

ANNOTATIONS OF SCIENTIFIC PAPERS

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for participation in a competition for a docent

by Field of higher education 2. Humanitarian science,
professional direction 2.1 Philology (Modern Bulgarian language)

SUMMARY OF A MONOGRAPH

"THE DIALECT OF THE VILLAGE OF PRIPEK"

Paisii Hilendarski University Publishing House, Plovdiv, 2022, ISBN
978-619-202-759-9 (p. 176).

The monograph "The dialect of the village of Pripek" has a direct connection with the two classic monographs originally published in Vienna in German "Eastern Bulgarian dialects" (Bulgarian translation from 1989) and "Rhodope dialects in the Bulgarian language" (Bulgarian translation from 2013). In the two emblematic works, Prof. Ljubomir Miletich unites the speech of the Pavlikians and the speech of Zlatograd (Darudere) in the Central Rhodopes as one group speaking, because of their close kinship. In addition to the general reflexes of some of the Old Bulgarian vowels in both speeches, the softness of the consonants was also noted.

In modern terms, among the languages of the Eastern Rhodopes, only the language of the village of Pripek (Zlatogradsko) has an interesting sporadic phonetic change, which clearly distinguishes it from the neighboring languages. This is the replacement of [è>ù] under stress. There are many attempts to interpret this curious change. A monograph offers a thorough analysis of this change in the speech of the village of Pripek. It is pointed out that in the modern dialect norm, the replacement of [è > ù] with the pronunciation of a pure vowel [ù] is a new phenomenon for the speech of the Rhodope settlement.

The monograph "The Dialect of the Village of Pripek" is a description of a local speech, with transcribed texts and a bibliography attached. The main focus of the monograph is a description of the sounds in the dialect system, with more attention being paid to peculiarities in the vocal system. The research expands and deepens the knowledge about a group of speech, about which the science of the Bulgarian language has many publications, but these publications give a contradictory and diverse characterization of the speech.

From the point of view of dialectology, the most detailed is the description of the phonetic features of the studied speech. In the monograph, special attention is paid to one of the most characteristic features of the dialect of the village of Pripek - the narrowing of the vowel /e/ under stress, accompanied by a shortening of its duration. On the basis of the mentioned phonetic feature, registered in the past in the dialect of the city of Zlatograd, in the publications of Stoyu Shishkov from the end of the XIX and the beginning of the XX century, and then Ljubomir Miletich from the beginning of the XIX century, the conclusion is reached about the unity of the Zlatograd dialect with the dialect of the Bulgarian Pavlikians in Plovdivsko. Later, Stoyko Stoykov touched on the inaccuracy of this perception and singled out the Zlatograd dialect as separate from the Pavlikian dialect. However, in publications from our time, the notion of the unity of the two dialects is again advocated, and the examples are no longer found in the dialect of Zlatograd, but are attested in the speech of the village of Pripek, which is part of the Zlatograd dialect. In the monograph, the so-called "replacement of the vowel [è] by the vowel [ù] under stress" is duly investigated. Analysis shows that this change is optional. In addition to the facultative nature of the change, a thorough acoustic analysis was made of cases with the replacement of the vowel [è] with the vowel [ù] under stress. In this regard, modern software for acoustic analysis was used, which makes the conclusions objective. A pronounced shortening of the duration of the vowel [ù] was reported, in the positions where it resulted from the replacement of the vowel [è]. Strong vocal contraction makes subsequent

transcription uncertain. The lack of sufficient research on the duration of vowels in the Bulgarian language in general and also regarding the duration of articulation for special sounds in the Bulgarian dialects was also reported. It is on the basis of the optionality of replacing the vowel [è] with the vowel [ù] under stress and taking into account the unclear pronunciation, due to the contraction of the tense, that the lack of sufficient grounds for declaring the unity of the dialect in the village of Pripek with the Pavlikian dialects in Plovdiv.

The monograph "The Dialect of the Village of Pripek" has a marked focus on the issue of the acoustic analysis of sounds in the Bulgarian language and its dialects. In this aspect, Vladimir Zhobov's contribution to the acoustic aspect of sounds in the Bulgarian language continues. After a thorough analysis of the sounds, it was found that the formants of the vowels in the speech of the village of Pripek are not constant and change significantly during the articulation itself. These findings are made mainly in the analysis of the vowel [ù] obtained as a result of the replacement of the vowel [è]. The established change of formants within the duration of the vocals is a fact. But the idea of the monograph is to show the peculiarities of the specific pronunciation of the sounds in the speech of the village of Pripek. In this monograph, the change of formant values is simply noted and no further research is done on the established phonetic phenomenon.

In this regard, the monograph "The Dialect of the Village of Pripek" raises questions for future research on sounds in the Bulgarian language and its dialects. What are the consequences of formant mobility for human perception and phonological systems anyway? Or is there a threshold below which this mobility has no perceptual or phonological consequences? The monograph "The Dialect of the Village of Pripek" raises an important question that contains theoretical challenges and requires further research.

The monograph "The Dialect of the Village of Pripek" also contains the sections morphology and syntax. These are not the contrastive features of the presented dialect. The exposition follows the grammatical categories –

preposition, transitivity of verbs, mood (including evidential forms), types of word combinations and types of subordinating conjunctions, types of sentences by purpose of utterance and by construction. In each of these sections, dialectal material corresponding to the respective categories is cited.

In the presented text, independently collected and systematized dialect material is shown, taking into account the variability inherent in the described dialect. Attached is personally collected language material. The monograph is provided with a rich bibliography. The volume of applied dialect texts is also significant.

SUMMARY OF A MONOGRAPH

PHONETICS OF THE MODERN BULGARIAN LITERARY LANGUAGE (with a view to the dialectal situation as well)

Publisher: Plovdiv University "Paisiy Hilendarski", Branch - Smolyan,
ISBN 978-954-8767-70-5, Smolyan, 2018. (p. 160).
COBISS.BG-ID – 1290437092

In the monograph *"Phonetics of the modern Bulgarian literary language (with a view also to the dialectal state)"* a general picture of Bulgarian phonetics is presented, first of all in relation to the literary language, but as a supporting line dialectal phonetic peculiarities are also traced.

In terms of structure and content, the tradition established in Bulgarian phonetics is followed:

- presentation of phonetics and phonology as sciences;
- presentation of the Bulgarian phoneme system from a structural point of view and in view of the attitude towards the graphic signs for phoneme designation;
- modern and historical phonetic alternations;
- supersegmental phenomena such as syllable and stress;
- graphics, spelling and grammar;
- transcribing principles and examples of transcribed speech.

Through this content, readers can familiarize themselves with the basics of Bulgarian phonetics and the structure of the phoneme system.

Thematically, all basic phonetic and phonological concepts that form the basis of phonetics education are examined: background, allophone, phoneme, phoneme and grapheme.

This work was conceived and created as a brief description of the main concepts in the teaching of Bulgarian phonetics and phonology. The ideas of the founder of modern phonetics and phonology, N. S. Trubetskoï.

A brief review of the most basic works on Bulgarian phonetics has been made. Only the most important stages and directions in the development of the science of sounds in the Bulgarian language are highlighted. Only the most prominent authors of works on Bulgarian phonetics are indicated and their main contributions and scientific publications are mentioned.

The development of Bulgarian phonetics is also presented in a synthesized way, mainly by mentioning the title and the author, without going into the specifics of the relevant study or textbook.

The subject of the device of the speech apparatus is presented. The articulatory-acoustic aspect of sounds is described.

The main part of the work includes the description of the phonemic system. Attention is paid both to the historical development of the system and to the modern structure in view of phonological signs and contrasts.

Given the phonetic specificity of sonors, more attention has been paid to this group. The glide [ʏ] is highlighted as a specific phoneme against the background of the other phonemes in the Bulgarian language.

The topic of palatal correlation in the modern Bulgarian language is touched upon. It has been pointed out that the phonological opposition between palatal and non-palatal phonemes has undergone considerable development in the last few decades. An opinion is expressed in support of previous researchers of sounds in the Bulgarian language, that a state

has already been reached, which they call "decomposition of the softness of palatal consonants".

Phonemic alternations are comprehensively presented. This is where the parallel with dialects and the difference between dialect and literary pronunciation is most useful. The graphic and spelling system of the Bulgarian language is presented in connection with the current spelling principles.

The monograph *"Phonetics of the modern Bulgarian literary language (with a view to the dialect situation)"* was carried out by summarizing and analyzing the existing materials. Such systematicity of the exposition was sought and achieved, through which the contemporary state of Bulgarian phonetics and phonology, the development of this science in the Bulgarian tradition, can be presented in a short volume; to mention the main authors and their works, which represent stages in the development of this science.

SUMMARY OF THE MONOGRAPH

"THE SPEECH OF ZLATOGRADE "

Smolyan, 2016, (324 pages), ISBN 978-954-8767-64-4.

The monograph "The Speech of Zlatogradski" was published on the basis of a protected dissertation work for the award of the ONS "Doctor".

In this monograph a critical review of the extensive literature on the south-eastern Bulgarian dialects was made, the place of the Zlatograd dialect among them was found and its characteristic features were clarified.

With extensive historical and descriptive information about the Zlatograd region, the introduction to the study creates the necessary framework for insight into the speech. Little is known about the past, migrations and history of the population in the Eastern Rhodopes. The research provides linguistic information about the Christian past and the Bulgarian origin of the Bulgarian-Mohammedan population, which was subjected to active assimilation to change its religious affiliation, about the archaic Bulgarian languages in Gyumurdzhi and Xanthi and about the solution of the political question of the so-called Pomach language in Northern Greece. The description of the Zlatograd dialect is unique, because it can also serve as a reliable basis for the convincing solution of an as yet unsolved problem - about the origin of the Pavlikians and the Pavlikian dialect in Plovdiv. It is known that L. Miletich connects the Zlatograd and Pavlikian dialects and launched the idea that the Pavlikians were immigrants from Zlatogradsko.

The traditional methodology for Bulgarian dialectology was chosen, which helped to better reconstruct the traditional speech, to define archaisms and innovations, convergent processes and to reach indisputable results of a successful and intensive field work.

In its findings about the development processes, the real social conditions in which the changes took place are taken into account, the superficial historicism is overcome and the systemic connections in the structure of the dialect are taken into account. In the study, a critical review of the first data on speech from the end of the 19th century was made in order to more clearly shape the synchronous sections and to determine the trends in development. The merit of the book is the numerous parallels with other Rupa languages, which help to see the similar and independent processes that are an expression of unity in dialect diversity. In this approach, the general directions in the development are deduced, taking into account the systemic connections in the speech structure. Statistical measurements for the frequency of

forms, surveys to determine the functional load of phonemes, spectrograms and formant characteristics of sounds were used to explain individual features and categories.

