

Izvečki/Abstracts

BRANKA BARČOT

Orijentacijska metafora u Hrvatskome frazeološkom rječniku

Oslanjajući se na tezu da je odnos prema prostoru sadržan već u sferi predjezične svijesti čovjeka, u radu se propituje orijentacijska metafora vezana uz temeljne ljudske prostorne odnose (odnosno uz lociranje vlastita tijela u prostoru) te način njezina manifestiranja u frazeološkom fondu suvremenoga hrvatskog jezika. Navedena metafora stvara sustav metaforičkih koncepata pomoću različitih prostornih odnosa, a ovdje će se analizirati samo odnos gore – dolje i to u korpusu Hrvatskoga frazeološkog rječnika iz 2014. g. Prikupljeni će se frazeološki korpus promatrati u sljedećim metaforičkim prostornim podskupinama: 1. SREĆA JE GORE, TUGA JE DOLJE; 2. SVJESNOST JE GORE, NESVJESNOST JE DOLJE; 3. ZDRAVLJE I ŽIVOT SU GORE, BOLEST I SMRT SU DOLJE; 4. ISKAZIVANJE KONTROLE I SILE JE GORE, PODČINJENOST KONTROLI I SILI JE DOLJE; 5. VIŠE JE GORE, MANJE JE DOLJE; 6. BUDUĆI DOGAĐAJI SU GORE (ili ISPRED); 7. POLOŽAJ JE GORE, NIŽI POLOŽAJ JE DOLJE; 8. DOBRO JE GORE, LOŠE JE DOLJE; 9. VRLINA JE GORE, IZOPAČENOST JE DOLJE; 10. RACIONALNO JE GORE, EMOCIONALNO JE DOLJE.

An orientational metaphor in the Croatian phraseological dictionary

This paper analyses an orientational metaphor connected to basic human spatial relations (e.g., to physical experience of the human body in space) and the way it is reflected in the contemporary phraseological fund of Croatian. This metaphor organizes a system of metaphorical concepts in terms associated with spatial orientation and here only the up – down relation in the corpus of the Croatian Phraseological Dictionary (2014) will be taken into consideration. The following up – down spatialization metaphors will be discussed: 1. HAPPY IS UP, SAD IS DOWN; 2. CONSCIOUS IS UP, UNCONSCIOUS IS DOWN; 3. HEALTH AND LIFE ARE UP, SICKNESS AND DEATH ARE DOWN; 4. HAVING CONTROL OR FORCE ARE UP, BEING SUBJECT TO CONTROL OR FORCE IS DOWN; 5. MORE IS UP, LESS IS DOWN; 6. FUTURE EVENTS ARE UP (and AHEAD); 7. STATUS IS UP, LOW STATUS IS DOWN; 8. GOOD IS UP, BAD IS DOWN; 9. VIRTUE IS UP, DEPRAVITY IS DOWN; 10. RATIONAL IS UP, EMOTIONAL IS DOWN.

Ključne riječi: orijentacijska metafora GORE – DOLJE, frazeološki korpus, hrvatski jezik
Key words: orientational metaphor UP – DOWN, phraseological corpus, Croatian

AGNIESZKA BĘDKOWSKA-KOPCZYK

Prostorsko dojemanje mentalnih dogodkov v luči slovenskih glagolsko-samostalniških konstrukcij

Prispevek predstavlja kognitivno analizo glagolsko-samostalniških konstrukcij s petimi poimenovanji mentalnih stanj: *depresija*, *otopelost*, *melanholija*, *evforija* in *ekstaza* v slovenščini. Te konstrukcije so bolj ali manj ustaljene v jeziku in izražajo dogodek spremembe stanja (Talmy 2000), in sicer njegov začetek ali konec. Namen raziskave je pojasniti povezavo med prostorskimi metaforami, ki motivirajo analizirane konstrukcije, in konceptualizacijo dogodka spremembe kot hotenega ali nehotenega. Raziskava združuje kognitivno skladdenjsko analizo z leksikalno.

Spatial conceptualization of mental events in light of verbo-nominal constructions in Slovene

This article presents a cognitive analysis of Slovene verbo-nominal constructions with five nominal expressions of mental states: *depresija* ('depression'), *otopelost* ('inanition'), *melanholija* ('melancholy'), *evforija* ('euphoria') and *ekstaza* ('ecstasy'). These constructions are more or less conventionalized in the Slovene language. They express an event of state change (Talmy 2000), that is, either the beginning of a mental state or its end. The study aims to shed light on the relation between the spatial metaphors underlying the constructions in question and the conceptualization of the event of change as willing or unwilling. The study incorporates a cognitive syntactic analysis within a lexical one.

Ključne besede: glagolsko-samostalniške konstrukcije, izkušnjske konstrukcije, mentalni dogodki

Key words: verbo-nominal constructions, experiential constructions, mental events

MELANIJA LARISA FABČIČ, ELIZABETA BERNJAK

Konceptualizacija pojma »čas« v slovenski, nemški in madžarski frazeologiji

Prispevek obravnava konceptualizacijo pojma čas v frazeologiji treh sosedskih jezikov, indoevropske flektivne slovenščine in nemščine ter ugrofinske aglutinativne madžarščine. Kategorija časa je ena izmed tistih, ki jo človek

ne dojema le kot 'hronos' (objektivni čas), 'čas, ki teče', pač pa tudi kot osebno kategorijo, ki ga tako tudi določa. Metafora je tisti konceptualni mehanizem, s pomočjo katerega se vedenje o konkretnih pojavih in izkušnjah preslika na abstraktna področja, čas npr. običajno konceptualiziramo kot prostor. Predstava o svetu, nastala skozi proces konceptualizacije, najde svoj izraz v jeziku, tudi v frazemih in pregovorih. Osnovni cilj prispevka je ugotoviti, ali in na kakšen način konceptualne metafore kot podstava frazemov odražajo jezikovno in kulturno okolje, kakšne podobnosti in razlike obstajajo med konceptualnimi metaforami in njihovimi frazeološkimi realizacijami. Vsaka kultura ima svoje konceptualne metafore, v srednjeevropskem kulturnem prostoru prevladuje strukturna konceptualna metafora ČAS JE DENAR (*zapravlјati čas – die Zeit vergeuden – idōt pazarol*). Mnogo bolj univerzalna je orientacijska konceptualna metafora ČAS JE PREMIKANJE (*čas leti – die Zeit fliegt dahin – repül az idō*). Čas pa se lahko konceptualizira tudi na podlagi pojmovne sheme ČAS JE SUBSTANCA, kamor spadajo ontološke konceptualne metafore in posebitve (*Čas zaceli vse rane. – Die Zeit heilt alle Wunden. – Az idō mindent begiógyít.*)

Conceptualization of time in Slovene, German and Hungarian phraseology

The paper deals with the conceptualization of time in the phraseologies of three neighbouring languages: Slovene and German, which are Indo-European flective languages, and Hungarian, a Finno-Ugric agglutinative language. The category of time is one that is perceived not only as 'chronos' (the objective time, a cultural category), the 'time that passes', but also as a category of personal experience. The metaphor can serve as a vehicle for understanding a concept by means of which we can map the knowledge of concrete phenomena onto abstract ones; time is typically conceptualized in terms of space. The image of the world that develops through the process of conceptualization also finds its expression in language, specifically in idioms and proverbs. The paper is geared towards establishing ways in which metaphors reflect the linguistic and cultural environments from which they emerge. The research is based on a contrastive analysis of conceptual metaphors and we postulate that while the phraseologies of the selected languages share many metaphorical conceptualizations of time, there are also significant variations which have cultural and morphosyntactic implications. Each culture has its own conceptual metaphors, but in the Central European cultural space, the dominating type of metaphor is the structural metaphor TIME IS MONEY (*zapravlјati čas – die Zeit vergeuden – idōt pazarol* 'waste

one's time'). A much more universal conceptual metaphor is the orientational metaphor TIME IS A MOVING OBJECT (*čas leti – die Zeit fliegt dahin – repül az idő* 'time flies'). But time can also be conceptualized according to the image schema TIME IS A SUBSTANCE, which includes ontological metaphors and personifications (*Čas zaceli vse rane. – Die Zeit heilt alle Wunden. – Az idő mindent begyógyít.* 'Time heals all wounds.').

Ključne besede: čas, konceptualizacija, izhodiščna domena, frazeologija

Key words: time, conceptualization, source domain, phraseme, phraseology

BARBARA KOVAČEVIĆ, ERMINA RAMADANOVIĆ

Lijevo – desno, ispred – iza i gore – dolje u hrvatskoj frazeologiji

U radu se na korpusu hrvatskih frazema ekscerpiranih iz općih i frazeoloških rječnika te računalnih korpusa ustanovljuju, klasificiraju i objašnjavaju hrvatski frazemi koji u podlozi imaju orijentacijsku metaforu. Orijetacijske su metafore zasnovane na ljudskome iskustvu o orijentaciji u prostoru te o položaju ljudskoga tijela u odnosu na postojeće smjerove (gore – dolje, lijevo – desno, ispred – iza, unutra – van, blizu – daleko itd.) koji pružaju preduvjete za razumijevanje prostornih odnosa. Lakoff i Johnson još su 1980. godine zaključili da orijentacijske metafore imaju tendenciju povezivanja apstraktnih domena s konkretnim fizičkim iskustvom. S obzirom na to da je velik broj frazema utemeljen na metaforama, u ovome se radu posebna pozornost posvećuje hrvatskim frazemima kojima je odnos lijevo – desno, ispred – iza, gore – dolje utjecao na formiranje frazemskoga značenja (*ustati/ustajati na lijevu nogu, biti (postati) desna ruka čija (komu), izaći/izlaziti (doći/dolaziti) na oči (pred oči) komu, iza <čijih> leđa [govoriti, raditi što itd.]; glavu gore <!>, dignuti/dizati glavu – objesiti (oboriti) glavu*). Pokazat će se koliko su one univerzalnoga karaktera te koliko su određene kulturom.

Orientalional metaphor in Croatian phraseology

The paper is based on the corpus of Croatian idioms extracted from general and phraseological dictionaries as well as from a contemporary Croatian language corpus. They will be classified and explained with the special consideration to orientational metaphor. Orientalional metaphors are based on personal experience of the orientation in space and of the position of the

human body in relation to the directions (*up – down, left – right, front – back, inside – outside, near – far*, etc.) that provide prerequisites for understanding spatial relationships. Lakoff and Johnson (1980) have concluded that the orientational metaphors tend to connect abstract domains with specific physical experience. A large number of idioms are founded on the metaphor and in this paper authors pay special attention to Croatian idioms where the relation left – right, front – back or up – down influenced the formation of phraseological meanings (*ustati/ustajati na lijevu nogu, biti (postati) desna ruka čija (komu); izaći/izlaziti (doći/dolaziti) na oči (pred oči) komu, iza <čijih> leđa [govoriti, raditi što itd.]; glavu gore <!>, dignuti/dizati glavu – objesiti (oboriti) glavu*). The authors show that these idioms are universal and that a certain culture is reflected in them.

