

*Annotation of materials according to art. 65 (1) for participation in a competition for the **academic position “Associate Professor”** in the field of higher education **2. Humanities, professional direction***
2.1. Philology (General and Comparative Linguistics)

- 1. Kartalova 2024:** Kartalova, M. *Bulgarian Surnames Motivated by Profession and Graft*. Plovdiv University Press, Plovdiv, 2024, p. 246. ISBN 978-619-202-995-1

This monograph serves as a habilitation text. The subject of research here is the etymology, synonymous relationships, and thematic classification of surnames, with a particular focus on surnames whose semantic motivation is related to a profession or craft. The study starts by examining surnames from the late 19th century, when surnames were formed and established as an element of the naming system of Bulgarian citizens, and goes up to the 2020s. For the purposes of this study, over 1670 anthroponymic units were examined, forming the basis for the analyses in this work. Two main groups can be distinguished when considering surnames based on origin: surnames of *domestic origin* (e.g., Vodenitcharov, Zhitarov, Tchasovnikarov, Totchilarov, Mednikarov, Ptchelarov, Kosatchev, Svinarov, Hlebarov, etc.) and surnames of *foreign origin* (divided into four groups: 1) surnames of Turkish origin (Turkish loanwords in Bulgarian), 2) surnames of Greek origin, 3) surnames of Romance origin, 4) surnames of other origins). The main objectives that helped outline the the study were: to outline the linguistic picture of the Bulgarian, as reflected in surnames inspired by professions or crafts; to provide a brief overview of crafts in Bulgarian lands as well as their development (including disappearing crafts); to create an alphabetical index of the examined surnames, with each surname accompanied by the motivational semantics and etymological notes.

- 2. Kartalova 2024:** Kartalova, M. *Bulgarian surnames motivated by a domesticated species*. // In: Paisii Hilendarski University of Plovdiv – Bulgaria Research Papers, Vol. 61, Book 1, Part A, 2023 – Languages and Literature, p. 251 – 262. ISSN 0861-0029, DOI 10.69085/ntf2024a251

The research object of this article falls within the sphere of anthroponymy. The article focuses on Bulgarian surnames motivated by a domesticated animal species. Over 270 surnames and their word forms are used for the purposes of this study, categorized into two main groups. Despite the detailed etymology of the motivating lexemes remaining outside the direct scope of the study, the surnames

are accompanied by etymological notes, as well as the semantics of the dialectal word. This type of lexical units is highly indicative from the perspective of folk psychology as they reveal the Bulgarian mentality in previous eras, as well as the role of animal husbandry in their lifestyle and everyday life.

- 3. Kartalova 2024:** Kartalova, M. *On the Imagery and Stability in “as X as Y” Constructions in the Bulgarian Language.* // In: Scientific researches of the Union of Scientists in Bulgaria–Plovdiv, Series A. Public sciences, art and culture, Vol. VII, ISSN 1311-9400 (Print), ISSN 2534-9368 (On-line), 2024 p. 87 – 93.

The current article examines constructions for which various terms are used in linguistic practice (e.g., stable, traditional, figurative, etc.). The study also covers whether “as X as Y” units fall within the scope of phraseology or cognitive linguistics. Opinions of prominent specialists are traced regarding whether or not all comparisons fall within the framework of phraseology, as well as the traditional understanding in linguistics of the boundaries and scope of stable/figurative comparisons. There is also a special focus on two main features in comparative structures, namely their figurativeness and stability. The images that take on the role of comparatum are investigated, with emphasis on their potential innovation, as it is the components on the right side of the comparison that account for its figurativeness.

- 4. Kartalova 2024:** Kartalova, M. *The Positive Bulgarian Worldview in the Creative Field of Proverbs.* // In: VIII International Scientific and practical conference “SCIENCE and TECHNOLOGIES”, Almaty, Kazakhstan. p. 121 – 128. ISBN 978-601-332-668-9, DOI 10.24412/2709-1201-2024-121-128

The current article’s object of study are Bulgarian proverbs of the positive thematic field. The research scope includes thematic fields which generate the most sayings and proverbs, as well as the structural organization and semantic direction of proverbs. It is argued that the Bulgarian worldview is the main thing that reflects upon this type of units, their sustainability in everyday speech, and their continuous passing on to the next generation. One reason we choose specific phrases is that proverbs are less likely to change. They can be defined as the bridge between different generations as they have “sailed through the centuries,” yet remain current in their use.

