

A Comparative Study of English and Czech Money-related Idioms

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ABSTRAKT

Cílem této bakalářské práce je srovnat rozdílnost českých a anglických idiomů týkajících se peněz. Práce se skládá z teoretické a praktické části. Teoretická část se zaměřuje na definování pojmu idiom, typy idiomů, jejich výskyt a používání. Praktická část je založena na výskytu idiomů týkajících se peněz ve dvou předních anglických denících a jejich srovnání s českými překlady.

Klíčová slova: idiom, jazyk, význam, původ, typy idiomů, idiomy obsahující slovesa, idiomy týkající se peněz, kolokace

ABSTRACT

The aim of this thesis is to compare the differences of Czech and English money-related idioms. The thesis consists of two parts: theory and analysis. Theoretical part focuses on the definitions of idiom, types of idioms, their occurrence and application. Practical part is based on the occurrence of money-related idioms in two British notable journals and their comparison with translations into Czech.

Keywords: idiom, language, meaning, origin, types of idioms, verbal idioms, money-related idioms, collocation

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INTRODUCTION

Idioms are widely spread, they can be found in many magazines, books, advertisements and also in daily speech of people. English belongs to languages that create new words by connecting two or more independent words together. These words create phrases. It is very important to know how to use these phrases in a correct way.

English is a very rich language and when people want to be proficient in English, all the linguistic phenomena have to be covered.

Idioms can be studied by reading English books which usually use them a lot, by watching TV (English films, advertisements, news, etc.).

I have chosen this topic- A Comparative Study of Czech and English Money-related Idioms because I am studying English for Business Administration and in my bachelor thesis I would like to use my knowledge of English linguistics.

This thesis consists of two parts: theory and analysis. In the theoretical part I tried to explain the importance of using idioms, types of idioms, sources of idioms, application of idioms and finally I also wrote out typical English money-related idioms from different dictionaries.

The practical part of thesis focuses the occurrence of money-related idioms in two journals-magazine *The Economists* and web page *Telegraph.co.uk* and their comparison with translations into Czech. Both these journals are British, I did not want to mix British and American English because there are many differences in the usage of words and also in spelling. I chose these two journal because they are easily accessible, the web page is free for everybody who wants to read some articles there and the magazine is in our school library.

I. THEORY

1 DEFINITION OF IDIOMS

Language grows and changes as well as living things. It is usually said that 'language is a living thing' and it is important to think about how and why it is possible. Present-day English is different from the older one because nowadays it is quite popular to use idioms. (McMordie and Seidl 1978)

There are many different definitions of an idiom. Various authors define an idiom in different ways.

"In standard spoken and written English today idiom is an established, universal and essential element that, used with care, ornaments and enriches the language." (Collins 1958,11)

Definition of V.H. Collins originates from the year 1958 and emphasizes mainly that idioms enrich language, both the written and the spoken form.

Seidl and McMordie (McMordie and Seidl 1978, 1) claim that: "Idioms are not a separate part of the language which one can choose either to use or to omit, but they form an essential part of the general vocabulary of English."

They put an accent on the incorporation of idioms into a language. Idioms should not be considered as a separate part of language.

It is not necessary to be an expert in foreign languages in order to understand that the vocabulary of a language grows together with new developments in knowledge. (McMordie and Seidl 1978)

1.1 Enrichment of Language

Language is enriched by creating new words. Idioms represent one way in which new expressions can be created.

Words which already exist in a language can express new ideas and they can help a language to grow. Another possibility is that new ideas can be expressed by the combination of two or three existing words. English is a very flexible language and that is why it is easy to give words new grammatical functions. The purpose of change in the function of words is to make the form of words used shorter and more direct. These short

forms are more popular than the longer ones because they are more convenient and quicker to use. (McMordie and Seidl 1978)

According to Fromkin, Hyams and Rodman (Fromkin et al. 2003) these main types of language enrichment by word coinage are:

1. Compounds

These are words created by joining two or more words together, e.g. *bittersweet* (adjective), *poorhouse* (noun), *to whitewash* (verb).

2. Acronyms

Words that are derived from the initials of several words, e.g. *NASA* from *National Aeronautics and Space Agency*, *UNESCO* from *United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization*).

3. Back-Formation

A new word may enter the language because of an incorrect morphological analysis. For example, *peddle* was derived from *peddler* on the mistaken assumption that the *er* was the agentive suffix.

It means that verbs can be created from the root of a nouns.

4. Abbreviations

Abbreviations are words that are created from longer words by shortening them, e.g. *television*= *telly*, *gymnasium*= *gym*.

5. Blending

Blends are combinations of two words similar to compounds but parts of the words that are given together or 'mixed' are deleted, e.g. *motel* from *motor+hotel*, *smog* from *smoke+fog*.

"Knowing a language includes knowing the morphemes, simple words, compound words, and their meanings." (Fromkin et al. 2003, 205)

This phrase means that the knowledge of language is based on knowing fixed phrases that consist of more than one word.

Idioms can be included in word formations because they are created by giving two or more words together. The words acquire new meaning when given together and it is important to learn idioms as a whole.

2 ASPECTS OF IDIOMS

Idioms are not only colloquial expressions, they also appear in formal style, slang, poetry, in language of Shakespeare and in the Bible.

According to V.H. Collins (Collins 1958) there is no clear difference between slang and colloquialisms. Many words or phrases that were in the past used by uneducated people had been regarded as slang but later they became colloquialisms that are used by educated people and nowadays they can become idioms.

Seidl and McMordie also claim that some words that were considered to be a slang in the past are nowadays more acceptable and they can be considered as colloquial or informal. (McMordie and Seidl 1978)

Seidl and McMordie (McMordie and Seidl 1978, 4) say that: "an idiom is a number of words which, taken together, mean something different from the individual words of the idiom when they stand alone."

Similar definitions were provided by Huddleston and Pullum who consider idioms as: "an expression larger than a word whose meaning cannot be systematically derived from meanings that the parts have when used independently of each other." (Huddleston and Pullum 2002, 273):

Bolinger and Sears define an idiom as: "groups of words with set meanings that cannot be calculated by adding up the separate meanings of the parts." (Bolinger and Sears 1981, 53)

Based on this, it can be deduced that an idiom used as a whole means something different than its parts separately.

Idioms in which the word-order is stable are called fixed idioms. Some fixed idioms are fixed only in certain parts. For example the idiom *to come to a bad/nasty/sticky/no good/untimely end* is not fixed in all parts because different adjectives can be used in its structure. (McMordie and Seidl 1978)

All the above mentioned definitions of idioms are similar because they emphasize that idioms consist of more than one word and every word gets a special meaning when it is used in an idiom and thus it is difficult to understand idioms.

3 FEATURES OF IDIOMS

The main features of idioms are based on the fact that they are unchangeable and tight.

When idioms are unchangeable, it is impossible to change subject, verb or object. On the other hand there are idioms which can allow a limited manipulation. This manipulation is often connected with time or person. Transformation of idioms is also possible. In these cases a passive of the original idiom can be made. Bolinger and Sears mention an example: *He found fault with them* that can be made passive- *Fault was found with them*. (Bolinger and Sears 1981)

Degree of tightness is likewise connected with idioms.