Ključne riječi: hrvatski frazemi, orijentacijska metafora, lijevo – desno, ispred – iza, gore – dolje

Key words: Croatian idioms, orientational metaphors, left – right, front – back, up – down

ERIKA KRŽIŠNIK

Neprosterski prostori v slovenski frazeologiji

Ko govorimo o frazemih, ki »izražajo«¹ prostor, prihajamo do določenega protislovja med razumevanjem frazemov kot jezikovnih enot za izražanje razmerja do poimenovanega in – zlasti naivnim – pojmovanjem prostora kot nečesa konkretnega. Zato pri frazeološkem izražanju prostora moramo nujno govoriti tako o rezultatu (cilju) kot viru (izhodišču) pomenskih premikov. S tem v zvezi se v jezikoslovni literaturi (npr. Piper 2001) govori o »prostorskih«² in »neprostorskih lokalizacijah«³. Predvsem zadnje so predmet našega prispevka – gre torej za frazeme, katerih vir so prostorski izrazi, rezultat pa neprostorski pomeni. Najbolj znani so prenos prostora → čas, tudi prostor → čustvo(vanje) in prostor → jezikovno sporazumevanje/jezikovne enote.

Non-spatial spaces in the Slovene phraseology

When talking about phrasemes “expressing” space, we come across a certain contradiction between the comprehension of phrasemes as linguistic units for expressing the relation towards the nominated and – particularly the naive

– perception of space as something concrete. It is therefore essential that in the phraseological expression of space, we talk about the result (aim) as a source (starting point) of semantic shifts. In connection with this, the linguistic literature (e.g., Piper 2001) discusses “spatial” and “non-spatial localizations”. The latter in particular are the object of research reported about in this contribution. The focus is on phrasemes whose sources are spatial expressions and the results are non-spatial meanings. The most well-known are the transfers space → time as well as space → emotion and space → communication/linguistic units.

Ključne besede: frazeologija, lokalizacije, časoprostor, strukturno-semantični modeli, konceptualna metafora

Key words: phraseology, locations, time and space, structural and semantic models, conceptual metaphor

МАРИЯ ВОЗНЕСЕНСКАЯ

Метафора детства в русской фразеологии

Статья посвящена метафоре детства в русской фразеологии. Рассматриваются фразеологизмы, в основе которых лежат различные метафорические преобразования области источника – концептуального поля ДЕТСТВО. Это такие фразеологизмы как *молоко на губах не обсохло, вырасти из коротких штанишек, детский сад, впасть в детство, прыгать до потолка, привести за ручку, куча-мала, честное пионерское, кто на новенького?* и др., в которых внутренняя форма отсылает к различным частям фрейма детства. Дается детальное описание структуры этого фрейма, исследуются метафорические трансформации области источника и результаты этих трансформаций, отраженные в значении фразеологизмов. В результате выявляются основные сигнификативные (относящиеся к области источника) и денотативные (относящиеся к области цели) характеристики метафорической модели детства в русской фразеологии. Некоторые из них являются универсальными и присутствуют во многих языках, другие же отличаются национально-культурным своеобразием.

The childhood metaphor in Russian phraseology

The paper deals with the childhood metaphor in Russian phraseology. It focuses on a detailed description of the structure of the source frame (conceptual field

CHILDHOOD) as well as on the analysis of its metaphoric transformations. It also shows the semantic results of these transformations in the meaning of idioms. It is shown that the childhood metaphor represents two main metaphoric models in Russian phraseology: TIME IS CHILDHOOD and ADULTS ARE CHILDREN.

Ключевые слова: метафора, фразеология, фразеологизм, внутренняя форма, значение, концептуальное поле ДЕТСТВО

Key words: metaphor, phraseology, idioms, inner form, meaning, conceptual field CHILDHOOD

ПАВЕЛ С. ДРОНОВ

Кайрос и другие: время и удача в фразеологии (изменение образной составляющей, варьирование формы)

Данная работа посвящена одному из случаев интертекстуальности во фразеологии европейских языков. Автор рассматривает варьирование образной составляющей у идиом, значение которых связано с концептом ВРЕМЯ – это удача. Сами эти идиомы в русском, английском и немецком языках восходят к двум источникам – греческому мифу о боге времени (вернее, счастливых мгновений и случаев) Кайросе (нем. *die Gelegenheit beim Schopf packen* и, возможно, рус. *схватить бога за бороду*) и цитате из Горация *carpe diem* (англ. *seize the day*, нем. *Die Gelegenheit ergreifen*, рус. *ловить момент*). Исследуются модификации подобных идиом, а также определенное развитие их образной составляющей, проявляющееся, например, в утрате временного семантического компонента идиомами, восходящими к Кайросу.

Time and luck in phraseology (idiom modifications and reinvention of underlying metaphors)

The paper focuses on an example of convergence and similarity in European phraseology. The author scrutinizes the idioms that represent time as luck. The focal points under consideration are, primarily, the underlying metaphors of idioms that reflect descriptions of Kairos, the Ancient Greek god of time, happy moments and opportunities, cf.: German *die Gelegenheit beim Schopf packen* ('to grab the opportunity by the forelock'), Spanish *a la ocasión la pintan calva* ('the occasion is depicted bald'). Another plausible source of such idioms is Horace's *carpe diem* (cf. *seize the day*). The paper studies the

way such idioms are modified in Russian, English, and German, as well as a certain evolution of their underlying metaphors, which manifests itself in the erosion of the temporal meaning in the Kairos idioms.

Ключевые слова: фразеология, фразеологическая эквивалентность, национально-культурная специфика, сближение, образная составляющая, метафора ВРЕМЯ – ЭТО УДАЧА, варьирование формы идиом

Key words: phraseology, phraseological equivalence, cultural specificity, convergence, underlying metaphors, TIME IS LUCK metaphor, idiom variability

ОЛЕНА ЛЕВЧЕНКО, ІГОР ЛІХНЯКЕВИЧ

Прототи́пи довгого у слов'янських фразеологічних системах

Категорії простору та часу можна розглядати з кількох поглядів, як-от: специфіка вербалізації власне концептів простір і час та особливості вербалізації у термінах концептів простір та час. Мета цієї праці – дослідити національно-культурну специфіку прототипу довгий на матеріалі українських, білоруських, болгарських та польських порівнянь. Прототипами довгого у слов'янських мовах виступають назви одиниць виміру простору/часу, природних об'єктів, частин простору, пристроїв, інструментів, тварин, рослин та ін. Національно-культурної специфіки порівнянням надають компоненти – назви реалій, оніми тощо.

Prototypes of *long* in Slavic phraseological systems

The categories of space and time can be considered from different points of view, for example: the specificity of verbalization of the concepts space and time themselves and peculiarities of verbalization in the expressions of the concepts space and time. The aim of this study is to analyse the national and cultural specificity of the prototypes of *long* based on Ukrainian, Belarusian, Bulgarian and Polish similes. The prototypes of *long* in Slavic languages refer to the units of measurement of space/time, natural objects, parts of space, devices, instruments, animals, plants, etc. The national and cultural specificity of the similes is rendered by components, such as names of realia, proper names, etc.

Ключові слова: фразеологія, простір, час, порівняння, прототип

Key words: phraseology, space, time, simile, prototype

ОКСАНА ОРЛЕНКО

Прийменникові конструкції на позначення простору та часу у фразеології

Просторовий і часовий домени є базовими у процесі сприйняття, пізнання та взаємодії людини зі світом, оскільки представляють чотири фізичні виміри, в яких існують світ і людина. Прийменники є яскравими виразниками просторових і часових відношень. Хоча фразеологізми семантично нерозкладні, проте структуровані відповідно до граматичних законів мови, і «всередині» фразеологізму зв'язок між словами повинен бути вмотивованим. Семантика фразеологізмів побудована на образній схемі складових фразеологізму та метонімії. Неабияку роль у формуванні образної схеми відіграють прийменники, які профілюють відношення між фізичними об'єктами. У статті представлено, як схематизація простору і часу мотивує значення фразеологізмів на прикладах української, сербської та англійської мов.

The prepositional phrases denoting space and time in phraseology

Spatial and temporal domains are fundamental in the process of perception, cognition and human interaction with the world. They describe four physical dimensions, in which the world and the human exist. Prepositions represent spatial and temporal relations. Although a unit of phraseology is semantically irreducible, it is structured in accordance with grammatical principles. Therefore relations between words within a phrase must be motivated. The semantics of phraseological units is based on the image schema of phrase components and metonymy. Prepositions have a purposeful role in the shaping of image schemas. The paper presents how the schematization of space and time motivates meanings of the Ukrainian, Serbian and English phraseological units.

Ключові слова: прийменник, образна схема, просторова сцена, фразеологізм, прототип

Key words: preposition, image schema, spatial scene, phraseological unit, prototype

ŽELJKA FINK

***Iza ugla* – od mjesnoga značenja prema vremenskom**

Manja se prostorna udaljenost izražava frazemima sa značenjem ‘veoma blizu, u neposrednoj blizini’. U hrvatskom je jeziku relativno malo frazema s navedenim značenjem, a u njihovu su sastavu somatizmi *ruka*, *nos*, *oko*, te komponenta *korak* u značenju mjere za duljinu. Međutim, isto značenje ima i frazem *iza ugla*, nezabilježen u rječnicima, u čijem je sastavu komponenta s prostornim značenjem. U novije se vrijeme, pak, u hrvatskom jeziku počeo upotrebljavati frazem *iza ugla* u vremenskom značenju, u značenju manjeg stupnja vremenske udaljenosti (‘uskoro, u bliskoj budućnosti’). Postoji mogućnost da je značenje formirano pod utjecajem engleskog frazema <*just*> *around the corner* (‘going to happen very soon’). U radu se analizira upotreba hrvatskoga frazema s dvama značenjima u raznim kontekstima.

***Iza ugla* – from spatial to temporal meaning**

Small spatial distance is expressed by the idioms with the meaning ‘very close, near’. There is a relatively small group of Croatian idioms with that meaning and they contain components related to body parts *ruka*, *nos*, *oko* and the component *korak* related to the measure of length. However, the idiom *iza ugla* has the same meaning and contains the component with spatial meaning. The idiom is not recorded in dictionaries. The idiom *iza ugla* with a temporal meaning, expressing lesser degree of temporal distance (‘very soon, in the near future’) has recently been used in Croatian. It is possible that meaning is formed under the influence of the English idiom <*just*> *around the corner* (‘going to happen very soon’). The paper analyses the use of Croatian idiom with two meanings in different contexts.

Ključne riječi: hrvatski jezik, frazeologija, priložni frazemi s mjesnim značenjem, frazem *iza ugla* s mjesnim značenjem, frazem *iza ugla* s vremenskim značenjem

Key words: Croatian, phraseology, adverbial idiom with spatial meaning, idiom *iza ugla* with spatial meaning, idiom *iza ugla* with temporal meaning

NATAŠA JAKOP

Sestavine kozmosa v slovenski frazeologiji

Po relativnostni teoriji, ki je v 20. stoletju razburkala mnoga znanstvena spoznanja, je svet okrog nas štiridimenzionalni časovno-prostorski kontinuum.

