Paremiological and paremiographic contributions of Spanish research groups

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Abstract

The work of pioneers in paremiological and paremiographic research, such as the Finnish Matti Kuusi, the Russian Grigori Permiakov, the Americans Wolfgang Mieder and Shirley Arora, the Estonian Arvo Kirkmann and the French Louis Combet, is very commendable. This work is complemented by the contributions made by paremiological and paremiographic research groups, such as the Spanish groups, due to the great relevance and novelty of their scientific production (open access online databases, such as *ParemioRom* and *Refranero multilingüe*), as well as the variety and originality of their activities (a doctoral programme, videos on an educational channel, a great variety of conferences and seminars, summer courses, radio interventions). This article describes and analyses the role that Spanish research groups have played and are still playing in favour of the consolidation of paremiology and paremiography, in particular FRASEONET (University of Santiago de Compostela), FRASEMIA (University of Murcia) and PAREFRAS (University Complutense of Madrid).

Keywords:
Paremiology.
Paremiography.
Proverb.
Research group.
Spain.

Resumen

Título: Aportaciones paremiológicas y paremiográficas de los grupos españoles de investigación

Muy loable es la labor de los pioneros en la investigación paremiológica y paremiográfica, como el finés Matti Kuusi, el ruso Grigori Permiakov, los estadounidenses Wolfgang Mieder y Shirley Arora, el estonio Arvo Kirkmann o el francés Louis Combet. A esta labor se unen las aportaciones realizadas por los grupos de investigación paremiológica y paremiográfica, como los grupos españoles, por la gran relevancia y novedad de su producción científica (bases de datos consultables en línea y de acceso gratuito, como *ParemioRom* y el *Refranero multilingüe*), así como la variedad y originalidad de sus actividades (un programa de doctorado, vídeos en un canal educativo, jornadas y seminarios, cursos de verano, intervenciones radiofónicas). Este artículo describe y analiza el papel que han desempeñado y están desempeñando los grupos de investigación españoles en favor de la consolidación de la paremiología y la paremiografía, en particular FRASEONET (Universidad de Santiago de Compostela), FRASEMIA (Universidad de Murcia) y PAREFRAS (Universidad Complutense de Madrid).

Palabras clave:
Paremiología.
Paremiografía.
Refrán.
Grupo de investigación.
España.

Résumé

Titre : « Contributions parémiologiques et parémiographique des groupes espagnols de recherche ».

Le travail de recherche parémiologique et parémiographique des pionniers tels que le finlandais Matti Kuusi, le russe Grigori Permiakov, les américains Wolfgang Mieder et Shirley Arora, l'estonien Arvo Kirkmann et le français Louis Combet, mérite d'être

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souligné. Cette tâche est complétée par les contributions des groupes de recherche parémiologique et parémiographique, en particulier les groupes espagnols grâce à la grande pertinence et à la nouveauté de leur production scientifique (bases de données consultables en ligne et accessibles gratuitement, comme *ParemioRom* et le *Refranero Multilingüe*), ainsi que pour la variété et originalité de leurs activités (un programme de doctorat, des vidéos dans un canal éducatif, des journées et des séminaires, des stages d'été et des interventions à la radio). Cet article décrit et analyse le rôle que les groupes de recherche espagnols ont joué et continuent à jouer en faveur de la consolidation de la parémiologie et de la parémiographie, particulièrement FRASEONET (Université de Santiago de Compostela), FRASEMIA (Université de Murcia) et PAREFRAS (Université Complutense de Madrid).

Mots-clés: Parémiologie. Parémiographie. Proverbe. Groupe de recherches. Espagne.

INTRODUCTION

Paremiological and paremiographic research in Spain follows different paths from those existing in other countries, in which the work of pioneers stands out, such as the one performed by the Finnish Matti Kuusi, the Russian Grigori Permiakov, the Americans Wolfgang Mieder and Shirley Arora, the Estonian Arvo Kirkmann or the French Louis Combet. The foundation in 1993 of the journal *Paremia* (Asociación Cultural Independiente), the first Spanish journal and the second in the world –after *Proverbium*– dedicated to short and judgmental statements, favoured scientific exchange and served as a meeting point for specialists in paremiology and paremiography. This journal played an important role in the organization of the *I International Congress of Paremiology* (April 1996, University Complutense of Madrid)[2]. Thanks to this congress, a hundred specialists from sixteen countries met, which contributed to the recognition of proverbs as an object of scientific study and, consequently, to the promotion of paremiological research in Spain. In addition to presenting the theories of prestigious theorists such as Wolfgang Mieder, Temistocle Franceschi, Shirley Arora, Louis Combet, Jesús Cantera, Gotzon Garate or Alberto Zuluaga, this scientific event served not only to promote scientific exchange but also the birth of work teams focused on the study of paremias, such as the team made up of five paremiologists (Jesús Cantera, Germán Conde, Javier Calzacorta, Mercedes Burrel and Julia Sevilla). As a result, *877 Spanish proverbs with their Catalan, Galician, Basque, English and French correspondence* were published collectively (Madrid 1998). It is an important paremiographic and paremiological contribution, for it contains the first corpus of paremias together with its research that has been published with this linguistic combination in Spain. It is one of the many contributions made by such work teams, the number of which is increasing and should therefore be given the attention it deserves.