Considering the scope of the research, it is impossible to give examples of all proverbs of the positive thematic field. The main goal of the study is to trace which thematic fields that present positive thinking in Bulgarians generate the most sayings and proverbs. Only units with a lexicographic status (dictionaries; books with a glossary, etc.) are used in the research. Achieving this goal would

lead to illustrating the linguistic frame of Bulgarians set up by and of proverbs. Some of the fields might have ambiguous interpretations; however, the motive behind adding them to the analyzed group will be made clear in the article's exposition.

- 5. Kartalova 2024:** Kartalova, M. *Synonymy Relations in Bulgarian Surnames Derived from Terms Pertaining to Professions or Trades*. // In: Proceedings of the First National Scientific Conference with International Participation "Language and Science" – MU Plovdiv, 24 – 25 September 2022, p. 247 – 255. ISBN 978-619-237-129-6

The article deals with synonymy relations in a specific type of units which are the object of onomastics research. Bulgarian surnames are part of the Bulgarian three-component naming system, and the focus of our study is on those surnames that are derived from terms pertaining to professions or trades. What is also traced on the basis of the extracted empirical material are the main reasons behind synonymy and the things synonymy is triggered by. Those initial lexemes which denote professions and trades and which generate the largest number of surnames among the Bulgarian population are identified and presented. The text takes into account the fact that, while personal names are influenced by fashion and by what is trendy and current in our daily lives, surnames are the part of each person's identity that connects them to the past and to traditions.

- 6. Kartalova 2024:** Kartalova, M. *Observations on the Phytocomponent as A Comparatum in Figurative and Stable Comparisons in the Bulgarian Language*. // In: IX International Scientific and Practical Conference «Theoretical and Practical Aspects of the Development of Science and Education», March 05 – 08, 2024, Prague, Czech Republic, p. 214 – 222. ISBN 979-8-89292-739-0; DOI 10.46299/ISG.2024.1.9

Figurative and stable comparisons are among the best ways to understand and interpret the environment surrounding any language as the process of comparison is organically inherent to humans. The object of research here is focused on the phytocomponent as a comparatum, as well as the associations and symbolism it evokes. Not only figurative and stable comparisons with a single-word comparatum predominate, but also those with a single-word tertium comparationis. The qualities, represented by adjectives that mark physical characteristics, contained in both figurative and stable comparisons, are objectively possessed by the images with which they are associated. For example, "red like a peony/poppy/tomato/cherry/beetroot/sugar beet," etc. In some comparative constructions, there is no reinterpretation of the image, as it possesses the characteristics attributed to it (e.g., *daisies* are white, *cherries* are red, *poppies* are also red, *poplars* are thin and tall, lemons are yellow, etc.).

- 7. Kartalova 2023:** Kartalova, M. *On Similes with Beautiful / Pretty Tertium Comparationis (a Study of Bulgarian Language)*. // In: *Orbis Linguarum*, vol. 21, issue 1, p. 29 – 35. ISSN 1426-7241 (Print), DOI 10.37708/ezs.swu.v21.i1.3

The current article's object of study are similes containing the beautiful/pretty tertium comparationis in their structure. Comparisons known to linguistics as sustainable rather than figurative seem to be the easiest way to understand the contemporary environment and new cultural idiom. Such constructions reveal individuals' associative thinking, which suggests that the comparisons can be viewed as both language facts and speech facts. The article's exposition introduces the lexico-grammatical characteristics of the components under scrutiny, framed by comparative constructions. The goal is to analyze their connotative quality, anthropocentric intentionality, and so on. Bulgarians have a rich associative thinking process that is evident from their use of similes or realia that take up the role of tertium comparationis. This type of thinking is subjected to the development of language, as well as society (introducing of new technologies, realia, appearance of new actors, popular among the contemporary generation, etc.). The research explores one of the main qualities of similes – their idiomatic nature, the possibility of reconsidering the elements that similes consists of. This quality becomes progressively unstable since it comprises the components to which the quality of beautiful/pretty is assigned – i.e. tears, Aphrodite, roses, princesses, the sun, paintings, etc. At the same time, there are many similes that use an illogical image in the role of a comparatum – i.e. worms, goblins, Quasimodo, etc. The current research will show that people focus both on the bad and imperfect qualities of those around them, and also on what is beautiful in their surroundings.

