

**ANNOTATIONS**  
**OF THE SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS**

**BOOKS/STUDIES**

*1. Semantics and pragmatics of noun determination in the contemporary Bulgarian language.*  
Plovdiv, Koala Press, 2018. . ISBN 978-619-7134-72-8

This research deals with one of the most topical and discussed problems in Bulgarian linguistics – noun determination. The emergence of definite and indefinite forms of nouns is one of the most important structural changes in the Bulgarian language. The grammatical nucleus of determination is the morphological category definiteness/indefiniteness whose expression is connected with the use of the definite article. The category comes into existence during the early Middle Bulgarian period and it has a distancing effect for the Bulgarian language and the other Slavic languages, and at the same time it brings it closer to a number of Indo-European languages with a system of determiners. The present study discusses problems related to the typology of the category, its structure and semantic content, the classification of the means of expression, the possibility for the quantifier “one” to function as an indefinite article, the relations between determination and genericity. Noun determination is presented as a functional semantic category. Typologically determination is a communicative pragmatic category based on the following oppositions: a semantic opposition singularity/non-singularity, a communicative opposition reference/non-reference, and a graded pragmatic opposition non-identifiedness/identifiability/identifiedness. On the basis of these semantic features four semantic areas with different content are proposed. Determination is manifested in a wide range of means of expression – lexical and grammatical, which express the relation of the speaker to the referent of the noun. The basic determiners are: definite article, zero article, indefinite article, demonstrative pronouns, indefinite pronouns, proper names, and the quantifier “one”. Neutralization of the oppositions and competition among the determiners is realized in the generic use of the noun in the utterance.

2. *Dynamics and innovations in the lexical system of the Bulgarian language*. Plovdiv, Koala Press, 2019. ISBN 978-619-7536-02-7

The research is focused on the most specific feature of the lexical system – its dynamics, which is due to the relation between this system and the extralinguistic reality. The changes, occurring in the society, are pointed out as a very important reason for the lexical dynamics. The changes in the lexical system can be explained as microevolution (changes in the semantics and the function of the words, which lead to changes in the quality of the system) and macroevolution (borrowing and derivation of new words, resulting in expansion of the vocabulary) Talking about the Bulgarian lexical system, the book outlines three important historical periods, which have lead to a number of changes in the lexical system: the period after the Liberation of Bulgaria, the time around the Second World War and the time after 1989. Special attention is paid to the third period, in which the changes are more similar to revolution than to evolution. After 1989 one can observe some very significant innovative processes, leading to important changes in the structure of the lexical system. In the book there is an analysis of the most typical processes for changing the lexical system – archaisation, reanimation, univerbation, lexicalisation, semantic derivation, lexical derivation, internationalisation. In order to illustrate the first two processes, the research includes a questionnaire, in which 100 students (born in 1999) had to explain the meaning of 12 words (words which are not used anymore and word with more than one meaning). Special attention is paid to some innovative lexical practices in the every-day language and in the media discourse. The great impact of English on the contemporary Bulgarian language is the reason to call it the new Lingua Franca. In the book one can read not only about the mixture of the two languages, but also about the simultaneous usage of Cyrillic and Latin letters.

### **TEXTBOOKS and HANDBOOKS**

1. *Bulgarian language (a theoretical course with a practicum)*. Plovdiv, 1st Ed. University Press, 2002; 2nd Ed. Context, 2007. . ISBN 978-954-91882-4-0

This textbook gives a complete description of the Contemporary Bulgarian Language. The content includes all the section of the Bulgarian language: 1) History and special characteristics of the Bulgarian Language; 2) Phonology – phonemic system and phonemic rules, pronunciation and orthography; 3) Morphology – description of all grammatical categories and forms, special characteristics of the Bulgarian morphology system, discussions of some problems, noun and

verb paradigms; 4) Syntax – structure of sentence, kinds of sentences, syntactic function of the words. In order to support the understanding of the theoretical questions there are 44 tests included.

