

ANNOTATION OF MATERIALS

of the scientific production and publications of

chief asst. Lilia Dragomirova Ivanova, PhD

for participation in a competition for the academic position of Associate Professor

field of higher education 2. Humanities

professional field 2.1. Philology (Slavic Languages - Comparative Grammar of Slavic Languages) (name of the scientific speciality), submitted for participation in the competition for the academic post of "Associate Professor", announced in Official Gazette of the Republic of Bulgaria, no. 92 of 18.01.2022.

И

SELF-ASSESSMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS

In the announced competition I participate with the following production, which has not been submitted to the Specialized Scientific Council of Linguistics at the SAC for the acquisition of the educational and scientific degree "Doctor": **2 monographs** - the first is a revised, updated and abridged edition of my dissertation, the second is a habilitation thesis (discussed at an extended departmental council of 14.10.2023) and **20 articles** published in collections and periodicals. All were written after the defense of my dissertation and do not repeat those included in the previous procedure. Highlights and contributions will be listed separately after the title of each of the submitted works. Finally, an overall self-assessment of the contributions is offered.

I. HABILITATION THESIS - MONOGRAPH:

Lilia Ivanova. Semantic and Functional Features of Temporal Adverbs in Bulgarian in Comparison with Polish. Plovdiv: University Press "Paisii Hilendarski", 2023, ISBN 978-619-202-823-7

The object of the study is the functional-semantic peculiarities of adverbs of time in the Bulgarian language as a group of lexemes performing the role of lexical modifiers in the periphery of the functional-semantic field temporality. Polish language is used for comparison. The book is the first comparative monographic study of the semantics and function of temporal adverbs in Bulgarian and Polish, presented as a unified system functioning in the periphery of the widely accepted functional-semantic field of temporality. This system of meanings is here united under the name of temporal adverbiality. The notion of time in this study is conceived broadly, both in terms of temporal location, temporal relation, recurrence, duration, and temporal ordering.

The main object of the work is the so-called purely temporal adverbs in Bulgarian (answering the question when?) as the main representative of the Slavic languages with a preserved and even enriched verb system and with different possibilities of expressing temporal relations. Polish is chosen for comparison as one of the Slavic languages that have reduced the temporal system inherited from Proto-Slavic, in which lexical devices play a particularly important role in determining temporal relations. Of central interest in this study is a selected group of temporal adverbs in preverbal use, taking into account mainly verb forms in the subjunctive mood. The main focus is on presenting the semantic potential of a group of temporal adverbs with respect to the adverb-tense relation.

The first chapter is devoted to adverbs of time in the linguistic literature on Bulgarian and Polish. **The book is the first comparative monographic study of the semantics and function of temporal adverbs in the Bulgarian and Polish languages**, presented as a single system functioning on the periphery of the widely accepted functional-semantic field of temporality. As a consequence of the review, the following starting points are reached concerning the place of the adverb among the other parts of speech and its differential features: it can be summarized that in morphological terms the adverb is an immutable part of speech, which makes it akin to service words, and in syntactic terms it is the only immutable part that can perform independent syntactic functions, which makes it a word in its own right. In the plan of syntagmatics, an adverb can be linked subjunctively by application or preposition with a verb, a name (noun, adjective, numeral), a pronoun, or with another adverb. Its main function is to clarify a verb. Most rarely, an adverb clarifies a noun, and in these cases it usually refers to a formally unexpressed predicate. Semantically, an adverb is a word that generally means a sign. The syntactic functions that an adverb can perform are circumstantial clarification (when

the adverb is in the subjunctive position) and incoherent definition (when it is in the adverbial position or in conjunction with another adverb). The most characteristic syntactic function of an adverb is circumstantial, i.e. in a sentence it performs the function of various types of circumstantial explanations, the most common being its use as a circumstantial explanation of a verb. The adverb is applied to the other word, clarifying it, but it is not itself affected by its semantics. It is most often adjacent to the word it is clarifying, but can have a variable linear position. The adverb has no linking function.

The following sections of this chapter narrow the object of interest to the role of temporal adverbs among the group of adverbs as a whole, and also in the temporal organization of utterance. The types of adverbs are reviewed according to the various criteria applied in the scientific literature, with particular attention to the division by meaning in view of the subject matter of the study.