The question arises whether there is a Zlatograd dialect in a classificatory dialectological sense, or rather, it is a question of linguistic phenomena observed in the settlements around Zlatograd, and to which wider linguistic area should the speech be referred - to Central Rhodope or Eastern Rupa, Thracian. The study substantiates and proves the idea that this is an independent dialect, which, according to its characteristic features, is transitional between the Rhodope and Eastern Rupa languages. Comparative features have been determined that connect it with the neighboring dialects, the direction of the isoglosses in the west towards the central Rhodope languages, in the east and south with the South Thracian, in order to outline the diasystem as a separate dialectal individuality.

As characteristic unifying features with the central Rhodope dialects are defined the broad è, as a reflex of the Old Bulgarian 7 and 8, the akavism and the triple articulation are defined. With the independent development of the Erev and Nosovk dialects, the language significantly differs from the Middle Rhodope and converges with another speech area. The most recent studies of Rhodope vocalism show that the separate reflexes of erves and nosovki are characteristic features and for other voices in the Rhodope Mountains - in Krumovgrad, Kardzhali, Arda and Devin, that there is no single Rhodope type according to vocalism. Therefore, single-type advocates cannot be taken as decisive and unique signs in determining the type of speech. The notion is confirmed that in the region of the Rhodopeans, Zlatograd occupies an intermediate place - a transitional language appears, which in turn is inseparable from the Rhodopeans.

Efforts have been made in the study to elucidate internal dialectal differences. From the records presented, it can be seen that the speech is still very well preserved, although it is also subject to changes under the pressure of modern modern life and the influence of the literary language. No differences on confessional basis can be found between Christians and Mohammedans. Stratification in speech has an age-related character, but variants can be found both in the speech of persons belonging to different generations, and in the speech of the same generation. However, it turns out that in this relatively small territory there is considerable diversity in some of the qualifying features. First things that make an impression are the numerous reflexes of 7 and 8, the use of è, palatal consonants, akavism, the forms for the 1st person singular. The task of the study is to show how different variants and grammatical categories are connected and used in the speech system, how they are used by people who speak their dialect.

The monograph enumerates and analyzes all the interesting phonetic forms that occur in the accompanying dialect texts. Problematic clarification is made only of the structurally determining phonetic phenomena. The numerous and extremely curious examples in the attached transcribed texts can be the subject of separate detailed studies. The explanation of akavism (the replacement of the unaccented [o] with [a]) is relatively detailed - as one of the specific features of the Zlatograd speech. The disintegration of akavism is explained by the change of topics, the way of communication and psychological factors. As a highly contrasting dialectal feature, it became an object of ridicule, which was the reason for its avoidance.

The issue is presented very thoroughly and another feature attributed to the speech by Stoyu Shishkov and Lyubomir Miletich is convincingly rejected – the change of [è, ò] under stress to [ù, ý]. With parallels and statistical characteristics of vowels in the speech of the informants, it is categorically stated that the change is not witnessed in the speech and no data can be found for the existence of such a phonetic regularity in the past. A possible later development of the change in the pronunciation of the very characteristic speech sequences with the glides [ɕo, ʝe] is allowed.

Efforts have been made to clarify the very complex change of Old Bulgarian 7 and 8, which in speech have common but different reflexes under stress at the same time as [à, ê, è]. According to their uses, three sub-dialects are distinguished: spoken in the southern part with reflex [ê], which is sometimes replaced by [è]; speaks in the northern part with a reflex [à] and a transitional type with mixed reflexes [ê, è, à].

In works on the morphology of speech, there is a full description of the forms of nouns and verbs, explained with well-mastered terminology. In the case of nominal categories, extensive reasoning has been done about the triple membership. In the clarification of the semantic model, it is announced that the articulation is not only dependent on the spatial and temporal determination of the objects. Based on the usages in the texts, it is established that in speech the articulation with the morpheme -н is preferred in 67% of the cases. In search of the dialectal norm, the article of abstract nouns is ingeniously used, since the designee they denote is unthinkable to be "measured" by the distance from the speaking person. With them, the marked morpheme -н and its generalized use is preferred, because the texts talk exclusively about past experiences. There are also examples in the texts that show forms in which there is no neutralization: [ногѹсе не ми са добрѹ], [колѹносо ѹетѹф]. The norm is also observed in the use of demonstrative pronouns [немѹше савà, навà, ейсавà, ейнѹѹа, ейсѹва, ейтѹва].

В заключение може да се отбележи, че изследването за златоградския говор е един

In conclusion, it can be noted that the research on the Zlatograd speech is a socially and

scientifically significant work with an undoubted contribution. It contains abundant material that sufficiently reflects the phonetics and grammar of speech and its characteristic features. The research is a significant step forward towards the comprehensive linguistic survey of a relatively poorly studied speech area. The individual sections are structured with conclusions and considerations following each relatively self-contained section. A large number of bibliographic sources for the presented dialect, created over three centuries, are cited and analyzed.

SUMMARY OF THE BOOK

VILLAGE NAMES IN SMOLYAN

(co-authored by Smolyan, 2015 (172 pages), ISBN 978-954-92513-8-8. COBISS.BG-ID – 1269824996. Elena Kanevska-Nikolova, Vanya Krastanova, Maria Petrova, Nina Tomova, Miroslav Mihailov, Mariana Lambova.

In this collective monograph /on the second page/ it is determined that Miroslav Krasimirov Mihailov is the author of chapter 1.2.4. Semantic classification of old Turkish village names / from page 32 to page 44/ and chapter 2.1.2. Dictionary of settlement names in Smolyan municipality /page 73 to 114/.

The book "Village Names in Smolyan" is a continuation of the research work of the author's collective, whose interests are in the field of onomastic issues, since before this research we published the book on the anthroponymic system in the Smolyansk region. After the analysis of the Rhodope anthroponymic system, this presents a corpus of settlement names that reveal inherent features of the oikonymic system in Smolyansko.

The book is an in-depth review of the entire corpus of names of all types of settlements in the municipalities of Smolyan, Madan and Rudozem, which are located within the boundaries of the administrative unit of the Smolyan region, located in the Middle Rhodopes.

The goal of the team is to research the names of the settlements in the Smolyan region from a word-formative, etymological and semantic point of view, based on the collected corpus of oikonyms (175 in total, including the neighborhoods to the cities). Tracing the process of naming and renaming the settlements in this area is a difficult task due to the lack of written sources from the past and also because the administrative status of these settlements was not always the same.

The authors have based their research on archival documents (since 1676), on officially registered name changes in various directories and lists, on field surveys and data obtained from some informants. Although brief, each settlement name is accompanied by all existing opinions and hypotheses about its origin.

This is one of the merits of the book, as it combines linguistic, local ethnographic and historiographical information, which enables a multidisciplinary analysis of the Rhodope system of settlement names as part of the national oikonymic system. The names of the settlements are the result of the collective memory of a certain community, which is influenced not only by national self-identification, but also by regional specificity. Oikonyms are a natural reflection of the process in which Rhodopians perceive reality and the way they interact with it. Oikonyms are also an expression of the social views, value codes and beliefs characteristic of this region.

The leading task of the research is to describe and analyze the corpus of settlement names, relying both on previous materials and on our field studies and collected information from informants. Conversations with people and our personal impressions of the place, location and geographical features of the settlement contribute to a more complete characterization of its name, to the rethinking of some versions existing in time. All existing opinions and hypotheses regarding the origin of the name are indicated for the settlement name. This is one of the merits of the work, because it combines linguistic, regional, and historiographical information, which enables a multi-layered analysis of the Rhodope system of settlement names as part of the national oikonymic system.

Tracking the process of naming and renaming the settlements in Smolyansko is a difficult task due to the lack of written sources from the more distant past, and also due to the change in the administrative status of the settlements over time. We have used found archival documents and officially registered name changes in various directories and lists.

The results of the study can serve as a basis for a comparative analysis of oikonym systems from different regions of Bulgaria. The oikonym system in Smolyansko is an interesting object of study, because it reflects the immediate historical-political and cultural processes in the region in the time span of several centuries. The results of the research can also serve to outline some trends in the national-regional relationship when researching settlement names.

GLOSSARY SUMMARY

FREQUENCY DICTIONARY OF PERSONAL NAMES IN SMOLYAN

Smolyan, 2010 (272 pages), ISBN 978-954-9358-43-8, COBISS.BG-ID – 1237852644.

Author team: Vanya Krastanova, Maria Petrova Elena Kanevska-Nikolova, Miroslav Mihailov, Nina Tomova.

The work on this dictionary is collective.

The proposed dictionary is the first dictionary to present the frequency of personal proper names (4228) from only one geographical and administrative area for an entire century. For the first time in the dictionary, for each name (apart from the total number), specific information is given about its frequency by municipalities and decades. This makes it possible to make objective comparisons and comparisons between the Smolensk anthroponymic system and other anthroponymic systems; to trace the time of appearance/disappearance of some personal proper names, etc. The period in which the material was extracted - nearly a century - is representative enough to show the development of the Smolyan personal name system.

The Rhodope personal name system, as part of the Bulgarian anthroponymic system, is the most sensitive and the most susceptible to changes. It largely reflects the dynamism of linguistic and non-linguistic factors that influence the development of the personal name system over a certain period of time.

Until the creation of this dictionary, complete scientific works on the Rhodopean anthroponymic system were lacking. Only separate studies have been done on some generic and surnames from Raykovo and Ustovo (neighborhoods of the town of Smolyan) by An. Salambashev, St. Shishkov, as personal names remain out of the research interest of linguists and local lore. Some observations on personal proper names in the last 20 years have been made by M. Petrova, and the names of the residents of the village Momchilovtsi, Smolyansko are the subject of analysis in the book by El. Nikolova. Toponyms in Smolyansko and Madansko were studied more thoroughly (An. Salambashev, G. Hristov, K. Kanev, etc.).

The book "FREQUENCY DICTIONARY OF PERSONAL NAMES IN SMOLYANSKO" presents in a dictionary the system of personal proper names in Smolyansko, indicating their frequency and area of distribution during the last century (1913 - 2009). In this regard, personal names are not separated from their natural sociocultural and temporal context, which is a prerequisite for a relatively objective assessment of the impact of various social, political and cultural changes on the system of personal proper names in the Rhodopes.

