

UNIVERZITA PALACKÉHO V OLOMOUCI

Filozofická fakulta

Katedra anglistiky a amerikanistiky

**ENGLISH AND CZECH BODY IDIOMS. A COMPARATIVE
STUDY**

Bakalářská práce

Autor: Barbora Křístková

Vedoucí práce: Prof. PhDr. Jaroslav Macháček, CSc.

Olomouc 2014

Prohlašuji, že jsem tuto bakalářskou práci vypracovala samostatně a uvedla úplný seznam citované a použité literatury.

V Olomouci dne 18. 8. 2014

.....

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	4
2	THEORETICAL PART.....	5
2.1	Phraseology and Idiomatics	5
2.2	What is an idiom?.....	6
2.2.1	Elementary definitions	6
2.2.2	Advanced definitions	8
2.2.3	Definition of an idiom applied in the thesis.....	11
2.3	Methodology	11
2.3.1	Classification	11
2.3.2	Corpus compilation.....	14
3	PRACTICAL PART.....	15
3.1	Analysis.....	15
3.1.1	Absolute equivalents	16
3.1.1.1	Absolute equivalents proper	16
3.1.1.2	Similar equivalents	18
3.1.2	Relative equivalents	21
3.1.2.1	Relative equivalents proper	21
3.1.2.2	Partially different equivalents.....	26
3.1.3	Non-equivalents	28
3.1.3.1	Non-idiomatic equivalents.....	28
3.1.3.2	No equivalents found.....	31
4	CONCLUSION	35
5	RESUMÉ	37
6	WORKS CITED	40
	ANOTACE	42

1 INTRODUCTION

The aim of this thesis is a comparative study of English and Czech idioms containing lexemes 'head' and 'heart'. The study comprises the excerpt of English idioms and subsequent searching for their Czech counterparts. Thus compiled corpus is further divided into groups according to their mutual equivalency.

The theoretical part starts with the chapter introducing the discipline of phraseology and idiomatics in brief. That is, its historical placement, significant representatives and issues of this field. The source publication for this chapter is *Česká lexikologie* of authors Filipec and Čermák. Following chapters, the core of the theoretical part, thereafter deal with the basic unit of this field – an idiom. In order to define this unit, several dictionaries as well as specialized publications are consulted. Thus we encounter various view points on this peculiar unit and its features which subsequently lead to the creation of an idiom definition for the purpose of this thesis. Consequent chapters explain the methodology applied in this work. Firstly, the determination of the equivalency groups based on the contrastive classification as presented in the work *An Outline of English Phraseology* by Pavol Kvetko, however, with slight adjustments for the purpose of this thesis. In the second place, there is a chapter presenting the corpus compilation. English is a source language in this work. The Free Dictionary was chosen to be the key source for English idioms. Czech equivalents are excerpted from several both bilingual and monolingual printed dictionaries.

The practical part analyses the compiled material on the bases of the above mentioned contrastive classification, which considers the formal, lexical and semantic level of our examined equivalents. English idioms together with their Czech counterparts are classified into three main groups and six subgroups according to their equivalency. Those couples are listed in transparent tables and provided with the commentary or indication explaining the distinctive sign among the equivalents.

The last section summarizes the results of the analysis and it is accompanied by the concluding calculation.

2 THEORETICAL PART

2.1 Phraseology and Idiomatics

Phraseology and *idiomatics* (PI henceforth) are terms František Čermák uses to name independent branch of linguistics which deals with study, alternatively also with description, of peculiar linguistic units of various types which have resisted coherent description for a long period of time. It is *idioms* and *phrasemes* which are considered to be basic units of this field (Filipec and Čermák 1985, 166).

Theoretical development of PI falls into the 20th century, especially into the period after the Second World War – therefore it is regarded as relatively new branch. However, a part of the PI in a broader sense can be registered already in the ancient Greece and Egypt by the means of the collection of proverbs, which were rediscovered in the work of Desiderius Erasmus in the beginning of the 16th century. Among Czech works on this subject belongs for example *Moudrost starých Čechů* of Jan Amos Komenský (ibid).¹

Among Czech and foreign linguists who are interested with the discipline of phraseology and idiomatics belong František Čermák, Stanislav Kavka, Jiří Hronek, Charles Bally, Andrew Pawley, Uriel Weinreich, Adam Makkai, Leonhard Lipka, Igor Mel'čuk, Viktor Vinogradov or Natalia Amosova and many others.

The linguistic discipline of phraseology is former domain of Russian (or Slavonic) linguistic tradition within which the branch is considered to be independent, unlike the English (or Western) tradition which rather includes it within the lexical studies (Kvetko 2009, 14). The term of phraseology is non-terminologically also utilized for “words and phrases used in particular profession or activity” (Macmillan Dictionary 2014).

In the study field of phraseology we have to deal with many various dissimilarities. First of all, there is a fact that a united terminology for the central unit of the field has not been elaborated yet. “It is idiom and phraseme which seem now to be becoming more and more acceptable but they are still far from replacing hundreds of alternative and mostly traditional native terms used, for the same thing, in various

¹ For the further reading on the subject of the PI history, accurately the period of the 20th century, I suggest Kavka and Zybent's paper *Glimpses on History of Idiomatic Issues*.

European languages” (Čermák 2001, 2). Among other terms for this unit belong for example: ‘phraseological unit’, ‘word-combination’, ‘phrasal lexeme’ or ‘idiomatic expression’.

And what is more, there even is no united, clear and comprehensive definition of this basic unit, idiom or phraseme, which could be applied on its all possible variations. The issue of idiom definition is going to be discussed more deeply in the following chapter 2. 2.

2.2 What is an idiom?

The very word ‘idiom’ comes from Greek ἴδιος (idios), meaning “one’s own, peculiar, strange” (Flavell and Flavell 1992, 6). We can therefore say that an idiom is something strange in a language which does not follow common rules on both levels of semantics and grammar. Nevertheless, “idioms are not a separate part of the language, which one can choose either to use or omit; they form an essential part of the vocabulary of English” (Seidl and McMordie 1978, 11). In the following sections we will try to explore features which define an idiom. We will go from basic sources to those which are interested with this issue more deeply, presenting viewpoints of specialists of the field.

2.2.1 Elementary definitions

When we search for a basic definition of an idiom we consult general sources like dictionaries and encyclopaedias which will give us following explanations²:

Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English defines an idiom as “a fixed group of words with a special meaning which is different from the meanings of the individual words” (1990, 516).

² Above mentioned dictionaries offer more definitions of an idiom. However, these explanations are not relevant for the purpose of our thesis. For an illustration, *Webster’s New World Dictionary* contains following variations: ¹ “the language or dialect of a people, region, class, etc. “, ² “the usual way that the words of a language are joined to express thought”, ³ “a characteristic style, as in art or music” (1986, 213).

Crystal in *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language* presents two crucial features of an idiom: “The meaning of the idiomatic expression cannot be deduced by examining the meanings of the constituent lexemes. And the expression is fixed, both grammatically and lexically” (2003, 163).

Another definition from the *Webster’s New World Dictionary* says that an idiom is “a phrase or expression with an unusual syntactic pattern or with a meaning differing from the literal” (1986, 213).

The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English explains idiom as “a group of words established by usage and having a meaning not deducible from those of the individual words” (1995, 674).

From the above mentioned definitions we can conclude that the basic feature of an idiom should be its **semantic compactness**, i.e. the impossibility of deducing its sense from the individual meanings of the units included. Thus the idiomatic meaning (i. e. not the literal one) of for example ‘kick the bucket’ - ‘to die’ - obviously cannot be deduced neither from ‘kick’ nor from ‘bucket’.

