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Patterns of dative case with meanings of 'give' and 'do someone good' in the Bulgarian dialects

Introduction

The Bulgarian **dialectal** language boasts an outstanding originality: in the 9th century it was a classical Slavic language, and today – more or less an original Balkan language already characterized by its caselessness in nominals. However, this feature is not unconditional, because in the Bulgarian dialects across the entire linguistic continuum, certain modern relict (residual) forms of the declension of nominals, which is one of the most essential features of the Old Bulgarian morpho-syntax, continue to function. Today, grammatical cases seem to be the most reliable evidence suggesting that there are a number of Bulgarian dialects which have preserved pieces from old grammar systems. In the recent decades, the comparison of the Modern Bulgarian forms with the Old Bulgarian ones has been thoroughly and successfully conducted at both lexical and lexicographic levels by the Institute for Bulgarian Language at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (cf. the release of the Bulgarian Etymological Dictionary I–VI, 1971–2002, and especially of the Dictionary of Old Bulgarian I–II, 1999–2009), in which comparative material from the two historical forms of Bulgarian language – Old Bulgarian and Modern Bulgarian, is presented. This was not the case with the release of the academic Grammar of the Old Bulgarian Language (1991). In this volume, the Modern Bulgarian dialect material, with very few exceptions, has not been adduced (especially in morphology) in order to make an obvious parallel between the earliest period and the most recent one which, as will become clear later, is represented by an extremely large and previously unsuspected richness of preserved narrative

forms. The Middle Bulgarian period, during which *casus generalis* was formed, is not the subject of this study.

Adducing modern, dialectical narrative material and the analysis of the preserved archaic patterns in contemporary dialects from the entire Bulgarian language continuum seeks, among other things, to reveal the pointlessness of certain attempts of foreign Slav scholars not only at reviving the Pannonian hypothesis, but also at turning it it into a Neo-Pannonian one by expanding to a maximum the folk base of the language of Cyril and Methodius through the incorporation of all Slavic languages and dialects in it, including the Russian language. The aim is also to prove with facts that the alleged 'non-Bulgarian" traits in the language of Cyril and Methodius, such as 'Russian," 'Czech," 'Serbian," continue to be modern features of a number of living Bulgarian dialects regardless of the transition of the overall Bulgarian language from a synthetic to an analytic grammatical system.

The research methodology in this study was chosen at the pattern level and is limited to one specific pattern of the dative case. The direction of the action – physical (spatial), and abstract – to a particular object (type of *Идù врàгу*) – contains the essential meaning of the dative case. The patterns are mainly of two types: adverbial and adnominal, but there are also examples of simultaneous dependence on both the verb and the nominal.

This paper explores the pattern of the dative case for purpose as an indirect addition to verbs meaning 'to give' and 'to do someone good*': Dative case for advantage/ disadvantage (dativus commodi – incommodi*) **ДАТИ** (and derivatives), **ПОМАГАТИ, РАБОТАТИ** etc.: **И ПРЯЛОМЪ ХЛЯБЫ ДАСТЪ УЧЕНИКОМЪ, УЧЕНИЦИ ЖЕ НАРОДОМЪ**. Mark. Matt. 14. 19.3. (Totomanova, Dobrev, Ikonomova 1986: 79) In some examples they coincide with the patterns of the double-dependent dative case. Today, the patterns are found in nouns of the three genders, i.e. masculine, feminine and neuter, and both in singular and plural. The patterns are: a) with a fully preserved inflection; b) with a duplicated inflection in the pronoun declension; c) with partially or completely changed case endings – either of the nominal without the article morpheme; only of the article morpheme; or of both the nominal and the article morpheme. The presented material is excerpted from dialect studies (Videnov: 1969; Boyadzhiev: 1972; Boyadzhiev: 1979; Boyadzhiev: 1991; Keremidchieva: 1993; Kocheva: 2012), with the addition of material personally collected during dialectal expeditions in recent times.

