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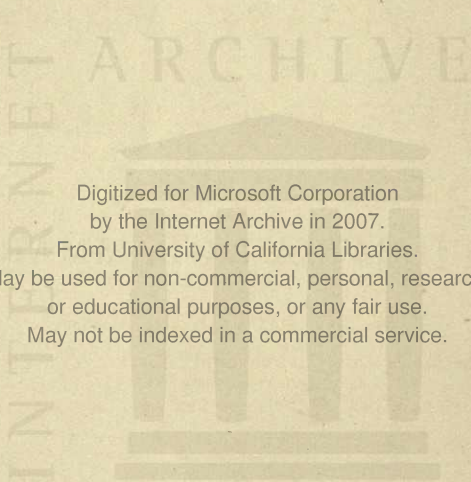
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BULGARIAN GRAMMAR



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A
SHORT GRAMMAR
OF THE
BULGARIAN LANGUAGE
WITH READING LESSONS

BY

W. R. MORFILL, M.A.

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IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD,

CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE ROYAL SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY OF BOHEMIA.]



LONDON

KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO. LTD.

PATERNOSTER HOUSE, CHARING CROSS ROAD

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PRINTED BY GILBERT AND RIVINGTON, LTD.,
ST. JOHN'S HOUSE, CLERKENWELL, E.C.

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P R E F A C E.

THE growing importance of the Bulgarian Principality seems to indicate the need of a Bulgarian Grammar, whether for travellers or those engaged in commerce. I have, therefore, compiled this short work. The manuscript has lain by me for some years, and I have done what I could to make the book as complete as possible. I have now worked at the Bulgarian language at intervals for the past twenty-five years, and have gained some insight into its principles. I have also received valuable assistance from Bulgarian friends at various times, both in the Principality itself and in England.

The student's attention is called to the following points:—

(1) The principles of this Grammar are based upon those of the great Comparative Grammar of MIKLOSICH (*Vergleichende Grammatik, Zweite Ausgabe, Wien, 1879*), a work of supreme value.

My conviction is that the Bulgarian language cannot

be understood unless its structure is investigated in connection with the general system of the Slavonic languages. It is in this way only that, among other things, the case-endings of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns which we are continually coming upon in the national songs and elsewhere can be explained. In these we are reminded of the earlier stages of the language. So also the old forms of the verbs which are occasionally introduced, even though not in great use, are essential for the understanding of the Bulgarian verbal system: even when they are rare as simple verbs they are frequently found in composition with prepositions. If the student knows the simple forms, he will soon be able to understand those which are compounded. Owing to the want of a real literary standard, all kinds of archaic and dialectic forms are struggling to get admission into the literary language.

(2) I have taken for my standard the dialect employed in Government publications which appear at Sofia, e.g., the *Сборникъ*, or Miscellany, issued at intervals, containing valuable articles on Bulgarian philology and popular literature. Words, however, from other dialects occur occasionally in the Reading Lessons, but they will be found, to the best of my belief, carefully explained.

(3) I have also followed the Government orthography in the main. Some, however, of the extracts given

diverge from it, and I did not like to tamper with them. Thus even the eccentric spelling adopted by DOZON has been allowed to stand. The student will be benefited by becoming acquainted with these different systems, and orthographical peculiarities will constantly be found alluded to in the Vocabulary.

(4) It will be observed that some of the extracts abound in Russisms. These forms cannot be ejected from the language, and have greatly increased since the war. Up to that time Bulgaria was cut off from the rest of Europe, and had only borrowed some Turkish words and a few from the Greek. The former are now to a certain extent falling out of use. The language is undergoing various changes, but it would be useless to wait till it has become settled.

For the few Reading Lessons which I have given I have taken some passages from the *Периодическо Списание* and the *Български Прѣгледъ*, both published at Sofia. A good style of prose and verse is to be found in these reviews. From VAZOV, the most conspicuous writer who has appeared in Bulgaria, I have made two selections; the first from his powerful novel *Подъ Ию-мо*, "Under the Yoke" (Sofia, 1894), and the second from a volume of his poems, *Избавлѣние* (Bucharest, 1878). I have given two fine folk-songs, the Ballad of the Janissary and the

fair-haired Dragana, from the collection of the brothers MILADINOV (*Български Народни Пѣсни*, Agram, 1861), and that of the outlaw Liben, from DOZON (*Български Народни Пѣсни*, Paris, 1875).

I cannot close this Preface without hearty thanks to Mr. Ivan E. GESHOV, of Sofia, Bulgarian Minister of Finance, for the help he gave me in Bulgarian twenty-five years ago. At that time Bulgarian books were few, and difficult to procure. It was he who introduced to my notice the splendid collection of ballads of the brothers MILADINOV. All this was some years before the *blutbad* of Philippopolis, which he was destined to pass through, and has described so eloquently in his articles in the *Периодическо Списание*. I have given two extracts from his powerful narrative.

I must also thank for many valuable hints Professor SHISHMANOV, of Sofia, and Professor P. SYRKOU, of St. Petersburg.

The following books, among others, have been consulted in the compilation of this little work:—

Bulgarische Grammatik, von Dr. Franz Ladislav CHLEBORAD (Wien, 1888); a very useful book.

Die Kunst die Bulgarische Sprache, leicht und schnell zu erlernen, von Fr. VYMAZAL (Wien, 1888), where a

great deal of useful information will be found packed in a small compass.

The Bulgarian Grammar of the brothers TSANKOV, or CANKOF, as the name was then spelled (*Grammatik der Bulgarischen Sprache*, Wien, 1852). This was for a long time the only one in the field, and twenty-six years ago I was glad to get it. But the orthography is bewildering, and the use of Latin letters is an obstacle to the student. However serviceable at one time, it has now been superseded.

The Bulgarian dictionary which I have found most useful is that of Dr. BOGOROV, *Българско - Френски Ръчникъ* (in two vols., Vienna, 1873). This work, however, leaves much to be desired, especially in the Bulgarian-French part. The Bulgarian is meagre: many useful provincial words are rejected because the compiler seems to want to occidentalize the language as much as possible, and to introduce Latin loan-words. The French-Bulgarian part is better.

The Dictionary of DUVERNOIS, published a few years ago at Moscow, is known to me only by name.

The little French-Bulgarian-Turkish Dictionary published by Iliev and Khranov at Rustchuk in 1868 (*Словаръ Француско-Българско-Турски*) is meagre and disappointing.

The English and Bulgarian Vocabulary published at Constantinople by Morse and Vasiliev is now somewhat difficult to procure. It is accurate and useful ; moreover, the words are carefully accented.

There is a good vocabulary appended to DOZON'S book, previously cited.

Mr. Naïden Gerov of Philippopolis is now publishing a copious Bulgarian Dictionary, which is to contain all the dialectic words (*Рѣчникъ на Бѣларски Язѣкъ, ПЛОВДИВЪ, 1895*), but I have as yet been able to procure only the first volume (A—D). As the words are explained in Bulgarian and Russian, it will be of use to very advanced students only.

For purposes of comparison I have sometimes made use of the excellent Slovenish Dictionary edited by PLETERŠNIK (*Slovensko-Nemški Slovar, Laibach, 1894*).

W. R. MORFILL.

OXFORD,
March 16th, 1897.

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BULGARIAN GRAMMAR

PART I. PHONOLOGY.

THE Bulgarian alphabet is the Cyrillic, the same as, with some trifling modifications, is employed by the Russians and Serbs.

ROMAN	ITALIC	OLD SLAVONIC	WRITTEN	SOUNDS
А а	<i>A a</i>	Ѧ Ѧ	<i>А а</i>	a, as in Italian
Б б	<i>B б</i>	Ѣ Ѣ	<i>Б б</i>	b
В в	<i>V в</i>	Ѧ Ѧ	<i>В в</i>	v
Г г	<i>G г</i>	Г г	<i>Г г</i>	g, always hard
Д д	<i>D д</i>	Д Д	<i>Д д</i>	d
Е е	<i>E e</i>	Ѣ Ѣ	<i>Е е</i>	é French ¹ (sometimes written <i>æ</i>)
Ж ж	<i>Ж ж</i>	Ж Ж	<i>Ж ж</i>	French <i>j</i> in <i>jour</i> , or <i>s</i> in <i>pleasure</i>
З з	<i>Z з</i>	З З	<i>З з</i>	z
И и	<i>I и</i>	И И	<i>И и</i>	i, Italian
Й й	<i>Й й</i>	Й Й	<i>Й й</i>	i, very short
К к	<i>K к</i>	К К	<i>К к</i>	k

¹ At the beginning of a word like *ye*. It must be borne in mind that the Bulgarian language, like the Slavonic languages generally, does not affect long vowels.

ROMAN	ITALIC	OLD SLAVONIC	WRITTEN	SOUNDS
Л л	Л л	Л л	Л л	l
М м	М м	М м	М м	m
Н н	Н н	Н н	Н н	n
О о	О о	Ѡ ѡ	Ѡ ѡ	o, short, as in <i>not</i>
П п	П п	П п	П п	p
Р р	Р р	Р р	Р р	r
С с	С с	С с	С с	s, always sharp
Т т	Т т	Т т	Т т	t
У у	У у	Ѡ ѡ	У у	Eng. <i>oo</i> , French <i>ou</i>
Ф ф	Ф ф	Ф ф	Ф ф	f
Х х	Х х	Х х	Х х	kh, German <i>ch</i> in <i>machen</i>
Ц ц	Ц ц	Ц ц	Ц ц	ts
Ч ч	Ч ч	Ч ч	Ч ч	ch, as in <i>church</i>
Ш ш	Ш ш	Ш ш	Ш ш	sh
Щ щ	Щ щ	Щ щ	Щ щ	sht, as <i>st</i> in German <i>Stein</i>
Ъ ъ	Ъ ъ	Ъ ъ	Ъ ъ	} Like <i>u</i> in <i>but</i> ; at the end of a word mute, but slightly affect the preceding consonant ¹
Ь ь	Ь ь	Ь ь	Ь ь	
Ѣ ѣ	Ѣ ѣ	Ѣ ѣ	Ѣ ѣ	Like <i>e</i> or <i>ye</i> ²
Ю ю	Ю ю	Ю ю	Ю ю	yu, or <i>you</i>
Я я	Я я	Я я	Я я	ya
Ѡ	—	Ѡ ѡ	Ѡ ѡ	Like <i>u</i> in <i>but</i>
ѡ	—	Ѡ ѡ	Ѡ ѡ	iu

¹ We shall shortly see that these two letters are often confused in the spelling of words.

² When in an accented syllable often pronounced like *я*.

ж. This letter has the sound of **ь** in *inlaut* like *u* in *but*. It is continued in use where it originally occurred in Old Slavonic, and had a nasal pronunciation. Nasals are, however, now only found in some of the Bulgarian dialects. See papers by Prof. DRINOV, in *Archiv für Slavische Philologie*, II. 399; also *Неруодѹчеcko Спучѹне*, I Кн., Braila, 1876. MIKLOSICH doubted this *rhinesmus*, but DRINOV declares that he conversed with some Bulgarians at Constantinople who unmistakably made use of nasals in their pronunciation. We sometimes find this letter written **ѹ** (see Bulgarian New Testament, Smyrna, 1850).

ѣ. This letter seems to be now going out of use, and is sometimes supplanted by **я**, as **бѣѣж**, 'I strike,' frequently now written **бѣя**. It is pronounced *iu*, the last vowel very short.

The orthography of the Bulgarian language is at the present time in a somewhat confused state; but now that the nation has awaked to self-consciousness, and seems to have a great future in store, these matters are in a fair way of being settled. In this book the orthography as used at Sofia, especially in the Government publication *Сборникъ*, has been followed as much as possible. We find **ѣ** often confused with **е**; thus we get both **врѣме** and **врѣме**, 'time.' The same mistake is of frequent occurrence in Russian, and the *præ*-iotization of this vowel is one of the characteristics of the Bosnian dialect of Serbian.

THE CONSONANTS.

I. **р**, **л**, **н**. **л** occasionally drops off, as **ѣмешъ** for

O. S. лѣмешъ (cf. язѣкъ in Russian, which in some of the dialects is лѣнзѣкъ). л and р are frequently confused; e. g. изцѣрѣвамъ for изцѣлѣвамъ, 'to heal;' root цѣл-, 'whole.' Р must be pronounced stronger than in English.

II. т, д. The ordinary Slavonic г has become in some cases д, as дълбѣкъ, Russian гдубѣки, 'deep' (cf. Slovenish *kmica*, for *tmica*, 'darkness;' this, however, is not recognised by PLETERŠNIK as the ordinary form). Sometimes т and д disappear before н. The softening of the dentals (as in O. S.) is effected by changing т into шт and д into жд; thus, баш-тá, 'father,' from bat-ya.

III. п, б, в, м. п and в frequently fall out before other consonants, as in Russian. Thus бв becomes б, as облакъ, 'a cloud.' Cf. also сториж, 'to make,' for створиж. Sometimes, as in other Slavonic languages, в is inserted at the beginning of a word when it originally began with a vowel, as вжжѣ, 'a rope.'

IV. к, г, х. г before ъ takes the sound of к.

V. ц, з, с. з becomes с in composition before п, т, х, ч.

VI. ч, ж, ш, щ. The pronunciation of these letters has already been given.

The letter ф is only used properly in words of foreign origin.

Bulgarian resembles O. S. in the mutation of the consonants in the plurals of nouns; thus г is changed into з, к into ц, and х into с.

DIALECTS.

It would be out of place in a small work like the present to enter upon the discussion of dialectic forms, which would only confuse the student. The dialects of Bulgarian are three, the eastern, western, and southern. As I have said before, an attempt is here made to employ as much as possible the dialect in vogue at Sofia. Owing to the language having been so little cultivated before the war of independence, many writers have introduced Russisms into the language abundantly. In the Reading Lessons at the end I shall occasionally call attention to these.

ACCENTUATION.

As regards the accentuation, it is unfortunately the case that it differs in the different dialects. Each word will be carefully accented in the present work, and where any rules can be introduced on the subject they will be given *in loco*. It seemed better to do this than to attempt a general scheme of the accentuation in Bulgarian, which in the present condition of the language would be impossible.

PART II. ACCIDENCE.

PARTS OF SPEECH may be divided into two classes :—

(1) Inflected, viz. noun, adjective, numeral, pronoun, verb.

(2) Uninflected, viz. adverb, preposition, conjunction, interjection.

I. INFLECTED.

THE ARTICLE.

The ARTICLE ought more properly to come under the head of PRONOUNS, but we shall follow the old order, and take it here on account of its being compounded as it were with the NOUN. It is derived from the demonstrative pronoun, and is found combined with nouns, adjectives and numerals, being placed at the end. In this respect Bulgarian resembles the Albanian and Roumanian languages. It has been thought that its position is owing to the influence of some of the barbarous languages which once occupied the ground that Bulgarian now covers—the Dacian, for instance. Analogies, however, can be shown in other Slavonic languages, where we have the demonstrative pronoun in the neuter put

after words, as if to call attention. Thus, cf. the Russian *какая-то Англичанка дала намъ*, 'a certain Englishwoman gave us.' So also in Polish, *Która-to jedyna okoliczność byłaby dostateczną do utwierdzenia*, 'which circumstance alone would be sufficient to confirm.'

DECLENSION OF THE ARTICLE.

Singular.

MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
Nom. тѣ	та	то

Plural.

Nom. тѣ	тѣ	та
---------	----	----

Sometimes in masc. nouns the *т* falls out, then instead of *ѣ* an *а* is written; e. g. *вълка*, 'the wolf.' So also in adjectives *старий-тѣ* becomes *стария*.

The numeral *два* takes after it the article *та*, as *два-та*, 'the two;' but *двѣ* and all the rest of the numerals take as an article *тѣ* or *тѣхъ*; as *двѣ-тѣ*, *три-тѣ*, *пять-тѣхъ*, *десять-тѣхъ*, &c. After neuter substantives in the plural the article *та* is used, as *лицѣ-та*; but after neuter adjectives in the plural we must employ *ти*, as *умни-ти дѣцѣ*.

A masculine noun takes a feminine article if the termination is feminine; as *бащѣ-та*, 'the father,' *слугѣ-та*, 'the servant.'

There is no indefinite article in Bulgarian; the place of it is sometimes supplied by *еднѣ*, 'one,' or *нѣкой*, 'some;' as, *една къща*, 'a house.'

THE NOUN.

The Bulgarian language has three genders, the masculine, feminine, and neuter.

To the masculine belong the names of animate beings of the male sex; as, *человѣкъ*, 'a man,' *войвода*, 'a general,' *Марко*, 'Mark,' all nouns which end in *ъ* and *и*, and some which end in *ь*, *а*, *о* and *е*.

To the feminine belong the names of animate beings of the female sex, as *женá*, 'a wife;' and most others which end in *я* and *ь*, as *воля*, 'the will,' *кость*, 'a bone.'

To the neuter belong substantives ending in *о* and *е*, as *чадо*, 'a child,' *лицé*, 'the face,' *врѣме*, 'time.'

The noun has two numbers, singular and plural.¹

Of the original Slavonic cases only three have been preserved, the nominative, accusative, and vocative. The genitive and dative are expressed by the preposition *на*. Sometimes also *отъ* may be used, like our *of*; as, *уломци отъ исторiята*, 'fragments of the history.' In some of the dialects traces of an inflexional genitive can be found, and it is preserved a great deal in proper names and in the pronouns. The declension of nouns being in such a mutilated state, it is hardly possible to construct it upon the general Slavonic basis. The following fragments, however, will help the reader to understand it.

¹ O. S. had a dual, and of this traces are found in Bulgarian, as *нозѣ*, 'the two feet;' *ръцѣ*, 'the two hands;' *колѣнѣ*, 'the two knees.'

1ST DECLENSION.

Ъ (*a*)-STEMS.

1. прѣстолъ, 'a throne.'

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
	л ъ	прѣсто́ли
G.	на прѣсто́лъ	на прѣсто́ли
D.	на прѣсто́лъ	на прѣсто́ли
A.	прѣсто́лъ (-а)	прѣсто́ли
V.	прѣсто́ле (-у)	прѣсто́ли

Nouns like *раба́й*, 'a servant,' are the same both in the singular and plural.

Nouns ending in *-инъ* in the sing. lose that termination in the plural; thus, *славя́нинъ*, pl. *славя́ни*, as if from *славя́нъ*. In new words introduced into the language we see this form by analogy, as *жа́ндарминъ*, 'a police agent.' *Гражда́нинъ* makes *гражда́не*. As in Russian, some of the nouns of this declension make their plural in *a*, as *листе́*, 'a leaf,' *листа́*, 'leaves.' *Бра́тъ*, 'a brother,' makes the irregular plural *бра́тья*; this, however, was originally a collective form, and is explained in the same way as the form *loca* as a plural of *locus*, in Latin.

2. Стоя́нъ, 'Stoyan' (proper name).

N.	Стоя́нъ
G.	на Стоя́на
D.	на Стоя́на (and Стоя́ну)
A.	Стоя́на
V.	Стоя́не

It will be seen by this how many of the case-endings the proper names have kept. They have no plural form, and if we wish to speak of them collectively the suffix -овци must be added, as Миладíновци, 'the brothers Miladin.'

2ND DECLENSION.

O-STEMS.

Nouns belonging to this declension are neuter.

селó, 'a village.'

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
селó		села́
in all cases.		in all cases.

дрéво, 'a tree,' makes in the plural дръвá, when 'fire-wood' is signified, and дръвéта when 'trees.' Морé, 'the sea,' makes pl. морéта, and полé, 'a field,' полéта.

3RD DECLENSION.

a-STEMS.

1. глава, 'the head.'

	<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
N.	главá		главí
G.	на главá		на главí
D.	на главá		на главí
A.	главá		главí
V.	главó		главí

2. бoгиня, 'a goddess.'

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
N. бoгíня		бoгíни
G. на бoгíна		на бoгíни
D. на бoгíна		на бoгíни
A. бoгíня		бoгíни
V. бoгíне		бoгíни

Proper names of women belong to this declension. Here again the inflexions are much fuller.

Рада, 'Rada.'

N. Рáда
G. на Рáда
D. на Рáди
A. Рáда
V. Рáдо

Недѣля,¹ 'Nedielya.'

