Summary of professional accomplishments

1. Forename and surname: Anna Sulikowska

2. Diploma, scientific / artistic degrees – name, place and year of achievement, the title of the PhD-work

2.1 Magister for German Philology, profile teacher, Faculty for Humanities, University of Szczecin, 1999

2.2 Doctor for Humanities in Linguistics, Faculty for Humanities and History, University of Gdańsk 2007

Work's title: *Gedächtnisstützende Lernstrategien im Fremdsprachenlernprozess.*

Thesis supervisor: Prof. Dr. habil. Marian Szczodrowski

Reviewers: Prof. Dr. habil. Barbara Skowronek (UAM), Dr. habil. Grażyna Łopuszańska-Kryszczuk, Prof. UG

3. Information about the former and the present employment at scientific / artistic institutions

2005-2013 – lecturer at State Vocational School in Wałcz

2007-2008 – assistant lecturer in Institute for German Philology, Faculty for Philology, University of Szczecin

2008 and still – lecturer in Institute for German Philology, Faculty for Philology, University of Szczecin

4. The requested achievement resulting from Art. 16, paragraph 2 of the Law from 14.03.2003 concerning scientific degrees and the scientific title and concerning degrees and the title in arts (Dz. U. 2016 r. pos. 882 with changes in Dz. U. z 2016 r. pos. 1311.): a, b) title of the scientific / artistic achievement (author/s, title/titles of the publication, year of publication, publishing house, peer-reviewers)

Anna Sulikowska, *Kognitive Aspekte der Phraseologie. Konstituierung der Bedeutung von Phraseologismen aus der Perspektive der Kognitiven Linguistik.* 2019, Peter Lang.
Peer-reviewers: Prof. Dr. habil. Roman Sadziński, Dr habil. Małgorzata Guławska-Gawkowska

Cognitive Aspects of the Phraseology. Meaning Constitution of Phraseologisms in Scope of the Cognitive Linguistics. 2019, Peter Lang.
Peer-reviewers: Prof. Dr. habil. Roman Sadziński, Dr. habil. Małgorzata Guławska-Gawkowska

c) description of the scientific / artistic aim of the work, results achieved and the possible use of the results

The aim of the presented habilitation work was to elaborate the phraseologisms' meaning from the corpus examples, the reconstruction of their creation and motivation process and also an attempt to elaborate a description method of the semantic aspects of phraseology to illustrate its complexity and diversity based on coherent theoretical foundation.

The most relevant, and also one of the hardest tasks within phraseology and phraseography is to demonstrate the idiomatic meaning in an adequate way. The idioms as the secondary language units possess in the semantic aspect a unique complexity, they have the so called added value, consisting of their semantic indeterminacy, ambiguity, inclinations for parallel and secondary metaphorizations, the ability to evoke mental pictures, motivation and expressivity.

Many aspects of the idiom semantics, for example their imagery and motivation, cannot be explained within modularistic language approaches (structuralistic and generativistic theories). First a holistic, general look, not only including the linguistic knowledge, but also the encyclopedic knowledge and the experience *sensu largo* allows the explication.

This perspective can be found within the cognitive linguistics, which also has been used as a base for the submitted thesis. A characteristic feature for the cognitive language approach is the relativization of the hitherto prevailing dichotomies. Sharp demarcations between the body and the mind; perception, cognition and emotions; language and other cognitive abilities, the literal and the metaphoric language use, metaphor and metonymy, grammar and lexicon, constant and loose verbal connections has become blurred in the research recently. A more dominating tendency is to depict the phenomena in a scalar way, interpolating each other. The cognitive science is a mentalistic language approach, where the meanings are not related to units of the real world, but to mental constructs of these units, which emerge on the base on the embodied species' experience, individual experience, encyclopedic and cultural knowledge of the man.

The language units consists of two poles: a phonetic and a semantic one, fully immersed in the human knowledge and experience as a whole. The cognitive science has negated the modular language approach, the relevant and irrelevant contents for the meaning construction are no longer differentiated. A special stress is put on the dynamic features of language and its meanings, constructed through its use. The meanings has become labile constructs with clearly marked boarders, which are way more cognitive routines, shaped through speech acts. Therefore the conceptualizations are encyclopedic ("Everything you know about a concept is part of its meaning" Croft 2003: 163), they are featured through emergency, multimodality (e.g. the item *house* activates mental representations of different types like visual type, for example the rich image of home, olfactoric representation like the scent in the floor, emotional representation). One can observe a deep dependence from contextuality and also a certain blur of the boarders, ambiguity and meaning uncertainty.

2

In scope of the cognitive science the meaning creation processes appear as being extremely complex, even for apparently simple expressions of the everyday-language. The complexity mentioned increases for metaphoric units, among others also for idioms.

The author or the work submitted tried to illustrate the rise of conceptualizations of idiomatic units in a relationship between the literal and the lexicalized meaning, under the influence of the complex human knowledge and experience within the constellation of metonymy, metaphtonymy, metaphors of different generalization level and universality and emergent mental images.

The Thesis' Structure

The thesis submitted consists of introduction, three theoretical chapters, a large empirical part (chapter 4) and conclusions.

The thesis starts with a chapter defining the main terms: phraseology as a research branch, phraseologisms and idioms. The main concern is to show a crisp phraseological research within the phraseology, its development in Germany as a science, definition of the terms 'idiom' and 'phraseologism / phraseme', primary and secondary features to distinguish the class of phrasemes from other language expressions. Relevant are also the phraseological classifications proposed in the literature of the topic.

A review of the hitherto research and a big amount of the literature tends to show following factors:
(i) a tendency for extending the phraseology range as a research branch and moving the target from the center of phraseology (idiomatics) towards periphery (collocations and conventionalized word connections *sensu largo*);
(ii) interdisciplinarity of the phraseological research;
(iii) relativity of the base phraseological criteria – the spelling reform implemented in Germany (concerning among other criteria the writing rules for separated and joint words) has delivered many examples for the relativity of the polylexicality. The actively developing corpus linguistics, cognitive linguistics with the constructivism respectively and all the use-based research deliver irreplaceable proofs for the lacking stability of the phraseological connections, than being regarded till now. The loose word formations possess often the feature of being idiomatic *sensu largo* (compare the definitions of idiomaticity Feilke (1998: 74), who defines the idiomaticity as the fact of choice from a wide spectrum of construction possibilities of merely some selection and combination rules which are conventionalized afterwards and Fillmore/Kay/O'Connor (1988: 504): who claim „... an idiomatic expression or construction is something, a language user could fail to know while knowing everything else in the language").