Chapter 2 proposes a **detailed classification of semantic types of temporal adverbials in Bulgarian in comparison with Polish adverbials of time**, considering them as a separate subsystem called temporal adverbiality. Adverbials are presented as basic lexical modifiers in the periphery of the functional-semantic field of temporality. Semantically, the lexemes that present themselves as part of temporal adverbiality are not homogeneous - some of them denote the localization of the event in time (answering the question when?), others indicate the frequency of events (answering the question how often?), others indicate the duration of the event (answering the question how long?), others indicate the pace at which the actions are performed (answering the questions at what speed? at what pace?), and separately there is a group of adverbs for the delimitation of which semantic criteria are combined with pragmatic ones - the group of evaluative adverbs, in which the possibility of conveying a temporal evaluation of the actions, i.e. a relation to a given average norm, to an expected or desired time, stands out. Each of the subgroups that are distinguished in the system of temporal adverbs is presented in detail in view of the different semantic features that are inherent in it, as are the adverbs that enter these groups. The main focus here is on the group of purely temporal adverbs answering the question "when?", and among them, on adverbs that carry general information about time, or represent more abstractly the features of precedence, simultaneity, succession relative to a linear notion of time oriented to the moment of speaking or other orientational moment.

To summarize, the classification of temporal adverbs proposed in this study looks like this: the first large microfield is of so-called purely temporal adverbs that answer the question

when. Within this first large group we adopt the subdivision of adverbs into two subordinate microfields: 1) the first group is of adverbs with lexical meaning for time and adverbs oriented according to an objective system of temporal orientation based on recurrent periodic movements, i.e., parts of the day, week, month, year, season, etc. ; 2) the second micro-field is of adverbs that carry general information about time, or represent more abstractly the signs of precedence, simultaneity, succession relative to the linear notion of time, oriented to the moment of speaking or other orientational moment, and other signs are included here: proximity ~ remoteness, resultativity ~ non-resultativity, determinativity ~ non-determinativity, etc. The first micro-field within the macro-field of general temporality is represented by the general opposition simultaneity ~ non-simultaneity, with precedence ~ posteriority being opposed within simultaneity. Within precedence and posteriority, additional features such as immediate precedence / immediate posteriority, common precedence / common posteriority, remote precedence / remote posteriority are also manifested. The second micro-field of lexical modifiers is represented by adverbs in which temporal features are combined with other features inherent in other macro-fields outside of temporality but related to it. The main three microfields within this field are represented by adverbs expressing temporal repetition (temporal-frequentiative adverbs), adverbs expressing temporal duration (temporal-duplicative adverbs), and adverbs expressing tempo, speed, and intensity of action in relation to temporal dimensions, with the boundaries between the first two microfields being fluid and not clearly delineated. The third field, of evaluative adverbs, is more specific. It is differentiated according to pragmatic criteria - in it, time is not taken into account in relation to some objective orientation, but in relation to an average norm or subjectively accepted criteria, and generally expresses evaluativity in relation to a temporal landmark.

Chapter 3 proposes a functional-semantic analysis of a selected group of lexical temporal modifiers in Bulgarian with a view to their equivalents in Polish. For most of the lexical units examined in this chapter, this study represents the first detailed examination of their semantics and function as temporal modifiers, both in relation to the Bulgarian language and in relation to their equivalents in Polish. The lexical modifiers presented in this chapter are: *now* and *then* in relation to their Polish equivalents *teraz* and *wtedy*, as well as additional translation possibilities; *ever* and *once* in relation to the basic equivalents *raz*, *kiedyś*, *niegdyś*; the role of the adverb *long ago* in relation to the Polish adverbs *od dawna*, *dawno* and *dawniej*; the adverbs *early* and *late* as the main representatives of evaluative adverbs together with their

Polish counterparts *wcześnie* and *późno*; lexical modifiers with a complex semantic structure *already* and *still* and the Polish *już, jeszcze*.

