

Margarita Andonova

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Zhana Zagorova

Bulgarian for Refugees

REFERENCE MATERIALS

1. Wordlist

2. Grammar Reference

3. Bulgarian Culture and Lifestyle

4. Applied Language Assignments

English Translation
Zhana Zagorova

Level A1

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WORDLIST

	АЗБУКА
	ALPHABET
Австралия	Australia
азбука	alphabet
Азия	Asia
Америка	America
Атина	Athens
Афганистан	Afghanistan
Африка	Africa
Багдад	Bagdad
банан	banana
Бейрут	Beirut
Белгия	Belgium
Берлин	Berlin
Брюксел	Brussels
България	Bulgaria
Германия	Germany
Гърция	Greece
Дамаск	Damascus
дюнер	doner kebab
Европа	Europe
зехтин	olive oil
Ирак	Iraq
Иран	Iran
Италия	Italy
Кабул	Kabul
кафе	coffee
Китай	China
Ливан	Lebanon
молив	pencil
мусака	meat-and-vegetable hash
пеперуда	butterfly
пица	pizza
Русия	Russia
салата	salad
сандвич	sandwich
САЩ	USA
Сирия	Syria
София	Sofia
спагети	spaghetti

такси	taxi
телефон	phone
тетрадка	notebook
Техеран	Tehran
Турция	Turkey
учебник	textbook
Франция	France
футбол	football
хамбургер	hamburger
химикалка	pen
цвете	flower
чай	tea
Швейцария	Switzerland
Швеция	Sweden
шоколад	chocolate

Урок 1 ЗДРАВЕЙТЕ

Lesson 1 HELLO

А Вие?	And you?
аз	I
Алжир	Algeria
алжирец	Algerian (male)
алжирка	Algerian (female)
алжирци	Algerians
араби	Arabs
арабин	Arab (male)
арабка	Arab (female)
Афганистан	Afghanistan
афганистанец	Afghan (male)
афганистанка	Afghan (female)
афганистанци	Afghans
Африка	Africa
бежанец	refugee (male)
бежанка	refugee (female)
бежанци	refugees
Благодаря!	Thank you!
българи	Bulgarians
българин	Bulgarian (male)
България	Bulgaria
българка	Bulgarian (female)
в	in

вие	you (plural and formal singular)
Всичко хубаво!	All the best!
да	yes
добре	well
Добро утро!	Good morning!
Добър вечер!	Good evening!
Добър ден!	Good day!, Good afternoon!
Довиждане!	Good bye!
Здравей!	Hello! (informal)
Здравейте!	Hello! (plural and formal)
Ирак	Iraq
иракчани	Iraqis
иракчанин	Iraqi (male)
иракчанка	Iraqi (female)
Иран	Iran
иранец	Iranian (male)
иранка	Iranian (female)
иранци	Iranians
как	how
кюрд	Kurd (male)
кюрдка	Kurd (female)
кюрди	Kurdя
Лека нощ!	Good night!
Ливан	Lebanon
ливанец	Lebanese (male)
ливанка	Lebanese (female)
ливанци	Lebanese (people)
Мали	Mali
Много добре!	Very well!
не	no
ние	we
от	from
откъде	from where
Палестина	Palestine
палестинец	Palestinian (male)
палестинка	Palestinian (female)
палестинци	Palestinians
Подобно!	The same to you!
Приятен ден!	Have a nice day!
Приятно ми е!	Pleased to meet you!
сега	now

сириец	Syrian (male)
сирийка	Syrian (female)
сирийци	Syrians
Сирия	Syria
съм	am
също	too
те	they
ти	you (singular)
то	it
той	he
тя	she
учител	teacher (male)
учителка	teacher (female)
Чудесно!	Wonderful!

Урок 2 ЗАКУСКА Lesson 2 BREAKFAST

баница	cheese pastry
без	without
вода	water
домат	tomato
дюнер	doner kebab
един, една, едно	one (m.), one (f.), one (n.)
за	for
закуска	breakfast
захар	sugar
и	and
има	there is, there are
искам, -аш	to want
какво	what
капучино	cappuccino
кафе	coffee
кашкавал	yellow cheese
кисело мляко	yoghurt
кроасан	croissant
малко	a little
масло	butter
мед	honey
много	very much
напитки	drinks
няма	there isn't, there aren't
обичам, -аш	to love

от	from	закусвам, -аш	to have breakfast
пица	pizza	закуска	breakfast
плодове	fruit	Заповядайте!	Here you are! Please!
портокал	orange (fruit)	зелена салата	green salad
прясно мляко	milk	Извинете!	Sorry!; Excuse me!
с, със	with	кадаиф	Turkish syrup-soaked shredded sweet
салам	salami	казвам се, -аш	to be called
сандвич	sandwich	какао	cacao
сирене	white cheese	кебап	stewed meat with rice
сок	juice	кебапче	grilled (oblong) rissole
това	this	Колко струва?	How much is it?
фалафел	falafel	крем-карамел	crème caramel
филия	slice of bread	кремсупа	cream soup
хляб	bread	късо кафе	strong coffee made with more water
храна	food	кюфте	meat ball
храни	meals	лев	lev
чай	tea	леща	lentils
ййце	egg	макарони	macaroni

Урок 3 В РЕСТОРАНТА

Lesson 3 IN THE RESTAURANT

агнешка супа	lamb soup	меню	menu
агнешко месо	lamb meat	месо	meat
айран	cultured buttermilk	минерална вода	mineral water
Ако обичате!	Please!	мляко с ориз	rice pudding
арабски	Arabic	много	many, a lot of, lots of
баклава	baklava	Може ли?	May I?; Can you?
бакшиш	tip	Моля!	Please!; You are welcome!
билков чай	herbal tea	мусака	meat-and-vegetable hash
вегетарианец	vegetarian (male)	на фурна	baked
вегетарианка	vegetarian (female)	нещо	something
вечер	evening	обед	midday
вечеря	dinner	обяд	lunch
вечерям, -яш	to have dinner	обядвам, -аш	to have lunch
газирана вода	carbonated water	омлет	omelette
господине	Sir	основни ястия	main dishes
госпожо	Madam	печена риба	baked fish
градина	garden	пиене	drinking, drinks
десерт	dessert	пиле с ориз	chicken and rice
дълго кафе	weak coffee made with less water	пилешка супа	chicken soup
за	for	пилешка	chicken stew
заето	taken (seat)	яхния	

пия, -еш	to drink
плащам, -аш	to pay
Пушенето забранено!	No smoking!
пълнена чушка	stuffed pepper
пържена риба	fried fish
пържени картофи	chips, French fries
Разбира се!	Of course!
ресторант	restaurant
риба	fish
салата	salad
салата „Снежанка“	“Snow White” salad (yoghurt and cucumber salad)
свинско	pork
свободно	free (seat)
скара	grilled meat
сладолед	ice-cream
сметана	creamer
сметката	the bill
стотинка	stotinka
студени напитки	cold drinks
супа	soup
сутрин	morning
Съжалявам!	Sorry!
таратор	cold yoghurt and cucumber soup
топли напитки	hot drinks
торта	cake
тук	here
хумус	hummus
цена	price
цигара, -и	cigarette, -s
черен чай	black tea
шиш, шишче	shish kebab
шопска салата	Shopska salad
ядене	eating, meal
ям, ядеш	to eat

Урок 4 В СУПЕРМАРКЕТА.