One fact is decisive in this increase: the approval in 2004 of a regulation for the creation of research groups. This made it possible to formalize the team research that was being carried out. Thus PAREFRAS (University Complutense of Madrid, 2004), FRASEONET (University of Santiago de Compostela, 2007) and FRASEMIA (University of Murcia, 2009) are born. Some phraseological research groups born in these years devote special attention to paremias, among them, FRASYTRAM (*Phraseology and multilingual translation*, University of Alicante, 2005, directed by the phraseologist and French expert Pedro Mogorrón Huerta).

Several other groups that existed long before the 2004 regulations also deal with the study of phraseological units (PUs, both phraseologisms and paremias), although this is not their main research line, as is the case with the *Experimental and Typological Linguistic Group* (GILTE, HUM 422, University of Granada; directed until 2017 by Juan de Dios Luque Durán and later by

[2] The results of this congress can be consulted in no. 6 of the journal *Paremia* https://cvc.cervantes.es/Lengua/paremia/indice/numero6.htm

Antonio Pamies Bertrán) or LEXYTRAD (*Lexicography and translation*, HUM 106, currently directed by Gloria Corpas Pastor).

In recent years, these groups have been joined by another group type: by teaching innovation groups. Such is the case of INNFRAS (*Teaching Innovation Group of Phraseology, Phraseodidactic and Phraseological Translation*, University of Murcia).

The aim of this article is to present and analyse the main paremiological and paremiographic contributions of the Spanish research groups and teaching innovation groups.

1. SPANISH RESEARCH OR TEACHING INNOVATION GROUPS IN PAREMIOLOGY AND PAREMIOGRAPHY

In Spain there is neither a research group nor a teaching innovation group dedicated exclusively to paremiology or paremiography. The ones created since 2004 reflect the reality of today's society: paremiologists and paremiographers also study other PUs or work in collaboration with phraseologists and phraseographers; moreover, many phraseologists are interested in PUs, both in phraseologisms and in paremias, since they consider phraseology in a broad sense (as the discipline that studies all PUs), although they are more committed to the study of phraseologisms. Several groups respond to this reality: the research group UCM 930235 *Phraseology and paremiology* (PAREFRAS, UCM, 2004), FRASEONET (GI 2061, *Phraseology and Paremiology Group*, University of Santiago de Compostela, Lugo campus, 2007) and FRASEMIA (*Phraseology, paremiology and translation*. E0B6-01, University of Murcia, 2009).

The creators and leaders of PAREFRAS were two teachers-researchers of the UCM: the phraseologist and Germanist M.ª I. Teresa Zurdo[3] and the paremiologist Julia Sevilla Muñoz. As shown on its website, PAREFRAS has two main objectives: on the one hand, the creation of a national and international network of paremiological and phraseological research; on the other hand, the interdisciplinary and interlinguistic study of stable linguistic units (short and sententious statements or paremias, mainly proverbs, and expressions or phraseologisms), aimed at language teaching, translation and linguistics from Spanish as a nexus to other working languages. This study can be approached from phraseology and paremiology, phraseography and paremiography, applied linguistics, translatology, documentation, ethnolinguistics, discourse analysis, language and literature didactics.

The creator of FRASEONET[4] was the phraseologist and French expertise M.ª Isabel González Rey (Department of French and Italian Philology, USC), who leads it since then. Its objective is the study of PUs in the fields of phraseology, phraseography, phraseodidactics or phraseo-traductology.

The FRASEMIA Group (*Phraseology, Paremiology and Translation*. E0B6-01, University of Murcia, 2009) has had several people in charge. Currently the head is the phraseologist and italianist Pablo Zamora Muñoz. Its objective is to investigate PUs in the fields of phraseology, paremiology, phraseography, paremiography, pragmatics, semantics, diachronic linguistics, didactics, translatology and cognitive linguistics.

