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**THE BULGARIAN LEXEME CLASSES AND THE STUDY OF  
THE PARTS OF SPEECH**

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## *INTRODUCTION*

The attempts of a typological description of the words from the Antiquity also mark the rise of linguistics as a scientific discipline. The efforts of scholars, philosophers, and professional linguists towards the principle articulation of the lexeme are determined both mentally and pragmatically. The revelation of the perfect structure of human thinking and human speech requires a segmentation of its elements. That is why we can not be surprised that the controversies and discussions about the various aspects of the taxonomy have lasted almost thirty centuries.

Against the backdrop of the fundamental status that has the theory of the parts of the linguistics speech, the problem remains underestimated, even marginalized in the systemic scientific studies devoted to the Bulgarian language. As a negative fact, we also find that in the last decades the specialized linguistic tools have a unified classification model. This is relevant both for the number and composition of the parts of the speech and for the criterion base on which the taxonomy takes place. Of course, there are exceptions to research searches and solutions that we must outline. However, the overall perception of stagnation and conservatism in the system has proved to be the main catalyst for the writing of the present work.

Our priority will be to build an original concept for the articulation of the words of the contemporary Bulgarian dictionary, developed on a scientifically proved criterion base. To reach the goal, it will be necessary to make the most comprehensive historical review, tracking the emergence and development of the theory of the parts of speech from Antiquity to the present day. Because the problem is fundamental and the description of all the studies on the subject is an outrageous case, our attention will be focused only on character writers, schools and classifications in the history of linguistics. The works of Ancient India's scholars, Philosophers of Ancient Greece, Aristarchus, and grammarians from the Alexandrian School, Latin grammarians, medieval and Renaissance writers, scientists from the Port Royal Monastery, Lomonosov will be analyzed. The revival and evolution of the scientific perceptions of the parts of speech in the 19th and 20th centuries will be traced in the context of the Russian linguistic tradition. The main reason is that the questions that are of interest to us are a priority in the research of the Russian grammarians, we find the richest conceptual diversity and breadth of the views. It is also important that the Russian language, similar to the Bulgarian one, is highly flexible and this circumstance implies similarity in the application of the classification criteria for both languages - in particular the primary consideration of the morphological factor. Of course, the necessary space will be devoted to the Bulgarian developments on the problem - from Neofit Rilski to the present day. In each work, besides taxonomy itself, attention will be paid to the specifics of the grammar description of the types of lexemes. Getting the most useful information from the thematic review will help us develop our own

classification papers, according to which we will present an innovative sharing of the parts of the speech in contemporary Bulgarian.

The goals of the study are also determined by the wide range of synchronous and diachronic methods of work - description, historical and contemporary comparias, structural approach, classification and systematization.

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE WORDS IN THE ANTIQUITY AND THE MIDDLE AGES**

The sprouting of language science takes us into ancient times. Linguistics originated in the core of ancient philosophical and philological studies, aiming at the differentiation of language segments at all levels, the understanding of their meanings and functions, and the codification of their uses in the previously available written monuments.

The oldest purposeful grammatical studies relate to the culture of **Ancient India**. The compositions of this period are distinguished by their impenetrability and their meticulous diligence and responsibility before the case. Philological studies in Ancient India almost its entire volume relate to sacred religious books of Hinduism - *the Vedas*. The language of the Vedas is Aryan, on whose basis through VI - III c. P p. Oe the *classical Sanskrit* is formed and imposed in the written culture . It is with the Vedic texts, and with their Sanskrit, the grammatical quests of the period. The necessity of philological science - empirical and descriptive - to formulate specific rules for the reading and perception of Vedic texts, has emerged in the imposition of Sanskrit as a normative written literary language. As a result, there is a huge specialized grammatical literature of very high professional value. The brightest representative of the guild from this reporting period was **Yaska**, who lived around 700 BC.

The researchers agree that the grammatical teaching on the canonized classical Sanskrit reached its peak in the works of **Panini** (4th - 3rd centuries BC) . In his opinion, the sentence is categorized as a unit capable of expressing a thought. The potential for its construction is made up of four parts of speech: *name, verb, preposition, particle*. The Sanskrit specialists, and not only them, assign the fundamental importance of Panini's work to the history of linguistics. In fact, he introduces the linguistic standards of classical Sanskrit that have been used for twenty-five centuries since his teachings. Panini's deed is not an isolated firework in the ancient Hindu skyline. In the Eighth Book he mentions a number of his predecessors and admits that he transmits and systematizes knowledge that is accumulated before him. As for the four parts of the speech - name, verb, preposition, and particle - they are usually deductively extracted into the so-called *commentary literature* of the same

period. It was created in parallel with Panini's Eight Book and had a strict didactic application. In these texts, there are also terms such as the *adjective name, proper nouns, nouns, nouns, unchangeable words*, etc.

The true conception of science for the parts of speech is related to the spiritual culture of **ancient Greece**. Since then, the classical term has become *parts of the speech* (μέρη τού λόγου), which has gained popularity and calming in private linguistics until today. The particularity in the philological quests of the ancient Greeks is the solution of the grammatical problem on the path of the philosophical understanding of the phenomena. First Plato separates into the language two types of words - *names* and *verbs*. However, the pioneering merit of the emergence of the teaching of the parts of speech belongs to **Aristotle (384 - 322 BC)**. Relying on the concepts of logic, the famous philosopher distinguishes in his human speech three basic types of words: *names, verbs, and ties*, and he refers to the associations, pronouns and members performing certain grammatical functions. The main part is the name (*ὄνομα*) and verb (*ῥήμα*), which are full-fledged and whose combination forms the sentence. Already in the poetics, Aristotle forms eight parts of the "exhibition": *element* (meaning *sound* - material language component), *syllable, alliance, member, name, verb, maturity* and *sentence* (related *speech, text*). Its classification is based on a general research look and only generally touches on the essence of the grammatical forms and, accordingly, the morphological categories of the variable words. In this sense, we find a more innovative research approach in the **Stoics'** philosophy. For them, the term part of speech already belongs to linguistic rhetoric. Among the variety of words, they differentiate *verb, union, member, common name* and *own name*. The contribution of the Stoics is the limitation of maturity within the name system and the differentiation of the name and verb forms.

Grammatical literature, written in Greek, reaches its bloom in the so-called **the epoch of Hellenism**. In those years with a remarkable scale and remarkable philological maturity, the production of the bookmakers from the so-called "**Alexandria Grammar School**". Its most prominent representatives are Aristarchus of Samothraki, Dionysius Thracian and Apollon Discol, who worked in the 2nd - early 1st century BC. The impartial evaluation of time places **Aristarchus**'s most significant place (**about 217-145 BC**). Linguistic science owes it to the first scientifically grounded development of grammatical principles, the introduction of basic grammatical concepts and the criteria of "regularity" in language.

It is on a morphological basis that Aristarchus develops his theory of the parts of speech that will last for many centuries until the age of neo-philology, and the classification of words will be enjoyed by his descendants in almost unchanging form. It is believed that the concept is one of the greatest creations of human reason, and in particular of linguistics. Aristarch segmented the words *into eight classes* depending on their shape and the expression of relevant grammatical meanings and

morphological categories, as well as some lexical-grammatical signalizations from a contemporary point of view. The eight parts of the speech are:

1. Name (ὄνομα, nomen) - a mature part of the speech with five grammatical expressions: gender, number, maturity, type and image. By type is meant the division of the names of their own and of ordinary, primary and derivative; under the image of their own, simple and composed.

2. Verbum (ῥῆμα, verbum) - an unspoken part of the speech with eight grammatical manifestations: time, face, number, slant, bet, type, conjugation and image.

3. Communion (μετοχή, participle) - a word, "partaking" of the peculiarities of the verb and of the name. The sacrament has no face and no inclination (support me – K. K).

4. Article (ἄρθρον, articulus) - a pronounced part of the speech standing both before and after the name. There is a family, a number, and a maturity.

5. Pronunciation (ἄντωνυμία, pronomen) - a word by which Aristarchus distinguishes the change in person. Dionysius Thracian points out that he is used instead of a name.

6. Pretext (πρόθεσις, praepositio) - a part of the speech that stands in front of all parts of the speech both in the composition of the word and in the composition of the sentence.

7. Adverb (επίρρημα, adverbium) - an unspoken part of speech that is related to the verb. In content plan, the manifestations of the call are three - meaning, image, comparison.

8. Coniunctio (σύνδεσμος, coniunctio) - part of the speech that connects and arranges the thought. It has three functionalities - image, arrangement, semantics. Aristarchus distinguishes them in five ways: connective, disjunctive, complementary, causal and evocative (see Kodouhov, 1974, pp. 10 - 11).

It is clear that, in the description of the words, Aristarchus approaches three aspects - meaningful, grammatical, and speech (spoken). The eight-member partition of the parts of the speech itself is based on the specificity and uniqueness of the combination of these three attributes in the individual class of words. With conviction, we can assert that the synthesis of *semantic*, *morphological* and *syntactic features*, used throughout the years as a litmus in the carving of words, owes its imposition in the linguistics of the Alexandrian grammarians.

It is not by chance that the same divisive system is found in the works of the **Latin grammarians**. It is no secret that the contribution of Roman scholars to language science is not as significant as their main activity is limited to the application of the standards of Alexandrian grammarians to the Latin language. In Latin grammars the parts of the speech are again eight, but there is one update in the system. In place

of the missing in Latin *member* usually as a distinct type of token is inserted *interjection*.

For the **Middle Ages** we are usually accustomed to summarizing that there has been a decline in the development of science. In this respect, linguistics is not an exception - in particular, no progress has been made in the classification of words. No new original treatments are known during the period. The essays reproduce the rules and concepts of Latin grammars, considered to be universal, which mechanically adapt to other languages.

The breakthrough years of the **Renaissance** inevitably influence the appearance, content and methodical attitude of the grammar of the time. There is also interest in classical Greek and Latin texts, but also grammatical in other languages: Armenian, Persian, Hungarian, Japanese, Korean, Spanish, Dutch, French, English, Polish, Czech, Mexican, Aztec. (Kodouhov, 1974). There is the impression that even in the age of the European Revival the teaching of the parts of speech does not take a serious step forward - at least in its structural form. Renaissance linguistic writings use the classifications of ancient Greek and Latin heritage by adapting them to the newly studied languages. However, if one can speak of an evolution, it should be sought in the specific lexicological grammatical descriptions of the parts of speech in the descriptions of the individual languages.

The next stage in the development of European linguistics is the idea of creating a **universal rational grammar** that arises on French soil - in the Port Royal Monastery. Authors of the "Universal and Rational Grammar" published in 1660 (this is its abbreviated name) are the logician and philosopher Antoine Arno (1612 - 1694) and the classical and new linguist Claude Lanzlo (1616 - 1695). The main task, formulated in the work itself, is to bring out "rational foundations common to all languages, and the main differences that they encounter in them." It is clear that the authors proceed with the presumption of common logical justification of the language from which the specific languages diverge to one degree or another. The basic statement is that the language of the judgment is structured by two types of words, meaning the subject of thinking and the course of thought. The first type of words are the name, the member, the pronoun, the sacrament, the preface and the saying, and the second type - the verb, the union and the intermection (the parts of the speech are already 9, the member and the intercession are present). They arise in the necessary sequence of the natural way of expressing thought.

The classification of the words in the language becomes a fundamental problem for the emerging **Russian linguistics**. In 1755, in St. Petersburg, Rossiya's grammar was published by Mikhail V. Lomonosov. This is a "grammar that arose from the study of the facts only in the Russian language" (Suprun, 1971, p. 9). Lomonosov, however, remains faithful to the traditional matrix of eight parts of speech. One can not deny the influence of the so- universal grammar, since the

differentiation of words is subordinated to logical-psychological justifications rather than grammatical.

**CHAPTER TWO**  
**THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STUDY OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH IN**  
**THE RUSSIAN LINGUISTICS AFTER THE PUBLISHING OF MIKHAIL V.**  
**LOMONOSOV'S GRAMMAR**

The differentiation of such a chapter is motivated by the center of the issue, which deals with the classification of the words in the grammar language devoted to the Russian language. We can surely assert that it was on Russian soil in the 19th and 20th centuries that the teachings of the parts of speech based on the classical Hellenistic and Latin tradition reached its theoretical climax.

In 1827 in St. Petersburg, the "Practical Russian grammar", created by an extraordinary person like N. I. Greci (1787 - 1867). We find inconsistency in the linguistic searches of the author - particularly in terms of structuring and classifying the parts of the speech. In practice, the taxonomies of the words are two. Despite the heterogeneous research approach, Greci's grammar leaves a trace of the theory of the parts of speech. We welcome the idea of the self-imposed status of the sacramental class and its definition as an "active sign" with grammatical indices, which it falls into a subgroup with the adjectives rather than the verb. The author eloquently points out that "all adjectives expressing acting quality are called sacraments" (Greci, 1827, p. 23). It is right to add the advert to the parts of speech of self-importance and its description, from which it is understood that it is a word sign of the other words signs. We are solidary that this is the place of impartiality in the call. Many faithful arguments have been made in the formation of numerical nouns and numerical adjectives, as well as the pronouns of nouns and pronouns of adjectives. It is true that Greci felt that the verb was also a sign of the noun, but the specificity of his predictive function was poorly indicated. Finally, the unique appearance of intermetics as a type of lexemes, opposed to the rest of the speech, is clearly highlighted.

In the "Russian Grammar" of A. X. Vostokov (1781 - 1864) the "classified words" (ie the parts of speech - KK) are eight again:

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| I. Noun.            | V. Adverb.         |
| II. Adjective Name. | VI. Preposition.   |
| III. Pronun.        | VII. Conjunction.  |
| IV. Verb.           | VIII. Interjection |

(see Vostokov, 1831, p. 4)



Without looking intently, in the grammar in question, the classes are represented in both their morphological and syntactic functionality, which makes the uniqueness of their grammatical profile much clearer.

Belinsky's approach (1811-1848) to the problem is logical-philosophical, obviously influenced by the theory of universal grammar. He speaks of language as an indissoluble part of man's thinking, and science learning words and language, called grammar. Philosophical is the point of view of the author and the classification of the lexicons. In general, he divides them of *parts of speech* and of the *particles* according to the "properties" of expression of these concepts and according to the "appointment" her. In conclusion, the prominent philologist draws six classes of words in the Russian language, of which four are parts of speech and two are parts of the speech:

- 1) Name;
- 2) Pronun;
- 3) Verb;
- 4) Definitive word;
- 5) Preface;
- 6) Conjunction.