1. Southeastern dialects

From among the Rhodope dialects the morphemes are best represented in the Smolyan dialect. Regarding the nominals in the masculine singular, along with *Дàдоh сùну* (*брàту, Стойèну, кòн'у, свàту*), forms with duplicated case endings from the pronoun declension are seen more often: *Дàйте Ивàнуму, Дай брàт'уму да кмсне, Дèдуму òднеси дарвà* 'Give to Ivan; Give to the brother; Bring wood to grandfather*'; also with the use of the article *Дай вòлусỳму сèно* 'Give the ox some hay*'; *Нòс'а стрùкуму прòгима, '*Bring breakfast to my uncle'; for the feminine singular: *Какòф армагàн ште провòдиш мàйци си* 'What gift will you send to your mother*'; Мòмêхи дай му хòро и гиздùло* 'Give

the maidens dancing and jewels'. For the neuter singular the forms are similar: without an article – *Дай дѐтему (кòпелему) нȅшто* 'Give the child something', and with an article – *Дàйте дѐтенуму да ни плàчи* 'Give to the child something not to cry'; *Дàй дѐтесуму ròка* 'Give the child a hand'. *Да стòрим шùлетому прȅсол* 'To give the lamb to eat'. The already rare construction *Дай дѐтесуму да лàпне* 'Give the child a paw' has been recorded in the area of Ropkata. As to the area of Smolyan, it is also characterized by both types of forms for the feminine singular: *Дай бàби (мàйци, сѐстри, ỳчини)* 'Give to grandmother (mother, sister aunt)'; *Пòмогни да изведѐ крàвана* 'Help bring out the cow'; *Йди òтвори женѐнех да не седù отпреш вратàна* (from an older form: *женднехи*) 'Go, open door for the woman, so she doesn't stand in front of it'; *Мѐтни крàвинѐхи да едѐ* 'Give the cow to eat'. (Kocheva 2012: 110)

The dialect of Momchilovtsi, also belonging to the group of the Smolyan dialects, predominantly displays declension forms with an article like *Главенùцетохи отнѐли гиздùло, а пак бàбȇтохи лȍгун'* 'They took from the fiancée her jewelry and from the old woman its ration (feed)'; *Ага дадȇш крàвесохи лȍгун', та спỳска праснùкан* 'When you give the cow its ration (feed), it gives milk'.

For masculine and neuter plural, records from Momchilovtsi also include *Дàйте деверȇмсȇм аглȍците; Дòнеси мỳлетамсȇм сȅно* 'Give to my husband's brothers…; Bring to the mules…', and in Smolyan – *Нàгоди децàмтȇм да спȍмт.* 'Put the children to sleep'. The already rare construction *Дай т'ѐл'ц'есем с'àну да тỳрим* 'Come, let's put some hay for the calves' has been recorded in the region of Ropkata (Keremidchieva: 1993). The record *Ше мѐтна хайвàнемсем трàва* 'I will give grass to the cattle' comes from Zlatograd.

From among Eastern Rhodope dialects, the original dialect of the village of Tihomir, Krumovgrad region, is of particular interest. For nouns in the masculine and neuter singular, the following examples have been recorded: *Кỳпи[x] мòêмте сыну молùфче* 'I bought my son a pencil'; *Дàде чулêку ид'унч* 'Gave the man profit'; *Прȍдàл клȉкòто дрỳгумте мùджу* 'Sold the same as to the other guy'; *А ê кỳпих нàшêмтê бубàйку джагàры* 'I bought our father cigarettes'; *Дàй млàдȉмсе кòпел'у ракùйȩ* 'Give the young boys rakija'; *Дàдоо нàшȩмте дȇт'у тетрàткъ* 'I gave our children a notebook'; *Мустафỳте ша дàват китàпе* 'They will give books to Mustafa'; *Дай чулêкусу нêква орȇшка* 'Give the man some nut'; *Дàй чулêкусу джагàр* 'Give the guy a cigarette'; *Дай тȅлȩтте зар'ȍ* 'Give the calves food'; *Дай дȇт'уте бамбòна* 'Give the child candy'. Feminine singular has been recorded with *Фатмит'ȇ ше дàват китàпȩ* 'They will give Fatme documents (with an article)'. The dative case in the plural is presented with examples in the neuter and the feminine genders: *Завòжат ми лȇба ф мисàлȩтȩ и нòсе[x] децàмтем* 'They wrap me bread and I bring it to the children'; *Прадàде женȇмте басмыте* 'Sell the women the cloth basma'; *Дàй крàвȇмтȩ, казелите зар'ȍ* 'Give to the cows…'; *Дòнес афцȇмтȩ лùсте* 'Bring to the sheep'; *Дай рыбамтȇ* 'Give to the fish'.

