

# CONTENTS

<b>FOREWORD .....</b>	<b>19</b>
-----------------------	-----------

<b>PREFACE TO THE ENGLISH EDITION.....</b>	<b>21</b>
--	-----------

<b>THE BULGARIAN LANGUAGE .....</b>	<b>25</b>
-------------------------------------	-----------

<b>THE BULGARIAN ALPHABET WITH TRANSLITERATION .....</b>	<b>27</b>
--	-----------

<b>ABBREVIATIONS AND NOTATION CONVENTIONS.....</b>	<b>29</b>
--	-----------

<b>MORPHOLOGY AS A BRANCH OF LINGUISTICS.....</b>	<b>33</b>
---	-----------

0.1.1. Subject matter of morphology. 0.1.2. Basic units. The morpheme. 0.1.3. Types of morphemes according to their meaning. 0.1.4. Word. 0.1.5. Clitics – words on the boundary between word and morpheme. 0.1.6. Synthetic and analytic (periphrastic) forms of words. 0.1.7. Lexical and grammatical meanings of words. 0.1.8. Morphological categories. 0.1.9. Morphological oppositions. 1.12. Models of morphological description in contemporary linguistics. 0.1.13. Classifications of morphological meanings.

<b>MORPHOLOGY AND THE OTHER LINGUISTIC DISCIPLINES .....</b>	<b>47</b>
--	-----------

0.2.2. Morphology and phonetics/phonology. The influence of sound laws and analogy on word structure. 0.2.3. Metrics and morphology. 0.2.4. The phonetic factor in gender ascription to borrowings. 0.2.5. The phonetic factor in the choice of definite article in nouns. 0.2.6. Morphology and word-formation. 0.2.7. Morphology and syntax. 0.2.8. Sentence and utterance. 0.2.9. Meaning of the utterance. Proposition. 0.2.10. Semantic roles of arguments. Macroroles. 0.2.11. Syntactic structure of the sentence and the morphological means of its expression. 0.2.12. Information structure of the utterance and morphology. 0.2.13. Lexis and morphology.

## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BULGARIAN

<b>MORPHOLOGY .....</b>	<b>57</b>
-------------------------	-----------

0.3.1. Bulgarian as a Slavic language. 0.3.2. Bulgarian as a Balkan language.

## TYOLOGICAL FEATURES OF BULGARIAN

<b>MORPHOLOGY .....</b>	<b>61</b>
-------------------------	-----------

0.4.1. Structure of the system. Uniformity tendency. 0.4.2. Symmetry in individual subsystems. 0.4.3. Syncretism. 0.4.4. Grammaticalization. 0.4.5. Morphological techniques. Syntheticity and analyticity. 0.4.6. Specifics of the grammatical meanings in Bulgarian morphology. Peculiarities in the use of some grammemes. 0.4.7. Viewpoint (empathy). 0.4.8. Bulgarian grammemes with pragmatic meaning.

## **PARTS OF SPEECH ..... 73**

0.5.1. General characteristics. 0.5.2. Problems in the parts-of-speech classification. 0.5.3.1. Classifications of the parts of speech.

## **NOUNS ..... 79**

1.1.1. General characteristics. 1.1.4. Classifications of nouns. Common nouns. 1.1.5. Proper nouns. 1.1.6. Shift between common and proper nouns. 1.1.7. Dual nouns. 1.1.8. Non-dual nouns: countable and non-countable. 1.1.9. Countable nouns: personal and non-personal. 1.1.11. Non-countable nouns: mass nouns and collective nouns. 1.1.12. Abstract nouns. 1.1.13. Collective nouns.

### **Gender of nouns ..... 86**

1.2.1. General characteristics. 1.2.2. Gender of nouns in Bulgarian: a predominantly syntactic and partly morphological category. 1.2.4. Gender of nouns as a selective category. 1.2.6. Gender inflections. 1.2.8. The relation between gender and sex in personal nouns. 1.2.10. Common gender personal nouns. 1.2.11. The relation between gender and sex in non-personal animate nouns. 1.2.12. Gender with inanimates. 1.2.13. Gender adaptation of borrowings.

### **Number of nouns ..... 97**

1.3.1. General characteristics. Ordinary and quantified plural. 1.3.2. Number and countability. 1.3.3. Secondary meanings. 1.3.4. Number as a selective category.

### **Form-formation of ordinary plurals ..... 100**

1.3.5. Length of plural forms. 1.3.6. Masculine ordinary plurals. 1.3.7. A peculiarity of form-formation. 1.3.8. Sound changes. 1.3.9. Stress. 1.3.10. Other inflections with monosyllabic nouns. 1.3.11. Stress. 1.3.12. Masculine plurals in *-i*. 1.3.14. Doublet forms with monosyllabic masculine nouns. 1.3.15. Sound changes. 1.3.16. Stress. 1.3.17. Other masculine plural inflexions. 1.3.18. Sound changes. 1.3.19. Stress. 1.3.20. Exceptions.

