

**Abstracts of papers
of Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ana Kocheva for participation in the competition for the academic
position of "professor" in a professional field 2.1. Philology, scientific specialty
"Bulgarian language (dialectology)", grouped by topic**

Publications after the habilitation are summarized (since 2014).

I. Study of the language of Bulgarian communities abroad

Monographic descriptions:

5. The mixed language of the Viennese Bulgarians. Sofia. Bukvica. 2017. (280 p.) ISBN 978-954-92489-0-6

Recently the number of Bulgarian speakers worldwide grew as a result of continuous migration. This process of relocation has several reasons, but mainly economic ones. One of the oldest Bulgarian communities outside of Bulgaria is in Austria, where Bulgarians first settled in the late 14th and early 15th centuries. The number of Bulgarian communities in the Austrian capital Vienna has grown very rapidly in recent decades. In the 1990s the Bulgarians in Austria were around 6,000; in 2005 the number increased to more than 30,000. At the moment the Bulgarians are more than 50,000. This book is a study about the speech of the Bulgarian community in Austria, which is basically bilingual. This speech is influenced by many linguistic elements: it is basically of a conversational character and is determined by the trends in the Bulgarian and German colloquial languages. On the other hand, it is influenced by the two standard languages. The Austrian media and the Bulgarian institutions in Vienna that support the Bulgarian standard language, such as the school, the press, etc., have an impact on this. Specifically in Vienna, the Bulgarians use the colloquial language of the Bulgarian standard language (the so-called mesolect). Both the old and the new immigrants have a relatively good professional qualification: they are e.g. Business people, diplomats, artists, students, scientists, doctoral students, researchers, etc.

The mixed language in Vienna is characterized by outstanding peculiarities, especially in the lexicon. This is because the lexicology is the area that allows the foreign language influence to pass through. Although the phonetic and grammatical peculiarities are numerous, they come in second place - they are primarily of a literary character. The German transitive in the speech of the Bulgarians of Vienna are of two types: transitive interferent (in principle) and transitive transcoding. The first ones are mainly lexical and only partially change the Bulgarian code; the second are mainly lexical-syntactic in nature and change the code completely - it begins in Bulgarian and ends after the "switch" in German. This switching of the language code often takes place according to certain words, which are called "signal words" in this work. In the colloquial language of the Viennese Bulgarians there are two types of "signal words". One group are German forms with Bulgarian similarities, which,

depending on the level of language competence (the level of command of the German language), serve as a sign of interference and switching of the language code. The second group refers to German words that describe Viennese reality. Such words either do not have a Bulgarian correspondent, or this would not be appropriate. Although such a correspondent sometimes exists, the German word is much more decent. With their German form and content, these words "pull" the further German completion of the statement behind. With greater intensity these structures are in a polilogue, i.e. in a communicative situation where there are more than two participants - one of them Austrian, who knows or understands Bulgarian. The results of the different species combinations are mixed, Bulgarian-German, lexical and syntactic structures.

From the combination of different elements of the Bulgarian mother tongue and the German Transitive there is a colorful mix of languages that can justifiably be called a mixed language.

10. Map "Bulgarian language in a new place in the world" with text. Sofia. 2016. ISBN 978-954-322-856-0

Complicated is the situation of the Bulgarian language in new places. It is spoken in different ways depending on a range of factors:

1. Whether the migration population is more numerous and compact, i.e. whether it is recognized as a national minority or is a group which has not been recognized as a national minority in a foreign country with its own language.
2. The use of the Bulgarian language across the world, especially in places lacking a compact and numerically strong minority has an emphatically **generational** character. While usage is regular with the first generation of emigrants in a new country, it becomes limited with the second generation, i.e. the children of the same parents, to finally go down as a mere family memory with the third generation. This study aims to find the general extent to which the Bulgarian immigrant language has been preserved in a particular recipient country.
3. The **number of emigrants and emigration waves** which nurture and maintain the use of the Bulgarian language is also important for its preservation. In the United States of America for example, this number is substantial. The earliest emigration wave at the beginning of the 20th century was of economic nature, the second one – in the 1930s (after 1923) – of political (communist) nature; the third one – after September 9, 1944 – again of political but this time of anti-communist nature; the fourth – after November 10, 1989 – was again for predominantly economic reasons. The resulting ethnic continuity has catered for the perpetuation of the Bulgarian language in that country for a long time. A similar picture of the Bulgarian immigrant communities is seen in a few European countries.
4. The preservation of the Bulgarian language abroad benefits significantly from **supporting institutions** created in countries with Bulgarian immigrant communities. These institutions include public organisations, associations and societies, Bulgarian special interest clubs, Bulgarian schools, church communities, cultural centres, various news media (newspapers, radio stations, television channels) etc. Their precise number is not known with a view to their dynamic development leading to changes, i.e. data about supporting institutions has approximate nature and is far from absolute.

5. Given the **diverse forms** of the Bulgarian language – **literary, colloquial, dialect, regional and literary-regional ones** – it is important to establish in general which is the prevalent form of both the spoken language and the written register, if there is any.

6. Because this work is **linguistic**, its main term is the term of **Bulgarian-speaking emigrants/immigrants**. It denotes all ethnic Bulgarians (by origin) who continue using the various forms of the Bulgarian language regardless of their religious denomination or new nationality.

Articles:

56. The student discourse of the children from the Bulgarian-Austrian school in Vienna. - In: Problems of Sociolinguistics, vol. XI. 2014. ISSN 1314-5401. (pp. 164-168).

