

Linguistic characteristics of modern Bulgarian political terminology

Summary: "Linguistic characteristics of the Bulgarian political terminology" is a linguistic work dedicated to a particularly important question of our modern linguistics, which, although very relevant, has not been fully developed. This question today attracts the attention not only of linguists, but also of journalists, teachers, lawyers, public figures, as well as people professionally engaged in political and administrative activities. All this necessitates the appearance of a separate study dedicated to the current state and functioning of Bulgarian political terminology. The main goal of the present study is to outline the modern picture as completely as possible and to present the current state and functioning of the Bulgarian political terminology as a specialized lexical subsystem of the Bulgarian literary language as fully as possible. This terminology reflects at the linguistic level the dynamic and major changes that have occurred in the socio-political, economic and social life in our country and around the world in the last twenty years. As a lexical subsystem of the literary language, modern Bulgarian political terminology has its own specific features.

In the paper, a detailed linguistic analysis of the Bulgarian political terminology is made from the point of view of the ways of forming the linguistic form of the terms, i.e., a nomination characteristic and a description of the nomination models are made. A formal-structural characterization of Bulgarian political terminology is also made, i.e. an analysis of the formal structure of terms and term elements, a general linguistic characterization of systemic semantic relationships, lexical-semantic relationships, including phenomena such as ambiguity, homonymy, synonymy, are also examined, antonymy, paronymy, etc., the terminological variation, as well as the sources for the formation of terms, are

also examined. The author also dwells on the controversial question of her attitude - foreign in this terminology. The trends in the future development of Bulgarian political terminology are also outlined. The paper also examines the changes in the social assessment and public attitude towards some terms after November 10, 1989.

To the issue of variability in terminology

Summary: "Toward the issue of variation in terminology" is a linguistic work dedicated to an interesting, important and current issue in modern terminology. This is the first comprehensive study of variation in terminology. Until now, there is no complete work dedicated to the variability in terminology, the reasons that give rise to it and the ways in which it manifests itself, as well as there is no comprehensive assessment of the controversial question, is this phenomenon necessary and how it will develop in the future.

This work analyzes in detail the reasons that give rise to variation, the ways in which it manifests itself, as well as the difficulties in its lexicographic presentation. At the same time, the author also gives valuable practical recommendations for handling the variability in terminology. Kr. Simeonova proves that variability is directly related to the dynamic development of knowledge. This is because, in short, when a new concept appears, variantness shows the process of searching for the most accurate and most adequate linguistic form of the term for its expression in accordance with the specifics of the given scientific or professional field. The work is distinguished by theoretical depth, evidential empiricism, relevance and a bright applied focus. It gives a clearer, more accurate, more complete picture of the dynamics of linguistic processes in scientific discourse and will be the basis for the study of a number of problems in the theory of terminology. The author emphasizes that the existence of terminological variation is a positive fact and is a direct consequence of the dynamics of scientific knowledge in the global era. Variation is a phenomenon rooted in the diachrony of language, insofar as each language system renews itself internally according to its own laws and external extralinguistic influences.

According to the author, the presence of variability in terminology is a positive fact. This is because variantness speaks of the development of scientific thinking and shows us the processes of searching and improving the means of linguistic fixation of scientific concepts and of finding the most accurate linguistic form of terms. It is also a fact that the existence of terminological variation refutes the older understanding of terms as static and closed univocal linguistic units that remain aloof from the dynamic processes acting on the commonly used lexicon. On the contrary. Terminological variation is part of linguistic variation in general and is a special case of it. The author also offers solutions on what the choice of a given option depends on. In conclusion, we will say that this work represents an original study with well-defined goals and achieved results.

About some Bulgarian-Russian terminological parallels

Summary: The accent of this article is placed on certain similar terminological phenomena and processes that occur in two genetically related Slavic languages. There is a significant number of these similarities and they concern various aspects of the terminological theory and practice.

About the national and the international in the modern Bulgarian and Russian languages

Summary: This report examines the important question of the role and place of foreign words in today's Bulgarian and Russian socio-political lexicon and what and how much it should be addressed. It is a fact that there is no language that has disappeared because of the introduction of foreign words into it. They cannot violate its originality and national character. But it is also a fact that today Slavic languages and literatures and Slavic culture in general suffer a monstrous influence from the West. This influence is in many ways excessive. The author poses the question of what foreign and how foreign these two rich and highly developed Slavic languages need.

