

**Title:** Participles Come Back to Slovene  
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Leonard Babby has long worked on hybrid or multilayered categories in languages. Participles are prominent among these: verbs deep down, but adjectives outwardly. It is a commonplace that Contemporary Standard Russian owes its participle system to Church Slavonic. The past passive *-n(n)-* and *-t-* are inherited, but present active *-šč-* is Slavonic (otherwise it would be *-c-*), and present passive *-m-* and past active *-(v)š-* are productive only due to Slavonic influence.

This paper treats a parallel case: central Slovene had lost its present active participle in *-oc-/-ec-* and past active in *-vš-* by the time modern standard Slovene was codified in the early 1800s, but later in that century, under the influence of Old Church Slavonic and/or of Eastern (“Protestant” standard) Slovene, these forms became productive again. We look at how the participle was fitted into the existing structure of noun phrases.

This also raises a problem for the study of language standardization. Standardizers most typically express their norms as “thou shalt not”: e.g. in English “*ain't* is not a word, so don't use it.” How did they put across to an audience of Slovenians or Russians the opposite sort of norm: “It's OK to use participles freely, even if you're not used to doing it”?

- Jesenšek, Marko. 1998. *Deležniki in deležja na -č in -ši: razširjenost oblik v slovenskem knjižnem jeziku 19. stoletja*. Series: Zora, 5. Maribor: Slavistično društvo.
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