

# **BULGARIAN** **for English** **Speakers**

# **БЪЛГАРСКИ ЕЗИК** **самоучител** **в диалози**

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***BULGARIAN for English Speakers*** is a brand new self-study book specially designed to meet the needs of anybody intending to learn Bulgarian well in a short time. Whoever you are - a student, a businessperson or a visitor to the country, ***this book is for you.***

***BULGARIAN for English Speakers*** contains all the knowledge that you need, emphasizing on real-world tasks. The book includes many dialogues and other texts specially created to help you speak and be understood. It develops your vocabulary systematically and also covers all the required grammar skills.

## **Bulgarian for English Speakers**

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## List of Abbreviations:

### English:

abt. – about  
e.g. – (*exempli gratia*) for example  
i.e. – (*id est*) that is

*n* – noun  
*m* – masculine  
*f* – feminine  
*ntr* – neuter  
*sng* – singular  
*pl* – plural

*adj* – adjective

*v* – verb  
*1p* – 1<sup>st</sup> person  
*2p* – 2<sup>nd</sup> person  
*3p* – 3<sup>rd</sup> person

*1gr* – 1<sup>st</sup> group  
*2gr* – 2<sup>nd</sup> group  
*3gr* – 3<sup>rd</sup> group

*1f* – 1<sup>st</sup> form  
*2f* – 2<sup>nd</sup> form

colloq. – colloquial speech  
o.s. – oneself  
o.'s – one's  
s.b. – somebody

s.o. – someone  
s.th. – something

### Bulgarian:

м.р. – мъжки род /masculine gender  
ж.р. – женски род /feminine gender  
ср.р. – среден род /neuter gender  
ед.ч. – единствено число /singular  
мн.ч. – множествено число /plural  
сег.вр. – сегашно време /the Present Tense  
бъд.вр. – бъдеще време /the Future Tense  
мин.св.вр. – минало свършено време /the Past Simple Tense  
мин.несв.вр. – минало несвършено време /the Past Continuous Tense  
мин.неопр.вр. – минало неопределено време /the Past Indefinite Tense  
мин.предв.вр. – минало предварително време /the Past Perfect Tense  
бъд.вр.вмин. – бъдеще време в миналото /the Future in the Past



## The Bulgarian Alphabet Pronunciation Table



<i>Bulgarian Alphabet</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Examples of respective English sounds</i>
А а	<i>А а</i>	[a] after, past, path
Б б	<i>Б б</i>	[b] bit, bright, be, bear
В в	<i>В в</i>	[v] vogue, vivid, violin, vision
Г г	<i>Г г</i>	[g] get, go, glory, tag
Д д	<i>Д д</i>	[d] day, dream, destiny, devotion
Е е	<i>Е е</i>	[e] set, bet, tell, let
Ж ж	<i>Ж ж</i>	[zh] illusion, vision, division, fusion
З з	<i>З з</i>	[z] zero, amazing, Zen, zip
И и	<i>И и</i>	[i] grin, inn, sit, hit
Й й	<i>Й й</i>	[y] boy, toy, yacht, yeoman
К к	<i>К к</i>	[k] key, kid, keep, kit
Л л	<i>Л л</i>	[l] live, light, letter, litter
М м	<i>М м</i>	[m] man, miracle, make, almost
Н н	<i>Н н</i>	[n] night, not, near, on
О о	<i>О о</i>	[o] opt, top, stop, dot
П п	<i>П п</i>	[p] pet, pall, please, part
Р р	<i>Р р</i>	[r] (hard) red, rest, read, rubber
С с	<i>С с</i>	[s] set, sit, stop, said
Т т	<i>Т т</i>	[t] top, talk, tell, let
У у	<i>У у</i>	[u] put, look, took, pudding
Ф ф	<i>Ф ф</i>	[f] fusion, fire, flame, fantasy
Х х	<i>Х х</i>	[h] (aspirate) hope, hear, had, hut
Ц ц	<i>Ц ц</i>	[ts] tsunami, sits, meets
Ч ч	<i>Ч ч</i>	[ch] chair, teach, charity, chat
Ш ш	<i>Ш ш</i>	[sh] she, shall, shark, shift
Щ щ	<i>Щ щ</i>	[shʲ] ashtray, fishtail, wished, washed
Ъ ъ	<i>Ъ ъ</i>	[ə] camel, campus, letter, better
Ь ь	<i>Ь ь</i>	[~] (softener) (no literal English equivalent)
Ю ю	<i>Ю ю</i>	[yu] yurt, you, new, music
Я я	<i>Я я</i>	[ya] yard, yarn, Yankee