- 8. Kartalova 2023:** Kartalova, M. *Bulgarian Proverbs and Sayings with a Body Part Component as an Expression of the Bulgarian National Psychology*. // In: VI International Scientific and Practical Conference «Scientific directions of research in educational activity», February 14 – 17, 2023, Osaka, Japan, p. 339 – 343. ISBN 979-8-88896-531-3; DOI 10.46299/ISG.2023.1.6

The scope of the present paper includes Bulgarian proverbs and sayings, which are studied in the periphery of phraseology or in the separate research discipline called paremiology. The object of study are those proverbs and sayings that contain *body parts* in their structure, cf. *Raka, koyato dava, ne obednyava* 'A giving **hand** does not become impoverished'; *U krakata lasnat, u glavata blasnat* 'At the **feet** polished, at the **head** cracked'; *Brat na brata po-dalboko ochi vadi* 'A brother pulls out his brother's **eyes** more deeply'; *Brada siva, glava diva* 'A

gray beard, a wild **head**', etc. In quite a few of the excerpted examples, the somatic part is accompanied by an agreeing attribute which enhances the semantics of the particular somatism (cf. *Golemi kraka, siromashka raka* 'Big feet, poor hand'; *Na spukani kraka zhalti chehli* 'Yellow slippers on cracked feet'; *Losha дума ot losho sartse izliza* 'A bad word comes out of a bad heart'; *Chisto sartse izliza na litse* 'A pure heart comes out on one's face', etc.). The following components stood out as the most frequent ones: *glava* 'head' (in 71 units), *oko/ochi* 'eye/eyes' (in 59 units), *raka/ratse* 'hand(s)/arm(s)' (in 37 units), *sartse* 'heart' (in 36 units), and *krak/kraka/noga/noze* 'foot/feet/leg(s)' (in 21 units). In most cases, the symbolic meaning carried by the somatisms is common knowledge. Within the paremias there may exist both current vocabulary and dialectal vocabulary for the respective component, both of which have their explanation – proverbs and sayings, part of Bulgarian folklore, are the bridge connecting us with previous generations.

- 9. Kartalova 2023:** Kartalova, M. *On Similes with Animal Comparatum in the Bulgarian Language*. // In: IX International Scientific and Practical Conference «Basics of learning the latest theories and methods», March 07 – 10, 2023, Boston, USA, p. 313 – 320. ISBN 979-8-88896-529-0; DOI 10.46299/ISG.2023.1.9

The present text examines Bulgarian fixed phrases that have a specific compositional organization – they are built according to the pattern *X kato Y* '(as) X as/like Y'. At the heart of the study is also the animalistic component, which has the function of a comparatum in the image similes (cf. *glupav kato ovtsa* 'as stupid as a **sheep**', *gledam kato tele v zheleznitsa* 'to look (at smth) as a **calf** in a train', *malchaliv kato riba* 'as silent as a **fish**', *rabotya kato vol* 'work as hard as an **ox**', *obichame se kato kuche i kotka* 'we love each other as much as **dogs** and **cats** do', *sam kato kukuvitsa* 'as lonely as a **cuckoo**', *kradliv kato svraka* 'as thieving as a **magpie**', etc.). The emergence of image similes featuring animalistic parts is based on people's direct observations of the fauna. The underlying associative perceptions of animal-human relationships are the basis of the simile units under investigation. The world around us is constantly evolving and we are confronted with new and unfamiliar realities which we tend to identify with what is familiar and known, and, in fact, what can be more familiar to people than their immediate environment – the animals (external features, behaviour, typical characteristics, etc.). The most frequent zoolexeme in the structure of similes is the dog. It is registered in more than 145 image similes, and in all simile units the component plays the role of a comparatum. A significant fraction of the image similes is strongly oriented towards pejorativity, with the quality (feature or action) directly attributed to the selected animal. Therefore, most of the excerpted units are built on the pattern *A + kato + N* 'A + as + N' ((as) adjective + as + noun /animal/) or *V + kato + N* 'V + as/like + N' (verb + as/like + noun).

- 10. Kartalova 2022: Kartalova, M.** *Writing a Thesis – a Challenge for Students or an Easy Way to Obtain a Degree.* // In: *The Thesis from the Framework of the Regulation to the Freedom of Creativity.* University Publishing House “Paisii Hilendarski”, Plovdiv, 2022, p. 71 – 79. ISBN 978-619-7663-40-2

This article lists the pros and cons of the two ways of achieving the Bachelor’s or Master’s degree of higher education, namely, sitting a state exam or writing a thesis. The observations made in the text are based on personal experience, acquired both as a person who wrote a thesis, and as an academic supervisor. Both options have their pros, but the correct choice is strictly individual and depends on the student’s personal interest in academia. The writing of a thesis is a complex and multifaceted task that requires creativity, while the preparation for sittings a state exam continues throughout the student’s entire learning process.

