



**SOFIA UNIVERSITY "ST. KLIMENT OF OHRID"**

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**DEPARTMENT OF BULGARIAN LANGUAGE**

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## **ABSTRACT**

of a dissertation work for awarding the scientific-educational degree "doctor" in  
professional direction 2.1. Philology  
(History of the Bulgarian literary language)

on topic

**Development of the administrative vocabulary and terminology in the new  
Bulgarian literary language  
(from Liberation to World War II)**

**Doctoral student:**

**Zornitsa Lyubenova Ivanova**

**Supervisor:**

**Prof. Dr. Vladislav Milanov**

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The study contains 205 pages and includes: introduction, four chapters, conclusion, conclusions, scientific contributions, list of publications on the topic of the dissertation, bibliography and appendices.

#### Scientific jury

1. Prof. Dr. Gergana Dacheva
2. Prof. Ph.D. Vanya Zidarova
3. Prof. Dr. Ruska Stancheva
4. Prof. Dr. Nadezhda Stalyanova
5. Associate Professor Dr. Lachezar Perchekliyski

The open meeting on the protection of the dissertation will be held on ..... At Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski".

The protection materials are available on the website of the University –

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## INTRODUCTION

The introductory part of the dissertation focuses on the importance of lexicology as a science, the dynamic nature of the lexical composition, and the semantic scope of a word containing all its meanings. The reasons for tracing the administrative vocabulary from the Liberation to the Second World War, when the European Union did not yet exist, are of great importance for both the language processes and the influence of borrowings and their penetration into the Bulgarian language. It analyzes whether introducing administrative terms involves borrowings from foreign languages, the use of translations, and how new administrative structures are formed. Furthermore, the language associated with key legal and state institutions such as the judicial system, representative bodies like parliament, the executive authority, military and police forces, and bureaucratic administration and professions in the legal field is examined.

In this context, the object of the present study is indicated - administrative vocabulary. The dissertation aims to reveal and analyze the classification and formation of lexical-semantic groups in the field of administrative vocabulary, focusing on the richness and dynamics of the terminology used in administrative management and legislation from the Liberation of Bulgaria to the beginning of the Second World War. In this regard, the study uses the terms "administrative style," as its name is preserved in this way until the mid-20th century, and "business style," understood by the author as synonyms.

The main goals of the research are twofold and include the collection and description of the variety of administrative vocabulary during the research period, as well as the identification of the ways and models of its penetration and establishment in legal and administrative discourse.

To achieve the set goals, the dissertation defines a number of specific tasks. These include:

- conducting a socio-economic and historical overview of the period from the Liberation to the Second World War;
- tracing and systematizing the statehood and state institutions over periods;
- tracking the state of Bulgarian legislation;
- systematizing all legislative and sub-legislative acts from which the vocabulary will be selected;

- preparing a scientifically motivated classification;
- tracing the trends from their introduction to the present day;
- making a classification of administrative vocabulary and forming lexical-semantic groups;
- distributing them into groups - domestic vocabulary, vocabulary from translated laws, foreign language vocabulary;
- tracking - whether archaic vocabulary has remained in contemporary legislation.

In this way, the dissertation aims to contribute to understanding the development of administrative vocabulary in Bulgaria by analyzing its origin, development, and the influence of various linguistic and cultural factors. This study will not only enrich the academic literature on the subject but also offer new perspectives on understanding linguistic dynamics in an administrative context.

In this context, the methods and research strategies used in lexicographic science encompass the scope of lexical data, the processes for their collection and study, as well as the criteria used for analyzing this data. The first of the selected methods in this study is taxonomy, which is applied for classification and serves to categorize administrative vocabulary to determine the lexical-semantic structures it forms. Taxonomy is based on principles and rules for systematizing linguistic units. In the process of classification, different objects are grouped into subsets or classes, with each object belonging to a specific class. The classification made in this work, focused on content characteristics, uses the concept of category, which represents a set of features applicable to a given set of objects, with each object having a unique characteristic determined.

Comparison and contrast is the second chosen method. When analyzing and studying linguistic units, they are usually compared, seeking similarities and differences between them. Semantic or formal similarity serves as the basis for comparison, allowing distinguishing features to be highlighted. Based on the comparison, so-called semantic fields are formed, reflecting the content connections between words grouped into lexical-semantic groups, as indicated in the second and third chapters of this study.

Linguistic analysis also finds application in the work. It is accepted that the basis of any scientific research is the analysis of collected and observed data - in this study, the excerpted material is examined and analyzed, grouped into classifications and lexical-semantic groups. As

part of the classifying analysis, one of the key results reflected in the language is the formation of specific terminology in different scientific fields.

The ideographic approach applied in the current study involves interpreting the lexical-semantic architecture of the language through the concept of its "field organization." This includes the theory of semantic fields, which reflects the systematicity and relationships between different words in the language, emphasizing the need to consider issues of the autonomy of each lexical unit and the importance of context in interpreting their semantic structure. The ideographic principle in lexicography, based on an onomasiological approach, used in this study as well, reveals the essence of words as units of sound and meaning and unveils their relative independence of form and meaning. This approach allows for an analysis of changes in the meaning of words while preserving their form and vice versa, changes in form while preserving the meaning.

To apply all these methods and analytical approaches, it was necessary to gather empirical material for study. The following resources were used for this purpose during the research:

- Bulgarian Historical Archive - documents: archive of the National Library "St. St. Cyril and Methodius"
- Bulgarian laws - electronic archive
- Almanac: History of the Bulgarian Language, published by Bulgarian History
- "Bulgarian Statehood in Acts and Documents," by Vasil Gyuzelov

A consultation meeting was also held with Prof. Veselin Yanchev from the Faculty of History at Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski" to clarify which historical moments should be included and which of them are related to the documents that necessitate the formation of the official administrative style. This collaboration with Prof. Yanchev likely provided valuable insights and guidance on historical aspects relevant to the development of administrative vocabulary in the specified period.

