

Annotation  
of the materials under art. 65 (1) of the Regulations for development of  
academic staff of University of Plovdiv Paisii Hilendarski, including self-  
evaluation of overall contributions and input

of ch. assist. prof. Harun Harun Bekir, PhD

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Participant in the competition for the academic position "Associate Professor" in  
the field of higher education, 2. Humanities; professional direction 2.1.  
Philology (Modern Turkish), announced in the State Gazette, issue  
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For participation in the current competition, 29 scientific works have been submitted, including 1 monograph, 1 book, 27 scientific publications that were not submitted in the procedures for acquiring the educational and acquisition of the educational and scientific degree "Doctor" and for holding the academic positions of Chief/Senior Assistant Professor. Two co-authored dictionaries are also presented.

## **I. MONOGRAPHS AND BOOKS**

1. Bekir, H. (2022). *Reduplication in the Turkish language*, Paisii Hilendarski University Publishing House, Plovdiv, 2022, 205 p.; ISBN: 978-619-202-802-2.

The present study is an attempt at a comprehensive representation of two-part constructions with equivalent components (belonging to the same part of speech), united by intralinguistic connections, based on interdependent and interconnected elements of meaning, performing a single syntactic function and representing part of the vocabulary of the Turkish language.

Theories about the essence, composition and structure of linguistic units formed by duplication are heterogeneous - contradictory or partially overlapping in different studies. To make our findings more specific and clear, the introduction to this study presents the terms used in certain studies on the topic, as well as their scope.

Reduplication in the Turkish language can be formed from various types of lexemes, but the most productive are those motivated by nouns, adjectives, adverbs, verbs, verboids, and less often by pronouns and numerals. With the exception of the derivatives of some interjections, they are almost never found motivated by the official parts of speech. In the first

chapter, the types are presented, according to the relevance of their constituent components to a certain part of speech. But since the syntactic function of the lexical-semantic pair and its relation to a certain part of speech is determined uniformly for all its components (words), and not for each one separately, this part also comments on their functions and syntactic compatibility.

In the second chapter of the present study, attention is directed to the main problems of the typology of reduplication depending on their constituents with a view to deriving a system of signs, markers and criteria for their recognition, description and typology and by summarizing their main structural features necessary for their formal description are classified into separate subtypes. The reduplication is presented as the most striking structural feature of the reduplication, the types according to the origin of their constituent components, as well as their structural-positional organization.

In the third chapter of the study, the reduplication formed by onomatopoeic words are examined and the main problems of the structure, semantics and functional characteristics of the onomatopoeic vocabulary in the Turkish language are examined with a view to deriving the system of signs, markers and criteria for their recognition. description and typology; we present their classification into separate subtypes; summarize their main semantic-functional characteristics; their functions and syntactic compatibility are investigated.

Taking into account the specifics of these linguistic units in view of the widespread and established characteristics of the meanings, and applying the paradigmatic approach in the fourth chapter of the study, a summary of their semantic features is made.

A "Dictionary" of reduplication is presented as an appendix. With the clear understanding that there is no way to cover all such linguistic units available in the language, only the lexicalized and idiomatized ones excerpted from the most up-to-date and complete "Dictionary of the Turkish Language" are included of the Turkish Language Society, and for the purpose of the study, a corpus of examples extracted from other lexicographic sources was used.

2. Bekir, H. (2022). *The Turkish Language and Culture in Bulgaria in the Light of the Bulgarian Legislation - Traditions and Modern State*, Paisii Hilendarski University Publishing House, Plovdiv, 2022, 331 p.; ISBN: 978-619-202-809-1.