About the use of some common phraseology in the modern Bulgarian and Russian languages

Summary: The focus of this report is on the study of linguistic material from two genetically related and close Slavic languages - Bulgarian and Russian. The author's attention is focused on some phraseological combinations, which, as we know, are one of the brightest and most figurative means of expression in the language. The phraseological systems of the modern Bulgarian and Russian languages contain a lot of common phraseology. The similarities are too many and refer to various aspects such as the semantic, structural, grammatical and expressive properties of phraseological units, the peculiarities of their use in speech, etc. The main conclusion is that a large number of phraseological units in both languages have the same or very similar lexical composition, the same or very similar syntactic organization and the same semantics and spheres of use, i.e. many Bulgarian phraseological units have either a complete equivalent in the Russian language or very a close phraseological analogue. The Russian and Bulgarian languages also have many common phraseological kalki and semi-kalki.

About some political metaphors, used in the modern bulgarian and Russian political discourse

Summary: The study pays attention to some of the most frequently used metaphors in the modern Bulgarian and Russian political discourse. Several interesting examples of single word terms and phrase terms, that received their denomination from general language words by metaphor, are examined in the article.

For the national and the international in the modern Bulgarian terminology

Summary: The article discusses the important issues about the role and the place of the foreign words and terms in modern Bulgarian terminology, about the simultaneous action of the processes of nationalization and internationalization, about the question what and how many have to be borrowed and could modern Bulgarian terminology be prevented from loss of its national character

**About some problems facing the Bulgarian terminological lexicography,
related to the specific features of the lexicographic representation of the terms
in a terminological dictionary**

Summary: This article is devoted to a number of important issues related to the creation of terminological dictionaries of an interpretive-encyclopedic character, intended for the widest circles of society. It deals with some general and particular problems in terminographic work. A number of problems related to the selection of lexical units, their interpretation, the specificity of the terminographic presentation of the terms, their systematic description, etc. have been raised.

The specificity of the phenomenon of homonymy in modern Bulgarian and Russian terminology

Summary: In this report, the author dwells on the phenomenon of homonymy in the Bulgarian and Russian languages - two genetically related Slavic languages. The similarities in this respect are too many and relate both to the ways in which homonyms arise in language, and to the main ways in which homonymy manifests itself in terminology.

General and national-specific in some Bulgarian and Russian phraseological units

Summary: In this report, the author directs her attention to some frequently used phraseology in the modern Bulgarian and Russian languages - two genetically related and closely related Slavic languages. As we know, phraseological combinations are one of the brightest and most figurative means of expression in the language. The phraseological systems of the modern Bulgarian and Russian languages contain a lot of common phraseology. The similarities are too many and refer to various aspects such as the semantic, structural and expressive properties of phraseological units, the peculiarities of their use in speech, their lexical-semantic relations, etc. In addition, however, the Bulgarian and Russian languages also have phraseological units that are nationally specific for each of them, are distinguished by a bright national color and do not have an exact equivalent in the other language. These phraseology reveal to us many aspects of life, culture, history and lifestyle of the people who created the corresponding phraseology.

For some interesting terminological metaphors

Summary: The emphasis in the article is placed to the terminological metaphor as one of the most commonly used techniques for terminological denomination.

About some productive term formation models in contemporary Bulgarian and Russian language

Summary: The focus in accent of this article is placed on certain similar terminological phenomena and processes that occur in two genetically related Slavic languages. There is a significant number of these similarities and they concern various aspects of the terminological theory and practice.

Observation on the use of certain participial forms as terminological elements in terminology

Summary: This paper deals with the role of participial forms in terminology. Some key terms are explained at the beginning, and then the independent and the dependent use of participial forms in terminology is presented. A number of interesting examples are also provided. The paper concludes that participial forms expand their use in terminology and enrich the terminological vocabulary.

About some inaccuracies in the presentation of scientific terms in textbooks

Summary: This report addresses a number of issues related to the coverage of scientific terms in academic literature and the ways in which this should be done. The author dwells on how to find the optimal ratio between the need for a high scientific level in the reflection of the terms and the need for this reflection to be in accordance with the age characteristics of the children and to be done in a clear, accurate and understandable language for the students.

On the question of univertation in contemporary bulgarian and Russian literary language

Summary: This report examines the nature of the phenomenon univertation in Bulgarian and Russian languages two genetically related Slavic languages. The similarities between them in this respect are too many and concern the ways of formation of univertation in the language and the general ways of manifestation of this phenomenon in the language.

On some phenomena and trends in the contemporary Bulgarian and Russian political discourse

Summary: This report is devoted to some interesting language phenomena that are happening today in Bulgarian and Russian socio-political vocabulary. These phenomena are of a similar nature, which is explained by the similar nature of some political and economic processes in both countries. Such phenomena typical of both languages are the increased conditioning of the socio-political vocabulary by extra-linguistic factors, the introduction into this vocabulary of a more expressive, more expressive and more expressive language, the exiting from active use of part of the vocabulary related to the period of socialism and others. The author points out many interesting examples, taken mostly by Russian media, to illustrate these phenomena.

