THE WORD "TITLA" COMES FROM THE LATIN WORD "TITULUS" WHICH MEANS: TITLE!

THERE ARE TWO MAJOR TITLAS IN OLD SLAVONIC: THESE ARE:

PROSTA (i.e.: SIMPLE, PLAIN, OR STRAIGHT) TITLA = — and it takes the place of one vowel, i.e.:-

DIVA (VIRGIN) = i
NATI (MOTHER) = a
DNE'I (TODAY) = e
COLO (BROW) = o

VELIKA (i.e. LARGE, GREAT) TITLA is the first letter of a syllable which is missing in a word. This letter is placed above the two consonants between which the omitted syllable should have appeared i.e.:-

SOVEREIGN OR QUEEN (VLADYICA) = y
GOSPEL-BOOK (EVAHELIE) = b; j;

ABBREVIATIONS IN THE OLD SLAVONIC WERE INTRODUCED AFTER THE 14TH CENTURY. THERE WERE NO ABBREVIATIONS BEFORE THE 14TH CENTURY.

( ) THIS CONNOTES AN ADJECTIVE OR AN ABBREVIATION OF = 
A WORD WHICH IS BEING COMMONLY USED IS USUALLY EXPRESSED BY THE FIRST LETTER OF THAT WORD AND HAS THIS MARK i.e. ( ) ABOVE THE LETTER WHICH IS WRITTEN i.e.:-

= ZILO (EARLY); E = JEST' (IS); = SLOVO (WORD); = DOSRO (GOOD); AND = AZI! (EGO!)

GREEK EXAMPLES OF AbbREVIATIONS:-

= x (MATER) I.E. MOTHER! = THEOS I.E. GOD!

|Z x| = (IXIOS) I.E.: "FISH" I.E. SAVIOUR
|ν Χ | = (ISUS) N.B.: OLD SLAVONIC ABBREVIATION MEANING: JESUS OF NAZARETH, KING OF THE JEWS OR "ISUS" NAZARIUSKIJ, CARU JUDEJSKI!

COMMON ABBREVIATIONS FOUND IN OUR GOSPELS:-

ANGEL = Άγγελος
ANGELIC = Άγγελικος
APOSTLE I = Απόστολος
GOD = Θεός
GOD-LIKE = θεός
MOTHER OF GOD = Θεοτόκος
BLESSING = θεοτόκος
RULER = Βασιλιάς

NOTE WELL THIS LETTER (y) WAS DROPPED ABOUT 13 YEARS AGO. IF IT IS STILL FOUND IT IS NEVER PRONOUNCED. IT IS ONLY ATTACHED TO CONSONANTS - NEVER TO VOWELS!
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<td>БГА</td>
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<td>АП</td>
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<td>БО</td>
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<td>БПБГОСВОЕН</td>
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<td>ВОСКРЕНЕНИЕ</td>
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<td>ЙЕРМАН</td>
<td>Йерусалим</td>
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| КрИ | Крест | Cross |
| КР | Креститель | Baptist |
| ЛА | Христос | Kindness |
| МА | Михаил | Mercy |
| МИС | Миссис | Month |
| МПТ | Престол | Altar |
| НАТИНТИ | Рождество | Nativity |
| НБД | Богородица | Godbearer |
| НБТБК | Благодать | Grace |
| НБА | Влаля | Master |
| НБЧИ | Влачичка | Mistress |
| МС | Мудр | Wise |
| МНБЦ | Младенец | Infant |
| НДЛ | Неделя | Sunday |
| НОК | Праведник | Just Man |
| ПМЧ | Праведчика | Forerunner |
| ПАЕНГ | Православен | Venerable |
| ПРОК | Пророк | Prophet |
| ТР | Троица | Trinity |
| СВ | Евангелие | Gospel |
| НИК | Ник | N.N. |
| ХРИСТОС | Христос | Christ |
| ЦА | Царство | Kingdom |
LETTERS OF THE OLD SLAVONIC ALPHABET WITH SPECIFIC USAGE:

1.) Ё : Ё Ё THE FIRST Ё IS PRONOUNCED LIKE THE LETTER Н AND AS IT WOULD BE USED IN THE WORD: АЙЕН ЕН = АЙЕН Ё = Ё ЇE ABEIL; Ё Є BEFORE THE LETTER К IS PRONOUNCED LIKE Н ALSO. "ГАМА НАСАЛ" WAS ITS ONLY PRONUNCIATION AS IT WOULD BE USED IN THE GREEK WORD FOR ANGEL WHICH IS ΧΕΡΕΛΟΣ.