"The three idioms *to take fright*, *to take courage*, and *to take heart* stand in order of increasing tightness." (Bolinger and Sears 1981, 54)

There is a question whether everything that is said can be in some way idiomatic because idioms can vary widely in tightness. Some linguists do not like this because they prefer to analyze things down to the smallest elements. (Bolinger and Sears 1981)

Some idioms have special features which are connected with the ways in which the words are put together. These ways are usually odd, illogical or even grammatically incorrect. On the other hand, there are also idioms that are completely regular and logical in their vocabulary and grammar. Idioms ought to be learnt in a correct word-order because in some cases this word-order cannot be changed. The idiom has been fixed by a long usage. (McMordie and Seidl 1978)

4 SOURCES OF IDIOMS

Idioms come from different sources. When the source of an idiom is known, it is much easier to understand its meaning. According to Seidl and McMordie (McMordie and Seidl 1978) many idioms are connected with home life (e.g. *to make a clean sweep of something*), food and cooking (e.g. *to be in the soup*), agricultural life (e.g. *to go to seed*), nautical and military life (e.g. *to be in deep waters*, *to fight a pitched battle*), parts of body, animals and colours. Another source of idioms is the Bible.

"There are many phrases in the King James Bible which have entered the general idiom of the language (sometimes with minor changes in grammar or emphasis)." (Crystal 2003, 64) Crystal mentioned in his book these examples: *my brother's keeper*, *a good old age*, *to spy out the land*, *the apple of his eye*, *go from strength to strength*, *the salt of the earth*, etc. (Crystal 2003)

5 TYPES OF IDIOMS

Idioms can be either short or long, they can have different forms or structures. Their structure can be irregular or even grammatically incorrect.

1. Seidl and McMordie (McMordie and Seidl 1978) distinguish three main types of idioms:
2. Idioms that are irregular or illogical in their grammatical structure. For example in the idiom *I am good friends with him*, the form is irregular but the meaning is clear.
3. Idioms whose form is irregular but the meaning is not clear, e.g. *to have a bee in one's bonnet*.
4. Idioms whose forms and meanings are both irregular, e.g. *to be at large*.

It has been found out by Seidl and McMordie that most idioms belong to the group of idioms whose form is irregular and the meaning is not clear. There is also a difference among idioms in this group because some of them are clearer than others. Meaning of idioms that are easy to understand can be guessed from the context. On the contrary, it is very difficult to size up the meaning of idioms that have nothing in common with the original meaning of the individual words. (McMordie and Seidl 1978)

Now it is clear that the meaning of idiom is the most important but different authors who delays with idioms have different opinions.

V.H. Collins claims that meaning of the idiom is not the main problem. Its origin can also cause inconvenience because there is a difference between using idioms in the past and nowadays. (Collins 1958)

Seidl and McMordie (Seidl and McMordie 1978) divided idioms into these groups:

- idioms combining adjectives and nouns
- idioms with verbs and nouns
- idioms with prepositions and adverbs
- adjectives with prepositions
- verbs with prepositions and adverbial particles
- idioms with the verb TO BE
- idioms with common verbs

- idioms based on special situations and categories
- idioms of comparison

5.1 Words with Special Idiomatic Uses

There are words that are difficult for second-language learners because of their special idiomatic meanings. These words cover adjectives, nouns and miscellaneous words such as pronouns. It is necessary to learn the typical situations in which these idioms are used.

Seidl and McMordie (McMordie and Seidl 1978) divided words with special idiomatic uses into three groups, in every group there are mentioned some examples in order to understand these problems.

1. Adjectives with special idiomatic uses, e.g.

dead

This adjective can express many different things when it is used in idioms. The main meaning is 'no longer living' in *a dead body* or *dead tree*. It can also mark things that has never been alive, as in *dead matter*, e.g. stone.

In idioms such as *dead beat* or *dead tired*, dead is used instead of completely or extremely.

Adjective *dead* can be used in order to express something that is exact, e.g. *dead right* means exactly right or *dead ahead* means exactly ahead. When used with colours or sounds dead can mean blank or without brightness, e.g. *dead colour* means a dull colour or *dead sound* means a dull, heavy sound.

good

Adjective good is very favourite among users. It has got also more than one meaning.

It can be connected with the meaning benevolent or friendly as in, e.g. *a good reception* that has the meaning of a warm reception. Another meaning of *good* is complete, e.g. *a good drink* with the meaning a large quantity. These are not all examples of using good idiomatically, this adjective has more meanings.

Other adjectives used in idioms are for example *hard*, *poor*, *short*, and *thick*.

2. Nouns with special idiomatic uses

Seidl and McMordie showed some favourite nouns used idiomatically. These are for example *end*, *mind*, *point*, *way*, *word*, and *world*.

3. Miscellaneous words with particular idiomatic meanings

These words include for example *all, how, too, and what*.

5.2 Idioms Combining Adjectives and Nouns

According to Seidl and McMordie (McMordie and Seidl 1978) there are seven different types of combinations:

1. Pairs of adjectives

Typical conjunctions that join together two adjectives are *and, but* and *or*, e.g. *great and small, drunk or sober*.

2. Pairs of nouns

The pairs of nouns have usually a fixed order, the long usage of these combinations caused that the order is like this and it is impossible to change it, e.g. *Alpha and Omega, hand and foot, pins and needles*.

3. Collective noun phrases

Several nouns are used idiomatically in order to describe collections of certain things, e.g. *a drove of cattle, a school of whales*.

4. Compound adjectives

Compound adjective means that two or more adjectives are given together and used with hyphens among them. They are quite popular in colloquial English and in journalism. Some typical examples are e.g. *out-of-the-way, happy-go-lucky*.

5. Adjective + noun phrases

These idiomatic phrases may cause problems for their users especially because of the fact that their meaning is not connected with the context, e.g. *a bad time* that means a difficult experience.

6. Noun phrases

These are idiomatic phrases that consist of two nouns and are connected by a preposition or a conjunction, e.g. *a cast in the eye, the life and soul*.

7. Proper names made up of an adjective and a noun

Proper names are with capital letters, they do not include only geographical places or names of objects, places, etc. that have a special meaning in English. Some examples of idiomatical proper names are e.g. *the Big Four*, *the Emerald Isle*.

5.3 Idioms with Verbs and Nouns

Learners of English should know various verbs and nouns but frequently they do not know how to put them together in order to form typical expressions.

According to Seidl and McMordie (McMordie and Seidl 1978) there are two cases of using verbs and nouns together:

1. Verb and noun collocations

Verbs are followed automatically by certain nouns. One verb can have a special meaning when it is followed by different nouns. Seidl and McMordie show an example *to bear fruit* that means 'to produce fruit' and for comparison an example *to bear cold* with a meaning 'to endure cold'.

2. Noun followed by verb collocations

In this group nouns are followed by verbs or verbal phrases in order to create an idiomatic construction, e.g. *a habit form grows/catches*.

5.4 Idioms with Prepositions and Adverbs

These are idioms that begin with a preposition or they consist of two adverbs. Idioms in this section are divided into prepositional phrases and adverbial phrases (McMordie and Seidl 1978).

Prepositional Phrases:

1. Prepositions with nouns or noun phrases

Nouns or noun phrases are connected with prepositions such as for example *about*, *above*, *along*, *before*, *by*, *from*, *in*, *of*, *on*, *over*, *under*, *within*, etc.

Some examples of idioms created by noun or noun phrases with prepositions are: *about six o'clock* with the meaning approximately at 6 o'clock or *on no account* with the meaning on no condition.

2. Phrase prepositions

Phrase prepositions are phrases that have a structure preposition + (at/the) + noun + preposition, e.g. *to the satisfaction of* or *in the event of*.

Some of these phrases are understandable and do not have to be explained but there are exceptions that must be explained carefully, e.g. *in the face of* or *on the face of*.

3. Particular difficulties with certain prepositions

It is necessary to distinguish between some prepositions, e.g. between *in* and *into*. Preposition *into* usually express a change of condition or is used in the situations where motion or direction is expressed while preposition *in* express the place where something can be found. On the other hand, there are also phrases which have to be learnt by heart, e.g. *to fall in love*.