Tridimenzionalnemu prostoru je pridružena še četrta, časovna dimenzija. Preplet prostorskih dimenzij s časovno je mogoče opazovati tudi v frazeologiji, kjer so te dimenzije lahko različno ujete v frazeološki pomen, npr. *biti za luno* ‘biti omejen, zaostal, neumen; biti počasen v razmišljanju’ z leksikalizirano prostorsko in časovno dimenzijo, tj. kar je daleč, je povezano z veliko časovno oddaljenostjo in trajanjem, ter konotacijo, tj. daleč in dolgotrajno v zvezi z miselnim procesom ni pozitivno. V prispevku analiziramo primere slovenskih frazemov z eno- oz. večbesedno kozmično sestavino, kot so npr. *komet, luna, planet, sonce, zvezda; sončni žarek, zvezdni utrinek, veliki pok*. Ob slovarskem in korpusnem gradivu skušamo oceniti zastopanost kozmičnih sestavin v slovenski frazeologiji in pojasniti njihov frazeološki potencial.

The components of the cosmos in the Slovene phraseology

According to the theory of relativity, which renewed scientific understanding of space and time in the 20th century, the world we live in is a four-dimensional time-space continuum. Adding the fourth dimension, i.e., a time dimension, to a classical three-dimensional space, scientists proposed a space-time theory. Coexistence of space and time dimensions is observable even in phraseology where these dimensions could be present in various ways in the phraseological meaning, e.g., the idiom *biti za luno* ‘to be retarded, stupid; to be slow thinking’ with a lexicalization of time and space dimensions and the connotation, i.e., if something is far away, it is associated with a large temporal distance and duration, while far and long-term in relation to the mental processes is valued as negative. The paper analyses different types of Slovene idioms with single or multi-word cosmic components, such as *komet, luna, planet, sonce, zvezda; sončni žarek, zvezdni utrinek, veliki pok*. By collecting and analysing the dictionary and corpus data, we try to assess the representation of cosmic components in Slovene phraseology and explain their phraseological potential.

Ključne besede: prostor-čas, kozmična sestavina frazemov, nebesno telo, frazeološke sestavine *sonce, luna, zvezda, nebo*, determinologizacija

Key words: space-time, cosmic component, celestial body, phraseological components *sun, moon, star, sky*, determinologization

MATEJA JEMEC TOMAZIN

Terminologizacija frazemov s prostorskim in časovnim prislovom v zgradbi

Večbesedne zveze s prislovno sestavino so zanimive tudi v terminologiji, npr. *zavračanje nazaj*, kar v mednarodnem zasebnem pravu pomeni, da neko tuje pravilo usmerja na domače pravo oz. pravo države, od koder prihaja neka pravna ali fizična oseba. Prislova *naprej* in *nazaj* tvorita tako z glagoli kot samostalniki zanimive frazeološke in terminološke zveze, npr. *korak nazaj* 'vrnitev v prejšnje stanje', *gledati nazaj* 'ozirati se (v preteklost)' oz. *gledati naprej* 'ozirati se v prihodnost'. Zveze z latinskimi prislovi v strokovnih besedilih povečujejo občutek strokovnosti. Gradivo je bilo preko korpusa Kres analizirano samo v stvarnih besedilih.

Terminologization of phraseological units including a spatial and temporal adverb in their structure

Multi-word associations with adverbial components are of particular interest in terminology, for example *zavračanje nazaj* in private international law means that a foreign rule focuses on national law or domestic law of the country, which a natural or legal person comes from. The adverbs *back* and *forth* together with verbs and nouns form very interesting phraseological and terminological units, for example *korak nazaj* 'return in the formal state', *gledati nazaj* 'to look back (in the past)' or *gledati naprej* 'to look forward'. If part of a phraseological unit is a Latin adverb, the technical texts increase the sense of expertise. The material was analysed by means of the Kres corpus in factual texts only.

Ključne besede: terminologizacija frazemov, strokovno besedilo, konceptualna metafora, frazeologizacija terminov, terminološka kolokacija

Key words: terminologization of phraseological units, factual text, conceptual metaphor, phraseologisation of terms, terminological collocation

MÁRIO KYSEL

Wyrażanie stosunków czasowych w słowackich i polskich związkach frazeologicznych z komponentem *rok*

Artykuł przedstawia analizę porównawczą słowackich i polskich związków frazeologicznych z komponentem określającym jeden z podstawowych

okresów w życiu człowieka – *rok*. We wstępie autor dokumentuje wariabilność znaczenia leksemu *rok* wykorzystywanego do wyrażania czasu w różnych związkach luźnych i łączliwych. Najistotniejszą częścią referatu jest klasyfikacja i analiza słowackiego i polskiego zbioru jednostek z badanym komponentem. Autor skupia się przede wszystkim na kwestii ekwiwalencji frazeologicznej, zwracając szczególną uwagę na frazeologizmy takie jak np. *rok ako rok : rok jak <to> rok, rok čo rok : rok w rok, každým rokom* : z każdym rokiem i in., które z punktu widzenia budowy w obu porównywanych językach charakteryzuje obecność schematu.

Time expressions in Slovak and Polish phrasemes with the component year

The paper presents a comparative analysis of Slovak and Polish phrasemes with the component that names one of the basic time periods in human life – *a year*. In the introduction the author illustrates a meaning variability of the lexeme *year*, which is used in various free and set phrases to express time. The most important part of the paper is the classification and analysis of the Slovak and Polish collection of phrasemes containing the above-mentioned component. The author concentrates on the issue of phraseological equivalence, paying special attention to phrasemes, such as *rok ako rok : rok jak <to> rok, rok čo rok : rok w rok, každým rokom* : *z každým rokiem*, etc., which are characterized by the presence of a scheme from the point of view of their construction.

Słowa kluczowe: *rok*, absolutne ekwiwalenty frazeologiczne, parcjalne ekwiwalenty frazeologiczne, jednostki frazeologiczne o charakterze schematu

Key words: *year*, absolute phraseological equivalents, partial phraseological equivalents, phrasemes with schematic character

MATEJ METERC

Izrazi za stavčne frazeme v slovenskem govornem in raziskovalnem prostoru skozi čas

Prispevek se ukvarja z naboroma laičnih izrazov ter terminov, ki opisujejo stavčne frazeme. Ta dva metajezikovna sistema analiziramo s pomočjo jezikovnega korpusa in člankov iz 19. ter 20. stoletja, ki so dostopni v Digitalni knjižnici Slovenije. Dinamika in pestrost teh dveh sistemov sta po našem mnenju povezani s tem, da je množica paremioloških žanrov uzaveščena do določene mere, množica naparemioloških stavčnih frazemov pa je med govorci in tudi raziskovalci uzaveščena še precej manj.

Expressions for the propositional phrasemes in Slovene speech and research area through time

The paper investigates a set of common expressions along with a set of terminological expressions both describing sentential phrasemes. The two metalinguistic systems are analysed with the help of a language corpus as well as the 19th and early 20th century newspaper articles archived in the Slovene digital library. We believe that the dynamics and the diversity in both of those systems is connected with the specific awareness of the variety of the paremiological genres on the one hand and the lack of awareness of the non-paremiological types of sentential phrasemes among speakers as well as scholars on the other hand.

Ključne besede: stavčni frazemi, paremiologija, frazeologija, frazeološka terminologija, uvajalna sredstva

Key words: sentential phrasemes, paremiology, phraseology, phraseological terminology, introductory formulas

JOZEF MLACEK

Špecifiká uplatňovania gramatickej kategórie času v slovenskej frazeológii

Cieľom príspevku nebude analýza uplatňovania všeobecnej kategórie času vo frazeológii, ale len pohľad na rozmanitosť uplatňovania gramatickej kategórie času v slovenskej frazeológii. Podstatnú časť frazeologického fondu každého prirodzeného jazyka tvoria slovesné a vetné frazémy, resp. frazémy obsahujúce aj slovesný komponent. Keďže kategória času patrí medzi základné znaky slovesa, možno aj jej uplatňovanie vo frazeológii pokladať za dôležitý poznávací znak takýchto frazém. Kategória času má svoje špecifické prejavy aj v samom jazykovom systéme (prítomníkový tvar dokonavého slovesa vyjadruje budúci dej a taký istý tvar nedokonavého slovesa vyjadruje prítomný dej: *teraz píšem – v budúcnosti napíšem*), ešte viac takýchto zvláštností je pri uplatňovaní slovesa vo frazémach. Autor bude v štúdiu sledovať pestrú škálu spôsobov využitia a platnosti kategórie času v slovenských frazémach: prípady s voľným uplatnením všetkých časových stupňov slovesnej zložky frazémy aj prípady s presne určeným obmedzením (ustálením) len niektorého časového stupňa, prípady, v ktorých je práve vyjadrenie istého časového stupňa dištingtívnym znakom príslušnej frazémy (odlišuje ju od homonymného voľného slovného spojenia), aj prípady, v ktorých má takéto uplatnenie zároveň-rozlišovaciú platnosť.

Specific features of using the category of tense in Slovak phraseology

The aim of the paper is to study the variety within applying the grammatical category of tense in Slovak phraseology rather than an analysis of applying the general category of tense in phraseology. A substantial part of phraseology of any natural language consists of verbal and sentential phrasemes or of phrasemes containing a verbal component. As the category of tense is one of the basic features of the verb, its use in phraseology can be considered an important feature of such phrasemes. The category of tense has its own specific manifestations in the linguistic system itself (the present form of a perfective verb expresses a future process and the same form of an imperfective verb expresses a present process: *teraz píšem* (I am writing now) – *v budúcnosti napíšem* (I will write in the future)), and a large number of such specific features can be found if a phraseme contains a verb. The paper deals with various ways of the application and validity of the category of tense in Slovak phrasemes: the cases with a free occurrence of all the tenses of the verbal component of the phraseme as well as the cases with an exact delimitation (stabilization) of only one of the tenses, the cases in which the expression of a particular tense is a distinctive feature of a particular phraseme (differentiating it from a homonymous free collocation) as well as the cases in which such an application is a genre-distinguishing feature.

Kľúčové slová: frazémy s ustálenou formou kategórie času, frazémy s premenlivou formou gramatickej kategórie času, súvislosť kategórie času s kategóriami aspektu (slovesného vidu) a modu (slovesného spôsobu)

Key words: phrasemes with an established form of tense, phrasemes with a changeable form of the grammatical category of tense, relationship between the category of tense and categories of tense and mood

IRENA OREL

Čas v slovenskih pregovorih skozi čas

V prispevku so s strukturnega in pomenskega vidika obravnavane paremije (pravi pregovori) s sestavino časa v slovenskem knjižnem jeziku od 16. do konca 19. stoletja, zapisane ali zbrane v nabožnih besedilih, slovnica (Gutsmann 1777, Dajnko 1824, Metelko 1825, Muršec 1847, Majar 1848, Janežič 1849), slovarjih (Gutsmann 1789, Murko 1833, Pleteršnik 1894–5), učbenikih (Primic 1813, Slomšek 1842, Pečnik 1890), publicistiki (Zupan 1832 z zbirko 500 pregovorov, v *Kmetijskih in rokodelskih Novicah* od l. 1844) in v

knjižni izdaji (Kocbek 1887). Kategorijo časa (ne)posredno izražajo vse besedne vrste razen medmetov, časovni in drugi stavki ali preneseni pomen dela ali celotne izjave. Pregovori so primerjani tudi glede na njihovo kontinuiteto, sopomenskost, protipomenskost, variantnost in spremembe v času.