The adverbs *early, late* and their Polish functional-semantic equivalents *wcześnie, późno* are regarded as the main representatives of the group of temporal evaluative adverbs. They have a rich semantic structure and within the meanings expressed by them the notion of norm can be expressed in relation to two types of temporal orientation: in relation to the objective temporal orientation when the meanings of beginning or end of a certain specific period of time are considered, as well as in the meanings "before dawn/after dark", and in relation to the subjective temporal orientation when they are an indicator that something happens before or after the time established for it or according to some subjectively perceived norms.

The element 'time', and very often with a resultative nuance, is found in the complex semantic structure of the lexemes *already* in Bulgarian and *już* in Polish, presented in opposition with *not yet/jeszcze nie*. In placing the main emphasis on their resultative function, other temporal roles are additionally considered, which these modifiers perform mainly in a subjunctive function. Alongside the purely temporal functions, these lexical modifiers also possess an evaluative element.

The adverbs 'ever' and 'once' are representatives of the semantic type of adverbs expressing precedence, and within precedence they express in a more general sense an indefinite precedence, which in certain circumstances can also be interpreted as a remote precedence. Whereas 'once' is directed entirely to the past, 'ever' can be expressive of both an indefinite antecedence - ever (1) - and an indefinite posteriority - 'ever (2)'. The most characteristic functional-semantic correspondences of the adverb 'once' in its second meaning are the Polish adverbs 'raz' and 'kiedyś'. When 'ever' denotes an indefinite moment in the past, the most characteristic correspondence in Polish is the adverb *kiedyś*. When the emphasis is on the remote past, the most frequent correspondence is *niegdys*.

The adverbs 'now' and 'then' belong to the group of pronominal adverbs and are the main representatives of the group of demonstrative pronominal adverbs of time. If 'now' is most directly associated with the moment of speaking, which can be stretched both within the immediate antecedent and within the immediate consequent, a feature that gives it a place in several microfields, the main one being that of simultaneity, or coincidence with the moment

of speaking, then 'then' occupies a central place in the group of relative adverbs, explicating simultaneity with a moment other than the moment of speaking.

The adverb 'long ago' finds a place in four micro-fields: the field of remote precedence (according to its first meaning), the field of resultativity (according to some of its functions), the field of duative adverbs (according to its second meaning), and the field of evaluative adverbs. Its most accurate equivalent is the Polish adverb dawno. These adverbs have a purely temporal reference in their first meaning, while in their second meaning an element of duration is also found. Different is the function of the graded adverb dawniej, which is only formally in comparative degree, while semantically it signals in general a precedence that can be relative to the moment of speaking as well as to another orientational moment. The adverb 'od dawna' is only a partial equivalent of the Bulgarian adverb 'long ago' (only in its second meaning). At the same time, an important component in the semantics of the adverbs 'long ago'/'dawno'/'od dawna' is also evaluativity.

The theoretical part of the book ends with an **extended conclusion, summarizing the contributions and conclusions of each chapter.**

The theoretical overview is supplemented by **two indexes of the temporal modifiers used in the work**, for Bulgarian and Polish, which can serve as a basis for compiling a dictionary of temporal adverbs in Bulgarian and Polish.

II. MONOGRAPHIC RESEARCH BASED ON A DEFENDED DISSERTATION:

Lilia Ivanova. The plusquamperfect in Bulgarian and Polish. Plovdiv, Paisii Hilendarski University Publishing House, 2023, 292 p., ISBN 978-619-202-822-0

The present book is devoted to the theoretical issues surrounding the semantics and functions of the plusquamperfect in Bulgarian, the place and role of the genetically identical form in Polish, and the functional-semantic equivalents of the Bulgarian plusquamperfect in Polish. While in modern Bulgarian the plusquamperfect is a living and actively used form, in modern Polish the plusquamperfect is no longer accepted as a regular member of the verbal system, but can still be found in fictional works by authors writing in the 19th or 20th century. The main issues concerning the semantics and usage of the plusquamperfect in the two Slavic languages under study are systematized, as well as the reasons for its dropping in Polish. On

the basis of extensive illustrative material, the functional-semantic correspondences of the Bulgarian plusquamperfect in Polish are also analysed.