Further, there is a mention about **grammatical** and **lexical fixedness**. Authors of *Dictionary of Idioms and Their Origins* Linda and Rodger Flavells in their publication state that “there is no idiom that does not have some syntactic defect, that fails to undergo some grammatical operation that its syntactic structure would suggest is appropriate” (1994, 6-7). As an example, besides other things, they present ‘hot dog’ and the impossibility of following structures:

(1) * *the dog is hot*, * *today’s dog is hotter than yesterday’s*, * *the heat of the dog*

This idiom is subsequently compared with non-idiomatic structure ‘hot day’ which allows all above mentioned operations (1994, 7).

By lexical fixedness we mean that we cannot make changes within the lexical components of an idiom (i.e. to replace or add some words). We can idiomatically ‘spill the beans’ and thus reveal a secret but when we ‘spill the lentils’ we just pour legume out of something. Lexical fixedness is also related to another feature of **stabilization**. By this we mean that various idioms are used in the way they were once stabilized, their meaning is understood and transparent among people and conventionally applied in suitable situations by language users.

2.2.2 *Advanced definitions*

Previous section gave us the elementary description of an idiom, now we are going to consult some specialized sources. Regrettably, even the basic features of an idiom that have been presented cannot be applied to every possible variation of our given unit. This is what Stanislav J. Kavka points on in his *A Book on Idiomaticity* where he mentions that some idioms allow slight lexical variations as for example in:

(2) *seize / grasp the nettle, chequered history / career, blue film / story / joke*

I would like to add that, in my opinion, the above mentioned idiom variations are deep-rooted and that in these cases the lexical substitution is intended and the expression is conventionally used by users of language. Therefore no problem arises from reading its idiomatic meaning. Chitra Fernando in her book *Idioms and Idiomaticity* particularizes this feature in her definition of an idiom by saying that idioms are “indivisible units whose components cannot be varied or varied only within definable limits” (1996, 30).

Kavka further mentions that some idioms permit grammatical operations within for instance a category of tense as in:

(3) *I came a cropper. , It spoke volumes for his knowledge.*

Syntactic variances Kavka considers hardly feasible (2003, 12). On the other hand, the publication *Idioms: Structural and Psychological Perspectives* by Martin Everaert et al. makes reference to possible syntactically flexible idioms stating (4) and (5) as representative examples. The modification of a noun does not have an impact on the idiomatic meaning. However, such modification is possible only within the group of so called ‘decomposable idioms’³ (1995, 284-285).

³ Authors of the book present three classes of idioms based on the Decomposition Hypothesis which works on an assumption that meanings of the individual parts of an idiom can contribute to the final figurative meaning of the phrase. The first class is ‘normally decomposable idioms’ such as ‘*to pop a question*’ parts of which ‘pop’ and ‘the question’ can be directly associated with ‘suddenly ask’ and ‘marriage proposal’. The second one is ‘abnormally decomposable idioms’ with exemplary expression ‘*carry a torch for someone*’. The ‘torch’ also refers to ‘warm feelings’ but rather metaphorically in this case. Authors further claim that individual parts of decomposable idioms have independent meanings and that is the reason why they can be modified. The last group, ‘nondecomposable idioms’, includes idioms

- (4) *He left no stone unturned.*
- (5) *He left no legal stone unturned.*

Previous paragraphs intend to emphasize that idioms are very heterogeneous units which do not form a unitary class of expression. Thus when we are trying to define them, which seems nearly impossible, we should not view even on its so-called basic features too strictly otherwise it would let us into the extreme.

That a single definition cannot be applied on every existing idiom form, Sam Glucksberg makes reference to in his publication *Understanding Figurative Language: From Metaphor to Idiom*. He presents there idioms as a continuum with completely semantically opaque expressions like “by and large” as one end of the continuum and relatively analysable “skating on a thin ice” as the other end of it (2001, 72).

We can associate semi-compositional expressions with the units known as ‘collocations’. Alan Cruse in his book *Lexical Semantics* says that one element which constitute such an expression has a meaning which is “highly restricted contextually, and different from its meaning in more neutral contexts” (1991, 40). Kavka, “following T. Nicolas”, refers to the restricted component as to ‘collocate’, and to the free one as to ‘base’, which has the same meaning as in any other free combination (2003, 13).

Leonhard Lipka also points out on idiom heterogeneity in his work *An Outline of English Lexicology: Lexical Structure, Word Semantics, and Word-Formation* where he says that “idioms are not a simple, homogeneous category” and that they can appear as single compounds like “callgirl” or complex expressions like “blow a raspberry” (1992, 96). Here arises another possible disagreement among linguists in the idiom issues and that is whether also one word expression can be considered as an idiom. Fernando claims that “idioms are commonly accepted as a type of multiword expression though a few scholars (Hockett, Katz and Postal) accept even single words as idioms” (1996, 3).

Stěpanova while giving a description of our unit, which is named ‘phraseological unit’ or ‘phraseme’ in her work, emphasises the feature of expressiveness as an important one. She claims that the phraseological unit is a unit

which parts do not refer to the final idiomatic meaning in any way. An example of such idiom is well-known *kick the bucket* which is regarded as semantically empty and syntactically frozen (1995, 284-285).

which is superfluous in the language system. The redundancy is, in her opinion, compensated just by the expressive function of the phraseme (2004, 8).

František Čermák considers anomaly as a constitutive characteristic in the discipline of phraseology. The anomalies include for example the impossibility of identifying the part of speech within an idiom component, or the absence of meaning of the separate component (2007, 30). As an English example we can present the idiom *'kith and kin'*. The component 'kith', for one thing, lacks a meaning when standing alone and, for another, this element does not occur in any other expression but for this peculiar one. Nevertheless, Čermák points out that phraseme and idiom cannot be delimited by only one anomalous feature. If the given combination lacks any anomaly, it is not considered as an idiom or phraseme (2007, 31). As the most convenient definition of idiom and phraseme he presents following formulation: "the phraseme and idiom is such non-model and fixed syntagma of elements of which (at least) one is with respect to the other a member of an extremely limited (both formally and, mostly, even semantically) and closed paradigm" (2007, 83). As we can notice, Čermák uses two-itemed naming for our unit. He explains that those titles are both differing and overlapping at the same time. If we analyse the peculiar expression from the formal aspect, we refer to it as to a 'phraseme'. When we are interested in semantic features we can use the term 'idiom' (2007, 33).

Nunberg, Sag and Wasow mention, besides those already discussed ones, more properties of our unit such as a figuration included in the idiom (metaphors, metonymies, hyperboles, etc.), proverbiality (idioms express repetitive situation of social interest) or informality (typical association with informal registers and popular speech). Authors do not forget to mention that those properties cannot be applied to all existing idioms (1994, 492 - 493).

Seidl and McMordie emphasize that "idioms are not only colloquial expressions, as many people believe" (1978, 12). We can notice them, apart slang, in both formal and journalistic style as well as in the poetry or music (ibid.).

We can observe that every linguist treats an idiom in a different way, stressing distinct features as the crucial ones. However, they also share some points of view, mainly the fact, that the idiom is a heterogeneous unit.

2.2.3 Definition of an idiom applied in the thesis

We had become acquainted with various linguistic viewpoints on the idiom issues and also with their attempts to give a definition of our unit. They all share one common opinion and that is, that a single definition of an idiom basically cannot be constituted because of the endless variedness within the class of these expressions. However, we need to adopt a statement which will serve as a definition of an idiom for the purpose of our thesis. Our definition is based on the already mentioned basic idiom features and runs:

Idiom is an expression which is (relatively) semantically compact, fixed both lexically and grammatically, and conventional among language users.

