

STRESZCZENIA
ABSTRACTS

ИЗ ИСТОРИЯТА НА ПОНЯТИЕТО ЧЕСТ В БЪЛГАРСКИЯ ЕЗИК

FROM THE HISTORY OF THE CONCEPT OF HONOUR IN BULGARIAN LANGUAGE

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Keywords: history, concept, honour, Bulgarian language.

The paper analyses the Bulgarian understanding of honour in its historical perspective. It depicts the meaning of the concept in different periods of Bulgarian social development. Semantic transformations of *honour* are documented on the basis of various sources, including oldest written documents from the First and Second Bulgarian Empire, folklore, old lexicographical sources, archives etc. The conducted research reveals that the structure of the Bulgarian concept of *honour* contains several permanent components as well as notions that have endured historical development and changes.

ANALITYZMY WERBO-NOMINALNE NA PRZEŁOMIE XIX I XX WIEKU
– JEZYK BUŁGARSKIANALYTICAL VERBO-NOMINAL CONSTRUCTIONS AT THE TURN
OF THE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURIES – BULGARIAN LANGUAGE

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Keywords: analytical verbo-nominal constructions, functional style, Bulgarian language.

The article describes the category of analytical verbo-nominal constructions (AWN) in Bulgarian language of the period from the 1860s to 1939. AWN is a collocation of light verb and an abstract noun, e.g. Eng. *to fall into despair*, Bulg. *изпадам в отчаяние*. The study reveals the frequency of these constructions in the described period. It is based on texts representing functional styles of language: literature (novels), newspapers and scientific literature, thus allowing to observe the stylistics differences in the category of the verbo-nominal constructions as well. A register of the AWN found in the examined texts is presented as a supplement.

**КИРИЛ И МЕТОДИЙ ОТ СТОЯН МИХАЙЛОВСКИ:
ИЗГУБЕНИ И ВЪЗСТАНОВЕНИ ИДЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИ ПОНЯТИЯ
В БЪЛГАРСКАТА КУЛТУРА**

**STOYAN MIHAYLOVSKI'S CYRIL AND METHODIUS:
LOST AND RECOVERED IDEOLOGICAL CONCEPTS IN BULGARIAN CULTURE**

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Keywords: Cyril and Methodius, Bulgarian culture, modern Bulgarian poetry, religious and secular context in literature.

The paper analyses the hymn to the brother saints Cyril and Methodius, written in 1892 as a proposed general anthem of Bulgarian schools. In contrast to popular views, this poetry work glorifies the creators of Slavic literature utilizing both religious and secular contexts in order to depict their role as national patrons and architects of the Bulgarian identity based on the continuation of a unique Christian mission. The general ideas of the hymn are in contradiction to contemporary interpretations of Cyril and Methodius' role as mere creators of the Slavic alphabet and educationists. Mihaylovski's work demands a revision of existing approaches to classic Bulgarian literature in terms of broader and more accurate view towards the aspects of sacred and profane.

**ЧЕРВЕНОТО КАТО ФРАГМЕНТ ОТ ЛИНГВОЦВЕТОВАТА КАРТИНА НА СВЕТА
(ВЪРХУ МАТЕРИАЛ ОТ БЪЛГАРСКИ, РУСКИ, НОВОГРЪЦКИ)**

**THE COLOUR RED AS A FRAGMENT OF THE LINGUISTIC PICTURE OF THE WORLD
(BASED ON DATA FROM BULGARIAN, RUSSIAN AND MODERN GREEK)**

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Keywords: red colour, positive, negative connotation, linguistic picture of the world.

Colours are often used for secondary nomination of concepts of human values. This paper refers to the results of our research on the semantics of red colour in Modern Greek, Russian and Bulgarian languages. The coloronyms are seen as a tool of interpretation and evaluation of a person and his place in the world. The main interest is focused on the axiological options of red colour and its synonyms, on the basic hidden meanings and associations carried by them. Despite the common basic associations, the interpretations are often language-specific. In Slavic languages red colour brings much more positive connotations, compared to Modern Greek.

**ПОКАЗАНИЯ – ТРИДЕСЕТ ГОДИНИ ПО-КЪСНО
(ЗДРАВКО КИСЬОВ ЗА МИНИМАЛИСТИЧНАТА ПОЕЗИЯ)**

**TESTIMONY – THIRTY YEARS LATER
(ZDRAVKO KISSIOV ON MINIMALIST POETRY)**

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Keywords: proto-minimalism, Bulgarian contemporary poetry, short lyrical forms.

