostynet, tak ne uderžat men'a nikakoj siloj (AcD1957)

—
obzadit'

Čerkas., Zap. oxot. vost. Sib.: pul'a ... obzadit, t.e.

proletit pozad' zver'a (AcD1950)

obstojat'

Gog., pis'mo (1848g.): Vse soveršenno obstoit blagopolučno
(AcD1950)

20^c

okazat' (prost)

obopret'

AcD1950: obopreloe seno

B vn/sp

OCS

11^c

11^c S1

(oteči : ?) : otoků (L:18^c)

Izb. 1073g. (121): otoky i jazvy (Sr.)

12^c

12^c S1

13^c

13^c S1

otěkati

Pčel. I. Publ. b. (19): Otěkajuščaja udesa (Sr. "vspuxat' ..")

14^c

14^c S1

15^c

15^cslopuxnuti

Ž. Andr. Jur. (XXI.85): ō mnoga plača opuxlē emu b'asta oči (Sr.)

16^c

oplyvati (ST) : B^{vn1} ?

Kurb. perep. (VII): Kol'mi pače krov'mi xristianskimi
oplyvajuščii izčeznut vskore vo vsem domom ! (Fenn.55,246)

16^csl17^c

obmoknuti : B²¹ ?

Sim. Perepl. (I,11): Dožd' ašče i slučits'a i obmoknut
doski i vse isportits'a (SRS)

18^c

oblin'at' (razg)

Nord. (II,441): oblin'at' "se décolorer, se déteindre"

oprevat' (N,L) : B^{2/B} ?

Pol.: oprěvaju "zri potěju"

opušit' (N,L)

Nord. (II,478): opušit' "s'enfler"

19^c20^c

obv'anut'

e.g.: cvety obv'ali

B^{v1} (a - transitive; n - intransitive; r - 'reflexive')

OCS

obl'ivati (a,n) (L)

Euch.: obl'ivati (-l'ujō) "ausspeien, erbrechen" (Sadn.)

opl'ivati (a) (L) : B^{va/sp} ?

Z., A., Supr.: opl'ivati "ausspeien" (Sadn.)

oprovrěšti (a)

Z., M.: oprovrěšti (-vrěšg) "umstossen, umwerfen" (Sadn.)

oboriti (a)(L:18^c)

Supr.: oboriti "umreißen", oboritise "sich widersetzen"
(Sadn.)

—
odůžditi (a,n)(L:18^c) : B^{s3} ?

Euch.: odůžditi "regnen, regnen lassen", odůžditi "regnen"
(Sadn.)

ostrujiti (a)(L:15^cSl)

Supr.: ostrujiti "niedermachen, vernichten", ostrujati
"zerstören, zu nichte machen" (Sadn.)

ostopiti (n)(L:18^c) : prob. B^{vn/8-a} (q.v.)

11^c

oprovorotiti (a)(L)

Nest.Ž.Theod.(22): Oprovorotilū takovy i sūsudū tūščī i
nici položilū (Sr.)

11^cSl

oprověrnuti (a)

Ostr.ev.(Io.II.15): dūski oprověrže (Sr.)

oprovratiti (a)

Nest.Ž.Theod.(22): Imi mi věru, oče jako i sūsudū tū ...

oprovratixū i tako nici položixū (Sr.)

obroniti (a)

Sbor.1076g.(33): Pripaknuvūši ... , jako burę větrīņēja,
i plodū dobryxū dělū obronivūši (Sr.)

18^c: Samarin(69): My ponevoli prodali v' Krasnom' sele
čto grex' stalsi u nas obranili vypis (Kotk.)

oboriti (a)(L:18^c)

Gr.Naz.XIV.(49): Vīsjo sūkrušiti crīkūvī, na njože oborise
18^c: Ruk.L.(80ob): oboriti "razoriti" (Sr.)

odůžditi (a,n)(L:18^c) : B^{s3} ?

Min.1096(okt.)(123): Tučeroďinyi oblaků bý jazyků tvoi,
jako odůžgaja bl̄gočistija důždĭ (Sr.)

Nest.Ž.Theod.(19): ... vŭ pustyni l'udĭmŭ ... xlebŭ ...

odůždi (Sr.)

18^c: Ruk.L.(84ob): odožditi "nizposlati"

ozemliti (a)(N,L) : B¹ ? (q.v.)

ostupiti (n)(L:18^c) : B^{vn/g-a} ? (q.v.)

12^c

obložiti (a)(L:18^c?) : B^{va} ?

Novg.I l.(177): vŭ to že lĕto [1199] v Rusĕ gorodŭ obložiša
(Sr.,Sam.)

17^c: Bezob.(163): prikaži pri sebĕ obložit' xoromiška

18^c: Pol.: okladyvaju "zri oblagaju"

opadati (n)

Lavr.l.,1194g.: Obnovlena byst' cerky ... , jaže bĕ opadala
starost'ju (Sr.)

12^cS1

ostrujiti (a)(L:15^cS1) : poss. B^{va/g-a}

Zlatostr.XIIv.(132)(V.) : [Postŭ] izdrecĕnije Bžije

ostrujajet' (Sr.)

15^c: Afan.Aleks.sl.naArian.: Ostrujati Arianskuju eres'
(Sr.)

13^c

13^cS1

14^c

obalitis'a (a)(L:17^c) : prob. B²⁰ (q.v.)

17^c: Psk.a.(433): gorodovaja stĕna ... obalilas' (SRS)

14^cS1

obteči (N,L) : B^{2/B} ?

Zlat.cěp.d.1400g.(Busl.488): Kako obitěcajet' krov' (Sr.)

15^c

opolzti

Novg.I l., 1437g.(Ak.sp.): Toi že vesny voda podmyvala u dětinca goroda i opolze valů, zeml'a otů stěny, i pades'a stěna (Sr.)

-

okladati (a)(L:19^c) : B^{va} ? (q.v.)

15^csl

oproměšči (a)(N,L) : A³⁰ ? (q.v.)

-

osklabitis'a (r)(N,L) : ?

Ios.Flav.V.Iud.V.6,5: Da sim' viděniem' užasnuts'a gražane i osklab'ats'a (Sr."sklonit's'a, pokorit's'a")

16^c

oplyvati (n) : B^{vn/sp} ? (q.v.)

oprokinuti

Domostroj(gl.38): a stavcy, i bl'uda ... po lavke ne val'alis'a by; gde ustroeno byti, v čistom meste ležalo by oprokinuto nic (Gudz.,276)

-

ostaviti (a)(N,L) : ?

Kurb.perep.(II): ostaviti brazdu (Fenn.55,176:"relax the reins")

16^csl

17^c

obval'atis'a (a)(N,L)

Arx.Str.(II,1044): i beregi obvalilis'a

opustiti (a)

Arx.Str.(II,891): i rešotku želěznuju bol'šuju opusknuju
zđělali, i vŭ zapuskŭ opustili

obrušiti (a)

Arx.Str.(II,885): i drugoj verznej kamenoj svodŭ obrušils'a

—
osypati (a)

Tamb.arx.(XIXpril.45): obrubka ognila i rov osypals'a (SRS)

18^c

obisnut' (n)(N,L)

Ruk.L.(80): obisnuti "povisnuti"

(obvisnut'): obvislyj (n)

Nord.(II,434): obvislyj "qui pend autour"

obmakat' (a) : B²⁰? (q.v.)

obrinut's'a (r)(N,L)

Nord.(II,449): obrinut's'a "tomber à travers de q.c."

—
ognesti (a)(N,L) : B¹? (q.v.) B^{va/sp}?

obgnesti (a)(N,L) : B¹? (q.v.) B^{va/sp}?

ogruznut' (n)

AcD1790: ogruznut' (AcD1950)

ogružat' (a)(N,L) : B²⁰? (q.v.) B^{va/sp}?

odernut' (a)(N later?) : OP?

Nord.(II,462): odergivat', odergat' "v. obdergivat' "

20^c: e.g.: odernut' rubašku

okidat' (N,L)

Pol.: okidaju "zri povergaju"

okunut' (a) : B²⁰? (q.v.)

okupat' (a)(20^c: only refl.) : B²⁰? (q.v.)

osadit' (a)

AcD1794: osadit' (AcD1950)

osest' (n)

Nord.(II,489): osědat', osěst' (os'adu) "reposer, s'affermir, s'affaïsser, prendre son faix"

obsypat' (a)

Nord.(II,452): obsypat' "v. osypat'"

20^c: Prišv., Arkary: Ja spuskajus' po krutiznam, podražaja košáč'im dviženijam xali, inogda obsypaju kameški (AcD1950)

otoptat' (a) : A²⁰ ? (q.v.) B^{va/sp} ?

ot'anut' (a)(N later ?, L:19^c)

Ruk.L.(82ob): obt'anuti "ot'anuti"

19^c: Dal': ot'agivat', ot'agat', ot'anut' verevku "oslabit' ee privešennoju t'ažest'ju"

obt'anut' (a)(N later ?)

18^c: v. ot'anut', above

19^c: L.Tolst., V.iM.: Kn'agin'a oč'en' peremenilas': ščeki opustilis', guba podn'alas' kverxu, glaza byli obt'anuty knizu (AcD1950)

19^c

oblezt' (n), oblezt' (n)(ST)(razg) : B^{2/B} ? (q.v.)

obletet' (n), obletet' (n)(ST) : B^{2/B} ? (q.v.)

—
obdernut' (a)(prost) : OP?

Dal': Oprav's'a, obderni na sebě plat'e-to!

osadit' (n)(InT)

Mam.-Sib.: mužiki ... načali osaživat' k dveri (AcD1950):
close to B^{vn/g-a}.

osest's'a (r)

Vs.Krest.: ves' stan ego kak-to osels'a (AcD1950)

osunut's'a (r)

Dal': on pokudel, poblednel i osunuls'a; pod nimi

zeml'a osunulas'

oteč' (n) : B^{2/B}? (q.v.)

obtoptat' (a) : A²⁰? (q.v.) B^{va/sp}?

20^c

B^{va2}

...

16^c

obgovoriti (T) : A³¹? (q.v.) B^{va}? : B^{va2} by 18^c; cf. B^{vn}

Stogl.(140): mitropolitů ... sudnoj spisok obgovoritů (Sn)

18^c: Nord.(II,435): obgovarivat', obgovorit' "v.

ogovarivat'" (v. below)

17^c

obmyšl'ati o čem (N,L) : B^{vn}? (q.v.)

ogovoriti (T)

A.Ju.B.(III,41): ... i ogovor'a sie sudnoe dělo (SRS)

18^c: Ruk.L.(83ob): ogovarivati "razsuždati, skazyvati",

ogovoriti delo

18^c

obdumat' (OT)

Zap.Xrap.: vse obdumaja, rešus' (SRS)

19^c

odumat' (OT)

Sok.: odumat' (AcD1950)

obsudit'

Gog.: [Direktor] vse molčit, a v golove ... vse
obsuživaet (AcD1950)

obtolkovat' (razg)

Gl.Usp.,Koj pro čto: Obtolkoval ja èto delo s zeml'akami,
rassprosil ... (AcD1950)

20^c

B^{v3}

OCS

(opasati se) : opasù (L:15^c)

Supr.: opasù "Sorgfalt" (Sadn.)

11^c

obraniti (L:16^c)

P.V.L.,968g.: Ašče ne poideši, ni obraniši nasù ... (Sr.)

16^c: Kurb.ist.(III): Nyne, reče [car'], obronil m'a Bog
ot vas! (Fenn65,72): TroT form widely used by Kurbsky.

(opasatis'a) : opasenie (L:18^c)

P.V.L.,1074g.: bl'udi so opasen'em' jeho (Sr.)

11^cS1

obl'udatis'a (L:19^c) : A³⁰ ?

Pam.Sin.XIV.(253): Obl'udaxomùs'a i my toja že sùmirti
žedinyja (Sr."osteregat's'a, bojat's'a")

12^c

12^cS1

13^c

opasti (L:18^c)

Ip.l.,1268g.: Sogrěsilŭ esm' mnogo peredŭ Bogomŭ i
čelověky, ty kn'aži, a zeml'a t' opasena (Sr.)

13^cs1obl'udati (L:19^c)

Ž.Nif.(464): Viděvŭ že blažennyj, jako l'utŭ est' zvěř'
[lan'], i poide samŭ napredi, obl'udaja mene, da ne ubietŭ
lan' (SRS)

14^coboroniti

Novg.I l.,1342g.: Klan'aems'a vamŭ, gospodě svoei, oboronite
nasŭ (Sr.)

(opekati): opekan'e

Pris'ažn.gr.Sem.Lygv.Ol'g.,1389g.: Kako ž' dolgo deržimŭ
u našemŭ opekan'ju (Sr.)

osteregati

Gram.Dm.Ol'gerd.,1388g.: Oto vsi^x neprijatelii osterega^t
vseju našeju siloju (Sr.)

osterečis'a "defend oneself" : "beware of" by 18^c

Novg.I l.,1331g.: Prignaš'a kn'az' Fedorŭ ... razboemŭ;
i Novgorodci osteregoš'as'a i staša dospěvŭ protivu sebe
(Sr."ukrěpit's'a")

18^c: Nord.(II,486-7): osteregat's'a, ostereč's'a "se
garder, être sur ses gardes"

14^cs115^c

opastis' (20^c: only impfv.)

Psk.II., 1464g.: Kakŭ to este togo opaslis'a otŭ moeja otčiny Velikogo Novagoroda? (Sr. "ispugat's'a")

15^cs1

16^c

16^cs1

17^c

oberegati

Arx.Str.(II,201)(člb.,1611g.): A sluxŭ... nasŭ doxoditŭ ... čto Němetckie l'udi xot'atŭ izgonomŭ prixodit' na ... monastyr' ... , i oberegati monastyr'a nekomu ...

18^c

obereč's'a

Nord.(II,436): oberegat's'a, obereč's'a "être sur ses gardes, prendre garde à soi ..."

opekat'

Nord.: opekat' (AcD1950): ?

oslonit' (L:19^c): ?

Ruk.L.(90ob): oščititi "osloniti; oboroniti, zasčititi"

obstregat' (N,L)

Pol.: obstregaju "zri ostregaju"

oxranit'

Ruk.L.(79ob): oberegati "oxran'ati", (86ob) opasti "oxraniti"

oščitit' (L:19^c)

v. oslonit', above

19^c

obslonit' (N,L): A²⁰? (q.v.)

20^c

okaraulit': B^{s1}?

B^{va4}

...

18^coprobovat' : B^{va} ? (q.v.)objezdit' (T), objexat' (T)(N,L)Nord.(II,455): objězžat', objěxat', objězdit', objězživat'
"dresser, acheminer un cheval"19^cobygrat' : prob. B²²OPDal': obygrat' skripku, violončel' "ulučšit' ego dolgoj
i čistoj igroj"obkurit' : prob. B²²OPGog.,M.Duši: trubki ... obkurennye i neobkurennye (AcD1950)obstrel'at'Dal': obstrělivat' orudie "ispytyvat' pročnosť ego
sil'nymi zar'adami"20^cobletat' (T)(spec)Šolox.-Sin'av.,Volginy: obletat' novye mašiny i proverit'
boevuju podgotovku molodyx letčikov (AcD1950)opressovat' (spec) : B^{va} ? (q.v.)obkatat'AcD1950: obkatat' avtobusB^{s1}OCS(oglaviti) : oglav'jenije

Supr.278: otů jednogo oĝlav'jenija (Sr.)

ograditi : A²⁰ ? (q.v.)

odariti

Euch.: odariti "beschenken" (Sadn.)

oženiti

Z.,M.,A.,Supr.: oženiti "verheiraten" (Sadn.)

osoliti (L:19^c)

Z.,M.,Supr.: osoliti "salzen" (Sadn.)

ostěnit (L:19^c) : A²⁰ ? (q.v.)

ostrastiti (L:11^cS1) : B^{va} ? (q.v.)

11^c

opolčiti : A²⁰ ? (q.v.)

-

ogoroditi : A²⁰ ? (q.v.)

oženiti

P.V.L.,988g.: Ovii bo popove odinoju ženoju oženěvse
služatŭ, a družii do semye ženy poimajuči služatŭ (Sr.)

ocěpl'ati : prob. A²⁰ (q.v.), poss. B^{s2} (q.v.)

11^cS1

oban'ati (L:cf.obon'ati, 15^cS1-18^c)

Min.1096(okt.)(84): Kurenijemŭ bžstva zemŭnyja obanejušča
obličati (L:15^cS1) (Sr.)

Gr.Naz.XIv.(40): Na dobrŭi nraŭ obličatisě junŭimŭ (Sr.)

"obrazovyvat's'a")

obuzdati : A²⁰ ? (q.v.)

-

oglaviti (L:18^c; oglavlenie to 20^c)

Pand.Ant.XIv.(138)(Amf.): Bže oglaviti vŭ kratičě (Sr.)

"razskazat' vkratčě")

ograditi : A²⁰ ? (q.v.)

odariti

Min.1097g.(156): Střpičsky t \check{e} věniča, bātino t \check{e} odari
vs \check{e} xů Vlāka (Sr.)

odušiti (L:13^cS1)

Gr.Naz.XIV.(284): Životy oduši, člka ků seb \check{e} vūobrazi (Sr.)

oženiti

Ostr.ev.(Mr.VI.17): Irodů ... vūsadi [Ioana] vū tīmnic \check{e} ,
Irodijady radi, „jako oženise jej \check{e} (Sr.)

okoliti (L) : A²⁰ ? (q.v.)

osil'ati (L:13^cS1) : A²⁰ ? (q.v.)

ostrastiti (L) : B^{va} ? (q.v.)

očersti (očertit' in MR) : A²⁰ ? (q.v.)

12^c

12^cS1

oběščati (L:14^cS1)

Polon.Ierus.(I,56): proroci ... oběščali o plěně i o
vozvraščeni (SRS)

Dan.Ig.(V.): oběstixs'a (Sr."objavit' o sebe")

—
ogroziti (N,L) : B^{va} ? (q.v.)

13^c

obvěstiti

Gr.Smol.: obvěstiti (Usp.)

—
okružiti : A²⁰ ? (q.v.)

ostolpiti (L:19^c) : A²⁰ ? (q.v.)

otyniti (L:15^c) : A²⁰ ? (q.v.)

13^cSloklěbiti (N,L)Iez.III.2(Par.1271g.)(V.) : Oklěbi m'a sůvitůkůmĭ (Sr.)14^cobostrožitĭ (L:16^c) : A²⁰? (q.v.)—
okolčiti (N,L) : A²⁰? (q.v.)otovariti (L:16^cSl)Man.Xr.(Nikon.1.,I,50): Pače žŭ i mnogožitnymi bogatŭ syi žitnicami, otovareny[mi] t'agotoju i pšenícami napolnenymi (Sr.)14^cSlokril'ati (MR: okrylit')Gr.Naz.sŭ tolk.Nik.Ir.XIVv.: Nyně korabl' o^t pristanišča izvoditse sŭ jady i simŭ iže pače bōl'ubce^m i jadro^mokrilce^t (Sr. "obodr'at'")15^c15^cSlobon'ati (L:18^c)

(Sr.)

Min.čet.fevr.273(Obr.glav.): Obon'a ves' mirŭ dobru von'u
18^c: Ist.Dek.(M)(33ob): doktor obon'al emu v nos spirtusu i protčimi mast'mi (TODRL,XXI,292)—
obdaritiMin.čet.(V.): Žizniju bezkonečnoju obdaritŭ vasŭ (Sr.)16^c16^cSl17^cobženiti (prost)

Čel.(26): požalui veli mne obženit malčika svojago v' svoei
votčine potomu čto babenco zaskorbelo i ščišek svarit nekomu
oceniti (Kotk.)

Arx.Str.(II,311): a pit'e velět', vymaja, ocěn'a otдавat'
na kabaků cěloval'nikomů z zapiskoju

18^c

obabit' (L:19^c)

Ruk.L.(77ob): obabiti "oženiti"

obračit' (N,L)

Ruk.L.(81): obračiti "oženiti"

opredelit'

Nord.(II,476): opreděl'at', opredělit' "ordonner, décréter,
arrêter, désigner, déstiner, déterminer, définir"

obobročit' (N,L)

Nord.(II,445): obobročivat', obobročit' "mettre des impôts,
mettre à contribution (p.ex. derevn'u)"

obgorodit' : A²⁰ ? (q.v.)

odoverit' (N,L)

Kutuzov: odoverit' (Glag.19^c,119)

ozabotit'

AcD1792: ozabočivat', ozabotit' (AcD1950)

obzabotit' (N,L) : ?

Pes.Ryb.(III,368): ja seb'a vŭ zabotu obzabotila (SRS)

označit'

Samarin(83): a onym bobył'am imena označeno Boris Terentiev
.. Semen Jakovlev .. (Kotk.)

osnastit'

Nord.(II,484): osnaščivat', osnaščat', osnastit' "agrée,
appareiller, équiper"

obstenit' : A²⁰ ? (q.v.)

obcenit' (N,L)

Ruk.L.(82ob): obceniti "oceniti"

ocepit' (N in 11^cSl?) : A²⁰ ? (q.v.)

obcepit' (N,L) : A²⁰ ? (q.v.)

19^c

obvešit' : A²⁰ ? (q.v.)

opožarit' (N,L) : ?

S.Glinka: opožarit' (Glag.19^c,119)

obuslovit'

Dal': obuslovlivat', obuslovit' čto čěmŭ " ograničit'
usloviemŭ, ogovorit' .. "

-

ogerbit' (N,L)

Šaxovskij: ogerbit' (Glag.19^c,119)

ozaglavit'

Dal': ozaglavit', ozagolovit' stat'ju

ozadačit'

Dost.,Krokodil: - Vopros nepredvidennyj, - otvečal ja, ..

ozadačennyj

oboznačit'

Turg.,BežinLug: Stal'nye otbleski vody, .. oboznačali ee
tečenie (AcD1950)

Nekr.iStanic.: pal'to .. lovko oboznačal[o] ego vidnuju
figuru (AcD1950) : A²⁰ ?

obkarikaturit' : B^{s2} ?

Gog.: obkarikaturit' (AcD1950)

osilit's'a (prost) : SP ?

M.Antok.: Trudno rasskazat', kak ja čuvstvuju seb'a
ustavšim, no delat' nečego - osil'us' (AcD1950)

ostolbit' : A²⁰ ? (q.v.)

ostropilit'

Burnašov: ostropilit' (Glag.19^c,119)

otakelažit' (spec)

AcD1847: otakelažit' (AcD1950)

20^cobmundštučit'AcD1950: obmundštučit' kon'aobnočležit's'a (prost)Korol., Feodaly: Vstavaj! Obnočležils'a čto li v snegu?
(AcD1950)
(opostelit')V. Pankov, Oko za oko: Zadača provodnicy ... opostelit',
očait' každogo passažira v l'uboj moment*obrybit': obryblenieobryblenie pruda karas'ami criticised by K. Čukovskij
(Ž.k.Ž., 117) as clumsy and bureaucraticobosnovat'obugleroživat' (spec)—
ozvučit' (spec)e.g.: ozvučit' fil'm, pomeščenie, mikroorganizmyokaraulit': B^{va3}?okarikaturit': B^{s2}?Korolenko: V stat'e ... [Gončarov] pytaets'a ... zaščiti-
tit's'a ot upreka, čto v Voloxove on okarikaturil
'molodoe pokolenie' (AcD1957)osteklit'e.g.: osteklit' ramyotabunit' (spec): ?otovarit' (spec): OP?e.g.: otovarit' dogovoroformit'(očait'): v. opostelit', above.očetyreugol'nivat's'a: A²⁰? (q.v.)oščelivat': ?

B^{s10}

...

