

БЪЛГАРИТЕ В СЕВЕРНОТО ПРИЧЕРНОМОРИЕ

ИЗСЛЕДВАНИЯ И МАТЕРИАЛИ

ТОМ ОСМИ

PREFACE

The eighth volume of the series *Bulgarians in the North Coastal Areas of the Black Sea* is compiled and realized within the framework of the research project “Language, History and Culture of Bulgarians in Moldavia and the Ukraine”, which is developed in the University of Veliko Turnovo “St. Cyril and St. Methodius”. The volume consists of three parts that comprise together 25 papers discussing various aspects of the past- and present-day life of Bulgarian communities in the North coastal areas of the Black Sea. A characteristic feature of the present volume is that considerable amount of the work on its compilation has been done via the Internet. Thanks to modern communication technologies it became possible to continue this authorized series edition of Veliko Turnovo University, which has won the recognition of scholars from Bulgaria, the Ukraine and Moldavia as well as the approval of many other foreign research workers in the field of Bulgarian studies.

Part I. of the current volume presents as a distinct section a collection of research papers and materials entitled “Language, Literature and Culture of Bulgarians in Moldavia”, which is compiled by the Scientific Society for Bulgarian Studies in Moldavia. This outstanding symposium of research papers and materials makes an appropriate and valuable contribution to the general subject matter of the series. It was realized by an editorial staff with the distinguished Moldavian scholar in Bulgarian studies a senior associate PhD Nikolay Chervenkov as an editor-in-chief.

1. *N. Chervenkov, N. Kara.* Preface to the collection “Language, Literature and Culture of Bulgarians in Moldavia”. The article offers a brief survey of major stages in the studies of Bessarabian Bulgarians’ language and culture. Close attention is paid to the lack of researches on contemporary status of Bulgarian dialects in Moldavia. The authors acknowledge the opportunity that is given to young people – pupils and students – to acquaint with Standard Bulgarian language but at the same time they take into consideration the influence which this perspective exercises on their native dialects. The result of the two-centuries-long existence of Bulgarian dialects in Bessarabia in the neighborhood

of Romanian, Russian and Ukraine languages manifests itself as a language and cultural impact as well. Language, cultural and other data that have been registered give new openings for scientific observation. For a long period of time the future of this collection was vague but at last it reaches its public thanks to the longstanding and mutually beneficial contacts between the Society for Bulgarian Studies in Moldavian Republic and the University of Veliko Turnovo "St. Cyril and St. Methodius".

2. *N. Kara.* Bulgarian language in Moldavia. The essay acquaints with results from the sociolinguistic expedition, which was organized in the summer of 1997 and put into practice by a group of Bulgarian scholars – members of the Scientific Society for Bulgarian Studies in Moldavia. The accumulated field material is in the form of sound-recordings. The author has worked out a brief programme for recording pieces of text. The texts reproduce the language of communicators of different age, sex and education level from three comparatively large settlements (the village of Parkany, the town of Terakliya and the village of Korten). The field data enter into scientific use new facts, which broaden our concept of the current status of Bulgarian language in Moldavia. The recordings render monologue stretches of speech; the texts are arranged according to different age groups and according to communicator's place of residence. The main purpose is the presentation of language material; nevertheless some language peculiarities are discussed in broad outlines. The reader's attention is drawn to the language situation in the above-cited settlements, in which Russian is the language of international intercourse. Outside their families Bulgarians converse mainly in Russian, although some of them have good command of Romanian and Gagaouz, too. In public places they were allowed to speak Romanian as well. It is emphasized that Russian language has strong impact on the speech of young (of school age) and middle-aged people and that Russian borrowings (and sometimes borrowings from Romanian) are completely subjected to the language system of Bulgarian dialect – the native language of the informant. This subordination of Russian (and infrequently Romanian) language elements to the native language system is a means of enriching, preservation and an opportunity for widening the functional spheres of Bulgarian dialects in Moldavia. The social tangibility makes it possible and even demands the extension of functional spheres of Bulgarian language at least within the territory of Tarakliya administrative region – with compact Bulgarian population and a statute of cultural autonomy. Bulgarian language is studied in schools, there are classes, which are taught in Bulgarian language, there is a college preparing pre- and primary school women-teachers in Bulgarian language. All these circumstances exert an influence on

language situation in that region of Moldavia as well on Bulgarian language of a certain group of the bearers of the dialect.