This book is based on a dissertation for the award of the educational and scientific degree "Doctor", defended on 29.04.2015 at University of Plovdiv Paisiy Hilendarski. The present work is an attempt at a comprehensive review of the traditions and the current state of the legislation, as well as the practices and events aimed at the Turkish language and culture in our country. The measures carried out within the framework of the specific language policy are described, which aim to influence the languages that are components of the language situation, their specific forms of existence to encourage their development or, on the contrary, to purposefully limit individual aspects with a view to of the current language situation and provoking its regression. In the present work, the Turkish language and culture in Bulgaria are considered as a right to culture. In view of this idea, its methodological and cognitive issues are examined - concepts, sources and systems of cultural law; protection and development of culture or imposed restrictions in the sphere of culture through the stated basic principles of

the national cultural policy, cultural organizations and institutes; the legal regulation of radio and television, printed publications, etc. Special attention is paid to the role of the state and its bodies (legislative assemblies, ministries, special commissions and committees of the executive bodies of power; various public institutes and organizations; linguistic research centers) related to the issue. The chronological boundaries of the study cover the period from the restoration of the Bulgarian state in 1878 to the present day. The structure of the study is thematically chronological, it follows the legislative practice with regard to the Turkish language and culture in the context of the policy in Bulgaria regarding minorities. But in order to show the trends and the initial state of the objects of research immediately before the restoration of the Bulgarian state, an overview of the educational system in the Ottoman state is also made. The characteristic features of society, culture and the Ottoman Turkish language are revealed, as well as the tendencies to simplify and Turkify the literary language. At the same time, the policy regarding the Turkish language and culture is analyzed only in the territorial borders of the country officially recognized during the various historical periods. The legislation (constitutions, laws, regulations, as well as by-laws) regarding linguistic, ethnic and religious minorities during the different periods is examined; the issue of education, the emergence of cultural institutions and periodicals in Turkish in Bulgaria.

## **II. SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS**

### **1. Studies published in non-refereed peer-reviewed journals or published in edited collective volumes**

- 1.1. Bekir, H. (2016). *Parameters of the social functioning of Turkish in Bulgaria*, Jubilee collection "The Multicultural Man" in honor of Prof. Dr. Kamen Garenov, Volume 1, IC "Gutenberg", Sofia, 2016, pp. 822-845; ISBN-13: 978-619-176-079-4.

The linguistic picture of Bulgaria is by no means monolingual. The Turkish language in Bulgaria is in a strong position in the Bulgarian language situation, because it has real use and is a key element of the group identity of its speakers. The Turkish language in Bulgaria has a high prestige within its own group, has real communication functions and is passed down in the family. The prevalence and social function of the Turkish language, as one of the minority languages, is also important for the linguistic situation in the country. In this regard, it is one of the language formations that participate in the Bulgarian language situation. The provisions in the normative acts relating to languages directly or indirectly outline the parameter of the use of one or another language in a certain sphere. In the analysis of the functioning of the Turkish language in Bulgaria, in the present study, an attempt is made to determine the spheres of its use during the different historical periods and to present the place of the Turkish language in the life of the Turks - separately by communicative spheres and at individual social levels; the main trends related to the Turkish language and the factors that determine them; assessment of the situation with a view to the future of the Turkish language among the Turkish community in Bulgaria.

- 1.2. Bekir, H. (2017). *Language Situation of Turkish Community in Bulgaria*, Collection of Turkological studies 2017, Konstantin Preslavsky Publishing House, Shumen, 2017, pp. 39-63; ISSN 1314-989X.

The constantly growing scientific interest in the study of language situations is related to the understanding of the fact that without such research it is difficult to establish the regularities and trends in the development of the complex processes related to the linguistic life of modern society, in which languages are interconnected within the framework of a complex communicative system, complementing and compensating each other, providing in its functional distribution all communicative and expressive needs of society. The main purpose of this article is to outline the specifics of the linguistic situation of the Turkish community in Bulgaria in the process of interaction between languages and their forms of existence in different environments of communication and fields of use against certain social conditions within the ethnic community, as well as to define the typical synchronous parameters in the linguistic situation. When analyzing the language situation of the Turkish community, the following conclusions can be drawn: the language situation involves Bulgarian, which is the prestigious communication system and one of the most important symbols of statehood and the language of institutions. The Turkish language is also involved in the language situation. The Turkish community, bearer of a different linguistic tradition, is traditionally present on the lands included in the territory of the modern Bulgarian state. The Turkish population in the country perceives itself as an independent linguistic community. The Turkish language in Bulgaria is in a strong position in the language situation, because its real use is present and it is formed as a key element of the group identity of its speakers. The Turkish language in a sociolinguistic aspect has a high prestige within its own group and continues to perform active social functions; Turkish is used as the language of instruction at school; has real communicative functions; it is passed down in the family and is a means of communication between its bearers in almost all spheres of everyday communication.