The second chapter is dealing with a quite compact overview of the most relevant research hypotheses of the cognitive linguistics: starting with the experimental realism, the cognitive approach of categorization, concepts, grammar and lexicon as a continuum, blurred boarders between the linguistic and the world knowledge and the description of interactional theories in the end. Because of the quite relevant role of the mental imagery in the process of meaning construction within idioms and because of the fact that this topic seems to be seldom

dealt with in the phraseological research I discussed in my work the concepts of the embodied/grounded cognition more detailed. The main focus in these theories is the foundation of higher cognitive functions, language inclusive, in the direct sensorial perception. In scope of interest remains here a thorough empirical based perceptive-motoric symbols theory L. Barsalou's which has stated that the mental representations have a multimodal feature, containing both abstract and sensomotoric information and also mental imagery as well.

The main part of the thesis is the subchapter *Metaphor and metonymy as cognitive processes* because of the importance for the topic analyzed. After a compact overview of the traditional metaphor and metonymy approaches follows a review of these phenomena from the cognitive point of view.

Metaphors and metonymies are understood here as relevant cognitive tools, as conceptual translation processes between two different cognitive domains (metaphor), or within one domain (metonymy). Because of the fact that the experimental domains, defined as an arranged space of the world knowledge, are quite uncertain, in their boarder range rather dispersed, they seem to show up the prototypical effects one cannot ascertain in every situation, if a semantic derivation remains within one or two domains. Therefore one assumes another hybrid item – the metaphtonymy.

A crucial work both for the cognitive trends in the linguistics and also for the metaphor theory was the publication G. Lakoff's and M. Johnson's *Metaphors we live by* (1980), which implemented the term conceptual metaphors and metonymy. The thesis no only emphasizes the valuable and exploratory CTM theory (Cognitive Theory of Metaphor) but also analyses its possible deficiencies, terminological problems and some generalizations made.

The conceptual metaphors, especially based on the body experience and on the main image schemes the ontological metaphors (BODY IS A CONTAINER) and orientational metaphors (GOOD IS UP, BAD IS DOWN) create a relevant and inevitable starting point for explanation of the origin of metaphors and the structure of the semantic field. They are also the base for many conceptualizations, but they cannot include the phenomenon as a whole, with its complexity, creativity, dependence from the contextual surrounding though. That is why the metaphor classifications due to different criteria are sound. The possible criteria can be for example: the art of the projection processes (conceptual and epistemological metaphors), lexicalization level (innovative and conventional metaphors), modality of the mental representation as the starting point for the metaphoric projections (proposition and picture-based metaphors), generalization level. Even if many of the classifications are only theoretical, they can be used for the knowledge management as well.

The differentiation between the conceptual and the epistemological metaphors is quite important for the phraseology. The conceptual metaphors are constant, deep founded in earlier (often embodied) experienced connections between domains. As structures being a part of the conceptual system of human cognition these metaphors come to manifest in many language expressions, they help in many cases to form abstract language units (compare the universal conceptual metaphor with an enormous generalization level BODY IS A CONTAINER and its specifications in the language FEELINGS ARE THE CONTAINER'S CONTENT: *pękać ze złości, żółć*

kogoś zalewa, kipieć z gniewu, być wzburzonym, otworzyć się przed kimś; POLITENESS IS THE SMOOTH SURFACE OF THE CONTAINER: *ogłada towarzyska, nieokrzesanie, polor, szorstkość, opryskliwość, ciętość, czepliwość, siermiężność, zgrzebność).*

The epistemological metaphors emerge on the base of unique projections between two domains, based on the general knowledge about the world. They arise often ad hoc, being emergent and context-dependent. If an expression has been accepted as appropriate in a language community it can be lexicalized as well. The metaphorical connection between two domains has no systematic, constant, repeatable characteristics, it is functioning actually only for the one expression, as in the idiom *bać się własnego cienia ,be frightened/nervous/scared of your own shadow*' (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary). The epistemological and conceptual metaphors are not opposing phenomena, on the contrary, they accomplish each other: The conceptual metaphors set a general direction of the conceptualization, the epistemological metaphors specify the conceptualizations mentioned.

The third chapter contains an extensive analysis of the semantic aspects of phraseology. The starting point for the description of the phenomena mentioned is the depiction of two aspects of the phraseological semantics, their dual semiotic structure.

Many misunderstandings concerning semantic, cognitive and psycholinguistic issues within phraseology arose from the insufficient observance of the heterogeneity of the language phenomena discussed. In fact, the cognitive mechanisms being the base of the idiomatic processing which are synchronically not motivated like *Maulaffen feilhalten, gang und gäbe, zbić kogoś z pantałyku*; kinegrams like *die Stirn runzeln, wzruszać ramionami,* where both the literal and the phraseological meaning are activated in the same time (the first can even be replaced with a gesture) and idioms with explicitly metaphoric characteristics like *jmdn. in die Zunge nehmen, bawić się z kimś jak kot z myszką* are diametrically different. This is the reason for establishing to which group of phrasemes the analysis applies to. In scope of interest of the monograph submitted remains the biggest group of phraseologisms, where the literal and the phraseological meaning remain disjunctive (see: *Idiome mit zwei Lesarten, die sich disjunktiv zueinander verhalten,* Burger 2010: 63), i.e. the meanings mentioned above cannot appear in the same contexts.

The following subchapters characterize the most important aspects of the idiom semantics: the idiomaticity, motivation and the phraseological iconicity. Other important points within the chapter are: the state of research, an attempt to specify and to define the terms used and a synthesis of the crucial problems within the semantics of phraseologisms in terms of the cognitive science. The theoretical part ends with a summary and – because of the importance of the corpus-based research in the thesis – a short digression about the corpus linguistics.

The research part of the thesis (chapter 4) consists of two main parts: methodology (4.1) and the analysis (4.2). The research aim was to capture a possibly wide spectrum of phenomena which constitute the meaning of idioms, not only to describe it in a fragmentary way. The research material chosen is rather voluminous, differentiated and – as I could state – not described in the literature of the topic the semantic field of *trouble / a difficult situation.*

The research conducted is realized in an onomasiological-semasiological manner. The first part is onomasiological: on the base of lexicographical works the phraseologisms describing *trouble / a difficult situation* have been excerpted, preliminary analyzed (excluded are non-idiomatic units, elliptic phraseologisms, units with no polylexicality, so called *Einwortphraseologismen*). The next step was to differentiate and describe the conceptual metaphors designing the structure of the whole semantic field.

