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NOTES

ON THE GRAMMAR OF THE BULGARIAN LANGUAGE.*

§ 1. The Bulgarian (like the Russian, Servian, Bohemian, Polish etc.) is a dialect of the ancient Slavic. It is spoken throughout the region lying south of the Danube as far as Mt. Haemus, and even beyond it, and from Widdin to the Black Sea. In the large cities, however, Turkish also is spoken.

Its literature is very slender, consisting almost entirely of a few elementary books printed in Bucharest, Belgrade, Buda, Cracow, Constantinople and Smyrna. At the latter place the New Testament was printed in 1840, and in April of the present year (1844) the first number of a monthly magazine entitled *Ἡστορικὸν Λόγιον* (*Philology*) was issued from the same press.

§ 2. The Alphabet consists of 40 letters exclusive of the obsolete S, as follows.

(*) As there does not exist, so far as I am aware, any Grammar of the Bulgarian either in English or in any European tongue, I have thought that the following notes ought not to be lost. Especially should I hope they might be useful in case any of our Protestant churches should feel called in Divine Providence to make efforts for the spiritual good of the Bulgarian people. E. R.

Smyrna, May 1, 1844.

<i>Letters.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Powers.</i>
А а азъ	az	a in <i>father.</i>
Б б бѣки	buki	b
В в вѣди	viédi	v
Г г глаголѣ	glagol	g hard.
Д д добро	dobro	d
Е е еѣтъ	yest	ye in <i>yet</i>
Ж ж живѣте	zhivyéte	s in <i>pleasure.</i>
З з зѣло	zyelo	z †
З з землѣ	zemlya	z
И и иже	izhe	i in <i>machine</i>
І і і	i	do.
К к како	kako	k
Л л люди	lyudi	l
М м мыслѣте	mislyéte	m
Н н нашѣ	nash	n
О о онѣ	on	o as in <i>stone</i>
П п покои	pokoi	p
Р р рци	rtsi	r
С с слово	slovo	s
Т т твѣрдо	tverdo	t
У у } оукѣ	uk	u Italian
У у }		
Ф ф фѣртѣ	fert	f
Х х хѣръ	chyer	ch guttural
Ѡ ѡ ѡтѣ	ot	ot

† Not now used except as a numerical mark for 6.

Ц ц	цѣ	tsi	ts
Ч ч	чѣрвѣ	tcherv	ch in <i>church</i>
Ш ш	ша	shah	sh
Щ щ	ща	shtah	sht
Ъ ъ	ѣръ	yer	e mute
Ы ы	ѣръ	yeri	i in <i>machine</i>
Ь ь	ѣръ	yéry	ø mute (liquid)
Ѣ ѣ	ѣтъ	yat	ya in <i>Yale</i>
Ѥ ѥ	ѣ	e	e in <i>obey</i>
Ю ю	ю	you	u in <i>use</i>
Ѧ ѧ	ѧ	uh	u in <i>run</i> nearly
Ѩ ѩ	ѩ	o	o as in <i>stone</i>
Ѫ ѫ	Ѫ	yah	ya in <i>yacht</i>
Ѭ ѭ			
Ѯ ѯ	кѣи	ksi	x in <i>axe</i>
Ѱ ѱ	пѣи	psi	ps in <i>heaps</i>
Ѳ ѳ	ѣита	thita	t or th
Ѵ ѵ	ѵжица	izhitsa	i in <i>machine</i> , but after a or e it is written v and is pronounced like v.

The last four are used only in Greek words.

Many writers, following the example of the Russian, avoid entirely the use of several letters, substituting o for ѩ, ѣ for ѧ, ѣт for ѩ, ѣт for Ѭ, пѣ for Ѱ, т for ѳ and и for ѵ, thus reducing the number of letters in the alphabet to 33.

The forms ѣ and ѣ are used only in the beginning of words, ѧ and ѩ in the middle or end,

— Exc. **ѠЗЫКЪ** *language* is written with **Ѡ** to distinguish it from **ѠЗЫКЪ**, *nation*.

Ъ gives a *liquid* sound to the consonant by which it is followed. It may be represented by a very short *y*; e. g. **РАДОСТЬ**, *joy* pron. *radosty*, **ОУЧИТЕЛЬ**, *teacher*, pron. *utchitely*, **ПЛАМЯ**, *flame*, pron. *plameny*. The *γ* should not be pronounced so as to make a distinct syllable. Comp. Eng. *million*, *Christian*, (the *t* being distinctly sounded), *minion*, etc.