3. *V. Kondov.* To the question of [α]-pronunciation of Bulgarians in Bessarabia. The author explores an abundant language material that is collected in Bulgarian settlements in Moldavia and the Ukraine. On the basis of comparative analysis is proved that the widely practiced [α]-pronunciation (the transfer of o to [α]) is not a home Bulgarian phenomenon and that rather it is developed under the influence of Russian language as a result from the discontinuance of education in Bulgarian language in USSR at the end of the 30-s of the XXth c.

4. *E. Sorochanu.* Ethnolinguistic vocabulary of calendar ritualism of Bessarabian Bulgarians. The subject of scientific investigation is the lexis reflecting calendar rituals in the middle ages of the XXth c. Lexical material has been collected in four Bulgarian villages: Krinichnoe and Suvorovo (Izmail district, Odessa region, the Ukraine) and Kirsovo and Tvarditsa (Tarakliya district, Moldavia).

5. *Al. Kavalov.* Terminology of calendar ritualism in the villages of Korten (Bulgaria) and Korten (Moldavia). The author introduces the results of his field-research in the two settlements during the period from 1995 to 1998. The study traces back ritual practices in Korten, in the region of Nova Zagora and its filial settlement in Moldavia. Both the common roots and differences that have occurred are discussed against the background of modernization processes that are going on in the two countries and in their relation to foreign influences (Russian, Romanian etc.) on Bulgarians.

6. *N. Rusev.* The aroma of fading dialects (Bulgarian phraseology in the village of Suvorovo, Izmail district, Odessa region, the Ukraine). The subject of analyses is idiomatic constructions that are typical for the large Bulgarian village of Suvorovo. The idioms give fresh information about Bulgarian language in Bessarabia, about the heritage from the original home Bulgaria and about the state of traditional culture among Bulgarians throughout almost two centuries.

7. *E. Ratseeva.* The writer Misho Hadzhiysky. The essay is an original portrait of the talented Bulgarian artist from Tavria, a poet and a publicist, whose literary works were put under veto after 1944 because of writer's patriotic vies and pursuits.

8. *E. Taraburka.* Aspects of Yordan Radichkov's and Yon Drutsa's ideas of history. The subject of the analysis is literary achievements of the two writers and their conceptions of man and history.

9. *T. Zaykovskaya.* Colour denotations in Bulgarian's perception of the world. On the basis of rich folklore and literary material the author makes

a study of the role and significance of colour symbols integrated in toponymy, folklore, literature etc. as psychological markers of Bulgarian's world-perception. The analyses lead to the conclusion that as a whole Bessarabian Bulgarian's apprehension of different colour coincides with colour perceptions of Bulgarians living in the mother country Bulgaria.

10. *M. Karadzhova-Miron*. Construction customs and rituals of Bulgarians in Moldavia (On materials from the villages of Stoyanovka, Tvarditsa and Victorovka). The article makes reference to Bulgarian construction rituals that are carried on in Bessarabia and to the innovations that have resulted from contacts with other settlers in the region.

11. *E. Sorochanu, L. Petkova*. Difficulties for pupils from Stoyanovka village, Moldavia in acquiring Bulgarian language standards. The article offers a view on contemporary situation in the process of teaching Bulgarian language in Moldavia. On the basis of detailed analysis of written works of students from 5th to 9th school grades the author comes out with concrete proposals for improving the educative process, for example: to increase the number of classes in native Bulgarian language, to acquire Bulgarian language standards having in mind the peculiarities of local dialects, to develop specific methods of teaching etc.

Part II of the 8th volume of the series Bulgarians in the North Coastal Areas of the Black Sea includes 13 articles which are brought together under the single heading "Problems from the Past and the Present of Bulgarians living in the North Coastal Areas of the Black Sea".

12. *G. Vladimirov*. Bulgarians in the North Coastal Areas of the Black Sea and the beginnings of Volzhka Bulgaria (VII – X c.). The author approaches the question regarding the foundation of Bulgarian state on the banks of Volga and Kama as a result from migration of early Bulgarian tribes from the North Coastal Areas of the Black Sea and those next to the Sea of Azov to the North in the course of the XVII – IX centuries. The study traces back the similarities and differences between the two Bulgarian states during the opening stage of their establishment. The author launches the idea of the existence of deep ethnical heterogeneity in Volzhka Bulgaria in contrast to the situation in the Danube Bulgaria. It is assumed that in the VIIth c. Bulgarians-unogondury, who were led by Asparuch had possessed greater statesmanlike and political potential than their kinsfolk on Volga.