НА ПАЗАРА

Lesson 4 IN THE SUPERMARKET. AT THE MARKET

банан	banana
бисквити	biscuits
боб	beans
боза	millet ale
бонбони	candy
брашно	flour
булгур	groats
бутилка	bottle
винаги	always
вкусна храна	delicious food
грах	green peas
грам	gram
грейпфрут	grapefruit
грозде	grapes
гъба	mushroom
диня	watermelon
долма	stuffed vegetable dish
домат	tomato
евтино	cheap
Ето!	Here is!; Here are!
зеле	cabbage
зеленчуци	vegetables
имам, -аш	to have
име	name
кайсия	apricot
какъв, каква, какво, какви	What kind of (m, f, n, pl.)
картоф	potato
киви	kiwi
килограм, кило	kilogram, kilo
краставица	cucumber
круша	pear
купувам, -аш	to buy
курабии	cookies
леща	lentils
лимон	lemon
литър	litre
локум	Turkish delight
лук	onion

магданоз	parsley
маруля	lettuce
маслини	olives
минимаркет	minimarket
морков	carrot
Намери някой, който...	Find someone, who...
нахут	chickpeas
нямам, -аш	to not have
Нямате ли дребни?	Don't you have small change?
олио	oil
ориз	rice
оцет	vinegar
пазар	market
пак	again
пакет	packet
пари	money
пилаф	pilaf
пиле	chicken
пилешко месо	chicken (meat)
плодова салата	fruit salad
плодове	fruits
половин	half
портокал	orange
праскова	peach
пъпеш	melon
рестото	the change
риба	fish
сарми	stuffed cabbage or vine leaves
свинско месо	pork
скъпо	expensive
сладко	jam; bakers' and sugar confections
след	after
слива	plum
смокиня	fig
сол	salt
сос	sauce
спанак	spinach
супермаркет	supermarket
табуле	tabouli

телешко месо	veal
тиквичка	zucchini
торбичка	plastic bag
точно	exact amount of
хипермаркет	hypermarket
череша	cherry
чесън	garlic
четвърт	quarter
чорба	soup
чушка	pepper
шунка	ham
ябълка	apple
ягода	strawberry
ядки	nuts

Урок 5 ГРАДЪТ И СЕЛОТО

Lesson 5 TOWNS AND VILLAGES

адрес	address
амфитеатър	amphitheatre
апартамент	apartment
аптека	pharmacy
баба, баби	grandmother, -s
банка	bank
Бежанско- мигрантска служба	Refugee-Migrant Service
библиотека	library
близо до	close to
блок	apartment building
болница	hospital
булевард	boulevard
Български Хелзинкски комитет	Bulgarian Helsinki Committee
Български Червен кръст	Bulgarian Red Cross
в, във	in
вход	entrance
Вървете!	Go! (plural and formal singular)
Върви!	Go! (singular)
гора	forest
град	town, city

далече от	far from	направо	straight on
дете, деца	child, children	номер	number
детска градина	kindergarten	община	municipality
детска площадка	playground	пазар	market
джамя	mosque	паметник	monument
Дирекция „Миграция“	Migration Directorate	парк	park
дискотека	disco	плаж	beach
до	next to	планина	mountain
души	people	площад	square
дърво, дървета	tree, -s	поле	field
Държавна агенция за бежанците	State Agency for Refugees	поща	post office
дядо, дядовци	grandfather, -s	пред	in front of
етаж	floor	река	river
живея, -еш	to live	ресторант	restaurant
жилищен комплекс	housing estate	Румъния	Romania
Завий!	Turn! (singular)	сграда	building
Завийте!	Turn! (plural and formal singular)	село	village
зад	behind	след	after
име, имена	name, -s	срещу	opposite, across
Информацио- нен център	Info center	стар, -а, -о, -и	old
кафе	café	столица	capital city
квартал	residential district	супермаркет,	supermarket
кино	cinema	супер	
крепост	fortress	театър	theatre
къща	house	телефон	phone
ливански	Lebanese	трамвай	tram
магазин	shop	турист	tourist
между	between	улица	street
метро	underground, metro	университет	university
метър	metre	училище	school
мол	shopping mall	учител по български език	teacher of Bulgarian
море	sea	хора	people
мост	bridge	хотел	hotel
музей	museum	център	centre
на	on, at	църква	church
надясно	to the right		
наляво	to the left		

Урок 6 СЕМЕЙСТВОТО МИ

Lesson 6 MY FAMILY

голям, -а, -о,	big
големи	
давам, -аш	to give

дете, деца	child, children
добър,	good, nice
добра, -о, -и	
дъщеря	daughter
дядо, дядовци	grandfather, -s
жена	woman, wife
женен, -и	married (male)
защото	because
знам, -еш	to know
икономика	economy, economics
имам, -аш	to have
Йордания	Jordan
квартира	lodgings
кой	who
Коледа	Christmas
красив,	beautiful, handsome
-а, -о, -и	
Курбан Байрам	Kurban Bairam
курс	course
къде	where
леля	aunt
Липсват ми.	I miss them.
лош, -а, -о, -и	bad
майка	mother
мальк,	small, little
малка, -о, -и	
млад, -а, -о, -и	young
момиче	girl
момче	boy
мъж, мъже	man, men; husband, -s
мързелив,	lazy
-а, -о, -и	
На колко години	How old
нисък,	short
ниска, -о, -и	
нямам, -аш	to not have
омъжена, -и	married (female)
от ... до ...	from ... to ...
от 2 години	for 2 years
от 2012 година	since 2012
празник,	holiday, -s
празници	
празнувам, -аш	to celebrate

през лятото	in summer
приятел	friend
пълнен,	plump
пълна, -о, -и	
работлив,	hardworking
-а, -о, -и	
работя, -иш	to work
разлика	difference
Рамазан	Ramadan Bairam
Байрам	
родител, -и	parent, -s
само	only
свобода	freedom
семейство	family
сестра	sister
син	son
слаб, -а, -о, -и	thin
стар, -а, -о, -и	old
студент, -ка	student
съпруг,	husband, spouses
съпрузи	
съпруга	wife
Тук ни харесва.	We like it here.
умен, умна,	clever
-о, -и	
уча, -иш	to study
фурна	bakery
ходя, -иш	to go, to walk
хубав, -а, -о, -и	nice
чичо, чичовци	uncle, -s

Урок 7 ВРЕМЕТО

Lesson 7 TIME AND WEATHER

август	August
април	April
в ... часа	at ... o'clock
ветровито	windy
вечерта	in the evening
време	time, weather
вторник	Tuesday
вятър	wind
година	year
горещо	hot

грея, -еш	shine	прекрасен,	wonderful
дата	date	прекрасна,	
декември	December	-о, -и	
ден	day	Приятен	Have a nice weekend!
днес	today	уикенд!	
до	till, until	Приятна	Have a nice evening!
До скоро!	See you soon!	вечер!	
До утре!	See you tomorrow!	пролет	spring
духам, -аш	to blow	работа	work
дъжд	rain	разходка	walk
дъждовно	rainy	роден съм	I was born
есен	autumn, fall	рожден ден	birthday
зает, -а, -о, -и	busy	север	North
запад	West	седмица	week
зима	winter	сезон	season
изток	East	септември	September
календар	calendar	след	after
кой	which	следобед	in the afternoon
Колко е часът?	What's the time?	слънцето	sun
лято	summer	слънчево	sunny
май	May	сняг	snow
Македония	Macedonia	среща	meeting, date
март	March	сряда	Wednesday
месец	month	студено	cold
мъгла	fog	сутринта	in the morning
мъгливо	foggy	събота	Saturday
на обед	at lunchtime, at noon	Сърбия	Serbia
национален,	national	топло	warm
национална,		утре	tomorrow
-о, -и		февруари	February
неделя	Sunday	хладно	cool
Нова година	New year	час	hour
ноември	November	Черно море	Black Sea
облак, облаци	cloud, -s	Честит рожден	Happy birthday!
облачно	cloudy	ден!	
октомври	October	четвъртък	Thursday
отивам, -аш	to go	юг	South
петък	Friday	юли	July
понеделник	Monday	юни	June
преди	before	януари	January
преди обед	before noon		
през деня	during the day		
през нощта	at night		

Урок 8 ЦВЕТОВЕ И ДРЕХИ

Lesson 8 COLOURS AND CLOTHES

блуза	blouse
боти	low boots
ботуши	high boots
бял, -а, -о, бели	white
Великобритания	Great Britain
вълнен, -а, -о, -и	wool (adj.)
дебитна карта	debit card
дечица	kids
джапанки	flip flops
дреха	garment
дънки	jeans
жълт, -а, -о, -и	yellow
запалка	lighter
звъня, -иш	to ring, to chime
зелен, -а, -о, -и	green
знаме	flag
карта за градски транспорт	travel card
кафяв, -а, -о, -и	brown
китара	guitar size
ключ, -ове	key, -s
колан	belt
костюм	suit
кредитна карта	credit card
къси панталони	shorts
лек, -а, -о, -и	light
лилав, -а, -о, -и	purple
лична карта	id card
маратонки	sneakers
най-много (обичам)	the best (like)
но	but
номер	size
нося, -иш	to wear
обувка, -и	shoe, -s
огледало	mirror
оранжев, -а, -о, -и	orange

