

 **Grammatical features & concepts**

term	explanation	example
<b>ablative case</b>	The ablative case is a type of noun inflection in various languages that is used generally to express motion away from something, although the precise meaning may vary in different languages. It can be found in Turkish along with the other five cases: nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative.	iş (work) → işten (from work, because of the work) ev (house) → evden (from home)
<b>accusative case</b>	The accusative case - also called the fourth case, is used to mark that the noun is the direct object of a verb or a preposition. The accusative may also denote time duration or a (spatial) distance. Several prepositions in German require the accusative case.	He takes <u>the suitcase</u> . - <u>who or what</u> does he take? She sees <u>him every day</u> . He ran <u>all the way</u> . Take someone <u>by the hand</u> .
<b>active voice</b>	The subject is the agent or doer of the action.	The cat ate the mouse. - Who ate the mouse?
<b>adjective</b>	A word that describes a noun or a pronoun. Adjectives have degrees of comparison; they can be attributive, adverbial and predicative.	big, small, red, light green, fast, slow, thick, thin, sweet, evil, dark

<b>adverb</b>	<p>It is a word that adds to the meaning of a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or a whole sentence.</p> <p>Adverbs refer to the verb and are not declinable but can sometimes have degrees of comparison (<i>much, more, most; a little, less, least</i>).</p> <p>In English, adverbs can be formed from most adjectives with the ending <i>-ly</i>; there are also many independent adverbs.</p>	
<b>adverbial adjective</b>	<p>It describes the way in which something is done.</p>	<p>She laughs <u>loudly</u>.</p> <p>She freezes <u>quickly</u>.</p>
<b>aoist</b>	<p>The aorist is a past tense present in Bulgarian and Greek.</p> <p>The aorist shows an action completed at a certain point in the past.</p>	
<b>attributive adjective</b>	<p>This syntax unit is either a word, phrase or clause, that modifies a noun. It is also called modifier.</p>	<p>A nice house A black cat Black cats</p>
<b>auxiliary verb</b>	<p>A verb that is used with another verb to show its tense, person, mood etc.</p> <p>In English, the auxiliary verbs are 'be', 'do', and 'have' and all the modal verbs.</p>	<p>I <u>am</u> running I <u>didn't</u> go. They <u>have</u> gone.</p>

<p><b>basic form</b></p>	<p>In the field basic form one can find the form under which a word can be found in the dictionary. For nouns, the basic form is the nominative singular, for adjectives, pronouns and articles the nominative, singular, masculine (positive). The basic form of the verbs in English, German, Romanian and Turkish is the present infinitive; in Greek and Bulgarian it is the 1st person of present tense.</p>	
<p><b>capitalisation</b></p>	<p>In English, capitalisation is used at the beginning of a sentence, the pronoun 'I', national and regional adjectives, days, months etc. In German, all nouns are capitalized, nominalized verbs and words at the beginning of the sentence.</p>	<p>Monday, January, I, an American man, God, Coca-Cola, North</p>
<p><b>case</b></p>	<p>Case is the way in which the form of a word changes (taking specific endings), showing its relationship to other words in a sentence.</p>	
<p><b>case (Bulgarian)</b></p>	<p>Unlike other Slavic languages, Bulgarian nouns do not inflect according to a case category. Nouns have a general form, which, if used with a preposition or employed in a certain syntactic position, it fulfils the role of a case like in English (Subjective, Objective). Definite (see below DEFINITE/UNDEFINITE) masculine nouns in singular are an exception; the nominative ending being <b>ът</b>, and the accusative <b>-а</b> or <b>-я</b>.</p>	<p>A man is coming. – Nominative I know a man. – accusative  The man buys flowers. – Nominative He knows the director. – accusative  Аз обичам теб. (I love you.) Ти обичаш мен. (You love me.) Кой ще дойде днес? (Who comes today?)</p>