These research groups were joined in 2016 by INNFRAS, the group of Teaching Innovation *Phraseology, Phraseodidactics and Phraseological Translation*, made up of members of FRASEMIA and led by Manuel Sevilla Muñoz.

[3] She was one of the leaders of PAREFRAS until her retirement. Julia Sevilla is still leader of PAREFRAS.
[4] Germán Conde Tarrío and Pilar Río Corbacho were members of PAREFRAS until the creation of FRASEONET, a group in which they remained until their retirement.

2. PAREMIOLOGICAL AND PAREMIOGRAPHIC CONTRIBUTIONS OF SPANISH RESEARCH AND TEACHING INNOVATION GROUPS

The work being carried out by these groups in favour of paremiology and paremiography is immense and praiseworthy, a work that revolves mainly around the following axes: publications, scientific meetings, as well as training and knowledge transfer.

2.1. Publications

The scientific production of these groups is very wide-ranging and has a great international projection: databases, individual and collective works, didactic materials, monograph collections, etc.

2.1.1. Individual works

Until the creation of the research groups, there was a predominance of individual publications, whether in books, book chapters or articles. The following works are worth mentioning: *Paremiología* (1987) by Maria Conca; *Hacia una aproximación conceptual de las paremias francesas y españolas* (1988) by Julia Sevilla Muñoz; *Los ciclos del pan y del vino en las paremias hispanas* (1996) by Esther Forgas Berdet; the 30 articles of paremiographical nature published in the journal *Folklore* since 1983, mostly written by Juliana Panizo Rodríguez[5]. As for articles of a paremiological nature, the journal *Paremia* has been contributing to its dissemination since 1993.

The establishment of quality criteria in the evaluation of research groups as well as in university research, has centralized the publication of individual works in indexed journals. That is the reason that scientific journals try to comply with them. In addition to the journal *Paremia*, other journals host paremiological essays, for example:

-- journals dedicated to phraseology and paremiology, such as *Cadernos de fraseoloxía galega* (Ramón Piñeiro Research Centre in Humanities);

-- linguistic journals, such as *Language Design* (University of Granada), *Estudios de Lingüística del Español, ELiEs* (University of Navarra) or *Rilce* (Revista de Filología Hispánica, University of Navarra);

-- journals on popular literatures or cultures, such as *Culturas populares* (University of Alcalá, eight numbers were published between 2006 and 2009).

These aforementioned quality criteria led to the publication of many of these researches in journals from other countries, such as i.a. *Proverbium* (University of Vermont) or *Literaturas populares* (UNAM).

2.1.2. Collective works (databases)

After the creation of research groups, there is a gradual increase in the number of team essays or participations in collective works, such as databases. The granting at the beginning of the 21st century of state-funded paremiological research projects means that the results are disseminated not only in individual (articles or monographs) or collective (books) publications, but mainly in databases, thanks to the application of ICTs. Such is the case of *BADARE* and the *Refranero multilingüe*[6], which collect the results of research projects of the National R&D Plan. In the case of BADARE, it is a project collecting on a database proverbs of the calendar and the weather of Romania (2005-2008, HUM2005-01330, funded by the Ministry of Education and Science), which also had an extension (FFI2008-02998/FILO, 2008-2011, funded by the Ministry of Science and Innovation). These two

[5] See https://funjdiaz.net/folklore/index_listado.php?t=refranes&pag=1 [25/5/2019].

[6] See https://cvc.cervantes.es/lengua/refranero/Default.aspx [24/5/2019].

projects were followed by a third called *ParemioRom*[7] (FFI2011-24032, funded by the Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness, 2011-2014, extended until 31 December 2015).

The aim of the database called *ParemioRom* is to explore new ways to investigate romance paremiology, specifically meteorological proverbs and their territorial or geolinguistic dimension. *ParemioRom* takes as its starting point BADARE, whose proverbs come from the selective emptying of data extracted from linguistic atlases, dialectal monographs, paremiological collections and other sources related to Romania.

The main researcher of the three projects was the Romanist José Enrique Gargallo (University of Barcelona), member of PAREFRAS since its creation in 2004. The project researchers are linked to Portuguese, French, Italian and Spanish universities.