The German lexical, formative, morphological and syntactic influence on Bulgarian students' texts from Bulgarian-Austrian school "St. St. Cyril and Methodius" in Vienna is undoubtedly. Despite the enormous efforts of the teachers to keep the Bulgarian language and the positive results of their activities in this regard, the Austrian integrally trail continues to have an active influence on the so-called intermediate (mixed) Bulgarian-German named in previous research as *gemischte bulgarisch-deutsche Sprache*.

69. The Bulgarian language in a new place in the world. - In: Professor Ivan Kochev - a life devoted to linguistics. Anniversary collection. Sofia 2016. ISBN: 978-954-322-852-2. (p.64-77).

In view of the typology of migrations, as well as the most common language types represented by the Bulgarian emigration, the article reflects the linguistic and demographic picture by countries and continents. The linguistic peculiarities of the start and the new emigration are taken into account. Important conclusions have been made that in order to have a lasting stabilization of the Bulgarian language, special attention should be paid to the supporting institutions - schools, libraries, church communities, publishing houses with publications in standard Bulgarian, ie. to prevent the severance of ties with cultural and educational institutions in Bulgaria. The need for serious work is emphasized in order for the Bulgarian language to take a worthy place in the bilingual and polylingual relations in international communication and not to be subordinate and to feel unprestigious.

70. About the doubling the addition in the language of the Viennese Bulgarians. - In: Problems of Sociolinguistics. 12. Materials from the XII International Conference on Sociolinguistics, dedicated to the 75th anniversary of Acad. M. Videnov. Sofia 2016. ISSN: 978-954-8305-43-3. (pp. 327-331).

Doubling of addition (direct or indirect) is a typological feature of the languages of the Balkan linguistic union, which involved the Bulgarian language. In the speech of the Bulgarians, who live in Vienna, Austria (among new immigrants) in most cases constructions with doubling of addition are very well preserved. The influence of the German language is expressed only in the extensive use of the base structures having one addition, but are found in

Bulgarian language (literary, colloquial and dialectical) and therefore does not feel foreign. It is available also in a slight majority of German syntax calque.

72. The doubling (tripling) of the subject in the speech of the Viennese Bulgarians. - In: Problems of oral communication. 10. Veliko Tarnovo. 2016. ISSN: 2367-8712 (pp. 342-346).

Doubling of the subject in Bulgarian language is found in all its manifestations: prose, poetry, stage speech and so on. The subject of consideration here, in particular, is the manifestation of doubling (tripling) in conversational speech of the Bulgarians, who live in Vienna, where repetitions (and accordingly relegation) parts of speech are among the most typical features.

73. Map "Bulgarian language in a new place in the world". Second Forum of Bulgarian Schools in the Western Hemisphere. - In: Bulgarian Language and Literature, V58, Nr 2, 2016. ISSN 0323 - 9519. (pp. 174-186). Web of science

The article presents the Map for the spread of the Bulgarian language in a new place in the world as a natural continuation of the Map of the dialect division of the Bulgarian language, which presents the dialects within the linguistic continuum. It is stated that the use of the Bulgarian language around the world, especially where it is absent and spoken by a larger minority, has a strong generational character. While in the oldest resettled generation in the new country its use is regular, in the second generation, ie. children of the same parents, it is already narrowed to pass to the third generation only in family memory.

74. The Bulgarian language in a new place in the world. - In: "Bulgarians Abroad. So close, so far ", part I. Sofia 2016. ISBN: 978-954-476-070-0 (pp. 18-29).

Overview of the Bulgarian language communities around the world.

75. Features of the Bulgarian-German mixed language in Austria. - In: "Bulgarians Abroad. So close, so far ", part I. Sofia 2016. ISBN: 978-954-476-070-0 (pp. 175-182).

The intermediate (mixed) language in Vienna is registered with important features in the field of vocabulary and grammar (phonetic features are numerous and are the subject of another study). It is concluded that the main Bulgarian lexical fund and vocabulary are equally perceptible from the invasion of German vocabulary with exactly the same semantics. Intensive semantic translation (tracing) is underway, which even covers the use of prepositions. This is evidence of the truly mixed nature of ethnocodes, in which no transformational rules can be derived for ordering, hierarchizing and registering (stylistic) distinction of duplicate and varying tokens. The morphology of the German borrowed words according to the Bulgarian grammatical models is also a proof that they have firmly entered the system of the mixed language.

76. The doubling (tripling) of the subject in the speech of the Viennese Bulgarians. - In: The Bulgarian community in Austria - historical, linguistic and ethnological research, vol. 2. S. 2016 ISBN 978-954-326-284-7. (pp. 125-133).

(= 72nd publication)

78. German lexical interferences in the mixed language of the Bulgarians in Vienna. - In: Bulgarians Abroad. So close, so far. Part II. Sofia 2017. ISBN: 978-954-476-073-1. (pp. 294-301).

A characteristic feature of the oral-colloquial form of mixed language is that in phonetic and grammatical terms it is more stable, and in lexical terms it has a variable character. In the "crossing" of Bulgarian and German features in the mixed language in the field of phonetics and grammar the Bulgarian features prevail, and in the vocabulary - the German peculiarities. German lexical interferences, and especially those that have an international character and have Bulgarian counterparts, lead to variability at all language levels. Depending on the new status they receive, the German lexical units in the Bulgarian-speaking environment, in which they have their variants, can be considered as follows: 1. Phonolexical interferences; 2. Morpholexical interferences; 3. Derivative-lexical interferences; 4. Accent lexical interferences; 5. Lexicosemantic interferences. All of them testify to the presence of a colorful linguistic mixture, which proves the real existence of the mixed language of the Viennese Bulgarians.