§ 3 *Punctuation*. The accents are (´) and (˘); the latter is placed only over the last vowel of a word, as **ДОБРѢ**, *well*. The former marks the accent when on any other than the last syllable of a word, or on the last syllable provided it ends with a consonant and a mute **Ъ** or **Ь**, as **ЕВАНГЕЛІЕ**, *gospel*, **ЦАРЬ**, *king*, **ЕДИНЪ**, *one*.

The mark ˆ derived from the smooth breathing of the Greeks is placed over every vowel which commences a word, as **ἀΠΌΣΤΟΛЪ**, *apostle*. When combined with the accent over the same letter it assumes an erect form, thus; **ἄЗЪ** *I*.

(ˆ) is a sign of an abbreviation, e. g. **О҃ЦЪ** for **ОТѢЦЪ**, *father*; (ˆ) of an abbreviation implying *e* as one of the omitted letters, as **ἀπ̄ΛЪ** for **ἀΠΌΣΤΟΛЪ** *apostle*: **Γ̄ΔЬ** for **ΓΌСПОДЬ**, *Lord*.

The comma (,) colon (:) and period (.)

are the same as in English. The interrogation - point like the Greek (;). Those writers however who use the Russian form of the letters employ (;) as a semicolon and (?) as an interrogation-point.

§4 Nouns have three genders and two numbers as in English. - The cases are three, Nominative, Accusative and Vocative.

Four other cases of the ancient Slavic are met with, though very rarely in Bulgarian books, viz the Genitive, Dative, Ablative, and Narrative.

The Accusative does not differ from the Nominative except in masculines with the suffix which supplies the place of a definite article.

The *Vocative* is formed in masc. nouns by changing *ъ* into *е*, as *ἀπόστολѣ*, *ἀπόστολε*; *ь* and *й* sometimes into *е* and sometimes into *ю*; as *перстъ*, *перстеню*, *Григорій*, *Григоріе*, *край*, *краю*, etc. — In Fem. nouns by changing a impure into *о*, as *водѣ* *водѣ*; *а* preceded by *й*, also *я* and *ь*, into *е*, as *стихія*, *стихіе*, *земля*, *землѣ*, *смѣръть*, *смѣрте*. In Neuters sing. and in all plurals, the Voc. is like the Nom.

The place of a *definite article* is supplied by syllables suffixed to nouns. These are *generally* for the masc. Sing. *о*, for the fem. *та*, and for the neuter *то*; for the masc. and fem. plur. *те* and for the neuter *та*, e. g. *человѣкъ* *man*, *человѣк-о* *the*

man, вода́ *water*, вода́-та *the water*, лице́ *face*,
лице́-то *the face*, а́постоли *apostles*, а́постоли-те
the apostles, лица́ *faces*, лица́-та *the faces*. The
first of these suffixes is the only one which un-
dergoes any change, becoming in the Acc. а́тъ.

DECLENSION OF A MASCULINE NOUN.

Singular.

Plural.

N. а́посто́л-о *the apostle*. а́посто́ли-те *the apostles*.

A. а́посто́л-а or -а́тъ * а́посто́лы-те

V. а́посто́ле *O apostle* а́посто́ли *O apostles*.

Nouns ending in гъ, къ, and хъ change

Г } into { ж } in the voc. sing. and in to { з } in the pl.
К } { ч }
Х } { ш } { е }

Thus чело́вѣкъ *man*, Voc. чело́вѣче *O man*,
Pl. чело́вѣцы *men*.

DECLENSION OF FEMININE NOUNS.

Singular.

Plural.

N. вода́-та *the water*. вода́-те *the waters*.

A. „ вода́-те **

V. вода́ *O water*. вода́ *O waters*.

* Some writers use only the form in а; others prefer а́тъ in the declension of nouns designating inanimate objects, and а in the declension of those which designate persons, especially when the latter are employed (with на prefixed) as Genitives. The Slavic Gen. is а́посто́ла and the Dat. а́посто́лѣ.

** This change of и into ѡ in the acc. is a mere grammatical invention, for distinguishing the two cases, which are pronounced precisely alike.

A few masculine nouns follow this form, receiving in the sing. the suffix **та** although adjectives belonging to them must still be of the masculine form. Thus **войвóда-та** *the governor*, but **дóбрь-о войвóда** *the good governor*. *

In like manner a few plurals of masc. or fem. nouns, terminating irregularly in **а** or **я** take the suffix **та** like neuters, as **брáтjа-та**, *the brothers*, irreg. plur. from **брáтjа**.