The purpose of *ParemioRom* is to provide a base that allows the geolocation of proverbs and enables the geographical interpretation of *paremical types* or *paremiotypes*[8], such as those relating to rainbows, afterglows, the *cielo aborregado* (Spanish name for altocumulus clouds). In addition to these main goals, others are pursued, such as carrying out prospections on the borders of Romanesque Europe (Germanic and Slavic areas) and outside the European continent (particularly in Latin America), as well as the development of selective field work from oral sources. This way, the preparation of geoparemiological interpretative works in Romania is facilitated.

The design of the paremiographic cards follows a philological criterion, as they include textual, linguistic, conceptual, documentary and geoparemiological data:

- The textual data contains the text or proverb, the literal translation, the gloss and comments on the variants or their geolocation;
- Data classified by languages refer to languages or linguistic varieties. There 38 languages or linguistic varieties in this research: Portuguese from Portugal and overseas, Galician, Spanish from Spain and the American Continent, Catalan and the Ibero-Romance area as a whole, Occitan, French, varieties of Oïl and Franco-Provençal, Italian and Italo-Romance varieties (including Sardinian), Romansh, Ladino Dolomitic, Friulian and Romanian, Romance languages of Istria. By way of illustration, we cite a selection of proverbs alluding to Saint John's Day:

  A augha en san Juan mata o viño e non dá pan – Galician
  Agua pa' San Juan quita vino y no da pan – Aragonese
  Agua por San Juan, quita vino y no da pan – Spanish
  El agua en san Juan tolle el viño y non fai pan – Asturian

- Conceptual data are gathered around three categories or thematic areas (chronology, meteorology and general thematic area); in addition, categories have subcategories, such as festivities for chronology; i.e. on the categorization of the Italian proverb "A San Martino, l'inverno è vicino" *winter* and *San Martin de Tours* are mentioned in chronology and *cold* in meteorology.
- Documentary data record the bibliographical references of the consulted written sources, which represent nearly two hundred.
- The geoparemiological data are linked to a synthesis map of the paremiotype to which the proverb in question belongs.

[7] See el.ub.edu/paremio-rom/es/páginas/contenidos [24/5/2019].

[8] *Paremiotype* understood as "a formula or abstraction under which similar proverbs are accepted in their formal structure and semantic content, even knowing the flexible nature of such factors in some cases" (http://stel.ub.edu/paremio-rom/es/atlas/atlas-de-paremiorom-apr-presentaci%C3%B3n [24 May 2019].

The access to the paremiological files can be done in Spanish, English or Catalan, although for practical reasons the comments of the files are in Spanish in the three versions and the glosses or literal quotations are in the original language. There are more than 13,200 proverb cards, of which 8,384 (by February 2016) present some kind of geolocation.

The main novelty of *ParemioRom* lies in being the first atlas of meteorological proverbs of Romania[9], in offering Romance varieties of the meteorological or calendar proverbs, as well as in locating the paremiotypes and their forms. For example: *Entre marzo y abril sacan a mayo florido y hermoso*[10] is a simplified version of the paremiotype *Marzo ventoso y abril lluvioso sacan a mayo florido y hermoso.*

As for the *Refranero multilingüe*, it was also launched in 2005 to disseminate a substantial part of the results of five research projects: *El mínimo paremiológico* (HUM2005-03899, 2005-2008), funded by the Spanish Ministry of Education and Science; Extension of the project *El mínimo paremiológico* (FFI2008-02681/FILO, 2008-2011), funded by the Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation; PAREMIASTIC (FFI2011-24962, 2012-2014), and PAREGRELA (FFI205-63738-P, 2016-2018), the latter two funded by the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness. In addition to these projects, there is a project funded by the Government of Taiwan: *From the Chinese translation of the Spanish multilingual dictionary Refranero multilingue to the applied digital teaching of cross-cultural allusions* 從「多國語言熟語集諺典」中文翻譯到數位跨文化典故教學 (2017-2018).

The *Refranero multilingüe* is the result of joint research by Spanish and foreign specialists (Croatians, Greeks, Italians, French, Poles, Romanians, Russians, etc.), led by M.ª I. Teresa Zurdo and Julia Sevilla; all members or collaborators of the PAREFRAS Group. Among the collaborators there are many young researchers.

The aim of this proverb collection is to spread Spanish through proverbs, to facilitate the teaching/learning of Spanish as a mother tongue and foreign language, to provide a reference tool for translators and to promote research regarding popular wisdom. Therefore, the main criteria that apply to this database are didactic and translatological. Other criteria play an important role: the ethnolinguistic, the pragmatic and the documentary, as this database records preferably moral proverbs extracted from written sources and contrasted with oral sources, while including observations of a lexical or cultural nature. All this contributes to preserving the cultural heritage present in proverbs and other similar statements.