Time in Slovene proverbs through time

This paper discusses paremiological units (real proverbs) with a temporal component from structural and semantic points of view in Standard Slovene between the 16th and 19th centuries, found in religious texts, grammar books (Gutsmann 1777, Dajnko 1824, Metelko 1825, Muršec 1847, Majar 1848, Janežič 1849), dictionaries (Murko 1833, Pleteršnik 1894–5), textbooks (Primic 1813, Slomšek 1842, Pečnik 1890), in journalism (Zupan's collection of 500 proverbs (1832), in *Kmetijske in rokodelske novice* from 1844) and in book form (Kocbek 1887). The category of time is expressed (in)directly by all word classes except interjections, by subordinate temporal and some other clauses and figurative meaning of one part or the whole sentence. The proverbial units will also be compared regarding continuity, synonymy, antonymy, variety and modifications through time.

Ključne besede: slovenski jezik, zgodovinsko besedoslovje, časovne poremije, starejša besedila, zbirke pregovorov

Key words: Slovene, historical lexicology, temporal paremiological units, historical texts, collection of proverbs

HEINRICH PFANDL

»Slovenizmi« pri Karlu Pečniku: prvi pogled

Prispevek obravnava tri s »slovenizmi« naslovljene strani iz učbenika za slovenščino, ki ga je napisal Carl (Karel, Karol, Karl) Pečnik (1867–1936). Namenjen je bil avtodidaktičnemu učenju, izšel pa je v več izdajah v letih med 1890 in 1919. Njegov avtor, koroški Slovenec, ki si je denar služil z zdravljenjem pljučnih bolezní in je v ta namen preživel mnogo let v Egiptu, kjer je ustanovil več sanatorijev za pljučne bolezní, se je zapisal tako raziskovanju ljudskega izročila koroških Slovencev, še posebej svojega domačega okolja v Zgornjem Rožu, kot tudi boju proti ponemčevanju večinskega dela naroda, ki je potekalo v času donavske monarhije in tudi kasneje, ko je njegova domovina kljub prevladi slovenskega prebivalstva prešla pod Republiko Avstrijo.

Pečnikove slovenizme v pričujočem prispevku predstavljajo večinoma fraze-mi knjižnega jezika, ki so bili v analizi izbrani glede na neekvivalenčnost v primerjavi z nemščino. Kljub temu je med njimi mogoče najti nekatere vzpo-rednice z nemščino in drugimi evropskimi jeziki. V nadaljnjem koraku se navezujemo na vprašanje o virih za slovenizme, ne nazadnje tudi zato, da osvetlimo nekatere nejasne podrobnosti.

A first glance at Karel Pečnik's »Slovenisms«

This paper discusses a few pages entitled Slovenisms from a very popular text-book for self-study aimed at German learners of Slovene (of which numerous editions were published from 1890 to 1919). It was written by Carl (Karel, Karol, Karl) Pečnik (1867–1936), a Carinthian Slovene, who earned his daily bread as a specialist in pulmonary diseases and, after spending some years in Egypt, founded several sanatoriums for lung patients. His life was dedicated both to the preservation of the cultural heritage of Carinthian Slovenes, especially in his homeland of Zgornji Rož, and the fight against the policy of Germanization enforced by the majority population, during the Danube monarchy and its aftermath, when his homeland Southern Carinthia was allocated to the Republic of Austria despite a Slovene majority population. Pečnik's Slovenisms consist mainly of phrasemes taken from the written standard, which, as this analysis shows, were chosen according to their non-equivalence to European and German models. In spite of this, a number of obvious parallelisms to German and other European languages can be found, which therefore cannot really be classified as Slovenisms. The sources of these Slovenisms remain to be investigated in future research in order to elucidate some unclear meanings.

Ključne besede: Pečnik, Karel (Carl), koroški slovenski dialekti, frazeološki slovenizmi, učbeniki slovenščine kot tujega jezika

Key words: Pečnik, Karel (Carl), Carinthian Slovene dialects, phraseological Slovenisms, Slovene textbooks for foreign learners

NEDA PINTARIĆ

Samo malo u hrvatskom i poljskom prostoru i vremenu

U članku se definira značenje pragme, pragmafrazema, gestopragmafrazema i kulturema kao jedinica pragmatike u okviru kojih se analizira 10 situacijskih tipova spacijalne i temporalne uporabe hrvatskoga pragmafrazema i

gestopragmafrazema *samo malo* i njegovih ekvivalenata u poljskom jeziku. Vremenska kategorija (temporalnost) ovoga pragmafrazema uključuje vrijeme razmišljanja govornika ili sugovornika da se sjeti ili dođe do informacije. Njegova mjesna (spacijalna) kategorija koristi se većoj skupini ljudi kraj kojih govornik treba proći u zatvorenom ili otvorenom prostoru (interijeru i eksterijeru) kako bi došao do svog cilja (silaska s prijevoznog sredstva ili probijanje kroz gužvu). U virtualnom prostoru, tj. u posrednoj komunikaciji (na radiju, televiziji, internetu) *samo malo* ima također temporalnu funkciju odložnoga vremena koje je potrebno za dobivanje informacije. U poljskoj komunikaciji adekvatno ponašanje izriče se pragmemom *przepraszam* u spacijalnoj funkciji ili *zaraz*, *chwileczkę*, *moment* u temporalnoj funkciji. Navedeni pragmafrazemi koriste se u uglavnom u komunikaciji s nepoznatim osobama, ali mogu biti u uporabi i među prijateljima (najčešće u virtualnoj komunikaciji telefonom ili internetom).

***Samo malo* as a spatial and temporal idiom in Croatian and Polish**

The author defines pragmeme, pragmaphraseme and gestural pragmaphraseme as pragmatic units in Croatian and Polish culture. The pragmaphraseme *samo malo* is used in 10 situations in everyday communication with meanings of politeness or aggression among interlocutors. As a spatial category, *samo malo* with a tacemic nonverbal unit is often used in internal space of public transport or in crowd as external space, when the interlocutor needs to go up or down by elevator or into and out of the tram, bus etc., while many people are standing around him/her. In the same, Polish people use only one spatial pragmem: *przepraszam*. During that speech act, the interlocutor can touch another person. The taceme used as a nonverbal sign between unknown persons does not seem to be impolite, but in Polish culture, it is less often in use. The temporal category in the pragmaphraseme *samo malo* can be used as a verbal pause during which the interlocutor thinks about the right word. In the same, the Polish people would say *zaraz*, *chwileczkę*, *moment*. There are rarely used tacemes in that kind of communication.

Ključne riječi: pragmatika, frazeologija, svakodnevna komunikacija, pragmem, pragmafrazem, gestopragmafrazem

Key words: pragmatics, phraseology, everyday communication, pragmeme, pragmaphraseme, gestural pragmaphraseme

SLAVOMIRA RIBAROVA

Relativita v českých frazémeh a idiomech (srovnávací pohled)

Článek pojednává o relativitě v českých frazémeh a idiomech vnímaných z časoprostorové perspektivy. Prezentuje frekvenci vybraných frazémů na základě Českého národního korpusu a srovnává výsledky s makedonskými i chorvatskými frazémy.

Relativity in Czech phrases and idioms (a comparative view)

The paper deals with the notion of space and time from the relativity perspective shown on several examples of Czech idioms. Further, it shows their frequency by using the Czech National Corpus, as well as the results obtained through comparison with Macedonian and Croatian idioms.

Klíčová slova: časoprostor, frazeologie, čeština, chorvatština, makedonština

Key words: notion of space and time, phraseology, Czech, Croatian, Macedonian

VERA SMOLE

Frazemi s pomensko sestavino *hitenje* v slovenskem vzhodnodolenjskem šentruperskem govoru

V vzhodnodolenjskem govoru vasi Šentrupert in okolice je bilo zapisanih in slovarsko urejenih 71 frazeoloških enot, ki vsebujejo sestavino čas, nar. *cajt* (21) ali pomensko sestavino *hitenje*, *hiteti* (50) s celo množico pod- in podpodpomenov: 1. 'hitro se premikati' (npr. *poditi* <se> *ko vrag*), 1.2. 'hitro se premikati zaradi neprijetne/nevarne situacije, bežati' (npr. *iti* (*bežati*), *ko bi komu voda za ritjo gorela*), 2. 'hitro delati, ukrepati' (npr. <*tako*> *hiteti*, *da vse leti* (*frči*) *po luftu* '*zraku*'), 2.1 'hitro, brez odlašanja' (npr. *ne bodi len*), 2.2. 'hitro delati, ukrepati zaradi časovne stiske' (npr. *s kljuge sneti koga*), 3. 'hitro izvesti/izvajati kako dejanje' (npr. *povedati ko iz topa*; *vreči kaj v usta* (*krof* '*golšo*')), 4. 'v kratkem času spremeniti dimenzijo, razpoloženje, čustvovanje' (npr. *rasti ko konoplja* <*v dreku*>; *imeti za enim rokavom smeh*, *za drugim jok*; *ne smeti komu dva palca* '*prsta*' *navzkriž pokazati*), 5. 'hitro zaznati/zaznavati kaj' (npr. *imeti dober nos*), 6. 'v kratkem času, brez napora se kaj zgodi' (npr. *dedec samo hlače vrže nanjo*; *čez noč*), 7. 'čas/situacija (neopazno) preganja koga' (npr. *ura bo noč*). Zlasti frazemi, ki izražajo hitro premikanje (1), istočasno izražajo tudi poseben način

premikanja, npr. ‘hitro in prihuljeno (npr. *iti kot pes po ledu*), ‘hitro, gibčno in lahkotno’ (npr. *letati ko ptič*).

