

21. РЕЗЮМЕТА (НА АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК) НА ТРУДОВЕТЕ, ПРЕДСТАВЕНИ ЗА УЧАСТИЕ В КОНКУРСА

2021

1. Станчева, Р., Кодификаторската практика на първите български научни граматики. Издателство на БАН „Проф. М. Дринов“, 2021 г., 147 с. ISBN 978-619-245-144-8. <[https://press.bas.bg/bg/eBooks-105/show-106\(30\)](https://press.bas.bg/bg/eBooks-105/show-106(30))>

Abstract. To track out the codification practice in field of grammar standard is the main aim of the study. Its analysis is important and in value as well for the history of Bulgarian standard from the 30-th and 40-th of the XX c. as for the contemporary codification. The study of codification practice in „indirect evidences“ method enables to come in view of compact pattern as of processes in standard Bulgarian, as of the role of linguists in its description and value. In the part I „Projects of scientific grammar of Bulgarian“ the historical, social and linguistic contexts of advent of the mentioned grammars are analyzed. In the part II „Particular manifestations of codification practice to matter of nouns, adjectives and pronouns description“ to description of grammar variations is given basic attention. The main conclusions of analyzed matter are: 1) A new systematic relationships among the grammar synonyms (with genesis from the old written tradition or from different dialect types) are build. 2) Standard Bulgarian from the first half of XX c. is definitely impervious to dialect influence. Bulgarian national language area is at the beginning of the reversal process – standard language influence on the dialects in reason of its total character. 3) In mentioned grammars codification is prospective and does normsupport function, which is typical of developed standard languages.

2. Станчева, Р., Кодификацията в контекста на езиковите нагласи. Издателство на БАН „Проф. М. Дринов“, 2021 г., 237 с. ISBN 978-619-245-143-1. [https://press.bas.bg/bg/eBooks-105/show-106\(32\)](https://press.bas.bg/bg/eBooks-105/show-106(32))

Abstract. The monograph presents an in-depth analysis of the results from the first in Bulgaria representative sociological study of the language attitudes of Bulgarians today with respect to the codification of the literary norm understood as a continuous ongoing process. The rich empirical material was analyzed through the prism of the theory of literary languages. The complex interaction between codification and language attitudes, the intersection of which are symbolic functions of the standard language, is examined. The respondents' opinions on four groups of questions in the survey were analysed: a) the functions of Standard Bulgarian today; (b) the degree of obligatoriness of written language norms; c) the current state of codification, and (d) comparison between self-assessment and the linguistic behaviour of respondents with respect to grammatical norms in dynamics. The theoretical model and the methodology of the empirical sociological study are presented in the first part of the monograph. The subject of analysis put forward in the second part includes: a hierarchy of the functions of contemporary Standard Bulgarian; the degree of obligatoriness of written norms; the characteristics of codification – with regard to its content and technical aspects. A number of important observations are made for the first time in Bulgarian linguistics in terms of: (a) (e) the need for

maintaining or revising the existing codification; (b) demographic variables that justify the choice of one response over another in the poll. It is concluded that a revision of the codification complex from different perspectives is necessary. To the greatest extent, this refers to the meta-language of literary rules. The lack of reliable sources (documents) of codification on the Internet is the other main criticism of respondents to the accessibility of today's codification. Another important conclusion is that the respondents' opinions on the literary language in today's Bulgarian society are most strongly conditioned by two demographic factors – standard of living and education. Keywords: language attitudes, codification, Standard Bulgarian, self-assessment, linguistic behaviour, grammatical norms.

СТУДИИ

А) Публикувани в научни издания, реферирани и индексирани в световноизвестни бази данни с научна информация

3. Станчева, Р., Алексова, Кр. Размиват ли се границите между езиковите нагласи в града и селото? *Slavia Meridionalis*, 21 (2021). Institute of Slavic Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences. ISSN: 2392-2400, с. 2 – 24. DOI: <https://ispan.waw.pl/journals/index.php/sm/article/view/sm.2386>

Abstract. The paper presents an analysis of data from a nationally representative survey of the language attitudes of Bulgarians regarding their opinions on the processes of language internationalization according to the respondent's settlement type. The assumptions are that there will be opposition between language attitudes along the city-village axis. The analysis shows that language attitudes are not particularly influenced by the type of settlement: globalization, not urbanization, is the crucial process in the formation of language attitudes today.

Keywords: Standard language, language attitudes, symbolic functions of Standard language

4. Станчева, Р., Т. Александрова. Някои формообразователни типове при глаголи от първо спрежение в българския книжовен език. *Slavia Meridionalis*, 18, Instytut Slawistyki - PAN, 2018, ISSN:2392-2400, DOI:10.11649/sm.1661, SJR (Scopus):0.101 (26 стр.) <https://ispan.waw.pl/journals/index.php/sm/article/view/sm.1661/4454>

Abstract. The article presents the modulation models in some first conjugation verbs in the Bulgarian language based on a certain set of classification characteristics and diagnostic forms. The inflection types within one of the nine classes in which the Bulgarian verbal vocabulary are distinguished according to a procedure which comprises three levels of categorization: 1) by a morphological criterion; 2) by types of morphological (regressive) changes encoded in word-forming or grammatical forms, and 3) by a normative criterion (presence of doublets). Also considered is the combinatorics of the grammatical morphs in the set of verb forms. The presentation of formal types is done in terms of normative grammar, taking into account the dynamism of the norm. The model aims to cover the entire verbal vocabulary by uniting different lexical-grammatical classifications of the Bulgarian verbs.

Keywords: Bulgarian verbs, formal structure, inflection types in Bulgarian verbs, formal features, classification criteria, normative grammar

Б) Студии, публикувани в нереферирани списания с научно рецензиране или публикувани в редактирани колективни томове

5. Станчева, Р. Кр. Алексова. Общественото мнение в България за спазването на правилата на писмения книжовен език в електронната комуникация. *Generacija interneta*, editor/s: Stolac, Diana, Anastazija Vlastelić, Publisher:Hrvatska sveučilišna naklada, Sveučilište u Rijeci, Filozofski fakultet, 2021, pp:126-150, ISSN (print): 978-953-169-462-9, ISSN (online):978-953-361-032-0, ISBN:978-953-361-031-3

Abstract.The article presents the results of the answers to two questions from a national representative survey of language attitudes in Bulgaria, held in July 2017. Respondents' responses to the part of the questionnaire that concerns e-communication (formal and informal) are analysed. Answers to the question are commented on the degree (on five-stage scale), in which the written rules of the Bulgarian literary language in e-communication in three areas are observed: official e-mails, online forums and blogs, in chats. Respondents' opinion on the appropriateness of replacing characters in the Cyrillic alphabet with those of other graphical systems (Latin, numerals, etc.) is examined.

Respondents' opinions are analysed in relation to the following issues: Are there any areas of e-communication that are perceived as "written" oral communication and which they are; Can it be argued that electronic written communication acts destructively on codified literary norms; Does e-communication affect and how language attitude *awareness of the norm* towards written standard and how it affects the reference symbolic function of the literary language.