	Some Bulgarian personal pronouns: indefinite, reflexive and interrogative (only forms кой / кого 'who') differentiates between nominative, accusative and / or dative.	Кого обичаш повече? (Who do you love more?)
<b>causal adverb</b>	It describes the cause of something that happened.	His brother had an accident. Consequently, he did not manage to come to the party.
<b>consonant mutation (Turkish)</b>	Certain suffixes (morphemes) or endings can change the preceding consonants in Turkish. Thus, unvoiced consonants can turn into voiced (p → b, ç → c, t → d (n) k → (n) g, k → ğ) when there is a suffix or an ending beginning with a vowel (ie a, e, i, ı, o, ö, u start u). In addition, under the influence of suffixes, the d can turn into a t or if preceded by a word ending on k, p, ç, s, t.	
<b>comparative</b>	The comparative degree of comparison shows an increase in size, quality, degree in relation to something else.	colder, warmer, nicer, brighter, smaller
<b>comparison</b>	Also: degrees of comparison. In English: the positive > comparative > superlative	big > bigger > the biggest

<p><b>composition</b></p>	<p>A compound is a word that consists of more than one stem. Compounding or composition is the process of word formation that creates compound lexemes (the other word-formation process being derivation). That is, compounding occurs when two or more words are joined together to make them one word.</p>	<p>darkroom → dark+room smalltalk → small+talk skinhead → skin+head bittersweet → bitter+sweet sleepwalk → sleep+walk maidservant → maid+servant</p>
<p><b>conjunction</b></p>	<p>A word such as 'and', 'but', or 'because' which joins parts of a sentence. They do not change in form.</p>	<p>dog <u>and</u> cat the blue <u>or</u> the red sweater Everybody was happy <u>when</u> he came</p>
<p><b>dative case</b></p>	<p>The dative case, also called the third case which shows that the noun is the indirect object of a verb, or indicates the noun to which something is given; introduced by prepositions as after, from etc. In English, the pronoun whom/him etc. are remnants of dative, today they fall into objective case.</p>	<p>George gave <u>Lauren</u> a book. <u>By</u> car. <u>After</u> school.</p>
<p><b>declension</b></p>	<p>Is the set of various forms that a noun, pronoun, or adjective can have according to whether it is the subject, object etc. of a sentence in a language such as Latin or German. In English, nouns have distinct singular and plural forms; In addition, a few English pronouns have distinct nominative and objective forms;</p>	<p>book – books I – me he – him/her I go – he goes</p>
<p><b>definite article</b></p>	<p>The definite article indicates that its noun is a particular one identifiable to the listener.</p>	<p><u>the</u> bear <u>the</u> mouse</p>

	The definite article in English, for both singular and plural nouns, is <i>the</i> . In some languages they may indicate the gender of the noun.	<u>the</u> house
<b>definiteness (Bulgarian)</b>	Is a feature of noun phrases distinguishing between entities that are specific and identifiable in a given context (definite noun phrases the boy) and entities which are not (indefinite noun phrases a boy). In Bulgarian this definiteness is expressed by morphemes (ie small parts of a word) that are added to the noun or an adjective in question.	мъжът (the man) жената (the woman) детето (the child)  силният мъж (the strong man) новата рокля (the new dress)  мъж (a man) жена (a woman) дете (a child)
<b>demonstrative pronoun</b>	Often distinguish their targets by pointing or giving other indication of position. They can stand for a noun or pronoun or be used as an article.	Did you see <u>that</u> ? <u>That's</u> not nice. I don't know <u>this</u> . <u>This</u> car is going too slow.
<b>demonstrative article (Romanian)</b>	The demonstrative article is used in Romanian and can be compared to the English demonstrative pronouns this, that, these, those etc. The demonstrative article is obligatory in the formation of the superlative or by constructions containing nouns and numerals.	The price is given to the best pupil. the seven dwarfs

