



Introduction

The tenth volume of the Intercontinental Dialogue on Phraseology series is composed of five parts containing a total of eleven papers delivered at the Europhrase 2018 conference titled *Reproducibility from a phraseological perspective: Structural, functional and cultural aspects* held at the University of Bialystok, Poland, 10–12 September 2018. This volume contains mostly papers discussing problems of cognitive, cultural and applied linguistics and paremiology viewed within the broad framework of reproducibility.

The first part of the book titled *Phraseology from the Perspective of Applied Linguistics and Ethnolinguistics* begins with the paper *Phraseology and Cognitive Entrenchment: Corpus-based Evidence and Applications for Language Teaching and Translation* by Jean-Pierre Colson based on his keynote lecture delivered at the Europhras 2018 conference. Attention is drawn to the fact that cognitive entrenchment is situated close to key phraseological notions: reproducibility, fixedness or idiomaticity. The paper discusses an experiment conducted on large linguistic corpora, showing that computational phraseology enables determining partial evidence for the theoretical notions. Moreover, it has developed practical tools to language users in general. In the article, light is shed on evidence for the probabilistic nature of the network of constructions. What is of paramount importance is the fact that one statistical score, the *cpr-score*, used primarily for the extraction of phraseology, gives significant results for other types of constructions, including lexical ones (in the case of Chinese word segmentation), cultural references and named entities, and even more schematic or abstract patterns underlying syntactic constructions.

Cultural aspects reflected in phraseology constitute the core theme of Munzhedzi James Mafela's paper *Exploring Culture-related Idioms in Tshivenda*, the other article included in Part One. The author assumes that idioms, units

which are important in terms of daily communication, convey a plethora of cultural information. Idiomatic expressions of various kinds reflect the linguo-cultural specificity of a given ethnic community, they develop over time and verbalize the knowledge of the world as seen in a given culture. These issues are exemplified by an in-depth study of Tshivenda idioms excerpted from lexicographic sources. Their analysis reveals many facts about the Vhavenda society, its life and the environment.

Part Two of the volume, *Phraseology across Languages: an Onomasiological Perspective*, contains two studies of idiomatic units with components belonging to a particular notional groups. The focal issue of the first text *Deutsche und georgische Phraseologismen mit Farbensymbolik* by Nana Stambolishvili and Anzor Abuseridze is a comparison of German and Georgian idioms with colour terms. The papers deals with expressions containing terms for green, blue, grey and yellow in the two languages from a contrastive perspective, offering a detailed account of their linguo-cultural perspective. The objective of the research is to offer an insight into the positive and negative connotations of selected colour terms in German and Georgian phraseology, the fields the colour idioms belong to and cross-linguistic equivalence.

In a similar vein, Jasminka Delova-Siljanova in her paper *Somatic Phrases: Macedonian-Czech Parallels* focuses on fixed expressions with names of body parts. In general, somatic idioms constitute the largest collection of items across languages due to the adoption of an anthropocentric perspective. The study analyses reproducible units with body parts lexemes in two languages, mainly Macedonian and Czech, from a contrastive perspective. The research is multiaspectual and comprehensive, since it includes pragmatic, linguistic and culture-related problems. Thus, it contributes greatly to the holistic interlingual analysis of phraseological units.

Part Three titled *A Contrastive Analyses of Notions Expressed by Reproducible Language Units* also contains two papers. Anna O'Byrne's contribution *Linguo-culturological Aspect of Russian, Bulgarian and Polish Proverbs on the Subject of Human and Human Nature* adopts a cross-linguistic perspective, presenting multilingual material. The study employs a conception of the Russian paremiological minimum to search for paremiological units from the field of "Human and Human Nature". The research corpus has been compiled by excerpting proverbs from the Russian-Slavonic dictionary of proverbs published in 2000. The objective is to analyse interlingual equivalence, then to determine lacunae and culture bound units in the languages compared, i.e. Russian, Bulgarian and Polish. Moreover, the actualisation and reproductivity of units are also taken into account.

In the study *Rumeur et calomnie – modalités du mensonge (étude contrastive d'unités idiomatiques françaises, roumaines et bulgares)*, Radostina Zaharieva devotes her scholarly attention to the phraseological reflection of slander and rumour as modalities of lying in three languages: French, Romainian and Bulgarian. The research corpus is composed mainly of phraseological units, proverbs and collocations. The aim of the study is to identify the key characteristics and verbalizations of the two phenomena and to discuss the evaluative load of the expressions in question. The objective is also to determine the relation between the picture of slander and rumour contained in phraseological units and its scientific counterpart.

