

## Summaries of the Publications of Nadezhda Kostova

submitted for participation in the competition for occupying the academic position "associate professor" in a professional field 2.1. Philology, scientific specialty Bulgarian language, for the needs of the Department of Bulgarian Lexicology and Lexicography, published in State Gazette, № 36 /3.05.2019/

Book /monograph/

**№ 1. Kostova, N. Verbal Neologisms in the Bulgarian Language.** Sofia: Avangard Prima, 2018, 206 p. ISBN: 978-619-239-107-2

The subject of the study is verbal neologisms, which are two types: lexical neologisms (new verbs) and semantic neologisms (new meanings of well-known verbs). It is established that the new verbs occur in three ways: word formation, borrowing, intra-system development, while new meanings are borrowed or they are the result of semantic derivation and development by analogy.

The lexical verbal neologisms and their system relations are presented in the first chapter. The new verbs have synonyms, antonyms and homonyms.

It is found that there is competition of new verbs with different suffixes, which are used in the computer field. There are new verbs with different prefixes formed by the same new verb because of its great communicative significance.

The study shows that many of the verbal neologisms are motivated by noun neologisms: new nouns for action with suffixes *-tsia* and *-ne*, borrowings without suffix or borrowings ending in *-ing*. Proof of the backward motivation of some of the verbal neologisms is their secondary appearance in the language system.

The semantic relations between the meanings of the new verbs and new meanings of verbs in the Bulgarian language are analyzed for the first time. Lexical and semantic verbal neologisms of the same semantics are used as parallel nominative units.

The semantic verbal neologisms obtained by metaphorization and metonymization are presented in the second chapter. The verbal metaphor as a mechanism for indirect secondary nomination are clarified. A new model of three components is created to present the metaphorical verbal meanings: 1) a conceptual metaphor that determines metaphorization, 2) a semantic feature that motivates the metaphor, 3) changing the subject, object or adjunct to the action. The model of P. Pehlivanova is used to present the metonymic verbal meanings. The most productive models of metaphor and metonymy are identified.

The third chapter proposes a classification of verbal neologisms according to their usage. It comes to the conclusion that verbal neologisms are used in several areas: computers and information technologies, politics, economics, home, music and sports. The largest group of neologisms are the computer verbs.

The fourth chapter deals with the lexicographic presentation of the verbal neologisms in the dictionaries. The principles for choosing appropriate type of definition are given. It comes to the conclusion that the lexicographic presentation reflects the motivation, the system connections, the stylistic markings and the acceptability of verbal neologisms.

The conclusion introduces the verbal neologisms in the context of the general processes, occurring in contemporary Bulgarian vocabulary.

## Dictionaries

№ 2. (co-author) **Dictionary of the Bulgarian Language. Vol. 14.** Sofia: BAS Publishing House „Prof. Marin Drinov“, 2012, 1223 p. ISBN: 978-954-322-543-9

№ 3. (co-author) **Dictionary of the Bulgarian Language. Vol. 15.** Sofia: BAS Publishing House „Prof. Marin Drinov“, 2015, 1602 p. ISBN: 978-954-322-823-2

The participation of Nadezhda Kostova in the largest project of the Bulgarian interpretive lexicography and one of the main projects of the Institute for Bulgarian Language - the multivolume explanatory academic **Dictionary of the Bulgarian Language** (for the period 2006 - 2015) has the following numerical expression: in Vol. 14 and Vol. 15 a total of **812 standard pages, 1922 dictionary entries**. The semantic structure of words has been developed in detail. A rich phraseology is presented. Commonly used termological terms are noted.

The meanings of the prefix *raz-* are summarized on the basis of rich lexical material. Dictionary entries for about 300 verbs with this prefix have been developed.

Chapters in edited volumes, articles in journals, conference papers

### *In the Field of Lexicology and Semantics Motion Verbs*

№ 4. The research “**Semantics of Motion Verbs in Bulgarian Language**” examines the semantics of the motion verbs in Bulgarian language. With their direct lexical meaning these verbs represent subject’s own motion in the space. In order to determine the semantic relation between components of the meaning of motion verbs we employ three main approaches: component analysis, valency approach and the case principle.

Every basic verb of motion includes in its direct semantic meaning (except the principle unifying the group) one of the three differential features: ‘destination’, ‘path of motion’, ‘mode of motion’.