14^cS1obagnitis'a (N,L)Byt. po sp.XIVv.(XXXI.8): obagn'ats'a vs'a ovca pesty
(Sr.)15^c,15^cS116^c,16^cS117^cožerebitis'aČel.(29): dve kobyli ažerebilis' (Kotk.)18^coporosit's'aNord.(II,476): oporosit's'a "faire de petits cochons,
cochonner"objagnit's'aAcD1794: objagnit's'a (AcD1950)okotit's'aRuk,L.(86): okotilas' koškaotelit's'aNord.(II,495): otelit's'a "véler, ..."ošćenit's'aAcD1794: oščćenit's'a (AcD1950)19^cojagnit's'aAcD1847: ojagnit's'a (AcD1950)20^c*okrolit's'a: okrol

B^{s1}/spOCSozaritiEuch.: ozariti, ozařati "erleuchten"(Sadn.)okriliti (L)Euch.: okriliti "unter die Fittiche nehmen, beschützen"
(Sadn.)osvětitiEuch.,Supr.: osvěštati; Psalt.,Euch.,P.,Supr.: osvětiti
"er-, beleuchten" (Sadn.)Supr.171: Vůzložista ročě svoi na glavę jeho i osvětista
i (Sr. "okrestit'": fig.)osedľatiSupr.37: Konę osedľany ugotova (Sr.)(Sadn."satteln")osěnitíL.I.35: osěnitů (Slon.)("overshadow")Psalt.,Supr.,Euch.: osěnití, osěňati "überschatten,
verdunkeln" (Sadn.)obűsěnití (L:18^c)Supr.: obűsěnití "überschatten, beschatten" (Sadn.)osněžitiPsalt.: osněžiti "mit Schnee bedecken, schneeweiss machen"
(Sadn.)osoliti (L:19^c)Z.,M.,Supr.: osoliti "salzen" (Sadn.)11^cosedlatiP.V.L.(Ip.sp.),912g.: Povelě osedlati koně (Sr.,Sam.)11^cS1obrositi (L:15^cS1)Min.1097g.(101): Kroviju mēnčýskoju obrošenu bagureņicu
nosę (Sr.)

orositi

Min.1097g.(169): Počírplů jesi $\dot{\text{č}}$ istočřnika neistůščajemago vody i orosilů jesi dša (Sr."slegka polit', uvlažnit' ")

odůžditi (L:19^c)

Gr.Naz.XIV.(V.): Děľů jedinů odůždenů bystř, i děľů, ego že ne odůždixů, isůše (Sr.)

oželěziti (L) : A²⁰ ? (q.v.)ozariti

Min.1097g.(108): .. dšvnyimi světřlostřmi ozarivůšise (Sr.)

obžzariti (obžzariti in 16^cSl;L:16^cSl) : A²⁰ ?

Pand.Ant.XIV.(268): Javlenřnyimi ny zaręmi obžzaręjošče (Sr.)

obizar'ati (L)

Pand.Ant.: V nei že světř obizar'aeti (Sr.)

osvětiti

Min.1097g.(40): pričastiemř bžřstvřnyimů osvěščena (Sr.)

obůsvěščati (L)

Io.ekz.Bog.(166): Edemů .. vřzduxůmř .. čistůmř obůsvěščaeimů (Sr.)

osedlati

Pat.Sin.XIV.(223): Osedlajotř osřlů (Sr.)

osěni

Ostr.ev.(Lk.IX.34): Bystř oblaků i osěni ja (Sr.)

obřsěni (L:18^c)

Io.ekz.Bog.(302): I xěrovimů že, obřsěnjajuščaja ocěstilu, ne děla li ruků člřčsků (Sr.)

12^c12^cSloperiti

Sl.Dan.Zat.Und.(Busl.623): Nikto $\check{\text{z}}$ možě, ne operi^v strě^l, pravo strělitř (Sr.)

ožaželiti (L:13^cSl) : A²⁰ ? (q.v.)

...

ogvaždati (N,L)ProL.iJun.(30): Ogvaždati tělo (Sr.)14^copojasati : A²⁰ ? (q.v.)14^cS1oměliti (N,L)Vtz.XXVII.2(sp.XIVv.): Oměliši ja mēlomū (Sr.)15^c15^cS116^cokroviti (N,L)Kurb.Ist.(I): okrovil ruku v krovi vražii (Fenn.65,22)osaliti (N in 19^c?)Caršk.nakaz.,1591g.: Velěti, čtobū oni ryby lovili ...skol'ke komu močno ostr'apat' i osalit' i isprodat' (Sr.):prob. an akan'e form of osolít'19^c: AcD1847: osalivat', osalit' (AcD1950)16^cS117^cobvenčati : A²⁰ ? (q.v.)osadnitiČel.(4): kon čto ty kupil letos tak asadnils'a poslali domoi (Kotk.)osmalivatiPut.Genn.iPozn.(30)(sp.XVIIv.): Korabli že ... dělany bezū želěznago gvozd'ja, ... a osmalivany sěroju gor'ačeju, a ne smoloju (Sr.)

obstedlati (N,L)

Pov.Erus.Laz.: i učalů sědlat' togo žerebca i obstědlal (Lev.)

18^c

obrozd'at' (N,L)

Pol.: obrozd'aju kon'a "capistro, froenum equo impono"

obvoščit' : B²⁰ ? (q.v.)

obludit', oblužit' (N,L)

Nord.(II,442): oblužu, oblužit' "étamer autour"

obnačalit' (N,L)

Prič.s.kr.(slovar'): obnačalit' "udobrit' zeml'u" (SRS)

opalubit' (spec)

Ruk.L.(87): opolubiti

opečatat'

R.Cell.(371): opečatyvat', opečatat' (AcD1950)

oporošit's'a (N,L)

Nord.(II,476): oporošit's'a "se couvrir ou remplir de poussière"

opravit' : A²⁰ ? (q.v.)

opylit'

Nord.(II,478): opylit' "remplir de poussière"

op'atnat' (N,L)

Nord.(II,478): op'atnat' "tâcheter, tâcher"

ogadit' (prost)

Nord.(II,458): ogaživat', ogadit' "v. obgaživat'"

obgadit' (prost)

Nord.(II,435): obgaživat', obgadit' "barbouiller"

obgvozdit' (N,L)

Nord.(II,435): obgvazživat', obgvozdit' "mit Nageln versehen, benageln, clouer"

ogranit'

Nord.(II,461): ogranivat', ogranit' "facetter"

obgranit' (N,L)

Ruk.L.(78ob): obgraniti "ograniti"

ograničit'

Nord.(II,461): ograničivat', ograničit' "borner, limiter,.."

ogroxošcat' (N,L) : B²² ? (q.v.)

obdoždit' (N,L)

Prič.s.kr.(I): obdoždit' "omočit' doždem" (SRS)

ožilit' (N,L) : A²⁰ ? (q.v.)

obzven'at' (N,L) : B²² ? (q.v.)

obzvučat' (N,L) : B²² ? (q.v.)

okajmit' : A²¹ ? (q.v.)

okamenit' (N,L)

Pol.: okamen'aju "induro, lapido, induco duriciem"

oklejmit'

Nord.(II,468): oklejmit', oklejmit' "marquer à l'entour"

okonopatit'

Nord.(II,468): okonopatit' "calfater" : "caulk"

obsalit'

Nord.(II,451): obsalivat', obsalit' "graisser, .."

oserit' (L:19^c)

Nord.(II,489): osěrennyj (part.) "sulphuré"

osetit' : B²⁰ ? (q.v.)

osl'unit' (L:19^c)

Nord.(II,483): osl'unennyj (part.) "souillé de salive"

obsmolit'

Nord.(II,451): obsmalivat', obsmolit' "poisser tout autour"

ostročit' (L:19^c) : A²¹ ? (q.v.)

obstročit' : A²¹ ? (q.v.)

otumanit'

Nord.(II,510): otumanit's'a "se couvrir de brouillard"

(ocvetit')/ocvet'at' (L:19^c)

Pol.: ocvět'aju "floribus circum orno"

očrep'at' (N,L)

Pol.: očrep'aju "črepomě pokrývaju ..."

ošorit' (N,L) : A²⁰ ? (q.v.)

oštukaturit'

AcD1794: oštukaturit' (AcD1950)

oščukot'at' (N,L) : B²² ? (q.v.)

19^c

obanderolit' : A²⁰ ?

Korol.: obanderolit' (Glag.19^c,119)

obmaslit' : B²¹ ?

Sok.: obmaslivat', obmaslit' (AcD1950)

20^c: AcD1950: blin obmaslivaets'a i obmazivaets'a smetanoj

obmozolit' : B²⁰ ? (q.v.)

obmuslit' (prost) : B²¹ ?

Dal': ... obsuslit' ... "obsosat', ..., obmuslit', obsl'unit'"

obmylit' : B²⁰ ? (q.v.)

openit'

Turg.: Kon' ... maxal openennoju mordoju (AcD1950)

obramit' : A²⁰ ? (q.v.)

obrešetit' (spec)

Dal': obrešečivat', obrešetit'

20^c: AcD1950: kryša obrešečivaets'a i pokryvaets'a železom

ožemčužit' (N,L)

Žukovsk., Moja bogin'a: ožemčužit' (Glag.19^c,119)

obkonopatit'

Gog., pis'mo: ... perečinit' i obkonopatit' poteplee dom,

Štob ... provodit' snosnee zimu (AcD1950)

olivreit' (N,L)

Šaxovskij: olivreit' (Glag.19^c,119)

obsemenit' (spec)

V'az.,Star.zap.kn.: Počvu svoju on obsemen'al v ožidanii buduščix blag (AcD1950)

obsl'unit' : B²¹ ?

Dal': obsl'univat', obsl'unit'

20^c: V.Nekr.,V okop.Stal.: ... podn'av kverxu obsl'unennyj palec, gadali, kuda [tuča] pojdet (AcD1950)

obsolit'

Dal': obsalivat', obsol'at', obsolit' "posolit' krugomů"

obsojuzit' (spec) : A²¹ ? (q.v.)

obsuslit' (prost) : B²¹ ?

Dal': obsuslivat', obsuslit' ili obsusl'at' lomot' "obsosat', obževat', obmuslit', obsl'unit' "

otemit'

Gercen: skam'[ja] otenn[aja] širokimi list'jami pal'my
(AcD1950)

20^c

oblistvit'

Potan.,Puteš.poMongolii: Na kuste edva li možno bylo nasčitat' s des'atok oblistvennyx vetvej (AcD1950)

oblučit'

AcD1950: oblučit' rentgenom

obmelit' (razg)

AcD1950: Prislonils'a k stene i obmelil plečo

obyzvestit' (spec)

ošinit'

e.g.: ošinit' koleso

B^{s12}OCSobřemenitiZ., M., A., Euch., Sav.: obřemeniti "eine Last aufladen, beladen" (Sadn.)oblěnitíSupr.: oblěnití se "saumselig sein, zögern" (Sadn.)obličitiSupr.109: Taina súkrůvenaja otů věků i nyní obličimaja nasů radi ispovědajōšti imů vladycůstvo tvoje (Sr., Sadn. "an-, aufzeigen")Z., M., A., Cloz., Supr.: obličati "anklagen ... überführen", obličiti "anklagen ... strafen" (Sadn.): fig. usage "condemn"opečalitiSupr.: opečaliti "betrüben, kränken" (Sadn.)*oplěnití: oplěnenije (L)Supr.: oplěnenije "Gefangenschaft" (Sadn.)opravīdatiopravīdati "rechtfertigen" (Sadn.)opravīditi (L:16^cS1)Z., M., A., Ps., Sav.: opravīditi "rechtfertigen" (Sadn.)(ozůliti): ozůl'enije (L:12^cS1)Supr.: ozůl'enije "Misshandlung, Leiden, ..." (Sadn.)ozůlobitiPs., Euch., Supr.: ozůlobiti "schlecht behandeln, übel zurichten" (Sadn.)okl'evetatiZ., M., A., Cloz., Sav., Supr.: okl'evetati "verleunden, Unrecht tun"; Psalt.: okl'evetavati (Sadn.)

omraziti (L:13^cS1)

Psalt.: omraziti se "abscheulich sein" (Sadn.)

omračiti

Euch.: omračati "verdunkeln, verfinstern"; Psalt., Euch.,

Supr.: omračiti (Sadn.)

omotiti se (L:15^cS1)

Psalt.: omotiti se "verzweifeln" (Sadn.)

oskrūbiti

Euch., Supr.: oskrūbiti "betrüben"; Supr.: oskrūbl'ati

"Schmerzen bereiten" (Sadn.)

oskōditi (L:19^c)

Supr.: oskōditi "vernachlässigen" (Sadn.)

osmraditi (L)

Supr.: osmraditi "Gestank verbreiten" (Sadn.)

osramiti

Supr.: osramiti se, osraml'ati se "zuschanden werden" (Sadn.)

otīmiti (L)

Supr.: otīmiti "verdunkeln, verfinstern" (Sadn.)

otegūčiti

Z., M.: otegūčiti; Z., A., Sav.: otegūčati "beschweren" (Sadn.)

11^c

opravdati

Pouc. Vlad. Mon.: Izbavite obidima, sudite sirotě, opravdaite vdovicju (Sr. "zaščitit' ")

oklevetati

P.V.L., 1036g.: Vsadi Jaroslavŭ Sudislava v porupŭ, brata svojego, Pleskově, oklevetanŭ k nemu (Sr.)

omiriti (L:15^c)

P.V.L., 1095g. (= Lavr.1.(229)): Sťopolků že omiri e (Sr., Sam.)
 15^c: Nikon.1., 1450g.: Onů že, gradů omirivů, i naměstniki
 svoja posazavů po vsei otčine toi (Sr.)

osoromiti (L)

RWL., 1071g. (= Lavr.1.(176)): Jan' že poide s^m bezů
 oruž'ja, i řeša jemu otroci jago: ne xodi bezů oruž'ja,
osoromet' te (Sr., Sam.)

11^c S1

obřemeniti

Nest.Ž.Theod.(4): Priděte ků mŕně vši ... obřemenjenii (Sr.)

oblagovoniti (L:19^c)

Min.1096(akt.)(46): Pročvite eblůko bĭgovonĭnoe ... i
obĭgovonilů estĭ dnĭ konĭca (Sr.)

18^c: Nord.: oblagovonit' "embaumer"

oblěniti

Pand.Ant.XIV.: Unynĭimĭ oblěnimŕse (Sr.)

obličati

Gr.Naz.XIV.(90): I sĭ meždju dŕvĕma zavĕtoma, onogo
 rasypaje vŕpisanije, a sego obličaje dŕŕ (Sr.)

Ostr.ev.(Io.VIII.46): Kŕto otŕ vasŕ obličajetĭ me o grĕšĕ
 (Sr.)

opečaliti

Sb.1076g.(2)(V.): Ne opečalite dŕ'a svojeja (Sr.)

oplŕtiti (L)

Io.ekz.Bog.(289): Bŕ oplŕščenŕ, ne bĭgonosĭčĭ čĭvkŕ (Sr.)

opozditi (L:16^c S1)

Gr.Naz.XIV.(119): Sego dělja ne opaždaitese kŕ blagodĕti
 (Sr.)

opravĭdati

Ostr.ev.(Luk.XVI.15): Vy jeste opravdajošĕe sebe přĕdŕ
 čĭlky (Sr.)

opravĭditi (L:16^cSl)

Pand.Ant.XIv.(Amf.): Jako mytĭnika opravĭdi (Sr.)

16^cSl: Zlatostr.XVIv.(V.): Ne opravĭžus'a (Sr.)

oprĕl'ubodĕati (L)

Pand.Ant.XIv.(87)(Amf.): Kaja bo polĭzĕ estĭ tĕlo dĕvĭstvĭno sŭbl'udŭŝi, a dŝq přĕsluŝanĭja bĕsomŭ

oprĕl'ubodĕati (Sr. "oskvernĭt'")

obran'ati (L:18^c)

Min.1097g.(35): Estĭstva bo ustava okaanĭnyi vidjaaŝe, biĕ tĕ (i) obranĕja tĕ (Sr."ranĭt'?")

12^cSl: Efr.krm.(Vas.Vel.162): Obrani kogo remenĭmĭ (Sr.)

18^c: Ruk.L.(81): obraniti "poraniti"

—
oglasiti : B²² ?

Sb.1076g.(97): Moisi, oglaŝĕjemŭ ŝtĭyimĭ Dĕxŭmĭ, uĕĕŝe (Sr.): B^{va} ?

oŝiliti (L:14^cSl)

Io.ekz.Bog.(225): Oŝilitiŝĕ i ponoviti jestĭstvo (Sr.)

ozliti (L:12^cSl)

Os.IX.7: ozlits'a fili (Sr.)

ozŭlobiti

Sb.1076g.(158): Ne ozŭlobi raba, dĕlajuŝta vŭ istinu (Sr.)

oklevetati

Min.1096g.(135): Nepravĭdĭno oskŭrblĕjemŭ i oklevetavajemŭ (Sr.)

omĭĕĭtati (L) : OD ?

Gr.Naz.XIv.(303): Ne byti Bŭ, imĭ ŝe omĭĕĭtani byxomŭ (Sr.)

omraziti (L:13^cSl)

Pand.Ant.XIv.(88): Uklanĕi uxo svoje ne slyŝati zakonŭ i tŭ mĭtvu svoĕ omraziti (Sr. "oskvernĭt'")

omraĕati

Pand.Ant.XIV.(97)(Amf.): Iny že strasti otůčasti
omračaqtí dšq (Sr.)

om'atežiti (L)

Io.ekz.Bog.(233): Sy bo Bů súvríšenů estístvůmí, bystí
estístvůmí člvků súvríšínů tůžde, ne prevratívů estístva,
ni omjatežívů súmotrístva (Sr.)

ooskominitis'a (L)

Ier.XXXI.30(Upyr.): Ooskomínetsq zqby ego (Sr.)("are set on
edge")

oskűrbiti

v. oklevetati, above

oskuždati (L:19^c)

Pand.Ant.XIV.(79): Nel'ubqí besqdy, oskoždajetű zůlobu
(Sr.)

osladiti (L:19^c)

Min.1097(sent.)(81): morűskyja oslažaja ... vody (Sr.)

osramiti

Sb.1076g.(67ob): Bqsi, iže na ny, tu abije osrametűsq
(Sr.)

ostuditi

Pat.Sin.XIV.(286): kot'ašči ostuditis'a (Sr. "ostyt'?,
uspokoit's'a")

otűščetiti (L:19^c)

Ostr.ev.(Luk.IX.25): Kaja bo polůza člku, ašqe priobrqűšetű
vűsí mirű, a sebe pogubitű ili otűščetitű (Sr.)

ot'agűčiti

Ostr.ev.(Mth.XXVI.43): Bqste bo imű oči otegűčenq (Sr.)

ot'ažiti (L:16^cS1)

Zaxar.(Upyr.62): I ušesa svoa ot'ažiš'a ne uslyšati (Sr.)

oxladiti

Min.1097g.(164): Bezbožnyimű znojemű zůlq isűxűš'u
oxladi (Sr.)

12^cobiniti (L:17^c)

Rus.Prav.Vlad.Mon.(sp.1280g.): aže obinit' i, to jem'let'
na nem' svoje (Sr.)

ostrāšiti (L:18^c)

Lavr.l.(298): ostrāšivūse, ne moga poiti ni sēmo ni onamo
(Sr.,Sam.)

12^cSloblež(d)ati (N,L)

Ev.1164g.(Mth.VI.16): obležajut' bo lic'a svoja (Sr.)

oblažitis'a (N,L)

Psalt.XIIv.(ps.CIV.33): Vinogrady bo ixū prosmradi, da i
tainymū vinom' ne oblažat's'a (Sr.)

oporēkati (N,L) : OD ?

Efr.krm.(208): Ašče bo koščet', oporēkajet' osuždenije
Apolona ep^s pa (Sr. " poricat' ")

13^c13^cSl(oznobiti) : oznoblenie

Ž.Theod.Stud.(130): Oznobljenije telese (Sr.)

17^c: Čel.(2): i ty gsd'r' umiloserdis'a do men'a ubogova
ne oznobi oz'abloju smertiju (Kotk.)

omoročiti (N,L) : B^{s12}/sp ?

Ž.Nif.XIIIv.: Omoroči [d'javolu] jemu umū i ot'mni (Sr.)

14^cobviniti

Dog.gr.v.k.Dm.Iv.,1375g.: A imetū sū kimū xolopū ego
t'agatis'a, a ne budet' po nemū poruki, ino xolopa
obviniti, da vydati ospodar'u (Sr.)

—
osloboditi (L:15^c)

Dog.gr.Dm.Iv., 1389g.: A ože ny Bogŭ izbavitŭ, osloboditŭ
 otŭ ordy, ino mně dva žereb'ja, a tebě tret' (Sr.)

14^csl

odes'atiti (N,L)

Vtz.XXVI.12(sp.XIVv.): Odes'atiti vs'u des'atinu (Sr.)
 ("tithing all the tithes")

osěmeniti (spec)

Lev.XII.2(sp.XIVv.): žena ašče osěmenits'a (Sr.)

15^c

osvoboditi

Pskov.l.pogod.sp., 1474g.: Sŭ čest'ju poslalŭ protivŭ
 ixŭ i podvor'e imŭ osvobodili (Sr.)

15^csl

obolěznitis'a (N,L)

Min.obšč.XVv.: Umŭ ustrupi^ŝ, tělo obolězni^ŝ (Sr.)

—
ozolitis'a (N,L; cf. ozliti above)

Os.IX.7(sp.XVv.)(V.): Ozolits'a řilŭ (Sr.: vŭ dr.sp. ozlits'a)

onedužititi (N,L)

Iov.XXIII.16(sp.XVv.)(V.): Gŭ že onedužilŭ srčce moe (Sr.)

16^c

oblagolepiti (N,L)

Kurb.ist.(VIII)(in margin): ispraviti i mučeniskija
 podvigi preukrasiti i oblagolepiti (Fenn.65,232)

obojariti (N,L)

Žal.gr.mitr.Dan., 1527g.: A těxŭ emu dereven' ... ne osvavivati
 ni okn'ažit', ni obojariti, ni prodati (Sr.)

opozoriti

Čelob.Ios.Volok.mon.: opozoriti i oglasit' i v grěxŭ
vvest' (Sam.)

oprokaziti (N,L)

Kurb.ist.(V): i jako oprovergli i oprokazili ... sovest'
duši tvoej? (Fenn.65,166)

obrazumiti

Kurb.perep.(VI): Abo ešče ne čas obrazumitis'a i pokajatis'a
(Fenn.55,236)

okn'ažiti (N,L)

v. obojariti, above

oserditi

Kurb.perep.(IV): Oserd'as'a na čeloveka, da Bogu s'a este
prirazili (Fenn.55,192)

ostuditi (L:19^c) : ?

A.I.(I,179,1057)(Děl.oVas.Ščen'ak.): bratŭ moj ... men'a
obgovarivaetŭ tebě ... ostužactŭ (Sam.,Sr.)

ot'agotiti

Kurb.perep.(II): ... jako po premnogo ot vas ot'agotexoms'a
pače sily! (Fenn.55,136)

obt'agčiti (N,L)

Kurb.perep.(V): ... naipače že mnogimi i bezčislennymi
grexi obt'agčen (Fenn.55,198)

16^cSlobludosloviti (N,L)

Služ.XVIIv.Voskr.mon.Mol.pered prič.(1.207): Ili oskverno-
slovi ko^s ili oblu^dslovi (Sr.)

obnevěždatis'a (N,L)

Byt.XLII.7(sp.1538g.): Obnevěždaaše^s i^x (Sr.)("made himself
strange unto them")

oplan'ati (N,L)

Meth.Pat.130(Kor.2.X.5): Oplanejušče ves' razumů (Sr.)

ožiritis'a (N,L)

Sbor.XViv.(V.): .. on že, prišedů vo Ieřlimů, i ožiris'a tamo i byst' v bol'arexů (Sr.)

onebesitis'a (N,L)

Step.kn.(V.): Čelověcy onebesišas'a (Sr. "stat' nebesnymů, čistymů")

oskvernosloviti (N,L)

v. obludosloviti, above

17^c

obluditi (N,L) : B^{va}? (q.v.)

oblaživati (prost)

Koz.Mor.(143-4): my ž .. sekli les pod pašn'u i oblaživali i vyžgli a vysekli lesu (SRS)

obnadežiti

Bezob.(197): ja ž buduči na Poxrě syskal člvka tvoego .. i obnadeža mlst'ju tvoeju

ogoloditi

Bezob.(3): po tvoemu prikazu ne v čem' ne slušajutů i roznesli vse moe po sebě moi slezy ogolodil men'a i umoril s l'udiškami z golodu ..

odolžiti

Masl.(G.B.L.,6): požalui gsdr' odalži svoim žalovanemů (Kotk.)

osoromotiti (N,L) : ?