80. Semanticolexical interferents in the mixed language of the Viennese Bulgarians - In: Bulgarian language. 64 (2017), 3. ISSN 0005-4283. (pp. 86-93).

The German lexical interferences are characteristic for the mixed language of the Bulgarians in Vienna. The first subgroup is represented by German interferences in Bulgarian immigrant speech with a different use than in the Bulgarian literary language. The second subgroup, on the contrary, is related to the inability of the interference to change (to wide or narrow) there meaning. The third subgroup are the individual semantic neologisms, and the fourth subgroup consists of interference calques.

81. Bulgarian (inter) dialect elements and German interferences in the mixed language of the Viennese Bulgarians. - In: Neno Nedelchev and the science of the Bulgarians. Collection in honor of Prof. Dr. Neno Nedelchev on the occasion of his 70th birthday. IVIS. 2017. ISBN 978-619-25-070-2. (pp. 364-369).

The literary Bulgarian language, mostly in its colloquial form, is the unifying unit of the Austrian (and respectively of the Viennese) Bulgarians. The rare deviations in it, in the sense of dialectal manifestations in individuals, have an individual and not a mass character. If it is necessary to summarize these rare cases, then they could be reduced at most to some features of the Eastern Bulgarian or Western Bulgarian interdialect, ie. to features that are found in wider

geographical areas, and some of them almost on the entire Bulgarian language territory. These rare (inter) dialect elements coexist with the German interferences in the same way as the literary-Bulgarian forms. From the given numerous examples it is clear that today the East Bulgarian peculiarities (as dialects), connected with the softening of the consonants, with the reduction, with the dropping of sounds (vowels and consonants), with the similarities and dissociations (of consonants) make a stronger impression. From the West Bulgarian examples it is evident that changes are made in front of us with the consonant l, which is vocalized. The oxytonic accent has a more dialectal and interdialectal character, especially in the prefixed verbs in the past tenses.

83. Signal words as signs of transit (interfering and transcoding) of german elements in bulgarian immigrant speech. – In: *Linguistique balkanique*, LVI (2017), 2. ISSN 0324-1653 (c. 223-231).

The code switching happens often after certain words, which I call "signalwords". In the colloquial speech of the Viennese Bulgarians, the German word markers are found in two types of utterances: one are German words, for which there are no Bulgarian correspondence, but depending on the degree of the linguistic competence they serve as a sign of interference and switching the code. The second group refers to German words reflecting Vienna's reality, for which there is no Bulgarian correspondent or even if there is, the German more adequately reflects the Austrian reality.

86. Researches on the language of the Austrian Bulgarians - In: *World of Language*. T. 16. Book. 2. 2018. ISSN 1312-0484. (pp. 65-71). SCOPUS.

The topic of Austrian language studies is quite new in Bulgarian and German linguistics. It is connected with the last emigrant wave of Bulgarians in the German-speaking area (especially in Austria) following the changes that took place in the 1990s when the Bulgarian community grew rapidly. Studies on the language of Bulgarian emigrants in Austria lay the foundations for shaping a new area in confrontational (Bulgarian-German) linguistics. It offers vast possibilities for further work. Of particular interest is the "mixed language" of Bulgarian emigrants. Our first-generation compatriots are subject to research, although comparative language information is also available for both the second and the third generation. In Austria, a new type of European community (with electronic signature) is being created. Thanks to the Internet, it crosses the borders and connects compatriots who have been separated from the territories between them. As the study shows, the mixed Bulgarian (Austrian) German language in Austria is a clear fact that has its specific problems and areas of study. The lexical features prevail, but in its grammatical system, which is the pillar of the language, it remains Bulgarian. The methodological provisions applied to the systematization and analysis of the material can also be used in the study of other mixed languages emerging in the contemporary interconnected world.

90. The new educational movement among the Bulgarian communities around the world in the XXI century - In: Joakim Gruev - the educator and public figure. 2018. ISBN 978-619-90794-5-4. (pp. 293–297).

Among the lasting features of the Bulgarian identity is the possession of a stable feature of the Bulgarian national mentality, which, fortunately, remains unchanged - it is not just a desire to acquire new knowledge, but the thirst for knowledge and education, which does not dry up over time. The article reviews several typical types of Bulgarian schools, mainly in Europe and to some extent outside it, from which it becomes clear that the main task of all of them is to preserve the Bulgarian language, which is the most important feature of national identity and to give some knowledge through him about Bulgarian history, geography, ethnology, ie. mostly for the Bulgarian humanities. Other foreign Bulgarian institutions such as the Bulgarian Orthodox Church Municipality, ethnocultural associations (dance troupes, Bulgarian women's clubs, folklore ensembles) play a supporting role in the same direction, ie. apply some of the strategies typical for those of the Bulgarian school, namely the strategy of the calendar (celebration of holidays - Christmas, New Year, Easter, 1, 3, 8 March, 24 May, etc.); objectivity strategy (making maps of Bulgaria, making traditional folk objects - spoons, forks, cups, coloring Bulgarian symbols, making catalogs, coloring icons, etc.); publicity strategy (literary and musical evenings, theatrical performances, instrumental and singing ensembles, exhibitions of paintings, photographs, presentations, screenings of Bulgarian films, organized at fairs and festivals of amateur art, etc.)