Adverbial phrases:

Adverbial phrases are idiomatic phrases formed from two adverbs. The order of these two adverbs is fixed and it is impossible to change their order, e.g. *far and near*, *down and down*, *up and down*. (McMordie and Seidl 1978)

5.5 Adjectives with Prepositions

There are no rules for using prepositions and that is why prepositions make a principle problem for second-language learners. The only guaranteed method of learning prepositions is a practice and their contextual usage, e.g. *accurate in*, *clumsy at*, *starved to*, etc. (McMordie and Seidl 1978)

5.6 Verbs with Prepositions and Adverbial Particles

Constructions formed by verbs with prepositions or particles represent another problem for second-language learners. They usually try to avoid these constructions if possible but it is not a solution. Every-day spoken English is full of such constructions and it is necessary to be able to use them. Sometimes they are highly idiomatic thus they have a special meaning, e.g. *to take someone off* means 'to take to another place'.

Verbs in combination with prepositions do not have to be idiomatic but it should be distinguished among constructions that are more idiomatic than the others.

The main problem is not to be able to recognize the meanings of the combinations but to use these combinations correctly in sentences.

More importantly, in the constructions there must be distinguished between prepositions and particles because of the meaning. Seidl and McMordie show an example that in a sentence *I saw the plan through*, through is a particle and in sentence *I saw through the plan*, through represents a preposition and that is why there is a difference in meanings in these two sentences.

According to Seidl and McMordie (McMordie and Seidl 1978) there are six basic verb patterns out of which three are for transitive verbs, i.e. "verbs that select an obligatory noun-phrase complement" (Fromkin et al. 2003, 597), and other three for the intransitive ones, i.e. "verbs that must not have a direct object complement" (Fromkin et al. 2003, 585).

According to Seidl and McMordie (McMordie and Seidl 1978, 115) the six patterns are:

1. Intransitive + Particle
e.g. *slow down*
2. Intransitive + Preposition
e.g. *go off someone/something*
3. Intransitive + Particle + Preposition
e.g. *come up against someone/something*
4. Transitive + Particle
e.g. *pack something in, pack in something*
5. Transitive + Preposition
e.g. *put someone off something*
6. Transitive + Particle + Preposition
e.g. *put someone up to something*

Sometimes the constructions of a verb + particle/preposition are nominalised, e.g. *a blow-up, a break-up*. These new nouns are taken from American English and some of them belong to a slang. (McMordie and Seidl 1978)

Verbal idioms can enter different idiomatic constructions (Greenbaum et al. 1985):

1. Nonidiomatic constructions

In these constructions the meaning of components is not constant in possible substitutions, e.g. the verb *bring* can be used with more than one component such as *in*, *out*, etc.

2. Semi-idiomatic constructions

Semi-idiomatic constructions are changeable but this changeability is limited. Verb keeps its meaning while the meaning of its particle is less easy to separate. Highly idiomatic constructions

There is no possibility of contrastive substitution, e.g. *bring up*, *come by*.

Verbal idioms containing intransitive prepositions are connected with lexicalisation and fossilisation.

5.6.1 Lexicalisation

Intransitive prepositions found in verbal idioms are those which in free combinations have locative meanings. It is usually possible to add further locative specification in these combinations. This specification can be maybe omitted because it is renewable anaphorically, e.g. *she climbed onto the wall and immediately jumped off* (it is understood as "jumped off the wall").

Verbs in combination with intransitive prepositions that belong to idioms are an important part of English vocabulary and are used mainly in informal speech. (Huddleston and Pullum 2002)

5.6.2 Fossilisation

Lexicalisation can go with fossilisation.

Fossilisation is understood as: "the loss of the ability to undergo the range of manipulation found with comparable free combinations." (Huddleston and Pullum 2002, 284)

Such loss can be found in three areas (Huddleston and Pullum 2002):

1. Preposing

In this case intransitive prepositions appear in front position, they postpose the subject if it is not a personal pronoun, e.g. *up went the balloon, away we ran.*

2. Order alternation

Intransitive prepositions can either precede or follow the object of the verb, e.g. *she took the dress off ~ she took off the dress.* On the other hand there are also cases where the intransitive prepositions can only precede the object. These cases are accepted as fossilisation. Examples of idioms where particle normally precedes the object are: *buy in (food), put out (leaf), start up (conversation), etc.*

Another possibility is that the intransitive preposition must follow the object. Idioms that require the order verb – object – preposition are for example: *answer back, order about, leave alone, etc.*

3. Insertion of adjunct

Adjuncts can be inserted before an intransitive preposition in free combinations. This possibility is reduced in idioms, e.g. *she climbed slowly up.*

5.7 Idioms with the Verb TO BE

In English there are many phrases that are formed by the verb *to be*. The verb *to be* can also come into an idiomatic phrase. It can be followed by noun or adjective phrases or by prepositional phrases.

1. TO BE + noun or adjective phrases

e.g. *to be in a body* (verb is followed by a noun), *to be the better* (verb is followed by an adjective)

2. TO BE + prepositional phrases

In this group the verb *to be* is followed by prepositions such as *at, in, off, on, up, under,* etc. For better understanding the usage of prepositions can be shown in examples *to be in good hands* or *to be on the road.* (McMordie and Seidl 1978)

5.8 Idioms with Common Verbs

Idioms can be centred around certain common verbs such as *break, come, do, fall, give, go, make, pull, set, turn*, etc. Idioms can be form by less common verbs too, e.g. *to burn the midnight oil*. (McMordie and Seidl 1978)

5.9 Idioms Based on Special Situations and Categories

Idioms based on special situations group idioms connected with special situations or subjects such as banking, business, buying and selling, health, illness, death, holidays and travel, motoring, politics and government, telephoning, work and industrial relations. It is necessary to understand the meaning of these idioms in order to know in which situations they can be used.

Idioms based on special categories group idioms that contain in them e.g. names of animals, colours, parts of body, time. (McMordie and Seidl 1978)

5.10 Idioms of Comparison

"Modern English uses many short comparisons in order to make language vivid and clear." (McMordie and Seidl 1978, 233)

There are two main types of comparison. The pattern according to these comparisons are created are:

- as + adjective + as + (a/the) + noun
- verb + like + (a/the) + noun

Seidl and McMordie (McMordie and Seidl 1978) claim that it is difficult to understand these structures the best because there are usually given together two incompatible parts (e.g. an adjective with a noun). That is why the structures of idioms have to be learnt by heart. Another problem is that some comparisons are easy to learn because they are used in typical situations. On the other hand there are also the ones that can be used in particular situations. It is unavoidable to know which comparisons refer to people and which of them refer to things.

According to Seidl and McMordie (McMordie and Seidl 1978) comparisons are divided into three groups:

1. Comparisons with adjectives (e.g. *as black as coal*)
2. Comparisons with verbs

These comparisons are used mainly in informal speech, e.g. *to be off like a shot*, *to drink like a fish*.

3. Miscellaneous comparisons (e.g. *to be like a bull in a china shop*)

6 COLLOCATIONS VS. IDIOMS

Collocations and idioms have common features and that is a reason why they are very difficult to differentiate. Many linguists approached the problems of collocations and idioms in their work and for illustration the definitions by Bolinger and Sears and McCarthy and Sampson are provided below.

Bolinger and Sears (Bolinger and Sears 1981, 55) say that: "the range and variety of collocations is enormous." And they also add that words are not only elements that have a more or less fixed correlation with meaning, it is very significant to make a difference between idioms and collocations. (Bolinger and Sears 1981)

In their opinion if a part of a collocation is known, its meaning can be deduced and thus a collocation is not quite an idiom but it is in some way specialized. (Bolinger and Sears 1981)

On the other hand McCarthy and Sampson (McCarthy and Sampson 2005) claim that when learning collocations the attention should be paid to how words are used rather than to individual words by themselves. (McCarthy and Sampson 2005)

"Collocational knowledge indicates which words co-occur frequently with other words and how they combine within the sentence." (McCarthy and Sampson 2005, 259)

Idioms as well as collocations are very difficult to learn for second-language learners but idioms are not as suitable to translate as collocations are.