Based on a detailed analysis, which also includes the conditioning of respondents' responses to socio-demographic variables, a number of conclusions are drawn:

1. The internet technology with its inherent decentralization, accessibility and interactivity contributes to the emergence in the Bulgarian graphic space of texts with varying degrees of compliance with the codified written rules. The network coexists with two types of texts: static, which, in the opinion of the respondents, are distinguished by a high degree of standardization in terms of written rules, and dynamic, in which, in the opinion of the respondents, compliance with the written rules is determined by the professional communication.
2. The respondents of generation Z (18-39) are the most critical in terms of compliance with the rules in informal e-communication, possibly because they have sufficient experience with texts on the network.
3. The indication factor education proves to be key to the two-way responses: both in terms of knowledge of the written standard and with regard to the active use of the Internet as a communication environment.
4. The answers to the degree of compliance with the written rules in the static and dynamic texts set out in the analysis shall show that the linguistic attitude of the norm is clearly expressed in the respondents as a whole – evidence that the reference symbolic function of the literary language is most vividly displayed in the field of written communication. Native speakers categorically distinguish formally from informal written communication. In informal written communication, non-compliance

with the rules is not due to ignorance or hesitation of the standard, but due to the different attitude towards the standard according to the type of communication.

5. The opinions of the respondents regarding the admissibility of replacing the Cyrillic alphabet with other graphic systems or elements thereof indicate a very high degree of representation of the linguistic loyalty attitude (in its emotional and pragmatic aspect).

6. The Internet generation is somewhat tolerant of the use of other graphics systems or elements thereof, but only in the field of informal written communication. Such graphical code switching is more for the purposes of the language game and therefore can in no way be categorized as a departure from the language loyalty attitude.

Keywords: e-Communication, language attitudes, literary norms, codification

6. Stancheva, R. Language attitudes and the codification of standard linguistic norms. Papers of BAS. Humanities and Social Sciences, 6, 1, Издателство на БАН „Проф. Марин Дринов“, 2020, ISSN:2367-6248 (print); 2603-4832 (online), с. 32-48.
<https://www.papersofbas.eu/listing/ruska-stancheva.html>

Abstract. The paper discusses the interaction between language attitudes and the codification practice and advances the idea that the intersection of that interaction are the symbolic functions of the standard language. In so far as language attitudes are an indicator of the degree of the representation of symbolic functions and the codification is oriented towards maintaining the latter, language attitudes can also serve as a measure of the success of the codification. From that perspective, the paper offers an analysis of data from a representative sociological survey of Bulgarians' language attitudes. The results of the analysis are correlated to specific codification decisions that illustrate the way codification props the symbolic functions of Bulgarian standard language. The correlation is done with a view to the effectiveness of the codification at present.

Keywords: language attitudes, codification, symbolic functions of standard language, Bulgarian standard language

7. Станчева, Р., Ж. Златева. Норма за употреба на деепричастието. Български език, Приложение № 1, Институт за български език "Проф. Любомир Андрейчин" при БАН, 2019, ISBN:pISSN: 0005-4283; eISSN: 2603-3372, 20, с. 225-245.
https://www.balgarskiezik.eu/p_2019-no-1.html

Abstract: The study presents an in-depth analysis of the norm for the use *-йки*-forms in Bulgarian Standard today according to data from a nationally representative survey of language attitudes from 2017. The work is organized around the following structural cores: a) b) analysis of the self-assessment (opinions) of the respondents in connection with the knowledge of the rule; c) language behavior; d) comparison between stated opinion and behavior; (e) recommendations for codification.

The history of codification shows that in the normative documents (spelling dictionaries and academic grammar) this norm is presented briefly, as the tendency is to gradually supplement the conditions for the use of the form. In general, the rules for the use of *-йки*-forms are restrictive. The restrictions are in two directions: emphasizing the literary nature of *-йки*-forms and the conditions of its use. It is concluded that metalanguage of the rule is complicated insofar as it requires native speakers to have specific linguistic knowledge. We believe that it is

necessary to refine the metalanguage so that it can adequately reflect the conditions for the operation of the rule.

The analysis of the self-assessment of the language community as a whole for the mastery of the rule *-йку*-forms is the lowest in comparison with the other 8 studied grammatical norms in the project. The conclusion is that this is mainly due to the state of codification.

The analysis of the language behavior of the test respondents shows that the codified norm for use of *-йку*-forms is the most difficult rule to apply in written text in comparison with the other 8 studied grammatical rules in the project. Adequate application of the rule increases with the increase of the educational level, the labor activity and the living standard of the respondents - a phenomenon observed in most of the grammatical norms studied in the project.

The comparison between self-assessment and language behavior in the commented rule speaks of a balanced self-assessment of the respondents in connection with the mastery of the rule for the use of the deep communion. This means that for the most part respondents are aware that they do not know the rule and are therefore unable to apply it adequately.

The comparison of the data from the test of mastery of the nine studied rules confirms the hypothesis of a high degree of coherence of the answers of the respondents to the norms within the scope of the opposition *subject – non-subject* in the sentence. The answers to the test for the position of *-йку*-forms show the most significant connection with the answers for the positions for use of *кого*-forms and for writing full/short article. The results of the test at the commented norm confirm our observations in general for the elimination of the morphological signaling of the syntactic opposition *subject – non-subject*. In the case of *-йку*-forms this is expressed in the expansion of its scope of use in more syntactic positions in comparison of the codified norm.

As according to the test data only 1/3 of the respondents use the rule of deep communion in accordance with the prescriptions of the codification, further careful study of its use is necessary in order to refine the codification or change it.

8. Станчева, Р., Л. Микова. Норма за употреба на *кого*-формите. Български език, 2019, Приложение № 1, 185-204. ISBN:pISSN: 0005-4283; eISSN: 2603-3372. https://www.balgarskiezik.eu/p_2019-no-1.html

Abstract: The study presents an in-depth analysis of the norm for use of *кого*-forms in today's Bulgarian Standard according to data from a national representative survey of language attitudes from 2017. The work is organized around the following structural cores: a) a brief overview of the history of the codification of the rule in regulations; b) analysis of the self-assessment (opinions) of the respondents in connection with the knowledge of the rule; c) language behavior; d) comparison between stated opinion and behavior; (e) recommendations for codification.

A review of the history of the codification of the studied norm since 1945 gives grounds for the conclusion that in the normative documents (spelling dictionaries and academic grammar) this norm is given a relatively modest place. The scope of the codified norm is narrowed to the field of written literary texts. The direction of codification is towards gradual derivation from the codified norm of individual maturity forms for *k*-pronouns that have lost their functionality. With regard to the metalanguage of the rule, it is concluded that the application of this norm requires native speakers to have specific linguistic knowledge and in this sense metalanguage is rather an obstacle to the application of the rule. Therefore, we believe that there is a need to optimize the metalanguage in the direction of its operationalization.

The self-assessment of the language community for the mastery of the rule for the use of some forms is very high in all categories of respondents, differentiated by different demographics, which puts the commented rule in the group of "easy rules". The choice of the answer does not

make it difficult for me, as this rule increases with the increase of the education, the educational and the labor activity of the respondents. However, the language behavior of the test respondents shows that of the nine norms studied, the rule for some forms is the second most difficult rule to apply in written text (after the rule for the use of the deep participle). Adequate application of the rule increases with the increase of the educational level, the labor activity and the living standard of the respondents.

