



## Foreword

Reproducibility has been established as one of the main features of figurative expressions, and has also been termed formulaicity, fixedness and frozenness of structure. Various definitions suggest that conventional figurative expressions—idioms, proverbs and other speech formulas—are produced as wholes and tend to be lexically and syntactically invariable. However, discourse and corpus-based studies have relativized this notion, showing that many figurative expressions have one or more institutionalized variants and may also be creatively exploited in discourse. Furthermore, research conducted within the cognitive linguistic framework has shown that lexical and syntactic changes which figurative expressions undergo are dependent on and constrained by the cognitive mechanism or mechanisms motivating their meanings. In other words, variation of figurative expressions has been proved to be conceptual in nature and context-based in practice.

This volume brings together scholars who investigate different aspects of variation of figurative expressions from the perspectives of corpus linguistics, cognitive linguistics, discourse analysis, stylistics, linguo-cultural and translation studies. More specifically, the aim is to showcase current research on the relation between reproducibility and variation and its practical applications in translation, musical, media and literary discourse.

The first paper, *Übersetzung von phraseologischen Okkasionalismen, geprägt von Ivana Brlić-Mažuranić*, by Branka Barčot analyses the translation of occasional phraseological units (PUs) found in a short story collection *Croatian Tales of Long Ago* (1916), written by Ivana Brlić-Mažuranić. The occasional PUs were identified in source texts, i.e. in eight tales written in Croatian (*How Quest Sought the Truth; Fisherman Plunk and His Wife; Reygoch; Bridesman Sun and Bride Bridekins; Stribor's Forest; Little Brother Primrose and Sister Lavender; Toporko and His Nine Brothers; Yagor*), and in their translations into two target

languages: German and Russian. The corpus is analyzed using a contrastive approach, which established that translators resorted mostly to literal translation, but also managed to offer creative and adequate solutions that veered from the source language template. This approach relies on the assumption that variation in the source language is a conceptual phenomenon, and that **translators relied on the conceptual nature of variation to provide target language solutions.**

The paper by Anita Naciscione, *Reproducibility of patterns of stylistic use of phraseological units: A cognitive diachronic view*, views the reproducibility of patterns of stylistic use of phraseological units as crucial to understanding their functioning in discourse. New inimitable instantial forms of phraseological units are created using the template of existing phraseological units and language patterns. The paper explores **extended metaphor** in particular in the cognitive stylistic framework as one of the most common stylistic patterns in discourse. Extended metaphor is defined as an entrenched pattern of both thought and language, reflecting extended figurative thought. It is a cognitive inference tool, applicable in new figurative thought instantiations. A metaphor can be extended only by extension of its metaphorical image: by creating a metaphorical sub-image or a string of sub-images, which relate metonymically by associations of contiguity. Theoretical points on reproducibility of phraseological units and stylistic patterns in new instantiations are supported by textual illustrations of use of extended phraseological metaphor in discourse ranging from OE to MoE, viewed from a cognitive diachronic perspective. A diachronic insight into stylistic use of PUs discloses a cross-century stability of patterns of figurative use. The same **basic stylistic patterns recur in discourse across centuries** with varying degrees of frequency and density. Texts show that instantial use of PUs has persisted since the OE period. As figurative thought motivates stylistic use, it is the cognitive processes that determine stylistic changes to PUs in discourse. The concept of pattern as a reproducible set of common features and rules of instantial use of PUs provides a key to understanding the great diversity of separate instantiations in the functioning of phraseology.

Marija Omazić and Romana Čačija, in their paper *Dynamic model of PU modification*, propose a principled set of constitutive principles of PU modification, as well as a set of modification principles of PU modification. The constitutive principles are the basic regulatory principles of PU modification. The modification principles subsume the semantic, grammatical and lexical constraints and set limits to how far we can go in modifying a PU. The authors also present a set of vital relations that serve as matching criteria for

mobilizing items into the modification. The vital relations limit the number of open and variable, expandable or compressible slots, and the extent to which they allow variation, expansion or compression without compromising the recognisability and reproducibility of the modification. The emerging **dynamic model of PU modification** takes into account the extralinguistic factors as well, including participants in the communication process and their aims, as well as the social and cultural context, which may define the success or failure of a modified PU.