офис	office this
официален, официална, -о, -и	official, formal
очила	glasses
палто	coat
памучен, памучна, -о, -и	cotton (adj.)
панталон	trousers
пари	money
паспорт	passport
пола	skirt
портмоне	wallet
предпочитам, -аш	to prefer
пуловер	pullover
размер	size
риза	shirt
розов, -а, -о, -и	pink
рокля	dress
ръкавица, -и	glove, -s, mitten, -s
сако	jacket
сандали	sandals
сив, -а, -о, -и	grey
син, синя, синьо, сини	blue
слънчеви очила	sunglasses
спортен, спортна, -о, -и	sports (adj.)
там	there
телефон (GSM)	telephone (mobile phone)
тениска	t-shirt
този, тази, това, тези	this, these
трева	grass
удобен, удобна, -о, -и	comfortable
химикалка	pen
цвет, цветове	colour, -s
чадър	umbrella
чанта	bag
червен, -а, -о, -и	red

черен,	black
черна, -о, -и	
чорапи	socks
шал	shawl
шапка	hat, cap
шофьорска книжка	driving license
яке	jacket

Урок 9 ВКЪЩИ Lesson 9 AT HOME

балкон	balcony
баня	bathroom
библиотека	bookcase
вана	bath tub
вилница	fork
вкъщи	at home
врата	door
гардероб	wardrobe
двустаен	one-bedroom (apartment)
диван	coach
до	up to
душ	shower
едностаен	studio (apartment)
килим	carpet
книга	book
компютър	computer
кухня	kitchen
лампа	lamp
легло	bed
лъжица	spoon
маса	table
мивка	sink
мил, -а, -о, -и	kind
модерен,	modern, contemporary
модерна,	
-о, -и	
наблизо	nearby
над	over
необзаведен,	unfurnished
-а, -о, -и	
нож	knife

обзаведен,	furnished
-а, -о, -и	
пералня	washing machine
печка	cooking stove
под	under
под наем	rental, for rent
прозорец	window
сапун	soap
светъл,	bright
светла, -о, -и	

спалня	bedroom, double bed
стол	chair
студена вода	cold water
съсед	neighbor
телевизор	TV
тих, -а, -о, -и	quiet
тоалетна	toilet
топла вода	hot water
тристаен	two-bedroom (apartment)
хладилник	fridge
хол	living room
цвете	flower
чаша	cup, glass
чиния	plate
шкаф	cupboard

Урок 10 НА ПЪТ Lesson 10 ON THE ROAD

автобус	bus
автогара	bus station
багаж	luggage
билет	ticket
бърз влак	fast train
вагон	train car
взимам, -аш (вземам, -аш)	to take
влак	train
връщам се, -аш	to come back, to go back
гара	train station
експрес	express train
закъснение	delay

закъснявам, -аш	to be late
заминавам, -аш	to depart
заминаващи	departures
започвам, -аш	to start, to begin
интересен,	interesting
интересна,	
-о, -и	
карта	travel card
каса за билети	ticket office
касова бележка	receipt
катедрала	cathedral
кола	car
коловоз	platform
кораб	ship
куфар	suitcase
линия	line
маршрутка	shuttle
метро	metro
метростанция	metro station
място	seat, place
накрая	at the end
народен,	people's, national
народна, -о, -и	
Народно събрание	Parliament
НДК	National Palace of Culture
около	around, about
отдясно	on the right
оттам	from there
пеша	on foot
пицария	pizzeria
по-бързо	faster
последен,	last
последна, -о, -и	
пристигам, -аш	to arrive
пристигащи	arrivals
пряка	block, turning
път	road
пътнически влак	passenger train
пътувам, -аш	to travel
пътуване	journey

разписание	timetable
раница	backpack
самолет	plane
свети	saint (adj.)
сектор	gate, platform
сладкарница	confectionary
сменям, -яш	to change
софийски,	Sofia (adj.)
-а -о, -и	
спирам, -аш	to stop
спирка	(bus, tram etc.) stop
строя, -иш	to build
такси	taxi
талон	travel pass with coupons for ten travels
трамвай	tram
тролей	trolley
тръгвам, -аш	to leave, to depart
харесвам, -аш	to like
централен,	central
централна,	
-о, -и	
чакалня	waiting room
чакам, -аш	to wait
шофьор	driver

Урок 11 ВСЕКИ ДЕН Lesson 11 EVERY DAY

бавно	slowly
бързо	fast, quickly
в момента	at the moment
веднага	immediately
взимам, -аш	to take
(вземам, -аш)	
виждам, -аш	to see
винаги	always
вкусен,	tasty
вкусна, -о, -и	
влизам, -аш	to enter
връщам се, -аш	to come back, to go back
връщам, -аш	to give back

всеки, всяка,	every	обикновено	usually
всяко		обличам се, -аш	to get dressed
всички	everybody, all	обличам, -аш	to dress
гладен,	hungry	обувам (се), -аш	to put on shoes
гладна, -о, -и		отивам, -аш	to go
гледам, -аш	to watch, to look	питка	bread roll
гост, -и	guest, -s	пиша, -еш	to write
готвя, -иш	to cook	понякога	sometimes
добре	well	правя, -иш	to do, to make
доволен,	glad	приказка	fairytale
доволна, -о, -и		професия	professions
женя се, -иш	to marry	рано	early
заедно	together	рядко	rarely
Започвайте!	Start! (plural and formal singular)	сам, -а, -о, -и	alone
започвам, -аш	to start, to begin	сватба	wedding
затварям, -аш	to close	свекър	father-in-law
зле	badly, poorly	свършвам, -аш	to finish
играя, -еш	to play	след малко	in a few minutes
идвам, -аш	to come	слушам, -аш	to listen to
излизам, -аш	to go out	снаха	daughter-in-law
имейл	email	спя, -иш	to sleep
интересно	interesting	срещам се, -аш	to meet
казвам се, -аш	to be called	ставам, -аш	to get up
казвам, -аш	to tell, to say	събличам (се), -аш	to undress
каня, -иш	to invite	събувам (се), -аш	to take off shoes
като	like, as	Така ли?	Really?
клиент	client	танцувам, -аш	to dance
книга	book	татко	Dad (vocative)
кога	when (question)	телевизия	TV
когато	when (linking word)	тичам, -аш	to run
Колко често?	How often?	тогава	then
късно	late	традиция	tradition
лягам си, -аш	to go to bed	трябва	should, must, have to
майко	Mum (vocative)	урок	lesson
малко	few, little, a little	хайде	Let's
мия (се), -еш	to wash (up)	ходя, -иш	to walk
много	many, a lot, lots of	често	often
музика	music	чета, -еш	to read
навън	outside	чистя, -иш	to clean up
никога	never	щастлив,	happy
нищо	nothing, anything	-а, -о, -и	
Няма значение!	It doesn't matter!		

GRAMMAR REFERENCE

1. CARDINAL NUMERALS – Бройни числителни

1. We use **ЕДНО** and **ДВЕ** when counting: *едно, две, три, четири, пет, шест, седем ...*
2. The cardinal numeral “one” has a masculine, a feminine and a neuter form: **ЕДИН** – for masculine, **ЕДНА** – for feminine, and **ЕДНО** – for neuter.
3. The cardinal numeral “two” has two forms: **ДВА** – for masculine, and **ДВЕ** – for feminine and neuter: *два портокала, две ябълки, две кафета.*
4. Some numerals have two forms – formal and informal (the informal form is in parentheses).

11	единадесет (единайсет)	10	десет
12	дванадесет (дванайсет)	20	двадесет (двайсет)
13	тринадесет (тринайсет)	30	тридесет (трийсет)
14	четирнадесет (четиринайсет)	40	четиридесет (четирийсет)
15	петнадесет (петнайсет)	50	петдесет
16	шестнадесет (шестнайсет)	60	шестдесет (шейсет)
17	седемнадесет (седемнайсет)	70	седемдесет
18	осемнадесет (осемнайсет)	80	осемдесет
19	деветнадесет (деветнайсет)	90	деветдесет

5. Masculine nouns for non-persons have a special plural form called **count plural** when used after **cardinal numbers**, **КОЛКО** and **НЯКОЛКО**: *два лева, колко лева, няколко стола.*
6. There are special forms of cardinal numerals from two to four ending in **-(И)МА**. We use these special forms only with masculine nouns referring to people: *двама араби, трима лекари, четирима студенти.*
7. The cardinal numbers **ХИЛЯДА**, **МИЛИОН** and **МИЛИАРД** have singular and plural forms. **МИЛИОН** and **МИЛИАРД** also have a count plural form.