The originality of this tool lies in the linguistic combination and in the information provided on each Spanish paremia. To date, the database contains more than 1600 paremias. This number is not closed, because it is increasing progressively, taking into account not only their belonging to the paremiological minimum but also their presence in proverbs, oral and written discourse (literary and journalistic texts).

The source language is Spanish. Each paremia includes the meaning, its possible variants (including variants of American Spanish) and synonyms, hypernyms and paremiological antonyms, the class of idea and type of paremia, markers of use, lexical and cultural observations, consulted sources[11], various contexts and the correspondences in other languages. The other official languag-

[9] The Italian dialectologist Temistocle Franceschi laid the foundations of geoparemiology with the Italian Paremiological Altante (API), a work initiated, but not fully published (Sardelli, 2010).

[10] Located in Uña (Cuenca) by *the linguistic (and ethnographic) Atlas of Castilla-La Mancha* (2003), led by Pilar García Mouton and Francisco Moreno Fernández.

[11] Monolingual, bilingual or multilingual repertoires, such as the work of Gotzon Garate *30.466 atsotitzak refranes proverbs proverbia* or DicAupro (*Dictionnaire automatique et philologique des proverbes français*), the database developed by Monique Coppens D'Eeckenbrugge, Jean-René Klein, Jean-Marie Pierret (Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium), in collaboration with Mirella Conenna (University of

es from Spain (Catalan, Galician and Basque) and a large number of other languages (Albanian, German, Classical Arabic and dialectal Egyptian, Chinese, Croatian, French, Classic and Modern Greek, Hungarian, Italian and its dialectal variants, Latin, Polish, Portuguese from Portugal and Brazil, Romanian, Russian) are also included. Correspondences include literal translations, possible variants, synonyms and antonyms, sources and contexts.

To locate paremias, in addition to the search engine by keyword or idea or by language, there is an alphabetical list of Spanish paremias. Likewise, the consulted sources are grouped alphabetically by language after the list of multilingual repertoires. In addition, the authors and collaborators, the linguistic teams and a brief curriculum of each author are listed.

The *Refranero multilingüe* is also enriched with a selection of didactic activities that contain suggestions to use them as a didactic resource in language, culture, literature or translation classes. The number of didactic activities is not closed either but grows progressively as teachers from all over the world send them in. This interactive character is also manifested in the possibility of sending comments of all kinds, in particular variants.

The following table lists the main features of both tools:

ParemioRom	***Refranero multilingüe***
Starting point →BADARE in 2005 continuity→ *ParemioRom* (2012-2014)	Started in 2005, online open access since 2009
Meteorological or calendar proverbs	mainly moral proverbs and some meteorological
Romania	without geographical limitation
Romance languages	Source language: Spanish Languages of study without limitation
philological, geoparemiological and documentary criteria	pragmatic, didactic, translatological, ethnolinguistic and documentary criteria
written sources from the last century and a half	written (without chronological limitation) and oral sources
enriched with synthesis maps	enriched with contexts and didactic activities
corrections and inclusion of specific data	in continuous review and update - systematic extension with the inclusion of proverbs in more languages

We can observe that both databases, although they have their own characteristics, complement each other in such a way that they provide an enormous volume of interesting data for the study of paremias of a popular nature and use. *ParemioRom* contains a certain number of synthesis maps and the *Refranero multilingüe* has included a section of didactic activities with suggestions for the teaching/learning of paremias in class (language, translation, literature or culture) or in seminars. Unfortunately, the lack of funding has not allowed the valuable contribution of synthesis maps to continue.

2.1.3. Other collective works

The creation of research groups involves the collaboration between several authors for the publication of books or the edition of collective works, coordinated on more than one occasion by members of two or more research or teaching innovation groups. An example of the first case can be found in the book *Refranes, otras paremias y fraseologismos en Don Quijote de la Mancha* (2005), written by Jesús Cantera Ortiz de Urbina, Manuel Sevilla and Julia Sevilla (all three

Bari Aldo Moro, Italy) and Fiorella Flamini (Catholic University of Louvain) for more than twenty years (http://cental.uclouvain.be/dicaupro/).

members of PAREFRAS at the time) and edited by Wolfgang Mieder at the University of Vermont as a supplement to the journal *Proverbium*. This work presents a new approach to the study of the PUs in Cervantes' text.