1.3. Bekir, H., Sadık, F. (2017). *Bulgaria Education Report 2016*, Turkish World Education Reports, Pegem Akademi Publications, Ankara, 2017. 60 p.; DOI 10.14527/9786052411575; ISBN 978-605-241-157-5.

The current study is an independent publication in Turkish in a volume of 60 pages divided into five parts, which aims to present the educational system in Bulgaria. The first part provides historical, geographical and statistical information about the country. The second part presents the historical dynamics in the development of the educational system, including the traditions in the period before the restoration of the Bulgarian state. The third part includes the structure and types of training at the level of preschool, school and higher education, personnel training, the teacher qualification system, as well as the education control system. The fourth part includes statistical information about education in Bulgaria, and the fifth part presents the practices for teaching Turkish as a mother tongue in the educational system.

1.4. Bekir, H. (2021). *Sound Phenomenon in the Kardzhali Turkish Dialect in Bulgaria*, Proceedings of the 1st International Symposium on Turkish Language and Literature Studies in the Balkans, Ege University Press, İzmir, pp. 205-225; ISBN: 978-605-338-335-2.

The purpose of this study is to present the phonetic features of the Kardzhali Turkish dialect, which occupies a special place among the Turkish languages in Bulgaria and the Balkans as a whole. Although the well-known features of the Karjali Turkish dialect are also found in some Anatolian dialects, they attract attention with their unique characteristics that distinguish it from other Turkish dialects. This Turkish language is also characterized by its specific phonetic phenomena. This study is an attempt at a comprehensive presentation of the phonetic features of this Turkish dialect.

- 1.5. Bekir, H. (2021). *Turkish Press in the City of Plovdiv from the 19th Century to the Present*, Turkish Language and Literature Studies in the Balkans, 3 (2), pp. 221-243; ISSN: 2667-6699; DOI: 10.47139/balted.843017.

The city of Plovdiv preserves the cultural richness it brought from the past. This region, which is the second largest city in Bulgaria, continues to exist as an important educational and cultural city. Many Turkish newspapers are also published here. The aim of this research is to determine the Turkish newspapers and magazines published in Plovdiv and to determine their importance in terms of Bulgarian Turkish press history. By using the descriptive scanning method, the sources related to the subject were examined and the newspapers and magazines published in the city of Plovdiv were tried to be determined. To achieve our goal, the primary sources in the archives of Kiril and Methodius National Library and the Plovdiv Ivan Vazov Public Library were used, and the publication times and publication policies of newspapers and magazines were examined. As a result of the research, 41 periodicals were determined in Plovdiv. Thirty-eight of them are newspapers and three are magazines. When we look at all this information, it is obvious that Plovdiv has an important place in the history of the Turkish press.

## **2. Articles and reports published in non-refereed peer-reviewed journals or published in edited collective volumes**

- 2.1. Bekir, H. (2004). *The Present Participle in the Turkish Language*, Collection of reports from the National Conference "The Turkish language - past, present and future", Shumen, 2004, pp. 24-30; ISBN: 954-9698-04-1.

The study is devoted to the structure, semantics and functional characteristics of the present participle in the Turkish language, as one of the types of impersonal verb forms. It aims to show the functions, their syntactic compatibility and their paradigmatic implementation.

- 2.2. Bekir, H. (2012). *Turkish Traditions and Customs in Gotse Delchev (Nevrokop) and Its Region*, Motiv Academy Journal, 5(10), pp. 55-70; ISSN: 1308-4445.

The various customs embody an interesting interrelationship between social relations in the past, mythological images and geographical features. The study is the first field study of its kind on the traditions, customs and folk beliefs of a little-known Turkish community in the region of Gotse Delchev (Nevrokop). It presents the customs related to the birth and development of the child; baptism; maternity visit; beliefs and customs related to the health of a newborn and her mother; weaning the baby; customs related to the passage of the child and the emergence of the first tooth; the special words in children's speech; things said to scare

children; children's riddles and sayings; the traditions of educating young girls as good housewives; engagement and wedding rituals; the specifics of folk people; food traditions; meals prepared on special occasions; the tradition of doing ashore.