The most important conceptual metaphor being the base for the conceptualization of the semantic field *trouble / a difficult situation* in German is the quite generalized metaphor DIFFICULTIES ARE OBSTACLES TO MOVE FORWARD. This metaphor belongs to the probably universal, imaginative scheme of the PATH, being a part of the metaphorics of the way, based on the metaphor LIFE IS WAY. The birth is hence conceptualized as the start of the way (*przyjść na świat*), the social relationships are regarded as going along a way (*czyjeś drogi schodzą się, przecinają się, rozchodzą się*), important decisions as a choice of a way (*być na rozdrożu*), death as the end of the way (*wyruszać w ostatnią drogę, zejść z tego świata*) and difficulties are conceptualized in German to some extent with the metaphor DIFFICULTIES ARE OBSTACLES TO MOVE FORWARD.

The conceptual metaphor DIFFICULTIES ARE OBSTACLES TO MOVE FORWARD contains three specifications – metaphors with less generalization. The first one – DIFFICULTIES ARE OBSTACLES ON THE WAY – profiles the way and its features: the topography of terrain (example: *in einem Tief stecken, den Bach runtergehen*), not secure terrain (*ein schwankender Boden, ein dünnes Eis*), dirty, sticky mass as an obstacle (for example: *in die Patsche geraten, jmdn./sich in die Scheiße reiten*), barriers blocking the crossing (example: *Hürden beseitigen, Steine in den Weg legen, jmdm. im Wege stehen*) or obstructions leading someone to fall (for example *jmdm. ein Bein stellen, Knüppel zwischen die Beine werfen*). The next metaphor: DIFFICULTIES ARE LOAD attracts the attention to the person moving forward and is based on the body experience of difficulties in moving forth with a heavy load (for example *einen Klotz um Bein haben, jmdn./etw. am Hals/auf dem Hals haben*). The third conceptual metaphor DIFFICULTIES ARE RESTRICTIONS OF MOVEMENT emphasizes the lack of space while moving a way, caused by external factors, for example a weapon aimed at someone (for example *das Schwert des Damokles über sich haben, jmdm. sitzt das Messer an der Kehle*), lack of space (for example *jmdn. in die Enge treiben, in einer Zwickmühle stecken*), pressure from both sides (for example *jmdn. in die Zange nehmen, zwischen Hammer und Amboss geraten*).

The conceptual metaphor DIFFICULTIES ARE OBSTACLES TO MOVE FORWARD is the base for the conceptualization of *difficulties / a difficult situation* and shows a hierarchical structure: the metaphor belongs itself to a metaphor with a higher generalization (LIFE IS A WAY) but also splits into more detailed metaphors (→DIFFICULTIES ARE OBSTACLES ON THE WAY → DIFFICULTIES ARE TERRAIN FORM, DIFFICULTIES ARE BARRIERS WHICH HINDER THE WAY THROUGH, DIFFICULTIES ARE THE UNCERTAIN TERRAIN etc.). It is but not the only one metaphor which structuralizes the discussed semantic field. The gathered phraseological material enabled the Author to categorize following conceptual metaphors with a less level of generalization: DIFFICULTIES ARE THE NON-EDIBLE FOOD (for example: *ein hartes/schweres Brot, jmdm. die Suppe versalzen*), DIFFICULTIES ARE LACK OF AIR (for example: *jmdm. die Luft abdrehen, das*

Wasser steht jmdm. bis zur Kehle, die Luft wird dünn), DIFFICULTIES ARE HEAT (for example: *es brennt an allen Ecken, die Hölle auf Erden haben*), DIFFICULTIES ARE A BAD WEATHER (for example: *es ballen sich drohende Wolken über jmdm., Ruhe vor dem Sturm*), DIFFICULTIES ARE A LOST GAME (for example: *jmdm. den schwarzen Peter zuschieben, sich ein Eigentor schießen*).

The exemplified conceptual metaphors are the base for ca. 85% of the gathered phraseological material, one can assume then that they are also an important factor for the conceptualizations *of difficulties/a difficult situation* in German. In spite of that the conceptual metaphors are not the only one process within the constitution of meaning. The idioms with the same conceptual metaphor but different imagery for example *sich auf den schwankenden/unsicheren Boden begeben, jmdm. den Boden unter den Füßen wegziehen, sich auf glattes Eis wagen* show in their semantic structure more or less subtle differences, they profile different aspects of a difficult situation and are not identical. That is why there is a need for the excerption and description of the cognitive processes and to include more details responsible for the meaning constitution processes.

The cognitive science remains in the approaches a linguistic theory based on the language use. Therefore is the empirical research based on the semantic-cognitive analysis of the corpus examples. The research corpus are 13 chosen idioms which are set in groups according to their conceptualizations of the conceptual metaphors. The idioms: *ein dünnes Eis, ein glattes Parkett, ein schwankender Boden* are then motivated through the conceptual metaphors: LEBEN IST EIN WEG → SCHWIERIGKEITEN SIND VERHINDERUNGEN DER (VORWÄRTS-)BEWEGUNG → SCHWIERIGKEITEN SIND HINDERNISSE AUF DEM WEG → SCHWIERIGE LAGE IST UNSICHERER BODEN; the idiomatic relations *ein Bein stellen, Knüppel zwischen die Beine werfen* constituted through the metaphors LEBEN IST EIN WEG → SCHWIERIGKEITEN SIND VERHINDERUNGEN DER (VORWÄRTS-)BEWEGUNG → SCHWIERIGKEITEN SIND HINDERNISSE AUF DEM WEG → SCHWIERIGKEITEN SIND HINDERNISSE, DIE EINEN ZUM FALL BRINGEN; the phraseologisms *in die Enge treiben, an die Wand drücken* are co-founded in their meaning on the metaphors LEBEN IST EIN WEG → SCHWIERIGKEITEN SIND VERHINDERUNGEN DER (VORWÄRTS-)BEWEGUNG → SCHWIERIGE LAGE IST RÄUMLICHE BESCHRÄNKTHEIT; the key for the explanation of the phrasemes' motivation *Klotz am Bein, jmdn. am Hals haben* are the metaphors LEBEN IST EIN WEG → SCHWIERIGKEITEN SIND VERHINDERUNGEN DER (VORWÄRTS-)BEWEGUNG → SCHWIERIGKEITEN SIND EINE LAST BEI BEWEGUNG. The mechanisms which co-found the meaning of idioms are of quite different origin: *ein hartes Brot, eine harte Nuss, in den sauren Apfel beißen, ein dicker Brocken*. The base for their conceptualization is not the metaphorics of the way, but the conceptual metaphor SCHWIERIGKEITEN SIND UNGENIEßBARES ESSEN.