(see Bellinski, 1837, chapter III, item 27.)

G. P. Pavsky (1787 - 1863) is another Russian scholar with a special approach to the principles of word articulation. In spite of the initial thesis that the separation of the eight-type lexicons in the ancient and Latin grammars is traditional, and against it "nothing justifiable can be said", the cleric notes that "it is not bad to show what it is based on, to find the order of the parts of speech, consistent with the course of human thought (Pavskiy, 1842, pp. 5-6). Hence we understand that this classification is also based on a logical-philosophical point of view - not more - it is based on the genesis of the phenomenon of language. Pavsky 's taxonomy has the following form:

- I. The names of sensual impressions and sensations - intermedia.
- II. Terms of concepts:
  - a) pronoun or principal name;
  - (b) a noun;
  - (c) an adjective;
  - (d) numerical name.
- III. Thoughts:
  - a) a verb in its full form;
  - b) verb in the form of a noun - unspecified;
  - c) a verb in the form of an adjective name - communion;
  - d) a verb in the form of dialectic - non-participation.
- IV. Particles derived from names and verbs and used to cut speech:
  - (a) dialect;

- (b) pretext;
- (c) Conjunction;

(see Pavskyi, 1842, pp. 12 - 13)

The classification of the words can not remain a marginal theme in the work of A.A. Potevnya (1835 - 1891), which was defined by specialists as the first major Russian theoretician of linguistics. For a linguistic philosopher, the word alone is only a scientific fiction. The word is treated as an element of the sentence, and only its realization at this level is fundamental to categorizing it as part of the speech. It is in the form of the semantic uniqueness of the particular uses that we may find the reason not to find a fixed classification of the words. Otherwise, in the course of the comprehensive and profound analysis at the sentence level, the functions of the entire palette are categorized terminologically known from the classifications types of words - noun, adjective name, verb, dialect, communion, participle, infinitive, numerical name, pronoun, alliance, and an auxiliary verb.

F.F. Fortunatov (1848 - 1914) is known as a founder and ideologist of the Moscow Linguistic School (also called the Fortunatovska or Moscow School of Formation). His vision of the language puts on a new plane the teachings of the parts of speech. For the first time in the classification of the changeable words in a Russian author, the morphological factor has a primal value, being passed consecutively and strictly, with detailed clarity in the understanding of the essence and specifics of grammatical meanings and categories in the Indo-European language and its descendants. In the case of the differentiation of the unchangeable terms in the foreground, the functional criterion already comes out, but also the particularities of the meaning of the words are taken into account. Overall, Fortunat's ideas have an extremely strong influence on the subsequent developments of the parts of speech in Russian linguistics. The pioneering place for the introduction of structuralism as a research approach, whose most prominent representatives - N.S. Trubetzkoy and R. O. Jakobson - deeply respect their predecessor and work for his memory.

Fortunatov's "Immediate and Most Gifted Student" (Vinogradov), however, is A.A. Shahmatov (1864 - 1920). Shahmatov admits that the essential characteristic distinguishing the classes from each other is the relationship of each of them with the grammatical categories and that "the very content of the teaching of the parts of speech is based on the definition of the grammatical categories in their relation to the parts of the speech" (Shahmatov, 2001, p. 420). At the same time, however, the "grammatical category is recognized in the syntax", and hence the linguist's definition of syntactic rationality that "the word in its relation to the sentence or to the speech at all is defined in the grammar as a reference" (Shahmatov, 2001, p. 420). We see that by accepting the leadership of the syntactic criterion, Shahmatov does not in any way underestimate the basic nature of the grammatical categories. It is precisely "through the grammatical

categories that the inner connection of the individual words between them and their attitude to the sentence is determined" (ibid., P. 421). According to these criteria, Shahmatov segments the following parts of speech into the Russian language: noun, verb, adjective, dialect, pronoun noun, adjective pronoun, numeral name, dialect pronoun, prologue, union, prefix, and intercession (ibid., p. 422). It is interesting to note that in the original text, written by the author with a pencil, the pronouns are differentiated into nouns and adjectives, and before the alliance is added the bible.

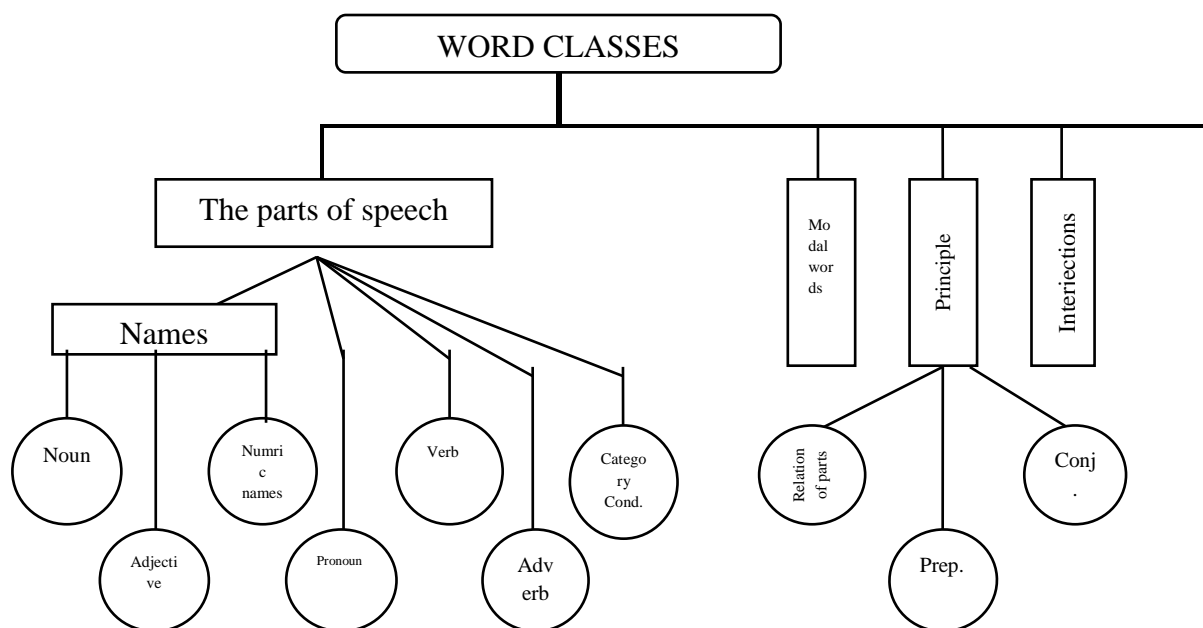
Also pupil of Fortunatov but follower concepts of Shahmatov is A. M. Peshkovski (1878 - 1933). Here the parts of the speech are called "basic grammatical categories on which each book is built" and "which are established not by the classification path" (Peshkovsky, 2001, p. 9). By clarifying for the reader the linguistic term a *noun*, in a semantic relation to the philosophical notion of *substance (essence)*, and the philosophical notions of *attribute* and *accidency* related to the *adjective* and the *verb*, Peshkovsky concludes that "the parts of the speech are so to say nothing else than the main categories of thinking in their primitive general stage of development" (Peshkovski, 2001, p. 74). Thus, based on the meaning of the logical segments of meaning, its active sign, its qualitative sign and the sign of the signs, the researcher differentiates and frames the four parts of the speech - nouns, verbs, adjectives and dialects. In Peshkovsky there is no concern that there are many types of words in the language that formally and semantically can not be related to, or only imply, the basic categorical meanings. According to him, these lexical units are "not crystallized", "amorphous" (ibid., P. 150) at that moment in their attitude to the main four parts of speech, either in the form of deseamantization or in the development of self-worth.

With *princ ipium divisionis* ( principle of distribution ) is engaged priority research approach L. C. Shcherba (1880 - 1944). It is clear to the scientist that the choice of criteria is always subjective . Shcherba is categorical that the parts of speech can not be the same in languages, and to each of them, and at a particular stage in its development, should be treated as a "completely autonomous phenomenon, not to be considered through the prism of other languages" (Sterba, 1957, p. 63). The parts of speech necessarily have their "external expressions" - "if they are not, then the categories themselves will not be in the given language system" (ibid., P. 63). Given the Russian language, the researcher lists the following "external expressions" of the parts of the speech: different types of word variability, prefixes, suffixes, endings, phrase accents, intonation, word order, special auxiliary words, syntax, positive and negative signs such as variability invariability of words, etc. All these alarms he calls formal without revealing the true form-forming morphemy.

Normally, Fortunat's students, such as NN Durnovo (1876 - 1937), grammatically define the word form as a matter of priority, and only after that the resulting syntactic functions are taken into account. However, in Durnovo the syntactic factor is primitive and applies unilaterally to the classification of words . Observing it

"in succession", he discerns in Russian the following six parts of the speech: noun, adjective, verb, dialect, infinitive and particle. The verb group includes only the collapsible forms. It explicitly states that "the unspeakable forms of verb, communion, partiality, and infinitive in their role in the sentence do not belong to this class" ( Durnovo, 2001, p.30 ). Communion should fit into the class of the adjective because it "plays the same role in the sentence ". Similarly, de-pride refers to the saying. The Infinity, however, is treated as a separate part of the speech, as it has "its special functions", whose syntactic aspect is unfortunately not mentioned by the author. Otherwise morphologically infinitive differs from the verb in the absence of forms of mood, time, person and number. As for the sixth part of the speech - the particle, it is clear from the dictionary that these are "words that have no real self-importance but only formally, serving to form grammatical forms" (Durnovo, 2001, p. 31) .

The teaching of the parts of speech in Russian linguistics reached its peak in the studies of VV Vinogradov (1894 - 1969) and especially in his flagship "Русский язык (Грамматическое учение на слове)" (see Vinogradov, 2001). His classification of the words Vinogradov illustrates in the following original way:



(see Vinogradov, 2001, p. 45)

According to the researcher, class words should not be considered on one surface. Therefore, "the separation of the parts of the speech must be preceded by the definition of the basic structural and semantic types of words" (Vinogradov, 2001, p.

34). The classification "can not ignore any country in the structure of the word" (ibid.). Lexical and grammatical criteria play a crucial role, as the grammatical factor is treated as a morphological, syntactic and even phonological "organic unity". The syntax, however, is the "organizational center of grammar". From this point of view, the main structural-semantic types of words are four: words names, service words, modal words, and intermeshes.

The culmination of linguistic quests after Vinogradov is the two-volume **Academic grammar in Russian language** (see RG, 1982). Here too, the theory of the parts of speech is closely related to the morphological level of language and, in particular, to the form and morphological categories. Nor is the lexical aspect of the word neglected, emphasizing that it is a grammatical and lexical unity. Namely, "as grammatical and lexical units, words are grouped into parts of speech, ie. in grammatical classes united first on the basis of this abstract abstract meaning deriving from the lexical and grammatical meanings of all the words of the given class, and secondly, on the basis of the class of grammatical (morphological) categories characteristic of each such class (RG, 1982, p. 453). By approaching the actual articulation of the words, the authors of grammar produce four attributes that "collectively" characterize the parts of speech: 1) the existence of a generalized meaning, abstracted from the lexical and morphological meanings of all words of a class; 2) a set of certain morphological categories; 3) a common system (identical organization) of paradigms; 4) a community of basic syntactic functions (see WG, 1982, p. 457). Compliance with these four criteria leads to the formation of ten parts of speech in modern Russian: 1) noun; 2) noun pronoun; 3) an adjective; 4) numeric name; 5) dialect; 6) verb; 7) pretext; 8) union; 9) particles; 10) Intermarriage (see WG, 1982, p. 457). They are divided into three typological groups - full meaning words, service words, and intermedia.

We have to pay a little more special attention to the nouns of pronouns, as their presence among the ten parts of speech seems to us to be most unordinary as a research solution. These are "a small and incomplete set of words indicating an object in the grammatical sense of the word" (WG, 1982, p. 531). It is their morphological characteristics - consecutive expression of maturity and inconsistent expression of the number and genus - give the authors the reasons to separate them into a separate part of the speech. Now, in terms of their semantic function, noun pronouns are divided into five types: personal, reversed, questionable, unspecific and negative (see again). A separate paragraph recalls the traditional understanding in linguistics of pronouns as "a wider circle of words", united by its "indicating (substitute) function" and "specifically abstracted". This general class, however, is grammatically inconsistent and that of gram ichna basis can be broken down into pronouns adjectives, pronouns, numerals and pronouns, adverbs, the scientific position of grammar is that the so-called. Interstitial forms should be considered in those parts of speech that form a

grammatical unity. The authors emphasize that noun pronouns do not do so because their grammatical appearance is different from that of the full name nouns and the circumstances allow for the formation of two autonomous parts of the speech (for details, see WG, 1982, p. 531) .

We will also point out that the controversial class of the numerical name is present in taxonomy, but a number of numerical lexemes are reasonably related to other parts of the speech, depending on their formulas.

Undoubtedly, the content of the Grammar School is a synthesis and wreath of the efforts of researchers of several generations, but especially of the search after the Vinogradov period. The same can be said of the classification of the words in the Russian language in systemic work , the conceptual basis of which corresponds as closely as possible to the principles of distribution that we have adopted later.

Up to now - with higher or less intense - the discussions in Russian scientific linguistics on the subject of words do not fall. A few dozen are system descriptions of the language and monographs that are searching for and offering original traces of the Lexical classification. The number of parts of the speech also varies, even when the principle of division is the same. Of course, the criterion is not always the same for individual authors.

