

Starting point: add the proper forms of the pronoun  $j_b$  to the correct nominal (i.e. short) form of the adjective, then further modify the ending according to the following rules.

I. Changes in the first components of endings (nominal endings of the 2-fold declension).

- A. Endings containing the grave consonants  $m$  or  $x$  >  $y-$ .
- B. First components containing  $j$  retain only their final vowel.  
E.g.  $-oj\varnothing-$  >  $-\varnothing-$ .

II. There is an optional loss of  $-i-$  in all endings which begin with  $-yi-$  (the  $-j-$  of this ending itself is derived as a result of rule I.A. above).

III. Changes in medial  $-e-$  found in endings (i.e. an  $-e-$  in a long adjective desinence which neither begins nor ends the desinence). The fate of this  $-e-$  depends on which consonant follows it:  $-j-$  or another one.

- A. The  $-e-$  must be dropped when followed by  $-j-$ .
- B. The  $-e-$  is either optionally dropped, or assimilates to the preceding vowel when it is followed by a consonant other than  $-j-$ .

IV. The regular tensing of 2-fold jer endings  $-ъ/-ь$  to  $-y/-i$  before  $-j-$  is presumed.

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Application of the above rules to specific forms:

- I. A.  $nov-omъ + (j)imъ \rightarrow nov-y-(j)imъ$   
 $nov-ěxъ + (j)ixъ \rightarrow nov-y-(j)ixъ$
- B.  $nov-oj\varnothing + (j)ej\varnothing \rightarrow nov-\varnothing-j\varnothing$  (medial  $-e-$  lost by rule III.A.)
- II.  $-yi-$  ~  $-y-$ ;  $-yimъ \sim -ymъ$ ;  $-yimъ \sim -ymъ$ ; etc.
- III. A.  $-y + (j)e(j)e \rightarrow -ye$   
 $-ě + (j)e(j)i \rightarrow -ěi$   
 $-u + (j)e(j)u \rightarrow -uju$   
 $-\varnothing + (j)e(j)\varnothing \rightarrow -\varnothingj\varnothing$
- B.  $-a(j)ego \sim -aago \sim -ago$   
 $-\ě(j)emъ \sim -ěemъ \sim -ěmъ$