2.3 Methodology

In the previous sections we were dealing with the features peculiar for an idiom and we stated its definition which we will follow in our work. Following sections will present the methodology used in the practical part of our thesis, that is, the classification of the groups of equivalents and the corpus compilation.

2.3.1 Classification

In this work we will focus on idioms containing lexemes ‘head’ and ‘heart’. We will compare English idioms with their Czech equivalents relying on Pavol Kvetko’s contrastive classification as presented in his book *An Outline of English Phraseology* (2009, 52-55), though with a few adjustments for the purpose of the thesis. Kvetko’s classification consists of three main groups; first two groups are further divided into another two subgroups. In this thesis we will exclude Kvetko’s third group of ‘deceptive

equivalents⁴, mainly because of the fact that during our analysis only one instance of such equivalence was detected. On the other hand, we will add a group of ‘non-equivalents’ which is further divided into two subgroups. Our classification thus looks as follows:

- Absolute equivalents
 - absolute equivalents proper
 - similar equivalents
- Relative equivalents
 - relative equivalents proper
 - partially different equivalents
- Non-equivalents
 - non-idiomatic equivalents
 - no equivalents found

Absolute equivalents are those with “identical imagery, symbolisms, and literally or almost literally corresponding lexical component of their basic forms” (2009, 53).

Absolute equivalents proper have “the identical lexical and grammatical structures, symbolism and imagery in both languages” (ibid.).

Example:	<i>hang head</i>	<i>věšet hlavu</i>
----------	------------------	--------------------

Similar equivalents differ from the above mentioned by having some grammatically or lexically different pattern (number, word order, diminutive, preposition etc.). Imagery and symbolism remains the same.

Example:	<i>have one's heart on one's sleeve</i>	<i>mít srdce na dlani</i>
----------	---	---------------------------

⁴ Deceptive equivalents are those with the same lexical components but differing in their meaning. For example: *lose heart* ≠ *ztratit srdce*; *lose heart* = *ztratit odvahu*; *ztratit srdce* = *lose one's heart (to fall in love deeply)*.

Relative equivalents are semantically identical (or very close) but different in symbolism and imagery because of diverse lexical components.

Relative equivalents proper contain totally different lexical components, symbols and imagery. However, their meaning is (almost) identical.

Example:	<i>hold a gun to somebody's head</i>	<i>položít někomu nůž na krk</i>
----------	--------------------------------------	----------------------------------

Partially different equivalents “include idioms with different symbolism, imagery, stressing different properties, but containing at least one common (literally corresponding) lexical component” (2009, 54).

Example:	<i>steal someone's heart</i>	<i>získat něčí srdce</i>
----------	------------------------------	--------------------------

Non-equivalents, group created for cases in which English idiom either has no detected equivalent in Czech language or the equivalent is non-idiomatic.

Non-idiomatic equivalents are equivalents which are expressed in non-idiomatic way in the second language, the Czech one in our case.

Example:	<i>snap someone's head off</i>	<i>vynadat komu</i>
----------	--------------------------------	---------------------

No equivalents found is the last group for instances in which no Czech equivalents were found in our chosen dictionaries.

Example:	<i>cough head off</i>	<i>to cough long and hard</i>
----------	-----------------------	-------------------------------

2.3.2 Corpus compilation

In this thesis we will rely on The Free Dictionary (TFD henceforth) as our key source of English idioms. The dictionary per se is compiled of reliable sources such as *Cambridge Idioms Dictionary*, *Cambridge Dictionary of American Idioms* or *Mc-Graw-Hill Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs*. This online dictionary is very well organized, containing even separate idiom section which facilitates our research. The dictionary further particularizes the variation of English for which the phrase is peculiar. Non-idiomatic explanation as well as the exemplary sentence is also very convenient for our purpose of comparison because it enables us to understand the idiom properly from both formal and semantic points of view.

Czech equivalents will be sought in several both bilingual and monolingual printed dictionaries. One of them will be comprehensive dictionary the other ones are thematically specialized in idioms. While using the monolingual dictionaries we rely on the explanation they offer and on the support of the exemplary sentence List of the dictionaries along with their abbreviations, which will be used in our analysis for better orientation, can be seen right below.

WORK	AUTHOR	ABB
<i>Velký anglicko-český slovník</i>	Josef Fronek	FRO
<i>Slovník české frazeologie a idiomatiky (I-III)</i>	František Čermák	ČER (I-III)
<i>Sbírka anglických idiomů & slangu</i>	Tomáš Hrách	HRA
<i>Názvy částí lidského těla v české frazeologii a idiomatice</i>	Eva Mrháčová	EMR
<i>Anglicko-český slovník idiomů a ustálených rčení metaforických, obrazných a lidových</i>	Břetislav Kroulík Barbora Kroulíková	BKK
<i>Anglicko-český frazeologický slovník</i>	Milena Bočánková Miroslav Kalina	MBK

3 PRACTICAL PART

3.1 Analysis

In the previous section we explained our method of dividing English idioms according to equivalence with their Czech counterparts. As we mentioned many times, idioms are very miscellaneous category which cannot be bounded with only one definition. This applies also to our division. Some of our found units match with the category definition almost perfectly whereas the other ones may stay on their borders. Thus we should view on our analysis with certain benevolence and accept the content of our groups rather as a continuum of possible items.

According to the fact that the Czech equivalents were searched in several dictionaries, there is often also more than one example of the equivalents found. For a better orientation in our tables we will mention each equivalent in proper category. Thus may happen that the English idiom will appear more than once, however, with a different Czech equivalent and in different category.

In TFD several paremiological expressions, proverbs to be more accurate, were detected. Though they match our definition of idiom for this thesis' purposes we did not include them in our analysis. The reason is that our chosen dictionaries are not felicitous for seeking equivalents of such expressions. Therefore probably just list of English proverbs with no detected Czech counterpart would arise. Nevertheless, our corpus has considerably numerous representatives which are appropriately analysed.

We had also excluded some expressions marked by TFD as 'idiomatic' because we do not accept them as idioms. We consider these expressions as non-idiomatic, because they consist of full-meaning verb 'head', which we understand as 'go' or 'aim' and the goal complements in the form of various prepositions. We are talking about following expressions:

head back	to start moving back to some place
head for	to aim for or move toward someone or something
head out + head out after	to aim something outward

head at	to point or aim someone or something toward someone or something
head away	to turn and move away from someone or something
head in	to move into something head or front end first
head into	to direct someone or something into someone or something
head off to somewhere	to go somewhere
head toward	to be developing into something; to be moving toward a specific result

By way of contrast, expression like *head up*, which have the same construction, is considered as idiomatic, because its meaning is not ‘go/aim up’ but ‘to be in charge of something’.

3.1.1 Absolute equivalents

The group contains equivalents with identical or very close structure and meaning. Division of the group into another two subgroups brings even more accurate sorting of our excerpted idioms.

3.1.1.1 Absolute equivalents proper

‘Absolute equivalents’ is group of equivalents with a literal parallel between the observed English and Czech idioms. The table consists of four columns. The first one provides numbering, the second one shows the English idiom found in TFD, the next one its Czech equivalent and the last column marks the source of the Czech equivalent. This subcategory, I believe, does not need any additional commentary.