Bars.No.470,26-27ob: .. da žal' tovo, čtob teb'a ne osoromotit' (TODRL,XXI,79)

18^c

oblagodatit' (L:19^c)

Nord.(II,440): oblagodatit' "comblen de grâce, être très propice"

obolvanit'

Nord.(II,446): obolvanivat', obolvanit' "ébaucher, degrossir"

obnaruzhit'

Nord.(II,444): obnaruzivat', obnaruzhit' "montrer par dehors, faire voir, étaler"

oporočit'

Nord.(II,476): oporočivat', oporočit' "blâmer, injurier, noircir, déshonorer, corrompre, violer (p.ex. děvicu)"

oprostovolosit' (L:19^c)

Nord.(II,477): oprostovolosit' "décheveler"

19^c: Dost., Gosp. Proxarč.: on Ustin'ju Fedorovnu, po slovam ee, kak-to 'opozoril i oprostovolosil, ..' (via Glag.19^c,120)

obdolžit' (N,L) : ?

Ruk.L.(78ob): obdolžiti "odolžiti"

ozloslovit' (L:19^c)

Ruk.L.(80ob): obnositi "ozlosloviti, klevetati"

okabalit' (L:19^c)

Ruk.L.(85ob): okabaliti

19^c: Dal':okabalit' kogo "zakabalit', obložiti' kabaloj"

okorenit's'a

Nord.(II,469): okoren'at's'a, okorenit's'a "prendre racine, s'enraciner"

omerziti' (20^c: only omerzitel'nyj)

Nord.(II,471): omerziti' "donner du dégoût, dégoûter"

oslaviti' (N,L)

Ruk.L.(89): oslaviti, oslavitis'a, oslavl'ati "proslaviti"
"proslavl'ati"

osležit' (N,L)

Ruk.L.(89ob): osleziti "prosleziti"

ostydit' (L:19^c)

Ruk.L.(90ob): ostydit "sl. posramiti", ostyžati 'bstyždati'

osuetit's'a (L:19^c)

Nord.(II,488): osueščajus', osuetit's'a "être désœuvré"

19^c: Zagosk., Bryn.les: otec ... ne velikij revnitel'

pravoslavija - osuetils'a, obmirščils'a (AcD1950)

osuščestvl'at'

Pol.: osuščestvl'aju "suščestvo daju, essentiam do"

otelesit' (L:19^c)

Nord.(II,512): otělesit' "donner un corps, corporifier"

19^c: Mosk.tel., 1826g.: otelesivšajas'a ideja (Glag.19^c,124)

obt'agoščat' (N,L)

Ruk.L.(82ob): obt'agosčati "ot'agosčati"

oxmelit'

Nord.(II,513): oxměl'at', oxmělit' "enyvrer"

oxolodit'

Ruk.L.(90ob): ostuditi "r. oxoloditi"; (93ob): oxladiti

"r. oxoloditi", oxlaždati "r. oxoložati"

19^c

obankrutit'

N.Turg., 1816g.: obankrutit's'a (Glag.19^c,124)

oblagorodit'

Kn'ažn.: oblagorodit' (Glag.19^c,119)

obvodnit' : B^{s2} ?

Dal': obvodn'at', obvodnit' "snabžat' vodoju"

obmelit'

Nekr., Gore star.Nauma: ... leto Volgu obmelit (AcD1950)

obnagotit'

Leskov: U dveri dvux časovyx postavili s obnagoščennymi sabl'ami (AcD1950)

opovestit' : B^{Va} ? (q.v.)

opolonit'

Dal': opolonit' gorodů, aulů "obloživů těsno, vz'at' "

obrezonit' (razg)

Dest.: vsex durakov obrezonit' (AcD1950)

ogončarovat' (N,L: coined by Puškin)

obdosužit's'a (prost)

Gercen, B.id.: brat ne mog ni na minutu obdosužit's'a ... i postojanno čto-nibud' delal (AcD1950)

obzakonit' (prost)

Dal': obzakon'at', obzakonit' "uzakonit', vvesti vŭ zakonů "

20^c: Katen.: [F.M.] obzakonen ... na dočeri zemskogo (AcD1950)

okumysit's'a (N,L)

Tolst.: ja okumysils'a (Glag.19^c,125)

obsemenit's'a (spec)

20^c: A.Kozevn., Živ.voda: ... otmenit' [takie derev'ja],

kakie obeščajut obsemenit's'a v ètom godu (AcD1950)

osmyslit'

Dal': osmyslivat', osmyslit' čto "pridat' čemu nibud' smyslů, tolků; ... "

osupružit' (N,L)

Kn'ažnin: osupružit' (Glag,19^c,119)

20^c

oblagozvučit'

e.g.: oblagozvučit' reč'

obлагоobrazit'

Nikitenko: ... kulačnye boi obлагоobrazilis': vošlo v pravilo izbegat' udarov v nos (AcD1950)

obliterurit' (razg)

Korol., pis'mo 1916g.: [N.] tak obliteruril èti zapiski ..., što neposredstvennosti ètoj ispovedi ne veriš' (AcD1950)

obobščestvit'

AcD1950: Sovetskaja vlast' obobščestvila sredstva proizvodstva

obugleroživat' (spec)

-

ogosudarstvit'

AcD1950: ogosudarstvennoe predpriятие

obžulit' (razg)

I.N.Pavlov, Moja žizn' ivstreči: on ... umel očarovyvat' tek, kogo sobirals'a obžulit' (AcD1950)

okul'turit'

D.Bedn., O pisat.trude: Okul'turim i oblagorodim ponovomu Boevoj, proletarskij pisatel'skij trud! (AcD1950)

(oranit') : ?

Majak., Ot ustalosti (1913g.): Nas - dvoe, oranennyx, zagnannyx lan'ami, vzdybilos' ržan'e osedlannyx smert'ju konej

osolodit'otož(d)estvit'

AcD1950: ošibočno otožestvit' različnye javlenija

B s12/sp

OCS

otimiti (L)

Supr.: otĩmĩti "verdunkeln, verfinstern" (Sadn.)

oĉřĩvĩti (L:18^c)

A.: oĉřĩvl'enũ "scharlachrot" (Sadn.)

11^c

11^cS1

oprapruditi (L:12^cS1)

Min.1097g.(147): Krůviju měnię svojego ĉrkvĩ Bũ

opraprudivũ (Sr.)

okal'ati (N?,L:19^c)

Iez.VII.17(V.): ... vs'a stegna okal'ajuts'a mokrostiju

(Sr.)("all knees shall be weak as water")

12^cS1: Zlatostr.(9): Golubũ okal'anũ (Sr. "marat',gr'aznit'")

ostrupiti (L:12^cS1)

Min.1097g.(165): Běsovĩskyixũ množĩstvo mužĩsky ostrupilũ

jesi strupy svoimi (Sr.)

oĉřĩvĩti (L:18^c)

Min.Put.XIV.(115): Oĉřĩvi svoejoj krůvijoj (Sr.)

18^c: Ruk.L.(94): oĉervlenie "r. okrašenie"

12^c

12^cS1

13^c

13^cS1

omoroĉiti (N,L) : B^{S12} ? (q.v.)

14^c

14^cS1

oĉermniti (N,L)

Isx.XXV.5(sp.XIVv.): Koža ovĉa oĉermneny (Sr.)

15^c15^cs116^c16^cs117^c18^cobmorozit' : OD ?AcD1793: obmorozit' (AcD1950)19^c: Ertel', Zap. stepn'aka: Nikto iz nas daže i nosa ne obmorozil (AcD1950)odernit' (L:19^c)Ruk.L.(78ob): obderniti "dernem oklasti, oderniti"obdernit'v. odernit', aboveodymit' (L:19^c)Nord.(II,464): odyml'at', odymit' "enfumer, noircir par la fumée"okoptit' (N,L)Pol.: okopt'aju "zri kopču"; kopč'u čo "infumo, fumo, fumifico"okrasit'Nord.(II,469): okrašivat', okrasit' "teindre, colorer"obsaxarit'Nord.(II,451): obsaxarivat', obsaxarit' "sucrer, um und um mit Zucker bestreuen, überzöchern"oserebrit', osrebrit'Pol.: osrebr'aju "argente abduco"Nord.(II,481): oserebr'at', oserebrit' "argenter"

otinit' (L:19^c)

Nord.(II,496): otin'aju, otinit' "souiller, tâcher"

očadit' (L:19^c)

Nord.(II,515): očadit' "remplir de vapeurs"

19^c

obuglit'

AcD1847: obuglivat', obuglit' (AcD1950)

osaxarit'

Dal': osaxarit' : sm. ob

20^c

obvetrit'

e.g.: mne obvetrilo guby

opylit' "pollinate"

(ovetrit')

Majak., Nesk. slov..(1913g.): .. xitona ovetrennyj kraj
celovala, plača sl'akot'

obkrasit' (razg)

B^{s13}

OCS

oblěděti (L:14^c)

Supr.: oblěděti "erbleichen" (Sadn.)

omrízěti (prost)

Psalt.: omrízěti "abscheulich, verhasst werden" (Sadn.)

osvitati (L:16^c)

Supr.: osvitati "hell werden, anbrechen (Tag)" (Sadn.)

oskrüběti (L:19^c)

Z., A., Sav.: oskrüběti "betrübt werden" (Sadn.)

oskoďěti

Supr.59: Šŭpasi nŭi, Gospodŭ, jako oskoďě přěpodobŭnŭi (Sr.)

otegotěti, otegütěti

Psalt., Euch.: otegotěti "lasten auf, schurer werden
(otegütěti)" (Sadn.)

otežati (L)

M.: otežati "beschwert werden" (Sadn.)

11^coskuděti

P.V.L., 1074g.: oskuděvati načne [tí] manastyří (Sr.)

11^csloblěděti (L:14^c)

Io.ekz.: Ašče kto srama radi začervits'a, ili straxa
oblěděti (Sr.)

oblěněti (L)

Pand.Ant.XIV.(188): Ašte oblěnějetí jedinu časů, ustyždetí
otů blagoděti (Sr."stat' neradimymů")

ooskominěti (L)

Pand.Ant.XIV.(130): Jadušomu bo zelení ooskominějo zōbi
(Sr.:2^{ja} red.: оскoминѣють)

osvitati (L:16^c)

Nest.Ž.Theod.(28): Přišidši subotě i dñi osvitajušču (Sr.)

oskūrběti (L:19^c)

Ostr.ev.(Io.XXI.17): Oskūřibě že Petřů, jako ... (Sr.)

oskuděti

Pand.Ant.XIV.(118): Saula oskuděvaše i xuděaše (Sr.)

ot'agotěti

Pand.Ant.XIV.(64): Otegotěxomů pače sily (Sr.)

ot'agūčati (L)

Ostr.ev.(Mth.XXVI.43): Oči ixů otegočalě (Sr.)

12^c12^cslozuběti (N,L)

Io.ekz.(V.)(sp.XVI-XVIIvv.): Jako ozuběet' [mladeneců],
tako xlěba nadaet' [mat'] ne suxa (Sr.)

13^codolžati (L:19^c)

R.Prav.Vlad.Mon.(Sin.sp.): Aže kto pustitů zolopa vů
torgů, a odolžajet', to vykupati jeho gňu, a ne lisitise
jeho (Sr."zadolžat'")

17^c: Paz.(28): odolžal ja velikimi dengi (Kotk.)

osvětěti (N,L)

Novg.I l.,1205g.: Měš osvětěvů ĩ nocii (Sr.)

13^cslodyměti (N,L)

Pouč.sv'ašč.(Novg.korm.): Da tvojego radi nebreženija
myš' ili ino čto prokosnet's'a božestv'nyků tainů, da ne
isplěsnivěet' ili odyměet' (Sr."prodymit's'a...")

14^comerzěti (prost)

Posl.Akind.,1312-15g.: Omerziša bo mi nyně sv'atilišča
vaša, jaže vů korč'mu svedoste i vů kupělišča (Sr."stat'
otvratitel'nymů")

14^csl

...

17^cobdolžati (N,L)

Pam.Pers.(565): oni de ... pročlis'a i oprodalis', i

obdolžali velikimi dolgi (SRS)

18^c

obmelet'

Nord.(II,370): mělět', obmělět' "s'ensabler"

obnudít' (N,L)

Dok.Sen.(II,428): ... ibo ves'ma tego polka oficery, no v'ašče že soldaty zělo obnuždali ... U takovago [komisara] denežnoj kazny ničego nětů (SRS)

opozdat'

Nord.(II,475): opozdat' "tarder, venir trop tard"

oglazet' (N,L) : ?

Ruk.L.(83ob): oglazeti "zasmotretis'a, ispužatis'a"

ožirēt'

Nord.(II,465): ožirēt' "dévenir gras ..."

oserčat' (prost)

Ruk.L.(89): oserčati

osmerdet' (L:19^c)

Pol.: osmerděvaju "zri smerd'u"

otoropet' (razg)(Nearlier?:otoropŭ from 12^c)

Nord.(II,502): otoropěvat', otoropět' "être tout interdit, stupifié, rester immobile"

oxmelet'

AcD1794: oxmelet' (AcD1950)

oxolodet'

Ruk.L.(90ob): ostyti "oxolodeti"

oxladet'

AcD1794: oxladet' (AcD1950)

19^coperedit'Gejm.1801: operedit' (AcD1950)opoloumet' (prost)Stan'uk.: opoloumel (Glag.19^c,121)oprotivet'Puš.: oprotivet' (Glag.19^c,120)ogolodat' (prost)AcD1847: ogolodat' (AcD1950)oravnodušet' (razg)Čex.: oravnodušel ko vsemu (Glag.19^c,121)očumet' (prost)Op.obl.sl.: očumet' (AcD1950)20^cobgolodat' (prost)odolžit' (prost) : B^{va} ?

Zadorn., Amur-bat'uška: Ja do togo došel, čto s nacala
s Tit'koj t'anul soxu, a potom u Ovčinnikova kon'a
odalžival (AcD1950)

omelet'

Pečer.: ... do Volgi, kotoraja ... v ètom meste očen'
omelela (AcD1950)

B s13/spOCS11^c11^cslozarevati

Min.1096(okt.)(5): Světa nezakoděšča bý pokoišče ty,
přčsta, dobrotami dŕstva blistavŕši, i vse ozareva (Sr.)

ol'aděti (L:17^c or 18^c, q.v.)

Pand.Ant.XIV.(169): Da ne jako, lěneštuse tēžar'u,
olēdějetŕi sadŕ (Sr.)

12^c

12^cS1

okrastěti (N,L)

Zlatostr.(61): Pastusi okrastěvša ovca otŕ zdravyxŕ
otlučajutŕ (Sr.)

ocělizněti (L:14^cS1)

Io.Lěstv.XIIv.(V.): Ocěliznŕněvša (Sr."pokryt's'a
dikimi rastenijami (V.)")

13^c

13^cS1

obusěvati (N,L)

Io.Mal.Xron.(Kalajd.183): Šestyi Parisŕ, eže est'
Aleksandrŕ: dobrŕ vŕzrastomŕ, silenŕ i čistŕ ... obusěvaa
(Sr.)

otŕrněti (N,L)

Triod.post.XIII-XIVvv.: Otŕrněvš'u i ol'aděvš'u dš'u
mi vse mi strŕny mi pokot'mi, xē moi, oči (Sr.)

14^c

...

15^cS1

očaděti (N,L)

Plač.Ier.V.10(sp.XVv.)(V.): Koža naša jako i pešč' očadě
(Sr.)

16^cokorěti (N,L)

Pov.oIak.(Sbor.XViv.)(621): Obrětaxut' i nic' ležašča na kolěnu, jako že i lystoma ego, okorěti jako vel'bludu, imů že vseгда preklan'aše kolěna (Sr.)

16^cs117^c18^coborodat' (N,L)

Ruk.L.(80ob): oborodati "borodoj obrost' "

oborodeti (N,L), obradeti (N,L)

Ruk.L.(81): obradeti "oborodeti"

*opotet': opotelyj (N,L)

Nord.(II,476): opotělyj "plein de sueur"

—
odernet' (L:19^c)

Ruk.L.(84ob): oderneti "travoj zarosti"

obdernet' (L:19^c)

Ruk.L.(78ob): obderneti "travoju zarosti"

okoptet'

Ruk.L.(86): okopteti

ol'adeet' (N,L)

Nord.(II,471): ol'adeěvat', ol'adeět' "se couvrir d'arbrisseaux, de ronces"

osliznut'

Nord.(II,483): osliznut' "devenir glissant"

ostrupet' (L:19^c)

Nord.(II,488): ostrupěvat', ostrupět' "se couvrir d'une croûte"

obstrupet' (L:19^c)

Pol.: obstrupěvaju "zri strupěju"; strupěju "crustor, crustis inducor"

ocvesti (L:19^c)

Nord.(II,514): ocvětati "fleurir, être en fleur"

19^c

obomšeti : B²⁰ ? (q.v.)

oskliznut' (prost)

Lesk.,Zaxud.rod.: Dnem vypal doždik, i suglinistaja zeml'a smokla i osklizla (AcD1950)

20^c

obvetret'

Karav.: Andrej okrep, obvetrel (AcD1950)

B^{s2}

OCS

(oblažiti) : oblaženiije (L:14^cS1)

Supr.: oblaženiije "(Glück)seligkeit" (Sadn.)

obogatiti

Supr.498.15: i mñě na uspěxů i vy obogateji (Slon.)

obujiti (L:13^cS1; obujati : 19^c-20^c) : B^{va} ?

Supr.: obujiti "bestören, dumm machen" (Sadn.)

obetišiti (L:15^cS1)

Supr.(180): Grěxů vŭ moq kapŭ sŭtvorenaago obetišŭi (Sr.)

oblŭgŭčiti

Supr.: oblŭgŭčati; Supr.,Zb.: oblŭgŭčiti "erleichtern"

obnažiti (L:16^c)

(Sadn.)

Supr.,Euch.: obnažiti, obnažati (Slon.)

obnovitiPsalt., Supr., Euch.: obnoviti, obnavjati (Slon.)oplūčitiPs., Supr.: oplūčiti se "sich im Schlachtordnung aufstellen"; Supr.: oplūčati se "sich zusammenscharen" (Sadn.)opustiti (L:14^c)Psalt., Supr.: opustiti "verwüsten, wüst machen" (Sadn.)obaviti (L:17^c)Supr.(12): obaviti, obavl'ati "offenbaren" (Sadn.)ovysiti (L)Supr.: ovysiti "erhöhen" (Sadn.)ožestiti (L:19^c)Supr.(264): Dinšī ašte glasū jago uslyšite, ne ožestite srīdīcī vašixū (Sr.)ožestočitiSupr.: ožestočiti "verhärten, hart machen" (Sadn.)oživitiEuch., Supr., H.: oživiti "zum Leben erwecken" (Sadn.)Mk.V.32: oživaše se (Sr.)okamenitiZ., M., Supr.: okameniti "verhärten"; Z., M., A.: okamēniti "verhärten" (Sadn.)oklosniti (L:16^c S1)Supr.(160): Šīdī ubo gospodīnī eš vī Kurestinī gradī i povēda kīnēzu o nivē, i kako oklosnišē emu velībōdī (Sr.)Supr.: oklosniti "verstümmeln" (Sadn.)okratiti (L:18^c)Euch.: okratiti "verkürzen" (Sadn.)

omečiti (L)

Supr.(304): Da onů strupů ni molitva udobů uměčit' ,
 molitva ne omečitů, proštenije že grěxomů vraga otůmečitů
oněmiti (L:15^cS1) (Sr.)

Supr.: oněmiti, oněml'ati "zum Schweigen bringen" (Sadn.)

osvětiti

Euch.: osvěštati; Euch., Cloz., Supr.: osvětiti "heiligen"
 (Sadn.)

oskvrňiti

Ps., Supr.: oskvrňati, oskvrňiti "beschmutzen, entheiligen"
oskvrňaviti (L:14^cS1) (Sadn.)

Supr.: oskvrňaviti "beflecken" (Sadn.)

oslabiti

oslabiti; Supr.: oslabl'ati "schwächen, lähmen, frei machen,
 nachgeben" (Sadn.)

Supr.(108): Blaženy že ... molisě vedōštīmů jeho voinomů
oslabiti jemu časů malů, da molitvō sůtvoritů (Sr.)

oslěpiti

Supr.: oslěpiti, oslěpl'ati "blenden" (Sadn.)

osušati

Euch.: osušati "austrocknen, dürr machen" (Sadn.)

otimňiti

Supr.: otimňiti "verfinstern" (Sadn.)

otišati (L:19^c)

Euch.: otišati "beruhigen" (Sadn.)

oxuditi

Supr.: oxuditi "kleiner machen, erniedrigen" (Sadn.)

ocěstiti (L:15^cS1)

Ps., Euch., Supr.: ocěstiti "rein machen, sühnen"; Ps., Euch.:
ocěstati "reinigen, tilgen" (Sadn.)

očistiti

Supr.108.20: očistite se otŭ grěxŭ (Slon.)

11^c

obogatiti

Lavr.1.(81),980g.: Ml^štn'u že eja vŭzdvigŭš'u čada eja
i obogatiša (Sr.)

12^c: Ip.1.,1165g.: obogatišas'a družina ego oruž'emŭ i
koni (Sr.)

obnoviti

P.V.L.,915g.: Poslěde že Andrejanŭ kesar' obnovivy i
[(gradŭ)] (Sr.)

opolčiti

P.V.L.(Ip.sp.),975g.: Poide Jaropolkŭ na Olga ... i izyde
protivu emu Olegŭ i opolčistasę (Sr.)

opravl'ati

Dog.Igor.,945g.: ... ašče kto ... stvorit' krivo, da
opravlęet' to (Sr. "sudit'")

14^c: Gram.Benk,1398g.: panŭ ... opravilŭ svoii ženě ...
sto grivenŭ (Sr. "opredělit'")

obojavl'ati

P.V.L.,1064g.: ... zlaty imušča odežě, i polky obojavlęjemy,
i oruž'emŭ dvizajušči^m se (Sr. "javl'at', izobražat'")

okrošiti (N later?; L:18^c)

Nikon.1.,966g.(ms. from 16-17^c): Jako že otŭ slanotka
mlada listu okrošivšus'a, steblic ne veselo est' i koren'
dr'axlŭ (Sr. "raskrošit's'a?, osypat's'a?"; vŭ dr. sp.
otkrošivšus'a)

(oslěpiti): oslěplen'e

P.V.L., 1097g.: Dv̄du nača poušćati na oslěplen'e (Sr.)
ocěpl'ati (N,L) : A²⁰ ? (q.v.) B^{s1} ? (q.v.)

P.V.L., 1093g.: Pečalni, mućimi, zimoju ocěplejemi, v alći
 i v žaži i v bėdě opustněvše (Sr.): "make torpid" - an
 A²⁰ - B^{s1} classification would indicate a meaning "chain
 down, surround with a chain" used, here, figuratively.

