

The aims of the submitted thesis can be divided in two major topics. Firstly, the subject of the work is to analyse the functional factors of the revival process as they were developing in the Macedonian and Bulgarian environment. On the other hand, the work is trying to answer the question of how those factors participated in the creation of the two national narratives - the Bulgarian and Macedonian ones.

The essential problem is thus the formation process of the Macedonian national and cultural identity. For the analysis itself, the following socio-cultural categories appear to be the key factors: 1) toponyms / ethnonyms, their symbolical meanings and modes of revival identifications, 2) the language question and the problem of forming modern literary languages, 3) religiosity and the ecclesiastic question, 4) the role of folk literature in the nation-forming process and 5) the development of author's (original) literature. The sum of these categories creates the "national history", the wording of which is complicated by numerous different factors in the Macedonian - Bulgarian context. The Macedonian identity is finally created in the 1940's. That is why Macedonian historiography faces basic problems in the interpretation of the "Macedonian 19th century". The submitted work is based on the presumption, that there was the Bulgarian revival process running in Macedonia, which was not allowed to achieve its final targets due to objective reasons (especially the situation after the Congress of Berlin 1878). The thesis also asks the question of how to define this chronological disproportion and the Macedonism itself. From this point of view, it is necessary to understand the Macedonian national movement as a "delayed" one compared to the neighbouring nations of the Balkans, and thus developing at a different pace. A necessary attention is to be paid to the point of the periodization concept.