HEAD

1	a price on one's head (get/have/put/place)	(vypsat) odměnu na něčí hlavu	EMR
2	a roof over head (to have)	(mít) střechu nad hlavou	FRO
3	count heads → headcount	počítání hlav	FRO
4	hang head	věšet hlavu	FRO
5	have head in the clouds	mít hlavu v oblacích	MBK EMR
6	heads will roll	budou padat hlavy	FRO
7	lose head	ztratit hlavu	MBK EMR
8	make head swim/spin → my head is spinning	točí se mi hlava	MBK
9	on someone's head	(padat) na něčí hlavu	EMR
10	put heads together	dát hlavy dohromady	MBK BKK

HEART

11	(have) a heart of gold	(mít) srdce ze zlata	MBK
12	(have) a heart of stone	(mít) srdce z kamene	FRO
13	die of a broken heart	umřít na zlomené srdce	EMR
14	from the heart	od srdce	EMR
15	follow one's heart	jít za svým srdcem	EMR
16	(not) to have a heart	nemít srdce	FRO
17	have heart in the right place	mít srdce na pravém místě	FRO MBK
18	heart bleeds	srdce krvácí	EMR

19	open one's heart to someone	otevřít své srdce komu	FRO MBK
20	put hand on heart	položít ruku na srdce	EMR
21	tear one's heart out	drásat/rvát něčí srdce	EMR
22	with a heavy heart	s těžkým srdcem	MBK

Our excerpted Czech and English idioms containing lexemes ‘head’ and ‘heart’ are identical in 22 instances in total.

3.1.1.2 *Similar equivalents*

Now we are moving to the second subgroup of ‘Absolute equivalents’. Equivalent idioms from this category differ from the previous ones really very slightly, usually because of a distinct grammatical or lexical pattern. Following tables are based on the previous ones and in addition they contain a comment on the distinction.

HEAD

23	a sword of Damocles hangs over somebody's head	Visí mu nad hlavou Damoklův meč	EMR
These equivalents contain the same lexical components but they differ in word order.			

24	drum something into <u>someone's</u> head	vtloukat komu co do hlavy	FRO
The distinguishing pattern here is the possessive pronoun in English idiom and possibly also slightly different word order in Czech equivalent.			

25	(not to) harm a hair on <u>somebody's</u> head	nezkřivit komu ani <u>vlásek</u> na hlavě	MBK
----	---	--	-----

Again, the possessive pronoun is missing in Czech equivalent. A diminutive word is present in Czech idiom.

26	(want) somebody's head <u>on a plate</u>	chít něčí hlavu	ČER III
----	---	------------------------	------------

Czech equivalent misses the lexical part 'on a plate', otherwise it is completely identical.

27	hit the nail on the <u>head</u>	uhodit hřebík na <u>hlavičku</u>	FRO
----	--	---	-----

Czech language uses diminutive in this utterance.

28	stand on <u>one's</u> head	stavět <u>se</u> na hlavu	EMR
----	-----------------------------------	----------------------------------	-----

29	take something into <u>one's</u> head	vzít <u>si</u> něco do hlavy	FRO EMR
----	--	-------------------------------------	------------

Czech idioms contain reflexive pronouns and lack the possessive ones.

HEART

30	have a heart <u>of gold</u>	mít <u>zlaté</u> srdce	FRO
----	------------------------------------	-------------------------------	-----

31	have a heart <u>of stone</u>	mít <u>kamenné</u> srdce	FRO
----	-------------------------------------	---------------------------------	-----

Czech 'heart' has pre-modifying attribute whereas the English one has post-modifying attribute.

32	aching heart → my heart aches	bolí <u>mě</u> srdce	MBK
33	break <u>someone's</u> heart	zlomit <u>komu</u> srdce	FRO
Possessive pronoun is present only in the first language and personal pronoun only in the second one.			

34	pour one's heart out (to) someone	vylít <u>si</u> komu své srdce	FRO
35	take something to heart	brát <u>si</u> co k srdci	FRO
Structure of the Czech idiom contains reflexive ‘oneself’.			

34	put heart and soul into something	dát/vložit do něčeho srdce	ČER III
Czech equivalent lacks the lexeme ‘soul’. A variation containing the lexeme ‘soul’ is presented in Czech too, however, it lacks the lexeme ‘heart’ for a change. <i>Dát/vložit do něčeho duši (ČER III)</i> .			

35	wear/have one's heart on one's sleeve	mít srdce na dlani	FRO
English ‘heart’ and ‘sleeve’ is pre-modified by possessive pronoun.			

36	with all one's heart	z celého srdce	FRO, MBK
These equivalents differ in preposition and also in the absence of possessive pronoun in Czech language.			

To sum up, overwhelming majority of our selected similar equivalents differed in the absence or presence of pronouns. Instances of different word order as well as missing lexical pattern were detected too. Two cases of the presence of diminutive appeared. Total number of instances in this subgroup is 16.

3.1.2 *Relative equivalents*

Now we are leaving the group of ‘Absolute equivalents’ and we will examine equivalents which are more perceptibly different, mainly in their formal respect. The meaning of our examined units still remains identical or very close. Idioms from this category compile the most numerous part of our corpus.

3.1.2.1 *Relative equivalents proper*

This subcategory contains equivalents which are compiled of completely different lexical units, though with strong semantic connection between them. This category likewise does not need further commentary because the lexical substitution is obvious from the table itself.

HEAD

37	(with) a cool head	(s) klidem Angličana	FRO
38	be/fall head over heels in love	být po uši zamilován	MBK
		zamilovat se bezhlavě	BKK
		být až po uši zamilovaný	FRO
39	be like a bear with a sore head	koukat jako jezevec z díry	FRO MBK
40	be out of head + be off one's head	být padlý na hlavu	FRO
		nemít to v hlavě v pořádku přeskočit někomu	MBK
41	(not) be right in the head	být na hlavu	MBK
42	bite head off	vjet si do vlasů	MBK
43	bury/hide head in the sand	nechtít si pálit prsty	FRO
44	(I) can't make head(s) nor tail(s) of	jsem z toho jelen	MBK FRO
		nemohu si to srovnat v hlavě	FRO

45	something comes into somebody's head → something came into my head	blesklo/proběhlo/proletělo/projelo mi hlavou hlavou se mi mihla myšlenka	EMR
46	(could) do something standing on head	udělat co levou rukou	FRO MBK
47	(be) crazy in the head	být padlý na hlavu mít v hlavě o kolečko víc být na mozek	EMR
48	do somebody's head in	zamotat někomu hlavu/šišku/palici	ČER III
49	drum something into someone's head	nalévat komu co trychtýřem do hlavy hustit co do koho	FRO
50	(your) eyes pop out of (your) head	div někomu oči nevypadly z důlků mít oči navrch hlavy	MBK FRO
51	face something head-on	pohlédnout něčemu přímo do tváře	EMR
52	fill/stuff head with	nakukat komu co	FRO
53	(can't) get head around	nerozumět něčemu ani za mák	ČER III
54	get head down	dát se (znovu) do práce	HRÁ
55	get head together	srovnat si něco v hlavě udělat si v hlavě jasno	EMR
56	get it into head	zapsat si za uši	BKK
57	give a heads up	dát někomu echo/avízo/hlášku	ČER III
58	go over somebody's head₁	být nad či chápání	FRO
59	hang head	klesat na mysl klesat na duchu	FRO MBK MBK
60	have a good head on shoulders	být hlava otevřená být hlavička mít dobrou hlavu	FRO MBK FRO
61	have eyes in the back of head	vidět až za roh	ČER III
62	have head in the clouds	vznášet se ve vyšších sférách	FRO