2. GENDER OF NOUNS – Род на съществителните

1. In the Bulgarian language all nouns have a **grammatical gender** – masculine, feminine or neuter. It is usually indicated by the ending of the word.
2. The typical ending for **masculine nouns** is a **consonant** or **-Й**. *Exceptions*: There are some masculine nouns ending in a **vowel**: *баща, чичо, дядо*.

един	
-consonant	сандвич
-й	чай

3. The typical ending for **feminine nouns** is **-А** or **-Я**. *Exceptions*: There are some feminine nouns ending in a **consonant**: *сутрин, вечер, нощ, пролет, есен, любов, обич, помощ, захар, сол*. There is a group of feminine abstract nouns ending in **-ОСТ, -ЕСТ, -АСТ**: *радост, младост, старост, хубост, болест, възраст*.

една	
-а	жена
-я	кухня

4. The typical ending for **neuter nouns** is **-Е** or **-О**. *Exceptions*: There are some neuter nouns ending in **-И, -У** or **-Ю**. They are usually international words: *такси, бижу, меню*.

едно	
-е	кафе
-о	село

3. NUMBER OF NOUNS – Число на съществителните

1. Nouns in Bulgarian have singular and plural forms.
2. The typical ending for **plural masculine** nouns that have **more than one syllable** is **-И**. If the noun ends in a consonant we add **-И** to the word and if it ends in **-Й** we replace **-Й** with **-И** to form the plural.

Singular forms		Plural forms
един		МНОГО
(more than 1 syllable)		+и / -и
-consonant	сандвич	сандвичи
-й	музей	музеи

3. There are a few masculine nouns ending in **-А/-Я** in singular. They replace **-А/-Я** with **-И** to form plural: *баща – бащи*.

4. The typical plural ending for **one-syllable masculine nouns** is **-ОВЕ**. *Exceptions: мъже, братя, крака, пътища, гости, зъби, филми, дядовци.*

Singular forms	Plural forms
един	МНОГО
(1 syllable)	+ове
СТОЛ	СТОЛОВЕ

5. Masculine nouns for non-persons have a special plural form called **count plural**. We use it after **cardinal numbers**, **КОЛКО** (how many) and **НЯКОЛКО** (some, a few). We form count plural by adding **-А** after the consonant or replacing **-Й** with **-Я**.

Singular forms		Count plural forms	
един		два, три... сто ... колко, няколко	
-consonant	сандвич	+а	сандвича
-й	чай	-я	чая

6. The typical ending for **feminine nouns** in plural is **-И**. **-И** replaces **-А/-Я** at the end of the noun.

Singular forms		Plural forms	
една		две, три... сто, много	
-а	жена	-и	жени
-я	кухня		кухни

7. The typical plural endings for **neuter nouns** are **-А** and **-ТА**. If the ending in singular is **-О** we replace it with **-А** to form the plural. If the ending in singular is **-Е**, we add **-ТА** to form the plural. *Exceptions: There are some exceptions of neuter nouns that form the plural with different endings: яйца – яйца, име – имена, дете – деца, училище – училища, око – очи, ухо – уши.*

Singular forms		Plural forms	
едно		две, три... сто, много	
-о	село	-а	села
-е	кафе	+та	кафета

8. When we have a mixed group of males and females the plural is formed out of the masculine noun. For homogeneous groups we use the masculine or feminine nouns respectively.

сириец + сирийка = сирийци
 сириец + сириец = сирийци
 сирийка + сирийка = сирийки

9. There is a group of nouns that have only a singular form: *захар, сол, чесън, лук, грозде.*

10. There is a group of nouns that have only a plural form: *очила, спагети*.
11. The word ЧОБЕК has irregular plural forms: *един човек – двама души – много хора*.

4. DEFINITE ARTICLE OF NOUNS – Членуване на съществителните

- In Bulgarian there is no indefinite article.
- We add the definite article to the end of the word and it is always a part of it. It is different for masculine, feminine and neuter nouns and also for the plural.
- There are two forms of the definite article for masculine nouns: short form **-А/-Я** and full form **-ЪТ/-ЯТ**.

Singular – masculine		
	Definite article short form	Definite article full form
	+а/+я	+ът/+ят
ключ	ключа	ключът
сандвич	сандвича	сандвичът
учител	учителя	учителят

- Most masculine nouns add the definite article **-ЪТ/-А**. Nouns signifying people and ending in **-ТЕЛ** or **-АР/-ЯР** in singular add **-ЯТ/-Я**. Masculine nouns ending in **-Й** also add **-ЯТ/-Я**: *учител – учителя(т), лекар – лекаря(т), чай – чая(т)*. *Exceptions*: Masculine nouns ending in **-А** take the definite article **-ТА**: *баща – бащата*.
- We use the **full form** only in writing and only if the noun is the subject of the sentence or after the verb “to be”. This distinction is made in the written language. When speaking we usually pronounce the short form.
- In all other cases we use the **short form**. After prepositions, we use only the short form.
- Feminine nouns add the definite article **-ТА**. They have only one form.

Singular – feminine	
	Definite article
	+та
къща	къщата
вечеря	вечерята

8. Neuter nouns add the definite article **-ТО**. They have only one form.

Singular – neuter	
	Definite article
	+то
кафе	кафето
мляко	млякото

9. Masculine and feminine plural nouns add the definite article **-ТЕ**. Neuter plural nouns add the definite article **-ТА**.

Plural			
	Definite article	Noun with a definite article	
<i>m.</i>	учители	+те	учителите
<i>f.</i>	къщи	+те	къщите
<i>n.</i>	кафета	+та	кафетата

5. GENDER AND NUMBER OF ADJECTIVES – Род и число на прилагателните

- Adjectives in Bulgarian change according to the gender and number of the noun they define. We call it agreement of nouns and adjectives.
- Adjectives in Bulgarian have 3 forms – masculine, feminine and neuter. The typical ending for masculine adjectives is a **consonant**, for feminine adjectives **-А**, and for neuter adjectives **-О**. We form feminine and neuter adjectives by adding **-А** and **-О** to the masculine form.

Singular			
<i>m.</i>	-consonant	хубав ресторант	nice restaurant
<i>f.</i>	+а	хубава къща	nice house
<i>n.</i>	+о	хубаво село	nice village

- There is a group of masculine adjectives ending in **-СКИ**: *български, детски, медицински*.
- We form the plural of the adjectives by adding **-И** to the masculine singular form.

Plural			
<i>m.</i>		хубави ресторанти	nice restaurants
<i>f.</i>	+и	хубави къщи	nice houses
<i>n.</i>		хубави села	nice villages

5. For most of the adjectives ending in **-ЕН** (with the stress not falling on **Е** in the masculine form), we drop **-Е-** in the ending of the feminine, neuter and plural forms. If the stress falls on **Е**, we don't drop it. For most of the adjectives ending in **-ЪР** and **-ЪК** in the masculine form, we drop **-Ъ-** in the ending of the feminine, neuter and plural forms.

	-ен	-ър	-ък
<i>m.</i>	умен	добър	малък
<i>f.</i>	умна	добра	малка
<i>n.</i>	умно	добро	малко
<i>pl.</i>	умни	добри	малки

6. DEFINITE ARTICLE OF ADJECTIVES – Членуване на прилагателните

1. There are different definite articles for masculine, feminine, neuter and plural adjectives. The gender and the number of the article depends on the noun which it defines. The article is added to the end of the adjective.