---

## ВЪВЕДЕНИЕ

## INTRODUCTION

The Bulgarian Alphabet consists of 30 letters. They represent the sounds as shown below.

**There are six vowels:**

**а о е** are wide (open) vowels

**ъ у и** are narrow (closed) vowels;

**and two diphthongal vowels:**

**ю = й+у**

**я = й+а**

**The remaining letters represent consonants:**

**б в г д ж з дж дз** are voiced consonants

**п ф к т ш с ч ц** are voiceless consonants;

**л м н р** are resonant (sonorous) consonants;

**й** is a short и;

**ь** softens the sounds before/after which it is placed;

**х** is an aspirate consonant;

**щ = ш+т** and is therefore a diphthongal consonant.

# How to read Bulgarian



## 1 How to read letters.

Each letter has own designation that is used when pronouncing either the whole alphabet or a single letter:

<b>А а</b>	(a)	<b>К к</b>	(kə)	<b>Ф ф</b>	(fə)
<b>Б б</b>	(bə)	<b>Л л</b>	(lə)	<b>Х х</b>	(hə)
<b>В в</b>	(və)	<b>М м</b>	(mə)	<b>Ц ц</b>	(tsə)
<b>Г г</b>	(gə)	<b>Н н</b>	(nə)	<b>Ч ч</b>	(chə)
<b>Д д</b>	(də)	<b>О о</b>	(o)	<b>Ш ш</b>	(shə)
<b>Е е</b>	(e)	<b>П п</b>	(pə)	<b>Щ щ</b>	(shtə)
<b>Ж ж</b>	(zhə)	<b>Р р</b>	(rə)	<b>Ъ ъ</b>	('er go'lyam)
<b>З з</b>	(zə)	<b>С с</b>	(sə)	<b>Ь ь</b>	('er 'malək)
<b>И и</b>	(i)	<b>Т т</b>	(tə)	<b>Ю ю</b>	(yu)
<b>Й й</b>	('i 'kratko)	<b>У у</b>	(u)	<b>Я я</b>	(ya)

## 2 How to read words. The placing of stress.

All the letters in words should be pronounced in the way they are marked in the Pronunciation Table. Some more explanations as well as special cases and exceptions are given below.

Bearing in mind that word stress in Bulgarian takes a different place in each word, there are no rules for learning the placing of stress. Therefore, each new word should be learned by itself. For the purpose of marking stress, in this book we have adopted the sign ['] preceding the stressed syllable.

### ⇒ Vowels:

When the wide (open) vowels a, o, e are stressed, they should be pronounced clearly:

a [a] o [o] e [e]

*Examples:*

**А а** [a]

август	['avgust]	August
град	[grat]	a town; a city
млад	[mlat]	young
казвам	['kazvam]	to say
подарък	[po'darək]	a present

---

**О о [o]**

òпит	['opit]	experience
прòлет	['prolet]	spring
òстров	['ostrof]	island
спорт	[sport]	sport
крилò	[kri'lo]	wing

**Е е [e]**

èвтин	['eftin]	cheap
бèжов	['bezhof]	beige
без	[bes]	without
къдè	[kə'de]	where
момчè	[mom'che]	boy

**However**, when the vowels a and o are unstressed, they get narrower by reducing their length:

a becomes [ạ]

(a medial sound of а [a] and ъ [ə])

o becomes [ọ]

(a medial sound of о [o] and у [u]).