III. SCIENTIFIC ARTICLES:

1. **Ivanova, L. On the category of tense in the Polish grammatical tradition. // Man and Language Universe. Jubilee collection on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ivan Chobanov. Plovdiv. Paisii Hilendarski University Publishing House 2009, 145 – 150 ISBN: 978-954-423-504-8**

This article presents the category of "tense" as seen through the eyes of Polish grammarians from the late 18th to the early 20th century. This was a period in which verb inflection was established in the Polish language and the Polish verb system took shape as a relatively complete entity. Attention is focused on the category structure, or the number of grammemes making up the category 'tense' in the subjunctive mood.

2. **Kancheva-Ivanova, L. On the combination of verb form and *już* in Polish and its translated equivalents in Bulgarian. // Scientific Proceedings of Paisii Hilendarski University of Plovdiv, vol. 48, no. 1, col. A, 2010 - Philology. Plovdiv. Paisii Hilendarski University Publishing House, 487 – 493. ISSN: 0861-0029**

This article focuses on the combination of past tense verb form plusquamperfectum and *już* ("already" in Bulgarian) in Polish. Since, as it turned out in the course of the work, this combination implies more special attention in view of its translated equivalents in Bulgarian and, in general, of the uniform meaning it carries in Polish in certain cases, we focus here on only one possible aspect of its occurrence. Particular attention is paid, on the one hand, to the cases in which *już* is combined with the plusquamperfect, and, on the other hand, to the translational equivalents of the combination of *już* and past tense in Polish.

3. **Kancheva-Ivanova, L. Politeness forms of address in the speech etiquette of modern Bulgarians and Poles. // Scientific Proceedings of Plovdiv University "Paisii Hilendarskii". Vol. 49, no. 1, coll. A. Plovdiv. Paisii Hilendarski University Publishing House 2011, 215–226. ISSN: 0861-0029**

The article examines the similarities and differences in the use of forms of address in Bulgarian and Polish. The cultural and historical development of the speakers of these two languages has led to significant differences, but also to similarities in the expression of politeness in some speech situations. The analysis outlines both the main linguistic issues related to the use of the address forms *ty//pan, pani, państwo* in Polish and their analogues *ty//Be* in Bulgarian, as well as the everyday linguistic situations to which they correspond.

4. **Ivanova, L. On the Polish constructions with the verb 'mieć' + the past participle and their analogues in Bulgarian. // The Language of Time. Proceedings on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of Prof. Ph. Ivan Kutsarov. Plovdiv: Paisii Hilendarski University Press, 2012, 291 - 300. ISBN: 978-954-423-797-4**

In Polish, like in Bulgarian and other Slavic languages, there are constructions with the verb 'mieć' and a past participle (e.g. *mam to już zrobione*). In this article, we focus on the place of these constructions in Polish, their meaning and the conditions concerning their use, as well as on their analogues in Bulgarian. Of main interest are the cases when the verb 'mieć' is in the past tense.

5. **Kancheva-Ivanova, L. On resultativity in Polish (in comparison with Bulgarian). // Time and History in Slavic Languages, Literatures and Cultures. Proceedings of the Eleventh National Slavic Readings 19 - 21 April 2012. Volume One. Linguistics. Sofia. 978-954-07-3457-6.**

In the Slavic verb system, the means of expressing a result can be considered in different aspects. It is characteristic of the verbal system of the modern Bulgarian language that old meanings have been preserved and new meanings have been grammaticalized, which have not been preserved (or for a number of developmental reasons have not appeared at all) in other Slavic languages. One of these meanings is resultativity. Polish is a representative of that group of Slavic languages in which the temporal (and, in general, the verbal) system has simplified considerably. This article shows some of the possibilities of expressing resultativeness in

Polish, a Slavic language in which morphological means of expressing this meaning can be said to be absent, in comparison with Bulgarian.

6. **Kancheva-Ivanova, L. On the role of lexical means in the expression of temporality in Bulgarian and Polish. // Scientific works of Plovdiv University "Paisii Hilendarski". Vol. 50, no. 1, coll. B, 2012. Philology. Plovdiv. Paisii Hilendarski University Publishing Hous, 394 – 402. ISSN: 0861-0029**

In this article, we consider some lexical means of expressing the category 'temporality' in its broad understanding. The role of lexical devices is particularly important in languages such as Polish, which lack grammaticalized expressions of meanings such as relativity and resultativity. Of particular interest to us is the interaction between the grammatical meanings of the verb and the lexical modifiers of these meanings in the semantics of the sentence, as this is one aspect of the interaction between grammar and lexis in language.