The comparison between self-esteem and language behavior in the commented rule speaks of a greatly increased self-esteem of the respondents in connection with the mastery of the rule. This increase may mean that some forms are perceived by native speakers as elements of the literary norm, but these forms have a wavering functional value in the grammatical system.

The comparison of the data from the test for mastery of the nine rules studied in the draft confirms the hypothesis of a high degree of coherence of the answers of the respondents to the norms within the scope of the opposition forgery - non-forgery. The highest, as expected, is the relationship between two norms in the scope of the commented opposition - between the norm for some forms and the norm for writing a full and short article.

However, the hesitation is higher in the naturally occurring and developed norm, and not in the created speculative norm.

As almost half of the active speakers of the literary Bulgarian language today use the rule for some forms in accordance with the prescriptions of the codification, the preservation of the current norm would help to turn it into a clear marker of literacy.

9. Станчева, Р. Норма за писане на пълен и кратък член. Български език, 2019, Приложение № 1, 165-184., ISBN:pISSN: 0005-4283; eISSN: 2603-3372, https://www.balgarskiezik.eu/p_2019-no-1.html

Abstract: The study presents an in-depth analysis of the norm for writing full/ short article in today's Bulgarian Standard. The work is organized around the following structural cores: a) a brief overview of history of the codification of the rule; b) presentation of data on the importance of the rule according to the opinions of the respondents; c) analysis of the self-assessment (opinions) of the respondents in connection with the knowledge of the rule; d) language behavior; e) comparison between stated opinion and linguistic behavior; (f) recommendations for codification.

The genesis of the norm for full / short article is briefly considered as a result of the norm-forming function of codification in the period of formation of the new Bulgarian literary language during the Revival. In this sense, its "made" is recognized, emphasizing its functional value for graphic marking of the opposition preposition - non-preposition in masculine nouns in the singular.

The focus of the work is the thorough analysis of the operation of the norm today from different points of view. The analysis is based on empirical data from a representative sociological survey of language attitudes and language behavior of adult Bulgarian citizens, conducted in 2017 against the commented norm. The data unequivocally show that this norm is hierarchized by native speakers as the most important. The primary reason for being the most recognizable norm among the native speakers is the school education in Bulgarian. In the context of linguistic attitudes, the identification of the importance of the commented norm is connected with the manifestation of the attitude of awareness of the norm, which is an indicator of the reference symbolic function of the literary language. The comparison between the self-assessment of the mastery of the norm for writing a full and short article and the linguistic behavior in connection with its application in a written text confirms the opposition in the codification theory between stated opinion and linguistic behavior. The manifestation of this opposition to the norm for writing a full and short article is expressed in the increased self-esteem of the native speakers

regarding the application of the commented norm. However, the increase in self-esteem is within a little over 10%, which means that there is no clear conflict between opinion and language behavior.

Compliance with the norm is determined by certain demographic factors. There is a clear relationship between compliance with the norm for full and short article and the factors education, educational and employment and living standards. Adequate application of the norm in accordance with its codification marks the highest levels in the groups of respondents of current learners (72.9%), people with higher education (71.1%) and full-time workers (59%) - i.e. the rule is applied mostly by social groups, which most often create written texts.

From the point of view of codification, we believe that there is no need to change the codification under this norm. The reasons for this are: the long tradition of the rule; the hierarchization of the norm as paramount in importance by native speakers; the fact that over half of the Bulgarian citizens as a whole apply it in written text. Codification needs to continue to improve metalanguage (rule formulation) by applying an operational approach to an even higher degree. This will allow the application of the commented norm by a wider range of speakers of the literary Bulgarian language.

10. Станчева, Р. Теоретична рамка на изследването на обществените нагласи към съвременния български книжовен език като фактор при кодификацията на нормите му. Български език (Езиковите нагласи на българите и кодификацията на книжовните норми), Приложение, 2017, ISSN:0005-4283, с.11-40. <https://www.balgarskiezik.eu/p-2017/R-STANCHEVA-full-11-40.pdf>

Abstract: The study present the theoretical framework for the study of language attitudes in the project "Study of public attitudes and value orientations to the modern Bulgarian literary language as a factor in the codification of its norms", funded by the National Research Fund under contract No 10/5 of 15.12.2016.

Within the framework of the theory of standard languages, it is understood that the success of codification is bound by three main factors: structural features of the language; its functions and language attitudes. In defining the language attitudes subject to research (linguistic loyalty, pride, awareness of the norm, willingness to participate) follows the framework proposed by Paul Garvin (1993), which allows the performance of a language attitude (measured empirically) to be referencing the symbolic functions of the literary language (unifying, distinguishing, prestigious, benchmark and participation). The codified grammatical norms, which have been in place for decades, are defined in oral literary practice. The two methods of examining language attitudes are defined – direct (with a survey on language attitudes) and discursive analysis (measurement of language behaviour through a short written test) in order to highlight the degree of opposition applied for opinion on specific language norms – language behavior in compliance with them. The combination of the two techniques makes it possible to identify the points at which codifier decisions need to be taken (either in the field of improvement of the meta-language of the rules in order to maintain their operation or in the direction of changing the current codification.

11. Станчева, Р. Категорията *време* на глагола в първите научни граматика на българския език (с оглед на значенията на сегашно време). Български език, Приложение, 2015, 75-110. ISSN:0005-4283,.

Abstract: The subject of the study is the analytical presentation of the category of verb tense in the first scientific grammars of the 1940s. The observations are on general and particular aspects of the description in these grammars. The general aspects concern: 1. The definition of

the category of the verb tense; 2. Structural characteristics of verb tenses; 3. Opinions of grammarians on the scope of the category of the verb tense and the terminological designation of its members. Particular aspects include: 4. Presentation of the forms for the present tense in view of the normative structure of the language from the first half of the 20th century; 5. Description of the meanings of the forms for the present tense in the grammars considering the then state of the Bulgarian linguistics; 6. Description of peculiarities in the use of the present tense in the considered grammatical works.

The analysis of the description of the category of time allows to make the following generalizations: 1. During the considered period in the Bulgarian grammatical literature there is no establishment of the grammatical terminology for the description of the considered category; 2. Structurally, all authors have a division of temporal forms into synthetic and analytical. There is a different degree of completeness and systematicity in the description of the analytical temporal forms - the principle of completeness and systematicity is promoted to the highest degree in "Basic Bulgarian Grammar" by L. Andreychin. 3. There is a great variety of opinions in the presentation of verb forms in the scope of the perfect. It is caused by the difficulties associated with distinguishing between indicative and non-indicative forms. It is concluded that these difficulties are rooted, on the one hand, in the homonymy between the two types of forms, and - on the other hand - in the lack of adequate theories to allow a systematic distinction between temporal and modal forms. 4. The description of the forms for the present tense in the considered grammars gives grounds to conclude that in this point of the normative complex there is a high degree of stability and unification during the considered period. Duplicate registration is isolated. According to grammarians, the use of the abbreviated infinitive has been replaced by yes-constructions. 5. All authors present the meanings of the present tense forms in relation to the verb type category. As a rule, the meanings of the present forms are considered quite generally. The differences in the description of the meanings of the present forms mainly affect the functioning of these forms in the composition of the yes-constructions.