The dissertation consists of an introduction, four chapters, a conclusion, and a bibliography.

The total amount of the work is 205 pages.

In the first chapter **Theoretical Foundations of the Study. A brief overview of the fundamental scientific contributions relevant to the dissertation** was made a review of the



scientific literature regarding the relationship between lexicology and stylistics, the construction of the official business style, the characteristics of administrative vocabulary, and the influence of social, economic, and political processes on its development was conducted. The beginning of the chapter outlines the general framework of stylistic differentiation of vocabulary, emphasizing the importance of the official business style and administrative vocabulary in the context of public communication and administrative practice. It is noted that stylistics deals with studying style as a linguistic structure that is not limited to just oral or written speech. Since the word, as the basic unit of language, plays a key role in forming the relationship between language and speech, it serves as a focal point for research objects in both lexicology and stylistics. Style, on the other hand, is defined as a set of linguistic means of expression applied in the communication process by established language practices and their functional requirements for use. In linguistics, the concept of style encompasses various linguistic characteristics - lexical, grammatical, syntactic, intonational - that enrich the expressiveness of speech and allow its classification into different functional styles such as scientific, official-business, journalistic, colloquial, and literary. The different styles represent functional variations of literary language, whose existence is dictated by the specificity and goals of communication in various areas of social life. It is clear that in Bulgaria, the official business style emerged and became distinct as a separate style at the latest after the Liberation in 1878, but the foundations for its development were laid as early as the beginning of the 19th century.

Next, the focus shifts to the influence that social, economic, and political processes have on the development of the official business style and administrative vocabulary during different historical periods such as the Middle Ages, the Revival period, and the Post-Liberation period. It emphasizes how historical changes have shaped and transformed administrative vocabulary, adapting it to new social and political realities.

Another important aspect that has been highlighted is related to the fact that besides the mentioned social, economic, and political changes, borrowings from foreign languages also influence the formation of style and administrative vocabulary. The presence of borrowings in the lexical composition of languages is caused by extralinguistic factors and contacts between different languages, offering a method for expanding the lexical repertoire. At the interlinguistic level, this process demonstrates how words can be introduced into a foreign language environment and how they establish connections and relationships with domestic vocabulary.

Within a language, these words go through stages of integration, acceptance, and establishment, or they may be isolated and separated. In a language that borrows words, they are formally and semantically integrated, adapting fully or partially to the necessary forms for constructing their syntactic and paradigmatic relationships. Professor Vasilka Radeva specifically focuses on the adaptation and assimilation of foreign language vocabulary in "Bulgarian Lexicology and Lexicography," clarifying the two concepts and providing examples to illustrate the processes. In the dissertation, the origin of individual words comprising administrative vocabulary in the research period is traced, clearly showing that the influence of Russian, Latin, French, and German languages prevails. Special attention is also paid to the role of words in administrative language, including their lexical meaning. Among Slavic languages, the influence of the Russian language on Bulgarian is most pronounced, a result of Russia's prolonged cultural, economic, and political influence, with periods of influence corresponding to specific historical moments.

In addition to the Russian language, Latin also plays a role in the lexical diversity. Thematically, Latin vocabulary can be distinguished as common vocabulary, cultural and socio-political vocabulary, and terminological vocabulary. The terminological apparatus of almost all sciences is of Latin origin, with many terms combining Greek-Latin influence. It is noted that the languages of Western Europe also play an important role in the development of administrative vocabulary and the overall enrichment of the Bulgarian language. Through them, the Bulgarian language has been enriched with a significant portion of international vocabulary rooted in Greek and Latin. On the other hand, many words of French, German, and English origin have entered into use in the Bulgarian language through the Russian language, reflecting complex cultural and linguistic relationships.

Next, a classification of administrative vocabulary is presented, where the exposition systematizes and categorizes terms according to their usage, functions, and context of use. Since laws, regulations, directives, contracts, statements, letters, protocols, etc., are related to the official business style, it becomes clear that they are directed towards the administrative organization of the state from the society's perspective, as well as towards any individual in need of the respective administrative, institutional, legal services, etc. Based on the excerpted vocabulary from various types of business texts in this study, the lexical characteristics of the official business style can be distinguished into the following more generalized groups:

|   |
|---|
| → relationships between individuals and between individuals and institutions are expressed through special designations, tailored to generalization regardless of individual personality, devoid of emotional coloring. |
| → in legislative documents, regulations, and guidelines, vocabulary characteristic of legal terminology and practice is used.   |
| → specific words and expressions, called chancellery language, whose use is mandatory for the respective document.  |
| → vocabulary and terminology related to diplomacy and international law.  |
| → vocabulary and terminology related to the economy and trade.  |

This provides a clear framework for understanding the structure and logic of administrative vocabulary.

Finally, the chapter deals with lexical-semantic groups, examining in detail the semantic fields that form an administrative vocabulary. The classification and formation of lexical-semantic groups are of great importance for linguistics - in the field of lexicology and sociolinguistics. The distribution of administrative vocabulary into lexical-semantic groups helps systematize the language and understand the semantic relationships between words. This allows for an analysis of the meaning and usage of words in different administrative and legal contexts, as well as tracking the evolution of these meanings over time. This period is particularly significant for the Bulgarian language and culture, as it covers the time after Bulgaria's Liberation from Ottoman rule and leads up to the 1940s, during which the administrative vocabulary not only reflects linguistic changes but also the socio-historical processes that ultimately lead to the emergence of administrative vocabulary and the development of the official-business style.

