

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S1 #1

Another Five Minutes' Sleep Makes All the Difference in Bulgaria!

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#1

DIALOGUE - BULGARIAN

MAIN

1. Елена : Ставай вече! Седем и половина е.
2. Кирил : Още пет минути само...
3. Елена : Пак ще закъснееш.
4. Кирил : Даа...
5. Елена : Както искаш. Аз излизам за работа.
6. Кирил : [Zzz...]

ENGLISH

1. Elena : Get up already! It's seven thirty.
2. Kiril : Just five more minutes.
3. Elena : You'll be late again.
4. Kiril : Yeah...
5. Elena : As you wish; I'm going to work.
6. Kiril : [Zzz...]

ROMANIZATION

1. Elena : Stavay vechel! Sedem i polovina e.
2. Kiril : Oshte pet minuti samo...
3. Elena : Pak shte zakasneesh.
4. Kiril : Daa...
5. Elena : Kakto iskash. Az izlizam za rabota.
6. Kiril : [Zzz...]

VOCABULARY

Bulgarian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
работа	rabota	work	noun	feminine
излизам	izlizam	to go out	verb	
минута	minuta	minute	noun	feminine
половина	polovina	half	noun	feminine
ставам	stavam	to get up	verb	
закъснявам	zakasnyavam	to be late	verb	
както	kakto	as	adverb	
само	samo	just; only	adverb	
аз	az	I	pronoun	
искам	iskam	to want; to wish	verb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Намерих си работа. <i>Namerih si rabota.</i> I found myself a job.</p>	<p>Излизам всяка вечер. <i>Izlizam vsyaka vecher.</i> I go out every night.</p>
<p>Дай ми минута, моля. <i>Day mi minuta, molya.</i> Give me a minute, please.</p>	<p>Имаш ли минута? <i>Imash li minuta?</i> Do you have a minute?</p>
<p>Той ще пристигне до една минута. <i>Toy shte pristigne do edna minuta.</i> He will arrive in a minute.</p>	<p>Според рецептата са необходими една и половина супени лъжици захар. <i>Sporod retseptata sa neobhodimi edna i polovina supeni lazhitsi zahar.</i> The recipe called for one and a half teaspoons of sugar.</p>
<p>Той гледа филма "Двама мъже и половина." <i>Toy gleda filma "Dvama mazhe i polovina."</i> He is watching the movie "Two and a Half Men."</p>	<p>Искаш ли половината? <i>Iskash li polovinata?</i> Do you want half (of it)?</p>
<p>Всеки ден ставам в шест. <i>Vseki den stavam v shest.</i> Every day I wake up at six.</p>	<p>Закъснявам, а няма таксита! <i>Zakasnyavam, a nyama taksita!</i> I am late but there are no taxis!</p>
<p>Направи както ти казвам. <i>Napravi kakto ti kazvam.</i> Do as I say.</p>	<p>Аз съм свободен единствено в неделя. <i>Az sam svoboden edinstveno v nedelya.</i> I am only free on Sunday.</p>

Ще взема само една. <i>Shte vzema samo една.</i> I will take only one.	Аз съм зъболекар. <i>Az sam zbolekar.</i> I am a dentist.
Аз му казах, че го обичам. <i>Az mu kazah, che go obicham.</i> I told him that I love him.	Искам да пътувам. <i>Iskam da patuvam.</i> I want to travel.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Вече is a Bulgarian adverb meaning "already" or "yet." It usually comes at the beginning or at the end of the sentence. For example, "Are you already awake?" in Bulgarian will be Буден ли си вече? Вече is used in both formal and informal situations.

Още is a Bulgarian adverb meaning the opposite of "yet," or, in other words, "still." It can also have the meaning of "more." For example, "Give me more details, please" in Bulgarian will be Дай ми още информация, моля те. You can see that, in this case, it goes together with the noun.

Пак is a Bulgarian adverb meaning "again," "once more," and so on. Since it sounds a bit informal, in more formal situations, we can use another adverb in Bulgarian—отново—which also means "again."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson Is Expressions Used When Asking for Something or When Giving Orders

Ставай вече!

Stavay veche!

"Get up already!"

Asking or inviting someone to do something or giving orders can be done by using one specific form of imperative mood expressions. Let's look at the Bulgarian expressions used in such cases.

A simple way to ask someone to do something in Bulgarian is to use the imperative mood. It is formed with the second person singular (or plural, for many people) form of the verb in the imperative form. So, this form in Bulgarian usually ends in -ай for the singular and -айте for the plural. Also, note that -те is a typical ending for the plural for most of the different verb forms, so it's useful to remember it. For example, Хайде, тръгвай! which, in English, is something like "Come on, let's go!" is the singular, and Хайде, тръгвайте! is the plural, used when talking to more than one person.

Using the Imperative Form in the Plural

The plural form is the one used in formal situations, but in this case, we must note that, since the imperative form is kind of a not-very-formal expression, it would not sound very good to use it with superiors and elderly people. Still, in cases when drawing someone's attention is necessary, we can use it. For example, **Внимавайте!** (in English, "Be careful!") is a formal expression that can be used, not only with more than one person, but also with people with whom you are using formal language.

For example:

1. Казвай кое избираш!
Kazvay koe izbirash!
"Say which one you choose!"
2. Побързай, закъсняваме.
Pobarzay, zakasnyavame.
"Hurry up, we're late."
3. Внимавай, чашата ще падне!
Vnimavay, chashata shte padne!
"Be careful, the glass will fall!"
4. Давай!
Davay!
"Go!" (for example when cheering someone at a sports event)

Examples from this dialogue:

1. Елена: Ставай вече! Седем и половина е.
Elena: *Stavay veche! Sedem i polovina e.*
Elena: Get up already! It's seven thirty.

Language Tip

Some verbs have different endings for their imperative form. For example, the verb "to live" (живея in Bulgarian) will end in -ей for the second person singular and -ейте for the second person plural, like in the sentences **Живей в името на свободата!** and **Живейте така, че да накарате родителите ви да се гордеят с вас.** The first one means "Live in the name of freedom!" and the second one is "Live so that you make your parents proud of you."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Work and School Hours in Bulgaria

In this lesson, the two main characters were in a typical situation-a mother tries to wake her son up in the morning so that he won't be late for school. So now, let us check what the typical hours to go to school and work in Bulgaria are, when people commute to school and work, and when those facilities usually finish classes and business hours. Schools start usually at 7:30 or 8 o'clock and have classes until noon or 1 pm. There are ten-minute breaks between classes and one longer, twenty-minute break after the third class. Usual working hours are a bit different. For example, a typical clerk's business day will start at 8:30 or 9 am and will end at 5 pm. There are businesses that have longer working hours-usually IT-related ones. These numbers may vary depending on the type of school or company, but still, that makes commuting to school and work easier, since kids and grown-ups generally commute during different hours.