Studying semantic relations between different motion verbs elucidates the hierarchical structure of the group - the same semantic relations recur on every level of semantic complexity.

Motion verbs are classified once in accordance with their semantic indications, then by their semantic valencies and by their semantic cases. The collation between these classifications shows identical results.

№ 28. The article “**Movement in Space or Verbs for Movement in Bulgarian Language**” responds to the topic of the conference. The semantics of the verbs for movement in Bulgarian language are presented. Metaphorical meanings of the verbs of movement are analyzed. These meanings are realized by replacing the subject of the action.

### *In the Field of Lexicology, Semantics and Lexicography Verbs of Communication*

№ 10 and № 11. The articles “**Some Findings of Verbs of Communication**” and “**Verbs of Speech Communication in Bulgarian Language**” deal with the semantics of

verbs of communication, some of which are domestic, while others are of Greek or Latin origin. It is found that the verbs that are part of the international vocabulary are at a different stage in their validation in the Bulgarian language - many of them are normative, others have recently been codified, some of them are new, while some verbs develop new meanings. International verbs are adapted and semantic equalized with Bulgarian verbs. It comes to the conclusion that the tendencies towards internationalization and nationalization in Bulgarian language are in balance.

**№ 5.** The chapter “**Problems of the Lexicographic Presentation of Some Verbs of Speech Activity in Bulgarian Language**” presents the results of a corpus-based study of the verbs *speak* and *say* denoting speech activity. The study aims to show how the use of corpora can lead to solving many lexicographical problems. The results of the corpus-based study were compared with corresponding vocabulary items in the multivolume explanatory „Dictionary of the Bulgarian Language”. Options are available to optimize the lexicographical presentation of these verbs. It comes to the conclusion that corpus-based approach allows a comprehensive and detailed presentation of the lexical semantics in the dictionary.

### *In the Field of Lexicology, Neologisms, Semantics and Lexicography New Verbs and Verbs with New Meanings*

**№ 16. Some Observations on New Verbs and Verbal Nouns in Bulgarian Language.** The article deals with verb neologisms and corresponding verbal nouns. Only 7 % of new words in Bulgarian are new verbs. Observations were made regarding the suffixes and prefixes which have been used to form new verbs. Thematic areas of verbs usage are identified in the study. It was concluded that most new verbs (about 1/3) are used in computer and information technology. The study found that most of the new verbs are semantically motivated by nouns, while some nouns for actions and processes are not motivated by verbs.

**№ 18. Verbs with New Meanings in Bulgarian Language.** Observations were made on new lexical meanings in the semantic system. It is established that verbs with new meanings are used in several areas.

**№ 19. New Meanings of Some Verbs in Bulgarian language.** The study finds that verbs used with its main meanings in everyday live or in medicine acquire new meanings, which represent economic processes and financial activities.

**№ 21. Verbs with New Meanings in the Field of Computer Technologies (On Material from the Bulgarian Language).** The article deals with new lexical meanings with which some verbs are used in the field of computer technologies. The analysis shows that the new meanings have entered into relations with the other meanings of the verb. The new meanings are synonyms and antonyms one to another. The new meanings of some verbs coincide with meanings of new verbs in the computer field.

**№ 24. New Verbs and Verbs with New Meanings in Bulgarian Language.** It comes to the conclusion that two periods are reflected in the dictionaries of the new words in the Bulgarian language - in the first one there are used neologisms, which are nouns and adjectives, and in the second there appear verbal neologisms.

**№ 27. About *Vakantsuvam* and Other New Verbs in Bulgarian Language.** The article aims to demonstrate the appearance and distribution of some new verbs in Bulgarian language. The study presents two groups of new verbs: first, verbs formed with the suffix -uva- which are united thematically; second, verbs formed with different suffixes, but with the

same lexical semantics. These neologisms are the result of the economy principle of the language. They increase the expressiveness of the text.

**№ 29. Verb Neologisms and Respective Nouns for Actions in Bulgarian Language.** The article presents semantic relations between verbs and nouns for actions which are used to denote new actions and processes. Data on the frequency of these verb and noun neologisms from the Bulgarian National Corpus is used. Dictionaries of neologisms in Bulgarian language created by using the corpus-based approach correctly reflect the occurrence of noun and verb neologisms, as in defining the meanings they followed the direction of the word-formation and semantic motivation.