A paradigm is not needed for neuter nouns, since the cases are all alike in form. The plural is generally formed by changing final **е** or **о** into **а**, as **лицé-то**, **лицá-та**, **ѣстество-то**, **ѣстества-та**, and **ѣ** or **ѣ** into **jа** or **я**, as **зна́менjе-то**, **зна́менjа-та**. Rarely instead of **а** the plural takes **ата**, and still more rarely **еса** or **ища**, as **полé-то**, **полéта-та**, **древó-то**, **древесó-то**, **кра́й-о** (masc. in the sing.) **кра́йща-та**.

§ 5 *Adjectives*. Adjectives have, like nouns, a definite and an indefinite form. The latter which is the radical form terminates in **ъ**; the former in **ый** (or with certain consonants preceding, in **ий**) which however is ordinarily corrupted, in imitation of the substantives, into **о**.

* In some parts of Bulgaria however common usage makes these nouns feminine, as **Тjрновска-та войвóда**, *the Governor of Ternova*.

DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

Indefinite form.

Singular.			Plural.		
masc.	fem.	neut.	masc.	fem.	neut.
N. СВА́ТЪ	СВА́ТА	СВА́ТО <i>holy</i>	СВА́ТИ	СВА́ТЫ	СВА́ТИ
A.	„	„	СВА́ТЫ	„	„
V. СВАТЪ́Й	СВАТА́А	СВАТО́Е	СВАТИ́И	СВАТЫ́А	СВАТА́А

Definite form.

Singular.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
N.	СВАТЪ́-О	СВАТА́-ТА	СВАТО́-ТО
A.	СВАТЪ́-АТЪ	„	„

Plural.

N.	СВАТИ́-ТЕ	СВАТЫ́-ТЕ	СВАТИ́-ТЕ
A.	СВАТЪ́-ТЕ	„	СВАТИ́-ТЕ

The Vocative belongs of course only to the indefinite form.

There is a class of adjectives derived from nouns, and employed precisely as the genitive cases of those nouns would be employed in most other languages. They terminate generally in *овъ, инъ, ойскій*. E. g. *Сынъ Давидовъ, Son of David, Анна-та сестра́ the sister of Anna, Вифлеѣмъ Юдейскій, Beth'lehem of Judea.*

Numerals.

ЕДИ́НЪ, ЕДИ́НА, ЕДИ́НО *one*, def. ЕДИ́НШ-О, ЕДИ́НА-ТА, ЕДИ́НО-ТО. Plur. ЕДИ́И, ЕДИ́И-ТЕ, *some*.
 ДВА́-ТА *two*, fem. ДВѢ́-ТЕ, neut. ДВѢ́-ТЕ.

From *three*, onward they are common as to gender, although from *three* to *nine* there is besides a masc. form ; thus.

*Masculine.**Common.*

тРОИ́ЦА-ТА	от	тРИ́-ТЕ,	тРИ-ТÈ	three.
ЧЕТВÓРИЦА-ТА			ЧЕТЫ́РИ-ТÈ	four.
ПЕТИ́НА-ТА			ПЕТЬ-ТÈ	five.
ШЕСТИ́НА-ТА			ШЕСТЬ-ТÈ	six.
СЕДМИ́НА-ТА			СЕДМЬ-ТÈ	seven.
ОСМИ́НА-ТА			ОСМЬ-ТÈ	eight.
ДЕВЯТИ́НА-ТА			ДЕВЯТЬ-ТÈ	nine.
			ДЕСЯТЬ-ТÈ	ten.
			ЕДИ́ННА́ДЕСАТЬ	eleven.
			ДВА́НА́ДЕСАТЬ	twelve.
			ТРИ́НА́ДЕСАТЬ	thirteen.

and so on in like manner to nineteen.

ДВА́ДЕСАТЬ twenty.

ТРИ́ДЕСАТЬ thirty.

and so on in like manner to ninety.

СТО́ 100, ДВѢ́СТЕ 200, ТРИ́СТА 300, ЧЕ́ТИРИ-
(ТÈ) СТО́ТИНЪ 400, ПЕ́ТЬ(-ТÈ) СТО́ТИНЪ 500,
ХИ́ЛЛА́ДА(-ТА) 1000, ДВѢ́(-ТЕ) ХИ́ЛЛА́ДЫ 2000, СТО-
(ТЕ) ХИ́ЛЛА́ДЫ 100.000, МИ́ЛЛІО́НЪ 1,000,000.