<b>Diathesis/Voice</b>	Besides the active and passive voice we can also find the reciprocal and the reflexive voice in Turkish language. (for further information see RECIPROCAL /REFLEXIVE VERBS)	
<b>expressing possibility (Turkish)</b>	In Turkish there are forms that express that something exist or happen. Such verbs recognized by the so-called possibility suffix (-bil). A possibility suffix is a morpheme, which, attached to the verb stem, it changes its meaning.	etmek (make/do) → edebilmek (be able to make/do) kullanmak (use) → kullanabilmek (be able to use) götürmek (drive) →götürebilmek (be able to drive)
<b>feminine</b>	In some languages, a feminine noun, pronoun etc. belongs to a class of words that have different inflections from masculine or neuter words.	The word for ‘flower’ is feminine in French.
<b>future I</b>	It is used for talking about things that are going to happen. In English, there are more possibilities of forming the future I, e.g. the present continuous of the verb.	The train <u>is coming</u> in five minutes. Tomorrow <u>I will take</u> the car.
<b>future II</b>	It is used for talking about things or actions that will be finished at a certain time in the future.	
<b>future II (Greek)</b>	The future continuous describes an action that takes place in the future. Formation: particle θα + present tense. It is comparable to the English future tense and should not be confused with the English future perfect.	Θα ταξιδεύει όλο το βράδυ. (He will travel the whole night.) Θα μαγειρεύω κάθε μέρα. (I will cook every day.)

<p><b>future III (Greek)</b></p>	<p>The future perfect describes an action in the future which is completed before another completed action. It is comparable to the English future perfect.</p>	<p>Τον επόμενο μήνα θα έχει τελειώσει την εκπαίδευσή του. (Next month he will have completed his training.) Αύριο θα έχω στείλει το γράμμα, όταν μιλήσουμε. (After we have talked tomorrow I will have already sent the letter.)</p>
<p><b>future tense (Greek)</b></p>	<p>In Greek there are three forms for the future of the verb: future tense (future simple) future II (future continuous), future III (future perfect)</p>	
<p><b>gender</b></p>	<p>The grammatical gender is a noun-class system in which the division of noun classes has a correspondence with the natural gender. In German, there are masculine/feminine/neuter, English is a gender-neutral language; only some features relating to natural gender, namely the use of certain nouns and pronouns (he/she/it) are retained.</p>	
<p><b>genitive case</b></p>	<p>Also called the second case. The genitive is the form of a noun in some languages which shows a relationship of possession or origin between one thing and another, it marks a noun as being the possessor of another noun English does not have a proper genitive case, but a possessive ending, -s; some pronouns have irregular possessive forms (<i>his, theirs</i>) which may more commonly be described as genitives.</p>	<p>The house <u>of the mother</u>. <u>Anna's</u> cat. Because <u>of the cat</u> I stayed at home.</p>



<b>genitive/possesive article (Romanian)</b>	<p>The genitive or possessive article is used in Romanian to mark the genitive case. It is used to bind two nouns or pronouns in nominative with another noun in genitive.</p>	<p>Un copil al vecinei s-a îmbolnăvit. (A neighbour's child is sick.) Această zi a anului e importantă. (This day of the year is important.) Alor mei le place Bach. (My parents love Bach.)</p>
<b>gerund (Romanian)</b>	<p>The gerund is a construction in Romanian comparable to the English present participle of a verb, e.g. 'shopping' in the sentence 'I like shopping'.</p>	<p>a merge (to go) → mergând (going) a dormi (to sleep) → dormind (sleeping) a crede (to believe) → crezând (believing) Mergând, el mănâncă un măr. (While going he is eating an apple.)</p>
<b>grammatical number</b>	<p>The grammatical number expresses count distinctions; in many languages including English, the number categories are singular and plural.</p>	<p>The <u>kid</u> plays. The <u>children</u> play. The little <u>dog</u> barks. Small <u>dogs</u> bark. The <u>tree</u> is large. The <u>trees</u> are large.</p>
<b>imperative</b>	<p>Expresses a request, a demand; the form of a verb that expresses an order.</p>	<p><u>Go</u> into the garden! <u>Sit</u> down! <u>Give</u> me the book!</p>
<b>imperfect tense</b>	<p>Is used when talking about an action in the past that is not complete.</p>	<p>I <u>was eating</u>.</p>