Idioms with the semantic component *hitenje* (‘rush’) in the Slovene Eastern Dolenjska micro-dialect of Šentrupert village

In the Slovene Eastern Dolenjska micro-dialect of the Šentrupert village and its surrounding area (the eastern part of Lower Carniola), 71 phraseological units containing the element ‘time’ (The Slovene word *čas* or, in 21 examples, the dialect Slovene form *cajt*) or the semantic element ‘(to) rush’ (50) were recorded and edited in dictionary form. Those come with a whole host of supra- and sub-meanings: 1. ‘to move fast’ (e.g., *poditi <se> ko vrag* ‘pursuing <self> like the devil’), 1.2. ‘to move fast due to unpleasant/dangerous situations; on the run’ (e.g., *iti (bežati), ko bi komu voda za ritjo gorela* ‘go (run) as if the water on one’s backside were on fire’), 2. ‘to work fast, to act fast’ (e.g., *<tako> hiteti, da vse leti (frči) po luftu* ‘to move so fast that everything went flying (in the air)’), 2.1 ‘fast, without delay (e.g., *ne bodi len* ‘do not be lazy’), 2.2. ‘to work/act fast due to time constraints’ (e.g., *s kljuke sneti koga* ‘to let someone off the hook’), 3. ‘fast performance of an act’ (e.g., *povedati ko iz topa* ‘to shoot out a word as if from a cannon’; *vreči kaj v usta (krof)* ‘to throw something into the mouth’ (goitre), 4. ‘to change dimension, mood, feelings in a short time’ (e.g., *rasti ko konoplja <v dreku>* ‘to grow like weeds <in shit>’; *imeti za enim rokavom smeh, za drugim jok* ‘to laugh behind one sleeve and cry behind the other’; *ne smeti komu dva palca ‘prsta’ navzkriž pokazati* ‘not to be allowed to show someone two crossed fingers/thumbs’), 5. ‘to detect/perceive something really fast/quick’ (e.g., *imeti dober nos* ‘to have a good nose’), 6. ‘what happens in a very short time’ (e.g., *dedec samo hlače vrže nanjo* ‘a man only throws his pants over her’; *čez noč* ‘overnight’), and 7. ‘the time/ situation is (imperceptibly) haunting someone’ (e.g., *ura bo noč* ‘the time is night’). In particular, the idioms that express rapid movement (1), at the same time also reflect a special way of movement, i.e. ‘fast and sneaky (e.g., *iti kot pes po ledu* ‘to walk like a dog on the ice’), ‘fast, lithe and light’ (e.g., *letati ko ptič* ‘to fly like a bird’).

Ključne besede: frazemi s sestavino *čas*, frazemi s pomensko sestavino *hiteti, hitenje*, narečni frazemi, govor vzhodnodolenjske vasi Šentrupert in okolice

Key words: idioms containing the element ‘time’ (*čas*), idioms with the semantic element ‘rush’ (*hiteti, hitenje*), dialect idioms, Eastern Dolenjska micro-dialect of Šentrupert

IRENA STRAMLJIČ BREZNIK

***Blizu in daleč* v slovenskih frazemih**

V prispevku bodo predstavljeni frazemi s sestavinama *blizu* in *daleč* kot tudi frazeološke enote s pomenom 'izraža majhno razdaljo', kar ustreza pomenu prislova *blizu*, in pomenom 'izraža večjo razdaljo', kar ustreza pomenu prislova *daleč*. S semantične perspektive prislova vstopata v pomensko medleksemsko razmerje antonimije, zato bo zanimivo opazovati, ali tak pomenski odnos odslikavajo tudi frazeološke enote. S kognitivne perspektive je majhna oz. večja razdalja abstraktna in relativna, zato jo frazeološke strukture pogosto konkretizirajo z »izmerljivimi« razmerji med deli človeškega telesa kot lokalizatorji. Kot odraz antropocentrizma v jeziku je osrednja orientacijska točka torej človek, to pa potrjuje tudi pragmatični vidik, saj prislova *blizu* in *daleč* pripadata skupini eksoforičnih deiktičnih sredstev, ki imajo svoje deiktično središče v tvorcu.

***Blizu* (close) and *daleč* (far) in Slovene phraseology**

The *article* presents the idioms consisting of the components close (*blizu*) and far (*daleč*) as well as the phraseological expressions of the meaning 'expressing a short distance', which corresponds to the meaning of the adverb close, and of the meaning 'expressing a long distance', which corresponds to the meaning of the adverb far. Semantically, these two adverbs enter the sense relation of antonymy. It is therefore interesting to observe if this sense relation is also expressed through phraseological units. Cognitively, a smaller or greater distance is abstract and relative, that is why it is often concretized in phraseological structures as a "measurable" ratio between parts of the human body as localizers. As a result of anthropocentrism in language, the main orientation point is thus the human being. This is also confirmed pragmatically, as the adverbs close and far belong to the category of exophoric deictic expressions, which have their deictic centre in the author of the message.

Ključne besede: prislova *blizu* in *daleč*, semantika, frazeologija, somatska frazeologija

Key words: adverbs *blizu* (far) and *daleč* (close), semantics, phraseology, somatic phraseology

MATEJ ŠEKLI

Frazni glagoli s prislovnima določiloma prostora/kraja in časa v narečni slovenščini na slovensko-romanskem jezikovnem stiku

V prispevku so obravnavani frazni glagoli s prislovnima določiloma prostora/kraja in časa v narečni slovenščini na slovensko-romanskem jezikovnem stiku, in sicer v rezijanskem narečju slovenščine, natančneje v krajevnem govoru kraja Solbica/Stolvizza (točka SLA 59, OLA 1). Prikazani sta njihova geneza in tipologija. Tovrstni glagoli so v rezijanščini v veliki večini primerov nastali kot posledica kalkiranja fraznih glagolov iz sosednjih romanskih jezikov, tj. furlanščine in italijanščine. Glede na odsotnost/prisotnost frazeologizacije so proste besedne zveze ali frazemi. Težišče razprave je na obravnavi slabljenja slovarskega pomena polnopomenskega glagola kot sestavine frazne glagola in njegove frazeologizacije.

Idiomatic verbs in dialect Slovene in the Slovene-Romance language contact area

The paper discusses a number of copulas with adverbial phrases of place and time in the Resian dialect of Slovene, or more precisely, in the local dialect of Solbica/Stolvizza (SLA point 59, OLA point 1), placing additional focus on the genesis and typology of such verbal phrases. Resian being a dialect spoken in the Slovene-Romance language contact area typically bases these structures on loan translations of similar structures in the neighbouring Romance languages, such as Friulian and Italian. On the basis of the level of idiomatization, copulas function as a free or as a fully idiomatic expression. In addition, the paper traces the process of weakening of the lexical meaning of full lexical verbs in copula role and accounts for the subsequent idiomatization of set verbal phrases.

Ključne besede: frazni glagol, prislovno določilo prostora/kraja in časa, slabljenje slovarskega pomena, frazeologizacija, rezijansko narečje slovenščine, slovensko-romanski jezikovni stik

Key words: phrasal verbs, adverbial adjunct of place and time, weakening of lexical meaning, idiomatization, Resian dialect of Slovene, Slovene-Romance language contact

*URŠKA VALENCIČ ARH***Frazeološke sestavine iz davnine**

Prispevek se osredinja na problematiko unikalnih frazeoloških sestavin kot leksikalnih enot, ki so v razvoju slovenskega jezika okamnele in postale jezikovni relikti. V preteklosti so bile te enote del besedišča v rabi, a v današnjem času se pojavljajo zgolj v stalnih besednih zvezah. V prispevku smo najprej na podlagi korpusne analize frazemov z unikalnimi sestavinami v Slovarju slovenskih frazemov (SSF 2011) in primerjave slovarskega gradiva v Pleteršnikovem slovarju (1894/95) ter Slovarju slovenskega knjižnega jezika (SSKJ) predstavili primere unikalnih sestavin, v nadaljevanju smo se posvetili njihovim denotativnim pomenom. Z raziskavo smo želeli pojasniti omenjeno skupino frazeoloških zgradb s sestavinami, ki se zdijo poznane, toda ne živijo več kot samostojne.

Phraseological components from the distant past

The aim of this paper is to investigate and identify bound words in phraseological units which were fossilized in the development of Slovene, thus becoming unique relics. Those units were part of vocabulary used in the past, but they appear today only in phraseological units. In the first part, the results of short empirical research of lexical material in the Slovene Dictionary of Idioms (SSF 2011), Slovene-German Dictionary (Pleteršnik 1894/95) and the Dictionary of Standard Slovene (SSKJ) are presented. The contribution then identified the denotative meaning of the unique relics. With this study, we wanted to clarify the above group of phraseological units with bound words that somehow seem familiar but whose meaning or use does not exist anymore.

Ključne besede: frazeologija, unikalne sestavine, relikti, denotativni pomen, jezikovni proces

Key words: phraseology, unique phraseological units, relics, denotative meaning, linguistic process

*ANA VASUNG***Višeznačni bugarski i hrvatski priložni frazemi s prostornim i vremenskim značenjem**

U radu se analiziraju bugarski i hrvatski frazemi s prostornim i vremenskim značenjem. U oba jezika bilježimo širenje prostornog značenja na koncept

vremena. Ovi višeznačni frazemi svjedoče o preklapanju i povezanosti kategorija prostora i vremena. Kontrastivna semantička analiza frazema pokazuje da su prostorna značenja primarna, a vremenska iz njih izvedena jer u dubinskoj strukturi imaju prostornu sliku, a u sastavu frazema su leksemi koji imaju prostorno značenje (prilozi mjesta i leksem korak koji opisuje kretanje u prostoru). Cilj je ovoga istraživanja utvrditi zajednički aspekt prostornih i vremenskih značenja. Primjerice, značenju prostorne djelomične rasprostranjenosti i vremenskom značenju povremenosti zajednički je sem djelomičnosti, dok je značenju potpune prostorne rasprostranjenosti i vremenskom značenju neprekidnog trajanja zajednički sem sveobuhvatnosti.

Polysemic Bulgarian and Croatian idioms with spatial and temporal meaning

The paper analyses Bulgarian and Croatian idioms with spatial and temporal meaning. The spreading of spatial meaning to the concept of time can be found in both languages. Polysemic idioms confirm that categories of space and time are closely connected and often overlapping. A contrastive semantic analysis shows that spatial meaning is the primary meaning and the temporal meaning derives from it because the image idiom has a spatial character and idiom components are lexemes with spatial meaning (adverbs of place and the lexeme *korak*, which describes movement). The goal of this study is to determine a common aspect of spatial and temporal meaning. For example, partiality is common to the meaning of spatial partial distribution and to temporal meaning with occasional character, while complete spatial spreading and temporal continuous duration share universality.

Ključne riječi: frazemi, polisemija, bugarski jezik, hrvatski jezik, prostorno značenje, vremensko značenje

Key words: idioms, polysemic, Bulgarian, Croatian, spatial meaning, temporal meaning

ANDREJA ŽELE

Časovno-vidska razmerja, ujeta v pomen glagolskega frazema

Prispevek obravnava glagolske frazeme, ker je ubesedeno glagolsko dejanje z vsemi svojimi kategorijami, ki določajo dejanje, dogajanje ali stanje še najbolj neposredno vpeto v vse okoliščine poteka, najprej v prostor in čas. In da bosta prostor in čas še bolj poudarjena, sem izbrala frazeme z glagoli premikanja;

uporabljeni so zgledi zlasti s temeljnima glagoloma premikanja *iti* in *hoditi* in nekaterimi njunimi pogostejšimi sestavljenkami.

Temporal-aspectual relations, embedded in the meaning of the verbal phraseme

The paper discusses verbal phrasemes as idiomatic expressions since the formulated verbal act, along with all its categories, which determine the action, occurrence or state, is most directly incorporated into the circumstances of a given proceeding, at first in space and time. To further emphasize space and time, the phrasemes containing verbs of motion were chosen, focusing especially on examples with the basic verbs of motion *iti* (*go*), *hoditi* (*walk*), and their most common prefixations.