Every of the idioms described has been described in a detailed semantic-cognitive analysis. The aim of the semantic analysis is to excerpt from the corpus examples DWDS the usage profiles, to formulate paraphrases for the meanings excerpted and to choose the corpus examples, which exemplify these profiles. The research within the idiom phraseology on authentic examples of use seems to be relevant because of two factors: The first is the inadequacy of dictionaries in the recapturing of phraseological relationships, this question has been broadly discussed in many metalexicographical studies. The second is that the idioms'

meaning being detailed analyzed show more often a bigger semantic complexity than in their lexicographical definition. The excerpted examples of meaning's use (here: use profiles) and their partial meaning (here: use patterns), with quite small frequency of use, which have not been noted in the lexicography are in the scope of the cognitive research very intriguing: they allow the insight into dynamics of the meaning constitution processes of phrasemes, they also indicate the potentially possible directions of their semantic development in the future.

The aim of the cognitive analysis is to explain all mechanisms included in the creation of conceptualizations in the meanings excerpted from their examples of use. A detailed description is made for all metonymic, metaphorical, metaphtonymic derivations, complex metaphorical-metonymic chains with a different level of generalization, which can be regarded as an attempt to their conceptualization. A separate question described is the influence of the controversial mental images on the meaning constitution of phrasemes. It can be well shown in case of the idiom *ein dicker Brocken*, because of the ambiguity of the idiom's nominal part (*Brocken*). For a better transparency of the examination, every subchapter of the grouped idioms after the higher conceptual metaphors ends with a summary, which have shown the cognitive aspects being seldom analyzed in the literature of the topic. Here I have discussed the influence of epistemic metaphors, conceptual metonymies, which are based on the embodied experience of the ontological metaphors, mental images on the meaning constitution processes. I also have analyzed in a contrastive manner the differences in the conceptualizations and their influence on the interlingual equivalence and in a digression I have analyzed the role of somatisms in the cognitive research and shown the semantic potential of the noun *Bein* in the German phraseology.

Results and conclusions achieved

The most important achievement of the habilitation work submitted is the foundation of a coherent description model of the constitution (in the sender's perspective) and motivation processes (in the percipient's perspective) of the idioms' meaning.

This model applies to the biggest group of idioms in German: idioms with disjunctive literal and phraseological meaning and allows to capture and explain the main processes within the constitution of idioms' meaning on the level of their idiosyncratic use for example in language games and also excerpted from a bigger amount of utterances containing conventionalized meanings. The research allows to formulate the most important conclusion from the detailed analysis of idioms of the semantic field *difficulty / a difficult situation*. The semantic potential of phraseologisms, the added value of the idiomatic expressions can be summarized as two relevant features: (i) their polylexicality and (ii) their semiotic doubled structure.

(i) The polylexicality od idioms, i.e. their structure containing many words, contributes to the fact that the semantic derivations may occur on two levels: on the level of the whole word group and on the level of its separate components.

The conceptualization of an idiom can consist of metaphorical, metonymic or metaphorical-metonymic derivations concerning one of its components (for example the noun *Knüppel* in the idiom *jmdm. Knüppel zwischen die Beine werfen*), many components (for example both nominal components: *Knüppel, Bein* in the idiom mentioned), or the whole word formation.

(ii) The meaning of phraseologisms is specially complicated and multi-layered because it arises between two reference points: the literal meaning and the lexicalized, phraseological meaning. Between these two layers, often in a feedback, the projection processes take place. The main processes of the meaning constitution are the metonymic projections (projections within one domain of experience) and metaphorical projections (projections between two domains), the last ones may also appear as conventional or innovative metaphors, they also may be manifestations of conceptual metaphors which are more or less founded in the bodily experience or based on epistemic projections which are due to the general world knowledge. Because of the fact that metonymies and metaphors are the actual poles on the axis of the semantic derivations and the distinction of the boundaries of the experience domains may be often quite problematic, another indirect process can be established – the metaphtonymy.

The crucial factor for the co-foundation of the phraseologisms' meaning is the so called mental imagery. The mental images are mental coherent projections of the real objects. The ability to evoke the images is the feature of only some language units, the abstract expressions evoke no such images. The important role of imagery in the phraseology is connected with the fact that nominal, adjectival and verbal components of phraseologisms are often situated on the level of the so called basic level categories, i.e. categories with a special psychological status, which are acquired in the process of language acquisition at first, with a high frequency in the every-day language, which are evoking the mental imagery. A basic level categorie is for example DOG, which differs from the hierarchical higher placed term ANIMAL and the hyponym COLLIE, compare Rosch 1975.

The most of the idioms are functioning neither as dead metaphors, nor long words, they preserve also some of the expression creativity, which causes their ambiguity, semantic uncertainty, so called added value on the one hand and their ability towards variations and semantic innovations on the other. The results of the studies conducted on concrete cases prove that the phraseological motivation can be seldom reduced to one derivation operation: The meanings of idioms constitute usually in a complex network of shifts with a metonymic-metaphorical characteristics. Sometimes one can observe situations, in which different activated metaphors open contrary interpretative fields and the recipient may have to consider between different, competitive interpretations of an expression.

