

twórczości członków Białoruskiego Stowarzyszenia Literackiego (*Яша Бурш: традыцыі і наватарства*).

Z kolei badacze literatury ukraińskiej omówili między innymi intertekstualne cechy prozy E. Hucala (Natalia Polokhova *Інтертекстуальні особливості прози Є. Гуцала 70-х років XX ст.*), różne aspekty miłości (Monika Wróblewska *Typologia toksycznej miłości w ukraińskim i polskim modernizmie (na przykładzie utworów „Miłość” J. Kasprowicza, „Zwiędły liść” I. Franki, „Z teki samobójcy” P. Karmańskiego)*), portrety postaci kobiecych z prozy Oksany Zabuzko, Jewhenii Kononenko, Sofiji Andruchowycz oraz Natalki Śniadanko przedstawiła Paulina Waszkiewicz-Lewandowska (*Antropologia literatury a/i obraz kobiety we współczesnej prozie ukraińskiej*).

Wystąpienie Joanny Getki zostało poświęcone przesądom, wróżbom, przepowiedniom, wierze w istoty i siły nadprzyrodzone (*Przesądy w drukach bazylikańskich*). Na konferencji swoje referaty zaprezentowały także: Danuta Szymonik (*Iwan Franko i Wilhelm Feldman: obrazki galicyjskie*), Elena Lapko (*Этнокультурные аспекты конфликта в повести Ю. И. Крашевского “Хата за селом”, драмы М. Старицького “Цыганка Аза” и ее киноверсии*), Natalia Dashko (*Інтертекстуальність роману-эпопеї “Лістя землі” V. Drozda*) oraz Svetlana Negodiajeva (*Философский код авторского мифа Василия Быкова (на материале сборника притч “Параджане”)*).

Spotkanie badaczy z różnych pokoleń i krajów, oraz zaprezentowane różnorodne podejście metodologiczne umożliwiły wymianę doświadczeń i jednocześnie uzmysłowiły obszerność omawianej problematyki. Cel, jaki został postawiony przez organizatorów konferencji z pewnością został osiągnięty.

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**“The Third Conference of the Japan Society for Phraseology”, Osaka,
3rd March 2012**

The Third Conference of the Japan Society for Phraseology took place on the third of March 2012 at Kwansai Gakuin University in Osaka. The two previous conferences were also organized by Professor Doctor Katsumasa Yagi from Kwansai Gakuin University in 2009 (Nishinomiya) and 2011 (Osaka). At this year's conference there were four speakers: Katsumasa Yagi, Kwansai Gakuin University, Joanna Szerszunowicz from the University of Białystok, Poland, Kenji Tsutsui, Japan, Ai Inoue, the National Defence Academy of Japan. The presenters focused on various aspects of phraseology, including the interdisciplinary ones, in the broad sense of the word.

Professor Doctor Takaaki Kanzaki, a linguist from Kwansai Gakuin University, opened the conference. The first to present was Joanna Szerszunowicz, an invited speaker, who delivered a lecture titled *On phraseological gaps and*

cross-linguistic equivalence. The aim of the presentation was to discuss phraseological lacunae. In the European perspective a number of phraseological units have different kinds of equivalents: full equivalents, in modern phraseology called more precisely quasi-absolute equivalents, partial equivalents, phraseological parallels, non-phraseological equivalents. The last group is composed of units which have no idiomatic correspondences in the other language. There are two main kinds of units constituting gaps in a contrastive perspective: linguistic gaps, which are due to linguistic factors (L1 units express concepts not verbalized in L2 in the form of phraseological units); referential gaps, which result from extra-linguistic factors (L1 phraseological units express a concept not known to L2 users). The two kinds of units were discussed on the example of selected European languages with a special focus on language teaching, translation and phraseography.

The second speaker was Kenji Tsutsui whose presentation was titled *Musical elements of language-phrases as the essential musical elements*. The speaker, who is both a musician and a linguist, discussed language chunks from the musical point of view, using interesting example material from English and French texts. He stressed that languages are used for many purposes, the most important of which is to communicate. Yet, what is to be emphasized is the fact that in every case languages evoke some sound landscape. Seeing words is automatically connected with hearing the sound of each word, which means that phrases are heard as meaningful sound units. As understanding of a sentence is related to the sound landscape of the sentence, it is important to pay attention to phrases as meaningful sound units. The aim of the presentation was also to discuss the importance of literary works, which – according to the presenter – are extremely rich source of musical phrases. Therefore, reading such books is beneficial for foreign language learners.

The third speaker was Ai Inoue from the National Defence Academy of Japan. She delivered the lecture titled *Newly observed phraseological units functioning as group prepositions in contemporary English: the cases of be on against and in and on itself*. The presenter discussed the results of her studies done on two units *be on against* and *in and on itself*. She analyzed the corpus data with a view to determining the patterns and collocations of the two units at issue. As to the former unit, it has two patterns, i.e. subject + *be on against* + prepositional complement and compound subject + *be on against* + each other. The latter *in and on itself*, if used alone, functions as a cataphora, when it is followed by an adjective or a noun it functions as an anaphora. Both structures emphasize the underlying nature of the thing that itself signifies. It is worth adding that previous research studies and dictionaries have not dealt with the units, so the results are important both for theoretical analyses and lexicography.

Katsumasa Yagi's speech titled *A study of "NP1 be NP2" construction: how NP1 predicts NP2* is devoted to one of the most basic, yet at the same time most intriguing constructions of the English language. The focal issue of his presentation was to discuss how NP1 and NP2 are related, or how NP1 predicts NP2. The relations are of different kind, therefore, they constitute an interesting research area. The discussion was centered on the semantic nature of the nouns which allow *-ing* form and to-infinitive, with interesting and well-selected examples. Many questions which followed the presentation showed that the topic is of interest in

the contemporary research on phraseology. The discussions were continued at the conference dinner, which was organized afterwards.

To sum up, it should be stressed that the conference was an exceptionally well organized scientific meeting. The participants had a great opportunity to exchange views on various aspects of phraseology and learn about other phraseologists' methods. The conference enabled the researchers to find inspiration for new research as well as to improve their own thanks to others' experience. The interest in the issues discussed shows that there is a need for conferences on phraseology enabling both national and international scientific cooperation. The researches specializing in phraseology and related disciplines will have a chance to continue their discussions at the next conference of the Japan Society for Phraseology, which is planned in spring 2013.

*Joanna Szerszunowicz
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