The period chosen for the study is not random. Its beginning is associated with the most important historical event for the region. According to the Treaty of Berlin, the Rhodopes remained within the boundaries of the Ottoman Empire after the official liberation of Bulgaria in 1878. Only after the Balkan War (1912) did the Rhodopes finally gain their independence as part of the Bulgarian state.

The collected name corpus covers the personal first names of 66,328 children born in the last century. The excerpted material is from the birth registers (alphabetical registers) of the following municipalities: Smolyan Municipality (1914-2009), Devin Municipality (1915-2008), Chepelare Municipality (1913-1994) and Nedelino municipality (1915-1986). 4228 personal proper names are presented in the Dictionary. The observation of them allows to make a general characteristic of the system of Smolyan personal names during the specified period.

The book analyzes the origin of personal names, trends in their distribution, reveals part of the semantics.

By origin, personal names in Smolyansk can be broadly divided into domestic (proto-Bulgarian and Slavic) and foreign. A part of household names refer to early Bulgarian history - the names of proto-Bulgarian chiefs and rulers (Kubrat, Sevarin), names of princes and kings from the First Bulgarian Kingdom (Asen, Asparukh, Boris, Kaloyan, Krum, Presiyan). Names like Kanyo, Huba and Choka, which are no longer found among younger people, are also of probable ancient Bulgarian origin. Household names of Slavic origin, formed from a simple or complex base, for example from Vlad: Vladi, Vlado and Vladko, Vladka, Vladian, Vladimir(a), Vladislav(a), Vladiyana, are very diverse; from Slav: Slav(k)a, Slavey(ko), Slaven(a), Slavi, Slavo and Slavcho, Slavizar, Slavina, Slavomir(a), Slavyan(a), etc. In most cases, the second component of complex personal names is also of Slavic origin: -slav, -mir, -mil, -svet, -zar.

Of the foreign names in the Smolensk personal name system, Turkish and Greek prevail. The names of Greek origin are predominantly from the festive Christian calendar: George (Gr. "farmer"), Dimitar (Gr. "dedicated to the goddess of fertility Demeter; earthly fruit"), Nikolay (Gr. "conqueror, winner"), Todor (from Theodore "God's gift"), as well as some rarer ones such as Evantia (Greek "abundance of flowers"; Maruda (from Mavroudis or reinterpreted from mavrud - wine variety Grapes); Strati (short for "good warrior"); Photini (from Greek "light"). names are ancient Hebrew (Zachari - "memory of God", Ivan - "God is merciful; God's grace", Thomas - "twin; double") and Latin (Constantine - "constant, firm", Maximus - "greatest, greatest", Pavel - "small").

One of the most common Turkish-Arab names in the studied region are: Ahmed (Arab. "praised"), Hasan (Tur. "beautiful, good"), Ayşe (Arab. "prosperous"), Fatme (from Fatima - the name of the daughter of the Prophet Muhammad). Some of the Turkish-Arabic names are present in the region in different phonetic variants (Gülbiaz, Gülbiaz, Gülbeaz). In the case of Greek names, the variation is more developed, which is due to the more Bulgarian folk variants (full and shortened): Haralambos, Haralambi, Haralambo, Haralampi, Lambri; Nikolay, Nikola, Kolyo; Theodore, Todor, Tosh(k)o.

In the Smolyan personal name system there are names from different anthroponymic systems (and in different ratios): from Romanian - Severin/a (Severin from Romanian "harsh, strict"), Sekul (from Romanian secul - "strong, harsh") and etc.; from German: Albert, Walter; from Russian: Aleksey, Sergey, Tanya; from Spanish: Angel, Elvira, etc.; from Hungarian: Yvonne, from French: Violetta, Natalie from Italian: Giovanni, Francesca; from English: Edward, Elizabeth, Chris, Christopher, Cindy. English, French and Italian names are more common than other Western European names.

The Smolyan personal name system is also characterized by foreign names of characters from popular series, films or literary works (Isaura, Rich, Pamela, Kevin, Tanner, Romeo).

The book is provided with a large number of tables on the temporal and geographical distribution of registered personal names.

STUDY SUMMARY

"Acoustic Aspect of Vocals in the Speech of the Village of Pripek"

In: INTERDISCIPLINARY ASPECTS OF THE HUMAN ~ SOCIETY
RELATIONSHIP COLLECTION OF SCIENTIFIC PAPERS, (electronic
edition), © Paisii Hilendarski University Publishing House, ISBN 978-619-202-
627-1, Plovdiv, 2021, p. 70 – 104.

An acoustic analysis of the vocal system in the speech of the village of Pripek is presented in the study. The capabilities of modern speech analysis software products were used to visualize the acoustic parameters of specific vocals.

A number of vocal alternations occur in Pripek's speech. The replacement of the vowels [è] with [ù] connects the dialect with that of the Pavlikians, which arouses the interest of several Bulgarian dialectologists in the vocal system in Pripek. Another feature is the postulated "preservation of the pronunciation of the Old Bulgarian vowel y". In the study, we provide accurate acoustic data for the vocals in this speech.

The following objectives have been met in the study.

First - with the means of modern experimental phonetics, several phonetic regularities are checked, which are deduced in relation to the vocal alternations in the speech of the village of Pripek, Djebelsko

Second -the variation of the acoustic parameters of the vocals in Pripek's speech is demonstrated and visualized; the variation of the values of the first four formants is shown graphically.

Third -the literature on Bulgarian dialect phonetics has been enriched with data on another specific Rhodope pronunciation.

For the experimental analysis of the special vocals, personal phonorecordings of the author, made in the field, were used. The most important prerequisite for the correct description of a given dialect is to find and record with modern technique the appropriate faces to demonstrate its phonetic features. Today, recording authentic dialect pronunciation becomes completely unintentional, imperceptible and easy, and with a reliable technique. The analyzed words and phrases were pronounced in direct speech by the speakers. The recordings were made without the knowledge of the recorded persons.

The experimental analysis was done by phrase spectrograms. The attached spectrograms were obtained using the acoustic analysis program Speech Analyser, and the recordings were processed with the program Audacity 1.3.12-beta. The recordings themselves were made with an Olympus dictaphone /linear PCM recorder/ model LS-100. This recorder records uncompressed sound files, preserving the actual voice of the speaking person.

In terms of structure and content, the study has the following form.

1. Analysis of specific sounds, variants of the phoneme [à].
2. Background analysis of the phoneme [³].

The following conclusions are drawn

The high values of the first vowel formant [³] F1 697 Hz indicate the articulation of a wide vowel, which also acoustically confirms our claims that all vowels in the Rhodopean languages are articulated much more widely compared to the literary language.

The inferences about the acoustic values of the phoneme variants [à] and [³] in Pripek speech are that the two vowels are pronounced with much larger F₁ values. Next, there are variants of the two phonemes in which the acoustic indicators of the first four formants are very equal. These objective measurements show that the use of many differentiating characters in their transcription is not justified.

The study continues with an acoustic analysis of variants of the phoneme [ò]. The experimental results visualized on the spectrograms, attached graphs and diagrams are summarized again in the following conclusions.

First, the values for F₂ vary greatly. In the spectrogram of [xòð 'am kòm̃] the values of vowel [ò] for F₂ are 1080.2 Hz, and in the word form [pòĩñaɫa] – again for F₂ are 1505.4 Hz. In the system of cardinal vowels, the values for F₂ – 1505.4 bring the analyzed background closer to the central vowels. For the phonological system of the Bulgarian language and that of the speech of Pripek, it is actually important that a non-frontal and low vocal phoneme is registered. But all three phonemes [à], [³], [ò] are non-frontal and low-pitched. Objectively, it is considered that allophones of the phonemes [à], [³], [ò] are found in the Rhodope dialects, where the articulation and, accordingly, the acoustic signs are significantly closer. Therefore, logically, there are disputes between dialectologists whether in all positions in a given speech as a reflex of 2and]the vowels [à], [³], [ò], [ò̃] are pronounced.

Second, at least the first two formants vary significantly. Thus, the formant values for F₁ and F₂ for the phoneme variants [à], [³], [ò] sometimes overlap. Formant instability experimentally demonstrates the unnecessary use of a large set of symbols for the transcription of the Rhodope vocal system. To use several options for transcribing the allophones of one of the phonemes [à], [³], [ò], when we see that acoustically these options cannot be proven, and even sometimes it is controversial to sift even at the phonological level allophone of which phoneme we hear.

The exposition of the studies logically follows with an analysis of the pronunciation of variants of the phoneme [ʲ]. After the performed acoustic analysis, conclusions were made again, which confirm the previous reasoning.

1. Vocal formant values vary over the duration of articulation of the vocal tract.

2. In Pripek's speech, there are examples in which the intensity and duration of the stressed vowel are times smaller than those of the unstressed one, and this significantly changes the acoustic parameters of the studied sound segment.

The study, presenting the vocal system in the dialect of the village of Pripek, quite naturally focuses on the analysis of the variants of the phoneme [è]. Since the phonetic phenomenon of replacing the vowel [è] with [ù] is registered in the studied speech, our material concentrates on this phonetic change. The acoustic indicators of vowels [è], [ù] are experimentally studied. The results confirm already made assumptions.

A variant of the phoneme [ù] is shown, where the Speech Analyzer program clearly shows that at that moment there are no formants /at least in the frequency range below 5,000 Hz/. Since there are no formants, it should be noted that there is no vowel in this segment. However, something is heard aurally, and our phonological sense makes us place the emphasis there. The particular pronunciation of the variants of vowel [ù] are the most important moment of the studies, because it is objectively shown on the basis of what background dialectologists and language historians respected in science derived the phonetic regularity "replacement of vowel [è] with [ù]".

We focus on the analysis of the stressed vowel [ù]. The spectrogram lacks pronounced formants below 5000 Hz. The spectrogram gives no grounds for the presence of a stressed vowel [ù]. The absence of voiced formants indicates the presence of a consonant. The sound component in question is stressed, and the auditory listener unfamiliar with this pronunciation creates a feeling of an allophone of the phoneme [ù]. The sound is unclear. The problem is that in several articles, based on a sound with such vague acoustic data, a phonetic regularity «replacement of [è] with [ù]» is deduced.

In the speech of Pripek, there are sounds that, by tradition (and automatism), we are used to transcribing as vowels [ʲ], [ù], [è], but these are allophones, where the pronunciation of the preceding consonant seems to be retained. An ultra-short vocal component with an unclear sound value is articulated, due to the relatively very weak intensity, several times weaker than the intensity of the neighboring unstressed vowels. The brevity of the sound and the weak intensity make the pronunciation unclear. In the word form [нәштүс] the duration of [ù] is 55 ms, and in [мүбе] there are no formant values to detect the duration. This

pronunciation is marked with the grapheme [ù], but the transcription is conditional. It is a percussive Rhodope vocal of imperceptible intensity, with no pronounced formants below 5000 Hz.