*Examples:*

**А а [ạ]**

àзбука	['azbukə]	alphabet
лàмпа	['lampə]	lamp
кнйга	['knigə]	book
в блòка	[v 'blokə]	in the block
на човèка	[nə cho'vekə]	to/of the man

**О о [ọ]**

орèл	[ọ'rel]	eagle
обұвка	[ọ'bufkə]	shoe
морè	[mɔ̣'re]	sea
полè	[pɔ̣'le]	field; ground
орйз	[ọ'ris]	rice

The remainiing vowels should be pronounced in the way they are marked in the Pronunciation Table.

*Examples:*

**Ъ ъ [ə]**

пѣт	[pət]	way
ѣгѣл	['əgəl]	angle; corner
прѣст	[prəst]	soil
пѣк	[pək]	but; yet
такѣв	[tə'kəf]	such

**У у [u]**

ум	[um]	mind
ѣча	['uchə]	to study; to learn
учѣтел	[u'chitel]	teacher
урагѣн	[urə'gan]	hurricane
другѣр	[dru'gar]	mate; friend

**И и [i]**

мил	[mil]	dear; kind
или	[ili]	or
кѣно	['kinə]	cinema
прѣятѣл	[pri'yatel]	friend
идѣѣлно	[ide'alnə]	perfectly, ideal



The alteration of a to [ə] is the most frequently found. In particular, a becomes [ə] at the end of some words. The other above-mentioned vowel reductions are not as pronounced.

The diphthong vowels ю [yu] and я [ya] are each made up of two letters/sounds:

ю = й+у

я = й+а

However, they should be read as single sounds.

The diphthong vowel ю should be pronounced [yu]:

**Ю ю [yu]**

юг	[yuk]	South
ѣжен	['yuzhen]	southern
ѣфкѣ	[yuf'ka]	noodles
ѣнѣк	[yu'nak]	hero
ѣношѣ	['yunəshə]	teenager

The diphthong vowel я can be pronounced in two ways depending on the position of the letter and its stress. If я is stressed, it should be pronounced [ja]:

**Я я [ja]**

ябълка	['yabəlka]	apple
ястреб	['yastrep]	hawk
ядка	['yatka]	kernel
обява	[ɒb'yava]	ad(vertisement)
ягода	['yagoda]	strawberry

**However**, when я is not stressed, in particular when placed at the end of a given word, it should be pronounced [yà]:

**Я я [yà]**

пра́вя	['pravyà]	to do
ми́сля	['mislyà]	to think
А́нглия	['angliya]	England
пе́я	['peya]	to sing
на учи́теля	[na u'chitelyà]	to/of the teacher



The vowel alterations

а to а [a] and

я to а [ya]

are the most frequently found.

In particular, а becomes [a] and я becomes [ya] at the end of some words.

Other vowel reductions are not as pronounced.

➔ **Consonants.**

Voiced consonants should be pronounced in one of two ways:

➔ When a voiced consonant is placed in any position in a given word, except as the last letter, it should be pronounced in the usual way as a voiced consonant.

*Examples:*

**Б б [b]**

ба́ба	['baba]	grandmother
ба́ла	['byala]	white (f)

---

брой	[broy]	number; copy
България	[bəl'gariya]	Bulgaria
хубост	['hubost]	beauty

### **В в [v]**

врата	[vrə'ta]	door
вътре	['vɛtre]	in
вън	[vən]	out
вярвам	['vyarvəm]	to believe
Варна	['varna]	Varna ( <i>a Bulgarian city</i> )

### **Г г [g]**

гарван	['garvən]	raven
много	['mnogə]	much; many
герой	[ge'roy]	hero
голям	[go'lyam]	big
грешка	['greshka]	mistake; error