The second chapter **Socio-Cultural and Historical Context of the Period from Liberation to World War II**, traces the characteristics of the socio-cultural and historical environment from the period of Liberation to World War II. This period is crucial for understanding the formation of the modern Bulgarian nation and state, with a focus on the

political, social, and economic processes that laid the foundations of contemporary Bulgaria. To review the socio-cultural and political environment of the period and how these processes influence the formation of the administrative style and the classification of administrative vocabulary, a brief overview of events in previous historical periods is necessary. Before Bulgaria's Liberation, the Turkish administrative style was used in official written contacts. It was during this time that the foundations of the administrative business style of the Bulgarian literary language were laid. The beginning of this process is associated with the translation of the penal code from 1841, done by Kalist Luka Sopotnenez and edited by Neofit Rilski. However, the fall of Bulgaria under Ottoman rule had an influence on delaying these processes. Bulgaria was diverted from its natural historical path, hindering the development on political, cultural, and economic levels, and shifting cultural and linguistic trends that were established in the Middle Ages based on Christianity and Slavic literacy. The country was diverted from the European path of progress, keeping it in retreat for several centuries from the main paths of human development. This isolation separated the country from the Slavic world, with which it was traditionally connected through language, culture, and religion.

Since as early as the 18th century in Russia, a German model of business communication in form and spirit has been in use, it can be said that after the Liberation in Bulgaria, the Russian business style gradually overlaid and simultaneously created a new, European in spirit and meaning administrative style of correspondence (combining French-Romance and German models of document writing). In the initial years after the Liberation, this had a direct linguistic influence, but in connection with the social, economic, and administrative changes that were increasingly emerging, the linguistic situation also began to find its way toward reorganization and development.

The documents that arise in distinct periods and shape the style are indicated. The period between 1880 and 1886 in Bulgaria is a time of significant political and administrative changes. This is a period in which reforms are carried out both in the legislative sphere and in the administration of the country. Some of the important laws adopted during this period include:

- **Law on Public Associations (1881):** regulates the legal status of public organizations in Bulgaria, which play an important role in building civil society and supporting national goals and ideas.

- **Law on Public Buildings (1881):** regulates the construction and maintenance of public buildings, such as schools, hospitals, etc.
- **Law on National Schools (1882):** aims to improve the models established in the country's educational system by guaranteeing the right to education for all citizens and establishing standards for national schools.
- **Law on School Inspectors (1883):** regulates school inspection and control in the country to improve the quality of education.

During the period between 1880 and 1886 in Bulgaria, there were other legal documents that played an important role in regulating public life and the activities of state institutions. In this period, various types of written documents such as statements, letters, protocols, reports, petitions, complaints, resolutions, declarations, and others existed in Bulgaria. These documents played a significant role in facilitating communication between members of society and individual institutions. They, in turn, also played an important role in shaping the administrative style as such.

The period between 1887 and 1900 in Bulgaria saw changes in all aspects of society and was characterized by significant events in political, social, economic, and administrative realms. In 1887, Prince Alexander I introduced an authoritarian regime in the country with a highly centralized government and subordination to royal authority. He mandated the formation of a government led by Stefan Stambolov, who remains one of the most prominent political figures in Bulgarian history after the Liberation due to his principles advocated and adhered to in his foreign policy activities and economic modernization of the country at a pace previously unknown.

In addition to the laws and documents regulating relations between society and state institutions such as statements, letters, protocols, reports, petitions, complaints, transcripts, and declarations, during the period between 1887 and 1900, there were other types of documents related to the administrative style and influencing the classification of administrative vocabulary in the Bulgarian language. Some of these documents include:

- Documents issued by administrative institutions
- Regulatory acts and laws
- Financial documents

The documents mentioned influence the administrative style in the Bulgarian language through the use of specific vocabulary and terminology used in the fields of administration, law, and finance. Administrative vocabulary plays an important role in the process of communication and information exchange between administrative bodies, citizens, and other interested parties. This trend continues in the early decades of the 20th century.

The period between 1900 and 1914 in Bulgaria is of vital importance for the country's development in terms of political, social, economic, and administrative spheres. In 1903, the Ilinden-Preobrazhenie Uprising erupted in Macedonia and the region of Adrianople (Edirne) in Thrace, which had serious consequences for the political situation in Bulgaria. As a result of the suppression of the uprising by the Ottoman authorities, a political crisis ensued in the country, leading Prince Ferdinand to transform Bulgaria into a constitutional monarchy. Following the Balkan Wars (1912-1913) and the subsequent changes, Bulgaria suffered significant setbacks in the aforementioned spheres of development.

In addition to laws, other types of legal documents become functionally important in Bulgaria, which is significant for the legal system and the functioning of society. For example, statutes and regulations are sub-legal acts that regulate the details of implementing laws. They may include instructions, rules, procedures, and administrative directives issued by competent administrative authorities for specific situations or sectors of society.

Changes in education, culture, international relations, and the ethnic structure of the population during the period 1900-1914 also influence the administrative institutions in Bulgaria in several ways. The development of education necessitates the creation and development of new educational institutions such as schools and universities. This requires expanding the administrative structure related to education management, including appointing new teachers, establishing new schools, and building new educational infrastructure, as well as regulations to govern the performance of duties by the respective parties. The flourishing of culture and arts leads to an increase in cultural institutions such as theaters, museums, and libraries. These institutions require administrative management to function adequately, including personnel appointments, event planning, and budget management to cover respective needs.

Bulgaria's participation in international events and the signing of treaties with other countries require the establishment of specialized administrative institutions to manage foreign relations and implement international agreements. Changes in the ethnic structure of the

population necessitate administrative measures for integrating different ethnic groups, ensuring their rights, and resolving potential conflicts.