To the question of homonymy in terminology

Summary: In this report, the author addresses the phenomenon of homonymy in terminology. Homonymy is a complex but natural and legal phenomenon related to the development and enrichment of the vocabulary of the language. Different ways of emerging homonyms in language, as well as the main ways in which homonymy is expressed in terminology are examined.

To the Question of Fluctuations in the Form of Some Terms

Summary: As is well known, one of the basic requirements of modern terminology to the scientific term is the requirement of linguistic correctness. This means that the linguistic form of the terms must be fully in line with the existing linguistic norms. Compliance with this requirement is very important in view of the fact that the terminology system, as part of a language's lexical system in its construction, uses the phonetic, morphological, word-forming, syntactic, etc. means in that language. The report discusses some fluctuations in the spelling and grammatical form of some terms, and a number of examples are outlined.

Manifestations of formal variation in some terms and term elements in different terminological systems

Summary: This article focuses on some cases of formal variation in terms and term elements. It is pointed out that variation is not its own linguistic concept, but it has many and most diverse manifestations in all varieties of the national language and at all levels. This also applies to terminology. A number of specific cases are discussed and many examples are given. It is necessary to conclude that the variation allows to understand more clearly and to organize in a system the diverse linguistic and, in particular, terminological phenomena.

About variance with some terms

Summary: The terminology variation occurs mainly in two directions – semantic and formal. The report only examines the semantic variance with its variants and a number of concrete examples are mentioned.

About some cases of synonymy in the terminological systems of the modern Bulgarian and Russian languages

Summary: The emphasis of this article is placed on the synonymy in the terminological systems of the modern Bulgarian and Russian languages - two genetically related Slavic languages. The similarities in the manifestation of synonymy are too many and refer to its various sides.

Modern Bulgarian and Russian political discourse - trends, similarities, patterns

Summary: This report is devoted to some interesting language phenomena that are happening today in Bulgarian and Russian socio-political vocabulary. These phenomena are of a similar nature, which is explained by the similar nature of some political and economic processes in both countries. Such phenomena typical of both languages are the increased conditioning of the socio-political vocabulary by extra-linguistic factors, the introduction into this vocabulary of a more expressive, more expressive and more expressive language, the exiting from active use of part of the vocabulary related to the period of socialism and others. The author points out many interesting examples, taken mostly by Russian media, to illustrate these phenomena. The main conclusion of this study is that today's trends and phenomena in the Bulgarian and Russian socio-political discourse are of a similar nature. Of course, this is not atypical when it comes to two genetically related and related languages.

Towards the issue of reterminologisation in modern Bulgarian terminology

Summary: This report discusses the process of re-terminology, which is a translation of a finished term or a termoelement from one scientific or professional domain into another, in which transformation becomes full or partial rethinking the meaning. The author deals with the results of this semantic transformation on the main roads on which the re-terminalization is performed and points out a number of interesting examples illustrating the phenomenon.

For Bulgarian studies in modern Russia

Summary: The purpose of this article is to examine some of the latest achievements of Bulgarian research in modern Russia. Special attention is paid to the activities of many Russian scientists from leading research centers. Of course, it is impossible to cover the case of all Russian Bulgarians working in dozens of Russian cities. Only the main and main things are mentioned. As a conclusion, we need the fact that the interest in the Bulgarian language, literature, history, culture, etc. in Russia there is a very old tradition and leads us to the dawn of Russian scientific Slavic studies in the early nineteenth century. Since then, this interest will not subside, which gives us reason to believe that the rich traditions of Russian Bulgarian studies will continue in the future, these traditions will provide a solid basis on which to advance future generations of Russian Bulgarian studies to successfully cope with many issues facing contemporary Russian Bulgarian studies.

Some interesting facts concerning the creation of the Bulgarian scientific terminology after the Liberation

Summary: This report is dedicated to some events in the early stages of the development of new Bulgarian scientific terminology. Two contributions of Alexander Teodorov-Balan's work in this respect are discussed, in which he formulates important principles in term formation. The great assistance provided by Balan to the Russian physician, university lecturer and head of the Department of Anatomy at Sofia University Ilya Shapshal in the formation of Bulgarian anatomical terminology was also presented. A number of specific examples from the first Bulgarian textbook on anatomy are given. **Keywords:** diachronic approach, terminology, purism, anatomical terminology

For some active ways of terminological nomination in modern Bulgarian and Russian Languages

Summary: The emphasis in this article is made on the main methods of terminological nomination in modern Bulgarian and Russian languages – two genetically related Slavic languages. Some similarities and differences are noted and a number of examples are given.