СТАТИИ

А) Статии и доклади, публикувани в научни издания, реферирани и индексирани в световноизвестни бази данни с научна информация

12. Станчева, Р., К. Алексова. Има ли въздействие държавният зрелостен изпит по български език и литература върху граматическата компетентност. Български език и литература, 62, 3, 2020, ISSN:0323–9519 (print), с. 247-266.
<https://bel.azbuki.bg/bulgarian/sadarzhanie-na-sp-balgarski-ezik-i-literatura-2020-g/sp-balgarski-ezik-i-literatura-knizhka-3-2020-godina-lxii/>

Does the National Matriculation Exam in Bulgarian Language and Literature Have an Impact on the Grammatical Competence

Abstract. The report presents the results of a nationally representative sociolinguistic survey of language attitudes in relation to proficiency in 9 grammatical norms. The answers of the respondents are divided into two groups according to the attribute educational activity: students and non-learners. Since the same standards are verified by the National matriculation exam in Bulgarian standard language, it is possible to verify, through the examination of the data, whether this educational practice has an impact on grammatical competence. The analysis shows that National matriculation exam in Bulgarian standard language has a positive influence

on the knowledge and application of grammatical norms in dynamics – a feedback that has not been studied so far.

Keywords: National matriculation exam in Bulgarian standard language and Bulgarian Literature; grammatical competence; nationally representative survey

13. Станчева, Р., Кр. Алексова. Ролята на учителите и училището като фактор за формиране на езиковите нагласи. Български език и литература, LXI, 2, 2019, ISSN:0323–9519 (Print), с. 169-181. <https://bel.azbuki.bg/bulgarian/bel2016-4/godishno-sadarzhanie-na-sp-balgarski-ezik-i-literatura-2019-g/>

THE ROLE OF THE TEACHERS AND THE SCHOOL AS A FACTOR IN THE FORMATION OF LANGUAGE ATTITUDES

Abstract. The study presents the answers to three questions from a nationally representative sociological survey on the language attitudes of Bulgarians conducted in 2017. Respondents' answers contain information on school and teachers role regarding literacy. Analysis of the data indicates that teachers are important factor in formation of language attitudes pride and awareness of the norm.

14. Станчева, Р. Принципи на изследването на формалните класове при глаголните лексеми в съвременния български книжовен език. Slavia Meridionalis, 18, Instytut Slawistyki - PAN, 2018, ISSN:2392-2400, , DOI: <https://doi.org/10.11649/sm.1676>; SJR (Scopus):0.101 <https://ispan.waw.pl/journals/index.php/sm/article/view/sm.1676>

Abstract: The article aims to present new formal classification of verb lexemes in modern standard Bulgarian, based on morphological criteria. The fundamental criterion is the combinatorics of the values of three types of thematic grammemes (praesens, aoristi and imperfectum). Based on this criterion, nine verb classes are distinguished in modern standard Bulgarian. The following steps in formal classification of verb lexemes take into account: representation of grammatical formants (-щ; -н/-т; -и/-е-, -й), verb suffixes, and morphological alternations.

An attempt has been made to extract diagnostic verb forms, on the basis of which verb formative types can be distinguished. A list of 10 synthetic diagnostic verb forms is proposed. These are: a) the present forms for 3 p. sing. (praesens) (relevant for the conjugation of the verb); b) the aorist forms for 1 p. sing. (with distribution of the aorist thematic grammar, different from that of the present tense one); c) the imperfect forms for 1 p. sing. (with distribution of the imperfect thematic grammar, different from the present one); d) the forms for imperfect in 1 p. sing. (due to the +/- alternation Я toЕ); e) the forms for the singular participle with values of the formant -н- / -т-; f) the forms for the singular participle with the value of the formant -щ-; g) the forms with values of the formant -и- / -е- or -й; h) the forms for the singular participle with the formant -л, formed from the aorist thema; i) the form for 1 p. pl. praes. (given the

defect in the number of groups of verbs of the type *изпозасним*;) j) the plural forms with formant -л, formed from the imperfect thema (in connection with the establishment of duplicity - ег кро-я-л-и and кро-я-л-и).

Keywords: grammar, formal classification, verb lexemes, criteria

15. Станчева, Р., М. Томов, Н. Паскалев, И. Кунева, Л. Микова. Формално описание на инвентара от граматични средства в българския език (като етап от разработването на нормативна граматика). Доклади от Международната юбилейна конференция на Института за български език „Проф. Л. Андрейчин“. (София, 15 – 16 май 2017 година), Институт за български език „Проф. Любомир Андрейчин“, 2017, ISBN:978-954-924-899-9, с. 107-111. https://ibl.bas.bg/Proceedings_IBL_Conference_2017_Volume_II.pdf

Abstract: The article briefly presents the basic starting points adopted in the formal description of an inventory of grammatical tools in the modern standard Bulgarian with a view to the development of normative grammar. In general, the results of the formation of form-forming types in the numerals, nouns and adjectives are also presented. The results of the differentiation of form-forming classes for names on the basis of purely formal criteria are also presented in general. By using the formal criteria: changes by article, changes in number, changes in gender, noun classes are reduced to three, and pronouns are distributed among them.

Keywords: Bulgarian language, normative grammar, formal description

Б) Статии и доклади, публикувани в нереферирани списания с научно рецензиране или публикувани в редактирани колективни толове

16. Станчева, Р. Описание на простата синтактична група $V \rightarrow Pr$. Български език 69 (2022), 1, 36–54 Print ISSN: 0005-4283, Online ISSN: 2603-3372 doi: 10.47810/BL.69.22.01.03.

https://www.balgarskiezik.eu/1-2022/0_3_RUSSKA%20STANCHEVA_str_36-54_BG.pdf

Abstract: The article deals with the interaction between verbs and prepositions that form simple syntactic groups ($V \rightarrow Pr$). The object of description are the group's variants as established by means of two linguistic techniques: connotation and accommodation. The author analyses four subtypes of the group and offers her conclusions with respect to: (a) innovations in the standard language; (b) the extent of the accommodation of prepositions to verbs; (c) the stipulation of homonymy of the preposition от; (d) reverse accommodation – observed where prepositions accommodate verbs – morphologically (in the category of tense) or lexically (in the category of aspect).

Keywords: verbs, prepositions, syntax, connotation, accommodation, Bulgarian language

17. Станчева, Р., Александрова, Т. Синтактичната акомодация като езикова техника и инструмент за описание на простите синтактични групи. Български език, Приложение, Институт за български език "Проф. Любомир Андрейчин" при БАН, 2021, ISSN:Print

0005-4283; Online 2603-3372, DOI:10.47810/BL.68.21.PR.18, с. 276-294.
https://www.balgarskiezik.eu/p-2021/17_RUSSKA+TANYA_str.%20276-294_BG.pdf

Abstract: The article clarifies the notion of syntactic accommodation as a language technique and a main tool in the model of description of simple syntactic groups in connection with the development of a normative grammar of the Bulgarian language. The authors point out the advantages of this approach in descriptions with normative orientation with respect to the derivation of system rules in the language. They go on to study the effect of syntactic accommodation in connecting personal and impersonal verbs with da-constructions as an illustration of the approach. The authors consider the degrees of accommodation in the simple syntactic groups consisting of a personal verb and a daconstruction. The mechanism of accommodation is illustrated in more detail by its action in the categories of polarity, person, number and mood in simple syntactic groups with an impersonal verb as a main member and a da-construction as a subordinate member.