2.3. Bekir, H. (2016). *Studies on the Classification of Turkish Dialects in the Balkans*, IV. Turkish Presence in the Balkans Symposium Proceedings, İzmir 2015, pp. 234-243; ISBN: 978-605-60104-2-2.

The Balkan Turkish dialects, formed under different historical, geographical, social and cultural conditions, have long attracted the attention of researchers. The article presents the attempts of various researchers to classify the Turkish dialects of the Balkans and to delineate their main boundaries. The advantages and disadvantages of the different classification criteria applied are presented.

2.4. Bekir, H. (2015). *The Language Politics Regarding Turkish as Mother Language within the Frame of Language Planning in Bulgaria*, Journal of Aegean and Balkan Studies, Volume: I, Issue: 2, İzmir 2015, pp. 59-68; ISSN: 2149 – 066X.

After the democratic changes in Bulgaria, the first steps are being taken to build a legal state organization where human rights are maximally guaranteed. In general, the research presents the language policies in relation to Turkish as a mother tongue in Bulgaria in the context of theories of language policy and approaches to language planning. For this purpose, first the different definitions of language policy and language planning in sociolinguistics and the approaches in the different political systems related to the topic are presented. To achieve the goal of the research, the assessment method was applied in the context of the current legislation in the country. Language planning proves to be very effective in situations of bilingualism and diglossia. In such cases, not only the corpus and the status of the respective languages are planned, but also their joint functioning, i.e. which of the two languages is dominant, as well as the proportions in the spheres of usage. Language conflicts can be avoided in this planning. The educational system is the main territory where the knowledge, skills and attitudes related to the maintenance of linguistic diversity are formed and developed. Its role is to ensure that all children belonging to one culture or another feel equally protected, encouraged and facilitated to share and spread their cultural identity, including the linguistic one.

2.5. Bekir, H. (2016). *The Evaluation of Guiding Books for Teachers Prepared for Turkish Language Teaching in Bulgaria*, International Speech, Art, Health Symposium Proceedings, Edirne 2016, pp. 379-386; ISBN: 978-975-374-200-9.

One of the most important aspects that affect the subject of "Turkish language" in Bulgaria is its study at school. In almost all periods of our recent history, conditions were created for the linguistic maintenance of the Turkish community in the country. Of the most essential importance in the processes of this language maintenance is the policy in the field of education, which enables its study at school. This, in turn, implies the application of certain methods of teaching it. The study describes, summarizes and analyzes the methodological

aids and work manuals for teachers of the Turkish language published in Bulgaria during different periods. The prerequisites for their preparation are described, as well as the trends in issuing methodological aids.

- 2.6. Bekir, H. (2016). *Language Policy in Bulgaria in Terms of Turkish Language in The Period of Communist Ideology*, Proceedings of the Jubilee International Conference of the Faculty of Philology - 25 years of philology "The world is a word, the word is a world", Neofit Rilski Publishing House, Blagoevgrad, 2016, pp. 272-283; ISBN: 978-954-00-0085-5.

The article presents part of a research project "Linguistic Intuition and Linguistic Competence in the Modern Multicultural World - Linguistic, Literary and Educational Aspects" at the University of Plovdiv "Paisiy Hilendarski". Although the essence, role and forms of language policy have long attracted the attention of scholars, the role and place of one of the minority languages, such as the Turkish language, have not been the subject of scientific developments and have hardly entered the research plans of linguists in the years before 1989. The lack of a similar aspect in the study of the linguistic picture in Bulgaria is the main reason that makes it unnecessary for Bulgarian scientists to consider the problems of language against the background of ethnic diversity. The present article is an attempt to review the parameters of the use of the Turkish language in Bulgaria during the period of communist ideology, the spheres of its functioning, and also the measures aimed at promoting or retaining its presence in society. The measures carried out within the framework of a certain language policy, aimed at influencing the languages - components of the language situation, on their specific forms of existence to encourage their development, or on the contrary – the purposeful limitation of a certain component of the language situation and provoking its regression.

- 2.7. Bekir, H. (2016). *Structure and Semantics of Reduplication in Turkish*, Yearbook of Shumen University "Episkop Konstantin Preslavski". Faculty of Humanities, Konstantin Preslavsky Publishing House, Shumen, 2016, pp. 92-98; ISSN: 1311-7300.