91. Bulgarian Language in New Places Worldwide. Handbook of the Changing World Language Map, Springer. 2019. ISSN: 978-3-030-02439-0 (pp. 1131–1144). Referenced by: Google Scholar and Thomas Reuters Web of Science (formerly ISI Web of Knowledge)

The article reviews the Bulgarian communities abroad - historical and new, the waves of migration and the institutions that support the Bulgarian language. It works with the term "Bulgarian-speaking" emigrants / immigrants. These are all ethnic Bulgarians (by origin) who still use the various forms of the Bulgarian language, regardless of their religious or new state affiliation.

93. Switchcoding and recoding in the mixed language of the Viennese Bulgarians. - In: Problems of Sociolinguistics. 13. S. 2018. ISBN 978-954-8305-52-5. (pp. 51-59).

In the spirit of Weinreich's theory of bilingualism, a distinction is made here between partial "code switching", i.e. the interference of the individual word and the more complete switching of the code (recoding), in which there is a transit of larger segments of the foreign language code - of combinations (syntagms) of words, expressions and even whole texts. The types of recodings are: a) Switchcoding with syntagms (free and phraseologized German combinations); b) Switchcoding with whole utterances (transcoding utterances). Usually, due to various reasons and circumstances, whole German utterances are inserted in the Bulgarian

code, with which the recoding is naturally performed; c) Transcoding with text (transcoding text). The accumulation of several transcoding expressions, which are in direct contact with each other within one or several speech acts, creates a whole text, which due to the way of its origin (by recoding) can be called a transcoding text, ie. text obtained after switching the code.

II. Dialectology, linguistic geography and ethnolinguistics

Monographic descriptions:

6. Map of the dialect division of the Bulgarian language (A. Kocheva in co-authorship). Sofia. Publishing house of BAS. 2014. ISBN 978-954-322-763-1

The Bulgarian dialect language today, due to changes of extra-linguistic nature, is identified within and outside the state borders of the Republic of Bulgaria in three historical-geographic regions: Moesia, Thrace and Macedonia. Its singularity arises from its history: in the 9th century it was a classical Slavic language, while today it is an exotic Balkan language with a caseless **noun system**, demonstrating a widespread use of articles, analytical formation of degrees of comparison, object doubling etc.; and with a **verb system** characterized by replacement of the infinitive with the *da*-construction, analytical formation of the Future Tense with the use of particles etc. These grammatical features (with insignificant exceptions) are consistent across **all dialects** and are the basis of the specific character of the Bulgarian language as the only **Slavic-Balkan language worldwide**. This character has been verified by hundreds of foreign scholars. In phonetics and lexicology however, differences between dialects are more essential and the dialect division actually stems from them. **The biggest uniform division of the Bulgarian language territory into two large parts – eastern and western** – is made based on the successors of the Old-Bulgarian vowel Yat marked as ѣ and sounding like a very broad e – r or 'ä. This pronunciation of the vowel which is not present in the standard language today is still common in dialects, mostly in the east. From the mouth of the River Vit to Thessaloniki there is a bundle of isoglosses termed the **Yat isogloss belt**.

7. Digital map of the Bulgarian dialects (A. Kocheva in co-authorship) - http://ibl.bas.bg/bulgarian_dialects/

Interactive version of the Map of the dialect division of the Bulgarian language on the Internet, which has besides scientific and very important practical value, as it allows to hear physically dialect speech with the help of sound files built into the Map and thus to give an even clearer idea for the diagnostic features of the Bulgarian dialects. It is widely used for the needs of school and higher education.

8. Atlas Linguarium Europae (ALE), Volume I. 9, 2015 (carte de motivations; commentaires) - in two volumes co-authored with Lucia Antonova and Iliana Garavalova: - Atlas Linguarium Europae (ALE), Volume I. 9, 2015 motivation card) - ISBN 978-606-16-

0580-4; - Atlas Linguarium Europae (ALE), Volume I. 9, 2015 (commentaries) - ISBN 978-606-016-0579-8.

ALE is the first continental linguistic atlas, whose frontiers are neither political nor linguistic, but mere geographical. The choice of the continent derives from the fact that the linguistic situation in Europe is a complex one. There exist six families of languages on the European territory: Altaic, Basque, Indo-European, Caucasian, Semitic and Uralic. The mentioned volume includes the map, the comments and the legends to it about the names of "shepherd" in the European languages, work of the Bulgarian commission. Lexical features are reflected in a questionnaire examining the names of basic concepts of life and nature of the continent. Each card is accompanied by a detailed commentary, which clarifies the tokens in onomasiological, semasiological and motivational aspect, touching on characteristic issues of word-formation and phonetic variants. The results of the linguistic-geographical presentation help to clarify the interrelationships between the languages of the peoples of Europe. The results of the project have application in linguistics, culturology, history, European studies.

9. Map of the dialect division of the Bulgarian language with text (A. Kocheva in co-authorship). Second edition. S. 2016. ISBN 978-954-322-874-4

Second supplemented edition of the Map of the dialect division of the Bulgarian language.

Articles:

57. Abbreviated articulated indirect maturity forms in the Rhodope dialects. - In: Research Horizons of Bulgarian Linguistics, BAS. S. 2014. ISSN 978-954-92489-51 (pp. 190-195).

A original feature of some Eastern Rhodopes dialekts, and also in the area of Kxanti, (East Rhodopes villages in Bulgaria and the south rodopes villages (now in Greece) are the "strange" indirect redundant invariant case forms of type: *-не, -се, -те: чулѣкуне, чулѣкусе, чулѣкуте, л'удемте* (D.); *чулѣкане, чулѣкасе, чулѣкате*. Based on typological characteristics I propose a new interpretation of the appearance of redundant members maturity skins in the Eastern Rhodopes.