63	have head screwed on right → head is screwed on the right way	myslet hlavou mít chytrou hlavu	HRÁ
64	(have/stand) head and shoulders above [the others rest etc.]	strčit všechny do kapsy	FRO
		nikdo komu nesahá ani po kotníky	MBK
		nikdo komu nesahá ani po kolena/ pás/ paty/ ramena	EMR
65	head for tall timber + head for the hills	prásknout do bot/ koní vzít draka/roha/šmíra/nohy na ramena	ČER III
66	head for the last roundup	být v posledním tažení	ČER IV
67	head over heels in debt	topit se v dluzích	MBK
		být zadlužený až po uši	EMR
68	head on	čelem	BKK
69	head up	(být) v čele	BKK
70	hit the nail on the head	kápnout na něco	FRO
		mířit do černého	MBK
71	hold a gun/pistol to somebody's head	položít někomu nůž na krk	FRO EMR
72	keep one's head	zachovat si chladnou hlavu	FRO MBK
73	knock on the head	pověsit na hřebík	ČER III
74	laugh one's head off	smát se na celé kolo	MBK
		smát se div se nepotrhat	FRO
		smát se až se za břicho popadat	
75	make head swim/spin → his head was swimming	zamotala se mu hlava	FRO
76	need head examined	nemít to v hlavě v pořádku	MBK FRO
77	need like a hole in the head	být někomu platný jako mrtvému zimník	ČER I
78	(be) over someone's head → it is over my head	na to moje hlava nestačí	MBK
79	(be) pissed out of head	být úplně st'atý	ČER II
80	put head on the block	nasadit za někoho krk	ČER III

81	snap head off + take head off	vzít si koho na paškál	FRO
82	(be/go) soft in the head	mít vylízaný mozek	MBK
		(going) měkne mu mozek	FRO
83	stand on head	dát si kvůli někomu nohu za krk	EMR
84	turn on its head	převrátit něco vzhůru nohama	EMR
85	talk head off	vemluvit komu díru do hlavy	HRÁ
86	talk out of the back of head	mlít páteř přes deváté	ČER III
87	turn someone's head → it turned his head	vstouplo mu to do hlavy	MBK
88	use head	vem rozum do hrsti	MBK
			FRO
89	yell head off	řvát jako pomínutý	FRO

HEART

90	(have) a heart of gold	být dobrák od kosti	FRO
91	a heart-to-heart	od srdce	FRO
92	(somebody) after (your) own heart	(be) podle svého gusta	MBK
		(be) podle čího vkusu	FRO
93	at heart	v hloubi duše	FRO
94	be all heart	být učiněný poklad	ČER II
95	not be for the faint-hearted	nebýt pro slabé náтуры	FRO
96	by heart	z hlavy	FRO
97	Cross my heart	na mou duši	MBK
98	cry one's heart out	užírat se	BKK
		plakat až srdce usedá	FRO
99	do someone's heart good	hřát/zahřát u srdce	EMR

100	eat one's heart out	užírat se (závistí)	BKK
101	enshrine someone in one's heart	mít někoho v živé paměti	ČER III
102	find it in one's heart (to)	mít to srdce, že	FRO
103	follow one's heart	jít za hlasem svého srdce	EMR
		poslechnout hlas svého srdce	
104	from the bottom of one's heart	z celé duše	FRO
		každým coulem	MBK
		z celého srdce	
105	have a heart-to-heart (talk)	od srdce si pohovořit	FRO
106	have heart in mouth	mít malou dušičku	BKK
107	have heart set on	vzít si co do hlavy	FRO
108	have heart stand still	srdce se někomu málem leknutím zastavilo	EMR
109	heart bleeds	srdce mi to může utrhnout (for someone)	FRO
110	(my) heart goes out to somebody	je mi vás ze srdce líto	FRO
111	somebody heart is in their boots	(was/ in his) byla v něm malá dušička	FRO
		(sank/went) srdce mu spadlo do kalhot	MBK
112	heart is in mouth → his heart was in his mouth	strachem se mu sevřelo hrdlo	MBK
113	heart sinks	klesnout na mysli	FRO
114	in heart of hearts	v hloubi duše	FRO BKK MBK
		v hloubi srdce	MBK
115	It's're breaking my heart!	puká mi srdce žalem	MBK
116	(know/learn) by heart	z hlavy	FRO

117	lose heart	poklesnout na myslí	FRO
118	lose one's heart (to)	nechat někde kus srdce	EMR
119	take someone into one's heart	přirůst k srdci	EMR
120	to one's heart's content	co hrdlo ráčí	MBK FRO
121	warm the cockles of someone's heart	potěšit čí srdce	FRO

To the subcategory of ‘Relative equivalents proper’ we had assigned 89 English Idioms and 109 Czech equivalents⁵.

3.1.2.2 *Partially different equivalents*

Equivalents in this subgroup are semantically close but they are slightly different in symbolism and imagery. They stress different qualities. Nevertheless, they should share some common lexical part. The differently stressed property which decided that the idiom should belong to this category is underlined in our table.

HEAD

122	(with) a cool <u>head</u>	(s) ledovým <u>klidem</u> (s) chladnou <u>myslí</u>	FRO
123	<u>beat/ bang/ knock/ run</u> head against a brick wall	jít hlavou proti zdi	FRO MBK
124	<u>bite</u> head off	<u>utrhnout</u> hlavu	MBK
125	<u>bother/trouble</u> head about something	<u>lámat</u> si hlavu nad něčím	MBK
126	<u>bury/hide</u> head in the sand	<u>strkat</u> hlavu do písku	PDE

⁵ Idioms such as ‘nesahat nikomu ani po kotníky’, ‘nesahat nikomu ani po kolena’ etc. just as ‘v hloubi duše’, ‘v hloubi srdce’ or ‘hold a pistol to somebody’s head’, ‘hold a gun to somebody’s head’ we number as a one unit in our overall calculations.

127	(something) comes into (smb's) head → enter (smb's) head	přijít komu na <u>mysl</u>	FRO
128	<u>Don't worry</u> your head about it	<u>Nelam/Nedělej</u> si s tím hlavu	FRO
129	face <u>head-on</u>	obrátit/postavit se (problému) <u>čelem</u>	EMR
130	from head to <u>toe (foot)</u>	od hlavy až k <u>patě</u>	MBK FRO
131	<u>go</u> to someone's head	<u>stoupnout</u> komu do hlavy	FRO
132	have a (good) <u>head</u> for	mít <u>buňky</u> (na co)	MBK
133	<u>have</u> head in the clouds	<u>chodit</u> s hlavou v oblacích	FRO
134	have <u>rocks</u> in head	mít v hlavě <u>drtiny/řezanku/slámu/otruby/plevy</u>	ČER III
135	<u>hold</u> head high + <u>hold</u> head up	<u>nosit</u> hlavu vysoko <u>mít</u> hlavu vzhůru	FRO MBK
136	heads or <u>tails</u>	hlava nebo <u>orel</u>	FRO MBK EMR
137	keep a civil tongue <u>in</u> head	držet/udržet jazyk <u>na uzdě</u>	EMR
138	keep <u>head</u> above water	držet <u>se</u> nad vodou	HRÁ MBK FRO
139	off <u>the top</u> of head	z hlavy	MBK
140	put <u>ideas</u> into someone's head	nasadit komu <u>pavouky</u> do hlavy	FRO
141	<u>snap</u> head off + <u>take</u> head off	<u>utrhnout</u> komu hlavu	FRO
142	take something into someone's <u>head</u>	vzít si něco do <u>palice</u>	EMR
143	<u>turn</u> someone's head	<u>poplést</u> hlavu <u>zamotat</u> hlavu	FRO HRÁ
144	<u>turn</u> on its head	<u>postavit</u> co na hlavu	FRO EMR

HEART

145	<u>bare</u> (one's) heart (to) + <u>pour</u> one's heart out (to) someone	<u>otevřít</u> (komu) své srdce	FRO
146	from the <u>bottom</u> of one's heart	z <u>hloubi</u> srdce	FRO
147	heart <u>bleeds</u>	srdce (mi) <u>puká</u>	EMR
148	heart is <u>in boots</u>	(mít) srdce <u>v kalhotách</u>	FRO
149	heart is <u>in mouth</u>	(mít) srdce <u>v krku</u>	MBK
150	<u>steal</u> someone's heart + <u>win</u> someone's heart	<u>získat</u> si něčí srdce	EMR

The second subgroup of Relative equivalents consists of 33 English idioms which are accompanied by 36 found Czech idiomatic equivalents.