The habilitation work submitted is the first extended and multi-dimensional study on cognitive aspects of phraseology on the basis of contemporary theories of the cognitive linguistics with a special consideration of the cognitive grammar R. Langacker's, theory of the embodied cognition G. Lakoff's, updated version of the conceptual metaphor and metonymy G. Lakoff's and M. Johnson's and Grounded Cognition L. Barsalou's. The monography provides deeper insights into complex and subjective characteristics (which is therefore reluctantly analyzed in many studies) of the idioms' semantic features: the motivation and the phraseological imagery. The main feature of the phraseological units (of the same importance) – the idiomaticity – appears in the cognitive approach in a new light and experiences a move

from the peripheries towards the center of the linguistic research. The division into conceptual and epistemic metaphors with different conventionalization levels seems to be in view of the research conducted a quite important contribution for the explanation of the formation processes of phraseological meanings in their whole complexity. The metaphtonymies, implemented in the theoretical part and described on examples in the research part of the thesis, depict the temporary, scalar characteristics of the phenomena called the metonymy and the metaphor or, in a broader perspective: the literal and the metaphorical language.

The work's approach is interdisciplinary and may contribute to some of the linguistic branches: the view on the constitutive idioms' features – the motivation, imagery, idiomaticity in the holistic perspective of the cognitive linguistics and is a contribution to the general boarders of phraseology.

The achievements of the thesis: the semantic analysis of the idioms' meanings on the corpus examples, description of the variations and phraseological innovations and the phrasemes' tendency to broaden or to reduce their meaning compared with the dictionary paraphrases, description of the idiosyncratic use of some idioms, can be used in the phraseography and in the me-talexicography.

The importance of the corpus research for the lexicographical description of the language units is nowadays undoubtful, especially after the so called corpus revolution (Hanks 2012). The elaborated method of description of the meaning constitution of idioms can find application in the contrastive linguistics and within the contrastive translation research.

5. Description of other scentific research (artistic) achievements

My interests have been focused around following questions: (i) foreign language teaching and acquisition, (ii) general phraseology and the phraseological theory, (iii) metalexicography and phraseography, (iv) corpus linguistics and its application in the semantic research of idioms, (v) cognitive linguistics, (vi) cognitive aspects of phraseology. The effects of the research conducted were since 2008: 2 monographs, 18 articles in scientific journals (*Colloquia Germanica Stetinensia, Germanica Wratislaviensia, Applied Linguistics Papers, Studia Niemcoznawcze/Studien zur Deutschkunde, Linguistik Online, Linguistische Treffen in Wrocław, Języki Obce w Szkole, Annales Neophilologiarum*), 12 chapters in multi-author volumes and conference volumes, 3 reviews of scientific monographs. I also co-edited 3 monographs with many authors. I presented scientific papers in 9 international and two Polish scientific conferences (PTN, PTLS).

(i) foreign language teaching and acquisition

In the articles (A1, A3), chapters in monographs (R1, R2, R6) and conference lectures in the first years after the PhD-exam I worked on the problems of metacognition in the L2-acquisition and in the foreign language acquisition, with a special focus on the learner's strategies in this process. The article (A2) was inspired by the labs which had been led by me (German language

labs) – describes the most relevant theories of the role of the formal instruction in the process of the foreign language teaching. In 2011 I published the monograph *Gedächtnisstrategien im Fremdsprachenunterricht*, whose basis was the previous PhD-thesis.

M1 Sulikowska, A. (2011): *Gedächtnisstrategien im Fremdsprachenunterricht*. Dr. Kovač. Hamburg, pp. 254.

A1 Sulikowska, A. (2008): *Nauczyć, jak się uczyć – kilka uwag o treningu strategii uczenia się*. [in:] „Języki Obce w Szkole" 6/2008. 26-31.

A2 Sulikowska, A. (2009): *Gramatyka – uczyć czy nie? Rola instrukcji formalnej w świetle wybranych teorii akwizycji języka obcego*. [in:] „Języki Obce w Szkole" 5/2009. 19-26.

A3 Sulikowska, A. (2010): *Gedächtnisstrategien multimodaler Kodierung im gesteuerten Zweitsprachenerwerb*. [in:] „Annales Neophilologiarum" 4. 185-201.

R1 Sulikowska, A. (2008): *Zur Rolle der Organisation und Elaboration im Fremdsprachenunterricht*. [in:] R. Lipczuk. P. Jackowski (ed.): „Wörter und Wörterbücher. Übersetzung und Spracherwerb". Dr. Kovač, Hamburg, 191-208.

R2 Sulikowska, A. (2009): *Metakognitives Wissen. Über die Funktion gedächtnisstützender Lernstrategien*. [in:] H. Breuer. P. Mecner. K. Ruoho. W. Westphal (ed.): „Spracherwerbsforschung im Spannungsfeld von angewandter Linguistik und Pädagogik. Protokollband der Internationalen Konferenz Pobierowo 2008". Trainmedia. Berlin. 90-104.

R6 Sulikowska, A. (2012): *Zur Rolle der Wiederholungsstrategien im gesteuerten Fremdsprachenerwerb*. [in:] J. Mazurkiewicz-Sokołowska. W. Westphal. A. Gąszczyk (ed.): „Mehrsprachigkeit und Spracherwerb in Theorie und Praxis". Dr. Kovač. Hamburg, 171-183.

KM1 Sulikowska, A. (2008): *Über die Funktion gedächtnisstützender Lernstrategien im Fremdsprachenerwerb*. A scientific paper presented in an international conference: „Spracherwerbsforschung im Spannungsfeld von Angewandter Linguistik und Pädagogik". Pobierowo. 9-11.09.2008.

KM3 Sulikowska. A. (2011): *Wiederholungsstrategien im gesteuerten Fremdsprachenerwerb*. A scientific paper presented in an international conference: „Förderung der Mehrsprachigkeit. Interdisziplinäre Aspekte der Spracherwerbsforschung". Szczecin. 27-29.09.2011.

KK1 Sulikowska. A. (2013): *Rola strategii pamięciowych w sterowanej akwizycji języka obcego*. A scientific paper presented in the Polish PTN-conference: „Refleksja w uczeniu się i nauczaniu języków obcych". Wrocław. 9-11.09.2013.

(ii) **The general phraseology**

Undoubtfully, the increase of my phraseological interests was my participation in the research grant from the Ministry for Research and Academic Education. led by Prof. Dr. habil. Ryszard Lipczuk. with the title: *Frazeologizmy w słownikach polsko-niemieckich i niemiecko-polskich. Elektroniczny bilingwalny słownik frazeologizmów jako baza danych MySQL* (Phraseologisms in Polish-German and German-Polish dictionaries. The electronic. bilingual dictionary of phrasemes as the MySQL-database).