Недѣля
на Недѣля
на Недѣля
Недѣля
Недѣле

Марга, 'Marga.'

N. Мáрга
G. на Мáрга
D. на Мáрзи
A. Мáрга
V. Мáрго

Велíка, 'Velika.'

Велíка
на Велíка
на Велíци
Велíка
Велíко

4TH DECLENSION.

Ъ (*u*)-STEMS.

The only trace of this declension in modern Bulgarian is found in the plural termination -ове in monosyllabic

¹ Signifying, literally, 'Sunday.'

nouns. The same peculiarity is found in Serbian; and there is also a trace of it in the plural of сынъ in Russian, viz. сыновья (G. сыновѣн). With these exceptions this declension has been more or less absorbed by the first.

Родъ, 'a family, race.'

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
N. родъ		родовѣ
G. на родъ		на родовѣ
D. на родъ		на родовѣ
A. родъ (-а)		родовѣ
V. родъ (-у)		родовѣ

So also край, 'the extremity, the end,' has the plural краѣве, but also краѣя, as in Russian.

5TH DECLENSION.

Ь-STEMS.

Under these come some masculine nouns, besides the feminines.

учитель, 'a teacher' (masc.).

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
N. учитель		учители
G. на учитель		на учителя
D. на учитель		на учителя
A. учитель (-я)		учители
V. учителю		учители

ра́дость, 'joy' (fem.).

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
N. ра́дость		ра́дости
G. на ра́дость		на ра́дости
D. на ра́дость		на ра́дости
A. ра́дость		ра́дости
V. ра́дость		ра́дostí

6TH DECLENSION.

CONSONANTAL STEMS.

(1) B-STEMS.

This declension is practically wanting, as the nouns belonging to it, according to the Old Slavonic system, go into other declensions.

(2) H-STEMS.

врѣме, 'time.'

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
N. врѣме		врѣменá
G. на врѣме		на врѣменá
D. на врѣме		на врѣменá
A. врѣме		врѣменá
V. врѣме		врѣменá

Cf. also pámo, 'the shoulder,' pl. раменá.

(3) C-STEMS.

E. g. чýдо, 'a wonder,' unchanged throughout the sing., and чудесá in all cases of the plural. In the same way are declined нѣбо, or небѣ, 'the sky,' тѣло,

'the body,' *сѣло*, 'a word.' If we look at the O. S. we see signs of this *c* in the singular also in some of these words. *Око*, 'the eye,' and *ухо*, 'the ear,' make *очи* and *уши*, really old dual forms.

(4) T-STEMS.

Some nouns have been transferred to this declension by analogy which do not properly belong to it. The plurals are frequently irregular. Thus we have *теле*, 'a calf' (plur. *телята*), *яре* or *ѣре*, 'a kid,' *ярета*, *прасе*, 'a porker,' *прасета* *ягне* or *agne*, 'a lamb' (plur. *ягнета* or *agne*). A large number of these nouns express the young of animals. *дѣте*, 'a child,' makes plural *дѣца*. Here also may be referred *гърне*, 'a pot,' *гърнета*; *морѣ*, 'the sea,' *морета* (*vide supra*); *момчѣ*, 'a youth,' *момчета*; *момичѣ*, 'a girl,' *момичета*; *кучѣ*, 'a dog,' *кучета*; *кѡнчѣ*, 'a colt,' *кѡнчета*. So also *пѣлета*, 'chickens,' *сирачета*, 'orphans;' and we even get the expression *Еврѣйчета*, 'young Jews' (cf. Russian *барчата*, 'young boys of good family').

(5) P-STEMS.

These are not represented in the Bulgarian language, as *майка*, 'a mother,' and *дѣщеря*, 'a daughter,' follow the ordinary feminine declension in *-a*.

It will be observed that some nouns are used only in the singular and others in the plural. Belonging to the last category are *врата*, 'the door' (lit. 'what turn on their hinges'), *кола*, 'the carriage' (lit. 'the wheels'), *уста*, 'the mouth,' and *хѡра*, 'men' (people).

День, 'a day,' has for its plural *дни*, and *дѣна*.

THE ADJECTIVE.

The ADJECTIVE in all Slavonic languages has a definite and an indefinite form. The definite form is that which has the article at the end -иū (Bulgarian -ий); but it will be seen that the consciousness of this is so much lost that the article is notwithstanding suffixed. In Bulgarian the definite form of the adjective is now confined to the masculine singular; e. g. добрий, 'good,' синий, 'blue.'

There are no definite forms of feminine and neuter adjectives. The definite forms also in Serbian, Polish, and Chekh are comparatively rare, and in Russian we frequently find the definite form used as a simple predicate, so that the meaning of it is gradually becoming obscured.

The indefinite form of the masculine ends in ѣ and ъ, as добъръ, синь; in the feminine а and я, дѡбра, синя; and in the neuter о and е, as дѡбро, сѣне.

In Bulgarian, as in Russian, there are some adjectives which cannot be apocopated, or in other words used in an indefinite form, in the masculine; thus for овчий, 'belonging to sheep,' козий, 'belonging to goats,' сѣлскій, 'belonging to the village,' we cannot say овчѣ, козь, or сѣлскѣ.

1ST DECLENSION.

Adjectives with definite endings in -ий; indefinite endings in ѣ, а and о.

ста́рий, 'old.'

Sing.

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
N.	ста́рий, def. старъ, indef.	ста́ра	ста́ро
G.	на ста́рий на старъ	на ста́ра	на ста́ро
D.	на ста́рий на старъ	на ста́ра	на ста́ро
A.	ста́рий старъ	ста́ра	ста́ро
V.	ста́рий	ста́ра	ста́ро

Plur.

N.	ста́ри	ста́ри	ста́ри
G.	на ста́ри	на ста́ри	на ста́ри
D.	на ста́ри	на ста́ри	на ста́ри
A.	ста́ри	ста́ри	ста́ри
V.	ста́ри	ста́ри	ста́ри

2ND DECLENSION.

Adjectives ending in the masculine definite in -ий and apocopated for masc. ъ ; for fem. я, and neuter е.

As this declension is exactly on the same lines as the previous one, there is no need of giving it throughout. The plural for all genders is и.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

The comparative degree is expressed in Bulgarian by prefixing the preposition по to the adjective; as, Ива́нь е по́-добъръ отъ Стояна, 'Ivan is better than Stoyan.' The same use of отъ is seen in Serbian and Chekh.

The superlative is formed by prefixing *най-* to the adjective; as, *на́й-мѣдрѣ́ челѡвѣ́къ*, 'the wisest man.'

When we merely wish to express pre-eminence without any idea of comparison, the prefixes *при-* and *все-* may be used; as, *прѣ́чистъ*, 'very pure;' *всесѣ́ленъ*, 'all powerful.'

The suffixes *-ѣ́йшій* and *-ѣ́йшій* may also be added (cf. Russian); as, *Святѣ́йшій Сѣно́дъ*, 'the most holy Synod.'

A diminutive termination may also be added to adjectives, as in all other Slavonic languages. This is effected by adding the suffixes *-ичѣ́къ*, *-ичка*, *-ичко*. Thus from *су́хъ*, 'dry,' we get *су́хичѣ́къ*, *су́хичка*, *су́хичко*, 'somewhat dry.'

THE NUMERALS.

1	<i>еди́нъ, еднá, еднó.</i>	15	<i>петна́йсеть.</i>
2	<i>два (masc.), двѣ́ (fem. and neuter).</i>	16	<i>шестна́йсеть.</i>
3	<i>три.</i>	17	<i>седемна́йсеть.</i>
4	<i>чѣ́тери.</i>	18	<i>осемна́йсеть.</i>
5	<i>пять.</i>	19	<i>деветна́йсеть</i>
6	<i>шесть.</i>	20	<i>два́йсеть.</i>
7	<i>се́дедь.</i>	21	<i>два́йсеть и еди́нъ.</i>
8	<i>о́семь.</i>	22	<i>два́йсеть и два (двѣ́).</i>
9	<i>де́веть.</i>	30	<i>три́йсеть.</i>
10	<i>де́сеть.</i>	40	<i>четѣ́рисеть.</i>
11	<i>еди́на́йсеть.</i>	50	<i>пѣ́тдесеть.</i>
12	<i>двана́йсеть.</i>	60	<i>ше́йсеть.</i>
13	<i>три́на́йсеть.</i>	70	<i>седемдесе́ть</i>
14	<i>четерна́йсеть.</i>	80	<i>осемдесе́ть.</i>
		90	<i>девендесе́ть.¹</i>

¹ It is curious in this form to see the survival of the nasal.

100	сто.	}	1000	хиляда (rarely тѣ- сяща).
200	двѣстѣ.		10,000	десѣтъ хиляди (тѣ- сящи).
300	триста.		1,000,000	милионъ.
400	чѣтери стѣтинъ.			
500	петъ стѣтинъ.			

Some of these numbers are found in various forms ; e. g., двадесѣтъ for дваисѣтъ, and sometimes even дваисѣ (20) ; чѣтерисѣтъ (40) becomes sometimes чѣтерисѣ. But many of these are merely dialect forms. DOZON, in one of the ballads in his collection, has чѣтерисѣ (p. 16).

Единъ is declined as an adjective.

Два, and many other numerals, take in the masculine the suffix -ма ; e. g. двѣма, девѣтима.

Masculine nouns used with a cardinal take the termination -а ; as, два лѣва, 'two lions' (or Bulgarian francs), три чѣловѣка, 'three men,' петъ соколѣ, 'five falcons.' This is really the remains of an O. S. dual form, which has been transferred to other nouns by analogy. Cf. the Russian два путешѣственниковѣ, 'two travellers.'

The feminine and neuter nouns are put in the ordinary plural ; as, петъ-тѣ чѣловѣшки чѣвства, 'the five human senses.'

After some of the numerals we get a genitive plural, or remains of one, as in Russian ; as, шѣстнаисѣтъ душъ млади, 'sixteen young persons.'

It will be observed that the Bulgarians have borrowed хиляда from the Greek. The form тѣсяща is, however, employed by some purists. This, according to MIKLOSICH,

is a numeral explained by Slavonic, and by its etymology expresses 'the great swelling number.' It is cognate with the Teutonic forms.

ORDINALS.

1st. пѣрвый (also пѣрвъ).	30th. трийсетий.
2nd. второй. ¹ (Вогогов also gives вторъ.)	40th. четерийсетий.
3rd. третий.	50th. петдесѣтий.
4th. четвѣртый and чет- вертъ.	60th. шейсѣтий.
5th. пѣтий.	70th. седемдесѣтий.
6th. шѣсѣтий.	80th. осемдесѣтий.
7th. сѣдмий.	90th. девендесѣтий.
8th. ѳсмий.	100th. стѳтїй, от стѳтнїй.
9th. девѣтий.	101st. сто и пѣрвый.
10th. десѣтий.	200th. двастѳтнїй (от дву- стѳтнїй).
11th. единайсѣтий.	202nd. двѣсть и вѳбрий.
12th. дванайсѣтий.	300th. тристѳтнїй.
13th. тринайсѣтий.	400th. четеристѳтнїй.
14th. четернайсѣтий.	500th. пѣтьстѳтнїй.
15th. петнайсѣтий.	600th. шѣстьстѳтнїй.
16th. шѣстнайсѣтий.	700th. седемьстѳтнїй.
17th. седемнайсѣтий.	800th. осемьстѳтнїй.
18th. осемнайсѣтий.	900th. девѣтьстѳтнїй.
19th. деветнайсѣтий.	1000th. хїляднїй.
20th. двѣйсѣтий.	2000th. два хїляднїй.
21st. двѣйсеть и пѣрвый.	10,000th. дѣсѣть хїляднїй.
22nd. двѣйсеть и вѳбрий.	100,000th. сто хїляднїй.

¹ Same root as German *ander*, our 'other.'

Distributive numerals are expressed by putting *по* before the numeral ; as, *по едѣнь*.

Fractions are thus expressed :—

Половина, a half :—*Щомъ удари половина слѣдъ седемъ*, ‘As soon as half-past seven had struck.’ *Третина*, a third ; *петина*, a fifth, &c.

As previously stated, the cardinal *едѣнь* is treated as an adjective. Sometimes we have survivals of the old cases in the gen. *едногѣ* and the dative *едному*. It is only by studying Bulgarian in relation to the grammar of O. S. that we can understand these curious survivals. When *едѣнь* means ‘the only,’ &c., it can take the article ; as, *едѣнь-тъ врагъ*, ‘the single enemy.’ It can also have a plural : cf. Latin *unæ literæ*.

Dates are expressed in Bulgarian in the following way :—

*На двацетъ и пръвѣй Августъ хиляда и осемстѣтинъ и деветдесетъ*¹ *и шеста-та годѣна*, ‘On the 21st of August, 1896.’

It will be observed that the last number is an ordinal, and agrees with the noun.

¹ Or *девендесетъ*.

THE PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL.

1ST. азъ, 'I.'

Singular.

N.	азъ		D.	мѣнѣ, ми ¹
G.	мѣня		A.	мѣне, ме

Plural.

N.	нѣе		D.	намѣ, ни
G.	насѣ.		A.	насѣ, ни

2ND. ти, 'thou.'

Singular.

N.	ти		D.	тѣбѣ, тебѣ, ти
G.	тѣбя		A.	тѣбе, ти

Plural.

N.	вѣе		D.	вамѣ, ви
G.	васѣ		A.	васѣ, ви

The enclitic forms of the personal pronouns are found in O. S. and some of the modern Slavonic languages (e. g. Polish), but are wanting in Russian, except in the case of the reflexive.

¹ In some dialects, instead of the dative, the accusative is used, with на.

THIRD PERSON.

Singular.

- N. той,¹ онъ, 'he;' тя, она́, 'she;' то, оно́, 'it.'
 G. на́ него́ (*m.*); на́ нея́ (*f.*); на́ него́ (*n.*).
 D. нему́, -му (*m.*); -й, ней (*f.*); нему́, -му (*n.*).
 A. него́, -го (*m.*); -я, нея́ (*f.*); него́, -го (*n.*).

It will be observed that the pronouns in Bulgarian have kept the Old Slavonic cases, as in the English pronouns old inflexions are preserved. The *н* before the genitive, dative and accusative is still seen in Russian after a preposition; it is like *νὺ ἐφεκυστικὸν* in Greek. For the accusative feminine we also get the spellings *неиж* and *иж*. *My*, the masc. dative, is often used for the genitive, as in Latin *mihi liber*, 'my book.' Thus cf. *сочинения-та му*, 'his works.'

Plural, for all genders.

N. тѣ, онѣ		D. тѣмъ, имъ, нимъ
G. тѣхъ		A. тѣ, ги

The form *ги* is very curious. It has been well explained by M. F. G. MÖHL ("Mémoires de la Société de Linguistique de Paris, VII. 182; Paris, 1892). He considers that *го* in the masc. and neut. was regarded as independent, and not merely a suffix, and thus a kind of spurious declension arose: sing. masc. *го*, fem. *гы*, and plural for all genders *ги*.

¹ It is this pronoun in the shortened form *тѣ, та, то*, which has become the Bulgarian article.

The same forms occur in the South Serbian dialects, the accus. fem. *гу* being also used as a dative. Thus, *Што молила, то гу Бог и даја*, 'What she prayed for, that God also gave her.' Also in the line commonly found in Serbo-Bulgarian poems: *Лице гу је као јарко сунце*, 'His visage is like a bright sun.' This has been produced by the analogy of the demonstrative pronoun *този* (q. v.). According to M. MÖHL, the form arose in Old Serbia, Macedonia, and Roumelia. For a similar process one thinks of the Polish *jestem*, where a new verb is built up from the 3rd pers. sing. pres. of the original verb.

THE REFLEXIVE PRONOUN.

N.	—	D.	себѣ, си
G.	на себе	A.	себи, ся or се

The peculiarity of the reflexive pronoun in Bulgarian and the other Slavonic languages is that it may be employed indiscriminately for all the three persons, also both for singular and plural, and the same may be said of the possessive adjective *свой*, which is always reflexive, like the Latin *suus*.

There is also a curious redundant use of *себе*. Thus cf. the Russian *женщина прекрасная собою*, 'a beautiful woman.' Examples can also be found in Polish and Chekh; so also Lat. *ipse sibi*. *Азь ѣмамъ паріи при себе си*, 'I have the money with me.'

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

мой, 'mine.'

Singular.

	МАСС.	ФЕМ.	НЕУТ.
N.	мой	моя	моё
G.	на моя	на моя	на моё
D.	на моя and моему	на моя	на моё
A.	мой, моя	моя	моё

Plural for the three genders: N. & A., мои.

In the same way are declined твой and свой.

на́ший, or нашъ, 'our.'

Singular.

	МАСС.	ФЕМ.	НЕУТ.
N.	на́ший	на́ша	на́ше
G.	на на́شيا or на́шему	на наша	на на́ше
D.	на на́شيا	на наша	на на́ше
A.	на́ший	на́ша	на́ше

Plural, for all three genders, на́ши.

In the same way is declined ва́ший, 'yours.' They can all take the article postfixed.

Не́говий, 'his,' не́йний, 'hers,' тѣ́хний and нѣ́хний, 'theirs,' are also declined, like adjectives, in -ий. It is more in accordance, however, with the genius of the Bulgarian language, and the Slavonic languages generally, to use the dative singular of the personal pronoun to express possession; as, ми, ти, му, ѿ, си, ни, ви, имъ, for example.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. тоя (also то́зи, то́йзи¹), 'this, that.'*Singular.*

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
N.	то́зи, то́йзи, то́я	тѣ́зи, та́я	това́, туй
G.	на тогóзи, ² тойзи, то́я	на тѣ́зи, та́я	на това́, туй
D.	на то́йзи (тойзи, тоя), томúва ³	на тѣ́зи, та́я	на това́, туй
A.	този́ (то́йзи, то́я), тогóзи, тогóва	тѣ́зи, та́я	това́, туй

Plural, for all genders : тѣ́зи, та́я.

он-зи, 'that.'

Singular.

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
N.	о́нзи	о́на́я, о́нѣ́зи	о́ну́й, о́нов
G.	на о́нзи, оногóзи	на о́на́я, о́нѣ́зи	на о́ну́й, о́но́ва
D.	на о́нзи (оно́мúва)	Same as Gen.	Same as Gen.
A.	онзи, оногóзи	Same as Nom.	Same as Nom.

Plural for all three genders : о́нѣ́зи, о́на́я.

¹ This *зи* is added to demonstrative pronouns for the sake of emphasis. It corresponds to the Latin *-ce* in *hicce*, or the Greek *-ί* in *οὗτοςί*.

² Observe here the remains of the O. S. genitive case.

³ Remains of the old dative.

ТАКЪВЪ, ТАКЪВЗИ, 'such.'

Singular.

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
N.	ТАКЪВЪ (ТАКЪВЗИ)	ТАКАВА, ТАКВАЗИ	ТАКОВО, ТАКОВОЗИ

Other cases the same, always putting на for the genitive and dative.

Plural, for all three genders :

ТАКИВА, ТАКВИЗИ.

ОНАКЪВЪ, ОНАКЪВЗИ (fem. ОНЪКВА, neut. ОНЪКВО), are declined in the same way, and also ТОЛЪКЪ, 'so big,' masc. (fem. ТОЛКАВА, neut. ТОЛКОВО). Also САМИЙ, 'self ;' САМА, САМО, with variations САМИЧЪКЪ, САМИЧКА, САМИЧКО ; СЪЩИЙ, 'the same' (fem. СЪЩА, neut. СЪЩО). This is really the present participle of the O. S. verb БИТИ, 'to be.'

RELATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

КОЙТО, ЩОТО, 'who, what.'

Singular.

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
N.	КОЙТО	КОЯТО	КОЕТО, ЩОТО
G.	НА КОГОТО	НА КОЯТО	НА КОЕТО, НА ЩОТО
D.	НА КОГОТО (КОМУТО)	НА КОЯТО	НА КОЕТО, НА ЩОТО
A.	КОГОТО	КОЯТО	КОЕТО, ЩОТО

Plural, for the three genders : КОЙТО.