7 APPLICATION OF IDIOMS

Idioms are used both in written and spoken English, it is almost impossible to avoid using them.

Seidl and McMordie (McMordie and Seidl 1978) claim that native speakers use idioms in daily speeches and they do not realize that these idioms are grammatically incorrect. There is a difference among the perception of idioms by native speakers and second language learners. Second language learners realize that idioms are grammatically incorrect and that is why it is quite difficult for them to learn them but the hard study of them can help very much.

Seidl and McMordie (McMordie and Seidl 1978) also add that application of idioms can sometimes cause a big problem for the users. The English learners usually do not know in which situation they should use idioms because idioms can be used both in formal and informal situations. The words ought to be chosen according to the situation in which a certain person is. When speaking to a friend it is preferred to use informal or slang expressions. In a formal situation words must be chosen much more carefully. Formal expressions can be found in the written form of language rather than in the spoken one. Informal expressions are thus used in day-to-day speeches, e.g. among friends.

The connection between the origin and the current use can be another problem while using idioms.

"It has often been necessary, in dealing with an idiom of which the current meaning is clear and that is generally used correctly, to state that the connection between the origin and the meaning is unknown." (Collins 1958, 9)

8 MONEY- RELATED IDIOMS

This thesis is specialized in money-related idioms that is why I would like to show the most frequent money-related idioms that were retrieved from two notable dictionaries of idioms.

The table below contains money-related idioms that were found in book English Idioms and How to Use Them by Seidl and McMordie.

8.1 Money-related Idioms by Seidl and McMordie

Seidl and McMordie do not use a special section for these idioms but they can be found in the sections on banking, business, buying and selling.

All these idioms are created by verbs combined with nouns, except from the idiom **ready money** that consists of a noun and an adjective.

Money-related Idiom	Explanation of Idiom
to put money into an account	"to deposit money at a bank" (McMordie and Seidl 1978, 202)
to knock money off	"to sell them for less than normal price on the label" (McMordie and Seidl 1978, 205)
ready money	"money which is available for use" (McMordie and Seidl 1978, 205)
to make money	"to earn a lot of money from business" (McMordie and Seidl 1978, 205)
to raise money	"to get money together for use" (McMordie and Seidl 1978, 206)
to be in the money	"to have a lot of money" (McMordie and Seidl 1978, 206)

Table 1: Money-related Idioms by Seidl and McMordie

8.2 Money-related idioms found in Collins Cobuild Dictionary of Idioms

Idioms in Collins Cobuild Dictionary of Idioms are classified according to the word they are created by. Money-related idioms were found only under the word **money**.

Money-related Idiom	Explanation of Idiom
to have money to burn	"people are wasting so much money on something that they must have far more money than they need" (Collins 1995, 262)
money for old rope, money for jam	"people are getting money very easily and with very little or no effort on their part" (Collins 1995, 263)
money talks	"people with a lot of money have power and influence and they can get whatever they want" (Collins 1995, 263)
put your money where your mouth is	"you give practical support to causes or activities that you believe are right" (Collins 1995, 263)
right on money	"people are completely right" (Collins 1995, 263)
the smart money is on the event	"the event seems very likely to happen" (Collins 1995, 263)
spend money like water	"that you are critical of somebody for spending a lot of money unnecessarily" (Collins 1995, 263)
throw money at someone	"you are suggesting that this is wrong because the person receiving the money does not need it" (Collins 1995, 264)

Table 2: Money-related Idioms Found in Collins Cobuild Dictionary of Idioms

Money-related idioms do not appear only in business texts (in newspapers, magazines, letters, agreements, etc.) but they are also used in daily speeches.

The practical part of this thesis is focused on the occurrence of money-related idioms in the British journals and their comparison with translations into Czech.

II. ANALYSIS

9 THE AIM OF ANALYSIS

This thesis focuses on money-related idioms. The aim of analysis is to follow the occurrence of money-related idioms in British journals and to show how they are translated into Czech. I chose two notable British journals: The Economist magazine and on-line version of Telegraph.co.uk. All the articles that I went through are in the Appendices 2 and 3 (available on CD).

These two British journals were chosen because they were available for me easily and after that I got to know that they are quite popular among British people so I wanted to know how rich they are in idioms.

The first British journal that I chose is The Economist magazine.

9.1 The Economist

This magazine was first published in September 1843. It has got editorial offices in London but also in many other big cities, in Europe, Asia and America such as: Bangkok, Berlin, Brussels, Cairo, Chicago, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Jerusalem, Los Angeles, Mexico City, Moscow, New York, Paris, Tokyo, Washington, etc.

The Economist is published every week and analyses mainly business and political information, its print edition is also available online on the web page www.economist.com.

The articles in this magazine are divided into seventeen parts such as:

The World This Week, Leaders, Letters, Britain, Europe, United States, The Americas, Middle East and Africa, Asia, Business, Finance and Economics, Science and Technology, Economic and Financial Indicators, Emerging-market indicators, etc.

Money-related idioms can be found in the section Finance and Economics which was the main focus of my analysis.

This information about The Economist magazine is gained from the magazine.

The second British journal that I chose for my analysis is the on-line version of Telegraph.co.uk.

9.2 Telegraph.co.uk

Telegraph.co.uk is the British on-line newspaper that has got two parts. Daily Telegraph and Sunday Telegraph. This web page is available for everybody but for reading some articles you have to register yourself. This web page does not focus only on business and political issues but it has got other different sections. The sections of Telegraph.co.uk are e.g. Arts, Digital Life, Earth, Education, Family, Fashion, Features, Food & Drink, Health, Property, Weather, Your Money, etc.

Money-related idioms can be retrieved mainly from the section Your Money. This section includes articles such as: Pensions, Investments, Savings, Insurance.

All information about Telegraph.co.uk is gained from the web page www.telegraph.co.uk.

In my opinion The Economist magazine is more scientific than Telegraph.co.uk. The Economist includes mainly political and economical articles whereas on-line version of Telegraph.co.uk covers almost all areas of daily life. The articles in Telegraph.co.uk target the political issues as well as general issues such as Fashion, Education, etc.

10 MONEY-RELATED IDIOMS FOUND IN THE ECONOMIST MAGAZINE AND IN THE ON-LINE VERSION OF TELEGRAPH.CO.UK

I came through the articles in journals and after that the Czech equivalents to the idioms were found in the bilingual English-Czech dictionaries:

- Kroulík and Kroulíková: English-Czech Dictionary of Idioms (published in 1993)
- Hrách: Sběrka anglických idiomů a slangu (published in 1998)

Some explanations of idioms in the tables were not found in English-Czech dictionaries. It was impossible to find Czech equivalents for some idioms in the above dictionaries because at the time when these dictionaries were published (1993 and 1998) the English studies were still not on such a high level in our country. Thus I decided to find their explanations in the monolingual English dictionaries:

- Collins Cobuild Dictionary of Idioms (published in 1995)
- McMordie and Seidl: English Idioms and How to Use Them (published in 1978)

and to translate them into Czech and finally to put them into the tables. The first column contains English idiom and the second one shows the Czech equivalent to this idiom.

My aim was to discover which types of idioms are used the most in the two British journals and how they are translated into Czech and for this purpose I used the division of idioms by Seidl and McMordie (Seidl and McMordie 1978) that is included in the theoretical part of the thesis.