### ***CHAPTER THREE***

## **THE CONCEPTS OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH IN THE BULGARIAN LINGUISTICS**

The subjects of philology as a science on the Bulgarian lands were placed in the second quarter of the 19th century. It is reasonably assumed that the pioneer of Bulgarian studies during the Renaissance was Neofit Rilski (1793 - 1881). It is hardly surprising that the issue of "parts of speech" is a priority issue in the "Bulgarian Grammar" (1835) of the Rila monk. Classification of words is based on the established tradition of Russian linguistics. Patterns for Neophyte Rilski were also the Slavonic Slavic grammars of M. Smotricki and A. Mrazovic. Following the established model, the scribe divides the eight types of words of despicable and unfocused. A new moment in the segmentation is Neofit Rilski's decision to add the article as an independent part of the speech. Here the Revival grammar influenced the Greek grammar. Although it forms a new class of words, the Rila monk does not change the number of parts of the speech. The member in it replaces the sacrament (or the adjective, as is the case with some Russian authors). This is clearly visible when comparing the classifications of the words of Neofit Rilski, Lomonosov and Vostokov:

Neofit Rilski (1835)

Lomonosov (1755)

Vostokov(1831)

*inclined*

{	name	name	noun
	<b>article</b>	pronoun	adjective
	pronoun	verb	pronoun
	verb	<b>participle</b>	verb

*undeclinable*

{	adverb	adverb	adverb
	preposition	preposition	preposition
	conjunction	conjunction	conjunction
	interjection	interjection	interjection

(see Neofit Rilski, 1984, p. 74) (see Lomonosov, 1755 , p. 408) (see Vostokov, 1831, p.4)

The third part of the „*Славеноболгарское детеводство*” (1835) is a well-deserved place in the chronology of the emerging Bulgarian linguistic thought . The grammatical tool was produced by the Neophite Hilendar Bozveli (1785-1848) and Emmanuel Vaskidovich (1795-1875) of the Revival Enlighteners. And in this early Renaissance grammar after the classically required "Foreword" bearing Paisie's messages, the question of the parts of speech is again a priority. According to N. Bozveli and Em. Vaskadovic's words are divided into eight classes, as is the grammar of N. Rilski. But the Svishtov teachers do not present the member, but the sacraments are considered as a self-contained class of words.

Author of the third printed Bulgarian grammar during the Renaissance was Hristaki Pavlovich (1804 - 1848). In the Grammar of the Slavonic Bible (1836, 1845), nine parts of the speech (in the first edition) are listed: names, members, pronouns, verbs, sacraments, prepositions, verses, interjections (Pavlovich 1985, p.6) and eight in the second edition (see Pavlovich, 1985, p. 3). Hristaki Pavlovich relinquishes the differentiation of the article as an independent part of the speech in the second revised grammar.

Eight years pass before the next Bulgarian grammar - "The First Bulgarian Grammar" (1844) is printed . It is the work of Revival writer Ivan Bogorov (1818 - 1892). There are changes with regard to the composition of the types of words: name noun, adjective, putative, pronoun, verb, dialect, preposition, liaison, middleman ( Bogorov, 1986 , pp. 6 - 7). First, it is an impression that the sacrament is missing from

the system. For the first time in Bulgarian grammatical literature, the adjectives are distinguished as a self-contained class of lexemes. Ivan Bogorov's linguistic sense does not cheat on his numerical names. Although he does not see them as a separate part of the word, the grammar devotes them to subtitles. Other innovations are the terms the author uses. The identifying member is called a prologue (later a static). The pronoun is called the Bulgarian word pronouname. The union is called a link, a term that quite accurately reflects the function of this type of words in the language. The Interface carries in Bogor's grammar the name middleman.

In 1858, "Fundamentals of Bulgarian Grammar" appeared. Its author is Koprivshitsa Renaissance Yoakim Gruev (1828 - 1912). For the first time in Renaissance grammar, apart from the Bulgarian grammars printed in foreign languages, the parts of the speech are ten: noun noun, adjective adjective, pronoun, member, verb, communion, dialect, union, pretext, interjection (Gruev, 1987, p. 4). Although the numerical names are missing in the ten-member classification of the parts of the speech, Yoakim Gruev assigns them the necessary place in their development. First, the author mentions the numerical names (in particular , the number *one, two, three* , etc.) as the sixth type of adjective along with qualitative, random, possessive, generic and relative adjectives. Subsequently, a numbered chapter is devoted to the numerals .

Regarding the number and composition of the parts of the speech, we do not find any significant novelties and differences in the grammar of Todor ( Theodor) Hrulev (1821 - 1865), Georgi Mirkovich (1826 - 1905) and Dragan Manchov (1834 - 1908) .

The next two grammars - "The School of Bulgarian Studies" (1863) and "Primary grammar for the study of the Bulgarian school" (1870) , which was written by Sava (Stoyno) Radulov (1817-1887), are largely imprinted . First of all, it should be noted that they are translations of Russian grammar. In view of the thematic discourse, the more important is that in the two grammatical parts the parts of the speech are presented in a different composition. In the first, twelve classes of words are listed, and in the second the number is reduced to nine. In the earlier text, sacraments, devotions, and numerical names are considered to be self-contained lexic classes, along with nouns, adjectives, verbs, pronouns, identifying members, adverbs, prophecies, "stereotypes" and "intermediate". In the second grammar, participle forms are considered to be subordinate to the verb, and numerical names to adjectives.

"Grammar for New Bulgarian Language" (1868) is a peak in the literary work of Ivan Momchilov (1819 - 1869). Although ten in number, the parts of the speech differ in their composition from the types of words that make up the contemporary traditional classification. The member presented as a self-declared word type is still present and not the numeric name itself. The particle has not yet been traced, but the sacrament does not fall short in this development as its place in the classification.



Not find the original taxonomic interpretations in descriptions th of Bulgarian Nikola Parvanov (1837 - 1872), Nacho Nachov (1853 - 1916), Todor Shishkov (1833 - 1896) .

Throughout the Revival period, grammarians remain subject to the Greek tradition and provide for the member's place among the other parts of the speech. He is absent in classifications only with N. Bozveli and Em. Vaskidovich. Unable to resolve the case and the maturity, which was left to the Revival writers by the Slavonic Grammarians. The presence of maturing forms in our language is categorically denied only by G. Mirković. Compiled for the Grammarians of the Renaissance turns out to be the bet. On the one hand, he takes the lead in describing the verbs before the verb categories are marked. The verbs are usually divided into actual, suffering, medium, mutual, etc. On the other hand, there are authors who, in parallel with the aforementioned verb division, define the bet as one of the verbal "properties", i. they also look at it from the shaping side. The status of the participle forms in the taxonomic taxonomy remains unstable . Most writers distinguish partitions as a separate class of words. Some scholars, but few (N. Rilski, Iv. Bogorov, G. Mirkovich and T. Shishkov) do not treat them as an autonomous part of the speech. Different are the views of the individual authors regarding the composition of the participle forms. Most of the creators of grammatics in the sacrament have in mind the forms of the present devotional communion and the devotion. The past done devotional communion first looks at J. Gruev. Somewhat marginalized remain the invincible parts of speech that all Renaissance grammars present in the same composition - dialect, pretext, union and interfaith. As some progress in the division of words we can note the formation of adjectives and of numerals as independent parts of speech. The merit of "releasing" the adjectives from the dominance of the names (nouns) is to Eve. Bogorov. Numeric names are presented as a self-contained class of words for the first time in the grammar of Bolgrad's teacher S. Radulov. The idea is shared by N. Parvanov and N. Nachov. The most complete and systematized Renaissance description of the pronouns belongs to Eve. Bogorov. An important feature in the exhibition is the differentiation of the prominent forms of "nouns" and "adjectives" in relation to their function - whether the given pronoun is used as a substance or as an adjective.

The author of our first systematic grammar - Peter Kalkandjiev (1881 - 1942) - presents a system of nine parts of the speech (nouns, adjectives, numerals, pronouns, verbs, adverbs, prepositions, alliances and intermedia. particles). The sacraments are regarded as verb forms, and de-attributions are mean words between verb and dialect. According to P. Kalkandjiev, the actual numerals are only numerals. The pronoun attributed three functions - substitute, pointing and distinctive. In view of the grammatical features of the profanal forms, P. Kalkandjiev shares them with nouns, adjectives and numerals.

"Bulgarian Grammar" (1939) by Nikola Kostov (1894 - 1955) is a testimony of an original look at the Bulgarian language and its grammatical structure. Unfortunately this is not true for the articulation of words here are nine in the same composition ka k it at P. Kalkandjiev.

In the same 1939, "Grammar of the Bulgarian Language", composed by Stefan Mladenov Stoyanov (1880 - 1963) and Stefan Popvasilev (1888 - 1985), was published. The scientific work consists of seven titles. In three of the seven parts the morphological questions are examined, and their author is St. Popvassilev. The number and composition of the word classes remains unchanged.

During the Second World War Alexander Teodorov - Balan (1859 - 1959) , one of the six systematic Bulgarian grammars, written during the "harvesting" period (1936 - 1944) , appeared in 1940. For the first time, the Lexicon classification is composed of ten types of words . Balan, we owe the division of the particle as an independent part of the speech. The researcher emphasizes the fact that other grammarians before him think the particles as intermeshes, alliances, or adverbs. He claims that the particles are "all those indescribable words that do not make service parts in the sentence" (Teodorov - Balan, 1940, p. 374). He does not miss the possibility of insuring, however, and adds that no "straight strike between particles, intermeasures, alliances, and adverbs" (Teodorov - Balan, 1940, p. In his grammar of 1961, two years after his death, Al. Teodorov - Balan retreats from his earlier perception of the self-contained particle status and reunites particles and intermestics with the difference that the section is titled "Particles". The great scholar differentiates two types of particles - "interparticle" and "intertempression" (see Teodorov - Balan, 1961, p. 495).

In Dimitar Popov's "Bulgarian Grammar" (1941) the parts of the speech are again nine. Against the background of the usual names of the classes, the terms proposed by D. Popov are different. The meaningful name is called "name of the subject", the name is "cheerfulness", the union - "connection". The sacraments are given the qualification to be adjective adjectives.

Grammar of Basic Lyrics (1944, 2nd ed. - 1978) by Lyubomir Andreychin (1910 - 1975) is the sixth and final grammar of the fruit period. In this scientific work, the researcher owes his "title" to the founder of contemporary Bulgarian descriptive grammar. The ten parts of the speech, current and current in most linguistic tools in Bulgarian language, are imposed in the training just after the emergence of this work.

A contributing character is the description of the grammatical meanings of the verb. In this grammar, along with the typical verb categories of person, number, type, time, pledge and inclination, a distinct category "way of speaking" is also included. Within its borders are opposing forms of "personal or direct speech" and "re-writing". The nine-part temporal system was imposed and confirmed in the Bulgarian language also by L. Andreychin. The scientist is of the opinion that the current, past and future

times are purely chronological, and the rest are complex. Each of the six sophisticated times is oriented to an "uplifted" moment, and this moment, in turn, is determined according to the moment of speaking (see Andreychin, 1978, p. 175). L. Andreychin perceives the resulting semantics of perfect forms (ibid., P. 198) .

It is expected that the similar grammatical characteristics of numerical sequences with adjectives will not be overlooked.

L. Andreychin notices that in office and form, the proprietary pronouns reminiscent of adjectives. He also points out that the prominent proformal forms also function as adjectives, and are coordinated by gender and number with the noun they define.

In the section on the denominations, in the section on formation, L. Andreychin mentions the devotions as the verbs formed by the verbs. However, he makes an agreement that "they are more prominent" (Andreychin, 1978, p. 319). Here is where the so-called pronouns.

L. Andreychin convincingly demonstrates the self-imposed particle status. Points out that the particles have similar functions to the suffixes and endings, but are relatively more independent and are combined with grammatically worded words. As a lexical class, they are distinguished by intermetics due to their extraordinary emotional expression and the inability to use themselves. From the admirable forms also distinguishes their inability to use themselves (see Andreychin, 1978, p. 336).

Among the emblematic authors of system grammar is Stoyan Stoyanov (1911 - 1997). The Grammar of the Bulgarian Literary Language. Phonetics and Morphology "( 1964), the questions about the parts of the speech are discussed in the second part dedicated to morphology. In the "Grammar Classification of Words" section we present the principles of articulation of the words - semantic-grammatical, morphological and syntactic.

The semantic-grammatical distribution of the words is based on the "most general meaning" and also on the basis of their grammatical characteristics. In this way words are divided into "groups called parts of speech " (Stoyanov, 1964, p. 153). For example, words such as a *river*, *a house* or *a tree* have the general meaning of "object or object", and the same grammatical meanings - "gender, number, and eventually definiteness" (p. 153). In practice, all words that mean "subject" and express grammatically the meaning of the genus, number, and definiteness, determine the group of nouns. On the basis of the semantic-grammatical principle, as described above, Stoyanov distributes the words in ten groups (parts of the speech): nouns, adjectives, numerals, pronouns, verbs, adverbs, prepositions, alliances, intermeshes, particles. The author adds in a footnote that: "The number of word groups (parts of speech) at different times, according to the state of the science of language, was different" (Stoyanov, 1964, p. 153). The researcher states that it is necessary to pay attention to the fact that the classification is quite contingent in the modern stage of

language development. In the spirit of tradition, there are interpretations of the morphological classification, which divides the words into two groups - modifiable and unchangeable. Nothing unusual is also found in the syntactic classification based on a "functional-syntactic sign", according to which words are either self-contained parts of a sentence or not. The intercession is not considered either as a stand-alone or as an official word, it is a "side word" in the constructive construct.

The grammar of the Bulgarian language (1981) by Yuri Sergeevich Maslov (1914 - 1990) highlighted a number of plays that played an important role in rethinking the systematic description of the types of words in the Bulgarian language. In Part Three of the Scientific Work (Formation and Functioning of Speech Parts), the issues related to the grammar and functional potential of the lexical classes are analyzed. New moments in U. Maslov's taxonomy are the composition and the arrangement of the types of words that are presented in the following order: 1. noun, 2. adjective name, 3. numerical name, 4. verb, 5. unglazed predicate, 6. 7. word words and substitutes (pronouns + pronouns) and other words; 8. word words and particles: prepositions, alliances, degree particles; 9. modal and prominent words and particles; 10. Intermediates.

The numerical names section does not mention the so-called (see Maslov, 1981, pp. 179 - 191). In the numerals, Y. Maslov focuses on the form modification of the genus in the lexicons *one* and *two*, and in *one* change and grammatical number (ibid., P. 179). It is the author's observation that "all numerals form the form of forms" (ibid., P. 180). Another true observation of the foreign Bulgarian is that "The forms *millions* and *billions* are a form of nouns, not numerical" (ibid., P. 180).