### **Quantified plural forms of masculine nouns ..... 107**

1.3.21. General characteristics. 1.3.22. Sound changes. 1.3.23. Stress. 1.3.24. The use of quantified plurals. 1.3.29. Substandard variations. 1.3.30. Idiomatic expressions. 1.3.31. Feminine plurals. 1.3.32. Sound changes. 1.3.33. Stress. 1.3.34. Neuter plurals. 1.3.35. Stress. 1.3.36. Common gender plurals. 1.3.37. Defective paradigms with a view to number. 1.3.38. *Singularia tantum* nouns. 1.3.39. *Pluralia tantum* nouns. 1.3.40. Singulatives. 1.3.41. Systemic pressure on *singularia* and *pluralia tantum* nouns. 1.3.42. Diminutive *pluralia tantum* nouns.

### **Remnants of nominal case forms ..... 118**

1.4. Overview.

### **Vocative noun forms ..... 118**

1.5.1. General characteristics. 1.5.2. Nouns without vocative forms. 1.5.3. Masculine vocatives. 1.5.4. Stress. 1.5.5. Feminine vocatives. 1.5.6. Stress. 1.5.7. Diminutive vocatives. 1.5.9. Clipped vocatives. 1.5.10. Competition between vocative and common forms.

## **Determination of nouns ..... 122**

1.6.1. Overview. 1.6.2. Formal peculiarities of the article. 1.6.3. Determination and the noun phrase. 1.6.4. The article in pronouns and quantifiers. 1.6.5. Common nouns which cannot take the definite article. 1.6.6. Phonetic and morphological principles determining the form of the definite article. 1.6.7. Masculine article noun forms 1.6.8. Written variants of the definite article. 1.6.9. Sound changes. 1.6.10. Stress. 1.6.11. Masculine nouns in *-a, -ja* and *-o*. 1.6.12. Article forms of feminine nouns. 1.6.13. Article forms of neuter nouns. 1.6.14. Article forms of plural nouns. 1.6.15. Meaning of the articles. 1.6.16. The relationship between the referent and other objects of the same *genus* or *species* with a view to intension/extension. 1.6.17. The relationship between the referent and the world. Referential use of the articles. 1.6.18. Non-referential use of article noun phrases. 1.6.19. Eminence meaning of *edin* in the predicative noun phrase. 1.6.21. Non-eminence meaning of *edin* in the predicative noun phrase. 1.6.29. Referential use of article noun phrases. 1.6.35. Individual and multiple meanings of noun phrases with the definite article. Common nouns. 1.6.36. The definite article and the lexical meaning of the noun phrase. 1.6.41. The definite article with proper names. 1.6.42. Geographical names. 1.6.44. Referential use of noun phrases with the indefinite article *edin*. Common nouns. 1.6.45. Competition between *edin* and zero article. 1.6.46. The indefinite article *edin* and the lexical meaning of the noun phrase. 1.6.52. Proper names with the indefinite article *edin*. 1.6.53. Referential use of noun phrases with zero article. Common nouns. 1.6.54. Contrastive and non-contrastive non-specific reference of the zero article. 1.6.60. The zero article and the lexical meaning of the noun phrase. Common nouns. 1.6.70. Proper names. 1.6.71. Meaning of the articles with plural common nouns. 1.6.75. Peculiarities in the referential use of plural noun phrases with articles. 1.6.77. Generic meaning of the articles. 1.6.79. The role of the semantics of the predicate, of the sentence, and of context. 1.6.81. Absolute and relative totality of the *genus* designated by articles with generic meaning. 1.6.85. Absolute and relative totality of the *species* denoted by articles in generic use.

## **ADJECTIVES ..... 173**

2.0. General characteristics. 2.1. Qualitative adjectives. 2.2. Relative adjectives. 2.3. Grammatical peculiarities of relative adjectives. 2.4. Recategorization of relative adjectives (as qualitative). 2.5. Recategorization of participles as adjectives. 2.6. Independent use and substantivization of adjectives. 2.8.1. Inflection of adjectives. Gender and number forms. 2.8.7. Sound changes in F.SG and N.SG and in PL forms of adjectives. 2.8.8. Stress. 2.9.1. Adjectives with the definite article. 2.9.3. Definite M:SG forms of adjectives in *-j*. 2.9.4. Article forms of F.SG and N.SG adjectives. 2.9.6. Article forms of PL adjectives. 2.9.7. Stress. 2.9.8. Uses of article adjectives. 2.9.9. Article adjectives in construction with proper names. 2.9.11. Uses of the article with detached attributes. 2.9.13. Uses of the article with adjectives in the function of complements. 2.9.16. Vocative adjectives. 2.10.1. Comparison of adjectives. 2.11.1. Remnants of case forms with adjectives.

## **NUMERALS ..... 193**

3.1. General characteristics. 3.2.1. Cardinal numerals. 3.3. Masculine-personal numerals. 3.4.1. Article cardinal numerals. 3.4.6. Uses of cardinal numerals. 3.5.1. Ordinal numerals. 3.5.5. Inflection of ordinal numerals. 3.6.1. Numeral-related words and forms. Approximate cardinals. 3.7.1. Fractions. 3.8.1. Diminutive numerals. 3.9.1. Nouns derived from numerals. 3.10.1. Adjectives derived from numerals. 3.11.1. Adverbs derived from numerals.

## **PRONOUNS ..... 208**

4.0. General characteristics. 4.0.1. Formal features. 4.0.2. Reference and meaning of pronouns. 4.0.3. Categorical and relational properties in pronominal meanings.

