



Introduction

Over the last decades, phraseological research has been developing intensively, to a great extent thanks to the progress made in the fields of cognitivism and corpus linguistics. Nowadays, with new methodological conceptions and tools, scholars view phraseological stock from a variety of perspectives, among which two are of paramount importance in terms of pragmatic linguistics. The first angle is adopted in phraseodidactics, a subdiscipline of phraseology, in which fixed expressions viewed as language units that have to be acquired by learners. The second area of exploration, phraseo-lexicography, comprises a plethora of studies focused on the description of phraseological units in dictionaries, either monolingual or bilingual.

Taking into consideration the role of language learning and the dictionary status in the modern world, the results of phraseodidactic and phraseographic studies contribute greatly both to the development of phraseology and to the improvement of coursebooks and lexicographic works. The present volume is composed of nine papers which offer insight into selected research problems from those two areas: in the former, dealing with the communicative aspects, phraseological errors, phraseology in coursebooks, desemantisation of idioms in FLT; in the latter, discussing phraseology in dialectal lexicography, lexical changes in multiword expressions in dictionaries, nationality idioms and their description in dictionaries as well as an onomasiological approach in bilingual phraseology.

The volume begins with Ana Čavar and Ivana Vidović Bolt's paper titled *Phraseological Competence and Stability of Structure in Phraseological Units* which aims to discuss the correlation between Croatian native speakers' linguistic communicative competence and the comprehension of phraseological units (PUs). Although fixedness is considered a defining feature of such

items, modifications are common in the process of communication. The authors conducted an innovative research study in the seventh grade of elementary school and the second grade of high school in order to determine to what extent the native users of Croatian view phraseological units as ones with a fixed structure. The focal issue of the study is the perception of the units with substituted constituents.

In turn, Ewa Dubowik-Baradoy in her paper *Schwierigkeiten polnischer Muttersprachler bei der Übersetzung polnischer Phraseme ins Deutsche. Bericht anhand von redaktionellen Erfahrungen und Beobachtungen im Alltag* discusses issues related to her experience in the “Germanistik. Internationales Referatenorgan mit bibliographischen Hinweisen” in Tübingen. The research corpus includes short reviews, e-mail correspondence and other forms of written and oral communication with persons of Polish origin. Other material comprises everyday communication with Polish native speakers who live in Germany. The difficulties that arise in the translation from Polish into German result from both the specificity of the language, in particular the grammatical differences, and cultural aspects. The paper sheds light on such issues as the greetings and polite forms and the description of professions and groups. Moreover, it gives an insight into problems with articles, those related to translation of phrasemes. The chapter also presents syntax-related difficulties. Finally, attention is paid to phonetics, in particular, to the so called “Polish accent”. The issues are discussed from the perspective of phraseology, dialogue analysis, stylistics and pragmatics.

Nataša Kurtuma’s contribution *Phraseologische Sachgruppen in DaF-Lehrwerken* deals with phraseological units from the perspective of foreign language teaching on the example of teaching German as a foreign language. The general aims of the study are twofold: first, to discuss the quantity of phraseological units in selected coursebooks; second, to investigate the fields, to which the items in question belong; to indicate the types of multiword expressions appear with the greatest frequency. The paper contains the discussion and analysis of the results of a study of selected German coursebooks used at two levels, B1 and B2 conducted by the Author.

Liudmila Liashchova’s paper *Phraseological Errors in a Foreigner’s Talk Discourse and Their Reasons* aims to determine the types of errors in using Russian idioms made by a native English speaker – a journalist who has an advanced level of proficiency in Russian. Furthermore, the scholar attempts at determining the reasons for these errors. The author states that the problem which occurred in the use of some Russian phraseological units tend to result from the native language interference and insufficient semantization of the Russian phraseological units by the person. To some extent, it is related to the

description of the semantics, pragmatics, and usage of fixed expressions in lexicographic sources which are available.

Clara Ureña Tormo contributed a paper titled *Desautomatization of Spanish verbal idioms: an application to language teaching* whose focal issue is the phenomenon of creative modifications in discourse. The scholar investigates the transformations of Spanish idioms by means of morphosyntactic procedures, which result in the desautomatization of their form. The study offers key guidelines for teaching idiom desautomatization as part of the grammar contents, with a view to providing learners with tools for proper interpreting idiom modifications in discourse. The practice proposed by the Author is bound to enhance students' communication skills by developing their competence of using the Spanish language.

Lexicographic research is also well represented in this volume. Erica Autelli's paper *Phrasemes in Genoese and Genoese-Italian lexicography* discusses the state of the art of dialectal monolingual and bilingual phraseography on the example of the Genoese and Genoese-Italian lexicography. The article begins with the definition of the term *Genoese* and a presentation of the Genoese and Genoese-Italian dictionaries compiled so far. The scholar comments of their shortcomings, drawing attention to, inter alia, the cross-linguistic correspondences. *GEPHRAS* is the first dictionary that contains both synchronic and diachronic Genoese and Italian phrasemes, including collocations, idioms, comparative, communicative and structural phrasemes. The project, being a model for further phraseographical studies, contributes greatly to preserving Genoese.

The paper titled *Lexikalische Veränderungen bei Phraseologismen mit der Bedeutung 'materieller Zustand des Menschen' (19.–20. Jahrhundert)*, whose Author is Svitlana Melnyk, discusses lexical changes occurring in phraseological units describing the material status of man. The research corpus of 516 phraseological units is composed of German units from the end of the 18th c. till today. In the analysed material, verbs and nouns are the components that undergo changes most frequently. The substituted lexical elements are divided into groups and discussed in detail.

The article *Onomasiological dictionary in bilingual phraseology* written by Snežana Popović draws attention to onomasiological dictionaries which are not very common among phraseographic works, claiming that there is a need for a well-organized bilingual onomasiological dictionaries of phraseological units. The Author emphasises that the compilation of a bilingual onomasiological dictionary is far more difficult than the creation of a similar monolingual lexicographic work. The paper discusses a specifically devised thesauri-like system of Czech onomasiological dictionary, its metalanguage and def-

initions on the example of a bilingual phraseological dictionary of Czech and Serbian.

Another paper discussing broadly understood lexicographic aspects is contributed by Monika Woźniak who analyses practical aspects of nationality idioms in terms of dictionary users' perception. Her paper titled *Nationality idioms across monolingual dictionaries for learners of English* focuses on old stereotypical ideas concerning nationality which nowadays tend to be considered biased and inappropriate viewed as images of foreigners across languages fixed in nationality idioms which may be attractive to L2 learners. It is assumed that offering them such information is likely to arouse an interest, yet, it has to be admitted that the lack of reliable information may cause confusion. The paper briefly discusses the ways of presenting cultural information in lexicographic works. The author compares the inclusion and treatment of selected English idioms containing two constituents, *Dutch* and *French*, in free-access monolingual learner's dictionaries with printed editions of learners' idiom dictionaries compiled by the corresponding publishers.

As already mentioned, phraseodidactics and phraseography are two sub-branches of phraseology that combine a theoretical perspective with a practical approach within one research framework of applied linguistics. Thanks to the topical and methodological diversity, the book offers a panoramic view of the current research problems in these two areas. Therefore, the studies can be recommended for not only phraseologists, lexicographers and foreign language teaching specialists, but also other linguists, philology students and persons who are interested in language, its teaching and description.

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