The Eastern Rhodope dialect of Devesilite is very similar to the dialect of Tihomir. The following examples have been found in nominals in the masculine singular: *Прȍвòдла кȍмпùłе Асȅну глȇму* 'She sent potatoes to the older Asen'; *Стàру бубàйку ȍстàвиł кòштото* 'He left the house to the old father'; *Градù кòштото нȅгувуму бàтку* 'He

is building a house to his elder brother'; *Łèηку пр'о̀dо во̀но* 'I spin wool to Lenko'; *О̀ннес łȧdа̀ѝника̇те бѐджу мышкумте* 'Take the refrigerator to the younger brother'.

Usually, with nominals in the feminine singular it is the non-article form that is subject to declension: *Ага̀ dам учинѝ, ша т о̀став'о* 'After I give to auntie, I'll leave some some for you too'; *Но̀си тѐйзи а̇йтѐз ра̀боты* 'Take these things to auntie'; *Ша dам ка̀ки пр'о̀łото* 'I'll give the yarn to my sister'; *Да̀й ѝгłото джиджи* 'Give the needle to my sister'; *А̀ни ша г о̀ставе* 'I'll leave it to mother'; *Кỳпиł аłво̀ А̀ηки големѝ* 'He bought halva to the older Anka'; *А̀ηки dават бибѐрете* 'They gave the peppers to Anka'; *Ка̀ти кỳпи анно̀ ко̀рпо* 'Buy a kerchief to Anka'.

With names in the neuter singular the declensional form is usually the one with an article, e.g.: *Да̀й ано̀кте пѝłету dа йеdѐ* 'Give feed to one of the chicken'; *Мѐтни сѐно ва̀шумте мỳłету* 'Throw hay to your mule'; *Ва̀шумте но̀ву тѐłету наłѐй во̀dу* 'Give water to your new calf'; *Дай ано̀кте бо̀łнум пѝłету dа каłвѐ* 'Give one of the sick chickens to peck'; *Куп ча̀нто на̇шумте го̀łѐму мо̀мечѐту* 'Buy a purse to our grown-up girl'.

In the plural in all three genders the inflections are one and the same *–ем, –им* and *–ам* (more rarely). Their variations are not always motivated by reasons of positional character (*бубàйкем* and *бубàйкам*): *О̀стаф г ейтѐзем бубàйкем и dа̇скаłем* 'Leave them to these fathers and teachers'; *Ейсѐзем ста̀рем dа̀скаłем по̂ро̀чаłы dа сво̀ршот ра̀бо̂тото* 'These old teachers have been assigned to do the job'; *До̀нес dаско̀то ейсѐзем ста̀рем ученѝцем* 'Bring the board to these older students' (for the masculine). *О̀ннес на̀шемте ка̀ким йѐdене* 'Take food to our elder sisters'; *Ко̀сни мо̀рвечко трѐво на̀шемте кра̀вем* 'Mow some grass for our cows'; *Айсѐзем о̂фцѐм на̀łей во̀dо; Ва̀шемте ко̂ко̀шкем кỳпиło зо̀рна* 'He has bought corn for your hens'; *Ейсѐзем го̂łѐмем мо̀мем dа̀й ко̀рпо* (for the feminine) 'Give to these big girls a towel'. *На̀шемтем пѝłетам збѝро dа йеdо̀т* 'I gather things for our chicken to eat'; *Тур нѐкно ейнѐзем пѝłцем* 'Give something to those chickens'; *До̀несте во̀dо вашемтем тѐłетам* 'Bring water for your calves'; *Ейтѐзем тѐłцем г dа̀во* 'I give these to the calves' (for the neuter).

Dialects of the Rhodope type in Lower Thrace (in modern-day Greece and Turkey) display patterns discussed above, with and without an article, for different genders and numbers: *До̀ртому чова̇ку ко̀й са ра̀dва* (areas of Gyumyurdzhina, Dimotika) 'Who enjoys the old man'; *Деверо̀тому dа̀ва* (areas of Enikyoi, Xanthi) 'Gives to her husband's brother'; *Т'а̀ dаро̀ва зѐтутому нѐшто* (among Thracian refugees in Mandritsa, Kardzhali region) 'She gives something to her brother-in-law'– for the masculine; *Че тога̀ва нев'а̀ста̇тоńи са dаdо̀т папỳци* (Lizgar, Malgar area) 'Then they will give shoes to the bride'; *К'е зѐме, к'е dаdѐ каłма̀нетехи* (among Thracian refugees in Mandritsa, Kardzhali reDervgion) 'Will take, will give to the godmother' – for the feminine.