Ključne besede: glagolski frazem, časovno-vidska razmerja, vid, čas, determiniranost dejanja

Key words: verbal phraseme, temporal-aspectual relations, aspect, time, determination of action

КАТЕРИНА ВЕЛЈАНОВСКА

Минато, сегашност и иднина во македонската фразеологија

Времето како еден од клучните културни концепти различно се изразува во различни јазици што дозволува да се зборува за восприемање на времето и за временската слика на светот. Јазичновременската слика на светот чија единица е концептот *време* најдобар израз наоѓа во фраземите со значење 'време'. Тие се одликуваат со експресивност и со емоционалност одразувајќи ја на тој начин национално-културната специфика на концептот обусловена од традицијата, фолклорот, религијата и системот на вредности на еден народ, како и универзалните црти што ги обединуваат сите народи и јазици. Во овој реферат класификацијата на фраземите се базира врз едноставен но сосема логичен временски систем во кој моментот *сега* се јавува како појдовна точка, минатото се означува како *до сега*, а иднината како *по сега*.

Past, present, and future in Macedonian phraseology

Temporality as one of the key cultural concepts is expressed differently in different languages, which allows us to talk about perceiving time and temporal

aspect of the world. This aspect seen through linguistic potential is best shown in idioms containing the notion of *time*. They possess expressive and emotional features, thus reflecting national and cultural specifics of the concept conditioned by tradition, folklore, religion and value systems of a nation, as well as universal specificities that unify all nations and languages. In this paper, the classification of the idioms is based on a simple, but quite logical, temporal system in which the moment of *now* is considered as a starting point, the past is referred to as *until now*, and the future as *after now*.

Ключни зборови: фразеологија, време, минато, сегашност, иднина

Key words: phraseology, time, past, present, future

ЛЮДМИЛА П. ДЯДЕЧКО

Фразеологические библеизмы с общим значением ‘время’ в русском и украинском языках (лексикографический аспект)

В статье рассматриваются фразеологизмы с компонентами *время - час*, восходящие к Бытию. Большая часть этих оборотов еще не была зафиксирована в русской и украинской лексикографии.

Biblical idioms with the meaning of ‘time’ in Russian and Ukrainian languages (lexicographic aspect)

The paper focuses on the phraseological units with the constituents *время - час*, originating from Genesis. The majority of the units have not been described in Russian and Ukrainian lexicographic works.

Ключевые слова: фразеологизмы библейского происхождения, ономастический компонент фразеологизма, темпоральный компонент фразеологизма, русская фразеография, украинская фразеография

Key words: phraseological units of biblical origin, onomastic constituent of a phraseological unit, temporal constituent of a phraseological unit, Russian phraseography, Ukrainian phraseography

*ГОР КУЛЬЧИЦЬКИЙ***Одиниці на позначення часу і простору у збірці М. Номиса Українські приказки, прислів'я і таке інше**

Великий інтерес викликають дослідження засобів вербалізації та способи використання категорій часу та простору, зокрема у фразеологічних одиницях. Мета цієї праці – проаналізувати використання понять категорій простору і часу у визначній пам'ятці української літератури – збірці М. Номиса Українські приказки, прислів'я і таке інше. Матеріалом для неї послуговували фразеологічні одиниці, зібрані великим колективом фольклористів та етнографів. Налічує збірка близько 15 тисяч одиниць. У ній уперше в українській фразеографії застосовано тематичний принцип та запроваджено чітку паспортизацію одиниць за місцем їхньої фіксації. Аналіз показав, що у поданих пареміях поняття категорій часу та простору здебільшого використано опосередковано для позначення понять інших категорій.

Units to denote time and space in the collection Ukrainian sayings, proverbs, etc. by M. Nomys

Research into the virtualization methods and usage of time and space categories generates huge public interest, especially via phraseological units. The aim of this study is to analyse the usage of time and space categories in one of the most outstanding works of Ukrainian literature – M. Nomys collected volume Ukrainian sayings, proverbs, etc. The phraseological units for the study were collected by numerous ethnographers and phraseologists. The collected volume includes around 15,000 units. The thematic principle is used for the first time and accurate certification of units by place of their fixation is introduced for the first time in Ukrainian phraseography. The analysis has shown that in the stated premise the concepts of time and space categories are used mainly indirectly to denote other categories.

Ключові слова: паремії, простір, час, збірка, М. Номис, опосередковане використання

Key words: paremias, space, time, collected volume, M. Nomys, indirect usage

ОЛЕГ ФЕДОСОВ

Глагол *вступить* во фразеологическом времени и пространстве

Глагол *вступить/вступать* является одним из самых активных коллокаторов современного русского языка. Устойчивые словосочетания с участием этого глагола, коллокации, которые мы вслед за Барановым и Добровольским (2008) считаем слабоидиоматичными фразеологизмами, часто несут в себе стандартные смыслы ‘начала’, возникновения какого-нибудь действия: *вступить в войну / вступить в бой* (начать воевать/биться) / *вступить в спор* (начать спорить) / *вступить в разговор* (начать разговаривать) / *вступить во владение чем-нибудь* (стать владельцем) и т. д. Вместе с тем ясно, что темпоральное значение этого глагола-коллокатора, имеющего древние корни и общеславянские параллели, является производным от исходного значения локального: ‘войти / въехать куда-л.’ (БТС 2004: 162). В нашей статье на материале НКРЯ (ruscorpora.ru) мы пытаемся найти ответ на вопросы: всегда ли не предсказуем выбор базы (семантически опорного компонента коллокации: *война / спор / разговор* и т. д.) и всегда ли предопределен выбор коллокатора (глагола) в процессе узуализации коллокаций, и в какой степени семантика коллокатора (темпорально-локальная) влияет на эти процессы.

The Russian verb *вступить* in the time and space of idiomacity

The Russian verb *вступить/вступать* (literally enter, march in / into) is one of the most active collocators in modern Russian. Collocations that include this verb are a special phraseme type with a low level of idiomacity. These collocations very often have a standard meaning of the ‘beginning’, or the creation of some abilities and actions. For example, the meaning of the collocation *вступить в войну* is ‘to begin a war’. The temporal meaning of the verb *вступить/вступать* has its origin in the local meaning of old Slavonic: ‘to enter somewhere’. The analysis of the usage of collocations on the basis of the data found in the Russian National Corpus (www.ruscorpora.ru) demonstrates that the choice of bases (semantically basic words in collocations, such as the nouns *война / спор / разговор* (*war / discussion / conversation* etc.) is not completely independent of the semantics of a collocator (a verb).

Ключевые слова: коллокации, база, глагол-коллокатор, узуализация, семантика

Key words: collocations, basic, verb-collocator, usage, semantics

SASA BABIČ

Prostor in čas v slovenskih kmetijskih napotilih

Kmetijska napotila so paremiološke enote, ki so največkrat poimenovane kot vremenski pregovori. Ta se delijo na kmetijska in vremenska predvidevanja, poleg njih pa velikokrat v to skupino zapadejo tudi različne vremenske vraže. Namen te paremiološke skupine je predvsem dajati smernice v kmetijskem letu, povezane s predvidevanjem oz. napovedovanjem vremena in letine. Prav te paremiološke enote pa so nasičene s časovnimi, včasih tudi prostorskimi podatki. V prispevku bomo analizirali različne časovne opredelitve ter specifične prostorske podatke, se osredotočili na glavne časovne letne mejnike in na njihov predviden vpliv.

Location and time in Slovene agricultural instructions

Agricultural instructions are paremiological units, most often referred to as weather proverbs. They can be divided into agricultural and weather predictions as well as various weather superstitions. The main purpose of this paremiological group is to give guidance in regard to the agricultural year, which is linked to predicting or forecasting weather and harvest. These paremiological units are full of temporal and sometimes spatial data. In this contribution, we will analyse different yearly milestones and specific spatial data and focus on the main times of the year and on their predicted influence.

Ključne besede: paremiologija, pregovor, kmetijska napotila, vreme

Key words: paremiology, proverb, agricultural instructions, weather

MÁRIA DOBRÍKOVÁ, SVETLANA KMECOVÁ

Fenomen časa v življenju ženske skozi prizmo slovaških in slovenskih frazemov

Avtorici prispevka dojemata čas v življenju ženske kot kategorijo oziroma razsežnost, ki izraža trajanje in tok bivanja na splošno. Na osnovi te kategorije s pomočjo slovaških in slovenskih frazemov opredeljujeta pomembne mejnike v življenju ženske, ki jih v veliki, pogostokrat celo v odločilni meri določa njena biološka ura. Analizirata vse tipe besednozveznih frazemov pa tudi paremiološke enote, ki so povezane z izbrano temo. Pri opisu frazeološkega gradiva upoštevata ne samo frazeološki, temveč tudi zgodovinski, družbeni in

religiozni kontekst, zanima pa ju tudi motivacija nastanka posameznih frazemov, pri čemer so še posebej poudarjene posebnosti njihovega bivanja v času (in prostoru), ki so značilne za posamezni narod.

The phenomenon of time in the life of a woman through the prism of Slovak and Slovene phrasemes

The authors of the paper perceive time in the life of a woman as a category or dimension expressing the duration and the flow of existence in general. On the basis of this category, the authors characterize the milestones in the life of a woman by means of Slovak and Slovene phrasemes, milestones which are delimited by their biological clock to an important and often decisive degree. The authors analyse all the types of syntagmatic phrasemes as well as the paremiological units which correspond to the given theme. Within describing the phraseological material, they take into consideration not only the phraseological but also the historical, social and religious context as well as the motivation of the rise of individual units. Special emphasis is laid upon the nationally conditioned specific features of their existence in time (as well as in space).

Ključne besede: slovaška frazeologija, slovenska frazeologija, ženska, devišstvo, zakon, materinstvo

Key words: Slovak phraseology, Slovene phraseology, woman, virginity, marriage, motherhood

WOLFGANG EISMANN

Yesterday, today and tomorrow in phraseology and paremiology

The contribution deals with phrasemes and proverbs with *yesterday*, *today* and *tomorrow* in several European languages. It does not focus on "national" specificities in the concepts of yesterday, today and tomorrow in the phraseology and paremiology of these languages; on the contrary, it tries to show what they have in common in their conception of time and in their estimation / evaluation of different periods of time which are expressed by the analysed adverbs of time.

Key words: time, deictic function of temporal adverbs, high esteem of the present in proverbs, truth in proverbs, temporal shifters in proverbs

ANITA HRNJAK

Starost u rodno obilježenoj frazeologiji hrvatskoga i ruskog jezika

Članak analizira rodno obilježene frazeme hrvatskog i ruskog jezika kojima se opisuju različiti aspekti starosti. S obzirom na to da je starost jedan od dobnih koncepata povezanih s univerzalnom kategorijom vremena, smatra ga se jednim od temeljnih koncepata koji značajno utječu na jezičnu sliku svijeta mnogih kultura. U hrvatskoj i ruskoj frazeologiji manifestira se vremenski aspekt starosti, ali u dijelu frazeologije koji se odnosi na čovjeka, osobito u rodnoj frazeologiji, ograničenoj u upotrebi s obzirom na spol referenta, dominira vrijednosni aspekt analiziranog koncepta. Gotovo svi rodno obilježeni frazemi hrvatskog i ruskog jezika koji se odnose na starog čovjeka imaju negativnu konotaciju bez obzira na spol. Najveći broj analiziranih frazema opisuje staru ženu kao zlobnu i svadljivu osobu, dok se kod starih muškaraca ističe prije svega njihova fizička slabost i pohotnost neprimjerena životnoj dobi.

