SUMMARY

The book *Srbská frazeologie v českém a bulharském překladu (kontrastivní analýza)* ("Serbian phraseology and its Czech and Bulgarian translation. Contrastive analysis") is a shortened, revised and supplemented version of my PhD-Thesis *Idiomy a frazémy ve vybraných dílech srbské a chorvatské prózy po roce 1945 a jejich české překladové ekvivalenty* ("Idioms and phrasemes in selected Serbian and Croatian prose after 1945 and their Czech translation equivalents"; Brno 2000, supervisor prof. Milan Jelínek, PhD).

The subject of our research are idiomatic language resources in two selected prose works of contemporary Serbian literature and their equivalents in Czech and Bulgarian translations of the prose – namely the Ivo ANDRIĆ's novel **The Bridge on the Drina** ("На Дрини ћуприја" / "Na Drini ćuprija") from 1945 and the Milorad PAVIĆ's novel-lexicon **Dictionary of the Khazars** ("Хазарски речник" / "Hazarski rečnik") from 1984. Czech translations of those works are made by Milada NEDVĚDOVÁ ("Most na Drině") and Stanislava SÝKOROVÁ ("Chazarský slovník"), the Bulgarian translations are made by Liliya KATSKOVA (Лилия Кацкова: "Мостът на Дрина") and Hristiana VASILEVA (Христиана Василева: "Хазарски речник"). The total number of units processed in this book is 585 (195 Serbian, 195 Czech and 195 Bulgarian). The usage of idioms and phrasemes has always been a symbol of greater or lesser emotional involvement of the spokesman. For this reason, these emotional expressions tend to be welcomed means to update the language of the work or the characterization of literary characters.

Of the 195 excerpted original phrasemes, a total of 79 (i.e. 40.5%) belong to the base "**man, human body**". The second largest group consists of phrasemes with key specifics and components from the field of games, races and contests – a total of 46 units were classified in this group (i.e. 23.6%), but it should be borne

in mind that this is a group with a larger amount of weakly occupied bases, from which the largest group is "**various objects and things**" (**13**, i.e. 6.7%). The third largest group is made up of **24** units (i.e. 12.3%) – another heterogeneous area of other phrasemes with key abstract components, in which the base "**time, parts of the daily/seasons etc.**" plays a role with **14** units (i.e. 7.2%). The second largest homogeneous base is the group of faunal (zoological) phrasemes, of which, **19** were collected (i.e. 9.7%). A total of **12** phrasemes were collected for the base "**inanimate nature**" (i.e. 6.2%). Other bases are represented by less than ten units – two groups "**mythology and supernatural**" (**9** units, i.e. 4.6%) and "**floral (botanical)**" (only **6** units, i.e. 3.1%) form a separate chapter in our work because they are very specific. A similar number of units were determined for the bases "**work, trade**" (**8**, i.e. 4.1%), "**military, physical conflict**" (**8**, i.e. 4.1%), "**food**" (**7**, i.e. 3.6 %), "**games, races, contests**" (**6**, i.e. 3.1%) and "**numerals, numbers, degrees, etc.**" (**6**, i.e. 3.1%).

Subgroups of individual bases based on key components: the highest proportion of the total number of unit from the largest base "**man, human body**" is made up of phrasemes with key components being from the area of the *head* (24 – *glava* "head", *oko* "eye", *jezik* "tongue", *uši* "ears", *lice* "face") followed by phrasemes with key components being from the area of the *limbs* (12 – *ruka* "hand; arm", *prst* "finger", *noga* "foot; leg", *koleno* "knee"...), the area of the *body* (10 – *srce* "heart", *guša* "throat", *leđa* "back", *sisa* "breast", *materica* "womb") and the area of *verbal and other somatic events and conditions* (10 – *zvižduk* "whistling", *glad* "hunger", *žeđ* "thirst", *suze* "tears"...). The number of phrasemes in the remaining areas is below 10.

For phrasemes from the base "**fauna**" we initially focused on the occurrence of the generic name of the animal – from 19 phraseology units this occurred 10x: 2x *pas* "dog" and 1x *mačka* "cat", *konj* "horse", *detlić* "woodpecker", *kobac* "hawk", *zmija* "snake", *mrav* "ant", *moljac* "moth" and *buva* "flea". Seven phrasemes contained a secondary animal indication reflecting either their sex or age; there were two occurrences of the indication of young animals – chicken (*pile*, *pilić*) and dog (*kuče*, *štenad*), and 1× *vo* "ox", *kokoš* "hen" and *golubica* "dove", accentuating the gender factor. Three phrasemes contained a hyperonym of a higher degree of generalization, which was without exception: *riba* "fish". Only once did we note the occurrence of a word linked to a certain biological process: *jaje* "egg". An adjective derived from the indication of an animal also only occurred in one phraseme: *paski* "as a dog".