In the dialect of Sachanli, area of Gyumyurdzhina, as Boyadjiev: 1972 notes, there are recorded forms for the masculine singular such as: *Да̀й свату Кир'а̀ку* 'Give to the father-in-law Kiryak'; for the feminine singular – *Да̀й* (*Мъра̀йки, Ма̀ри, Руси, Точки, майци, ба̀би, бỳл'ки, невдсти*) 'Give to (Mariika, Mari, Rusi, Tochki, mother, grandmother, bright)'; for the neuter singular (with an article) – *Да̀йте мо̀мечетỳму чумбѐрче* 'Give a kerchief to the girl'; *Мъга̀рето̀му dа̀йте о̀dъ* 'Give water to the donkey'.

In the dialect of Xanthi, forms with articles have been recorded such as *Испрàвените дèти даржàха со* and *дàваха фòро л'ỳлконой* 'Standing kids held hands and gave strength to the swing'; *Пùле пùлетуне òку ни испàда* 'The raven won't reach out at another raven's eye'.

2. Southwestern dialects

Central a–dialects: Though on a relatively smaller territory, mostly in the area of Dupnitsa, the dative case forms ending with –ти are found in nominals from the old – (e)nt declension for denoting young beings (the type of отроч in Old Bulgarian). In some Southwestern Bulgarian dialects the forms of masculine proper names such as *Ванчè, Зарè, Кирè* (and respectively *Ванчò, Станчò, Минчò*) which are the successors of earlier diminutive and hypocoristic forms, remain in the neuter with endings *e* and *o*; however, syntactically they continue to behave as masculine proper names. In the area of Dupnitsa, they display a difference between the dative case and the accusative case: *Дàйте* (*Милèти, Зарèти, Кирèти Минчòти, Станчòти, Цикòти* – dative case) 'Give to (Mileti, Zareti, Kireti, Minchoti, Stanchoti, Zikoti)', but *Видòх* (*Милèте, Зарèте, Кирèте, Цикòте* – accusative case) 'I saw (Milete, Zarete, Kirete, Zikote)'.

Outlying Southwestern dialects: The following types of nominals in the masculine singular have been recorded in the Prespa dialect (in Gorna Prespa and the Resen area): *Му дàде* (*Стойàну, Йàнку*) 'He gave (Stoyanu, Yanku)' according to an old *o//ŭ* declension; for the feminine – *Однèсе ù йе чорабите мàйке* 'Take to mother'; in the dialect of Debartsa – *Му дал Мàрку трĕ̀о пàри – o//й* declension 'Marco gave him some money'; in the Porech dialect – *Му го даде нòсифот Мàркойе* 'He gave the leaflet to Marko'; *Òднеси му йа секùрана Мил''àну* 'Take the axe to Milan'. With nominals in the feminine singular in the same dialect, the following forms have been recorded: *Дàде (срùни, тèтки)* 'Gave to aunt'; *Али му зèде Сùрми тафрàк* 'Ali took for Sirma…'. In the dialect of the Malorekantsi, Debar area – *Вỳне и тèтке им дòнесол пèшкиш, а мàйке – нè!* 'He brought gifts to two of his aunts, but not to his mom!' In the Korca type dialect of the village of Boboshtitsa, Albania, the patterns of the dative case for purpose are found in the following examples: with the nominals in masculine singular: *Зòшч не му завèде таткỳ ми лăп* 'Why didn't you take bread to daddy?'; *Жòшч не му завèдой д'àду л'ăп* 'Why didn't they take bread to grandpa'; *И му се поклòни Ристòсу* (no article); *Гòспотому да се стори* 'Pretend to be Lord'; *Му товари чов'èкутому шест мàск'е со паре* 'He loaded six mules with money to the man'. *И му го даде кеседжийутому* 'And gave it to the brigand'; *Конутòму да м'ублàчиш кòжа от нàкой кон пцовùсан* 'Slip on the horse a skin from some dead horse'; *Ежутому му дàде пато* 'He showed the way to the hedgehog' (with an article); with the names in the feminine singular: *Да стòриш ùзмет сèстре Елèне* 'Do some housework for your sister Elena'; *Маш йе… и купи женä му ен топ бамбàк* 'Her husband… bought his wife a bale of cotton' (no article); *И дàде нàто гамил''ä туй да б'àга* 'And he showed the way to the camel to run away' (with an article); in the neuter singular: *Сèтне отùде и завèде чуп'àттуй и вèли* 'And took to the girl and said' (with an article).