59. Über die typologische Charakteristik der Bezeichnungen für 'Schäfer' in der deutschen Sprache (im Vergleich zu Bulgarischen) - V: "Fonetica și dialectologie" - rated "Phonetics and Dialectology", no. XXXIII / 2014 ISSN: 0071-6855. (pp.71-81).

In Indo-European languages, the pastoral terminology is very rich, regardless of the different geographical conditions, which are determined by the relief and climatic conditions of the countries where this profession is practiced. Sheep breeding in the Balkan Carpathian region occupies a particularly important place in the life of the peoples of Southeast Europe, as evidenced by the material from the Carpathian Atlas, which includes Romania, Moldova,

Ukraine, Slovakia, as well as Bulgaria, Macedonia, Serbia, Albania and others. Based on rich material from the German languages and dialects, the article reviews the species and genus concepts *Schäfer* and *Hirt*, and draws some parallels with Bulgarian. The differences in the word-formation models in German and Bulgarian are taken into account - compositional (predominant in the first language) and derivational (in the second).

61. Symbolic meanings of phraseological units with the component *sheep* in European languages. – B: Fonetică și Dialectologie, 2016, vol. XXXV, Editura Academiei Române, 2016, ISSN: 0071-6855. (p. 72-77).

The article examines the symbolic meanings of closely semantic phraseological units, built on the combinations of the sheep component with its attributes: *black // marked // lost // lost // slaughtered // scabbed // cucumber*, etc. - all reflecting a common negative feature - the separation of a sheep from the common flock on some basis and its isolation. The figurative (symbolic) meaning - mythological or religious - is largely common to European peoples who have a similar mythology and Christian religion. This makes it possible to make comparisons between the languages in Europe, which belong mainly to the Slavic, Romance and Germanic groups, but also take into account other types of languages.

64. New map of the dialect division of the Bulgarian language. - In: Proceedings of the IV International Scientific and Methodological Seminar on Bulgarian Language, Literature, Culture and History. Berdyansk, 2015. ISBN: 978-966-7828-57-8 (pp. 25-26).

The Map of the dialect division of the Bulgarian language, the principles and methodology of its elaboration - on the whole linguistic territory and taking into account the most important specifics of the Bulgarian language as the only Slavic-Balkan language in the world are presented. The specific way of color display of the phenomena is highlighted, in which the warm colors illustrate the archaic features, and the cold ones - the later ones, including those that are the result of foreign language influences and crossings on home soil.

65. Symbolic meanings of nudity in Bulgarian culture and language. - In: Linguistics: history, challenges, perspectives. Collection in honor of the 80th anniversary of Professor Dr. Ivan Kochev. Blagoevgrad, UI "Neofit Rilski", 2015, ISBN: 978-954-00-0044-2 (pp. 64-70).

Physical nudity in traditional culture is something absolutely unacceptable for the Bulgarians. However, it has a mythological (symbolic) meaning. It is associated with untapped wildlife, disorder and chaos. Naked, man becomes a non-man, gains inexplicable power, becomes a mediator between the real and the imaginary world of evil forces. The naked man comes into contact with them, acquires the ability to fight and defeat them. Clothing is a cultural achievement that protects. Nudity is an element of both pagan and Christian ritual. Symbolic aspects of nudity: as a moral category; as a sign of supernatural beings, but also as a sign of struggle against the supernatural; magic and nudity: a means of healing diseases; nudity as punishment and purification; nudity as entertainment, etc.

66. The dialect division of the Bulgarian language (in collaboration with Antonova-Vasileva, LL Vasileva, A. Kocheva). - In: Journal of BAS, 2015. no. 1. ISSN: 0007-3989 (pp. 97-105).

The dialect division of the Bulgarian language on the historical-geographical land, covering Moesia, Thrace and Macedonia, is described. Based primarily on phonetic features (mainly on Ж and Ъ) the types of Bulgarian dialects and the most representative Bulgarian dialects are reflected.

68. Objectives and Perspectives of Bulgarian Dialectology. Phonetics and Dialectology, 2016, vol. XXXV, XXXV, 2016, ISSN: 0071-6855. (pp. 25-28).

The article reviews the work in the Section of Bulgarian Dialectology and Linguistic Geography as one of the main units of the Institute of Bulgarian Language at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences with a long, over 50-year history. The issues of the Section are outlined, which are related to current issues that are part of the spiritual culture of the Bulgarian nation. The main achievements and forthcoming tasks of national importance are indicated.

96. On How Naming Is Reflected in Geolinguistics (Based on Material for the Names of славен 'Nightingales'). – В: Linguistique Balkanique, LVIII (2019), 1. ISSN: 0324-1653 (c. 39-44). SCOPUS

Two differential features underlie the two main etymons for naming nightingales: in the Western European languages (from the Romance and Germanic language groups) –related predominantly to vociferousness; in the Eastern European languages (the Slavic group) –to the colour of the body. The Southern Slavic languages which are found in new places today (in the south) relate etymologically to the Northern group, because their land of origin is to the north of the Carpathians. This determines a new main division –into Eastern (predominantly Slavic) and Western (Romance and Germanic) Europe.

97. On the semantic collapse in the folk botanical (tree)taxonomy - In: Bulgarian language. Book 3. 2019. ISSN 0005-4283 (pp. 89-97).