Reduplication or doubling is a universal linguistic phenomenon. Many aspects of it are still under-researched. The constantly growing number of studies on reduplications in different languages of the world from the point of view of word formation and grammar (typological, structural, functional-semantic and various stylistic-pragmatic characteristics) in most publications show that we cannot treat them as peripheral vocabulary layer. These facts determine the study of doubling as a universal linguistic phenomenon and the different ways of its expression in individual languages. The article examines the structure, semantics and functional characteristics of reduplications, represented in different types of repetitions, as one of the word-formation patterns in the Turkish language.

- 2.8. Bekir, H. (2016). *The Suffix -lik as a Productive Word-Formation Affix in Turkish*, Research Papers – Languages and Literature, Vol. 54, Book 1, Part B, 2016, pp. 137-145; ISSN 0861-0029.

The article presents the formation of new words with the suffix *-lik*, as one of the most productive word-formation types in the Turkish language. In view of the purpose of the study, words with the word-forming suffix *-lik* were extracted from the reverse dictionary of the Turkish language. The analysis based on the semantic characteristics and the motivational basis allows us to supplement the general definitions of the structural and semantic features of these derived words and to more thoroughly represent the formation of new words with this suffix. In the article, derived words with the suffix *-lik* are classified into groups according to their semantic characteristics, as well as based on their structure according to the motivating basis.

- 2.9. Bekir, H. (2017). *For Some Features of the Syntactical Connection in the Turkish Language*, In the collection "Intuition and competence in language, literature and education", Plovdiv, 2017, pp. 106-122; ISSN 978-619-7187-11-3.

The successful teaching of the Bulgarian language to students whose mother tongue is Turkish requires certain specificity in the methodical work. In order to avoid and remove its interference, comparison with the Turkish language is necessary for some linguistic phenomena. The purpose of the article is to reveal the specific features of the connection of words in the Turkish language and specifically the subordinating connections in a comparative plan with the Bulgarian language, indicating some characteristic features in order to avoid its interference.

- 2.10. Bekir, H. (2017). *Structure, semantics and functional characteristics of reduplications in Turkish*, Collection "Turkology today. Challenges and perspectives (Jubilee scientific conference)", University Publishing House "St., Kliment Ohridski" 2017, pp. 46-54; ISBN 978-954-07-4372-1.

The article examines the main problems of the structure, semantics and functional characteristics of reduplication in the Turkish language with a view to deriving a system of signs, markers and criteria for their recognition, description and typology; to present their classification into separate subtypes; to summarize their main semantic-functional characteristics necessary for their formalized description; to examine their word order and syntactic manifestations.

- 2.11. Bekir, H. (2018). *Features of Proverbs and Sayings Related to Travel in the Turkish Language*, International Journal of Languages' Education and Teaching, 2018-Volume 6 Issue 3, pp. 187-197. Doi: 10.18298/ijlet.3127; ISSN: 2198-4999.

The article examines the structural, semantic, linguistic and stylistic features of proverbs and sayings related to travel in the Turkish language. The situations in which they are used in speech are also analyzed.

- 2.12. Bekir, H. (2018). *Observations on the System of Turkish Personal Names with Component "Collection of Color in The Composition"*, Paisii Hilendarski University



of Plovdiv, Research Papers – Languages and Literature, Vol. 56, Book 1, Part A, 2018, pp. 447-459; ISSN 0861-0029.

The article examines the corpus of Turkish personal names with a "color name" component in its composition in a linguistic-cultural aspect. It has been established which names for color in the Turkish language are used for personal names; the peculiarities of the personal names with "component name of color" in their composition were analyzed in terms of word formation and their origin; it has been established which of the color names are used or are more productive with personal names. For the purpose of the study, a complete list of Turkish personal names with a component name for color in its composition was made.

- 2.13. Bekir, H. (2019). *Observations on the Onomatopoeic words of Turkish Language*, Paisii Hilendarski University of Plovdiv, Research Papers – Languages and Literature, Vol. 57, Book 1, Part A, 2019, pp. 511-523; ISSN 0861-0029.