The period between 1914 and 1920 in Bulgaria is of crucial importance for the country, marked by a series of events and changes in all spheres of society - social, political, economic, and administrative. Each of these changes is clarified in how it specifically manifests in the public and historical context.

The next period of significant changes was between 1920 and 1930, marked by significant social, political, economic, and administrative changes that laid the foundation for the modernization of the country but also triggered various social tensions. It is clarified how these changes manifest in social, political, economic, and administrative aspects. The result of these changes is the creation of a more modern, industrialized, and centralized state, but at the same time, it leads to increased social inequalities and political tensions.

The last decade of significant events and changes is the period between 1930 and 1940. Bulgaria is influenced by a variety of factors, including both internal and external ones such as the global economic crisis, political tensions in the region, and the authoritarian nature of governance. The socio-economic conditions are challenging for a large part of the Bulgarian population. The disparities between the rich and the poor deepen, leading to increased poverty and social injustice. A large portion of the population continues to be engaged in agriculture, but the beginning of industrialization in the country is also observed.

The main conclusions based on the studied socio-cultural, political and economic context can be divided into three main directions. The first guideline is related to the language status of official documents before the Liberation. During this period, Turkish administrative style was used in official written communication. It was at this time that the foundations of the administrative-business style of the Bulgarian literary language were laid. The second direction is related to the situation after the Liberation of Bulgaria in 1878. Then a number of laws appeared and each decade brought the spirit of the new time and the new needs of society - to connect with the institutions and to realize and take advantage of their rights to Bulgarian citizens in every sphere of life. This is how the legal documents to carry out these processes are created. The influence in the early years after the Liberation was mostly from the Russian language and the Russian model created and standardized normative documents. After the development and changes in the cultural and educational activity of the country (emergence of

community centers, companies, organizations, commercial and law firms, etc.), the need for administrative and business documents arose through which business correspondence could be carried out, and thus processes of influence from other languages began in the Bulgarian language - Russian, Latin, German, French. This is the third direction associated with the second and third decades of the 20th century. In the 1920s and 1930s, Bulgaria's administrative system underwent significant changes, especially under the influence of political changes. After the establishment of the fascist regime in 1934, a centralized administrative structure was introduced in the country, which subordinated all aspects of public life to state power. This trend towards centralisation continued in the following decades.

The third chapter of the dissertation **Classification of Administrative Vocabulary** is devoted to the classification of administrative vocabulary and explores the origin, essence and ways of establishing administrative vocabulary, focusing on social, economic and political changes as a prerequisite for lexical diversity. In addition, the influence of foreign languages on the formation of the administrative language is also considered. The chapter is structured on the basis of several main aspects that deal with different time periods, starting from 1878 to 1940. Attention is also paid to the genre and thematic diversity of administrative texts - laws, regulations, regulations, contracts - for each of the studied periods (1878 - 1900, 1900 - 1920, 1920 - 1930 and 1930 - 1940) and analyzes how changes in society and government affect the lexical composition and style of administrative documentation. For the purposes of the autorefer, a model of classification of the first distinct period is presented.

The examination of the individual documents in their chronological sequence allows to trace the development of administrative vocabulary, expressions and stable and free phrases in the years after the Liberation. Through their classification and distribution by lexico-semantic groups, the trends that are established can be formulated and the theories of the emergence and development of the administrative style set as a basis in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance can be further developed. Between 1878 and 1900, the study focused on the following documents:

- Law on Agriculture-Municipal Vessels, 1887
- Civil Litigation Act, 1891
- Penal Act, 1896
- Rules of Conduct Cases Under the Jurisdiction of Spiritual Courts, 1897



- Law on the Structure of the Courts, 1899

The stated functions of the Law on Agriculture-Municipal Vessels of 1887 and the ways in which it should be drawn up as a text and structure, require the use mainly of administrative and managerial vocabulary to differentiate the stylistic expressions and phrases. Through them, various aspects of the administrative vocabulary can be observed, as they relate to both local government and the justice system, and their distribution by different categories is as follows:

### **Administrative and local management vocabulary**

- ❖ Local government and structures:
  - rural municipality, mayor, municipal council, district governor, district chief, municipal scribe, secretary (duplication in the list), municipal treasury.
- ❖ Procedures and actions in local government:
  - regular session, meeting, resolution, agreement, to be promulgated by the State Gazette, application.

### **Legal vocabulary**

- ❖ Judicial institutions and persons:
  - court, jury, partners, court cases, plaintiff, justice justice, jury, convict, appeal in cassation.
- ❖ Legal actions and procedures:
  - claim for property rights, fine, statutes, complaints, witnesses, berium, debtor, damages, attachment, creditor, creditors, supervision, judgment, law, without consequence, transcript.

### **Economic and property vocabulary**

- ❖ Financial and property actions:
  - municipal treasury, distraint, real estate, damages.

### **Administrative and legal documents and processes**

- ❖ Documentation and promulgation:
  - Ministry of Justice, to be promulgated by the State Gazette, transcript.

This categorisation helps to clarify the function of specific terms and how they reflect the interaction between local government, the administration of justice and administrative processes. In this regard, besides the above mentioned classification of administrative vocabulary, terms, expressions and phrases can be organized into the following lexico-semantic groups, which

reflect different aspects of local government, the judiciary and administrative processes. Through the differentiation of these lexico-semantic groups, the interaction between the different levels of government and the judiciary is emphasized, as well as the role of citizens and administrative authorities in this process.

