

Structural Concept

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Email

An email like this is sent to the student every day by default. But it does not contain the lesson itself. It's just an invitation to open it in the browser.

Subject	Bulgarian Day by Day - Lesson 1
Content	Hi, Peter! Here's your lesson 1 with 10 new Bulgarian words. https://www.notion.so/onemanthinktank/Structure-5105a0b1d235499a89b4c9e7581ba868#432b58ce8abc416aa967917bf887a4b1 Enjoy! Your BGDd Team PS: If you want to change the delivery frequency for your lessons, choose from the following options: [Every day] [Every 2nd day] [Twice a week] [Once a week]

Lesson with Exercises

Each lesson is a static web page. In the end access should be limited to subscribed students. Only lessons a student has received yet should be accessible. No peeking ahead 😊

Lesson 1, Words 1 to 10

Intro

Let's start very simply by "pointing", naming, asking and greeting.

Кой е това?	Who is this?
Това е Иван.	This is Ivan.

Здрасти, Иван!	Hi, Ivan!
Какво е това?	What is this?
Това е ябълка.	This is an apple.
И какво е онова?	And what is that?
Онова е портокал.	That is an orange.
Ябълката е тук.	The apple is here.

Easy, isn't it? Just a few words, but so useful ones.

Dictionary

кой (м.)	who, which		коя (ф.), кое (н.), кои (пл.)
е	he/she/it is	verb	аз съм = I am ти си = you (sing.) are той/тя/то е = he/she/it is нив сме = we are вие сте = you (pl.) are те са = they are
това (н.)	this		този (м.), тази (ф.), тези (пл.)
какво	what		
Здрасти!	Hi!		
ябълка	apple	noun	ябълката = the apple ябълки = apples ябълките = the apples
и	and	conjunction	
онова	that		
портокал	orange	noun	портокала, портокалът = the apple портокали = apples портокалите = the apples
тук	here		там = there

Grammar

Nouns

Nouns like apple or orange have a *gender* in Bulgarian; they are masculine (м.), feminine (ф.), or neuter (н.).

Also there is a *singular* and a *plural* form.

And they can have a *definite* and an *indefinite article*.

That's a lot, we know. But let's face it right up-front. There is no use in beating around the bush. You need to become familiar with all those dimensions of nouns anyway. But step by step.

For now we don't want to bore with grammar rules, but instead show you all the forms of a noun. That way you can try to find patterns yourself. Look at ябълка for a moment. What do you see?

- ябълка is feminine - as you can guess from the a at the end.
- It's also singular
- It's with the indefinite article because that's the default for all nouns

But then check out the other forms in the dictionary above:

- You want to talk about many apples? Then use the plural: ябълки. In this case the final a is replaced by an и. That's it.
- You want to talk about a very concrete apple, *the* apple, instead of *an* apple in general? Then add -та at the end as a definite article: ябълката.
- Or you want to go all definite plural right away to denote a particular set of apples? Then add -те to the plural form: ябълките.

plural	ябълки	ябълките
	ябълка	ябълката
singular	indefinite	definite

If you check out портокал you'll see there are different forms as well:

- indefinite singular
- definite singular
- indefinite plural
- definite plural

For your convenience we're giving you all the forms so you don't have to look them up or fiddle around with rules (which always have exceptions). Over time you'll see the patterns yourself.

You probably expected a plural to do something to the ending of a noun. In English an s is added to the singular, for example.

But maybe you're surprised to learn that the definite form is not built by putting a definite article in front of the noun like "the" in English, but by appending a suffix at the end of it. Yes, that's kinda strange. We're sorry to tell you: That's the way it is and you better get used to it right away. A simple reason for imparting this to you already now is, that it makes it much easier to look up words in a dictionary. Because you now are aware that if you see, for example, сметката written somewhere, this might not be the indefinite singular which you find in a dictionary, but something else due to the -та at the end.

Unfortunately there is one note to be made about the definite article for masculine nouns. You see портокала and портокалът above. Why two different forms? In spoken language mostly just the first is used. If you like, just remember that (for now). But in written language and to be more precise that somewhat shorter form is only correct if the noun is used as an object in a sentence, like "I eat the orange" (= "Ям портокала"). When the noun is the subject, then the second form is used, like "The orange is big" (= "Портокалът е голям").

To obsess over this. Just keep it in the back of your head.