The necessity of phraseologisms' definition for the research conducted caused the first division (R4) in the multi-author monograph, co-edited by me *Frazeologizmy w słownikach niemiecko-polskich i polsko-niemieckich na przykładzie słowników Pons Duży Słownik i Langenscheidt Słownik Partner* (TZ1) (Phraseologisms in German-Polish and Polish-German dictionaries on the example of the dictionaries Pons Great Dictionary and Langenscheidt Dictionary Partner).

In 2015 *Linguistik online* published the article *Zur Entwicklung und zum Gegenstandbereich der deutschen und der polnischen Phraseologie*. (A11). With another author, J. Ignatowicz-Skowrońska, we tried to review the phraseology, its development history, definitions of the main terms, the area of research and the development tendencies in the Polish and German phraseological research.

A11 Ignatowicz-Skowrońska, Jolanta, A. Sulikowska (2015) *Zur Entwicklung und zum Gegenstandbereich der deutschen und der polnischen Phraseologie*. [in:] „Linguistik online" 74, 33-55. (%-participation 50% – 50%)

R4 Sulikowska, A., Dorota Misiek, Piotr Sulikowski (2012): *Frazeologizm w badaniach germanistycznych: Geneza myśli frazeologicznej, propozycje ustaleń terminologicznych i klasyfikacja*. [in:] R. Lipczuk, M. Lisiecka-Czop, A. Sulikowska (ed.): „Frazeologizmy w słownikach niemiecko-polskich polsko-niemieckich na przykładzie słowników *Pons Duży Słownik i Langenscheidt Słownik Partner*". Zapol, Szczecin, 9-42. (%-participation in the editor's works 40% A.S. – 30% D.M. – 30% P.S.)

(iii) Metalexicography und phraseography

An important area of my reseach are also metalexicography and phraseography. Within the project mentioned above *Frazeologizmy w słownikach polsko-niemieckich i niemiecko-polskich. Elektroniczny bilingwalny słownik frazeologizmów jako baza danych MySQL* I have co-founded the German-Polish Phraseologisms' Dictionary On-line (http://www.frazeologizmy.univ.szczecin.pl/index.php, dostęp 19.02.2019), I have also co-edited the multi-author monograph (TZ1) about the bilingual phraseological dictionaries. In scope of my research have remained equivalents of phraseological units in bilingual lexicographical works (A4, R3, R5, KM2), the choice of dictionary entries and the inclusion of the phraseological minimum / maximum in the dictionaries' macrostructure (A5, A6).

TZ1 Lipczuk, Ryszard; Lisiecka-Czop, Magdalena; Sulikowska, Anna (ed.) (2012): *Frazeologizmy w słownikach niemiecko-polskich i polsko-niemieckich na przykładzie słowników Pons Duży Słownik i Langenscheidt Słownik Partner*. Zapol, Szczecin, pp. 204. (%-participation in the editor's works 33.3% – 33.3% – 33.3%)

A4 Sulikowska, A. (2011): *Phraseologismen im zweisprachigen Wörterbuch. Anmerkungen zum Problem zielsprachiger Äquivalente im deutsch-polnischen Teil des PONS Großwörterbuches*. [in:] „Annales Neophilologiarum" 5, 109-119.

A5 Sulikowska, A. (2013): „*Ins Schwarze treffen – zur Erfassung und Behandlung phraseologischen Minimums DaF am Beispiel ausgewählter deutsch-polnischen Wörterbücher*". [in:] „Colloquia Germanica Stetinensia" 21, 241-255.

A6 Sulikowska, A. (2013): *Die Qual der Wahl – Einige Bemerkungen zu Auswahlkriterien der didaktisch relevanten Phraseologismen in phraseologischen Wörter- und Übungsbüchern.* [in:]: „Studia Niemcoznawcze" LI, 535-548.

R3 Sulikowska, A. (2011): *Zur Darstellung der Äquivalente von phraseologischen Einheiten im deutsch-polnischen Teil des PONS-Großwörterbuches.* [in:] R. Lipczuk, M. Lisiecka-Czop, D. Misiek (ed.): „Phraseologismen in deutsch-polnischen und polnisch-deutschen Wörterbüchern". Dr. Kovač. Hamburg. 161-174.

R5 Sulikowska, A. (2012) *Frazeologizmy i ich ekwiwalenty w słownikach dwujęzycznych.* [in:] R. Lipczuk, M. Lisiecka-Czop, A. Sulikowska (ed.): „Frazeologizmy w słownikach niemiecko-polskich polsko-niemieckich na przykładzie słowników *Pons Duży Słownik* i *Langenscheidt Słownik Partner".* Zapol. Szczecin. 173-204.

KM2 Sulikowska, A. (2011): *Zur Darstellung der Äquivalente von phraseologischen Einheiten im deutsch-polnischen Teil des PONS-Großwörterbuches.* A scientific paper presented in an international conference „Phraseologismen in deutsch-polnischen und polnisch-deutschen Wörterbüchern". Szczecin. 25-27.03.2011.

SŁ Komenda-Earle, Barbara; Laskowski, Marek; Lesner, Emil; Lipczuk, Ryszard; Lisiecka-Czop, Magdalena; Misiek, Dorota; Nadobnik, Renata; Sulikowska, Anna; Sadziński, Roman; Sadziński, Witold (2010-2012): *Niemiecko-polski słownik frazeologizmów online.* (http://www.frazeologizmy.univ.szczecin.pl/index.php, ostatni dostęp 10.02.2019, %-participation in the work – 5%)

(iv) Corpus linguistics and phraseography

The inadequacies in the records within the phrasemes' semantics in both monolingual and bilingual dictionaries started a series of semantic research of phraseologisms in the German language corpora. The articles A7, A8, A12 are elaborations of cases with sometimes bigger inadequacies between the lexicography and phrasemes' use excerpted, authentic examples.

In the publication R7 I conducted a semantic analysis on five idioms with the component *Hut*, which suggests a gender-conditioned restrictions of use (*jmd. zieht/zaubert etwas aus dem Hut, jmd. hat mit jmdm./etw. nichts am Hut, jmd. wirft den Hut in den Ring, jmd. nimmt den/seinen Hut, jmd. zieht vor jmdm./etw. den Hut*). The corpus research and the survey on the L1-speakers showed a tendency – not registered in dictionaries – to use 3 of 5 of these idioms exclusively for males.