### **Д д [d]**

дърво	[dər'vo]	tree
ден	[den]	day
добър	[dɒ'bər]	good
дете	[de'te]	child
да	[da]	yes

### **Ж ж [zh]**

жена	[zhe'na]	woman
южен	['yuzhen]	southern
Женева	[zhe'neva]	Geneva
жито	['zhito]	wheat
жив	[zhif]	alive

### **З з [z]**

зебра	['zebra]	zebra
извинявам	[izvi'nyavəm]	to excuse
зорà	[zo'ra]	dawn
известен	[iz'vesten]	well-known
звезда	[zvez'da]	star

➡ When the last letter of the word represents a voiced consonant, the voiced consonant devocalizes and becomes voiceless. Each devocalized voiced consonant obtains the sound of the respective voiceless consonant. Therefore:

б	[b]	becomes п [p]
в	[v]	becomes ф [f]
г	[g]	becomes к [k]
д	[d]	becomes т [t]
ж	[zh]	becomes ш [sh]
з	[z]	becomes с [s]

*Examples:*

**Б б [p]**

хляб	[hlyap]	bread
дъб	[dəp]	oak
гълъб	['gələp]	pigeon
боб	[bop]	beans
груб	[grup]	rude

**В в [f]**

във	[vəf]	in
молив	['molif]	pencil
никакъв	['nikəkəf]	none; any; no
какъв	[kəkəf]	what
хубав	['hubəf]	beautiful; pretty

**Г г [k]**

дълъг	['dələk]	long
влог	[vlo:k]	bank deposit
друг	[druk]	other; another
драг	[drak]	dear
юг	[yuk]	South

**Д д [t]**

глад	[glat]	hunger
обед	['obet]	lunch
блед	[ble:t]	pale
град	[grat]	city; town
над	[nat]	above



---

**Ж ж [sh]**

таpaлèж	[tara'lesh]	hedgehog
валèж	[və'lesh]	rainfall; snowfall
Виж!	[vish]	Look!
Дръж!	[drəsh]	Hang it!
уж	[ush]	as if

**З з [s]**

през	[pres]	through
влез	[vles]	come in
излèз	[iz'les]	go out
слез	[sles]	come down
без	[bes]	without

The above-mentioned devocalization of voiced consonants can also be found in another case. This is when a voiced consonant is placed in the middle of the word and before a voiceless consonant or before the aspirate consonant *x*:

тетpaдka	[te'tratka]	notebook
слaдko	['slatkɔ]	jam; sweet(ly)
бивш	[bifsh]	ex
гpaдски	['gratski]	of the town/city/urban
дpъжka	['drəshkə]	handle
глèдка	['gletkə]	view
йзпит	['ispit]	exam
целyвka	[tse'lufkə]	kiss
колèжka	[ko'leshkə]	colleague ( <i>f</i> ); mate ( <i>f</i> )
pядko	['ryatkɔ]	rare(ly)
пpeдxòждaщ	[pret'hozhdəshʃ]	previous
всйчко	['fsichko]	everything; all

Voiceless consonants should always be pronounced as indicated in the Pronunciation Table.

*Examples:*

**П п [p]**

пйша	['pishə]	to write
пpaвя	['pravya]	to do
пèсен	['pesen]	song
пaмeт	['pamet]	memory
Плèвeн	['pleven]	Pleven ( <i>a Bulgarian city</i> )

---

**Ф ф [f]**

филтър	['filtər]	filter
филм	[film]	film; movie
фантазия	[fən'taziya]	fantasy
фаворит	[fəvə'rit]	favourite; pet
фалшив	[fəl'shif]	false; fake

**К к [k]**

край	[kray]	end
крія	['kriya]	to hide
кърпа	['kərpə]	towel
касета	[kə'setə]	cassette (tape)
искам	['iskəm]	to want