2.) Ê : THIS LETTER WAS PRONOUNCED LIKE "JE" I.E. IN THE WORD ÊВΔΥ: HOWEVER, ORIGINALLY, IT WAS PRONOUNCED "ΕΙ" LIKE IT WOULD APPEAR IN THE WORD ÊΦΕΣΩ WHICH IS THE GIVEN NAME OF THE GREEK TRIBE I.E. EPHESUS.

THERE ARE TWO TYPES OF THIS LETTER I.E.:-

1.) Ê

2.) Ê

EXAMPLE AS USED IN THE WORD: ÊΗΕ MEANING "WHICH"!

Ê USUALLY APPEARS IN THE BEGINNING AND AT THE END OF A WORD: BUT, IT DOES NOT NECESSARILY APPEAR SIMULTANEOUSLY IN ONE WORD.

AN EXAMPLE OF USING ALL THREE LETTERS Ё : Ê ; AND Є IN THE WORD USED FOR GOSPEL = ЕΛΚΑΝΗ = ЕΛÊÈ SOMETIMES Ê IS USED IN THE MIDDLE OF A GIVEN WORD; AND, WHEN THIS IS THE CASE, IT DISTINGUISHES A SINGULAR FROM A PLURAL FORM OF A WORD. I.E.:-

SINGULAR: ΜΡΕΞΗ ΜΡΕΖΙ MEANING NET: AND

PLURAL: ΜΡΕΧΗ ΜΡΕΞΙ WHICH MEANS: NETS!

THE PLURAL HAS Є IN THE MIDDLE OF THE WORD (PRONOUNCED LIKE Є); THE SINGULAR FORM HAS Є IN THE MIDDLE OF THE WORD GIVEN. IN OUR NEW TESTS I.E., IN THE "ГАЛЕСЛЯ" Є IS ALWAYS PRONOUNCED "Е"; AND Є IS ALWAYS PRONOUNCED "ЕЙ" I.E.:-

POEM = ΠΟЄΜЄ ΚΛΕΡΙΚ = ΚΛΕΡΙΚ

3.) Н = Н "N" WAS USED IN THE BEGINNING ALWAYS; BUT, NOW Н IS USED JUST AFTER VOWELS, BEFORE AND BETWEEN CONSONANTS I.E.:-

BOUNDER = ΝΤΡΟΝΙВШИ

BEFORE CONS (З)! BETWEEN CONS. (М) AND (Н)! AFTER VOWEL (Ь)!

WHERE "Н" ORIGINALLY APPEARED IN THE GREEK КАРТ (КАРТ Н). THIS IS ONLY USUAL IN CASES OF NOUNS. THE WORD CLERGY IS КАРБ AND SINCE ORIGINALLY IT WAS (КАРП), WE PRONOUNCE IT КАРП.

4.) Ё IS USED BEFORE VOWELS I.E.:

К ЁЕ = THIS IS (HEUTER) = (ΤΙΤΟΣ) OR ΘΙΤΟΤ

WHERE ORIGINALLY APPEARED "Э" I.E. "Э" SINCE ORIGINALLY IT HAS ΘΙΤΟΤ'S EXCEPTION TO GENERAL RULE:-

БИНО BUT NOT БИНО = НІВЕ!

ІНСЕ = JESUS!