**Personal pronouns..... 213**

4.1.1. Forms. 4.1.4. Meaning. 4.1.7. Substituting and non-substituting personal pronouns. 4.1.9. Uses of the nominative forms. 4.1.12. Uses of the full and short forms. 4.1.13. Uses of the full and short form with a view to the information structure of the utterance. 4.1.14. Short forms in doubled objects. 4.1.18. Prepositional government of the full and short forms. 4.1.19. Other syntactic peculiarities of the full and short forms. 4.1.20. Ethical dative. 4.1.21. Transposition of personal pronouns. 4.1.22. Personal pronouns in idioms.

**Reflexive personal pronoun ..... 229**

4.2.1. Forms. 4.2.2. Meaning. 4.2.5. Use. 4.2.6. Prepositional government of the full and the short forms. 4.2.7. Uses of the short accusative form *se*. 4.2.10. Uses of the short dative form *si*. 4.2.11. Ethical dative. 4.2.12. Uses of the full form *sebe si*. 4.2.13. The use of the reflexive pronoun with non-finite verbal forms.

**Possessive pronouns ..... 238**

4.3.1. Forms. 4.3.3. Meaning. 4.3.7. Uses. 4.3.11. Uses of the full and short form with a view to the information structure of the utterance.

**Reflexive possessive pronoun ..... 247**

4.4.1. Forms. 4.4.2. Meaning. 4.4.4. Use. 4.4.6. The choice between the two types of possessive pronouns. Syntactic factors. 4.4.7. Semantic factors. 4.4.8. Pragmatic factors.

**Demonstrative pronouns ..... 252**

4.5.1. Forms. 4.5.3. Meaning of the main class of demonstrative pronouns. 4.5.5. Uses of the main class of demonstrative pronouns. 4.5.7. Anaphoric use of demonstrative pronouns. 4.5.10. Uses of the demonstrative pronouns in pro-sentenciation. 4.5.11. Cataphoric use of demonstrative pronouns. 4.5.12. Distributive use of demonstrative pronouns. 4.5.13. Demonstrative pronouns as substitutes of ellipted expression in reproduced speech. 4.5.14. Intensifying demonstrative pronouns.

**Relative pronouns ..... 260**

4.6.1. Forms. 4.6.3. Meaning. 4.6.4. Meaning of the relative pronouns in restrictive and non-restrictive relative clauses. 4.6.5. Uses. Definitely bound use. 4.6.8. Absolute relatives *što* and *děto*. 4.6.9. Types of relative adverbs. 4.6.13. Indefinitely bound use of the relatives. 4.6.14. The use of relative pronouns in pro-sentenciation. 4.6.15. Relative pronouns in clauses of comment. 4.6.16. Intensifying relative pronouns.

**Interrogative pronouns..... 271**

4.7.1. Forms. 4.7.2. Meaning. 4.7.3. Main uses of the interrogative pronouns. 4.7.16. Intensifying interrogative pronouns. 4.7.22. Distributive meaning of interrogative pronouns. 4.7.23. Indefinite uses of interrogative pronouns. 4.7.24. Generalizing uses of interrogative pronouns combined with (*li*) *ne*. 4.7.25. Interrogative pronouns in subordinate clauses.

**Indefinite pronouns..... 285**

4.8.1. Forms. 4.8.4. Meaning. 4.8.9. Indefinite pronouns denoting pragmatic evaluation. 4.8.13. Use.

<b>Universal pronouns</b> .....	<b>298</b>
4.9.1. Forms. 4.9.4. Meaning. 4.9.5. Uses. 4.9.9. Competition between <i>vsičkija(t)</i> and <i>čèlja(t)</i> . 4.9.11. Pragmatic evaluation expressed by <i>vsjakakâv</i> . 4.9.17. Uses of universal pronouns in sentences with predicate negation.	
<b>Negative pronouns</b> .....	<b>309</b>
4.10.1. Forms. 4.10.2. Meaning. 4.10.3. Uses. 4.10.11. Negative pronouns in sentences with a positive predicate and in verbless sentences. 4.10.12. Pragmatic evaluation expressed by negative pronouns.	
<b>VERBS</b> .....	<b>317</b>
5.0.1. Categorial meaning of the verb. 5.0.2. Grammatical meanings distinguished by the Bulgarian verb. 5.0.3. Function of the verb in the sentence.	
<b>Person, number and gender of the verb</b> .....	<b>319</b>
5.1.1. General characteristics. 5.1.3. Person. 5.1.4. Defectivity in person, number and gender. 5.1.6. Main forms of the Bulgarian verb.	
<b>Voice of the verb</b> .....	<b>323</b>
5.2.0.1. General characteristics. 5.2.0.4. Which verbal forms belong to the category of <i>voice</i> ? 5.2.0.5. Voice defectivity. 5.2.0.6. Various morphological theories of voice. 5.2.1. Types of diathetic relations. 5.2.1.1. Personal verbs. 5.2.1.2. Impersonal verbs.	
<b>Active voice</b> .....	<b>332</b>
5.2.3.1. Active verb forms proper. 5.2.3.2. Middle verbs.	
<b>Passive voice</b> .....	<b>334</b>
5.2.4.1. General characteristics. 5.2.4.2. True passive forms. 5.2.4.3. Defectivity of passives with respect to person. 5.2.4.4. The conjugation of true passives. 5.2.4.5. Uses of the reflexive passives and the past-participial passives. 5.2.4.6. Optative passive constructions. 5.2.4.7. Modal passives.	
<b>Reflexive voice</b> .....	<b>339</b>
5.2.5.1. General characteristics. 5.2.5.2. Directly reflexive verbs. 5.2.5.4. Indirectly reflexive verbs. 5.2.5.5. Reciprocal verbs. 5.2.5.6. Comitative. 5.2.5.7. Causative-reflexive verbs. 5.2.5.8. Verbs with ethical dative <i>si</i> .	
<b>Impersonal voice</b> .....	<b>344</b>
5.2.6.1. General characteristics. 5.2.6.2. Impersonal intransitive verbal lexemes. 5.2.6.3. Impersonal verb constructions without <i>se</i> with clitic ACC or DAT personal pronouns. 5.2.6.4. Impersonal forms of personal verbs. 5.2.6.5. Modal impersonal verbs with <i>se</i> . 5.2.6.6. Impersonal constructions with <i>se</i> and with clitic DAT personal pronouns.	
<b>Aspect of the verb</b> .....	<b>347</b>
5.3.1. General characteristics. 5.3.2. Aspect and Aktionsarten. 5.3.3. Telic and atelic verbs. 5.3.4. Derivational characteristics of the two aspects. 5.3.5. Biaspectual verbs. 5.3.6. Perfectivization. 5.3.7. Perfectivization by means of prefixes. 5.3.9. Prefixed verbs which are not perfective. 5.3.13. Polyprefixation. 5.3.14. Secondary perfectivization by means of	