**Т т [t]**

трябва	['tryabvə]	must, to have to
търпя	[tər'pya]	to bear
търпение	[tər'penie]	patience
тыква	['tikvə]	pumpkin
толерантност	[təle'rantnost]	tolerance

**Ш ш [sh]**

шега	[she'ga]	joke
пиша	['pisha]	to write
шанс	[shans]	chance
шеф	[shef]	boss; a chief
Шотландия	[shot'landiya]	Scotland

**С с [s]**

стоя	[sto'ya]	to stay
стая	['staya]	room
истина	['istinə]	truth
истински	['istinski]	true, real
София	['sofiya]	Sofia

The resonant (sonorous) consonants л, м, н, р should always be pronounced as indicated in the Pronunciation Table. However, they must be articulated clearly, especially the letter р [r], much stronger than the English [r].

---

Examples:

**Л л [l]**

ла̀мпа	['lampə]	lamp
ло̀дка	['lotkə]	boat
ли́лав	['lilaf]	lilac
любо̀в	['lyu'bof]	love
ле́д	['let]	ice

**М м [m]**

ма̀ма	['mamə]	Mum
мно̀го	['mnogə]	much, many
ма̀лко	['malkə]	a few; a little, small
мири́зма	['miriz'ma]	smell
мля́ко	['mlyakə]	milk

**Н н [n]**

ня́кой	['nyakəy]	somebody
ня́къде	['nyakəde]	somewhere
ни́кой	['nikəy]	nobody
не́	[ne]	not
наде́жда	[nə'dezhdə]	hope

**Р р [r]**

ро̀за	['rozə]	rose
ри́ба	['ribə]	fish
пред	['pret]	before; in front
при	['pri]	at
прия́тел	['pri'yatel]	friend

The pronunciation of the short sound as represented by the letter й is [y]. The letter й is never used alone. It is either combined with o as the syllable йо [yo] at the beginning of a word; or with any other vowel positioned anywhere else in the word.

Examples:

**Й й [y]**

най	[nay]	most
мой	[moy]	my
йод	[yot]	iodine
Йо̀нко	['yonkə]	Yonko ( <i>a man's name</i> )
стой	[stoy]	stay

The letter **ь** is not used alone either. This letter softens the sounds before/after which it is placed. **ь** is almost always used in the combination **ьо**, pronounced [~o]=[yo].

*Examples:*

**Ь [~]**

актьòр	[ək'tyor]	actor
фантазьòр	[fəntə'zyor]	dreamer
сйнью	['sinyo]	blue
Вàньо	['vanyo]	Vanyo ( <i>a man's name</i> )
шофьòр	[sho'fyor]	driver

There is no difference in the pronunciation of the sound combinations **йо** [yo] and **ьо** [~o] = [yo]. The only difference is written. **Йо** is used at the beginning of a word or after a vowel, in contrast to **ьо**, that is used exclusively after a consonant.

The letter **х** represents the aspirate consonant [h]. This consonant should be pronounced clearly, like “-ch” in “loch”.

*Examples:*

**Х х [h]**

Хáйде!	['haide]	Come on!
хвàля	['hvalya]	to praise
хòра	['horo]	people
християнин	[hristi'yanin]	Christian ( <i>m</i> )
храст	[hrast]	bush

The letter **щ** [sht] comprises two separate consonants: **ш** [sh] and **т** [t] linked as single sound.

*Examples:*

**Щ щ [sht]**

щурèц	[shtu'rets]	cricket
щука	['shtuka]	pike
щàстие	['shtastie]	happiness
щàмпа	['shtampa]	print
щаб	[shtap]	staff; headquarters

The letter **ц** [ts] should be pronounced as a single sound.

*Examples:*

**Ц ц** [ts]

цар	[tsar]	tsar; king
циганин	['tsiganin]	gypsy ( <i>m</i> )
цирк	[tsirk]	circus
цял	[tsyal]	whole
църква	['tsærkvə]	church

The letter **ч** [ch] should also be pronounced as a single sound.