In the study, we make an assumption that the phonetic replacement è > ù is not fully completed and the speakers of the traditional territorial pronunciation in their pronunciation articulate a vague, very short and low-intensity vowel, which appears to be a prolonged pronunciation of the consonant, as if the vocal component itself is missing .

After this conclusion, the study continues with an experimental analysis of sounds interpreted as the vowel y. An acoustic analysis of the phrase [немòй n'ma] is presented. In this phrase, two stressed vowels [ò] and [ɨ] occur consecutively. The duration of a vowel [ò] is about 130 ms, and of [ɨ] – 57 ms. Since in the particular example the articulation of the vowel [ɨ], is between the voiceless consonants [п] and [т], the boundaries for the pronunciation of the vowel [ɨ] are extremely clear. One stressed vowel [ò] has more than twice the duration of the adjacent stressed vowel [ɨ]. When we listen to the isolated pronunciation of this ultra-short [ɨ], we cannot perceive any sound, but within the phrase, listening to the connected speech, our phonological awareness tells us that it is the vowel [ʏ]. When transcribing this short and low-intensity allophone, we rely more on our mental representations of the sound than on what is actually heard.

The study continues with an analysis of the phrase [д̀ркана е б'ла]. The spectrogram shows a duration of the whole word [б'ла] 232 ms, which for the possible four sounds gives an average of 58 ms, which is very unusual. The acoustic experiment shows that the investigated sound segment does not have constant formant values. To transcribe this sound is incorrect, inaccurate and unrealistic, and separately to postulate “preservation of vocal y”. The statements offered in this direction, that it is a vowel y, are not supported by the performed acoustic experiment, since the vocals should have at least somewhat stable formant values.

Our experiment with the acoustic analysis of phrases from the speech of the village of Pripek fully confirms the data of the experimental research of Vladimir Zhobov, who repeatedly found that the sound y noted in many speaks does not provide the necessary data on the acoustic parameters for the undisputed existence of the vocal. "The short vowel ... does not create a full-fledged acoustic effect of a separate vowel" (Jobov 2004: 28).

The study concludes with the following conclusions:

1. Based on the analysis of the spectrograms for the pronunciation of the variants of the vowels [à], [ʏ], [è], [ù], [ò], [ʔ] in Pripek's speech, we can note that the data for the formant values of the pairs of narrow and wide vocals are quite close. The values of the first

formant for the pair [à] – [³] are in the range 800 – 900 Hz. The values of the first formant for the vowel pair [è] – [ù] ranged from 430 to 759 Hz.

2. The broad vowel of each correlative pair necessarily has a longer duration. The reduction of vocals is related more to the reduction of their intensity and duration than to a change in their formant parameters.

In general, we can summarize that in the study "Acoustic aspect of the vocals in the speech of the village of Pripek" the most modern methods of experimental acoustic analysis were applied and through them a number of conclusions contributing to Bulgarian phonetics, which we listed above, were reached.

STUDY SUMMARY

"Ethno-psycholinguistic aspects of intercultural education"

. — In: . INTERCULTURAL EDUCATION (co-authored) Nina Gerdzhikova, Irina Koleva, Kremena Yordanova, Miroslav Mihailov, Evgenia Mihailova, Violeta Dobichina. Plovdiv University Publishing House, Plovdiv, 2024, ISBN 978-619-7768-07-07, p. 174. Pg. 106 – 133.

The study "Ethno-psycholinguistic aspects of intercultural education" was published in the collection "INTERCULTURAL EDUCATION". It presents ethno-psycholinguistic features of intercultural education. The aim of the study is to help students of pedagogical specialties by introducing them to the essence of language as a spontaneously arising system of symbolic signs. The presentation emphasizes the important component of intercultural education, the formation of identity through the use of language.

The studies examine categories such as ethnocentrism, integration through language, cultural differences and equality, cultural diversity. The text pays special attention to the different understanding of the functions of language in the context of inclusive and intercultural education. In intercultural education, language plays an important role in highlighting ethno-cultural identity.

In the study "Ethno-psycholinguistic aspects of intercultural education" the thesis is defended that modern intercultural education is particularly important in the context of economic development in the European Union. Achieving "fluidity" in the functioning of "small" and "large" languages would contribute to the mutual and multifaceted penetration between cultures. Language learning is also important in guiding integration processes related to migration.

Therefore, in language learning, attention should be paid to individual and collective linguistic, communicative and semiotic resources. It is necessary for adolescents to develop skills for awareness of the native language as an important means of legitimization in the surrounding social environment. This predetermines the psycholinguistic characteristics of language learning, which imply monitoring the patterns of language interaction between students in a specific ethno-cultural environment and adapting teaching strategies in accordance with the established specificity of the functioning of speech and thinking.

ANNOTATION OF THE ARTICLE

5. 1. Mihailov, M. *Teaching verbosity in school.* – In: Science, methodology and the school – points of conflict, meetings and divergences. Collection of reports from the jubilee scientific-practical conference, Vol. 1. BEL, Smolyan, May 28-29, 2002, p. 100-103. ISBN 954-91026-4-5.

The short material was published back in 2002. This is the author's first post. It reviews the methodology for teaching recursive verb forms in several textbooks of the time. As a young and enthusiastic former student of the Plovdiv School of Morphology, the author consistently defends Ivan Kutsarov's opinion that prepositional verb forms are the marked gramme of a separate verbal morphological category and it is not correct to teach them in seventh grade textbooks as part of the mood category.

The definitions of verbosity proposed in three textbooks are analyzed and an attempt is made to find logical inconsistencies in the given definitions. Inaccuracies in the attached examples are also indicated.

The conclusion is reached that it is better not to teach students controversial morphological categories about the Bulgarian language and, in particular, about the verb.

ANNOTATION OF THE ARTICLE

5. 2. Mihailov, M. *Motivation in learning the Bulgarian language as a consequence of the practical usefulness of the educational content.* — In: Collection "Motivation in learning, education, communication, play and activity". Smolyan, 2004, pp. 94-100, ISBN 954-8767-12-0, editor: Assoc. Dr. Maria Petrova.

In the article "Motivation in Bulgarian language learning as a consequence of the practical usefulness of the educational content" we draw attention to the issue of the educational content in Bulgarian language and literature education. The article states that the main goal of OBE (Bulgarian language training) is for the student to acquire skills and be able to respond correctly to any communicative situation. Starting from this finding, an analysis is made to what extent the set goal of increasing the communicative competence of the students is realized through the educational content.

It has been established that, in fact, the educational content represents an introduction to the structure and history of the Bulgarian language, and not so much to the ways of functioning. Academician M. Videnov is quoted: "Everything you studied in the previous years in the Bulgarian language classes related to important details of the structure, history and use of our language... We are about to get acquainted with very interesting material, which we can generally define as knowledge about the functions of the Bulgarian language in our modern society." (Videnov 2002:3).

After an analysis of the real practice of schools in Smolyan, a recommendation is made that more hours should be devoted to developing students' communicative abilities in Bulgarian language education, which in modern terminology is called functional literacy. Such an approach assumes a more active role of the student in the educational process and will undoubtedly improve the communicative abilities of citizens leaving school. Bringing the learning process closer to reality, emphasizing the practical usefulness of the taught learning material would certainly increase the motivation of students in the learning process.

ANNOTATION OF THE ARTICLE

5. 3. Mihailov, M. *The Zlatograd dialect is no longer a white spot in Bulgarian dialectology.* — In: Sp. Rhodope, vol. 5-6, 2007, ISSN 1312-4552. Page 126 – 129.

The article "*The Zlatograd dialect is no longer a white spot in Bulgarian dialectology*" presents some of the most important and most discussed parts of my research on the Zlatograd dialect. At that time /2007/ my successful defense had just been completed and the text of the dissertation had not been published.

The article points out the fact that the author of the thesis on dialectology actually describes his native language, which in itself makes the statements expressed indisputable. Next, a map of the borders of the Zlatograd dialect is shown, which is taken from the text of the dissertation.

In the article "*The Zlatograd dialect is no longer a white spot in Bulgarian dialectology*", the greatest attention is paid to the phonetic change for the replacement of the vowel è with ù. With this article, the existing and repeatedly quoted statements of a number of distinguished Bulgarian dialectologists such as Ljubomir Miletich, Stoyu Shishkov, Georgi Kolev, Georgi Mitrinov, that "in the speech situation of Zlatograd it is a fact", the last quote was published in 2007, were finally rejected. the article indicates statistical facts from the modern dialect situation in the city of Zlatograd itself and states that this statement is untenable regarding the pronunciation in the city of Zlatograd itself. After the publication of my article, such a statement never appeared again in Bulgarian dialectology.

ANNOTATION OF THE ARTICLE

5. 4. Mihailov, M. *The vocabulary of Eastern Rhodope life in the work of Stanislav Sivriev.* – In: Collection STANISLAV SIVRIEV in Bulgarian literature. Materials and studies on the occasion of the 85th anniversary of the writer's birth. "Slavena", Varna 2010, p. 138-143, ISBN 978954-579-821-4.

The article "*Vocabulary from Eastern Rhodope life in the works of Stanislav Sivriev*" has a slight literary bias, but it combines thematically the author's research on the dialects in the Eastern Rhodopes and in particular in Zlatograd and the life presented in some of Stanislav Sivriev's works. In the article, we dwell on the problem of the fate of those words from Sivriev's works that represent phenomena, objects, worldviews, values that have disappeared over time. I dwell on the problem of how the concrete realism of the stories, realized with lexemes from the common vocabulary of the time, over time became the reason for the difficult understanding of Sivri's stories.

The article also touches on some general principles for the construction of the linguistic sign. An accurate application of the principles of Ferdinand de Saussure on the trinity of the linguistic sign, on the relationship between the word, the object and the concept, is established. Lexemes cannot exist without the psychological image of the concept existing in the human mind. The article also refers to several productions of Todor Boyadzhiev, related to the change of the word due to extralinguistic factors from neologism to historicism, giving specific examples.

The article reaches the conclusion that Sivriev's works are an artistic image in prose of life in the Eastern Rhodopes in the first half of the 20th century. This type of works by N. Haitov, S. Sivriev, St. Kapsazov, Philip Marinsky move into historical works. Sivriev's stories are not written as historical, they are frank, topical, concrete, real, topical, but time changes the nature of their expressiveness. Today they are stories about a romantic historical era. An artistic portrait of an irretrievably gone era.