prefixes. 5.3.15. Perfectivization with the suffix *-n-*. 5.3.16. Killer-suffixes and victim-suffixes. 5.3.20. Imperfectivization. 5.3.23. Variation in secondary imperfective verbs. 5.3.24. Secondary imperfectivization. 5.3.25. Peculiarities of imperfectivization in Bulgarian. 5.3.26. Inflection of the verbs of the two aspects. 5.3.27. Meaning of the two aspects. 5.3.30. Competition of verbal aspects.

## **Tense..... 367**

5.4.0.1. General characteristics. 5.4.0.2. Temporal models. 5.4.0.3. Tense and aspect. 5.4.0.4. Temporal model for Bulgarian. 5.4.0.5. The moment of speaking. 5.4.0.6. Reference interval. 5.4.0.7. Mobility of the reference interval. 5.4.0.8. Notation. 5.4.0.10. Relation between intervals. 5.4.0.11. Point of view in the choice of reference interval. 5.4.0.12. The features continuative/non-continuative and resultative/actional. 5.4.0.13. The feature of resultativeness. 5.4.0.14. Resultative and actional tenses.  
5.4.0.15. Forms with *habere*. 5.4.0.16. Possessive perfect. 5.4.0.17. Existential passive. 5.4.0.18. Temporal systems of the indicative and other evidentials.

### **The present tense (*praesens*)..... 382**

5.4.1.1. Form formation. 5.4.1.3. Sound changes. 5.4.1.5. Stress. 5.4.1.6. Meaning. 5.4.1.7. The actual present. 5.4.1.8. Present with the meaning of immediate future. 5.4.1.9. The predictive (prophetic) present. 5.4.1.12. Reporter's present tense. 5.4.1.13. The historical present tense. 5.4.1.14. The summarizing present tense. 5.4.1.15. The theatrical stage present. 5.4.1.16. The habitual present. 5.4.1.17. The gnomic present. 5.4.1.18. The iterative present. 5.4.1.19. The relative present. 5.4.1.20. The relative present denoting future events in subordinate clauses. The relative present in subordinate temporal, conditional, concession clauses and in subordinate clauses with a relative pronoun. 5.4.1.21. The present tense denoting subsequent activity in subordinate clauses of purpose and consequence. 5.4.1.22. Taxis use of the present tense in subordinate clauses after *verba dicendi*, *sentiendi*, *cogitandi*. 5.4.1.23. The present tense after *da* denoting an absolute activity. 5.4.1.24. Modal use of the present tense to express exhortation. 5.4.1.25. Modal use of the present tense in combination with *šte* (*da*) to denote a hypothetical activity.

### **The imperfect past tense (*imperfectum*) ..... 397**

5.4.2.1. Form-formation. 5.4.2.2. Forms of the verb *sâm* 'be'. 5.4.2.3. Stress. 5.4.2.4. Meaning. 5.4.2.5. Actual imperfect for past time. 5.4.2.6. Habitual imperfect. 5.4.2.8. Taxis use of the imperfect past in subordinate clauses after *verba dicendi*, *sentiendi*, *cogitandi*. 5.4.2.9. Imperfect for future in the past. 5.4.2.10. Transpositions of the imperfect. 5.4.2.11. Imperfect for recalling. 5.4.2.12. Modal use of the imperfect.

### **The aorist (*aorist*) ..... 405**

5.4.3.1. Form-formation. 5.4.3.2. The classification of verbs according to aorist formation. 5.4.3.3. Paradigm of the verb *sâm* 'be'. 5.4.3.5. Meaning. 5.4.3.6. Summative meaning of aorist. 5.4.3.7. Imperfective aorist for longer duration of the activity. 5.4.3.8. Concrete-factive meaning of perfective aspect verbs and general-factive meaning of imperfective verbs. 5.4.3.10. Taxis use of the aorist in complex sentences. 5.4.3.11. Transposed aorist for future activity.