Що is used as a general relative for all genders, espe-

cially colloquially. This is common to all the Slavonic languages. Thus VAZOV, in his poem on Bulgaria:—

Пѣтатъ ли ме дѣ и земѣта
Що най лѣбж на свѣтътъ? (See p. 76.)

Do they ask me where is the land
Which I love most in the world?

чий, 'whose, belonging to whom.'

Singular.

	МАСС.	ФЕМ.	НЕУТ.
N.	чийто	чійто	чїето

and the same in all the other cases.

Plural, for the three genders: чїіто.

So also какі́вто, 'of what sort;,' ко́лькото, 'how large,' &c.

The interrogative pronouns are also relative.

Всѣ́кой (or сѣ́кий), 'each,' has, like the others, the gen. всѣ́кинго and dat. всѣ́кому; всѣ́какъвъ, 'in every way like,' какі́въ, 'of what sort.' Всі́чкий (also сі́чкий), 'all.'

весь, 'all.'

Sing.

	МАСС.	ФЕМ.	НЕУТ.
N.	весь	вся	все
G.	всего́	на вся	на все
D.	всему́	на вся	на все
A.	весь	вся	все

Plural for all three genders:

N.	вси, всѣ	D.	всѣмъ
G.	всѣхъ	A.	вси, всѣ

This adjective has preserved many of its old forms. The neuter *всѣ* is often used adverbially to signify 'altogether;' the *в* is generally dropped when thus used.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

Нѣкой, 'a certain person:' fem. *нѣкоя*, neut. *нѣкое*; add *на* to the genitives and datives. In the masculine the old gen. *нѣкого*, and the old dat. *нѣкому*, sometimes are found.

Нѣчто, 'something,' *нѣчто*, 'nothing,' and *щѣгодѣ*, 'whatever you please,' are indeclinable. (Cf. Russian *у-год-но*). In *кой-гдѣ*, 'whoever,' and *какѣвъ годѣ*, 'of what sort soever,' the first parts are declined like *кой* and *какѣвъ*, the last syllable remaining undeclined, just as the Latin *quilibet* or *quicumque*.

THE VERB.

The forms of the Bulgarian verb may be divided as follows:—

- (1) Active and passive, transitive, neuter, and reflexive.
- (2) Simple and compound, primitive and derived.
- (3) Perfective and imperfective.

The perfective aspect denotes either that the action has been quite completed or that it will definitely cease. This aspect has no present tense, strictly speaking, but a present form with a future signification; but in modern Bulgarian the auxiliary must also be supplied.

Many of the verbs belonging to this perfective aspect are compounded with a preposition; as *написахъ*, perfective of *писахъ*.

The imperfective verbs express an action that is not completed; but this may be conceived either (*a*) as merely continuing, or (*b*) as repeated at various times. The verbs of the first class are called *durative*, those of the second class *iterative*.

The perfective verbs are again subdivided, either—(*a*) as they denote completion without regard to the duration of the action: e. g. to do a thing in one or more acts (unconditional perfective verbs); or (*b*) with reference to the duration of the action (conditional perfective verbs). In the last case the action may be either (*a*) one the beginning and end of which are simultaneous; as *скóкнѣхъ*, 'I leaped,' *бóднѣхъ*, 'I pierced;'¹ the action being done rapidly—once for all as it were. These verbs are called by MIKLOSICH *momentaneous*, and by Russian grammarians the aspect is called the 'perfect aspect of unity.' Or (*β*) the action may not have a simultaneous beginning and end; and this class is further subdivided into—(*a*) where the action, the completion of which is predicated, is a continuous one, or (*b*) repeated at various times. The first of these MIKLOSICH calls *durative* perfective, the second *iterative* perfective.¹

¹ He shows at some length forms corresponding to the aspects in other languages: but perhaps the following examples from the excellent Polish Grammar of Prof. Smith of Copenhagen, recently deceased (*Grammatik*

The aspect of a verb can only be determined by a reference to one of the six conjugations to which the verb belongs, due regard being paid as to whether a preposition is prefixed or not. The scheme given on p. 35 will assist the student in this matter.

There are two Moods in Bulgarian, the Indicative and the Imperative. The special form of the Infinitive is lost, and it is expressed by да with the present indicative, even though the previous verb is in the past tense; thus, *Можете да ми вѣрвате*, 'You may believe me.' This same form of expression occurs in Serbian, but it is not compulsory. We may also compare modern Greek.

The infinitive, of course, existed in O. S., and traces of it may still be found in Bulgarian; e.g. *Не е видѣть нѣщо*, 'There is nothing to see.' A fragmentary form of it is also used after the verbs *могъ*, 'I can,' *Не дѣй*, 'Do not,' *смѣйъ*, 'I dare,' and after the auxiliary *щъ*, used to express the future; *щъ*, *щешъ*, *ще*, *щемъ*, *щете*, *щжтъ*. Thus, *Можете ли ми каза?* 'Can you tell me?' *Не дѣй писа*, 'Do not write;' *Би щж*, 'I shall be;'

der polnischen Sprache, Berlin, 1845), will make the matter clear to anyone acquainted with the Greek language. Thus, in Greek:—

Imp. *τυγχάνω, ἐτύγχανον* (stem *τύγχαν—*).

Perf. *τεύξομαι, ἔτυχον* (stem *τυχ—*).

Imp. *γινώσκω, ἐγινώσκον* (stem *γινώσκ—*).

Perf. *γνώσομαι, ἔγνω* (stem *γνω—*).

We thus see that the imperfective aspect furnishes to the Slavonic verb (1) the present, (2) the imperfect tenses; while the perfective aspect furnishes (3) the future in the simple form as opposed to the compounded and artificial future; (4) the aorist.

Вика щж, 'I shall call.' Here **ка́за**, **пи́са** and **ви́ка** have lost the O. S. termination of the infinitive in **-ти**.

There are five tenses: the present, the imperfect, the aorist, the future, and the past tense formed from a participle.

Each aspect is regularly conjugated according to its own moods and tenses.

The prepositional prefixes are very important, and the leading ones are therefore here given, for they have great influence upon the aspects of a verb, as the reader will see by a careful study of the scheme of verbs and their aspects on p. 35.

1. **Въ**, like the Latin *in* (Greek *εις*), implies entrance into the interior of an object; as **вкѣрвамъ**, 'I drive in.'

2. **Възъ**, 'up' (Greek *ἀνά*), as **въз-ста́ние**, 'the insurrection.'

3. **До**, to complete an action; as **догравѣ**, 'to finish building' anything.

4. **За**, 'beyond,' or 'over;' **затвори́лъ**, 'he shut up.' Also with the idea of going to a place out of one's road; as, **затѣкохъ**, 'they came out of the way.' Also 'to begin;' as **запѣѣ**, 'I begin to sing;' **задрѣми́**, 'I begin to sleep.'

5. **Изъ**, 'out of;' as **издалъ**, 'he gave forth;' **избѣрамъ**, 'I choose.'

6. **На**, 'upon;' as **нака́залъ**, 'he punished.' Cf. Latin *animadvertere in aliquem*.

7. Надъ, 'upon,' or 'in excess;' as надд́авамъ, 'I give in excess.'

8. Объ, sometimes shortened into о, expresses the completion of an action, or 'around;' as, оков́авамъ, 'I fetter' (lit. 'I do the work of a smith' round a person); обв́ивка, 'the envelope of a letter' (lit. 'the thing wound round').

9. Отъ, 'from out;' as, отвр́щамъ, 'I turn away or aside.'

10. По gives a sense of diminution, or now and then; as поб́одохъ, 'I punctured a little,' or под́игнжлъ, 'I moved a little.'

11. Подъ expresses 'underneath;' as под́писвамъ, 'I subscribe;' под́чинилъ, 'he subdued.'

12. При has the sense of approaching and being near; as при́близ́ивамъ, 'I approach;' при́стж́пилъ, 'he came up.'

13. Про gives a sense of thoroughness; as пров́ождамъ, 'I send, conduct, or forward,' and про́давамъ, 'I sell' (lit. 'I give forth').

14. Пре (really contracted from пере, and also frequently written прѣ) denotes change, or moving from one place to another; as прѣ́плáвувамъ, 'I swim over.'

15. Прѣ́дъ, 'before;' as прѣ́длáгамъ, 'I lay before, offer.'

16. Разъ (which becomes before certain consonants рас-) denotes separation, or changing the action, like the Latin *re-*; as разв́алямъ, 'I destroy;' разд́алъ, 'he distributed.'

17. Съ, 'together with,' like the Greek συν; as събра́ние, 'the assembly,' the word used for the Bulgarian Parliament.

18. У gives the meaning of thoroughness, and makes the verb to which it is joined perfective.

There can also be double prefixes; as вѣзь-об-но́вилъ, 'he renewed.'

The following are the original personal suffixes of the verb.

	<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
1.	-мь		-мь
2.	-шь		-те
3.	-тъ		-тъ

The -мь of the 1st pers. sing. is found in some of the conjugations; as дѣлаюмь, 'I do,' купювамь, 'I buy.' In other conjugations it becomes ж, the labial nasal thus passing into what was originally a nasal.

The н of the 3rd pers. plural coalesces with the characteristic vowel of the present into ж, corresponding to the O. S. nasal;¹ thus, плетѣтъ, 'they weave,' кроиѣтъ, 'they cut garments.'

The connecting vowels are e and o. The first is prominently seen in the past participle passive; as плетѣнь, 'braided.' The verbs which we shall find afterwards in the class marked B have no connecting vowel; such as

¹ This nasal is expressed by МІКЛОСИЧ under the form а, which is borrowed from the Polish.

дад-, 'to give,' яд-, 'to eat,' -ec-, 'to be.' These are remains of an older stage of the language, when the present was formed without e.

The conjugation of the Bulgarian verb will be here arranged according to the system of MIKLOSICH. Before, however, giving the several classes of verbs, it will be as well to quote his analysis of the Slavonic verb generally.

Each verb has two stems: firstly the infinitive stem, and secondly the present stem. It is upon the principle of the infinitive stem that the verbs are here arranged.

(1) THE INFINITIVE STEM.—In this the verbs are divided into two classes, according as they add verbal suffixes immediately to the root, or add them to a root, or a nominal or verbal stem, by means of one of the following suffixes (connecting vowels):—*na*,¹ *ê*, *i*, *a*, *ua* (*ova*).

Putting these two together, we may say that verbal stems are divided into six classes:—

- (a) Stems without a connecting vowel.
- (b) Stems with a connecting vowel—*na*-stems.
- (c) *ê*-stems.
- (d) *i*-stems.
- (e) *a*-stems.
- (f) *ova*-stems.

We thus have the verbs divided into six chief classes.

¹ See previous explanation of this letter.

These again may be regarded from the point of view of — (1) those which have no preposition prefixed ; (2) those which have a preposition prefixed.

With reference to their aspects, the verbs are thus arranged under the six classes :—

I. Without the prefix of a preposition.

- (a) As a rule imperfective, some durative. There are a few perfective, which must be learned by practice.
- (b) Perfective, a few inchoative-durative (i.e. expressing the beginning of an action which lasts).
- (c) Durative ; when derived from nouns inchoative-durative.
- (d) Durative ; a few iterative, some perfective.
- (e) Those of the first are durative if derived from nouns (*verba denominativa*) ; iterative when derived from verbs (*verba deverbativa*) ; those of the second, third, and fourth subdivisions, if primary verbs, are durative.
- (f) Durative if *verba denominativa* ; iterative when *verba deverbativa*.

II. With the prefix of a preposition.

- (a) Perfective.
- (b) Perfective.
- (c) In both subdivisions perfective.
- (d) Perfective if durative.

- (e) Durative verbs become perfective; iterative become durative, and some perfective.
- (f) Verba denominativa, already durative, become perfective; verba deverbativa, already iterative, become durative.¹

1. The suffix of the infinitive in O. S. was -ТИ, but this, as previously mentioned, has completely disappeared from Bulgarian, and the infinitive is expressed by the conjunction да with the present indicative.

2. The supine found in O. S. has gone.

3. The first past participle active (or gerund) is gone.

4. The suffix of the second past participle active is -ЛЪ; as дамъ, 'he gave,' племъ, 'he braided' (see p. 52, where the use of this as a tense is explained).

5. The suffix of the past participle passive is -НЪ or -ТЪ, as плéтенъ, 'braided,' кле́тъ, 'cursed,' битъ, 'struck.' The verbs of the first and second conjugations as a rule make their past part. passive in -ТЪ, the others in -НЪ.

6. The aorist (несохъ), used a great deal for narration.

(2) THE PRESENT STEM.

1. The present suffix is e, which is lost in some verbs.

2. Imperative. The vowel in the 2nd pers. plural is short, but has the accent; thus, неси́, 'bring thou,' несе́те, 'bring ye;' четéте, 'read ye.'

¹ The student must continually keep this table in mind. It is impossible to master this difficult part of Slavonic grammar at the outset; it can only be done by familiarity with Bulgarian books.

3. The imperfect; e. g. бодѣхъ, 'I was piercing,' идѣхъ, 'I was going,' почетѣхъ, 'I was reading.' It is a favourite tense for purposes of description.

4. Pres. participle active is lost in Bulgarian; its place is supplied by *като* with the indicative, or by adverbs in *-ешкомъ*, which form is used like a Latin gerund; as, *плачешкомъ*, 'weeping,' *игрешкомъ*, 'sporting;' but traces of a present participle are to be found in the popular songs which have in so many instances remained true to the older forms of the language. But even in the ordinary language some forms of the original present participle are still preserved, having become adjectives.

бѣдѣщій... the future.

настоящій... the present.

сѣщій ... the same.

The participle in *-лъ* (past part. active II.) is sometimes used as an ordinary participle; as, *Ние си отды-нахме, като плаватели прѣтърпѣли кораблекрушение*, 'We breathed again, like sailors who had endured a shipwreck.'

The following senses are purely adjectival, this being the only Slavonic language in which this participle can be so used:—*легналиятъ конь*, 'the horse which has lain down;' *умрѣлата жена*, 'the dead woman.'

CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

A. CONJUGATION WITH PRESENT SUFFIX.

First Class.

STEMS WITHOUT CONNECTING VOWEL : THOSE IN Д AND Т.

1. бод-, 'to pierce.'

а. Inf. stem бод- ; past part. act. II. болъ ; past part. passive, бодѣнь.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. бод-о-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> бод-о-х-ме
2. бод-е	бод-о-х-те
3. бод-е	бод-о-х-ж ¹

β. Pres. stem бод-е.

PRESENT.

1. бод-ѣ	бод-ѣ-мъ
2. бод-ѣ-шь	бод-ѣ-те
3. бод-ѣ	бод-ѣ-тъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. бодѣ	бодѣте
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IMPERFECT.

1. бод-ѣ-хъ	бод-ѣ-х-ме
2. бод-ѣ-ше	бод-ѣ-х-те
3. бод-ѣ-ше	бод-ѣ-х-ж

Т and д fall out before -лъ ; as плелъ, 'he braided,' болъ, 'he pierced : ' ид—, 'to go,' has pres. идѣ, imper. иди, and imperf. идѣхъ. The past part. II. is borrowed

¹ Sometimes written а.

from the root шед-, which is identical with ход-, 'to go;' as шель (fem. шла), and in composition, отишѣль, отишла. This parasitic и has crept into most of the Slavonic languages, but in many cases is only preserved in the dialects.

STEMS WHICH END IN С.

2. нес-, 'to bring.'

a. Inf. stem нес-; past part. act. П. нѣсълъ; past part. pass. несенъ.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. нѣс-о-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> нѣс-о-х-ме
2. нѣс-е	нѣс-о-х-те
3. нѣс-е	нѣс-о-х-ж

β. Present stem нес-е.

PRESENT.

1. нес-ѣ	нес-ѣ-мъ
2. нес-ѣ-шь	нес-ѣ-те
3. нес-ѣ	нес-ѣ-тъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. несѣ	несѣте
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IMPERFECT.

1. нес-ѣ-хъ	нес-ѣ-х-ме
2. нес-ѣ-ше	нес-ѣ-х-те
3. нес-ѣ-ше	нес-ѣ-х-ж

For нѣсълъ, нель is used colloquially.

STEMS WHICH END IN Б AND В.

3. греб-, 'to row.'

a. Inf. stem греб-; past part. act. II. гребълъ; past part. pass. гребенъ.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. грѣб-о-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> грѣб-о-х-ме
2. грѣб-е	грѣб-о-х-те
3. грѣб-е	грѣб-о-х-ж

PRESENT.

1. гребѣ	греб-ѣ-мъ
2. греб-ѣ-шь	греб-ѣ-те
3. греб-ѣ	греб-ѣ-тъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. гребѣ	греб-ѣ-те
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IMPERFECT.

1. греб-ѣ-хъ	греб-ѣ-х-ме
2. греб-ѣ-ше	греб-ѣ-х-те
3. греб-ѣ-ше	греб-ѣ-х-ж

STEMS WHICH END IN Г AND К.

4. пек-, 'to bake.'

a. Inf. stem пек-; past part. act. II. пекълъ; past part. pass. печ-ѣ-нъ.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. пѣк-о-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> пѣк-о-х-ме
2. пѣк-е	пѣк-о-х-те
3. пѣк-е	пѣк-о-х-ж

β. Pres. stem пек-е.

PRESENT.

1. пек-ѣ	печ-ѣ-мъ
2. печ-ѣ-шь	печ-ѣ-те
3. печ-ѣ	пек-ѣ-тъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. печі	печѣте
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IMPERFECT.

1. печ-ѣ-хъ	печ-ѣ-х-ме
2. печ-ѣ-ше	печ-ѣ-х-те
3. печ-ѣ-ше	печ-ѣ-х-ѣ

STEMS WHICH END IN M AND N.

5. кльн-, 'to swear.'

α. Inf. stem кльн-; past part. act. II. кле-ль; past part. pass. клетъ.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. кле-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> кле-х-ме
2. кле	кле-х-те
3. кле	кле-х-ѣ

β. Pres. stem кльн-е.

PRESENT.

1. кльнѣ ¹	кльн-ѣ-мъ
2. кльн-ѣ-шь	кльн-ѣ-те
3. кльн-ѣ	кльн-ѣ-тъ

¹ Also кльнѣ.

IMPERATIVE.

2. КЛЪНІ	КЛЪН-ѐ-ТЕ
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IMPERFECT.

1. КЛЪН-ѣ-ХЪ	КЛЪН-ѣ-Х-МЕ
2. КЛЪН-ѐ-ШЕ	КЛЪН-ѣ-Х-ТЕ
3. КЛЪН-ѐ-ШЕ	КЛЪН-ѣ-Х-Ж

STEMS WHICH END IN P AND L.

6. мр-, 'to die.'

a. Inf. stem мр-; past part. act. II. мр-ѣ-лъ; past part. passive ———.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. мр-ѣ-ХЪ	<i>Plur.</i> мр-ѣ-Х-МЕ
2. мр-ѣ	мр-ѣ-Х-ТЕ
3. мр-ѣ	мр-ѣ-Х-Ж

β. Pres. stem мр-е.

PRESENT.

1. мр-ѣ	мр-е-МЪ
2. мр-е-ШЪ	мр-е-ТЕ
3. мр-е	мр-ѣ-ТЪ

IMPERATIVE.

2. мри	мр-е-ТЕ.
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IMPERFECT.

1. мр-ѣ-ХЪ	мр-ѣ-Х-МЕ
2. мр-ѐ-ШЕ	мр-ѣ-М-ТЕ
3. мр-ѐ-ШЕ	мр-ѣ-Х-Ж

Like this verb is conjugated *запръж*, 'to shut up,' also *опръж*, 'to lean,' which supplies a past participle passive, as *опрънъ*, 'having been supported.'

STEMS WHICH END IN A VOWEL.

7. би-, 'to strike.'

а. Inf. stem би-; past part. act. II. би-лъ; past part. pass. битъ.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. би-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> бѣ-х-ме
2. би	бѣ-х-те
3. би	бѣ-х-ж

β. Pres. stem би-ј-е.¹

PRESENT.

1. бѣ-ѣж	бѣ-е-мъ
2. бѣ-ѣшь	бѣ-е-те
3. бѣ-ѣ	бѣ-ѣ-тъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. би-ѣ	бѣ-ѣ-те
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IMPERFECT.