Singular			
	Nominative form – singular	Definite article	Adjective with a definite article
<i>m.</i>	нов парк	+ия(т)	нов ия(т) парк
<i>f.</i>	нова банка	+та	нов ата банка
<i>n.</i>	ново кафе	+то	нов ото кафе

Plural			
	Nominative form – plural	Definite article	Adjective with a definite article
<i>m.</i>	нови паркове	+те	нов ите паркове
<i>f.</i>	нови банки		нов ите банки
<i>n.</i>	нови кафета		нов ите кафета

2. There are two forms of the definite article for masculine adjectives: full form **-ИЯТ** and short form **-ИЯ**.
3. We use the **full form** only if the noun phrase is the subject of the sentence or after the verb “to be”. In all other cases we use the **short form**.
4. When we use an adjective in front of a noun that needs a definite article, we have to add the article to the adjective, not the noun: *новата къща*.
5. When there are two or more adjectives in front of the noun the definite article is added only to the first adjective: *новата бяла къща*.

7. DEGREES OF COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES –

Степенуване на прилагателните

1. We form the comparative degree for all genders and numbers by adding the particle **ПО-** in front of the adjective and it is written with a hyphen between the particle and the adjective. When we compare things and people, we use the preposition **ОТ**.

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Plural
Comparative form	по-висок	по-висока	по-високо	по-високи

2. We form the superlative degree for all genders and numbers by adding the particle **НАЙ-** in front of the adjective. It is written with a hyphen between the particle and the adjective.

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Plural
Superlative form	най-висок	най-висока	най-високо	най-високи

3. Comparative and superlative forms of adjectives use the same definite articles as the main form.

	Comparative form	Superlative form
<i>m.</i>	висок мъж	по-високия(т) мъж
<i>f.</i>	хубава книга	най-хубавата книга
<i>n.</i>	умно момче	най-умното момче
<i>pl.</i>	скъпи коли	най-скъпите коли

8. PERSONAL PRONOUNS – Лични местоимения

1. Personal pronouns have different forms in singular and plural. In 3rd person singular they also have different masculine, feminine and neuter forms.

Singular		Plural	
аз	I	ние	we
ти	you	вие	you
той	he	те	they
тя	she		
то	it		

2. We can skip the personal pronoun because the ending of the verb carries the information about its person, gender, number.
3. We use the personal pronoun *вие* for both 2nd person singular and 2nd person plural. When used for the 2nd person singular, it is a polite form and is written with a capital letter – *Вие*.
4. We use the 3rd person singular personal pronouns **ТОЙ** and **ТЯ** not only for people but also for all masculine and feminine nouns: *мъж, автобус, жена, къща*.
5. We use the 3rd person singular personal pronoun **ТО** for all neuter nouns: *момче, момиче, кафе, село*.

9. SHORT POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS – Кратки притежателни местоимения

Short possessive pronouns	English equivalent
ми	my
ти	your
му	his
й	her
му	its
ни	our
ви / Ви	your
им	their

1. We use the short possessive pronoun *ви* for both 2nd person singular and 2nd person plural. When used for the 2nd person singular, it is a polite form and is written with a capital letter – *Ви*.
2. We use the short forms of the possessive pronouns more frequently than the full forms.
3. We can use the short possessive pronouns only after nouns and the nouns usually have a definite article: *къщата ми, апартамента му*.
4. Most nouns that define members of the family do not add a definite article in singular form when used with a short possessive pronoun – *майка ми, баща ми, сестра ми, брат ми, жена ми, дъщеря ми, баба ми, дядо ми*. In plural we always add a definite article.
5. If there is an adjective before the noun, the short possessive pronoun comes between the adjective and the noun. The adjective always has a definite article: *новата ми работа*.

10. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS – Показателни местоимения

1. Demonstrative pronouns in Bulgarian have gender and number.

<i>m.</i>	ТОЗИ	this
<i>f.</i>	ТАЗИ	
<i>n.</i>	ТОВА	
<i>pl.</i>	ТЕЗИ	these

2. We can use demonstrative pronouns with or without a noun. When used with a noun demonstrative pronouns go before it. The noun after the demonstrative pronoun is always without a definite article: *този човек*.

11. GENERALIZING PRONOUNS – Обобщителни местоимения

1. Generalizing pronouns in Bulgarian have gender and number.

	For people and objects		Only for objects	
<i>m.</i>	всеки	every each (one)	всичко	everything
<i>f.</i>	всяка			
<i>n.</i>	всяко			
<i>pl.</i>	всички	all		

2. We can use generalizing pronouns for persons and objects with or without a noun.
Exception: **ВСИЧКО** can only be used without a noun.

12. PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE* – Сегашно време

1. Verbs in Bulgarian have three persons – 1st, 2nd, and 3rd – and two numbers – singular and plural.
2. Verbs in Bulgarian do not have an infinitive form. Therefore the 1st person singular in present simple tense is used as a basic form of the verb.
3. The present simple tense of the verb “to be” is formed in an irregular way.

	Present simple tense			
	Positive (+)	Negative (–)	Positive interrogative (+?)	Negative interrogative (-?)
<i>аз</i>	аз съм	не съм	аз ли съм	не съм ли
<i>ти</i>	ти си	не си	ти ли си	не си ли
<i>той</i>	той е	не е	той ли е	не е ли
<i>тя</i>	тя е	не е	тя ли е	не е ли
<i>то</i>	то е	не е	то ли е	не е ли
<i>ние</i>	ние сме	не сме	ние ли сме	не сме ли
<i>вие</i>	вие сте	не сте	вие ли сте	не сте ли
<i>те</i>	те са	не са	те ли са	не са ли

4. There are three groups or conjugations of verbs in the Bulgarian language: **А/Я** group (3rd conjugation), **Е** group (1st conjugation), and **И** group (2nd conjugation).
5. We often skip the personal pronouns, as the grammatical person and number are clear by the form of the verb.
6. **А/Я group** (3rd conjugation) – All the verbs from the **А/Я group** end in **-АМ/-ЯМ** in 1st person singular.

* *The name of the tense in Bulgarian is Present Tense but Present Simple Tense is the closest corresponding English tense to it.*

A group (-ам)				
	(+)	(-)	(+?)	(-?)
<i>аз</i>	искам	не искам	искам ли	не искам ли
<i>ти</i>	искаш	не искаш	искаш ли	не искаш ли
<i>той</i>	иска	не иска	иска ли	не иска ли
<i>тя</i>	иска	не иска	иска ли	не иска ли
<i>то</i>	иска	не иска	иска ли	не иска ли
<i>ние</i>	искаме	не искаме	искаме ли	не искаме ли
<i>вие</i>	искате	не искате	искате ли	не искате ли
<i>те</i>	искат	не искат	искат ли	не искат ли

Я group (-ям)				
	(+)	(-)	(+?)	(-?)
<i>аз</i>	вечерям	не вечерям	вечерям ли	не вечерям ли
<i>ти</i>	вечеряш	не вечеряш	вечеряш ли	не вечеряш ли
<i>той</i>	вечеря	не вечеря	вечеря ли	не вечеря ли
<i>тя</i>	вечеря	не вечеря	вечеря ли	не вечеря ли
<i>то</i>	вечеря	не вечеря	вечеря ли	не вечеря ли
<i>ние</i>	вечеряме	не вечеряме	вечеряме ли	не вечеряме ли
<i>вие</i>	вечеряте	не вечеряте	вечеряте ли	не вечеряте ли
<i>те</i>	вечерят	не вечерят	вечерят ли	не вечерят ли

7. Some verbs from this group are: *вечерям, забравям, закусвам, затварям, искам, казвам, казвам се, купувам, обичам, харесвам, обядвам, отварям, отговарям, отивам, разбирам.*

8. **E group** (1st conjugation) – Many of the verbs from the **E group** end in a **vowel + Я** in 1st person singular.

E group (vowel + я)				
	(+)	(-)	(+?)	(-?)
<i>аз</i>	пия	не пия	пия ли	не пия ли
<i>ти</i>	пиеш	не пиеш	пиеш ли	не пиеш ли
<i>той</i>	пие	не пие	пие ли	не пие ли
<i>тя</i>	пие	не пие	пие ли	не пие ли
<i>то</i>	пие	не пие	пие ли	не пие ли
<i>ние</i>	пием	не пием	пием ли	не пием ли
<i>вие</i>	пиете	не пиете	пиете ли	не пиете ли
<i>те</i>	пият	не пият	пият ли	не пият ли

9. Some verbs from this group are: *желая, зная/знам, играя, мечтаю, мия (се), мога, пея, пия, пиша, смея се, чета.* Exception: *ям – аз ям, ти ядеш, той/тя/то яде, ние ядем, вие ядете, те ядат.*

10. **И group** (2nd conjugation) – Almost all of the verbs from the **И group** end in a **consonant + Я** in 1st person singular.