Regarding the second case, we mentioned *Innovación en fraseodidáctica. Tendencias, enfoques y perspectivas*, published in 2019 by Peter Lang and edited by Carlos Alberto Crida Álvarez and Arianna Alessandro, members of PAREFRAS and INNFRAS respectively. Carlos Crida has also participated in the edition of other collective publications, i.e.: *Fraseo-paremiología e interculturalidad* (2010) and *14+1 Meletes Fraseologias kai Paroimiologias. Fonética: / meletes fraseoloyias ke parimioloyias* (2015).

Within the collective works, it is worth mentioning another modality: the publication of a monographic number in an indexed magazine directed by paremiologists or phraseologists. Here is one of them: "El frondós arbre de la paremiologia", *Anuari de Filologia. Estudis de Lingüística*, no. 5, 2015, edited by José Enrique Gargallo Gil.

The consolidation of paremiology and phraseology motivates the creation of collections focused on these disciplines. Along these lines are the collection "Encuentros mediterráneos", "la Biblioteca fraseológica y paremiológica" and the collection "Fraseologia e paremiologia". Some groups, such as FRASYTRAM, try to pave the way for a series of publications in which not only the Spanish group participates but also foreign work teams. In this way, a collection of publications has been launched around the issue of fixation from a preferably translatological approach in order to facilitate exchanges between researchers on both sides of the Mediterranean, particularly between specialists from the University of Alicante, Tunisian universities and the University of Paris 13. This is how the collection "Encuentros mediterráneos" came to life, funded by the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation and edited by Pedro Mogorrón Huerta and Salah Mejri. From 2008 to 2014 five editions were published and received numerous contributions (written in Arabic, Spanish, English or French) to cover a wide range of the fixation problems, especially the difficulties encountered in switching from one language to another. We cite this collection because it includes nine paremiological studies (no. 2, 2009; no. 3, 2010 and no. 5, 2014).

Taking as reference point the books edited by Wolfgang Mieder or the *Yearbook of phraseology* of Europhras, the *Biblioteca fraseológica y paremiológica* is created in 2012, led by M.ª Teresa Zurdo and Julia Sevilla (PAREFRAS Group) and published in the web page of the *Centro Virtual Cervantes* (Cervantes Institute). The *Biblioteca* was created with the intention of housing researches on the main problems posed by PUs (locutions, proverbs, etc.) from different theoretical, methodological and practical application perspectives, as well as contributing to the conservation of the cultural heritage present in them. There are four series of this *Biblioteca*: monographs, minimum paremiological, repertoires and didactics, all in digital version and sometimes on paper.

The series "Monografías" includes researches of the PUs through a wide range of (linguistic, translation, literary, didactic, ethnolinguistic, psycholinguistic, etc.) approaches.

The series "Mínimo paremiológico" includes on the one hand researches on paremias, which, due to their validity in the current language, must be present in the teaching/learning of Spanish and on the other hand on correspondences with similar linguistic units in other languages.

In the series "Repertorios", repertories of Spanish PUs and of other languages of phraseological and paremiological interest are published, such as the so-called *refraneros clásicos*, i.e. those elaborated in the 16th and 17th centuries.

The series "Didáctica" includes methodologies and activities applicable in the language, literature, culture or translation class as well as in the self-training of these subjects, preferably following the suggestions of the *Common European Framework of Reference for Languages*. No.

1 contains *Proyectos de fraseología integrada para la enseñanza de ELE* (2018), edited by M.ª Ángeles Solano Rodríguez (member of INNFRAS) and Karolina Bielawska.

In imitation of the *Biblioteca*, the collection *Fraseologia e paremiologia* was born in 2018 in Bari (Italy), coordinated by Maria Antonella Sardelli, member of PAREFRAS. This collection aims to "offer a space to accommodate studies of a phraseological and paremiological nature, given the development stage of phraseology and paremiology in Italy" (Fernandez and Sardelli, 2019: 9). The first volume published in 2019 comprises a set of interesting linguistic and literary studies of the PUs in Cervantes' works.

The growing importance given to the teaching/learning of PUs is giving rise to more and more publications of a very varied nature, such as the aforementioned "Didáctica" series of the *Biblioteca fraseológica y paremiológica*, the didactic activities in the *Refranero Multilingüe* or the educational videos produced from 2016 to 2018 by the INNFRAS Group within the framework of several educational innovation projects, whose aim is to facilitate the teaching/learning of PUs through flipped class.