<p><b>impersonal es</b></p>	<p>In German, every sentence must have a subject, even if a statement has no real subject. Then the pronoun <i>es</i> 'it' is used instead. In English, there are other parts of speech (adverbs, pronouns, etc.) which can fulfil the role of the German indefinite pronoun 'it'.</p>	<p><u>It's</u> raining. <u>I</u> am fine. <u>There</u> is a lot of work to do. <u>There</u> is much to see.</p>
<p><b>indefinite pronoun</b></p>	<p>A word that is used instead of a noun but does not say exactly which person or thing is meant. Indefinite pronouns can be compounds of <i>some-</i>, <i>any-</i>, <i>every-</i> and <i>no-</i> with <i>-thing</i>, <i>-one</i> and <i>-body</i> or <i>many</i>, <i>more</i>, <i>both</i> etc.</p>	<p><u>Nobody</u> thinks that. <u>Someone</u> is coming. He has seen <u>something</u>. <u>All</u> are here. I cannot see <u>anyone</u>.</p>
<p><b>indefinite article</b></p>	<p>Indicates that its noun is not a particular one identifiable to the listener. English uses <i>a</i> (before words that begins with consonant)/<i>an</i> (before words that begin with vowels) its primary indefinite article. In some languages they may indicate the gender of the noun.</p>	<p><u>a</u> dog <u>a</u> cat <u>a</u> car</p>
<p><b>indicative</b></p>	<p>It is used to make a direct assertion about the real world.</p>	<p>He <u>goes</u> into the garden. Tomorrow <u>is</u> Monday.</p>
<p><b>infinitive</b></p>	<p>Is the basic form of a verb. In English, the infinitive is formed with 'to', e.g. to watch</p>	<p>to work, to go, to love, to paint, to stay</p>
<p><b>infinitive</b></p>	<p>The infinitive does not exist in all languages. In Greek, for example, is instead undeclinierbare the passive participle or the subjunctive (so-called. Hypotaktiki) is used. Also, the Bulgarian has no infinitive.</p>	

<p><b>interjection</b></p>	<p>It is a word or phrase used to express a strong feeling such as shock, pain, or pleasure. An interjection is sometimes expressed as a single word or non-sentence phrase, followed by a punctuation mark. They do not change in form.</p>	<p>Oh! Yuck! Ugh! Hurrah! (SENSATIONS); Hi! Bye! (SALUTE); Cheers! (INVITATION TO DRINK)</p>
<p><b>interrogative pronoun</b></p>	<p>Interrogative pronouns ask which person or thing is meant. (<i>which, who, what</i>)</p>	<p>Which book did you like? Who said that? What do you see?</p>
<p><b>interrogative adverb</b></p>	<p>The interrogative adverbs initiate a direct or indirect question and are usually used at the beginning of a sentence.</p>	<p><u>When</u> are you coming? <u>How</u> are you? <u>Where</u> are you? <u>Why</u> are you laughing?</p>
<p><b>joint-s</b></p>	<p>Used in German in the formation of compound words and it is often placed between the two originally separate words</p>	<p>Hilfs<u>ver</u>b (help+s+verb = auxiliary verb) Liebling<u>st</u>ier (favourite+s +animal)</p>
<p><b>locative adverb</b></p>	<p>Describes the place or the direction of an action</p>	<p>The boy plays <u>outside</u>. He goes downhill.</p>
<p><b>locative case</b></p>	<p>The locative is a grammatical case which indicates a location. It corresponds vaguely to the English prepositions "in", "on", "at", and "by". It can be found in Turkish along with the other five cases: nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative.</p>	<p>iş ( work)→işte (at work) ev (house) →evde (in the house) büro (office) → büroda (in the office) saat altıda (at 6 pm/am)</p>

