

The verb "to have" is one of significant elements of the ELA (European Linguistic Area). It belongs to the first stage of europeisms, yet it is not part of the IE heritage and its origin is different in the majority of European languages. Another phenomenon of later date which can be considered a europeism of structural type is the emergence and the development of the analytical perfect habere-tenses or constructions of this type in most of the European so-called habere languages, including Slavic. We obviously deal here with an expanding process, the original epicenter of which was Vulgar Latin - with some participation of Greek - in the conditions of centuries-long mutual bilingualism. The subsequent process of diffusion and induction developed several euro-zones out of which Slavic represents the two last ones. The process of the europeanization, i.e. its spread ("euro-diffusion") from this epicenter to the European Linguistic Area (ELA), took place firstly in Romance, later in Germanic reaching eventually Slavic through two channels at the threshold of the 20th century.

In the South, this process became one of the components of the Balkan linguistic integration. It proved to be the most intense in Macedonian as well as in some South Bulgarian dialects which were in direct contact with non-Slavic languages of the area using the habere-perfect. Macedonian which was just in process of forming its standard was easily open for innovations and in the time of few generations managed to reach the level of grammaticalization of this construction comparable with that in the occidental languages which had spent several centuries to achieve it. Standard Bulgarian and some of its southern dialects, though in different stages of its development, prove that the process of auxiliaryization of the verb "to have" is irreversible and the construction under investigation displays the status of the middle-advanced stage.