The author discusses the term 'semantic collapse' corresponding to the French glissement sémantique on the basis of material from folk botanical (tree) taxonomy. The main structural schemes underlying semantic breakdowns are shown. The theoretical assumptions are substantiated by numerous examples from the Bulgarian language and from the languages of Europe. The article looks for a connection between the encyclo-pedic meaning of the names for different tree species and their counterparts with sym-bolic semantics.

Forewords and reviews:

79. Hr. Toncheva, Iv. G. Iliev. The speech of the village of Pripek, Dzhebelsko region.

Plovdiv University Publishing House "Paisii Hilendarski", 2016. 181 pp. - In: Bulgarian Language 64 (2017), 2, ISSN 0005-4283. (p.106-109). (review)

95. The prosodic organization of the Central Rhodope dialect in the area of the village of Smilyan. Gaidadzhieva, Ivanka Valcheva, 1958-2015. Gaidadzhieva, Ivanka Valcheva, 1958-2015. Publishing and production - Plovdiv: Univ. ed. "Paisii Hilendarski", 2019 ISBN - 978-619-202-459-8 COBISS.BG-ID - 1291049444 - [foreword. (pp. 5-15)].

III. History of language (in view of historical dialectology)

Articles:

58. Die Sprachnorm des Hl. Methodius. ELLWANGENER JAHRBUCH, Band 44, 2014, Opferkuch GmbH, Verlag. ISBN-13: 978-3945380093. (pp. 101-111).

There are the least contradictory views about the composition (repertoire) of characteristic features of the overall linguistic norm (regardless of whether these features are called by their ethnic name as Bulgarian or are attributed to some other or several other language systems). The Cyril and Methodius language norm, typical of almost all monuments of this era, has clear constitutive features, which are listed in the article. They are in the field of phonetics (phonetic norm); in the field of vocabulary (lexical norm). Both the archaic Proto-Slavic and the small proto-Bulgarian treasures are well preserved. At the same time, a new home vocabulary was created through word formation and semantic transmission. The main and largest share of foreign borrowings falls on Greeks and a much smaller share of Germanisms, Latinisms and Moravians.

60. Die Sprachnorm von Kyrill und Method – In: Balkan Linguistics, vol. 1, 2014. S. BAS. ISSN 0324-1653. (pp. 67-74).

From all the typical (characteristic of all monuments) archaic features of the Cyril and Methodius norm - phonetic, grammatical and lexical, we can confidently and impartially conclude that the norm is mainly covered even today in modern living southeastern Bulgarian speech mostly by the surroundings of Thessaloniki. This dialect is considered in two planes: a) in the narrow sense of the word, where today it is represented by the speech of the Thessaloniki villages Suho, Zarovo and Visoka, which preserved the nasalism of the vowels X and A , and b) in the broad sense of the word - as most southern Bulgarian dialect area, located from Thessaloniki to Constantinople (east), from Thessaloniki to Korcha (west) and south - from Smolyan to the White Sea (Oblak, Jagic, St. Mladenov). The most important modern features of this dialect area, which still correspond to the old Cyril and Methodius norm are listed in the article.

63. Vatroslav Oblak and the concept of Thessaloniki speech. – In: The modern dimensions of a scientific insight - 150 years since the birth of Vatroslav Oblak, Sofia, 2015. ISBN: 978-954-362-160-6. (pp. 39-45).

Vatroslav Oblak left his name forever in Slavic philology and in the Bulgarian history of the language with his groundbreaking discovery of Slavic studies that Thessaloniki was the homeland not only of the holy fathers Constantine-Cyril the Philosopher and his brother Methodius, but also of their Old Bulgarian language. Consideration of the Thessaloniki dialect in the broadest sense of the word - as the southernmost Bulgarian area east of Constantinople and west of Thessaloniki to Korcha is evidence of the invaluable merit of Oblak, who with his fundamental discoveries guided Slavic linguistics on the right path to objective research. and rejected the statements of the Pannonian hypothesis.

67. The Cyril and Methodius language norm. - In: Macedonian Review. 2. 2015. (pp. 91-101). ISSN 0861-2277. (pp. 91-101). (reprinted in 87. Cyril and Methodius language norm. - In: Simeonova Bulgaria in the history of the European southeast: 1100 from the battle of Aheloy. Faber. 2018. ISBN 978-619-00-0832-3. (pp. 312-320) .)

The living vernacular of the Bulgarian Slavs from the southernmost parts of the language continuum with its preserved archaic features at all language levels is still a testimony to the nature of the Cyril and Methodius language norm. The creative and educational activity of the two brothers from the Bulgarian-speaking Thessaloniki region Constantine-Cyril Philosopher and Methodius - creators of the Slavic script in the ninth century transcends the borders of Eastern Europe and acquires pan-Slavic, pan-European and world significance. The Holy Fathers of the Orthodox, and then of the Catholic Church as Byzantine missionaries, came into contact with representatives of both peoples from Western and Central Europe (Germans, Italians, Hungarians) and from Asia (Arabs, Turks), which also means with representatives of different religions.

IV. Comparative linguistics

Articles:

62. Contrast-semantic stable comparisons with an animalistic lexical component in Bulgarian and Slovenian. Sat. "Slavic Studies and Bulgarian Studies Today: Questions, Ideas, Directions", Blagoevgrad, UI "Neofit Rilski", 2015. ISBN: 978-954-680-976-6. (pp. 177-184).