According to Seidl and McMordie (McMordie and Seidl 1978) idioms are divided into these types:

- idioms combining adjectives and nouns
- idioms with verbs and nouns
- idioms with prepositions and adverbs
- adjectives with prepositions
- verbs with prepositions and adverbial particles
- idioms with the verb to be
- idioms with common verbs
- idioms based on special situations and categories

- idioms of comparison

The list of all mentioned idioms is in the Appendices (see Appendix 1) and during the analysis I discovered that idioms found in the British journals are mostly verbal or combine nouns which corresponds only to two types of division of idioms by Seidl and McMordie. The tables of idioms are also created according to this division. One table contains only verbal idioms and the other one contains idioms combining nouns.

10.1 Money-related Idioms Found in the On-line Version of Telegraph.co.uk

Money-related idioms found in the on-line version of Telegraph.co.uk are divided into two groups: verbal idioms and idioms combining nouns. All idioms were translated into Czech, the names of authors of dictionaries from which the translation was taken are mentioned in the brackets.

10.1.1 Table of Verbal Idioms

English Idiom	Translation into Czech
Work out <i>a budget</i>	Vyčerpat <i>rozpočet</i> (Kroulík)
Hold out <i>value</i>	Nabídnout <i>hodnotu</i> (Kroulík)
Pull out <i>of market</i>	Odstoupit <i>z trhu</i> (Kroulík)
<i>mortgage</i> has been killed off	Bylo skoncováno <i>s hypotékou</i> (Kroulík)
Come at <i>a price</i>	Dosáhnout <i>ceny</i> (Kroulík)

The table continues on the next page.

Bail prices out	Zachránit <i>ceny</i> (Kroulík)
be in the red	Zadlužit se, dostat se do mínusu (Hrách)
Fit the bill	Zařídít <i>účet</i> (Kroulík)
Bring inflation down	Jít s <i>inflací</i> dolů (Kroulík)
Put cash into	Vložit <i>peněžní hotovost</i> (Kroulík)
Sell off	Zbavit se prodejem, rozprodat (Kroulík)
Size up prices	Odhadnout <i>ceny</i> (Kroulík)
Fund bounces back	<i>Fond</i> nabývá opět rychle sílu (Kroulík)
Rack up interest charge	Dosáhnout, získat <i>úrokovou sazbu</i> (Kroulík)
Pay off in full	Vyplácet, splatit <i>úplně</i> (Kroulík)
Run up on credit card	Zvyšovat, nabíhat <i>na kreditní kartě</i> (Kroulík)
Put finances back	Vrátit <i>finance</i> (Kroulík)
Pay off the bank loan	Vyplácet, splatit <i>bankovní půjčku</i> (Kroulík)
Take on mortgage	Nabývat <i>hypotéky</i> (Kroulík)
Cost goes up	<i>Cena</i> stoupá (Kroulík)

The table continues on the next page.

<i>Money keep pace with inflation</i>	<i>Peníze stačí tempu inflace</i> (Kroulík)
Hand funds over	Odevzdat, dodat, vydat <i>fondy</i> (Kroulík)
Get money out	Zmocnit se <i>peněz</i> (Kroulík)
Draw up budget	Sestavit, sepsat <i>účet</i> (Kroulík)
Take into account	Brát v úvahu (McMordie, Seidl)
Leave the property on the market	Opustit <i>majetek na trhu</i> (Kroulík)
<i>Offers should be up to</i>	<i>Nabídky by měly</i> být zaměřeny na (Kroulík)
Put in some cheeky bids	Vložit <i>nějaké troufalé nabídky</i> (Kroulík)
Pay a realistic price for the property	Zaplatit <i>reálnou cenu za majetek</i> (Kroulík)
Seek out the funds	Vyhledávat <i>fondy</i> (Kroulík)
Let property out	Pronajmout <i>majetek</i> (Kroulík)
Roll up debt	Nahromadit <i>dluh</i> (Kroulík)
Walk out on the debt	Vzdát se <i>dluhu</i> (Kroulík)
Stick the budget out	Lpět, trvat na <i>rozpočtu</i> (Kroulík)
Stick to a strict budget	Být věrný, pokračovat v <i>přesném rozpočtu</i> (Kroulík)

The table continues on the next page.

Cash something in	Proměnit něco za hotové (Kroulík)
Give up <i>the revenue</i>	Vzdát se <i>příjmu</i> (Kroulík)
Put in <i>an offer</i>	Vložit <i>nabídku</i> (Kroulík)

Table 3: Verbal Idioms Found in the On-line Version of Telegraph.co.uk

All idioms mentioned in Table 3 are created by verbs that are combined with prepositions. The idiom **be in the red** belongs also to verbal idioms. According to the division by Seidl and McMordie (McMordie and Seidl1978) it is an idiom with the verb to be.

I found 38 verbal idioms, that is idioms whose main part is a verb and a preposition followed by a noun. They are all translated as verbs followed by nouns into Czech.

10.1.2 Table of Idioms Combining Nouns

Idioms combining nouns were rare, only two of them were retrieved. They are mentioned in the table below.

English Idiom	Translation into Czech
At all costs	Bez ohledu na cenu (Kroulík)
Interest rate	Peněžní částka účtovaná bankou nebo placená bankou za poskytnutí půjčky (McMordie, Seidl)

Table 4: Idioms Combining Nouns Found in the On-line Version of Telegraph.co.uk

In Table 4 idioms are created by nouns. In one case the noun is connected with pronoun and preposition: **at all costs**.

The next part of the thesis focuses on money-related idioms that were found in The Economist magazine. Idioms are also divided into two groups: verbal idioms and idioms combining nouns.

10.2 Money-related Idioms Found in The Economist Magazine

Money-related idioms retrieved from the articles of The Economist magazine were represented also mostly by verbal idioms and idioms combining nouns. Idioms are divided into two tables. The first table contains verbal idioms and the second one contains idioms combining nouns.

10.2.1 Table of Verbal Idioms

English Idiom	Translation into Czech
<i>Investment brings in</i>	Investice nesou (Kroulík)
Do the business	Dělat, co je třeba, nutné (Kroulík)
<i>Prices pick up by</i>	<i>Ceny se zvedají o</i> (Kroulík)
Take account of price rises	Brát v úvahu <i>nárůsty cen</i> (Kroulík)
Put money into	Vložit <i>peníze</i> (Kroulík)

The table continues on the next page.

Pay out	Odplatit stejným, vyplácet (Kroulík)
Hold the economy down	Držet <i>hospodářství</i> pod kontrolou (Kroulík)
Deal with money	Zacházet s <i>penězi</i> (Kroulík)
Pay for a bank loan	Zaplatit <i>bankovní půjčku</i> (Kroulík)
Put interest rates out of business	Vyloučit <i>úrokové míry z obchodu</i> (Kroulík)
Take out money	Vytáhnout <i>peníze</i> (Kroulík)
Keep pace with the rising price	Držet rychlost se <i>vzrůstající cenou</i> (Kroulík)
Run a business	Vést obchod (Kroulík)
Rake in the money	Vydělávat rychle mnoho peněz (Hrách)
Hand in cash	Odevzdat <i>hotovost</i> (Kroulík)
Make money	Vydělávat značné peníze (Kroulík)
Cope with sums	Zvládnout <i>sumy</i> (Kroulík)

The table continues on the next page.