*Examples:*

**Ч ч** [ch]

чета	[che'ta]	to read
число	[chis'lo]	number
четири	['chetiri]	four
чистя	['chistyə]	to clean
чудо	['chudɔ]	wonder

There also are two sounds, **дж** and **дз** that although not included in the alphabet, should be pronounced as a single sound.

*Examples:*

**дж** [dzh]

джоб	[dzhop]	pocket
джаз	[dzhaz]	jazz
джин	[dzhin]	gin
джентълмен	['dzhentəlmen]	gentleman
джип	[dzhip]	jeep

**дз** [dz]

дзен	[dzen]	Zen
дзън	[dzən]	“ting”

! These are the main rules on reading Bulgarian. For ease of use **we shall simplify** some of them, as you will see in the pronunciation examples that follow.

When reading phrases, care should be taken with voiced consonants located alongside voiceless ones - in this case, voiceless consonants are shortened:

в тетра̀дката

[fte'tratkata]

in the notebook

над полѐто

[natpo'leto]

over the field

Care should be taken with the opposite case. Voiceless consonants are lengthened when located next to a voiced one (especially if the voiceless consonant precedes the voiced one):

със зеленчу̀ци

[səzzelen'chutsi]

with vegetables

с ба̀ба

[zbaba]

with grandmother

Any other letter should be pronounced as printed/written.

Аз съм англича̀нин.

[as səm angli'chanin.]

I am (an) English(man).

*Аз съм англичанин.*

Ти бѐлгарин ли си?

[ti 'bɛlgarin li si?]

Are you Bulgarian?

*Ти бѐлгарин ли си?*

Аз у́ча бѐлгарски в Бѐлгàрия.

[az 'ucha 'bɛlgarski v bɛl'garia.]

I am learning Bulgarian in Bulgaria.

Аз уча бѐлгарски в Бѐлгàрия.

Бѐлгарският ези́к

е мнòго тру̀ден за мен.

['bɛlgarskiyat e'zik

e 'mnogo 'truden za men.]

Bulgarian

is very difficult for me.

*Бѐлгарският език**е много труден за мен.*

Мòят мъж е лети́ец.

['moyat məzh e le'tets.]

My husband is a pilot.

*Мòят мъж е лети́ец.*

Мòята жена̀ е ле́кар.

['moyata zhe'na e 'lekar.]

My wife is a doctor.

*Мòята жена̀ е ле́кар.*

---

Имаме голяма къща в провинцията. [ˈimame goˈlyama ˈkəshta f proˈvintziyata.]	We have a big house in the country. <i>Имаме голяма къща в провинцията.</i>
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Живеем в София. [zhiˈveem f ˈsofiya.]	We live in Sofia. <i>Живеем в София.</i>
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Апартаментът ни е близо до гарата. [apartaˈmentət ni e ˈblizo do ˈgarata.]	Our apartment is near the station. <i>Апартаментът ни е близо до гарата.</i>
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Сестра му е омъжена. [seˈstra mu e oˈməzhena.]	His sister is married. <i>Сестра му е омъжена.</i>
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България е красива страна. [bəlˈgariya e kraˈsiva straˈna.]	Bulgaria is a beautiful country. <i>България е красива страна.</i>
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Животът тук ми харесва. [zhiˈvotət tuk mi haˈresva.]	I like living here. <i>Животът тук ми харесва.</i>
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---

- Какъв език говорите? - Говоря добре английски. В момента уча италиански. А вие? - За съжаление аз не знам нито един чужд език. Но имам огромно желание да науча немски.	- Which language do you speak? - I speak English well. At the moment I am learning Italian. What about you? - Unfortunately I do not know any foreign languages. But I have a great desire to learn German.
---	---