7. **Ivanova, L. On the semantic opposition between the lexemes вече/ jeszcze in Bulgarian and juž/ jeszcze in Polish. // Slavistics in the Global World - Challenges and Perspectives. (Proceedings of the conference held on 05-06.10.2012). University Publishing House "Neofit Rilski", 2012, 178 - 185. ISBN: 978-954-680-846-2**

The lexemes *вече* / *juž* and *оуе* / *jeszcze* have a high frequency of use in both Bulgarian and Polish. They have no specific semantics of their own outside the utterance, but they constitute an important part of the communicative act as they have the ability to modify the content of the constituent with which they are associated. In this article we focus on their general usage as well as on their possibilities to combine with certain verb forms and thus to emphasize, duplicate or modify their main meaning.

8. **Kancheva-Ivanova, L. Again about the Bulgarian plosquamperfect and its functional-semantic correspondences in Polish. // Topografia tożsamości. Volume 2. Under the editorship of Agata Firlej and Wojciech Jóźwiak. Series Filologia słowiańska, no. 29. Poznań: Wydawnictwo naukowe UAM, 2012, 251 - 261. ISBN: 978-83-232-2438-9, ISSN: 1429-7612.**

The central object of our attention in this article is the plosquamperfect due to its specific situation in Slavic languages. While in Bulgarian this type of verb forms is alive and actively

used, in Polish the pluskwamperfect is no longer accepted as a regular member of the verb system, although it can still be found (albeit very rarely), mostly in works of fiction by older authors, where it performs mainly stylistic functions - it is used in order to convey archaic, elevated, or comic character [see e.g. Kowalska 1976]. It is precisely for this reason that it is interesting to trace how the content embodied in this type of Bulgarian verb forms is conveyed in Polish, where they are now absent.

9. **Ivanova, L. On the semantics and function of the adverb now in Bulgarian and its equivalents in Polish. // Plovdiv University "Paisii Hilendarski", Scientific works. Vol. 52, no. 1, coll. A, 2014 (23 - 24 October). Philology. Plovdiv: Paisii Hilendarski University Press, 2014, 342 - 352. ISSN: 0861-0029.**

The adverb 'now' in the Bulgarian language possesses a rich semantic structure that does not denote only the moment of speaking. 'Now' occupies an essential place as one of the most inflected temporal adverbs, the basis of the group of demonstrative pronouns of time. In this article, we try to reveal the main semantic nuances of this adverb by presenting some of its functional-semantic Polish counterparts - e.g. teraz, zaraz, obecnie - and their role in the Polish language.

10. **Kancheva-Ivanova, L. On the role of lexical devices in expressing the grammatical meanings precedence, relativity and resultativity (on material from Bulgarian and Polish). // Current Problems of Balkan Studies and Slavic Studies. Proceedings of the Second International Conference, held on 9 and 10 November 2012 at the University of Veliko Tarnovo. The conference was held in Veliko Tarnovo on 11 and 11 November. Veliko Tarnovo, 2014, 133 - 139. ISBN: 978-954-524-944-0**

In Bulgarian, due to the presence of a wealth of grammaticalized verb meanings, lexical units usually provide additional information about the localization or sequence of actions (or the results of actions), whereas in Polish, where the temporal system is reduced to three tenses, and relativity and resultativity have only isolated manifestations, contextual markers can play the role of a primary means of expressing given meanings, usually entering into a single semantic complex with the grammatical form This article examines the role of lexical devices

serving to express the meanings of precedence, relativity and resultativity in Bulgarian and Polish (e.g. вече / już, отдавна / od dawna, предварително / przedtem, тогава/ wtedy, etc.).

11. Ivanova, L. Temporal modifiers with resultative semantics in Bulgarian and Polish. // Slavistics and Bulgarian studies today: questions, ideas, directions. Proceedings of the international conference on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Slavic Philology specialty (Blagoevgrad, 16-18 October 2014). Blagoevgrad. University Publishing House "Neofit Rilski", 2015, 55 – 61. ISBN: 978-954-680-976-6

In this paper, observations are made on the functioning of a group of temporal modifiers with resultative semantics. The problem of expressing resultativeness in Slavic languages such as Bulgarian and Polish can be multifaceted with respect to other means specialized in expressing resultativeness.