From the early 80's of the XX century, many works of distinguished Bulgarian poet Zdravko Kissiov reveal the concept of maximal reduction of linguistic means of expression. The briefness, clarity and asceticism of his short lyrical forms stylistically associate them with sententiae. These tendencies lead to the conclusion that Kissiov's poetic works introduced some aspects of proto-minimalism in contemporary Bulgarian poetry. In addition to comments on Kissiov's poetry, the article includes an original interview with the poet, dedicated to his views on minimalist poetry.

**ABSURD, GROTESKA I SATYRA – STRATEGIE DRAMATURGICZNE
W TWÓRCZOŚCI STANISŁAWA STRATIEWA**

**ABSURD, GROTESQUE AND SATIRE – DRAMATURGICAL STRATEGIES
IN THE WORKS OF STANISLAV STRATIEV**

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Keywords: absurd, grotesque, satire, Bulgarian dramaturgy.

The main purpose of this article is to describe the most important dramaturgical strategies (absurd, grotesque and satire) in the works of Bulgarian playwright Stanislav Stratiev. S. Stratiev explores the possibilities of the grotesque and the absurd to reveal the absurdity problems which are inherent in societies behind the Iron Curtain – in the Eastern European countries. In the plays *Roman Bath* (1974) and *The Suede Jacket* (1976) as a satirist and ironist he attempts to understand political deformation, reveals the attitude of discord against social absurdities and nonsense, uncovers the artificiality of political structures, institutions and ideologies.

**KROATYZMY W GŁAGOLICKICH PRZEKŁADACH HYMNÓW
ŚW. TOMASZA Z AKWINU**

**CROATIAN WORDS IN GLAGOLITIC TRANSLATIONS OF HYMNS
OF ST. THOMAS AQUINAS**

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Keywords: Glagolitic translations, hymns, Croatian words, Old Church Slavonic,
St. Thomas Aquinas.

Medieval Glagolitic missals and breviaries contain three translations of Latin hymns and one sequence of St. Thomas Aquinas. The songs were translated from Latin originals into Slavonic by Croatian editors, because there were no translations into Old Church Slavonic. Some local Croatian language characteristics can be found in these texts. The purpose of this paper is to present and discuss the above-mentioned Croatian linguistic features present in the Glagolitic translations of *Pange lingua gloriosi*, *Verbum supremum Prodi* and *Sacris Solemnis*, especially morphological and lexical aspects. Graphical analysis is not possible due to access only to the Latin versions. The examined songs date from the XIV and XV centuries – a period that marks the increasing influence of Croatian Glagolitic texts. This state was associated with the growing influence of old Croatian language in the form of the Chakavian dialect.

ZALOTY W TRADYCYJNYM WESELU BUŁGARSKIM

THE COURTSHIP IN TRADITIONAL BULGARIAN WEDDING

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Keywords: traditional Bulgarian wedding, search for life partners, ritual codes.

The paper discusses traditional Bulgarian ritualised forms of contact between maidens and bachelors. The aim of such forms of contact (a meeting by a well, in a country square or during feminine occupations in the evening) was to find the suitable candidate for a wife. The author also focuses on the age suitable for getting married and starting up a family (biological, economic and moral factors) and signs of maidenhood and bachelorhood (a posy, a change in clothes, in a hairstyle and in headgear).

**SERBSKIE KOŁOKWIALIZMY POCHODZENIA TURECKIEGO I JAPOŃSKIEGO
JAKO PRZYKŁADY DWÓCH RÓŻNORODNYCH KONTAKTÓW
Z JĘZYKAMI NIEINDOEUROPEJSKIMI**

**SERBIAN COLLOQUIALISMS OF TURKISH AND JAPANESE ORIGIN AS EXAMPLES
OF TWO DIVERSE CONTACTS WITH NON INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES**

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Keywords: Serbian language, colloquialism, borrowings from other languages, borrowings from Turkish and Japanese.

The article examines Serbian colloquialisms borrowed from Turkish and Japanese language. Such borrowings are regarded as examples of two diverse contacts with non Indo-European languages. The rule of the Turks in the Balkans for five centuries has left its mark on Serbian lexis, especially in colloquial use. The lexis of Japanese origin consists mainly of specific exotic words that develop new meanings in Serbian colloquial language.

**ХРИСТИЯНСЬКІ ЧОЛОВІЧИ ІМЕНА У ТВІРНИХ ОСНОВАХ
ПОЛЬСЬКИХ ПРИЗВИЩ ДРОГОБИЧАН
КІНЦЯ XVIII – ПОЧ. XIX СТ.**

**CHRISTIAN MALE NAMES IN BOUND STEMS OF POLISH SURNAMES
OF DROHOBYCH RESIDENTS
AT THE END OF XVIII – BEGINNING OF XIX CENTURIES**

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Keywords: anthroponomy, surnames, bound stem, Christian names, the Polish-Ukrainian borderland.