3.1.3 Non-equivalents

Our last group includes English idioms which have non-idiomatic Czech equivalents and also instances in which no equivalents were found at all. Given group belongs among the ones with numerous representations.

3.1.3.1 Non-idiomatic equivalents

Czech equivalents, assigned to English idioms, are comprehensible words, phrases or sentences. It means they are not idioms.

HEAD

151	a big-head	náfuka, domýšlivec, fouňa	FRO
-----	-------------------	--------------------------------------	-----

152	a head start	náskok	HRÁ FRO
		počáteční výhoda	FRO
153	an old head on young shoulders → (he is)	na svůj věk je chytrý	FRO
154	be like a bear with a sore head	být nabručený	MBK
155	be out of head + be off one's head	být praštěný	FRO MBK
		být bez rozumu	BKK
156	bite head off	zhurta se na někoho obořit	HRÁ
		pustit se do koho	
157	bring to a head	vyhrotit co	HRÁ
		dovést co ke krizi	
158	can't make head(s) nor tail(s) of	nejsem z toho chytrý	MBK FRO
159	come to a head	kulminovat, vrcholit, vyhrotit se	FRO
		vyvrcholit, uzrát, dospět do kritického stádia	BKK
160	get head down	pokračovat v práci	HRÁ
161	give somebody their head	nechat koho, ať si dělá, co chce	HRÁ
		dát komu volnost	
162	go head to head	konfrontovat se, utkat se	FRO
163	go over somebody's head₂	nedodržet pracovní postup	FRO
164	have head screwed on right	→ his head is crewed on the right way myslí mu to	MBK
		umět se o sebe postarat	HRÁ
165	head someone off (at the pass)	nadběhnout někomu, zabránit, zastavit	BKK
166	off the top of head	zpaměti	BKK MBK

167	snap head off + take head off	vynadat komu	FRO
168	(be/go) soft in the head	být natvrdlý být pomalu chápající	BKK
169	swelled head	náfuka, domýšlivec	FRO
170	talk head off	unavit mluvením ukecat koho	BKK
171	talk over head → talk over the heads of others	mluvit příliš učeně (nad chápání posluchačů)	BKK
172	head honcho	velký šéf	FRO

HEART

173	a bleeding heart	citlivka, útlocitný člověk	FRO
174	(have) a change of heart	rozmyslit se rozmyslit si to	FRO MBK FRO
175	a heart-to-heart	upřímně	FRO
176	break someone's heart	někoho hluboce zarmoutit	FRO
177	by heart	z paměti, nazpaměť	FRO
178	chicken-hearted	bázlivý, bojácný, zbabělý	FRO
179	(be) dear to somebody's heart	velmi si (na něco/ někoho) potrpět velmi (někomu) záležet (na někom)	FRO
180	Cross my heart	čestně	FRO
181	cry one's heart out	velmi nad něčím naříkat	BKK
182	eat one's heart out	trápit/ soužit se pro koho	FRO
183	half-hearted	nerozhodný, vlažný, polovičatý	FRO

184	harden one's heart	zatvrdit se	FRO
185	have a heart-to-heart talk	upřímně si pohovořit	FRO
186	have heart in mouth	třást se strachem	BKK
187	have heart set on → set one's heart on	usmyslit si něco	BKK
		toužit po	
188	heart bleeds → my heart bleeds for you	je mi to strašně líto	FRO
189	have heart in boots	ztratit odvahu	BKK
		propadnout beznaději	
190	heart sinks	pozbyt odvahu	FRO
191	lose heart	zmalomyslnět	FRO
		ztratit odvahu	BKK MBK
		rezignovat	FRO MBK
192	put heart and soul into	příliš se namáhat	MBK
193	sick at heart	sklíčený	BKK
194	take heart	vzmužit se	MBK
195	to one's heart content	do sytosti	FRO
196	wear/ have one's heart on one's sleeve	neskrývat své city	MBK
197	win someone's heart	získat/ podmanit si koho (citově)	FRO

63 Czech non-equivalents from the printed dictionaries match with the 50 English idioms found in The Free Dictionary.

3.1.3.2 *No equivalents found*

Our very last subgroup deals with English idioms which do not have any equivalent in Czech language. It does not necessarily mean that the equivalent does not exist at all, it just, despite our effort, was not found in any of dictionary chosen by us. Following tables presents English idiom in the left column and the English definition by The Free Dictionary (TFD) on the right. The top two examples with a commentary in

each section (head/heart) need mildly increased attention because the reason for covering them into this group was different from the other ones.

HEAD

198	knock some heads together	to scold some people; to get some people to do what they are supposed to be doing
-----	----------------------------------	--

Above mentioned idiom was actually found in Fronek as follows: **they need their heads knocked together** → **je třeba je dát spolu dohromady**. It means that the definition found in the printed dictionary does not match with the one found in online TFD. Therefore this English idiom was assigned to this peculiar group.

199	scratch your head	to have difficulty understanding something
-----	--------------------------	---

This idiom was also found in Fronek with an explanation **poškrabat se za uchem**. Such a counterpart has, however, only literal meaning and again does not match with the definition given by TFD.

Bellow mentioned examples need no further commentary any more.

200	(build/get/work up) a head of steam	energy to quickly make progress
201	come up heads	[for a tossed coin] to turn out to be either heads or tails.
202	cough head off	to cough long and hard
203	harder than the back of God's head	very hard
204	have hanging over head	to have something bothering or worrying one; to have a deadline worrying one
205	have your head (stuck) up your arse	to spend so much time thinking about yourself that you have no time to think about other more important things

206	He wears a ten-dollar hat on a five-cent head.	He is stupid but rich.
207	I've seen better heads on nickel beers.	This person is stupid.
208	in over head	involved in a situation that is too difficult for you to deal with
209	keep head down	to do or say as little as possible in order to avoid problems or arguments
210	let your heart rule your head	to do something because you want to rather than for practical reasons
211	like a headless chicken	if you do something like a headless chicken, you do it very quickly and without thinking carefully about what you are doing
212	pound head in	to beat someone, especially about the head
213	put head above the parapet	to be brave enough to state an opinion that might upset people
214	raise/rear its (ugly) head	if something unpleasant raises its ugly head, it becomes a problem that people have to deal with
215	wet the baby's head	to celebrate the birth of a baby by having an alcoholic drink
216	where head is at	the state of one's mental well-being
217	yack head off	to talk a great deal

HEART

218	bless someone's heart	you are a good person
-----	------------------------------	------------------------------

TFD explain this idiom as some evaluating personality trait. Fronek's dictionary contains utterance **John just passed his exams, bless his heart.** → **Chudáček John zrovna složil zkoušky.** He expresses thus rather some kind of sympathy. Therefore the explanations are diverse and the English idiom is included into 'No equivalents found' group.

219	heart and soul	the central core [of someone or something]
-----	-----------------------	---

This expression was noticed in Kroulík and Kroulíková's dictionary. Nevertheless, their translation again differs from the TFD definition. They presents **hluboký cit, zanícení, tělem i duší**.

220	emptier than a banker's heart	completely empty
221	have someone's best interest(s) at heart	to make decisions based on someone's best interests
222	have one's heart go out to someone	to have compassion for someone
223	have one's heart set against something	to be totally against something; to be opposed to something
224	your heart isn't in it	you do not feel something is exciting or interesting enough to do
225	heart misses a beat	if someone's heart misses a beat, they suddenly feel so excited or frightened that their heart beats faster
226	your heart out	to an extreme degree
227	let your heart rule your head	to do something because you want to rather than for practical reasons
228	out of the goodness of one's heart	simply because one is kind
229	strike at the heart of something	to damage something severely by attacking the most important part of it
230	the hearts and minds of somebody	the complete support of a group of people
231	young at heart	having a youthful spirit no matter what one's age

For the total number of 34 English idioms no Czech equivalent was found. This does not imply that Czech language necessarily lacks those expressions, they just were not found in our employed dictionaries.