The non-glorious predicate (status category) "is the second (except and after the verb) specific predictive part of the speech" (Maslov, 1981, p. 290). According to J. Maslov, its distinguishing features are the synonymous syntactic function and the expression of common categories of time and inclination that oppose names and adverbs. At the same time, the non-gothic predicate differs from the verb in the absence of "synthetic scrambling forms" and the participation in the construction of words etymologically related to nouns, adjectives, and adverbs (ibid., P. The author differentiates: impersonal predicates like *Shame me*; impersonal-predicative words such *embarrassing me e*; non-verbal-predictive words of the type *I'm fine* (ibid., pp. 290 - 292).

In the class of the utterance under Y. Maslov absent the pronouns, the modal words and the predictive adverbs (see Maslov, 1981, pp. 294 - 295).

The proformal forms are considered non-traditional for the Bulgarian language. Y. Maslov explains that there are two types of division of the pronoun vocabulary: "The categorical meanings inherent in the parts of speech are opposite to one another, nouns, nouns, pronouns, adjectives, pronouns, pronouns, pronouns and pronouns" (Maslov, 1981, p.). There is also a lack of substitute words for verbs and

unglable predicates. The second type of division is the usual one - distinguish between personal, possessive, indicative pronouns, and so on. U. Maslov explains that the two classifications intersect, but not all cells are filled in. Based on these circumstances, he distributes the pronoun vocabulary in two systems. The first includes personal and proprietary, non-returnable and irreversible pronouns, and the second - all others, which in turn are grouped into separate subsystems.

The Grammar of the Bulgarian Language is a "white swallow" against the background of the available Lexic taxonomies in Bulgarian linguistics. For the first time we see a breakdown of the classification model without any significant changes in the benchmark. On the contrary, the original and at the same time well-protected appearance of the words of U. Maslov is a product of strictly adhering to the three classical principles of the moon division. The positive impact on the author of the Russian linguistic tradition, which he knows well, is obvious, of course.

In 1986 in the magazine "Bulgarian Language and Literature" was printed the article "Problem for the parts of speech" by Mosko Moskov (1927 - 2001). The research has an undeniable contribution and is the second luminous ray in Bulgarian linguistics (after the grammar of Y. Maslov) on the question of the articulation of words. The problem of the Lexicon classification is placed on a new scientific basis. The fact is not surprising, as M. Moskov's linguistic quests have a wide range.

First of all, the author makes an impression that, when explaining the linguistic term part of the speech, the references from him (in the specialized dictionaries) are to the terms words or classes of words. At the very clarification of the semantics, only the word class is applied. M. Moskov shares his observation that foreign language research gives priority to classes of words, while in the teaching axiomatically preserves parts of the speech. In his view, these circumstances suggest that the classic term "is in the process of experiencing" (Moskov, 1986, p. 37). The arguments for the teachings of the term part of speech today are shared by almost all profiled specialists. The first argument, which M. Moskov claims, is that the term contradicts the main dichotomy in linguistics - language - speech. The author explains that words in speech are tied to the meaning of the particular sentence. The words of the vocabulary of the language on the other hand are divided into "certain criteria of groups of words or classes of words ... In this sense, they are no" parts of speech ", but classes of words in the language" (Moskov, 1986, p. 38). The second argument of M. Moskov is the unfounded, according to him, detention "traditionally" of the legacy of our legacy from the classical linguistics.

The bulk of the article takes up the lines on the classification of words. Logical description begins with the principles of distribution, which are the usual three-semantic, morphological and syntactic. More importantly, in the case addressed by M. Moskov is that: "The application of only one of these principles can not lead to a complete and accurate classification of the words" (Moskov, 1986, p. 39). Based on

the triple kriterialen synthesis author introduces classification indicators for the division of the types of words in languages that are: classification indicator **denotation**, classification indicator **class** and classification indicator **grammatical category**. The denotation benchmark is in fact a logical content criterion for grouping words. The class index is also bound to the day. On the basis of the semantic content of the words replacing a given denot, a characteristic is displayed which is characteristic of a group of words from the vocabulary. Grammatical category grading is a morphological criterion. The lexemes are grouped on the basis of their general grammatical meanings, which are expressed by the grammars of grammatical categories (Moskov, 1986, p. 40).

On the basis of the theoretical considerations presented, M. Moskov offers his experience of systematization of the parts of the speech. The main division of the words is four superclasses:

1. Lexemes - here are words with a naming function (nouns, adjectives, numerals, verbs, adverbs).
2. Lexemes substitutes - here are the words with a substitution function - the pronouns to which M. Moskov does not include the proprietors.
3. Lexoids - here are the sound and superstitious words that have an "expressive function" - the intermetics.
4. Grammatems - here is the place of the official words, called by the author "self-imposed morphemy."

(see Moskov, 1986, pp. 42 - 47)

The scientific work of M. Moskov ends with summaries of theses. The specialist in linguistics advocates the formalisation of the term "classes of words". Also recommends a change in the taxonomy of some lexemes. It is about the numerical order that should be applied to the adjectives. The author proposes to be called "numerical or regular adjectives". According to him, it would be good to divide the participle into verbal adjectives to be included in the class of adjectives, and of verbs or sacraments to remain in the verb class. It also recommends that the proprietary pronouns be considered together with the adjectives as "pronoun adjectives". The clauses differentiate into three types - qualitative, quantitative and circumstantial.

The next system grammar in our field of view is that of Peter Pashov (1931 - 2009). In the short section devoted to the Grammatical Classification of Words, P. Pashov points out that the lexicons in the language (in parentheses notes that it is the words of the vocabulary) are divided into "groups (or classes)" (Pashov, 1994, p. 54). They are the traditional ten names, nouns, adjectives, numerals, pronouns, verbs, adverbs, prepositions, alliances, particles and intermedia. The researcher points out the

basic classification for the existence of three criteria: semantic-grammatical, morphological and syntactic (Pashov, 1994, p. 54). He specifies that "not always the boundaries between the different classes of words are indisputable - there are also separate transitional cases" (ibid., P. 54).

The contribution to the Bulgarian linguistics of Professor Stanio Georgiev of Veliko Tarnovo (1928 - 2018) is undoubted. His master's work is "Bulgarian Morphology" (1991), in which the theoretical problem about the articulation of words is localized in the introductory chapter. According to St. Georgiev's parts of speech "are the largest classes of words, grouped together in their general lexical and categorical meaning, on the community of forms of expression of grammatical categories and their syntactic use (Georgiev, 1991, p.12). The principles of distribution are semantic, morphological, and syntactic. It is important to conclude by the author that "A convincing unified criterion based on these signs can be built if they are seen in their unity, in their mutual correspondence and conditionality. Otherwise, there is doubt about this unity, and denying the presence of such classes" (Georgiev, 1991, p. 12). The parts of the speech in the systematic scientific development are divided into modifiable - 1. noun, 2. adjective, 3. numerical name, 4. pronoun, 5. verb; irreplaceable full marks - 6. dialect, 7. predikativ, 8. determiner; unchangeable official - 9. pretext, 10. union, 11. particle, 12. intertempression. It immediately impresses the formation of two classes of words - predicate and determiner - which are not found in the other grammar written by Bulgarians.

"The predicate is the bearer of the semantic content of the impersonal predicate, and it has determined its development in a separate part of the speech" (Georgiev, 1991, p. 92). The author clarifies the so-called parallel derivation - by the adjectives of the middle-class are formed also the adverbs, and predicates of the type *boring, cool*. Ст. Georgiev states that the call can be interpreted as a transitional stage between the adjective name and the predicate.

Similar to the predicate, the formation of the determinative occurs "most often in the way of the semantic derivation" (Georgiev, 1991, p.230). The justification of Art. Georgiev to give autonomy to such a class of words consists in the fact that lexemes of the type *mainly, by the way*, and so on. are devoid of syntagmatic ties ("have a zero syntagmatic characteristic"), which are distinguished from the adverb and prediction. The function of the determinants in the sentence is structural without assuming a certain position. Unlike particles, they are full-length words. Their semantic characteristic is to express the attitude of the speaker to the content in the sentence (see Georgiev, 1991, pp. 94 - 96).

In the theoretical framework, the question of the parts of the speech is also put in the "Bulgarian grammar. Morphology" (2008) by Rousselina Nitzolova. The criteria are known three - syntactic, morphological and semantic, with the first place of the

syntactic factor in the arrangement probably not by accident. For her base, R. Nitsolova chose the modern classification of Anvard (2006):

<i>Word classes</i>	<i>Syntactic form</i>	<i>Semantic category</i>	<i>Type of morphology (if any)</i>
Names and pronouns	Arguments	essentially, object	name
Verbs	Foret	Event	verb
Numerical and other quantifiers	argument modifiers	Sign	name
Adaptive	argument modifiers	Sign	name
Words	predicate modifiers	quantity / attribute	none
Entries, sub-positions, prepositions	Modifiers	attitude / place / time	none
Intermeasures	Independent	Situation	none
Unions	binders	Attitude	None

(Nitsolova, 2008, p. 42)

The logic of Anvard's division is not an analysis, but with her, R. Nitsolova obviously complies. This fact has no influence on the "codified" number (10) and composition of the parts of speech in modern Bulgarian: nouns, adjectives, numerals, pronouns, verbs, adverbs, aliases, prepositions, particles and intermeshes.

One of the difficulties in the classification of the parts of the speech that R. Nitsolova notes is the communion. They are interpreted as a subclass of verbs in modern grammars because they express form, pledge, time, but also have signs of adjectives (genus, number, determination, and sometimes gradation) and function in the sentence in predicates and as modifiers definitions) (Nitsolova, 2008, p. 44). The impartiality is described as a hybrid of a verb (with signs of appearance and bet) and dialect (circumstantial explanation, adjunct).

In his division of the parts of the speech, R. Nişsolova does not point out as a primal defining one of the three classic criteria - semantic, morphological and syntactic. There is even the ubiquitous argument that the three factors should act in synthesis. The decision of the specialist not to alter the classification status of numerical names, pronouns, communes, and other types of modifiable words implies that the semantic sign is the determining factor. This is confirmed by a number of its explicit theoretical arguments.

Unfortunately, the latest system grammars devoted to the contemporary state of the Bulgarian language, whose authors are P. Pashov (1989), Iv. Kutsarov (2007) and R. Nitsolova (2008) practically do nothing to contribute to taxonomic issues. This is



fully true of the principles of classification, the number of parts of speech and their composition. An exception to this frustrating sense of conservatism is the grammar of Y. Maslov (1981) and St. Georgiev (1991).

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **CLASSES OF WORDS IN MODERN BULGARIAN LANGUAGE**

The main task of the present work is to develop up-to-date and innovative taxonomy of the words in modern Bulgarian language. From the review pages, we have convinced that in our native linguistics the problem of speech is seldom at the center of attention. There is a feeling that the question seems to be almost axiomatic to researchers.

There is no doubt that the taxonomy of words in a particular language is a fundamental linguistic task - at least in terms of its grammatical description. Differentiating lexmas based on established principles introduces them into a lean system and creates a clear algorithm for their morphological and syntactic outline. A complex idea of the semantic potential with which a word is ready to "work" in speech is built.

#### **1. The study of the parts of speech in the planet of linguistics.**

It should be noted that the morphological space, as a share of language science, offers the most graceful ground for the theory of the parts of speech. The word as a word-changing unit is the main object of morphology research. However, in order to be ready for form modification, the word must exist in the finished form as a Lexico-semantic unit. The teaching of the parts of speech aims to classify (taxonomize) the word precisely in its logical-semantic and grammatical totality. In this semantic synthesis, it is available to the syntax needs. So, in our opinion, it is most acceptable to locate the views of word articulation as well as classification itself at the beginning of the morphological description of a language, after the "Lexicology" section and after the part about morpheme and morphological categories. The place of the theory of the parts of speech in the morphological chapters in the system descriptions of the language can also be protected by the fact that the majority of linguists accept the morphological image as a factor of paramount importance in the taxonomic determination of a word.

#### **2. "Parts of speech", "classes of words in language", or "lexemes classes in language".**

"Parts of Speech" is certainly one of the oldest terms in linguistics that has been in the academic and scholar literature for the third millennium. It has an ancient Greek origin (μέρη του λόγου), later it was adopted by Latin grammarians ( partes orationis ), and in the following centuries it has also been calendered in other private linguistics (eg, rustic части речи; fr. parties du discours, German Redeteile).

Over the last decades, notably after the first half of the twentieth century, many native researchers (possibly under the influence of foreign sources) have voiced their objections to the scientific correctness of the term part and speech. First takes a categorical position al. Teodorov - Balan, who, according to the dichotomy language ~ speech, notes that it is more about parts of the language. In the Academic Grammar of 1983 of the Bulgarian Language Institute at BAS, it was noted that "the very term "parts of speech", strictly speaking, is inconsistent and incorrect because it refers to groups of words, classes of words from the lexical composition of language, not part or parts of related speech "(Grammar, 1983, p. 39). Without being theorized, P. Pashov in his "Practical Bulgarian Grammar" speaks of a "grammatical classification of words," as they "are divided into groups (or classes)" (Pashov, 1994, p. For Eve. Kutsarov "The term parts of speech ... and its meaning do not match the content it means. In practice, it refers to groups of words, groups of lexmas, classes of words, and not to parts of related speech (Kutsarov, Iv., 1997, p. 32). The most categorical advocate for the introduction of a new more correct term is M. Moskov (see Moskov, 1986).

Our treatment does not differ in substance. There is no doubt that part and speech is a term that corresponds more to the syntactic level of language. However, the teachings that are the subject of this study have another purpose - to group typologically the lexicon in a given language. In this spirit, we join the views expressed on the need for a more correct term to replace the "veteran" part and the speech. Undoubtedly more appropriate is the qualification *classes words in the language*. Its synonyms could be the expressions "groups of words", "types of words", "types of lexemes", "taxonomic lexical units" and others. A little further down we will try to convince that for us the most precise formulation is the *class of lexemes in the language* . Of course, the classical term part and speech has become so popular that perhaps for many years now there will be a reserved place in the rhetoric of linguistic affairs.