In the proposed development an attempt is made to present a new classification of phraseological comparisons in view of the semantic characteristics registered so far. For the most part, the animalistic lexical components of phraseological units are repeated in Bulgarian and Slovenian. However, the different type of imagery in this type of comparative forms in other cases forms different fragments of the two linguistic pictures of the world - Bulgarian and Slovenian - and is evidence of the national identity of the two languages. However, the terms:

contrast token, contrast-semantic comparison (contrast-semantic comparative) etc. are introduced as linguistic.

71. Mythological and biblical phraseological combinations in European languages. - In: About the word - new searches and approaches. Anniversary collection in honor of Corresponding Member. Prof. Ph.D. Emilia Pernishka. S. 2016. ISBN: 978-954-322-835-5 (pp. 246-255).

The symbolic meanings of closely semantic phraseological units, built on the combinations of the sheep component with its attributes, are considered: *black // marked // lost // lost // slaughtered*, etc. - all reflecting a common negative feature - the separation of a sheep from the common flock on some basis and its isolation. The figurative (symbolic) meaning - mythological or religious - is largely common to European peoples who have a similar mythology and Christian religion. This makes it possible to make comparisons between the languages in Europe, which belong mainly to the Slavic, Romance and Germanic groups, but also take into account other types of languages. The material is excerpted from 40 sources in Cyrillic and Latin (see finally) for Bulgarian, Serbian, Croatian, Slovenian, Russian, Ukrainian, Belarusian, Lusatian, Lithuanian, Latvian, French, Spanish, Italian, Romanian, German, English, Greek, Albanian and others.

77. Identical gradual semantic stable comparisons with animalistic lexical component in Bulgarian and Slovenian. - In: "The language of science and the science of language" - Jubilee collection in honor of Corresponding Member. Maria Popova. S. 2017. ISBN 978-954-322-891-1. (pp. 415-426).

The identical gradual semantic persistent comparisons with animalistic lexical component in Bulgarian and Slovenian is long. In this respect there is a common phrasebook fund in those two most remote South Slavic languages. The unity can be established also on Slavic and European level.

88. Structural Models in the Derivational Formation of Lexemes that Mean Rye in Different European Languages. - B: *Linguistique balkanique* LVII (2018), 2. ISSN 0324-1653. (c. 145-150).

Despite their different etymological origins, words meaning 'rye' in modern European languages participate as basic components of derived constant combinations or as onomasiological motifs in other related cognate tokens. Thus, several clearly defined pan-European structural models with a stable character are formed. This situation is largely present in the Bulgarian language.

94. Narrative persistent comparisons with animalistic lexical component in Bulgarian and Slovenian. - In: *Linguistic problems*. SWU. 2019. ISSN: 2682-9673 (pp. 238-243).

The proposed work attempts to present a new classification of the phraseology comparisons in view of the previously registered semantic characteristics. In essence, the animalistic lexical components of phraseologies are repeated in Bulgarian and in Slovenian. The different types of imagery in this kind of comparative forms different fragments of the two language pictures of the world - the Bulgarian and the Slovenian - and is a testimony to the national character of the two languages.

V. Pluricentrism of the Bulgarian language

and peculiarities of the written-regional norm of the Bulgarian language in the Republic of Northern Macedonia (RNM)

Studies:

13. On the (re) codifications of standard Bulgarian in Vardar and Aegean Macedonia - Papers of BAS Humanities and Social Sciences. Vol. 4, 2017, No 2. (in co-authorship with Iv. Kochev) (pp. 108-128).

The Bulgarian literary language has a record number of writing-regional codifications. While other Balkan languages are found in two states each (Greek - in the main state of Greece and in Cyprus; Turkish - in the main state of Turkey and in Cyprus; Albanian - in the main state of Albania and in Kosovo; Romanian - in the main state of Romania and in Moldova; the situation of Serbo-Croatian in the former Yugoslavia is not fully clarified), the Bulgarian language because of Bulgaria's failure to accomplish its national unification in the 20th century and due to forced emigration of the population after a few wars displays a record number of attempts at codification of regional written norms - six in total. Of these six codifications three were made on the basis of dialects and three - on the basis of the Bulgarian literary language (in the Aegean part of Greece, in the Republic of Macedonia and in Ukraine). In the latter cases, it is not actually a primary codification but a secondary one, a (re)codification of already established (during the National Revival era) and long-used Bulgarian literary language. All six of them however provide clear evidence of the pluricentrism of the Bulgarian language which is the result of the exceptionally complex historical destiny of the Bulgarian nation.

14. Pluricentrism of the Bulgarian literary language - a result of dialect codifications and dialectal precodifications. - In: Linguistic problems. SWU. 2019. ISSN: 2682-9673 (co-authored with Iv. Kochev). (pp. 21-42).

Due to the fragmentation of the Bulgarian national territory after the wars, the Bulgarian language, which remained outside the state borders, was found in the following places on the Balkan Peninsula: 1. In Romania - a) Northern Dobrudja, separated from Bulgaria during the Liberation 1877 - 1878 to Romania as compensation for Russia taking Bessarabia from Romania; (b) in the Banat region (now Romania), obtained from Hungary after the break-up of Austria-Hungary (1918). The Bulgarian population in Banat is a migrant, who came here mostly after the suppression of the Chiprovtsi uprising (1688) by the Chiprovtsi, Montana and Svishtov