### **The perfect (*perfectum*) ..... 413**

5.4.4.1. Form-formation. 5.4.4.4. Order of the components of the perfect forms and the clitics connected with them. 5.4.4.5. Paradigm of the verb *sâm*. 5.4.4.6. Meaning. 5.4.4.8. Uses. 5.4.4.9. State perfect. 5.4.4.10. Perfect of conclusion. 5.4.4.11. Perfect

denoting the observer-participant viewpoint in the planes of the past and of the future. 5.4.4.12. Perfect denoting anterior future activity. 5.4.4.13. Perfect of supposition. 5.4.4.14. Actional perfect. 5.4.4.15. Iterative perfect. 5.4.4.17. Taxis uses of the perfect in subordinate clauses after *verba dicendi, sentiendi, cogitandi*. 5.4.4.18. Perfect denoting anterior future activity in subordinate clauses. 5.4.4.19. First opposition: perfect (general factive projection) vs. aorist (concrete-factive projection of the activity) in interrogative and in declarative sentences. 5.4.4.20. Second opposition aorist: perfect, which gave rise to evidentiality. 5.4.4.21. Transpositions of the perfect. 5.4.4.24. Modal use of the perfect in combination with *šte (da)* to denote a hypothetic activity.

## The pluperfect (*plusquamperfectum*)..... 427

5.4.5.1. Form-formation. 5.4.5.2. Order of the components including clitics. 5.4.5.3. Meaning. 5.4.5.4. State pluperfect. 5.4.5.5. Actional pluperfect. 5.4.5.6. Iterative pluperfect. 5.4.5.7. Narrative pluperfect. 5.4.5.8. Taxis use of the pluperfect in subordinate clauses after *verba dicendi, sentiendi, cogitandi*. 5.4.5.9. Transposition of the pluperfect. 5.4.5.10. Modal use of the pluperfect.

## The future tense (*futurum*) ..... 432

5.4.6.1. Form-formation. 5.4.6.2. Negative forms. 5.4.6.3. Obsolete forms with *šte da*. 5.4.6.4. Conjugation of the verb *sām* 'be' and the verb *imam* 'have'. 5.4.6.5. Order of the components including clitics. 5.4.6.6. Meaning. 5.4.6.7. Future and aspect of the verb. 5.4.6.8. Iterative future. 5.4.6.9. Taxis uses of the future tense in subordinate clauses after *verba dicendi, sentiendi* and *cogitandi*. 5.4.6.11. The use of future tense in subordinate temporal clauses and clauses of condition. 5.4.6.12. Modal uses of the future tense. Future tense expressing exhortation. 5.4.6.13. Future tense denoting a necessary activity. 5.4.6.14. Future tense in echo-questions for possible activities. 5.4.6.15. Future tense for a possible activity in complex conditional sentences. 5.4.6.16. Transpositions of the future tense to denote real past and present activities.

## The past future tense (*futurum praeteriti*) ..... 442

5.4.7.1. Form-formation. 5.4.7.2. Order of the components of the forms including clitics connected with them. 5.4.7.3. Meaning. 5.4.7.5. Transpositions of the future in the past to denote recalling.

## The future perfect tense (*futurum exactum*)..... 447

5.4.8.1. Form-formation. 5.4.8.2. Order of the components of the forms including clitics connected with them. 5.4.8.4. Meaning. 5.4.8.5. Use of the future perfect in complex sentences.

## The future perfect in the past (*futurum exactum praeteriti*) ..... 450

5.4.9.1. Form-formation. 5.4.9.2. Meaning.

## Mood..... 451

5.5.0.1. General characteristics. 5.5.0.2. Epistemic and deontic modality. 5.5.0.3. Means expressing modality. 5.5.0.4. Definitions of mood. 5.5.0.5. The scope and content of the Bulgarian system of verbal moods. 5.5.1.1. The relation between modality and evidentiality. Hypercategory of character of the information imparted by the speaker. 5.5.1.2. Diverse positions about evidentiality. 5.5.1.3. The Bulgarian evidential system. 5.5.1.4. Relations between modality and evidentiality. 5.5.1.6. Two types of mood in Bulgarian: in actual speech and in reproduced speech. 5.5.1.7. The structure of the hypercategory of *character of the information imparted by the speaker* in Bulgarian.