### **3. The terms "word" and "lexeme".**

The task with which we have committed - to segment the "classes of lexemes" in modern Bulgarian language, obliges us to declare our theoretical understanding of "word". There is hardly a specialist to challenge the significance of the word "word" in linguistics. It has a fundamental place in science, in particular in linguistic research, and in a number of other studies in the field of humanitarian knowledge. It goes without saying that because of the semantic versatility of the term to this day it is not universal, not to mention its verified definition. We will also quote a wholly synthetic definition from a newer age of Roselle Lieber. According to the author, the word can be defined as "one or more morphemes that can exist in the language itself" ( Lieber , 2016 , p. 3). Among the Bulgarian linguists an attempt at a laconic and clear definition of the word makes Vl. Georgiev: "The word is a grammatically shaped sound

combination (very rarely a sound) associated with a certain meaning and used by a human team" (Georgiev, Drididanov, p. 142). According to St. Georgiev: "... the word is a minimum sign of a language that can be an integer in the syntax. It combines lexical and grammatical significance in a common form "(Georgiev, Rusinov, 1996, p. 18).

In our working discourse a broad application also finds the term "lexemma". It has an ancient Greek root - from the word λέξις, meaning "speaking, speaking, word". Very often in the daily and in the scientific rhetoric the lexeme is used as a synonym for a word. It is correct to state that in modern linguistics the term "lexemma" has acquired a more specific meaning. It corresponds to the plan of expression, whereas in the aspect of the content plan we are talking about "seed". Hence, the word is a unity of lexema and seed. The glossary in linguistics is usually referred to as a "class" of grammatical forms inherent in the word in one of its meanings "(Kosovski, 1974, p. 12). The definition is consistent with the fact that the nuances of the meaning of a word do not necessarily have to be the same. M. Moskov also differentiates the terms lexemma and word, noting that: "The lexma is a unit of the language, has a character character (the substitute is the object and sign of the object), performs a nominative function ..." while "a word is used in the broadest sense "(see Moskov, 1986, p. 41). The important conclusion is that "the classes of words in a linguistic aspect must be called "classes of lexemes" (subheading is mine – K. K) (ibid., p. 41).

There is no doubt that word and lexemma are terms that do not overlap for scientific linguistics. In accordance with the abovementioned statements, we will also treat the lexam as a *linguistic unit in its paradigmatic integrity*. Its formal diversity can only be realized in syntactic conditions. Namely the morphological and syntactic parameters of this unit are the main factors by which we classify it. In this case the more correct term for taxonomy should be **classes of lexemes in the language**.

No less complicated remains the question whether the term lexem includes the unchangeable and official words. After talking about synthesis from grammatical forms, logic suggests that the unchangeable units of language are not lexical. Business words, for example, are non-denational, and the majority of researchers do not treat them as semantic units. From this point of view, they can not be lexemes. Similarly, the later words in the sentence, such as the intertemporal and the deterministic, are the same.

Our position will be slightly different. At a syntactic level, in which words manifest their functional and semantic potential, and language, respectively, achieves its communicative tasks, there can be no unnecessary, unconditional units. This holds true for both the official and the astigmatic words. We know from experience that even a monophonous word can sometimes alter the metamorphosis of the meaning of the speech. Therefore, **for the lexemes, we will accept each content unit that has a**

**structurally creative potential to function in speech.** As such, it will be subject to classification. We can be even more specific - **Taxonomization as types of units should be subject to all the lexemes of the currently applicable normative spelling dictionary of modern Bulgarian.** There are a number of controversial case studies on the segmentation of lexemes as units.

It is clear from the above-mentioned considerations that in the terminological rhetoric of the present work, the terms "word" and "lexeme" essentially overlap completely when we talk about the official words. In the meaning of full-blown words, the use of both terms is in practice synonymous, unless it is necessary to differentiate them in strict linguistic terms.

#### **4. Classification criteria for lexemes in modern Bulgarian language.**

The question of the criteria that determine the division of words is ancient as the teaching itself for the parts of speech. The principle of articulation in the various centuries and with the individual authors has already been paid little attention - almost as much as the classifications themselves. It is difficult to speak of a commonly accepted criterion in linguistics, but the scientific squeeze of time has highlighted a number of undisputed statements.

The principles of word distribution (lat. principium divisionis) are usually three: **logical-semantic, morphological and syntactic.** The ideal linguistic concept is to apply them proportionally and simultaneously in synthesis. Experience shows, however, that the specific grammatical aspect of any particular language system presupposes primer significance only one criterion - most of morphological or of syntax. At the same time, with a small number of types of words, some of the factors - namely semantic or morphological - prove to be neutralized. It is clear that taxonomy of lexemes in a given language requires detailed knowledge of its grammatical anatomy as well as solid general linguistic and theoretical training.

When we do lexical segmentation, the specifics, especially grammatical ones, come into the foreground, and each language system has its own and represents a unique structure. Therefore, the criterion base can not be a constant and sacred magnitude, but it needs to be tailored to the specifics of the studied language. Practice also shows that one of the criteria should be highlighted as primal in taxonomy. It may be different in the classification of the self-titled, unsubstantiated and astigmatic words, or in the case of variables and non-variables.

*The logic-semantic criterion* divides the words of meaningful (self-defining, denotational) and incomplete (non-sagacious, non-denotational), with only the first being in the research focus. The meaning of the meaningful words is generally considered, typologically. According to the utilitarian school definitions, the semantics of these lexemes are related to the naming of an object, sign, action, quantity, abstraction, etc. In this capacity they qualify as words (language signs) denoting denotes (phenomena from extra-noun reality). In more serious scientific studies from

logical and semantic point of view, there are already words of words, signs of words, signs of signs, substitute words, etc. This division has a philosophical aspect relevant to the logical order of human conceptual thinking. In the realm of the logico-semantic factor, the glossary of the *lexic-grammatical divisions* in the full-length words falls. Here are also the *lexical-grammatical categories*.

Despite its enormous mental potential, the logic-semantic factor has the slightest significance in classifying the parts of speech in a language like the Bulgarian.

*The morphological criterion* is relevant only to the formally wordable terms. Nonetheless, in speech languages, he is most often referred to by taxonomists as the first in taxonomy. Reasons can be found enough. The paradigmatic chain of a language illustrates its grammatical appearance, its anatomy. It is form forming that generates the expression of the grammatical meaning of the word, and the grammatical meaning, in turn, is the highest form of codification of the language. Historically, the morphological structure is also the most conservative linguistic layer. In addition to anatomy, it is a core, memory of the tongue.

A specific subject of morphology is the lexam as a molding unit. That is why the morphological epicrisis is the most accurate indicator in Lexical classification. The morphological principle requires that a part of the speech combine words with the same form of expression, expressing identical morphological categories accordingly. **Each legendary class should form a unique combination of morphological categories that contain a logical summary of the denotation, quantity, sign, attribute, and so on.** Possible defects in the paradigms of theoretically class-obligatory forms will not affect taxonomy if they have an explanation - for example, the lack of the category of uncertainty - uncertainty in the nouns' own nouns, the spelling category of the relative adjectives, plural in words like *death, rice, cocoa*, and so on.

Bulgarian is one of the languages in which a grammatical category can be expressed by two or more parts of the speech. Indicative is the example of the category number that occurs in all editable word classes. This is somewhat like the kind of family. However, we must emphasize that the semantic content of any category is relevant to only one part of the speech. For example, the grammatical expression of the meaning of a genus, a number and a position (definitely - indefinitely) refers to the nouns named by the noun, the actual expression of the grammatical person is made in the discursive (the personal pronouns) rather than the verb, the grading is inherent only for the etymological signs marked by the qualitative adjectives, not the category of adverbs, etc. Obviously, some categories have expanded their use among parts of speech that are not relevant to their content. In Russian linguistics such types of categories are usually called "syntax" (see eg Peshkovski, 2001, pp. 30 - 33) or "syntagmatic" (see eg WG, 1982, p. 457). We will classify them as *formal*,

conditioned by the syntactic structure of language (co-ordinating). For example, the Bulgarian adjective has only one true morphological category - gradation, and the other three - gender, number and position - are coordinating. Although formal (and hence, in many cases, are also redundant from the expression plan), this type of category fits into the overall morphological picture of a given part of the speech. The grammatical complex, whose uniqueness is a compulsory factor for the formation of a self-contained class of words, is formed with their participation.

**For autonomous unit status in our classification, we will have another bold requirement - each part of the speech needs to have at least one semantic grammatical category.**

The third mandatory criterion for taxonomy is the *syntactic*. It requires that the lexicons of one part of the speech have identical syntactic functions. The syntactic factor plays a crucial role in the classification of the unsupported words - service words, determinants, intermeshes. They are formally invincible, which enormously neutralizes their morphological characteristics. At the same time, they are also incomplete, which marginalizes their semantic rationality when they are out of context. The only objective indication for their classification remains their functional and semantic realization in speech.

Autonomous words also have their own syntactic specifics. They are precisely defined but can not always be taxonomic determinants. For example, the noun in the sentence has different conversions. The functions of the adjective name and the sacrament completely overlap. They have no homogeneous syntactic look, the numerical numerals and numerical names verified by modern Bulgarian grammar, as well as the nine types of pronouns. In the Bulgarian language, this does not lead to serious classification difficulties, as self-contained words have sufficiently distinctive morphological (and also logical-semantic) peculiarities that differentiate them. There are, however, cases where only the syntactic factor proves to be taxonomically determinant in the alter- native meaningful words.

In the so-called principles of distribution, we define the following classes of lexicons in the contemporary Bulgarian language: **Discursive; Noun; Numeric name (only numeric); Adjective Name; Verb; Participle; Adverb; Preposition; Conjunction; Particle; Determinant; Interjection.**

Our next task will be to describe each of our twelve lexical classes segmented by each of them, looking in each of them for the unique combination of the three principles of distribution.

### *DISCURSIVE*

The words in this class are only three - *I, you, he*. They are at the heart of human thinking, of human speech. They are conditioned by the public character of the

language and its communicative purpose. Without discourse, the existence of language is unthinkable. They frame the obligatory subjects of the communicative act and the subject of their communication.

We accept the expulsion of communicative persons as a nominative function of the discourses. *I* have the lexmark in the language that the verbally active subject and author of the language message names. *You* name verbally the passive subject, which, from a communicative point of view, is active, being a conscious addressee of the message. Since these two subjects are bold on the language - their presence is obligatory, even if they are not directly personified - we advocate the thesis that *I* and *you* are full-blown, detonative words. The subject of the message is also a bold element in communication. In fact, it can be any man-made phenomenon of reality. Therefore token *it*, which indicates the subject of the message, according to us is not denotative, respectively is not and modifier unit. This circumstance could have the impression that *it* is irrelevant to the class word. Still, in our case, the scale tilts to the discursive nature of *it* because of the fact that the semantics of the word, in opposition to the communicators, *I* and *you*, closes the fundamental language discourse - **speaking - listening - the subject of speech**.

There is no doubt that it is a peculiar kind of lexemes, performing exclusive functions in the language. Their logical-semantic code is unique. They also have a specific combination of grammatical features. In the grammatical discourse of the discourse, the expression of a **person** must first be placed. This is the category that is inherent only for the discourses - only their lexicals manifest in the speech the communicative aspects of the language. Among the linguists prevails the concept, which we also support, that the category is three-member, with three homogeneous grams - **first person, second person, third person**. Expressing their suppletive (*I ~ you ~ it*), therefore the category of lexical, grammatical type. The category **number** for the discourse is also universal and is tied to the person category. In the most general semantic aspect, it indicates the number of subjects (or objects) in the communicative act. In modern Bulgarian it is two-member and is of a lexical-grammatical type, ie. the **singular** and **plural** constructs of it are expressed superficially: *we; you ~ you; he, she, they*. Of the auxiliary type is also the third grammatical category in the discourses - **maturity**. And its expression is superficial (the category is lexical-grammatical): *my me me; you, thee; he ~ it him him; she herself; it is him; we ~ us us ~ us; you ~ you your ~ you; they do it to them*. From the opposition, it is clear that the maturity of the discourse is a three-member category with grammes, **matrimonial maturity, matrimonial maturity, maturity maturity**. In our opinion, the maturity category is equally unique to both discourse and nouns. Of course, in modern Bulgarian, nouns do not have maturity forms and do not structure a category. This is another reason, albeit only formally, to define the so-called personal pronouns as an autonomous lexical class. Here we should note the absence in the

discourses of grammatical categories characteristic of related names of speech - position (definiteness - indefiniteness) and genus.

The syntactic realization of the discourses is not unambiguous. All authors point out their uses as sub-scopes and as additions (direct or indirect) that are most fictitious: *I* (subject) *love the students*; *The pupils love me* (direct supplement) ; *Students believe me* (an indirect addition). Only indirect forms or duplicates function as indirect additions: *They believe me* . Speech uses discourse uses as incoherent definitions, for example, the *memory of it supports me*; *The roof over them flowed*; *The feelings in me are different* , etc. In rare cases, they can also function as attachments: *I was silent for the culprit* ; *My favorite it !*; *We , the heirs, are responsible* . Discourse may be used as circumstantial explanations, for example *He sat on it (on the bench)* , but the distinction from the appendix is sometimes extremely complicated.

The examples show that the syntactic functionality of the word class under consideration almost completely overlaps with that of the nouns. Regarding the semantic and especially the morphological characteristics, however, there are fundamental differences. It is they who prevail in our decision to differentiate discourse as an independent part of speech.

## **NOUN**

This class of words has a fundamental place in the language. The meaningful name stands at the center of the connected speech and, accordingly, in the logical structure of human thinking. Its peculiar status is due to the nominative function it performs. This is the only part of speech that has the potential to name the man-made and intangible essentials. In fact, the linguistic signs of the denotes can only be nouns. Namely nouns name terms rather than full-length words, as it is incorrectly claimed in some grammar.

Lexical and grammatical diluted in noun are several : *aliases* and *their own*; *personal* ~ *non - personal*; *numbered* and *uncountable*; *concrete* and *abstract*; *substantive* and *non- material*.

Grammatical category *race* in the noun is also conditioned upon the lexical basis. Every noun in contemporary Bulgarian, having a singular form, has a generic attribute. The generic grams are three - *male genus*, *female genus*, *middle genus* - and are non-variable magnitudes; their semantics is conditioned and constantly bound to the lexical basis. Since there is no form modification in the noun, it follows that the category is of the lexical-grammatical type (classification). The genus is of the nouns belonging to the noun, because its semantic content is inherent only for the named phenomena.



*The number is* also a common grammatical category, but its semantics is proprietary only to the noun. In modern Bulgarian, the number is a two-member category, constructed from two grammatical meanings - *singular* and *plural*. Unlike the genus, the category is of a morphological type, because the vast number of nouns have a redundant potential for quantity. In semantic terms, the morphological category number gives information about the number of named phenomena. In particular, their singularity or their plurality is signaled as separate units - i. E. the grammatical number is from the so-called split sets of type 1 + 1 + 1 ...