regions. He is known as a Paulician, professes Catholicism and has a strong Bulgarian national identity. 2. In the former Yugoslavia - a) in Serbia - Pomoravieto (area along the Bulgarian Morava River, renamed South Morava), also handed over after the Liberation War (1877 - 1878) to Serbia; b) in Vardar Macedonia, annexed by Serbia in 1913 after the Balkan War; c) in the western suburbs, taken from Serbia 1918-1919 after the First World War. 3. In Greece in the following Bulgarian lands - a) Aegean Macedonia, b) Western Thrace, annexed after the Balkan Wars and the First World War. 4. In Turkey in Eastern (Edirne) Thrace - initially with the local Bulgarians, and after their expulsion with the displaced Bulgarians - Muslims from the Rhodopes and Northern Bulgaria. The Bulgarian language was spoken by immigrants in Southern Moldova and Ukraine (they came there after the unsuccessful wars of the Russian Empire with the Ottoman Empire - 1777, 1812, 1856, and also after the September Uprising in Bulgaria in 1923). I. Only in Banat, and before the creation of the literary Bulgarian language, the so-called literary Bulgarian Banat language on a natural dialectal basis with the free will of the population itself (for more details see Stoykov 1967: 5 - 489). In the former Yugoslavia (in Macedonia) and in Northern Greece, several attempts were made to change the name of the Bulgarian nation and to recodify the established Bulgarian literary language in the Bulgarian language. The whole (re)codification activity reflects mostly the postulates of foreign national doctrines, which aim in most cases to change the national name of our language and people. Thus arose the linguistic phenomenon of pluricentrism in the literary Bulgarian language (with six written-regional norms, in addition to the main one).

Articles:

82. On the recodification and pluricentrism of standard Bulgarian. – B: *Linguistique balkanique*, LVI (2017), 2. ISSN 0324-1653 (co-authored with Iv. Kochev). (pp. 121-137).

Due to extra-linguistic reasons, the Bulgarian literary language has a record number of written regional codifications – at least six: three of them in Greece, one in Banat, one in Soviet Ukraine, and after the end of the Second World War: in the Republic of Macedonia. Of these six codifications three were made on the basis of dialects and three - on the basis of the Bulgarian literary language (in the Aegean part of Greece, in the Republic of Macedonia and in Ukraine). In the last three cases, it is not actually a primary codification but a secondary one, a (re)codification of an already established (during the Renaissance) and long-used literary Bulgarian language. The six codifications together are a clear testimony for the pluricentrism of the Bulgarian language, as a result of the extremely complex historical destiny of the Bulgarian nation. All codifications, except for the Banat and the Ukraine one, have the same purpose - to replace or modify the name of the Bulgarian nationality and the Bulgarian language abroad. The Glottomy was a "natural" process, characteristic for Eastern Europe and a number of Central Asian Soviet republics. However, the recodified Bulgarian “languages” are not formed on a dialectal basis, they are not based on a previously existing literature (with classical writers) but were announced by a decree on a certain date.

84. On the recodifications and pluricentrism of the literary Bulgarian language. - In: *Journal of BAS*. Book 1. 2018 ISSN 0007-3989 (co-authored with Ivan Kochev). (pp. 21-29).

The Slavic studies after the Second World War was totally misled by Serbian and Soviet science, fulfilling the decisions of the Comintern in 1934 to create new nations and languages for the needs of the world proletarian revolution. Glototomy is a "natural" process typical of Eastern Europe and a number of Central Asian Soviet republics. It was noted that the fruit of Comintern linguistics were two other recodified Bulgarian "languages": the Aegean Macedonian "language" in northwestern Greece and the proletarian Bulgarian language in southern Ukraine (in the former USSR). Like the Macedonian literary "language" in Vardar Macedonia, they do not develop on a dialect basis, they do not have previous literature (with classic writers), but are declared unique - by decree on a certain date. The true picture of the glototomy in Bulgarian is revealed when reading "The Stenographic Notes from the First Language Commission", Facsimile, Skopje, 2000 by Dr. Stoyan Risteski. They are presented and analyzed in detail. The term intralinguistic translation in all its variants is introduced.

85. On the recodifications of the literary Bulgarian language in Vardar and Aegean Macedonia (on documentary comparisons). - In: Bulgarian language. 1. 2018. ISSN 0005-4283. (pp. 99-116). (co-authored with Iv. Kochev)

Similar text to the previous one with a 30% difference, which is regarding the Aegean-Macedonian recodification. A review is made of the "Grammar in Macedonian" published in 1953 by "New Greece", which is intended for Bulgarian children from Aegean Macedonia, scattered after the failure of the Civil War throughout Eastern Europe. Other textbooks have been created for them in a "language" different from the Skopje version (from the same year). The two grammars also differ in their frankness. The "Aegean" one openly admits that it was created on the "Bulgarian grammar" of L. Andreychin and others from 1947, while the "Vardar" conceals this fact terminologically and the establishment of the plagiarism of Bl. Koneski is done after making deliberate comparisons.

92. On the recodifications and pluricentrism of the literary Bulgarian language. - In: Problems of Sociolinguistics. 13. S. 2018. ISBN 978-954-8305-52-5. (co-authored with Iv. Kochev) (pp. 31-43).

Similar text.

Reviews:

89. Makey Kavka (2015): Macedonian Discourses (Language-Style-Text). - In: Linguistique Balkanique LVII (2018), 2. ISSN 0324-1653 (pp. 239-244). (review).

The book "Macedonian Discourses" by Krakow researcher Maciej Kawka, published in Skopje in 2015, is being reviewed. The basic method, although declared outright discursive, is not at all this one. A detailed critical review of the publication is made, which tendentiously repeats the alterations of the Skopje philologists.