Age in gender marked Croatian and Russian phraseology

The paper discusses gender marked idioms in Croatian and Russian that describe certain aspects of old age. The analysed concept is an age concept related to the universal category of time; it is therefore considered to be one of the basic concepts that have a significant impact on the language picture of the world of many cultures. The time aspect of this concept can be found in both Croatian and Russian phraseology, but in anthropocentric idioms describing men and women, the value aspect of the concept of old age is dominant. Almost all analysed idioms have a negative connotation regardless of sex they refer to. Most of the idioms discussed describe an old woman as a vicious and grouchy person while old men are depicted as physically weak as well as inappositely lascivious.

Ključne riječi: frazeologija, rodno obilježeni frazemi, koncept starosti, hrvatski jezik, ruski jezik

Key words: phraseology, gender marked idioms, concept of old age, Croatian language, Russian language

ALISA MAHMUTOVIĆ

Lijevo i desno u frazeologiji: strukturna i semantička obilježja

Budući da je veza između jezika, spoznaje i kulture višesmjerna i dinamična, i da se vrijeme i prostor smatraju temeljnim konceptualnim sferama u ljudskom

iskustvu, ovdje se nastoje istražiti forme njihove reprezentacije u svakodnevnom komuniciranju, i izvan njega. U prvom planu je odnos mentalnih konstrukcija prostora, čovjeka u prostoru i jezika. Kako ćemo vidjeti, upravo je kultura presudna u našoj konceptualizaciji odnosa *prostor* i *čovjek*, kao i u cjelokupnom ljudskom razumijevanju prostorne organizacije vlastitog tijela koje je JEDNO, a koje se, kako pokazuje analizirana građa, konceptualizira binarno, pri čemu su dvije strane JEDNOGA u suprotstavljenom odnosu, jer se jednoj daje prednost u odnosu na drugu. Takva percepcija vlastitog tijela uvjetovana je kulturološki i nema nikave veza sa našom spacijalnom kompetencijom.

Left and right in phraseology: Structural and semantic properties

Since the connection between the language, cognition and culture is multi-directional and dynamic and since time and place are considered to be basic conceptual spheres in human experience, we try to study the forms of their representation in and outside everyday communication. In the foreground is the relation between mental constructions of space, human being in the space of a language. As will be seen, it is the culture that plays a decisive role in our conceptualization of the relation between *space* and a *human being* as well as in the whole human understanding of the spatial organization of one's own body, which is ONE, but is, as the analysed material shows, conceptualized in a binary way. Here, both sides of ONE stand in an opposing relationship, since one side is given preference to the other. Such a perception of one's own body is culture-specific and is not connected with our spatial competence in any way.

Ključne riječi: jezik, kultura, frazeologija, frazem, *lijevo*, *desno*, asocijativno povezivanje

Key words: language, culture, phraseology, phraseme, *lijevo* (left), *desno* (right), associative connection

KARIN MARC BRATINA

Prostor in čas v narečni frazeologiji

V prispevku so predstavljeni frazemi iz slovenskega istrskega narečja, s katerimi govornici slikovito označujejo abstraktna koncepta, kot sta čas in prostor. Znano je, da si koncepte, ki jih s čuti ne moremo zaznati, razlagamo s pomočjo konkretnjših, takih, ki so ukoreninjeni v naši fizični, pa tudi kulturni izkušnji.

V okviru abstraktne kategorije prostor so prikazani frazemi, ki s posameznimi sestavinami kažejo na konkreten prostor, pa tudi tisti, katerih ciljni koncept je npr. prostorska orientacija ipd. V okviru kategorije čas predstavljam na eni strani slikovite izraze s sestavino čas in tiste, ki na abstraktni koncept merijo posredno. Posamezne frazeme si je mogoče kot geselske članke v narečnem frazeološkem slovarju ogledati na naslovu <http://frazem.famnit.upr.si>.

Space and time in dialectal phraseology

The paper deals with dialectal idioms used by speakers in Slovene Istria to figuratively denote abstract notions, such as space and time. It is well known that concepts which cannot be perceived by using the senses are often explained by resorting to concrete concepts, especially to those fundamentally embedded in our physical and cultural experience. Within the abstract category of space figurative units with explicit spatial image components will be discussed as well as those drawing on the domains of expanse, distance and spatial orientation. Similarly, within the category of time, figurative expressions with a clear temporal image component will be analysed along with those in which reference to the time concept is less direct. Individual figurative units are listed as entries in a dialectal phraseological dictionary available at <http://frazem.famnit.upr.si>.

Ključne besede: narečna frazeologija, kulturna semantika frazemov, kategoriji prostor in čas, narečni frazeološki slovar

Key words: dialectal phraseology, cultural semantics of phrasemes, categories of space and time, dialectal dictionary of phrasemes

MARKO SNOJ

Iz druge zgodbe

Frazem *iz druge zgodbe*, ki se uporablja v skladijski vlogi povedkovega določila, označuje denotat, ki ima podobne lastnosti kot primerjani denotat, vendar ima drugo ali drugačno ozadje, zlasti vzrok, zgodovino, okoliščine nastanka in izvor. Frazem je v novejšem času nadomestil slogovno močnejše zaznamovanega in zato bolj pogovornega *iz drugega filma/vica*, v katerih je namesto metaforične rabe izraza *zgodba* uporabljeno poimenovanje drugih pripovednih vrst. Prispevek se osredinja na možnost, da je v konceptualni metafori s poimenovanji pripovednih vrst *zgodba = film = vic = štos* prišlo do pomenskega iztirjenja ob zamenjavi prvine *štos* s prvino *vic*, ki je prejšnji

v pomenu ‘šala’ sinonimna, a pomeni tudi ‘več drug na drugega naloženih enakih ali istovrstnih predmetov, zlasti dokumentov, igralnih kart, časopisov, knjig, drv’. Denotati, ki so iz iste skladovnice, istega kupa, imajo vsaj po enem od kriterijev enako ozadje, torej je frazem v domnevno prvotni obliki, kot jo pojmuje s tem pomenom, mogoče razumeti (tudi) dobesedno.

From another story (*iz druge zgodbe*)

This phraseme which functions syntactically as a subject complement refers to a denotatum with features similar to those of the denotatum to which it is compared but placed in a different setting, especially regarding the cause, history, circumstances in which it was created or origin. A complementary phraseme *iz iste zgodbe* (lit. from the same story) refers to a denotatum in relation to some other usually different denotatum with the same background. In recent years, these phrasemes have replaced the stylistically more marked and thus more colloquial phrasemes *iz drugega filma*, *iz istega filma* (lit. from another movie, from the same movie), which has another variant form *iz drugega vica*, *iz istega vica* (lit. from another joke, from the same joke), which is even more stylistically marked and where the metaphorically used expression *zgodba* is replaced with expressions denoting other narrative forms. Parallel variants containing the lexemes *film* and *vic* are also attested in Croatian. However, the presumably original phrasemes *iz drugega štos*, *iz istega štos* are only attested in Slovene. In these phrasemes, the markedly colloquial element *štos* is understood in the sense ‘joke’, i.e., as synonymous with *vic*. The paper explores a possible development in which the conceptual metaphor which involves lexemes denoting narrative forms (*zgodba* = *film* = *vic* = *štos*) has undergone a semantic derailment when the element *štos* was replaced with the element *vic*, which appears, at first glance, to be synonymous with the former. Meanwhile, in Slovene, the lexeme *vic* only means ‘joke’, the lexeme *štos* also denotes “several identical objects or objects of the same kind, especially documents, cards, newspapers, books, sticks of firewood put on top of each other”. According to at least one criterion, denotata that belong to the same pile, heap have the same setting; therefore both phrasemes in a presumably original form when they are conceptualized in this sense can be understood literally.

Ključne besede: slovenščina, frazeologija, etimologija

Key words: Slovene, phraseology, etymology

IVANA VIDOVIĆ BOLT

Hrvatski i poljski povijesno i prostorno obilježeni frazemi kojima se izriče vrijeme

Među frazemima hrvatskoga i poljskoga jezika kojima se izriče vrijeme zapažene su i frazeološke jedinice koje su odraz kulturološki uvjetovanih specifičnosti prostora na kojima se rabe, ali ih unatoč tome karakterizira visok stupanj međusobne podudarnosti i na formalnom i na leksičkom planu (*za Kulina bana, za króla Ćwiczka, puno (mnogo) je vode proteklo <Savom, rijekom i sl.>, dužo (wiele) wody <w Wiśle> upłynęło i sl.*). Predstavit će se motiviranost odabranih frazema, opisati stupanj ekvivalencije na translatoškom i frazeografskom planu te propitati prisutnost sličnih u drugim europskim jezicima.

Croatian and Polish historically and spatially marked phrasemes expressing time

Among idioms expressing time in Croatian and Polish, phraseological units reflecting cultural specificities of the geographical areas where they are used have been noticed. Nevertheless, they are characterized by a high degree of compatibility both on the formal and lexical levels (*za Kulina bana, za króla Ćwiczka, puno (mnogo) je vode proteklo <Savom, rijekom i sl.>, dužo (wiele) wody <w Wiśle> upłynęło and similar*). Motivation of the selected phraseological units is presented, the degree of equivalence at the translatošological and phraseological levels is described and the existence of similar phrasemes in other European languages is examined.

Ključne riječi: prostor, vrijeme, kultura, hrvatski i poljski frazemi, ekvivalencija

Key words: space, time, culture, Croatian and Polish phraseological units, equivalence

НАТАЛІЯ ВЕНЖИНОВИЧ

Простір і час в українській фразеології: лінгвокультурологічний аспект

Поняття простір і час трактуються різними науками по-своєму. У запропонованій роботі зосереджена увага на фразеологізмах української мови, в яких відображено простір і час. Дослідження проведено в лінгвокультурологічному аспекті, оскільки автору важливо з'ясувати, як у стійких фразеологічних виразах відтворено ментальні особливості українців, їх

звичаї, традиції, вірування, навіть забобони. Характеризуючи просторові фразеологізми, виділяємо, зокрема, поля ‘близько’ і ‘далеко’, напр.: *куди ворон кісток (кості) не заносить* ‘дуже далеко’, а в фраземах на позначення часових реалій – поля: ‘початок’, ‘кінець’, ‘завжди’, ‘ніколи’ і т. ін., напр.: *займатися на зорю* ‘розвіднятися’. Проведене дослідження дає підстави для висновку про те, що фразеологізми є яскравим відображенням способу життя й діяльності кожного народу, в тому числі й українського, ‘сховищем’ його культури. Із фразеологічних виразів вибудовується національна фразеологічна картина світу, у якій значне місце посідають усталені мовні одиниці на позначення простору й часу.