ANNOTATION OF THE ARTICLE

5. 5. Mihailov, M. *Word formation patterns in the anthroponymic system of Smolyan.*
– In: Collection of reports. Jubilee National Scientific Conference with International Participation "Man and the Universe". Smolyan, October 6-8, 2011, p. 50 – 56, ISBN: 978-954-397-025-4 (electronic ed.).

In the article "*Word formation patterns in the anthroponymic system of Smolyan*" the changes in the anthroponymic system of the Smolyan region in the 20th century are considered. The models by which proper names are formed are presented. Word-forming formants are also examined. Preferences for names of Slavic, Greek or other origin are also presented, as well as the latest trends in the development of the anthroponymic system of the Smolyan region.

The article summarizes the results of a large-scale study of the anthroponymic system of the Smolyan region. It is indicated that the work on the project "Development of the Smolensk anthroponymic system" is being presented. The study covered the personal proper names in the region of 66,385 people born in the last century. All personal names from the birth registers of the municipalities of Smolyan (1914-2009), Devin (1915-2008), Chepelare (1913-1994) and Nedelino (1915-2008) are described. 1986) – a total corpus of 4402 personal proper names.

Enrichment of the anthroponymic system takes place through conversion, prefixation, suffixes, shortening, contamination, borrowing, calcification, translation, etc. Word-forming formants are divided into highly productive and poorly productive.

The article draws conclusions about some trends in the formation of anthroponyms. In conclusion, he points out that the anthroponymic system in Smolyansko throughout the past century has continuously and sharply changed. In the new century, the phenomenon continued and the inheritance of names from grandfathers and grandmothers to grandchildren was advocated to a lesser extent than in other regions of Bulgaria. There is a persistent drive to create new, unmet anthroponyms. This process is implemented according to several basic models. The final conclusion is - the anthroponymic system of Smolyansko during the last century followed its own path of development and gradually became the same as the Bulgarian personal name system.

ANNOTATION OF THE ARTICLE

5. 6. Mihailov, M. *The vocal system in the speech of the village of Pripek as a challenge for Bulgarian dialectal and historical phonetics.* – In: SCIENTIFIC PAPERS, volume 49, book 1, coll. A, 2011 - PHILOLOGY, Plovdiv, 2011, Plovdiv University "Paisiy Hilendarski", Faculty of Philology, p. 268-283, ISSN 0861–0029.

The article begins with the finding that the speech of Pripek is on the border between dialects of the Bulgarian language (the dialects of Nedelino, Zhaltusha and Bukovo are included in the BDA maps, volume I) and dialects of the Turkish language. Many elements of the Turkish and Bulgarian languages are mixed in the local norm. In the past, men were bilingual. From the beginning of the 20th century, the dialect very quickly sought to free itself from Turkish influence. In its quest for drastic changes, it retains some of its archaic features, but also borrows from different systems - from the literary language, from neighboring languages.

In the short article, we trace a certain part of the advocates of the Old Bulgarian vowels in the modern speech of Pripek. We also touch on the historical and contemporary social factors that have played their part in the development of the dialect. It is pointed out that the local dialect pronunciation has a fast, hard-to-perceive articulation of the sounds. A strong instability of the dialect system is noted. There is an inconsistency in the overlapping of the reflexes of the Old Bulgarian vowels. We come to the conclusion that the most contrasting feature in the vocal system of speech is the voiceover $\text{è} > \text{ù}$. It does not have a regular character, but still has a sufficient number of examples. in which the phonetic change $\text{è} > \text{ù}$ is realized. The distribution of the phonetic change $\text{è} > \text{ù}$ is analyzed mainly according to the folklore, local lore and dialectological materials published so far.

The article concludes that the phonetic change $\text{è} > \text{ù}$ is not realized in all cases and also the pronunciation of the resulting vowel ù from è is not permanently established. The article openly states the next creative pursuits of the author – detailed tracing of the distribution of the phonetic change $\text{è} > \text{ù}$, analysis of the $\text{è} > \text{ù}$ transition as a sociolinguistic variable (the factors for the variation of the change in the speech of different social groups) and, last but not least, to emphasis was placed on the articulatory-acoustic parameters of this ù instead of è .

ANNOTATION OF THE ARTICLE

5. 7. Mihailov, M. *The transition è > ù in Eastern Rhodope speaks as evidence of migration processes.* – In: UNION OF SCIENTISTS IN BULGARIA- SMOLYAN, Scientific works, Volume 1, 2013, ISSN: 1314-9490. Collection of reports. Smolyan, 2013, p. 36 - 47.

This article examines the phonetic change è > ù, its spread throughout the Bulgarian linguistic territory and the existing hypotheses about the migration processes of the Rhodope population.

The main emphasis is the idea that arose at the beginning of the 20th century about the unity of the Pavlikian dialects with the dialects from the eastern and southern slopes of the Rhodopes. This thesis is supported in several articles by L. Miletic. Since the Pavlikian dialects have their Rupa-Rhodope basis L. Miletic points out such dialectal features that prove this closeness. One of them is the transition è > ù.

The article presents extremely extensive many attested cases with the replacement è > ù in the local history and dialectological literature. Such examples of Stoyu Shishkov, Lyubomir Miletich, Georgi Mitrinov are analyzed successively. Accordingly, examples from Stoyko Stoykov, Georgi Kolev and Ruzha Marinska are also indicated, which do not confirm the examples of implementation of the change.

Next, many cases are presented, mainly in the local history publications of Stoyu Shishkov, in which the replacement is not noted. An analysis is also made of the huge variety of graphemes used by Stoyu Shishkov. It is concluded that there is a graphic inaccuracy in Stoyu Shishkov's publications.

Next, numerous publications by Lubomir Miletich are analyzed, in which it is noted that the phonetic change, expressed in the narrowing of the vowel è, represents a new phenomenon in the speech of the Bulgarian Pavlikians.

The article continues with an analysis of the studies of Ludwig Selimski, Neno Nedelchev, E. Petrovich and E. Vrabie speaks about Pavlikian with a special emphasis on the phonetic change narrowing of the vowel è. Based on Lubomir Miletich's clarifications regarding the exact sounding of the vowel, obtained as a result of the narrowing of è, the article accepts the opinion expressed by Georgi Kolev that in fact "with the sign ù a narrower pronunciation of the vowel è and a strong softness of the preceding consonant before a front vowel (Kolev 2001: 293). The opinion of Georgi Kolev is also supported by publications of Vladimir Zhobov, who points out the connection between the duration of the vowel and its narrowing, as Vladimir Zhobov tends to use the name "narrow e " (Zhobov 2004: 21).

After the in-depth analysis of the existing publications in our literature about the phonetic change è > ù, the article ends with conclusions.

1. The transition è > ù is noted in a limited number of lexemes in folklore materials from Zlatogradsko, but it can be witnessed in the same way in many more Rhodope and Thracian dialects (Boyadzhiev 1991: 105). The small number of examples cannot be a basis for inferring a phonetic regularity "the pronunciation of is like ù always under stress in the Darader speech".

2. The transition è > ù, given the degree and manner of attestation that we have traced, it cannot be a basis for building a thesis about the unity of the Pavlikian dialects with the Eastern Rhodope dialects.

3. The transition è > ù, when ascertaining the sporadic and occasional nature of the phenomenon, it cannot be evidence of migration processes of the population from the Eastern Rhodopes in other regions of Bulgaria, Romania, Serbia and Austria.

ANNOTATION OF THE ARTICLE

5. 8. E. Nikolova, V. Krastanova, M. Petrova, **Mihailov, M.**, N. Tomova. *Semantic classification of oikonyms from Madan and Rudozem municipalities*. – In: UNION OF SCIENTISTS IN BULGARIA- SMOLYAN, Scientific works, Volume 1, 2013, ISSN: 1314-9490. Collection of reports. Smolyan, 2013, p. 30 - 35.

The subject of research in this article are the oikonyms (settlement names) from Madan and Rudozem municipalities. In the Municipality of Madan there are 45 settlements, and in the Municipality of Rudozem - 23, so the studied oikomi are 68. The village names from a given administrative unit can be subjected to classification and analysis from different points of view, by applying different criteria - by origin and meaning, structure and word formation. The article classifies the oikonyms from the two municipalities according to their meaning - geographical, cultural-historical and possessive settlement names.

The presentation in the article qualifies all 68 settlement names.

The proposed semantic classification makes it possible to draw several conclusions:

1) The largest number are geographical settlement names related to inanimate and living nature (vegetation), which shows that, as with the oikonyms from the Smolyan municipality, the connection of the native with the land and nature is the most stable;

2) The second largest group is that of possessive oikonyms, which confirms the conclusion of a strong attachment of Rhodopians to the family and to the community;

3) The cultural-historical settlement names in both municipalities (as well as in Smolyan municipality) are the smallest group, which is explainable and logical for the region, which has undergone various renamings in history.

No matter how different the factors that play the role of sociocultural determinants in the choice, attitude, preference or preservation of a given oikonym, they reveal that the world of the native is firmly connected with the land and the ancestral memory.

ANNOTATION OF THE ARTICLE

5. 9. Rosen Dzhakov, **Miroslav Mihailov**, Hristo Melemov. *Modern mathematical methods for describing spoken sound*. – In: . Scientific works of the Union of Scientists - Plovdiv, Series B. Natural Sciences and Humanities, Vol. XVI, Collection of reports. Plovdiv, 2014. p. 133 – 137. ISSN 1311-9192.

In the article "Modern mathematical methods for describing spoken sound" the sounding of the so-called called "soft consonants in the Bulgarian language" and the glide "y". The latest mathematical methods are used for the analysis of speech sounds - the MATLAB program. The MATLAB program is used by the co-author Eng. Dr. Rosen Djakov. The article presents a number of mathematical methods for sound signal processing by the co-author mathematician Dr. Hristo Melemov.

The philological interpretation of the data from the spectrograms is done by Miroslav Mihailov.

In the specific case, the phrase [йàл б'àл хл'àп на п'àсак] is examined.

This expression contains in four word forms a vowel [à] under stress. Accordingly, each of the stressed vowels is in a position after a soft transitive consonant, and in the first case [йàл] after a glide [й]. According to the theories established in modern Bulgarian phonetics and phonology, the transition between the preceding consonant and vowel [à], which expresses the so-called softness, belongs to and is part of the preceding consonant (Tilkov, Boyadzhiev 2013: 84). Through this and the following in other articles spectral analyzes of various phrases in which we have the pronunciation of a sound component [йà] or of [à], the aim is to establish whether from an acoustic aspect it is correct to interpret this transition phonologically as part of the preceding consonant, making it "soft", or is an independent sound component with a phonological role.