Ordinals. These have the masc. ending in *ый* def. *шо*, the fem. in *ая* def. *а-та* and the neut. in *ое* def. *о-то* ; thus *первый*, *первы-о* fem. *пéр-*

вѣд, пѣрва-та, neut. пѣрвое, перво-то. They are as follows. Пѣрвый first, вторы́й second, трѣтій third, четвёртый fourth, пѣтый fifth, шесты́й sixth, седмы́й seventh, ѿсмы́й eighth, девѣты́й ninth, десѣты́й tenth, ѣдинна́десетый eleventh, двана́десетый twelfth, etc. двѣдесетый twentieth etc. ѿты́й hundredth, двѣѿты́й twohundredth, трисѿты́й three hundredth, четы́рисѿты́й fourhundredth, and so on to хѣлѣды́й or ты́сячны́й thousandth, мѣлліѿны́й millionth.

§ 6 *Pronouns*. Beside the cases used in the declension of nouns the pronouns have still in use a Genitive and a Dative. The following paradigms exhibit the declensions of the principal pronouns, personal, demonstrative and relative.

Personal Pronouns,

1st Person.

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. "Язъ or Я́ I	мы́ or нѣе we
Gen. на-мѣне of me	на-насѣ, ни of us
Dat. мѣне, ми to me	на́мѣ, ни to us
Acc. мѣне, ме me	насѣ, ны́ us.

2d Person.

Nom. ты́ thou	вы́ or вѣе ye
Gen. на-тѣбе of thee	на-васѣ of you
Dat. тѣбе, ти to thee	вамѣ, ви to you

Acc. **ТѢБЕ, ТЕ** thee **ВАСЪ, ВЫ** you

Voc. like the nominative.

3d Person.

Singular.

	m.	f.	n.
Nom.	" ОНЪ he	ОНА she	ОНО it
Gen.	НА-НѢГѦ	НА-НѢА	НА-НѢГѦ
Dat.	НА НЕГО, НѢМЪ, МЪ	НА НѢА, НѢЙ, И	НА НЕГО, НѢМЪ, МЪ
Acc.	НЕГО, ГО	НѢА, А	НЕГО, ГО

Plural, *com. gen.*

Nom.	ОНИ (fem. ОНЫ) they
Gen.	НА НИХЪ
Dat.	НА НИХЪ, НИМЪ, ИМЪ
Acc.	НИХЪ, ГИ

Reciprocal Pronoun

of all the genders and persons, and of both numbers.

Gen. **НА-СѢБЕ** of myself, thyself, himself, herself, itself, or themselves.

Dat. **СѢБѢ, СЕ** to myself, etc.

Acc. **СѢБЕ, СЕ** myself. etc.

All the other pronouns, Demonstrative, Relative, Interrogative and Possessive, decline only the masculine singular; the fem. and neut. sing. and all the genders of the plur. having all the cases alike, except that in the masc. plur. the *i* or *и* of the other cases becomes *ы* in the acc. thus.

Singular.

Plural.

Masc. Nom.	oblique cases fem. of the masc	neut.	Masc.	fem.	neut.
О́нѣй <i>this</i>	О́ногова	О́нова	О́ниа	О́ниа	О́ниа
Самѣо <i>the same</i>	самѣатѣ	самѣо	самѣи	самѣи	самѣи
Тѣой отъ тѣоѣа <i>that</i>	тѣоѣова	тѣоѣа	тѣи, отъ тѣиа	тѣиа	тѣиа
Кѣй <i>who?</i>	кого	коѣ	коѣ	коѣ	коѣ
Кѣйто <i>who</i>	когоѣто	коѣѣто	коѣѣто	коѣѣто	коѣѣто
Мѣой (-о) <i>my</i>	мѣой (-атѣ) моѣ (-тѣа)	моѣ (-ѣто)	моѣ (-ѣте)	моѣ (-ѣте)	моѣ (-ѣте)
So тѣоѣой <i>thy</i> , and своѣй <i>his, her, its</i> .					
НАШѣ <i>our</i>	НАШѣ	НАШѣ	НАШѣи	НАШѣи	НАШѣи
or with the article					
НАШѣо <i>ours</i>	НАШѣатѣ	НАШѣа-тѣа	НАШѣи-ѣте	НАШѣи-ѣте	НАШѣи-ѣте

So ВАШѣо *yours*, ТОГОѣова *his*, О́ногоѣова *that person's*, НИЧѣо *theirs*, Тѣѣу *belonging to those*.

