

soldado, empujan al aislado a escribir, ya se trate de un libro, un diario o un comentario en alguna red social, para desahogarse, para analizar su vida y esperar encontrar una solución a su problema, o por lo menos un alivio, para informar sobre su condición; darles consuelo a quienes viven el mismo drama y para satisfacer su urgencia de dar a conocer, a través de imágenes y palabras, sus experiencias y sus puntos de vista. Por lo tanto, la necesidad de escribir para testimoniar y buscar el propio yo, que se ha mencionado antes y que es un tema que se reitera de forma explícita e implícita a lo largo del libro, representa un elemento en común entre el hombre de nuestros tiempos y los autores presentados y hace que el lector conecte y empatice con ellos.

Por todo lo que se ha comentado, se puede decir que *Literatura de Entreguerras* representa una válida base para aprender más acerca de las grandes guerras y la cultura de aquellos años desde perspectivas territoriales e ideológicas distintas y, sobre todo, para reflexionar sobre el pasado, el presente y el futuro acompañados de la mano de sus autores, de los escritores mencionados, de las obras analizadas y de sus protagonistas.

[Silvia CATALDO]

Delibegović Džanić, Nihada and Sanja Berberović. *Conceptual Integration Theory in Idiom Modifications*. Valencia: Publicacions de la Universitat de València, 2019. ISBN 978-84-9134-534-3

This book was published Publicacions de la Universitat de València in the series *English in the world*. Although it deals with a very specific area of linguistics, it is equally intriguing both for researchers in cognitive linguistics and phraseology and students of linguistics.

The long-standing view that idioms are formally and also semantically fixed has been challenged and many studies have shown that idioms are indeed flexible both structurally and semantically to varying degrees. We often come across examples of creatively used idioms, with their original structure disrupted and their semantics affected in the process. This book investigates the phenomenon of innovation and creativity in the use of phraseology and examines the limits to innovation, i.e. it questions whether modified idioms are choreographed by a set of principles or constraints and whether these principles are coherent. Conceptual Integration Theory is used to analyze modified phraseological units in order to provide insights into mechanisms which regulate their creation and cognitive organization. This book investigates the phenomenon of innovation and creation in

phraseology and examines the limits of the first one, that is, it addresses the issue whether the modified idioms are organized by a set of principles or restrictions, and whether these principles are consistent at all. The theory of conceptual integration is used here to analyze modified phraseological units in order to provide insights into the mechanisms that regulate their creation and cognitive organization.

At the beginning of the book there is a brief introduction which provides essential background information about the research and methodology. The authors state their hypotheses involved and elaborate on their own choice of the theoretical framework and methodology which will be applied in this book.

The second chapter gives an overview of phraseology as a separate linguistic discipline and its close connection to cognitive linguistics. This short chapter serves as an introduction to the next chapter on idioms and idiomatic expressions. In the third chapter the authors extensively discuss different definitions of idioms, as well as their characteristics and classification. The authors also provide insights into cognitive linguistic view of idioms which, as the authors of this book put it “represents an alternative to the traditional view, according to which idioms are understood as expressions that are independent of any conceptual system and whose meaning cannot be predicted from the meaning of their constituents”. In this chapter authors also discuss different approaches to classification of idioms in terms of their modifiability. After discussing different classifications, the authors opt for the one suggested by Omazić (2015) in *Phraseology through the looking glass*, which has served as the basis for the analysis of the selected examples in chapter five. These are syntagmatic and pragmatic modification, lexical modification and structural modification. Syntagmatic and paradigmatic modification involves adjective gradation, pluralization, and negation of positive expressions and affirmation of negative statements. Lexical modification is further subdivided into substitution, addition and extension. Structural modification involves four subtypes: blending, clipping, permutation and reconstruction.

Chapter four provides the overview of the Conceptual Integration Theory, which presents the theoretical framework for this study. The theory was proposed by Fauconnier & Turner in 1993, as an extension Fauconnier's (1985) mental space theory. The basic ideas behind conceptual blending theory have since been elaborated in the works of Fauconnier & Turner (2006 [1998], 2000, 2002), Turner & Fauconnier (1995, 1999, 2003), Turner (2007, 2014), Coulson & Oakley (2000), Grady et al. (1999). Conceptual blending is essential for the simplest kinds of thought

and conceptual integration is an unconscious activity embedded in every aspect of human life (Fauconnier and Turner, 2002:18).

Chapter five presents an extensive analysis of sixty-seven modified idiomatic expressions divided into seven categories depending on the type of modification they exhibit: formal blending, clipping, permutation, reconstruction, addition, substitution and mixed types (permutation and clipping, addition and clipping, substitution and clipping, substitution and addition). Modification mechanisms are explained using the postulates of the Conceptual Integration Theory. A set of vital relations and governing principles, suggested by Fauconnier and Turner (2002) are tested on selected examples to see which vital relations and governing principles are present and therefore regulate the relations within the conceptual integration network.

In chapter six the authors provide concluding remarks stating that this study has shown that the Conceptual Integration Theory can be used to analyze modified phraseological material, in order to provide insights into mechanisms which regulate its creation and cognitive organization. The theory not only provides insights into the way we produce modified and blended figurative expressions, but will also give clues about the ways in which we cognitively process them. The Conceptual Integration Theory provides us with the key for unlocking the internal cognitive choreography of idiom modifications.

We can conclude that, from a theoretical and methodological perspective, this book represents an important contribution to contemporary research in the field of phraseology, highlighting its new methodological tools for description of phraseological units. This book then can be recommended to those who are interested in comprehensive analysis of idiom modifications.

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