About some peculiarities in the formal structure of the terms word combinations in the modern Bulgarian and Russian languages

Summary: The number of word combinations today in various fields of knowledge is huge. Therefore, the question of their linguistic features and the ways of their formation and functioning increasingly attracts the attention of terminologists. Phrasal terms have a variety of syntactic and structural patterns. They are mainly prepositional and prepositional. The emphasis in this report is placed on the examination of the formal structure of the terms collocations in the Bulgarian and Russian languages. Their formal structure and the syntactic relationship between their components are mainly examined. Some basic formal-structural models are presented, according to which a number of conclusions can be drawn about the linguistic form of the word-combination terms in both languages. Some similarities and differences are indicated and a number of examples from the field of socio-political lexicon and from the field of ecology and environmental protection are given.

**For the significant scientific contribution of some of the pioneers of Poznań
Slavic studies**

Summary: The traditions of Poznań Slavic studies date back to 1919. From the beginning of Polish scientific Slavic studies until today, scientists with solid scientific training, a lot of knowledge, great erudition and wide awareness have connected their activities with the University of Poznań. This report will briefly recall the significant scientific work of such prominent linguists as Tadeusz Ler - Splawinski, Mikolaj Rudnicki, Henrik Ulasin, as well as the work of the first philologist and Slavist who became rector of the Adam Mickiewicz University - Stanislav Dobzycki. All of them laid the solid and solid foundations of Poznań Slavic studies and their work is continued to this day by many of their students and followers.

About some specifics in the lexicographic presentation of terminological lexicon in the works of Academician Stefan Mladenov

Summary: This report directs our attention to a very important area of the wide and multifaceted scientific interests of Acad. Mladenov - the field of dictionary work. It will not be an exaggeration if we say that Acad. St. Mladenov is one of the creators of modern Bulgarian scientific lexicography. In the dictionaries published with his participation, a terminological vocabulary is also presented. It includes not only terms, but also all linguistic units that are produced from them and have a semantic connection with them. Academician Mladenov interprets this vocabulary with scientific objectivity, credibility and precision, indicating not all the signs and characteristics of scientific concepts, but only the most typical of them.

"Terminological encyclopedic dictionary of economic sciences" - a new achievement of the Bulgarian terminological lexicography

Summary: This report is devoted to some problems in the creation of the terminological encyclopedic dictionary of economics. The dictionary has an interpretive-encyclopedic character and is another in a series of terminological dictionaries, developed in the Section of Terminology and Terminography at the Institute of Bulgarian Language and intended for the widest circles of society. The series is developed on the idea of Corresponding Member. of BAS d. f. Prof. Maria Popova, who is the author of the general concept. The goals and objectives of this terminology series are to provide clear, precise and accessible definitions, as well as additional knowledge of the basic terms of the respective sciences. The report also addresses a number of more general issues in terminological work. The author dwells in more detail on the interpretation of terminological units, their systematic description, the presentation of names, as well as other current terminological issues.

For some features of reterminologization as a factor of external systemicity in terminology

Summary: This report examines the process of reterminologisation, which is the transfer of a ready-made term or term element from one scientific or professional field to another, with a complete or partial rethinking of the meaning of this transformation. The author dwells on the main ways in which reterminologization is carried out, on the results of this semantic transformation and points out a number of interesting examples illustrating the phenomenon.

Samuil Borisovich Bernstein and his “Textbook of the Bulgarian Language”

Summary: This report examines Bernstein’s work, The Bulgarian Language Textbook. There are many merits of this textbook, relevant to this day, especially the accurate structuring of the material and a clear presentation of Bulgarian grammar, as well as giving a lot of additional knowledge about the history of the Bulgarian language, Bulgarian literature and more.

For some specifics of determinologization as a factor of external systematicity in terminology

Summary: The purpose of this report is to look at the process of determinologization, which is the passage of terms and terminology from a scientific or professional field into the common language, with this transformation becoming a full or partial semantic transformation and rethinking of terminological meaning. When terms go beyond the terminological system to which they belong and enter into common language, they lose their terminological characteristics and can be used in a figurative sense, in different styles of speech, and even carry emotional color. The purpose of this study objectively implies the use of a synchronous method that studies and describes particular linguistic phenomena only during a specific specific period of their existence (in this case the modern period). There are basically two conclusions. First, many terms from various sciences such as chemistry, physics, biology, medicine, political science, philosophy, law, technical terms, etc. are subjected to determinology today. Second, determinology plays an important role in the process of terminology that is expanding today. The report cites a number of interesting examples illustrating these phenomena. The purpose of this report is to look at the process of determinologization, which is the passage of terms and terminology from a scientific or professional field into the common language, with this transformation becoming a full or partial semantic transformation and rethinking of terminological meaning. When terms go beyond the terminological system to which they belong and enter into common language, they lose their terminological characteristics and can be used in a figurative sense, in different styles of speech, and even carry emotional color. The purpose of this study objectively implies the use of a synchronous method that studies and describes particular linguistic

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