§ 7 *Verbs*. Beside the tenses usually found in the verbs of other languages, the Bulgarian has distinct forms of the Aorist, Perfect, Pluperfect and Future to mark *singleness* of action. These forms are generally produced by prefixing one of the prepositions **ПРО**, **НА**, or **Ъ**; as **АДМА́ХЪ** *I spoke* **ПРОАДМА́ХЪ** *I spoke (once)*; **ПИСА́ЛЪ СЪМЪ** *I have written*, **НАПИСА́ЛЪ СЪМЪ** *I have written (once)*; **ФЪРЛАЛИ БЪ́ХА** *they had thrown away*, **ЪФЪРЛА́ЛИ БЪ́ХА** *they had thrown away (once)*. A few verbs produce these forms by inserting a **Н**; as **ЩЕ ДА ВДИ́ГАМЪ**, **ЩЕ ДА ВДИ́Г-НЕМЪ**; a few ending in **АВАМЪ** and **ЪВАМЪ** change these terminations into **АМЪ** and **ЕМЪ**, as **ЩЕ ДА ДА́ВАМЪ** *I shall give (repeatedly)*, **ЩЕ ДА ДА́МЪ** *I shall give (once)*; **ЩЕ ДА СТА́НЪВАМЪ** *I shall remain*, **ЩЕ ДА СТА́НЕМЪ**, *I shall remain (once)*. When the ending **ЪВАМЪ** is preceded by **З** or **С**, these letters are changed before **ЕМЪ** into **Ж** and **Ш**, as **КА́ЗЪВАМЪ**, **КАЖЕМЪ**, **ЪПА́СЪВАМЪ**, **ЪПА́ШЕМЪ**.

The *Infinitive* has become obsolete, and its place is supplied by the *Subjunctive*, as in Mod. Greek.

The substantive verb **СЪМЪ** (Slavic **Ѣ́СМЪ**) *to be*, is thus declined.

INDICATIVE.

Pres. **СЪМЪ**, **СИ**, **Ѣ́**: **СМЕ**, **СТЕ**, **СА**.

Imp. БѢХЪ, БѢШЕ, БѢШЕ : БѢХМЕ, БѢХТЕ, БѢХА.

Log. БѢД-ОХЪ, -Ѣ, -Ѣ : ОХМЕ, -ОХТЕ, -ОХА.

Perf. БѢЛЪ † СѢМЪ, СИ, Ѣ' : БѢЛІ СМЕ, СТЕ, СА.

Plur. БѢЛЪ БѢХЪ, БѢШЕ, БѢШЕ : БѢЛІ БѢХМЕ,
БѢХТЕ, БѢХА.

Fut. Indef. ѡЕ СѢМЪ, ѡЕ СИ, ѡЕ Ѣ' : ѡЕ СМЕ, ѡЕ
СТЕ, ѡЕ СА.

Fut. Def. ѡЕ БѢХЪ-ЕМЪ, -ЕШЪ, Е : -ЕМЕ, -ЕТЕ, -АТЪ.

IMPERATIVE.

Indef. НЕКА СѢМЪ, НЕКА СИ, etc.

Def. 2 p. БѢДИ, 3 p. НЕКА БѢДЕ

Pl. БѢДѢТЕ, НЕКА БѢДАТЪ.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Pres. ДА СѢМЪ, *that I may be*, ѡКО СѢМЪ, *if I be* etc.

Fut. ДА БѢДЕМЪ, etc. ѡКО БѢДЕМЪ, etc. having
the same forms with the Indicative.

INFINITIVE.

Pres. БѢТИ (only in use in the phrase МОЖА
БѢТИ *it may be*).

PARTICIPLE.

Pres. БѢДѢЩИ or БѢДѢЩИ of all genders and both
numbers.

The regular verbs terminate in АМЪ, ЕМЪ,
ИМЪ, or ЛМЪ, making four conjugations.

† For the fem. БѢЛѢ and for the neut. БѢЛО.

They differ however so little that a single paradigm will be sufficient. Each preserves in general its proper vowel. The 3 p. plur. of the Pres. and Fut. tenses however always changes *ε* and *и* into *а*, as *пѣшемъ*, *I write*, *пѣшешъ*, *пѣше*, Plur. *пѣшемъ*, *пѣшете*, *пѣшатъ*. So *хѳодимъ*, *I walk*, *-ишъ*, *-и*, Plur. *-имъ*, *-ите*, *-атъ*. And verbs in *имъ* make the Imperfect in *ѣхъ*, as *хѳодехъ*.

Some verbs have the Aorist in *охъ*, as *давамъ* *to give*, Aor. *дадохъ*. But these must be learned by practice.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB *дѳмамъ*,

to speak.

INDICATIVE.

Pres. *дѳм-амъ*, *-ашъ*, *-а*: *-амъ*, *-ате*, *-атъ*.

Imp. *дѳм-ахъ*, *-аше*, *-аше*: *-ахмъ*, *-ахте*, *-аха*.