1. бѣ-ѣхъ	бѣ-ѣ-х-ме
2. бѣ-ѣ-ше	бѣ-ѣ-х-те
3. бѣ-ѣ-ше	бѣ-ѣ-х-ж

Пѣ-, 'to sing,' has in 1st person пѣ-ѣж; знѣ-, 'to know,' makes зна-ѣж, but also, according to V. 1, знамъ. Under this class comes the verb би-, 'to be,' the full conjugation of which will be given on page 59.

¹ The *j* is inserted to avoid the hiatus; it must be pronounced *y*. It is preferable to use this letter, which cannot be confounded with Slavonic *y*.

*Second Class.*STEMS WITH CONNECTING VOWEL : *па*-STEMS.ДИГНЖ-¹

a. Inf. дигнж-; past part. act. II. дигнжъл; past part. pass. дигнжтъ.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. дигнж-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> дигнж-х-ме
2. дигнж	дигнж-х-те
3. дигнж	дигнж-х-ж

β. Pres. stem дигн-е.

PRESENT.

1. дигн-ж	дигн-е-мъ
2. дигн-е-шь	дигн-е-те
3. дигн-е	дигн-ж-тъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. дигни	дигнете
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IMPERFECT.

1. дигн-ѣ-хъ ²	дигн-ѣ-х-ме
2. дигн-е-ше	дигн-ѣ-х-те
3. дигн-е-ше	дигн-ѣ-х-ж

¹ В has dropped out from this verb. Cf. Russian двинуть. It is rare in the un-compounded form.

² Sometimes written дигняхъ.

Third Class.

STEMS WITH CONNECTING VOWEL Ê.

1st GROUP.

желѣ-, 'to wish.'

a. Inf. stem желѣ-; past part. act. II. желѣлъ; past part. pass. желѣнъ.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. желѣ-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> желѣ-х-ме
2. желѣ	желѣ-х-те
3. желѣ	желѣ-х-ж

β. Pres. stem желѣ-ѣ-

PRESENT.

1. желѣ-ѣж	желѣ-ѣ-мъ
2. желѣ-ѣшь	желѣ-ѣ-те
3. желѣ-ѣе	желѣ-ѣ-тъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. желѣ-ѣй	желѣ-ѣ-те
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IMPERFECT.

1. желѣ-ѣхъ	желѣ-ѣ-х-ме
2. желѣ-ѣше	желѣ-ѣ-х-те
3. желѣ-ѣше	желѣ-ѣ-х-ж

2ND GROUP.

горѣ-, 'to burn.'

a. Inf. stem горѣ-; past part. act. II. горѣлъ; past part. pass. ——. ¹

¹ For this *врътънъ*, 'turned,' from *врътижъ*, 'to turn,' may be supplied to show form.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i>	1. горѣ-хъ	<i>Plur.</i>	горѣ-х-ме
	2. горѣ		горѣ-х-те
	3. горѣ		горѣ-х-ж

β. Pres. stem гор-ј-е.

PRESENT.

1. горѣж	горѣ-мъ
2. горѣ-шь	горѣ-те
3. горѣ	горѣ-тъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. горѣ	горѣ-те
---------	---------

IMPERFECT.

1. горѣ-хъ	горѣ-х-ме
2. горѣ-ше	горѣ-х-те
3. горѣ-ше	горѣ-х-ж

Щѣ, 'to wish,' used in forming the artificial future, as we shall shortly see, has in the present—

1. щѣж	щѣ-мъ
2. щѣ-шь	щѣ-те
3. щѣ	щѣ-тъ

Спа-, 'to sleep,' is conjugated in the present in the following way:—

1. спѣж	спѣ-мъ
2. спѣ-шь	спѣ-те
3. спѣ	спѣ-тъ

Aor. спахъ; past part. act. II. спалъ.

To this conjugation also belong *търпиж*, 'I endure,' and *вѣдиж*, 'I see' (which has in the imperative *вижъ*, *виждь*, and *вижте*). So also *мълчиж*, 'to be silent,' *лежиж*, 'to lie down,' and *стоиж*, 'to stand.'

Fourth Class : i-STEMS.

хвали, 'to praise.'

α. Inf. stem хвали; past part. act. II. хвали-лъ; past part. pass. хвал-ѣ-нъ.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. хва́ли-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> хва́ли-х-ме
2. хва́ли	хва́ли-х-те
3. хва́ли	хва́ли-х-ж

β. Pres. stem хвали-е.

PRESENT.

1. хва́лиж	хва́ли-мъ
2. хва́ли-шь	хва́ли-те
3. хва́ли	хва́л-жтъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. хва́ли	хвалé-те
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IMPERFECT.

1. хва́лъ-хъ	хва́лъ-х-ме
2. хва́ле-ше	хва́лъ-х-те
3. хва́ле-ше	хва́лъ-х-ж

The *i*-stems are mostly imperfective.

Fifth Class : a-STEMS.

1ST GROUP.

вѣка, 'to call.'

a. Inf. stem вѣка; past part. act. II. вѣкалъ; past part. pass. вѣканъ.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. вѣка-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> вѣка-х-ме
2. вѣка	вѣка-х-те
3. вѣка	вѣка-х-ж

β. Pres. stem вѣка-ѣ.

PRESENT.

1. вѣка-мъ	вѣка-ме ¹
2. вѣка-шь	вѣка-те
3. вѣка	вѣкатъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. вѣка-й	вѣка-и-те
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IMPERFECT.

1. вѣка-хъ	вѣка-х-ме
2. вѣка-ше	вѣка-х-те
3. вѣка-ше	вѣка-х-ж

Besides -амъ, verbs of this conjugation may make the 1st person of the present in -аѣж; thus играѣж, 'I play.'

2ND GROUP.

писа, 'to write.'

a. Inf. stem писа; past part. act. II. писа-лъ; past part. pass. писа-нъ.

¹ The e is added to differentiate from 1st person sing.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. пи́са-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> пи́са-х-ме
2. пи́са	пи́са-х-те
3. пи́са	пи́са-х-ѡ

β. Pres. stem пиш-е.

PRESENT.

1. пи́ш-ѡ	пи́ш-е-мъ
2. пи́ш-е-шь	пи́ш-е-те
3. пи́ш-е	пи́ш-ѡ-тъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. пиш-и́	пиш-ѐ-те
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IMPERFECT.

1. пи́ш-ѡ-хъ	пи́ш-ѡ-х-ме
2. пи́ш-е-ше	пи́ш-ѡ-х-те
3. пи́ш-е-ше	пи́ш-ѡ-х-ѡ

Иска, 'to seek,' belonging to this group, has in the 1st pers. pres. both и́щѡ and и́скамъ.

3RD GROUP.

бра, 'to take.'

α. Inf. stem бра-; past part. act. II. бра-лъ; past part. pass. бра-нъ.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. бра-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> бра-х-ме
2. бра	бра-х-те
3. бра	бра-х-ѡ

E

β. Pres. stem бер-е.

PRESENT.

1. бер-ѣ	бер-е-мъ
2. бер-е-шь	бер-е-те
3. бер-е-	бер-ѣ-тъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. бер-и	бер-е-те
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IMPERFECT.

1. берѣхъ	берѣ-х-ме
2. берѣше	берѣ-х-те
3. берѣше	берѣ-х-ѣ

4TH GROUP.

зѣя, 'to yawn.'

α. Inf. stem зѣя ; past part. act. II. зѣялъ ; past part. pass. зѣянь.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. зѣя-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> зѣя-х-ме
2. зѣя	зѣя-х-те
3. зѣя	зѣя-х-ѣ

β. Pres. stem зе-ѣ-е.

PRESENT.

1. зѣ-ѣ-ѣ	зѣ-е-мъ
2. зѣ-е-шь	зѣ-е-те
3. зѣ-е-	зѣ-ѣ-тъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. зѣ-ѣ-и	зѣ-ѣ-те
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IMPERFECT.

1. зѣ-ѣ-яхъ	зѣ-ѣ-х-ме
2. зѣ-ѣ-е-ше	зѣ-ѣ-х-те
3. зѣ-ѣ-е-ше	зѣ-ѣ-х-ѣ

*Sixth Class.**ova (ua)-STEMS.*

This class is wanting in Bulgarian, and the verbs which properly belong to it are formed like the first group of the Fifth: e.g. купувамъ, 'I buy.' Two aspects are thus placed in the same class, but belong to different groups. Thus we get both кáжѣж and кáзвамъ; so also запíшѣж and запíсувамъ. The verbs have a tendency to omit у.

B CONJUGATION WITHOUT THE PRESENT SUFFIX.

1. дад, 'to give.'

PRESENT.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. дамъ	дад-ѣ-мъ
2. дад-ѣ-шь	дад-ѣ-те
3. дад-ѣ	дад-ѣ-тъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. дай	дайте
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It will be observed that these verbs add the personal terminations immediately to the stem. In the present of дамъ we get the remains of an old reduplication, дамъ being for дамъ.

2. яд, 'to eat.'

PRESENT.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. ѣмъ	<i>Plur.</i> ед-ѣ-мъ
2. едѣшь	ед-ѣ-те
3. едѣ	ядѣтъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. ежъ екте

Besides едешъ we also find ешь.

3. ес-, 'to be.'

PRESENT.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. съмъ ¹	<i>Plur.</i> с-ми
2. си	с-те
3. е	с-ж

TENSE, MOOD, VOICE.

The Bulgarian language is richer in tenses than the Russian, having both an Aorist and Imperfect. As in the latter, and indeed in all Slavonic languages, the 2nd past participle active is used with the persons of the substantive verb to express one of the past tenses, just as we say, 'I am living,' 'I was waiting.' Hence it is inflected as a participle in the singular and plural, in the former number the gender being also marked. Thus—

Азъ сѣдѣлъ, а, о, съмъ, 'I sat down.'

Ти сѣдѣлъ, а, о, си.

Онъ, она, оно сѣдѣлъ -а -о, е:

Ми	} сѣдѣли	{	сме	сѣдѣлъ -а -о, е
Ви			сте	
Они			сж	

¹ Or съмъ.

In this tense the subject had better be expressed, to avoid confusion. In the 3rd person, sing. and plur., *e* and *сж* are often omitted. (Cf. Lat. *amamini*, Germ. *was er gethan*, where *hat* is omitted.)

It is curious in the history of the Slavonic languages to watch the gradual mutations in this tense: the parts of the substantive verb are quite lost in Russian, but its gradual falling into disuse can be distinctly traced.¹ In Chekh they are entirely preserved, but in Polish they are only kept as particles at the end of words, and this explains the curious fact that they may be moved from one part of the sentence to another.

The pluperfect in Bulgarian is formed by means of the 2nd past. participle active and the imperfect or aorist of the substantive verb; as, *пѣсалъ бѣхъ* or *пѣсалъ бихъ*: e. g. *Азъ бѣхъ продѣлъ*, 'I had sold.'

The future is expressed in two ways:—

(1) *Щж*² with the present, which is inflected, whereas *щж* remains unaltered.

щж *пѣшж*, 'I will write.'

щж *пѣшь*, 'thou wilt write.'

щж *пѣше*, 'he will write,' &c.

(2) By placing *щж* with the infin. stem, i. e. the inf. n.

¹ See SOBOLEVSKI, *Лекціи по исторіи русскаго языка*, "Lectures on the History of the Russian Language."

² Sometimes written *ще*.

minus the suffix **ти**, which we must remember never occurs in Bulgarian, as previously stated. Thus—

пѣса щж
 пѣса щешь
 пѣса ще, &c.

Observe, that when used with this mutilated infinitive it is inflected. **Щж** is the present of the verb **щѣ**, 'to wish.' A tense of the same verb forms the future in Serbian **ћу**.¹

The *futurum exactum* is expressed by the union of the 2nd past participle active with the future of the substantive verb; as **щж бждж пѣсаль**, or **щж сѣмъ пѣсаль**, *scripsero*.

In dependent sentences, after conjunctions, &c., the auxiliary **щж** is omitted; as, **Ако бжде ми ушилъ дрехата да я земешъ**, 'when he has made (lit. sewed) my clothes, take them (lit. you shall take them).'

The conjunctive is expressed by the indicative with **да** or **ако**, generally in the past tense; as, **Да имамъ мастѣло, пѣсувамъ**, *si haberem atramentum, scriberem*: **испѣвалъ сѣмъ**; **сичко то вино ако да бѣли дали**, *ebibissem omne vinum si id dedissent*, 'I would have drunk up all the wine, if they had given it.'

The pluperfect with **бихъ** may also be used as a conjunctive, as in English and many other languages; thus:—**съ такъвъ элементъ тѣ бѣхж направѣли чудеса**, 'with such an element they had worked wonders.'

¹ See "Simplified Grammar of the Serbian Language," p. 53.

The infinitive is expressed by да with the present tense indicative; as, Не може да каже, 'He cannot say.'

The first and third persons of the imperative are also expressed by да with the present indicative; as, Да четѣмъ да четѣтъ, 'Let us, let them read.' According to MIKLOSICH, да is merely a shortened form of дай, 'grant that, allow that.' It may also sometimes be used with the second person; as да зѣмеше, 'take' (lit. 'that thou mayest take.')

Да is also used with the indicative generally, to express a wish.

As in all the Slavonic languages, the 2nd person of the imperative is constantly used for the 3rd; as, Бѡгъ насѣ Бѡлгарїя, 'God save Bulgaria.'

The participle in -лъ is also used to express the imperative; as, избавилъ го Бѡгъ! 'God deliver him.' This construction is also found in Russian, as пошѣлъ, 'be off;' and in Serbian, as живио, 'long live!' It is difficult to explain this form.

The negative imperative can also be expressed by the use of the auxiliary дѣй, which here corresponds exactly to the English auxiliary 'do;' as,—

Не дѣй пи́са (<i>sing.</i>)	}	'Do not write'
Не дѣйте пи́са (<i>plur.</i>)		

instead of the forms пишѣ and пишѣте: пи́са is here the verbal root.

The verbal noun ends in -ие; as писаніе, the act of writing.

The passive voice is expressed by—

- (1) The reflexive—as хвалиж ся, 'I am praised ;'¹ or,
- (2) By the past participle passive with the substantive verb—as съмъ битъ, 'I am struck.'

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Of these there are many in Bulgarian, and it is a great characteristic of the Slavonic languages generally to use personal verbs impersonally.

The following are specially noteworthy.

Бѣва, 'it happens.'

Блѣска, 'it lightens.'

Вали	{	дождъ, 'it rains.'
		снѣгъ, 'it snows.'
		градъ, 'it hails.'

Гърмі, 'it thunders.'

Загорѣва се, 'it dawns.'

Има, 'there is,' or 'there are,' *il y a*; also
нѣма, 'there is not.'

The latter comes to be used almost like a mere future; as, Богъ нѣма да ви остави, 'God will never leave you.' We may compare the use of имѣти in O. S. as a future.

Мрѣква, 'it grows dark.'

Пише се, 'they write.'

Трѣба, 'it is necessary.' Cf. Polish *trzeba*.

Плаче ми се, 'I feel inclined to weep.'

¹ This is most in accordance with the genius of the Slavonic languages.

Спи ми се, 'I am sleepy.' Cf. the Russian.

Бде¹ ми се, 'I want to eat.'

Стѣга, 'it is enough.' Не стѣга товá, 'no, more.'

Cf. Russian мало тогó.

Стрѹва, 'to be worth.' Cf. the lines on the hero

Наджи Dimitri:—

Но подъ меня юнакъ лежи

Цѣло царство стрѹва.

But beneath me lies a hero

Worth a whole empire.

Конче му стрѹва хилѣда, 'His horse cost a thousand
(piastres).'

Стрѹва ми ся, 'it seems to me.'

IRREGULAR VERBS.

For the convenience of the student, I have added a list of some of the more common irregular verbs, if the expression may be allowed. They can easily be referred to their proper conjugations.

1. ямъ, 'to eat.' To the present, already given, may be added the Aor. ядѣхъ, fut. щж ямъ.

2. Дáвамъ, дáвашь, &c. Imp. дáвахъ, aor. дáдохъ, fut. щж дамъ, 'I will give (once for all);' as, Азъ щж му дамъ мóята книга, 'I will give him my book;' щж дáвамъ, 'I will give (repeatedly).'

¹ Sometimes written едѣ.

3. Дѣй, дѣйте, are remains of a verb дѣя-, no longer in use, and serve to express the imperative. (See p. 55.)

Емж, 'to take' (one of the commonest verbs in Slavonic, but never found in an uncompounded state), 2nd pers. емешь, imperf. емѣхъ, fut. щж емж, imp. емѣ. This verb is cognate with the Russian ять. It belongs to the 1st Conjug., 5th Group, of the Slavonic verb-system. The nasal labial м has gone into the я of the infinitive, which originally expressed a nasal. The root in O. S. is им (see имати, in the glossary to BUSLAEV'S *Русская Христоматія*). Some tenses are taken from another aspect (cf. з-имаѣмъ, з-имаѣше). Here в has dropped off, as in the commonly occurring aor. зехъ, 'I took,' which should be взехъ. (Cf. в dropping off from сичкий.) It is occasionally preserved, however; thus съгласно съ рѣшеніе-то взето, 'agreeably with the resolution taken.' We get also the verb приемаѣмъ, imp. приемнѣ (cf. Russian внемли). VAZOV uses занятъ ('occupied') for the past part. passive, but this looks like a Russism.

Идж, 'I come,' идешь, imperf. идяхъ, aor. (from the compound доидж) додохж = доидохж (see *Ballad of the Fair Dragana*); so also дѣде for дойде. In the same way we have подѣи in Russian for imp. поидѣи; придѣи inf. for прийтѣи, fut. щж дѣдж, 'I will come;' as Азъ щж си дѣдж къ петъ часа довѣчера, 'I will come about five o'clock in the evening'—past part. II. дошѣлъ; e.g. дошѣлъ съмъ, 'I have come.' (See Paradigms of Conjugations: 1st Conj., 1st Group.)

The other aspect of this verb is от-ѣвамъ, where the root is и (cf. Latin *eo, ire*): в is largely employed as a formative of aspects in all the Slavonic languages. The

forms are от-ѣвамъ, отѣвашь, отѣва; imp. отѣвахъ, aor. отѣдохъ, fut. шж отѣдж, past отишѣлъ, the и in the last being added incorrectly from analogy, as the шелъ, as shown before, is connected with the root ход-. The syllable дж is merely added to strengthen the verb, and is the same (as we shall see) in the future of the substantive verb бѣдж, 'I shall be.'

Мѡгж, 'I can;' мѡжешь. Here the aorist is можáхъ, from можа, a new form which has arisen. The imperf. is мѡжѣхъ; there is also past part. II. мѡжалъ; sometimes, however, могълъ.

It will be observed that the т д stems (1st conj., 1st group) drop out т and д before л in the past part. II.; e. g. болъ; so also чель, 'he read,' for четлъ; велъ, 'he led,' for ведлъ, and шелъ, 'he went,' for шедлъ (cf. Polish *szedł*).

Important verbs also are текж, 'to flow,' and рекж, 'to speak,' like перж.

THE VERB *сѡмь*, 'I am.'

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
1. сѡмь		сѡме
2. си		сте
3. е		сж

IMPERFECT.—I was (*eram*).

бѣхъ (бѣхъ)		бѣхѡме
бѣше (бѣ)		бѣхѡте
бѣше (бѣ)		бѣхѡж

AORIST.—I was (*fui*).

бихъ <i>отъ</i> бидохъ		бѣхмѣ <i>отъ</i> бѣдохмѣ
би „ бѣде		бѣхте „ бѣдохте
би „ бѣде		бѣхж „ бѣдохж

PERFECT.—I have been.

билъ -а -о съмъ		бѣли сме
„ „ си		„ сте
„ „ е		„ сж

PLUPERFECT.—I had been.

билъ -а -о бѣхъ		бѣли бѣхмѣ
„ „ бѣ		„ бѣхте
„ „ бѣ		„ бѣхж

FUTURE.—I shall be.