- 11. Kartalova 2022: Kartalova, M.** *The Language Picture of the World, Reflected Through Zoo- and Phytocomponent Phraseologisms: a Comparative Study Between Bulgarian and Modern Greek Languages.* Plovdiv University Press, Plovdiv, 2022, p. 440. ISBN 978-619-202-772-8

The monograph is based on a defended dissertation thesis. The core of the study consists of lexicographically registered phraseological units (PhU) with a zoological or phytological component in two Balkan languages – Bulgarian and Modern Greek. The body contains a total of 4,738 PhU of which 3,811 PhU in Bulgarian and 927 in Modern Greek. The selected components appear to be some of the most frequent and fixed constituent parts in the structure of a PhU. Designations of animals have a major preponderance (mainly these of domestic animals – dog, cat, donkey, horse, mouse, sheep, etc.). Plants are more rarely used as parts of a PhU, which is due to the possible properties and distinctive features attributed to them. Symbolical meanings related to animals and plants can be divided into two groups – one that conveys positive connotations (patience, goodness, industriousness), and another with a pejorative connotation (stubbornness, cunning, stupidity, laziness).

The comparative study has a predominantly synchronical nature. Diachrony cannot be disregarded completely as there is a large number of historical, dialectical, archaic and Biblical linguistic units. As fundamental features of such units we have distinguished the pejorative pattern and the anthropocentric tendency. There are four distinct groups of PhU – phrasemes, similes, paremias, and oaths, wishes and blessings, which are subjected to a comprehensive comparative linguistic analysis.

- 12. Kartalova 2022:** Kartalova, M. *Bulgarian Ethnopsychology Reflected in Animal Proverbs and Sayings (Based on Bulgarian Language Material)*. // In: XI International Scientific and Practical Conference “Actual Problems of Learning and Teaching Methods”, December 06 – 09, 2022, Vienna, Austria. ISBN 979-8-88831-929-1; DOI 10.46299/ISG.2022.2.11, p. 427 – 432.

This text aims to illustrate the ethnopsychology of Bulgarians, as embodied in proverbs and sayings containing animalistic components. The study focuses on the most frequent lexemes in the construction of stable units, as animals are most prevalent in a human environment, thus impressing them with their physical characteristics, distinctive features, qualities, etc. Among the most frequent representatives in Bulgarian proverbs and sayings are the zoological representatives that inhabit our geographic area (*horse, bear, fox, wolf, donkey, dog, rooster, sheep, etc.*). Based on the examined material, it is observed that in Bulgarian proverbs and sayings, representatives of the fauna can be both objects and subjects (e.g., “**Eagles** catch **flies** but don’t feed on them;” “**The buffalo** is black, but it gives white milk;” “**The oriole** is small, but when it defends its nest, even **vipers** aren’t a threat,” etc.). The exceptional predominance of proverbs with a pejorative connotation is also noted, which can be explained by a corrective and educational effect within the framework of proverbs and sayings.

- 13. Kartalova 2022:** Kartalova, M. *Observations on Personal Names and Their Development in as X as Y Constructions in the Bulgarian Language*. // In: Child is Father of the Man. 30 Years of English Philology at Paisii Hilendarski University of Plovdiv. Plovdiv University Press, 2022, p. 130 – 138. ISBN 978-619-7663-46-4

The current article crosses over two linguistic disciplines – onomastics and phraseology (*as X as Y* – for example, *умен като Айнщайн, смел като Васил Левски, мъдър като Соломон, щедър като принцеса Даяна, силен като Зевс, красив като Ален Делон, грозна/зла като Баба Яга, жесток като Каин и мн.др.*). Its object of study are personal names that appear in fixed lexical units in the Bulgarian language, such as idioms. Here, we shall attempt to answer the question if there is currently a kind of ongoing change of components and “modernization” of the personal name in units whose components are characterized by lexical and syntactic sustainability.

- 14. Kartalova 2022:** Kartalova, M. *On Bulgarian Surnames of Greek Origin (Surnames Related to Church Activities)*. // In: X International Scientific and Practical Conference “Analysis of Modern Ways of Development of Science and Scientific Discussions”, November 29 – December 02, 2022,

Bilbao, Spain, ISBN 979-8-88831-928-4; DOI 10.46299/ISG.2022.2.10, p. 450 – 453.