11^cS1

oblažati (L:12^cS1)

Gr.Naz.XIV.(77): Nedogů přemōždręjetışę i napastī
oblažajetışę (Sr.)

obogatiti

Min.1097g.(106): Obogašćišę toboju sijanijemī trīsīnčīnmī
 (Sr.)
obožiti

Min.1097g.(143): obžajetī mę mīstīju (Sr.)

obuiti (L:14^cS1; obujati: 19^c-20^c) : B^{va} ? (q.v.)

obeselitis'a (L:15^cS1)

Sb.1076g.: Ků tēmů pribęgaj i utěšetī tę, poskūrībi ků
 nimů i obeseliši[s]ę (Sr.)

15^cS1: Ž.Vlas.Z.Min.čet.fevr.(215): obeselilūs'a by o darě
 (Sr.)
obvetšiti (N,L; later?)

Evr.VIII.13 (11^cS1 ?) : Novů obvetši pervago (Sr.)

oblīgūčiti

Min.1096(sent.)(72): Oblīgūči gręxovīnoe tjažīkoe brēmja
 (Sr.)
obnažati (L:16^c)

Io.ekz.Bog.(223): Obnažavūša ō bīgodatię (Sr."lišat's'a")

obniziti (L:19^c)

Is.(Upyr.86): Oči vysoče gl'adaqšćii obnizites'a (Sr.)

obnoviti

Min.1096(sent.)(88): ... voda sů krůvijju isteče, obnavlęjušćii

zavětů i omůvenije grěxu (Sr.)

opěšiti

Sb.1076g.(78): Opěšenů otů krylu, aky pticeę (Sr."sdělat' pěšimů, lišit' kryl'evů")

opraviti

Min.1096(sent.)(105): Neprestanino myslīju ků Bū opravleny, istinīnago viděnija isplūneny (Sr."napravit'")

14^cSl: Esth.VIII.4.(sp.XIVv.): Opravis'a [E.] i sta přē^d črmī (Sr.)

opustiti (L:14^c)

Pand.Ant.XIV.(98)(Amf.): Stāa tvoę opustiti (Sr."opustošit'; podvergnut' poruganiju")

13^c: Lavr.l.,1207g.: Ne opusti městů čestnyxů, ne počži cerkvii sv'atyxů (Sr.)

obaviti (L:17^c)

Izb.1073g.(2): obaviti pokrůvenyja razумы (Sr.)

16^cSl: Korm.Bal.(412): blĝvenů ... iže svoja mřostiju obavi (SRS)

obalovitis'a (L)

Izb.1073g.(79): Krava ixů ne obaloviseę (Sr.)

obostriti

Min.1097g.(148): Kovaxu bědy, i obostriša myky (Sr.)

obuziti

Min.Put.XIV.(52): Čřevo si xlěbomů i vodoju obuzivů (Sr.)

ovesel'ati (L:13^cSl)

Min.1097g.(141): sřdca vsěxů věrīnyixů oveselejušča (Sr., SRS)

ognušati (L:19^c)

Izb.1073g.(83): I sů nimi ognušetiseę, ne dada imů na pojaznī priti (Sr."byt' preziraemymů")

ogoričati

Min.1096(sent.)(169): ... č'uvístvo ogoričaja dšvīnoe (Sr.)

ožeščati (L:19^c-obl.)

Gr.Naz.XIV.(304): Da vīse iskydajeti na nevrač'ujqščajase
krotostiju i ožeščajqščajese (Sr.)

15^cSl:Sbor.XVv.Mosk.arx.m.n.d.(Obol.LXXVIII): Ožeščq
s^āsrce faraonu (Sr.)

19^c:Dal': ožeštit' čeloveka kur. "oskorbit' slovami"

ožestočati

Izb.1073g.(74): Jaže nerazuměqštimū ožestočačqštimūse
gotovizna bōdetī onoja muky, jako že iže po Lazari
bogatyi (Sr."uporstvovat' vū zlě")

oživiti

Gr.Naz.XIV.(142): Imamū tri vūdūšenija na s^āna Sarafthiq,
imi že oživl'u umírūšqē (Sr.)

(ožvēriti): ožvērinū (L:19^c)

Izb.1073g.(241): beslovesinū i ožvērinū (Sr.)

14^cSl: Apok.XIVv.(XIV.10.tolk.)(V.): Ožvērišemus'a anti^šku
(Sr.)

okameniti

Ostr.ev.(Io.XII.40): Okamenilū jestī srīdīce ixū (Sr.)

olīgūčiti (L)

Pat.Sin.XIV.(3): Olīgūč'u t'a otū branii (Sr.)("hoc te
bello levabo")

omežiti (L)

Plac.Ier.III.45(Upyr.): Oměžiti m'a i ōrinuti položi (Sr.)

omrītiviti (L until 20^c)

Gr.Naz.XIV.(175): O omrīščvenoje, ili ašče koje ino
takovo ime, strasti istavēi (Sr.)

osvoiti

12^c: Lavr.1.,1150g.: Iz'aslavu že šedš'u v Kyevě i osvoivš'u Kyevě (Sr.)

osv'atiti

Ilar.Zak.Blag.(241): Temijanů vŕzduxů osv'ati (Sr.)

oskvŕrniti

Sb.1076g.(253): Xranisę ō pitija, oskvŕrņjetŕ bo mŕtvy tvoja (Sr.)

oskvŕrnaviti (L:14^cS1)

Iez.XX.26(Upyr.): Oskvrŕnavl'u ja vŕ dęanii i^x (Sr.)

oslabiti

Dan.XIII.10(?) (Upyr.): i bęsta oba oslabilasę na n'u (Sr. "poddat's'a strasti")

oslępiti

Ostr.ev.(Io.XII.40): Oslępi oči ixŕ (Sr.)

(otŕmŕniti): otŕmŕnenie

Min.1096(sent.)(176): otŕmŕnenie (Sr.)

12^c: Ip.1.,1194g.: Sego že bolmi oxudęvajušči silę i otęmņęjušči jazykŕ, i vozbnuvŕ i reč ko knęginę svoei(Sr.)

otišiti (L:19^c)

Min.1097g.(155): Vražiixŕ strŕmlenii otišii svoimi mŕtvami (Sr.)

otŕničavati (L:18^c)

Gr.Naz.XIv.(343): Vŕse iziskajušč'umu i vidęšč'umu duxu otŕničavaema i sŕnabŕždaema (Sr."dęlat' ton'kimŕ, ... jasnymŕ")

18^c: Ruk.L.(82-82ob): obtončati "otončati"

ot'ažŕčati (L)

Gr.Naz.XIv.(105): Mŕzdy otęžŕčavaja (Sr."dęlat' t'aželymŕ")

oxlastiti (L:16^cS1)

Pand.Ant.XIv.(56): Silenŕ oxlastiti i vŕse tęlo (Sr.

"ukrotit'")

oxuditi

Izb.1073g.(103): Puštō na vy divījaja zvěri, i izědati vy ... , i oxudeťi vy (Sr.)

ocěpiti (N later ?)

Psalt.tolk.Theodorit.(49)(11^cS1?): Skudota že i nedostatoků trebovani ocěpilů mi tělo (Sr."ot'agotit', ...")

ocěstiti

Ostr.ev.(Luk.XVIII.13): ... ocěsti mŕně grěšniku (Sr.)

očistiti

Sbor.1076g.: Ašče kŕto imatŕ očistenu dšō otŭ člvčŕskyja přělŕsti (Sr.)

12^c

obnēmītis'a (N,L)

Nik.L.(IX,195) (16^cms.): onŭ vnide ... kŭ velikomu kn'az'u ... i obnemšes'a uplovašas'a i plakašes'a (SRS)

12^cS1

opoganiti

Efr.krm.236: Opoganivŕšemŭ že sę, jako že i ubivatŕ tŕčŕnoplemenŕnyja (Sr.)

oprisniti (L:14^cS1)

Zlatostr.(23): Budešŕ tako žŕvyi oprisnivŭ pečat' tvoju (Sr.)

opr'amītis'a (N,L)

Zlatostr.XIIV.(V.): Muž' jazyč'nŭ ne opr'amit's'a na zemli (Sr.)

oglušati

Nikon.Pand.(48): Sluxŭ oglušati (Sr.)

okvasiti (N,L)

Nikon.Pand.(17): Da ne prosmradišŕ i okvasišŕ vŭlivajema (Sr.)

orůpřtiti (N,L) : B^{Va} ? (q.v.)

osvoiti

Efr.krm.(Apl.73): Šusudů zlatů ... nikto že na svoju potrebu da ne osvoit' (Sr.)

13^c

opustošiti

Psk.II.,1234g.: opustošiša okolo Jur'eva obili (Sr.)

ozdoroviti

Ip.I.(XI.sp.),1268g.: Boleslavů ozdorovis'a (Sr.)

okřepł'ati (N later ?)

Nikon.I.,1237g.: Povelě voevode ... sovokupł'ati voinstva i okřepł'ati l'udi (Sr. "voorůžat'")

13^{cs1}

obveseliti (L:19^c)

Novg.krm.1280g.: Obůveselivyi serdca naša ... prazdniky (Sr.)
oblížati (L:16^{cs1})

Okt.XIIIv.(121): Vsěxů bolězni oblížajete vinu (Sr.)

op'šřr'ati (N,L)

Efr.Sir.XIIIv.: L'uběi molčan'je be-sůmuta pribyvajat', no i bližnego že ne op'šřrjet' (Sr. "ogorčat'")

ogospoditis'a (L:14^{cs1})

Per.1271g.(Čisl.XXIV.7)(V.): Ogospodit's'a jazykomů mnogomů (Sr.)

okrotiti (L:18^c)

Pčel.I.publ.b.(110): Zane i dša tvoja okročena jest' vladyčnimi zapověd'mi (Sr.)

oubožitis'a (N,L)

Pčel.I.Publ.b.(95): Gnusitesę tebě ouboživyis'a našů radi
(Sr. "obědnět', obnišcat'")

14^c

obrovnati (N,L) : SP?

Por.gr.Mold.d.1395g.: A o Cecinů i o Xmelevů, koli naš' gospodar' budet' u svoego gospodar'a, ... , oto s'a imaet' namolviti i obrovnati, podlugů korolevy voli (Sr."ustroit'")

14^cSl

oslad'čiti (N,L)

Efr.Sir.XIVv.(V.): Da ne oslad'čit' našů l'uby zeml'ny^x veščii (Sr.)

15^c

obolživiti (L:19^c)

Sudebn.1497g.(156): A spisoků obolživitů kto, da pošlets'a na pravdu, ino vů tomů peresudů, a podvoiskymů pravago des'atka 4 dengi (Sr.)

19^c: Dal': obolživit' kogo ili č'i reči "objavit' ložnymi, oprovergnut' "

oxrabriti (L:16^c)

Nikon.I.(VIII.171): Oxrabri Bogů Moskovskixů l'udei (Sr.)

15^cSl

obetšiti (N except OCS,L)

Plač.Ier.(III,4): Obetůši plo^t moq i kožq moq (Sr.)

obriditi (N,L) : ?

Gr.Nis.oMel.(Min.čet.fevr.125): Ni strupy plot'nyimi est'stva obridi (Sr.)("dolore affect")

oburoditi (N,L)

Novg.min.sent.(sp.XIVv.): Premudrost' oburodiša Elin'skuju
(Sr.)

omaritis'a (N,L)

Pal.1494g.(V.): Srce bo mi kleple^t i dša mi omaris'a i žily
těla moego raslaběša (SR.)

omedviti (N,L)

Ž.Io.Zlat.XVv.(V.): Sladostiju slovesů tvoř^x mirů ves' omedvi
om'agčiti (N,L) (Sr.)

Ž.Agaf.(Min.čet.fevr.73): Kamyka om'akčiti (Sr.)

osuitis'a (N,L)

Ier.II.5(sp.XVv.)(V.): Idu vŭ slědŭ sui^x i osuiš'as'a (Sr.)

oxlostati (N,L) : cf. oxlastiti

Ž.Andr.Jur.(IV.23): Jako že medvěd'a, tako t'a est', oxlostavŭ,
priv'azalŭ (Sr. "vnuzdat'")

16^c

ognoiti (L:18^c)

Poručn.1585g.: A živuči mně Ivanku tě xoromy ne ognoiti i vnov'
staviti (Sr.)

16^cs1

objuroditi (N,L)

Sbor.Salt.81(Isp.inok.): Sogrěšixŭ obŭjurodenŭ
p'jan'stvomŭ (Sr.)

odebeliti (L:19^c)

Min.čet.(V.): Kto bo odebelenŭ mnogixŭ bogatstvŭ pristrastiemŭ
vŭ těsnyja nebesnyja vrata vniti vozmožetŭ (Sr.)

omen'šiti (N,L)

Byt.XXXI.50(sp.1538g.)(V.): Ašče omenšiši dŭščeri moi i ašče
poimešŭ žena moei dŭščeri (Sr.)("afflict")

17^c

obvostr'ati

SRS: obvostr'at' "sharpen"

18^c: AcD1793: obvostrit' (AcD1950)

odeševiti (L:19^c)

Xleb.-Prok.: deševit' : odeševit' "an aspectual pair"

19^c: Dal': odeševit' čto "sdělat' deševymŭ .."

odobriti

Xleb.-Prok.: dobrit' : odobrit' "an aspectual pair"

18^c: Ist.Dek.(M.)(9): I vid'a princesa krasotu princa ..

veselilas', čto takuju krasotoju odobren (TODRL,XXI,233)

omavčavati (N,L) : ?

GAKO, No.697/7173, 1.80ob: .. telesnyja dela .. prexoždeniju

mytarstv zlo l'ute dušu omavčavajut (TODRL,XXI,87)

osvedomiti

Paz.(5)(1698g.): i ja nně poedu skoro i osvedoml'us (Kotk.)

18^c

obremenit' (N,L)

Ruk.L.(81): obremeniti "očrevatiti"

obesurmanit'

Ruk.L.(79ob): obesurmaniti

19^c: Zagosk.: obasurmanit' (Glag.19^c,118)

obodrit'

Dok.Sen.(I,220): Bogŭ .. našixŭ l'udej obodrilŭ (SRS)

obr'uxatit' (prost)

Nord.(II,451): obr'uxatit' "engrosser, schwängen"

19^c: Pušk., Poëma o Mst.: Ilija .. obr'uxatit' carevnu - ona vyšla zamuž (AcD1950)

oblatynit' (N,L)

Peč.blm.;Arx.blm.: oblatynit' pravoslavnuju věru (SRS)

opepelit' (L:19^c)

Nord.(II,473): opepel'at', opepelit' "réduire en cendres"

opodlit' (razg)

Nord.(II,475): opodlit's'a "s'encanailler"

oporožnit'

Nord.(II,476): oporažnivat', oporožnit' "vuider, évacuer"

oprostat' (prost)

Nord.(II,476): oprastyvat', oprostat' "vuider, évacuer"

obrudenit' (N,L)

Ruk.L.(88-88ob): orudeniti "začern'ati; okravaviti,
obrudeniti"

objasnit'

Pol.: objasn'aju "declaro, illustro, illumino, declaro, .."

obgermanit's'a

Karamzin: obgermanit's'a (Glah.19^c, 118)

obgorčit' (N,L)

Ruk.L.(78ob): obgorčiti

ogrubit'

R.Cell.(114): ogrubl'aju (AcD1950)

ogustit' (L:19^c)

Nord.(II,461): oguščat', ogustit' "rendre épais, condenser"

odičit' (N,L)

Nord.(158): dičit', s-, o- "effaroucher"

oduračit' (razg)

Nord.(II,464): oduračivat', oduračit' "faire perdre l'esprit

oduševit'

à q.u., .."

Pol.: oduševl'aju "animo vivifico"

ožilit' (N,L)

Ruk.L.(85): ožiliti "naseliti"

ozemlenit' (L:19^c)

Nord.(II,465): ozemlen'aju, ozemlenit' "faire changer q.c. en
terre"

ozlit'

Ruk.L.(85ob): ozlitis'a "sl.ozlobitis'a"

oznamenitit's'a (N,L)

Nord.(II,466): oznamenitit's'a "se rendre célèbre, se signaler"

okorotit'

Ruk.L.(86): okrotiti "r. okorotiti; nazad podvinuti"

okrivit' (prost)

Nord.(II,470): okrivl'at', okrivit' "éborgner, einäugig machen"

okruglit'

Pol.: okrugl'aju, kruglo dělaju "rotundo, globo", okrugl'aju "circum gyro"

okružít' (N,L)

Ruk.L.(86): okružiti "kruglo zdelati, ..."

okrysit's'a (prost)

AcD1792: okrysit's'a (AcD1950)

19^c: Stasov: okrysit's'a (Glag.19^c,125)

oledenit'

Pol.: oleden'aju "moroz'u, circumglacio, congelo"

orudenit' (N,L)

v. obrudenit', above

osvežit'

Karamzin: osvežitel'ny ... plody (H-W,140)

AcD1794: osvežit' (AcD1950)

osirotit'

Ruk.L.(89): osirotiti

osmelit's'a

Nord.(II,484): osmělivat's'a, osmělit's'a "oser, prendre ou avoir la hardiesse, l'audace"

osolodit'

Nord.(II,485): osolaživat', osolodit' "adoucir, rendre doux"

ostepenit'

AcD1794: ostepenit's'a, ostepen'at's'a (AcD1950)

ostervit's'a : ?

Ruk.L.(90): ostervitis'a

ostervenit' (20^c: refl. only; razg)

Nord.(II,486): osterven'at', ostervenit' "acharner"

oščastlivit'

Nord.(II,517): oščastlivit's'a "reusser, succeder"

otverdit' (L:19^c)

Nord.(II,491): otverživat', otverdit' "durcir, rendre solide, dur, corporifier"

19^c: Atenej(1828g.): otverdit' (Glag.19^c,119)

otolstit' (L:19^c)

Ruk.L.(92): otolstiti "tolsto zdelati"

otonit' (L:19^c), obtonit' (L:19^c)

Ruk.L.(82): obtoniti "otoniti"

obtončit' (N,L)

Ruk.L.(82-82ob): obtončati "otončati", obtončiti "otončiti"

otrezvit'

Vejsm.(542): otrezvit's'a (AcD1950)

otučn'at' (N,L)

Pol.: otučn'aju "pinguefacio, perpinguem reddo"

oxolostit'

Nord.(II,513): oxolaščivat', oxolostit' "châtrer, couper"

oxorabrivat's'a (N,L)

Nord.(II,513): oxorabrivat's'a "se panader, se carrer"

oxorošit' (20^c: impfv. only)

Nord.(II,513): oxorašivat's'a, oxorošit's'a "se parer,

s'embellir, se dorloter, se dodiner"

oxrustalit' (L:19^c)

Nord.(II,514): oxrustalit's'a "se cristalliser"

očelovečit'

Nord.(II,515): očelovečit' "corporifier, donner un corps"

19^c: Sovr.(1847g.): očelovečil iskusstvo i obožestvil

čeloveka (Glag.19^c,119)

očetverit' (N,L)

Nord.(II,515): očetver'at', očetverit' "équarrir"

oščetinit' : ?

AcD1794: oščetinit's'a (AcD1950)

19^c

obabit' (prost)

AcD1847: obabit' (AcD1950)

20^c: Majak.,Kofta fata (1914g.): Pust' zeml'a kričit, v
pokoe obabivšis': - Ty zelenye vesny ideš' nasilovat'! -

obajbačit's'a (razg)

Dal': obajbačit's'a "stat' bajbakomů ..."

obanderolit'

Korol.: obanderolit' (Glag.19^c,119)

obednit'

SynOteč.(1827g.): obednit' (Glag.19^c,119)

obožestvit'

v. očelovečit', 18^c, above

obolvanit' (prost)

Dal': odinočestvo i derevn'a ego sovsěmů obolvanili

"sdělali bolvanomů"

20^c: Zlatovr.,Vnuk: Duraki! Èto verno! Obolvanil nas
kupec v lučšem vide (AcD1950)

obvinovatit' (prost)

Ěrtel': obvinovatit' (Glag.19^c,120)

obvodnit' : B^{s12}? (q.v.)

obmeščanit's'a

V'az.,Star.zap.kn.: ja obmeščanils'a v Karlsbade (AcD1950)

obmirščit'

Zagosk.,Bryn.les: otec .. ne velikij revnitel' pravoslavija

- osuetils'a, obmirščil's'a (AcD1950)

obmužčinivat's'a (N,L)

Čexov: pevicy obmužčinivajuts'a (Glag.19^c,119)

obmylit' (spec)

Dal': obmylivat', obmylit' "...; (ximič.) obrašcat' vŭ mylo"

obner'ašit's'a (N,L)

Dost.,Po pov.mokr.sn.: ja podrobno osmotrel moe plat'e, i našel,

čto vse staro, ..., zanošeno. Sliškom ja už obner'ašils'a
(via Glag.19^c,125)

oparšivit'

20^c: AcD1950: bol'naja ovca oparšivit vse stado

opolovinit' (prost)

Dal': opolovinit' čto "... , otn'at' polovinu čego"

opol'ačit'

Budil'nik: mužičok russkij, ne .. opol'ačennyj (Glag.19^c,119)

opošlit'

Čexov: opošlit' (Glag.19^c,120)

opresnit'

Dal': oprěsn'at', oprěsnit' ili oprěsnovat' vodu

oprosit'

AcD1847: oprošcat', oprosit' (AcD1950)

obrusit'

Čexov,Ostr.Sax.: General .. govoril mne, čto on xočet

obrusit' saxalinskix gil'akov (AcD1950)

obobščit'AcD1847: obobščat', obobščit' (AcD1950)obosobit'Kl'uč., Kurs rus. ist.: Po kodu političeskix del na Rusi, Černigovskaja oblast' rano stala obosobl'at's'a ot drugix russkix oblastej (AcD1950)obotečestvennit' (N,L)Pletnev: obotečestvennit's'a (Glag.19^c,120)objevropeit' (N,L)Moskvit.(1856g.): objevropeit' (Glag.19^c,120)objedinit'Dal': objedin'at', objedinit'20^c: Lenin,t.30,s.408: ... kogda milliony trud'aščiks'a objedin'ajuts'a, kak odin čelovek ... - togda pobeda obespečena (AcD1950)oveščestvit'Jakušk.: oveščestvit' (Glag.19^c,118)oglupit'Suvorin: oglupit' (Glag.19^c,120)ogollandit's'a (N,L)Gonč.: ogollandivsie's'a francuzy (Glag.19^c,119)ogorošit' (razg)AcD1847: ogorošit' (AcD1950)odvor'anit' (N,L)Mosk.Nab.(1837g.): odvor'anit' doč' (Glag.19^c,119)odurit' (20^c: impfv. only)Dal': odurevat', odur'at', odurit' kogo "navodit' na kogo odur', omračenie uma ... "obdurit' (prost)

Dal': obdurivat', obdur'at', obdurit' "obmanyvat'"
odurmanit'

Dop.obl.sl.: odurmanit' (AcD1950)
oevropeit's'a

Dal': oevropeit's'a, gov. o žitelě drugoj časti světa,
 "prin'at' naši obyčai, evropejskie"
oznakomit'

AcD1822: oznakomit' (AcD1950)
obznakomit' (20^c: refl. only; prost)

Dal': o(b)znakomlivat', o(b)znakomit' kogo sŭ kěmŭ, čěmŭ
 "poznakomit'; ... sposobstvovat' znakomstvu ..."
okazěnit'

Stasov: okazēnit' (Glag.19^c,120)
okarikaturit'

Dost.,Skv.anek.: Vse vŭ podlecŭ! ... ja vas vseŭ zavtra
 že ... okarikatur'u! (AcD1950)
obkarikaturit' : B^{S1}? (q.v.)
okastratit' (N,L)

Marlinskij: okastratit' (Glag.19^c,119)
okatoličit'

Plex.: okatoličennaja šl'axta (Glag.19^c,119)
okislit'

Sok.: okisl'at' (AcD1950)
okitait's'a (N,L)

Panaev: okitait's'a (Glag.19^c,119)
okolpačit' (prost)

Dal': okolpačit' "nadět' na kogo kolpakŭ; *podčinit' sebě;
 *oduračit'"

okostenit' (N,L : ?; 20^c: no quotation in AcD1950)

Pušk., Dorož. žalob.: Il' čuma men'a podcepit, Il' moroz okostenit, Il' mne v lob šlagbaum vlepit Neprovernij invalid (AcD1950; Glag.19^c, 119)

okoškodoxlit's'a (N,L) : ?