И group (consonant + я)				
	(+)	(-)	(+?)	(-?)
<i>аз</i>	правя	не правя	правя ли	не правя ли
<i>ти</i>	правиш	не правиш	правиш ли	не правиш ли
<i>той</i>	прави	не прави	прави ли	не прави ли
<i>тя</i>	прави	не прави	прави ли	не прави ли
<i>то</i>	прави	не прави	прави ли	не прави ли
<i>ние</i>	правим	не правим	правим ли	не правим ли
<i>вие</i>	правите	не правите	правите ли	не правите ли
<i>те</i>	правят	не правят	правят ли	не правят ли

11. Some verbs from this group are: *вървя, говоря, готвя, каня, мисля, моля, мълча, правя, работа, свиря, търся, уча, ходя.*

12. Verbs ending in **consonant + А** in 1st person singular belong either to **Е group** or to **И group**.

Е group (-а)				
	(+)	(-)	(+?)	(-?)
<i>аз</i>	пиша	не пиша	пиша ли	не пиша ли
<i>ти</i>	пишеш	не пишеш	пишеш ли	не пишеш ли
<i>той</i>	пише	не пише	пише ли	не пише ли
<i>тя</i>	пише	не пише	пише ли	не пише ли
<i>то</i>	пише	не пише	пише ли	не пише ли
<i>ние</i>	пишем	не пишем	пишем ли	не пишем ли
<i>вие</i>	пишете	не пишете	пишете ли	не пишете ли
<i>те</i>	пишат	не пишат	пишат ли	не пишат ли

И group (-а)				
	(+)	(-)	(+?)	(-?)
<i>аз</i>	уча	не уча	уча ли	не уча ли
<i>ти</i>	учиш	не учиш	учиш ли	не учиш ли
<i>той</i>	учи	не учи	учи ли	не учи ли
<i>тя</i>	учи	не учи	учи ли	не учи ли
<i>то</i>	учи	не учи	учи ли	не учи ли
<i>ние</i>	учим	не учим	учим ли	не учим ли
<i>вие</i>	учите	не учите	учите ли	не учите ли
<i>те</i>	учат	не учат	учат ли	не учат ли

13. Pay attention to the placement of the reflexive pronoun **СЕ**.

	(+)	(-)	(+?)	(-?)
<i>аз</i>	аз се връщам	не се връщам	връщам ли се	не се ли връщам
<i>ти</i>	ти се връщаш	не се връщаш	връщаш ли се	не се ли връщаш
<i>той</i>	той се връща	не се връща	връща ли се	не се ли връща
<i>тя</i>	тя се връща	не се връща	връща ли се	не се ли връща
<i>то</i>	то се връща	не се връща	връща ли се	не се ли връща
<i>ние</i>	ние се връщаме	не се връщаме	връщаме ли се	не се ли връщаме
<i>вие</i>	вие се връщате	не се връщате	връщате ли се	не се ли връщате
<i>те</i>	те се връщат	не се връщат	връщат ли се	не се ли връщат

Аз **се** връщам. = Връщам **се**.

14. We use present simple tense to talk about:

- ✓ a fact
- ✓ a habit or repeated action
- ✓ an activity happening now

15. Present simple tense is often used with adverbs of frequency: *винаги, обикновено, често, понякога, рядко, никога.*

13. ADVERBS – Наречия

1. Adverbs qualify verbs but also may qualify nouns, adjectives or other adverbs.
2. Adverbs do not change in number and person.
3. We usually form adverbs out of adjectives. The most frequently used ending for adverbs is **-О** and many adverbs are identical to the neuter gender form of the adjectives. Another less frequent ending is **-Е**: *хубаво, лошо, добре*.
4. We can also form adverbs out of nouns and numbers: *утре, довечера, днес, първо, второ*.
5. Some adverbs do not have corresponding adjectives, nouns or numbers: *тук, там, много*.
6. All adverbs of quality form degrees of comparison in the same way as adjectives: by adding the particles **ПО-** for the comparative degree and **НАЙ-** for the superlative degree in front of the respective adverb: *добре, по-добре, най-добре*. Exception: *много, повече, най-много*.

	Comparative form	Superlative form
скъпо	по- скъпо	най- скъпо
добре	по- добре	най- добре

14. TYPES OF QUESTIONS – Видове въпроси

1. In Bulgarian there are two main types of questions: Yes/No questions and questions with a question word.
2. We form Yes/No questions using the particle **ЛИ**. In positive Yes/No questions with the verb “to be” in present simple tense we place **ЛИ** before the verb “to be”.
3. In other types of Yes/No questions we usually place **ЛИ** after the verb.
4. In most cases we can skip the personal pronouns without changing the word order.
5. When we use question words (*кой, какъв, как, защо*, etc.) we usually do not use **ЛИ** to form questions.

кой	who, which
какъв	what kind of; what
къде	where
кога	when
как	how
колко	how much; how many
защо	why

6. Some question words in Bulgarian have gender and number.

<i>m.</i>	кой	<i>who</i>
<i>f.</i>	коя	
<i>n.</i>	кое	<i>which</i>
<i>pl.</i>	кои	

<i>m.</i>	какъв	<i>what kind of</i>
<i>f.</i>	каква	
<i>n.</i>	какво	<i>what</i>
<i>pl.</i>	какви	

7. When we use question words to form questions we place the question words before the verb.

Question word + Verb ?

8. When question words are used with prepositions, the sentence starts with the preposition followed by the question word.
9. We can also ask questions using narrative sentences with a rising intonation.

LIST OF VERBS

благодаря, благодарих	thank
бързам, бързаш	be in a hurry
вечерям, вечеряш	have dinner
вземам, вземаш	take
виждам, виждаш	see
влизам, влизаш	go in
внимавам, внимаваш	watch out, pay attention
връщам се, връщаш се	go back, return
връщам, връщаш	give back
вълнувам се, вълнуваш се	be excited
вярвам, вярваш	believe
гледам, гледаш	look at, watch
говоря, говориш	speak
готвя, готвиш	cook
губя, губиш	lose
давам, даваш	give
желая, желаеш	wish

живея, живееш	live
забравям, забравяш	forget
завършвам, завършваш	graduate
закъснявам, закъсняваш	to be late
заминавам, заминаваш	leave
запознавам се, запознаваш се	get acquainted
започвам, започваш	begin
затварям, затваряш	close
зная (знам), знаеш	know
играя, играеш	play (a game)
идвам, идваш	come
избирам, избираш	choose
извинявам, извиняваш	excuse
изглеждам, изглеждаш	look (appearance)
излизам, излизаш	go out
използвам, използваш	use
имам, имаш	have

интересувам се, интересувах се	be interested
искам, искаш	want
казвам се, казвах се	be called
казвам, казвах	say, tell
каня, каниш	invite
карам, караш	drive (a car), ride (a bike)
купувам, купувах	buy
лягам, лягах	go to bed
мисля, мислиш	think
мия (се), миеш (се)	wash
мога, можеш	can
надявам се, надявах се	hope
намирам, намираш	find
напредвам, напредвах	make progress
научавам, научавах	learn
нося, носиш	bring
нося, носиш	carry, wear
нямам, нямаш	have not

обаждам се, обаждаш се	call, phone
обичам, обичаш	love
обличам се, обличаш се	get dressed
обличам, обличаш	put on
обядвам, обядвах	have lunch
опитвам се, опитвах се	try
опитвам, опитвах	taste
организирам, организирах	organize
отварям, отваряш	open
отговарям, отговаряш	answer
отивам, отиваш	go
отказвам, отказвах	refuse, decline
падам, падаш	fall
пазарувам, пазарувах	go shopping
пея, пееш	sing
питам, питаш	ask
пиша, пишеш	write
пия, пиеш	drink