During an analogous assessment of the phrasemes from the base "**flora**" plant species were explicitly present in 2 phrasemes – the words *lipa* "linden" and *pelen* "wormwood", and implicitly in 1 phraseme (*lovor* "laurel" in *nevidljiv venac pobedniku*). The names of fruit occurred in 2 phrasemes – *šipak* "hip" and *jabuka* "apple". Finally, one phraseme contained a term for part of the plant – *izdanak* "shoot".

From the individual components of the phrasemes from the base "**inanimate nature**" the most represented were *kamen* "stone" and its derivatives (3x) and *sneg* "snow" (2x). The absence of phrasemes with the component *voda* "water" was surprising, but this is perceived more as chance than as proof of any objectively weak incidence of the occurrence of this component in the phrasemes.

If we look at the phrasemes from the base "**mythology, supernatural**", then in terms of the depiction of major mythological creatures representing absolute good (*bůh* "god") in contrast with the absolute evil (*ďábel* "devil"), we find that there was not one example of these creatures in the Serbian originals, but the desubstantive *božji* "divine" appears 3 times, and in one case the related phraseme was translated by the interpreter both in Czech and in Bulgarian using a semantic equivalent containing a substantive (in Czech: *Pánbůh*; in Bulgarian: *bog*).

The individual phraseme bases in the chapter on other phraseology units with key abstract components give the following results in terms of the key components: in the base "**time, part of the daily/season etc.**" we noticed very vague words representing time (*vreme* "time", *doba* "time", *vek* "century", *istorija* "history", *budućnost* "future") and also very precise words, but occupying a relatively extensive period of time (*godine* "years") and of course also words expressing a completely obvious period of time (*dan* "day", *podne* "noon"). Phrasemes with the base "**numerals, numbers, degrees, etc.**" included, besides the hyperonym *mera* "measurement", the unit *pedalj* "span"; from the subarea of numeracy and other areas of related activities we recorded the words *račun* "bill", *rezultat* "result" and *imenitelj* "denominator". Phrasemes with the base "**life, death**" contained the expected words *život* "life" and *smrt* "death", and in one case the adjective *smrtonosan* "deadly".

The individual phraseme bases in the chapter on other phraseology units with a key specific component and from the area of games, races, contests give the following results in terms of the key components: in the base "**various objects and things**", we observed the naming of objects from various areas of human life e.g. connected with the household *žica* "wire", *uzica* "string", *britva* "razor", *ključ* "key", with a traditional rural way of life in a broadly related sense *ruda* "vanguard", *kola* "waggon", related to clothes *nit* "thread", *tur* "pants", with religiosity *krst* "cross", with culture *pozornica* "stage", and with the beautifying of the human body *minđuša* "earring". Phrasemes in the base "**work, trade**" have a specific position that contains nominal collocations consisting of the substantive *work* and a mostly qualifying adjective (e.g. *sumnjiva rabota*, *jalov posao*, *ćorava posla* etc.). Czech also offers similar phrasemes, but their use is not as widespread as in Serbian or Bulgarian, as we can see by briefly comparing the Czech translations of the related Serbian phrasemes with the Bulgarian. In the base "**military, physical conflict**" we noted the occurrence of various generic names, some of which had a more specific meaning (*rat* "war", *napad* "attack", *ustanak* "uprising"). The structures of other

phrasemes contained a so-called cold weapon, i.e. an active means of conflict (*mač* "sword", *sablja* "sabre"), and we also recorded one component with a meaning of defense (*štit* "shield") and one indicating a means of torture (*kolac* "stake"). The base "**food**" did not yield any particularly interesting results in terms of the diversity of key components. The key components were mainly associated with baked goods, and especially with bread (*hleb* "bread", *kruh* "bread", *pogača* "bread", *mrva* "crumb", *kvasac* "leaven"), and one hyperonym *hrana* "food". Phrasemes from the base "**games, races, contests**" were dominated by two components: the generic name *igra* "game", which usually acted as a metaphorical description of an event, where the subject entered into various relationships with this event, and the word *karte* "cards", which was included in the phraseology through the analogous perception of various different situations in life with situations that occur during card games. In the base "**geography**" the components *ostrvo* "island" and *oaza* "oasis" perform virtually an identical role by representing a metaphor for a limited space, which in some way differs from its surroundings. The component *vrhunac* "top" is a metaphor for success, the geographic name *Palestina* "Palestine" in the proverb *svi putevi vode u Palestinu, nijedan iz nje* represents an author's update substituent of the automated component *Rim* "Rome".