A specific segment in the grammatical form of the Bulgarian noun is the *number form*. In a semantic aspect, the numerical form is born with both the multiple number and the definiteness.

The third category in the noun is a *position* (uncertainty - uncertainty). What is distinctive in her is that she has achieved full grammar in our language, since its meanings are actually signaled flexibly. According to the classification of the lexams, which is the main task in the present essay, the most important is the question of the nature of the position category. There is no researcher questioning her semantic affiliation to the noun. Consequently, position is the second, morphological category in the noun.

The Bulgarian noun has another specific morphological category. It is based on homogeneous binary formal-semantic opposition *vocative* and *nezvatelni* forms: *Ivan Ivan ~, ~ Penka Penka*. We'll call it a category of *applause*. Our view is that it is irrelevant to the logic of maturity relationships in the language, and therefore its grammars should not be treated as maturity. True mathematical grammars in language are the result of semantic-syntactic relations between two phenomena (mostly by verb), and their formal expression is morphological - through flexi. It shares the view that meaningful links and syntax relations are primary, while means of expression are secondary. There is only the second circumstance in the form of the title. However, expressive vocabulary is also a matter of importance, and it is not conditioned by syntactic attitude, but has its own morphological nature.

In the two-member privative morphological category of appellation, the marked gram is ranked. She expresses a call, a call to a listening person. In fact, the use of the form of expression implies the basic linguistic discourse - the first speaker communicates with a second listening face, but with a specific appellation semantics. Non-marking forms are unmarked. Zero flexion expresses a lack of address, objective naming of the phenomenon.

In a syntactic aspect, the noun is the most versatile part of the speech. In the sentence it can be realized as: subject ( *Faith warmed the hearts* ); direct addition ( *I bought a book* ); an indirect supplement ( *I suffer from depression* ); adjunct ( *In summer the weather is hot* ); inconsistent definition ( *The mountain peaks were snowy*

); scrutiny definition ( *The boy is a **student*** ); application ( ***General Petrov** commands the parade* ).

To the class of the noun include token *itself* with short forms *is* and *his* . Full nouns are so-called. voiced nouns such as *jump, hurry, chase, division, multiplication, promotion, robbery, snowfall, mowing* , etc. They possess all the logical-semantic, morphological and syntactic characteristics inherent in the other types of nouns. According to our accepted classification principles, nouns of nouns are also *zero, a thousand, a million* and *a billion* .

The linguistic description of the noun shows that it has the richest semantic-grammatical potential among the parts of speech in the Bulgarian language. Its fundamental nominative function is a prerequisite for another distinguishing mark - all of its grammatical categories have a characteristic, independent character.

### **NUMERAL**

Numeral (lat. nomen numerale) also falls within the group of tokens classes having nominative function in the tongue. It mentions the man's mental perception of a quantitative concept, a number, an amount. The status of the numerical name as part of the speech is highly complicated. Our historical thematic review has shown that such a class of words is not present in the birth stage of the doctrine in antiquity, nor does it exist in medieval works of linguistic orientation. It began to be differentiated only in the 19th century when linguists made a taxonomic distribution of the name system. According to our observations, for the first time in a Bulgarian language teaching tool, the numeral name occurs in the Tsankov brothers' grammar, printed in Vienna in 1852 (see Cankof, A., Cankof, D., 1852, p. 8) . In further works, the numerical is permanently settled in the taxonomy of words, and in its lexical volume we almost always find the so-called " numerical names.

There is no serious linguist to escape the substantial difference in the functional status of numerical and numerical numerals - the first ones call, and the second are signs. With an even simpler eye, one can see the grammatical distinction - morphological and syntactic - between the numerals and the names. The only thing left between them is their numerical semantics. There is therefore a gross violation of the basic classification principle - a part of the speech combining words with the same form of modification and correspondingly with the same morphological categories. Identity is required for syntactic conversions, but is also unavailable. It is clear that at least one of the two types of "coded" numerical names should not be present in this class.

The solution to the matter is not a difficult task. T. numerical names have all the characteristics inherent in relative adjectives. From a logical-semantic point of view, they are derived words ( *three* → *third*, *ten* → *tenth*, *million* → *millionth* ), and

in related speech are word signs. They express the morphological categories of the *third* ( *third* ) *third* , number, although homonymous ( *third row* ~ *third* ), and the *third* ( *third* ) *third* ( *third* ) *third* ( *third* ) *third* . In the composition of the sentence they perform the service of agreed definitions. According to the prominent features this kind of words in our classification will be determined as adjectives.

In the lexical class of the numeral names, *one, two, three, five, ten, twelve, thirty, one hundred, one hundred and five, one hundred and twenty-five* , etc., will fall in numerical numerical infinitely infinite. These are the lexicons that refer to the concept of abstract quantity (in isolated use) in decimal order. Their grammatical appearance is also specific - they express the categories of position and animosity and are largely flawed with regard to the traditional gender and number categories. A distinctive feature in numerical names is the lack of the category of the genus (exceptions make *one* and *two* ) . There is nothing unusual about this, and it is even logical, considering that all words in the class are non-personal. The number category is also defective with numeric names again except *one*.

The numerical name also has a unique morphological expression. This is the opposite of *malevolence - non-humanity* , which, according to the theoretical framework we adopt, constructs a morphological category. We will call it a category of *animosity* , although in the Bulgarian language the grammatical content of a real person is relevant only to the male gender, unlike the semantic content of the lexicogrammatical order of personal nouns, where all three genera are "strangled". As it became clear, the marked male-shaped forms of numerical names are formed when they are in a syntagmatic sense with a personal noun of a male genus. Slovoizmenitelna explicit morpheme is *pax* and when added on after consonant is inserted intrusive *and* ( *-There* ): *two two ~ three ~ three, five ~ five* . The use of male forms is limited and this is noted by all researchers. Most often such forms form the numerals from two to six: *two clerks, three brothers, four builders, five engineers, six security guards*.

The category of animosity is the most distinctive expression in the grammatical face of the numerical name. It is its presence that proves crucial in our classification that this kind of lexemes to preserve its autonomous character as part of the speech. Although the category of greediness in a grammatical form is only found in the numeric name, its content is not inherent in it. Personality semantics is relevant only to the noun, therefore in numerical hysteria is a formal, defective, syntactically-determined category.

To the numeral class we include also the fractional names ( *one third, three quarters* ) and the names for approximation ( *two or three, one hundred and two hundred* ).

The syntax of the numeric name is more limited than that of the noun, due to the specificity of its lexical meaning. Most often it functions as an incoherent

definition: *He asked for **ten** levs; **Two** children were playing in the yard.* Less often, the numeric name can be a subject in the sentence: ***Three** is a number, not a figure.*

## **ADJECTIVE**

The adjective (lat. *adjectivum*) is one of the words in the language. It means a static attribute of a phenomenon named by a noun. Therefore, in the language structure, the adjective is a dependent word, which is "applied" to a real name, which together designate a common concept.

The basic grammatical opposition of a lexical basis to adjectives is only one. These are the **qualitative** and **relative** adjectives. The actual adjectives are qualitative. They mean natural, natural signs of phenomena, and in most cases are unproductive words. The relative adjectives are necessarily derived. They mean a sign of substance that is acquired as a result of a relationship with another substance.

Types of relative adjectives are so-called. indicative (tax) words, taxonomized in Bulgarian linguistics as pronouns. They are eight types: possessive ( *mine, yours, his* ); indicative ( *this one* ); returnees ( *own* ); questionnaires ( *who, what, whose* ); relative ( *which, as* ); indefinite ( *someone, somebody, someone, one, one, one, whoever, whoever it is, whoever, whoever it is, whoever it is* ); negative ( *none, none, none* ) and summary ( *anyone, any* ). The azide group is closed off at word formation, and in the semantic aspect lexical nepalnoznachna.

Like any modifiable part of speech in our classification, the adjective has a morphological category. This is the **grading** category. It is based on the potential of quality adjectives to present hierarchically (cumulatively) a sign on the basis of comparative attitude. The grading category in the modern Bulgarian language is of morphological type, with three grammatical degrees - **basic degree, comparative degree, excellent degree.**

Adjective is a three-member category **race** . Unlike the noun here, the category is morphological, since there is a formal change in **male genus, female genus, middle** class . Morphologically, the **number** category is also expressed by means of the two singular grammes **singular** and **plural** . The last morphological expression in the adjective name is the expression of the category of the **situation - definitely** and **indefinitely**. We have already noted that the semantics of the categories of gender, number and position are inherent in the nouns named by the noun. For the adjective, these categories have only structural (co-ordinate) use.

A small number of adjectives masculine singular form in Bulgarian language vocative forms morpheme *s*: **dear friend, good man, dear brother, dear slushatelyu.** The strong limitation of use makes it pointless to include the category of appellation (positivity - immobility) in the general grammatical picture of the class in question.

Among the class of the adjective name are also several unchangeable words of foreign origin such as *sirbez*, *electric*, *burgundy*, *maxi*, *mines*, *sages*, *rococo*, etc., which in their native languages do not have an affirmation.

The syntactic functions of the adjectives are two - a coherent definition and a scrutiny definition (it is always reconciled): The *happy grandfather enjoyed his grandchildren*; *The autumn came warm and relaxed*.

## VERB

First, we note that the verb (lat. verbum) is also a word sign that is dependency position relative to the noun. Unlike the adjective, which expresses a static sign, the verb means an active sign. However, the most important quality of the verb is its predictability. By means of a predictive word type of the *Sinee sky*, expression of thought is attained, a judgment that is the ultimate goal of language as a phenomenon. Here is the boundary between morphology and syntax. For comparison, the phrase with the same sign, only attributive and static, is only nominative - the *blue sky*. Therefore, we can define the verb as an effective prediction of a phenomenon named by a noun. We exclude the possibility that the verb means a state of action, that is, for the language mechanism words with lexical meaning of the type of *standing*, *sitting*, *dreaming*, *waiting*, *blinking*, *sleeping*, etc. are also actions. Grammatical opposition to the state of action is only found within the framework of the Bulgarian Communion.

The Lexic-grammatical correlative verbs in the verb are several: *transient* and *non-transitive*, *personal* and *non-linear*, full- *length* and *auxiliary*. Most systemic grammars, describing our native tongue, oppose the verbs of return and irreversible (ordinary). In our opinion, verbal forms expressing recurring semantics in modern Bulgarian language do not exist.

**The type** is the lexical-grammatical category of the verb. The opposition is binary - *finished form* and *imperfect form*. In the Bulgarian language, the aspectuality is axiomatically defined - every verbal vocal of the vocabulary obligantly gets a kind of sign. It is determined by the lexical basis and is a constant magnitude, ie. the verb does not change in appearance. The most important detail in view of the classification tasks we have set is the fact that the formal-semantic manifestations of the category are of the genus Lexen class.

Most variety offers the morphological explanation of the verb. There is no other part of the speech in the modern Bulgarian language, which has grammaticalized such a wide range of meanings. In their segmentation, categorical determination and semantic controversy, many controversial issues arise.

**Time** is the most iconic verbal category, because its content is inherent only in the predictive signs. In a semantic nature, it is based on the attitude of the action to a temporal reference. From a logical point of view, the relationship can be optimal three-

dimensional. Therefore, the grammar category of time at its full capacity contains three grams. It is also in the Bulgarian language, in which time is a three-member category - *present time, past time, future time*.

Directly related to the time of the verb is the morphological category of the **action taxi (orienting the action)**. It is based on opposing the attitude of action to two different temporal orientations. The action in the Bulgarian language can be referred to the current reference or past reference. Accordingly, the category of active tax is built up of two grams, which we will call *nonprofit* and *preterity*. Their formal opposition is *read-to-read, read* (verbatim, non-vertebrate), *read, read* (seq., Preter ); *will read will read* (Budd. peak., nepreteritno) ~ *I read, would read* (Budd. peak., preteritno); *read, read* (min, verb, non-vertebrate) ~  $\emptyset$  (min, verb, preterne). The grammar of unhealthiness is unmarked and in the direct sense means lack of information about the attitude of the action at the orientation moment. In opposition to the marked forms of preterity, it is implicitly signaled the relation of the action to the classic point of reference in the language - the moment of the speech. Against it the Bulgarian verb expresses three times - present, past and future. The grammatical pretermity expresses the attitude of action to a past orientational moment. In the past, the Bulgarian verb expresses two times - now (verified by normative grammar as "past unfinished time") and a future (verified by normative grammar as a "future time in the past"). The morphological category of action tax is from the verbatim categories.

Another specific verb category is a **slant**. The semantic content of the morphological category of inclination is based on the linguistic potential of the speaker to intervene with regard to the way the verbal action is performed. We advocate the concept of a five-person category of inclination, built by the grams of a *pronounced inclination, a supreme inclination, desirable inclination, conditional inclination, and utmost inclination*.

The last verb morphological category is **spoken by the speaker (type of speech)**. This is the most colorful manifestation not only in the verbal system of modern Bulgarian language, but also in its grammatical structure as a whole. The uniqueness of the type of speech stems from the fact that only the Bulgarian verb forms from the Indo-European languages can manifest in a grammatical way the speaker's awareness of the event he has reported. We advocate the introduction of three types of speech in the Bulgarian language: *neutral expression, witness statement* and *re- statement* . Here is the paradigm of the morphological category Awareness of the speaker:

neutrality ~ testimony ~ precision

expressive inclination

present tense	<i>read(s) ~ is reading ~ read</i>
future tense	<i>will read ~ will be reading ~ would read</i>
past tense	<i>--- ~ read ~ read</i>

muzzle and inclination

present tense	<i>is reading ~ --- ~ was reading</i>
future tense	<i>would be read ~ --- ~ would have read</i>
past tense	<i>reading ~ --- ~</i>

desirable inclination

*let (him) read ~ let (him) read ~ let (him) have read*

Conditional inclination

*read ~ would read ~ read*

The Bulgarian verb also expresses three formal morphological categories - **animacy**, **number** and **gender**. Apart from being only structural, the common one is that their semantic content corresponds to the so-called the subject of the action.

The syntactic realization of the verb is only one - in the sentence it functions as a *scalabl*.