2. ***Bulgarian lexicology. A handbook for seminars.*** Plovdiv, University Press, 2009. ISBN 978-954-423-506-2

The handbook is primarily oriented to students. Its purpose is to help the language practice of the students taking courses in Lexicology. In the book there are 103 tests for exercises from different sections of lexicology. The examples are taken from literature, press, current speech and others

3. ***Lexicology of the contemporary Bulgarian language.*** Plovdiv, Ed. Context, 2009. ISBN 978-954-8238-07-6

“Lexicology of the contemporary Bulgarian language” is a textbook for students of philology. It presents a complete description of the contemporary Bulgarian lexical system. Structurally the book includes four parts: lexical semantics, the structure of the lexical system, phraseology and lexicography. The main issues discussed are the word like a verbal sign, semantic and formal structure of the lexical units, lexical meaning – literal and metaphorical, primary and secondary lexical nomination, classification and paradigm of the vocabulary from different perspectives – semantic, formal, functional. The statements are considering important questions such as synonyms, antonyms, hyponyms, homonyms, dialects, slang, terminology words, obsolete words, neologisms, lexical peculiarities of the functional styles, classification of the collocations, lexico-semantic analysis of the phraseological units and collocations, development and contemporary status of the Bulgarian lexicography. The description of the lexical system is presented from semiotic perspective in relation to the communicative theory and practice. Special attention is being paid to the word function in speech. The textbook is primarily oriented to students of philology, but may also be used both by secondary school teachers and university teachers, as well as by all who are interested in the topic of lexicology.

4. ***Phonology of the contemporary Bulgarian language.*** Handbook. Plovdiv, 2012.

“Phonology of the Contemporary Bulgarian language” is a description of the Bulgarian phonological system. The basic method of description is structural-phonological without completely neglecting the phonetic one. The presentation of the material adheres to the

phonological tradition established by the Prague Linguistic School and only partly touches upon problems of acoustic and articulatory character. Discussed in the book from a diachronic and synchronic perspective are questions relating to the structure of the phonemic system, the phonological peculiarities of the vocals and consonants, the relationships between phonemes and letters, the contemporary phonetic alternations, some of the most important historical phonemic alternations, prosodic means such as intonation and stress, pronunciation and spelling norms. The book is meant to serve as a handbook for students from the philological and pedagogical fields of study.

## **ARTICLES and REPORTS**

### **1. *The contribution of Prof. L. Andreychin to the exploration of the Bulgarian noun system.***

Professor L. Andreychin is one of the most famous linguists. He is the author of the first modern Bulgarian grammar. Prof. Andreychin describes Bulgarian morphological system from a modern point of view. The paper comments prof. Andreychin's contributions to some noun categories, to the word-formation, to the linguistic synthetism and the analytical constructions, to the linguistic normativism, to the usage of the definite article.

### **2. *Semantic modifications of some words in the Bulgarian language.***

The semantics of the word is dynamic and from historical point of view the meaning of the language sign could be changed. Each change of the semantics – nominative, connotative, functional, is usually taken for a semantic modification. As we have based on five dictionaries, we have tracked the changes in the meaning of some lexemes. The most productive method of changes is polysemy. The enlargement and the construction of the concept is more rare.

### **3. *Structure of the entry in the Nayden Gerov's Dictioanry.***

The Nayden Gerov's Dictionary marks the beginning of the contemporary Bulgarian lexicography. The article makes a contrast between the Nayden Gerov's Dictioanry and the newest Dictionary of the Bugarian language. The article compares the Nayden Gerov's entry with the contemporary lexicography practice. The main differences are in: formulating the

lexical meaning; separating the semantic variants; capacity of the information; paradigms and syntactic combination; additional stylistic information; illustrative material.

**4. *Monoaffixal antonyms in the Bulgarian and the Polish language (a word-formation parallel).***

Monoaffixal antonyms exist both in the Bulgarian and in the Polish language. The paper analysis the linguistic and the logical nature of the antonymy and makes a word-formation parallel between the Bulgarian and Polish monoaffixal antonyms. There are approximately ten prefixes in the Bulgarian language. The prefix *ne-* has the most frequent usage (70%). The second position is taken by the prefix *bez-* (10%). The situation in Polish is similar. However, there are a lot of antonyms with different prefixal markers in the compared languages.

**5. *Vocabulary and grammar.***

The vocabulary and the grammar are the two main parts of the language system. The article discusses the similarities and the differences between them. The similarities affect the main concepts and the description principles. The differences affect the dynamics, the formation, the working, the elements, the abstractedness and the relation language – world.