Čexov, pis'mo (1887g.): Na odnom iz poezdov videl Soz'u Kodakovskuju: mažets'a, krasits'a vo vse cveta radugi i sil'no okoškodoxlilas' (via Glag.19^c, 125)

okulačit's'a (N,L)

Čexov, pis'mo (1890g.): Popadajuts'a ssyl'nye [pol'aki], prislannye s'uda ... v 1864g. ... V Išime odin bogatyj pan Zaleskij ... ; on deržit kabak, okulačils'a do mozga kostej, deret so vsej, no vse-taki pan čuvstvuets'a ... vo vsem (via Glag.19^c, 125)

omužičit' (20^c: refl. only)

Ěrtel': omužičil zavod (Glag.19^c, 119)

onemečit'

K'ux.: onemečit's'a (Glag.19^c, 118)

oretšerit' (N,L)

Belinskij: oretšerit' slog (Glag.19^c, 119)

orogatit' (N,L)

Pušk., pis'mo (1826g.): Budu tebe svodničat' staryx tvoix l'ubovnic - ja čaj d'javol'ski sostarelis'. Napiši kto? Ja gotov donyne idti po tvoim sledam, utešajas' mysliju, čto orogaču druga (via Glag.19^c, 119)

oskotinit'

AcD1847: oskotinit' (AcD1950)

osložnit'

Dal': osložn'at', osložnit' "sdělat' složněe, ... usložnit' "

osobačit' (20^c: refl. only; prost)

Dal': osobačit' "priučit' vse lajat's'a, branit's'a "

otaborit's'aAcD1822: otaborit's'a (AcD1950)otupit' (20^c: impfv. only)Dal': otupl'at', otupit' čto "za(pri)tupit' "ot'aželit'Gog.: ... , čto značitel'no ot'aželilo èkipaž (AcD1950)ofrancuzit'Oteč.zap.(1839g.): ofrancuzit' (Glag.19^c,118)ocepenit'Bel.,Lit.mečt.: Vokrug nix buševala zimn'aja v'juga ...l'udi padali tys'ačami, ocepenennye straxom i xolodom
(AcD1950)očepušit's'a (N,L)Turg.,pis'mo(1863g.): proizvedenie očepušivšejs'a fantazii
Glag.19^c,124)očerstvit'Gogol': čtob mečta [o juge] vyryvala [žitel'a severa] iz
sredy xladnoj žizni, predannoj zan'atijam, očerstvl'ajuščim
dušu (AcD1950)očuxonit's'a (N,L)N.Turg.: očuxonit's'a (Glag.19^c,118)20^coburžuazit'Lenin,t.29,s.283: Anglija dala obrazec strany, v kotoroj
... buržuazija r'adom s oburžuazivšejs'a aristokratiej
sozdala naibolee oburžuazivšujus'a verxušku proletariata
(AcD1950)ob'urokratit' (razg)Kr.biog.Lenina: Lenin ... prizyval očistit' partiju ot
ob'urokrativšixs'a, nečestnyx, netverdyx kommunistov
(AcD1950)obmužičit's'a (prost)Šolox.,T.Don: Ty obmužičils'a ... V tebe kazackoj krvi
(AcD1950)

obnaglit'

obnemečit'

Jazykov, K ne našim: O vy, kto xotite ... isportit' nas,
I obnemečit' Rus' ! (AcD1950)

opaskudit'

Kupr., Travka: Nu, zaglavie - ... "Ona vernulas'" ... "Kogda
raskryvajuts'a počki" ... Milyj moj, razve sam ne vidiš',
čto vse èto - opaskužennye temy? (AcD1950)

opodzolit'

op'janit'

Majak., Xorošo!: On sam op'janen svoeju slavoju

obobščestvit'

AcD1950: Sovetskaja vlast' obobščestvila sredstva
proizvodstva

-
oglušit' (razg) : B²² ?

odomašnit'

Lidin, Vel. ili Tix.: odomašnennye oleni (AcD1950)

*ožižit' : ožiženie (spec)

AcD1950: ustanovka dl'a ožiženija geliija

obozlit'

Seraf., Na presne: soldaty, obozlennye bessilijem vz'at'

Presn'u, oxotilis' na obyvatelej (AcD1950)

omeščanit's'a (razg)

Lenin, t. 29, s. 359: omeščanivšies'a socialšovinisty i
kautskiancy (AcD1950)

(omillionit')

Majak., Čudovišcnyje poxorony: ... - iz tys'ačegrudnogo mexa/
gremel omillionennyj množestvom èx/ za grobom, kotoryj exal

omolodit'

Karav., Razbeg: [on] ulybnuls'a nemnogo lixoj, srazu omolodivšej lico ulybkoj (AcD1950)

onarečivat's'a (spec)

AcD1950: onarečivanie predložnogo sočtanija

orabočit'

oseredn'ačit'

Stalin, t.7, s.330: my oseredn'ačili derevn'u v rezul'tate agrarnoj revol'ucii (AcD1950)

oskopit'

Br'us., Zeml'a: Kak ego oskoplennaja mysl' vmeščala vse veličie moej istiny? (AcD1950)

oslav'anit's'a

osovremenit'

osolonit's'a

AcD1950: voda v ozere osolonilas'

otabunit's'a

Arsen., PoUssur.tajge: Lošadi uže otabunilis', oni ne lagalis' i ne kusali drug druga (AcD1950)

oteplit'

Gorbat., Daša: Saraj očistili i oteplili, prevratili v masterskuju (AcD1950)

*otorfit': otorflenie

Vill'jams, Počvovedenie: otorflenie derniny luga (AcD1950)

B^{s2}/sp

OCS

obnažiti

Supr., Euch.: obnažiti, obnažati (Slon.)

opražn'ati (L:11^cS1)

Z., M.: opražnati "brach liegen lassen" (Sadn.)

obętriti (L:16^cS1)

Supr.(105): Rōcě že udarišuumu jeho i rebra obetrišese
(Sr.)

—
ogoliti

Supr.: ogoliti "entblößen" (Sadn.)

okrovaviti

Euch.: okrovaviti "zum Bluten bringen" (Sadn.)

11^c

11^cSl

obagrīti

Min.1096(okt.)(100): Krūvii tvoixū strujami, Dīmitrie,
cřkvī Bū obagrīti (Sr.)

obēliti

Gr.Naz.XIV.(18): Obēlitesę jako snęgū (Sr.)

obnažiti

Min.1096(sent.)(23): Tělesy obnaženie (Sr.)

12^c: Novg.II.,1141g.: Obnaživūše jako mēti rodila, i
sūver(go)ša i sū mosta (Sr.)

opravn'ati (L)

Ostr.ev.(Luk.XIII.7): Posęci ju vūskōjō i zeml'u
opravnęjetī (Sr."dělat' prazdnymū")

ob'aščr'ati (L:16^cSl)

Min.1096(okt.)(48): Obęščręjemi ognīmī i tyjušče bolęznii
preda(ni)jemī (Sr.)

—
ozlatiti

Min.1097g.(81): Zlatozarīna i zlatoslovesūna ozlatimī
Io(a)na (Sr.)

okrūniti (L:14^cSl; okornat' from 18^c)

Upyr.(212): Plěnenyja ōvedōtī, a iže vū plūčě isękutī,

a drugyja okrŭn'atŭ l'utostiŭ i surovŭstvo^m (Sr."izuvěčit'")
okrŭvaviti

Min.1097g.(156): Svojeju okrŭvaviše krŭviju (Sr.)
osažd'aviti (L)

Izb.1073g.(59): Da ne bludŭmŭ rŭzy osažděviši, ni
 l'ŭboděistvomŭ odeždě ukal'jai (Sr.)

očrŭniti

Izb.1073g.(182): Prikasajaiše pŭkŭlě očrŭnitŭše (Sr.)

12^c

12^cS1

13^c

13^cS1

obrotiti (L:18^c)

Efr.Sir.XIIIv.(Is.I.18): Ašče sut' grěsi vaši ŭko obroščeni,
 jako sněgŭ oběl'u ja (Sr.)("though your sins be as scarlet")

ovapitis'a (N,L)

Prol.avg.4: Bijuščii ō krŭvi eja ovapišas'a (Sr.)

14^c

14^cS1

obatritis'a (L:16^cS1)

Ž.Io.Zlat.: Obatrivši^s, gniti nača (Sr."vospalit's'a")

okrilatiti (N,L)

Vtz.XXXIII.12(sp.XIVv.): Bŭ okrilati po vs'a dŭni (Sr.)

15^c

15^cS1

16^c

ognoiti (L:18^c) : v. B^{s2}

16^csl

ostekl'ati (L:19^c)

Ž.Theod.Sik.(29)(Min.čet.apr.598): Mrazu že byvaemu
ostekl'aemu (Sr."dělat' gladkimů")

17^c

obravnivati

Torg.kn.XVI-XVIIv.(121): A pytaite naždaků, čěmů [kamen']
obravnivajutů (Sr.)

obzoločiti

Pes.Ryb.(I,151): ... sědelyško ... obsaženo ... kameškomů
obzoločennymů (SRS)

18^c

obagr'anit'

Ruk.L.(77ob): obagreniti "očervleniti"

obm'agčit' (N,L)

Nord.(II,444): obm'agčat', obm'agčit' "amollir tout autour"

ogladit'

Nord.(II,458): oglaživat', ogladit' "polir, lisser, applanir
autour"

obgladit'

Ruk.L.(78ob): obgladiti "zgladiti"

obgolit' (N,L)

Ruk.L.(78ob): obgoliti "ogoliti"

ogr'aznit' (L:19^c)

Ruk.L.(85ob): okal'ati "ogr'azniti, oskverniti"

oželtit' (N,L)

Pol.: oželt'aju "zri želt'u"; želt'u "flavum redo"

ozelenit'

Nord.(II,465): ozelenit' "verdir"

ozolotit'

Ruk.L.(85ob): ozlašćati "ozoločati, pozlašćati", ozlatiti

"r. ozolotiti, pozolotiti"

okornat' : B^{2/B} ? (q.v.)

obkrovavit' (N,L)

Pes.Ryb.,V-rus.Pes.: obkrovavit' (SRS)

okrovenit'

Ruk.L.(86): okrovaviti "okroveniti"

oledenit'

Pol.: oleden'aju "moroz'u, circumglacio, congelo"

e.g.: moroz oledenil zeml'u

oskaredit' (N,L) : ?

Nord.(II,482): oskaredit' "salir, souiller"

obsušit'

Brink.(162): obmaži ... verevku ... kleemů, i obsuši (SRS)

očervlenit' (L:19^c)

Nord.(II,515): očervlen'at', očervlenit' "teindre en pourpre"

občistit'

Pol.: občiščaju "zri očiščaju"

19^c

obledenit'

20^c: Maksim., God na severe: Goru obledenili vodoj ... katalis'
s nee (AcD1950)

oparšivit' (razg)

AcD1847: oparšivit' (AcD1950)

obrum'anit'

Turg., O.i.d.: Nad neju podnimalos' bledno-goluboe nebo,
čut' obrum'anennoe zarej (AcD1950)

obuglit'

AcD1847: obuglivat', obuglit' (AcD1950)

—
obzelenit' (razg)

20^c: Seraf., Gorod v stepi: Vesna ... vse obzelenila (AcD1950)

obkornat' (prost) : B^{2/B}? (q.v.)

okuklit's'a (spec)

Dal': okukl'at's'a, okuklit's'a o nasěkm."obratit's'a vŭ
kukolku"

okurguzit' (prost)

AcD1847: okurguzit' (AcD1950)

obkurguzit' (prost)

Korol., pis'mo: čto-to obkurgužennoe i oborvannoe na
poluslove (AcD1950)

orum'anit'

AcD1847: orum'anit' (AcD1950)

e.g.: moroz orum'anivaet ščeki

osvetlit'

AcD1822: osvetliti (AcD1950)

osmuglit'

Marl., Mulla-Nur: ... lico ... , ktorogo ... ne moglo

osmuglit' žarkoe solnce (AcD1950)

občekryžit' (prost) : B^{2/B}? (q.v.)

20^c

oblesit'

AcD1950: oblesennaja step'

oblosnit's'a

AcD1950: rukava oblosnilas' ot dolgoj noski

obloxmatit's'a

obmoxnatit's'a (razg)

—

osl'un'avit' (razg)

Šagin'an, Hidrocentral': Staruški suximi ručkami opravljali na sebe černeye šelkovye kofty, brali za ščeku koz'ajku doma i podstavljali ej tonkie svoi čut' osl'un'avlennye gubki (AcD1950)

obsl'un'avit' (razg)

osteklenit's'a

A.N.Tolst., Petri: Ostekl'anilis' u nego vypuklye glaza (AcD1950)

B^{s3}

OCS

obujati (L:19^c) : B^{vn}? (q.v.)

obūvetūšati

Supr.: obūvetūšavūšija (Slon.)

obetūšati (L:19^c)

Supr.: obetūšati (Sadn.)

obništati

Psalt.33.11: bogati obništašje (Slon.)

opustěti

Supr.: opustěti "wüst, leer werden" (Sadn.)

obubožati (L:11^cSl)

Supr.: obubožati "arm werden" (Sadn.)

obqroděti (L:15^cSl)

Supr.: obqroděti "dumm, töricht werden" (Sadn.)

—

odůžditi (L:18^c) : B^{v1} ?

Euch.: odůžditi "regnen, regnen lassen", odůžditi "regnen"
ožestěti (L:19^c) (Sadn.)

Psalt.: ožestěti "hart werden" (Sadn.)

omříknoti (L:16^cSl)

Supr.: omříknoti "dunkel werden, ..." (Sadn.)

omřítvěti

Supr.: omřítvěti "sterben" (Sadn.)

oněměti

Psalt., Supr., Euch.: oněměti, oněmjati "stumm werden,
verstummen" (Sadn., Slon.)

oslaběti

oslaběti "erschlafen, schwach werden" (Sadn.)

oslípnoti

Euch., P., Supr.: oslípnoti "erblinden" (Sadn.)

osyrěti (L)

Supr.(229): Egda se susede mlěko i osyrěe, zagradiťu pqtí
sřsu, tůgda i dětišťi plačetů i mati bolitů (Sr.)

otímíněti (L:19^c)

Supr.: otímíněti "dunkel werden, sich verdunkeln" (Sadn.)

18^c: Ruk.L.(910b): otemneti "obvečer'ati; oslepnuti"

otlůstěti (L:14^c ??)

M.: otlůstěti "verstockt werden" (Sadn.)

otežičati (L:16^cSl)

Supr.: otežičati, otežičavati "beschwert, bedrückt werden"
(Sadn.)

oubožati (L:14^cSl)

Cloz.: oubožati "arm sein" (Sadn.)

oxrůmnoti

Psalt.: oxrůmnoti "(hervor)hinken" (Sadn.)

oxuděti (L:19^c)

Supr.: oxuděti "kleiner, geringer werden" (Sadn., Slon.)

ocěpati (L)

Supr.: ocěpati "erstarren" (Sadn., Slon.)

ocěpěněti

A.: ocěpěněvati; Z., M., Cloz., Sav., Supr.: ocěpěněti

"erstarren, verdorren" (Sadn.)

11^c

opustěti

Lavr.1.(222) (=PVL, 1093g.): opustěša sela naša (Sam., Sr.)

11^cSl

obogatěti

Izb.1073g.(76): Da eda uže vīseškū člīvkū obogatěvū otū

Bā obogatěeti (Sr.)

obrūzgnuti (L)

Pand.Ant.XIV.(72): Dobro ubo otūvrěšti jestī zilyi kvasū
izvetūšavūšii i obrūzgušī rūpūtanija i okljevetanija (Sr.)

"prokисnut'")

obnizěti (L:15^cSl)

Sl.IIar.(36): Oči bo g̃ni vysoci. a člīkū smirenū i

obnizěetū vysota člīča (SRS; Sr.:Is.II.11)

obniščati

Sb.1076g.(94): Ne gl̃q ti razdrěši mi ništetu, ni bogatīstva
mi darui, ibo obništaxū tebe děl̃q (Sr.)

18^c: Ruk.L.(80): obniščavati; (80ob): obniščati "oslepnuti"

opusněti (L:14^cSl)

Dan.III.19(Ůpyr.): Nauxodonosorū ispolnišq jarosti i
zrakū lica ego opusně (Sr.)("the form of his visage was
changed")

opustěti

Iez.XII.20(Upyr.)(Busl.176): gradi ixů useleni opustějuti
(Sr.)

obu(bo)ž(d)ati (L)

Psalt.Theodorit.(54): I Židove že drevle obogativše^š, mltiju
Bžieju obužaša i vzalkaša nevěrovavše (Sr.)

oburoděti (L:15^cSl)

Izb.1073g.(116): Nů oburode řeče nerazuminoje ixů sr̄ce:
naričoštesę mudri oburoděša i přeměniša slavu netilějōštaago
Bā kostōnami někymi i stěniimi (Sr. "obezumět'")

objuroděti (L)

Is.XIX.11: Obūjurodějuti kneži (Sr.)("the princes .. are fools")

oburodiněti (L)

Mth.V.13(254): Ašče že li solī oburodinějetī (Sr.)

ovetšati (L)

Dan.XIII.52(Upyr.): .. ovetišalče dnii zůlů, nyně prispěš'a
grěsi tvoi (Sr."sostarěvšijs'a")

oglůxnuti

Min.1096(sent.)(136): Nyně oglůxni [i] můlůcanie iměi (Sr.)

ogoričati (L)

Pand.Ant.XIV.(169): .. zanje ogoričati (Sr.)

odoblěti (L)

P.V.L.,955g.: Ne .. razuměša vo tīmě xodeššcii, i ne vědětī
slavy Gñę, odoblěša bo sr̄ca ixů .. (Sr. "očerstvět'")

odůžgati (L:18^c) : B^{v1} ?

Min.1096(okt.)(40): Jako ō istočņnika odůžgajeti iz grobů
vašixů (Sr.)

18^c: Pol.: odoždevaju "zri dožd'u"; dožditi "dožd' idet, pluit"

ožestočeti (L:16^cSl)

Izb.1073g.(164): Jego že xošte miluje, jeho že xošte ožestoči
(Sr.)

16^cSl:V.M.Č.Sent.14-24(942): Iže gněvomů soderžimyj pianů
est' paky: ... glasů ožestočevaetů (SRS)

omalomoščati (L)

Izb.1073g.(194): ovů že, jako ze omalomoštečvůšg tělu,
sůměritišg sů nimi i dša (Sr.)

omñišati (L)

Is.XX.5(Upr.): Sranętsę omñišavůše Eguptěne sů Mury
(Sr."umen'sat's'a, ... byt' poběždennymů (V.)")

omřknuti (L:16^cSl)

Ostr.ev.(Luk.XXIII.45): Slńcu omřřkũšu (Sr."temnět")

omřrtvěti

Sb.1076g.(244): Omřřrtvějetř otů dobryixů dělů (Sr.)

oněměti

Pand.Ant.XIV.(79)(Amf.): Bōdi že vamů oněměti (Sr.)

okrępti

Gr.Naz.XIV.(V.): Da ne vů stlůpř solńny okręplemř (Sr.)

18^c: Nord.: krępnut', okrępnut' "s'enforcer, se durcir"

osyręti (L:12^cSl)

Sb.1076g.(112): Sñu moi l'ubyi ... da ne řřci, jako osyręřjg:
se imaři Bā i starěřšaago vů očę město (Sr.)

12^c: Zlatostr.d.1200g.: osirenije (Sr.)

oslabęti

Ostr.ev.(Mth.XV.32): ... da ne kako oslabęřjtř na pęti (SR.)

oslřpnuti, oslřpati, oslřpęti

Pand.Ant.XIV.(244): Vřř oslřpletř otů sůmysla blagago (Sr.)

otęsnęti (L)

Pat.Sin.XIV.(107): Da ne otęsnęje manastyřř (Sr.)("ne desit
monasterio")

ot'ažřčati (L:16^cSl)

Sb.1076g.(70): Mečŷ bo si sudŷny gotovajetŷ, egda kŷto zŷlo tvoręi ne styditŷse o nemŷ, oteęŷięe bo jemu strupy i vŷ otięajanije prixoditŷ uęe (Sr.)

oxromnuti

Gr.Naz.XIv.(V.): oxrŷmŷša otŷ stŷzŷ svoixŷ (Sr.)

17^c: Kir.(5)(1694g.): a kobyła bola oxramęla i iz nei vyręzovali vypodak i ona eęšo xramęet (Kotk.)

oxr'anuti (L)

Pand.Ant.: Poidu^ŷ i ne oxręnu^ŷ (Sr.)

oxudęti (L:19^c)

Izb.1073g.(Busl.263): Ni męrojq, ni tęlomŷ ne oxudęe (Sr.)

ocępęti (L:12^cS1)

P.V.L.,1071g.(Radz.): Novgoroc'^āu že sedęęš'c'u na prazę toja^ž xraminy, kudesnikŷ^ž leęaęe ocępęvŷ, i ŷibe imŷ bęšŷ (Sr.)

12^cS1:Mst.ev.(Mr.IX.18): ocępęjetŷ (Sr.)

ocępęnęti

Ostr.ev.(Mr.IX.18): ocępęnęjetŷ (Sr.)("pineth away")

12^c

osŷxnuti

Ip.l.,1169g.: ti ni usta ne oskla (Sr.,Sam.)

12^cS1

obalkati (N,L)

Psalt.tolk.XIIv.(V.): Obalkali bo b'axu i rikaxu obręsti xlębŷ ŷivotŷny (Sr.)

—
(ovŷdovęti): ovŷdovęnie

Efr.krm.(Vas.18): ovŷdovęnije dęvięŷtva mŷnje (Sr.)

14^c:Gr.mitr.Kipr.Psk.,1395g.: Popy nękotoryi molodyi da ovdovęli (Sr.)

osůdravěti (L:17^c)

Efr.krm.(Novokes.2): Aky osůdravěvůši (Sr.)

17^c: Pov.besn.žen.: ozdrave (Lev.)

osil'něti (N,L)

Ippol.Antixr.1: Osil'něi bĭgoděti (Sr.)

oxl'anuti (L:14^cSl)

Pand.Ant.XIIv.(129): Poidut' i ne oxlěnut' (Sr.)("they shall walk and not faint"): cf. oxr'anuti, above.

ocělěti (N,L)

Ž.Al.č.bož.(Zlatostr.XIIv.): Slěpii prozīrěša, bēsīnii ocělěša (Sr.)

13^c

13^cSl

14^c

ogustěti

Georg.Am.(Uvar.)(192): Preispodn'aa že voda studena sy utr' že golot'ju ogustěvši, iže i studenoe město naričets'a, tako že muka i to est' (Sr.)

odovolěvati (N,L)

Knig.otkr.Avr.(Sil'v.sb.XIVv.): Č^ŝtněiš'u zeml'u nareku, jako odovolěvajet' zemnomu jest'stvu i množestvu (Sr. "davati vŭ izobilii")

odurěti

Psk.II.,1343g.: Pskoviči bezsoniemŭ odurěli staryja i molodyja, i tako blud'ači po lěsu mnogo ixŭ pogiblo (Sr.)

otolstěti

Lavr.l.(452): ustně otolstěli i nosŭ (Sam.)