12. Ivanova, L. Semantic types of temporal adverbs in Bulgarian and Polish. // Movement and space in Slavic languages, literatures and cultures. Proceedings of the Twelfth International Slavic Readings, Sofia, 9 - 10 May 2014. Volume One. Linguistics. Sofia. 978-954-07-4045-4.

Temporal adverbs constitute one of the main groups of adverbs in both Bulgarian and Polish. In this article, we attempt to find the points of contact in defining the semantic types of temporal adverbs in Bulgarian and Polish, based on the research of Bulgarian and Polish scholars.

13. Ivanova, L. On the place of the adverb as a part of speech in Polish. // To (re)discover words. Jubilee collection dedicated to prof. d.f.n. Vera Marowska. Plovdiv: Paisii Hilendarski University Press, 2015, 184 - 192. ISBN: 978-619-202-081-1

It turns out that the answer to the question of what is an adverb is not at all easy due to the heterogeneous semantic as well as functional character of this class of words. Repeatedly in Polish linguistics, ways have been sought to classify parts of speech according to certain criteria, including adverbs. This article gives an overview of the place of the adverb in Polish linguistics, looking for similarities and differences in interpretations and types of analysis of

the adverb as a part of speech, and also the relationship of the adverb to some of the other parts of speech (especially the particle).

14. **Ivanova, L. Semantic and functional features of the adverb long in Bulgarian and its correspondence in Polish. // Slavistics - paths and perspectives. In honour of the 70th anniversary of Prof. Ph. Ivanka Gugulanova. Plovdiv: Paisii Hilendarski University Press, 2015, 120 - 133. ISBN: 978-619-202-083-5**

The article presents the semantic potential of the adverb 'long ago' in Bulgarian and its functional-semantic equivalents in Polish. The adverbs long ago and dawno are examined in their two main meanings: 'a long time ago' and 'a long time since'. A purely temporal meaning these adverbs possess in their first meaning, while in their second meaning an element of quantification is also found, since a meaning associated with the duration of the action or state, or quantification of time, is involved.

15. **Ivanova, L. Temporal adverbs expressing precedence in Bulgarian and Polish. // Scientific works of Plovdiv University "Paisii Hilendarski". Faculty of Philology. Slavic Studies. Vol. 53, no. 1, col. B, 2015. Philology. Plovdiv : Paisii Hilendarski University Press, 2015, 316 – 326. ISSN: 0861-0029**

Adverbs expressing precedence constitute one of the largest and most interesting groups of temporal adverbs in Bulgarian and Polish. Within this group there are smaller groups, which are separated with regard to different criteria - proximity/distance to the moment of speaking, orientation to the moment of speaking or past orientation, expressing resultativity, etc. In this paper we attempt to present and group temporal adverbs explicating precedence into smaller groups according to their semantic and functional features.

16. **Ivanova, L. On the semantics of the adverb DAWNO in Polish and its correspondences in Bulgarian. // Zeszyty Cyrylo-Metodiańskie, 5 / 2016. Lublin: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej, 2016, 120 - 131.**

e-ISSN: 2449-8297

In this article we present the adverb dawno in its two main meanings: 'a long time ago' and 'since a long time ago' and also the adverb dawniej. The adverb dawniej, which formally represents a comparative degree of dawno, is given an independent meaning that is more or less detached from the meaning of the source adverb. The functional-semantic equivalents of the two forms of this adverb in Bulgarian are also traced.

17. **Ivanova, L. Temporal adverbs with evaluative semantics in Bulgarian and Polish. // Plovdiv University "Paisii Hilendarski" - Bulgaria, Scientific Works, vol. 57, no. 1, coll. A, 2019 - Philology. Plovdiv: Paisii Hilendarski University, 141 - 152. ISSN: 0861-0029.**

The article deals with evaluative adverbs in Bulgarian and Polish. This group of adverbs adds expressive and evaluative meanings to the temporal characteristic of the whole utterance. Evaluative adverbs contain the speaker's judgment in terms of a certain norm of the localization of the event along the temporal axis or of its duration. Evaluation is taken as the most prominent representative of pragmatic meaning. The subjective factor is always present in it, interacting with the objective one as it is related to the personality of the speaker. Of all the types of evaluative adverbs, we consider adverbs related to quantification, expressing a subjective attitude in relation to time distance, such as: on time, early, late, soon, long ago, etc. and their correspondences in Polish.