		2014'da (in 2014)
<b>masculine</b>	In some languages, a masculine noun, pronoun etc. belongs to a class of words that have different inflections from feminine or neuter words.	The word for ' <u>pen</u> ' is masculine in German.
<b>modal adverb</b>	It describes the way something happens.	He did it nicely. She ran quickly.
<b>modal verbs</b>	It is expressed by one of these verb forms: <i>can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must, ought to, used to, need, had better, and dare</i> . They are all used with other verbs to express ideas such as possibility, permission, or intention.	I <u>can</u> come along. I <u>should</u> come along. I <u>shall</u> come along. I <u>must</u> come along. I <u>dare</u> to come along. I <u>need</u> to come along.
<b>mood</b>	Is one of the sets of verb forms in grammar. In English there are the indicative, the imperative, the interrogative (=expressing a question) or the subjunctive (=expressing a doubt or wish) mood.	
<b>neuter</b>	In some languages, a neuter noun, pronoun etc. belongs to a class of words that have different inflections from masculine or feminine words.	The word for ' <u>house</u> ' is neutral in German.

<p><b>nominative case</b></p>	<p>Also called the first case. The nominative is the dictionary form of a noun is the noun ‘that is doing something’; a particular form of a noun in some languages, such as Latin and German, which shows that the noun is the subject of a verb. An equivalent in English is the subjective case.</p>	<p><u>He</u> carries the package. <u>You</u> carry the package. <u>The dog</u> barks loudly. <u>The car</u> is going fast. <u>The book</u> is in the closet. <u>The book</u> is exciting. Are <u>you</u> coming?</p>
<p><b>number (Bulgarian)</b></p>	<p>This category is employed when a certain amount of something is meant. It does not appear with all nouns, rather used with numerals or adverbs: Колко (how much), няколко (a couple / a few) or толкова (so much).</p>	
<p><b>numerals</b></p>	<p>Numerals designate numbers; indicate quantities and dimensions.</p>	<p>He has four sisters. She is the second.</p>
<p><b>object</b></p>	<p>noun or pronoun representing the person or thing that something is done to. The minimum number of objects in a sentence is determined by verb valency.</p>	<p>He reads <u>the book</u> (direct object). She gives <u>her</u> (indirect object) <u>the book</u> (direct object). He's waiting <u>for his wife</u> (prepositional object).</p>
<p><b>participle (Greek)</b></p>	<p>The Greek has three different participles: the present participle active, present participle passive and the past participle passive. They are not used in the formation of tenses but are used as attributive, predicative or adverbial adjectives.</p>	

<b>participle I</b>	It is the participle of the present. In English, present participles end in -ing.	the <u>moving</u> car the <u>sleeping</u> child
<b>participle II</b>	Past participle or the participle of the past. The forms of the participle II can be used as adjectives. In English, past participles usually end in -ed or -en.	the <u>combed</u> hair He has <u>cut</u> the flowers. She <u>combed</u> her hair.
<b>particles</b>	In the narrow sense particles include all non-inflected words that are neither prepositions nor conjunctions, adverbs or interjections. They may e.g. express intensity, highlight or outline something. They do not change in form.	rather, especially, very (INTENSITY); only, but, already (HIGHLIGHTING/COLOURING); yes, no, like (OUTLINE SPEECH)
<b>passive voice</b>	The subject is the patient, target or undergoes of the action.	The mouse was eaten by the cat.
<b>past participle (Greek)</b>	In Greek, the past participle passive is used predicatively or attributively.	ο δάσκαλος ήταν θυμωμένος. (the annoyed teacher)
<b>past perfect tense</b>	The action described by the verb was completed before a particular time in the past. In English the past perfect tense is formed with 'had' + a past participle.	After she had painted the picture, she hung it on the wall.
<b>perfect tense</b>	In English - used when talking about a period of time up to and including the present. In English, it is formed with 'have' and the past participle.	Yesterday he came to us. She had a lot of trouble.