14^cSl

oskverněti (L:18^c)

Plač.Ierem.IV.14(sp.XIVv.)(V.): Oskverněša vŭ krovĭ (Sr.)

os'acati (N,L) : ?

Isx.XVI.13(sp.XIVv.): Zautra os'acajušči rosě okolo polka (Sr. "soxnut', izs'akat' "X"the dew lay round about the host")

15^c

opěšati (N earlier?; L:18^c; 19^c-20^c:opesit')

Skaz.Akir.(sp.XVv.): konę že iměę, na č'užem' ne ězdi, ašče bo opěšaeši, i posmēet' ti sę (Sr.)

18^c: Nord.(II,478): opěšat' "perdre courage, se décourager"

19^c: Dal': opěšat', sěv. i vost., ili opěšet' (proizn. opěšit') "stat' pěšimŭ; ... "

20^c: opěšit' (razg) "panic; (ustar) lose one's horse"

okl'ačeti (N,L) : ?

Sof.vr.,1460g.: ... os'azajušče ego, viděša, jako uže i rucě ego okl'ačeli b'axu (Sr.)

15^csl

obřezgnuti (N,L: cf. obrŭzgnuti,11^csl)

Sbor.XVv.(V.): Dobro ubo est' ŭvrěšči's'a zlagu kvasa izvět'savšago i obrězgŭšago (Sr.)

obŭvŭdověvati (L:17^c)

Xožd.Io.Bogosl.,1419g.: Paky lukavyi snemŭ obŭvŭdověvae^t, paky běsi postraml'ajut's'a (Sr.)

17^c: Arx.Str.(II,167): onŭ obovdovělŭ

Samarin.pril.(16): sveščennikŭ ... obvdovel' (Kotk.)

oblegčati (N,L)

Min.čet.fevr.271(Obr.glav.): Tom' časě oblegučaxŭ ŭ bolězni (Sr.)

obsirěti (N,L)

Ž.AnnyEvmim.: Obsirěv'ši ^t o' roditel' (Sr.)

osupněti (N,L) : ??

ProL.maj3(Timof.iMavr.): Igemonů, gněvomů osupněvů,
svěščami sťuju žešči povelě (Sr."nasupit's'a?, naxmurit's'a?")

otrudovatiti (N,L)

ProL.XVv.maj21(V.): Otrudovati Kost'antinů i iskaše ^t
vračevů iscělenija (Sr.)

16^c

odereveněti

Dub.sb.XViv.(322): Jazyků odereveněe ^t (Sr.)

oz'abnuti

Ust.Vaz.gr.1552g.: Kto uter'aets'a otů svoixů ruků, ili
oz'abetů, ili utonetů, ili sgoritů... (Sr.)

osirotěti

Kurb.ist.(III): Ženy i deti osirotěli i materi obeščadeli
(Fenn.65,76)

16^cs1

omrůžčati (N,L)

Car.1.V.6(sp.1538g.)(V.II.147): Omrůžčaš'a (Sr."stat'
neprijatnymů")

osujati (N,L)

Car.4.XVII.15(sp.XViv.)(V.): Idoša vů slědů bū sui^x i
osujaša pače jazyků (Sr.)

17^c

obogatelěti (N,L) : ?

Bezob.(125): l'udi ... stali gordy i spesivy obogatelěli
vsěxů činovů l'udej...

obleděti (N,L)

Pov.Tab.(430): mnozi ... vdyxaxu bo usta, i obled'aša, inii

obmirajutŭ, ovii umirajutŭ (SRS)

oblěnivěti (N,L)

Nikiforov: lěnivět' : oblěnivět' an aspectual pair

obmerznuti

Avv.ž.(233): ino nogi obmerzli, ne smogu podymat' (SRS)

obmertvěti (L:18^c)

SRS: obmertvet' "faint"

18^c: Nord.(II,444): obmertvět' "se roidir, s'engourdir"

obmolodati (N,L)

A.P.D.(II,69): a budetŭ kotorye krest'jane vŭ volost'axŭ

obmolodali otŭ vojny, ili dvory ... pogorěli (SRS)

opereložěti (N,L)

Arx.Str.(II,823): A kotoryxŭ budetŭ pustyxŭ dvorovŭ xoromy

pognili i pašn'a opereložěla i lěsomŭ porosla

ogniti (L:18^c)

Arx.Str.(II,773): i u verkovyxŭ u želěznyxŭ pušekŭ

stankovŭ i kolesŭ nětŭ, a u inyxŭ sŭ moči ognili

odeševěti (L:19^c)

Xleb.-Prok.: deševět' : odeševět' an aspectual pair

19^c: Dal': odeševět' "podeševět'"

okameněti

Prit.žen.zlob.: serdce ... okamenilo (Lev.)

obsirotati (N,L)

Dok.1649-91(I,143): krest'jane ... obniščali i obsirotali

i v rozn' razbreliš (SRS)

ostarěti (L:19^c)

Bezob.(58): A Thedora Čeliščava ... nět na Moskve i vpred

ne čaem potomu čto on ot sluzby otstavlen i ostarel

18^c: Nord.(II,486): ostarěvat', ostarět' "vieillir, .."

19^c: Dal': ostarět' "postarět' sil'no, odr'axlět' "

18^c

obesurmanet' (N,L)

Ruk.L.(79ob): obesurmaneti

obednet'

Nord.(II,456): obědnět' "s'appauvrir, devenir pauvre"

ob(e)remenet' (L:19^c)

Ruk.L.(79ob): oberemeniti "obremeneti, obr'uxateti, očrevateti"

19^c: Dal': oberemenět' "stat' beremennoju .."

oboset' (N,L)

Nord.(II,447): obosět' "avoir la chaussure déchirée"

obr'uzgnut'

Ruk.L.(81ob): obr'uzglyj, obr'uzgnuti

obr'uxatet' (prost)

v. ob(e)remenet', above

obomlet' (razg)

Nord.(II,447): obomlěvat', obomlět' "s'évanouir, défaillir"

obnemet' (N,L)

Nord.(II,445): obněměvat', obněmět' "devenir muet"

op'janet'

Nord.(II,478): op'janět' "s'enyvrer"

obrabet'

Ruk.L.(81): obrabeti "orabeti"

(obrobet'): obrobelyj

Nord.(II,449): obrobělyj "v. orobělyj"

obrudenet' (N,L)

Nord.(II,450): obrudenět' "se reduire en minéral, .."

obruset'

Nord.(II,719): rusět', obrusět' "embrasser les mœurs Russiennes"

19^c: Pušk.,Kirdžali: Nyne v obrusevšej Bessarabii peren'ali ... russkiju telegu (AcD1950)

ovod'anet' (N,L)

Nord.(II,458): ovod'anět' "dévenir aqueux, devenir abondant en eau"

oglupet' (razg)

Ruk.L.(82ob): obujati "oglupeti"

ogrubet'

Nord.(II,461): ogruběvat', ogrubět' "dévenir grossier"

odebelet' (N,L)

Nord.(II,462): odebelěvat', odebelět' "engrossir, devenir gros et gras"

odičat'

Nord.(II,462): odičat' "dévenir sauvage"

odrevnet' (N,L) : ?

Bel.(2,102): odrevnet' (Glag.19^c,120)

odr'axlet'

Lar.(24)(1712g.): v bžiju ustarelů i odūr'axlelů (Kotk.)

ozdorovet'

Nord.(II,465): ozdorovlivat', ozdorovět' "être guéri, se retablir"

okisnut'

Pol.: okisaju "zri kisnu"

okolet' : ?

Nord.(II,468): okolěvat', okolět' "roidir de froid, mourir, crever"

okostenet'

Nord.(II,469): okosteněvat', okostenět' "s'ossifier, devenir dur"

okočenet'

Nord.(II,469): okočenět' (vulg.) "être tout transi, roide de froid"

okrivet' (razg)

Nord.(II,470): okrivět' "devenir borgne"

oledevat' (N,L)

Pol.: oleděvaju "smerzajus'a jako ledű, congelasco"

oledenet'

Ruk.L.(86-86ob): oledeneti

19^c: Dost.,Krokodil: ja ... oledenel na meste ...

omerzat' (N,L)

Pol.: omerzaju "zri merznu"

orabet' (N,L)

v. obrabet', above

orobet'

Nord.(II,479): orobět' "prendre l'épouvante, perdre courage"

osipnut'

Nord.(II,481): osipat', osipnut' "s'enrouer, heiser werden"

oslabnut' (razg)

AcD1794: oslabnut' (AcD1950)

obsoxnut'

Nord.(II,452): obsyxat', obsoxnut' "devenir sec ..."

(ostervenet' (razg)): ostervenenie

Nord.(II,486): osterveněnie "l'acharnement"

ostolbenet'

Nord.(II,487): ostolbenět' "se roidir, être tout interdit, rester immobile"

ostudenet' (N,L)

Nord.(II,488): ostudenět' "se refroidir"

ostyt', ostynut'

Ruk.L.(90ob): ostyvati, ostynuti, ostyti "oxolodeti"

osyret' (L:19^c)

Nord.(II,489): osyrět' "devenir humide"

otverdet'

Ruk.L.(94): ocepeneti "otverdeti, okameneti"

oterpat' (L:19^c)

Pol.: oterpaju "zri terpnu"; terpnu "torpeo"

otixnut' (L:19^c)

Nord.(II,496): otixat', otixnut' "se calmer, s'appaiser"

otonet' (N,L)

Nord.(II,502): otonět' "devenir mince"

otošcat'

Ruk.L.(92): otosčati

20^c: P.Antok.: Ploxo korm'at v škole ... otoščal ty, slovno privedenie (AcD1950)

otupet'

Nord.(II,510): otupěvat', otupět' "s'emousser"

otučnet'

Pol.: otučněvaju "zri tučněju"

ot'aželet'

Nord.(II,513): ot'aželět' "s'appesantir"

oxripnut', oxripet' (N,L)

Nord.(II,514): oxripat', oxripnut', oxripět' "s'enrouer"

očervivet'

Nord.(II,515): očervivět' "se vermouler"

očrevatet' (L:19^c)

v. ob(e)remenet', above

19^cobaldet' (razg)

Čexov, pis'mo(1890g.): Ot Cejlona bezostanovočno plyli 13
sutok i obaldeli ot skuki (via Glag.19^c,121)

obolvanet' (prost)

Dal': obolvanět' "odurět', stat' ... bolvanomů"

obledenet' : only B^{s3/sp}?

Dal': Vodovoznaja bočka obledeněla

obmel'čat' (razg)

Gercen, B.iD.: So smert'ju Vorcel'a ... partija pol'skoj
ëmigracii v Londone obmel'čala (AcD1950)

obm'aknut' (razg)

Sok.: obm'aknut' (AcD1950)

obnaglet'

Dal': obnaglět' "ponaglět' vovse ... "

opaskudet' (prost)

Stan'ukovič: opaskudet' (Glag.19^c,121)

oplotnet'

A.Borod.: operirovat' oplotnevšie sraščenija (AcD1950)

opodlet'

Dal': opodlět' "opodlit's'a"

opostylet'

Marl.: opostylet' (Glag.19^c,121)

opošlet'

Dal': opošlět' "stat' pošlymů, ili kaků u nasů pišutů:
trivial'nymů, vul'garnymů"

oprostet' (prost)

AcD1847: oprostet' (AcD1950)

opsovet' (spec)

Čexov, pis'mo(1888g.): Ežov ne vorobej, a skoree (vyražá-

jas' na ... jazyke oxotnikov) on ščenok, kotoryj ešče ne
opsovel (via Glag.19^c,121)

odubet' (prost)

Dop.obl.sl.: odubet' (AcD1950)

obduret' (prost)

Gl.Usp., Čerez pen' kolodu: ... starik obdurel ... (AcD1950)

ozveret' (razg)

Dal': ozvěřět' "oskotinit's'a, ... osvirepět' ... "

okoset'

Dal': okosět' "pokosět', okosoglazět', stat' kosymŭ"

okremnet' (N,L) : ?

Grib.: okremnevšie tolpy (Glag.19^c,120)

okruglet'

Dal': okruglět'

omoskvičet' (N,L)

V'azemsk.: omoskvičet' (Glag.19^c,121)

orudenet'

AcD1822: orudenet' (AcD1950)

osatanet' (razg)

Čex., Beda: L'udi krali, a ja-to tut pri čem? S kakoj stati?

... Noč' ju-to u men'a obysk byl! Ěj bogu! ... Osataneli
oni, čto-li? Za čto men'a trogat'? (AcD1950)

osvirepet'

v. ozveret', above

osmelet'

Dal': osmělět' ili osměl'čat' "stat' posmělěe ... "

osovet' (prost)

Dal': osovět' "odurět', pridti vŭ bezpam'atstvo"

osolovet' (razg)

Dal': osolovět' "osovět', odurět'"

osolodet'Sok.: osolodet' (AcD1950)20^c: AcD1950: syroe zerno osolodeloosoplivet' (prost)AcD1847: osoplivet' (AcD1950)ostepenet' (razg)Salt., Gubern.oč.: - Da kak že ty, sudar', ostepenel'!

Vidno, už vyšel iz učen'ja-to? - (AcD1950)

ostočertet' (prost)Kupr.: ostočertet' (Glag.19^c,121)oteplet' (N,L)Dost.: oteplevšij v stakane ... čaj (Glag.19^c,121)otrezvet'Čexov: Ne budu bol'se pit' ... Basta! Ja otrezvel (AcD1950)otruxl'avet' (prost)Dal': otruxl'avet' "stat' truxl'avymů ... otů gnilosti"očerstvet'AcD1847: očerstvet' (AcD1950)očertet' (razg)Stan'uk., Mrač.šturman: Matrosam ... 'očertelo' èto šatanie po okeanam, polnoe bespokojstv (AcD1950)očudačet' (N,L)Lesk.: očudačet' (Glag.19^c,121)ošalet' (prost)AcD1822: ošalet' (AcD1950)ojalovet' (spec)Dal': ojalovet' o korově "perestat' telit's'a, zamatorēt'"20^cobmateret'

Čerkas.: Osen'ju, kogda molodye uže vyrastut i soveršenno obmaterejut... (AcD1950)

obryxlet'

Šolox., T. Don.: po obryxlevšemu mokromu snegu (AcD1950)

ogruznet' (razg)

Fedin, Goroda i Gody.: Po ego ruke udarili čem-to ostrym, on ogruznel, razm'ak, i tolpa podm'ala ego pod nogi, kak mešok (AcD1950)

odrevesnet' (spec)

obžadnet' (prost)

Ham.-Sib., Bel.zol.: Obžadnel ty sovsem (AcD1950)

ozlet' (razg)

Šolox., T. Don.: [G.] pomercal černymi, ozlevšimi vdrug glazami (AcD1950)

omračnet' (razg)

M. Gor'k., Ž. Kl. Samg.: [P.] omračnel, opustil golovu (AcD1950)

*otorfenet': otorfenelyj (spec)

očertenet' (razg)

Bs3/sp

OCS

oblistvüněti (L:15^CS1)

Supr.: oblistvüněti "sich belauben, grünen" (Sadn.)

osin'ati (L)

Supr.: osin'ati "blau, dunkel werden" (Sadn.)

očrīněti (L)

Supr.: očrīněti "dunkel, finster werden" (Sadn.)

11^C

opus(t)něti (L:14^CS1), opysněti (L:16^CS1)

P.V.L., 1093g.: Pečalni, mužimi ... v bėdě opustněvše

lici, počėrněvše tělesy (Sr.; Ak.sp.: opysnivši; Radz.sp.:

opusněvši)

16^cSl: Min.XViv.(M): opysněv licemů (Sr.)

—
ovraskověti (L) : 11^cSl?

Nikon.l.,876g.: Sostarěvšuju i ovraskověvšuju mladozračnuju
sotvori otrokovicu (Sr.)

11^cSl

opusněti (L:14^cSl)

Dan.III.19(Upyr.): Nauxodonosorů ispołnišę jarosti i zraků
lica ego opusně (Sr.)

obrůžavěti

Izb.1073g.(81): Zlato vaše i srebro obrůžavě (Sr.)

—
ovraskověti (L) : 11^c? (q.v.)

okrilatěti (L:15^c?)

Nest.Ž.Theod.(5): Tůgda že bo slyšavů o bl̄ženěm̄ Antonii,
živušciim̄ vů pešcerě, i, okrilatěvů že umů, ustrimisja
ků pešcerě (Sr.)

osěděti (L:18^c)

Pand.Ant.XIv.(180): Možĩ v̄isĩ osěděvů vů postěxů i truděxů
sůstarěvůšę (Sr.)

18^c: Nord.(II,489): osěděju "grisonner"

osm'a(g)nuti (L)

Pat.Sin.XIv.(133): Osm'anuvš'u jemu jako 6 povarĩnica (Sr.)

12^c

12^cSl

oprokaženěti (N,L)

Nikon.Pand.(sl.7): Oprokaženěvšũ [Marii] Moisi prosti (Sr.)

13^c

13^cS1ostrupiveti (L:16^cS1)Ž.Nif.XIIIv.(17): Ostrupivěti (Sr.)14^c14^cS1oblistvíněti (L:15^cS1)Ž.Xarlamp.30(Min.čet.fevr.113): Kako oblistv'ně stolpů (Sr.)opěgotivěti (L:16^cS1)Pand.Ant.XIV-XVv.: Marijamů opěgotivě (Sr."zabolět' prokazoj")15^cobělěti (N,L)Sb.XVv.Mosk.ob.ist.i dr.(Busl.650): Egda voda potečet' ili pticę opęt' poletí, ili sineč' ili sračininů obělěet' .. (Sr.)15^cS1okrastověti (N,L)Prol.fevr.27(V)(15^cS1?): Tělo že okrastově i byst', jako češuja (Sr.)16^c16^cS1obnažěti (N,L)Pand.Ant.(sp.XViv)(V): Obnažěvů jako ptica kriloma, rugu bude^t (Sr.)17^cogniti (L:18^c) : cf. B^{S3}18^c:Nord.(II,459): ognivat', ognit' "pourrir à l'entour"osteklětiPrit.vit.sm.: oči osteklějutů (Lev.)18^coblin'at' : B^{vn/sp} ?Nord.(II,442): oblin'at' "se décolorer, se déteindre"oblyset'Nord.(II,443): oblysět' "devenir chauve"

obmerznut'

Nord.(II,444): obmerzat', obmerznut' "se congeler tout
autour"

obmoxnatet' (N,L)

Nord.(II,444): obmoxnatět' "devenir velu"

oplesnevet' (L:19^c)

Nord.(II,475): oplěsnevět' "se moisir"

oplešivet'

Nord.(II,475): oplěšivět' "devenir chauve"

opryščavet' (razg)

Nord.(II,475): opryščavět' "avoir des élevures, des pustules"

obruset' (L:19^c)

Nord.(II,719): rusět', obrusět' "blondir"

obryžet' (N,L)

Nord.(II,450): obryžět' "devenir roux"

ovolosatet' (N,L)

Nord.(II,458): ovolosatět' "prendre poil"

ovšivet'

Nord.(II,457): ovšivět' "devenir pailleux"

obgnit'

Dok.Sen.(II,2,161): ugly [doma] obgnili, krovli obgnili (SRS)

ogolet'

Nord.(II,460): ogolět' "devenir chauve"

odr'abnut'

Vejsm.(165): odr'abnuti (AcD1950)

ozelenet' (N,L)

Ruk.L.(85): ozeleneti "pozeleneti"

okorostavet' (N,L)

Nord.: korostavět', okorostavět' "devenir galeux"

okosmatet' (prost)

Nord.: kosmatět', okosmatět' "devenir velu, pelu"

oledenet'

Nord.(II,471): oledeněvat', oledenět' "se glacer"

ol'adenevat' (N,L)

Pol.: ol'adeněvaju "zri xvrastomů zarastaju"; xvrastomů zarastaju "frutico, fruticor"

omerzat' (N,L)

Pol.: omerzaju "zri merznu"; merznu "gelasco"

obsedet' (N,L)

Ruk.L.(81ob): obsedeti "posedeti"

očirevatet' (N,L)

Nord.(II,516): očirevatět' "se couvrir d'ulcères"

ošeludivet' (prost)

Nord.(II,516): ošeludivět' "dévenir galeux"

19^c

oborodatet' (razg)

Lesk.,Pečer.antiki: On oborodatel i postarel (AcD1950)

obvolosatet' (prost)

AcD1847: obvolosatet' (AcD1950)

oblidenet'

Dal': doroga oblidenilas' ili oblideněla

oparšivet' (razg)

AcD1847: oparšivet' (AcD1950)

obyndevet', objindevet'

L.Tolst.,V.iM.: [Z.] sderžal lošadej i obernul svoe uže

objindevevšee do brovej lico (AcD1950)

obzelenet' (razg)

Dal': lěšŭ o(b)zelenils'a ili obzeleněl "oděls'a listvoju"
okrovenet' (prost)

Opyt.obl.sl.: okrovenet' (Glag.19^C,121)

osyret' (N,L)

Dal': osyrět' "otsyrět' sŭ bokovŭ, snizu ili sverxu ..."

20^C

obovšivet'

Nov.-Priboj,Uxaby: K načalu 1917g. ... v armii, obovšive-
 všej, polurazdetoj ... načals'a razval (AcD1950)

orogovet'

AcD1950: Orogovevsie èpitelial'nye kletki koži životnyx

osteklenet'

Bunin,Derevn'a: p'janyj čelovek s golubymi osteklenevšimi
 glazami (AcD1950)

A²SP, OP

17^C

obžitis'a (razg)

Kosm.1670g.(411): na tomŭ ostrově aglinskie obžilis'a
 Francysko Drakŭ (SRS)

18^C

obstroit's'a (razg) : B^{VR}SP?

AcD1794: obstraivat's'a, obstroit's'a (AcD1950)

19^C

obzavesti : B^{Va}SP?

L.Tolst.,pis'mo: [Timrot] obzavedet xutor tak,čto ...
 (AcD1950)

obzavestis' (razg)

Turg.,Nakanune: U men'a ... ešče bespor'adok, ... ešče ne

obzavels'a, kak dolžno (AcD1950)

obselit's'a (prost) : B^{VR}SP?

Gl.Usp.,Kojpro čto: Tri-to dereven'ki koe-kak obselilis'
na suxix mestiškax (AcD1950)

20^c

obrasti (ST)(razg)

e.g.: obrasti xoz'ajstvom

A³SP, OP

15^c

obizrētis'a (N,L)

Blagosl.gr.Rost.ark.,1448g.: Ažo dastŭ Bogŭ obizr'as'a
takŭ u men'a, u svoego episkopa, budi, i jazŭ ... xoč'u
sŭ toboju sotvoriti besĕdu (Sr.)

16^c

obraščatis'a (N,L) : ?

Kurb.perep.(V): vešči tobe po vole ... obraščalis' (Fenn.
55,204:"things prospered for you")

17^c

18^c

opoznat's'a (prost)

Pol.: opoznatis'a gďĕ, ili sŭ kĕmŭ "assuescere domesticis"

19^c

obernut's'a (razg) : B^{VR}SP?, oborotit's'a (razg) :

B^{VR}SP?

Dal': obertyvat's'a, obernut's'a, oboračivat's'a,
oborotit's'a "izvoračivat's'a, obmogat's'a, peremogat's'a,
obxodit's'a"

oborotit' (prost) : B^{va}OP ?