Actual-speech hypermood realis I .....	459
5.5.1.9. Indicative. 5.5.1.10. Conclusive.	
Reproduced-speech hypermood realis II .....	460
5.5.1.11. Renarrative. 5.5.1.12. Dubitative.	
Actual-speech hypermood irrealis I.....	461
5.5.1.13. Conditional mood – analytic and synthetic. 5.5.1.14. Imperative mood.	
Reproduced-speech hypermood irrealis II.....	462
5.5.1.16. Renarrative imperative (?). 5.5.1.17. The meaning of modal-evidential forms in questions.	
5.5.1.18. Other forms and constructions with modal meaning.	
5.5.1.19. Status of the admirative. 5.5.1.20. Is there a subjunctive mood in Bulgarian? 5.4.1.21. Meaning of <i>da-</i> , <i>neka-</i> , <i>neka da-</i> forms. 5.5.1.22. Analytic imperative? 5.5.1.23. Is there a presumptive mood in Bulgarian?	
5.5.1.24. Meaning of the modal forms and constructions in various types of utterance.	
<b>Evidentiality.....</b>	<b>471</b>
5.6.0.1 Definition. 5.6.0.2. Evidentiality in Bulgarian in a typological perspective. 5.6.0.3. The perfect and evidentiality. 5.6.0.4. The essence of evidentiality. 5.6.0.5. Cognitive categorization of the information and evidentiality. 5.6.0.7. Shifts from one “storehouse” of information to another with evidentiality. 5.6.0.9. Evidentiality and degrees of distancing the speaker from the information imparted by him. 5.6.0.11. Temporal characteristics of evidentials. 5.6.0.12. Negative forms of evidentials.	
Actual-speech hypermood realis I .....	483
5.6.1. General characteristics	
<b>Indicative .....</b>	<b>483</b>
5.6.1.1. General evidential characteristics	
<b>Conclusive .....</b>	<b>485</b>
5.6.2.1. Terms used for conclusive in Bulgarian studies. 5.6.2.2. Form-formation. 5.6.2.3. Homonymy between indicative perfect and conclusive aorist. 5.6.2.4. Meaning. 5.6.2.7. The relation between conclusive and renarrative.	
<b>Tenses of the conclusive.....</b>	<b>491</b>
<b>Conclusive imperfect.....</b>	<b>491</b>
5.6.2.8. Form-formation. 5.6.2.9. Meaning and use.	
<b>Conclusive aorist .....</b>	<b>492</b>
5.6.2.10. Form-formation. 5.6.2.11. Meaning and use.	
<b>Conclusive pluperfect.....</b>	<b>493</b>
5.6.2.12. Form-formation. 5.6.2.13. Meaning and use.	
<b>Conclusive past future .....</b>	<b>494</b>
5.6.2.14. Form-formation. 5.6.2.15. Meaning and use.	



Conclusive past future perfect.....	495
5.6.2.16. Form-formation. 5.6.2.17. Meaning and use.	
Reproduced-speech hypermood realis II .....	496
5.6.3.1. General characteristics.	
Renarrative.....	496
5.6.4.1. Alternative terms for renarrative. 5.6.4.2. Form-formation. 5.6.4.5. Syncretism of conclusive and renarrative. 5.6.4.6. Meaning. 5.6.4.7. Renarrator and author of the underlying message. 5.6.4.8. Truth value of the renarrated message.	
Renarrative tenses.....	502
Renarrative present/imperfect tense .....	502
5.6.4.10. Form-formation. 5.6.4.11. Meaning and use.	
Renarrative aorist.....	504
5.6.4.12. Form-formation. 5.6.4.13. Meaning and use.	
Renarrative perfect/pluperfect.....	505
5.6.4.14. Form-formation. 5.6.4.15. Meaning and use.	
Renarrative future/past future.....	506
5.6.4.16. Form-formation. 5.6.4.17. Meaning and use.	
Renarrative future perfect/past future perfect ..	507
5.6.4.18. Form-formation. 5.6.4.19. Meaning and use.	
Dubitative.....	509
5.6.5.1. Alternative terms. 5.6.5.2. Form-formation. 5.6.5.3. Meaning. 5.6.5.5. Person of dubitatives. 5.6.5.7. Uses. 5.6.5.8. Two features in the semantics of dubitative: the evidential feature ‘renarrativeness’ and the modal feature ‘doubt’.	
Tenses of the dubitative .....	512
Dubitative present/imperfect .....	512
5.6.5.9. Form-formation. 5.6.5.10. Meaning and use.	
Dubitative aorist/perfect/pluperfect.....	513
5.6.5.11. Form-formation. 5.6.5.12. Meaning and use.	
Dubitative future/past future .....	514
5.6.5.13. Form-formation. 5.6.5.14. Meaning and use.	
Dubitative future perfect/past future perfect ....	516
5.6.5.15. Form-formation. 5.6.5.16. Meaning and use.	
The admirative .....	517
5.6.6.1. Different opinions about the admirative. 5.6.6.2. The admirativ in Bulgarian, Albanian and Turkish.. 5.6.6.4. Form-formation. 5.6.6.5. Tenses. 5.6.6.6. Meaning.	

5.6.6.8. The relation between admirative and indicative. 5.6.6.9. Uses of the tenses of the admirative. 5.6.6.10. Person and admiratives. 5.6.6.11. The relation between admirativity and evidentiality and the place of admiratives in the Bulgarian verb system. 5.6.6.12. Opinions about the admirative. 5.6.6.14. Origin of the admirative. 5.6.6.15. The admirative today – contrastive transposition of the renarrative.

## The use of evidentials in various speech acts ..... 526

5.6.7.1. Declarative utterances. 5.6.7.2. Interrogative utterances. 5.6.7.4. Exclamative utterances. 5.6.7.5. Renarrated directive utterances. 5.6.7.6. Renarrated optative utterances.

## Evidentials in complex sentences ..... 529

5.6.8.1. The use of evidentials in hypotactic complex sentences. 5.6.8.2. Evidentials in complex sentences rendering someone’s speech. 5.6.8.3. Evidentials in asyndetic complex sentences. 5.6.8.4. Evidentials in syndetic complex sentences. 5.6.8.6. Evidentials with lexically expressed information source. 5.6.8.7. Evidentials with particles with evidential meaning.