1 Aor. *дѳм-ахъ*, *-а*, *-а*: *-ахмъ*, *-ахте*, *-аха*.

2 Aor. *продѳм-ахъ*, *-а*, etc.

1. Perf. *дѳмáлъ* (fem. *-ла*, neut. *-ло*) *сáмъ*, *си*,
ѣ: *дѳмáли* *сме*, *сте*, *са*.

2 Perf. *продѳмáлъ* *сáмъ*, etc.

1 Plur. *дѳмáлъ* *бѣхъ*, *бѣше*, *бѣше*: *дѳмáли*
бѣхмъ, *бѣхте*, *бѣха*.

2 Plur. *продѳмáлъ* *бѣхъ*, etc.

1 Fut. *ще (да) дѳм-амъ*, *-ашъ*, *-а*: *-амъ*, *-ате*, *-атъ*.

or *дѳмá* *щѣмъ*, *щѣшъ*, *ще*: *щемъ*, *щѣте*, *щáтъ*.

2 Fut. *ще (да) продѳмамъ* or *продѳмá* *щѣмъ*.

IMPERATIVE.

Indef. ДѢМАЙ. ДА (OR НѢКА) ДѢМА : ДѢМАЙТЕ,
ДА (OR НѢКА) ДѢМАТЪ.

Def. проДѢмай, etc.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

The subjunctive (including the Potential and Optative) is the same as the Indicative with *ѡко* *if*, *да* *that*, or *данѡ* *would that!* prefixed. The Imp. Subj. takes however sometimes the characteristic prefix of the 2. Aorist, as *ѡко* проДѢмаха *if they should speak*, *данѡ* проДѢмаше тѡ, *oh that thou wouldst speak!*

PARTICIPLES.

Beside the forms ДѢмалъ and проДѢмалъ, which are used only in the formation of the Perf. and Plur. tenses, there are forms of participles taken from the ancient language, and now rarely used, as

Pres. ДѢмáющій, f. -щáа, n. -щее.

Aor. ДѢмáвшій, f. -щáа, n. -шее.

When employed, they are declined like adjectives.

PASSIVE VOICE.

The Passive is formed by simply adding *се* (in Slavic and in Bulg. writers who wish to imitate as far as possible the Slavic, *сѧ*) to the various forms of the Active; as *давамъ се* or *дáвамсе* *I am given*, *дáва се* *he is given*.

In the compound tenses this particle comes naturally between the participle and the auxiliary; as **ἄμαρτο τε ἔ'** *it has been spoken*.

But after conjunctions τε generally precedes the verb; as **ἄκο τε δάβαχμε** *if we were given*.

§ 8 *Adverbs*. (1) of time; as **τεγὰ, νῦν τε** *now*, **τογὰ** *then*, **κογὰ** *when*, **ἀνέσ** *to day*, **οὔτρε** or **οὔτρε τε** *tomorrow*, **βχέρα** *yesterday*, **напрéдъ** *before*, **пóслъ** *after*, **всегдὰ** *always*, **нiкогашъ** *never*, etc.

(2) of place; as **тѣка** *here*, **тáмо** *there*, **внé-тρε** *within*, **вóнъ** or **вжнъ** *without*, **гдѣ** or **дè** *where?* **гóре** *above*, **дóлъ** *below*, **блiзъ** *near*, **дa-лéче** *far*, **о́коло** *around*, **междъ** *among*, **тéкаде** *everywhere*, **нiкаде** *nowhere*.

(3) of manner; as **кáкъ** *how*, **тáко** or **такá** *so*, **дoбрѣ** *well*, **злѣ** *ill*, **прáвн** *rightly*, **трдáнн** *with difficulty*, **лéснн** *easily*, etc. In general adverbs of manner may be formed from adjectives by changing o the termination of the neuter gender in to ω. Of course those writers who reject ω write such neuter adjectives and their corresponding adverbs alike.

(4) of affirmation; as **ѣ** *yes*, **нiстiннннн** *truly*, **вoиcтiннннн** *indeed*, etc.

(5) of negation; as **нe** *no, not*, **нiкакъ** *in no wise*, etc.

§ 9 *Prepositions.* The principal of these are нѧ to, во or въ in, ѿ from, ѡзъ out of, со or съ with, ѡсвѣнъ without, оу at, ѡ or ѡбъ concerning, предъ before, подъ after, за for, чрезъ by, по according to, до until, вмѣсто instead of, ради on account of.

§ 10 *Conjunctions.* и and, ѡ, но but, или or, ако if, сѹбо Gr. μὲν, же δὲ, понеже since, защото because, etc.

§ 11 *Interjections.* Ѡ о! ахъ ah! лѣле alas! Ѹтс, нѧ, lo! виждь behold! благаже wonderful! данѡ oh that! да бш would that! да бш дѧлъ Богъ would to God! etc.