The article presents the main problems of the structure, semantics and functional characteristics of the onomatopoeic vocabulary in the Turkish language. The system of signs, markers and criteria for their recognition are derived. They are described and classified into separate subtypes. Their main semantic-functional characteristics necessary for their formal description are summarized. Their functions and syntactic compatibility are investigated.

- 2.14. Bekir, H. (2019). *Tipolojic deterioration in conditions of vocal harmony in Turkish dialects of Gotse Delchev*, RumeliDE Journal of Language and Literature Studies, (Ö5), Kırklareli 2019, p. 14-22. DOI: 10.29000/rumelide.606060; ISSN: 2148-7782, e-ISSN: 2148-9599.

Disruption of vocal harmony is one of the most typical features of the Turkish dialect in the Gotse Delchev region. The article describes the typology of phonetic differences from the literary norm, as well as the preserved archaic features.

- 2.15. Bekir, H. (2019). *Linguistic Problems Encountered by Students Learning Turkish at Plovdiv University*, Collection of Turkology in education – traditions, innovations, perspectives, Konstantin Preslavsky Publishing House, Shumen 2019, pp. 115-129; ISBN 978-619-201-317-2.

The present study arises as a result of the interest in the problems and specific manifestations of the interference phenomena related to the process of teaching practical Turkish by Bulgarian students studying Turkish at the University of Plovdiv. The typical mistakes appearing in the speech repertoire of both students with Turkish as their mother tongue and those who study it as a foreign language are described.

- 2.16. Bekir, H. (2019). *Phonetic Characteristics of Gotse Delchev (Neurokop) Turkish Dialects*, Balkanistik Journal of Language and Literature, 01 (01), Edirne 2019, pp. 50-61; e-ISSN: 2687-2234.

The article presents the phonetic features of the Turkish dialect of Gotse Delchev, which is one of the few studied dialects in Bulgaria. Set apart as a result of certain linguistic and extra linguistic factors, this dialect occupies a special place among the Turkish dialects of the Balkans. Although it belongs to the Western Balkan dialects, this dialect stands out with its typical and original features. The factors that lead to the lengthening of some vowels are examined; change of consonants and reduction of vowels in certain positions; the cases of progressive and regressive assimilation.

- 2.17. Bekir, H. (2019). *Contemporary Aspects of the Problem of Human Rights and its Language*, Collection "Kardzhali on the historical map", publishing house "EX-PRESS" - Gabrovo, 2019, pp. 505-516; ISBN 978-954-490-653-5.

Language rights, or more precisely the rights of man and his language, are an essential part of the human rights problem, even the most essential. The article examines the new tasks facing language planning, which are also related to the new directions of language learning. Alongside the well-known classical developments of status planning, corpus planning and learning planning, contemporary views on language rights are also considered; linguistic pluralism in the context of the European policy for the protection of minority languages; language rights in Bulgaria; language policy in education.

- 2.18. Bekir, H. (2019). *Language Politics in Bulgarian Educational System*, II. Turkish World Strategic Studies Congress Proceedings Book, Antalya 2019, p. 39-45; ISBN 978-605-81633-9-3.

In the article are examined the condition and tendencies of the development of language politics in the Bulgarian educational system. The focus of analyses is the problem of languages in the education and their complex and varied interrelations: national language, language of ethnic minorities, initialization of language education/instruction, standards and governmental normative documents for the standardization of the language education in schools. Examined are the condition of the educational system as well as its problems and tendencies in relation with development of language strategy synchronised with the European one – procedures, practises, problematic situations in the system.

- 2.19. Bekir, H. (2019). *Reduplication, Double Reduplication and Repetitive Structures as a Concept in the Turkish Language*, Collection of Turkological Studies 2019, Konstantin Preslavsky Publishing House, Shumen 2019, pp. 164-177; ISSN 1314-989X.

The article examines the theories of the essence, composition and structure of linguistic units formed by duplication. Various studies on the topic are analyzed; the wide range of terminological uses for naming the structural semantic units, which include two graphic words and are distinguished as a specific combination with overall semantics, are indicated; the definitions used in certain studies on the topic are presented, as well as their scope.