		<p>You did a good job. He painted a picture.</p>
<b>personal pronoun</b>	<p>The pronoun may be classified by person, number and case. In English, there are three persons (first, second and third), each of which can be divided into two forms by number singular and plural. (<i>I, you, he/she/it, we, you, they</i>)</p>	<p><u>He</u> looks at <u>me</u>. <u>They</u> need <u>you</u>. <u>We</u> call <u>you</u>.</p>
<b>plural</b>	<p>It is the form of a word used when you are speaking about more than one person, thing, etc.</p>	<p><u>the children</u> <u>the little children</u> <u>The trees are</u> high. <u>The cars</u> drive fast.</p>
<b>polite form (verbs)</b>	<p>In English, the conditional I simple is used to express politeness.</p>	<p><u>Could</u> you close the door? <u>Would</u> you dance with me?</p>
<b>polite form (pronouns)</b>	<p>It is used to express politeness. In English, the 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular is similar in form with the 2<sup>nd</sup> person plural.</p>	<p>Could <u>You</u> close the door? Are <u>You</u> all right? What was <u>Your</u> name again?</p>
<b>positive</b>	<p>The positive degree of comparison denotes a property</p>	<p>large, cold, warm, beautiful, bright, small</p>
<b>possessive pronoun</b>	<p>Shows that something belongs to someone or something. The possessive pronouns are inflected.</p>	<p>The keys are <u>mine</u>. <u>My</u> keys.</p>

	<p>In English, some occur as independent noun phrases. (<i>mine, yours, his, hers, ours, yours, theirs</i>; others not: <i>my, your, his, her, our, your, their</i>).</p>	<p><u>His</u> child. The child is <u>his</u>.</p>
<b>possessive reflexive pronoun (Bulgarian)</b>	<p>The Bulgarian possessive reflexive pronoun is derived from the possessive and reflexive pronoun. It is used when referring to the subject of the sentence.</p>	<p>Мога да докажа своите знания. (long form) Мога да докажа знанията си. (short form) (I can prove my own knowledge.)</p>
<b>possessive suffix (Turkish)</b>	<p>In Turkish ownership is not expressed by possessive pronouns but by possessive suffixes. Possessive suffixes are morphemes that are attached to a word and express possession. (The possessive suffix is also part of the so-called SHORT GENITIVE; his possessive meaning will not be translated here.)</p>	<p>evim (my house) evin (your house) ... evimiz (our house) eviniz (your house)</p>
<b>predicative adjective</b>	<p>This adjective functions as a predicate, The subject and predicative adjective must also be connected by a copula which are often the verbs be, stay, become.</p>	<p>Ivano is <u>attractive</u> He stays <u>cool</u>. She remains <u>calm</u>.</p>
<b>preposition</b>	<p>A word that is used before a noun, pronoun, or gerund to show place, time, direction etc. In some languages they determine the case of the following pronoun or noun group. They do not change in form.</p>	<p><u>on he floor</u> <u>with the friend</u></p>



<b>present tense</b>	Is the form of the verb that shows what exists or is happening now.	She <u>loves</u> him. We <u>have</u> a cat. She <u>goes</u> to school.
<b>present participle (Greek)</b>	In Greek, the present participle passive is used predicatively or attributively.	τρεχούμενο νερό (running water)
<b>present participle active (Greek)</b>	The present participle active is used in Greek adverbially or predicatively. Many grammars compare it with the English or the Romanian gerund.	Οδηγούσε μιλώντας στο κινητό. (He was speaking on the phone while driving.)
<b>pronoun</b>	A word that is used instead of a noun or noun phrase, such as 'he' instead of 'John' or 'the boy'.	
<b>reciprocal verbs (Turkish)</b>	Reciprocity expresses the action direction of the verb. It can be translated in English with each other, together or against each other.	bulmak (to meet) → buluşmak (to meet one another) tanımak (to know) → tanışmak (to know each other) öpmek (to kiss) → öpüşmek (to kiss each other) vurmak (to hit) → vuruşmak (to hit one another) selamlamak (to greet) → selamlaşmak (to greet one another)
<b>reflexive</b>	The reflexive pronouns are used when a person or thing acts on itself.	You wash <u>yourself</u> .