щж съмъ <i>отъ</i> бѣждж		щемъ сме <i>отъ</i> бѣдемъ
щешъ си <i>отъ</i> бѣдешъ		щете сте <i>отъ</i> бѣдете
ще е <i>отъ</i> бѣде		щжтъ сж <i>отъ</i> бѣджтъ

отъ,

би-щж		би-щемъ
би-щешъ		би-щете
би-ще		би-щжтъ

IMPERATIVE.

бѣди		бѣдѣте
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CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.—(that) I may be (from other aspect).

бѣвамъ		бѣваме
бѣвашъ		бѣвате
бѣва		бѣвать

IMPERFECT.—(that) I should be (from other aspect).

бѣвахъ		бѣвахме
бѣваше		бѣвахте
бѣва		бѣвахж

PLUPERFECT.—(that) I should have been (*fuissem*).

щехъ да бѣждж		щехме да бѣждемъ
щеше да бѣждешъ		щехте да бѣждете
щеше да бѣжде		щехж да бѣжджтъ

PARTICIPLES.

сѣщій, сѣща, сѣщъ, 'being.'

бѣвшій, 'having been.'

бѣжджщій, 'about to be.'

PARADIGM OF A COMPLETE VERB.

In order to enable the reader to understand better the compound tenses and their meanings, a paradigm of the complete verb is here given.

Нѣсѣж, 'I bear, bring.'

PRESENT.

нѣсѣж		нѣсимъ
нѣсишь		нѣсите
нѣси		нѣсятъ

IMPERFECT.—I was bearing, &c.

нѣсѣхъ		нѣсѣхме
нѣсѣше		нѣсѣхте
нѣсѣше		нѣсѣхж

AORIST.—I bore, &c.

нóснхъ		нóснхме
нóси		нóснхте
нóси		нóснхж

PERFECT.—I have borne, &c.

нóсилъ -ла -ло съмъ		нóсили сме
„ „ си		„ сте
„ „ е		„ сж

PLUPERFECT.—I had borne, &c.

нóсилъ -ла -ло бѣхъ		нóсили бѣхме
„ „ бѣше		„ бѣхте
„ „ бѣше		„ бѣхж

or,

нóсилъ -ла -ло съмъ	} билъ -ла -ло		нóсили сме	} били
„ „ си			„ сте	
„ „ е			„ сж	

FUTURE.—I shall bear.

ще нóснж, or щж нóснж
 ще нóсишь, or щешь нóсишь
 ще нóси
 ще нóсимъ, or щемъ нóсимъ
 ще or щете нóсите
 ще or щжтъ нóсятъ

нóси щж		нóси щемъ
нóси щешь		нóси щете
нóси ще		нóси щжтъ

FUTURE PERFECT.—I shall have borne.

ще съм, <i>or</i> бѣждѣ	}	носилъ -ла -ло
ще си, <i>or</i> бѣдешъ		
ще е, <i>or</i> бѣде		

ще сме, <i>or</i> бѣдемъ	}	носили
ще сме, <i>or</i> бѣдете		
ще сж, <i>or</i> бѣджтъ		

IMPERATIVE.

носи́
 да *or* не́ка носи́
 да *or* не́ка носимъ
 носѣ́те
 да *or* не́ка носѣ́тъ

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.—(that) I may bear (from other aspect)

но́свамъ		но́сваме
но́сваше		но́свате
но́сва		но́сважтъ

IMPERFECT.—(that) I should bear (from other aspect).

но́свахъ		но́свахме
но́сваше		но́свахте
но́сваше		но́свахж

PLUPERFECT.—(that) I should have borne (*tulisset*)

но́силъ -ла -ло бихъ		носили бихме
„ „ би		„ бихте
„ „ би		„ бихж

THE PARTICIPLES.

As we have already shown, the Bulgarian language is very poor in participles.

ACTIVE.

a. The present. This is entirely lost: we have explained how it is supplied.

β. The past participle in -ВЪ: this also is gone.

γ. The past participle in -ЛЪ, which can also be used adjectively. Thus *капнали-тѣ листá.*

PASSIVE.

a. The present. This is almost entirely gone, as is the case in Polish and Malo-Russian. There are, however, a few survivals, such as *вѣдимъ, -има, -имо, 'seen;'* *говорѣмъ, -ѣма, -ѣмо, 'spoken;'* *измѣняемъ, -яема, -яемо, 'exchanged;'* *нарицаемъ, -аема, -аемо, 'called,' &c.*

β. The past. This has survived, both in an indefinite and definite form, as *носенъ, носеній*; but the consciousness that the termination -ИЙ represents an article is quite lost, and we find the article suffixed; as *носенныйтъ, 'he who has been brought.'*

II. UNINFLECTED PARTS OF SPEECH.

ADVERBS.

Adverbs formed from adjectives admit of degrees of comparison. The positive generally ends in -о; as

достойно, 'worthily.' Before this form по- is put for the comparative, and най- for the superlative; as по-достойно, 'more worthily,' най-достойно, 'most worthily.' To these may be added по́вечъ, or по́вече, and по́многo, 'more,' по малко, 'fewer.'¹

Some adverbs formed from adjectives end in -ски : as Български, 'in the Bulgarian fashion'; also with по, as, говорите ли по български? 'Do you speak Bulgarian?'

Besides these there are adverbs of—

(a) Quality or manner :—какъ, 'how;' тъй,² 'so;' инакъ, иначе, 'otherwise;' какъ-годѣ, 'however;' скоро, 'quickly;' нарочно, 'on purpose;' напустно, 'in vain;' на явѣ, 'openly' (cf. Russian на явѣ); на опаки, 'on the contrary.'

(b) Time :—ниѣ, сегá, 'now;' прѣдѣ, 'before;' подѣръ, послѣ, 'after;' днесъ, 'to-day;' вчѣра, 'yesterday;' зáвчѣра, 'the day before yesterday;' утрѣ, 'to-morrow;' денѣ, 'by day;' ношѣ, нощемъ, 'by night;' пощѣсь, 'last night.' The suffix -с, in днесъ and пощѣсь may be compared with the Serbian form летос, 'this summer.'

(c) Place :—гдѣ, 'where,' frequently дѣ; тѣкъ, тѣка, 'here;' тамъ, 'there;' на далѣко, 'afar;' отъ гдѣ-то и да било, 'wherever it happened;' око̀ло, 'about;' по-сре́дѣ, 'in the midst.'

(d) Quantity :—колко? 'how much?' колко-пѣти? 'how many times?' мно̀го, 'much;' ма̀лко, 'a little;' доста, 'enough;' вѣсма̀, твѣ́дѣ, 'very;' рѣ̀дко, 'rarely;' ни́ед-на̀жѣ, 'not once.'

¹ The use of this prefix по is developing itself greatly in Russian.

² Also written тжѣ.

(e) Affirmation and negation:—нѣ, не, 'no;' почти, 'almost;' никакъ, 'by no means.'

Two negatives in Bulgarian do not make an affirmative.

Bulgarian has, in common with the other Slavonic languages, the idiom of adding не to an adjective and reversing its meaning; thus, невѣселъ, 'not cheerful, melancholy' (cf. the Greek idiom *εὐσχημόνων γυναικῶν οὐκ ὀλιγαί*). Interrogative adverbs; as какъ, 'how?' колко, 'how much?' кждѣ, 'whither.'

As in most languages, many adverbs are in reality cases of nouns; as, тичешкомъ, 'quietly;' бѣжешкомъ, 'by way of flight.' These have been shown (on p. 37) to be often used to express the present participle active, which is wanting. (Cf. also мигомъ, 'for a moment,' from мигъ.)

We often find in Bulgarian a preposition used with an adverb, as in English and other languages; as, Отъ гдѣ се купили това? 'From whence have you brought this?' Отъ кога? 'Since when?' До кога, 'Till when?' Отъ давна, 'Long since;' Азъ съмъ вече отъ давна готовъ, 'I have long since been ready!' За кждѣ, 'From whither?' До тука, 'Up to this place!' До вечера, 'This evening.'

The preposition на, as in Russian, forms a great number of adverbs:—Той си отиде на право (or право) у дома, 'He went straight to the house;' наистина, 'truly;' наскоро, 'soon;' на кратко, 'briefly;' насънъ, 'in a dream;' на кѹпове, 'in a heap.'

Several adverbs have two forms; as, добро and добръ, 'well;' зло and злѣ, 'badly;' бързо and бърже, 'quickly.'

PREPOSITIONS.

The prepositions in Bulgarian, as a rule, take the accusative case, of which we must remember that there is very rarely an independent form, owing to the language having lost so many of its inflexions. It is, therefore, deprived of the precision which its sister languages possess; take, for instance, Russian and Polish.

There are, however, a few prepositions which, when they go with pronouns, take the dative: such are *около*, 'about;' *срѣща*, 'opposite to;' *пoмeждy*, 'between;' *отзадъ*, 'behind;' *на предѣ*, 'before;' *върху*, 'upon;' *съ*, 'with;'—as *на срѣща ви*, 'opposite to you;' *пo-мeждy си*, 'among themselves.'

The following are the chief prepositions:—

Безъ, 'without;' *безъ мене*, 'without me.'

Въ (also *въвъ*), 'in;' as *въ градъ*, 'in the city.'

Възъ, 'by the side of;' as—

Като сѣ отъ сънь съ бѹди

Възъ нея сѣдѣтъ три мѹми.

When she woke up from sleep

Three girls are sitting by her.

До, 'till, extending to;' as, *отъ главá та до кракá*, 'from head to foot.'

За, 'for;' as, *Трѣгнемъ за Пловдивъ*, 'We start for Philippopolis;' *Грамáтика за бѹлгарски язѣкъ*, 'a grammar of the Bulgarian language;' *Въ Бѹлгарѣя мнѹго мáлко се знáе за Мѣклошничá*, 'In Bulgaria very little

is known about Miklosich ;' Легѣнда-та за Алхамбрійската рѳза, 'The legend concerning the Rose of the Alhambra.'

Idiomatic uses are—

Ожѣни за женá, 'he married the woman ;' Забравí за менъ, 'Forget me'—with the idea of putting behind one and thus forgetting, according to a meaning of за in O. S.

Задъ, 'behind ;' as задъ вратá-та, 'behind the door.'

Изъ, 'out of ;' as, Азъ извáдихъ изъ пáзухата, 'I took out of my girdle, or pocket ;' but often used merely with the sense of 'in ;' as изъ ўлици-тѣ, 'in the streets.'

Къмъ, 'to ;' as къмъ поетж, 'to the poet,' the title of a poem by VAZOV ; къмъ началническата стая, 'to the governor's room.' In the same way also кждѣ is used, rather in the sense of 'direction,' but it is more often used as an adverb ; as, Кждѣ е братъ ти, 'Where is thy brother,' in the *Ballad of the Fair Dragana*.

Междý, 'between,' also with по, *vide supra*.

На, 'on,' or 'at ;' as, Азъ съмъ на вашитѣ заповѣди, 'I am at your orders ;' Рýси идатъ на борбáта, 'the Russians come to the struggle.'

Надъ, 'over, upon ;' e. g.,—

Ей орела пакъ хвърчи
Надъ сразѣнитѣ тирани.

Her eagle again hovers
Over the astounded tyrants !

Намѣсто, 'instead;' as, намѣсто краль-тъ, 'in the place of the king.'

О, 'on, about;' as, една бѣбичка опрѣна о зѣда, 'an old woman leaning against the wall.'

Около, 'about,' takes the dative with a pronoun.

Освѣнъ, 'besides;' as, освѣнъ столъ билá постѣлка, 'besides the table there was a bed.'

Отъ, 'out of, from;' as отъ дръга странá, 'on the other hand' (lit. 'from the other side'). Отъ is frequently used like the English 'of;' as нѣжда отъ почѣвка, 'need of rest.' It is also used after comparatives; as, Азъ съмь пѣ-якъ отъ него, 'I am stronger than he.'

По, 'upon, for;' as по ходатáйството на а́нглийский и америкáнский послáнници, 'in consequence of the intercession of the English and American ambassadors.' По слугá-та, 'by the instrumentality of the servant.' The idea of occasionally coming seems to underlie the expression, as in the Russian путешѣствовалъ по Россіи. По три, 'three apiece;' по ѣме, 'by name;' по мень похѣдилъ, 'thou hast gone about me in different places.' (See the "Ballad of Liben.")

Подъ, 'under;' as, подъ яго-то, 'under the yoke.'

Подѣръ and слѣдъ, 'after' (from дѣря, 'a track;' hence 'in the track of;' cf. also Russian слѣдъ, 'a track'); as, Подѣръ товá свое заявлѣние, 'after that announcement of his;' слѣдъ плáдне, 'after midday.'

Покрáй, 'along by the side of;' as, покрáй Дѣнавъ-тъ, 'by the side of the Danube.'

При, 'at;' as, Азъ пѣстѣжхъ не-усѣбно при кракáта си

сгнѣтата книжка, 'I threw down at my feet unobserved the folded-up letter.'

Противъ, 'against;' as, походъ противъ Турци, 'the expedition against the Turks.'

Прѣди, прѣдъ, 'before;' as, Открий прѣдъ тихъ молитвата ми тайна, 'Reveal before these men my secret prayer.'

Прѣзь, 'through;' as, прѣзь възрождѣние то на България, 'during the regeneration of Bulgaria.'

Черезъ (чрезъ), 'through;' as, чрезъ него много страдалъ, 'through him I suffered a great deal.'

Спорѣдъ, 'according to;' as, спорѣдъ наставлѣния на мудрецъ-тъ, 'according to the precepts of the philosopher.'

Средъ (also всредъ), 'in the midst;' as, средъ тѣ ужасни борби, 'amidst these frightful struggles.'

Срѣща, 'opposite;' as, срѣща домъ на посланникъ-тъ, 'opposite the ambassador's house.'

Съ, 'with' (also съсь, which occurs in O. S.); as, съ съждовѣтъ за ѣдѣние, 'with the plates and dishes for eating;'

Нештж съсь мрѣтвнй да раздѣлямъ азъ,
Любѣвница —

'I do not wish to share a sweetheart with a dead man.'

У, 'at, in;' as, Азъ брѣщахъ всякой день у домá вѣстникъ-тъ, 'I send back the newspaper every day to my house.'

There are also double prepositions, as in all the Slavonic languages; as, изъ-подъ стола, 'from under the table.'

CONJUNCTIONS.

- Катó, кога́, 'as.'
 катó че, 'as if.'
 и, 'and.'
 или́, 'or.'
 сжщó той, 'even so.'
 ни-ни, 'neither, nor.'
 а, 'but.'
 но, 'but.'
 напротѣвъ, 'on the contrary.'
 обáче, 'notwithstanding.'
 защóто, понéже, 'because.'
 и той, 'and so.'
 спорéдь товá, 'in consequence.'
 áко ли, 'if.'
 áко би то, 'in case that.'
 при всичко туй, 'for all that.'
 кóлкото, тóлкози, 'however.'

INTERJECTIONS.

- горкó, 'woe!'
 ле, an exclamation put after nouns in the vocative.
 увѣ, 'alas!'
 хайде (Turkish), 'come on!' &c.

Many of these are merely onomatopœic.

PART III. SYNTAX.

THE CONCORDS are the same as in most languages, but owing to the loss of its inflexions many rules which hold good in other Slavonic languages have no force in Bulgarian; for example, the apocopated form of the adjective in the predicate.

Two or more singular nouns take the adjective or participle in the plural; thus, *Английска-та и Француска-та флоты излѣзли въ Средиземно Море*, 'The English and French fleets have gone into the Mediterranean.'

The use of -a after numerals has been already mentioned. We have spoken of -ъ or -ь in the case of animate things, especially after *петъ* and the following numerals; as, *дѣсять душъ просящи*, 'five beggars.' Here the *ь* is undoubtedly a relic of the old genitive plural which in Russian and other Slavonic languages goes after these numerals.

We frequently have with verbs a cognate case, as in Latin *vivere vitam*. Thus DOZON (p. 15),—

Не се завръщамъ у домá
обѣда да си обѣдвамъ,

пладнина да си пладнувамъ
вечэря да си вечэрямъ.

I shall not return to the house
To have a breakfast,
To have a dinner,
To have a supper.

Пладнина, the meal at noon (cf. our word 'meal,' same as German *mahl*, lit. time when meal is taken).

Purpose is expressed by да and че.

The order of words in the Bulgarian sentence will be best learned by reading Bulgarian prose.

SHORT READING LESSONS.

THE CRUELTIES OF THE TURKS.

Прѣзь гробзници лѣтни денѣ въ хиляда и осемстотинъ и седемдесѣтъ и шѣста годѣна въ Батакъ, Копрившица, Клисѹра и Панагѹрище, извѣршенитѣ звѣрства отъ Черкѣзитѣ, Арнаѹтитѣ, и рѣзни дрѹги тѹрски пълчища, въ особѣнности пролѣтата кръвъ на хиляди, жени и кърмѣчета дѣца развълнѹвахъ и сѣмата тѹрска-приѣтелка, Англия, за това и сѣматата безъ да протестѣра приѣ обявѣната войнѣ отъ Рѹсситѣ на Тѹрзитѣ.

THE BROTHERS MILADINOV.

Междѹ малѣната знаменѣти дѣйци, които е дѣла Македѣния прѣзь възраждѣнието на бѣлгарскѣи нарѣдѣ, сж и брѣтя Миладѣновци¹ (Димѣтрий и Кѣнстантинѣ), двѣма благородни сѣнове на многострадѣлната земѣ, издѣхнали въ тѹрскитѣ тѣмници, жѣртва на свѣята прѣдѣанность и любовь кѣмъ отѣчество. Тѣмъ отѣчество длѣжи пѣрвото разбуждѣние на бѣлгарскѣи духъ у македѣнскитѣ ни брѣтя а литератѹра ни многоцѣнно сѣкрѣвище; сбѣрникѣтъ на нарѣдни-тѣ пѣсни. Трагѣческата имъ смѣртъ дѣйде да увеличѣ свѣтликѣтъ който врѣмето хвѣрля врѣхѹ ѣмето имъ.

¹ A plural form sometimes used in proper names.

WHERE IS BULGARIA ?

Питатъ-ли ме дѣ зорáта
 Ме ѣ огрѣла пѣрвий пжть,
 Питатъ-ли ме дѣ и земѣта
 Що най лѣбж на свѣтѣтъ ?

Тáмо, азъ щж-отговóри,
 Дѣ се бѣлий Дѹнавъ лѣй.
 Дѣ отъ ѣстокъ Чѣрно Мóре¹
 Се бунтѹва и свѣтлѣи :

Тáмо, дѣ се възвишáва
 Гóрда Стáра Планинá,
 Дѣ Марѣца тѣхо шáва
 Изъ Тракѣйска равнинá !

Тамъ, дѣ днесъ е зла невóля
 Дѣ нарóда ѣ мжценѣкъ.
 Дѣто плáчатъ и се мóлятъ.
 Сѣ на сжщнѣтъ язѣкъ.

Тамъ родѣнъ сжмъ ! Тамъ дѣдѣи ми
 Днесъ почѣватъ подъ землѣ,²
 Тамъ гѣрмѣло тѣхно ѣме
 Въ миръ и въ брáннитѣ полѣ.

До вершѣнитѣ Карпáтски
 Е стигáла тѣхна власть,
 И стѣнитѣ Царигрáдски
 Треперáли сж тогáсь.

¹ Frequently морѣ.

² It will be observed that Vazov uses both forms, землѣ and земѣ.



Виждте Търновъ и Прѣслава,
Тѣе жални съспивнѣ :
На прѣминалата слава
Паметницѣ сж онѣ.

Българѣо драга, мѣла,
Земля пълна съ добринѣ,
Земля що ме си кърмила
Моятъ поклонъ приемнѣ !

Ако и да сжмъ далече,
Азъ отъ тебе, Рай-Земя
Ала никакъ туй не прѣче,
Ти да мѣ сѣ въ ума.¹

Любя твоитѣ Балкани
Твоитѣ рѣки и гори,
Твоитѣ веселѣ пояни,
Дѣ Богъ сѣчко наспори ;

Твоитѣ мжки и страданья,
Твоита сявна старина,
Твоитѣ въспоминанья
Твоита свѣтла бжднина.

Дѣто ази и да траѣж
За тебъ мѣслж и горж ;
Въ тебъ родѣхъ се и желѣж
Въ тебъ свободенъ да умрѣ.