**6. *The particles as a part of speech.***

In the traditional Bulgarian grammar the particles are divided into three groups – modal, lexical and grammatical. The paper proposes a new classification – particles that modify the word and particles that modify the utterance. The particles in the first group are considered to be morphemes. The particles in the second group could be united with some other modal words (adverbs and interjections).

**7. *Semantics, pragmatics and typology of the determination in the contemporary Bulgarian language.***

The paper is focused on three basic questions referring to the category “determination” – semantics, pragmatics and typology. The semantics is related to the semantic opposition singularity/non-singularity. The pragmatics is related to the pragmatic opposition non-

identifiedness/identifiedness. Typologically the determination is a semantic-pragmatic category. It functions on the utterance level.

#### **8. *Diminutives and lexical nomination.***

The diminutives are a specific group of forms with non-completely clear nature. There is a discussion for their linguistic characteristics – are they independent lexemes or secondary forms. In the paper the diminutives are presented considering their ability to make independent nomination. The lexemes are “diminutives” according to their form (diminutive suffixes) but from semantic point of view they are different units. For example “луничка, глухарче, кебапче, жабка, стълбица, тъпанче”. These words have their own denotation and they do not possess the typical for the diminutives semantics “small size”, nor do they express any nuance.

#### **9. *Prefix modifiers of the antonymy in the contemporary Bulgarian language.***

The paper observes the prefixes forming the antonym oppositions. Depending on the number of prefixes the antonyms belong onto to groups – monoaffixal antonyms (only one of the words is marked) and polyaffixal antonyms (both of the words are marked). The most productive is the prefix *ne-*. The prefixes *a-*, *anti-*, *contra-*, *raz-* are less frequent. Polyaffixal antonymy is more widespread in the verb class. The paper describes the prevailing affixal pairs.

#### **10. *Lexicalization of diminutives in the written norm of the contemporary Bulgarian language.***

Diminutives are a lexical word-formation category of words in the Bulgarian language. They are derivative signs with dual reference, referring to the objective reality and to the lexical system. They are characterized by such semantic components as “small size of X” and / or “subjective evaluation of X”. These diminutives are termed “diminutive forms” of the respective lexeme. With some of the diminutives lexicalization takes place, i.e. they acquire their own nominative semantics and can function as independent lexical units. These diminutives are termed “diminutive words” and their diminutiveness is related not so much to the objective qualities of the signified as to the presence of a diminutive suffix. There are three distinct cases of how lexicalization functions. First, the specific features of size and evaluativeness tend to get weaker or disappear totally from its semantics. Second, alongside the diminutive meaning, a new,

figurative meaning is formed, with a neutrally nominative character. Third, in relation with word-formation the diminutive unit is used for primary nomination of a new denotative class. Even though in the semantics of the diminutive lexemes the onomasiological component of “small size” is missing, these words are usually denotative of comparatively not too big a size. In the process of lexicalization, the link with the original non-diminutive basic form is marginalized.

**11. *Lexical and word-formating description of the nouns *Nomina attributiva* in the contemporary Bulgarian language.***

The paper makes a description of one group of nouns with qualitative semantics. These nouns nominate a man possessing some features (foolishness, stupidity, laziness, beauty, cleverness) or a tendency towards some actions (rebellion, gossip, brawl). From the forming point of view the structure includes a lexical basis and a word-formation morpheme suffix. There are ten suffixes forming this type of nouns. The most productive ones are the suffixes -ak, -ec, -ist, -ar, -ik, -dzhiya. One basis can take different suffixes. Many foreign words are included in this group of nouns.

**12. *Particles and/or morphemes.***

In the traditional grammar particles and morphemes belong to different language levels. However, functionally they share a lot of common features. The elements from the two classes are able to form both new word and new grammatical forms. The thesis is that the word-formating particles should be taken for morphemes.

**13. *Dynamics and actual tendencies in the contemporary Bulgarian lexical system.***

The paper describes the processes that operate in the Bulgarian lexical system – the dynamics and the actual trends. The lexical changes are a result of the new economic, political, cultural conditions. The paper marks the following trends: archaization of some lexemes, actualization of some lexemes, actively entering of foreign words – mainly international and English words, semantic transformation of some lexemes, activation of derivation processes – particularly composition, formation of new terms related to the invasion of the new technologies.

