

LITERARY NORM AND FOLK LANGUAGE FEATURES IN A NEW BULGARIAN MONUMENT

The article presents a manuscript of which little study has been made, known as Kesariy's transcript of Paisiy Hilendarski's Slavonic-Bulgarian History. The subject of analysis is the graphic reflection of the paleoslavonic vocals and their successors in Bulgarian language. The interrelation between the literary normativeness, determined by certain codification systems, and the presence of successors in folklore speech is being traced, as well as the presence or absence of regulation in their character realisation. Thereupon the degree of the author's education is not irrelevant.

Questions about historical processes in the development of a language and its codified representation undoubtedly stand in close correlation. Historical linguistics has as its primary source written monuments from different periods of language development. On the other hand, depending on the more or less subjective literary translators will affect people's language features. This is in no small part relates to the Bulgarian language in its two main manifestations – literary language and dialects. Although seemingly very different (in the living vernacular constantly in a natural evolutionary path, while normalized language and incidental to the existence of conscious human intervention), changes in these two manifestations have their mutual influenced in some degree.

As a main conclusion of the study is formed of mutual understanding (duplex) interference between folk and codified language. It proves once more the fact that the imperative norm of inferior gradually (but inevitable) to natural processes, legitimate and objective change in living speech when differences have reached a certain critical point.