

Annotations

of the published works of Bistra Dikova, PhD,
presented at the competitive examination for assistant professor in Bulgarian
language (Contemporary Bulgarian language)

Content Beyond Form. Linguostylistic Analysis of the Literary Text.
Plovdiv: Paisii Hilendarski Plovdiv University, 2024, 234 pages. ISBN 978-619-202-956-2

The study is dedicated to the issues of linguostylistic analysis of literary texts. This type of analysis can be applied to texts of various styles, genres, and lengths, with the mechanism remaining the same. The basic linguistic and stylistic terms that form the foundation of linguostylistics are defined. Several contentious issues are addressed, especially concerning the classification of stylistically marked linguistic units and the stylistic techniques in speech.

The stylistic potential of units from different linguistic levels is examined. At the phonetic level, the most commonly used terms are defined. At the lexical level, the connotative possibilities of different types of words are discussed according to the neutral-expressive classification. In connection with the semantic and formal relations between words, some stylistic techniques defined as semantic figures are described. At the morphological level, the potential of morphemes is analyzed, with more attention given to grammatical morphemes and word forms. At the syntactic level, the stylistic functions of sentences are described based on communicative intention, expressive means, and techniques based on shortening or expanding the neutral sentence model, or rearrangement.

The theoretical material is illustrated with examples from Bulgarian poets and writers. The book also includes three sample linguostylistic analyses of texts from different genres: the poem *Gnoseology* by M. Basheva, the short story *Temptation* by Elin Pelin, and the novella *Bulgarians from Olden Times* by L. Karavelov.

Figurative Uses of Verb Forms (Comparison between Bulgarian and Czech). Plovdiv: Paisii Hilendarski Plovdiv University, 2024, 226 pages. ISBN 978-619-202-963-0

The book explores possible transpositions of verb forms in the Bulgarian language in comparison with the Czech language. It analyzes the functions of these figurative uses and to what extent they realize typical connotative effects. Some basic stylistic terms are defined, with special attention given to the term “transposition”. Definitions from both Bulgarian and foreign linguists

lead to the following definition: morphological transposition is the expressive use of one grammatical form instead of another, in which both marked members of the grammatical category and the unmarked member in its primary meaning can participate.

The thesis about the existence of contextually motivated synonymic relations between verb forms offers a new perspective on some speech facts. Contextual synonymy is a phenomenon different from systemic linguistic synonymy, as it arises between members of different morphological categories.

The transpositions of verb forms are examined in detail by categories: person and number, tense, taxis, aspect of the action, mood, type of utterance, type of verb, voice. The comparison with the Czech language is made first at a systemic level, and then at the level of figurative uses. The goal is to highlight the similarities and differences between the two Slavic languages. The book addresses some contentious issues at the intersection of stylistics and morphology. The illustrative material is drawn from literary texts, working with both the original and its translation. The comparison shows that a large portion of the possible transpositions is the same for both languages, although they often differ in frequency. There are also significant differences related to the fact that the Bulgarian verb has more grammaticalized meanings.

Phonetics. Phonology. Speech Culture. Plovdiv: Paisii Hilendarski Plovdiv University, 2024, 123 pages. ISBN 978-619-202-966-1

The book aims to describe and systematize the basic units at the phonetic level – the phonemes. The approach to the subject matter is phonological, incorporating purely phonetic facts where necessary. Classifications of phonemes and their phonological content are examined. Suprasegmental phonetic units and the regularities in the structuring of the Bulgarian syllable are described. Contemporary sound changes are presented not only in terms of their essence but also in their connection with speech culture. Historical sound laws are reviewed with regard to the presence of their results in the modern language.

A detailed section is devoted to phonemic transcription, which is particularly useful in understanding the actual phonemic composition of words and addressing some spelling and pronunciation issues. In this context, information about the development and current state of Bulgarian orthography is included.

The theoretical presentation is tied to issues of spelling and pronunciation, which is why tasks for independent work are also included. This is a way not only to understand the theory but also to reinforce its practical application.