Space and time in Ukrainian phraseology: A linguocultural aspect

The paper focuses attention on phraseologisms dealing with space and time. The study is carried out in linguocultural aspect, as it is important to clear up how mental peculiarities of Ukrainians are reproduced in phraseological units. The study under investigation gives grounds to draw a conclusion that phraseologisms are a vivid reflection of activities of Ukrainians, ‘keepers’ of their culture. A national phraseological world model consists of phraseological units in which the above-mentioned set expressions denoting space and time occupy a significant place.

Ключові слова: фразеологізм, простір, час, лінгвокультурологічний аспект, українська фразеологічна картина світу

Key words: phraseologism, space, time, linguoculturological aspect, Ukrainian phraseological world model

ЛЮДМИЛА И. ДАНИЛЕНКО

Метафоры, которыми живет время в чешском лингвокультурном пространстве

С точки зрения современной когнитивной лингвистики время является сложным абстрактным концептом, который воспринимается и осознается через связь с пространством. Не случайно во многих славянских языках существуют композиты укр. *часопростір*, белор. *часапрастора*, чеш. *časoprostor*, пол. обр. *czasoobszar*, словосочетания рус. *временное пространство*, болг. *временно пространство*, словен. *časovni prostor* и др. И если в научной литературе встречаются отдельные исследования компонентов этого феномена, то это связано с желанием автора акцентировать

свое внимание на одном из них. В чешском лингвокультурном пространстве сформировались метафоры времени, которые являются множеством ассоциаций, симпатий и антипатий, реализующихся в моделях «время как субъект» и «время как объект». Первая модель отличается образной насыщенностью и воплощается в метафорах ВРЕМЯ – ЭТО ДВИЖЕНИЕ В ВОЗДУХЕ, НА СУШЕ, В ВОДЕ И ВРЕМЯ – ЭТО РАЗУМНОЕ СУЩЕСТВО. Вторая модель обнаруживает свои общие этимологические корни с понятием *погода*, а также метафорически осмысливает понятия *жизнь, свет, тьма, позитивный, негативный*.

Time metaphors in Czech linguistic and cultural dimensions

From a modern cognitive linguistics perspective, time is a complex abstract concept that is usually perceived through connection with space. It is proved by the fact that in many Slavic languages there are compound words, such as *часопростір* (Ukrainian), *часанпростора* (Belarussian), *časoprostor* (Czech), *czasoobszar* (Polish, figurative), expressions *временное пространство* (Russian), *временно пространство* (Bulgarian), *časovni prostor* (Slovene), *pri-vremeni prostor* (Croatian). If any separate studies of the components of this phenomenon are found in academic literature, it is merely connected with the author's desire to study one of them. In Czech linguistic and cultural dimensions, time metaphors have developed as a result of numerous associations, sympathies and antipathies that are realized in models such as “time as a subject” and “time as an object”. The first model is specified by overall deepness and realized through metaphors like TIME IS MOVEMENT IN AIR, ON LAND, IN THE WATER and TIME IS A REASONABLE BEING. The etymological roots of the second model are associated with weather and metaphorically imply notions such as life, light, darkness, positive, negative.

Ключевые слова: чешский язык, паремиология, когнитивная лингвистика, концепт время

Key words: Czech linguistic, proverbs, cognitive linguistic, time

ИРИНА ЗЫКОВА

Семиотика пространства в формировании значений фразеологизмов: лингвокультурологический подход

В статье представлена лингвокультурологическая концепция фразеологического значения, согласно которой оно представляет собой результат

межсемиотической транспозиции. Межсемиотическая транспозиция понимается в настоящей работе как процесс «перевода» концептуального содержания невербальных знаков в знаки естественного языка, во фразеологические знаки в частности. В статье раскрывается особая роль семиотики пространства в процессе фразеологизации. На материале английских фразеологизмов, обозначающих вербальную коммуникацию, было установлено, что при «переводе» концептуального содержания определенных знаковых средств пространства (пространственной локализации, пространственных отношений, движения в пространстве и др.) в английском языке формируется макрометафорическая концептуальная модель *VERBAL COMMUNICATION IS TRAVEL*. Данная модель является источником создания образов целой группы исследуемых английских фразеологизмов. Особое внимание уделяется специфике дифференциации фразеологических образов, порождаемых данной моделью.

Semiotics of space in the process of forming deep foundations of meaning of English and Russian phraseologisms (a linguocultural approach)

The paper presents the linguocultural conception of the phraseological meaning, according to which it is a result of the inter-semiotic transposition. The inter-semiotic transposition is understood in our research as a “translation” of some conceptual content of signs of various semiotic domains of culture into phraseological signs of a language. The paper sets out to reveal that the semiotics of space plays a significant role in the formation of phraseologisms. The study of English phraseologisms describing verbal communication has shown that under the influence of the conceptual content of different signs of space (of space location, space relationships, movement in space, etc.) the macro-metaphorical conceptual model *VERBAL COMMUNICATION IS TRAVEL* is created. This model gives rise to the images of a separate group of phraseologisms under analysis. Special attention is paid to the issue of how the phraseological images generated by the model in question are differentiated.

Ключевые слова: семиотика пространства, межсемиотическая транспозиция, фразеологизм, макрометафорическая концептуальная модель, креативность, лингвокультурология

Key words: semiotics of space, inter-semiotic transposition, phraseologism, macro-metaphorical conceptual model, creativity, linguoculturology

МАРИЯ КОВШОВА

Образы пространства и времени в русской фразеологии и коды культуры: НИГДЕ и НИКОГДА

В статье рассматриваются различные способы концептуализации в русской фразеологии таких понятий, как НИГДЕ и НИКОГДА; описываются типичные пути наивного понимания данных концептов высокой степени абстрактности и их конкретизации в образах идиом, устойчивых сочетаний, речевых формул. Выявляются коды культуры, с которыми соотносятся образы идиомы; описываются мифологемы, табу и др. в семантике идиомов. Также исследуются идиомы, в которых имена концептов НИГДЕ, НИКОГДА и др. являются словами-компонентами и служат источниками метафоризации различных понятийных сфер.

The images of space and time in Russian phraseology and cultural codes: НИГДЕ and НИКОГДА

The paper explores various ways of language conceptualization for the categories of НИГДЕ and НИКОГДА. The paper describes typical ways of naive understanding and specification of the concepts НИГДЕ and НИКОГДА reflected in the phraseological images. Special attention is paid to the analysis of cultural codes that are used to form metaphorical models in the Russian phraseology that can be common and specific to these abstract concepts. They are zoomorphic, landscape, religious, etc. The paper describes mythologemes, taboos, symbols and stereotypes in the semantics of phraseological units. According to the research findings, the concepts of НИГДЕ and НИКОГДА serve as source domains for quantitative metaphorization to describe the target domains of time and space as well as other target domains.

Ключевые слова: концептуализация, фразеологические образы, коды культуры

Key words: conceptualization, phraseological images, cultural codes

СТЕФАНА ПАУНОВИЋ РОДИЋ

Простор и време жене у словачкој и српској фразеологији и паремиологији

Предмет овога рада је компаративна когнитивна анализа словачких и српских фразеологизама, пословица и изрека који се односе на жену,

а с обзиром на однос простора и времена у језику и лингвистици. Циљ је да откријемо који су то периоди (и стања) у животу жене који се у датом корпусу издвајају, а који представљају нулте концепте. Занима нас и како се с обзиром на те периоде и стања мења простор (место) који жена заузима, тј. за који је простор у појединим периодима живота жена (друштвено) предодређена. Кроз локализацију жене у словачкој и српској језичкој слици света одсликава се и њена друштвена улога. Овакав однос поткрепљује фразеологизам срп. *бити на месту* / слов. *byť na mieste* са значењем (моралне, друштвене и сл.) исправности.

Woman's space and time in Slovak and Serbian phraseology and paremiology

The subject of this paper is a comparative cognitive analysis of Slovak and Serbian phraseologisms and proverbs that refer to women, with regard to the relation between space and time in language and linguistics. The aim is to find out which periods (and conditions) in a woman's life are specified in the given corpus on the one hand, and on the other, which periods represent zero concepts. The author is also interested in exploring the change of space women are socially predetermined to considering these periods and conditions in their lives. The social role of women is reflected through their localization in the Slovak and Serbian linguistic images of the world. This causal relation is supported by phraseologies – Serb. *biti na mestu* / Slovak *byť na mieste*, which means 'to be (morally, socially, etc.) correct'.

Кључне речи: простор, време, жена, фразеологија, паремиологија, словачки језик, српски језик

Key words: space, time, woman, phraseology, paremiology, Slovak, Serbian

КАТАЖИНА ПОПОВА

Концепты границы дома как фрагмент балто-славянской языковой картины мира

Дом, наше пространство, предохраняет нас от опасностей внешнего мира, устанавливая ряд границ: *порог, дверь, окна, стены и крышу*. Автор настоящей статьи ставит своей целью выявить семантико-культурологический код этих границ через язык, показать связь языка с культурой и проследить семантическую реализацию фразеологизмов с граничными

компонентами дома. Чтобы выделить более четко особенности рассматриваемых явлений, в анализе привлечен фразеологический материал балто-славянской языковой группы. Исследование основывается на когнитивном подходе в лингвистике и направлено на граничные концепты дома как фрагмент балто-славянской языковой картины мира, связанной с пространственным мышлением человека.

Border concepts of house as part of a Balto-Slavonic linguistic worldview

Our house is our private space. It gives us a sense of stability and security, it protects us from the dangers of the outer world putting borders around us – threshold, doors, windows, roof and walls. The author of the paper aims at revealing culturological code of these borders through language means, indicating the cognitive relations of language with culture and tracking the semantic realization of phrasal units with the border elements of house. In order to identify more clearly the peculiarities of the phenomenon under investigation, the author uses phrasal units from the Balto-Slavonic language group. Research is based on the cognitive approach in linguistics and deals with the border concepts of house as part of the Balto-Slavonic language worldview, associated with human spatial way of thinking.

Ключевые слова: фразеологические единицы, когнитивная лингвистика, культурологический код, пространственное мышление

Key words: phrasal units, cognitive linguistics, culturological code, spatial thinking

ЭВА СТРАСЬ

Представление пространственной удаленности в русской и польской фразеологии

Фразеология русского и польского языков, связанная с выражением большого расстояния, извлекалась из газетного корпуса русского языка и соответствующих материалов польского национального корпуса. Единицы рассматривались в составе частично эквивалентных пар с опорой на двуязычный фразеологический словарь Ю. Люкшина.

The space and the distance in Russian and Polish phraseology

The article is devoted to Russian and Polish phraseologisms expressing the distance presented in contexts from the newspaper corpus of the Russian and

the appropriate sources of the Polish National Corpus. Phraseological units are analysed as partially equivalent pairs that have been juxtaposed on the basis of Russian-Polish and Polish-Russian dictionary by Lukszyn.

Ключевые слова: пространство, удаленность, фразеология, русский, польский языки

Key words: space, distance, phraseology, Russian, Polish