Part Four, titled *Theoretical and Empirical Approaches to Proverbs*, focuses on paroemia viewed and researched from different perspectives. It contains three papers whose authors are recognised paremiologists from Finland and Poland. This part opens with the contribution delivered by Liisa Granbom-Herranen. Her article titled *A Regional Newspaper as a Repository for Proverbial Expressions – Proverbs Included in SMS Messages* voices the scholar's stand on how one can determine proverbs and proverbial sentences in a corpus of written speech containing approximately 70,000 unedited text-messages sent to be published as short letters to the editor of the daily Finnish regional newspaper. Above 7000 expressions relayed to proverbs have been detected in the corpus. The findings of the research study are that proverbs are part of contemporary Finnish colloquial language. Yet, the Author observes that the context of use has changed over the two-centuries period when Finnish proverbs have been collected. The majority of traditional proverbs refer to farming and contain agrarian terms, but they tend to be often used in a new context and with a new meaning in the modern Finnish language.

Proverbs are also in the center of Outi Lauhakangas' research whose her paper *Better Familiar Bad than Unfamiliar Good. Re-evaluation of Common Values by Proverb Use* assumes that in order to function, proverbs are reinterpreted or transformed to suit pluralistic and ambiguous commonplace situations. Generally speaking, the content of proverbs, which can be decoded both figuratively or non-figuratively, stresses what the Author describes as "concrete, reasonable and predictable things as esteemed aims". A proverb known to language users explains decisions within traditional procedures; however, in the case of ambiguous decision situations, what is accepted and commonly agreed on may be not be applicable. The objective of this paper is to discuss in which way a familiar proverb pattern may incline language users to accept views which otherwise would not be approved of. The Matti Kuusi international typology of proverbs is employed to analyse the emphasis of common

values in the stock of traditional proverbs and the exemplification comes from traditional and online media.

In turn, Bożena Kochman-Haladyj's paper *Weather Proverbs/Sayings as Modes of Exhorting People to Take or Refrain from Action* aims to investigate and categorise the weather proverbs/sayings. The Author adopts a semantic approach to analyse the research material which is composed of the units describing human action excerpted from a paremiographical collection titled *Weather wisdom: proverbs, superstitions, and signs* (1996) edited by Stewart A. Kingsbury, Mildred E. Kingsbury and Wolfgang Mieder. In the study, two groups of proverbs are analysed: in the first one, a prospective and/or suggested human action is not directly verbalised, while in the other, the need of a certain activity is implied by the weather conditions referred to. Attention is paid to the pragmatic aspect of weather proverbs/sayings.

Phraseological units and their textual potential in literary and political discourse is the title of Part Five which contains two papers. The first one is Elena V. Carter's contribution "*With an Open Soul and Heart*": *Nikita Khrushchev's Translated Messages to the American People*. The paper deals with linguistic and cultural aspects of metaphorical expressions translation. The author conducts a comparative cross-linguistic analysis of the store of metaphorical conceptions of *soul* and *heart* employed in the political speeches of Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev during his two visits to the USA (1959–1960) and its English translations. The research aim is to analyse how phraseological units containing the words *soul* and *heart* are translated from Russian into English, with a focus on determining conceptual and linguistic metaphors in these languages with a view to discussing differences and similarities in conceptual structure and in culture. The article offers rich exemplification of the issues discussed, which is its great asset.

Part Five also contains Ludmila Torlakova's article *Use of Figurative Language in "The Land of the Sun" by Hanan al-Shaykh*. The paper investigates relevant and interesting problems of idioms translation in literary texts from the perspective of cognitive semantics and stylistics. The Author analyses a short story *The Land of the Sun* (*Arḍ al-Shams*, 1994) written by the Lebanese writer Ḥanān al-Shaykh (b. 1945) who uses a plethora of various metaphorical expressions. The objective of the study is to determine the specificity of al-Shaykh's writing in term of the use of rhetorical figures and techniques for creation of her style as well as verbalizing the contents.

The main theme of the volume is reproducibility – one of the key notions in modern linguistics. As the broad perspective of phraseology is adopted, the Authors investigate different kinds of reproducible language units like idioms, proverbs, winged words and other phrases of different degree of

fossilization. The papers collected in the present monograph address a vast array of phraseological issues viewed from various perspectives, mainly cognitive, stylistic, translational, cross-linguistic and cross-cultural. What makes the book a particularly valuable contribution to phraseological studies is that the theoretical development is combined with practical applications of the results.

Thanks to the variety of approaches represented by contributors, a variety of methodological approaches is exemplified and illustrated. As a result, the multiaspectuality and complexity of research on phraseology is emphasized. That is why the book might interest both scholars and students interested in reproducible language units. The volume offers new insight into phraseological studies, with innovative and inspirational research proposals. The articles attest the state-of-the-art of the research on reproducibility, bring an element of novelty and set new directions for futures studies in the field of phraseology and paremiology, and from a broader perspective, reproducibility in language.

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Joanna Szerszunowicz