## ***PARTICIPLE***

Nowadays, the status of this lexeme is still problematic and under-research. Most private linguistics categorize the participle as a type of non-formal form in the verb system - so does the majority of Bulgarian researchers. There are opinions that it should be localized and considered within the name system. It is rarely given the status of an independent part of the speech. Participle, however, is a word that is lexically full and is part of the syntactic structure - a fact that is not denied by specialists. The findings about the hybrid nature of the participle are also true - it is a "decorative adjective". It is formed from a verb foundation, plus a morpheme that makes it adept. The participle, like the verb and adjectives, is a sign of the noun. According to the accepted logic of determination, the sacrament means an active attribute of a phenomenon named by a noun. As a result of its obscene position on the noun, the sacrament expresses several structural (formal) morphological categories. It does not lose the lexical-grammatical meaning of the verb foundation from which it is formed.

In our opinion, he expresses two distinct morphological categories that legitimize his status as an autonomous part of the speech.

Vocabulary lexical grammatical orders, determined by the meaning of the forming base, are mechanically transferred to the semantic content and to the partial forms. For example, participles can resist *transient (transitory)* and *intransitive (intransitive)*. The other possible lexical-grammatical division in them is by *return-inviolability*. Of course, all controversial theoretical cases about the verbosity of the verb remain current and within the party and other issues.

From the point of view of asceticity, the participles are *finished in appearance* and *unfinished*. Those formed by a perfect verbal basis signal a compact, integral, total, accomplished attribute-semantic attribute. From the verbal base that is done, there is not formed an actual non-profitable part-form (the so-called actual participle), as well as a dialect dialect - the so- non-participation. The participles are formed by an incomplete verb-based basis are characterized by an invariant semantic sign of continuity - we mean those from the so- the first unfinished appearance and the so-called " second unfinished look.

According to the accepted principles of taxonomy, the morphological capacity of the sacraments is particularly important. We will assume that this class of words signals two proprietary morphological categories - a stake and a state of action.

Our point of view on the matter is that in the Bulgarian language grammatical opposition to pledge exists only within the confinement system. Formal-semantic oppositions are of the type of *downward* (bet pledge) - *drop EEM (strike bet)*; *low* (bet) - *down (payday)*. The first correlation is within the limits of inefficiency, and the second is within the limits of efficiency. The bet category is morphological type. There are all the requirements for its full grammarization - functioning of a paradigm with homogeneous meanings, which are expressed by synthetic forms with the help of flexi.

The semantics of betting appears as an attribute of a notion named by a noun without conciliation: a *playing musician*; *extinguished star*; *audible noise*; *painted wall*. The phenomena named by the noun can be placed in more than two types of relationships with the action - to be active or passive. We therefore accept the two-member category, with two pledges - actionable and painful.

The semantic content of the bet is a kind of act characteristic of the named phenomena, made by attribute attribute. Of course, the relationship can become predictive with the insertion of an auxiliary verb: *broken glass* → *The glass is broken*. This does not mean that the bet category has a verbal event. We do not accept the verified status of the combinations of the type *is broken*, *I have broken* as complex verb forms. These are two distinct parts of speech (verb and sacrament), which are grammatically complete and independent.

The second category characteristic of the sacrament is a **state of action**. It is about the category that includes the meaning of the perfect grammar. Our belief is that



the so- the category of perfection is expressed only within the confinement system . In practice, this is the grammar category known by most Bulgarian grammars, a category of communion time, in which two "times" (present and past), as opposed to the forms of the so- current and so-called. Past Communion. It has now become clear that the same category we call it a state of action, which is still two-member, built up by the formal-semantic opposition of the correlative grammars of *inefficiency* and *performance* . They mean an attribute specific to the action attribute of a term named by a noun. From a formal point of view, the opposition looks like this: *descending* ( *descending* ) - *down* ( *res* ); *dropping* (a boar.) ~ *lowered* (Res.). The first opposition is within the bounds of the deed, and the second is within the confines of the assailant.

In view of its inherent morphological categories - the pledge and the state of action - the contemporary Bulgarian Communion can produce a maximum of four types of words: de facto unsuccessful, stubbornly unsuccessful, devoid of results, and obedient results. Because of the defects in the paradigm, the optimal four forms can form only the portions with an unfinished vertebrate transitive.

Of course, the partial paradigm progresses with the inclusion of the forms for the categories of **gender**, **number** and **position**, whose grammatical nature is also morphological. The difference is that the expression of the grammes has only a formal, coordinating character, because their semantics is deficient in relation to the phenomena named by the noun. In this plan, in the expression of the genus and the number of the sacrament there is a formal redundancy, as we take into account the coordination of the adjective with the noun.

There are no sacraments of auxiliary verbs, since the latter lack a lexical basis.

The paradigm lacked the lexis of the type of *reading*, *walking*, *dropping*, ordinarily qualified as de-participle. Their formal amorphousness and, respectively, the neutralization of their morphological characteristics makes them irrelevant to the class of sacrament.

The narrower specialists will undoubtedly notice the absence of the "canonized" forms of the type of *read*, *stroke*, *vision*, *coupe*, *fall*, defined as past unfinished active sacraments in the Bulgarian party system. In our opinion, the existence of such a form of partiality is impossible, and the place traditionally assigned to it by the party paradigm is purely synenetic. In fact, the lexicons we are talking about (the so-called past incomplete works of communion) in speech only function as verb forms. In particular, these are the overt or overwhelming correlates of the present time.

As far as the unsatisfactory suffering sacrament (so-called present suffering sacrament) is concerned, we must admit that despite the established lasting tendency to return to its functions in the living and in the literary language, there are still a large number of verb licentials, of which it is not forms.

The syntactic functional parameters of the sacrament also present it as an autonomous part of the speech. As a segment, it has four types of conversions - a *definition, a scrambling definition, an integral part of the nameable* and *distinct part*. All of them are related to the semantic-structural dependence of the sacrament on the noun. In this spirit is also our view that there is no direct semantic connection (including grammatical) between the verb in the main sentence (the so-called main predicate center) and the communion in the detached part. In a syntactic aspect the sacrament overlaps its functions with the adjective name, the choice of one being dictated by the purposefulness of the active or static lexical basis in the particular speech situation.

### ADVERB

In our classification, the adverb is the first part of the speech that is formally invincible. In amorphous words, the taxonomization criteria significantly change as the morphological factor is marginalized. The logical-semantic and especially the syntactic aspect of words is of paramount importance.

Among the unchangeable words, the adverb stands out with its lexical self-worth. This quality allows him to have a meaningful role in the syntactic structure of speech. In other words, the adverb is also among the lexical signs and part of the sentence's composition.

In the modern Bulgarian language the dialect is a formally unchangeable lexical class, meaning a circumstantial sign of another meaningful word in the language, for example, *writing literate, murderous beautiful eyes, always a little more*, etc. In fact, when explaining a noun, there is an ellipse of the predicate, for example: *time tomorrow* → *the time that will prevail tomorrow*; *the place ahead* → *The place that is ahead*. Hence, the call is always a sign of another word sign (not a noun), it is a sub-word. We can assume that its extended determinative functions are a compensatory mechanism of its morphological morbidity.

The morphological aspect of the call is extremely simple. Its formal constant neutralizes its grammatical explanations, but, on the other hand, it is precisely on this sign that it opposes the rest of the self-changed, modifiable words. The only possible grammatical expression here is the variation on the *grading* category : *jumps high* ~ *jumps higher* ~ *jumps highest*.

As a stand-alone word, the advert has a syntactic expression. In the sentence, it serves a *circumstantial explanation* and an *inconsistent definition*.

Verbal clauses are also the words of *crying, speaking, traveling*. In the class of the call, there are also several types of unalterable unchangeable lexmas, which are, however, self-explanatory segments. These are the so-called. pronouns of the following types: for a place *here (here), where, where, where, where, where, where,*

*where, where, nowhere, nowhere, everywhere* ; for time: *now, then (then), when, when, ever, never, never, always* ; for a way: *so (as), otherwise, how, anyhow, anyhow, any* . By adding prepositions to them, new adverbs are formed, which are more prominent, for example, *so far, so far, so far, everywhere, ever, sometimes*, and so on.

### **PREPOSITION**

This is the first official word in our classification. Service words are formally invincible and do not have lexical value. In their taxonomy, a factor of paramount importance is their syntactic relativity, seen in the aspect of their "working" structural-semantic purpose. Indeed, the class of an official part of the speech should combine words with identical syntactic functionality. Despite the incompleteness, the semantic factor, which manifests itself in a specific way in the interaction of the business word with the full meaning, must not be underestimated. Today, we use the following prepositions: *no, in (instead), instead, in the middle, above, behind, over, beyond, behind, from, from, between, above, in the end, in the middle, in the middle, through, in, from, from, beyond, from, from, from, beyond, from, before, against, directly, with, with, over, after, according, to, among, against, through, through* . In their composition, they are divided into **simple (primary)** and **complex (secondary, derived)**.

Being insubstantial words, prepositions gain significance only when they themselves relate two full meaning words. Therefore, their invariable feature may be "their function of expressing relations in the real world" (GSBEE, 1983, p. 415). However, when the praepositio is set as an autonomous class, its private meaning remains in the background. Its distinctive and regressing (controlling) function in the language with respect to two full-length syntactic units, as well as the oblique primordial localization, is distinctive. We also note that the preface links only within a particular phrase or, in most cases, within a predicate unit, while the Union, for example, has wider "powers".

### **CONJUNCTION**

The conjunction (lat. conjunctio) as part of the speech is very close to the preposition. And the conjunction is an official, invincible, incomplete, closed-ended word that performs a linking function in language. The distinctive offer is in the nature of conjugation. The conjunction can associate lexemes with only one part of the speech within the simple sentence, link simple sentences to the complex, and sometimes add a sentence to a previous one, for example: *friends **and** relatives, long **and** wide; He fell, **he** wept, He reads books **that** are meaningful; The opposition is trying **to** overthrow the government; **But** that bothered him at least. Therefore, the alliance has a wider*

syntactic functionality, and the meaningful relationships that it conjugates are different. However, it has no potential to manage the semantic relationship - a quality inherent in the proposition.

According to the type of conjugation, alliances are divided into **constitutional** and **subordinate ones**, and the opposition is logically conditioned. It is clear that differentiation of link types is possible only at syntax level.

Most authors of system grammars, especially from the new age, include in the class of unions and lexemes the type of *who, what, what, what, what, what, what, what, whose, whose, whose, whose, whose, which, which, which, whatever, whatever, what, whose, whose, whose, in which, by which, with*, etc., as well as lexemes of the type *, to whom, how, where, when, how, whom, to whom, as, where, when, as, where, as far as, until, ever, with, for*. Experts qualify them most often as "alliance words", arguing with their syntactic integrity functions. However, the first set of words are formally modifiable (*which, which, what, etc.*) and according to the principles of our classification, their presence in the wordstore of an inalienable part of speech is inadmissible.

The syntactical self-sufficiency of so-called (for example, in the sentence *I was familiar with the place **where** we found the* lexam, *where* it served as a circumstantial explanation, *I knew the person **whom the** police captured the* lexam *whom* she added) along with the formal variation of some of them are factors that do not correspond to the characteristics of etymological unions. That is why in our classification the so- Alliances will be localized to other parts of the speech. The indelible lexmas of the type of *where, how, how, where, as well* as others. we will include the class of the call. According to the prime value of the morphological criterion, the lexes of the type *who, what, whose, which, what, etc.*, we will qualify as adjectives.

## ***PARTICLE***

As an independent part of speech the particle (lat. particula) appeared relatively recently in the literature and is the new official in words. The first Bulgarian grammarian, who separates the particle in a self-contained class, is Al. Teodorov - Balan in *New Bulgarian Grammar* (Teodorov - Balan, 1940).

"Recognition" of the particle is not always a mild task. One of the reasons is that the details have not been cleared in terms of its distinctive features. Undisputable particle specificity is its formal invariance, its semantic semblance, and consequently its inability to be a part of the sentence. But there are also creative features. The particle is a word affix. It does not have its own meaning, but it has the potential to modify the semantics of the meaningful words with which it engages. Unlike prepositions and alliances that realize relations between two self-constituting syntactic

entities (lexical or textual), the particle is in relation to only one entity, that is, its functionality is within the morphological level of the language.

Particularly important for the structure of the language are the **forming** particles: *will, yes, yes, yes, no, more, most*, etc. Another type of particle is a **new word**, *is their -gode, desirably in, -shto (s) is*. The most numerous is the group of **modifying** particles of the type of: *a, but was, but, oh, ah, barm, was, bru, already, yes, even, even and even even, hardly, So here, here, there, yeah, yeah, yeah, May, May, May, you, maries, you, you, moors, on, not, not, not, not, not*, *at least, that is, like, you, you, that is, suppose, oh, come on, hey, hey, hem, save, that, yes, yes*, and so on. These words complement, specify, detail the meaningful content of full-length lexmas in a related speech.

To the particle class we do not include the words that modify the sentence as a whole, including those that cut the author's attitude to the event he is saying. It is true, however, that it is sometimes very difficult to distinguish the Lexic modification from the sentence and, in such cases, the taking of a taxonomic solution is a complicated task. Difficulties, for example, create the modal lexemes of the type *even, as if, hardly*, and others.

### ***DETERMINATIVE***

As part of the speech, determinatives do not belong to either the words of their own or the words of service, since they do not participate in the organization of the sentence. This does not mean, however, that in a related speech they do not perform a specific function.

In the class of the determinative there are words of the type of *really, probably, eventually, undoubtedly, therefore, perhaps, of course, for example* and others. In the system descriptions of the Bulgarian language they are most often located in the tab about the adverbs. The main differences between determinatives and adverbs are two. First, determinatives are not words, they are not directly semantic and syntagmatic. Hence their second distinction - they are not parts of the sentence. We could add a third of their specificity - the high abstraction of lexical meaning.

The blurred self-semantics, on the other hand, brings the determinative to the class of particles. Among the main characteristics of the particles, however, is the categorical lack of self-sufficiency. Their semantic status is only generated when collaborating with a full-length word. It is the modifying function of a particular singular in lexical and grammatical aspect a denomination unit is the most distinctive feature of the particle.