- 2.20. Bekir, H. (2021). *Future Tense and Present Tense Forms in Turkish Dialect of Gotse Delchev (Nevrokop) and Its Region*, IX. Proceedings of the International Turkish Language Congress, Atatürk Culture, Language and History High Institution Turkish Language Association Publications; 1445/1, Ankara, pp. 447-464; ISBN 978-975-17-5089-1.

This article examines the future and present tense forms of verbs in the Turkish dialect of Gotse Delchev, which are distinguished from other Turkish dialects in general. Diachronically, the future and present forms of verbs in Turkish show a wide variety of structures and forms in different historical periods. For example, the future tense forms during the different periods of the development of the language were formed by different suffixes such as -GI, -GAy, -GA, -(y)A, -DAÇI, -(y)IsAr, "-sA gerek", -(y)AcAk. In addition, the construction "-sA gerek" and the present tense suffix -Ar, -(I)r are also used to express the future tense. From the 16th century onwards, the main suffix for that time was - (y)AcAk, which replaced -IsAr and became the standard suffix of modern Turkish. The Turkish dialect in the area of Gotse Delchev (Nevrokop), which has a unique place among the Turkish dialects of the Balkans, has preserved these archaic forms. In this dialect, the suffix -sA, a remnant of Old Anatolian Turkish, is used instead of the suffix -(y)AcAk, used today to express the future tense. Archaic forms are also found to express the present tense.

- 2.21. Bekir, H. (2022). *Pronunciation and Phonological Disorders in Teaching Turkish as a Foreign Language: The Case University of Plovdiv Paisii Hilendarski*, Trakya University Journal of the Faculty of Letters, 12(24), 319-326; ISSN: 1309-7660; DOI: 10.33207/trke.1119775.

The article presents the problems and specific manifestations of phonetic interference, identified with the process of training in practical Turkish by the Bulgarian students from Plovdiv University, studying Turkish as a foreign language, and manifested in their speech repertoire. The importance of distinguishing the system, the norm and the custom in its study is emphasized, taking into account the specificity of the orthographic and legal speech norm in the Turkish language. The conducted research allows a number of conclusions and generalizations to be made, which characterize the specificity of the vocal systems in the typologically different Turkish and Bulgarian languages. The problems encountered by Bulgarian students related to the pronunciation of the specific phonemes of the target language, as well as the application of phonetic rules and phenomena such as narrowing of a wide vowel, dropping of a vowel, voicing of a voiceless consonant, assimilation, vocal harmony are identified. Work approaches are proposed to minimize errors.

- 2.22. Bekir, H. (2022). On Government as a Type of Syntactic Relation in the Turkish Language, Annual of Konstantin Preslavsky University of Shumen, vol. XXXIII A/1, Konstantin Preslavsky Publishing House, 2022, pp. 131-142; ISSN 1311-7300 (Print), ISSN 2603-512X (Online).

The successful teaching of the Turkish language to students whose native language is Bulgarian requires certain specificity in the methodical work. In order to avoid and remove its

interference, comparison with the Bulgarian language is necessary for some linguistic phenomena. The article reveals the specific features of management as a way of syntactic linking in the Turkish language, pointing out some characteristic features of this language in order to avoid its interference.

### III. COMPOSITION OF DICTIONARIES

1. Bekir, H. and team (2020). *Turkish-Bulgarian-Romanian-English Dictionary*, Part One, Konstantin Preslavsky Publishing House, 2020; ISBN: 978-619-201-437-7.
2. Bekir, H. and team (2020). *Turkish-Bulgarian-Romanian-English Dictionary*, second part, Konstantin Preslavsky Publishing House, 2020; ISBN: 978-619-201-438-4.

The "Turkish-Bulgarian-Romanian-English dictionary" was realized within the framework of the project "Turkology – a bridge for scientific research cooperation" of the Department of Turkish Language and Literature at the University of Shumen Konstantin Preslavski. The project was implemented by a team including teachers and students from University of Shumen Konstantin Preslavski, University of Plovdiv Paisii Hilendarski and "Ovidius" University in Constanta, Romania. The dictionary contains about 10,000 head words and represents the first attempt to offer the most used vocabulary in everyday life in the four languages – Turkish, Bulgarian, Romanian and English.

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Plovdiv

Prepared by: .....

/ch. assist. prof. Harun Bekir PhD/