4 CONCLUSION

The aim of our thesis was the comparative study of English and Czech body idioms. Our analysis dealt with the English idioms containing body parts ‘head’ and ‘heart’ and their Czech equivalents. The Free Dictionary, the source of our English excerpted material, provided us with the number of 182 idioms, 108 of them contained the lexeme ‘head’ and 74 included the ‘heart’. Subsequently, with the aid of both bilingual and monolingual printed dictionaries, we were searching for their Czech counterparts in order to sort them out into three main groups which are further divided into another six subgroups according to a degree of their equivalency⁶. Our equivalency groups were created on the bases of Pavol Kvetko’s contrastive classification.

Majority of our found units was assigned to the ‘Relative equivalence’ group. The most numerous subgroup of our research was the one called ‘Relative equivalents proper’ with 89 English idioms and 109 Czech equivalents. We can thus conclude that, according to the extent of our research, in English and Czech we can most frequently find semantically identical idioms which are, however, expressed by completely different lexical means. The second subgroup ‘Partially different equivalents’ contained 33 English and 36 Czech units. It was found out that English and Czech have 22 semantically and formally completely identical idioms containing the lexemes ‘head’ and ‘heart’ which are collected under the subgroup called ‘Absolute equivalents proper’. English idioms which are slightly different, mainly because of the grammatical aspect, from their Czech counterparts are listed in the ‘Similar equivalents’ subgroup and their overall number is 16. We can associate 63 Czech non-idiomatic expressions, that is, simply words, phrases or sentences without any idiomatic meaning, with 50 English idioms. Those couples can be found in the section 3.1.3.1 Non-idiomatic equivalents and they constitute one fifth of our sorted out material, thus they are part of our second most numerous equivalency group. 34 English idioms from our corpus did

⁶ As was already mentioned in the section 3.1, more Czech equivalents which could be assigned to a single English unit were found. Simultaneously those Czech counterparts could be listed under more than one equivalency group. Our concluding calculation takes those pairs independently, in other words, we are counting them separately in each subgroup. Therefore the total number of units assigned to each subgroup is higher than the overall number of idioms collected.

not have any Czech equivalent which would be registered in printed dictionaries chosen by us. Tabular overall calculation, which shows how we sorted out our compiled units, is depicted in the chart right below.

Total number of English collected idioms		182	
Number of English idioms occurrences in groups		244 (100 %)	
Main Group	Subgroup	English idioms	Czech equivalents
Absolute equivalents	absolute equivalents proper	22 (9,02 %)	22
	similar equivalents	16 (6,56 %)	16
Relative equivalents	relative equivalents proper	89 (36,48 %)	109
	partially different equivalents	33 (13,52 %)	36
Non-equivalents	non-idiomatic equivalents	50 (20,49 %)	63
	no equivalents found	34 (13,93 %)	0

Taking into consideration that our thesis actually brought an English-Czech bilingual dictionary into being, I believe that this work could help to everybody who is searching for idioms with the components ‘head’ and ‘heart’ in Czech and English and at the same time who wants to compare their formal and semantic aspects.

5 RESUMÉ

Tato bakalářská práce se zabývá srovnávací analýzou anglických a českých idiomů obsahujících komponenty ‚hlava‘ a ‚srdce‘. Práce si kladla za úkol excerpci anglických idiomů a následně také jejich českých ekvivalentů. Vzniklý korpus byl dále rozdělen na základě kontrastivní klasifikace do skupin dle míry vzájemné ekvivalence. Výchozím jazykem v této práci je angličtina. Jakožto klíčový zdroj právě anglických idiomů byl zvolen online slovník The Free Dictionary. České ekvivalenty byly hledány v několika tištěných slovnících jak jednojazyčných, tak dvoujazyčných.

Úvodu teoretické části je věnována kapitola, jež představuje disciplínu frazeologie a idiomatiky, její základní historické zařazení, významné představitele a také problematiku tohoto oboru. Následující kapitola, jež tvoří jádro teoretické části práce, se zabývá definicí základní jednotky frazeologie a idiomatiky – idiomu. První podkapitola uvádí definice z různých slovníků a dává tak vzniknout základní charakteristice zkoumané jednotky, která se tedy vyznačuje sémantickou nerozlučitelností, gramatickou a lexikální jednotností a ustáleností v jejím aplikování. Druhá podkapitola pak zkoumá odbornou literaturu věnující se dané problematice a předkládá tak názory specializovaných lingvistů z oboru, kteří přidávají další možné charakteristické vlastnosti idiomu. Pohledy citovaných autorů na definici idiomu jsou zdánlivě různorodé, avšak ve všech případech se shodují v tom, že jednotné určení této jednotky prakticky existovat nemůže, jelikož sama jednotka je neskonale různorodá a tak případná definice nemůže vyhovovat všem jejím možným podobám. Poslední podkapitola této části pak stanovuje definici idiomu pro potřeby této práce, která vychází z jejích takzvaných základních vlastností a zní: Idiom je (relativně) ustálené slovní spojení, které se vyznačuje sémantickou nerozlučitelností, gramatickou a lexikální jednotností a konvencí v jeho užívání.

Jako další následuje kapitola objasňující metodiku aplikovanou v této práci a tvoří tak pozvolný přechod mezi teoretickou a praktickou částí. První podkapitola metodiky prezentuje kontrastivní klasifikaci, která uvádí skupiny ekvivalentů, do nichž bude následně rozřazen excerpovaný materiál. Daná klasifikace pochází z knihy *An outline of English Phraseology* autora Pavola Kvetka, nicméně byla upravena pro potřeby této práce. V její konečné podobě je tedy tvořena třemi hlavními skupinami – Absolute equivalents, Relative equivalents a Non-equivalents - a šesti podskupinami s názvy – absolute equivalents proper, similar equivalents, relative equivalents proper,

partially different equivalents, non-idiomatic equivalents a no equivalents found. Navazující podkapitola pak popisuje vznik jazykového korpusu, tedy představuje seznam použitých slovníků.

Praktická část práce se zabývá samotnou analýzou excerpovaného materiálu. Sesbírané jednotky jsou tedy rozřazeny do ekvivalenčních skupin na základě objasněné klasifikace. Jednotlivé podkapitoly tak obsahují přehledné tabulky sestavené z anglických a českých idiomů, případně také českých neidiomatických ekvivalentů či anglických opisných vysvětlení. Tabulky, jež vyžadují rozbor odlišností mezi danými ekvivalenty, jsou náležitě komentovány, jedná se především o podskupinu Similar equivalents, která poukazuje na gramatické rozdílnosti daných jednotek. V případech, kde je rozřazujícím znakem částečná odlišnost lexikální, je tento jev zaznačen podržením, toto se týká podskupiny partially different equivalents. Jedná-li se o jednotky lexikálně zcela různorodé, jsou zaznamenány bez dodatečných poznámek, jelikož ona různorodost je očividná, hovoříme o podskupině relative equivalents proper. Podkapitola Non-idiomatic equivalents předkládá tabulky obsahující anglické idiomy a jejich neidiomatické české ekvivalenty, tedy ekvivalenty, které jsou tvořeny slovním spojením bez idiomatického významu. Poslední podkapitola No equivalents found uvádí anglický idiom a jeho anglické opsání přejaté ze zdrojového slovníku The Free Dictionary, jelikož k danému idiomu nebyl nalezen žádný ekvivalent, který by byl zaznamenán v námi vybraných slovnících.