Keywords: syntactic accommodation, simple syntactic groups, personal verbs, impersonal verbs, da-constructions, degree of accommodation, Bulgarian language

18. Станчева, Р., Акомодационни характеристики на простите синтактични групи с граматичен състав съществително и предлог (N – Pr). Доклади от Международната годишна конференция на Института за български език „Проф. Любомир Андрейчин“ (София, 2021), 2, Издателство на БАН „Проф. Марин Дринов“, 2021, ISSN:ISSN 2683-118X (print) ISSN 2683-1198 (online), с. 39-48. https://ibl.bas.bg/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Sbornik_s_dokladi_CONFIBL2021_tom_2_FINAL.pdf

Abstract: A technique of syntactic accommodation is applied in the report as a tool for formal description of simple syntactic groups N – Pr in the Bulgarian standard language. The varieties of two syntactic types $N \rightarrow Pr$ and $Pr \rightarrow N$ have been examined in detail in order to specify and supplement the current description of the compatibility between noun and preposition for the purpose to mark the points where a normative assessment is needed in codification of mentioned above compatibility. Key words: syntactic accommodation, simple groups composed by noun – preposition (N – Pr), syntactic compatibility, normative grammar

19. Станчева, Р., Динамика на кодификацията според оценките на днешните българи. Материали от Четиринадесетата международна конференция по социолингвистика на тема „Градска култура и езиково разнообразие, София, 2020 г., Университетско издателство „Св. Климент Охридски“, 2021, ISSN: 1314-5401, с. 103-111.

Abstract. The article analyzes the answers to a question from a representative sociological survey on the language attitudes of Bulgarian citizens, conducted in 2017. Respondents' assessments can be divided into three groups: (a) an opinion that today's Bulgarian language is liberal (with often changing rules); (b) moderately conservative and (c) definitely conservative. The analysis of the assessments shows that there is a statistically significant link between the opinions of the respondents and the education factor.

A relatively small proportion of respondents (9.9%) define today's literary language as a standard with often changing norms. This group includes people with primary and secondary education. These assessments are associated with a low representativeness of attitude awareness

of the norm, since the view that the literary language is liberal does not reflect the state of today's codification.

The prevailing estimates (52.9%) of moderate conservatism in the literary language coincide with our research hypothesis, which is based on the actual state of codifier practice of the last 4 decades. That's why we conditionally define these respondents as "realists." A significant proportion of the linguistic community (37.2%) considers today's standard to be decidedly conservative. Conditionally, these respondents can be defined as "radicals". We believe that their views do not reflect in full the

of the current codification. What unites the last two groups of respondents is the social demographic sign of a high level of education. Although the two groups share the mindset of awareness of the norm, they differ in their opinions as time for changes in codified norms matures. We connect the difference

in their opinions and with the different aspect of the expression of linguistic loyalty. While the so-called "no-fly zone" has been realists share the attitude of linguistic loyalty in its emotional aspect, the attitudes we as radicals share the attitude of linguistic loyalty in its pragmatic aspect.

We have reason to believe, on the basis of the data analysis, that we are still

that critical mass of opinions among educated Bulgarians has not yet accumulated, that serious changes in the scope of the current grammatical norms are necessary.

Keywords: language attitudes, codification, standard language

20. Станчева, Р., Т. Александрова. Формална класификация на глаголите в българския език (нов подход). *Romanoslavica*, LV, 1, 2020, ISSN: 2537-4214; 0557 - 272X, с.144-158. <https://www.cceol.com/search/article-detail?id=913368>

Abstract: The article presents two types of classifications of Bulgarian verbs – horizontal and vertical, which are based entirely on formal criteria, justifying the prospect of a new approach. The research is related to the work on the project "Normative grammar of the Bulgarian language". The two classifications take into account the values of the three temporal grammatical suffixes – prescient, aorist and imperfect. One classification is based on the combinatorics of these values, and the other is a three-level, based on the dichotomous principle.

21. Станчева, Р., Кр. Алексова. Езикова толерантност в електронна среда. IX Международна научна конференция „Наука и образование в дигиталната ера“. Сборник с доклади, Медицински университет „Проф. д-р П. Стоянов“ – Варна, 2020, ISBN:978-619-221-283-4, с. 327-335. <https://journals.mu-varna.bg/index.php/conf/article/view/7128>

Abstract: The report examines the tolerance of Bulgarians towards deviations from the norms of language standard in ecommunication today. Our observations are based on the answers to set of questions in a national survey of language attitudes, conducted in 2017. We study the respondents' opinions about the extent to which the written rules of Bulgarian standard is respected in business emails, internet forums and blogs as well as chats. The answers measure the language attitude awareness of the norm. The socio-demographic factors that determine the stratification of the responses are analysed. The report also comments on respondents opinion about the admissibility of other graphic systems (Latin, digits, etc.) alongside the Cyrillic

alphabet in the written electronic communication today. The responses provide an opportunity to measure the degree to which the language loyalty attitude is built.

22. Станчева, Р. „Как не бива да се говори и пише български“ – 100 години по-късно през фокуса на езиковите нагласи. Българският език – исторически и съвременни аспекти. Сборник в чест на 140 години от рождението на акад. Стефан Младенов, София: Институт за български език „Проф. Любомир Андрейчин“, 2020, ISBN:978-619-90884-1-8, с. 47-56. <http://ispan.waw.pl:8080/ireteslaw/handle/20.500.12528/1788?locale-attribute=en>

Abstract: The paper examines the content of language notes in the column of the journal “Rodna Rech” (1927–1943) titled “How not to speak and write Bulgarian”, whose main author was St. Mladenov. The aim is to characterize individual and group language attitudes through the method of content analysis. By offering calques as substitutes of widespread internationalisms in written literary practice, St. Mladenov seeks to stimulate attitudes of linguistic loyalty and pride and to balance the attitude of desire to participate, clearly expressed by the language community in the period between two world wars. The positive influence of calques is emphasized in connection with: a) the development of intellectualization in Bulgarian standard language, and b) the affirmation of its categorizing symbolic function.

Keywords: Bulgarian language, codification, loanwords, calque formation, language attitude.

23. Станчева, Р. За нормативната граматика. Български език, 67, 3, Институт за български език "Проф. Любомир Андрейчин" при БАН, 2020, ISSN:0005-4283, eISSN 2603-3372, с. 71-83. doi.org/10.47810/BL.67.03.06 https://www.balgarskiezik.eu/3-2020/5_RUSKA%20STANCHEVA_str.%2071-83_BG.pdf

Abstract: The work presents: (a) the reasons for development of normative grammar; (b) the differences between descriptive and normative grammar; (c) the theoretical prerequisites of modern normative grammar and the principles on which the statutory description is based; (d) the specific objectives set by the development of normative grammar in the modern Bulgarian literary language; (e) the tasks for the fulfilment of the objectives.

The reasons for the development of this type of grammar are limited to two main: (a) the dynamics of the language as its immanent characteristic and (b) the reference symbolic function of the literary language as a manifestation of the public linguistic awareness of the norm.