The obtained data are visualized through multiple spectrograms obtained through the MATLAB program.

The authors advocate the notion that according to the data from the spectrograms of the acoustic signal for the pronunciation of the corresponding words, there is a sharp distinction between the spectrum of the consonants – respectively [ǝ], [ɲ], [ɲ] – and the spectrum for the pronunciation of the vocal component. It is argued that no sharp line can be drawn between the so-called transition, which is now interpreted as softness of the preceding consonant, and the vowel sound [à].

ANNOTATION OF THE ARTICLE

5. 10. Rosen Dzhakov, **Miroslav Mihailov**, Hristo Melemov. *Modern mathematical methods for describing spoken sound*. – In: UNION OF SCIENTISTS IN BULGARIA-SMOLYAN, Scientific works, Volume 1, ISSN: 1314-9490. Collection of reports. Smolyan, 2013, p. 75 - 86.

The article presents modern mathematical methods for converting speech sounds into various digital formats. Represents the wavelet transform. Next, the scaling of the speech circuit and the discretization of speech in sound recordings are presented. Again, according to mathematical methods, some filters are clarified in digital speech processing. The Matlab program was used. So far, everything is the work of the co-authors Eng. Rosen Djakov, Ph.D., and Hristo Melemov, Ph.D., Mathematics.

Our contribution to the general paper is an analysis of the duration of vowel [à] in stressed and unstressed position. The philological part of the research is an analysis of spectrograms of the phrase „ял бял хляб на пясък" ("he ate white bread on sand"). The length of the stressed [à] and the unstressed a is analyzed. It is experimentally established that in the analyzed phrase the unstressed "a" is four times shorter in duration and less intense than the stressed "a" in "йал". This leads us to the conclusion that the intensity and duration of the vocals depend to a greater extent on the emphasis.

The analysis of the sound signal of the phrase „ял бял хляб на пясък" ("he ate white bread on sand") with Dobeshi's filters unequivocally shows that the intensity and duration of the vowels in the Bulgarian language changes depending on the place of the specific sound in the sentence and to an even greater extent on the stress.

ANNOTATION OF THE ARTICLE

5. 11. Mihailov, M., Hr. Melemov. *Acoustic aspect of vocal substitutions in the speech of Pripek, Kardzhali (using modern engineering and mathematical methods)*. – In: Anniversary collection PROFESSOR IVAN KOCHEV – A LIFE DEDICATED TO LANGUAGE KNOWLEDGE, Sofia, BAS, 2016, ISBN 978-954-322-852-2, p. 131-138.

This article presents an acoustic analysis of word forms attested in contemporary speech in the dialect of the village of Pripek, Jebesko. Acoustic analysis is performed through spectrograms of phrases. The data from the spectrograms were analyzed with particular emphasis on ultra-short vocal realizations. These peculiar sounds are obtained on the basis of vocal alternations existing in the dialect system. Based on the analysis of the spectrograms, the conclusion is reached that the narrower pronunciation of the vowels is also related to the shortening of their length. The conclusion can also be expressed in reverse causality. The special vocal substitutions in the speech of the village of Pripek, Djebel are due to the shortening of the duration of the vocals.

ANNOTATION OF THE ARTICLE

5. 12. Ivan G. Iliev, **Miroslav Mihailov.** *The speech of the village of Glavki, Xanthiia (Phonetic features).* – In: Bulgarian speech, year XXII, 2016, vol. 3, p. 82 – 98. ISSN 1310-733X.

The article presents phonetic features witnessed in the modern state of the speech of the village of Glavki, Xanthi region. The article reviews a large number of publications on Bulgarian dialects in Northern Greece.

The phonemic system in speech is presented and examples are given of the distribution of the corresponding vowel or consonant. The presence or absence of phonetic changes characteristic of the Rhodope dialects is commented on, such as the absence of broken nasality, the reduction of vowels, the presence of soft consonants and others.

The phonetic material presented in the article shows the importance of Bulgarian speech in the village of Glavki, Xanthi region for Bulgarian dialectology. An opinion is expressed that it is good to do more research on specific Bulgarian Rhodope dialects on the territory of Northeastern Greece.

ANNOTATION OF THE ARTICLE

5. 13. Ivan G. Iliev, **Miroslav Mihailov.** *THE SPEECH OF THE VILLAGE OF GLAVKI, XANTHIANS - MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NAMES.* - In: Collection of reports from the SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE "THE BULGARIAN LANGUAGE - ancient, modern, unified", ISBN 978 -954- 2977- 46- 9, Sofia, BAS, INSTITUTE OF BULGARIAN LANGUAGE "PROF. L. ANDREYCHIN", MACEDONIAN SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE, 2018. p. 396 - 405.

This article shows the main characteristics of nouns, adjectives and numerals in the Bulgarian dialect of the village of Glavki, Xanthi region. This article is a continuation of a previous study (Iliev, Mihailov 2016, the previous annotation), which examined the phonetic features of the same speech. Here we continue with the description of nominal morphology.

The article opens with the statement that the authors have made several field expeditions to the settlement and have dialect records and survey material available.

Form formation follows the typical regularities of the archaic Bulgarian Rhodope dialects. An important highlight of the article are the attested and analyzed case forms. The speech naturally implements the system for the triple division of names. Nouns are formed in the standard way for Bulgarian Rhodope speakers - with a full triple article ending in -н/-с/-т, and in the masculine gender with a short article. The variants of the full article for the masculine singular are: аһ/-оһ/-еһ; -ат/-от/-ет; -аc/-oc/-ec; and the short article is: -а/- е. A special contribution here is the attested participles.

The tendency of the Rhodopean languages to use diminutive forms is also attested.

The conclusion is that even at the morphological level the speech of the village of Glavki, Xanthi intertwines with the Bulgarian Rhodope dialects on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria. Common features are most marked in the pronoun system, followed by names and to a lesser extent by verbs.

ANNOTATION OF THE ARTICLE

5. 14. Mihailov, M. *The Old Bulgarian phonetic markers in the modern Rhodopean dialects from Northern Greece - evidence of national and linguistic identity.* – In: PROBLEMS OF SOCIOLINGUISTICS Vol. XIII, International Sociolinguistic Society, Sofia, 2018, ISSN 1314-5401, ISBN 978-954-8305-52-5, p. 106-117.

The article is based on the fact that the most direct evidence for the unity of the Rhodopean languages on both sides of the modern Bulgarian-Greek can be established on the phonetic level. In the Balkans, the concepts of language and nationality overlap. Language is a major factor in national and linguistic identity. The Rhodope population in the borders of Northern Greece speaks the Bulgarian language (in a dialectal form) and its identity should be defined solely as Bulgarian.

In the article, we dwell on the development of the vowel ы in the modern Rhodope dialects from Northern Greece. An archaic state is registered from the time of the emergence of Slavic writing. We take the reflexes of the vowel ы as a phonetic marker for the national and linguistic identity of the local population.

The second thematic aspect of the article is the socio-cultural circumstances under which this Bulgarian population assimilates and transmits its native Bulgarian language for generations. The preserved knowledge of the Bulgarian language provokes modern linguistic and pedagogical theories on language acquisition.

We use a personal phono archive of speeches from the Rhodopes (from the village of Tihomir and the village of Pripek, Kardzhali region, from the village of Sminti and the village of Glavki, Xanthi region). The recordings were made without the knowledge of the speakers.

The general issues presented in this article are concretized on the reflexes of the Old Bulgarian vocal ы. Multiple spectrograms are analyzed.

The article makes several conclusions.

In the phonological system of the studied speakers / Tihomir, Pripek, Sminti and Glavki/ as reflexes of vowel ы is evidenced by the phonemes [ù] – [³] – [ỳ], which was the state of Old Bulgarian at the time of the creation of the Slavic script.

1. The phonetic and phonological system of the modern Rhodope languages on both sides of the border with Greece is the same, which is indisputable proof of the national and linguistic identity of the local population.

2. The allophones registered in modern speech make it possible to reconstruct the phonological system of the Old Bulgarian language at the time of the initial creation of the Cyrillic-Methodian script.

3. In the mountainous region along the modern Bulgarian-Greek border is the most archaic state of the Bulgarian language; the language of Cyril and Methodius is best preserved at the phonetic level.

4. The acoustic indicators of the preserved reflexes of ы is a high back vowel, significantly higher than the other back vocal phonemes in the Bulgarian language.

5. The phonological systems of the modern Rhodopean speech have no place for the phoneme ы, and therefore, at the phonological level, the speech variants for pronouncing back high allophones merge with the allophones of the vocal phonemes from the back row [ʲ] or [ɣ].

6. In the Rhodopean dialects there are lexemes with a completed development ³<ы and naturally examples with the all-Bulgarian process ù<ы.

7. The studied four speeches in the Rhodope Mountains - of the settlements of Tihomir and Pripek, Kardzhali and of the villages of Sminti and Glavki, Xanthi - show unity in the acoustic parameters of their sound system.

8. Regarding the high vocal phonemes [ù] – [ʲ] – [ɣ] is a preserved state of the Bulgarian language from the time of the creation of the Cyrillic-Methodian script.

Based on the conclusions made above, there follows an important fact related to the development of Bulgarian nationality at the present time, when as a consequence of the free movement of people and the removal of borders in the economic, cultural and educational cooperation between the citizens of the European Union can achieve the unification of the Bulgarian nation in the Balkans, even though these Bulgarians live in the borders of different countries. The Bulgarian-speaking population in the Rhodope territories of the Hellenic Republic can be integrated into the Bulgarian culture and identity by acquiring the Bulgarian literary language through appropriate educational methods. These Bulgarians live multilingually; they can speak at least three languages - Bulgarian, Turkish and Greek. An important question is the way in which the Bulgarian language is learned, since these Bulgarians have never studied Bulgarian grammar. Their children do not master the above-mentioned languages to a sufficient degree, and due to their low language competence, a full-fledged pedagogical interaction cannot take place with them. Due to prominent linguistic and pedagogical factors, the education and culture of this population is at a low level.

It is necessary to implement the existing multilingualism in the educational system of the Bulgarians in Greece. People - full citizens of the European Union - are interpreted as a minority. The education of minorities is a priori problematic, and the educational policy of the respective country implies the /unnamed/ assimilation of the minority. Nationalism has no place in a United Europe. The purpose of education is to increase the qualifications of the workforce, and workers are still moving freely around the European Union in search of better living conditions.