13. *Pl. Pavlov*. Byzantium-Bulgarian cultural model in medieval Moldavia (XIV – XV c.). The author focuses its attention on the Orthodox cultural heri-

tage that is accepted in Moldavia and on the significance of medieval Bulgarian tradition. The study places on record the deep roots of Bulgarian-Moldavian cultural relationship, Grgory Tsamblack's presence and the presence of many other representatives of Bulgarian monkshood at the young principality. The author considers the role of Moldavian metropolitans Damyan (1437 – 1447) and Teoktist (1453 – 1478), of Bulgarian origin, who were closely connected to Ecumenical Patriarchate in Constantinople as well as to the traditions of Veliko Turnovo literary school.

14. *K. Kalchev*. About a 'Popular Bulgarian Anthem', about its author and about sociohistorical times that came after the announcement of Independent Bulgaria. The essay analyses the events that give birth to the hymn, written by Bessarabian Bulgarian major Georgy Agura on the occasion of Bulgarian Independence (September 22 1908). The exposé gives a brief historical portrait of G. Agura – a native from the village of Cheshma varuita (Krinichnoe), not far from Bolgrad in the then Russian Empire (today's Republic of Ukraine). As a descendant from Bulgarian family with strong patriotic beliefs Agura devotes his life and professional career to the advancement of new Bulgaria and the establishment of its army. The author of this, at first glance, 'regal' hymn, which was sang to Em. Manolov's music, led by his telling patriotism, prophesies 'bright future' for his mother country.

15. *V. Lechev*. Austria-Hungary and the Danube issue 1916 – 1917. The article presents a good look at the attempts to define an overall conception of the postwar Austrian-Hungarian politics on the Danube question. Though admitting the unpromising prospects for winning a victory over the Andante certain influential political and military figures like count Otokar Chernin, general Franz Conrad von Hoetzendorf and admiral Anton Haus express their views on navigation regime on the Danube. At the end of the 1917 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs undertook a round of actions on these lines. Nevertheless a clear stand on the Danube question was not worked out because of the growing German pressure and deep discrepancies between the governments of Austria and Hungary. In spite of the counteractions of the leading country in the Four's Alliance the two-united monarchy has retained its superiority over the Danube waterway. This is mainly due to the fact that it succeeded in withstanding German competition.

16. *A. Nepomnyashchiy*. Krim peninsula in N. S. Derzhavin's scientific heritage. The subject of author's investigation is Bulgarian community on Krim as it is depicted in the works of the well-known Russian scholar in the field of Bulgarian studies, a native from Bulgarian village Preslav, Tavria (present-day Zaporozhka area in the Ukraine). This distinguished Russian scholar has made

great many valuable contributions to the study of Krim Bulgarian community, its history and traditional culture.

17. *Al Ganchev*. Bulgarian family in South Bessarabia during the XIXth century (Ethnodemographic development). On the evidence of new data the author revises dates of the establishment of many Bulgarian settlements to the North of the Danube at the beginning of the XIXth century. The study records the dynamic of demographic development in some large Bulgarian villages as regards different age groups, the structure of large Bulgarian families, the growing number of Bulgarian population, the ensuing demand for agricultural land and the migration to other regions including Tavia. The events under consideration are illustrated in tables.

18. *T. Thorzhevsk*a. To the problem concerning the transformation of ritual complexes (on the basis of ritual data from South Bessarabia). The subject of analysis are materials accumulated in field ethnographic researches in few important Bessarabian Bulgarian settlements (Zarya, Glavan, Suvorovo, Vasilevka and Kubey) in the course of the period 1995-1999.

19. *Sv. Mumdzhieva*. Bulgarian community in Bessarabia at the end of the XXth c. (Parameters of ethnocultural development). The author examines trends of development, similarities and differences between the two basic segments of Bulgarian community in Bessarabia in the two independent states of the Ukraine and Moldavia. The analysis indicate that during the 90-s of the XXth c. Bulgarian ethnical self-awareness has come out of the lethargy that had been imposed in the epoch of USSR. The author points up the present-day processes of integration that are going on between Bulgarians from the two countries and the importance of contacts with the mother country Bulgaria.

20. *V. Peychev*. Ethnical processes and peculiarities in language evolution of Bulgarians in Bessarabia. The investigation is focused on the factors affecting the development of Bulgarian language in Tavia. At present Bulgarians in Tavia are bilinguals and there are many elements from Russian and Ukraine languages in their speech. The interference, as a result from Bulgarian-Russian bilingualism is a typical feature of these Bulgarian dialects. The central point of consideration are changes that have occurred in the native Bulgarian language brought about in the course of practical usage of the two languages — Bulgarian in everyday life and Russian in formal communication. The introduction of the Ukraine language as an official language of the country brings about further difficulties for those Tavrian Bulgarians, who have decided to learn Russian. All these circumstances alter the ethnical identity and traditions of the local Bulgarian population.