Keep up with <i>investment demand</i>	Být soustavně informován o <i>investiční poptávce</i> (Kroulík)
Cut back <i>investment</i>	Snížit <i>investice</i> (Kroulík)
Keep an eye on <i>funds</i>	Dohlédnout na <i>fondy</i> (Kroulík)
Call for <i>funds</i>	Vyžadovat <i>fondy</i> (Kroulík)
<i>Earnings are up (be up)</i>	<i>Příjmy</i> jsou v prominentním postavení (Kroulík)
<i>Money turns out</i>	<i>Peníze</i> se osvědčují (Kroulík)
Raise money	Shánět peníze, uspořádat sbírku (Kroulík)
<i>Funds play up difference</i>	<i>Fondy</i> zdůrazňují <i>rozdíl</i> (Kroulík)
Pay dirt	Zdroj bohatství, úspěchu (Kroulík)
Go into <i>funds</i>	Vstoupit <i>do fondů</i> (Kroulík)
Start up <i>funds</i>	Objevit <i>fondy</i> (Kroulík)
Bring in <i>the revenue</i>	Zavést, vnést <i>příjem</i> (Kroulík)

The table continues on the next page.

<i>Economy</i> bounced back	<i>Ekonomika</i> nabyla opět rychle sílu (Kroulík)
<i>A bill</i> cracks down	<i>Účet</i> přísně uplatňuje (Kroulík)
<i>Interest rates</i> go up	<i>Úrokové sazby</i> stoupají (Kroulík)
Pay attention	Věnovat pozornost (Kroulík)
<i>Investors</i> are frozen out	<i>Investoři</i> jsou vypuzeni (Kroulík)
Keep prices from falling	Vyhýbat se <i>úpadku cen</i> (Kroulík)
Bring down <i>by bad loans</i>	Strhnout dolů <i>špatnými půjčkami</i> (Kroulík)
Look for money	Hledat, pátrat po <i>penězích</i> (Kroulík)
Pay for capital	Zaplatit za <i>základní jmění</i> (Kroulík)
Pay back	Vrátit peníze (Kroulík)
Crack down on <i>illegal loans</i>	Přísně dohlížet na <i>nelegální půjčky</i> (Kroulík)
Pull off the deal	Úspěšně splnit <i>obchod, smlouvu</i> (Kroulík)

The table continues on the next page.

Throw money at something	Kritizovat vládu nebo jinou organizaci za to, že problém řeší tím, že do toho vrazí hodně peněz (Collins)
Talk <i>sums up</i>	

Table 5: Verbal Idioms Found in The Economist Magazine

I found 43 verbal idioms in The Economist magazine. Verbal idioms retrieved from The Economist magazine combine verbs and prepositions, except for the idioms: **do the business**, **run the business**, **make money**, **keep an eye** on funds, **raise money**, **pay attention** that combine a verb and a noun.

Another exception is the idiom **pay dirt** that consists of a verb and a noun but is translated as a noun followed by another noun ("zdroj bohatství, úspěchu").

10.2.2 Table of Idioms Combining Nouns

English Idiom	Translation into Czech
Interest rate	Peněžní částka účtovaná bankou nebo placená bankou za poskytnutí půjčky (McMordie, Seidl)
Face value	Původní cena, pojistná částka, která bude vyplacena (Kroulík)
At any price	Za každou cenu (Collins)

Table 6: Idioms Combining Nouns Found in The Economist Magazine

In The Economist magazine there were found 3 idioms combining nouns.

Table 6 contains idioms that are created by nouns but there is one idiom that is created by a noun, a pronoun and a preposition: **at any price**.

Some of the translations do not correspond to the reality because the dictionaries are older (1978 and 1993) and throughout the time the meanings of idioms change.

The idiom **interest rate** is nowadays translated as "úroková míra" but earlier it was translated as "peněžní částka účtovaná nebo placená bankou za poskytnutí půjčky". (McMordie and Seidl 1978)

Another example of translation that does not correspond to the reality is the idiom **face value** that is nowadays translated as "nominální cena akcií" whereas earlier it was translated as "původní cena, pojistná částka, která bude vyplacena". (Kroulík and Kroulíková 1993)

The comparison of occurrence of money-related idioms in the two British journals is presented in the next section of this analysis.

11 OCCURRENCE OF MONEY-RELATED IDIOMS IN THE ECONOMIST MAGAZINE AND IN THE ON-LINE VERSION OF TELEGRAPH.CO.UK

The occurrence of money-related idioms in the two journals- The Economist and Telegraph.co.uk was almost similar. I found 38 verbal idioms and 2 idioms combining nouns in the on-line version of Telegraph.co.uk In The Economist magazine the number of idioms was almost the same (43 verbal idioms and 3 idioms combining nouns). Some articles were rich in idioms others were very poor in idioms (see Appendix 2 and Appendix 3 for the texts). In my opinion, there is no specific rule for using idioms but from the analysis it follows that some of them are more frequent than others, mainly idioms containing the verb *pay*:

Telegraph.co.uk: *pay off in full*

pay off the bank loan

pay a realistic price for the property

The Economist: *pay out*

pay for a bank loan

pay dirt

pay attention (it is not money-related idiom but contains the verb

pay)

pay for capital

pay back

Idioms with the verb *pay* can be divided into these groups:

1. Idioms combining verb *pay* and a preposition (that are completed by a noun connected with Economics)

pay off in full

pay off the bank loan

pay a realistic price **for** the property

pay out

pay for a bank loan

pay for capital

pay back

Idioms combining verbs and prepositions are called phrasal verbs.

2. Idioms combining the verb *pay* and a noun

pay dirt

pay attention

Idioms found in the British journals are mostly verbal, they are created by English verbs (see Table 3 and Table 5 above).

12 ANALYSIS OF SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF ENGLISH IDIOMS RETRIEVED FROM BRITISH JOURNALS AND THEIR CZECH EQUIVALENTS IN TERM OF LEXICOLOGIC AND SEMANTIC ASPECTS

The texts were rich in different types idioms but the aim of my thesis were money-related idioms that is why I focused only on them.

According to this analysis money-related idioms are mostly connected with words such as: *pay, money, investment, funds, sums, costs, cash, price*. Some of these nouns are used in the function of object. In addition idioms in this analysis are divided into verbal idioms and idioms combining nouns (or noun with preposition).

In order to see the difference in using verbal idioms and idioms combining nouns with words such as: *pay, money, investment, funds, sums, costs, cash, price* the list of idioms is presented here:

1. Verbal idioms

come at *a price*

bail *prices out*

put *cash into*

size up *prices*

fund **bounces back**

cost **goes back**

hand *funds over*

seek out *the funds*

investment **brings in**

prices **pick up** *by*

keep pace with *the rising price*

hand in *cash*

cope with *sums*

keep up with *investment demand*

cut back *investment*

bring *funds under*

keep an eye *on funds*

call for *funds*

funds **play up** *difference*

go into *funds*

start up *funds*

keep *prices* **from** *falling*

2. Idioms combining nouns with prepositions

at all costs

at any price

Idioms connected with words *pay* and *money* are mentioned in the next part of analysis. I chose these two words because they are mostly connected with business and Economics.

12.1 Money-related Idioms With Words Pay and Money

12.1.1 Pay

The original meaning of the verb *pay* is "to give money to someone for something you want to buy or for services provided" (Cambridge Dictionaries Online, online). Idioms containing the verb *pay* that were retrieved from the articles are:

pay a realistic price **for** the property

pay off in full

pay off the bank loan

pay out

pay for a bank loan

pay dirt

pay for capital

pay back

These idioms are used with business-connected terms in order to see that they were found in business articles. Idiomatic parts are highlighted.

All idioms in the analysis presented with the verb *pay* are verbal idioms followed by a noun or a preposition and they are translated into Czech also as verbs followed by nouns, except for the idiom *pay dirt* (or *paydirt*) which is translated as "zdroj bohatství, úspěchu" (Kroulík) which is a noun followed by a noun in Czech.

Idiom *pay for* is easily to translate into Czech but phrasal verbs such as *pay off*, *pay back* and *pay out* must be usually translated with the help of dictionaries.

From my point of view another word that is usually connected with business is the noun *money*.