**14. *Lexical and word-formation trends among the neologisms in the contemporary Bulgarian language.***

The number of the new words is increasing in the beginning of 21th century. We are able to form two groups of new words – newly made and newly borrowed. The article observes mainly the neologisms with Bulgarian origin. They are a product of primary nomination and have a clear semantics. The main lexical tendencies are: semantic transformation, word-formation, new synonymous rows, reviving of some old words, extension of the foreign words, influence of the English language, activation of derivation processes – particularly composition.

**15. *The features of the modern Bulgarian language in comparison to the others slavic languages.***

The modern Bulgarian language is different from the slavic languages and has some Balkan linguistic characteristics. On the phonetic level that is the vocal [ɛ] and the reduced number of the palatals consonants. On the grammatical level there are some non-typical categories. The Bulgarian language has lost some categories that are still alive in the slavic languages. What is typical on the level of the sentence is the frequent usage of prepositions.

**16. *Structural and language characteristics of the radio adverts.***

Advertising is a part of the mass-media information system. The communication through advertising in radiobroadcasting has its specific, distinctive features compared to the press and television, since it relies primarily on the combination of speech and sound. The analysis is based on the advertising slots of Radio 1, Radio Retro, Radio Fresh, BG Radio, and Darik Radio. From structural point of view radio advertising has two components. The first one is the verbal discourse, and the second is the phonic one. The text can be organised either as a monologue or as a dialogue. Within the dialogue the roles are standardised, relying on specifically male or female types of behaviour, known from the real life. The verbal discourse of the advertising can be relatively separated into 3 sections: introduction, body part that provides the information, and sum-up phrase. The introduction is not obligatory. The body part is the most important section both from structural and semantic point of view. It often begins with an answer to a question asked and offers a solution to the problem. The sum-up phrase is short. It may repeat the introduction in a varied way, or sum up what has been said in the body part, or provide



information about the advertiser. The language characteristics of the advertising discourse comprise the following features: interrogative sentences, imperative forms, imagery – collocations, verbless sentences, repetitions, and parallel syntactic structures, tendency to hyperbolisation, dialogue form, and aphoristic tone. As regards the time-reference frame what certainly dominates is the present tense and more particularly the non-actual present forms that attribute universality to the utterance. The basic grammatical and semantic characteristics of the phrase structure are the following: 1- Preference to verb forms in 1st and 2nd person, indicative or imperative mood, dynamic and prompting sentence structures; 2- Frequent use of ellipsis, nominal sentences, listing distinctive features through compiling adjectives and nouns. The intonation that has both phonic and semantic effect is of great importance to the overall impact of the advertisement.

**17. *Once again on the foreign words in the Bulgarian language.***

In the beginning of 21st century the number of the foreign words in the Bulgarian language increased. This problem raises questions concerning the foreign words in the language, the necessity of these words, their adaptation to the Bulgarian system and their proper usage. The borrowing of foreign words is a normal and unavoidable process, especially in socially dynamical periods. The new Bulgarian reality needs new words. These words are from the international lexis and from the English language. A large part of the words are economic, political and technical terms. They are necessary for the normal function of the language. However, the main problems are related to the inappropriate usage of some of these words.

**18. *The semantic parameters of one word-formation process in the contemporary Bulgarian language (verbs with prefix “no-”).***

The verb as a part of speech stands for an attribute indicating an action related to a certain period. This attribute and its temporal manifestation can be modified in different ways by means of morphemes, mainly prefixes. The prefix “no-” is one of these means of modification. It activates qualitative and quantitative shades of meaning of the verbal lexeme. One of its functions is to modify the verb stem in the direction of duration and intensity of action. Verbs with the prefix “no-” denote a shorter period for the manifestation of the activity and / or less of an intensity of the activity. The word-formation type [“no-” + V] is widely spread in the

contemporary literary and conversational speech. It does not have any serious lexical or word-formation constraints. To some extent it can be influenced by aspectuality, the mode of the activity in terms of rate of frequency, phase, lexical semantics, or by the presence of additional prefixes. The function of lexical intensifiers of meaning is performed by adverbs of quantity and phrases with limited temporal semantics.