<p><b>pronoun</b></p>	<p>They are inflected.        In English, all reflexive pronouns end in -self or -selves and must refer to a noun phrase elsewhere in the same clause.        (<i>myself, yourself, himself, herself, oneself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves</i>)</p>	<p>John cut <u>himself</u>.        They asked <u>themselves</u>.</p>
<p><b>reflexive Verbs (Turkish)</b></p>	<p>Reflexive verbs indicate that the subject performs an action that is related to oneself.        While in English the reflexivity is expressed by pronouns (myself, yourself, himself etc.), in Turkish a reflexive morpheme is attached to the verb.        A reflexive suffix is a morpheme which, attached to the verb, it changes its meaning.</p>	<p>yıkamak (to wash something) → yıkanmak (to wash oneself)        bakmak (to see something) → bakınmak (to see oneself)        taramak (to comb ) → taranmak (to comb oneself)</p>
<p><b>relative pronoun</b></p>	<p>The relative pronouns refer back to people or things previously mentioned; they introduce relative clauses.        (<i>who, whom, whose, what, which and that</i>)</p>	<p>The house in <u>which</u> I live in is blue.        The ring <u>that</u> I wear, I got as a gift.        I see the cat <u>that</u> is running.        The man <u>whose</u> car is parked over there, has gone.</p>
<p><b>set phrases</b></p>	<p>Verb-noun phrases in which a verb has lost its real meaning.</p>	<p>come into force (to come into effect)</p>
<p><b>short and long pronominal forms</b></p>	<p>The Bulgarian personal, possessive and reflexive pronouns have short and long forms. They are used depending on their position in the sentence or in a certain context (short forms of reflexive pronouns are</p>	<p>моята сестра - сестра ми (my sister – sister my)</p>

<b>(Bulgarian)</b>	preferably used in the phylogenetic relationships). Short and long forms have the same meaning.	
<b>short genitive</b>	In Turkish, there is a short genitive and implies word formation with nouns. The second noun in the structure receives a possessive suffix of the third person singular (see explanation on possessive suffix).	<p>geliştirme eğitimi (progress + training → training's progress)</p> <p>iş görüşmesi (work + conversation → interview)</p> <p>deneme süresi (trial + period → trial period)</p>
<b>singular</b>	It is the form of a word used when speaking about one person or thing, etc.	<p><u>the child</u></p> <p><u>the small child</u></p> <p><u>The tree is</u> high.</p>
<b>subject</b>	Noun, noun phrase, or pronoun that usually comes before a main verb and represents the person or thing that performs the action of the verb, or about which something is stated.	<p><u>He</u> reads the book.</p> <p><u>The book</u> is read.</p>
<b>subjunctive I</b>	It is used in some languages to express various states of unreality such as wish, emotion, possibility, judgment, opinion, necessity.	<p>She said that she <u>would go</u> in the garden.</p> <p>He promised he <u>would take</u> the time</p>
<b>subjunctive II</b>	The subjunctive II expresses utterances that are unlikely to happen; e.g. wishes or unreal conditional sentences (if-sentences) Sentences in subjunctive II can be employed to express politeness.	<p>Had he not joined us, he would not lie in hospital now.</p> <p>If only he had listened to us.</p> <p>Would you please help me?</p>