The presented text focuses on Bulgarian surnames motivated by lexemes of Greek origin (words that have entered the Bulgarian language from the Greek language), as well as the cultural psychology aspects that reveal the Bulgarian ethnicity. For the purposes of the study, over 1670 surnames were examined, with the surnames of Greek origin being slightly over 170 and considered of third importance (right behind surnames motivated by Turkish loanwords and surnames of domestic origin). Twenty-five of them are related to church activities. Examples of such names are: Papazov/Papazhev, Dyakonov, Zografov/Zografski, Klisarov/Klisarski/Klisarovski, Monakhov, etc. As both Bulgarians and Greeks profess Eastern Orthodoxy, this explains the penetration of Greek church lexicon into the Bulgarian language and its inclusion and affirmation in the surname system.

15. Kartalova 2019: Kartalova, M. *On the Greek Influence on Otonymic Apelativization in the Bulgarian Phraseological System.* // In: Paisii Hilendarski University of Plovdiv – Bulgaria Research Papers, Vol. 57, Book 1, Part A, 2019 – Languages and Literature, p. 37 – 45. ISSN 0861-0029.

The object of study in the current paper is the intersection between two linguistic areas: onomastics and phraseology. Under research falls the Greek impact on the otonymic apelativization that affects the phraseological system of the Bulgarian language. 124 units with a lexicographic character are used in order to achieve the set goal. The process of apelativization of proper names is a phenomenon important not only to lexicology but also to areas of study such as syntax, linguoculturology, morphology, etc. On the other hand, the information carried by personal names has a specific character – it is connected to a particular object (person, locate, etc.).

16. Kartalova 2017: Kartalova, M. *Oaths and Folk Psychology of the Bulgarian.* // In: Intuition and Competence in language, Literature and Education. Plovdiv: Horizonti Press, p. 89 – 97. ISBN 978-619-7187-11-3

The paper examines a specific group of fixed expressions that fall into the periphery of phraseology. Oaths in the language under study, as emotional and emphatic expressions, aim to evoke evil through the power of speech. The emotional state is conveyed through intonation, emphasis, and the pace of speech. Often, a variety of expressive devices are used in the constructions, contributing to their imagery (these are mostly metaphors, metonymies, similes, hyperboles, etc.). This type of units interweaves elements of the spiritual culture of the people

(the totality of folklore traditions, religion, folkways and customs, superstitions), of everyday life, time, worldviews, mentality, etc. Oaths carry not only cultural information, but also linguistic information – they contain obsolete and dialectal words reflecting the peculiarities of folk material culture. In general, an oath can be defined as a unit addressed to an addressee who has wronged the addresser, so the predominant verb form in curses is 2nd person singular (cf. *Da te ochukat balhite!* ‘Let the fleas batter you!’, *Svraki ochite ti da izpiyat!* ‘Let the magpies eat your eyes!’, *Stravnitsa da te yade!* ‘Let a meat-eating bear eat you!’, etc.). Among the most characteristic curse constructions are short wishful sentences of the type: *da* + *short syntactic structure* and *neka da/dano da* + *short structure* ‘may/let + short syntactic structure’. The following components stand out as the most frequent in Bulgarian curses: *kuche* ‘the dog’ (cf. *Kucheta kravta mu da izpiyat!* ‘May dogs drink his blood!’, *Da ti yadat kucheta glavata!* ‘May dogs eat your head!’, etc.), *kon* ‘the horse’ (cf. *Neka ti kon ot zob zagine!* ‘May your horse perish out of grain!’, *Da te vidya na darven kon!* ‘May I see you on a wooden horse!’, etc.), *ornitonimi* ‘the ornithonyms’ (cf. *Orli i vrani da te yadat!* ‘May eagles and crows eat thee!’, *Vrana kost da ti ne nosi nikade!* ‘May a crow not carry a bone for thee anywhere!’, *Orli da go razkasat!* ‘May eagles tear him to pieces!’, *Na kashtata ti buhali shte buhat!* ‘May owls hoot at thy house!’, *Da ne dochakash kukuvitsa!* ‘May thou not live to hear a cuckoo!’, etc.), *gushteri, chervei i zhabi* ‘lizards, worms and frogs’ (cf. *Chervei da te yadat!* ‘May worms feed on you!’, *Gushteri da mu pisnat v ushite!* ‘May lizards squeal in his ears!’, *Zhaba da te izpie!* ‘May a frog drink you!’, *Trista zhabi da te stisnat!* ‘May three hundred frogs squeeze you!’, etc.).