**19. *Some manifestations of the lexical economy in the modern Bulgarian language.***

The economy principle in each language is an universal principle. It can be observed at all of the language levels. At the lexical level the displays of the economy are the following: composition (complex words like водоустойчив, топломер), abbreviation (letters and morphemes), univerbation (from a syntax unit to a complex or a simple word: свинско месо>свинско, телевизионен предавател>телепредавател, from a complex word to a simple word: видео плъър>видео, супермаркет>супер), parcelation (a part of a word: социализъм>соц, специалист>спец, вицепрезидент>вице).

**20. *The noun system in the Bulgarian youth slang.***

The youth slang in the Bulgarian language appeared in the beginning of the 20th century. Currently, it is a system with specific language properties and represents a subsystem of the standart language. The dictionary of the slang contains mostly the nouns, the adjectives and the verbs. The sources of the noun formation are: social dialects, the standard Bulgarian language, foreign languages, movies, modern music and television, adverts. The most important modes of formation of the nouns are: semantic derivation (methaphoric transformation of the standard semantics), lexical derivation (usage of expressive words with standard suffixes), formal modification of the foreign nouns, mainly from English. The standard Bulgarian words are semanticly changed, while the foreign words are adapted to the Bulgarian language system.

**21. *The grammar of the headline.***

The title is a very important part of the form and the content of the newspaper. The New Bulgarian press is characterized by new headline's practice. Talking about the morphology and the syntax, some specific features can be mentioned: usage of non-actually present tense, usage

non-evidential forms, different transpositions, domination of 3 p. pl. verb forms, missing verbal subject, simple sentences, missing predicate, specific modality.

**22. *One type of Bulgarian verbs and its slavic equivalents (in Bulgarian, Russian and Polish).***

The prefix “по-” activates qualitative and quantitative shades in the meaning of the verbal lexeme. One of its functions is to modify the verb stem in the direction of duration and intensity of the action. Verbs with the prefix “по-” denote a shorter period for the manifestation of the activity and / or lower intensity of the same activity. This word-formation type does not have any serious lexical or word-formation constraints. The function of the lexical intensifiers in Russian and Polish is performed by adverbs of quantity and phrases with limited temporal semantics.

**23. *Lexical and grammatical features of the headlines in the modern Bulgarian press.***

The title has a very important function in the press. Its function is to inform and to influence. The manner of formation of the headlines is specific and important for the overall impression. The article observes five daily newspapers and 280 titles. The most specific feature of the title is the briefness. The nouns and the verbs prevail over the other parts of speech. Non-predicative and monopredicative headlines are also typical. The ellipsis of the verb is an usual practice. The second person forms adds a nice sense of chat to the text. The sentences are in non-actual present tense. The typical feature of the new headlines is the usage of expressive words from the current speech.

**24. *The Nouns Nomina Attributiva in Bulgarian and Polish.***

The group of Nomina Attributiva contains nouns, describing persons from attributive point of view. The motivation base may be an attribute (слепец, мъдрец, хубавец), a noun (женкар, клюкар, бунтар) or a verb (лъжец, зубрач, разсипник). The most frequent suffixes in the Bulgarian language are - ik, -ec, -ak, -ar . The specific Bulgarian suffix is - dzhiya. The most popular suffixes in Polish are -us, -as, -uch, -ara, -ek, -ca. There is a group of common Slavic and Latin suffixes. The Bulgarian language has a more various complex of morphemes.

**25. *A review of the headline practice in the modern Bulgarian press***

The paper presents the main features of the headline practice in the modern Bulgarian press – lexical, grammatical, structural, stylistic. There is a new type of practice after 1989 year. It is characterized as more free and expressive. The research makes a review of the title practice in the Bulgarian press. The paper comments the characteristics of the headlines as a part of the publishing manners, the functions and the language features of the titles. The different means add attractiveness of the speech. The paper analyses the lexical, the grammatical and the graphical means.

**26. *The new English words and their adaptation to the system of the Bulgarian language.***

At the end of XX century a lot of English words entered the Bulgarian lexical system. They satisfy many different nominative and synonymous needs. The new English words cover a wide thematic field – politics, economics, culture, lifestyle. Some of them function as part of the individual vocabulary. In Bulgarian there are no common rules of adapting the English words. The trend is transcription, but very often the English words are just transliterated. The new English words are a productive source for making new Bulgarian words. The polysemy of the English words disappears in the Bulgarian language.