Závěr shrnuje výsledky analýzy. Podařilo se excerpovat 182 anglických idiomů, z nichž 108 obsahovalo komponent ‚hlava‘ a 74 komponent ‚srdce‘. Vyskytly se případy, kdy k jednomu anglickému idiomu bylo nalezeno více českých ekvivalentů. Tyto ekvivalenty pak po rozřazení přináležely do různých klasifikovaných skupin. Tyto dvojice byly zkoumány odděleně, vždy s ohledem na skupinu, do které patří. Počet zkoumaných anglických jednotek se tedy díky jejich opakovanému výskytu zvýšil na 244. Nejpočetněji zastoupenou skupinou byla skupina Relative equivalents, která zahrnovala přesnou polovinu (50 %) našeho sebraného materiálu. Značnou část toho utvořila podskupina relative equivalents proper (36, 48 %), z čehož jsme vyvodili závěr, že, co se týče rozsahu naší analýzy, angličtina a čeština sdílí velkou část idiomů obsahujících komponenty ‚hlava‘ a ‚srdce‘, jež jsou utvořeny za pomoci zcela různých lexikálních prostředků, avšak jejich sémantika je identická. Druhou nejvíce zastoupenou skupinou byla skupina Non-equivalents se 34, 42 % jednotkami. U 34 anglických

idiomů tedy nebyl nalezen žádný český protějšek. Neznamená to však nutně, že daný ekvivalent v českém jazyce neexistuje. Nebyl pouze nalezen v námi vybraných slovnících. Bylo identifikováno 22 idiomů s kompletně identickou strukturou a shodným výsledným významem v obou jazycích, zařazených do podskupiny Absolute equivalents proper. Doplnující podskupina sčítala 16 dvojic ekvivalentů, které se lišily v gramatickém aspektu. V drtivé většině případů se jednalo o chybění českého zvrátého zájmena ‚se‘ ve struktuře anglického idiomu, a naopak o prezenci přivlastňovacích zájmen v angličtině a jejich absenci v jazyce českém.

Tato práce může posloužit všem, kteří hledají anglické a české idiomy s komponenty ‚hlava‘ a ‚srdce‘ a zároveň se zajímají o formální a významovou stránku těchto slovních spojení v obou jazycích.

6 WORKS CITED

- Čermák, František, and Josef Filipec. 1985. *Česká Lexikologie*. Praha: Academia.
- Čermák, František. 2001. "Substance of Idioms: Perennial Problems, Lack of Data or Theory?". *International Journal of Lexicography*. Vol. 14, No. 1. Pp 1--20.
- Čermák, František. 2007. *Frazeologie a idiomatika česká a obecná*. Praha: Karolinum.
- Cruse, D. Alan. 1991. *Lexical Semantics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Crystal, David. 2003. *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Everaert, Martin et al. 1995. *Idioms: Structural and Psychological Perspectives*. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- Fernando, Chitra. 1996. *Idioms and Idiomaticity*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Flavell, Linda, and Roger Flavell. 1994. *Dictionary of English Idioms and Their Origins*. London: Kyle Cathie.
- Glucksberg, Sam. 2001. *Understanding Figurative Language: From Metaphors to Idioms*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Kavka, J. Stanislav. 2003. *A Book on Idiomatology*. Žilina: University of Žilina.
- Kvetko, Pavol. 2006. *An Outline of English Phraseology*. Trnava: Univerzita sv. Cyrila a Metoda.
- Lipka, Leonhard. 1994. *An Outline of English Lexicology*. Tübingen: Niemeyer.
- Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*. 1990. Harlow: Longman.
- Macmillan Dictionary and Thesaurus: Free English Dictionary Online*. 2014. Macmillan Publishers. Accessed April 20. <http://www.macmillandictionary.com>.
- Neufeldt, Victoria, and Andrew N. Sparks. 1986. *Webster's New World Dictionary*. Cleveland: Webster's New World.
- Nunberg, Geoffrey, Thomas Wasow, and Ivan A. Sag. 1994. Idioms. *Language*. Vol. 70, No. 3. Pp 491—538.
- Seidl, Jennifer, and William R. McMordie. 1978. *English Idioms and How to Use Them*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Stěpanova, Ludmila. 2004. *Česká a ruská frazeologie: diachronní aspekty*. Olomouc: Univerzita Palackého.
- Thompson, Della. 1995. *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

CORPUS SOURCES

- Čermák, František et al. 2009. *Slovník české frazeologie a idiomatiky. Přirovnání*. Praha: Leda.
- Čermák, František et al. 2009. *Slovník české frazeologie a idiomatiky. Výrazy neslovesné*. Praha: Leda.
- Čermák, František et al. 2009. *Slovník české frazeologie a idiomatiky. Výrazy slovesné*. Praha: Leda.
- Dictionary, Encyclopedia and Thesaurus – The Free Dictionary*. 2014. Farlex, Inc. Accessed April 4. <http://www.thefreedictionary.com>.
- Fronek, Josef. 2007. *Velký anglicko-český slovník*. Praha: Leda.
- Hrách, Tomáš. 1998. *Sbírka anglických idiomů & slangu*. Praha: Argo.
- Kroulík Břetislav., and Barbora Kroulíková. 1993. *Anglicko-český slovník idiomů [a ustálených rčení metaforických, obrazných a lidových]*. Praha: Svoboda-Libertas.
- Bočánková, Milena., and Miroslav Kalina. 2004. *Česko-anglický frazeologický slovník*. Praha: Ekopress.
- Mrháčová, Eva. 2000. *Názvy částí lidského těla v české frazeologii a idiomatice: (tematický frazeologický slovník II)*. Ostrava: Ostravská univerzita.

ANOTACE

Příjmení a jméno autora	Barbora Křístková
Název katedry a fakulty	Katedra anglistiky a amerikanistiky, FF UP
Název bakalářské práce	Anglické a české idiomy obsahující názvy částí lidského těla. Komparativní studie.
Vedoucí práce	Prof. PhDr. Jaroslav Macháček, CSc.
Počet stran	42
Přílohy	1 CD
Rok obhajoby	2014
Klíčová slova	idiom, frazém, komparace, srdce, hlava, frazeologie
Jazyk práce	angličtina
Charakteristika	Tato bakalářské práce se zabývá anglickými a českými idiomy, obsahujícími komponenty lidského těla ‚hlava‘ a ‚srdce‘. Teoretická část uvádí disciplínu frazeologie a idiomaticy a dále se zabývá definicí základní jednotky tohoto oboru – idiomu. Cílem praktické části je excerptce anglických idiomů s výše zmíněnými komponenty, následné přiřazení českých ekvivalentů k těmto výrazům a výsledná klasifikace takto vzniklých dvojic na základě míry vzájemné ekvivalence.
Author	Barbora Křístková
Department	Katedra anglistiky a amerikanistiky, FF UP
Title	English and Czech Body Idioms. A Comparative Study.
Supervisor	Prof. PhDr. Jaroslav Macháček, CSc.
Number of pages	42
Appendices	1 CD
Year of presentation	2014
Key words	idiom, phraseme, comparison, head, heart, phraseology
Language	English
Characteristic	The bachelor thesis deals with the English and Czech idioms containing lexemes ‚head‘ and ‚heart‘. The theoretical part introduces the discipline of phraseology and idiomatics, and subsequently it deals with the definition of the basic unit of this field – an idiom. The aim of the Practical part is to excerpt English idioms containing the above mentioned components, to match them with their Czech equivalents, and finally to classify thus emerged couples according to a degree of their mutual equivalency.