The article presents and analyses postnominal Polish surnames of Christian origins of Drohobych residents in the late XVIII – early XIX century in relation to their etymology and adaptive peculiarities of their bound stem. It tries to identify origins of derivational morphemes. The sources of the collected 7750 Polish surnames are the handwritten parish registers of Drohobych Roman Catholic Church of St. Bartholomew of the late XVIII – early XIX century with records of baptisms, weddings and funerals preserved in the Central National Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv and the Central Archive of Historical Records in Warsaw. Particular attention is dedicated to Ruthenian influences in shaping Polish anthroponomy on the territory of the Polish-Ukrainian borderlands.

POCHODZENIE KOLOKWIALIZMÓW W JĘZYKU MACEDOŃSKIM I SERBSKIM

THE ORIGIN OF COLLOQUIALISMS IN MACEDONIAN AND SERBIAN LANGUAGE

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Keywords: Serbian colloquialisms, Macedonian colloquialisms, metathesis.

The paper presents and classifies Macedonian and Serbian colloquialisms of foreign origin. The research material is mainly collected from dictionaries and linguistic articles on the subject. The analysis reveals clearly that English colloquialisms are most commonly used, mainly because of the influence of Internet and music on the youngest generation. Additionally in Macedonian there are many Serbian colloquialisms, mainly in the northern part of the country, because of the geographical location and common history of these countries. Turkish influences are also present in both languages, as a result of the Ottoman Empire, ruling this area for nearly 500 years. Contemporary Macedonian and Serbian languages contain colloquialisms originating from other languages, however they are certainly not so frequent.

МЕЖЪЯЗЫКОВЫЕ ОМОНИМЫ И ПАРОНИМЫ В БОЛГАРСКОМ
И РУССКОМ ЯЗЫКАХINTERLINGUAL HOMONYMS AND PARONYMS IN BULGARIAN
AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

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Keywords: Bulgarian-Russian homonyms and paronyms, examples of homonyms and paronyms in Bulgarian and Russian language.

The article is dedicated to the phenomenon of interlingual homonyms and paronyms in Russian and Bulgarian languages. It is based on the concept that homonyms and paronyms are rightly labelled as *false friends* of the translator, thus emphasizing the practical importance of this popular term. The author explains the origin of *false friends* of the translator and limitations of their formation in Bulgarian language. A short list of typical *false friends* in Bulgarian-Russian translation is also included.

БЪЛГАРИЯ И БЪЛГАРИТЕ В СЪЗНАНИЕТО НА ЛЮБЛИНСКИТЕ СТУДЕНТИ

BULGARIA AND BULGARIANS ACCORDING TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN LUBLIN

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Keywords: national stereotypes, image of Bulgarians, Polish students about Bulgaria and Bulgarians.

The article summarises the image of Bulgaria and Bulgarians among university students in Lublin, Poland. Research material is gathered through surveys held in 2012 and containing questions about Bulgaria's geography, history and national symbols as well as personal notions. Results reveal a stable image of the country and its inhabitants due to strong stereotypes from the communist era and the last decade of the XX c. The most recent evidence however suggests deeper knowledge about Bulgaria among Lublin students most probably due to student mobility programs that allow frequent contacts with Bulgarians.

**СЪВРЕМЕННА ПРОМОЦИЯ НА БЪЛГАРСКАТА КУХНЯ В ЧУЖБИНА.
КУЛТУРНИ АСПЕКТИ**

**CONTEMPORARY PROMOTION OF BULGARIAN CUISINE ABROAD.
CULTURAL ASPECTS**

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Keywords: Bulgarian cuisine, traditional food and restaurants, websites, promotion of national cuisine.

The article examines strategies in promoting national cuisine by Bulgarian restaurants abroad. It is based on the author's BA thesis defended in 2012 at the Marie Curie University in Lublin, Poland and concentrates on information about Bulgaria and its traditional cuisine, available on restaurant websites. Collected data reveals a relative lack of popularity of Bulgarian cookery in comparison to other Balkan cuisines, various levels of professionalism concerning design, photography and text information on the websites, as well as a common pattern to emphasise the ancient roots of Bulgarian culinary traditions. The most popular tendency, however, is the visual and verbal presence of folklore elements and symbols in promoting traditional Bulgarian dishes and restaurants.

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