"The gender issue" also applies to the question word кой. It comes in three flavors as you can see. And as a bonus there's a plural form as well. When asking "Who?" or "Which?" use the gender matching the (presumed) gender of the person or thing you're referring to. But don't fret. It's all a matter of practice. Trust your brain as the most sophisticated pattern process in the universe.

Dito for the demonstrative pronoun това. If you point to something in general, use the neuter form. But if you point to something specific of which you know the gender, then use the gender specific form, e.g. "Тази е ябълка." (= "This here is an apple.") as opposed to "Това е ябълка." (= "This is an apple.").

Verbs

Verbs are so important - but they are also tricky: there is conjugation, there are tenses... But also here there are rules to the madness. Mostly at least. And we trust that you will start to see patterns pretty quickly.

We start with verbs in the present tense and will give you all conjugated forms at the beginning, and later on will shorten the presentation to what's necessary for you to know the rule to apply, ie. the pattern a verb belongs to.

The first verb introduced is "to be". What else could it be? Unfortunately this is an irregular verb right away. So we think it's best to apply brute memorization to all its forms:

аз съм = I am

ти си = you (sing.) are

той/тя/то е = he/she/it is

ние сме = we are

вие сте = you (pl.) are

те са = they are

Sentence structure

For now the structure of sentences is SPO=Subject Predicate Object where the subject can be a question word.

For questions use a question word at the beginning and raise your voice at the end.

Translation Exercises

Bulgarian to English

1. Това е Мария!
2. Здравсти, Мария!
3. Това е портокал.
4. Какво е това?
5. Това са Мария и Иван.
6. Там са портокала и ябълката.
7. Ние сме Иван и Мария.
8. Коя е Мария?
9. Този е портокал.
10. Вие сте Иван Георгиев?

English to Bulgarian

1. Who is Ivan?
2. What is this?

3. There are Maria and Ivan.
4. Hi, Maria!
5. That is an orange.
6. This here is Ivan.
7. The apples are there.
8. Oranges are here.

Try to do the translations yourself first - only afterwards check out [the answer key](#).

Answers

Answers can be written down in any way a student likes. At least for a start it's not necessary to provide an answer form or even specific feedback.

Answer Key / Feedback

The answer key can be a static web page at the beginning. Students have to compare their translations to the solutions themselves.

There could be different solutions to a question which the key can discuss.

If the student still has questions, he can ask the community for help. Or book a session with a teacher - which of course will cost extra in addition to the course fee.

Answer Key for lesson 1, Words 1 to 10

See [here](#) for the lesson with its vocabulary and grammar notes.

Bulgarian to English

1. Това е Мария!
 - a. This is Maria!
2. Здравсти, Мария!
 - a. Hi, Maria!
3. Това е портокал.
 - a. This is an orange.
4. Какво е това?

- a. What is this?
- 5. Това са Мария и Иван.
 - a. This are Maria and Ivan.
- 6. Там са портокала и ябълката.
 - a. There are the orange and the apple.
- 7. Ние сме Иван и Мария.
 - a. We are Ivan and Maria.
- 8. Коя е Мария?
 - a. Who is Maria?
- 9. Този е портокал.
 - a. This here is an orange.
- 10. Вие сте Иван Георгиев?
 - a. Are you Ivan Georgiev? — The person is formally addressed with Вие. Note the difference to English where “Are you...?” is used in formal and informal settings.

English to Bulgarian

- 1. Who is Ivan?
 - a. Кой е Иван?
- 2. What is this?
 - a. Какво е това?
- 3. There are Maria and Ivan.
 - a. Там са Мария и Иван.
- 4. Hi, Maria!
 - a. Здравсти, Мария!
- 5. That is an orange.
 - a. Това е портокал.
- 6. This here is Ivan.
 - a. Този е Иван.
- 7. The apples are there.

- a. Ябълките са там.
8. Oranges are here.
- a. Портокалите са тук.

How did your translations go? Do you have any questions? If you like, use the discussions below to ask them. Don't be shy! Or book a personal Q&A/feedback session with a teacher.

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Pamela Roderigez · 6 hours ago

I really like that Aquaman seems to be having an absolute blast. Him riding on the Batmobile was great.

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Sam Ng → Pamela · 3 hours ago

Is it just me or do they seem to trying to make Aquaman in the mold of Dave Bautista's Drax in GOTG?

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Norman W. → Pamela · 10 minutes ago

Whoa, good point!

^ | v · Reply · Share >



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Book your personal session with our teacher to get specific feedback to your answers or get your pronunciation checked. It's just 5€ for 30min or 9€ an hour.



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