Gercen, B.i.D.: Každogo nakormit', odet' - odnoj kl'ačkonkoj ili korovenkoj ne oborotiš' dela, moloka ne dostanet
(AcD1950)

ogl'adet's'a

Dal': Ja ešče ne uspěl ogl'adět's'a v dolžnosti "opoznat's'a"

osmotret's'a

Dost., Krokodil: - Zdes' že [(v krokodile)] teplo i m'agko, kot'a ja i ne uspel ešče osmotret's'a v ètom neožidannom dl'a men'a ubežišče ...

20^c

obernut' (razg) : B^{va}OP ?

e.g.: bystro obernut' delo

obgl'adet's'a

oboznat's'a (ustar)

obsmotret's'a (razg) : A³⁰ or A³¹ ? (q.v.)

B^{2,3}SP, OP

18^c

obm'at' (OP later ?)

Nord.(II,444): obminat', obm'at' "chiffonner tout autour"

20^c: B.Polev., Zoloto: On dolgo obminal mež pal'cev tabak
(AcD1950)

obžit' (razg)

Kozmogr.(65ob): Zeml'a povs'udu plodorodna obžito i izobil'-no tamž rod'ats'a vs'akie sěmena (SRS)

obkatat' : B²² ?

AcD1792: obkatyvat', obkatat' (AcD1950)

20^c: Ažaeu: xorošo obkatann[a]a dorog[a] (AcD1950)

om'at' (OP later ?)

Pol.: ominaju "zri mnu"

20^c: AcD1950: om'at' "to že, čto obm'at' "

otesat' : B²⁰⁻²² ?

Nord.(II,496): otesyvat', otesat' "ebaucher, raboter, amenuiser"

obtiskat' (razg) : B²² ? (q.v.)

19^c

obležat' (razg)

Dal': obleživat', obležat' komu město "gotovit' leža na nemě, uminat' i grět' soboju"

obygrat' : B^{va4} ??

Dal': obygrat' skripku

-
obžat's'a (prost) : prob. B^{vr}SP

Gog.,Večer nak. Iv.Kupala: Mnogo kazakov obkosilos' i obžalos' (AcD1950)

obkosit's'a (N,L) : prob. B^{vr}SP

v. obžat's'a, above

obkurit' : B^{va4} ??

Gog.,M.Duši: trubki ... obkurennye i neobkurennye (AcD1950)

obsidet' (razg)

Mam.-Sib.,Xleb: [E.] pomestils'a ... na obsižennoj skameečke u pečki (AcD1950)

20^c

obnosit' (razg)

AcD1950: obnosivšijs'a sapog

-
obbit' : B²⁰ ?

e.g.: obbit' granit "smoothe, even off"

obkosit'

obseč' : B^{20,22} ?

e.g.: obseč' kamen'

obtesat' (N in 18^c?) : B^{20,22} ?

M.Gor'k.: ... stučali topory, obtesyvaja brevna (AcD1950)

B^{va}OP

17^c

obojti (N,L) : ?

Bezob.(227): Da vědomo tebě budi slyšal ja čto im'a tvoe napisano na priměr v čerkaskie gorody v voevody a čajat čto ta služba teb'a ne oboidetů i ty izvol' priěxat' k Moskve samů o sebě bolši uvědaeš'

18^c

obdelat' (prost)

Nord.(II,436): obdělyvat', obdělat' "achever,perfectionner"

odernut' : B^{va1} ? (q.v.)

19^c

oborotit' (prost) : A³OP ? (q.v.)

oblomat'

Turg.,O.iD.: I ved' tože dumal: oblomaju del mnogo (AcD1950)

obrabotat'

e.g.: obrabotat' del'ce

obyskat' (20^c: obl.)

Dal': Gdě čto položiš', tamů i obysčes'

oborudovat' (razg)

L.Tolst.,Vlast't'my: S den'gami ... možno èto delo oborudovat' (AcD1950)

—
obdernut' : B^{va1} ? (q.v.)

obzavesti : A²⁰OP ? (q.v.)

obstrel'at' (OT)(razg)

Korol., V bor'be s d'javolom: Armija byla ešče ne obstrel'ana,
 dejstvovala neuverenno i robko (AcD1950)

obstr'apat' (prost)

Dal': obstr'apat' dělo "obdělát', ustroit' krugomů"

oxlopotat' (T)(razg)

A.Ostr., Ne bylo ni groša: - Del'nyj čelovek ètot [P.] ...

- Ešče kakoj delec-to ! Po sudam xodit, dela oxlopatyvaet
obxlopotat' (T)(razg) (AcD1950)

Levit.: U nego ... mošonka s sotnej rublej, kotorye on pri-
 vez s toju cel'ju, čtoby obxlopotat' svoe delo (AcD1950)

obšarkat'

Tr.kom.po issl.kust.prom.: Čtob [goršok] byl gladkim,
 vnútri ego obšarkivajut namočennoj v vode tr'apkoju
 (AcD1950)

20^c

obvarganit' (prost)

obernut' : A³OP ? (q.v.)

obmozgovat'

G.Markov: Nado s tobój obmozgovat' odno delo ! (AcD1950)

—
obstroit' : B^{va} ?

N.Volkov: A.V.Lunačarskij nikogda ne stroit i ne
obstraivaet svoix p'es, On ix tol'ko pišet. (communicated
 by A.L.Tait)

Seraf.: Bednost' zaela, a nam nel'z'a sobrat's'a,
 pogovorit', obstroit' svoju sud'bu (AcD1950)

obt'apat' (prost)

Nevež.: Ja, brat, lix. Dunut' ne uspeeš', kak obt'apaju èto delo (AcD1950)

B^{vr}SP

OCS

11^c

11^cSl

oščutitis'a (L:16^c)

Ostr.ev.(Mth.XXIV.39): Ni oštutise, doniđeže pride potopŭ i vŭzŕtŭ vŭse (Sr.)

12^c

oblovitis'a (N,L)

Ip.l.,1190g.: I tu lovy dŕjavša i oblovišas'a množestvomŭ zvŕrei (Sr.)

12^cSl

13^c

13^cSl

očutitis'a

ProI.XIIIv.(291): Oč'utivŭšise, vŭstrŕpetaxŭ na odrŕ (Sr. "prosnut's'a")

16^c: Sof.vr.,1534g.: Leža časa sŭ dva i edva očutis'a (Sr.)

14^c

omočis'a (N,L) : B^{vr}? (q.v.)

14^cSl

15^c

obojtis' (L:17^c)

Pam.Pol.(66): ... velŕlŭ ... bojaromŭ ... pobyti ... u

velikie kn'agini, dokolě ona obojdets'a (SRS)

17^c: Sk.sm.vr.(205): Poslědi že okajannyj obšeds'a
umomů svoimů, i pozna svoju vinu (SRS)

15^cs1

obraždatis'a (N,L)

Min.čet.fevr.(36): Razumů vŭ razumě prixodit' i gatanie
gatanii obraždaet's'a (Sr."zaroždat's'a")

—
ošibitis'a (N,L)

Korm.Mosk.Dux.Ak.7(Io.Postn.): Sogrěš'šei po ěstvu i
malěžy, rekše vŭskorě ošiboša, i vo edino lěto proščeni
su^t [t̄] mene (Sr."ispravit's'a"): this may be a develop-
ment of the B^{vr/g-a} value, "abstain from" (q.v.), during
the semantic decay of this latter sub-category.

16^c

območis'a : B^{vr} ? (q.v.)

—
obgovoritis'a (L:17^c) : B^{vr} ? (q.v.)

očoxnutis'a (N,L)

Kurb.ist.(II): Očŭxnuvžes'a ... videx ... (Fenn.65,66:"when
I came to ... ")

16^cs1

ošinutis'a (N,L) : ?

Sil'v.iAnt.vopr.XVIv.: Ošinuvšesę (Sr."ošibit's'a?" -
sp.XVIIv.: posramiv'šesę)

17^c

opisatis'a (L:18^c) : A³¹ or B^{vr} ?

A.Astr.(6): ne opisa^vs'a s nami (SRS)

Bezob.(183): a oni ... v odnix čislex i v drugom čisle

prihod'at a opisavatca ob nixů nekoli potomu čto v
odnix čislex prihod'atů

18^c: Bum.Šerem.(113): ... ja, ne opisavs'a ků vašemu
prevoskoditel'stvu, počkalů ... (SRS)

opetis'a (N,L) : B^{vr} ?

Poslov.Majk.(108): opoets'a duda, obživets'a zena (SRS)

--
ogovoritis'a (N,L) : B^{vr} ? (q.v.)

obžitis'a (razg)

v. opetis'a, above

18^c

obyrvat's'a (L:19^c)

Ruk.L.(83): obyrvat's'a

19^c: Dal': obyrvat's'a, smb., tmb., oburkat's'a " ...
privyknut' ků kakomu dělu, žit'ju"

opam'atovat's'a (prost)

Ist.Dek.(M.)(32ob): [freliny] razgovarivali princesu,
čtob opametovalas': čto 'princa nikakogo tut net' (TODRL,
XXI,291)

opomnit's'a

Nord.(II,475): opomnit's'a "rappeller ses esprits, se
reconnoitre"

obojtis' čem, bez čego (razg)

Apof.(48): Diogenů bezů Many oboitis'a možetů (SRS)

--
odumat's'a

Nord.(II,464): odumyvats'a, odumat's'a "se raviser,
prendre de meilleurs sentimens"

obxodit's'a čem, bez čego (razg)

Nord.(II,454): obxodit's'a, obojtis' " ... mně bezů etova

obojtis' ne l'z'a: je ne puis pas me passer de cela"
očuvstvovat's'a

Ist.Dek.(M.)(32ob): I princesa malo očuvstvovalas'
očunut's'a (L:19^c) (TODRL,XXI,292)

Matinskij(83): Xvalimov: Postydis'a / Rasstupis'a /
 Polno poltiny na rubl' polučat'. / Skvalygin: Očunis'a /
 Perekrestis'a: / Vidno prišel ty bal'asy točit' (Leks.18^c,
 214)

očurat's'a (N,L)

Nord.(II,516): očurat's'a "revenir à soi, prendre de
 meilleurs sentimens"

19^c

obernut's'a (razg) : A³SP? (q.v.)

obležat's'a (razg)

Dal': obleživat's'a, obležat's'a "privyknut' ležat'; byt'
 dolgo na odnomŭ městě"

obmolotit's'a

20^c: L'vova, Živ. duši: Kak tol'ko obmolotims'a, èta soloma
 i pojdet na pokryšku skotnyx dvorov (AcD1950)

obrevet's'a (prost)

N.Usp., Saša: Čego, matuška, plačeš' ? Vidiš', brat skoro
 priedet ... - Razve slezy-to u nej pokupnye, - už ona
obrevelas' sovsem (AcD1950)

obygrat's'a

Davydov: [Antreprenier] starals'a ... dat' emu vozmožnost'
obygrat's'a, najti svoe mesto, naščupat' svoe nastojaščee
 delo (AcD1950)

-
ogul'at's'a (20^c: obl.)

Dal': ogulivat's'a, ogul'at's'a o skotě, korově "obojtis',
oblomat's'a, stat' stelnoju .. "

obgul'at's'a (20^c:obl.)

Dal': obgulivat's'a, obgul'at's'a, o roгатomŭ skotě
"obgon'at's'a, obojtis'; byt' stelnoju"

obderžat's'a

Dal': obderživat's'a, obderžat's'a ".. obojtiš', ogladit's'a
vŭ dělě"

e.g.: zamok budet xoroš, kak obderžits'a

obdumat's'a (prost)

A.Ostr.: Ja daveča otkazalas' ot vašix uslug .. Ja obdumalas'
obžat's'a : B²²SP ?? (q.v.) (AcD1950)

obkosit's'a (N,L) : B²²SP ?? (q.v.)

obselit's'a (prost) : A²⁰SP ? (q.v.)

obstroit's'a (razg) : A²⁰SP ? (q.v.)

obterpet's'a (razg)

Turg.,L'gov: Vmig korablekrušeniya voda nam pokazalas' ..
kolodnoj, no my skoro obterpelis' (AcD1950)

očuxat's'a (prost)

Dop.obl.sl.: očuxat's'a (AcD1950)

20^c

ne obrat's'a (razg)

e.g.: Dela u nas ne obereš's'a

obletat's'a, obletet's'a

Prisv.: On otkryl letki i .. uvidel, što pčely obletelis',
a potom podn'alis' i skrylis' (AcD1950)

obrugat's'a (razg)

M.Gor'k.: [G.] poproboval podn'at's'a, no ne smog, i krepko

obrugavšis', zasmejals'a bessmyslennym smexom p'janogo
(AcD1950)

obyskat's'a (prost) : ?

Pervenc.: Orel brosil vožži cyganke, podbežal ko mne.

- [S.I.], obyskalis' vas, obyskalis' (AcD1950)

obsidet's'a (razg)

Šamov: Kogda [čiž] obsidits'a, to oxotnik zametit, čto polovina kletki ptice sovsem ne nužna (AcD1950)

obxoxotat's'a (prost)

Šišk.: [Fonvizin] stol' poxože Sumarokova peredraznivaet ..

ja čaju, ty pr'amo obxoxočeš's'a .. kak uslyšiš' ego (AcD1950)

občest's'a : idiom raz, dva - i občels'a

B^SSP, OP

12^c

opolonitis'a (L:15^c)

Ip.l., 1178g.: Opolonivšes'a čel'ad'ju, i skotomŭ, i vozŭvratišas'a vo svojasi (Sr.)

13^c

14^c

obrovnati (N,L) : B^{S2} ? (q.v.)

15^c

16^c

17^c

osemenitis'a (N,L) : ?

Čel.(20): a klěbŭ u nas' .. jarovoi ne rodils'a i semen ne vz'ali a oržanoi klěbŭ nasilu osemen'nilis pit est' nečevo

obsemenitis'a (N,L) : ?

(Kotk.)

Paz.(5)(1698g.): a lošedi u mnogix krest' ja popali a čto rož'u mnogie ne obsemennilis pokupaju sejali (Kotk.)

18^c

obolvanit' (N,L)

Popov, Burlin(230): Delo moe uže obolvaneno (Leks.18^c,175)

19^c

osilit's'a (prost)

M.Antok.: Trudno rasskazat', kak ja čuvstvuju seb'a ustavšim, no delat' nečego - osil'us' (AcD1950)

20^c

obnaturit' (prost)

Naumov: Nu te už inoj stat'i l'udi, - s ironiej proiznes on, - obnaturilis' (AcD1950)

-
otovarit' (spec) : B^{s1}? (q.v.)

A¹⁰OD

16^c

obvesti (L:17^c) : B^{va}OD'?

D.Oprič.(424): a piscom tex požen ne skazali i piscov obveli (SRS)

17^c: A.P.D.(120): čtoby ... ixž nikakimi zeml'ami ne obvodili (SRS)

17^c

obnesti (N in 18^c?)

Pov.F.Sk.(67): Potomž prosila ta Annuška togo Frola ... čtobž onž ne obnesž eja drugimž (SRS)

Pov.F.Sk.(Bež.)(2ob): Potom prosila ta Annuška togo Frola ... , čtob on ne obnes ee drugim slovom (TODRL,XXI,359)

18^c: Interm.18v.(15): Ja i podnesu i nikogo ne obnesu (SRS)

18^c

opečatat' (N,L) : B^{va}OD?

Nord.(II,473): opečatyvat', opečatat' "manquer en imprimant, faire une faute d'impression"

občest' (N,L) : B^{va}OD ?

Nord.(II,448): obočtennyj (part.) "mal compté, passé en comptant"

obožiti / obxodit' (T)

Ptr.(II,677): pri rozděle ... činovů ego vesma bylo obošli (SRS)

19^c

obdelit'

20^c

A²OD, OD'

11^csl

oplitatis'a : B²⁰OD' ?

Sb.1076g.(103): Ne oplitatisę lixymi řečimi (Sr."oputyvat's'a, sbivat's'a")

17^c: Avv.posl.Pr'an.(I,80): Zelo pogubl'aet dušu, opletšujus'a v [pijan'stvě] (TODRL,XXI,234)

...

17^c

obiti (razg) : B²¹OD or B^{va}/sp^{OD} ?

Arx.Str.(II,632): i u četverikovů velěli by este zdělati obruči železnye, čtobů kraju greblomů ne obivalo

obnesti (OD')(L:18^c) : B^{va}OD' ?

Pov.F.Sk.(Bež.)(2ob): ... čtob on ne obnes ee drugim slovom (TODRL,XXI,359) : v. A¹⁰OD, above.

18^c: Dok.Sen.(II,130): ... a čto onů kupčina napisalů vŭ

donošeníi svoemŭ ... to onŭ napisalŭ ložno i ego-de
obnesŭ naprasno (SRS) : B^{va}OD ?

18^c

objekat' (OD')(prost)

Verevkin, Tak i dolžno(43): Ty čaj kreščen v černilax ta,
 tak teb'a ne objedut (Leks.18^c)

19^c

20^c

obbit' : B²¹OD or B^{va}/spOD ?

B¹OD

13^cS1

ogromiti : B¹ or B^{va} ?

Prol.janv.(31)(V.): Mala skorb' vozm'atetŭ t'a, mala
 bolězn' vospalitŭ t'a, slovo prosto ogromitŭ t'a (Sr.)

...

16^cS1

omaxati (N,L) : B¹ ? (q.v.)

17^c

18^c

ogret' (prost)

Verevkin, Imeninniki(300): [Sluga:] Ėdak ogrela men'a
 Luker'ja, tak to men'a i dernul čort dr'agnut' v br'uško-
 to vaše negoju, vinovat (Leks.18^c,186)

19^c

ogloušit' (prost)

Dop.obl.sl.: ogloušit' (AcD1950)

ožarit' (prost)(N in 20^c?)

AcD1822: ožarit' (AcD1950)

ošarašit' (prost) : B^{va}/sp^{OD}?

Dal': ošarašivat', ošarašit' kogo"sil'no udarit';
ozadačit' "

ošelomit'

Dal': Ošelomilů ty men'a ètoj vest'ju!

20^c

oxaživat' (prost) : B^{va}/sp^{OD}?

obixodit' (prost) : B^{va}/sp^{OD}?

B^tSD

18^c

obnoščevat' (Nearlier?,L), obnočevat' (L:19^c)

18^c: Nord.(II,445): obnoščevat' "être pris de la nuit"

19^c: Dal': obnočevat', obnočevyvat' "...; byt' zastig-
nuti noč'ju"

B²OD, OD'

11^cS1

oplitatis'a : A²⁰OD' ? (q.v.)

...

13^cS1

ožeči (B²¹OD) : B^{va}/sp^{OD}? B^{va}/sp?

Pčel.I.Publ.b.(34): I pri ogně, ni velmi se približiti,
da se ne ož'žet' (Sr.)

...

17^cobvěsiti (B²⁰OD') : B^{va}OD' ?Jakut.a.(I,1.654): ... onů men'a ... obvesil polutoroju grivenkoju (SRS)obžeči (B²¹OD) : B^{va/sp}OD ?Ptr.(I,671): [Ja.B.] donesů, budto otů men'a ruku obžogů (SRS)18^cobit' (razg) : A²¹OD ? B^{va/sp}OD ? (q.v.)obmerivat' (B²⁰OD') : B^{va}OD' ?Pos.skud.bog.(117): i v' vėsaxů obvěšivajut', i v' mēraxů obměrivajut' (SRS)obnesti (B²²OD) (N,L), obnosit' (B²²OD)(razg)Poslov.B.(34): Èti vėsti slyšanye. Èti kosti užů glodanye. Èti užů lapti obnošenye (SRS)obojiti (B²⁰OD')(razg) : B^{va}OD' ?Aleks.1711g.(22): ... jako pobėdilů, ili jako smėlo obšelů (SRS)obsčitat' (B²⁰OD') : B^{va}OD' ?AcD1794: obsčityvat', obsčitat' (AcD1950)obxvatat' (B²¹OD)(razg) : B^{va/sp}OD ? (q.v.)obxlopat' (B²²OD)(razg)AcD1794: obxlopyvat', obxlopat' (AcD1950)občest' (B²⁰OD')(razg) : B^{va}OD' or B^{va}OD' ?Ruk.L.(82ob): občesti, občitat'i19^cobrezat' (B²¹OD) : B^{va/sp}OD ?Gonč.: [Ona] obrezala palec i zaplakala (AcD1950)obdelat' (B²⁰OD')(razg) : B^{va}OD' ? (q.v.)obduť (B²⁰OD')(prost) : B^{va}OD' ?

Gonč., Oblomov: Pust' obduet teb'a ètot mošennik-nemec
obkroit' (B²⁰OD')(razg) : B^{va}OD' ? (AcD1950)

Dal': obkraivat', obkroit' kogo "obdèlit', obmèr'at'
 krojkoju takù, čtoby komu ne dostalo"
obkurit' (B²⁰OD)(razg)

Dal': Trubočniki obkurili men'a, inno golova vskružilas'
obteret' (B²¹OD) : B^{va/sp}OD ?

Gonč.: Na nem byla yetxaja šinel'; v rukax deržal mexovuju,
 sovsem obtertuju šapku (AcD1950)

občesat' (B²²OD)(prost) : B^{va/sp}OD ?

20^c: Železn.: vse ruki my občesali ot neterpenija ! (AcD1950)

obšarkat' (prost) : B^{va/sp}OD ? (q.v.)

obšmygat' (prost) : B^{va/sp}OD ? (q.v.)

20^c

oputat' (B²⁰OD')

e.g.: oputat' kogo svoimi čarami

obbit' (B²¹OD) : A²¹OD ? B^{va/sp}OD ? (q.v.)

obdelat' (B²¹OD)(razg)

okrutit' (B²⁰OD')(razg)

Èrenb.: [Vse zakony sdelany] dl'a togo, čtoby okrutit'
 bezgramotnyx krest'jan (AcD1950)

obstavit' (B²⁰OD')(prost) : B^{va}OD' ?

Leon.: S takim že .. likovan'em obstavl'ajut drug druga
 žuliki pri deleže dobyči (AcD1950)

ošarpat' (B²¹OD)(prost) : B^{va/sp}OD ? (q.v.)

obšarpat' (B²¹OD)(prost) : B^{va/sp}OD ? (q.v.)

obšlepat' (B²¹OD)(prost) : B^{va/sp}OD ? (q.v.)

B²/B_{OD}

17^c

obirati (razg)

D.A.I.(VII,264): sŭ nixŭ dengi i plat'e ... obirali (SRS)

oblupiti (prost)

Služ.kab.: oblupiti kogo (Lev.)

obnesti (OT)(N,L)

Arx.obl.sl.(105): obnosit', obnesti "obkradyvat' ... "(SRS)

obobрати (razg) (N later?)

A.M.G.(II,189): turkskago car'a turki udavili i inogo de car'a obobrali (SRS) : prob. B^{va}

18^c: Nord.(II,439): obirat', obobrat' "piller, dépouiller, dénuer"

18^c

19^c

20^c

B^{va}OD, OD', (SD') (OD unless otherwise stated)

OCS

obavati (L:19^c)

Ps.29: obavati "besprechen, beschwören" (Sadn.)

obaditi (L:16^cSl)

Supr.(162): někotorii otŭ Elinŭ obadiše episkopa glagolŭšte.. (Sr.)

oglagolati (L:19^c)

Supr.237.29: tvoja usta tebe oglagolaše (Slon.,Sadn.: "beschuldigen, anklagen")

osŭditi

osŭditi "verurteilen; richten", osŭždati "(ver)urteilen, richten" (Sadn.)

