

SUMMARY

The publication *South Slavonic phraseology in contrastive aspect* is a compendium of texts of a dozen of authors from seven countries – Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia. They created a work which has one common denominator: phraseology of the South Slavic languages. In each chapter, the reader is acquainted with the Bulgarian, Croatian, Serbian and Slovenian phraseology especially in contrast with the Czech and Slovak but also Hungarian, Polish or Russian.

In the introductory chapter *Czech, Slovak, Croatian, Serbian and Bulgarian Phraseology in the Second Decade of the New Century (Attempt to Comparative Recapitulation)* Pavel Krejčí deals with a contrastive recapitulation and a selective analysis of the main publications, dealing with the Czech, Slovak, Croatian, Serbian and Bulgarian phraseology – from the beginning of the modern scientific research till 2015.

In the introductory part of the second chapter *Consideration of the Musical Conceptosphere in Phraseology* Mária Dobříková deals with the beginnings of vocal, instrumental and dance activities in the history of mankind. She devotes particular attention to their occurrence in Biblical texts. In the second part she analyses phrasemes reflecting the musical conceptosphere in the Slovak and in the Bulgarian phraseology, as, e.g. the Slovak *plakať ako organ* (“to sob one’s heart out (loudly)”; literally: “to cry as an organ”), or the Bulgarian *Мая Плисецкая* (“spin”; referring to the famous Russian-born ballerina *Maya Mikhailovna Plisetskaya*). The author states that phrasemes containing elements of the musical spectrum reflect the specific associative imagination and they in an original way complete the unique mosaic of the Slovak and the Bulgarian linguistic picture of the world.

In the third chapter *Musical Components “trúba : truba” (“trumpet”) as Construction Components of Slovak and Croatian Phrasemes* Milina Svítková focuses on gathering, classifying and interpreting of Slovak and Croatian phraseological units whose constant construction components are both Slovak and Croatian equivalents for the musical instrument trumpet. Furthermore, she devotes attention to the ethnographic and musicological characteristics of this aerophone which she understands as an inevitable precondition for analysing

phrasemes from the semantic, motivation of formation and phraseological equivalence point of view.

In the fourth chapter *Does a Woman Support the Three Corners of a House?* Svetlana Kmečová deals in her text with the linguistic image of the woman as a wife in Slovak and Slovene phraseologies. She states that despite the contradiction between the woman's positions in the public and domestic environments the society recognized her real role in the household and the family, which is partly reflected in phraseology. She analyses Slovak and Slovene marriage-related phraseological units. They are divided into subgroups named Engagement, proposal, banns, Financial status of the bride and the groom, Wedding, Denominations of the wife, Cohabitation of the husband and the wife, The dominant position in the marriage, Infidelity of the husband or the wife, Marriage anniversaries, The woman as a mother. The confrontational characterisation of the individual subgroups is within the analysed concept-sphere focused on the syntagmatic phrasemes as well as paramiological units of both languages.

In the fifth chapter *Phrasemes with Musical Element in Sport Section of Slovenian Newspapers (Newspapers "Ekipa24", "Dnevnik" and "Delo")* Saša Vojtechová Poklač attempts to connect three areas that impact our lives every day – music, sport and journalism. Her attention is focused on the degree and manner in which the language of sports journalists reflects music and she concentrates on phrasemes that contain at least one element connected to music. She analyzes these phrasemes in newspapers *Ekipa24*, *Dnevnik* and *Delo* and she is interested in which parts of the journalistic article they occur and whether there is any deviation from the norm in their utilization.

Milvia Gulešić Machata's study *Acquisition of Idioms in Croatian as a Second and Foreign Language* in the sixth chapter discusses the adequate acquisition of idioms in Croatian as a second and foreign language, and seeks to answer questions about which levels they should be taught at, and what are the most important criteria for the selection of adequate idioms. The text discusses the acquisition of idioms with simpler and more complex morphosyntactic structure, idioms belonging to different groupings (registers), and it talks about the idioms and cultural competence.

The aim of the Mónika Farkas Baráthi's seventh chapter *The Language Picture of Death within the Frame of Phraseological Parallels between Hungarian, Bulgarian and Serbian* is to present the similarities and differences between Hungarian, Bulgarian and Serbian as manifested in the picture of the world. For that purpose she examines such phraseological structures which have a relation to the concept of *death* as a cultural reality. The work deals with metonymy definitions (psychological realizations of the *death*, various associations related to the behavior of the dying ones, the *death* accompanying circumstances) and based on metaphor (the death as a change of the location of the individual, as a dream, as the final end of everyday activity) phraseological units.

In the eighth chapter *National Stereotypes in Bulgarian and Hungarian Phraseology* Mária Dudás presents phrasemes with names of nations and ethnonyms in Hungarian and Bulgarian. Idioms with names of nations used to support orientation as they expressed experiences made by meeting, contacting other nations. In the meantime their role has changed, nowadays they are rather used for discrimination, even insult, therefore are not widely applied. Besides the usage of old proverbs and sayings has decreased in everyday

Summary

language, still less and less language users understand the meaning of them. This study compares names of minorities (Gypsies and Jews) in Hungarian and Bulgarian phraseology. It also handles how the Hungarians and Bulgarians see and let see themselves in phraseology with their own names of nation.

In the ninth chapter *Phraseologisms with Components "hat" and Type of Hats (on Materials from Bulgarian and Slovak)* Daniela Konstantinova examines some Bulgarian and Slovak phraseologisms with components *hat* and various kinds of hats (Bulgarian: *kalpak, kapa, fez*; Slovak: *čapica, čiapka, klobúk, širák, čepiec/čepček*). Some conclusions about the national specifics of this element of clothing and about the semantic and figurativeness of these phraseologisms are drawn.

In the tenth chapter *Idioms with Component "daughter" and "son" in Bulgarian and Czech and their Recognition by Native Speakers* Elena Krejčová examines idioms with component *daughter* and *son* in Bulgarian and Czech language, with accent on their performance in the phraseological dictionaries of both languages and their recognition by students philologists. The author concentrates on the problems of the actuality of language material in the phrasebooks and the knowledge of contemporary phrasal wealth by the native speakers.

What concerns the eleventh chapter *About some Inaccuracies and Mistakes in the Translation of Phrasemes (in View of Slavic-Bulgarian Translation)* its author Radost Zhelezarova says: in the process of translation a leading role is the linguistic competence and the translator's personality, therefore one of the key factors for the translation of phrasemes is as much the phraseological competence in view of the foreign language as the wide knowledge of the native language. If in the translation of separate lexical units the translator chooses among the most exact dictionary meaning of the word, then in the process of translation of phrasemes the task gets more difficult. In the introduced comparative analysis some phrasemes from Czech fictional literature and their translations in Bulgarian are being represented in order to observe how different translators solve this kind of untranslatable phrases and how successfully they substitute a foreign phraseme with a native one, even with a different semantic from the original.

In the last chapter *On the Phraseological Status of the Multi-Word Terms* Iliana Genew-Puhalewa discusses the issue whether it is reasonable for multi-word terms to be considered as phraseological units. In order to prove her thesis the author outlines the characteristics of multi-word terms using twelve distinctive features of the phraseological units identified by Andrzej Boguslawski (1994). The linguistic argumentation is based on modern environmental terminology, which occurs more frequently compared to the classic idioms. The revision of the understanding the boundaries of the phraseology, as well the linguistic characteristics of the complex terms, has been seen in the fact that the languages for special purposes, whose core are terms, are increasingly important for the modern societies due to the high prestige of all phenomena directly or indirectly related to science.