плащам, плащаш	pay
плувам, плуваш	swim
поздравявам, поздравяваш	greet
познавам, познаваш	know (somebody)
показвам, показваш	show
получавам, получаваш	receive
помагам, помагаш	help
почивам, почиваш	rest
правя, правиш	do, make
пращам, пращаш	send
превеждам, превеждаш	translate
предавам, предаваш	pass
предпочитам, предпочиташ	prefer
преподавам, преподаваш	teach
приготвям, приготвяш	prepare
пристигам, пристигаш	arrive
пътувам, пътуваш	travel
работя, работиш	work

радвам се, радваш се	be glad
разбирам, разбираш	understand
разглеждам, разглеждаш	look around
разговарям, разговаряш	talk
разказвам, разказваш	tell about; narrate
разхождам се, разхождаш се	go for a walk
решавам, решаваш	decide
рисувам, рисуваш	draw
свиквам, свикваш	get used (to)
свирия, свириш	play (music)
свършвам, свършваш	finish
слагам, слагаш	put
слушам, слушаш	listen to
сменям, сменяш	exchange
спирам, спираш	stop
спя, спиш	sleep
срещам (се), срещаш (се)	meet
ставам, ставаш	get up

струвам, струваш	cost
събличам се, събличаш се	undress
събличам, събличаш	take off
съжالياвам, съжالياваш	be sorry
съм, си, е, сме, сте, са	be
танцувам, танцуваш	dance
тичам, тичаш	run
тръгвам, тръгваш	set off
трябва, трябва	have to, must
успявам, успяваш	succeed

уча, учиш	study
харесвам, харесваш	like
ходя, ходиш	walk, go
целувам, целуваш	kiss
чакам, чакаш	wait
чета, четеш	read
чувам, чуваш	hear
чувствам (се), чувстваш (се)	feel
ям, ядеш	eat

BULGARIAN CULTURE AND LIFESTYLE

ALPHABET

- Bulgarians use the Cyrillic alphabet and most signs are written in it. Signs along international motorways, in airports, bigger cities and resorts are also spelled in Roman letters.

1. HELLO

- You can say *Добър ден!* – Good afternoon, at any time of the day (9 a.m. – 6 p.m.) except the early morning (before 9 a.m.), when you use *Добро утро!* – Good morning, and in the evening (after 6 p.m.), when you say *Добър вечер!* – Good evening. Before going to bed Bulgarians say *Лека нощ!* – Good night.
- In most countries in the world, you nod your head to say “Yes” (“Да”) and shake it to say “No” (“Не”). In Bulgaria, it is just the opposite. If you are not sure about the answer, always ask again and listen to the verbal answer.
- When you meet somebody for the first time you shake hands. Handshaking is appropriate for formal meetings. Some Bulgarians (especially from the older generation) shake hands whenever they meet. Young people (especially girls) kiss each other.
- Bulgarians often use ciao for good-bye (instead of “Довиждане”) and merci for thank you (instead of “Благодаря”).
- Most young Bulgarians have at least a basic knowledge of English or/and a second foreign language (usually German, French or Spanish). Those born before the 1970s are most likely to speak Russian or German.

2. BREAKFAST

- If a Bulgarian wants to buy you a cup of coffee or a drink s/he will usually say *Аз черня* – It’s my treat. Next time you should do the same.
- For breakfast, Bulgarians usually drink only a cup of coffee. Coffee in Bulgaria is quite strong. It is usually espresso (*еспресо*) or instant coffee (*нес кафе*).
- Later, at about 9 or 10 a.m., they may have something to eat. Usually it is some type of pastry. In most cases, they buy a roll – *кифла*, cheese pastry – *баница*, a bagel – *геврек*, or a donut – *поничка*, and often wash it down with *боза* (millet ale) or *айран* (cultured buttermilk).
- There are two native kinds of cheese: the yellow-colored *кашкавал* and the more popular white *сирене*.

- The native Bulgarian yoghurt *кисело мляко* is made from cow or sheep milk and has a sour taste. It is an ingredient to many dishes, the most famous one being *та-ратор*, a cold soup made from yoghurt, water, cucumbers, garlic, dill and walnuts, and a drink called *айран*.
- Traditional bakeries prepare different kinds of pastry products. *Баница* and *меки-ца* are the favorites. *Пица*, *дюнер*, *сандвич* or *хамбургер* are also very easy to be found at the streets.

3. AT THE RESTAURANT

- Bulgarians eat a lot of bread, usually made of wheat.
- Bulgarians eat fruit mostly for dessert.
- Tipping waiters in restaurants is getting more common recently but there is no set rule as to how much and when. A typical practice is to round up the bill and it can be up to 10% of the total. If you are not satisfied with the service, you can skip the tip. Sometimes the tip is included in the bill. Then it is called *сервиз* or *процент за обслужване* – service percentage, and is mentioned in the menu.
- In restaurants and cafes, customers normally do not pay for using the restroom. This practice is preserved in few restaurants and mostly in railway stations, bus stations, etc.
- Music at restaurants and cafes could be quite loud.
- Smoking is forbidden in all public indoor areas, including restaurants and cafes.
- When Bulgarians go to a restaurant, they spend quite a long time there – several hours. Going to a restaurant is more of a social event than just a way to get a meal.
- There are different kinds of restaurants and cafes: *механа* – Tavern – which serves mainly Bulgarian national dishes; *пицария* – Pizzeria – Italian cuisine and salads; *закусвалня* – Snack bar – different kinds of sandwiches and pastry; *сладкарница* – Confectionery – cakes and other sweet things. There are a lot of ethnic restaurants (especially in big cities) – Chinese restaurants are very popular. There are many local and international fast-food chains – Happy, McDonald’s, Dunkin Donuts, KFC, etc.
- Bulgarian cuisine is a representative of the cuisine of Southeastern Europe with some Turkish and Greek influences, but it has some unique elements. Famous for its rich salads required at every meal, Bulgarian cuisine is also noted for the diversity and quality of dairy products and the variety of soups. There are many different Bulgarian pastries as well such as *баница*.
- The most popular Bulgarian salad is the *шопска салата*, which is a mix of tomatoes, cucumbers, onion, raw or roasted peppers, and white cheese. Traditionally it is

dressed only with salt, sunflower or olive oil and vinegar.

- As a main course you can have *мусака* (a rich oven-baked dish of potatoes, minced meat and white sauce), *гювеч* (vegetable casserole with meat cooked in a clay pot), *сарми* (rolls with vine or cabbage leaves), *дроб-сарма* (lamb liver and lung with rice), *кавърма* (meat with tomatoes), *миш-маш* (fried peppers, onion and eggs), *кебанче* and *кюфте* (spicy grilled meat sausage and meatballs).
- Another thing not to be missed in Bulgaria is the *лютеница*, which is a red pepper, eggplant, and tomato purée, normally eaten on bread.
- Wine, beer and *ракия* – grape or plum brandy, are the most popular alcoholic beverages in the country.
- Tap water in Bulgaria is usually safe to drink and natural mineral water is also cheap and widely available.
- The Bulgarian unit of currency is *лев*, comprised of one hundred *стотинки*. The Lev is pegged to the Euro at 1.95 Lev for one Euro.
- Shopkeepers and other businesses in Bulgaria will usually not accept foreign money.
- In major cities, credit cards are generally accepted, in rural areas people pay cash only.

4. IT THE SUPERMARKET. AT THE MARKET

- In Sofia and in bigger towns you can find branches of international hypermarket chains like Lidl, Billa, Carrefour, Kaufland, and Metro.
- There are also some local supermarket chains like Fantastiko, Hit, and Picadilly.

5. TOWNS AND VILLAGES

- After 1989, many street names connected with the communist past were changed. People do not always know the new names of the streets and often use the old names.
- Street signs are sometimes missing. Ask for landmarks when you are given an address.
- The biggest cities in Bulgaria are Sofia, Plovdiv, Varna, Burgas, Ruse, Stara Zagora, Pleven.
- The pan-European standard number 112 for all emergency calls is working everywhere in the country. If, for some reason, you cannot connect to 112, dial 166 for police, 150 for ambulance, and 160 for the fire department.