**№ 31. Lexicographic Presentation of the New Verbs in the Bulgarian Language.** Study finds that the new verbs are presented by descriptive, structural or synonymous definitions in dictionaries of neologisms.

**№ 32. Verb Neologisms in the Domain of Computing and the Internet.** Observations were made on the lexical semantics of new verbs. It was concluded that some lexical and semantic neologisms have the same meaning and some new verbs with different suffixes (and prefixes) have the same meaning.

**№ 34. New Verbs in Bulgarian Language.** The article is an attempt to summarize the observations and conclusions made about the new verbs.

**№ 7. New Verbs in Bulgarian Language - Lexical Semantics and Lexicographic Representation.** This chapter in edited volume presents the research of the new verbs in two directions - semantics and lexicographic representation.

### *In the Field of Lexicology, Neologisms, Semantics and Lexicography New Nouns of Action*

**№ 20. New Nouns for Actions in Bulgarian Language.** The paper deals with new nouns for actions in Bulgarian language. It was detected that the largest group of nouns are formed with the suffix *-ne*. These nouns are used more often than verbs which they are semantically associated with. The study finds out that some neologisms with suffixes *-ne* and *-tsia* not correlate with verbs, but they were formed from nouns.

**№ 23. Neologisms of -ing in Bulgarian Language.** These neologisms are the result of the process of internationalization. They are used in economics, sports, computers, cosmetics, music. Study finds that most neologisms ending of *-ing* are nouns for actions. There is competition between these neologisms and new nouns with suffix *-ne*.

**№ 6. New Nouns of Actions in Bulgarian Language and their Lexicographical Representation.** The study are considers the new nouns in Bulgarian language, which are used to denote new actions and processes. The material is excerpted from the *Dictionary of the New Words in the Bulgarian Language* (2010). Data on the frequency of the nouns from the *Bulgarian National Corpus* is used. It is established that the biggest group of new nouns of actions is formed with the suffix *-ne* (*-не*). Most of them are connected to new verbs both semantically and by word-formation. Some of the neologisms with a suffix *-ne* are much more usable than the verbs. Another big group of new nouns, marking actions, is formed with the suffix *-tsia* (*-ция*). The new nouns of actions with suffixes *-tsia* and *-ne* are in competition. A third group of new nouns of actions are the borrowings from English nouns, ending in *-ing*. Only a part of them correlate to new verbs. A big group of new nouns for actions is formed by prefixation or composition. Those nouns do not correlate to verbs, although it is possible for a verb to emerge.

**№ 30. New Verbal Nouns in the Bulgarian Language.** The article deals with new verbal nouns in Bulgarian language, which are formed with the suffix *-ne* (*-не*). Observations were made on word formation and lexical semantics of new verbal nouns. Study finds that most of new verbal nouns are motivated by new verbs, but some of them are motivated by nouns and these verbal nouns are formed with complex suffixes. The new nouns with suffixes *-tsia* (*-ция*) and *-ne* (*-не*) are in competition. Neologisms with suffix *-ne* and borrowings from English ending in *-ing* are also in competition. Some of neologisms with suffix *-ne* appear before the verbs. Most of neologisms with suffix *-ne* are much more usable than the verbs. Neologisms with suffix *-ne* are used as terms.

*In the Field of Lexicology, Semantics and Lexicography  
Separate Issues*

**№ 12. One Particular Phenomenon in the Lexical System of the Bulgarian Language.** The article deals with nouns and adjectives with a prefix *raz-*. These nouns and adjectives do not correspond to verbs in contemporary Bulgarian language. It is found that some of these nouns and adjectives are related to obsolete or dialectal verbs, as well as verbs with limited use, others are borrowed without corresponding verbs. There are nouns and adjectives formed by analogy.

**№ 13. (co-author). Prefix *raz-* and Its Lexicographic Representation in “Dictionary of the Bulgarian Language”.** The article presents the results of the lexicographic work on defining the meanings of the prefix *raz-*. The meanings are summarized on the basis of rich lexical material.