## The use of evidentials in various registers..... 534

5.6.9.1. Works on the evidentials in various registers.

### Narrative registers..... 534

5.6.9.2. Narrative registers of fairy tales, myths and legends. 5.6.9.3. Narrative register of works of history. 5.6.9.7. Narrative register of fiction. 5.6.9.8. Narrative register of rendering the content of literary works and other works of art. 5.6.9.9. Registers in journalism. 5.6.9.10. Sociolinguistically determined changes in the norm after 1989. 5.6.9.12. Register of academic texts. 5.6.9.13. Register of colloquial speech. 5.6.9.16. Conclusion.

## Actual speech hypermood irrealis I ..... 545

### Conditional mood (*conditionalis*)..... 545

5.7.1. Form-formation. 5.7.2. Synthetic conditional forms. 5.7.3. Defectivity in the two types of conditional forms. 5.7.5. Meaning. 5.7.9. Transpositions of the conditional mood to express politeness. 5.7.10. Uses of the conditional mood in complex conditional sentences. 5.7.11. Competition between the conditional mood and the indicative future in conditional sentences. 5.7.13. The use of temporal-modal-evidential forms in complex conditional sentences. 5.7.14. Uses in different semantic types of complex conditional sentences.

### Imperative mood (*imperativus*) ..... 556

5.8.1. Form-formation. 5.8.2. Negative imperatives. 5.8.4. Imperatives for discontinuation of the activity. 5.8.5. Defectivity with imperatives. 5.8.6. Meaning. 5.8.7. Uses of positive imperatives with the two verbal aspects. 5.8.9. Transpositions of the imperative.

## Reproduced speech hypermood irrealis II ..... 563

5.9.2. Renarrative synthetic conditional mood. 5.9.3. Renarrative imperative mood.

## ***Da-forms. Neka-, neka da-forms* ..... 564**

5.10.0.1. General characteristics. 5.10.0.3. Semantic classification.

### ***Da-, neka-, neka da-forms with directive meaning* ..... 566**

5.10.1.0. General characteristics. 5.10.1.1. Defectivity in *da-* and *neka-, neka da-forms* with directive meaning.

### ***Da-forms with imperative meaning* ..... 567**

5.10.2.1. Present tense *da-forms* with imperative meaning. 5.10.2.2. Competition between 2SG/PL *da-forms* and imperatives. 5.10.2.3. *Da-forms* with imperative meaning and aspect of the verb. 5.10.2.4. Meaning of 1PL *da-forms*. 5.10.2.5. Meanings of 1SG *da-forms*. 5.10.2.6. 1SG *da-forms* in general questions. 5.10.2.7. 1SG *da-forms* for implicit invitation. 5.10.2.8. 3SG and 3PL *da-forms* with indirect imperative meaning. 5.10.2.9. Special meanings of negative present *da-forms*. 5.10.2.10. Imperfective aspect negative present tense *da-forms* for prohibition (prohibitives). 5.10.2.11. Perfective aspect negative present tense *da-forms* for warning (admonitives). 5.10.3.1. Positive perfect tense *da-forms* for exhortation. 5.10.3.2. Negative perfect tense *da-forms* for very strong prohibition. 5.10.4.1. *Neka-, neka da-* and *da-forms* for asking permission. 5.10.5.1. Present tense *neka, neka da-forms* for polite exhortation. 5.10.6. Present tense *da-* and *neka-forms* in pseudo-permissive utterances. 5.10.7.1. Present and pluperfect *da-forms* for asking permission.

### ***Optative da-forms, neka-, neka da-forms* ..... 580**

5.10.8.1. Present tense *da-forms* denoting wishes. 5.10.8.2. Classification of optative *da-forms*. 5.10.8.3. Present tense *neka-, neka da-forms* expressing wishes. 5.10.8.4. Perfect tense optative *da-forms* in sentences with *dano*.

### ***Da- and neka-forms for counterfactual wishes* ..... 583**

5.10.8.5. Present tense *da-forms* for counterfactual wishes. 5.10.8.6. Imperfect, perfect, pluperfect *da-* and *neka-forms* expressing counterfactual wishes. 5.10.8.7. Imperfect *da-forms* for counterfactual wishes. 5.10.8.8. Imperfect *neka-forms* for counterfactual wishes. 5.10.8.9. Pluperfect *da-forms* for counterfactual wishes. 5.10.8.10. Perfect *da-forms* for counterfactual wishes.

### ***Da-forms denoting possibility* ..... 586**

5.10.9.1. General characteristics. *Da-, neka-, neka da-forms* classification. 5.10.9.2. Present tense *da-forms* for possibility. 5.10.9.3. Present tense *da-forms* for supposition in general questions. 5.10.9.4. Present tense *da-forms* for undesirable possibility in general questions with *da ne bi*. 5.10.9.5. Present tense *da-forms* for possibility/necessity in special questions. 5.10.9.6. Present tense *da-forms* for possibility/necessity in echo-questions. 5.10.9.7. Present tense *da-forms* for possibility/necessity in relative clauses. 5.10.9.8. Present tense *da-forms* for counterfactual activities in subordinate adverbial clauses. 5.10.9.9. Present tense *da-forms* for supposition in declarative sentences. 5.10.9.10. Perfect *da-forms* for possibility. 5.10.9.11. Perfect *da-forms* for supposition in questions. 5.10.9.12. Perfect *da-forms* for possibility in declarative sentences. 5.10.9.13. Aorist *da-forms* for supposition. 5.10.10.1. Transposition of present tense *da-forms* to denote a real activity in the past.