The differences between descriptive and normative grammars are reduced to three main: (a) descriptive grammar focuses on the language taken in itself and for itself, and normative grammars have a pronounced prescribing function, since their purpose is to influence language behaviour; (b) descriptive grammars claim the universality of models, and the standard grammars are inherent in specificity (they describe the standard on the axis of tactics – dynamics); (c) the meta-language of purely descriptive grammar handles the concept and terminology inherent in the chosen scientific paradigm of description, while the meta-language of normative grammar is most often used with traditional concepts and terms well known to the linguistic community, since these grammars aim to influence linguistic behaviour.

It is pointed out that, at the heart of the normative description of the language, it is necessary to lay down the functional approach which has found its theoretical justification for the first time in the Prague Linguistic Circle in relation to the removal of the two main structural characteristics of the literary language – intellectualisation and flexible stability (reconsidered in particular the 'perspective' of codification). On this plane, it is necessary to evaluate grammatical innovation.

Three main principles of description in normative grammar are given: (a) following strict scientific principles in the description of grammar standards; (b) compliance with clear criteria for the hierarchy of language tools on the axis correctly – permissible – unacceptable – incorrectly in view of their codification and (c) the choice of a metalanguage accessible to the language community in which to articulation of grammatical norms in the form of an easily applicable instruction manual.

A definition of normative grammar is proposed as a type of grammar description in the field of functional grammar aimed at helping the speaker/typewrest in a given communicative environment. As its object, the grammatical norms of the literary language, acting in its synchronous state, are determined. The subject of this grammar is the assessment of the dynamics of these norms. The purpose of normative grammar is to determine the status of competing grammar forms in literary language use along the line correctly – permissible – incorrectly. Its method is the systematic synchronous description of the inventory of language tools and the rules for connecting them into correct grammatical structures.

The thesis of an independent and independent description of the form and meaning of language tools in normative grammar is justified. It is based, on the one hand, on the postulate on the arbitrariness of the language sign and, on the other hand, on the thesis in functional grammar that one meaning can be expressed at different language levels, i.e. by different techniques, and vice versa, that one form can express different meanings. In addition, the approach is also justified to describe the rules of forms first. At its core is the observation that the fluctuations of literary language bearers in the choice of competing language tools in the field of grammatical norm are mainly at the level of the form, in so far as the meaning is intuitively known to the medium of the language.

Keywords: normative grammar, standard language, codification.

24. Станчева, Р. Дошло ли е време за промяна на книжовни правила според езиковите нагласи на българите? Паисиеви четения. Езикознание. Научни трудове, т. 58, кн. 1, сб. А, 2020, с. 284 – 298. ISSN:0861-0029.

Abstract: The work presents an analysis of the distribution of responses in a nationally representative survey of the language attitudes of the following statement in the survey: The rules of the written literary language are outdated and inadequate and need to be updated. The relatively low proportion of responses (about 1/5) that the rules are outdated suggests that more tangible changes in spelling and grammar rules would be negatively welcomed in our language community – all the more so because graduates are most satisfied with today's codification. The expressed desire to change the rules is bound by the expression of the linguistic attitude desire

to participate, insofar as such a desire is shown to the highest degree among the youngest respondents (18-29 years), who want to ensure, through the modernization of the literary language, a role for active participants in the "language market" (term of P. Bourdieu). It is alarming that over 1/3 of the respondents (mainly from the low-educated and under-educated) exhibit a neutral linguistic attitude on the statement proposed in the survey – it is interpreted as a symptom that these people have no opinion because they do not know the literary norms, which is an obstacle to their successful social integration.

Keywords: literary language, codification, language attitudes.

25. Алексова, Кр., Р. Станчева. Жив ли е пуризмът в общественото мнение? Доклади от Международната годишна конференция на Института за български език „Проф. Любомир Андрейчин“ (София, 14 – 15 май 2019 г.). София: Издателство на БАН „Проф. Марин Дринов“, 2019, ISBN:978-954-322-987-1, с. 23-31. <https://ibl.bas.bg/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Sbornik-s-dokladi-IBE2019.pdf>

Abstract: The paper presents and analyses the responses of two questions included in a nationally representative sociolinguistic survey. On the one hand, we aim at examining respondents' attitudes to the degree of the permeability of Bulgarian to other languages. On the other, we are particularly interested in analysing respondents' attitudes to the usage of loanwords in written texts. The analysis shows that the Bulgarian language has a moderate degree of susceptibility to loanwords. According to the survey results, respondents can be divided into two groups: purists and globalists, as we metaphorically call them in our research. The respondents in the first group, which covers 2/3 of all the answers given, believe that the number of loanwords in written texts should be kept to a minimum. The second group, the so-called globalists (1/3 of the respondents), views the introduction of loanwords as a natural process which has no adverse effect on languages. Respondents' evaluations are related to predetermined language attitudes seen as markers of the symbolic function of standard languages. Keywords: language attitudes, symbolic function of languages, degree of language permeability to other languages, loanwords (borrowings), purism.

26. Станчева, Р. Акомодационни характеристики на простите синтактични конструкции в структурния тип $V_1 \rightarrow da V_2$ при модификацията му V_1 (личен) $\rightarrow da V_2$ (личен). Български език, 66, 4, Институт за български език "Проф. Любомир Андрейчин" при БАН, 2019, ISSN:0005-4283, с. 34-62. doi: 10.7546/BL.LXVI.19.04.03 https://www.balgarskiezik.eu/4-2019/2-RUSSKA_BG_str.%2034-62.pdf

Abstract: The study proposes a brief clarification of the notion of syntactic accommodation and its advantages in describing simple syntactic structures consisting of a head verb and a subordinate verb. In particular, the author discusses the accommodation characteristics of simple syntactic constructions formed by a main personal verb and a subordinate da-construction with a personal verb. It is established that in the simple syntactic structure V_1 (personal) $\rightarrow daV_2$ (personal) the da-construction is always accommodated with respect to the verb tense category. A five-step scale is proposed to account for the degree of accommodation of da-constructions as subordinate elements.

On the basis of careful and detailed analysis, the following conclusions are reached: 1. Да- construction is a selective category, insofar as there are verb lexis, which as a main article do not connect with it. 2. The amodation of the yes-structure by the main article shall be of two types: lexical and morphological. Lexical amodation of yes-construction is always accompanied by morphological amodation. 3. In the type category in question, there shall also be a separation of verbs into a function of a master member in two groups: require/do not require aqueidation by type by subordinate member. Where there is an amodation of the subordinate member, it is lexical and not morphological, since the type of verb is not a flecked category. 4. In the category of number in the simple syntactic group in question, there is also a separation of verbs into a function of a master member in two groups: require/do not require a co-moderation by number by the subordinate member. 5. In the type category in question, there is also a separation of verbs in a function of a master member into two groups: require/do not require aqueity by type by subordinate member. Where there is an amodation of the subordinate member, it is lexical and not morphological, since the type of verb is not a flecked category. 6. In the time-to-construction category as a subordinate member in the simple syntactic construction in question, it shall always be ifmoded. There is an increasing limitation of the shapes for the perfect and splashy effect of the yes-structure. Even in the case of verb lexems which, as a senior member, allow them under the subordinate member, these forms are possible only if the main member is a form of conceit or imperfection. The forms of imperfect of the yes-construction are problematic rather than regular. 7. Cases of bilateral amodation shall be recorded, i.e. where the main and subordinate member mutually "choose" shapes to form a proper simple syntactic construction. These are the cases where the master acodes the subordinate in the time category and the subordinate acodes the master in the status category. 8. Varying degrees of amodation of the subordinate member shall be observed. It can be distributed on a scale: very strong, strong, medium, weak and very weak depending on the number of categories in which the main member selects values from the subordinate member.