И. Вазовъ.

¹ 'Thou art to me altogether in the mind': ума = умъ-тъ.

THE LETTER.

Момѣнтътъ бѣ критическый. Азъ тѣй личѣхъ да добѣя нѣкое съобщѣние отъ домá, щóто рѣшихъ да испрãтя по слугãта пригóтвената вѣче запискa, дорѣ и съ рискъ да я вѣдѣ въ рѣцѣтъ на властÿта и да си навлекъ, ако не дрýго наказãние, то по-стрóго ограничѣние и запрещѣние на вѣстници. Нъ тѣй като жандãрмътъ не си отвãждаше очитѣ отъ насъ, азъ прибѣгнãхъ до една хитростъ. Помóлихъ негó да сберѣ ссждовѣтъ. Напрãвихъ товã съ тонъ, като че ãскахъ нарóчно той да извѣрши тãя рãбота за да се увѣрѣ, че тãя ссждовѣ не криехъ никакво съобщѣние отъ мѣне. Той се наведѣ да ги сбѣра. Азъ извãдихъ изъ пãзухата си запискãта, който бѣше сгнãжãта, та не прѣдстãвляше фóрма по-голѣма отъ онаã на една обикновѣнна пощенска мãрка,¹ поглѣднãхъ въ очитѣ слугãта и глѣдишкомъ му привлѣкохъ поглѣда къмъ товã, щó дѣржехъ въ рѣкãта. Слугãта ми бѣше мómкъ вѣрѣнъ и събóдѣнъ. Той се сѣти и азъ пезагубихъ врѣме. Приблѣжихъ се до ссждовѣтъ, и въ мигъ-тъ, когãто жандãрминътъ свърши сбнãнието и се испрãвяше, та не глѣдаше вѣче дóлу, азъ пýстнãхъ неусѣтно при кракãта си сгнãжãтата книжка. Слугãта се наведѣ да зѣме ссждовѣтъ, и съ тѣхъ заедно грабнã, като непотрѣбенъ сметъ, и книжкãта. Жандãрминътъ се не сѣти. Азъ отдѣхнãлъ. Бѣхъ увѣрѣнъ, че съобщѣнието ми щѣше да стѣгне назначѣнието си.

И. Е. Гешовъ.

¹ A postage-stamp.

THE CURIOSITY AT THE CONVENT.

Госпóжа Хáджи Ровóама бѣше тѣя дни ядосána отъ пушáнието на дóктора Сóколова, опáсния¹ врагъ на мéтоха. Тя зловствúваше тáйно и се учúдваше кой му е помóгнжль? Кой иж лишí отъ удовóлствието да слúша всѣки день, а и сáма да тѣче, нóви истóрии по сждбáта му. Та товá бѣше цѣло безобразие! отъ четíри петъ денá тя имаше безсъница, покóй не досѣгаше клéпкитѣ ѳ. Тя си всѣкакъ бíяше умá да отгáдае; защó дóкторътъ не щялъ² да обáди на бéя, дѣ е билъ по три часътъ³ прѣзь оная знаменíта нощъ, когáто го запрѣхж; и пóслѣ, кой подмѣни вѣстници-тѣ?

— Най-пóслѣ свѣтла мисль огрѣъ умá ѳ, и товá бѣше когá четѣше навéчерката си. Тя исплýска рáдостно съ ржцѣъ, катó Архимéда, когá открíлъ велíкия си физíчески закóнъ. Излѣзе на вñнъ и отíде при госпóжа Серафíма, съблѣчена вéче, и ѳ кáза съ растрепéранъ гласъ:—

— Сестрó, ти знаéшь ли дѣ е билъ прѣзь оная нощъ дóкторътъ, когáто не щялъ да обáди на бéя?

Госпóжа Серафíма напрéгнж ушъ.

— При беювíцата, марí! Мíгаръ тѣй, Хаджíйке?

— Ами тамъ, Серафíмо, затовá не щя да кáже, лудъ ли е?

— Свѣта Богородíчке, и азъ да се не усѣтíж пó-рано, кáзваше Хáджи Ровóама прѣдъ куностáса и се кръ'стѣше.

¹ опасний-тѣ.

² Observe variation in spelling.

³ We should have expected три часа.

— Ами ти знаеш ли кой пѹстѣж дѹктора?

— Кой, сестрѹ Хаджійке? попита госпѹжа Серафѹма?

— Марѹ, онаѹ, марѹ! — пакъ беювица.

— Що дѹмашъ, Хаджійке?

— Бѹже, свѹта Богородѹчке? кждѹ ми бѹше пѹстиятъ умъ! Подѹръ като излѹ вълнѹеніята на дѹшата си, госпѹжа Хаджѹ Ровѹама си отѹде, дочѹете павѹчерката си и лѹгна съ улѹкнала душѹ.

На зѹраньта вѹче цѹлиятъ мѹтохъ бѹше зѹнятъ съ едѹнъ и сжщъ разговоръ. Истѹриятѹ за дѹктора и беювицата рѹстѹше и зѹмаше застрашѹителни размѹри.¹

При чувѹнието ѹ всѹка пѹташе. . .

— Ами кой наѹчилъ товѹ?

— Марѹ, госпѹжа Хаджи Ровѹама.

Товѹ ѹме обезоржѹваше всѹчкитѹ Тѹмовци. И всѹчки се затѹкоха при Хаджи Ровѹама, за пѹ-лакоми подрѹбности. Подѹръ два часѹ мѹлвата бѹше обиколила цѹлия градъ. Но всѹка новина, и найлюбопѹтната, въ три дни остарѹва. Трѹбваше нѹва хранѹ за общинѹта, койтѹ хванъ да се прозѹва. Появлѹеніето въ градѹ² Краличѹтъ, когѹто никѹй почти не познѹваше, ѹзново даде оживлѹение на мѹтоха и той зашѹмѹ. Кой е? отъ дѹ е? Защо е дошѹлъ? Какѹвъ е? Никѹй не зѹнаше. Спѹспѹхъ се изъ градѹ найлюбопѹтнитѹ. Но съ исклѹченіе на ѹмето, свѹдѹнниѹ противорѹчиви донѹсохъ.

И. Вазовъ.

¹ Acquired terrible dimensions.

² градъ-тъ.

THE JANISSARY AND THE FAIR DRAGANA.

Разбѣга¹ сж е Влѣшка-та земѣ,
 Влѣшка-та земѣ и Богдѣнска,
 И Богдѣнска-та, сѣчка-та Добрѣжа
 Кой гѣре хѣди, кой дѣлу бѣга.
 Отъ лѣути Тѣрци, стрѣшни Маджѣри,
 Стѣри сечѣха,² млѣди рѣбеха.
 Млѣди девѣйки ѳтборъ зѣмаха,
 Та ги прѣвеха млѣди робѣни ;
 И млѣди мѣмца ѳтборъ зѣмаха,
 Та ги прѣвеха се Яничѣре,
 Де-то минѣватъ селѣ-та горѣтъ
 Хорѣ-та рѣбатъ, селѣ-та горѣтъ.
 Премѣнале сж бѣли-а³ Дѣнавъ,
 Нарѣдѣха сж край Етрополе,
 Распространѣха сѣни шатѣре,
 На рѣвно полѣ дѣлба дѣлѣха
 Млѣди девѣйки и млѣди мѣмца
 Комѣ пѣднаха по две, и по три,
 На млѣдъ Яничѣръ сж е пѣднала.
 Самъ еднѣ мѣма рѣса Драгѣна,
 Па ѣж заведѣ подъ бѣли чаджѣръ,
 Когѣ е бѣло вѣчер-та кжсно,
 Млѣди Яничѣръ на дворъ седѣше,

¹ Observe constant confusion between ѣ and е.

² а for ж.

³ бѣлий-тъ.

Погледна долу, погледна горе,
 Изъ чёрна земя синъ огънь горѣ,
 Изъ синьо небо кървавъ¹ джжъ² вали
 Млади Яничаръ сж е уплашилъ
 Тà поизвика руса Драгана,
 И на Драгана жално думаше:
 'Морѣ Драгано, моя робиню!
 Що ще тà питамъ право да кажишь,
 Имашъ ли братецъ, имашъ ли сестра,
 Имашъ ли баща, имашъ ли майка?'
 А Драгана му со гласъ продума:
 'Имамъ си баща, имамъ си майка,
 Имамъ си братецъ, имамъ си сестра?'
 'Кждѣ е братъ ти, а той ли е поробенъ?'
 Драгана му жально отговаря.
 'Когà додоха въ Влашки-та земя,
 Турци избѣха млади Българи;
 И братъ ми бѣше во тая войска;
 А сегà тридесетъ години
 Ка сжмъ³ азъ братецъ не видела?'
 'Морѣ Драгано, моя робиню,
 Ако го видишь, познавашъ ли го.'
 'Я да го видамъ, си го познавамъ
 По клѣта глава, по ѣдри гърди.'
 А Яничаръ Драгана питаше

¹ кървавъ.² джждъ.³ More often сжмъ.

‘Що има на брата глѣва?’
 ‘Братъ ми има отъ сабя бѣлекъ.
 Че е посѣченъ на люта войска.’
 А Яничаринъ Драгана пита,
 ‘Що има братъ ти на бѣдри гждри?’
 ‘Братъ ми си има на гждри¹ бѣлекъ.’
 Со стрѣла раненъ во люта войска:
 Па раствори Яничаръ гждри-те
 Бѣли-те гждри, клѣта-та коса.
 А на Драгана жално думаше.
 ‘Я стани, сестро, дома да идемъ,
 Дома да идемъ, мама да видимъ.’

Български Народни Пѣсни собрани одъ Братъ Младеновци.

F A R E W E L L !

(Романсъ.)

Прости! Въ моята родина,
 И тамъ е хубавъ божий день,
 Желѣж тамъ азъ да починѣ;
 А ти . . . ти забрави за менъ.²
 Иди! животь тебъ чака, радость
 За мене зѣе гробъ студѣнъ;
 Дойде край на сломена младость
 На вѣки забрави за менъ.

¹ Observe the metathesis in this word.

² мене.

Сѣрдце пла́мтещо ще угасне,
 Ще стáне всѣчко прахъ и тлѣнь,
 И гробътъ въ бѹренъ ще за рáстне
 Защо́ да спомняшь ти за менъ?

Сестри́ца нѣ́ма да спохобѣда
 Сира́шкий гробъ осамотѣнь,
 Ни ма́йка клѣта ще дохо́жда
 Двѣ́ съ'лзи да пролѣ́й надъ менъ.

И плачъ не ще да наруша́ва
 Гробо́вний съпъ и миръ свещѣнь . .
 Що́ само тебе да смуща́ва
 Невѣсель споме́нь зара́дъ менъ? . .

К. ХРИСТОВЪ
 (Бѹлгареки Прѣгледъ).

AMONG THE TRANSYLVANIAN BULGARIANS.

Слѣ́дъ ка́то пѹстнѣ́ж чѣ́рква, разпѣ́твахъ, да ли нѣ́ма
 ста́ри хора́ да помни́жтъ нѣ́що отъ бѹлгарски езѣ́къ и́ли
 да зна́и́жтъ наизѹ́стъ нѣ́кой пѣ́сни, и узна́хъ, че жена́та
 на поко́йна́я канторъ Пе́търъ Бла́сисусъ, по́ име́ Ми́на,
 сегѣ́ вѣ́че бли́зу на деведесетъ¹ годи́ни, зна́ела мно́го пѣ́сни.
 Тя бѣ́ла нѣ́кога́ прочѹ́та пѣ́вица въ чѣ́рква и се отличáвала
 съ извъ́нредна дáрба да по́мни. Тя бѣ́ла е́динствената
 отъ ста́ритѣ́ жени́, ко́ято наизѹ́стъ зна́ела мно́го бѹлгарски
 пѣ́сни и изрече́ния. Щомъ́ узна́хъ това́, áко и да бѣ́ше

¹ деведесетъ.

вече късно¹ и вре́ме да тръгнемъ за Блазепдорфъ, отíдохъ заедно съ проф. Уйлаканъ и Данилъ Секели да се увѣриж лично за това. Кáто влѣзохме въ двора, въ който мíгомъ се набрá отъ сжсѣднитѣ дворо́ве любови́тна младежъ, по-срѣщнж ми дъщерята на Мíна Блáсиусъ, сáма вече 70 годи́шна женá. Попíтахме за мáйка ѝ, а тя въ отгво́ръ ни посóчи една́ ба́бичка, сѣднжла въ двора подъ кжщната стрѣха, опрѣна о зи́да. Отíдохме при не́я. Тя не само́ че сла́бо вижда, но и сла́бо дочу́ва. Кáто ѝ се ка́за, че доше́лъ отъ далѣчна страна́ еди́нъ господи́нъ, който желе́е да чу́е нѣщо отъ не́йнитѣ бѣлгарски моли́тви, тя се смутí, но слѣдъ ма́лко, кáто ѝ се обясни́, че то ще се напи́ше въ кни́га, съгласи́ се да ка́же, каквóто зна́е. Попíтахъ я, мно́го ли моли́тви зна́е, и тя отгво́ри: ‘мно́го’ ко́лко? попíтахъ пакъ. ‘Мо́гж нѣколко часа́ наредъ да ка́звамъ,’ отгво́ри тя престо́душно. Изне́сохж една́ скаме́йка и ние сѣднжхме срѣщу ста́рата, излѣзохж и снахи́тѣ — все ста́ри жени́, па безбро́й челя́дь отъ тѣхната кжща и сѣсѣдитѣ.² Глáсно се шепни́ше на о́коло ми кáто се спомену́ваше често́ думата, ‘Болга́рия’ Дѣржахъ тетра́дката въ ржка́ и ча́кахъ, а ста́рата все стѣснѣваше и найсе́тнѣ ка́за, да я пи́тамъ, отъ коя́ искамъ. Напосóки ре́кохъ, зна́е ли да ка́же ‘наш баща,’³ и тя веднжга го изка́за на еди́нъ зама́хъ, безъ спиртъ. Сегá ѝ ре́кохж, да го повто́ри по-ле́ка, каквóто господи́нъ профе́ссоръ да мо́же да запи́ше.

Л. Милетичъ.

¹ ‘As soon as I ascertained this, although it was very late.’

² Written сжсѣднитѣ a few lines above.

³ Sic in orig.

THE FAREWELL OF LIBEN.¹

Провікнѣл са Лібен юнак
 На връх, на Стара Плапина,
 Лібен са с горá прощава,
 На горá и водá думаше :
 Горó ле, горó ти зелéна,
 И ти ле водó студéна,
 Знаеш ли, горó, помниш ли,
 Кóлко съм' по теб' похóдилъ.
 Млади съм момци повóдилъ.
 Чървен съм прѣпорец понóсилъ,
 Мнóго съм майки разплакал,
 Мнóго невѣсти раздóмил,
 Повéче дрéбни сираци оставил
 Да плачѣжтъ, горó, да ми кѣлнжт ?
 Прості ми, горó, прості !
 Че щж домá да си ѣдж.²
 Мáма да ма погоди,
 Погоди йóще ожéни
 За попово-то моміче,
 Попово поп - Николово
 Горá никомú не дума

¹ Observe the strange orthography of this piece, especially the omission of ъ and ѣ at the end of words.

² 'For I wish to go home.' We see this idiom in Russian in such expressions as сошлись.

Я Либéну горá продúма :
 Либéне войвóдо, войвóдо,
 Дóста си по мен' похóдил
 Отбор-юнаци повóдил,
 Чтървен прѣпорец понóсил
 По врѣх, по Старá Планина,
 По хлáдни сѣнки дебéли,
 По рóсни трѣви зелéни
 Мнóго си мáйки разплáкал
 Мнóго си невѣсти раздóмил,
 Повéче дрéвни сирачéта остáвил,
 Да плáчѣжт, Либéне, да кѣлнѣжт
 Мéне, войвóдо, зáрад тéбе.
 До сегá, Либéне войвóдо,
 Тéбѣ бѣ мáйка Стáра Планина,
 Я лiбе ти горá зелéна
 С кичéсти шúми премѣнéна,
 С слáдък вéтрец разхладéна ;
 Тéбе трѣвá постíлаше,
 С гóрски листá покрívаше,
 Бiстри-те водí поiхж,
 Гóрски-ти пiлци пѣяхж,
 За тéбе, Либéне, дúмахж :
 Веселi са юнак с юнаци
 Че с тéбе горáа вéсела
 За тéбе планина вéсела.
 За тéбе водá студéна,
 Сегá са, Либéне, с горá прощáваш,
 Че щеш домá си да iдеш

Майка ти да та погодѣ,
 Погодѣ, йоще ожѣни
 За попово-то момѣче,
 Попово поп - Николово.

From the collection of Dozon.

A TURKISH PRISON.

Бѣше още рано и издай'ниците не бѣхж се върнѣли отъ позорно си запитие при Военний Сждѣ. Въ стаята, която имаше около 12 метра дължина и около 6 метра широчина, се помѣщавашж нѣколко жандарми и нѣколко арестанти, изметѣтъ на плодвѣвскитѣ улици, нескромни нехранимайковци, които бѣхж трѣгнѣли по пѣтьтъ на порокѣтъ и стѣгнѣли въ тъмницата, подпѣхнѣли пиянци, които бѣхж заспали въ улицата и си събѣдали въ затворѣтъ. Насѣдали или налѣгали на мрѣсни рогоски, тѣя пазители и нарушители на общественното спокойствие вѣхя еднакво гнѣсни, еднакво отвратителни. Самó двама по-чисто облѣчени Турци лѣжешж на постѣлки, въ юго-источний кѣтъ на стаята. Както отпослѣ се научихѣ, тѣ бѣхж затворени за дългъ къмъ турското съкрóвище.¹ Прѣкупили бѣхж десѣтъкѣтъ на нѣкои селá, бѣхж загубили отъ него, не мóжешж да намѣрятъ парѣ да се издѣлжатъ, и сегá заплащашж съ затворѣтъ дефѣцитѣтъ на своитѣ спекулаций. Въобще това полицѣйско помѣщѣние бѣше

¹ Also written сокрóвище.

далѣчь отъ да бѣде храмъ на прѣслѣдваната добродѣтель. Освѣнъ насъ, азъ забѣлѣжихъ още единъ самó политический затворникъ, живописецътъ Станиславъ Доспѣвский, когото бѣхж прѣмѣстили оная зѣранъ въ тоя каушь. Жан-дѣрминътъ ни постлѣ лѣглата на едни по-чисти ужъ рогоски, и ние сѣднахме. Зазѣпахж на насъ всичкитѣ отъ колъ и вжѣ събрани, постоянни или периодически пансионери на тоя държавенъ домъ, и зѣпахж додѣто се насѣтихж. Послѣ едни задрѣмахж, а дрѣги запѣхж. Очевидно бѣ, че еднитѣ имахж нѣжда отъ почивка, а дрѣгитѣ отъ растуха.¹ И пѣснитѣ на еднитѣ не бѣркахж на сънътъ на дрѣгитѣ, както не му прѣчѣхж и легионитѣ насѣкоми, които пѣплехж по стѣята, лагерѣвахж по рогоскитѣ, домѣвахж въ стѣнитѣ и описвахж по нейната съмнителна бѣлотѣ своитѣ своенравни арабѣски.

Гешовъ.

¹ A rare word. Cf. O. S. тжгъ, 'care.'

VOCABULARY.¹

А.

а, *conj.*, but.

азъ or ази, *pers. pron.*, I.

áми (Turkish), *conj.*, but.

áко, *conj.*, if; ако и да, although.

áла, *conj.*, but (cf. Polish *ale*).

Англия, *s. f.*, England.

арабéски, *s. pl.*, arabesques.

арестáнтъ, *s. m.*, a person arrested.

Арвáутъ, *s. m.*, an Albanian.

Архимéда, *s. m.*, Archimedes (proper name).

Б.

бáбикка, *s. f.*, an old woman.

Балкáнъ, *s. m.*, the Balkans.

Батáкъ, *s. m.*, Batak (name of a place).

бащá, *s. m.*, father.

бeзброй, *adj.*, innumerable.

бей, *s. m.*, the Bey (a Turkish title).