There is an apparent confusion in the Alphabet in respect to the letters ε and Є which requires a remark. The fact is that the same capital is employed for both, as in Old English for I and J. In the column which gives in Bulgarian the names of the letters the reader will observe also that Є stands as the name of the letter ε. This arises from the fact that, although they are pronounced differently, ε can never be written at the beginning of a word. For the same reason foreign names beginning with E are written in Bulgarian with Є and pronounced accordingly. Whenever therefore a capital Б is found in

the beginning of a word it is to be read *Ѣ*, elsewhere *ѣ*. as *ѢВЯГГѢИѢ* *gospel*, in small letters *ѢВѢГГЕЛІЕ*.

There are a few words which appear to have a common origin with words in Greek, Latin, and other European languages; e. g.

Greek. *ДѢВАМЪ* *δίδωμι*, *КЛѢНАМЪ* *κλίνω*, *ДѢРЪ* *δῶρον*, *ДѢМЪ* *δῶμα*, *ДѢСНА* *δεξιὰ*, etc.

Latin. *’ЯГНЕЦЪ* *agnus*, *ЛѢВА* *laeva*, *СѢМЕ* *semen*, *ЮНКЪ* *juvencus*, *ПѢСТЫРЪ* *pastor*, *СѢЛЬ* *sal*, *СѢЛЦЕ* *sol*, etc.

English. *СЛТАРЪ* *altar*, *СѢВЛА* *sabre*, *СѢНЪ* *son*, *ФѢРЛЕМЪ* *to hurl*, *СМАЛАВАМЪ* *to grow small*, *ТѢРНЪ* *thorn*, etc.

German. *ГРѢВЪ* *grab*, *СНѢГЪ* *schnee*, *СѢЛЬ*, *stuhl*, etc.

I subjoin a few phrases in Bulgarian, and the Lord's Prayer in ancient Slavic, Bulgarian and Russian, that the reader may see how far the two latter have varied from thir mother language.

PHRASES.

ДѢВРЪ ВИ ДѢНЬ, ГОСПОДІНЕ.

Good day, Sir.

КАКЪ СТЕ;

How are you?

СЛАВА БОГУ, ДѢВРѢ.

Well, thank God. (Lit. Glory to God, well.)

Богъ is Dat. Slavic from Богъ, *God.*)

РАЗГОВАРАТЕ ЛИ СЕ БОЛГАРСКИ;
Do you speak Bulgarian?

РАЗГОВАРАМ СЕ МАЛКО.
I speak a little.

ИМА ЛИ МНОГО ВРЕМЕ ЦО ГИ ОУЧИТЕ;
Have you been studying it a long time?

ВЪДИНЪ МЕСЕЦЪ И ПОЛОВИНА.
One month and a half.

КОГА ЦЕ ВИДЕТЕ НА РАСХОДЪ;
When will you go to the country?

ТАА ЦО ИДЕ СРЕДА.
On Wednesday neut.

(Lit. This that is coming Wednesday.)

ДАЛЪЧЕ ЛИ Ё ВЪ ТЪВА ОТЕЧЕСТВО-ТО ВИ;
Is your country far from here?

ВЪ ЧЕТЫРИ ДНИ ПЪТЪ.
Four days' journey.

КАКВО ЦЕ ВИДЕТЕ;
How will you go?

МОЖЕМЪ ДА ИДЕМЪ ИЛИ ПО МОРЕ ИЛИ ПО ТЪХО.
I can go by sea or by land.

КАКЪ СЕ ИМЕНОВАТЪ ДНИ-ТЕ СЕДМИЧНИ;
What are the names of the days of the week?

НЕДЕЛА, ПОНЕДЕЛНИКЪ, ВТОРНИКЪ, СРЕДА,
ЧЕТВЕРТОКЪ, ПЕТОКЪ, СУБЕЦТА.

Sunday, Monday, etc.

ПРИАТЕЛЪ-О ВЪ НАЖДА-ТА СЕ ПОЗНАВА.

A friend is known in necessity.

ВЕЛІКО СОКРОВИЩЕ Ё' ИСТИНЫ-О ПРИАТЕЛЪ.

A true friend is as great treasure.

ЧИСТО НЕБО Ꙗ МОЛНІА СЕ НЕ БОИ.

A clear sky is not afraid of lightnings.

ГОВОРИ МАЛКО, И СЛЪШАЙ МНОГО: ЗА ТОВА
ИМАШЪ ЕДНЪ ОУСТА И ДВЕ ОУШИ.

Speak little and hear much; it is for this
that thou hast one mouth and two ears.