Keywords: formal syntax, syntactic accommodation, da-constructions, simple syntactic structures, degree of accommodation.

27. Станчева, Р. Типология на граматичните норми с отклонения в писмената книжовна практика. Доклади от Конференцията с международно участие на тема „Езикови нагласи и книжовен език“ (София, 17–18 септември 2019 г.), София: Институт за български език „Проф. Любомир Андрейчин“ – БАН, 2019, ISBN:978-619-90884-0-1, с. 183-198. <https://ibl.bas.bg/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Sbornik-Ezikovi-naglasii-knizhoven-ezik-2019.pdf>

Abstract: In the work for the first time in Bulgaria, an attempt is made to typologize grammar norms with deviations in oral literary practice. The need for such typology is linked to the observation that in grammar literature retreats from grammatical codified norms are described primarily as isolated and unrelated phenomena. The research hypothesis is that under the norms with output in oral literary speech, there will be higher deviations as a result of processes of reconstruction and reorganization of the grammar system. The aim of the proposed typology is to allow the analysis of data from a national survey of language attitudes carried out

in July 2017 to take into account different criteria that are relevant in terms of the state of the current codification.

It is stated that the typology made can be a starting point for the systematic description of internal language processes in dynamite in the grammar system in today's Bulgarian literary language. The nine grammatical norms, where deviations from codified norms are most often observed, are categorised in the binary article according to the nature of the deviation in the following four types. First of all, on the basis of the recognition, oral speech does not affect/influence deviations, the following two types are separated: (a) deviations only of graphic order (i.e. no output in oral literary speech) and (b) deviations related to the influence of oral literary practice on written codified norms.

In so far as, under purely graphic standards, the resistors of a codified rule are not undermined by the language spoken, compliance with those rules in the written texts depends most on the technical characteristics of the codification itself: (a) the degree of scope, i.e. the fullness of the volume of description of cases of observed fluctuations; (b) metalanguage, i.e. how clearly and irremistently the rules are worded, and (c) the dissemination of codification, i.e. whether an environment is provided that allows accessibility to the rules for native speakers. On the basis of observations on the nature of deviations in the group of norms, in which uncoded norms are preferably not codified, it is established that all deviations occur in the restructurings within the category of number at syntax level. It is pointed out that the problem with codification in the phenomena of this group is how to assess forms that are in the potency of the system, the oral literary norm realized as regular, but in the tradition of codification are dismissed as "incorrect".

However, for phenomena where there is a preference for codified forms over each other, it is concluded that the forms commented are sanctioned as "correct" only within the scope of the morphological norm (within the framework of molding). The regulatory assessment under the line "correct" (i.e. codified) – "incorrect" (i.e. uncoded) is at the above-the-top language level – syntactic. Thus, from the point of view of codification, a conflict arises between the two levels of the grammatical system – the morphological and syntactic. This means that, under the norms of this group, there is an aspiration in oral literary practice to eliminate the morphological marking of a number of syntactic oppositions.

Keywords: grammar norms, codification, typology, Standard Bulgarian

28. Станчева, Р. Дублетността – необходима и неизбежна. Български език, 65, 3, 2018, ISSN:0005-4283, с. 48-61. doi: 10.7546/BL.LXV.18.03.05 <https://www.balgarskiezik.eu/3-2018/Stancheva-RED-48-61-full.pdf>

Abstract: This paper provides a brief overview of the notion of doublets as one of the language universals. The phenomenon is discussed in its relationship with other phenomena such as variance, standard language, codification processes, print technology and language attitudes. I argue that doublets are necessary to reflect the dynamic character of the norms of the standard language, on the one hand, while serving as one of the major sources for the intellectualisation of the standard language, on the other.

Keywords: doublets, variance, standard language, codification

29. Станчева, Р. За кодификацията на правилото за пълен и кратък член. Български език (Езиковите нагласи на българите и кодификацията на книжовните норми), Приложение, 2017, ISSN:0005-4283, с. 41-59. <https://www.balgarskiezik.eu/p-2017/R-STANCHEVA-full-41-59.pdf>

The article traces the long history of the most commented rule in our literary language - the writing of the so-called *full* and *short article* in history of codification of Modern Bulgarian Standard. A detailed review of the codification documents from 1945 to the present is made in connection with the metalanguage of codification and changes therein. The necessity of studying the linguistic attitudes towards the commented rule as a valuable feedback for the codification is proved.

Key words: literary language, codification, "full" and "short article" rule.

30. Станчева, Р. Езикови нагласи, кодификаторска практика, правопис. Български език, LXIII, 3, 2016, ISSN:0005-4283, с. 7-18. https://www.balgarskiezik.eu/3-2016/R-STANCHEVA_full_3_2016.pdf

Abstract: Based on the reference framework of P. Garvin for the study of standard languages, the article consider the desirability of a representative survey on language attitudes in relation to the effectiveness of the codification practice as a specific research work, as well as the changed conditions of communication in the digital age. It presents five hypotheses to verify that the study of language attitudes is essential. The article discusses specific problems in usage of capital letters based on inquiries to the Language Consultation Service in 2015 – data from the study of language attitudes would be particularly useful to resolve these problems.

Keywords: standard language, language attitudes, codification, orthography

31. Станчева, Р. Прояви на абрeвиацията в днешния български език. Български език, 62 (2015), 1, 2015, ISSN:0005-4283, с. 36-50. https://www.balgarskiezik.eu/1-2015/RUSKA%20STANCHEVA_bg.pdf

Summary: The article examines the activity of the word-formation process of abbreviation in the Bulgarian language from the last two decades. Attention is drawn to the unevenness in the emergence of new cuts in individual types. Various issues related to the codification of the literary norm have been commented on. For the first time, attention is paid to the reductions in informal communication in the so-called texting phenomenon - new for the Bulgarian language.

Key words: abbreviation, codification, informal communication, texting

32. Станчева, Р. „Нова българска граматика“ на Александър Теодоров-Балан. Български език, 61 (2014), 145 години Българско книжовно дружество. Български език, Приложение, 2014, ISSN:0005-4283, с. 89-98.

Summary: The article discusses "New Bulgarian Grammar" (1940) of Al. Balan as the first Bulgarian grammar in which the grammar description is made by the positions of the system-

structural approach. It is pointed out that the new has pierced the entire text and is distinctly visible in a more careful reading – in the thesis of the symbolic nature of the language, in the consistent distinction of language – speech, synchrony – diachronia – postulates, which are an important starting point for the codification of literary norms. Balan also points to the symbolic function of the literary language. The reasons why Balan's work remains underappreciated not only by his contemporaries, but also so far, are also being cited. First, it is pointed out that Balan's work appears in a language environment that has not yet been able to shake off the romantic language-identifying and Volk. As a serious obstacle to understanding labour, the grammatical terminology used by the avora, which in his words has proposed and used in his grammar 64 new terms, as he considers grammatical terminology to be outdated and non-Bulgarian and above all "inconsistent and with new concepts in the science of language".