A7 Sulikowska, A. (2013): *Kalt erwischt! Zwischen Phraseographie und Sprachgebrauch. Einige Anmerkungen zur Rolle der Korpusuntersuchungen in der lexikographischen Praxis.* [in:] „Colloquia Germanica Stetinensia" 22, 265-279.

A8 Sulikowska, A. (2014): *Das Idiom „in Watte packen" in der Phraseographie und im Sprachgebrauch.* [in:] „Colloquia Germanica Stetinensia" 23, 241-256.

A12 Sulikowska, A. (2015): *Zwischen Phraseographie und Sprachgebrauch. Das Idiom „ein heißes Pflaster" im Wörterbuch und im Usus.* [in:] „Germanica Wratislaviensia" 140, 271-286.

R7 Sulikowska, A. (2013): *Kann eine Frau den Hut nehmen? Zur Geschlechtsspezifik der Phraseologismen mit der Hut-Konstituente.* [in:] J. Mazurkiewicz-Sokołowska, D. Misiek,

W. Wespthal (ed.): „Sprachkontakte und Lexikon. Festschrift zum 65. Geburtstag von Prof. Ryszard Lipczuk". Dr. Kovač, Hamburg, 145-158.

(v) Cognitive linguistics – concepts, conceptualizations

The publications in this research area consist of articles explaining the main theses of the cognitive linguistics: the encyclopedic characteristics of conceptualizations, their dependence from general knowledge and experience, gathered with the time (R8, R9) and the role of conceptual metaphors in creation of conceptualizations to the hardly verbalizable concept of *depression* (R10). Another works, the multi-author monographs, co-edited by me (TZ2, TZ3) analyze relationships between concepts, conceptualizations and language.

TZ2 Mazurkiewicz-Sokołowska, Jolanta; Sulikowska, Anna; Westphal, Werner (ed.) (2014): *Konzeptualisierungen, Sprache und Diskurs.* Dr. Kovač, Hamburg, pp. 260. (%-participation in the editor's works 33.3% – 33.3% – 33.3%)

TZ3 Mazurkiewicz-Sokołowska, Jolanta; Sulikowska, Anna; Westphal, Werner (ed.) (2016): *Chancen und Perspektiven einer Emotionslinguistik.* Dr. Kovač, Hamburg, pp. 220. (%-participation in the editor's works 33.3% – 33.3% – 33.3%)

R8 Sulikowska, A. (2014): *Konzept- und Spracherwerb als kognitive Prozesse.* [in:] J. Mazurkiewicz-Sokołowska, A. Sulikowska, W. Westphal (ed.): „Konzeptualisierung, Sprache und Diskurs". Dr. Kovač, 79-108.

R9 Sulikowska, A. (2014): *Zur Einwirkung der Konzeptualisierungen auf die Elastizität der Bedeutung am Beispiel des Konzeptes HUND.* [in:] J. Mazurkiewicz-Sokołowska, A. Sulikowska, W. Westphal (ed.): „Konzeptualisierung, Sprache und Diskurs". Dr. Kovač, Hamburg, 55-78.

R10 Sulikowska, A. (2016): *Zur Konzeptualisierung der Depression aus der Perspektive der Betroffenen.* [in:] J. Mazurkiewicz-Sokołowska, A. Sulikowska, W. Westphal (ed.): „Chancen und Perspektiven einer Emotionslingusitik". Dr. Kovač, Hamburg, 37-56.

(vi) Cognitive and semantic aspects of phraseology

The most relevant area of my research in the last 4-5 years are the cognitive aspects of phraseology. Apart from the construction grammar, belonging to the cognitive research, which has been still very popular in German and is surely connected with the phraseology *sensu largo*, the cognitive idioms' investigations are not very common. In fact, the theory and methodology of the cognitive linguistics in the holistic paradigm is a reasonable basis for the explanation of the complex idioms' semantics and the phraseologisms' features remaining quite problematic for the traditional approaches (and therefore denied by some researchers, for example Häusermann 1977, Gläser 1986, Rothkegel 1973): their motivation and imagery.

The articles A9, A13, A14, A17 and the conference paper KM5 describe the role of motivation and mental imagery in the phraseology.

The articles A10, A15, R11 and conference papers KM4, KM6, KM7, KM8, KK2 emphasize the explanation of the two-area meaning construction processes, feedback between the literal and the phraseological meaning.

The process' dynamics between the two areas mentioned and its influence on the changes within the meanings of phraseologisms have been analyzed in the articles A16, A18, R12. One should mention that the aspects listed above remain in a close relationship, an attempt to describe the problematics of the idioms' meaning construction in a holistic and coherent way with the depiction of the process' dynamics has been made in the submitted habilitation work M2.

M2 Sulikowska, A. (2019): *Kognitive Aspekte der Phraseologie. Konstituierung der Bedeutung der Phraseologismen aus der Perspektive der Kognitiven Linguistik.* Peter Lang, Berlin, pp. 571.

A9 Sulikowska, A. (2015): *Zur Motiviertheit der Idiome am Beispiel des Phraseologismus ,ein heißes Pflaster'.* [in:] „Colloquia Germanica Stetinensia" 24, 171-189.

A10 Sulikowska, A. (2015): *Zwischen der wörtlichen und phraseologischen Bedeutung – Zur Semantik der metaphorisch motovierten Idiome aus der Perspektive der Kognitiven Grammatik.* [in:] „Linguistik online" 74, 133-148.

A13 Sulikowska, A. (2016): *Zur Rolle der Bildhaftigkeit in der Konstituierung der Semantik von Idiomen.* [in:] „Germanica Wratislaviensia" 141, 319-333.

A14 Sulikowska, A. (2016): *Phraseologische Motiviertheit im Lichte der CTM-Theorie und der Theorie des bildlichen Lexikons.* [in:] „Colloquia Germanica Stetinensia" 25, 169-188.

A15 Sulikowska, A. (2016): *Semantische Besonderheiten der Phraseologismen am Beispiel der Idioms ,ein hartes Brot'.* [in:] „Linguistische Treffen in Wroclaw 12. Phrasenstrukturen und Interpretationen im Gebrauch". 229-252.

A16 Sulikowska, A. (2016): *Wie entsteht die Bedeutung von phraseologischen Neologismen? Eine korpusgestützte Untersuchung der kognitiven Bedeutungskonstituierungsprozesse am Beispiel des Idioms ein dicker Brocken.* [in:] „Studia Niemcoznawcze/Studien zur Deutschkunde" LVIII, 469-486.