- "¿Flippeas o qué? Una experiencia de enseñanza y aprendizaje de la Fraseología aplicando el modelo Flipped Classroom. Introducción a la Fraseología y la Paremiología" (academic year 2016-2017), coordinated by Arianna Alessandro (2017).

- Another example is «Una experiencia de enseñanza y aprendizaje de la fraseología aplicando el modelo Flipped classroom. Fraseología y Traducción» (academic year 2017-2018), coordinated by M.ª Ángeles Solano. Disseminated in the educational channel of the University of Murcia, these materials can also be used in face-to-face, online or blended courses, as well as in self-learning.

2.2. Scientific meetings

The first congresses on paremiology were held at the end of the 20th century (Murcia 1995; Madrid 1996; Córdoba 1998)[12] and served to raise awareness of the proverb as an object of scientific study, to bring together scholars of the popular heritage and, consequently, to promote scientific exchange, which favoured the creation of work teams. The first congress, of a national nature, focused on Spanish proverbs; the other two, of an international nature, included paremiological studies of any language. We had to wait until 2006 for another similar event: the *Congreso internacional de fraseología y paremiología* (University of Santiago de Compostela), coordinated by members and collaborators of PAREFRAS. Significant changes were observed, since the event did not only welcome paremiologists but also phraseologists and, as a novelty, we could appreciate the presence of research groups, as well as teachers accompanied by their disciples or researchers with their doctoral students. The following year, in 2007, as mentioned above, the FRASEONET Group was created (based at the University of Santiago de Compostela). The international projection reached by the groups explains their participation in the organization of congresses in other countries, such as the congress *Paremiologia: classificazione, traduzione e tecnologie informatiche* (2008, University of La Sapienza, Rome), which had the collaboration of PAREFRAS. Since then, the number of scientific meetings of all kinds (congresses, seminars, seminars-exhibitions, workshops and courses, mainly in the framework of research projects) has multiplied inside and outside Spain, with the active participation in the organising committee and in the scientific committee of Spanish phraseological and paremiological research groups. In general, these events welcome both paremiologists and phraseologists. There were a few congresses

[12] *Primeras Jornadas de Filología Hispánica. Los refranes en español*, organized in 1995 by Ramón Almela of the University of Murcia. The *I Congreso internacional de paremiología* celebrated in the University Complutense of Madrid (1996) and the *II Congreso internacional de paremiología*, in the University of Córdoba (1998). The results can be consulted in the journal *Paremia*: no. 5, no. 6 y no. 8, respectively.

devoted only to paremias, some of which were organised by linguistic research groups, such as *Coloquio Sémantique, syntaxe et pragmatique du proverbe* (Madrid, 2015; Research Group UCM 930824 *Enunciación y semántica pragmática del francés*)[13]. There is a tendency to organise congresses on phraseology and paremiology, or only on phraseology, as can be seen in these events organised by various groups:

> - International seminar *Unidades fraseológicas y TIC* (2011, UCM), organized by FRASONET, FRASEMIA and PAREFRAS.
> - Congress *Fraseología, didáctica de lenguas y traducción* (2012, University of Santiago, Campus of Lugo), organized by FRASEONET, FRASYSTRAM, FRASEMIA and PAREFRAS.
> - Seminar Últimas *tendencias de la investigación fraseológica y paremiológica* (2017, Madrid), held by lecturers and researchers from several countries (Portugal, Croatia, Spain). The PAREFRAS (UCM), DISCYT (UPM) and FRASEMIA (UMU) Groups participated in its organization.

This coexistence between phraseologists and paremiologists does not prevent the organization of multiple seminars on paremiology or phraseology separately, such as the hundreds of seminars held by the PAREFRAS[14] Group, which deal with the study of PUs, including paremias, from very diverse approaches. The work of other groups is also commendable, such as the seven international events on phraseology organised by FRASYTRAM from 2006 to 2018[15], or the EUROPHRAS congresses held in Spain (2010 and 2019) and organised by Spanish groups[16].

3. TRAINING

The training of young researchers, students and teachers is very important for research groups. For this reason, PAREFRAS developed a doctoral programme at the UCM on phraseology and paremiology, open from 2004 to 2016. To date, this is the only doctorate programme in phraseology and paremiology. It had the participation of members of GILTE, FRASYSTRAM, FRASEMIA, FRASEONET, LEXYTRAD and PAREFRAS, besides prestigious specialists. Proof of the good results of this Doctorate programme can be seen in the fact that quite a few of its doctoral students are currently professors and combine teaching with research, generally focused on paremiology and phraseology. As this programme closed in 2016, nowadays PAREFRAS organizes doctoral training courses, mostly in collaboration with other groups (FRASEMIA, DYSCIT[17]). In addition, its members continue to direct doctoral theses on paremiology and phraseology. This explains the high number of doctoral theses on paremiological themes defended to date and co-directed by members of the groups PHRASEONET, PHRASEMY, PAREFRAS and FRASYSTRAM).