The classification of administrative vocabulary and free and sustainable words in the Civil Procedure Act 1891 is based on legal vocabulary, covering various aspects of law, the judiciary and administrative procedures. Here's how they can be categorized:

❖ **Legal vocabulary**

- **Legal procedures and actions:** bickering, objection, order, civil claim, felony case, felony prosecution, appeal, statement of claim, evidence, summons, confession, oath, security, costs, court of appeal, expertise, compensation.
- **Participants in the legal process:** claimant, insolvent debtors, actionable, defendant, creditor, applicant, rapporteur, trustee, confidential.
- **Judicial and administrative institutions and documents:** judicial institutions, civil law, law, private persons, cases, opposing party, criminal act, criminal court, justice of the peace, district courts, justice of the peace, receipt, witnesses, copy, office, extraterritoriality, clerks, counties, courts, supreme court of cassation, judicial and administrative institutions, municipal government, power of attorney.

❖ **Corporate vocabulary**

- **Corporate documents and structures:** companies, statutes, contracts.

❖ **Property law - terms relating to property rights and transactions**

- **Property and personal rights:** personal claims, claims in rem, land or personal easements, expired maturities.

❖ **Military and service vocabulary - terms related to military and service ranks and structures:**

- **Military and service ranks:** the officers, the unterofficers.

❖ **Administrative procedures and management**

- Appropriate police officers, promulgation.

Each category reflects different elements of the legal and administrative process, while at the same time emphasizing the importance of accurately understanding and applying the meaning of the relevant terms in legal practice.

The following lexical-semantic groups emphasize the complex structure of the judicial system and the diversity of legal procedures, the participants in them, as well as the important documents and agreements that regulate legal relations and judicial administration. Each category illustrates key elements of the legal system and administrative management.

The Criminal Law of 1896 is also an important legal act in the history of Bulgarian legislation, which aims to regulate criminal law in the Principality of Bulgaria after the Liberation from Ottoman rule. The vocabulary and word combinations can be categorized as follows:

❖ **Legal vocabulary**

- **Basic concepts and procedures:** ordinance, crime, violation, law, sentence, criminal act, criminal prosecution, punishability, life imprisonment, death penalty, guilt, statute of limitations.
- **Participants in the legal process:** judge, injured person, convicted, parolees, the guilty party, accomplice, juvenile criminals, complaint, complainant, prosecutor, justice of the peace.
- **Specific crimes and acts:** treason, treason, forcible accession, conspiracy, false information, riot, unlawful obstruction, bribery, violent acts, bodily harm, confiscation, property damage.
- **Judiciary and administrative institutions:** courts, district court, judicial authorities, chief in the boroughs, Bulgarian government, public authority, diplomatic representative, police order or regulation.

❖ **Administrative and political vocabulary**

- **Political and administrative terms:** subject, crown prince, enemy, sovereign rights, rebels, suffrage, ballots.
- **Administrative documents and procedures:** decrees, foreclosure, order, books, registers, documents, legal regulation.

❖ **Military Vocabulary**

- **Military structures and actions:** Bulgarian armed forces, army.

❖ **Economic and commercial vocabulary**

- **Commercial operations and activities:** contractor, intermediary, agent, vehicle contractors, exploits.

❖ **Legal and administrative procedures:** affidavit, oath, benefit, illegal benefit, perjury.

This classification shows that the words and phrases provided cover a wide range of legal, administrative, political, economic and military terms that are fundamental to understanding the legal and administrative system.

The distribution of these terms by lexico-semantic groups then illustrates the complex structure of the legal system, highlighting the different types of crimes and punishments, the roles of participants in the judicial process, and the main legal documents and procedures that govern the administration of justice. Each category, through the lexical meaning of individual examples, reflects key elements of the legal system, emphasizing the importance of legislation, case law and administrative regulation.

The next document on which the research focuses is the Rules for the conduct of cases subordinate to the spiritual courts of 1897. It aims to arrange and unify the procedures for considering cases in the spiritual courts, as well as to determine their jurisdiction and their interaction with the secular ones judicial authorities. The classification of administrative vocabulary and stable and free word combinations is as follows:

**Legal vocabulary**

❖ **Institutional and structural terms:**

- department, ministry of foreign affairs, ecclesiastical courts, vicar, assessors, chairman of the council, exarchial statute, statute.

❖ **Legal processes and documentation:**

- crime, appeal, term for appeal, subordinate, transcript, complaints, subpoena, power of attorney, written evidence, civil proceedings, divorce cases, law on criminal proceedings, resolution, court of cassation, appeal, certified copy of the appealed decision.

❖ **Judicial and legal activities:**

- contingency, arguments, arguments, confessions, testimony, imprisonment, lawyer, witnesses, consequences, pressure, rebuttal, examination of the witness, first and last instance.

The lexical-semantic groups formed on the basis of the specified vocabulary, terminology and word combinations subsequently present a wide range of aspects of the legal system, highlighting the structures, documents, actors and procedures that form the basis of the administration of justice and administrative management.

The next law that is presented is the Law on the Organization of the Courts of 1899 - a normative act that aims to regulate the organization and functioning of the judicial system in the Principality of Bulgaria. It represents a significant step towards the modernization of the judiciary and lays the foundations for the judicial system as we know it today. The classification is as follows:

### **Legal vocabulary**

#### **❖ Judicial institutions and structures:**

- justices of the peace, district courts, courts of appeal, the supreme court of cassation, military courts, juries.

#### **❖ Litigation and procedural aspects:**

- criminal proceedings, ordinances, jury law, felony manhunt, indictment, disciplinary proceedings, disciplinary punishment, disciplinary prosecution, dispositional hearings, final hearing, sentence, supervision.

#### **❖ Legal professions and positions:**

- prosecutors, bailiffs, notaries, lawyers, judicial investigators, lawyers, legal assistant.

### **Economic vocabulary**

#### **❖ Governance and accountability:**

- annual accounts, annual report (in the context of judicial administration, these terms may refer to the financial management and accountability of judicial institutions).

### **Office vocabulary**

#### **❖ Administration and paperwork:**

- offices, certificate, notarial acts, office clerks, proceedings, meetings, subordinate courts, regulations, files, notification.