By defending the place of determinatives as a lexeme in the modern Bulgarian language, we will outline their specifics according to the criteria we have adopted. The morphological factor is up to date so as to establish the formal unchangeability of the

determinants. From now on, attention has to be focused on the other characteristics. In principle, the semantic criterion has the slightest share in the classification of words, but it has a higher weight for determinatives. In their case, the modal updating semantics and manifestation of expression are invariant. The very complexity of the determinative is very complicated. All researchers take into account its abstractness. As for the syntactic factor, here the unifying feature is the non-commitment of these words to the construction of the sentence. In our opinion, it is the syntactic indifference (inaccuracies, independence) of lexemes, *probably, surely, indeed, indeed, for example, comparatively*, etc. under. is the reason for the reduced density of their lexical meaning. From a syntactic angle, another specific feature of the determinants should be noted. In the speech, they are distinctive subjective lexemes - express the attitude of the speaker to the event he reports, express an author's meta-text.

Therefore, the determinative is a formally invincible, syntactically indifferent word of abstract lexical significance, signaling an updating expressive subjective relationship of the addressee to the message it constructs.

### ***INTERJECTION***

The interjection (lat. Interjectio) is the non-systematic and also the most colorful lexical class. Because of their non-deductivity and astigmatism, these words localize on the periphery of language, converging in character with paralingling means such as gestures, mimics, timbre of the voice, tempo of speech, intonation, etc. Together with the determinants, the interjection is defined as a word that is lateral to the organization of the sentence. In most cases, it is syntactically differentiated from the other segments in the speech, may have its own intonation layout, and is always accentuated. From a morphological point of view, it belongs to the group of unchangeable lexemes. The most distinctive sign of interjection is his expressive connotative semantics, connected with the expression of strong emotionality, mental states, feelings, sensations, voices, sounds like spontaneous reactions of reality.

Etymological (inherent, primary) interjections are most often monosynchronous: *a, oh, oh, ay, ah, ah, oh, oh, oh, eh, ey, ba, dy, uu, uf, uh, ha, ho, bray, vai, pfu, huh, hop, hey, hume, boot, bang, bang, boom, track, thump, kick, grunt, plz, plok, lap, cap* and more. There are also two-sided, rare and *tri-spherical interjections* : *aha, alo, ohho, echo, exe, hura, woo, bau, meow, witch, ehay, amman, bravo, varda, oleh.*

Non-ethical (derivative, secondary) interjections closely match or are related to words from other parts of speech (most often full-fledged), with word combinations or even whole expressions that have converted their emotional use into *fire, horror, out, down, stop, mother, god, God, hello, hello, bye, come soon, baby, my dear God, God,*

*thank God, damn everything good, damn it* , Because these words and expressions have a clear primary semantics, the only distinctive feature as an intermeter is their expressive functionality in a specific speech situation, for example: **Fire** (interjection) *on the opponent!* , but *We found a **fire** on the enemy* (same name).

The question of semantics of intermetics is delicate. They are not the words of self-importance, they do not have the actual functions of the official parts of the speech. Although they do not refer to a particular denotation, through their expressiveness intermetics connote abstract concepts of sensuality, emotion, volition, sound. With the semantics of interjections is related to their ability to perform predictive function through the use of rudimentary tokens, for example, *tripped and **popped** in the puddle; He threw his arm and he **hit** his head.*

### CONCLUSION

The present composition proposes a non-linear division of the words from the contemporary Bulgarian dictionary. For the achievement of the objectives, research efforts were focused on several main directions.

Firstly, it was important for us to present in an enriched form the history of the first articulations of the ancient words, to follow the gradual clarification of the classifications, to get to the first lexical segmentations based on clear scientific criteria. For the actual beginning of the teaching of the parts of speech, we accept the eight-member sharing of the words of the famous Alexandrian grammarist Aristarchus of Samothrakiy (about 217 - 145 BC). In this type of minor changes, the model has been applied for almost twenty centuries. During the years of Roman rule, the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, and the Great Geographical Discovery, we record novelties mainly in the lexicological grammar of the individual types of words.

As an illustration of evolution in the theoretical and practical sense of the doctrine of the parts of speech, we made an analytical description of the Russian grammatical heritage of the 19th and 20th centuries. It is precisely on the Russian science-linguistic basis that Aristarchus's ideas on lexic taxonomy based on a set of criteria (with morphological priority) find a favorable environment for development. This is supported by the fact that the grammatical image of the Russian language is expressed by a rich paradigmatic (mostly figurative) diversity. We will add the fact that there is no serious Russian linguist to marginalize in his work the question of the parts of the speech. For the development, it is important that the Bulgarian language is similar to Russian in terms of the flexural condition in the expression of the morphological categories and this implies the choice of identical principles and priorities in the classification.

Here, it is worth noting that among the thousands of concepts and developments devoted to parts of speech in general and private linguistics, in the

present work, special attention is paid only to those statements of foreign scholars who impress with their decisions and declare the primal role of the morphological (grammatical) factor in the classification of the lexes.

We have not missed the point of view of Bulgarian linguistics on the problem. Unfortunately, the conceptual palette is not rich here. In the case of the Revival grammars, the matrix of the parts of the speech is generally influenced by an external source, and the sacral eight-member partition is also considered. For our own views on the matter, we can only speak in grammars written during the "harvest period". However, in the years after 1944, as if in line with the political and political structure of the country, it is necessary to permanently unify the productions - with small exits the parts of the speech are 10 in number and the same in composition. There is no change in the principles of distribution, without the necessary attention and depth of this fundamental issue. Nonetheless, there are non-coordinated suggestions by authors such as M. Moskov, Georgiev and Y. Maslov.

In constructing our classification model, we have made some important theoretical updates and justifications. It was clarified that the classic term "parts of speech" is not the most relevant to the doctrine. The word "lexical classes" is more correct, as we are talking about typological segmentation of words. In this sense, particular importance in taxonomy acquires these characteristics of the word, which it expresses itself without context. The most strikingly, this is the morphological (modifiable) grammatical meanings that make up the respective morphological categories. That is why we assign a prime role of the morphological factor in the classification of the Bulgarian lexic units. It is also irrelevant the fact that the Bulgarian language has a rich set of morphological means, whose unique combinatorics highlights a part of the speech. In other words, a Lexed class must combine units of the same shaping potential, expressing the same grammes and morphological categories respectively. If there is a defect in the speech paradigm, it should not be taken into account when classifying, if logically determined. As an additional condition for the establishment of an autonomous class, we require that there is expression of at least one morphological category in a semantic aspect<sup>1</sup>. It is clear that the morphological criterion is at its full strength only with the variable lexmas.

According to the logic-semantic criterion, we can speak of denotational and non-denational words, words words, signs words, signs of signs, substitute words, etc. This division has a philosophical aspect relevant to the logical order of human conceptual thinking. If a primary role is assigned to this criterion, the taxonomy of words will become different.

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<sup>1</sup> In the table with taxonomic characteristics, included on p. 51, the semantic categories for each part of the speech are marked in bold.



According to the syntactic criterion, the lexis of one part of the speech must have identical syntactic functions. This factor acquires a leading role in the segmentation of the unchangeable words.

An ideal working outline is that part of the speech should be differentiated on the basis of its unique alloy of logic-semantic, morphological and syntactic characteristics. However, in order to act pragmatically, the classification procedure requires the "delegation" of a privileged status to one of the criteria. One should also not overlook the fact that, for some types of words, one or even two criteria prove to be irrelevant.

It has already become clear that in the case of the variable words we have assigned the primary importance of the morphological factor. It is precisely based on the grammatical features of our modeling model that there are several innovative solutions. First of all, there is an autonomous status of the discourse - the so-called personal pronouns. Their distinctive grammatical expression is the category person. They are also unique from a logical-semantic point of view, as they represent the basic language of communicative discourse. The *first, second, third* - degree verifiers as numerical names are qualified as adjectives. Communion also gains autonomy on the basis of class-specific morphological categories of pledge and state of action.

The taxonomic model lacks the pronoun as part of the speech. In a morphological aspect, proformal forms do not form a homogeneous group and as such do not meet the compatibility requirements in a lexical class. Their functionally-semantic purpose in language (the so-called substitution function) has not yet been clarified, and on this criterion they are heterogeneous. According to the morphological characteristics, the lexemes in question divide them into discursive classes, nouns, adjectives, and adverbs.

Among the unchangeable words is non-traditional presence of the determiner as part of the speech. By its functionality, this word is irrelevant to the class of the call because it is not a word sign and is not a part of the sentence. Greater proximity seemed manifested by the particles, but differs from them with autonomous its semantics (though it sometimes is highly abstract), especially in that it is updating subjective attitude of speaking face expression anoto his message, i.e. the modification of the particles is within the word, and in the determinants - within the sentence.

Working discourse leads to the conclusion that the division of words in a given language is directly obvarzano with knowledge of his Specs IKA, its functionality. Therefore, there is no classification model that is not vulnerable because it is initially burdened by the subjectivity of the research. This scientific work offers only one of the possible points of view on the problem.

**TAXONOMIC CHARACTERIZATION OF THE BULGARIAN LEXEME CLASSES**

<i>Word classes</i>	<b>Logico-semantic characteristics</b>	<b>Morphological characteristics</b>	<b>Syntactic characteristics</b>
Discursive	called (denotational) function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>face</b></li> <li>• number</li> <li>• maturity (their expression is superficial)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• subject</li> <li>• supplement</li> <li>• adjunct</li> <li>• inconsistent definition</li> <li>• application</li> </ul>
Noun	called (denotational) function LGK: <b>Gen</b> LG: common and own; personal and non-personal; numbered and uncountable; concrete and abstract; substantive and non-material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>number</b></li> <li>• <b>position</b></li> <li>• <b>appeals</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• subject</li> <li>• supplement</li> <li>• adjunct</li> <li>• inconsistent definition</li> <li>• scrutiny definition</li> <li>• application</li> </ul>
Numeral	called (denotational) function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• position</li> <li>• animosity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• inconsistent definition</li> <li>• subject</li> </ul>
Adjective Name	attribute (static, attribute) of a noun LGP: Quality and relative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>gradation</b></li> <li>• genus</li> <li>• number</li> <li>• position</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• agreed definition</li> <li>• scrutiny definition</li> </ul>
Verb	sign (active, predictive) of a noun LGK: <b>Kind</b> LCR: transient and non-transient;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>time</b></li> <li>• <b>operating tax</b></li> <li>• <b>inclination</b></li> <li>• <b>awareness of the speaker</b></li> <li>• face</li> </ul>	scalable

	personal and bizonal; FC: Return and non-refundable; constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• number</li> <li>• genus</li> </ul>	
Participle	sign (active, non-denominational) of a noun LGK: Kind LCR: transient and non-transient; returnable and irreversible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>bet</b></li> <li>• <b>state of action</b></li> <li>• genus</li> <li>• number</li> <li>• position</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• agreed definition</li> <li>• scrutiny definition</li> <li>• separate part</li> </ul>
Adverb	sign of the words signs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• gradation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• adjunct</li> <li>• inconsistent definition</li> </ul>
Preposition	an incomplete word		an official word with a relativistic and regressing (controlling) function in the language with respect to two full-length syntactic units, as well as a prominent localization
Conjunction	an incomplete word		an office word with connecting features
Particle	an incomplete word		an office word with modifying functions over a full-length word
Determinativ	abstract meaning; updating modal semantics; expressivity		a distinctive subjective vocabulary expressing the speaker's attitude to the event that he or she communicates
	expressive semantic connotation for an abstract notion associated with		

Interjection	sensuality, emotion, volition, sound; intonation layout; accentuity		syntactic separation
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## SCIENTIFIC CONTRIBUTIONS OF DISSERTATION WORK

1. This is the first large-scale scientific study in native linguistics, centered on the teaching of the parts of speech and the classification of the lexicons of the Bulgarian vocabulary .

2. The proposed taxonomic model of twelve parts of the speech is innovative and differs significantly from the traditional articulations of the words in contemporary Bulgarian linguistics . Updated terminology inventory, upgraded views on the fundamental problem of classification principles.

3. For the first time, the so-called personal pronouns are known as a self-contained Lexus class called discursive . The autonomous place in the communion system and the definitive words is protected . In the group of adjectives, the so-called " numerical names. Absent k Lassen County of pronouns, whose word stock is distributed linen in discourse, nouns, adjectives and adverbs.

4. An attempt has been made to update the parts of the speech up-to-date. New morphological categories have been constructed - applause (within the noun), animosity (within the numeric name), speaker awareness (within the verb), pledge and state of action (within the sacrament).

5. For the first time in a scientific writing written in Bulgarian, a thorough and analytical review of the most important concepts of the parts of speech in Russian linguistics in the period from MM Lomonosov was made to the Grammar of the Institute of Russian Language at the Academy of the sciences of 1982.

6. A special chapter is devoted to the emergence and development of the teaching of the parts of speech from antiquity until the end of the 18th century , with a new factology introduced .

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## **CONTENTS**

<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	3
<b>CHAPTER ONE: <i>The classification of the words in the Antiquity and the Middle Ages</i></b> .....	4
<b>CHAPTER TWO: <i>The development of the study of the parts of speech in the Russian Linguistics after the publishing of Mikhail V. Lomonosov's Grammar</i></b> ...	8
<b>CHAPTER THREE : <i>The concepts of the parts of speech in the Bulgarian linguistics</i></b> .....	14
<b>CHAPTER FOUR : <i>Classes of words in modern Bulgarian language</i></b> .....	25
1. The study of the parts of speech in the planet of linguistics .....	25
2. "Parts of speech", "classes of words in language" or "lexemes classes in language" .....	25
3. The terms "word" and "lexeme" .....	26
4. Classification criteria for lexemes in the modern Bulgarian language.....	28
<i>Discursive</i> .....	30
<i>Noun</i> .....	32
<i>Numeral</i> .....	34
<i>Adjective</i> .....	36
<i>Verb</i> .....	37
<i>Participle</i> .....	39
<i>Adverb</i> .....	42
<i>Preposition</i> .....	43
<i>Conjunction</i> .....	43
<i>Particle</i> .....	44
<i>Determinative</i> .....	45
<i>Interjection</i> .....	46
<b>CONCLUSION</b> .....	47
<b>TAXONOMIC CHARACTERIZATION OF THE BULGARIAN LEXEME CLASSES</b> .....	51
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY OF AUTHORIZED SOURCES</b> .....	53
<b>SCIENTIFIC CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE THESIS</b> .....	55
<b>PUBLICATIONS ON THE SUBJECT OF THE THESIS</b> .....	56