18. **Ivanova, L. Temporal adverbs for expressing remote transitivity in Bulgarian and their functional-semantic correspondences in Polish. // Bulgarystyka - tradycje i przyszłość. / Bulgarian Studies - Traditions and Future. Ed. nauk. Adriana Kovacheva, Patryk Borowiak, Poznań: Polska Akademia Nauk, 2020, 129 - 138. ISBN: 978-83-63305-93-2**

Temporal adverbs expressing precedence constitute one of the largest and most interesting groups of temporal adverbs in Bulgarian and Polish. In the case of adverbs that represent the feature of precedence more generally, other features, some of which are proximity or remoteness from the moment of utterance, stand out more prominently due to their greater abstractness: e.g. immediate precedence, general precedence or remote precedence. In this paper we try to present the semantic potential of a group of adverbs expressing remote precedence in Bulgarian and their functional-semantic correspondences in Polish. The most prominent representatives of the group of adverbs expressing remote precedence in the

Bulgarian language are the adverbs long ago, once and once (in one of their meanings). In this paper we present their main functions with regard to their translated equivalents in Polish.

19. **Ivanova, L. Semantic features of degrees of comparison in some temporal adverbs in Bulgarian and Polish. // In the infinite eternal and invisible. Jubilee collection dedicated to prof. dr. Prof. Zhorjeta Cholakova. Plovdiv: Paisii Hilendarski University Press, 532 - 542. ISBN: 978-619-202-612-7**

This article presents the graded forms of the adverbs *early* and *late* in the Bulgarian language in comparison with their Polish functional-semantic counterparts *wcześnie* and *późno*. The main task is to reveal the semantic potential of the forms in comparative degree, the synonymous relations the graded forms enter into with other temporal adverbs in the transformation of meaning, and the functional-semantic correspondences of the Bulgarian adverbs under consideration in Polish and vice versa.

20. **Ivanova, L. On adverbs once and ever as expressors of indefinite precedence in Bulgarian and their functional-semantic correspondences in Polish. // Slavic Dialogues, year XIX, 2022, no. 29. Plovdiv: Plovdiv University Press, 51 - 61. ISSN 1312-5346**

The adverbs 'ever' and 'once' are representatives of the semantic type of adverbs expressing precedence, and within precedence they express in a more general sense indefinite precedence, which can also be interpreted as remote precedence. Here we attempt to investigate their function as expressors of indefinite precedence in comparison with adverbs of similar semantics and function in Polish.

THE MAIN CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE RESEARCH ARE:

1. The study of temporal adverbs represents the first comparative monographic study of the functional-semantic potential of temporal adverbs in Bulgarian and Polish, presented as a unified system.

2. A detailed classification of semantic types of temporal adverbs with a selected adjacent inventory of lexical units is proposed.

3. The multifaceted nature of temporal adverbs combining various semantic functions and pragmatic aspects is presented.

4. The role of temporal adverbs in expressing temporal relations is outlined, both in relation to the Bulgarian language and in relation to the Polish language, where in certain cases lexical modifiers constitute the main means determining temporal relations in the utterance.

5. The semantics and function of temporal adverbs as well as the interaction between the grammatical meanings of the verb and lexical modifiers in the semantics of the utterance are investigated as one aspect of the interaction between grammar and lexis in language.

6. The classification of adverbs by groups is accompanied by an original description of the semantic functions of a selected group of lexical temporal modifiers in Bulgarian in comparison with their Polish equivalents.

7. Indexes of the lexical modifiers with temporal component in Bulgarian and Polish with the description of the meanings (in the case of polysemantic lexemes - mainly in the subjunctive function) are derived, which may serve both for the purposes of practical training and as a basis for the creation of a future bilingual dictionary of temporal adverbs.

8. The results of the research can be used both in practical training and for the purposes of translation theory.

January, 2023.

Prepared by:

(Chief Asst. Liliya Ivanova)