**27. *Characteristics of the means of expression in the contemporary public speech.***

Public speech is the speech used in the press, the radio and television. Many important changes have happened in the public speech since 1989. These changes affect the syntax, the grammar and vocabulary of the public speech. The most important changes are: usage of non-standard words and phrases, new syntax structures, a lot of words with connotative semantics, words from the non-public speech practice, slang and a lot of new foreign words, mostly from the English language. There are two underlying principles that work together: intellectualization and at the same time democratization of the speech.

**28. *The phraseological units - nature and structure.***

Bulgarian dictionary contains a rich phraseological system, including different kinds of idiomatic units. In the group of these units we have included – idioms, traditional comparisons and steady word complexes. They are described as structural and semantic units, containing, non-obligatory, lively connotation. The Bulgarian phraseological system can be described as a field which main

body are the idioms, and a periphery where the comparisons and the word complexes are included.

**29. *On some displays of semantic derivation in the new Bulgarian lexis.***

The secondary nomination is a process of lexical development. It is very active in present days. The paper observes the cases of formation and integration of new lexical meanings in the semantic system. The processes are examined according to Bulgarian semantic neologisms.

**30. *Communicative strategies and speech practice in the modern Bulgarian press.***

The subject of analysis are the communicative strategies and the speech usages in the contemporary Bulgarian press. These strategies and usages have been studied in comparison with those before 1990. We have outlined the characteristic features of the contemporary language of the press – manipulativeness, colloquialness, dialogicity, closeness to the patterns of the spoken language, and new type of headlines. The basic lexical and syntactical usages are also analysed.

**31. *The syntax of the headlines in the contemporary Bulgarian press.***

In the focus of the article are the newspaper headlines in the contemporary Bulgarian press. The purpose of the article is to analyze them as part of the macro-structure of the newspaper and to describe them typologically as syntactic constructions. The most widespread patterns are: a noun phrase syntagma, an extended simple sentence, a subjectless sentence, a composite asyndetic sentence, a rhetorical question.

**32. *Contextual synonyms giving names to public persons (on materials from the contemporary Bulgarian press).***

The research is focused on the contextual synonyms giving names to public persons in the Bulgarian newspapers. It analyses the different public figures and the preferred ways of their nomination. There is also an observation on the modes and the frequency of personal nomination in the new Bulgarian press.

**33. *Suffix paronyms in the Bulgarian language and their equivalents in the Polish language.***

This article examines the comparison between paronymy and paronyms. Some of the problems discussed are: the nature of paronymy, different kinds of paronyms and basic paradigms formed by various suffixes. The comparison with Polish shows that there is no lexical symmetry between the two languages. The Bulgarian paronymic pairs have various equivalents in Polish: they could be related to the word polysemy, or they could be with different onomasiological stems, there could also be an analogy between Bulgarian and Polish lexemes, and, in some rare cases, there could be no lexical equivalent at all.

**34. *Abbreviation and acronym lexiclisation in the contemporary Bulgarian vocabulary.***

The article examines the abbreviation as one of the active word-formation models in the Bulgarian language. It includes a specification of the types of abbreviations, their characteristic features and their place in the spoken language. The lexical neologisms in Bulgarian which are created from acronyms are formed in two ways: neologisms formed by the lexicalisation of acronyms and neologisms formed by affixation.

**35. *The univerbation in the contemporary Bulgarian lexical system.***

The univerbation is a general language tendency of structure economy. That is a process of forming a new single word from a fixed expression of several words. The univerbation is a formal process and a kind of semantic compression. The paper observes different opinions about the displays and the results of the process of univerbation in the contemporary Bulgarian language.

**36. *Word-formating methods for coinages in the contemporary Bulgarian press.***

The article analyses the methods used to form coinages in the contemporary Bulgarian press. The results show that the most productive method is suffixation, but a lot of compositions and graphical coinages are also registered. What they all have in common is their bright expressiveness.

**37. *Author's neologisms in the contemporary Bulgarian press.***

Author's neologisms (so-called occasionalisms) are characteristic phenomena of the contemporary Bulgarian press. They are present in all components of the public text. Their purpose is to make the speech more attractive, to give voice to the author's point of view in an expressive way, to characterize the referent and to attract the attention of the reader. Author's neologisms are signs of speech play. What is more, they are based on the current literary word-formation rules. They are characterized by low frequency but high expressiveness. For this purpose we use the creative possibilities of graphics, fonts, morphology, phonetics, semantic transpositions.