6. MY FAMILY

- In Bulgaria, people have three names – *име* – a first name, *презиме* – a middle name (which comes from their father’s name) and *фамилия* – a surname (which is a family name and is the same for the whole family). People do not use their middle names much.
- Male middle names and surnames usually end in *-в*, female names end in *-ва*, and the family name in plural ends in *-ви*.
- In Bulgaria, it is not unusual to be asked if you are married.
- The three-generation extended family is still common in rural areas. Single adults are expected to live with their parents until they marry. In addition, many young married couples live with one set of parents until they can afford their own home. Elderly parents are often cared for by their children. This situation has changed in the last years since many young people moved to bigger towns or emigrated.
- In cities, the nuclear family (just parents and their children) is usual.
- Families in the cities usually have no more than two children each. Those in the country are often somewhat larger. Children are very close to their grandparents, who often provide childcare so parents can work.

7. TIME AND WEATHER

- Bulgaria has a temperate climate with cold, damp winters and hot, dry summers. The average annual temperature is 10.5°C. The average January temperature is around 0°C. Average summer temperatures rarely exceed 30°C.
- Major holidays in Bulgaria are New Year (January 1), Liberation Day (March 3), Easter, The Cyrillic Alphabet Day (May 24), Reunification Day (September 6), Independence Day (September 22), and Christmas (December 24 and 25).
- On March 1 (*Баба Марта*) Bulgarians give one another *мартеници*, red and white tasseled threads which are worn for health and happiness at the coming of spring.

8. COLOURS AND CLOTHES

- Bulgarians wear modern Western-style clothing.
- Bulgarians dress with care, even for informal occasions.
- Traditional Bulgarian costumes are worn only at festivals and for dance performances.

9. AT HOME

- 97 percent of Bulgarians own their own homes.
- In villages and small towns, people live in one- or two-story brick houses.
- In the cities, most people live in small apartments with one or two bedrooms.

10. ON THE ROAD

- Smoking in public transportation and all public indoor areas is forbidden! – *Пушешето е забранено!*
- The fastest way to travel around the country is by bus. Buses go from and to every bigger city quite frequently. Bulgarians travel mostly by bus.
- Some pensioners and students prefer train because it is cheaper. There is discount for travelling in group.
- Timetables are not always valid or reliable, especially those in smaller towns. Some of the announced buses do not travel on certain days (weekends and public holidays). Some of the private bus lines are not announced. It is always better to ask for information.
- Tickets are often bought from the bus driver directly, especially for private buses.
- Some buses have toilets on them but they are usually locked. They stop every 3 or 4 hours at big bus stations where toilets can be used.
- There are four international airports: Sofia, Varna, Burgas and Plovdiv.
- Taxi tariffs in Bulgaria are standardized in the major cities but there are some fraudulent taxis that mimic others' logos and labels on their cars but charge much higher tariffs. Generally the safest way of using a taxi is by ordering a taxi by phone.

11. EVERY DAY

- In the evenings, the whole family gathers to eat together. Dinner is the main meal of the day.
- It is typical for Bulgarians to stay at cafes for a long time (2–3 hours), to chat and have coffee with friends.
- On Saturdays and Sundays, many Bulgarians go to the countryside or to a village where they visit their relatives and relax. Many people also have fields in their villages and grow their own fruits and vegetables.

APPLIED LANGUAGE ASSIGNMENTS

Alphabet

Assignment 1

Make a list of some people you know – Bulgarians and foreigners.

Men		Women	
Bulgarians	Foreigners	Bulgarians	Foreigners
1.	1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.	3.
4.	4.	4.	4.
5.	5.	5.	5.

Assignment 2

Make a list of 10 Bulgarian words that are similar or the same to some words in your language.

Bulgarian word	Translation	Bulgarian word	Translation
1.	1.	6.	6.
2.	2.	7.	7.
3.	3.	8.	8.
4.	4.	9.	9.
5.	5.	10.	10.

Lesson 1 – HELLO

Assignment 1

Make a business card in Bulgarian. Write your name, country and job.

Assignment 2

Talk to five refugees and write down which countries and towns they come from.

Name	Country	Town
1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.
4.	4.	4.
5.	5.	5.

Lesson 2 – BREAKFAST

Assignment 1

Ask two Bulgarians and two foreigners what they like for breakfast.

Bulgarians	Breakfast	Foreigners	Breakfast
1.		1.	
2.		2.	

Assignment 2

Write down what you have for breakfast in Bulgaria and what you had in your country.

In Bulgaria	In my country

Lesson 3 – AT THE RESTAURANT

Assignment 1

Find a restaurant menu and check the prices of three meals and three drinks.

Meal	Price	Drinks	Price
1.		1.	
2.		2.	
3.		3.	

Assignment 2

Make a sample menu of a restaurant in your country.

<p style="margin: 0;">Menu</p>

Lesson 4 – IN THE SUPERMARKET. AT THE MARKET

Assignment 1

Make a list of the ingredients of your favourite Bulgarian meal and of a traditional meal from your country.

My favourite Bulgarian meal	Traditional meal from my country

Assignment 2

Find out how much these products cost at the supermarket.

	Price		Price
1 кг ориз		1 кг картофи	
1 кг брашно		1 кг домати	
1 кг зеле		1 кг краставици	
1 кг захар		1 л прясно мляко	
1 кг кафе		1 л олио	

Lesson 5 – TOWNS AND VILLAGES

Assignment 1

Draw a map of your town or a village in Bulgaria. Label the buildings.

Assignment 2

Organization or Institution	Address	Phone
Каритас	Бул. “Александър Стамболийски” 190, бл. 55, вх. Б	02/9200825
Български червен кръст	Бул. “Джеймс Баучер” 76	02/816-48-14 02/816-48-22
Държавна агенция за бежанците	Бул. “Княгиня Мария Луиза” 114 Б	02/808-09-02 02/808-0905
Информационен център на Бежанско-мигрантска служба при Червен кръст	Бул. “Евлоги и Христо Георгиеви” 165	0885-896-146
Министерство на вътрешните работи – Дирекция Миграция	Бул. “Княгиня Мария Луиза” 48	02/982-45-85
Български Хелзинкски комитет	Ул. “Узунджовска” 1, ет. 3	02/988-00-57 02/981-33-18

Where will you go if you need help for:

- Food and medicines –
- Documents (ID card and temporary passport) –
- Legal services –
- Refugee status –
- Place of residence –
- Issues with the police –
- Bulgarian language course –
- Medical issues –

Lesson 6 – MY FAMILY

Assignment 1

Talk to some friends of yours – Bulgarians and foreigners living in Bulgaria. List the similarities and differences between the families in Bulgaria and your country.

Bulgarian families	Families in my country

Assignment 2

Talk to some friends of yours – Bulgarians and foreigners living in Bulgaria. Ask them about the dates of these Bulgarian holidays.

Holiday	Month or date
Нова година Баба Марта Национален празник на България Ден на жената Великден Ден на българската азбука Коледа	

Lesson 7 – TIME AND WEATHER

Assignment 1

Check the weather forecast for your town.

Day of the week	Weather forecast	Day of the week	Weather forecast
понеделник		петък	
вторник		събота	
сряда		неделя	
четвъртък			

Assignment 2

How many seasons do you have in your country? What is the weather like in each of the seasons?

Lesson 8 – COLOURS AND CLOTHES

Assignment 1

Ask some relatives and friends of yours about their favourite colour.

Name	Favourite Colour	Name	Favourite Colour
1.		4.	
2.		5.	
3.		6.	

Assignment 2

Go to a shop and check the prices of the following clothing items and footwear:

	Price		Price
панталон		маратонки	
пола		дънки	
риза		тениска	
обувки		чорапи	

Lesson 9 – AT HOME

Assignment 1

Draw your dream house or apartment. Make a list of the furniture in each of the rooms.

Assignment 2

Find a newspaper with ads or apartments and houses for rent. Choose a suitable apartment or house for you or your family.

Lesson 10 – ON THE ROAD

Assignment 1

What types of public transport are there in the place you live in Bulgaria? What types are there in the place you are coming from?

In Bulgaria	In my country

Assignment 2

What types of public transport and which lines do you use in Bulgaria? Where do you go to?

Lesson 11 – EVERY DAY

Assignment 1

What do you do in Bulgaria every day? What did you do in your country?

In Bulgaria	In my country

Assignment 2

Make a schedule of your Bulgarian language classes (formal classes, tutoring and/or self-study) for the next month.

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Bulgarian for Refugees Level A1 Reference Materials

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