12.1.2 Money

Considering the examples of money related idioms from the dictionaries of Collins, Seidl and McMordie the noun *money* is mainly connected with verbs. In the dictionary of Seidl and McMordie (McMordie and Seidl 1978) there was mentioned only one example of idiom containing the noun *money* that is not connected with verb: "ready money" (McMordie and Seidl 1978, 205). Collins Cobuild Dictionary of Idioms (Collins 1995) presents these non-verbal idioms containing the noun *money*: "money for old rope, money for jam" (Collins 1995, 263), "right on money" (Collins 1995, 263), "the smart money is on the event" (Collins 1995, 263).

Idioms containing the noun *money* that were retrieved for the analysis from the articles in The Economist magazine and on-line version of Telegraph.co.uk are:

rake in the money

make money

raise money

throw money at something

These are all idiomatic constructions that are found as a whole in dictionaries of idioms. According to the four idioms above the noun *money* is connected with verbs.

Their meaning can be shown in examples:

Rake in the money:

He started carrying business and that is why he *raked in money*. (= "vydělávat rychle mnoho peněz" (Hrách 1998, 114), = to earn a lot of money quickly)

Make money:

He is on the top of his career and it is important to point out that he *is making money* now. (= "to earn a lot of money from business" (McMordie and Seidl 1978, 205))

Raise money:

We have not got enough money that is why it is important to *raise money*. (= "to get money together for use" (McMordie and Seidl 1978, 206))

Throw money at something:

We did not know how to solve the problem so we decided to *throw money at it*. (= criticizing government or other organization for trying to solve or improve a problem by spending a lot of money on it, instead of thinking about it carefully (Collins 1995))

It is important to mention that the meanings of these idioms (mentioned in the brackets) are all English definitions except for the idiom **rake in the money** that I could not find in the English dictionary. Thus the definition is in Czech and my translation into English follows.

It is typical for the idioms that they have to be learnt by heart because their meaning is not caught in the words they are created by. All of them are connected with money but when connecting the word *money* with verbs they get special meaning.

In the next part of this analysis I would like to show that idioms containing words typical for money-related idioms (words that are connected with business) do not have to be in general money-related idioms.

12.2 Exceptions

Idioms that are not money-related idioms but contain words connected with money are presented in this analysis as exceptions.

The idiom **pay attention** is created by English verb *pay* that is usually linked to money because you can pay with money in the shop but the meaning of this idiom is not related to money. It means in Czech "věnovat pozornost" (Kroulík).

Another exception in this analysis is the idiom **take account of** (or **take into account**) that should be connected with business at first sight because of the word *account* (in Czech "účet") but the reality is different. The idiom **take into account** is not related to business, it means "to think about something or someone when you are making a decision or a judgement" (Cambridge Dictionary, online) and it is translated as "brát v úvahu" (Kroulík).

12.3 Verbal Idioms

Almost all idioms found in the British journals are verbal idioms created by verbs. Verbal idioms analysed consist of verbs such as: *be, bounce, bring, come, cope, cut, crack, call, deal, do, draw, fit, freeze, get, give, go, hand, hold, keep, kill, leave, let, look, make, pull, push, put, rack, roll, run, seek, sell, size, start, stick, take, turn, trade, walk, work*.

Most idioms in this thesis consist of the verb *pay* that is mentioned at the beginning of the analysis.

Thanks to this analysis it was found out that money-related idioms appear in articles mainly with the most frequented verbs such as *bring, keep, put* and *take*.

Explanations of the idioms showed in brackets below are exact definitions from Merriam-Webster's Online Dictionary (www.merriam.webster.com), the Cambridge Dictionaries Online (www.dictionary.cambridge.org) and Seidl and McMordie (McMordie and Seidl 1978).

12.3.1 Bring

- bring down** by bad loans (to reduce by bad loans (Cambridge Dictionaries Online, online))
- bring inflation down** (to reduce inflation (Cambridge Dictionaries Online, online))
- bring in** the revenue (to introduce the revenue (Cambridge Dictionaries Online, online))

The English definition of the verb *bring* is: "to take or carry someone or something to a place or a person, or in the direction of the person speaking" (Cambridge Dictionaries Online, online).

It is translated as "přinést, přivést" (Hegerová et al. 1995, 94) but in these constructions it can be seen that the meaning is different (see the explanations in the brackets).

12.3.2 Keep

- keep an eye on** funds (to watch or look after funds (Cambridge Dictionaries Online, online))
- keep prices from** falling (to prevent prices from falling (Cambridge Dictionaries Online, online))
- money **keep pace with** inflation (money keep up with inflation (Merriam-Webster's Online Dictionary, online))
- keep pace with** rising price (to keep up with rising price (Merriam-Webster's Online Dictionary, online))
- keep up with** investment demand (to maintain contact with investment demand (Merriam-Webster's Online Dictionary, online))

The verb *keep* is defined as: "to have or continue to have in your possession" (Cambridge Dictionaries Online, online).

It is translated as "držet, udržovat ,mít" (Hegerová et al. 1995, 389). Idiomatic constructions in this thesis used with the verb *keep* are translated differently (see the explanations in the brackets).

12.3.3 Put

put finances back	(return finances to their place (Cambridge Dictionaries Online, online))
put in an offer	(to deposit an offer (Cambridge Dictionaries Online, online))
put in some cheeky bids	(to deposit some cheeky bids (Cambridge Dictionaries Online, online))
put cash into	(to deposit cash (McMordie and Seidl 1978))
put money into	(to deposit money (McMordie and Seidl 1978))
put interest rates out of the business	(to take interest rates outside the business (Cambridge Dictionaries Online, online))

The verb *put* is explained: "to move something or someone into the stated place, position or direction" (Cambridge Dictionaries Online, online).

It is translated as "dát, položit, postavit, umístit" (Hegerová et al. 1995, 573). According to the explanations in brackets it is evident that the meaning changes in the verbal idioms.

12.3.4 Take

take on a mortgage (to acquire a mortgage (Cambridge Dictionaries Online, online))

take out money (to withdraw money (Merriam-Webster's Online Dictionary, online))

The verb *take* is defined as "to remove something, especially without permission" (Cambridge Dictionaries Online, online).

It is translated as "vzít, brát, uchopit" (Hegerová et al. 1995, 735). In these idiomatic constructions new meanings are given to this verb (it can be seen in the brackets).

It can be concluded that idioms enrich the language because the words by which they are created (in this case the verbs) get new meanings. Almost all idioms that were retrieved from the two British journals were verbal idioms. In the chapter 12.3 I tried to explain their meaning.

Idioms are translated into Czech in a special way, it is impossible to deduce the meaning of them from the particular words they are created by. The meanings of idioms also change throughout the time, we can find different meanings in older dictionaries of idioms than in newer ones.

The idioms were translated into Czech in different ways, e.g. the idiom **pay dirt** that is created by a verb followed by a noun was translated into Czech as a noun followed by noun, the idiom **make money** that is created by a verb followed by a noun was translated also as a verb followed by a noun, in this case there was no difference. The phrasal verbs (verbs followed by prepositions) that were followed by a noun were translated as verbs followed by a noun.

According to Bolinger and Sears (Bolinger and Sears 1981) idioms are unchangeable, the changes can be connected only with time or person. This idea was confirmed during my analysis, e.g. the idiom **fund bounces back** has a standard form *to bounce back* and it uses

the suffix *-s* when it is used in the 3rd person or the idiom **economy bounced back** takes the suffix *-ed* because of the past tense.

Bolinger and Sears (Bolinger and Sears 1981) also introduced the degree of tightness that can be connected with idioms such as **take into account** (but this is not a money-related idiom as it was explained before), **rake in the money**, **raise money**, **throw money at something**, etc.