**38. *On the some specific usages of the quasi-pronoun "to" in the Bulgarian speech.***

The paper interprets the question of the Bulgarian personal pronoun „to” and its semantic development. At the same time there are two homonyms – a pronoun and a pragmatic particle. The particle has gained some different kinds of usage in the colloquial speech.

**39. *On the origin and the typology of the Bulgarian definite article.***

The paper comments the origin of the definite article in the Bulgarian language. The process of beginning and development is very similar to the same process in the European languages – from the demonstrative pronoun. Having in mind the typology, the article is considered to be a morpheme – a flexion that functions as a frame operator.

**40. *The proper names as nomination units and as determiners in the sphere of definiteness.***

The paper considers the proper names as specific words and their semantic and functional characteristics. Proper names are specific as a part of the vocabulary and as markers in the sphere of definiteness. They refer to an individual object and their main function is to individualize and identify the object of the reference in a semantic way. The proper names are semantic markers of the definiteness. However, they could be combined with others markers like indefinite and demonstrative pronouns.

**41. *The indefinite pronoun "edin" as a sign of intensification.***

The paper observes the usage of the pronoun “edin” as a means of intensification. The indefinite pronoun functions in various ways: it emphasizes the quality, expresses a positive or a negative pragmatic assessment.

**42. *The Bulgarian lexical system and the speech practice at the beginning of the 21st century***

At the end of the 20th and the beginning of the 21st century the Bulgarian lexical system has undergone significant qualitative and quantitative changes. New tendencies and speech practices were formed. The reason for these changes is primarily extra-linguistic and is related to the simultaneously occurring social and economical changes. Amongst the most important characteristics of the modern lexicon are: displacement of lexical subsystems, activation of word formation, borrowing a great number of foreign words – mostly from the international vocabulary and from the English language, introduction of the Latin alphabet in the written practice, colloquialization of the public speech, disregard for linguistic norms, the influence of the Internet on the communication practices.

**43. *On the life of the Turkish word in the Bulgarian lexical context .***

The paper treats the issue of Turkish words in the Bulgarian language and speech. There are lots of Turkish words in the Bulgarian language for the different geo-political reasons. These words can be found in different lexical areas. At the present time the Turkish words are distributed as follows: passive old lexic, active nominative lexic with or without Bulgarian synonyms, expressive lexic. Nowadays, the Turkish words are present in the modern press as expressive markers.

**44. *On the pragmatic component “identifiedness” in the semantics of the determination.***

The pragmatic component “identifiedness” is bound up with the possibility of the speaker to refer to an object making it individual. This component is valid in the opposition definiteness/indefiniteness only. The identification depends on the previous knowledge of the speaker and their communicative intentions. The paper analyses the means of expressing the semantics “identifiedness”.



**45. *Ellipsis as a mechanism of language economy in the contemporary Bulgarian speech practice.***

The language economy is an universal statute. It can be observed at all of the language levels – phonetic, lexical, grammatical. The signs of economy are the following phenomena: composition, abbreviation (letters and morphemes), univerbation, missing phonemes, morphemes, words and phrases. The economy is characteristic of informal speech, net communication and some publishing genres.

**46. *Latin letters in modern Bulgarian written practice***

The present paper contains observations with regard to usage of Latin letters in Bulgarian written practice. The research analyses the reasons for using of Latin letters in Bulgarian graphic practice. It's separated the main cases where the words are written by Latin characters – in topography, tourism, trade, digital communication.

**47. *On the word-forming particles “se/si” in combination with the verb.***

In combination with some verbs like “usmihvam se”, “boya se”, “kolebaya se”, “smeya se” and others, the particles could be interpreted as morphemes because they are an unseparable part of the lexeme. Without the particles these verbs will be incorrect.

**48. *The determiners in the contemporary Bulgarian language.***

The paper treats the determiners in the contemporary Bulgarian language. They are markers of definiteness and indefiniteness. Depending on their semantics and the language specifics the determiners are classified as follows: grammatical (articles – definite and indefinite 01, 02 ), lexical (demonstrative and indefinite pronouns), semantic (proper names). The rivalry between these determiners is not examined closely.