### **Military Vocabulary**

#### **❖ Military Justice and Structure:**

- military courts (in the context of military law and judicial proceedings).

### **Organizational and administrative structure**

#### **❖ Organizational and administrative structure:**

- sole authority, department, judicial divisions and districts, headquarters, subordinate subjects, minister of justice, sub-secretariat, judicial position, candidate, prosecutor supervision, officials, judicial institutions, superiors, first paragraph, chief prosecutor, proper disciplinary board.

#### **❖ Procedural and organizational aspects:**

- accused, witnesses, Seniority of judges.

With the mentioned law, the classification of the administrative lexicon and word combinations and their distribution by lexical-semantic groups in the business texts for the period 1878 - 1900 have been systematized and arranged for the purposes of the present study. This helps to trace various aspects in the formation of the linguistic picture in terms of the administrative vocabulary and the official-business style, and also to understand the administrative and social processes in the country during this period.

Through this structured analysis, the chapter aims to build a comprehensive picture of the administrative lexicon in Bulgaria during the studied period, highlighting the key factors for its formation and development. Examining the genre and thematic diversity of administrative texts provides an opportunity to analyze lexical changes and the adaptation of administrative language to the needs of society and the state. Thus, the chapter contributes to a deeper understanding of the linguistic processes in the administrative sphere and reflects the social and political changes in Bulgaria during the considered period.

The fourth chapter of the dissertation Administrative style and administrative lexicon examines the origin, essence and ways of establishing the style and lexicon. The chapter begins with an analysis of social, economic and political changes as a prerequisite for the development of administrative style, highlighting how these factors influence the formation and evolution of the official-business style in administrative communication. Legislative influences on the development of administrative style are presented, analyzing how different legislative frameworks and regulations shape and modify linguistic and stylistic norms in the administrative sphere. An important emphasis in the chapter is placed on lexis as a stylistic factor, exploring how lexical and thematic diversity contributes to the characteristics and peculiarities of

administrative style. This aspect is particularly important for understanding the specificity and functionality of the administrative language. The chapter also covers the genre and thematic diversity of administrative texts during different periods (1878 - 1900, 1900 - 1920, 1920 - 1930, and 1930 - 1940) and offers a classification of the administrative vocabulary according to the empirical material extracted from various business documents - applications, letters, certificates, certificates, applications, declarations, etc. For the purposes of the abstract, a classification model of the first distinct period is presented.

First of all, the research focuses on the period between 1878 and 1900, which allows to identify the developing trends in the administrative style during the first years after Liberation. The examined documents belong to one of the above-mentioned categories of personal and author's documents, which include specifically applications, requests, letters, responses of institutions to submitted documents, complaints, objections, requests, open sheets, acts and in which there are mandatory elements that must to attend:

- name of the document;
- addressee/addressee;
- circulation;
- content;
- place and date;
- signature.

It is necessary to trace the structure of these documents in order to find out whether the conditions for their creation have been met, what vocabulary, word combinations and linguistic constructions they are distinguished by, and what are the stylistic markers that distinguish them. It is also necessary to categorize the administrative lexicon and to trace whether sustainable linguistic constructions are available that endure over time, remain relevant and can be found in contemporary documents of the same type. The following documents have been selected for the purpose and implementation of the research tasks:

| <b>Document type</b> | <b>Institution by which it is issued/institution to which it is submitted</b> | <b>vocabulary</b> |
|----------------------|---|-------------------|
|----------------------|---|-------------------|

|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| <p><b>Application-Prayer</b><br/><b>30.07.1898</b></p> | <p><b>To Mr Chairman;</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- addressing is in the upper right corner;</li> </ul> <p><b>Contents:</b> A request to give him material assistance as a participant in the Melnik Uprising of 1895 in the detachment of Ivan Atanasov Injeto, and also materially supported the organization of the detachment. He wrote memoirs of the activities of the detachment he offered for redemption.</p> <p><b>Addressees:</b><br/>Fifth Congress of VMOC - Sofia<br/>Persons: Ivan Atanasov Injeto</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-leadership;</li> <li>-battle;</li> <li>-during the present year;</li> <li>-Individuals;</li> <li>-copy;</li> <li>-government;</li> <li>- under the pretext;</li> <li>- bearing in mind the above;</li> <li>-supply;</li> <li>-monetary obligation;</li> <li>-service;</li> <li>-lawsuit;</li> <li>- speaking;</li> <li>- monophonically;</li> <li>- with a tribute...;</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>Letter</b><br/><b>02.12.1896</b></p>             | <p><b>Addressees:</b><br/>Lovech Financial Chief</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- addressing is in the upper right corner;</li> <li>- the date and place are indicated in the upper left corner</li> </ul> <p><b>Contents:</b> To announce how many acres of land have been allocated to the volunteer Tsvetko Zlatarev</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- his present certificate;</li> <li>- a standing committee;</li> <li>- I have the honour to ask you;</li> <li>- to speak;</li> </ul>   |
| <p><b>Letter</b><br/><b>10.05.1897</b></p>             | <p><b>Addressees:</b><br/>District Chief - Troyan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- addressing is in the upper right corner;</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- I have the honour to ask you;</li> <li>- to order;</li> <li>- granted to it by decree;</li> <li>- monetary material;</li> </ul>  |