МІР = WORLD; МІРО = PEACE!
5.) $\gamma = \mu(\dot{\omega})$ This letter at the beginning of a word would be written like this: $\gamma$ and as it would appear in the old Slavonic word which means morning, i.e. $\gamma \mu \rho \varphi \gamma$; and, at the end of the word it is written $\gamma$. In the old text it always appears as $\gamma$ and as it would appear in the word meaning reiterate or repeat i.e.: $\gamma \lambda \rho \lambda \mu \nu \gamma$

5.) $\alpha$
This letter transcribed is "ja". In its earliest usage it was written thusly: $\alpha$

Exceptions are as found in these two examples:

A.) $\alpha \zeta \beta \lambda \kappa \beta =$ tongue; and B.) $\lambda \alpha \beta \lambda \kappa \beta =$ pagan!

$\alpha$
This letter is written in several ways today, i.e.:

$\alpha, \lambda, \Lambda, \pi, \Pi$
And these are used in addition to how it appears in its usual form, i.e. $\alpha$.

7.) $\omicron$
This letter in old Slavonic appears as $\omega$.

A.) Singular it appears as the letter $\omicron$ and to designate that the word is plural this letter appears as a $\omega$.

Examples: Singular form: $\chi \epsilon \rho \omicron \beta \kappa \omega \mu \pi \sigma =$ people

Plural form: $\chi \epsilon \rho \omicron \beta \kappa \omega \mu \pi \sigma =$ peoples

In the word: $\beta \epsilon \zeta \zeta \kappa \omicron \omega \nu \iota \eta \iota = \text{iniquities}$

B.) To recognize the 2nd case from the 4th case in adjectives and pronouns i.e.:

2nd case = $\epsilon \rho \omicron \omega; \varsigma \beta \mu \pi \alpha \rho \omega =$ genitive

4th case = $\epsilon \rho \omicron \omega; \varsigma \beta \mu \pi \alpha \rho \omega =$ acc. case.

C.) "$\omega$" is also used instead of "$\omicron$" to recognize adverbs from adjectives i.e.:

Adverb: $\mu \nu \omicron \omicron \rho \omega = \text{many}$

Adjective: $\mu \nu \omicron \omicron \rho \omega = \text{many}$

D.) "$\omicron$" is used in those words which come from the Greek language and in which originally the letter $\omega$ appeared i.e. $\delta \omicron \rho \omicron \alpha \omicron \beta \omicron \omicron = \text{ora}$ i.e. a deacon's stole or as in Greek: $\omega \rho \omicron \alpha \omicron \beta \omicron \omicron$

Or in the word for ciborium i.e. $\kappa \lambda \beta \nu \pi \omicron \omicron \beta = K(\delta \omicron \rho \omicron \alpha \omicron \beta \omicron \omicron

E.) "$\omicron$" represents exclamation mark i.e. ($!$)

F.) "$\omicron$" used in prepositions I.E. $\omicron \theta = \omega \nu \omicron \theta =$ from

$\omicron \beta = \omega \nu \omicron \beta =$

$\omicron \kappa \zeta \rho \omicron \omicron \omicron \omicron \omicron = \text{overvenne}$

8.) $\upsilon$
This letter appearing in the beginning of a word is pronounced as "$\upsilon$" i.e. in $\omega \pi \alpha \kappa \omega \upsilon = \text{versicle}$; and $\pi \omega \sigma \alpha \omicron \alpha \omicron \upsilon =$ i.e. hypostasis.

It could appear after a vowel and it is pronounced like a $\nu$ as used in the word $\epsilon \nu \alpha \upsilon = \text{evy}$.

And finally when it appears after the letter "$\omicron$" or "$\omicron$" it is pronounced like $\mu$, i.e. in the word meaning: Moses i.e. $\mu \nu \omicron \upsilon \omicron \sigma \zeta \alpha = \mu \nu \omicron \upsilon \upsilon \upsilon \upsilon$.
OLD SLAVONIC VOCABULARY WORDS MOST FREQUENTLY USED IN OUR TEXT:

1. IF 
2. TALK; SPEAK; TELL 
3. BECAUSE 
4. SUDDENLY 
5. AGAIN 
6. VERY 
7. TO WAIT V. 
8. TO SAY V. 
9. WHERE TO 
10. TO THIRST 
11. WORD 
12. HEAR 
13. TO ACCEPT 
14. LISTEN 
15. CALLING 
16. PAY ATTENTION (IMPER.) 
17. PAY ATTENTION (INFIN.) 
18. DECEITFUL 
19. TO LOWER ONESELF 
20. FOR; BECAUSE 
21. TO ENTER 
22. DAWN 
23. TO MOVE PRECEDE 
24. EVIL 
25. AND NOT 
26. TO DWELL 
27. ADVANTAGE 
28. VERB 
29. CONJUGATION 
30. CONSOLER 
31. TRUTH 
32. JUSTICE 
33. EVERYWHERE 
34. TO FULFILL 
35. TREASURY 
36. GOOD; KIND 
37. DWELL 
38. DIRT; STAIN 
39. KIND ONE 
40. STRONG 
41. THrice 
42. ALWAYS 
43. AGE 
44. RULER 
45. TO FORGIVE 
46. MAKE VISIT 
47. INABILITY 
48. BECAUSE OF 
49. SOUL; SPIRIT 
50. SPIRITUAL PROBLEM 
51. SPIRITUAL 
52. AIR 
53. BE MERCIFUL 
54. TO DOUBT 
55. ANSWERS 
56. TO HOPE 
57. EARLY 
58. HAVE MERCY 
59. HOPE (NADIIA) 
60. NOR; NOT 
61. REMEMBER 
62. CONSIDER 
63. TO DELIVER; SAVE 
64. TO Invoke 
65. TO OPEN 
66. MERCIFUL 
67. PERISH 
68. MISFORTUNE 
69. GENERATION 
70. TO MAGNIFY 
71. IN 
72. FROM 
73. COMPARISON 
74. CORRUPTION; DECAY 
75. BORN 
76. GENUINE; TRUE 
77. HUMILITY 
78. EMPIRE
VOCABULARY CONTINUED:

80. HAND; ARM  мышь
81. LEFT HAND  лев
82. RIGHT HAND  прав
83. TO MAKE VANISH  исчезать
84. MOST PURE  чист
85. KIND  род
86. FORGIVENESS  просьба
87. BLESSED  благословение
88. TOGETHER  вместе
89. MAKE  сделать
90. SING  петь
91. TO SHOW MERCY  проявлять
92. EVERYWHERE  здесь
93. WHO  кто

OLD SLAVONIC NUMERALS:

1. A  κ  [2. Κ]
2. Β  λ
3. Γ  μ
4. Δ  ν
5. Ε  ο
6. Ζ  π
7. Η  ρ
8. Θ  σ
9. Λ  τ
10. Μ  υ
11. Ν  χ
12. Ο  ι
13. Π  κ
14. Ρ  λ
15. Σ  μ
16. Τ  ν
17. Υ  ζ
18. Φ  η
19. Χ  ι
20. Ω  κ
21. Π  ι
22. Λ  σ
23. Μ  τ
24. Ν  υ
25. Ξ  ο
26. Ξ  ι
27. Ψ  η
28. Ω  κ
29. Π  λ
30. Μ  τ
31. Ν  υ
32. Ξ  ο
33. Ξ  ι
34. FULFILL  исполн
35. THEREFORE  следов
36. ARISE  встать
37. HOPELESSNESS  безнадежность
38. CARELESSNESS  безответственность
39. AVERSIVE  неприятно
40. VAIN WORDS  пустые
41. BUT  ж
42. VIRTUES  добродетели
43. HUMBLE  скромность
44. PATIENCE  терпение
45. GRANT  даруй
46. TO RECOGNIZE, SEE  узнавать
47. TO WAKE UP  проснись

PRACTICE NUMBERS:

12 = ΒΙ
13 = ΒΙ
22 = КБ
29 = КР
32 = ЛВ
111 = ΡΑΙ
176 = ΡΟΣ
119 = ΡΚΛ
92 = Ι Β
1321 = ΧΑΡΙΚΑ
31 = ΛΔ
1948 = ΧАРМИ
24 = КΔ
27 = ΚΖ
1380 = ΧΔΠΤ

1 MILLION AND 1 BILLION  би