<b>substantive</b>	Also a noun is a word or group of words that represent a person a place, a thing or activity, a quality or idea.	John, Mary, car, house, cat, application, work, joy, happiness
<b>superlative</b>	The superlative degree of comparison expresses the highest degree of a particular quality.	coldest, warmest, most beautiful, brightest, smallest
<b>temporal adverb</b>	Temporal adverb or time adverb – is an adverb that describes when the action of a verb is carried out.	He's coming <u>tomorrow</u> . She has been waiting for <u>long</u> . They visit us very <u>often</u> .
<b>tense</b>	English grammars give the following tenses: simple present, present progressive, simple past, past progressive, present perfect simple, present perfect progressive, past perfect simple, past perfect progressive, future I simple, future one progressive, future II simple, future II progressive.	He <u>speaks</u> . He <u>is speaking</u> . He <u>spoke</u> . He <u>was speaking</u> . He <u>has spoken</u> . He <u>has been speaking</u> . He <u>had spoken</u> . He <u>had been speaking</u> . He <u>will speak</u> . He <u>will be speaking</u> . He <u>will have spoken</u> . He <u>will have been speaking</u> .

<p><b>verb</b></p>	<p>A word or group of words that describe an action, experience, or state. The verbs are conjugated.</p>	<p>He <u>works</u> today.          The grass <u>grows</u>.          The weather <u>remains</u> as it is.</p>
<p><b>verb valency</b></p>	<p>In addition to the subject, many verbs need a different number of supplements without which they are not complete in their meaning. There are several types of valency: impersonal (= aivalent), intransitive (=monovalent), transitive (=divalent) and ditransitive (=trivalent).</p>	<p>impersonal: It's raining.          monovalent: He goes.          divalent: He loves her.          trivalent: He gives her the book.</p>
<p><b>verbal prefix</b></p>	<p>The term VERBAL PREFIX is here applied to the separable prefix of compound verbs, e.g. in German Er nahm am Kurs <u>teil</u> &gt; <u>teilnehmen</u> = attend something 'he attended the course'.</p>	
<p><b>verbal aspect (Bulgarian)</b></p>	<p>The aspect is a grammatical category that expresses how an action, event or state denoted by a verb relates to the flow of time. A distinction is made between an imperfective (i.e. unfinished action) and a perfective (i.e. finished action) aspect. In Bulgarian we can find the two aspects with different forms but which express the same verbal action. An act is perfective when it is completed or is considered as a whole (even if only part of the action, such as the beginning or end, is considered). An action is referred to as imperfective if it is not yet completed, i.e., if it still lasts, or if it is repeated (once or periodically).</p>	<p>perfective:          допиша (to continue writing);          запея (to sing);          полетя (to fly)</p> <p>imperfektive:          дописвам (to have finished writing);          запявам (to begin singing);          политам (to begin flying)</p>

<b>verbal negation (Turkish)</b>	<p>The verbs are negated in Turkish by a so-called negation suffix (-ma). A negation suffix is a morpheme, which, attached to the verb, it changes its meaning.</p>	<p>yapmak (to do) → yapmamak (not do) gitmek (to go) → gitmemek (not go) olmak (to be) → olmamak (not be)</p>
<b>vocative case</b>	<p>The vocative case is not considered a case as such like the nominative, accusative. It should rather be seen as a word or particular form of a word used to show that you are speaking or writing directly to someone. The vocative exists in Bulgarian, Greek and Romanian.</p>	
<b>voice</b>	<p>The voice is the form of a verb that shows whether the subject of a sentence does an action or has an action done to it. In English, there is an active and a passive voice.</p>	<p>He brushes (ACTIVE) the dog. The dog is being brushed (PASSIVE).</p>
<b>vowel harmony (Turkish)</b>	<p>Vowel harmony is a special grammatical feature of the Turkish language in which the vowels (ie, a, e, i, ı, o, ö, u, ü) appear near each other within one (strictly Turkish) word.</p>	<p>ev (house) → evler (houses) oda (room) → odalar (rooms) instead of odaler, e → a</p>
<b>да-construction (Bulgarian)</b>	<p>The Bulgarian has no infinitive. Instead, in many cases in which an infinitive is used in English, the so-called. Да-construction is used in Bulgarian: the particle да + an inflected form of the verb used.</p>	<p>да дойда (to come) Аз мога да дойда. (I can come) Аз искам да играя. (I want to play)</p>