Author's updates, semantic and stylistic shifts, inappropriate translation equivalents: From the 195 Serbian phrasemes, we identified a total of 39 author's updates (20%) – 11 by Andrić and 28 by Pavić. We observed 5 cases of **semantic shifts** – exclusively in the **Czech** translations, and **12** cases of **stylistic shifts** in **Czech** as well as **12** in **Bulgarian**. In most cases, the selected solution meant a loss or at least a significant weakening of expressiveness. In terms of **inappropriate equivalents,** we observed 390 translation units (195 Czech and 195 Bulgarian) in **9** cases, which is a mere 2.3%. Only one of which is from a Czech translation.

Classification of identity: The table below shows clearly processed data associated with the coefficient of identity of all 14 of the identified bases. The column entitled "Coefficient ratios" indicates all of the obtained ratios as they were calculated in each chapter. We should remind you that a value of 1 was classified as an *identical* translation equivalent, a value of 2 *almost identical*, a value of 3 *partly identical*, a value of 4 *non-identical* and a value of 5 a *non-phraseological* translation. The original Serbian phrasemes were formally assigned a statistically logical constant value of 1. The sum of the values of the individual phrasemes within the relevant class and their division by the number of units of the class provides us with a value representing the coefficient of identity of a particular translation equivalent for the given base. The next three columns – "Coefficient differences" – indicate the difference of the Czech coefficient relative to the Serbian constant (the second column), the Bulgarian coefficient relative to the Serbian constant (the third column) and the Czech coefficient relative to the Bulgarian coefficient (the last column). The difference values in relation to the Serbian constant rep-

resent (with one exception) the range from "identical" towards "almost identical" (+0.1 to +1.0), "partially identical" (+1.1 to +2.0) and "non-identical" (+2.1 to +3.0). Greater differences were not reported. The difference values of the ratios of Czech and Bulgarian coefficients inform us to what extent the coefficients of both translations are close or, vice versa, far away (a same coefficient signifying equality is given a value of 0), and whether the Czech translation equivalents are on aggregate further away from the ideal value of 1 than the Bulgarian translation equivalents (in which case the value is given a "+" sign), or whether they are closer to the ideal value (in which case the value is given a "-" sign).

Bases	Coefficient ratios Serb.:Cz.:Bulg.	Coefficient differences Cz. vers. Serb.	Coefficient differences Bulg. vers. Serb.	Coefficient differences Cz. vers. Bulg.
Man, human body	1.0 : 2.28 : 1.96	+1.28	+0.96	+0.32
Fauna	1.0 : 1.20 : 1.10	+0.20	+0.10	+0.10
Flora	1.0 : 1.83 : 1.17	+0.83	+0.17	+0.66
Inanimate nature	1.0 : 1.58 : 1.17	+0.58	+0.17	+0.41
Mythology, supernatural	1.0 : 2.00 : 1.55	+1.00	+0.55	+0.45
Life, death	1.0 : 1.50 : 2.00	+0.50	+1.00	−0.50
Time, parts of the day/seasons etc.	1.0 : 2.21 : 1.36	+1.21	+0.36	+0.85
Numerals, numbers, degrees etc.	1.0 : 2.33 : 2.33	+1.33	+1.33	0
Geography	1.0 : 1.25 : 1.00	+0.25	0	+0.25
Work, trade	1.0 : 3.50 : 2.25	+2.50	+1.25	+1.25
Food	1.0 : 2.29 : 1.29	+1.29	+0.29	+1.00
Various objects and things	1.0 : 1.77 : 1.77	+0.77	+0.77	0
Military, physical conflict	1.0 : 2.00 : 1.50	+1.00	+0.50	+0.50
Games, races, contests	1.0 : 1.67 : 1.67	+0.67	+0.67	0
TOTAL	**1.0 : 1.96 : 1.58**	**+0.96**	**+0.58**	**+0.38**