**№ 17. For Semantics of Verb *travel* and Its Lexicographical Representation.** The article discusses the methods of semantic analyses for the purpose of academic multi-volume “Dictionary of the Bulgarian Language”. The Dictionary presents as fully as possible and in details the Bulgarian lexis for the last 200 years. When compiling the Dictionary the lexicographers use traditional and modern (corpus-based) methods and different sources (the Bulgarian National Corpus for example). Applying a corpus-based approach ensures greater objectivity of lexicographical decisions. A dictionary entry of verb *travel* is presented in the article.

**№ 22. For Semantics and Lexicographical Representation of Adjectives of Relative Nouns (On Material from “Dictionary of the Bulgarian Language” and “Bulgarian-Slovak Dictionary”).** The article focuses on the semantics of adjectives derived from family nouns. The meanings of these adjectives are found out to belong to the same type. Special attention is paid to the fact that they are presented in a different way in *Dictionary of the Bulgarian Language* and *Bulgarian-Slovak dictionary*. This article is an attempt to find arguments for both these lexicographical approaches.

**№ 25. Lexical Semantics of Verbs for Keeping Silence in Bulgarian Language.** The article presents the results of corpus-based study of about the lexical semantics of verbs for keeping silence in Bulgarian language. The study aims to demonstrate the semantic relations between the antonymic verbs for keeping silence and verbs for speaking. Verbs for keeping silence are used in many phrases, idioms and comparisons, which have a high frequency.

**№ 26. Meanings of Beginning of the Action in Some Verbs Classified as Dialect or Colloquial in “Dictionary of the Bulgarian Language”.** The article deals with verbs in which deseasementation is established. These verbs express the beginning of the action marked with the second verb.

### *In the Field of Lexicology and Terminology*

**№ 33. Adjectives and Nouns Formed with the Prefix *non-* in Terminology.** The article deals with new and frequent adjectives and nouns formed with the prefix *non-*, which are used in terminology. Observations were made on lexical semantics of adjectives and nouns. Study finds that most adjectives have negative semantics, others have positive semantics; some adjectives show semantic distinction of adjectives without a prefix.

### *In the Field of Phraseology and Phraseography*

The three articles **№ 8, № 9, № 14** co-authored by Iovka Tchobanova are in the field of phraseology. The first article “**Variantes das unidades fraseológicas na língua portuguesa**” deals with variants of phraseological units in the Portuguese language, which are formal or grammatical, lexical, stylistic, quantitative. The second article entitled “The Bulgarian contribution to the development of phraseology and phraseography” (“**O contributo búlgaro para o desenvolvimento da fraseologia e da fraseografia**”) is the general view of the research Kethy Nicheva, Vesa Kyuvlieva-Mishaykova, Stephana Kaldieva-Zaharieva, Bulgarian phraseological dictionaries and bilingual phraseological dictionaries. The third article “**La fraseología de la embriaguez en la lengua portuguesa y en la lengua búlgara**” is a comparative study of the phraseological units for drunkenness in the Portuguese and Bulgarian languages.

**№ 15. The Metaphor Road in Bulgarian Phraseology.** Phraseological units with components *road* in Bulgarian are analyzed in the article. According to their meanings these phraseological units are divided into different semantic groups, connected with manner of living, character of a man, expulsion, beginning of action, surmount difficulties, bad luck, etc. This article gives us a right idea of ethics, folk beliefs and the Christian faith of Bulgarians. The analyzed phraseological units express Bulgarian folk wisdom and superstitions.

### Reviews

**№ 35. A New Slovak-Bulgarian Dictionary.** The review discusses the lexicographical principles applied in “Short Slovak-Bulgarian Dictionary of Economic Terms”. This dictionary presents the new economic terminology. There is a double representation of the terminological word combinations. This method facilitates users. Verbs are included at the end of the dictionary entries of the terms which are nouns. Metaphorical word combinations, which are a part of the international economic vocabulary are also listed in the dictionary.

### Bibliography

(co-compiler) **Bibliography in Bulgarian Lexicology, Phraseology and Lexicography (1950-2010)**. Sofia: BAS Publishing House „Prof. Marin Drinov“, 2011, 594 p. ISBN 978-954-322-435-7

The book contains 5907 bibliographic units with keywords. List of Author Names (more than 1570 authors from Bulgaria and abroad) and Keyword Index (about 250 keywords) are added at the end of the book.