|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the date and place are indicated in the upper left corner</li> </ul> <p><b>Contents:</b> Tsvetko Zlatarev to appear in order to receive a monetary tool for a restaurant, according to art. 6 of the Fighters' Act.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- establishment;</li> <li>- according to art. 6 of the Fighters Act;</li> </ul>   |
| <p><b>Protocol</b><br/><b>16.06.1895</b></p> | <p><b>Contents:</b> for the formation of the detachment "Pirin Mountain" and determining the leadership; The names of the participants are listed.</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- we authorized;</li> <li>- we chose unanimously the following persons;</li> <li>- above;</li> <li>- three-member committee;</li> </ul>   |
| <p><b>Application</b><br/><b>1899</b></p>    | <p><b>Addressees:</b> Ministry of Finance - Sofia</p> <p><b>Content:</b> With a request to be issued a copy of his company certificate</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- boss;</li> <li>- the present;</li> <li>- a copy of my membership certificate;</li> <li>- Troyan District Chief;</li> <li>- certificate;</li> <li>- sooner if possible;</li> <li>- I also attach a stamp here;</li> <li>- with respect;</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>Notice</b><br/><b>17.08.1886</b></p>   | <p><b>From:</b> Sofia City Hall</p> <p><b>Addressees:</b> District governors - Bulgaria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- notification structured with recipients, message, signature;</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- appear (with the function of announce);</li> <li>- telegram;</li> <li>- district governors;</li> <li>- chairman;</li> <li>- camera;</li> </ul>  |

|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
|  | <p><b>Content:</b> To inform the populace that the prince is returning to retake the throne.</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- princely power;</li> <li>- internal affairs;</li> <li>- to step into the princely authority given to me by the grace of God and the will of the people;</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>Proclamation</b><br/><b>09.08.1886</b></p> | <p><b>By:</b> Metropolitan Clement</p> <p><b>Contents:</b> For the coup on August 9, 1886 - the dethronement of Alexander I Battenberg and the formation of an interim government chaired by Metropolitan Kliment and members Major Nikiforov, Dr. Tsankov, T. Burmov, Hr. Stoyanov, V. Radoslavov and K. Velichkov.</p> <p><b>Addressees:</b> The Bulgarian People</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- prince;</li> <li>- throne;</li> <li>- official disclaimer;</li> <li>- dominance;</li> <li>- extraordinary and important event;</li> <li>- provisional government;</li> <li>- Minister of the Interior;</li> <li>- Minister of Finance;</li> <li>- Minister of Foreign Affairs;</li> <li>- Minister of Justice;</li> <li>- Minister of Education;</li> <li>- provisional government</li> <li>- until the Grand National Assembly is pronounced;</li> <li>- Bulgarian citizens and foreign nationals;</li> <li>- guaranteed;</li> <li>- confident;</li> <li>- faith, ethnicity and political beliefs</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>Appeal</b></p>                             | <p><b>From:</b> Macedonian Committee</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- cooperative action;</li> </ul>  |

|                                    |  |  |
|------------------------------------|--|--|
| <p><b>19.02.1895</b></p>           | <p><b>Content:</b> For the convening of a general meeting of the Macedonian-Odrina societies.</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- companies;</li> <li>- representative;</li> <li>- proxies;</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>Certificate<br/>1899</b></p> | <p><b>By:</b> Macedonian Committee<br/><b>Contents:</b> It is issued in assurance that Duko Tasev participated in the uprising in 1895, in the battle at the village of Dospat.<br/><b>Addressees:</b> Duko Tasev - b. m.<br/><b>Persons:</b> V. Kovachev"</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the present /certificate/ that he participated in the uprising is given;</li> <li>- as he was counted;</li> <li>- squad;</li> </ul>   |
| <p><b>Serfdom act<br/>1899</b></p> | <p><b>From:</b> Stara Zagora County<br/><b>Contents:</b> For the acquisition of real estate by Anastasia Kasabova, through purchase and sale; with information about the seller, location and boundaries of the property, the names of witnesses, the conditions of purchase and sale.<br/><b>Addressees:</b> Kasabova, Anastasia - Stara Zagora</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- for real estate acquired through purchase-sale;</li> <li>- the conditions of purchase and sale;</li> <li>- identity certificates of counterparties;</li> <li>- the amount of the collected deed, serfdom and other duties and taxes;</li> <li>- legal personality or possession;</li> </ul> |

In these documents are observed officiality, standardization, accuracy and correctness, courtesy of the administrative style. The formality is evident from the use of polite forms of address in applications and letters. Standardization of style includes textolinguistic and stylistic features such as the use of template structures, a content pattern, stereotyped text structures, repetitive mandatory elements. Etiquette formulas expressing politeness, gratitude are also observed in notices, applications and letters. They serve as an expression of a specific attitude,

contain a rich system of lexical and grammatical means through which they guarantee the success of official communication.

In addition to the markers already mentioned, it is also necessary to make a justified classification of the excerpted vocabulary. Each category is designed to reflect a particular aspect of the administrative vocabulary and to include the corresponding examples. The examples are distributed in a way that illustrates their use in different contexts of administrative and managerial communication, the legal system, administrative procedures, financial and economic planning, social and societal issues, organizational structures, as well as in various forms of correspondence and addresses. It is as follows:

❖ **Governance and political terminology:**

- leadership, government, provisional government, princely power, dominance, Minister of Internal Affairs, Minister of Finance, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Justice, Minister of Education, Prince, throne, district governors, chairman, Troyan district chief.

❖ **Legal and judicial terminology (sustainable constructions):**

- According to Art. 6 of the Fighters Act, a lawsuit, official renunciation, title or possession, certificates of the personality of the counterparties, the terms of the purchase and sale, for acquired real estate through purchase-sale.

❖ **Administrative and correspondent terminology:**

- under the pretext, having regard to the foregoing, I have the honour to ask you to order, with honor, your present certificate, a copy of my company certificate, and I enclose here a stamp of arms, a telegram, until the Grand National Assembly pronounces.

❖ **Financial and economic terminology:**

- Supply, struggle, service, monetary equipment, restaurant, the amount of collected act, serfdom and other customs duties and berries.