A17 Sulikowska, A. (2018): *Metapher, Metonymie und mentales Bild als Motiviertheitsmechanismen in der Phraseologie.* [in:] „Germanica Wratislaviensia" 143, 343-359.

A18 Sulikowska, A. (2018): *Niedookreśloność znaczeniowa idiomów z perspektywy semantyki kognitywnej i jej implikacje dla frazeografii.* [in:] „Applied Linguistics Papers" 25/3, 61–77.

R11 Sulikowska, A. (2017): *Zur Konstituierung der phraseologischen Bedeutung aus der Perspektive der Kognitiven Linguistik – eine Fallstudie.* [in:] R. Lipczuk, M. Lisiecka-Czop, K.H. Ramers (ed.): „Sprache und Wörterbücher in Theorie und Praxis". Dr Kovač, Hamburg, 193-212.

R12 Sulikowska, A. (2018): *Kognitive Mechanismen der Bedeutungserweiterung am Beispiel des Idioms ,in Watte packen'.* [in:] A. Gondek, A. Jurasz, J. Szczęk (ed.): „Einblicke – Rückblicke. Beiträge zur deutschen Phraseologie und Parömiologie aus intra- und interlingualer Sicht". Schneider Verlag Hohengehren, Baltmannsweiler, 77-92.

KM4 Sulikowska, A. (2013): *Kognitive Aspekte der Semantik von Idiomen.* A scientific paper presented in „Kolloquim zu den Schlüsselbegriffen der Angewandten Linguistik: Die Kognitive Wende und ihr Einfluss auf die angewandte Linguistik: Cogito ergo sum – Descartes'Irrtum". Szczecin, 07. 06. 2013.

KM5 Sulikowska, A. (2014): *Motivation, Bildlichkeit und Idiom-Semantik.* A scientific paper presented in an international conference „Konzeptualisierungen – Sprache – Emotionen". Szczecin, 12-13. 09. 2014.

KM6 Sulikowska. A. (2016): *Semantischer Mehrwert der Phraseologismen aus der Perspektive der Enzyklopädischen Semantik. Eine Analyse nominaler Phraseologismen im authentischen Sprachgebrauch.* A scientific paper presented in an international conference EUROPHRAS 2016. Trier. 1-3. 08. 2016.

KM7 Sulikowska. A. (2016): *Eine harte Nuss – Zur Konstituierung der phraseologischen Bedeutung aus kognitiver Sicht.* A scientific paper presented in an international conference „Kommunikation für Europa. Sprache und Wörterbücher in Theorie und Praxis". Pobierowo. 14-17. 09. 2016.

KM8 Sulikowska. A. (2017): *Mechanismen der Bedeutungskonstituierung von Idiomen aus der Perspektive der Kognitiven Linguistik – eine Fallstudie.* A scientific paper presented in an international conference: „Intra- und interlinguale Zugänge zur deutschen Phraseologie und Parömiologie". Wrocław, 16.-18. 03. 2017.

KK2 Sulikowska. A. (2018): *Kognitywne mechanizmy konstruowania znaczeń frazeologizmów na przykładzie idiomu an die Pelle rücken.* A scientific paper presented in an 27th PTLN conference. Szczecin, 13-14.04.2018.

New research aspects and the scientific schedule

The next publications shall be contributions to the emotion linguistics *sensu largo*: I started to write on a monograph concerning the JOY conceptualization in Polish and German.

With Prof. Marios Chrissou (Kapodistrias National University in Athen) I am starting a research program about the conceptualization of PRIDE in Greek. German and Polish languages. A surely fascinating, but quite little analyzed and controversial scientific issue are relationships between the embodiment and the cultural experience and the influences on the conceptualizations of complex concepts like JEALOUSY. RESPECT, PRIDE etc. I started the introductory explications of these relationships on the example of conceptualizations of POLITENESS and NON-POLITENESS in the paper presented in the International Scientific Conference EUROPHRAS (KM9) and in the article. positive reviewed and accepted for being published. A19.

KM9 Sulikowska. A. (2018): *Ist die Höflichkeit embodied? Kognitive Aspekte der Höflichkeit und Unhöflichkeit in der deutschen Phraseologie und in der figurativen Sprache.* A scientific paper presented in an international conference EUROPHRAS 2018. Białystok. 10-12.09.2018.

A19 (artykuł przyjęty do druku. po recenzjach): *Embodiment und (Un-)Höflichkeit. Kognitive Aspekte kulturell geprägter Konzepte.* [in:] „Germanica Wratislaviensia" 144.

Literatura:

Croft, William (2003): *The role of domains in the interpretation of metaphors and metonymies*. [in:] R. Dirven, R. Pörings (ed.): Metaphor and Metonymy in Comparison and Contrast. Mouton de Gruyter, Berlin – New York. 161-206.

Feilke, Helmuth (1998): *Idiomatische Prägung*. [in:] I. Barz, G. Öhlschläger (ed.): Zwischen Grammatik und Lexikon. Forschungen zu einem Grenzbereich. Niemeyer, Tübingen. 69-81.

Fillmore, Charles J., Paul Kay, Mary C. O'Connor (1988): *Regularity and Idiomacity in Grammatical Constructions: The case of let alone*. [in:] Language 64/3, 501-538.

Glaser, Rosemarie (1986): *A Plea for Phraseo-Stylistics*. [in:] Kastovsky, Dieter/ Szwedek, Aleksander (ed.): Linguistics Across Historical and Geographical Boundaries: In Honour of Jacek Fisiak on the Occasion of his 50. Birthday. De Gruyter, Berlin – New York – Amsterdam, 41-52.

Hanks, Patrick (2012): *The corpus revolution in lexicography*. [in:] International Journal of Lexicography, 25(4), 398-436.

Hausermann, Jürg (1977): *Phraseologie. Hauptprobleme der deutschen Phraseologie auf der Basis sowjetischer Forschungsergebnisse*. Niemeyer, Tübingen.

Rosch, Eleanor (1975): *Cognitive Representations of Semantic Categories*. [in:] Journal of Experimental Psychology 104/3, 192-233.

Rothkegel, Annely (1973): *Feste Syntagmen. Grundlagen, Strukturbeschreibung und automatische Analyse*. Niemeyer, Tübingen.

Anna Sulikowska