11^cosěči (L:16^c ?)Lavr.1.116(=P.V.L.988g.): Povelě kumiry .. osěči (Sr.,Sam.)16^c:Děl.1580g.: Kozaki Urusa pobili, a sestru osěkli (Sr.)11^cSlobavatiGr.Naz.XIV.(175): ne slyšati glasa obavajoščago (Sr.): "the devil"14^cSl:Pal.XIVv.(8): Inogda že, prelščajušče nevěrnija,obav'l'ajutŭ, na pogybel' vlekušče (Sr.)19^c:Dal':obavat'(crk.) "očarovat' ..; bolše upotr. obajat' "obaditi (L:16^cSl)Izb.1073g.(260): A iže obadiša vŭ vrŭženi byša vŭ l'vovu jamo (Sr.)16^cSl:Prol.ijun.XVIV.(V.): Obaženi byša ō Indaxa jablednika (Sr.)oběsiti (L:17^c)Ostr.ev.(Lk.XXIII.39): Jedinŭ otŭ oběsenujo zŭlodějuxuljaaše jego (Sr.)17^c:Pam.sm.vr.(665): povelě ego oběsiti predŭ narodomŭ (SRS)obličevati (L:13^cSl)Min.1096(okt.)(10): Jěko bisŭra tě is pučiny izelŭ jestŭsŭmuščenija mirŭnago Xs člklbcŭ, obaščišę toboju obličevanyja (Sr.)opal'ati (L) : B^{va} ?Mol.Vlad.Mon.1096g.: Obličajai dĕla, opalejai grĕxy

(Sr. " osuždat' ")

oglagolati (L:19^c)Pand.Ant.XIV.(710)(Amf.): Dobro že est' nikogo že njeoglati (Sr.)18^c:Nord.(II,458): oglagolovat' "calomnier, blâmer"osvirati (L) : A²⁰ ? (q.v.)

osuditi

Ostr.ev.(Io.III.18): Věruęi vŭ nŭ ne bŭdetŭ osŭždenŭ (Sr.)

12^c

obiti (L:17^c)

Lavr.l.(176): onomy povelěvš'u obiti ja (Sam.)

17^c: Ugl.a.(258): ta gran' obožžena i obita (SRS)

12^cs1

ogovoriti

Zlatostr.(3): Lěpši bylo svoju lěnost' ogovorivši pone malo grěxa un'ati (Sr. "obvinit'")

17^c: A.Iver.(člb.1685g.): v rosprose tot vor... ogovorilŭ v kraže ... tovariščev svoix (SRS)

13^c

obgovoriti (razg) (N later?)

Sof.II.(223): edinŭ že [m'atežnikov] obgovori, korol' že Oltanskogo st'alŭ da i Olenkoviča (SRS)

15^c: Dog.gr.Iv.Vas.iMož.kn.Iv.Andr.,1461g.: I kto ti men'a izobgovarivaetŭ, i tobě men'a ne izymati... (Sr.)

odušiti (N,L)

Suzd.l.(Ak.sp.)(1216g.): Priběže v Volodimer' o poludni na četvertomŭ koni, a trexŭ odušilŭ (Sr.)

13^cs1

14^c

okormiti (razg,prost)

Žal.gr.,1388g.: Tež' estli by kotoryi dět'a Židovskoe okormilŭ, totŭ jako zloděi maetŭ karanŭ byti (Sr.)

14^cs1

15^cokladati (N,L)

Psk.sudn.gr.: A ktoroi člků s pristavomů priēdetů na dvor'a tatę imá^t .. a žoka v to vremę detę vyverže, da pristava ůnetů golovšinnoi okladati ili isca, ino v tomů golovšiny nētů (Sr.)

15^cS1obreči (N,L) : ?

Ž.Stef.Perm.: Namēnenoe ili oborčenoe bēsomů (Sr.)

16^coglasiti (L:17^c)

Člb.jus.Volok.mon.: opozoriti i oglasit' i vů grěxů vvest'
(Sam.,Sr.)

17^c:Samarin(4): Ivana Polunina snů evo oglašat teb'a gsdr'
vs'akoju [n]epravdoju budto .. (Kotk.)

omanuti (B^{va}OD') (L:17^c)

Trav.(137): Kupcy omanyvajuť prostyxů l'udej (SRS)

16^cS1ovaditis'a (N,L)

Ž.Vas.Amas.6(Min.cet.apr.636): Eda kako ovadits'a
starěišině (Sr."byt' oklevetannymů")

obojti (N,L) : ?

V.M.Č.nojab.13-15(983): Sej že car'a ob'šed rěčmi sotvoriti
da vozda narěčie ků patriarxu .. (SRS)

17^cobvesti (B^{va}OD') : A¹⁰OD' ? (q.v.)obvēsiti (L:18^c)

S.G.G.D.(II,513²): bogootstupniků .. obvēsils'a (SRS)

obvēsiti (B^{va}OD') : B²⁰OD' ? (q.v.)obvernut' (MdR only), obernut'

On.blm.(28): Obernu teb'a, Marinuška, sorokoju (SRS)

obmanuti (B^{va}OD')

Pov.Gor.-Zlo: nedumaj .. obmanut' (Lev.)

Ist.Box.(479ob): [devica] obolstila k smerti sim obyčae: ..

I tem ix obmanula (TODRL,XXI,246)

obnesti (B^{va}OD') (L:18^c) : A²⁰OD' ? (q.v.)

obnesti (B^{va}OD)

Rit.(406): Vsegda naš obnositů i obvin'aetů (SRS)

opoiti

Pov.Sav.Grud.: zeliem opoiti [ego] (Lev.)

opiti (prost) (N later ?)

17^c: v. A¹⁰²

18^c: Nord.(II,474): opivat', opit' "boire aux dépens d'autrui"

obygrati : A¹⁰² ? (q.v.)

obojti (B^{va}OD') (N,L) : ?

Kn.Dv.tam.(20): .. u Ivana P-va s tovaryšči po čemu cenaju

obošlo (SRS)

ogovoriti (prost) "reprimand"

Sl.id.(I,380): Ivanů .. stalů u golbca vů šapkě, i kn'az' Vasiliij

Ivana .. ogovorilů, i Ivanů šapku sn'alů sů seb'a (SRS)

18^c

(obut' (prost)) : obuvalo (B^{va}OD')

Nord.(II,453): obuvalo (vulg.) "un trompeur"

obvaždat' (N,L)

Pol.: obvaždaju "dovožu na kogo .. , accuso, defero, insimulo"

obmerivat' : B²⁰OD' ? (q.v.)

opečatat' (N,L) : A¹⁰OD' ? (q.v.)

opisat' (L:19^c)

Nord.(II,474): opisyvat', opisat' "confisquer les biens de q.u."

19^c: Čexov, Medved'(IV): Smirnov: .. U men'a opišut imenie !

opevat' (L:19^c)

Pol.: obavaju "opěvaju, obmanyvaju, čaruju, ..."

objekat' (B^{va}OD') (prost) : A²⁰OD' ? (q.v.)

objest' (prost)

Nord.(II,455): objědat', objěst' "appauvrir q.u. à force de manger"

obojeti (B^{va}OD') : B²⁰OD' ? (q.v.)

-

obzyvat' (razg)

Pes.Ryb.(III,324): oni stali obzyvat' ego zaugol'nikomů (SRS:"nezakonnořždennymů")

obkormit' (prost)

Nord.(II,440): obkarmlivat', obkormit' "donner trop à manger, empiffer"

okriknut' (N,L)

Nord.(II,470): okrikivat', okričat', okriknut' "... , rabrouer q.u."

osvistat'

Nord.(II,480): osvistyvat', osvistat' "sifler q.u."

19^c: Dost.,Krokodil: - Vy nemedlenno budete osvistany v xronike progressa [za želanie vsporot' krokodila]

obsčitat' (B^{va}OD') : B²⁰OD' ? (q.v.)

občest' (B^{va}OD or B^{va}OD')(razg) : B²⁰OD' ? (q.v.)

občest' (B^{va}OD)(N,L) : A¹⁰OD' ? (q.v.)

19^c

oborotit' : A³⁰ fig. ?

Dal': vědunů, kogo zaxočetů, oborotitů oborotnemů

obmajačit' (B^{va}OD')

Dal': obmajačivat', obmajačit' kogo "obmanut' na čemů .."

obmenit' (B^{va}SD')(razg)

Čexov,V ovrage: Kogda rasxodilis', ... kto-to obmenil

xorošuju poddevku na staruju (AcD1950)

ogovorit' "cast a spell over"

Dal': ogovarivat', ogovorit' ark. "zagovorit' .."

obdelat' (B^{va}OD')(razg) : B²⁰OD' ?

Dal': Kulaků obdělalů ego "obmanul i obobralů"

obdut' (B^{va}OD')(prost) : B²⁰OD' ? (q.v.)

obožrat' (prost)

Bel., O rus. povesti: Obžirajut človeka, pomogajut emu
razorit's'a i potom zabyvajut o nem (AcD1950)

obkroit' (B^{va}OD')(razg) : B²⁰OD' ? (q.v.)

obsudit' (prost)

Gónč.: Staruxi pereberut ves' okolotok .. vlezut v dušu,
pobran'at, obsud'at nedostojnyx (AcD1950)

20^c

obvertet' (spec)

e.g.: obvertet' gajku

obvertet' (B^{va}OD')(prost)

obložit' (prost)

Šišk.: [Brod'aga] obložil [ego] laskovoj gr'aznoj bran'ju
(AcD1950)

cf. 11^cSl:Gr.Naz.XIv.(195): obložniki (Sr."klevetniků"):

may be derived originally from oblŭgati

oklikat' (prost)

obsvistat' (razg)

obstavit' (B^{va}OD')(prost) : B²⁰OD' ? (q.v.)

obt'apat' (B^{va}OD')(prost)

B^{va}/sp_{OD}

13^cSl

ožeči : B²¹OD ? (q.v.)

...

17^c

obžeči : B²¹OD ? (q.v.)

18^c

obit' (N later ?) (razg) : A²¹OD or B²¹OD ? (q.v.)

Ruk.L.(79ob): obivati "okolačivati"

obxvatat' (razg) : B²¹OD ?

AcD1794: obxvatat' (AcD1950)

19^c

oblomat' (prost)

Dal': Emu tamů boka, rebra oblomajutů "pokolotatů"

obrezat' : B²¹OD ? (q.v.)

obteret' : B²¹OD ? (q.v.)

občesat' (prost) : B²²OD ? (q.v.)

ošarašit' (prost) : B¹OD ? (q.v.)

obšarkat' (prost) : B²¹OD ?

Dal': rukava vovse obšarkalis' "obnosilis' "

obšmygat' (prost) : B²¹OD ?

Dost.,P.iN.: Želtovatye, obšmygannye i istaskannye oboi počerneli po vsem uglam (AcD1950)

20^c

obbit' : A²¹OD ? B²¹OD ?

obsidet' (T)(razg)

Leon.,Barsuki: Sumračno smotrit on iz-za obsiženogo muxami stekla ... (AcD1950)

oxaživat' (prost) : B¹OD ? (q.v.)

obixodit' (prost) : B¹OD ? (q.v.)

ošarpat' (prost) : B²¹OD ?

e.g.: vse bylo oborvano i ošarpano

obšarpat' (prost) : B²¹OD ?

Altaev, Teatr. siluèty: Kon'-to plox i proletka rvanaja, obšarpannaja (AcD1950)

obšlepat' (prost) : B²¹OD ?

Karon.: Sapogi ego obšlepalis' do takoj stepeni, što stranno bylo smotret' na ego nogi (AcD1950)

B^{vr}SD, SD'

OCS

obèsti sè

Euch.15: obèsti sè "sich anessen, vollessen" (Sadn.)

11^c

oblomitis'a (ST) (L:13^c) : B^{vr} ? (q.v.)

11^cS1

(obièstis'a) : obièdenije, etc.

Sb.1076g.(36-37): Ot' obièjadanija i pijaništva (Sr.)

Ostr.ev.(Luk.XXI.34): obièdenije (Sr.)

Nest.Ž.Theod.(11): obièdanije (Sr.)

12^cS1: Nikon.Pand.(sl.34): Upivatis'a i obùèdatis'a (Sr.)

...

14^c

op(i)satis'a (SD')

Ev.XIV-XVv.zapis.: Mol'usè, ci kde budu opisalùsè ili nedopisalù ili prestupilù, poite, ispravlivajuèe (Sr.)

17^c: Perep.Bezob.(57): tol'ko odinù baranù umerù ... a to

... opisals'a piseců (SRS)

15^c

15^csl

obizrětis'a (N,L)

Min.čet.fevr.(353): Prezřě ili obizrěs'a (Sr."ne zametit', ošibit's'a, oboznat's'a")

16^c

(opitis'a): opil'stvo

Kurb.ist.(VIII): opil'stvo (Fenn.65,266)

18^c: Nord.(II,474): opivat's'a, opit's'a "crever de boire"

—
omanyvatis'a (N,L) : B^{vr}? (q.v.)

16^csl

17^c

oprodatis'a (N,L)

Pam.Pers.(563): proělis'a i oprodalis', i obdolžali velikimi dolgi (SRS)

18^c

obmerit's'a (SD')(razg)

Nord.(II,444): obměrivat's'a, obměrit's'a "se tromper en mésurant"

obmolvit's'a (SD')(razg)

Sl.i d.(II,246-b): I onů de, Poluektovů, ... kotělů molvit', čto onů zavsegda zavoditů šumů, i obmolvils'a, čto de onů, Dmitrievů, ,zavoditů buntů (SRS) : B^{vr}?

opečatat's'a (SD') (L:19^c; 20^c: opečatka)

Nord.(II,473): opečatyvat's'a, opečatat's'a "faire une faute d'impression"

opoznat's'a (SD')(prost)

Nord.(II,475): opoznat's'a, opoznavat's'a " ... ,
méconnoître, se méprendre"

opyšat's'a (N,L) : B^{VR} ?

Ruk.L.(84ob): odyšatis'a "opyšatis'a"

—
odyšat's'a (N,L) : B^{VR} ?

v. opyšat's'a, above

obožrat's'a (prost)

Ruk.L.(79ob): obžiratis'a, obožratis'a

okroit's'a (SD') (N,L)

Nord.(II,469): okraivat's'a, okroit's'a "se méprendre
en taillant"

okupit's'a (SD') (N,L)

Luk.(I,192): ni kto men'a ne obgon'aetŭ, i kot'a vse
govor'atŭ, čto ja okupils'a (SRS)

oseč's'a

Ruk.L.(88ob): oseklas' (fuzeja), osekats'a

oslušat's'a (SD') (N,L)

Nord.(II,483): oslušat's'a " ... ne pas comprendre ce qu'on
dit, manquer une parole d'un discours"

(oslyšat's'a) : oslyška (SD')

Nord.(II,483): oslyška "la faute de ne pas comprendre ce
qu'on dit"

ostupit's'a (SD')

Pol.: ostupajus'a "zri pretykajus'a"

obstupit's'a (SD') (N,L)

Nord.(II,452): obstupat's'a, obstupit's'a "faire un faux
pas, se donner une entorse"

obsčitat's'a (SD')

Vejsm.(657): obsčitat's'a (AcD1950)

19^c: Pušk., Vystrel: Esli ponteru slučalos' obsčitat's'a,
to [Sil'vio] totčas doplačival ostal'noe (AcD1950)

občest's'a (SD')(razg)

Nord.(II,454): občityvat's'a, občitat's'a, občest's'a

"se mécompter, se tromper en comptant"

ošibit's'a (SD') : no longer motivated

Ruk.L.(87): opisatis'a "v pis'me ošibitis'a"; (94):

ošibtis'a

19^c

obvesit's'a (SD')(razg)

Dal': obvěsit's'a, obvěšivat's'a ... "ošibit's'a vŭ vėsě"

obložit's'a (SD')

A.Ostr., Bešen.den'gi: Verojatno, ja kak-nibud' obložils'a,
položil v levyj karman (AcD1950)

oblopat's'a (prost)

Gl.Usp., NravyRaster.ul.: ... p'et on ... 'kto bol'še' ...

Oblopajuts'a, s pozvolenija skazat', kak besen'ata
(AcD1950)

obmaxnut's'a (SD')(prost)

Sux.-Kobyl.: Stal ... gvozď vgon'at', obmaxnuls'a (AcD1950)

obdernut's'a (SD')

Dal': ... Izvinite, ja obdernuls'a, ne tu kartu položilŭ

oboznat's'a (SD')(razg)

Čexov, Antrep.pod divanom: [Ja] oboznals'a ... Čudaka
kakogo-to za Pryndina prin'al! (AcD1950)

obkroit's'a (SD')(razg)

Dal': obkraivat's'a, obkroit's'a "ošibit's'a vŭ krojkě"

obkurit's'a (razg)

Dal': onú obkurils'a, i ego stošnilo
okušat's'a (prost)

AcD1847: okušat's'a (AcD1950)

obkušat's'a (prost)

Dal', Bojaryn'a: [ona zabolilas'] o tom, čtob on ne obkušals'a
 za obedom, i ne prostudils'a, vyezžaja so dvora (AcD1950)

osmotret's'a (SD')(prost)

Ėrtel': vy osmotrelis' (AcD1950)

obtreskat's'a (prost) : ? cf. B²⁰, B²¹

Rešetn., Stavlennik: Von [R.] u men'a včera obtreskals'a
 maliny-to, vse br'uxo vspučilo (AcD1950)

20^c

obn'uxat's'a (prost)

AcD1950: obn'uxat's'a tabakom

ogovorit's'a (SD')

obgovorit's'a (SD')

obderžat's'a

oskol'znut's'a (SD')(prost) : B^{VP} ? (q.v.)

obsosat's'a

AcD1950: žerebenok obsosals'a

B^SOD, OD', SD

OCS

obličiti

Z., M., A., Coz, Supr.: obličati .., obličiti "anklagen, ..
 strafen" (Sadn.)

omrĭknoṭi (ST) (L; cf. 14^c)

Supr.: omrĭknoṭi " .. ins Dunkel geraten, sich verspäten"
 (Sadn.)

11^c

11^cS1

obličiti

Ostr.ev.(Io.VIII.46): Kůto otů vasů obličajetj mę o grěšě
(Sr.)

omičitati (L) : B^{s12} ? (q.v.)

12^c

12^cSl

oporėkati (N,L) : B^{s12} ? (q.v.)

...

14^c

omerkti (ST) (N,L)

Psk.I l., 1380g.: Bišas'a na Rožestvo sv'atyja Bogorodica, vů
den' subotnyi do večera, omerkoša b' jušes'a (Sr. "byt'
zastignutymů noč'ju")

14^cSl

15^c

obmerknuti (ST) (N,L)

Ž.Bor.Gl.(Var.)(188): i byst' sěča velika .. i sostupilis'a
treiždy, i tako b' jučos'a, obmerkli (SRS)

...

18^c

obmelet' (ST)

Nord.(II,444): obmėlėt' "échouer, stranden"

obmišulit's'a (SD')(prost)

Nord.(II,444): obmišulivat's'a, obmišulit's'a "s'égarer,
manquer le but"

20^c: Grigor.: ty podvel nas, obmišulil, nadul (AcD1950)

obmoročit' (OD')(razg)

Ruk.L.(80): obmoročiti "obmanuti v glazex xitrost'ju"

ogruzit'

Nord.(II,461): ogružat', ogruzit' "surcharger, überladen"

obsaxarit' (N,L)

Nord.(II,451): obsaxarivat', obsaxarit' ".. überzüchern"

oslatit' (prost)

Nord.(II,483): oslatl'at' "v. obezslavl'aju"; obezslavl'at'
"décrier, diffamer"

očistit'

Lukin.Mot.(59): Ona uže mnogimi byla provedena, no te do
konca razorit' ee ne umeli, a ja ee sovsem očišču (Leks.18^o)

19^o

oblapošit' (OD')(prost)

Dost.,Idiot: Neuželi ty ne vidiš', čto on teb'a krugom
oblapošil? - Ja xorošo znaju, čto on men'a inogda
obmanyvaet, ... proiznes kn'az' (AcD1950)

osmerknut' (ST)

Dal': osmerknut' gde "byt' zastignutu sumerkami"

občistit'

Gog.,Revizor: Na doroge občistil men'a krugom pexotnyj
kapitan (AcD1950)

20^o

obmišurit' (prost) : variant of obmišulit', v. above

obsalit' (razg)

oxmurit' (OD')(prost)

Classification unclear

11^oSl

oprostiti

Pand.Ant.XIV.(3)(Amf.): Těm i takq koničinu oprostiša
i počůstů pobědů prijaša (Sr. "polučit'"): for opostiša,
q.v., ?

12 Sl

oprostiti

Zlatostr.XIIv.(V.): Trudy svoja oproščíše (Sr."okončit'")

ožaliti

Stixir.XIIv.(147): Vražiju ožalivů v's'u silu (Sr." - ")

13^cslodunuti

Kiril.Ierus.ogl.(V.II.75): Ašče i odunoveⁿ budeši i
 t^toklinae^m (Sr." - "; dunuti "spirare")

14^csloblazovati

Efr.Sir.XIVv.(1Kor.XIII.4): L'uby ne oblazujet' (Sr.:sp.
 XIIIv. - blazujet')("vaunt itself"): cf. oplazovati

otorxati

Pov.sv.oXIVv.Pouc.mon.175: Vlasi otorxani i nerocšesani
 (Sr."rastrepannyj?")

15^csloprostiti

Athan.Aleks.sl.naArian.: Oprostít' si^x (Sr."osvobodit'")

16^codliti

Kurb.ist.(VIII,note): .. ispytovali sv'atago zlatoustago
 žitija, xot'ašče vinu na nego izmetnuju obresti, ašče
 b negli odliti, jakovoe na nego delo skvernoe obreli
 (Fenn.'65,234)

okeben'ačit'

Op.im.c.Iv.Vas.1582-8g.(13): Orm'aků sdělati muxojarů
 Německoi bělů, okeben'ačiti atlasomů červčatymů (Sr." - ")

17^coduvatiSluž.kab.: mesto emu oduvaem (Lev.)18^copružiti' : B^{va} ?Ruk.L.(87ob): opružiti "napružiti, obt'anuti"19^c: A³⁰ (q.v.)opužati'Ruk.L.(87ob): opužatiožeraviti'Ruk.L.(85): ožeravitiozemlenet' : B^{s3} ?Ruk.L.(85): ozemlenetiokliniti'Ruk.L.(85ob): oklinitiomušnit' : for *omučnit' ?Ruk.L.(86ob): omusnitiostroit'Ruk.L.(90): ostroiti (Ruk.L. does not record obstroiti', q.v.)obtorgati'Ruk.L.(82ob): obtorgatiobtniti'Ruk.L.(82ob): obtyniti

Original C, not assimilated into any subsequently formed category.

OCSoslušati (L:11^cS1)Euch.,Supr.: oslušati "nicht achten auf" (Sadn.)

Sav.(Mt.XVIII.17): ašte že oslušaetŭ imŭ (Slon.)

oslušatis'a (razg,ustar)

Sav.,Supr.: oslušati se "ungehorsam sein" (Sadn.)

11^cSl

oslušati (L)

Pand.Ant.XIv.(86): Ašte bo by ne oslušalŭ zapovědi
narodotvorŭčja, ne by lišilŭse porody i drĕva žiznŭnaago

oslušatis'a (razg,ustar)

(Sr.)

Nest.Ž.Theod.(6): Ne xotĕ oslušatisja starŭca (Sr.)

12^c: Lavr.l.(258): ne oslušaise brata starŭšago (Sam.)

18^c: Lukin(II,22): a koli oslušaeš's'a .. nosŭ i uši
obrubl'u tebĕ (SRS)

15^c

oslyšatis'a (L:17^c)

Novg.IV l.,1403g.: mitropolitŭ, ne mogyi oslyšatis'a slova
kn'az'a velikago, otpusti arxiepiskopa (Sr.)

17^c: Arx.Str.(II,235): A kotorye učnutŭ oslyšatca i po
lĕsomŭ učnutŭ izbigat' .. imŭ na tĕxŭ oslušnikĕxŭ ..