**49. *Semantic and pragmatic aspect of noun determination in the modern Bulgarian language.***

The noun determination is a functional semantic category with a wide range of means of expression. It is a specific noun category, unlike the other noun categories. The determination is a communicative pragmatic category based on three types of oppositions: the semantic

opposition (singularity/non-singularity); the communicative opposition (reference/non-reference); the graded pragmatic opposition non-identifiedness/identifiability/identifiedness. In the generic use of the noun in the utterance, one can observe neutralisation of the oppositions and rivalry among the determiners.

**50. *Is there an indefinite article “edin” in the contemporary Bulgarian language (pro et contra)?***

The Bulgarian indefinite pronoun “edin” is an object of many and different researches with reference to the noun category “determination” and its expressions. The main question comments the statute of the form “edin”: is it an indefinite article with grammatical nature or it is a pronoun with lexical nature. The paper observes both points of view and gives different reasons. According to us at this stage the metamorphosis of the pronoun is not absolutely complete. That is why it cannot be stated for sure if it has finally formed an indefinite article “edin”.

**51. *Processes of terminologisation and determinologisation in Bulgarian lexical system***

The Bulgarian terminology is formed in the following ways - by creating terms, by rethinking being words and by taking foreign words. The study examines two opposing processes in the terminological system – terminologisation (making new terms) and determinologisation (transfer of terms into commonly used speech).

**52. *Generics and generic usage of the zero article.***

The paper treats the problem of the generics and the generic usage of the zero indefinite article. The generics is interpreted as a neutralisation of the effective semantic and pragmatic oppositions between definite and indefinite phrases. The main context indication of generics is the non-actuality of the proposition. The zero indefinite article is used more rarely in comparison to the other determiners. The typical position is the subject position. In the other positions the generic semantics is controversial.

**53. *Conceptual opposition “rich – poor” in the Bulgarian language consciousness.***

The article describes the semantic opposition “rich – poor” from cognitive, linguistic and culturological point of view. The purpose is to localize the opposition in the Bulgarian language

consciousness and to describe the different semantic features. The semantic picture is based on the linguistic dictionaries. The culturological picture is based on the Bulgarian phraseology, similies, proverbs. The main lexical units are “rich”, “poor”, “welth”, “poverty”.

**54. *The concept “family” from linguistic and culturological point of view.***

The concept “family” is fundamental in the cognitive space of the humanity. The paper discusses this concept from two ponts of view – linguistic and culturological. The family relationships are structured in different ways. The Bulgarian language disposes of many lexical means for marking the family structure. The linguistic interpretation is based on the semantic description in the dictionaries. The lexeme “family” is polysemantic. The main body of its semantics has four meanings. As regards to the culturological model the Bulgarian family has changed. The structure and the function of the family members are changed. The family is interpreted by a method of suggestive test, too. The place of family in the value system is commented on the basis of phraseology.

**55. *The Noun Determination – morphological tradition and contemporary interpretation***

This research deals with one of the most topical and discussed problems in Bulgarian linguistics – noun determination. The emergence of definite and indefinite forms of nouns is one of the most important structural changes in the Bulgarian language. The present study makes a review of opinions on the determination from morphological and modern point of view. The paper discusses problems related to the typology of the category, its structure and semantic content, different oppositions. Noun determination is presented as a category of noun phrase, based on the semantic and pragmatic oppositions. On the basis of these oppositions four semantic areas with different content are proposed.

**56. *Reference theory and its application in the description of noun determination in Bulgarian language***

The study comments the main opinions in the reference theory in philosophy, logic and linguistics. The research interest is focused on the application of theory in the description of the noun determination in Bulgarian language. The reference is examined from a communicative point of view. We assume that there are reference and non-reference noun phrases in the

utterance. They are marked differently and are dependent on communicative knowledge and intentions of the subject.

***57. Lexical archaisation and lexical competence (Observations on the semantic perception of some archaisms and historisms)***

The paper discusses the changes in the Bulgarian lexical system after 1990, and more precisely the relationship between outdated lexical units and contemporary lexical competence. The research includes a questionnaire given to 300 students (born between 2001 and 2003). The respondents had to explain the meanings of 10 words which are not used anymore or have more than one meaning. The results show that the students are not well acquainted with the semantics of most of the historisms and archaisms, which implies low lexical competence with regard to the outdated lexical units.