<b>Non-finite verb forms.....</b>	<b>594</b>
5.11.0. General characteristics.	
<b>Participles.....</b>	<b>594</b>
5.11.0.1. General characteristics. 5.11.0.2. Grammatical categories of participles.	
5.11.0.3. A case of compound participles. 5.11.0.4. Syntactic behavior of participles.	
<b>Present active participle.....</b>	<b>597</b>
5.11.1.1. Form-formation 5.11.1.2. A historical note. 5.11.1.3. Meaning and use.	
<b>Aorist active participle.....</b>	<b>600</b>
5.11.2.1. Form-formation. 5.11.2.3. Meaning and use.	
<b>Imperfect active participle.....</b>	<b>603</b>
5.11.3.1. Form-formation. 5.11.3.2. The imperfect active participle in the dialects.	
5.11.3.3. Meaning and use.	
<b>Past passive participle.....</b>	<b>605</b>
5.11.4.1. Form-formation. 5.11.4.2. Formation and transitivity of the verb.	
5.11.4.4. Meaning and use.	
<b>Remnants of present passive participles</b>	
<b>used as adjectives.....</b>	<b>609</b>
5.11.5.1. Form-formation. 5.11.5.2. Meaning and use.	
<b>Gerund.....</b>	<b>610</b>
5.11.6.1. Form-formation. 5.11.6.2. Meaning and use. 5.11.6.3. Deviations from the norm in the use of gerunds. 5.11.6.4. Gerunds with dependent clauses.	
<b>Verbal nouns.....</b>	<b>612</b>
5.11.7.1. General characteristics. 5.11.7.5. Meaning and use.	
<b>Remnants of clipped infinitive.....</b>	<b>615</b>
5.11.8. General characteristics.	
<b>ADVERBS.....</b>	<b>617</b>
6.1. General characteristics. 6.3. Word-formative structure of adverbs. 6.5. Adverbs derived from nouns. 6.6. Adverbs derived from adjectives. 6.7. Adverbs derived from verbs. 6.8. Adverbs formed from prepositional phrases. 6.9. Form-formation with adverbs. 6.10. Diminutive adverbs. 6.11. The meaning of adverbs. 6.12. Use. 6.13. Adverbs and other invariable words.	
<b>PREPOSITIONS.....</b>	<b>626</b>
7.1.1. General characteristics. 7.1.2. Primary and secondary prepositions. 7.1.3. Complex prepositions. 7.1.4. Word-classes combining with prepositions. 7.1.5. Phonological peculiarities. 7.1.6. Prepositional government. 7.1.7. Phonological and grammatical factors affecting government. 7.1.8. Language contact factors. 7.2. Combinations of two and three prepositions. 7.3.1. The meaning of prepositions. 7.3.2. Formal and predicational prepositions. 7.3.3. Types of prepositional meanings.	

<b>CONJUNCTIONS .....</b>	<b>639</b>
8.1. General characteristics. 8.2.1. Structure and origin of conjunctions. 8.2.2. Conjunctions resulting from conversion. 8.2.3. Complex conjunctions. 8.2.4. Correlative conjunctions. 8.3.1. Stress properties of conjunctions. Simple conjunctions. 8.3.2. Stress properties of complex conjunctions. 8.3.3. Stress properties of correlative conjunctions. 8.4.1. The place of conjunctions within the sentence. 8.4.2. Conjunctions within a complex sentence. 8.4.3. Exceptions. 8.5.1. Conjunctions and conjunctive expressions. 8.5.2. Relative pronouns as conjunctive expressions. 8.5.3. Interrogative pronouns as conjunctive words. 8.6.1. The meaning of conjunctions. 8.6.3. Syntactic classification of conjunctions. 8.7.1. Coordinating conjunctions. Types. 8.8.1. Subordinating conjunctions: explanatory and circumstantial. 8.8.2. Types of circumstantial conjunctions.	
<b>PARTICLES .....</b>	<b>661</b>
9.1. Overview. 9.2. Particles and other word classes. 9.4. Phonetic properties. 9.5. Place in the sentence. 9.6. Formal properties. The origin of particles. 9.7. General characteristics. 9.8.0. Classification of particles.	
9.8.1. Word-formative particles	
9.8.2. Form-formative particles	
9.8.3. Pragmatic particles	
9.8.3.1. Illocutionary particles. 9.8.3.2. Modal particles. 9.8.3.3. Vocative particles. 9.8.3.4. Focusing particles. 9.8.3.5. Intensifying and quantifying particles. 9.8.3.6. Linking particles.	
<b>INTERJECTIONS.....</b>	<b>672</b>
10.1. General characteristics. 10.2. Phonetic peculiarities. 10.3. Morphological and syntactic peculiarities. 10.4.1. Inventory. Primary and secondary interjections. 10.4.2. Onomatopoeic interjections. 10.4.3. Interjection verbs. 10.5.1. Meaning. 10.5.2. Functional-semantic classification of interjections. 10.5.3. Expressive interjections. Emotive interjections. 10.5.4. Cognitive interjections. 10.5.5. Descriptive interjections. 10.5.6. Directive interjections. 10.5.7. Directive interjections addressed to animals. 10.6. Words from other word classes based on interjections.	
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>683</b>