КОЙТО СЕ ВОСКАЧУВА МНОГО ВЫСОКО, ЛЕСНО СЕ
СРЪТУВА.

Whoever climbs very high, easily falls.

ДРЕХА-ТА НЕ ПРАВИ ЧЕЛОВЕК-АТЪ.

The garment does not make the man.

НЕ ТЪРАЙ СЕРПЪ ВЪ ЧЪЖДА НИВА.

Put not forth a sickle into the field of
another.

КОЙТО КОПАЕ ДЪПКА ДРУГОМУ ПОДА СЪМЪ ОУ НЕЛ.

Whoever digs a pit for another falls into
it himself.

ПОСЛѢДНИЙ МОЙ РАЗУМЕ, ДА ТЕ ИМАХЪ ПО НА-
ПРЕДЪ!

My last knowledge, would I had had you
first!

КОЖИ-О СТРАХЪ Ё' НАЧАЛО-ТО И УСТАНОВАНІЕ-ТО
НА СЕКОА ДОБРОДЕТЕЛЬ И МУДРОСТЬ.

The fear of God is the beginning and founda-
tion of all virtue and wisdom,

Който се бои ѿ Бога почита и родители-те си.

He who fears God honors also his parents.

Объчайте враги-те ваши.

Love your enemies.

Вардѣте да не въздадѣ никой нѣкомѹ зло за зло.

See that none render evil for evil to any man.

Сичко шото ищите да ви стрѣватъ челоуѣцш-те, такъ стрѣвайте и въе нимъ, защото това ѣ и законъ и пророцш-те.

Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them, for this is the law and the prophets.

Любовь-та не стрѣва зло на ближнаго: любовь-та ѣ прочее исполненіе на закон-атъ.

Love worketh no ill to his neighbour; there fore love is the fulfilling of the law.

Вѣра-та безъ дѣла ѣ мѣртка.

Faith without works is dead.

На шото правишъ, помысли конецъ-а.

In whatever thou doest, think of the end.

THE LORD'S PRAYER IN SLAVIC.

From the translation of the New Testament made by the missionary *Byril* in the ninth century.

"Отче на́шъ, ѿже еси́ на небесѣхъ : да свати́тца ѿма твоё : да прійдетъ цѣрство́е твоё : да бѣдетъ во́ла твоѧ, ꙗ́ко на небеси́, ѿ на земли́ : хлѣбъ на́шъ насѣщны́й да́ждь на́мъ днесь : ѿ ѡста́ви на́мъ до́лги на́ша, ꙗ́ко ѿ мы ѡста́вляемъ должникѡмъ на́шимъ : ѿ не введи́ насъ въ напѣсть, но ѡзбѣви́ насъ ѿ лѣкаваго : ꙗ́ко твоё е́сть цѣрство́е, ѿ сила, ѿ сла́ва, во вѣки. Ѹми́нь.

THE SAME IN BULGARIAN.

"Отче на́шъ, който си на небеса́-та, да свати́ ѿме-то твоё : да прійде цѣрство-то твоё : да бѣде во́ла-та твоѧ, каквѡто на небѡ-то така ѿ на землѧ-та : хлѣбѧтъ на́шъ ка-то днѣвныѧтъ да́й ни го днесь : ѿ прости́ ни до́лгове-те на́ши, каквѡто ѿ не́е ги проща́ваме на на́ши-те дѣжнѣцѧ : ѿ не воведи́ ны въ напѣсть, но ѡзбѣви́ ны ѿ лѣкаквѧ : зашто́то твоё е́ цѣрство-то, ѿ сила-та, ѿ сла́ва-та, во вѣки. Ѹми́нь.

THE SAME IN RUSSIAN.

Отче нашъ, сущій на небесахъ; да сватитса
 имя твое; да прїидетъ царствїе твое; да
 будетъ воля твоя и на земли какъ на не-
 беси; хлѣбъ нашъ насущный дай намъ на
 сей день; и прости намъ долги наши, какъ
 и мы прощаемъ должникамъ нашимъ; и не
 предай насъ искушенїю, но избавь насъ отъ
 лукаваго; ибо твое есть царство, и сила, и
 слава, во вѣки. Аминь.

ERRATA.

Р.	3	l.	24	for	вс	read	кс
„	8	„	5	„	сгáти	„	свáти
„	„	„	7	„	свaтá	„	свaтáа
„	10	„	25	„	тѡ	„	тѡ

The printing of some Bulgarian words without their accents, as well as several blemishes which will strike the eye of an English reader, are owing to deficiencies in the founts of type employed.

PUBLIC LIBRARY
OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON.

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