Keywords: grammar, Alexander Balan, system-structural approach.

33. Станчева, Р. Отново за пълния член.... Български език, 60, 4, 2013, ISSN:ISSN 0005-4283, с. 23-34. https://www.balgarskiezik.eu/4-2013/RUSKA%20STANCHEVA_bg.pdf

Summary: The article is dedicated to the most commented spelling rule in our literary language and is debatable. The rule for the full and short article is considered in the broader framework of the choice of the polycentric model for literary language, trying to highlight the reasons why it is supported by codification.

Key words: literary language, codification, spelling, full and short article

34. Станчева, Р. Правописните правила – време за смяна на подхода. Български език, 1, 2012, ISSN:0005-4283, с. 17-23. https://www.balgarskiezik.eu/1-2012/Ruska%20Stancheva_BG.pdf

Summary: The article considers problems related to the application of literary linguistic theory in the codification of the orthographic norm in the modern conditions of functioning of the literary language. Emphasis is placed on the need to change the approach while maintaining the current spelling norm in order to achieve a higher degree of unification in written practice.

Key words: codification, literary language, spelling norm

35. Станчева, Р. Кодификация на категорията вид на глагола в първите български научни граматки. Български език, Приложение за 2011, 2011, ISSN:ISSN 0005-4283, с. 137-150.

Summary: The review of description of category Aspect in first six scientific grammars of Bulgarian (1936 – 1944) makes it possible to obtain following conclusions regarding named category: 1. There is terminological unity in the meaning of category Aspect; 2. There is no consensus as to whether the category is two- or three-member, but the perception prevails that the type of verb of a 2-member category prevails. 3. The meanings of category Aspect are presented quite schematically, and most authors reiterate the opinion of A. Peshevsky (1914) that the species means how the process, indicated by the verb thema, proceeds and is distributed over time. However, much more complete are described the meanings of the category in the grammars that subordinated the description of the functional approach to language.

The observations of grammars in connection with the use of two aspects (perfect and imperfect) in Modern Bulgarian are mainly focused to limitations in use of perfect verbs. A lot of attention

in grammars is devoted to the formation of derived verbs of both aspects in the literary language. As a result of the observations on the presentation of category Aspect in the six grammars, it is concluded that during the period considered there was a high degree of establishedness and stability of the literary norm in this category.

Keywords: grammar, verb type, literary norm

36. Станчева, Р. Култура на оценяването с тестове в образованието – доморасли практики и световни стандарти. „Многообразие в единството. Култура в образованието и образование в културата“, 2, Съюз на учените, 2010, ISSN:ISSN: 1314-0825, с. 38-44. <http://tksi.org/SUB/archiv/Mnogoobrazie%20v%20Edinstvoto%202010%20-%20202.pdf>

Summary: The article rises the question of proficiency lack in the usage of tests as a modern assessment tool in Bulgarian school. Vicious practices that took place during last four years are traced to be compared to the world standards. It is emphasized that the first step for overcoming this situation is training teachers at good test practices.

37. Станчева, Р. „Младенов contra Балан“, или представата за научна граматика на българския език от 30-те години на XX в. Български език, Приложение, 2009. ISSN:0005-4283, с. 135-140.

Summary: The article defends the thesis that Al. Balan was the first Bulgarian linguist to adopt a synchronous approach to language in Bulgaria and turned the literary language into the subject of a linguistic description. The scientific measures of the two most famous scholars in Bulgarian linguistics – Stefan Mladenov and Alexander Balan – have been compared in the context of the transition of European linguistics from the field of history to synchronicity.

A number of facts are attracted to show that Balan has a very clear assessment of his measure of scientificity. His assessment of the importance of the Sosur doctrine for the language, which, in Balan's words, created "a school of follow-up studies in modern language science", as well as the fact that Sam Balan appreciated as his merit that he was the first in our country to "scientifically distinguish the use of words language and speech".

38. Станчева, Р. Повърхнинни реализации на логическата функция $P(p, y, z)$ в българския език. Български език, LIII, 4, 2006, ISSN:ISSN 0005-4283, с. 53-67. https://www.balgarskiezik.eu/4_2006.html

Summary: The article presents the theoretical framework for the study of surface conversions of two- and three-argument second-line prepositions in the Bulgarian language that satisfy the logical functions $P(p, y)$ and $P(p, y, z)$. The methodology adopted is based on the methodology developed by St. Karolyak in project “Comparative syntax of Slavic languages from the second half of 20 c.” (2001–2004). A broader understanding of syntax as a combination of both concepts and forms is presented, given the idea of reaching out to the primar mechanisms for the creation of independent constituent units of the language (reasoning, or categoremmas).

Keywords: syntax, proposition, semantics

39. Станчева, Р., Александрова, Т. Повърхнинни реализации на две логически функции с дву- и триагументни предикати от втори ред в българския език. Теоретична рамка, цел и метод на изследването. Български език, LIII, 4, 2006, ISSN:ISSN 0005-4283, с. 32-36. https://www.balgarskiezik.eu/4_2006.html

Summary: The work describes the formal conversions of the logical function P (p, y, z) in the Bulgarian language. Two groups of precatates to satisfy this function are separated. However, there are two mandatory limitations to surface conversions: (a) the non-specificisation of the level of the pro-positional argument (p) is always accompanied by its formal expression and (b) the non-specificisation at the level of the second argument(s) of the nuclear predicate must always be formally expressed if the third argument (z) is specified. Another important feature of part of the pre-existing interpersonal relationships of function P (p, y, z) is that the two object arguments (y) and (z) can be integrated on the surface by expressing them within a single syntax position. As a condition for such integration, it is stated that it is necessary that the two arguments are members of homogeneous multitudes.

Keywords: syntax, proposition, semantics, kinds of surface limitations

40. Станчева, Р., Чаралозова, К. Проблеми на граматичната норма (върху материал от „Езикови справки“). Български език, 3, 2006, ISSN 0005-4283, с. 21-30. https://www.balgarskiezik.eu/3_2006.html

Summary: The article systematized the questions within the scope of the grammatical norm, asked to the Office for Language Consultation within the period (May 1994 – December 1996). More than 500 questions were analyzed in relation to the stability of the norm, its proficiency, and Bulgarian training in school education. A total of ten norms (morphological and syntactic) are separated, in which there are fluctuations. An attempt has been made to analyse the reasons for the fluctuations in language development, as well as the inconsistencies in the codification itself. It is emphasised the need to study fluctuations of a grammatical nature with sociolinguistic methods, which would support both the theory and the practice of codification.

Keywords: Language Consultation Service of the Institute for Bulgarian Language Language, Language Consultations, Grammar Norms, Codification

41. Станчева, Р. Службата за езикови съвети при Института за чешки език и дейността ѝ в съвременните комуникативни условия. Български език, 2006, 3, 55-61. ISSN 0005-4283. https://www.balgarskiezik.eu/3_2006.html

Summary: The article presents the main aspects of the activity of the Office for Language Consultation at the Institute for Czech Language to serve as a basis for comparison with the activity of the Office for Language References and Consultations of the Institute for Bulgarian Language. The analysis of the activities of the Office in the Czech Republic is based on research published in the specialized edition *Naše řeč*.

Keywords: Language Consultation Service at the Institute for Czech Language, Language Consultation.