беюбáица, *s. f.*, the wife of the Bey.

бeзобрáзие, *s. n.*, a monstrosity.

бeзсýнница, *s. f.*, sleeplessness.

бeзъ, *prep.*, without.

бáстрий, *adj.*, the swift.

благорóдный, *adj.*, noble.

Блáсендорфъ, *s. m.*, Blasendorf (name of a place).

Блáсиуcъ, *s. m.*, Blasius (proper name).

блáзу, *prep.*, near.

блáжкъ, *v. n.*, to draw near.

Богданóвский, *adj.*, Moldavian (cf. Turkish *Kara-Bogdan*).

Богородáчка, *s. f.*, Mother of God.

Богъ, *s. m.*, God (*voc.* Бóже).

¹ It will be observed that the adjectives sometimes appear in this Vocabulary in the masc. definite and sometimes in the indefinite form, but it is obviously of no moment which form is taken under these circumstances.

- бѣжий, *adj.*, of or belonging to God.
- брáнный, *adj.*, warlike, belonging to war.
- брáтець, *s.m.* (diminutive of братъ).
- брáтинъ, *adj.*, of or belonging to a brother.
- братъ, *s.m.*, a brother.
- бунтувамъ, *v.n.*, to rebel, to flow violently.
- бурень, *s.m.*, weeds, grass of the steppes.
- България, от България, *s.f.*, Bulgaria (sometimes Болгария).
- Българский, *adj.*, Bulgarian.
- Българъ, *s.m.*, a Bulgarian.
- бъркамъ, *v.a.*, to interfere with.
- бѣлекъ, от бѣльгъ, *s.m.*, a white mark.
- бѣлий, *adj.*, white.
- бѣлотá, *s.f.*, whiteness.
- бѣднинá, *s.f.*, the future (cf. бѣденъ, in BOGOROV).
- В.**
- валí, *verb imp.* (with дождь), it rains.
- ведняга (ведняжъ), *adv.*, suddenly, at once.
- великий, *adj.*, great.
- вершина, *s.f.*, a height (Russ.).
- весь, *adj.*, all.
- вече, *adv.*, already.
- вечеръ, *s.m.*, the evening.
- вѣдж, *v.a.*, I see.
- вѣждамъ, *v.a.*, I see.
- власть, *s.f.*, power.
- Влáшкий, *adj.*, Wallachian.
- водá, *s.f.*, water.
- воѣнный, *adj.*, belonging to war.
- войвода, *s.m.*, leader, general.
- война, *s.f.*, war.
- войска, *s.f.*, an army.
- врагъ, *s.m.*, an enemy.
- врѣхъ, *s.m.*, the summit (metathesis, cf. вершина).
- врѣме (време), *s.n.*, time.
- все, *adv.*, altogether (really neuter of весь).
- всичкий, *adj.*, all.
- всѣкакъ, *adv.*, in every way.
- всѣки. See всичкий.
- въ, *prep.*, in.
- възвишáвамъ, *v.a.*, to lift oneself up.
- възраждáние, *s.n.*, regeneration.
- вълнѣние, *s.n.*, agitation.
- вънъ, *adv.*, outside.
- въобще, *adv.*, generally speaking, altogether.

вѣрнѣж, *v.a.*, to turn.
 вѣрху, *prep.*, over.
 вѣспоминаніе, *s.n.*, recollection.
 вѣкъ, *s.m.*, an age; на вѣки, for ever.
 вѣренъ, *adj.*, trusty.
 вѣстникъ, *s.m.*, a newspaper.
 вѣтрецъ, *s.m.*, the wind, breeze.
 вѣжѣ, *n.*, the rope.

Г.

глава, *s.f.*, the head.
 гласно, *adv.*, loudly, audibly.
 гласъ, *s.m.*, the voice.
 глѣдамъ, *v.a.*, to look, see.
 глѣдишкомъ, *adv.*, at a glance (cf. Russ. слѣшкомъ).
 гнѣсенъ, *adj.*, loathsome.
 годѣна, *s.f.*, year.
 годѣшний, *adj.*, of years.
 голѣмъ, *adj.*, great.
 гора, *s.f.*, a forest (in O. S. a mountain).
 гордый, *adj.*, proud.
 горе, or гóръ, *adj.*, up.
 гóрекий, *adj.*, belonging to the mountain.
 гóриж, *v.n.*, I burn.
 господѣнъ, *s.m.*, a gentleman, Mr.

госпóжа, *s.f.*, Mrs. or Miss.
 грáбнѣж, *v.a.*, to catch hold of.
 градъ, *s.m.*, city, town.
 грóбъ, *s.m.*, a grave.
 грóбный, *adj.*, belonging to the grave.
 грóзный, *adj.*, terrible, ugly.
 гѣ'рмиж, *v.n.*, to echo, resound.
 гѣрдѣ, *s.pl.*, breast (sometimes by metathesis грѣди).

Д.

да, *conj.*, that.
 дáлече, or далечъ, *adv.*, afar.
 далѣчний, *adj.*, far.
 дамъ, *v.a.*, to give.
 Даниль, *s.m.*, Daniel (proper name).
 дáрба, *s.f.*, the gift.
 двáма, *num.*, two.
 двѣ (две), *num., fem.*, two.
 дворъ, *s.m.*, the courtyard.
 дебѣлъ, *adj.*, thick.
 деведесѣтъ — (better девендесеть) — *num.*, ninety.
 девóйка, *s.f.*, a girl.
 дѣлба, or дѣльба, a division.
 день, or денъ, *s.m.*, a day.
 десѣтъкъ, *s.m.*, the tithe.
 Димѣтрий, *s.m.*, Demetrius (proper name).

- димѣщій, *adj.* (orig. a participle), smoking.
 дефицитъ, *s.m.*, the deficit.
 днесъ, *adv.*, to-day, now.
 до, *prep.*, up to as far as.
 добѣѣжъ, *v.a.*, to gain.
 добринѣ, *s.f.*, goodness.
 добродѣтель, *s.f.*, goodness, virtue.
 Добрѣжа, *s.f.*, the Dobrudzha.
 додѣто, *adv.*, until.
 добѣжъ, *v.*, to come, arrive at.
 докторъ, *s.m.*, the doctor.
 долу, *adv.*, down.
 дома, *adv.*, at home.
 домивамъ, *v.n.*, to domesticate, take up one's abode.
 домъ, *s.m.*, the house, home.
 донѣсжъ, *v.a.*, to bring.
 дори, *adv.*, up to, even allowing.
 Доспѣвскій, *s.m.*, Dospievski, a man's name.
 доста, *adv.*, enough.
 довигамъ, *v.a.*, to reach.
 дохождамъ, *v.n.*, to go to.
 дочѣтжъ, *v.a.*, to finish reading.
 дочувамъ, *v.a.*, to hear.
 Драгана, *s.f.*, Dragana (a woman's name).
 драгий, *adj.*, precious, dear.
 дрѣбенъ, *adj.*, little.
 другій, *adj.*, other.
- дѣма, *s.f.*, the word.
 дѣмамъ, *v.n.*, to say.
 Дѣнавъ, *s.m.*, the Danube.
 духъ, *s.m.*, the spirit.
 душѣ, *s.f.*, the soul.
 дългъ, *s.m.*, debt.
 дължинѣ, *s.f.*, length.
 дължижъ, *v.a.*, to owe.
 дѣржавенъ, *adj.*, belonging to the Government.
 дѣржижъ, *v.a.*, to hold.
 дѣщерѣ, *s.f.*, daughter.
 дѣ, or гдѣ, *adv.*, where.
 дѣдѣ, *s.m.*, grandfather (*pl.*, ancestors).
 дѣлижъ, *v.a.*, to divide.
 дѣиць, *s.m.*, a worker.
 дѣтѣ, *s.n.*, a child.
 дѣжъ (better дѣждъ), *s.m.*, rain.

E.

- едиственний, *adj.*, only, solitary.
 единый, *num.*, one.
 единакво, *adv.*, only.
 едръ, *adj.*, large, strong.
 езикъ (also языкъ), *s.m.*, language.
 Етрополь, *s.m.*, Yetropol (name of a town).

Ж.

жа́лний, *adj.*, mournful, pitiable.

жандармъ (also жандарминъ, which seems formed on analogy of гражданинъ), *s.m.*, a police officer, from the French.

жела́ю, *v.a.*, to wish.

женá, *s.f.*, a woman.

же́ртва, *s.f.*, a victim.

живопи́сець, *s.m.*, a painter.

живо́тъ, *s.f.*, life.

З.

за, *prep.*, for.

забра́вию, *v.a.*, to forget.

забѣ́люю, *v.a.*, to notice, note.

заведе́ю, *v.a.*, to lead away.

загуби́ю, *v.a.*, to lose.

задрѣ́мию, *v.n.*, to begin to sleep.

за́едно, *adv.*, at the same time.

зазѣ́памъ (зазѣ́пямъ), *v.n.*, to gape, stare.

зако́нъ, *s.m.*, law.

зема́хъ, *s.m.*, an effort.

зана́тий, *past part.*, occupied.

зана́тие, *s.n.*, occupation.

запи́ска, *s.f.*, note.

запи́шю, *v.a.*, to write down, copy.

запла́щамъ, *v.a.*, to pay for.

запреще́ние, *s.n.*, the act of forbidding.

запрѣ́ю, *v.a.*, to shut up.

запѣ́ю, *v.a.*, to begin singing.

за́радъ and заради́, *prep.*, on account of.

за́рань, *s.f.*, the morning.

застра́шительный, *adj.*, terrible.

затво́рникъ, *s.m.*, a prisoner.

затво́ръ, *s.m.*, a prison.

затво́рю, *v.a.*, to shut up in prison.

зате́ку, *v.n.*, to flow to, to betake oneself to.

зашу́мию, *v.n.*, to resound.

звъ́рство, *s.n.*, brutality, atrocity.

зеле́нь, *adj.*, green.

земя́, *s.f.*, country, earth.

зѣ́мю (past tense зя́лъ, or зельъ), *v.a.*, to take.

зидъ, *s.m.*, a wall.

зли́ю, *adj.*, evil, bad.

злобствѣ́ю, *v.n.*, to utter abuse.

знамени́тый, *adj.*, celebrated.

зна́ю, *v.a.*, to know.

зора́, *s.f.*, the dawn.

зѣ́памъ, *v.n.*, to gape.

зѣ́рю, *v.n.*, to gape.

И.

- и, *conj.*, and.
 и, a form occasionally used for
 е (3rd sing. pres. of съмъ).
 и, dative of она́, she (some-
 times used for genitive).
 избѣи́ж, *v.a.*, to kill, massacre.
 изва́диж, *v.a.*, to take out.
 извъ́нредъ, *adv.*, remarkably
 (lit. out of the ranks).
 извъ́ршамъ, *v.a.*, to accom-
 plish.
 издай'никъ, *s.m.*, a traitor.
 издѣ'лжи́ж, *v.n.*, to get out of
 debt.
 издѣ'хнж, *v.n.*, to expire.
 изка́жж, *v.a.*, to say out, to
 repeat.
 излѣ́сиж, *v.n.*, to go out.
 излѣ́иж, *v.a.*, to pour out.
 ѝзметъ, *s.m.*, the sweepings,
 refuse.
 изне́сж, *v.a.*, to bring out.
 ѝзново, *adv.*, afresh.
 изрече́ние, *s.n.*, an expression.
 ѝли, *conj.*, or.
 ѝмамъ, *v.a.*, to have.
 ѝме, *s.n.*, name.
 ѝоще, *conj.*, and moreover.
 ѝскамъ, *v.a.*, to wish.
 исклю́чение, *s.n.*, the excep-
 tion.

- исплѣ́скамъ (or исплѣ́скамъ),
v.a., to clap.
 испра́вамъ (or испра́вямъ),
v.a., to lift up.
 испра́тиж, *v.a.*, to send.
 ѝстокъ, *s.m.*, the east.
 исто́рия, *s.f.*, a history, a
 story.

К.

- ка, shortened form of като.
 ка́звамъ (казувамъ), *v.a.*, to
 say.
 ка́жж, *v.a.*, to say (*aor.* казахъ).
 ка́кто, *conj.*, as.
 какъ'въ, *pron.*, of what sort.
 ка́нторъ, *s.m.*, a leader of the
 choir, clerk.
 ка́то, *conj.*, as. (Cf. Russian
 какъ, where the к is
 merely formative.)
 каушь, *s.f.*, a small room
 (Turkish).
 киче́сть (кичастъ), *s.m.*, a tuft.
 клѣ́пка, *s.f.*, eyelash, or eyelid.
 клетъ, *adj.*, lit. accursed, hence
 unfortunate, miserable.
 Клисѹра, *s.f.*, Klisura, name
 of a place; a Greek word.
 кни́га, *s.f.*, a book.

кни́жка, *s.f.*, letter (lit., little book).

кой, който, *pron.*, who, which.

ко́лко, *inter. adv.*, how many.

ко́ль, *s.m.*, the stake.

Ко́нстанти́нъ, *s.m.*, Constantine (proper name).

Копривщица, *s.f.*, Koprivshitzta (name of a place).

ко́са, *s.f.*, the hair of the head, the head.

край, *s.m.*, the end.

кра́нъ, *s.m.*, a foot, pl. крака́.

Крали́чъ, *s.m.*, Kralich (proper name).

крити́ческий, *adj.*, critical.

кри́жъ, *v.a.*, to conceal.

крѣ́вь, *s.f.*, blood.

крѣ́стижъ, *v.a.*, to cross oneself.

кѣ́лнжъ, *v.a.*, to curse.

куноста́съ, *s.m.*, the iconostas.

къ́мъ, *prep.*, to.

кѣ́рмаче, *s.n.*, a nursling.

кѣ́рмижъ, *v.a.*, to nourish.

къ́дѣ (къ́дѣ), *adv.*, whither, where; къ́дѣ е, whither is ... gone, what has become of ... ?

къ́нть, *s.m.*, the corner.

къ́рвавъ (къ́рвавъ), *adj.*, bloody.

къ́сно (къ́сно), *adv.*, late.

къ́щный, *adj.*, of, or belonging to the house.

Л.

ла́комый, *adj.*, dainty.

ле, an interjection put after nouns.

леги́онъ, *s.m.*, a legion.

легло́, *s.n.*, a bed.

ле́гнжъ, *v.n.*, to lie down.

ле́жижъ (also лѣ́жижъ), *v.n.*, to lie down.

ли, interrogative particle.

Ли́бенъ, *s.m.*, Liben (proper name).

ли́бижъ, *v.a.* (dialectic for лю́бижъ), to love.

ли́нъжъ, *v.a.*, to seize (lit., by the hair).

листе́, *s.m.*, a leaf (pl. листа).

литерату́ра, *s.f.*, literature.

ли́чно, *adv.*, personally.

ли́шижъ, *v.a.*, to deprive.

лудъ, *adj.*, foolish, crazy.

лѣ́тний, *adj.*, summer.

лѣ́ижъ, *v.n.* to flow.

любопи́тний, *adj.*, curious.

любо́вь, *s.f.*, love.

лю́бижъ, *v.a.*, I love.

лю́тий, *adj.*, cruel.

М.

Маджаръ, *s.m.*, a Magyar, a Hungarian.

майка, *s.f.*, a mother.

Македония, *s.f.*, Macedonia (proper name).

Македонский, *adj.*, belonging to Macedonia.

мáлко, *adv.*, a little.

малцина, *s.f.*, the few.

мама, *s.f.*, mother.

марй, you silly person! (An exclamation.) Greek μάρρ.

Марйца, *s.f.*, the Maritza (the ancient Hebrus).

мáрка, *s.f.*, a stamp.

между, *prep.*, among.

мéтохъ, *s.f.*, a monastery. (Greek μετόχιον.)

мéтръ, *s.m.*, mètre (borrowed from the French).

мигаръ, *inter.*, really, is it so? (A Persian word, sometimes written макаръ).

мигъ, *s.m.*, a moment.

Миладиновъ, *s.m.*, Miladinov (proper name).

мíлий, *adj.*, dear.

Мíна, *s.f.*, Mina, a woman's name.

минувамъ, *v.n.*, to pass.

миръ, *s.m.*, peace.

мисль, *s.f.*, thought.

мислѣжъ, *v.n.*, to think.

млáдежъ, *s.f.*, youth (collectively).

млáдость, *s.f.*, youth.

младъ, *adj.*, young.

мнóго, *adv.*, much.

многострадалний, *adj.*, much suffering.

многоцѣнный, *adj.*, valuable.

мой, *poss. pron.*, my.

могъ, *v.n.*, I can.

молѣтва, *s.f.*, a prayer.

мóлѣжъ, *v.a.*, to pray.

мóма, *s.f.*, a girl.

мóментъ, *s.m.*, a moment.

момиче, *s.n.*, a young girl (a diminutive).

мóмъкъ, *s.m.*, a young man.

морé, *s.n.*, the sea (pl. морéта).

мр'сенъ, *adj.*, dirty, filthy.

мѣлва, *s.f.*, talk, report.

мѣлка, *s.f.*, torment.

мжченикъ, *s.m.*, a martyr.

Н.

на, *prep.*, on (used to express gen. and dat.)

набѣржъ, *v.a.*, to collect, bring together.

- навѣдѣж, *v.a.*, to bend down.
 навѣчерка, *s.f.*, the evening service.
 навлѣкѣж, *v.a.*, to draw over.
 надѣ, *prep.*, upon, over.
 назначѣние, *s.n.*, destination.
 най, *adv.*, most (but generally compounded with adjectives).
 найпослѣ, *adv.*, immediately after.
 найзѣтъ, *adv.*, by heart.
 найсѣтъ, *adv.*, at last, afterwards.
 наказаніе, *s.n.*, punishment.
 налягамъ, or налягамъ, *v.n.*, to lie on.
 намѣриѣж, *v.a.*, to find.
 напишѣж, *v.a.*, to write.
 напосѣки, *adv.*, at random.
 направѣж, *v.a.*, to say.
 напрегнѣж, *v.a.*, to prick up.
 наредѣ, *adv.*, in order, one after the other.
 наредѣж, *v.a.*, to arrange, draw up.
 народный, *adj.*, national, belonging to the people.
 народѣ, *s.m.*, the people.
 нарѣчно, *adv.*, on purpose.
 нарушавамъ, *v.a.*, to disturb.
 нарушитель, *s.m.*, disturber.
 насѣтиѣж, *v.a.*, to satiate.
- наспѣриѣж, *v.a.*, to make abundant (cf. спѣренѣж, abundant).
 насѣдамъ, *v.n.*, to sit.
 насѣкомъ, *s.m.* (or насѣкомо, *s.n.*), an insect.
 науѣж, *v.a.*, to teach.
 нашѣ, *poss. pron.*, our.
 не, *neg. particle*, not.
 небѣ, *s.n.*, the sky.
 невѣселѣ, *adj.*, melancholy (lit. not cheerful).
 невѣля, *s.f.*, slavery.
 невѣста, *s.f.*, a bride.
 нѣйный, *poss. pron.*, belonging to her.
 неотрѣбенѣ, *adj.*, useless.
 нескромный, *adj.*, vile.
 неусѣтно, *adv.*, unobserved.
 нехранимайковѣ, *s.m.*, a person not having the means of support, a beggar.
 нѣе, *pers. pron.*, we.
 никакѣвъ, *indef. pron.*, any.
 никакѣж, *adv.*, in no way, no-how.
 нѣкой, *pron.*, no one.
 нѣвий, *adj.*, new.
 новина, *s.f.*, piece of news.
 ночь, *s.f.*, night.
 нѣжда, *s.f.*, need.
 нѣ (но), but.
 нѣкога, *adv.*, at one time.

нѣколко, *adv.*, some.
 нѣкой, *indef. pron.*, some.
 нѣма, *v. imp.*, there is not.
 нѣщо, *pron.*, something.

О.