For the plural of all three genders in the dative case when an article is used, one can assume that only the article is subject to declension – this is one of the options (*аргатитим, л'удитим, мариц'ӓтем* 'to the jenny-asses', *чупӓтем* 'to the girls'). In the second option, though, the consonant *м* might have dropped off – in some Rhodope dialects the consonant remains, but it is skipped in others, i.e. it is possible that originally the dialect of Korca had forms such as *аргатимим, л'удимим, жебӓмтем, мариц'ӓмем, чупӓмем,* which were later simplified due to odd reasons (just like it happened in some places of the Rhodopes) – so as to avoid the combination *мт* which is very hard to pronounce. The processes took place in the following sequence: *л'удим+тим > л'удимтим > л'удитим; жебӓм+тем > жебӓмтем > жебӓтем; ма(га)риц'ӓм +тем > ма(га)риц'ӓмтем > ма(га)риц'ӓтем.* In this way the mark of the dative case was finally confined to the case of the article. Without doubt we can see here a manifestation of the economy principle in language: one and the same grammatical relation (here the dative case) in the same number (plural) is needless to be expressed twice in the same word – once with the dative case ending of the nominal (*л'удим*) and once again with the declension form of the article –*тим* (*л'удимтим*). With the phonetic change (skipping the *м*) the form *л'удитим* is already perceived as the nominative form *л'уди* + declinable article –*тим*). (cf. Gerdzhikov 1987: 32–41). This can explain the quoted forms in the dialect of Boboshtitsa, Korca region: *Ен ден одӓше на нива да му заведе аргатитим обет* 'The other day he went to the field to take bread to the farmhands'; *И л'удитим му подӓли нафора* 'So they gave communion bread to the people' (masculine); *Бамбӓкому го дӓдой жеб'ӓтем да го тк'ӓ* 'They gave the cotton to the frogs to weave'; *Царо му мӓше сторѐно чупӓтем* 'The king had done this (thing) to the girls'; *И така т'ӓм мариц'ӓтем му даде* 'So he gave them, to the jenny-asses he gave it' (feminine).

3. Northwestern dialects

In the Kosovo part of the area of Gora, forms in the masculine singular have been recorded: (*Дава*) *дѐверу, ако йе по–стар съджак* '(Gives) to her husband's brother, if he is older'; *Пет ùл'аде марке, ако ùма тòга, че дàде устройнику* 'If he has five thousand marks, he will give them to the matchmaker'; in the neuter singular: *Кùчету че тùрим* 'I'll put (food) for the dog'; in the feminine singular: *Рàими го дòнесоф джѐрданот Скòпйе Рàсим* 'Rasim brought Raima a necklace from Skopje'; *Йди ги òнеси Абàзици* 'Go take these to Abazitsa'; *И дàла нѐкойsi цùганки* 'She gave to some sort old Gypsy woman'.

The following forms have been recorded in **Skopska Crna Gora**: for the masculine singular: *Мѐне ми òстави нùву, а Стойàну кùк'у* (Gornyane) 'He left me a field, Stoyan a house'; *Му ги дал пàрете Трàйку Груйовòму* (Mirkovtsi) 'He gave the money to Trayko Gyurov'; *Му дале Вел'ку Трайкòвому пѐнзийу* (Pobozhe) 'They gave Velko Traikov a pension'; *К'е донесе вùно, к'е даде кùму, па стàрейку* (Gluvo) 'He will bring wine, he will give to the godfather, to the old man'; for the feminine singular: *Однѐсе йе Рàтке грòйзе* 'Bring Radka grapes'; *Дàде йе Рàтке од гройзето* 'Give Radka the grapes'; *К'е йе дам Пàуне, дай е Вѐре, нѐка рùча* (Gluvo) 'I'll give to Peacock, give

to Vera, let her eat!'; *Однеси ги лèбав (стрùнке ти, тèтке ти)* (Mirkovtsi) 'Take the breads to your aunt'.