---

[- kaˈkəv eˈzik goˈvorite? - goˈvorya doˈbre anˈgliyski v moˈmenta ˈucha italiˈanski a ˈvie - za səzhaˈlenie az ne znam ˈnito eˈdin chuzhd eˈzik, no ˈimam ogˈromno zheˈlanie da naˈucha ˈnemski.]	- <i>Какъв език говорите?</i> - <i>Говоря добре английски.</i> <i>В момента уча италиански.</i> <i>А вие?</i> - <i>За съжаление аз не знам нито един чужд език.</i> <i>Но имам огромно желание да науча немски.</i>
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- Каквò рабòтиш?  
- Аз съм журналист.  
Рабòтя за еднò списàние.

- What is your job?  
- I am a journalist.  
I work for a magazine.

---

[- kak'vo ra'botish?  
- as sëm zhurna'list. ra'botya za  
ed'no spi'sanie]

- *Какво работиш?*  
- *Аз съм журналист. Работя*  
*за едно списание.*

---

- Има ли хотèл наблìзо?  
- Всìчки хотèли се намират  
в цèнтъра.

- Is there a hotel near here?  
- All the hotels are to be found  
in the city centre.

---

[- 'ima li ho'tel na'blizo?  
- 'fsichki ho'teli se na'mirat  
v 'tsentëra]

- *Има ли хотел наблизо?*  
- *Всички хотели се намират*  
*в центъра.*

---

- Тя англичàнка ли е?  
- Не, тя е рускìня.  
- Как се кàзва?  
- Кàзва се Натàша.

- Is she English?  
- No, she is Russian.  
- What is her name?  
- Her name is Natasha.

---

[- tya angli'chanka li e?  
- ne tya e rus'kinya.  
- kak se 'kazva?  
- 'kazva se na'tasha.]

- *Тя англичанка ли е?*  
- *Не, тя е рускиня.*  
- *Как се казва?*  
- *Казва се Наташа.*

---

- Здравей, Юлия.  
- Здравей, Тàня!  
- Как си?  
- Благодаря. Добрè съм. А ти?  
- Гòре-дòлу.

- Hello, Julia.  
- Hello, Tanya!  
- How are you?  
- I am fine, thank you. And you?  
- So-so.

---

[- zdra'vey 'yuliya  
- zdra'vey 'tanya  
- kak si  
- blagoda'rya. do'bre sëm .a ti?  
- 'gore-'dolu.]

- *Здравей, Юлия.*  
- *Здравей, Таня!*  
- *Как си?*  
- *Благодаря. Добре съм. А ти?*  
- *Горе-долу.*



- Дòбър ден, госпожо!  
 - Дòбър ден, господине!  
 - Приятно ми е.  
 Казвам се Ивàn Кунчев.  
 Имам уговòрена срèща.  
 - Заповядайте, господин Кунчев.  
 Управителят ви очаква.  
 Желаете ли нèщо за пие́не -  
 кафè, чай, минерàлна вода?  
 - Благодаря ви. Едно кафè,  
 ако обичате.

[-'dobər den.  
 -'dobər den.  
 - Pri'yatno mi e. 'kazvam se i'van  
 'kunchev. 'imam ugo'vorena 'sreshta.  
 - zapo'vyadayte, gospo'din 'kunchev.  
 gospo'din up'ravitelyat vi o'chakva.  
 zhe'laete li 'neshto za 'piene -  
 ka'fe, chay, mine'ralna vo'da?  
 - blagoda'rya vi. ed'no ka'fe,  
 ako o'bichate.]

- Good morning, Madam!  
 - Good morning, Sir!  
 - Nice to meet you.  
 My name is Ivan Kounchev.  
 I have an appointment.  
 - Do come in, Mr Kounchev.  
 The manager is waiting for you.  
 Would you like something to drink -  
 coffee, tea, mineral water?  
 - Thank you. Coffee, please.

