

Bulgarian

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The style of speech illustrated is Standard Bulgarian as used by people with an academic background. Historically, the Standard contains elements of western and eastern Bulgarian, but in its present form, it cannot be localized in any particular region.

The speech on the recording is that of a 33-year-old speaker holding a post at the University of Sofia. Bulgarian examples are given in a transliteration from Cyrillic script.

Consonants

	Bilab.	Lab.dent	Dental	Alv.	Postalv.	Retrofl.	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyng	Glottal
Plosive	p b			t d				k g			
Nasal	m			n							
Trill				r							
Fricative		f v		s z	ʃ ʒ			x			
Approximant							j				
Lateral				l							

Affricates ts dz tʃ dʒ

p	pija	'I drink'	t	tom	'volume'	k	kol	'pole'
b	bija	'I beat'	d	dom	'home'	g	gol	'naked'
			ts	tsar	'tsar'	tʃ	tšar	'charm'
			dz	dzift	'tar'	dʒ	džob	'pocket'
m	most	'bridge'	n	nos	'nose'	x	halka	'ring'
f	far	'lighthouse'	s	särna	'roe'	ʃ	šal	'scarf'
v	var	'limestone'	z	zárna	'corn' (pl.)	ʒ	žal	'pity'
r	roza	'rose'	l	lale	'tulip'	j	jak	'strong'

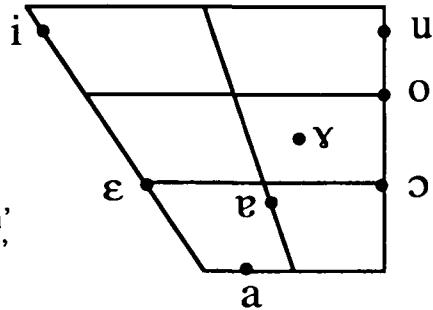
Journal of the International Phonetic Association (1990) 20:1.

The phonemic analysis underlying the present transcription does not assume the existence of palatalized consonants. An alternative analysis postulates the following palatalized consonants: /pj, bj, tʃ, dj, kj, gj, tsj, dzj, mj, nj, rj, fj, vj, sj, zj, xj, ll/.

The nature of palatalization in Bulgarian is different from that in Russian. Its occurrence is very restricted. Before front vowels and [j], palatalization does not go beyond the degree that is conditioned by the inevitable play of coarticulation. Before back vowels palatalization may unambiguously be interpreted as C plus [j]. In syllable and word final position it does not occur.

Vowels

i	<i>kit</i>	'whale'
ɛ	<i>pet</i>	'five'
a	<i>mlad</i>	'young'
ɔ	<i>rod</i>	'kin'
u	<i>lud</i>	'crazy'
ʌ	<i>păt</i>	'path'
o (unstressed only)	<i>koga</i>	'when'
ə (unstressed only)	<i>duma</i>	'word'



Stress

Stress is distinctive ['pare] *para* 'steam'
 [pe'ra] *para* 'coin'

Conventions

/p, t, k/ are unaspirated. /b, d, g/ are fully voiced. /t, d, ts, dz, n, r, s, z, l/ are prealveolar. /r/ is a trill. /x/ has only slight friction. /l/ is velarized [ɫ] before /a, ɔ, u, ɒ, ɒ̄, ɒ̄̄, ʌ̄, ʌ̄̄̄/ as well as in syllable and word final position. /o, ə/ may be somewhat more closed than shown in the figure in unstressed syllables after stress.

Transcription of recorded passage.

'səvəmijet 'vjater i 'slvntseto se p̄epirexe 'kɔj ε 'p̄csilen, ko'gato edin 'p̄ytnik, ze'veit f 'tɔple 'dr̄exe, 'mina pokraj 'tjax. te re'ʃixə ſe 'tɔzi, 'kɔjto 'pr̄v ne'kare 'p̄ytnike da si svə'li 'dr̄exete, ſte ſe 'ſʃite 'p̄csilen od 'drugije. to'gave 'səvəmijet 'vjater ze'bɔd'auʃtε da 'duxə s 'fsifka 'sile, no 'kɔlkoto 'p̄cīlno 'vjateret 'duxəʃε, 'tɔlkova p̄cplətno 'p̄ytniket o'vivəʃε 'dr̄exete a'p̄tē okolo 'ſebε si. 'naj 'p̄cse 'səvəmijet 'vjater p̄ekysne o'silijete si. to'gave 'slvntseto ze'bɔd'auʃtε da 'gr̄ee 'silno, i 'p̄ytniket vəd'nage li'as 'dr̄exete si. i te'ka, 'səvəmijet 'vjater 'bɛʃe pri'nuden da pri'znae, ſe 'slvntseto ε 'p̄cīlno ot 'nəgo.

Северният вятър и слънцето се препираха, кой е по-силен, когато един пътник, завит в топла дреха, мина покрай тях. Те решиха, че този, който пръв накара пътника да си свали дрехата, ще се счита по-силен от другия. Тогава северният вятър започна да духа с всичка сила, но колкото по-силен вятърът духаше, толкова по-плътно пътникът увиваше дрехата около себе си. Най-после северният вятър прекъсна усилията си. Тогава слънцето започна да грее силно, и пътникът веднага свали дрехата си. И така, северният вятър беше принуден да признае, че слънцето е по-силен от него.

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