Observations on the Lexicon of the Administrative-Business Style – Bulgarian Studies Readings – Szeged 2017. Szeged: JATEPress, 2017, pp. 103 – 110. ISBN 9633153654, 9789633153659

The study aims to trace the changes occurring in the lexicon of the administrative-business style over the past decades in connection with new socio-political conditions. The conclusions are based on an analysis of legislative texts from various fields. The necessary new nominative lexicon is acquired in different ways. Regarding the borrowing of foreign words, administrative texts

appear to be relatively impenetrable. Most of the newly borrowed words belong to international vocabulary. Through primary nomination, mainly compound words with a clear internal structure are created. Contrary to the trend of borrowing and creating new words, there is a tendency to preserve quite archaic lexical units. Special attention is given to the revival of old present passive participles, which began specifically in business texts.

The impact of administrative lexicon on everyday speech, especially on official communication, is noted. In connection with this, some characteristic features of the style that become errors within other styles are highlighted.

On the Connotative Potential at the Morphological Level. In: Scientific Works of Paisii Hilendarski Plovdiv University, Vol. 53, Book 1, Col. A, 2015. Plovdiv, 2016, pp. 231 – 239

The study describes the various possibilities of morphemes to realize connotative functions. Synonymous relationships between grammatical morphemes and word forms and their figurative use in speech are distinguished. The focus is on the mechanism of grammatical metaphor. The term grammatical transposition is defined, with some contentious issues clarified. The uses of the renarrative forms, known as admirative, are identified as one of the directions of development of perfect forms, rather than as a transposition. Grammatical transpositions within individual morphological categories are summarized, considering the possibility of their combination. The realization of the principle of repetition in morphemes is identified as contentious.

On New Words in Contemporary Bulgarian. In: Scientific Works of Paisii Hilendarski Plovdiv University, Vol. 55, Book 1, Col. A, 2017. Plovdiv, 2018, pp. 52 – 58

In recent years, the Bulgarian language has been developing and changing rapidly, in line with changes in societal development, political life, daily life, and the advancement of new technologies. This process is most visible at the lexical level, as it directly reflects reality. One of the most current issues is the borrowing and creation of new lexemes that are nominatively necessary. The article examines the ways in which new words are created in contemporary Bulgarian. The analyzed examples are excerpted from commercial advertising materials and represent the names of new objects and household devices. New words arise from various processes, such as borrowing ready-made English terms or constructing words from domestic or foreign components. The newly created lexemes have a clear internal structure. The possibilities of primary nomination through affixal word formation and composition are actively used. The main problem is the lack of unified principles in this active word formation.

Templates and Clichés. In: Scientific Works of Paisii Hilendarski Plovdiv University, Vol. 58, Book 1, Col. A, 2020. Plovdiv, 2020, pp. 262 – 272

The article addresses an important issue related to contemporary stylistic terminology. It differentiates between the terms “cliché” and “template”, which are used as synonyms with negative connotations in speech. A cliché is defined as a stable, reproducible linguistic unit that is separately formed but has unified semantics. Templates are stable uses of linguistic units of varying lengths, “worn out” from frequent use, and therefore have negative semantic and stylistic effects. The understanding of both terms is traced in specialized literature as well as in Internet publications by non-specialists. Templates are classified according to their origin and illustrated with examples from contemporary press and colloquial speech.

Bulgarian Stylistics Textbooks at the Turn of the XIX/XX Century. In: Scientific Works of Paisii Hilendarski Plovdiv University, Vol. 59, Book 1, Col. A, 2021. Plovdiv, 2020, pp. 221 – 234

The aim of the article is to examine the first Bulgarian textbooks on stylistics, published at the turn of the XIX/XX century by R. Puhlev, B. Angelov, and V. Yordanov. The establishment of stylistics as an independent science, distinguishing it from rhetoric, originates from these textbooks. The early Bulgarian authors did not create original concepts but were familiar with and utilized the achievements of European scientific thought. Written over a century ago, these texts set the model for systematic stylistic descriptions, with many of their reflections still relevant today. The theoretical frameworks are illustrated with examples from Bulgarian authors, and the referenced literature includes both artistic and non-artistic works. The accuracy of definitions for various tropes and stylistic figures is notable. The textbooks by B. Angelov and V. Yordanov cover most of the topics characteristic of contemporary stylistics: the stylistic possibilities of different linguistic levels, text features, stylistic errors, tropes, and figures. They mark a commendable beginning for the young Bulgarian stylistics field.