❖ **Social and social terminology:**

- private persons, Standing Committee, Bulgarian citizens and foreign nationals, faith, nationality and political beliefs, companies, company, representative, proxies, joint action.

❖ **Events and procedures represented by persistent language constructs:**

- In the present year, a copy, we have unanimously authorized, elected unanimously the following persons, above, a three-member committee, to enter into the Princely Authority given to me by the grace of God and the People's Will, an extraordinary and important event.

❖ **Addresses and free phrases:**

- I have the honour to ask you, with reverence, to appear (with the function of informing), as soon as possible, what is granted to him by decree, guaranteed.

This analysis allows to trace the evolution of administrative style and vocabulary in the context of historical and social changes, highlighting the main trends and modifications in the linguistic practice of administrative communication. Through a detailed analysis of the administrative style and vocabulary, the fourth chapter provides a comprehensive understanding of the specifics of the official and business style in Bulgarian administrative practice, focusing on the dynamic interaction between the linguistic, social and legislative factors that form and develop the administrative language over the years.

## CONCLUSION

The dissertation examines the administrative vocabulary and terminology from the Liberation to the Second World War. The following objectives and objectives set as a site at the beginning of the historical linguistic study have been fulfilled:

1. A corpus of administrative vocabulary and terminology has been collected and described;
2. The pathways and patterns of penetration and intrusion into legal and administrative discourse have been established;
3. A socio-economic and historical overview of the period from the Liberation to the Second World War is made;
4. The state of statehood and state institutions are traced and systematized by periods, all of which is related to administrative vocabulary and terminology;
5. The state of the Bulgarian legislation is traced and all laws and regulations from which the vocabulary is excerpted are systematized, and this is a prerequisite for the development of the administrative vocabulary and administrative style;
6. A scientifically motivated classification has been prepared;
7. The trends for the penetration of foreign vocabulary are traced;
8. They are divided into groups the home vocabulary from the usual; vocabulary from translation laws and foreign language vocabulary.
9. The question whether archaic vocabulary has remained in modern legislation is traced and a comparative analysis between the documents from the studied period and their modern equivalents has been made.

**All this definitely necessitates the following conclusions from the dissertation:**

- The dissertation performs a detailed analysis of the administrative vocabulary in the context of the Bulgarian literary language, focusing on its development from the time of the Liberation to the Second World War. It examines how different socio-economic and political processes, as well as the influence from foreign languages, have shaped the administrative vocabulary.
- The classification of administrative vocabulary helps to clarify the function of specific terms and how they reflect the interaction between local government, the administration of justice and administrative processes. Each term carries a specific meaning, which helps to understand the complex structure of administrative and legal management in the state.

Some of the phrases remain relevant and to a modern moment. Comparative analyses of contemporary documents and documents from the analyzed period are made in order to present the hypothesis that part of the vocabulary loses its use due to a change in the reality in which they function.

- The work offers a classification of lexico-semantic groups and analyzes their evolution, emphasizing how language adapts to the needs of administrative communication. Lexico-semantic groups emphasize the complex structure of the judiciary and the diversity of legal procedures, their participants, as well as important documents and agreements that regulate legal relations and judicial justice. Each category illustrates key elements of the legal system and administrative management.
- Aspects of the penetration of foreign words and the formation of new terms that reflect changes in administrative structures and functions are also included. After conducting a study on the individual terms, expressions and phrases derived from selected types of business texts, the foreign linguistic influence that has its role in the compilation and establishment of lexical, computational, grammatical, etc. is clearly visible. Constructions. The main influence was from Russian and Church Slavonic, and the influence of the Western European languages, mostly French and German, had their influence directly or entered through Russian, as it was the basic building block of the style during the temporary Russian rule after the Liberation.
- Thus, the study contributes to a deep understanding of the dynamics of the Bulgarian administrative vocabulary and its adaptations to the changing social and political conditions.

## SCIENTIFIC CONTRIBUTIONS

- For the first time in historical linguistics, the specifics of administrative vocabulary and terminology have been analyzed in detail in diachronic terms;
- A thorough linguistic analysis of the basic laws is made in view of the development of administrative vocabulary and terminology;
- The classification of lexico-thematic groups follows a unified pattern and unfolds essentially the specificity of uses;
- For the first time, the various subsets of administrative vocabulary and terminology are summarized and analysed in detail: **business vocabulary and terminology; protocol vocabulary and international relations;**
- The relationship between vocabulary and terminology and the development of the administrative style, which in the Bulgarian language has the most serious prerequisites for development and development after the Liberation with a view to the development of administrative structures and the creation of legislation for their needs, is understood;
- It is particularly important for the history of literary language to emphasize the relationship of its development with the formation and development of the two main factors that underpin and shape its system: education and administrative structures.



## **PUBLICATIONS ON THE TOPIC OF THE DISSERTATION**

Tancheva, Zornitsa. Socio-economic prerequisites for the development of administrative vocabulary in the New Bulgarian literary language (from the Liberation to the 1920s), the journal "Socio-economic Prerequisites" Contemporary Linguistics, vol. 1, 2021

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Ivanova, Zornitsa. Sociolinguistic Prerequisites for the Development of the Administrative Style in the Bulgarian Language in the Period 1878-1900. Bulgarian Speech, vol. 1/2, 2022

Ivanova, Zornitsa. Typology of Administrative Vocabulary and Lexico-Semantic Groups in the Courts Structure Act 1899, p. Bulgarian Speech, vol. 2, 2023

Ivanova, Zornitsa. Legal Vocabulary and Terminology in the Bulgarian Language in the Period 1933-1939. PROUDY, STŘEDOEVROPSKÝ ČASOPIS PRO VĚDU A LITERATURU, vol. 1, 2023 r.

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### **Application:**

The analyzed documents