The training is also aimed at students at other university education levels and at teachers through courses or workshops. Thus, paremiologists from PAREFRAS have taken part in various teaching activities, such as those organized by the FRASEMIA Group (*Curso de fraseología española* for

[13] The colloquium was part of the research project *Marqueurs pragmatiques et oralité en linguistique historique du français* (FFI2013-41355-P, 2014-16). https://www.ucm.es/pragmahca/presentation

[14] See https://www.ucm.es/parefas/otras-actividades.

[15] All held in Alicante (2006, 2008, 2010, 2013, 2014 y 2016), but the last one, which was held in Perú (2018). See https://dti.ua.es/es/frasytram/proyectos-de-investigacion/jornadas-de-fraseologia-y-traduccion.html.

[16] These are linguistics or phraseology groups: Group GILTE: *EUROPHRAS* 2010. *Perspectivas interlingüísticas e interculturales en fraseología y paremiología* (University of Granada, 2010). Group FRASESPAL: EUROPHRAS 2019 *Productive Patterns in Phraseology* (University of Santiago de Compostela, 2019). Group LEXYTRAD: EUROPHRAS 2019 *Computational and corpus-based phraseology* (University of Málaga, 2019).

[17] UPM research group dedicated to the study of scientific and technical discourse.

translation students, Murcia, 2016; the summer course for teachers of Secondary Education in the framework of the Universidad del Mar, *Cine, literatura, cómics, textos especializados y mucho más: la fraseología nos rodea*, celebrated in 2017 in Mazarrón) or the association DICUNT (training courses for teachers of Spanish as a Foreign Language — ELE in Bari, Italy).

3.1 Knowledge transfer

The media have always played a transcendental role in the dissemination of the paremia studies, especially through publications and the doctoral programme. Aware of knowledge transfer importance, the groups organise activities outside the academic sphere to disseminate their knowledge and experience, with the aim of facilitating its understanding and exploitation. Hence the numerous interviews in radio programmes, which even become systematic collaborations (José Enrique Gargallo in the programme *Para todos la 2*, of Radio Televisión Española) or give rise to the creation of radio programmes (*Bari Vale* created by Maria Antonella Sardelli). Finally, it is worth mentioning the seminars held outside the university, either in the different headquarters of the Cervantes' Institute (Madrid, Athens, Vienna, Brasilia, etc.), in libraries (Municipal Historical Library of Madrid), in cultural centres, etc.

CONCLUSIONS

In addition to the great work carried out by the pioneers in paremiology and phraseology, the good work of the research groups, most of which have been created since 2004, has to be added in Spain. The year 2004 marks a turning point in paremiological and paremiographic research, as in that year quite a few of the current Spanish research groups were created. Many of the paremiological and paremiographic contributions are thanks to them or from teaching innovation groups: publications that disseminate the results of research projects, teaching materials, paremiographic databases with extremely useful paremiological information, collections of monographs and repertoires; all thanks in large part to the application of ICTs, as they make it possible to store a large volume of information and provide useful open-access tools not only for researchers but also for teachers and students, translators and interpreters.

The proliferation in Spain of research or teaching innovation groups related to paremiology is leading to the creation of a group network that also collaborates with groups from other countries. In this way, they are able to organise together very diverse activities: participation in research or teaching innovation projects, publishing collective works, co-directing doctoral theses, organising scientific meetings, holding seminars and courses, etc. This is a very different scenario to the one existing in other countries and even in Europe, where, although there are some research groups such as ALIENTO in France (INALCO-University of Lorraine in Nancy), the paremiological activity is developed largely thanks to associations (AIP-IAP, Portugal), associations of phraseology and paremiology (PHRASIS, Italy), phraseology (EUROPHRAS) or cultural (DICUNT, Italy). The praiseworthy work of these groups is favouring scientific exchange, the training of young researchers, students and teachers, as well as the knowledge transfer and the contribution of new theories, methodologies and tools. This means that Spanish groups are gaining international importance, as we can see in their participation in the organisation of international scientific meetings in and outside of Spain.

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