ANNOTATION OF THE ARTICLE

5. 15. Mihailov, M.; Melemov, Hr.; *Mathematical model for determining the formant structure of vowels in the Bulgarian language.* – In: SCIENTIFIC PAPERS OF THE PLOVDIV UNION OF SCIENTISTS. SERIES A: Social Sciences, Art and Culture. Volume V. Plovdiv, 2019, p. 37 – 41, ISSN 1311-9400 (print), ISSN 2534 – 9368 (Online).

In the article, we analyze the vocal formants in the Bulgarian language based on sound files generated with the latest Olympus sound recording equipment /linear PCM recorder/ model LS-100. We use data on the spectral characteristics of sounds calculated with the programs Speech analysis 3.1 Analyzer and Audacity 1.3 Beta and diagrams prepared with the program product Excel.

The article presents several publications related to the acoustic description of sounds in the Bulgarian language. DimitarTilkov is mainly cited, as his productions are the most popular in Bulgarian phonetics.

Through several tables and diagrams, the large change in the values of the first two formants is precisely indicated and visualized, in the specific case of the vowel [è] pronounced in the word forms [тèлета] and [уморèно].

The results of the experimental data are summarized as follows. The figures obtained through mathematical calculations clearly show that the formant values are not a horizontal line and are never constant. On the contrary, the variation of formants is considerable. The scope of the article is limited, and therefore only data are shown for the vowel [è] in its pronunciation by two women in two word forms. Despite the statistical limitations, it is indisputable that the formant values of all other vocal phonemes will also vary. Another topic for research is how much formants will vary in the speech of different speakers, given age, social and dialect characteristics. The article concludes with the request that research be continued in subsequent articles to analyze the extent to which formant values can vary and to what extent vocal dispersion zones actually overlap, at least on the first two formants.

ANNOTATION OF THE ARTICLE

5. 16. Mihailov, M. *A spectral picture of palatal consonants in the modern Bulgarian literary language.* – In: SCIENTIFIC PAPERS OF THE PLOVDIV UNION OF SCIENTISTS. SERIES A: Social Sciences, Art and Culture. Volume VI. Plovdiv, 2020, p. 187 – 191, ISSN 1311-9400 (print), ISSN 2534 – 9368 (Online).

In the article, we review a small part of the literature on palatal correlation in the consonant system of the modern Bulgarian literary language and determine that the presence of this opposition is debatable. Using modern software products, we analyze the spectral picture of palatal consonants. According to the generally accepted opinion, the palatality of consonants is carried by the formant transitions of the following vowel. We focus on the formant values of the so-called "voiceless palatal consonants".

The article starts from the statement of Dimitar Tilkov, expressed in Grammar of the Modern Bulgarian Literary Language - Volume I Phonetics: "every consonant in the Bulgarian language can be palatal or non-palatal, i.e., the difference between them should be made on the basis of the presence or absence of palatality" (GSBKE I, 1982: 66). We point to the fact that, at least with oral consonants, there is consistency at the articulatory and acoustic levels. That is, the consonant is pronounced first [п] and then the softness. D. Tilkov calls the palatal oral consonants "bifocal". But in fact, this "bifocal articulation" is consistent in time, which is enough reason to claim something that Tilkov also admits, that a palatal consonant is not articulated, but the consonant is pronounced first and then the "palatalization". The so-called "palatalization" is actually both articulatory and acoustically a glide [й].

Successful spectrograms are attached. Due to the fact that the spectrograms clearly show the values and the variation of the frequencies of the first formant, more conclusions are drawn. The experimental study of the acoustic parameters of formant transitions of palatal consonants categorically rejects the second argument of D. Tilkov. "However, the main difference between the two types of realizations consists in the presence of a first formant in [y] and its absence in palatal consonants" (GSBE I: 69-70). On the spectrogram, all four formants are present together for the sound [a], and for the sound [я]. In acoustic terms, there is no difference between the sound of the "palatality of consonants" and [й].

The presence of all four formants negates any claim that these formant transitions are part of the voicing of the voiceless voiced consonant. Voiceless consonants have no values for the first four formants. The spectrogram clearly shows that the noise zones of the consonant [c] appear in the area from 4000 Hz upwards. The formants of the sound complexes [a] and [я] change smoothly, but in both cases, they represent one whole. Formant transitions acoustically expressing palatality cannot belong to the preceding voiceless consonant. The logical conclusion follows from this - the so-called palatality is not inherent to voiceless consonants in the Bulgarian language.

ANNOTATION OF THE ARTICLE

5. 17. Mihailov, M.; Mihailov, L. *Sound analysis of speech by Fourier transform.* – In: SCIENTIFIC PAPERS OF THE UNION OF SCIENTISTS IN BULGARIA - PLOVDIV, SERIES B. ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGIES, T XIX, ISSN 1311 - 9419 (PRINT), ISSN 2534 - 9384 (ONLINE). Plovdiv, 2021, p. 24-28.

The article dwells on different ways of digital processing of sound signals and the spectrograms obtained as a result of mathematical calculations. The Fourier transform is mainly presented. In the field of audio analysis, the Fourier transform is one of the main methods for decoding and converting an analog audio signal to digital, thus making the information contained in the audio file accessible and understandable to machines.

The article examines the ways in which the Fourier transform is performed and its varieties - discrete Fourier transform, fast Fourier transform and short-time Fourier transform - and how these transforms are used to create so-called sound spectrogram, which is the basis of modern speech analysis.

The main purpose of the article is to explain and summarize the methods of speech research. About how a simple analog audio signal is converted into understandable (machine) information that can be analyzed and inferred about the frequency spectrum of speech (to identify a word phonetically). The basis of the study is the Fourier transform as the main way of analyzing sound signals. First, we set the general conditions of the Fourier transform and show its advantages, thanks to which it has been established over time in practice. Without going into deep mathematical analyzes of the conversion itself, we explain its essence and the mechanisms by which it is carried out. We also consider the discrete Fourier transform. We also dwell on the fast transform method, which significantly speeds up and facilitates the discrete Fourier transform. We also go through the short-time Fourier transform to get to ways of generating the very spectrograms that visualize the audio signal and allow it to be analyzed.

ANNOTATION OF THE ARTICLE

5. 18. Mihailov, M.; Mihailov, L. *Mechanisms for automatic voice recognition using sound spectrograms*. – In: SCIENTIFIC PAPERS OF THE UNION OF SCIENTISTS IN BULGARIA - PLOVDIV, SERIES B. ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGIES, T XIX, ISSN 1311 - 9419 (PRINT), ISSN 2534 - 9384 (ONLINE). Plovdiv, 2021, p. 29-33.

The article discusses mechanisms for automatic voice recognition using sound spectrograms. The process itself consists of several main stages. The first step is to convert the analog audio signal to digital. This is done through a microphone. The digital conversion of the analog audio signal is done by Fourier transform, but there are other methods. The result of these transformations is the creation of sound spectrograms. By analyzing these spectrograms and decoding, the acoustic information is converted to digital.

The article examines the problem of how a computer recognizes phonemes. It is the recognition of the correct phoneme that is the most difficult task. Variations of the phoneme are called allophones. The reasons for the presence of allophones can be a person's accent, voice timbre, age, gender, position of the phoneme in the word, etc. Phonemes are important because they are the basic building blocks used by speech recognition systems. There are two main techniques by which the computer connects a given acoustic segment with a specific phoneme, namely a hidden Markov model and a neural network using artificial intelligence. There are special algorithms to distinguish the specific characteristics of the phoneme. We can call this process feature extraction. The task of the acoustic analyzer is to extract characteristic features from the signal. Typically, it receives a frame of the speech signal every 16-32 msec, updates every 8-16 msec, and performs some spectral analysis.

The applications of such systems are diverse, but the difficulties and problems in their implementation are not few. Improvements are needed at all stages of the process. The main direction for the future development of such programs is the expansion of the language spectrum.

ANNOTATION OF THE ARTICLE

5. 19. Miroslav Mihailov, Hristo Melemov. *Formant structure in the variants of the vowel [ê] in the Rhodopean dialects.* In: Proceedings of the Union of Scientists in Bulgaria - Smolyan. Scientific works. Volume 3, Part 1, 2022, ISSN: 1314-9490 (online), p. 37-49.

In the article, we present the formant structure in the variants of the phoneme [ê] in the Rhodope dialects. We derive a total of four variants based on the etymological origin of allophones for the phoneme [ê]. The phoneme [ê] itself in the Rhodopean dialects /not in all/ stands for four Old Bulgarian vowels e, 7, 8, [and therefore we present four etymologically conditioned allophones.

The article analyzes the change of formants within the limits of the duration of a vocal. For this purpose, six consecutive formant values are entered when pronouncing this same vowel [e] in the same phrase, and the change of formants is visualized on the graph through the software products. We emphasize the fact that the sound analysis program places the sound in different places in the cardinal vowel system of the International Phonetic Association.

The data from the performed experiment give us reason to draw the following three conclusions:

First, the formants of vowel [ê] are not constant at any moment, and in the course of articulation the variation is too great and only at F1 it is around 200 Hz. All four etymologically related allophones have a similar formant structure and F1 values around 750 Hz, which gives reason to transcribe them with the grapheme e.

Second, the use of the variants of the phoneme [ê] – [ê], [ê], [ê] is sporadic, that is, in modern Rhodope dialects there are pronunciations of the phoneme [ê] – [ê], [ê], [ê], but these variants have no phonological role, due to the lack of regularity in their distribution.

Third, the variants of the phoneme [ê] are not etymologically bound.

ANNOTATION OF THE ARTICLE

5. 20.LachezarMihailov, **Miroslav Mihailov.** *Sound spectrum of vocal components.* Collection of SCIENTIFIC PAPERS OF THE UNION OF SCIENTISTS IN BULGARIA - PLOVDIV, SERIES C. ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGIES, T XX, ISSN 1311 - 9419 (PRINT), ISSN 2534 - 9384 (ONLINE). Plovdiv, 2022, p. 12 – 15.

In the article we analyze the formant structure in the spectrum of the vocal components of speech. We emphasize the stationarity of the formant spectral picture in vocals. The subject of the variation of the sound spectrum of the vocal components in different speakers is briefly touched upon.

The concepts of sound spectrum of speech are considered. Analyzing the sound spectrum using spectrograms. Some fundamental differences are presented in the spectrum of vowels, glides and consonants. The range of formant frequencies for different sound types is displayed.