21. *Sv. Topalova*. On the language of Bolgrad citizens in Bessarabia. The purpose of the study is to inquire into the speech patterns of Bolgrad citizens and to define their specific features according to the administrative territorial division of the town. In the supplement section are given examples of idiomatic expressions that are used in different neighborhoods of the town. Bolgrad is divided into four neighborhoods: Tukan (the oldest one, whose citizens were supposed to come from Tabak and are bearers of the Chiyshiy dialect type), Yambol and Sliven, which were founded after 1828 – 1829, and Krim neighborhood inhabited with migrants from Tavia. The Rag-neighborhood is a comparatively new administrative formation, which is settled by migrants from the surrounding villages on account of which the dialect of its citizens is new, a mixture of their native dialects and does not fall within the range of author's survey.

22. *R. Mandzhukova, N. Burlakova-Gergy*. With regard to personal names of Bessarabian Bulgarians — dynamics, tendencies, language idiosyncrasy (On data from the village of Loshchinovka, Odessa region, the Ukraine). The study is concentrated on the present-day anthroponomy in the village. It is stated that personal names impart spiritual values, national Bulgarian psychological features of national Bulgarian character, esthetical taste, the sense of affiliation to national traditions. The final assumption is that political priorities and name policy adopted in the Ukraine present real endangerment for the representatives of the one of the largest Bulgarian communities beyond the borderlines of Bulgaria to lose much of their identity along with their authentic Bulgarian names.

23. *E. Zlateva*. Fragments from the analysis of Bulgarian language media discourse in Odessa region (the Ukraine). The bases of analyses are communication messages referring to Bulgarians in Odessa region that are published in newspapers *Roden kray*, *Bulgaria dnes* and in journal *Ek*. The results of the study show that the leading topic of these reports is events with local informative value (62,9 %) the greatest number of which cover issues in the spheres of culture (31,2 %) and education (20,8%). 64.3% of publications dealing with education are concentrated on problems of teaching and learning the native language. This fact points to the exceptional importance of the issue for the community. The study provides likely evidence in support of the preliminary hypothesis that Bulgarians in Odessa region do not conceive themselves as a minority.

24. *I. Noskova*. The system of education in Bulgarian villages on Krim during the XIXth and the beginning of the XXth centuries. The article outlines the development of education in the settlements of Krim Bulgaria from 1842 to 1912. Peculiar emphasis is directed towards precise delineation of the role of different educational institutions, particular teachers and administrative figures (including persons of Bulgarian origin) that were engaged in this process. An

explicit proof for the progressive development of educational system in this region is the fact that in the opening years of the XXth c. there were schools in almost all settlements of Krim Bulgaria.

Part III of the volume presents Petar Todorov's monographic research which is dedicated to the most imposing organization of Bessarabian Bulgarians in Bulgaria during the XXth century — the Union of Bessarabian Bulgarians in Bulgaria.

25. *P. Todorov*. The Union of Bessarabian Bulgarians in Bulgaria. Analysis and Documents. The first section of the study is a survey entitled 'Bulgarians in Bessarabia and the Union of Bessarabian Bulgarians in Bulgaria'. It provides a general outline of the preconditions and factors that have caused the large-scale immigration of Bessarabia with Bulgarian (Bulgarian-Gagaouz) population at the end of the XVIIth and during the XIXth centuries. The study throws light on the living conditions of this population in the course of different periods of Russian, Romanian and Soviet government of the region. It is specified that this numerous Bulgarian population (approaching 230 000 people at the end of the XIXthc., about 300 000 people towards the 40-s of the XXth c., more than 470 000 people in the former USSR in 1989) as early as at the end of the XIXth century detaches a considerable re-emigration, part of which takes residence in Bulgaria.

– Towards the end of the I World War was born the idea of organized alliance of Bessarabian Bulgarians living in Bulgaria. The result was the establishment of The Union of Bessarabian Bulgarians. The Union functions as an active body in the period 1918 – 1943/1952. It's general aim is to plead with Bulgarian and international publics for the betterment of the living conditions of Bulgarian-Gagaouz people in Bessarabia (between the rivers Prut and Dnestar).

– In the second section of the monograph are published the texts of 42 original documents (a constituent protocol, an organization chart, memoirs, congress decisions etc.) which give a clear idea of the many different directions in the activity of the organization.