Coefficient ratios:

Based on the obtained results we can come to the following conclusions:

1. The Bulgarian translation equivalents are usually closer in structure to the original Serbian than the Czech equivalents – as we found in 10 of the 14 cases. Full equality with the Serbian original was achieved in the "geography" base (this is the only case affected to a certain extent by a low number of collected units from this sector, which in a sense distorts this interesting figure). Very close equality was achieved for phrasemes in the "fauna" base; this figure is more meaningful to us due to the higher number of units collected. In terms the Czech transla-

tion equivalents, equality with the original was also best achieved in the bases of "fauna" and "geography"; however, the first case had a value 0.05 higher than the second. Notable coefficients for the "fauna" base were achieved – as we mention in the summary of the relevant chapter – mainly due to the fact that almost half of the collected units represented author's updates, which the translator almost always honored. The second factor that played a major role is that the given types of phrasemes are very similar to human experiences, which are generally valid – man has the same or very similar experiences with living nature no matter what ethnic group or nation he belongs to; the requirement is to have a naturally similar living environment (climate zone, landscape type, species, etc.), which in our case (Central or Southeastern Europe) is basically satisfied.

2. If we look now at the bases where the coefficients of the translation equivalents showed the highest values, then the Czech and Bulgarian equivalents again coincide. The significantly highest coefficient was reached by the Czech translation in the base "work, trade". It was the only case where the value exceeded 3 and found itself exactly in the middle of "almost identical" and "partially identical", i.e. with a value of 3.50. Thus, the significant deviation was mainly due to the fact that the Czech language has structurally analogous phrasemes containing the substantive *work* in its registry to the same extent as Serbian and Bulgarian. None of the remaining higher values exceeded 2.33, which is the second highest figure reached and relates to the Czech and Bulgarian equivalents of the base "numerals, numbers, degrees, etc." For Bulgarian, this is the highest coefficient, with the base "work, trade" being in second place with a coefficient of 2.25.

The results described in the foregoing paragraphs are also illustrated by the figures in the second and third columns of the table – **Coefficient differences Czech vers. Serbian and Bulgarian vers. Serbian**.

Differences in the coefficients of Czech vers. Bulgarian:
Based on the obtained results we can come to the following conclusion:
Czech and Bulgarian translations of Serbian phrasemes showed a consensus in the extent of equality in three cases i.e. the bases "numerals, numbers, degrees, etc.", "various objects and things", and "games, races, contests" (the coefficient difference is 0). The base of "fauna" was significantly close with a coefficient difference of +0.1. The highest difference was found for the bases of "food" (+1.0) and "work, trade" (+ 1.25), where the coefficient difference of the Czech translation was always full degree higher than the Bulgarian.

In the summary of all of the coefficients of equality we obtained a ratio of **1.0: 1.96: 1.58**, which means that Bulgarian translations were on average approximately midway between "identical" and "almost identical" (with a fluctuation of 0.08 toward the latter), while the Czech translations in fact occupy a position on the level of "almost identical". The obtained result could have led us to a simplistic conclu-

sion that Bulgarian phraseology is closer to Serbian than Czech. To some extent this hypothesis is justified, but we must not forget the fact that the results are influenced by a subjective choice from the related language resources on the part of the translator, who always has at least two options when translating phraseology i.e. either translate phrasemes semantically using corresponding phrasemes or to copy them. In the first case the translator may choose from several phraseology units if the context and phraseological potential of the language of the translation allow. Thus, the translator does not always have to choose a unit that is technically closest to the original. The resulting translation equivalent is often a fully conscious choice of the translators resulting from their restrictive approach. If we compare the two translation processes, where one formally confirms more to the original, while the second is a somewhat bolder way of finding an adequate translation, the results may not fully reflect the potential of the analyzed language, and will therefore be somewhat distorted in terms of the data on the degree of equality of the language resources. This is also how our results should be interpreted. They can suggest a lot about the ratios of the three analyzed genetically related languages and their phraseology, but cannot be seen as being completely objective or exhaustive. For a better illustration, it would certainly be preferable to perform this analysis on a greater number of translations of a single language. For our selected works this would be possible only in the case of *The Bridge on the Drina*, as this novel has been translated twice both in Czech and Bulgarian (see the introductory chapter).