Some techniques for visualizing the acoustic parameters of sounds are presented. The peculiarities of sonograms of the past and modern thermal spectrograms. Sonograms are based on so-called burnout. From this stronger burnout of the sonogram, a number of conclusions about the role of formants have been drawn, which from a modern point of view turn out to be incorrect. Modern spectral analysis software products report much more accurately the formants of the speech spectrum.

The exposition of the article defines and explains the ways of structuring the spectrograms; how the sound spectrum is analyzed and visualized through them. A spectrogram can be defined as a plot of the intensity (usually on a logarithmic scale, such as dB) of the magnitude of the short-time Fourier transform (STFT). A spectrogram is created by displaying all the spectra calculated from the speech waveform.

ANNOTATION OF THE ARTICLE

5. 21. Lachezar Mihailov, **Miroslav Mihailov.** *Formant transitions in the spectral picture of speech.* SCIENTIFIC PAPERS OF THE UNION OF SCIENTISTS IN BULGARIA - PLOVDIV, SERIES C. ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGIES, T XX, ISSN 1311 - 9419 (PRINT), ISSN 2534 - 9384 (ONLINE). Plovdiv, 2022, p. 16 – 19.

In the article, we dwell on the question of changes in the speech spectrum during the transition from consonants to vowels. We analyze the difference in the spectral pictures of the two types of sounds - pure vocals and sounds with rapidly and significantly changing formants, called formant transitions. In the article we consider the specifics of the formant transition through spectrograms.

The article states that in the Bulgarian language, dynamic acoustic changes are present in the formant transitions in the so-called palatal consonant phonemes and in [й] and therefore our example is from such a case. In the Bulgarian language, the presence of an approximant is allowed, such as [й]. The term approximant is used by Vladimir Jobov. Approximants are described for the English language, in Bulgarian phonetics the term is more often glide /it's [й]/, sometimes also called approximant. In general, approximants differ from diphthongs in the rate of articulatory movements and their subsequent formant transitions.

In this paper, we apply spectrograms and analyze a case where the formant transition and the vowel are in position between two voiceless consonants. On the analyzed spectrograms, the formants are visualized when sounding a pure vocal and a formant transition. In the specific case, the word [т'а̀с] was pronounced and after it on the same spectrogram the word [т'а̀снo] /tight/. This particular case of format transitions leads us to the important question of the classification of sounds in the Bulgarian language, especially with regard to the postulated "palatal consonants".

In the article, we view the partial case when the formant transition available on the spectrograms is attributed to voiceless consonants that do not have and cannot have formants at all, and do not have any acoustic value below 3000 Hz, where the F1 F2 and F3 in question are. The article ends with the conclusion that the postulated "voiceless palatal consonants" /and corresponding phonemes/ in Bulgarian phonetics have no basis from an acoustic point of view.

ANNOTATION OF THE ARTICLE

5. 22. Miroslav Mihailov.*THE CORRELATION PALATALITY - NON-PALATALITY IN THE BULGARIAN LANGUAGE REGARDING ITS CONCRETE IMPLEMENTATION IN THE PRONUNCIATION OF THE VERB “КИПЯ” (“BOIL”).* In: Scientific works of the Union of Scientists in Bulgaria, Plovdiv Branch, Series A, Social Sciences, Art and Culture, Volume VII, Plovdiv, 2024, ISSN 1311-9400 (Print) ISSN 2534-9368 (Online), p. 58-62

In the article we examine the problem of the distribution and acoustic composition of soft consonants in the Bulgarian language. We present the thesis that the modern Bulgarian language has already reached a state where palatal consonants have decomposed.

The article analyzes the pronunciation of the palatal consonant [п'] in the word form [кп'³]. Several spectrograms and appropriate Excel charts are presented to visualize the variation of formants within the formant transition under palatality. Accordingly, the acoustic values are also visualized on the cardinal vowel system. It is shown that the sound complex spelled with the grapheme я in the word form „кипя“ constantly changes its acoustic parameters by moving the sound from the high front vowel [ù] to the back vowel [³]. Since the sound component identified by us represents only one syllable, it is undeniably clear that this complex consists of only one vowel, and that is the class [³]. The i-shaped sound value recorded at the beginning does not form a syllable and therefore is not the vowel [ù], but the consonant phoneme [й]. The presence of pronounced formant values for all four first formants make the boundary between the preceding voiceless consonant and the following sounds in the syllable distinct.

The article summarizes that the correlation palatality - non-palatality in the Bulgarian language has undergone its change as the softness of the consonant has decomposed, becoming a combination of a consonant sound, glide й and the subsequent back vowel. The scope of the article is limited, and therefore in it we show data on the state of the so-called palatal consonants in only one example, in the case of [кп'³]. Despite the above, it is indisputable that in this way each of the so-called palatal consonants in the Bulgarian language will be realized acoustically.

ANNOTATION OF THE ARTICLE

5. 23. Petrova M., V. Krastanova, El. Nikolova, **Mihailov, M.**, Nina Tomova. *THE ANTHROPONYMIC SYSTEM IN SMOLYAN AS A PART OF THE ONOMASTICS OF THE BULGARIAN RHODOPES (general characteristics)*. — In: ZeszytyCyrylo-Metodiańskie, nr 1, 2012, 105-113, ISBN 978-83-923124-4-4.

This article provides a general description of the anthroponymic system in the Smolyan region. In fact, the results of an entire project are presented in a few pages, which aimed to make a comprehensive description of all personal names in the Smolyan region for a century. The article summarizes that the personal name system of the Smolyan region is part of the Bulgarian anthroponymic system and has the most characteristic features.

This most general characterization of the Smolensk anthroponymic system is made after the 2008-2009 survey. collection and research work by teachers in the Department of "Philological and Pedagogical Sciences" at the "Paisii Hilendarski" Plovdiv University Branch in the city of Smolyan, as a result of which the "Frequent Dictionary of Personal Names in Smolyan" was published.

Based on the survey data, the system of personal proper names in Smolyan is presented, indicating their frequency and area of distribution in the last century (1913 - 2009). 4,402 personal proper names (along with phonetic variants) have been identified. Of these, 2,061 are male names (of 34,509 carriers) and 2,321 are female names (of 31,876 carriers). With 20 names, both men and women are named.

The article provides a general characterization of the Smolyan anthroponymic system during the specified period from a different aspect: origin of names, semantics, formation, distribution, etc.

ANNOTATION OF THE ARTICLE

5. 24. Mihailov, M. *Slavic anthroponymy in Smolyan*. — In: *Zeszyty Cyrylo-Metodiańskie*, 4/2015, p. 97 - 106, ISSN 2449-8297

In this article, we focus on one feature of the development of personal names in Smolyan in the last century, namely the replacement of a part of Arabic-Turkish personal names with anthroponyms of Slavic roots. We try to analyze the reasons that prompt parents to choose names of Slavic origin. We point out the many historical events that caused changes in the system of personal names. We also highlight the fact that these processes have been repeated many times over the centuries due to the assimilationist aspirations of the state leaders who ruled this ethnically and religiously borderline region.

The conservatism of the Rhodope dialects has been repeatedly noted. They contain the most features of the Old Bulgarian language. Regarding anthroponymy, the facts are quite different. A cursory glance at the system of personal names shows their extraordinary and complete change in a very short period of time.

The article analyzes data from the last century. In the 20th century, the anthroponymic system in the Rhodope Mountains changed completely under the influence of the state, educational institutions, Bulgarian and world culture, literature, and many not so clear and perceptible social factors. Today, the system of personal names in Smolyan is unified with the other regions of Bulgaria. This also applies to the current trends - to give Bulgarian children names characteristic of English and Latin American culture.

The first drastic change of the anthroponymic system was carried out already with the very settlement of the Slavs on the Balkan Peninsula. The Slavs came with their system, but under the influence of the Orthodox Church, during conversion, the old Slavic, Proto-Bulgarian and other names were replaced by Christian ones.

The article makes a detailed analysis of the change of anthroponyms in Nedelino municipality, Smolyan district. After analyzing the personal name system in Nedelino in this article several conclusions are made.

The anthroponymic system in Nedelino is relatively poor in unique names – the same personal name sometimes has a huge frequency.

In the XX century the anthroponymic system was changed - in the period 1920-1940. Arabic-Turkish personal names predominate, and after 1970 Slavic ones prevail. Of the Slavic names, the most common are the wishful names for acquiring positive mental qualities, such as Veselin, Vesko, Vesela, Veselka, Veska and Mladen. In the case of female personal names, those wishing to acquire mental or physical beauty prevail - Svetla, Rumyana, Milena and Zaharina (Zaharinka). 83% of children have Slavic personal names.

Today globalization has a defining role in naming, but history shows that, with very few exceptions, Slavic anthroponymy has had the main role in the system of personal names for 1,500 years and will continue to do so. Assimilation, globalization, radio and television media have broadened people's horizons, completely changed their anthroponymic system. It is likely that the rapid changes of the anthroponymic system in the Rhodopes will continue. Personal names do not have strong roots in family tradition. And after all even back in the day, the Romans said: "Everything flows, everything changes".

ANNOTATION OF THE ARTICLE

5. 25. Elena Nikolova, Vanya Krastanova, **Miroslav Mihailov**. *SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATION OF OIKONYM IN SMOLYAN MUNICIPALITY*. — In: *ZeszytyCyrylo-Metodiańskie*, 4/2015, p. 84 – 97, ISSN 2449-8297.

In this article, a semantic classification of the oikonyms in the municipality of Smolyan is made. Village names can be subjected to classification from different points. This article classifies 87 oikonyms by meaning. They are divided into geographical, cultural-historical and possessive settlement names.

Based on the semantic classification, several conclusions are drawn:

1. The connection of the people of Rhodope with the land and nature is the most stable, which is expressed in the largest number of geographical settlement names.
2. The attachment of the people of Rhodope to the family and to the community is strong, for which the second group of possessive settlement names speaks.
3. The cultural-historical group of names is the smallest group.

АНОТАЦИЯ НА СТАТИЯТА

5. 26.Elena Nikolova, Vanya Krastanova, **Miroslav Mihaylov.** *Semantic classification of the turkish names of the villages from the region of Smolyan.* — В: 9 th INTERNATIONAL BALKAN EDUKATION AND SCIENCE CONGRESS 16-18 OCTOBER 2014 / EDIRNE, p. 1327 - 1333.

In this article, a semantic classification of the settlement names of Turkish origin, which are attested in the Smolyan region, is made. The article summarizes the work on a common project and also the already presented collective book "Village Names in Smolyan.

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