о, *prep.*, upon, about.
 обáдѣж, *v.a.*, to tell, inform.
 обезоржáвамъ, *v.a.*, to disarm (deriv. без-, оржжие).
 обикновенний, *adj.*, customary.
 обикóблѣж, *v.a.*, to go about.
 облѣкж, *v.a.*, to clothe (*past part. pass.*, облъченъ).
 общѣственъ, *adj.*, social, belonging to the community.
 община, *s.f.*, the community.
 объявѣж, *v.a.*, to declare.
 обяснѣж, *v.a.*, to explain.
 ограниченіе, *s.n.*, limitation.
 огрѣѣж (огрѣж), *v.a.*, to warm.
 óгжнъ (огънь), *s.m.*, fire.
 оженѣж, *v.a.*, to marry.
 оживленіе, *s.n.*, liveliness.
 око, *s.n.*, eye.
 óколо, *prep.*, about.
 óвзи, *def. pron.*, that: зи is a mere suffix.
 óний, *dem. pron.*, that.
 опáсний, *adj.*, dangerous.
 опѣсвамъ, *v.a.*, to inscribe.

опрѣж, *v.n.*, to lean upon.
 осамотѣнъ, *adj.*, lonely, deserted.
 освѣнъ, *prep.*, besides.
 осемстóтинъ, *card. num.*, eight hundred.
 остáвѣж, *v.a.*, to leave.
 остарѣвамъ, *v.n.*, to grow old.
 отборъ, *s.m.*, a selection, a choice.
 отвáждамъ, *v.a.*, to take away.
 отвратитѣленъ, *adj.*, repulsive.
 отгáдамъ, *v.a.*, to guess.
 отговóрямъ, *v.a.*, to answer.
 отговóръ, *s.m.*, answer.
 отдѣхнѣж, *v.n.*, to breathe afresh.
 отѣчество, *s.n.*, native country, fatherland (borrowed from Russian).
 открѣѣж, *v.a.*, to discover.
 отличáвамъ, *v.a.*, to distinguish.
 отпóслъ, *adv.*, afterwards.
 отъ, *prep.*, from, by (sometimes written одъ).
 очевѣденъ, *adj.*, manifest, clear to the eyes.
 óще, *adv.*, still.

II.

на, *adv.*, then.

па́днѣ, *v.n.*, to fall.
 пази́тель, *s.m.*, a guardian.
 па́зуха, *s.f.*, breast-pocket.
 пакъ, *adv.*, again, also.
 па́метникъ, *s.m.*, a memorial.
 Панагюри́ще, Panagurishte—
 (name of a place).
 пансионéръ, *s.m.*, pensioner—
 borrowed from the French,
 as the spelling shows.
 па́ри, *s.pl.*, money (a Turkish
 word).
 периодический, *adj.*, periodical.
 пять, *card. num.*, five.
 Пётръ, *s.m.*, Peter (pr. name).
 пи́ле, *s.n.*, a bird; pl. пи́лета
 (also пилци).
 пи́тамъ, *v.a.*, to ask.
 пия́нецъ, *s.m.*, a drunkard.
 пла́мтещій, burning (a participle used as an adjective of the verb пла́мтиж).
 плани́на, *s.f.*, a mountain;
 Стара планина, the Balkans.
 плачь, *s.m.*, weeping.
 плачи́ж, *v.a.*, to weep.
 Пловди́вский, *adj.*, belonging to Пловдивъ, or Philipopolis. (The old name was Pupuldeva, preserved in Jordanes.)

по, *prep.*, at or by.
 по́вече, *adv.*, moreover, in addition.
 повóдѣ (-ведѣ), *v.a.*, to lead.
 повтóриж, *v.a.*, to repeat.
 погледнѣ, *v.n.*, to look.
 погледъ, *s.m.*, a glance.
 погоди́ж, *v.a.*, to affiancé.
 поди́ръ, *prep.*, after.
 подми́ниж, *v.a.*, to change.
 подпу́хнѣж, *adj.*, bloated.
 подро́бность, *s.f.*, minutiae.
 подъ, от подо, *prep.*, under.
 позна́вамъ, *v.a.*, to recognise.
 позóренъ, *adj.*, contemptible.
 поизви́камъ, *v.a.*, to call forth gently.
 поклóнъ, *s.m.*, greeting.
 поко́й, *s.m.*, rest.
 поко́йный, *adj.*, the late.
 покрыва́мъ, *v.a.*, to cover.
 полé, *s.n.*, a field.
 полéка, *adv.*, more gently.
 политический, *adj.*, political.
 полицéйский, *adj.*, belonging to the police.
 поля́на, *s.f.*, a field.
 помóгнѣж, *v.a.*, to assist.
 помни́ж, *v.a.*, to remember.
 помóлиж, *v.a.*, to entreat.
 помѣща́вамъ, *v.a.*, to take up one's quarters.
 помѣщéние, *s.n.*, habitation.

- поно́сѣж, *v.a.*, to carry.
 попи́тамъ, *v.a.*, to ask.
 поповъ, *adj.*, belonging to a priest.
 поп-Николовъ, *adj.*, belonging to the priest Nicholas.
 поробѣѣж, *v.a.*, to make a slave.
 поро́къ, *s.m.*, vice.
 посѣ́къж, *v.a.*, I cut or wound a little.
 послѣ, *prep.*, after.
 посочѣ́ж, *v.a.*, to point out.
 посре́щна, *v.a.*, to meet.
 постѣ́лка, *s.f.*, a little bed.
 постѣ́ламъ, or постла́мъ, *v.a.*, to spread out as a bed.
 посто́янь, *adj.*, continuous.
 похóдѣж, *v.n.*, to go.
 почи́вамъ, *v.n.*, to rest.
 почи́вка, *s.f.*, rest.
 почи́ж, *v.n.*, to rest.
 почти́, almost.
 пощѣ́нский, postal, belonging to the post-office.
 появле́ние, *s.n.*, the appearance.
 по́ѣж, *v.a.*, to give to drink.
 пра́во, *s.n.*, truth, what is correct.
 пра́виж, *v.a.*, to make.
 прахъ, *s.m.*, dust.
 премѣ́ниж, *v.a.*, to pass.
 премѣ́ниж, *v.a.*, to decorate, ornament.
 при (прие), *prep.*, at, by the side of.
 прибли́жиж, *v.n.*, to draw near.
 прибѣ́гнж, *v.n.*, to fly to.
 привлѣ́кнж, *v.a.*, to allure.
 пригото́виж, *v.a.*, to prepare.
 прии́мамъ, *v.a.*, to receive.
 при́ятелка, *s.f.*, a female friend.
 прови́кнж, *v.n.*, to cry out.
 проду́мамъ, *v.n.*, to speak out.
 прозя́вамъ, *v.n.*, to gape.
 пролѣ́ж, *v.a.*, to shed, pour out.
 просто́душно, *adv.*, simply, naively.
 прóбѣж, *v.n.*, to say good-bye.
 протести́рамъ, *v.n.*, to protest.
 противорѣ́чивий, *adj.*, contradictory.
 профе́ссоръ, *s.m.*, professor.
 прочу́тний, *adj.*, celebrated.
 проща́вамъ, *v.a.*, to say adieu to.
 прѣда́нность (пре-), *s.f.*, devotion.
 прѣста́вамъ (пред-), *v.a.*, to exhibit.
 прѣдъ (предъ), *prep.*, before.
 прѣзь, *prep.*, through. (Cf. Polish *przez*.)
 прѣку́пиж, *v.a.*, to buy up.
 прѣмина́лий, *adj.*, past.

прѣмѣстиж, *v.a.*, to transfer.
 прѣпорецъ, *s.m.*, a banner,
 standard.
 Прѣслава, *s.f.*, Preslava (name
 of a city).
 прѣслѣдвамъ, *v.a.*, to per-
 secute.
 прѣчиж, *v.a.*, to hinder.
 пѣстий, *adj.*, empty.
 пѣстиж, *v.a.*, to drop, let go,
 leave.
 пуцѣние, *s.n.*, letting go (as
 out of prison).
 пѣлний, *adj.*, full.
 пѣлчище, *s.n.*, a horde.
 пѣплѣтиж, *v.a.*, to entwine.
 (Cf. Russian *поплести*).
 пѣрвий, *ord. num.*, first.
 пѣвица, *s.f.*, a singer.
 пѣсень, *s.f.*, a song.
 пѣиж, *v.n.*, to sing.
 пѣть, *s.m.*, time, journey.

P.

рѣбота, *s.f.*, business, matter.
 рѣвенъ, *adj.*, level, even.
 равнинѣ, *s.f.*, plain.
 рѣдость, *s.f.*, joy.
 рѣзѣгамъ, *v.a.*, to disperse.
 рѣзбудѣние, *s.n.*, awakening.

рѣзвѣлина, *s.f.*, a ruin.
 рѣзвѣлнѣвамъ, *v.a.*, to agitate.
 рѣзговѣръ, *s.m.*, discourse, talk.
 рѣздѣмиж, *v.a.*, to deprive of
 one's home.
 рѣзмѣръ, *s.m.*, dimension, mea-
 sure.
 рѣзний, *adj.*, various.
 рѣзплѣчж, *v.a.*, to make to
 weep in different ways.
 рѣзхлѣдиж, *v.a.*, to refresh,
 make cool.
 Рай, *s.m.*, Paradise.
 рѣано, *adv.*, early.
 рѣспрѣстранѣиж, *v.a.*, to spread
 out.
 рѣствѣриж, *v.a.*, to show, ex-
 pose.
 рѣстрѣперѣнъ, *adj.*, trembling,
 disturbed.
 рѣстниж, *v.n.*, to grow.
 рѣстухъ, *s.m.*, freedom from
 care.
 рѣстѣ, *v.a.*, to grow.
 рѣкѣж (рѣкѣж), *v.n.*, to say
 (obsolete in present).
 рѣскъ, *s.m.*, risk.
 рѣбиѣна, *s.f.*, a slave.
 Рѣбоѣама, *s.f.*, Roboama (pr.
 name).
 рѣбиѣж, *v.a.*, to make a slave,
 enslave.
 рѣрѣска, *s.f.*, a mat.

рѡденъ, *adj.*, born (properly a past participle).

родина, *s.f.*, native country.

рѡдижъ, *v.a.*, to produce.

романсъ, *s.m.*, romance (a word borrowed from the French to express a sentimental poem).

рѡсенъ, *adj.*, dewy.

Руссъ, *s.n.*, a Russian.

русъ, *adj.*, with auburn hair.

рѣка, *s.f.*, a river.

рѣшижъ, *v.n.*, to resolve.

ржка, *s.f.*, a hand.

С.

сѡбя, *s.f.*, a sabre, a sword.

салъ, *adv.*, only; same as само, Macedonian dialect.

самъ, *pron.*, itself, the very.

сѡмо, *adv.*, only.

сѡбржъ, *v.a.*, to collect; past part. сѡбранъ, collected.

сѡбирамъ, *v.a.*, to collect.

сѡбирѡние, *s.n.*, the collection.

сѡбрникъ, *s.m.*, a collection of writings, a miscellany.

сѡвѣщенъ, *adj.*, holy, sacred.

сѡвѡбѡденъ, *adj.*, free.

сѡвой, *pron.*, their (used reflexively).

сѡенрѡвний, *adj.*, capricious.

сѡвѣршижъ, *v.a.*, to accomplish.

сѡвѣдѣние, *s.n.*, information.

сѡвѣтлий, *adj.*, bright.

сѡвѣтликъ, *s.m.*, the light, lustre.

сѡвѣтливъ, *v.n.*, to flash.

сѡвѣтъ, *s.m.*, the world, light.

сѡвѣтний, *adj.*, holy.

сѡгънжъ, *v.a.*, to fold.

сѡе (= все), *adv.*, altogether.

сѡебе, reflexive pronoun of all persons.

сѡерѡ (or cere), *adv.*, now.

сѡедемдесетъ, *cardinal number*, seventy.

сѡеднжъ (or сѡднжъ), *v.n.*, to sit.

сѡеднжлъ, *part.*, sitting.

Секели, *s.m.*, Szekely (Hung. proper name).

селѡ, *s.n.*, a village.

Серафѡма, *s.f.*, Seraphima (pr. name).

сѡрдце, *s.n.*, the heart.

сѡестрѡ, *s.f.*, sister.

сѡестрѡици, *s.f.*, dim. of сѡестра.

синий, *adj.*, blue.

синъ, *s.m.*, a son.

сѡирѡшкий, *adj.*, belonging to an orphan.

сѡирѡче, *s.n.*, an orphan; pls. сѡирѡчета and сѡирацки.

сѣчкѣй (всичкѣй), *adj.*, all,
every.

скамейка, *s.f.*, a bench, seat.

сла́бо, *adv.*, weakly.

сла́ва, *s.f.*, glory.

сла́внѣй, *adj.*, glorious.

сла́дкѣ, *adj.*, sweet.

сло́миж, *v.a.*, to break.

слуга́, *s.m.*, a servant.

слу́шамъ, *v.a.*, to hear.

сметъ, *s.m.*, rubbish (lit. what
is swept away).

смущавамъ, *v.a.*, to trouble.

смущѣж, *v.a.*, to trouble, to
disturb.

смерть, *s.f.*, death.

снаха́ (сноха), *s.f.*, daughter-
in-law.

Соколовъ, *s.m.*, Sokolov (pr.
name).

сокрѣвище, *s.n.*, a treasure.

спекуля́ция, *s.f.*, speculation.

спиръ, *s.m.*, a stop.

споко́йствие, *s.n.*, tranquil-
lity.

спомену́вамъ, *v.a.*, to make
mention of.

спѣ́менъ, *s.m.*, recollection.

спѣ́мниж, *v.a.*, to remember.

спѣ́ждамъ, *v.a.*, to visit.

спу́снж, *v.a.*, to discharge,
send.

спрѣ́щу, *prep.*, opposite to.

сѣждъ (сждъ), *s.m.*, a vessel.
(Cf. Russian *сосудъ*. The
сѣ is a preposition).

Станиславъ, *s.m.*, Stanislaus
(proper name).

станж, *v.n.*, I arise.

ста́рий, *adj.*, old.

стари́на, *s.f.*, antiquity, old
time.

ста́я, *s.f.*, a room.

сти́гамъ, *v.n.*, to reach.

сти́гнж, *v.n.*, to reach.

страда́ние, *s.n.*, suffering.

страна́, *s.f.*, a country.

стра́шний, *adj.*, terrible.

стро́гий, *adj.*, strict.

стрѣ́ла, *s.f.*, an arrow.

стрѣ́ха, *s.f.*, the eaves, the roof.

студе́нь, *adj.*, cold.

ствѣ́навамъ, *v.a.*, to harass.

ствѣ́на, *s.f.*, a wall.

съ, *prep.*, with (also *съсѣ*).

Со is a Russism.

съблакнж, *v.a.*, to take off
one's clothes, undress.

съгласѣж, *v.n.*, to consent.

съкрѣвище, *s.n.*, a treasure.

съмнѣ́тельный, *adj.*, dubious.

сълза́ (also сълза), *s.f.*, a tear.

сьмь, *v.n.*, to be.

сьнъ, *s.m.*, sleep.

съобщѣ́ние, *s.n.*, communica-
tion.

сѣсѣйна, *s.f.*, a ruin.
 сѣкж, *v.a.*, to cut.
 сѣнка, *s.f.*, a shade.
 сѣтѣж, *v.a.*, to perceive.
 сждба, *s.f.*, fate.
 сждъ, *s.m.*, the court.
 сжсѣдний (also сѣсѣдний),
 neighbouring.
 сжщій, *adj.*, the same.

Т.

та, *conj.*, and.
 тайно, *adv.*, secretly.
 тамо (от тамъ), *adv.*, there.
 твой, *poss. pron.*, thy.
 тетрадка, *s.f.*, copy-book, note
 book. (Gr. τετρας, *cahier.*)
 ти, *pers. pron.*, thou.
 тихо, *adv.*, softly.
 тлинь, *s.m.*, corruption, decay.
 тогасъ, *adj.*, then. (The съ а
 mere suffix.) Cf. Polish
 zaś.
 той, *pers. pron.*, he.
 томовци, *s.m. pl.*, the Thomases
 (i.e. unbelievers, том-овци).
 тонъ, *s.n.*, tone.
 тойзи, *dem. pron.*, this.
 трагический, *adj.*, tragic.
 тракийский, *adj.*, Thracian.
 траїж, *v.n.*, to last, endure.

треперамъ, *v.n.*, I tremble.
 три, *card. num.*, three.
 тридесетъ, *card. num.*, thirty.
 (More often трийсетъ.)
 тргнж, *v.n.*, to start, to go (lit.
 to tear oneself away).
 трѣба (also треба), *v. imp.*, to
 be necessary. (Used like
 Lat. *opus est.*)
 трѣва (трѣва), *s.f.*, grass.
 Тѣрокъ, *s.m.*, a Turk (plur.
 Турци).
 Турский, *adj.*, Turkish.
 тѣкж (тѣчешъ), *v.a.*, to weave,
 invent.
 тѣмница, *s.f.*, a prison, dun-
 geon.
 Тѣрново (от Тѣрновъ), *s.n.*
 Turnovo (a city).
 тѣхний, *poss. pron.*, their.

У.

увеличїж, *v.a.*, to increase.
 увѣрїж, *v.a.*, to assure.
 угаснж, *v.n.*, to be quenched,
 extinguished.
 удоволствие, *s.n.*, satisfaction.
 узнїж, *v.a.*, to ascertain.
 Уилаканъ, *s.m.*, Ujlakan (Hun-
 garian proper name).

улёкналий, *adj.*, lightened, contented.

улица, *s.f.*, a street.

умрѣ, *v.n.*, to die.

умъ, *s.m.*, the mind.

уплашиѣ, *v.a.*, to frighten.

усѣтиѣ, *v.a.*, to perceive.

ухó, *s.n.*, the ear.

учудвамъ, *v.a.*, to make astonished.

Ф.

физический, *adj.*, physical.

фóрма, *s.f.*, form.

Х.

Хáджи, *s.m.*, a title added to people's names, both Christian and Mohammedan, to show that they have made a pilgrimage to a sacred place.

Хáджийка, *s.f.*, a female Hadji.

хвáнж, *v.a.* and *n.*, to take, to catch, to begin. (Cf. Germ. *anfängen*.)

хвѣ'рлѣж, *v.a.*, to throw.

хиляда, *s.f.*, *card. num.*, a thousand.

хитрость, *s.f.*, craft, trickery.

хладенъ, *adj.*, cold.

хорá, *m.*, the people (only used in plural).

храмъ, *s.m.*, temple.

хранá, *s.f.*, food, nourishment.

хувавъ, *adj.*, beautiful (originally a Pers. word).

Ц.

Царегрáдский, *adj.*, of, or belonging to, Constantinople.

цѣлий, *adj.*, complete, entire.

Ч.

чáджръ, *s.m.*, tent (Turkish).

чáкамъ, *v.a.*, to wait for.

часъ, *s.m.*, an hour.

че, *conj.*, that; като че, as though.

челядь, *s.f.*, family.

чёрква, *s.f.*, church.

Черкѣзъ, *s.m.*, a Circassian.

чёрный, *adj.*, black.

чѣсто, *adv.*, frequently.

четѣре, *card. num.*, four.

чѣтж, *v.a.*, to count or read.

чѣсто, *adv.*, cleanly.

чуваніе, *s.n.*, hearing.

чуѣж, *v.a.*, to hear.

чървѣнъ, *adj.*, bright red.

Ш.

шáвамъ, *v.n.*, to move.

шатъръ (or шаторъ), *s.m.*, a tent.

шéпнж, *v.a.*, to whisper.

шéстий, *ord. num.*, sixth.

широчина, *s.f.*, breadth.

шúма, *s.f.*, foliage (from its rustling).

Щ.

що, *rel. pron.*, which.

щомъ, *adv.*, as soon as.

щж, *v.a.* and *n.*, to wish (used as an auxiliary to express the future).

Ъ.

ѣдръ. See едръ, and beware of the constant confusion between ъ and е.

Ю.

юго - ѣсточний, *adj.*, south-eastern.

юнáкъ, *s.m.*, a hero, a brave young man.

Я.

я, as in я стани! a kind of interjection, arousing a person. Но!

ядóсамъ, *v.a.*, to make angry ; ядъ, *lit.* poison.

язíкъ (езикъ, *q.v.*), *s.m.*, language.

яничáръ (also яничаринъ), *s.m.*, the Janissary (Turkish, new troops).