17. Kartalova 2017: Kartalova, M. *On Personal Names in the Bulgarian Phraseological System.* // In: Paisii Hilendarski University of Plovdiv – Bulgaria Research Papers, vol. 55, Book 1, Part A, 2017 – Languages and Literature, p. 99 – 106. ISSN 0861-0029

The following paper focuses on the personal names in the Bulgarian phraseological system. It examines linguistic units characterized not only by structural but also by lexical stability. An account is rendered for the predominance of anthroponyms, which represent a rich palette in the construction of similes as well as their significant uniformity in the rest of the phraseological groups.

18. Kartalova 2016: Kartalova, M. Naming Trends in Proper Names in Bulgarian Phraseological Units such as *X as Y.* // In: Paisii Hilendarski University of Plovdiv – Bulgaria Research Papers, vol. 54, Book 1, Part A, 2016 – Languages and Literature, p. 224 – 229. ISSN 0861-0029

The article at hand explores the naming trends in the group of phraseological expressions in the Bulgarian language. Similes are characterized by a stable lexical composition, similarly to the rest of the phraseological units. However, since the individual makes a comparison using what is familiar and known as a base, the examined components are also subject to innovation – names of fairytale, characters, sportspeople, actors, etc. are preferred instead of those of divine beings and those typical for our people.

19. Kartalova 2016: Kartalova M. *Observations on Figurative Comparisons with Plant Names in the Bulgarian and Modern Greek Languages.* // In: Proceedings of the 17th National Conference for Students and PhD Students “The Word – Traditions and Modernity”, Plovdiv, 21 – 22 May 2015, p. 164 – 169. ISBN 978-619-202-137-5

The subject of this study is lexicographically registered comparative constructions in the Bulgarian and Modern Greek languages that contain a *plant name* component. The study aims to identify similarities and differences in figurative comparisons in the two neighboring Balkan languages, which phytocomponents are preferred and generate a large number of comparative structures, whether there are differences in structural and semantic terms, etc. For the purpose of the study, a total of 453 figurative comparisons were excerpted (342 units in Bulgarian and 111 units in Modern Greek). Both target languages most frequently use the names of *individual flowers* (e.g., as beautiful as a rose, as white as a daisy, as delicate as a lily of the valley, as red as a rose, as cheerful as a hellebore, as red as a poppy, etc.) and *tree species* (e.g., as slender/tall as a poplar, as slender as a sapling in a garden, as strong as an oak, as thriving as a willow in water, etc.), as well as *the word “flower”* itself (e.g., as beautiful as a flower, as delicate as a flower, etc.). Comparisons are also indicative from an ethnopsychological point of view. They reveal the aesthetic and emotional need of humans to express evaluative attitudes towards an object.

20. Kartalova 2015: Kartalova, M. *The Lexical Phytocomponent in the Phraseological Systems of Bulgarian and Modern Greek Languages.* // In: Paisii Hilendarski University of Plovdiv – Bulgaria Research Papers, vol. 53, Book 1, Part A, 2015 – Languages and Literature, p. 648 – 655. ISSN 0861-0029

The subject of the present study is to be found in phraseological units in Bulgarian and in Modern Greek that contain the plant lexeme in their structure. Structures belonging to both the phraseological fund and the phraseological periphery will be examined as we aim at finding out in which fixed structures the phytocomponent is widely preferred and used as a lexeme. On the basis of our preliminary observations, the above are similes and paroemias – favored in

comparative structures as people use what is known and familiar to make comparisons, and in folklore because of their connection to the nation and its customs.

21. Kartalova 2015: Kartalova, M. *National Psychology Reflected in Zoo Component (Study on Bulgarian and Modern Greek Language)*. // In: *Linguistique Balkanique*, LIV (2015), 1, p. 51 – 55. ISSN 0324-1653

The subject of the following study is the national psychology incarnated in the zoocomponential phraseological units as a part of the Bulgarian and Modern Greek language fund. Since they are units with a fixed structure, the zoocomponential phraseologisms show the mentality, customs and culture of a certain nation and they play a major role in both languages. Animals are the most common components as they stand closer to man and they are a part of his daily life. An interesting fact is why some animalistic imagery is favoured instead of others and what they are symbolic of.

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