CONCLUSION

This thesis dealt with money-related idioms. The aim was to find out these idioms in notable British journals and then to compare them with their translations into Czech. I chose two British journals: *The Economist* magazine and on-line version of *Telegraph.co.uk*. The Economist magazine is more scientific than on-line version of *Telegraph.co.uk* because it includes articles that are connected with politics, business, finances, etc. while *Telegraph.co.uk* is more general and is destined for all people not only for persons interested in scientific articles.

Idioms were retrieved from the articles in the two mentioned journals and after that they were put to special tables. The tables consisted of two columns, one of them was for the idiom and the second one for the Czech translation. Czech equivalents for the idioms were found in Czech-English dictionaries but there was a problem with some idioms that could not be found in these types of dictionaries. It was solved by finding the explanations for these idioms in only English versions of dictionaries.

The analysis proved that the occurrence of money-related idioms in the two British journals was almost the same. It was discovered that idioms found in the British journals are mostly verbal or combine nouns.

In the theoretical part of this thesis idioms were divided into groups according to the division by Seidl and McMordie (McMordie and Seidl 1978). While retrieving the idioms from articles I discovered that most of them were verbal idioms. The verbal idioms consisted of verb + preposition or they combined verbs with nouns. The second group of idioms that were found in the articles were idioms combining nouns or nouns with prepositions and pronouns but there were only a few of them (5 idioms combining nouns).

I chose some idioms (especially those ones that are typical for English or consist of verbs that are used very frequently) and tried to explain the differences in their meanings, compared with Czech equivalents to these chosen idioms. It was found out that almost all idioms should be learnt by heart because their meanings did not refer to the meanings of words they consist of.

Idioms are nowadays used almost everywhere, in daily speech of people, in articles, advertisements, books, etc. Their number is enormous and it is important to try to understand them. It can be difficult for learners of language but thanks to the dictionaries of idioms it should not be a problem.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX P I: ALPHABETICAL FILE OF MONEY-RELATED IDIOMS

English Idiom	Translation into Czech
A	
At all costs	Bez ohledu na cenu
At any price	Za každou cenu
B	
Bail <i>prices</i> out	Zachránit ceny
Be in the red	Zadlužit se, dostat se do mínusu
<i>Earnings</i> are up (be up)	Příjmy jsou v prominentním postavení
<i>Offers</i> should be up to	Nabídky by měly být zaměřeny na
<i>Economy</i> bounced back	Ekonomika nabyla opět rychle sílu
<i>Fund</i> bounces back	Fond nabývá opět rychle sílu
Bring down <i>by bad loans</i>	Strhnout dolů špatnými půjčkami
Bring <i>inflation</i> down	Jít s inflací dolů
<i>Investment</i> brings in	Investice nesou
Bring in <i>the revenue</i>	Zavést, vnést příjem
C	
Call for <i>funds</i>	Vyžadovat fondy
Cash something in	Proměnit něco za hotové
Come at <i>a price</i>	Dosáhnout ceny
Cope with <i>sums</i>	Zvládnout sumy
<i>A bill</i> cracks down	Účet přísně uplatňuje
Crack down on <i>illegal loans</i>	Přísně dohlížet na nelegální půjčky
Cut back <i>investment</i>	Snížit investice
D	
Deal with <i>money</i>	Zacházet s penězi
Do the business	Dělat, co je třeba, nutné
Draw up <i>budget</i>	Sestavit, sepsat účet
F	

The table continues on the next page

Face value	Původní cena, pojistná částka, která bude vyplacena
Fit <i>the bill</i>	Zařídít účet
<i>Investors are frozen out</i>	Investoři jsou vypuzeni
G	
Get <i>money out</i>	Zmocnit se peněz
Give up <i>the revenue</i>	Vzdát se příjmu
Go into <i>funds</i>	Vstoupit do fondů
<i>Cost goes up</i>	Cena stoupá
<i>Interest rates go up</i>	Úrokové sazby stoupají
H	
Hand in <i>cash</i>	Odevzdat hotovost
Hand <i>funds over</i>	Odevzdat, dodat, vydat, fondy
Hold <i>the economy down</i>	Držet hospodářství pod kontrolou
Hold out <i>value</i>	Nabídnout hodnotu
I	
Interest rate	Peněžní částka účtovaná bankou nebo placená bankou za poskytnutí půjčky
K	
Keep an eye <i>on funds</i>	Dohlédnout na fondy
Keep <i>prices from falling</i>	Vyhýbat se úpadku cen
<i>Money keep pace with inflation</i>	Peníze stačí tempu inflace
Keep pace with <i>rising price</i>	Držet rychlost se vzrůstající cenou
Keep up with <i>investment demand</i>	Být soustavně informován o investiční poptávce
<i>Mortgage has been killed off</i>	Bylo skoncováno s hypotékou
L	
Leave <i>the property on the market</i>	Opustit majetek na trhu
Let <i>property out</i>	Pronajmout majetek
Look for <i>money</i>	Hledat, pátrat po penězích
M	

The table continues on the next page.

Make money	Vydělávat značné peníze
P	
Pay attention	Věnovat pozornost
Pay back	Vrátit peníze
Pay dirt	Zdroj bohatství, úspěchu
Pay for <i>a bank loan</i>	Zaplatit bankovní půjčku
Pay for <i>capital</i>	Zaplatit za základní jmění
Pay <i>a realistic price for the property</i>	Zaplatit reálnou cenu za majetek
Pay off <i>the bank loan</i>	Vyplácet, splatit bankovní půjčku
Pay off <i>in full</i>	Vyplácet, splatit úplně
Pay out	Odplatit stejným, vyplácet
<i>Prices pick up by</i>	Ceny se zvedají o
<i>Funds play up difference</i>	Fondy zdůrazňují rozdíl
Pull off <i>the deal</i>	Úspěšně splnit obchod, smlouvu
Pull out of <i>market</i>	Odstoupit z trhu
Put <i>finances</i> back	Vrátit finance
Put in <i>an offer</i>	Vložit nabídku
Put in <i>some cheeky bids</i>	Vložit nějaké troufalé nabídky
Put <i>cash</i> into	Vložit peněžní hotovost
Put <i>money</i> into	Vložit peníze
Put <i>interest rates out of the business</i>	Vytlačit úrokové míry z obchodu
R	
Rack up <i>interest charge</i>	Dosáhnout, získat úrokovou sazbu
Raise money	Shánět peníze, uspořádat sbírku
Rake in the money	Vydělávat rychle mnoho peněz
Roll up <i>debt</i>	Nahromadit dluh
Run a business	Vést obchod
Run up <i>on credit card</i>	Zvyšovat, nabíhat na kreditní kartě
S	
Seek out <i>the funds</i>	Vyhledávat fondy
Sell off	Zbavit se prodejem, rozprodat

The table continues on the next page.

Size up <i>prices</i>	Odhadnout ceny
Start up <i>funds</i>	Objevit fondy
Stick <i>the budget</i> out	Lpět, trvat na rozpočtu
Stick to <i>a strict budget</i>	Být věrný, pokračovat v přesném rozpočtu
T	
Take account of <i>price rises</i>	Brát v úvahu nárůsty cen
Take into account	Brát v úvahu
Take on <i>a mortgage</i>	Nabývat hypotéky
Take <i>the property</i> off	Odběhnout majetek
Take out <i>money</i>	Vytáhnout peníze
Talk <i>sums</i> up	Mluvit otevřeně o cenách
Throw money at something	Kritizovat vládu nebo jinou organizaci za to, že problém řeší tím, že do toho vrazí hodně peněz
<i>Money</i> turns out	Peníze se osvědčují
W	
Walk out <i>on the debt</i>	Vzdát se dluhu
Wall Street	Americký peněžní trh
Work out <i>a budget</i>	Vyčerpat rozpočet