The paper *Reproducibility of figurative terms in musical discourse* by Ana Ostroški Anić and Sanja Kiš Žuvela analyses the **terminological potential of the Croatian figurative multiword units** or collocations containing basic musical terms. By querying the concordances containing those terms in selected corpora, figurative terms common in both scientific and popular text registers are determined. Among the collocations of musical terms extracted from the observed general and specialized corpora, only several categories are shown to display terminological potential. In order to determine which collocations can be considered conceptually and linguistically reproducible so that they are not only viewed as figurative expressions in musical discourse, but as proper figurative terms as well, most frequent collocations of the terms *melodija* 'melody', *akord* 'chord', *ritam* 'rhythm' and *tempo* 'tempo' have been compared. Collocations with *figurative* meanings that are present in both examined corpora have generally displayed higher potential for the formation of phrasal terms. Specific ways of conceptualization underlying phrasal terms include personification, the VERTICALITY and the MUSICAL LANDSCAPE schemas, various conceptual metaphors (A CHORD IS A BUILDING, A MUSICAL ELEMENT IS AN ACTOR, RHYTHM IS AN OBJECT, TEMPO IS A CONTAINER), and metonymy (synecdoche). The paper underlines the importance of using corpus tools to determine the fixedness or reproducibility of multiword terminological units.

Anita Pavić Pintarić, in her paper *Phraseologische Modifikation als Mittel der Bewertung in deutschen und kroatischen Fußballberichte*, deals with the **evaluating potential of modified phrasemes** in online football reports in German and Croatian during the FIFA World Cup in Russia. The aim of the analysis was to find out whether phraseological modification can be linked with evaluation. The Croatian corpus shows more modifications, but both corpora show similar ways of expressing evaluation. Substitution, expansion and shortening are mostly used modification techniques for the parameters of emotivity, expectedness, reliability and importance. Modifications are used to evaluate decisions, play tactics, results, and behaviour. The evaluative parameters are often emphasized through references in broader context. It can

be concluded that phrasemes in football reports help create the evaluative context. Modifications are used to further specify evaluation and aid in interpreting the PUs.

*Zauberhafte Modifikationen der Phraseme in Romanen von J. K. Rowling und ihre Übersetzung ins Deutsche und Kroatische* by Marija Perić and Nikolina Miletić analyzes the modifications of the idioms with wizarding words from the popular novels by J. K. Rowling as well as their translation into German and Croatian. The authors establish the **methods of modifying and translating idioms and their modifications**. The modification as a phenomenon has been recorded relatively infrequently in 7 novels about Harry Potter, i.e. only 28 modified idioms were found. In almost all examples of German and Croatian translations, functional equivalence has been achieved, either with the use of a phraseme of similar or different form but of similar meaning or with the use of a paraphrase. Idioms are found to be translated with a phraseme of similar form and meaning more often into German than into Croatian, which authors believe may be due to the origin of languages (German and English as Germanic languages and Croatian as a Slavic language). The translation with a phraseme of similar meaning but different form appears more often in Croatian than in German translations, while idioms are translated literally into German. This study shows that in the translation of idioms there is a tendency to find full equivalents, although in the absence of phrasemes of similar form and meaning the translator tends to find the appropriate phraseme of different form or, as a last resort, translates the phraseme with a paraphrase.

The final paper by Irina Zykova *Cognitive factors regulating reproducibility of phraseological units in discourse: from creativity to experimenting in language* deals with theoretical and methodological aspects of studying reproducibility and variation of phraseological units in discourse within the framework of cognitive linguistics. It elaborates the **theory of macro-metaphorical conceptual models** as deep foundations of phraseological semantics and further develops the concept of linguistic creativity. The author aims to show that all transformations of phraseological units in discourse are directly dependent on the creative potential of the macro-metaphorical conceptual models underlying their meanings. To test the key theoretical assumptions, a two-stage analysis is conducted. The first stage is the corpus-based analysis carried out to explore common principles of activating the creativity of the macro-metaphorical conceptual models underlying the semantics of Russian and English phraseological units in different types of discourse. The second stage is the analysis of the avant-garde discourse which aims to investigate the specifics of modifying phraseological units in the process of language ex-

---

perimentation done by Russian Cubo-Futurists. The analysis has shown that in the process of language experimentation, the Russian phraseological units are modified using the same main cognitive strategies but in a more radical way. Innovations applied to change phraseological units in the avant-garde discourse can be conceptually inconsistent with the macro-metaphorical conceptual models that underlie their original forms, which the author terms 'the recoding strategy', which results in experimental transformations. Studying extreme **experimental modifications** of phraseological units opens up promising prospects of further research in the field of cognitive studies as they may throw light on latent cognitive resources of phraseological units' reproducibility and variation.

The present volume further reinforces some of the existing knowledge on the behaviour of PUs across different type of discourse (literary, media, political, musical, general) and translation, and further examines their variability, reproducibility, pragmatic, stylistic and terminological potential, but it also goes a step further towards throwing light on what allows for and what unfolds behind the variation, modification, and extreme experimental transformation of PUs. It examines the role of underlying cognitive concepts (conceptual metaphor and metonymy, blending mechanisms, extended metaphor, macro-metaphorical conceptual models) in PU variability and reproducibility, tests the limits, scope and constraints of modification mechanisms, and opens up avenues of further research to test-ride the proposed models.

Marija Omazić and Jelena Parizoska