- *Dobŕ den!*  
 - *Dobŕ den!*  
 - *Приятно ми е. Казвам се Иван Кунчев. Имам уговорена среща.*  
 - *Заповядайте, г-н Кунчев.*  
*Господин управителят ви очаква.*  
*Желаете ли нещо за пиене -*  
*кафе, чай, минерална вода?*  
 - *Благодаря ви. Едно кафе,*  
*ако обичате.*

- Дòбър вèчер, ма̀мо!  
 - Дòбър вèчер, дъ̀ще.  
 Откъ̀дè се обàждаш?  
 - Току̀-що пристигнах от Англия.  
 След час ще съм вкѝщи.  
 - Мнòго се ра̀двам. Ще те ча̀кам.  
 Баща̀ ти те поздравя̀ва.  
 - Целу̀вам ви и двàмата.  
 До скòро!

[- 'dobər 'vecher, 'mamo.  
 - 'dobər 'vecher 'dəshte. otky'de se  
 o'bazhdash?  
 - to'ku shto pri'stignah ot 'angliya.  
 slet chas sëm f'kyshti.  
 - 'mnogo se 'radvam. shte te  
 'chakam. ba'shta ti te pozdra'vyava.  
 - tse'luvam vi i 'dvamata. do 'skoro.]

- Good evening, mum!  
 - Good evening, daughter.  
 Where are you phoning from?  
 - I have just arrived from England.  
 I will be home in an hour.  
 - I am so glad. I will be waiting for  
 you. Your father says hello (to you).  
 - Kisses to you both.  
 See you soon!

- *Dobŕ vecher, ma.mo!*  
 - *Dobŕ vecher, dŕshe. Otkŕde se obazhdash?*  
 - *Току-що пристигнах от Англия. След час ще съм вкъщи.*  
 - *Много се радвам. Ще те чакам.*  
*Баща ти те поздравява.*  
 - *Целувам ви и двамата. До скоро!*

- Добрò ùтро, Нàдя! Как се чùвстваш днес?
- Днес се чùвствам по-добреòт вчèра.
- Сигурен съм, че ùтре ще си напòлно оздравяла.
- Надявам се да имаш прàво.

[ - dobr'o 'utro 'nadya! kak se 'chustvash dnes?  
 - dnes se 'chustvam po-do'bre ot 'fchera  
 '- siguren sam che utre shte si na'pylno ozdra'vyala.  
 - na'dyavam se da 'imash 'pravo]

- Good morning, Nadya! How are you feeling today?
- Today I feel better than yesterday.
- I am sure that by tomorrow you will be fully recovered.
- I hope you are right.

- *Добрò утро, Надя! Как се чувстваш днес?*  
 - *Днес се чувствам по-добре от вчера.*  
 - *Сигурен съм, че утре ще си напълно оздравяла.*  
 - *Надявам се да имаш право.*



## NOTA BENE

In Bulgarian, there are two styles of fonts. Note that small letters like **в**, **г**, **м**, **н**, **у**, **х** sometimes confuse English speaking people because of their similarity with Latin letters.

А а	=	А а	Л л	=	Л л	Ц ц	=	Ц ц
Б б	=	Б б	М м	=	М м	Ч ч	=	Ч ч
В в	=	<b>В в</b>	Н н	=	Н н	Ш ш	=	Ш ш
Г г	=	Г г	О о	=	О о	Щ щ	=	Щ щ
Д д	=	<b>Д г</b>	П п	=	<b>П н</b>	Ъ ъ	=	Ъ ъ
Е е	=	Е е	Р р	=	Р р	Ь ь	=	Ь ь
Ж ж	=	Ж ж	С с	=	С с	Ю ю	=	Ю ю
З з	=	З з	Т т	=	<b>Т м</b>	Я я	=	Я я
И и	=	И <b>у</b>	У у	=	У у			
Й й	=	Й й	Ф ф	=	Ф ф			
К к	=	К к	Х х	=	Х <b>х</b>			