In border regions more uncommon forms for the masculine singular have been found such as: *Дàй добрòтому човèку* 'Give to the good man'; *Дàли влàутому краставицу* 'They gave the Wallachian a cucumber'; for the feminine singular: *Дай Йòрди ложùцуту* 'Give Jorda the spoon'; *Йе дàдое мàйке ми (сестрè ми)* 'They gave to my mother (to my sister)' (also more uncommon). The main forms are of the type *Дàй на човекатòга (влàатога)* 'Give to the man (to the Wallachian)' – for the masculine singular, and *Йе дàдое на мàйк'у ми (на сестрỳ ми)* 'They gave it to my mother (my sister)' – for the feminine singular.

In the Godech dialect more specifically, the following forms have been recorded: *Подвърл'ùше Ивàну два лèва за цел дън* 'He gave Ivan two leva for the whole day'; *Лòза га дàде Пèтку свото* 'Loza gave it to Petko hers'; *Анг'елу га давàше бес нàре* 'He gave it to Angel without money'; *Мèтку све че дàду* 'I will give everything to Metko' – for the masculine singular; *Пèтре нèма што да цèпиш басмỳ* 'Ignore Petra'. *Онò и тèтки че га дадèмо надокрай* 'I'll give it all to my aunt' – for the feminine singular. As M. Videnov remarks – ' a small group of proper names in the masculine whose nominative form ends with a vowel –*a*, also display a dative case form obtained with an ending of – *и*: … *Гòши дàдеше лопàту*" (Videnov 1969: 62).

Conclusion

Based on the presented narrative material, which reflects the relationship between the Old Bulgarian declension and the New Bulgarian relict declension, the following major conclusions can be drawn:
  – although coexisting variationally (duplicatively), not independently (i.e. alongside the current analytic nominal system), the New Bulgarian relict declension system displays extremely rich and varied material in a number of dialects;
  – it is crystal clear that the dialectal Bulgarian language with the preserved fragments of the old declension erodes the established notions which maintain that the New Bulgarian analytic language is too far removed from Old Bulgarian.

All these features build the originality of the Bulgarian language, which although in terms of grammatical structure has emerged as a unique Slavic language of a different type closer to West European languages grammar-wise, still keeps alive a range of case relics.

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Patterns of the dative case with meanings of 'give' and 'do someone good' in the Bulgarian dialects

Abstract

In Bulgarian dialects across the linguistic continuum, relict (residual) forms of the nominal declension continue to function, which is one of the most essential features of the Old Bulgarian morphosyntax. Nowadays, grammatical cases allow us to assume that there are a number of Bulgarian dialects that have preserved fragments of old grammatical systems. The methodology of the study was chosen at the model level and limited to one particular pattern of the dative case. This is the pattern of the dative case for purpose as an indirect object in verbs meaning 'give' and 'do good to someone'. The patterns are mainly two types: adverbial and adnominal. They are found primarily in the southeastern and southwestern Bulgarian dialects, which are the most archaic, but examples of their spread to the northwest are also given.

Wzorce celownika ze znaczeniami 'give' i 'do someone good' w dialektach bułgarskich

Streszczenie

Dialekty bułgarskie w całym kontinuum językowym nadal funkcjonują z reliktowymi formami deklinacji nominalnej, która jest jedną z najważniejszych cech morfosyntaktyki starobułgarskiej. Obecnie kategoria przypadku jest najpewniejszym dowodem na to, że fragmenty starych systemów gramatycznych zachowały się w wielu bułgarskich dialektach. Metodologia badania została wybrana na poziomie modelu i ogranicza się do jednego konkretnego wzorca celownika. Jest to wzorzec celownika jako dopełnienia dalszego w czasownikach oznaczających 'give' i 'do someone good'. Wzorce te są zasadniczo dwojakiego rodzaju: przysłówkowe i przydawkowe. Obecnie można je znaleźć głównie w południowo-wschodnich i południowo-zachodnich dialektach bułgarskich, które są najbardziej archaiczne, ale podano również przykłady ich rozprzestrzeniania się na północny zachód.